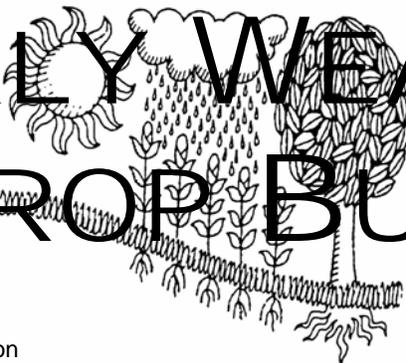
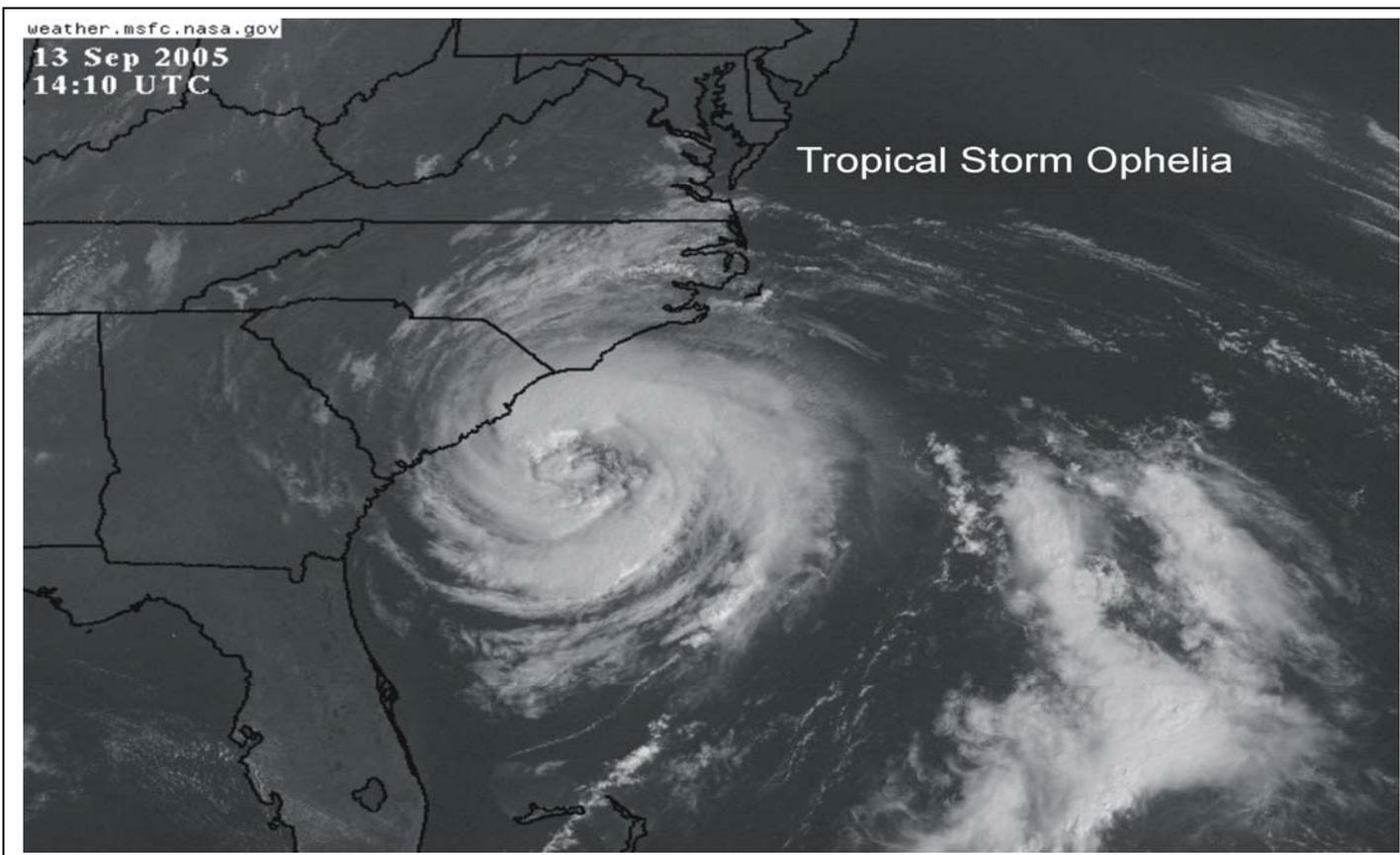


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS September 4 - 10, 2005

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

In Hurricane Katrina's aftermath, dry weather along the **central Gulf Coast** favored storm recovery efforts. However, very warm, sunny conditions stressed recovery personnel and those displaced by the storm, especially in areas still without electricity. Elsewhere in the **South**, beneficial showers overspread drought-affected **southern Texas**, boosting topsoil moisture reserves in preparation for the winter crop season. Meanwhile, Tropical Storm/Hurricane Ophelia lurked for much of the week near the **southern Atlantic Coast**, generating rough surf, gusty winds, and scattered showers. Through week's end, however, Ophelia's effects were confined to **southern**

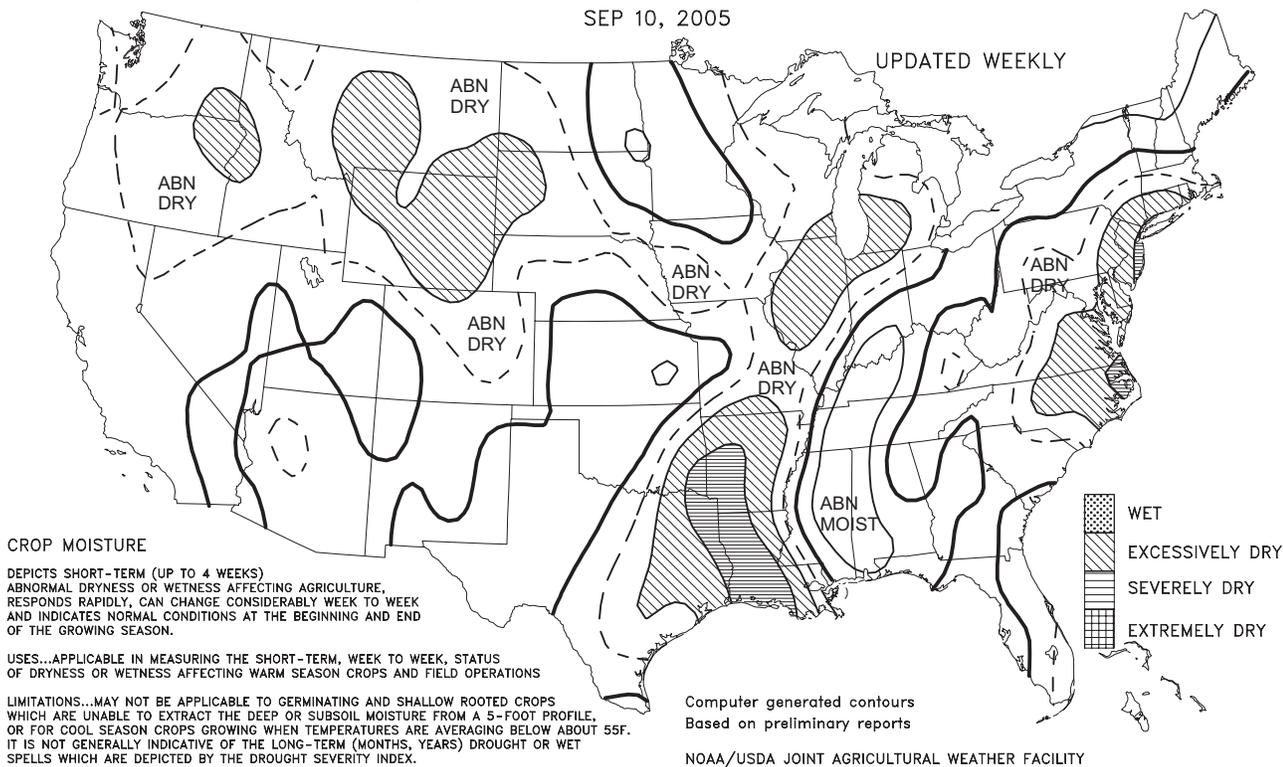
(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 10, 2005

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.

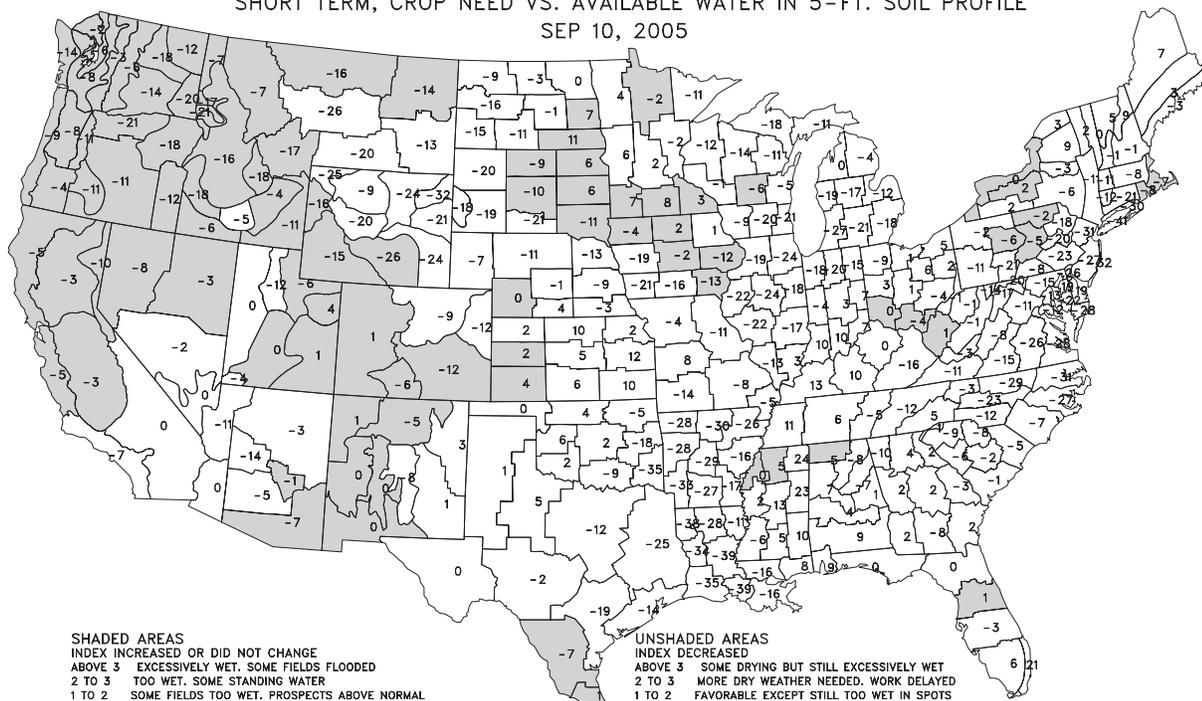
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

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 10, 2005



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

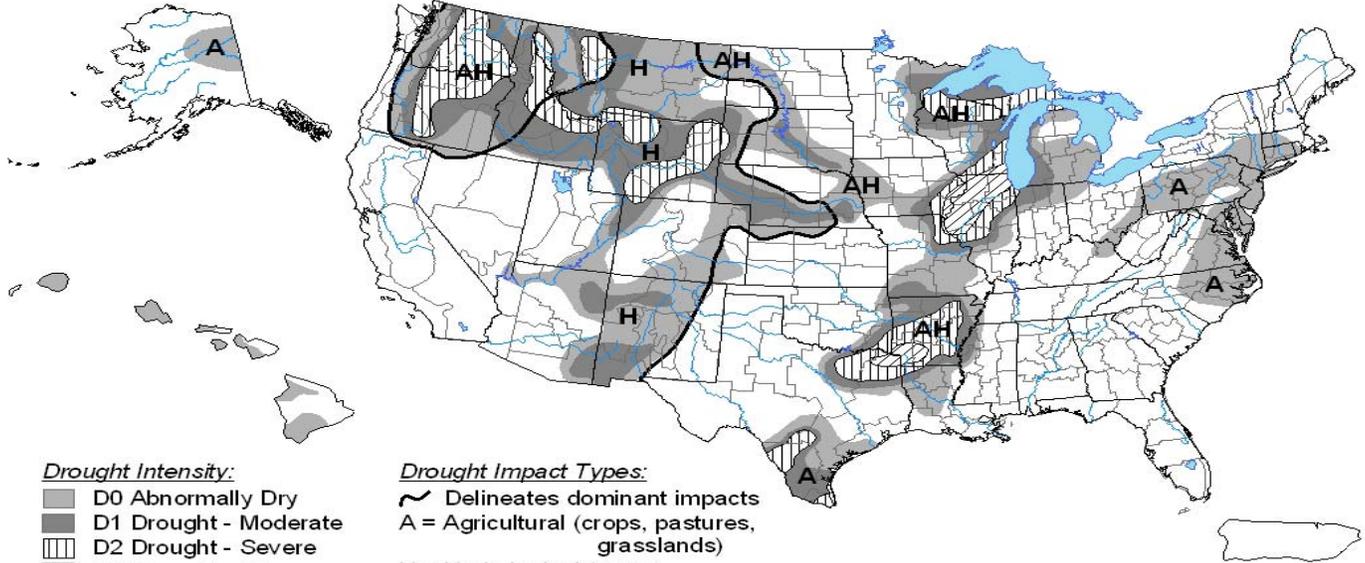
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS 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 6, 2005
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.

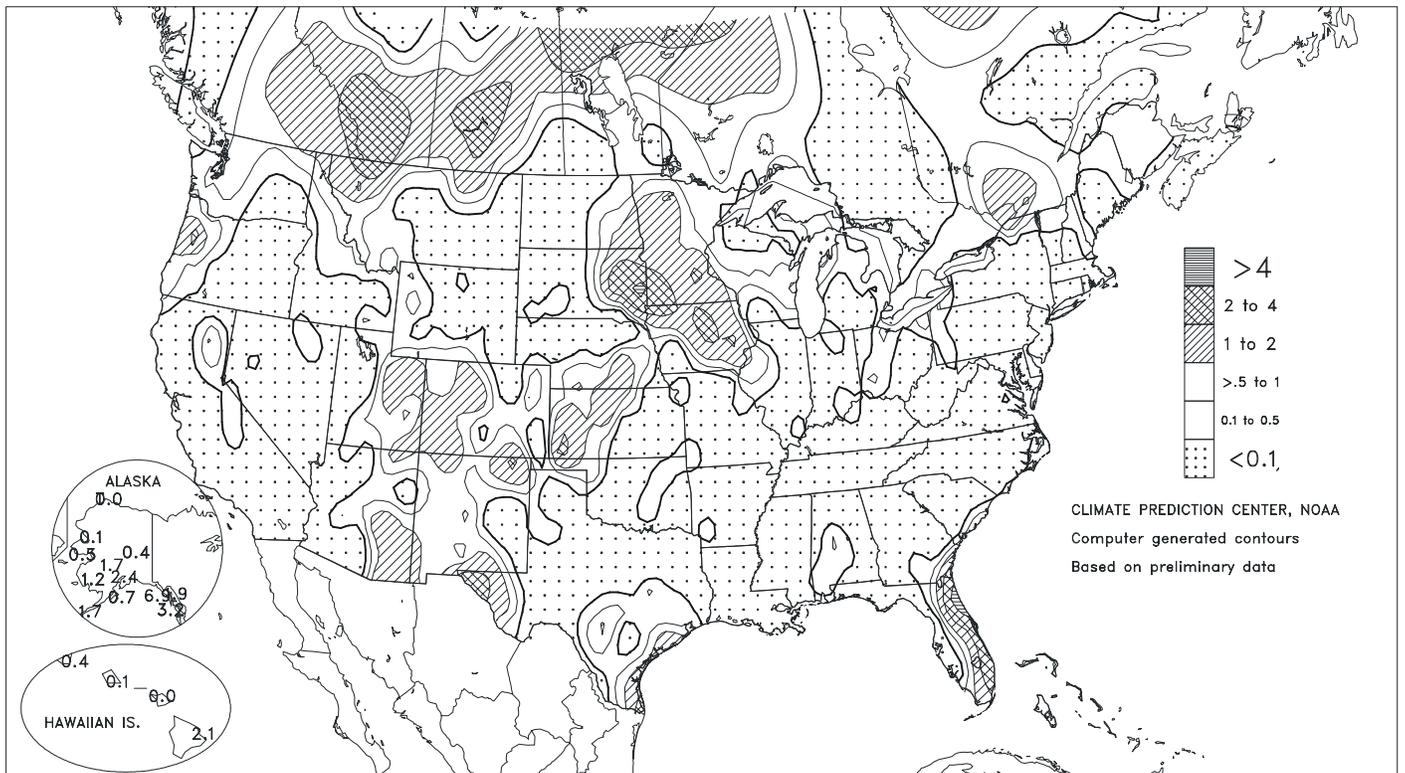
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, September 8, 2005
Author: Mark Svoboda, NDMC

Total Precipitation (Inches)

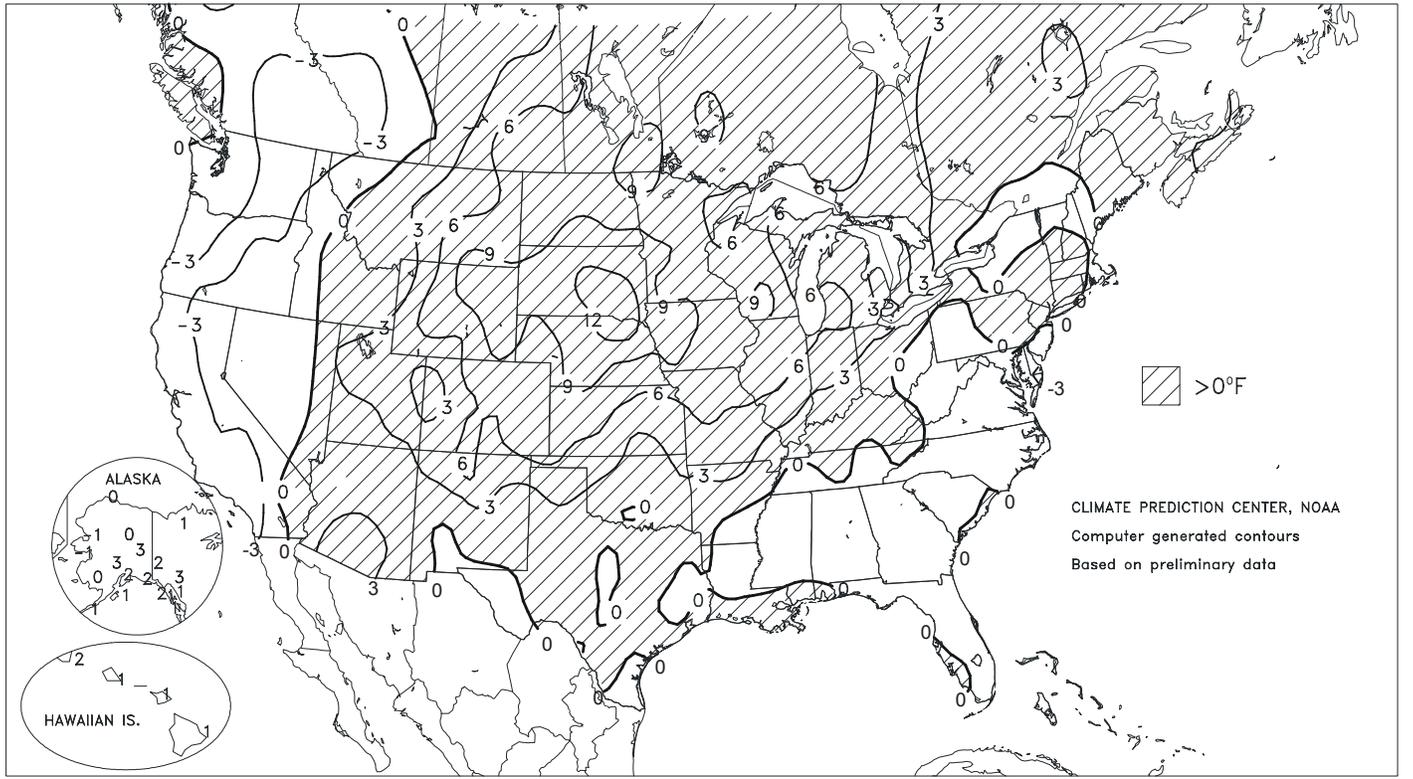
SEP 4 - 10, 2005



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

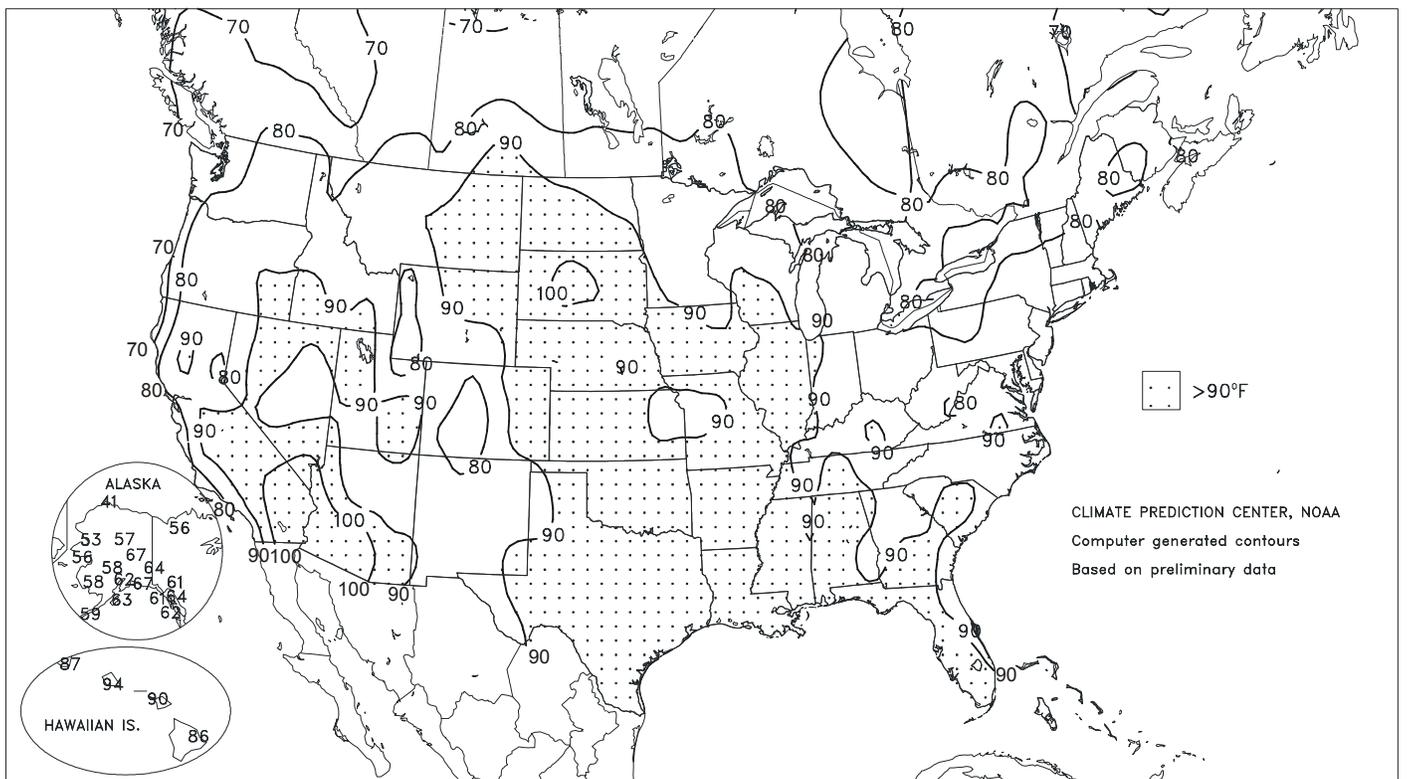
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

SEP 4 - 10, 2005



Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

SEP 4 - 10, 2005



(Continued from front cover)

Atlantic coastal areas. Across much of the remainder of the Nation, warm, mostly dry conditions promoted summer crop maturation and fieldwork, including harvesting and winter wheat planting. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 10°F above normal in parts of the **northern Plains** and the **upper Midwest**. However, brief showers and thunderstorms caused minor fieldwork delays across the **Plains** and the **upper Midwest**. Farther west, much cooler weather overspread areas **west of the Rockies** at week's end, accompanied by a few rain and snow showers in the **Northwest**.

