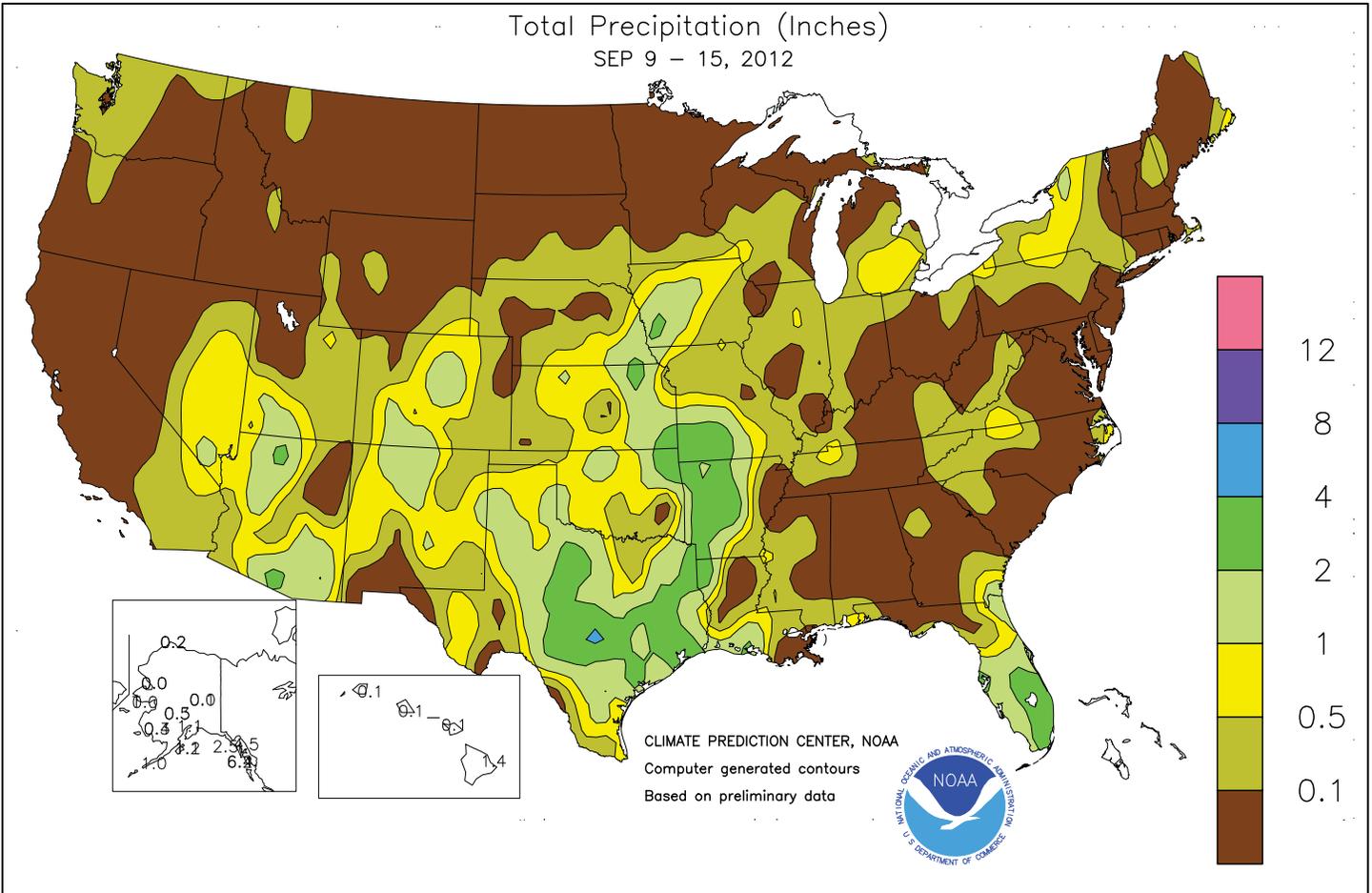


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 9 - 15, 2012

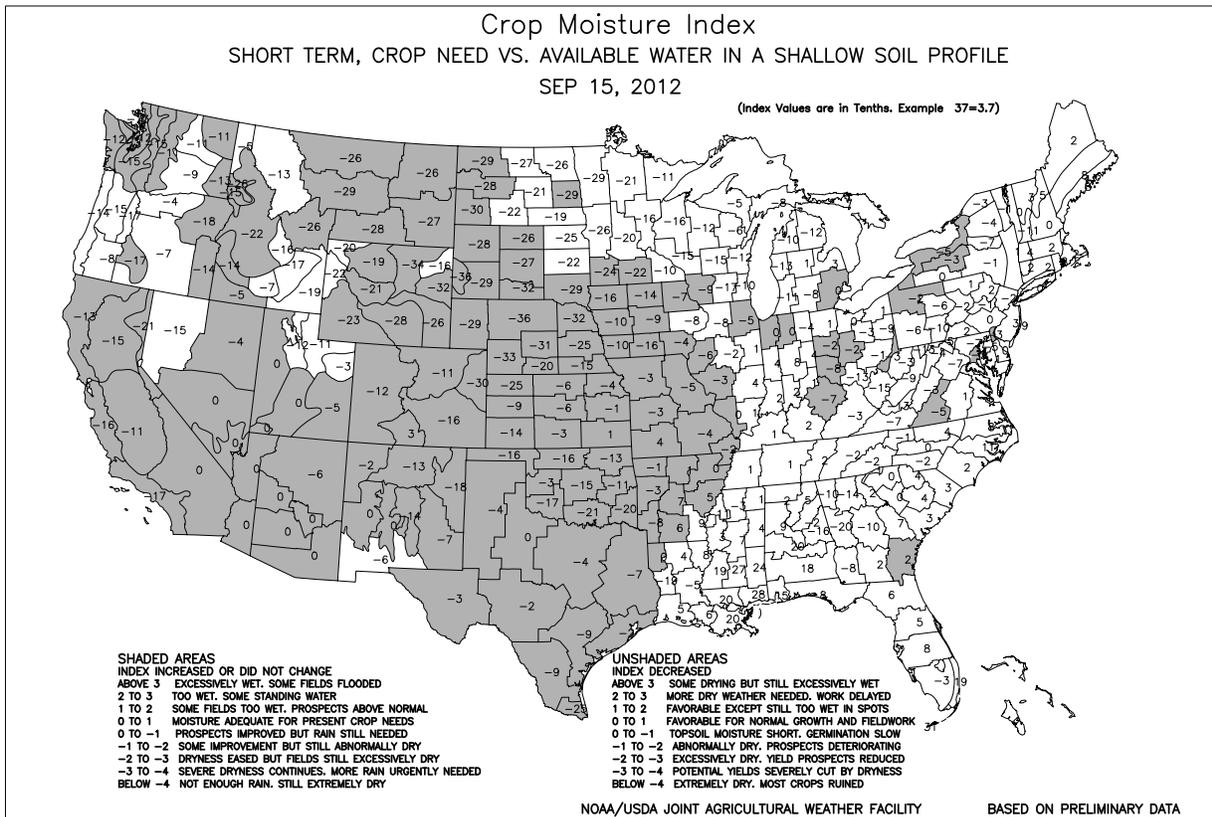
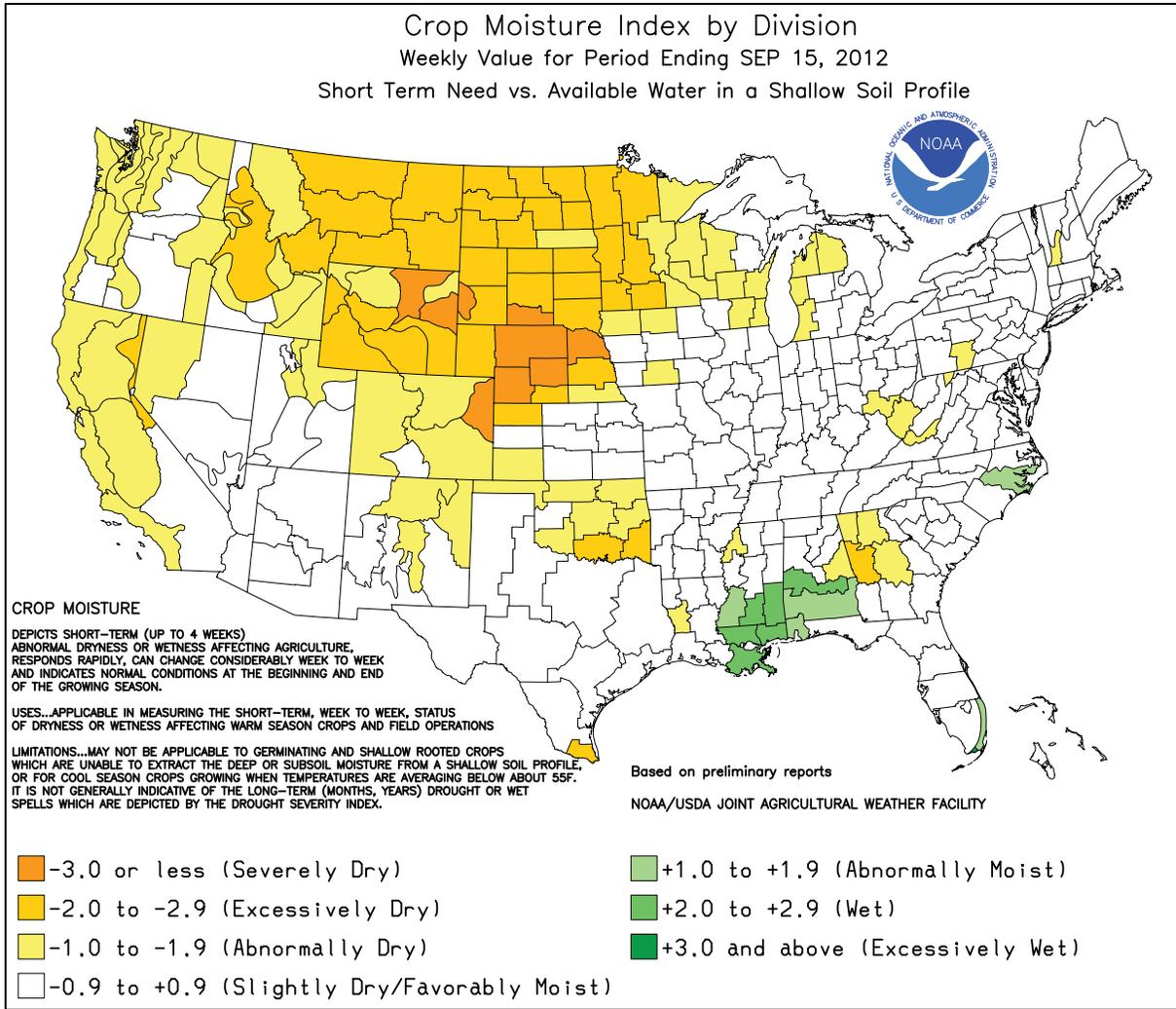
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

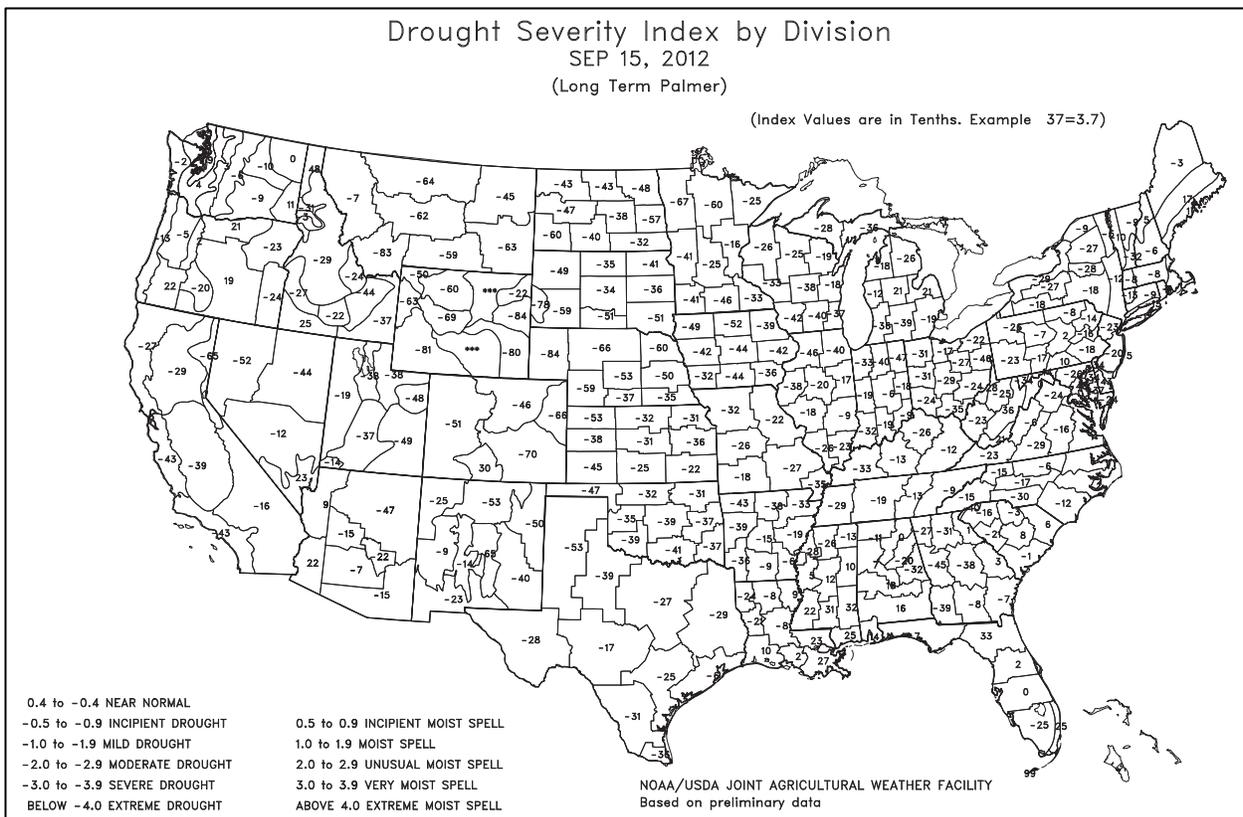
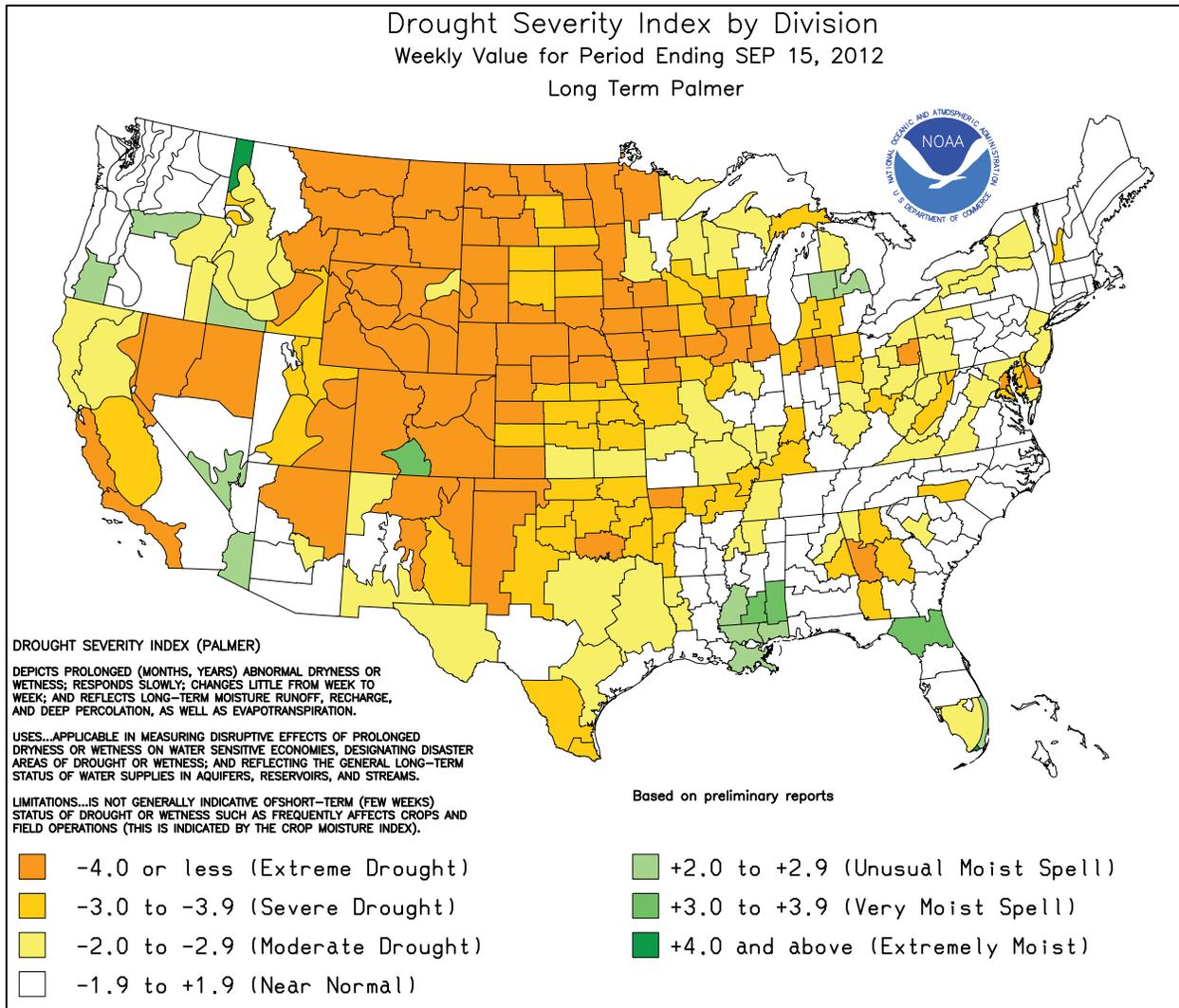
A late-week pattern change brought markedly cooler weather and much-needed rain to the **southern Plains**. Rain also fell in parts of the **Mid-South** and **Midwest**, although light amounts in the latter region were insufficient to significantly ease drought. In parts of **Texas**, however, 2- to 4-inch rainfall totals slowed or halted fieldwork but boosted soil moisture for newly planted (or soon to be planted) winter grains. Rainfall also exceeded 2 inches across much of **western and central Arkansas**, **southwestern Missouri**, and some **eastern**

(Continued on page 7)

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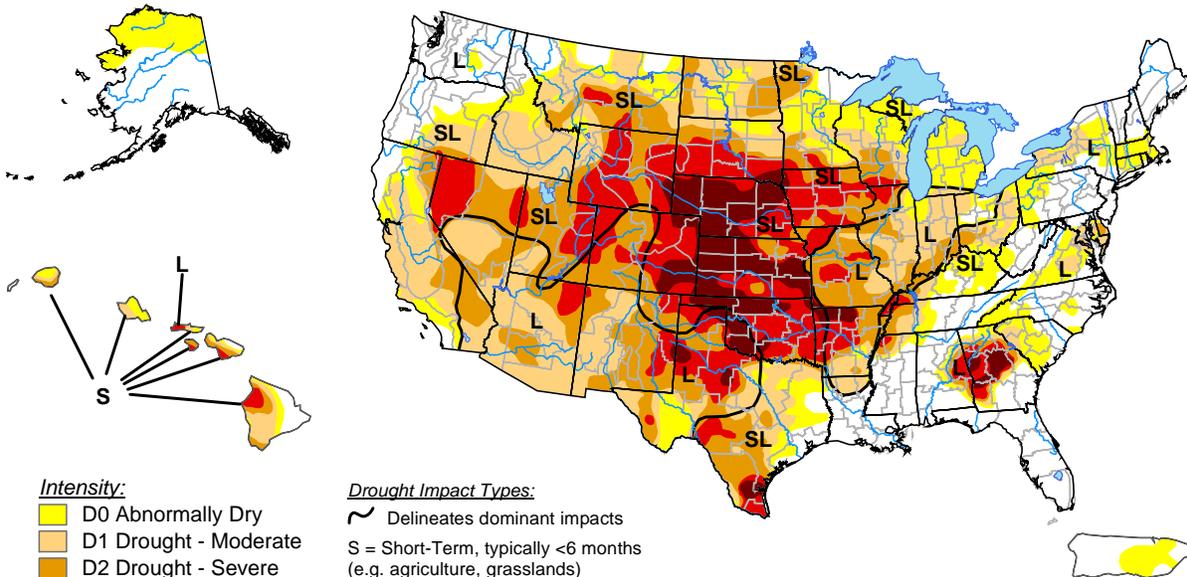




U.S. Drought Monitor

September 11, 2012

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

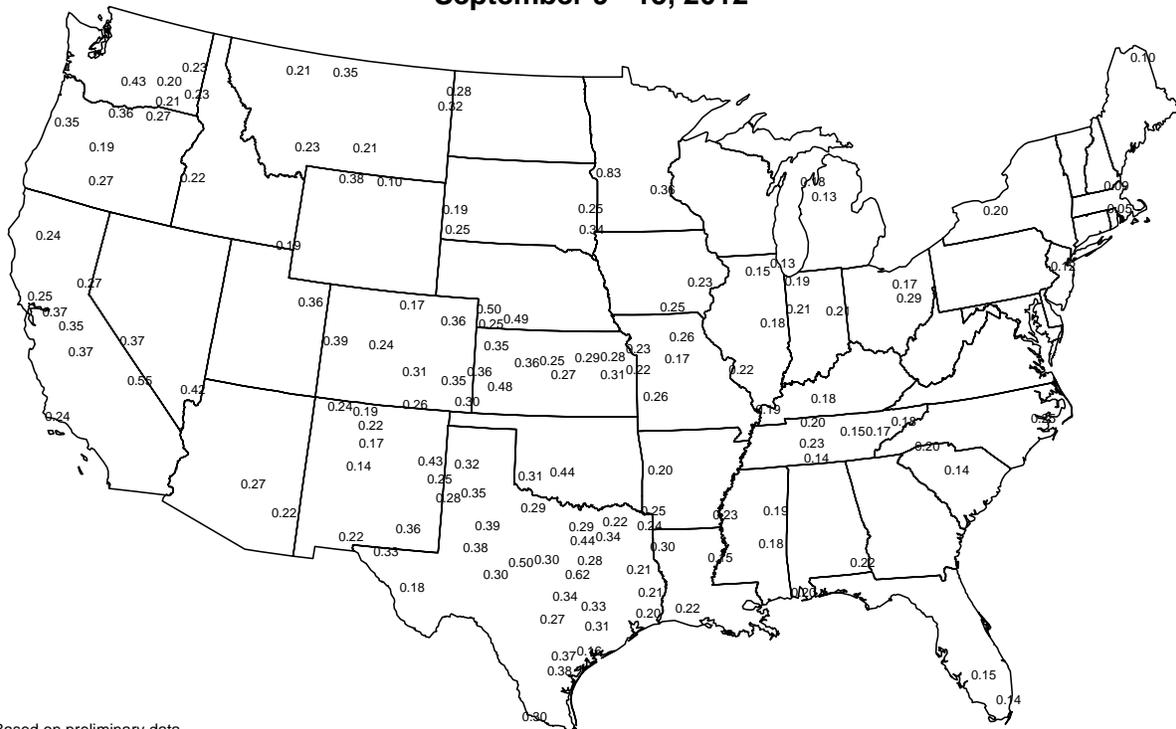


Released Thursday, September 13, 2012

Author: David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

September 9 - 15, 2012



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on Sep. 12, 2012. Forecasts refer to Sep. 1.

Corn production is forecast at 10.7 billion bushels (figure 1), down less than 1 percent from the August forecast and down 13 percent from 2011. This represents the lowest U.S. production since 2006. Yields are expected to average 122.8 bushels per acre, down 0.6 bushel from the August forecast and 24.4 bushels below the 2011 average. If realized, this will be the lowest average yield since 1995. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 87.4 million acres, unchanged from the August forecast but up 4 percent from 2011.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.63 billion bushels (figure 2), down 2 percent from August and down 14 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 35.3 bushels per acre, down 0.8 bushel from last month and down 6.2 bushels from last year. Compared with last month, yield forecasts are lower or unchanged across the Great Plains and most of the Corn Belt, as lingering drought conditions continued to hamper yield expectations. Area for harvest is forecast at 74.6 million acres, unchanged from August but up 1 percent from last year.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.1 million 480-pound bales, down 3 percent from last month but up 10 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 786 pounds per harvested acre, down 4 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 16.5 million 480-pound bales, up 12 percent from 2011. Pima cotton production, forecast at 657,000 bales, is down 23 percent from last year.

California Navel orange production for the 2012-2013 season is forecast at 1.86 million tons (46.5 million boxes), up 6 percent from last season. Producers reported good growing conditions this year. Fruit set is expected to be higher than average while fruit size is expected to be lower than average. This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley during July and August. Survey results also showed that harvest is expected to be earlier than the previous two seasons.

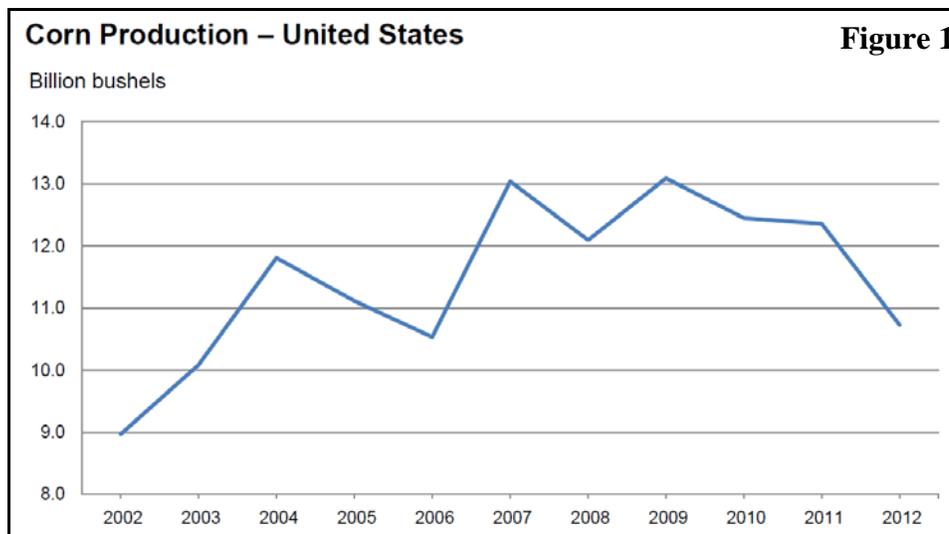


Figure 1

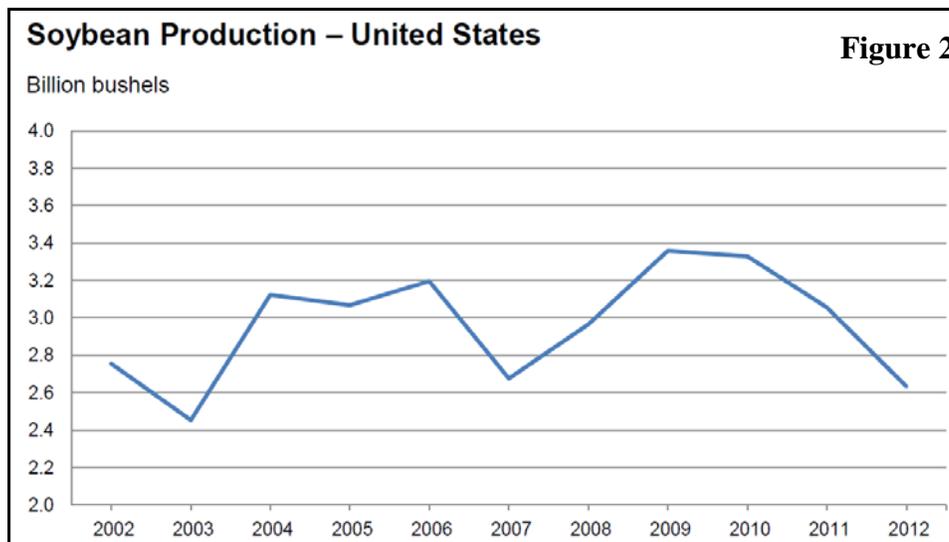
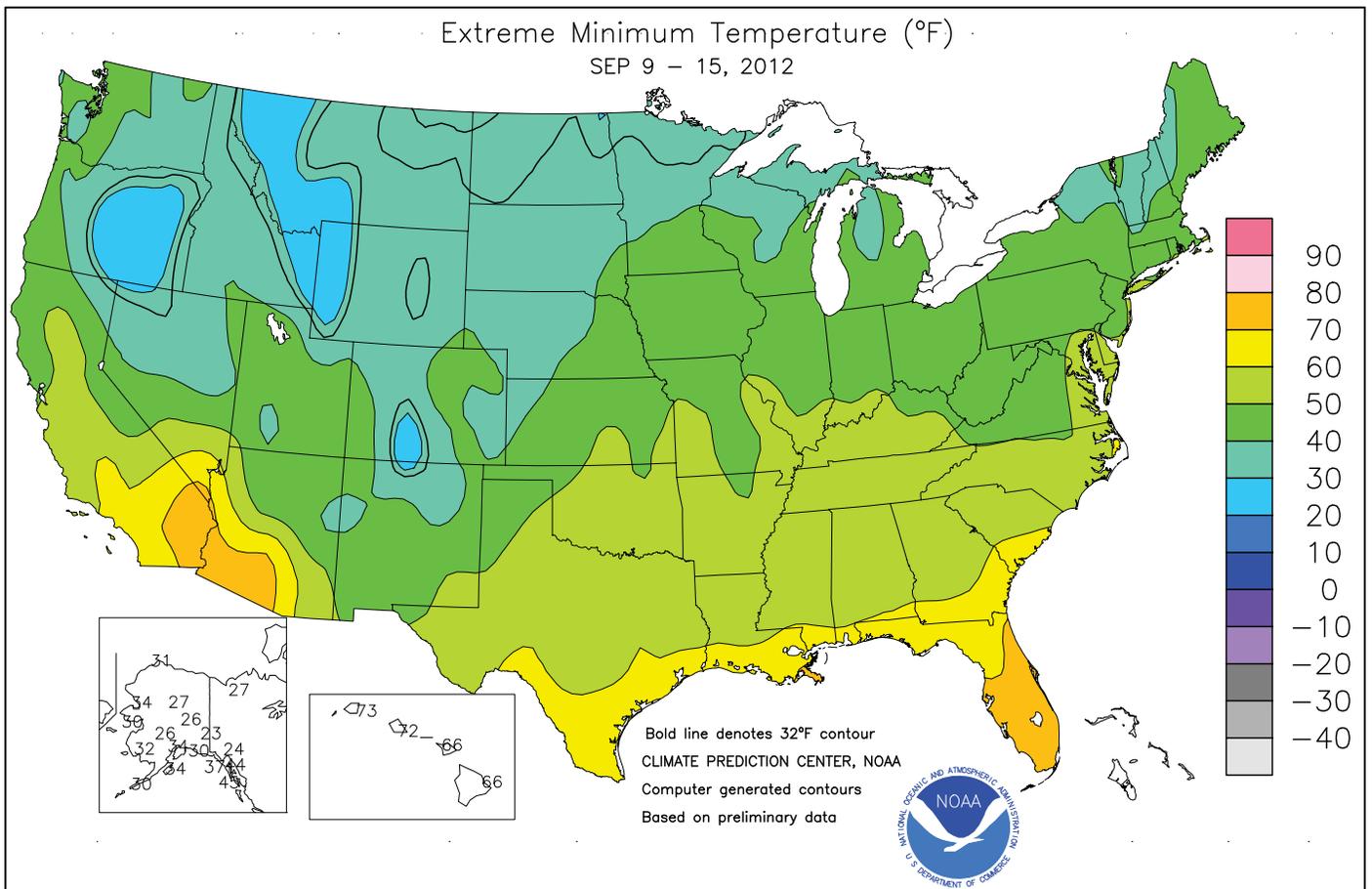
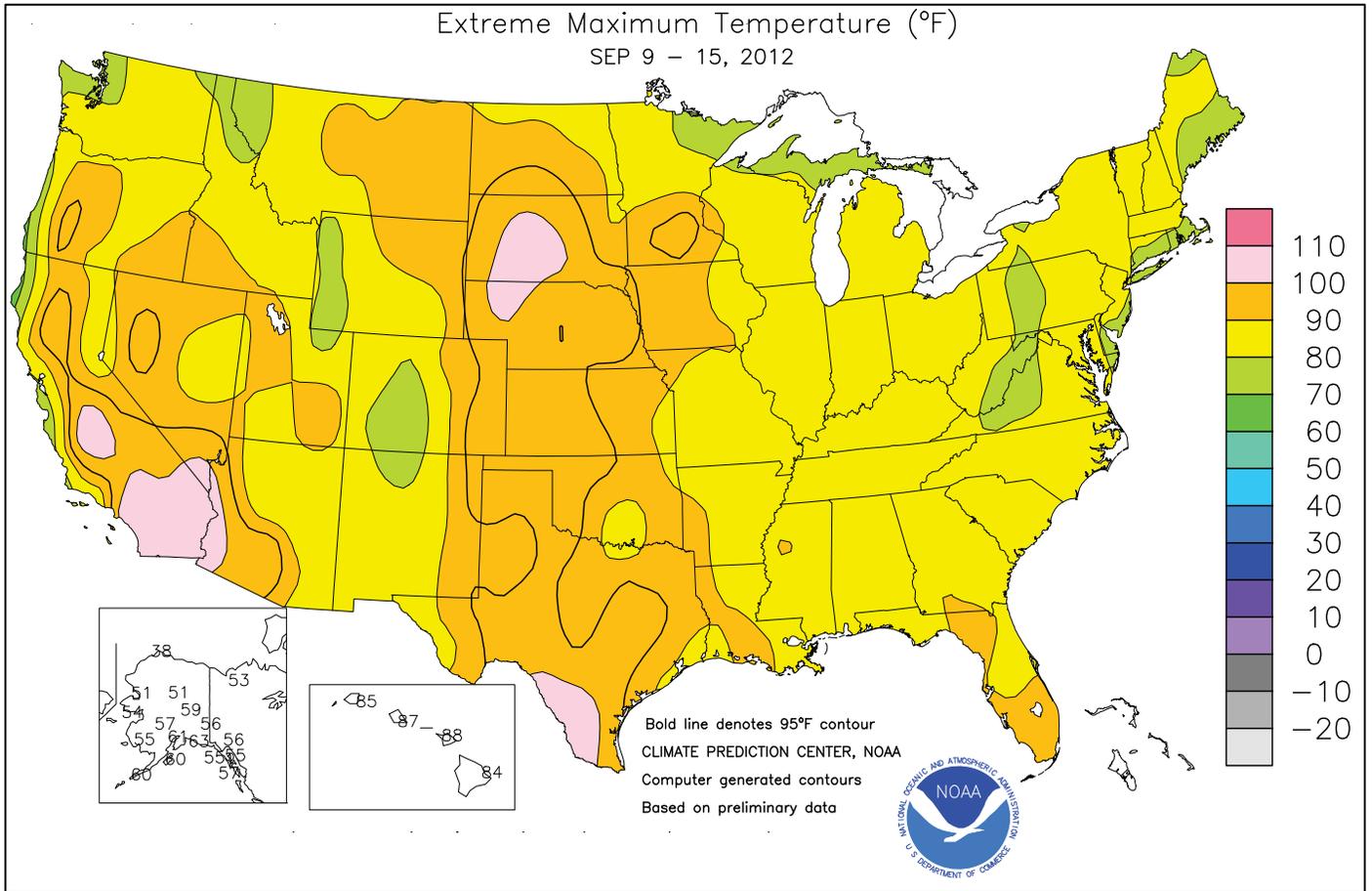


