

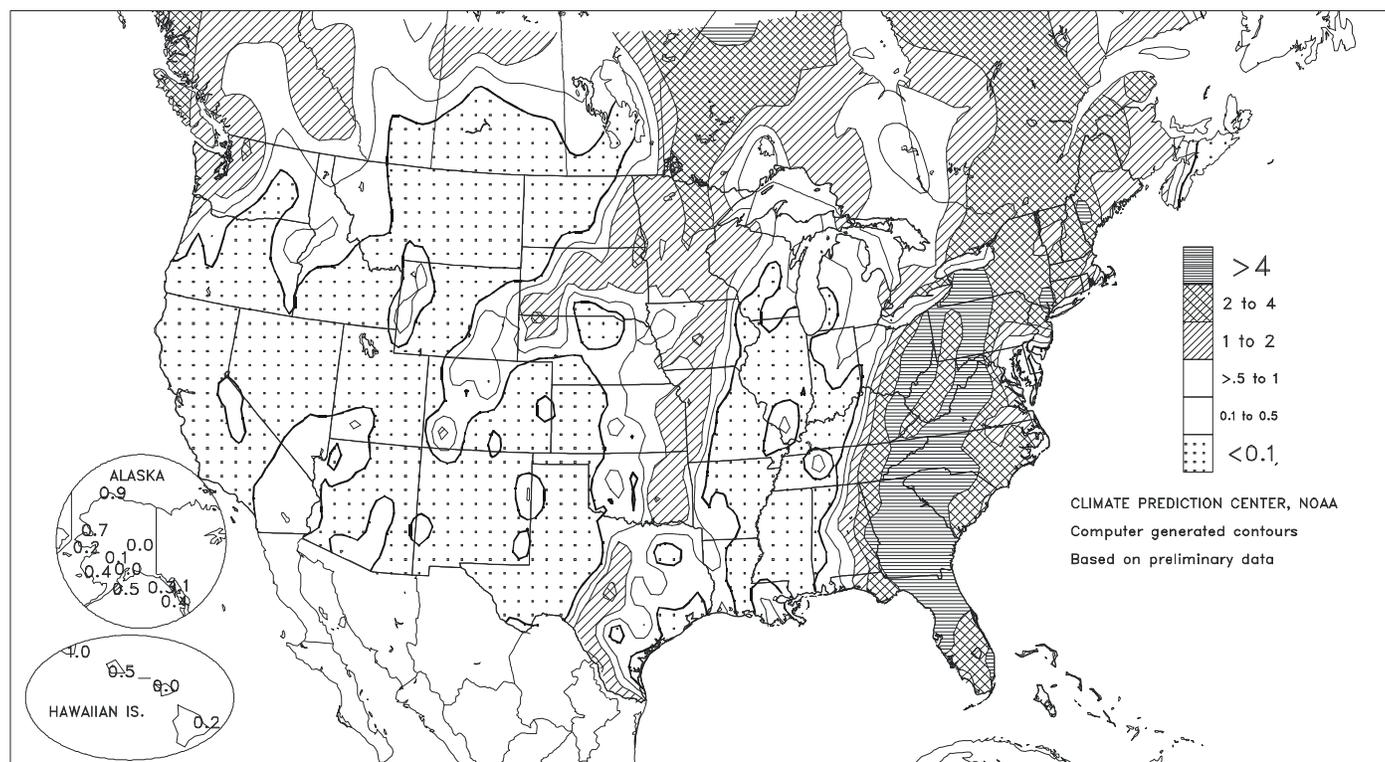
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)

SEP 5 - 11, 2004



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

HIGHLIGHTS

September 5 - 11, 2004

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

The remnants of Hurricane Frances slowly tracked northward across the **Eastern United States**, producing heavy rain and causing widespread flooding. **Southeastern** producers monitored the effects of the heavy rain from Frances and earlier tropical storms on open-boll cotton and other unharvested summer crops. Meanwhile, humid, showery weather occasionally hampered hurricane recovery efforts in **Florida**. Elsewhere, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed nearly nationwide, although showers lingered early in the week from **eastern Texas to the upper Midwest**. Warm, dry conditions promoted summer crop maturation and fieldwork, including winter wheat

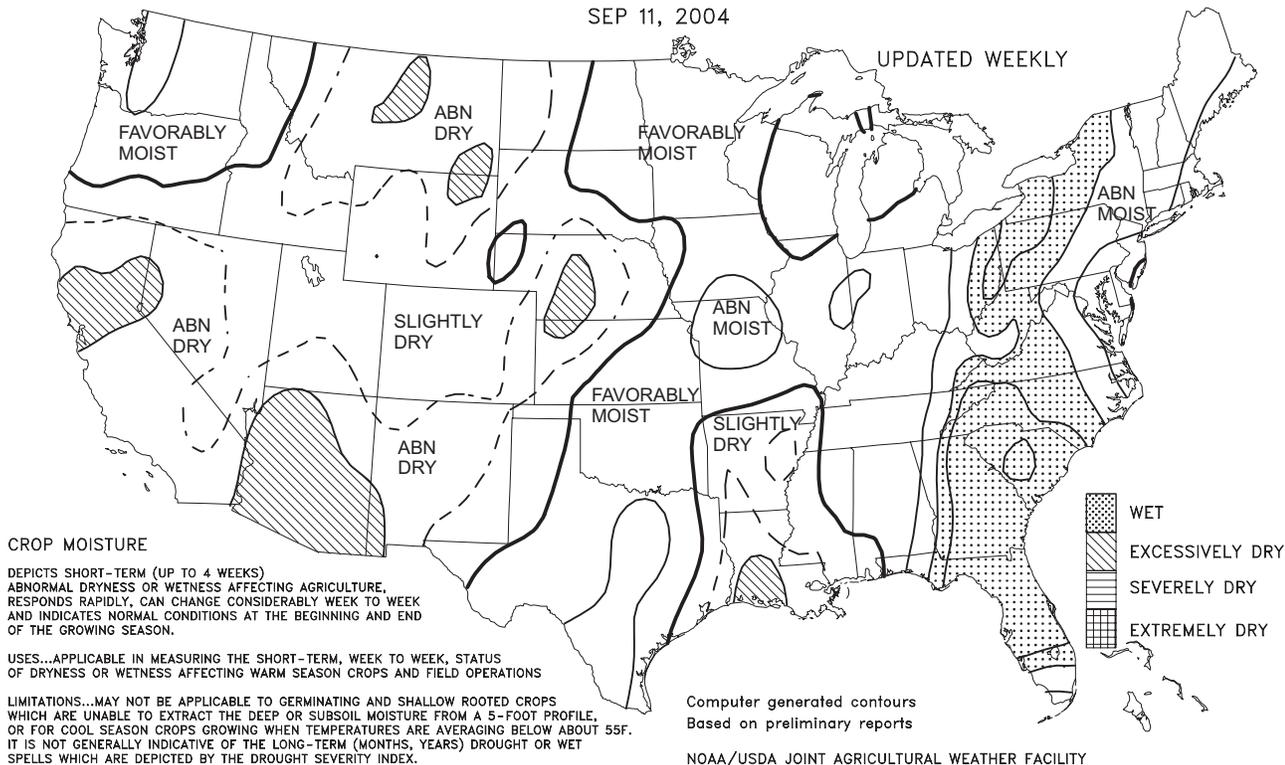
(Continued on page 7)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 11, 2004

UPDATED WEEKLY



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.

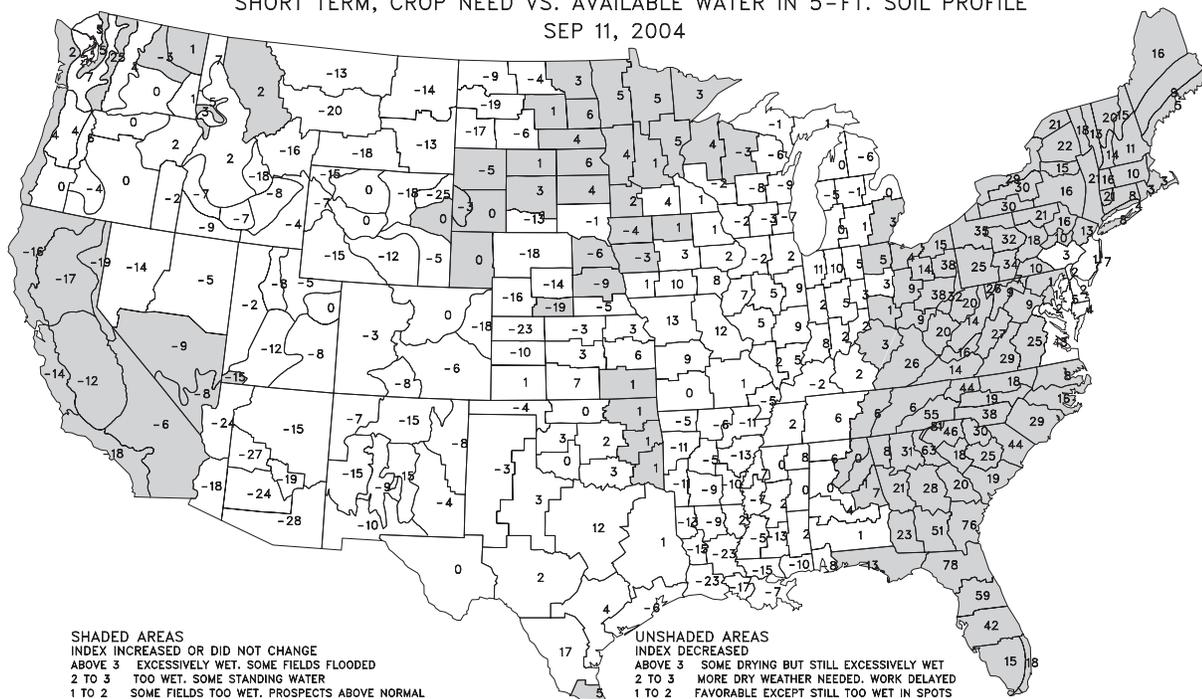
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 11, 2004



SHADED AREAS

INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
 ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET, SOME FIELDS FLOODED
 2 TO 3 TOO WET, SOME STANDING WATER
 1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
 0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
 0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
 -1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
 -2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
 -3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
 BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN, STILL EXTREMELY DRY

UNSHADED AREAS

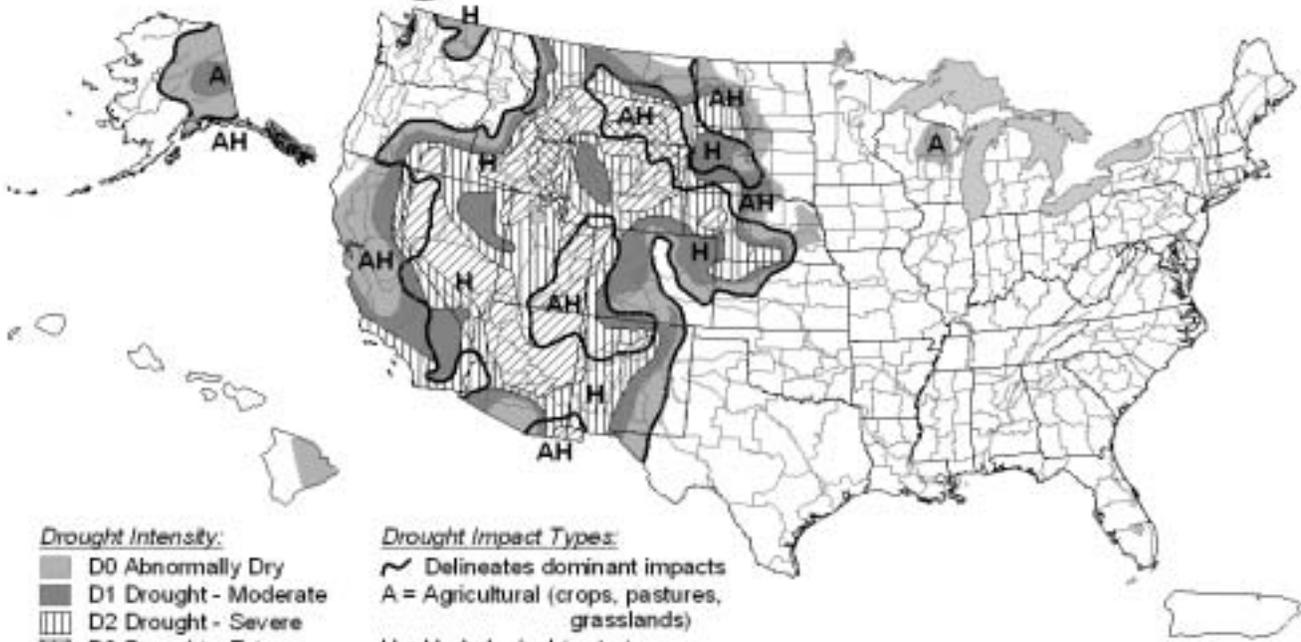
INDEX DECREASED
 ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
 2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED, WORK DELAYED
 1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
 0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
 0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT, GERMINATION SLOW
 -1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY, PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
 -2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY, YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
 -3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
 BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY, MOST CROPS RUINED

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 7, 2004
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought 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)
- (No type = Both impacts)

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

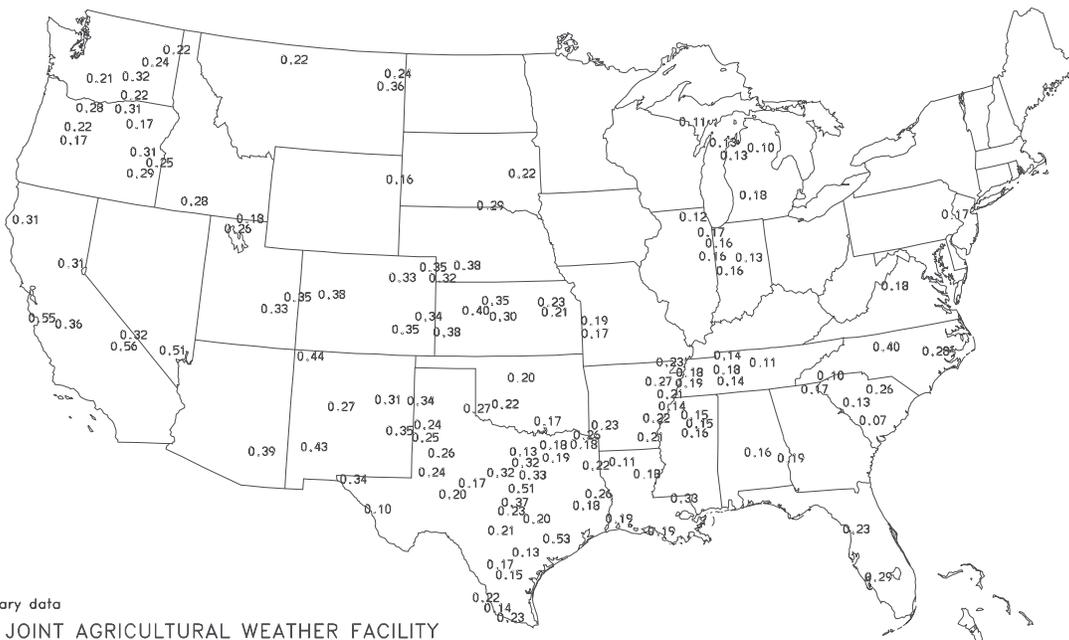
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, September 9, 2004
Author: Douglas Le Comte, CPC/NOAA

Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)

SEP 5 - 11, 2004



Based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 11, 2004

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
INDIANOLA 1S	89	66	92	62	77	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.85	-	43.74	-	-	-	4	0	0	0
INVERNESS 5E	88	67	90	63	78	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
LYON	87	63	89	58	75	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
MACON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONWARD	89	66	91	63	77	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.10	-	40.52	-	-	-	3	0	1	0
PERTHSHIRE	88	65	93	62	77	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	36.21	-	-	-	3	0	0	0
SCOTT	88	65	92	62	76	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	38.68	-	-	-	2	0	0	0
SIDON	89	68	92	63	78	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.02	-	33.57	-	-	-	4	0	0	0
STARKVILLE	87	66	89	64	76	0	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.23	17	36.58	91	-	-	4	0	0	0
TUNICA 1W	87	62	90	57	74	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
VANCE	87	64	90	61	75	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	35.49	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
VERONA	87	65	90	61	76	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.10	-	32.39	-	92	75	2	0	0	0
STONEVILLE X	89	66	93	63	78	1	0.01	-0.72	0.01	0.03	3	43.03	115	93	78	3	0	1	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	83	56	87	49	70	0	0.35	-0.53	0.35	0.35	22	20.26	74	-	-	0	0	1	0
ALBANY	80	55	85	48	67	-4	0.41	-0.27	0.41	0.41	34	29.86	109	78	67	0	0	1	0
ST. JOSEPH	79	58	84	52	68	-3	0.75	-0.22	0.75	0.75	54	33.02	124	-	-	0	0	1	1
NC LINNEUS	80	55	86	49	67	-3	0.73	0.04	0.64	0.73	73	32.01	119	76	65	0	0	2	1
BRUNSWICK	83	55	88	49	68	-3	0.57	-0.23	0.46	0.57	52	31.73	114	78	68	0	0	2	0
NE NOVELTY	79	56	85	50	67	-4	0.14	-0.51	0.10	0.14	15	25.64	101	76	66	0	0	2	0
MONROE CITY	80	55	84	48	67	-4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	22.60	84	76	65	0	0	0	0
C AUXVASSE	79	57	85	50	67	-4	0.03	-0.57	0.03	0.03	3	27.70	98	75	64	0	0	1	0
SANBORN FIELD	80	59	86	53	69	-3	0.06	-0.53	0.06	0.06	6	31.03	105	78	67	0	0	1	0
COLUMBIA	79	57	86	50	68	-4	0.17	-0.41	0.17	0.17	16	31.95	108	-	-	0	0	1	0
VERSAILLES	81	57	86	50	68	-4	0.62	-0.15	0.49	0.62	51	-	-	77	66	0	0	2	0
EC COOK STATION	81	50	87	44	65	-6	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	26.35	87	73	67	0	0	0	0
SW LAMAR	82	57	87	50	69	-4	0.75	-0.14	0.61	0.75	54	32.72	98	78	68	0	0	2	1
SE DELTA	84	58	90	51	70	-3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	24.46	77	80	70	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	84	60	90	54	71	-2	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0	19.68	59	90	71	0	0	0	0
GLENNONVILLE	85	59	89	52	71	-3	0.11	-0.30	0.11	0.11	13	23.32	79	83	70	0	0	1	0
CLARKTON	86	59	92	53	71	-4	0.53	0.13	0.52	0.53	62	25.13	82	88	69	1	0	2	1
PORTAGEVILLE DC	85	62	91	56	72	-2	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.00	0	34.52	108	93	72	1	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	85	61	90	54	72	-2	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.00	0	34.93	109	93	71	1	0	0	0
STEELE	87	61	93	55	73	-2	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.00	0	31.81	93	87	75	2	0	0	0
CARDWELL	85	60	89	54	71	-4	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.00	0	32.16	98	89	73	0	0	0	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available. NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Warm, dry weather provided excellent conditions for corn, sorghum, and rice harvesting and other fieldwork, including fall tillage. Additional defoliant was applied to cotton, and some cotton harvesting was underway.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 10, 2004. Forecasts refer to September 1.

Corn production is forecast at 11.0 billion bushels, up fractionally from last month and 8 percent above 2003. Yields are expected to average 149.4 bushels per acre, up 0.5 bushel from August and 7.2 bushels above last year. If realized, both production and yield would be the largest on record. The previous record for both was set last year when production was estimated at 10.1 billion bushels and yield was 142.2 bushels per acre. Yields are forecast at record-high levels in all Corn Belt States, except Minnesota and Wisconsin, due to mostly favorable weather conditions during the growing season. However, brief periods of freezing temperatures in the northern Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains raised concerns about the crop being able to fully develop before a killing frost occurs.

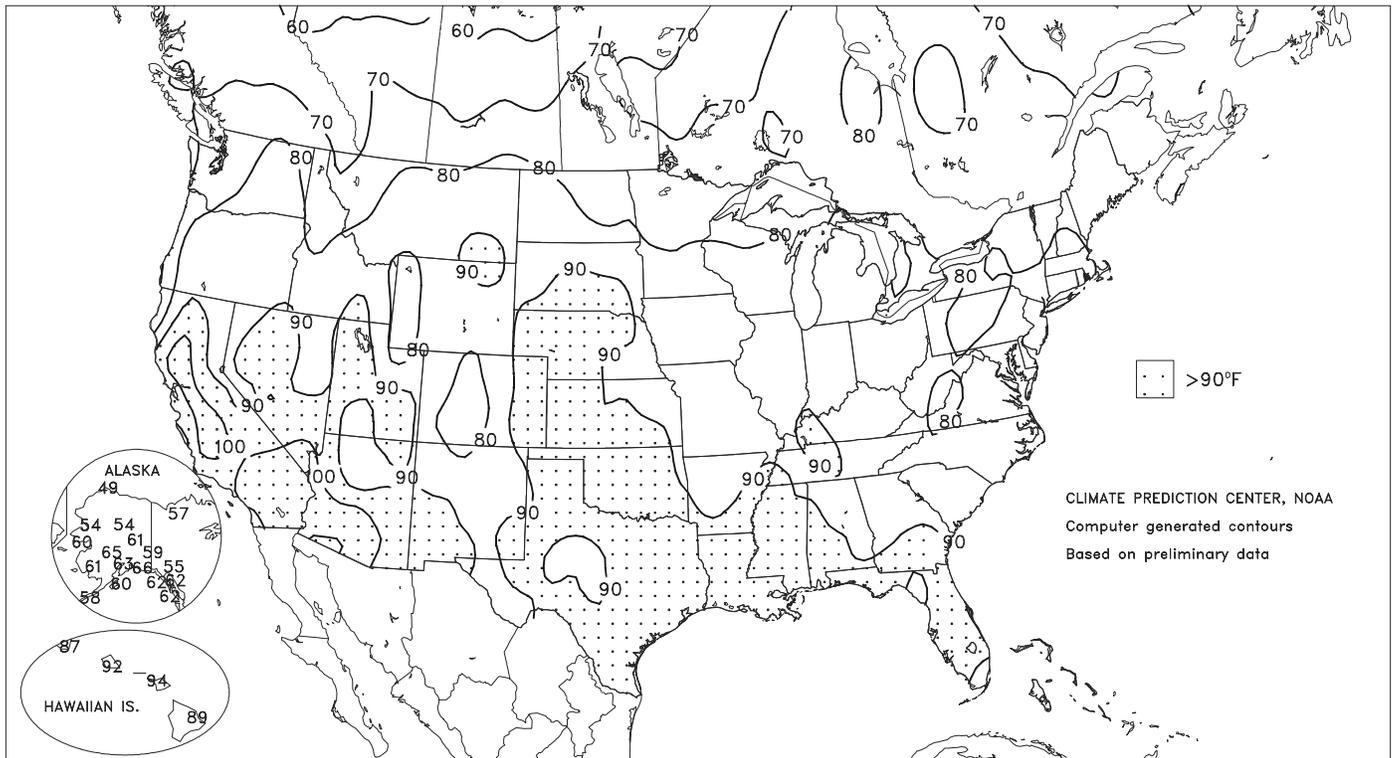
Soybean production is forecast at 2.84 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the August forecast but 17 percent above 2003. If realized, this would be the second-highest production on record. Yields are expected to average 38.5 bushels per acre, down 0.6 bushel from August. Below-normal August temperatures and adequate moisture across most of the Corn Belt, Great Plains, and the Delta favored the crop during critical stages of development. However, yield prospects declined in the Northern Tier States due to cool weather. A brief period of freezing temperatures slowed the development of a crop already behind in maturity in North Dakota and Minnesota.

All cotton production is forecast at 20.9 million 480-pound bales, up 4 percent from last month and 14 percent above last year's 18.3 million bales. Yield is expected to average 758 pounds per acre, up 31 pounds from last month and 28 pounds from 2003. If realized, both production and yield would be the largest on record. Compared with August, production increased in Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Texas, offsetting declines in Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia. Harvested area, at 13.2 million acres, is down 1 percent from August but up 10 percent from 2003. Conditions improved in Arkansas, California, and Texas, leading to higher yield expectations than last month.

California Navel orange production for the 2004-05 season is forecast at a record-high 46.0 million boxes (1.73 million tons), up 21 percent from last season's revised 38.0 million boxes (1.43 million tons) and 4 percent above the 1989-90 seasonal record of 44.3 million boxes (1.66 million tons). This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley. Fruit set is showing an increase compared to last season. Fruit size is highly variable but sizes overall are reported larger than last season. Fruit quality is expected to be lower than last season due to high temperatures.

