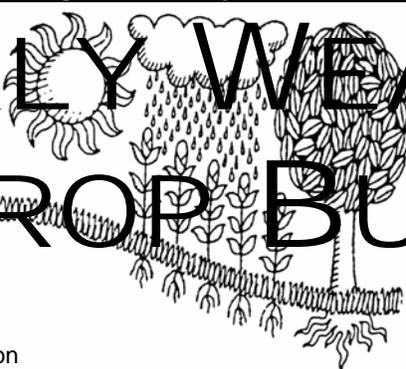
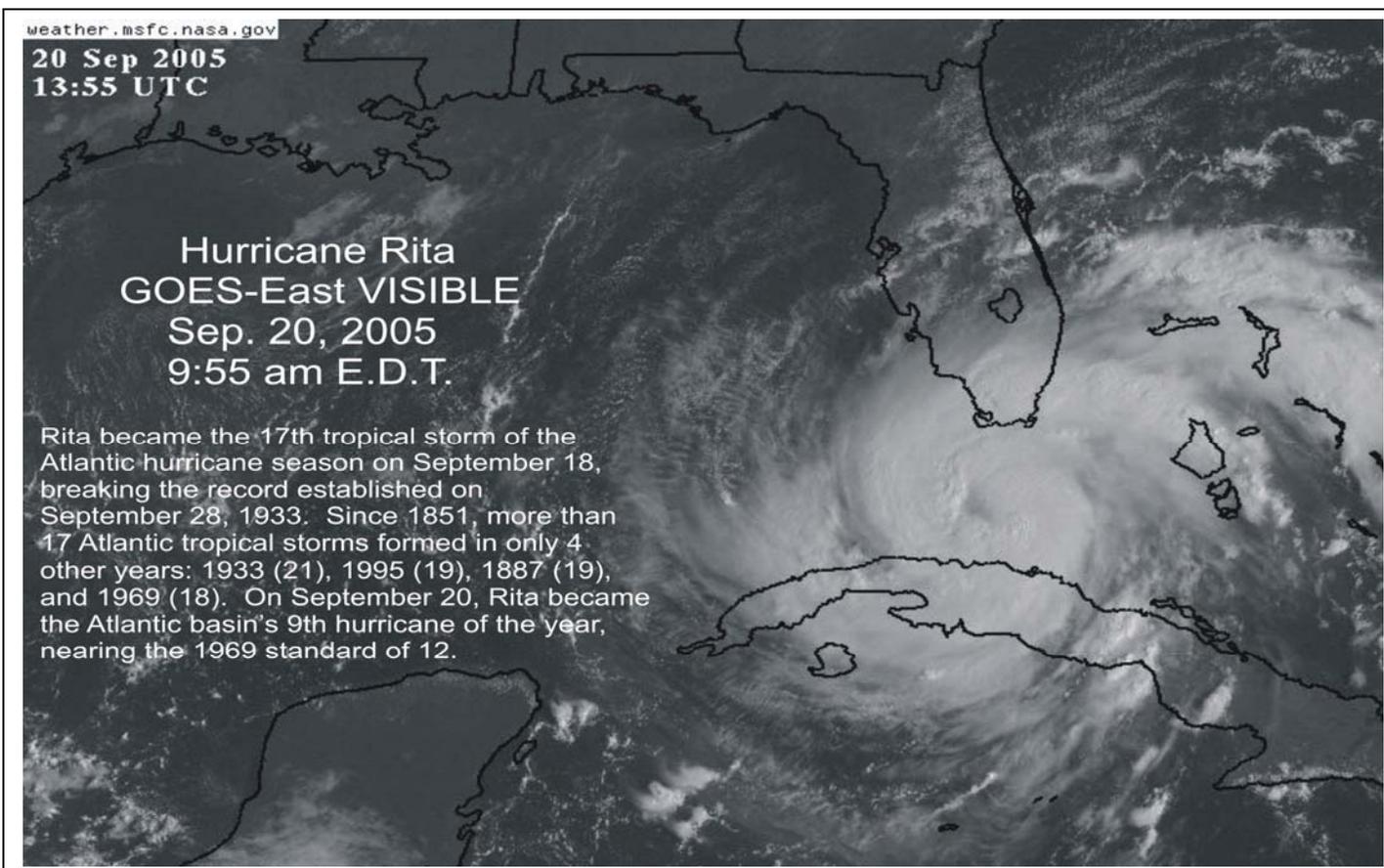


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 11 - 17, 2005

Highlights provided by USDAWAOB

Hurricane Ophelia lingered near the **southern Atlantic Coast** before grazing **North Carolina** on September 14-15. Although the center of Ophelia's eye remained offshore, passing about 15 miles south of **Cape Lookout**, the Category 1 storm's northern eyewall (maximum sustained winds as high as 85 m.p.h.) spent 2 days battering **North Carolina's coast from Cape Hatteras southward**. Significant agricultural effects were confined to **North Carolina's southeastern counties**, where heavy rain (locally in excess of 4 inches) and tropical storm-force wind gusts (39 to 73 m.p.h.) may have lodged unharvested summer crops and reduced the quality

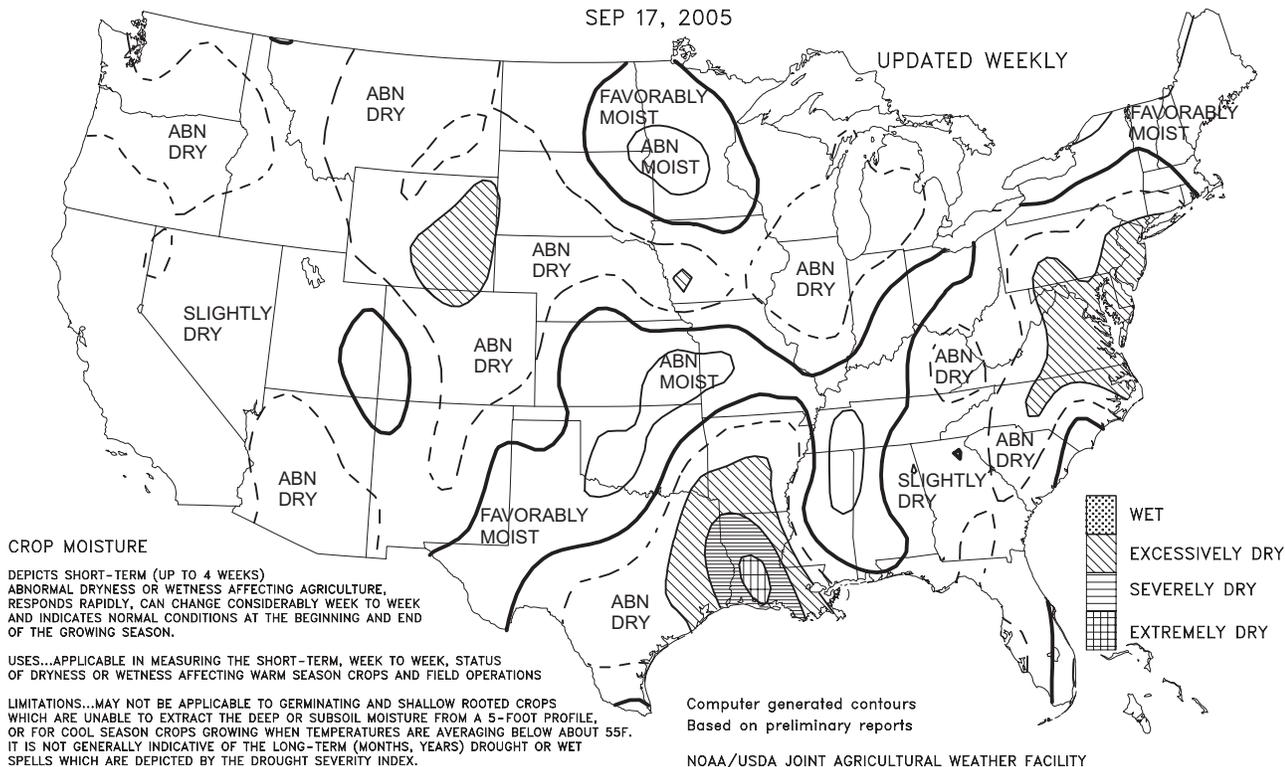
(Continued on page 9)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 17, 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.

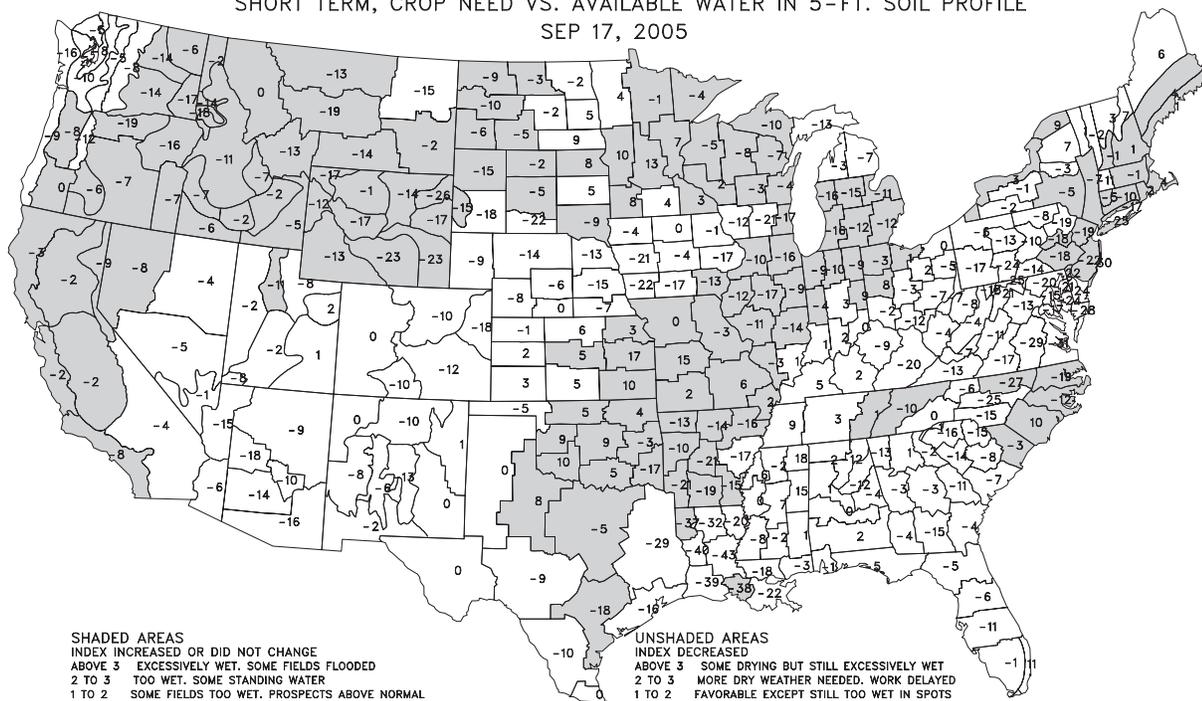
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

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 17, 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

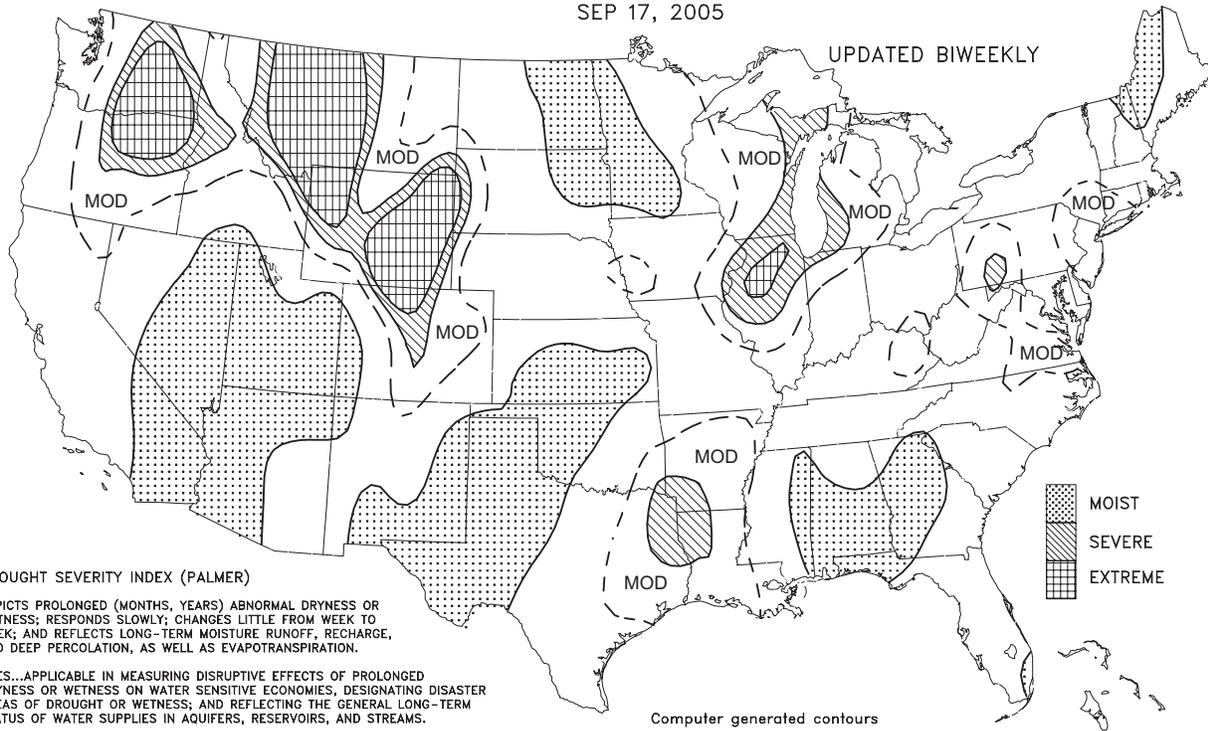
INDEX DECREASED
 ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
 2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED, WORK DELAYED
 1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
 0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
 0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT, GERMINATION SLOW
 -1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY, PROSPECTS DETERIORATING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

DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
SEP 17, 2005

UPDATED BIWEEKLY



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)

DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.

USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.

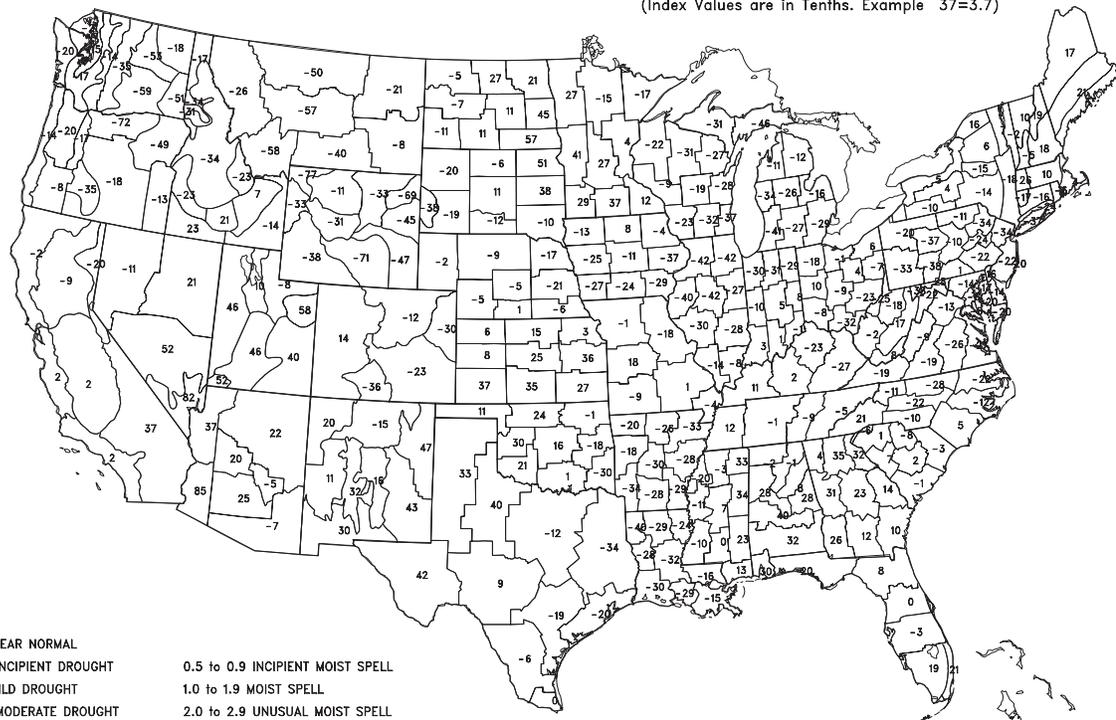
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Drought Severity Index by Division
SEP 17, 2005
(Long Term Palmer)

(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)

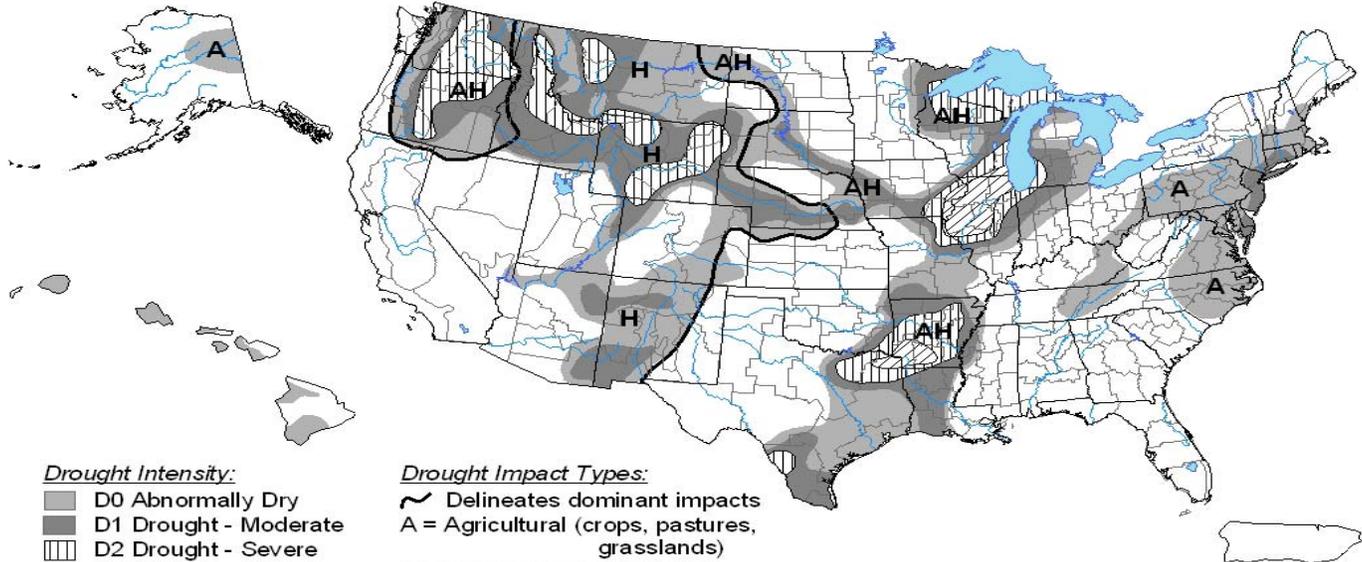


- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL | 0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL |
| -0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT | 1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL |
| -1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT | 2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL |
| -2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT | 3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL |
| -3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT | ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL |
| BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT | |

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 13, 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.



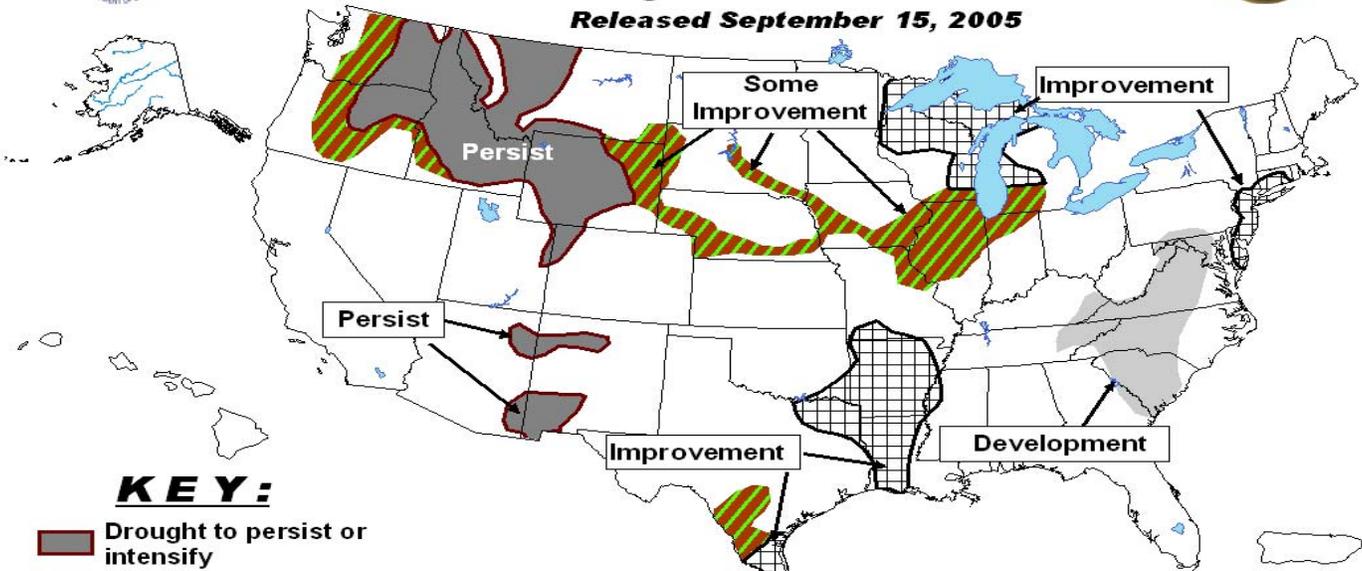
Released Thursday, September 15, 2005
Author: Michael Hayes, NDMC

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



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Through December 2005

Released September 15, 2005



KEY:

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

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

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 17, 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	89	64	92	59	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-
LYON	91	67	93	63	79	-	0.09	-	0.04	0.09	-	21.93	-	-	-	5	0	3	0
VANCE	89	66	92	63	78	-	0.13	-	0.13	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	0
PERTHSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTT	90	68	93	62	79	-	0.20	-	0.11	0.20	-	28.44	-	-	-	5	0	3	0
NE VERONA	89	66	92	60	77	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	29.21	-	92	77	4	0	1	0
STARKVILLE	89	66	92	60	77	3	0.76	-0.08	0.76	0.76	38	44.23	108	-	-	2	0	1	1
EC MACON	90	66	94	60	78	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	87	75	3	0	1	0
SD STONEVILLE x	93	69	95	64	81	5	0.20	-0.57	0.19	0.20	12	27.13	72	92	79	6	0	2	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	92	68	95	63	80	-	1.37	-	1.13	1.37	-	34.44	-	-	-	6	0	3	1
INVERNESS 5E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIDON	92	69	95	64	80	-	0.70	-	0.49	0.70	-	28.20	-	92	80	6	0	3	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	91	68	93	62	80	-	0.47	-	0.45	0.47	-	29.03	-	89	79	6	0	2	0
SILVER CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	80	58	89	47	69	3	0.08	-0.69	0.08	0.38	16	29.64	106	-	-	0	0	1	0
ALBANY	80	55	91	44	68	2	1.14	0.21	0.67	1.25	64	23.67	84	75	66	1	0	3	1
ST. JOSEPH	77	58	86	49	68	1	1.11	-0.08	1.07	1.24	55	29.83	107	-	-	0	0	2	1
NC LINNEUS	79	58	90	48	68	1	0.60	-0.56	0.32	0.62	32	21.21	76	76	68	1	0	2	0
BRUNSWICK	81	60	91	50	69	1	0.74	-0.55	0.63	0.74	37	28.89	99	78	71	2	0	3	1
NE NOVELTY	80	59	92	50	69	1	2.00	0.82	1.08	2.03	107	24.17	92	76	68	2	0	2	2
MONROE CITY	80	60	90	49	69	1	1.16	0.11	0.68	1.31	71	20.44	74	76	68	2	0	2	1
WC GREEN RIDGE	80	61	89	53	69	1	1.17	-0.03	0.79	1.24	67	25.59	79	77	69	0	0	2	1
C AUXVASSE	80	60	88	51	69	1	0.68	-0.37	0.50	0.68	36	23.15	81	76	68	0	0	3	1
SANBORN FIELD	81	62	89	53	70	1	1.39	0.31	0.82	1.39	74	29.83	99	79	69	0	0	3	2
COLUMBIA	79	61	87	52	69	0	1.12	0.09	0.72	1.12	61	30.31	101	-	-	0	0	2	1
VERSAILLES	81	61	90	53	70	1	1.59	0.42	0.90	1.59	79	25.90	84	76	70	0	0	3	2
EC COOK STATION	83	60	92	51	70	1	3.00	2.17	1.35	3.00	178	27.53	90	76	72	3	0	3	2
SW LAMAR	82	61	95	52	71	1	2.07	0.82	1.28	2.62	111	25.73	75	80	70	3	0	3	2
SE DELTA	84	62	95	57	72	1	1.85	1.11	1.59	1.85	103	28.82	90	84	71	3	0	2	1
CHARLESTON	83	63	92	56	73	3	1.11	0.32	0.88	1.11	80	28.42	85	86	73	2	0	3	1
GLENNONVILLE	84	63	92	57	73	1	1.88	1.10	1.40	1.88	125	26.73	88	83	74	2	0	2	1
CLARKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTAGEVILLE DC	84	65	91	59	74	2	1.03	0.15	0.86	1.03	61	28.14	86	89	74	1	0	2	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	85	64	92	58	74	2	0.83	-0.06	0.74	0.83	49	29.26	89	89	72	2	0	3	1
STEELE	86	64	92	57	74	2	1.74	0.96	1.66	1.74	107	26.10	75	87	76	3	0	2	1
CARDWELL	85	62	92	57	73	0	1.46	0.54	1.41	1.46	91	29.73	90	86	73	3	0	2	1

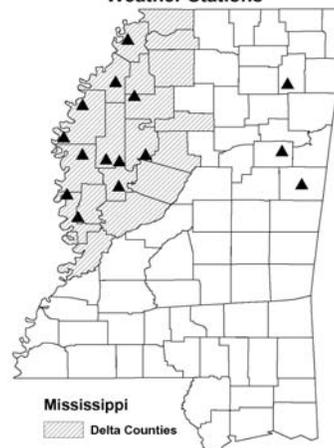
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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: Temperatures averaged above normal, with maximum temperatures climbing to 90 degrees F or higher across much of the Delta. Showers were scattered and generally light, but isolated locations experienced heavy downpours. Harvesting of all crops continued, although rain caused some delays. Fall tillage continued in areas with favorable soil moisture.

Delta Agricultural Weather Center's Weather Stations



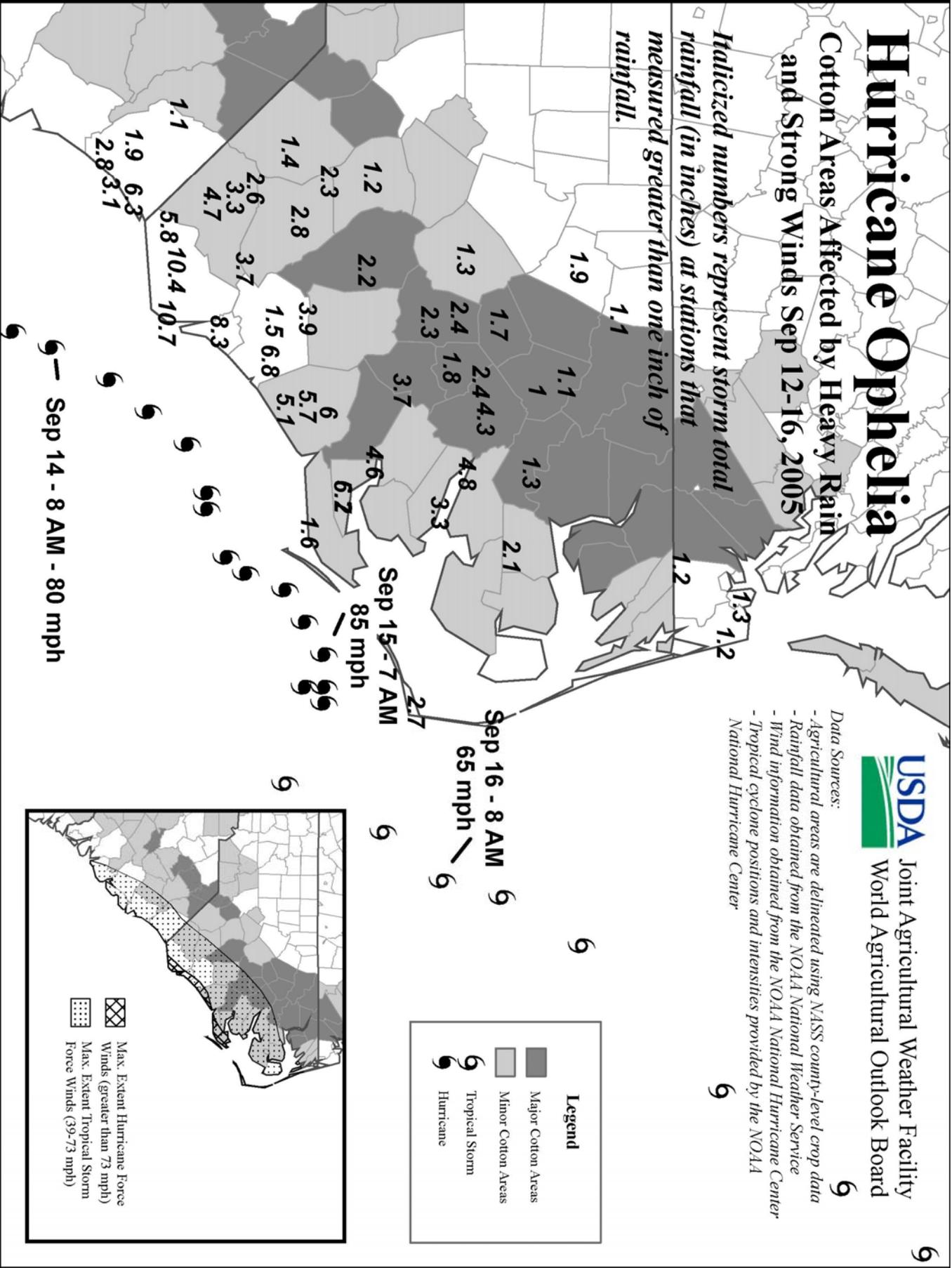
Note: For information on the weather stations in the Delta and recently added stations elsewhere in the State, please visit:

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

Hurricane Ophelia

Cotton Areas Affected by Heavy Rain and Strong Winds Sep 12-16, 2005

Italicized numbers represent storm total rainfall (in inches) at stations that measured greater than one inch of rainfall.



Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Data Sources:

- Agricultural areas are delineated using NASS county-level crop data
- Rainfall data obtained from the NOAA National Weather Service
- Wind information obtained from the NOAA National Hurricane Center
- Tropical cyclone positions and intensities provided by the NOAA National Hurricane Center

Legend

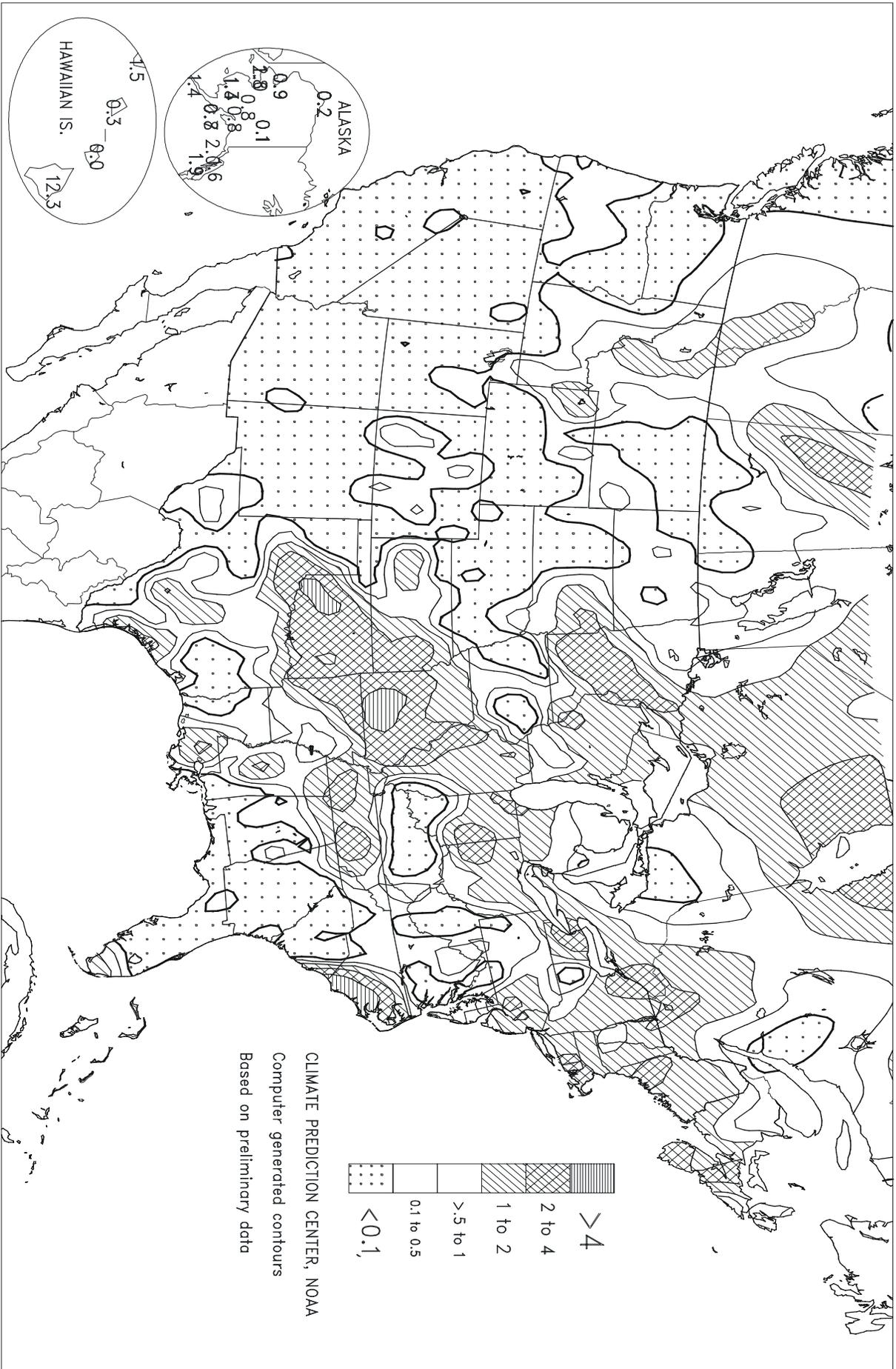
- Major Cotton Areas
- Minor Cotton Areas
- Tropical Storm
- Hurricane

Max. Extent Hurricane Force Winds (greater than 73 mph)

Max. Extent Tropical Storm Force Winds (39-73 mph)

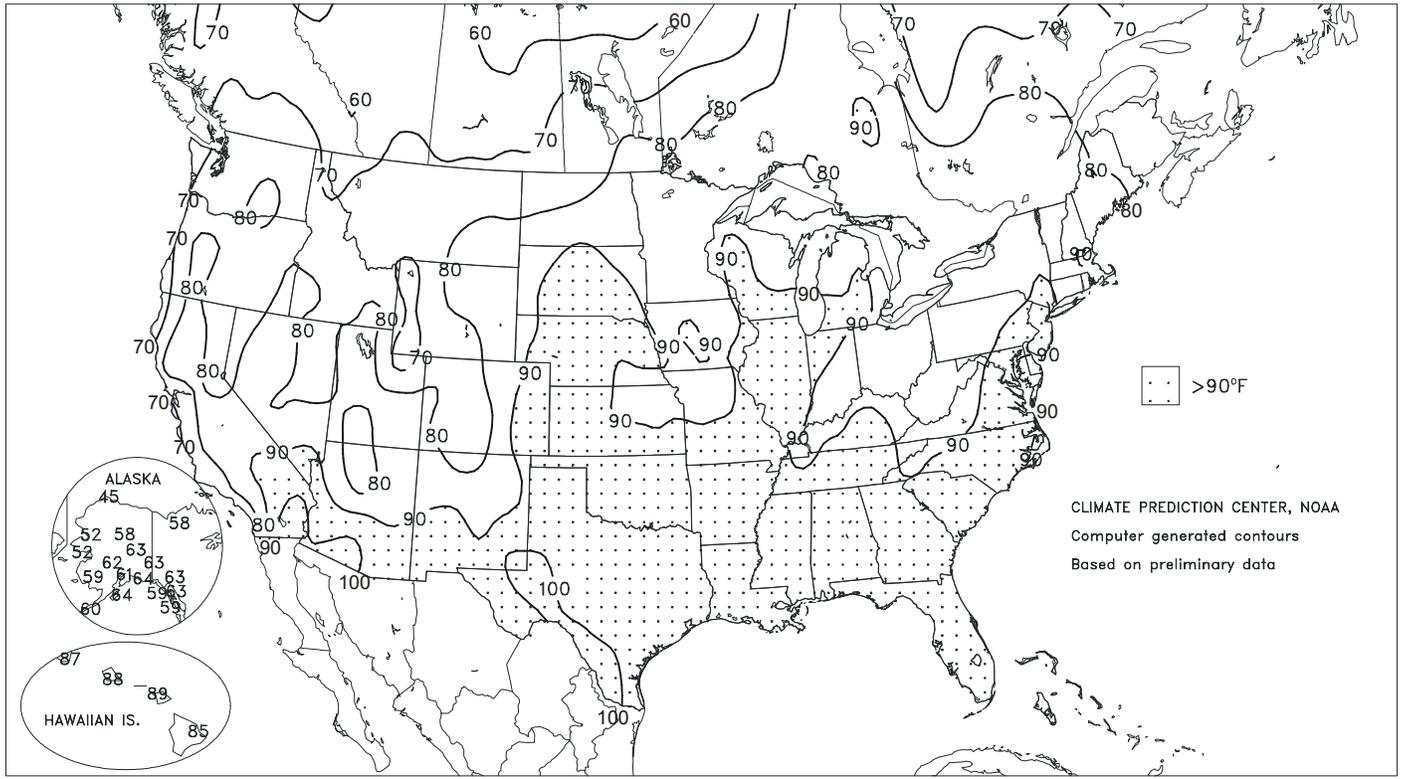
Total Precipitation (Inches)

SEP 11 - 17, 2005



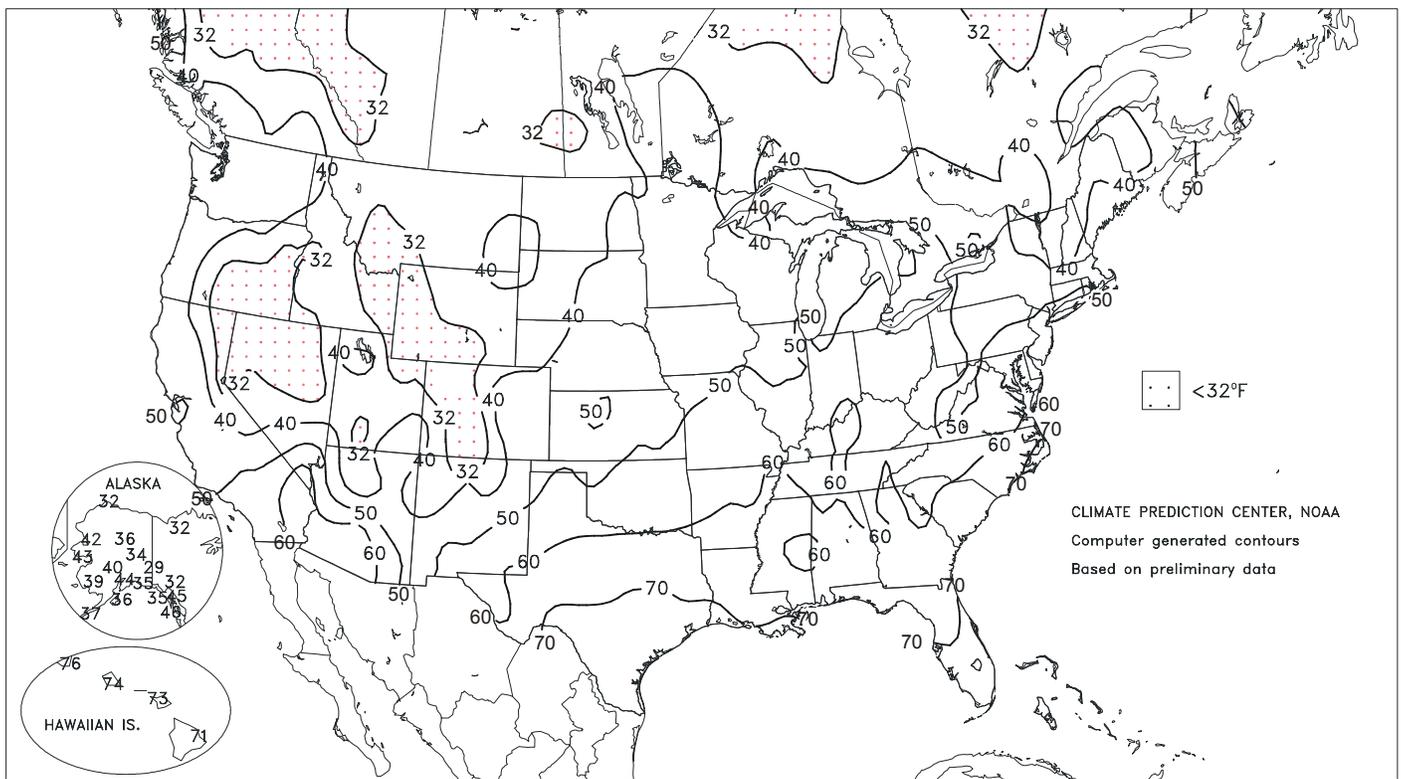
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

SEP 11 - 17, 2005



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

SEP 11 - 17, 2005



(Continued from front cover)

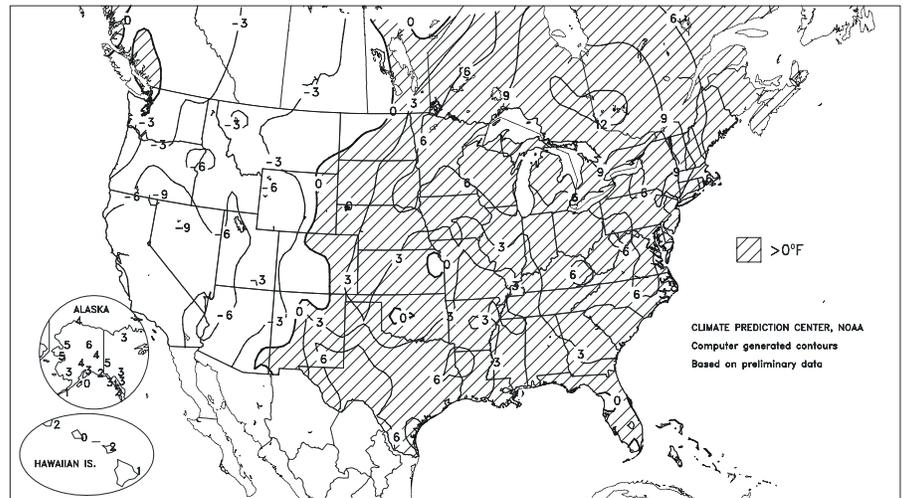
of open-boll cotton. Meanwhile, showers and thunderstorms slowed fieldwork across the **southern half of the Plains** and the **Midwest**. Rain maintained abundant moisture reserves for newly planted winter wheat from **Kansas southward** and replenished topsoil moisture reserves in the drought-affected **central Corn Belt**. In contrast, some winter wheat producers across the increasingly dry **Northwest** continued to await rain before planting. After midweek, scattered showers reversed a recent drying trend across parts of the **Northeast** and the **interior South**. However, hot weather intensified toward week's end across the **Southeastern and Gulf Coast States**. Elsewhere, a late-season warm spell boosted weekly temperatures up to 10°F above normal in the **Northeast** and provided above-normal readings across the **eastern two-thirds of the Nation**. Conversely, temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in **California** and the **Great Basin**.

Ophelia spent much of its life cycle as a strong tropical storm or a minimal (Category 1) hurricane. On September 14, Ophelia passed about 40 miles southeast of **Wilmington, NC**, where the peak wind gust was 68 m.p.h. and storm-total rainfall reached 8.23 inches. Rainfall topped 10 inches in **Brunswick County (NC)** locations such as **Oak Island** (17.50 inches) and **Sunny Point** (10.74 inches). Selected peak wind gusts in **coastal North Carolina** included 99 m.p.h. on **Oak Island**, 90 m.p.h. at **Cape Lookout**, 84 m.p.h. on **Bald Head Island**, 83 m.p.h. at **Cape Hatteras**, and 79 m.p.h. at **Wrightsville Beach**. Offshore waves were measured to at least 22 feet on the morning of September 15 at **Diamond Shoals**, approximately 15 miles southeast of **Cape Hatteras**. Later, on the morning of September 17, the former hurricane passed about 60 miles southeast of **Nantucket Island, MA**. Storm-total rainfall at selected **Massachusetts** airports included 5.06 inches at **Hyannis**, 3.58 inches at **Chatham**, and 2.86 inches at **Nantucket**.

Strong thunderstorms accompanied early- to mid-week rainfall across the **Plains** and the **Midwest**. On September 13, there were more than 200 reports of severe thunderstorms (hail at least three-quarters of an inch in diameter or wind gusts to 58 m.p.h. or greater) from **north-central Texas to northern Lower Michigan**. Daily-record rainfall totals included 2.43 inches (on September 11) in **Childress, TX**, and 2.61 inches (on September 13) in **LaCrosse, WI**. After midweek, locally heavy rain reached the **East**, where daily-record amounts totaled 2.28 inches (on September 15) in **Jackson, TN**, 2.66 inches (on September 15) in **Providence, RI**, and 3.08 inches (on September 16) in **Rochester, NY**. It was **Rochester's** second-highest daily total on record in September, behind only 3.47 inches on September 14, 1979. Elsewhere in the **East**, **Huntsville, AL**, netted 0.36 inch of rain on September 15, barely averting its first September 1-15 period without

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

SEP 11 - 17, 2005

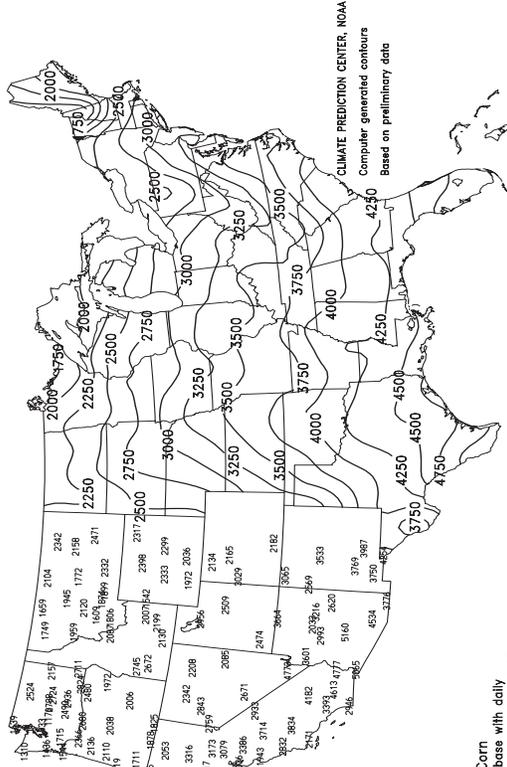


measurable precipitation since 1964. Similarly, **Atlanta, GA**, received 0.01 inch on September 16, ending at 16 days (August 31 - September 15) its longest dry spell since a 28-day streak without measurable rain in October-November 2001.

On September 15, Atlanta (91°F) also posted its first September day with a high of 90°F or greater since September 12, 2002. Meanwhile, daily-record warmth, most extensive across the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States** for much of the week, shifted into the **South** toward week's end. **Alpena, MI**, opened their week with a record high (90°F) for September 11. In **Pennsylvania**, **Scranton** collected daily-record highs on September 12, 13, and 15 (90, 92, and 91°F, respectively). In **Minneapolis, MN**, the September 1-17 average temperature of 69.1°F posed a threat to the **Twin Cities'** warmest September on record (68.8°F), which was established in 1897. Farther south, **Panama City, FL** (95°F), posted a record high for September 16, followed the next day by daily records in locations such as **Lubbock, TX** (98°F), **Alexandria, LA** (98°F), and **Florence, SC** (96°F). In contrast, several daily-record lows were set in the **West**, including 24°F (on September 11) in **Winnemucca, NV**, and 34°F (on September 15) in **Cedar City, UT**.

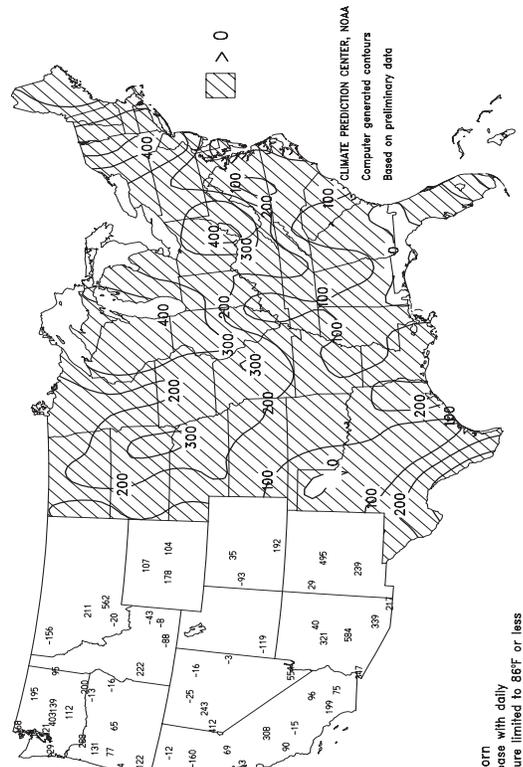
Heavy rain in **Hawaii** helped to ease dry conditions but caused local flooding. On **Kauai**, 24-hour totals on September 14-15 reached 11.43 inches in **Wainiha** and 10.97 inches on **Mt. Waialeale**. Meanwhile on the **Big Island**, **Hilo** collected 11.42 inches of rain in a 3-day period, including daily-record totals on September 14 and 15 (2.74 and 5.93 inches, respectively). Farther north, mild, showery weather prevailed in **Alaska**, where mainland temperatures averaged as much as 6°F above normal. In **southwestern Alaska**, **Cold Bay** netted a daily-record total (0.82 inch) on September 14. Through September 17, month-to-date totals were more than twice normal in **Alaskan** locations such as **Anchorage** (3.74 inches) and **Bethel** (3.77 inches).

Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - SEP 17, 2005



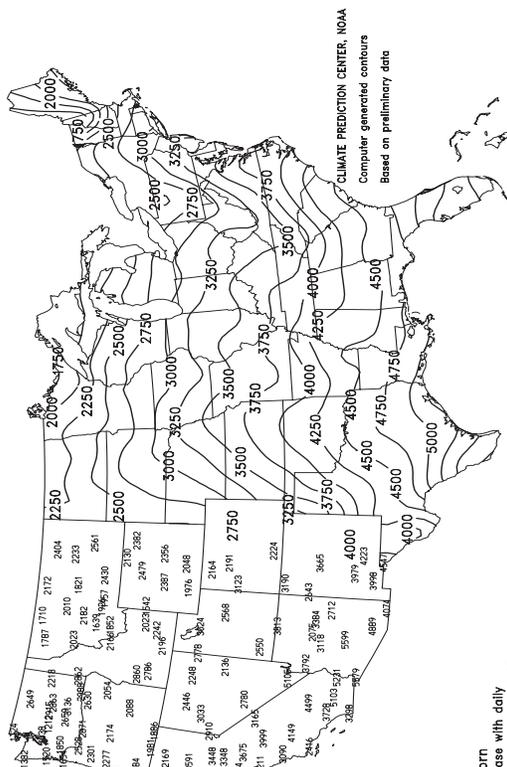
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - SEP 17, 2005



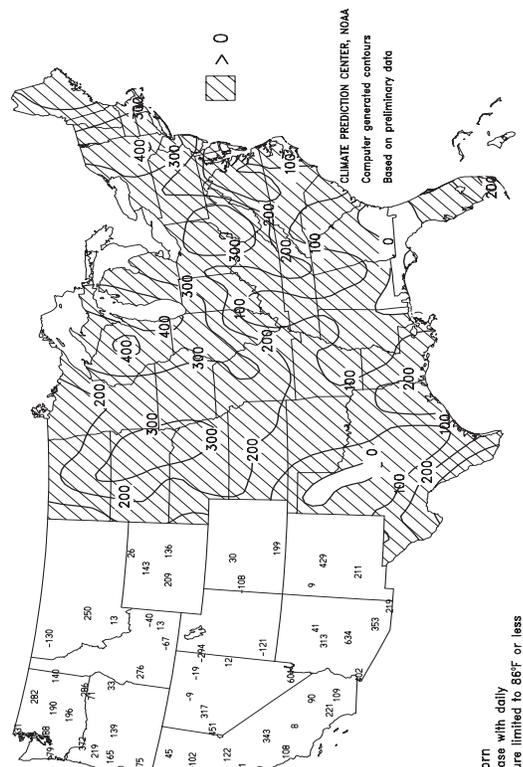
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - SEP 17, 2005



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

Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - SEP 17, 2005



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 17, 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 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	
AL BIRMINGHAM	90	66	95	63	78	4	0.15	-0.84	0.12	0.15	7	39.05	98	93	44	5	0	2	0	
HUNTSVILLE	89	64	92	60	77	4	0.41	-0.63	0.36	0.41	17	29.16	71	97	54	4	0	2	0	
MOBILE	93	68	94	63	80	2	0.00	-1.50	0.00	0.11	3	65.60	129	84	39	7	0	0	0	
MONTGOMERY	93	65	96	59	79	2	0.22	-0.83	0.08	0.73	30	42.87	105	94	39	7	0	6	0	
AK ANCHORAGE	57	47	61	44	52	3	0.76	0.09	0.26	3.23	193	11.76	111	91	77	0	0	4	0	
BARROW	39	33	45	32	36	4	0.24	0.09	0.12	0.75	188	3.99	125	97	93	0	2	4	0	
FAIRBANKS	59	40	63	34	49	3	0.07	-0.17	0.05	0.45	68	9.17	122	93	79	0	0	3	0	
JUNEAU	58	49	63	45	53	3	1.65	-0.07	0.84	3.74	96	38.62	109	96	88	0	0	5	1	
KODIAK	58	43	64	36	50	0	0.73	-1.09	0.56	1.70	42	48.73	100	93	76	0	0	3	1	
NOME	51	46	52	43	49	5	2.02	1.43	0.77	2.71	174	11.56	98	93	83	0	0	7	2	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	69	38	72	30	54	-4	0.01	-0.47	0.01	0.45	37	22.20	135	67	17	0	1	1	0	
PHOENIX	97	72	99	70	85	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.16	43	6.87	126	31	18	7	0	0	0	
TUCSON	95	65	98	61	80	-2	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.05	6	9.35	108	39	18	7	0	0	0	
YUMA	95	71	97	67	83	-6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	6.00	290	42	28	7	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	89	65	97	58	77	2	4.99	4.14	3.47	5.02	259	26.93	90	86	47	3	0	2	2	
LITTLE ROCK	87	67	94	61	77	2	0.17	-0.70	0.11	0.17	8	29.65	86	87	47	3	0	3	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	82	55	85	53	69	-8	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	6.41	135	60	39	0	0	0	0	
FRESNO	83	55	86	53	69	-6	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	9.00	113	75	44	0	0	0	0	
LOS ANGELES	71	60	72	58	65	-5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	8	16.18	166	90	66	0	0	0	0	
REDDING	84	51	88	48	67	-7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.01	6	20.14	90	75	38	0	0	0	0	
SACRAMENTO	78	52	81	49	65	-7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	12.19	100	92	34	0	0	0	0	
SAN DIEGO	71	63	72	62	67	-5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	13.19	169	73	61	0	0	0	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	65	55	67	54	60	-4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	16.27	120	85	70	0	0	0	0	
STOCKTON	82	51	84	50	67	-6	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.06	46	11.38	123	84	50	0	0	2	0	
CO ALAMOSA	73	32	78	26	53	-2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.73	143	6.27	116	77	22	0	4	0	0	
CO SPRINGS	77	46	85	41	61	1	0.15	-0.11	0.15	0.36	41	10.67	70	63	16	0	0	1	0	
DENVER INTL	82	48	90	44	65	3	0.02	-0.20	0.01	0.03	5	9.77	86	57	15	1	0	2	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	80	51	84	44	65	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.51	111	7.36	117	41	22	0	0	0	0	
PUEBLO	85	45	92	38	65	0	0.33	0.16	0.33	0.71	125	9.10	87	71	20	4	0	1	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	81	66	87	56	73	7	1.68	0.85	1.44	1.68	82	26.43	83	87	66	0	0	3	1	
HARTFORD	84	62	91	45	73	9	0.92	-0.04	0.82	0.93	40	32.36	99	92	61	2	0	3	1	
DC WASHINGTON	88	69	90	62	79	8	0.01	-0.89	0.01	0.01	0	29.61	104	84	40	4	0	1	0	
DE WILMINGTON	86	65	90	55	76	8	0.24	-0.72	0.24	0.24	11	26.02	83	96	47	1	0	1	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	90	72	92	70	81	1	0.00	-1.59	0.00	4.51	115	45.82	126	88	44	5	0	0	0	
JACKSONVILLE	92	68	95	65	80	2	0.00	-1.94	0.00	2.63	55	45.96	114	85	45	6	0	0	0	
KEY WEST	89	77	90	76	83	-1	1.51	0.23	0.58	***	***	37.36	140	86	60	1	0	3	2	
MIAMI	91	77	92	74	84	1	2.15	0.17	2.13	4.13	82	52.01	120	87	57	7	0	2	1	
ORLANDO	92	73	93	70	82	0	0.00	-1.41	0.00	0.86	24	46.71	120	87	48	7	0	0	0	
PENSACOLA	92	71	94	68	82	3	0.00	-1.39	0.00	0.00	0	68.37	138	74	46	7	0	0	0	
TALLAHASSEE	94	66	97	60	80	0	0.00	-1.20	0.00	0.00	0	57.28	114	86	39	7	0	0	0	
TAMPA	91	75	93	72	83	1	0.00	-1.61	0.00	0.02	0	31.82	88	84	45	7	0	0	0	
WEST PALM BEACH	91	76	91	73	83	1	0.00	-1.70	0.00	0.00	***	47.14	109	92	56	5	0	0	0	
GA ATHENS	91	65	94	61	78	5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	48.04	136	88	40	5	0	0	0	
ATLANTA	87	67	91	62	77	3	0.01	-0.98	0.01	0.01	0	47.81	128	82	49	1	0	1	0	
AUGUSTA	94	65	97	59	79	5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	37.80	111	85	39	6	0	0	0	
COLUMBUS	92	69	95	65	80	3	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	53.18	145	86	36	6	0	0	0	
MACON	94	65	97	60	79	4	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	39.96	117	88	34	6	0	0	0	
SAVANNAH	93	69	97	61	81	4	0.00	-1.21	0.00	0.00	0	33.17	84	82	46	5	0	0	0	
HI HILO	83	72	85	71	78	2	12.30	10.09	6.57	15.34	279	86.64	100	89	82	0	0	7	4	
HONOLULU	87	76	88	74	82	1	0.29	0.17	0.19	0.42	191	11.39	109	76	71	0	0	3	0	
KAHULUI	87	75	89	73	81	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.03	15	15.93	129	83	70	0	0	0	0	
LIHUE	86	77	87	76	81	1	1.52	0.93	0.59	1.94	149	20.71	85	82	73	0	0	5	2	
ID BOISE	74	48	82	44	61	-4	0.27	0.10	0.14	0.31	82	8.11	98	52	37	0	0	2	0	
LEWISTON	73	49	82	43	61	-4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.04	10	8.00	88	65	45	0	0	0	0	
POCATELLO	70	39	81	30	55	-4	0.26	0.07	0.13	0.37	84	10.83	121	74	35	0	1	2	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	81	61	94	52	71	7	0.52	-0.24	0.34	0.59	29	17.00	63	86	45	3	0	4	0	
MOLINE	82	59	93	50	71	5	0.57	-0.15	0.37	1.23	63	13.70	47	88	51	3	0	3	0	
PEORIA	83	61	93	51	72	6	0.25	-0.49	0.16	0.46	26	15.68	59	90	39	3	0	4	0	
ROCKFORD	81	58	92	49	70	7	0.80	-0.02	0.48	0.80	38	18.51	66	89	46	3	0	4	0	
SPRINGFIELD	82	60	94	48	71	3	1.02	0.37	0.46	1.12	68	20.58	78	90	53	3	0	4	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	82	62	88	55	72	2	0.01	-0.70	0.01	0.01	1	31.57	97	93	74	0	0	1	0	
FORT WAYNE	81	58	91	54	70	5	0.88	0.23	0.77	0.88	52	23.00	85	93	50	2	0	2	1	
INDIANAPOLIS	81	63	87	59	72	5	0.68	0.01	0.64	0.68	40	31.76	105	90	53	0	0	4	1	
SOUTH BEND	80	57	93	48	69	5	1.87	0.98	0.90	1.91	86	20.91	74	86	63	2	0	4	1	
IA BURLINGTON	81	60	90	51	70	3	0.71	-0.14	0.56	1.33	64	17.61	61	92	44	2	0	3	1	
CEDAR RAPIDS	79	55	88	45	67	3	0.01	-0.77	0.01	1.51	74	19.94	76	92	46	0	0	1	0	
DES MOINES	81	58	92	48	69	3	0.21	-0.51	0.20	0.96	49	24.23	88	87	51	1	0</			