Figure 2



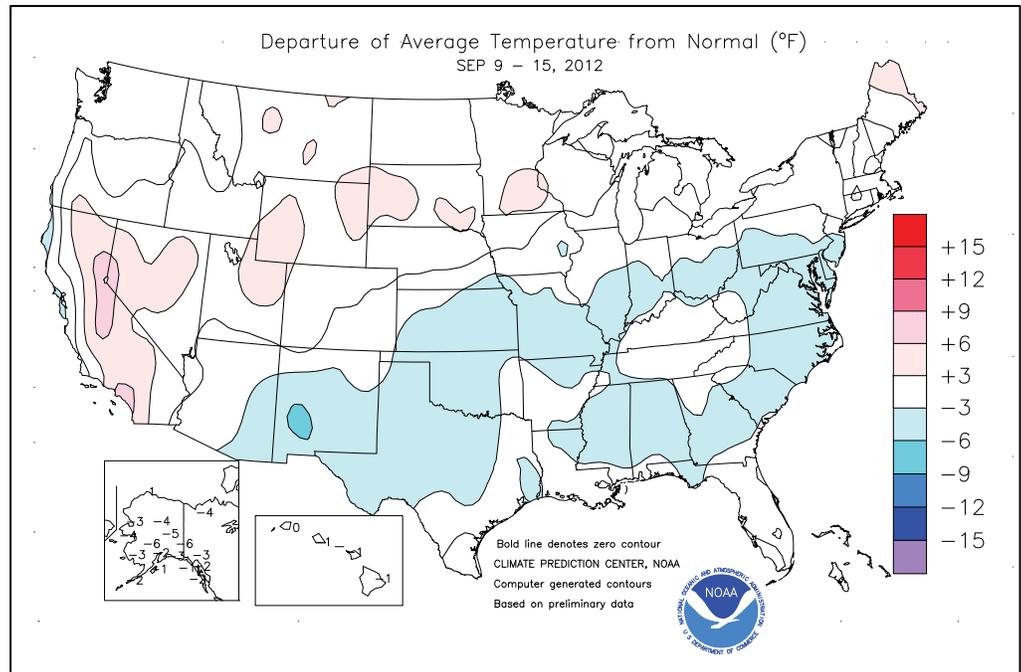
(Continued from front cover)

locations in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Farther north, though, extremely dry conditions maintained severe stress on rangeland and pastures across roughly the **northwestern half of the Plains**. In addition, some producers on the **northern and central Plains** continued to await soil moisture improvements before planting winter wheat. Meanwhile, a week of open weather across the **eastern one-third of the nation** promoted rapid summer crop maturation. In the **Southeast**, harvesting of a variety of crops, including corn, soybeans, and peanuts, quickly advanced. One exception to the dry weather was locally heavy showers across **Florida's peninsula**. Elsewhere, the season's last major surge of monsoonal moisture led to locally heavy showers in the **southern Great Basin** and the **Southwest**, while dry weather persisted in the **Northwest**. Recently planted **Northwestern** winter grains will soon need rain to ensure proper autumn establishment.

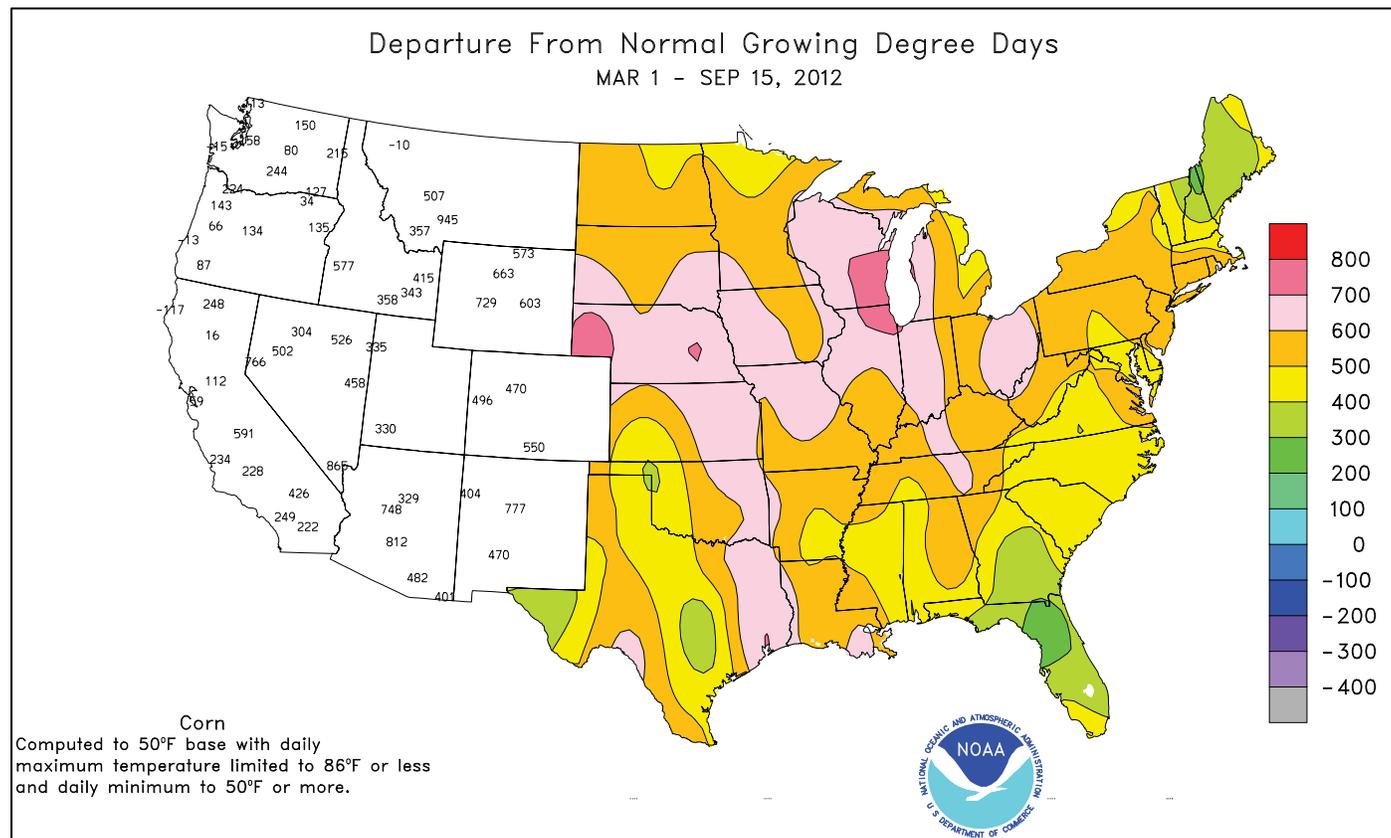
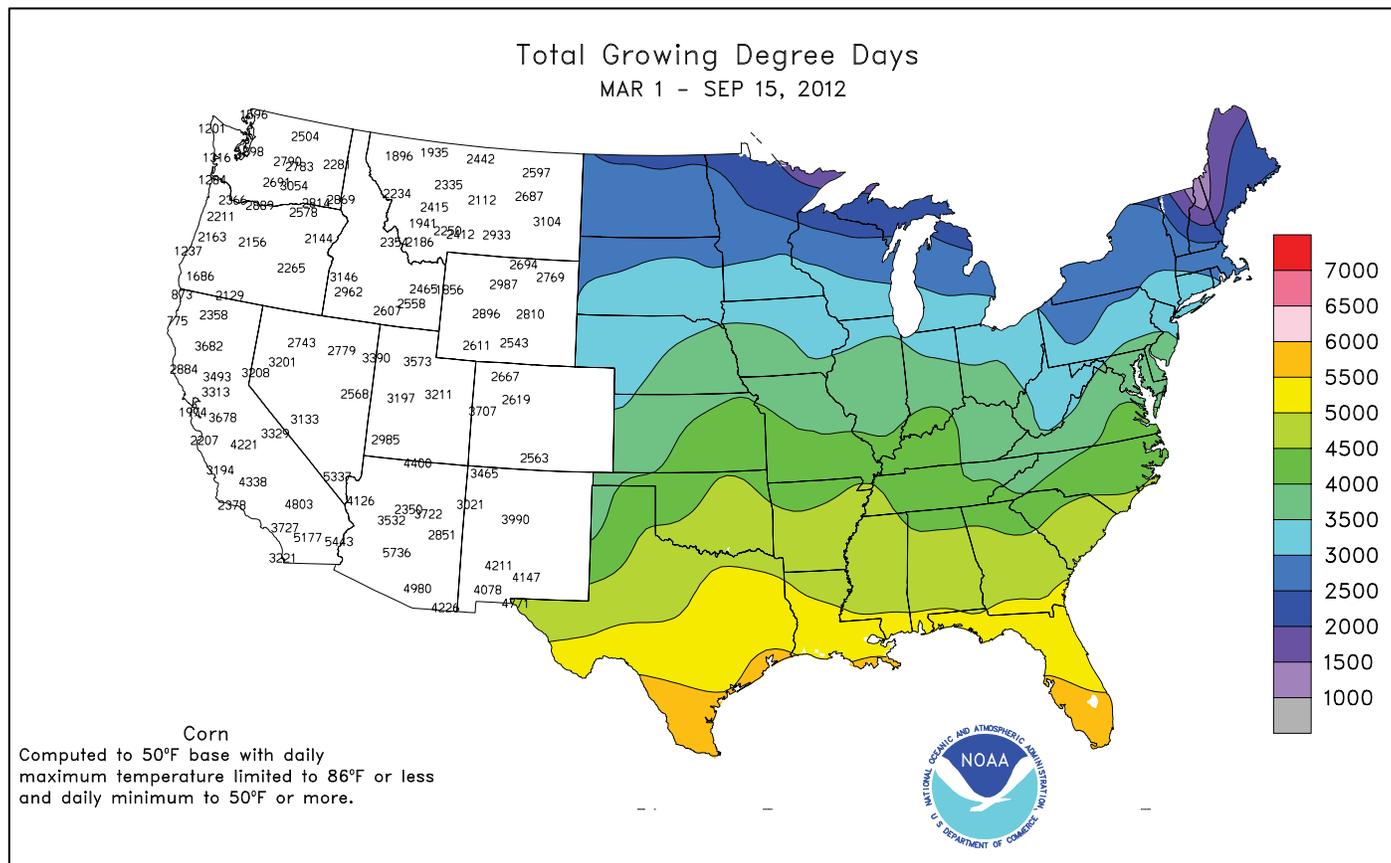
Early in the week, cooler air settled across the **South**, while heat quickly returned to the **northern High Plains**. Two days after reaching 109°F, **Wichita Falls, TX**, posted a daily-record low of 52°F on September 9. Elsewhere on the 9th, daily-record lows dipped to 50°F in both **Oklahoma City, OK**, and **Waco, TX**. In **Waco**, it was the lowest reading since April 24 and the first daily-record low since September 10, 2011. A day later, record-setting lows for September 10 included 45°F in **Bartlesville, OK**, and 56°F in **Alexandria, LA**. Meanwhile, temperatures soared to 100°F in **Rapid City, SD**, and **Imperial, NE**, achieving record highs for September 10. **Tribune, KS**, and **Dalhart, TX** (both 99°F), collected daily-record highs for September 11, while **Sioux City, IA**, reached 98°F. In contrast, **Redmond, OR**, notched consecutive daily-record lows (28 and 24°F, respectively) on September 11-12. Elsewhere in **Oregon**, record-setting lows dipped to 38°F (on September 11) in **Pendleton** and 25°F (on September 12) in **Burns**. Other record-breaking lows for September 12 included 10°F in **Wisdom, MT**, and 16°F in **Stanley, ID**. At week's end, heat returned to the **Pacific Coast States**. Downtown **Los Angeles** closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (100 and 103°F, respectively) on September 14-15. The last time downtown **Los Angeles** had posted a triple-digit reading was September 27, 2010, when an all-time-record high of 113°F occurred. **Vista, CA** (106 and 105°F), also noted consecutive daily-record highs on September 14-15. Elsewhere in **California**, daily-record highs soared to 106°F (on September 14) in **Fresno** and 101°F (on September 15) in **San Diego**.

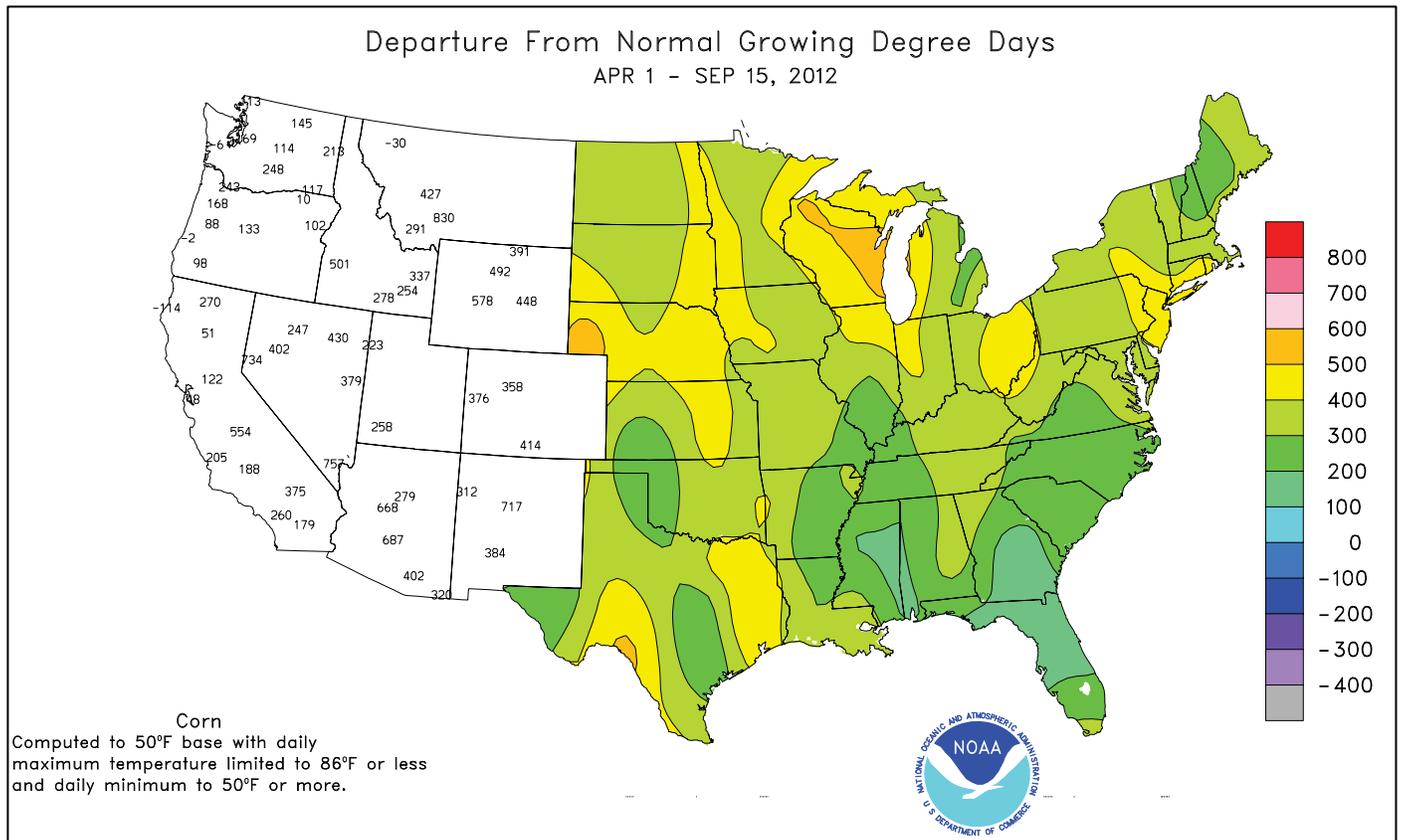
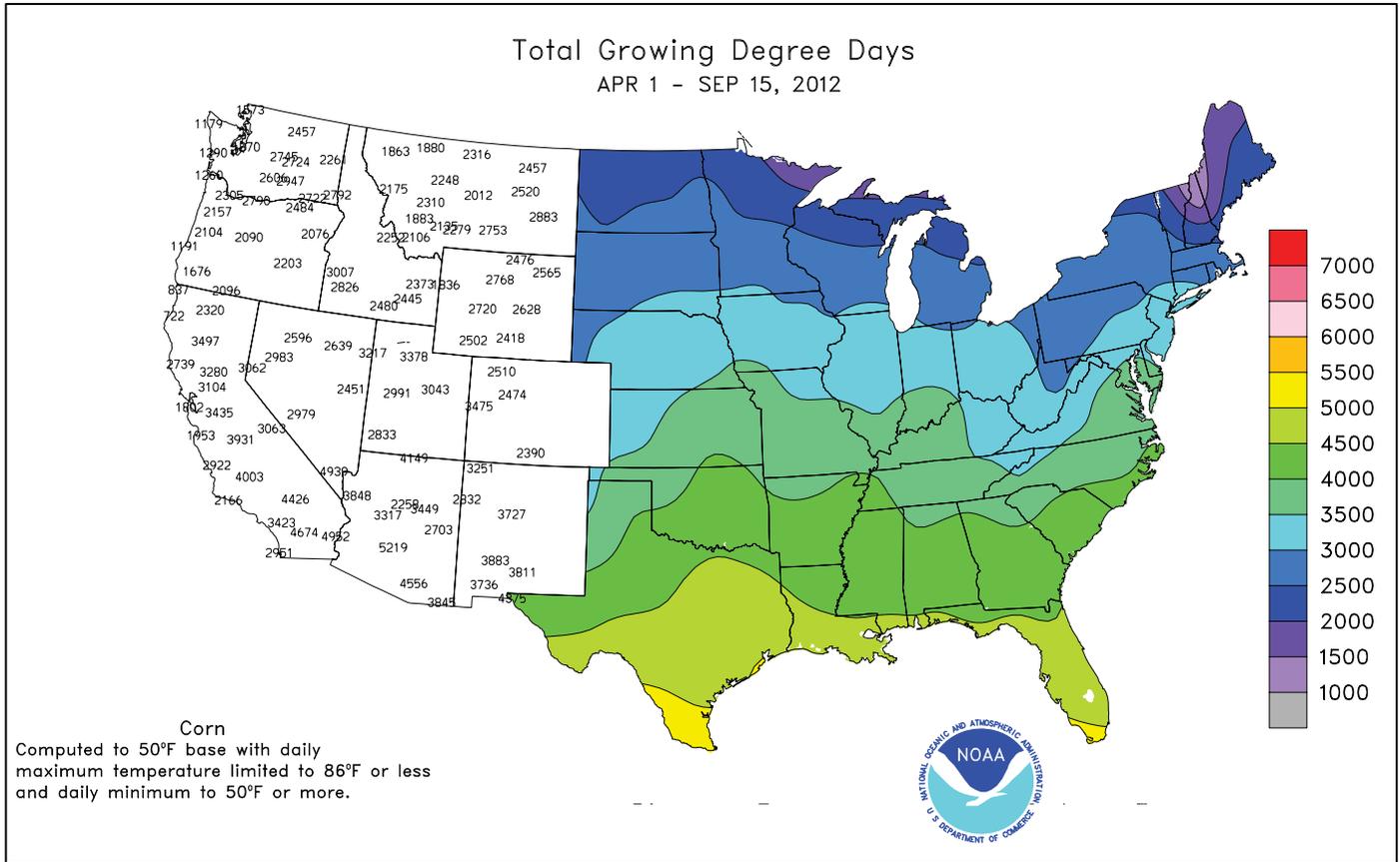
A few showers dotted the **Pacific Northwest** on September 10—enough to end a dry spell in **Portland, OR** (0.04 inch), at



51 days (July 21 - September 9). It had been **Portland's** longest spell without measurable rain since 1985, when there was a 52-day dry spell from June 8 - July 29. Farther south, much more substantial rain fell. **Las Vegas, NV** (1.18 inches on September 11), experienced its wettest September day, topping the 1.08-inch total of September 25, 1939. **Las Vegas** had recorded a 1.65-inch total on August 22, meaning that the city has experienced 2 days of 1-inch rainfall in a calendar year for only the third time on record, along with 1955 and 1992. Downpours were also noted in other parts of the **Desert Southwest**, including **Thermal, CA**, where 1.42 inches fell on September 11. A day later, record-setting totals in **Colorado** for September 12 included 1.02 inches in **Colorado Springs** and 0.95 inch in **Denver**. Toward week's end, heavy rain developed across the **south-central U.S.** **Joplin, MO**, netted a daily-record total (2.30 inches) on September 15, capping a 3-day period during which 4.54 inches fell. Meanwhile, a few locations in **south-central Texas**, including **Johnson City, Blanco**, and **Uvalde**, received 6 to 8 inches of rain.

Chilly conditions covered **Alaska**, accompanied by some heavy precipitation across **southern portions of the state**. Daily-record lows were established in locations such as **Delta Junction** (25°F on September 11) and **Cold Bay** (30°F on September 9). Weekly rainfall totaled 4.63 inches on **Annette Island**, aided by a daily-record amount (2.71 inches) on September 12. **Port Alexander** received 4.35 inches in a 24-hour period on September 11-12. At week's end, another big storm arrived across **southern Alaska**. September 15-16 rainfall reached 5.02 inches in **Valdez**, while **Cordova** clocked a wind gust to 70 mph. Farther south, **Hawaii** remained locked into a mostly drier-than-normal pattern. During the first half of September, rainfall at the state's major airports ranged from 0.08 inch (47 percent of normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, to 2.41 inches (50 percent) at **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 15, 2012

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	83	62	86	57	73	-2	0.00	-0.97	0.00	2.99	151	35.53	90	87	42	0	0	0	0
HUNTSVILLE	84	58	88	53	71	-3	0.00	-1.03	0.00	0.79	38	34.90	85	88	55	0	0	0	0
MOBILE	87	65	89	60	76	-2	0.00	-1.54	0.00	0.37	11	60.24	120	86	53	0	0	0	0
AK MONTGOMERY	87	63	90	57	75	-3	0.00	-1.04	0.00	3.04	143	32.05	79	85	40	1	0	0	0
ANCHORAGE	56	41	61	34	48	-2	1.11	0.43	0.61	1.80	122	12.03	115	87	66	0	0	3	1
BARROW	36	32	38	31	34	0	0.14	-0.02	0.05	0.86	232	3.67	116	96	76	0	7	5	0
FAIRBANKS	54	31	59	26	42	-5	0.05	-0.21	0.05	0.22	37	7.43	99	81	67	0	5	1	0
JUNEAU	52	46	55	44	49	-2	4.52	2.86	1.39	7.15	213	46.56	133	95	91	0	0	7	4
KODIAK	55	44	60	34	50	-1	1.14	-0.60	0.79	1.73	50	35.13	73	86	76	0	0	4	1
NOME	49	32	54	30	41	-4	0.01	-0.61	0.01	1.42	101	16.12	139	84	67	0	5	1	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	70	46	77	34	58	-1	0.19	-0.30	0.19	0.26	24	10.76	66	84	39	0	0	1	0
PHOENIX	94	77	100	72	86	-1	0.08	-0.08	0.05	0.59	190	3.36	62	57	36	6	0	2	0
PRESCOTT	78	55	84	47	67	0	0.19	-0.31	0.15	0.50	43	8.83	61	84	36	0	0	3	0
TUCSON	90	69	94	66	79	-3	0.38	0.05	0.27	0.38	51	6.69	78	70	44	4	0	4	0
AR FORT SMITH	86	63	92	55	75	-1	0.29	-0.54	0.16	0.60	36	27.06	91	87	47	4	0	2	0
LITTLE ROCK	83	63	88	58	73	-3	3.00	2.14	2.40	4.25	239	31.04	90	91	49	0	0	2	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	98	70	104	68	84	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.64	77	52	27	7	0	0	0
FRESNO	100	68	106	67	84	8	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	6.58	83	50	32	7	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	81	68	98	65	75	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	47	86	70	1	0	0	0
REDDING	96	58	100	55	77	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	17.29	78	55	24	7	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO	92	57	97	52	75	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	9.89	81	77	20	6	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	83	70	101	68	77	5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	44	84	67	1	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	68	54	75	53	61	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	10.46	77	85	69	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	93	56	98	52	75	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.48	70	66	38	7	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	71	39	78	31	55	-1	0.92	0.72	0.85	1.05	228	4.28	80	93	46	0	2	2	1
CO SPRINGS	76	49	87	43	62	1	1.02	0.71	1.02	1.06	123	7.32	48	74	25	0	0	1	1
DENVER INTL	81	52	92	47	66	3	0.96	0.74	0.95	1.01	202	6.42	57	63	24	2	0	2	1
GRAND JUNCTION	84	55	89	46	70	3	0.05	-0.14	0.03	0.08	20	2.64	42	47	28	0	0	2	0
PUEBLO	82	48	95	40	65	-1	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.51	93	4.19	40	68	34	2	0	1	1
CT BRIDGEPORT	77	57	80	51	67	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.03	57	26.24	83	78	44	0	0	0	0
HARTFORD	77	52	83	46	64	-1	0.03	-0.93	0.02	1.50	72	26.41	81	85	48	0	0	2	0
DC WASHINGTON	80	61	83	57	70	-2	0.00	-0.89	0.00	2.45	133	21.16	75	76	37	0	0	0	0
DE WILMINGTON	78	54	81	49	66	-3	0.00	-0.95	0.00	3.28	168	23.15	74	93	40	0	0	0	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	87	74	87	73	81	0	0.28	-1.33	0.09	0.97	28	30.18	84	92	61	0	0	5	0
JACKSONVILLE	85	70	88	65	78	-1	2.22	0.25	1.43	2.33	56	43.56	109	93	61	0	0	4	1
KEY WEST	88	78	90	76	83	-1	1.10	-0.21	1.02	2.67	92	40.02	147	86	69	1	0	4	1
MIAMI	90	78	92	76	84	1	2.44	0.38	1.48	6.25	137	74.72	174	86	59	3	0	4	2
ORLANDO	87	74	90	72	80	-2	1.02	-0.44	0.89	4.36	137	32.97	86	94	73	1	0	3	1
PENSACOLA	87	70	90	64	79	-1	0.49	-0.93	0.11	1.23	40	58.61	119	78	50	1	0	7	0
TALLAHASSEE	89	69	90	62	79	-1	0.00	-1.27	0.00	1.64	58	48.82	98	80	51	2	0	0	0
TAMPA	89	75	91	72	82	0	1.81	0.12	1.69	3.92	105	48.87	137	88	57	4	0	4	1
GA WEST PALM BEACH	88	76	92	75	82	0	2.53	0.51	1.20	2.83	66	64.31	148	84	68	2	0	5	2
ATHENS	82	60	85	58	71	-3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.39	193	27.11	77	92	50	0	0	0	0
ATLANTA	83	63	87	59	73	-2	0.15	-0.83	0.14	0.27	13	26.50	71	78	45	0	0	2	0
AUGUSTA	84	59	87	57	71	-4	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.61	32	27.72	82	93	46	0	0	0	0
COLUMBUS	86	66	89	62	76	-2	0.00	-0.75	0.00	1.89	117	26.10	72	79	37	0	0	0	0
MACON	86	60	90	55	73	-3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.68	39	23.88	70	94	39	1	0	0	0
SAVANNAH	84	65	87	62	75	-3	0.29	-1.01	0.29	1.40	47	35.21	90	90	54	0	0	1	0
HI HILO	83	67	84	66	75	-1	1.35	-0.91	0.60	2.41	49	68.01	79	87	76	0	0	7	1
HONOLULU	86	74	87	72	80	-2	0.08	-0.01	0.08	0.39	244	8.15	78	78	67	0	0	1	0
KAHULUI	86	71	88	66	78	-1	0.06	-0.02	0.02	0.08	44	4.44	36	81	64	0	0	5	0
LIHUE	85	75	85	73	80	0	0.14	-0.42	0.05	0.40	37	35.55	147	76	69	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	84	53	93	44	69	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	8.72	106	36	21	3	0	0	0
LEWISTON	82	51	91	41	67	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	11.27	125	46	26	2	0	0	0
POCATELLO	81	41	89	31	61	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.17	44	6.60	74	53	21	0	2	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	77	54	86	50	66	0	0.19	-0.63	0.19	1.33	70	20.18	75	86	43	0	0	1	0
MOLINE	78	50	86	45	64	-3	0.11	-0.66	0.11	1.93	108	19.97	69	91	50	0	0	1	0
PEORIA	77	53	84	48	65	-2	0.26	-0.46	0.26	3.15	206	20.02	76	91	41	0	0	1	0
ROCKFORD	78	50	89	44	64	0	0.27	-0.59	0.27	1.14	59	17.23	62	88	43	0	0	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	80	52	86	46	66	-2	0.16	-0.51	0.16	2.27	154	20.00	76	91	37	0	0	1	0
IN EVANSVILLE	80	56	85	53	68	-3	0.20	-0.52	0.20	4.67	303	22.63	70	89	54	0	0	1	0
FORT WAYNE	77	52	82	46	64	-2	0.26	-0.41	0.22	2.79	184	21.65	81	91	43	0	0	2	0
INDIANAPOLIS	77	55	83	50	66	-2	0.05	-0.64	0.05	4.98	323	27.48	91	87	45	0	0	1	0
SOUTH BEND	77	51	84	48	64	-1	0.52	-0.39	0.30	1.38	70	25.96	92	86	46	0	0	3	0
IA BURLINGTON	78	50	87	45	64	-4	0.13	-0.72	0.12	1.95	107	17.61	62	96	40	0	0	2	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	75	48	85	41	62	-3	0.11	-0.71	0.11	1.57	84	17.59	67	95	42	0	0	1	0
DES MOINES	80	54	94	50	67	0	0.74	-0.02	0.74	0.77	44	19.46	71	78	45	1			