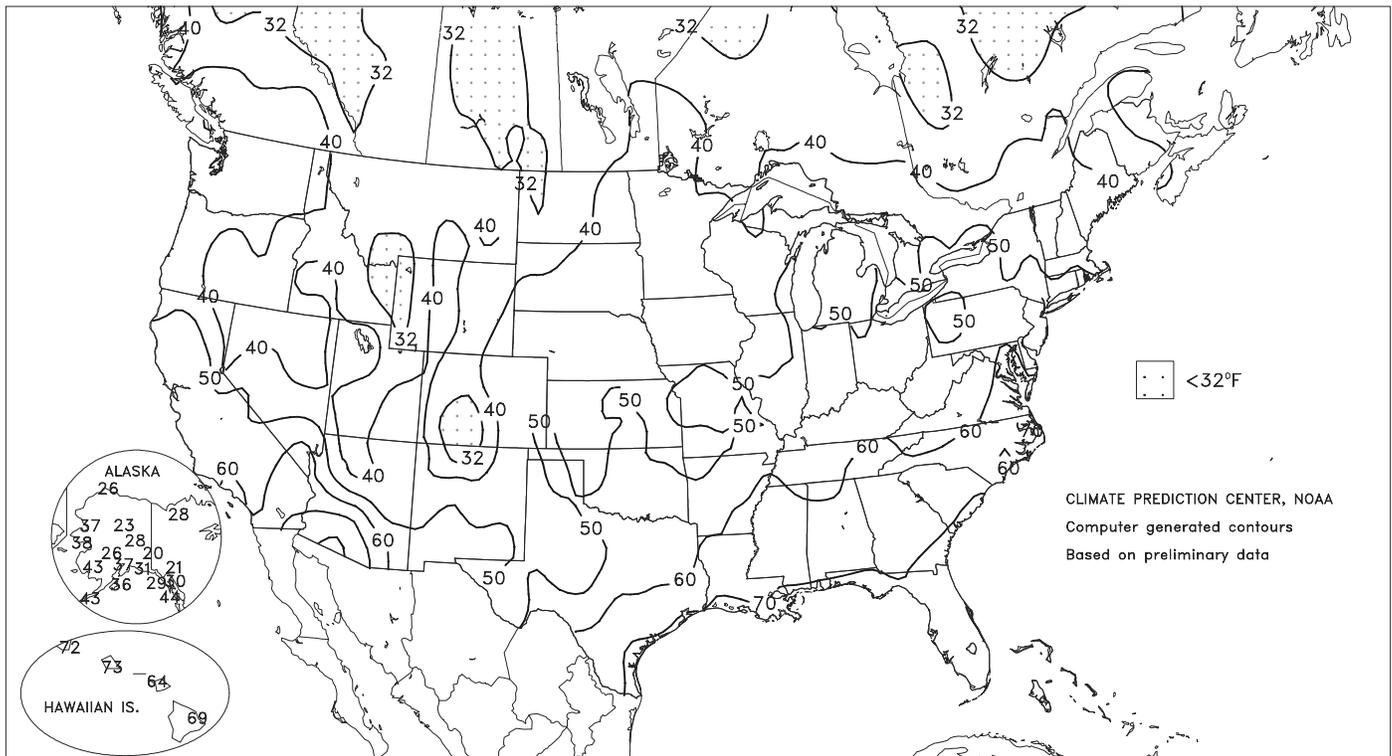
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

SEP 5 - 11, 2004



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

SEP 5 - 11, 2004

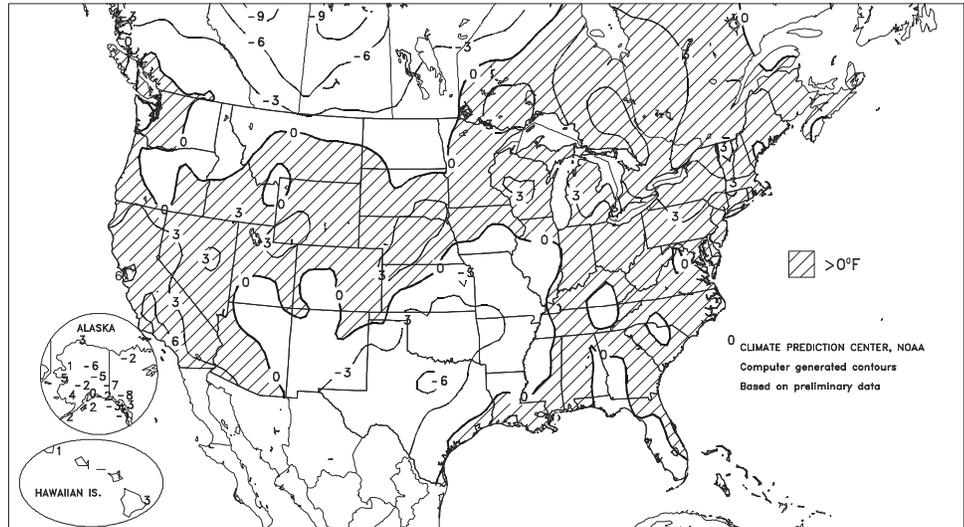


(Continued from front cover)

planting across the **Northwest** and the **southern half of the Plains**, and initial corn harvesting as far north as the **southern Corn Belt**. Late-season warmth was especially beneficial in the **upper Midwest**, where significantly delayed corn and soybeans have experienced generally favorable weather since frosts and light freezes struck the region on August 20-21. Recently planted winter wheat benefited from generally favorable soil moisture reserves across the **Northwest** and the **southern half of the Plains**. However, long-term drought and sub-soil moisture shortages remained a concern on the **High Plains** from **northwestern Kansas** and **northeastern Colorado** northward into **Montana**.

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

SEP 5 - 11, 2004



The remnants of Hurricane Frances were responsible for 107 tornadoes in the **southern and middle Atlantic States** from September 4-8, according to preliminary reports from the National Weather Service. If the number stands, Frances will become the Nation's most prolific tornado-producing tropical system since September 1967, when the remnants of Hurricane Beulah spawned 115 tornadoes in **Texas**. Frances was also a remarkable rain producer, dumping more than 1 foot of rain in several **Eastern** locations and triggering significant flooding. Heavy rain continued in **Florida** on September 5, when **West Palm Beach's** 6.26-inch total boosted its month-to-date sum to 14.86 inches. **West Palm Beach** also clocked its highest wind gust associated with Frances, 82 m.p.h., on September 5. Other daily-record totals in **Florida** on September 5 included 8.50 inches in **Daytona Beach** and 4.50 inches in **Melbourne**. On the following day, record totals for September 6 reached 4.04 inches in **St. Petersburg, FL**, and 4.18 inches in **Alma, GA**. Records continued to fall in the **East** as the week progressed. September 7 featured totals of 4.00 inches in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**, and 3.78 inches in **Asheville, NC**. A day later, rainfall included 4.40 inches in **Roanoke, VA**, 3.85 inches at **New York's LaGuardia Airport**, and 3.60 inches in **Pittsburgh, PA**. **Pittsburgh's** sum represented its wettest September day (previously, 3.38 inches on September 17, 1876) and wettest day on record (previously, 3.57 inches on August 21, 1888). In **New York**, **Buffalo** received 3.93 inches in a 24-hour span ending at noon on September 9, becoming the city's fourth-wettest 24-hour period on record. Unofficial storm-total rainfall associated with Frances topped 10 inches in several locations, including 10.09 inches in **Goshen (Rockbridge County), VA**, 15.44 inches near **Suwannee (Levy County), FL**, and 16.63 inches in **Edgemont (Avery County), NC**.

Elsewhere, heavy rain subsided early in the week across the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest** but not before daily-record totals were established on September 5 in locations such as **Chadron, NE** (2.92 inches), and **Sisseton, SD** (2.23 inches). **Chadron's** total represented its fifth-wettest day on record and wettest day since September 18, 1986, when 4.40 inches fell. Despite the rain across the **northern half of the High Plains**, year-to-date precipitation remained significantly below normal. For example, January-August precipitation totaled 6.50 inches in **Scottsbluff, NE**, and 5.36 inches in **Miles City, MT**, just 51

percent of normal in both locations. Farther west, monsoon showers spread as far north as **California's Central Valley**, where a trace of rain dampened **Bakersfield, CA**, on September 9. Late in the week, more widespread showers reached the **Northwest**, where daily-record totals in **Washington** included 0.64 inch (on September 10) in **Seattle** and 0.38 inch (on September 11) in **Olympia**.

Hot weather along the **West Coast** early in the week contrasted with a lingering chill across the **Intermountain West**. On September 5, daily-record highs in **California** included 101°F in **Los Angeles (LAX)** and 100°F in **Napa**. Meanwhile, record lows in **Utah** dipped to 32°F in **Cedar City** and 27°F at the **Bryce Canyon Airport**. On September 7, **California** highs of 105°F in **Chatsworth** and **San Luis Obispo** were among a final flurry of daily-record highs. By midweek, cool air shifted onto the **southern Plains**. In **Texas**, **San Angelo** (48 and 46°F) notched consecutive daily-record lows on September 8-9. **Gage, OK** (44°F on September 9), also collected a daily record. At week's end, Hurricane Ivan—while centered over the **Caribbean Sea** southeast of **Grand Cayman** on September 11—became the sixth most powerful tropical system in **Atlantic basin** history. Ivan's central pressure fell to 910 millibars (26.87 inches of mercury), behind only Gilbert (888 mb in 1988), the Labor Day hurricane (892 mb in 1935), Allen (899 mb in 1980), Camille (905 mb in 1969), and Mitch (905 mb in 1998).

Cool weather overspread **interior and southeastern Alaska**, holding temperatures as much as 6°F below normal. **Kodiak** noted a daily-record low of 36°F on September 7, followed 2 days later by a record low of 30°F in **Juneau**. However, little rain preceded the cold air's arrival, keeping September 1-12 precipitation well below normal in locations such as **Anchorage** (0.60 inch, or 50 percent of normal) and **McGrath** (0.37 inch, or 35 percent). Meanwhile, generally light showers accompanied warm weather (1 to 3°F above normal) in **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** (87, 89, and 89°F) netted daily-record highs on September 6, 8, and 9. Daily records were also set or tied in **Honolulu, Oahu** (92°F on September 8), and **Kahului, Maui** (94 and 93°F on September 7 and 9). September 1-12 rainfall ranged from 0.01 inch (8 percent of normal) in **Kahului** to 1.31 inches (144 percent) in **Lihue, Kauai**.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 11, 2004

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE		50 INCH OR MORE	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
AL	BIRMINGHAM	86	68	88	63	77	1	0.98	0.03	0.92	1.13	77	34.11	87	88	54	0	0	3	1	
	HUNTSVILLE	86	65	89	58	75	1	0.01	-1.00	0.01	0.39	25	36.30	90	90	57	0	0	1	0	
	MOBILE	90	73	92	70	82	3	0.02	-1.54	0.01	0.33	14	54.09	109	84	52	5	0	2	0	
	MONTGOMERY	88	73	93	70	81	3	1.52	0.49	0.83	1.84	117	35.26	88	84	55	4	0	6	2	
AK	ANCHORAGE	61	40	63	37	50	-1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.32	29	7.13	71	90	68	0	0	0	0	
	BARROW	42	33	49	26	37	3	0.92	0.75	0.70	1.21	448	5.06	165	91	84	0	4	5	1	
	FAIRBANKS	56	29	61	28	42	-6	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.44	100	5.25	72	85	69	0	7	0	0	
	JUNEAU	57	39	62	30	48	-3	1.09	-0.52	0.59	1.99	81	31.74	93	94	72	0	2	3	1	
	KODIAK	58	41	60	36	49	-2	0.48	-1.20	0.40	0.61	24	54.79	116	91	76	0	0	2	0	
	NOME	56	45	60	38	51	5	0.15	-0.49	0.09	0.33	32	11.84	106	78	66	0	0	3	0	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	77	42	81	32	60	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.54	68	11.11	70	76	20	0	1	0	0	
	PHOENIX	105	80	108	74	92	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	4.97	93	34	18	7	0	0	0	
	TUCSON	98	71	102	68	85	2	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.20	37	5.61	67	54	28	7	0	0	0	
	YUMA	105	81	110	77	93	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.60	79	60	32	7	0	0	0	
AR	FORT SMITH	86	60	90	53	73	-3	0.25	-0.56	0.25	0.25	20	34.63	118	90	34	2	0	1	0	
	LITTLE ROCK	87	64	90	60	76	-1	0.01	-0.84	0.01	0.19	15	33.07	98	82	38	1	0	1	0	
CA	BAKERSFIELD	101	70	103	63	85	7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.77	59	30	18	7	0	0	0	
	FRESNO	101	67	105	64	84	8	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	4.20	53	46	21	7	0	0	0	
	LOS ANGELES	86	69	101	66	78	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	5.97	62	85	54	1	0	0	0	
	REDDING	99	61	102	59	80	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	17.20	77	47	24	7	0	0	0	
	SACRAMENTO	98	60	101	57	79	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	7.90	65	69	16	7	0	0	0	
	SAN DIEGO	84	70	96	67	77	5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	3.96	51	83	62	1	0	0	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	85	60	94	56	73	9	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	8.67	64	83	60	3	0	0	0	
	STOCKTON	99	57	102	55	78	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.53	71	63	30	7	0	0	0	
CO	ALAMOSA	77	36	80	29	57	0	0.01	-0.20	0.01	0.26	76	4.43	85	80	29	0	1	1	0	
	CO SPRINGS	79	49	85	45	64	2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.03	5	19.67	131	71	23	0	0	0	0	
	DENVER INTL	81	51	87	44	66	2	0.13	-0.09	0.13	1.05	284	12.39	111	70	23	0	0	1	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	83	52	90	42	68	0	0.03	-0.16	0.03	0.83	277	5.18	84	68	36	1	0	1	0	
	PUEBLO	89	48	94	42	68	1	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	12.22	118	70	24	4	0	0	0	
CT	BRIDGEPORT	77	64	83	56	71	3	1.38	0.54	1.31	1.38	104	30.62	98	83	68	0	0	2	1	
	HARTFORD	77	59	84	49	68	2	2.21	1.25	1.24	2.28	150	27.78	87	92	65	0	0	3	2	
DC	WASHINGTON	81	67	83	64	74	1	0.46	-0.41	0.33	0.46	34	29.70	108	87	62	0	0	3	0	
DE	WILMINGTON	79	64	83	56	72	2	0.29	-0.64	0.18	0.29	20	37.56	123	96	62	0	0	2	0	
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	86	77	90	75	81	0	5.19	3.57	3.38	5.87	230	47.91	137	93	68	2	0	7	2	
	JACKSONVILLE	86	75	90	73	80	1	9.69	7.71	3.61	10.01	324	56.08	145	93	74	1	0	7	4	
	KEY WEST	88	78	89	76	83	-1	1.90	0.56	1.44	2.60	122	21.91	83	93	76	0	0	5	1	
	MIAMI	88	78	90	74	83	0	4.01	1.91	2.32	5.57	166	42.79	103	90	68	3	0	4	2	
	ORLANDO	87	76	91	74	81	-1	0.37	-1.11	0.16	0.47	20	41.51	110	94	71	2	0	5	0	
	PENSACOLA	90	74	93	72	82	2	0.00	-1.44	0.00	0.71	31	42.01	87	84	57	5	0	0	0	
	TALLAHASSEE	88	72	93	69	80	-1	3.47	2.17	1.78	3.59	172	45.17	92	92	65	3	0	4	3	
	TAMPA	86	76	92	73	81	-2	6.20	4.47	3.03	6.56	238	52.21	150	95	68	2	0	6	2	
	WEST PALM	89	75	91	73	82	0	7.36	5.32	5.12	16.20	509	48.53	115	90	72	4	0	6	3	
GA	ATHENS	82	67	86	64	75	0	3.86	3.03	3.46	4.17	321	23.72	68	93	70	0	0	3	1	
	ATLANTA	81	68	85	65	75	0	3.03	2.06	2.73	3.68	247	29.37	80	92	73	0	0	3	1	
	AUGUSTA	85	70	89	64	77	1	3.78	2.90	3.26	4.23	300	33.36	100	93	70	0	0	3	1	
	COLUMBUS	83	71	89	69	77	-1	4.93	4.17	1.89	5.09	424	35.15	98	91	62	0	0	4	3	
	MACON	84	71	90	67	78	1	5.75	4.94	3.69	6.53	510	35.05	105	88	66	2	0	4	2	
	SAVANNAH	85	73	89	70	79	1	2.40	1.05	2.03	2.87	131	29.60	77	93	73	0	0	5	1	
HI	HILO	88	70	89	69	79	3	0.18	-2.11	0.08	0.46	13	93.42	110	82	65	0	0	4	0	
	HONOLULU	90	76	92	73	83	1	0.53	0.45	0.38	0.53	482	23.46	226	86	72	4	0	3	0	
	KAHULUI	90	69	94	64	80	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	24.69	202	85	70	4	0	0	0	
	LIHUE	86	75	87	72	80	0	1.00	0.47	0.20	1.25	156	26.33	110	86	76	0	0	7	0	
ID	BOISE	83	54	88	49	68	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	7.82	96	47	28	0	0	0	0	
	LEWISTON	80	54	86	49	67	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.01	4	11.21	125	64	40	0	0	0	0	
	POCATELLO	83	41	90	34	62	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	8.15	93	64	28	1	0	0	0	
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	78	57	85	51	67	1	0.07	-0.78	0.07	0.07	5	23.61	90	90	56	0	0	1	0	
	MOLINE	80	56	87	49	68	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	26.97	95	91	65	0	0	0	0	
	PEORIA	79	57	86	51	68	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	23.95	93	95	54	0	0	0	0	
	ROCKFORD	77	55	84	51	66	1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	30.32	111	93	59	0	0	0	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	82	55	88	49	69	0	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.00	0	23.42	91	88	43	0	0	0	0	
IN	EVANSVILLE	83	61	88	53	72	1	0.02	-0.70	0.01	0.05	4	29.37	92	94	58	0	0	2	0	
	FORT WAYNE	78	58	85	50	68	2	0.61	-0.08	0.40	1.44	130	31.05	117	95	55	0	0	2	0	
	INDIANAPOLIS	80	61	86	56	71	2	0.31	-0.39	0.16	0.79	70	37.54	126	94	53	0	0	2	0	
	SOUTH BEND	78	57	85	51	68	2	0.10	-0.82	0.10	0.52	36	27.53	100	98	59	0	0	1	0	
IA	BURLINGTON	81	57	88	50	69	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.02	1	22.39	80	90	46	0	0	0	0	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	77	54	85	48	66	0	0.42	-0.43	0.30	0.45	33	27.32	107	97	48	0	0	3	0	
	DES MOINES	79	58	84	51	68	0	0.83	0.03	0.80	0.83	64	32.01	119	90	58	0	0	2	1	
	DUBUQUE	77	54	84	46	66	2	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.00	0	23.03	86	90	56	0	0	0	0	
	SIOUX CITY	81	54	90	46	67	1	0.69	0.11	0.69	0.69	75	20.72	101	86	47	1	0	1	1	
	WATERLOO	79	55	87	46	67	2	0.46	-0.28	0.45	0.46	38	29.79	116	89	58	0	0	2	0	
KS	CONCORDIA	86	57	90	50	71	1	0.26	-0.34	0.26	0.26	27	20.98	92	80	41	1	0	1	0	
	DODGE CITY	87	52	91	48	70	-2	0.06	-0.35	0.06	0.12	18	17.66	98	75	21	1	0	1	0	
	GOODLAND	86	54	93	49	70	4	0.12	-0.14	0.12	0.37	84	13.54	81	67	25	3	0	1	0	
	TOPEKA	83	56	88	50	69	-1	1.36	0.47	1.36	1.36	96	32.74	123	91	50	0	0	1	1	

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 11, 2004

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	87	57	93	51	72	-1	0.02	-0.67	0.02	0.02	2	30.52	133	85	40	1	0	1	0
	JACKSON	77	64	88	60	70	0	4.25	3.34	2.87	4.28	299	46.57	132	93	63	0	0	2	2
	LEXINGTON	79	62	86	55	71	1	0.56	-0.18	0.53	0.81	69	42.38	125	95	67	0	0	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	83	65	89	61	74	2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.10	9	36.62	113	90	55	0	0	0	0
	PADUCAH	85	60	90	52	73	2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.00	0	25.45	74	92	40	1	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	93	71	94	67	82	3	0.00	-1.22	0.00	0.66	34	51.20	110	90	44	6	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	94	72	97	69	83	3	0.21	-1.25	0.07	0.92	41	54.46	135	85	41	7	0	6	0
	NEW ORLEANS	90	75	92	73	83	3	0.00	-1.49	0.00	0.85	36	59.45	124	83	60	4	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	89	68	93	62	79	0	0.33	-0.34	0.33	0.33	32	43.75	123	82	41	4	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	69	45	75	36	57	1	1.81	1.01	1.33	1.92	151	24.52	94	97	65	0	0	3	1
	PORTLAND	70	54	73	48	62	1	1.29	0.55	1.25	1.29	113	28.58	95	94	65	0	0	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	80	64	83	60	72	2	0.99	0.05	0.69	0.99	68	33.47	112	89	64	0	0	3	1
MA	BOSTON	73	60	83	55	66	-1	1.87	1.07	1.65	1.87	148	30.57	106	88	66	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	72	57	78	50	65	3	2.20	1.23	1.32	2.20	146	29.74	89	93	63	0	0	3	2
MI	ALPENA	78	53	86	46	65	7	0.25	-0.43	0.22	0.31	28	17.69	87	96	47	0	0	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	78	56	84	51	67	3	0.41	-0.66	0.40	0.42	25	28.84	112	92	50	0	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	77	50	83	40	63	4	0.56	-0.24	0.55	0.58	45	20.31	99	97	51	0	0	2	1
	LANSING	78	54	84	45	66	3	0.61	-0.28	0.61	0.61	43	26.59	119	94	55	0	0	1	1
	MUSKEGON	77	55	84	48	66	3	0.05	-0.84	0.05	0.05	3	27.21	123	94	61	0	0	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	77	54	84	46	66	4	0.49	-0.37	0.32	0.50	37	21.12	92	96	49	0	0	4	0
MN	DULUTH	67	52	74	46	60	3	1.95	0.90	1.52	2.60	157	22.38	97	95	73	0	0	4	1
	INT'L FALLS	68	49	75	41	58	2	2.52	1.77	1.41	2.95	248	17.87	99	98	66	0	0	3	2
	MINNEAPOLIS	77	59	85	49	68	5	1.12	0.42	1.12	1.56	136	21.04	92	83	56	0	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	75	54	82	46	65	4	0.71	-0.09	0.61	0.73	57	30.44	125	90	59	0	0	4	1
MS	ST. CLOUD	74	53	82	41	64	4	1.08	0.32	0.94	1.29	104	20.69	99	98	59	0	0	3	1
	JACKSON	89	67	91	63	78	0	0.03	-0.74	0.01	1.46	121	44.74	111	92	48	3	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	89	66	90	63	78	0	0.07	-0.76	0.03	1.90	150	41.97	98	93	57	1	0	3	0
	TUPELO	86	65	89	61	76	1	0.04	-0.72	0.04	0.21	18	40.94	105	93	68	0	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	80	57	86	51	69	-1	0.01	-0.81	0.01	0.02	2	33.75	116	92	48	0	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	80	58	87	51	69	-1	1.98	0.92	1.98	1.98	123	29.64	107	91	54	0	0	1	1
	SAINT LOUIS	82	61	87	55	72	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	31.33	114	94	57	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	82	55	86	47	68	-3	0.11	-1.07	0.10	0.11	6	28.51	92	90	43	0	0	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	79	50	89	46	64	2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.34	83	8.05	72	63	25	0	0	0	0
	BUTTE	72	37	81	29	55	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.14	33	8.96	88	88	24	0	1	0	0
	GLASGOW	75	44	84	39	60	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.01	3	10.67	117	77	44	0	0	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	74	44	84	39	59	1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	10.35	86	76	27	0	0	0	0
	HAVRE	73	44	87	37	58	-1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.18	46	9.43	102	81	46	0	0	0	0
	KALISPELL	70	40	74	34	55	-1	0.21	-0.09	0.18	0.58	123	11.92	96	96	63	0	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	72	44	77	39	58	-1	0.04	-0.21	0.04	0.33	80	12.26	120	87	52	0	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	85	55	90	48	70	3	0.18	-0.44	0.10	0.18	18	14.24	68	78	41	1	0	3	0
	LINCOLN	83	54	90	49	69	1	0.88	0.16	0.88	0.88	78	17.66	80	87	44	1	0	1	1
	NORFOLK	83	55	92	46	69	3	0.60	0.05	0.60	0.60	69	22.04	103	79	44	1	0	1	1
	NORTH PLATTE	86	51	96	44	68	3	0.20	-0.10	0.19	0.26	54	15.38	94	82	31	2	0	2	0
	OMAHA	82	56	88	49	69	1	0.66	-0.10	0.66	0.66	55	30.18	130	87	47	0	0	1	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	82	48	92	45	65	2	1.77	1.50	1.75	1.89	461	8.41	64	93	57	1	0	3	1
	VALENTINE	84	52	94	42	68	4	0.39	0.03	0.26	0.50	89	13.35	82	86	39	1	0	3	0
NV	ELY	83	40	86	34	61	2	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.50	167	5.34	74	61	18	0	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	97	71	103	67	84	0	0.18	0.12	0.17	0.18	200	3.35	101	45	33	7	0	2	0
	RENO	93	52	94	49	72	8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	4.58	90	46	24	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	89	41	92	38	65	2	0.03	-0.08	0.01	0.04	24	3.19	56	40	13	3	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	75	54	82	46	64	2	1.97	1.25	0.99	1.97	174	27.45	107	94	61	0	0	2	2
NJ	NEWARK	78	64	85	60	71	1	2.41	1.45	2.08	2.41	162	34.02	103	88	66	0	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	84	58	89	54	71	0	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.09	21	8.12	121	46	20	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	75	59	80	52	67	4	1.41	0.62	0.77	1.41	112	29.57	110	95	60	0	0	3	2
	BINGHAMTON	72	57	76	50	64	3	2.41	1.56	2.05	2.41	180	29.40	109	94	71	0	0	4	1
	BUFFALO	75	60	86	53	68	4	4.02	3.07	2.93	4.02	266	30.82	113	95	63	0	0	3	2
	ROCHESTER	75	59	82	52	67	4	4.12	3.26	1.85	4.12	303	30.84	130	95	72	0	0	3	3
	SYRACUSE	78	60	84	52	69	5	2.17	1.18	1.18	2.18	142	33.37	122	94	64	0	0	2	2
NC	ASHEVILLE	76	62	79	58	69	1	4.73	3.79	3.86	5.98	399	35.19	102	93	70	0	0	5	2
	CHARLOTTE	82	68	84	63	75	0	3.41	2.53	2.39	3.41	249	34.08	110	92	64	0	0	3	2
	GREENSBORO	80	67	83	62	74	2	3.83	2.84	2.31	3.83	250	24.90	80	94	66	0	0	4	2
	HATTERAS	80	74	83	70	77	0	1.41	0.02	1.18	2.07	93	24.98	63	85	67	0	0	6	1
	RALEIGH	83	68	85	63	75	2	1.36	0.36	0.68	1.85	120	36.63	118	95	65	0	0	4	2
	WILMINGTON	82	72	86	69	77	0	4.82	3.10	1.60	6.04	223	40.40	95	96	73	0	0	6	4
ND	BISMARCK	73	48	82	38	61	1	0.14	-0.24	0.11	0.70	115	13.36	100	89	57	0	0	3	0
	DICKINSON	77	43	88	33	60	0	0.16	-0.21	0.08	0.83	146	9.48	73	95	32	0	0	2	0
	FARGO	69	52	80	44	61	1	1.50	0.99	0.95	2.85	352	19.54	120	93	67	0	0	2	2
	GRAND FORKS	67	47	81	42	57	-2	2.76	2.29	2.26	3.01	396	16.86	111	97	57	0	0	3	1
	JAMESTOWN	68	48	79	41	58	-2	0.88	0.47	0.86	1.24	191	17.36	117	98	59	0	0	3	1
	WILLISTON	76	43	89	31	60	1	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.36	75	10.87	97	89	50	0	1	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	75	58	82	50	67	2	2.42	1.59	2.09	3.33	256	37.08	133	97	69	0	0	3	1
	CINCINNATI	79	62	86	54	70	0	0.01	-0.68	0.01	2.59	233	35.29	113	90	65	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	75	60	85	50	68	2	1.85	0.92	1.80	1.90	129	27.79	102	90	61	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	78	61	87	54	70	1	1.77	1.05	1.14	1.79	156	37.33	132	88	62	0	0	2	2
	DAYTON	77	60	84	51	69	2	0.06	-0.59	0.04	0.09	9	34.05	118	92	57</				

