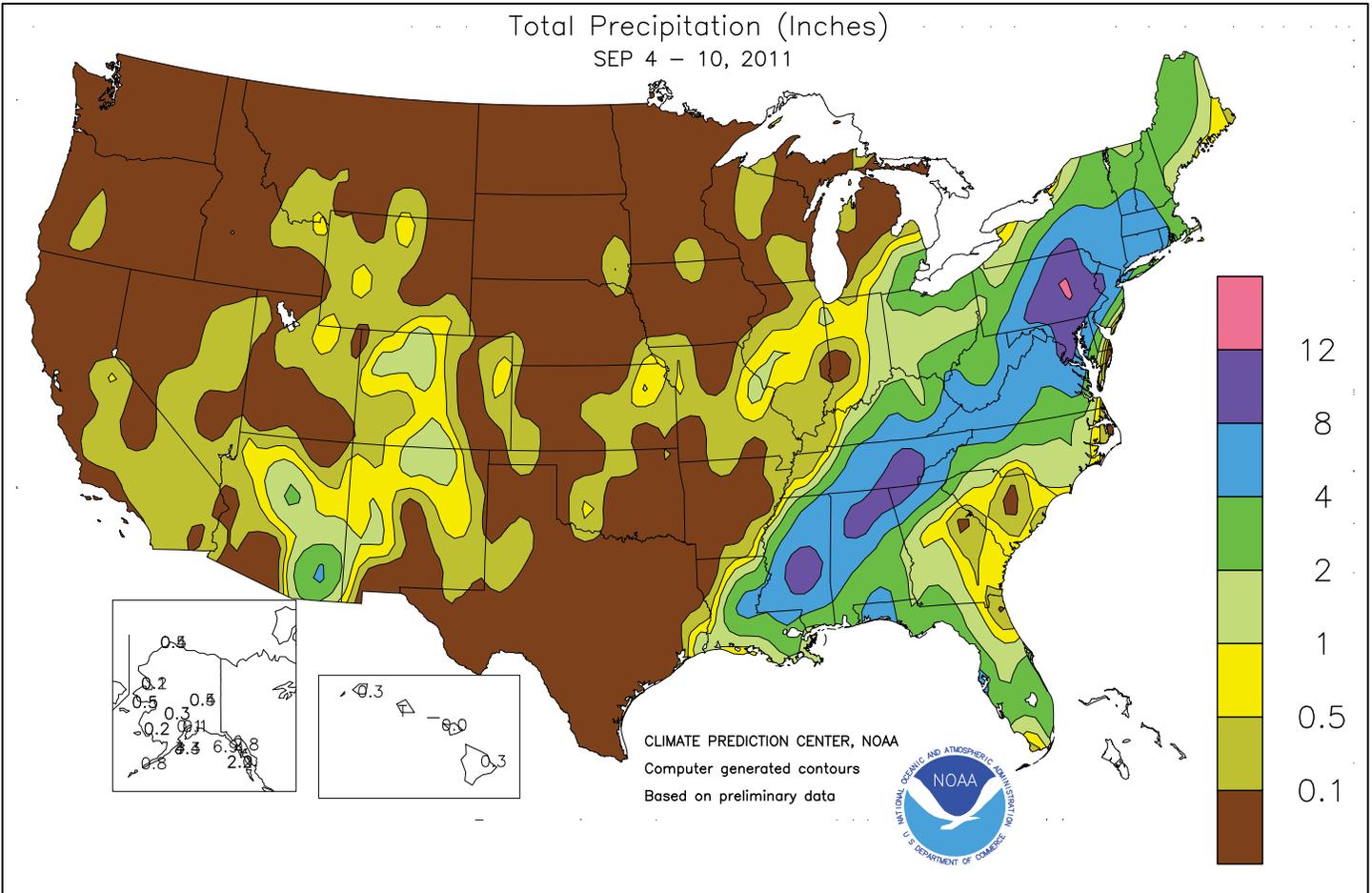


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



## HIGHLIGHTS

### September 4 - 10, 2011

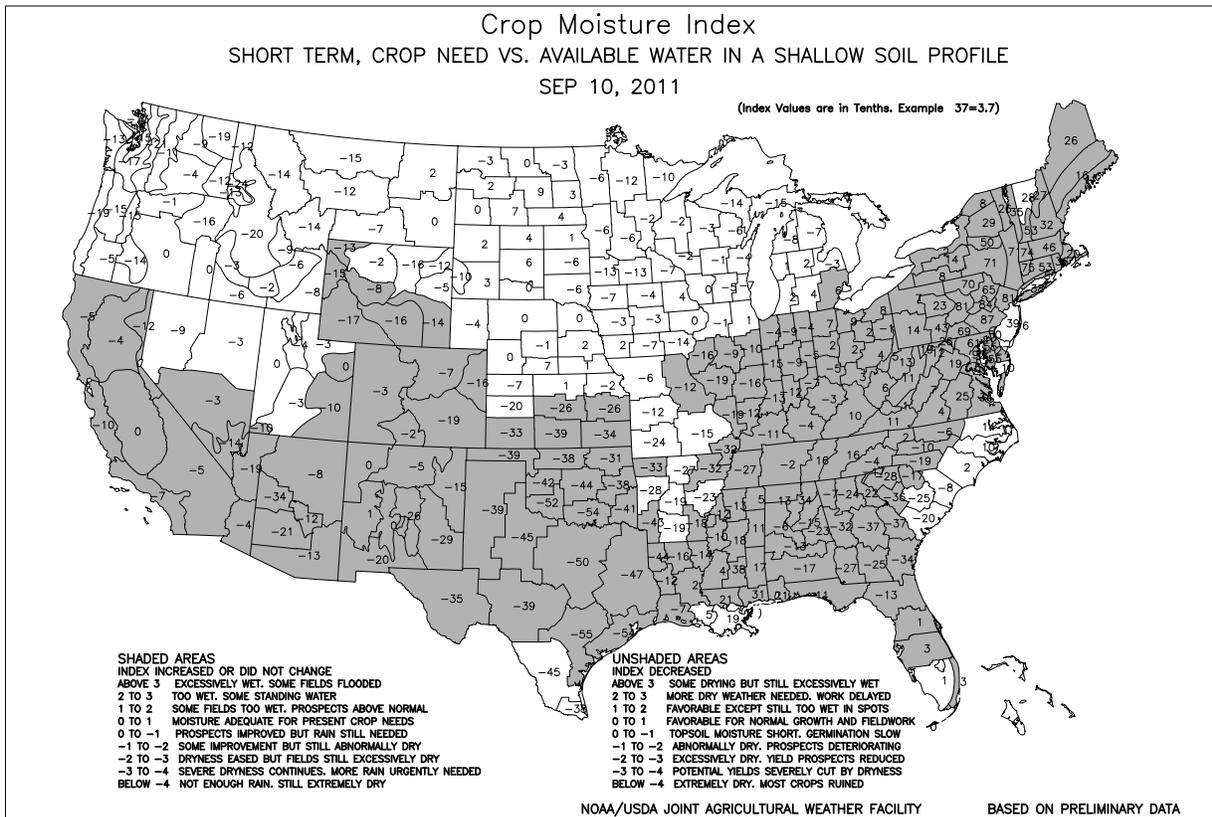
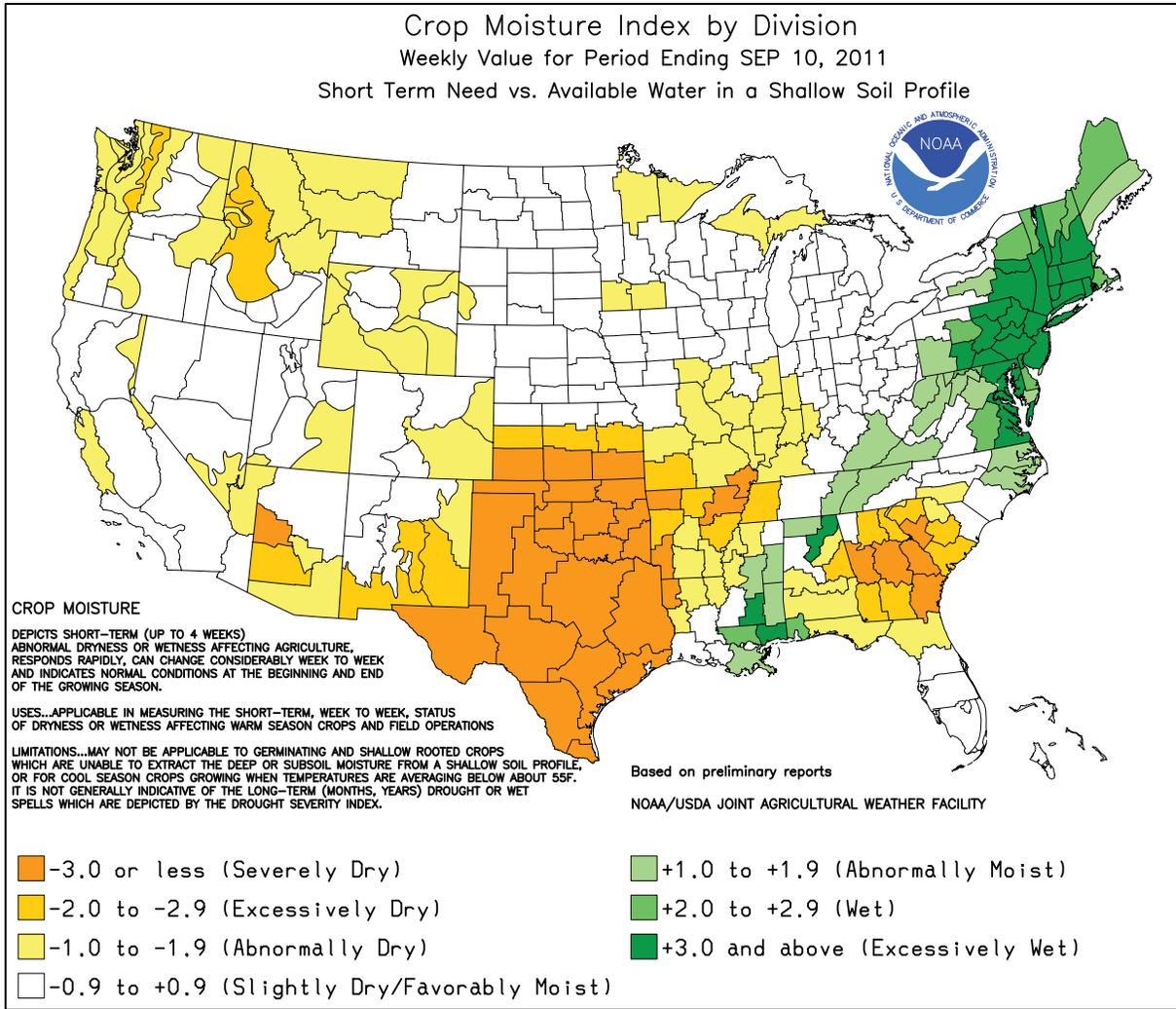
*Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB*

The remnants of Tropical Storm Lee, interacting with a cold front, unleashed record-setting rainfall (4 to 12 inches, with locally higher amounts) from the **central Gulf Coast into the Northeast**. Flooding, while widespread, was relatively minor from the **central Gulf Coast into the southern and central Appalachians**. However, where Lee's rain fell on soils already saturated in late August by Hurricane Irene, major flooding ensued. For example, the worst flooding on record affected portions of the **Susquehanna River basin in New York** and

*(Continued on page 5)*

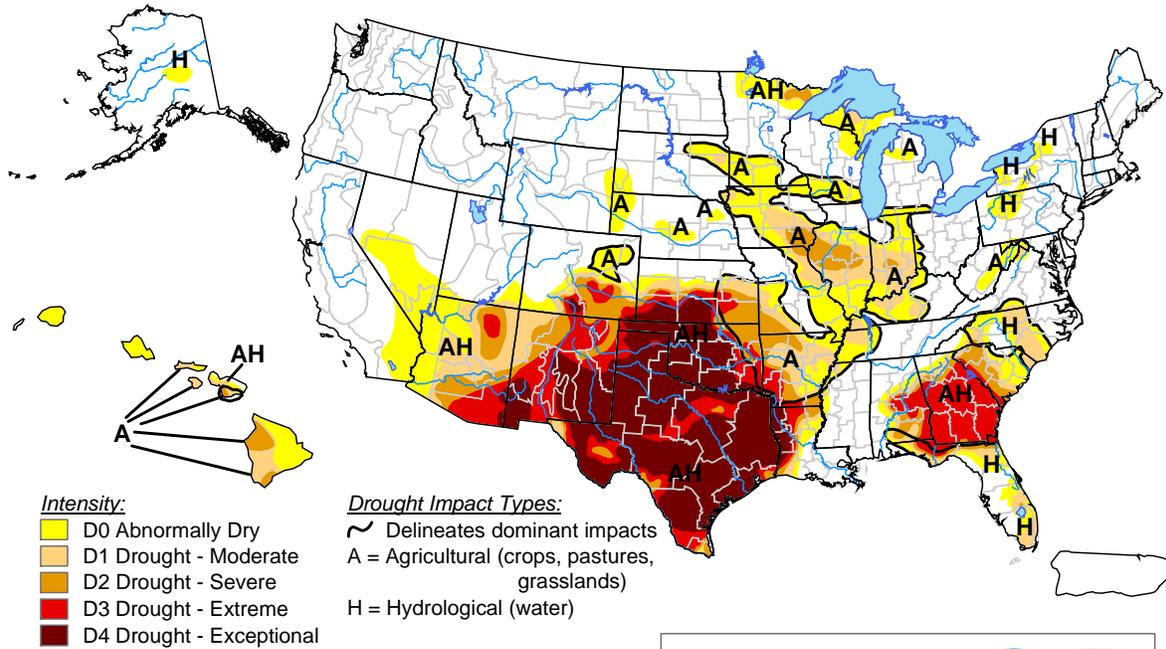
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# U.S. Drought Monitor

September 6, 2011  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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



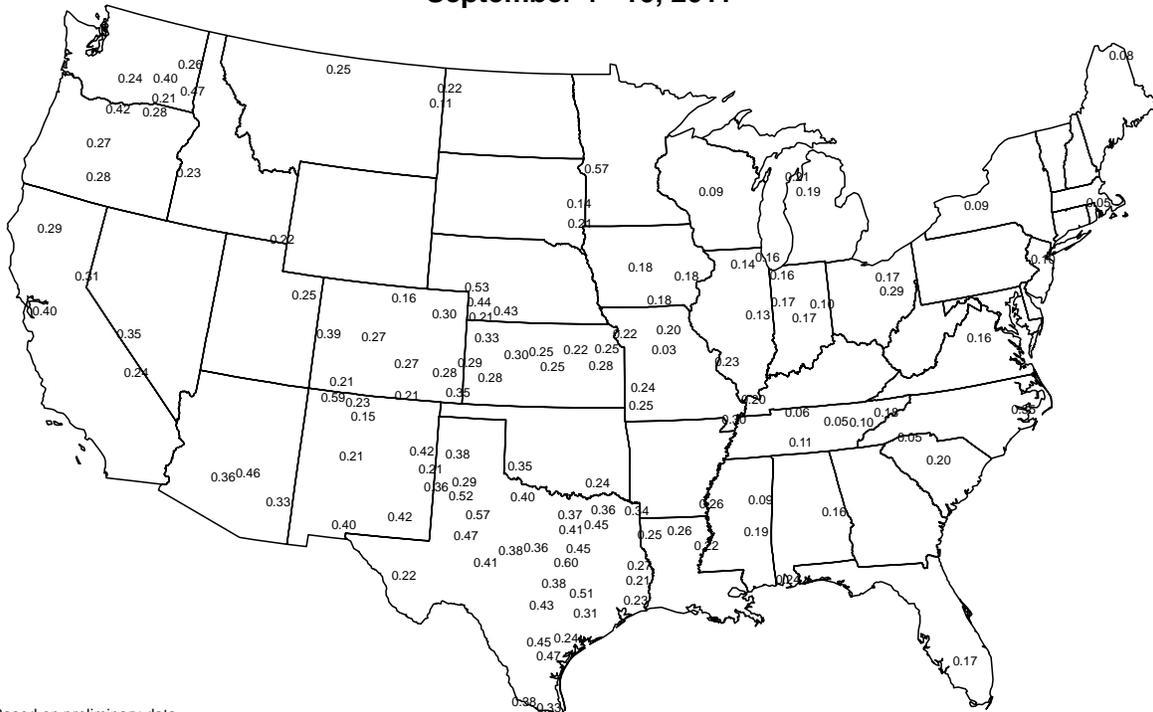
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Released Thursday, September 8, 2011

Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

## Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

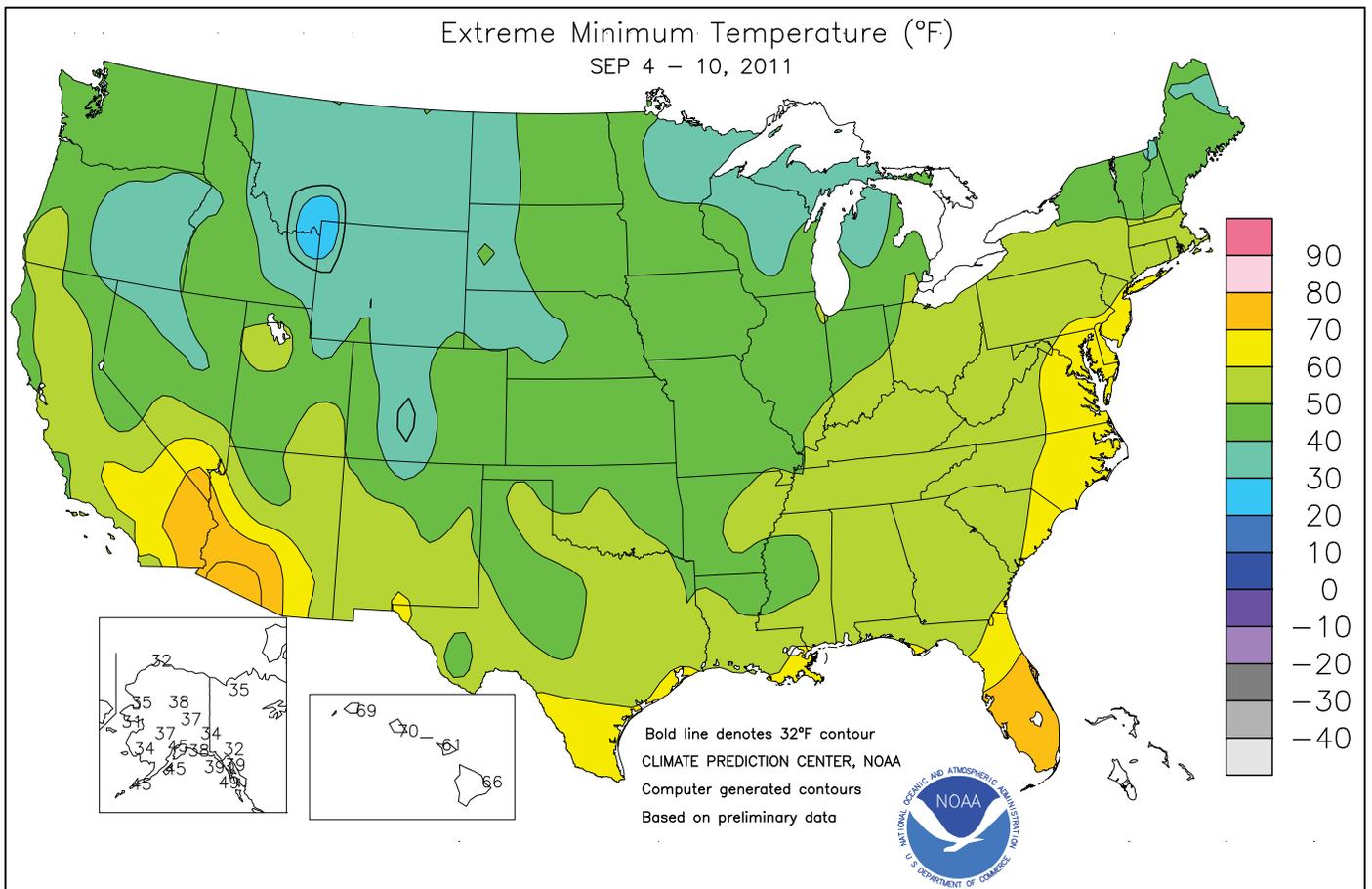
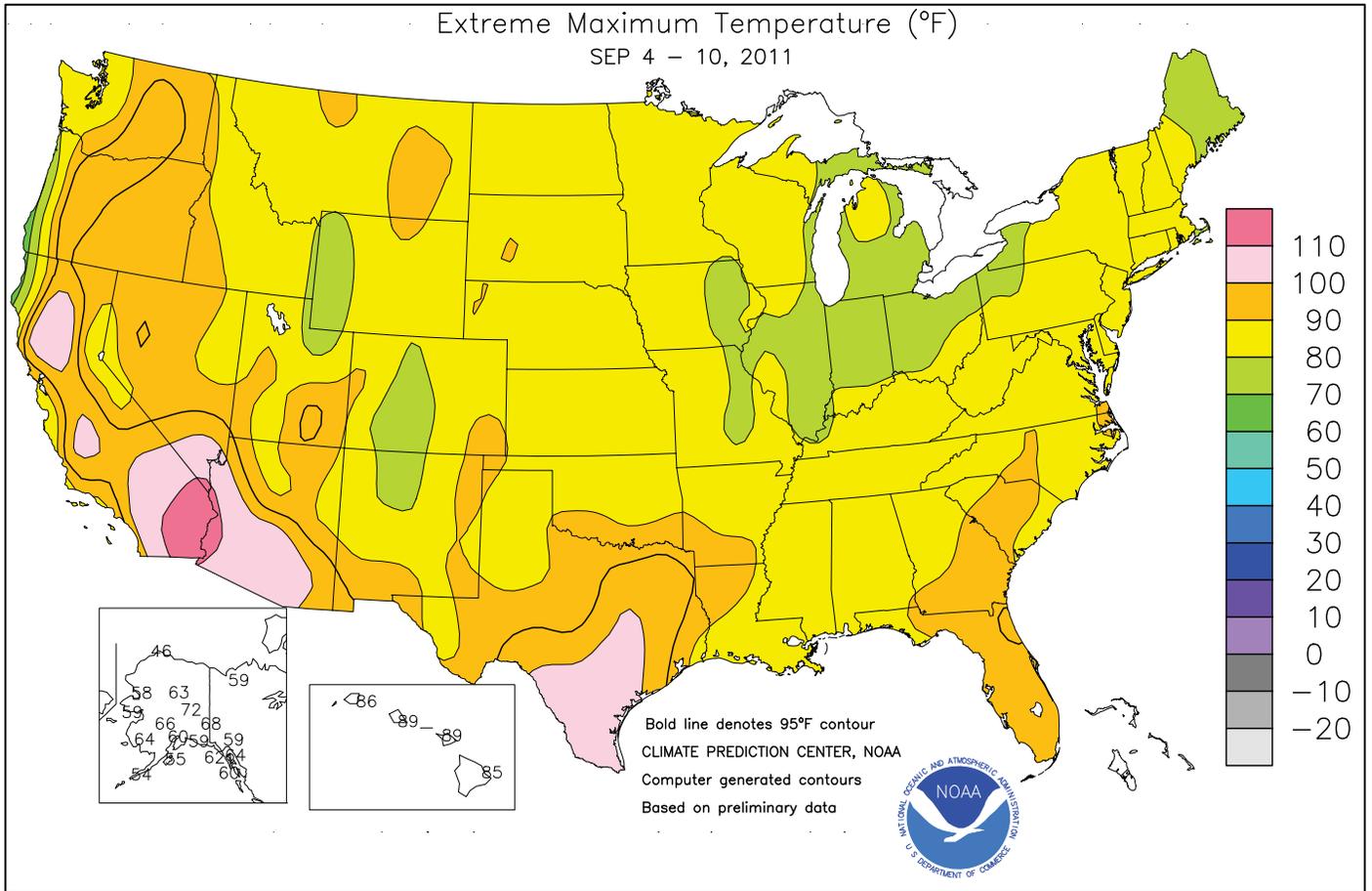
September 4 - 10, 2011



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

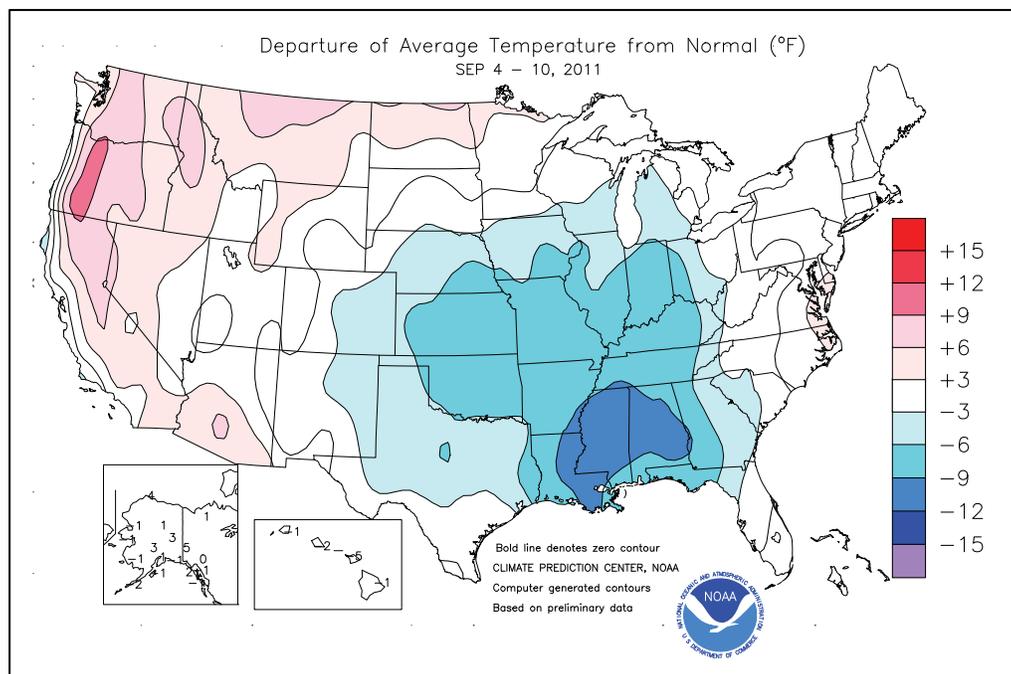


(Continued from front cover)

**Pennsylvania.** Oddly, most of the tropical rains bypassed **Georgia** and **South Carolina**, leaving an island of **Southeastern** drought. Meanwhile, intensely dry conditions persisted across the **south-central U.S.**, despite a break from record-setting heat. **Texas** and neighboring states continued to deal with wildfires and drought-damaged pastures and summer crops. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in the **central Gulf Coast States**. Farther north, cool weather also covered the **Corn Belt**, although rebounding temperatures in the **upper Midwest** promoted summer crop maturation. **Midwestern** showers were mostly confined to the **central and eastern Corn Belt**, with the highest amounts (locally in excess of 2 inches) in **Ohio** and **southeastern Michigan**. Elsewhere, isolated showers were reported in all areas **west of the Rockies**, except the **Northwest**. The heaviest rain was generally observed in the **Four Corners States**. **Northwestern** dryness and late-season warmth promoted crop maturation and fieldwork, including spring wheat harvesting and winter wheat planting.

Tropical Storm Lee made landfall on the morning of September 4 near **Intracoastal City, LA**. At landfall, Lee's maximum sustained winds were near 45 mph, mostly in squalls over the **northern Gulf of Mexico**. On September 3, prior to Lee's arrival, a few wind gusts to near 60 mph were reported in **southern Louisiana** as far inland as **New Orleans**. A gust to 51 mph was clocked on September 3 in **Gulfport, MS**. In addition, a 4-foot storm surge was noted in **southern Louisiana** locations such as **Shell Beach** and **Lake Pontchartrain**. However, Lee's most significant impact was heavy rain. Official September 1-6 totals reached 11.64 inches in **Mobile, AL**; 11.15 inches in both **Gulfport and Jackson, MS**; 11.05 inches in **New Orleans, LA**; 10.34 inches in **Chattanooga, TN**; and 8.30 inches in **Birmingham, AL**. Most (10.68 inches) of **Jackson's** rain fell in a 24-hour period on September 4-5. **Jackson's** previous record for the highest 24-hour rainfall was 8.50 inches on April 6-7, 2003. With 11.15 inches from September 3-5, **Jackson** also set a 3-day rainfall record (previously, 9.81 inches on April 11-13, 1980). Farther east, daily-record amounts for September 5 included 9.49 inches in **Chattanooga, TN**, and 8.94 inches in **Pinson, AL**. **Chattanooga** set an all-time record for rainfall in a 24-hour period (9.69 inches on September 5-6), just days after completing its driest August on record (0.01 inch; previously, 0.45 inch in 1929 and 1999). **Pinson** reported its wettest calendar day on record, previously set with a 6.85-inch total on March 19, 1970.

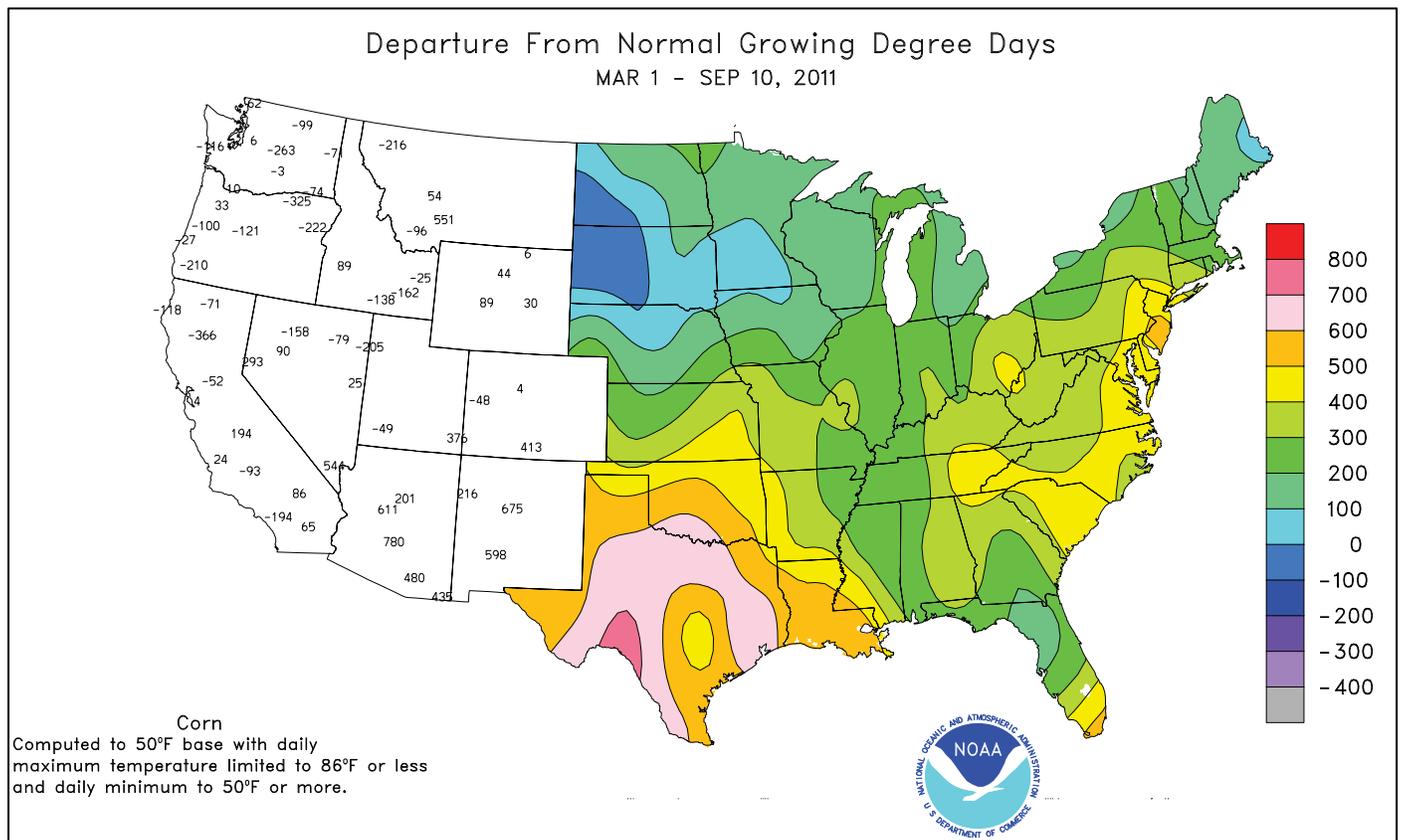
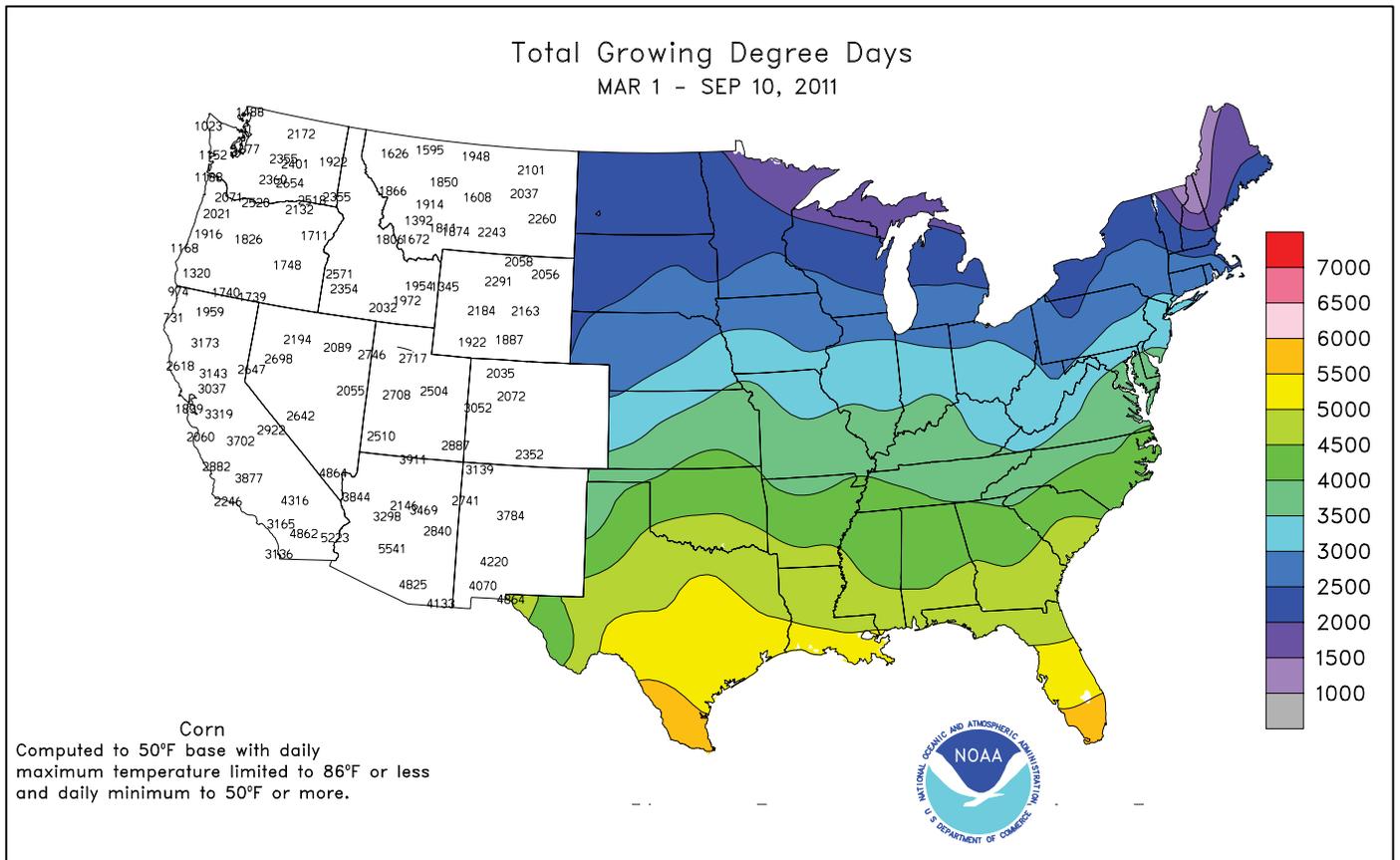
Much of Lee's initial rain fell in drought-affected areas, helping to limit flood severity. Still, Lee may have adversely affected the quality of some **Southern** crops. Heavy rain and gusty winds in the **southern Delta** and the **Tennessee Valley** may have harmed some open-boll cotton. On September 4, bolls were 84 percent open in **Louisiana**, along with 58 percent in **Mississippi** and 30 percent in **Alabama**. Farther north, rainfall associated with Lee's remnants affected areas already saturated by Hurricane Irene and other August rainfall. **Baltimore, MD**, received at least an inch of rain on 4 consecutive days (September 5-8), totaling 8.11 inches. Similarly, **Harrisburg, PA**, netted at least an inch of rain on 5 consecutive days (September 4-8), totaling 13.38 inches. In **Pennsylvania**, daily-record amounts for September 7 reached 7.71 inches in **Harrisburg** and 6.76 inches in **Williamsport**. In **New York**, **Binghamton** (7.49 inches on September 8) nearly doubled the amount of its previous wettest September day—4.24 inches on September 30, 2010. From August 25 - September 11, **Mid-Atlantic** rainfall totals reached 18.08 inches in **Harrisburg**, 14.46 inches in **Baltimore**, and 13.98 inches in **Binghamton**. In addition,