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	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	≥2 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	82	61	89	51	71	0	0.49	-0.20	0.27	0.49	29	33.82	144	89	63	0	0	0	0
KY JACKSON	86	64	89	62	75	7	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.00	0	32.41	90	88	42	0	0	4	0
KY LEXINGTON	84	62	88	60	73	4	0.13	-0.59	0.13	0.13	7	27.66	80	89	52	0	0	1	0
KY LOUISVILLE	85	67	90	63	76	5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.06	3	32.22	98	88	48	1	0	0	0
LA PADUCAH	82	62	90	54	72	2	0.88	0.04	0.88	0.88	45	31.00	88	97	56	1	0	1	1
LA BATON ROUGE	93	71	95	64	82	4	2.37	1.22	2.37	2.37	81	30.89	65	92	41	7	0	1	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	93	74	97	70	83	4	0.06	-1.39	0.04	0.88	25	35.73	86	88	46	7	0	2	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	91	74	94	70	82	2	1.07	-0.31	1.06	***	***	50.65	106	85	51	7	0	2	1
LA SHREVEPORT	96	73	100	67	85	7	0.04	-0.68	0.04	0.04	2	23.65	66	84	40	6	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	68	48	74	37	58	4	1.00	0.24	0.66	1.79	93	30.85	115	94	62	0	0	3	1
ME PORTLAND	74	59	88	46	66	7	1.14	0.38	0.68	1.20	67	38.52	125	94	68	0	0	3	1
MD BALTIMORE	87	65	90	56	76	8	0.55	-0.39	0.32	0.55	24	33.75	110	88	49	1	0	2	0
MA BOSTON	78	63	91	53	70	5	1.11	0.31	0.98	1.19	61	28.48	97	91	66	1	0	3	1
MA WORCESTER	78	61	87	52	70	9	1.90	0.91	0.94	1.90	81	34.91	102	93	62	0	0	3	2
MI ALPENA	79	51	90	41	65	8	0.18	-0.47	0.10	0.20	12	18.58	88	89	48	2	0	3	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	81	57	91	50	69	7	1.37	0.33	0.58	1.40	55	23.96	90	86	41	3	0	4	2
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	78	50	88	37	64	7	0.20	-0.54	0.19	0.42	22	16.40	78	90	61	0	0	2	0
MI LANSING	80	58	91	51	69	8	0.83	0.00	0.81	0.99	46	23.77	103	79	51	2	0	3	1
MI MUSKOGON	78	58	87	47	68	7	1.62	0.79	0.48	1.72	80	17.45	76	87	50	0	0	4	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	79	57	89	48	68	8	0.31	-0.53	0.29	1.03	50	16.26	69	88	46	0	0	3	0
MN DULUTH	73	55	85	46	64	9	1.88	0.88	1.52	2.21	88	20.57	86	88	60	0	0	2	1
MN INT'L FALLS	72	50	86	41	61	7	0.81	0.09	0.45	1.01	56	20.71	111	94	53	0	0	7	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	77	59	89	51	68	6	0.66	0.03	0.39	2.42	142	23.43	100	82	52	0	0	2	0
MN ROCHESTER	78	54	88	45	66	7	0.96	0.22	0.49	2.66	139	25.20	101	86	50	0	0	3	0
MN ST. CLOUD	76	54	89	43	65	7	2.60	1.92	2.45	3.83	208	23.65	110	90	49	0	0	2	1
MS JACKSON	90	67	93	62	78	2	0.35	-0.40	0.31	0.36	19	41.25	101	91	48	5	0	3	0
MS MERIDIAN	90	63	92	57	77	0	0.31	-0.56	0.06	0.56	28	47.15	108	94	52	6	0	7	0
MS TUPELO	91	68	93	63	79	5	0.88	0.09	0.56	0.88	48	39.08	98	88	53	5	0	3	1
MO COLUMBIA	80	61	88	51	70	2	3.03	2.23	1.40	3.03	153	33.65	113	92	61	0	0	4	2
MO KANSAS CITY	80	61	90	49	70	1	1.20	0.09	0.76	1.38	54	38.48	134	86	55	1	0	3	1
MO SAINT LOUIS	82	65	94	56	73	2	1.88	1.19	1.03	1.88	113	28.35	101	89	63	3	0	3	1
MO SPRINGFIELD	83	63	94	52	73	3	4.27	3.09	1.71	4.30	152	28.84	91	88	61	3	0	3	3
MT BILLINGS	69	48	79	45	59	-1	0.11	-0.19	0.09	0.12	18	10.81	95	68	29	0	0	3	0
MT BUTTE	61	33	71	28	47	-5	0.59	0.34	0.56	0.96	150	10.39	100	91	33	0	3	2	1
MT GLASGOW	68	45	74	40	57	-1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.58	105	9.48	102	82	54	0	0	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	66	39	76	32	53	-3	0.90	0.62	0.56	0.92	126	12.23	100	88	36	0	1	3	1
MT HAVRE	68	41	75	35	54	-3	0.02	-0.22	0.02	0.30	51	8.80	93	87	51	0	0	1	0
MT KALISPELL	61	43	73	39	52	-2	0.90	0.62	0.55	2.31	325	12.59	99	95	77	0	0	5	1
MT MISSOULA	65	44	77	38	55	-2	0.62	0.37	0.51	1.21	192	10.42	100	83	59	0	0	4	1
NE GRAND ISLAND	82	57	91	50	69	4	0.00	-0.58	0.00	1.60	107	25.58	120	86	44	1	0	0	0
NE LINCOLN	82	56	93	46	69	2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.20	12	19.20	84	84	45	2	0	0	0
NE NORFOLK	83	54	94	44	69	5	0.29	-0.24	0.15	0.44	33	19.73	90	84	45	2	0	5	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	84	54	95	44	69	6	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.13	18	16.99	102	88	36	2	0	0	0
NE OMAHA	82	59	91	48	71	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.15	8	20.14	84	85	49	2	0	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	81	43	90	39	62	1	0.14	-0.14	0.08	0.18	28	14.47	108	82	29	1	0	3	0
NE VALENTINE	82	50	91	39	66	4	0.04	-0.32	0.02	0.04	5	22.71	138	81	38	1	0	2	0
NV ELY	71	32	75	26	51	-6	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.02	4	10.03	136	56	24	0	4	1	0
NV LAS VEGAS	89	66	92	63	78	-4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.83	203	22	13	4	0	0	0
NV RENO	75	43	82	39	59	-4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	5.32	103	54	29	0	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	73	29	82	24	51	-10	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.09	35	6.17	107	64	26	0	6	1	0
NH CONCORD	80	55	89	37	68	8	0.82	0.10	0.48	0.82	47	31.29	120	96	57	0	0	3	0
NJ NEWARK	87	68	94	59	78	9	0.02	-0.94	0.02	0.02	1	23.33	69	82	49	2	0	1	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	83	56	89	53	69	-1	0.10	-0.13	0.10	1.27	205	8.72	126	42	18	0	0	1	0
NY ALBANY	82	60	90	45	71	10	1.11	0.35	0.55	1.11	58	28.98	105	92	58	1	0	3	1
NY BINGHAMTON	78	57	83	43	68	9	0.03	-0.82	0.03	0.03	1	24.62	89	91	58	0	0	1	0
NY BUFFALO	78	60	85	53	69	7	1.60	0.69	1.29	1.67	73	25.15	90	87	50	0	0	3	1
NY ROCHESTER	80	59	86	48	69	7	3.16	2.34	3.08	3.20	155	25.65	105	87	54	0	0	3	1
NY SYRACUSE	80	57	88	44	69	7	0.32	-0.67	0.20	0.32	13	25.10	89	91	57	0	0	2	0
NC ASHEVILLE	82	56	86	51	69	3	0.08	-0.80	0.08	0.08	4	38.56	110	94	58	0	0	1	0
NC CHARLOTTE	88	64	92	57	76	3	0.11	-0.78	0.11	0.11	5	28.66	91	87	41	3	0	1	0
NC GREENSBORO	87	65	91	57	76	5	0.03	-0.99	0.02	0.03	1	22.88	72	94	47	2	0	2	0
NC HATTERAS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	46.26	115	***	***	***	***	***	***
NC RALEIGH	89	67	95	59	78	6	0.16	-0.86	0.12	0.16	7	27.09	85	90	55	3	0	3	0
NC WILMINGTON	85	73	93	69	79	3	2.43	0.76	1.40	3.06	74	43.11	98	91	63	2	0	5	2
ND BISMARCK	76	44	88	35	60	2	0.17	-0.19	0.09	0.22	24	16.37	119	92	45	0	0	2	0
ND DICKINSON	70	44	84	40	57	-1	0.34	-0.02	0.18	0.35	40	18.83	141	91	38	0	0	2	0
ND FARGO	77	53	84	43	65	7	0.02	-0.48	0.02	2.10	169	24.30	146	87	43	0	0	1	0
ND GRAND FORKS	73	48	81	40	60	3	0.72	0.28	0.34	1.01	88	20.72	133	96	48	0	0	5	0
ND JAMESTOWN	74	48	84	41	61	3	0.23	-0.16	0.14	3.15	321	19.91	131	92	43	0	0	2	0
ND WILLISTON	71	42	75	38	56	0	0.05	-0.25	0.02	0.05	7	11.24	98	85	45	0	0	3	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	80	60	83	53	70	6	0.71	-0.11	0.71	0.72	36	31.14	109	92	59	0	0	1	1
OH CINCINNATI	83	62	87	59	73	5	0.09	-0.55	0.05	0.09	5	29.35	92	90	56	0	0	2	0
OH CLEVELAND	79	61	86	56	70	6	0.76	-0.15	0.53	0.77	34	29.87	107	89	55	0	0	3	1
OH COLUMBUS	83	62	86	58	72	5	0.79	0.10	0.79	0.79	45	31.85	110	86	47	0	0	1	1
OH DAYTON	81	61	85	58	71	5	4.46	3.85	2.32	4.49	286	33.77	115	89	53	0	0	2	2
OH MANSFIELD	79	58	84	53	69	6	0.64	-0.17	0.63	0.64	29	29.24	91	95	54	0	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 17, 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
OK TOLEDO	80	58	91	54	69	5	1.02	0.35	0.76	1.02	59	21.98	90	91	55	3	0	4	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	80	58	84	52	69	7	0.86	***	0.56	1.02	45	29.68	106	93	56	0	0	3	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	65	97	55	75	1	1.81	0.88	1.18	1.81	87	20.42	78	92	58	1	0	4	1
OR TULSA	84	65	93	55	75	1	2.58	1.44	1.01	3.07	119	25.97	86	90	62	2	0	3	3
OR ASTORIA	66	48	71	44	57	-2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.38	29	35.37	90	97	79	0	0	0	0
OR BURNS	70	32	78	23	51	-5	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.03	12	8.59	119	73	38	0	3	1	0
OR EUGENE	74	46	80	42	60	-2	0.17	-0.18	0.16	0.33	37	15.27	51	91	64	0	0	2	0
OR MEDFORD	78	49	84	45	63	-3	0.08	***	0.04	0.42	105	10.14	93	82	35	0	0	4	0
OR PENDLETON	73	47	80	42	60	-4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.21	64	6.49	78	67	43	0	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	70	52	77	48	61	-3	0.03	-0.35	0.02	0.04	5	18.58	84	93	72	0	0	2	0
PA SALEM	71	49	77	46	60	-3	0.26	-0.06	0.26	1.10	149	16.75	71	91	68	0	0	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	87	59	92	50	73	9	0.54	-0.51	0.39	0.54	21	30.83	94	89	48	2	0	2	0
PA ERIE	78	63	85	59	71	6	1.64	0.52	1.54	2.03	74	27.20	93	84	59	0	0	2	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	87	63	91	56	75	8	0.58	-0.25	0.57	0.58	29	26.41	90	91	44	2	0	2	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	87	68	92	60	77	8	0.07	-0.87	0.03	0.07	3	27.69	89	88	53	2	0	3	0
PA PITTSBURGH	82	61	85	55	72	7	0.15	-0.63	0.14	0.15	8	30.80	108	94	49	0	0	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	87	59	92	47	73	10	0.30	-0.63	0.17	0.30	14	22.57	83	85	38	3	0	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	84	58	87	47	71	7	1.31	0.35	1.28	1.31	57	32.26	107	95	54	0	0	2	1
RI PROVIDENCE	80	64	91	51	72	7	2.92	2.05	2.66	2.92	134	31.26	96	90	70	1	0	3	1
SC BEAUFORT	91	71	96	65	81	4	0.00	-1.26	0.00	***	***	44.91	116	84	49	4	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	89	72	96	68	80	3	0.06	-1.40	0.06	0.09	2	33.21	82	86	54	3	0	1	0
SC COLUMBIA	92	68	97	64	80	5	0.01	-0.92	0.01	0.01	0	36.87	98	82	44	3	0	1	0
SC GREENVILLE	90	65	93	61	78	6	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.00	0	40.37	109	79	32	4	0	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	78	49	87	37	64	4	0.17	-0.24	0.14	1.07	103	15.69	94	86	48	0	0	2	0
SD HURON	81	56	93	44	68	6	1.48	1.07	1.15	6.26	626	20.38	118	81	42	1	0	3	1
SD RAPID CITY	79	46	90	38	63	2	0.06	-0.16	0.05	0.07	12	12.76	93	74	23	1	0	2	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	78	57	89	46	67	5	0.42	-0.18	0.35	2.66	173	23.98	121	89	57	0	0	3	0
TN BRISTOL	86	57	90	52	71	4	0.08	-0.66	0.07	0.08	5	30.25	97	95	39	1	0	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	89	64	92	61	77	4	1.01	-0.04	0.98	1.01	41	37.20	94	90	47	5	0	2	1
TN KNOXVILLE	88	64	92	61	76	4	0.92	0.19	0.84	0.92	55	30.28	85	94	41	2	0	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	87	69	90	63	78	3	0.09	-0.71	0.04	0.09	5	33.47	87	79	50	3	0	3	0
TN NASHVILLE	87	65	90	61	76	4	0.60	-0.27	0.60	0.60	29	32.72	94	87	45	1	0	1	1
TX ABILENE	91	71	97	66	81	5	0.40	-0.26	0.39	0.40	25	15.95	94	86	61	3	0	2	0
TX AMARILLO	86	58	94	50	72	2	0.06	-0.36	0.06	0.14	12	14.31	88	92	36	3	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	94	75	99	72	85	5	0.35	-0.28	0.35	0.52	36	19.22	83	94	67	6	0	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	93	75	96	72	84	5	0.00	-1.47	0.00	0.00	0	29.42	69	90	47	7	0	0	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	78	95	76	85	4	0.41	-0.87	0.33	2.70	92	9.79	53	88	62	7	0	2	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	92	75	97	74	84	3	1.54	0.35	1.10	3.31	118	15.68	69	94	67	5	0	5	1
TX DEL RIO	97	76	100	73	87	6	0.11	-0.35	0.00	0.11	10	12.24	91	81	53	7	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	90	63	95	56	77	1	0.02	-0.36	0.02	2.77	298	11.51	171	66	28	4	0	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	94	73	98	67	83	5	0.96	0.46	0.96	0.96	90	17.33	72	81	42	5	0	1	1
TX GALVESTON	90	81	91	76	85	3	0.90	-0.52	0.89	1.91	56	19.37	63	82	63	6	0	2	1
TX HOUSTON	92	75	95	72	84	5	0.05	-0.95	0.03	1.72	70	29.52	88	93	62	6	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	90	65	98	58	78	7	0.29	-0.32	0.28	0.29	20	12.55	87	90	47	5	0	2	0
TX MIDLAND	93	68	100	66	81	7	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	14.15	133	81	47	6	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	93	70	98	66	81	6	0.02	-0.66	0.02	0.02	1	16.63	111	87	57	5	0	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	93	76	97	73	84	4	1.28	0.61	1.26	1.39	89	15.11	65	95	53	6	0	2	1
TX VICTORIA	92	75	96	73	83	3	1.29	0.10	1.15	1.73	64	26.58	93	93	69	6	0	6	1
TX WACO	92	73	97	69	83	4	0.63	***	0.46	0.74	54	22.24	98	88	59	5	0	2	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	89	67	96	59	78	2	2.41	1.68	0.97	2.41	140	18.66	89	90	67	4	0	4	3
UT SALT LAKE CITY	73	48	83	41	61	-5	0.04	-0.26	0.04	0.20	31	13.73	118	60	21	0	0	1	0
VT BURLINGTON	79	60	87	42	69	9	0.89	-0.02	0.52	1.16	52	25.03	96	91	58	0	0	2	1
VA LYNCHBURG	86	60	89	52	73	5	0.02	-0.90	0.02	0.02	1	23.36	74	91	44	0	0	1	0
VA NORFOLK	84	72	92	68	78	5	1.16	0.21	0.75	1.16	50	30.74	89	91	67	1	0	2	1
VA RICHMOND	90	66	95	56	78	7	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	27.82	86	92	46	4	0	0	0
VA ROANOKE	86	61	90	53	73	5	0.19	-0.72	0.19	0.19	9	26.85	85	85	40	1	0	1	0
WA WASH/DULLES	89	63	91	54	76	8	0.01	-0.89	0.01	0.04	2	30.03	99	91	42	4	0	1	0
WA OLYMPIA	68	45	75	40	56	-3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.50	47	25.92	88	94	74	0	0	0	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	64	46	67	40	55	-2	0.04	-0.84	0.04	0.13	7	55.71	92	93	71	0	0	1	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	51	72	49	59	-3	0.07	-0.29	0.05	0.69	81	20.00	93	92	77	0	0	3	0
WA SPOKANE	65	47	73	45	56	-4	0.10	-0.07	0.08	0.10	25	10.73	100	82	53	0	0	2	0
WA YAKIMA	75	43	81	38	59	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.11	55	3.85	75	85	46	0	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	79	56	82	51	68	4	0.05	-0.71	0.02	0.09	5	25.75	82	91	54	0	0	4	0
WV CHARLESTON	85	60	88	57	73	6	0.45	-0.37	0.44	0.45	22	31.56	96	96	47	0	0	2	0
WV ELKINS	85	55	87	50	70	7	0.02	-0.89	0.02	0.02	1	30.56	88	91	37	0	0	1	0
WV HUNTINGTON	86	60	88	57	73	5	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0	30.52	96	92	47	0	0	0	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	79	54	90	43	67	7	0.45	-0.45	0.25	0.98	41	19.41	76	93	42	1	0	4	0
WI GREEN BAY	80	54	90	44	67	8	1.05	0.31	1.00	1.43	74	18.82	85	94	45	1	0	2	1
WI LA CROSSE	81	58	92	49	69	6	3.15	2.34	2.61	3.51	166	23.72	93	94	42	1	0	2	2
WI MADISON	81	55	91	44	68	7	0.01	-0.71	0.01	0.01	1	17.63	69	87	42	1	0	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	80	62	92	54	71	7	0.50	-0.28	0.22	0.55	27	16.52	63	80	49	3	0	3	0
WY CASPER	75	38	81	33	56	-2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.08	18	8.88	90	64	24	0	0	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	75	46	84	40	61	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0	11.95	92	49	18	0	0	0	0
WY LANDER	72	39	80	33	55	-4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	8.73	89	56	30	0	0	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	72	41	84	35	57	0	0.32	0.01	0.32	***	***	14.34	130	78	33	0	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Summer Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Hurricane Katrina's late-summer charge into the central Gulf Coast snared most of the headlines, but there were plenty of agricultural highlights as well. Drought was a factor, but primarily in a relatively narrow band stretching from the western Gulf Coast region to the vicinity of Lakes Superior and Michigan. Mid- to late-summer rains provided drought relief for pastures and late-developing summer crops in the middle Mississippi Valley, but corn and soybeans continued to suffer in much of the central Corn Belt and parts of the Mid-South, including Arkansas. By the end of summer, dry conditions expanded into parts of the East and Northwest, adversely affecting late-maturing summer crops and raising concerns about a lack of soil moisture for winter wheat establishment. In contrast, late-summer moisture reserves were abundant in winter wheat areas across much of Oklahoma and central and eastern Kansas. Summer temperatures were near normal across the majority of the Nation but averaged as much as 5°F above normal in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States.

On August 29, Katrina single-handedly became the costliest natural disaster in the Nation's history, ravaging the central Gulf Coast and seriously damaging New Orleans' elaborate flood-protection system. With a human death toll presently rising toward four figures, Katrina also became the Nation's deadliest weather disaster during the era of satellite monitoring. In the Nation's history, only four previous U.S. hurricanes claimed at least 1,000 lives: Galveston, TX, September 1900 (8,000 or more); southern Florida, September 1928 (2,500 - 3,000); the central Gulf Coast region, including Louisiana, October 1893 (up to 2,000, counting offshore deaths); and Georgia/South Carolina, August 1893 (1,000 - 2,000).

June: The Plains and the Midwest served as a transition zone between wet conditions across northern and western portions of the regions and worsening drought farther south and east. On the northern Plains, abundant moisture reserves were generally favorable for winter wheat and spring-sown crops, although excessively wet conditions and rare summer flooding developed in parts of North Dakota and adjacent areas. Farther south, the winter wheat harvest hastily progressed on the central and southern Plains under mostly dry conditions. A late-month increase in showers on the central and southern Plains slowed final wheat harvesting but provided much-needed moisture for pastures and dryland summer crops. Significant June rains failed to materialize, however, in a broad area stretching from the western half of the Gulf Coast region northeastward into the central Corn Belt. In the latter region, Illinois bore the brunt of deteriorating conditions for corn and soybeans due to diminishing soil moisture reserves and occasional heat stress. Very dry weather also prevailed during June in much of the Ohio Valley and the Northeast, continuing a rapid change from excessively wet conditions earlier in the year. Farther south, however, near-record to record June wetness prevailed in Florida. Elsewhere in the Southeast, late-month showers reversed a brief drying trend. Meanwhile, several large wildfires flared in the Southwest under seasonably dry conditions, following abundant winter precipitation. In contrast, showery

weather in the Northwest continued to provide recovery from excessively dry conditions that gripped the region until March.

Near-record to record June warmth in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States contrasted with cooler-than-normal weather across the southern Atlantic region, the northern High Plains, and much of the West. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 7°F above normal in the Great Lakes region but were 3 to 6°F below normal in parts of California, the Great Basin, and northern Intermountain West.

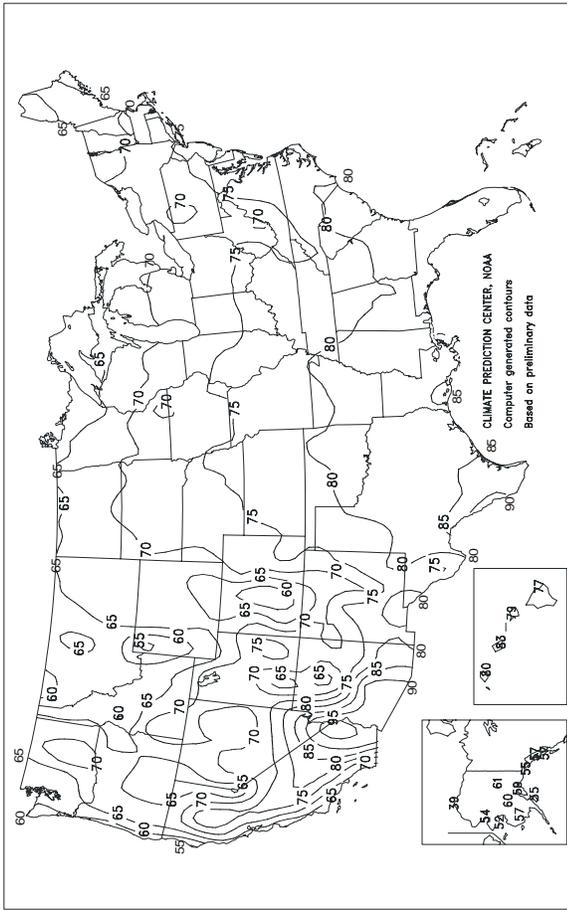
July: Extremely dry, occasionally hot weather severely stressed reproductive summer crops in the central and southwestern Corn Belt, but growing conditions were more favorable elsewhere in the Midwest. Illinois and Missouri bore the brunt of heat and dryness, which irreversibly harmed some corn and threatened soybeans. The band of harsh Midwestern conditions was part of a larger drought area stretching from southern and eastern Texas to the vicinity of Lakes Michigan and Superior. However, roughly the southern half of the drought area experienced a stabilization of crop conditions in July due to frequent rain showers. Farther east, the remnants of Tropical Storm Cindy and Hurricane Dennis produced locally heavy rain, primarily east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River. Dennis moved inland near Pensacola, FL, on July 10 with maximum sustained winds of 115 to 120 m.p.h., less than 5 days after Cindy's July 6 strike on southeastern Louisiana. Cindy's primary imprint was heavy rain, which caused flooding in the already saturated southern Appalachians. The month's other significant tropical system was Hurricane Emily, which made its second Mexican landfall on July 20, about 75 miles south of Brownsville, TX. Meanwhile, the northern Plains and the Northwest experienced a marked drying trend in July, although most dryland small grains continued to flourish due to soil moisture reserves accumulated during a wet spring. As the month progressed, Northern heat and dryness promoted winter and spring wheat maturation and harvesting. Farther south, variable conditions existed elsewhere on the Plains. Among the trouble spots was the central High Plains, where heat and diminishing soil moisture stressed pastures and summer crops. Elsewhere, the monsoon (summer rainy season) was late in arriving across the Southwest, resulting in a period of intensely hot weather. Monsoon showers finally developed across the Great Basin and the Four Corners States toward month's end, helping to nudge the primary threat of new wildfires from the Southwest into the Northwest.

Near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide during July. Heat was most persistent in the West, where some locations reported monthly temperatures in excess of 5°F above normal. Brief periods of hot weather were observed farther east, especially across the Midwestern and Northeastern States.

August: (A complete summary appeared in last week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* at usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/waobr/weather/2005/full/wwcb3705.pdf.)

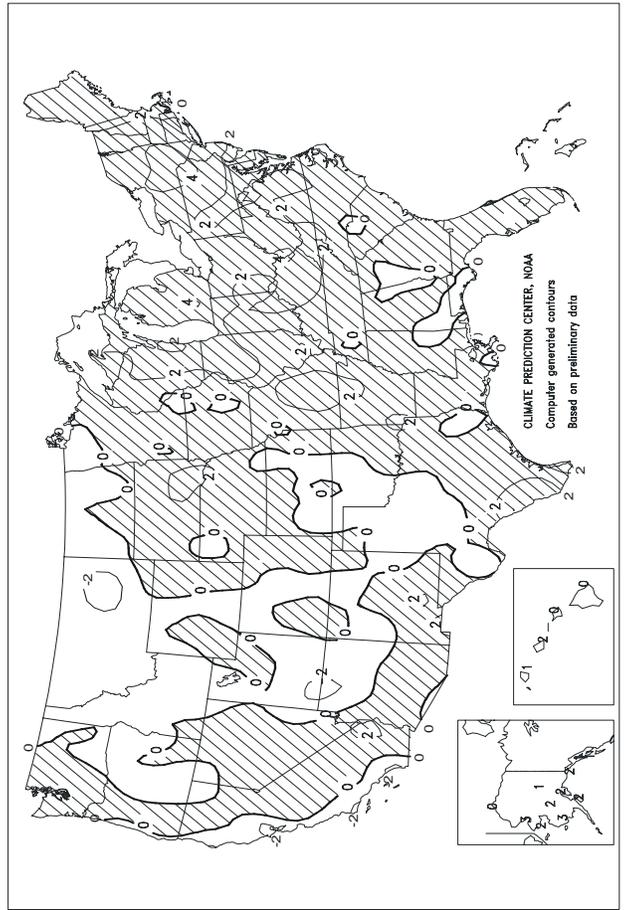
Average Temperature (°F)

JUN - AUG 2005



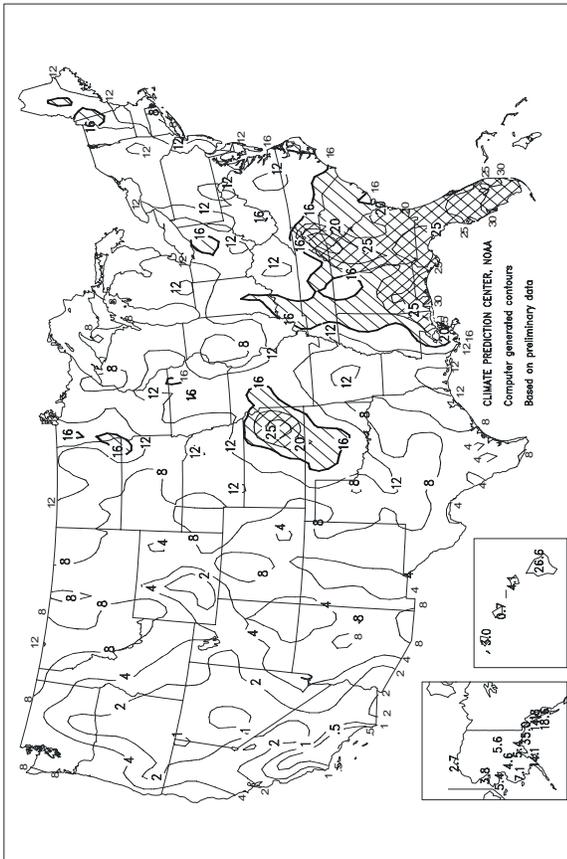
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN - AUG 2005



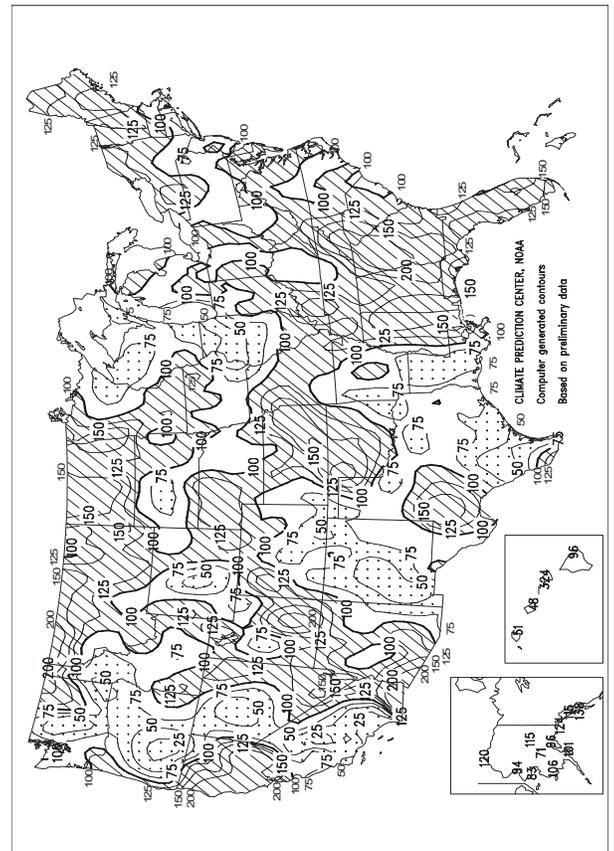
Total Precipitation (Inches)