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 15, 2012

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
WICHITA	81	56	95	52	68	-5	0.79	0.10	0.74	1.47	99	22.66	97	85	53	3	0	3	1
KY JACKSON	78	57	82	53	67	-2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	1.88	97	35.62	99	80	44	0	0	0	0
LEXINGTON	79	54	83	49	67	-3	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.65	167	30.26	88	90	51	0	0	0	0
LOUISVILLE	81	60	84	55	71	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.92	258	33.49	102	82	39	0	0	0	0
PADUCAH	79	58	84	53	69	-2	0.02	-0.80	0.02	3.58	213	19.70	56	91	47	0	0	1	0
LA BATON ROUGE	88	65	90	60	77	-2	0.00	-1.19	0.00	0.13	5	54.41	116	96	44	2	0	0	0
LAKE CHARLES	88	68	92	61	78	-2	1.08	-0.38	1.08	1.44	47	58.49	142	91	48	2	0	1	1
NEW ORLEANS	88	73	90	67	80	0	0.12	-1.33	0.12	0.21	7	57.44	118	80	57	2	0	1	0
SHREVEPORT	89	64	93	56	77	-1	0.83	0.14	0.81	0.86	61	34.55	96	91	43	4	0	3	1
ME CARIBOU	73	47	83	42	60	5	0.11	-0.67	0.11	0.98	57	28.21	106	90	50	0	0	1	0
PORTLAND	73	50	77	45	62	2	0.02	-0.73	0.01	1.27	81	38.98	127	94	51	0	0	2	0
MD BALTIMORE	79	55	82	51	67	-2	0.00	-0.94	0.00	1.25	63	23.72	78	88	46	0	0	0	0
MA BOSTON	75	57	82	53	66	0	0.12	-0.68	0.12	2.36	138	25.43	87	85	43	0	0	1	0
WORCESTER	72	53	78	46	63	1	0.08	-0.90	0.08	2.04	99	30.67	90	89	45	0	0	1	0
MI ALPENA	74	46	89	40	60	2	0.09	-0.58	0.09	0.65	44	18.65	89	97	40	0	0	1	0
GRAND RAPIDS	77	51	84	44	64	1	0.20	-0.86	0.20	1.40	62	23.62	90	87	40	0	0	1	0
HOUGHTON LAKE	74	46	85	36	60	2	0.07	-0.70	0.07	0.71	41	25.41	122	91	55	0	0	1	0
LANSING	76	50	83	43	63	1	0.55	-0.32	0.36	2.24	115	20.95	92	87	48	0	0	2	0
MUSKOGON	75	51	81	43	63	1	0.09	-0.78	0.09	0.59	31	20.83	92	86	48	0	0	1	0
TRAVERSE CITY	75	53	86	46	64	2	0.03	-0.82	0.03	1.41	76	20.64	88	88	39	0	0	1	0
MN DULUTH	72	47	83	39	59	3	0.00	-1.03	0.00	0.18	8	28.43	121	79	45	0	0	0	0
INT'L FALLS	71	38	82	28	55	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.22	14	19.44	105	89	37	0	2	0	0
MINNEAPOLIS	81	54	95	50	68	5	0.09	-0.58	0.09	0.11	7	25.83	111	75	38	1	0	1	0
ROCHESTER	78	51	91	47	65	5	0.35	-0.42	0.26	1.14	66	20.56	83	82	47	1	0	2	0
ST. CLOUD	80	47	96	38	64	5	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.09	5	21.57	101	84	24	1	0	0	0
MS JACKSON	86	63	88	56	75	-2	0.04	-0.72	0.04	0.29	18	52.99	131	88	44	0	0	1	0
MERIDIAN	85	60	87	55	72	-6	0.10	-0.75	0.02	0.33	19	46.04	107	96	61	0	0	5	0
TUPELO	84	60	86	55	72	-3	0.12	-0.66	0.12	3.09	196	33.84	85	93	60	0	0	1	0
MO COLUMBIA	77	55	88	51	66	-3	0.44	-0.37	0.43	1.56	89	24.26	82	86	48	0	0	2	0
KANSAS CITY	78	55	90	51	67	-3	0.35	-0.73	0.35	2.75	126	18.41	65	80	44	1	0	1	0
SAINT LOUIS	79	59	88	56	69	-3	0.10	-0.59	0.10	1.49	102	24.85	89	77	45	0	0	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	76	56	85	52	66	-5	2.07	0.88	1.98	3.57	145	22.96	73	84	62	0	0	2	1
MT BILLINGS	81	49	91	39	65	4	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	5.08	45	37	14	2	0	0	0
BUTTE	74	32	84	24	53	0	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.01	2	7.40	72	61	11	0	3	0	0
CUT BANK	72	40	86	27	56	2	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.02	3	7.08	65	60	18	0	1	0	0
GLASGOW	80	45	91	33	62	3	0.16	-0.06	0.16	0.17	35	10.99	119	48	26	1	0	1	0
GREAT FALLS	78	45	91	36	61	4	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	9.77	80	42	13	1	0	0	0
HAVRE	79	42	93	36	61	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.18	34	10.32	110	50	23	2	0	0	0
MISSOULA	75	40	81	32	57	-1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	10.56	102	58	30	0	1	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	83	52	97	41	68	2	0.46	-0.15	0.46	0.47	35	8.58	40	76	27	2	0	1	0
LINCOLN	82	48	97	42	65	-3	1.71	1.00	1.62	1.72	112	15.55	69	88	41	1	0	2	1
NORFOLK	84	51	99	40	67	2	0.56	0.02	0.56	0.61	52	12.45	57	72	31	2	0	1	1
NORTH PLATTE	84	45	97	35	65	1	0.07	-0.23	0.07	0.10	15	9.34	56	74	21	2	0	1	0
OMAHA	81	53	95	49	67	0	1.41	0.64	1.38	1.42	88	18.14	76	79	48	1	0	2	1
SCOTTSBLUFF	82	47	97	43	65	3	0.72	0.44	0.61	0.72	129	5.39	41	84	43	2	0	2	1
VALENTINE	84	48	100	36	66	3	0.13	-0.23	0.12	0.23	30	9.47	58	73	35	2	0	2	0
NV ELY	74	45	85	33	60	2	0.36	0.17	0.27	0.91	222	8.83	121	77	55	0	0	2	0
LAS VEGAS	95	72	100	68	84	1	1.18	1.12	1.18	1.18	983	3.88	116	49	29	6	0	1	1
RENO	90	55	93	50	72	8	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.01	5	2.66	52	45	20	3	0	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	88	40	93	32	64	2	0.03	-0.08	0.01	0.06	26	3.45	60	32	13	2	2	3	0
NH CONCORD	76	46	83	40	61	0	0.07	-0.65	0.04	1.87	121	28.84	111	95	40	0	0	2	0
NJ NEWARK	79	58	81	53	69	-1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	1.48	73	24.36	72	74	44	0	0	0	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	76	56	84	49	66	-5	0.35	0.11	0.16	0.44	77	5.23	76	73	36	0	0	3	0
NY ALBANY	75	50	81	41	62	0	0.13	-0.65	0.13	0.77	45	23.73	87	91	43	0	0	1	0
BINGHAMTON	70	49	77	41	59	-1	0.38	-0.47	0.36	1.55	85	27.67	101	89	58	0	0	2	0
BUFFALO	74	53	82	49	64	1	0.46	-0.48	0.46	2.96	144	19.69	71	81	42	0	0	1	0
ROCHESTER	74	51	83	46	62	-1	0.36	-0.48	0.36	3.26	176	23.74	98	90	54	0	0	1	0
SYRACUSE	78	52	87	45	65	2	0.64	-0.35	0.64	1.09	52	20.12	72	88	38	0	0	1	1
NC ASHEVILLE	77	54	81	49	65	-2	0.05	-0.86	0.05	1.14	56	30.64	88	94	45	0	0	1	0
CHARLOTTE	81	56	86	52	69	-5	0.00	-0.88	0.00	3.24	173	26.41	84	89	41	0	0	0	0
GREENSBORO	79	57	82	54	68	-3	0.00	-1.01	0.00	1.39	67	28.12	89	85	43	0	0	0	0
HATTERAS	80	68	83	62	74	-2	1.43	0.06	0.58	2.45	81	38.70	96	85	56	0	0	3	1
RALEIGH	79	57	80	53	68	-5	0.00	-1.01	0.00	3.67	176	31.30	99	91	49	0	0	0	0
WILMINGTON	82	62	86	57	72	-4	0.00	-1.71	0.00	3.38	92	35.42	81	94	49	0	0	0	0
ND BISMARCK	82	39	96	31	61	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	12.12	89	69	27	2	1	0	0
DICKINSON	82	40	94	31	61	2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.06	8	8.49	64	57	13	2	2	0	0
FARGO	80	45	91	34	63	3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.10	9	12.84	78	64	20	1	0	0	0
GRAND FORKS	78	42	88	31	60	1	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.18	17	13.77	89	75	18	0	1	0	0
JAMESTOWN	79	42	93	34	60	0	0.01	-0.39	0.01	0.27	31	10.97	73	79	17	1	0	1	0
WILLISTON	80	40	91	32	60	2	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	9.51	84	66	28	2	1	0	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	76	51	83	47	64	-1	0.02	-0.81	0.02	1.95	110	25.36	90	83	51	0	0	1	0
CINCINNATI	79	55	83	50	67	-2	0.00	-0.67	0.00	6.07	399	27.85	88	84	49	0	0	0	0
CLEVELAND	74	53	83	48	63	-2	0.31	-0.62	0.23	4.27	214	26.24	95	86	49	0	0	2	0
COLUMBUS	79	53	86	48	66	-2	0.00	-0.71	0.00	2.18	140	25.06	87	87	51	0	0	0	0
DAYTON	76	53	82	46	65	-2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	2.81	198	21.76	74	87	45	0	0	0	0
MANSFIELD	75	50	83	45	63	-1	0.06	-0.81	0.06	3.35	169	24.82	77	94	45	0	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 15, 2012

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
OK TOLEDO	77	50	83	47	64	-1	0.12	-0.58	0.12	1.12	72	23.68	98	87	49	0	0	1	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	75	47	83	42	61	-2	0.04	-0.92	0.04	2.45	123	30.88	112	91	58	0	0	1	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	82	58	94	50	70	-5	0.79	-0.10	0.79	0.81	46	22.56	87	78	44	4	0	1	1
OR TULSA	83	61	92	54	72	-3	0.58	-0.53	0.53	0.70	32	22.94	77	83	57	3	0	2	1
OR ASTORIA	69	49	85	42	59	0	0.21	-0.36	0.16	0.21	19	49.66	127	91	67	0	0	3	0
OR BURNS	82	34	89	25	58	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	6.42	90	54	27	0	2	0	0
OR EUGENE	81	45	90	40	63	0	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	30.83	103	79	51	1	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	91	51	100	47	71	4	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.01	3	14.12	131	65	22	4	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	79	47	86	37	63	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	10.00	120	58	30	0	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	79	53	89	47	66	1	0.04	-0.33	0.04	0.04	5	28.51	130	73	46	0	0	1	0
OR SALEM	81	48	91	42	65	1	0.02	-0.29	0.02	0.02	3	32.17	138	79	48	1	0	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	77	49	81	45	63	-2	0.05	-1.01	0.05	1.99	87	27.80	85	91	56	0	0	1	0
PA ERIE	74	53	83	48	64	-2	1.74	0.60	0.72	2.96	121	23.67	82	79	50	0	0	3	2
PA MIDDLETOWN	77	54	81	51	65	-3	0.22	-0.61	0.22	0.86	49	30.18	104	90	41	0	0	1	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	78	59	81	54	69	-1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	4.01	204	24.92	81	75	40	0	0	0	0
PA PITTSBURGH	76	51	83	46	64	-2	0.02	-0.77	0.02	1.62	95	28.21	100	89	42	0	0	1	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	75	50	81	43	62	-2	0.41	-0.51	0.35	1.97	103	24.14	90	89	41	0	0	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	76	50	81	44	63	-2	0.04	-0.92	0.04	0.73	37	23.38	78	95	53	0	0	1	0
RI PROVIDENCE	74	54	80	50	64	-2	0.03	-0.86	0.03	2.54	131	28.20	87	91	58	0	0	1	0
SC BEAUFORT	85	65	87	62	75	-2	0.01	-1.35	0.01	0.34	11	29.78	76	92	46	0	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	85	63	88	60	74	-4	0.00	-1.52	0.00	0.95	28	36.08	90	91	47	0	0	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	84	60	88	58	72	-4	0.02	-0.96	0.02	0.72	32	35.08	94	89	45	0	0	1	0
SC GREENVILLE	81	61	84	56	71	-2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	1.32	69	28.37	77	88	47	0	0	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	82	43	94	31	63	2	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.00	0	12.44	75	68	31	2	1	0	0
SD HURON	84	46	98	36	65	2	0.16	-0.25	0.08	0.47	53	17.14	100	83	21	1	0	2	0
SD RAPID CITY	85	47	100	40	66	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.14	27	10.26	75	47	13	3	0	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	82	51	96	43	66	3	0.30	-0.32	0.30	1.14	82	14.83	75	77	38	1	0	1	0
TN BRISTOL	80	54	82	52	67	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.14	140	34.79	112	97	42	0	0	0	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	83	59	86	57	71	-3	0.00	-1.04	0.00	1.53	71	32.56	83	90	53	0	0	0	0
TN KNOXVILLE	82	60	85	53	71	-2	0.00	-0.71	0.00	1.54	107	37.56	106	90	41	0	0	0	0
TN MEMPHIS	85	66	88	59	75	-1	0.16	-0.63	0.15	4.50	274	24.10	63	78	41	0	0	2	0
TN NASHVILLE	83	59	85	53	71	-2	0.00	-0.88	0.00	3.51	192	33.77	98	92	41	0	0	0	0
TX ABILENE	83	61	95	57	72	-5	1.20	0.54	1.11	1.20	85	14.85	88	71	54	3	0	2	1
TX AMARILLO	79	53	95	46	66	-4	0.59	0.14	0.51	1.25	117	9.76	61	74	33	1	0	2	1
TX AUSTIN	88	63	97	52	75	-6	1.49	0.88	1.41	1.49	120	30.20	132	77	47	4	0	2	1
TX BEAUMONT	87	68	89	62	77	-3	2.85	1.38	2.53	4.01	131	53.03	126	95	52	0	0	5	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	72	96	67	82	0	0.39	-0.86	0.31	0.55	22	16.90	93	92	54	7	0	3	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	93	72	99	67	83	1	0.89	-0.28	0.55	0.89	36	15.30	69	77	52	6	0	3	1
TX DEL RIO	90	68	100	64	79	-2	0.69	0.25	0.55	0.69	77	10.50	79	68	41	5	0	3	1
TX EL PASO	82	61	91	49	72	-5	0.14	-0.25	0.09	0.58	70	4.99	75	70	32	2	0	2	0
TX FORT WORTH	87	65	94	57	76	-3	0.01	-0.44	0.01	0.04	4	26.52	111	76	37	4	0	1	0
TX GALVESTON	87	75	89	72	81	-1	2.41	0.98	1.85	3.09	104	40.42	133	87	58	0	0	3	1
TX HOUSTON	89	67	91	62	78	-2	0.85	-0.17	0.41	1.08	50	36.88	111	93	71	2	0	3	0
TX LUBBOCK	78	58	94	53	68	-4	0.99	0.38	0.79	1.19	92	9.61	67	69	53	1	0	2	1
TX MIDLAND	81	61	95	52	71	-4	0.40	-0.12	0.20	0.45	43	7.16	68	68	50	2	0	2	0
TX SAN ANGELO	85	62	97	60	74	-2	1.05	0.38	1.02	1.05	76	15.42	105	62	42	3	0	2	1
TX SAN ANTONIO	90	66	98	59	78	-2	2.37	1.72	1.30	2.37	173	31.42	137	82	41	5	0	2	2
TX VICTORIA	92	67	95	61	80	-1	3.14	1.99	1.68	3.24	140	23.93	85	90	63	5	0	3	2
TX WACO	87	62	95	50	75	-5	0.69	0.10	0.56	0.69	61	27.52	122	82	57	4	0	2	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	83	59	94	52	71	-6	1.02	0.30	1.02	1.40	93	16.67	81	77	54	4	0	1	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	84	57	93	50	71	4	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.43	80	7.96	69	51	21	1	0	1	0
VT BURLINGTON	75	51	83	43	63	2	0.04	-0.89	0.03	3.54	177	24.54	95	85	44	0	0	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	78	51	80	47	65	-4	0.00	-0.90	0.00	1.14	62	23.68	75	88	35	0	0	0	0
VA NORFOLK	77	61	81	55	69	-5	0.07	-0.89	0.07	0.69	33	33.37	97	85	50	0	0	1	0
VA RICHMOND	80	56	83	53	68	-3	0.00	-0.92	0.00	3.01	155	28.38	88	87	47	0	0	0	0
VA ROANOKE	79	53	81	48	66	-3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	1.24	64	26.06	83	85	54	0	0	0	0
VA WASH/DULLES	79	50	82	46	65	-4	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.60	31	20.65	68	87	47	0	0	0	0
WA OLYMPIA	73	42	83	36	58	-2	0.01	-0.44	0.01	0.01	1	32.64	111	90	61	0	0	1	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	69	43	84	38	56	-1	0.55	-0.27	0.55	0.55	33	72.54	121	89	66	0	0	1	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	72	52	82	48	62	0	0.02	-0.34	0.02	0.02	3	26.41	123	76	56	0	0	1	0
WA SPOKANE	75	48	84	35	62	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	13.96	130	59	21	0	0	0	0
WA YAKIMA	80	44	91	36	62	0	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.04	22	5.51	108	73	34	1	0	1	0
WV BECKLEY	73	51	78	44	62	-3	0.00	-0.75	0.00	1.77	113	32.48	104	89	52	0	0	0	0
WV CHARLESTON	80	52	85	47	66	-2	0.01	-0.83	0.01	1.78	98	28.13	86	95	34	0	0	1	0
WV ELKINS	75	46	81	41	60	-4	0.21	-0.72	0.04	3.42	171	35.31	102	98	41	0	0	7	0
WV HUNTINGTON	80	53	85	47	67	-2	0.05	-0.60	0.05	1.40	96	26.69	85	94	37	0	0	1	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	78	48	90	40	63	2	0.10	-0.85	0.08	0.79	37	19.94	79	90	28	1	0	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	76	47	84	43	61	1	0.04	-0.74	0.04	0.68	39	22.61	103	93	42	0	0	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	78	52	90	47	65	1	0.50	-0.35	0.42	0.98	51	19.97	79	90	31	1	0	2	0
WI MADISON	77	49	86	41	63	1	0.02	-0.76	0.02	0.90	50	17.87	70	88	55	0	0	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	75	55	86	50	65	0	0.19	-0.63	0.19	1.57	85	21.42	83	82	54	0	0	1	0
WY CASPER	82	42	90	31	62	3	0.02	-0.18	0.02	0.14	38	6.28	64	49	23	1	1	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	76	46	88	40	61	3	0.63	0.28	0.32	0.72	95	8.01	62	66	35	0	0	2	0
WY LANDER	81	48	87	37	65	5	0.14	-0.09	0.14	0.14	33	4.82	49	49	13	0	0	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	83	40	92	32	62	3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	6.99	63	58	27	3	1	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Summer Weather Review

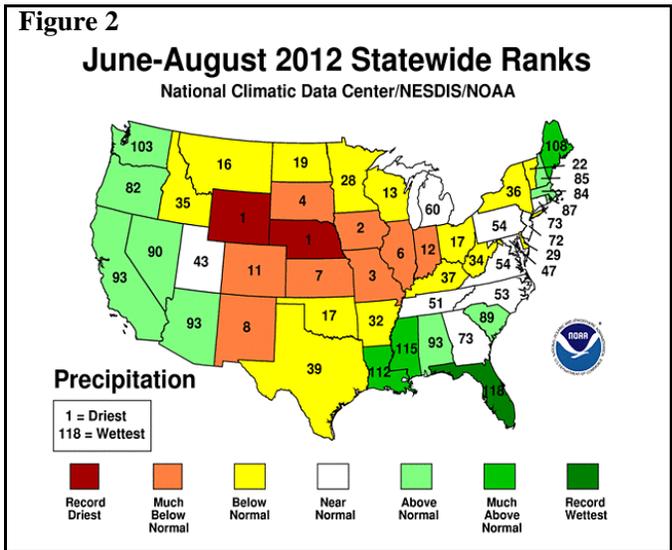
Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: The nation’s worst agricultural drought since 1988 devastated corn, soybeans, sorghum, pastures and rangeland, and a variety of other commodities. Corn and soybean conditions, as reported by USDA/NASS, were comparable to those observed during the 1988 drought, while pasture conditions (reported only since 1995) reached a record-high 59 percent very poor to poor during 5 consecutive weeks in August and early September.

In contrast, mid- to late-summer rainfall revived pastures and aided immature summer crops across the South and East. By summer’s end, at least half of the pastures were rated good to excellent in every coastal state from Louisiana to Maryland. Rainfall became excessive, however, in late August, when Hurricane Isaac rolled into Louisiana. Isaac battered the central Gulf Coast with wind, torrential rainfall, and a coastal storm surge, but the storm’s remnants eventually provided drought relief to parts of the Mid-South and lower Midwest.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation suffered through its third-hottest, 18th-driest June-August period on record. The nation’s average temperature of 74.4°F (2.3°F above the 20th century mean) was behind the June-August 1936 value of 74.6°F and the summer 2011 average of 74.5°F. Seven of the ten hottest U.S. summers (2002, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, and 2012) have occurred since the beginning of the 21st century. It was the hottest summer on record in Colorado and Wyoming, and among the ten hottest in 21 other states across the West, Plains, Great Lakes region, and Northeast (figure 1).

June-August precipitation averaged 7.39 inches (90 percent of normal) across the Lower 48 states. Except for 2011, when precipitation averaged 7.38 inches, it was the nation’s driest summer since 1988. State rankings ranged from the



driest summer in Nebraska and Wyoming to the wettest summer in Florida (figure 2). Top-ten values for summer dryness were noted in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and South Dakota, while top-ten rankings for wetness occurred in Louisiana and Mississippi.

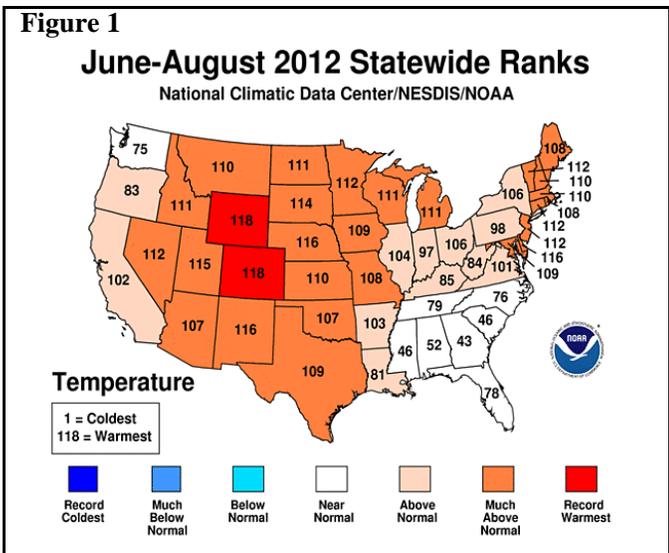
June: Rapidly expanding drought and a record-setting, late-month heat wave severely stressed pastures and summer crops, especially from the central Plains into the Midwest and Mid-South. Monthly rainfall totaled less than 50 percent of normal in a broad area centered on the lower Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys.

By month’s end, approximately 60 percent of the nation’s corn and soybean acreage was within an area experiencing drought, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Drought-free areas of the Midwest were restricted to the northern and western Corn Belt.

The central Plains experienced the nation’s most persistent June heat, but the northern and southern Plains were also dominated by hot, dry conditions. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal throughout the central High Plains. However, heat and dryness across the nation’s mid-section favored a rapid winter wheat harvest pace.

Most areas west of the Rockies also received little or no rain, except for unseasonably heavy showers in the Northwest. Several dozen wildfires raged in the Rockies and Intermountain West, although the late-month arrival of monsoon showers aided containment efforts in the Southwest.

Elsewhere, heavy rain was mostly restricted to New England and the lower Southeast. In the latter region, Tropical Storm



Debby—which made landfall along Florida’s Gulf Coast on June 26—contributed to the overall wet pattern.

July: Heat and drought devastated pastures and summer crops in a broad area covering the nation’s heartland, including large sections of the Plains, Midwest, and Mid-South. In the hardest-hit areas, July rainfall totaled less than 50 percent of normal—with a few locations receiving no measurable precipitation. As a result, corn and soybean conditions, as reported by USDA/NASS, fell to levels comparable to those observed at the height of the historic 1988 drought. By July 29, 2012, the percentage of U.S. soybeans rated very poor to poor—37%—matched the highest value observed at any point in 1988. Corn rated very poor to poor, at 48%, was just shy of the August 1988 peak of 53%.

Meanwhile, July average temperature records were broken in numerous communities from the northern and central Plains

to the Great Lakes region, erasing marks that had been set as long ago as 1921, 1934, 1936, or 1955. Monthly temperatures averaged 4 to 8°F above normal across much of the Plains and Midwest.

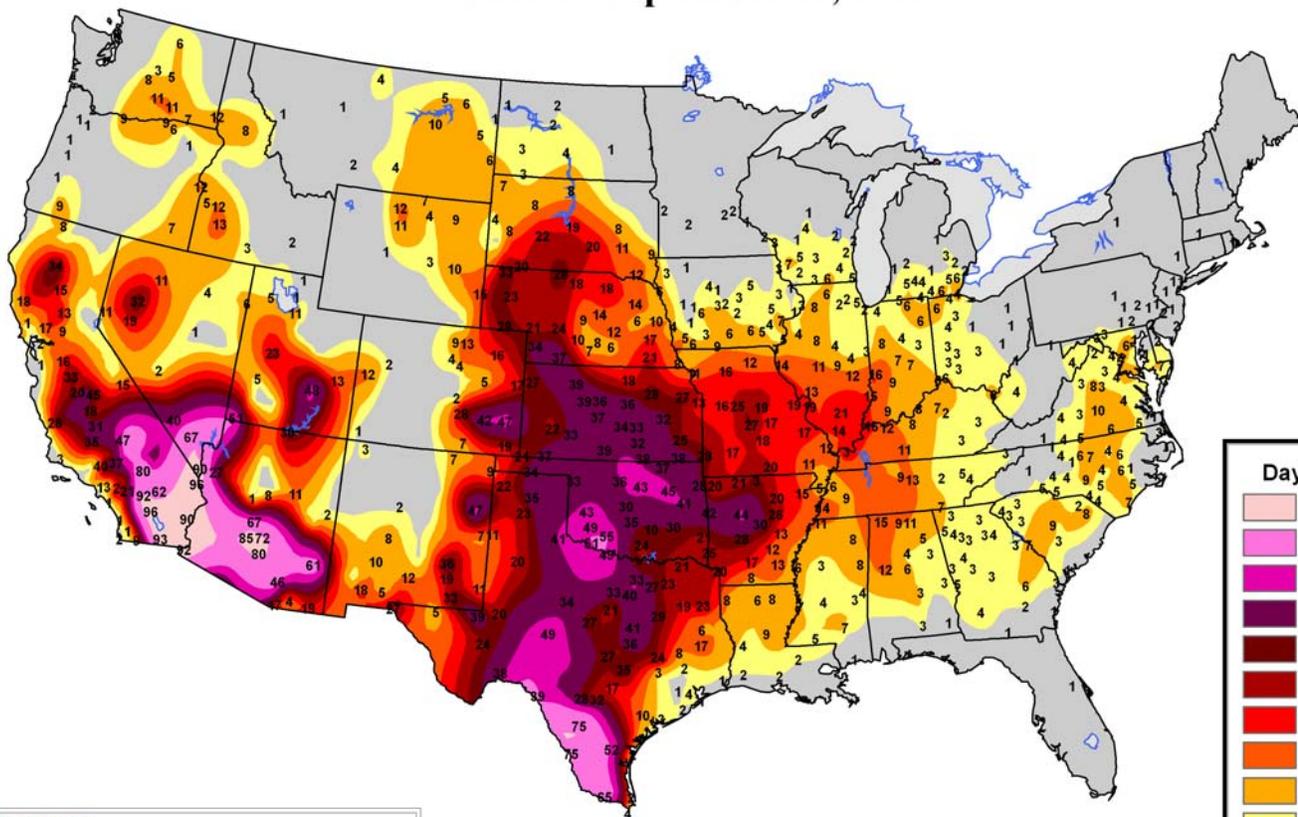
In contrast, abundant July precipitation fell from the western Gulf Coast region into the southern and central Appalachians, with many towns and cities receiving more than 10 inches of rain. The Southeastern showers revived pastures and aided immature summer crops.

Elsewhere, a robust monsoon circulation contributed to widespread showers in much of the West, helping to limit wildfire activity. In addition, several cold fronts produced occasional showers in the Northwest, although late-month drying allowing small grain harvesting to gain momentum.