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 11, 2004

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
OK	TOLEDO	79	58	86	50	68	2	0.76	0.04	0.68	1.04	90	21.49	90	92	54	0	0	4	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	75	57	82	47	66	2	4.45	3.50	4.21	4.46	301	34.78	128	94	67	0	0	2	1
	OKLAHOMA CITY	86	60	91	55	73	-2	0.15	-0.71	0.14	0.15	12	25.28	99	82	34	2	0	2	0
OR	TULSA	86	58	94	52	72	-4	0.83	-0.25	0.80	0.83	51	36.27	124	98	45	1	0	2	1
	ASTORIA	69	52	72	46	61	2	0.80	0.25	0.50	1.30	157	38.66	100	96	72	0	0	5	1
	BURNS	81	38	83	34	59	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	6.37	90	64	33	0	0	0	0
	EUGENE	78	49	84	45	64	1	0.01	-0.37	0.01	0.83	143	20.49	69	90	62	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	88	52	91	49	70	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	10.33	96	75	29	1	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	79	53	84	47	66	0	0.09	-0.05	0.09	0.09	41	10.83	131	67	40	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	76	56	79	53	66	1	0.09	-0.27	0.08	0.13	24	17.23	79	84	67	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	77	50	80	47	63	-1	0.16	-0.14	0.14	0.48	104	20.83	90	89	63	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	77	60	83	53	68	2	1.59	0.52	1.40	1.59	95	31.74	99	90	65	0	0	2	1
	ERIE	74	61	85	53	68	2	3.60	2.45	2.35	3.60	199	32.14	114	86	67	0	0	3	2
	MIDDLETOWN	78	63	80	58	70	1	0.87	0.04	0.48	0.87	67	34.81	122	97	69	0	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	81	65	86	59	73	2	0.14	-0.79	0.11	0.14	10	34.18	112	87	61	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	77	61	83	51	69	3	3.84	3.04	3.65	3.84	305	42.05	151	95	61	0	0	3	1
	WILKES-BARRE	76	59	82	52	68	3	1.58	0.67	1.37	1.58	112	28.30	107	94	61	0	0	2	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	77	62	79	55	69	3	1.62	0.67	1.03	1.63	110	32.27	110	94	67	0	0	4	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	77	60	82	50	69	3	0.72	-0.18	0.52	0.72	50	27.92	87	91	64	0	0	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	84	74	89	69	79	1	1.86	0.43	1.56	2.08	89	29.28	77	96	73	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	84	73	89	69	79	1	2.12	0.56	1.54	2.13	86	33.87	87	95	76	0	0	5	1
	COLUMBIA	84	72	88	69	78	1	3.13	2.12	2.56	3.23	198	31.27	85	89	66	0	0	3	1
	GREENVILLE	79	68	83	65	73	-1	5.42	4.52	4.09	5.56	394	29.53	82	96	70	0	0	3	2
SD	ABERDEEN	74	50	81	38	62	0	1.12	0.69	0.95	1.12	162	17.52	107	92	66	0	0	4	1
	HURON	79	54	91	43	66	3	0.82	0.41	0.64	2.03	312	22.01	130	92	48	1	0	5	1
	RAPID CITY	78	50	87	43	64	1	1.05	0.82	0.89	1.69	457	11.69	86	81	39	0	0	3	1
	SIoux FALLS	78	56	88	44	67	4	1.01	0.37	1.01	1.01	99	25.06	130	83	53	0	0	1	1
TN	BRISTOL	80	60	86	56	70	1	1.24	0.51	0.86	1.45	128	33.56	110	97	59	0	0	2	1
	CHATTANOOGA	83	67	90	64	75	1	1.47	0.43	1.33	1.66	104	34.72	89	90	63	1	0	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	81	65	91	61	73	0	1.53	0.83	0.94	1.61	150	38.41	109	94	60	1	0	3	2
	MEMPHIS	87	68	92	64	78	1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.11	9	33.75	89	78	40	2	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	84	66	91	61	75	2	0.00	-0.87	0.00	2.27	168	40.92	120	89	53	1	0	0	0
TX	ABILENE	85	58	88	46	71	-6	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	23.26	142	81	42	0	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	86	54	91	49	70	-1	0.08	-0.39	0.08	0.10	13	15.56	98	67	19	1	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	91	67	95	58	79	-2	0.18	-0.41	0.16	0.34	37	34.65	154	73	45	5	0	3	0
	BEAUMONT	93	72	96	67	82	2	0.20	-1.26	0.05	0.55	24	43.11	104	90	43	5	0	7	0
	BROWNSVILLE	92	74	93	72	83	1	1.13	-0.10	0.62	2.35	125	22.81	130	95	61	7	0	3	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	90	73	94	70	82	0	0.13	-1.03	0.13	4.02	223	27.71	128	89	62	5	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	89	66	92	57	78	-4	0.73	0.30	0.73	0.93	141	18.27	139	88	47	3	0	1	1
	EL PASO	87	61	93	55	74	-3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	8.47	132	46	21	1	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	88	65	93	59	76	-3	0.30	-0.13	0.30	0.32	49	35.50	150	81	37	2	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	90	78	92	75	84	2	0.01	-1.42	0.01	1.90	86	32.07	108	84	54	4	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	92	72	95	67	82	2	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.85	53	49.11	150	87	53	5	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	86	53	91	47	69	-4	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.00	0	18.24	130	79	32	1	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	85	58	89	50	71	-5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.44	57	9.23	91	68	34	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	86	57	90	46	72	-5	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	17.69	123	84	44	1	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	91	71	94	65	81	0	0.18	-0.46	0.18	0.69	69	25.07	111	76	41	4	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	92	71	96	68	81	0	0.01	-1.11	0.01	1.53	89	48.82	178	89	51	5	0	1	0
	WACO	89	64	96	56	76	-5	0.23	-0.33	0.23	0.23	28	37.53	169	84	45	3	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	88	59	93	52	73	-5	0.17	-0.54	0.09	0.17	15	25.58	126	87	39	2	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	87	57	92	48	72	4	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.22	56	9.31	82	49	17	3	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	72	56	78	50	64	2	1.92	0.99	0.89	1.92	131	31.06	123	93	67	0	0	4	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	78	62	82	56	70	1	2.83	1.95	2.26	2.83	210	23.98	77	95	71	0	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	81	72	86	68	77	3	0.61	-0.35	0.43	0.61	40	40.47	120	91	77	0	0	5	0
	RICHMOND	82	68	84	64	75	3	3.40	2.49	2.85	3.41	240	48.10	152	98	72	0	0	5	1
	ROANOKE	78	64	83	59	71	1	5.54	4.63	4.39	5.54	390	33.44	108	90	65	0	0	4	2
	WASH/DULLES	80	63	84	57	72	2	1.29	0.38	1.18	1.29	90	26.06	88	89	65	0	0	4	1
WA	OLYMPIA	72	47	76	42	60	0	1.16	0.72	0.86	1.30	191	24.54	84	99	72	0	0	5	1
	QUILLAYUTE	66	48	69	41	57	-1	2.15	1.36	1.68	2.73	228	45.60	76	97	78	0	0	6	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	70	55	73	52	62	-1	0.90	0.54	0.55	1.07	195	19.18	90	90	68	0	0	3	1
	SPOKANE	73	51	78	46	62	0	0.16	-0.01	0.16	0.17	65	10.91	103	78	35	0	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	79	47	84	40	63	1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	8	6.36	126	83	41	0	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	73	60	77	52	66	1	2.08	1.34	1.47	2.09	182	36.87	119	94	72	0	0	4	2
	CHARLESTON	81	62	87	57	72	4	2.98	2.13	2.44	2.98	222	40.00	124	95	60	0	0	3	1
	ELKINS	77	60	84	53	68	4	1.40	0.46	1.15	1.42	97	40.41	119	98	61	0	0	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	79	63	87	57	71	2	4.53	3.86	3.78	4.85	453	37.96	122	95	63	0	0	5	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	77	53	86	43	65	3	0.45	-0.53	0.35	0.45	28	22.14	89	95	49	0	0	2	0
	GREEN BAY	76	55	83	50	65	4	0.37	-0.43	0.26	0.37	29	25.43	118	91	55	0	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	79	57	87	45	68	3	0.24	-0.64	0.15	0.24	17	33.32	134	97	47	0	0	3	0
	MADISON	76	55	84	48	66	3	0.20	-0.61	0.11	0.47	36	32.70	131	88	62	0	0	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	75	58	85	52	67	2	0.03	-0.81	0.03	0.03	2	27.41	108	85	65	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	81	44	87	38	62	2	0.21	0.03	0.21	0.62	230	7.23	74	79	31	0	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	78	48	85	43	63	4	0.42	0.07	0.23	0.79	141	9.81	77	63	32	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	80	47	87	43	64	3	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.15	48	11.13	116	55	29	0	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	80	44	89	38	62	2	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.23	53	6.54	60	64</					

August Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Eight tropical cyclones reached tropical storm or hurricane intensity in the Atlantic Ocean basin, breaking the August record of seven established in 1933 and 1995. Five of those storms made landfall in the Eastern United States, while a sixth—Hurricane Alex—grazed North Carolina's Outer Banks on August 3 with wind gusts as high as 100 m.p.h. Florida bore the brunt of the tropical activity, enduring landfalls from Tropical Storm Bonnie (near Apalachicola on August 12) and category four Hurricane Charley (near Ft. Myers with maximum sustained winds estimated near 145 m.p.h. on August 13). In addition, Frances—named on August 25—crossed Florida's east coast between Ft. Pierce and West Palm Beach as a category two hurricane (maximum sustained winds near 105 m.p.h.) on the night of September 4-5. Primary agricultural concerns from the tropical activity in August and early September included damage to Florida's citrus, greenhouse, and nursery industries, and adverse effects on open-boll cotton and other unharvested summer crops in the Southeast. Charley battered orange groves and agricultural infrastructure in a relatively narrow band across Florida from near Ft. Myers northeastward to Orlando and Daytona Beach, while Frances caused wind and flood damage in major orange- and grapefruit-producing areas along Florida's east coast, including Indian River, St. Lucie, and Martin Counties. Farther inland, Frances arrived barely 3 weeks after Charley's passage, dealing a second blow to some interior citrus groves southwest of Orlando.

Meanwhile, below-normal August temperatures capped one of the coolest summers on record across the Plains, Midwest, and South. Midwestern monthly temperatures generally ranged from 4 to 8°F below normal. Nevertheless, corn and soybean development remained ahead of schedule in much of the southern Corn Belt due to a record planting pace into early May. In the upper Midwest, however, cool weather aggravated summer crop developmental delays, especially for late-planted corn and soybeans sown following the mid-May arrival of heavy rain. On August 20-21, frost and a light freeze struck the upper Midwest, locally damaging immature crops. Soil moisture reserves remained adequate to abundant for filling to maturing summer crops across the central and southern Plains and the Midwest. Locally excessive rain soaked parts of the southern and eastern Corn Belt in late August, but a late-month drying trend on the central and southern Plains promoted fieldwork, including summer crop harvesting and initial winter wheat planting. On the northern Plains, cool weather slowed the maturation of spring-sown small grains, while soil moisture shortages remained a concern for the upcoming winter wheat establishment period. In contrast, wet weather overspread the Northwest during August, slowing fieldwork but boosting soil moisture in preparation for winter wheat planting. The remainder of the West experienced near-normal temperatures and sporadic showers, resulting in little change in the overall drought picture. Parts of the Southwest and Intermountain West, set to enter a potential fifth year of drought, will need a bounteous winter wet season to prevent a worsening water-supply situation next year.

Hurricane Alex grazed North Carolina's Outer Banks on August 3, passing within about 10 miles of Cape Hatteras. An unofficial peak gust to 102 m.p.h. was reported in Hatteras Village, NC. A gust to 87 m.p.h. was clocked in nearby Avon, NC, before the instrument failed. Torrential rainfall was confined to the immediate North Carolina coast, where storm totals reached 7.55 inches in Okracoke and 5.62 inches in Beaufort. It was reportedly the worst storm-

surge flooding on the sound side of Okracoke Island since Hurricane Gloria grazed the Outer Banks in September 1985. Less than 10 days later, disorganized Tropical Storm Bonnie moved inland across Florida's panhandle. Bonnie raced northeastward, reaching eastern North Carolina by the morning of August 13. Barely 24 hours after Bonnie's landfall, Charley swept across the Florida coast just north of Captiva Island before hammering the Punta Gorda and Port Charlotte areas. Charley was the first major hurricane to strike southwestern Florida since Donna battered the region in September 1960. Once inland, Charley spun northeastward across Orlando and Daytona Beach before moving offshore, then made a second landfall on August 14 at North Myrtle Beach, SC, with maximum sustained winds near 75 m.p.h. After moving inland again, Charley quickly weakened to tropical-storm intensity across eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. On August 29, Tropical Storm Gaston moved ashore near McClellanville, SC, with maximum sustained winds near 70 m.p.h. A few wind gusts in excess of 80 m.p.h. were reported in and near Charleston, SC. After weakening inland over the eastern Carolinas, Gaston re-achieved tropical-storm status on the evening of August 30 while centered about 55 miles southwest of Ocean City, MD. Gaston contributed to some impressive daily-record rainfall totals, including 4.59 inches on August 29 in downtown Charleston and 6.68 inches on August 30 in Richmond, VA. Elsewhere in southeastern Virginia, Hanover reported a 24-hour total of 10.62 inches on August 29-30. Finally, Tropical Storm Hermine formed on August 29 about 350 miles west of Bermuda and moved northward. Early on August 31, the storm was losing its tropical identity while crossing eastern Massachusetts and producing a few wind gusts higher than 30 m.p.h. Frances' September effects will be described in next month's summary.

Wet conditions prevailed in parts of the Southeast even before the explosion of tropical activity. Tampa, FL, netted 10.05 inches of rain during the first 7 days of August, marking its wettest such period on record. Elsewhere in Florida, Daytona Beach's 7.00-inch total on August 7 was its third-highest daily sum on record, behind 9.15 inches on October 8, 1953, and 8.99 inches on November 16, 1994. By the end of August, some of the more impressive Southeastern monthly totals included 17.95 inches (295 percent [%] of normal) in Daytona Beach, 16.30 inches (390%) in Richmond, VA, and 14.38 inches (258%) in North Myrtle Beach, SC. It was Richmond's third-wettest month on record behind 18.87 inches in July 1945 and 16.60 inches in September 1999. Elsewhere, August rainfall totaled 16.82 inches (176% of normal) in Ft. Myers, FL, edging its August 2003 record of 16.80 inches. Farther north, August rainfall reached 10.78 inches (272% of normal) in Mt. Pocono, PA.

Hot weather was scarce during August, largely confined to an early-month episode across the South and occasional heat in the Far West. On August 5, Shreveport, LA, posted a high of 100°F, marking its first triple-digit heat since July 22, 2001. Farther north, however, a long-running cool snap was getting underway in the Midwest. Very cool air reached the Southeast by August 8, when the low of 52°F was a record for the month. From August 6-22, more than 500 daily-record lows and several monthly records were set or tied across the Midwest, South, and East. Across the South, the most impressive cool period (from August 13-18) resulted in six consecutive daily-record lows in locations such as Mobile, AL, Meridian, MS, and Baton Rouge, LA. Both Meridian (51°F) and Baton Rouge (58°F) posted monthly record lows on August 15. Mobile had never recorded more than four consecutive daily-record lows in more than 160 years of record-keeping; the former record was established from January 10-13, 1962. Another unusual blast

of cool air reached the upper Midwest on August 20-21, resulting in a nearly unprecedented early-season frost. In Fargo, ND, the August 20 low of 34°F marked its lowest August reading since August 27, 1982, when it was 33°F. Similarly, the low of 32°F in Grand Forks, ND, represented its lowest August temperature since August 28, 1986, when it was 31°F. On August 21, monthly record lows were tied in locations such as St. Cloud, MN (33°F, tying August 31, 1974), and Estherville, IA (36°F, tying August 20, 1950). Meanwhile in South Dakota, Brookings (33°F) noted its lowest August reading since August 13, 1964, when the minimum temperature was also 33°F.

June-August temperatures averaged 3.5°F below normal in Sioux Falls, SD, and Sioux City, IA, marking the third-coolest summer on record in both locations. Sioux Falls' summer average temperature of 66.9°F was higher than only 63.7°F in 1915 and 66.2°F in 1992. Similarly, Sioux City's average of 68.9°F was higher than 67.0°F in 1915 and 67.8°F in 1992. Farther west, it was the coolest summer on record in Colorado Springs, CO, with an average temperature of 64.8°F (2.4°F below normal). The previous record of 65.7°F was established in June-August 1950. It was also the coolest summer on record in Springfield, IL (70.4°F, or 4.0°F below normal), breaking the 1915 record of 70.7°F, and Grand Forks, ND (61.8°F, or 5.7°F below normal), shattering the 1968 record of 62.5°F. Finally, parts of the eastern Corn Belt never reached 90°F during the first 8 months of the year. In Indianapolis, IN, where the highest temperature was 89°F on June 8, 9, and 11, the previous latest date of the year's first 90-degree heat was September 1, 1960.

Farther west, Death Valley, CA, recorded 125°F, the Nation's high temperature of the year, on August 10-11. A few days later, daily-record highs in Washington on August 13 included 104°F in Moses Lake and 103°F in Omak. The month also closed on a hot note in the Northwest, where Boise, ID (102°F on August 31), collected a daily-record high. Between hot spells, however, unusually heavy rain dampened the Northwest. Monthly rainfall reached 3.93 inches (357% of normal) in Olympia, WA; 2.96 inches (257%) in Missoula, MT; 2.68 inches (288%) in Portland, OR; 2.38 inches (418%) in Lander, WY; and 2.28 inches (217%) in McCall, ID. In Washington, Stampede Pass collected daily-record totals on August 22, 24, and 25 (1.13, 2.61, and 1.29 inches, respectively). The August 24 sum represented the wettest summer day on record at Stampede Pass, surpassing the 2.51-inch total received on August 18, 1975.

August was another warm, dry month across much of Alaska, with temperatures ranging from 2 to 6°F above normal at most major observing locations. The late-season heat capped the warmest summer on record in Anchorage (60.5°F, or 4.0°F above normal), breaking the June-August 1977 record of 60.2°F. Anchorage also smashed its record for the greatest number of days in a year with high temperatures of 70°F or higher, tallying 49 such days through the end of August (previously, 43 days in 1936). Prior to this year, the greatest number of consecutive days in Anchorage with highs greater than 65°F was 16 (June 20 - July 5, 1953, and August 7-22, 1931). There were two longer streaks in Anchorage during the summer of 2004: 24 days from July 2-25 and 27 days from July 30 - August 25. Through the end of August, more than 6.1 million acres of vegetation burned across Alaska, easily surpassing the State's 1957 annual record of 5.1 million acres. The Alaskan acreage accounted for 83 percent of the national January-August total of 7.4 million acres. By month's end, the largest cluster of active blazes in Alaska was the 1.3 million-acre Taylor Highway complex, centered about 35 miles northwest of Tok. Meanwhile, the 537,000-acre Boundary fire remained active 20 miles northeast of Fairbanks, while the 451,000-acre Central complex continued to surround Central. Fairbanks completed its driest August on record

(0.37 inch, or 21 percent of normal), breaking its 1957 record of 0.40 inch. For the summer months, Fairbanks' 1.81-inch total was 37 percent of normal and marked its third-lowest June-August sum in the last half-century behind 1.01 inches in 1957 and 1.61 inches in 1966. Fairbanks also completed its warmest summer on record (64.5°F, or 5.1°F above normal), shattering the 1977 record of 62.6°F. In addition, smoke reduced Fairbanks' visibility on 42 of the 92 days of summer, more than doubling the 1969 standard of 19 days. Farther south, Valdez (2.58 inches, or 39 percent of normal) and Yakutat (4.29 inches, or 32 percent) noted their lowest August totals since record-low amounts were observed in 1987 (2.08 and 2.42 inches, respectively).

The remnants of Hurricane Darby provided Hawaii with most of its August rainfall highlights. Darby's remnant circulation interacted with a disturbance aloft to trigger heavy rain across much of the State on August 3-4. On Oahu, Honolulu noted its wettest August day on record (2.92 inches on August 4), eclipsing the standard of 2.10 inches established on August 6, 1959. Honolulu's monthly rainfall reached 3.74 inches (813% of normal), shattering its August 1959 mark of 3.08 inches. Monthly rainfall was also significantly above normal in Lihue, Kauai (3.52 inches, or 184% of normal), but well below normal on the Big Island at Hilo (6.83 inches, or 70%).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Below-normal temperatures prevailed across the Corn Belt and Great Plains, particularly in the northernmost areas, where crop development was well behind the normal pace. Brief periods of freezing temperatures in the Dakotas and Minnesota did not significantly damage crops, but raised concerns about the crops' ability to mature before a killing frost occurs. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, heavy rainfall benefited crop conditions but caused some flooding, while periods of warmer weather allowed crops to progress at a near-normal pace. Along the Atlantic Coast, where temperatures averaged below normal, Tropical Storms Bonnie and Gaston and Hurricanes Alex and Charley brought abundant rainfall to most coastal areas. In Florida, Charley's high winds caused considerable damage to the citrus crop, while rains were generally beneficial to cotton and peanut crops elsewhere in the Southeast. Moderate precipitation and below-normal temperatures prevailed across the Delta, delaying cotton development. Irrigation supplies in the Rockies were replenished by scattered monsoonal showers. Dry weather prevailed in California and the Southwest, while temperatures varied from below normal at the beginning and end of August to above normal during the middle of the month. Warm weather in the Pacific Northwest was generally favorable for small grain development, but rains delayed harvest activities toward month's end.

Corn silking was 96 percent (%) complete by the middle of August, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Doughing began the month ahead of the 5-year average pace but fell behind normal during the month. As of August 29, 79% of the crop had reached the dough stage, 7 points behind last year and 9 points behind normal. Denting followed a similar pattern, ending the month at 46% complete, 11 points behind the 5-year average. At month's end, 11% of the acreage had reached maturity, the same as last year but 2 points behind normal. Throughout the month, progress trailed well behind normal in the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt. On August 29, denting trailed the normal pace by 2 weeks in Minnesota and 3 weeks in North Dakota. Doughing progress trailed the 5-year average by similar margins in these areas.

By mid-August, growers had harvested 96% of their winter wheat acreage, 2 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. At that time, harvest was complete in all areas, except the Pacific Northwest, northern Rockies, and northern Great Plains. Montana growers harvested 56% of their acreage during the first 2 weeks of the month, but remained 13 points behind normal.

The cotton crop set bolls at a near-normal pace during the month, reaching 95%

complete on August 22. At that time, boll setting was at or near completion in all areas, except the southern Great Plains. Bolls had begun opening in all States by mid-August but trailed the normal pace in most areas. By month's end, one-fourth of the acreage had open bolls, 4 points ahead of last year but 7 points behind normal. In the Delta, where below-normal temperatures hindered crop development, bolls opening trailed the normal pace by over 1 week. In contrast, progress was 18 points ahead of normal in California and 38 points ahead in Virginia.

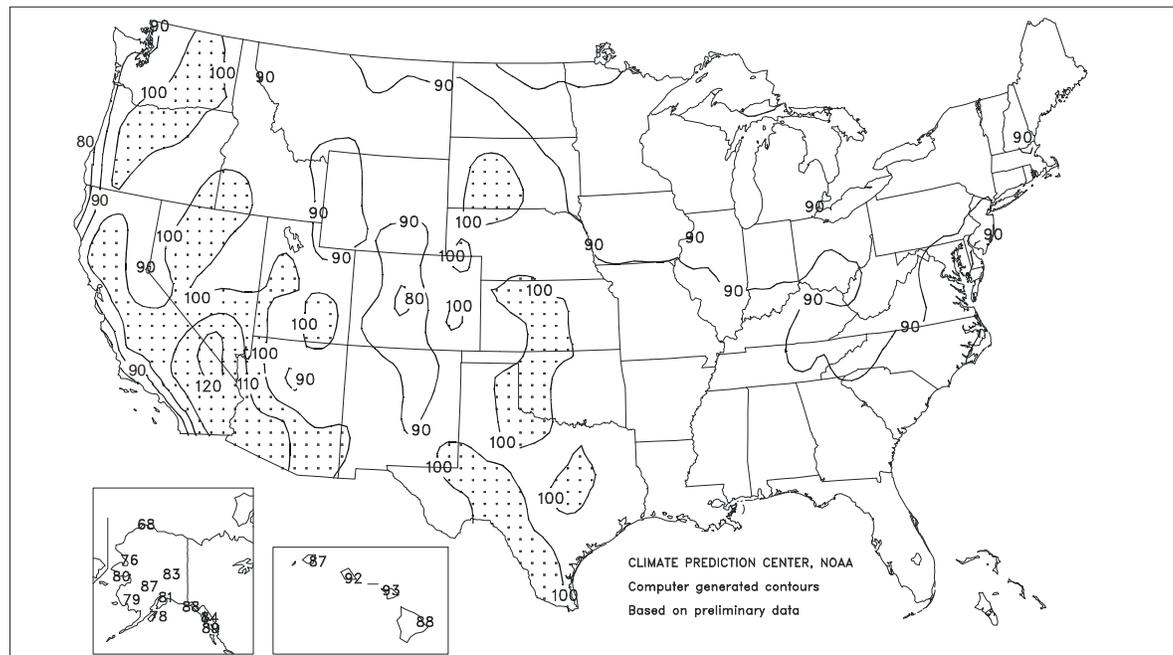
Soybean blooming reached 95% completion by mid-August, 1 point ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. Blooming was at or near completion in most States, but trailed normal in the northern Corn Belt and Great Plains due to cool weather. Pod setting began the month ahead of normal, but by August 29 was even with the normal pace of 95% complete. On this same date, 6% of the crop was dropping leaves, the same as last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Soybeans were most advanced in the Delta, where 62% of Mississippi's crop, 41% of Louisiana's crop, and 21% of Arkansas's crop had dropped leaves, well ahead of the normal pace. Progress was also ahead of normal in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, but was at or behind the normal pace elsewhere.

Progress of the sorghum crop remained behind normal throughout the month. At month's end, 88% of the crop was headed, 6 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. On August 29, 46% of the acreage had turned color and 24% of the crop was mature, 14 and 8 points behind normal, respectively. Kansas and Texas, together accounting for nearly three-fourths of the Nation's sorghum acreage, were over 1 week behind normal for both coloring and maturation due to below-normal temperatures in the Great Plains.

Rice heading began the month ahead of the normal pace, but fell behind normal after midmonth due to cool weather in the Delta and

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

August 2004



along the Gulf Coast. As of August 29, heading reached 95% complete, 2 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progress trailed the average pace throughout the month, reaching 18% complete at month's end, 1 point behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Louisiana and Texas growers led the Nation with 75 and 71% of their acreage harvested, respectively. However, both States, along with Arkansas, were behind their 5-year averages.

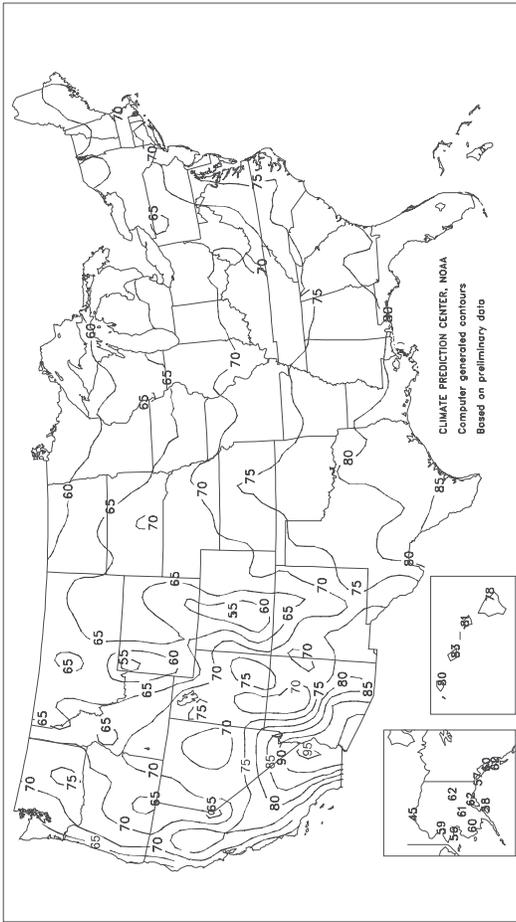
On August 1, 5% of the spring wheat crop had been harvested, 6 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Progress fell further behind during the month, as cool weather prevailed across most growing areas. By month's end, growers had harvested just 50% of their acreage, compared with 90% last year and 75% for the average. Harvest progress was 30 points behind normal in North Dakota and nearly 50 points behind in Minnesota. Only Washington producers were ahead of their normal harvest pace.