JUN - AUG 2005



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

JUN - AUG 2005



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY
Summer 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	80	1	16.16	3.81	LEXINGTON	77	3	11.43	-1.72	COLUMBUS	76	3	9.57	-2.83
HUNTSVILLE	80	2	10.84	-1.10	LONDON-CORBIN	76	2	10.39	-1.60	DAYTON	74	2	9.84	-1.61
MOBILE	81	0	34.58	16.83	LOUISVILLE	79	2	12.65	1.18	MANSFIELD	72	3	11.55	-1.79
MONTGOMERY	81	0	13.92	0.85	PADUCAH	78	2	13.74	1.79	TOLEDO	74	3	8.13	-1.66
AK ANCHORAGE	59	2	5.45	-0.24	LA BATON ROUGE	83	2	11.19	-5.96	YOUNGSTOWN	71	3	9.82	-1.62
BARROW	39	1	2.68	0.45	LAKE CHARLES	83	1	14.81	-1.23	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	80	0	10.85	0.80
COLD BAY	51	2	6.26	-2.75	NEW ORLEANS	83	1	26.32	7.14	TULSA	82	1	11.49	0.96
FAIRBANKS	60	1	5.60	0.73	SHREVEPORT	84	2	8.25	-3.50	OR ASTORIA	61	2	4.47	-0.47
JUNEAU	57	1	14.83	1.96	ME BANGOR	68	1	10.08	0.44	BURNS	64	1	1.38	-0.13
KING SALMON	56	2	7.15	0.41	CARIBOU	65	2	10.52	-0.83	EUGENE	65	1	2.03	-1.13
KODIAK	55	2	14.12	0.14	PORTLAND	68	2	10.32	0.67	MEDFORD	72	2	0.87	-0.64
NOME	52	2	5.40	-1.12	MD BALTIMORE	76	2	16.22	5.20	PENDLETON	70	0	1.08	-0.67
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	-1	6.32	0.60	MA BOSTON	72	1	9.07	-0.58	PORTLAND	68	1	3.69	0.45
PHOENIX	93	2	1.37	-0.65	WORCESTER	71	3	9.43	-2.87	SALEM	66	1	2.12	-0.58
TUCSON	87	2	5.35	0.74	MI ALPENA	67	3	10.42	1.22	PA ALLENTOWN	74	3	10.64	-1.97
AR FORT SMITH	82	2	6.95	-3.08	DETROIT	74	2	8.73	-1.08	ERIE	73	3	9.68	-2.09
LITTLE ROCK	82	1	13.26	3.07	FLINT	71	3	8.35	-1.32	MIDDLETOWN	76	2	9.46	-1.29
CA BAKERSFIELD	82	1	0.01	-0.19	GRAND RAPIDS	72	3	11.40	0.39	PHILADELPHIA	78	3	10.28	-1.22
EUREKA	56	-2	3.20	2.01	HOUGHTON LAKE	68	3	7.48	-1.92	PITTSBURGH	73	2	11.40	-0.06
FRESNO	82	3	0.01	-0.24	LANSING	73	5	12.25	2.51	WILKES-BARRE	74	4	6.45	-4.36
LOS ANGELES	68	-1	0.00	-0.25	MUSKEGON	71	3	5.10	-3.57	WILLIAMSPORT	74	4	13.97	2.06
REDDING	80	1	0.74	-0.22	TRAVERSE CITY	71	4	7.55	-2.30	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	20.78	7.88
SACRAMENTO	75	1	0.66	0.35	MN DULUTH	65	2	8.61	-4.06	RI PROVIDENCE	73	2	6.24	-4.21
SAN DIEGO	69	-1	0.03	-0.18	INT'L FALLS	63	-1	11.11	0.62	SC CHARLESTON	81	1	17.14	-1.82
SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.31	0.10	MINNEAPOLIS	74	3	12.40	-0.03	COLUMBIA	80	0	21.08	5.14
STOCKTON	77	1	0.50	0.31	ROCHESTER	71	3	12.89	-0.05	FLORENCE	80	0	19.50	4.62
CO ALAMOSA	63	1	2.12	-0.60	ST. CLOUD	70	3	10.98	-0.80	GREENVILLE	78	1	22.57	9.92
CO SPRINGS	69	2	6.66	-2.01	MS JACKSON	81	3	14.00	1.83	MYRTLE BEACH	81	2	8.07	-6.36
DENVER	72	2	5.60	-0.08	MERIDIAN	80	-1	20.69	7.91	SD ABERDEEN	70	0	9.93	1.10
GRAND JUNCTION	74	0	2.99	1.08	TUPELO	81	2	19.36	8.22	HURON	73	2	9.55	1.34
PUEBLO	74	1	3.36	-2.28	MO COLUMBIA	78	3	15.47	3.90	RAPID CITY	71	2	4.00	-2.47
CT BRIDGEPORT	74	2	7.41	-3.68	JOPLIN	80	2	9.79	-3.00	SIOUX FALLS	72	2	9.67	0.24
HARTFORD	74	3	12.63	1.13	KANSAS CITY	78	2	20.80	8.20	TN BRISTOL	75	2	13.94	2.84
DC WASHINGTON	79	2	11.26	1.03	SPRINGFIELD	79	3	8.91	-3.04	CHATTANOOGA	79	1	18.10	5.79
DE WILMINGTON	76	2	8.43	-2.95	ST JOSEPH	76	0	14.37	2.47	JACKSON	78	-1	11.73	-1.08
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	1	20.81	3.86	ST LOUIS	80	2	11.19	0.55	KNOXVILLE	78	2	11.84	0.20
FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	25.51	1.92	MT BILLINGS	69	0	4.45	0.43	MEMPHIS	83	2	15.29	3.77
FT MYERS	83	0	38.77	10.48	BUTTE	59	-1	4.59	-0.31	NASHVILLE	80	3	11.98	0.85
JACKSONVILLE	82	1	26.03	7.82	GLASGOW	69	1	4.94	-0.29	TX ABILENE	81	-1	7.57	0.19
KEY WEST	84	0	26.10	12.86	GREAT FALLS	65	1	7.92	2.58	AMARILLO	76	0	6.90	-2.00
MELBOURNE	82	1	20.89	3.90	HELENA	67	2	4.91	0.46	AUSTIN	84	1	6.08	-2.01
MIAMI	84	1	30.63	7.67	KALISPELL	61	-1	5.85	0.89	BEAUMONT	83	1	15.36	-1.30
ORLANDO	83	1	28.84	8.09	MILES CITY	70	-1	6.09	0.90	BROWNSVILLE	86	2	4.28	-3.41
PENSACOLA	82	0	21.89	0.63	MISSOULA	65	0	2.89	-1.08	COLLEGE STATION	84	0	5.85	-2.49
ST PETERSBURG	85	2	23.36	2.29	NE GRAND ISLAND	74	1	10.39	0.45	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	2	4.04	-5.03
TALLAHASSEE	82	0	34.87	12.88	HASTINGS	76	2	9.57	-1.01	DALLAS/FT WORTH	85	2	4.34	-3.04
TAMPA	83	1	19.74	0.15	LINCOLN	76	1	10.70	0.30	DEL RIO	86	2	5.52	-0.40
WEST PALM BEACH	83	1	23.10	2.90	MCCOOK	75	1	11.60	2.28	EL PASO	83	1	5.01	0.90
GA ATHENS	78	0	25.17	13.04	NORFOLK	75	2	7.95	-2.84	GALVESTON	86	2	5.26	-6.45
ATLANTA	78	-1	25.82	13.40	NORTH PLATTE	73	1	9.12	0.63	HOUSTON	84	1	6.91	-5.45
AUGUSTA	80	1	17.13	4.39	OMAHA/EPPLEY	77	3	9.35	-1.67	LUBBOCK	78	0	6.36	-1.10
COLUMBUS	81	0	24.68	12.35	SCOTTSBLUFF	70	0	7.56	1.59	MIDLAND	80	-1	10.02	4.65
MACON	82	2	19.22	7.57	VALENTINE	73	2	13.41	4.83	SAN ANGELO	81	0	6.89	1.22
SAVANNAH	81	0	15.80	-2.93	NV ELKO	67	1	1.48	0.15	SAN ANTONIO	85	2	4.13	-4.77
HI HOLE	76	0	26.62	-1.23	ELY	65	1	2.18	0.01	VICTORIA	84	1	6.13	-0.78
HONOLULU	83	2	0.67	-0.72	LAS VEGAS	90	1	1.25	0.28	WACO	84	0	7.49	0.33
KAHULUI	79	0	4.05	2.80	RENO	73	4	1.08	0.10	WICHITA FALLS	83	0	9.27	1.62
LIHUE	80	1	2.95	-2.90	NH WINNEMUCA	69	0	0.50	-0.81	UT SALT LAKE CITY	75	1	2.37	0.12
ID BOISE	73	1	0.87	-0.56	NH CONCORD	70	2	10.80	1.12	VT BURLINGTON	71	3	13.25	1.84
LEWISTON	72	1	1.66	-0.97	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	76	3	9.37	-1.47	VA LYNCHBURG	75	2	9.94	-1.65
POCATELLO	66	-1	2.23	-0.04	NEWARK	78	3	7.55	-4.55	NORFOLK	79	2	15.77	2.04
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	75	4	5.20	-6.56	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	2	1.80	-2.05	RICHMOND	79	3	13.10	0.71
MOLINE	76	3	4.47	-8.60	NY ALBANY	73	4	14.42	3.53	ROANOKE	76	2	13.76	2.34
PEORIA	77	4	5.13	-5.89	BINGHAMTON	71	5	9.61	-1.03	WASH/DULLES	76	2	12.26	0.84
ROCKFORD	74	3	8.99	-4.12	BUFFALO	73	4	11.01	0.18	WA OLYMPIA	62	0	2.81	-0.89
SPRINGFIELD	76	2	6.92	-3.79	ROCHESTER	72	3	10.91	1.08	QUILLAYUTE	59	1	7.96	-0.55
IN EVANSVILLE	77	0	16.12	5.13	SYRACUSE	73	4	12.53	1.24	SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	0	2.95	-0.35
FORT WAYNE	74	3	9.27	-1.95	NC ASHEVILLE	73	2	26.06	13.51	SPOKANE	67	1	2.94	0.32
INDIANAPOLIS	76	2	10.77	-1.60	CHARLOTTE	78	-1	13.25	2.32	YAKIMA	68	1	0.30	-0.90
SOUTH BEND	74	3	7.73	-4.17	GREENSBORO	78	2	11.11	-0.57	WV BECKLEY	71	2	12.13	-0.02
IA BURLINGTON	76	2	4.87	-7.92	HATTERAS	79	1	20.80	5.47	CHARLESTON	76	4	13.88	0.82
CEDAR RAPIDS	73	1	9.73	-3.03	RALEIGH	80	3	13.25	1.76	ELKINS	72	4	12.11	-1.59
DES MOINES	76	2	9.24	-4.02	WILMINGTON	80	1	23.38	3.09	HUNTINGTON	78	4	13.45	1.23
DUBUQUE	72	2	9.58	-2.82	ND BISMARCK	69	1	11.74	4.42	WI EAU CLAIRE	71	2	10.21	-2.68
SIOUX CITY	75	3	10.46	0.65	DICKINSON	66	-1	10.39	3.46	GREEN BAY	70	2	9.13	-1.51
WATERLOO	72	0	14.44	1.34	FARGO	69	0	17.05	8.14	LA CROSSE	74	2	11.23	-1.30
KS CONCORDIA	77	0	10.62	-0.77	GRAND FORKS	67	0	13.73	4.92	MADISON	72	3	6.77	-5.54
DODGE CITY	77	-1	8.35	-0.70	JAMESTOWN	67	-1	10.82	2.22	MILWAUKEE	73	3	6.12	-5.05
GOODLAND	74	1	6.79	-2.54	MINOT	67	0	12.60	4.80	WAUSAU	71	3	8.21	-4.62
HILL CITY	77	1	13.62	3.68	OH AKRON-CANTON	68	1	6.95	0.83	WY CASPER	67	0	4.01	0.56
TOPEKA	78	2	20.88	8.36	CINCINNATI	76	2	10.98	-0.98	CHEYENNE	67	2	7.95	1.75
WICHITA	79	0	23.61	13.11	CLEVELAND	74	4	12.48	1.38	LANDER	68	0	1.17	-1.39
KY JACKSON	76	3	10.78	-2.61					SHERIDAN	67	1	5.15	1.22	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

September 12 - 18, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures prevailed from the Great Plains eastward, exceeding 6 degrees Fahrenheit above normal across the northern Corn Belt. Corn and soybeans matured rapidly in the Corn Belt, while moderate rainfall supported crop conditions. In the northern and central Great Plains, warm conditions were favorable for corn and soybean maturation and winter wheat planting, but dry weather caused crop conditions to deteriorate slightly. Cotton and peanut conditions declined in the

Mississippi Delta and Southeast as hot, dry weather further decreased soil moisture levels. Hurricane Ophelia lingered just off the North Carolina coast for much of the week, bringing heavy rainfall to coastal areas, but elsewhere along the middle and southern Atlantic Coast, conditions were mostly dry. From the Rocky Mountains westward, below-normal temperatures and dry conditions favored winter wheat planting.

Corn: Ninety-six percent of the crop was in the dent stage or beyond, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. The crop progressed most rapidly in Colorado, advancing 20 points to 70 percent. In all other States, over 90 percent of the crop was dented or beyond. Maturation, at 57 percent, was 17 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. The crop progressed rapidly to maturity across the Corn Belt, where above-normal temperatures were favorable for development. In Iowa and Wisconsin, one-fourth of the crop reached maturity during the week, while in most other States, 20 percent or more of the crop entered this stage. Meanwhile, harvest advanced to 11 percent complete, 2 points ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. Growers had begun reaping their crop in all States, except North Dakota. Harvest was most advanced in Texas, at 69 percent, and North Carolina, at 60 percent. However, among Corn Belt States, only in Illinois was harvest over 7 percent complete.

Soybeans: Acreage dropping leaves advanced to 64 percent, compared with 49 percent last year and 53 percent for the 5-year average. The crop dropped leaves rapidly in the Corn Belt and Great Plains under warm conditions. In Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, leaf-dropping advanced 37 points, while Iowa's, Minnesota's, and Ohio's crops advanced by over 30 points. Progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Kansas, Kentucky, and North Dakota. Meanwhile, growers had harvested 8 percent of their acreage, the same as last year but 2 points ahead of normal. Harvest was underway in all States, except Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina and was ahead of normal in most areas. Mississippi and Louisiana growers led the way with 67 and 62 percent of their acreage harvested, respectively, both well ahead of the normal pace.

Winter Wheat: Planting reached 25 percent complete, 2 points behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal. Planting had begun in all States and was ahead of the normal pace everywhere except in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Washington. Colorado and Nebraska growers had seeded over half their acreage, while in Montana, South Dakota, and Washington, planting was 40 percent complete or more. Planting was just getting underway in the Corn Belt, ranging from 2 percent complete in Ohio to 9 percent in Michigan.

Cotton: Acreage with open bolls advanced to 56 percent, the same as last year but 8 points behind normal. Development lagged behind

normal everywhere except in the Delta and the northern half of the Southeast. Bolls opening trailed the normal pace by over a week in Arizona, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas and by over 2 weeks in California. Meanwhile, growers had harvested 11 percent of their acreage, compared with 9 percent last year and 12 percent for the 5-year average. Twenty percent of Louisiana's crop and 21 percent of Texas' crop had been stripped, with both States leading the normal harvest pace. Elsewhere, however, harvest was less than 10 percent complete and was at or behind the normal pace.

Sorghum: Eighty-two percent of the crop had turned color, 7 points ahead of last year but 2 points behind normal. All of the acreage in the Delta had begun turning color, while just 45 percent of New Mexico's crop had reached the stage, 1 week behind normal. Texas's crop also trailed the normal coloring pace by over a week. Maturation of the crop advanced to 42 percent, compared with 37 percent last year and 53 percent for the 5-year average. All of Louisiana's crop and 95 percent of Arkansas' crop had reached maturity, while in Kansas and Texas, the two largest-producing States, maturation trailed the normal pace by 16 and 12 points, respectively. Growers had harvested 26 percent of their acreage, 2 points ahead of last year but 8 points behind normal. Harvest had begun in all States, except New Mexico, but was behind the normal pace in most areas. Only in Illinois and Louisiana was harvest progress ahead of normal.

Rice: Harvest advanced to 43 percent complete, 14 points behind last year and 9 points behind normal. Texas growers had harvested 96 percent of their acreage, the same as the 5-year average. However, in all remaining States, progress was behind the normal pace. In Mississippi and California, progress was over a week behind normal.

Other Crops: The Nation's peanut harvest was 5 percent complete, compared with 8 percent last year and 10 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest progressed at the normal pace in Alabama and Oklahoma but was behind normal elsewhere. Crop condition declined sharply in most of the Southeast due to hot, dry weather.

Sugar beet growers had harvested 3 percent of their acreage, 1 point ahead of last year but the same as normal. Harvest was slightly ahead of normal in Michigan but slightly behind normal elsewhere. Early harvest progress is limited by factory capacity until temperatures are low enough to pile the beets while they await processing.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 18, 2005

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Sep 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	52	41	43	36
IL	69	40	58	51
IN	71	45	75	62
IA	70	37	59	56
KS	45	25	56	62
KY	36	17	35	38
LA	77	63	65	63
MI	79	42	14	32
MN	62	31	26	58
MS	89	79	90	77
MO	38	17	38	35
NE	62	25	52	53
NC	25	12	14	15
ND	59	35	24	61
OH	73	37	55	57
SD	86	62	57	72
TN	64	49	37	35
WI	76	39	25	35
18 Sts	64	37	49	53
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Sep 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	2	1	1	1
CA	1	0	3	1
CO	52	20	58	45
ID	22	11	17	18
IL	3	0	1	1
IN	3	2	3	3
KS	16	4	19	14
MI	9	5	8	9
MO	4	1	3	1
MT	47	17	41	24
NE	51	21	45	45
NC	1	0	4	3
OH	2	0	0	1
OK	22	12	32	25
OR	7	4	2	5
SD	44	29	36	30
TX	32	19	33	27
WA	40	24	45	52
18 Sts	25	12	27	22
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Sep 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	30	15	16	34
IL	74	54	68	66
IN	59	38	62	52
IA	59	34	35	60
KS	76	53	73	82
KY	90	76	81	87
MI	52	28	9	19
MN	34	12	1	36
MO	87	76	83	86
NE	45	24	29	52
NC	97	88	97	94
ND	26	9	3	35
OH	34	14	29	26
PA	51	34	52	33
SD	43	21	17	39
TN	92	84	94	95
TX	83	77	83	90
WI	46	21	4	18
18 Sts	57	36	40	53
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Sep 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	26	NA	25	12
IL	8	NA	10	5
IN	6	NA	13	5
IA	7	NA	3	3
KS	2	NA	5	11
KY	0	NA	1	1
LA	62	NA	46	34
MI	8	NA	0	1
MN	2	NA	0	5
MS	67	NA	72	49
MO	0	NA	4	3
NE	4	NA	5	5
NC	0	NA	0	0
ND	2	NA	0	5
OH	5	NA	5	3
SD	3	NA	0	2
TN	14	NA	8	4
WI	4	NA	0	0
18 Sts	8	NA	8	6
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Sep 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	70	50	73	83
IL	97	95	97	96
IN	95	87	95	93
IA	98	88	90	94
KS	98	92	98	98
KY	99	95	98	99
MI	96	85	53	69
MN	96	91	62	89
MO	99	98	98	98
NE	97	94	88	94
NC	100	96	100	99
ND	91	79	51	86
OH	96	83	89	85
PA	91	77	86	76
SD	96	92	72	90
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	97	95	99	99
WI	91	74	41	68
18 Sts	96	89	84	91
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Sep 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	1	0	1	2
IL	13	6	9	10
IN	7	2	7	7
IA	3	1	2	5
KS	30	14	21	38
KY	31	15	36	38
MI	6	0	0	1
MN	1	0	0	1
MO	44	29	29	39
NE	4	2	4	8
NC	60	41	65	51
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	1	0	1	1
PA	14	7	19	10
SD	2	0	0	2
TN	40	22	56	59
TX	69	65	65	69
WI	4	0	0	0
18 Sts	11	6	9	11
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 18, 2005

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Sep 18 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	71	52	61	71
AZ	75	65	89	93
AR	88	84	68	77
CA	37	30	78	68
GA	54	35	75	71
KS	21	11	32	29
LA	97	90	78	87
MS	89	75	83	89
MO	67	42	61	63
NC	76	64	82	59
OK	41	24	71	58
SC	54	38	59	50
TN	74	55	52	71
TX	39	25	34	53
VA	84	75	81	51
15 Sts	56	43	56	64
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Sep 18 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	0	2	4
AZ	4	1	3	8
AR	5	1	2	5
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	1	0	4	6
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	20	15	5	16
MS	8	2	6	13
MO	1	0	2	5
NC	0	0	1	1
OK	0	0	0	2
SC	0	0	1	3
TN	2	0	2	6
TX	21	20	17	20
VA	0	0	3	2
15 Sts	11	9	9	12
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Sep 18 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	12	0	5	12
FL	10	2	24	20
GA	5	1	7	10
NC	1	1	3	3
OK	2	0	2	2
TX	2	1	4	5
VA	0	0	14	7
7 Sts	5	1	8	10
These 7 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Sep 18 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CO	61	48	50	61
IL	93	90	99	90
KS	85	77	76	86
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	93	90	94	93
NE	95	90	80	86
NM	45	40	53	62
OK	73	68	66	75
SD	93	83	82	90
TX	78	66	74	84
11 Sts	82	74	75	84
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Sep 18 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	87	94	95
CO	28	15	13	22
IL	70	58	77	54
KS	30	20	24	46
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	69	55	53	62
NE	29	6	14	39
NM	9	5	5	6
OK	32	26	39	48
SD	41	15	26	32
TX	61	56	60	73
11 Sts	42	32	37	53
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Sep 18 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	76	52	78	78
CO	1	0	0	1
IL	20	6	3	5
KS	9	4	6	21
LA	99	85	99	91
MO	25	13	18	25
NE	1	0	1	10
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	18	12	20	28
SD	3	0	3	5
TX	57	55	56	64
11 Sts	26	22	24	34
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Sep 18 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	41	23	50	48
CA	5	3	28	17
LA	88	84	96	91
MS	28	16	71	55
MO	16	8	26	23
TX	96	95	98	96
6 Sts	43	33	57	52
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Sep 18 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	1	NA	2	2
MI	1	NA	0	0
MN	4	NA	3	5
ND	3	NA	3	4
4 Sts	3	NA	2	3
These 4 States harvested 82% of last year's sugarbeets acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending September 18, 2005**

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

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	10	21	35	29	5
IL	11	18	38	29	4
IN	4	11	33	44	8
IA	2	6	21	50	21
KS	2	11	41	40	6
KY	2	10	24	44	20
LA	7	14	41	35	3
MI	3	9	29	43	16
MN	2	4	23	46	25
MS	4	9	23	52	12
MO	13	21	36	25	5
NE	4	12	30	42	12
NC	5	22	30	38	5
ND	2	6	22	49	21
OH	3	11	32	43	11
SD	4	12	27	42	15
TN	4	8	29	47	12
WI	5	12	30	42	11
18 Sts	5	12	30	40	13
Prev Wk	5	12	29	41	13
Prev Yr	3	8	25	47	17

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	10	25	44	18
IL	21	27	31	18	3
IN	6	14	37	38	5
IA	3	8	21	47	21
KS	4	14	42	37	3
KY	4	13	26	39	18
MI	1	6	23	51	19
MN	2	4	19	51	24
MO	22	21	26	26	5
NE	5	9	23	44	19
NC	2	10	27	41	20
ND	2	6	23	49	20
OH	6	15	36	36	7
PA	3	9	32	47	9
SD	6	13	25	41	15
TN	2	9	31	46	12
TX	12	16	31	30	11
WI	6	17	33	32	12
18 Sts	8	13	27	39	13
Prev Wk	8	14	27	37	14
Prev Yr	3	7	20	47	23

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	6	19	66	8
AZ	0	5	28	60	7
AR	1	4	22	52	21
CA	0	0	15	50	35
GA	2	7	31	50	10
KS	1	4	41	45	9
LA	6	17	37	35	5
MS	6	14	30	37	13
MO	6	13	25	51	5
NC	2	18	37	42	1
OK	7	8	22	58	5
SC	0	6	31	61	2
TN	0	3	20	59	18
TX	6	12	21	46	15
VA	6	11	22	57	4
15 Sts	4	10	24	48	14
Prev Wk	3	9	23	50	15
Prev Yr	4	7	23	46	20

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	20	39	31	5
CO	4	21	41	33	1
IL	2	15	26	55	2
KS	3	12	40	40	5
LA	1	10	31	48	10
MO	11	21	47	19	2
NE	4	9	26	47	14
NM	0	12	44	43	1
OK	0	4	29	43	24
SD	10	10	36	42	2
TX	7	9	33	42	9
11 Sts	5	11	36	41	7
Prev Wk	5	11	37	40	7
Prev Yr	2	9	27	47	15

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	26	59	10
FL	0	5	33	53	9
GA	2	9	34	46	9
NC	0	5	39	54	2
OK	0	3	26	61	10
TX	0	3	20	53	24
VA	0	9	23	68	0
8 Sts	1	6	30	52	11
Prev Wk	1	5	24	55	15
Prev Yr	3	7	27	47	16

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	29	44	19
CA	0	0	51	42	7
LA	0	0	34	48	18
MS	4	13	10	55	18
MO	0	2	18	55	25
TX	0	1	31	51	17
6 Sts	1	4	32	46	17
Prev Wk	1	4	34	46	15
Prev Yr	0	2	25	47	26

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 18, 2005

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 18, 2005												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	2	9	25	58	6		NH	2	5	32	59	2
AZ	20	25	33	18	4		NJ	0	50	50	0	0
AR	38	35	22	5	0		NM	4	17	34	42	3
CA	51	35	14	0	0		NY	8	31	37	21	3
CO	11	26	37	23	3		NC	10	21	37	27	5
CT	38	33	23	6	0		ND	1	11	36	46	6
DE	7	17	57	19	0		OH	12	18	38	29	3
FL	0	15	35	45	5		OK	7	14	30	43	6
GA	3	18	39	37	3		OR	6	30	43	20	1
ID	1	15	41	33	10		PA	37	34	19	9	1
IL	28	28	30	14	0		RI	50	50	0	0	0
IN	9	23	45	22	1		SC	5	19	36	40	0
IA	17	27	31	23	2		SD	8	18	36	33	5
KS	6	15	42	35	2		TN	6	18	42	32	2
KY	10	20	41	26	3		TX	13	27	37	21	2
LA	27	40	26	6	1		UT	0	1	20	60	19
ME	2	9	16	71	2		VT	0	33	43	19	5
MD	8	20	42	30	0		VA	18	31	34	17	0
MA	1	12	64	23	0		WA	11	27	32	30	0
MI	16	32	34	18	0		WV	12	11	50	26	1
MN	5	9	31	47	8		WI	19	22	34	22	3
MS	14	30	40	15	1		WY	5	17	31	43	4
MO	22	30	33	14	1		48 Sts	14	23	33	27	3
MT	7	20	42	29	2							
NE	8	19	35	35	3		Prev Wk	13	23	32	28	4
NV	0	0	10	52	38		Prev Yr	10	15	29	37	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.

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 6.8. Topsoil 20% very short, 46% short, 34% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 98% mature, 100% 2004, 97% avg.; 65% harvested, 61% 2004, 67% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 55% dropping leaves, 59% 2004, 45% avg.; 13% harvested, 14% 2004, 5% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 10% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 63% good, 23% excellent. Dry conditions continued for most areas of the state until near the end of the week. In Central State, rainfall measured from 0.1 to over 1.0 inch. Temperatures were moderate earlier in the week, causing cotton bolls to open more quickly. A few cotton fields have even been defoliated. By week's end, temperatures began to move back up into the 90's.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 25% short, 75% adequate. Barley 95% harvested. 2004 95% of the crop was harvested at this time, the 65% 5- year average. Oats 90% harvested. 2004 95% of the crop was harvested at this time, the 45% 5 year average. Potatoes 40% harvested. Hay 2nd cutting complete 65%, as rain continued to hamper harvest. Winter supplies of hay 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Activities Included: Equipment repair, harvesting barley, oats, hay, potatoes and vegetables.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were below normal for the week ending September 17. No precipitation was reported at any of the 17 reporting stations. Cotton bolls have opened on seventy-five percent of the acreage, fourteen percentage points behind last year and eighteen 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 6. Soil: 27% very short, 37% short, 34% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 99% matured, 95% previous week, 100% previous year, 100% 5- yr avg.; 80% harvested, 64% previous week, 91% previous year, 88% 5- yr average. Soybeans 68% yellowing, 56% previous week, 58% previous year, 40% 5- yr avg.; 52% shedding, 41% previous week, 43% previous year, 36% 5- yr avg.; 35% matured, 27% previous week, 34% previous year, 17% 5- yr avg.; 26% harvested, 20% previous week, 25% previous year, 12% 5- yr average. Sorghum 95% mature, 87% previous week, 94% previous year, 95% 5- yr avg.; 76% harvested, 52% previous week, 78% previous year, 78% 5- yr average. Cotton 88% bolls open, 84% previous week, 68% previous year, 77% 5- yr avg.; 5% harvested, 1% previous week, 2% previous year, 5% 5- yr average. Rice 85% ripe, 75% previous week, n/a % previous year, 84% 3- yr avg.; 41% harvested, 23% previous week, 50% previous year, 48% 5- yr avg.; n/a-Not asked in 2004. *Three year average for 2000, 2002, and 2005. Corn 7% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 37% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 10% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 29% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum 5% very poor, 20% poor, 39% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. Cotton 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 21% excellent. Rice 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 44% good, 19% excellent. Hay other 36% very poor, 31% poor, 27% fair, 6% good, 0% excellent. Hay alfalfa 24% very poor, 44% poor, 22% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Pasture, range 38% very poor, 35% poor, 22% fair, 5% good, 0% excellent. Dry, hot conditions continued in most areas. Some rains received in eastern counties. Rice, soybean harvest underway in most areas of state. Corn, sorghum harvest continued. Cotton boll openers applied, defoliation began. Pesticides were applied to control worms in soybeans, bollworm larvae in cotton. Apple harvest continued. 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 and calves, and feeding hay reported due to dry conditions. Some cattle being sold due to shortage of pastures, hay. Hay supplies and pastures were short in drier areas. Treated forages for army worms. Planted some fall pastures.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton progressed well last week with bolls opening in most fields. The final irrigation for cotton was almost complete,

preparations for defoliation had begun. Whitefly was showing up in some cotton fields. Rice harvest continued moving at a slow pace. Sugar beet harvest almost complete, and the planting of the new fall crop continued. The sixth cutting of alfalfa hay was almost complete in the San Joaquin Valley, and fields were prepared for new plantings. Harvest of field corn for silage continued, and the harvested fields were being disced under and prepared for fall plantings. Desiccation of seed alfalfa fields was finished and harvest activities were winding down. Milo was beginning to head out. Ground preparation continued for dryland wheat and oat hay. Raisin grape harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Reports indicated that approximately half of the crop was picked, laid on trays to dry. An estimated 10% of the crop had been rolled, 9% had already been picked up, placed into bins. Some growers were turning to mechanical harvesting due to a shortage of labor. Dried on the vine raisins continued to dry in the vineyards. Table grapes continued to be picked. Wine, juice grape harvest continued with Carignane, French Colombard, Barbera, Merlot, Chenin Blanc, Grenache, Palomino varieties being harvested for wine making. The stone fruit season was nearing completion in many areas. Among the varieties harvested were Angelino, October Gem plums, September Sun, Snow Gem peaches, Red Jim, Arctic Pride nectarines. A few stone fruit orchards were removed following harvest and stacked for disposal. Pineapple quince, Early Foothill and Early Wonderful pomegranates were harvested. Acid tests in pomegranate juice were excellent but coloring of juice and rind was low. Color should increase with cooler nighttime temperatures. Harvest of Asian Pears was slowing down, with low yields, good quality reported in northern counties. Kiwifruit harvest began in Yuba County. The crop appeared to be very large and was progressing and sizing well. Strawberry plants in the San Joaquin Valley were showing good growth. Irrigation of citrus groves continued, fruit was starting to size up. Picking, packing of Valencia oranges continued to wind down. Quality continued to deteriorate, and heavy grading was required to meet buyer's demands. Growers reported problems getting fruit picked due to lack of labor. This season's Navel orange crop continued to size well. Many olive orchards were treated for olive fruit fly. Almond harvest continued but was nearing completion in some areas. Harvesting of walnuts began in many locations. Many nuts that had fallen off early were damaged, unmarketable. Walnut orchards were sprayed for codling moth. Pistachio harvest began in some locations. As a result of the cooler weather, growers also saw slower production of various summer vegetables including beans, bitter melons, gourds, okra, peppers and some Oriental vegetables. Growers in the central coast noticed some quality problems in head lettuce. Planting of cauliflower, broccoli, spinach was near completion, progressed normally. Eggplant harvest was in its peak season. Asparagus, bell peppers, cantaloup, cucumbers, dry beans, sweet corn, tomatoes continued to be harvested. Supplemental feeding of cattle on dry foothill pastures continued. Fire danger remained high, but cooler weather was mitigating the situation in some areas. A few beef cows were moving 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, resulting in a return to normal milk production. In the central area, sheep grazed in harvested forage fields. Bees were being removed from late planted melon fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 12% very short, 36% short, 52% adequate. Subsoil 19% very short, 46% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. State continued to see little change in the weather with scattered showers, average temperatures again reported for most of the state. However, the San Luis Valley has begun experiencing some light frost in the early mornings. Total rain fall was at or slightly below the average for the week. Spring wheat 91% harvested, 93% 2004, 95% avg. Spring barley 95% harvested, 99% 2004, 100% avg. Corn silage 55% harvested, 37% 2004, 56% avg. Sunflower 1% harvested, 6% 2004, 5% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent. Dry bean 61% cut, 61% 2004, 65% avg.; 32% harvested, 25% 2004, 39% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Dry onions 68% harvested, 68% 2004, 66% avg. Summer potatoes 67% harvested, 68% 2004, 73% avg. Fall potatoes 28%

harvested, 25% 2004, 26% avg.; condition 10% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 72%, 63% 2004, 70% avg.; 4th cutting 14%, 9% 2004, 14% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 49% very short, 22% short, 27% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 26% very short, 46% short, 28% adequate. Field corn condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 52% good, 29% excellent; 100% dent, 99% 2004, 93% avg.; 84% mature, 92% 2004, 68% avg.; 33% harvested for grain, 43% 2004, 25% avg.; 97% harvested for silage, 78% 2004, 67% avg. Soybeans condition 12% very poor, 23% poor, 25% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent; 48% turning color, 48% 2004, 30% avg.; 32% dropping leaves, 17% 2004, 11% avg. Pasture feeds 7% very poor, 17% poor, 57% fair, 19% good. Other hay 3rd cutting 93%, 96% 2004, 95% avg.; 4th cutting 4%, 19% 2004, 29% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 52%, 50% 2004, 50% avg. Apple condition 2% poor, 9% fair, 88% good and 1% excellent; 45% harvested, 33% 2004, 46% avg. Cucumbers 94% harvested, 94% 2004, 95% avg. Lima beans 82% (Processed) harvested, 90% 2004, 46% avg. Potatoes 94% harvested, 100% 2004, 99% avg. Hay supplies 30% short, 63% adequate, 7% surplus. Sunshine with mild air temperatures allowed corn harvest for both grain, silage to move forward during the week ending September 18, 2005. Additional precipitation is needed to halt declining crop conditions. Over 33% of the corn for grain has been harvested, 97% of silage has been harvested. Soybeans fields are turning color quickly and some are beginning to drop their leaves. Soybean harvest should begin in three weeks.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 8% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 26% short, 55% adequate, 16% surplus. Temperature average: 0 to 3 deg. above normal, major stations. Highs: 90s. Lows: 60s, 70s. Rainfall: under 0.10 in. Belle Glade, Bronson, Carabelle, Macclenny, Ft. Lauderdale to over 2.00 in. Dade County. Peanut condition 10% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 15% excellent; 10% dug, 24% 2004, 20% 5-yr avg. Dry weather permitted fieldwork to advance; most on schedule. Peanut digging increasing slowly; most activity expected over next two weeks. Growers defoliating oldest cotton acreage; picking expected to begin by early October. Some earlier corn harvests stopped due to low supply of diesel fuel. Dry weather speeded hay baling, all areas; most on schedule. Jackson County: some producers stopped digging peanuts due to hard soils. Washington County: corn harvesting expected to be completed in 5 to 7 days; insects pressuring soybean fields. Madison County: corn picking active. Lack of rain lowered topsoil, subsoil moisture; Holmes, Washington, Suwannee, Union, Brevard counties reported spots of very short moisture; Okeechobee, Hernando, Brevard, Holmes counties reported some localities with surplus soil moisture. Most Panhandle counties, mostly short to adequate soil moisture supplies; most Peninsula counties, short to mostly adequate supplies. Okra harvesting continued, Dade County. Drier conditions, Quincy, allowed tomato crop to improve; picking to start in early October. Fall crop planting active, central, southern Peninsula localities. Hot, dry weather all citrus counties. Daily highs low to mid 90s; no rainfall recorded. Growers irrigated due to dry weather. Trees in good condition, little to no tree wilt in well-cared-for groves. Scattered fertilizing, liming, mowing, clean-up, all areas; groves prepared for picking season. Fruit maturity levels running behind normal; packinghouses, juice plants not yet opened for business. Grove access limited, some areas, due to canker eradication program. Pasture feed 15% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition: 5% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Pasture showing drought stress Panhandle, north, central, part of southwest. Panhandle: land preparation for winter forage planting started. Southwest: pasture condition poor to excellent; pasture poor due to drought at some locations, flooding at others; cattle condition poor to excellent, most in good condition. Statewide; cattle condition poor to excellent; most in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Soil 31% very short, 49% short, 19% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 75% harvested for grain, 83% 2004, 83% avg. Soybeans 99% setting pods, 100% 2004, 99% avg. Sorghum 3% very poor, 7% poor, 42% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent; 31% harvested for grain, 35% 2004, 33% avg. Apples 9% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent; 22% harvested, 34% 2004, 38% avg. Hay 1% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Peanuts 12% dug, 12% 2004, 18% avg. Pecans 6% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Rye 2% planted, 7% 2004, 6% avg. Other Small Grains 1% planted, 4% 2004, 4% avg. The dry weather experienced by most of the state continued through the final full week of summer. Current dry conditions are in stark contrast to the overall wet conditions state experienced most

of the summer. The lack of rainfall continued to be a major problem for Georgia farmers this week. Dry conditions could adversely affect the quality of cotton and peanuts. In the case of peanuts, the dry weather has increased the disease pressure. Both crops were progressing, however, with cotton defoliating and peanuts being dug regularly. Soybeans were being damaged by the dry, hot weather as the pods filled. Hay growers have mixed feelings about the dry conditions. The dry weather helps during the harvest, but slows the growth of the remaining crop. Activities Included: Corn harvest, commercial vineyard harvest, irrigation to combat dry conditions, routine care of livestock and pastures. Some farmers have already begun feeding hay to cattle. The small grains crop is running behind, as growers are waiting for rainfall to plant.