August: *A complete summary appeared last week.*

Number of Days $\geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$

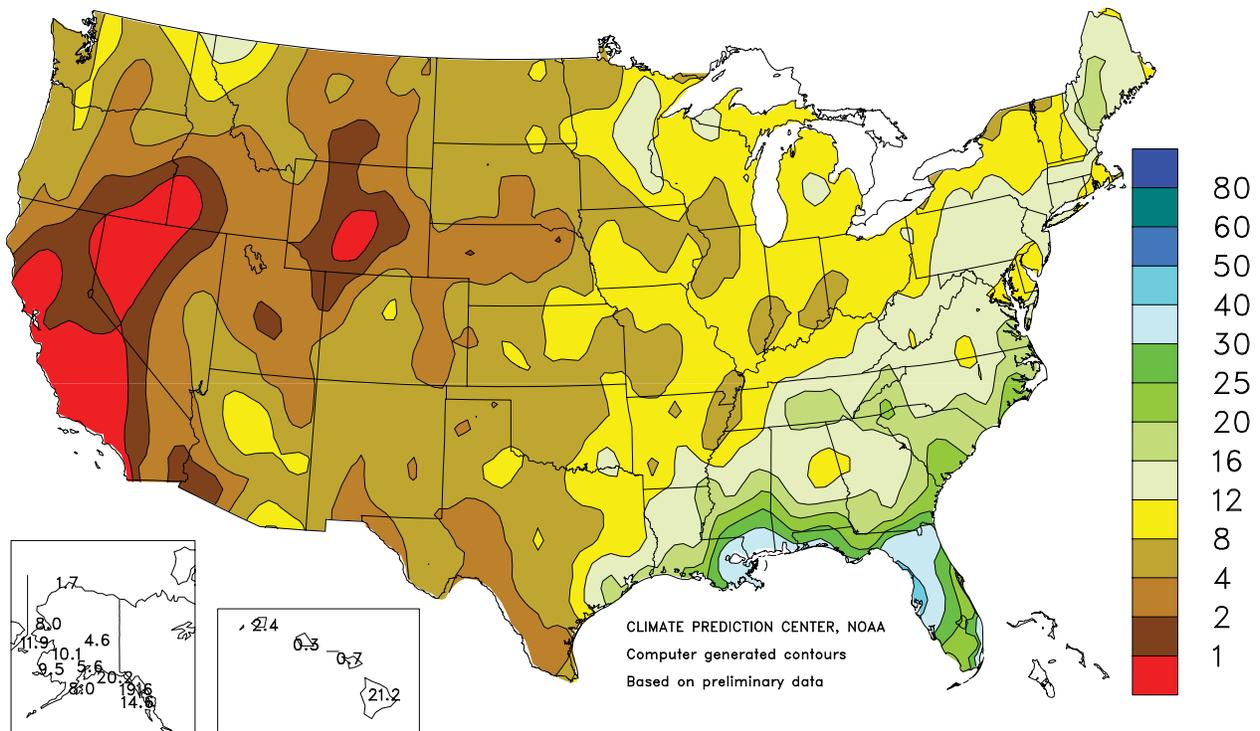
June 1 - September 15, 2012



USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

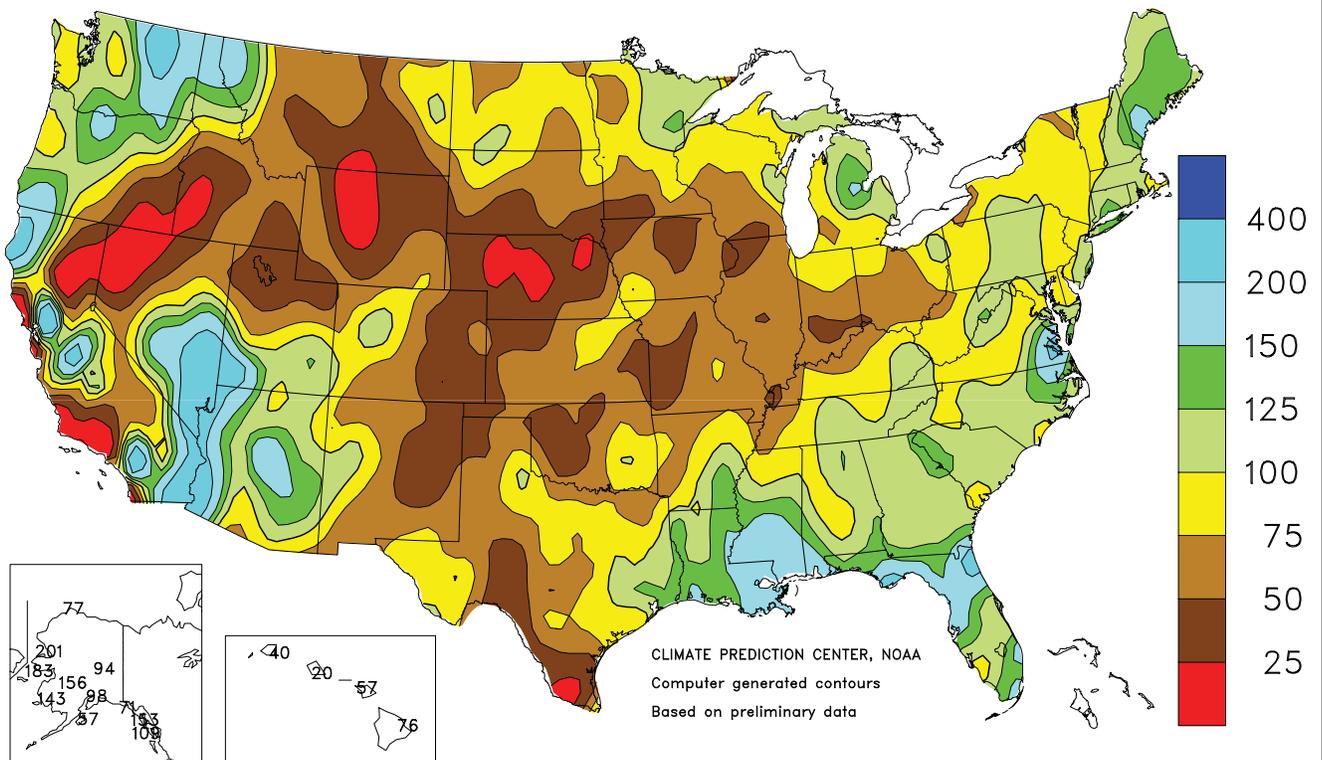
Total Precipitation (Inches)

JUN - AUG 2012



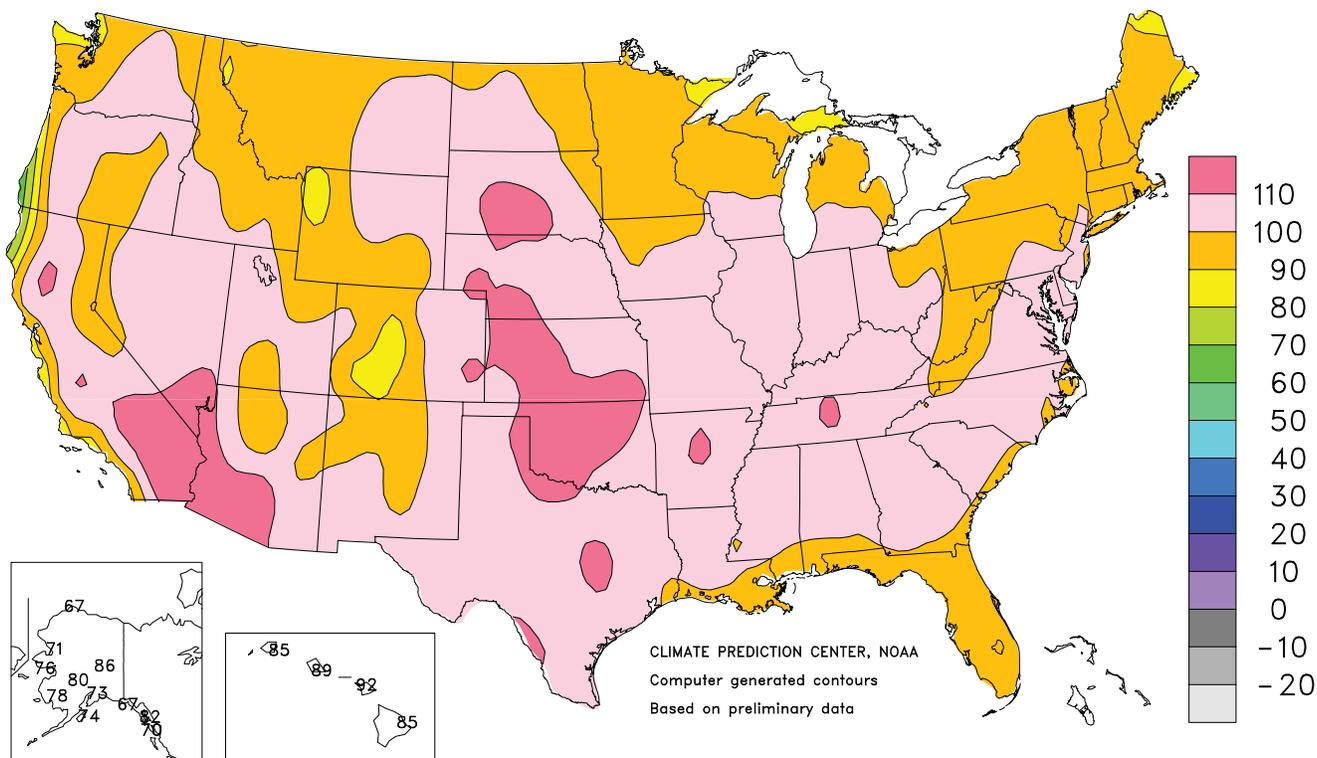
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

JUN - AUG 2012



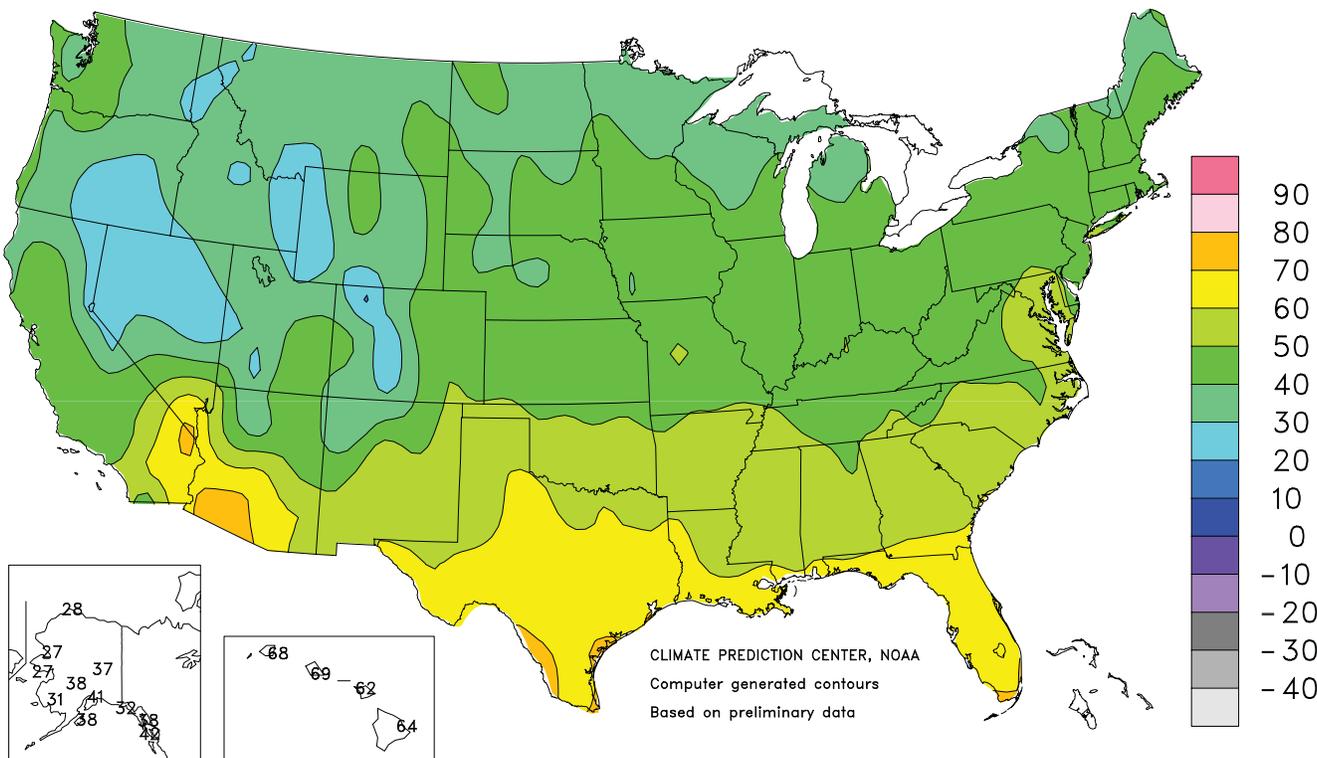
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

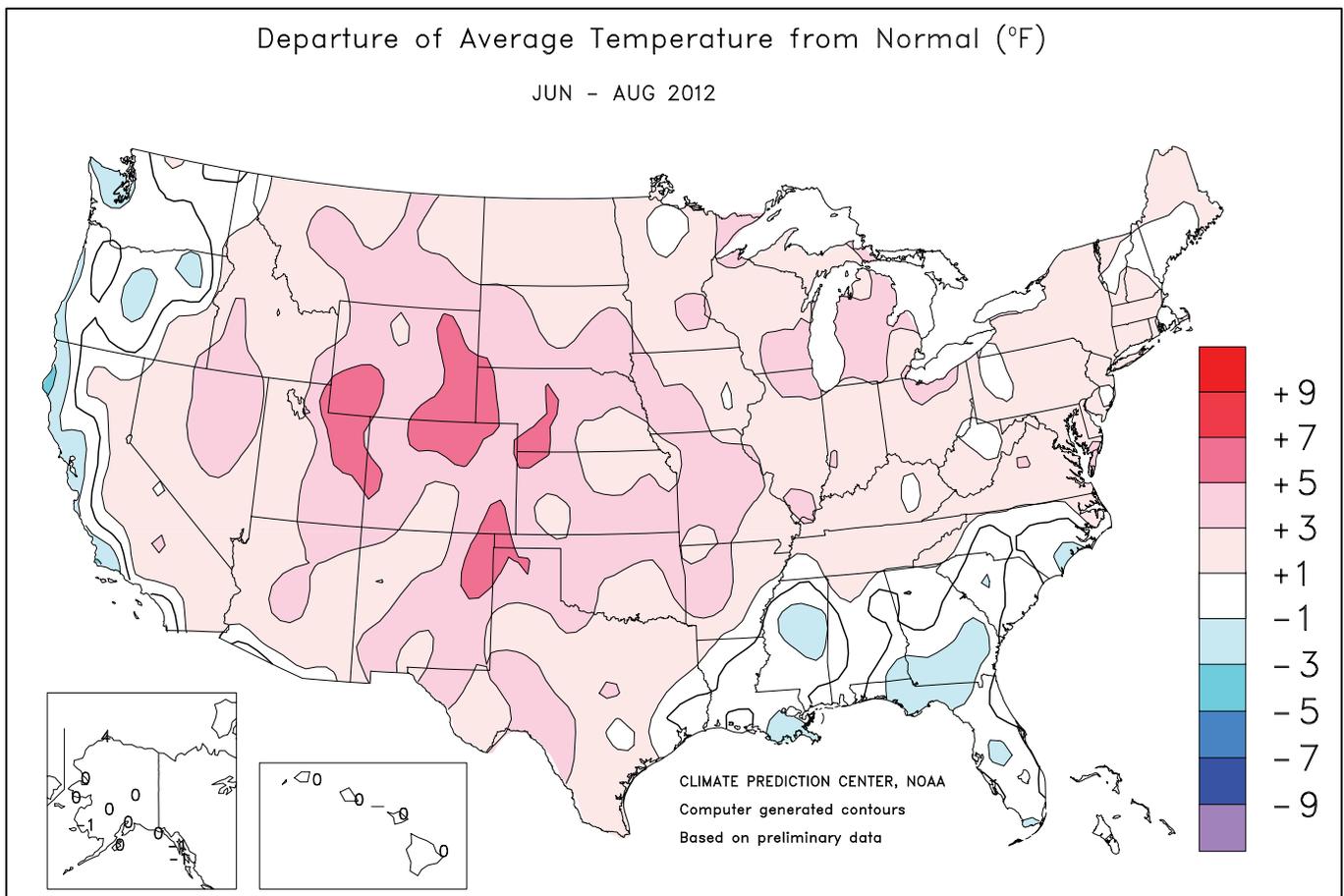
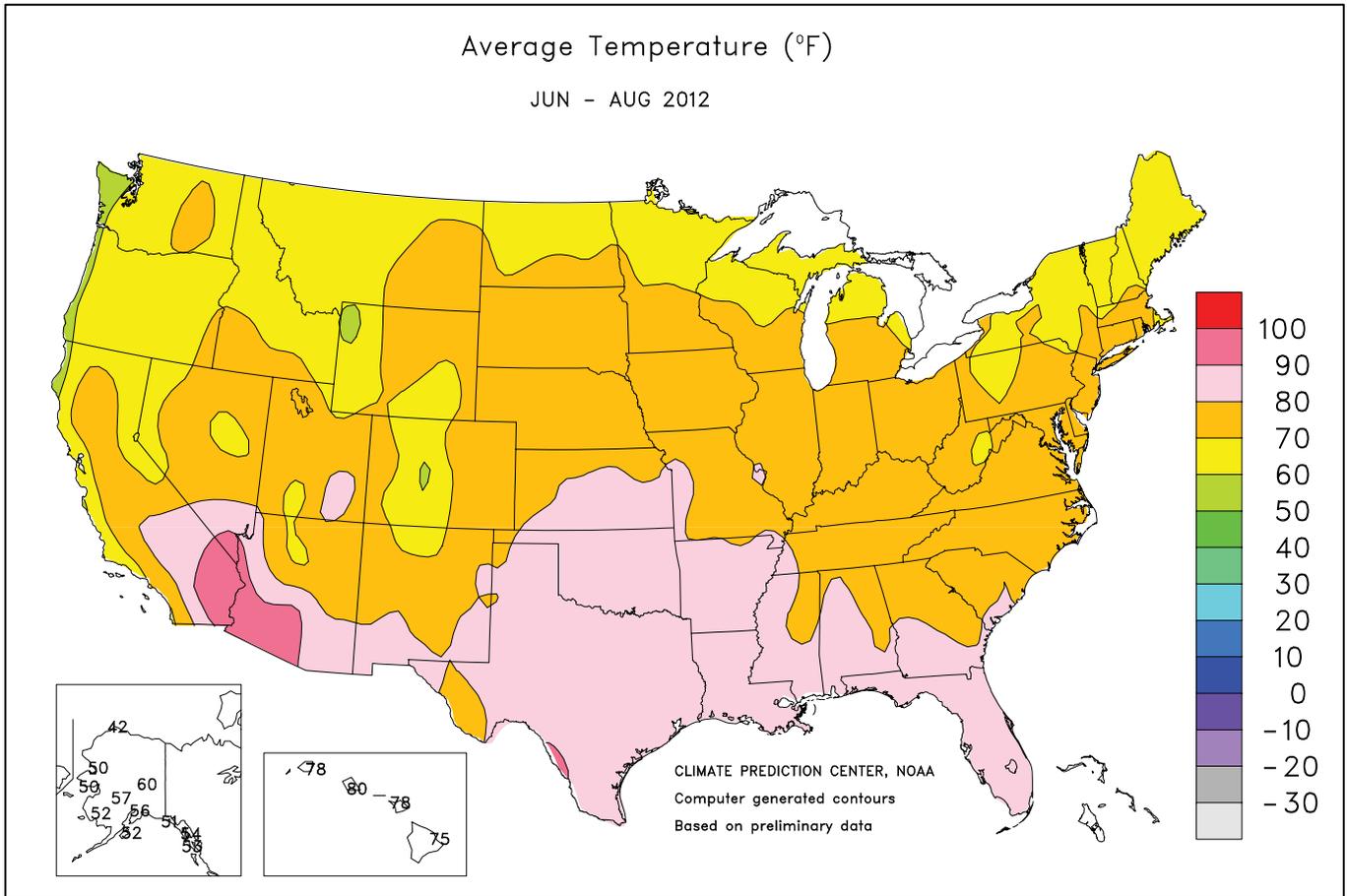
JUN - AUG 2012



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JUN - AUG 2012





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Summer 2012

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	80	1	12.77	0.42	LEXINGTON	76	2	11.77	-1.38	COLUMBUS	76	3	6.35	-6.05
HUNTSVILLE	80	2	13.47	1.53	LONDON-CORBIN	75	1	9.66	-2.33	DAYTON	75	3	6.08	-5.37
MOBILE	81	0	33.36	15.61	LOUISVILLE	80	3	6.25	-5.22	MANSFIELD	72	3	6.48	-6.86
MONTGOMERY	82	1	9.32	-3.75	PADUCAH	80	4	5.43	-6.52	TOLEDO	73	2	11.28	1.49
AK ANCHORAGE	56	-1	5.58	-0.11	LA BATON ROUGE	82	1	28.50	11.35	YOUNGSTOWN	71	3	13.21	1.77
BARROW	42	4	1.72	-0.51	LAKE CHARLES	82	0	25.18	9.14	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	83	3	4.12	-5.93
COLD BAY	48	-1	4.71	-4.30	NEW ORLEANS	83	1	33.40	14.22	TULSA	84	3	8.99	-1.54
FAIRBANKS	60	1	4.56	-0.31	SHREVEPORT	83	1	14.50	2.75	OR ASTORIA	58	-1	5.38	0.44
JUNEAU	54	-2	19.65	6.78	ME BANGOR	67	0	10.23	0.59	BURNS	65	2	0.48	-1.03
KING SALMON	52	-2	9.88	3.14	CARIBOU	65	2	11.25	-0.10	EUGENE	65	1	2.43	-0.73
KODIAK	52	-1	8.03	-5.95	PORTLAND	68	2	19.15	9.50	MEDFORD	71	1	2.42	0.91
NOME	50	0	11.90	5.38	MD BALTIMORE	77	3	11.77	0.75	PENDLETON	69	-1	1.97	0.22
AZ FLAGSTAFF	65	1	6.04	0.32	MA BOSTON	72	1	11.67	2.02	PORTLAND	67	0	4.31	1.07
PHOENIX	94	3	2.41	0.39	WORCESTER	70	2	15.39	3.09	SALEM	65	0	2.33	-0.37
TUCSON	87	2	5.63	1.02	MI ALPENA	68	4	9.14	-0.06	PA ALLENTOWN	73	2	12.19	-0.42
AR FORT SMITH	85	5	7.66	-2.37	DETROIT	75	3	7.23	-2.58	ERIE	72	2	7.17	-4.60
LITTLE ROCK	83	2	8.08	-2.11	FLINT	72	4	7.54	-2.13	MIDDLETOWN	75	1	14.88	4.13
CA BAKERSFIELD	82	1	0.02	-0.18	GRAND RAPIDS	73	4	8.07	-2.94	PHILADELPHIA	78	3	9.79	-1.71
EUREKA	55	-3	2.74	1.55	Houghton Lake	68	3	10.67	1.27	PITTSBURGH	73	2	11.21	-0.25
FRESNO	83	4	0.00	-0.25	LANSING	72	4	7.49	-2.25	WILKES-BARRE	71	1	8.69	-2.12
LOS ANGELES	68	-1	0.00	-0.25	MUSKEGON	72	4	7.36	-1.31	WILLIAMSPORT	73	3	10.81	-1.10
REDDING	79	0	0.82	-0.14	TRAVERSE CITY	71	4	6.77	-3.08	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	14.54	1.64
SACRAMENTO	74	0	0.06	-0.25	MN DULUTH	67	4	14.54	1.87	RI PROVIDENCE	72	1	11.73	1.28
SAN DIEGO	69	-1	0.00	-0.21	INT'L FALLS	65	1	10.63	0.14	SC CHARLESTON	80	0	22.33	3.37
SAN FRANCISCO	62	-1	0.09	-0.12	MINNEAPOLIS	75	4	9.87	-2.56	COLUMBIA	81	1	20.94	5.00
STOCKTON	74	-2	0.08	-0.11	ROCHESTER	72	4	8.46	-4.48	FLORENCE	80	0	12.08	-2.80
CO ALAMOSA	65	3	1.71	-1.01	ST. CLOUD	71	4	7.16	-4.62	GREENVILLE	78	1	12.06	-0.59
CO SPRINGS	73	6	4.26	-4.41	MS JACKSON	81	1	22.09	9.92	MYRTLE BEACH	79	0	18.44	4.01
DENVER	76	6	1.81	-3.87	MERIDIAN	80	-1	17.17	4.39	SD ABERDEEN	71	1	5.73	-3.10
GRAND JUNCTION	79	5	1.18	-0.73	TUPELO	80	1	9.66	-1.48	HURON	74	3	5.53	-2.68
PUEBLO	77	4	1.22	-4.42	MO COLUMBIA	80	5	5.72	-5.85	RAPID CITY	74	5	4.19	-2.28
CT BRIDGEPORT	74	2	12.07	0.98	JOPLIN	81	3	4.39	-8.40	SIOUX FALLS	75	5	2.73	-6.70
HARTFORD	73	2	12.67	1.17	KANSAS CITY	80	4	4.98	-7.42	TN BRISTOL	74	1	15.86	4.76
DC WASHINGTON	80	3	7.97	-2.26	SPRINGFIELD	79	3	5.49	-6.46	CHATTANOOGA	79	1	13.09	0.78
DE WILMINGTON	76	2	9.50	-1.88	ST JOSEPH	77	1	6.61	-5.29	JACKSON	79	0	12.23	-0.58
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	0	20.92	3.97	ST LOUIS	82	4	6.69	-3.95	KNOXVILLE	78	2	12.94	1.30
FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	27.10	3.51	MT BILLINGS	74	5	0.93	-3.09	MEMPHIS	83	2	6.28	-5.24
FT MYERS	83	0	25.82	-2.47	BUTTE	62	2	3.49	-1.41	NASHVILLE	79	2	12.34	1.21
JACKSONVILLE	80	-1	26.31	8.10	GLASGOW	71	3	5.11	-0.12	TX ABILENE	85	3	4.79	-2.59
KEY WEST	82	-2	20.25	7.01	GREAT FALLS	68	4	3.43	-1.91	AMARILLO	81	5	3.15	-5.75
MELBOURNE	81	0	16.89	-0.10	HELENA	69	4	1.81	-2.64	AUSTIN	84	1	7.06	-1.03
MIAMI	83	0	37.40	14.44	KALISPELL	63	1	7.24	2.28	BEAUMONT	82	0	20.59	3.93
ORLANDO	82	0	19.24	-1.51	MILES CITY	75	4	1.98	-3.21	BROWNSVILLE	86	2	9.87	2.18
PENSACOLA	82	0	39.19	17.93	MISSOULA	67	2	4.03	0.06	COLLEGE STATION	85	1	8.40	0.06
ST PETERSBURG	82	-1	36.16	15.09	NE GRAND ISLAND	78	5	2.37	-7.57	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	3	3.00	-6.07
TALLAHASSEE	81	-1	30.24	8.25	HASTINGS	76	2	6.37	-4.21	DALLAS/FT WORTH	86	3	6.79	-0.59
TAMPA	82	0	36.12	16.53	LINCOLN	78	3	4.20	-6.20	DEL RIO	89	5	1.12	-4.83
WEST PALM BEACH	82	0	40.34	20.14	MCCOOK	79	5	3.30	-6.02	EL PASO	84	2	3.04	-1.07
GA ATHENS	78	0	11.71	-0.42	NORFOLK	76	3	1.88	-8.91	GALVESTON	85	1	15.84	4.13
ATLANTA	80	1	9.70	-2.72	NORTH PLATTE	76	4	2.65	-5.84	HOUSTON	84	1	13.55	1.19
AUGUSTA	79	0	16.30	3.56	OMAHA/EPPLEY	79	5	5.97	-5.05	LUBBOCK	81	3	4.77	-2.69
COLUMBUS	81	0	7.40	-4.93	SCOTTSBLUFF	76	6	2.32	-3.65	MIDLAND	84	3	2.48	-2.89
MACON	80	0	12.51	0.86	VALENTINE	77	6	2.79	-5.79	SAN ANGELO	86	5	1.81	-3.86
SAVANNAH	81	0	17.20	-1.53	NV ELKO	71	5	0.92	-0.41	SAN ANTONIO	86	3	6.31	-2.59
HI HILO	75	-1	21.21	-6.64	ELY	67	3	4.08	1.91	VICTORIA	84	1	8.87	-2.04
HONOLULU	80	-1	0.27	-1.12	LAS VEGAS	91	2	2.45	1.48	WACO	86	2	7.01	-0.15
KAHULUI	78	-1	0.71	-0.54	RENO	75	6	0.03	-0.95	WICHITA FALLS	85	2	5.50	-2.15
LIHUE	78	-1	2.36	-3.49	WINNEMUCCA	71	2	0.30	-1.01	UT SALT LAKE CITY	79	5	1.02	-1.23
ID BOISE	76	4	0.26	-1.17	NH CONCORD	69	1	13.64	3.96	VT BURLINGTON	71	3	9.92	-1.49
LEWISTON	74	3	2.67	0.04	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	74	1	15.17	4.33	VA LYNCHBURG	75	2	7.14	-4.45
POCATELLO	69	2	1.10	-1.17	NEWARK	77	2	9.85	-2.25	NORFOLK	78	1	16.21	2.48
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	76	5	6.63	-5.13	NM ALBUQUERQUE	80	4	2.93	-0.72	RICHMOND	78	2	13.06	0.67
MOLINE	75	2	4.88	-8.19	NY ALBANY	71	2	9.16	-1.73	ROANOKE	76	2	10.33	-1.09
PEORIA	76	3	7.46	-3.56	BINGHAMTON	68	2	13.31	2.67	WASH/DULLES	76	2	7.24	-4.18
ROCKFORD	75	4	5.72	-7.39	BUFFALO	72	3	4.79	-6.04	WA OLYMPIA	61	-1	3.25	-0.45
SPRINGFIELD	77	3	4.22	-6.49	ROCHESTER	71	2	9.31	-0.52	QUILLAYUTE	57	-1	9.45	0.94
IN EVANSVILLE	79	2	6.58	-4.41	SYRACUSE	73	4	6.39	-4.90	SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	0	4.00	0.70
FORT WAYNE	74	3	8.51	-2.71	NC ASHEVILLE	73	2	10.85	-1.70	SPOKANE	68	2	3.83	1.21
INDIANAPOLIS	78	4	7.43	-4.94	CHARLOTTE	78	-1	8.11	-2.82	YAKIMA	70	3	1.11	-0.09
SOUTH BEND	74	3	13.28	1.38	GREENSBORO	77	1	13.25	1.57	WV BECKLEY	70	1	11.88	-0.27
IA BURLINGTON	76	2	5.27	-7.52	HATTERAS	79	1	13.47	-1.86	CHARLESTON	75	3	10.50	-2.56
CEDAR RAPIDS	74	2	6.59	-6.17	RALEIGH	79	2	11.77	0.28	ELKINS	69	1	14.21	0.51
DES MOINES	78	4	5.73	-7.53	WILMINGTON	80	1	15.79	-4.50	HUNTINGTON	75	1	11.63	-0.59
DUBUQUE	73	3	5.89	-6.51	ND BISMARCK	70	2	7.13	-0.19	WI EAU CLAIRE	72	3	7.39	-5.50
SIoux CITY	75	3	4.65	-5.16	DICKINSON	69	2	4.66	-2.27	GREEN BAY	72	4	11.38	0.74
WATERLOO	74	2	4.76	-8.34	FARGO	72	3	6.30	-2.61	LA CROSSE	74	2	7.45	-5.08
KS CONCORDIA	78	1	9.27	-2.12	GRAND FORKS	70	3	7.74	-1.07	MADISON	74	5	5.89	-6.42
DODGE CITY	80	2	6.94	-2.11	JAMESTOWN	70	2	5.32	-3.28	MILWAUKEE	74	4	7.21	-3.96
GOODLAND	77	4	3.74	-5.59	MINOT	70	3	5.17	-2.63	WAUSAU	71	3	9.58	-3.25
HILL CITY	80	4	2.95	-6.99	WILLISTON	69	2	5.35	-0.77	WY CASPER	71	4	1.49	-1.96
TOPEKA	81	5	7.75	-4.77	OH AKRON-CANTON	73	3	11.09	-0.13	CHEYENNE	70	5	5.56	-0.64
WICHITA	83	4	6.19	-4.31	CINCINNATI	76	2	4.89	-7.07	LANDER	72	4	0.15	-2.41
KY JACKSON	75	2	14.05	0.66	CLEVELAND	74	4	9.21	-1.89	SHERIDAN	71	5	1.43	-2.50

National Agricultural Summary

September 10 – 16, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Near- to below-normal temperatures prevailed across much of the country during the week, with readings averaging more than 6°F below normal in portions of the Southwest, Great Plains, and Mid-Atlantic States. Conversely, late-season warmth and generally dry conditions in some western regions continued to support fieldwork,

as producers finished harvesting their remaining small grains and began seeding winter wheat. Rainfall was mostly limited to the Four Corners States and central and southern Great Plains during the week. Most notably, portions of the Southwest accumulated weekly precipitation totaling more than 400 percent of normal.

Corn: Ninety-seven percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the dent stage by week's end, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions promoted double-digit crop maturation in most of the major producing states during the week, with nationwide progress advancing to 76 percent by September 16. This was 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 35 points ahead of the 5-year average. This represents the quickest maturity pace since 1987, when 80 percent of the nation's corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage. By week's end, 26 percent of the corn crop was harvested, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 24 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week but 27 points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 57 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf drop stage, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite cooler weather during the week, leaf drop was rapid in most estimating states. In Iowa, several producers had completed corn harvest and switched their focus to soybeans during the week, as cool, dry conditions provided ample time for fieldwork. Nationally, 10 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by September 16, six percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 33 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 20 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Warm, dry weather favored Northwestern fieldwork during the week, while beneficial rainfall boosted soil moisture levels ahead of seeding in portions of the Great Plains. Nationwide, producers had sown 11 percent of the intended 2013 winter wheat acreage by September 16, on par with last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Cotton: Fifty-nine percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the boll opening stage by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year but 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Many cotton producers in the Plains regions of Texas had shut off irrigation systems, and were busy defoliating in preparation for harvest. Nationally, harvest inched ahead during the week, as producers in portions of the Cotton Belt began picking during the week. By September 16, six percent of the nation's crop was harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year

average. Overall, 43 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week and 16 points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Heading of this year's sorghum crop was 95 percent complete by September 16, two percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Coloring advanced steadily in most states, as progress was complete or nearing completion in some regions. By week's end, 75 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage, 7 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Double-digit crop maturity was evident in portions of the Great Plains, where near-normal temperatures favored phenological development. By September 16, forty-two percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 28 percent of the nation's sorghum crop by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but slightly below the same time last year.