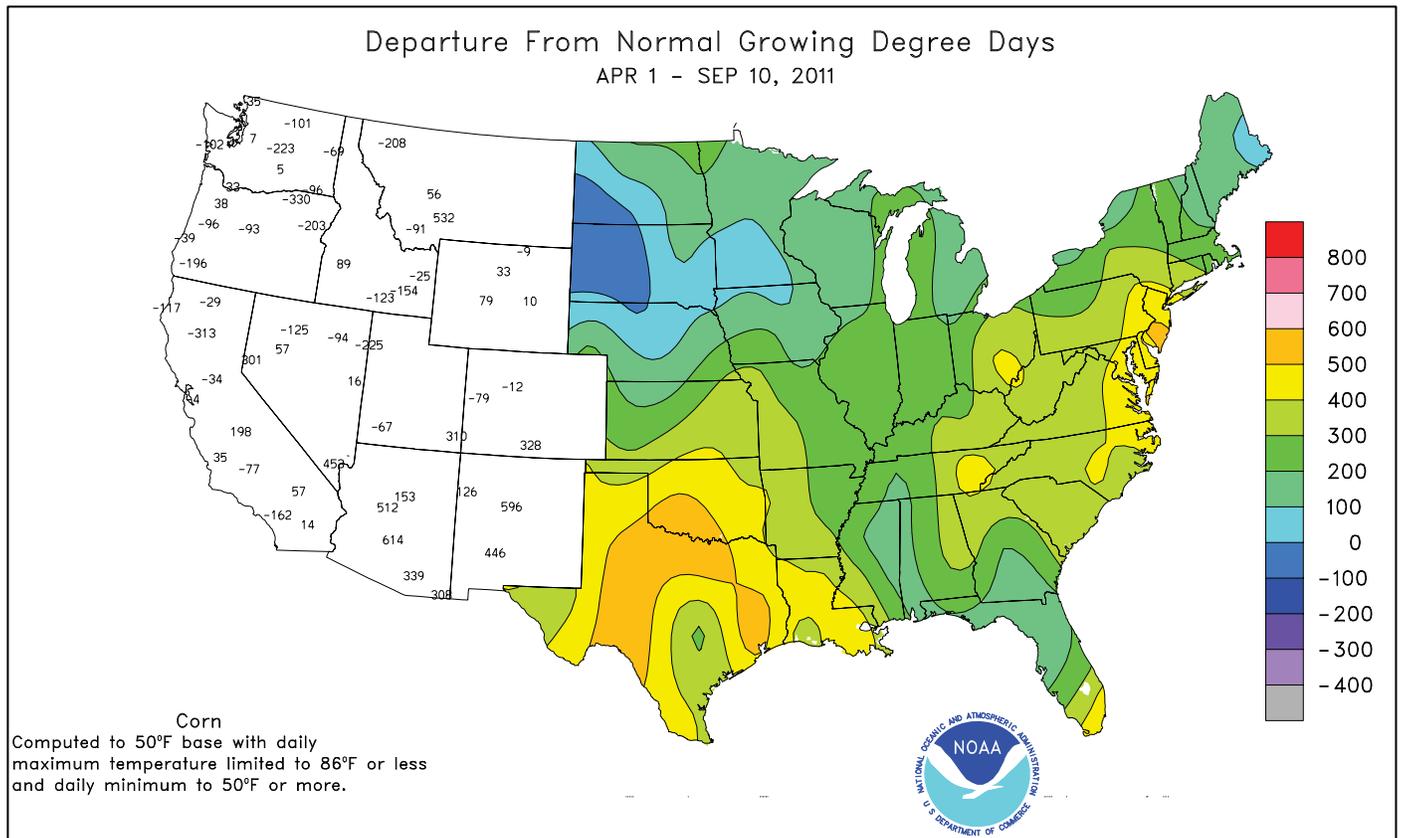
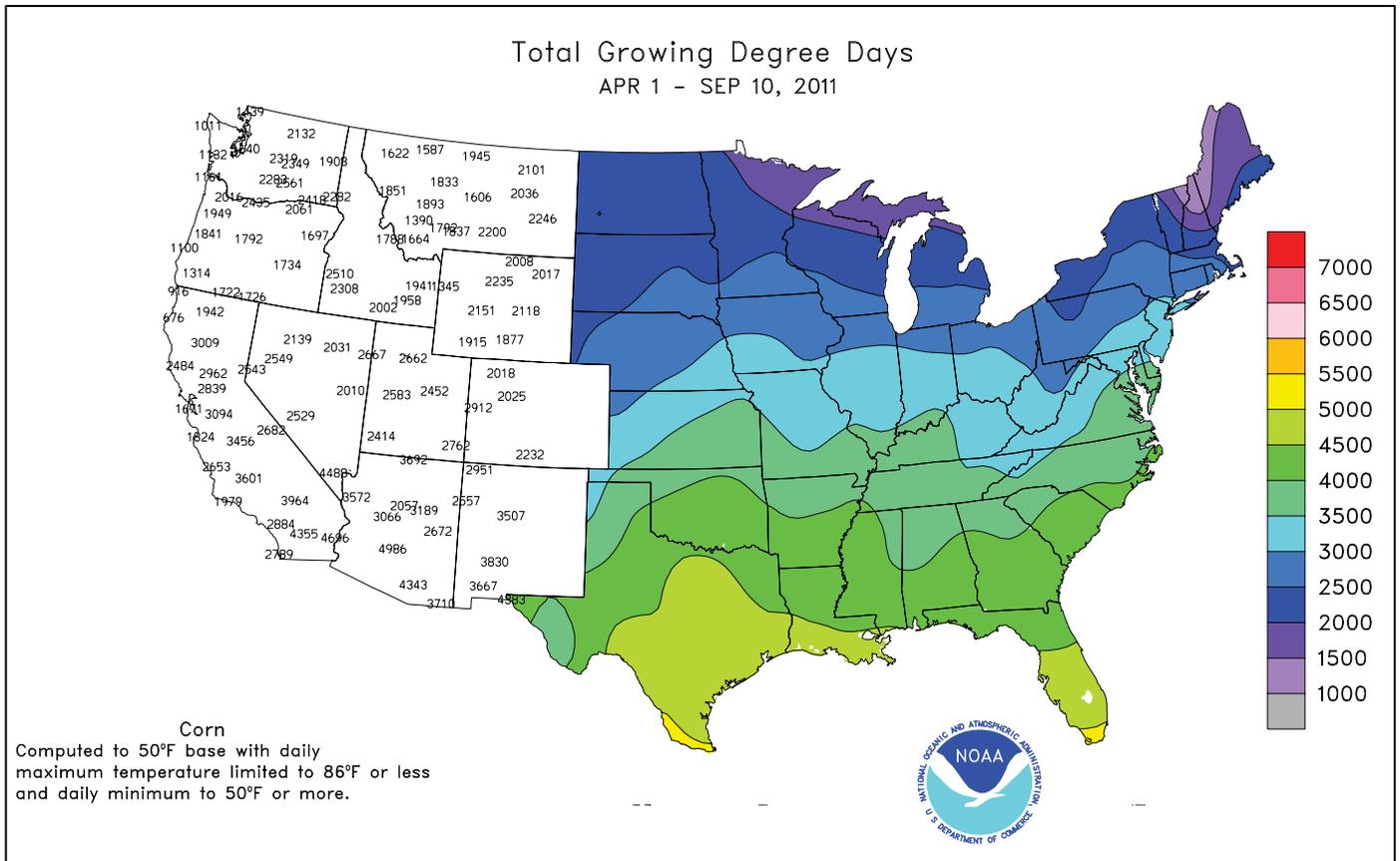


**Binghamton's** annual precipitation exceeded the 50-inch mark for the first time on record (previously, 49.78 inches in 2006). **Swatara Creek near Hershey, PA**, rose 19.8 feet above flood stage, surpassing the June 2006 record crest by nearly 10.7 feet. On September 8-9, the **Susquehanna River** climbed to its highest or second-highest level on record from **Bainbridge, NY**, downstream to **Sunbury, PA**. **Susquehanna River** crest records from June 2006 were broken from **Binghamton, NY**, to **Waverly, PA**. Elsewhere along the **Susquehanna**, a high-water mark from June 1972 was eclipsed in **Meshopen, PA**, while a century-old record from March 1904 was broken in **Bloomsburg, PA**. In **New Jersey**, the **Passaic River at Pine Brook** crested 2.73 feet above flood stage on September 9, just 10 days after achieving an all-time high-water mark (5.12 feet above flood stage on August 30).

The week's other highlights were suddenly cool conditions from the **Plains to the East Coast** and late-season heat in the **West**. In **southern Texas**, lingering heat on September 4 resulted in monthly record highs in locations such as **McAllen** (108°F) and **Harlingen** (107°F). By September 5, however, lows dipped to daily-record levels in locations such as **Concordia, KS** (43°F); **Gage, OK** (44°F); and **Amarillo, TX** (48°F). The coldest air of the season reached the **Midwest** on September 6, when daily-record lows included 37°F in **Mason City, IA**, and 40°F in **Appleton, WI**. From September 6-9, four consecutive daily-record lows were established in **McAlester, OK** (47, 47, 48, and 46°F), and **Greenville, MS** (51, 48, 51, and 49°F). In contrast, record-setting heat developed in the **Northwest** during the mid- to late-week period. From September 7-10, four consecutive daily-record highs were noted in **Washington** locations such as **La Crosse** (99, 102, 98, and 98°F) and **Yakima** (95, 97, 98, and 99°F). Elsewhere in **Washington**, **Seattle** set a September record with highs of 80°F or greater on 9 consecutive days (September 3-11). **Seattle's** previous record of 8 days had been set from September 7-14, 1989. Late-week, daily-record highs reached or exceeded the 100-degree mark in several locations, including **Sacramento, CA** (102°F on September 9), and **The Dalles, OR** (100°F on September 10).

Much of **Alaska** remained locked into a wet weather pattern, along with near- to slightly above-normal temperatures. During the first 10 days of the month, 10.60 inches of rain soaked **Annette Island**, including a daily-record total of 3.31 inches on September 7. Similarly, **Pelican** netted a September 1-10 total of 11.04 inches. Farther south, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. The dry air allowed **Hawaiian** temperatures to fall to daily-record levels in some locations, including **Kahului, Maui** (61°F on September 7).





**National Weather Data for Selected Cities**

**Weather Data for the Week Ending September 10, 2011**

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	77	60	86	56	69	-8	3.28	2.38	2.08	3.28	262	37.49	96	94	56	0	0	3	2
AL HUNTSVILLE	75	59	84	55	67	-8	5.72	4.77	4.41	5.72	433	46.51	116	92	71	0	0	3	3
AL MOBILE	83	60	87	56	71	-9	4.67	3.11	3.55	11.64	529	41.40	84	91	63	0	0	2	2
AL MONTGOMERY	81	60	88	55	71	-8	3.09	2.11	2.62	3.09	226	34.79	87	93	54	0	0	3	1
AK ANCHORAGE	57	48	60	45	53	1	0.08	-0.62	0.05	0.16	16	9.89	99	85	70	0	0	2	0
AK BARROW	43	36	46	32	39	4	0.45	0.27	0.32	0.55	212	4.31	141	94	68	0	1	5	0
AK FAIRBANKS	63	42	72	37	53	4	0.41	0.12	0.32	0.42	98	7.42	102	86	67	0	0	3	0
AK JUNEAU	56	46	64	39	51	-1	2.76	1.24	0.84	4.81	227	39.67	117	97	85	0	0	5	3
AK KODIAK	53	49	55	45	51	-1	4.25	2.69	1.38	6.76	314	46.19	98	96	86	0	0	6	4
AK NOME	51	40	59	31	45	-2	0.53	-0.15	0.31	0.53	54	13.96	125	81	76	0	1	2	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	76	49	84	42	62	1	1.87	1.35	1.07	1.87	249	13.22	83	92	33	0	0	5	2
AZ PHOENIX	106	85	110	78	96	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	2.63	50	38	21	7	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	87	61	95	54	74	6	0.47	-0.08	0.18	0.47	58	6.36	45	74	22	2	0	4	0
AZ TUCSON	99	73	106	64	86	3	2.26	1.91	1.26	2.26	443	5.56	67	61	34	7	0	3	2
AR FORT SMITH	87	58	91	51	72	-5	0.02	-0.74	0.02	0.02	2	30.08	103	73	26	1	0	1	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	84	59	88	54	72	-6	0.05	-0.77	0.05	0.05	4	32.79	97	72	30	0	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	99	70	101	65	85	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.07	65	44	28	7	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	99	68	101	65	83	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	9.36	118	51	31	7	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	78	63	84	60	71	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.86	71	82	64	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	102	63	108	56	82	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	20.34	91	54	19	7	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	95	58	102	53	76	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	14.60	120	80	21	7	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	80	66	97	63	73	1	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.15	375	4.65	60	82	64	1	0	2	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	71	54	86	52	62	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	13.72	101	88	70	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	96	59	100	56	77	2	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.01	17	8.56	93	65	41	7	0	1	0
CO ALAMOSA	72	43	80	38	57	-1	0.58	0.36	0.42	0.60	188	2.80	54	91	55	0	0	3	0
CO CO SPRINGS	74	47	83	42	61	-2	0.28	-0.16	0.28	0.50	74	9.31	62	79	27	0	0	1	0
CO DENVER INTL	77	50	89	41	63	-2	0.08	-0.16	0.08	0.27	77	13.66	123	75	28	0	0	1	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	83	55	93	49	69	0	0.26	0.07	0.15	0.28	108	7.00	115	68	38	2	0	2	0
CO PUEBLO	80	49	90	47	65	-3	0.04	-0.24	0.04	0.04	9	6.40	62	62	34	1	0	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	79	66	86	60	72	3	3.41	2.56	2.34	3.41	282	44.49	143	83	67	0	0	3	2
CT HARTFORD	77	61	85	57	69	2	5.66	4.70	3.80	5.66	410	50.16	158	90	67	0	0	4	3
DC WASHINGTON	80	68	87	64	74	0	6.94	6.09	2.94	7.10	597	34.38	125	93	72	0	0	6	4
DE WILMINGTON	80	67	86	60	73	2	3.00	2.11	2.29	3.00	240	41.79	138	100	78	0	0	4	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	88	73	94	70	80	-1	0.90	-0.73	0.49	0.90	39	34.27	99	95	56	2	0	7	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	87	67	94	61	77	-3	0.67	-1.29	0.63	0.67	24	32.49	85	92	49	1	0	2	1
FL KEY WEST	89	82	90	77	86	2	0.58	-0.79	0.46	0.69	35	17.39	66	80	68	1	0	2	0
FL MIAMI	92	77	94	74	84	1	2.54	0.37	1.41	3.27	105	43.73	105	89	59	7	0	4	2
FL ORLANDO	89	73	92	70	81	-1	2.15	0.64	1.20	2.36	110	43.62	117	97	64	1	0	5	2
FL PENSACOLA	83	63	86	59	73	-8	3.50	2.04	2.06	5.84	278	36.67	76	90	54	0	0	2	2
FL TALLAHASSEE	86	62	91	55	74	-7	3.22	1.86	2.15	3.22	163	26.98	55	89	58	2	0	2	2
FL TAMPA	87	75	91	72	81	-2	2.50	0.71	1.12	2.98	116	45.54	132	90	69	1	0	5	2
FL WEST PALM BEACH	91	75	93	73	83	1	2.65	0.63	1.27	4.01	141	29.20	70	90	61	6	0	6	2
GA ATHENS	82	61	88	55	71	-5	0.53	-0.29	0.48	0.54	46	24.66	71	91	58	0	0	3	0
GA ATLANTA	77	62	84	58	69	-7	0.93	0.00	0.63	0.93	72	29.24	80	88	67	0	0	3	1
GA AUGUSTA	89	59	94	53	74	-3	0.01	-0.91	0.01	0.07	5	24.00	72	93	50	3	0	1	0
GA COLUMBUS	79	62	88	59	71	-8	0.60	-0.17	0.31	0.60	55	27.71	77	90	54	0	0	2	0
GA MACON	82	61	88	54	71	-6	0.67	-0.16	0.43	0.67	57	22.47	67	96	57	0	0	2	0
GA SAVANNAH	87	64	92	58	76	-3	0.26	-1.18	0.16	0.26	12	26.45	69	85	56	2	0	2	0
HI HILO	84	67	85	66	76	0	0.27	-2.04	0.15	1.23	38	52.52	62	84	68	0	0	4	0
HI HONOLULU	87	72	89	70	80	-2	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.04	44	14.02	136	80	65	0	0	2	0
HI KAHULUI	86	64	89	61	75	-4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.05	42	10.43	85	80	66	0	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	85	72	86	69	78	-2	0.29	-0.20	0.12	0.40	59	33.56	141	79	70	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	91	60	95	53	76	8	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	7.98	98	34	22	5	0	0	0
ID LEWISTON	95	56	98	49	76	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	10.78	121	43	23	7	0	0	0
ID POCATELLO	85	40	87	34	63	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	8.77	100	74	39	0	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	71	55	78	51	63	-4	0.02	-0.91	0.02	0.04	3	38.35	146	84	52	0	0	1	0
IL MOLINE	74	51	80	45	63	-6	0.04	-0.82	0.04	0.88	70	25.28	89	88	52	0	0	1	0
IL PEORIA	73	54	78	48	64	-5	0.10	-0.61	0.08	1.18	117	29.19	113	91	47	0	0	2	0
IL ROCKFORD	74	53	82	46	63	-3	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.59	44	26.64	98	87	53	0	0	0	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	76	53	80	47	65	-5	0.47	-0.23	0.35	0.61	61	23.66	92	92	41	0	0	3	0
IN EVANSVILLE	73	58	79	53	66	-6	0.60	-0.12	0.58	0.60	59	45.58	143	82	58	0	0	2	1
IN FORT WAYNE	70	54	78	49	62	-5	0.87	0.15	0.53	0.94	89	32.05	121	89	67	0	0	3	1
IN INDIANAPOLIS	70	57	83	51	64	-6	0.02	-0.71	0.02	0.02	2	31.50	106	85	63	0	0	1	0
IN SOUTH BEND	70	52	77	44	61	-6	0.34	-0.60	0.28	0.49	36	32.68	119	93	64	0	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	75	53	80	47	64	-6	0.04	-0.81	0.04	0.57	47	25.92	93	91	39	0	0	1	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	74	49	80	43	62	-5	0.03	-0.86	0.01	1.37	105	22.46	88	93	42	0	0	3	0
IA DES MOINES	77	54	83	50	66	-3	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.41	33	30.37	113	84	45	0	0	0	0
IA DUBUQUE	72	50	79	43	61	-4	0.00	-0.98	0.00	1.00	70	37.01	139	95	62	0	0	0	0
IA SIOUX CITY	78	48	86	41	63	-4	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.14	16	22.91	112	94	61	0	0	0	0
IA WATERLOO	74	47	81	42	61	-5	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.54	134	23.43	91	97	58	0	0	0	0
KS CONCORDIA	78	50	83	43	64	-8	0.10	-0.51	0.07	0.14	16	26.83	118	91	45	0	0	4	0
KS DODGE CITY	80	51	85	44	66	-7	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.03	5	4.73	26	67	24	0	0	0	0
KS GOODLAND	79	47	85	44	63	-5	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.01	2	16.07	96	82	48	0	0	0	0
KS TOPEKA	79	50	85	44	65	-7	0.62	-0.29	0.51	0.68	52	22.23	84	93	56	0	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 10, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	81	56	84	50	68	-7	0.03	-0.66	0.03	0.30	31	14.47	64	76	44	0	0	1	0
KY JACKSON	70	59	89	56	64	-7	2.13	1.22	1.00	2.13	164	45.02	128	96	75	0	0	5	2
KY LEXINGTON	70	59	88	55	64	-7	3.09	2.35	1.38	3.09	292	46.95	139	95	78	0	0	5	2
KY LOUISVILLE	71	60	85	56	66	-8	0.54	-0.17	0.29	0.54	53	46.88	146	91	65	0	0	6	0
LA PADUCAH	76	55	81	51	66	-6	0.20	-0.57	0.18	0.20	19	50.42	147	86	46	0	0	2	0
LA BATON ROUGE	83	60	88	54	71	-9	2.12	0.86	1.51	8.81	487	37.57	81	97	44	0	0	2	2
LA LAKE CHARLES	86	61	88	55	74	-7	0.16	-1.27	0.16	4.36	218	29.88	75	88	40	0	0	1	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	82	66	86	62	74	-7	2.78	1.24	2.68	11.06	503	47.71	100	78	56	0	0	2	1
LA SHREVEPORT	90	59	95	53	74	-6	0.06	-0.57	0.06	0.38	43	19.57	55	69	22	4	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	68	50	75	39	59	1	1.62	0.80	1.25	1.83	154	43.60	167	96	65	0	0	4	1
ME PORTLAND	73	58	80	50	65	3	1.11	0.39	0.84	1.11	110	36.46	121	94	67	0	0	4	1
MD BALTIMORE	79	65	87	62	72	1	8.54	7.62	3.62	8.70	669	41.64	141	97	86	0	0	6	4
MA BOSTON	75	62	87	58	68	0	2.15	1.35	1.17	2.15	189	35.18	123	88	67	0	0	3	2
MA WORCESTER	72	58	81	55	66	2	4.88	3.93	2.83	4.88	361	48.98	147	97	71	0	0	4	3
MI ALPENA	70	44	79	37	57	-3	0.02	-0.68	0.02	1.06	104	25.43	125	96	51	0	0	1	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	73	52	82	44	63	-2	0.01	-1.05	0.01	0.21	14	34.85	137	89	53	0	0	1	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	74	42	83	34	58	-2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.26	21	21.51	106	95	52	0	0	0	0
MI LANSING	70	52	79	44	61	-3	0.25	-0.68	0.24	0.25	19	28.51	128	91	71	0	0	2	0
MI MUSKOGON	75	52	80	44	63	-1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.36	27	29.55	134	83	50	0	0	0	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	72	47	80	38	60	-3	0.23	-0.64	0.19	0.48	39	19.40	85	92	44	0	0	2	0
MN DULUTH	74	50	84	40	62	4	0.00	-1.06	0.00	0.19	13	22.35	98	82	54	0	0	0	0
MN INT'L FALLS	77	41	86	31	59	2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.48	44	16.06	89	95	43	0	1	0	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	80	55	90	48	68	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.02	2	24.61	108	82	42	1	0	0	0
MN ROCHESTER	74	49	82	42	62	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.23	102	24.67	102	93	55	0	0	0	0
MN ST. CLOUD	79	49	88	41	64	3	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.16	13	25.77	123	97	37	0	0	0	0
MS JACKSON	80	57	87	50	69	-10	10.81	10.04	5.72	11.14	1022	36.76	92	95	45	0	0	2	2
MS MERIDIAN	81	56	86	50	69	-10	3.80	3.01	2.60	3.84	349	40.82	96	96	65	0	0	2	2
MS TUPELO	80	58	86	52	69	-7	6.10	5.38	3.51	6.10	610	37.61	96	87	56	0	0	2	2
MO COLUMBIA	76	51	81	45	64	-7	0.29	-0.54	0.27	0.40	34	28.09	97	95	42	0	0	2	0
MO KANSAS CITY	76	52	81	48	64	-8	0.33	-0.67	0.25	0.42	30	27.46	100	90	44	0	0	2	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	76	57	81	51	67	-7	0.20	-0.49	0.18	0.36	37	34.88	127	84	50	0	0	2	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	78	51	84	44	65	-8	0.07	-1.08	0.07	0.07	4	26.72	87	89	44	0	0	1	0
MT BILLINGS	85	53	89	43	69	5	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.01	3	17.11	154	50	17	0	0	0	0
MT BUTTE	80	37	83	31	59	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	10.17	100	65	11	0	1	0	0
MT CUT BANK	86	42	88	34	64	8	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.01	2	4.39	41	66	12	0	0	0	0
MT GLASGOW	88	49	91	44	69	7	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.02	6	21.04	231	66	31	3	0	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	88	46	91	38	67	8	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.10	22	13.52	113	52	10	1	0	0	0
MT HAVRE	89	42	93	39	66	6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.04	11	11.05	120	64	19	4	0	0	0
MT MISSOULA	87	44	91	38	66	6	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.01	3	10.66	105	54	31	1	0	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	77	49	82	42	63	-5	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.44	47	23.26	112	89	54	0	0	0	0
NE LINCOLN	77	49	82	44	63	-7	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.81	78	24.49	111	93	54	0	0	0	0
NE NORFOLK	78	47	85	39	62	-5	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.34	43	18.84	88	91	57	0	0	0	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	80	45	85	38	62	-4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.00	0	20.11	123	90	33	0	0	0	0
NE OMAHA	77	55	83	51	66	-3	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.56	53	24.87	107	86	51	0	0	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	81	48	91	39	65	0	0.02	-0.24	0.01	0.02	6	16.64	127	84	43	1	0	2	0
NE VALENTINE	81	46	87	40	64	-2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.10	19	18.67	116	89	44	0	0	0	0
NV ELY	81	41	88	38	61	1	0.23	0.04	0.23	0.23	82	9.14	127	63	32	0	0	1	0
NV LAS VEGAS	98	77	105	73	87	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.11	34	27	16	6	0	0	0
NV RENO	90	58	92	53	74	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	4.59	91	38	18	4	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	90	48	93	37	69	5	0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.03	20	7.99	141	37	16	3	0	2	0
NH CONCORD	75	56	89	47	66	3	2.50	1.78	1.01	2.50	245	35.48	139	98	63	0	0	4	2
NJ NEWARK	80	67	88	62	74	3	5.05	4.11	3.13	5.05	380	52.84	160	86	66	0	0	4	3
NM ALBUQUERQUE	79	62	85	58	70	-2	0.21	-0.07	0.08	0.30	73	1.82	27	67	33	0	0	3	0
NY ALBANY	73	61	82	56	67	3	4.01	3.20	1.71	4.02	344	41.87	156	96	75	0	0	5	3
NY BINGHAMTON	70	58	84	55	64	2	10.08	9.23	8.04	10.09	834	50.31	187	97	83	0	0	5	3
NY BUFFALO	72	59	80	55	66	1	0.81	-0.16	0.74	1.20	86	34.76	128	92	67	0	0	4	1
NY ROCHESTER	71	58	82	53	65	0	1.27	0.39	0.80	1.34	106	27.91	118	92	71	0	0	4	1
NY SYRACUSE	75	60	88	53	67	2	3.59	2.62	2.62	3.64	266	36.28	134	90	65	0	0	3	2
NC ASHEVILLE	75	60	84	56	68	-1	1.89	0.92	1.64	1.89	136	31.37	91	92	69	0	0	3	1
NC CHARLOTTE	83	62	89	57	72	-4	1.81	0.94	1.59	1.87	151	31.06	101	93	52	0	0	3	1
NC GREENSBORO	83	64	89	58	73	0	3.03	2.08	2.61	3.14	236	25.34	82	91	54	0	0	3	1
NC HATTERAS	88	76	92	67	82	5	0.06	-1.37	0.06	0.06	3	32.90	84	82	58	1	0	1	0
NC RALEIGH	86	67	88	63	77	3	1.71	0.75	1.59	1.75	130	31.04	100	86	61	0	0	2	1
NC WILMINGTON	87	69	91	64	78	0	1.04	-0.69	0.73	1.04	42	32.05	75	91	52	1	0	3	1
ND BISMARCK	81	47	86	42	64	2	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.16	28	20.44	153	93	57	0	0	0	0
ND DICKINSON	83	46	87	37	65	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.08	15	17.63	136	84	24	0	0	0	0
ND FARGO	81	51	88	45	66	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	22.16	137	87	37	0	0	0	0
ND GRAND FORKS	82	51	89	44	66	5	0.00	-0.49	0.00	1.61	224	17.37	115	92	37	0	0	0	0
ND JAMESTOWN	78	50	84	43	64	2	0.01	-0.40	0.01	0.01	2	19.87	134	97	43	0	0	1	0
ND WILLISTON	86	45	90	37	65	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.01	2	16.84	151	90	42	2	0	0	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	72	60	79	55	66	0	1.50	0.67	0.57	1.50	127	40.65	147	93	79	0	0	6	2
OH CINCINNATI	69	59	77	55	64	-7	0.76	0.03	0.36	1.14	108	48.04	154	92	77	0	0	5	0
OH CLEVELAND	72	62	77	58	67	0	2.74	1.80	1.75	2.91	217	44.58	165	92	74	0	0	5	1
OH COLUMBUS	71	60	77	58	66	-4	1.69	0.95	1.10	1.70	159	36.26	128	95	73	0	0	4	1
OH DAYTON	68	56	77	51	62	-7	1.95	1.27	1.30	4.42	446	36.15	125	96	74	0	0	4	1
OH MANSFIELD	71	58	76	54	64	-2	1.61	0.65	0.63	2.10	151	39.41	125	99	73	0	0	4	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals</

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 10, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	69	56	77	50	63	-4	2.58	1.84	1.35	3.11	291	31.88	135	93	82	0	0	4	3
OK YOUNGSTOWN	72	59	78	55	65	0	1.36	0.43	0.39	2.56	197	37.85	140	96	84	0	0	6	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	58	89	54	71	-6	0.02	-0.77	0.02	0.26	24	18.99	75	68	26	0	0	1	0
OR TULSA	83	54	85	48	69	-8	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0	20.75	71	74	40	0	0	0	0
OR ASTORIA	71	49	82	47	60	0	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.01	1	46.68	121	98	84	0	0	0	0
OR BURNS	89	45	91	35	67	9	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	8.24	117	44	27	3	0	0	0
OR EUGENE	92	52	94	47	72	8	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	21.77	73	82	45	7	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	98	58	99	56	78	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	12.81	120	65	22	7	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	92	53	96	46	73	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	9.89	120	51	24	6	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	90	59	93	55	75	9	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.02	4	25.30	117	75	50	4	0	0	0
OR SALEM	92	55	95	50	73	8	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	24.11	104	74	43	6	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	76	64	84	59	70	3	7.14	6.07	2.41	7.14	470	52.29	164	95	80	0	0	6	4
PA ERIE	71	61	80	57	66	-1	2.06	0.90	1.14	2.23	136	38.10	136	89	77	0	0	5	2
PA MIDDLETOWN	75	63	86	59	69	-1	13.39	12.57	8.09	13.47	1151	56.86	200	99	77	0	0	6	5
PA PHILADELPHIA	81	67	87	61	74	2	6.37	5.46	2.52	6.37	494	48.48	160	90	67	0	0	4	3
PA PITTSBURGH	74	61	81	56	67	0	1.19	0.39	0.30	1.58	139	31.45	114	92	68	0	0	4	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	74	61	83	57	67	1	5.97	5.09	2.98	5.97	485	44.73	171	97	75	0	0	5	4
PA WILLIAMSPORT	74	62	84	59	68	1	10.28	9.35	7.48	10.34	795	56.96	195	95	78	0	0	7	4
RI PROVIDENCE	76	61	83	55	68	0	3.89	2.97	1.83	3.89	295	38.82	122	90	73	0	0	3	2
SC BEAUFORT	87	65	90	59	76	-2	0.23	-1.31	0.14	0.24	11	21.21	56	89	47	2	0	3	0
SC CHARLESTON	86	66	89	62	76	-3	0.52	-1.09	0.52	0.52	22	26.99	69	92	51	0	0	1	1
SC COLUMBIA	87	65	91	59	76	-2	0.30	-0.77	0.29	0.33	21	28.79	78	85	51	2	0	2	0
SC GREENVILLE	82	63	89	56	72	-3	0.82	-0.07	0.69	0.82	66	29.57	82	94	52	0	0	2	1
SD ABERDEEN	79	49	87	41	64	0	0.01	-0.44	0.01	0.34	52	21.83	134	96	62	0	0	1	0
SD HURON	80	50	86	45	65	0	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.09	15	20.26	121	94	41	0	0	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	83	49	89	41	66	1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.23	62	16.52	122	75	23	0	0	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	77	50	87	42	64	-1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.08	8	22.87	119	91	62	0	0	0	0
TN BRISTOL	77	61	89	54	69	-1	2.44	1.74	2.26	2.44	246	35.46	116	94	55	0	0	5	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	76	61	86	56	69	-6	10.28	9.29	9.69	10.58	761	47.14	122	92	68	0	0	3	2
TN KNOXVILLE	75	60	88	52	68	-6	6.93	6.27	5.66	7.37	801	38.52	110	96	67	0	0	5	3
TN MEMPHIS	81	59	89	55	70	-8	0.19	-0.57	0.19	0.20	19	38.45	102	76	39	0	0	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	73	58	83	54	66	-9	4.47	3.62	2.23	4.61	387	39.23	116	93	63	0	0	4	3
TX ABILENE	88	57	91	47	73	-5	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	10.42	64	54	23	2	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	80	55	86	48	68	-4	0.08	-0.44	0.08	0.09	12	2.82	18	58	24	0	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	95	57	102	50	76	-6	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	8.00	36	40	19	7	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	88	62	90	57	75	-6	3.08	1.66	0.93	5.78	290	28.43	69	89	35	2	0	7	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	95	70	103	63	82	-1	0.00	-1.17	0.00	0.01	1	12.46	72	82	50	7	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	96	68	105	64	82	0	0.00	-1.13	0.00	0.00	0	7.80	36	70	36	7	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	95	66	100	57	81	-2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.00	0	6.68	51	42	19	7	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	89	68	95	63	78	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	3.87	61	38	18	3	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	90	65	96	58	77	-4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	16.91	72	52	20	4	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	87	73	91	71	80	-3	0.13	-1.25	0.13	0.70	36	10.58	36	74	35	1	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	95	64	98	59	80	-1	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.05	3	11.01	34	67	34	6	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	81	56	84	49	68	-6	0.52	-0.09	0.48	0.52	60	2.01	14	64	37	0	0	2	0
TX MIDLAND	87	60	92	50	74	-3	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.00	0	0.63	6	41	23	2	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	91	59	94	48	75	-3	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0	4.59	32	42	22	5	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	96	64	102	59	80	-2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0	6.72	30	44	13	7	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	98	63	104	56	80	-2	0.00	-1.06	0.00	0.00	0	8.07	30	80	37	7	0	0	0
TX WACO	94	59	100	52	76	-6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	11.12	50	54	25	6	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	88	59	92	53	73	-6	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	5.00	25	52	25	2	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	83	59	87	54	71	2	0.02	-0.22	0.01	0.02	6	15.80	140	53	24	0	0	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	72	58	83	47	65	2	3.11	2.17	1.93	3.11	232	40.93	163	97	68	0	0	4	2
VA LYNCHBURG	80	61	89	58	71	1	2.10	1.26	1.66	2.36	200	26.01	84	98	61	0	0	3	1
VA NORFOLK	88	72	93	67	80	5	0.03	-0.94	0.02	0.03	2	31.54	94	89	56	2	0	2	0
VA RICHMOND	84	69	89	65	76	3	6.06	5.16	3.76	6.06	473	35.84	114	92	72	0	0	3	3
VA ROANOKE	78	61	89	60	70	-1	4.42	3.52	2.58	6.14	480	31.23	102	92	72	0	0	2	2
WA WASH/DULLES	78	64	88	61	71	0	6.70	5.79	2.27	6.88	529	32.08	109	93	79	0	0	5	4
WA OLYMPIA	86	45	87	42	65	4	0.04	-0.39	0.01	0.04	7	31.46	108	91	57	0	0	4	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	77	48	86	44	62	4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	66.89	112	96	78	0	0	0	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	84	55	85	52	69	6	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.00	0	24.25	114	78	54	0	0	0	0
WA SPOKANE	89	56	93	50	73	10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	11.79	111	50	17	4	0	0	0
WA YAKIMA	95	49	99	41	72	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	5.55	110	70	41	6	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	72	58	87	53	65	-1	3.89	3.16	2.07	4.19	407	30.24	98	97	77	0	0	5	3
WV CHARLESTON	75	61	92	58	68	-2	2.34	1.49	1.15	2.48	203	34.67	108	92	65	1	0	5	2
WV ELKINS	76	58	89	54	67	2	3.16	2.22	1.30	3.57	266	37.94	112	99	60	0	0	4	3
WV HUNTINGTON	71	60	86	57	66	-4	2.53	1.84	1.33	2.54	254	47.58	153	98	78	0	0	5	2
WI EAU CLAIRE	77	46	86	41	62	-1	0.13	-0.91	0.08	0.32	21	27.88	113	100	43	0	0	6	0
WI GREEN BAY	72	46	81	39	59	-3	0.08	-0.75	0.08	1.35	113	28.23	132	94	49	0	0	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	76	50	83	44	63	-3	0.01	-0.91	0.01	0.99	74	29.12	117	97	40	0	0	1	0
WI MADISON	73	46	83	39	60	-4	0.00	-0.87	0.00	1.06	83	21.55	86	94	56	0	0	0	0
WI MILWAUKEE	70	55	76	50	62	-4	0.01	-0.87	0.01	0.51	40	23.80	94	81	62	0	0	1	0
WY CASPER	79	42	86	35	61	-1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	9.81	101	69	31	0	0	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	72	44	85	40	58	-2	0.09	-0.27	0.09	0.09	18	16.03	126	82	43	0	0	1	0
WY LANDER	78	48	86	42	63	0	0.30	0.11	0.27	0.30	120	11.19	117	63	21	0	0	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	86	44	91	34	65	4	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	13.22	122	69	30	1	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

# August Weather and Crop Summary

## Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

**Highlights:** Somewhat cooler weather settled across the Corn Belt during August, although pesky dryness—mainly from Iowa to Indiana—continued to reduce overall yield prospects for Midwestern corn. (Prospects for soybeans, however, rebounded slightly.)

In contrast, heavy rain developed in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern States, eradicating dryness but causing late-month flooding. Heavy rain from Hurricane Irene fell upon already saturated soils, triggering record flooding for the northern Mid-Atlantic region into parts of New England. Irene also caused extensive wind damage and power outages on August 27-28 from eastern North Carolina into New England.

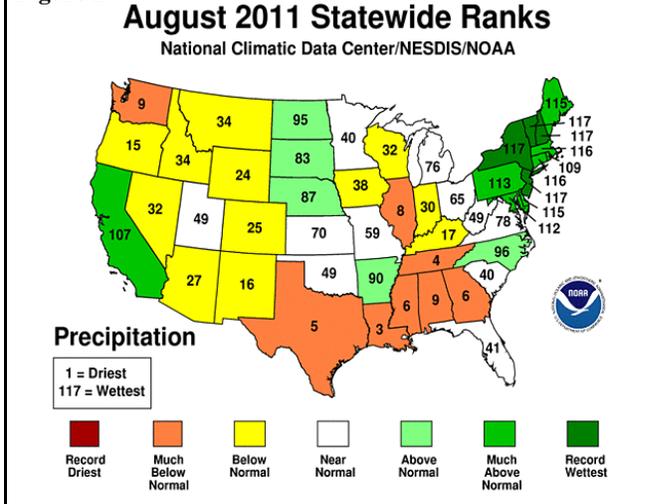
Farther south, historically hot, dry conditions persisted in a broad area of the south-central U.S., centered on Texas. The southern Plains' pastures and rain-fed summer crops were nearly a total loss, while even irrigated cotton and other commodities struggled due to unrelenting heat and drought. Hot, drier-than-normal conditions extended as far east as the southern Atlantic States.