The barley harvest progressed similarly to spring wheat, falling further behind during the month. As of August 29, 61% of the acreage had been harvested, 29 points behind last year and 14 points behind normal. Growers in Washington had reaped 87% of their acreage and were 8 points ahead of normal, while progress trailed the 5-year average in all other States. Harvest progress was over 1 week behind normal in North Dakota and over 2 weeks behind in Minnesota.

At midmonth, oat growers had harvested 58% of their crop, 15 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Progress gained ground by month's end, reaching 85% complete by August 29, ten points behind last year and 8 points behind normal. At that time, harvest was complete in Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota and nearing completion in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Minnesota and North Dakota growers were farthest behind, trailing their normal pace by 14 and 18 points, respectively.

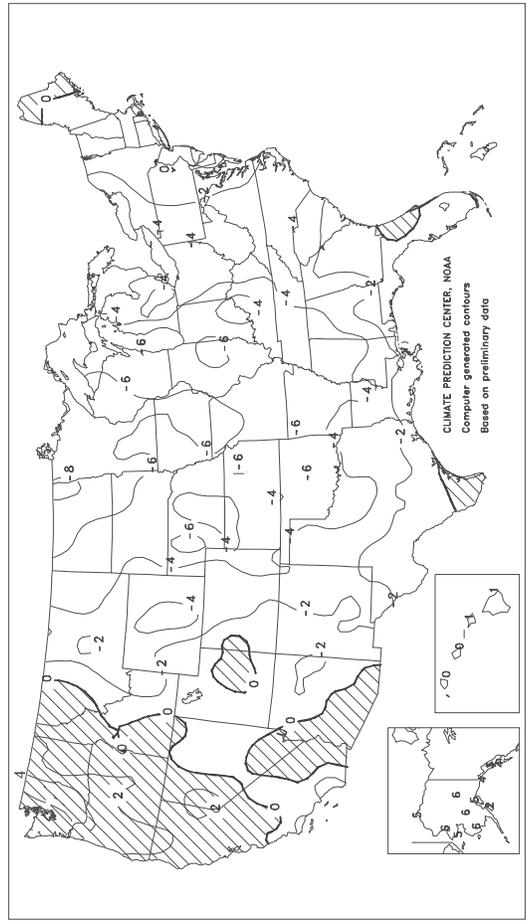
Average Temperature (°F)

August 2004



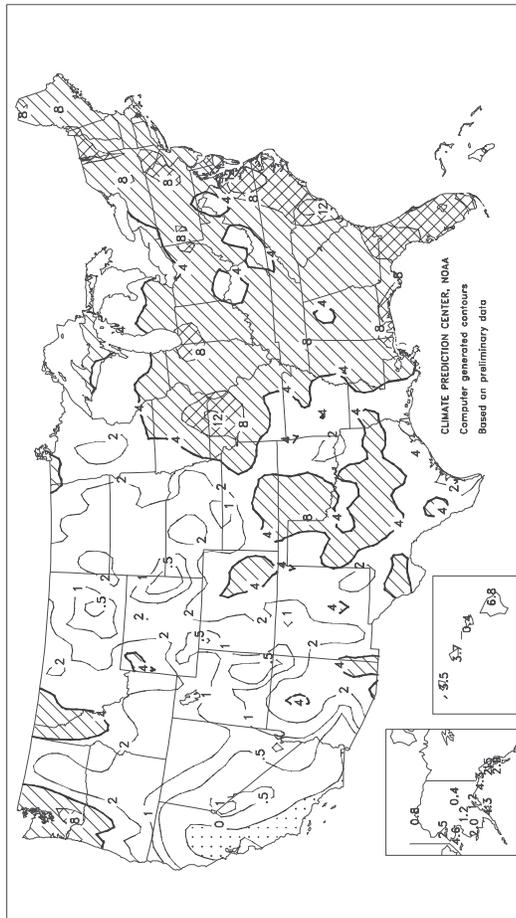
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

August 2004



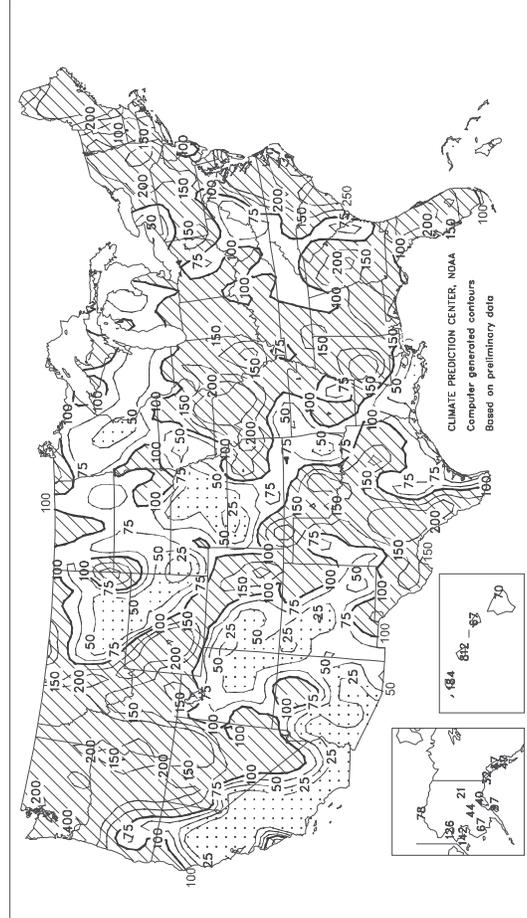
Total Precipitation (inches)

August 2004



Percent of Normal Precipitation

August 2004



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

August 2004

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	76	-4	2.66	-0.82	LEXINGTON	71	-4	4.06	0.29	COLUMBUS	71	-3	3.44	-0.28
HUNTSVILLE	74	-5	3.50	0.18	LONDON-CORBIN	70	-4	4.40	1.04	DAYTON	69	-3	5.16	1.67
MOBILE	80	-1	12.53	6.33	LOUISVILLE	74	-3	3.29	-0.12	MANSFIELD	66	-3	2.60	-2.00
MONTGOMERY	81	0	3.26	-0.37	PADUCAH	73	-3	1.57	-1.42	TOLEDO	68	-3	4.14	0.95
AK ANCHORAGE	62	6	1.17	-1.76	LA BATON ROUGE	81	0	3.05	-2.81	YOUNGSTOWN	66	-2	4.07	0.64
BARROW	45	6	0.81	-0.23	LAKE CHARLES	82	0	3.23	-1.62	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	76	-5	5.01	2.53
COLD BAY	55	3	4.07	0.48	NEW ORLEANS	82	-1	3.75	-2.40	TULSA	77	-5	1.63	-1.22
FAIRBANKS	62	6	0.37	-1.37	SHREVEPORT	80	-3	2.98	0.27	OR ASTORIA	64	3	3.99	2.78
JUNEAU	60	4	2.51	-2.86	ME BANGOR	68	0	5.26	2.27	BURNS	67	3	0.92	0.47
KING SALMON	59	4	1.64	-1.25	CARIBOU	64	1	5.02	0.87	EUGENE	69	3	0.81	-0.18
KODIAK	58	3	4.34	-0.14	PORTLAND	68	1	6.14	3.09	MEDFORD	76	3	0.52	0.00
NOME	56	5	4.59	1.36	MD BALTIMORE	74	0	2.71	-1.03	PENDLETON	75	3	0.97	0.41
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	-1	4.71	1.82	MA BOSTON	72	0	4.38	1.01	PORTLAND	72	3	2.68	1.75
PHOENIX	93	2	0.36	-0.58	WORCESTER	69	1	5.11	1.02	SALEM	70	3	1.04	0.36
TUCSON	85	0	0.95	-1.35	MI ALPENA	62	-3	2.25	-1.25	PA ALLENTOWN	71	0	4.53	0.18
AR FORT SMITH	77	-5	1.36	-1.20	DETROIT	68	-4	4.51	1.41	ERIE	67	-4	2.42	-1.79
LITTLE ROCK	78	-3	2.80	-0.13	FLINT	65	-4	2.96	-0.47	MIDDLETOWN	73	-1	7.13	3.82
CA BAKERSFIELD	82	0	0.00	-0.08	GRAND RAPIDS	66	-3	3.60	-0.18	PHILADELPHIA	75	-1	4.17	0.35
EUREKA	59	0	0.43	0.05	HOUGHTON LAKE	62	-3	1.81	-1.91	PITTSBURGH	69	-2	6.13	2.75
FRESNO	81	1	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	65	-3	3.18	-0.28	WILKES-BARRE	69	-1	4.90	1.80
LOS ANGELES	69	-2	0.00	-0.14	MUSKEGON	65	-4	3.06	-0.71	WILLIAMSPORT	70	-1	3.12	-0.26
REDDING	81	2	0.00	-0.22	TRAVERSE CITY	65	-3	3.41	0.02	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	3.49	-1.73
SACRAMENTO	76	1	0.00	-0.06	MN DULUTH	59	-5	3.72	-0.50	RI PROVIDENCE	71	-1	6.39	2.49
SAN DIEGO	71	-2	0.00	-0.09	INT'L FALLS	56	-8	1.67	-1.47	SC CHARLESTON	79	-1	10.99	4.08
SAN FRANCISCO	67	3	0.00	-0.07	MINNEAPOLIS	66	-5	1.20	-2.85	COLUMBIA	78	-2	4.62	-0.79
STOCKTON	76	0	0.00	-0.05	ROCHESTER	64	-4	3.44	-0.89	FLORENCE	77	-3	9.72	4.39
CO ALAMOSA	62	0	0.61	-0.58	ST. CLOUD	62	-5	1.68	-2.25	GREENVILLE	75	-3	3.23	-0.85
CO SPRINGS	65	-3	4.84	1.36	MS JACKSON	78	-3	7.73	4.07	MYRTLE BEACH	77	-2	14.42	8.84
DENVER	68	-3	2.84	1.09	MERIDIAN	77	-4	2.70	-0.64	SD ABERDEEN	63	-8	0.97	-1.45
GRAND JUNCTION	75	0	0.20	-0.64	TUPELO	76	-4	3.77	1.10	HURON	67	-4	3.13	1.06
PUEBLO	70	-4	3.53	1.26	MO COLUMBIA	70	-6	6.32	2.57	RAPID CITY	68	-3	3.81	-0.80
CT BRIDGEPORT	73	0	5.25	1.50	JOPLIN	74	-4	2.07	-1.75	SIoux FALLS	65	-6	3.58	0.57
HARTFORD	71	-1	4.28	0.30	KANSAS CITY	73	-4	4.15	0.61	TN BRISTOL	71	-2	2.64	-0.36
DC WASHINGTON	76	-1	5.09	1.65	SPRINGFIELD	73	-5	1.23	-2.14	CHATTANOOGA	76	-2	2.74	-0.85
DE WILMINGTON	73	-2	5.34	1.83	ST JOSEPH	70	-6	4.01	0.21	JACKSON	73	-6	4.77	1.89
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	0	17.96	11.87	ST LOUIS	74	-4	4.11	1.13	KNOXVILLE	74	-3	2.20	-0.69
FT LAUDERDALE	84	1	7.94	1.06	MT BILLINGS	69	-2	0.23	-0.62	MEMPHIS	78	-3	2.97	-0.03
FT MYERS	83	0	16.82	7.28	BUTTE	60	-2	2.02	0.66	NASHVILLE	74	-4	4.24	0.96
JACKSONVILLE	81	0	9.85	2.98	GLASGOW	65	-4	1.12	-0.13	TX ABILENE	78	-5	5.04	2.41
KEY WEST	85	1	4.28	-1.12	GREAT FALLS	64	-2	2.55	0.90	AMARILLO	74	-2	0.87	-2.07
MELBOURNE	82	1	10.55	4.77	HELENA	66	-1	2.84	1.55	AUSTIN	82	-3	1.91	-0.40
MIAMI	84	0	10.12	1.49	KALISPELL	65	2	2.49	1.24	BEAUMONT	82	-1	1.43	-3.42
ORLANDO	83	0	14.89	8.64	MILES CITY	69	-4	0.39	-0.77	BROWNSVILLE	86	2	2.35	-0.64
PENSACOLA	80	-2	6.74	-0.11	MISSOULA	68	2	2.96	1.81	COLLEGE STATION	82	-3	2.54	-0.09
ST PETERSBURG	82	-1	11.12	2.86	NE GRAND ISLAND	70	-4	0.81	-2.27	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	1	0.18	-3.36
TALLAHASSEE	82	0	9.37	2.34	HASTINGS	71	-3	1.19	-1.99	DALLAS/F WORTH	82	-2	4.25	2.22
TAMPA	82	-1	14.08	6.48	LINCOLN	72	-3	2.16	-1.19	DEL RIO	84	-1	2.48	0.89
WEST PALM BEACH	83	0	12.37	5.72	MCCOOK	71	-4	0.65	-2.15	EL PASO	79	-2	3.04	1.29
GA ATHENS	77	-1	3.87	0.09	NORFOLK	69	-4	0.72	-2.08	GALVESTON	84	0	0.77	-3.45
ATLANTA	77	-2	3.63	-0.04	NORTH PLATTE	68	-5	1.25	-0.90	HOUSTON	83	0	2.49	-1.34
AUGUSTA	78	-1	4.45	-0.03	OMAHA/EPPLEY	70	-4	3.76	0.55	LUBBOCK	76	-2	2.31	-0.04
COLUMBUS	80	-1	5.24	1.46	SCOTT'SBLUFF	68	-3	0.22	-0.97	MIDLAND	79	-1	0.77	-1.00
MACON	80	0	8.79	5.00	VALENTINE	69	-3	1.15	-1.05	SAN ANGELO	80	-1	4.32	2.27
SAVANNAH	80	-1	3.71	-3.49	NV ELKO	67	-1	1.22	0.86	SAN ANTONIO	83	-1	1.10	-1.47
HI HILO	78	2	6.83	-2.95	ELY	64	-2	0.80	-0.11	VICTORIA	82	-2	3.78	0.73
HONOLULU	83	1	3.74	3.28	LAS VEGAS	90	1	0.51	0.06	WACO	82	-3	0.53	-1.32
KAHULUI	81	1	0.36	-0.17	RENO	74	4	0.28	0.01	WICHITA FALLS	79	-4	5.44	3.06
LIHUE	80	0	3.52	1.61	WINNEMUCCA	70	0	0.18	-0.17	UT SALT LAKE CITY	74	-2	0.19	-0.57
ID BOISE	75	1	0.42	0.12	NH CONCORD	69	1	4.43	1.22	VT BURLINGTON	67	-1	7.87	3.86
LEWISTON	76	3	1.81	1.06	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	73	-1	4.19	-0.13	VA LYNCHBURG	71	-3	3.02	-0.39
POCATELLO	67	-1	0.42	-0.24	NE WARK	74	-2	3.68	-0.34	NORFOLK	76	-1	11.11	6.32
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	67	-5	5.30	0.68	NM ALBUQUERQUE	75	-1	0.24	-1.49	RICHMOND	76	0	16.33	12.15
MOLINE	69	-4	5.86	1.45	NY ALBANY	69	0	7.34	3.67	ROANOKE	73	-2	2.98	-0.76
PEORIA	68	-5	4.96	1.80	BINGHAMTON	66	-1	4.31	0.96	WASH/DULLES	74	0	3.79	0.01
ROCKFORD	66	-5	6.90	2.69	BUFFALO	67	-2	1.86	-2.01	WA OLYMPIA	67	4	3.93	2.83
SPRINGFIELD	69	-5	2.66	-0.75	ROCHESTER	67	-2	3.68	0.14	QUILLAYUTE	***	***	3.19	0.52
IN EVANSVILLE	72	-4	3.14	0.00	SYRACUSE	69	0	5.09	1.53	SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	1	3.00	1.98
FORT WAYNE	67	-4	5.19	1.59	NC ASHEVILLE	71	-1	3.86	-0.44	SPOKANE	71	2	1.88	1.20
INDIANAPOLIS	70	-4	4.74	0.92	CHARLOTTE	74	-5	5.43	1.71	YAKIMA	72	4	1.19	0.83
SOUTH BEND	67	-4	5.62	1.64	GREENSBORO	75	-1	2.10	-1.61	WV BECKLEY	66	-3	2.10	-1.35
IA BURLINGTON	69	-5	6.06	2.20	HATTERAS	77	-2	2.77	-3.79	CHARLESTON	71	-2	3.93	-0.18
CEDAR RAPIDS	65	-7	7.46	3.23	RALEIGH	75	-2	9.27	5.49	ELKINS	67	-2	2.50	-1.76
DES MOINES	69	-5	4.92	0.41	WILMINGTON	77	-3	10.04	2.73	HUNTINGTON	72	-2	5.98	2.10
DUBUQUE	65	-5	3.21	-1.38	ND BISMARCK	64	-5	2.32	0.17	WI EAU CLAIRE	64	-5	2.91	-1.77
SIoux CITY	68	-4	1.02	-1.88	DICKINSON	64	-5	1.10	-0.41	GREEN BAY	64	-3	2.00	-1.77
WATERLOO	66	-5	4.58	0.50	FARGO	62	-7	2.03	-0.49	LA CROSSE	67	-5	3.92	-0.36
KS CONCORDIA	73	-4	2.06	-1.18	GRAND FORKS	60	-8	2.36	-0.36	MADISON	65	-4	3.97	-0.36
DODGE CITY	73	-5	2.15	-0.58	JAMESTOWN	62	-7	1.40	-0.93	MILWAUKEE	67	-4	3.43	-0.60
GOODLAND	70	-3	1.06	-1.43	MINOT	61	-7	2.18	0.23	WAUSAU	63	-5	2.44	-2.09
HILL CITY	73	-4	0.30	-2.73	WILLISTON	64	-4	0.89	-0.59	CASPER	65	-4	0.44	-0.29
TOPEKA	73	-4	4.91	1.10	OH AKRON-CANTON	67	-3	6.15	2.50	CHEYENNE	65	-1	0.92	-0.90
WICHITA	75	-5	2.17	-0.77	CINCINNATI	71	-3	3.51	-0.28	LANDER	66	-3	2.38	1.81
KY JACKSON	71	-3	2.39	-1.74	CLEVELAND	68	-2	2.46	-1.23	SHERIDAN	66	-2	0.56	-0.24

Based on 1971-2000 normals.

*** Not Available.

Summer Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Summer rains kept crops well watered across the South, East, and much of the Midwest. In the East, however, too much rain—including the August effects of Hurricane Charley and Tropical Storms Bonnie and Gaston—caused crop disease and quality concerns. Charley also caused a narrow band of damage to Florida's citrus and farm infrastructure roughly from Ft. Myers to Orlando and Daytona Beach. Frequent summer showers reached as far west as the southern half of the Plains and adjacent Rockies, aiding pastures and reducing irrigation demands. The southern Plains' moisture was also beneficial in preparation for winter wheat planting. However, long-term drought continued to plague the northern half of the High Plains, especially from southeastern Montana to western Nebraska. In contrast, late-summer showers in the Northwest boosted topsoil moisture for fall-sown crops. Farther south, a sub-par summer rainy season maintained stress on pastures and rangelands in much of the Southwest, while seasonably dry weather prevailed in northern and central California.

Summer temperatures were among the lowest on record across much of the Plains, Midwest, and interior South. Temperatures were especially low (as much as 6°F below normal) in the upper Midwest, rivaling the region's benchmark cool summers of 1992 and 1915. Near- to above-normal temperatures were confined to areas west of the Rockies and along the Gulf and southern Atlantic Coasts. Readings averaged as much as 4°F above normal in the Pacific Northwest.

June: The frontal boundary that helped to spark May downpours across the Midwest shifted southward in June. As a result, cooler, favorably drier air overspread the Midwest, although below-normal temperatures and lingering wetness across the northern Corn Belt hampered final soybean planting and summer crop emergence and growth. Meanwhile, the South became the new focus for heavy rainfall, especially during the second half of June. Rain eased or eliminated the effects of spring dryness in the Southeast but left standing water in some fields, caused lowland flooding, and increased concerns about crop quality from southern and eastern Texas to the Delta. Rainfall also increased in coverage and intensity across the southern half of the Plains, slowing final winter wheat harvesting but providing much-needed moisture for the High Plains' pastures and dryland summer crops. Farther north, however, long-term drought remained deeply entrenched from western Nebraska into southeastern Montana, despite occasional showers. Elsewhere on the northern Plains, cool weather slowed the development of winter wheat and spring-sown small grains. Farther west, scattered showers boosted topsoil moisture but provided little relief from a multi-year drought across the central Rockies and Intermountain West. Drought-reduced water supplies also remained a concern elsewhere in the West, although a lack of extreme heat helped to limit demands on irrigation reserves.

Monthly temperatures averaged within 3°F of normal at most locations in the West, ranging from slightly below normal in the central Rockies to somewhat above normal in the Great Basin and Pacific Northwest. East of the Rockies, unusual warmth was confined to the southern Atlantic States, where readings averaged as much as 3°F above normal. In contrast, most locations across the northern half of the Plains and the upper Midwest reported June temperatures ranging from 3 to 6°F below normal.

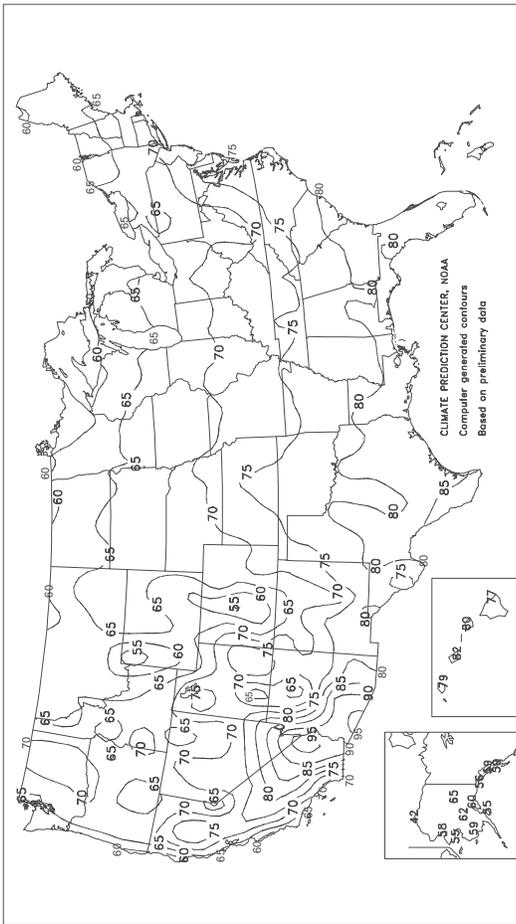
July: Favorably drier weather returned to the western and central Gulf Coast States in July, although there were lingering crop-quality concerns related to late-spring and early-summer downpours. Meanwhile, pockets of dryness redeveloped in the Southeast, particularly across central Georgia. Farther north, excessive rainfall in the northern Mid-Atlantic States caused local flooding, slowed fieldwork, and increased crop disease concerns. Much more favorable conditions prevailed in the Corn Belt, where occasional showers benefited blooming to pod-setting soybeans and reproductive to filling corn. Frequent showers and thunderstorms peppered the central and southern Plains, maintaining abundant soil moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops but causing local wind, hail, and flash flood damage. Meanwhile on the northern High Plains, scattered showers locally improved topsoil moisture but provided only limited relief from long-term drought. Similar conditions existed across the Southwest and Intermountain West, where showers associated with the monsoon (summer rainy season) aided rangelands and eased irrigation requirements, but barely dented multi-year precipitation deficits. Farther west, hot, mostly dry weather prevailed in the Pacific Coast States, promoting fieldwork and small grain maturation but maintaining heavy irrigation demands and stressing pastures and rangelands.

Despite cool July weather, crop development remained ahead of the normal pace across much of the Midwest, in part due to a rapid planting pace prior to May 10. In the northwestern Corn Belt, however, where persistently cool weather arrived in May rather than June, crop developmental delays became more pronounced, especially with respect to late-planted corn and soybeans. On the northern Plains, cool weather slowed small grain development, including winter wheat maturation. Monthly temperatures generally ranged from 3 to 5°F below normal across the central Plains and western Corn Belt. In fact, near-normal temperatures east of the Rockies were confined to the northern High Plains, the Southeast, and areas along and near the Gulf Coast. In contrast, hot weather prevailed in most areas west of the Rockies. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal at several locations in the Northwest.

