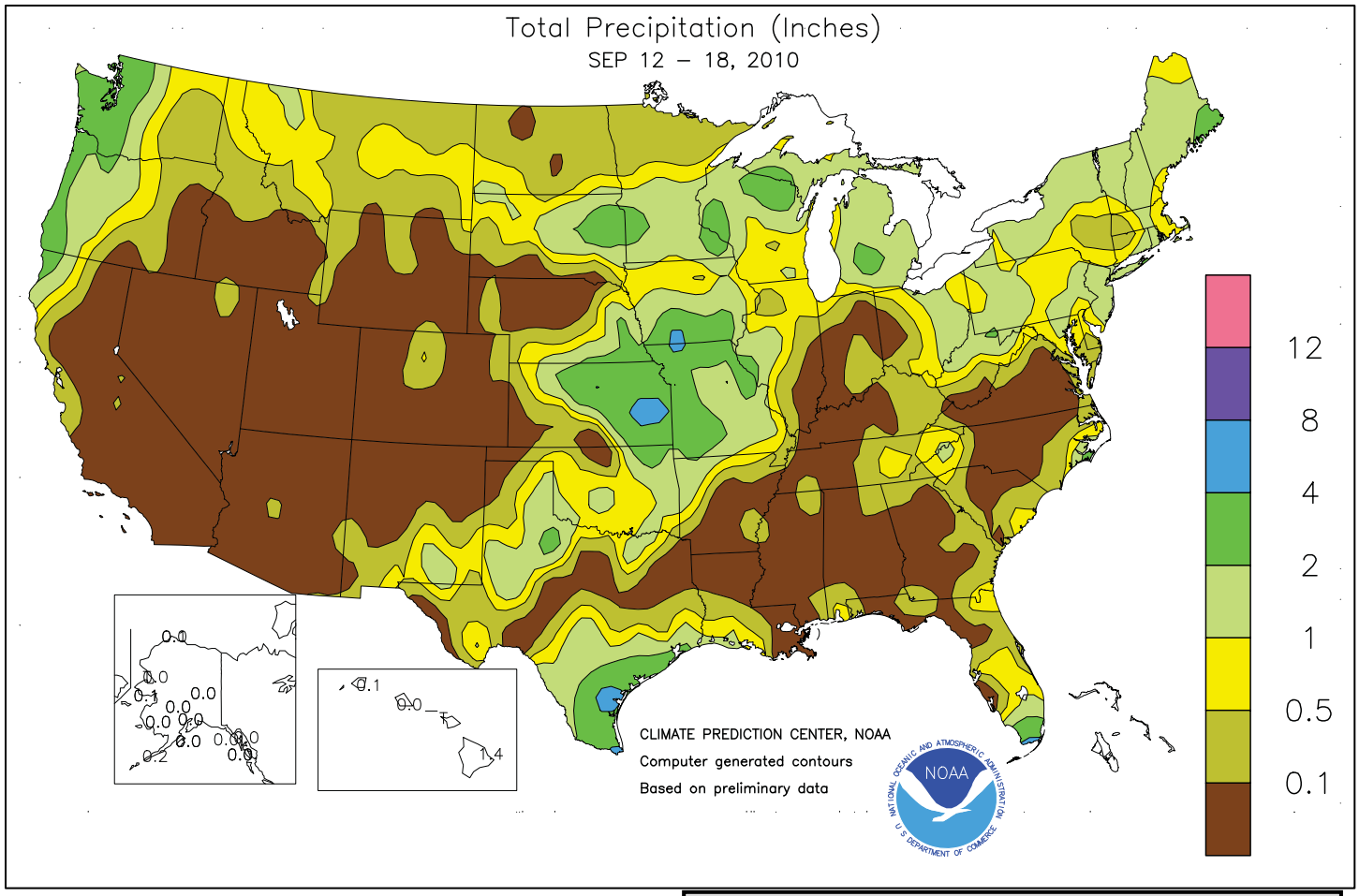
Volume 97, No. 38 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather September 21, 2010

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 12 - 18, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Locally heavy rain soaked the **nation's mid-section**, particularly across the **east-central Plains** and the **western Corn Belt**. Weekly rainfall exceeded 4 inches in a few locations from **eastern Kansas into southern Iowa**. Unsettled weather also affected the **northern High Plains**, where the season's first snow fell on September 17. In contrast, mostly dry weather across **eastern Corn Belt** and the **central High Plains** promoted winter wheat planting and summer crop maturation and harvesting. Farther west, mild, dry weather prevailed in most areas **west of the**

(Continued on page 5)

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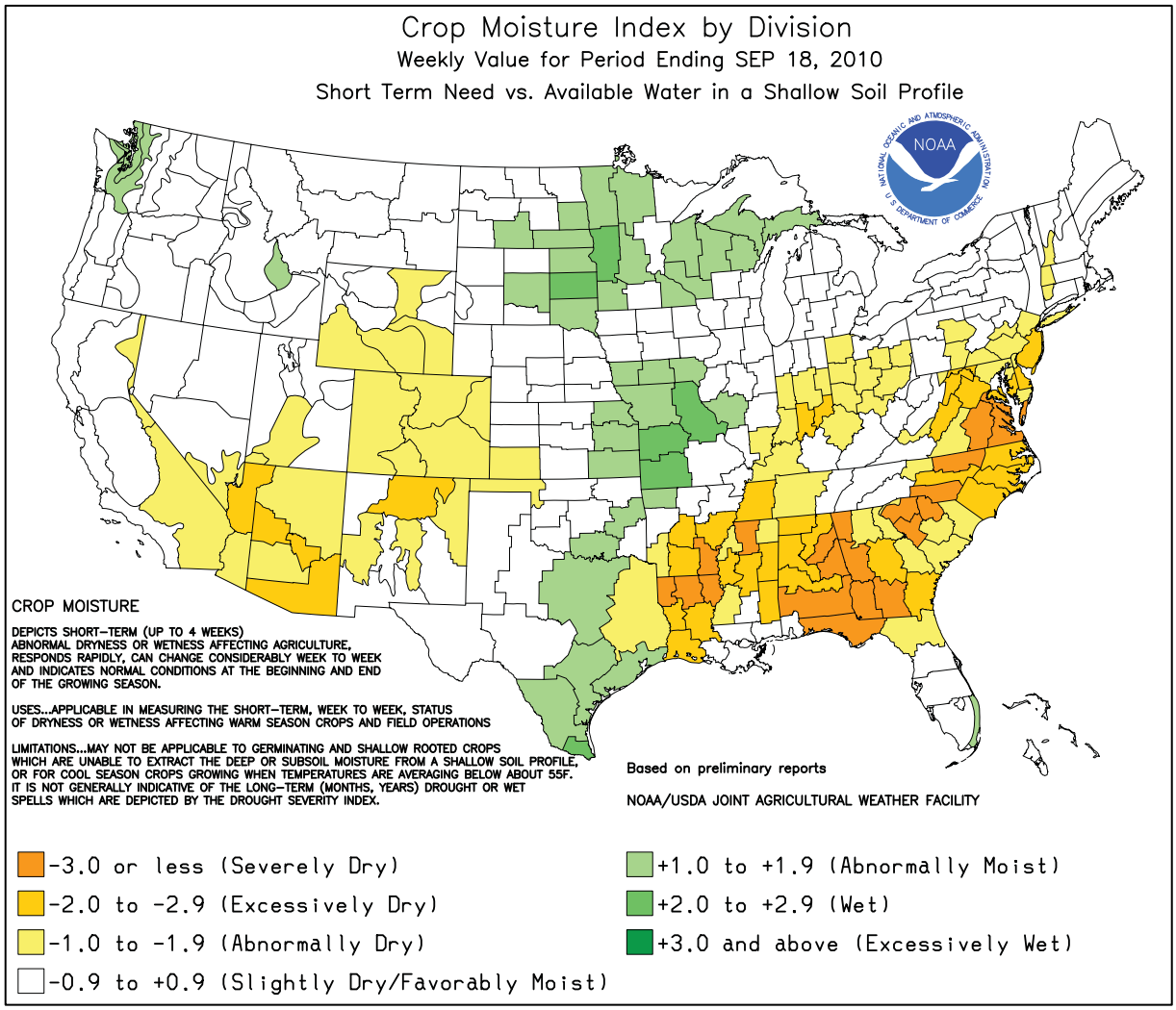
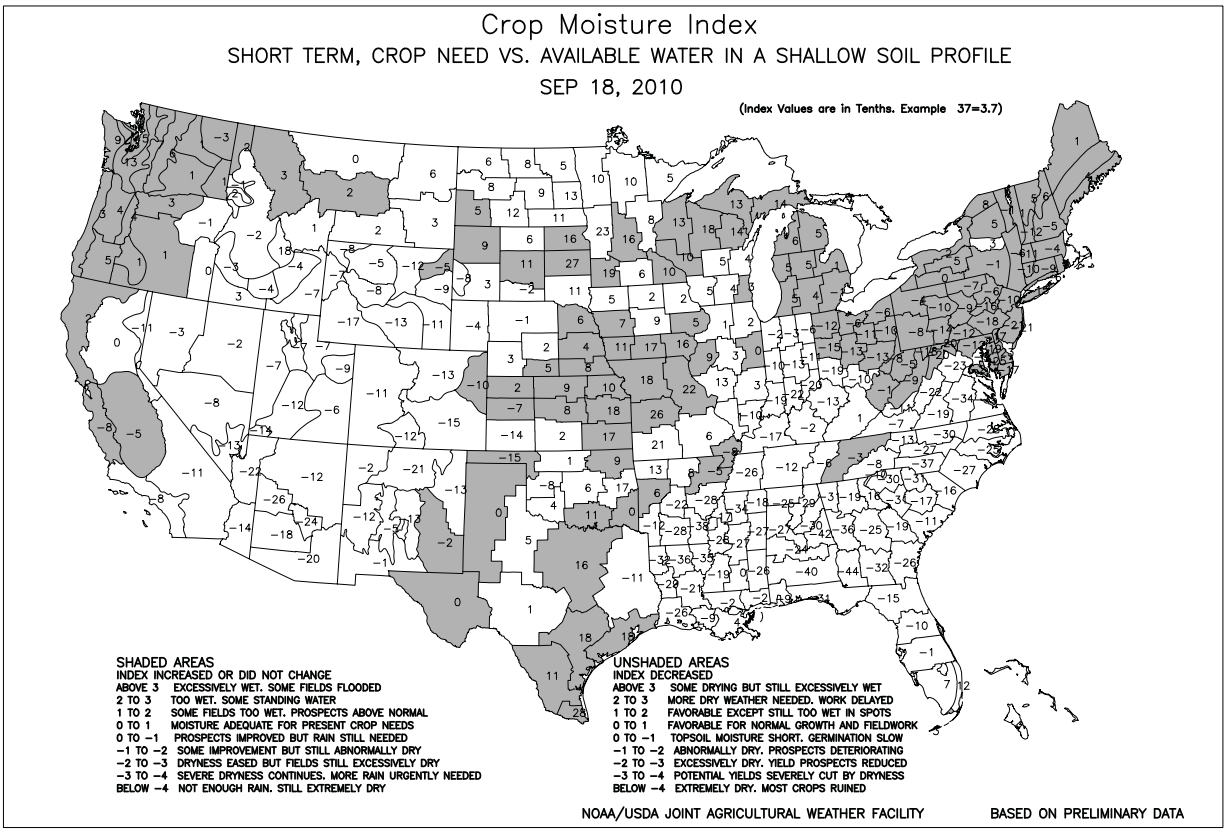
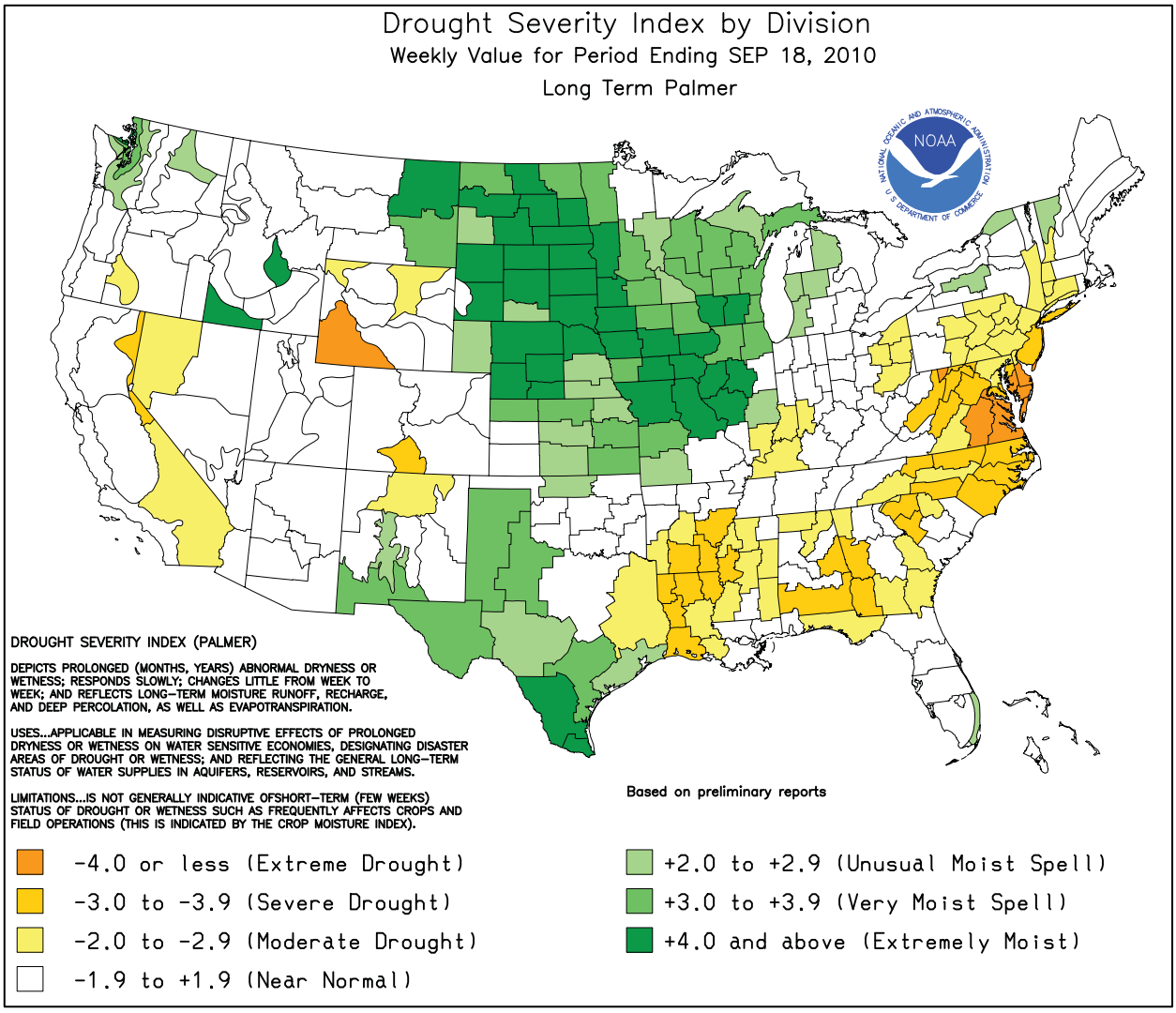
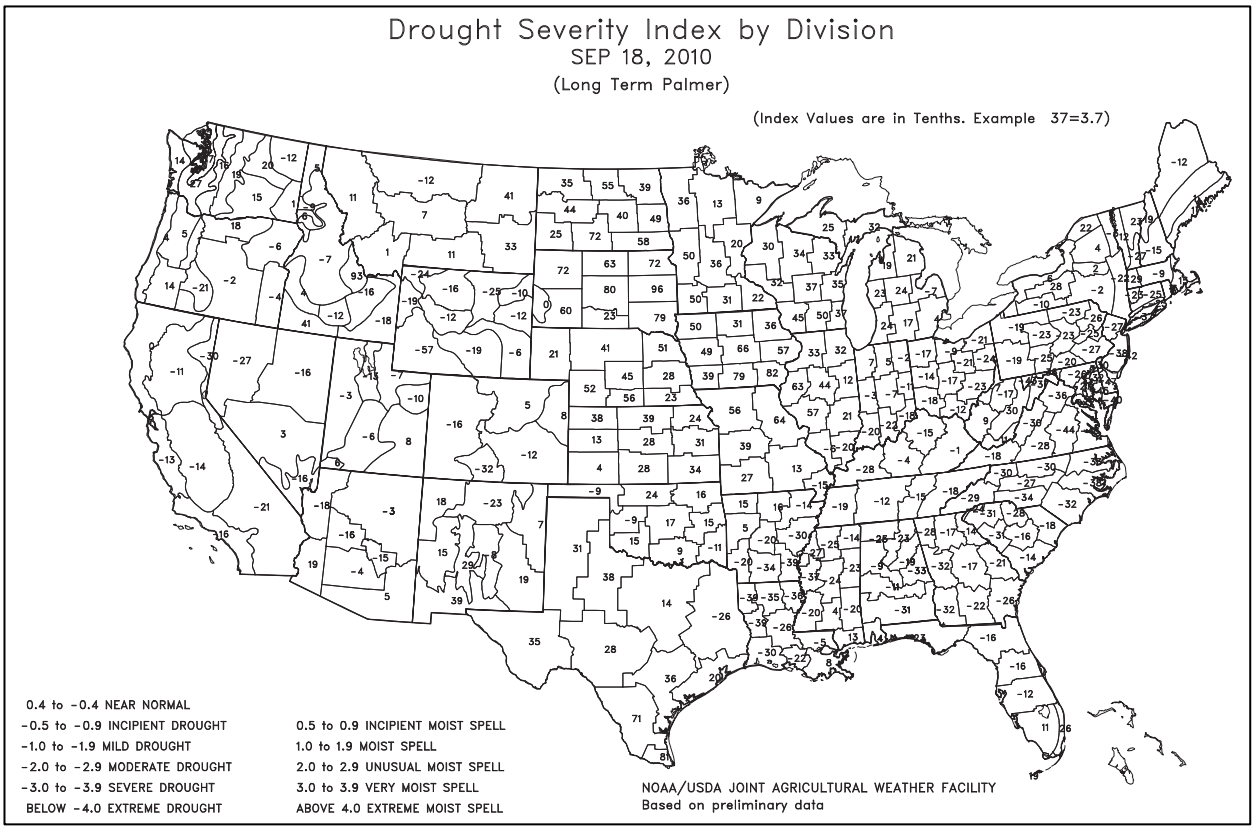
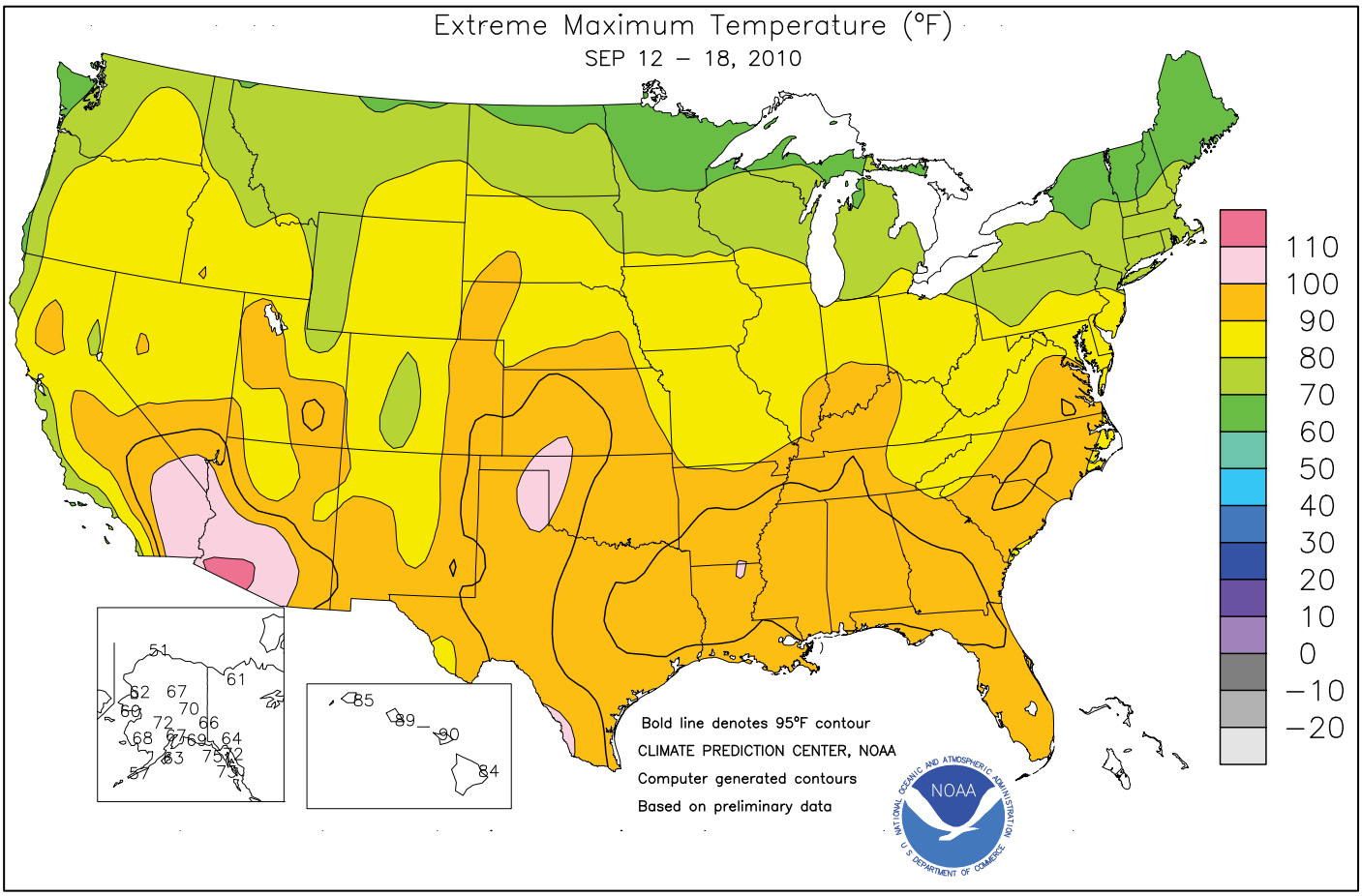
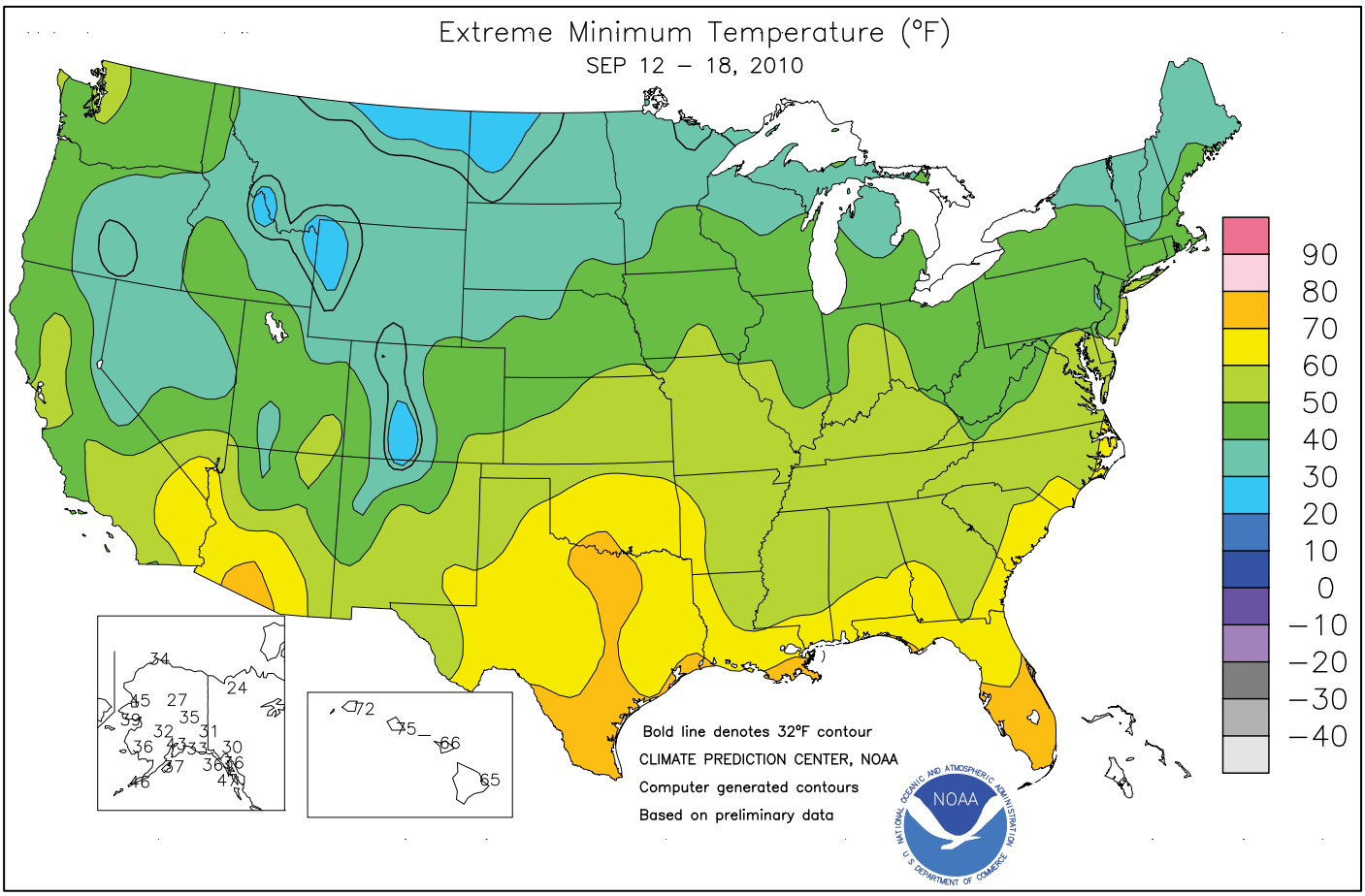

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending SEP 18, 2010
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING 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)

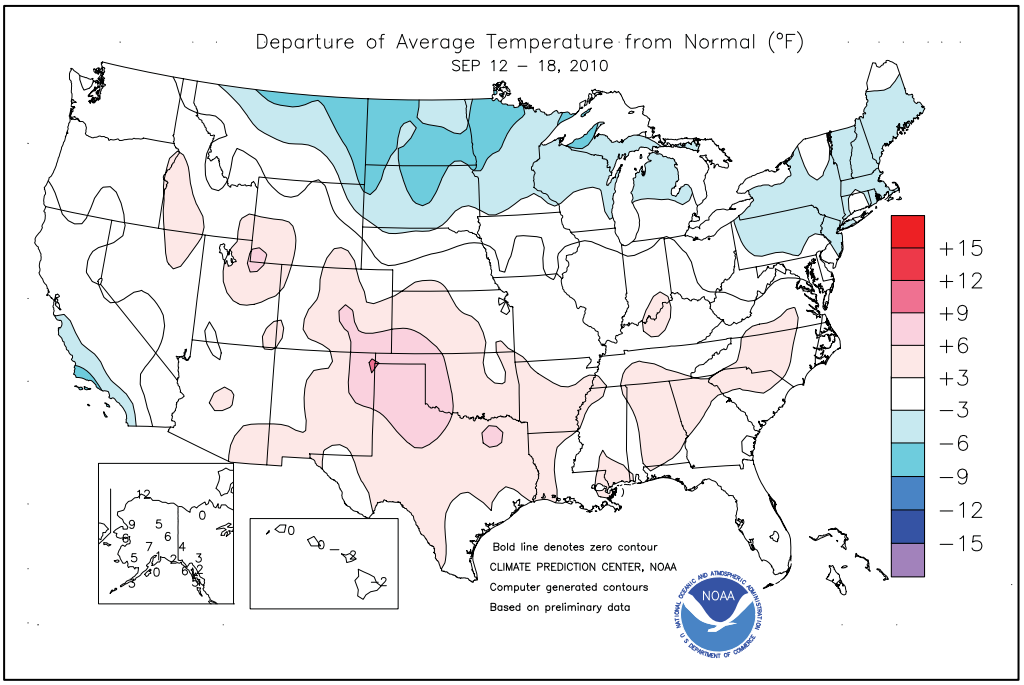

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
SEP 18, 2010
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. 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


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending SEP 18, 2010
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
SEP 18, 2010
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
SEP 12 – 18, 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
51
61
62 67
60
70
72
66
68
64
69
83
75
85
89
90
84
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
SEP 12 – 18, 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
34
24
45
27
35
39
32
31
36
30
46
72
75
66
65
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA



(Continued from front cover)

Rockies. In the **Northwest**, however, occasional showers caused minor small grain planting delays. In **California**, warmth favored maturation of crops such as rice and cotton. Elsewhere, harvest activities continued with few delays across the **South**, where locally heavy showers were confined to **southern Florida** and the **western Gulf Coast region**. However, pockets of drought persisted from the **Mid-South into the middle and southern Atlantic States**.

Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed from the **northern Plains into the Northeast**, while late-season warmth covered much of the **southern half of the nation**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal across the **northern Plains** and the **far upper Midwest**, but generally averaged 4 to 8°F above normal on the **southern High Plains**. On September 18, the season's first significant cold snap resulted in a freeze in **northeastern Montana** and **western North Dakota**. At the time of the freeze, however, spring-sown small grains in the freeze-affected region were mature or had been harvested.

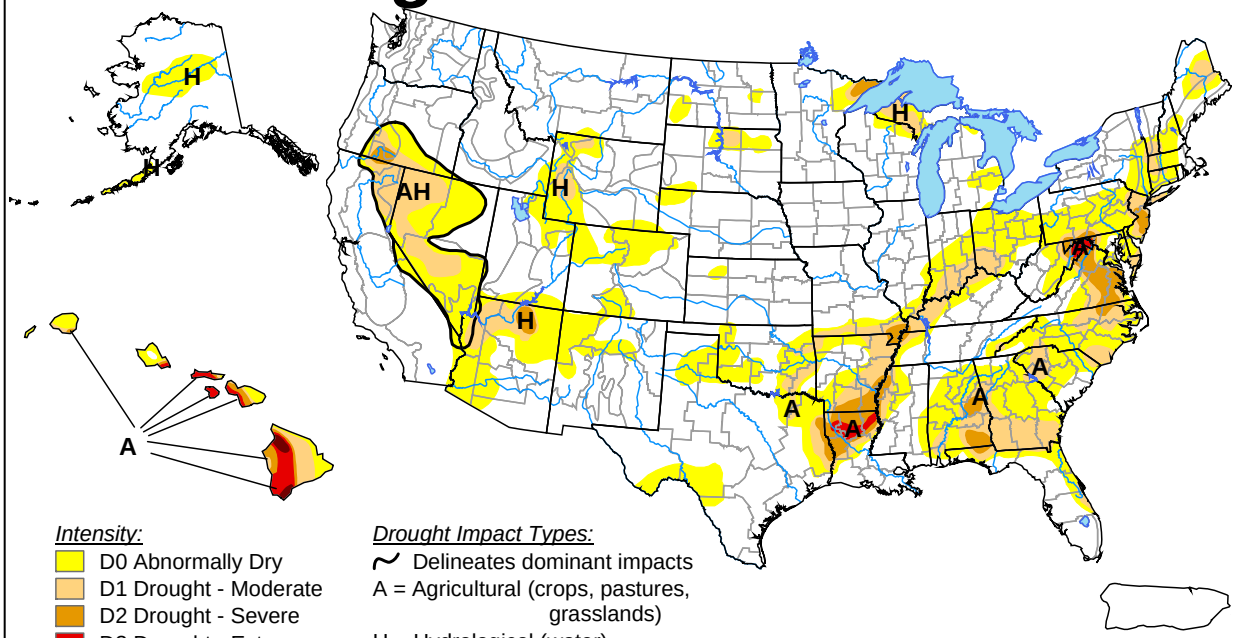
For much of the week, late-season heat covered the **south-central and southeastern U.S. Montgomery, AL**, posted daily-record highs (99 and 100°F) on September 12 and 18, respectively. Other triple-digit readings included 102°F (on September 15) in **Gage, OK**, and 102°F (on September 18) in **Monroe, LA.** In **North Carolina**, **Raleigh-Durham (RDU)** reached or exceeded 90°F from September 14-17. As a result, **RDU** set an annual record with 85 days of 90-degree heat (previously, 83 days in 2007). Toward week's end, record-setting heat developed in the **Southwest**. **Phoenix, AZ**, posted consecutive daily-record highs (109 and 111°F) on September 18-19. The latter high was the latest 110-degree reading on record in **Phoenix** (previously, 110°F on September 15, 2000). In contrast, the week ended with an impressive surge of cool air along the **Canadian border**. On September 18, **Williston, ND**, notched a daily-record low of 23°F. Other daily-record lows scattered across the **North** and **West** included 46°F (on September 14) in **Santa Barbara, CA**, and 38°F (on September 15) in **Flint, MI.**

Locally heavy showers arrived across the **nation's mid-section** on September 13, when **Salina, KS** (1.58 inches), netted a daily-record total. A more widespread rainfall event unfolded across the **central Plains** and the **upper Midwest** at mid-month. Daily-record totals for September 15 reached 4.46 inches in **Russell, KS**; 2.56 inches in **Watertown, SD**; and 2.03 inches in **Eau Claire, WI.** Elsewhere in **Wisconsin**, **La Crosse** (1.81 inches on September 15) recorded calendar-day precipitation totaling at least 1.50 inches for the seventh time in 2010, tying an annual record previously achieved in 1981 and 2004. On September 16, **Lansing, MI** (2.28 inches), experienced its seventh-wettest September day on record. Through September 18, year-to-date precipitation in **Des Moines, IA**, reached 45.71 inches (166 percent of normal), behind only the annual totals of 55.88 inches in 1993 and 49.42 inches in 2008 since the beginning of the 20th century. In contrast, **Mobile, AL**, continued to await its first measurable rainfall of the month and threatened its September record for dryness (0.47 inch in 1923). At week's end, heavy showers overspread the **Pacific Northwest** and the **western Gulf Coast region**. In **Washington**, consecutive daily-record rainfall amounts were established on September 17-18 in **Olympia** and **Seattle**, with 2-day totals reaching 2.52 and 2.27 inches, respectively. In **Arlington, OR**, rainfall totaled 1.37 inches in a 24-hour period on September 18-19. **Arlington's** previous record (0.83 inch) for any 24-hour period in September occurred on September 18-19, 1982. Meanwhile in **southern Texas**, 3-day rainfall totals from September 17-19 included 10.34 inches in **Corpus Christi**, 7.45 inches in **Alice**, and 7.36 inches in **Brownsville**.

Mostly dry weather and record-setting warmth covered much of **Alaska**. In fact, **McGrath** (71, 72, 72, 70, 69, and 68°F) collected six consecutive daily-record highs from September 12-17. Daily-record highs reached 75°F in **Alaskan** locations such as **Yakutat** (on September 14) and **Haines** (on September 16). **Juneau** (70°F on September 18) noted its latest 70-degree reading on record, previously set with a high of 70°F on September 17, 1995. Farther south, scattered showers provided little relief to **Hawaii's** drought-affected areas. At **Hawaii's** major observation sites, year-to-date rainfall through September 18 ranged from 34 percent of normal in **Kahului, Maui**, to 47 percent of normal in **Lihue, Kauai**. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** year-to-date total stood at 36.52 inches (42 percent of normal).

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 14, 2010
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

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

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

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

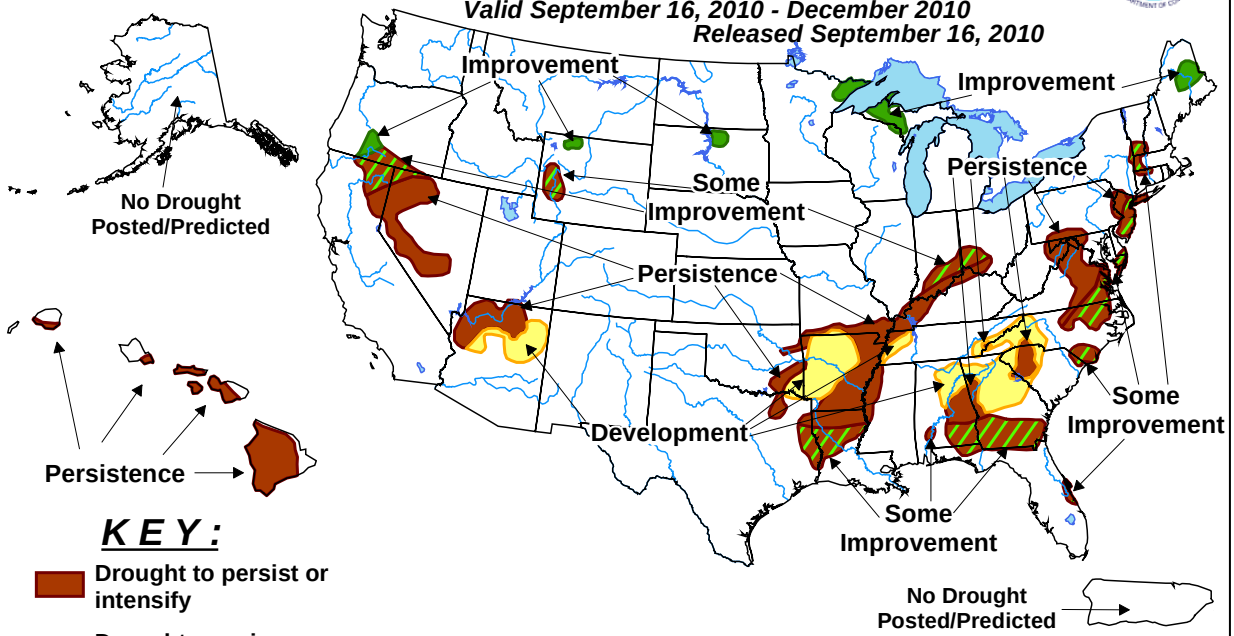
Released Thursday, September 16, 2010
Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

http://drought.unl.edu/dm

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid September 16, 2010 - December 2010
Released September 16, 2010



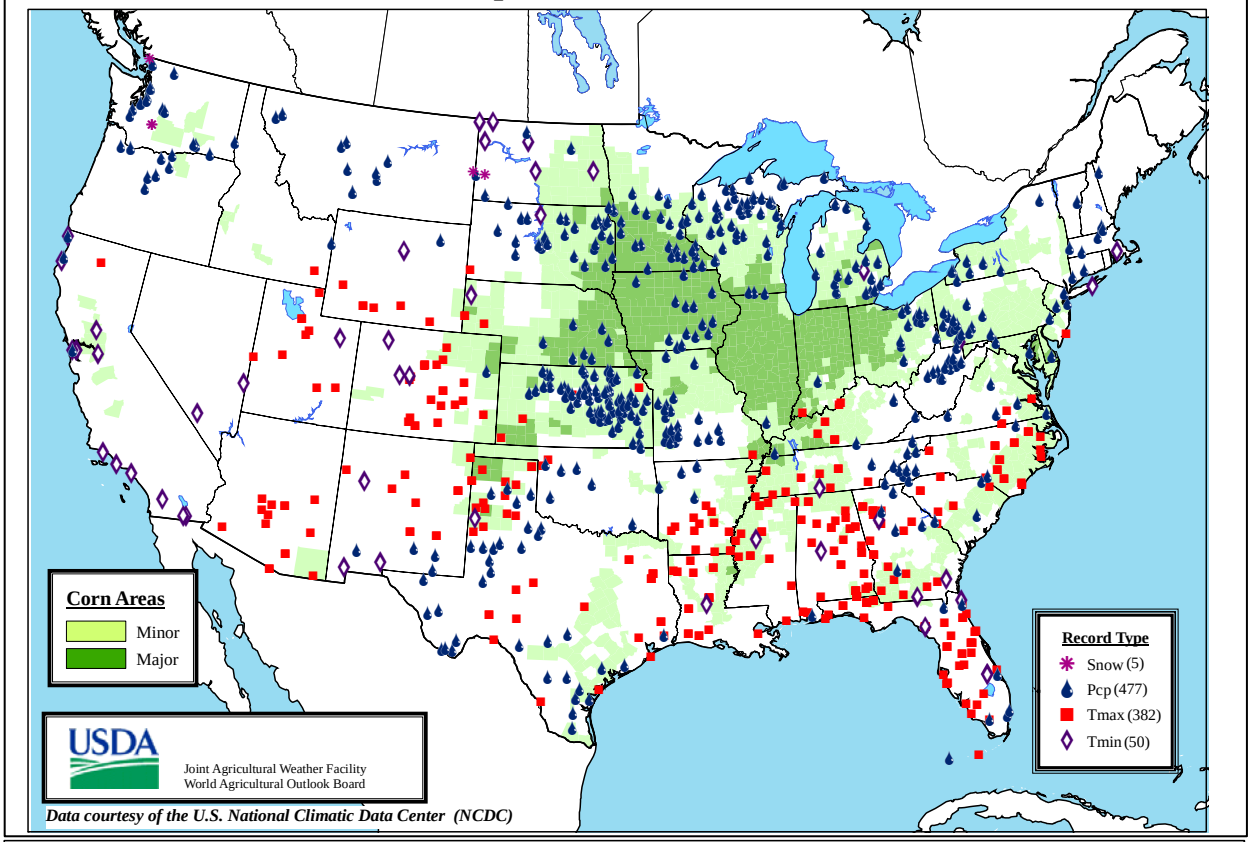
KEY:

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

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

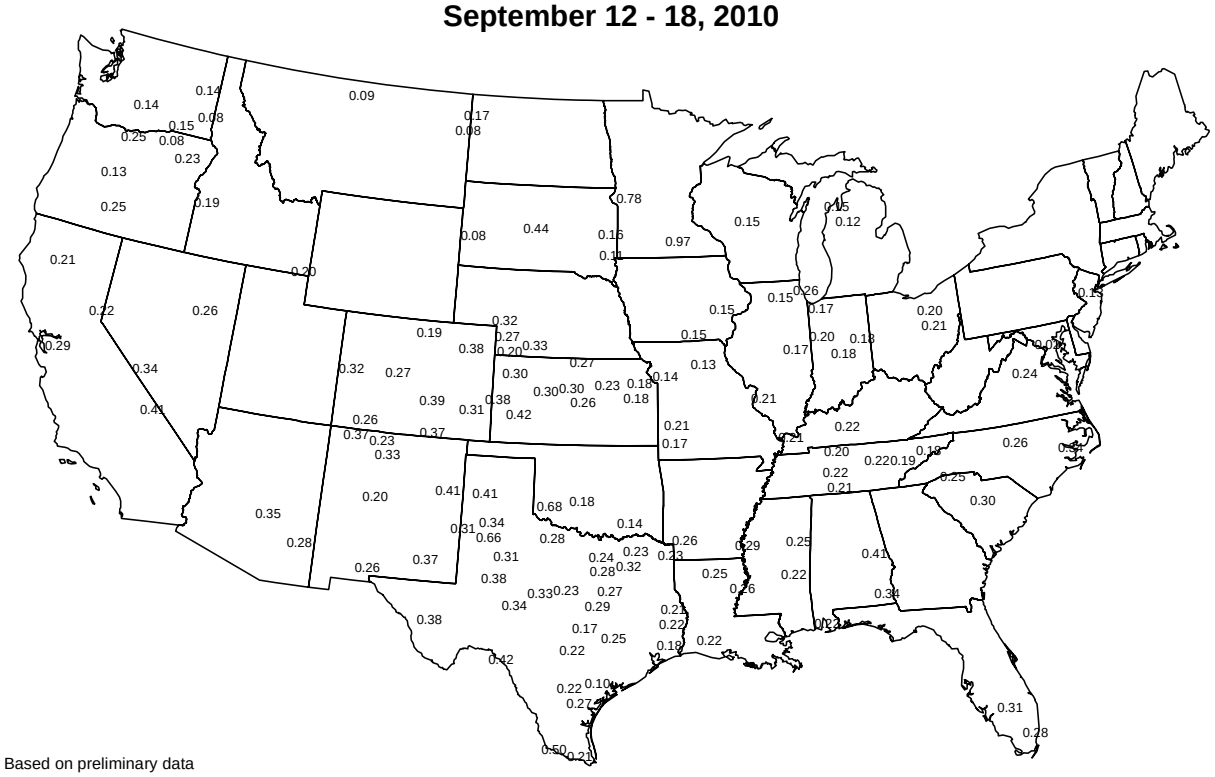
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