Elsewhere, most of the West also experienced a hot, drier-than-normal month. Monsoon showers provided a little moisture in the Southwest, while the Northwest noted a dramatic change from the cool, wet conditions that had dominated the first 7 months of the year. Warm, dry conditions were especially beneficial for small grain maturation and harvesting across the northern High Plains and the Northwest.

**Historical Perspective:** According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its second-hottest, 27<sup>th</sup>-driest August on record. The nation's average temperature of 75.7°F was 3.0°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while the average rainfall of 2.31 inches was 89 percent of the long-term average. The nation's only hotter August occurred in 1983, when the temperature averaged 75.8°F. It was the driest August since 2000, when rainfall totaled just 1.92 inches.

It was the hottest August during the 117-year period of record in Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, and among the ten warmest in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming (figure 1). Not a single state reported below-normal August temperatures; Indiana had the lowest ranking but still reported its 62<sup>nd</sup>-warmest August. Meanwhile, eight states (Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington)

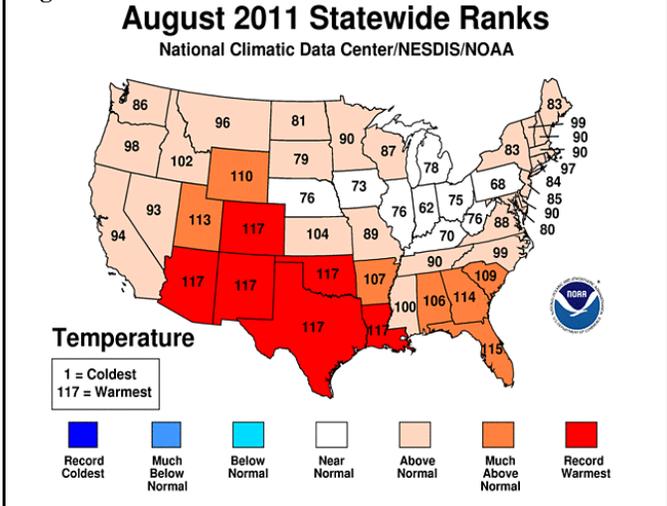
Figure 2



weathered top-ten August dryness. In contrast, wetness affected the Northeast, with New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont enduring their wettest August on record (figure 2). Top-ten August wetness affected the other four New England States, along with Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

**Summary:** The month opened with some heavy rainfall across the North, and later in the East. Fargo, ND (2.87 inches), was pelted by a daily-record rainfall on August 1. The following day, Duluth, MN (2.15 inches), netted a daily-record sum for August 2. Later, shower activity increased across the East, where Muscle Shoals, AL (3.15 inches), tallied a daily-record amount for August 4. In North Carolina, Charlotte received 2.50 inches on August 5, followed by a daily-record rainfall of 4.31 inches in Raleigh-Durham on August 6. Elsewhere on August 6, daily-record amounts included 2.83 inches in Scranton, PA, and 2.43 inches in Wausau, WI. However, heat remained the dominant force across the south-central U.S. The first day of the new month featured an August record high in Joplin, MO (108°F; previously, 106°F on August 8, 1970), and daily-record highs in locations such as Ft. Smith, AR (111°F), and Salina, KS (110°F). On August 2 in Kansas, Olathe's high of 111°F represented its hottest day since July 13, 1954 (114°F). On August 2 in Missouri, Columbia (108°F) and Kansas City (107°F) both experienced their hottest day since August 29, 1984. Elsewhere on August 2, Joplin (110°F) topped its newly established August record, while Springfield, MO (108°F) eclipsed an August record originally established on August 29, 1984. August 3 was the hottest day on record in a number of Mid-South communities, including Ft. Smith (115°F; previously, 113°F on August 10, 1936, and August 2, 2011); Little Rock, AR (114°F; previously, 112°F on July 31, 1986); and West Plains, MO (108°F; previously, 107°F on July 14, 1954, and July 12, 1980). Extreme heat continued for several more days across the southern Plains and the Mid-South. For example, Ft. Smith noted highs greater than 110°F from August 1-3 and 5-6. Wichita Falls, TX, set a record with 52 consecutive days (June 22 - August 12) of triple-digit heat; the previous record of 42 days had been set from June 23 - August 3, 1980. Farther north, Indianapolis, IN, set a record with 23 consecutive days (July 17 - August 8) of 90-degree heat; the previous record of 19 days had been set from August 8-26, 1936. In many areas, heat relief remained elusive at night, with all-time high minimum temperature records set or tied in locations such as Tulsa, OK (87°F on August 2); Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX (86°F on August 3 and 4); and Charleston, SC (83°F on August 4). Galveston, TX, reported monthly record-tying lows of 85°F on seven consecutive days from August 7-13. Prior to 2011, Galveston's only occurrences of August lows of 85°F had occurred on August 30, 2010, and August 20, 1994. San Antonio, TX, also tied a monthly record with a low of 82°F on August 11 (previously, 82°F on August 5, 1980).

Figure 1



Cooler air pushed to the south and west during the second week of August, ending some long-running streaks of triple-digit heat. Ft. Smith's 35-day (July 5 - August 8) streak of 100-degree readings ended with a high of 98°F on August 9. Prior to this year, Ft. Smith's longest spell of triple-digit heat had occurred on 17 consecutive days, from July 10-26, 1934. Dallas-Ft. Worth (DFW), TX, narrowly missed a record, as its streak of triple-digit readings ended at 40 days (July 2 - August 10). The DFW standard of 42 days, set from June 23 - August 3, 1980, remained intact. But a few streaks of triple-digit heat survived the brief cool down. For example, Houston, TX, reached or exceeded 100°F on every August day except the 25<sup>th</sup>. Houston's streak of 24 consecutive triple-digit readings, from August 1-24, demolished its July 1980 standard of 14 days in a row. Furthermore, Houston's 30 days of 100°F heat in August defeated its July 1980 monthly record of 18 days. Farther north and west, more significant heat relief resulted in daily-record lows in locations such as Alamosa, CO (34°F on August 8), and International Falls, MN (39°F on August 10). Widespread showers and thunderstorms formed along and near the boundary between hot air to the south and cooler conditions farther north. Daily-record totals topped 3 inches in several locations, including Del Rio, TX (4.47 inches on August 11); Tulsa, OK (3.44 inches on August 10); Columbus, GA (3.28 inches on August 8); Russellville, AR (3.22 inches on August 11); and Watertown, NY (3.14 inches on August 9). Del Rio's rain accounted for more than two-thirds of its year-to-date precipitation, which increased to 6.64 inches (55 percent of normal). Watertown experienced its fourth-wettest day on record. Severe weather accompanied some of the rainfall, with straight-line wind gusts estimated near 120 mph in parts of Beaver County, OK, on August 9. Two days earlier, on August 7, Little Rock, AR, had experienced its second-highest wind gust on record. Little Rock's gust to 77 mph exceeded its former monthly record (64 mph on August 20, 1993), and represented its highest gust since a record-setting 87 mph gust on June 1, 1999. Valentine, NE, also clocked a wind gust to 77 mph on August 7.

Before the season's first hurricane began brewing over the eastern Atlantic Ocean—Irene was named a tropical storm on August 20—heavy rain shifted from the Great Lakes region into the Northeast. In the wake of the wettest August day on record in Muskegon, MI (4.29 inches on August 13; previously, 3.45 inches on August 30, 1993), August 14 was the wettest day on record at New York's JFK Airport. JFK's daily total reached 7.80 inches, shattering its 1-day mark of 6.27 inches set on June 30, 1984. In Newark, NJ (6.40 inches on August 14), it was the second-wettest day behind a 6.73-inch total on November 3, 1977. New York's LaGuardia Airport (6.60 inches on August 14) experienced its second-wettest day behind 6.69 inches on April 15, 2007. Farther south, Philadelphia, PA, noted its fifth-wettest day (4.84 inches on August 14) en route to its wettest August and wettest month on record. Philadelphia's monthly total of 19.31 inches trounced its August 1911 standard of 12.10 inches, and easily surpassed its September 1999, Hurricane Floyd-enhanced monthly mark of 13.07 inches. Heavy showers lingered in the East through August 15, when daily-record amounts included 2.67 inches in Albany, NY; 2.38 inches in Worcester, MA; and 1.86 inches in West Palm Beach, FL. Elsewhere in Florida, Vero Beach (3.78 inches) collected a daily-record total for August 16.

By mid-month, intense heat returned to the south-central U.S. Shreveport, LA, noted a high of just 96°F on August 13, but recorded highs ranging from 103 to 109°F from August 14-20. On August 20, Shreveport tied an 1881 annual record with its 47<sup>th</sup> day of triple-digit heat. On the same day, Oklahoma City, OK, tied a 1980 standard with its 50<sup>th</sup> day with highs of 100°F or greater. Triple-digit heat records continued to fall as meteorological summer came to a close. College Station, TX, tied a 1917 annual mark with its 58<sup>th</sup> day of 100-degree heat on August 31, and broke the record the following day. Through August 31, annual triple-digit records from 1953 were shattered in Texas locations such as Amarillo (50 days; previously, 26) and Del Rio (79 days; previously, 78). In Kansas, Wichita (50 triple-digit days through August) tied a Dust Bowl-era record (50 days in 1936). Similarly, Dodge City, Kansas (52 triple-digit days by summer's end), crushed its 1934 mark of 42 days. Farther east,

Miami, FL, set an all-time record with 44 consecutive days (July 10 - August 22) of highs of 90°F or greater. Previously, Miami's record of 34 such days was established from August 5 - September 7, 1952. Meanwhile, heat finally arrived in the Northwest. Portland, OR (96°F on August 20), hit the 90-degree mark for the first time this year—the third-latest date on record behind 1954 (no 90°F days) and 1957 (September 13).

Category 1 Hurricane Irene—more than 2 days removed from a category 3 peak intensity of 120 mph—arrived along the North Carolina coast just west of Cape Lookout around 7:30 am EDT on August 27, packing maximum sustained winds near 85 mph. From there, Irene accelerated toward the north-northeast and gradually weakened, becoming a post-tropical storm by the late-evening hours of August 28 over northern New Hampshire. Nevertheless, impacts associated with Irene included severe beach erosion and flooding along the Mid-Atlantic coast, as well as wind damage, power outages, and extensive fresh-water flooding from eastern North Carolina into parts of New England. On North Carolina's Outer Banks, where sound-side flooding was extensive, one of the storm's most visible impacts was the destruction of a portion of Highway 12 south of Nags Head. However, some of the storm's worst flooding was a direct result of rain that fell on August 28, following Irene's downgrade to a tropical storm. Soils from New Jersey to Vermont were in some cases already saturated prior to Irene's arrival, and thus more apt to discharge runoff into streams and rivers. Irene followed an unusual course after striking North Carolina, skirting the mid-Atlantic coast rather than veering northeastward. In fact, Irene was the first hurricane to make an official landfall on the New Jersey coast since September 16, 1903. Since 1950, only nine other hurricanes made a U.S. landfall north of the Virginia-North Carolina border—most recently on August 19, 1991, when Hurricane Bob battered coastal New England. Rainfall totals associated with Irene ranged from 5 to 15 inches, with locally higher amounts, from eastern North Carolina to interior New England. Wilmington, DE (6.94 inches on August 27-28), experienced its fifth-highest two-day rainfall on record. Daily-record totals for August 27 included 7.92 inches at Norfolk, VA; 6.18 inches at Wallops Island, VA; and 5.58 inches at Salisbury, MD. The following day, record-setting amounts for August 28 reached 5.22 inches in Newark, NJ; 4.83 inches in St. Johnsbury, VT; 4.69 inches in Albany, NY; and 4.13 inches in Mt. Pocono, PA. Elsewhere, Irene capped the wettest month on record in Mid-Atlantic locations such as New York's Central Park (18.95 inches), Newark (18.79 inches), and Allentown, PA (13.47 inches). On August 28 in New Jersey, high-water marks from Hurricane Floyd in September 1999 were broken along the Millstone River at Griggstown (14.21 feet above flood stage) and Blackwells Mills (12.24 feet). Along the Passaic River at Pine Brook, NJ (5.12 feet above flood stage on August 30), the river level exceeded the high-water mark established on October 10, 1903. In Vermont, Otter Creek at Rutland climbed 9.21 feet above flood stage on August 29, easily surpassing the record of 5.45 feet set in the aftermath of a hurricane on September 22, 1938. In North Walpole, NH, the Connecticut River (3.36 feet above flood stage on August 29) climbed to its highest level since September 22, 1938. Farther south, wind gusts topped 100 mph near Irene's point of landfall in North Carolina. An unofficial gust to 115 mph was reported in Carteret County, NC, at the Cedar Island Ferry Terminal, a few minutes after Irene's eye moved ashore. Official gusts on August 27-28 reached 83 mph on Pea Island, NC; 81 mph at the Blue Hill Observatory in Milton, MA; 74 mph in Elizabeth City, NC; 70 mph in Richmond, VA; and 67 mph at New York's LaGuardia Airport. Storm surge values included 4.56 feet at Sewells Point, VA, and 4.50 feet at the Battery in New York City. The Battery's mean lower low water value of 9.50 feet represented the sixth-highest level on record in that location. Prior to reaching the mainland U.S., Irene—in its formative stage—also battered Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Irene became a hurricane while crossing Puerto Rico on August 22. On St. Thomas, King Airport received 6.21 inches of rain on August 21-22 and reported a peak wind gust to 69 mph. San Juan, PR, clocked a wind gust to 59 mph on August 22, and received 12.25 inches of rain from August 21-24. San Juan's monthly rainfall eventually climbed to 18.56 inches, surpassing its August 1988 record of 11.31 inches.

As the month drew to a close, there were few signs of autumn. On August 24, highs reached or exceeded 110°F in Oklahoma locations such as Lawton (111°F) and Gage (110°F). On the same date, Grand Junction, CO (101°F), experienced its latest reading on record greater than 100°F (previously, 102°F on August 13, 1996). By August 25, extreme heat surged as far north as Nebraska, where Chadron (105°F) posted a daily-record high. In Texas, Victoria experienced a 1-day reprieve from triple-digit heat. Nevertheless, Victoria set an all-time record with highs of 100°F or greater on 25 consecutive days (July 31 - August 24), previously achieved with a 16-day heat wave from August 8-23, 1911. August 24 was also the final day of a record-setting streak of triple-digit heat in Lufkin, TX (26 days starting on July 30). Within days, however, there was another resurgence of record-shattering heat across the south-central U.S. Houston tied an all-time record with a high of 109°F on August 27—a mark previously set on September 4, 2000. Elsewhere in Texas, August records were tied on August 27 in College Station (109°F) and Galveston (100°F). For Galveston, it was only the seventh triple-digit reading during any month in more than 135 years. Heat also expanded into the Southwest, where Phoenix, AZ (117°F on August 26), eclipsed its monthly standard of 116°F most recently achieved on August 10, 2003. Hot weather also affected the Northwest, where Idaho Falls (97°F on August 26) was among dozens of stations tallying at least one daily-record high. August 28 was the hottest day on record in Austin (Camp Mabry), TX, where the high of 112°F tied the record originally set on September 5, 2000. San Antonio, TX (110°F on August 28), eclipsed its monthly record of 108°F originally set on August 19, 1986. Late-season heat also spread into the Midwest, where Springfield, IL (99, 102, 101, and 100°F), and St. Louis, MO (103, 104, 101, and 101°F), notched four consecutive daily-record highs from August 31 - September 3. Meanwhile in Arizona, Douglas set a monthly record with a high of 104°F on August 30. Other late-month highlights were mostly related to rainfall and confined to the northern and central Plains. Sidney, NE (3.32 inches on August 29), experienced its wettest August day on record, surpassing the 2.87-inch total that occurred on August 14, 1968. The following day, Lincoln, NE (2.62 inches), collected a daily-record sum for August 30.

A brief summary of records indicated that August 2011 was the hottest month on record in a broad swath of the south-central U.S. For the first time ever, monthly temperatures averaged 90°F or greater in Shreveport, LA, and Texas locations such as Longview, Houston, College Station, Austin (Camp Mabry), and San Antonio. All-time monthly average temperature records that were set in July 2011 were tied or broken again during August in the Texas cities of Lubbock, Childress, Austin (Camp Mabry), and Tyler. Far to the north and west of Texas, it was the hottest August on record in Denver, CO (77.0°F; previously 76.8°F in 1937), and Needles, CA (98.8°F; previously 98.4°F in 1969). Finally, locations reporting their hottest summer stretched across the South from Arizona to the Atlantic Coast States. A June-August 1954 average temperature record of 81.0°F was tied in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, while summer records from 1934 were broken Shreveport and Longview.

Alaska's weather was generally damp with near- to below-normal temperatures. Early in the month, daily-record lows were set in locations such as Cold Bay (37°F on August 5) and Kodiak (39°F on August 6). Later, Nome (1.21 inches on August 11) experienced its wettest day since August 12, 2004, when 1.39 inches fell. Fairbanks received at least a trace of rain on 13 of the first 14 days of August. During the second half of the month, mild, dry weather briefly overspread western Alaska, but wet conditions intensified across the southern part of the state. Cold Bay (68°F) posted a daily-record high on August 16. Monthly rainfall totaled 14.61 inches (210 percent of normal) on Annette Island, aided by a daily-record sum of 3.11 inches on August 20. Elsewhere on August 20, daily-record amounts included 5.42 inches in Port Alexander, 4.63 inches in Ketchikan, and 4.54 inches in Petersburg. The following day, Fairbanks (0.49 inch on August 21) experienced its second-wettest day of the year, behind only 0.52 inch on July 8. By month's end, August rainfall topped 20 inches at a few locations in southeastern Alaska, including Port Alexander (21.82 inches) and Little Port Walter (23.04 inches).

Fairly typical late-summer weather prevailed in Hawaii, although many windward locations continued to receive below-normal rainfall. Hilo, on the Big Island, received measurable rainfall on 29 of 31 days (all except August 24 and 26), totaling 8.74 inches (89 percent of normal). Just prior to mid-month, some remnant moisture associated with former eastern Pacific Hurricane Eugene led to an increase in shower activity, especially on the Big Island. Later, rainfall on August 28 was heavy enough to result in a daily-record total of 0.32 inch in Lihue, Kauai. However, Lihue's monthly rainfall totaled just 1.18 inches (55 percent of normal).

## Fieldwork

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

Much of the northern United States experienced near-normal temperatures during August, while unusually hot weather persisted farther south. Temperatures averaged at least 6 to 8°F above normal in portions of Texas and Oklahoma. Precipitation was scattered across the country during the month, with much of the South remaining parched. Meanwhile, portions of the northern and central Great Plains and much of the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States accumulated rainfall totaling at least twice normal. In part due to Hurricane Irene, portions of New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania received August rainfall in excess of 16 inches during the month. Conversely, much of Texas received less than an inch of rainfall, compounding the effects of one of the driest summers on record.

August began with the phenological development of this year's corn crop behind normal. Favorable weather throughout much of the month aided crop maturation. By August 14, silking was 98 percent complete, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Under milder conditions, double-digit doughing was evident throughout much of the Midwest by mid-month. One-third of the nation's corn crop was at or beyond the dent stage by August 21, four percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant denting delay was evident in Michigan, where progress was over 2 weeks behind normal. With progress complete or nearing completion in many states, 94 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by September 4. This was 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Aided by sunshine and warm weather, 38 percent of the crop entered the dent stage between August 22 and September 4. This left overall progress slightly ahead of normal. Eighteen percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage by September 4, two percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 52 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 4, compared with 60 percent on August 7 and 69 percent at the same time last year.

By August 7, heading of the sorghum crop was 52 percent complete, well behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, some producers were baling their fields for hay due to a severe lack of soil moisture and poor crop development. Thirty-two percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 14, three percentage points behind normal. One-quarter of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage, although progress was limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Hot, dry weather in the southern Great Plains negatively impacted crop growth, while rapidly maturing the portion of the crop that managed to produce a head. By August 28, crop maturity was 27 percent complete, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. With harvest underway in six of the 11 major estimating states, 22 percent of this year's sorghum crop was out of the fields by September 4. This was slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 25 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 4, compared with 27 percent on August 7 and 62 percent at the same time last year.

Producers had harvested half of this year's oat crop by August 7, eighteen percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was just beginning in North Dakota. Mostly sunny skies favored mid-month fieldwork in states where harvest was not complete or nearly complete. With harvest winding down in most

states except North Dakota, 94 percent of the oat crop was out of the nation's fields by September 4. This was a week behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, favorable weather conditions provided ample time for late-month fieldwork, yet harvest remained 13 days behind normal.

Heading of the barley crop was 96 percent complete by August 7, over a week behind the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in three of the five major estimating states, with delays of 20 percentage points or more evident in all states except Idaho. With approximately 6 days suitable for fieldwork, producers in Montana and Minnesota began harvesting during the week ending August 14. Harvest advanced quickly as producers in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota ramped up fieldwork during the latter half of the month to help gain ground on what has been a slower-than-normal crop year. By September 4, seventy-one percent of the barley crop was harvested, 10 percentage points behind the average. Overall, 65 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 4, compared with 72 percent on August 7.

By August 7, winter wheat harvest was complete or nearly complete across most of the major growing areas; however, seeding and developmental delays earlier in the season had left progress across the nation's northern tier at least 10 days behind normal. Despite favorable weather conditions that promoted a rapid harvest pace in the Northwest throughout the month, overall progress remained well behind the average. Nationally, 97 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested by August 28, a week behind normal.

Following a slow seeding pace and cool, wet weather that hampered crop development during much of the growing season, 96 percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by August 7. This was nearly 2 weeks behind the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 6 percent of the nation's crop, 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average, with the most significant delays evident across the nation's northern tier. Warmer weather and mostly sunny skies promoted a rapid harvest pace during the second half of the month; however, overall progress remained well behind normal. By September 4, producers in the six major estimating states had harvested 68 percent of this year's spring wheat crop, 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 28, compared with 66 percent on August 7.

Despite above-average temperatures promoting a rapid crop maturation pace, heading of this year's rice crop was 58 percent complete by August 7. This was 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Favorable growing conditions promoted good development of California's crop at mid-month. Harvest was underway in the lower Delta and Texas by August 21, and had advanced to 18 percent complete by August 28, slightly behind normal. The most significant delay was evident in Arkansas, where producers were busy treating fields for stinkbugs and draining fields in preparation for harvest. With warm, dry weather favoring fieldwork and crop development, producers in California began harvesting their crop during the week ending September 4. Overall, 64 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 4, compared with 66 percent on August 7 and 68 percent at the same time last year.

With blooming nearing completion in some areas and favorable growing conditions promoting double-digit development in others, 87 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage by August 7. This was 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Despite rapid pod development across most of the major producing region at mid-month, progress was well behind both last year and normal in many states. In Iowa, some soybean fields were reported as turning color during the week ending August 21. Nationwide, 97 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the pod-setting stage by September 4, slightly behind the 5-year average. Leaves were dropping on 6 percent of this year's acreage, 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 56 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 4, compared with 61 percent on August 7 and 64 percent at the same time last year. Limited rainfall and warmer-than-normal weather in parts of the Corn Belt led to a late-month decline in crop conditions.

As August began, peg development in this year's peanut crop remained behind normal. In Georgia, hot weather and dry soils limited peg development and affected calcium uptake in many fields early in the month. Scattered rainfall during the month aided peg development in many areas. By August 21, ninety-six percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the pegging stage, on par with the 5-year average. Early-planted fields in Florida were reported as being close to harvest with pod blasting underway. Overall, 38 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 4, compared with 43 percent on August 7 and 60 percent at the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of the nation's cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by August 7, slightly behind the 5-year average. Scattered showers in northern Texas early in the month promoted increased crop development in some areas of the High Plains, but did little to alleviate the long-term dryness that had negatively impacted crop conditions and caused portions of the crop to shed bolls. Increased rainfall in portions of the Delta and Southeast benefited the developing crop. Nationwide, bolls were setting on 96 percent of this year's cotton acreage by August 28, two percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Toward month's end, producers in the Northern Plains of Texas were preparing to defoliate their fields. With activity limited to Arizona, Mississippi, and Texas, 7 percent of this year's cotton crop was harvested by September 4, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 28 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 4, compared with 30 percent on August 7 and 60 percent at the same time last year. Unusually dry weather left much of the cotton crop in the southern Great Plains in very poor or poor condition. Conversely, strong winds and heavy rainfall associated with Hurricane Irene left much of Virginia's crop battered.

## U.S. Crop Production Highlights

*The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 12, 2011. Forecasts refer to September 1.*

**Corn** production is forecast at 12.5 billion bushels, down 3 percent from the August forecast but up fractionally from 2010. If realized, this will be the third-largest U.S. production total on record. Yields are expected to average 148.1 bushels per acre, down 4.9 bushels from the August 1 forecast and down 4.7 bushels from 2010. If realized, this will be the lowest U.S. average yield since 2005.

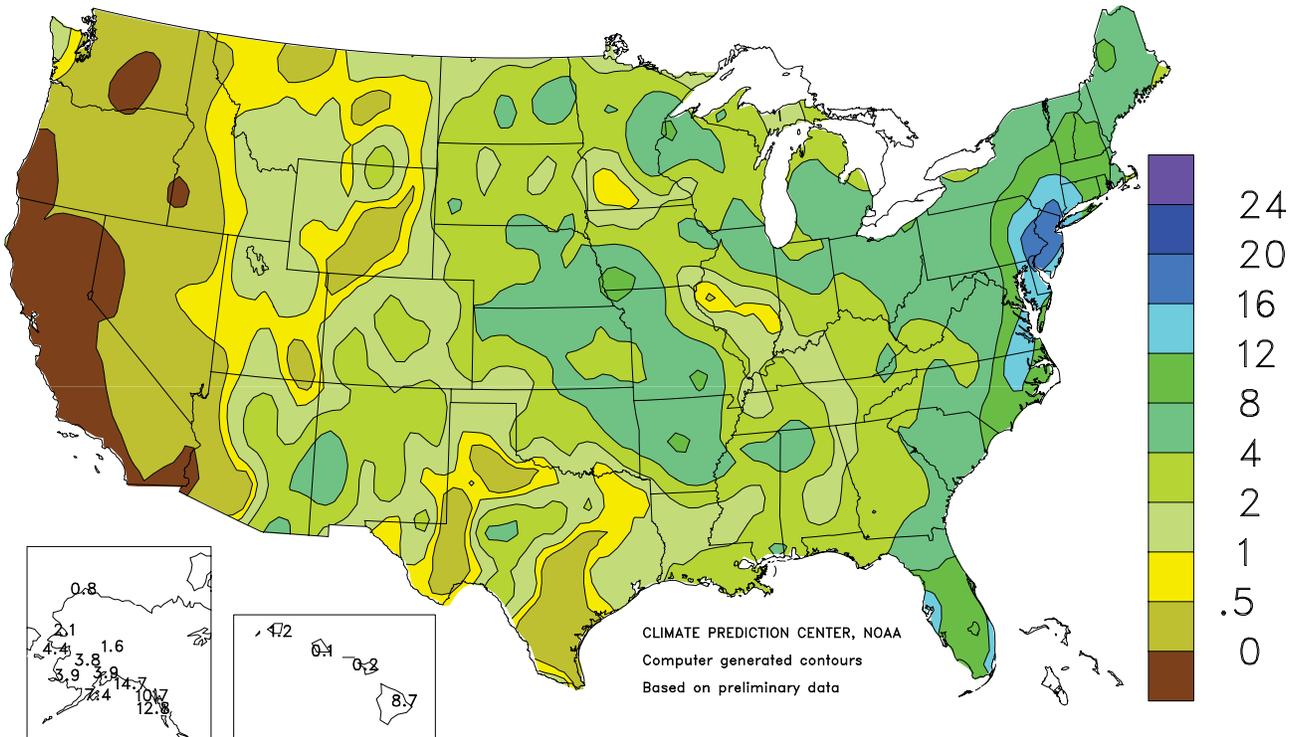
**Soybean** production is forecast at 3.09 billion bushels, up 1 percent from August but down 7 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 41.8 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month but down 1.7 bushels from last year. Compared with last month, yield forecasts are higher in the Central Great Plains and along much of the Atlantic Coast. If realized, the forecasted yield in Nebraska will be a record high. Yield forecasts are below last month across the Southern Great Plains and portions of the Southeast, as hot, dry conditions persisted during August. U.S. area for harvest is forecast at 73.8 million acres, unchanged from August but down 4 percent from 2010.

**All cotton** production is forecast at 16.6 million 480-pound bales, up fractionally from last month but down 9 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 807 pounds per harvested acre, down 5 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 15.8 million 480-pound bales, down 10 percent from 2010. American Pima production, forecast at 737,200 bales, was carried forward from last month.

**California navel orange** production for the 2011-2012 season is forecast at 1.76 million tons (44.0 million boxes), down 8 percent from last season's revised production of 1.92 million tons (48.0 million boxes). This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley during July and August. Survey results showed that the crop is about 3 weeks behind normal.

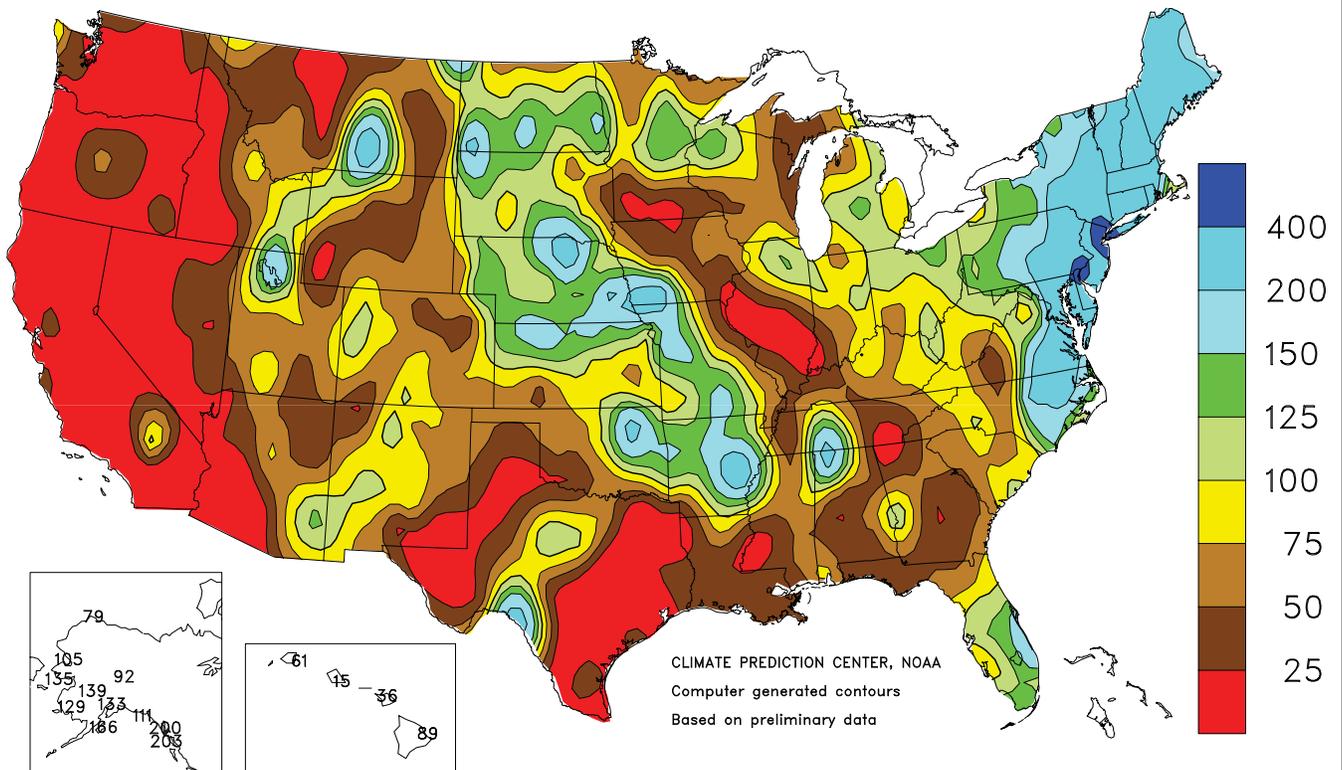
### Total Precipitation (Inches)

August 2011



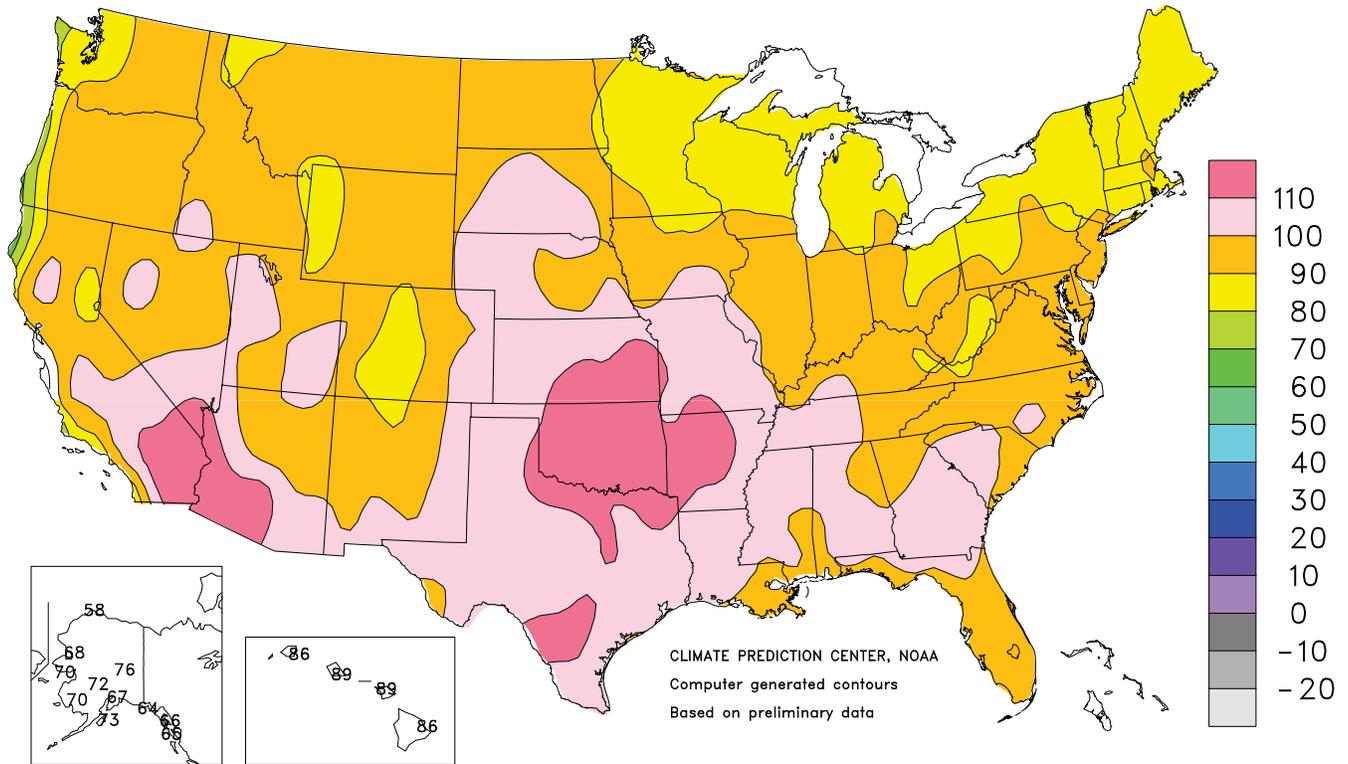
### Percent Of Normal Precipitation

August 2011



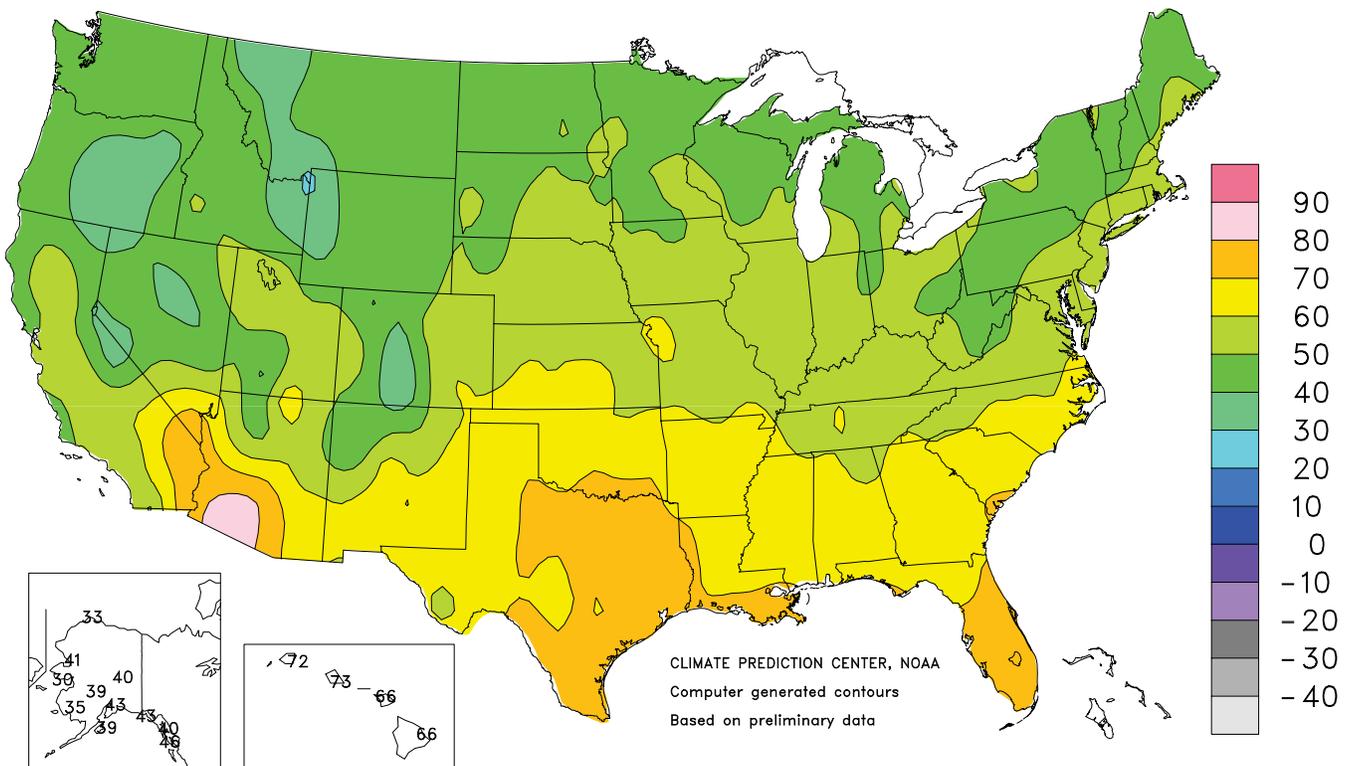
### Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