August: *A complete summary begins on page 11.*

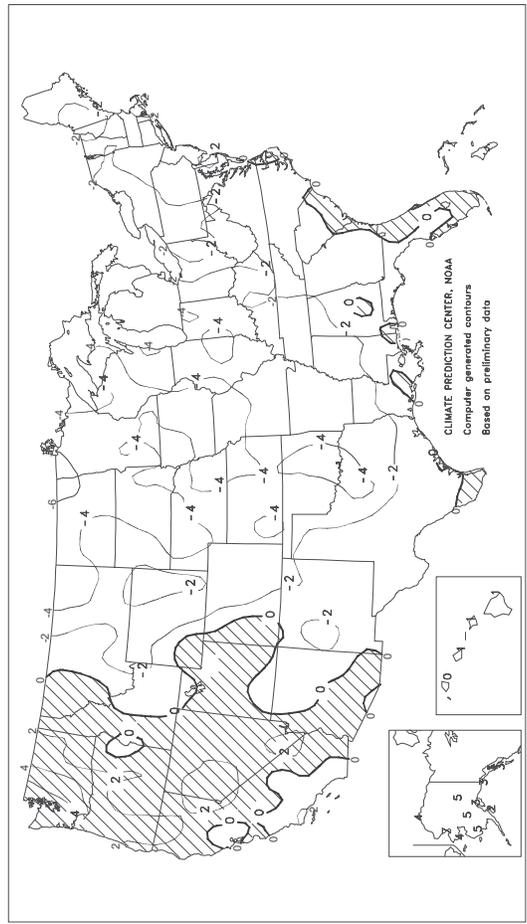
Average Temperature (°F)

JUN - AUG 2004



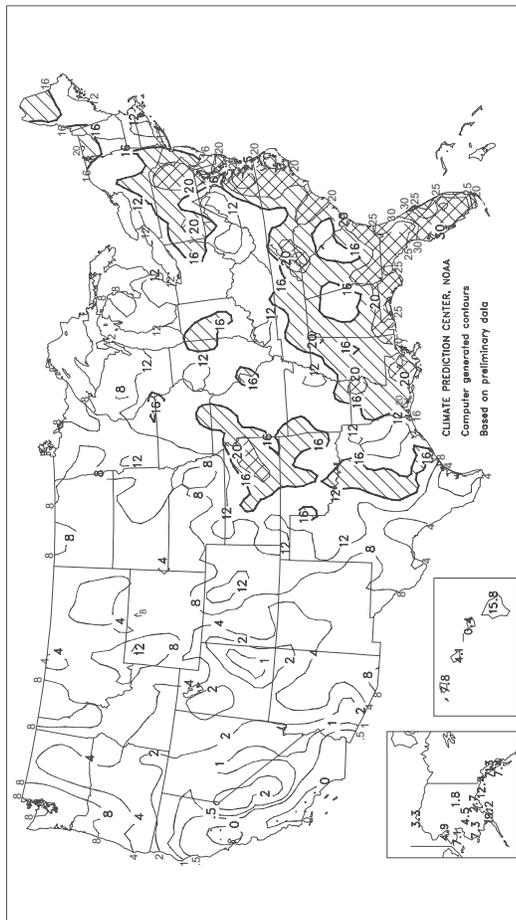
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN - AUG 2004



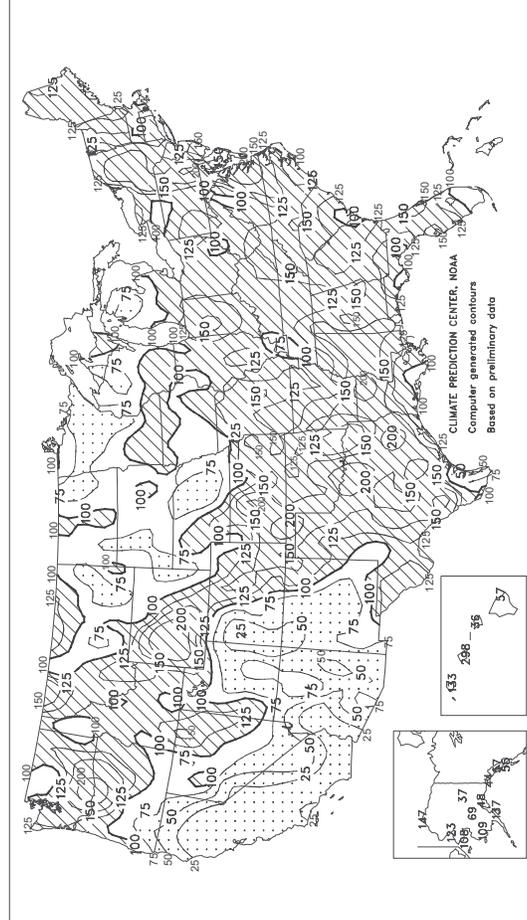
Total Precipitation (inches)

JUN - AUG 2004



Percent of Normal Precipitation

JUN - AUG 2004



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

Summer 2004

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	77	-2	12.93	0.58	LEXINGTON	72	-2	17.80	4.65	COLUMBUS	71	-2	15.25	2.85
HUNTSVILLE	76	-2	13.69	1.75	LONDON-CORBIN	71	-3	15.13	3.14	DAYTON	70	-2	13.54	2.09
MOBILE	81	0	33.33	15.58	LOUISVILLE	76	-1	11.11	-0.36	MANSFIELD	67	-2	13.97	0.63
MONTGOMERY	82	1	14.14	1.07	PADUCAH	74	-2	7.49	-4.46	TOLEDO	69	-2	10.65	0.86
AK ANCHORAGE	60	3	2.72	-2.97	LA BATON ROUGE	81	0	15.49	-1.66	YOUNGSTOWN	66	-2	11.77	0.33
BARROW	42	4	3.27	1.04	LAKE CHARLES	82	0	17.45	1.41	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	77	-3	15.70	5.65
COLD BAY	52	3	8.53	-0.48	NEW ORLEANS	82	0	21.22	2.04	TULSA	77	-4	16.67	6.14
FAIRBANKS	65	6	1.81	-3.06	SHREVEPORT	80	-2	16.12	4.37	OR ASTORIA	62	3	5.82	0.88
JUNEAU	59	3	7.35	-5.52	ME BANGOR	65	-2	10.45	0.81	BURNS	65	2	1.55	0.04
KING SALMON	58	4	6.61	-0.13	CARIBOU	62	-1	13.22	1.87	EUGENE	67	3	2.25	-0.91
KODIAK	55	2	19.20	5.22	PORTLAND	65	-1	12.33	2.68	MEDFORD	74	4	0.70	-0.81
NOME	55	5	7.06	0.54	MD BALTIMORE	74	0	15.57	4.55	PENDLETON	72	2	2.83	1.08
AZ FLAGSTAFF	62	-2	6.20	0.48	MA BOSTON	70	-1	10.20	0.55	PORTLAND	69	2	3.96	0.72
PHOENIX	93	2	0.95	-1.07	WORCESTER	67	-1	11.46	-0.84	SALEM	68	3	2.91	0.21
TUCSON	86	1	1.81	-2.80	MI ALPENA	62	-2	7.83	-1.37	PA ALLENTOWN	70	-1	15.77	3.16
AR FORT SMITH	77	-3	16.38	6.35	DETROIT	69	-3	10.22	0.41	ERIE	67	-3	10.07	-1.70
LITTLE ROCK	78	-3	10.99	0.80	FLINT	66	-2	9.37	-0.30	MIDDLETOWN	72	-2	19.42	8.67
CA BAKERSFIELD	81	0	0.00	-0.20	GRAND RAPIDS	67	-2	9.25	-1.76	PHILADELPHIA	74	-1	16.65	5.15
EUREKA	58	0	0.49	-0.70	HOUGHTON LAKE	63	-2	4.82	-4.58	PITTSBURGH	69	-2	16.81	5.35
FRESNO	81	2	0.00	-0.25	LANSING	66	-2	10.05	0.31	WILKES-BARRE	68	-2	13.41	2.60
LOS ANGELES	68	-1	0.00	-0.25	MUSKEGON	65	-3	9.03	0.36	WILLIAMSPORT	69	-1	14.40	2.49
REDDING	81	2	0.11	-0.85	TRVERSE CITY	65	-2	6.29	-3.56	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	16.31	3.41
SACRAMENTO	74	0	0.00	-0.31	MN DULUTH	60	-3	9.34	-3.33	RI PROVIDENCE	70	-1	11.06	0.61
SAN DIEGO	70	0	0.00	-0.21	INT'L FALLS	58	-6	7.59	-2.90	SC CHARLESTON	81	1	18.26	-0.70
SAN FRANCISCO	64	1	0.00	-0.21	MINNEAPOLIS	68	-3	7.62	-4.81	COLUMBIA	80	0	18.09	2.15
STOCKTON	75	-1	0.00	-0.19	ROCHESTER	65	-3	16.57	3.63	FLORENCE	79	-1	17.35	2.47
CO ALAMOSA	61	-1	1.75	-0.97	ST. CLOUD	64	-3	8.84	-2.94	GREENVILLE	76	-1	13.37	0.72
CO SPRINGS	65	-2	14.98	6.31	MS JACKSON	79	-1	19.12	6.95	MYRTLE BEACH	79	0	21.29	6.86
DENVER	67	-3	7.69	2.01	MERIDIAN	78	-3	19.69	6.91	SD ABERDEEN	65	-5	7.67	-1.16
GRAND JUNCTION	75	1	0.38	-1.53	TUPELO	77	-2	16.23	5.09	HURON	67	-4	10.93	2.72
PUEBLO	70	-3	5.66	0.02	MO COLUMBIA	71	-4	14.16	2.59	RAPID CITY	67	-2	4.80	-1.67
CT BRIDGEPORT	71	-1	11.30	0.21	JOPLIN	75	-3	14.01	1.22	SIoux FALLS	67	-3	10.98	1.55
HARTFORD	70	-1	10.76	-0.74	KANSAS CITY	73	-3	14.61	2.21	TN BRISTOL	72	-1	12.77	1.67
DC WASHINGTON	76	-1	16.67	6.44	SPRINGFIELD	73	-3	10.58	-1.37	CHATTANOOGA	77	-1	14.37	2.06
DE WILMINGTON	73	-1	20.52	9.14	ST JOSEPH	71	-5	9.93	-1.97	JACKSON	75	-4	14.06	1.25
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	1	33.51	16.56	ST LOUIS	75	-3	10.47	-0.17	KNOXVILLE	75	-1	17.72	6.08
FT LAUDERDALE	84	2	15.17	-8.42	MT BILLINGS	67	-2	4.45	0.43	MEMPHIS	79	-2	9.29	-2.23
FT MYERS	83	0	42.25	13.96	BUTTE	59	-1	4.91	0.01	NASHVILLE	76	-1	10.82	-0.31
JACKSONVILLE	81	0	35.32	17.11	GLASGOW	64	-4	5.33	0.10	TX ABILENE	78	-4	10.63	3.25
KEY WEST	84	0	10.11	-3.13	GREAT FALLS	63	-1	5.79	0.45	AMARILLO	74	-2	9.30	0.40
MELBOURNE	81	0	23.62	6.63	HELENA	66	1	4.68	0.23	AUSTIN	81	-2	16.92	8.83
MIAMI	84	1	23.65	0.69	KALISPELL	64	2	5.57	0.61	BEAUMONT	82	0	16.50	-0.16
ORLANDO	82	0	28.21	7.46	MILES CITY	68	-3	3.72	-1.47	BROWNSVILLE	86	2	5.93	-1.76
PENSACOLA	81	-1	26.28	5.02	MISSOULA	66	1	4.85	0.88	COLLEGE STATION	82	-2	16.62	8.28
ST PETERSBURG	82	-1	42.19	21.12	NE GRAND ISLAND	70	-3	6.71	-3.23	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	0	3.89	-5.18
TALLAHASSEE	81	-1	26.38	4.39	HASTINGS	71	-3	7.82	-2.76	DALLAS/F WORTH	81	-2	18.90	11.52
TAMPA	83	1	33.28	13.69	LINCOLN	71	-4	8.00	-2.40	DEL RIO	84	0	6.55	0.60
WEST PALM BEACH	83	1	20.40	0.20	MCCOOK	71	-3	13.89	4.57	EL PASO	81	-1	5.69	1.58
GA ATHENS	78	0	9.47	-2.66	NORFOLK	69	-4	7.72	-3.07	GALVESTON	83	-1	12.62	0.91
ATLANTA	77	-2	11.82	-0.60	NORTH PLATTE	68	-4	11.29	2.80	HOUSTON	83	0	21.61	9.25
AUGUSTA	80	1	16.58	3.84	OMAHA/EPPLEY	71	-3	13.29	2.27	LUBBOCK	77	-1	8.61	1.15
COLUMBUS	80	-1	15.43	3.10	SCOTTSBUFF	68	-2	4.17	-1.80	MIDLAND	80	-1	3.99	-1.38
MACON	81	1	13.75	2.10	VALENTINE	68	-3	6.15	-2.43	SAN ANGELO	80	-1	10.15	4.48
SAVANNAH	81	0	15.63	-3.10	NV ELKO	68	2	1.58	0.25	SAN ANTONIO	82	-1	11.18	2.28
HI HILO	77	1	15.80	-12.0	ELY	65	1	2.29	0.12	VICTORIA	82	-1	20.80	9.89
HONOLULU	82	1	4.14	2.75	LAS VEGAS	90	1	0.56	-0.41	WACO	81	-3	13.41	6.25
KAHULUI	80	1	0.45	-0.80	RENO	74	5	0.48	-0.50	WICHITA FALLS	79	-4	15.62	7.97
LIHUE	79	0	7.78	1.93	WINNEMUCCA	70	1	0.53	-0.78	UT SALT LAKE CITY	74	0	2.23	-0.02
ID BOISE	74	2	1.27	-0.16	NH CONCORD	67	-1	10.64	0.96	VT BURLINGTON	66	-2	19.13	7.72
LEWISTON	74	3	3.24	0.61	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	72	-1	11.26	0.42	VA LYNCHBURG	72	-1	10.93	-0.66
POCATELLO	67	0	2.20	-0.07	NM NEWARK	74	-1	15.02	2.92	NORFOLK	77	0	26.86	13.13
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	-2	10.78	-0.98	NM ALBUQUERQUE	76	0	3.10	-0.55	RICHMOND	76	0	32.70	20.31
MOLINE	71	-2	9.68	-3.39	NY ALBANY	69	0	16.63	5.74	ROANOKE	74	0	13.79	2.37
PEORIA	70	-3	11.91	0.89	BINGHAMTON	65	-1	13.53	2.89	WASH/DULLES	73	-1	11.27	-0.15
ROCKFORD	68	-3	15.04	1.93	BUFFALO	66	-3	9.93	-0.90	WA OLYMPIA	64	2	4.89	1.19
SPRINGFIELD	70	-4	11.43	0.72	ROCHESTER	66	-3	13.15	3.32	QUILLAYUTE	60	2	7.81	-0.70
IN EVANSVILLE	74	-3	12.37	1.38	SYRACUSE	67	-2	14.57	3.28	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	2	3.97	0.67
FORT WAYNE	68	-3	16.00	4.78	NC ASHEVILLE	71	0	15.92	3.37	SPOKANE	69	3	3.01	0.39
INDIANAPOLIS	71	-3	16.91	4.54	CHARLOTTE	76	-3	20.47	9.54	YAKIMA	70	3	2.22	1.02
SOUTH BEND	68	-3	14.83	2.93	GREENSBORO	76	0	11.60	-0.08	WV BECKLEY	67	-2	14.18	2.03
IA BURLINGTON	71	-3	10.80	-1.99	HATTERAS	78	0	10.18	-5.15	CHARLESTON	72	0	13.36	0.30
CEDAR RAPIDS	67	-5	12.77	0.01	RALEIGH	77	0	21.65	10.16	ELKINS	68	0	16.06	2.36
DES MOINES	70	-4	11.44	-1.82	WILMINGTON	79	0	19.84	-0.45	HUNTINGTON	73	-1	13.03	0.81
DUBUQUE	67	-3	8.01	-4.39	ND BISMARCK	65	-3	8.33	1.01	WI EAU CLAIRE	65	-4	8.23	-4.66
SIoux CITY	69	-3	8.07	-1.74	DICKINSON	64	-3	5.06	-1.87	GREEN BAY	65	-3	8.65	-1.99
WATERLOO	68	-4	10.63	-2.47	FARGO	64	-5	7.33	-1.58	LA CROSSE	68	-4	16.22	3.69
KS CONCORDIA	73	-4	9.57	-1.82	GRAND FORKS	62	-5	5.12	-3.69	MADISON	67	-2	13.95	1.64
DODGE CITY	74	-4	11.72	2.67	JAMESTOWN	63	-5	6.59	-2.01	MILWAUKEE	66	-4	10.79	-0.38
GOODLAND	70	-3	8.19	-1.14	MINOT	62	-5	7.44	-0.36	WAUSAU	64	-4	9.54	-3.29
HILL CITY	73	-3	11.76	1.82	WILLISTON	63	-4	5.09	-1.03	WY CASPER	64	-3	3.57	0.12
TOPEKA	73	-3	18.57	6.05	OH AKRON-CANTON	67	-3	15.89	4.67	CHEYENNE	64	-1	6.03	-0.17
WICHITA	75	-4	17.09	6.59	CINCINNATI	71	-3	12.59	0.63	LANDER	65	-3	5.18	2.62
KY JACKSON	71	-2	15.62	2.23	CLEVELAND	69	-1	8.21	-2.89	SHERIDAN	65	-1	3.44	-0.49

National Agricultural Summary

September 6 - 12, 2004

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Hurricane Frances caused additional wind damage to the Florida's citrus crop. As it weakened to a tropical storm and moved inland, Frances dumped heavy rain and spawned numerous tornadoes across the southern and middle Atlantic Coast States. Fields and pastures were flooded and crop conditions, particularly cotton, suffered. To the west of the storm's path, however, the associated moderate precipitation benefited crops without causing flooding. Elsewhere, warm weather returned to the northern Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, aiding crop development, but progress

remained well behind normal. Although moderate precipitation fell across the Great Plains early in the week, the region remained mostly dry thereafter. In the Delta, crop development and harvest progressed steadily as dry conditions prevailed. Across the western third of the Nation, mostly dry conditions spurred crop development and fieldwork but increased irrigation demands. Temperatures were above normal along the Pacific Coast and in the central Rocky Mountains but below normal in the northern and southern Rockies.

Corn: Doughing advanced to 95 percent complete, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Seventy-five percent of the crop was at or beyond the dent stage, compared with 83 percent last year and 87 percent for the 5-year average. Maturity, at 27 percent, was 8 points behind last year and 14 points behind normal. Growers had harvested 5 percent of their acreage, 1 point behind last year and 2 points behind the average. Denting progressed behind normal in most areas outside the Ohio Valley but was furthest behind in the northern Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, where Minnesota's and North Dakota's crops were over 2 weeks behind the 5-year average. Maturity was behind normal in all States, except Indiana, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Harvest progress was most advanced in Texas, at 62 percent, followed by North Carolina, with 56 percent.

Winter Wheat: Planting reached 16 percent complete, 3 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Adequate soil moisture allowed planting to progress ahead of the normal pace in the Great Plains. Colorado growers had sowed 36 percent of their acreage, 15 points ahead of normal. Meanwhile, producers in Washington, with 28 percent of their acreage planted, were 15 points behind normal, hindered by wet field conditions. Planting had not begun in Arkansas, Illinois, North Carolina, and Ohio.

Soybeans: Thirty percent of the crop was dropping leaves, the same as last year but 3 points behind normal. The crop developed rapidly in the central Corn Belt, advancing 20 points in Illinois, 31 points in Indiana, and 23 points in Iowa. In the northern Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, however, progress was well behind normal, with Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin trailing their normal pace by a week or more. The crop remained well ahead of normal in the Delta.

Cotton: Forty-six percent of the crop had open bolls, 3 points ahead of last year but 11 points behind the 5-year average. Growers had harvested 7 percent of their acreage, the same as last year but 2 points behind normal. Bolls opened a week behind the normal pace in Alabama, Arkansas, and Tennessee and 2 weeks behind in Louisiana and Texas. Along the Atlantic Coast, however, progress was ahead of normal by 42 points in Virginia and 35 points in North Carolina. Harvest at 16 percent complete in Texas was also just underway in the lower Delta and parts of the Southeast, where progress was limited to 2 percent or less.

Sorghum: Heading advanced to 95 percent complete, 2 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind normal. Turning color, at 68 percent, was 1 point ahead of last year but 14 points behind normal. Thirty-four percent of the crop was mature, compared with 37 percent last year and 50 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was 26 percent complete, 2 points behind last year and 10 points behind the normal pace. All stages, except harvest, were a week or more behind normal Nationwide. Kansas's crop was a week or more behind normal in all stages, while Texas's crop was 2 weeks behind its normal pace for turning color, maturity, and harvest.

Rice: Forty-three percent of the acreage had been harvested, 7 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. Harvest progressed rapidly in the Delta under dry conditions, advancing 21 points in Arkansas and 29 points in Mississippi. Texas's crop was 95 percent harvested, with Louisiana's pace only slightly slower at 93 percent. Progress was ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Missouri.

Small Grains: Growers had harvested 72 percent of the spring wheat crop, 27 points behind last year and 18 points behind normal. With crop development delayed by a cooler-than-normal summer, harvest progress remained well behind normal in Minnesota and North Dakota. Harvest was complete in South Dakota and near completion in Idaho and Washington.

Eighty-eight percent of the barley crop had been harvested, 10 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Harvest reached completion in Washington, slightly ahead of the normal pace. Minnesota growers harvested 12 percent of their acreage but slipped to nearly 3 weeks behind normal.

The oat harvest advanced to 94 percent complete, compared with 100 percent for last year and 98 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in all States, except Minnesota and North Dakota, where progress was nearly 2 weeks behind normal.

Other Crops: Producers had harvested 5 percent of the Nation's peanut crop, 2 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. In Florida, harvest was 20 percent complete, 8 points ahead of normal, as growers rushed to harvest as much as they could ahead of Hurricane Ivan. Virginia growers, with 6 percent of their acreage harvested, were 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was at or behind the normal pace elsewhere.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 12, 2004

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	0	0
CA	2	1	1	0
CO	36	14	26	21
ID	8	1	8	9
IL	0	0	0	0
IN	1	0	1	1
KS	8	1	6	6
MI	2	0	4	4
MO	1	0	0	0
MT	22	3	7	7
NE	28	8	26	21
NC	0	0	0	1
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	21	7	14	13
OR	2	0	4	1
SD	19	7	18	16
TX	25	16	19	16
WA	28	21	42	43
18 Sts	16	7	13	12
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	88	64	99	96
IL	100	99	98	99
IN	100	99	97	99
IA	97	90	99	98
KS	100	98	100	100
KY	100	100	99	100
MI	84	68	84	85
MN	86	74	99	99
MO	100	100	100	100
NE	97	94	98	99
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	72	57	100	100
OH	100	96	97	97
PA	97	91	80	88
SD	92	84	99	98
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	100	99	100	100
WI	73	56	90	89
18 Sts	95	89	97	98
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	9	2	31	20
IL	46	27	34	49
IN	48	27	18	40
IA	17	9	43	47
KS	58	36	76	71
KY	77	60	66	78
MI	3	0	1	15
MN	0	0	33	22
MO	74	60	78	78
NE	11	3	22	36
NC	94	91	83	87
ND	0	0	30	24
OH	17	5	5	19
PA	34	25	10	21
SD	7	3	28	26
TN	86	72	88	92
TX	78	75	86	86
WI	1	0	12	13
18 Sts	27	17	35	41
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	34	26	19	23
IL	37	17	19	30
IN	60	29	27	44
IA	31	8	32	28
KS	35	16	43	47
KY	20	10	7	26
LA	59	52	41	50
MI	6	0	7	21
MN	10	2	52	36
MS	85	73	65	65
MO	24	10	15	21
NE	21	7	16	26
NC	8	4	7	10
ND	8	1	47	39
OH	38	21	21	41
SD	38	29	61	51
TN	28	17	19	26
WI	10	0	28	20
18 Sts	30	15	30	33
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	59	26	86	70
IL	95	87	86	92
IN	92	82	71	88
IA	81	63	89	90
KS	93	82	97	96
KY	95	91	91	97
MI	38	25	46	60
MN	40	20	93	88
MO	95	91	95	97
NE	78	64	86	92
NC	100	99	94	97
ND	34	13	91	86
OH	85	69	65	76
PA	83	71	48	64
SD	55	35	87	83
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	98	92	97	97
WI	31	14	64	63
18 Sts	75	61	83	87
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	3	NA	2	5
IN	3	NA	2	4
IA	0	NA	2	2
KS	13	NA	30	27
KY	27	NA	20	33
MI	0	NA	0	1
MN	0	NA	1	0
MO	20	NA	26	30
NE	1	NA	1	4
NC	56	NA	42	32
ND	0	NA	1	0
OH	0	NA	0	1
PA	10	NA	1	6
SD	0	NA	1	1
TN	32	NA	30	51
TX	62	NA	67	63
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	5	NA	6	7
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 12, 2004

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	40	28	60	65
AZ	83	70	80	87
AR	52	29	58	67
CA	65	50	37	43
GA	64	51	51	60
LA	60	47	71	84
MS	78	57	69	84
MO	51	32	32	59
NC	73	56	24	38
OK	60	41	56	42
SC	48	34	21	39
TN	42	25	34	69
TX	26	22	33	49
VA	78	68	31	36
14 Sts	46	35	43	57

These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	3
AZ	0	NA	1	4
AR	0	NA	0	2
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	2	NA	1	5
LA	2	NA	5	11
MS	2	NA	7	8
MO	0	NA	0	1
NC	1	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	1
SC	0	NA	0	2
TN	1	NA	0	4
TX	16	NA	17	17
VA	0	NA	0	0
14 Sts	7	NA	7	9

These 14 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	90	77	93	92
MN	77	65	99	97
MT	90	81	98	88
ND	86	73	100	91
WA	100	97	100	99
5 Sts	88	77	98	91

These 5 States harvested 85% of last year's barley acreage.

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	95	88	94	94
IL	100	99	97	99
KS	97	91	94	99
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	99	100	100
NE	99	98	97	99
NM	81	72	89	92
OK	96	85	94	94
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	92	91	89	96
11 Sts	95	92	93	98

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	95	100	99
CO	43	29	69	55
IL	98	84	72	84
KS	65	46	66	83
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	91	84	80	87
NE	67	37	60	76
NM	44	15	40	55
OK	55	45	73	70
SD	72	70	88	83
TX	69	66	63	83
11 Sts	68	56	67	82

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	89	80	95	92
CO	10	6	33	14
IL	69	37	5	36
KS	15	9	23	38
LA	100	99	97	99
MO	38	26	33	51
NE	6	2	9	22
NM	4	2	2	2
OK	36	28	37	36
SD	14	4	15	20
TX	57	56	57	74
11 Sts	34	29	37	50

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	46	60	65
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	1	1	0	2
KS	3	2	9	16
LA	96	88	84	83
MO	10	4	9	17
NE	0	0	0	4
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	14	11	16	19
SD	0	0	1	3
TX	54	53	54	65
11 Sts	26	24	28	36

These 11 States harvested 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	82	97	93
MN	50	40	99	95
MT	74	70	99	87
ND	67	53	99	86
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	99	98	100	98
6 Sts	72	62	99	90

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

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	32	11	27	32
CA	15	8	3	5
LA	93	88	87	87
MS	57	28	47	35
MO	8	5	6	11
TX	95	84	88	93
6 Sts	43	27	36	38

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 12, 2004

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

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	95	90	99	99
NE	100	100	100	100
ND	80	79	99	92
OH	100	100	100	100
PA	100	99	100	99
SD	100	100	100	100
WI	100	98	100	100
8 Sts	94	93	100	98
These 8 States harvested 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Sep 12 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	3	NA	0	6
FL	20	NA	12	12
GA	5	NA	4	6
NC	0	NA	0	2
OK	1	NA	1	1
TX	1	NA	0	4
VA	6	NA	1	1
7 Sts	5	NA	3	6
These 7 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	22	46	25
IL	1	4	19	56	20
IN	4	5	19	50	22
IA	3	9	22	49	17
KS	1	5	18	60	16
KY	0	3	13	51	33
LA	2	19	34	36	9
MI	5	12	39	33	11
MN	4	13	42	36	5
MS	0	5	15	45	35
MO	3	7	27	50	13
NE	5	12	31	40	12
NC	1	4	24	60	11
ND	5	15	36	40	4
OH	5	10	28	44	13
SD	1	9	25	52	13
TN	2	4	14	56	24
WI	5	13	31	38	13
18 Sts	3	8	26	48	15
Prev Wk	3	9	26	47	15
Prev Yr	9	17	33	33	8

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	4	5	11	44	36
IL	1	3	14	56	26
IN	2	5	14	50	29
IA	3	8	19	48	22
KS	4	7	17	50	22
KY	0	4	12	45	39
MI	6	14	32	36	12
MN	3	12	37	39	9
MO	1	4	16	53	26
NE	4	7	22	44	23
NC	1	3	26	59	11
ND	6	19	32	37	6
OH	3	9	24	47	17
PA	1	3	5	40	51
SD	2	9	23	48	18
TN	0	1	10	50	39
TX	0	2	13	49	36
WI	6	15	30	37	12
18 Sts	3	7	21	47	22
Prev Wk	3	7	21	49	20
Prev Yr	10	16	30	35	9

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	5	27	60	6
AZ	1	3	27	42	27
AR	0	5	24	45	26
CA	0	0	0	30	70
GA	8	17	37	33	5
LA	5	16	31	43	5
MS	2	7	24	49	18
MO	0	1	21	63	15
NC	1	4	36	51	8
OK	1	1	38	49	11
SC	0	6	35	53	6
TN	0	1	12	61	26
TX	4	6	19	48	23
VA	0	0	19	46	35
14 Sts	3	6	23	47	21
Prev Wk	3	5	22	48	22
Prev Yr	8	13	30	37	12

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	2	35	51	11
CO	1	12	34	43	10
IL	0	1	9	72	18
KS	4	10	26	45	15
LA	0	6	52	42	0
MO	0	4	26	60	10
NE	6	14	42	32	6
NM	0	25	38	34	3
OK	0	1	10	59	30
SD	10	19	48	20	3
TX	1	7	24	49	19
11 Sts	3	9	28	45	15
Prev Wk	2	9	25	48	16
Prev Yr	15	30	32	20	3

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	7	41	41	9
FL	0	0	21	25	54
GA	3	9	32	47	9
NC	0	4	25	62	9
OK	0	3	15	70	12
TX	2	2	11	47	38
VA	0	0	18	56	26
8 Sts	2	6	26	46	20
Prev Wk	2	4	29	48	17
Prev Yr	0	4	21	55	20

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	2	22	46	30
CA	0	0	35	35	30
LA	0	7	34	48	11
MS	0	1	11	59	29
MO	0	3	11	51	35
TX	0	2	34	54	10
6 Sts	0	2	25	47	26
Prev Wk	0	2	25	47	26
Prev Yr	1	3	23	50	23

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 12, 2004

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending September 12, 2004											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	7	37	49	5	NH	0	1	15	48	36
AZ	23	34	17	20	6	NJ	0	0	0	100	0
AR	2	11	44	35	8	NM	5	10	41	36	8
CA	55	45	0	0	0	NY	0	3	20	53	24
CO	4	18	33	38	7	NC	1	2	16	70	11
CT	0	0	14	86	0	ND	21	16	30	30	3
DE	0	2	17	69	12	OH	1	5	26	56	12
FL	5	20	60	10	5	OK	1	3	19	56	21
GA	1	6	36	48	9	OR	2	18	42	32	6
ID	1	14	36	47	2	PA	3	2	19	61	15
IL	1	4	29	53	13	RI	0	0	20	80	0
IN	1	8	23	54	14	SC	0	5	27	62	6
IA	4	8	23	48	17	SD	16	22	33	25	4
KS	7	19	33	36	5	TN	0	4	17	64	15
KY	1	4	20	54	21	TX	3	10	33	42	12
LA	5	15	43	36	1	UT	5	13	44	37	1
ME	0	0	2	46	52	VT	1	18	29	40	12
MD	4	7	37	37	15	VA	0	2	20	54	24
MA	0	0	13	79	8	WA	2	18	35	45	0
MI	6	18	46	24	6	WV	0	7	35	49	9
MN	4	12	35	44	5	WI	2	8	30	51	9
MS	4	8	32	49	7	WY	41	27	20	8	4
MO	2	7	26	54	11	48 Sts	9	14	29	39	9
MT	22	25	34	16	3						
NE	21	27	31	21	0	Prev	9	14	27	40	10
NV	30	24	35	11	0	Prev	17	22	31	25	5

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

NA -Not Available; * Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2003 planted acres.