Early in the week, cloudiness and showers associated with Tropical Storm Ophelia helped to end a record-setting hot spell in **Orlando, FL**. **Orlando's** highs reached or exceeded 90°F on 56 consecutive days (July 11 - September 4), shattering its former record of 46 days set from July 2 - August 16, 1981. Farther west, cooler air began to overspread the **West Coast States**, where daily-record lows included 43°F (on September 5) in **Pendleton, OR**, and 52°F (on September 6) in **Oceanside Harbor, CA**. Elsewhere in **southern California**, **Ramona** posted consecutive daily-record lows (45 and 44°F) on September 6-7. Late in the week, warmth surged northward in advance of a cold front crossing the **West**. On September 9, daily-record highs in **Montana** reached 96°F in **Glasgow** and 95°F in **Billings**. A day later, however, **Wisdom, MT**, received a record snowfall for the date (0.1 inch on September 10), followed by a daily-record low of 15°F on September 11.

During a 72-hour period beginning around sunrise on September 9, as much as 1 to 2 feet of snow blanketed **Montana's West Glacier region**. Daily-record rainfall totals in **Montana** for September 10 included 1.35 inches in **Cut Bank** and 1.14 inches in **Kalispell**. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers were generally confined to the **Southwest**, the **upper Midwest**, **southern Texas**, and the **southern Atlantic Coast**. **Douglas, AZ**, collected a daily-record rainfall (1.50 inches) on September 5, and **Huron, SD**, measured 3.77 inches of rain from September 5-8. **Brownsville, TX**, netted 2.62 inches of rain from September 1-11, leaving its year-to-date total at 9.56 inches (55 percent of normal). Meanwhile, Ophelia became the Atlantic tropical season's seventh hurricane on September 8 but fluctuated in intensity thereafter between a strong tropical storm and category one hurricane. From September 4-9, as much as 5 inches of rain along **Florida's east coast** was accompanied by heavy surf and peak wind gusts in excess of 35 m.p.h.

Near- to slightly above-normal temperatures prevailed in **Alaska**, accompanied by widespread precipitation across the **southern half of the State**. On September 5, **Yakutat** netted a daily rainfall of 3.97 inches. September 1-11 precipitation totaled 3.15 inches (286 percent of normal) in **King Salmon** and 2.81 inches (255 percent) in **Anchorage**. More than 40 percent (1.18 inches) of **Anchorage's** month-to-date total fell on September 6. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, scattered showers were mostly confined to windward locations. During the first 11 days of September, rainfall totaled just 0.36 inch (43 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 12, 2005. Forecasts refer to September 1.

Corn production is forecast at 10.6 billion bushels, up 3 percent from last month but 10 percent below 2004. If realized, this would be the second largest crop on record. Based on conditions as of September 1, yields are expected to average 143.2 bushels per acre, up 4.0 bushels from August but 17.2 bushels below the record high last year. Forecast yields are down from the previous year in all Corn Belt States except Michigan and Wisconsin. Compared with last year, the largest yield decreases are expected in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and New Jersey. Farmers expect to harvest 74.3 million acres of corn for grain, down 50,000 acres from August but up 1 percent from 2004.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.86 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the August forecast but down 9 percent from the record crop of 2004. Based on September 1 conditions, yields are expected to average 39.6 bushels per acre, up 0.9 bushel from August. Adequate moisture across most of the Corn Belt and the Great Plains by the end of the month was a relief for many dry areas, including most of the drought-stricken areas of Illinois and Missouri. The Delta and Southeast also received favorable moisture, maintaining good yield potential in most areas, including a record high forecast in Louisiana and a record tying forecast in South Carolina.

All cotton production is forecast at 22.3 million 480-pound bales, up 5 percent from the August forecast but 4 percent below last year's production. Yield is expected to average 782 pounds per acre, 34 pounds above last month. If realized, both the yield and production will be the second highest on record. The September harvested area is expected to total 13.7 million acres, up less than 1 percent from August and 5 percent above 2004. Producers in the Great Plains, California, Georgia, New Mexico, and Louisiana are expecting higher yields than last month. Yield expectations in Texas increased due to excellent growing conditions in the High Plains area.

California navel orange production for the 2005-06 season is forecast at 42.0 million boxes (1.58 million tons), down 2 percent from last season's 43.0 million boxes (1.61 million tons). This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in the California Central Valley. Fruit set is showing an increase when compared to last season. Fruit size is variable but sizes overall are reported smaller than last season with very well formed fruit. Fruit quality is reported as good and expected to be maintained if normal fruit growth rate holds through the season.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 10, 2005

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	88	60	91	56	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	-
LYON	89	62	94	59	75	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	21.84	-	82	73	2	0	0	0
VANCE	87	62	90	60	74	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
PERTSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTT	90	62	93	60	76	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	28.24	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
NE VERONA	87	62	90	64	74	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	29.20	-	92	74	1	0	0	0
STARKVILLE	86	63	89	61	74	-3	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	89	43.47	74	-	-	0	0	0	0
EC MACON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD STONEVILLE x	90	63	92	61	76	-3	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0	26.93	64	92	78	5	0	0	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	91	64	92	62	77	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	33.07	-	-	-	5	0	0	0
INVERNESS 5E	90	64	91	62	77	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	25.36	-	91	77	5	0	0	0
SIDON	90	66	92	64	78	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	27.50	-	93	79	5	0	0	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	93	60	93	60	78	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	28.56	-	90	78	5	0	0	0
SILVER CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	88	69	90	68	77	6	0.30	-0.70	0.26	0.30	19	29.56	108	-	-	0	0	2	0
ALBANY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. JOSEPH	85	67	86	64	75	4	0.02	-0.65	0.02	0.13	12	28.72	108	-	-	0	0	1	0
NC LINNEUS	90	63	92	60	76	6	0.02	-0.55	0.02	0.02	3	20.61	77	79	71	4	0	1	0
BRUNSWICK	91	64	93	61	76	5	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.00	0	28.15	101	86	75	6	0	0	0
NE NOVELTY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONROE CITY	91	62	93	57	75	4	0.15	-0.46	0.15	0.15	19	19.28	73	85	72	5	0	1	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	88	66	89	63	76	5	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.07	11	24.42	78	77	73	0	0	0	0
C AUXVASSE	89	64	90	60	76	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	22.47	81	83	70	1	0	0	0
SANBORN FIELD	89	66	91	63	77	4	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.00	0	28.44	97	85	71	2	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	87	65	89	62	76	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.00	0	29.19	100	-	-	0	0	0	0
VERSAILLES	90	67	93	63	77	4	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.00	0	24.31	82	84	72	3	0	0	0
EC COOK STATION	90	57	93	54	72	0	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	24.53	83	78	73	5	0	0	0
SW LAMAR	90	64	93	61	76	2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.55	50	23.66	72	87	72	3	0	0	0
SE DELTA	90	59	93	56	74	0	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.00	0	26.97	87	90	70	3	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	88	62	91	57	75	1	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	27.31	84	92	73	2	0	0	0
GLENNONVILLE	89	62	92	59	75	0	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.00	0	24.85	84	89	75	2	0	0	0
CLARKTON	90	63	93	59	76	1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	26.11	86	94	73	4	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	88	65	92	60	76	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	27.11	85	97	75	2	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	88	64	90	60	76	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	28.43	89	95	72	2	0	0	0
STEELE	90	63	92	59	76	1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.00	0	24.36	72	93	77	4	0	0	0
CARDWELL	90	61	92	59	75	0	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	28.27	88	92	74	4	0	0	0

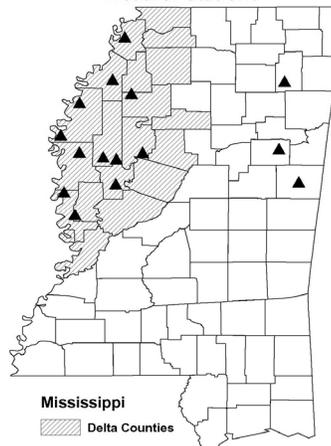
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Extremely quiet weather prevailed compared with the previous week (e.g. Hurricane Katrina). Abundant sunshine and dry conditions aided harvesting and cotton defoliation. High temperatures regularly climbed to 90 degrees F or higher in the southern Delta but only occasionally across the northern Delta, where extreme minimum temperatures fell below 60 degrees F.

Delta Agricultural Weather Center's Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in the Delta and recently added stations elsewhere in the State, please visit:

<http://www.usda.gov/agency/oce/waob/mississippi/MSsites.pdf>

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 10, 2005
 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 SEPT1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEPT1	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
AL BIRMINGHAM	88	64	90	63	76	0	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	38.90	100	88	38	2	0	0	0		
AL HUNTSVILLE	89	61	91	59	75	0	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0	28.75	71	90	43	2	0	0	0		
AL MOBILE	90	69	92	66	80	1	0.11	-1.45	0.11	0.11	5	65.60	133	80	44	5	0	1	0		
AL MONTGOMERY	90	65	91	60	77	-2	0.38	-0.63	0.08	0.51	36	42.65	107	89	38	4	0	7	0		
AK ANCHORAGE	58	49	62	43	54	3	2.45	1.76	0.99	2.47	247	11.00	110	91	79	0	0	5	2		
AK BARROW	38	31	41	28	35	0	0.04	-0.13	0.03	0.51	204	3.75	123	91	84	0	6	2	0		
AK FAIRBANKS	59	44	67	37	51	2	0.38	0.10	0.27	0.38	93	9.10	125	93	80	0	0	6	0		
AK JUNEAU	58	48	64	40	53	1	1.92	0.36	0.81	2.09	95	36.97	109	94	85	0	0	6	2		
AK KODIAK	59	45	63	38	52	0	0.72	-0.90	0.36	0.97	43	48.00	102	93	73	0	0	6	0		
AK NOME	52	38	56	30	45	-1	0.26	-0.40	0.22	0.69	72	9.54	86	85	68	0	1	2	0		
AZ FLAGSTAFF	73	48	77	46	61	1	0.03	-0.48	0.02	0.44	59	22.19	139	85	34	0	0	2	0		
AZ PHOENIX	104	83	107	74	93	5	0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.16	80	6.87	130	40	30	7	0	1	0		
AZ TUCSON	96	75	99	72	86	3	0.05	-0.29	0.05	0.05	10	9.35	113	59	35	7	0	1	0		
AZ YUMA	104	80	109	69	92	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.00	296	48	28	7	0	0	0		
AR FORT SMITH	94	66	97	60	80	3	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.03	3	21.94	75	87	28	7	0	0	0		
AR LITTLE ROCK	89	66	91	64	78	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	29.48	87	87	38	4	0	0	0		
CA BAKERSFIELD	89	61	94	56	75	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	6.41	136	51	34	5	0	0	0		
CA FRESNO	90	60	99	56	75	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	9.00	114	68	42	4	0	0	0		
CA LOS ANGELES	75	61	80	59	68	-3	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	13	16.18	167	90	67	0	0	1	0		
CA REDDING	89	57	94	52	73	-2	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	11	20.14	91	68	36	5	0	1	0		
CA SACRAMENTO	81	55	89	51	68	-5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	12.19	100	86	35	0	0	0	0		
CA SAN DIEGO	74	63	79	59	69	-3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	13.19	169	81	65	0	0	0	0		
CA SAN FRANCISCO	69	55	73	53	62	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	16.27	120	83	66	0	0	0	0		
CA STOCKTON	87	55	94	54	71	-3	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.04	57	11.36	124	78	48	3	0	3	0		
CO ALAMOSA	77	49	81	47	63	6	0.73	0.51	0.45	0.73	235	6.27	121	88	44	0	0	4	0		
CO CO SPRINGS	85	56	87	54	70	8	0.21	-0.19	0.15	0.21	34	10.52	70	75	23	0	0	4	0		
CO DENVER INTL	88	59	91	54	74	10	0.01	-0.22	0.01	0.01	3	9.75	88	59	23	5	0	1	0		
CO GRAND JUNCTION	84	58	90	53	71	2	0.36	0.17	0.14	0.51	196	7.36	120	71	46	1	0	3	0		
CO PUEBLO	91	56	94	53	74	6	0.38	0.12	0.19	0.38	97	8.77	85	73	29	5	0	2	0		
CT BRIDGEPORT	79	60	82	57	69	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	24.75	80	73	50	0	0	0	0		
CT HARTFORD	81	53	87	49	67	1	0.01	-0.95	0.01	0.01	1	31.44	99	88	43	0	0	1	0		
DC WASHINGTON	84	63	86	60	74	1	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.00	0	29.60	108	80	35	0	0	0	0		
DE WILMINGTON	84	57	86	53	71	0	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	25.78	85	92	31	0	0	0	0		
FL DAYTONA BEACH	85	75	89	71	80	-1	4.36	2.73	1.23	4.51	194	45.82	132	89	64	0	0	6	4		
FL JACKSONVILLE	85	71	89	67	78	-1	2.61	0.64	1.44	2.63	94	45.96	120	92	64	0	0	5	2		
FL KEY WEST	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	35.85	142	***	***	***	***	***	***		
FL MIAMI	89	77	93	73	83	0	0.98	-1.15	0.88	1.98	64	49.86	120	92	62	4	0	3	1		
FL ORLANDO	88	75	92	73	82	0	0.82	-0.68	0.31	0.86	40	46.71	125	90	69	2	0	6	0		
FL PENSACOLA	90	71	92	68	81	0	0.00	-1.45	0.00	0.00	0	68.37	142	73	41	5	0	0	0		
FL TALLAHASSEE	90	69	92	61	80	-1	0.00	-1.33	0.00	0.00	0	57.28	117	80	45	5	0	0	0		
FL TAMPA	91	75	92	73	83	0	0.01	-1.75	0.01	0.02	1	31.82	92	85	53	6	0	1	0		
FL WEST PALM BEACH	85	75	89	74	80	-2	4.02	2.28	2.30	4.57	176	47.14	113	***	***	0	0	5	3		
GA ATHENS	87	64	89	62	75	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	48.04	139	77	39	0	0	0	0		
GA ATLANTA	84	67	86	65	75	-1	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	47.80	131	73	46	0	0	0	0		
GA AUGUSTA	89	62	91	58	75	-1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.00	0	37.80	114	84	41	3	0	0	0		
GA COLUMBUS	89	69	90	63	79	0	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.00	0	53.18	148	76	35	4	0	0	0		
GA MACON	89	64	91	58	76	-1	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.00	0	39.96	120	84	40	3	0	0	0		
GA SAVANNAH	87	68	90	63	77	-2	0.00	-1.40	0.00	0.00	0	33.17	87	85	51	1	0	0	0		
HI HILO	84	71	86	70	78	2	2.13	-0.17	0.40	3.04	92	74.34	88	88	79	0	0	7	0		
HI HONOLULU	89	75	94	74	82	0	0.04	-0.03	0.02	0.13	144	11.10	107	78	67	2	0	3	0		
HI KAHULUI	88	73	90	70	81	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.03	25	15.93	130	82	70	1	0	0	0		
HI LIHUE	87	76	87	75	82	2	0.38	-0.13	0.16	0.42	60	19.19	80	80	70	0	0	4	0		
ID BOISE	82	52	95	44	67	0	0.04	-0.12	0.04	0.04	18	7.84	96	50	33	1	0	1	0		
ID LEWISTON	80	53	91	49	67	0	0.04	-0.13	0.04	0.04	17	8.00	89	45	32	1	0	1	0		
ID POCATELLO	84	46	92	40	65	3	0.11	-0.07	0.11	0.11	44	10.57	121	57	29	2	0	1	0		
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	86	62	92	56	74	7	0.07	-0.82	0.07	0.07	5	16.48	63	87	43	1	0	1	0		
IL MOLINE	87	63	94	60	75	7	0.66	-0.17	0.49	0.66	54	13.13	46	85	50	2	0	2	0		
IL PEORIA	90	65	95	61	78	10	0.21	-0.51	0.20	0.21	21	15.43	60	81	36	5	0	2	0		
IL ROCKFORD	86	62	93	58	74	8	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.00	0	17.71	65	87	48	2	0	0	0		
IL SPRINGFIELD	91	62	93	55	77	7	0.10	-0.59	0.10	0.10	10	19.56	76	85	48	6	0	1	0		
IN EVANSVILLE	86	61	91	57	74	2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	31.56	99	96	48	1	0	0	0		
IN FORT WAYNE	86	56	89	50	71	4	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.00	0	22.12	84	88	37	0	0	0	0		
IN INDIANAPOLIS	84	63	87	57	74	5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	31.08	105	86	47	0	0	0	0		
IN SOUTH BEND	85	59	89	49	72	6	0.04	-0.89	0.02	0.04	3	19.04	69	80	42	0	0	2	0		
IA BURLINGTON	90	63	92	60	77	8	0.62	-0.23	0.62	0.62	51	16.90	61	89	38	5	0	1	1		
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	83	62	89	60	73	6	1.49	0.62	1.17	1.50	118	19.93	78	97	54	0	0	3	1		
IA DES MOINES	88	66	94	63	77	9	0.75	-0.08	0.75	0.75	62	24.02	90	85	50	4	0	1	1		
IA DUBUQUE	82	62	90	59	72	7	0.34	-0.61	0.17	0.51	37	19.17	72	88	66	1	0	2	0		
IA SIOUX CITY	91	68	97	64	79	13	0.28	-0.30	0.23	0.28	33	20.68	102	88	51	4	0	3	0		
IA WATERLOO	85	60	91	54	73	7	0.95	0.19	0.87	0.97	87	25.45	99	91	70	2	0	4	1		
KS CONCORDIA	89	68	94	65	78	7	0.36	-0.25	0.23	0.47	54	22.62	100	79	47	5	0	3	0		
KS DODGE CITY	91	66	95	63	78	6	0.54	0.11	0.46	0.66	105	16.70	93	75	34	5	0	3	0		
KS GOODLAND	90	60	94	58	75	8	0.30	0.02	0.30	0.30	71	12.58	75	83	51	5	0	1	0		
KS TOPEKA	88	65	90	61	77	6	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.10	8	32.41	122	84	55	2	0	0	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 10, 2005

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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	88	66	91	63	77	3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	33.33	146	79	45	2	0	0	0
KY JACKSON	84	60	88	59	72	2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	32.41	92	80	38	0	0	0	0
KY LEXINGTON	83	60	87	57	72	1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	27.53	82	82	47	0	0	0	0
LA LOUISVILLE	86	65	88	60	75	2	0.06	-0.66	0.03	0.06	6	32.22	100	84	42	0	0	2	0
LA PADUCAH	88	61	91	57	74	2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.00	0	30.12	88	98	43	2	0	0	0
LA BATON ROUGE	92	69	93	68	80	0	0.00	-1.24	0.00	0.00	0	28.52	62	83	39	6	0	0	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	93	69	95	67	81	1	0.00	-1.44	0.00	0.82	40	35.67	89	83	36	7	0	0	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	49.58	107	***	***	***	***	***	***
LA SHREVEPORT	94	67	96	64	81	2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	23.61	67	72	26	7	0	0	0
ME CARIBOU	70	45	79	41	58	1	0.42	-0.39	0.42	0.79	68	29.85	115	94	52	0	0	1	0
ME PORTLAND	76	52	81	50	64	2	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.06	6	37.38	124	87	48	0	0	0	0
MD BALTIMORE	83	57	86	52	70	0	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	33.20	112	86	46	0	0	0	0
MA BOSTON	75	60	85	57	68	0	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.08	7	27.37	95	80	49	0	0	0	0
MA WORCESTER	76	57	81	52	66	3	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	33.01	99	84	39	0	0	0	0
MI ALPENA	78	47	84	43	62	3	0.02	-0.68	0.02	0.02	2	18.40	90	94	50	0	0	1	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	85	58	88	54	71	7	0.03	-1.04	0.03	0.03	2	22.59	89	84	37	0	0	1	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	78	49	82	42	64	4	0.22	-0.59	0.22	0.22	19	16.20	80	95	49	0	0	1	0
MI LANSING	83	57	87	50	70	7	0.16	-0.75	0.08	0.16	12	22.94	103	86	42	0	0	2	0
MI MUSKEGON	83	58	87	51	70	7	0.10	-0.81	0.05	0.10	8	15.83	72	83	48	0	0	2	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	79	56	85	50	68	5	0.72	-0.15	0.71	0.72	58	15.95	70	89	45	0	0	2	1
MN DULUTH	75	54	84	45	64	7	0.33	-0.73	0.16	0.33	22	18.69	82	95	63	0	0	3	0
MN INT'L FALLS	76	49	86	36	62	6	0.16	-0.60	0.14	0.20	18	19.90	111	98	53	0	0	2	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	81	63	90	59	72	8	0.82	0.09	0.33	1.76	163	22.77	100	88	64	1	0	5	0
MN ROCHESTER	79	60	87	52	70	8	1.04	0.23	0.53	1.70	143	24.24	100	90	74	0	0	3	1
MN ST. CLOUD	81	60	88	53	71	11	0.42	-0.37	0.27	1.23	106	21.05	101	91	55	0	0	4	0
MS JACKSON	88	64	90	61	76	-2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.01	1	40.90	102	88	42	1	0	0	0
MS MERIDIAN	90	63	91	60	76	-3	0.22	-0.59	0.06	0.25	22	46.84	110	93	51	5	0	7	0
MO TUPELO	89	64	92	61	77	1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	38.20	98	87	51	2	0	0	0
MO COLUMBIA	87	64	89	61	76	6	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	30.62	106	88	45	0	0	0	0
MO KANSAS CITY	88	67	90	64	78	7	0.02	-1.01	0.02	0.18	13	37.28	136	82	46	1	0	1	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	90	67	92	62	79	6	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	26.47	96	76	41	5	0	0	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	90	64	92	63	77	5	0.00	-1.17	0.00	0.03	2	24.57	80	82	37	5	0	0	0
MT BILLINGS	84	55	95	49	70	7	0.01	-0.25	0.01	0.01	3	10.70	96	48	19	2	0	1	0
MT BUTTE	75	38	84	35	56	1	0.37	0.10	0.36	0.37	95	9.80	96	79	20	0	0	2	0
MT GLASGOW	84	51	96	39	68	7	0.56	0.34	0.56	0.56	170	9.46	104	56	34	3	0	1	1
MT GREAT FALLS	77	46	89	40	62	4	0.02	-0.29	0.02	0.02	4	11.33	95	64	21	0	0	1	0
MT HAVRE	78	43	88	37	61	1	0.28	0.03	0.24	0.28	80	8.78	95	71	40	0	0	2	0
MT KALISPELL	72	39	82	33	56	0	1.41	1.11	1.16	1.41	328	11.69	94	81	44	0	0	2	1
MT MISSOULA	77	43	88	41	60	0	0.59	0.33	0.54	0.59	155	9.80	96	64	39	0	0	2	1
NE GRAND ISLAND	87	65	90	60	76	8	1.19	0.55	0.65	1.60	174	25.58	123	85	53	1	0	2	2
NE LINCOLN	88	66	92	63	77	8	0.20	-0.52	0.14	0.20	19	19.20	87	81	47	4	0	3	0
NE NORFOLK	90	68	95	62	79	13	0.15	-0.40	0.12	0.15	19	19.44	91	77	46	4	0	2	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	90	62	94	56	76	10	0.13	-0.17	0.10	0.13	30	16.99	104	86	40	5	0	4	0
NE OMAHA	89	67	94	64	78	9	0.15	-0.61	0.13	0.15	14	20.14	87	86	50	4	0	2	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	89	56	95	50	73	9	0.04	-0.22	0.03	0.04	11	14.33	109	89	40	3	0	2	0
NE VALENTINE	92	62	97	49	77	12	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	22.67	140	78	42	5	0	0	0
NV ELY	80	41	83	34	60	0	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.01	4	10.02	140	42	17	0	0	1	0
NV LAS VEGAS	98	75	102	68	87	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.83	206	18	11	7	0	0	0
NV RENO	82	51	88	42	66	1	0.00	***	0.00	0.00	0	5.32	105	48	27	0	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	82	40	91	34	61	-2	0.08	-0.03	0.05	0.08	53	6.16	108	50	24	1	0	2	0
NH CONCORD	79	47	85	41	63	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	30.47	120	96	35	0	0	0	0
NJ NEWARK	84	63	90	60	73	2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	23.31	71	70	34	1	0	0	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	83	64	85	63	74	2	1.08	0.82	0.52	1.17	300	8.62	129	79	39	0	0	4	1
NY ALBANY	79	54	84	51	66	2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.00	0	27.87	104	91	43	0	0	0	0
NY BINGHAMTON	75	52	78	48	64	2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	24.59	91	90	46	0	0	0	0
NY BUFFALO	77	56	80	52	67	3	0.07	-0.89	0.07	0.07	5	23.55	87	85	46	0	0	1	0
NY ROCHESTER	75	54	81	49	64	0	0.04	-0.83	0.02	0.04	3	22.49	95	90	54	0	0	2	0
NY SYRACUSE	76	52	82	49	64	0	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0	24.78	91	93	48	0	0	0	0
NC ASHEVILLE	79	53	81	51	66	-2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	38.48	112	94	46	0	0	0	0
NC CHARLOTTE	85	59	87	56	72	-3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	28.55	93	82	39	0	0	0	0
NC GREENSBORO	84	60	87	56	72	-1	0.00	-0.97	0.00	0.00	0	22.85	74	88	39	0	0	0	0
NC HATTERAS	80	73	82	71	76	-1	0.73	-0.68	0.51	0.73	36	43.52	111	82	64	0	0	3	1
NC RALEIGH	87	61	90	57	74	0	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0	26.93	87	86	37	1	0	0	0
NC WILMINGTON	85	67	86	63	76	-1	0.42	-1.31	0.09	0.63	26	40.68	96	88	47	0	0	7	0
ND BISMARCK	86	55	96	44	70	9	0.05	-0.34	0.02	0.05	9	16.20	121	86	47	3	0	3	0
ND DICKINSON	84	49	96	40	66	6	0.01	-0.36	0.01	0.01	2	18.49	142	91	25	1	0	1	0
ND FARGO	80	61	91	52	71	10	1.82	1.30	1.37	2.08	281	24.28	150	85	52	1	0	2	1
ND GRAND FORKS	80	56	89	42	68	8	0.29	-0.19	0.27	0.29	41	20.00	132	91	50	0	0	2	0
ND JAMESTOWN	81	57	90	47	69	8	1.48	1.07	0.73	2.92	495	19.68	133	92	50	1	0	4	1
ND WILLISTON	85	51	99	40	68	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	11.19	100	81	36	2	0	0	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	78	55	79	52	67	1	0.01	-0.82	0.01	0.01	1	30.43	110	89	48	0	0	1	0
OH CINCINNATI	84	61	86	56	72	2	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.00	0	29.26	94	87	47	0	0	0	0
OH CLEVELAND	78	56	81	53	67	1	0.01	-0.93	0.01	0.01	1	29.11	108	87	46	0	0	1	0
OH COLUMBUS	82	60	85	57	71	1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	31.06	110	82	42	0	0	0	0
OH DAYTON	82	59	85	55	70	2	0.03	-0.63	0.03	0.03	3	29.31	102	87	44	0	0	1	0
OH MANSFIELD	79	55	82	53	67	2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	28.60	91	94	44	0	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 10, 2005