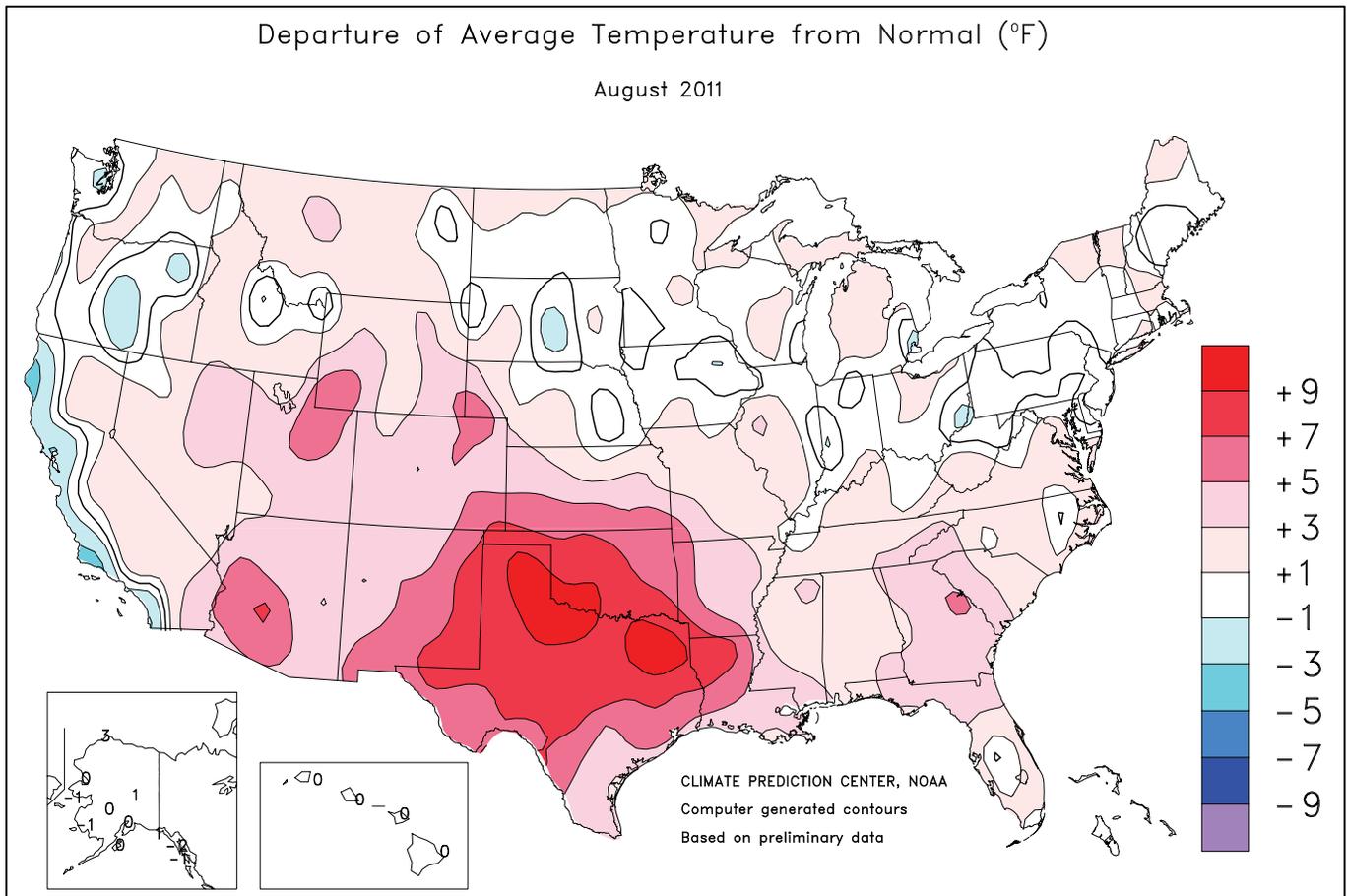
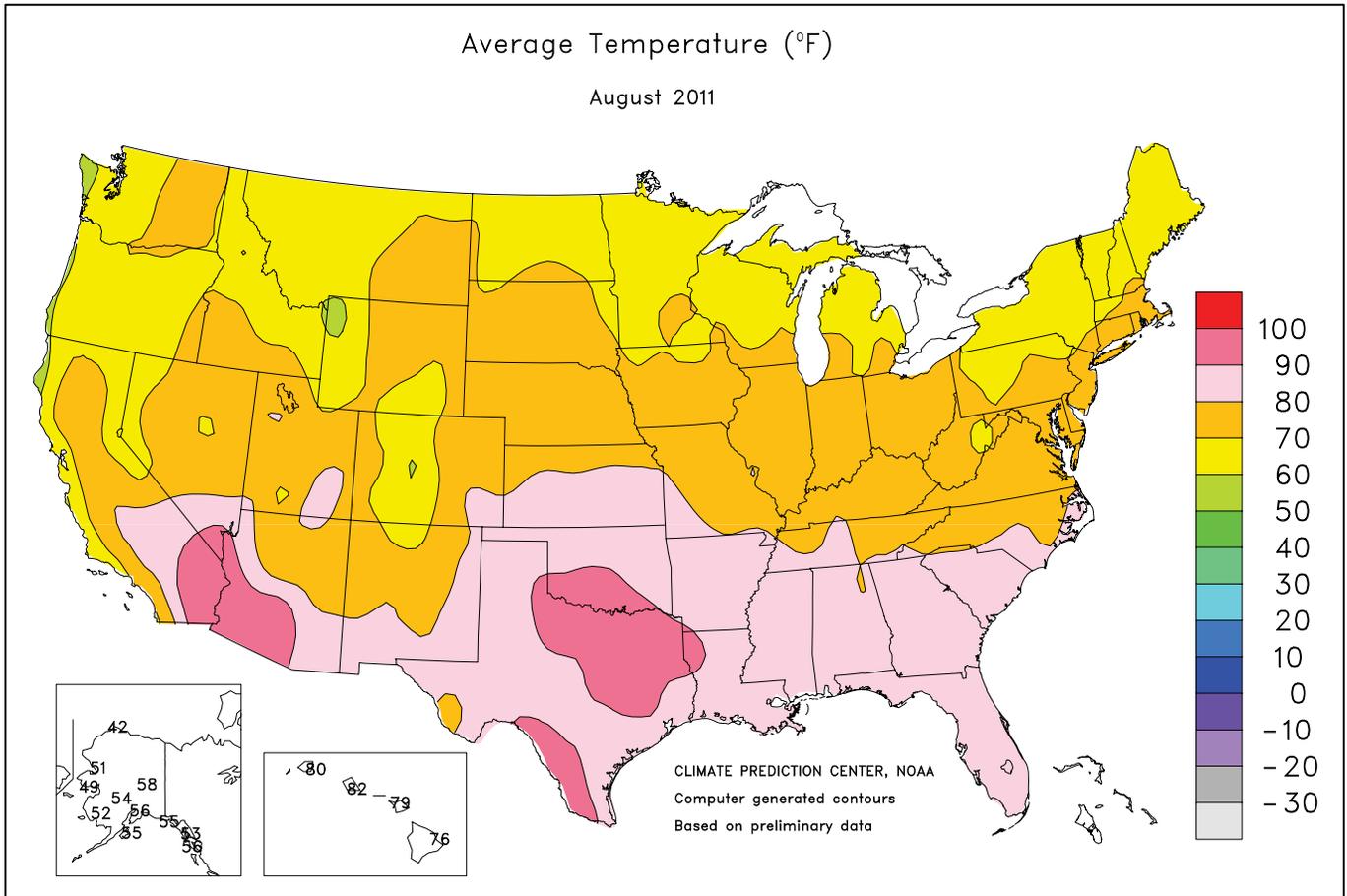
August 2011



### Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

August 2011





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

August 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	83	3	0.48	-3.00	LEXINGTON	75	0	3.64	-0.13	COLUMBUS	74	0	2.48	-1.24
HUNTSVILLE	81	2	3.80	0.48	LONDON-CORBIN	75	1	3.07	-0.29	DAYTON	74	2	2.02	-1.47
MOBILE	85	4	6.49	0.29	LOUISVILLE	79	2	3.46	0.05	MANSFIELD	71	2	4.14	-0.46
MONTGOMERY	84	3	2.22	-1.41	PADUCAH	78	2	1.46	-1.53	TOLEDO	72	1	3.19	0.00
AK ANCHORAGE	56	0	3.91	0.98	LA BATON ROUGE	86	5	2.17	-3.69	YOUNGSTOWN	69	1	2.67	-0.76
BARROW	42	3	0.82	-0.22	LAKE CHARLES	87	5	1.88	-2.97	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	89	8	2.02	-0.46
COLD BAY	52	0	2.36	-1.23	NEW ORLEANS	87	4	1.61	-4.54	TULSA	88	6	5.76	2.91
FAIRBANKS	58	2	1.60	-0.14	SHREVEPORT	92	9	0.51	-2.20	OR ASTORIA	61	0	0.08	-1.13
JUNEAU	53	-3	10.72	5.35	ME BANGOR	67	-1	8.33	5.34	BURNS	66	2	0.09	-0.36
KING SALMON	53	-2	3.99	1.10	CARIBOU	65	2	9.58	5.43	EUGENE	68	2	0.01	-0.98
KODIAK	55	0	7.42	2.94	PORTLAND	68	1	5.20	2.15	MEDFORD	75	2	0.00	-0.52
NOME	49	-2	4.36	1.13	MD BALTIMORE	76	2	10.38	6.64	PENDLETON	72	0	0.08	-0.48
AZ FLAGSTAFF	67	3	2.76	-0.13	MA BOSTON	74	2	7.74	4.37	PORTLAND	70	1	0.17	-0.76
PHOENIX	98	7	0.17	-0.77	WORCESTER	69	1	12.21	8.12	SALEM	69	2	0.11	-0.57
TUCSON	89	4	1.35	-0.95	MI ALPENA	67	2	3.58	0.08	PA ALLENTOWN	72	1	13.47	9.12
AR FORT SMITH	88	6	4.13	1.57	DETROIT	73	1	2.16	-0.94	ERIE	71	0	5.28	1.07
LITTLE ROCK	85	4	5.60	2.67	FLINT	70	1	2.11	-1.32	MIDDLETOWN	74	0	8.64	5.33
CA BAKERSFIELD	83	1	0.00	-0.08	GRAND RAPIDS	72	3	4.42	0.64	PHILADELPHIA	76	0	19.31	15.49
EUREKA	55	-4	0.04	-0.34	HOUGHTON LAKE	67	2	2.04	-1.68	PITTSBURGH	73	2	2.69	-0.69
FRESNO	82	2	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	70	2	3.45	-0.01	WILKES-BARRE	69	-1	8.03	4.93
LOS ANGELES	68	-3	0.00	-0.14	MUSKEGON	71	2	5.47	1.70	WILLIAMSPORT	71	0	5.59	2.21
REDDING	80	1	0.00	-0.22	TRAVERSE CITY	70	2	2.51	-0.88	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	18.56	13.34
SACRAMENTO	74	-1	0.00	-0.06	MN DULUTH	67	3	5.71	1.49	RI PROVIDENCE	73	1	8.02	4.12
SAN DIEGO	69	-4	0.00	-0.09	INT'L FALLS	64	0	1.90	-1.24	SC CHARLESTON	83	3	7.95	1.04
SAN FRANCISCO	62	-2	0.00	-0.07	MINNEAPOLIS	74	3	3.03	-1.02	COLUMBIA	84	4	4.01	-1.40
STOCKTON	75	-1	0.01	-0.04	ROCHESTER	69	1	0.96	-3.37	FLORENCE	82	2	2.74	-2.59
CO ALAMOSA	66	4	1.27	0.08	ST. CLOUD	70	3	5.32	1.39	GREENVILLE	81	3	0.97	-3.11
CO SPRINGS	74	6	1.49	-1.99	MS JACKSON	85	4	0.83	-2.83	MYRTLE BEACH	81	2	4.54	-1.04
DENVER	77	6	0.30	-1.45	MERIDIAN	82	1	1.25	-2.09	SD ABERDEEN	71	0	0.87	-1.55
GRAND JUNCTION	79	4	0.91	0.07	TUPELO	83	3	0.98	-1.69	HURON	72	1	2.34	0.27
PUEBLO	79	5	0.79	-1.48	MO COLUMBIA	78	2	3.19	-0.56	RAPID CITY	73	2	1.75	0.14
CT BRIDGEPORT	75	2	9.57	5.82	JOPLIN	84	6	2.36	-1.46	SIoux FALLS	71	0	1.40	-1.61
HARTFORD	72	0	11.67	7.69	KANSAS CITY	78	1	6.82	3.28	TN BRISTOL	76	3	2.47	-0.53
DC WASHINGTON	80	3	8.92	5.48	SPRINGFIELD	81	3	2.88	-0.49	CHATTANOOGA	83	5	0.01	-3.58
DE WILMINGTON	75	0	14.70	11.19	ST JOSEPH	80	4	0.00	-3.80	JACKSON	80	1	0.52	-2.36
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	1	5.75	-0.34	ST LOUIS	82	4	1.04	-1.94	KNOXVILLE	80	3	1.05	-1.84
FT LAUDERDALE	84	1	6.38	-0.50	MT BILLINGS	74	3	1.71	0.86	MEMPHIS	84	3	3.08	0.08
FT MYERS	84	1	10.89	1.35	BUTTE	63	1	0.72	-0.64	NASHVILLE	80	2	1.78	-1.50
JACKSONVILLE	84	3	5.05	-1.82	GLASGOW	72	3	0.91	-0.34	TX ABILENE	90	7	3.91	1.28
KEY WEST	85	1	11.25	5.85	GREAT FALLS	70	4	0.36	-1.29	AMARILLO	85	9	0.52	-2.42
MELBOURNE	84	3	7.49	1.71	HELENA	70	3	0.98	-0.31	AUSTIN	88	3	0.00	-2.31
MIAMI	85	1	11.08	2.45	KALISPELL	65	2	0.47	-0.78	BEAUMONT	88	5	1.44	-3.41
ORLANDO	84	1	9.10	2.85	MILES CITY	74	1	0.55	-0.61	BROWNSVILLE	87	3	0.22	-2.77
PENSACOLA	85	3	2.27	-4.58	MISSOULA	70	4	0.31	-0.84	COLLEGE STATION	91	6	0.29	-2.34
ST PETERSBURG	85	2	10.37	2.11	NE GRAND ISLAND	75	1	2.30	-0.78	CORPUS CHRISTI	88	4	0.28	-3.26
TALLAHASSEE	85	3	2.03	-5.00	HASTINGS	74	0	4.90	1.72	DALLAS/FT WORTH	93	9	0.96	-1.07
TAMPA	85	2	10.02	2.42	LINCOLN	75	0	6.89	3.54	DEL RIO	90	5	4.48	2.89
WEST PALM BEACH	85	2	11.98	5.33	MCCOOK	77	2	4.33	1.53	EL PASO	87	6	1.11	-0.64
GA ATHENS	83	5	2.44	-1.34	NORFOLK	74	1	2.23	-0.57	GALVESTON	89	5	0.10	-4.12
ATLANTA	83	4	1.51	-2.16	NORTH PLATTE	75	2	1.99	-0.16	HOUSTON	90	7	0.09	-3.74
AUGUSTA	84	5	1.19	-3.29	OMAHA/EPPLEY	76	2	5.84	2.63	LUBBOCK	86	8	0.34	-2.01
COLUMBUS	85	4	5.05	1.27	SCOTTSBLUFF	76	5	0.23	-0.96	MIDLAND	88	8	0.45	-1.32
MACON	84	4	1.41	-2.38	VALENTINE	74	2	3.12	0.92	SAN ANGELO	90	9	1.64	-0.41
SAVANNAH	85	4	2.68	-4.52	NV ELKO	71	3	0.11	-0.25	SAN ANTONIO	90	6	0.15	-2.42
HI HILO	76	0	8.74	-1.04	ELY	69	3	0.07	-0.84	VICTORIA	89	5	0.45	-2.60
HONOLULU	82	0	0.07	-0.39	LAS VEGAS	94	5	0.01	-0.44	WACO	93	8	0.08	-1.77
KAHULUI	79	-1	0.19	-0.34	RENO	76	6	0.00	-0.27	WICHITA FALLS	93	10	0.57	-1.81
LIHUE	80	0	1.17	-0.74	WINNEMUCCA	71	1	0.01	-0.34	UT SALT LAKE CITY	79	3	0.52	-0.24
ID BOISE	78	4	0.00	-0.30	NH CONCORD	69	1	7.52	4.31	VT BURLINGTON	70	2	6.11	2.10
LEWISTON	76	3	0.05	-0.70	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	75	1	11.11	6.79	VA LYNCHBURG	76	2	2.06	-1.35
POCATELLO	71	3	0.45	-0.21	NEWARK	77	1	18.79	14.77	NORFOLK	80	3	10.79	6.00
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	73	1	4.54	-0.08	NM ALBUQUERQUE	81	5	0.93	-0.80	RICHMOND	79	3	7.10	2.92
MOLINE	74	1	3.01	-1.40	NY ALBANY	71	2	10.41	6.74	ROANOKE	78	3	1.45	-2.29
PEORIA	76	3	1.51	-1.65	BINGHAMTON	67	0	8.89	5.54	WASH/DULLES	76	2	3.74	-0.04
ROCKFORD	73	2	4.46	0.25	BUFFALO	71	2	3.94	0.07	WA OLYMPIA	63	0	0.25	-0.85
SPRINGFIELD	77	3	0.25	-3.16	ROCHESTER	70	1	5.61	2.07	QUILLAYUTE	59	0	3.27	0.60
EVANSVILLE	78	2	0.62	-2.52	SYRACUSE	72	3	6.66	3.10	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	0	0.13	-0.89
FORT WAYNE	73	2	3.37	-0.23	NC ASHEVILLE	75	3	3.00	-1.30	SPOKANE	71	2	0.23	-0.45
INDIANAPOLIS	77	3	1.11	-2.71	CHARLOTTE	79	0	5.18	1.46	YAKIMA	73	5	0.00	-0.36
SOUTH BEND	72	1	1.94	-2.04	GREENSBORO	79	3	1.37	-2.34	WV BECKLEY	72	3	1.75	-1.70
BURLINGTON	75	1	0.44	-3.42	HATTERAS	82	3	8.02	1.46	CHARLESTON	75	2	3.25	-0.86
CEDAR RAPIDS	71	-1	0.95	-3.28	RALEIGH	80	3	8.77	4.99	ELKINS	70	1	4.14	-0.12
DES MOINES	76	2	3.18	-1.33	WILMINGTON	81	1	12.52	5.21	HUNTINGTON	74	0	4.58	0.70
DUBUQUE	71	1	3.30	-1.29	ND BISMARCK	69	0	4.02	1.87	WI EAU CLAIRE	70	1	2.33	-2.35
SIoux CITY	74	2	2.53	-0.37	DICKINSON	68	-1	2.08	0.57	GREEN BAY	69	2	1.71	-2.06
WATERLOO	71	0	3.21	-0.87	FARGO	71	2	4.26	1.74	LA CROSSE	72	0	1.79	-2.49
KS CONCORDIA	78	1	5.73	2.49	GRAND FORKS	70	2	3.23	0.51	MADISON	71	2	3.06	-1.27
DODGE CITY	84	6	0.65	-2.08	JAMESTOWN	69	0	3.34	1.01	MILWAUKEE	73	2	0.62	-3.41
GOODLAND	77	4	3.38	0.89	MINOT	71	3	2.18	0.23	WAUSAU	69	1	5.36	0.83
HILL CITY	80	3	5.11	2.08	WILLISTON	70	2	1.65	0.17	WY CASPER	72	3	0.23	-0.50
TOPEKA	81	4	4.42	0.61	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	1	4.48	0.83	CHEYENNE	71	5	1.56	-0.26
WICHITA	85	5	3.45	0.51	CINCINNATI	76	2	3.64	-0.15	LANDER	73	4	0.13	-0.44
KY JACKSON	75	1	3.07	-1.06	CLEVELAND	72	2	5.93	2.24	SHERIDAN	71	3	0.70	-0.10

# Summer Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

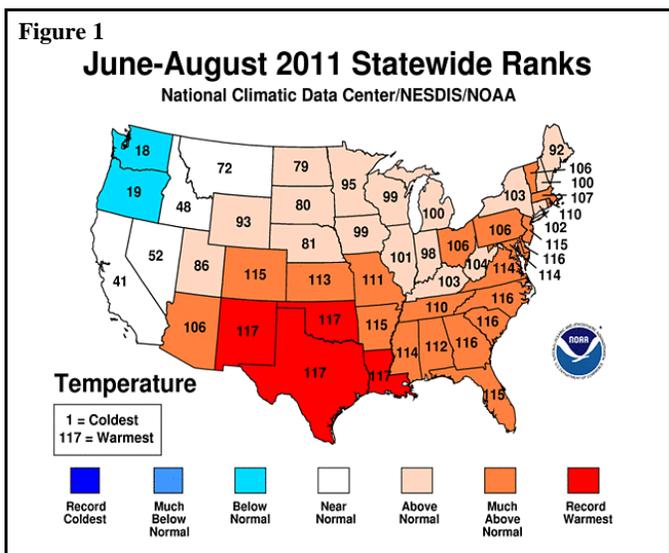
**Highlights:** Untimely heat and developing dryness reduced the yield potential for some Midwestern crops—particularly corn—during July, following a planting season delayed by incessant rains. Somewhat more favorable conditions returned to the Midwest during August, although pockets of drought lingered. Meanwhile, drought not only persisted but intensified across the south-central U.S., resulting in the loss of many rain-fed summer crops. Intense heat accompanied the drought, placing even irrigated crops under severe stress. Hot, dry conditions also affected parts of the Southeast, although late-summer tropical rains reduced the coverage of drought. Farther north, rain from Hurricane Irene fell on already saturated soils from the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain into parts of New England, triggering major flooding. Elsewhere, late-summer warmth promoted fieldwork and crop development in the Northwest, following an extended period of cool, damp weather, while monsoon showers provided only limited drought relief in the Southwest.

The nation suffered through its second-hottest, 15<sup>th</sup>-driest June-August period on record. The nation's average temperature of 74.5°F (2.4°F above the 1901-2000 mean) was second only to the June-August 1936 value of 74.6°F. Five of the ten hottest U.S. summers (2002, 2003, 2007, 2010, and 2011) have occurred since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It was the hottest summer on record in Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, and among the ten warmest in 16 other states across the South and East (figure 1). Meanwhile, June-August precipitation averaged 7.25 inches (88 percent of normal) across the Lower 48, representing the nation's driest summer since 1988. State rankings ranged from the driest summer in Texas to the wettest June-August period in California and New Jersey (figure 2). Top-ten dryness affected Georgia, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Carolina, while top-ten wetness plagued Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Vermont.

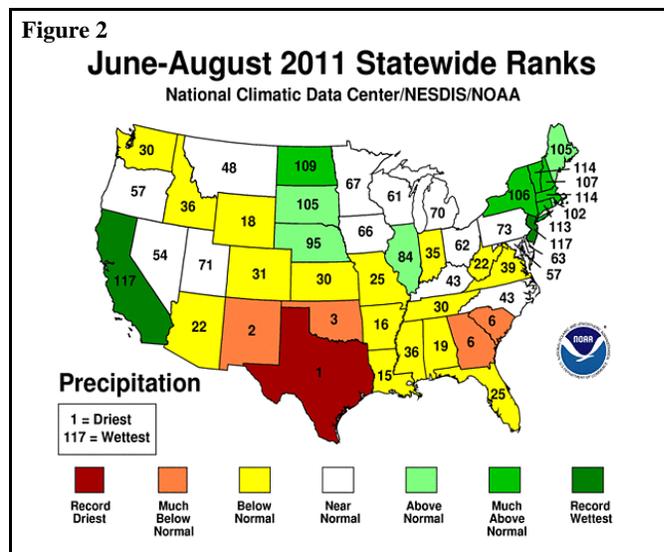
falling on saturated soils combined with runoff from melting snow in the northern Rockies. Meanwhile, much of the Corn Belt experienced improving conditions, following early-season planting delays. Across the previously waterlogged eastern Corn Belt and upper Midwest, producers were able to plant most of the remaining acreage intended for corn and soybeans. As the month progressed, warmer weather promoted Midwestern crop emergence and development. Elsewhere, drought covered not only the southern Plains but also stretched from Arizona to the southern Atlantic Coast. Wildfires and poor crop conditions were obvious symptoms of the soil moisture shortages. Toward month's end, however, an increase in shower activity started to provide some Southeastern drought relief. Deep South Texas also received late-month rainfall. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal across the northern High Plains and parts of the West, but ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal in much of the south-central U.S.

**July:** Untimely heat expanded across the Midwest and Northeast, halting pasture growth and stressing reproductive corn and soybeans. Patchy dryness accompanied the heat, further reducing summer crop yield potential in some areas. In the Midwest, some of the most extensive short-term dryness stretched from southern Iowa into central Indiana. Meanwhile, historically hot, dry conditions persisted in the south-central U.S. Texas experienced its hottest, second-driest July on record, sharply aggravating the effects of a 10-month drought. The previous hottest month in Texas had occurred in July 1998, while the only drier July had been noted in 2000. It was also the hottest month on record in Oklahoma, breaking a record set in July 1954. By early August, more than 90 percent of the rangeland and pastures in both Oklahoma and Texas were rated in very poor to poor condition. Drought also persisted in much of the Southeast, although locally heavy showers provided some relief in the central Gulf Coast States and the southern Atlantic region. Nevertheless, hot weather and soil moisture shortages continued to stress some Southeastern pastures and rain-fed summer crops. Similarly, monsoon showers provided some limited relief to drought-affected areas in the Four Corners States. Elsewhere, mild, drier weather on the northern Plains promoted winter wheat maturation and spring wheat development, while cool, occasionally showery conditions lingered across the Far West.

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

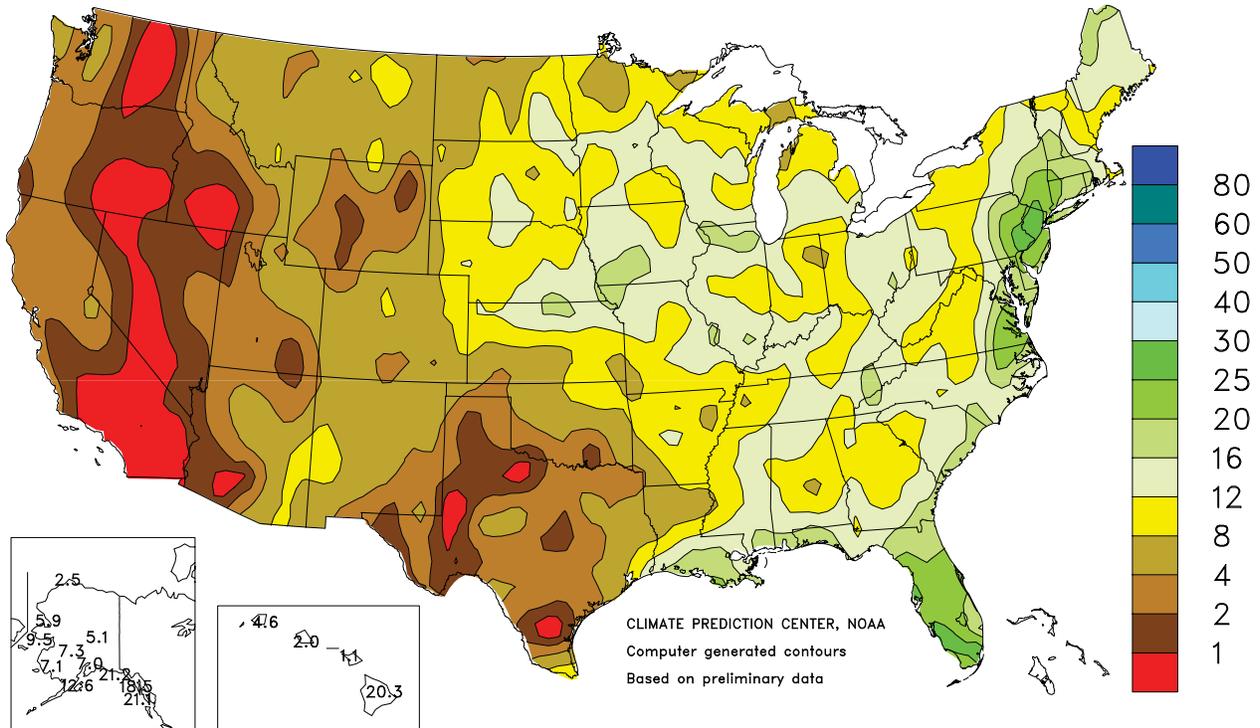


**June:** Across the south-central U.S., relentlessly hot, mostly dry weather maintained severe stress on pastures, rangeland, and rain-fed summer crops. Even some heavily irrigated crops on the southern Plains suffered under the spell of record-breaking heat and drought. Texas experienced its hottest June, breaking a 1953 record, and endured its driest June since 1934. Farther north, however, cool, showery weather continued to plague the northern Plains and the Northwest, hampering crop development and late-season planting efforts. Flooding intensified along the Missouri River, as heavy rain



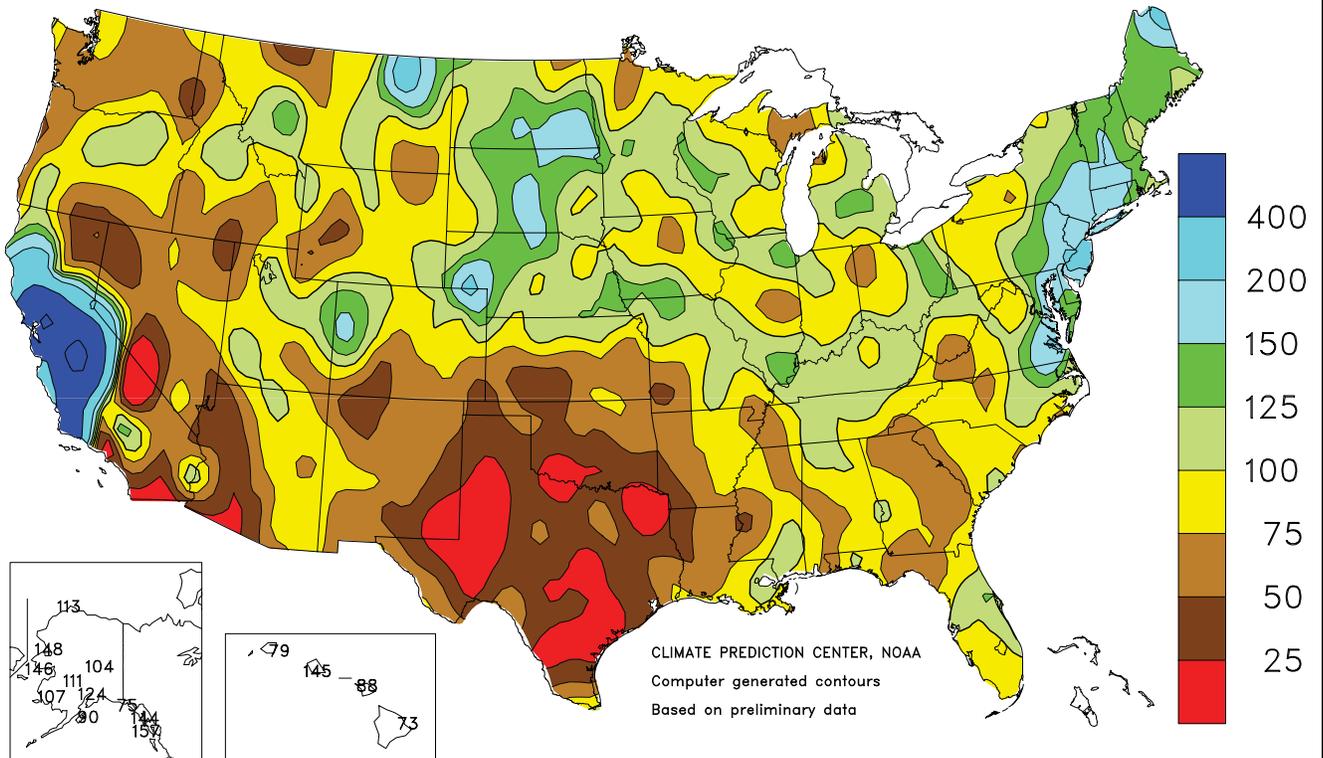
### Total Precipitation (Inches)

JUN - AUG 2011



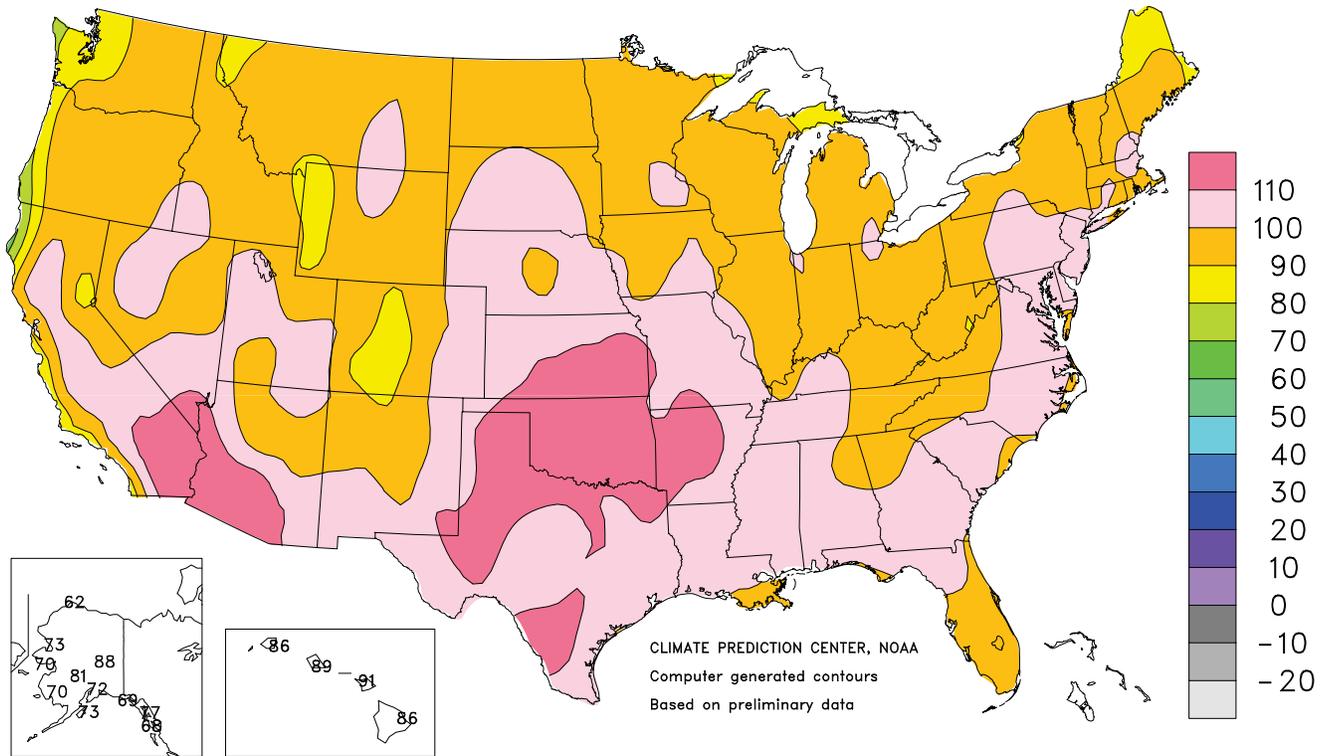
### Percent Of Normal Precipitation

JUN - AUG 2011



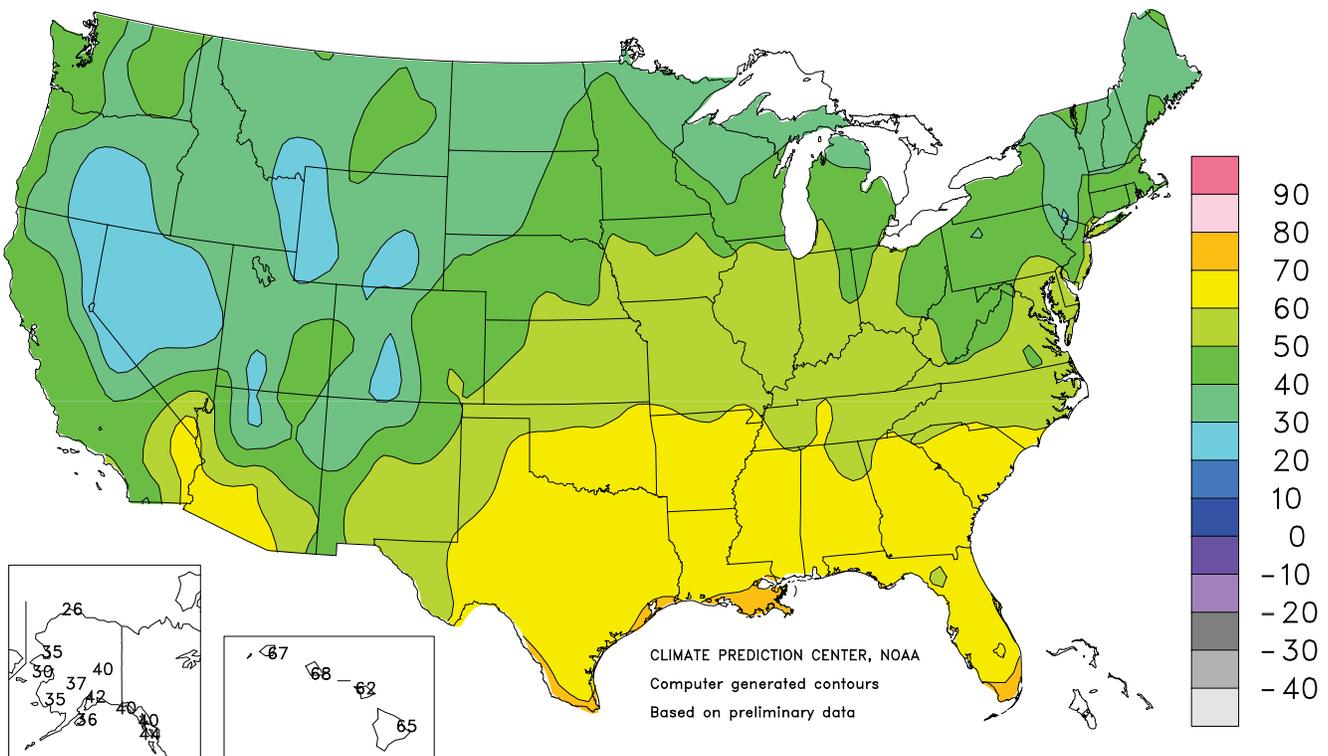
### Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