September 12-18, 2010



Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

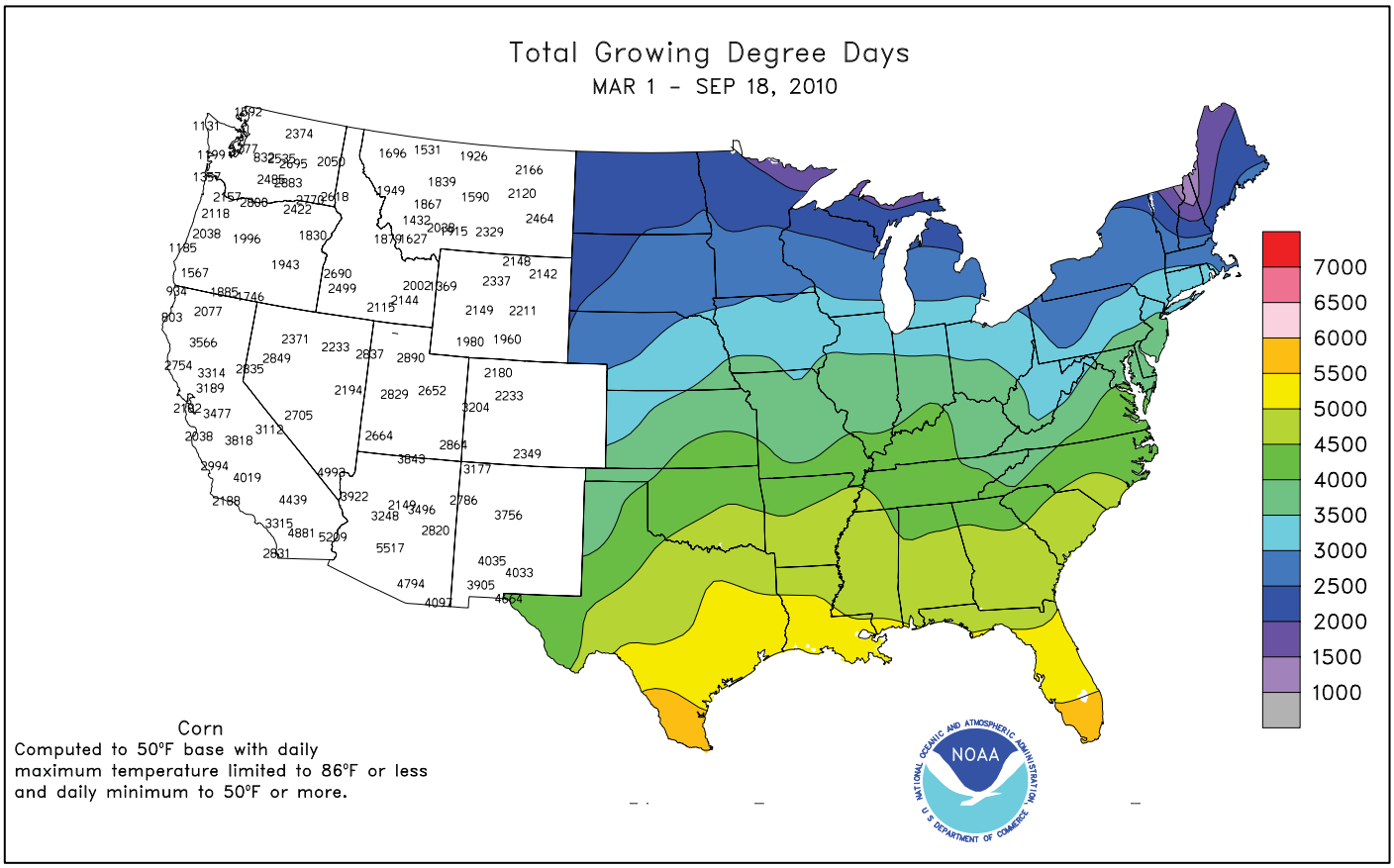
September 12 - 18, 2010

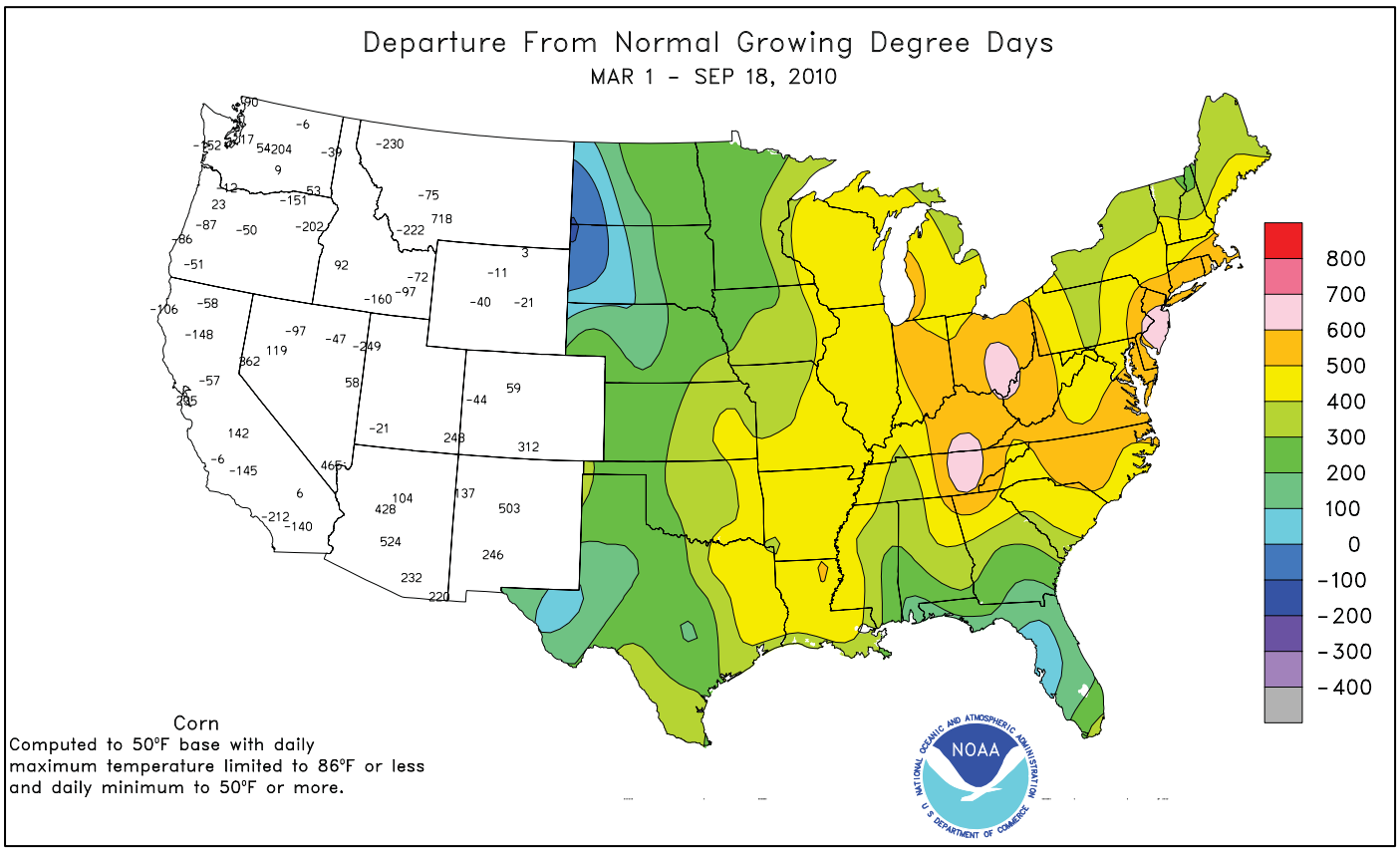


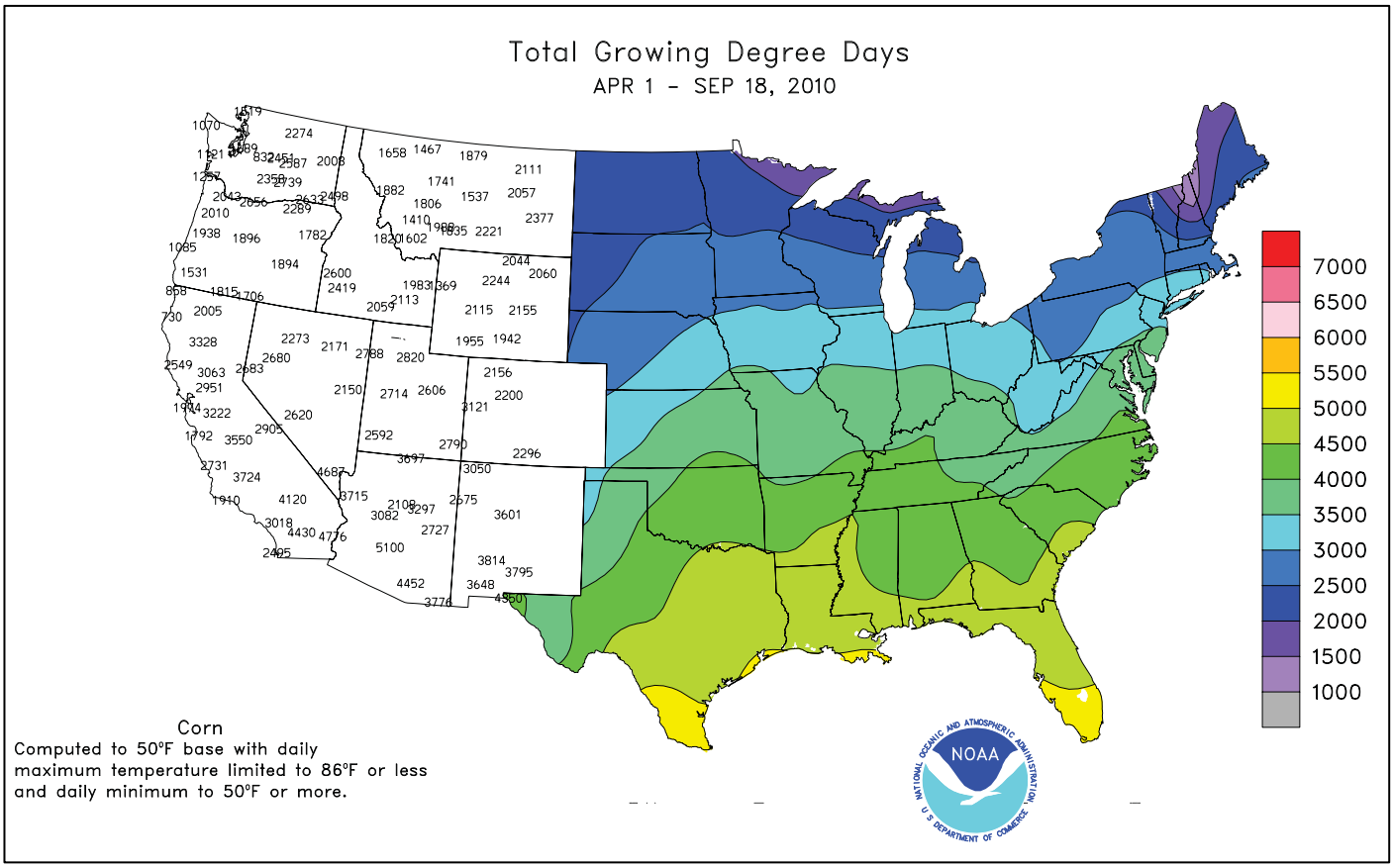
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

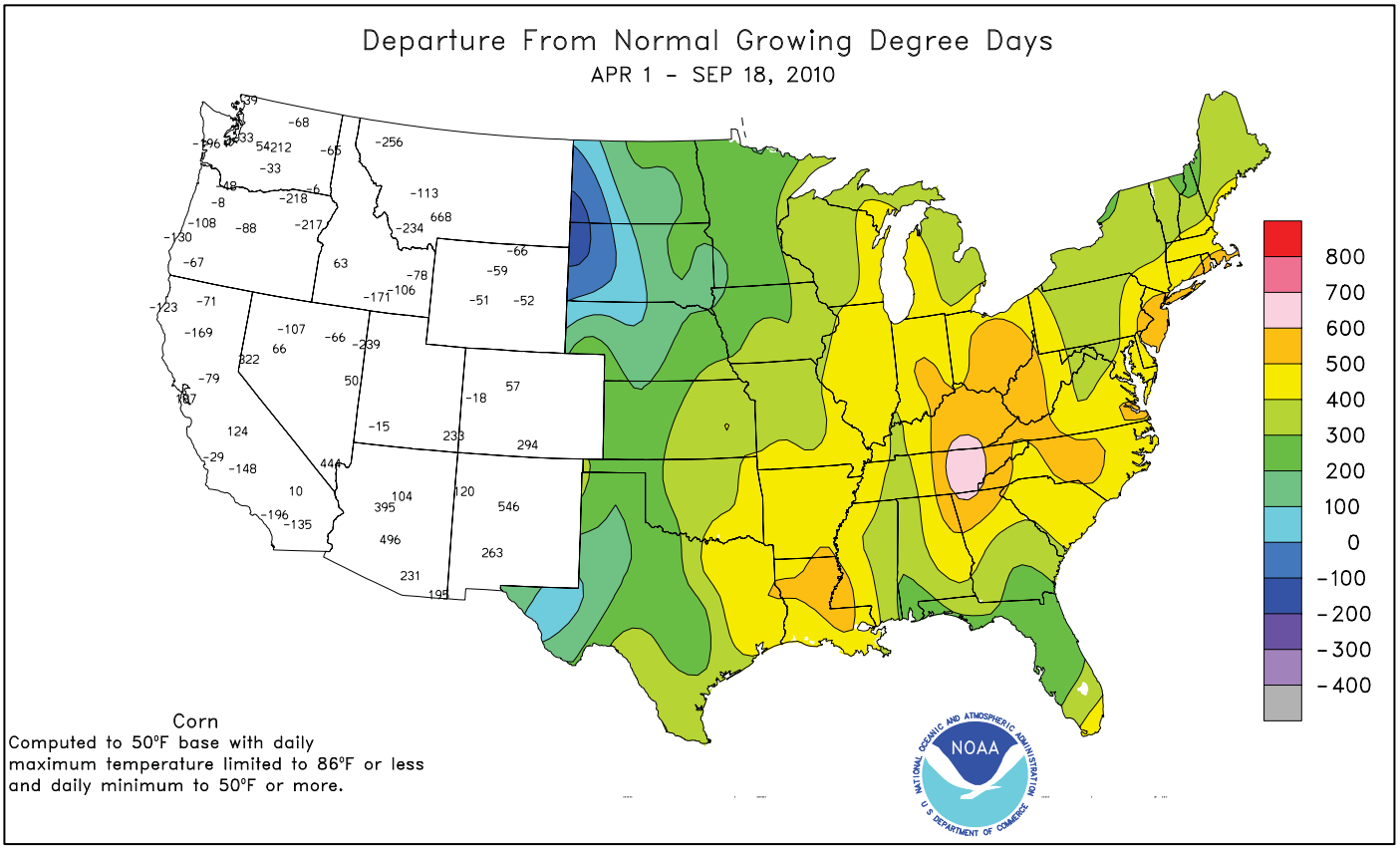
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - SEP 18, 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
MAR 1 - SEP 18, 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.



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.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 18, 2010

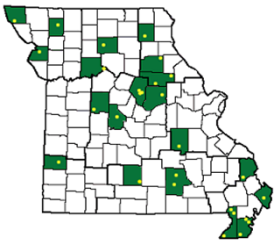
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	94	63	99	56	79	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.22	-	-	-	84	76	6	0	0	0
	VANCE	93	64	98	56	78	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	87	-	5	0	0	0
	PERTHSHIRE	93	65	97	57	79	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.07	-	-	-	84	75	5	0	0	0
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	94	64	98	57	79	-	0.01	-	0.01	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	1	0
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	93	66	98	58	80	5	1.55	0.78	1.55	2.13	116	26.35	69	95	78	4	0	1	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	93	66	97	60	80	-	0.01	-	0.01	1.33	-	-	-	83	77	5	0	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	94	65	99	57	80	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.09	-	-	-	86	78	5	0	0	0
	SIDON	94	66	98	59	80	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	94	64	99	53	79	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.23	-	-	-	92	81	5	0	0	0
	SILVER CITY	94	66	99	60	80	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.06	-	24.91	-	-	-	5	0	0	0
	ONWARD	94	63	98	55	78	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.19	-	-	-	94	80	5	0	0	0
	MAYDAY	95	62	99	54	78	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	1	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	81	58	89	53	70	4	0.54	-0.05	0.53	1.41	76	27.08	101	-	-	0	0	2	1
	ALBANY	78	55	87	50	67	1	1.16	0.18	1.12	2.21	104	28.74	101	74	66	0	0	2	1
	ST. JOSEPH	78	59	85	53	68	1	1.30	0.21	0.92	2.73	107	35.60	125	-	-	0	0	3	1
NC	LINNEUS	80	57	86	50	67	1	1.60	0.37	1.59	2.87	126	37.78	129	75	64	0	0	2	1
	BRUNSWICK	81	59	87	53	69	2	1.23	0.20	0.82	3.11	158	38.39	130	77	69	0	0	3	1
NE	NOVELTY	79	57	85	50	68	1	1.28	0.10	0.88	5.13	234	42.84	154	76	64	0	0	2	1
	MONROE CITY	81	57	87	49	69	2	0.49	-0.53	0.48	2.90	132	38.25	138	75	65	0	0	2	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	80	59	89	52	69	1	1.79	0.28	0.97	7.82	310	38.11	124	78	67	0	0	4	2
C	AUXVASSE	81	58	88	50	69	2	0.56	-0.62	0.48	3.64	160	41.47	139	75	65	0	0	3	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	81	60	88	53	70	2	0.52	-0.57	0.35	3.08	149	45.16	144	77	67	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	82	56	89	48	69	2	2.35	1.10	1.99	4.17	177	33.79	107	72	65	0	0	3	1
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	COL SOUTH FARMS	80	58	88	52	69	1	0.55	-0.55	0.48	2.71	130	42.02	135	-	-	0	0	3	0
	COL-BF	81	57	89	51	68	0	0.53	-0.57	0.44	2.67	128	37.18	120	77	64	0	0	3	0
	VERSAILLES	83	59	93	53	70	2	1.14	0.10	0.85	7.31	314	37.29	120	73	68	1	0	4	1
EC	VANDALIA	82	56	89	48	69	2	0.45	-0.71	0.45	5.54	230	41.83	136	79	65	0	0	1	0
SW	LAMAR	82	61	90	56	71	2	2.10	0.80	1.23	7.71	266	33.87	96	80	71	0	0	2	2
SC	COOK STATION	83	55	90	50	67	-1	0.72	-0.41	0.65	5.81	232	38.88	125	77	67	1	0	2	1
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	83	58	90	51	69	1	1.17	0.09	1.14	8.62	373	33.60	106	78	65	1	0	3	1
SE	DELTA	86	57	90	54	70	0	0.39	-0.31	0.27	4.94	273	27.21	87	80	69	1	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	85	60	90	56	72	2	0.14	-0.67	0.14	3.65	247	26.84	83	82	67	0	0	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	87	60	93	55	73	1	0.16	-0.61	0.16	0.89	61	22.05	75	84	72	2	0	1	0
	CLARKTON	89	60	95	56	73	1	0.11	-0.66	0.11	1.34	89	24.20	80	85	72	2	0	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	88	62	93	59	74	2	0.10	-0.68	0.10	1.80	102	28.51	90	86	70	2	0	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	88	61	93	56	74	2	0.07	-0.65	0.07	0.72	40	25.10	79	85	70	2	0	1	0
	STEELE	90	61	94	57	74	2	0.14	-0.73	0.14	1.01	55	28.23	84	90	73	4	0	1	0
	CARDWELL	88	61	93	56	73	1	0.33	-0.49	0.33	2.34	142	24.55	77	76	71	2	0	1	0

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)

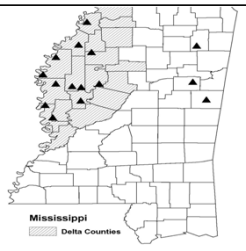
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Hot, mostly dry weather was ideal for cotton maturation and harvesting. Temperatures briefly fell below 60 degrees F, mainly on September 13-14, in the wake of a cold front that brought rain at the end of the previous reporting period. In a change from earlier months, Stoneville's month-to-date rainfall exceeded the normal value.

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 18, 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	66	97	57	80	5	0.03	-0.95	0.03	0.05	2	37.62	94	79	29	7	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	91	64	95	54	78	5	0.03	-1.01	0.03	1.52	61	30.63	74	88	39	6	0	1	0
	MOBILE	93	69	95	65	81	3	0.00	-1.52	0.00	0.00	0	46.41	91	87	46	7	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	96	68	100	61	82	5	0.02	-1.03	0.02	0.02	1	29.22	71	85	31	7	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	56	44	67	43	50	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.69	39	12.06	112	99	95	0	0	0	0
	BARROW	49	41	51	34	45	12	0.08	-0.07	0.06	0.10	23	3.70	115	100	91	0	0	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	67	36	70	35	52	6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.19	165	7.92	104	90	80	0	0	0	0
	JUNEAU	68	38	72	36	53	3	0.00	-1.70	0.00	2.90	72	31.94	89	97	74	0	0	0	0
	KODIAK	58	42	63	37	50	0	0.00	-1.79	0.00	1.41	34	53.41	109	91	79	0	0	0	0
	NOME	54	46	60	39	50	6	0.07	-0.53	0.04	2.09	124	9.48	80	92	80	0	0	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	79	40	82	37	59	0	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.30	23	19.14	116	70	16	0	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	105	77	109	74	91	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	7.27	133	28	15	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	89	53	92	50	71	5	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.03	2	15.47	105	46	11	3	0	0	0
	TUCSON	101	70	105	66	86	4	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.69	78	10.19	117	41	21	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	86	67	93	64	77	2	1.60	0.76	1.07	5.11	253	28.28	94	91	53	3	0	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	92	66	97	61	79	4	0.00	-0.87	0.00	1.31	61	25.64	74	87	37	4	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	91	62	97	59	77	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	5.26	111	48	33	4	0	0	0
	FRESNO	92	60	94	58	76	1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	8.35	105	66	38	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	68	57	73	56	63	-7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	9.07	93	87	68	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	88	56	94	52	72	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.23	135	24.00	107	67	34	3	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	84	57	91	51	71	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	13.46	110	84	34	1	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	62	75	59	67	-5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	8.17	104	83	69	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	59	77	56	66	2	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01	14	14.90	110	78	63	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	85	54	89	48	69	-4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	10.69	116	81	51	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	81	34	84	29	58	3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.19	35	4.36	80	66	24	0	1	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	85	54	90	46	70	10	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.01	1	8.71	57	59	14	1	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	85	50	91	46	67	5	0.02	-0.20	0.02	0.02	3	11.56	101	61	17	1	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	88	53	91	47	70	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.34	71	5.97	94	36	19	2	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	90	53	94	43	71	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.05	8	10.94	103	54	22	4	0	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	72	57	80	49	65	-2	0.79	-0.04	0.75	0.79	37	34.11	106	80	61	0	0	2	1
	HARTFORD	72	52	78	42	62	-2	0.11	-0.85	0.08	0.16	6	26.71	81	88	45	0	0	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	83	63	92	58	73	1	0.71	-0.18	0.67	0.71	32	22.07	78	81	44	1	0	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	78	56	85	52	67	-2	0.74	-0.22	0.42	0.74	32	28.57	91	92	42	0	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	72	93	68	80	0	0.17	-1.43	0.11	2.29	55	36.67	100	93	56	1	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	88	67	95	63	78	0	0.49	-1.46	0.33	0.86	17	27.52	68	95	53	1	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	88	80	90	78	84	0	1.11	-0.18	0.52	7.64	221	27.95	100	88	72	1	0	4	1
	MIAMI	90	78	91	76	84	1	3.39	1.38	1.57	8.69	160	52.76	121	88	62	4	0	5	2
	ORLANDO	91	73	95	67	82	0	0.61	-0.82	0.61	2.41	63	40.00	102	89	55	5	0	1	1
	PENSACOLA	92	74	96	71	83	4	0.08	-1.32	0.03	0.29	8	53.44	108	83	48	6	0	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	94	69	96	64	82	2	0.62	-0.61	0.62	0.62	18	51.06	101	89	53	7	0	1	1
	TAMPA	92	76	94	73	84	2	0.17	-1.46	0.16	1.02	23	37.62	103	84	49	7	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	80	92	77	85	3	0.37	-1.63	0.37	1.52	30	43.94	99	76	56	7	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	90	63	92	56	77	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.97	46	35.09	99	86	38	4	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	91	67	95	61	79	5	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.06	2	36.17	96	73	37	4	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	94	62	95	56	78	3	0.12	-0.72	0.11	0.12	5	23.71	69	95	37	7	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	95	69	98	66	82	5	0.04	-0.70	0.04	0.04	2	27.28	74	77	28	7	0	1	0
	MACON	92	63	95	59	78	3	0.33	-0.46	0.11	0.81	39	34.81	102	95	35	6	0	7	0
	SAVANNAH	89	67	91	62	78	0	0.43	-0.81	0.42	0.58	16	31.39	79	91	49	3	0	2	0
HI	HILO	82	67	84	65	75	-1	1.36	-0.87	0.58	2.22	38	36.38	42	86	72	0	0	5	1
	HONOLULU	88	75	89	75	82	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.07	33	4.49	43	68	59	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	89	73	90	66	81	2	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.07	33	4.14	34	66	56	1	0	1	0
	LIHUE	84	74	85	72	79	-1	0.05	-0.53	0.02	0.61	46	11.48	47	76	68	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	86	56	89	51	71	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.02	5	9.02	109	42	25	0	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	81	55	84	48	68	3	0.21	0.04	0.13	0.46	107	10.22	112	70	50	0	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	84	41	87	38	62	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.20	43	6.07	68	63	24	0	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	75	55	83	49	65	0	0.51	-0.27	0.35	2.47	109	31.51	116	83	56	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	80	56	87	50	68	2	0.14	-0.60	0.14	2.18	103	37.56	128	85	51	0	0	1	0
	PEORIA	80	56	87	51	68	1	0.29	-0.44	0.26	2.35	128	34.41	129	91	48	0	0	3	0
	ROCKFORD	77	53	84	49	65	1	0.25	-0.58	0.17	1.05	46	30.16	107	86	47	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	83	57	90	49	70	2	0.62	-0.04	0.62	5.88	334	40.45	153	91	42	1	0	1	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	89	58	94	54	74	4	0.04	-0.67	0.04	0.34	18	21.47	66	88	35	4	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	79	53	84	50	66	1	0.13	-0.52	0.12	1.02	56	27.13	100	90	42	0	0	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	85	57	91	52	71	4	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.35	19	25.98	85	78	33	1	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	75	52	79	50	64	0	0.30	-0.60	0.15	1.66	70	25.34	89	90	58	0	0	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	78	58	90	49	68	1	0.61	-0.24	0.55	3.72	169	46.03	160	89	54	1	0	3	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	76	52	84	46	64	-1	1.20	0.41	1.20	2.16	98	35.22	133	91	49	0	0	1	1
	DES MOINES	79	57	87	51	68	2	0.73	-0.01	0.54	1.65	78	45.68	165	87	62	0	0	3	1
	DUBUQUE	75	49	83	44	62	-1	0.56	-0.30	0.38	1.30	54	39.57	143	92	55	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	77	52	87	45	65	1	0.42	-0.15	0.40	1.09	73	27.79	132	90	58	0	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	77	49	87	47	63	-1	0.46	-0.23	0.45	0.84	43	37.56	142	90	55	0	0	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	82	59	92	52	70	1	2.17	1.58	1.64	2.43	158	27.53	118	94	66	2	0	3	1
	DODGE CITY	92	60	97	53	76	6	0.49	0.10	0.49	1.29	117	23.65	128	90	29	6	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	86	52	91	46	69	4	0.14	-0.10	0.14	0.14	19	17.42	102	86	50	4	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	82	59	90	52	71	2	1.01	0.14	0.68	3.06	133	32.13	117	92	66	1	0	4	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 18, 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	65	97	57	77	5	1.49	0.80	1.49	1.80	102	25.00	106	91	56	5	0	1	1
KY	JACKSON	82	59	87	53	71	2	0.60	-0.30	0.40	1.37	59	34.16	94	90	41	0	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	86	57	91	51	72	3	0.19	-0.54	0.19	0.30	16	29.54	86	79	35	2	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	90	62	95	58	76	5	0.04	-0.68	0.04	0.11	6	29.83	90	76	27	4	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	87	59	90	55	73	3	0.05	-0.78	0.05	3.64	180	28.74	81	95	38	1	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	93	69	95	61	81	3	0.00	-1.17	0.00	1.77	56	43.90	92	100	44	7	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	95	72	98	66	83	4	0.88	-0.58	0.83	0.91	25	26.00	62	94	46	7	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	92	75	94	69	83	3	0.02	-1.38	0.02	0.24	6	48.17	98	81	53	7	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	98	70	100	64	84	6	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.10	6	24.28	67	80	33	7	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	62	44	68	38	53	-2	0.41	-0.35	0.20	3.12	151	27.52	102	96	57	0	0	5	0
	PORTLAND	66	49	72	43	57	-3	0.26	-0.50	0.25	1.60	86	35.67	115	95	57	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	79	56	86	50	68	-1	0.96	0.02	0.83	0.96	41	29.21	95	89	58	0	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	69	56	75	53	62	-4	0.44	-0.36	0.15	1.08	52	38.47	130	87	55	0	0	4	0
	WORCESTER	65	50	70	44	58	-3	0.63	-0.35	0.43	0.88	35	34.39	100	98	56	0	0	3	0
MI	ALPENA	65	44	75	37	55	-2	1.02	0.36	0.48	1.51	85	20.15	95	95	51	0	0	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	72	52	77	47	62	0	0.75	-0.30	0.46	2.11	78	27.97	105	93	54	0	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	43	71	33	54	-4	1.03	0.28	0.70	2.45	118	21.11	99	94	59	0	0	2	1
	LANSING	71	51	78	42	61	0	2.66	1.81	2.28	4.25	185	20.58	89	92	58	0	0	2	1
	MUSKEGON	70	52	74	48	61	0	1.15	0.30	0.77	5.63	245	24.61	107	87	63	0	0	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	66	47	74	40	57	-4	0.72	-0.13	0.39	2.17	98	23.73	100	97	49	0	0	4	0
MN	DULUTH	60	44	68	35	52	-3	0.25	-0.77	0.22	1.93	72	26.44	110	87	54	0	0	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	59	36	66	30	47	-7	0.47	-0.26	0.27	3.15	162	24.87	132	94	53	0	3	4	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	67	52	79	45	59	-3	0.92	0.28	0.91	1.96	105	22.86	97	81	55	0	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	69	50	81	46	60	0	1.96	1.21	1.94	3.48	168	26.07	104	89	58	0	0	3	1
	ST. CLOUD	65	47	77	42	56	-2	1.60	0.90	1.58	5.47	274	26.09	120	95	48	0	0	2	1
MS	JACKSON	95	66	99	59	80	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	35.24	86	90	31	7	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	94	62	98	56	78	1	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.00	0	33.27	76	95	38	7	0	0	0
	TUPELO	92	63	95	56	77	3	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.90	47	36.66	92	91	40	5	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	80	58	87	53	69	1	0.79	-0.01	0.52	3.32	158	37.86	127	96	56	0	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	81	60	88	53	71	2	1.73	0.63	0.77	4.37	166	35.33	123	99	63	0	0	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	85	62	90	54	73	2	0.52	-0.17	0.46	2.36	134	29.98	106	87	48	1	0	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	82	60	88	54	71	1	2.17	0.98	1.58	10.71	363	39.23	123	94	65	0	0	2	2
MT	BILLINGS	70	46	83	37	58	-2	0.26	-0.04	0.17	0.59	87	15.24	133	81	46	0	0	3	0
	BUTTE	68	39	75	32	54	2	0.18	-0.07	0.14	1.10	162	13.56	130	90	34	0	1	3	0
	CUT BANK	60	39	73	32	49	-4	0.11	-0.17	0.09	0.66	79	7.09	65	95	55	0	1	3	0
	GLASGOW	62	43	77	31	53	-5	0.17	-0.05	0.17	1.48	251	15.66	167	92	67	0	1	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	64	40	77	32	52	-4	0.88	0.60	0.39	1.94	246	15.29	125	96	52	0	1	5	0
	HAVRE	62	41	75	35	52	-5	0.18	-0.06	0.17	0.93	148	11.58	122	93	71	0	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	72	45	80	39	58	1	0.28	0.03	0.13	1.33	199	12.02	115	88	61	0	0	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	81	56	91	45	68	3	0.05	-0.54	0.03	0.23	14	26.87	125	87	65	1	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	81	56	92	49	68	1	0.29	-0.41	0.27	2.87	155	31.21	136	92	67	1	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	78	52	88	43	65	1	1.63	1.10	0.98	1.95	138	26.98	123	92	60	0	0	4	2
	NORTH PLATTE	79	48	86	43	64	1	0.02	-0.27	0.01	0.29	37	20.09	120	96	44	0	0	2	0
	OMAHA	80	58	88	48	69	3	0.57	-0.19	0.38	0.65	34	30.14	125	90	65	0	0	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	82	44	92	38	63	2	0.03	-0.25	0.03	0.03	4	13.83	103	82	36	2	0	1	0
	VALENTINE	78	47	88	38	63	1	0.04	-0.32	0.02	0.28	30	15.37	93	91	46	0	0	3	0
NV	ELY	82	37	85	32	60	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.01	2	4.81	65	38	11	0	1	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	99	72	101	68	86	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	7	3.29	98	17	10	7	0	0	0
	RENO	85	49	89	47	67	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	4.76	92	49	23	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	86	35	88	34	61	0	0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.26	96	6.62	114	49	17	0	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	67	45	71	37	56	-4	0.41	-0.31	0.27	0.68	37	24.18	92	98	54	0	0	4	0
NJ	NEWARK	74	58	79	54	66	-3	1.53	0.57	0.93	1.53	63	31.87	94	81	52	0	0	4	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	89	63	91	60	76	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.01	1	5.74	82	55	17	4	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	69	49	73	43	59	-3	0.25	-0.52	0.21	0.34	17	21.16	77	93	50	0	0	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	64	48	71	43	56	-4	0.36	-0.49	0.25	0.43	20	24.60	88	89	66	0	0	3	0
	BUFFALO	67	51	73	48	59	-3	0.49	-0.43	0.45	1.57	64	26.11	92	89	58	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	67	48	72	44	57	-5	1.01	0.18	0.54	1.44	65	26.59	108	96	71	0	0	4	1
	SYRACUSE	67	49	72	43	58	-4	0.90	-0.09	0.65	1.40	56	28.15	99	93	59	0	0	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	82	56	84	50	69	2	0.02	-0.87	0.02	0.99	41	31.40	89	94	42	0	0	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	90	61	92	55	76	2	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.14	6	28.12	89	83	30	5	0	0	0
	GREENSBORO	89	63	92	59	76	5	0.01	-1.01	0.01	0.16	6	30.50	95	76	31	3	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	81	68	85	61	75	-1	0.45	-0.89	0.45	4.97	138	47.15	115	95	62	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	92	64	96	59	78	6	0.03	-0.99	0.03	0.15	6	24.28	76	78	33	4	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	90	65	94	61	77	1	0.34	-1.34	0.10	0.94	21	30.72	69	90	38	4	0	7	0
ND	BISMARCK	64	40	75	33	52	-7	0.22	-0.15	0.16	2.54	257	19.28	140	91	58	0	0	3	0
	DICKINSON	62	40	77	31	51	-7	0.66	0.30	0.38	2.49	268	13.55	101	96	55	0	2	2	0
	FARGO	64	42	73	34	53	-6	0.17	-0.33	0.16	3.71	281	22.97	137	86	50	0	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	64	42	72	35	53	-5	0.33	-0.12	0.27	3.28	267	22.03	141	91	45	0	0	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	64	40	73	34	52	-7	0.32	-0.07	0.16	2.07	197	19.62	129	91	47	0	0	3	0
	WILLISTON	62	40	74	23	51	-6	0.04	-0.26	0.02	1.18	151	16.64	145	91	56	0	1	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	75	52	82	49	64	0	1.80	0.98	1.76	2.70	127	28.07	98	88	46	0	0	3	1
	CINCINNATI	85	58	90	54	71	2	0.28	-0.37	0.25	0.50	28	26.42	83	77	37	2	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	75	55	82	50	65	1	1.12	0.21	1.12	1.63	68	25.54	91	85	42	0	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	80	55	87	51	68	0	0.31	-0.39	0.31	0.37	20	27.84	96	86	44	0	0	1	0
	DAYTON	81	55	88	52	68	2	0.34	-0.27	0.34	0.47	28	24.99	85	82	32	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	77	51	84	48	64	0	0.36	-0.47	0.36	0.86	37	29.27	90	89	37	0	0	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 18, 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
	TOLEDO	77	51	83	48	64	-1	0.37	-0.31	0.36	1.07	58	28.29	116	89	55	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	73	50	80	45	61	-1	0.62	-0.33	0.58	1.42	59	26.66	95	93	53	0	0	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	88	70	91	67	79	5	1.70	0.78	1.70	3.31	155	30.19	115	93	61	2	0	1	1
	TULSA	87	67	93	61	77	3	0.25	-0.88	0.20	2.72	102	30.59	101	90	66	3	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	66	55	71	50	60	1	2.44	1.86	1.07	3.32	242	46.63	118	92	82	0	0	5	2
	BURNS	80	39	82	33	59	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.12	46	8.09	112	68	31	0	0	0	0
	EUGENE	75	53	81	43	64	1	0.79	0.43	0.56	1.40	149	27.52	91	91	76	0	0	2	1
	MEDFORD	80	53	87	49	67	0	0.32	0.15	0.22	0.33	77	12.53	115	78	42	0	0	2	0
	PENDLETON	80	54	82	46	67	3	0.36	0.22	0.34	0.61	174	11.70	140	74	49	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	73	58	77	50	65	0	1.39	1.02	0.90	3.08	338	27.16	123	95	77	0	0	5	1
	SALEM	75	54	81	46	65	2	1.43	1.11	1.05	1.74	229	27.50	117	91	69	0	0	4	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	73	50	79	46	62	-2	0.65	-0.41	0.47	0.65	24	33.00	100	93	59	0	0	2	0
	ERIE	69	53	74	50	61	-4	1.45	0.33	1.42	2.88	98	26.76	91	81	67	0	0	3	1
	MIDDLETOWN	75	54	83	50	65	-3	1.06	0.23	0.73	1.06	50	28.09	96	94	45	0	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	78	59	86	55	69	-1	0.61	-0.33	0.40	0.61	26	31.58	101	76	51	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	74	52	81	45	63	-2	0.48	-0.30	0.44	1.37	67	26.30	92	87	41	0	0	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	69	50	77	46	60	-3	0.45	-0.48	0.18	0.47	21	18.84	69	95	51	0	0	4	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	71	52	81	47	61	-3	0.47	-0.49	0.23	0.47	20	25.16	83	90	64	0	0	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	71	53	79	48	62	-3	0.82	-0.05	0.52	1.81	78	40.98	125	85	55	0	0	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	88	66	90	62	78	1	0.02	-1.28	0.01	0.04	1	31.35	79	98	46	1	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	90	68	91	63	79	2	1.02	-0.46	0.96	1.19	30	47.02	116	94	46	5	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	93	66	96	57	80	4	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	28.84	76	84	35	6	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	89	64	92	57	76	4	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.07	3	34.28	93	84	32	3	0	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	68	43	80	37	55	-6	0.69	0.28	0.69	3.67	328	23.89	142	90	57	0	0	1	1
	HURON	69	47	84	40	58	-4	2.47	2.06	1.35	3.09	292	28.16	163	91	57	0	0	2	2
	RAPID CITY	73	44	87	36	59	-2	0.06	-0.16	0.03	0.99	160	17.37	126	93	44	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	70	48	83	40	59	-3	0.96	0.35	0.91	2.09	127	32.98	165	91	66	0	0	2	1
TN	BRISTOL	83	56	87	52	70	2	0.39	-0.35	0.21	2.11	115	25.59	82	97	37	0	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	92	64	94	57	78	5	0.02	-1.03	0.02	0.17	7	29.21	73	83	34	5	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	86	60	90	54	73	1	0.50	-0.22	0.33	2.87	165	31.26	87	93	38	1	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	93	69	97	63	81	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.09	5	36.72	95	73	29	6	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	88	61	93	54	74	2	0.08	-0.79	0.08	1.01	46	49.15	141	89	34	2	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	92	72	95	68	82	6	0.00	-0.66	0.00	1.04	61	23.52	138	86	51	6	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	91	62	98	56	77	7	1.36	0.93	0.73	1.47	116	22.35	137	88	35	4	0	3	1
	AUSTIN	94	73	95	70	83	3	0.15	-0.48	0.15	7.85	520	29.35	127	92	56	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	92	75	96	73	83	4	1.26	-0.21	1.26	3.53	96	36.06	84	97	50	6	0	1	1
	BROWNSVILLE	92	77	95	74	84	3	0.89	-0.38	0.60	1.87	61	25.66	137	93	68	6	0	3	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	90	75	93	73	83	2	4.01	2.83	2.31	6.42	219	32.85	145	95	68	5	0	4	4
	DEL RIO	96	75	98	71	86	5	0.17	-0.29	0.16	0.85	78	28.54	211	86	52	7	0	2	0
	EL PASO	92	66	96	61	79	3	0.11	-0.27	0.07	0.30	30	5.01	74	69	30	6	0	3	0
	FORT WORTH	94	75	95	72	84	6	0.01	-0.47	0.01	8.23	748	26.13	108	83	44	7	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	90	79	93	76	85	3	1.35	-0.08	0.70	2.08	58	21.47	69	84	60	5	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	93	74	96	69	84	4	0.00	-1.01	0.00	3.79	146	35.94	107	94	58	6	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	90	66	96	61	78	6	0.08	-0.53	0.08	0.36	23	23.21	159	84	51	4	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	92	67	96	64	79	4	1.69	1.16	0.95	1.77	140	15.47	145	88	50	5	0	3	1
	SAN ANGELO	97	72	98	68	84	8	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.54	32	15.44	103	79	45	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	91	74	93	71	83	3	0.43	-0.23	0.28	8.67	525	35.60	154	95	54	6	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	90	75	95	73	83	2	4.28	3.11	3.01	13.95	498	43.10	151	99	71	5	0	4	2
	WACO	94	74	97	70	84	5	0.00	-0.62	0.00	9.37	674	37.17	163	90	52	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	93	72	94	70	82	6	1.10	0.38	0.69	4.22	233	25.91	124	88	54	7	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	88	55	91	50	72	6	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.07	11	10.94	94	46	11	2	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	64	48	68	40	56	-4	1.04	0.12	0.73	1.96	82	25.58	98	96	58	0	0	5	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	86	56	90	50	71	3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.04	2	32.31	101	85	33	1	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	83	65	93	62	74	1	0.26	-0.69	0.26	0.47	19	33.30	96	87	51	1	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	87	61	94	56	74	3	0.18	-0.75	0.18	0.23	10	22.95	71	83	38	3	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	86	58	92	52	72	3	0.19	-0.72	0.06	0.52	22	29.87	94	82	41	1	0	6	0
	WASH/DULLES	82	56	87	51	69	1	0.55	-0.35	0.46	0.56	24	27.06	89	89	45	0	0	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	68	53	72	47	61	2	3.57	3.11	1.11	4.33	387	32.21	109	99	85	0	0	5	4
	QUILLAYUTE	65	55	70	52	60	3	2.40	1.54	0.81	3.29	164	68.60	113	97	89	0	0	6	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	57	72	54	63	1	2.76	2.40	1.48	3.48	387	26.69	123	95	79	0	0	4	3
	SPOKANE	73	51	80	46	62	2	0.10	-0.07	0.05	0.20	47	10.70	99	80	46	0	0	4	0
	YAKIMA	79	52	83	44	66	5	0.26	0.18	0.13	0.75	357	7.05	138	86	57	0	0	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	78	53	84	46	65	1	0.09	-0.67	0.07	0.32	17	33.49	106	84	45	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	82	55	89	50	69	2	0.41	-0.42	0.41	0.79	36	35.01	106	91	38	0	0	1	0
	ELKINS	76	47	80	42	62	-1	0.68	-0.24	0.54	1.25	52	28.95	83	100	42	0	0	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	83	55	89	50	69	1	1.42	0.77	1.42	2.09	120	33.47	105	94	38	0	0	1	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	66	47	78	42	57	-3	2.20	1.29	2.02	3.81	149	28.19	110	95	51	0	0	3	1
	GREEN BAY	68	47	78	44	58	-2	0.80	0.05	0.56	1.86	90	30.16	135	95	55	0	0	3	1
	LA CROSSE	71	50	83	46	61	-3	0.51	-0.32	0.37	1.12	49	30.56	119	98	52	0	0	3	0
	MADISON	73	49	80	46	61	0	0.50	-0.24	0.47	2.61	123	32.94	127	92	59	0	0	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	71	54	81	49	62	-2	0.38	-0.41	0.38	2.04	93	30.43	116	83	59	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	80	38	87	35	59	1	0.01	-0.20	0.01	0.19	42	9.86	99	70	26	0	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	79	45	86	38	62	5	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.00	0	13.78	105	55	24	0	0	0	0
	LANDER	80	45	84	38	62	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	12.76	130	58	16	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	77	41	86	36	59	1	0.03	-0.28	0.03	0.10	14	12.34	111	78	46	0	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Summer Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Consistent warmth across the majority of the nation fueled rapid crop development. In fact, record-setting summer warmth affected numerous locations from the Southeast into New England. A major exception to the warm pattern was the Northwest (as far east as Montana), where persistently cool conditions delayed both winter and spring wheat maturation and harvesting. Meanwhile, pockets of drought developed or expanded during the summer months from the Mid-South into the East. Drought development was also noted in the lower Midwest as far north as the Ohio Valley. In contrast, wet conditions plagued portions of the western Corn Belt.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation experienced its fourth-hottest, 16th-wettest summer on record. The U.S. summer average temperature of 74.0°F was 1.9°F above the 1901-2000 mean. Only the summers of 1934, 1936, and 2006 were hotter. It was the hottest summer on record in ten Eastern States from Alabama to Rhode Island (fig. 1). In contrast, it was the 20th-coolest summer in Oregon. Meanwhile, June-August precipitation averaged 8.98 inches, 109 percent of the mean. It was the nation's wettest summer since 2004. State rankings ranged from the 12th-driest June-August period in New Jersey to the wettest summer on record in Wisconsin (fig. 2).