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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	83	55	87	52	69	3	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	20.96	89	90	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	78	51	79	49	64	0	0.16	-0.78	0.16	0.16	12	28.82	107	92	46	0	0	1	0	0	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	91	63	92	60	77	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	18.61	73	85	35	6	0	0	0	0	0
OR TULSA	89	67	92	66	78	2	0.49	-0.55	0.49	0.49	34	23.39	80	79	53	4	0	0	1	0	0
OR ASTORIA	67	48	72	44	58	-2	0.36	-0.17	0.33	0.38	51	35.37	91	96	77	0	0	0	3	0	0
OR BURNS	78	41	90	24	59	1	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	8.56	121	60	29	1	1	0	0	0	0
OR EUGENE	78	48	86	45	63	-1	0.16	-0.22	0.10	0.16	30	15.10	51	86	58	0	0	0	2	0	0
OR MEDFORD	80	52	88	47	66	-2	0.33	0.16	0.30	0.34	142	10.06	94	73	33	0	0	0	4	0	0
OR PENDLETON	77	48	87	43	63	-3	0.09	-0.05	0.06	0.09	45	6.37	77	63	33	0	0	0	2	0	0
OR PORTLAND	76	56	84	52	66	0	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.00	0	18.54	85	81	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
OR SALEM	77	50	87	46	63	-1	0.84	0.54	0.79	0.84	200	16.49	71	85	54	0	0	0	2	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	83	53	86	51	68	2	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.00	0	30.29	95	86	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA ERIE	75	57	80	53	66	-1	0.39	-0.76	0.38	0.39	24	25.56	91	84	57	0	0	0	2	0	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	83	59	85	56	71	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	25.83	91	89	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	84	63	86	59	73	1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	27.62	91	76	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA PITTSBURGH	78	55	80	52	67	0	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	30.65	111	95	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	83	54	85	51	68	3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.00	0	22.27	85	85	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	80	54	81	52	67	1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	30.95	106	96	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
RI PROVIDENCE	79	57	84	53	68	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	28.34	89	85	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
SC BEAUFORT	85	70	89	67	77	-1	0.11	-1.15	0.11	***	***	44.91	120	86	53	0	0	0	1	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	86	69	89	66	78	0	0.03	-1.56	0.02	0.03	1	33.15	85	87	53	0	0	0	2	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	87	63	91	61	75	-2	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.00	0	36.86	100	76	42	2	0	0	0	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	86	63	89	59	74	0	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.00	0	40.37	112	76	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	86	61	94	48	73	10	0.90	0.47	0.44	0.90	143	15.52	95	85	46	4	0	0	3	0	0
SD HURON	89	65	98	58	77	13	4.78	4.37	2.33	4.78	810	18.90	112	83	41	4	0	0	5	4	0
SD RAPID CITY	92	58	98	50	75	11	0.01	-0.23	0.01	0.01	3	12.70	94	62	23	5	0	1	0	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	86	65	92	57	76	12	2.24	1.59	1.12	2.24	238	23.56	122	88	59	3	0	0	5	1	0
TN BRISTOL	85	52	88	50	69	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	30.17	99	95	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	88	63	90	61	75	0	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.00	0	36.19	94	87	42	2	0	0	0	0	0
TN KNOXVILLE	87	59	91	57	73	-1	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.00	0	29.36	84	90	32	1	0	0	0	0	0
TN MEMPHIS	89	68	91	64	79	2	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	33.38	89	76	38	1	0	0	0	0	0
TN NASHVILLE	86	64	89	62	75	1	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.00	0	32.12	95	86	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
TX ABILENE	91	67	92	62	79	1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	15.55	95	74	41	6	0	0	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	87	63	91	57	75	3	0.08	-0.42	0.08	0.08	11	14.25	90	77	33	1	0	0	1	0	0
TX AUSTIN	96	67	98	65	81	-1	0.17	-0.40	0.17	0.17	21	18.87	84	81	41	7	0	0	1	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	93	71	94	67	82	2	0.00	-1.44	0.00	0.00	0	29.42	71	85	37	6	0	0	0	0	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	89	74	94	72	82	0	1.17	-0.03	0.49	2.29	137	9.38	54	92	68	4	0	0	6	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	91	74	97	72	83	1	1.63	0.49	1.49	1.77	110	14.14	66	85	59	4	0	0	4	1	0
TX DEL RIO	94	72	95	66	83	1	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.00	0	12.13	93	79	46	7	0	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	86	67	87	62	77	-1	2.72	2.33	1.23	2.75	500	11.49	180	82	44	0	0	0	5	2	0
TX FORT WORTH	95	71	96	68	83	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.00	0	16.37	69	61	25	7	0	0	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	90	78	93	76	84	1	0.59	-0.82	0.34	1.01	51	18.47	63	81	49	6	0	0	2	0	0
TX HOUSTON	91	70	93	67	81	0	1.17	0.15	1.17	1.67	114	29.47	90	86	51	6	0	0	1	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	87	63	90	59	75	2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.00	0	12.26	88	81	47	1	0	0	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	89	64	91	60	76	0	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.00	0	14.15	140	76	43	2	0	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	90	64	92	57	77	0	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	16.61	117	81	42	5	0	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	94	70	96	68	82	1	0.11	-0.52	0.11	0.11	12	13.83	62	93	40	7	0	0	1	0	0
TX VICTORIA	93	70	96	68	82	0	0.35	-0.74	0.20	0.44	29	25.29	93	93	61	6	0	0	7	0	0
TX WACO	94	65	97	61	80	-1	0.11	-0.42	0.11	0.11	15	21.61	98	80	38	7	0	0	1	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	93	65	95	63	79	1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.00	0	16.25	81	72	39	7	0	0	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	87	62	92	49	75	7	0.16	***	0.16	0.16	46	13.69	121	46	18	4	0	0	1	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	74	50	81	43	62	-1	0.26	-0.68	0.26	0.27	20	24.14	96	94	46	0	0	0	1	0	0
VA LYNCHBURG	82	55	86	49	69	-1	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.00	0	23.34	76	88	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
VA NORFOLK	81	69	83	62	75	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	29.58	88	83	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
VA RICHMOND	86	60	90	58	73	0	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	27.82	89	89	40	1	0	0	0	0	0
VA ROANOKE	82	56	85	51	69	-1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	26.66	87	85	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA WASH/DULLES	84	56	87	51	70	0	0.02	-0.89	0.01	0.03	2	30.02	102	88	40	0	0	0	2	0	0
WA OLYMPIA	73	45	80	41	59	-1	0.50	0.06	0.45	0.50	82	25.92	89	90	61	0	0	0	2	0	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	68	47	73	41	58	0	0.04	-0.72	0.04	0.09	8	55.67	94	93	72	0	0	0	1	0	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	71	53	77	51	62	-1	0.62	0.27	0.41	0.62	124	19.93	94	85	69	0	0	0	3	0	0
WA SPOKANE	73	47	83	42	60	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	10.63	100	63	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA YAKIMA	77	43	87	40	60	-3	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.08	67	3.82	76	78	42	0	0	0	1	0	0
WV BECKLEY	76	51	80	48	64	-2	0.02	-0.72	0.01	0.04	4	25.70	83	87	46	0	0	0	2	0	0
WV CHARLESTON	82	54	85	51	68	-1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	31.11	97	97	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
WV ELKINS	81	49	84	46	65	0	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	30.54	90	94	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
WV HUNTINGTON	83	57	86	53	70	0	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.00	0	30.52	98	90	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	81	59	90	49	70	8	0.36	-0.65	0.25	0.53	36	18.96	77	95	54	1	0	0	5	0	0
WI GREEN BAY	80	55	89	48	68	6	0.38	-0.44	0.38	0.38	32	17.77	83	97	56	0	0	0	1	0	0
WI LA CROSSE	83	61	91	54	72	6	0.25	-0.65	0.12	0.36	28	20.57	83	94	55	1	0	0	3	0	0
WI MADISON	85	60	92	54	73	10	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	17.62	71	90	48	1	0	0	0	0	0
WI MILWAUKEE	81	65	88	61	73	7	0.05	-0.81	0.05	0.05	4	16.02	63	87	57	0	0	0	1	0	0
WY CASPER	87	53	92	44																	

August Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

America's costliest and possibly most deadly disaster unfolded in a matter of hours on August 29, when Hurricane Katrina charged ashore near Buras, LA, with maximum sustained winds of 140 m.p.h. and a storm surge in excess of 20 feet. Communities across southeastern Louisiana and southern Mississippi were shredded by the large, category 4 hurricane, which also severely damaged a portion of New Orleans' elaborate flood-protection system. After Katrina was well inland and the storm's weather effects were subsiding, hurricane-damaged levees unleashed flood waters on New Orleans, submerging the majority of the city. Ironically, New Orleans had escaped a direct strike from Katrina, although the hurricane's western eyewall moved across the city at the height of the storm. Meanwhile, wet weather across the southern and east-central Plains slowed fieldwork and caused local flooding, but revived pastures and boosted moisture reserves in preparation for winter wheat planting. In contrast, dry August weather across the northern High Plains and the Northwest increased concerns about the likelihood of soil moisture shortages during the upcoming winter wheat establishment season. In addition, the Northwest became the new focus of wildfire activity, as a short-lived but intense period of monsoon showers moistened the Southwest. Farther east, the drought-affected strip from southern Texas to the Great Lakes region experienced variable August conditions. Heavy showers reduced or eliminated rainfall deficits in parts of the middle Mississippi Valley, but drought persisted or intensified in southern Texas, the Arklatex region, and from the central Corn Belt northward to the vicinity of Lakes Superior and Michigan. Dry conditions also expanded across much of the lower Great Lakes region and the Northeast, until late-month rainfall associated with Katrina's remnants improved moisture reserves. Elsewhere, occasional showers maintained generally favorable conditions in the Southeast, although hot weather and a gradual drying trend stressed some pastures and late-maturing summer crops in the southern Atlantic States.

Hot weather in the Far West and from the lower and middle Mississippi Valley into the East contrasted with near- to slightly below-normal monthly temperatures across the Plains and the upper Midwest. August temperatures averaged as much as 5°F above normal in southern New England and the northern Mid-Atlantic States. It was the hottest August on record at several locations in the Gulf and Atlantic Coastal regions.

On August 25, Katrina reached Category 1 hurricane intensity shortly before making landfall near North Miami Beach, FL. Katrina spent only 7 hours over southern Florida, but dumped 16.33 inches of rain in Perrine and 14.04 inches in Homestead. Wind gusts were clocked to 87 m.p.h. at the National Hurricane Center in Sweetwater and 82 m.p.h. in Ft. Lauderdale. Following the brief strike on Florida, Katrina's maximum sustained winds peaked near 175 m.p.h. on August 28, less than 24 hours prior to its final landfall and while the storm was centered less than 200 miles south-southeast of the mouth of the Mississippi River. The hurricane's central barometric pressure fell to 902 millibars, or 26.64 inches, the fourth-lowest reading on record in the Atlantic Basin behind Hurricane Gilbert (888 millibars, or 26.22 inches, on September 13, 1988), the Labor Day hurricane (892 millibars, or 26.35 inches, on September 2, 1935), and Hurricane Allen (899 millibars, or 26.55 inches, on August 7, 1980).

On the morning of August 29, Katrina became one of the strongest hurricanes on record to make landfall in the United States. Katrina made landfall as a category 4 hurricane around 6:10 a.m. CDT about halfway between Grand Isle, LA, and the mouth of the Mississippi River. Based on Katrina's minimum barometric pressure at landfall (approximately 920 millibars, or 27.17 inches), only the Labor Day hurricane of 1935 (Florida Keys; 892 mb, or 26.35 inches) and 1969's Hurricane Camille (southern Mississippi; 909 mb, or 26.84 inches) were more intense. In 1992, Hurricane Andrew's pressure at landfall in southern Florida was 922 mb, or 27.23 inches.

Some wind gusts recorded across southeastern Louisiana prior to instrumentation failure included 114 m.p.h. near Grand Isle and on Lake Pontchartrain, 105 m.p.h. at the Naval Air Station in Belle Chasse and 86 m.p.h. at New Orleans' Lakefront Airport. After crossing the sparsely populated Mississippi Delta, Katrina's eye crossed Lake Borgne and made its final landfall near the Louisiana-Mississippi border. Southern Mississippi communities just to the east of the landfall—such as Waveland, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Gulfport, Biloxi, and Pascagoula—were pounded by high winds and inundated by a devastating storm surge in excess of 20 feet. Along the Gulf Coast, wind gusts were clocked to at least 118 m.p.h. in Pascagoula and 102 m.p.h. on Dauphin Island, AL. Farther inland, Mississippi wind gusts to 100 m.p.h. or greater were reported at emergency operations centers as far north as Hattiesburg and Laurel. Elsewhere in Mississippi, Jackson reported its lowest atmospheric pressure on record (973 mb, or 28.74 inches on August 29), breaking the record of 980 millibars (28.94 inches) set during the passage of Hurricane Camille on August 17, 1969. During the night of August 29-30, gusts topped 50 m.p.h. as far north as Birmingham, AL (52 m.p.h.), and Memphis, TN (54 m.p.h.).

At the end of August and into September, a long period of hurricane recovery commenced along and near the central Gulf Coast. Agriculturally, primary effects from Katrina included lodging of sugarcane in southeastern Louisiana and damage to broiler houses and other farm infrastructure in the central Gulf Coast States. Katrina merely grazed the Delta, but summer crops such as soybeans, rice, and open-boll cotton were vulnerable to damage due to gusty winds and heavy rain. Katrina's remnants tracked across Mississippi and western Tennessee before turning northeastward across the Ohio Valley, where heavy rain (locally 4 inches or more) replenished soil moisture reserves in preparation for soft red winter wheat planting. Some daily-record rainfall totals associated with Katrina's remnants included 4.40 inches (on August 29) in Tupelo, MS; 3.08 inches (on August 30) in Louisville, KY; and 3.90 inches (on August 31) in Watertown, NY. Storm totals in excess of 4 inches were common as far north as Ohio, northern Pennsylvania, New York, and northern New England, with amounts of 10 inches or more reported in the central Gulf Coast region. Big Branch, LA, tallied an unofficial total of 14.82 inches.

Although there were five named Atlantic tropical storms (two of which became hurricanes) during August, only Katrina directly affected the United States. Three more storms (Maria, Nate, and Ophelia)—the 13th, 14th, and 15th of the year—developed in quick succession in early September, keeping the 2005 season on a record-setting pace. There were more than 15 Atlantic tropical storms in only 6 other years: 1933 (21), 1995 (19), 1887 (19), 1969 (18), 2003 (16), and 1936 (16).

Earliest Tropical Storms in the Atlantic Basin, 2005

Number (Name)	Formation Date	Previous Record
Fifth Storm (Emily)	Jul. 11, 2005	Jul. 17, 1997
Sixth Storm (Franklin)	Jul. 21, 2005	Aug. 4, 1936
Seventh Storm (Gert)	Jul. 24, 2005	Aug. 7, 1936
Eighth Storm (Harvey)	Aug. 3, 2005	Aug. 15, 1936
Ninth Storm (Irene)	Aug. 7, 2005	Aug. 20, 1936
Tenth Storm (Jose)	Aug. 22, 2005	Aug. 23, 1995
Eleventh Storm (Katrina)	Aug. 24, 2005	Aug. 28, 1995
Thirteenth Storm (Maria)	Sep. 2, 2005	Sep. 8, 1933, 1936
Fourteenth Storm (Nate)	Sep. 5, 2005	Sep. 10, 1933, 1936
Fifteenth Storm (Ophelia)	Sep. 7, 2005	Sep. 16, 1933

Note: Lee, the 2005 season's twelfth tropical storm, was named on August 31. This did not break the previous record, which was established by Tropical Storm Luis on August 28, 1995.

Meanwhile, heavy rain pounded parts of the Nation's mid-section, resulting in record-high August precipitation totals in locations such as Wichita, KS (11.96 inches), and Columbia, MO (10.19 inches). Wichita also completed its wettest summer on record, with a June-August total of 23.61 inches (225 percent of normal). More than 1 inch

of rain soaked Wichita on 8 August days and on 13 days during the summer. Elsewhere in Kansas, Topeka noted its third-wettest August, with a monthly total of 10.91 inches (286 percent of normal). Nearly two-thirds of Topeka's rain fell on August 13 and 19 (3.60 and 3.50 inches, respectively). The 3.60-inch sum marked Topeka's wettest day since September 6, 1989, when 4.35 inches fell. In addition, Topeka's August 12-13 total of 5.40 inches represented its highest 2-day rainfall since September 23-24, 1973, when 6.27 inches fell. Farther south, Wichita Falls, TX, netted 6.96 inches of rain from August 13-16, accounting for more than 90 percent of its monthly total of 7.42 inches (310 percent of normal). It was Wichita Falls' second-highest August rainfall behind 7.61 inches in 1971. Meanwhile in Florida, Tallahassee's monthly total of 14.33 inches (204 percent of normal) represented its third-highest August sum on record. The remainder of the southern Atlantic region was not nearly as wet as Tallahassee during August, but monthly totals were sufficient to complete the wettest summer on record in locations such as Asheville, NC (26.06 inches), and Columbus, GA (24.68 inches).

Record-High June-August Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record/Year
Asheville, NC	26.06	12.55	24.04 in 1989
Atlanta, GA	25.82	12.42	24.31 in 1994
Columbus, GA	24.68	12.33	22.57 in 1971
Wichita, KS	23.61	10.50	23.32 in 1950

Record-High August Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record/Year
Columbia, MO	10.19	3.75	9.10 in 2000
Wichita, KS	11.96	2.94	8.86 in 1985

In contrast, record or near-record August dryness affected much of the Northwest, although normal rainfall totals are quite low. For example, no rain fell in Medford, OR (0.52 inch below normal), tying an August record set in 2002 and many earlier years. Other areas experiencing very dry August weather were southern Texas, parts of the Midwest, and much of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Selected locations in those areas included Corpus Christi, TX (0.25 inch, or 7 percent of normal), Newark, NJ (0.51 inch, or 13 percent), and Lansing, MI (0.74 inch, or 21 percent). Meanwhile, June-August rainfall totaled less than 50 percent of normal at several locations in Wyoming and the drought-affected band stretching from southern Texas to the vicinity of Lake Michigan.

June-August Rainfall < 50% of Normal, Selected Locations

Location	Total	Normal	Percent of Normal
Riverton, WY	0.79	2.36	33%
Islip, NY	3.76	11.12	34%
De Queen, AR	3.74	11.04	34%
Moline, IL	4.70	13.07	36%
Burlington, IA	4.94	12.79	39%
Monroe, LA	4.38	10.81	41%
El Dorado, AR	5.24	12.53	42%
Chicago, IL	5.18	11.76	44%
Albuquerque, NM	1.61	3.65	44%
San Antonio, TX	4.13	8.90	46%
Peoria, IL	5.13	11.02	47%
Lander, WY	1.21	2.56	47%
Lincoln, IL	5.84	12.32	47%
Galesburg, IL	6.12	12.62	48%
Rawlins, WY	1.31	2.64	50%

In Arkansas, De Queen measured summer (June-August) rainfall totaling just 3.74 inches (34 percent of normal) and endured 18 days with maximum temperatures of 100°F or higher. De Queen also noted 10 consecutive days of triple-digit heat from August 18-27. Farther east, it was the sixth-warmest summer in Worcester, MA (70.8°F; 3.1°F above normal), but the warmest there since 1949. Elsewhere in southern New England, it was the warmest summer since 1973 in Windsor Locks, CT, and since 1983 in Providence, RI. For coastal

locations such as Galveston, TX, and Atlantic City, NJ, it was both the hottest summer and August on record. Some of the warmth was related to high overnight temperatures. For example, Richmond, VA—which noted its second-warmest summer on record (79.5°F; less than 1°F below the 1900 standard)—posted low temperatures of 75°F or higher on 16 days from June 1 - August 31, compared with a normal of 3 days.

Highest August Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Corpus Christi, TX	86.8	+2.9	86.7 in 1977
Galveston, TX	86.6	+2.2	86.1 in 1999
Orlando, FL	85.1	+2.6	85.0 in 1987
W. Palm Beach, FL	84.9	+2.1	84.9 in 1987
Daytona Beach, FL	83.6	+2.1	83.5 in 1970
Vero Beach, FL	83.5	+1.9	83.0 in 1951
Atlantic City, NJ	77.9	+4.4	77.1 in 1984
Providence, RI	76.5	+4.6	75.6 in 1944

Highest Summer (June-August) Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Galveston, TX	85.8	+2.2	85.5 in 1875
Honolulu, HI	83.1	+2.8	82.7 in 1994
Molokai, HI	78.9	+1.6	78.8 in 1994
Atlantic City, NJ	75.8	+3.0	75.3 in 1984
Buffalo, NY	73.2	+4.6	72.7 in 1949
Elkins, WV	72.5	+4.6	71.1 in 1995
Iron Mountain, MI	69.2	+3.6	69.1 in 1995

Alaskan monthly temperatures ranged from near normal in southeastern areas to as much as 4°F above normal in the northwestern part of the State. Nevertheless, flurries fell in Fairbanks on the last day of the month, the first August snowfall there since 1969. During August, precipitation ranged from less than one-quarter inch at some interior locations to more than 20 inches in parts of southeastern Alaska. Fairbanks (0.24 inch, or 14 percent of normal) noted its driest August on record (previously, 0.37 inch in 2004), while Yakutat netted 23.88 inches (180 percent). Farther south, several Hawaiian locations—including Honolulu, Oahu (83.1°F, or 2.8°F above normal), and the Molokai Airport (78.9°F, or 1.6°F above normal)—completed their warmest June-August periods on record, shattering summer marks established in 1994. However, Honolulu's astounding streak of 155 consecutive days (March 27 - August 28) with at or above-normal daily average temperatures ended on August 29. Hawaiian monthly rainfall totals were mostly below normal, including the second-driest August on record in Lihue, Kauai (0.64 inch, or 34 percent of normal). From August 6-10, the remnants of a tropical depression produced some heavy showers on the Big Island, including 3.32 inches (more than 40 percent of the 7.63-inch monthly rainfall) in Hilo.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Hot, dry conditions prevailed across the Corn Belt and northern and central Great Plains early in the month, promoting development of summer crops but causing further declines in condition. However, as cooler, wetter weather prevailed later in the month, conditions stabilized and then improved slightly. Across the southern Great Plains, moderate rainfall provided moisture necessary for winter wheat planting. In the Mississippi Delta, dry conditions persisted through most of the month, with some relief toward month's end. Adequate rainfall in the Southeast was favorable for cotton condition, but development of the crop continued to lag behind normal. Temperatures averaged well above normal in the Ohio Valley, with periods of moderate to heavy precipitation. Hot, dry conditions across the Pacific Northwest and California increased irrigation demands but allowed rapid harvest of small grains.