Rice: Harvest began in California during the week, while nationally rice producers had harvested 63 percent of the crop by week's end. This was 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, wind-lodged rice was reported as impeding harvest in some locations.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had harvested 7 percent of this year's crop by September 16, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Florida, producers were busy inverting peanut stands as fields allowed. In portions of Georgia, peanuts were reported as being ready for harvest, but some fields were too wet to support equipment. Overall, 76 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 42 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By September 16, sugarbeet producers had dug 11 percent of the nation's crop, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest began in south-central and eastern portions of Idaho during the week, with progress advancing well ahead of normal.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 16, 2012

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

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	79	83	92	78
IL	96	97	99	88
IN	81	91	96	84
IA	96	97	99	89
KS	96	95	98	96
KY	89	96	99	95
MI	73	76	87	78
MN	89	96	100	87
MO	99	100	100	93
NE	95	98	100	93
NC	99	99	100	100
ND	79	90	98	72
OH	63	88	95	82
PA	74	73	84	75
SD	87	90	96	84
TN	100	99	100	100
TX	90	89	96	95
WI	76	76	86	72
18 Sts	89	93	97	87
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	15	26	55	28
IL	58	75	87	52
IN	32	47	65	41
IA	52	72	88	44
KS	68	74	86	63
KY	71	86	93	76
MI	14	22	44	31
MN	23	43	80	30
MO	82	91	96	63
NE	18	55	74	25
NC	95	97	100	97
ND	16	48	80	21
OH	11	26	38	29
PA	21	21	44	32
SD	24	45	71	24
TN	89	95	97	85
TX	78	74	86	76
WI	21	23	40	22
18 Sts	40	58	76	41
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	2	7	2
IL	9	21	36	13
IN	3	9	17	7
IA	2	10	22	2
KS	29	41	51	22
KY	28	47	60	33
MI	0	3	6	2
MN	0	2	12	1
MO	30	53	66	24
NE	2	12	23	2
NC	75	42	60	61
ND	0	2	10	0
OH	0	2	4	2
PA	2	4	5	8
SD	0	7	19	1
TN	54	64	79	52
TX	60	62	68	63
WI	0	0	4	0
18 Sts	8	15	26	9
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	42	21	18	18	1
IL	42	33	18	7	0
IN	39	29	21	10	1
IA	20	28	34	17	1
KS	41	30	21	8	0
KY	47	33	14	5	1
MI	21	26	25	26	2
MN	4	13	31	45	7
MO	58	26	11	4	1
NE	23	19	25	29	4
NC	4	11	29	42	14
ND	4	12	31	49	4
OH	23	35	28	13	1
PA	2	10	29	44	15
SD	18	29	31	20	2
TN	22	29	30	17	2
TX	7	12	30	37	14
WI	16	20	27	30	7
18 Sts	25	25	26	21	3
Prev Wk	26	26	26	19	3
Prev Yr	8	13	28	40	11

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	0	1
CA	0	0	3	3
CO	25	0	15	31
ID	13	3	6	19
IL	1	0	1	1
IN	1	0	0	1
KS	7	2	5	7
MI	1	0	1	3
MO	1	0	2	1
MT	20	5	19	21
NE	36	8	21	35
NC	0	0	0	0
OH	0	1	2	0
OK	3	3	8	10
OR	6	6	9	15
SD	26	8	14	30
TX	6	3	11	14
WA	42	31	60	44
18 Sts	11	4	11	14
These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	38	59	72	38
CA	3	0	5	8
LA	94	86	95	87
MS	62	71	81	52
MO	16	31	63	27
TX	98	90	95	94
6 Sts	44	52	63	43
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 16, 2012

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	26	41	50	30
IL	26	21	45	32
IN	34	41	64	47
IA	20	26	54	35
KS	24	23	34	30
KY	31	36	49	39
LA	78	58	71	71
MI	17	21	42	29
MN	32	51	84	45
MS	66	68	73	67
MO	19	14	26	18
NE	13	25	51	24
NC	17	4	14	16
ND	37	75	93	44
OH	16	36	56	44
SD	54	77	93	57
TN	37	29	46	48
WI	19	24	52	29
18 Sts	28	36	57	37
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	11	22	28	12
IL	1	1	3	2
IN	1	1	5	4
IA	0	0	6	1
KS	0	1	3	0
KY	71	4	10	16
LA	54	42	52	42
MI	0	0	1	1
MN	0	2	16	1
MS	27	36	58	35
MO	0	0	1	1
NE	0	0	5	0
NC	1	0	0	0
ND	1	4	28	1
OH	0	1	3	2
SD	0	3	15	0
TN	1	0	4	4
WI	0	0	2	0
18 Sts	4	4	10	4
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	14	30	40	11
IL	19	23	37	19	2
IN	18	21	33	24	4
IA	12	22	39	25	2
KS	33	36	24	6	1
KY	13	20	35	25	7
LA	2	6	26	48	18
MI	11	21	31	32	5
MN	3	9	30	49	9
MS	6	9	18	48	19
MO	37	34	21	7	1
NE	20	27	34	18	1
NC	1	4	23	56	16
ND	3	12	32	48	5
OH	12	21	37	26	4
SD	14	28	33	22	3
TN	2	9	27	50	12
WI	10	17	34	30	9
18 Sts	15	21	31	28	5
Prev Wk	15	21	32	27	5
Prev Yr	5	13	29	43	10

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	56	35	55	60
AZ	79	85	86	79
AR	79	77	87	72
CA	39	30	40	41
GA	72	48	67	58
KS	32	39	45	24
LA	97	74	93	90
MS	83	82	87	79
MO	59	55	76	63
NC	81	32	62	74
OK	23	26	50	41
SC	70	28	39	59
TN	63	63	81	67
TX	63	42	50	40
VA	51	30	59	58
15 Sts	65	46	59	51
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	0	0	3
AZ	9	8	10	12
AR	1	2	6	6
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	3	0	3	2
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	40	13	27	19
MS	9	2	9	9
MO	1	1	5	6
NC	3	0	0	1
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	4	0	0	1
TN	1	0	3	4
TX	16	9	10	13
VA	0	0	0	1
15 Sts	8	4	6	7
These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	33	56	7
AZ	0	0	6	56	38
AR	5	7	24	43	21
CA	0	0	5	20	75
GA	2	9	30	47	12
KS	6	25	41	23	5
LA	0	2	27	60	11
MS	2	7	25	46	20
MO	10	28	40	20	2
NC	0	2	21	58	19
OK	25	48	17	10	0
SC	0	2	20	65	13
TN	1	4	27	58	10
TX	19	26	30	20	5
VA	0	0	13	69	18
15 Sts	12	18	27	32	11
Prev Wk	11	19	29	31	10
Prev Yr	25	20	28	23	4

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 16, 2012

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

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	96	98	99	99
IL	99	99	99	99
KS	90	91	93	97
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	98	100	99
NE	100	94	97	100
NM	85	75	83	94
OK	91	88	91	95
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	97	96	98	98
11 Sts	93	93	95	98
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	71	83	94	82
IL	90	90	98	81
KS	60	61	68	75
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	81	77	82	77
NE	89	51	69	82
NM	39	11	12	51
OK	58	67	75	67
SD	91	99	100	90
TX	76	77	81	83
11 Sts	68	69	75	78
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	100	100	96
CO	22	12	25	34
IL	47	40	84	44
KS	10	14	19	15
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	33	34	50	36
NE	20	3	19	10
NM	0	0	0	4
OK	27	41	48	26
SD	7	42	60	20
TX	71	73	74	71
11 Sts	33	37	42	36
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	67	92	96	64
CO	0	1	4	3
IL	3	7	12	9
KS	1	4	6	2
LA	99	95	97	94
MO	5	6	12	9
NE	1	0	1	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	9	25	31	9
SD	0	2	26	1
TX	59	59	60	63
11 Sts	23	26	28	25
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	15	27	41	11
CO	56	17	16	11	0
IL	62	19	17	2	0
KS	33	35	24	7	1
LA	0	1	28	61	10
MO	25	34	30	11	0
NE	14	46	29	11	0
NM	46	20	20	14	0
OK	31	30	30	9	0
SD	17	32	37	13	1
TX	8	14	26	36	16
11 Sts	25	26	25	18	6
Prev Wk	25	26	25	18	6
Prev Yr	20	24	31	21	4

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	0	0	8	0
MI	1	5	6	4
MN	2	10	12	6
ND	3	12	14	7
4 Sts	2	8	11	5
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 16 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	5	0	2	3
FL	9	10	18	14
GA	2	3	8	2
NC	3	0	3	2
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	9	3	6	7
TX	2	1	2	1
VA	0	0	0	0
8 Sts	4	3	7	4
These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	11	81	7
FL	1	2	30	48	19
GA	0	4	21	55	20
NC	0	1	15	62	22
OK	3	3	26	64	4
SC	0	2	22	64	12
TX	1	6	28	57	8
VA	0	0	12	67	21
8 Sts	0	3	21	60	16
Prev Wk	0	3	21	62	14
Prev Yr	8	16	42	29	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 16, 2012

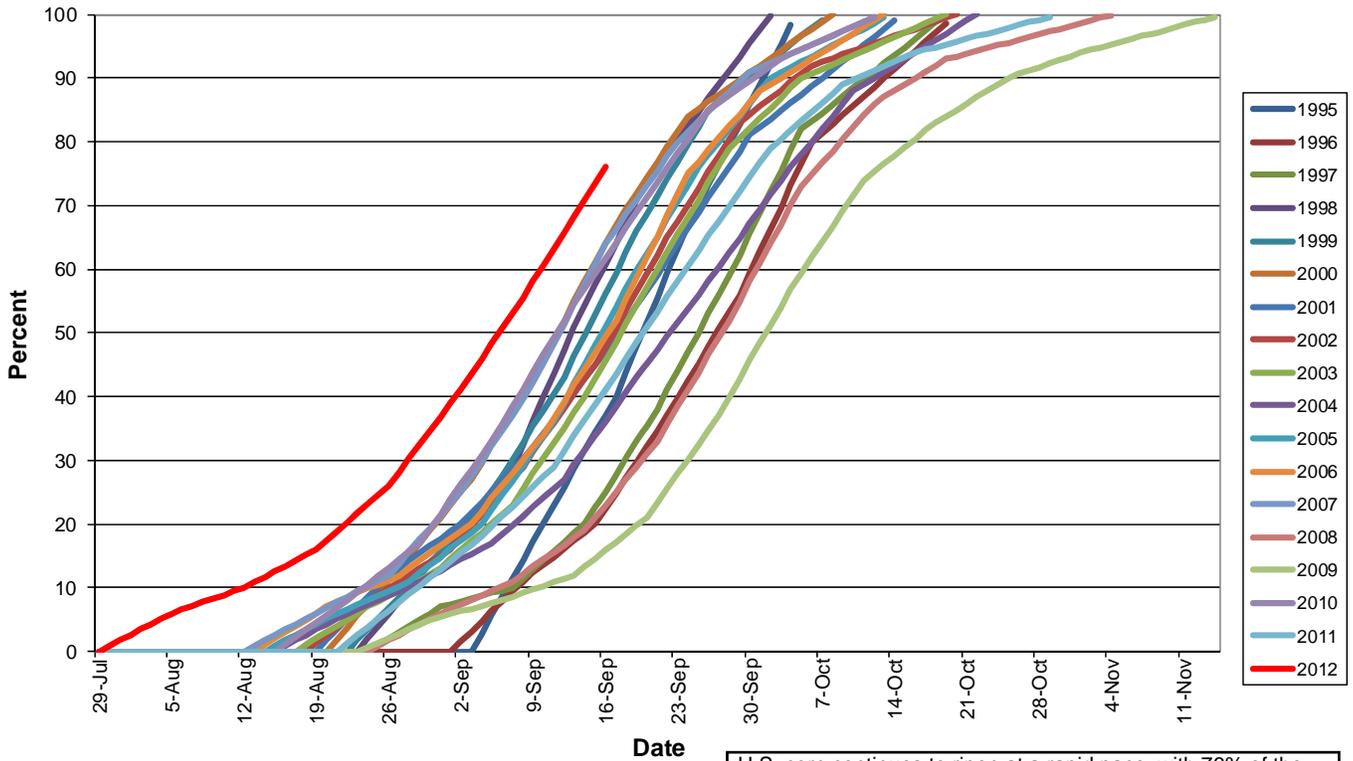
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 16, 2012												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	5	26	60	8		NH	2	5	28	56	9
AZ	17	15	35	28	5		NJ	0	5	20	75	0
AR	17	34	37	12	0		NM	41	30	25	4	0
CA	20	60	20	0	0		NY	8	28	41	21	2
CO	60	27	12	1	0		NC	0	8	36	50	6
CT	2	10	23	65	0		ND	22	41	27	10	0
DE	4	15	52	28	1		OH	25	31	27	15	2
FL	1	3	15	70	11		OK	41	34	20	5	0
GA	1	13	36	45	5		OR	17	33	28	21	1
ID	15	33	31	21	0		PA	9	22	35	31	3
IL	20	23	38	17	2		RI	0	0	65	35	0
IN	27	28	30	14	1		SC	0	2	20	70	8
IA	48	25	22	5	0		SD	37	36	23	4	0
KS	56	30	12	2	0		TN	4	13	35	44	4
KY	13	25	38	22	2		TX	24	28	31	15	2
LA	2	6	29	51	12		UT	11	26	36	25	2
ME	0	0	50	46	4		VT	0	21	49	16	14
MD	1	6	28	56	9		VA	3	13	30	50	4
MA	0	4	31	65	0		WA	8	14	30	47	1
MI	17	28	37	17	1		WV	3	12	55	29	1
MN	25	26	30	17	2		WI	29	35	30	5	1
MS	0	2	14	70	14		WY	59	27	11	3	0
MO	57	27	16	0	0		48 Sts	28	28	25	17	2
MT	43	30	21	5	1							
NE	66	31	3	0	0		Prev Wk	31	27	24	16	2
NV	61	20	13	5	1		Prev Yr	25	19	25	26	5

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

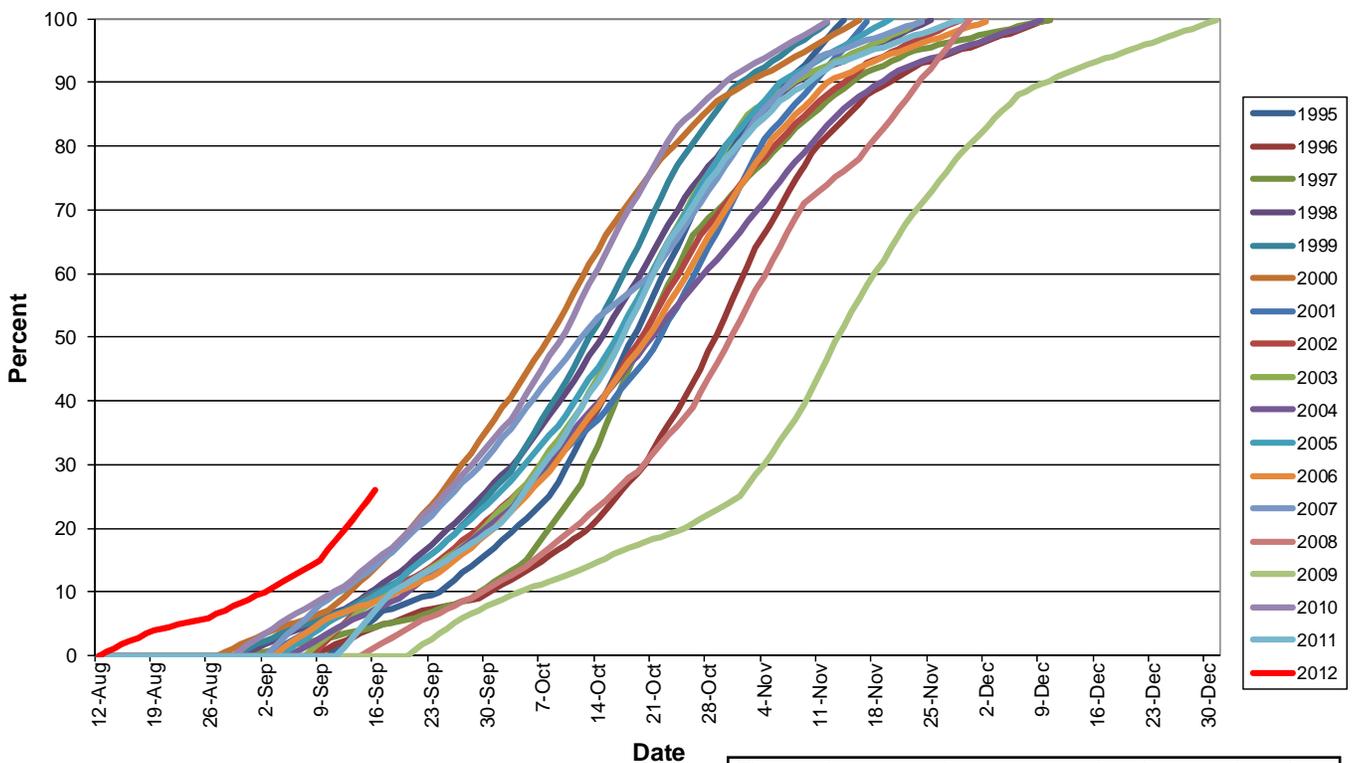
U.S. CORN: Percent Mature



Based on NASS crop progress data.

U.S. corn continues to ripen at a rapid pace, with 76% of the crop mature by September 16. In the drought year of 1988, corn was 75% mature on September 16.

U.S. CORN: Percent Harvested



Based on NASS crop progress data.

The corn harvest continues at a record-setting pace, based on data since 1995, with 26% of the crop cut by Sep. 16. On the same date in 1988, the crop was only 12% harvested.

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 6.6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, and 4% surplus. Corn harvested 79%, 72% last week, 75% 2011, and 47% five-year average. Corn condition 10% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 28% good, and 2% excellent. Soybeans setting pods 97%, 94% last week, 100% 2011, and 96% five-year average. Soybeans dropping leaves 27%, 22% last week, 38% 2011, and 45% five-year average. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, and 16% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, and 10% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 76.6 F in Enterprise, to 68.7 F in Rock Mills; total precipitation ranged from 0.04 inches in Anniston and Guntersville to .8 inches in Brewton. Harvesting of corn hastened as weather permitted and peanuts had begun. Pastures continued to improve from recent rains and Soybeans were in good condition, as the crop continued dropping leaves. Armyworms continued to be a problem for farmers in St. Clair County. Livestock condition was good and Cattle prices continued to increase.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 70% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Barley 80% harvested. Oats 10% harvested. Second cutting hay 60% harvested. Potatoes 35% harvested. Winter supplies of hay 25% short, 75% adequate. Wind or rain damage 80% none, 10% light, 10% moderate. Condition of range and pasture 5% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 50% good. Farm activities included harvesting hay, small grains, vegetables and potatoes, baling straw, cleaning up after recent storms, equipment maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below average across the State for the week ending September 16, ranging from 6 degree below normal at Buckeye and Roll to 5 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 104 degrees at Yuma. The lowest reading was 34 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Twenty of the 21 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Coolidge received the least at 0.04 inches and Willcox received the most at 0.76 inches of precipitation. Ten of the 21 weather stations have less than 75 percent of normal precipitation so far this year. Only six (Coolidge, Maricopa, Paloma, Roll, Safford, and Yuma) have received above normal precipitation to date. Alfalfa conditions were mostly fair to excellent. Harvesting occurred on three-fourths of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Range and pastures conditions continued to improve after scattered monsoon rains, however more moisture is needed to lessen the effects of below normal precipitation received this year. Rangeland conditions vary from very poor to good, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 27% short, 52% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 29% short, 40% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 82% 2011, 71% avg. Rice 98% ripe, 80% 2011, 77% avg. Soybeans 72% yellowing, 43% 2011, 48% avg.; 38% mature, 16% 2011, 20% avg. Arkansas continued to receive rain this week, predominantly in the central and western parts of the State. Producers continued to harvest crops, but the harvest was hindered by wet weather in many areas. In addition, there were many reports of wind-lodged rice crops impeding the harvest. Livestock were in fair condition. Pasture and range conditions improved with 49 percent of land categorized as fair to good. As grasses continued to green, there were increased reports of armyworm infestations.

CALIFORNIA: Corn for silage continued to be chopped, and corn for grain was drying down. Over a third of cotton bolls were open by week's end. The rice crop was progressing well, and heading was nearly complete. Crop harvest was underway and growers started harvest of short grain rice. Cotton and rice crops were rated mostly good to excellent. Producers were preparing for harvest. Alfalfa continued to be cut, raked and baled across the State. Some hay fields were treated for various insects, although it was reported insect pressure was light. Sunflower crop was progressing through the dry down process; the yellow bracts were turning brown and the brown bracts were being harvested. Black-eyed peas were being cut and windrowed in southern Tulare County. Producers started planting their winter small grain crops; however, the majority of producers were still preparing ground. Orchards and vineyards continued to be irrigated, due to the warm, dry weather. Peach, nectarine and fresh plum harvests were starting to wind down. Cling peach harvest was nearly complete. Stone fruit orchards that had completed harvest were undergoing pruning, topping, and general orchard cleanup. Prune harvest slowed in the Sacramento Valley. Fresh grape harvest continued, with Autumn Royal, Red Flame, Red Globe and Thompson Seedless varieties being harvested. Raisin grapes continued to dry, on the vine and on paper; raisins that were done drying were being collected and processed. Red and white wine grape harvest was in full swing across the State. Persimmons continued to size and color. Early pomegranate harvest started, though most varieties were still coloring. Gala, Fuji and Granny Smith apple and Bartlett, Bosc, and Asian pear harvests continued. Fig harvest was ongoing. Kiwi and olive fruit continued to mature; harvest for both was expected to begin in a few weeks. New citrus groves were being planted. The Valencia orange harvest continued. Oranges were being sorted due to re-greening. Larger sizes were going to juice. Tangerines continued to size and color. Lemons were picked and packed. Almond harvest was in full swing. Walnut and pistachio nuts were maturing; harvest began in some locations. Pecans were developing well. Tulare County reported summer vegetables including tomatoes, peppers, squash, eggplant and cucumbers continued to be harvested. In Fresno County, vegetable harvest continued with bell peppers, carrots, cucumbers, daikon, eggplant, garlic, melons, onions, tomatoes, squash, basil and sweet corn. Field activities included cultivation, shaping of beds, pesticide applications, irrigation and weed removal. Broccoli beds were being prepared with some fields already planted and emerging. Stanislaus County reported tomatoes, honeydew, cantaloupe, beans, squash and pumpkins were being harvested. Fall broccoli was growing well, and tomato and cantaloupe fields were being disked after harvest. In San Joaquin County, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, cantaloupes, watermelon, honeydew, gourds, bell peppers, squash and pumpkins were being harvested. Sutter County reported produce for certified farmers markets continued to be harvested. Rangeland and non-irrigated pasture quality continued to deteriorate with conditions reported to be fair to poor with some in a very poor State. Irrigated pasture was reported to be in good condition. Upper elevation pasture water supplies were drying up in the southern Sierra Mountains. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients continued to increase as range quality waned. Bees worked alfalfa, melon, and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.3 days. Topsoil moisture 61% very short, 29% short, 10% adequate. Subsoil moisture 70% very short, 27% short, 3% adequate. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 90%, 71% 2011, 68% avg, 4th cutting 30%, 3% 2011, 5% avg;

condition 27% very poor, 24% poor, 28% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Spring barley harvested 97%, 97% 2011, 97% avg. Spring wheat harvested 72%, 77% 2011, 75% avg; Corn silage harvested 70%, 41% 2011, 46% avg; Fall potatoes harvested 42%, 18% 2011, 22% avg; condition 20% fair, 80% good. Summer potatoes harvested 90% 56% 2011, 45% avg. Sugarbeets 7% harvested, 0% 2011, 2% avg; condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Dry onions harvested 65%, 51% 2011, 49% avg. Dry beans cut 65%, 43% 2011, 43% avg, harvested 29%, 19% 2011, 21% avg; condition 8% very poor, 23% poor, 45% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Sunflowers condition 44% very poor, 23% poor, 21% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 50% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent. Colorado received some moisture resulting in above average precipitation and average temperatures. The San Luis Valley reported its first freeze, thus ending their growing season.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 34% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 33% short, 50% adequate, 16% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 83%, 78% 2011, 79% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 12%, 4% 2011, 11% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 78%, 24% 2011, 34% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 5%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; Corn condition 19% very poor, 19% poor, 32% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 24% good, 33% excellent. Apples condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 49% fair, 34% good, 11% excellent. Corn progress dent 100%, 98% 2011, 97% avg.; Corn progress mature 91%, 82% 2011, 78% avg.; Corn harvested for grain 30%, 29% 2011, 23% avg.; Corn harvested for silage 96%, 79% 2011, 49% avg.; Soybeans setting pods 100%, 95% 2011, 94% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 17%, 18% 2011, 31% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 4%, 4% 2011, 13% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 0%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; Barley Planted 4%, 0% 2011, 1% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 3%, 0% 2011, 1% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 99%, 97% 2011, 95% avg.; Cucumbers harvested 98%, 95% 2011, 93% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 80%, 70% 2011, 66% avg.; Snap Beans harvested 93%, 96% 2011, 93% avg.; Sweet Corn harvested 99%, 100% 2011, 96% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 98%, 95% 2011, 91% avg.; Watermelons harvested 98%, 98% 2011, 96% avg.; Apples harvested 65%, 79% 2011, 52% avg.; Soybean pods filling, a rain would help. Spraying for insects, worms and beetles in soybean fields due to concern for high damage to production. Farmers took advantage of dry week to push corn harvest along.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 3% short, 71% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 66% adequate, 28% surplus. Peanut 18% harvested, 9% 2011, 14% 5-avg; Peanut condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent. Hay cutting resumed in most counties. Union County, unable to cut hay in some wetter areas. Peanut inverters turning up peanuts. Peanut crop appears better than average, Santa Rosa, Escambia counties. Soybeans experiencing pressure from deer and rust, Washington County. Vegetable growers continued to prepare land, plant, spray as necessary. Sugarcane planting began after some delays due to muddy fields caused by passing of Tropical Storm Isaac. Citrus region remains entirely drought free. Application of fall miticide, young tree care, irrigation, grove maintenance primary grove activities. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, 22% excellent. Statewide Pasture condition mostly good, some pasture flooded. Quality of summer pasture began to decline seasonally. Cattle condition mostly good. Panhandle; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good to excellent. Pasture in some locations poor due to drought. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most in good condition. Washington County, cattle condition good with an abundance of grass. North area, pasture condition fair to excellent, most in good condition. Cattle fair to excellent condition, most in good condition. Central area, pasture condition poor to excellent, most in good condition. Cattle fair to

excellent, most in good condition. Southwest area, pasture condition very poor to excellent, most in good condition. Some pasture very poor due to flooding. Most cattle in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 32% short, 59% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 39% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn Harvested 91%, 95% 2011, 86% avg. Cotton 2% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Cotton Bolls Opening 67%, 72% 2011, 58% Avg. Cotton Harvested 3%, 3% 2011, 2% Avg. Hay Third Cutting 57%, N/A 2011, N/A avg. Oats Planted 2%, 1% 2011, N/A avg. Peanuts 0% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent. Peanuts Dug 14%, 7% 2011, 6% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Rye Planted 2%, 2% 2011, 2% avg. Sorghum 3% very poor, 6% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum Harvested 26%, 26% 2011, 23% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 13% excellent. Tobacco Harvested 90%, 89% 2011, 91% Avg. Winter Wheat Planted 1%, 1% 2011, N/A avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 1.7 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 70's to the high 80's. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 50's to the low 70's.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 54% short, 19% adequate, 0% surplus. Typical trade wind weather persisted throughout the week, with scattered showers windward and isolated light showers leeward. The island of Hawaii received the greatest amount of rainfall this week, while the other islands received very little. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid to upper eighties in most areas across the State. The average rainfall across the State was 0.59 inch. Continual dry conditions have resulted in approximately 81 percent of the State being rated as in some stage of drought (abnormally dry though extreme). Most pastures and rangelands remain very dry with little to no re-growth of forage vegetation. Water hauling or irrigation is necessary to maintain crop progress and condition in many areas. For the time, irrigation reservoirs remain adequately full and continue to provide water in areas where available.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 32% short, 45% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn harvested for silage 29%, 10% 2011, 21% avg. Onions harvested 60%, 51% 2011, 52% avg. Potato vines killed 74%, 60% 2011, 72% avg. Potatoes harvested 15%, 9% 2011, 11% avg. Oats harvested for grain 98%, 79% 2011, 86% avg. Dry peas harvested 96%, 75% 2011, 93% avg. Lentils harvested 96%, 66% 2011, 91% avg. Dry beans harvested 52%, 35% 2011, 52% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 82%, 73% 2011, 72% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 41%, 6% 2011, 26% avg. Irrigation water supply 6% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. The Jerome County extension educator reports sugarbeet harvest started last week and major field work includes ground preparation and planting winter wheat. The Clearwater County extension educator reports severe smoke cover in the region. The Franklin County extension educator reports corn silage yields look good this year.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 34% short, 51% adequate. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 46% short, 17% adequate. Soybeans 79% turning yellow, 62% 2011, 62% avg. Alfalfa 92% third cut, 94% 2011, 94% avg. Temperatures dipped below average this week, ending the week at an average of 65 degrees, 2.6 degrees below normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.16 inches, 0.60 inches below normal. The cooler temperatures and lack of rain for most of the State provided an average of 6 days suitable for field work.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 35% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa third cutting 96%, 96% 2011, 96% avg. Tobacco harvested 65%, 56%

2011, 51% avg. Temperatures ranged from 60 below normal to 10 above normal with a low of 40 and a high of 86. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 0.65 inches. Favorable weather conditions allowed farmers to make good progress with harvest and tillage operations during the week. Corn harvest is progressing rapidly but is still behind the record early pace of 2010 when approximately 21 percent of the crop had been harvested at this same time. Corn yields are reported to vary greatly between fields and even within individual fields. Soybean harvest has been slow to get started but many fields are now mature. Final cuttings of hay are reported to be the best this season in many areas.

IOWA: There were 6.0 days suitable for fieldwork Statewide during the past week. Topsoil moisture level is rated at 42 percent very short, 42 percent short, 16 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture is rated at 59 percent very short, 34 percent short, 7 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Mostly dry conditions coupled with cooler temperatures during the week aided harvest of Iowa's crops, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Iowa Field Office. There have been a few reports of farmers completing corn harvest and moving to soybean harvest. One reporter mentioned "this is the earliest harvest I have observed in my career". The week's activities included row crop harvesting, fall tillage, haying CRP acres, and hauling water for livestock.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 30% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 56% very short, 31% short, 13% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans setting pods 95%, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Sunflowers ray flowers dried or dropped 76%, 73% 2011, 68% avg.; turned yellow 62%, 53% 2011, 40% avg.; turned brown 25%, 21% 2011, 9% avg.; condition 20% very poor, 29% poor, 40% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 93%, 94% 2011, 99% avg.; fourth cutting 47%, 42% 2011, 55% avg. Feed grain supplies 22% very short, 27% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 39% very short, 38% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Stock water supplies 42% very short, 30% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Last week, Kansas producers again saw scattered rainfall and a wide range of temperatures. Ten stations received over one inch of rain, led by Pittsburg with 4.05 inches, Columbus with 3.51 inches and Manhattan with 2.11 inches. In contrast, 27 stations received less than one-half inch. While the weekly average temperatures were at or below normal at all but one station, temperatures varied widely with 4 stations recording weekly highs of 100 degrees or hotter and 6 stations seeing weekly lows in the high 30's. The lowest temperature was 36 degrees at Tribune. Producers were busy harvesting corn and have started harvesting their other crops along with preparing wheat fields for planting. Last week the condition of the State's row crops improved slightly with the cooler temperatures and scattered rainfall. Ten percent of the State's corn crop was harvested last week. Sorghum harvest was underway in all districts. Although the scattered showers have improved the grass in pastures, there has still not been enough precipitation to start refilling stock ponds.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 40% short, 35% adequate and 1% surplus. Rainfall totaled 0.06 inches Statewide, 0.78 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 68 degrees, which is 2 degrees below normal. Dark tobacco cut 70%. Burley tobacco cut 60%. Condition of housed tobacco, 3% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, and 11% excellent. Fifteen percent of housed tobacco showed signs of houseburn.