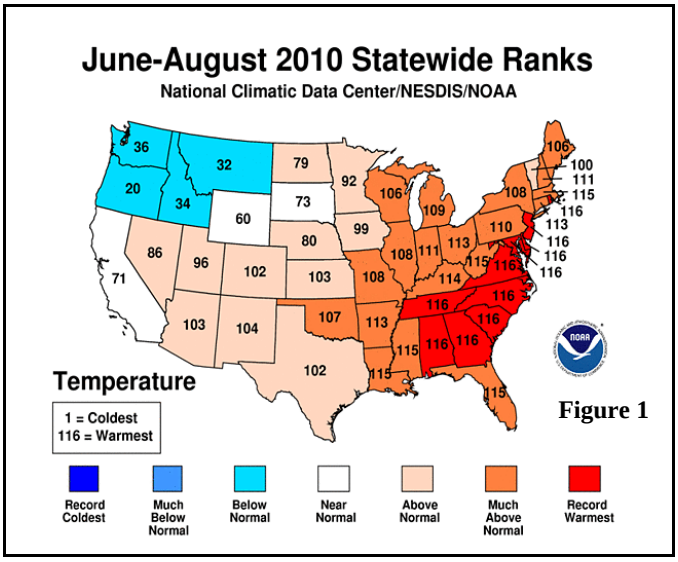


Figure 1

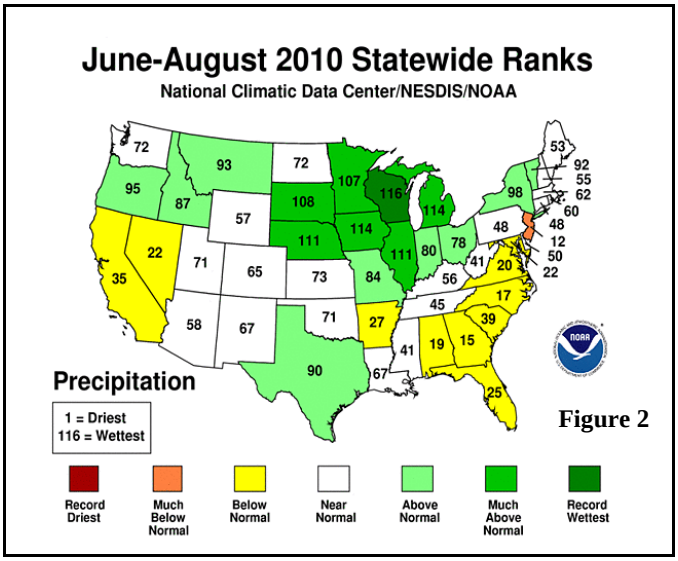


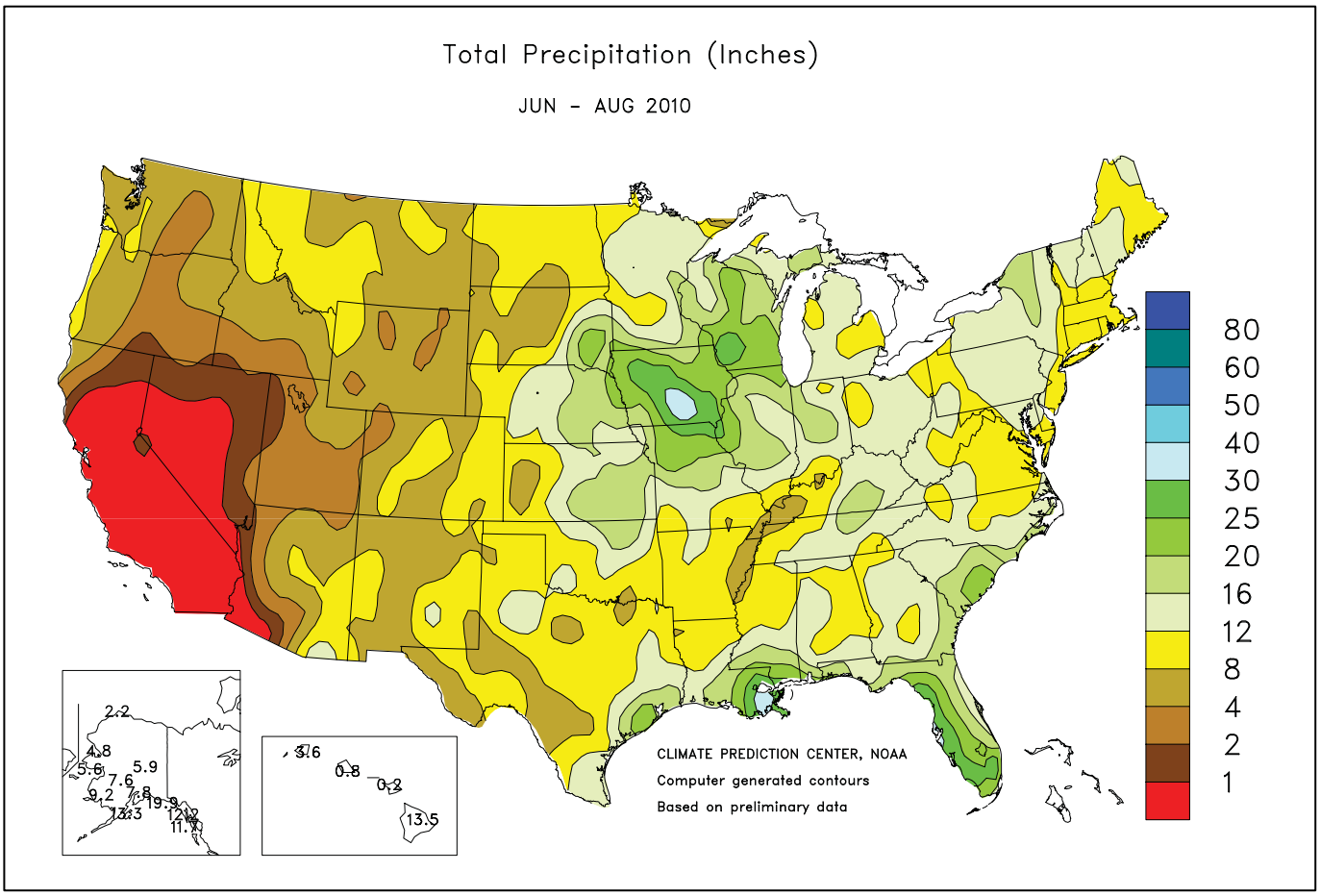
Figure 2

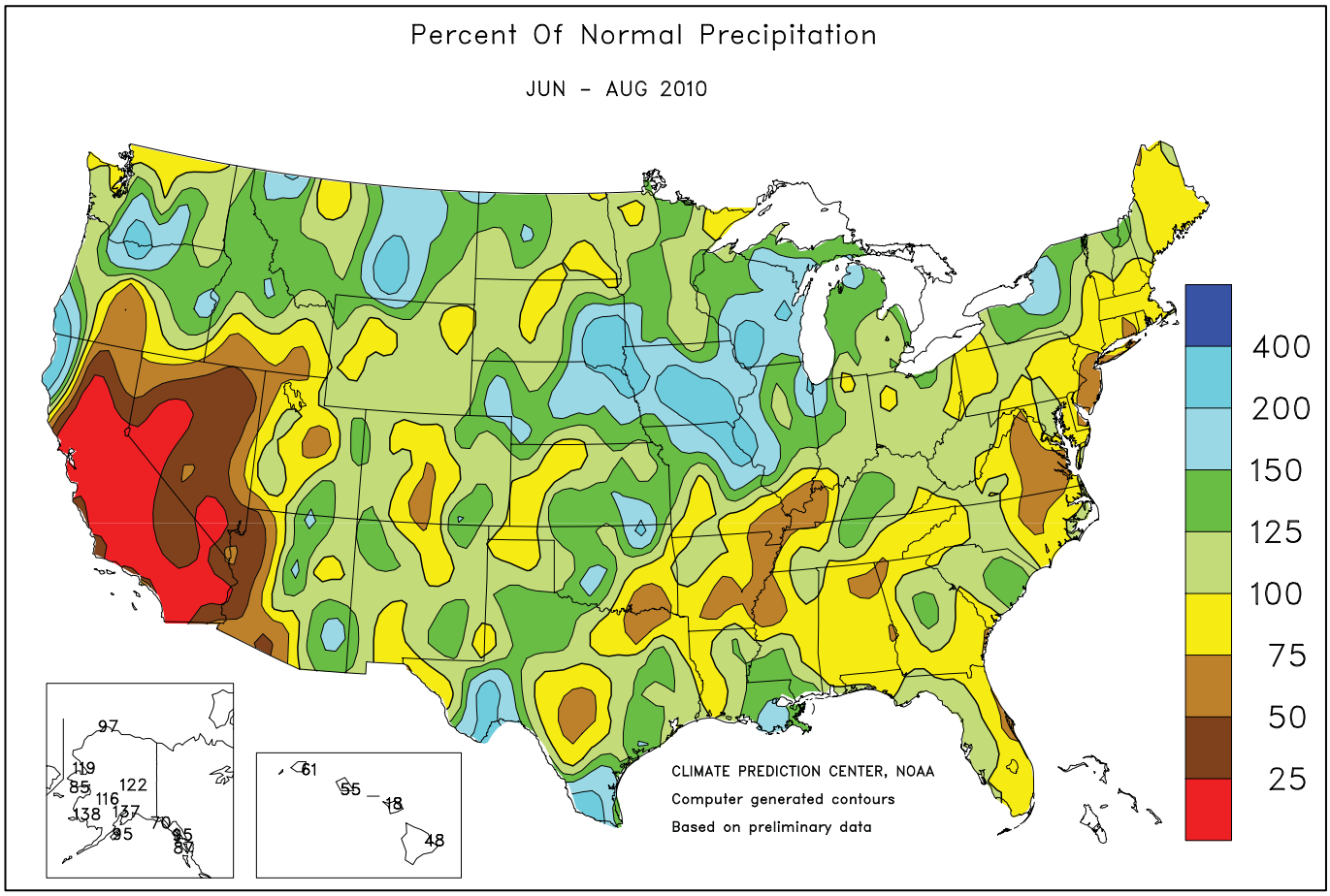
Individual monthly highlights included June flooding in parts of the Midwest, along with early-summer heat and dryness from the Delta into the Mid-Atlantic States. Hurricane Alex, which made landfall in northeastern Mexico, contributed to late-June and early-July downpours and flooding in southern Texas. During July, widespread rain maintained generally favorable conditions for Midwestern summer crops, except in areas of excessive wetness. By the end of July, heat began to creep northward into the southern Corn Belt. During August, a broad area of unfavorable dryness stretched from the south-central U.S. into the Ohio Valley and the lower Great Lakes region. The late-summer dryness, along with a continuation of hot weather, trimmed yield prospects for some rain-fed summer crops.

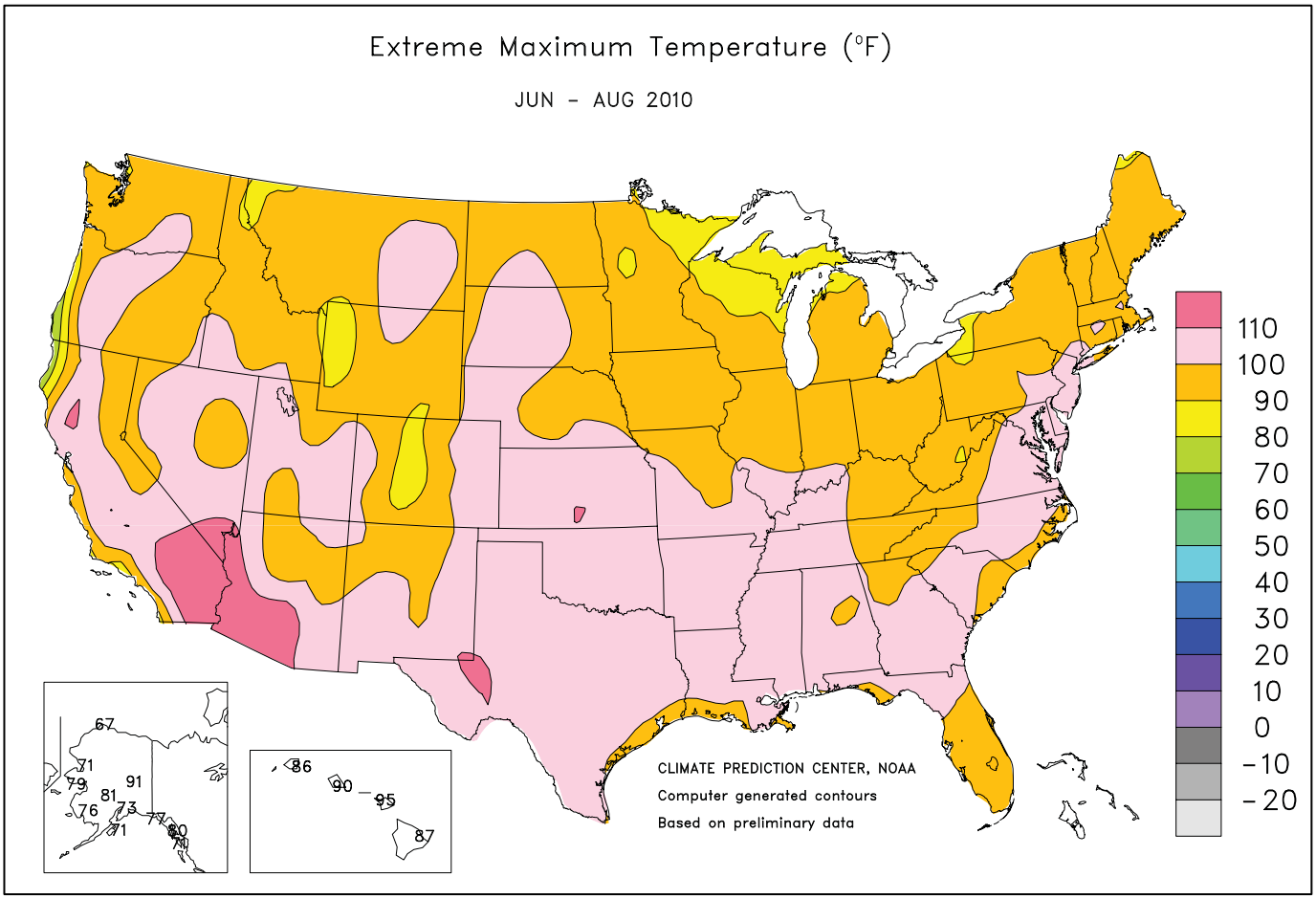
June: Abundant to locally excessive Midwestern rainfall generally benefited summer crops but triggered lowland flooding, especially from the middle Missouri Valley into the middle Mississippi Valley. In stark contrast, hot, mostly dry weather significantly increased stress on pastures and rain-fed summer crops in the Delta and the Mid-Atlantic States. Due to more widespread showers, conditions were slightly less unfavorable across the remainder of the South and East. Farther west, the Plains' summer crops largely continued to flourish under a showery weather regime. However, cool weather on the northern High Plains caused crop developmental delays, while local downpours across the nation's mid-section resulted in isolated flooding. Elsewhere, a cool, wet weather pattern continued in the Northwest for much of June, maintaining a slow development pace for winter wheat and spring-sown crops. In California and the Southwest, however, mostly dry weather and periods of warmth promoted fieldwork and crop development. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal in numerous locations from the Mid-South into the southern Mid-Atlantic region, but averaged at least 3°F below normal in parts of the Pacific Northwest.

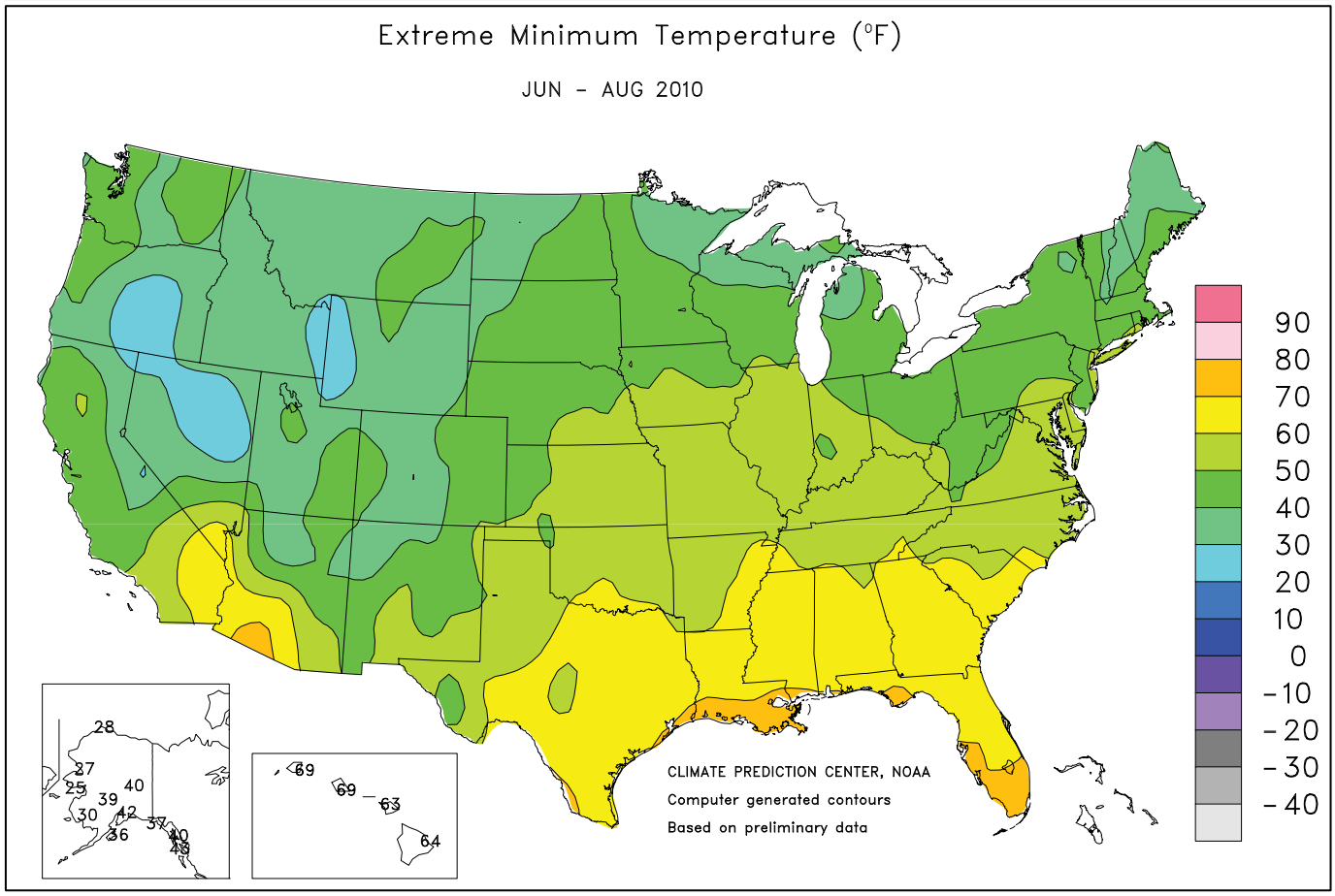
July: Warm weather and abundant to locally excessive rainfall continued through July across the western and central Corn Belt, maintaining generally favorable conditions for reproductive to filling summer crops. By month's end, however, heat crept into the southern Corn Belt, hastening corn maturation and increasing stress on soybeans. Much more serious crop stress affected parts of the South and East. For example, some pastures and rain-red summer crops from the Mid-South into the southern Mid-Atlantic region were adversely affected by extreme heat and intensifying drought. Farther west, mild, showery weather prevailed for much of the month across the nation's mid-section, although periodic heat stressed livestock and summer crops on the central and southern Plains. However, heat largely bypassed key crop production areas on the southern High Plains. In the lower Rio Grande Valley, significant flooding occurred in the wake of Hurricane Alex, which made landfall in northeastern Mexico on June 30, and Tropical Depression Two, which arrived in Deep South Texas on July 8. As the month progressed, harvest of the developmentally delayed winter wheat crop advanced across the northern and central Plains. Except for a surge of monsoon activity into the Southwest and chilly conditions along the immediate Pacific Coast, mild, dry weather covered most areas west of the Rockies. Fieldwork activities included Northwestern small grain harvesting.

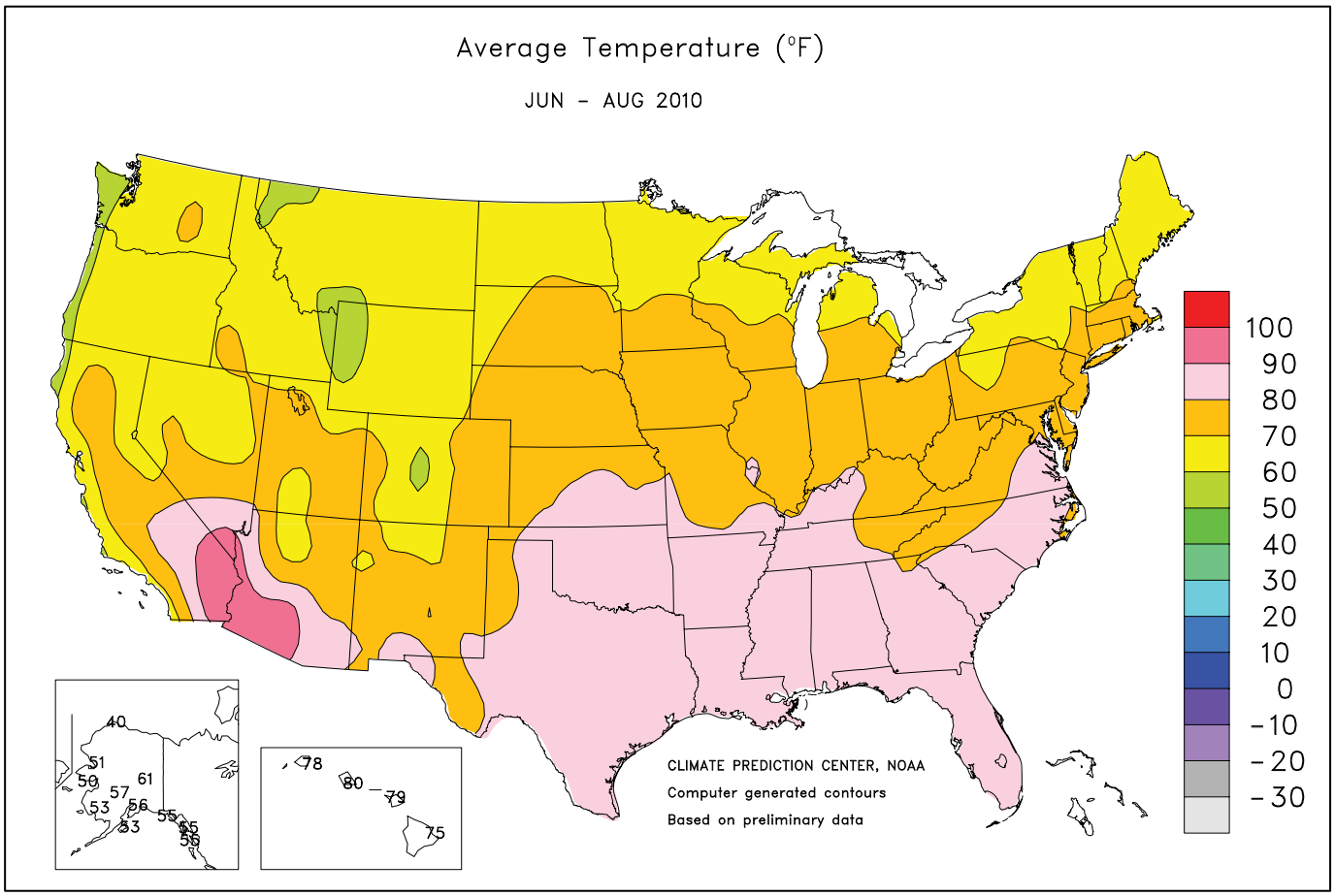
August: *A complete summary appeared in last week's Bulletin.*

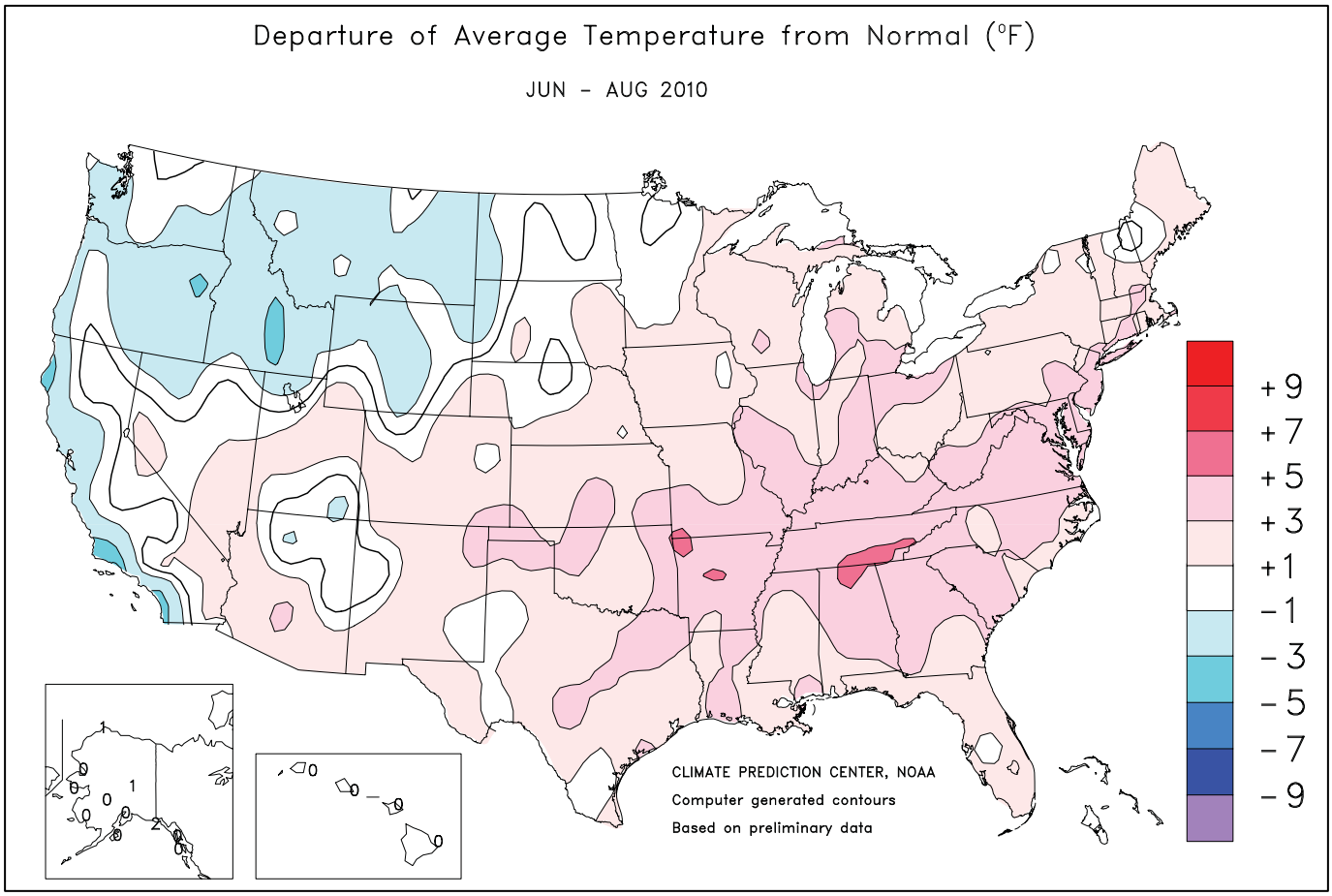

Total Precipitation (Inches)
JUN - AUG 2010
80
60
50
40
30
25
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
2.2
4.8
5.6
5.9
7.6
9.2
7.8
19.9
13.3
11.
3.6
0.8
0.2
13.5
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
JUN - AUG 2010
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
97
119
85
122
116
138
137
70
95
61
55
18
48
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUN - AUG 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
67
71
79
81
91
76
73
71
77
80
86
90
95
87
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUN - AUG 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
28
37
25
39
40
30
42
36
37
40
43
69
69
63
64
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
JUN – AUG 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Summer 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	84	5	9.39	-2.96	LEXINGTON	77	3	11.23	-1.92	COLUMBUS	76	3	13.62	1.22
HUNTSVILLE	83	5	8.20	-3.74	LONDON-CORBIN	77	3	14.48	2.49	DAYTON	75	3	10.01	-1.44
MOBILE	83	2	15.12	-2.63	LOUISVILLE	82	5	11.66	0.19	MANSFIELD	73	4	14.23	0.89
MONTGOMERY	84	3	9.16	-3.91	PADUCAH	81	5	7.29	-4.66	TOLEDO	74	3	11.39	1.60
AK ANCHORAGE	56	-1	7.82	2.13	LA BATON ROUGE	84	3	22.81	5.66	YOUNGSTOWN	71	3	9.74	-1.70
BARROW	40	2	2.15	-0.08	LAKE CHARLES	85	3	13.29	-2.75	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	83	3	15.44	5.39
COLD BAY	48	-1	7.17	-1.84	NEW ORLEANS	85	3	28.40	9.22	TULSA	84	3	12.93	2.40
FAIRBANKS	61	2	5.93	1.06	SHREVEPORT	85	3	9.60	-2.15	OR ASTORIA	59	0	5.60	0.66
JUNEAU	55	-1	12.22	-0.65	ME BANGOR	68	1	8.44	-1.20	BURNS	62	-1	1.73	0.22
KING SALMON	52	-2	8.86	2.12	CARIBOU	65	2	13.25	1.90	EUGENE	64	0	3.25	0.09
KODIAK	53	0	13.27	-0.71	PORTLAND	69	3	10.48	0.83	MEDFORD	71	1	1.86	0.35
NOME	50	0	5.56	-0.96	MD BALTIMORE	79	5	10.64	-0.38	PENDLETON	68	-2	2.45	0.70
AZ FLAGSTAFF	64	0	9.59	3.87	MA BOSTON	73	2	11.59	1.94	PORTLAND	65	-2	5.09	1.85
PHOENIX	94	3	2.35	0.33	WORCESTER	70	2	10.98	-1.32	SALEM	65	0	2.88	0.18
TUCSON	87	2	4.75	0.14	MI ALPENA	67	3	12.27	3.07	PA ALLENTOWN	74	3	12.79	0.18
AR FORT SMITH	85	5	10.10	0.07	DETROIT	74	2	11.96	2.15	ERIE	72	2	10.74	-1.03
LITTLE ROCK	86	5	5.08	-5.11	FLINT	72	4	5.93	-3.74	MIDDLETOWN	77	3	11.65	0.90
CA BAKERSFIELD	81	0	0.00	-0.20	GRAND RAPIDS	73	4	14.44	3.43	PHILADELPHIA	80	5	10.52	-0.98
EUREKA	54	-4	2.50	1.31	HOUGHTON LAKE	68	3	12.79	3.39	PITTSBURGH	73	2	9.67	-1.79
FRESNO	80	1	0.00	-0.25	LANSING	72	4	7.01	-2.73	WILKES-BARRE	72	2	7.34	-3.47
LOS ANGELES	65	-4	0.00	-0.25	MUSKEGON	72	4	9.84	1.17	WILLIAMSPORT	73	3	11.43	-0.48
REDDING	79	0	0.33	-0.63	TRAVERSE CITY	70	3	13.55	3.70	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	26.13	13.23
SACRAMENTO	73	-1	0.00	-0.31	MN DULUTH	66	3	15.36	2.69	RI PROVIDENCE	74	3	10.30	-0.15
SAN DIEGO	66	-4	0.04	-0.17	INT'L FALLS	64	0	15.65	5.16	SC CHARLESTON	83	3	27.86	8.90
SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.00	-0.21	MINNEAPOLIS	74	3	14.19	1.76	COLUMBIA	84	4	17.45	1.51
STOCKTON	73	-3	0.00	-0.19	ROCHESTER	71	3	16.49	3.55	FLORENCE	82	2	18.79	3.91
CO ALAMOSA	64	2	1.61	-1.11	ST. CLOUD	70	3	14.43	2.65	GREENVILLE	81	4	14.16	1.51
CO SPRINGS	71	4	5.48	-3.19	MS JACKSON	84	4	17.47	5.30	MYRTLE BEACH	81	2	14.65	0.22
DENVER	73	3	6.34	0.66	MERIDIAN	82	1	11.33	-1.45	SD ABERDEEN	71	1	9.65	0.82
GRAND JUNCTION	76	2	1.95	0.04	TUPELO	83	4	11.17	0.03	HURON	73	2	15.55	7.34
PUEBLO	75	2	4.94	-0.70	MO COLUMBIA	78	3	15.95	4.38	RAPID CITY	69	0	7.56	1.09
CT BRIDGEPORT	75	3	10.42	-0.67	JOPLIN	81	3	13.05	0.26	SIOUX FALLS	72	2	22.64	13.21
HARTFORD	74	3	9.52	-1.98	KANSAS CITY	80	4	16.04	3.64	TN BRISTOL	77	4	10.80	-0.30
DC WASHINGTON	81	4	9.63	-0.60	SPRINGFIELD	80	4	10.23	-1.72	CHATTANOOGA	83	5	7.91	-4.40
DE WILMINGTON	78	4	9.32	-2.06	ST JOSEPH	78	2	20.00	8.10	JACKSON	82	3	14.96	2.15
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	2	12.57	-4.38	ST LOUIS	82	4	14.35	3.71	KNOXVILLE	81	5	9.80	-1.84
FT LAUDERDALE	85	3	23.34	-0.25	MT BILLINGS	69	0	9.58	5.56	MEMPHIS	85	4	8.93	-2.59
FT MYERS	84	1	26.45	-1.84	BUTTE	58	-2	7.11	2.21	NASHVILLE	82	5	17.81	6.68
JACKSONVILLE	83	2	15.46	-2.75	GLASGOW	67	-1	8.42	3.19	TX ABILENE	84	2	9.92	2.54
KEY WEST	85	1	13.09	-0.15	GREAT FALLS	63	-1	5.87	0.53	AMARILLO	78	2	11.57	2.67
MELBOURNE	83	2	9.72	-7.27	HELENA	64	-1	5.84	1.39	AUSTIN	85	2	10.15	2.06
MIAMI	85	2	23.31	0.35	KALISPELL	61	-1	6.51	1.55	BEAUMONT	84	2	20.07	3.41
ORLANDO	84	2	13.11	-7.64	MILES CITY	70	-1	7.49	2.30	BROWNSVILLE	86	2	13.68	5.99
PENSACOLA	83	1	23.12	1.86	MISSOULA	64	-1	5.91	1.94	COLLEGE STATION	86	2	10.60	2.26
ST PETERSBURG	84	1	21.24	0.17	NE GRAND ISLAND	75	2	16.74	6.80	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	2	15.88	6.81
TALLAHASSEE	84	2	25.75	3.76	HASTINGS	76	2	9.47	-1.11	DALLAS/FT WORTH	87	4	5.62	-1.76
TAMPA	84	2	20.00	0.41	LINCOLN	77	2	18.53	8.13	DEL RIO	85	1	5.99	0.04
WEST PALM BEACH	85	3	17.64	-2.56	MCCOOK	76	2	12.90	3.58	EL PASO	84	2	2.46	-1.65
GA ATHENS	82	4	13.57	1.44	NORFOLK	74	1	18.61	7.82	GALVESTON	85	1	7.64	-4.07
ATLANTA	82	3	12.90	0.48	NORTH PLATTE	73	1	11.30	2.81	HOUSTON	85	2	17.69	5.33
AUGUSTA	83	4	10.09	-2.65	OMAHA/EPPLEY	77	3	20.40	9.38	LUBBOCK	79	1	11.02	3.56
COLUMBUS	84	3	7.06	-5.27	SCOTTSBLUFF	73	3	6.55	0.58	MIDLAND	82	1	6.26	0.89
MACON	83	3	16.27	4.62	VALENTINE	73	2	8.17	-0.41	SAN ANGELO	85	4	4.79	-0.88
SAVANNAH	84	3	13.27	-5.46	NV ELKO	67	1	0.34	-0.99	SAN ANTONIO	85	2	7.98	-0.92
HI HILO	75	-1	13.49	-14.36	ELY	65	1	0.97	-1.20	VICTORIA	85	2	12.20	1.29
HONOLULU	80	-1	0.76	-0.63	LAS VEGAS	92	3	0.00	-0.97	WACO	87	3	9.49	2.33
KAHULUI	79	0	0.23	-1.02	RENO	73	4	0.47	-0.51	WICHITA FALLS	85	2	8.53	0.88
LIHUE	78	-1	3.58	-2.27	WINNEMUCCA	68	-1	0.39	-0.92	UT SALT LAKE CITY	75	1	2.80	0.55
ID BOISE	72	0	1.19	-0.24	NH CONCORD	70	2	6.83	-2.85	VT BURLINGTON	69	1	11.63	0.22
LEWISTON	70	-1	3.13	0.50	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	77	4	5.92	-4.92	VA LYNCHBURG	77	4	12.55	0.96
POCATELLO	66	-1	1.54	-0.73	NEWARK	79	4	6.73	-5.37	NORFOLK	81	4	13.19	-0.54
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	75	4	16.81	5.05	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	2	3.90	0.25	RICHMOND	81	5	5.93	-6.46
MOLINE	76	3	20.14	7.07	NY ALBANY	71	2	9.26	-1.63	ROANOKE	78	4	12.01	0.59
PEORIA	76	3	13.51	2.49	BINGHAMTON	69	3	11.86	1.22	WASH/DULLES	78	4	9.88	-1.54
ROCKFORD	73	2	17.48	4.37	BUFFALO	71	2	13.14	2.31	WA OLYMPIA	61	-1	4.01	0.31
SPRINGFIELD	78	4	16.63	5.92	ROCHESTER	70	1	14.32	4.49	QUILLAYUTE	57	-1	7.58	-0.93
IN EVANSVILLE	80	3	6.84	-4.15	SYRACUSE	71	2	17.21	5.92	SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	-1	3.44	0.14
FORT WAYNE	75	4	11.21	-0.01	NC ASHEVILLE	75	4	8.76	-3.79	SPOKANE	66	0	3.13	0.51
INDIANAPOLIS	78	4	12.96	0.59	CHARLOTTE	81	2	10.12	-0.81	YAKIMA	68	1	1.20	0.00
SOUTH BEND	73	2	10.98	-0.92	GREENSBORO	80	4	12.22	0.54	WV BECKLEY	72	3	12.85	0.70
IA BURLINGTON	78	4	22.33	9.54	HATTERAS	78	0	18.18	2.85	CHARLESTON	77	5	14.59	1.53
CEDAR RAPIDS	73	1	22.12	9.36	RALEIGH	82	5	8.05	-3.44	ELKINS	71	3	14.49	0.79
DES MOINES	77	3	29.61	16.35	WILMINGTON	82	3	13.63	-6.66	HUNTINGTON	76	2	13.52	1.30
DUBUQUE	72	2	24.03	11.63	ND BISMARCK	69	1	8.23	0.91	WI EAU CLAIRE	71	2	18.11	5.22
SIOUX CITY	74	2	20.12	10.31	DICKINSON	66	-1	6.01	-0.92	GREEN BAY	70	2	20.66	10.02
WATERLOO	73	1	24.36	11.26	FARGO	70	1	11.25	2.34	LA CROSSE	74	2	20.93	8.40
KS CONCORDIA	79	2	14.09	2.70	GRAND FORKS	69	2	10.31	1.50	MADISON	72	3	20.28	7.97
DODGE CITY	79	1	14.76	5.71	JAMESTOWN	68	0	7.85	-0.75	MILWAUKEE	73	3	19.38	8.21
GOODLAND	75	2	9.75	0.42	MINOT	68	1	10.25	2.45	WAUSAU	69	1	18.63	5.80
HILL CITY	79	3	4.43	-5.51	WILLISTON	67	0	8.81	2.69	WY CASPER	67	0	3.89	0.44
TOPEKA	81	5	15.82	3.30	OH AKRON-CANTON	73	3	11.53	0.31	CHEYENNE	67	2	4.86	-1.34
WICHITA	82	3	12.36	1.86	CINCINNATI	77	3	10.50	-1.46	LANDER	67	-1	2.78	0.22
KY JACKSON	76	3	12.45	-0.94	CLEVELAND	74	4	11.64	0.54	SHERIDAN	66	0	5.01	1.08

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

September 13 – 19, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Warmer-than-normal weather dominated much of the country during the week, while temperatures in parts of the northern Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, and Great Lakes region averaged more than 5 degrees F below average. Most notably, cool, wet weather in Montana slowed fieldwork but boosted soil moisture reserves in preparation for upcoming winter wheat establishment. Elsewhere, warm, dry conditions across much of the South and West promoted harvest and summer crop maturation. In contrast, tropical showers moving inland from the Gulf of Mexico delivered abnormally wet weather to parts of Texas. Much of the southern half of Texas received at least twice the normal weekly precipitation, with rainfall at some locations in the Coastal Bend totaling 5 inches or more. Above-normal precipitation also fell across the Pacific Northwest and the central Plains.

Corn: Nationally, 98 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dented stage by week's end, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all estimating states except Texas. Crop maturation continued at a rapid pace, as warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in most of the major producing areas during the week. By September 19, sixty-nine percent of the crop was fully mature, 49 percentage points—or 20 days—ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the 5-year average. Crop maturity was 58 percentage points or more ahead of last year and 30 points or more ahead of the 5-year average in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio. Producers had harvested 18 percent of the nation's corn crop by week's end, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Most notably, harvest advanced 20 points in Illinois during the week, leaving overall progress 37 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from both last week and the same time last year.