However, the most important weather story for August was Hurricane Katrina, which hit the Louisiana Gulf Coast on August 29, bringing 140-mile-per-hour winds, widespread coastal flooding from storm

surges, and heavy rainfall. Tropical-storm-force winds were felt as far north as Tennessee, while heavy rainfall from Katrina and its remnants extended from the eastern Delta across the Ohio River Valley well into the Northeast. Wind damage to crops was a concern in Mississippi and Tennessee, while farther north along the storm's path, crops were expected to benefit from the additional rainfall.

The Nation's corn crop developed rapidly during the month. By August 7, 97 percent of the crop had entered the silking stage, 4 percentage points ahead of normal. The percentage of acreage in the dough stage advanced from 27 percent on July 31 to 91 percent on August 28. At month's end, progress through the dough stage was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Colorado, with Michigan leading the normal pace by nearly 40 points. Denting began the month slightly behind normal at 4 percent, but progressed rapidly after midmonth, reaching 61 percent by month's end. Despite ahead-of-normal progress in earlier stages, crop maturation was slightly behind normal. On August 28, 11 percent of the crop was mature, 1 point behind the 5-year average. Condition of the crop continued to decline early in the month as mostly dry conditions prevailed in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains but improved slightly toward month's end.

Sorghum heading progressed ahead of normal, reaching 92 percent by month's end. At that time, progress was 6 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Except in the Delta, all States were ahead of the normal heading pace. Acreage turning color, however, lagged behind normal. On August 28, 48 percent of the crop had turned color, 7 points behind the average pace. New Mexico and South Dakota trailed the normal coloring pace by a week, while Texas was over 2 weeks behind. Maturation of the crop also progressed behind the normal pace, reaching 20 percent by month's end, the same as last year but 6 points behind normal. Crop condition declined early in the month but improved as rainfall later in the month increased soil moisture levels.

At the beginning of the month, oat growers had harvested 51 percent of their acreage, 14 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. With little rainfall to slow fieldwork, harvest continued to progress ahead of normal, nearing completion, at 98 percent, by month's end. At that time, only Minnesota and North Dakota had acreage remaining to be harvested.

The Nation's barley harvest was just getting underway as the month began but proceeded rapidly during August. On August 28, 78 percent of the acreage had been harvested, 18 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progressed most rapidly in Minnesota, where growers reaped 86 percent of their crop during the month.

The winter wheat harvest progressed at a near normal pace during its final weeks. On July 31, 90 percent of the crop had been harvested, compared with 87 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. By mid-August, the crop was 96 percent harvested, 1 point ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. At that time, only the Pacific Northwest and the northern Rockies had acreage left to be harvested.

The spring wheat harvest progressed rapidly during the month with few delays. At the beginning of the month, 7 percent of the crop had been reaped, 2 points ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. Only Idaho growers had not yet begun harvesting their crop. By August 28, harvest was 76 percent complete, 26 points ahead of last year, and 5 points ahead of normal. South Dakota growers had completed their harvest, while progress was ahead of normal in most States, trailing behind the normal pace only in the Pacific Northwest.

The rice crop began the month well behind the normal heading pace, at 45 percent. However, above-normal temperatures across all growing areas allowed heading to accelerate during the month. By August 28, 97 percent of the crop was headed, 2 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Heading was nearly complete in all States, except California. Meanwhile, harvest progressed behind normal. By month's end, just 16 percent of the acreage had been harvested, compared with 19 percent last year and 20 percent for the 5-year average. Growers had begun harvesting in all States but lagged behind normal everywhere except in California and Missouri.

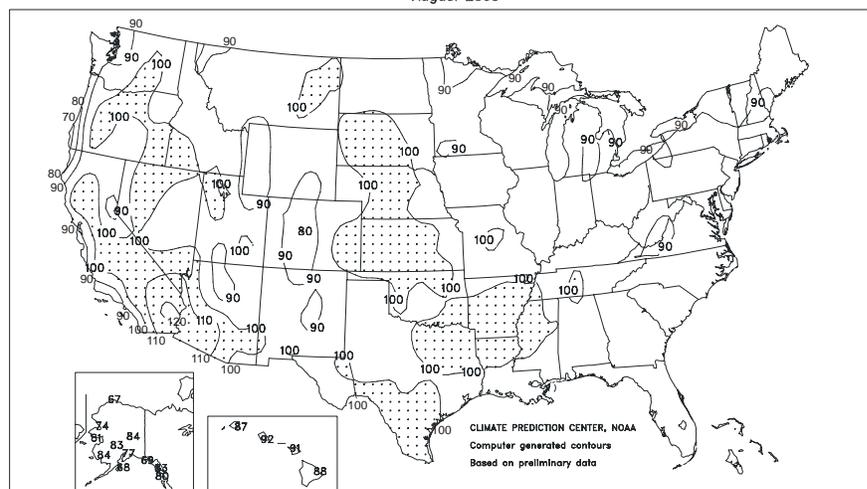
By August 7, 95 percent of the soybean acreage was at the blooming stage or beyond, 4 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of normal. Pod setting progressed rapidly in the first week of August, advancing 21 points nationwide. Progress slowed through the end of the month but remained ahead of normal. By month's end, 97 percent of the acreage was setting pods, compared with 95 percent for last year and the 5-year average. The crop was at or ahead of the normal pod-setting pace in all States, except Kentucky and South Dakota. Meanwhile, the crop had begun dropping leaves in all States, except Wisconsin, by month's end. Condition of the crop declined early in the month but recovered slightly by month's end as rainfall and milder temperatures improved soil moisture.

Ninety-seven percent of the peanut crop was pegging by midmonth, 3 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. At that time, Alabama's and North Carolina's crops were over a week behind normal, while progress in all other States exceeded the normal pace. In Florida and Georgia, all of the acreage had reached the pegging stage. Crop condition fluctuated from week to week but ended the month slightly higher than at the end of July.

The Nation's cotton crop continued to progress behind the normal pace. Ninety-eight percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by August 7, with 100 percent of the crop squaring in the Delta, Arizona, and Georgia. Although in most other States, progress was behind normal. At that time, boll-setting lagged over a week behind normal in Alabama and Arizona and was ahead of the normal pace only in Kansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. By month's end, 97 percent of the crop was setting bolls, compared with 96 percent last year and 98 percent for the 5-year average. Bolls had begun opening in all States by month's end, but progress trailed normal everywhere except in Arkansas. Boll-setting trailed the normal pace by 1 week nationwide and by 2 weeks in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas. Through August 28, crop condition declined in the Delta due to lack of soil moisture, while conditions improved in most other areas. However, any damage caused by Hurricane Katrina is not reflected in the August 28 estimates of crop condition.

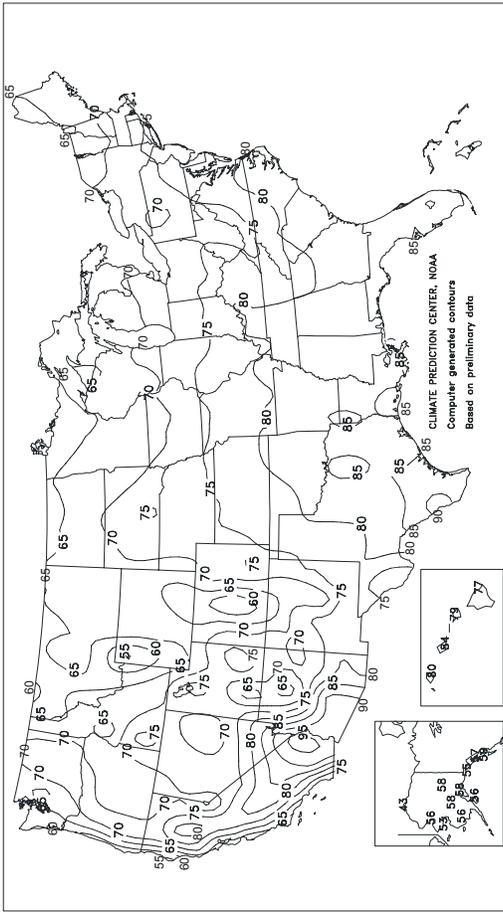
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

August 2005



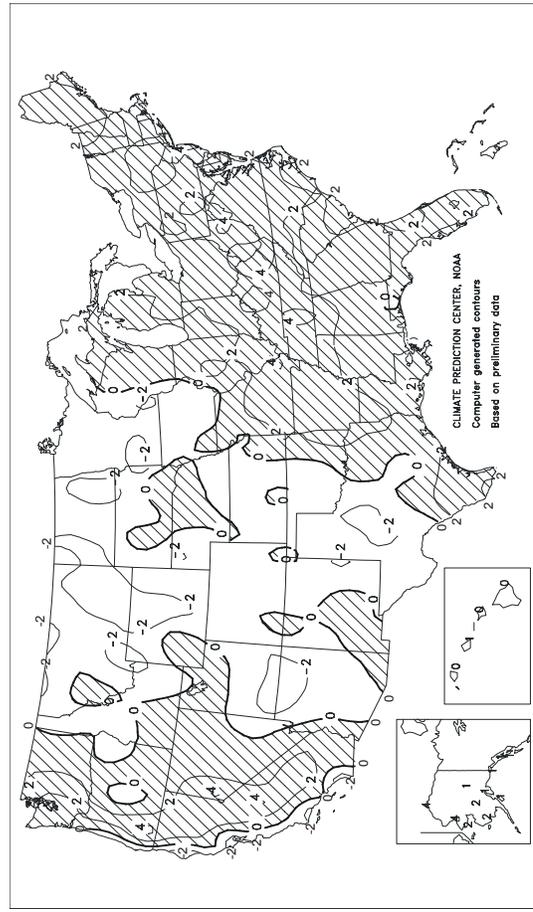
Average Temperature (°F)

August 2005



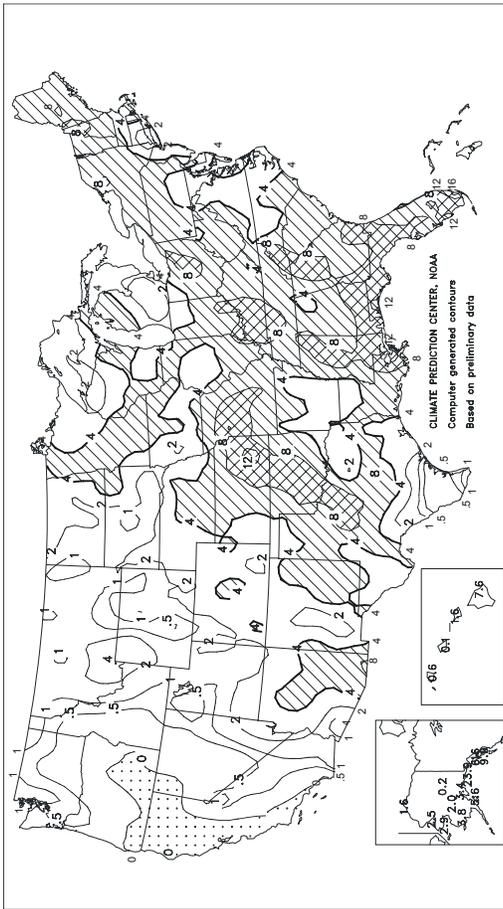
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

August 2005



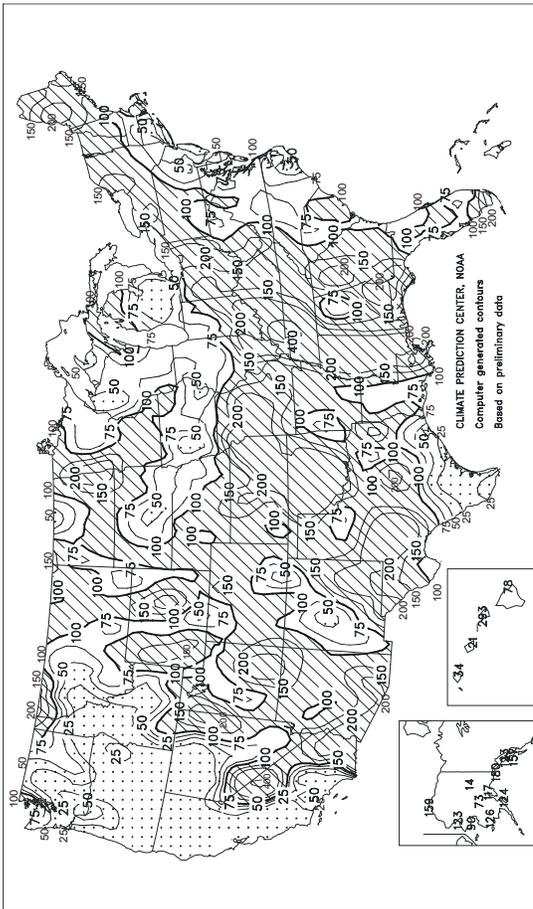
Total Precipitation (Inches)

August 2005



Percent of Normal Precipitation

August 2005



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY
August 2005

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	81	1	1.71	-1.77	LEXINGTON	78	3	6.10	2.33	COLUMBUS	76	2	5.09	1.37
HUNTSVILLE	82	3	3.00	-0.32	LONDON-CORBIN	77	3	3.97	0.61	DAYTON	75	3	4.40	0.91
MOBILE	82	1	11.02	4.82	LOUISVILLE	81	4	7.17	3.76	MANSFIELD	73	4	4.99	0.39
MONTGOMERY	82	1	4.24	0.61	PADUCAH	80	4	6.07	3.08	TOLEDO	74	3	1.76	-1.43
AK ANCHORAGE	58	2	3.44	0.51	LA BATON ROUGE	84	3	6.32	0.46	YOUNGSTOWN	71	3	3.86	0.43
BARROW	43	4	1.65	0.61	LAKE CHARLES	84	2	6.19	1.34	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	81	0	4.46	1.98
COLD BAY	54	2	2.23	-1.36	NEW ORLEANS	85	2	13.13	6.98	TULSA	83	1	5.91	3.06
FAIRBANKS	58	2	0.24	-1.50	SHREVEPORT	86	3	3.27	0.56	OR ASTORIA	62	1	0.27	-0.94
JUNEAU	57	1	6.58	1.21	ME BANGOR	69	1	4.25	1.26	BURNS	67	3	0.00	-0.45
KING SALMON	57	2	3.09	0.20	CARIBOU	65	2	4.11	-0.04	EUGENE	68	2	0.38	-0.61
KODIAK	56	1	5.56	1.08	PORTLAND	70	3	2.37	-0.68	MEDFORD	76	3	0.10	-0.42
NOME	53	2	2.92	-0.31	MD BALTIMORE	78	4	3.71	-0.03	PENDLETON	73	1	0.01	-0.55
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	-1	3.41	0.52	MA BOSTON	74	2	2.88	-0.49	PORTLAND	71	2	1.05	0.12
PHOENIX	92	1	1.21	0.27	WORCESTER	72	4	2.64	-1.45	SALEM	69	2	0.05	-0.63
TUCSON	84	-1	4.52	2.22	MI ALPENA	67	2	4.93	1.43	PA ALLENTOWN	75	4	2.14	-2.21
AR FORT SMITH	85	3	1.82	-0.74	DETROIT	75	3	1.40	-1.70	ERIE	73	2	4.06	-0.15
LITTLE ROCK	85	4	4.00	1.07	FLINT	71	2	0.91	-2.52	MIDDLETOWN	77	3	1.74	-1.57
CA BAKERSFIELD	85	3	0.01	-0.07	GRAND RAPIDS	72	3	1.20	-2.58	PHILADELPHIA	80	4	2.57	-1.25
EUREKA	55	-4	0.07	-0.31	HOUGHTON LAKE	66	1	1.68	-2.04	PITTSBURGH	74	3	3.72	0.34
FRESNO	84	4	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	73	5	1.00	-2.46	WILKES-BARRE	75	5	2.17	-0.93
LOS ANGELES	70	-1	0.00	-0.14	MUSKEGON	70	1	2.15	-1.62	WILLIAMSPORT	74	3	4.87	1.49
REDDING	82	3	0.00	-0.22	TRAVERSE CITY	70	2	3.81	0.42	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	7.14	1.92
SACRAMENTO	76	1	0.00	-0.06	MN DULUTH	65	1	2.33	-1.89	RI PROVIDENCE	76	4	4.57	0.67
SAN DIEGO	71	-2	0.00	-0.09	INT'L FALLS	62	-2	3.79	0.65	SC CHARLESTON	82	2	9.28	2.37
SAN FRANCISCO	64	0	0.01	-0.06	MINNEAPOLIS	72	1	5.22	1.17	COLUMBIA	82	2	3.51	-1.90
STOCKTON	79	3	0.14	0.09	ROCHESTER	68	0	4.04	-0.29	FLORENCE	81	1	5.71	0.38
CO ALAMOSA	62	0	1.59	0.40	ST. CLOUD	68	1	3.64	-0.29	GREENVILLE	80	2	3.69	-0.39
CO SPRINGS	68	0	2.65	-0.83	MS JACKSON	83	2	7.75	4.09	MYRTLE BEACH	82	3	3.97	-1.61
DENVER	72	1	1.34	-0.41	MERIDIAN	82	1	6.95	3.61	SD ABERDEEN	68	-3	2.91	0.49
GRAND JUNCTION	74	-1	0.85	0.01	TUPELO	84	4	5.83	3.16	HURON	72	1	2.54	0.47
PUEBLO	73	-1	1.41	-0.86	MO COLUMBIA	78	2	10.19	6.44	RAPID CITY	71	0	1.84	0.23
CT BRIDGEPORT	76	3	2.07	-1.68	JOPLIN	81	3	3.89	0.07	SIOUX FALLS	70	-1	1.36	-1.65
HARTFORD	75	3	2.38	-1.60	KANSAS CITY	78	1	8.39	4.85	TN BRISTOL	77	4	3.21	0.21
DC WASHINGTON	80	3	2.33	-1.11	SPRINGFIELD	80	2	4.16	0.79	CHATTANOOGA	81	3	5.00	1.41
DE WILMINGTON	78	3	1.35	-2.16	ST JOSEPH	76	0	8.27	4.47	JACKSON	81	2	1.51	-1.37
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	1	4.41	-1.68	ST LOUIS	80	2	3.87	0.89	KNOXVILLE	79	2	3.77	0.88
FT LAUDERDALE	84	1	1.93	-4.95	MT BILLINGS	70	-1	0.33	-0.52	MEMPHIS	85	4	5.68	2.68
FT MYERS	84	1	7.75	-1.79	BUTTE	61	-1	1.70	0.34	NASHVILLE	82	4	6.89	3.61
JACKSONVILLE	83	2	6.06	-0.81	GLASGOW	69	0	1.00	-0.25	TX ABILENE	80	-3	4.43	1.80
KEY WEST	86	2	13.28	7.88	GREAT FALLS	66	0	0.97	-0.68	AMARILLO	76	0	3.93	0.99
MELBOURNE	83	2	7.17	1.39	HELENA	69	2	0.29	-1.00	AUSTIN	85	0	2.44	0.13
MIAMI	85	1	8.01	-0.62	KALISPELL	62	-1	0.31	-0.94	BEAUMONT	84	1	3.22	-1.63
ORLANDO	85	2	7.83	1.58	MILES CITY	70	-3	0.60	-0.56	BROWNSVILLE	87	3	0.89	-2.10
PENSACOLA	82	0	6.92	0.07	MISSOULA	68	2	0.27	-0.88	COLLEGE STATION	85	0	3.26	0.63
ST PETERSBURG	86	3	6.75	-1.51	NE GRAND ISLAND	74	0	3.77	0.69	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	3	0.26	-3.28
TALLAHASSEE	83	1	14.35	7.32	HASTINGS	75	1	3.26	0.08	DALLAS/FT WORTH	87	3	2.46	0.43
TAMPA	85	2	4.09	-3.51	LINCOLN	75	0	2.55	-0.80	DEL RIO	84	-1	1.69	0.10
WEST PALM BEACH	85	2	8.29	1.64	MCCOOK	76	1	3.51	0.71	EL PASO	80	-1	4.35	2.60
GA ATHENS	80	2	5.47	1.69	NORFOLK	74	1	2.56	-0.24	GALVESTON	87	3	1.00	-3.22
ATLANTA	80	1	8.28	4.61	NORTH PLATTE	73	0	2.78	0.63	HOUSTON	85	2	1.50	-2.33
AUGUSTA	82	3	4.56	0.08	OMAHA/EPPLEY	75	1	4.66	1.45	LUBBOCK	77	-1	2.11	-0.24
COLUMBUS	82	1	6.50	2.72	SCOTTSBLUFF	69	-2	1.11	-0.08	MIDLAND	79	-1	6.51	4.74
MACON	83	3	5.54	1.75	VALENTINE	73	1	2.40	0.20	SAN ANGELO	80	-1	4.66	2.61
SAVANNAH	82	1	5.32	-1.88	NV ELKO	69	1	0.07	-0.29	SAN ANTONIO	86	2	1.22	-1.35
HI HILO	77	1	7.64	-2.14	ELY	66	0	1.75	0.84	VICTORIA	85	1	0.99	-2.06
HONOLULU	84	2	0.10	-0.36	LAS VEGAS	90	1	0.27	-0.18	WACO	85	0	5.00	3.15
KAHULUI	79	-1	1.56	1.03	RENO	76	6	0.10	-0.17	WICHITA FALLS	83	0	4.88	2.50
LIHUE	80	0	0.64	-1.27	WINNEMUCCA	71	1	0.00	-0.35	UT SALT LAKE CITY	77	1	0.72	-0.04
ID BOISE	77	3	0.00	-0.30	NH CONCORD	71	3	3.19	-0.02	VT BURLINGTON	71	3	4.22	0.21
LEWISTON	75	2	0.10	-0.65	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	78	4	1.02	-3.30	VA LYNCHBURG	76	2	2.28	-1.13
POCATELLO	68	0	0.61	-0.05	NEWARK	80	4	0.51	-3.51	NORFOLK	80	3	7.61	2.82
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	74	2	2.47	-2.15	NM ALBUQUERQUE	77	1	0.48	-1.25	RICHMOND	80	4	2.64	-1.54
MOLINE	75	2	1.89	-2.52	NY ALBANY	74	5	3.01	-0.66	ROANOKE	78	3	3.73	-0.01
PEORIA	76	3	1.87	-1.29	BINGHAMTON	72	5	4.84	1.49	WASH/DULLES	78	4	2.44	-1.34
ROCKFORD	73	2	5.10	0.89	BUFFALO	73	4	5.92	2.05	WA OLYMPIA	65	2	0.19	-0.91
SPRINGFIELD	76	2	2.88	-0.53	ROCHESTER	73	4	5.10	1.56	QUILLAYUTE	60	1	0.92	-1.75
IN EVANSVILLE	79	3	8.51	5.37	SYRACUSE	74	5	5.97	2.41	SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	1	0.29	-0.73
FORT WAYNE	73	2	1.95	-1.65	NC ASHEVILLE	74	2	5.71	1.41	SPOKANE	70	1	0.46	-0.22
INDIANAPOLIS	76	2	4.20	0.38	CHARLOTTE	79	0	1.97	-1.75	YAKIMA	71	3	0.09	-0.27
SOUTH BEND	73	2	2.20	-1.78	GREENSBORO	79	3	1.85	-1.86	WV BECKLEY	72	3	5.32	1.87
IA BURLINGTON	76	2	1.44	-2.42	HATTERAS	82	3	7.38	0.82	CHARLESTON	78	5	5.62	1.51
CEDAR RAPIDS	71	-1	3.10	-1.13	RALEIGH	80	3	4.11	0.33	ELKINS	73	4	3.02	-1.24
DES MOINES	75	1	1.33	-3.18	WILMINGTON	81	1	6.72	-0.59	HUNTINGTON	79	5	7.36	3.48
DUBUQUE	71	1	5.07	0.48	ND BISMARCK	68	-1	2.86	0.71	WI EAU CLAIRE	70	1	1.67	-3.01
SIOUX CITY	74	2	1.48	-1.42	DICKINSON	66	-3	1.52	0.01	GREEN BAY	69	2	4.23	0.46
WATERLOO	70	-1	2.80	-1.28	FARGO	68	-1	7.52	5.00	LA CROSSE	72	0	3.95	-0.33
KS CONCORDIA	77	0	3.08	-0.16	GRAND FORKS	66	-2	5.24	2.52	MADISON	71	2	1.21	-3.12
DODGE CITY	78	0	2.63	-0.10	JAMESTOWN	66	-3	3.14	0.81	MILWAUKEE	73	2	1.29	-2.74
GOODLAND	73	0	2.77	0.28	MINOT	66	-2	1.31	-0.84	WAUSAU	69	1	2.08	-2.45
HILL CITY	76	-1	5.73	2.70	WILLISTON	67	-1	0.66	-0.82	WY CASPER	67	-2	2.24	1.51
TOPEKA	78	1	9.21	5.40	OH AKRON-CANTON	73	3	6.90	3.25	CHEYENNE	67	1	1.61	-0.21
WICHITA	79	-1	11.96	9.02	CINCINNATI	78	4	6.34	2.55	LANDER	68	-1	0.54	-0.03
KY JACKSON	78	4	3.92	-0.21	CLEVELAND	74	4	7.60	3.91	SHERIDAN	62	-2	1.20	0.40