LOUISIANA: 5.7 Days suitable for fieldwork. Soil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 64% adequate, 21% surplus. Corn harvested 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Hay second cutting 100% this week, 98% last week, 99%

last year, 96% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Vegetables condition 10% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Sugarcane planted 73% this week, 61% last week, 84% last year, 72% average; Sugarcane condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Sweet potatoes harvested 19% this week, 14% last week, 19% last year, 16% average.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 12% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 18% short, 77% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 23% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 69%, 57% 2011, 67% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 3%, 2% 2011, 10% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 86%, 33% 2011, 53% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 18%, 0% 2011, 1% avg.; Corn condition 11 very poor, 14% poor, 17% fair, 44% good, 14% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Apples condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Corn progress dent 95%, 96% 2011, 93% avg.; Corn progress mature 83%, 73% 2011, 68% avg.; Corn harvested for grain 23%, 24% 2011, 24% avg.; Corn harvested for silage 91%, 72% 2011, 60% avg.; Soybeans setting pods 100%, 96% 2011, 94% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 35%, 29% 2011, 41% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 11%, 10% 2011, 18% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 0%, 1% 2011, 1% avg.; Barley Planted 16%, 9% 2011, 8% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 4%, 1% 2011, 2% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 95%, 95% 2011, 94% avg.; Cucumbers harvested 98%, 99% 2011, 94% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 85%, 79% 2011, 69% avg.; Snap Beans harvested 100%, 99% 2011, 94% avg.; Sweet corn harvested 96%, 94% 2011, 93% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 90%, 93% 2011, 91% avg.; Watermelons harvested 97%, 98% 2011, 95% avg.; Apples harvested 65%, 40% 2011, 55% avg.; The weather has allowed the corn to dry out for harvest. Hay producers have been able to continue cutting. Farmers still cutting corn silage and harvesting grain. Moisture needed for cover crop and small grain germination.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 17% very short, 36% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 29% very short, 43% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn dough 97%, 94% 2011, 95% avg. Soybeans turning 81%, 50% 2011, 64% avg. All hay 14% very poor, 21% poor, 34% fair, 28% good, 3% excellent. Third cutting hay 86%, 78% 2011, 74% avg. Fourth cutting hay 36%, 18% 2011, 22% avg. Dry beans 10% very poor, 12% poor, 32% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Dry beans turning 100%, 91% 2011, 89% avg. Dry beans dropping leaves 77%, 65% 2011, 68% avg. Dry beans harvested 12%, 10% 2011, 25% avg. A trace of rain fell across some areas of State, with temperatures ranging from normal to 3 degrees above normal Lower Peninsula, and 3 to 4 degrees above normal Upper Peninsula. Corn harvest began. Silage harvest continued. Harvest of early planted soybeans began. Dry bean harvest continued. Sugarbeet harvest continued on a scheduled delivery basis. Growers continue to spray fungicides to control cercospora. Alfalfa harvest continued. The harvest of Niagara grape ended, and Concord harvesting began. Sugar levels have been high due to reduced crop and summer heat. Wine grape harvesting also underway. Peach harvest completed southwest. Gala, McIntosh, and Honeycrisp apple harvests finished; Jonathan, Jonagold, Golden Delicious harvests underway. Drop has been unusually high several varieties. Pear harvest continued. Vegetable harvest continued throughout State. Southeast region, sweet corn harvest wrapping up. Tomato, pepper, muskmelon and cantaloupe harvest continued southeast. Aphids observed in eggplant crops. Most of cucumber, zucchini and squash harvest complete southeast region, while harvest of late planted crops southwest just beginning. Pumpkin harvest started southeast region and will continue; virus symptoms present many pumpkin fields southwest. Fall squash harvest continued southwest; cucurbit downy mildew continued to pose a

risk for 13 counties Michigan, with cool weather and foggy mornings being more conducive to disease.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 32% Very Short, 44% Short, 24% Adequate. Corn 96% Silage Harvested, 60% 2011, 58% avg. Soybeans 96% Turning Yellow, 63% 2011, 80% avg.; 57% Mature, 5% 2011, 13% avg. Dry Beans 96% Dropping Leaves, 64% 2011, NA% avg.; 72% Harvested, 22% 2011, 32% avg. Sweet Corn 93% Harvested, 87% 2011, 85% avg. Potatoes 50% Harvested, 35% 2011, 39% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 17% Fair, 58% Good, 22% Excellent. Sugarbeets 12% Harvested, 2% 2011, 6% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 18% Fair, 64% Good, 15% Excellent. Sunflower condition 2% Poor, 15% Fair, 65% Good, 18% Excellent. Dry conditions persisted across most of the State. Some northern areas remained dry, while precipitation amounts recorded in southern parts of the State ranged up to nearly one half of an inch.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn harvested 96%, 95% 2011, 86% avg. Hay-warm season hay harvested 94%, 92% 2011, 92% avg. Rice mature 99%, 95% 2011, 94% avg. Sorghum coloring 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Sorghum mature 99%, 96% 2011, 96% avg. Sorghum harvested 79%, 68% 2011, 70% avg. Soybeans turning color 86%, 85% 2011, 85% avg. Sweetpotatoes harvested 26%, 42% 2011, 31% avg. Sweetpotatoes 0% very poor, 17% poor, 30% fair, 32% good, 21% excellent. Winter wheat planted 0%, 3% 2011, 1% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 75% good, 7% excellent. Most of the State had little precipitation last week, which allowed fields to dry sufficiently for harvesting. Harvest of soybeans, sorghum, rice, and sweet potatoes progressed rapidly while fields were dry. There are some reports of ryegrass winter grazing being planted. The condition of sweet potatoes has declined due to the wet weather lately.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Precipitation 0.81 of an inch. Temperatures were 2 to 5 degrees below average. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 33% short, 35% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 65% short, 24% short, 11% adequate. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 81%. Supply of hay and other roughages 57% very short, 33% short, 10% adequate. Stock water supplies 54% very short, 30% short, 16% adequate. Corn moisture at harvest 15.6%.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.9, 6.9 last year. Topsoil moisture 63% very short, 27% last year; 31% short, 52% last year; 5% adequate, 21% last year; 1% surplus, 0% last year. Subsoil moisture 58% very short, 13% last year; 33% short, 45% last year; 9% adequate, 41% last year; 0% surplus, 1% last year. Camelina harvested 95%, 98% last year. Canola harvested 94%, 75% last year. Corn for grain harvested 2%. Corn for silage harvested 43%, 24% last year. Corn condition 4% very poor, 0% last year; 15% poor, 3% last year; 32% fair, 34% last year; 29% good, 52% last year; 20% excellent, 11% last year. Potatoes harvested 12%, 7% last year. Potatoes condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 0% poor, 0% last year; 54% fair, 7% last year; 34% good, 69% last year; 12% excellent, 24% last year. Sugar beets harvested 2%. Sugar beets condition 5% very poor, 0% last year; 5% poor, 12% last year; 26% fair, 37% last year; 57% good, 38% last year; 7% excellent, 13% last year. Durum wheat harvested 96%, 69% last year. Other hay harvest second cutting 96%, 87% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges—cattle and calves 36%, 22% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges—sheep and lambs 48%, 23% last year. The first signs of autumn in the form of cooler days and near freezing to freezing nights appeared across much of Montana during the week ending September 16. West Glacier received the largest amount of precipitation for the week with 0.05 of an inch of moisture and most other stations saw little or no precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the mid

70s to mid 90s, with the State-wide high temperature of 101 degrees recorded in Albion. A majority of stations reported lows in the lower 20s to the lower 40s. The coldest reported low of 10 degrees was recorded in Wisdom followed by West Yellowstone with 19 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 69% very short, 25% short, 6% adequate. Subsoil moisture 73% very short, 23% short, 4% adequate. Irrigated corn conditions rated 54% good to excellent. Dryland corn conditions rated 4% good to excellent. Soybeans turning color 91%, 63% 2011, 73% avg. Dry beans turning color 96%, 91% 2011, 92% avg. Dry beans dropping leaves 68%, 76% 2011, 63% avg. Dry beans harvested 19%, 15% 2011, 25% avg. Dry bean conditions rated 1% very poor, 8% poor, 50% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Proso millet harvested 37%, 20% 2011, 29% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting 78%, 52% 2011, 42% avg. Rainfall at mid-week reduced the risk of fire for a short time, but did little to change the overall soil moisture conditions.

NEVADA: Warm daytime highs combined with cool night time lows. Weekly average temperatures were 1 degree below normal to 5 degrees above normal. Las Vegas temperature hit 98 degrees. Overnight lows ranged from 68 degrees in Las Vegas to 32 degrees in Winnemucca. Precipitation totaled 0.35 inch in Ely, 0.62 inch in Tonopah, and 1.18 inch in Las Vegas. Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Rain and thunder storms only briefly interrupted fieldwork. Rain damaged some cut hay fields and helped some outlying rangelands. High temperatures and afternoon winds continued to dry forages. Pasture and range conditions remained in poor to very poor condition. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition. Third cutting of alfalfa was underway. Onion and mint harvest was underway. Potato harvest began. Range livestock were being moved from burned or spent ranges. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, irrigating, pesticide application, weed control, and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 25% short, 74% adequate. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 26% short, 71% adequate. Maine Potatoes 10% harvested, 15% 2011, 15% avg, condition 26% fair, 74% good. Massachusetts Potatoes 40% harvested, 55% 2011, 50% avg, condition 10% fair, 90% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 50% harvested, 25% 2011, 55% avg, condition 50% good, 50% excellent. Maine Oats 95% harvested, 75% 2011, 80% avg. Maine Barley 100% harvested, 80% 2011, 85% avg. Field Corn 20% harvested, 10% 2011, 20% avg, condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 23% excellent. Sweet Corn 90% harvested, 90% 2011, 90% avg. Broadleaf Tobacco 100% harvested, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Second Crop Hay 95% harvested, 90% 2011, 95% avg. Third Crop Hay 65% harvested, 50% 2011, 60% avg. Apples 35% harvested, 45% 2011, 35% avg, size 24% below average, 64% average, 12% above average, condition 2% very poor, 18% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Peaches 99% harvested, 99% 2011, 95% avg. Pears 55% harvested, 35% 2011, 45% 2011, size 10% below average, 88% average, 2% above average, condition 10% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 1% excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries <5% harvested, <5% 2011, <5% avg, set 50% average, 50% above average, size 70% average, 30% above average, condition 80% good, 20% excellent. The week ending September 16 began sunny and cool. Daytime temperatures warmed up into the 70s and 80s by mid-week. A cold front moved through New England later in the week, bringing light precipitation and colder temperatures throughout the weekend. First light frost was reported in northern New Hampshire. Average temperatures for the week ranged from normal in Connecticut to 3 degrees above normal in New Hampshire and Maine. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0 to 0.4 inches, with the vast majority of reporting stations across the region recording less than 0.1 inches of rain. General activities included applying protective

sprays, baling dry hay and chopping haylage, and harvesting fruits, vegetables, corn, and potatoes.

NEW JERSEY: For the week ending Sunday, September 16, 2012, there were 7 days suitable for field work. Topsoil moisture was 30% short, 65% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 15% short, 85% adequate. Temperatures reached highs in the low 80s and lows in the mid 40s across the Garden State. Some field corn has been harvested. Corn was being chopped for silage. Harvest of cantaloupes, peppers, sweet corn, and fresh-market tomatoes were winding down. Cranberry growers were preparing for harvest. Milk production was average and livestock condition was good. Other activities included irrigation, equipment maintenance, hay work, and spraying for insects.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 48% very short, 32% short and 20% adequate. Wind damage 5% light; 80% cotton damaged and 55% sorghum. No hail damage reported this week. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 10% poor, 16% fair and 70% good; 81% fifth cutting complete; 7% 6th cutting complete. Cotton 4% very poor, 17% poor, 27% fair, 17% good and 35% excellent; 90% setting bolls; 45% bolls opening. Corn 4% very poor, 13% poor, 25% fair, 32% good and 26% excellent; 97% dough; 70% dent; 45% mature; 57% Silage harvested. Irrigated Sorghum 57% fair and 43% good; 99% headed; 12% coloring. Dryland Sorghum 70% very poor and 30% poor; 80% headed; 15% coloring. Total Sorghum 46% very poor, 20% poor, 20% fair and 14% good; 83% headed; 12% turning color. Winter wheat 34% planted. Peanut 20% very poor, 45% poor and 35% fair; 92% pegging. Lettuce 90% planted; Chile 2% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 35% good and 18% excellent; 85% harvested green. Apples 50% fair and 50% good; 45% harvested. Pecans 14% fair, 55% good and 31% excellent. Cattle condition 18% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 22% good and 4% excellent. Sheep condition 22% very poor, 23% poor, 30% fair and 25% good. Week started off with normal to little above average temps in some places. By midweek a cold front from the NE increased winds and lowered temps, following monsoonal moisture from the SW that created continuous rain showers across the State. Areas that collected high amounts of rain were Los Alamos 1.36in., Red River 1.35in. and Moriarty 1.3in.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 8% very short, 32% short, 59% adequate, 1 surplus. Hay crops 13% poor, 45% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Oats 100% harvested, 99% last year, 99% avg. Oats 4% poor, 19% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Potatoes 68% harvested, 42% last year, 52 avg. Dry beans 13% harvested, 15% last year. Corn 11% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Corn silage 39% harvested, 13% last year, 22% avg. Soybeans 6% poor, 33% fair, 56% good, 5% excellent. Apples 48% harvested, 38% last year, 35% avg. Apples 50% poor, 24% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Pears 89% harvested, 76% avg. Pears 18% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Grapes 26% harvested, 26% last year, 19 avg. Grapes 27% poor, 42% fair, 31% good. Strawberries 31% poor, 35% fair, 30% good 4% excellent. Sweet corn 89% harvested, 89% last year, 85% avg. Sweet corn 9% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Onions 85% harvested, 72% last year, 73% avg. Onions 12% poor, 26% fair, 16% good, 46% excellent. Snap beans 74% harvested, 69% last year, 83% avg. Snap beans 7% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent. Cabbage 75% harvested, 84% last year, 73% avg. Cabbage 7% poor, 33% fair, 59% good, 1% excellent. Tomatoes 82% harvested, 65% last year, 80% avg. Tomatoes 5% poor, 18% fair, 48% good, 29% excellent. Lettuce 93% harvested. The average rainfall for the State was below normal. Temperatures ranged from 87 to 35 degrees. The average temperature was above normal.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 5.7 days suitable for field work, compared to 4.8 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture

levels were rated at 14% short, 75% adequate and 11% surplus. The State received mostly above normal precipitation and above average temperatures the week ending September 16, 2012. Rainfall over the last week improved soil moisture in some areas of the State. Rain is expected this week, which may delay harvesting in some areas.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture supplies 32% very short, 51% short, 17% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 26% very short, 53% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn for silage chopped 57% this week, 38% last week, 18% last year, 24% average. Dry edible beans dropping leaves 99% this week, 93% last week, 72% last year, 75% average; cut 84% this week, 63% last week, 20% last year, 30% average; harvested 72% this week, 41% last week, 16% last year, 19% average; condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Flaxseed harvested 93% this week, 80% last week, 55% last year, 55% average. Potatoes vines killed 86% this week, 68% last week, 72% last year, 72% average; dug 32% this week, 15% last week, 18% last year, 25% average; condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Sugarbeets lifted 14% this week, 12% last week, 3% last year, 7% average; condition 4% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 17% excellent. Sunflower ray flowers dried/dropped 98% this week, 91% last week, 84% last year, 89% average; bracts turned yellow 86% this week, 68% last week, 51% last year, 61% average; bracts turned brown 54% this week, 27% last week, 9% last year, 19% average; harvested 1% this week, 0% last week, 0% last year, 0% average; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 4% excellent. Stockwater supplies 16% very short, 39% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Dry conditions last week pushed maturity of standing crops and increased the pace of harvest. Frost was reported in localized portions of the State last week. The decline in pasture conditions and water supplies continued as a consequence of insufficient rainfall.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work, 5.9. Top soil moisture 24% very short, 39% short, 36% adequate, and 1% surplus. Apples condition 25% very poor, 19% poor, 25% fair, 25% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Corn silage harvested 83%, 33% 2011, 55% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 67%, 41% 2011, 49% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 86%, 71% 2011, 71% avg. Summer apples harvested 98%, 92% 2011, 96% avg. Fall & winter apples harvested 35%, 27% 2011, 29% avg. Grapes harvested 49%, 28% 2011, 35% avg. Potatoes harvested 81%, 55% 2011, 61% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 79%, 38% 2011, 56% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 42% very short, 41% short, 17% adequate. Subsoil moisture 65% very short, 29% short, 6% adequate. Winter wheat seedbed prepared 63% this week, 47% last week, 61% last year, 71% average. Canola seedbed prepared 63% this week, 49% last week, 73% last year, n/a average. Rye seedbed prepared 61% this week, 41% last week, 52% last year, 72% average; planted 11% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Oats seedbed prepared 49% this week, 39% last week, 43% last year, 53% average. Corn mature 90% this week, 81% last week, 87% last year, 77% average; harvested 62% this week, 50% last week, 60% last year, 48% average. Soybeans condition 28% very poor, 36% poor, 25% fair, 11% good; blooming 96% this week, 93% last week, 92% last year, 96% average; setting pods 84% this week, 74% last week, 77% last year, 87% average; mature 14% this week, 8% last week, 9% last year, 16% average. Peanuts mature 41% this week, 27% last week, 14% last year, 34% average. Cotton setting bolls 86% this week, 83% last week, 91% last year, 98% average. Alfalfa condition 36% very poor, 30% poor, 24% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent; 3rd cutting 93% this week, 92% last week, 47% last year, 89% average; 4th cutting 50% this week, 40% last week, n/a last year, 70% average. Other hay condition 32% very

poor, 40% poor, 22% fair, 5% good, 1% excellent; 2nd cutting 62% this week, 58% last week, 46% last year, 64% average. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 14% poor, 45% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 41% very poor, 34% poor, 20% fair, 5% good. All Mesonet stations received measurable rainfall, with a Statewide average of 0.81 of an inch. Moisture was well-received by producers preparing to plant small grains, but had limited effects on row crops. While the rainfall may benefit fall forage growth, it was not enough to produce run-off for stock ponds in most areas.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 39% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 35% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa Hay, Third Cutting 69%, 65% 2011, 86% average. Winter Wheat, Planted 9%, 6% 2011, 15% average. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 26% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Weather The warm, dry weather continued this past week. The Coast saw highs reaching the mid 80's at both Astoria & Tillamook. Medford had the highest recorded temperature, as it was the only station that hit 100 degrees. Overnight temperatures continued to drop. Thirteen stations reported having a freezing temperature, with Christmas Valley having the lowest at 22 degrees. While eastern counties were still without precipitation, a few stations in both the Willamette Valley & on the Coast had measureable precipitation. Astoria recorded the highest rainfall, at just 0.16 inches, still 0.5 inches below normal for this time of year. Hood River was hit by a brief thunderstorm on 9/9, with scattered showers, but no damage was reported. Field Crops Malheur hay, onion, & potato harvest continued. Corn & sugarbeet harvests have yet to start. Ideal harvest weather, though still no precipitation. Umatilla seed corn harvest continued. Field corn was beginning to mature & turn. Winter wheat planting was slow, due to low moisture conditions. In north central Oregon, they continued spraying in fallow ground, waiting for some rain so that they can get to seeding fall grains. Expect some seeding will begin next week anyhow. In Jefferson County, some downed hay was caught in the rain last week. Field burning also took place on some grass seed fields. Carrot seed harvest continued. Irrigation of fall planted wheat continued in Washington County; field corn ears were filling, red clover for seed was nearing harvest completion, hay season was winding down. Fruits & Nuts Summer pear harvest continued in the upper Hood River Valley. Winter pear harvest began in the lower Valley. In Douglas County the wine grape crop looked spectacular to date & should finish well ahead of the past two years. In the Willamette Valley, the prune harvest continued, as did late peach & early apple harvests. Also harvesting raspberries, everbearing strawberries, & blueberries. Hazelnut orchards were allowing the fallen nuts to accumulate for harvest later on. Cranberry producers were starting preparation for the upcoming harvest season. Vegetables Sweet corn finished being picked & continued on to processors in Washington County. Tomatoes were abundant, dill could be found at farmer's markets & cucumbers were ready to be picked. The planting of winter vegetables started in Josephine County. Onion harvest continued in Malheur County. Nurseries & Greenhouses Nursery irrigation continued, & greenhouses prepared to ship & sell. Fall plants in containers. Livestock, Range & Pasture Range conditions have continued to deteriorate with the lack of precipitation. The lack of rainfall has kept most of the eastern counties in a state of drought. Cattle were still being pulled off of their grazing allotments early in some eastern counties. Over west in Coos & Curry counties, cattle were being shipped off to the bottom land, & hillside pastures in preparation for the wetter, cooler weather. Supplemental feedings were required for livestock in Washington County as pastures continued to dry.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Soil moisture; 5% very short, 40% short, 55% adequate and 0% surplus. Fall plowing; 29% this week, 20% last week, 27% last year, 29% average. Corn silage, harvested; 60% this week, 50% last week,

33% last year and 51% average. Barley planted; 17% this week, 0% last week, 6% last year, and 17% average. Winter wheat planted; 10% this week, 0% last week, 2% last year, and 7% average. Tobacco harvest; 89% this week, 83% last week, 70% last year and 83% average. Potato harvest; 58% this week, 49% last week, 30% last year and 40% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting; 78% this week, 69% last week, 49% last year and 56% average. Apples harvested; 60% this week, 51% last week, 50% last year and 49% average. Grapes harvested; 35% this week, 14% last week, 8% last year and 6% average. Soybeans condition; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, and 21% excellent. Field activities for the week included planting small grains, harvesting apples, corn for grain and corn silage.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 2% very short, 12% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 72% good, 7% excellent. Corn harvested 87%, 94% 2011, 87% avg. Soybeans bloomed 94%, 99% 2011, 100% avg. Soybeans pods set 81%, 90% 2011, 93% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 11%, 10% 2011, 13% avg. Cotton bolls set 98%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Winter wheat planted 0%, 13% 2011, 3% avg. Tobacco harvested 98%, 97% 2011, 97% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 72%, 62% 2011, 64% avg. Fairer weather and cooler temperatures allowed crop conditions and yield potential to continue to improve during the past week. Rainfall was mostly limited to a few areas in the Upstate, and along the North Carolina border. Modified Canadian air settled over the southeast for the week bringing a stretch of dry, stable weather. On Monday morning, Pelion, Saluda and Newberry cooled to 56 degrees. At 400 p.m. on Monday, Shaw AFB in Sumter reported 79 degrees with 33 percent relative humidity. At the same time on Tuesday, 80 degrees with 34 percent relative humidity, on Wednesday, 80 degrees with 36 percent relative humidity and on Thursday, 80 degrees with 39 percent relative humidity. A high barometric pressure value of 30.38 inches of mercury was observed at the Rock Hill AP, Greenwood AP, Greenville AP and Clemson AP on Wednesday. The Thursday morning sunrise temperature at Chester, Calhoun Falls, Laurens and Bishopville fell to an early, October-like 55 degrees. The Kingstree AP location rebounded from 63 degrees at 735 a.m. to 86 degrees at 400 p.m. The Charleston AP and Sullivan's Island reached 86 degrees on Friday. Temperatures on Saturday continued to ease upward as did the humidity. Kings Mt. National Park, Florence, Georgetown and Beaufort recorded 87 degrees. Sunday began with most sites in the 60's before climbing into the 80's. Pinopolis and Hardeeville warmed to 89 degrees. During the evening hours, areas of rain developed over parts of northwestern South Carolina. The State average temperature for the period was three degrees below normal. The highest official temperature reported was 91 degrees at Givhans on September 15. The lowest official temperature reported was 51 degrees at Hunts Bridge on September 9 and at Jocassee and Ninety Nine Islands on September 14. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 0.35 inches at Greenville-Spartanburg AP on September 16. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.0 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 64% very short, 29% short, 7% adequate. Subsoil moisture 63% very short, 30% short, 7% adequate. Corn silage harvested 93%, 56% 2011, 50% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 93%, 33% 2011, 45% avg. Soybeans mature 63%, 10% 2011, 10% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 98%, 92% 2011, 89% avg. Sunflower bracts yellow 83%, 74% 2011, 64% avg. Sunflower mature 17%, 6% 2011, 5% avg. Sunflower condition 2% very poor, 20% poor, 42% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 80%, 85% 2011, 78% avg. Feed supplies 16% very short, 40% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 28% very short, 41% short, 31% adequate. Cattle

condition 6% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Sheep condition 6% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Major activities last week included beginning of row crop harvest, haying CRP acres, hauling water for livestock, early moving of cattle to stubble fields, and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 28% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn Silage 96% harvested, 93% 2011, 91% avg. Burley tobacco 66% harvested, 67% 2011, 67% avg. Dark Air Cured tobacco 69% harvested, 85% 2011, 86% avg. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 58% harvested, 72% 2011, 75% avg. Corn and hay harvest going strong but were accompanied by the start of soybean and cotton harvests. Dark tobacco harvest continued behind schedule. Growers struggling to get heavy leaves into the barn. Scarcity of labor also contributed. Cotton opening with defoliation underway. Soybean crop filling pods nicely. Pastures in good condition but weedy. Insects, particularly armyworms, were present. Temperatures and precipitation averaged below normal across the State.

TEXAS: Most areas of the State received rainfall last week. Portions of North, East, and Central Texas recorded three to five inches for the week while other areas observed scattered showers. Parts of the Trans-Pecos, the Blacklands, and South Texas received only trace amounts of precipitation. Small Grains Winter wheat and oats seeding progressed around the State, aided by cooler temperatures and timely rains. In places that missed last week's rains, dry planting was underway. Row Crops In the High and Low Plains, corn and sorghum harvest was active. Some sorghum producers were reporting head worm problems. In West Texas and the Plains, cotton bolls continued to open. Many Plains cotton producers were turning off irrigation systems and some were defoliating in preparation for harvest. Cotton and soybean harvest continued in East and South Texas. Destruction of cotton stalks and plowing was active in recently harvested fields. Peanut harvest was getting underway in the Plains and North Texas. Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops East Texas pecans benefited from last week's moisture with heavy nut loads reported by some producers. Cabbage planting was starting in South Texas, while seedbed preparations continued for spinach, broccoli, and onions. In the Lower Valley, fall vegetable planting was active and citrus producers were preparing for early season orange harvest. Livestock, Range, and Pasture Soil moisture improved in most areas of the State last week. Some pastures greened with rainfall, though in some areas, cooler temperatures limited grass and forage growth. Other areas missed last week's rainfall altogether, leaving much of the range and pastureland there drought-stressed. Armyworm infestations were reported in pastures and hayfields around Central and Coastal Texas. Around the State, rainfall increased stock tank levels, but many tanks and ponds remained low. Weaning of spring calves continued, and ranchers in the Edwards Plateau were selling goats.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 31% very short, 43% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 33% very short, 30% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 30%, 22% 2011, 27% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 88%, 86% 2011, 89% avg. Corn dough 93%, 76% 2011, 88% avg. Corn dent 67%, 27% 2011, 49% avg. Corn mature 23%, 2% 2011, 19% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 33%, 1% 2011, 13% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 86%, 63% 2011, 75% avg. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 23%, 0% 2011, 7% avg. Onions harvested 29%, 18% 2011, 35% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 13% very short, 40% short, 47% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples harvested 29%, 4% 2011, 20% avg. Peaches harvested 77%, 52% 2011, 69% avg. For

the week ending September 16, 2012, there was a reported 6.7 days suitable for field work. Box Elder County reports unseasonably dry and warm conditions continued this week. Most dry land wheat farmers are delaying their fall planting as they are waiting for significant fall rains. Rain is still an issue for hay harvesting in Garfield/Kane Counties. Beaver County reports 3rd crop alfalfa cutting moving right along. A lot of cut hay has been rained on. In Box Elder County the corn silage harvest is in full swing with reports indicating that yield has been about average to slightly above average. Spider mites were reported a problem for some corn producers. Small grain farmers have been working their fields and irrigating them with available water to restore soil moisture and to encourage seed to soil contact with spilled grain or weed seeds. Their intention is to either spray or work the new growth before drilling small grain. Farmers with dry land safflower have been cutting the crop in some locations to get it harvested before the Russian thistle gets too tall. Many of the safflower fields in the county have weed issues this year because of limited rainfall. Onion producers have been out lifting onions so they can begin to dry down. There is some concern that the warmer than normal temperatures could cause some sunburn in the onions in the fields, but the crop is mature and needs to be harvested. Producers have indicated that the market price for onions is good at the current time. The peach harvest was about two weeks earlier this year and yields and quality have been good. Weber County reports that the corn silage harvests and 4th & 5th crop alfalfa harvest are moving along well. Beaver County reports that livestock is looking good. Box Elder County livestock producers are concerned about fall forage for their animals. Some are beginning to gather animals off of summer ranges and move them to fall pastures. Feed is very limited in many situations due to the drought.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 32% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture 3% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 53% good, 19% excellent. Other Hay 6% very poor, 20% poor, 28% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% very poor, 11% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Corn 13% very poor, 23% poor, 22% fair, 33% good, 9% excellent. Corn Dough 99%, 99% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Corn Dent 92%, 87% 2011, 93% 5-yr avg. Corn Mature 82%, 75% 2011, 78% 5-yr avg. Corn Harvested 51%, 40% 2011, 31% 5-yr avg. Corn Silage Harvested 74%, 81% 2011, 76% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans Setting Pods 96%, 97% 2011, 98% 5-yr avg. Soybeans Dropping Leaves 10%, 18% 2011, 19% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured Tobacco Harvested 51%, 52% 2011, 57% 5-yr avg. Burley Tobacco 2% very poor, 20% poor, 33% fair, 34% good, 11% excellent. Burley Tobacco Harvested 54%, 61% 2011, 52% 5-yr avg. Fire-Cured Tobacco Harvested 85%, 91% 2011, NA 5-yr avg. Peanuts 12% fair, 67% good, 21% excellent. Cotton 13% fair, 69% good, 18% excellent. Cotton Bolls Opening 59%, 51% 2011, 58% 5-yr avg. All Apples 7% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 12% excellent. Summer Apples Harvested 99%, 100% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Fall Apples Harvested 69%, 24% 2011, 28% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples Harvested 35%, 0% 2011, 7% 5-yr avg. Peaches Harvested 95%, 98% 2011, 99% 5-yr avg. Grapes 1% poor, 14% fair, 84% good, 1% excellent. Oats Harvested 83%, NA 2011, NA 5-yr avg. Temperatures in the Commonwealth dropped this week. The average low was mid-to-upper 50s, with the exception of Southeastern region, where the average low was in the upper 60s. It was dry week, with most areas experiencing little to no rainfall. Days suitable for field work were 6.6. The weather contributed to a favorable hay crop and some growers were able to get a third cutting. The corn harvest is well underway, with good progress made due to the dry conditions this week. Growers began planting cover crops over the harvested fields. Other farming activities for the week included harvesting tobacco, spraying burn down herbicides, harvesting peppers and tomatoes, and taking soil samples.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 44% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus, Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 45% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 1% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and Roughage 3% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate and 4% surplus. Winter Wheat Harvested 100% Winter Wheat Planted 60% Winter Wheat Emerged 35% Potatoes 1% very Poor, 2% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, and 11% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 44% harvested, 43% last week, 39% last year, 51% five-year average. Field Corn 1% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Field Corn Silked 100%, 99% last week, 98% last year, 99% five-year average. Field Corn Doughed 80%, 56% last week, 79% last year, 78% five-year average. Field Corn Dented 24%, 23% last week, 49% last year, 51% five-year average. Field Corn Mature 13%, 12% last week, 3% last year, 15% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for grain 3% harvested, 2% last week, 0% last year, 1% five-year average. Dry Peas Harvested 100% harvested, 99% last week, 94% last year, 98% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans 1% poor, 15% fair, 83% good, 1% excellent Dry Beans Harvested 50% harvested, 35% last week, 29% last yr, 55% five-year average Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 100% cut, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay Third Cutting 90% cut, 65% last week, 67% last year, 85% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay fourth Cutting 30% cut, 10% last week, 8% last year, 29% five-year average. Days suitable for fieldwork were 7.0. Thunderstorms with lightning started fires Statewide. Most of the affected acres were forage. The majority of the grains were harvested. In Yakima County most brush fires were well removed from crops. In Whitman County some recently planted wheat was emerged in the west end of the county as producers continued with fall seeding. Walla Walla County winter wheat planting began with 10 percent emerged. In Adams County weather conditions were ideal for dry bean harvest, fourth cutting of alfalfa and last cutting for timothy. Increased humidity from foggy mornings along with overhead irrigation resulted in some fungus disease problems for vegetable growers in Thurston County. In Yakima County vegetable harvest of tomatoes, peppers, sweet corn, summer squashes continued along with late maturing varieties of peaches and nectarines and hops. Apple producers were harvesting Gala, Golden Delicious, Honeycrisp, and some Granny Smith varieties as well. Corn for silage harvest began, while potato harvest was in full swing. Range and pasture conditions were 8 percent very poor, 14 percent poor, 30 percent fair, 47 percent good, and 1 percent excellent. In Douglas County fires destroyed some structures and a large amount of livestock fencing, leaving livestock scattered. Many producers lost their fall pastures. Cattle were on full feed two months ahead of normal. FSA provided emergency grazing of CRP acreage. In Ferry County there were several fires around the county started by lightning which caused damage to timber, pastures, and fences. In Klickitat County wildfires also affected some pastures. Cattle herds were moved between short term grazing blocks. Calves were doing well. In Thurston County dairy producers continued pumping manure lagoons and irrigating forage fields.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 6. Topsoil moisture was 13% very short, 42% short, 44% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 7% short, 90% adequate and 3% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 2% poor, 25% fair, 67% good, and 6% excellent. Corn doughing was 95%, 90% in 2011, and 94% 5-year avg. Corn dented was 81%, 58% in 2011, and 68% 5-year avg. Corn was 17% mature, 5% in 2011, and 22% 5-year avg. Corn harvested for grain was 1%, comparison data not available. Soybean conditions were 25% fair, 73% good, and 2% excellent. Soybeans were 59% dropping leaves, 45% in 2011, and 48% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 8% planted, 7% in 2011, and 8% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 19% poor, 39% fair, 39% good, and 2% excellent. Hay second cutting was 91%, 90% in 2011, and 90% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 32%, 31% in 2011, and 30% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 1% very poor,

4% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, and 15% excellent. Apples were 53% harvested, 37% in 2011, and 36% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 21% fair, 76% good, and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 14% fair, 84% good, and 2% excellent. Farming activities included making hay, harvesting apples, chopping corn silage, beginning corn harvest for grain, feeding livestock, and continuing fall plantings.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 44% short, 24% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn harvested for silage 63% this week, 38% last week, 32% last year, 34% average; condition 16% very poor, 20% poor, 27% fair, 30% good, and 7% excellent. Soybeans leaves turned 87% this week, 70% last week, 61% last year, 70% average; leaves dropped 52% this week, 24% last week, 19% last year, 29% average. Fourth cutting hay 87% complete this week, 80% last week, 60% last year, 42% average. Fifth cutting hay 17% this week, 8% last week, n.a. last year, n.a. average. Wisconsin experienced yet another week of scattered light rains, with a mix of summery days and cooler, fall-like temperatures. The high moisture corn and soybean harvests began this week, about 10 days ahead of average. Haying, corn silage and potato harvests were ongoing. Soil moistures fell to 76 percent short to very short Statewide, compared to 71 percent last week. Short soil moistures made for dusty field conditions and in some areas delayed fall tillage. Reporters commented that fall seedings need more moisture to germinate normally. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were normal to 2 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 75 to 78 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 47 to 55 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.02 inches in Madison to 0.50 inches in La Crosse.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil moisture 58% very short, 37% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 48% very short, 45% short, 7% adequate. Barley harvest 97%, 88% 2011, 88% avg. Oats harvested 98%, 91% 2011, 92% avg. Winter wheat planted 58%, 54% 2011, 71% avg; emerged 3%, 23% 2011, 34% avg. Corn dough 92%, 88% 2011, 81% avg; dented 66%, 57% 2011, 54% avg; mature 21%, 5% 2011, 15% avg; condition 8% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Corn harvested for silage 37%, 30% 2011, 37% avg. Dry beans leaves turning color 94%, 95% 2011, 90% avg.; windrowed 65%, 49% 2011, 50% avg; combined 42%, 22% 2011, 20% avg; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Sugarbeets harvested 8%, 0% 2011, 1% avg; condition 28% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa harvested second cutting 96%, 92% 2011, 95% avg; third cutting 56%, 29% 2011, 29% avg; condition 15% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Other hay harvested 94%, 97% 2011, 98% avg. Crop insect infestation 34% light, 7% moderate, 1% severe. Irrigation water supplies were 26% very short, 36% short, 38% adequate. Farm activities included harvesting barley, oats, corn for silage, alfalfa and other hay, and dry beans, planting wheat, and tending to livestock. High temperatures ranged from 73 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 98 degrees in Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 23 degrees in Shirley Basin to 41 degrees in Rock Springs. Average temperatures ranged from 49 degrees in Yellowstone to 66 degrees in Torrington and Buffalo. Temperatures ranged from 3 to 11 degrees above normal. All reporting stations received above normal temperatures. Eight reporting stations received more than a tenth-inch of rain. Cheyenne received the most precipitation at 0.62 inch. Lake Yellowstone is the only station reporting above normal precipitation for the year at 0.45 inch above normal while Jackson Hole is reporting 7 inches below normal. Lincoln County reported a hard frost and very little third crop alfalfa. Uinta County reported continued decline in conditions and depleted irrigation supplies. River flows are extremely low and livestock water is of great concern. Livestock water is mostly depleted, therefore livestock sales continue. Converse County reported extremely dry conditions, growing season essentially complete and low temperatures in the 30's.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 9-15, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread showers across central and northern growing areas slowed fieldwork but improved soil moisture for winter crops, while drought persisted in the Balkans.