Soybeans: By September 19, leaves were dropping on 60 percent of the nation's soybean acreage, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Aided by mostly hot weather, leaf drop was rapid in many of the major soybean-producing areas. By week's end, harvest was underway in all estimating states except North Carolina and Wisconsin. Nationwide, harvest had advanced to 8 percent complete, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but down 4 percentage points from the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Producers had seeded 18 percent of the 2011 winter wheat crop by week's end, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Montana, where some producers were still busy wrapping up the harvest of their 2010 crop.

Cotton: Bolls were opening on 67 percent of the nation's cotton acreage, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, an adequate number of heat units and recent rainfall promoted the start of boll opening in many dryland cotton fields. Nationally, harvest advanced 5 points during the week, leaving progress—at 13 percent complete—6 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Wet weather and soggy fields along the Upper Coast of Texas limited progress during the week. Overall, 58 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 week's end, 91 percent of the sorghum crop was at the coloring stage or beyond, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sorghum at or beyond the mature stage reached 47 percent by September 19, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. While crop maturity remained behind both last year and the average pace in Texas, continued warm weather promoted double-digit maturity in Kansas. This pushed the maturation in Kansas to 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, harvest inched forward during the week. By September 19, harvest had advanced to 23 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Texas, where heavy rainfall on the Southern Low Plains delayed harvest. Overall, 62 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 13 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Producers had harvested 64 percent of this year's rice crop by week's end, 28 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average. Although harvest began in California during the week, overall progress remained 18 percentage points, or 18 days, behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average.

Small Grains: Barley harvest reached 88 percent complete by September 19, slightly behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest in Montana remained slow, as cool, wet weather allowed producers to harvest just 4 percent of their crop on 3 suitable days.

Spring wheat producers had harvested 87 percent of the nation's crop by week's end. This was 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 9 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Montana, where cool weather throughout the growing season, coupled with unusually wet weather during the harvest season, left progress 23 percentage points behind last year and 31 points behind the 5-year average.

Other Crops: By September 19, six percent of this year's peanut crop was harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Despite some progress in Florida, the harvest of many dryland fields remained slow due to dry, hard-packed fields. Overall, 49 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 8 percentage points from last week and 20 points from the same time last year. Hot, dry weather in the lower Southeastern States caused a decline of 7 points or more in the portion of the crop rated in good to excellent condition.

Sugarbeet harvest remained active and ahead of both last year's pace and the average pace in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Harvest had yet to begin, and was behind normal, in Idaho. Nationally, harvest advanced to 11 percent complete by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 19, 2010

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	74	70	93	82
IL	71	97	100	90
IN	70	96	99	89
IA	87	97	99	92
KS	95	98	100	98
KY	96	98	99	98
MI	61	94	98	85
MN	73	94	98	92
MO	88	94	97	95
NE	90	92	98	95
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	45	86	96	81
OH	78	90	100	92
PA	68	73	84	82
SD	71	85	92	91
TN	99	100	100	100
TX	96	92	93	98
WI	62	87	93	79
18 Sts	79	93	98	91

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	0	3	4
IL	1	18	38	12
IN	0	13	27	6
IA	0	3	6	2
KS	7	28	39	23
KY	11	54	68	31
MI	0	4	13	2
MN	0	0	1	2
MO	10	23	34	32
NE	0	2	5	3
NC	53	67	82	58
ND	0	0	0	1
OH	0	3	11	1
PA	5	6	16	12
SD	0	0	1	2
TN	12	72	84	49
TX	69	50	57	70
WI	0	0	2	2
18 Sts	4	11	18	10

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	4	NA	1	2
CA	3	NA	2	4
CO	47	NA	40	46
ID	29	NA	22	26
IL	1	NA	3	2
IN	1	NA	3	2
KS	8	NA	11	13
MI	7	NA	8	8
MO	2	NA	2	3
MT	44	NA	18	37
NE	52	NA	51	45
NC	0	NA	0	1
OH	0	NA	2	1
OK	16	NA	13	20
OR	27	NA	16	19
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	30	NA	25	24
WA	57	NA	50	49
18 Sts	22	NA	18	21

These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	29	10	32	39
IL	12	79	90	55
IN	13	69	88	44
IA	20	62	79	49
KS	50	70	84	71
KY	59	87	93	82
MI	9	60	75	39
MN	4	28	49	37
MO	50	65	80	71
NE	14	26	48	37
NC	96	96	100	98
ND	0	24	47	32
OH	14	50	72	32
PA	17	31	47	43
SD	10	21	43	34
TN	66	95	98	88
TX	73	73	77	82
WI	9	27	47	28
18 Sts	20	52	69	48

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	4	19	63	14
IL	4	13	29	42	12
IN	5	12	27	44	12
IA	4	8	20	47	21
KS	3	10	28	48	11
KY	5	15	34	40	6
MI	3	7	18	47	25
MN	0	2	9	53	36
MO	6	16	29	40	9
NE	1	4	12	57	26
NC	17	17	31	28	7
ND	2	4	13	54	27
OH	2	9	26	47	16
PA	5	19	21	43	12
SD	2	8	22	48	20
TN	8	14	31	38	9
TX	10	9	19	45	17
WI	1	3	13	43	40
18 Sts	3	8	21	48	20
Prev Wk	4	8	20	47	21
Prev Yr	3	7	22	48	20

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	23	59	74	39
CA	20	0	2	16
LA	87	87	92	88
MS	28	67	79	48
MO	18	41	55	27
TX	91	98	99	94
6 Sts	36	54	64	45

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	69	85	97
MN	83	100	100	96
MT	87	56	64	95
ND	74	85	89	94
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	100	95	99	100
6 Sts	82	83	87	96

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 19, 2010

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	26	36	47	40
IL	18	42	65	44
IN	36	60	79	55
IA	45	32	57	57
KS	38	20	37	44
KY	38	53	69	41
LA	71	71	74	76
MI	20	38	66	46
MN	44	37	68	63
MS	55	75	79	77
MO	23	12	27	30
NE	36	20	44	44
NC	17	14	23	20
ND	24	36	68	63
OH	48	52	78	59
SD	67	48	72	72
TN	39	49	66	57
WI	21	25	50	47
18 Sts	36	38	60	52

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	7	NA	21	19
IL	0	NA	10	5
IN	0	NA	20	3
IA	2	NA	4	4
KS	0	NA	1	1
KY	0	NA	12	2
LA	48	NA	55	52
MI	0	NA	5	3
MN	1	NA	3	4
MS	29	NA	55	52
MO	0	NA	1	1
NE	1	NA	1	2
NC	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	1	6
OH	1	NA	11	3
SD	0	NA	1	1
TN	0	NA	12	8
WI	0	NA	0	1
18 Sts	2	NA	8	6

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	18	35	32	9
IL	3	7	30	46	14
IN	6	13	30	40	11
IA	3	7	20	49	21
KS	5	13	33	43	6
KY	11	22	40	22	5
LA	1	8	27	46	18
MI	2	6	24	47	21
MN	0	2	11	55	32
MS	7	14	29	38	12
MO	5	13	31	40	11
NE	2	3	16	55	24
NC	11	18	34	32	5
ND	1	2	11	58	28
OH	1	8	30	46	15
SD	2	10	25	44	19
TN	8	21	32	33	6
WI	1	3	14	47	35
18 Sts	3	9	25	46	17
Prev Wk	4	9	24	46	17
Prev Yr	2	7	24	51	16

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	33	73	81	66
AZ	81	70	78	82
AR	41	88	94	75
CA	38	25	35	48
GA	42	73	85	59
KS	15	30	45	19
LA	85	97	98	92
MS	69	92	95	84
MO	32	79	88	66
NC	63	82	88	73
OK	41	55	75	44
SC	72	49	68	61
TN	39	79	92	72
TX	39	41	53	40
VA	46	40	60	75
15 Sts	43	56	67	52

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	5	14	6
AZ	17	10	12	12
AR	0	9	23	6
CA	1	0	0	0
GA	0	3	7	2
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	5	33	48	15
MS	0	19	37	13
MO	0	3	10	7
NC	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	1	0	1	1
TN	0	4	14	3
TX	14	10	13	16
VA	0	1	4	0
15 Sts	7	8	13	10

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	8	28	38	25	1
AZ	0	1	17	49	33
AR	1	5	33	42	19
CA	0	0	15	55	30
GA	13	22	33	27	5
KS	2	5	27	59	7
LA	0	21	34	42	3
MS	3	8	28	50	11
MO	11	20	28	37	4
NC	5	16	36	38	5
OK	2	11	38	35	14
SC	4	15	26	50	5
TN	1	4	26	57	12
TX	2	5	27	48	18
VA	16	30	42	12	0
15 Sts	4	9	29	44	14
Prev Wk	3	9	29	45	14
Prev Yr	8	11	31	40	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 19, 2010

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	0	0	5
FL	21	14	23	13
GA	1	1	6	3
NC	0	0	3	2
OK	0	0	0	1
SC	12	5	14	9
TX	3	0	3	2
VA	0	0	0	0
8 Sts	4	2	6	4

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	9	14	54	22	1
FL	3	25	19	43	10
GA	4	13	37	35	11
NC	5	15	52	26	2
OK	1	2	24	51	22
SC	1	6	29	58	6
TX	0	1	11	69	19
VA	33	38	20	9	0
8 Sts	4	13	34	39	10
Prev Wk	2	9	32	44	13
Prev Yr	0	2	29	56	13

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	87	70	95	80
IL	74	89	94	86
KS	77	84	92	82
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	75	86	91	83
NE	71	93	94	88
NM	52	35	45	57
OK	79	69	83	73
SD	84	94	98	91
TX	81	87	90	84
11 Sts	79	85	91	83

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	100	100	96
CO	41	20	30	40
IL	19	52	74	52
KS	11	19	31	23
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	24	50	63	48
NE	4	3	16	20
NM	10	1	6	8
OK	22	35	44	28
SD	20	22	43	32
TX	67	61	66	71
11 Sts	37	38	47	45

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	35	89	97	67
CO	6	0	0	4
IL	0	15	26	11
KS	1	3	6	6
LA	96	98	99	95
MO	4	12	21	16
NE	0	0	1	1
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	3	13	17	11
SD	1	1	2	3
TX	65	45	46	68
11 Sts	27	21	23	31

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	20	55	19	2
CO	1	5	27	59	8
IL	4	6	26	51	13
KS	3	10	31	49	7
LA	1	1	30	68	0
MO	2	7	30	56	5
NE	0	3	21	57	19
NM	0	0	38	58	4
OK	1	4	34	47	14
SD	0	4	21	65	10
TX	2	6	28	54	10
11 Sts	2	7	29	53	9
Prev Wk	2	7	29	52	10
Prev Yr	11	10	30	39	10

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	3	0	0	3
MI	3	11	16	2
MN	7	9	13	7
ND	7	9	13	7
4 Sts	6	8	11	6

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 19 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	91	77	84	94
MN	88	100	100	98
MT	81	65	69	91
ND	92	97	100	98
WA	100	95	98	100
5 Sts	89	84	88	95

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 19, 2010

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Sep 19, 2010

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	15	38	33	14	0	NH	1	8	21	70	0
AZ	17	14	27	28	14	NJ	0	25	50	25	0
AR	13	39	35	13	0	NM	4	12	31	50	3
CA	5	30	25	40	0	NY	3	8	31	51	7
CO	1	17	45	36	1	NC	15	34	31	19	1
CT	8	38	38	16	0	ND	0	5	28	57	10
DE	10	23	36	29	2	OH	14	25	32	24	5
FL	1	2	22	50	25	OK	6	19	40	33	2
GA	21	26	37	14	2	OR	10	25	35	24	6
ID	2	24	24	47	3	PA	27	19	40	11	3
IL	5	9	37	42	7	RI	0	0	16	84	0
IN	25	31	32	11	1	SC	14	23	37	26	0
IA	2	5	28	48	17	SD	2	10	25	50	13
KS	4	14	36	42	4	TN	12	25	38	24	1
KY	27	33	20	18	2	TX	5	14	36	38	7
LA	8	21	39	29	3	UT	1	6	30	57	6
ME	1	3	53	43	0	VT	3	33	43	21	0
MD	24	22	30	23	1	VA	37	33	22	8	0
MA	0	3	29	66	2	WA	13	9	25	52	1
MI	2	14	30	46	8	WV	32	35	24	8	1
MN	0	1	15	64	20	WI	0	2	18	56	24
MS	9	24	53	12	2	WY	0	11	34	45	10
MO	8	11	31	42	8	48 Sts	7	16	31	39	7
MT	3	12	33	41	11						
NE	0	2	14	72	12	Prev Wk	7	16	33	37	7
NV	4	10	63	22	1	Prev Yr	9	14	30	40	7

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

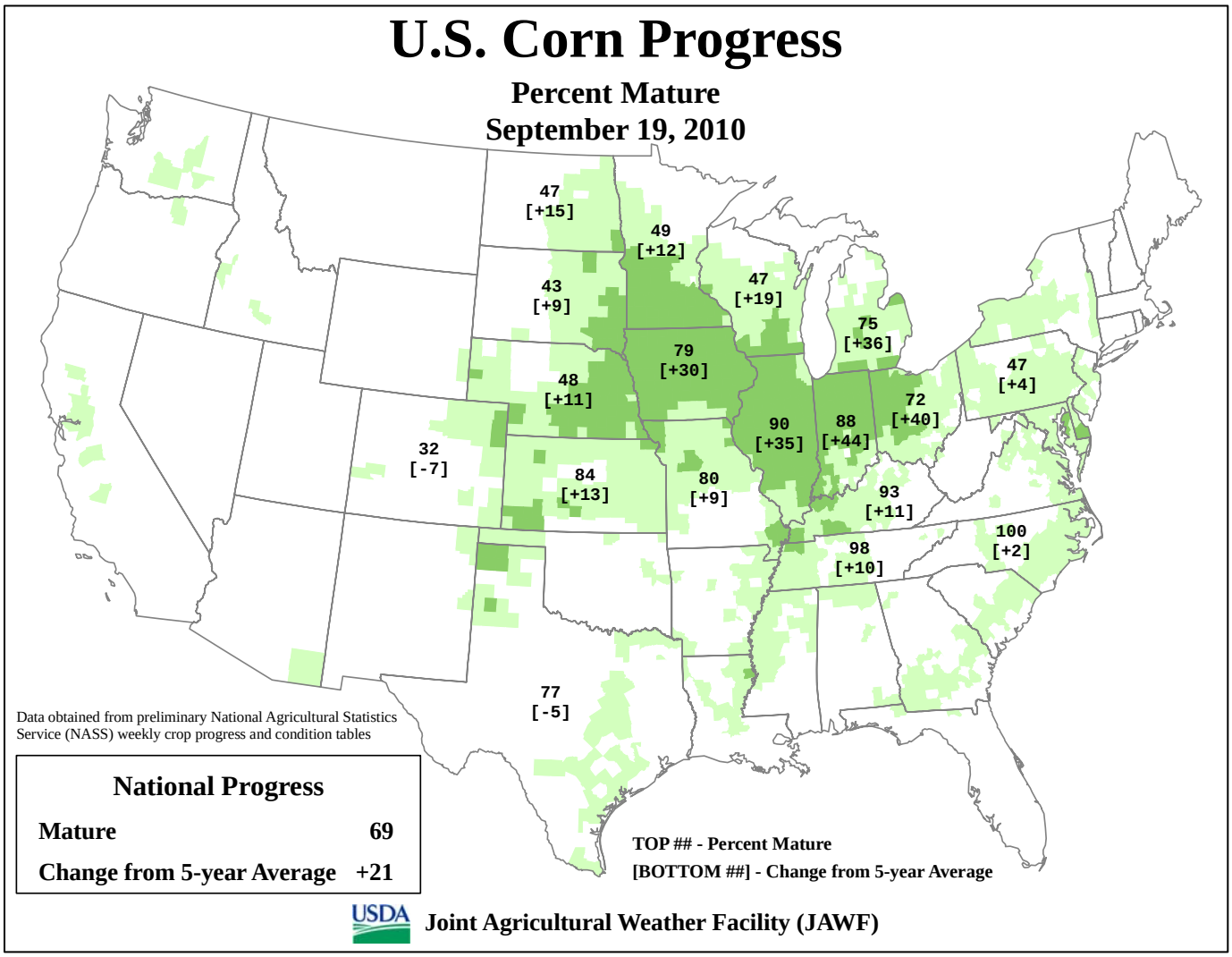
NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

USDA/WAOB Introduces Enhanced Crop Progress Maps

As part of USDA/WAOB's ongoing efforts to improve and enhance USDA agrometeorological products and services, select crop progress and condition maps will now be included in the *WWCB* each week. These maps display state and national level summary data that are reported in the weekly U.S. crop progress and conditions tables provided by USDA/NASS and published in the *WWCB*. They are intended to help our customers better visualize temporal and spatial trends in crop progress and condition. In addition, the maps will highlight the areal coverage of major and minor production areas for the crop chosen for display. The map below is just one of many maps that may appear from time to time in the *WWCB*. The crop progress and condition maps published each week will vary throughout the growing season, with the stage of development and weather impacts influencing which crops will be highlighted.

Terms and definitions of crop stages and condition categories used as reporting guidelines for estimating crop progress and condition are available on the NASS Web site at: www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National_Crop_Progress/Terms_and_Definitions/index.asp

More detailed maps of major and minor producing areas for various U.S. crops are available on the OCE Web site at: www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Other/MWCACP/world_crop_country.htm#northamerica



State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 44% short, 11% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn 83% harvested, 33% 2009, 63% average. Soybeans setting pods 93%, 94% 2009, 98% avg.; dropping leaves 55%, 33% 2009, 55% average. Corn conditions 5% very poor, 15% poor, 33% fair, 42% good and 5% excellent. Soybean conditions 8% very poor, 26% poor, 44% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, and 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 15% very poor, 38% poor, 33% fair, 14% good and 0% excellent. Severe drought conditions were introduced to the southeastern region of the state based on several agricultural reports from extension personnel, according to the US Drought Monitor. The Drought Monitor released September 14 portrayed the state to be 13.9 percent free from drought, 86.1 percent abnormally dry, 34.2 percent moderately dry, and 11.3 percent severely dry compared to 100 percent free from drought three months ago, and 100 percent free a year ago. Daytime highs ranged from 91 degrees in Cullman to 100 degrees in Montgomery and Headland. Overnight lows ranged from 50 degrees in Belle Mina and Hamilton to 67 degrees in Bay Minette and Headland. The highest amount of precipitation occurred in Bridgeport with 0.30 inches of rain over a period of 1 day. Good quality soybeans were doing well, however the later beans that were not able to receive adequate moisture were in poor condition. Corn harvest nears completion. Cotton harvest began last week, with good yields reported. Cotton harvest should get in full swing this week because dry weather is beneficial for it, however, some farmers reported dusty conditions making harvesting more difficult. Peanuts were under great stress. The lack of rain has caused producers to delay digging because the ground was too hard. Grass was short due to drought therefore cattlemen were supplying extra feed and hay. Cattle producers were either feeding hay, sending their cattle to the market, or straight to the feedlot due to the lack of rain. Pastures continue to dry up, and if this persists there may be a shortage of hay for the winter.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Barley 80% harvested. Oats 50% harvested. Potatoes 40% harvested. Second cutting hay harvest 70% complete. Range and pasture condition 5% poor, 40% fair, 45% good,10% excellent. Winter supply of hay 15% short, 70% adequate, 15% surplus. Wind and rain damage to crops 100% none. Activities hay harvest, barley harvest, oat harvest, potato harvest, weed control, equipment maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending September 19, ranging from 3 degrees below normal at Parker to 9 degrees above normal at Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 111 degrees at Roll. The lowest reading at 32 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. There was no precipitation recorded in any of the 22 stations this week. Cotton bolls opening 78 percent complete, behind last year's 81 percent and the five-year average of 82 percent. Cotton conditions are good to excellent. Harvesting remains active in the Yuma area. Most alfalfa is in fair to good condition. Harvesting is active on over two-thirds of the State's acreage. Range and pasture conditions vary from very poor to excellent, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 38% short, 37% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 37% short, 38% adequate. Corn 97% harvested, 55% 2009, 74% avg. Rice 97% ripe, 60% 2009, 79% avg. Soybeans 63% yellowing, 49% 2009, 59% avg.; 33% mature, 16% 2009, 29% avg. Lodging was reported in some rice fields in the northeastern part of the state. Non-irrigated soybeans were beginning to show some signs of improvement, but most areas were still in need of rain. Insect pressure was still a concern for many producers. Some fields were being prepared to seed wheat. Livestock were mostly in fair to good condition last week. Perilla mint and prussic acid poisoning in cattle were reported in some areas. Pasture and range and hay crop conditions were mostly poor to fair, but continued to improve. Hay harvest continued in some areas of the state, while producers in other areas were feeding hay due to the poor pasture conditions.

CALIFORNIA: Rice fields continued to be drained, and early-planted fields were harvested. Small grain harvests were near completion in Northern California. Dry bean harvest continued. Sudan grass was being harvested for hay and silage. Corn fields continued to be harvested for silage, while grain fields continued to dry down. Alfalfa hay continued to be cut and baled throughout the State. Sunflowers continued to be defoliated and harvested. Cotton irrigation was near completion and fields were being prepared for defoliation. Potato fields were being prepared for harvest. Field preparation for fall crops continued with tillage and spray applications as needed. The peach, nectarine, plum, and prune harvests were completed in the Sacramento Valley as some late varieties were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. 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 and juice grape harvests were ongoing in the San Joaquin Valley, while the raisin and wine grape harvests neared completion. The picking of wine grapes continued in the North and Central Coast counties. Early Foothill pomegranates were picked in Tulare County. Field preparations were made for the upcoming strawberry nursery plant harvest in Siskiyou County. Orchards, where harvests were completed, were irrigated. There was shaking and harvesting of almonds in the Central Valley. Irrigation, weed control, and ground preparations continued in walnut orchards as some hull splitting began. Harvest spread to more pistachio orchards as the full-scale harvest is expected to begin in the upcoming week. Irrigation and pest control was ongoing in pecan orchards. Imperial County reported early transplants of cauliflower and pre-irrigation of carrot fields. In Fresno County, processing tomatoes, carrots, garlic and onions were being harvested. Tulare County reported cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, eggplant and squash continue to be harvested for local markets. Kern County reported continued harvest of processing tomatoes. Broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, onions and carrots are being planted. San Joaquin County continued harvest of watermelons, squash, melons and pumpkins. Stanislaus County reported melons being harvested. Sutter County reported continued field work and ground preparation, as well as continued harvest of processing tomatoes. Tomatoes were being treated for stinkbug. Colusa County reported processing tomato harvest in full swing with great yields. Siskiyou County reported onions still growing and some thrip treatment is still ongoing. Rangeland forage and non-irrigated pasture conditions were fair to poor. Irrigated pastures were in good shape. Supplemental feeding of cattle with hay, grain, and other nutrients increased in some areas as range deteriorated. Sheep and goats grazed on idle farmland and early harvested grain fields. The cool weather helped encourage increases in milk production.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 43% short, 20% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 38% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley 97% harvested, 96% 2009, 98% avg.; condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat 87% harvested, 59% 2009, 83% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Dry Beans 60% cut, 52% 2009, 56% avg., 30% harvested, 30% 2009, 31% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 41% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Dry onions 57% harvested, 41% 2009, 57% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% harvested, 12 % 2009, 4% avg.; condition 3% poor, 9% fair, 70% good, 18% excellent. Summer potatoes 50% harvested, 43% 2009, 57% avg.; condition 2% poor, 8% fair, 77% good, 13% excellent. Fall potatoes 32% harvested, 27% 2009, 27% avg.; condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent. Alfalfa 74% 3rd cutting, 51% 2009, 72% avg., 18% 4th cutting, 4% 2009, 12 avg.; condition 5% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Sunflowers condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Corn Silage 75% harvested, 38% 2009, 56% avg. Most of Colorado experienced above average temperatures with little to no precipitation according to the USDA, NASS Colorado Field Office.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 23% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 23% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 62% adequate, 27% surplus. Other hay third cutting 94%, 93% 2009, 84% avg.; fourth cutting 35%, 23% 2009, 12% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; cutting 22%, 62% 2009, 52% avg. Pasture condition 10% very poor, 23% poor, 36% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Corn condition 7% very poor, 39% poor, 38% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Soybean condition 14% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent. Apple condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 47% good,10% excellent. Peach condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Corn 100% dent, 94% 2009, 98% avg.; mature 99%,58% 2009, 80% avg.; harvested for grain 47%, 11% 2009, 25% avg.; harvested for silage 74%, 53% 2009, 61% avg. Soybeans setting pods 100%, 95% 2009, 94% avg.; turning color 56%, 31% 2009, 44% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 20%, 7% 2009, 26% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Barley 7% planted, 3% 2009, 2% avg. Winter wheat 7% planted, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Cantaloupes 99% harvested, 96% 2009, 94% avg. Cucumbers 99% harvested, 96% 2009, 92% avg. Lima Beans harvested 73%, 73% 2009, 67% avg. Snap beans harvested 97%, 91% 2009, 94% avg. Sweet corn harvested 100%, 93% 2009, 92% avg. Tomatoes harvested 97%, 87% 2009, 91% avg. Watermelons 99% harvested, 97% 2009, 94% avg. Apples harvested 73%, 52% 2009, 42% avg. Peaches harvested 100%, 96% 2009, 95% avg. Conditions still dry as harvest continues. Small amounts of rainfall were received, but not enough to make a difference for corn and soybeans. More rain is needed to improve soil moisture for planting of small grains and other fall crops. Yields are poor for both corn and soybeans.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 25% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 20% short, 67% adequate, 7% surplus. Peanut harvested 23%, 21% 2009, 13% 5-yr avg.; peanut condition 3% very poor, 25% poor, 19% fair, 43% good, 10% excellent. Dry conditions in Panhandle, northern Peninsula delayed peanut digging. High temperatures, dry weather reduced peanut, cotton yields in Jackson County. Ground very dry, too hard to dig dryland peanuts, Panhandle. Santa Rosa, Escambia counties some peanut, cotton picking underway. Soybean harvesting to begin early October, Panhandle. Late cotton, soybean blooms falling off prematurely, Escambia, Santa Rosa counties. Soybeans, cotton, peanuts suffering from drought; many soybean plants aborting pods, dropping leaves in Washington County. Sugarcane planting continued, Glades area, mills to begin harvest next few weeks. Vegetable planting in high gear, northern to southern Peninsula. Growers marketed light supplies of okra in Dade County. Avocados marketed. Quincy area, preparing for tomato harvesting to get underway soon. Columbia County, whitefly populations increased, growers continue to prepare for fall vegetables. Growing conditions good across citrus region. Cultural practices general grove work, tree removal, irrigation, ground spraying of fall miticide, care of young trees. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 25% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Panhandle pasture condition very poor to excellent, most poor to good. Pasture condition distressed by dry soil, warmer than normal growing conditions. Land preparation, planting of winter grazing slowed or delayed. Fertilizing of hay fields delayed until it rains. Cattle condition mostly good, down from previous week. Feeding of supplemental hay. North pasture in fair to excellent condition, most fair. Cattle condition fair to excellent. Central pasture condition mostly good. Damage to pastures from mole crickets, grasshoppers. Dryland forage hurt by dry weather. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most good. Southwest pastures condition very poor to excellent condition, most good. Cattle condition poor to excellent. Statewide cattle condition poor to excellent, down slightly from previous week.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 44% very short, 40% short, 15% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 12% very poor, 20% poor, 43% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum 5% very poor, 18% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Hay 17% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Pecans 2% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 95%, 85% 2009, 84% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 24%, 17% 2009, 20% avg. Sorghum harvested for grain 22%, 13% 2009, 30% avg. Peanuts dug 12%, 4% 2009, 8% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 2%, 4% 2009, 5% avg. Other small grains planted 2%, 3% 2009, 3% avg. Tobacco 95% harvested, 95% 2009, 95% avg. Little or no measurable precipitation fell across the state. Daily average high temperatures were in the upper 80's to lower 90's. Low temperatures were in the lower to mid 60's. Virtually all of the corn has been harvested for grain. A quarter of the soybean crop is beginning to drop leaves. Over twenty percent of the sorghum has been harvested. Over three-quarters of the cotton bolls are open, and the first fields of cotton have been harvested. Most 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. Rain over the past week was nearly unchanged for the majority of the State. Windward areas of the Big Island received over an inch of rain. The windward areas of Maui also received some rain, almost a half inch. Areas on Oahu and the rest of Maui received little rain. Northern Kauai County received a late rain, brining the southeastern Omao gauge to a half inch. 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. In general, light to breezy trades were present for most of the week with some early to mid morning passing showers. Skies were mostly clear throughout the week with clouds from morning showers gone by the afternoon. No change in crop conditions which are generally still poor in lower elevation and leeward areas. Conditions in windward areas vary based on location. Pasture conditions continue to deteriorate Statewide.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Field corn harvested for silage 17%, 34% 2009, 38% avg. Onions 63% harvested, 67% 2009, 53% avg. Potato vines killed 80%, 83% 2009, 83% avg. Potatoes 13% harvested, 14% 2009, 15% avg.

Oats harvested for grain 88%, 94% 2009, 91% avg. Dry peas 94% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Lentils 96% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Dry beans harvested 54%, 73% 2009, 60% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 74%, 67% 2009, 80% avg.; 4th cutting harvested 29%, 33% 2009, 45% avg. Irrigation water supply 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 12% excellent. The Caribou Extension educator reports warmer weather has helped farm operators get into the fields and harvest cereal grains. Potato harvest is 13 percent complete at the state level. Barley and spring wheat are 84 and 85 percent complete at the state level. Dry peas and lentils harvests are nearing completion at the state level.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 6% surplus. Soybeans 87% turning yellow, 49% 2009, 73% avg. Alfalfa cut 96% third crop, 94% 2009, 96% avg. Dry conditions for most of the week allowed harvest to progress nicely, before some weekend precipitation slowed harvest activities. Temperatures were slightly above normal for the week, except for the two northern districts. Statewide precipitation averaged .63 inches, .26 inches below normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 44% very short, 40% short, 16% adequate. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 46% short, 20% adequate. Corn 88% mature, 13% 2009, 44% avg.; harvested 27%, 0% 2009, 6% avg. Moisture in corn harvested averaged 17%. Corn condition 5% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans shedding leaves 79%, 36% 2009, 55% avg.; 20% harvested, 0% 2009, 3% avg. Moisture in soybeans harvested averaged 12%. Soybean condition 6% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 11% excellent. Pasture condition 25% very poor, 31% poor, 32% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Tobacco 79% harvested, 59% 2009, 53% avg. Temperatures ranged from 2o below normal to 7o above normal with a low of 43o and a high of 94o. Total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches to 0.55 inches Light and scattered rains, mostly in the northern third of the state, did little to slow harvest, grain dry-down, or the deterioration of pastures. In fact, corn harvest is moving at a record pace with 27 percent of the crop harvested, ahead of the previous record of 20 percent harvested in 1991. Hot and dry weather has affected conditions to the point where rainfall would benefit harvest by suppressing field fires, which have been reported in the driest portions of the state. Other activities included fall tillage and seeding of cover crops, hauling and spreading manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, and 18% surplus. Iowa experienced another week of cool weather last week, as average high temperatures for much of the state were in the mid-seventies. Along with average lows dipping into the mid-fifties, Iowa witnessed several rain showers throughout the week. South Central Iowa received the largest amounts, as thunderstorms over the weekend brought heavy rains totaling over 4 inches in some locations. While heavy rains fell in the south, most of Iowa received around an inch or less. The wet, cool weather slowed crop development after several weeks of rapidly maturing and drying. Moisture content of all corn in the field is estimated at 25 percent, while moisture content of corn being harvested is estimated at 21 percent. Corn lodging is rated 78 percent none, 19 percent light, 3 percent moderate, and 0 percent heavy. Ear droppage is rated 84 percent none, 14 percent light, 2 percent moderate, and 0 percent heavy.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 24% short, 57% adequate, and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 27% short, 61% adequate, 3% surplus. Sunflowers ray flowers dry 71%, 69% 2009, 75% avg.; bracts yellow 41%, 38% 2009, 53% avg.; turned brown 11%, 2% 2009, 13% avg.; harvested 1%, 0% 2009, 1% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 4th cutting 70%, 51% 2009, 62% avg. Feed grain supplies 5% short, 90% adequate, and 5% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 83% adequate, and 12% surplus. Stock water supplies are 2% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, and 4% surplus. Most of the State experienced above normal temperatures last week, while the northern and eastern areas received significant precipitation. High temperatures were in the upper 80's and 90's while lows were in the upper 40's and 50's. Five counties received over 4 inches of rain; Wabaunsee County had the most with 4.68 inches, followed by Russell with 4.62, Jefferson with 4.60, Greenwood with 4.40 and Lincoln with 4.13 inches. An additional thirteen counties received 3 to 4 inches, while counties in the Western and South Central Districts received little to no precipitation. These conditions allowed producers to average 4.6 days suitable for field work. Precipitation and warm temperatures helped advance crops toward maturity but slowed harvesting last week. Farm activities included corn and sorghum harvesting, fertilizer applications to wheat fields, and some early wheat planting.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil moisture 48% very short, 35% short, 16% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 50% very short, 35% short, 15% adequate. Burley tobacco cut 82%, dark tobacco cut 76%. Housed tobacco condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 12% excellent. Hay conditions 19% very poor, 26% poor, 33% fair, 16% good, 6% excellent. Temperatures across the whole State were above average for the week; ponds, pastures and hay all need a good, steady rain. Crop and pasture conditions continue to deteriorate from lack of water, causing a serious concern for Kentucky farmers.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.7. Soil moisture 20% very short, 37% short; 40% adequate and 3% surplus. Corn 100% harvested, 99% 2009, 97% avg. Hay 98% second cutting, 94% 2009, and 96% avg. Sugarcane 84% planted, 88% 2009, 75% avg.; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 40% good, 29% excellent. Sweet potatoes 18% harvested, 15% 2009, 21% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 64% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 3% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Vegetable 12% very poor, 30% poor, 39% fair, 19% good. Range and pasture 8% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 43% short, 17% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 43% very short, 41% short, 16% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 10% very short, 37% short, 53% adequate, 0% surplus. Other hay third cutting 82%, 74% 2009, 70% avg.; fourth cutting 17%, 15% 2009, 11% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 99%, 100% 2009, 98% avg.; fourth cutting 55%, 60% 2009, 64% avg. Pasture condition 24% very poor, 22% poor, 30% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 18% very poor, 23% poor, 35% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Soybean condition 10% very poor, 26% poor, 38% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 70% good, 3% excellent. Peach condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 4% fair, 67% good, 27% excellent. Corn 96% dent, 90% 2009, 93% avg.; 89% mature, 51% 2009, 70% avg.; harvested for grain 48%, 7% 2009, 21% avg.; harvested for silage 90%, 77% 2009, 65% avg. Soybeans setting pods 98%, 98% 2009, 92% avg.; turning color 57%, 30% 2009, 52% avg.; dropping leaves 30%, 8% 2009, 25% avg.; 3% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Barley 13% planted, 20% 2009, 9% avg. Winter wheat planted 9%, 4% 2009, 3% avg. Cantaloupes 97% harvested, 93% 2009, 95% avg. Cucumbers 95% harvested, 93% 2009, 94% avg. Lima beans harvested 67%, 75% 2009, 72% avg. Snap beans harvested 98%, 96% 2009, 93% avg. Sweet corn harvested 97%, 92% 2009, 91% avg. Tomatoes harvested 94%, 89% 2009, 90% avg. Watermelons 96% harvested, 93% 2009, 94% avg. Apples 58% harvested, 55% 2009, 65% avg. Peaches 100% harvested,

98% 2009, 96% avg. Conditions still dry as harvest continues. Small amounts of rainfall were received, but not enough to make a difference for corn and soybeans. More rain is needed to improve soil moisture for planting of small grains and other fall crops. Yields are poor for both corn and soybeans.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 7% very short, 17% short, 68% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn silage harvested 88%, 13% 2009, 58% avg. Soybeans turning 92%, 60% 2009, 79% avg. Barley 100% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Potatoes 27% harvested, 35% 2009, 38% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent. Third cutting hay 82%, 66% 2009, 79% avg.; Fourth cutting hay 40%, 25% 2009, 25% avg. Dry beans 4% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 40% good, 16% excellent.; dropping leaves 96%, 64% 2009, 83% avg.; 64% harvested, 19% 2009, 34% avg. Apples 47% harvested, 21% 2009, 26% avg. Precipitation ranged from 1.28 inches to 1.56 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.58 inches to 1.62 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 2 to 5 degrees below normal. Fall harvest and fieldwork continued across many crops between rainfalls this week. Grain crops continued to mature ahead of normal across state, although rain showers slowed harvest progress two days during week. Corn harvest for grain occurred on a steady basis southern counties while high moisture harvest started central area of state. Uneven drydown resulted little grain harvest being accomplished in Thumb region as silage harvest wrapped up. Soybeans also harvested in southern counties. Corn and soybeans maturing around same time putting farmers in a dilemma as to which crop to harvest first. Farmers anxious to plant winter wheat. Seedings accomplished as far north as Lapeer County. Alfalfa too short to make another cutting. Rain during week helped alfalfa conditions. Rain showers improved sugarbeet field conditions. Harvest of crop continued on a limited basis. It has still been too warm to begin piling. Apple harvest continued. McIntosh and Gala harvests neared completion. Empire, Jonathan, and Golden Delicious harvesting underway. Color development aided by cooler temperatures in Grand Rapids area. Winds northwest continued to cause ripening fruit to drop off some blocks. Harvest of peaches winding down southwest. Pear harvest continued across state; harvest has ended southeast. Harvest of early varieties of grapes continued. Grape berry moth continued to be a problem northwest and southwest. Harvest of fall raspberries continued. Growers continued to remove stakes and black plastic preparation for planting of fall cover crops. Thus far, crops have not been impacted by frost. Crops harvested included broccoli, 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, and leeks. southwest, pepper growers combating broad mites. This pest new to area. Processing carrots harvesting earlier than normal due to heavy foliar disease pressure Oceana County. Southeast, harvest of potatoes to be stored for later sales had not begun due to warm soil temperatures. Pumpkins appeared to be smaller than average and fruit set also below average southeast. Grand Haven area, growers had some rotting problems pumpkins.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 59% adequate, 40% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, 20% excellent. Corn 83% silage harvested, 36% 2009, 64% avg. Soybeans 95% turning yellow, 82% 2009, 91% avg.; 25% mature, 9% 2009, 25% avg. Sweet Corn 92% harvested, 82% 2009, 88% avg. Potatoes 50% harvested, 35% 2009, 47% avg.; condition 3% fair, 60% good, 37% excellent. Dry Beans 93% dropping leaves, NA 2009, NA avg.; 52% harvested, 23% 2009, 41% avg.; condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 57% good, 35% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Wet conditions continue to delay fieldwork. A few producers reported that wet conditions prevented the harvest of mature crops. Temperatures for the week were unseasonably cool. The statewide average temperature was 3.5° below normal, with some areas reporting a low of 30°. Precipitation remains above normal for most reporting stations. Thunderstorms, along with some hail, lightning, and high winds, prevailed Thursday. Weekly precipitation was greatest in the Central region with 1.3 inches above normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 43% very short, 37% short, and 20% adequate. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 99% harvested, 79% 2009, 86% avg.; 100% silage harvested, 100% 2009, 99% avg.; 6% very poor, 13% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Cotton 95% open bolls, 69% 2009, 84% avg.; 37% harvested, 0% 2009, 13% avg.; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Peanuts 15% harvested, 0% 2009, 7% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Rice 99% mature, 93% 2009, 93% avg.; 79% harvested, 28% 2009, 48% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19 fair, 47% good, 29% excellent. Sorghum 100% mature, 99% 2009, 98% avg.; 92% harvested, 46% 2009, 80% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 76% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 93% turning color, 77% 2009, 90% avg.; 79% shedding leaves, 55% 2009, 77% avg.; 55% harvested, 29% 2009, 52% avg.; 7% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 38% good, 12% excellent. Hay (harvested-warm) 94%, 93% 2009, 94% avg.; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent. Wheat 2% planted, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Sweetpotatoes 58% harvested, 24% 2009, 31% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 53% good, 33% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 10% poor, 52% fair, 29% good, 7% excellent. Pasture 9% very poor, 24% poor, 53% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent. Last week's dry weather was helpful to farmers harvesting their fields. Both rice and cotton saw large increases in the amount harvested, and corn is nearly completed. However, the dryness was not beneficial to everyone hay and cattle farmers need moisture to help with forage production. Looking towards next year, the first of the winter wheat was planted last week.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 8% short, 64% adequate and 25% surplus. Corn moisture at harvest 17.4%. On-farm storage availability 16% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, and 8% excellent. While improving conditions of some crops and pastures, rainfall during the weekend slowed fieldwork. Harvest of most crops remained ahead of normal. Statewide, rainfall averaged 1.79 inches during the week. Temperatures were normal to 3 degrees above normal across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 2.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 24% last year; 10% short, 44% last year; 67% adequate, 31% last year; 23% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% last year; 12% short, 44% last year; 79% adequate, 33% last year; 7% surplus, 0% last year. Barley 69% harvested, 81% last year. Corn chopped for silage 21%, 29% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 0% poor, 2% last year; 21% fair, 33% last year; 59% good, 51% last year; 20% excellent, 12% last year. Dry beans 55% harvested, 72% last year. Durum wheat 54% harvested, 72% last year. Lentils 93% harvested, 95% last year. Mustard seed harvested 74%, 86% last year. Oats 81% harvested, 99% last year. Spring wheat harvested 64%, 87% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested second cutting 87%, 96% last year. Other hay harvested second cutting 78%, 73% last year. Sugarbeets 3% harvested, condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 6% poor, 5% last year; 32% fair, 21% last year; 38% good, 39% last year; 23% excellent, 33% last year. Range and Pasture feed condition 3% very poor, 14% last year; 12% poor, 28% last year; 33% fair, 38% last year; 41% good, 18% last year; 11% excellent, 2% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 19%, 27% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer

ranges 26%, 28% last year. Familiar wet weather made for a soggy week in Montana for the week ending September 19th. Glendive received 1.49 inches, the most precipitation in the state, and light rain added up to at least one quarter of one inch at most reporting stations. High temperatures were mostly in the mid 70s, with lows generally in the low to mid 30s. The weekly high temperature was 87 degrees in Broadus, as the southeast was again the warmest area of the state this past week. Plentywood reported the weekly low of 21 degrees, one of a dozen locations reporting lows in the 20s.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 38% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 26% short, 73% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigated corn conditions 85% good or excellent. Dryland corn conditions 79% good or excellent. Dry beans 6% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent; dropping leaves 75%, 68% 2009, 67% avg.; 53% harvested, 42% 2009, 30% avg. Alfalfa 2% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent; 4th cutting 64% complete, 56% 2009, 52% avg. Proso millet 54% harvest, 27% 2009 and 36% avg. Winter wheat 7% emerged, 20% 2009, 13% avg. Rain and cool temperatures slowed dry down of grain and limited field access. The first fields of soybeans and sorghum were harvested with corn harvest gaining momentum in the eastern half of the State. Winter wheat seeding progressed to the half way mark, however emergence was behind last year and average. Wind and hail caused damage to crops and property in scattered areas of the state. Cattle were being vaccinated and calf crops were taken to market. Pastures remained in great condition for this late in the year.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Warm, dry weather dominated the week. Temperatures ranged from 0 to 6 degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high of 104 degrees. Most stations recorded a high for the week in the upper 80's. Ely recorded a low of 32 degrees. Winnemucca recorded only a trace amount of precipitation, all other stations recorded no precipitation. 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. 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 hay harvest and shipping, garlic harvest, weed and pest control, irrigation, livestock movement, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 28% short, 63% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 36% short, 56% adequate, and 0% surplus. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, and 0% excellent. Maine Potatoes 30% harvested, 10% 2009, 15% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 65% harvested, 65% 2009, 50% average; condition good/fair. Rhode Island Potatoes 50% harvested; 55% 2009, 75% average; condition good/fair. Maine Oats 95% harvested, 100% 2009, 85% average. Maine Barley 95% harvested, 99% 2009, 90% average. Field Corn 40% harvested, 10% 2009, 20% average; condition good in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, good/excellent in Vermont, good/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn 95% harvested, 95% 2009, 90% average. Shade Tobacco 100% harvested, 99% 2009, 99% average. Broadleaf Tobacco: 99% harvested, 95% 2009, 99% average. Second Crop Hay 99% harvested, 95% 2009, 95% average. Third Crop Hay 70% harvested, 70% 2009, 60% average. Apples 45% harvested, 35% 2009, 40% average; Fruit Size average/below average in Connecticut, above average/average in New Hampshire, average elsewhere; condition fair/poor in Connecticut, good in Rhode Island and Maine, good/fair elsewhere. Peaches 99% harvested, 95% 2009, 95% average. Pears 70% harvested, 60% 2009, 55% average. Massachusetts Cranberries 5% harvested, <5% 2009, <5% average; Fruit Size average; condition good. Highbush Blueberries 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% average. Wild Blueberries 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% average. The week began cloudy with minimal amounts of rain across the region and temperature highs varied from the mid 60s to mid 70s. Temperatures on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday reached the mid 60s to low 70s with cloudy conditions. Thursday brought showers with precipitation amounts ranging from under 0.2 to just over 1.0 inch. Saturday afternoon was generally sunny with temperatures hovering around 70 degrees across New England. Sunday turned cloudy again and temperatures spanned from the mid 60s to mid 70s. The week's total precipitation ranged from .42 to 1.71 inches. Farmers were harvesting crops, disking, cleaning fields, planting cover crops, and spreading manure.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 45% short, 50% adequate. Subsoil moisture 45% short, 55% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were above normal across the Garden State. Early corn and soybean harvesting was underway. Famers continued planting fall cover crops in some northern fields. Harvest of cantaloupes, peppers, sweet corn, and fresh-market tomatoes were winding down. Apples and grapes approached mid-harvest with conditions rated mostly good. Peach harvest was winding down. Other activities included harvesting corn silage, cutting hay, and spraying pesticides.