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 11, 2005

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	1	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	2	1
CO	20	NA	33	21
ID	11	NA	7	8
IL	0	NA	0	0
IN	2	NA	1	1
KS	4	NA	7	6
MI	5	NA	2	2
MO	1	NA	1	0
MT	17	NA	19	9
NE	21	NA	25	20
NC	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	12	NA	19	14
OR	4	NA	2	1
SD	29	NA	17	15
TX	19	NA	24	16
WA	24	NA	27	37
18 Sts	12	NA	15	11
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	50	34	54	68
IL	95	88	94	90
IN	87	78	91	85
IA	88	82	78	86
KS	92	86	91	95
KY	95	88	94	95
MI	85	76	36	46
MN	91	78	37	76
MO	98	94	94	95
NE	94	84	76	88
NC	96	93	100	97
ND	79	53	31	75
OH	83	68	83	72
PA	77	62	81	66
SD	92	72	52	76
TN	100	99	100	100
TX	95	92	97	97
WI	74	57	29	48
18 Sts	89	79	73	82
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	6	NA	3	4
IN	2	NA	3	3
IA	1	NA	0	2
KS	14	NA	12	25
KY	15	NA	25	26
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	29	NA	19	26
NE	2	NA	1	4
NC	41	NA	54	34
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	7	NA	10	6
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	22	NA	30	39
TX	65	NA	61	63
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	6	NA	5	7
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	41	32	33	26
IL	40	15	34	28
IN	45	15	56	41
IA	37	12	28	28
KS	25	9	32	47
KY	17	11	19	19
LA	63	50	58	50
MI	42	8	5	12
MN	31	8	9	30
MS	79	65	83	67
MO	17	7	22	20
NE	25	5	19	26
NC	12	5	7	9
ND	35	8	7	33
OH	37	12	36	32
SD	62	30	37	49
TN	49	37	26	24
WI	39	13	9	14
18 Sts	37	15	28	31
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	15	6	8	18
IL	54	28	43	44
IN	38	19	45	37
IA	34	15	16	39
KS	53	42	55	69
KY	76	57	75	75
MI	28	19	3	6
MN	12	5	0	16
MO	76	68	72	75
NE	24	7	10	31
NC	88	81	94	87
ND	9	4	0	20
OH	14	5	15	13
PA	34	23	33	22
SD	21	6	6	22
TN	84	67	84	89
TX	77	72	78	84
WI	21	7	0	5
18 Sts	36	20	26	36
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AL	0	NA	3	5
FL	2	NA	19	10
GA	1	NA	5	4
NC	1	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	1	1
TX	1	NA	1	3
VA	0	NA	6	2
7 Sts	1	NA	5	4
These 7 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 11, 2005

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AL	52	28	38	57
AZ	65	50	81	86
AR	84	61	49	61
CA	30	23	63	51
GA	35	20	62	58
KS	11	3	22	18
LA	90	60	58	77
MS	75	55	75	78
MO	42	25	48	50
NC	64	25	71	43
OK	24	10	57	44
SC	38	27	46	38
TN	55	29	40	58
TX	25	21	25	42
VA	75	72	77	42
15 Sts	43	30	44	52
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AL	0	NA	0	2
AZ	1	NA	0	3
AR	1	NA	0	2
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	0	NA	2	4
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	15	NA	2	6
MS	2	NA	2	6
MO	0	NA	0	1
NC	0	NA	1	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	1
TN	0	NA	0	2
TX	20	NA	16	17
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	9	NA	7	9
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
ID	92	84	93	95
MN	99	94	49	88
MT	94	84	73	85
ND	96	89	65	86
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	99	96	99	99
6 Sts	96	90	71	89
These 6 States harvested 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	99	97	98
CO	48	32	41	47
IL	90	89	96	85
KS	77	60	62	77
LA	100	99	100	100
MO	90	83	90	87
NE	90	74	63	74
NM	40	30	40	45
OK	68	56	54	67
SD	83	61	72	80
TX	66	60	69	80
11 Sts	74	61	65	76
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	87	76	88	91
CO	15	4	9	13
IL	58	40	64	38
KS	20	5	14	34
LA	100	91	100	98
MO	55	36	36	47
NE	6	1	5	20
NM	5	4	4	2
OK	26	20	35	40
SD	15	4	13	19
TX	56	54	57	70
11 Sts	32	23	29	44
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	52	NA	65	65
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	6	NA	1	1
KS	4	NA	3	14
LA	85	NA	95	83
MO	13	NA	9	14
NE	0	NA	0	3
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	12	NA	14	20
SD	0	NA	0	2
TX	55	NA	54	61
11 Sts	22	NA	21	29
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	23	8	29	29
CA	3	2	14	7
LA	84	82	92	87
MS	16	5	53	37
MO	8	2	8	9
TX	95	91	93	92
6 Sts	33	24	41	38
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Sep 11	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
ID	86	75	88	93
MN	99	99	75	94
MT	94	84	89	89
ND	99	97	84	93
WA	99	97	100	99
5 Sts	95	90	87	92
These 5 States harvested 83% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 11, 2005

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

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	10	19	34	32	5
IL	11	19	41	26	3
IN	4	11	33	43	9
IA	3	7	21	45	24
KS	2	8	34	49	7
KY	2	9	24	49	16
LA	3	13	36	45	3
MI	3	10	31	41	15
MN	2	5	21	50	22
MS	4	9	23	52	12
MO	13	22	36	24	5
NE	5	12	30	40	13
NC	5	19	29	41	6
ND	2	5	19	51	23
OH	3	10	30	47	10
SD	4	15	23	42	16
TN	4	9	29	47	11
WI	6	11	30	41	12
18 Sts	5	12	29	41	13
Prev Wk	5	12	29	42	12
Prev Yr	3	8	26	48	15

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	10	28	43	16
IL	24	29	29	16	2
IN	6	15	37	36	6
IA	3	9	21	43	24
KS	4	11	37	43	5
KY	4	11	24	43	18
MI	3	9	26	44	18
MN	2	5	19	54	20
MO	22	21	27	25	5
NE	5	10	22	43	20
NC	2	9	24	46	19
ND	1	6	20	49	24
OH	6	13	35	38	8
PA	5	11	34	40	10
SD	7	14	25	39	15
TN	2	9	31	46	12
TX	12	16	31	30	11
WI	7	15	31	36	11
18 Sts	8	14	27	37	14
Prev Wk	9	14	26	39	12
Prev Yr	3	7	21	47	22

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	6	18	63	12
AZ	0	5	26	62	7
AR	1	2	20	55	22
CA	0	0	11	50	39
GA	2	4	27	54	13
KS	1	6	30	54	9
LA	2	14	27	50	7
MS	5	11	26	47	11
MO	8	14	22	50	6
NC	5	17	31	43	4
OK	8	9	25	53	5
SC	0	2	24	70	4
TN	0	2	21	60	17
TX	4	11	22	48	15
VA	6	6	22	57	9
15 Sts	3	9	23	50	15
Prev Wk	4	9	23	50	14
Prev Yr	3	6	23	47	21

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	16	38	35	7
CO	3	20	43	32	2
IL	2	14	31	48	5
KS	3	11	41	39	6
LA	1	10	31	48	10
MO	13	24	41	20	2
NE	4	11	28	47	10
NM	0	6	35	57	2
OK	0	4	28	43	25
SD	10	11	36	42	1
TX	7	9	33	42	9
11 Sts	5	11	37	40	7
Prev Wk	4	12	37	39	8
Prev Yr	3	9	28	45	15

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	15	57	25
FL	0	0	26	70	4
GA	1	7	26	53	13
NC	5	9	35	47	4
OK	0	3	24	63	10
TX	0	3	20	53	24
VA	0	9	13	70	8
8 Sts	1	5	24	55	15
Prev Wk	1	4	21	55	19
Prev Yr	2	6	26	46	20

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	30	46	18
CA	0	3	61	32	4
LA	0	0	34	48	18
MS	3	11	16	62	8
MO	0	1	17	57	25
TX	0	1	31	51	17
6 Sts	1	4	34	46	15
Prev Wk	1	5	37	43	14
Prev Yr	0	2	25	47	26

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 11, 2005

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 11, 2005												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	2	4	21	64	9		NH	2	2	23	56	17
AZ	22	24	32	18	4		NJ	0	45	50	5	0
AR	40	35	19	6	0		NM	3	16	32	39	10
CA	41	45	14	0	0		NY	19	36	27	17	1
CO	13	26	37	22	2		NC	4	13	29	44	10
CT	44	36	15	5	0		ND	1	10	35	47	7
DE	3	13	67	17	0		OH	13	19	37	28	3
FL	0	10	35	50	5		OK	7	14	33	41	5
GA	0	4	33	55	8		OR	7	19	48	25	1
ID	1	14	38	37	10		PA	37	32	20	9	2
IL	34	30	29	7	0		RI	50	50	0	0	0
IN	9	24	44	22	1		SC	0	4	35	55	6
IA	16	28	31	23	2		SD	10	18	30	37	5
KS	7	18	41	33	1		TN	4	16	41	37	2
KY	12	28	34	24	2		TX	13	27	34	23	3
LA	9	29	48	12	2		UT	0	2	19	62	17
ME	3	12	14	55	16		VT	0	13	53	26	8
MD	3	16	45	34	2		VA	8	25	36	27	4
MA	1	22	50	27	0		WA	15	28	35	22	0
MI	13	31	37	16	3		WV	3	9	46	38	4
MN	5	13	31	44	7		WI	18	29	31	19	3
MS	17	28	31	15	9		WY	3	13	39	40	5
MO	29	34	24	12	1		48 Sts	13	23	32	28	4
MT	7	19	41	30	3							
NE	8	18	37	34	3		Prev Wk	12	22	32	30	4
NV	0	0	16	52	32		Prev Yr	9	14	29	39	9

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 2004 planted acres.

National Agricultural Summary

September 5 - 11, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were above normal across the majority of the Nation, including the Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Rocky Mountains. Below-normal temperatures prevailed along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in parts of the Southeast and Mississippi Delta. Dry conditions across most of the Nation were

favorable for fieldwork, including initial harvest of summer crops and winter wheat planting. Significant precipitation was limited to the northern and western Corn Belt, central Great Plains, Southwest, and the southern Atlantic Coast States, where Tropical Storm Ophelia lingered offshore throughout the week.

Corn: Acreage in the dent stage advanced to 89 percent, compared with 73 percent last year and 82 percent for the 5-year average. Denting was most advanced in Tennessee, at 100 percent, but progressed most rapidly in North Dakota, advancing 26 percentage points. Thirty-six percent of the crop was mature, 10 points ahead of last year but the same as normal. Maturation was ahead of normal in the central and eastern Corn Belt but behind normal in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains. Growers had harvested 6 percent of their acreage, 1 point ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. Harvest was 65 percent complete in Texas and 41 percent complete in North Carolina but had not yet begun in the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt.

Soybeans: Thirty-seven percent of the crop was dropping leaves, 9 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. The crop rapidly entered the leaf dropping stage in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, advancing 30 points in Indiana, 34 points in Michigan, and 32 points in South Dakota under warm conditions. Progress was ahead of normal in most States, but trailed the normal pace in Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Winter Wheat: Producers had sown 12 percent of their crop, compared with 15 percent last year and 11 percent for the 5-year average. Planting had begun in all States, except California, Illinois, North Carolina, and Ohio but was most advanced in South Dakota, at 29 percent. Colorado, Nebraska, and Washington growers had planted 20 percent or more of their acreage.

Cotton: Bolls had begun opening on 43 percent of the acreage, 1 point behind last year and 9 points behind normal. Progress was ahead of normal in Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia but behind normal elsewhere. Acreage with open bolls trailed the normal pace by over a week in Arizona, California, Georgia, and Oklahoma and by over 2 weeks in Texas. Meanwhile, harvest had begun in the Delta, Texas, and Arizona. Harvest was 20 percent complete in Texas and 15 percent complete in Louisiana but was limited to 2 percent or less elsewhere.

Sorghum: Acreage turning color or beyond advanced to 74 percent, compared with 65 percent last year and 76 percent

for the 5-year average. All of the crop in the Delta had begun turning color, but coloring was limited to 90 percent or less elsewhere. Progress was nearly 3 weeks behind normal in Texas. Thirty-two percent of the crop was mature, 3 points ahead of last year but 12 points behind normal. Maturation was 20 points ahead of normal in Illinois but 14 points behind normal across the central and southern Great Plains. Growers had reaped 22 percent of their crop, 1 point ahead of last year but 7 points behind normal. Harvest was 85 percent complete in Louisiana, 55 percent complete in Texas, and 52 percent complete in Arkansas but was limited to 13 percent or less elsewhere.

Rice: Producers had harvested 33 percent of their acreage, 8 points behind last year and 5 points behind normal. Louisiana growers harvested just 2 percent of their acreage during the week, slipping behind normal. In Mississippi, harvest progress was over a week behind. Only in Texas, where 95 percent of the crop was harvested, was progress ahead of the normal pace.

Small Grains: Ninety-six percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested, 25 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. Harvest was over 95 percent complete in all States, except in Idaho, at 92 percent, and Montana, at 94 percent. Progress was 3 points behind normal in Idaho but at or ahead of the normal pace elsewhere.

The barley harvest advanced to 95 percent complete, compared with 87 percent last year and 92 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was nearly complete, at 99 percent, in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington, at or ahead of the normal pace. Only Idaho growers, with 86 percent of their acreage harvested, lagged behind their normal harvest pace of 93 percent.

Other Crops: Peanut growers had harvested 1 percent of their acreage, 4 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Harvest was underway in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas but was limited to 2 percent or less. All States, except North Carolina, trailed the normal harvest pace. Condition of the crop deteriorated rapidly in North Carolina and Virginia as dry conditions continued to decrease topsoil moisture.

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 6.7. Topsoil 7% very short, 32% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 94% mature, 97% 2004, 93% avg.; 41% harvested, 43% 2004, 53% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 49% dropping leaves, 49% 2004, 33% avg.; 7% harvested, 4% 2004, 2% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 9% excellent. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 64% good, 25% excellent. With the lack of moisture in the state, many counties reported dry field conditions. The dryness helps with crops maturing. Air temperatures have been mild with night temperatures ranging in the 50's and 60's.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 30% short, 65% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley 90% harvested. Last year 95% of the crop was harvested at this time, the 5 year average is 40% harvested. Oats 80% harvested. Last year 90% of the crop was harvested at this time, the 5 year average is 30%. Potatoes 25% harvested. Hay 2nd cutting remained at 65% complete statewide, as rain continued to hamper harvest. Winter supplies of hay 5% short, 95% adequate across the state. Activities Included: Harvesting barley, oats, hay, potatoes vegetables, baling straw and equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were above normal for the week ending September 10. Precipitation was reported at 11 of the 17 reporting stations ranging from 0.03 inches in Flagstaff and Phoenix to 1.51 inches in Douglas. Cotton bolls have opened on sixty-five percent of the acreage, sixteen percentage points behind last year and twenty-one percentage points behind the five-year average. Cotton condition is mostly good. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good. Range and pasture conditions are mostly fair.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 7. Soil 41% very short, 41% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 100% dented, 98% previous week, 100% 2004, 100% 5-yr avg.; 95% matured, 92% previous week, 100% 2004, 99% 5-yr avg.; 64% harvested, 48% previous week, 79% 2004, 75% 5-yr average. Soybeans 100% setting pods, 98% previous week, 100% 2004, 100% 5-yr avg.; 56% yellowing, 45% previous week, 45% 2004, 29% 5-yr avg.; 41% shedding, 32% previous week, 33% 2004, 26% 5-yr avg.; 27% matured, 23% previous week, 27% 2004, 11% 5-yr avg.; 20% harvested, 12% previous week, 19% 2004, 7% 5-yr average. Sorghum 100% coloring, 99% previous week, 97% 2004, 98% 5-yr avg.; 87% mature, 76% previous week, 88% 2004, 91% 5-yr avg.; 52% harvested, 36% previous week, 65% 2004, 65% 5-yr average. Cotton 84% bolls open, 61% previous week, 49% 2004, 61% 5-yr avg.; 1% harvested, n/a previous week, n/a 2004, n/a 5-yr average. Rice 100% headed, 99% previous week, 98% 2004, 99% 5-yr avg.; 75% ripe, 52% previous week, n/a 2004, 70% 5-yr avg.; 23% harvested, 8% previous week, 29% 2004, 29% 5-yr avg.; n/a-Not asked in 2004. Three year average for 2000,2002, 2005. CONDITION Corn 6% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 10% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum 4% very poor, 16% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Cotton 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 22% excellent. Rice 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 18% excellent. Hay-Other 35% very poor, 32% poor, 26% fair, 6% good, 1% excellent. Hay-Alfalfa 24% very poor, 44% poor, 22% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Pasture, Range: 40% very poor, 35% poor, 19% fair, 6% good, 0% excellent. Dry, hot conditions continued. Rice harvest underway in most areas of state. Corn, sorghum harvest continued. Concern expressed over possible light storage situation, potential back-ups at river ports. Pesticides were applied to control worms in soybeans, bollworm larvae in cotton. Some areas preparing for winter wheat planting. LIVESTOCK: Livestock were reported to be in fair condition, though heat stress was noticed in some herds. Culling cows, calves, feeding hay reported due to dry conditions. Some cattle being sold due to shortage of pastures, hay. Hay supplies, pastures were short in drier areas. Several reporters expressed concern on hay supplies lasting through winter. Many cattle producers buying hay from out of state. Treated forages for army worms.

CALIFORNIA: The rice harvest began on a limited scale for early plantings. Most cotton fields continued boll development, in some fields the bolls on the lower portion of the cotton plants were opening. Most growers were applying the final irrigation in cotton fields, treatment for worms continued. Sudan hay, silage harvest continued. Sugar beet harvest was ongoing in the Imperial Valley, while the planting of the new fall crop was beginning. Corn harvest for both grain, silage continued. Sweet potato harvest continued. Land preparation for the upcoming planting was ongoing in harvested wheat, barley, oat fields. Previously desiccated seed alfalfa fields, sunflower fields continued to be harvested, while other fields continued to be desiccated. Vinaseed harvest continued, with lower than expected yields reported in the Sacramento Valley. Alfalfa hay fields

continued to be cut, windrowed, raked, baled, while other fields were irrigated. Raisin, table, wine grape harvest was in full swing across the State. The raisin grape harvest was progressing well with approximately 33% of the crop picked, laid on trays for drying. An estimated 8% of the crop has been rolled, about 3% has already been picked up, placed into bins. Other raisin vineyards were being terraced in preparation for harvest. Table grape varieties harvested included Thompson Seedless, Red Globe, and Autumn Royal. Barbera, Carignane, Grenache, Palomino varieties were being harvested for home winemaking. Stone fruit harvesting remained underway, but was beginning to slow as the end of the season approached. Varieties harvested included October Sun, Angelino plums, August Snow, September Snow peaches, Red Jim, Arctic Pride nectarines. The prune harvest was nearly complete in most areas. Many stone fruit growers continued post-harvest pruning to establish fruit wood for next season. A few stone fruit orchards were removed and stacked for disposal. Figs, Pineapple quince, and Early Foothill and Early Red pomegranates were harvested. Strawberry transplants in the San Joaquin Valley were showing good growth. Irrigation of citrus groves continued, and fruit began sizing up. A few Valencia oranges continued to be harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Rind break down and soft fruit increased from normal seasonal decline of the fruit. Most Valencias were going straight from the field to juice. The Navel orange crop appeared smaller in size but heavier in numbers compared to last year. Some fruit were exhibiting signs of sunburn. Olive fruit fly applications continued in olive groves. Almond harvest continued in most areas. Trees were shaken, and nuts were swept and picked up from orchard floors and transported to hulling facilities. Early variety walnut harvest began. Pistachio harvest began in some locations. Fall broccoli and spinach were progressing normally. Pumpkins were developing. Farmers continued to prepare fields for lettuce planting. Cilantro was planted. Tomato, watermelon harvest was coming to a close. Harvest continued for asparagus, bell pepper, cantaloup, eggplant, freezer lima beans, garlic, green beans, honeydew, mixed melons, pickling cucumber, summer squash, sweet corn, watermelon, and zucchini. Ground preparation for winter vegetable plantings was ongoing. Foothill pastures were dry with increased supplemental feeding of cattle in a few areas. Fire danger remained high. Beef cows were being moved from higher elevation pastures to foothill pastures where dry grass is abundant. Fall calving of beef cows continued. Yearling feeder cattle were shipping from summer pastures to market. Cooler weather reduced stress on milk cows and improved milk production. Sheep continued to graze in old grain fields in the central area. Bees were working in late blooming vinaseed fields in the Sacramento Valley. Some beekeepers in central California were moving their hives to foothill and mountain locations.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 11% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 20% very short, 43% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. The state weather has seen little change for several weeks with scattered showers, slightly above average temperatures across the state. Total rain fall was at or slightly below the average for the week. Spring wheat 83% harvested, 83% 2004, 87% avg. Spring barley 87% harvested, 92% 2004, 98% avg. Corn silage 28% harvested, 22% 2004, 36% avg. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Dry bean 35% cut, 37% 2004, 43% avg.; 13% harvested, 9% 2004, 23% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Dry onion 54% harvested, 54% 2004, 55% avg. Summer potatoes 57% harvested, 53% 2004, 64% avg. Fall potatoes 12% harvested, 13% 2004, 12% avg.; condition 10% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 100%, 99% 2004, 100% avg.; 3rd cutting 57%, 56% 2004, 60% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 22% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 48% very short, 50% short, 2% adequate. Subsoil 22% very short, 53% short, 25% adequate. Field corn condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 53% good, 28% excellent. Corn 98% dent, 98% 2004, 85% avg.; 60% mature, 85% 2004, 53% avg.; 23% harvested for grain, 28% 2004, 12% avg.; 92% harvested for silage, 58% 2004, 53% avg. Soybeans condition 7% very poor, 19% poor, 30% fair, 34% good, 10% excellent; 37% turning color, 10% 2004, 14% avg.; 22% dropping leaves, 1% 2004, 3% avg. Pasture feeds 3% very poor, 13% poor, 67% fair, 17% good. Other hay 3rd cutting 92%, 82% 2004, 88% avg.; 4th cutting 3%, 8% 2004, 20% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 100%, 94% 2004, 95% avg.; 4th cutting 49%, 34% 2004, 39% avg. Apple 40% harvested, 29% 2004, 38% avg.; condition 2% poor, 7% fair, 89% good, 2% excellent. Watermelons 96% harvested, 92% 2004, 93% avg. Cucumbers 89% harvested, 92% 2004, 87% avg. Lima beans (Processed) harvested 75%, 86% 2004, 39% avg. Snap beans 95% harvested, 100% 2004, 92% avg. Potatoes 89% harvested, 97% 2004, 92% avg. Tomatoes 96% harvested, 88% 2004, 81% avg. Cantaloupes 93%, 92% 2004, 95% avg. Hay supplies 26% short, 57% adequate, 17% surplus.