WESTERN FSU: Generally dry weather promoted summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting.

EASTERN FSU: Showers slowed spring wheat harvesting, although dry conditions in the south favored cotton maturation and harvesting efforts.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably dry weather favored winter grain planting.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to provide a late-season boost of moisture to summer crops.

EAST ASIA: A brief period of mid-week showers brought unwelcomed wetness to maturing crops, but was quickly followed by more favorable dry, mild weather.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Continued showers boosted moisture supplies for reproductive rice in Thailand.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather covered the wheat belt, reducing moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds, which are in or nearing reproduction.

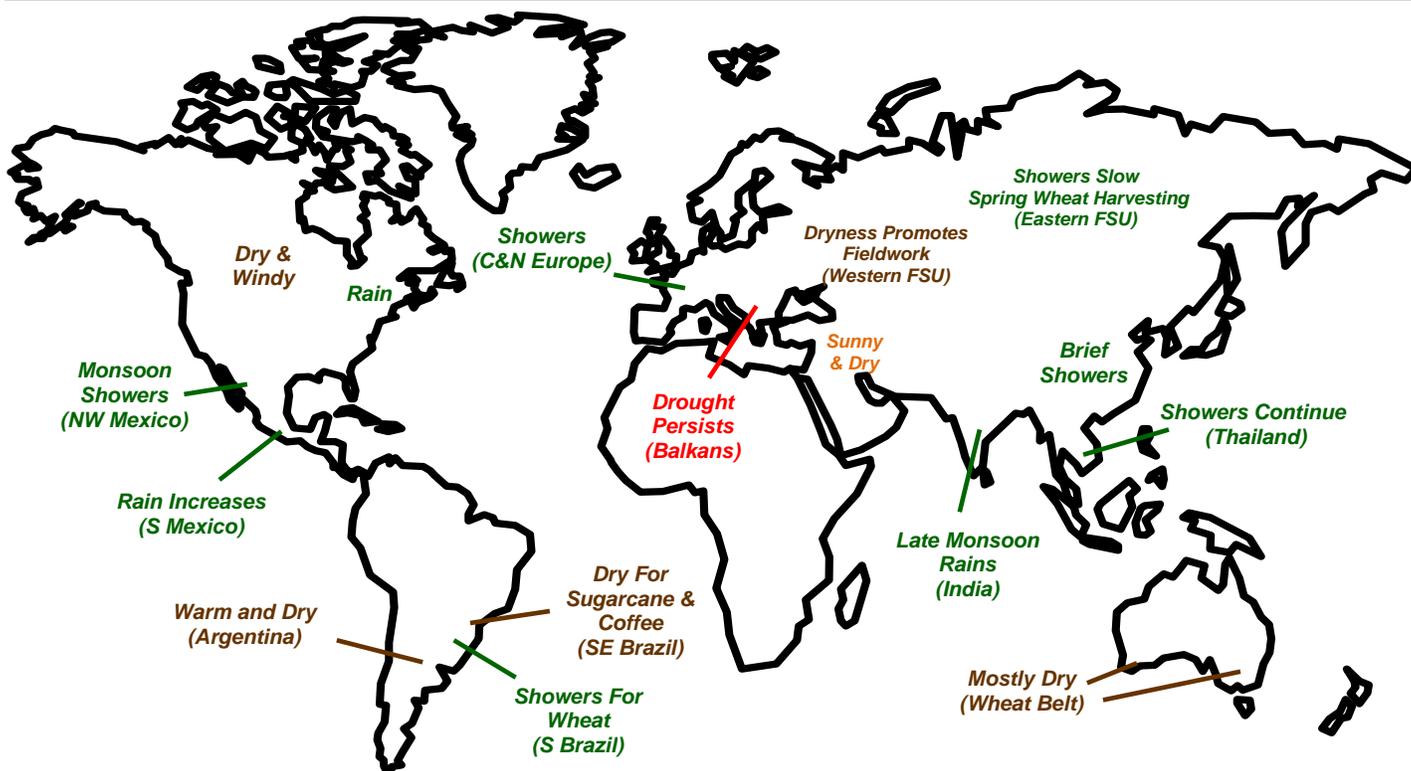
ARGENTINA: Warmth and dryness fostered winter grain development.

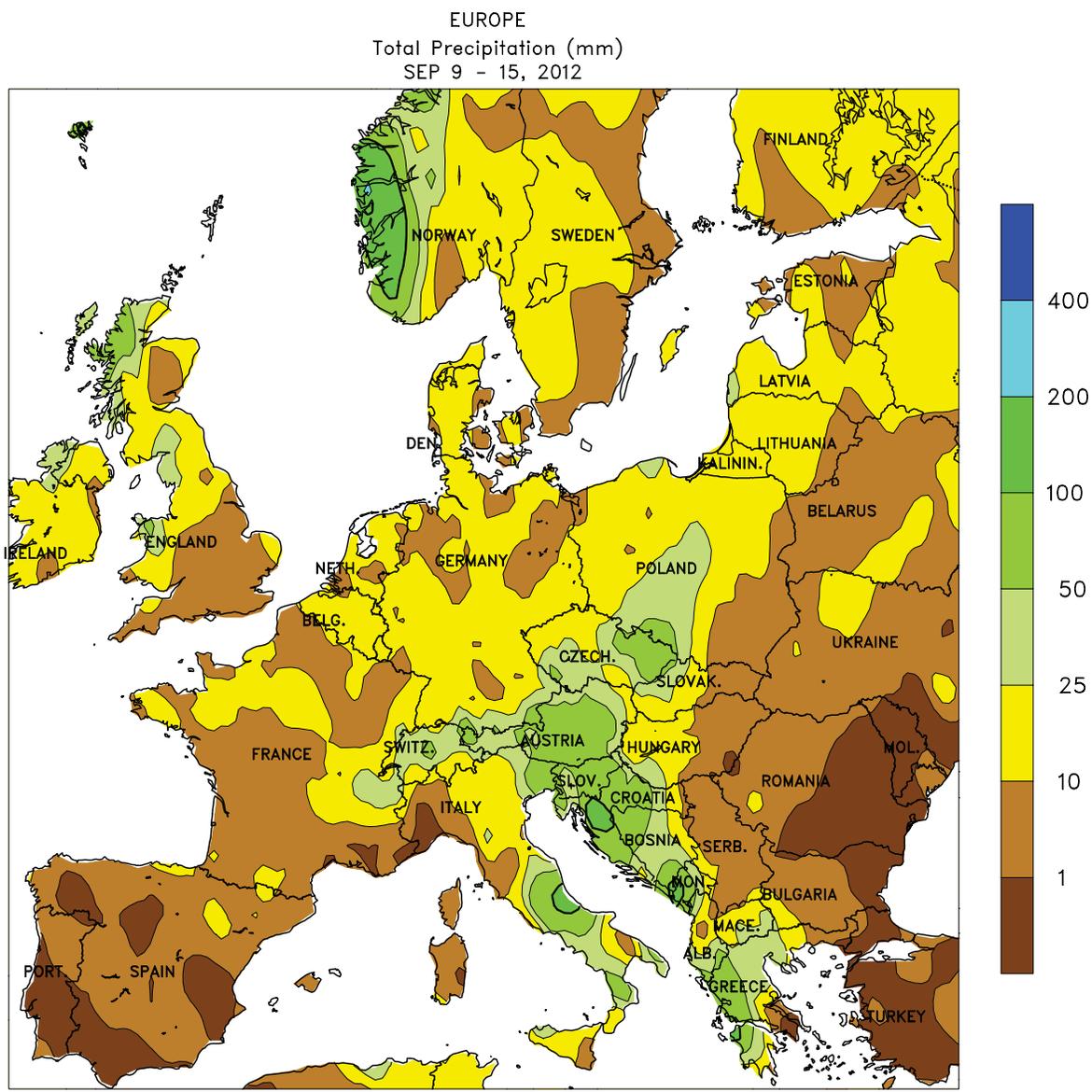
BRAZIL: Showers returned to the southern wheat belt, but conditions remained favorable for coffee and sugarcane harvesting.

MEXICO: Seasonal rains continued throughout the south and northwest, benefiting rain-fed summer crops and boosting reservoir levels.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Dry weather supported spring crop harvesting, but windy conditions reportedly caused some losses to canola.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Lingering showers likely hampered fieldwork, but the moisture was overall favorable for winter grains and pastures.



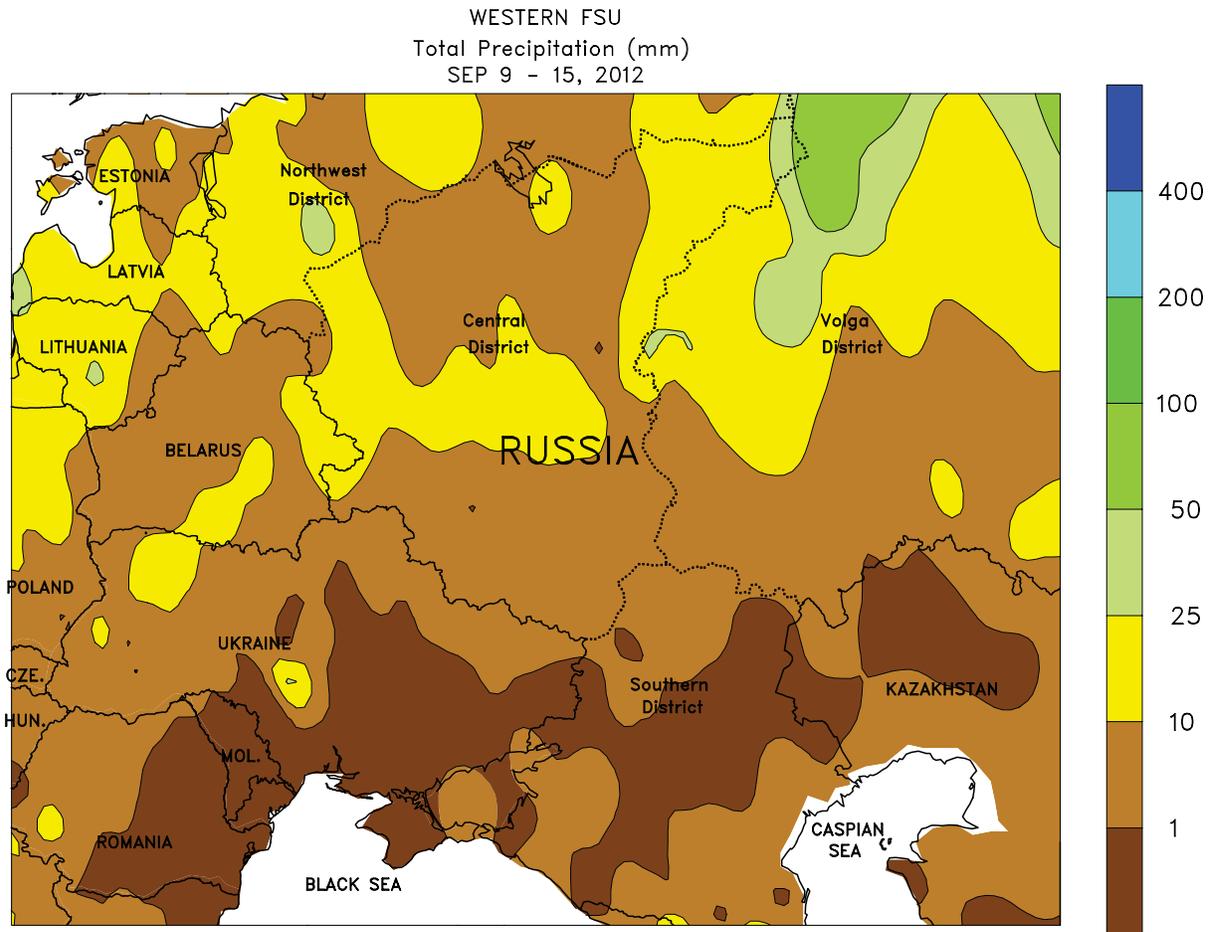


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EUROPE

Warm, showery weather overspread much of the continent, although drought persisted in the Balkans. A slow-moving cold front triggered showers and thunderstorms (5-50 mm) across northern and central growing areas, improving soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed from northern France into Poland and the Baltic States. However, there were enough breaks from the rain for late small grain harvesting to proceed in southeastern England. Farther south, a Mediterranean storm

system generated moderate to heavy rain (20-120 mm) in Italy and western-most portions of the Balkans, hampering summer crop harvesting but boosting irrigation reserves for winter wheat. Unfavorably dry conditions persisted in the Danube River Valley, where soils remained too dry for winter crop germination; the window of opportunity for winter rapeseed planting has likely closed, with producers now awaiting rains for winter wheat planting.



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

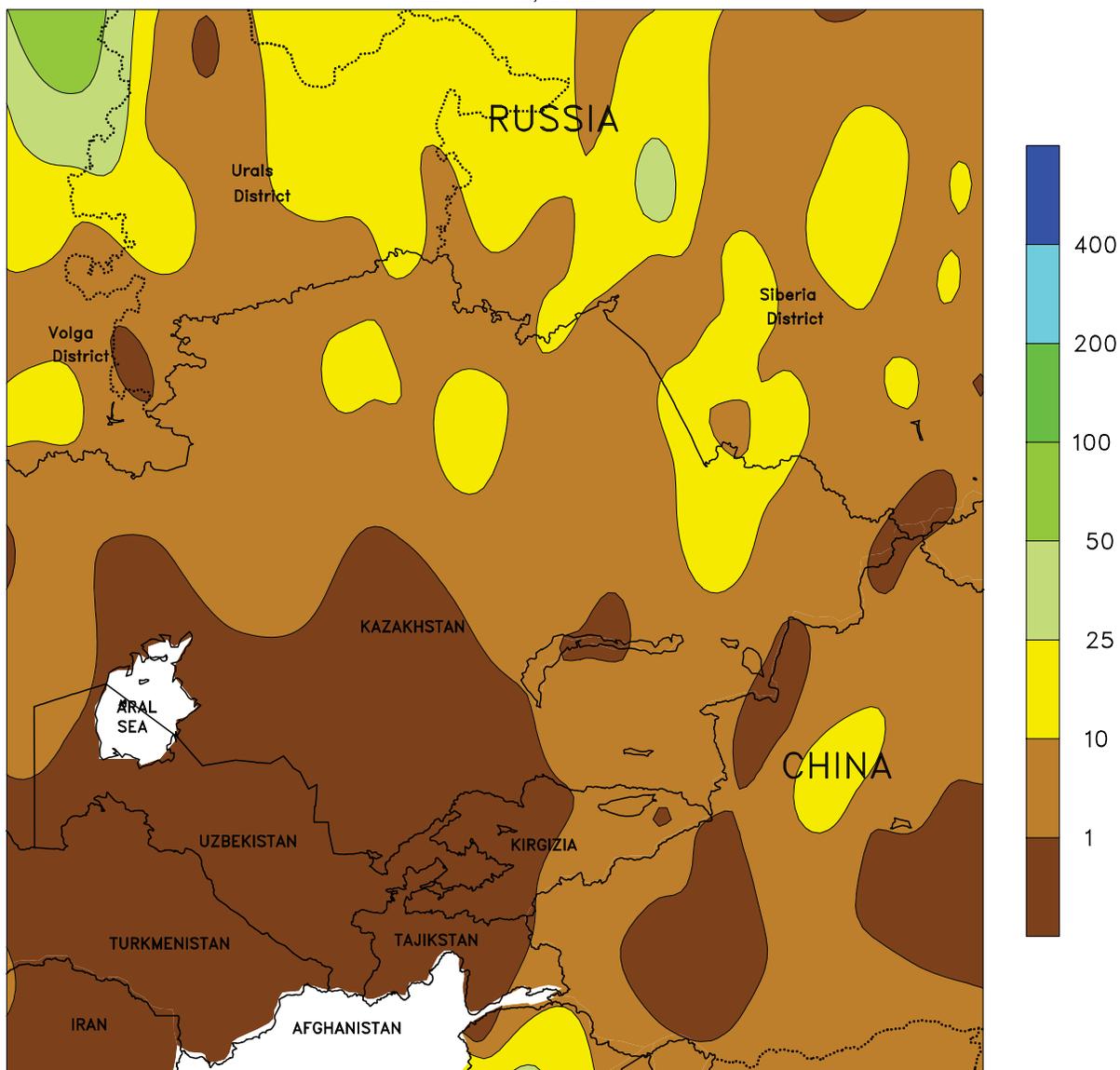


WESTERN FSU

Dry weather settled over the region, although showers lingered in northern-most crop districts. A departing storm system produced an additional 10 to 25 mm of rain from Belarus and northwestern Ukraine into northern

Russia, boosting moisture for winter crop planting and establishment. Elsewhere, mostly dry, mild weather (25-28°C) encouraged winter grain planting and summer crop harvesting.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 9 - 15, 2012



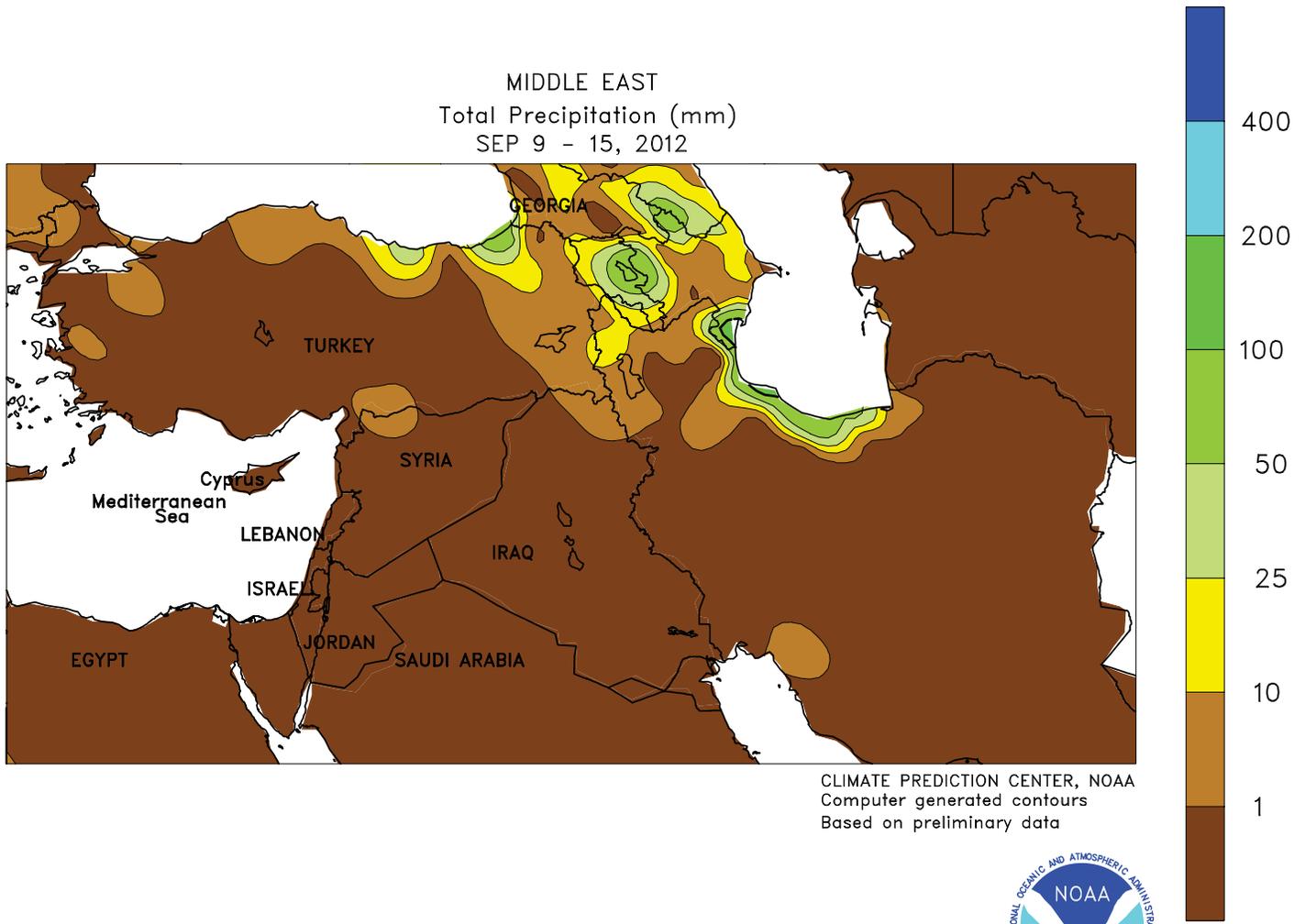
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

Showers in the north contrasted with seasonably dry conditions in southern crop districts. A weakening frontal boundary generated light to moderate showers (2-20 mm) over most of the region's spring wheat areas, causing minor harvest delays

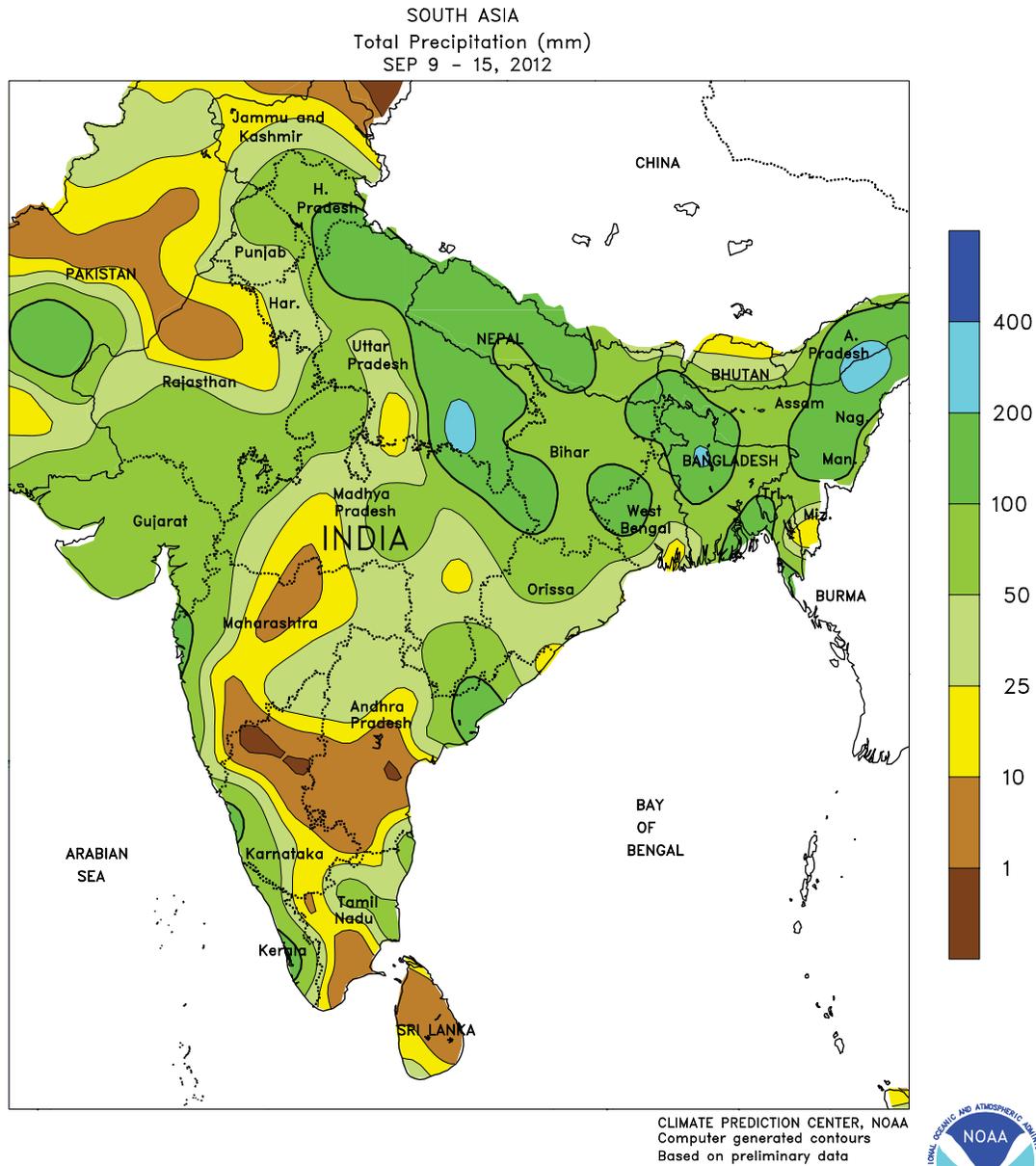
in northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia. However, the rain was not heavy enough to be detrimental to crop quality. Seasonably dry conditions across the region's southern tier favored cotton drydown and harvesting.



MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather continued, although showers lingered along the Caspian and Black Sea Coasts. Rain totaled 40 to 160 mm across northern-most portions of Iran, though the moisture did not have any significant impact on the country's overall agriculture production.

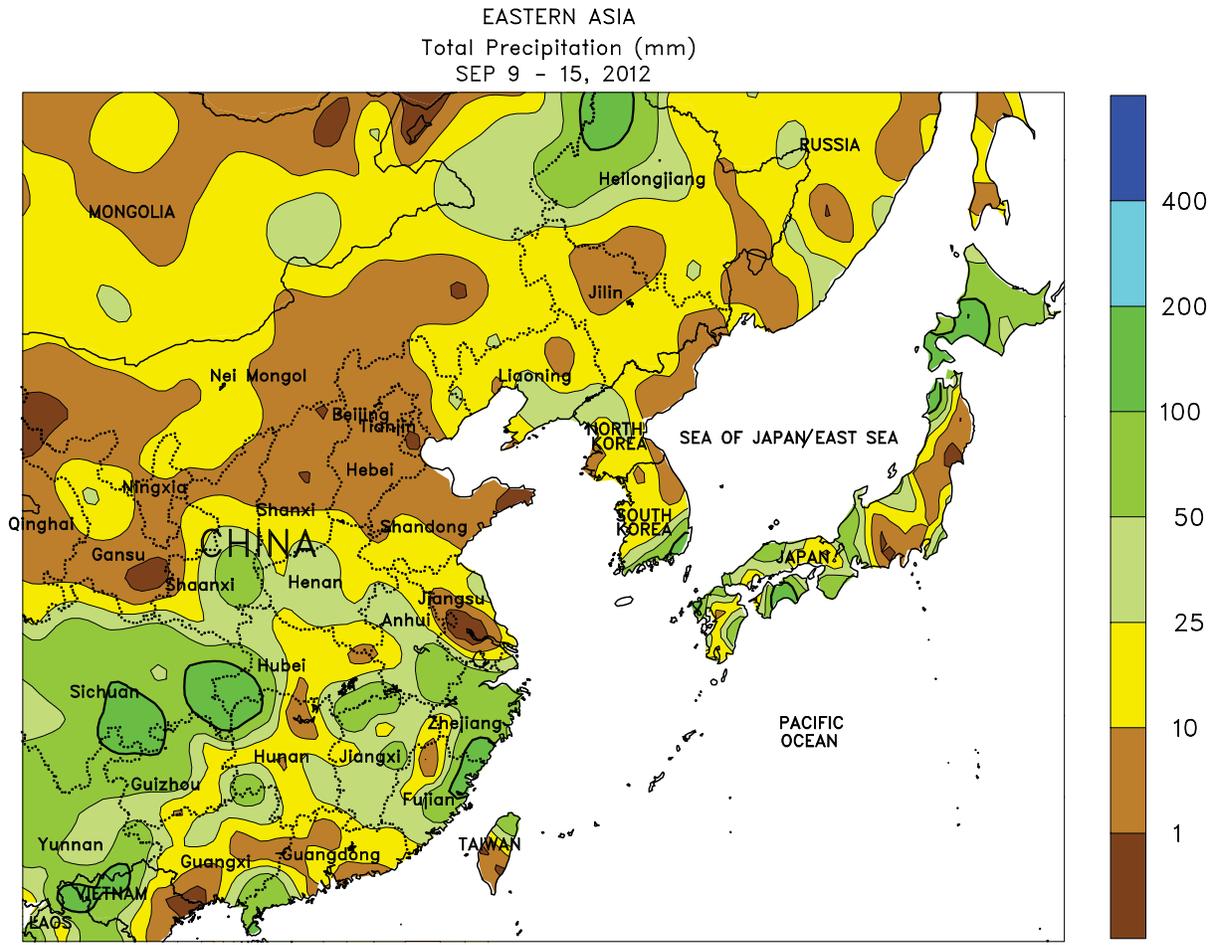
Likewise, 25 to 80 mm of rainfall in northeastern Turkey provided only localized benefits. Otherwise, dry weather and near-normal temperatures promoted summer crop maturation and winter grain planting across the remainder of the Middle East.