HAWAII: Overcast skies, moderate to heavy rainfall brought some welcomed relief to the hot, dry crop-growing areas in the state. However, the heavy rains caused flooding in the taro growing area of the island of Kauai, muddy field conditions in many windward districts of the state. Trade winds were brisk due to the high-pressure system north of the island chain. Most orchards crops remained in fair to good condition. Harvesting of bananas was at moderate levels, with increased incidence of disease outbreak because of wet conditions. Papaya orchards were in fair condition. Vegetable crops remained in fair to good condition, will continue to be active. The head cabbage crop made steady progress with light incidence of disease and insects.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil 16% very short, 51% short, 33% adequate. Small grain harvest in the eastern areas of the state is finally nearing completion. The plum, prune harvest in the Treasure Valley is nearly complete. The apple harvest continued, is approximately half way through. Winter wheat 1% emerged, 2% 2004, 2% avg. Spring wheat 96% harvested, 97% 2004, 99% avg. Barley 91% harvested, 93% 2004, 98% avg. Field corn 27% harvested for silage, 36% 2004, 31% avg. Oats 84% harvested for grain, 89% 2004, 86% avg. Onions 24% harvested, 57% 2004, 51% avg. Potato condition 3% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes 73% vines dying/killed, 87% 2004, 82% avg.; 13% harvested, 16% 2004, 16% avg. Dry beans 32% harvested, 77% 2004, 64% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd Cutting: harvested 87%, 79% 2004, 80% avg; 4th cutting 38% harvested, 48% 2004, 47% avg. Irrigation water supply 1% very poor, 8% poor, 44% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. No major livestock problems were reported as cattle, sheep graze fall pastures and ranges. Livestock are reported to be in good to excellent condition. Activities Included: Fall field work, harvesting crops, irrigating, preparing potato cellars for storage, and planting winter wheat.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 34% very short, 40% short, 26% adequate. The state experienced slightly above normal temperatures, precipitation last week. The state averaged 3^o above normal and 1.1 inches of precipitation across Illinois. Harvest of corn, soybeans was well underway as higher temperatures have helped many crops dry down. Producers concerned about high fuel costs might hold off on harvesting to let their crops dry down naturally. Harvest started earlier than previous years due to the drought in the state. Besides the harvesting of corn, soybeans, farmers remained busy preparing machinery, grain handling equipment, picking pumpkins, apples, mowing waterways, ditches, cutting, baling hay, and finishing-up chopping corn silage.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 9% very short, 33% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 35% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn condition 43% good to excellent compared with 79% 2004, 59% mature at this time, 62% 2004, 52% avg.; 7% harvested, 7% 2004, 7% avg. Soybean condition 52% good to excellent compared with 73% 2004, 71% shedding leaves, 75% 2004, 62% avg.; 6% harvested, 13% 2004, 5% avg. Soybeans are rapidly advancing towards maturity with several fields being harvested across the state. Pastures 9% very poor, 23% poor, 45% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Temperatures averaged 3^o to 7^o above normal. Afternoon temperatures were in the upper 80's to low 90's during most of the week. Precipitation was scattered throughout state with a range of .01 to 2.26 inches. 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 6.0. Topsoil 23% very short, 28% short, 47% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 27% very short, 30% short, 41% adequate, 2% surplus. High Temperatures, Limited Rainfall Aid Harvest. Another week of higher than normal temperatures, limited rainfall enabled state's farmers nearly a full week of fieldwork activities. Additionally, the

dry, hot weather helped dry down corn for grain moisture content. Corn silage harvest was wrapping up, while seed corn harvest was in full swing. Some farmers were cutting alfalfa hay for the fourth time this season. Soybean harvest has begun in most areas of the state. Field Crops Report: Corn condition improved slightly from the previous week with 3% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 47% good, 21% excellent; 98% dented, remaining ahead of 2004, 5-year average. Corn mature reached 59%, which is ahead of 2004 35%, about one week ahead of last year. Corn harvested reached 3% complete which is slightly ahead of 2004, but 2% points below the normal 5% complete. The percent moisture of field corn was 30%, down from last week's rating of 35 percent. Harvest corn percent moisture was at 25%, which is 6 percentage points lower than the previous week and last year. Corn lodging rated 67% none, 24% light, 6% moderate, 3% heavy. Corn ear droppage 79% none, 18% light, 3% moderate. Corn lodging, ear droppage was heaviest in District 90 due to dry conditions. Soybean leaves turning color reached 94%, which is 4 percentage points ahead of last year, 7 percentage points ahead of normal. Soybeans dropping leaves, at 70% complete, is ahead of a normal pace at 56 percent. Soybeans harvested reached 7% complete, which is ahead of 2004, normal rated at 3 percent. Soybeans lodging rated 74% none, 20% light, 4% moderate, 2% heavy. Soybeans shattering 79% none, 18% light, 3% moderate. Soybean lodging, shattering was also heaviest in District 90. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 21% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting reached 98%, which is 2 percentage points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Hay condition was 8% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Pasture, range feeds 17% very poor, 27% poor, 31% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Livestock were generally reported to be in good condition, but some areas reported problems with flies, foot rot and pink-eye.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 3% very short, 17% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 29% short, 62% adequate. Winter wheat 4% emerged, 3% 2004, 3% avg. Cotton 93% setting bolls, 97% 2004, 99% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 73%, 81% 2004, 67% avg. Sunflowers 81% ray flower dry, 70% 2004, 88% avg.; 58% bracts yellow, 47% 2004, 71% avg.; 27% mature dry down, 16% 2004, 29% avg.; 4% harvested, 3% 2004, 11% avg. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Pasture feed 6% very poor, 15% poor, 42% fair, 35% good, 2% excellent. Hay, forage supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 84% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 88% adequate.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 22% very short, 36% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 25% very short, 36% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Tobacco condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Burley cut 80%, 80% 2004 and 82% avg. Dark tobacco cut 71%, 72% 2004, and 79% avg. Percent of tobacco showing houseburn 88% none, 10% light, and 2% Moderate. Reports indicate that harvested tobacco is curing nicely. Pasture feeds 10% very poor, 20% poor, 41% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Hay crops condition 11% very poor, 21% poor, 37% fair, 27% good, 4% 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 59% very short, 33% short, and 8% adequate. Corn 100% harvested, 98% last week, 100% 2004, 98% avg. Hay 2nd cutting 99%, 98% last week, 97% 2004, 96% avg. Rice 99% ripe, 98% last week, 100% 2004, 100% avg. Soybeans 93% turning color, 79% last week, 77% 2004, 80% avg. Sugarcane 15% very poor, 17% poor, 35% fair, 27% good, 6% excellent; 87% planted, 66% last week, 95% 2004, 88% avg. Sweet potatoes 5% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 51% good; 26% harvested, 15% last week, 14% 2004, 27% avg. Livestock 9% very poor, 14% poor, 44% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Vegetable 25% very poor, 24% poor, 43% fair, 8% good.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 33% very short, 51% short, 16% adequate. Subsoil 22% very short, 45% short, 33% adequate. Corn condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 19% fair, 48% good, 24% excellent; 90% dent, 95% 2004, 87% avg.; 61% mature, 68% 2004, 60% avg.; 13% harvested for grain, 17% 2004, 17% avg.; 80% harvested for silage, 70% 2004, 58% avg. Soybean condition 13% very poor, 13% poor, 24% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent; 54% turning color, 45% 2004, 37% avg.; 28% dropping leaves, 13% 2004, 15% avg. Pasture feeds 8% very poor, 20% poor, 42% fair, 30% good. Other hay 3rd cutting 73%, 78% 2004, 74% avg.; 4th cutting 8%, 14% 2004, 21% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 68%, 49% 2004, 49% avg. Apple condition 2% poor, 6% fair, 91%

good, 1% excellent; 66% harvested, 49% 2004, 37% avg. Cucumbers 95% harvested, 90% 2004, 92% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 73%, 73% 2004, 65% avg. Potatoes 96% harvested, 95% 2004, 99% avg. Hay supplies 7% very short, 13% short, 76% adequate, d 4% surplus. States farmers experienced some light spotty rains, but overall conditions are still dry. Some yield losses are anticipated, but large losses are not expected. Corn silage harvest increased 16% to 80%, well ahead of 2005, the five-year average. Many soybean fields are turning color and starting to drop their leaves. Harvest is at least three to four weeks away. Apple harvest continues with 66% harvested, 17% above 2004, 29% above the five-year average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Subsoil 35% very short, 43% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn silage 81% harvested, 18% 2004, 36% avg. Soybeans 97% turning, 47% 2004, 70% avg. Sugarbeets 1% harvested, 0% 2004, 0% avg. Potatoes 37% harvested, 29% 2004. All hay 10% very poor, 22% poor, 27% fair, 34% good, 7% excellent. hay 3rd cutting 81%, 75% 2004, 75% avg.; 4th cutting hay 30%, 18% 2004, 15% avg. Dry beans 0% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent; 100% dropping leaves, 62% 2004, 66% avg.; 48% harvested, 15% 2004, 19% avg. Apples 25% harvested, 20% 2004. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.26 inches northeast Lower Peninsula to 0.88 inches southwest Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 4th above normal southwest Lower Peninsula to 9th above normal eastern, western Upper Peninsula. Rains this week welcomed by area farmers but did little to alleviate dry soil conditions. Corn continued to mature. High moisture corn being harvested. Soybean harvest began in early planted soybean fields, and remaining fields maturing rapidly. The third, fourth cuttings of alfalfa continued. For sugarbeets, harvest began on a limited number of fields. Harvest of dry beans continued. Reports of farmers spraying to kill plant because bean pods had turned brown but vegetative part of plant still green. A lack of sufficient rainfall continued to limit farmers from planting their wheat fields. Gala and McIntosh apple harvests neared completion. Empire, Jonagolds will be predominant apple varieties harvested this week. Peach harvest neared completion west central. Concord grape harvest will begin southwest this week. Vegetable crops throughout State continued to be harvested. Carrot harvest continued. Harvest continued for celery and onion crops. Pepper harvest wrapping up with plants still showing some virus symptoms. Potato harvest continued. Pumpkin plants looked good with harvest underway many areas. Snap bean, sweet corn harvests full swing. Squash, cucumber, zucchini harvests continued some areas. Tomatoes for processing harvest neared completion some areas, while fresh market harvest continued.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 2% very short, 4% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn 63% silage cut, 16% 2004, 60% avg. Soybeans 94% turning yellow, 72% 2004, 87% avg.; 16% mature, 3% 2004, 23% avg. Potatoes 29% harvested, 49% 2004, 37% avg. Sweet Corn 84% harvested, 75% 2004, 87% avg. Dry Beans 28% harvested, 0% 2004, 34% avg. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Dry Beans 0% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Potatoes 1% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Sunflowers 2% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Sugarbeets 2% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Corn, soybean, sugarbeet harvest began this past week. Heavy rain in northwestern, central state slowed potato harvest. Rainfall amounts of up to 6 inches were reported across the southern third of the State. The average temperature for the week was 63.9 degrees, 5.6 degrees above normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil 19% very short, 26% short, 47% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn 100% dent, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 99% mature, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 87% harvested, 92% 2004, 87% avg. Cotton 89% open bolls, 83% 2004, 89% avg.; 8% harvested, 6% 2004, 13% avg.; 6% very poor, 14% poor, 30% fair, 37% good, 13% excellent. Rice 85% mature, 94% 2004, 92% avg.; 28% harvested, 71% 2004, 55% avg.; 4% very poor, 13% poor, 10% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Sorghum 96% harvested, 93% 2004, 87% avg. Soybeans 97% turning color, 98% 2004, 90% avg.; 89% shedding leaves, 90% 2004, 77% avg.; 67% harvested, 72% 2004, 49% avg. Hay (Warm Season) 97% harvested, 86% 2004, 90% avg. Sweetpotatoes 38% harvested, 16% 2004, 31% avg.; 8% poor, 48% fair, 44% good. Cattle 9% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 32% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 14% very poor, 30% poor, 40% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. State farmers continue post-hurricane clean-up, repairing fences, other structures damaged by Hurricane Katrina. Harvesting is going full-force with acres being harvested as quickly as possible. Rice harvesting is progressing at a slow rate due to the additional effort needed to harvest rice that was blown over.

Sweetpotato growers welcomed a brief shower late in the week and diggers were out in the fields all weekend. The gusty winds that blew through the state caused extensive nut loss on pecan trees.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 13% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Widespread rains around mid-week slowed the corn harvest but several dry days kept progress ahead of normal. Corn harvesting continues least advanced in the northwest district, at 13%, while most of the southern half of the State is over 60% complete. Soybeans are dropping leaves at the normal pace but harvesting has not yet begun, a few days behind the normal pace due to high moisture of the beans. The recent rains improved soil conditions for planting wheat and permitting normal germination. Pastures improved to 22% very poor, 30% poor, 33% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent, still below the demands of normal grazing. Stock water supplies improved 20% very short, 27% short, 52% adequate, 1% excellent, but also below the desired water levels for stock ponds in many areas. Precipitation for the week averaged 2.27 inches, ranging from 1.04 inches in the northwest district to 3.56 inches in the south-central district.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil 25% adequate, surplus, above last week's 22%, below last year's 35%, tied with the 25% 5-yr avg. Subsoil 21% adequate and surplus, compared with 24% last week, ahead of last year's 20%, ahead of the 14% 5-year average. During the week ending September 18th, temperatures ranged from highs in the middle 70s to lows in the upper 30s with moderate precipitation. Albion had the high temperature at 85 degrees. West Yellowstone, Wisdom tied for the low temperature of 20 degrees. Sula received the most moisture last week with 1.50 inches of precipitation. Winter wheat 47% planted, 41% last year. Spring wheat 97% harvested, 83% last year. Durum wheat harvested 85%, 49% last year. Barley harvest 95%, 93% last year. Oat harvest is 96%, 88% last year. Dry bean harvest is 58%, 40% 2004, condition 4% very poor, 0% last year, 4% poor, 16% 2004, 44% fair, 48% 2004, 40% good, 34% 2004, 8% excellent, 2% last year. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 95%, 92% last year. Other hay 2nd cutting 93%, 81% last year. This week range, pasture feeds 7% very poor, 20% poor, 42% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent, compared with 2004 21% very poor, 26% poor, 33% fair, 16% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture feeds continue to be ahead of the five-year average conditions of 31% very poor, 32% poor, 25% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Ranchers have moved 26% of cattle, 24% 2004, 27% of sheep, 33% last year off summer ranges.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 13% very short, 42% short, 43% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 24% very short, 35% short, 41% adequate, 0% surplus. Warm temperatures continued the rapid pace of crop maturity, harvests for each of the fall crops are now underway. Activities Included: Weaning of calves along with harvesting of corn, soybeans, sorghum, dry beans, Proso millet. Temperatures ranged from 1° below normal to 5° above with most highs around ninety degrees. Isolated showers fell across small portions of the state, but the majority of the state remained dry. Precipitation since April 1 continued at or above normal for five of the eight districts. Dry beans 97% coloring, 76% 2004, 88% avg.; 70% dropping leaves, 37% 2004, 66% avg.; 28% harvested, 8% 2004, 34% avg; conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Proso millet 51% harvested, 28% 2004, 46% avg. Alfalfa conditions 8% very poor, 15% poor, 36% fair, 34% good, 7% excellent; of 4th cutting taken 58%, 27% 2004, 44% avg. Pasture, range feeds 8% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 35% good, and 3% excellent.

NEVADA: Much of northern state experienced the first frost of the season as temperatures cooled sharply from the previous week. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 8° below normal. Precipitation was nil in most areas with Winnemucca recorded just .01 inch. The third cutting of alfalfa hay continued, fourth cutting was underway in central valleys. Sudan grass harvest continued. Grain hay harvest was over. Laser leveling of fields, replanting of alfalfa was underway. Onion and garlic harvests continued. Mint harvest was well along, distilling was underway. Potato harvest gained momentum. Irrigation, weed control continued. Pasture, range feeds very good. Cattle were being gathered on high ranges, shipping was underway. Activities: Irrigating, haying, row crop harvests, weed spraying, gathering and shipping cattle.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 6% very short, 28% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 23% poor, 35% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Maine Potatoes 10% harvested, 15% 2004, 15% average; condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes 75%

harvested, 80% 2004, 75% average; condition fair/good. Massachusetts Potatoes 50% harvested; 55% 2004; 50% average; condition good. Maine Oats 85% harvested, 50% 2004, 70% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Barley 85% harvested, 80% 2004, 80% average; condition good. Field Corn 25% harvested, 15% 2004, 20% average; condition good/excellent. Sweet Corn 90% harvested, 90% 2004, 90% average; condition good/fair. Shade Tobacco 99% harvested, 100% 2004, 100% average; condition good. Broadleaf Tobacco 100% harvested, 99% 2004, 99% average; condition good/fair. Hay 2nd crop harvested 90%, 95% 2004, 95% average; condition good; 3rd crop harvested 60, 60% 2004, 65% average; condition good. Apples 35% harvested, 40% 2004, 40% average; size below average/average in CT, average elsewhere; condition good/fair. Peaches 95% harvested, 95% 2004, 90% average; size average/below average in Connecticut, average elsewhere; condition good/fair. Pears 45% harvested, 50% 2004, 40% average; size below average/average in CT, average elsewhere; condition fair. Cranberries: size average/below average; condition good. Highbush Blueberries 100% harvested, 100% 2004, 99% average; size average/above average; condition good/excellent. The first signs of fall came to Northern State this week, with leaves beginning to turn color, drop; however, several reporters noted that there has not yet been a major frost in the region. The week began with unseasonably warm temperatures, high humidity across the region. By Wednesday, cooler weather moved into the region, but humid conditions led to foggy mornings for the remainder of the week. Showers, thunderstorms were spread across the region slowing field work as the remnants of Ophelia interacted with a cold front from the west. Farmers welcomed the wet weather for the pasture, hay fields as it replenished the field moisture; however, many found the rain came too late to help with most crops. Connecticut crops, pastures continued to suffer from prolonged lack of moisture. Areas of Massachusetts reported field flooding and washouts. At the end of the week, the sun began to peek through the clouds again. A wide variety of vegetables were available at farm stands, which have switched gears to fall sales. Activities Included: Weeding, monitoring crops for pests, disease, spraying fungicides, pesticides, spreading manure, baling hay, chopping grass, chopping corn silage, harvesting a variety of fruits and vegetables. Producers harvested a variety of fruits, vegetables such as raspberries, blueberries, apples, peaches, pears, plums, blackberries, 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 6.0 Topsoil 30% very short, 65% short, 5% adequate. Activities Included: Harvesting corn for silage, grain, cutting, baling hay, spraying, irrigating, picking apples, harvesting fall vegetables. Rainfall ranged from 0.02 inch to 2.82 inches. Temperatures were above normal during the week. Summer vegetables harvest continued across the state. Harvest of fall vegetables began last week. Majority of the vegetables were rated in good condition. Field corn for grain harvest began in a few fields. Corn, soybeans were rated in mostly fair condition across the state. Potato harvest continued. Peach harvest neared completion in the central district. Apple harvest continued. Apple crop condition was rated good. Pasture was rated in mostly poor to fair condition.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 19% very short, 42% short, 36% adequate, 3% surplus. Drier air returned to the state to mark the "beginning of the demise" of the summer thunderstorm season. The dry air allowed the night-time temperatures to cool considerably at most locations, with minimums falling to the 20s and 30s in the mountain communities, some of the normally cooler spots in the west such as Grants, Gallup, and Quemado. Overall, temperatures ranged from a few degrees below normal in the northwest to a few degrees above normal in the southeast. Precipitation was spotty and light. Wind damage 10% light, 19% moderate, 2% severe. In Eddy county there was a report of 6 telephone poles being blown down by thunderstorm winds east of Carlsbad. Hail damage 3% light, 1% moderate. Farmers spent the week planting wheat, harvesting their crops. Alfalfa was reported as mostly fair to excellent condition. Almost all of the 4th cutting was complete, with the 5th cutting complete 81%, the 6th was complete. Cotton was in mostly fair to excellent condition with 54% of the bolls opening. Corn was in fair to excellent condition with 90% dented, 42% mature. Silage was 83% harvested, farmers are making preparations to harvest the grain crop. Sorghum was reported as mostly fair to good, with 45% coloring and 9% mature. Winter wheat 76% planted, the young plants were listed as 39% fair, 55% good and 6% excellent. Chile was in mostly fair to good condition. Green chile was 80% harvested. Pecans, lettuce, peanuts were in fair to excellent condition. Ranchers spent the week tending to their livestock, weaning calves to prepare them for the market. Cattle 1% very

poor, 5% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent. Sheep were 3% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, and 3% excellent. Rainfall in the state has been so hit or miss that some rangelands are still in desperate need of moisture, while other areas report that their grasses are beginning to recover. Overall range, pasture declined in the state, with conditions listed as 4% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, and 3% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil 16% very short, 19% short, 55% adequate, 10% surplus. Pasture feeds 8% very poor, 31% poor, 37% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. Potatoes 59% harvested compared to 76% 2004. Several producers realized yields well above average. Most producers were saying this is one of their best corn crops ever, second to last year. Corn 6% poor, 22% fair, 46% good, 26% excellent. Hay 8% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. The fruit region in the eastern part of the state has reported the apple crop to look good. Yet, due to the dry summer, the apple sizes are small. In the Long Island fruit region, berries were shriveling, but no signs of rot observed.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 34% very short, 33% short, 29% adequate, 4% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting hay, harvesting apples, corn for silage, grain, and flue-cured and burley tobacco. Preparing for small grain planting, scouting for disease and pests. State's first hurricane of the year, Ophelia, brought heavy rainfall to areas along the coast. However, dry conditions still exist in much of the State causing crop stress and concerns with soil moisture levels.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 6% very short, 32% short, 57% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 28% short, 62% adequate, 5% surplus. Producers made good progress harvesting dry edible beans, flaxseed and potatoes. Above normal temperatures continued to push fall harvested crop development. Durum wheat 88% harvested, 49% 2004, 80% average. Canola 94% harvested, 51% 2004, 85% average. Corn for silage 43% chopped, 32% 2004, 51% average. Dry edible beans 94% mature leaves dropping, 37% 2004, 83% avg.; 54% cut, 9% 2004, 49% avg.; 26% harvested, 0% 2004, 32% average. Flaxseed 84% harvested, 31% 2004, 70% average. Potatoes 75% vines killed, 73% 2004, 82% avg.; 28% dug, 22% 2004, 28% average. Sunflower 92% bracts turned yellow, 28% 2004, 72% avg.; 42% bracts turned brown, 5% 2004, 33% average. Emerged crop condition ratings: Dry edible beans 2% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Potatoes 1% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 13% excellent. Sugarbeets 2% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Sunflowers 0% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent. Stockwater supplies 2% very short, 13% short, 78% adequate, 7% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 12% very short, 37% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 95%, 88% 2004, 91% avg.; 4th cutting 44%, 28% 2004, 38% avg. . Other hay 3rd cutting 76%, 63% 2004, 69% avg. Corn 96% dented, 89% 2004, 85% avg.; 34% mature, 29% 2004, 26% avg.; 1% harvested for grain, 1% 2004, 1% avg.; 72% silage harvested, 46% 2004, 50% avg.; 73% dropping leaves, 55% 2004, 57% avg. Soybeans 23% mature, 21% 2004, 19% avg.; 5% harvested, 5% 2004, 3% avg. Winter wheat 2% planted, 0% 2004, 1% avg. Cucumbers 95% harvested, 85% 2004, 91% avg. Fall, winter apples 17% harvested, 25% 2004, 26% avg. Grapes 34% harvested, 30% 2004, 35% avg. Potatoes 56% harvested, 87% 2004, 76% avg. Processing tomatoes 78% harvested, 69% 2004, 68% avg. Corn conditions 6% very poor, 15% poor, 36% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent. Hay conditions 5% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Pasture feeds 12% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Soybean conditions 3% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. The soybean harvest has begun. Reporters in the Northwest region report small beans in the pods are being harvested. Squash and pumpkin vine crops in the North Central region are rotting in the fields, most likely caused by excessive moisture coupled with high temperatures early in the season. Activities Included: Fall plowing, cutting, preparing for and harvesting corn, preparing, planting winter wheat, chopping silage, and baling and making hay.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 5% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 22% short, 66% adequate, 2% surplus. Wheat 86% seedbed prepared, 81% last week, 91% 2004, 84% avg.; 4% emerged, N/A last week, N/A 2004, 7% average. Oats 64% seedbed prepared, 60% last week, 60% 2004, 65% avg.; 2% planted, 1% last week, 7% 2004, 10% average. Rye 87% seedbed prepared, 74% last week, 100% 2004, 86% avg.; 42% planted,

31% last week, 44% 2004, 34% avg.; 18% emerged, N/A last week, N/A 2004, 10% average. Corn 2% very poor, 8% poor, 20% fair, 28% good, 42% excellent; 80% mature, 65% last week, 59% 2004, 80% avg.; 47% harvested, 39% last week, 46% 2004, 54% average. Sorghum 94% headed, 91% last week, 97% 2004, 96% average. Soybeans 2% very poor, 8% poor, 20% fair, 28% good, 42% excellent; 95% setting pods, 92% last week, 95% 2004, 94% avg.; 45% mature, 38% last week, 44% 2004, 49% avg.; 19% harvested, 15% last week, 18% 2004, 26% average. Peanuts 47% mature, 34% last week, 72% 2004, 49% avg.; 2% dug, N/A last week, 2% 2004, 2% average. Alfalfa Hay 2% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent; 96% 4th cutting, 92% last week, 98% 2004, 79% avg.; 5th cutting 56%, 50% last week, 56% 2004, 30% avg.; 6th cutting 5%, N/A last week, 3% 2004, 1% average. Other Hay 5% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent; 2nd cutting 75%, last week, 86% 2004, 78% average. Watermelons 98% harvested, 96% last week, 100% 2004, 100% average. Livestock 35% fair, 61% good, 4% excellent; Pasture, Range 7% very poor, 14% poor, 30% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Livestock: Livestock conditions were mostly good. Livestock marketings were rated as average overall, however, the Panhandle rated livestock marketings as high. Death loss of cattle was mostly light to average. Livestock insect activity was mostly light. Feeder steers less than 800 pounds were \$116.87 per cwt, a \$0.34 decrease from last week. Feeder heifers less than 800 pounds were \$110.18 per cwt, a \$1.80 increase from last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 25% very short, 58% short, 17% adequate. Subsoil 24% very short, 55% short, 21% adequate. Winter wheat 7% planted, 4% previous week, 2% previous year, 5% avg. Range, pasture: 6% very poor, 30% poor, 43% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Most temperatures throughout the State were below normal. The coldest temperature recorded last week was 24° in Lorella & the highest recorded temperature was 84° in Medford, Echo, Hermiston. Generally, temperatures averaged in the 50's & 60's throughout the state with warmer temperatures in the southwest, the northern central area, in the Willamette Valley. There was very little precipitation recorded last week. Almost half of the reporting stations did not record any precipitation. There was a little moisture on the coast, in the Willamette Valley, in southwest state, but most other areas either received no precipitation or trace amounts. Dry conditions slowed winter wheat seeding progress, fall field preparations. Low soil moisture levels have allowed for very little winter wheat to be planted, especially in north central, northeast state. Many producers expressed concern regarding high fuel, fertilizer prices. Haying continues in some parts of the State. Vole populations were high in Willamette Valley grass seed fields. Some fields were being treated. Field corn harvest in Polk County was still three to four weeks away. Sweet corn & tomato harvest continued in Clackamas County. Squash, pumpkins were becoming more plentiful. Jackson County farmer's markets, roadside stands had good supplies of tomatoes, peppers, squash, cucumbers, corn. Sweet corn harvest peaked last week in Washington County. Malheur County onion harvest was about half done. Potato, bean harvest continued. Evergreen blackberry picking is nearing it's end in the northern Willamette Valley. Wild blackberries are ripe. Most other caneberries are finished, are being pruned, hung. Hazelnut growers are getting ready for harvest as nuts are starting to fall. The price has been set at a record \$1.00 per pound so growers will be looking to harvest the crop completely this year. There has been a lack of apples, prunes throughout the north, south valley this year. Winter pear harvest continued in the lower, mid Hood River Valley. Harvest was just beginning in Parkdale. Apple harvest continued. Wine grape harvest continued in southern state on early varieties. There are still some wild blackberries to be picked. Peach, pear, plum harvests are winding down. Northern Willamette Valley nurseries were gearing up for the fall shipping season. Fall bedding plants are still available. Greenhouse, nursery crops were slowing down in the southern Willamette Valley. Southern State greenhouses were still getting fall vegetable, decorative plant starts ready. Nurseries were busy getting stock ready for fall planting. There were still a lot of plants, trees, shrubs to water. Range, pasture feeds remained very dry throughout the State. Rangeland in southeastern state was reported in good condition, but the remainder of the State was average or below. Producers in many areas continued supplemental feeding. The demand for hay has increased in the past several weeks. Cattle producers, in some areas, were optimistic that precipitation will salvage fall pastures, however others began early sales of calves due to a lack of good pastures.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil 43% very short, 47% short, 10% adequate, 0% surplus. Fall plowing 37% complete, 28% 2004, 27% avg. . Corn 97% dough, 100% 2004, 93% avg.; 91% dent, 86% 2004, 76% avg., 51% mature, 52% 2004, 33% avg.; 14% harvested, 19% 2004, 10% avg.; 72% silage harvested, 66% 2004, 49% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent.