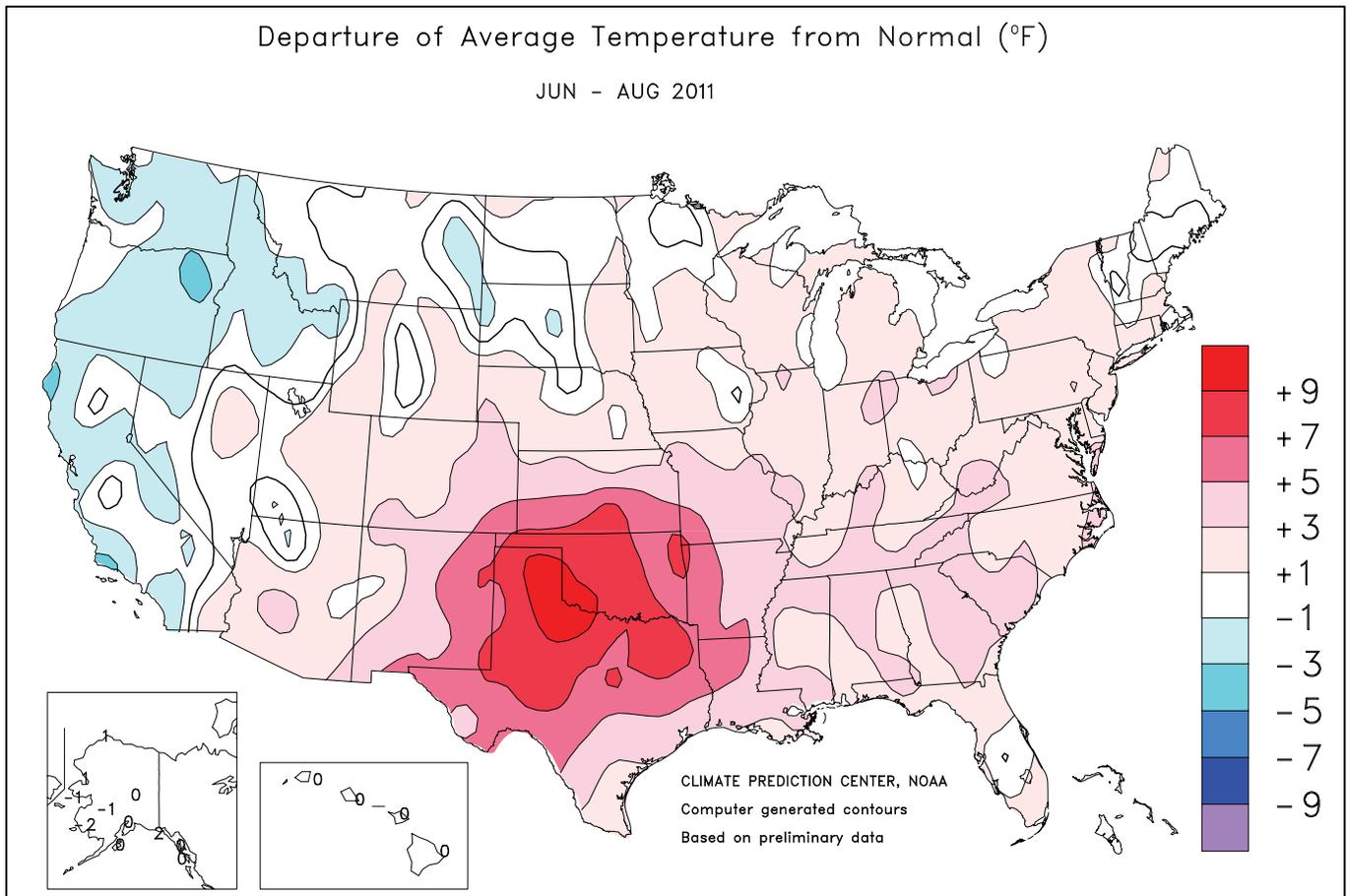
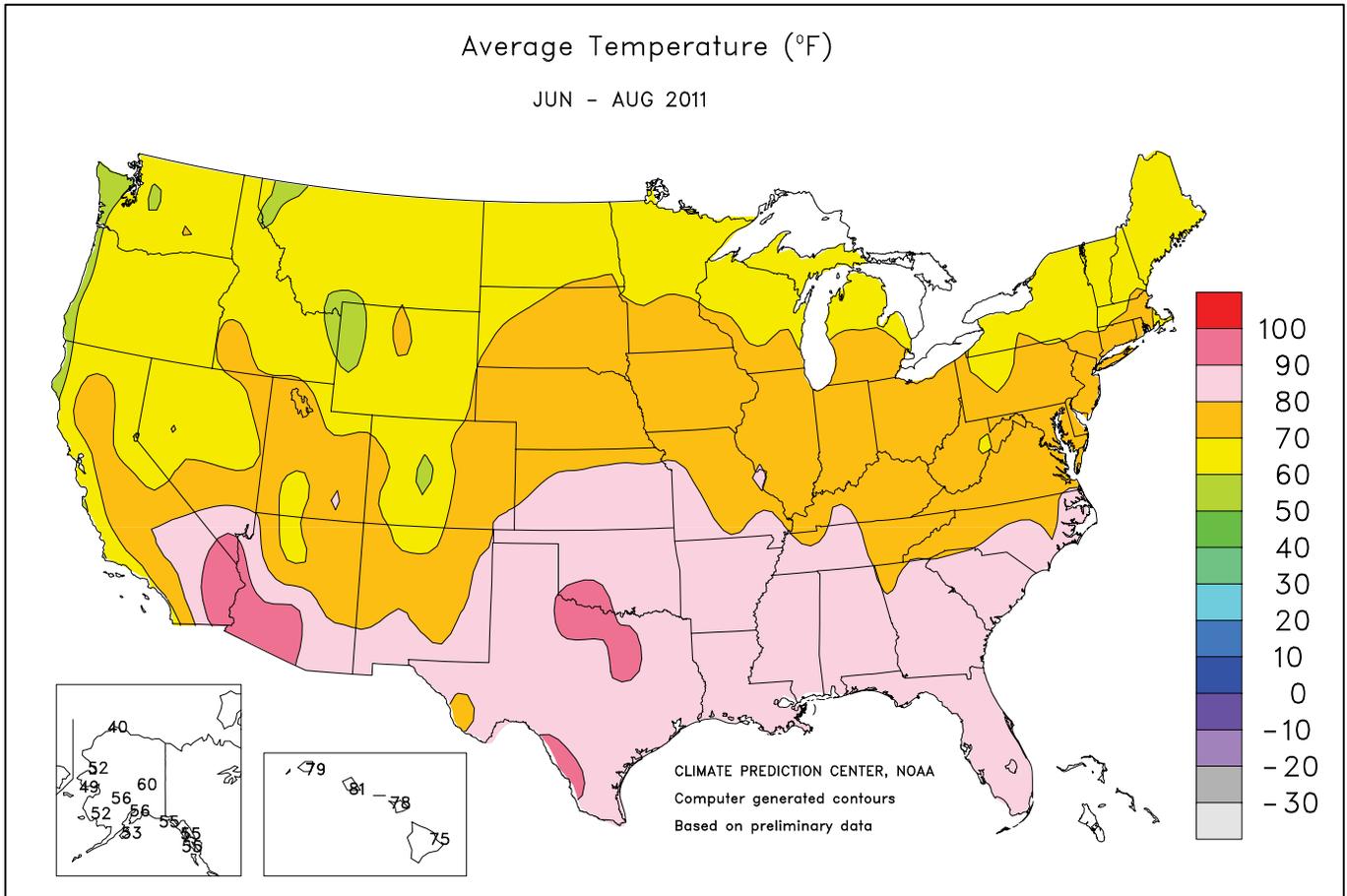
JUN - AUG 2011



### Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JUN - AUG 2011





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Summer 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	83	4	11.29	-1.06	LEXINGTON	76	2	11.76	-1.39	COLUMBUS	76	3	11.18	-1.22
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MOBILE	84	3	17.26	-0.49	LOUISVILLE	80	3	12.94	1.47	MANSFIELD	72	3	11.67	-1.67
MONTGOMERY	84	3	10.97	-2.10	PADUCAH	79	3	12.04	0.09	TOLEDO	74	3	7.04	-2.75
AK ANCHORAGE	56	-1	7.04	1.35	LA BATON ROUGE	85	4	13.12	-4.03	YOUNGSTOWN	70	2	7.65	-3.79
BARROW	40	2	2.52	0.29	LAKE CHARLES	85	3	11.01	-5.03	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	87	7	6.30	-3.75
COLD BAY	49	0	9.60	0.59	NEW ORLEANS	85	3	19.30	0.12	TULSA	88	7	7.59	-2.94
FAIRBANKS	60	1	5.07	0.20	SHREVEPORT	88	6	3.98	-7.77	OR ASTORIA	59	0	3.14	-1.80
JUNEAU	55	-1	18.48	5.61	ME BANGOR	66	-1	13.21	3.57	BURNS	62	-1	1.26	-0.25
KING SALMON	51	-3	8.96	2.22	CARIBOU	64	1	26.57	15.22	EUGENE	60	0	2.16	-1.00
KODIAK	53	0	12.56	-1.42	PORTLAND	68	2	13.45	3.80	MEDFORD	70	0	1.29	-0.22
NOME	49	-1	9.49	2.97	MD BALTIMORE	78	4	16.67	5.65	PENDLETON	67	-3	1.79	0.04
AZ FLAGSTAFF	64	0	5.07	-0.65	MA BOSTON	73	2	14.54	4.89	PORTLAND	66	-1	1.86	-1.38
PHOENIX	95	4	1.58	-0.44	WORCESTER	69	1	21.32	9.02	SALEM	65	0	1.83	-0.87
TUCSON	88	3	3.02	-1.59	MI ALPENA	67	3	10.62	1.42	PA ALLENTOWN	74	3	22.17	9.56
AR FORT SMITH	88	8	4.79	-5.24	DETROIT	74	2	10.76	0.95	ERIE	71	1	8.59	-3.18
LITTLE ROCK	85	4	7.00	-3.19	FLINT	72	4	10.83	1.16	MIDDLETOWN	76	2	17.59	6.84
CA BAKERSFIELD	81	0	0.08	-0.12	GRAND RAPIDS	72	3	14.63	3.62	PHILADELPHIA	78	3	24.58	13.08
EUREKA	55	-3	1.50	0.31	HOUGHTON LAKE	67	2	7.57	-1.83	PITTSBURGH	73	2	7.81	-3.65
FRESNO	80	1	1.91	1.66	LANSING	71	3	10.06	0.32	WILKES-BARRE	71	1	17.34	6.53
LOS ANGELES	67	-2	0.02	-0.23	MUSKEGON	71	3	12.53	3.86	WILLIAMSPORT	73	3	12.71	0.80
REDDING	78	-1	2.06	1.10	TRAVERSE CITY	70	3	5.89	-3.96	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	43.24	30.34
SACRAMENTO	73	-1	1.50	1.19	MN DULUTH	65	2	14.00	1.33	RI PROVIDENCE	72	1	15.49	5.04
SAN DIEGO	68	-2	0.03	-0.18	INT'L FALLS	63	-1	8.12	-2.37	SC CHARLESTON	83	3	19.26	0.30
SAN FRANCISCO	62	-1	1.49	1.28	MINNEAPOLIS	74	3	13.54	1.11	COLUMBIA	84	4	13.05	-2.89
STOCKTON	73	-3	1.20	1.01	ROCHESTER	71	3	10.33	-2.61	FLORENCE	83	3	7.65	-7.23
ALAMOSA	65	3	1.41	-1.31	ST. CLOUD	70	3	13.82	2.04	GREENVILLE	81	4	8.69	-3.96
CO SPRINGS	73	6	6.65	-2.02	MS JACKSON	84	4	5.61	-6.56	MYRTLE BEACH	81	2	7.89	-6.54
DENVER	74	4	6.14	0.46	MERIDIAN	82	1	14.99	2.21	SD ABERDEEN	71	1	12.19	3.36
GRAND JUNCTION	76	2	3.18	1.27	TUPELO	83	4	7.38	-3.76	HURON	73	2	9.78	1.57
PUEBLO	77	4	3.93	-1.71	MO COLUMBIA	78	3	11.16	-0.41	RAPID CITY	71	2	6.25	-0.22
CT BRIDGEPORT	74	2	18.11	7.02	JOPLIN	84	6	4.21	-8.58	SIOUX FALLS	72	2	11.42	1.99
HARTFORD	72	1	20.14	8.64	KANSAS CITY	79	3	13.93	1.53	TN BRISTOL	76	3	9.72	-1.38
DC WASHINGTON	81	4	13.63	3.40	SPRINGFIELD	81	5	5.41	-6.54	CHATTANOOGA	82	4	7.83	-4.48
DE WILMINGTON	76	2	20.92	9.54	ST JOSEPH	80	4	4.43	-7.47	JACKSON	80	1	8.83	-3.98
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	1	21.19	4.24	ST LOUIS	82	4	13.05	2.41	KNOXVILLE	80	4	6.53	-5.11
FT LAUDERDALE	84	2	12.95	-10.64	MT BILLINGS	70	1	4.10	0.08	MEMPHIS	85	4	9.58	-1.94
FT MYERS	83	0	32.52	4.23	BUTTE	59	-1	5.37	0.47	NASHVILLE	81	4	10.28	-0.85
JACKSONVILLE	82	1	18.51	0.30	GLASGOW	69	1	10.61	5.38	TX ABILENE	89	7	4.84	-2.54
KEY WEST	85	1	13.83	0.59	GREAT FALLS	65	1	3.81	-1.53	AMARILLO	84	8	2.01	-6.89
MELBOURNE	83	2	17.62	0.63	HELENA	66	1	6.71	2.26	AUSTIN	87	4	1.44	-6.65
MIAMI	84	1	29.01	6.05	KALISPELL	61	-1	4.32	-0.64	BEAUMONT	86	4	14.45	-2.21
ORLANDO	83	1	27.06	6.31	MILES CITY	71	0	4.84	-0.35	BROWNSVILLE	86	2	9.81	2.12
PENSACOLA	84	2	13.49	-7.77	MISSOULA	65	0	3.76	-0.21	COLLEGE STATION	89	5	3.26	-5.08
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	20.46	-0.61	NE GRAND ISLAND	75	2	8.39	-1.55	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	3	1.41	-7.66
TALLAHASSEE	84	2	10.90	-11.09	HASTINGS	75	1	12.51	1.93	DALLAS/FT WORTH	91	8	3.89	-3.49
TAMPA	84	2	22.51	2.92	LINCOLN	77	2	11.88	1.48	DEL RIO	89	5	5.30	-0.65
WEST PALM BEACH	85	3	21.92	1.72	MCCOOK	77	3	8.60	-0.72	EL PASO	87	5	3.75	-0.36
GA ATHENS	82	4	6.34	-5.79	NORFOLK	74	1	6.80	-3.99	GALVESTON	87	3	2.15	-9.56
ATLANTA	82	3	6.38	-6.04	NORTH PLATTE	74	2	9.61	1.12	HOUSTON	88	5	3.99	-8.37
AUGUSTA	84	5	7.22	-5.52	OMAHA/EPPLEY	77	3	13.48	2.46	LUBBOCK	86	8	0.39	-7.07
COLUMBUS	85	4	11.68	-0.65	SCOTTSBLUFF	74	4	5.90	-0.07	MIDLAND	87	6	0.45	-4.92
MACON	83	3	8.33	-3.32	VALENTINE	73	2	9.76	1.18	SAN ANGELO	89	8	2.10	-3.57
SAVANNAH	84	3	13.77	-4.96	NV ELKO	68	2	0.86	-0.47	SAN ANTONIO	88	5	2.69	-6.21
HI HILO	75	-1	20.30	-7.55	ELY	65	1	1.77	-0.40	VICTORIA	87	4	1.92	-8.99
HONOLULU	81	0	2.01	0.62	LAS VEGAS	90	1	0.84	-0.13	WACO	90	6	1.43	-5.73
KAHULUI	78	-1	1.10	-0.15	RENO	72	3	1.35	0.37	WICHITA FALLS	92	9	0.59	-7.06
LIHUE	79	0	4.59	-1.26	WINNEMUCCA	67	-2	0.79	-0.52	UT SALT LAKE CITY	75	1	2.33	0.08
ID BOISE	73	1	0.53	-0.90	NH CONCORD	68	0	12.66	2.98	VT BURLINGTON	70	2	13.31	1.90
LEWISTON	70	-1	0.84	-1.79	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	77	4	16.88	6.04	VA LYNCHBURG	76	3	8.86	-2.73
POCATELLO	67	0	1.15	-1.12	NEWARK	78	3	23.57	11.47	NORFOLK	80	3	26.31	12.58
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	74	3	19.08	7.32	NM ALBUQUERQUE	80	4	1.32	-2.33	RICHMOND	80	4	13.76	1.37
MOLINE	75	2	9.48	-3.59	NY ALBANY	71	2	18.12	7.23	ROANOKE	78	4	8.72	-2.70
PEORIA	76	3	9.21	-1.81	BINGHAMTON	69	3	14.62	3.98	WASH/DULLES	77	3	7.72	-3.70
ROCKFORD	74	3	12.50	-0.61	BUFFALO	71	2	10.13	-0.70	WA OLYMPIA	61	-1	2.34	-1.36
SPRINGFIELD	77	3	7.65	-3.06	ROCHESTER	70	1	8.87	-0.96	QUILLAYUTE	57	-1	7.42	-1.09
EVANSVILLE	79	2	13.80	2.81	SYRACUSE	72	3	13.27	1.98	SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	-1	2.26	-1.04
FORT WAYNE	75	4	7.60	-3.62	NC ASHEVILLE	75	4	10.16	-2.39	SPOKANE	66	0	1.32	-1.30
INDIANAPOLIS	77	3	7.34	-5.03	CHARLOTTE	80	1	11.81	0.88	YAKIMA	68	1	0.67	-0.53
SOUTH BEND	73	2	9.40	-2.50	GREENSBORO	79	3	7.62	-4.06	WV BECKLEY	72	3	7.39	-4.76
IA BURLINGTON	76	2	13.12	0.33	HATTERAS	82	4	15.77	0.44	CHARLESTON	76	4	9.71	-3.35
CEDAR RAPIDS	73	1	9.90	-2.86	RALEIGH	81	4	15.42	3.93	ELKINS	70	2	13.51	-0.19
DES MOINES	77	3	14.93	1.67	WILMINGTON	82	3	18.47	-1.82	HUNTINGTON	75	1	14.89	2.67
DUBUQUE	72	2	22.82	10.42	ND BISMARCK	68	0	12.45	5.13	WI EAU CLAIRE	70	1	16.99	4.10
SIoux CITY	75	3	8.34	-1.47	DICKINSON	66	-1	8.08	1.15	GREEN BAY	70	2	12.13	1.49
WATERLOO	73	1	9.89	-3.21	FARGO	71	2	13.02	4.11	LA CROSSE	72	1	15.03	2.50
KS CONCORDIA	78	1	14.66	3.27	GRAND FORKS	69	2	9.26	0.45	MADISON	73	3	8.46	-3.85
DODGE CITY	83	5	1.60	-7.45	JAMESTOWN	69	1	13.01	4.41	MILWAUKEE	71	1	7.63	-3.54
GOODLAND	76	3	8.76	-0.57	MINOT	69	2	10.73	2.93	WAUSAU	69	1	15.06	2.23
HILL CITY	80	4	11.17	1.23	ND BISMARCK	68	1	5.84	-0.28	WY CASPER	69	2	3.30	-0.15
TOPEKA	82	6	8.27	-4.25	OH AKRON-CANTON	72	2	16.66	5.44	CHEYENNE	68	3	9.21	3.01
WICHITA	85	6	9.63	-0.87	CINCINNATI	76	2	14.75	2.79	LANDER	69	1	0.75	-1.81
KY JACKSON	75	2	14.58	1.19	CLEVELAND	73	3	16.32	5.22	SHERIDAN	68	2	2.88	-1.05

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending September 11, 2011**

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

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	87	98	92
IL	99	99	100	97
IN	100	91	96	97
IA	99	96	98	95
KS	100	100	100	99
KY	100	86	91	99
MI	100	88	89	93
MN	100	94	97	97
MO	100	100	100	98
NE	100	97	100	99
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	90	99	90
OH	100	85	93	96
PA	87	80	90	90
SD	100	92	98	97
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	97	92	93	99
WI	96	87	94	89
18 Sts	99	94	97	96
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	9	2	7	17
IL	76	33	46	41
IN	66	10	22	32
IA	56	14	33	30
KS	67	40	57	54
KY	85	37	58	71
MI	57	0	6	24
MN	26	4	10	20
MO	63	49	71	56
NE	23	2	9	20
NC	96	93	94	94
ND	23	1	7	17
OH	46	3	6	20
PA	28	7	12	28
SD	19	2	10	16
TN	94	62	82	80
TX	71	66	72	75
WI	25	3	10	14
18 Sts	50	18	29	33
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	35	10	20	29
IL	38	4	13	20
IN	57	10	21	32
IA	29	2	8	24
KS	18	5	13	23
KY	50	10	22	24
LA	70	55	68	67
MI	35	0	6	18
MN	33	0	9	30
MS	75	34	58	67
MO	11	3	10	11
NE	18	0	3	13
NC	12	6	13	12
ND	33	0	13	37
OH	49	3	9	32
SD	45	24	33	43
TN	47	13	24	41
WI	23	1	6	17
18 Sts	35	6	15	27
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	68	40	66	64
IL	96	88	93	82
IN	95	57	72	79
IA	96	86	93	83
KS	97	85	95	93
KY	97	71	81	94
MI	93	44	61	73
MN	93	65	83	82
MO	93	94	97	90
NE	91	72	90	87
NC	100	99	99	100
ND	85	36	68	65
OH	89	37	56	79
PA	72	46	62	69
SD	84	56	79	78
TN	100	96	100	99
TX	91	79	80	95
WI	85	47	66	61
18 Sts	92	71	84	82
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	7	10	27	44	12
IL	7	16	37	34	6
IN	10	20	36	29	5
IA	5	10	28	45	12
KS	26	21	26	22	5
KY	2	6	30	49	13
MI	4	11	25	47	13
MN	2	10	25	51	12
MO	20	22	26	26	6
NE	2	5	17	57	19
NC	27	26	26	19	2
ND	2	8	22	53	15
OH	4	10	29	45	12
PA	7	15	30	38	10
SD	2	7	24	51	16
TN	4	9	28	49	10
TX	33	35	22	10	0
WI	1	6	17	49	27
18 Sts	7	13	27	42	11
Prev Wk	8	13	27	41	11
Prev Yr	4	8	20	47	21

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	17	35	35	9
IL	5	14	37	38	6
IN	8	17	34	35	6
IA	4	8	24	48	16
KS	24	27	23	21	5
KY	3	11	38	41	7
LA	6	22	29	39	4
MI	3	8	25	50	14
MN	2	9	28	49	12
MS	4	9	23	51	13
MO	14	20	29	28	9
NE	1	3	14	59	23
NC	2	8	42	44	4
ND	2	7	22	55	14
OH	2	8	24	50	16
SD	2	6	24	53	15
TN	6	12	37	42	3
WI	1	4	16	52	27
18 Sts	5	12	27	44	12
Prev Wk	5	11	28	45	11
Prev Yr	4	9	24	46	17

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending September 11, 2011**

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	1
CA	0	NA	0	1
CO	14	NA	17	17
ID	8	NA	5	12
IL	1	NA	1	0
IN	0	NA	0	0
KS	4	NA	3	4
MI	2	NA	0	1
MO	0	NA	0	1
MT	0	NA	6	16
NE	23	NA	23	20
NC	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	4	NA	1	8
OR	5	NA	2	11
SD	15	NA	17	18
TX	8	NA	2	9
WA	33	NA	30	34
18 Sts	8	NA	6	10
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	71	30	47	57
AZ	67	63	75	72
AR	87	38	71	62
CA	25	20	25	37
GA	72	52	66	50
KS	29	11	25	15
LA	96	84	94	85
MS	91	58	78	75
MO	78	36	51	56
NC	80	65	74	58
OK	52	12	20	35
SC	46	40	60	44
TN	77	34	52	59
TX	38	38	54	32
VA	36	35	40	54
15 Sts	54	42	57	44
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	4	0	0	4
AZ	9	3	5	10
AR	8	0	0	4
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	3	0	2	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	35	0	22	12
MS	18	1	5	8
MO	3	0	0	3
NC	0	0	1	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	1	0
TN	3	0	0	1
TX	10	14	15	12
VA	1	0	0	0
15 Sts	8	7	9	7
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	9	23	40	27	1
AZ	0	1	21	48	30
AR	1	14	30	40	15
CA	0	0	15	65	20
GA	11	20	38	26	5
KS	19	18	39	21	3
LA	1	25	36	31	7
MS	3	9	25	44	19
MO	4	9	30	54	3
NC	2	16	35	43	4
OK	71	24	4	1	0
SC	2	11	39	46	2
TN	1	5	32	53	9
TX	40	24	24	12	0
VA	0	13	64	23	0
15 Sts	25	19	28	24	4
Prev Wk	25	19	28	24	4
Prev Yr	3	9	29	45	14

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	12	21	40	25	2
FL	1	11	39	45	4
GA	5	17	42	27	9
NC	0	3	29	57	11
OK	6	8	54	32	0
SC	2	9	35	51	3
TX	14	34	37	15	0
VA	0	0	46	43	11
8 Sts	6	17	40	31	6
Prev Wk	7	19	36	32	6
Prev Yr	2	9	32	44	13

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	100	90	94	98
IL	100	97	98	98
KS	100	84	89	98
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	98	100	98
NE	100	100	100	99
NM	96	64	74	82
OK	100	71	89	93
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	99	95	96	97
11 Sts	100	89	92	97
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CO	68	43	60	67
IL	87	85	86	75
KS	82	37	51	70
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	85	54	70	73
NE	90	75	79	73
NM	48	20	35	39
OK	68	34	50	61
SD	93	79	87	84
TX	86	73	74	81
11 Sts	83	54	63	74
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending September 11, 2011

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

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	68	88	93
CO	19	11	16	24
IL	47	30	36	35
KS	18	3	5	12
LA	100	100	100	99
MO	48	17	25	33
NE	3	0	9	5
NM	3	0	0	3
OK	33	17	23	23
SD	20	4	5	15
TX	60	69	70	68
11 Sts	35	30	32	35
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	87	29	58	60
CO	0	0	0	2
IL	13	1	1	5
KS	3	0	0	2
LA	97	96	98	90
MO	11	1	3	8
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	11	1	7	7
SD	1	0	0	1
TX	45	57	58	63
11 Sts	20	22	23	26
These 11 States harvested 99% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	11	40	37	9
CO	15	17	42	25	1
IL	2	25	43	30	0
KS	25	23	28	19	5
LA	10	24	42	24	0
MO	6	25	35	33	1
NE	0	8	15	63	14
NM	60	10	18	11	1
OK	50	36	13	1	0
SD	0	3	16	68	13
TX	16	27	35	20	2
11 Sts	21	24	30	21	4
Prev Wk	20	24	31	21	4
Prev Yr	2	7	29	52	10

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	99	99	100
MN	100	96	100	98
NE	100	100	100	100
ND	94	64	88	94
OH	100	100	100	100
PA	97	96	99	99
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	99	100	100	100
9 Sts	99	94	98	99
These 9 States harvested 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	75	68	82	85
MN	100	94	99	95
MT	64	65	76	82
ND	97	77	93	95
WA	95	67	85	96
5 Sts	81	71	85	88
These 5 States harvested 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	99
CA	96	65	75	94
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	100	92	95	98
TX	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	99	94	96	98
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	57	16	27	30
CA	0	1	2	5
LA	86	81	90	81
MS	65	40	55	39
MO	38	3	10	20
TX	98	93	97	92
6 Sts	54	28	37	37
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	12	37	42	9
CA	0	0	5	20	75
LA	2	3	22	43	30
MS	1	5	28	49	17
MO	2	5	22	47	24
TX	8	2	34	43	13
6 Sts	1	7	28	40	24
Prev Wk	1	7	28	39	25
Prev Yr	2	6	28	48	16

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 11 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	67	62	85	87
MN	100	90	97	92
MT	53	49	68	81
ND	84	65	82	85
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	94	66	83	96
6 Sts	81	68	83	87
These 6 States harvested 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending September 11, 2011

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 11, 2011												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	12	25	37	25	1		NH	2	3	28	59	8
AZ	31	19	28	18	4		NJ	0	10	45	40	5
AR	23	36	32	9	0		NM	51	28	16	2	3
CA	10	25	50	15	0		NY	4	17	33	37	9
CO	25	17	28	22	8		NC	7	20	35	36	2
CT	0	0	47	53	0		ND	1	5	23	53	18
DE	20	24	21	35	0		OH	4	14	30	43	9
FL	1	4	20	62	13		OK	68	25	7	0	0
GA	17	41	34	7	1		OR	14	25	31	28	2
ID	1	11	30	43	15		PA	14	20	27	35	4
IL	20	32	34	13	1		RI	0	0	41	59	0
IN	22	37	30	10	1		SC	11	31	40	18	0
IA	11	22	32	30	5		SD	2	5	28	52	13
KS	36	25	22	16	1		TN	8	27	41	23	1
KY	7	22	41	27	3		TX	82	14	3	1	0
LA	16	22	37	22	3		UT	0	2	9	70	19
ME	0	1	13	62	24		VT	0	33	43	13	11
MD	3	14	26	43	14		VA	9	9	30	45	7
MA	0	7	22	68	3		WA	4	10	28	50	8
MI	6	16	34	39	5		WV	5	16	32	45	2
MN	4	11	31	46	8		WI	3	16	29	47	5
MS	11	21	38	28	2		WY	1	11	25	60	3
MO	24	28	34	13	1		48 Sts	24	18	26	27	5
MT	4	15	31	35	15							
NE	1	6	23	61	9		Prev Wk	24	18	25	28	5
NV	1	5	23	43	28		Prev Yr	7	16	33	37	7

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

NA - Not Available  
\* Revised

## National Agricultural Summary

September 5 – 11, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Below-average temperatures prevailed over much of the eastern half of the United States during the week, a welcomed relief from excessively hot weather during much of the growing season. Most notably, temperatures in portions of the Delta and Southeast averaged as much as 10°F below normal. Elsewhere, late-season warmth**

**and drier conditions promoted crop maturation and fieldwork across the West. Monsoon showers in the Four Corners region benefited crops and boosted soil moisture levels, while the remnants of Tropical Storm Lee dumped a deluge of rain on already saturated fields in many areas east of the Mississippi River.**

**Corn:** By week's end, 97 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Denting had advanced to 84 percent complete by September 11, eight percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit progress was evident across much of the Midwest, despite cooler weather during the week. Eleven percent of this year's crop reached maturity during the week, but overall progress remained behind normal. By September 11, twenty-nine percent of the nation's corn was fully mature, 21 percentage points—or 8 days—behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 53 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 15 percentage points below the same time last year.

**Soybeans:** Nationally, 15 percent of this year's soybean crop was dropping leaves by week's end. This was 20 percentage points behind last year and 12 points, or 6 days, behind the 5-year average. Double-digit delays were evident in 11 of the 18 estimating states, with the most significant delays reported in North Dakota and Ohio. In those two states, a slow planting pace earlier in the season has resulted in slower-than-normal crop development. Overall, 56 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

**Winter Wheat:** By September 11, winter wheat producers had seeded 6 percent of the nation's 2012 crop. This was 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Seeding was most advanced but behind normal in Washington.

**Cotton:** Aided by warm weather, bolls continued to open at a rapid pace across much of the cotton-producing belt. By September 11, bolls were opening on 57 percent of this year's cotton acreage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. This was the quickest boll-opening pace since 2002. By week's end, 9 percent of this year's crop was harvested, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, producers in the Low Plains defoliated their cotton fields, while harvest was ongoing in the Blacklands, Trans-Pecos, and southern portions of the state. Overall, 28 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 31 percentage points below the same time last year.

**Sorghum:** Ninety-two percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by September 11, eight percentage

points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, sorghum development remained approximately a week behind normal. Nationwide, 63 percent of the crop was coloring by week's end, 20 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Kansas, where unfavorable growing conditions have limited development throughout much of the season. By September 11, crop maturity had advanced to 32 percent complete, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 23 percent of the nation's crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 25 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 37 percentage points below the same time last year.

**Rice:** By week's end, 96 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 37 percent of the nation's crop by September 11, seventeen percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Missouri. Overall, 64 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from both last week and the same time last year.

**Small Grains:** Oat producers had harvested 98 percent of this year's crop by September 11, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Favorable weather conditions in the major barley-producing states promoted a rapid harvest pace during the week. By week's end, 85 percent of this year's crop was out of the fields, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By September 11, eighty-three percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in South Dakota, while warm, dry weather allowed producers in the remaining states ample time for fieldwork during the week.

**Other Crops:** Overall, 37 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 20 percentage points below the same time last year. Despite recent rainfall in portions of the Florida, unfavorably dry soils negatively impacted peanut conditions.

## State Agricultural Summaries

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

**ALABAMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.1. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 24% short, 52% adequate, and 12% surplus. Corn mature 99%, 100% 2010, and 91% five-year average. Corn harvested 60%, 4% 2010, and 39% five-year average. Corn condition 10% very poor, 15% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, and 3% excellent. Soybeans setting pods 96%, 89% 2010, and 93% five-year average. Soybeans dropping leaves 22%, 44% 2010, and 43% five-year average. Soybeans harvested 1%, 6% 2010, and 4% five-year average. Soybean condition 4% very poor, 16% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, and 3% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, and 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 12% very poor, 25% poor, 37% fair, 25% good, and 1% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 68.1 F in Birmingham, to 70.7 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 1.12 inches in Mobile, to 7.60 inches in Birmingham. Rainfall from Tropical Storm Lee was welcome; however, another result from the storm was temperatures have dropped dramatically. Cotton needs warmer temperatures to mature, while the corn harvest was hindered by the moisture. The rain should improve soybeans as well as some pastures.

**ALASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Barley 20% harvested. Oats 30% ripe. Potatoes 10% harvested. Condition of potatoes 10% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. First cutting hay harvest 99% complete; second cutting 60% complete. Pasture condition 10% poor, 35% fair, 55% good. Wind and rain damage 95% none, 5% light. Activities included harvesting hay, barley, potatoes and vegetables; baling straw, drying grain, weed control, equipment repair.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures were mostly above normal for the week ending September 11th, ranging from three degrees below normal at Canyon De Chelly to 10 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 113 degrees at Yuma. The lowest reading was 43 degrees at Flagstaff. Precipitation was recorded in all but 2 of the 22 weather stations. The least precipitation was recorded in Buckeye with 0.01 inches. The most precipitation was recorded in both Flagstaff and Tucson with 2.23 inches. Roll and Willcox are the only weather stations that have above normal precipitation to date. Arizona's upland cotton crop has bolls opening on 75 percent of the acreage. Harvesting is gaining momentum in the Yuma area. The condition of the cotton crop varies from fair to excellent. Alfalfa condition is mostly fair to excellent. Harvesting is active on over three-fourths of the acreage across the State. Arizona growers remained active with the harvest of miscellaneous melons. Range and pastures continued to receive much needed moisture from seasonal rains. Areas that receive precipitation are maintaining their forage. Rangeland conditions vary from very poor to good, depending on location. Some water tanks are dry due to lack of rain.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 49% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 53% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 99% mature, 100% 2010, 98% avg; 73% harvested, 92% 2010, 66% avg; condition 5% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. Rice 71% ripe, 92% 2010, 72% avg. Soybeans 99% setting pods, 100% 2010, 100% avg; 34% yellowing, 51% 2010, 45% avg; 10% mature, 23% 2010, 19% avg; 7% harvested, 14% 2010, 12% avg. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition. Pasture and range and hay crops continued to feel the effects of the

lack of rain as the majority of pasture and hay were in poor to fair condition last week. There were reports of ponds drying up in the southwest corner of the state.