Extremely dry conditions cause corn harvest to proceed quickly. Farmers had 7.0 days suitable for field work for the week ending September 11, 2004. Farmers were harvesting corn for silage at a fast pace. Corn for grain harvest increased 20% last week from 3% to 23 percent. Double crop soybeans were stressed by the late season dry conditions. Many soybean fields are turning color and a few are beginning to drop their leaves.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 19% short, 65% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 9% short, 66% adequate, 24% surplus. Rainfall range: none, many localities of Panhandle, central, western Peninsula, to over 4.00 in. at Daytona Beach, West Palm Beach. Temperature average: normal to 2° below, major cities. Daytime highs: 80s, 90s. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s. Rain, gusty winds from Tropical Storm Ophelia slowed field work, eastern parts of Peninsula, as storm moved north just off eastern coast. Mostly dry conditions, central, western parts of Peninsula, Panhandle, permitted many producers to enter fields, get activities back on schedule. Peanut condition 26% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent; harvested; 2%, 19% 2004, 10% 5-year. Drier conditions allowed haymaking to resume, most areas. Hay quality, marginal to poor, Washington County. Soybean rust affecting some fields, Washington County. Corn, peanut, harvesting underway, Washington County. Peanut harvesting active, Jackson, Madison County. Problems with insects, Leon County. Some vegetable planting, other vegetable work postponed around Hastings, Stuart, Jupiter due to threat of Tropical Storm Ophelia. Elsewhere, vegetable work mostly on schedule. Quincy tomatoes in good condition; cooler temperatures slowing some growth; producers expect picking to begin during first week of October; acreage virtually all planted by 3rd week of August; some late plantings to make harvest run later than usual. Week of September 5-11 slightly cooler, dryer than previous few weeks, citrus areas. High temperatures high 80s to low 90s. Hurricane Ophelia stayed far enough to east to cause nominal effect to citrus. Rainfall: between 0.50 in. in center of State to just over 1.00 in. in southern counties. Field workers reported positive comments on tree, fruit progress. Little activity in groves; some growers performing limited fertilizing, spraying, young tree care. Some grove workers removed vines, overgrown weeds. Grove access limited in some areas due to canker eradication program. Pasture Feed: 10% Poor, 35% Fair, 50% Good, 5% Excellent. Cattle condition 5% pPoor, 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Panhandle: pasture condition fair to excellent, most in good condition; cattle condition fair to excellent. North: pasture condition mostly fair due to short soil moisture condition; cattle condition fair to excellent, most in fair condition. Central: pasture condition fair to good, some locations poor due to excess soil moisture, flooding; cattle condition mostly fair. Southwest: pasture condition poor to good, some locations flooded from Katrina, heavy rains of September 4 weekend; cattle condition mostly fair. Statewide: cattle condition poor to excellent, most in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Soil 7% very short, 44% short, 47% adequate, 2% surplus. Soybeans 96% setting pods, 100% 2004, 96% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent; 25% harvested for grain, 31% 2004, 27% avg. Apples 6% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent; 15% harvested, 32% 2004, 31% avg. Hay 3% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Peanuts 5% dug, 8% 2004, 8% avg. Pecans 7% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Rye 1% planted, 4% 2004, 2% avg. Tobacco 98% harvested, 100% 2004, 97% avg. It was a relatively dry week across most of the state. The coastal region of the state was the only area to receive any sustained rainfall. The dry conditions were a cause of concern for most crops. Cotton has begun to open, but is suffering from insects, the lack of rain. Digging for peanuts began in earnest this week, as growers continue to fight dry conditions, Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus. Soybean farmers were concerned with dry weather, insects. Not all crops suffered due to the lack of rainfall this week. The hay yields were reported as looking much better, as the dry weather makes cutting, baling much easier. Corn growers were also pleased with how the dry conditions helped with their ongoing harvest. Activities Included: Preparing for grape harvest, preparing land for planting of small grains, routine care of livestock and pastures.

HAWAII: A high-pressure system to the north of the State brought heavy trade winds that dumped rainfall over the windward, mountain areas. Leeward areas saw some rainfall earlier in the week but remained sunny and dry. Trade winds reduced stress from warm conditions of the previous weeks. The banana crop was in fair to good condition with spraying needed to minimize disease damage. Papaya orchards progressed well as daily showers allowed for ample soil moisture. The head cabbage crop was in good condition with light disease, insect incidents. The cucumber crop was in good condition with heavy pickings. Sweet corn was in good condition but heavy irrigation was still needed. Maui's dry onion crop improved due to shorter days, cooler temperatures. The tomato crop was in good condition with active harvest. The Big Island's ginger root crop was in good condition.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 18% very short, 51% short, 31% adequate. Small grain harvest is virtually complete, with the exception of the eastern part of the state. Peach harvest in the Treasure Valley is complete, while that apple, plum, prune harvest steadily continued. Field corn 8% harvested for silage, 11% 2004, 15% avg. Oats 77% harvested for grain, 84% 2004, 79% avg. Onions 11% harvested, 39% 2004, 37% avg. Potato condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, and 23% excellent. Potatoes 47% vines dying/killed, 70% 2004, 65% avg.; 9% harvested, 11% 2004, 11% avg. Dry beans 21% harvested, 50% 2004,

46% avg. Dry peas 99% harvested, 97% 2004, 97% avg. Lentils 100% harvested, 99% 2004, 98% avg. Alfalfa hay—3rd cutting 75% harvested, 72% 2004, 72% avg.; 4th cutting: 28% harvested, 36% 2004, 35% avg. Irrigation water supply 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. No major livestock problems were reported as cattle, sheep graze summer pastures and ranges. Livestock are reported to be in good to excellent condition. Activities Included: Fall field work, harvesting crops, irrigating, spraying fungicides, insecticides, preparing potato cellars for storage, and planting winter wheat.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 50% very short, 37% short, 13% adequate. Unusually high temperatures, below normal precipitation last week allowed 6.7 days suitable for fieldwork. The state averaged nearly 6° above normal with northern, central areas being the hottest. The combination of little rain, high heat is quickly drying corn, soybeans at the onset of the harvest season. Activities Included: Mowing ditches, waterways, cutting, baling hay, preparing machinery, grain handling equipment for harvest, cleaning bins, harvest in some areas, chopping silage, and tending to livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 14% very short, 31% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 17% very short, 36% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting complete 97%, 93% 2004, 91% avg. Corn condition 42% good to excellent compared with 79% a year ago. Corn mature at this time 38%, 45% 2004, 37% avg.; 2% harvested complete, 3% 2004, 3% avg. Seed corn, silage were being harvested in the northern areas. Soybean condition 52% good to excellent compared with 72% a year ago. Soybeans shedding leaves 45%, 56% 2004, 41% avg.; 1% harvested complete, 4% 2004, 1% avg. Soybeans are rapidly advancing towards maturity with several fields being harvested across the state. Pastures 9% very poor, 24% poor, 44% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Temperatures averaged 2° to 8° above normal. Afternoon temperatures were in the upper 80's to low 90's during most of the week. Precipitation was minimal with the highest accumulation of .68 inches. Livestock was in mostly good condition. However, water supplies are beginning to dry up in some areas. Activities Included : Hauling old crop grain to market, baling hay, cleaning grain bins, mowing roadsides, waterways, and working on harvest equipment.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 23% very short, 30% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 28% very short, 28% short, 42% adequate, 2% surplus. Harvest Underway Although some locally heavy rains arrived in the state, most areas saw only a brief pause in field activities. A strip of hail caused some damage in northwest state. Corn silage harvest continued. Reports of corn harvested for grain were also received as were reports of early varieties of soybeans. Alfalfa hay harvest continued with some farmers working on a fourth cutting. Field Crops Report: Corn condition changed only slightly from the previous week with 3% very poor, 9% poor, 21% fair, 43% good, 24% excellent. Corn in the dough stage reached 98%, 1 percentage point higher than a week ago 1 percentage point ahead of normal. Corn dented reached 88%, remaining ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Corn mature reached 34%, which is ahead of last year at 16%, but slightly behind normal at 39 percent. The percent moisture of field corn was 35 percent. Soybean leaves turning color reached 80%, which is 9 percentage points ahead of last year, 12 percentage points ahead of normal. Soybeans dropping leaves at 37% complete, is ahead of a normal pace at 28 percent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 45% good, 24% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting of reached 95%, which is 5 percentage points ahead of last year, 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Hay condition 11% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Pasture, range feed 16% very poor, 28% poor, 31% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Livestock were generally reported to be in good condition.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 6% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 11% very short, 29% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat planting, alfalfa cutting, corn harvesting the main activities. Cotton 70% setting bolls, 91% 2004, 97% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 65%, 69% 2004, 60% avg. Sunflowers 98% bloomed, 96% 2004, 99% avg.; 69% ray flower dry, 51% 2004, 79% avg.; 30% bracts yellow, 30% 2004, 57% avg.; 14% mature dry down, 10% 2004, 18% avg. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 56%, good, 6% excellent. Pasture feed 7% very poor, 18% poor, 41% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Hay, forage supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 81% adequate, 9% surplus. Feed grain supplies 3% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, 1% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 11% very short, 37% short, 49% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 38% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Tobacco condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 9% excellent. Burley cut 73%, 74% 2004, 73% avg. Dark tobacco cut 52%, 68% 2004, 69% avg. Reports indicate that harvested tobacco is curing nicely. Pasture feeds 12% very poor, 28% poor, 34% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Hay crops condition 13% very poor, 26% poor, 35% fair, 23% good, 3% excellent. Positive conditions continued to aid soybean pod fill, while farmers across the State continued to harvest tobacco and corn.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Soil 49% very short, 31% short, and 20% adequate. Corn 98% harvested, 85% last week, 97% 2004, 92% avg. Hay 2nd cutting 98%, 95% last week, 95% 2004, 94% avg. Rice 98% ripe, 95% last week, 99% 2004, 98% avg. Soybeans 79% turning color, 63% last week, 69% 2004, 68% avg.; 43% harvested, 33% last week, 40% 2004, 26% avg. Sugarcane 7% very poor, 20% poor, 38% fair, 29% good, 6% excellent; 66% planted, 50% last week, 90% 2004, 76% avg. Sweet potatoes 4% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 1% excellent; 15% harvested, 12% last week, 8% 2004, 18% avg. Livestock 2% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Vegetable 14% very poor, 17% poor, 52% fair, 17% good.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 28% very short, 54% short, 18% adequate. Subsoil 22% very short, 39% short, 39% adequate. Corn condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent; 80% dent, 89% 2004, 77% avg.; 43% mature, 60% 2004, 47% avg.; 6% harvested for grain, 13% 2004, 10% avg.; harvested for silage 64%, 58% 2004, 45% avg. Soybean condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent; 25% turning color, 27% 2004, 21% avg.; 7% dropping leaves, 8% 2004, 10% avg. Pasture feeds 3% very poor, 16% poor, 45% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Other hay 3rd cutting 68%, 74% 2004, 68% avg.; 4th cutting 7%, 13% 2004, 15% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 96%, 93% 2004, 91% avg.; 4th cutting 59%, 39% 2004, 41% avg. Apple condition 2% poor, 7% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent; 57% harvested, 39% 2004, 29% avg. Watermelons 91% harvested, 90% 2004, 88% avg. Cucumbers 91% harvested, 86% 2004, 85% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 72%, 69% 2004, 57% avg. Snap beans 95% harvested, 95% 2004, 89% avg. Potatoes 87% harvested, 93% 2004, 97% avg. Tomatoes 85% harvested, 88% 2004, 86% avg. Cantaloupes 97% harvested, 93% 2004, 92% avg. Hay supplies 6% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Farmers were busy harvesting corn for silage, vegetables, hay and fruits. Corn for grain 6% harvest, silage increased 18 percent from last week to 64% harvested, well above last year, the five-year average. Soybeans are turning color and beginning to drop their leaves.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Subsoil 36% very short, 44% short, 20% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn silage 52% harvested, 11% 2004, 18% avg. Soybeans 81% turning, 28% 2004, 44% avg.; 1% harvested, 0% 2004, 0% avg. Potatoes 28% harvested, 25% 2004. All hay 6% very poor, 21% poor, 31% fair, 31% good, 11% excellent; 3rd cutting hay 76%, 69% 2004, 65% avg.; 4th cutting 20%, 14% 2004, 6% avg. Dry beans 1% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 14% excellent; 99% turning, 85% 2004, 74% avg.; 80% dropping leaves, 25% 2004, 45% avg.; 17% harvested, 0% 2004. Apples 20% harvested. Precipitation amounts ranged from none central, southwest Lower Peninsula to 0.64 inches northwest Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 3° above normal southeast Lower Peninsula to 8° above normal western Upper Peninsula, west central Lower Peninsula. Above normal temperatures returned this week, hastened maturity of several crops. Corn was maturing quickly across State because of accumulation of Growing Degree Days, dry conditions. Soybean fields advancing rapidly in dry conditions. The third, fourth cuttings of alfalfa continued. Some alfalfa cuttings may be limited due to concerns of overwintering. Germination of alfalfa seedlings limited due to dry conditions. For sugarbeets, Cercospora leafspot still a concern. Most early dry beans have been harvested while later planted beans still green. Wheat fields continued to be prepared for planting, but due to dry conditions, planting has not been widespread. In southwest, Gala and Jonathon apples being harvested for fresh market, and Golden Delicious being harvested for processing. Apples continued to size very well southeast despite dry conditions. In west central, early varieties like Paula Red, Ginger Gold and even some McIntosh being harvested. Harvest underway northwest on EarlGold; Gingergold, Paula Red varieties selective harvest phase. Apple quality looked very good. In southwest, peach harvest continued on Autumn Star, Harcrest varieties. Harvest for processing varieties well underway west central. Peach harvest started northwest. Fall raspberry harvest continued southwest, southeast. Niagara grapes being harvested southwest. In southeast, grape harvest underway for some of seedless, early maturing varieties. Vegetable crop harvest continued with various diseases present across State. Carrot harvest well underway. Celery, onion harvests continued. Peppers continued to show more virus symptoms. Potato harvest continued. Early pumpkin harvest began and plants continued to show some viruses due to dry weather. Snap bean harvest continued, some fields showed severe virus symptoms. Sweet corn harvest continued. Squash, zucchini harvest continued, with plants showing more signs of downy mildew. Cucumber harvest completed many areas, due to increase of downy mildew. Harvest of tomatoes for processing and fresh market continued at a steady pace.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2 Topsoil 2% very short, 7% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn 43% silage cut, 12% 2004, 38% avg. Soybeans 79% turning yellow, 51% 2004, 70% avg.; 5% mature, 0% 2004, 5% avg. Potatoes 27% harvested, 45% 2004, 28% avg. Canola 94% harvested, 51% 2004, 69% avg. Sweet Corn 81% harvested, 68% 2004, 79% avg. Dry Beans 18% harvested, 0% 2004, 21% avg. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Dry beans 3% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Potatoes 1% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Sunflowers 5% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Sugarbeets 8% very poor, 10% poor, 18% fair, 45% good, 19% excellent. Isolated heavy rains, hail were reported across portions of the state, but crops continue to

be rated in good to excellent condition. Farmers wait for dryer fields, warm temperatures to aide in crop drying, to resume harvest of dry beans, sweet corn and silage.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil 4% very short, 29% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 99% dent, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 98% mature, 100% 2004, 98% avg.; 79% harvested, 85% 2004, 76% avg.; 100% silage harvested, 100% 2004, 99% avg. Cotton 75% open bolls, 75% 2004, 78% avg.; 2% harvested, 2% 2004, 6% avg.; 5% very poor, 11% poor, 26% fair, 47% good, 11% excellent. Rice 74% mature, 90% 2004, 81% avg.; 16% harvested, 53% 2004, 37% avg.; 3% very poor, 11% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum 100% mature, 99% 2004, 98% avg.; 87% harvested, 82% 2004, 74% avg. Soybeans 92% turning color, 95% 2004, 82% avg.; 79% shedding leaves, 83% 2004, 67% avg.; 54% harvested, 63% 2004, 39% avg.; 4% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Hay (Warm Season) 96% harvested, 85% 2004, 88% avg. Sweetpotatoes 27% harvested, 11% 2004, 22% avg.; 2% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 21% excellent. Cattle 14% very poor, 16% poor, 39% fair, 23% good, 8% excellent. Pasture 17% very poor, 28% poor, 31% fair, 15% good, 9% excellent. Mississippi farmers are trying to make the best out of a stressful harvesting season. State's farmers are trying to make the best out of a stressful harvesting season. As cotton harvesting begins in the state, farmers are hopeful that the crop withstood the conditions brought on by the hurricane. Dairy, poultry operations have also experienced their share of problems due to a lack of power, available fuel for generators. Dairy operations that were not able to store milk were forced to dump their inventory, some poultry operations reported extensive losses from not being able to keep poultry houses adequately cooled.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 24% very short, 39% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Another week of warm, dry weather enabled the corn harvest to jump ahead of average, while all the grain crops continued moving toward maturity at near the normal pace. Corn harvesting progress varies from 12% complete in the northwest district to 48% in the southeast and 67% in the southwest. Soybeans turning color range from 33% or less in the west-central, south-central and southeast districts, to around two-thirds complete across the northern third of the State. Pastures 29% very poor, 34% poor, 24% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies fell to 26% very short, 31% short, 42% adequate, 1% excellent, with the southwest and south-central districts showing the greatest need for rainfall for pastures, stock ponds. Precipitation for the week averaged 0.02 inch, with a large majority of locations reporting no precipitation.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil, subsoil moisture conditions decreased slightly over the last week. Topsoil 22% adequate and surplus, below last week's 26%, 2004 36%, 25% 5-yr average. Subsoil 24% adequate and surplus, compared with 26% last week, ahead of 2004 22%, 14% 5-yr average. During the week ending September 11th, temperatures ranged from highs in the upper 90s to lows in the upper teens with moderate precipitation. Wolf Point had the high temperature at 100 degrees. Wisdom had the low temperature of 15 degrees. Malta received the most moisture last week with 3.34 inches of precipitation. Winter wheat 17% planted, 19% last year. Spring wheat 94% harvested, 73% last year. Durum wheat 84% harvested, 34% last year. Barley 94% harvest, 89% last year. Oat 95% harvest, 83% last year. Dry bean 36% harvest, 11% 2004, condition 5% very poor, 1% 2004, 4% poor, 17% 2004, 52% fair, 10% 2004, 59% good, 27% 2004, 10% excellent, 3% 2004. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 92%, 88% last year. Other hay 2nd cutting 90%, 76% last year. This week range, pasture feed conditions 7% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent, compared with 2004 23% very poor, 25% poor, 33% fair, 16% good, 3% excellent. Range, pasture feed continue to be ahead of the five-year average conditions of 32% very poor, 31% poor, 26% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Ranchers have moved 19% of cattle, 15% 2004, and 18% of sheep, 16% 2004 off summer ranges.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 12% very short, 42% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 20% very short, 37% short, 43% adequate, 0% surplus. Warmer than normal temperatures, high winds reduced soil moisture levels, pushed crop maturity. Accelerated crop maturity led producers across much of the state to stop irrigating crops. Activities Included: Chopping corn silage, beginning corn harvest, marketing old crops, preparing for soybean, sorghum harvests. Temperatures averaged near 10° above normal with highs reaching the low-to-mid nineties. Scattered rainfall totals of 1 inch or more were recorded across portions of southern state, while much of the northern half received little or no moisture. Precipitation since April 1 continued at or above normal for five of the eight districts but decreased along with soil moisture levels due to the lack of widespread rainfall. Dry beans 83% coloring, 51% 2004, 73% avg.; 39% dropping leaves, 15% 2004, 46% avg.; 13% harvested, 6% 2004, 21% avg.; conditions 2% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Proso millet 33% harvested, 15% 2004, 30% avg. Alfalfa conditions. 4% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 33% good, 8% excellent; of 3rd cutting taken 98%, 91% 2004, 95% avg.; of 4th cutting taken 44%, 18% 2004, 27% avg. Pasture, range feeds 8% very poor, 18% poor, 37% fair, 34% good, and 3% excellent.

NEVADA: Clear weather with some seasonal cooling was common. At the end of the week cool weather entered the State with all stations reporting more than 4 degrees below average to 17° below average temperatures in Winnemucca. No

precipitation was reported in Las Vegas while other areas reported trace amounts to 38 inches in Elko. Temperatures averaged one degree above normal in Las Vegas but all other areas were at normal or below normal. Some new snow was reported above the 8,000 ft elevation in the high mountain area. There were no major wildland fires. Third cutting of alfalfa hay was underway, in some areas fourth cutting is started. Sudan grass harvest continued. Grain harvest was complete. Laser leveling was underway for new plantings, additional fields were seeded to alfalfa. Crop conditions remained mostly good to excellent. Onion harvest was underway. Garlic was being harvested for seed. Mint harvest was underway. Potato harvest was started. Irrigation, weed control continued. Pasture, range feeds remained good. Cattle were being gathered on some high ranges. Activities: Irrigating, haying, harvesting grain, weed spraying, gathering livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.7. Topsoil 12% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture feed 7% very poor, 15% poor, 37% fair, 28% good, 13% excellent. Maine Potatoes 5% harvested, 5% 2004, 10% average; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes 65% harvested, 50% 2004, 60% average; condition fair/good. Massachusetts Potatoes 35% harvested; 45% 2004, 45% average; condition fair/good. Maine Oats 70% harvested, 35% 2004, 55% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Barley 80% harvested, 75% 2004, 70% average; condition good/excellent. Field Corn 15% harvested, 5% 2004, 10% average; condition excellent/good. Sweet Corn 80% harvested, 85% 2004, 85% average; condition good/fair in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and good/excellent elsewhere. Shade Tobacco 95% harvested, 99% 2004, 95% average; condition good. Broadleaf Tobacco 95% harvested, 95% 2004, 95% average; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good in Massachusetts. Hay 2nd Crop harvested 90%, 90% 2004, 90% average; condition good/excellent; 3rd Crop Hay harvested 45%, 55% 2004, 55% average; condition good. Apples: 25% harvested, 30% 2004, 25% average; size below average/average in CT, average elsewhere; condition good/fair. Peaches 90% harvested, 95% 2004, 85% average; size average/below average in Connecticut, average elsewhere; condition good/fair. Pears 15% harvested, 35% 2004, 30% average; size average/below average in CT, average elsewhere; condition fair. Cranberries: size average/below average; condition good. Highbush Blueberries 99% harvested, 99% 2004, 99% average; size average/above average; condition good/excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries: 100% harvested; 100% 2004; 100% average, size average; condition fair. The week began with cooler temperatures, clear skies. On Wednesday, warmer weather arrived, remained through Thursday. Some light rain hit parts of northern New Hampshire, Vermont on Thursday afternoon and into the evening. On Friday, a cool front arrived, remained through the weekend bringing plenty of sunshine. Connecticut crops and pastures suffering from prolonged lack of moisture. All states need rain to improve crop sizing. It was a great week to do field work, to prepare for harvest as fall is approaching. Activities Included: Weeding, irrigating, monitoring pests, diseases, spraying fungicides, pesticides, baling hay, chopping grass, harvesting corn silage and tobacco. Producers harvested a variety of fruits, vegetables such as blackberries, blueberries, early apples, peaches, pears, plums, raspberries, beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, cucumbers, greens, lettuce, melons, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, snap beans, summer squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, zucchini and winter squash.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.8 Topsoil 75% very short, 23% short, 2% adequate. Activities Included: Harvesting corn silage, cutting, baling hay, spraying, irrigating, picking peaches, picking apples, harvesting vegetables and planting fall vegetables. Temperatures were above normal during the week. Harvest of cantaloupe, eggplant, snap beans, cucumbers, pepper, squash, sweet corn, d tomatoes continued in the state. Corn and soybeans were rated in mostly fair condition across the state. The fourth cutting of alfalfa hay began in some fields of the southern district. Potato harvest continued. Vegetables rated in mostly good condition. Peach harvest neared completion in the central district. Apple harvest continued. Apple crop condition was rated good. Pasture was rated in mostly fair condition. In the central district, livestock producers were providing supplemental feeding due to inadequate pasture condition.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil 4% very short, 32% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. For the week, temperatures averaged 1 to 7° above normal at most locations, with the greatest departures above normal across the northwest, north portions of the state. Moist southerly flow early in the week provided ample moisture for slow moving thunderstorms. Flash flooding was reported across the east, south, southwest early in the week. Gran Quivira reported 2.10 inches on Monday, Las Cruces received nearly 3 inches on Tuesday, while Capulin measured over an inch of rain on both Monday, Tuesday. By mid week drier southwest flow dominated all but the northwest corner of the state where flash flooding was reported Wednesday, Thursday. Wind damage was 1% light, 5% moderate. Farmers were busy planting wheat, harvesting crops, controlling weeds. Alfalfa was in mostly fair to excellent condition with 97% of the 4th cutting complete, 70% of the 5th cutting complete, 22% of the 6th cutting complete. Cotton was in mostly fair to excellent condition with 45% bolls opening. Corn was in mostly fair to excellent condition with 82% denting, 38% mature, 57% harvested for silage. Sorghum was in mostly fair to good condition with 100% headed, 40% colored, 5% mature. Wheat was 51% planted. Peanuts were in fair to good condition. Lettuce was in fair to excellent condition, 90% planted. Chile was 70% harvested, was in mostly fair to excellent condition. Apples were in very