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 Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/> or from JAWF at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5.2. Topsoil 2% very short, 11% short, 72% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn 98% mature, 94% 2003, 92% avg.; 46% harvested, 60% 2003, 59% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 96% setting pods, 93% 2003, 93% avg.; 50% dropping leaves, 24% 2003, 30% avg.; 5% harvested, 2003 not available, 2% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 5% fair, 84% good, 9% excellent. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent. Growers are waiting to see what Hurricane Ivan will bring.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly above normal for the second week of September. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good. Cotton bolls have opened on eighty-three of the acreage ahead of last year but slightly below the 5-year average. Precipitation was reported at 3 of the 17 reporting stations, ranging from 0.02 inches in Prescott to 0.50 inches in Kingman.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Soil 12% very short, 59% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 100% matured, 100% 2003, 100% 4-yr avg.; 82% harvested, 72% 2003, 78% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 99% setting pods, 100% 2003, 98% 5-yr avg.; 46% yellowing, 31% 2003, 25% 5-yr avg.; 34% shedding, 19% 2003, 23% 5-yr avg.; 28% matured, 13% 2003, N/A% 5-yr avg.; 20% harvested, 8% 2003, N/A% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 46% good, 25% excellent. Sorghum 97% colored, 100% 2003, 99% 5-yr avg.; 89% matured, 95% 2003, 92% 5-yr avg.; 68% harvested, 60% 2003, 65% 5-yr avg.; condition: 1% very poor, 2% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Cotton 52% open bolls, 58% 2003, 67% 5-yr avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2003, 2% 5-yr avg.; condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 45% good, 26% excellent. Rice 99% headed, 100% 2003, 100% 5-yr avg.; 32% harvested, 27% 2003, 32% 5-yr avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 46% good, 30% excellent. Winter wheat 0% planted, 1% 2003, 0% 5-yr avg. Hay-Other condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Hay-Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 53% fair, 41% good, 0% excellent; Pasture, Range feed: 2% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Very little rain fell this week. CROPS: The week's main activities involved harvesting corn, soybeans, sorghum, rice. Some producers are continuing to irrigate later maturing soybeans. Cotton defoliation continues. LIVESTOCK: Livestock are in good condition. Producers are brush-hogging pastures and preparing to plant fall forages. Final hay harvest is winding down.

CALIFORNIA: Field crop conditions continued to benefit from the warm temperatures across most of the State. Ground preparation of harvested grain fields was in full swing. Wheat straw was baled in some areas. Wheat, oats were planted in a few fields. Cotton defoliation was underway in a number of earlier planted fields. Bolls continued to mature and open. Irrigation was slowing down as growers began to prepare for harvesting. Many maturing rice fields were being dried out as the harvest date approached. Harvesting of earlier planted fields continued, with good yields reported. Rice straw was being baled. Many fields of corn were being harvested for grain, green chop, silage. Other fields showed steady growth, development. Alfalfa continued to be harvested for hay, silage, green chop, seed. Hay quality was reported as good to excellent. Excellent yields were reported in harvested sugar beet fields. Blackeye bean fields were being cut, windrowed. Harvesting of vineseed, potatoes, sweet potatoes continued. Raisin harvesting continued, with approximately 80% of the crop harvested to date. Almost 55% of the harvested crop was still drying on trays. Nearly 30% of the crop was rolled, about 16% was picked up and put in bins. Harvesting was also

underway in dried-on-the-vine raisin vineyards as fruit moisture content reached acceptable levels. Vineyards awaiting harvest were cultivated, terraced. Wine and table grape harvesting also continued. Picking of stone fruit continued as later season varieties matured. Among the varieties harvested were Autumn Flame, September Sun peaches, Emerald Beaut, Angeleno plums, August Red and September Red nectarines. Summer pruning, brush shredding were underway in harvested stone fruit orchards, along with irrigation, weed control work. Tree fruit harvesting continued. Irrigation continued in a few tree fruit orchards with maturing fruit. Varieties picked included figs, Fuji apples, Asian pears, and Early Foothill, Early Wonderful pomegranates. Pomegranate maturity was excellent, but internal fruit color continued to be a problem. Valencia harvesting continued to wind down. The Navel orange crop was progressing well, with large fruit sizes, but there were some concerns about heat damage to the fruit. Citrus groves were irrigated, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers were applied. Harvesting was underway in a few olive orchards. Almond harvesting continued. Trees were shaken, nuts were swept into windrows, picked up, hauled to hullers. Many harvested orchards were irrigated. Pistachio harvesting continued at an increased pace, with good yields reported. Irrigation took place in a number of walnut, pecan orchards. Early variety walnut harvesting began in many locations. Orchards were treated for husk fly. Fields continued to be cultivated, irrigated, treated to control insect pests as needed. Worm sprays were applied to some broccoli, cauliflower, bean, tomato fields. Melon fields were sprayed for aphids, whiteflies. Planting of broccoli, lettuce continued. Harvesting of cantaloupe, honeydew, watermelons, peppers, squash, pumpkins, sweet corn, freezer lima beans, eggplant was ongoing. Harvesting of both fresh market, processing tomatoes was beginning to wind down in the San Joaquin Valley. Dicing of excess processing tomatoes continued in response to the very high yields noted in some areas. Bell pepper, garlic, onion harvesting neared completion in Fresno County. The following vegetables were also harvested: basil, bitter melon, bok choy, carrots, chard, daikon, lemon grass, lettuce, long beans, moqua, okra, opo, parsley, sinqua, snake gourd, spinach, sugar cane, taro leaf, various herbs. Feeder cattle continued to ship from summer pastures with many going to out-of-State feedlots. Non-irrigated mountain pastures were declining, while grass was still adequate on some irrigated pastures. Cattle were in mostly good condition. The few cattle on dry foothill pastures were receiving supplemental feed. Fall calving was in full swing. A cooling trend late in the period relieved stress to milk cows, poultry. Stock ewes were grazing in harvested grain fields or on other farm land. A few beehives were being transported to mountain areas less affected by drought, where blooming flowers and weeds were still a pollen source. Growers in the central area were treating hives and taking other precautions to prevent damage from wax moth larvae.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Top soil 13% very short, 31% short, 55% adequate 1% surplus. Subsoil 15% very short, 35% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures across the state were seasonal for the week while very little moisture was received anywhere. Producers made good progress in field operations as a result. Spring wheat 85% harvested, 96% 2003, 84% avg. Spring barley 94% harvested, 100% 2003, 99% avg. Corn silage 28% harvested, 47% 2003, 38% avg. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 55% good 21% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 58%, 62% 2003, 63% avg; condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 41% good, 13% excellent. Dry beans 40% cut, 42% 2003, 45% avg; 10% harvested, 16% 2003, 27% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 37% good, 20% excellent. Dry onions 55% harvested, 57% 2003, 57% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Summer potatoes 61% harvested, 71% 2003, 71% avg.; condition 2% poor, 35% fair, 58% good, 5% excellent. Fall potatoes 14% harvested, 12% 2003, 13% avg; condition 11% poor, 26% fair, 45% good, 18% excellent. Sugar beets condition 1% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 18% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.25 Topsoil 29% short, 71% adequate. Subsoil 9% short, 91%. Field corn condition 1% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Corn 99% dent, 65% 2003, 84% avg.; 90% mature, 31% 2003, 47% avg.; 31% harvested for grain, 6% 2003, 11% avg. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 5% fair, 68% good, 21% excellent; 11% turning color, 1% 2003, 16% avg.; 1% dropping leaves, 0% 2003, 6% avg. Sorghum condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 25% excellent; 90% coloring, 16% 2003, 38% avg.; 25% mature, 1% 2003, 7% avg. Pasture feed 2% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 12% excellent. Other hay 3rd cutting 83%, 85% 2003, 90% avg.; 4th cutting 9%, 7% 2003, 26% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 95%, 90% 2003, 96% avg.; 4th cutting 35%, 17% 2003, 43% avg. Apple condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 41% good, 25% excellent; 30% harvested, 29% 2003, 41% avg. Watermelons 93% harvested, 88% 2003, 94% avg. Cucumbers 93% harvested, 79% 2003, 87% avg. Lima Beans for processing 90% harvested, 31% 2003, 35% avg. Snap beans 100% harvested, 89% 2003, 90% avg. Potatoes 100% harvested, 85% 2003, 91% avg. Tomatoes 88% harvested, 68% 2003, 81% avg. Cantaloups 93% harvested, 91% 2003, 96% avg. Corn silage 61% harvested, 35% 2003, 58% avg. Hay supplies 5% short, 70% adequate, and 25% surplus.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 1% short, 29% adequate, 70% surplus. Subsoil 1% short, 31% adequate, 68% surplus. Temperature average: 0 to 2° above normal, major cities, Tampa 2° below normal. Daytime highs: 80s, 90s. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s. Rainfall: none in Pensacola, to over 12.00 in. Marion; however, other localities may have more than recorded amount of over 9.00 in. Peanut condition 21% fair, 25% good, 54% excellent; 20% harvested, 12% 2003, 12% 5-yr avg. Limb breakage, uprooted pecan trees, most of remaining crop lost, Jefferson County. Fear of hay shortage for winter supplies, Leon County. Cotton maturing rapidly, some early planted fields nearing defoliation, Santa Rosa. Okra harvesting continues, Dade County. Field preparation for fall crop planting active, rain delayed many field activities. Rainfall citrus areas variable, return of hot temps, growers in path of hurricanes assess damage; some fruit still falling, trees, new crop fruit reported in good condition in other areas; growers removing water from groves. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 20% poor, 60% fair, 10% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition: 25% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Panhandle: pastures, hay fields look good. There is some concern hay supplies will be short this winter. Big Bend, central, southwest: low spots in pastures flooded from Hurricane Frances. Most pastures on east coast, across lower Peninsula saturated, some completely under water. Statewide: cattle condition decreased significantly.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 2.4. Soil 1% short, 37% adequate, 62% surplus. Hay 2% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Peanuts 8% dug, 8% 2003, 12% avg. Rye 4% planted, 3% 2003, 2% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 9% poor, 45% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent; 32% harvested for grain, 36% 2003, 31% avg. Other small grains 1% planted, 2% 2003, 1% avg. Apples 9% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent; 33% harvested, 31% 2003, 32% avg. Pecans 19% very poor, 28% poor, 33% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Tropical storm Frances drenched much of the State last week. Six to seven inches of rain were common, with parts of the State receiving over ten inches. Heavy rains coupled with strong winds damaged crops, delayed fieldwork. Soil saturation, power outages were reported. Moderate to severe damage was reported for nearly all crops. Hardest hit in most areas were cotton, pecans, soybeans, peanuts, corn. Many peanuts couldn't be dug. Some fields were too wet to apply fungicides, insecticides. Production, yields were hurt by Frances. Cantaloupe, tomatoes, along with other fruit, vegetables were damaged by the storm. Nuts were blown off pecan trees, in some cases trees were uprooted, blown over. Grape harvest was delayed causing decreased grape quality. Cotton, peanut, corn, hay harvests were delayed. Producers are cautiously watching Hurricane Ivan. In other activities, producers surveyed storm damage, continued the routine care of livestock and poultry.

HAWAII: Light trade winds brought sunny, dry weather, light, scattered showers to the State during the past week. Rains were confined to windward, mountain areas during the evening, early morning hours. Banana, papaya orchards were in mostly fair-to-good condition with active harvests. Regular spraying was necessary for disease, insect control. Vegetable crops made generally good progress with fair-to-good yields.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 14% very short, 35% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Field corn 12% harvested for silage, 26% 2003, 19% avg. Oats 87% harvested for grain, 94% 2003, 78% avg. Onions 41% harvested, 58% 2003, 36% avg. Potato condition 5% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 14% excellent; Vines Dying/Killed 72%, 76% 2003, 60% avg.; 12% harvested, 11% 2003, 11% avg. Dry beans 54% harvested, 54% 2003, 47% avg. Dry peas 98% harvested, 100% 2003, 97% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 74%, 74% 2003, 72% avg.; 4th cutting harvested 39%, 41% 2003, 30% avg. Irrigation Water Supply 14% very poor, 27% poor, 36% fair, 23% good. Activities Included: Caring for livestock, spraying fungicides, planting winter wheat, finishing grain harvest, and harvesting hay, apples, dry beans, and potatoes.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 3% very short, 17% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 67% turning yellow, 50% 2003, 65% avg.; 3% harvested, 0% 2003, 1% avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 92%, 95% 2003, 94% avg. Harvest of corn, soybeans continued to pick up last week as warm, dry weather aided the dry down of the crops. Much of the corn is around 20%t in moisture content although some fields in the north are as high as 30%. Many farmers are allowing the corn to dry in the field to avoid drying costs with the weather being very cooperative. Besides the limited harvesting of corn, soybeans, farmers remained busy preparing machinery, grain handling equipment, mowing waterways, ditches, baling hay, and chopping silage.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 1% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, 5% surplus. Excellent weather, sunshine helped farmers harvest corn, soybeans in early maturing fields. Many corn fields were harvested in the southwestern region. Very little precipitation during the week. Best progress for soybean harvest was in the west central region. Early planted corn, soybean fields are rapidly advancing toward maturity. Harvesting of corn for silage, seed corn continued. Some corn lodging due to weak stalks. Cutting, baling of hay made good progress. Winter wheat seeding underway. Temperatures averaged 2° below to 4° above normal for the week. Precipitation averaged 0.00 to 0.61 inches. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting complete 94%, 85% 2003, 93% avg. Tobacco 59% harvest, 48% 2003, 64% avg. Pastures 1% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Activities: Cleaning out grain bins, tillage of soils, attending field days, mowing roadsides, sorting, weaning calves, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 8% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 20% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Producers reported it was an excellent week for maturing corn, soybeans. Warmer weather, drying winds have helped to finish up the crops; however, there is concern about frost and crops could still use some warm weather. There were scattered reports of mildew, white mold, stem rot in soybeans but rarely across entire fields. The fourth cutting of alfalfa hay is being put up in some areas of the state, silage chopping is underway. Field Crops Report: The corn acreage in or past dough stage was 97%, slightly behind 2003 progress of 99% dough stage at this time. The corn acreage in or past dent stage reached 81% behind 2003 progress of 89%, 90% 5-yr avg.; acreage in mature stage was 17% 9 days behind 2003 pace of 43% mature, 11 days behind the 47% 5-yr avg. Reports of corn harvested for grain or seed were received this week. The percent moisture of field corn was 37%, lodging 67% none, 23% light, 8% moderate, 2% heavy, 77% ear droppage rated none, 19% light, 4% moderate, condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. The soybean acreage with leaves turning color was 76%, ahead of 2003 progress of 69%, 65% 5-yr avg.; 31% acreage dropping leaves reached, compared with 2003 32%, 28% 5-yr avg dropping leaves. There were a few reports that soybeans have begun to be harvested in southern state. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 22% fair, 49% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting of was complete 92%, slightly ahead of both 2003 progress of 90%, 89% 5-yr avg complete. Hay condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 21% excellent. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Livestock were reported to be in good condition especially with the moderate temperatures. Pasture, range feed 4% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, and 17% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 13% very short, 44% short, 43% adequate. Subsoil 16% very short, 38% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 13% harvested for grain, 30% 2003, 27% avg. Sunflowers 3% harvested, 5% 2003, 7% avg. Soybeans 2% harvested, 1% 2003, 5% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting 71%, 42% 2003, 60% avg. Winter wheat 8% planted, 6% 2003, 6% avg. Range, pasture feeds 7% very poor, 19% poor, 33% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 82% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 79% adequate, 10% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 16% short, 67% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate, 9% surplus. There was heavy rain in eastern state, while the west was dry. Corn, soybean yield indications are mostly good to excellent although, soybeans could use some rain in the west. Burley cut 75%, 60% 2003, 76% avg. Dark tobacco cut 70%, 59% 2003, 73% avg. Tobacco set condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 18% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Hay crop condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 19% excellent. Range, pasture feed 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 21% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil 15% very short, 43% short, 40% adequate 2% surplus. Soil moisture and crop conditions declined as producers continue to battle dry conditions. Corn 98% harvested, 93% last week, 93% 2003, 94% avg. Hay 2nd second cutting 95%, 93% last week, 98% 2003, 90% avg. Rice 99% ripe, 97% last week, 98% 2003, 98% avg. Soybeans 70% turning color, 62% last week, 65% 2003, 72% avg.; 41% harvested, 36% last week, 23% 2003, 23% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 9% poor, 36% fair, 39% good, 15% excellent; 93% planted, 72% last week, 78% 2003, 78% avg. Sweet potatoes 9% harvested, 4% last week, 22% 2003, 23% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Vegetable 8% very poor, 26% poor, 44% fair, 22% good. Winter pastures and hay were showing growth damage due to dry conditions.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 7% very short, 33% short, 60% adequate. Subsoil 5% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate. Field corn condition 4% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 33% good, 46% excellent; 90% corn dent, 60% 2003, 78% avg.; 62% mature, 25% 2003, 46% avg. Corn 14% harvested for grain, 1% 2003, 10% avg. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 20% fair, 32% good, 36% excellent; 30% turning color, 2% 2003, 19% avg.; 9% dropping leaves, 0% 2003, 10% avg. Sorghum condition 5% fair, 70% good, 25% excellent; 50% coloring, 19% 2003, 38% avg.; 20% mature, 1% 2003, 5% avg. Pasture feed 4% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 37% good, 15% excellent. Tobacco 85% harvested, 44% 2003, 71% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 75%, 42% 2003, 71% avg.; 4th cutting 13%, 3% 2003, 22% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 93%, 85% 2003, 91% avg.; 4th cutting 40%, 10% 2003, 42% avg. Apple condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent; 40% harvested, 20% 2003, 28% avg. Peaches 95% harvested, 91% 2003, 93% avg. Watermelons 90% harvested, 89% 2003, 90% avg. Cucumbers 87% harvested, 75% 2003, 87% avg. Lima Beans for processing harvested 70%, 49% 2003, 53% avg. Snap beans 95% harvested, 91% 2003, 88% avg. Potatoes 94% harvested, 94% 2003, 99% avg. Tomatoes 89% harvested, 84% 2003, 89% avg. Cantaloups 94% harvested, 87% 2003, 94% avg. Corn silage 60% harvested, 20% 2003, 45% avg. Hay supplies 8% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 2% surplus. Dry weather has allowed state farmers to increase harvesting activities. Corn harvest is ahead of schedule and in mostly good to excellent condition.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Subsoil 7% very short, 29% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn silage 13% harvested, 16% 2003, 29% avg. Soybeans 99% setting pods, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; 31% turning, 39% 2003, 59% avg. Potatoes 26% harvested. All hay 5% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Hay 3rd cutting 72%, 72% 2003, 68% avg.; 4th cutting 16%, 0% 2003, 6% avg. Dry beans 6% very poor, 15% poor, 34% fair, 36% good, 9% excellent; 91% turning, 84% 2003, 79% avg.; 29% dropping leaves, 69% 2003, 62% avg. Apples 9% harvested. The State received a third week a row of above normal

temperatures, adding important growing degree days to season total. Temperatures above normal across State, with averages ranging from 1° above normal southwest Lower Peninsula to 3° above normal four districts. Sunshine general rule with a little rain. Amounts ranged from 0.12 inches west central Lower Peninsula to 0.67 inches southeast Lower Peninsula. Many crops across State last week aided by more hot, frost free weather. Hay harvest continued, but heavy dew made it difficult to dry. Second cutting complete most areas. Third cutting harvest progressed nicely and fourth cutting getting underway for some. Dry conditions have left some stands short. Corn progressed with help of warm weather. Growers hoping for more warm days so that corn, soybean crops can mature. The soybean crop continued to advance with good color, but late planted fields need time to finish filling pods. Dry beans nearing harvest rapidly. Sugarbeets looked good, continued to progress nicely. Oat, barley harvest nearing completion. Wheat planting will be delayed due to late soybean harvest. In southwest, apple growers picking Gala, Honeycrisp, McIntosh. Some Honeycrisp sandy sites over mature. Apple harvest moving along quickly southeast. McIntosh harvest ended, growers began picking Gala's on early sites. In west central, apple development looked good. In northwest, harvest of early apple varieties underway. Warm temperatures late August triggered beginning emergence of second generation codling moth adults. Peach harvest continued west central. Plum harvest has concluded southwest. In southeast, plum harvest neared completion, and light amounts of brown rot showing up. In west central, Stanley plums approaching maturity, showing nice color. The crop load very good most blocks. In southwest grown pears, harvest of Bartlett's ended, harvest of later varieties such as Bosc began. Harvest began southeast. In west central, pear harvest well underway. Grape color well developed southwest. In northwest, red grape varieties started to color. Warm temperatures helped move along vegetable crops. Harvest of many vegetables continued statewide. Potato harvest continued at a moderate pace. Late sweet corn harvest progressed. Picking neared completion some areas. Snap beans continued to mature, harvest continued. Processing tomato harvest progressed southeast. Recent warm weather helped ripen processing crop, as well as fresh market. Carrot harvest moved along southeast, west central. The cool summer weather good for sizing crop. Celery harvest on schedule at about 60% complete. Storage onions maturing southeast, while fresh market harvest continued. Summer squash harvest active. Warm weather helped zucchini crop west central. Pumpkins turning color. Watermelon harvest continued southeast.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 11% short, 80% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn 13% silage cut, 67% 2003, 49% avg. Soybeans 54% turning yellow, 87% 2003, 75% avg.; 0% mature, 15% 2003, 8% avg. Canola 52% harvested, 93% 2003, 72% avg. Potatoes 46% harvested, 40% 2003, 26% avg. Sweet corn 70% harvested, 80% 2003, 84% avg. Pasture feed 4% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 20% excellent. Dry Beans 10% very poor, 22% poor, 46% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Canola 8% very poor, 33% poor, 38% fair, 21% good, 0% excellent. Potatoes 3% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent. Sunflowers 10% very poor, 16% poor, 52% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Slightly cooler temperatures, showers were prevalent across much of the state this past week, which caused harvesting, crop progress to slow. More warm, dry days are needed to aid harvest of small grains, corn and soybean development.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil 2% very short, 33% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 99% 2003, 98% avg.; 87% harvested, 79% 2003, 78% avg.; 100% silage harvested, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Cotton 78% open bolls, 69% 2003, 84% avg.; 2% harvested, 7% 2003, 8% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 18% excellent. Rice 91% mature, 80% 2003, 80% avg.; 57% harvested, 47% 2003, 35% avg.; 1% poor, 11% fair, 59% good, 29% excellent. Sorghum 99% mature, 98% 2003, 98% avg.; 85% harvested, 72% 2003, 77% avg. Soybeans 96% turning color, 83% 2003, 81% avg.; 85% shedding leaves, 65% 2003, 65% avg.; 65% harvested, 45% 2003, 33% avg.; 5% poor, 15% fair, 45% good, 35% excellent. Hay 85% harvested (Warm Season), 91% 2003, 89% avg. Sweetpotatoes 12% harvested, 34% 2003, 26% avg.; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 10% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 5% poor, 14% fair, 59% good, 20% excellent. Pasture 4% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Dry weather allowed cotton producers to apply defoliants, while other crop producers were able to continue harvesting. Growers are hoping

the weather remains favorable so that they can continue crop progress. Producers are also spraying to control insect and disease pressure.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 5% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. A second week of dry weather helped to move crops toward maturity, permitted corn harvesting to spread across the State. Corn maturity ranges from 48% in the northeast district to about 95% in the southwest, southeast and 100 % in the southeast. Corn harvesting ranges from about 4% in the northwest, northeast to 72% southeast. Soybeans turning color varies from 28% southwest district to over 55% northwest, northeast, east-central districts. Sorghum maturity ranges from 21% or less in the northeast, central, east-central, south-central districts to 70% in the southeast. Sorghum harvesting is most advanced in the southeast district at 28%, while all other districts vary from 1% to 5%. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 93%, 98% 2003, 91% avg. Pastures 2% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent. Rainfall averaged 0.08 inch, with west-central, southwest districts receiving largest amounts at 0.38 and 0.23 inches, respectively, while all other districts ranged from 0.01 to 0.11 inches.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 24% very short, 38% short, 35% adequate, 3% surplus compared to 2003 68% very short, 23% short, 7% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 40% very short, 38% short, 21% adequate, 1% surplus compared to 2003 68% very short, 27% short, 5% adequate, d 1% surplus. State experienced average temperatures, precipitation in the northern section of the State for the week ending September 12th, 2004. Winter wheat 22% seeded, compared to 2003 7%. Spring wheat 92% ripe, 74% harvested, compared to 2003 100%, 99%, respectively. Durum wheat 88% turning color, 61% ripe, 36% harvested, which are well behind 2003 100%, 99%, 97%, respectively, condition 16% very poor, 19% poor, 23% fair, 26% good, 16% excellent. Barley 90% harvested, compared to 98% 2003 respectively. Oats 96% ripe, 85% harvested, compared to 2003 at 99%, and 97%, respectively. Sugar beets condition 12% very poor, 19% poor, 39% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent. Corn harvested for silage is underway, is 22% complete, condition 12% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Dry bean harvest has just begun at 12%, which is well behind 2003 progress of 79%. Dry bean condition 1% very poor, 17% poor, 52% fair, 27% good, 3% excellent. Potato harvest has just begun at 7% complete, condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 47% good, 44% excellent. Alfalfa, other hay 2nd cuttings are 89%, 78% complete, respectively. Range, pasture feed condition 22% very poor, 25% poor, 34% fair, 16% good, 3% excellent, compared to the 28% 5-y avg very poor, 30% poor, 26% fair, 13% good, 3% excellent. Movement of cattle, calves from summer ranges is currently 16%, compared to 2003 21%. Movement of sheep, lambs from summer ranges is currently 17% compared to last year at 24%.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 28% very short, 40% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 42% very short, 36% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures for the week averaged from normals to 6° above normals. Precipitation was statewide but was mostly limited to less than one inch. Dryland conditions of corn, soybeans, sorghum moved lower, but continue above last year, average. Alfalfa condition 12% very poor, 20% poor, 31% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent; 3rd cutting 92%, 95% 2003, 96% avg.; 4th cutting 20%, 21% 2003, 28% avg. Activities Included: Cutting silage, preparing for harvest, and fall wheat seeding.