**CALIFORNIA:** Cotton showed good developmental progress, producers were shutting off water to fields. Corn for silage harvest continued. Seed alfalfa fields were maturing and drying down as harvest began. Rice fields matured as more of the crop was headed. Black-eye beans made good developmental progress this past week. Sunflower ray petals continued to dry down and bracts were turning yellow. Safflower harvest continued where the crop had completed its dry-down. Harvest was in full swing for sorghum. Wheat ground was prepared for fall planting. The table grape harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley for Red Globe, Summer Royal, Thompson Seedless, and Flame Seedless varieties. Harvest of wine grapes began to pick up. Raisin grape harvest was in full swing. Pomegranates were starting to show color. Apple harvest continued. Pears were also being harvested, with the Asian pear harvest in full swing. The olive crop continued to progress. Prune and peach harvests were starting to wind down. Kiwis continued to develop well. Fig harvest was underway. Valencia oranges and lemons were packed. Nonpareil almond harvest was in full swing across the state. Growers were beginning to harvest other varieties. Weed, husk fly and mite control continued in walnut orchards as the crop was being prepared for harvest. Pistachio harvest was starting. Kern County reported organic greens were being harvested. Harvest of peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash and eggplants continued in Tulare County. In Fresno County, tomatoes onions, garlic, squash, eggplant, daikon, cucumbers, zucchini, sweet corn, peppers and carrots were being harvested. Watermelon, honeydew and cantaloupe harvests continued in full swing. Broccoli fields were being planted. Merced County reported cantaloupe, honeydew, tomato, bell pepper, and watermelon harvest continued, while radicchio planting began. Sutter County reported field work and ground preparation continued, while tomatoes were treated for mold and stinkbug. Garbanzo harvest was ongoing and the beans were being treated for leafhoppers. Fresh melons were being treated for weeds and cucumber beetles. Range conditions continued to deteriorate and were reported to be good to poor for this time of the year. Cattle were on summer range. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle farmland and harvested grain fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued to increase. High temperatures in the southern San Joaquin Valley negatively impacted milk production by stressing dairy cows. In Sutter County bees were in vine seed and removed from sunflower, while in Fresno County hives were placed in fall melon and squash fields.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for field work 5.7 days. Topsoil moisture 33% very short, 37% short, 28% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 36% short, 35% adequate, 3% surplus. Spring wheat 71% harvested, 70% 2010, 69% avg. Spring barley 93% harvested, 90% 2010, 93% avg. Alfalfa 62% 3rd cutting, 68% 2010, 59% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Dry Beans 34% cut, 35% 2010, 32% avg.; 8% harvested, 17% 2010, 14% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 4% poor, 46% fair, 36% good, 8% excellent. Dry onions 45% harvested, 45% 2010, 42% avg., condition 17% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Fall potatoes 12% harvested, 16% 2010, 13% avg., condition 4% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Summer potatoes 47% harvested, 34% 2010, 37% avg., condition 8% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Sunflowers

condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Most of Colorado experienced below average precipitation and below average temperatures last week. Some moisture was received in the San Luis Valley and small amounts fell on the Western Slope. Most areas continue to report that dry conditions persist.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 79% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 20% short, 55% adequate, 25% surplus. Hay supplies 12% very short, 25% short, 17% adequate, 46% surplus. Other hay third cutting 67%, 89% 2010, 79% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 0%, 15% 2010, 12% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 94%, 96% 2010, 98% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 20%, 17% 2010, 32% avg. Pasture condition 20% very poor, 24% poor, 21% fair, 35% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition 13% very poor, 21% poor, 36% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 36% good, 30% excellent. Apple condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 81% good, 5% excellent. Peach condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Corn dent 97%, 100% 2010, 95% avg. Corn mature 62%, 93% 2010, 71% avg. Corn harvested for grain 13%, 26% 2010, 15% avg. Corn harvested for silage 67%, 57% 2010, 42% avg. Soybeans setting pods 92%, 100% 2010, 92% avg. Soybeans turning color 9%, 19% 2010, 23% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 0%, 3% 2010, 11% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 95%, 97% 2010, 93% avg. Cucumbers harvested 87%, 98% 2010, 90% avg. Lima Beans harvested 64%, 72% 2010, 59% avg. Potatoes harvested 99%, 100% 2010, 91% avg. Snap beans harvested 94%, 96% 2010, 92% avg. Sweet corn harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 93% avg. Tomatoes harvested 90%, 95% 2010, 89% avg. Watermelons harvested 97%, 97% 2010, 94% avg. Apples harvested 77%, 63% 2010, 38% avg. Peaches harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 95% avg. Late handpicked vegetables hit hard by hurricane, pretty much done. Corn harvest is underway, but hampered by hurricane damage and excessive rain the past two to three weeks. Rains this week have caused harvest and all cover crop planting to stop. Excessive moisture has created disease issues. Livestock movement causing damage to wet pastures.

**FLORIDA:** Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 16% short, 63% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 62% adequate, 20% surplus. Peanuts 6% harvested, 12% 2010, 9% 5-yr avg. Jackson County fields need more rain to aid crop development. Cotton bolls continue to open, growers prepared for harvesting, Panhandle. Washington County cotton defoliating to begin in some fields next week. Rain aided sugarcane maturity, Everglades region. Vegetable planting, land preparation continued between showers. Vegetable farmers pumping water out of some low lying fields due to heavy rains. Avocado harvesting continued, southern Florida. Light supplies of okra harvested; some replanting, Miami-Dade County. Quincy area producers preparing for tomato harvesting. Highlands County producers busy plowing fields to plant cabbage and watermelons. Harvesting fall watermelons in progress, Suwannee County. Next season's oranges almost baseball size, next season's grapefruit softball size. Grove activity included resetting new trees, young tree care, applying herbicides, hedging and topping, brush removal, fertilizer application. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Statewide, pasture condition very poor to excellent, 62% good. Summer pasture condition, quantity declined seasonally. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, 70% good. Panhandle pasture condition very poor to excellent, drought limiting factor, followed by seasonal decline. Cattlemen preparing land for planting winter forage. Most cattle in good condition. Northern pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Cattle condition fair to excellent, mostly good. Central pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Southwestern range, pasture condition fair to excellent, most good. Adequate moisture, growing temperatures led to improved pasture, cattle conditions. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most good.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 37% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 38% very short, 38% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn Harvested 92%, 89% in 2010, 76% avg. Hay 15% very poor, 40% poor, 34% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts Dug 3%, 5% 2010, 3% avg. Pecans 4% very poor, 23% poor, 43% fair, 22% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum 7% very poor, 20% poor, 49% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum Harvested 22%, 21% in 2010, 24% avg. Soybeans 9% very poor, 22% poor, 45% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco Harvested 83%, 91% 2010, 89% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 12 inches. The week's average temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to the upper 70s.

**HAWAII:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels. Skies were generally clear. Trade winds were calmer compared to previous weeks as rainfall amounts were less than one inch in most locations. Only two National Weather Service reporting stations received over an inch. These stations are located on the windward slopes of the Big Island of Hawaii. According to the National Drought Monitor, only 5 percent of rated area had no condition of drought compared to 25 percent the previous week. The entire Oahu and Kauai islands were rated as moderate drought (D1) on September 6, 2011, compared to the previous week when the ratings were no areas rating in some form of drought condition. Some leeward portions of the Big Island and a small portion of Maui Island were rated as severe drought (D2). Crops were in generally fair condition throughout the week, but varied based on location. Conditions were ideal for planting, cultivating, spraying, and harvesting activities.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn harvested for silage 6%, 13% 2010, 17% avg. Onions harvested 30%, 43% 2010, 36% avg. Potato vines killed 41%, 61% 2010, 65% avg. Potatoes harvested 5%, 8% 2010, 8% avg. Oats harvested for grain 72%, 77% 2010, 84% avg. Dry peas harvested 61%, 85% 2010, 95% avg. Lentils harvested 50%, 82% 2010, 93% avg. Dry beans harvested 19%, 37% 2010, 47% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 61%, 68% 2010, 70% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 2%, 26% 2010, 28% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 40% good, 52% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 75% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 97%, 96% 2010, 99% avg. Many pulse crop harvests are well behind last year and the five-year average. Dry bean, dry pea and lentil harvest trail their five year average by twenty-eight, thirty-four and fourth-three percentage points, respectively. Farm operators in Twin Falls County report early potatoes are small and yields of some varieties are lower than average according to the U of I Extension educator. The Caribou County Extension educator reports low elevation grain farms are finishing up harvest while higher elevation grain fields still have some time before harvest is finished.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 39% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 5% harvested, 16% 2010, 7% avg. Soybeans 46% turning yellow, 70% 2010, 48% avg. Alfalfa 94% third cut, 91% 2010, 92% avg. Dry conditions persisted across the State last week. Precipitation was below normal in all districts for an average of 0.35 inches State-wide, 0.34 inches below average. Temperatures were also below normal averaging 63.1 degrees for the State. The norm for the week is 69.9 degrees. Corn was maturing at a fast rate given the dry weather. Some fourth cuttings of hay were made. The quality of many pastures was not good and some farmers were feeding hay to cattle.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 42% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 42% short, 30% adequate. Corn harvested 1%, 12% 2010, 4% avg. Third cutting alfalfa 94%, 97% 2010, 94% avg.

Tobacco harvested 45%, 61% 2010, 38% avg. Temperatures ranged from 50 to 100 below normal with a low of 40 and a high of 83. Precipitation ranged from 0 inches to 1.12 inches. Cooler temperatures and scattered rains may have been "too little, too late" for most field crops. Showers may have helped late planted and double cropped soybeans, but most of the corn and soybean crop is too far along to benefit significantly. Previous extreme conditions hastened maturity but grain moisture remains high. Yield reports from operators who have begun shelling corn have varied widely. Silage and seed corn harvest is well underway.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture supply rated 12% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply rated 11% very short, 34% short, 54% adequate, and 1% surplus. Most of Iowa remained dry for the week as farmers made progress harvesting corn for silage. Seed corn harvest is also well underway. Corn moisture levels remain too high for widespread corn for grain harvest although many farmers are making preparations.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 47% very short, 27% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 46% very short, 28% short, 26% adequate. Corn harvested for grain 22%, 26% 2010, 16% avg. Soybeans pods set 95%, 96% 2010, 99% avg. Cotton bolls set 95%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Sunflowers ray flowers dry 65%, 55% 2010, 59% avg; turned yellow 44%, 20% 2010, 28% avg; turned brown 12%, 0% 2010, 1% avg; condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 93%, 100% 2010, 99% avg; fourth cutting 36%, 62% 2010, 51% avg. Feed grain supplies 14% very short, 19% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 27% very short, 28% short, 42% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 29% very short, 24% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Cooler temperatures brought some relief last week, while there was still a lack of precipitation throughout the State. High temperatures were in the 80's across Kansas except in Elkhart where it hit 90 degrees, while lows ranged from 39 in Alton to 52 in Pittsburg. Average temperatures were in the 60's across the State, and ranged from 4 to 11 degrees below normal. Only four stations received more than a half inch of rain with 0.81 inch last week led by Horton. The Southwest and Southeast Districts were both reported as 99 percent short to very short, while the South Central District was 97 percent short to very short. Subsoil moisture in the Southwest District was reported to be 100 percent short to very short. Producers were busy harvesting corn and spraying sorghum and soybeans for insect infestation, and preparing wheat fields for planting. Dry weather continues to take a toll on the State's row crops, as drought conditions worsen. With the cooler temperatures, ranchers were busy working cattle.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil 8% very short, 28% short, 59% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 33% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Precipitation totaled 1.91 inches, 1.11 in. above normal and 239% of normal. Temperatures averaged 64 degrees, which is 8 degrees below normal. Dark tobacco cut 63%. Burley tobacco cut 57%. Condition of tobacco housed, 2% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Hay conditions 7% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 29% good, 4% excellent. Pasture conditions 7% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 27% good, 3% excellent.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Soil moisture 14% very short, 28% short, 41% adequate, 17% surplus. Hay second cutting 99%, 97% 2010, 94% avg. Sweet Potatoes harvested 15%, 11% 2010, 14% avg; 5% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, and 69% good. Sugarcane planted 79%, 71% 2010, 64% avg; 9% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 33% good, and 7% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, and 4% excellent. Vegetable condition 14% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 24% good, and 1% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 55% adequate, 45% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 62% adequate, 35% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay third cutting 41%, 69% 2010, 63% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 2%, 6% 2010, 8% avg. Alfalfa Hay third cutting 93%, 98% 2010, 96% avg. Alfalfa Hay fourth cutting 33%, 47% 2010, 47% avg. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 26% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent. Corn condition 13% very poor, 20% poor, 30% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Soybean condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 11% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 79% good, 2% excellent. Corn dent 95%, 93% 2010, 89% avg. Corn mature 66%, 67% 2010, 57% avg. Corn harvested for grain 18%, 23% 2010, 15% avg. Corn harvested for silage 63%, 89% 2010, 56% avg. Soybeans setting pods 95%, 96% 2010, 91% avg. Soybeans turning color 15%, 29% 2010, 30% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 5%, 11% 2010, 12% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 93%, 94% 2010, 92% avg. Cucumbers harvested 98%, 93% 2010, 91% avg. Lima beans harvested 76%, 62% 2010, 67% avg. Potatoes harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 97% avg. Snap beans harvested 98%, 90% 2010, 90% avg. Sweet corn harvested 93%, 93% 2010, 90% avg. Tomatoes harvested 91%, 88% 2010, 90% avg. Watermelons harvested 97%, 90% 2010, 91% avg. Apples harvested 32%, 46% 2010, 54% avg. Peaches harvested 98%, 97% 2010, 96% avg. Late handpicked vegetables hit hard by hurricane, pretty much done. Corn harvest is underway, but hampered by hurricane damage and excessive rain the past two to three weeks. Rains this week have caused harvest and all cover crop planting to stop. Excessive moisture has created disease issues. Livestock movement causing damage to wet pastures.

**MICHIGAN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 5% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 29% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn height 84 inches. Corn silage harvested 21%, 73% 2010, 39% avg. Soybeans turning 31%, 75% 2010, 52% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 0%, 10% 2010, 2% avg. Barley harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 20% avg. Potatoes harvested 19%, 25% 2010, 28% avg. All hay 3% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Third cutting hay 74%, 65% 2010, 70% avg. Fourth cutting hay 9%, 26% 2010, 18% avg. Dry beans 5% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 37% good, 16% excellent. Dry beans turning 86%, 98% 2010, 84% avg. Dry beans dropping leaves 39%, 84% 2010, 60% avg. Dry beans harvested 1%, 41% 2010, 20% avg. Apples harvested 12%, 33% 2010, 20% avg. Blueberries harvested 99%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches to 0.09 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.00 to 1.48 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures 1 degree above normal Upper Peninsula and ranged from 5 to 1 degree below normal Lower Peninsula. Most of State received little or no rainfall during week. It was another beautiful summer week, but we could have used some rain to help finish out crops," said a reporter Saginaw County. Light frost reported in low lying areas northwestern Lower Peninsula. Corn R3 to R5 stages. More silage being harvested. Soybeans R5 to R6. Some early maturing varieties had leaves that started to turn color. Alfalfa fourth cutting took place on many farms, and new fall seedlings planted. Dry bean harvest underway central and west central Lower Peninsula. A few fields had some bacterial blight present. Some bean leaf rust present at low levels and a minor amount of white mold some fields. Sugarbeets looking good overall. Cooler temperatures slowed evaporation rates, but beet crop used all available moisture to put on tons. Field preparations being made for wheat planting. Some wheat aerial seeded last week. Gala, McIntosh, and Honeycrisp apples harvested southwest; harvest of early season varieties began northwest. High numbers of oblique banded leafrollers flying. Plum and pear harvests continued. Late season peach harvest wound down southwest and ended Grand Rapids area. Niagara grape harvest is set to begin. Cool weather slowed wine grape development northwest. Fall raspberry harvest continued. Blueberry harvesting wound down. Surveillance for

spotted wing drosophila advised. Brisk mornings at beginning of week reminded vegetable growers that fall is impending. Some areas getting dry. Celery harvest continued. Earlier pest problems have somewhat diminished. Onion harvest continued. Yields varied considerably by field depending on condition. Carrot harvest continued. Sizing expected to pick up with cooler weather. Sweet corn harvest winding down. East Michigan, a storm system brought a large amount of corn earworm with 350 moths in one trap. Growers monitored for this pest. Cucumber for pickle harvest wrapping up. Downy mildew pressure remained a concern. Pepper and tomato harvest continued with mostly favorable reports. Some bacterial disease resulted minor yield loss for tomatoes. Reports of aphids in some pepper fields. Winter squash, pumpkins, and gourds being harvested select areas. Powdery mildew is present many fields. First of the jack o'lantern pumpkins have been harvested. Processing broccoli harvest continued full force.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 9% Very Short, 30% Short, 60% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Corn 40% Silage Harvested, 60% 2010, 45% avg. Soybeans 39% Turning Yellow, 74% 2010, 70% avg. Dry Edible Beans 97% Fully Podded, 100% 2010, NA avg.; 73% Lower Leaves Yellowing, 95% 2010, NA avg.; 40% Dropping Leaves, 71% 2010, NA avg.; condition 3% Very Poor, 8% Poor, 34% Fair, 38% Good, 17% Excellent. Sweet Corn 81% Harvested, 82% 2010, 80% avg. Canola 88% Harvested, 100% 2010, 75% avg. Potato 29% Harvested, 34% 2010, 38% avg.; condition 2% Poor, 18% Fair, 53% Good, 27% Excellent. Sugarbeet 1% Harvested, 9% 2010, 5% avg.; condition 5% Very Poor, 13% Poor, 33% Fair, 40% Good, 9% Excellent. Sunflower condition 1% Very Poor, 7% Poor, 50% Fair, 36% Good, 6% Excellent. Above normal temperatures and virtually no precipitation recorded this past week depleted topsoil moisture supplies for the eighth consecutive week. Reporters across the State noted a need for rain. Although warm, dry weather depleted topsoil moisture, those same conditions aided harvest progress.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Soil moisture 1 percent very short, 7 percent short, 83 percent adequate, and 9 percent surplus. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 92% harvested, 95% 2010, 80% avg. Peanuts 0% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 40% good, 0% excellent. Rice 89% mature, 98% 2010, 85% avg. Sorghum 99% turning color, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 92% mature, 100% 2010, 95% avg.; 37% harvested, 85% 2010, 68% avg.; 5% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Soybeans 100% setting pods, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 79% turning color, 89% 2010, 83% avg.; 18% harvested, 48% 2010, 40% avg. Hay (harvested-warm) 91%, 90% 2010, 90% avg.; 5% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Sweet potatoes 33% harvested, 23% 2010, 18% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 20% excellent. Cattle 0% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 10% excellent. Showers continued into Monday of last week from tropical storm Lee which slowed harvest activities for a few days. Lodged rice has been reported as a problem for some farmers. Armyworms have been less problematic in hay fields.

**MISSOURI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Precipitation 0.16 in. Temperatures were 4 to 8 degrees below normal in the northwest, and the rest of the State averaged 7 to 10 degrees below normal. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 38% short, 23% adequate, 1% surplus. On-farm storage availability 9% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Off-farm storage availability 6% short, 82% adequate, 12% surplus. Some bins were flooded out in the northwest due to widespread flooding of the Missouri River and others were inaccessible due to road closures. Corn moisture at harvest 18.7%. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 95%. Cool temperatures slowed pasture growth, and moisture is needed to improve conditions. Some producers continued to feed hay.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for field work 7.0, 3.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 0% last year; 52% short, 17% last year;

22% adequate, 70% last year; 0% surplus, 13% last year. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 1% last year; 43% short, 22% last year; 41% adequate, 73% last year; 2% surplus, 4% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 4% poor, 0% last year; 32% fair, 20% last year; 53% good, 63% last year; 11% excellent, 17% last year. Corn chopped for silage 12%, 12% last year. Dry Peas harvested 94%, 98% last year. Durum wheat turning 96%, 96% last year. Durum Wheat harvested 57%, 49% last year. Durum wheat condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 3% poor, 3% last year; 14% fair, 19% last year; 33% good, 67% last year; 49% excellent, 11% last year. Lentils harvested 94%, 91% last year. Oats condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Oats harvested 76%, 78% last year. Spring wheat condition 5% very poor, 1% last year; 10% poor, 2% last year; 32% fair, 23% last year; 47% good, 64% last year; 6% excellent, 10% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested second cutting 88%, 82% last year. Other hay harvested second cutting 83%, 74% last year. Potatoes harvested 2%, 18% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 16%, 16% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 14%, 15% last year. For the week ending September 11th, Montana was hot and dry. The high for the State of 94 degrees was recorded in Thompson Falls. The highs for all other weather stations ranged from the mid 80s to lower 90s. Wisdom saw the Statewide low of 24 degrees and seven other stations recorded freezing lows. Rogers Pass received the greatest precipitation in the State for the week at 0.06 of an inch, with most other weather stations reporting no precipitation.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 31% short, 65% adequate, and 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn Irrigated conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 13% fair, 59% good and 22% excellent. Corn Dryland conditions 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, and 15% excellent. Soybeans Turning Color 39%, 63% 2010, 59% avg. Proso Millet harvested 14%, 28% 2010, 18% avg. Dry Beans Turning Color 83%, 97% 2010, 88% avg. Dry Beans Dropping Leaves 59%, 61% 2010, 48% avg. Dry Beans Harvested 10%, 25% 2010, 15% avg. Dry Bean conditions rated 2% very poor, 15% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, and 11% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 95% complete, 96% 2010, 96% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 33% complete, 41% 2010, 30% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, and 13% excellent. Crops were turning fall colors during a mostly dry week with below normal temperatures. Producers were beginning to pick up pipe as irrigation was ending. Corn silage, high moisture corn, and seed corn harvests picked up momentum. Dry bean and proso millet harvests are underway in the west. Almost a quarter of the winter wheat crop was seeded. Flooded land that neighbored rivers has begun to reappear. Temperatures for the week averaged 3 degrees below normal. Highs were mainly in the mid to upper 80's. Lows were recorded in the 40's but dipped into the upper 30's in isolated locations. Only small amounts of rain were recorded in the extreme southwest and western Panhandle counties. The majority of the state received no precipitation.

**NEVADA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Mild weather dominated the State's weather for the week. Temperatures averaged one degree below normal to nine degrees above normal in most regions. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 102 degrees. Ely had the low of 38 degrees. Tonopah recorded 0.59 inches of precipitation. Second cutting of alfalfa neared completion and third cutting was underway in the north. Timothy and grass hay harvests progressed well under the favorable weather conditions. Corn was in good to excellent condition. Potato condition rated mostly good, as did onions. Pasture and range conditions remained mostly good. Range livestock were doing well on abundant high country range. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, weed and pest control, fertilizing, irrigation, equipment maintenance, and livestock movement.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.3. Topsoil moisture was 1% short, 63% adequate, and 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 1% very short, 1% short, 67% adequate, and 31% surplus. Pasture conditions were 15% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, and 11% excellent. Maine Potatoes were 10% harvested, 20% 2010, 10% average; condition 4% poor, 14% fair, 56% good, and 26% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes were 45% harvested, 40% 2010, 35% average; condition 20% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, and 55% good. Rhode Island Potatoes were 20% harvested, 35% 2010, 55% average; condition 20% fair and 80% good. Maine Oats were 50% harvested, 85% 2010, 75% average; condition 7% poor, 41% fair, and 52% good. Maine Barley was 60% harvested, 90% in 2010, 80% average, condition 7% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, and 3% excellent. Field Corn was 5% harvested, 25% 2010, 10% average; condition 11% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 39% good, and 4% excellent. Sweet Corn was 85% harvested, 95% 2010, 90% average. Broadleaf Tobacco was 95% harvested, 99% 2010, 95% average. First Crop Hay was 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. Second Crop Hay was 90% harvested, 99% 2010, 90% average. Third Crop Hay was 45% harvested, 65% 2010, 55% average; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 49% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Apples were 35% harvested, 35% 2010, 25% average; set of fruit was 7% below average, 78% average, and 15% above average; size of fruit was 9% below average, 84% average, and 7% above average; condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches were 95% harvested, 95% 2010, 90% average. Pears were 20% harvested, 55% 2010, 40% average, set of fruit was 2% below average, 97% average, and 1% above average; size of fruit was 5% below average and 95% average; condition 1% poor, 28% fair, and 71% good. Massachusetts Cranberries were <5% harvested, <5% 2010, <5% average; set of fruit was 50% average and 50% above average; size of fruit was 50% average and 50% above average; condition 50% good, and 50% excellent. Highbush Blueberries were 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 99% average. Maine Wild Blueberries were 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. The week began with remnants of Tropical Storm Lee and most of New England experienced periods of heavy rain through Thursday. Southern New England was hit hardest. Many areas reported flooding from several inches of precipitation falling shortly after the drenching rains from Tropical Storm Irene. Daytime temperatures were generally below average in the 60s to mid-70s Tuesday through Thursday, while nighttime temperatures were above average, in the 50s and 60s. The rest of the week was partly sunny with variable daytime temperatures ranging from the mid-60s to mid-80s, a welcome relief to flooded regions. Despite dry weather in the second half of the week, major rivers in western Connecticut remained above flood stage at week's end. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0.54 to 6.90 inches across the region. Farmers harvested fruits, vegetables, and field crops, cut hay, scouted for pests, cultivated, sprayed, and fertilized.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for field work 3.0. Topsoil moisture 20% adequate, 80% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% adequate, 75% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in all localities. Temperatures were above normal across the Garden State. Activities that continued to be delayed by wet conditions and excessive soil moisture included small grain planting, hay cutting, vegetable harvesting, and pesticide applications. Disease pressure was high for various vegetable crops due to wet weather conditions. Early soybeans began dropping leaves in the northern district. Pasture conditions rated mostly fair and regrowth was aided by adequate moisture. Wine producers continued harvesting early-season grapes. Crop conditions rated mostly fair to good for apples, while peach harvest neared completion in major growing areas.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 53% very short, 37% short and 10% adequate. Wind damage 8% light and 1% moderate; 6% cotton damaged and 4% sorghum damaged to date. Alfalfa 18% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 33% good and 7% excellent; fourth cutting 99% complete; fifth cutting 60% complete; sixth cutting 20% complete. Corn 6% very poor, 17%

poor, 33% fair, 34% good and 10% excellent; 100% silked; 96% dough; 67% dent and 8% mature. Corn silage 61% harvested. Cotton 15% very poor, 30% poor, 27% fair, 11% good and 17% excellent; 86% setting bolls; 31% bolls opening. Total winter wheat 25% planted. Peanuts 20% poor, 65% fair and 15% good; 95% pegging. Lettuce 25% fair, 50% good and 25% excellent; 100% planted. Chile 3% poor, 45% fair, 24% good and 28% excellent; 80% harvested green. Apples 33% poor, 5% fair, 54% good and 8% fair; 18% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 33% fair, 47% good and 19% excellent. Cattle 15% very poor, 49% poor, 22% fair, 13% good and 1% excellent. Sheep 17% very poor, 55% poor, 23% fair and 5% good. Average temperatures in the northwest were in the low to mid sixties, which ranged anywhere from 1 below to 6 above normal. In the northeast average temperatures were in the sixties also ranging from 1 below to 3 above normal. Central New Mexico saw average temperatures in the sixties to low seventies hovering right around normal for this time of year. In the southwest portion of the state average temps were in the seventies staying 5 to 7 degrees above normal. Southeastern average temps varied from upper sixties to mid seventies. This was 1 to 6 degrees below normal. Some rainfall amounts from around the state were Farmington 0.33 inches, Chama 0.89 inches, Red River 1.01 inches, Raton 0.61 inches, Tucumcari 0.41 inches, Moriarty 0.82 inches, Grants 0.96 inches, Roswell 0.15 inches, T or C 0.12 inches, Deming 0.03 and Animas 0.46 inches.

**NEW YORK:** Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Soil moisture was rated 2% short, 59% adequate, 39% surplus. Corn condition 12% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Soybean condition 7% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent. Hay condition 12% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Third cut alfalfa 67% complete, 88% 2010, 79% average. Second cut clover-timothy 97% complete, 100% 2010, 96% average. Third cut clover-timothy 55% complete, 54% 2010, 72% average. Silage Corn 7% harvested, 29% 2010. Oats 95% harvested, 99% 2010, 97% average. Potatoes 35% harvested, 46% 2010, 51% average. Dry beans 11% harvested. Apple harvest 32% complete, 40% 2010, 29% average; condition 10% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Grape harvest 20% complete, 22% 2010; condition 10% fair, 71% good, 19% excellent. Peach harvest 98% complete, 87% average; condition 1% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent. Pear harvest 75% complete, 69% average; condition 49% fair, 40% good, 11% excellent. Onion 69% harvested, 59% 2010, 69% average; condition 3% poor, 8% fair, 80% good, 9% excellent. Cabbage 75% harvested, 78% 2010, 64% average; condition 6% poor, 13% fair, 81% good. Sweet corn 78% harvested, 80% 2010, 78% average; condition 16% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 3% excellent. Snap beans 64% harvested, 77% 2010, 78% average; condition 7% poor, 20% fair, 73% good. The remnants of Tropical Storm Lee arrived across the State Wednesday into Thursday. Heavy rainfall occurred across central and eastern portions of the State. With the ground being saturated from recent rainfall from Hurricane Irene, major flooding occurred across the Susquehanna River Basin as well as many other rivers across the Hudson and Mohawk River drainage basins of eastern New York. Precipitation averaged above normal for most of the state. Temperatures averaged above normal, ranging from 88 to 40 degrees.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** There were 5.3 days suitable for field work, compared to 5.4 days the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 4% very short, 19% short, 69% adequate and 8% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and slightly above average temperatures last week. Some Western parts of the state received beneficial rainfall from Tropical Storm Lee. However, more rain is needed in many areas. Activities for the week included harvesting of tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes, apples and the cutting of hay.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 72% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Durum 98% turning, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 61%

harvested, 62% 2010, 73% avg.; condition 5% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Canola 92% swathed, 97% 2010, 95% avg.; 69% harvested, 66% 2010, 71% avg.; condition 6% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Dry edible beans 99% fully podded, 100% 2010, 96% avg.; 83% lower leaves yellowing, 97% 2010, 86% avg.; 56% dropping leaves, 88% 2010, 70% avg.; 7% cut, 34% 2010, 31% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 44% good, 11% excellent. Dry edible peas 93% harvested, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Flaxseed 97% turning, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 40% harvested, 37% 2010, 52% avg.; condition 6% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Potatoes 48% vines killed, 58% 2010, 60% avg.; 7% dug, 14% 2010, 18% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 23% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent. Sugarbeets 2% lifted, 9% 2010, 6% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Stockwater supply 3% short, 72% adequate, 25% surplus. Alfalfa hay second cutting 95% complete. Other hay cut 95% complete.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 69% adequate, 21% surplus. Apple condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Hay condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Corn for silage harvested 22%, 74% 2010, 47% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 92%, 99% 2010, 94% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 32%, 59% 2010, 42% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 65%, 74% 2010, 65% avg. Summer apples harvested 91%, 99% 2010, 94% avg. Fall & winter apples harvested 16%, 24% 2010, 17% avg. Peaches harvested 93%, 99% 2010, 93% avg. Grapes harvested 23%, 32% 2010, 23% avg. Cucumbers harvested 87%, 99% 2010, 88% avg. Potatoes harvested 51%, 71% 2010, 54% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 29%, 57% 2010, 54% avg.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 86% very short, 13% short, 1% adequate. Subsoil moisture 88% very short, 12% short. Wheat seedbeds prepared 55% this week, 33% last week, 62% last year, 68% average. Rye plowed 90% this week, 88% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; seedbeds prepared 45% this week, 24% last week, 74% last year, 71% average. Oats plowed 93% this week, 92% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; seedbeds prepared 42% this week, 29% last week, 44% last year, 54% average. Corn condition 55% very poor, 25% poor, 18% fair, 2% good; mature 83% this week, 48% last week, 87% last year, 69% average; harvested 56% this week, 32% last week, 50% last year, 40% average. Soybeans condition 54% very poor, 29% poor, 15% fair, 2% good; blooming 91% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 97% average; setting pods 70% this week, 64% last week, 92% last year, 86% average; mature 6% this week, n/a last week, 10% last year, 17% average. Peanuts setting pods 89% this week, 82% last week, 100% last year, 99% average; mature 10% this week, n/a last week, 24% last year, 33% average. Cotton setting bolls 87% this week, 78% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Alfalfa condition 62% very poor, 23% poor, 12% fair, 3% good; 2nd cutting 95% this week, 94% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; 3rd cutting 44% this week, 39% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Other hay condition 68% very poor, 22% poor, 9% fair, 1% good; 2nd cutting 40% this week, 19% last week, 74% last year, 64% average. Livestock condition 13% very poor, 25% poor, 46% fair, 16% good. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$133 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$125 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the fair to poor range.

**OREGON:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 42% short, 39% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa Hay, Third Cutting 60%, 100% 2010, 85% average. Winter Wheat, Harvested 98%, 100% 2010, 100% average. Spring Wheat, Harvested 90%, 100% 2010, 98% average. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 50% good, 32% excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 18%

excellent. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 75% good, 1% excellent. Hot & dry conditions all week helped the progression of most crops, but also aided wildfires throughout the Cascades & in the northeast region of the State. The average temperature throughout the State was 69 degrees, 8.02 degrees above normal. Low temperatures ranged from 36 degrees in Baker City to 56 degrees in Medford. High temperatures ranged from 65 degrees in Crescent City to 102 degrees in The Dalles. Lakeview was the only weather station that reported a measurable amount of precipitation at 0.01 inches. Humidity was also low this past week. Cooler temperatures are forecasted for the coming week, which has brought hopes of no additional fires. Grain & hay harvest continued. Washington County was preparing for a second cutting of hay & Jackson County growers were completing their final cutting. Red clover was being harvested in Yamhill County & swathed in other areas of the State. Field preparation for fall seeded crops continued. Hop harvest continued in Marion County. Irrigation was in full swing with the very warm temperatures. Truck gardens & some vegetables were being harvested in Josephine County. Tomatoes were ripening & putting out a large crop. Red table beet harvest continued with mixed yield results. Sweet corn was developing slowly in Washington County but accelerated with the hot week. In Yamhill County, processed sweet corn harvest continued. Watermelons were harvested. Blueberries continued to yield well but were nearing the end of harvest. Blackberry harvest continued with good production. Heat gave a big boost to grapes & tree fruits. Vineyard crops were about 3 weeks behind normal. Irrigation was reported as the number one activity with orchards & vineyards in Douglas County. In Jackson County, peaches were being picked late & pear harvest had just begun. Apples & pears were ripening with the cool evenings & warm days in Lane County. In the Hood River Valley, summer pear harvest continued, while winter pear harvest preparations were being done. Lane County reported that it was a poor year for cherries. Some flailing in hazelnut orchards took place in preparation of harvest. Irrigation was the main activity for nursery crops this past week. Fall soil preparation was ongoing. Livestock continued to hold up well in the high heat. Producers were busy supplementing feed & irrigating pastures. Some animals were out on fields cleaning up residue.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 1. Soil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 27% adequate, and 66% surplus. Fall Plowing 23%, 22% Prv. Yr., 24% 5 Yr. Avg. Corn at dough stage 90%, 87% Prv. Yr., 90% 5 Yr. Avg. Corn at dent stage 62%, 72% Prv. Yr., 69% 5 Yr. Avg. Corn mature 12%, 28% Prv. Yr., 28% 5 Yr. Avg. Corn for silage 23%, 60% Prv. Yr., 47% 5 Yr. Avg. Tobacco harvest is 46% complete, 87% Prv. Yr., 76% 5 Yr. Avg. Potato harvest is 29% complete, 25% Prv. Yr., 37% 5 Yr. Avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 44%, 76% Prv. Yr., 48% 5 Yr. Avg. Timothy/Clover second cutting, 93%, 95% Prv. Yr., 92% 5 Yr. Avg. Peach harvest 95%, 95% Prv. Yr., 96% 5 Yr. Avg. Apple harvest 46%, 59% Prv. Yr., 44% 5 Yr. Avg. Corn Condition 7% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Quality of Hay made 25% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition 14% very poor, 20% poor, 27% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Apples Condition 0% very poor, 13% poor, 21% fair, 47% good, 19% excellent.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 26% very short, 43% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 44% very poor, 29% poor, 19% fair, 7% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 8% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 1% excellent. Corn doughed 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Corn matured 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Corn harvested 91%, 81% 2010, 74% avg. Soybeans bloomed 97%, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Soybeans pods set 88%, 89% 2010, 90% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 3%, 7% 2010, 9% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 0%, 1% 2010, 2% avg. Cotton bolls set 99%, 98% 2010, 99% avg. Winter wheat planted 0%. Oats

harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Tobacco harvested 93%, 95% 2010, 94% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 51%, 49% 2010, 57% avg. Peaches harvested 99%, 100% 2010, 97% avg. The remnants of Tropical Storm Lee brought badly needed rainfall and cooler temperatures to South Carolina for the week ending September 11, 2011. Rain showers scattered across the State on Monday and Tuesday with some areas receiving over 1.5 inches. Cooler temperatures arrived after the system passed on Wednesday. Pleasant weather continued through Friday when temperatures began to warm again. Weekend high temperatures rose back into the nineties through Sunday, drying up some of the progress made from rainfall earlier in the week. Soil moisture conditions did not markedly improve with reports of 26% very short, 43% short and 31% adequate. The State average temperature was 2 degrees below normal with 6.5 days suitable for fieldwork. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.5 inches. Peanut harvest continued with 8% completed by the end of the week. Some producers were beginning to feed winter reserves to livestock due to poor pasture conditions.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 32% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 26% short, 62% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter wheat emerged 0%, 2% 2010, 1% avg. Corn silage harvested 41%, 54% 2010, 40% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 7%, 41% 2010, 41% avg. Soybeans mature 1%, 6% 2010, 4% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 86%, 82% 2010, 79% avg. Sunflower bracts yellow 65%, 48% 2010, 50% avg. Sunflower mature 0%, 3% 2010, 3% avg. Sunflower 1% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 81%, 75% 2010, 72% avg. Alfalfa hay 2% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 9% excellent. Feed supplies 4% short, 81% adequate, 15% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 72% good, 12% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 17% excellent. Row crops are beginning to reach maturity, though some could still benefit from a late growing season rain. Range and pasture conditions have decreased some into the fair range from good to excellent, but livestock conditions are holding steady in the good to excellent range. Major activities this week included winter wheat seeding, harvesting of silage, preparing machinery for row crop harvest and working cattle.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 23% short, 57% adequate and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate and 3% surplus. Cotton 10% defoliated, 36% 2010, 17% average. Tobacco 96% topped, 99% 2010, 97% average. Temperatures across Tennessee last week averaged 6 to 9 degrees below normal. West Tennessee received only scattered showers last week, leaving several areas still very dry. In other regions, remnants of Tropical Storm Lee brought heavy rainfall, thus greatly benefiting crops and pastures. Pasture conditions improved significantly, as 64 percent of pastures are rated in fair-to-good condition as compared to 52 percent a week ago. Harvesting activities slowed in many areas but picked-up over the weekend. Despite the rain, it was a busy week for farmers as they continued harvesting corn, milo, and tobacco, chopping silage, cutting hay, defoliating cotton and fall seeding.