poor to fair condition and were 25% harvested. Pecans were in fair to excellent condition. Ranchers were busy branding and preparing calves to market. Cattle 4% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, 25% excellent. Sheep 6% very poor, 11% poor, 23% fair, 43% good, 17% excellent. Range, pasture feeds 3% very poor, 16% poor, 32% fair, 39% good and 10% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil 20% very short, 28% short, 49% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture feeds 19% very poor, 36% poor, 27% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent. Oats were virtually all harvested compared to 90 percent last year. Sunshine, warm temperatures that came after the rain helped crops. Corn 10% poor, 23% fair, 43% good, 24% excellent. Hay 14% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. In the Lake Ontario fruit region, apple and grape harvesting was underway. In the Long Island fruit region, ripening was proceeding at an amazing pace. Warm temperature helped farmers continue with their vegetable harvest.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Soil 34% very short, 39% short, 25% adequate, 2% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting hay, harvesting apples, corn for silage, grain, flue-cured, burley tobacco along with scouting for disease and pests. Dry conditions continued for another week with minimal to no rainfall recorded with temperatures dropping below normal for the week. Crop conditions continued to decline due to reduced soil moisture ratings with the coastal and piedmont regions being most affected.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 5% very short, 31% short, 59% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate, 5% surplus. Above normal temperatures pushed fall harvested crop development ahead of the five-year (2000-2004) average. Limited precipitation resulted in good harvest conditions. Fall tillage remained active across the state, although dry soil conditions hindered progress in some areas. Durum wheat 83% harvested, 41% 2004, 67% average. Canola 87% harvested, 36% 2004, 72% average. Corn for silage 16% chopped, 26% 2004, 33% average. Dry edible beans 82% mature leaves dropping, 13% 2004, 67% avg.; 36% cut, 6% 2004, 30% average. Flaxseed 70% harvested, 23% 2004, 56% average. Potatoes 70% vines killed, 60% 2004, 67% avg.; 18% dug, 12% 2004, 14% average. Sugarbeets 1% lifted, 0% 2004, 2% average. Sunflower 70% bracts turned yellow, 13% 2004, 53% avg.; 21% bracts turned brown, 0% 2004, 15% average. Emerged crop condition ratings: Dry edible beans 2% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Potatoes 2% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 13% excellent. Sugarbeets 2% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Sunflowers 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent. Stockwater supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 79% adequate, 7% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 11% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 85%, 83% 2004, 85% avg.; 4th cutting 30%, 18% 2004, 27% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 65%, 45% 2004, 55% avg. Soybeans 37% dropping leaves, 36% 2004, 32% avg.; 4% mature, 7% 2004, 8% avg. Corn 83% denting, 83% 2004, 72% avg.; 14% mature, 15% 2004, 13% avg.; 43% silage harvested, 31% 2004, 32% avg. Cucumbers 77% harvested, 72% 2004, 83% avg. Peaches 89% harvested, 99% 2004, 96% avg. Summer apples 86% harvested, 96% 2004, 97% avg. Fall, winter apples 9% harvested, 14% 2004, 17% avg. Potatoes 49% harvested, 82% 2004, 67% avg. Processing tomatoes 73% harvested, 56% 2004, 51% avg. Grapes 12% harvested, 27% 2004, 24% avg. Corn conditions 6% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 8% excellent. Hay conditions 8% very poor, 16% poor, 33% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Pasture feeds 13% very poor, 19% poor, 37% fair, 28% good, 3% excellent. Soybean conditions 3% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Corn silage harvest is in full swing. Corn for grain is beginning to dry down. Farmers in the West Central region may begin the corn harvest next week. Some soybeans have been harvested. Most vine crops have matured early due to dry conditions. Pumpkins are being sold early, because most have already turned orange. Activities Include: Fall plowing, cutting, getting equipment ready for corn, soybean harvest, preparing land for winter wheat planting, chopping silage, baling and making hay.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 10% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 28% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 81% seedbed prepared, 64% last week, 87% 2004, 78% average. Oats 60% seedbed prepared, 53% last week, 58% 2004, 60% avg.; 1% planted, n/a last week, 2% 2004, 4% average. Rye 74% seedbed prepared, 51% last week, 100% 2004, 81% avg.; 31% planted, 16% last week, 34% 2004, 22% average. Corn 1% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 28% good, 42% excellent; 65% mature, 59% last week, 51% last year, 71% average; 39% harvested, 28% last week, 37% 2004, 45% average. Sorghum 91% headed, 88% last week, 94% 2004, 93% average. Soybeans 2% very poor, 26% poor, 30% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent; 97% blooming, 95% last week, 94% 2004, 95% avg.; 92% setting pods, 86% last week, 93% 2004, 90% avg.; 38% mature, 28% last week, 34% 2004, 38% avg.; 15% harvested, 8% last week, 12% 2004, 17% average. Peanuts 34% mature, 23% last week, 61% 2004, 43% average. Alfalfa hay 2% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent; 4th cutting 92%, 87% last week, 96% 2004, 74% avg.; 5th cutting 50%, 35% last week, 43% 2004, 21% average. Other hay 6% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent; 70% 2nd cutting, 64% last week, 82% last year, 74% average; Watermelons 96% harvested, 94% last week,

98% 2004, 100% average. Livestock 1% poor, 41% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent; Pasture, Range 7% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Livestock conditions were mostly good. Livestock marketings were rated as average. Death loss of cattle was mostly light to average. Livestock insect activity was mostly light. Feeder steers less than 800 pounds were \$117.21 per cwt, and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds were \$108.38 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 25% very short, 54% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 22% very short, 53% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Spring wheat 99% harvested, 97% previous week, 95% previous year, 98% avg. Winter wheat 4% planted, 2% previous week, 2% previous year, 1% avg. Barley 98% harvested, 95% previous week, 93% previous year, 92% avg. Range, pasture & rangeland: 7% very poor, 19% poor, 48% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Weather: Most temperatures throughout the state were cooler than normal for this time of year. Most of eastern, central state had lows in the 20's & 30's with highs in the 80's. Lows in the Willamette Valley were mostly in the 40's with highs in the 60's. All stations on the coast recorded below normal temperatures with a high of 72° in Florence. Precipitation levels ranged from no precipitation in some central, eastern stations to 1.37 inches at Detroit Lake. For the most part, conditions remain dry. Field Crops: Producers across the state fertilized, prepared fields for next year. Haying continues in some areas. Many farmers, ranchers were busy moving hay in from the fields. Despite some rain this week in parts of western state, soil moisture supplies remain very low across the State. Polk County grass seed fields were being prepared for planting. Some early seeded fields have already germinated. Vegetables: Vegetable harvest was in full swing across western state. Sweet corn harvest was progressing and most of the crop was headed to the processors. Farmer's markets, roadside stands were well stocked. Preparation for potato harvest continues in Klamath County. Early potato harvest is nearly complete in eastern parts of the State. Harvest of later varieties was just getting started. Fruits, Nuts: Blueberries & blackberries continue to produce throughout the Willamette Valley. Apple harvest continued on a light crop. Filberts, walnuts are also expected to be light this year. Mature nut drop is progressing for hazelnut varieties. Southern Willamette Valley peach harvest is nearing completion. Pears were available here, there in the Willamette Valley. Summer pear harvest was complete in Parkdale. Winter pear harvest began in lower Hood River Valley orchards. Nectarines, peaches, pears, apples continued to be picked in northern Wasco County. Grapes were looking good, getting closer to being harvested; growers are testing sugar levels. Southern State apples, peaches, plums were harvested. Most all Bartlett pears were picked. Some wild blackberries were picked. Nurseries, Greenhouses: Nurseries were busy irrigating, with plant upkeep activities preparing for fall plant sales. Greenhouses were getting fall vegetable starts, decorative plants ready. Many growers, associations were having Fall Hardy plant sales. Christmas tree growers were finishing up shaping of trees. Livestock, Range, Pasture: Pastures, rangeland remained very dry across the State. Many dryland pastures were basically dormant producing very little forage. Irrigation of pastures continued on land with facilities available. Livestock water remained very low in some areas with some wells reported to be out of water. Cattle were moved into wheat stubble in some areas. Although conditions remained very dry most livestock were reported in good condition.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil 32% very short, 51% short, 17% adequate, 0% surplus. Fall plowing 26% complete, 28% 2004, 23% avg. Corn 93% dough, 96% 2004, 88% avg.; 77% dent, 81% 2004, 66% avg.; 34% mature, 33% 2004, 22% avg.; 7% harvested, 10% 2004, 6% avg.; silage harvested 48% complete, 53% 2004, 33% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Barley 33% planted, 8% 2004, 8% avg.; 21% emerged, 1% 2004, 3% avg. Winter wheat 6% planted, 2% 2004, 6% avg. Soybean crop condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 11% excellent. Tobacco 90% harvested, 94% 2004, 74% avg. Potatoes 45% harvested, 47% 2004, 42% avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting complete 95%, 90% 2004, 83% avg.; 4th cutting complete 39%, 33% 2004, 37% avg. Timothy clover 2nd cutting complete 90%, 90% 2004, 83% avg. Peaches 93% harvested, 89% 2004, 95% avg. Apple crop condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 55% good, 28% excellent; 29% harvested, 40% 2004, 34% avg. Quality of hay made 5% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 37% good, 34% excellent. Pasture feeds 37% very poor, 32% poor, 20% fair, 9% good, 2% excellent. Activities Included: Plowing, haymaking, harvesting peaches, apples, planting barley, cutting silage, and filling silos.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Soil 12% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate. The highest official temperature reported was 93° at Pageland on September 8 and at Orangeburg on September 10. The lowest official temperature reported was 52° at Caesars Head on the morning of September 7 and at Chester on September 9. For the week, the State average temperature was 1° below normal. The heaviest 24-hour rainfall reported was 0.96 inches at Ft. Moultrie on September 7. The average Statewide rainfall for the period was 0.0 inches. Corn 99% matured, 98% 2004, 99% avg.; 70% harvested, 68% 2004, 71% avg.; 1% poor, 6% fair, 76% good, 17% excellent. Sorghum 92% turned color, 94% 2004, 92% avg.; 63% matured, 65% 2004, 63% avg.; 28% harvested, 29% 2004, 33% avg.; 1% poor, 2% fair, 95% good, 2% excellent. Cotton 97% setting bolls, 99% 2004, 99% avg.; 38% open bolls, 46% 2004, 38% avg.; 2% poor, 24% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 97% harvested, 95% 2004, 94% avg.; 59% stalks destroyed, 54% 2004, 59% avg. Soybeans 99% bloomed, 99% 2004, 98% avg.; 90% pods set, 91% 2004, 84% avg.; 16% turning

color, 17% 2004, 17% avg.; 3% leaves dropped, 5% 2004, 5% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Pastures 4% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Hay 100% harvested, 99% 2004, 98% avg. Peaches 94% harvested, 96% 2004, 98% avg. Apples 33% harvested, 35% 2004, 33% avg.; 17% poor, 33% fair, 50% good. Livestock 16% fair, 79% good, 5% excellent. Peanuts 5% harvested, 5% 2004, 9% avg.; 12% fair, 77% good, 11% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 12% harvested, 9% 2004, 13% avg.; 40% fair, 60% good. Winter Grazings 13% planted, 14% 2004, 14% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 30% very short, 25% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 27% very short, 29% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 3% very short, 10% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Stock water supplies 17% very short, 25% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat 29% seeded, 17% 2004, 15% avg. Sunflower 5% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent; ray flowers dry 84%, 64% 2004, 80% avg.; bracts yellow 65%, 33% 2004, 54% avg.; 5% mature, 1% 2004, 10% avg. Soybeans 12% mature, 4% 2004, 13% avg. Sorghum 0% harvested-grain, 0% 2004, 2% avg. Cattle condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 64% good, 27% excellent. Range, Pasture 10% very poor, 18% poor, 30% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Corn silage 50% harvested, 23% 2004, 45% avg. Sorghum silage 58%, harvested, 27% 2004, 40% avg. Alfalfa hay 11% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 72%, 70% 2004, 66% avg. Temperatures averaged 12° above normal for the state last week, further stressing crop conditions, soil moisture levels. Spotty rains throughout the week may have caused some delays in fieldwork, but it also made conditions ideal in some areas for the seeding of winter wheat. Activities Included: Seeding winter wheat, silage harvest, cutting alfalfa, moving hay, grain, preparing for fall harvest, and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 6% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 29% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Tobacco 97% topped, 96% 2004, 96% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Burley Tobacco Harvested 66%, 67% 2004, 67% avg. Air-Cured Tobacco Harvested 69%, 85% 2004, 81% avg. Fire-cured Tobacco Harvested 66%, 73% 2004, 70% avg. Pastures 4% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Plenty of sunshine, dry weather last week allowed farmers to make excellent harvest progress. Corn, soybean, tobacco harvest progressed well with rain-free conditions. Many corn producers, however, are waiting for fields to dry down further before starting harvest. Activities Included: Harvesting hay, applying fertilizer to fall forage crops, and clipping pastures. The weather pattern across the entire State last week featured a ridge of high pressure, resulting in dry conditions, near normal temperatures. No rainfall was recorded across the State last week.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Weather conditions remained relatively stable across the state during early to mid week. Only a few isolated showers were reported over most of the state. Late in the week a tropical disturbance entered South State, brought heavy rain showers to several areas of the Rio Grande Valley, Central State, portions of the Edwards Plateau, the Coastal Bend. Rains were heavy enough in a few locations to create localized flood warnings. Elsewhere, around the state conditions were generally hot, dry. Harvest of summer crops continued with very little weather related delays. Land preparation for fall planting moved ahead across the majority of the state as weather conditions permitted. Planting of small grains was ongoing, emergence was reported as good in earlier planted fields. In areas of North Central State, the Plains, Edwards Plateau, crop growth, development continued to be good as the result of previous heavy rainfall across the majority of these areas. Improvement in range, pastures remained good, however improvement was slowing as conditions were returning to a warm, dry weather pattern. In areas that have remained dry, conditions continued to deteriorate. Many pastures in these areas were extremely dry, little to no growth could be observed. Many producers were moving livestock to pastures with remaining water supplies as tanks continued to dry up. Livestock herds in these areas were showing signs of heat stress. Supplemental feeding remained heavy in many locations, was increasing in areas that had previously been able to hold their own with summer grazing. Hay production was variable across the state but, many areas will have little forage for the winter months, will be dependant on present hay supplies, of which seem to be relative low in many cases. Small Grains: Land preparation, planting moved ahead in many areas, especially in areas where soil moisture was adequate. In other areas, producers were dry planting and waiting for rain. Irrigation was active in areas where possible. Emergence of previously planted wheat, oats was also reported in many locations. Cotton: Good growth, development continued in many areas, especially across the Plains. Some fields remained relatively wet at weeks end, but drying out was ongoing. Irrigation remained discontinued in many locations across the Plains has the result of previous rainfall. Insect activity remained variable, however no major outbreaks were reported. In areas further south, harvest, preparations for harvest continued. Ginning and stalk destruction activities continued in areas where harvest was ongoing. Cotton condition 76% normal, compared with 82% 2004. Corn: Harvest moved ahead across the Plains, portions of North State. Only a few minor delays were reported, were generally due to wet soils. Corn condition 62% normal compared with 92% 2004. Sorghum: Growth, development remained good on late planted sorghum in areas where earlier rainfall was received. Harvest moved ahead in early planted fields in many areas of the Southern Plains, North

Central State. Land preparation, behind harvested sorghum remained active. Sorghum condition 70% normal, compared with 81% 2004. Peanuts: Growth, development continued in most areas as the result of recent rainfall. Disease pressure continued in many areas of the Plains as the result of the previous wet conditions, however the problems were manageable according to all reports. Harvest, preparations for harvest was active in several areas across the state. Peanut condition 87% normal, compared with 91% 2004. Soybeans: Harvest continued in Northeast State, portions of the Upper Coast. Light rains caused some delays in a few southern locations. Late planted soybeans continued to suffer from drought condition in portions of East State. Soybean condition 53% normal. Rice: Growth, development of the ratoon crop was considered good by all reports. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley, preparations for fall planting continued. Irrigation was active in a few locations, cabbage transplants were being set. Pre-watering continued in many locations. Planting of carrots, onions continued in several locations. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, early planted cabbage made good progress, pre-watering continued in areas where other fall crops will be planted. In East State, sweet potato harvest continued under generally dry conditions. In the High Plains, pumpkins made good progress, some early harvest began. Reports indicate that some varieties may be short due to hail storms in early season. Pecans: Producers continued to spray for aphids, pecan weevils, web worms, hickory shuck worms in various locations across the state. Nut drop continued in areas where dry conditions were ongoing, however in areas where water has been plentiful production potential was indicated to be normal. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Pasture green up, improvement continued in areas where recent rainfall was received. In areas that have remained dry, pastures remained in sad shape with little to no regrowth. In many portions of East State, the Rio Grande Valley conditions remained extremely dry, however late week rains in portions of the Rio Grande valley could possibly bring some relief. Livestock were showing signs of heat stress, many ponds were completely dry in some of these dry areas. Supplemental feeding remained necessary in these areas as well as some other areas across the state. Herd reduction continued in a few of the driest locations. Death of some trees remained visible in several of the dry areas. Hay production remained variable across the state depending on moisture levels in the particular area. Armyworm infestations seemed to be more stable in reporting locations.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil 3% very short, 29% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 3% very short, 17% short, 78% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 38%, 30% 2004, 17% avg. Spring wheat 92% harvested, 2004, 98% avg. Barley 92% harvested (grain), 98% 2004, 100% avg. Oats 81% harvested (grain), 88% 2004, 88% avg. Corn 86% dough, 92% 2004, 87% avg.; 33% dent, 49% 2004, 50% avg.; 9% mature, 19% 2004, 23% avg.; silage, harvested (silage) 7%, 23% 2004, 19% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 81%, 82% 2004, 77% avg.; 4th cutting 12%, 21% 2004, 17% avg. Alfalfa seed 47% harvested, 39% 2004, 31% avg. Onions 29% harvested, 52% 2004, 42% avg. Dry beans 16% harvested, 13% 2004, 21% avg. Cattle, calves moved from summer range 11%, 17% 2004, 27% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 64% good, 29% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved from summer range 7%, 13% 2004, 23% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 71% good, 23% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 14% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Apples 11% harvested, 28% 2004, 21% avg. Peaches 79% harvested, 73% 2004, 73% avg. Pears 63% harvested, 78% 2004, 68% avg. Warm daytime conditions, cool nighttime conditions with minimal reports of rain showers last week allowed farmers, ranchers 6.6 days suitable for field work compared to 6.9 days the previous week. While corn silage still needs a couple more weeks to mature before harvest, most other small grain crops were in the final stages of their harvest. Activities Included: Irrigating, small grain harvesting, fall seeding, and livestock relocation to fall pastures. Northern counties reported silage corn still needs another week before harvest. Some onions were lifted last week, more is expected this week. Safflower harvest began in Box Elder County last week with mixed yield results. Small grain harvesting is in its final stages, while fall plantings are just getting under way. Livestock were in good condition with relocation expected to be in full swing within two weeks. No major problems were reported. Eastern counties reported mountain ranges could benefit from a good storm as earlier summer rains were very beneficial for lower grazing areas. Some southern counties reported that winter ranges are shaping up to be the best they've been in the last 15-20 years.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 18% very short, 49% short, 33% adequate. Subsoil 11% very short, 47% short, 42% adequate. Dry conditions the week of September 5-11, 2005 allowed farmers to make good progress with their field work. The dry conditions impacted the state's crops in many ways. Hay continues to be harvested, but the dry weather slowed the growth of grass. It was reported that corn stalks are drying rapidly. Many farmers reported that pasture quality declined. Fall grass seeding was delayed. Soybeans were also impacted by the dry weather. Some double-crop soybeans are beginning to wilt, while mature full season beans are dropping leaves earlier than usual. Activities Included: Selling, shipping out yearling cattle, scouting for rust, aphids, worms in beans, laying plastic, applying chemicals in preparation for strawberry planting towards the end of the month.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork was 6.6. Topsoil 31% very short, 36% short, 33% adequate. Subsoil 36% very short, 36% short, 28% adequate.

Irrigation water supplies were 13% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 91° in Omak, Hanford. The lowest temperature in the state was 31° in Deer Park. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 24% planted. Spring wheat 99% harvested. Barley 99% harvested. Potatoes 60% harvested. Corn conditions 1% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Corn harvested for silage 24% harvested. Corn harvested for grain was 1% completed. Dry peas 100% harvested. Dry edible beans 42% harvested, conditions 2% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 53% good. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 87% completed. Conditions remained very dry although few sporadic rain showers were experienced throughout the state. Winter wheat seeding progressed quickly, with early seeded wheat in some counties already emerged. Some producers delayed seeding due to moisture concerns. Winter wheat and dry pea harvest completed. Spring wheat, barley harvest came to an end. Potato digging, dry edible bean harvest continued. Hops were being harvested. Grain producers expressed concerns about rising fuel and fertilizer prices. Range, pasture feeds 15% very poor, 28% poor, 35% fair, 22% good. Alfalfa hay cutting continued. Some baled hay was rained on. Livestock producers continued feeding haylage to compensate for the lack of available forage in dried up pastures. Apples, soft fruits, grapes were being harvested. Green bean, squash, onion, and corn harvest were in full swing. Sweet corn harvest wound down.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil 10% very short, 40% short, 50% adequate compared with 2004 1% very short, 11% short, 66% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent; 94% doughing, 90% 2004, 85% 5-yr avg.; 80% dented, 63% 2004, 58% 5-yr avg.; 16% mature, 12% 2004, 19% 5-yr avg.; 1% harvested, 2004 & 5-yr avg not available. Wheat 1% planted, 13% 2004, 15% 5-yr avg.; conditions 1% very poor, 18% poor, 52% fair, 29% good; 50% dropping leaves, 50%, 38% 2004, 41% 5-yr avg. Tobacco conditions 35% fair, 65% good; 96% topped, 2004 & 5-yr avg not available. Tobacco 13% harvested, 51% 2004, 53% 5-yr avg. Hay 1% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 52% good; 6% excellent. 2nd cutting complete 89%, 81% 2004, 85% 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting complete 29%, 21% 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Apples 10% very poor, 19% poor, 29% fair, 32% good, 10% excellent; 15% harvested, 30% 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Peaches 10% very poor, 20% poor, 30% fair, 30% good, 10% excellent; 70% harvested, 2004 & 5-yr avg not available. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, 6% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 14% fair, 81% good, 4% excellent. Activities Included: Harvesting peaches, apples, chopping corn for silage, making hay and hauling water for livestock.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil 20% very short, 45% short, 32% adequate, 3% surplus. Warmer temperatures, limited precipitation aided the rapidly maturing soybean and corn crops. Corn, Soybeans Maturing Quickly. The warm weather also contributed to the increase in corn silage harvest. Rainfall last week ranged from none in Madison to 0.38 inches in Green Bay. The average temperature ranged from 6 to 10° above normal. Low temperatures were in the high-40s, while highs rose to the low-90s. Corn conditions 7% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 36% good, 11% excellent. Corn progress continued to be ahead of schedule with the 94% percent dough stage, compared to 2004 70%, 83% 5-yr avg.; 74% dent higher than 2004 31%, 48% 5-yr avg.; 21% mature, above the 5% 5-year avg.; 39% harvested for silage, higher than 5% 2004, 12% 5-yr avg. Corn maturity progressed rapidly across the state during the week. Corn silage harvest was active statewide. Soybean conditions 6% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 41% good, 12% excellent. The progress of soybeans remains well ahead of recent years. Soybean 83% leaves turning color, ahead of 2004 26%, 48% 5-yr avg.; 39% dropping leaves, compared to 2004 9%, 13% 5-yr avg. Soybeans are maturing fast with continued concern about small seed size by some farmers. Hay 3rd cutting harvest complete 88%, slightly ahead of 2004 81%, 85% 5-yr avg.; 4th cutting complete 20%, compared to 2004 16%, 18% 5-year average. Third crop hay quality remains good, but with below average yields. Fourth crop hay quality, yields ranged from poor to good, depending on the amount of precipitation received recently. Pasture feed 18% very poor, 29% poor, 31% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Sweet corn, cucumber, and tobacco harvest is nearing completion. Potato, apple, and pear harvest is still in progress.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 19% very short, 48% short, 33% adequate. Irrigation water supplies 21% very short, 13% short, 66% adequate. Barley 94% harvested, 95% 2004, 95% 5-year average. Oats 89% harvested, 80% 2004, 85% 5-year average. Winter wheat 67% planted, 53% 2004, 61% 5-yr avg.; 30% emerged, 11% 2004, 22% 5-yr average. Sugarbeets condition 15% fair, 85% good. Corn 96% dough, 78% 2004, 89% 5-yr avg.; 74% dent stage, 18% 2004, 59% 5-yr avg.; 11% mature, 0% 2004, 25% 5-yr avg.; 26% cut for silage, 31% 2004, 38% 5-yr avg.; condition 14% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent. Dry beans leaves 91% turning, 84% 2004, 94% 5-yr average. Dry beans 41% windrowed, 29% 2004, 50% 5-yr avg.; 11% combined, 10% 2004, 25% 5-yr avg.; condition 14% fair, 86% good. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 94%, 92% 2004, 94% 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting 20%, 16% 2004, 33% 5-year average. Livestock condition 12% fair, 84% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture feeds 3% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. For the week ending Friday, September 10th, temperatures ranged from 2.2 degrees above normal in Deaver to 10.6 degrees above normal in Douglas. The high temperature was 98 in Sundance and the low was 30 in Big Piney. For the second consecutive week, there was very little precipitation reported. Rock Springs had 0.27 inches and Saratoga had 0.25 inches for the most precipitation.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 4 - 10, 2005

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread rain benefited reproductive to maturing summer crops in southern Europe. Late-week showers replaced dry, unseasonably warm weather in northern growing areas.