NEVADA: The predominant jet stream remained north of Nevada aking for mild weather. Only the southern part of the State received measurable precipitation; Las Vegas recorded .18 inch. Temperatures averaged a couple of degrees above normal in most areas, much above normal in the West. Third cutting of alfalfa hay continued in northern valleys, aided by open weather. Seeding of new alfalfa fields was nunderway. Timothy hay harvest continued in Diamond Valley. Alfalfa seed harvest was being completed. Corn silage harvest continued. Corn being grown for grain was beginning to dent. Field preparation for winter grain seeding continued. Onion harvest was underway. Cattle were being moved from summer range and sorted for marketing.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil 5% short, 69% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil 5% short, 73% adequate, 22% surplus.

Pasture feed 1% very poor, 8% poor, 18% fair, 53% good, 20% excellent. Maine Potatoes 5% harvested, 10% 2003, 10% avg.; condition fair/good. Rhode Island Potatoes 50% harvested, 65% 2003, 65% avg.; condition good. Massachusetts Potatoes 45% harvested, 45% 2003, 50% avg.; condition good. Maine Oats 35% harvested, 65% 2003, 65% avg.; condition fair/good. Maine Barley 80% harvested, 75% 2003, 75% avg.; condition fair/good. Field Corn 5% harvested, 5% 2003, 20% avg.; condition good/excellent. Sweet Corn 85% harvested, 85% 2003, 85% avg.; condition good/excellent. Shade tobacco 100% harvested, 95% 2003, 95% avg.; condition good. Broadleaf tobacco 95% harvested, 95% 2003, 95% avg.; condition good. Hay 1st harvested 99%, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; 2nd harvested 90%, 95% 2003, 90% avg.; condition good/excellent. 3rd harvested 55%, 50% 2003, 55% avg.; condition good/excellent. Apples 30% harvested, 30% 2003, 30% avg.; condition fair in Maine, good/excellent elsewhere. Peaches 95% harvested, 80% 2003, 85% avg.; condition good/fair. Pears 35% harvested, 20% 2003, 30% avg.; condition good. Massachusetts Cranberries set avg./above avg.; condition good/excellent. Highbush Blueberries 100% harvested, 95% 2003, 95% avg.; condition good. Remnants of hurricane Frances swept across the six-state region mid-week causing riverbanks to overflow in some locations as well as flooding of fields in other areas. Activities Included: Desiccating potato vines; monitoring fields; applying pesticides; making hay; harvesting barley, corn silage, oats, apples, peaches, pears, shade tobacco, potatoes, sweet corn and other vegetables.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 20% short, 70% adequate, 10% surplus. Temperatures averaged above normal for the week. Fieldwork included harvesting corn silage, hay, fruit, and vegetables. Activities Included: Planting vegetables for fall harvest, planting strawberry plants, pruning. Field corn, soybeans were rated good across the state. The fourth cutting of alfalfa hay began in some areas of the southern district. Disease problems due to excess water were reported in pumpkin, tomato, pepper fields. Potato harvest was winding up in some localities in the central district. Peach harvest neared completion in the northern district. Harvest of early varieties of apples began in the central district. Apple crop condition was rated good. Shorter days slowed pasture forage growth.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 13% very short, 40% short, 47% adequate. Temperatures across the state early in the week were below average. For the most part, temperatures steadily increased all week under the influence of high pressure, averages for the week were within 1 to 3° of normal. Isolated thunderstorms developed mid week across the extreme north, northeast, again during the end of the week across the west, north but little precipitation was observed with only trace amounts reported at a few stations across the north. Farmers were busy harvesting chile, vegetables, silage, cutting hay while many were planting wheat. No hail damage was reported during the week. Alfalfa was in mostly good condition with 100% of the 4th cutting complete, 86% of the 5th, and 24% of the 6th complete. Cotton conditions 5% poor, 25% fair, 45% good, 25% excellent, 50% bolls opening. Corn conditions were reported in fair to excellent condition with 86% of the crop denting, 39% matured, 74% silage harvest was complete. Total sorghum conditions were in mostly poor to good condition with 81% of the crop reported headed, 44% coloring, 4% mature. Peanut conditions 20% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Chile conditions remained fairly steady while 85% of the green chile was reported harvested, red chile reported as ready for picking. Pecans were reported in mostly good condition with 73% average drop. Fall lettuce conditions were reported as 100% good. Total wheat planted was reported as 73% complete. Ranchers were feeding, watering with additional moisture needed for pastures, tanks. Cattle conditions 26% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Sheep conditions 40% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Pasture feeds 5% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, and 8% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Soil 46% adequate, 54% surplus. Pasture feeds 3% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 24% excellent. Wet weather delayed fieldwork Alfalfa 3rd cutting harvested 67%, condition 12% poor, 18% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent. Corn condition 10% poor, 21% fair, 44% good, 25% excellent. Oats for grain 90% harvested, potatoes 60 % dug. Dry beans 6% harvested. Soybean pods have filled out some. Macintosh harvest was well underway. Fears of berry cracking in ripening grapes have arisen due to wet weather. Chautauqua County

vineyards received three days of very good sunny weather following the 4-6 inches of rain that fell at the end of the week due to the remnants of Hurricane Frances. Niagara harvest begins this week with Concord harvest beginning next week. Fruit quality thus far has been disappointing with black rot, other fruit rots widespread. Torrential rains put a halt to vegetable harvesting, fieldwork. Progress on onion harvests was already running 10 days late. A stretch of good weather is needed to finish harvest and curing. Cooler temperatures, slower pasture growth have required livestock to be supplemented with silage and baleage.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.3. Soil 0% very short, 1% short, 38% adequate, 61% surplus. Activities Included: Spraying for disease, pest control, harvest of flue-cured, burley tobacco, corn for grain, silage, sweetpotatoes, apples and cutting hay. Heavy rainfall from Hurricane Frances flooded several areas in the western part of the State causing severe damage to crops planted in river bottoms. Eastern counties had some crop damage from fields flooding, but the biggest damage is from an overall increase in disease rates due to the wet conditions. Farmers continue to work when field conditions allow in an effort to maximize harvest before Hurricane Ivan arrives.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.8. Topsoil 12% very short, 17% short, 64% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 20% short, 55% adequate, 7% surplus. Harvest progress was limited by intermittent rain, heavy dew in many areas of the state. Durum wheat 88% turning or beyond, 100% 2003, 99% avg.; 42% combined, 96% 2003, 68% avg. Soybeans 35% lower leaves yellowing or beyond, 83% 2003, 74% avg. Canola 88% swathed or beyond, 100% 2003, 99% avg.; 37% combined, 95% 2003, 77% avg. Corn for Silage 28% chopped, 66% 2003, 31% avg. Dry Edible Beans 80% fully podded or beyond, 99% 2003, 100% avg.; 41% lower leaves yellowing or beyond, 98% 2003, 96% avg. Flaxseed 25% combined, 85% 2003, 59% avg. Potatoes 63% had vines killed or beyond, 68% 2003, 69% avg.; 13% dug, 15% 2003, 14% avg. Sunflower 59% ray flowers dried/dropped or beyond, 93% 2003, 90% avg.; 14% bracts turned yellow or beyond, 68% 2003, 60% avg. Sugarbeets none lifted, 4% 2003, 3% avg. Emerged crop conditions ratings: Durum wheat 4% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent. Dry edible beans 18% very poor, 24% poor, 32% fair, 22% good, 4% excellent. Flax 2% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Potatoes 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Sunflower 3% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Stockwater supplies 9% very short, 20% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. Range, pasture feeds 21% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 5% short, 65% adequate, 30% surplus. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting complete 84%, 78% 2003, 89% avg.; 4th cutting complete 19%, 22% 2003, 34% avg. Apples 96% harvested (summer), 100% 2003, 98% avg.; 15% harvested (fall), 16% 2003, 19% avg. Corn 85% dented, 65% 2003, 76% avg.; 17% mature, 5% 2003, 19% avg.; 33% silage harvested, 22% 2003, 38% avg. Cucumbers 73% harvested, 85% 2003, 90% avg. Grapes 28% harvested, 9% 2003, 25% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting complete 95%, 97% 2003, 99% avg.; 3rd cutting complete 46%, 46% 2003, 62% avg. Peaches 99% harvested, 97% 2003, 97% avg. Potatoes 83% harvested, 63% 2003, 64% avg. Processing tomatoes 58% harvested, 39% 2003, 54% avg. Soybeans 38% dropping leaves, 21% 2003, 41% avg.; 8% mature, 2% 2003, 11% avg.; 1% harvested, NA 2003, 1% avg. Corn conditions 3% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent. Hay conditions 3% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Pasture feeds 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Soybean conditions 5% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. The remains of hurricane Frances hit the state last Wednesday dumping lots of rain on the eastern, central parts of the state. Several counties reported more than six inches of rainfall during the week. The excess moisture stopped most field activities throughout the state, except on the western side which saw little or no rainfall from Frances. During the week farmers harvested small amounts of soybeans, chopped silage, baled hay. Vegetable growers continue harvesting tomatoes but the cooler temperatures have delayed tomato development in northern parts of the state.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 7% very short, 44% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 27% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 89% seedbed prepared, 76% last week, 75% 2003, 76% avg. Oats 59% seedbed prepared, 55% last week, 56% 2003, 65% avg.; 2% planted, 1% last week, 2% 2003, 5% avg. Rye 94% seedbed prepared, 77% last week, 76% 2003, 74% avg.; 17% planted, 15% last week, 27% 2003, 17% avg. Corn 1% poor, 10% fair, 33% good, 56% excellent; 51% mature, 49% last week, 73% 2003, 77% avg.; 38% harvested, 31% last week, 40% 2003, 44% avg. Soybeans 1% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent; 93% setting pods, 90% last week, 91% 2003, 89% avg.; 36% mature, 25% last week, 33% 2003, 38% avg.; 13% harvested, 5% last week, 12% 2003, 17% avg. Peanuts 3% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 12% excellent, 63% mature, 52% last week, 61% 2003, 35% avg. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent; 97% 4th cutting 93%, last week, 67% 2003, 69% avg.; 5th cutting 45%, 34% last week, 6% 2003, 15% avg. Other Hay 1% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent; 82% 2nd cutting, 80% last week, 73% 2003, 71% avg. Livestock 1% poor, 12% fair, 58% good, 29% excellent. Pasture, Range 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Livestock: Livestock conditions were mostly good to excellent. Livestock insect activity increased slightly but was still mostly moderate. The cattle market continued to drop last week to an average market. Feeder steers under 800 pounds dropped down one dollar, sixty-three cents to \$114.61. Feeder heifers under 800 pounds also dropped slightly over two dollars to \$108.83.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.5. Topsoil 7% very short, 35% short, 58% adequate. Subsoil 11% very short, 40% short, 49% adequate. Barley 94% harvested, 87% previous week, 99% 2003, 89% 5 yr avg. Spring wheat 96% harvested, 92% previous week, 100% 2003, 98% 5-yr avg. Range, Pasture 2% very poor, 18% poor, 42% fair, 32% good, 6% excellent. Activities: Most of the precipitation last week occurred along the coast, in the northeastern part of the State. Temperatures were near normal for this time of year. High temperatures topped out in the mid to upper 80's in most areas. A few locations, especially in the east-central part of the State, saw low temperatures in the mid to lower 30's. Spotty rain showers improved soil moisture conditions in Malheur County but slowed potato, onion harvest. Cooler temperatures, some light rain showers last week improved pasture, range conditions in Washington County in the Willamette Valley. Winter wheat planting got underway in many areas last week. Tillage, fertilizing operations also continued throughout last week. In Union County, recent wet weather has hampered the last of the small grain harvest, some farmers have had to set their combine heads low to cut stalks that were flattened by wind, rain. Third, fourth cutting alfalfa was being harvested across the State. Alfalfa hay operations were winding down in Wasco County. Corn silage was being cut, bagged in Jackson County & hop harvest was finishing-up in Marion County. Winter pear harvest continued in the lower, mid Hood River Valley. Apple harvest continued throughout the Valley. Nectarine, peach, pear, apple harvest continued in northern Wasco County. Grapes were nearing harvest with producers testing sugar levels. Pear harvest continued in Jackson County, along with some early varieties of wine grapes. The apple crop was in good condition throughout the Willamette Valley except for some late scab infection reported. Cranberry handlers were preparing to receive berries in late September as harvest will be underway shortly. Nurseries were gearing up for the fall marketing season. Fall bedding plants were in plentiful supply. Greenhouses getting fall vegetable starts out. Nurseries busy with product maintenance, feeding, weeding, watering. Easter lily growers continued with harvest, sorting, planting activities. Vegetable harvest was underway across western state. Corn, tomatoes, peppers, squash were all being harvested in Jackson County. Recent rains in the southern Willamette Valley increased the number of reports of blight in the tomato, potato crops. Carrot seed harvest was in full swing last week in Deschutes County. Pasture, rangeland conditions continued to improve with recent precipitation promoting re-growth. Whereas overall conditions have improved, some of the drier areas will continue to need additional precipitation for adequate fall growth to occur. Producers were forced to over-graze in some of these areas, consequently it will now take longer to re-establish forage. Cattle were being brought home from forest, BLM rangeland in some areas of eastern state. Livestock were reported in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Soil 3% short, 69% adequate, 28% surplus. Fall plowing 28% complete, 15% 2003, 23% avg. Corn 97% dough, 80% 2003, 88% avg.; 83% dent, 48% 2003, 64% avg.; 34% mature, 10% 2003, 21% avg.; 10% harvested, 1% 2003, 6% avg.; 56% silage harvested, 10% 2003, 34% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 5% fair, 40% good, 51% excellent. Barley 9% planted, 4% 2003, 11% avg. Soybean crop condition 2% poor, 5% fair, 45% good, 48% excellent. Tobacco 95% harvested, 61% 2003, 69% avg. Potatoes 49% harvested, 32% 2003, 39% avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 91%, 74% 2003, 82% avg.; 4th cutting 34%, 20% 2003, 40% avg. Timothy clover 2nd cutting complete 90%, 79% 2003, 83% avg. Peaches 89% harvested, 95% 2003, 96% avg. Apple crop condition 9% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 6% excellent; 40% harvested, 34% 2003, 33% avg. Grapes 27% harvested, 9% 2003, 9% avg. Quality of hay made 2% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Pasture feeds 3% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Activities Included: Baling the 3rd cutting of hay; spreading manure; applying herbicides, pesticides; picking fruit; harvesting tobacco; cutting silage; beginning the corn harvest, general equipment maintenance to prepare for fall seeding and harvest.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.7. Soil 4% short, 46% adequate, 50% surplus. Corn 98% matured, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; 69% harvested, 64% 2003, 76% avg.; 6% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 41% good, 13% excellent. Peanuts 99% pegged, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; 5% harvested, 7% 2003, 10% avg.; 5% poor, 50% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum 95% turned color, 94% 2003, 92% avg.; 66% matured, 63% 2003, 63% avg.; 30% harvested, 29% 2003, 37% avg.; 20% fair, 78% good, 2% excellent. Cotton 99% setting bolls, 99% 2003, 99% avg.; 48% open bolls, 21% 2003, 39% avg.; 6% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Pastures 5% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 99% bloomed, 98% 2003, 98% avg.; 92% setting pods, 85% 2003, 84% avg.; 17% leaves turning color, 17% 2003, 18% avg.; 5% leaves dropped, 2% 2003, 6% avg.; 5% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Tobacco 95% harvested, 97% 2003, 94% avg.; 54% stalks destroyed, 60% 2003, 62% avg. Other hay 99% harvested, 98% 2003, 98% avg. Peaches 96% harvested, 98% 2003, 99% avg. Apples 35% harvested, 29% 2003, 35% avg.; 73% fair, 27% good. Livestock 1% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Winter Grazing 14% planted, 16% 2003, 13% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 14% very short, 26% short, 58% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 23% very short, 27% short, 50% adequate. Feed supplies 13% very short, 19% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 21% very short, 28% short, 51% adequate. Winter Wheat 19% seeded, 18% 2003, 16% avg. Sunflower 7% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent; 66% ray flowers dry, 82% 2003, 84% avg.; 35% bracts yellow, 57% 2003, 61% avg.; 1% mature, 16% 2003, 13% avg.; 0% harvested, 1% 2003, 1% avg. Soybeans 4% mature, 16% 2003, 14% avg. Sorghum 0% harvested-grain, 1% 2003, 3% avg. Cattle condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 14% excellent. Sheep condition 8% poor, 9% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Range, Pasture 16% very poor, 22% poor, 33% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent. Corn 24% silage harvested, 56% 2003, 50% avg. Sorghum silage 28% harvested, 58% 2003, 39% avg. Alfalfa hay 13% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 71%, 81% 2003, 65% avg. Crop conditions improved from warm weather last week, with several areas of the state receiving beneficial precipitation. Crop development still lags behind normal, allowing farmers, ranchers more time to prepare for harvest. With crops slowly reaching maturity, many producers commented that an early freeze would likely reduce yields, quality. Activities Included: Harvesting silage, cutting hay, caring for livestock, and preparing for harvest.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 19% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 17% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn silage 89% harvested, 80% 2003, 88% avg. Burley 68% harvested, 65% 2003, 72% avg. Dark air-cured 89% harvested, 79% 2003, 83% avg.; fire-cured 75% harvested, 62% 2003, 73% avg. Pastures 4% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. The corn is finally drying down, cotton is opening, prospects for a good-to-excellent soybean crop continued last week, as warm, sunny skies prevailed in Middle, West State. The only cause for concern came in East State, where the remnants of Hurricane Frances caused some crop flooding, delayed tobacco harvest. Pastures,

however, welcomed the rain. Activities Included: Corn harvest, cotton defoliation, cutting hay, harvest of early Group III beans. A few insect problems were noted, but the occurrences remained light. Farmers were able to work in the fields virtually all week in West Middle, while growers in East State fought the wet conditions. Rainfall totals averaged above normal for the eastern half of the state, below normal elsewhere, while temperatures averaged near or slightly above normal for the week.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: A high pressure system from area north to the Great Lakes dominated the weather. Cooler temperatures, dry conditions were experienced for most of the state in the latter part of the week. The major rainfall occurred early in the week, along the Rio Grande Valley from the Del Rio area down to Brownsville, in a band running northeast to Wichita Falls, Sherman. Isolated areas of North Central State received up to 4 inches of rain. Scattered, lighter showers occurred east of the main band of precipitation down to the Gulf of Mexico. Record low temperatures were recorded in several areas. Soil moisture was generally very good statewide. Harvest of summer crops, planting of small grains continued to progress northward. Apple growers in the Trans Pecos reported that their crop would be very good, about 2 weeks early. Armyworms were attacking hay fields, pastures in several counties in Eastern, Central State, some producers were spraying them. Lovebugs, hackleberry wooly aphids, crickets were more isolated problems. Small Grains: Wheat, oat planting made good progress. Field conditions were favorable most of the week with adequate soil moisture. Corn: In the Northern Plains, harvest was beginning, silage harvest continued. Producers in North Central State were moving closer to harvest completion. Corn condition 92% normal compared with 54% 2003. Cotton: More heat units were needed in the western part of the state. Most irrigation has stopped statewide. Cotton defoliating, some stripping were underway in North Central State. Harvest was nearing completion in the Coastal districts, South Central State, with some delays from scattered rainfall. Cotton condition 82% normal, 51% 2003. Sorghum: Harvest progressed northward into the Plains, where harvesting has begun in some fields. The cooler temperatures, moisture have caused some fields to be later than others. Harvest was winding down in North Central State. Sorghum condition 81% normal, 57% 2003. Peanuts: Harvest was underway in the Plains with some weed problems in fields. More heat units would be beneficial. Peanuts were developing with some wilt reported; the crop still looked good. Peanut condition 91% normal, 84% 2003. Rice: Harvest progressed, was near completion in several counties. Rice condition 81% normal, 87% 2003. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans On the High Plains, pumpkin harvest was in full swing. Watermelon harvest was slowing down, more melons were getting mildew. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden region, spinach, onion fields and cabbage seed beds were being prepared. Pecans: Pecans in the Trans Pecos were reaching the hardening stage. In Central, East State, pecan scab, pecan weevil were problems in many orchards with some pecan trees continuing to drop nuts. Spraying to control the weevils continued. Tree nut load in some orchards appeared to be above normal for a light year. Range, Livestock: Statewide pastures, ranges continued to be in good to excellent condition. In the central, eastern parts of the state, producers were concerned about the invasion of armyworms in pastures, forage fields. Most body scores on cattle continued to show fair to excellent condition. Supplemental feeding was very limited, in isolated areas. Fall calving has started. Some producers were weaning calves, reporting above average weaning weights. On the Edwards Plateau, bucks, rams were being put out for breeding.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil 21% very short, 38% short, 41% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 43% very short, 34% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 98% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; 31% planted for harvest 2003, 1% 2003, 15% avg.; 1% emerged, 0% 2003, 0% avg. Spring wheat 93% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Barley 98% harvested (grain), 100% 2003, 100% avg. Oats 88% harvested (grain), 91% 2003, 89% avg. Corn 94% dough, 95% 2003, 84% avg.; 52% dent, 65% 2003, 46% avg.; 21% mature, 35% 2003, 21% avg.; 26% silage, harvested (silage), 32% 2003, 18% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 84%, 74% 2003, 77% avg.; 4th cutting 23%, 10% 2003, 14% avg. Alfalfa seed 43% harvested, 43% 2003, 28% avg. Onions 54% harvested, 32% 2003, 37% avg. Dry beans 14% harvested, 14% 2003, 20% avg. Cattle, calves moved from summer range 18%, 14% 2003, 27% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 13%

excellent. Sheep, lambs moved from summer range 14%, 13% 2003, 24% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Stock water supplies 25% very short, 36% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Apples 29% harvested, 34% 2003, 19% avg. Peaches 73% harvested, 78% 2003, 75% avg. Pears 80% harvested, 73% 2003, 66% avg. Agricultural Summary Scattered showers appeared late in the week, but most of the week was warm, dry. Warm temperatures helped corn to mature but was still behind last year's progress. Field Crops Summary Grain harvest continued, moving slowly towards completion. Safflower harvest started in Box Elder county, with good yields being reported. Reports of better than anticipated corn silage, in Cache county, have been attributed to shorter season varieties, timely rain showers. Livestock Summary Range, pasture feeds continue to improve due to scattered showers, cooler temperatures the past couple of weeks. Uintah county reported some mountain areas recorded up to 2 inches of rain. Animals were being pulled off of summer range and moved to fall pastures.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 8% short, 70% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate, 19% surplus. Remnants from Hurricane Frances passed through the State this week. Dry conditions that developed over the western side of the State, prior to Frances, were quenched with an average of 6 inches of accumulative rain. As a whole, the State experienced an average accumulative rainfall of 3 inches, 2 inches above the norm. Temperatures for the state cooled slightly to an average of 71°; this is still 2° above the normal temperature for this time of year. Fieldwork has been delayed because of heavy rains; many fields were too wet for farm equipment to enter. Nevertheless, farmers are harvesting corn, tobacco, hay as quick as possible due to the treat posed by Hurricane Ivan. Several counties experienced tornados, floods this week. There were only a few isolated reports of agriculture damage that were related with the tornados. State's corn for grain has shown some excellent yields, with some farmers harvesting 170 to 200+ bushels per acre. Corn for silage is not doing as well, much of it is drying out too fast. Some of the soybean crop is maturing slower than normal, staying green longer due to the excessive soil moisture. The excessive moisture also has vegetable producers concerned over their fall crop. Activities Included: Fixing flood, wind damaged fences, buildings, selling cattle, marketing fall vegetables, and ordering winter wheat seeds.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5.8. Topsoil 2% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 30% short, 66% adequate. Irrigation water supply was 8% short, 92% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 88° in Hanford and Pasco. The lowest temperature in the state was 35° in Deer Park. Winter wheat harvest was 99% complete, winter wheat planted 28% completed, and winter wheat emerged was 13% completed. Spring wheat 99% harvested. Barley 100% harvested. Potato conditions 2% poor, 9% fair, 87% good, 2% excellent. Potatoes 46% harvested. Corn conditions 4% fair, 94% good, 2% excellent; 20% harvested for silage was harvested. Dry Peas 98% harvested. Dry edible bean conditions 9% fair, 88% good, 3% excellent; 41% harvested. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting was complete 98%. Hay, other roughage supplies 4% short, 96% adequate. Range, pasture feeds 2% very poor, 18% poor, 35% fair, 45% good. Rainfall stopped harvest operations in several locations again this week, as farmers were trying to beat the earlier than normal fall rains. Harvest of silage corn, sweet corn was underway. Winter wheat began to emerge with a few producers needing to reseed after earlier rains. Producers began to do field work in preparation of planting the next crop. With the rains, cool weather, pastures continued to green up, with fall grazing conditions expected to be better than the past few years. Dairy producers pastured cows on rapidly growing forage fields. Some livestock producers anticipated taking a third cutting of forage for silage due to the tremendous growth in fields that would normally be dormant this time of year. Skagit Island, San Juan Counties reported possible losses to beet seed crops. Carrot, onion, radish seed harvest neared completion. Pumpkin growers in Thurston County expressed concern that pumpkins ripened so early, they may be vulnerable to premature decay. Grapes, apples, late stone fruit, hops were being harvested. Turf grass growers benefitted from ideal growing conditions. Christmas tree growers in Thurston, Grays Harbor Counties reported strong

demand for Noble, Grand Firs. Potato diggers sat idle due to the rains, many fields were saturated. In Skagit County, crop losses were reported in cauliflower, broccoli, cucumbers due to long standing water in fields from previous rains. Flower bulb growers were concerned about finishing fall planting prior to winter conditions.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 11% short, 66% adequate, 22% surplus compared to 2003 85% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn conditions 2% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 28% excellent; 90% doughing, 75% 2003, 85% 5-yr avg.; 63% dented, 40% 2003, 57% 5-yr. avg.; 12% mature, 10% 2003, 26% 5-yr avg. Soybeans conditions 5% fair, 51% good, 44% excellent; 38% dropping leaves, 20% 2003, 39% 5-yr avg. Wheat 13% planted, 5% 2003, 5-yr. avg. was not available. Tobacco conditions 20% poor, 32% fair, 48% good; 51% harvested, 30% 2003, 47% 5-yr avg. Hay conditions 4% poor, 33% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent; 2nd cutting complete 81%, 70% 2003, 84% 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting complete 21%, 2003 and 5-yr. not were available. Apples 15% fair, 85% good; 30% harvest, 20% in 2003, 5-yr. avg. was not available. Cattle, calves 11% fair, 82% good, 7% excellent. Sheep, lambs 6% fair, 88% good, 6% excellent. Although several areas experienced heavy rains, no significant flooding was reported due to the previous dry conditions. The wet conditions merely slowed late summer activities. Activities Included: Cutting, harvesting hay, harvesting fruit, chopping corn for silage and working livestock.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil 7% very short, 33% short, 58% adequate, 2% surplus. Last week's summer-like temperatures were helpful to the crops. Temperatures were 2 to 5° above normal for this time of year, ranging from the low 40's to the high 80's. Trace amounts of precipitation was reported throughout the state. More rain is needed in many parts of the state. Corn in the northwestern part of the state is starting to see some leaf diseases. In the southwestern part of the state, corn is maturing nicely. Some corn fields are starting to turn brown. In the south central area, corn is coming along with some denting occurring. Corn for silage is starting to be chopped in some areas of the state, especially in the south-western, south central areas. In the east central area, rust is showing up with some root worm damage. Soybeans in the south western part of the state look good, but in most other areas, maturity is all over the board. Some areas are reporting small pods and little beans. Corn, soybeans continue to be two to three weeks behind in maturity. Farmers are saying they need one month of warm summer weather. Weeds are becoming a problem in many areas. Third and fourth crop hay looks good in most areas of the state.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil 26% very short, 43% short, 31% adequate. Barley 96% harvested, 97% 2003, 94% 5-yr avg. Oats 95% mature, 2003 100%, 98% 5-yr avg.; 81% harvested, 91% 2003, 86% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat 93% mature, 100% 2003, 99% 5-yr avg.; 81% harvested, 97% 2003, 94% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 58% planted, 68% 2003, 64% 5-yr avg.; 12% emerged, 17% 2003, 29% 5-yr avg. Corn 80% dough, 87% 2003, 92% 5-yr avg. Corn 20% dent, 72% 2003, 70% 5-yr avg.; 34% harvested for silage, 42 2003%, 42% 5-yr avg.; condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 50% good. Dry beans 88% leaves turning, 97% 2003, 98% 5-yr avg.; 32% windrowed, 51% 2003, 60% 5-yr avg.; 11% combined, 28% 2003, 30% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent. Condition of sugarbeets 4% very poor, 7% poor, 13% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 93%, 97% 2003, 95% 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting 18%, 31% 2003, 35% 5-yr avg. Range, pasture feed 41% very poor, 27% poor, 20% fair, 8% good, 4% excellent. Irrigation supplies 39% adequate, 25% short, 36% very short. Livestock conditions 74% good, 25% fair, 1% poor. Temperatures were mostly below normal throughout the State. Temperatures ranged from 3.4° below normal in Recluse to 1.7° above normal in Deaver. The highest temperature was 92° in Torrington, while the lowest temperature was 28° in Big Piney. Nearly all areas received below normal precipitation, except mostly areas in the Platte River drainages which received nearly one-third to one-half inch about normal precipitation. The most precipitation fell in Torrington with 1.91 inches and 1.84 in Redbird.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 5 - 11, 2004

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Across Europe, mostly dry weather favored spring grain and early summer crop harvesting and winter grain and oilseed planting.