**TEXAS:** Areas of the Plains received up to a half inch of rainfall, while the rest of the State observed little to no precipitation. In areas of the Plains, producers diverted irrigation to wheat fields to begin planting; however, planting on non-irrigated wheat fields was delayed due to very dry soil conditions. Producers prepared land for planting wheat and oats in areas of the Cross Timbers and the Blacklands. Cotton setting bolls, in areas of the Northern High Plains, was in need of warmer weather and more moisture for growth. Due to severe drought

damage, producers abandoned portions of their corn acreage in some areas of the High Plains. Cotton defoliation was active in areas of the Low Plains as producers prepared for harvest. Cotton harvest continued in areas of the Blacklands; however, some fields were abandoned due to dry conditions. Some cotton in the Trans-Pecos was damaged due to boll rot. Cotton harvest continued in southern areas of the State. In areas of South Texas, the irrigated peanut crop continued to make good progress. Some pecan trees in the Trans-Pecos continued to drop nuts early due to lack of moisture; however, pecans in the gel stage made good progress. Land preparation for spinach, cabbage, onion, and carrot planting was active. Livestock liquidation and supplemental feeding continued in most areas of the State. Hay continued to be scarce in most areas of the State and continued to be imported from other States. Winter pasture planting slowed in most areas of the State due to lack of rainfall. Livestock producers in most areas of the State were in need of rainfall for fall forage growth and stock pond replenishment. Fire danger increased in most areas of the State, while numerous wild fires broke out in East Texas and the Edwards Plateau.

**UTAH:** Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 1% very short, 24% short, 75% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 91% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter Wheat harvested 97%, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 97%, 96% 2010, 96% avg. Barley harvested (grain) 97%, 95% 2010, 95% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 84%, 85% 2010, 85% avg. Corn dough 67%, 84% 2010, 88% avg. Corn dent 13%, 26% 2010, 45% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 59%, 64% 2010, 75% avg. Onions harvested 13%, 11% 2010, 34% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 5%, 7% 2010, 27% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 75% good, 17% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 4%, 5% 2010, 23% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 69% good, 25% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 0% very short, 6% short, 86% adequate, 8% surplus. Apples harvested 1%, 11% 2010, 24% avg. Peaches harvested 36%, 53% 2010, 67% avg. Temperatures are beginning to decline with some lows across the State close to freezing. Scattered afternoon thunderstorms continued. Soil moisture content remained mostly unchanged from the previous week. This week's topsoil moisture content was at 1 percent very short, 32 percent short and 67 percent adequate. Lambs in Morgan County are growing well, and are expected to bring higher than average prices when marketed. Range conditions in Utah County are still good. Producers are preparing to move livestock off of summer ranges in Duchesne County. Feed on summer and fall pastures look good. Producers are going to delay feeding livestock as long as possible due to the high cost and low availability of hay in the area. Corn across the State is progressing well; however, concerns remain about the crop reaching maturity prior to a frost. It is expected that many acres of corn will have to be harvested for silage. Some farmers in Box Elder County planted sorghum as an alternative to corn which should reach maturity quicker than corn. Overall, safflower crops are in good condition with the exception of a few fields. Onion producers are beginning the harvesting process. Most producers who direct seeded their onions will begin harvesting in the next week or two. The majority of onion fields in the county look good. There is some concern about small onion size in fields which were planted late. Dryland alfalfa in the Pocatello Valley area yielded very well this year. Soil moisture content in several dryland areas is short to very short. Some dryland farmers intend to wait for fall rains before planting winter wheat. Small grain harvest in Weber County was generally good. Winter Wheat harvest continues in Utah County; most other small grain crops have been harvested. Corn silage harvest is starting to get underway. Fruit crop harvest is ongoing with peaches in the forefront. Apple harvest is just beginning; with the bulk of the

harvest starting in a week or so. There will be very little third crop alfalfa in Carbon County this year. Temperatures throughout Duchesne County have cooled off considerably. The cool temperatures are slowing corn development and hay production. Producers are spraying weeds on cropland in Summit County. Due to a broken dam gate at Panguitch Lake in Garfield County Panguitch Valley may have serious irrigation water issues next crop season.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 67% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 14% short, 66% adequate, 12% surplus. Livestock 3% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Other Hay 9% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Corn dough 96%; 100% 2010; 99% 5-yr avg. Corn dent 84%, 86% 2010; 90% 5-year average. Corn mature 71%; 65% 2010; 70% 5-yr avg. Corn Grain harvested 33%; 43% 2010; 21% 5-year average. Corn Silage harvested 75%; 83% 2010; 69% 5-yr avg. Corn 4% very poor, 16% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans setting pods 96%; 96% 2010; 94% 5-yr avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 11%; 16% 2010; 13% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Winter Wheat seeded 3%; 4% 2010; 2% 5-yr avg. Barley Seeded 7%; 7% 2010; 3% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Flue-cured harvested 41%; 49% 2010; 51% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Flue-cured 20% poor, 60% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Tobacco Burley harvested 40%; 39% 2010; 38% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Burley 3% poor, 14% fair, 80% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco Dark fire-cured harvested 85%; 69% 2010; 47% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Dark fire-cured 10% poor, 64% fair, 26% good. Peanuts Pegged 99%; 100% 2010; 100% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 46% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Fall Apples Harvested 20%, 29% 2010; 26% 5-yr avg. Apples All 68% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Peaches harvested 93%; 94% 2010; 97% 5-yr avg. Peaches 7% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Grapes 4% fair, 95% good, 1% excellent. Extremely saturated fields have delayed corn harvest in many areas of Virginia. The heavy rains from Hurricane Irene followed by an extended stay from Tropical Depression Lee, left between 5 to 6 inches of rain in many areas of the state and over 15 inches in a few localities. Some soybean fields were showing the effects from the excessive moisture. There were a few corn earworms found in soybeans. Corn for silage continued to be chopped and tobacco harvest continued to look good. Vegetable harvest is close to the end with a lot of quality issues reported in the tomato crop.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.9. Topsoil moisture conditions were 12 percent very short, 41 percent short, and 44 percent adequate, and 3 percent surplus. Unseasonably hot and dry conditions were experienced throughout the week. Winter wheat harvest was completed in Walla Walla County with well above average yields. Winter wheat seeding was underway in several counties including Lincoln and Benton. Potato harvest continued to creep along with Franklin County at about 40 percent completed. Even though the third cutting of alfalfa was far behind normal Statewide, Franklin and Adams Counties were at least 10 percent harvested on the fourth cutting. The excellent weather allowed Whatcom County potato operations to begin harvest. In the Yakima Valley, vegetable, hop, and Bartlett pear harvest continued. Apple harvest included Gala and Honeycrisp varieties. In Klickitat County, peach harvest was lagging, although the quality of the fruit was good. There was also heavy bunch thinning of immature grapes with no chance of ripening. In Snohomish and Franklin Counties early apple harvest was underway. Range cattle in Ferry County staying around waterholes due to higher than normal heat. Livestock in Klickitat County Goldendale area were moved from the danger zones of a major fire that burned through thousands of acres.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for field work was 3. Topsoil moisture was 2% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate, and 10% surplus compared to 42% very short, 43% short, and 15% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 7% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, and 51% good. Corn doughing was 85%, 93% in 2010, and 87% 5-year avg. Corn dented was 56%, 73% in 2010, and 56% 5-year avg. Corn was 1% mature, 20% in 2010, and 13% 5-year avg. Soybeans conditions were 1% poor, 25% fair, 73% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves were 24%, 57% in 2010, and 32% 5-year avg. Winter wheat planted was 1%, comparison data not available. Hay was reported 5% very poor, 11% poor, 23% fair, and 61% good. Hay second cutting was 86% complete, 82% in 2010, and 86% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 20% complete, 21% in 2010, and 22% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 8% poor, 37% fair, 52% good, and 3% excellent. Apples harvested were 24%, 27% in 2010, and 24% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 31% fair, 65% good, and 2% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 24% fair, 73% good, and 1% excellent. Many parts of the state received much needed rainfall from the remnants of Tropical Storm Lee. Producers are now waiting for fields to dry up to continue field activities. Farm activities included transporting hay, vaccinating livestock, weaning calves, chopping corn for silage, harvesting apples, repairing fences, and picking up debris out of fields from flood waters.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 30% short, 62% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn silage harvested 16%, 41% 2010, 22% 5-yr. avg. Third crop hay harvested 96%, 91% 2010, 90% 5-yr. avg. Fourth crop hay harvested 46%, 42% 2010, 29% 5-yr. avg. A dry, sunny week progressed haying, fall seeding and preparations for harvest across the State. Several reporters noted light frost on cars and buildings, though in most areas it was not enough to impact crops. Harder frosts are predicted for the coming week in northern Wisconsin. In the southern and eastern regions, short topsoil moisture was starting to impact pasture quality. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 to 4 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 70 to 77 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 46 to 55 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.00 inches in Madison to 0.13 inches in Eau Claire.

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for field work 6.60. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 47% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate. Barley 96% mature, 86% harvested. Oats 94% mature, 87% harvested. Spring wheat 91% harvested. Winter wheat 35% planted. Dry beans 94% leaves turning color 34% windrowed, 7% combined. Corn 98% silked, 88% milk, 84% dough, 45% dented. Corn harvested for silage 16% harvested. Alfalfa harvested, 2nd cutting 91%. Alfalfa harvested, 3rd cutting 25%. Other hay harvested 96%. Corn condition 17% fair, 78% good, 5% excellent. Dry bean condition 6% poor, 38% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Sugar beet condition 35% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 84% good, 2% excellent. Crop insect infestation 48% none, 38% light, 12% moderate, 2% severe. Range and pasture condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Stock water supplies 15% short, 85% adequate. Most of the State experienced warm, dry weather. Platte reported cooler temperatures this week with some moisture. Winter wheat planting, combining beans, and cutting hay are the activities going on in Platte County. Lincoln County reported good weather with some thunderstorm activity. Uinta County reported some rain, light frost and some second cutting of alfalfa. Weston County reported warm temperatures with high fire dangers. High temperatures ranged from the low 70s into the low 90s. Low temperatures ranged from the upper 20s to the low 50s.

## September 8 ENSO Update

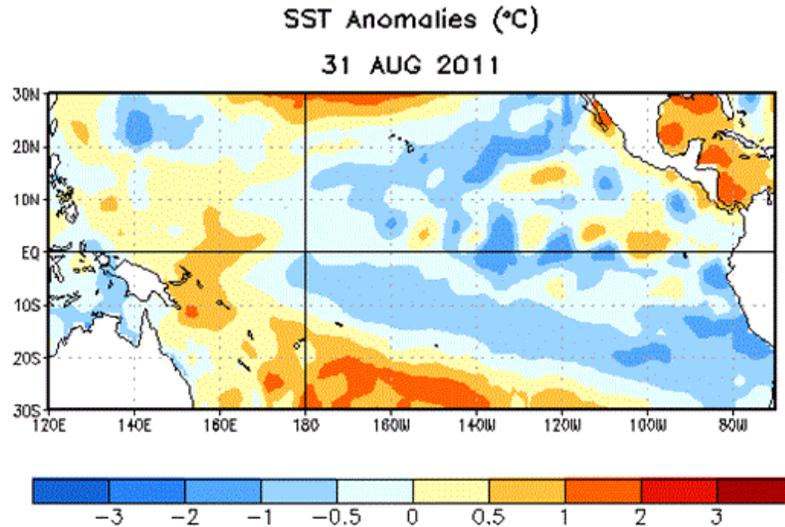


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 31 August 2011. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period weekly means (Xue et al. 2003, *J Climate*, **16**, 1601-1612).

ENSO Alert System Status: [La Niña Advisory](#)

### Synopsis: La Niña conditions have returned and are expected to gradually strengthen and continue into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2011-12.

La Niña conditions returned in August 2011 due to the strengthening of negative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies across the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific Ocean ([Fig. 1](#)). With the exception of the far westernmost Niño-4 region, all of the latest weekly Niño index values were  $-0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  or less. Also supporting the return of La Niña conditions was the strengthening of the below-average subsurface oceanic heat content anomaly (average temperature anomalies in the upper 300m of the ocean), in response to increased upwelling and further shoaling of the thermocline across the eastern Pacific Ocean). The atmospheric circulation over the tropical Pacific continued to exhibit La Niña characteristics, but remained weaker and less canonical than the wintertime atmospheric patterns. For example, convection continued to be suppressed near the Date Line, but remained south of the equator, while convection was only weakly enhanced near Papua New Guinea. In addition, anomalous low-level easterly and upper-level westerly winds persisted over the central tropical Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric patterns reflect the return of La Niña conditions.

Over the last several months many models have predicted increasingly negative SST anomalies in the Niño-3.4 region during the upcoming Northern Hemisphere fall and winter. However, the majority of models continue to predict ENSO-neutral conditions for this period. The NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS) has performed quite well over the past several months, capturing the recent decrease in SST anomalies. The better model performance, combined with the historical tendency for significant La Niña episodes (as in 2010-11) to be

followed by relatively weaker La Niña episodes, leads to increased confidence that La Niña will persist into the winter. While it is not yet clear what the ultimate strength of this La Niña will be, La Niña conditions have returned and are expected to gradually strengthen and continue into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2011-12.

Across the contiguous United States, temperature and precipitation impacts associated with La Niña are expected to remain weak during the remainder of the Northern Hemisphere summer and early fall, and to generally strengthen during the late fall and winter. During September-November 2011, there is evidence that La Niña favors an increased chance of above-average temperatures across the mid-section of the country, and an increased chance of above-average precipitation across the Pacific Northwest (see [3-month seasonal outlook](#) released on 18 August 2011).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 6 October 2011. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: [ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov](mailto:ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov).

# International Weather and Crop Summary

September 4-10, 2011

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Rain returned to central and northern Europe, renewing fieldwork delays and maintaining quality concerns for wheat and summer crops.

**WESTERN FSU:** Increasingly wet weather hampered summer crop maturation and harvesting but boosted soil moisture for winter grain planting.

**EASTERN FSU:** Dry, unseasonably warm conditions accelerated spring wheat harvesting.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Dry, milder conditions facilitated winter wheat planting.

**SOUTH ASIA:** The monsoon showed little sign of withdrawing as flooding rains persisted for rice and cotton in southern Pakistan.

**EAST ASIA:** Showers flared along the monsoon boundary, benefiting filling corn in central China but providing unwelcomed wetness for cotton and other mature crops.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Monsoon showers continued to be heavy with the seasonal progression southward.

**AUSTRALIA:** Widespread showers in northern New South Wales and Queensland benefited reproductive wheat, while more rain was needed across southeastern Australia.

**ARGENTINA:** Warm weather spurred growth of winter grains, although moisture was limited in some areas for normal development.

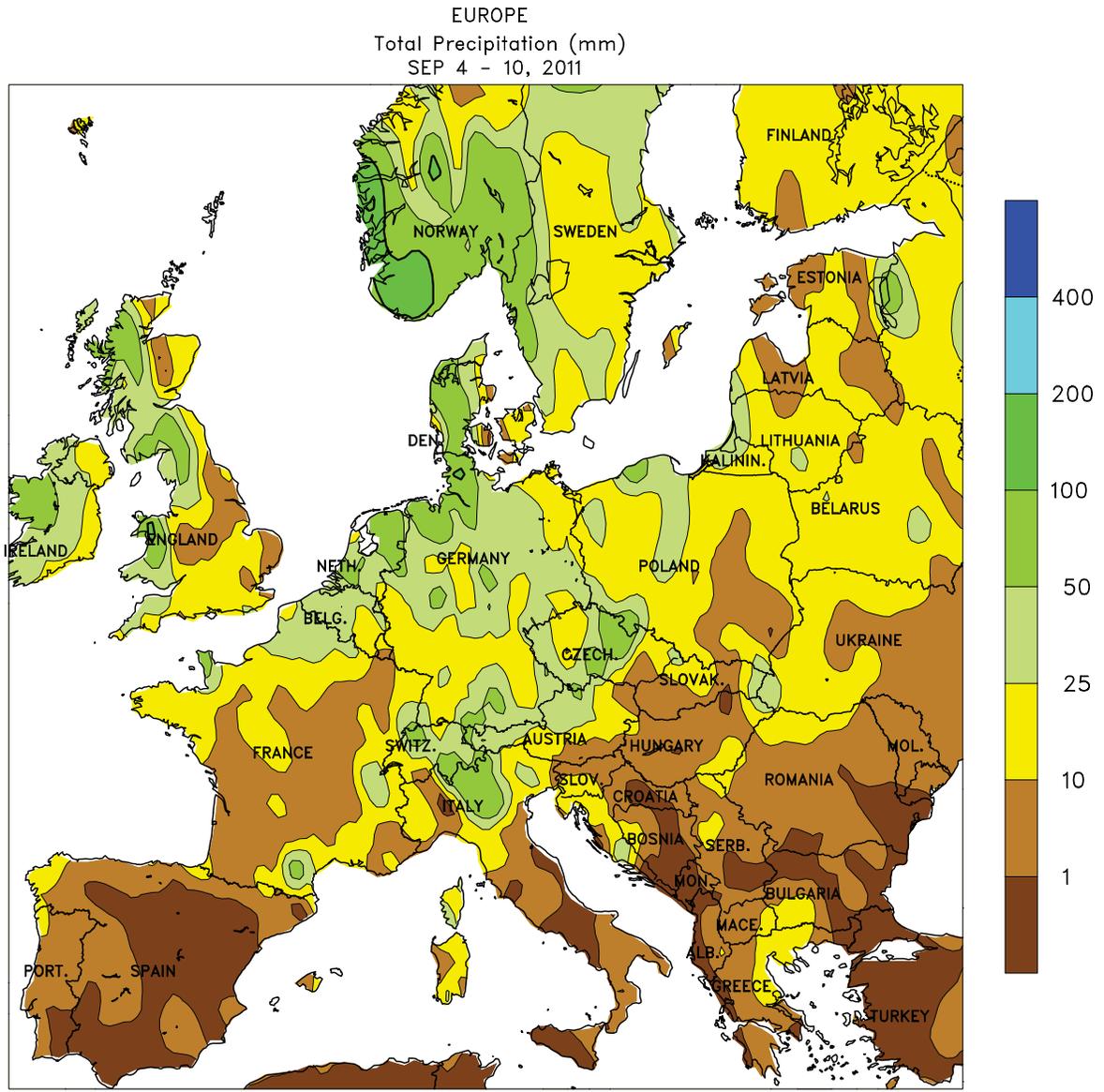
**BRAZIL:** Unseasonably heavy rain kept winter wheat unfavorably wet in some southern production areas.

**MEXICO:** Drier, albeit cooler, weather fostered growth of corn and other rain-fed summer crops on the southern plateau.

**CANADIAN PRAIRIES:** Warmth and dryness favored drydown and harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds.

**EASTERN CANADA:** Seasonably warm weather aided late-season development of corn and soybeans.





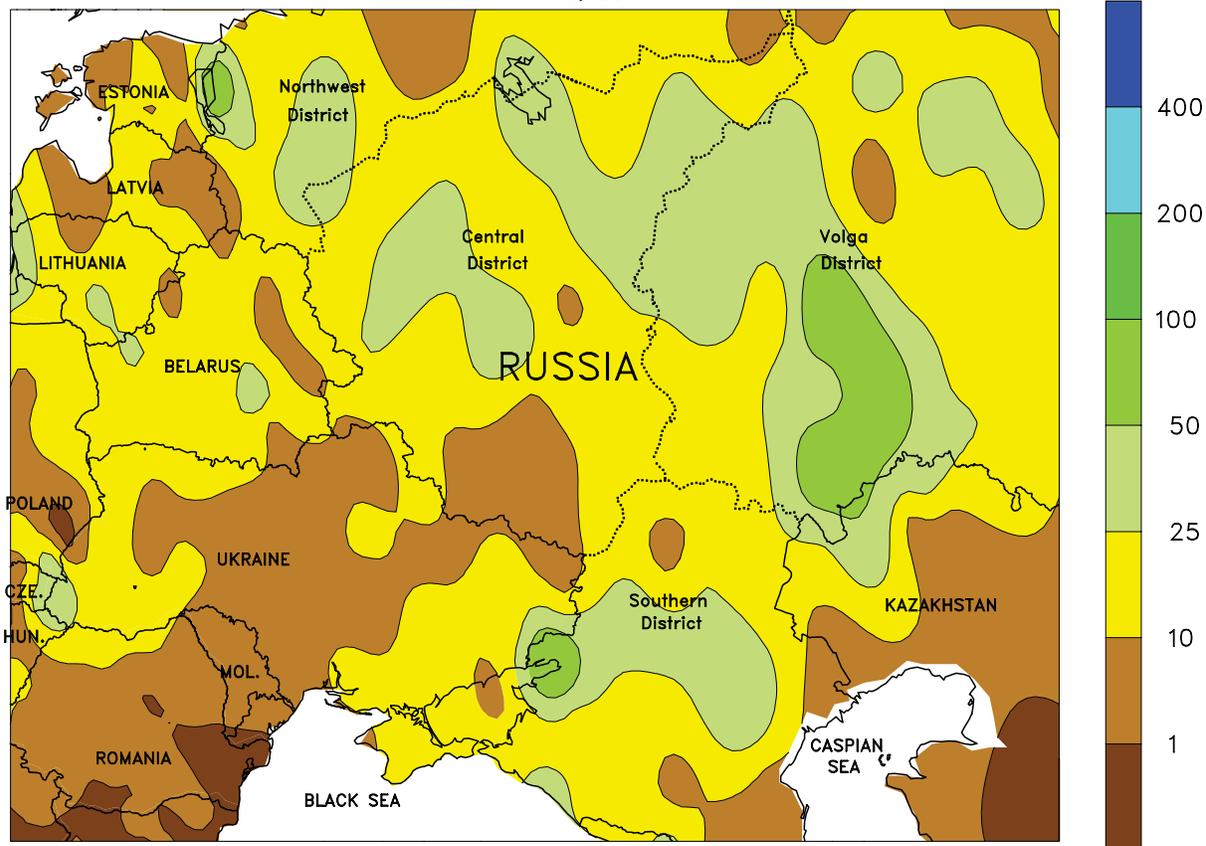
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Based on preliminary data

**EUROPE**

Rain returned to central and northern Europe, while dry, warm weather prevailed across southern growing areas. After last week's respite, widespread rainfall (10-60 mm) returned to much of central and northern Europe's wheat belt. The wet weather renewed fieldwork delays, including late small grain harvesting and winter rapeseed planting. In addition, crop quality concerns continued to mount, most notably in Germany

and northwestern Poland, where producers have struggled to harvest wheat in saturated fields. The rainfall also slowed summer crop maturation and drydown, and likewise raised quality concerns for unharvested corn and soybeans, particularly in northern Italy. Elsewhere in southern Europe, dry, warm weather facilitated summer crop drydown and harvesting.

WESTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
SEP 4 - 10, 2011



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

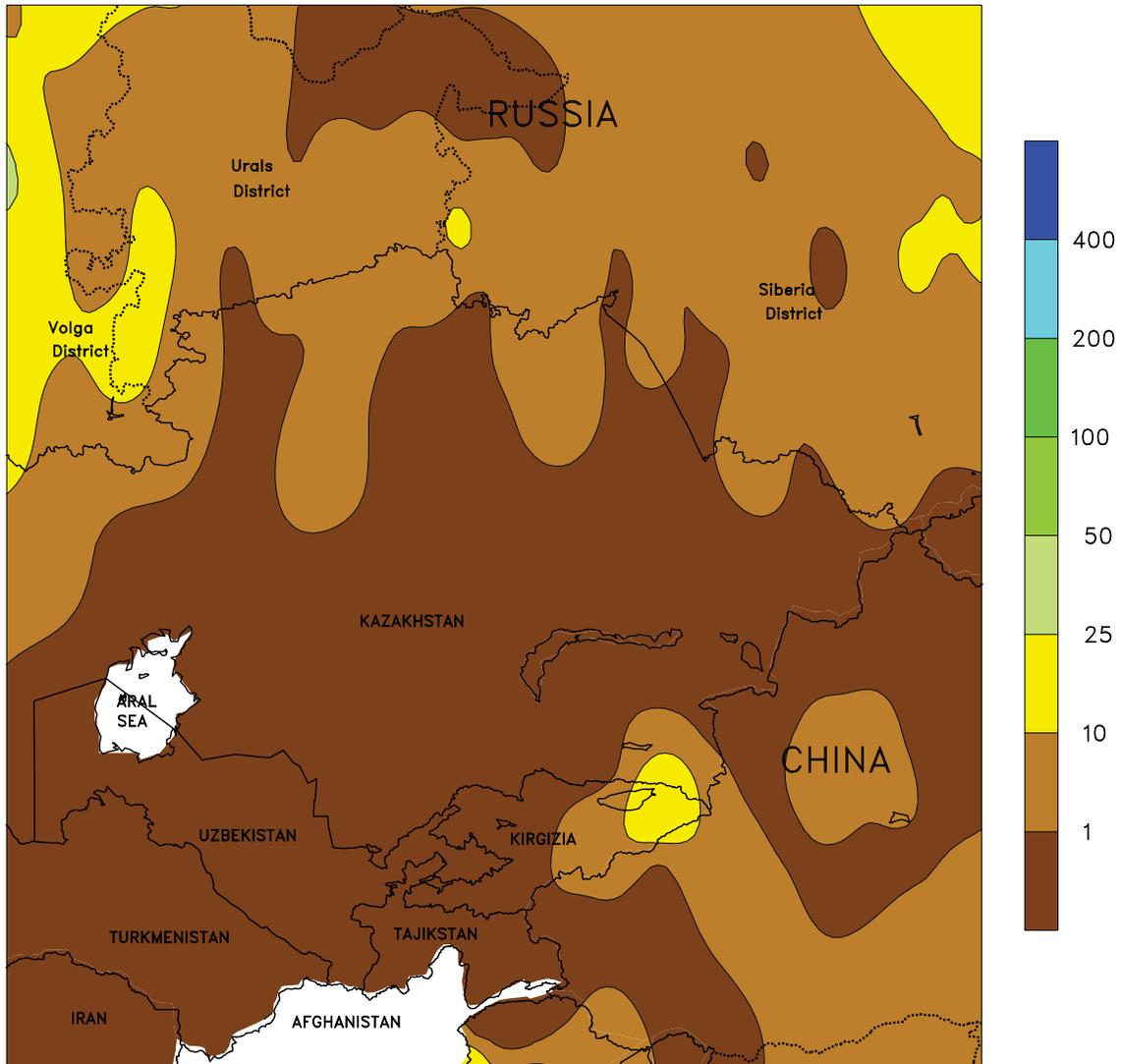


**WESTERN FSU**

Increasingly wet conditions developed in the region, hampering summer crop maturation but boosting soil moisture for winter crop planting. A stationary storm system dropped moderate to locally heavy rain (10-60 mm) across Russia, hindering fieldwork and summer crop maturation but improving planting prospects for winter

grains and oilseeds. Meanwhile, a cold front approached from eastern Europe, triggering showers and thunderstorms (5-25 mm) in Belarus and Ukraine, improving soil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment. Temperatures were generally seasonable, despite the increasingly cloudy, showery weather.

EASTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
SEP 4 - 10, 2011



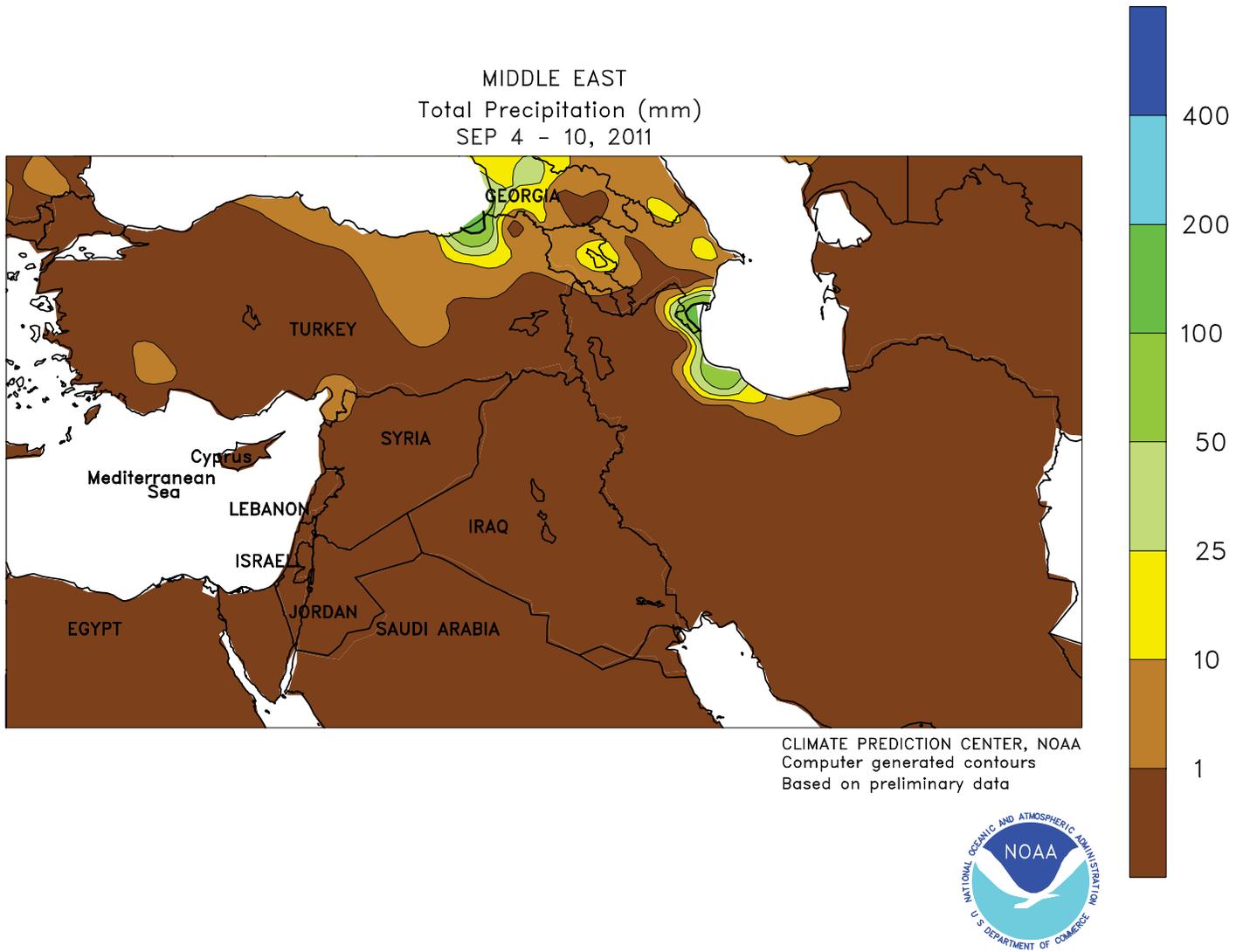
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Based on preliminary data



**EASTERN FSU**

Dry, unseasonably warm weather prevailed over most growing areas. In northern Kazakhstan and Russia's Ural's District, sunny skies and late-summer heat (temperatures up to 7°C above normal, with highs in the lower to middle 30s) accelerated spring wheat drydown

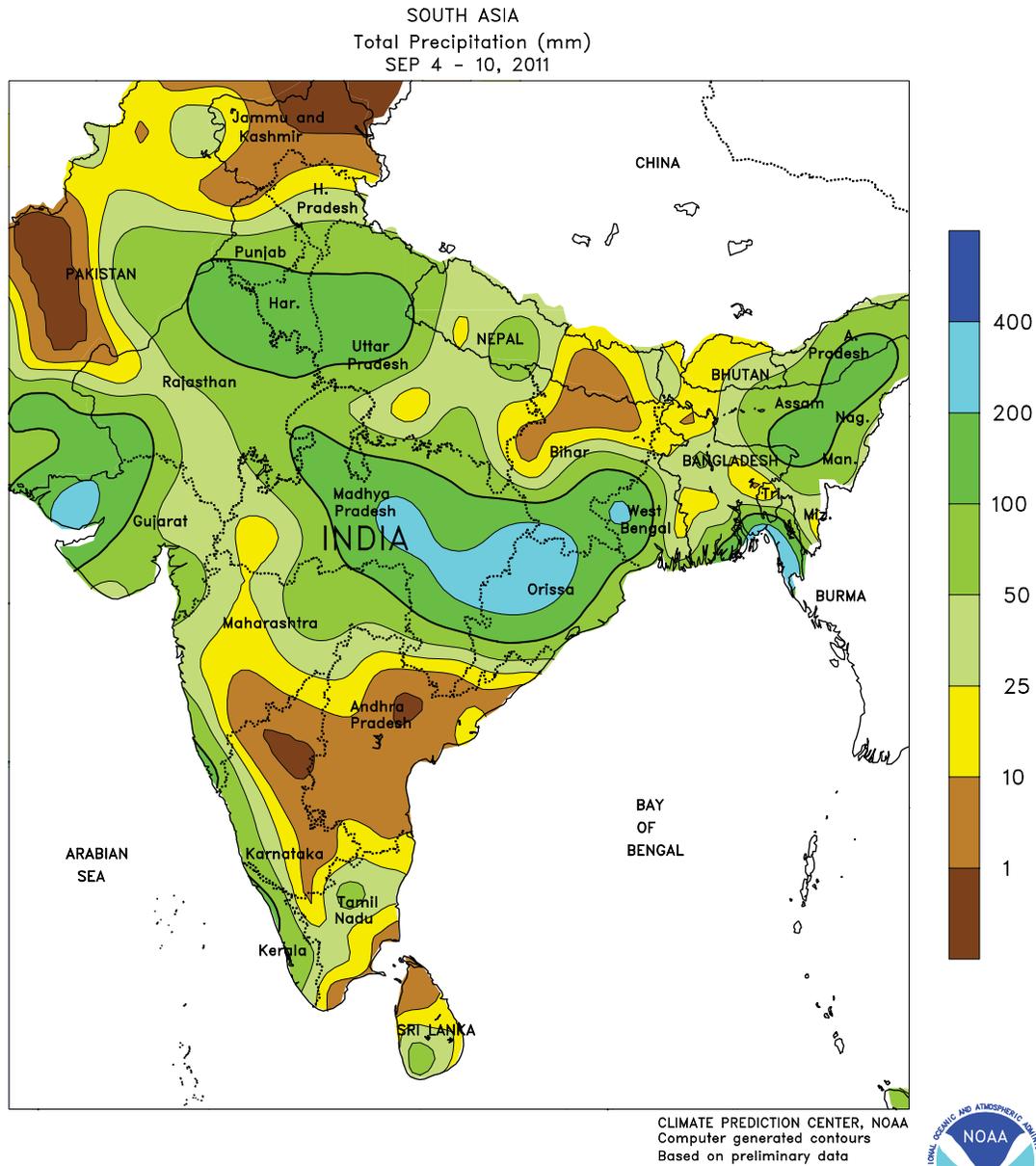
and harvesting. Likewise, dry, mostly warmer-than-normal weather (1-3°C above normal) in the Siberia District accelerated spring grain harvesting. In the south, dry, hot conditions (highs reaching 38°C) promoted cotton maturation and harvesting.



**MIDDLE EAST**

Seasonably dry weather promoted fieldwork across the region. Most of central Turkey's wheat belt was seasonably dry during the past week, allowing producers to proceed with field preparations in advance of winter wheat planting. Rain typically does not return to Turkey's main wheat-producing regions until mid-October. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally higher) persisted along the immediate western

Caspian Coast, and in northeastern Turkey along the Black Sea Coast. The remainder of Iran was seasonably dry. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal from east-central Turkey to southern Iran; highs in the 30s (degrees C) were common throughout the region, although a few locations in northwestern Iran continued to report nighttime lows in the single digits. Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed elsewhere.

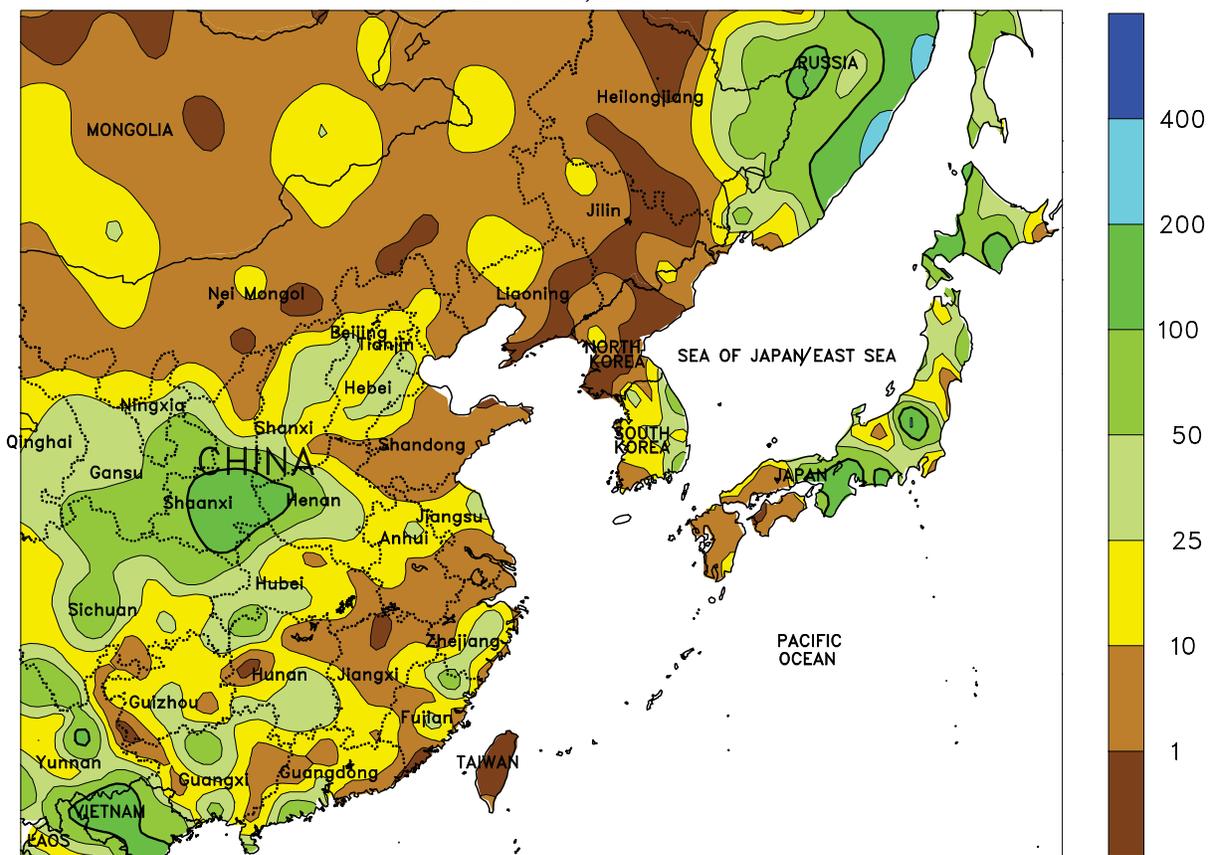


**SOUTH ASIA**

Widespread heavy showers continued across the region with little indication of the monsoon retreating from northern areas. In northern India, over 100 mm of rain brought unfavorable wetness to cotton bolls beginning to open. Similar rainfall amounts exacerbated flooding for rice and cotton in southern Pakistan and into western India. Likewise, 100 to 200 mm of rain in eastern areas of India caused flooding for rice that was beginning to mature.