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably warm, dry weather favored fieldwork for summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Welcomed drier weather favored spring grain maturation and harvesting in Kazakstan, while periodic showers slowed harvest in parts of Russia.

CANADA: Late-week rain disrupted Prairie spring crop harvest.

MEXICO: Showers benefited immature corn and other summer crops across the south.

SOUTH ASIA: Much-needed monsoon rain returned to northern growing areas, while showers in eastern and southern India maintained mostly favorable conditions for summer crop development.

AUSTRALIA: Showers in western and southeastern Australia favored vegetative to reproductive winter grains. Showers in northern New South Wales and Queensland were too light to significantly improve topsoil moisture for reproductive winter grains.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Widespread monsoon showers in Indochina and the Philippines boosted moisture supplies for rice as well as reservoir levels.

EASTERN ASIA: Beneficially warm, dry weather aided mature crops and early harvest.

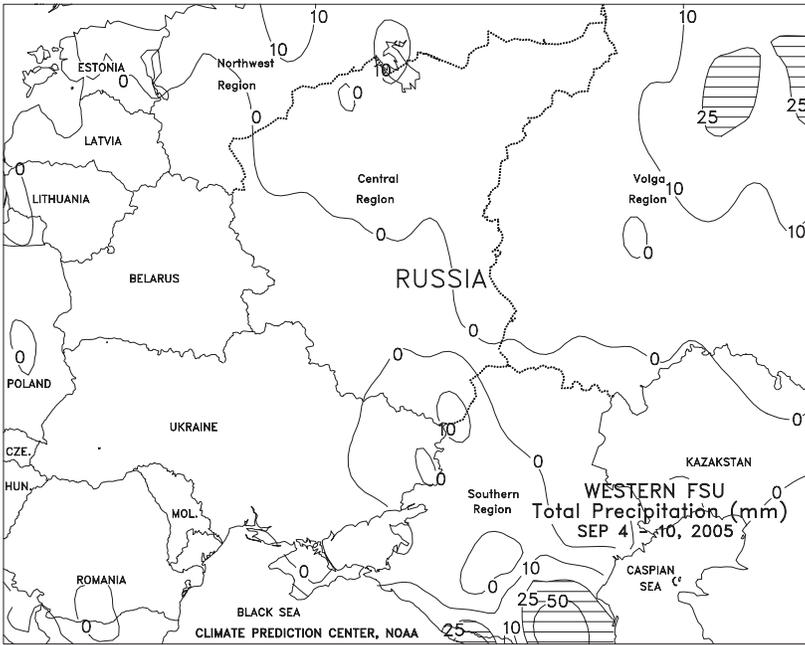
BRAZIL: Coffee harvesting was nearing completion.

ARGENTINA: Warm, mostly dry weather boosted winter wheat development, but moisture remained limited in many areas for normal development.



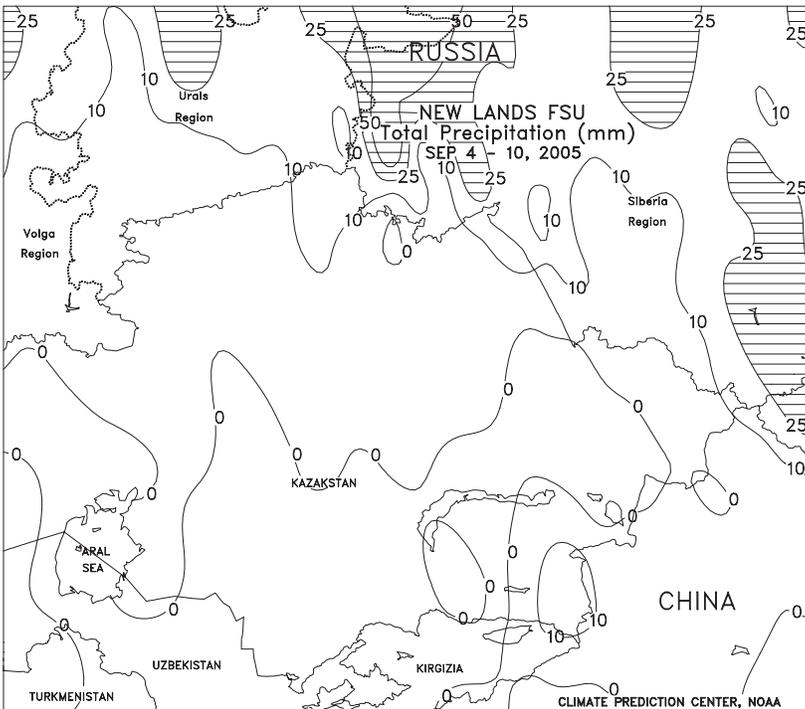
EUROPE

After last week's dry weather, a slow-moving storm triggered widespread, locally heavy showers across much of the continent. Rain was heaviest (50-200 mm) in southwestern France, improving prospects for filling summer crops and providing relief from months of persistent dryness. Farther west, lighter showers (2-25 mm) across the Iberian Peninsula did little to improve yield prospects for maturing summer crops. Much of Spain and Portugal is experiencing their worst drought in over 40 years. Near- to above-normal autumn and winter precipitation will be needed to recharge reservoirs and ensure adequate topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. In northern Europe, warm, dry weather favored final spring grain harvesting, although late-week showers slowed fieldwork but boosted moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Farther east, a 2nd consecutive week of locally heavy rain (50-100 mm) in northern Italy boosted moisture supplies for filling corn, while showers (5-15 mm) in the Balkans promoted summer crop development.



FSU-WESTERN

Unseasonably warm, dry weather throughout most of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus aided early summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. September is the optimum month for planting winter grains in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia. Persistent dryness in the Central and Southern Regions in Russia and parts of eastern Ukraine has created unfavorable conditions for winter grain germination and establishment. Rain is needed in these areas to ensure uniform germination and fall establishment. Reports from Ukraine indicated that winter wheat, rye and rapeseed were 12, 16, and 66 percent planted, respectively. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal throughout the region.

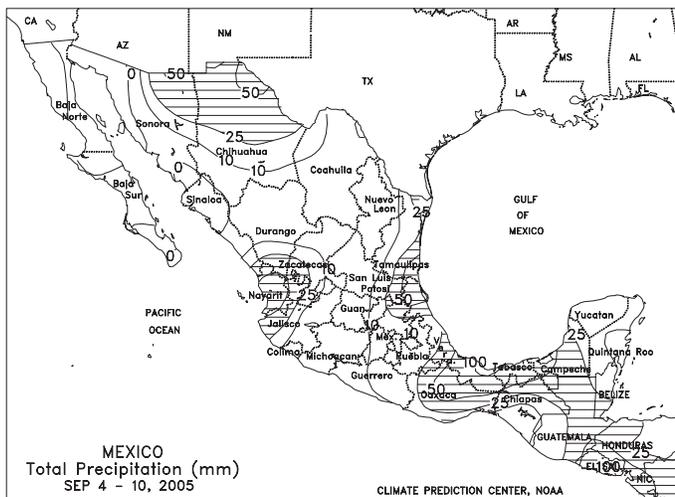
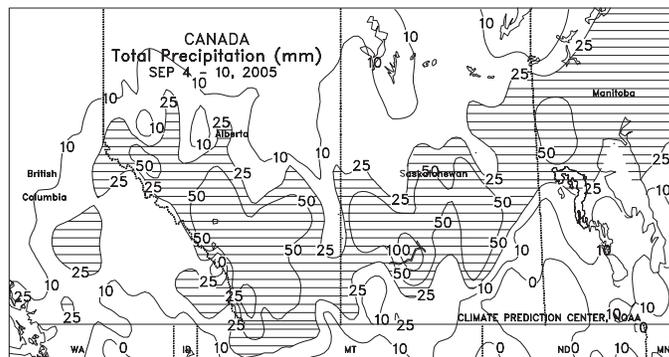


FSU-NEW LANDS

In Kazakstan, welcomed drier weather improved conditions for spring grain maturation and harvesting previously delayed by heavy rain in the north-central portion of the country. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Kazakstan. In Russia, periodic showers (3-25 mm or more) slowed harvest in some areas, especially the western portion of the Siberia Region, where rainfall exceeded 25 mm. In Russia, reports as of September 12 indicated that small grains and pulses, excluding corn, were 73 percent harvested. In cotton areas of Central Asia, unseasonably warm, dry weather favored boll maturation and early cotton harvesting.

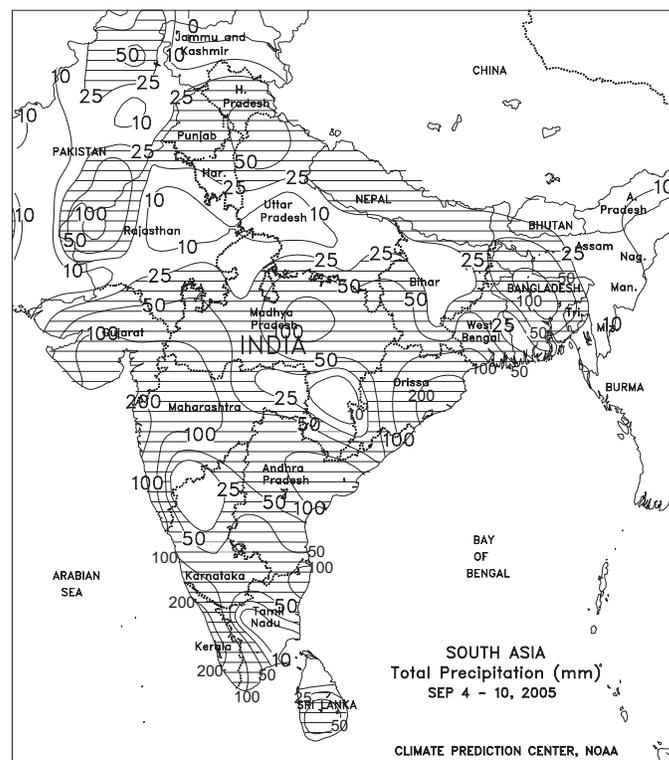
CANADA

Late-week soaking rain (25-50 mm or more) overspread much of Alberta and Saskatchewan, disrupting spring grain and oilseed harvesting and raising concern for crop quality and potential damage from lodging. According to Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food, fieldwork progressed well in the southwestern Prairies prior to the rainfall, although fieldwork lagged the 5-year average pace. In the eastern Prairies, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (averaging 3-5 degrees C above normal) aided drydown and harvesting of spring crops in southeastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Most Prairie growing areas have yet to receive their first freeze of the season, allowing immature crops to accumulate additional heating units. Many agricultural districts in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and western Manitoba typically experience their first autumn freeze by September 10. In eastern Canada, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather maintained unseasonably high rates of growth in corn and soybean areas of southern Ontario. Topsoil moisture is needed for germination of winter wheat in most major growing areas.



MEXICO

Scattered, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) continued across the southern plateau corn belt, boosting topsoil moisture for immature summer crops. In addition, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) fell in Veracruz and Chiapas. Farther north, seasonal rains (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) continued in the northeast (Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon) and much of the northwest (including Sinaloa and Chihuahua), increasing local irrigation reserves. Northwestern Mexico has passed its climatological date for peak rainfall, and showers should become less abundant over the next 4 to 6 weeks as the dry season approaches.

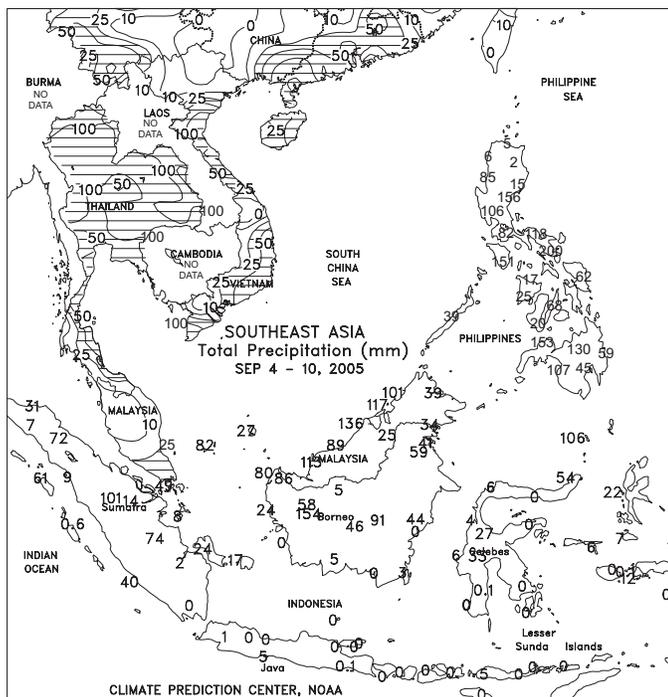
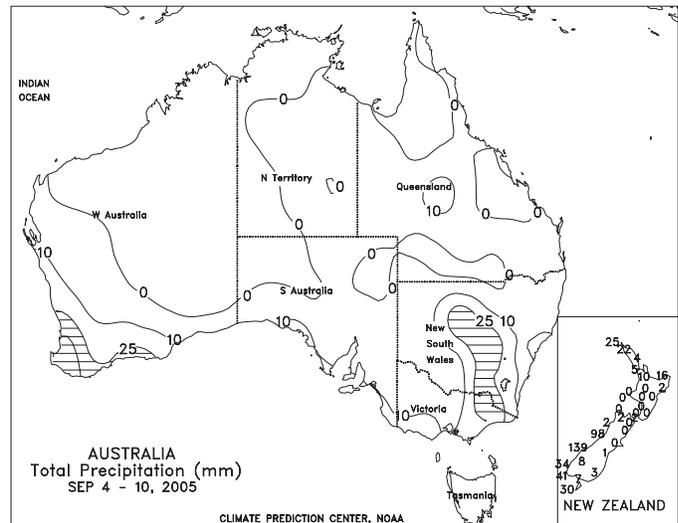


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rain returned to Pakistan and northern India following a nearly month-long lull, while seasonal showers prevailed elsewhere. After a drier-than-normal August, locally heavy rain (25-100 mm) across northern India provided much-needed moisture for vegetative to reproductive summer crops and eased the impacts of recent excessive heat (35-45 degrees C). In Bangladesh and eastern India, moderate showers (25-100 mm) maintained adequate topsoil moisture for main-season rice. Heavy showers (50-200 mm or more) in Orissa and the western groundnut basin likely caused flooding and local damage to low-standing crops. Across southern India, widespread, locally heavy rain (50-200 mm) further improved prospects for vegetative cotton and groundnuts. In Pakistan, dry, hot (38-42 degrees C) weather gave way to widespread rain (10-25 mm or more) by midweek, promoting rice and cotton development and easing irrigation demands.

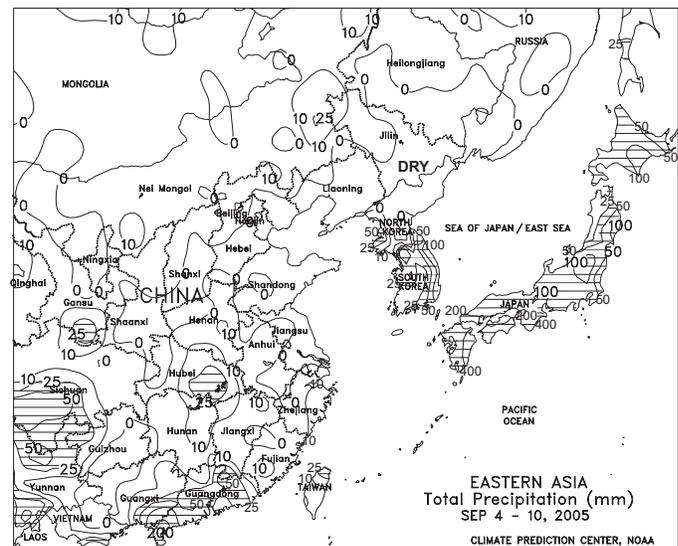
AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers across much of southern Australia contrasted with lingering dryness in Queensland. In Western Australia, scattered showers (2-17 mm) maintained adequate moisture supplies for jointing winter wheat and barley, although cool weather (1-2 degrees C below normal) slowed crop development. Meanwhile, locally heavy rain (20-50 mm) in South Australia and Victoria eased short-term dryness, improving prospects for vegetative winter grains. Farther east, beneficial showers (2-20 mm) in New South Wales contrasted with unfavorably dry, warm (2-4 degrees C above normal) weather in winter grain areas of southern Queensland.



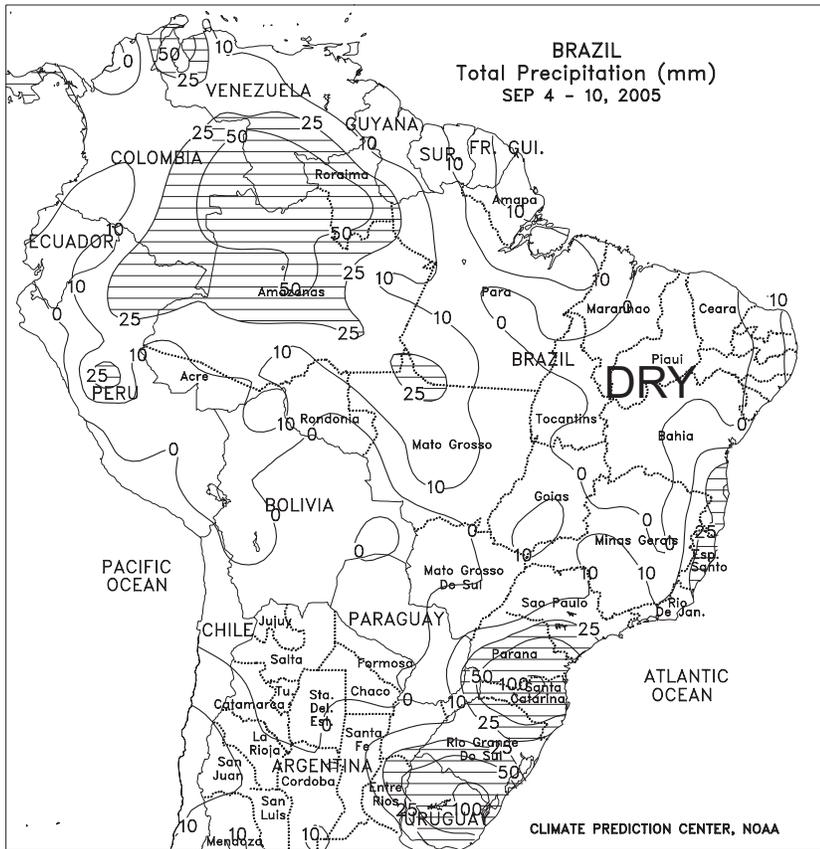
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread heavy showers (50-200 mm) boosted moisture supplies for reproductive rice in Thailand while continuing to increase reservoir levels. However, the rain slowed corn harvesting in central Thailand. Seasonal showers (25-100 mm) prevailed in Vietnam and the Philippines, boosting irrigation supplies for rice (and corn in the Philippines). The widespread, heavy showers of last week abated in Sumatra and Malaysia, allowing oil palm harvesting to continue.



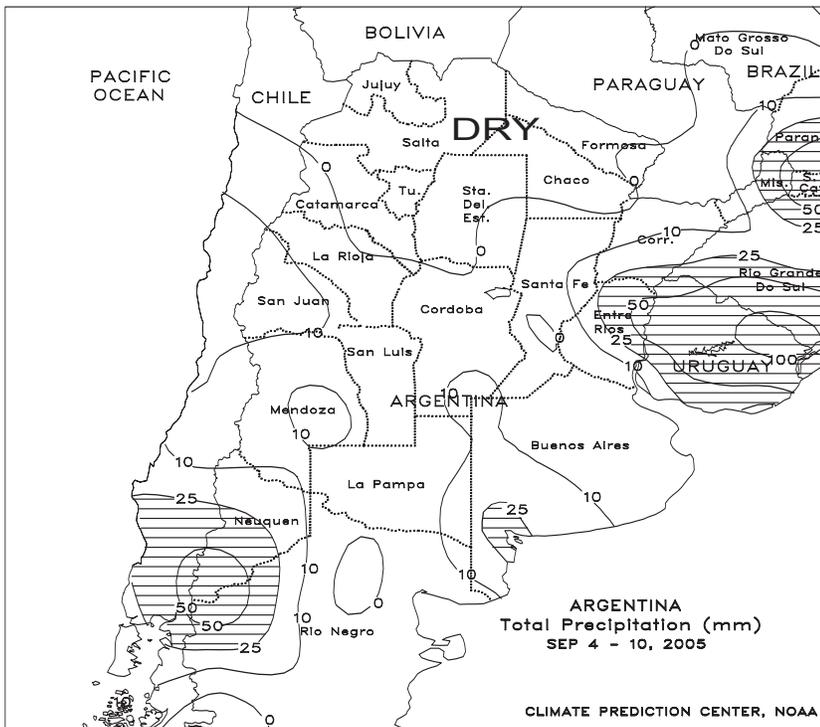
EASTERN ASIA

Seasonably dry, warm (1-5 degrees C above normal) weather aided corn and soybean maturation and drydown in Manchuria. Likewise, favorably dry weather on the North China Plain benefited drydown of corn and soybeans and was especially beneficial in drying cotton bolls that have been saturated from persistent heavy rain. Reports indicate that harvesting of summer crops is underway throughout most southern growing areas of China. Typhoon Khanun was entering the East China Sea late in the week and was approaching the eastern coast of China. Elsewhere, Typhoon Nabi made landfall in southern Japan, causing flooding across the southern islands. The storm also produced heavy rain (50-200 mm) along the eastern coast of South Korea.



BRAZIL

Coffee harvesting was nearing completion in major growing areas of the center-west region, although scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) may have caused local delays. According to independent analyst Safras e Mercado, 2004/05 coffee was 94 percent harvested as of September 5, compared with 89 percent last season. The rainy season usually begins in September, and this week's rain is a start toward replenishing moisture reserves for the 2005/06 growing season, especially for the region's coffee and soybeans. In southern Brazil, showers (10-50 mm or more) maintained moisture reserves for immature winter wheat. Near- to slightly below-normal temperatures accompanied the rainfall, but lows stayed well above freezing.



ARGENTINA

Seasonable warmth (highs reaching the lower and middle 20s degrees C) boosted growth of vegetative to heading winter wheat across the main growing areas of central Argentina. At week's end, scattered, mostly light showers (3-10 mm or more) swept across the region, with significant rainfall (greater than 25 mm) generally confined to outlying growing areas in Entre Rios. Additional rain is needed in most major winter wheat areas to ensure normal early development, especially as crops enter reproductive phases of development over the next few weeks. Rain is also needed across northern Argentina, where warm (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C), mostly dry weather maintained high evaporative losses of already limited topsoil moisture. According to Argentina's Agricultural Secretariat (SAGPyA), corn planting made good early progress in Santa Fe and Entre Rios, but delays in sunflower planting due to dryness were common across the north.

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