Barley 44% planted, 20% 2004, 16% avg.; 31% emerged, 4% 2004, 5% avg. Winter wheat 11% planted, 5% 2004, 8% avg. Soybean 99% 2004, 89% avg. Potatoes 64% harvested, 50% 2004, 50% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 53%, 42% 2004, 48% avg. Timothy clover 2nd cutting complete 95%, 91% 2004, 87% avg. Peaches 96% harvested, 97% 2004, 98% avg. Apple crop condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 7% fair, 57% good, 30% excellent; 31% harvested, 62% 2004, 43% avg. Grapes 19% harvested, 27% 2004, 17% avg. Quality of hay made 4% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 39% good, 39% excellent. Pasture feeds 37% very poor, 34% poor, 19% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Activities Included: Plowing, haymaking, harvesting peaches, apples, planting barley and wheat, harvesting corn, cutting silage, and filling silos.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Soil 22% very short, 41% short, 37% adequate. The highest official temperature reported was 99° at Darlington on September 17 and at Cades on September 18. The lowest official temperature reported was 53° at Caesars Head on the morning of September 12. For the week, the State average temperature was 5° above normal. The heaviest 24-hour rainfall reported was 4.22 inches at N. Myrtle Beach on September 14. The average Statewide rainfall for the period was 0.2 inches. Corn 100% matured, 99% 2004, 100% avg.; 80% harvested, 83% 2004, 82% avg. Sorghum 95% turned color, 98% 2004, 95% avg.; 68% matured, 69% 2004, 68% avg.; 35% harvested, 34% 2004, 42% avg.; 1% poor, 5% fair, 94% good. Cotton 100% setting bolls, 99% 2004, 99% avg.; 54% open bolls, 59% 2004, 50% avg.; 6% poor, 31% fair, 61% good, 2% excellent. Tobacco 99% harvested, 98% 2004, 97% avg.; 71% stalks destroyed, 58% 2004, 68% avg. Soybeans 100% bloomed, 99% 2004, 99% avg.; 96% pods set, 96% 2004, 91% avg.; 18% turning color, 19% 2004, 21% avg.; 4% leaves dropped, 6% 2004, 8% avg.; 1% mature, 1% 2004, 2% avg.; 3% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Pastures 5% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 40% good. Peaches 99% harvested, 99% 2004, 100% avg. Apples 49% harvested, 39% 2004, 42% avg.; 10% poor, 20% fair, 70% good. Livestock 1% poor, 22% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Peanuts 8% harvested, 13% 2004, 14% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 15% harvested, 14% 2004, 20% avg.; 45% fair, 55% good. Winter Grazings 15% planted, 19% 2004, 19% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 25% very short, 23% short, 48% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 26% very short, 29% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 3% very short, 9% short, 76% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies 17% very short, 23% short, 58% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 44% seeded, 36% 2004, 30% avg. Sunflower 4% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent; ray flowers dry 92%, 84% 2004, 92% avg.; bracts yellow 75%, 62% 2004, 72% avg.; 10% mature, 5% 2004, 23% avg.; 1% harvested, 0% 2004, 2% avg. Soybeans 32% mature, 10% 2004, 26% avg. Sorghum harvested-grain 3%, 3% 2004, 5% avg. Cattle condition 2% poor, 10% fair, 67% good, 21% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 61% good, 31% excellent. Range, Pasture 8% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent. Corn silage harvested 74%, 39% 2004, 67% avg. Sorghum silage 74% harvested, 46% 2004, 56% avg. Alfalfa hay 10% very poor, 17% poor, 27% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 80%, 78% 2004, 74% avg. Temperatures were above normal again last week, with many parts of the state receiving some much needed precipitation. Rains helped to improve soil moisture levels, however, storms moved through several areas bringing some reports of hail damage. Row crop harvest began for many, with other major farm activities including seeding winter wheat, silage harvest, cutting alfalfa, moving hay and grain, and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 10% very short, 20% short, 61% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 26% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Burley Tobacco Harvested 78%, 75% 2004, 79% avg. Air-Cured Tobacco Harvested 85%, 94% 2004, 90% avg. Fire-cured Tobacco Harvested 78%, 84% 2004, 81% avg. Pastures 6% very poor, 18% poor, 42% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Tobacco growers took advantage of the last week's favorable weather to continue harvest. There were some reports of quality loss due to foliar diseases, wind damage. Pastures in many areas of East State are very dry and need rain soon. The dry soil conditions have also delayed fall seeding. Some cattle producers in these areas were feeding hay to compensate for the shortage. In addition to harvest activities, farmers were spreading lime and preparing fields for planting small grains.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Weather conditions were somewhat unsettled during the week. A few showers occurred in southern regions

during early to midweek, were generally associated with moisture from the Gulf. A cool front entered the state midweek, brought severe weather to many portions of the Plains, North State, varied locations the Edwards Plateau, Central State. Hail, high winds caused some property, crop damage in varied locations. In other areas around the state conditions remained generally hot, dry. Harvest of summer crops continued across the state, however a few delays were reported from areas where heavy rains fell. Land preparation for fall planting continued to be a priority where possible. A few producers were waiting for soils to dry after the rains and other producers reported that soils were too dry, rain would be necessary before planting activities could continue. Planting of small grains remained one of the higher priorities across the state as many producers are hoping for some field grazing this fall. Range, pastures remained in fair shape in areas where earlier rains occurred, however many other areas were in poor shape, declining rapidly. Livestock water supplies continued to deteriorate in many dry areas, hauling water to livestock began for some producers in these locations. Supplemental feeding remained heavy in many locations, was becoming necessary in many other areas. Hay production was slow to non-existent depending on the area around the state and whether or not adequate rainfall has occurred. 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, waiting for rain. Irrigation was active in areas where possible. Emergence of previously planted wheat, oats was reported as good in areas where rainfall has occurred and good stands also seem to be common. Problems with insect populations were light to moderate at this time. Cotton: Good growth, development continued in many areas, especially across the Plains. Cooler temperatures, decreased day length was slowing maturity. Some fields remained relatively wet, root rot was a problem in some of these areas. Insect activity remained variable, but manageable. Some crop damage was reported as the result of passing storms during the week. In areas further south, harvest, preparations for harvest continued. Ginning, stalk destruction activities continued in areas where harvest was ongoing. Cotton condition 74% normal, compared with 82% 2004. Corn: Harvest moved ahead across the Plains, portions of North State. A few delays were reported as the result of heavy rainfall associated with a passing cool front. Sorghum: Growth, development remained good to fair on late planted sorghum, however maturity was slowing as the result of cool days with less sunlight. Harvest moved ahead in early planted fields in many areas of the Southern Plains, North Central State with only a few delays reported. Sorghum condition 70% normal, compared with 78% 2004. Peanuts, development continued to be mostly normal around the state. Disease pressure remained light, manageable by all reports. Harvest and preparations for harvest gained strength, moved into portions of the Plains during the week. Peanut condition 87% normal, compared with 91% 2004. Soybeans: Harvest continued in Northeast State, portions of the Upper Coast. Light to moderate rains caused some delays in portions of these areas. Soybeans continued to suffer from drought conditions in portions of East State. Some crop damage was reported in a few locations as the result of passing storms during midweek. Soybean condition 53% normal. 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. Seed bed preparations for onions, spinach, other green vegetables continued during the week. 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. Seed bed preparations began as planting will begin soon. In the High Plains, pumpkins made good progress, harvest of early planted pumpkins continued. Pecans: Insect populations continued to cause varying amounts of problems for producers in many areas, control measures were being applied as needed. Nut drop continued in areas where dry conditions were ongoing. Some damage was reported in a few areas as the result of high winds, hail that accompanied a passing cool front. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Pasture green up, improvement was ongoing in areas where rainfall has been adequate and steady. However, there are many areas where these conditions have been dry for some time. Many counties are suffering drought conditions of varying degree, both crops, livestock herds were suffering. Pastures conditions continued to decline prior to the winter months and producers were very concerned about available forage. Hay supplies were extremely short in most of these areas, the possibility of adequate growth before frost was not likely. Many producers continued to sell livestock as it was not profitable to continue buying hay. In areas where rains have been adequate, pasture growth was ongoing. Hay production remained variable across the state depending on moisture levels in the particular area. Armyworm infestations seemed to be more stable in many areas, however new populations have been found in some grain fields intended for grazing.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil 2% very short, 27% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 2% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 50%, 54% 2004, 32% avg. Spring wheat 94% harvested, 96% 2004, 99% avg. Barley harvested (grain) 96%, 100% 2004, 100% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 84%, 91% 2004, 95% avg. Corn dough 94%, 99% 2004, 93% avg.; 57% dent, 73% 2004, 68% avg.; 20% mature, 31% 2004, 32% avg.; silage, harvested (silage) 16%, 41% 2004, 36% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 88%, 93% 2004, 86% avg.; 4th Cutting 24%, 27% 2004, 27% avg. Alfalfa seed 51% harvested, 46% 2004, 42% avg. Onions 39% harvested, 65% 2004, 52% avg. Dry beans 45% harvested, 24% 2004, 39% avg. Cattle, calves moved From Summer Range 14%, 27% 2004, 35% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 65% good, 27% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved From Summer Range 17%, 24% 2004, 30% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 71% good, 22% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 12% short, 88% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples 21% harvested, 48% 2004, 34% avg. Peaches 89% harvested, 93% 2004, 87% avg. Pears 91% harvested, 94% 2004, 81% avg. Cooler temperatures at night have resulted in frost damage and livestock illness in some counties. Activities Included: Alfalfa, oilseed, onions, and small grain harvesting, gathering, sorting, and relocating livestock to fall pastures, and fall seedings. There were statewide reports of silage corn needing more time to mature before harvest. Northern counties reported that the weather has been good, but very dry over the past three months. Additionally, very little winter wheat or fall barley has been planted yet in the northern counties. Some central counties reported some severe hail damage to corn fields, where the leaves were stripped leaving only the stocks and ears. Most eastern counties reported last week as a great week for harvesting crops with no real cold weather yet. Many farmers are preparing to harvest their third hay crop in the next few weeks. Livestock were doing well overall. Northern counties reported seeing some pneumonia in cattle due to warm days, cool nights. Some dairies and feed yards also reported an unusually early problem with starlings, causing some outbreaks of salmonella, resulting in high calf mortality for some dairymen. Sheep were being gathered, lambs sorted and moved to fall pastures. The bulk of the livestock should start being moved in the next month.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 28% very short, 49% short, 23% adequate. Subsoil 21% very short, 47% short, 32% adequate. It was another dry week for the Commonwealth. The anticipated rain from Hurricane Ophelia was much less than expected. This made the fourth consecutive week that the state received less than average rainfall. The average temperature for the week was 74°, which was 6° above normal for this time of year. Some farmers began feeding their livestock hay due to the drought stricken pastures. The dry conditions have aided farmers with the corn harvest, with some farmers reporting slightly better than average corn yields. However, there are also reports of some counties seeking disaster declarations due to the drought like conditions. Single crop soybeans fared better than double crop beans; the double crop beans showed signs of stress caused by the heat, dryness. Activities Included: Scouting crops for insects, diseases, completing the vegetable harvest, and over seeding pastures.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork was 6.6. Topsoil 28% very short, 40% short, and 32% adequate. Subsoil 30% very short, 41% short, 29% adequate. Irrigation water supplies were 8% very short, 14% short, and 78% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 84° in Hanford, Pasco. The lowest temperature in the state was 36° in Deer Park. Winter wheat 40% planted, 15% emerged. Spring wheat 100% harvested. Barley 100% harvested. Potatoes 63% harvested. Corn conditions were 1% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 17% excellent. Corn harvested for silage 33% harvested. Corn harvested for grain 2% completed. Dry edible beans 57% harvested, conditions e 15% poor, 40% fair, 45% good. Alfalfa 3rd cutting completed 90%. Warm, dry conditions continued dominant weather pattern throughout the state. However, lack of moisture level delayed winter wheat seeding for some growers. Hail damage to crops were reported in central and southeast areas of the state. Hop harvest and potato digging continued. Harvesting of garbanzo beans wrapped up. Range, pasture feeds 11% very poor, 27% poor, 32% fair, 30% good. Water supplies for livestock were being depleted, producers hauled water to supplement the normal water facilities. Apple, grape harvests were underway with good quality being reported on both fruits. Pear, sweet corn harvests wound down. Cranberry, fresh market crops were damaged due to hail in the Grayland area.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil 25% very short, 51% short, 24% adequate compared with 2004 1% very short, 2% short, 48% adequate, 49% surplus. Corn conditions 2% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 3% excellent; 93% dented, 76% in 2004, 71% 5-yr avg.; 38% mature, 29% 2004, 30% 5-yr avg.; 2% harvested, 3% 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Wheat 2% planted, 15% 2004, 19% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 1% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 38% good; 64% dropping leaves, 54% 2004, 55% 5-yr avg.; 1% harvested, 1% 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Tobacco conditions 7% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent; 56% harvested, 80% 2004, 72% 5-yr avg. Hay 2% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 46% good, 1% excellent; 2nd cutting complete 93%, 89% 2004, 88% 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting complete 34%, 35% in 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Apples 8% very poor, 24% poor, 33% fair, 27% good, 8% excellent; 21% harvested, 34% 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Peaches 7% very poor, 29% poor, 21% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent; 86% harvested, 2004 & 5-yr avg not available. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 21% fair, 76% good, 2% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 14% fair, 81% good, 4% excellent. Activities Included: Cutting tobacco, hauling water, cutting hay, harvesting apples, peaches and chopping corn for silage.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil 21% very short, 38% short, 39% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn, Soybean Harvest Starts. The trend of above average temperatures, rapidly maturing crops continued. These conditions allowed some farmers to begin harvesting corn, soybeans. Rainfall last week ranged from 0.01 in Madison to 3.15 inches in La Crosse. Average temperatures were 6 to 8° above normal. Low temperatures were in the high 40s, while highs rose to the low 90s. Corn conditions 6% very poor, 17% poor, 33% fair, 32% good, 12% excellent; 91% dent higher than 2004 42%, 67% 5-yr avg.; 46% mature, above 2004 4% 18% 5-yr avg.; 66% harvested for silage higher than 2004 12%, 29% 5 yr avg. A significant amount of corn silage was harvested last week as farmers tried to stay ahead of the rapidly drying crop. Although most areas have experienced a dry growing season, most reporters are seeing average corn silage yields. Corn for grain harvest has begun in central, southern areas. At this point, reports on yields have varied within counties. Several reporters stated concerns about lodging due to the dry conditions. Soybean conditions 5% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 11% excellent; 95% leaves turning color, ahead of 2004 52%, 71% 5-yr avg.; 76% dropping leaves, compared to 2004 24%, 35% 5-yr avg. Soybean harvest started during the week. Many reporters noticed that early maturing beans were very dry due to the warm temperatures. The dry summer has led to small seed size and lower yields on lighter soils. Hay 3rd cutting harvest complete 92%, slightly ahead of 2004 89%, 91% 5-yr avg.; 4th cutting complete 32%, compared to 2004 21%, 25% 5-yr average. Hay yields have been below average in most areas of the state. However, many growers have been pleased with hay quality. Fourth crop harvest has been progressing slowly. Some areas may not be harvested due to possibility of inadequate regrowth before winter. Pasture feeds 19% very poor, 22% poor, 34% fair, 22% good, 3% excellent. Apple, cranberry, and vegetable harvests continued during the week.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil 20% very short, 46% short, 34% adequate. Subsoil 27% very short, 39% short, 34% adequate. Stock water supplies 19% very short, 28% short, 53% adequate. Barley 97% harvested, 98% 2004, 98% 5-year average. Oats 94% harvested, 88% 2004, 92% 5-year average. Winter wheat 85% planted, 67% 2004, 79% 5-year avg.; 46% emerged, 28% 2004, 43% 5-year average. Sugarbeets condition 15% fair, 85% good. Corn 83% dent stage, 47% 2004, 76% 5-yr avg.; 23% mature, 1% 2004, 43% 5-yr avg.; 52% cut for silage, 52% 2004, 63% 5-yr avg.; condition 5% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Dry beans 65% windrowed, 40% 2004, 66% 5-yr avg.; 39% combined, 16% 2004, 42% 5-year avg.; condition 16% fair, 84% good. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 98%, 96% 2004, 97% 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting 30%, 21% 2004, 47% 5-yr avg. Cattle moved from summer ranges 19%, 22% 2004, 36% 5-year average. Range, pasture feeds 5% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. For the week ending Friday, September 17th, temperatures ranged from 6.6° below normal in Afton to 3.6° above normal in Cheyenne. The high temperature was 96 in Wheatland and the low was 21 in Big Piney. Precipitation was below normal except in some western areas. The most precipitation was reported in Rawlins had 0.58 inches, Rock Springs had 0.48 inches, and Big Piney had 0.37 inches

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 11 - 17, 2005

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread rain benefited reproductive to maturing summer crops in central and eastern areas, while dry weather worsened drought on the Iberian Peninsula.

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

FSU-NEW LANDS: Mostly dry weather aided spring grain harvesting in Kazakhstan and Russia.

EASTERN ASIA: Typhoon Khanun brought unwelcomed rain to cotton in eastern coastal provinces, while beneficial dry weather prevailed elsewhere.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers in Indochina and the Philippines caused flooding in crop areas.

SOUTH ASIA: A pair of tropical disturbances coupled with a resurgent monsoon brought widespread, heavy rain to much of central and northern India.

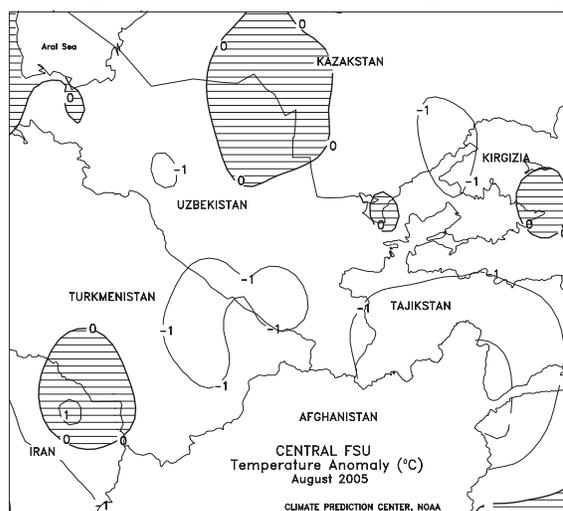
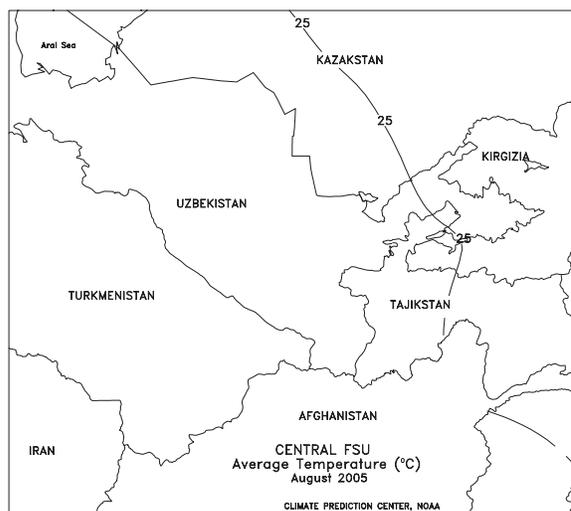
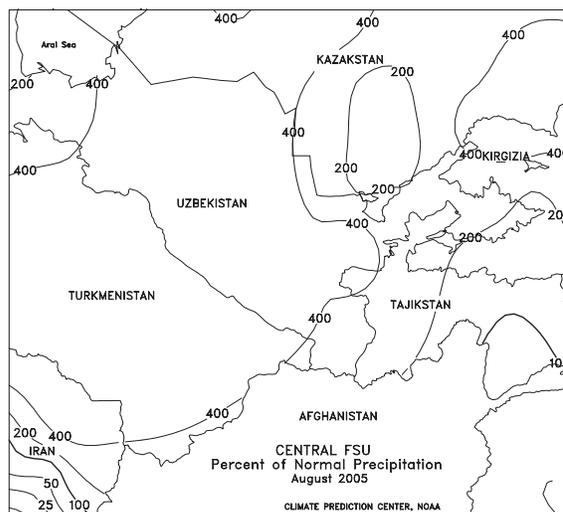
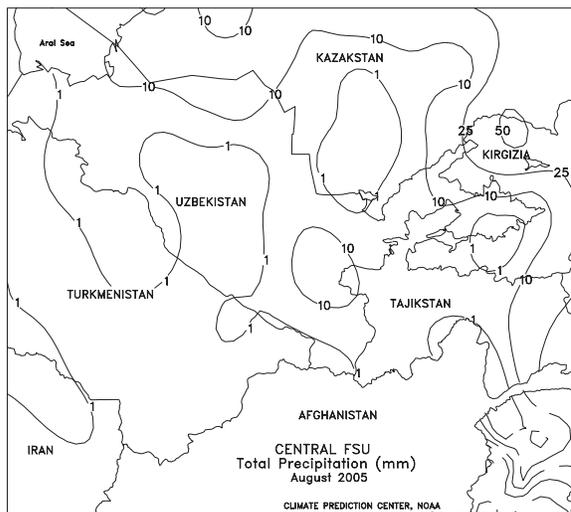
AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers and unseasonably cool weather maintained favorable conditions for winter grain development in the west and south, while rain in the east provided a timely boost in topsoil moisture for reproductive winter wheat and barley.

CANADA: Locally heavy showers lingered across the western Prairies, worsening harvest prospects.

MEXICO: Scattered showers benefited immature corn and other summer crops across the southern plateau.

BRAZIL: Coffee harvesting neared completion, but rain hampered winter wheat harvesting in the south.

ARGENTINA: Frost and freezing temperatures may have damaged reproductive winter wheat and emerged sunflowers.





EUROPE

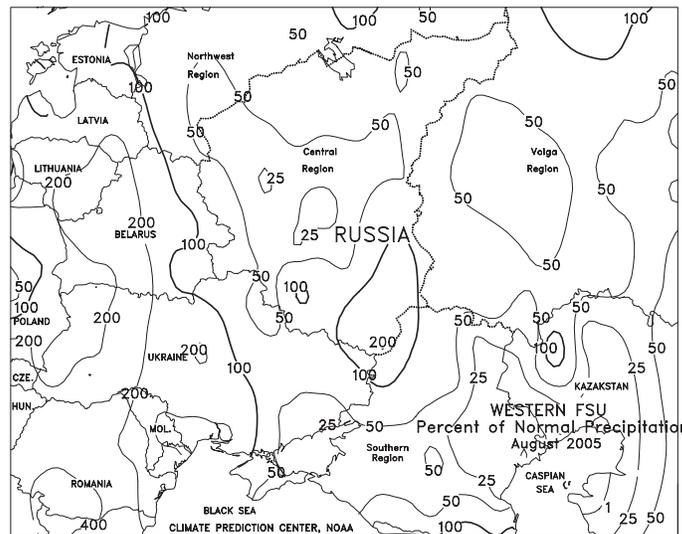
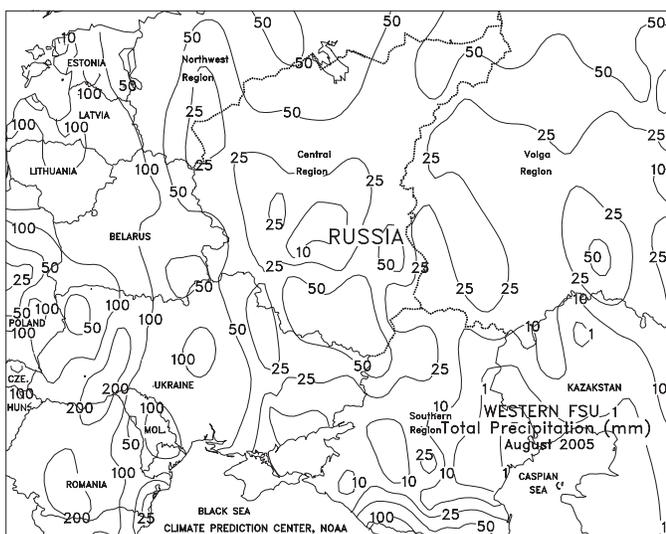
Widespread rain in central and eastern Europe contrasted with lingering dryness across the Iberian Peninsula. A pair of slow-moving cold fronts triggered locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-110 mm) across Germany and eastern France, boosting moisture reserves for reproductive to maturing summer crops. Lighter showers (5-50 mm) in central and western France maintained favorable conditions for filling corn, although more rain is needed to erase year-to-date rainfall deficits (greater than 100 mm) in western and southwestern growing areas. Mostly dry weather across the Iberian Peninsula worsened drought in Spain and Portugal, although isolated, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-50 mm) in southeastern Spain benefited depleted reservoirs and groundwater reserves. Widespread showers (15-60 mm) across much of eastern Europe maintained favorable moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive summer crops while conditioning fields for upcoming winter grain planting and establishment. In August, early-month showers slowed late spring grain harvesting across much of northern Europe, although drier weather by month's end allowed fieldwork to resume. Heavy rain (100-300 mm) across southern and southeastern Europe caused widespread flooding but maintained generally favorable summer crop prospects. Elsewhere, much-needed rain alleviated persistent dryness in southwestern France, while drought worsened on the Iberian Peninsula.

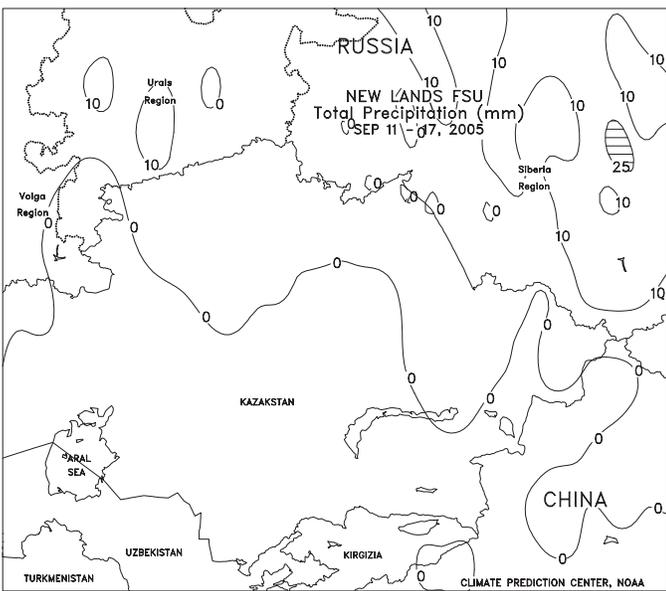
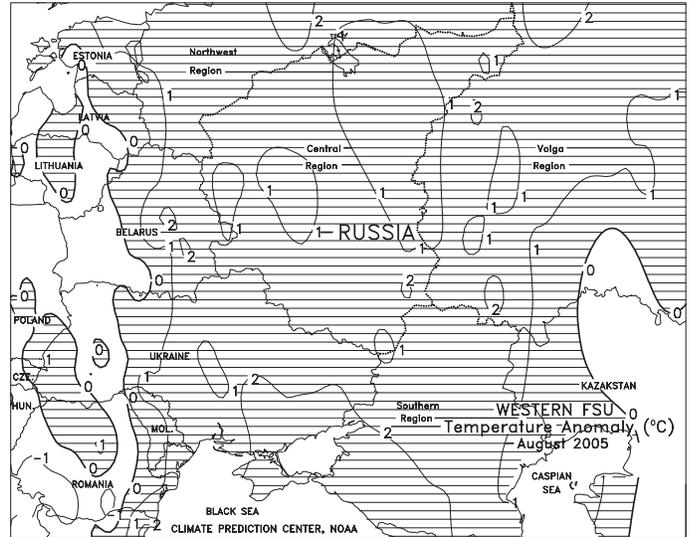




FSU-WESTERN

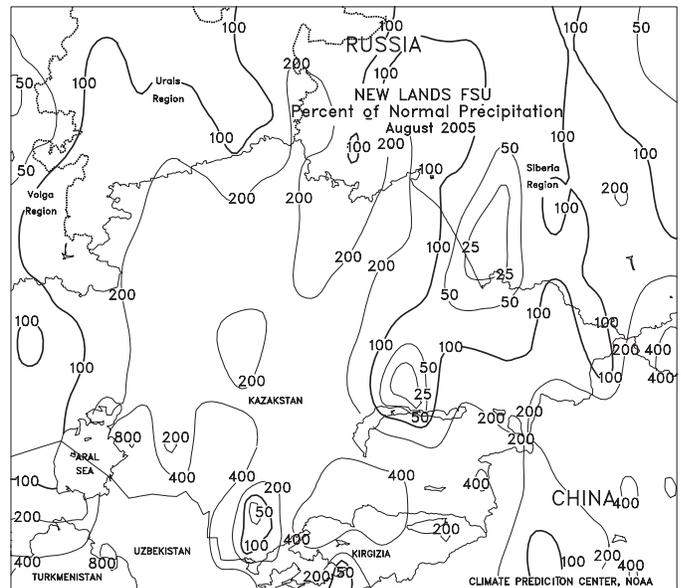
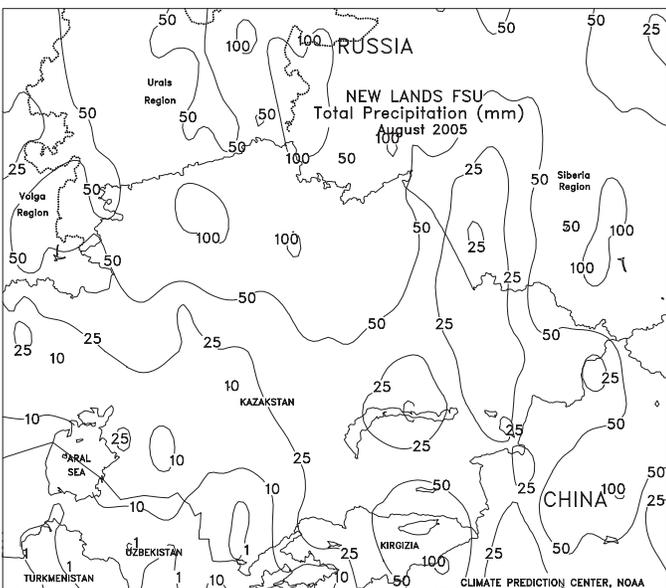
Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed throughout most of Russia and Ukraine, helping fieldwork for summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. September is the optimum month for planting winter grains in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia. From northern Belarus eastward across the northern half of the Central Region in Russia, light showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain germination and establishment. Reports from Ukraine as of September 14 indicated that winter wheat, rye, and rapeseed were 23, 23, and 74 percent planted, respectively. Planting of winter barley was just beginning. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in Belarus, 3 to 5 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, and 2 to 8 degrees C above normal in Russia. In August, small grain harvesting was well underway and planting of the 2006 winter grain crop began in northern Russia. In Russia, generally dry weather promoted small grain harvesting and winter grain planting across most of the Central and Volga Regions. However, topsoil moisture was becoming limited in these areas by month's end and rain was needed for winter grain germination. In the Southern Region in Russia, the combination of mostly dry weather and above-normal temperatures stressed corn and sunflowers in the filling stage of development but aided small grain harvesting. In Ukraine, well above-normal precipitation (100 - 400 percent of normal) in the western two-thirds of the country reversed a drying trend in July, improving growing conditions for filling summer crops and boosting soil moisture in advance of winter wheat planting. Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed across the remainder of Ukraine, especially southeastern areas, stressing summer crops in the filling stage.