NEW MEXICO: Total sorghum 38% fair, 58% good and 4% excellent; with 40% coloring, and 6% mature. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 50% good and 3% excellent. At the beginning of the week, a surge of moisture from Mexico migrated northward allowing for some showers and thunderstorms to develop over southwest and south central mountains. The highest amount of rainfall was recorded at Ruidoso with half an inch with lighter amounts of a few hundredths of an inch at Clovis and Socorro. Temperatures for most of the state were above normal with the exception of Animas which was close to normal.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Soil moisture 2% very short, 5% short, 78% adequate, and 15% surplus. Pastures were rated 3% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, and 7% excellent. Soybean condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 41% good, 45% excellent. Hay 7% poor, 18% fair, 52% good, 23% excellent. Corn 2% poor, 11% fair, 45% good, 42% excellent. Grain corn harvested 2%. Soybeans 5%, 2% average. Potatoes 53%, 56% 2009, 58% average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 96%, 85% 2009, 85% average. Clover-timothy 3rd cutting 86%. Silage corn 59%, 13% 2009, 27% average. Dry beans 14%, 32% 2009, 24% average. Apple condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent. Grapes 3% poor, 6% fair, 49% good, 42% excellent. Peaches 14% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Pears 2% poor, 11% fair, 78% good, 9% excellent. Apples 48% harvested, 32% 2009. Peaches 99%, 98% 2009. Pears 93%, 83% 2009. Grapes 26%, 12% 2009. In the Lake Erie grape region, harvesting was in full swing. The Finger Lakes grape region continued to enjoy sunny dry weather that helped with the harvesting of grapes. Tomato 93% harvest, 84% average. Onions 63%, 80% average. Sweet corn 90%, 81% 2009, 88% average. Snap beans 90%, 86% average. Cabbage 80%, 76% 2009, 68% average. Tomato condition 6% poor, 12% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. Lettuce 2% poor, 21% fair, 32% good, 45% excellent. Onions 2% poor, 12% fair, 49% good, 37% excellent. Sweet corn 2% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Snap beans 9% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Cabbage 19% fair, 67% good, 14% excellent. Temperatures were slightly below normal. A few storms provided much need rain but overall precipitation was below average.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Soil moisture 36% very short, 40% short, 23% adequate and 1% surplus. Average temperatures were above normal ranging from 65 to 77 degrees. Most of the state received no rain. Limited amount of rainfall continues to deplete soil moisture. Activities for the week included the harvesting of apples, corn, hay, sweet potatoes, tobacco and the completion of peach harvest.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 82% adequate, and 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 77% adequate, and 13% surplus. Durum wheat 71% harvested, 64% 2009, 88% average. Canola 79% harvested, 63% 2009, 87% average. Corn for silage 32% chopped, 15% 2009, 46% average. Dry edible beans 52% cut and beyond, 9% 2009, 51% avg.; 43% harvested, 0% 2009, 31% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Flaxseed 55% harvested, 39% 2009, 75% average; condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, 6% excellent. Potatoes 76% vines killed, 66% 2009, 80% avg.; 44% dug, 14% 2009, 37% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 56% good, 24% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 61% good, 26% excellent. Sunflower 77% bracts turned yellow, 51% 2009, 80% avg.; 29% bracts turned brown, 8% 2009, 37% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Stockwater supplies 4% short, 88% adequate, 8% surplus. Harvest continued slowly as the first frost of the season hit this week. Persistent, widespread precipitation has caused harvest problems across the state.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 38% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples 4% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Corn 2% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 47% good, 16% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent. Range and pasture 14% very poor, 25% poor, 32% fair, 24% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 1% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 15% excellent. Corn 72% mature, 14% 2009, 32% avg.; for silage 91% harvested, 45% 2009, 64% avg.; for grain 11% harvested 3% 2009, 1% avg. Soybeans 78% dropping leaves, 48% 2009, 59% avg.; 42% mature, 7% 2009, 17% avg.; for grain 11% harvested, 1% 2009, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay 69% 4th cutting, 44% 2009, 50% avg. Other hay 88% 3rd cutting, 66% 2009, 74% avg. Grapes 57% harvested, 49% 2009, 37% avg. Fall and winter apples 37% harvested, 33% 2009, 26% avg. Potatoes 79% harvested, 62% 2009, 62% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 77%, 59% 2009, 67% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 32% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 37% short, 44% adequate, 2% surplus. Wheat seedbed prepared 75% this week, 63% last week, 80% last year, 80% average. Rye seedbed prepared 86% this week, 76% last week, 81% last year, 83% average; 31% planted this week, N/A last week, 37% last year, 39% average. Oats seedbed prepared 60% this week, 46% last week, 64% last year, 63% average. Corn 92% mature this week, 87% last week, 65% last year, 75% average; 64% harvested this week, 51% last week, 30% last year, 47% average. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent; setting pods 98% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 91% average; 26% mature this week, 11% last week, 20% last year, 29% average; 7% harvested this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Peanuts mature 48% this week, 25% last week, 43% last year, 47% average. Alfalfa condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent; 4th cutting 89% this week, 87% last week, 83% last year, 88% average; 5th cutting 43% this week, 26% last week, 27% last year, 37% average. Other hay condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 45% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent; 2nd cutting 77% this week, 74% last week, 66% last year, 68% average. Watermelons 95% harvested this week, 94% last week, 96% last year, 99% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 6% very poor, 19% poor, 40% fair, 33% 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 $105 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 40% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 52% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 16% planted, 27% 2009, 19% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 35% fair, 65% good, 0% excellent. Range and Pasture 10% very poor, 25% poor, 35% fair, 24% good, 6% excellent. Weather; High temperatures ranged from 88 degrees in Rome down to 66 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 31 degrees in Lakeview up to 55 degrees in Portland. All but three stations reported measurable precipitation. Twenty-eight out of forty-three stations reported at least three days of precipitation this week; twenty-one stations received more than an inch of rain led by Astoria/Clatsop with 2.59 inches. Field Crops. Producers were harvesting red clover and working fields in preparation for fall seeding. Some producers have been able to get an early start on planting fall crops, including winter wheat and grass seed. Recent moisture helps. The sugarbeet seed harvest is near completion. Vegetables; Vegetable crops continued to mature slowly and yields were expected to be below average. Pumpkin and cucumber crops in Lane County were reportedly affected by powdery mildew. Cole crops continued to thrive. Snap bean harvest for processing was nearing completion. Fruits and Nuts; The recent rain and cooler temperatures have not helped with the advancement of the already late grape harvest. There were also concerns throughout the Willamette Valley of the botrytis grey mold found in some grape crops. In the southern part of the State, wine grapes were being harvested in some vineyards. The cool damp weather also caused some brown rot with late peaches. Apples, pears, and fall berries continued to be harvested. The prune and plum crop was reported to be smaller than normal. Hazelnuts are starting to fall, but slower than usual. Some flailing still took place in preparation for the hazelnut harvest. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Greenhouses continued planting fall starts. The extra moisture received this past week did not benefit all horticulture crops. Livestock, Range and Pasture; Fall pastures benefited from this past week's moisture and warm conditions. Livestock look good.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 27% very short, 31% short, and 41% adequate, and 1% surplus. Fall plowing 29%, 32% pr. yr., 35% avg. Corn dough 92%, 89% pr. yr., 96% 5 yr. avg.; 84% dent, 68% pr. yr.,82% 5 yr.; 47% mature, 17% pr. yr, 43% 5 yr. avg.;16% harvested, 5% pr. yr., 12% 5 yr. avg.; silage harvest 78%, 41% pr. yr., 62% 5 yr. Avg. Barley 42% planted, 22% pr. yr., 27% avg.; 10% emerged, 6% pr. yr., 10% 5 yr. avg. Winter wheat 12% planted, 12% pr. yr., 12% 5 Yr. avg. Tobacco 93% harvested, 87% pr. yr., 89% avg. Potatoes 43% harvested, 69% pr. yr., 53% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 82%, 40% pr. yr., 51% avg. Apples 61% harvested, 47% pr. yr., 46% avg. Grapes 15% harvested, 0% pr. yr., 7% avg. Corn crop condition 5% very poor, 19% poor, 21% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans condition 5% very poor, 14% poor, 19% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 6% poor, 15% fair, 47% good, and 31% excellent. Pasture condition 27% very poor, 19% poor, 40% fair, 11% good, 3% excellent. Primary field activities were harvesting vegetables, apples, corn silage, preparing for fall seedings, and still searching for a solution to the stink bug problem.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 44% very short, 44% short, 12% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Soybeans 8% very poor, 16% poor, 35% fair, 39% good, 2%

excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 59% good, 0% excellent. Corn 93% harvested, 90% 2009, 86% avg. Soybeans bloomed 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; pods set 93%, 97% 2009, 95% avg.; leaves turning color 18%, 16% 2009, 18% avg.; leaves dropped 3%, 4% 2009, 5% avg. Cotton bolls set 99%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Tobacco 98% harvested, 99% 2009, 98% avg.; stalks destroyed 59%, 84% 2009, 74% avg. Winter grazings planted 14%, 13% 2009, 17% avg. South Carolina experienced yet another week of unseasonably warm weather. The State hasn't seen a week of below normal temperatures since early July. With the exception of a few spotty locations, many areas have had very little rain for the month of September. The continued heat, coupled with dry weather have caused all crop and livestock conditions to decline for another week. Corn harvest has been ongoing, and unabated by the lack of wet weather. Cotton had nearly finished setting bolls. Some peanut fields were harvested early, because of withering plants. Soybeans have finished blooming, but plant development slowed without adequate moisture. A very promising crop a month ago is now experiencing stress and loss of yield potential. The tobacco harvest neared completion. Armyworms were still a concern for winter grazings. Many farmers were waiting on rain before planting any more given the lack of soil moisture. More producers are feeding hay, as their pastures are going dormant. The state average temperature for the seven-day week was four degrees above normal. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.0 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 15% short, 66% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 16% short, 61% adequate, 17% surplus. Winter wheat 10% emerged, 11% 2009, 8% avg. Corn silage harvested 80%, 35% 2009, 63% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 71%, 28% 2009, 62% avg. Soybeans 17% mature, 10% 2009, 20% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 91%, 88% 2009, 92% avg.; bracts yellow 72%, 64% 2009, 72% avg.; 10% mature, 4% 2009, 10% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 82%, 75% 2009, 80% avg.; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Feed supplies 3% short, 74% adequate, 23% surplus. Stock water supplies 6% short, 74% adequate, 20% surplus. Cattle condition 10% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 59% good, 29% excellent. Row crops continue to mature on pace and in some cases ahead of their five-year averages. Once again, winter wheat seeding welcomed rain, but others areas continue to have too much moisture. Farm activities focused on cutting silage, preparing and starting row crop harvest, and general care of livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 42% short, and 36% adequate. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 44% short, and 34% adequate. Pastures 12% very poor, 25% poor, 38% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Tobacco 73% burley harvested, 67% 2009, 74% average; 91% dark air-cured harvested, 82% 2009, 88% average; 83% dark fire-cured harvested, 75% 2009, 79% average. Another week of minimal rainfall in Tennessee gave farmers the chance to continue harvesting corn at a swift pace. At week's end, 84 percent of grain acreage had been harvested, along with almost all corn silage acreage. Cotton and soybean maturation continued to advance and remained ahead of schedule. Dry conditions have proven problematic for pastures, however, and have forced cattle producers in some areas to feed hay. Some hay producers have harvested a third cutting of hay this year in order to keep pace with this added demand and maintain stock levels. Dark-type tobacco harvest is progressing towards a close and remains slightly ahead of the five-year average. Temperatures averaged from 3 to 5 degrees above normal across the state. Precipitation levels were below average.

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 received 0.01 to 3.0 inches of rain while the Coastal Bend observed up to 6.0 inches. Winter wheat seedings continued. Some new crop wheat had emerged, but most of the dryland fields will not emerge until more moisture is received in the Northern High Plains. Some Blacklands producers were seeding oats while others waited on cooler weather. In the Northern High Plains, cotton has progressed well with the heat units and many dryland bolls were beginning to open. Sorghum harvest was delayed this week due to the heavy rain and high moisture conditions in the Southern Low Plains. In the Northern High Plains corn was drying in the fields with some producers able to begin harvest while others waited for drier conditions. Generally, livestock were in good condition. Producers were in the middle of fall works, such as weaning calves, preconditioning, pregnancy checking, and shipping.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Irrigation water supplies 14% very short, 19% short, 67% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat, planted for harvest next year 42%, 41% 2009, 36% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 91%, 94% 2009, 91% avg. Corn 87% dough, 93% 2009, 96% avg.; dent 43%, 69% 2009, 72% avg.; mature 6%, 46% 2009, 36% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 72%, 82% 2009, 87% avg. Onions 19% harvested, 44% 2009, 50% avg. Cattle and calves moved from summer range 16%, 17% 2009, 31% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 75% good, 15% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved from summer range 13%, 27% 2009, 30% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 76% good, 18% excellent. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, 1% surplus. Apples 25% harvested, 21% 2009, 33% avg. Peaches 76% harvested, 61% 2009, 81% avg. Utah experienced above average temperatures throughout much of the week. Soil moisture content decreased from the previous week. Box Elder County corn silage producers started to harvest corn. Harvest is two to three weeks later than previous years, but the crop looks good and producers are reporting good yields. Much of the grain corn is in the dent stage and needs more time to mature. Producers are planting dryland wheat with whatever moisture they were able to preserve throughout the summer. Planting depths are very shallow. Irrigated small grain producers will begin drilling many of their fields in the next few weeks. Alfalfa hay continues to be cut, baled, and harvested. Some producers reported that total tonnage of alfalfa hay is low this season but the quality has generally been very good. Onion producers have started the harvest by lifting the onions to begin the drying process. Most of the onion fields look very good and production should be average or above average. Safflower is beginning to ripen. Utah County peach and apple harvests are well under way. In Cache County some alfalfa hay was blown by heavy wind gusts, and had to be re-raked. Some corn is being harvested for silage, though it is not yet mature. Frost damage in many parts of the county has stopped corn maturity. Some additional acres of winter wheat have been planted. Frost has hit many areas of Morgan County hard. Corn is behind in development, but due to the frost, it will need to be cut soon. Alfalfa growers are trying to get their third crop dry enough to bale before the next rain storm. Weber County has not experienced a frost yet. Corn is still not mature enough to harvest for silage. Most of the fourth alfalfa crop is in windrows, farmers are waiting for it to be dry enough to bail. Carbon County has started to get patches of light frost throughout the county. The third crop of alfalfa is looking very good. Box Elder County livestock producers will begin to move sheep and cattle from the summer ranges in the next couple of

weeks. Range conditions are reported to be poor to fair because of low rainfall especially in some of the low to mid elevation rangeland. Ranchers have been reporting that the grass is drying up and blowing away. This could create serious problems in some of the fall and winter grazing areas. Utah County range conditions are very dry. Rain is needed to reduce the threat of wild fires. Livestock are in good condition, producers are getting ready to bring livestock home from summer ranges. Cache County livestock are in good condition.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 59% very short, 31% short, 10% adequate. Subsoil moisture 50% very short, 40% short, 10% adequate. Pasture 37% very poor, 33% poor, 22% fair, 8% good. Livestock 3% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 39% good, 8% excellent. Other hay 30% very poor, 31% poor, 26% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 15% very poor, 24% poor, 32% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent. Corn 95% dent; 96% 2009; 95% 5-yr avg.; 81% mature; 77% 2009; 80% 5-yr avg.; 64% harvested; 17% 2009; 24% 5-yr avg.; 36% very poor, 26% poor, 29% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Corn for Silage harvested 91%; 70% 2009; 77% 5-yr. avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 36%; 22% 2009; 25% 5-yr avg.; 20% very poor, 32% poor, 42% fair, 5% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat seeded 9%; 6% 2009; 4% 5-yr avg. Barley seeded 17%; 10% 2009; 14% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco harvested 55%; 74% 2009; 61% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco harvested 69%; 67% 2009; 63% 5-yr avg.; 4% very poor, 12% poor, 19% fair, 65% good. Dark Fire-cured tobacco harvested 87%; 94% 2009; 55% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 33% very poor, 38% poor, 20% fair, 9% good. Cotton Bolls opening 60%; 46% 2009; 75% 5-yr avg. Cotton 4% harvested; N/A 2009; N/A 5-yr avg. Cotton 16% very poor, 30% poor, 42% fair, 12% good. Fall Apples harvested 31%; 34% 2009; 44% 5-yr avg. Winter apples 26%; N/A 2009; 8% 5-yr avg. All apples 10% poor, 75% fair, 10% good, 5% excellent. Grapes 1% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 18% excellent. Oats for Grain Seeded 20%; N/A 2009; N/A 5-yr avg. Above average temperatures and extremely dry weather was consistent across the Commonwealth of Virginia. Soybean leaves dropped due to the dry weather and appeared to be deteriorating quickly. Hay harvest and corn harvest continued. In some areas, corn harvest has been completed. Strawberry growers prepared for planting in the upcoming weeks. Vegetable growers harvested pumpkins, sweet corn, tomatoes, second crop summer squash, and winter squash. The dry weather was good for pumpkin growth under irrigation as fungus diseases were minimized. Pasture suffered tremendously and beef farmers continued to be concern about having adequate hay and forage for the winter.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.0. Topsoil moisture conditions 7% very short, 15% short, and 67% adequate and 11% surplus. There was enough rain over the last week for winter wheat seeding conditions to remain excellent with a little concern about crusting. Central Washington has seen great emerging rates. Spring wheat and barley harvests were on the brink of completion. In the beginning of the week producers in the west were busy cultivating the fields in preparations for sowing the winter cover crops. Hay producers in much of the State including Klickitat County were struggling to get their last cutting off the field. Christmas tree growers continued top working Noble fir and noticed good needle color due to adequate soil moisture. In the Yakima Valley, apple crops harvested this past week included Gala, Honeycrisp, Granny Smith, Golden Delicious and early Fuji varieties. Producers were mowing and placing harvest bins out in the later maturing apple varieties. Cooler-than-normal summer temperatures have delayed the harvest of wine and juice grapes. Grape producers were aggressively pruning out fruit clusters that were not likely to size up before harvest. Chelan County has seen smaller sizes in apples and some damaged pears most likely due to the cool, wet spring weather. Potato harvest was delayed at the end of the week due to substantial rain over the weekend. In Skagit County, the potato yields have been below average for most varieties. Range and pasture conditions 13% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 52% good and 1% excellent. In Klickitat County, cattle producers moved herds on and off of hay and stubble fields to take advantage of available forage. Farmers were also preparing to bring down upper elevation herds from mountain ranges. Livestock producers in Thurston County took advantage of nice weather early in the week to make a final cutting of haylage. Shellfish growers spent the week preparing for the major fall harvest season for both oysters and clams.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 48% short and 14% adequate compared with 5% very short, 63% short and 32% adequate last year. Corn conditions 41% very poor, 15% poor, 16% fair and 28% good; doughing 98%, 95% 2009, 5-year avg. not available. Corn 89% dented, 65% 2009, 72% 5-yr avg.;47% mature, 21% 2009, 26% 5-year avg.; harvested for grain was 4%, comparison data not available. Soybean conditions 43% very poor, 13% poor, 12% fair and 32% good; dropping leaves 83%, 18% 2009, 43% 5-year avg.; harvested for grain 1%, comparison data not available. Winter wheat 1% planted, 4% 2009, 7% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 18% very poor, 20% poor, 20% fair, 40% good and 2% excellent. Hay second cutting was 83% complete, 94% 2009, 92% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 22% complete, 46% in 2009, and 33% 5-year avg. Apple conditions 35% very poor, 43% poor, 12% fair, 8% good and 2% excellent; 35% harvested, 35% 2009, 31% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 48% good and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 13% poor, 40% fair, 45% good and 2% excellent. Rain showers across the state gave some relief to drought conditions. Farming activities included applying lime and fertilizers, brush hogging, feeding hay, marketing calves, baling hay, chopping corn, harvesting apples and planting small grains.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 84% adequate, and 14% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 0 to 3 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 66 to 73 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 47 to 54 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.38 inches in Milwaukee to 2.20 inches in Eau Claire. Corn 93% dent, 47% mature, silage harvested 65%, harvested for grain 2% complete. Soybean leaves turning 86%, 50% leaves dropped. Third cutting hay 96% complete and fourth cutting hay was 55% complete. Fall tillage was 5% complete statewide. Another week of below average temperatures and scattered rain slowed fieldwork for many. Corn and soybeans continued to dry down. Despite some fields being too muddy to enter, many reported that they were able to get into fields and harvest corn silage. Manure and fertilizer was reported as being spread in La Crosse County.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 42% short, 46% adequate. Barley progress 88% harvested. Oats progress 92% harvested. Spring wheat progress 94% harvested. Winter wheat progress 77% planted, 55% emerged. Dry beans progress 92% leaves turning color, 71% windrowed, 35% combined. Corn progress 97% milk, 94% dough, 85% dented, 40% mature. Corn for silage 56% harvested. Sugarbeets harvested 5% harvested. Alfalfa harvested 38% third cutting. Corn condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 76% good. Dry bean condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Sugar beet condition 3% poor, 7% fair, 90% good. Alfalfa condition 25% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 10% very short, 3% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Livestock condition 12% fair, 80% good, 8% excellent. Range and pasture condition 11% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Extremely dry, late summer conditions exist across the southeast portion of the state. Albany, Carbon, Converse and Platte counties all reported increased drying of pastures and soil moisture as very warm and windy weather persisted without precipitation. Nonetheless, harvest of dry beans, corn silage, and alfalfa continues, as does the planting of winter wheat for 2011. Sugarbeets have also begun to be harvested. Activities haying, harvesting, planting winter wheat, checking livestock on pasture.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 12 - 18, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather continued to hamper small grain harvesting and winter crop planting.

WESTERN FSU: Persistent drought in southern growing areas discouraged producers from planting winter wheat, while showers favored winter grain establishment across northern Russia.

EASTERN FSU: Mostly dry, chilly conditions promoted spring grain harvesting.

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

SOUTH ASIA: The withdrawal of monsoon rains from northwestern India brought beneficially drier weather to major cotton producing areas, while flooding continued on the Gangetic Plain.

EAST ASIA: Drier weather benefited maturing crops in China, while showers return to Manchuria.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to bring abundant moisture to crops across the region.

AUSTRALIA: Unfavorably dry weather returned to Western Australia, while widespread showers maintained good to excellent crop prospects in southern and eastern Australia.

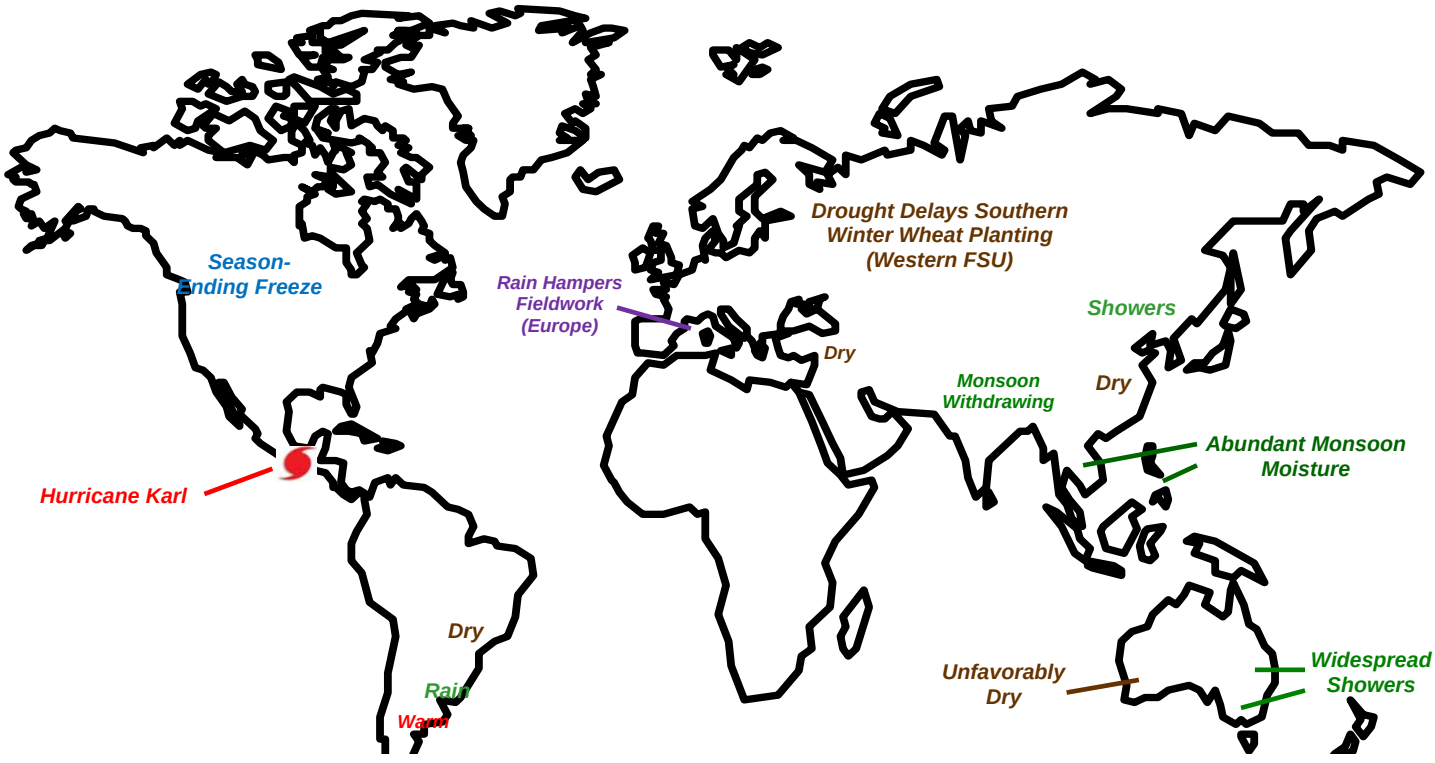
ARGENTINA: Warm weather aided development of vegetative to reproductive winter grains.

BRAZIL: Rain returned to wheat areas of Rio Grande do Sul, but warmth and dryness continued farther north, helping seasonal harvests to advance.

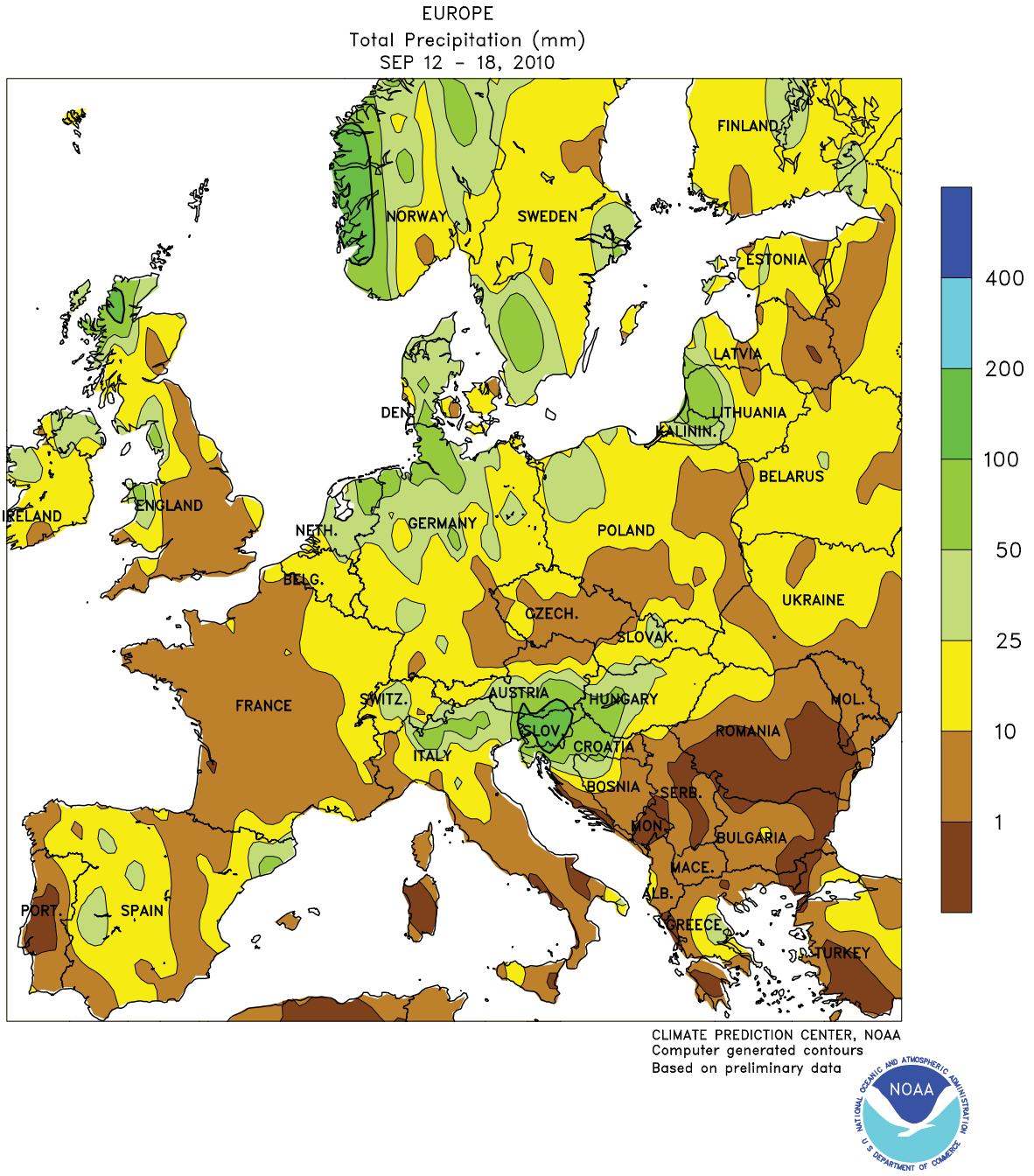
MEXICO: Hurricane Karl brought heavy rain and high winds to the southeast, renewing localized flooding and possibly causing some damage to crops and infrastructure.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: A killing freeze ended the growing season for spring grains and oilseeds in most major production areas.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool, showery weather slowed fieldwork but provided moisture for winter wheat germination.

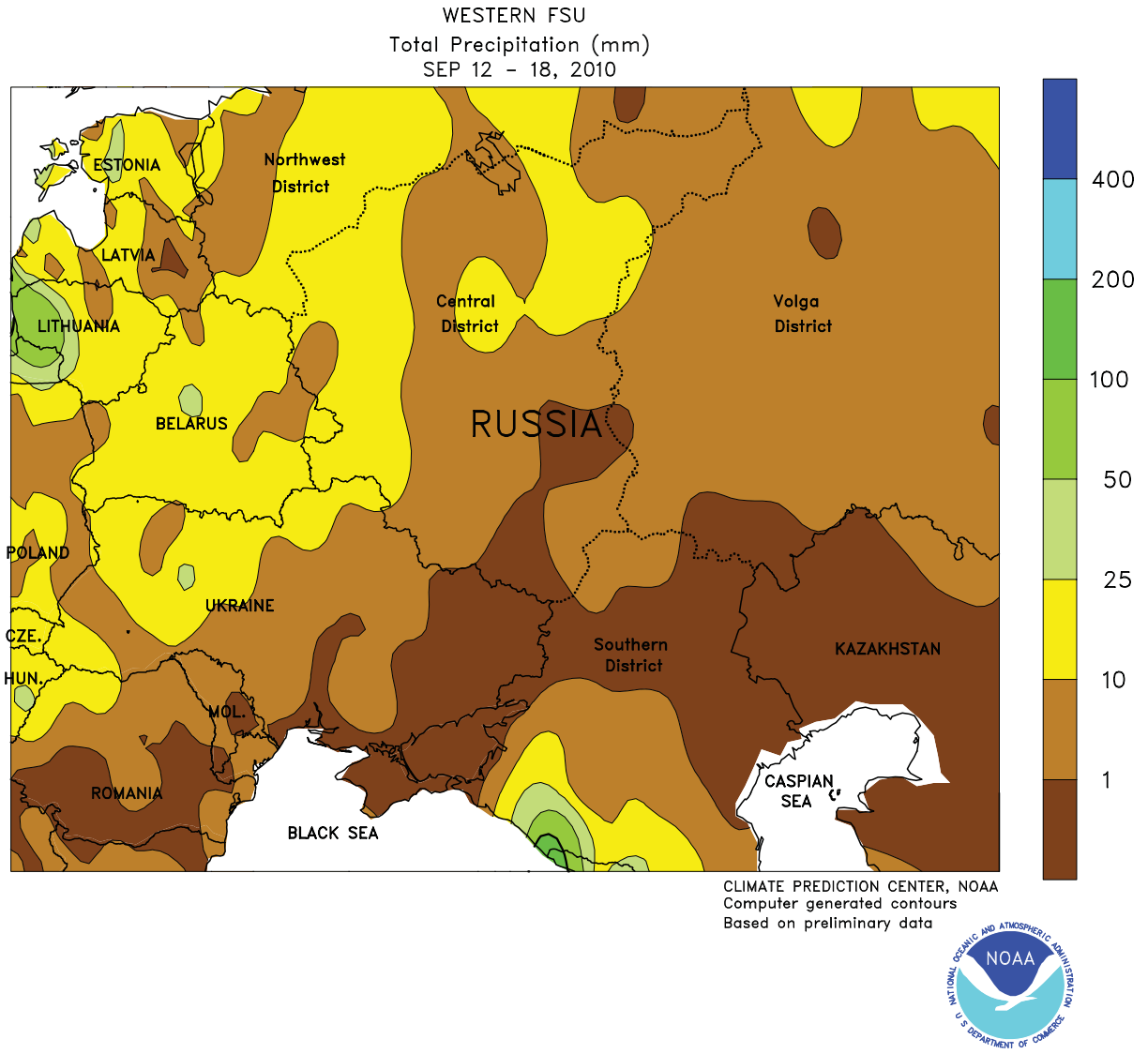


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



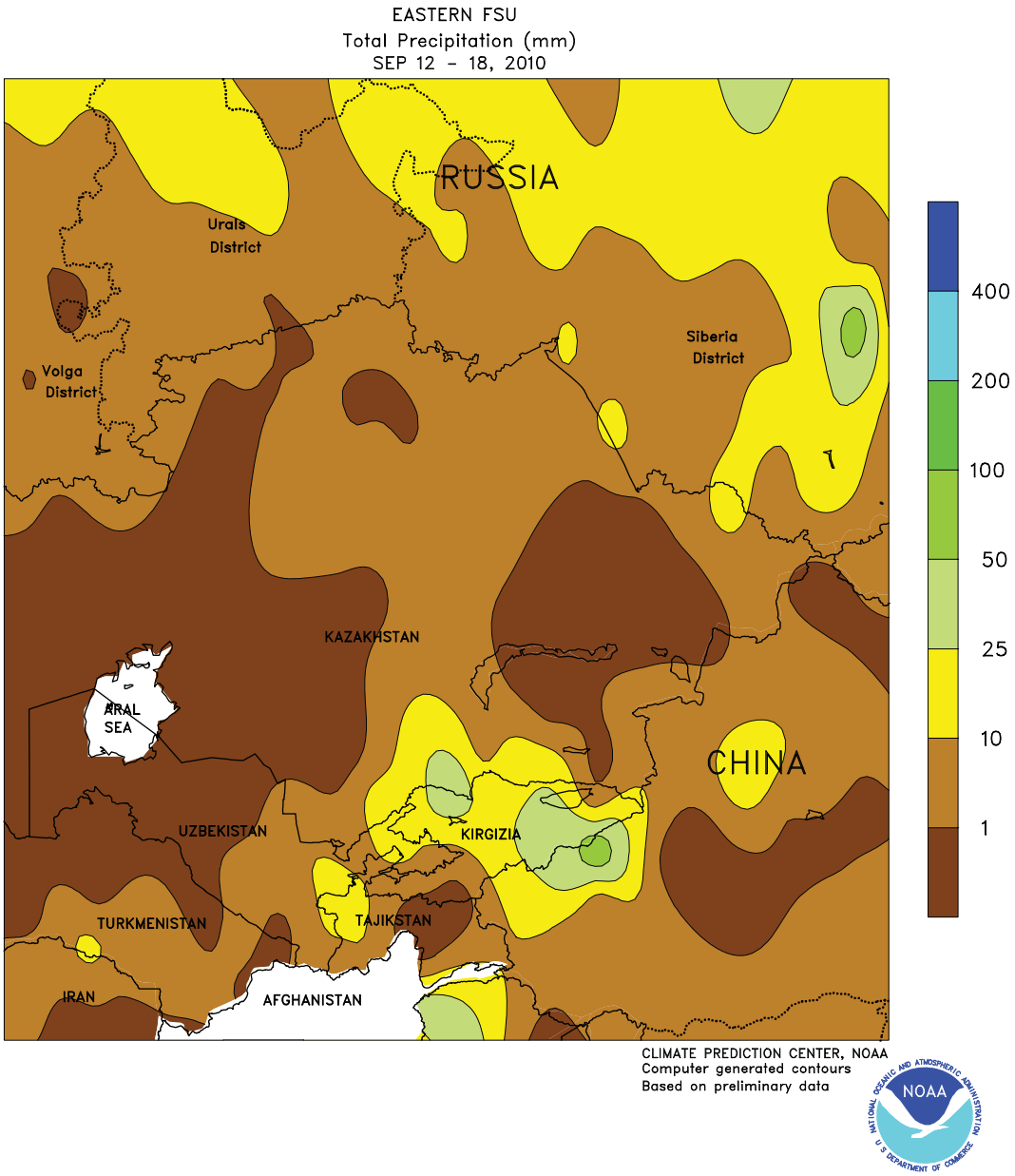
EUROPE

Unsettled weather continued to hamper fieldwork and increase crop quality concerns. A stationary storm system over Scandinavia generated light to moderate showers (5-50 mm) across most of northern Europe, causing additional small grain harvesting delays and maintaining crop quality concerns. In addition, the persistent wetness has likely slowed winter crop planting, especially in England, Germany, and Poland. Farther south, a stalled frontal boundary triggered showers and thunderstorms (10-85 mm) across Spain, northern Italy, and northern portions of the Balkans, causing additional summer crop harvesting delays. However, the rain signaled the onset of the wet season on the Iberian Peninsula, increasing soil moisture and irrigation reserves for upcoming winter crop planting and establishment. Despite the overall wet pattern, dry weather across the lower Danube River Valley favored summer crop harvesting (cotton, corn, and sunflowers).



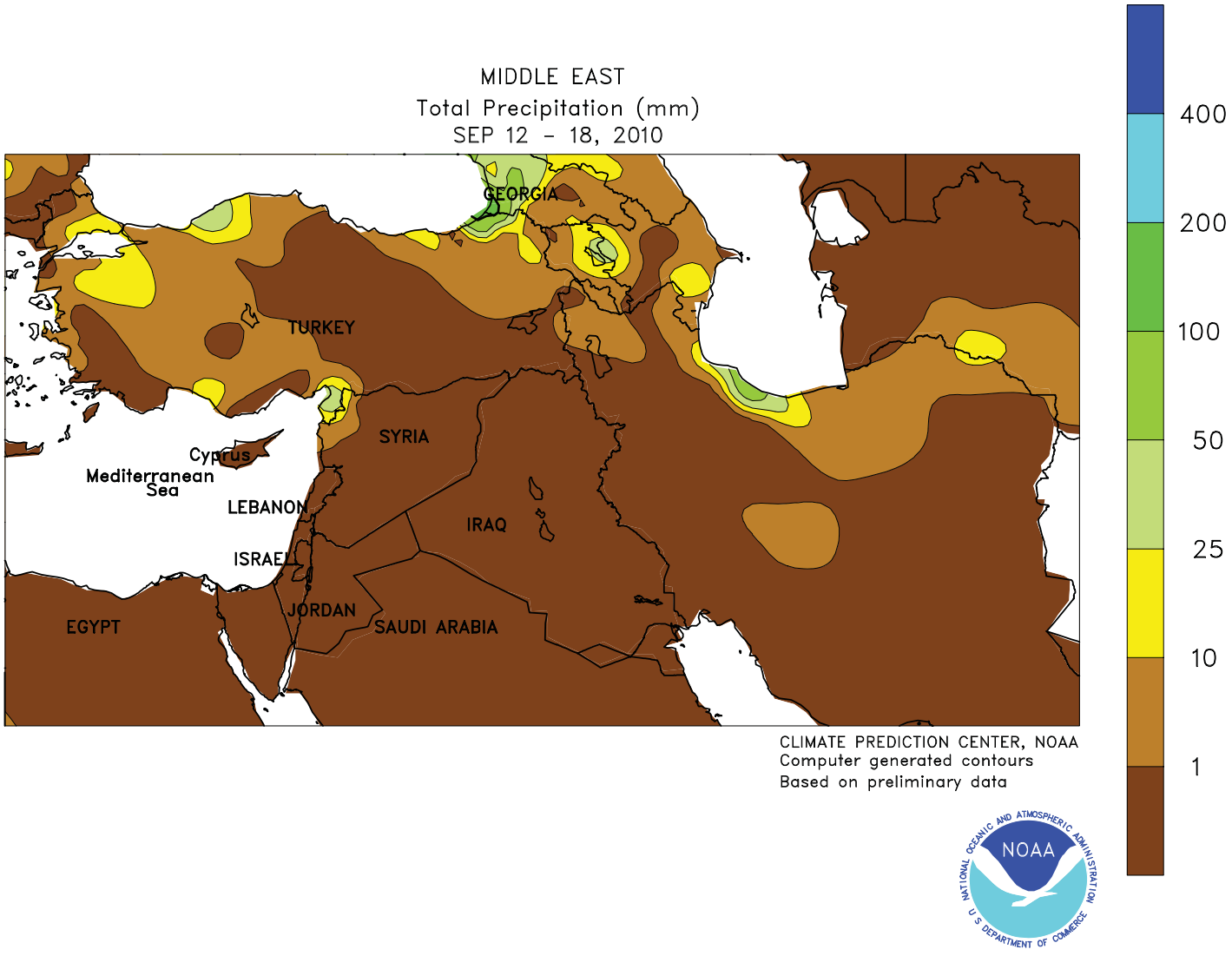
WESTERN FSU

Persistent drought in southern growing areas contrasted with favorable rainfall across northern and western portions of the region. After last week's isolated showers, unfavorably dry, warm conditions returned to the region's primary drought areas (eastern Ukraine, the Southern District, and the southern Volga District). Consequently, soil moisture remained too limited for winter grain planting and establishment, with the window of opportunity for winter crop planting beginning to close. In contrast, light to moderate showers (3-25 mm) over northern and western winter grains areas maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for crop establishment.