More seasonable amounts of rainfall (25-50 mm) benefited blooming cotton in Gujarat and Maharashtra, while drier weather would benefit soybeans in Madhya Pradesh, saturated from exceptional monsoon rains. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed in southeastern India, where cotton was entering reproduction. The monsoon season ends on September 30 when rains have typically withdrawn from nearly half of India.

EASTERN ASIA  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
SEP 4 - 10, 2011



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

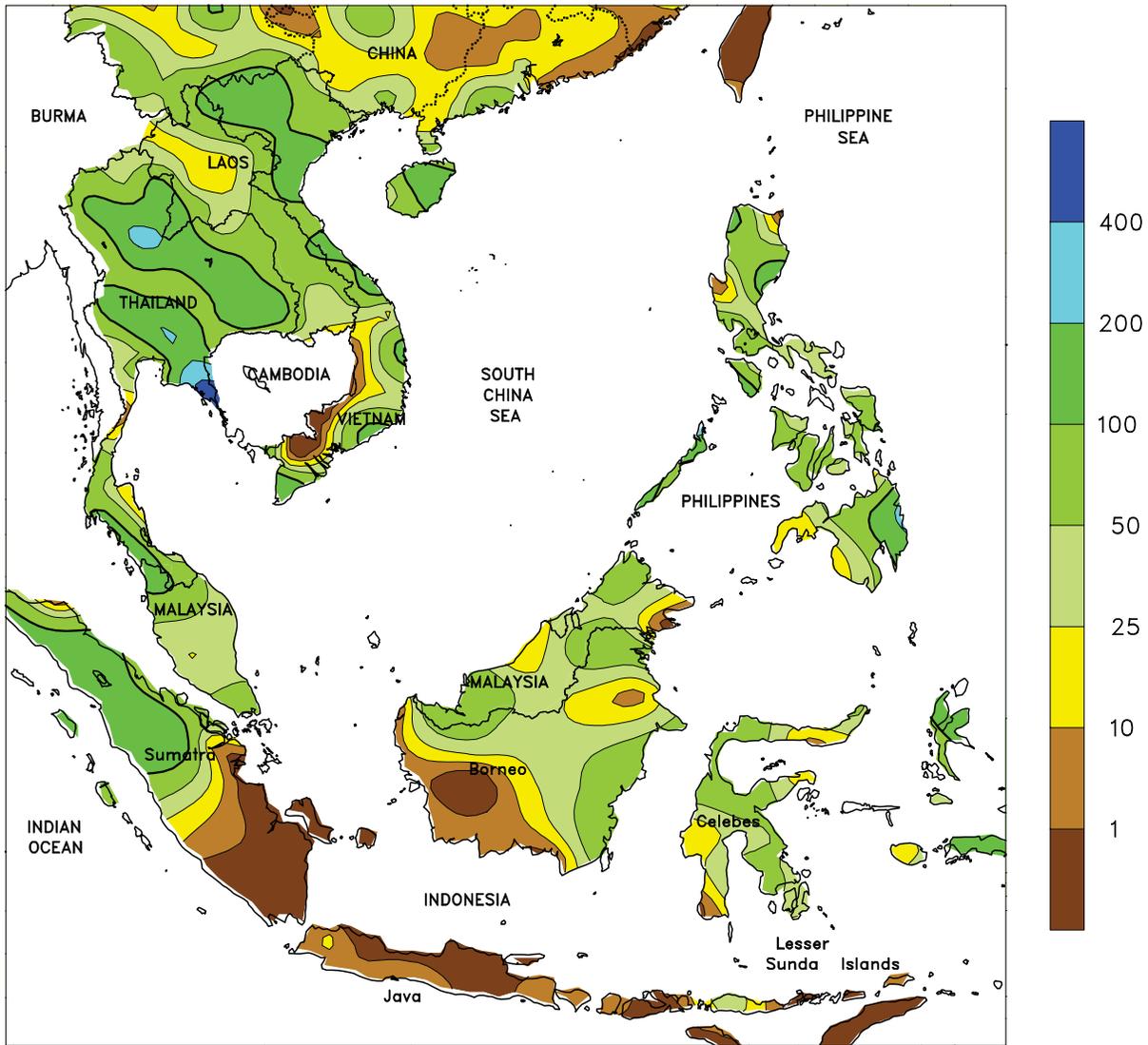


**EASTERN ASIA**

The monsoon boundary was positioned across central China for much of the week as the boundary began the seasonal shift southward. Showers flared along the boundary throughout the period, bringing upwards of 50 mm of rain to immature corn and soybeans on the North China Plain. The rainfall, however, was unfavorable for cotton bolls beginning to open. In most of the Yangtze Valley, rainfall totals between 25 and 50 mm slowed harvest activities for corn, cotton, and soybeans but maintained adequate moisture supplies for late double-crop rice. In most of Manchuria, showers were generally light (1-5 mm) with several dry days for soybean harvesting. Although, heavy showers (over 50 mm) in eastern Heilongjiang slowed drydown and harvesting of mature soybeans. The occasional

showers and relatively cool weather (weekly average temperatures below 20°C) kept favorable moisture conditions for denting corn in the northeast. Elsewhere in the region, a series of tropical cyclones brought heavy showers to areas of Japan and South Korea. The remnants of Tropical Cyclone Talas produced upwards of 100 mm of rain in central Japan and eastern South Korea early in the week, while at the same time Tropical Storm Noru added 100 mm of rain to northern Japan. Tropical Storm Kulap moved into the Yellow Sea late in the week, with moderate rainfall (10-25 mm) for southern Japan. The periodic deluges that have occurred during the season raised concerns about reduced rice output in Japan and on the Korean Peninsula.

SOUTHEAST ASIA  
 Total Precipitation (mm)  
 SEP 4 - 10, 2011



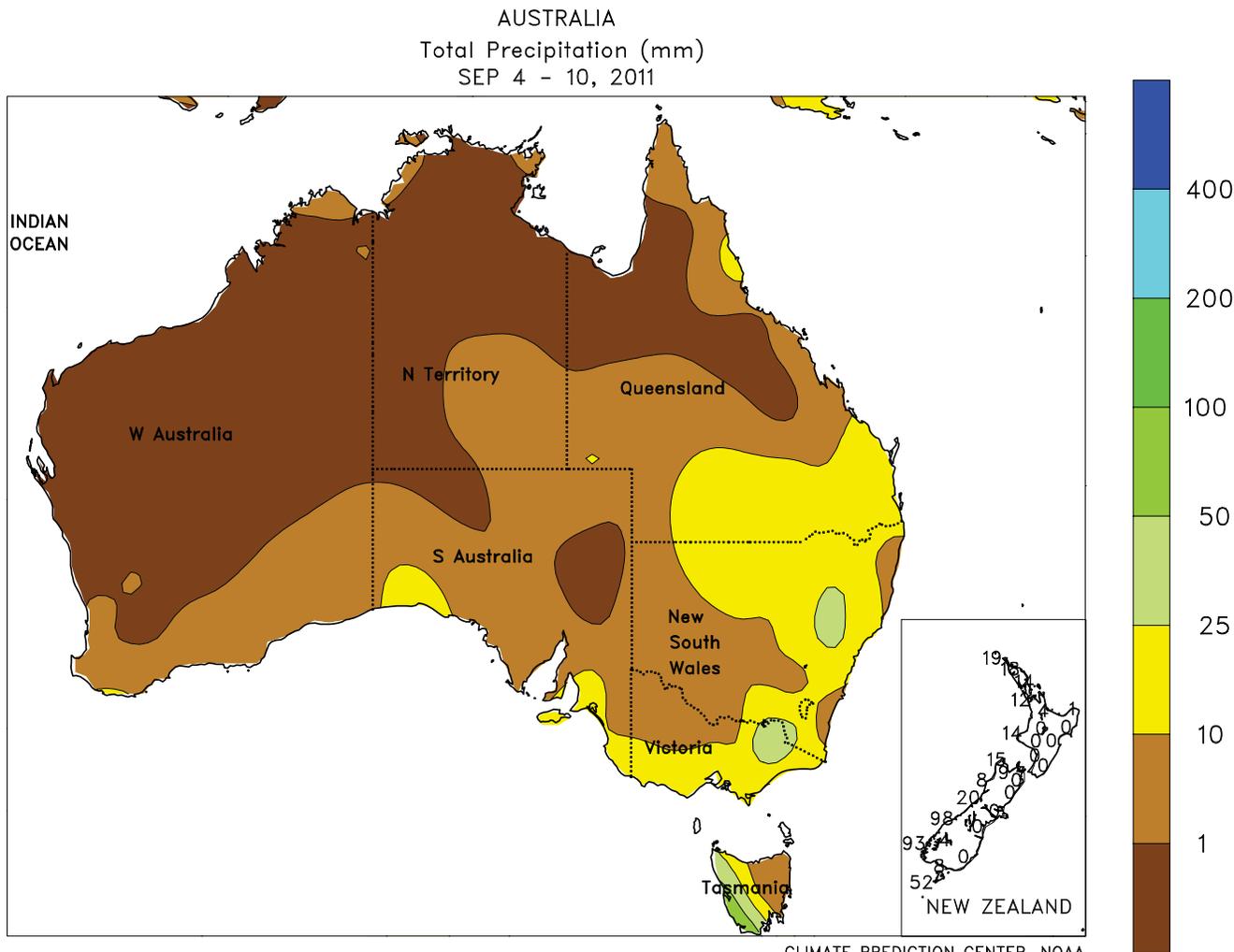
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
 Computer generated contours  
 Based on preliminary data



**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

The monsoon maintained a strong presence in Indochina with widespread reports of over 100 mm of rain in Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos. As rice progresses through reproduction in Thailand, the rainfall kept moisture supplies favorable. In northern Vietnam, the rain maintained high moisture reserves for vegetative winter rice. Lighter showers farther south (10-25 mm) benefited coffee trees as beans ripened. Wet weather continued in

the northern Philippines as 50 to 100 mm of rain prevailed. Drier weather would be welcomed to ease flooding caused by an active monsoon season and tropical cyclones. Unfavorably dry weather continued for oil palm and other plantation crops in Indonesia, with rainfall (50-100 mm) confined to outlying areas. Crops in Malaysia benefited from more widespread showers (10-25 mm) but more rain is needed for oil palm.



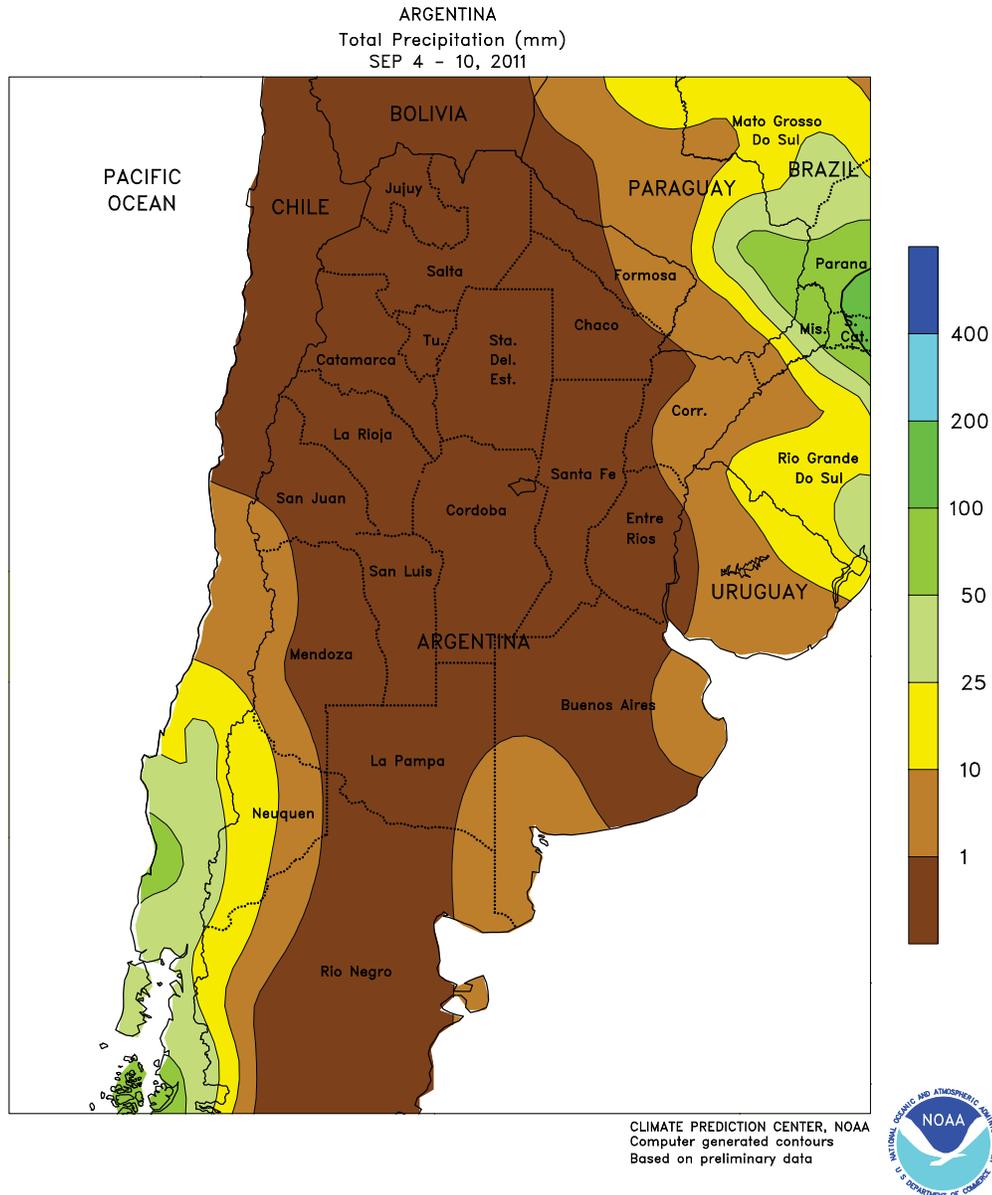
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
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**AUSTRALIA**

In Western Australia, sunny skies and adequate moisture supplies favored development of reproductive winter grains and oilseeds. Farther east, little rain has fallen in recent weeks across major growing areas in southeastern Australia. Scattered showers (2-10 mm) provided local relief but pockets of dryness remained. The persistent dryness in portions of southeastern Australia has been untimely for

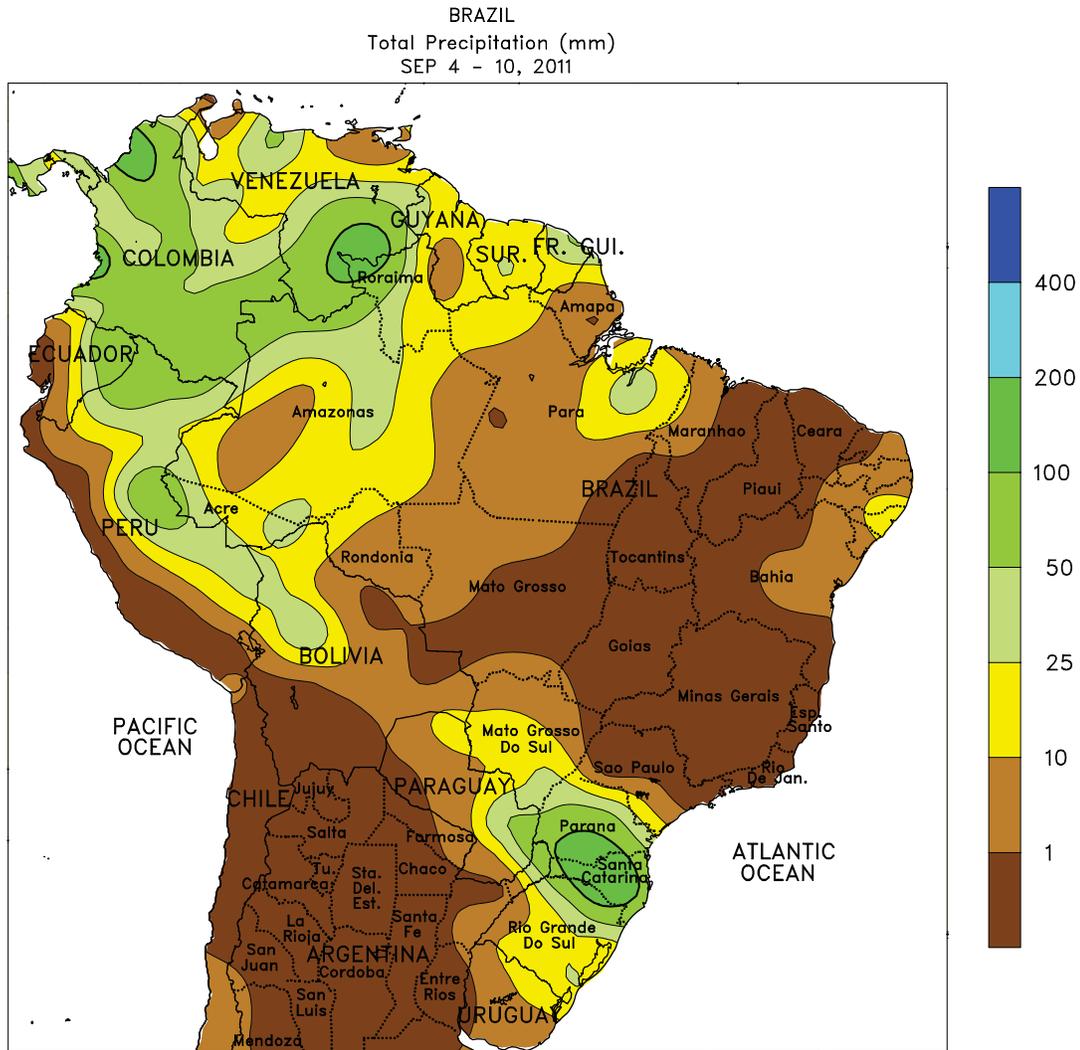
winter crops, which are in or nearing reproduction. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, widespread showers (10-30 mm) were welcome in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, helping to further stabilize winter wheat prospects. Temperatures in the wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within about 1°C of normal.



**ARGENTINA**

A warming trend continued throughout the country, spurring development of emerging to vegetative winter grains but raising concern for potential impacts due to a shortage of spring rainfall. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal in most major farming areas of central and northern Argentina, with highs ranging from the lower 20s (degrees C) in southeastern Buenos Aires to the middle and upper 30s in Chaco and Formosa. An early week cool snap brought freezing temperatures as far as northern Cordoba and, although temperatures quickly

rebounded, some crops may have experienced damage to tender vegetation. Of greater concern, however, was the lack of rainfall that has accompanied the spring warm-up; the country’s main farming areas have received virtually no rain for 3 weeks or more, raising concern for potential stress on vegetative to heading crops as moisture demands continue to rise. Rain is needed immediately to maintain current yield expectations of winter grains, and to ensure uniform germination of early planted summer crops (notably sunflowers and corn).



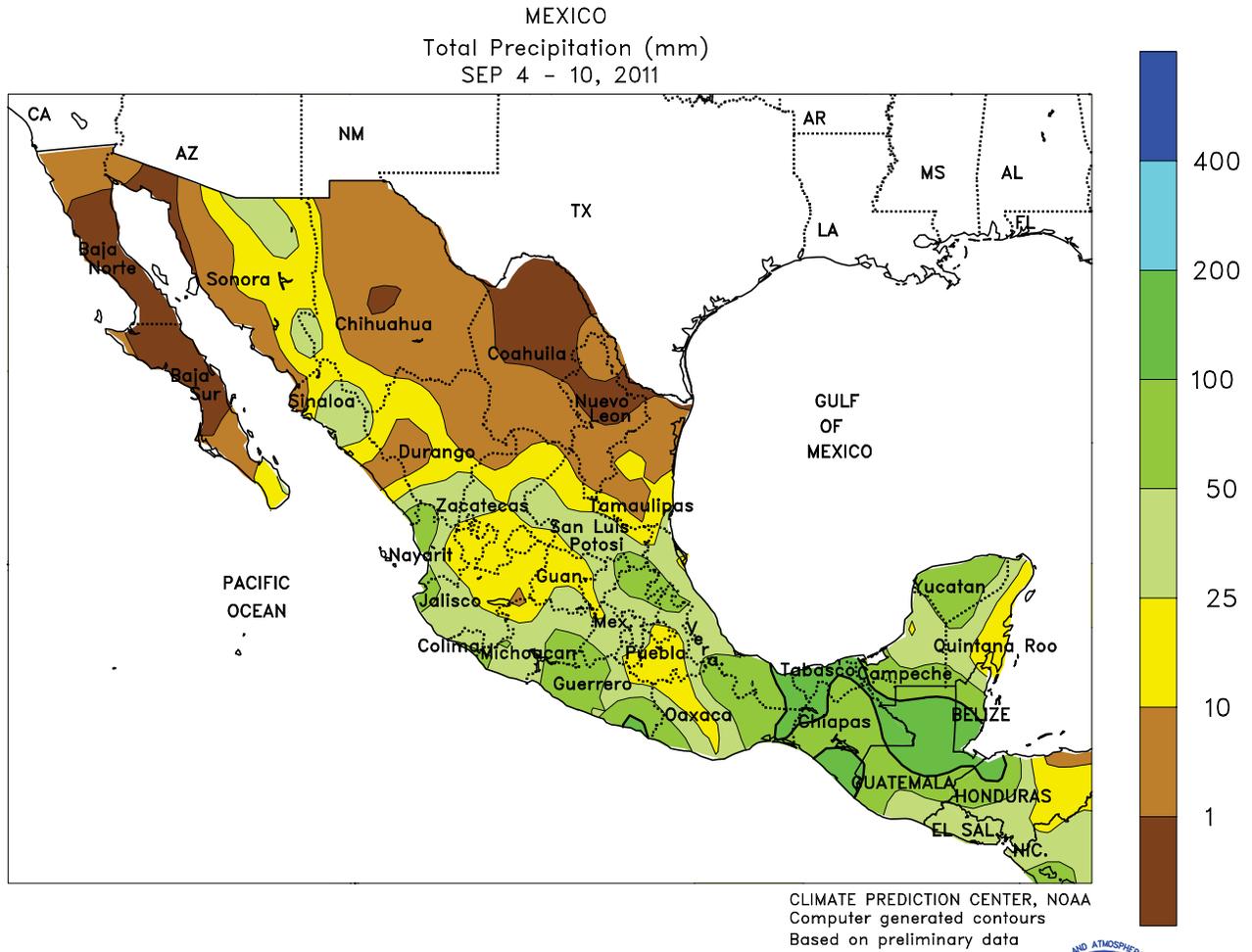
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
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**BRAZIL**

Unseasonably heavy rain kept winter wheat unfavorably wet in key southern production areas. The heaviest rain (50-100 mm or more) was again concentrated over Santa Catarina and nearby locations in Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, likely resulting in flooding and some damage to crops in low-lying fields. The threat to the quality of the maturing crop was also a concern. Rainfall in excess of 25 mm was recorded as far north as southern Mato Grosso do Sul, but drier conditions prevailed in Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo, supporting harvesting of sugarcane, citrus, and coffee. Dry weather also continued

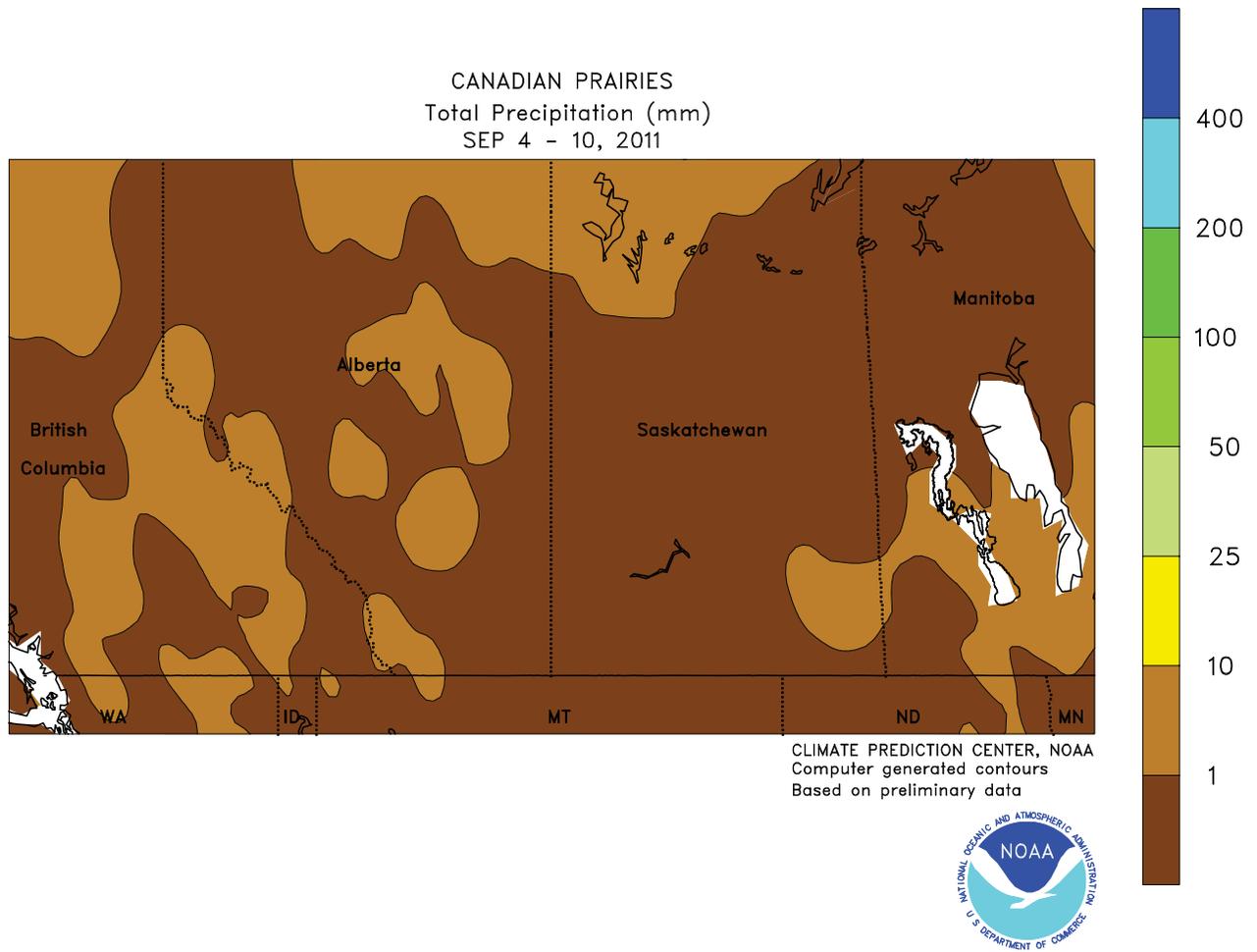
in the main production areas of Mato Grosso and Goias, where farmers awaited the start of the rainy season for planting of soybeans, corn, and other summer row crops. Rain would also be welcome for flowering of the 2012/13 coffee crop in and around southern Minas Gerais. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal throughout central and southeastern Brazil, with highs at or approaching 40°C in the vicinity of Mato Grosso. Meanwhile, light rain (less than 10 mm, in most areas) returned to the northeastern coast, likely having little impact on sugarcane harvesting or other seasonal fieldwork.



**MEXICO**

Showers tapered off across the southern plateau, ending a surge in seasonal rainfall that benefited corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm in most areas, with somewhat higher amounts in growing areas closer to the Pacific or Gulf Coasts. Although the increase in sunshine during the latter part of the week aided crop development, temperatures were below-normal, with lows falling into the single digits (degrees C) and daytime highs often below 20°C. Elsewhere in southern Mexico, locally heavy showers (weekly totals in excess of 100 mm) lingered in the southeast

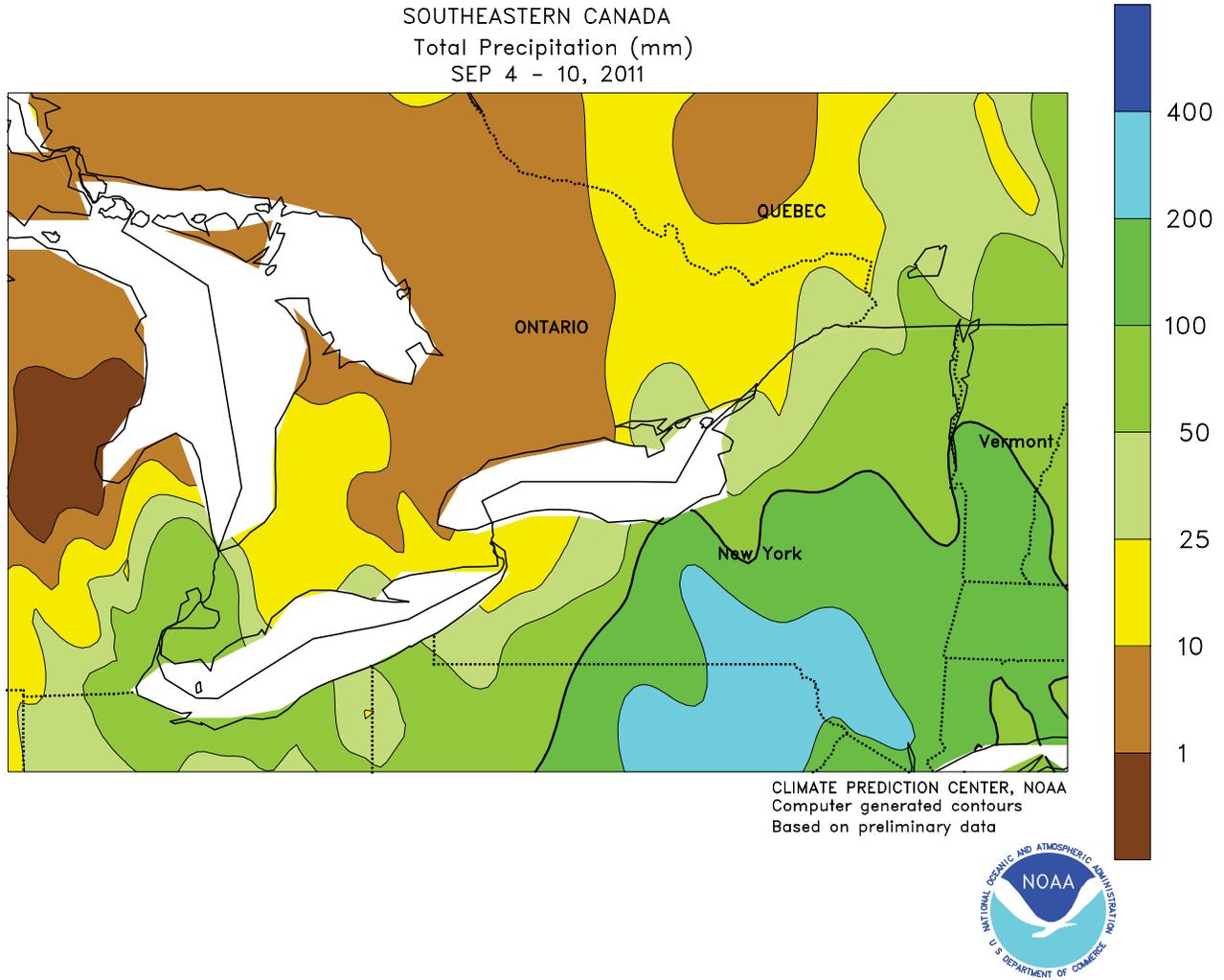
(including Tabasco and Chiapas) though amounts were overall lower than last week. Declining rainfall (only locally exceeding 50 mm) along the coasts of Nayarit and Jalisco was welcome following recent weeks of inundating rain. Meanwhile, monsoon showers (locally greater than 25 mm) continued in the northwest, although amounts continued to be below normal as the rainy season approaches an end. Dry, occasionally hot weather (highs in the upper 30s and lower 40s) persisted in the northeast, further taxing irrigation reserves at a time when levels should be rising.



**CANADIAN PRAIRIES**

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather provided ideal conditions for drydown and harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds. Weekly average temperatures were 3 to 6°C above normal throughout the region, with highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) on several days at nearly all locations. In addition,

nighttime lows stayed well above freezing in most areas; so far, only outlying farming areas are expected of having frost. The average date of the first autumn freeze is typically during the first few weeks of September, meaning many areas are already past their average date.



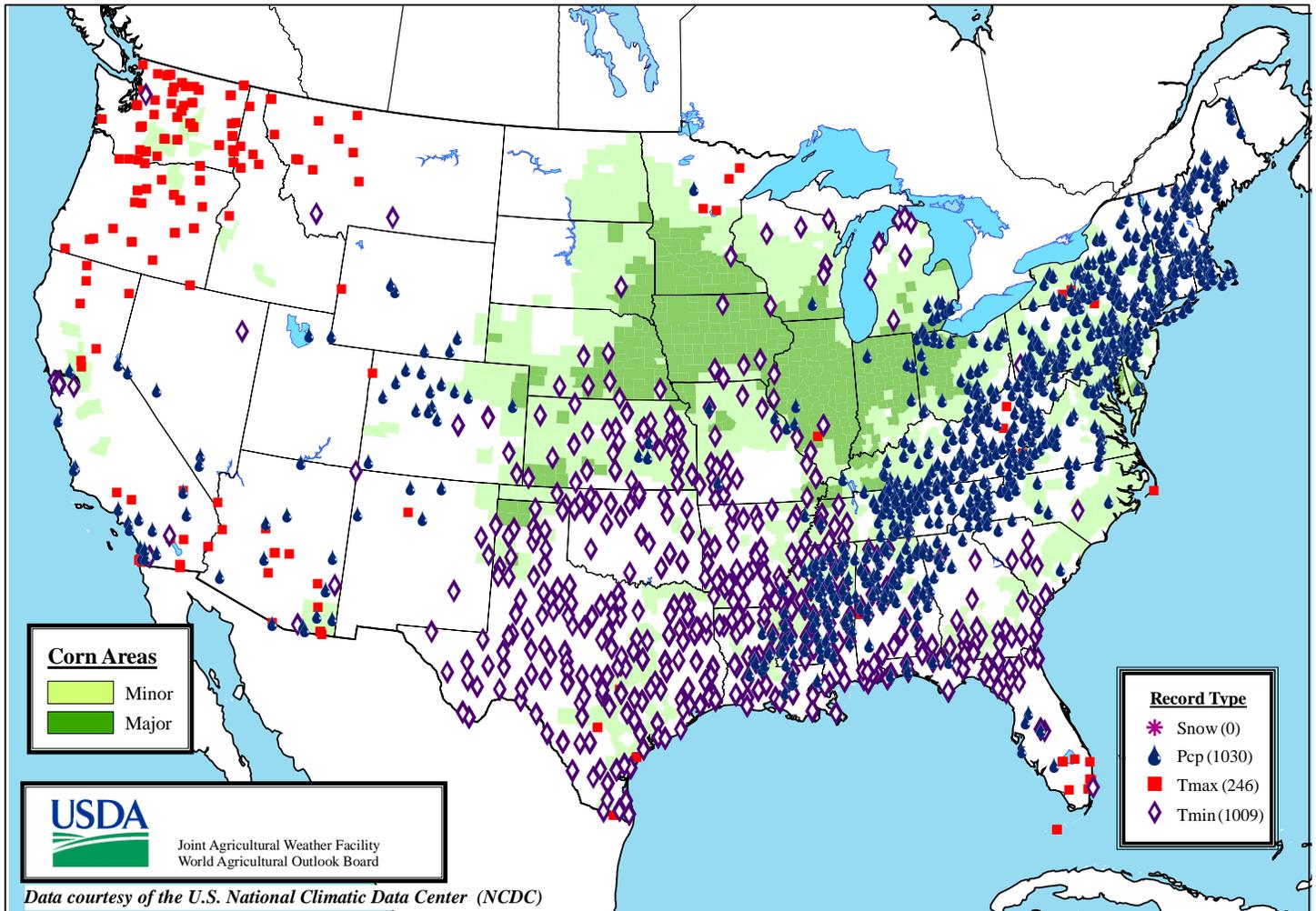
**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA**

Warm, showery weather maintained generally favorable conditions for summer crops and pastures. Seasonable warmth (near normal weekly average temperatures, and daytime highs ranging from 25-30°C) aided late-season development of corn and soybeans while keeping topsoils warm for germination of the winter wheat region wide. In Ontario, scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) maintained

generally favorable levels of moisture for summer crops in latter stages of development. Farther east, however, heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) fell early in the week in Quebec, maintaining excessive levels of moisture for crops and pastures. Drier conditions brought some relief later in the week, although cooler weather (daytime highs in the teens and lower 20s degrees C) slowed the drying process.

# Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

## September 4-10, 2011



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