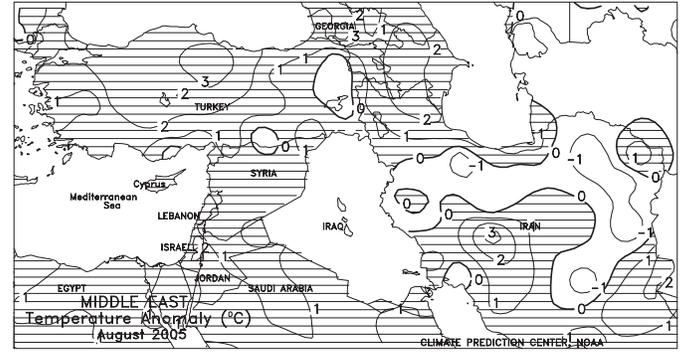
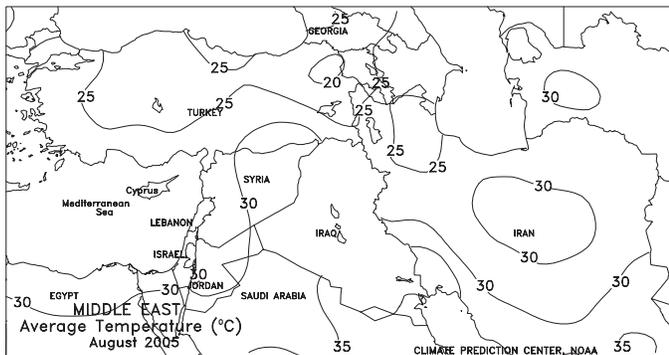
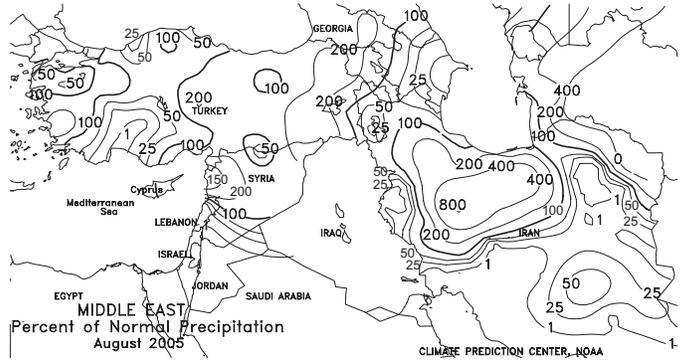
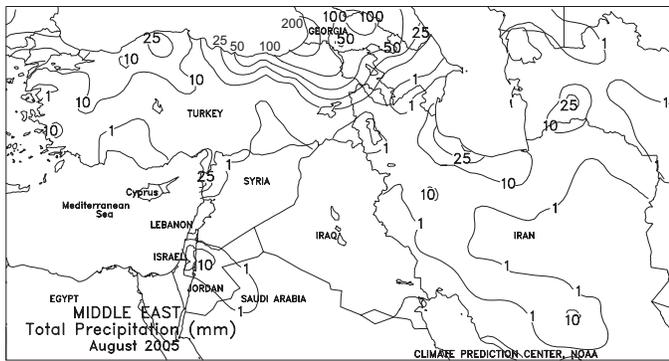
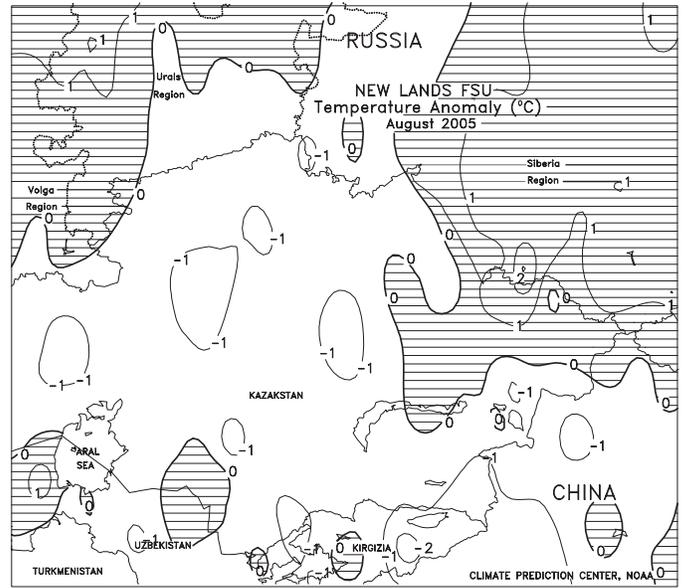
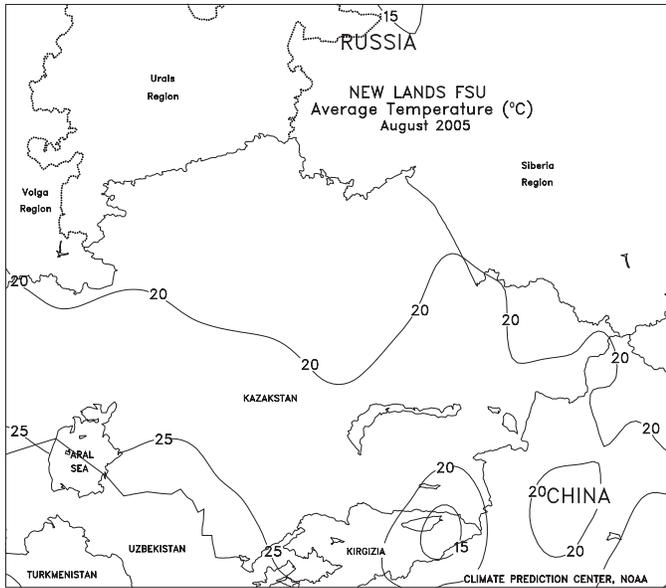


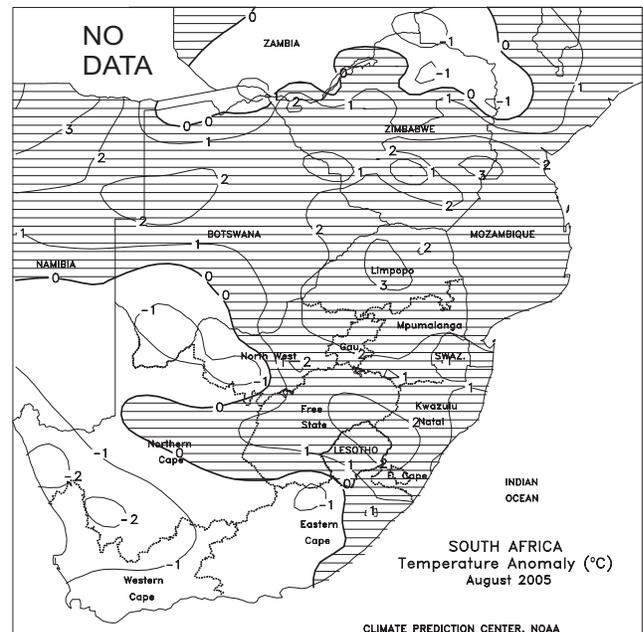
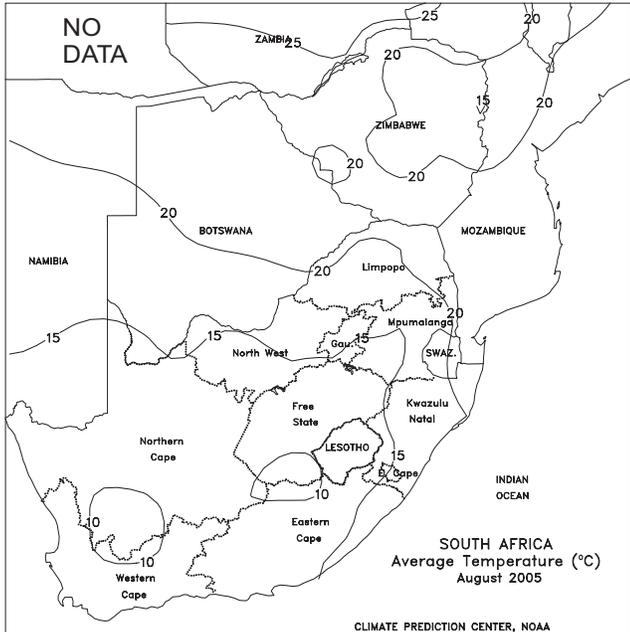
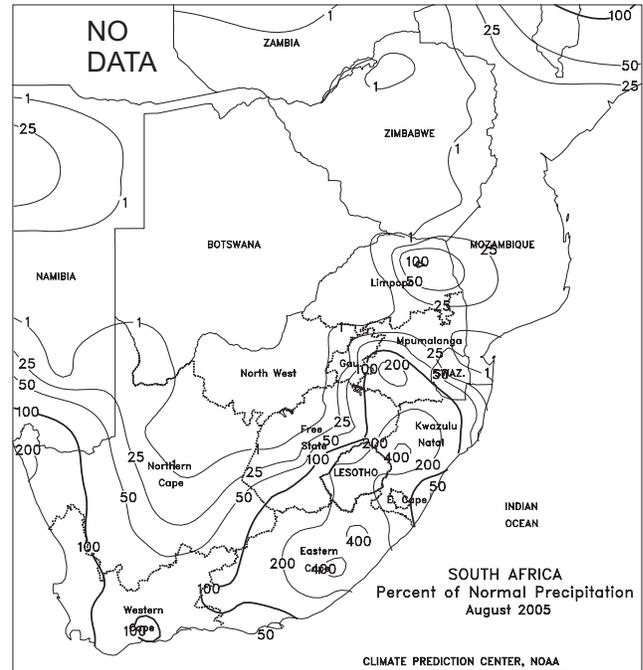
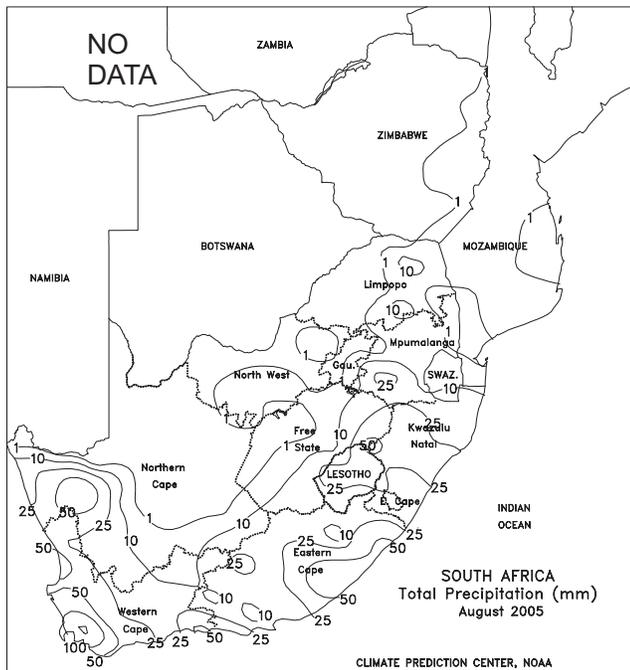
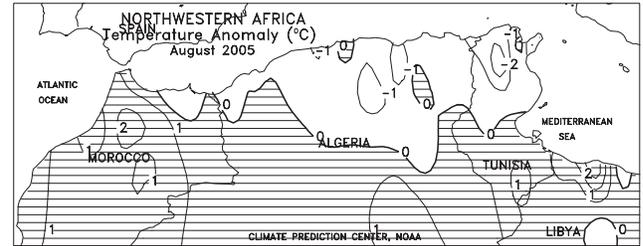
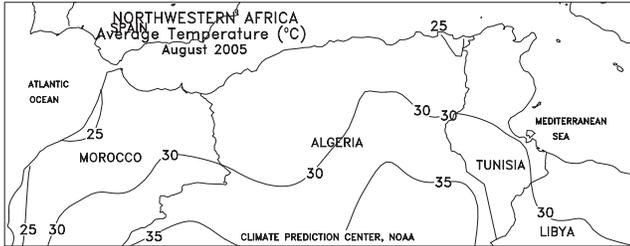
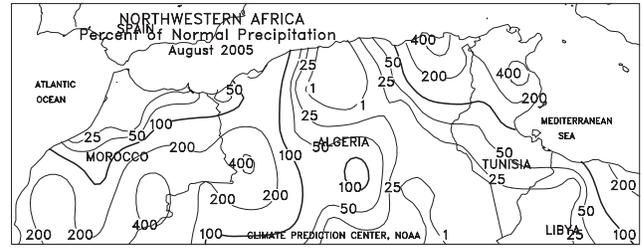
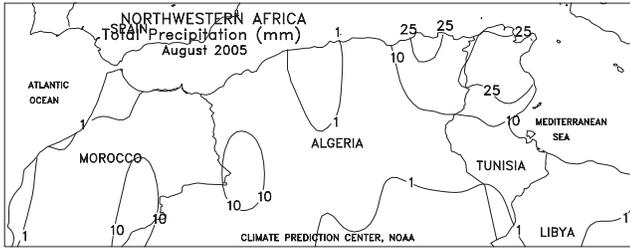


FSU-NEW LANDS

Dry weather prevailed over most of Kazakhstan and Russia, aiding spring grain maturation and harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Kazakstan and the Urals Region in Russia. In the Siberia Region in Russia, temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal. Furthermore, most locations recorded minimum temperatures below-freezing (-5 to -2 degrees C) on several days during the week, ending the 2005 growing season. In Russia, reports as of September 19 indicated that small grains and pulses, excluding corn, were 84 percent harvested. Sunflowers were 16 percent harvested. In cotton areas of Central Asia, unseasonably warm, dry weather favored boll maturation and early cotton harvesting. In August, near-to above-normal precipitation in most spring grain areas in Kazakstan and Russia favored crops in the filling stage. The exception was central areas in Siberia, where below-normal precipitation was observed. In major spring grain areas in north-central Kazakstan and western areas in Siberia, most of the precipitation fell during the second half of August.



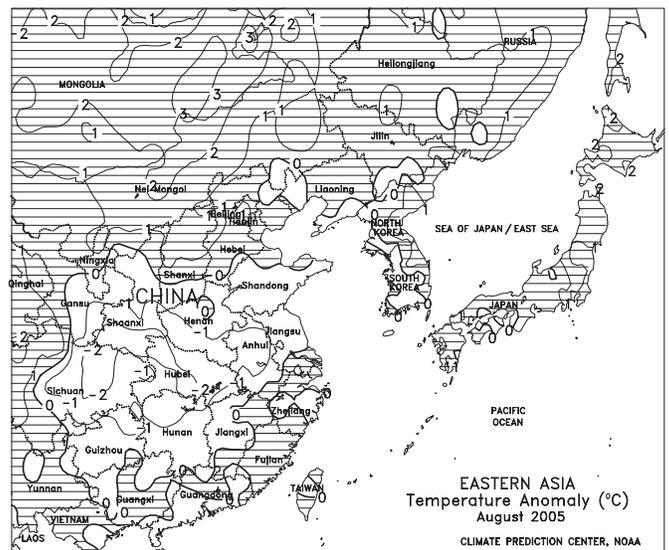
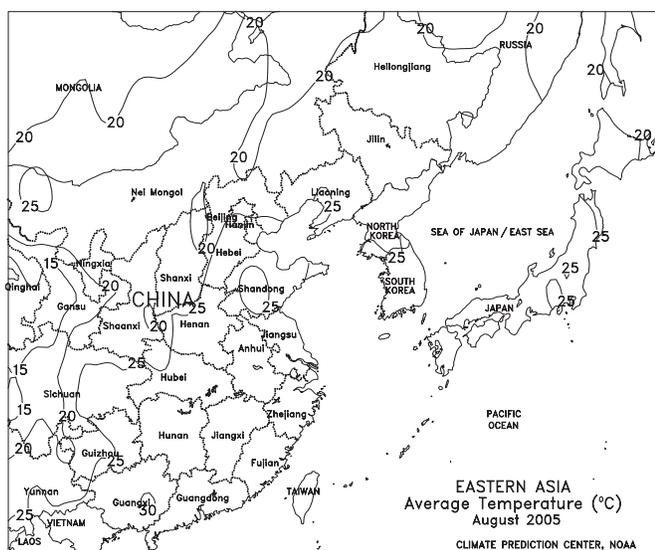
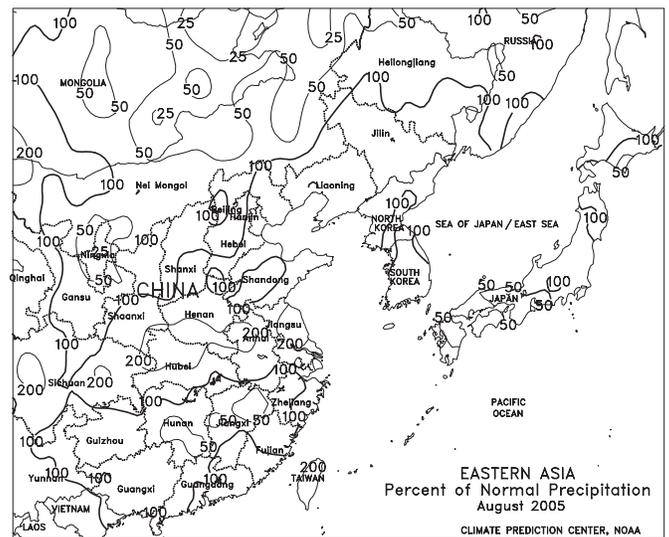
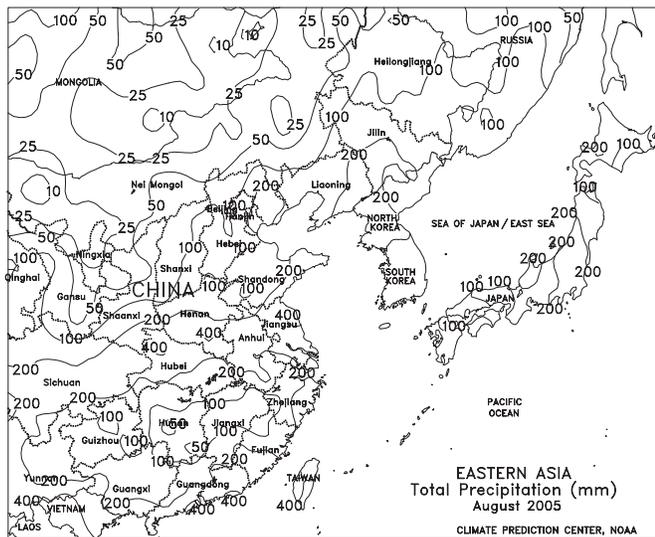


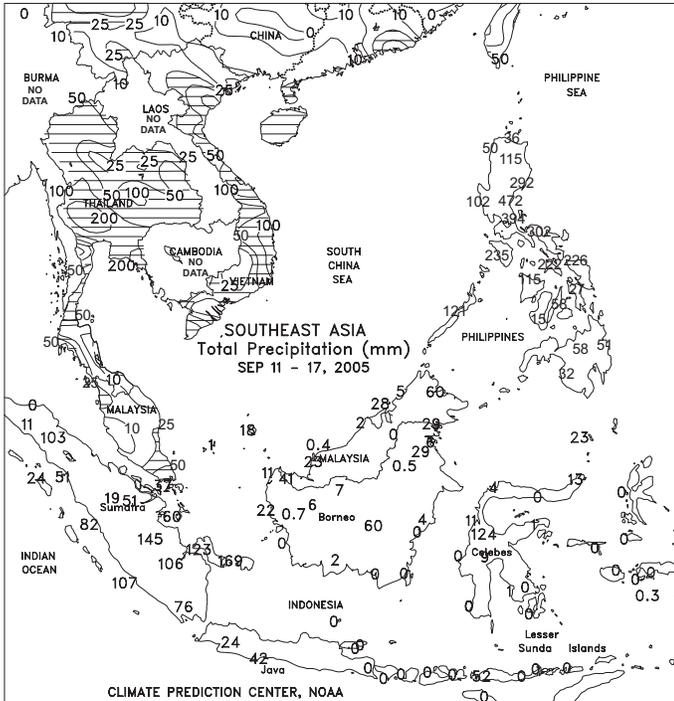




EASTERN ASIA

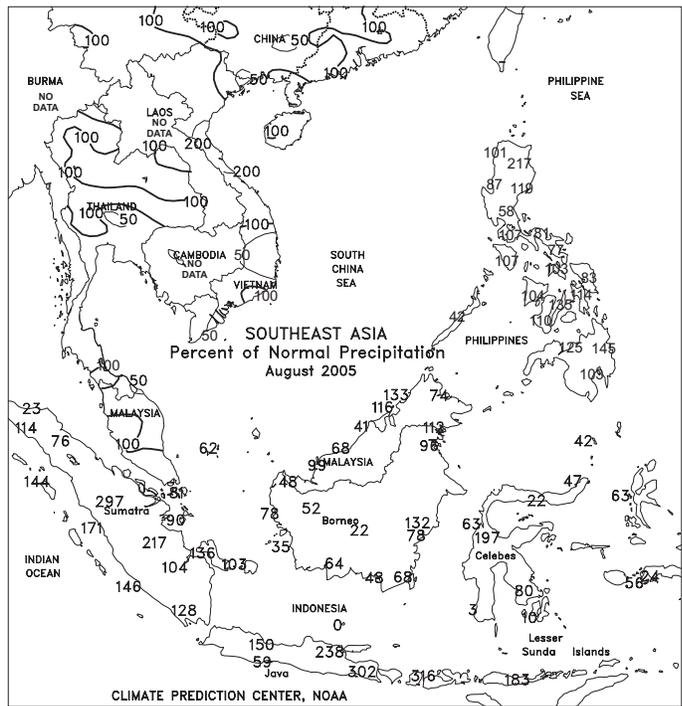
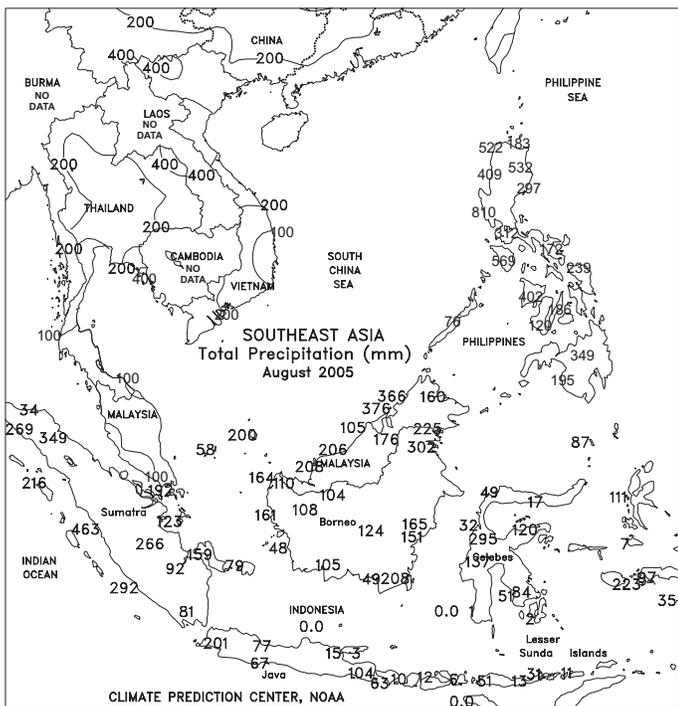
Heavy showers (50-100 mm, locally more) from Typhoon Khanun fell from Shangdong to Zhejiang early in the week. The rain brought unwelcomed moisture to mature cotton and slowed harvesting. Generally dry, warm weather (1-5 degrees C above normal) prevailed throughout the rest of China, benefiting drydown of mature corn and soybeans as well as aiding harvesting. Elsewhere in the region, mostly dry weather in Japan helped alleviate excessive wetness, while heavy showers (50-200 mm) from Khanun fell in North Korea and parts of South Korea. In August, Typhoons Matsa, Sanvu, and Talim brought heavy showers to southeastern rice areas of China and threatened open cotton bolls in the Yangtze Valley. Near-normal rainfall prevailed on the North China Plain as corn, soybeans, and cotton entered maturation. Above-normal rainfall prevailed in primary summer crop areas of Manchuria, where corn and soybeans progressed through reproduction. Elsewhere in the region, Typhoons Mawar and Nabi struck Japan at the end of August, bringing heavy rainfall and likely causing flooding in rice areas of Honshu. Above-normal rainfall on the Korean Peninsula boosted moisture supplies for rice.

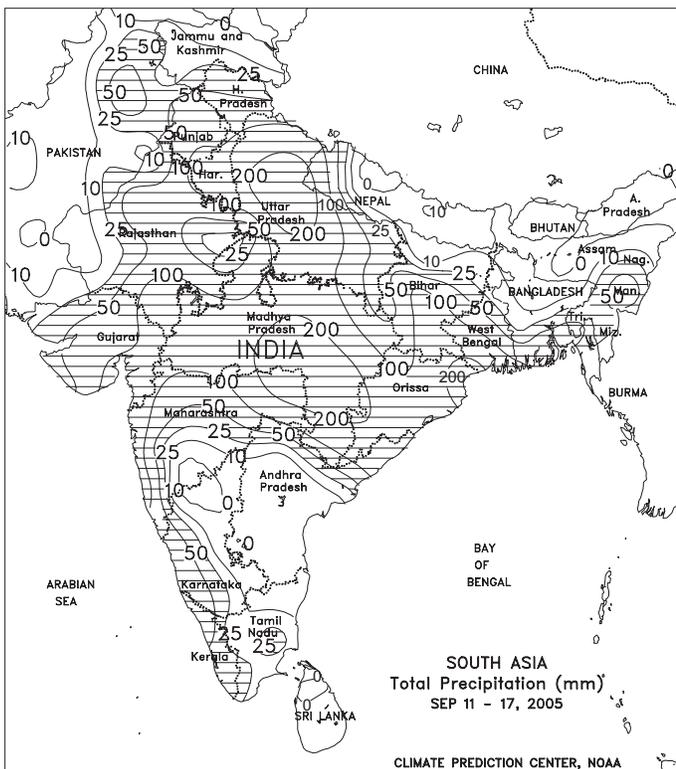
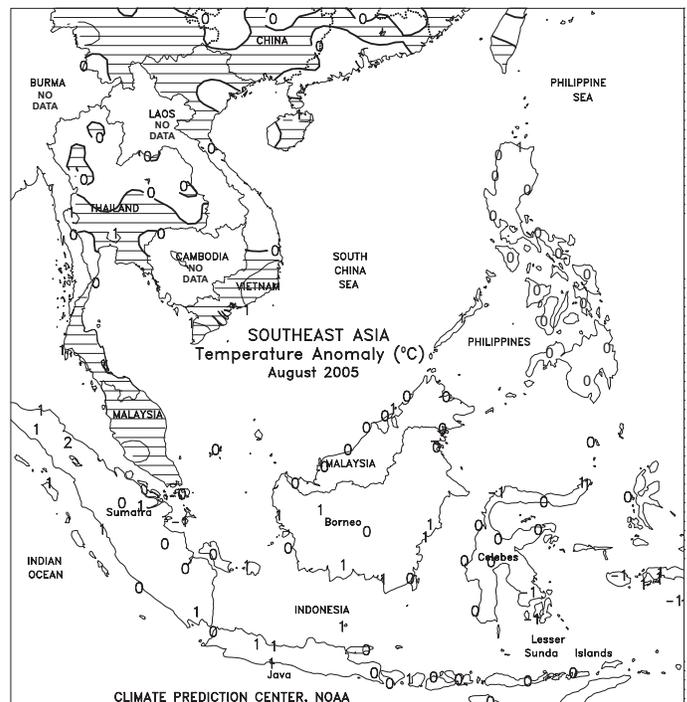
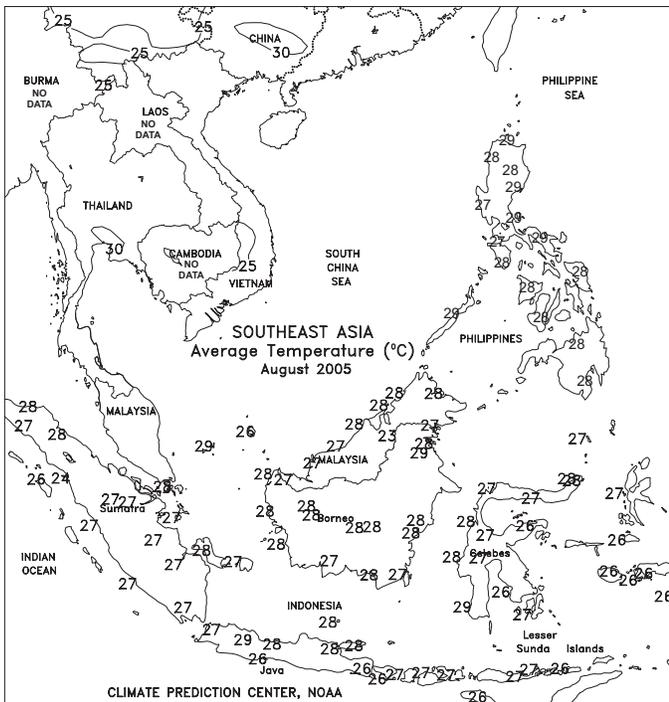