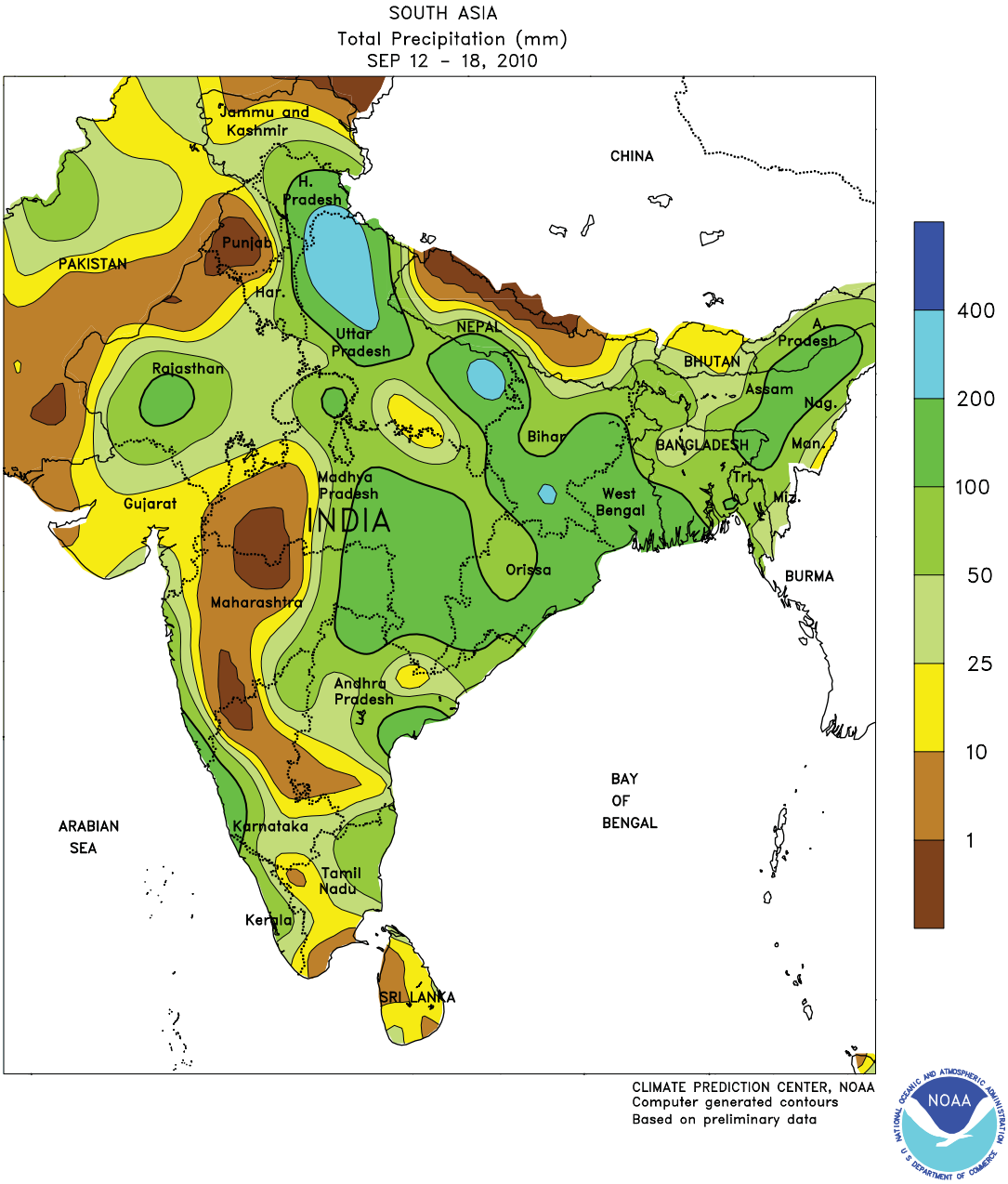
EASTERN FSU

Mostly dry, chilly conditions prevailed over the region, although unsettled weather persisted in northern- and eastern-most growing areas. Scattered light showers (3-10 mm) in northern Kazakhstan and the southern Siberia District caused only minor harvesting delays. Dry weather returned to the southern Urals District, allowing spring grain harvesting to accelerate. Meanwhile, light to moderate showers (10-20 mm) in northern portions of the Urals and Siberia District caused some fieldwork delays. Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm) was reported in eastern portions of the Siberia District, although the rain fell outside of the primary growing areas. Farther south, unseasonable showers and thunderstorms (10-40 mm) in Tajikistan, Kirgizia, and southern Kazakhstan were unfavorable for cotton maturation and harvesting.



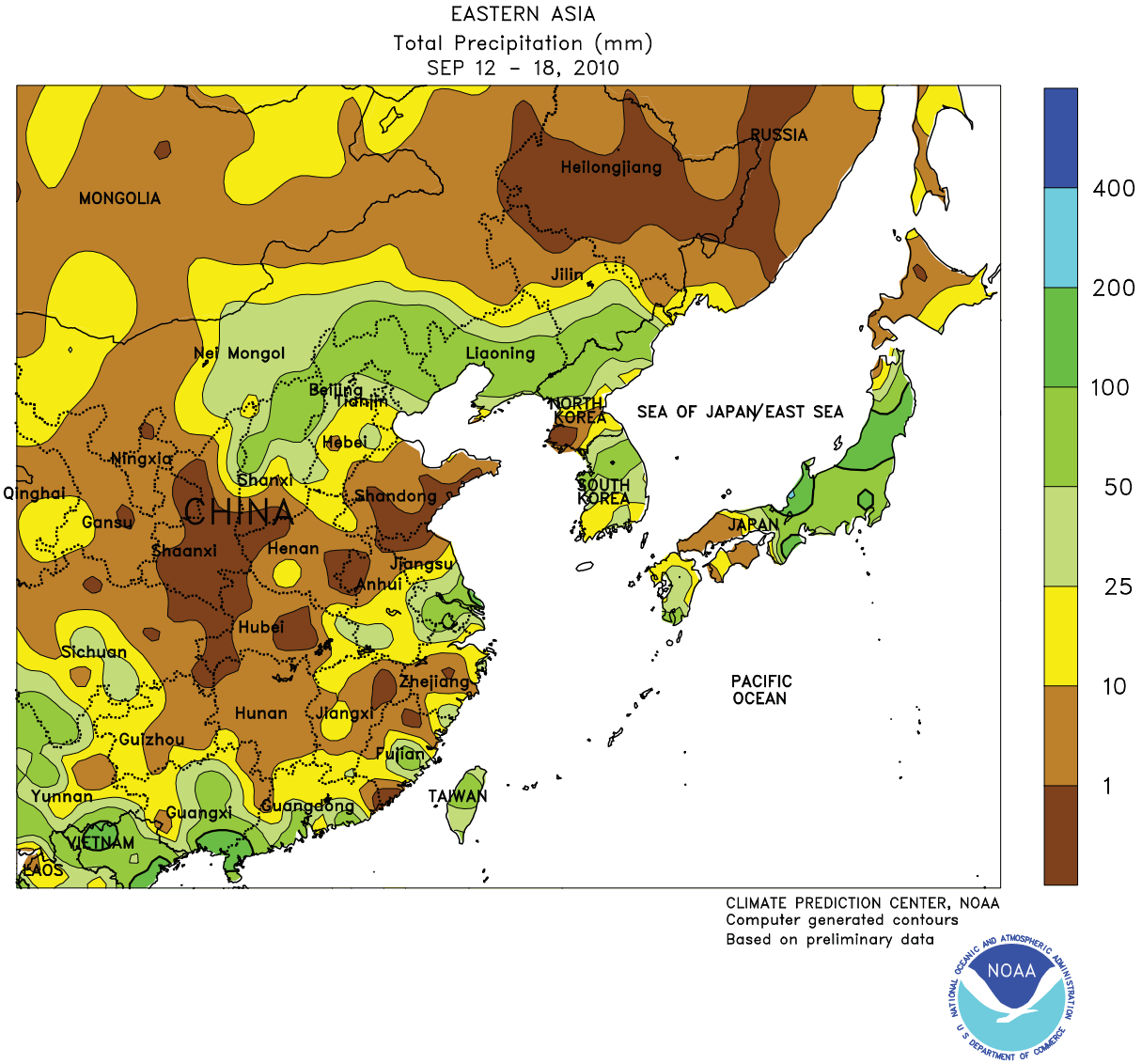
MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather continued over much of the region, although a few showers developed in western-most crop areas. Overall, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures promoted cotton harvesting and winter crop planting. Isolated showers and thunderstorms (5-25 mm) were reported in western Turkey, causing minor delays to cotton harvesting and wheat planting.



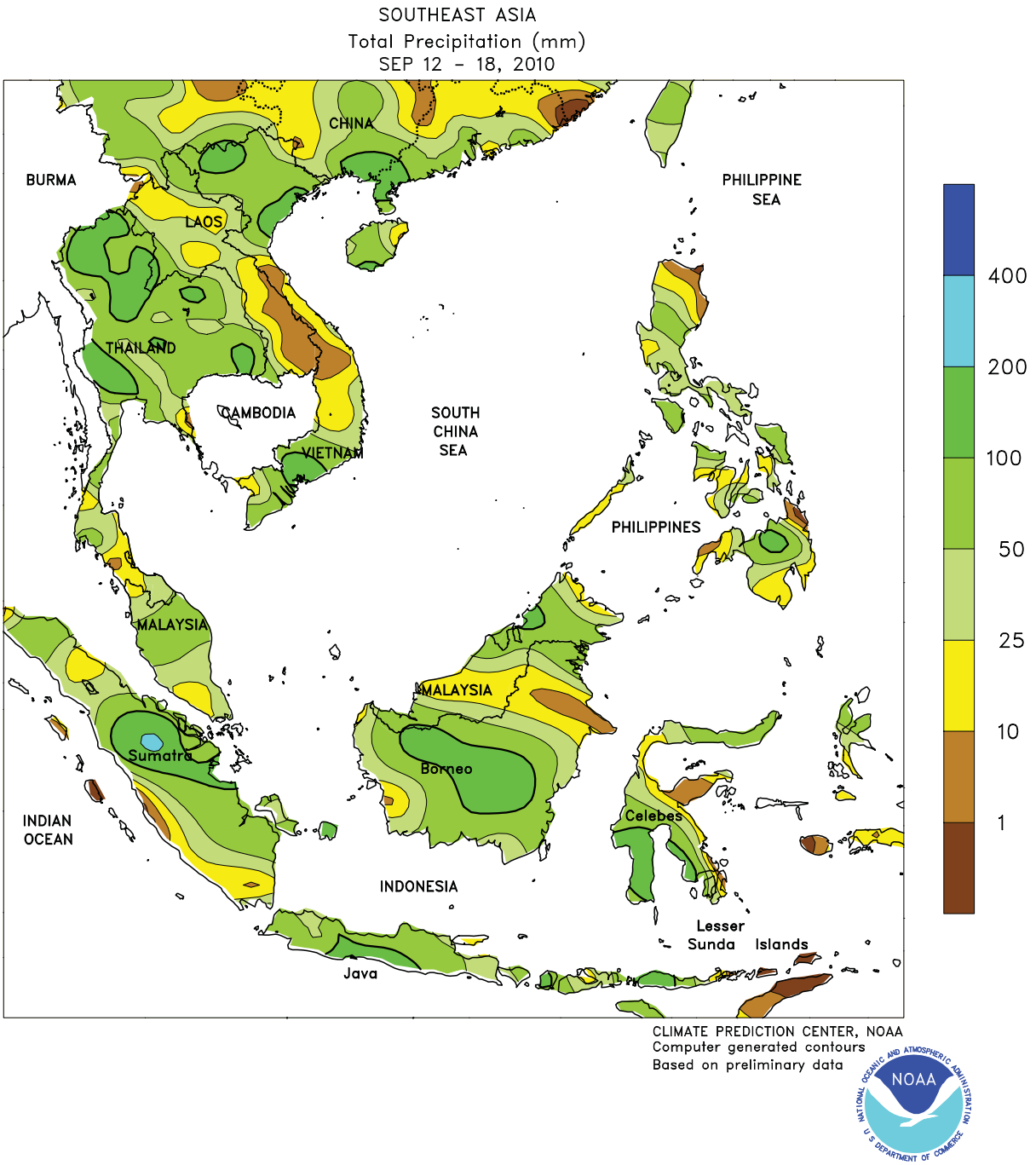
SOUTH ASIA

Early week showers gave way to drier weather across northwestern India as the monsoon continued its slow withdrawal. Over 25 mm of rain (mostly occurring early in the period) provided unfavorably wet conditions for mature cotton in Punjab and Haryana, but beneficially drier weather prevailed by mid-week. Similarly, drier weather (rainfall less than 25 mm) eased excessive wetness for groundnuts and cotton in the major producing states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. In contrast, a strong monsoon circulation brought deluges (50-200 mm) to much of eastern India and across the Gangetic Plain. The rainfall exacerbated wetness in sugarcane fields of northern Uttar Pradesh (where over 1,000 mm of rain has occurred over the last 6 weeks), while providing beneficial late-season rains for rice in Bihar and West Bengal.



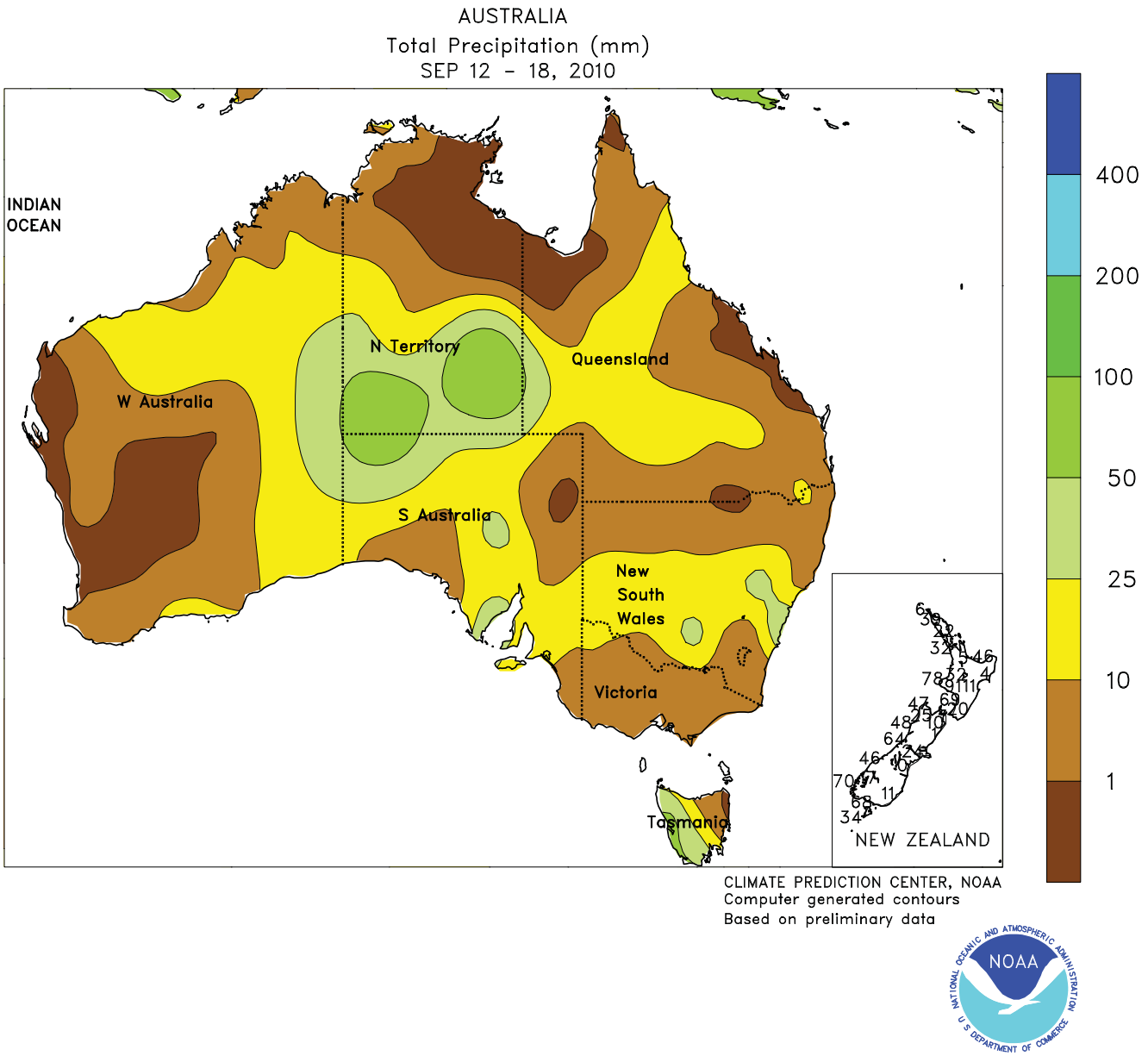
EASTERN ASIA

High pressure over the western Pacific and eastern China brought drier weather, while showers prevailed along the perimeter of the weather system. After several weeks of heavy showers drier weather from the North China Plain to the Xi River Basin benefited maturing crops, including cotton. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall (over 25 mm) renewed concerns about excessive wetness in Jilin and Liaoning where corn and soybeans where maturing. Above-normal temperatures aided crop maturation and drydown across China, while most areas in Manchuria continued to escape a season-ending freeze. Elsewhere, Typhoon Fanapi moved across Taiwan late in the period as winds intensified to 105 knots (category 3 typhoon). Despite the strength of Fanapi, rainfall amounts were unusually low, ranging between 25 and 50 mm. Farther north, drier weather eased wetness for rice in North Korea, while heavy showers (25-100 mm) occurred for maturing rice in Japan.



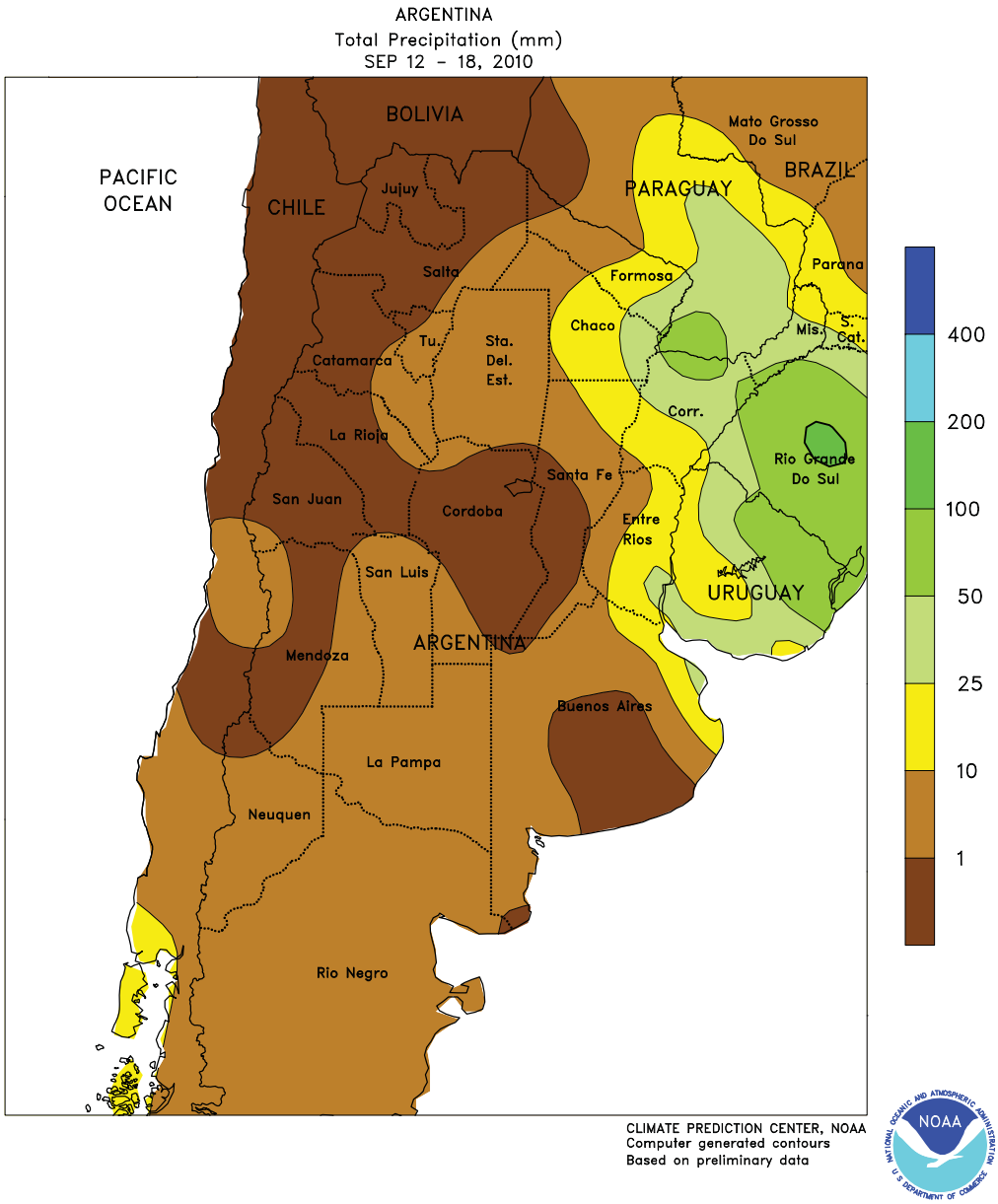
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon circulation remained strong across much of the region as widespread rainfall prevailed. In Thailand, 50 to 100 mm of rain maintained favorable soil moisture for rice in the late stages of reproduction. Similar rainfall amounts increased moisture reserves for winter rice in Vietnam, although heavy rainfall extending into the southern Central Highlands was unfavorable for maturing coffee. Continuing seasonal showers in the Philippines maintained favorable moisture conditions for rice and corn. But, as Typhoon Fanapi passed to the north, later in the week, the storm robbed moisture from the northern Philippines, bringing drier weather to the area. Oil palm areas of Malaysia continued to receive beneficial showers, while excessively wet conditions returned to much of Indonesia.



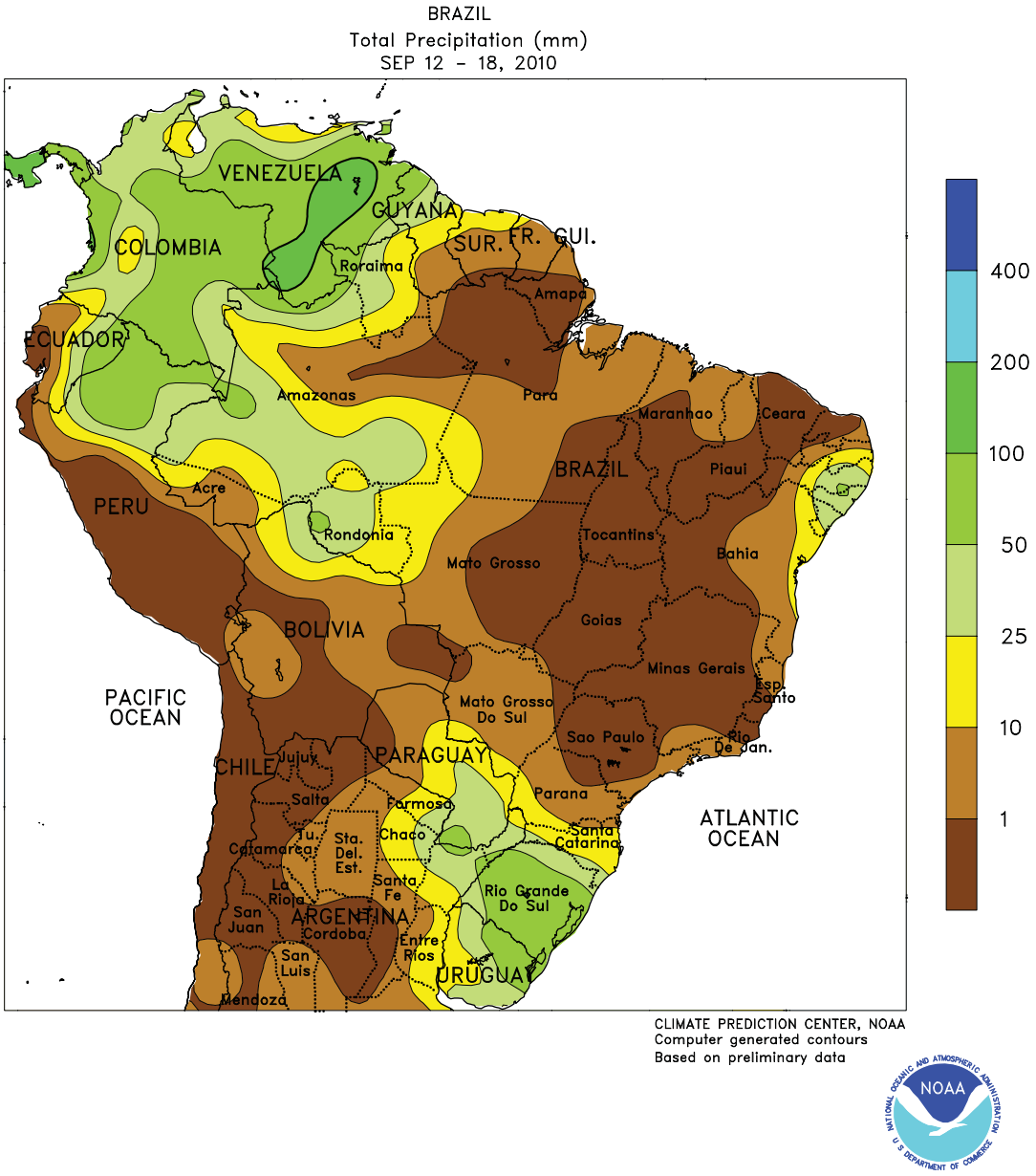
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, below-normal rainfall has hampered winter grain and oilseed development throughout most of the growing season. Recent rains helped stabilize crop conditions, but drier weather has since returned, increasing moisture stress on winter crops. The dry weather is especially untimely because many crops are in or nearing reproduction. In contrast, widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally more) continued to benefit jointing, reproductive, and filling winter crops in southern and eastern Australia. The persistent rains maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds and further improved irrigation supplies for summer crops as reservoirs continued to fill at a rapid rate. Cotton and sorghum planting typically begins in September. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal (up to 2 degrees C below normal) throughout the Australia wheat belt.



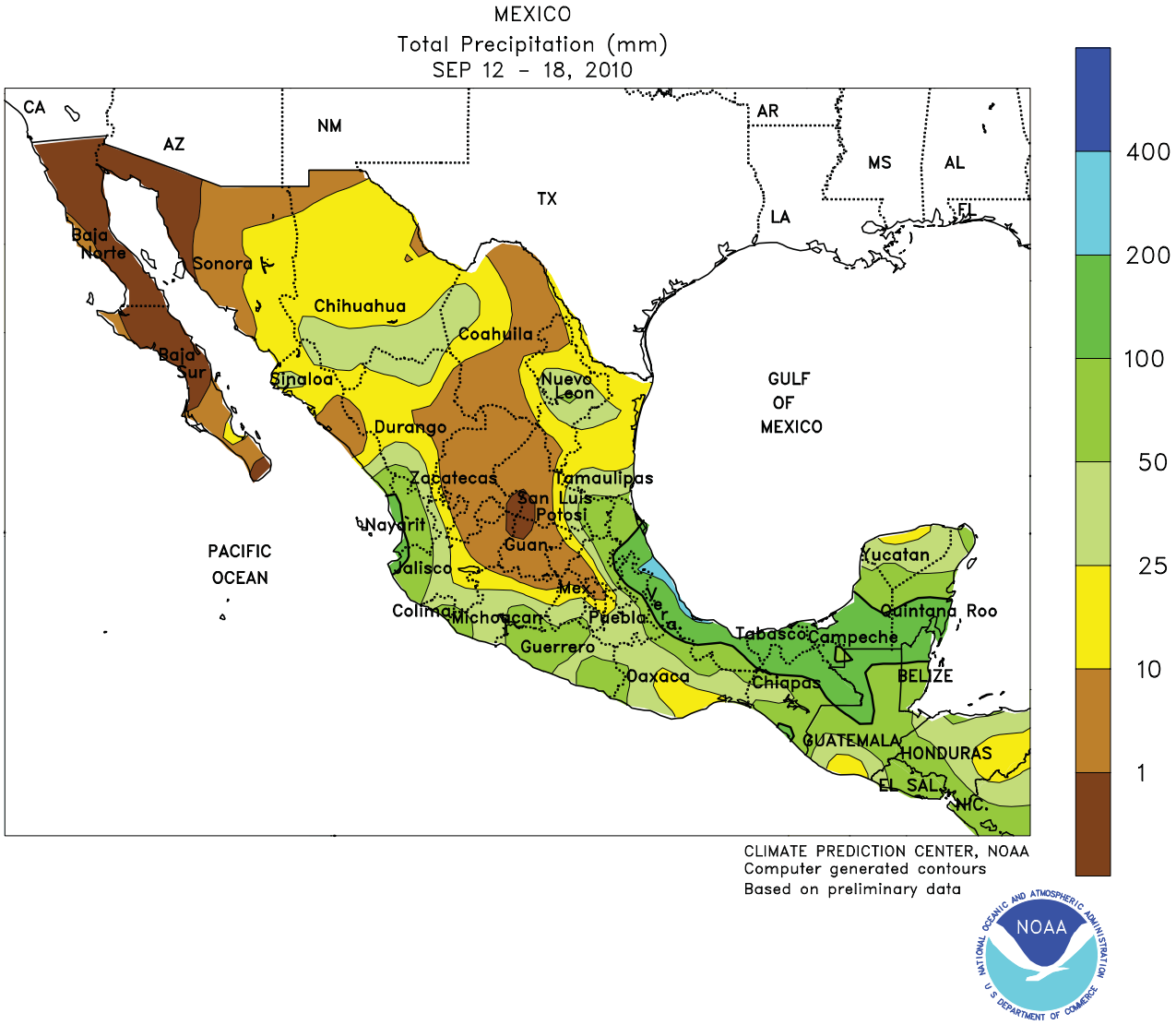
ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, seasonably mild weather dominated central Argentina, favoring winter grain growth following several weeks of beneficial rain. Eastern-most growing areas of Entre Rios and Buenos Aires recorded rainfall in excess of 10 mm, but otherwise showers were scattered and light. Temperatures generally averaged within 1 degree C of normal, with highs ranging from the lower 20s degrees C in southeastern Buenos Aires to the upper 20s in Cordoba. Freezes were confined to the traditionally cooler southern growing areas. Farther north, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C above normal with highs reaching the 30s degrees C) sped growth of crops and pastures, although moisture reserves were limited. Meanwhile, wetter conditions (rainfall of 10-25 mm or more) returned to the northeast, including eastern portions of Chaco and Formosa.



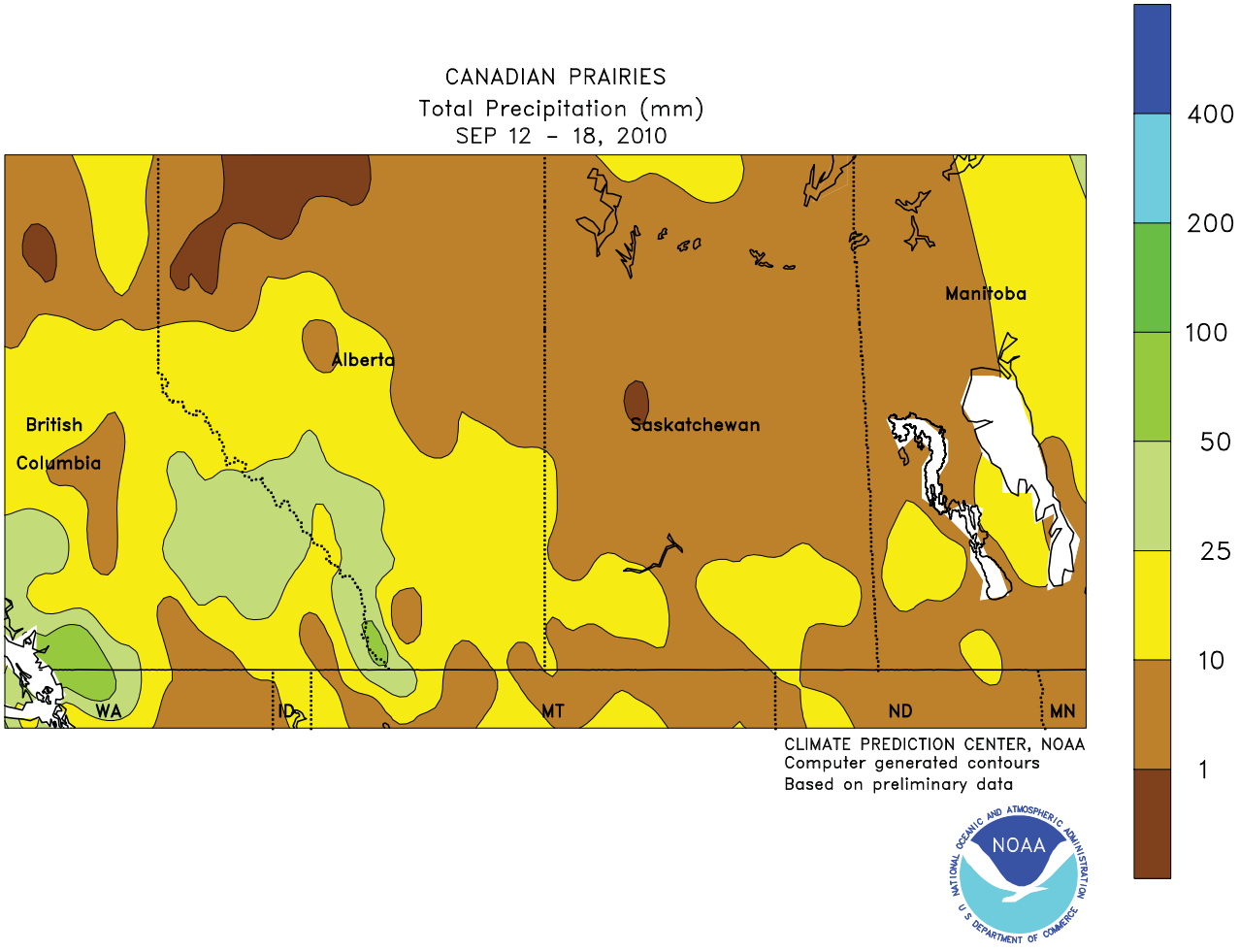
BRAZIL

Wet weather returned to Rio Grande do Sul early in the week, ending a period of warmth and dryness favorable for wheat development. Rainfall totaled 25 to nearly 100 mm, with lesser amounts (10-25 mm) in Santa Catarina and southwestern Parana. In contrast, dry weather dominated other major farming areas of southern and central Brazil, including the main sugarcane (Sao Paulo) and coffee (Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo) areas of the southeast. Although conditions were favorable for seasonal fieldwork in these areas, more rain was needed for sugar production and to encourage flowering of the 2010/11 coffee crop. In addition, planting of soybeans and other summer crops in the Center West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul) will not become widespread until seasonal rains develop, usually in September. Elsewhere, seasonal showers (10-25 mm or more) continued along the northeast coast, increasing moisture for crops such as sugarcane. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal throughout most of Brazil, with highs reaching 40 degrees C over southern and eastern Mato Grosso and parts of Tocantins.



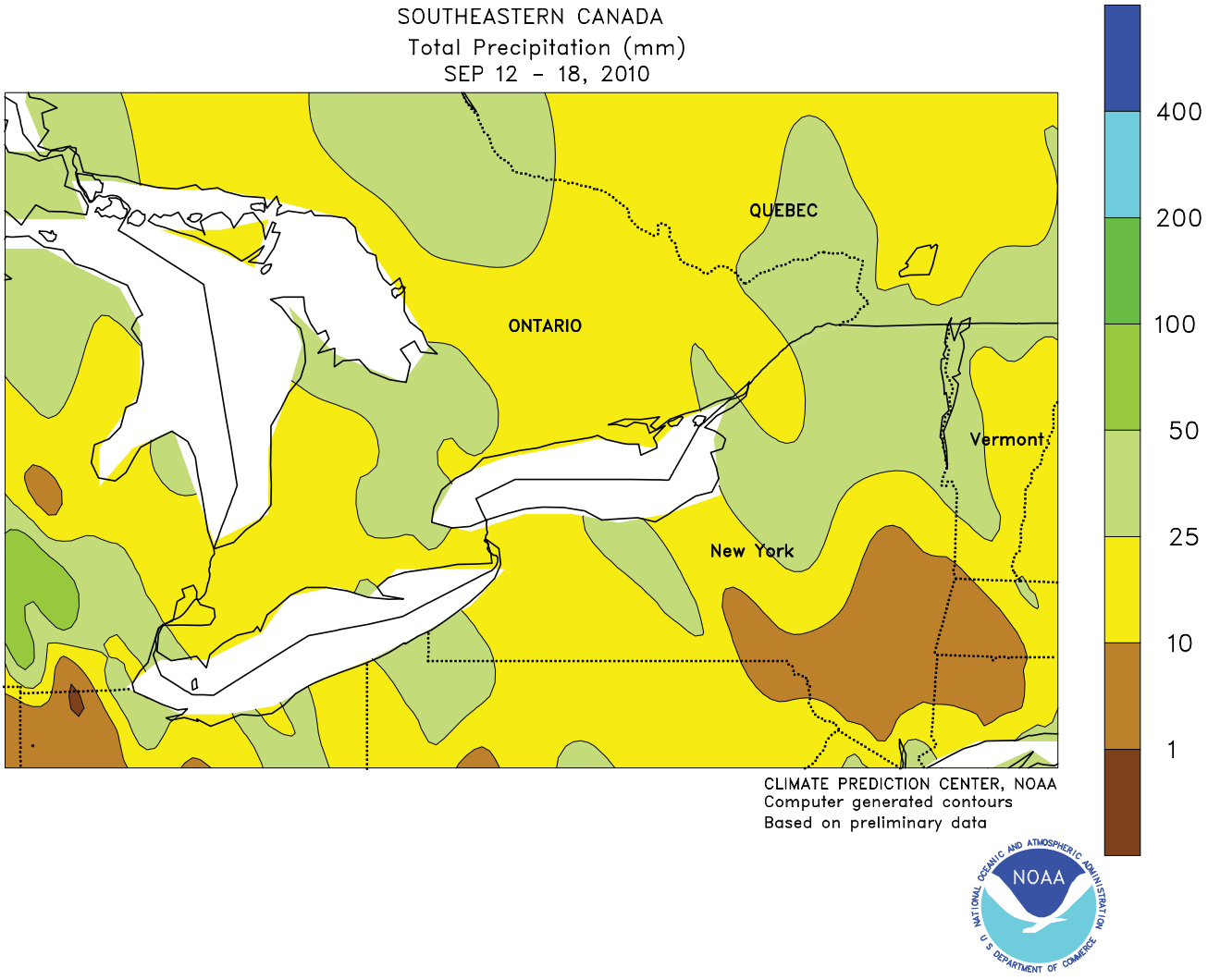
MEXICO

Hurricane Karl generated heavy rain over a broad section of the southeast. Karl made landfall in Veracruz as a category 3 storm with sustained winds of about 100 knots (115 mph); however, the storm weakened rapidly as it moved into Mexico's southern interior, limiting the potential for wind damage. Heavy rain (greater than 100 mm) fell along the Gulf Coast from Veracruz to Campeche, renewing flooding in those locations. In contrast, drier weather (rainfall totaling less than 10 mm) returned to northern portions of the southern plateau corn belt and Mexico's central interior after last week's beneficial rain. Showers also declined across the north, with amounts totalling 10 to 50 mm.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

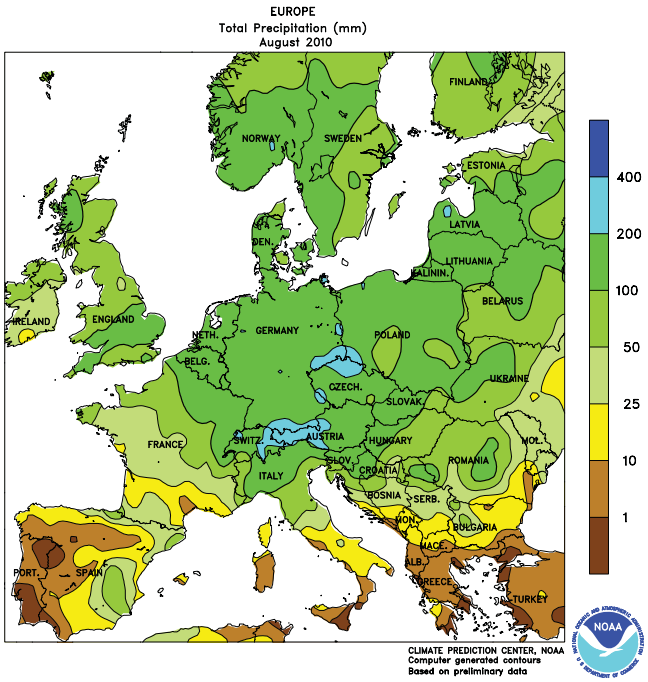
At week's end, a season-ending freeze engulfed most major agricultural districts. The potential impact of the hard freeze on unharvested canola was of concern to producers, as was the general impact on immature, late-planted spring grains and oilseeds. Temperatures fell below -2 degrees C throughout Alberta, most of Saskatchewan, and in southwestern sections of Manitoba; the freeze came at or slightly before the average date of the first hard freeze, even though most areas had escaped a frost (temperatures near 0 C) so far this season. Lows elsewhere in Manitoba fell into the low single digits (C). Scattered, mostly light showers (2-10 mm or more) preceded the cold air mass that brought the freeze, maintaining unfavorably slow rates of harvesting in most areas.