FSU-WESTERN: Widespread showers were accompanied by unseasonably cool weather in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, slowing summer crop maturation but providing topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Periodic, light showers only briefly delayed spring grain harvesting in Russia and Kazakstan.

MEXICO: Widespread rain continued to maintain adequate soil moisture for filling summer crops in Mexico, while Hurricane Ivan devastated Grenada and caused flooding and locally damaged sugarcane in Jamaica.

CANADA: Across the Prairies, dry, albeit cold weather spurred seasonal fieldwork but impeded late crop development.

SOUTH ASIA: Unseasonably dry weather dominated much of central India, but monsoon showers increased over southern India.

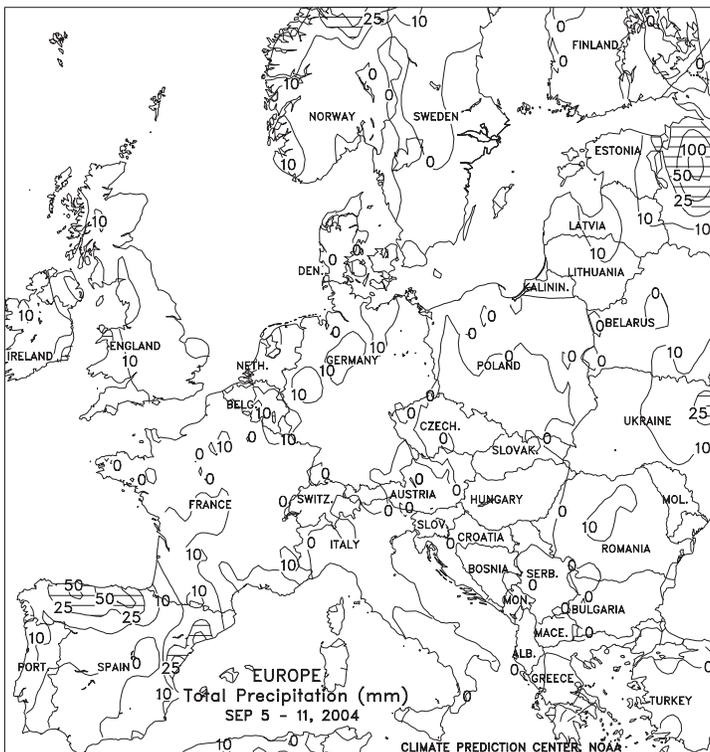
AUSTRALIA: Additional rainfall in eastern Australia further improved moisture supplies for reproductive winter wheat and barley, while showers continued to favor vegetative winter grains elsewhere in Australia.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers likely caused some flooding in rice fields of the northern Philippines and northern Thailand.

EASTERN ASIA: Favorably dry weather prevailed for maturing crops and harvesting from the Yangtze Valley to the North China Plain.

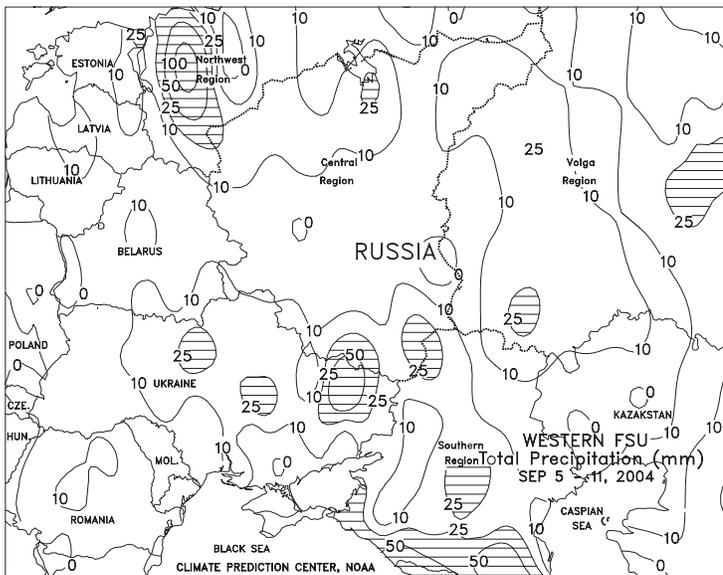
BRAZIL: Coffee areas remained unseasonably dry, although showers were sweeping across southern Brazil at week's end.

ARGENTINA: Showers boosted moisture reserves for winter wheat in eastern growing areas.



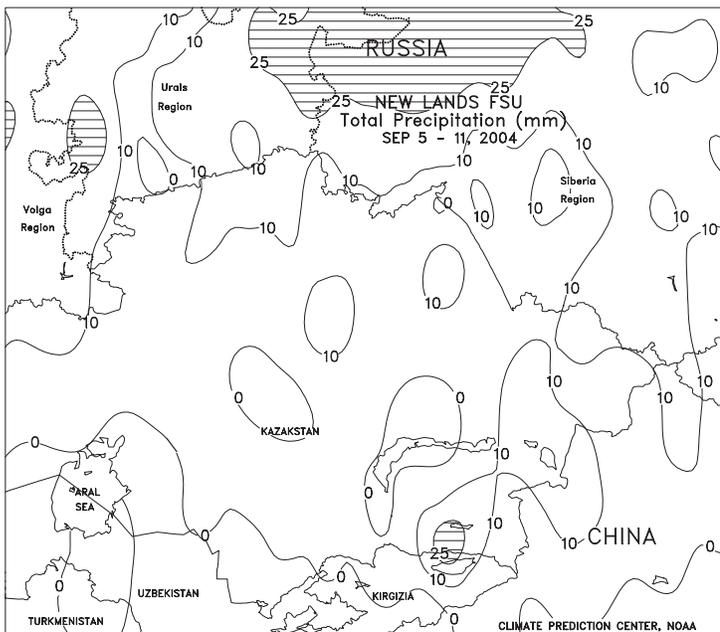
EUROPE

In England, 2 consecutive weeks of mostly dry weather favored winter grain harvesting after the previous harvest delays. However, by week's end, light to moderate rain (10-25 mm) fell across Wales and extreme southeastern England. Throughout the rest of Europe, dry weather favored spring grain and early summer crop harvesting and winter grain and oilseed planting. Only scattered light to moderate rain (5-20 mm) was reported across portions of northern Germany and southwestern France. More widespread rain (10-70 mm) slowed early summer crop harvesting in northwestern Spain. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal across western and central Europe and 1 to 4 degrees C below normal across southeastern Europe. Scattered frost (minimum temperatures 1-2 degrees C) in portions of Poland, Hungary, and western Romania caused no damage to mature summer crops.



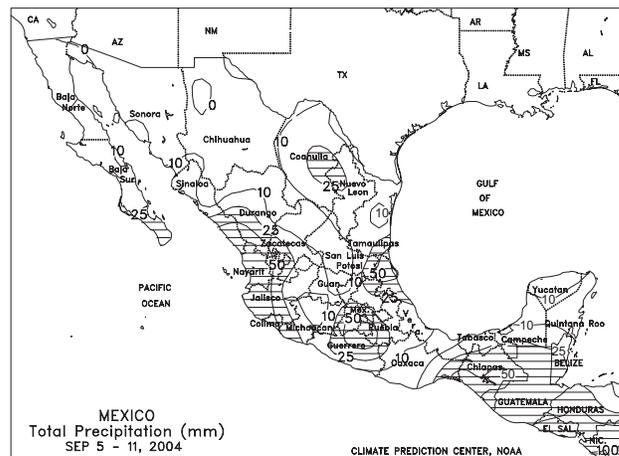
FSU-WESTERN

In Ukraine, widespread, light showers (3-25 mm or more) and unseasonably cold weather (weekly temperatures averaging 2-5 degrees C below normal) slowed summer crop maturation, but provided topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting. In Russia, light, scattered showers (3-25 mm) across the Central and Volga Regions improved topsoil moisture conditions for winter grain emergence. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in these areas, with scattered frost and local freezes (minimum temperatures ranging from -1 to 0 degrees C) in some locations at week's end. Additional rain and mild weather are needed to ensure that crops will become well established prior to entering dormancy. Farther south, light to moderate showers (9-25 mm or more) were accompanied by unseasonably cool weather (weekly temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees C below normal), slowing summer crop maturation and early harvest but providing abundant topsoil moisture conditions for winter wheat planting. Elsewhere, light showers in Belarus boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence.



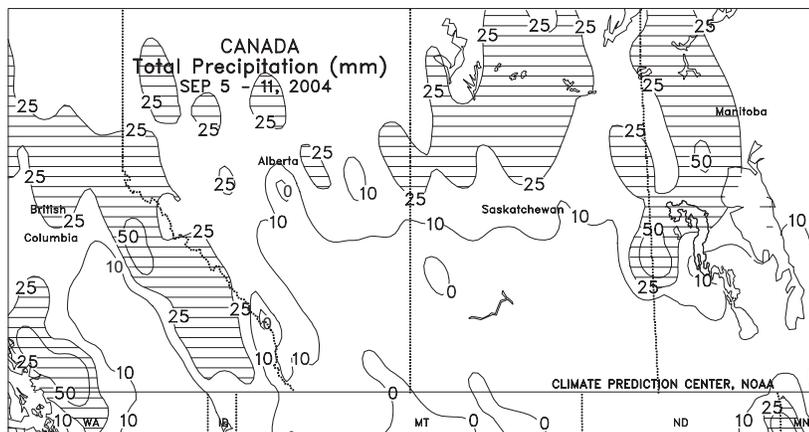
FSU-NEW LANDS

From the Urals Region eastward into Siberia, Russia, periodic showers (7-25 mm or more) only temporarily interrupted spring grain harvesting. In Kazakstan, several days of dry weather allowed harvesting to progress without delay. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in the Urals region of Russia and western Kazakstan and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal over the remainder of Russia and Kazakstan. In cotton areas of Central Asia, unseasonably warm, dry weather favored boll maturation and early cotton harvesting.



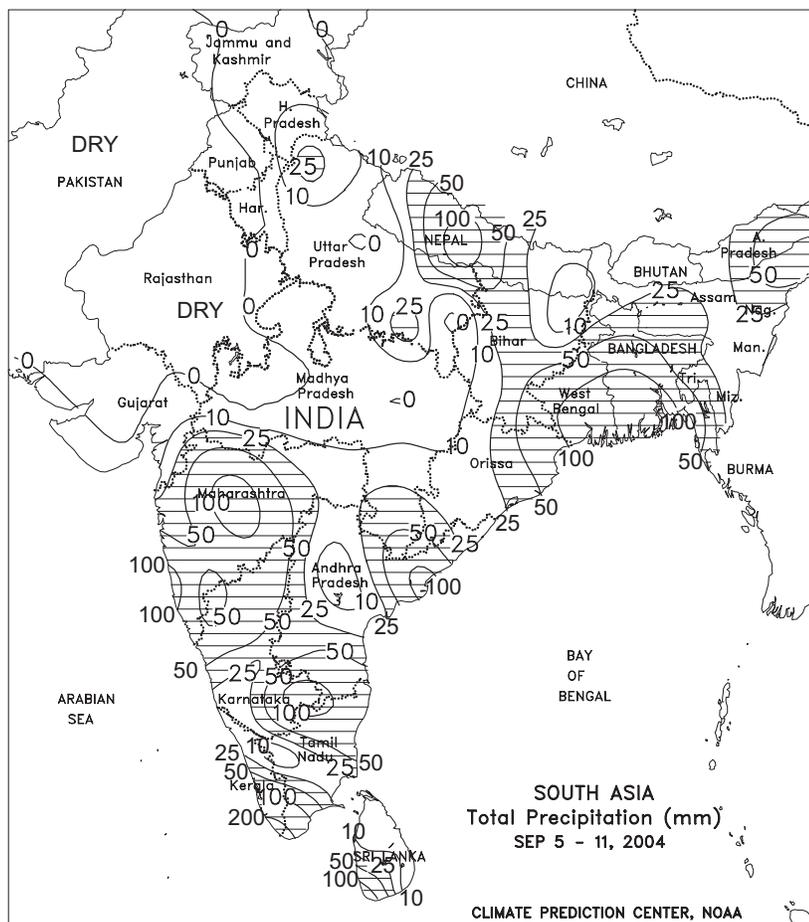
MEXICO AND CARIBBEAN

Widespread showers (25-100 mm) continued across the main corn belt, southern Mexico, and the Yucatan Peninsula, maintaining adequate soil moisture for sugarcane, coffee, and filling corn. Showers (10-60 mm) also prevailed across the western Sierra Madre and the Rio Grande River watershed, increasing irrigation supplies and aiding pastures. Drier weather (less than 10 mm) prevailed in portions of central Mexico (Guanajuato and San Luis Potosi) and extreme northern and northwestern Mexico (near the U.S. border). Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across north-central Mexico and slightly above normal elsewhere. In the Caribbean, Hurricane Ivan devastated the Island of Grenada on September 7 with sustained winds of 100 knots (115 mph). On September 10 and 11, Ivan passed just to the south of Jamaica, with sustained winds of 135 knots (155 mph). Hurricane strength winds (greater than 73 mph) still covered most of the island and locally damaged sugarcane. Torrential rain caused flooding throughout the island, with satellite rainfall estimates ranging from 100 to 300 mm for the week.



CANADA

Mostly dry weather supported seasonal fieldwork across the Prairies, with significant precipitation generally confined to northernmost growing areas. In Alberta, some precipitation fell as snow. Although high temperatures briefly reached the lower and middle 20s degrees C, temperatures generally averaged near to below normal, reducing the potential for additional late-season growth. On September 7, temperatures fell below freezing for the first time this season in sections of southern Saskatchewan, possibly causing some damage to immature summer crops unaffected by the August 20 event. Frosty weather was also recorded in Alberta, although crops should be progressing roughly on schedule. Most growing areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan should have experienced their autumn freeze of the season by now; in Manitoba, the first freeze usually occurs by September 20. In eastern Canada, the remnants of Hurricane Frances brought locally heavy rain (10-100 mm) to crop areas of Ontario and Quebec, increasing moisture for winter wheat and pastures but slowing summer crop and hay harvesting. Warm weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal, with highs in the middle 20s degrees C) helped to advance late summer crop development.

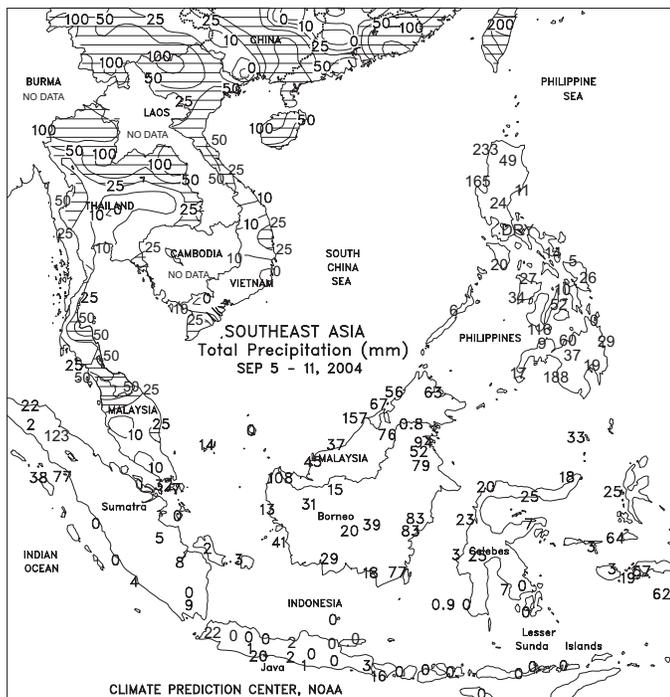
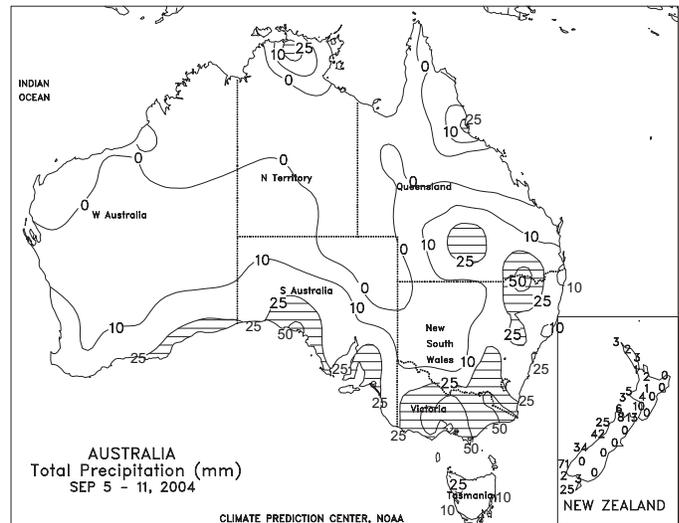


SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon continued to show signs of withdrawal, with warm, dry weather dominating Pakistan and much of northwestern and central India. In the north, conditions promoted rapid drydown of maturing cotton and rice, but farther south (namely Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh), moisture was likely becoming limited for development of late-planted oilseeds and cotton. However, needed moisture covered previously dry portions of western and southern Maharashtra, and monsoon showers (25-50 mm or more) increased over India's southern interior, another indication that the monsoon is retreating southward. The moisture in the south will benefit late-planted main season summer crops and increase moisture for autumn sown crops. Elsewhere, showers (25-100 mm or more) maintained irrigation reserves for rice cultivation in eastern India and Bangladesh. The rain in the east was partly caused by a tropical disturbance, which is unusual for this time of year. The monsoon typically recedes from the east during October when preparations begin for winter wheat and rice planting.

AUSTRALIA

Following last week's welcomed showers, additional rain (10-30 mm, locally more than 50 mm) across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales favored winter wheat and barley. The recent rain was very timely for winter grains, providing much-needed moisture to crops in the reproductive phase of development. Furthermore, the rain helped condition topsoils for summer crop sowing, including cotton and sorghum planting. Farther south, beneficial showers (10-25 mm, locally near 50 mm) across southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia favored vegetative winter grains. Similarly, scattered showers (5-20 mm) in Western Australia maintained adequate moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley development. Temperatures in major agricultural areas averaged near to slightly below normal (0-3 degrees C below normal), slowing crop development but reducing evaporative losses.



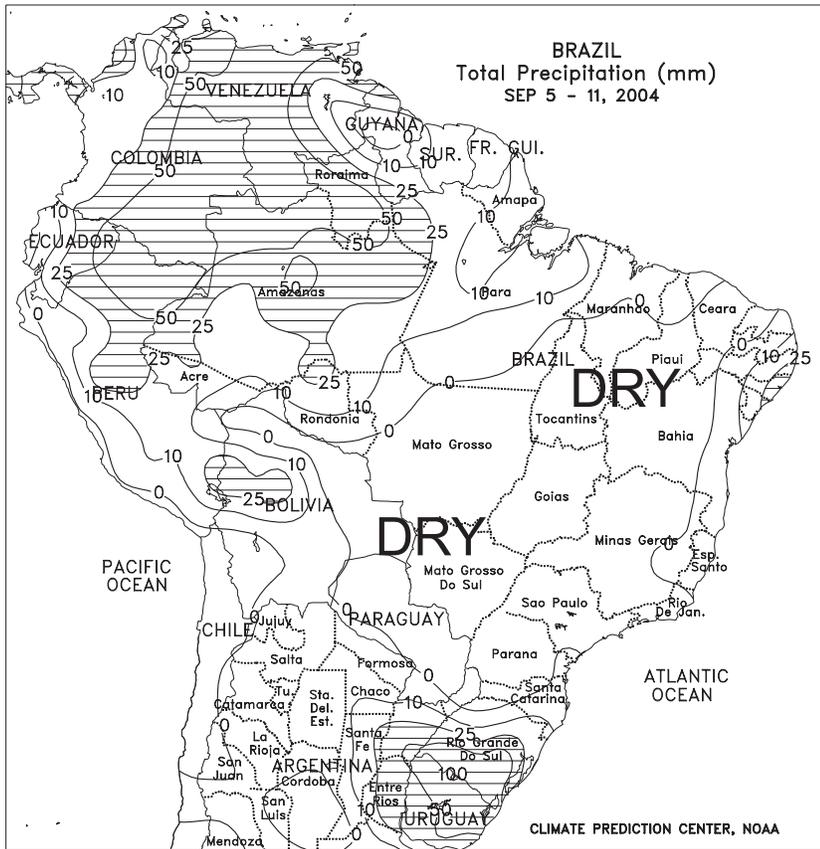
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy showers (50-200 mm) returned to the northern Philippines, flooding some areas. In the southern Philippines, showers (25-100 mm, locally more) boosted moisture supplies for rice and corn. Showers were heavy (50-200 mm) in northern Thailand, likely flooding some rice fields. In Vietnam, showers (50-100 mm) boosted irrigation supplies in northern growing areas, while mostly sunny weather continued to benefit rice development in southern rice areas. Oil palm areas of Indonesia received little if any rainfall, reducing moisture supplies.



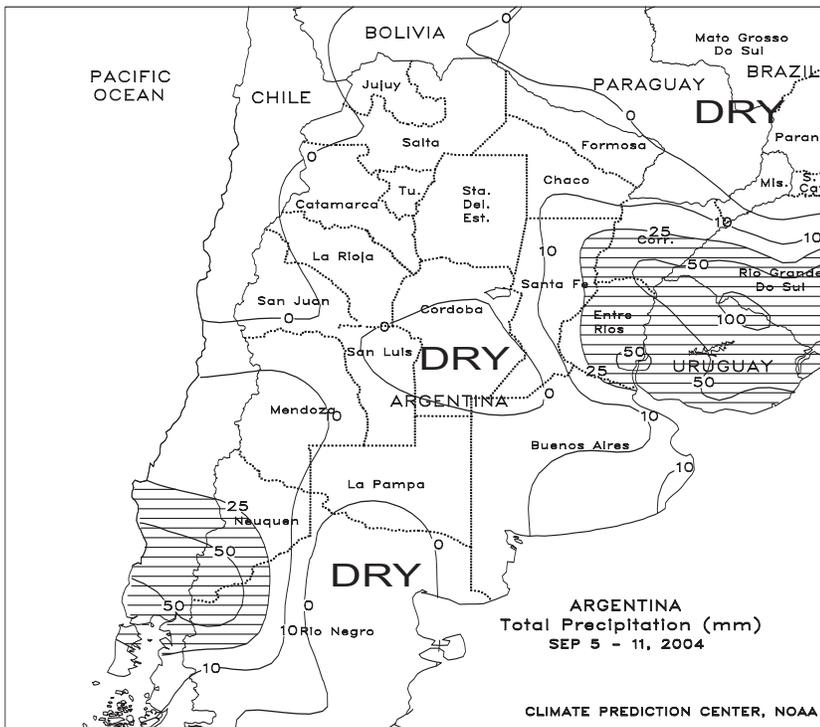
EASTERN ASIA

In Manchuria, dry weather favored corn and soybean maturation. On the North China Plain, dry weather favored maturing crops and cotton harvesting that was progressing in Henan, Hubei, and Anhui. Showers (25-100 mm) were concentrated in southern and southeastern China increasing moisture supplies but slowed rice maturation. Typhoon Songda brought more heavy rainfall to southern Japan, maintaining flooding in minor rice areas. South Korea also received heavy rainfall as the typhoon passed into the Sea of Japan.



BRAZIL

Warm, dry weather continued to dominate Brazil's major coffee areas, supporting harvesting but likely resulting in delays in the flowering of the new crop. At week's end, locally heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) were moving into Rio Grande do Sul, benefiting immature winter wheat and increasing moisture for the upcoming summer growing season. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather promoted seasonal fieldwork in cocoa and sugarcane plantations along the northeastern coast.



ARGENTINA

Early-week showers (5-25 mm or more) boosted moisture reserves for emerging winter wheat from eastern Buenos Aires to Santa Fe and Entre Rios. The heaviest rain (greater than 25 mm in most locations) was recorded in Entre Rios, which is currently forecast by Argentina's Agricultural Secretariat to account for about 5 percent of the 2004/05 acreage. Western crop areas, including Cordoba and La Pampa, remained dry. A cooling trend slowed crop development in the more southerly growing areas, with daily low temperatures the latter half of the week commonly falling below freezing in La Pampa and Buenos Aires. Near- to above-normal temperatures elsewhere promoted winter wheat growth and kept topsoils warm for summer crop germination. According to independent sources within Argentina, sunseed and corn were 17 and 2 percent planted, respectively, as of September 11.

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