SOUTHEAST ASIA

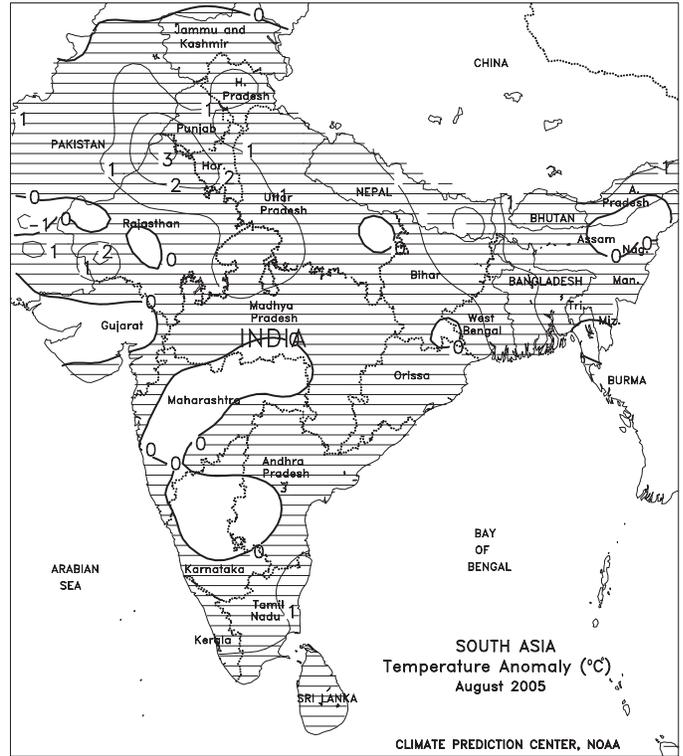
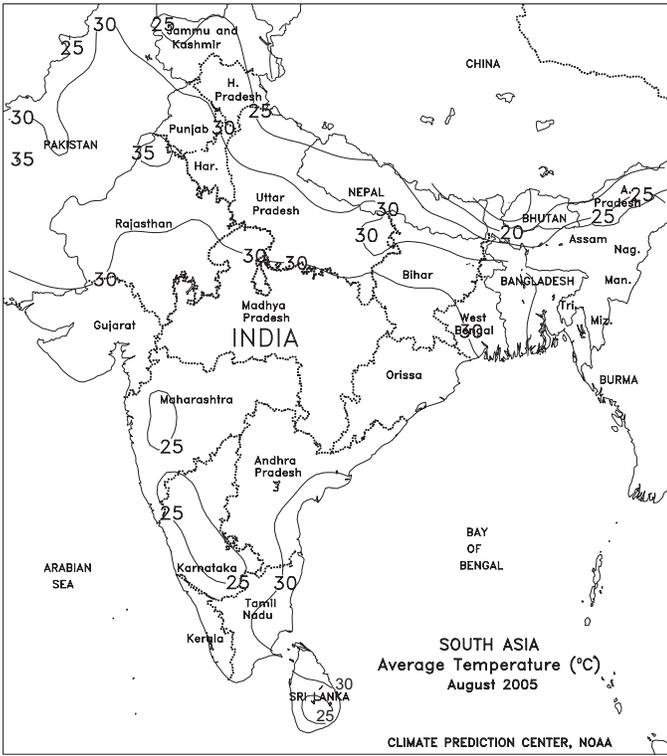
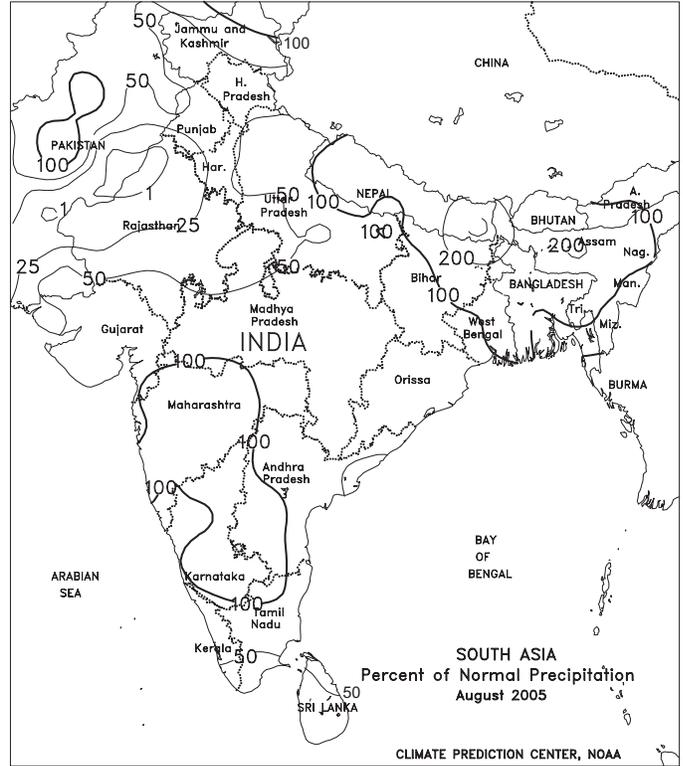
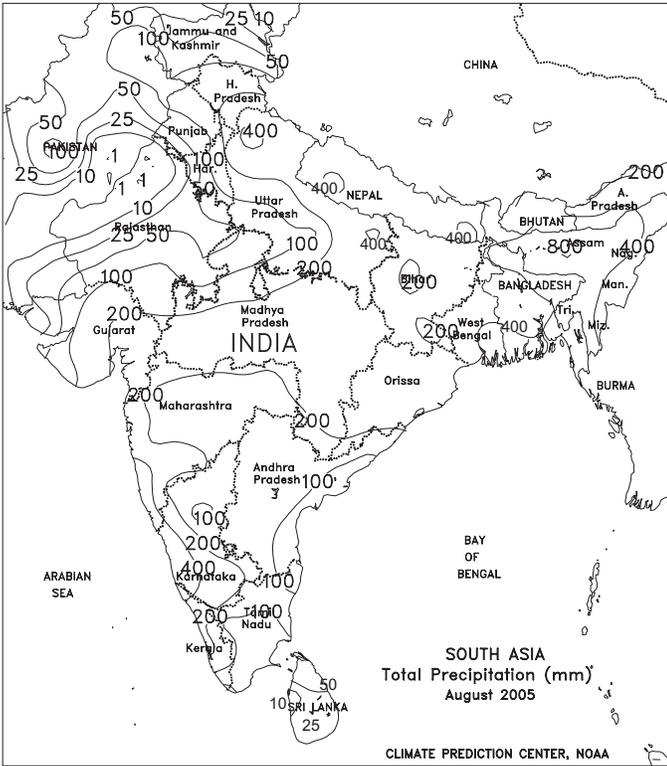
Heavy monsoon showers (100-200 mm or more) brought excessive moisture and flooding to southern Thailand, while lighter showers (50-100 mm) continued to increase reservoir levels and boost moisture supplies for immature rice. Widespread showers (25-100 mm, locally more) from Tropical Storm Vicente increased irrigation supplies for immature 10th month rice in Vietnam, while heavy rain (100-200 mm) caused flooding in coffee areas of central Vietnam. Widespread monsoon showers (25-100 mm) in the Philippines continued to increase reservoir levels, while rainfall in excess of 200 mm along the northeast likely caused flooding in major corn and rice areas. Rain (50-200 mm) throughout oil palm areas of Sumatra maintained moisture levels but likely slowed harvesting, while dry weather prevailed in oil palm areas of Malaysia. In August, near-normal rainfall in Thailand increased reservoir levels and moisture supplies for rice, while mostly dry weather aided corn maturation in southern areas. Above-normal rainfall in northern and central Vietnam boosted moisture supplies for rice, but likely caused flooding in central coffee areas. Typhoon Sanvu brought heavy showers and flooding to the northern Philippines, likely damaging corn and rice. Near- to above-normal rainfall prevailed throughout the rest of the Philippines, benefiting corn and rice. In oil palm areas of Malaysia and Sumatra, well-above-normal rainfall produced flooding, delayed harvesting, and likely reduced crop prospects.

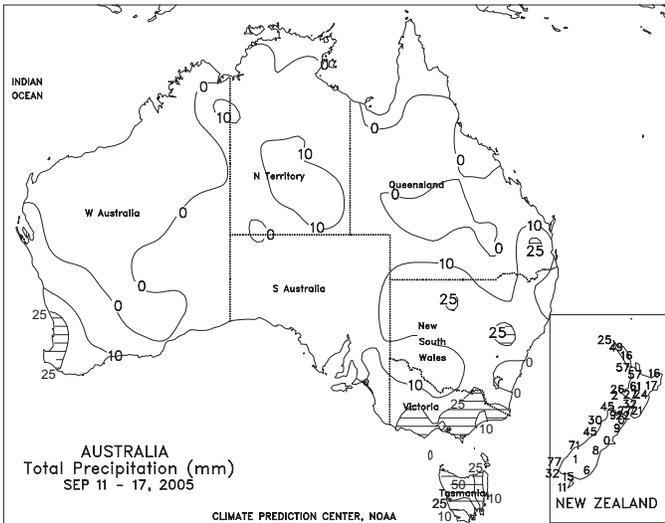




SOUTH ASIA

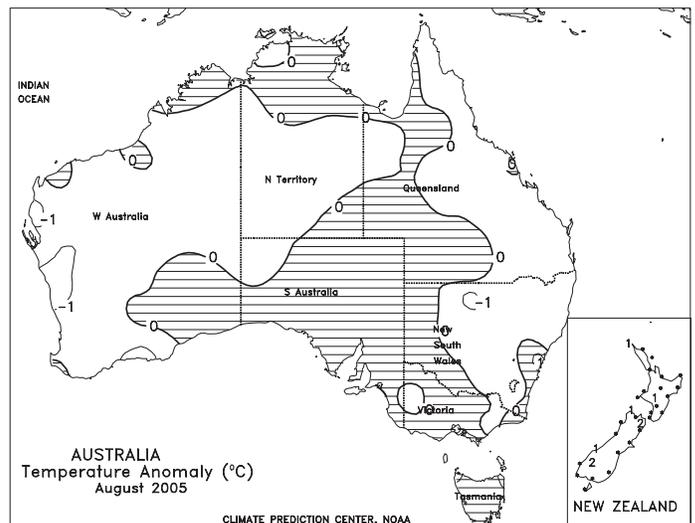
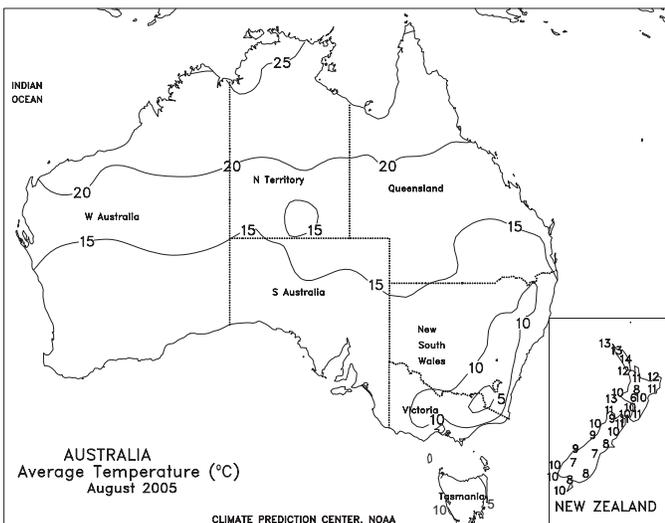
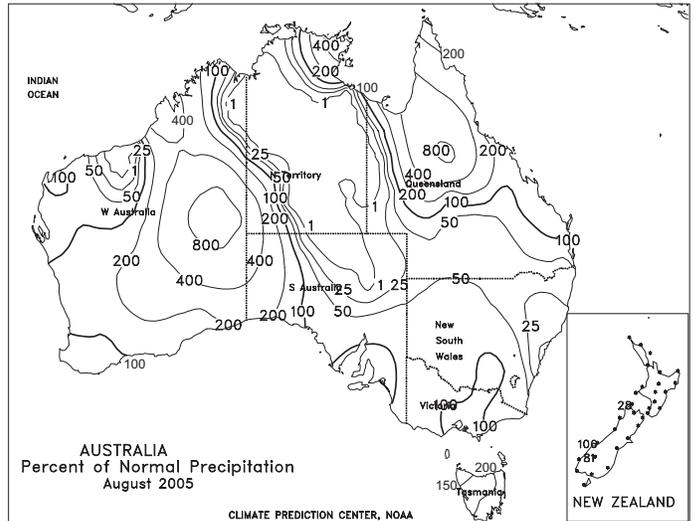
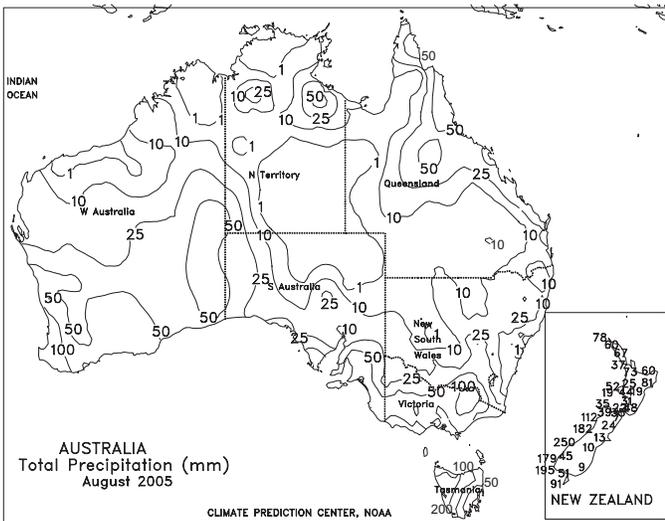
A resurgent monsoon coupled with a pair of tropical disturbances brought heavy rain to central and northern India, while drier weather returned to southern growing areas. In Gujarat, a weak but moisture-laden tropical disturbance triggered locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (50-100 mm) across major groundnut areas, likely causing local damage to low-standing crops. The Agricultural Meteorological Division of the India Meteorological Department reported most of the cotton crop was still in the boll formation stage as of September 15, reducing the risk of damage to open bolls. However, early planted cotton in Punjab and Haryana may have reached the open boll stage of development, making it susceptible to damage from the recent heavy rain. Meanwhile, locally heavy monsoon showers (50-375 mm) across northern portions of India and Pakistan boosted moisture reserves and conditioned fields for winter grain planting, which typically begins in October. Farther east, a second, unnamed tropical storm brought locally heavy rain (60-280 mm) to India's primary rice areas (West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and eastern Madhya Pradesh), causing local flooding but boosting moisture reserves. In Bangladesh and northeastern India, light to moderate showers (8-80 mm) maintained adequate topsoil moisture for main-season rice. Across southern India, dry weather favored vegetative cotton and groundnuts following last week's heavy rain. In August, below-normal rainfall increased stress on vegetative corn and soybeans across much of central and northern India. In Bangladesh and northeastern India, heavy rain maintained adequate to excessive moisture supplies for main-season rice, while showers in southern India improved prospects for vegetative summer crops. In Pakistan, early-month rain was followed by a 3-week period of unfavorably dry weather, reducing topsoil moisture and increasing irrigation demands.

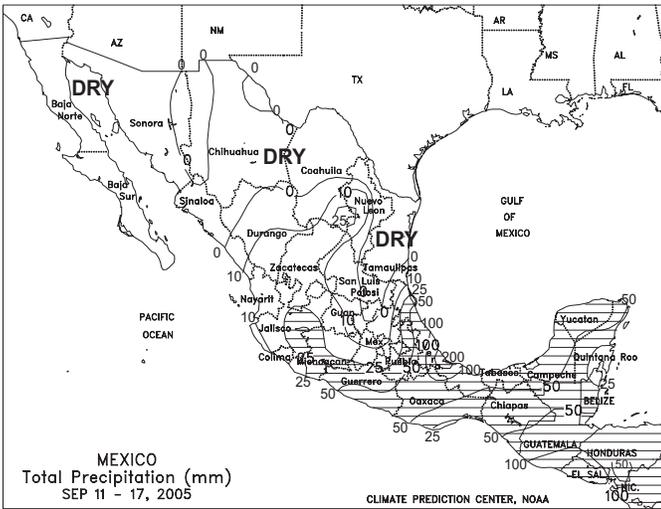




AUSTRALIA

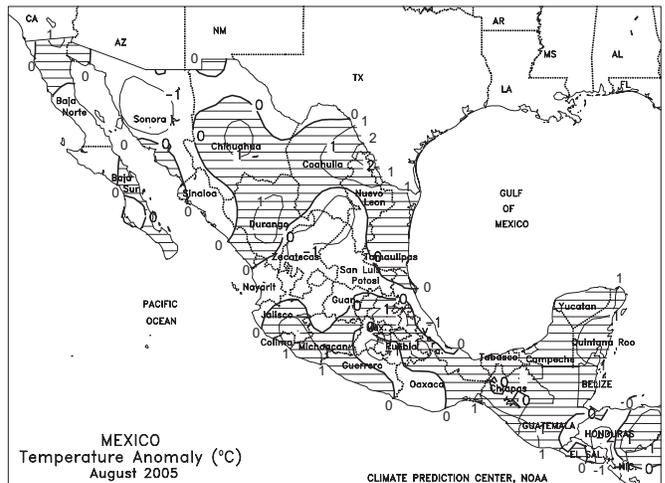
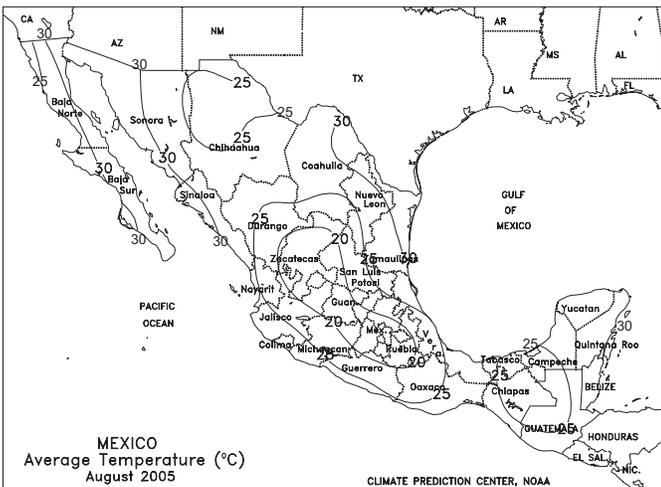
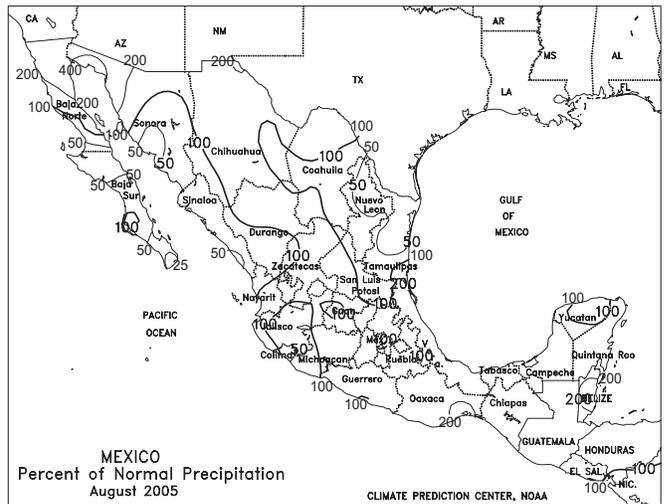
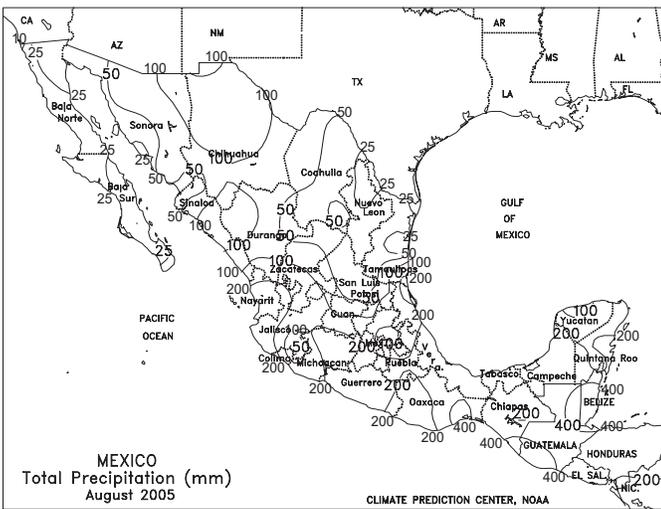
For the 2nd consecutive week, periodic rain (generally 5-16 mm) and unseasonably cool weather (temperatures about 1-2 degrees C below normal) maintained favorable conditions for vegetative to reproductive winter grains. Similarly, scattered showers (generally 2-13 mm) in South Australia, Victoria, and extreme southern New South Wales favored development of winter wheat and barley, mostly in the jointing to heading stages of development. Elsewhere in eastern Australia, widespread showers (4-32 mm) provided a timely boost in topsoil moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains in central and northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. Temperatures in eastern Australia averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C below normal, limiting net evaporative losses. In August, near- to above-normal rainfall and seasonal temperatures favored jointing winter grains in western and southeastern Australia. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, mostly dry weather further reduced soil moisture for winter wheat and barley in or approaching reproduction by the end of the month.

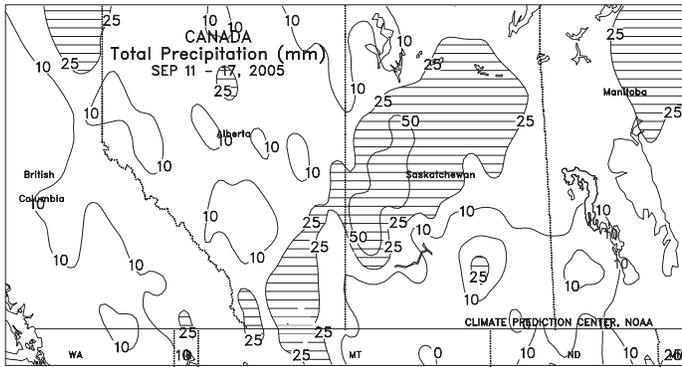




MEXICO

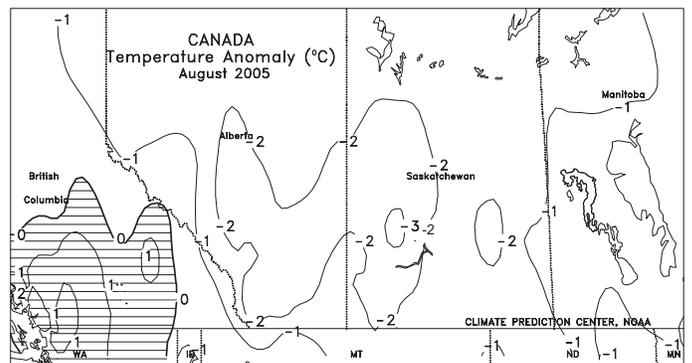
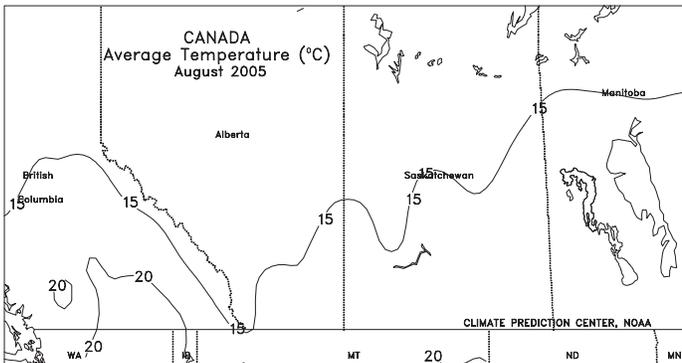
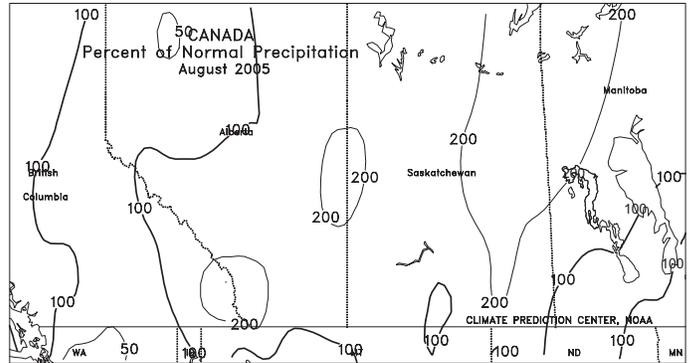
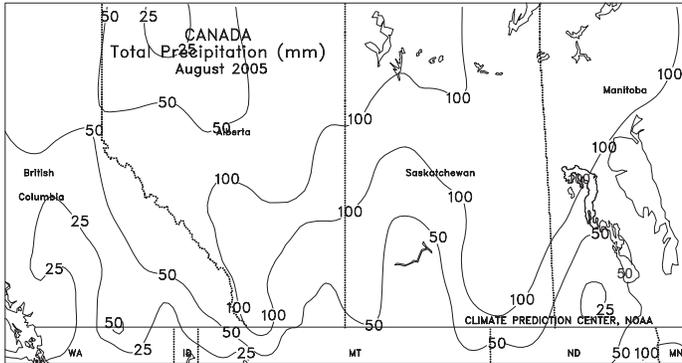
Scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) benefited immature corn and other summer crops across the southern plateau and the southeast. In contrast, warmer-than-normal (temperatures averaging 2-3 degrees C above normal) weather dominated much of the north, and rainfall was generally scattered and light (isolated amounts greater than 25 mm). In August, near- to above-normal rainfall benefited late-planted corn and other summer crops across the southern plateau and the southeast. Monsoon showers also fell throughout the northwest, but warmer- and drier-weather dominated the northeast.





CANADA

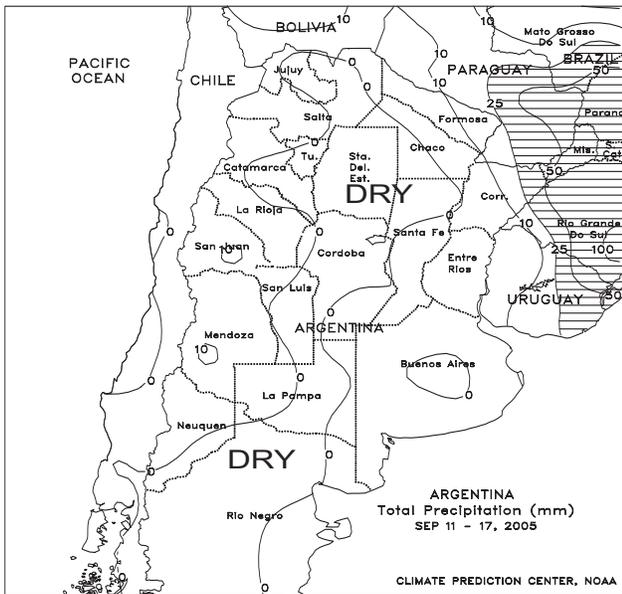
Soaking rains (25-50 mm or more) lingered over the western Prairies early in the week, causing local flooding and lodging of unharvested spring grains and oilseeds. Like the previous week, the heaviest rain was concentrated over southern Alberta and parts of western Saskatchewan. Scattered, mostly light showers (3-25 mm) caused minor fieldwork delays elsewhere in Alberta and Manitoba's Red River Valley, but mostly favorable harvest weather continued for the second week in southeastern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal from Alberta to western Manitoba, with lows generally ranging from 0 to 3 degrees C. A widespread, killing freeze would be welcome across the western Prairies for drydown and harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds. In eastern Canada, mild, showery weather (temperatures averaging 3-5 degrees C above normal, with precipitation of 5-25 mm or more) increased topsoil moisture for winter wheat and pastures in eastern Ontario and Quebec. Mostly dry weather aided maturation of corn and soybeans in southwestern Ontario, but rain is needed for winter wheat germination. During August, cool, showery weather slowed maturation and early harvesting of Prairie spring grains and oilseeds, and raised concerns over crop quality. Unlike last year, however, no significant early freeze was recorded. Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather, with occasional heat, hastened maturation of corn and soybeans in key growing areas of southern Ontario. Warm, showery weather maintained moisture reserves for agriculture in Quebec and Ontario's eastern growing areas, with heavy rain from the remnants of Hurricane Katrina disrupting haying and other fieldwork at month's end.



BRAZIL

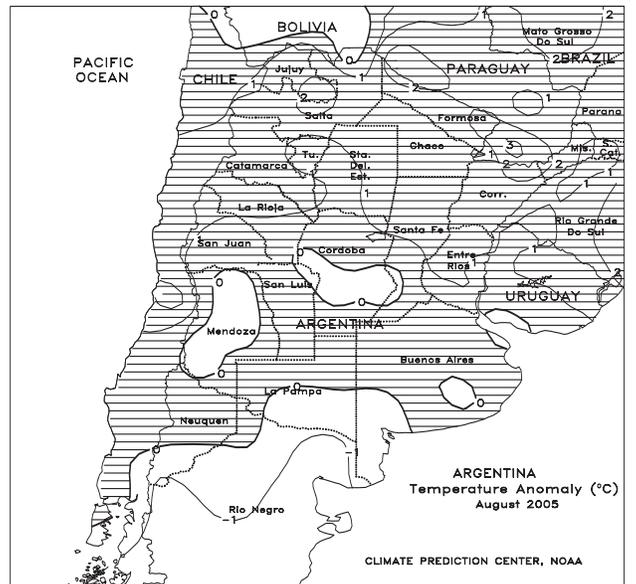
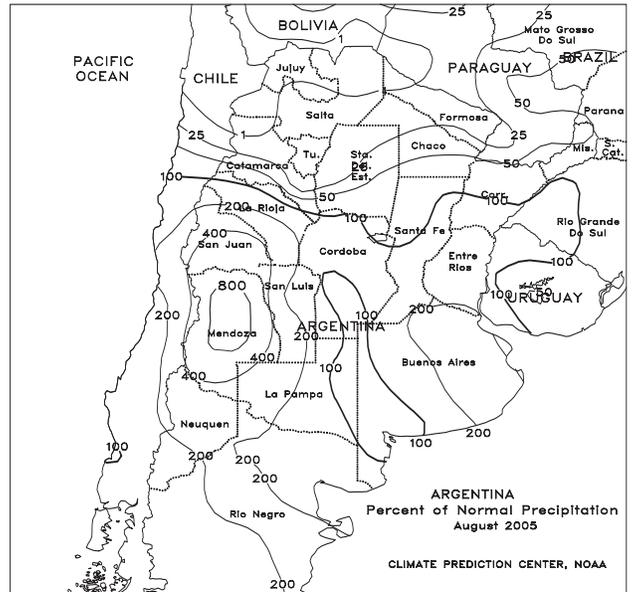
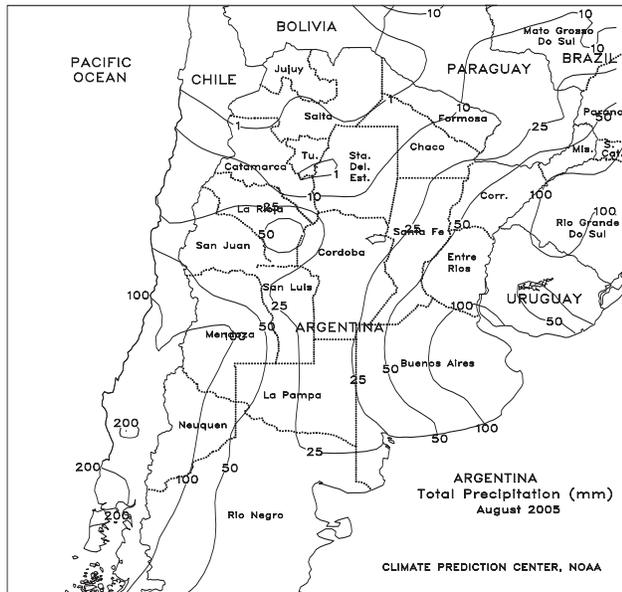
Mostly dry weather aided the final stages of the 2004/05 coffee harvest which, according to independent analyst Safras e Mercado, was 96 percent finished as of September 12. However, scattered showers (greater than 10 mm) continued across a portion of the center-west region (Rondonia to southwestern Minas Gerais), increasing moisture for germination of soybeans and other summer crops and possibly triggering flowering of 2005/06 coffee. Light rain (5-10 mm, only locally exceeding 25 mm) allowed fieldwork to progress in sugarcane and cocoa areas along the northeast coast. In contrast, heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) covered key winter wheat areas of southern Brazil (Parana and Rio Grande do Sul), maintaining moisture levels for immature southern crops but disrupting harvesting in the more northerly growing areas. Heaviest rainfall (greater than 100 mm) was generally confined to the eastern and southern edges of the wheat but likely causing only local flooding and lodging. Temperatures averaged 2 to 7 degrees C below normal in the wheat belt, but lows stayed well above freezing. Throughout August, warm, mostly dry weather promoted rapid coffee harvesting in major production areas of central Brazil. In southern Brazil, unseasonably heavy rain the latter part of August boosted topsoil moisture for immature winter wheat but hampered harvesting in the more northerly growing areas.





ARGENTINA

A region-wide outbreak of cool (averaging 3-5 degrees C below normal), dry weather slowed winter wheat development and germination of newly planted summer crops and likely resulted in some freeze damage to vulnerable grains and oilseeds. Sub-freezing temperatures extended as far north as Santiago del Estero, possibly necessitating local replanting of early-sown sunflowers. In addition, temperatures reached -2 degrees C in Cordoba and Santa Fe, raising concern for heading winter wheat. Argentina's Agricultural Secretariat (SAGPyA) confirmed that some crops in northern and central Argentina were exposed to potential freeze damage and assessments were underway. Rainfall will be needed throughout the region in upcoming weeks as the pace of summer grain and oilseed planting increases. According to SAGPyA, delays in sunflower planting were reported in some of the more northerly areas due to dryness. In August, near- to above-normal rainfall increased moisture reserves for winter wheat, especially in eastern growing areas that received more than 25 mm. In La Pampa and Cordoba, rainfall was generally lighter, but in locations with heavier rain, the moisture likely came too late to spur additional wheat planting. In contrast, rainfall was sparse in northern growing areas, eventually slowing planting of sunflowers and other early-sown summer crops.



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