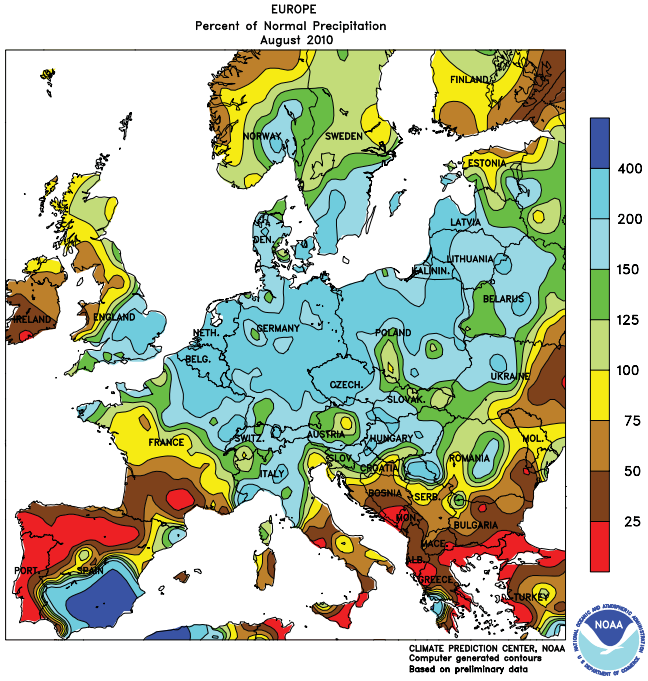


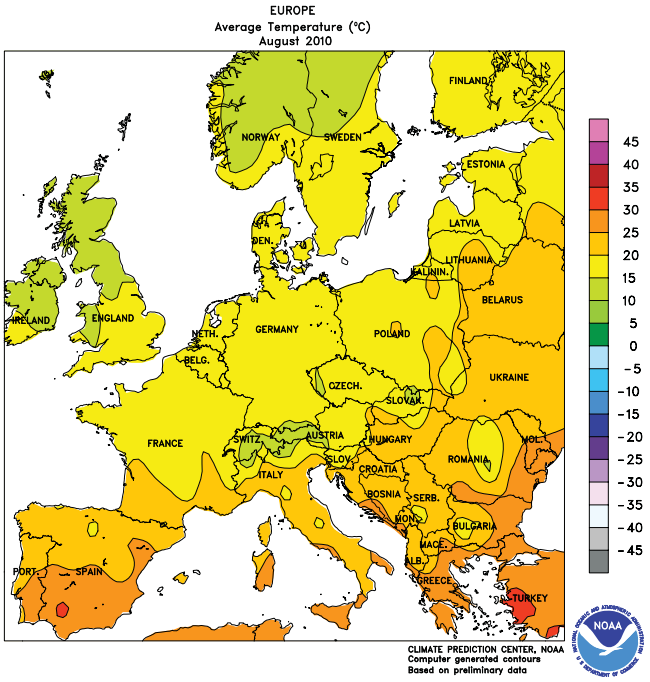
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

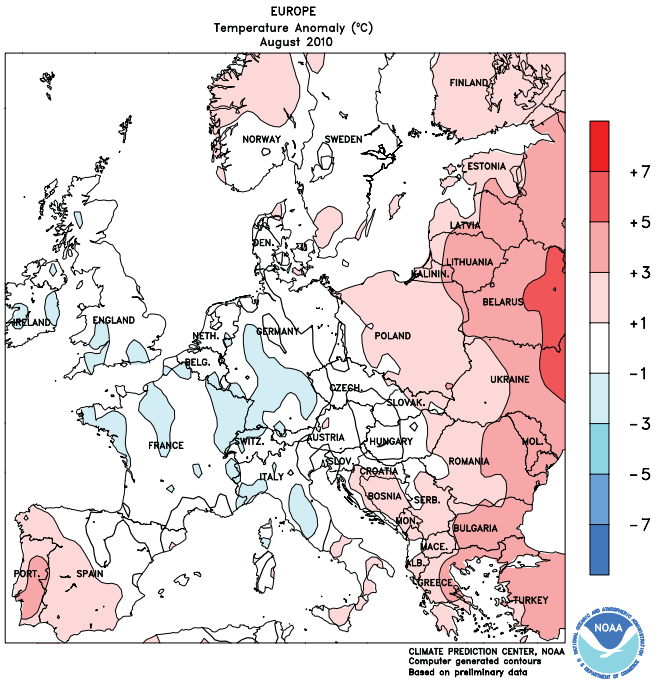
Cool, showery weather slowed summer crop harvesting while increasing topsoil moisture levels for germination of winter wheat. Rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm or more across the region, with the highest amounts concentrated over portions of Quebec and to the south of Georgian Bay. The moisture was particularly welcome in some of the drier parts of southwestern Ontario, where wheat planting and emergence were reportedly underway. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal throughout much of the region, although freezes were isolated.

August International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



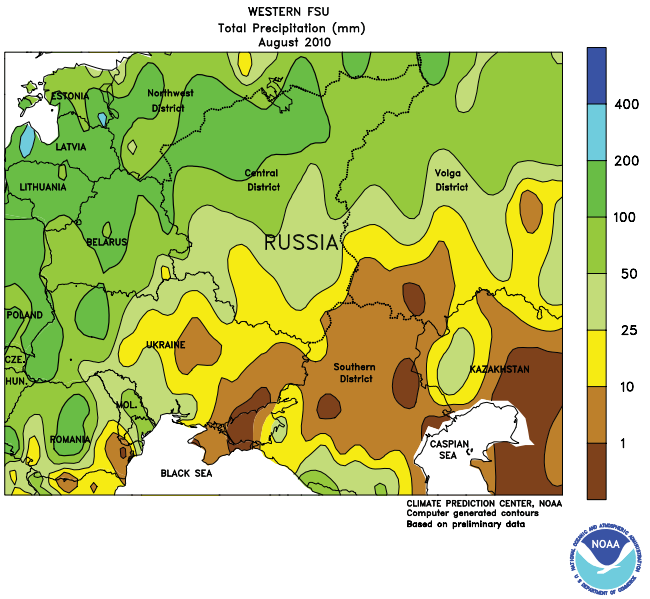


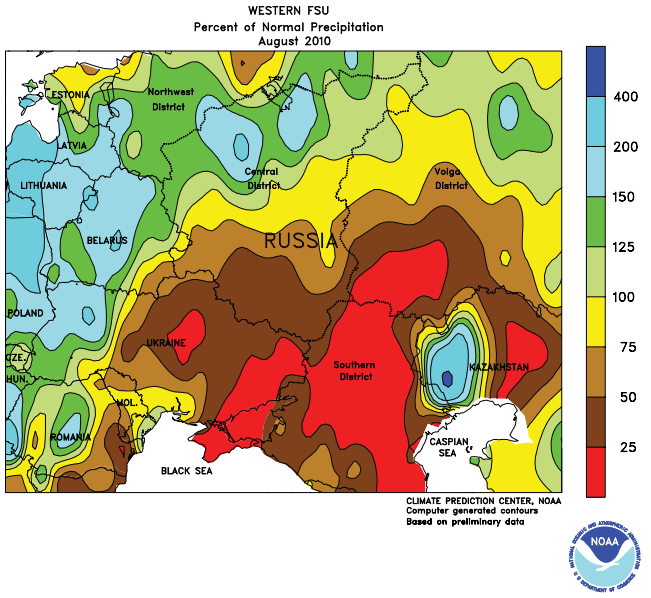


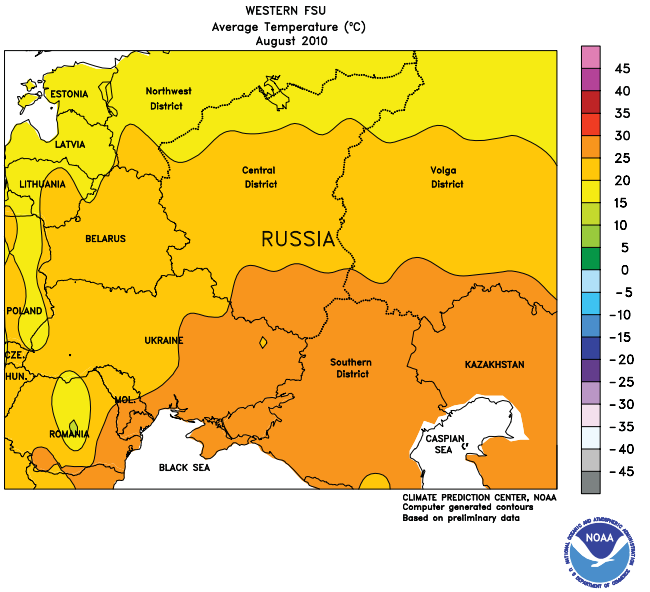


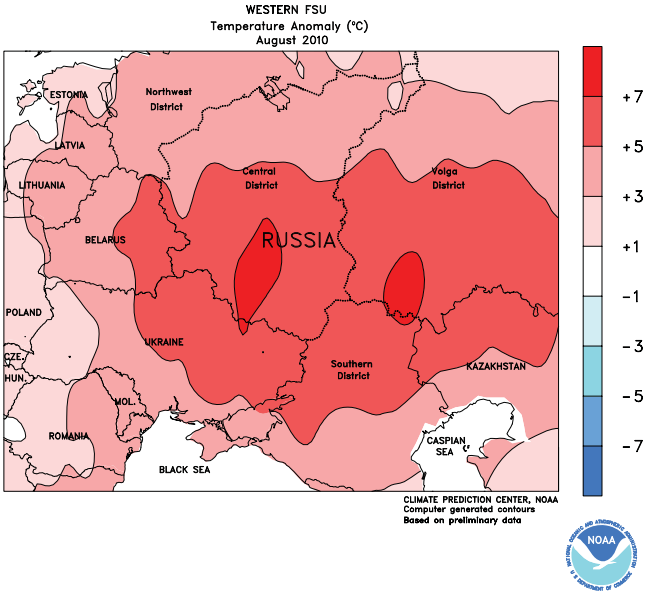
EUROPE

Across central and eastern Europe, heavy August rainfall (locally more than 200 mm) hampered winter and spring grain harvesting and raised crop quality concerns. Rain also impacted fieldwork and grain quality in northern portions of the Balkans, while drier weather across the lower Danube River Valley allowed fieldwork to resume following last month's unfavorable wetness. Rain was not as heavy in France (generally less than 100 mm), where wheat prospects remained mostly favorable despite a drier-than-normal spring.



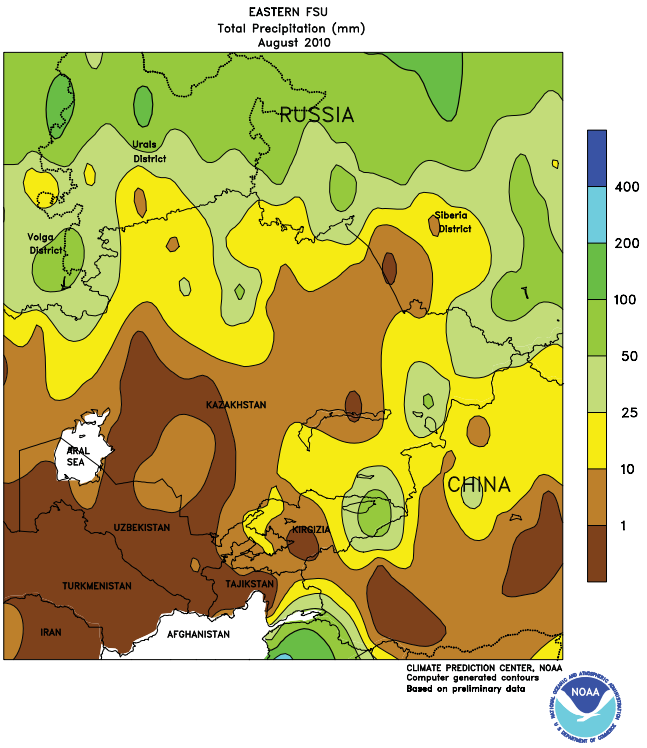


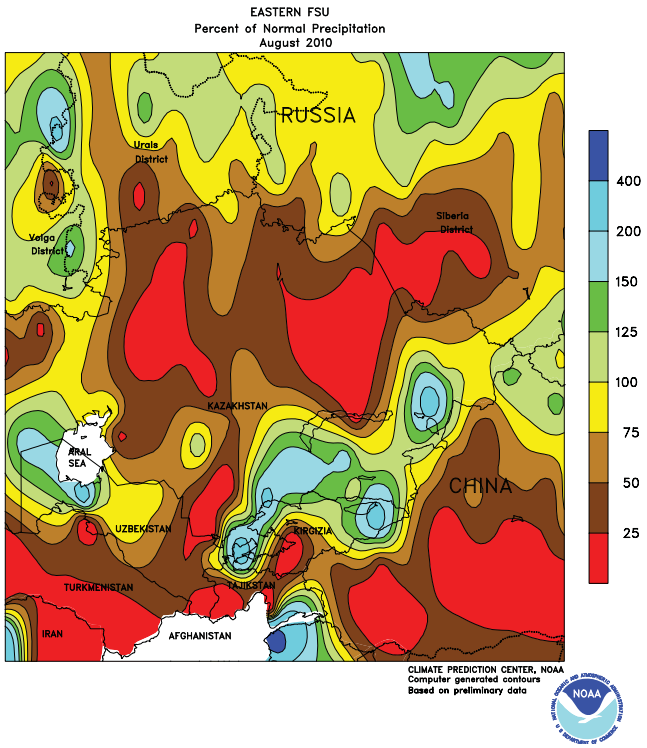


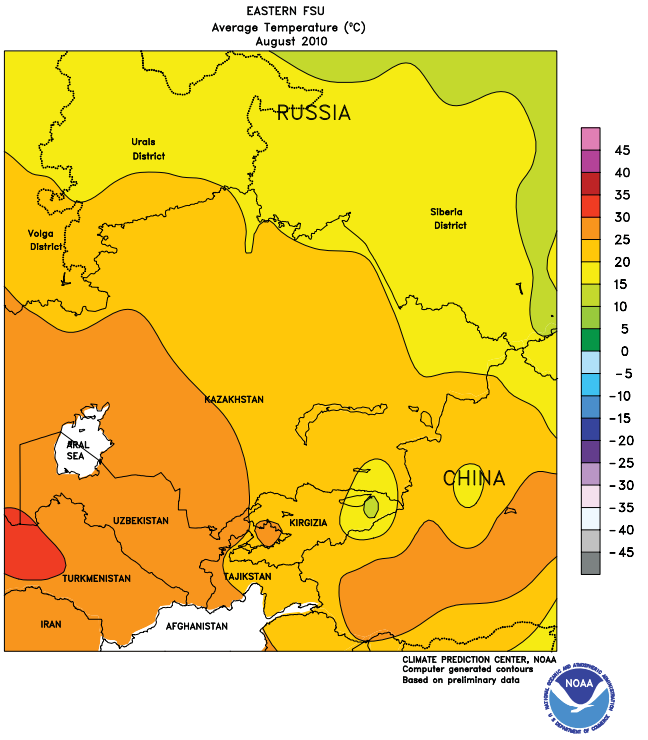


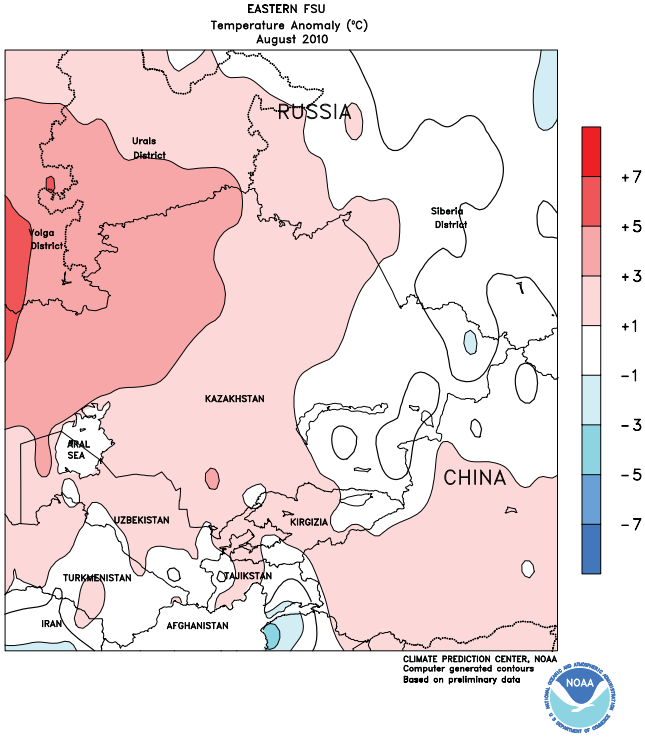
WESTERN FSU

In August, record-setting heat (above 40 degrees C) coupled with extreme to exceptional drought persisted from eastern Ukraine into southern Russia, further reducing prospects for late-filling summer crops. The dryness also delayed early winter grain planting. In contrast, heavy rain (locally more than 100 mm) delayed harvesting in Belarus and western Ukraine. Showers returned to northern portions of Russia's Central and Volga Districts, providing much-needed soil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment.



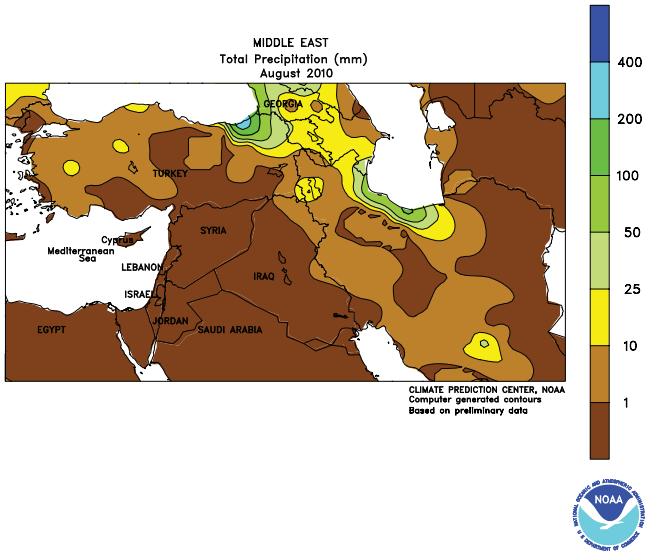


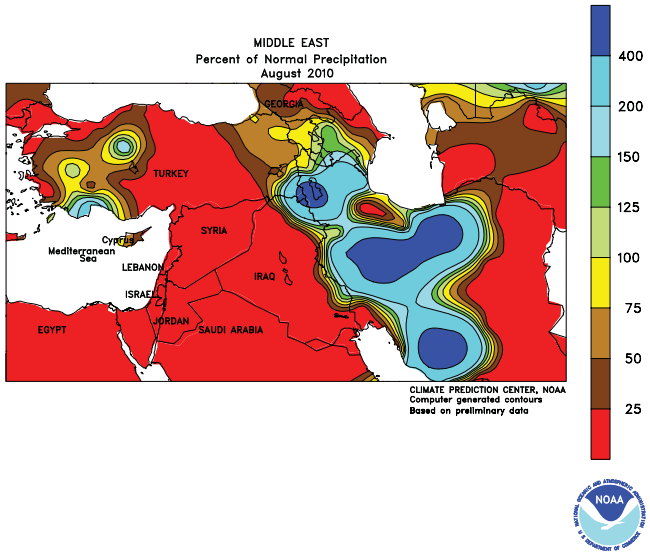


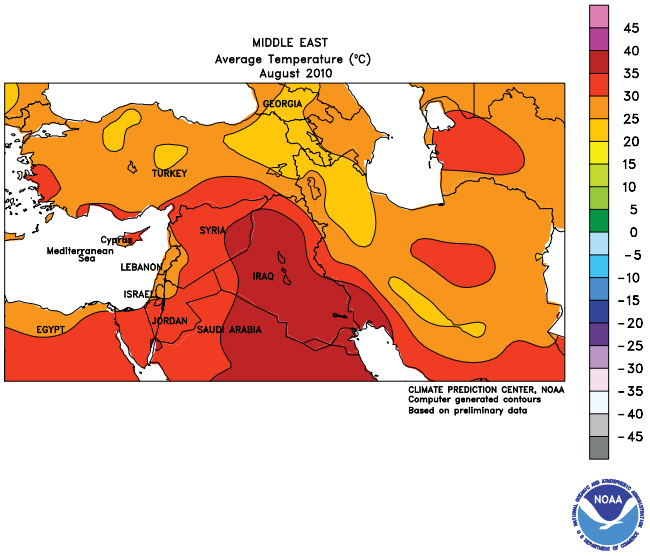


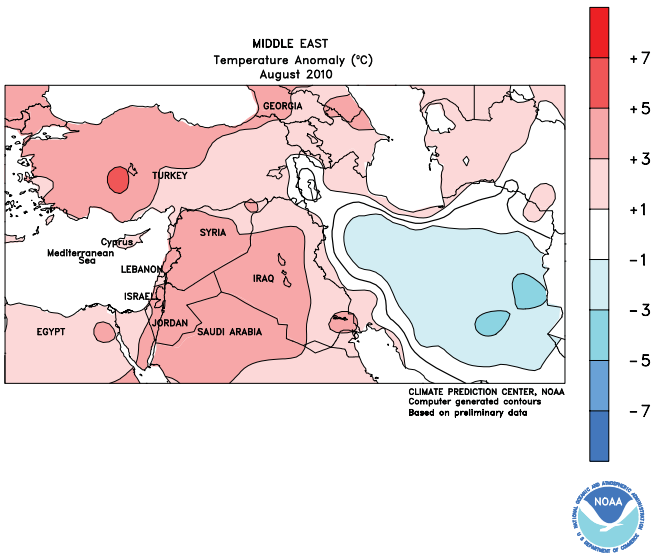
EASTERN FSU

Drier- and warmer-than-normal August weather reduced prospects for filling spring grains in northern Kazakhstan and the southern Urals District. Heat (daytime highs above 35 degrees C) and drought expanded into the Siberia District, trimming previously favorable yield prospects for spring wheat. However, harvesting proceeded at a rapid pace. Seasonable warmth and dryness in southern portions of the region favored cotton maturation.



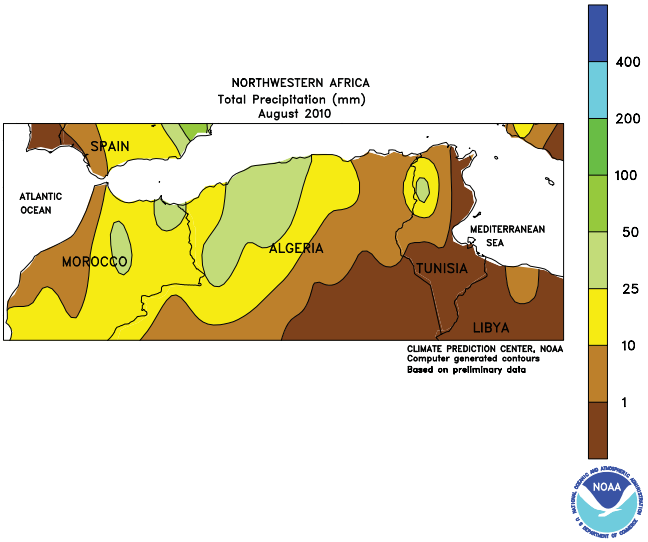


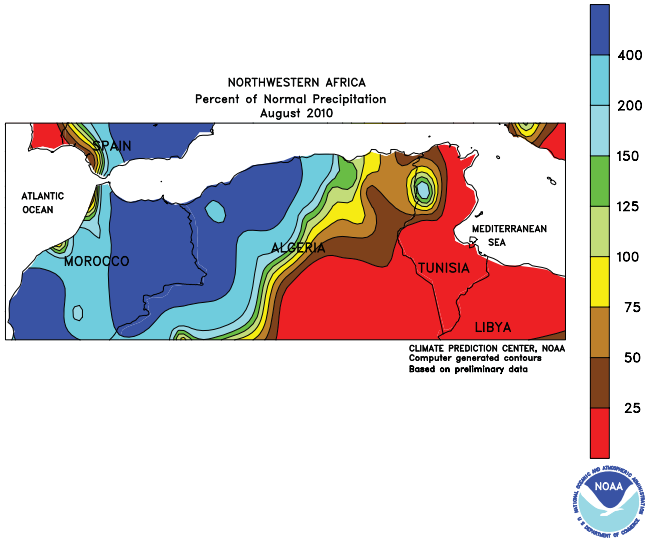


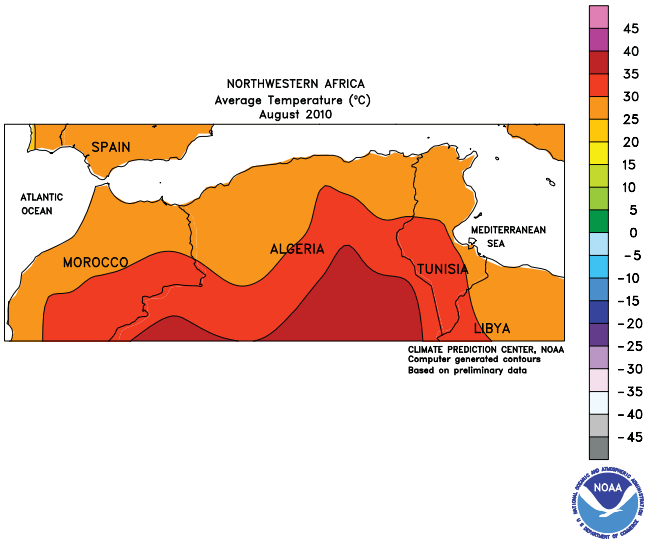


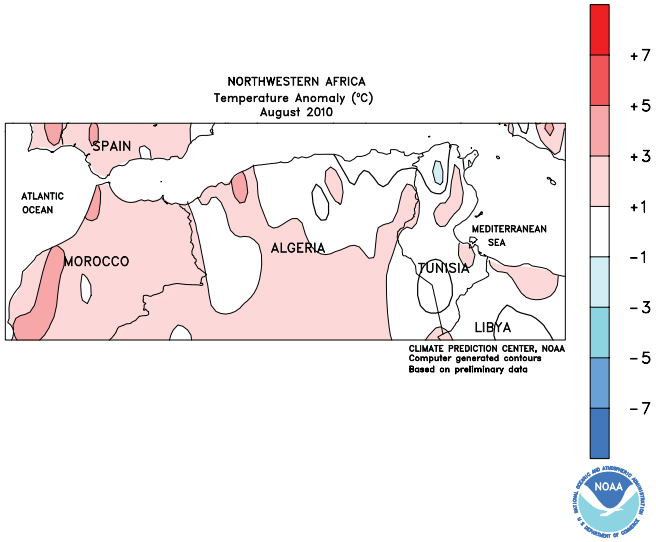
MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry August weather favored late winter wheat harvesting as well as cotton maturation and harvesting. Scattered showers (2-15 mm) in early September caused few, if any, fieldwork delays in western Turkey. Locally heavy showers (25 to more than 100 mm) fell along the Caspian and Black Sea coasts, but the rain fell mostly outside of the region's primary growing areas.



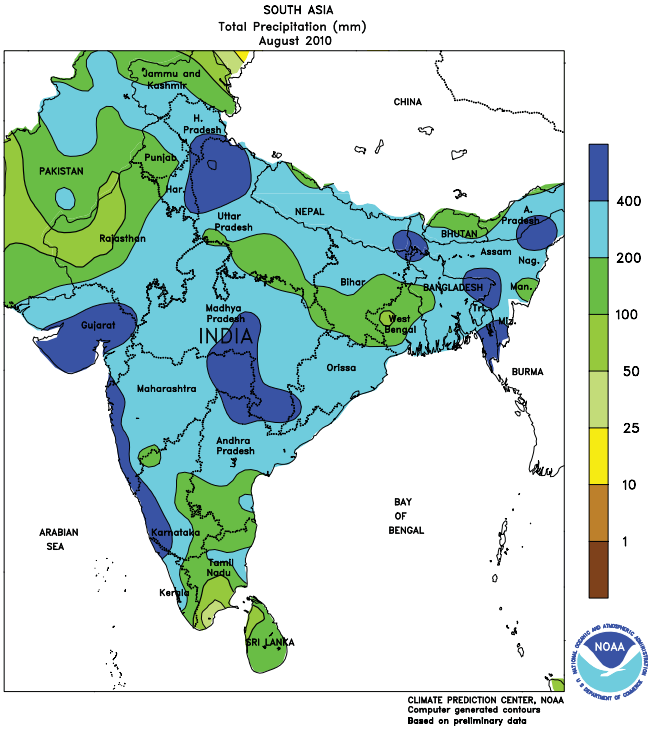


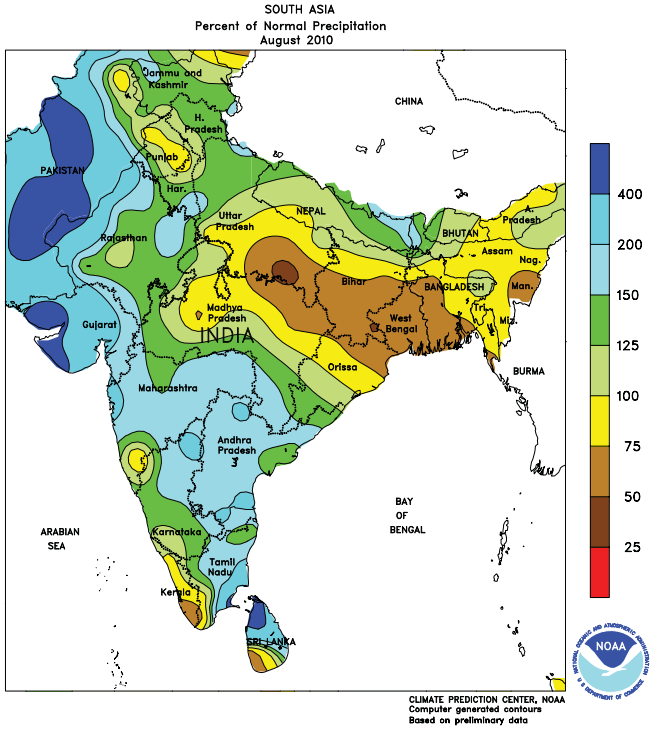


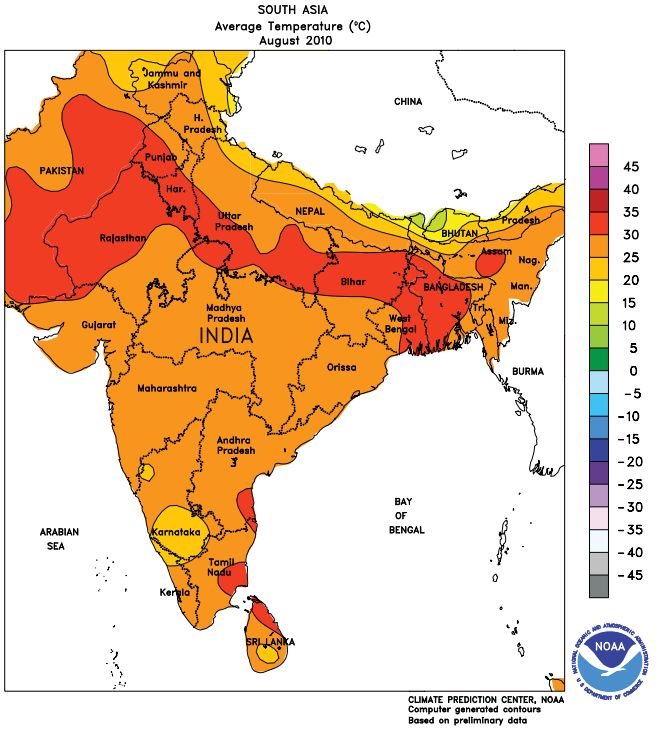


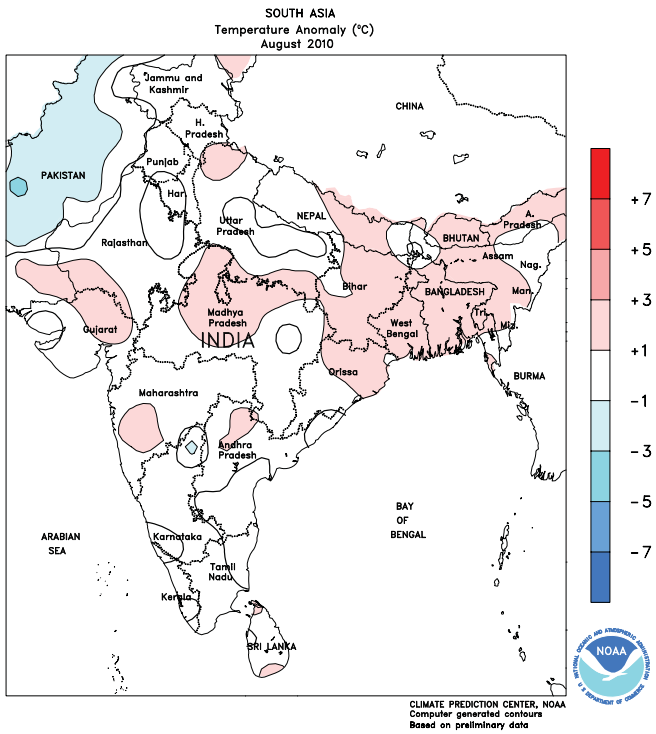
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During August, unseasonably wet weather was favorable for the region's specialty summer crops (grapes, olives, and citrus). Rain totaled 25 to 60 mm in western portions of Algeria, which was 200 to 900 percent of normal (rain is very unusual during this time of year). Likewise, showers tallied 10 to 40 mm in northern Tunisia, which represented 2 to 6 times the monthly normal. Despite benefiting local agriculture, pastures, and the area's limited irrigation network, the rain was inconsequential for winter grains (which are typically planted later in the fall).



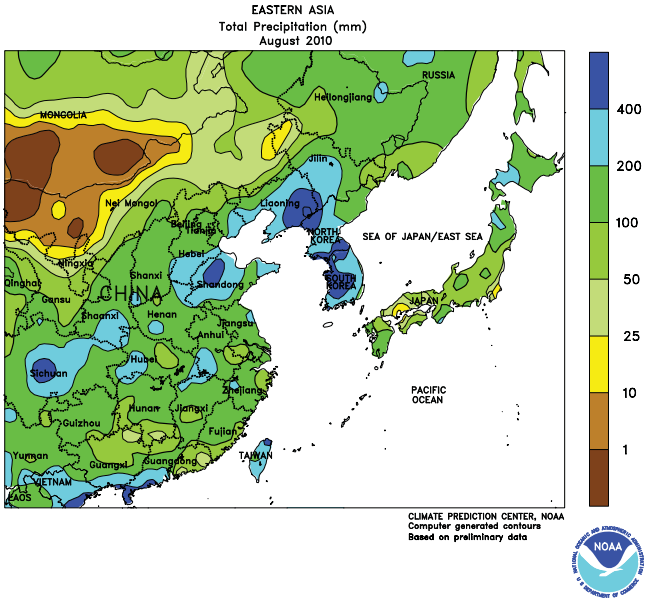


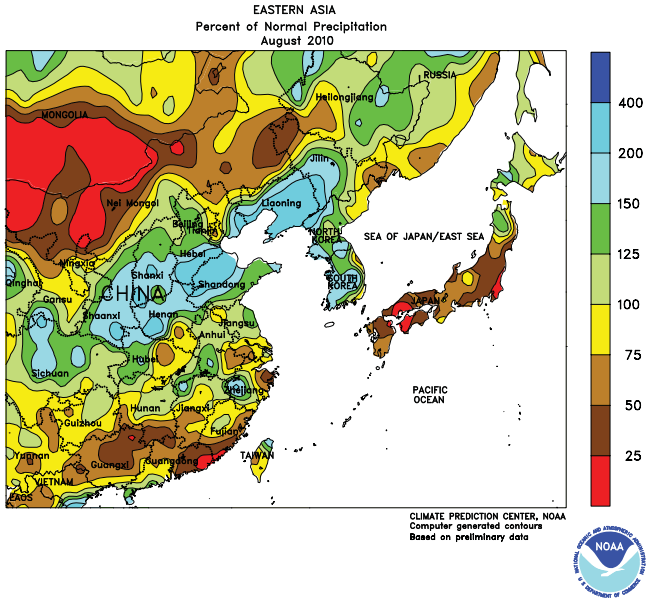


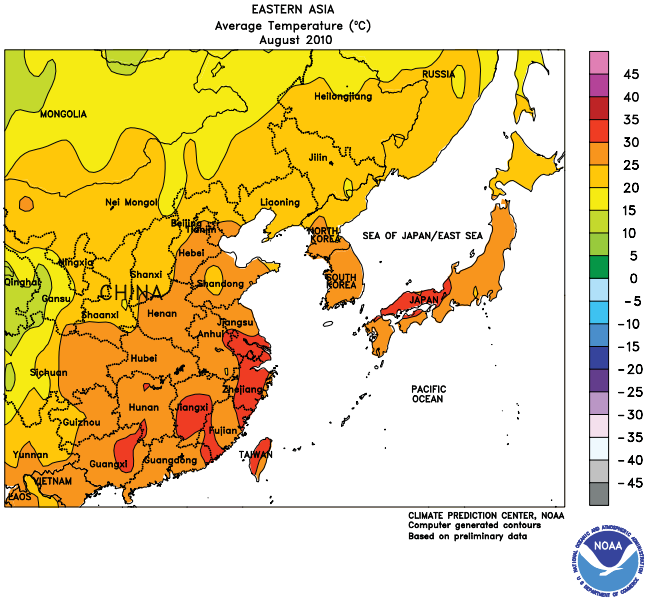


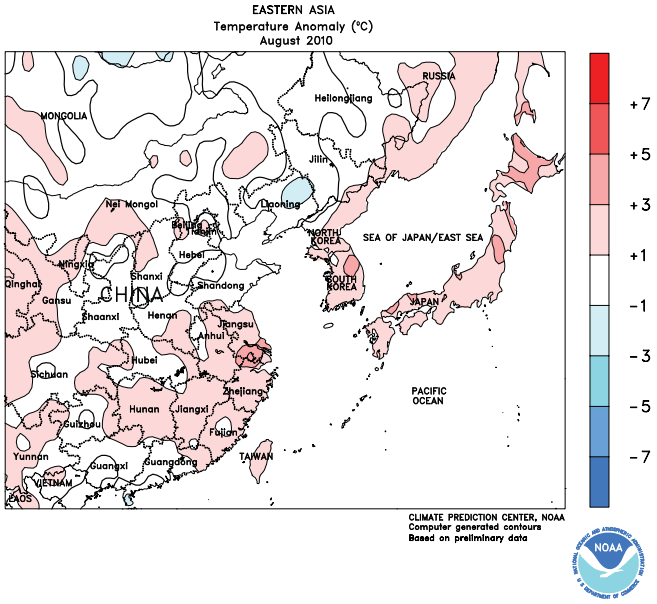
SOUTH ASIA

Flooding continued through August in the Indus watershed of Pakistan. The floodwaters caused damage to cotton and rice in southern Punjab and Sindh province, although drier weather by month's end allowed floodwaters to recede. Meanwhile in India, heavy monsoon showers continued across much of the country, maintaining favorable soil moisture for summer crops. Below-normal rainfall persisted in rice areas of Bihar and West Bengal, although reports indicated adequate irrigation for crop development.



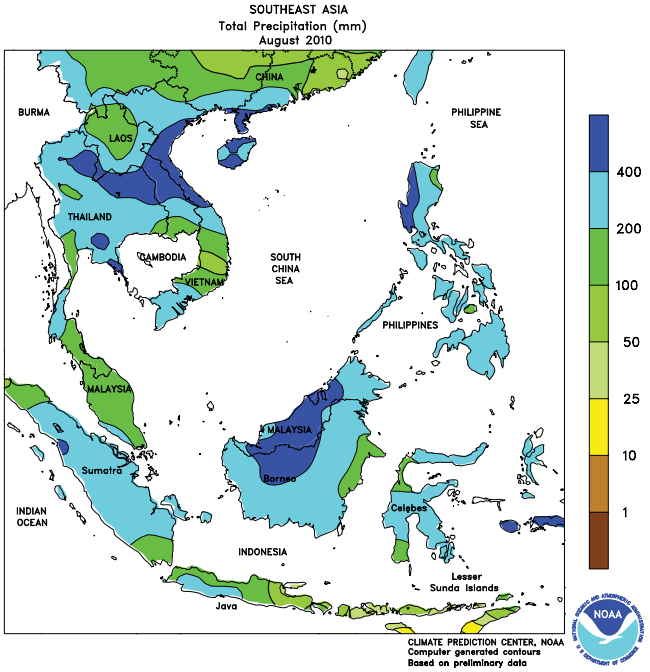


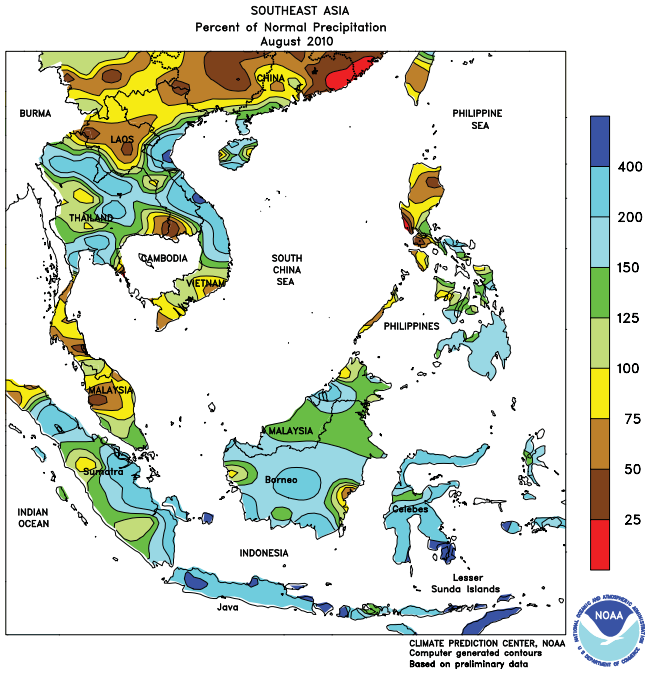


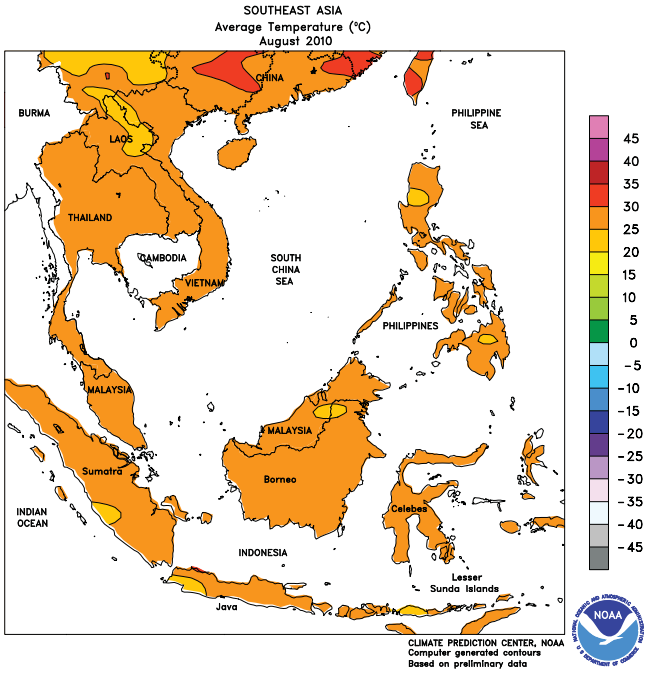


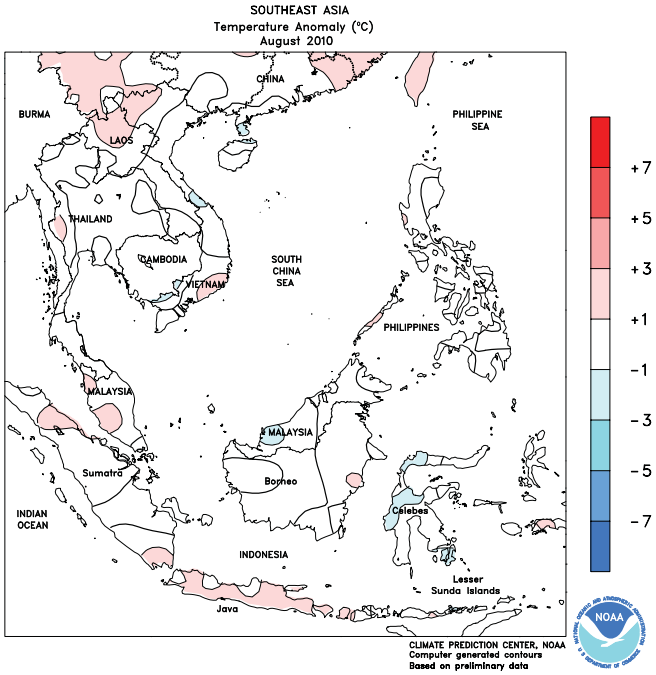
EASTERN ASIA

Widespread rainfall benefited summer crops nearing maturation in China. However, heavy showers caused localized flooding in Shandong and provided unfavorable wetness for cotton bolls beginning to open. Similarly, excessive wetness prevailed for corn and soybeans in Liaoning. Three tropical cyclones brought heavy showers and flooding to parts of the Korean Peninsula, especially North Korea.



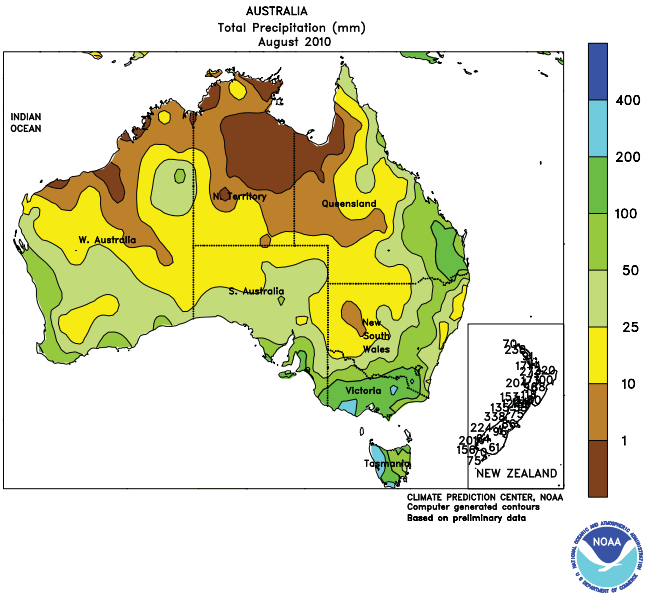


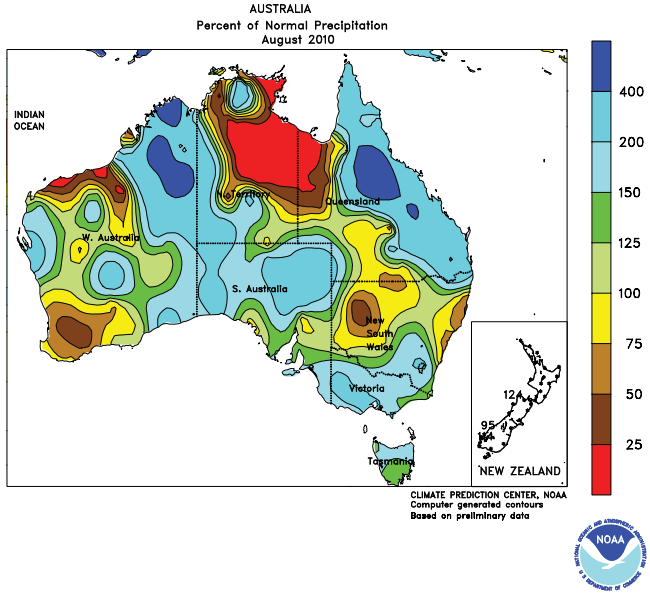


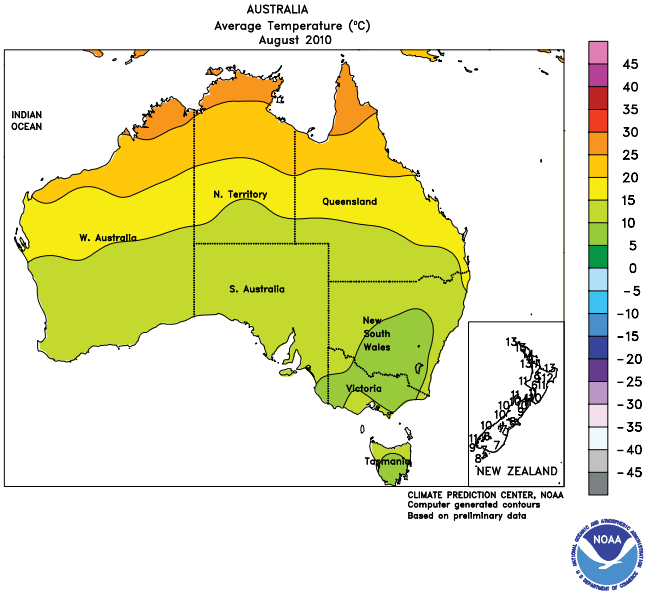


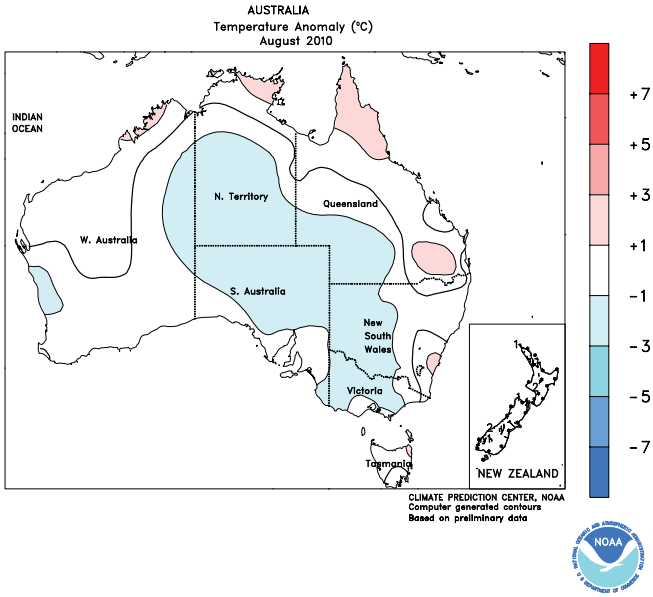
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Tropical cyclone activity increased through August and into early September, with nine systems affecting parts of the region. Flooding occurred in central Vietnam as Tropical Cyclone Mindulle made landfall at the end of August, with the remnants bringing heavy rainfall to rice in Thailand. The northern Philippines also experienced localized flooding as a series of tropical cyclones enhanced monsoon rains over the country. Meanwhile, heavier-than-normal showers in Indonesia and Malaysia caused disruptions in oil palm harvesting and likely adversely impacted crop development.



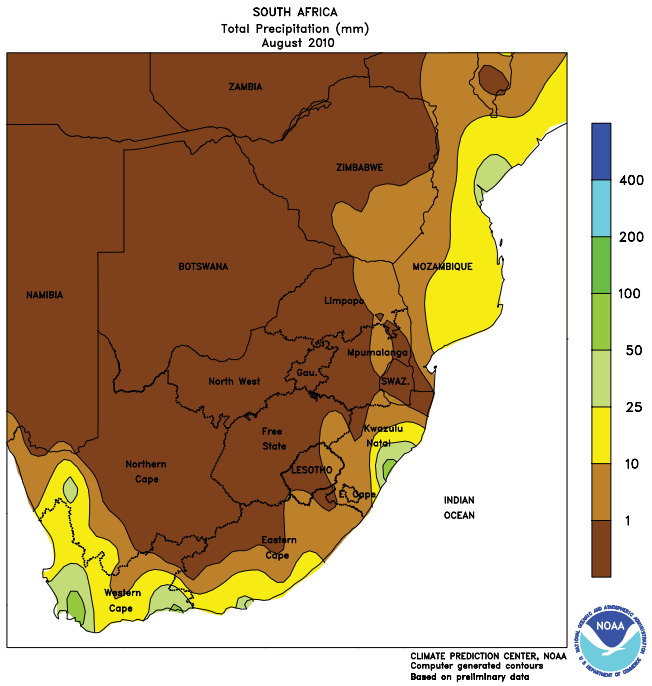


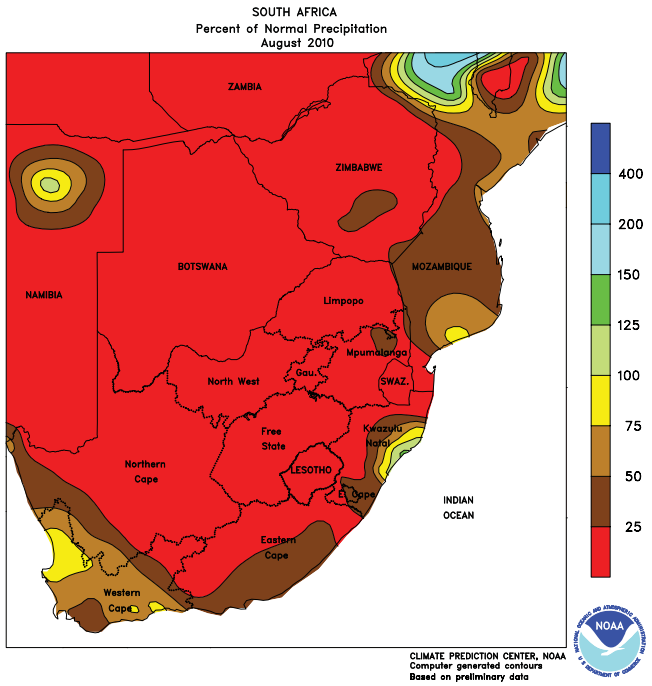


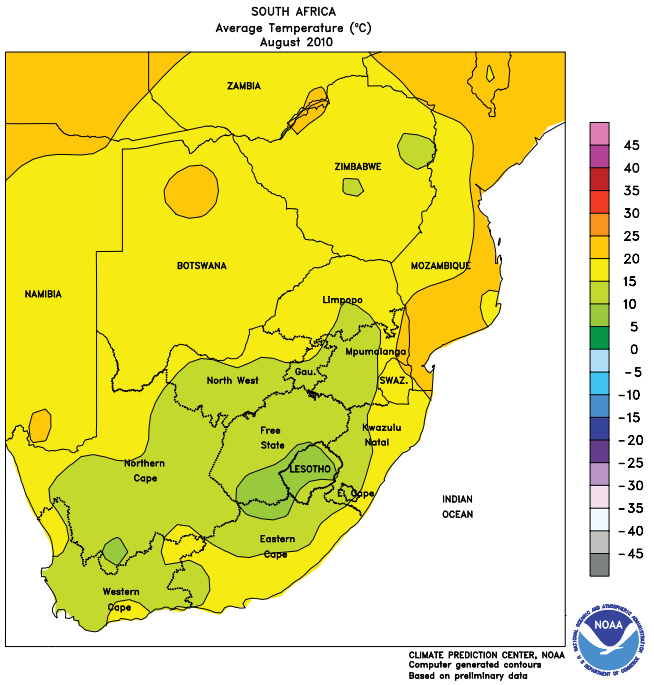


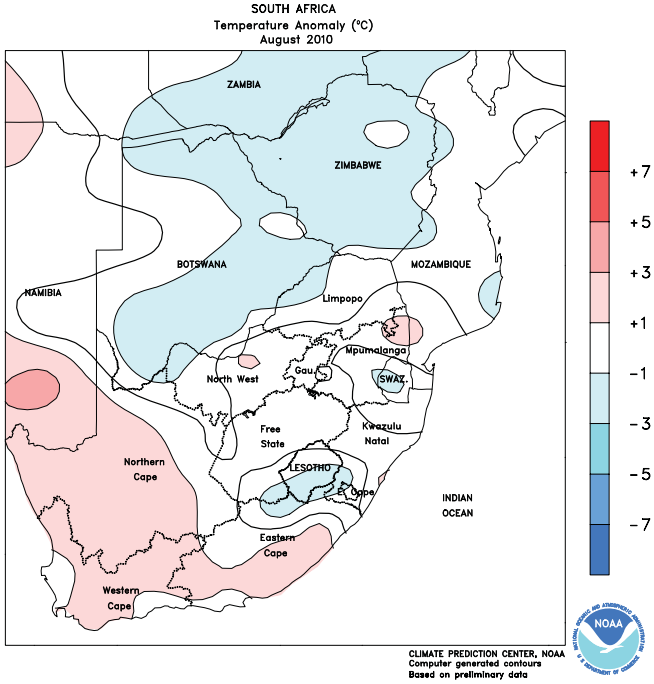
AUSTRALIA

In August, frequent soaking rains in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and southern Queensland were beneficial for winter grains and oilseeds, maintaining good to excellent crop prospects. In contrast, below-normal rainfall in Western Australia steadily reduced moisture supplies for jointing winter grains, likely reducing the yield potential of winter wheat and barley.



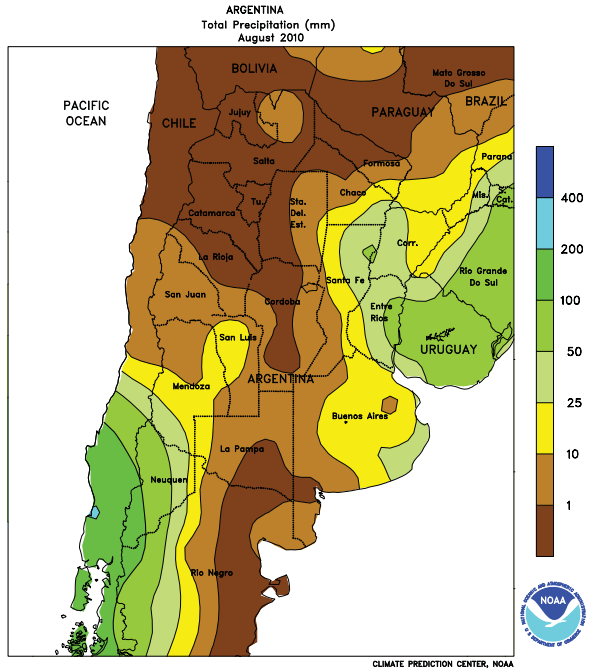


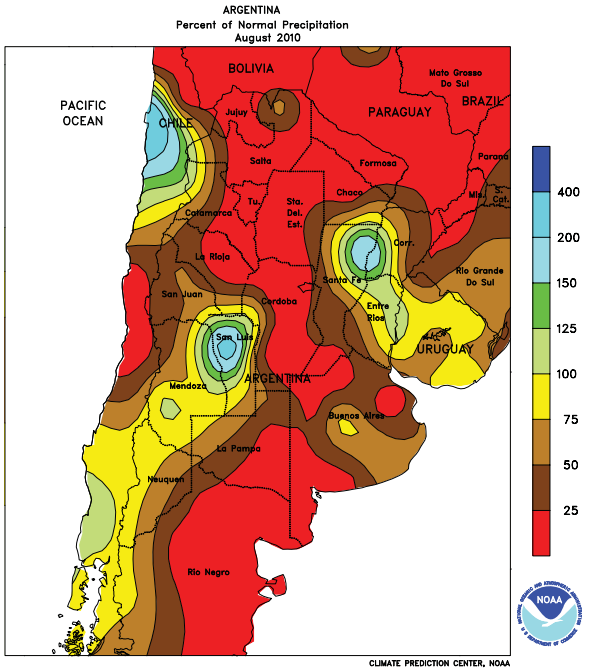


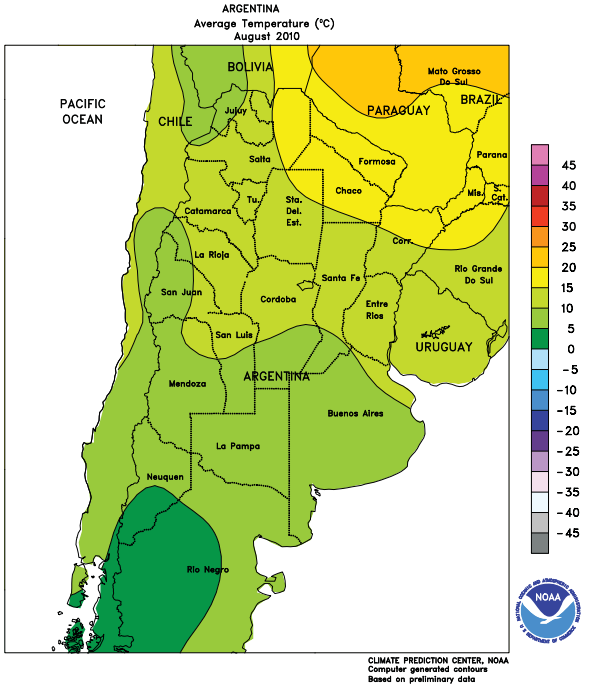


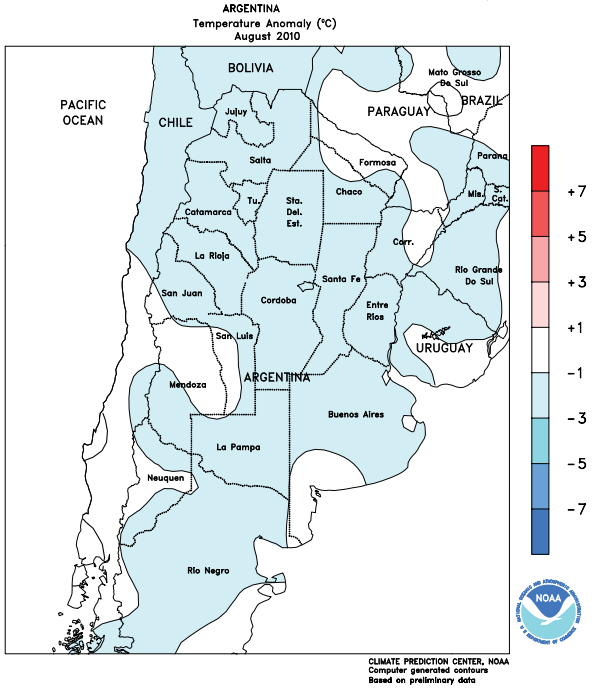
SOUTH AFRICA

In August, all major farming areas reported below-normal precipitation and near- to above-normal monthly temperatures. In Western Cape, mid-month light rain (monthly totals of 10-25 mm or more) was timely for vegetative to reproductive wheat, although regional monthly totals were the lowest since 2000. Dry weather dominated wheat producing areas in North West and Free State, although the region typically receives little, if any, rain during this time of year. In KwaZulu-Natal, only a few coastal locations reported monthly rainfall totaling more than 25 mm, continuing the trend of drier-than-normal weather that has dominated since April and reportedly affected sugarcane production.



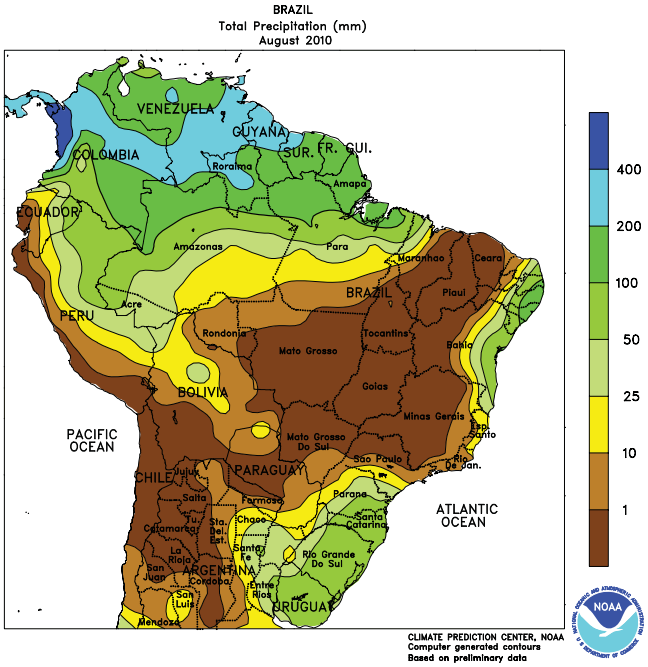


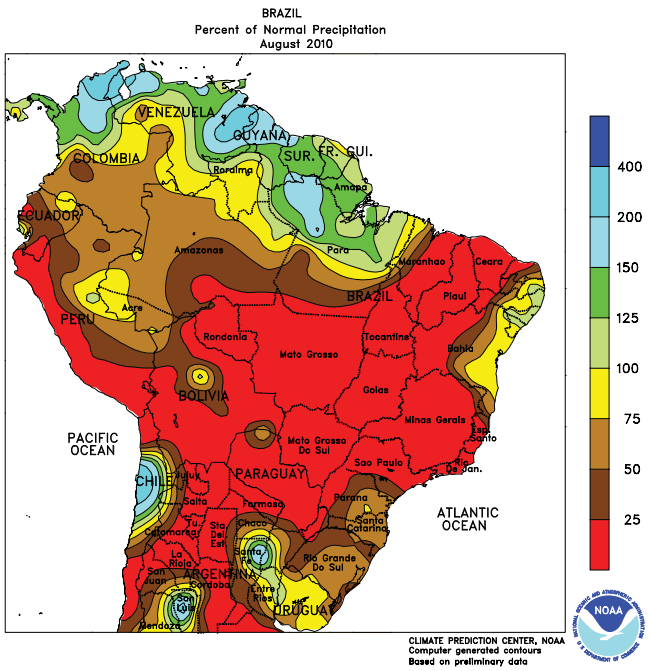


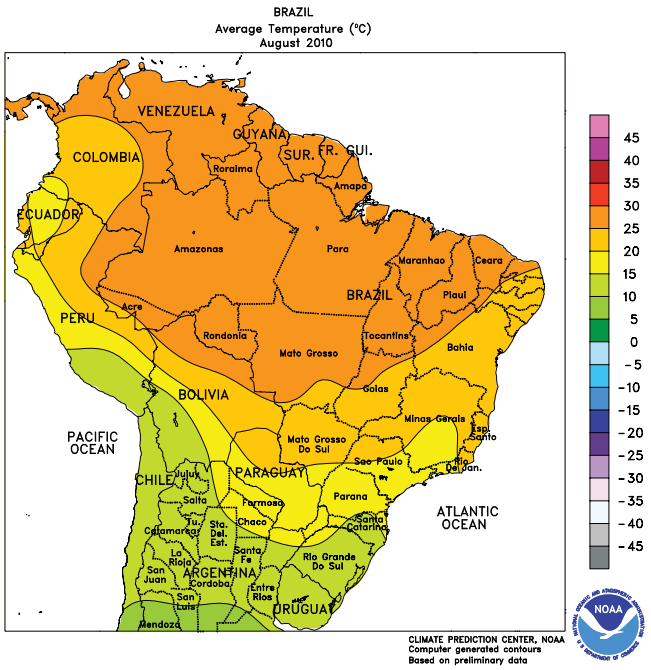


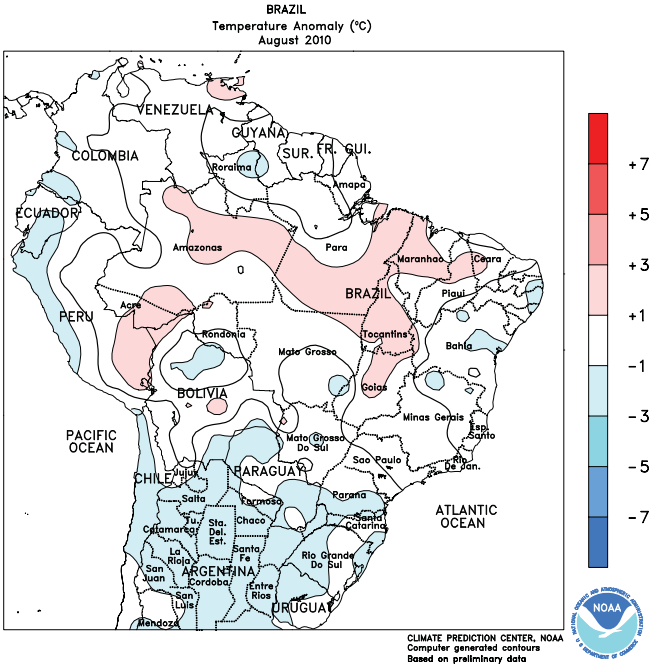
ARGENTINA

During August, cooler- and drier-than-normal weather dominated most major farming areas of central and northern Argentina. Although overwintering conditions were favorable for winter grains in key growing areas of Buenos Aires, moisture was limited for crops in western farming areas, including La Pampa and sections of Cordoba, and planting delays from the dryness were reported. In contrast, the drier, occasionally cold weather was favorable for the final stages of corn harvesting. Freezes were common in August as an outbreak of exceptionally cold air renewed concern for northwestern citrus and sugarcane early in the month. However, little, if any, significant impact from the cold on winter grains was likely and a warming trend later in the month aided winter grain growth.



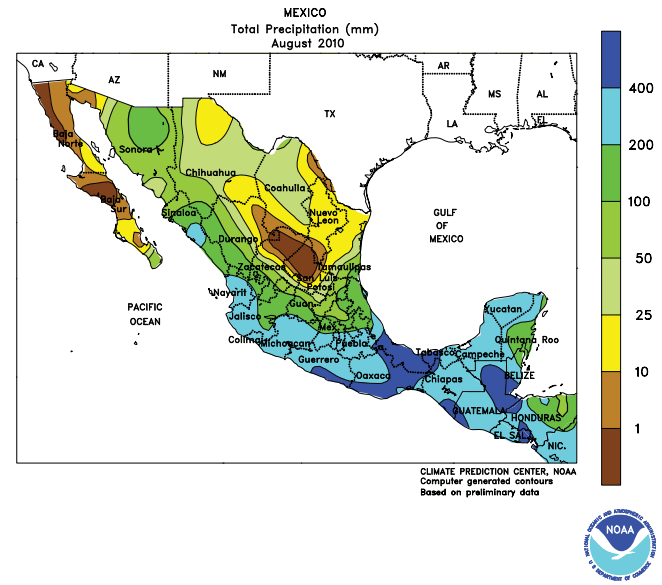


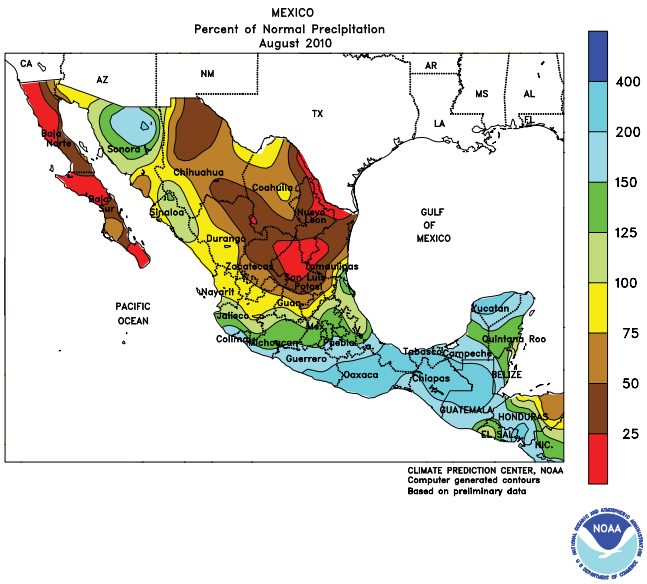


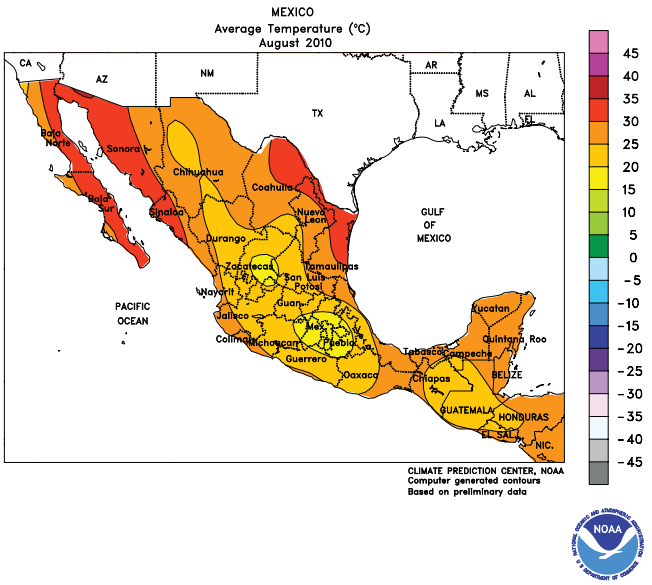


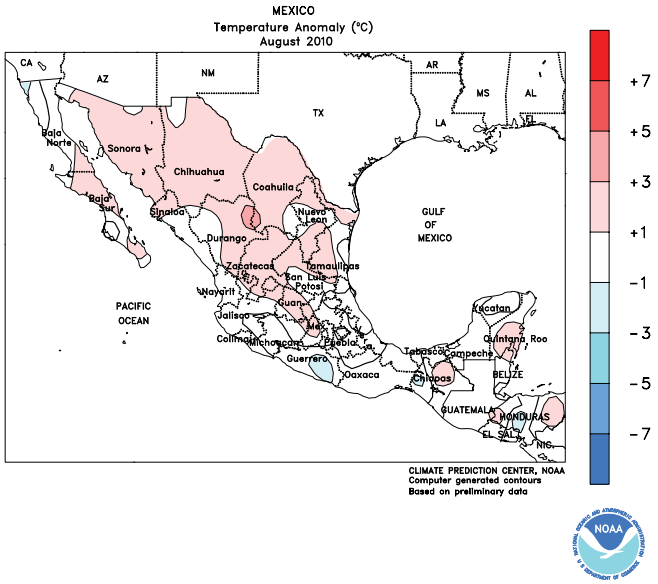
BRAZIL

In August, rainfall was below normal in nearly all major farming areas, including the southern wheat belt. Following a wet July, however, monthly rainfall totaling more than 50 mm was sufficient to maintain favorable moisture levels for vegetative wheat in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and portions of eastern Parana. Dry weather dominated the more northerly wheat areas (including northwestern Parana and southern Mato Grosso do Sul), but below-normal temperatures helped to lower moisture demands of immature wheat; otherwise, the drier weather aided seasonal fieldwork, including harvesting of safrinha corn and early maturing wheat. Likewise, dry weather favored sugarcane harvesting in Sao Paulo, but additional moisture would have been welcome. Temperatures averaged near normal throughout the coffee belt, with no freezes reported, and dry weather supported harvesting. Last season, August rainfall spurred unfavorable early flowering of the new coffee crops, making this year's August dryness favorable. Elsewhere, seasonal rains continued along the northeastern coast, providing moisture for sugarcane and other plantation crops.



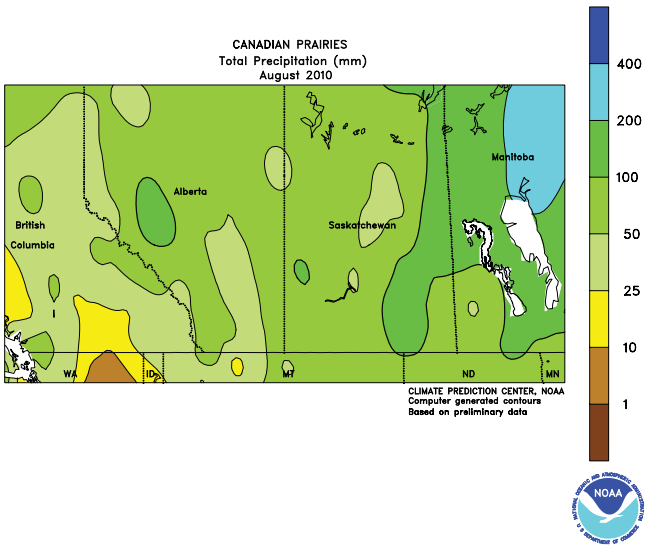


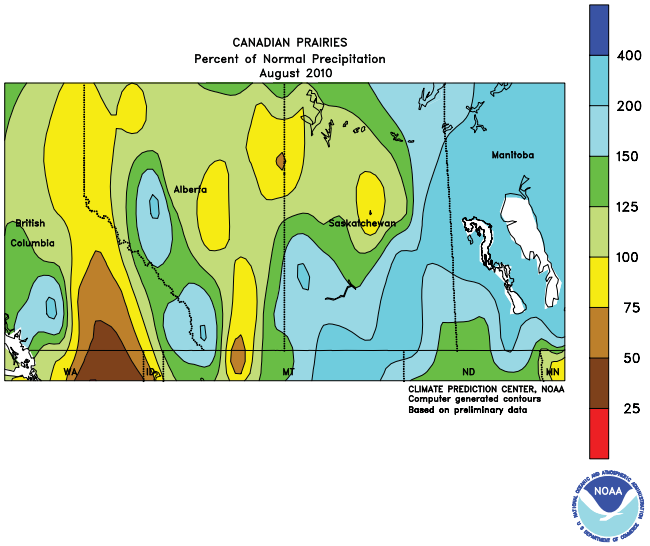


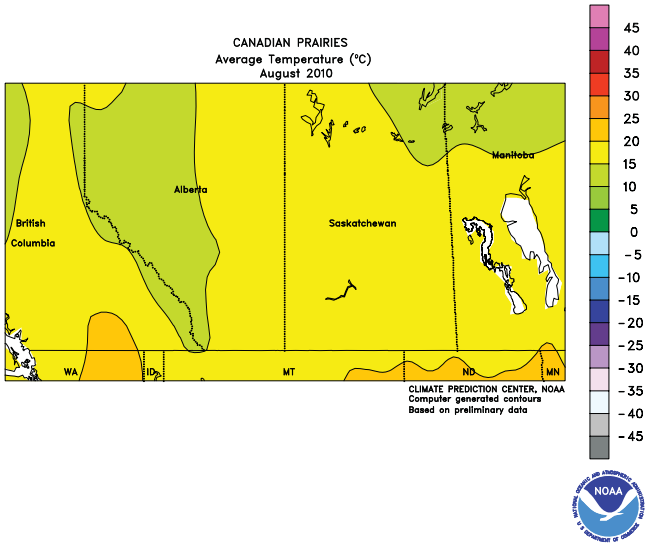


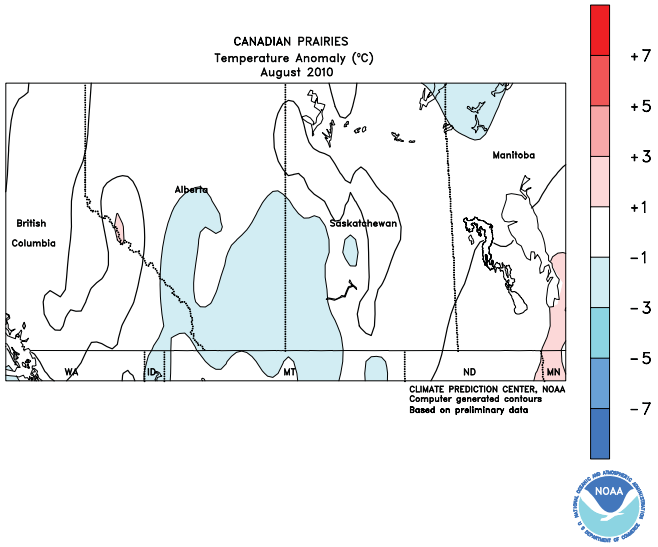
MEXICO

In August, a drying trend developed over northern sections of the southern plateau corn belt, although timely showers maintained mostly favorable conditions for rain-fed summer crops following July's ample rains. Rainfall was near to above normal elsewhere in the south, with very heavy rain (weekly totals of 100-200 mm or more) causing flooding in the vicinity of southern Veracruz. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal monsoon rains increased northwestern reservoir supplies, but warm, mostly dry weather necessitated increased irrigation activities in the northeast, including the Rio Grande Valley.



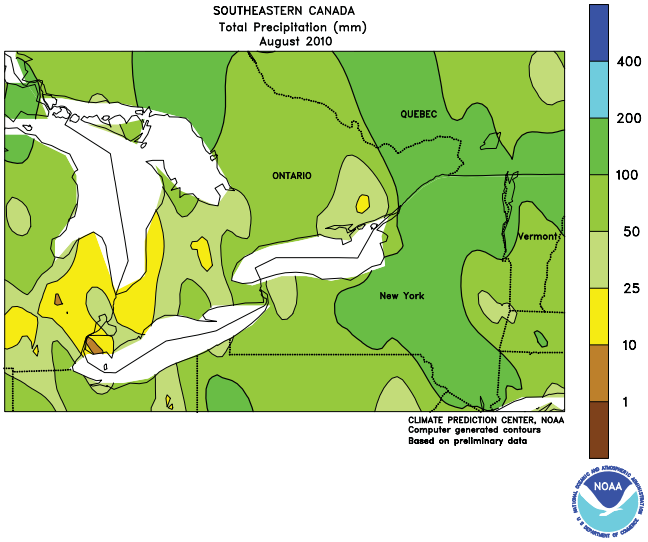


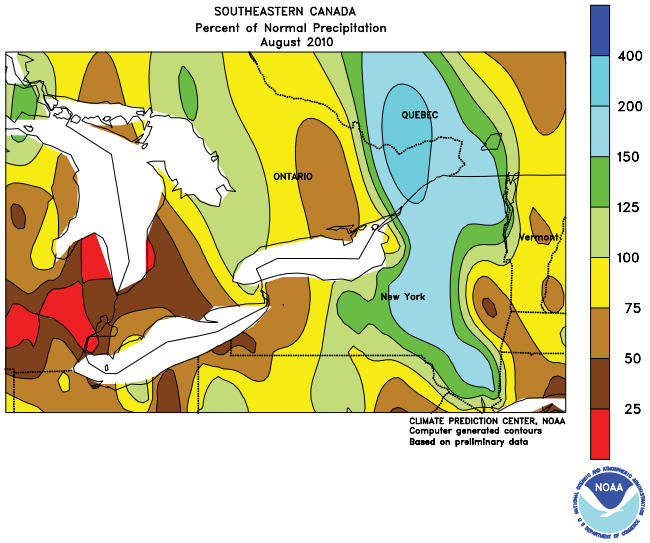


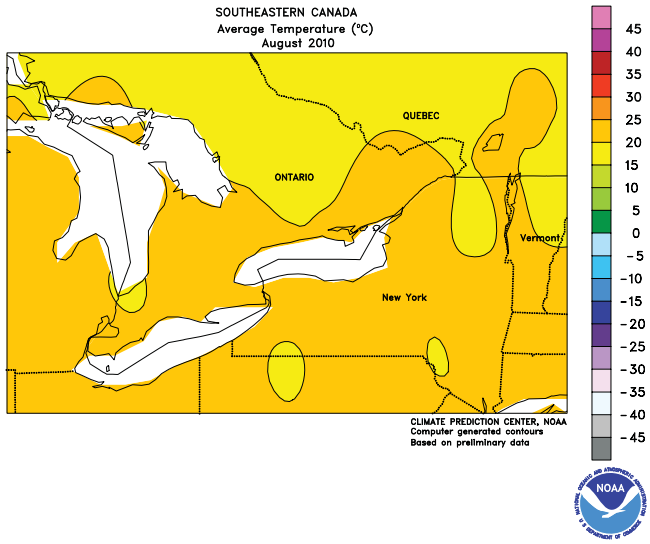


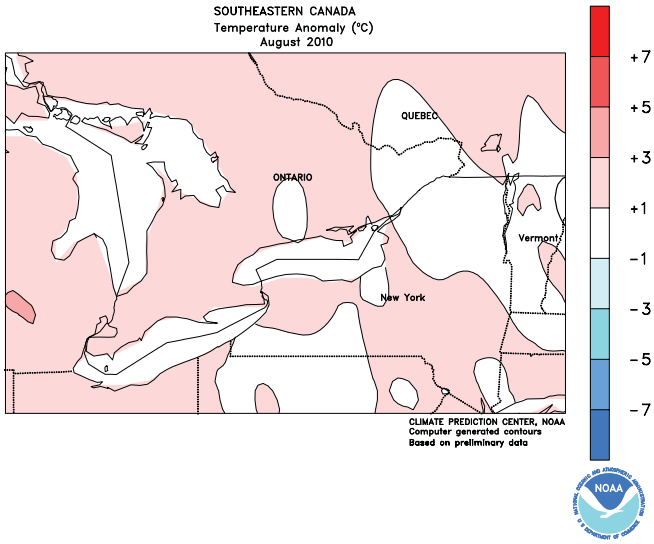
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During August, wet, occasionally cool weather maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture levels for filling spring grains and oilseeds, although crops lagged in development for much of the month. Most of the rain came early in the month, however, and periods of drier, sunny weather spurred crop development, even though lingering wetness impeded early harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork. In late August, heavy rain (weekly totals exceeding 25 mm) brought some relief to the drought-stricken Peace River Valley, though the rain came too late in the season to significantly help drought-stressed spring crops and pastures.



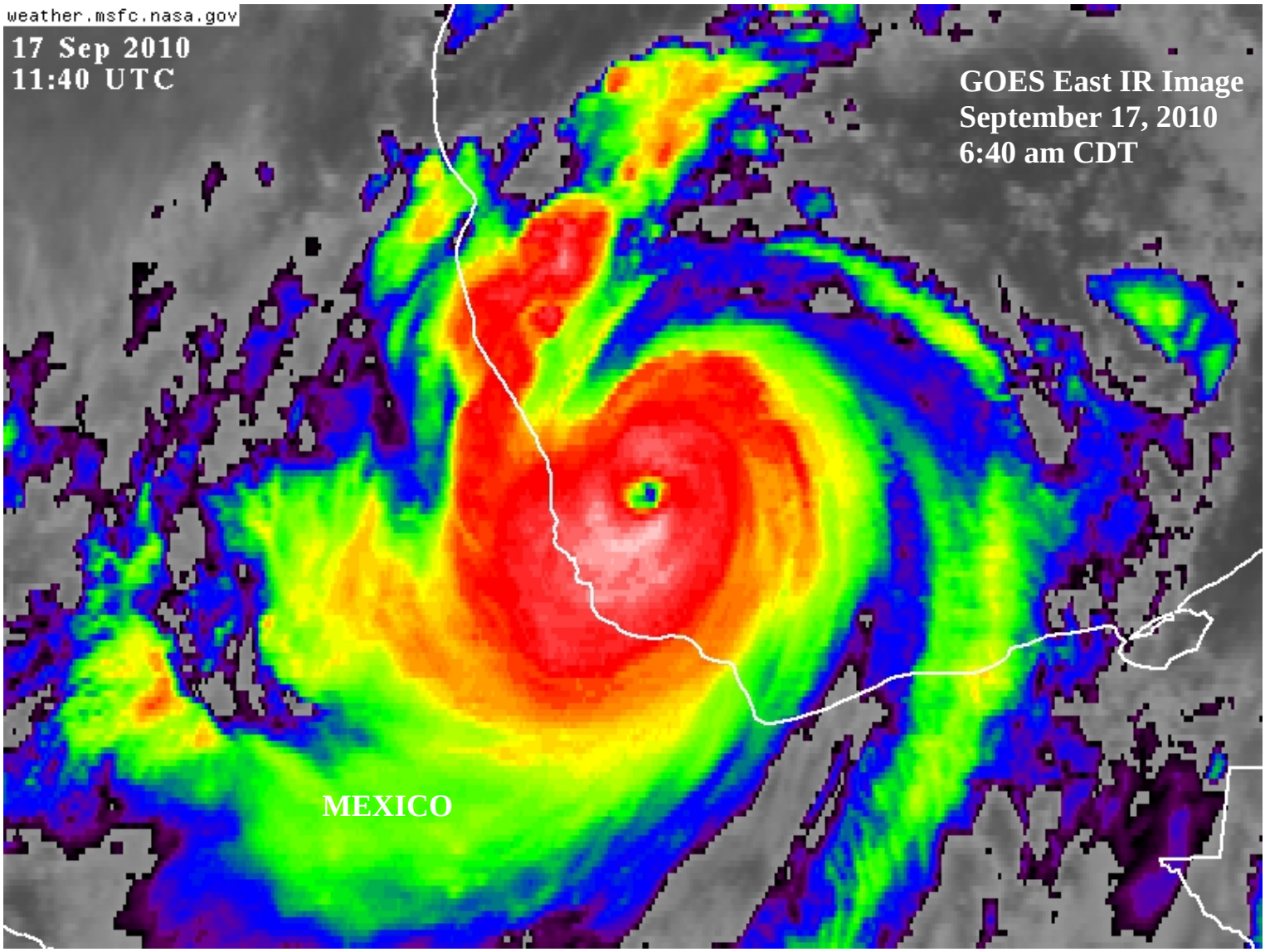






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In August, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather covered key agricultural areas of southwestern Ontario, although moisture reserves were likely overall favorable for corn and soybeans due to previous periods of above-normal rainfall. In contrast, heavy rain (monthly totals exceeding 100 mm) returned to Quebec and eastern portions of Ontario, creating adequate to abundant moisture levels for crops and pastures but hampering fieldwork, including the harvest of hay. Monthly temperatures averaged about 1 degree C above normal throughout the region, sustaining growth of corn and soybeans.



Like Alex in late June, Karl crossed the Yucatan Peninsula before becoming a hurricane over the southern Gulf of Mexico and striking the Mexican mainland. Karl rapidly intensified after reaching the Gulf of Mexico, exhibiting a drop in central barometric pressure from 1000 to 956 millibars (29.53 to 28.23 inches) in a 27-hour period on September 16-17. During the period of rapid intensification, Karl's maximum sustained winds increased from 40 mph (minimal tropical storm) to 120 mph (category 3 hurricane). The center of Karl crossed the coast about 11:30 am CDT on September 17, approximately 10 miles north of Veracruz, Mexico. Maximum sustained winds at landfall were estimated at 115 mph.

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