SOUTH ASIA

Late-season monsoon showers continued across northern and western India. Showers (25-50 mm) in northern India increased moisture supplies for winter crops that will be planted next month, but maintained unfavorably wet conditions for open cotton bolls and maturing rice. Farther south, rice benefited from upwards of 125 mm of rain across Bihar, West Bengal, and Orissa. Meanwhile, showers subsided somewhat in Madhya Pradesh, easing excessively wet conditions for filling soybeans. Dry

weather returned to central Maharashtra renewing concerns of decreased prospects for cotton and groundnuts. In contrast, rainfall (50-100 mm) continued to stabilize moisture conditions in Gujarat and improved prospects for late-planted groundnuts. The unseasonably heavy showers extended into Pakistan, where 75 to nearly 300 mm caused flooding and excessive wetness to open cotton bolls, although the inundating rains were short-lived and followed by several days of warm, dry weather.



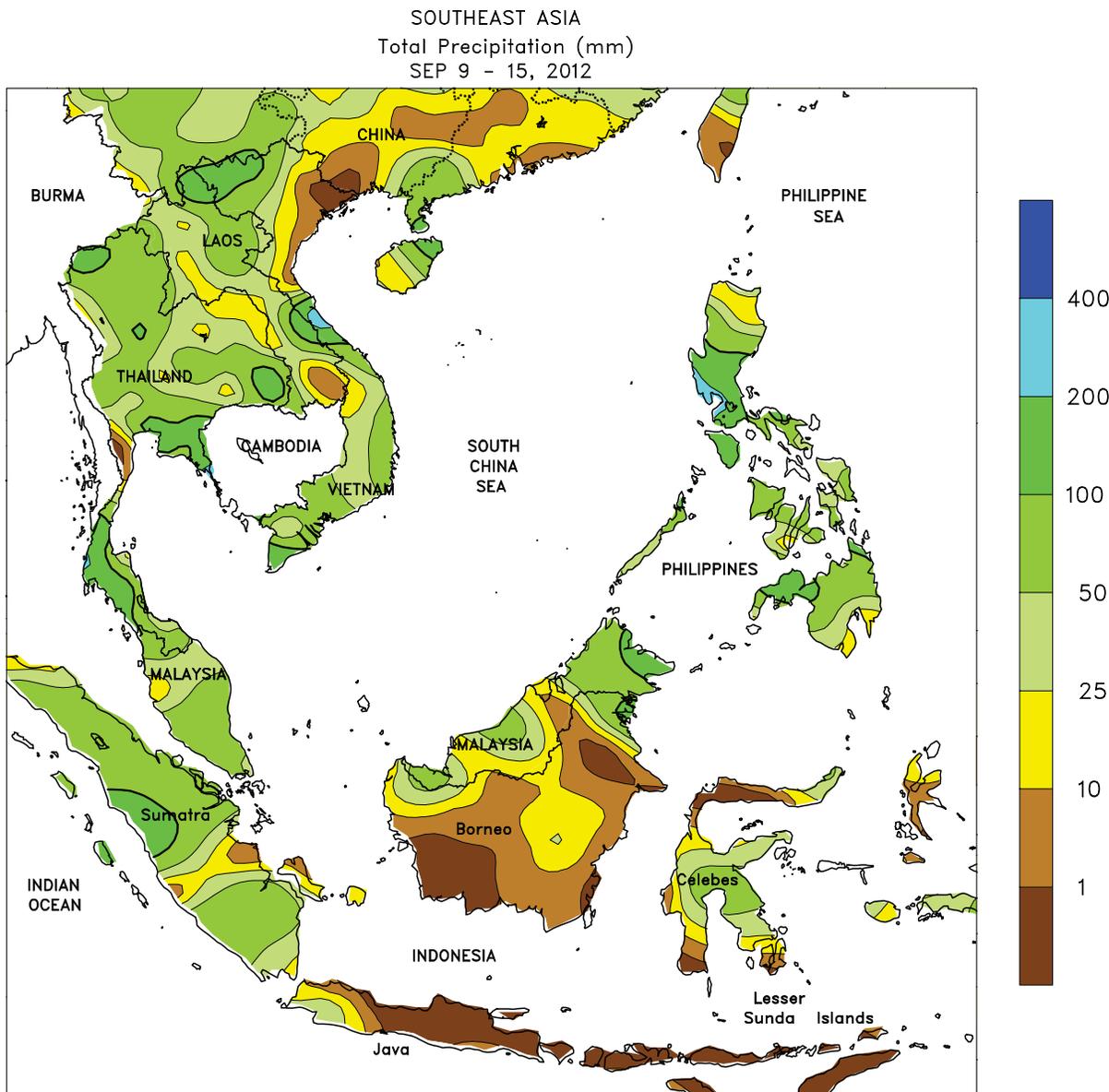
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



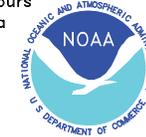
EASTERN ASIA

A cold front moved through eastern China mid-week bringing slightly cooler weather and brief showers. In Manchuria, rainfall amounts approaching 100 mm across western Heilongjiang provided a significant boost to the small portion of corn and soybeans in the middle filling stage; most of the crops in northeastern China were nearly mature. No freezes were reported, which can occur after mid-September, although a season- ending freeze doesn't typically occur for the region until mid-October. On the North China Plain, a brief period of mid-week showers (10-50 mm) caused unfavorable wetness

for maturing corn and soybeans as well as for open cotton bolls. However, dry, mild weather following the rainfall aided drydown. Showers (25-150 mm) in the Yangtze Valley caused brief delays in summer crop harvesting, while maintaining favorable moisture supplies for middle- and late-season rice. Elsewhere in the region, Super Typhoon Sanba was approaching the Yellow Sea with winds in excess of 150 knots, but was weakening rapidly. Outer rainfall bands from the storm were producing heavy showers (50-200 mm) along southern Japan and southern South Korea.



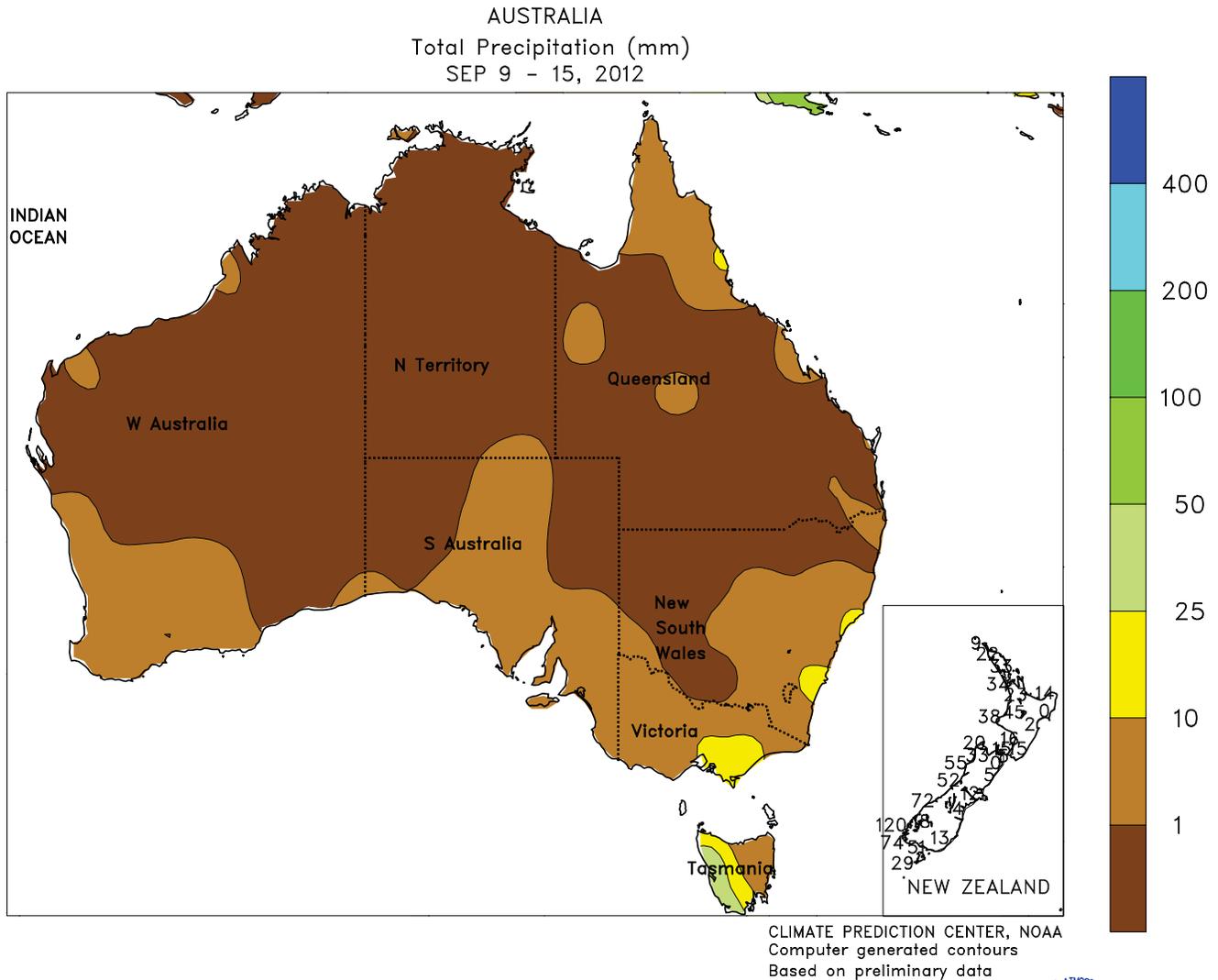
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon remained active across Thailand with rainfall amounts between 25 and 100 mm being reported. The increased rainfall over the last few weeks is especially timely as rice progresses through reproduction. In Vietnam, mostly dry weather continued in the north, aiding transplanting of winter rice, while showers (50-100 mm) in the south maintained abundant moisture supplies for rice. Flooding rains returned to portions of the

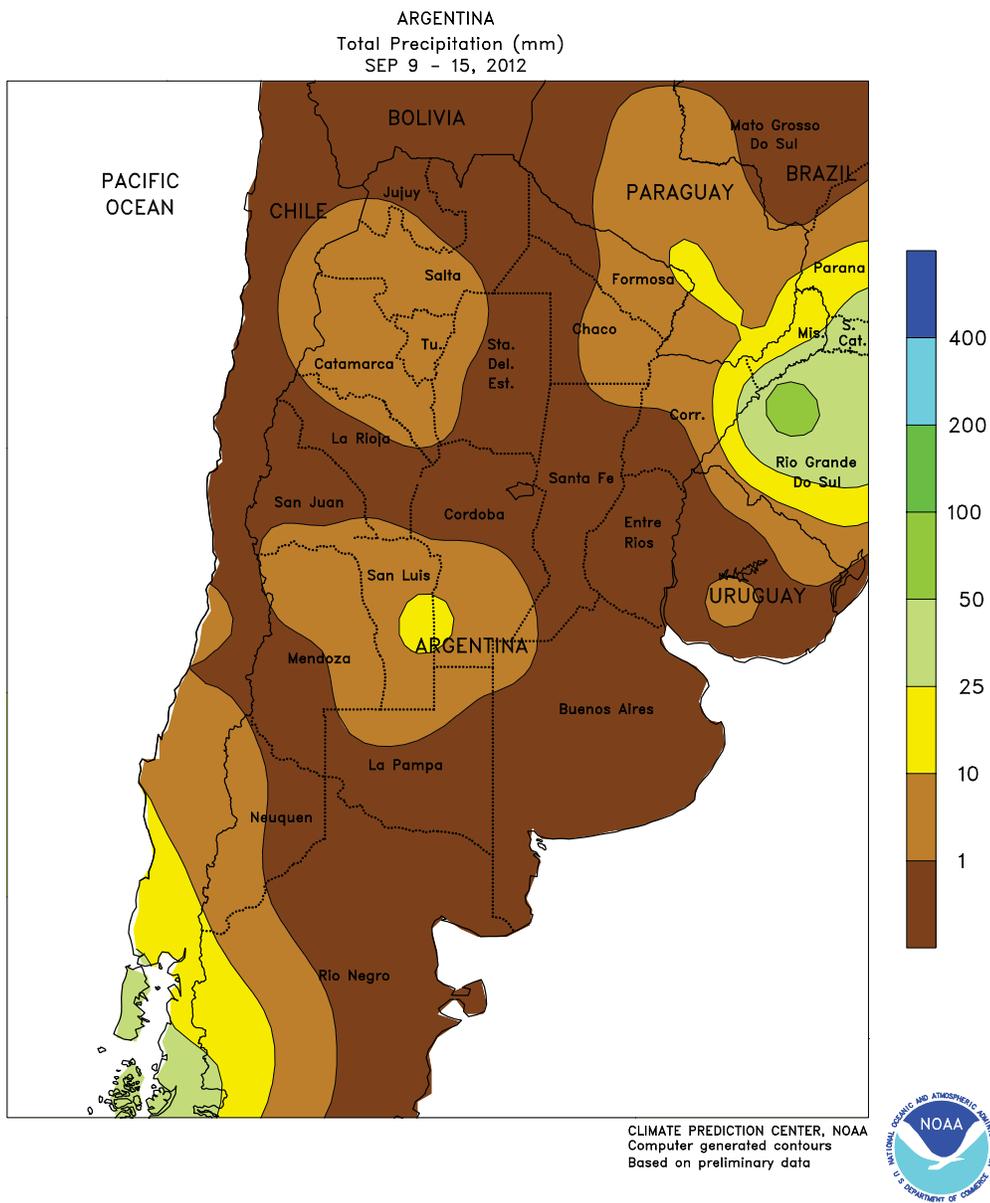
northwestern Philippines where nearly 300 mm was reported. Rainfall was generally spotty elsewhere in the north, with seasonable amounts (50-150 mm) benefiting rice and corn in central and southern regions. Meanwhile, showers (50-75 mm) boosted moisture supplies for oil palm in western portions of Malaysia and Indonesia, while dry weather maintained short-term rainfall deficits in eastern growing areas.



AUSTRALIA

Following last week’s beneficial rainfall, unfavorably dry weather returned to Western Australia, slowing wheat, barley, and canola development. In southeastern Australia, mostly dry weather reduced moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds, which are in or nearing reproduction. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, persistent dryness has been untimely for

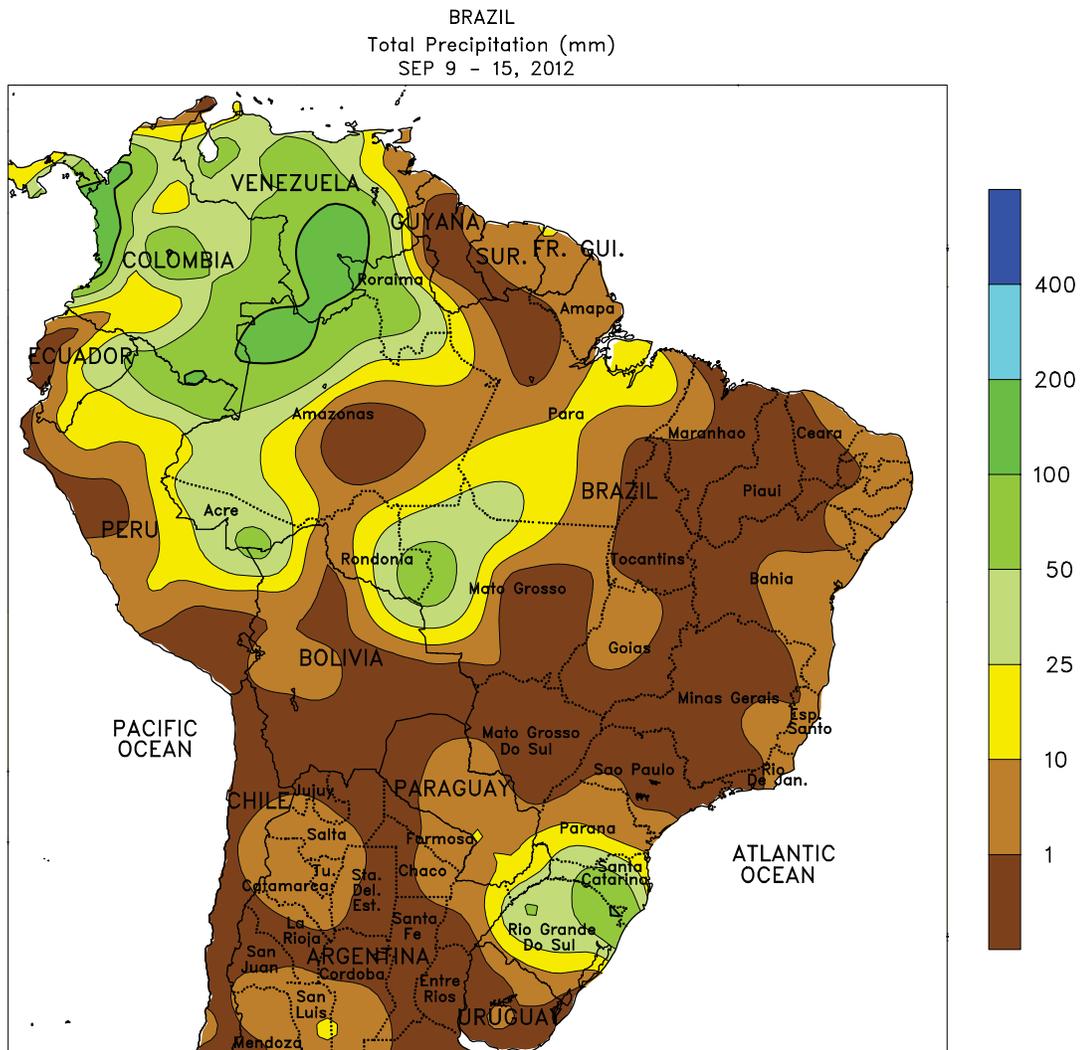
heading winter wheat, but seasonably warm weather helped minimize crop stress. Despite the dry weather, reservoirs are near capacity throughout much of eastern Australia, favoring early summer crop planting. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged near normal, while in Western Australia temperatures averaged about 1°C above normal.



ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather dominated the region, promoting vegetative development of winter grains and allowing the final stages of planting to proceed. Rain (up to 10 mm) was confined to several locations in the north and southwest. The lack of rain in central Argentina (central Cordoba southeastward through Buenos Aires and Entre Rios) allowed fields to dry out following last week's heavy rain. Weekly average temperatures were 3 to 5°C above normal in

most major farming areas, with daytime highs ranging from the middle 20s (degrees C) in southern Buenos Aires to near 40°C in Chaco and Formosa. An early week freeze was recorded in southern Buenos Aires in the aftermath of the cold front that brought last week's rain, but no significant impact on emerging winter grains was likely. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, wheat planting reached 100 percent completion.



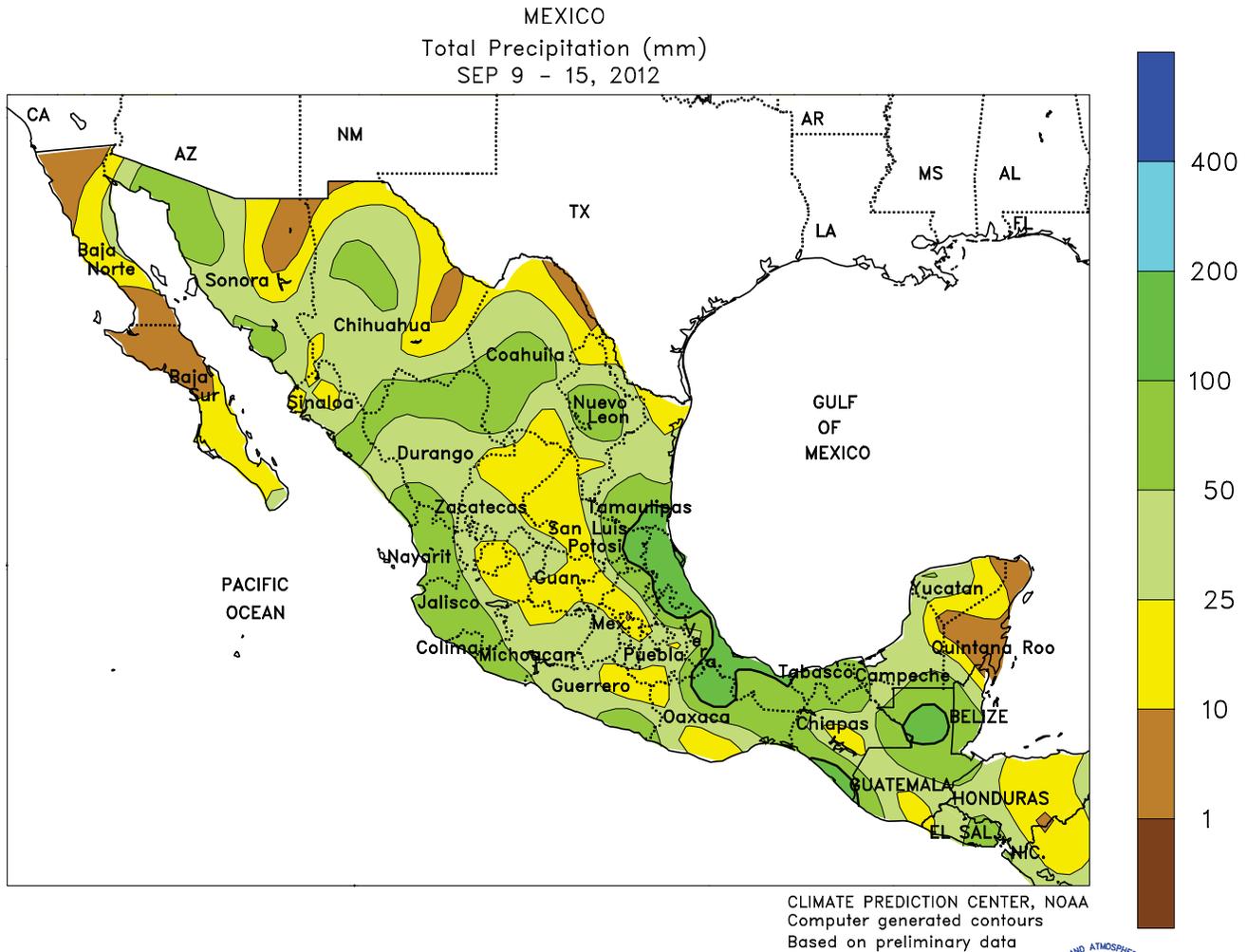
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Seasonably dry weather maintained favorable conditions for drydown and harvesting of sugarcane and coffee in the main production areas of southeastern Brazil. Just to the south, however, early week rain (10-50 mm) boosted moisture for winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and southern Parana. Meanwhile, scattered showers (isolated amounts in excess of 25 mm) developed over western and northern sections of Mato Grosso, giving an indication that the onset of the rainy season was about to begin in the country's

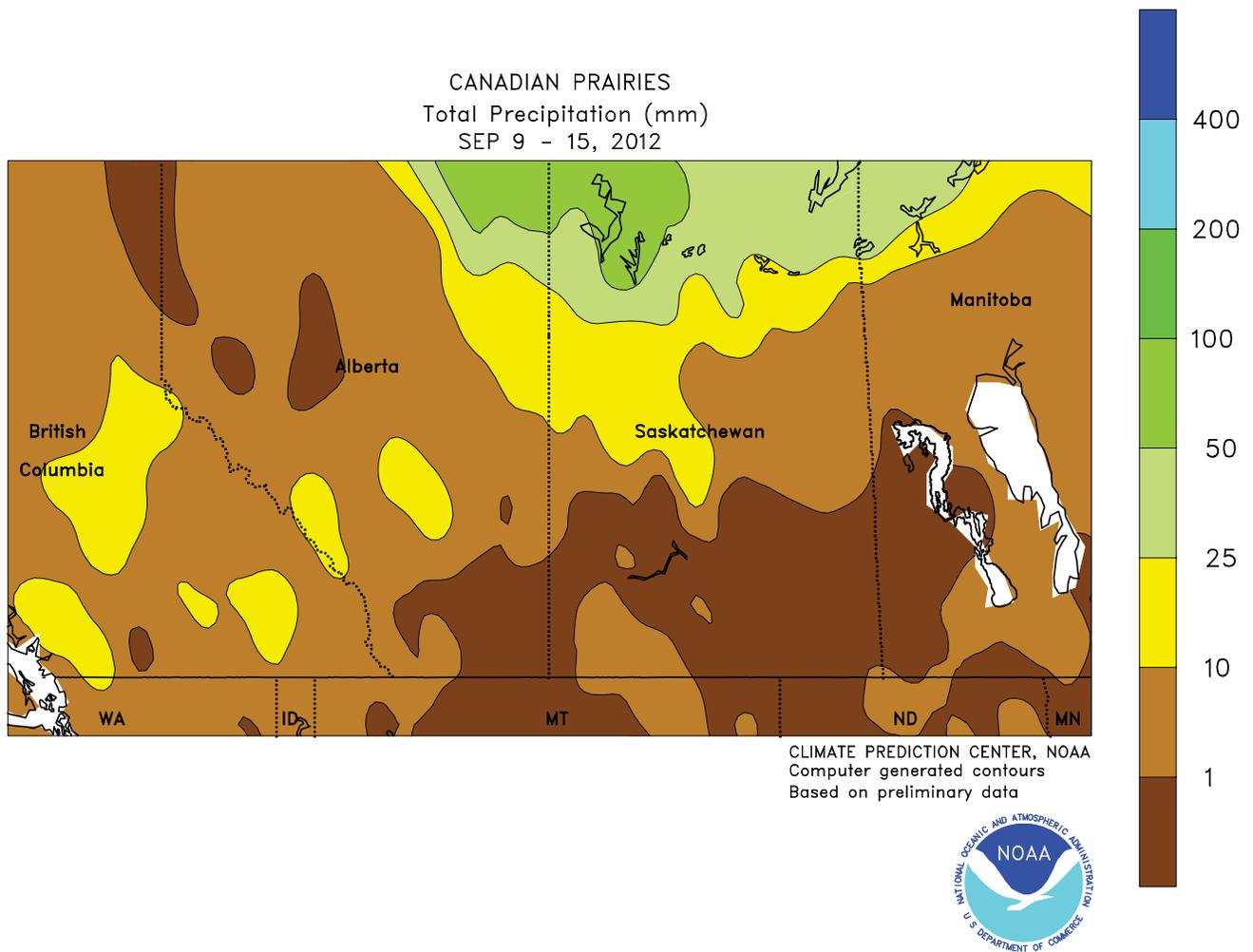
central interior. In contrast, seasonably drier conditions prevailed along the northeastern coast, where virtually no rain fell. Weekly average temperatures were 3 to 6°C above normal throughout central and southern Brazil, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) in the southeast, fostering rapid winter wheat growth and enhancing the effects of dryness on maturing sugarcane and coffee. Even hotter weather (daytime highs reaching 40°C) was a precursor to the arrival of seasonal rain in Mato Grosso and Tocantins.



MEXICO

Seasonal showers intensified from the previous week in nearly all regions. In the south, 10 to 25 mm of rain fell across the southern plateau, maintaining mostly favorable levels of moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops; somewhat heavier amounts (totals locally in excess of 50 mm) were recorded along the southern Pacific Coast. Meanwhile, tropical showers returned to the Gulf Coast, with rainfall totaling 50 to 100 mm from southern Tamaulipas to Tabasco, including the main sugarcane areas in and around Veracruz. Monsoon moisture fueled

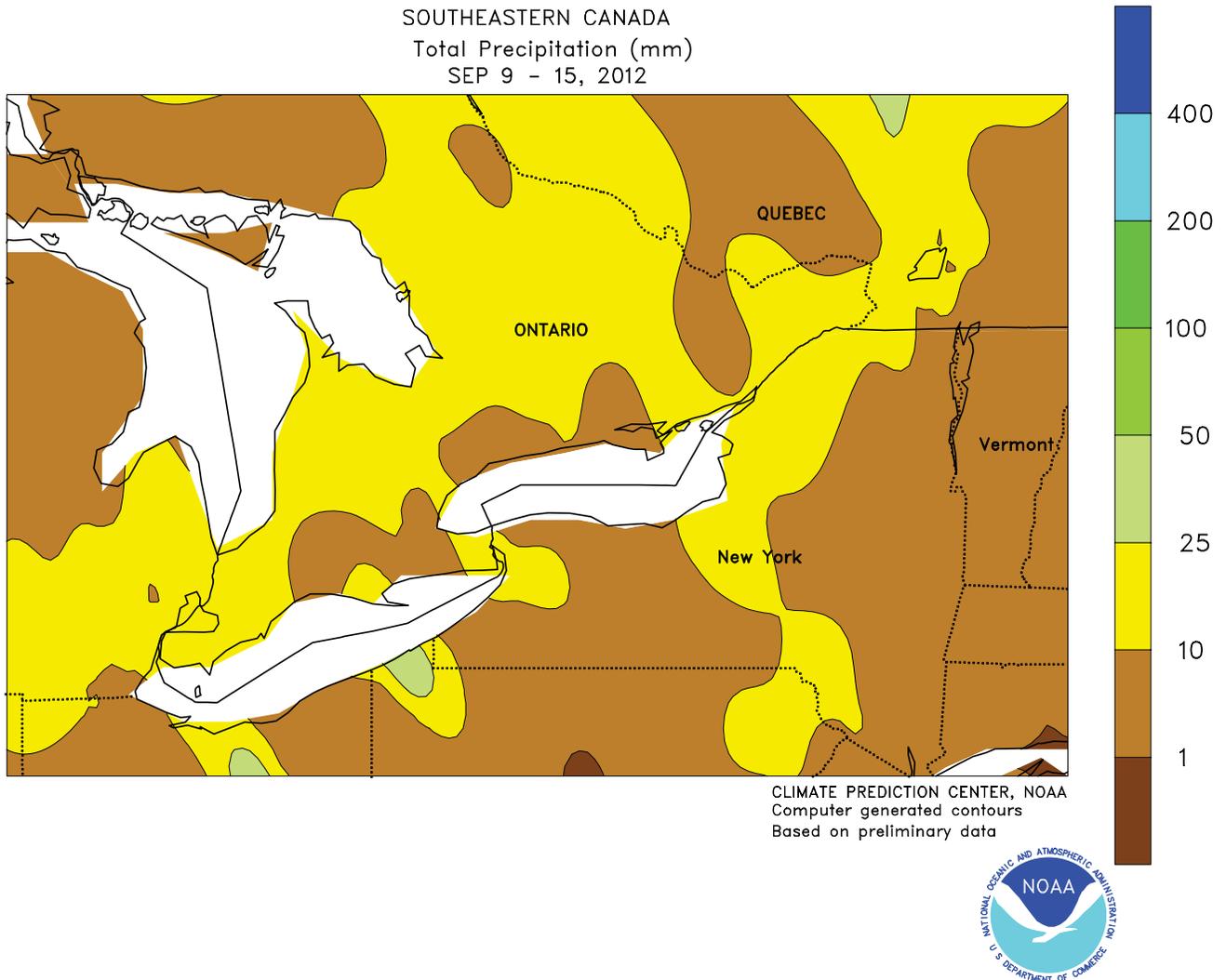
locally heavy showers throughout northern Mexico, with amounts generally ranging from 10 to 50 mm. This included previously dry locations in the northeast, including the lower Rio Grande Valley and the traditionally drier northern interior (eastern Chihuahua and Coahuila) which recorded scattered showers. The wetter pattern lowered temperatures to more seasonable levels across the north, with daytime highs in the upper 30s (degrees C) occurring in the lower Rio Grande Valley before the arrival of the rain later in the week.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

The continuing pattern of dry, occasionally warm weather supported a rapid pace of fieldwork, although problems with high winds reportedly caused problems with the harvest. Virtually no rain fell across southern sections of the Prairies, where harvesting was likely most advanced, and only a few isolated amounts in excess of 10 mm were recorded in outlying farming areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) early in the week, enhancing drydown of

swathed spring grains and oilseeds, before cooler weather descended upon the region; nighttime lows were below freezing in many locations but a Prairie-wide killing freeze (temperatures at or below -2°C) had not yet occurred. Windy conditions accompanied the changing weather, with gusts in excess of 40 knots recorded over a period of several days. The locally high winds reportedly scattered windrows, making combining difficult and raising concern for canola losses from shattered pods.

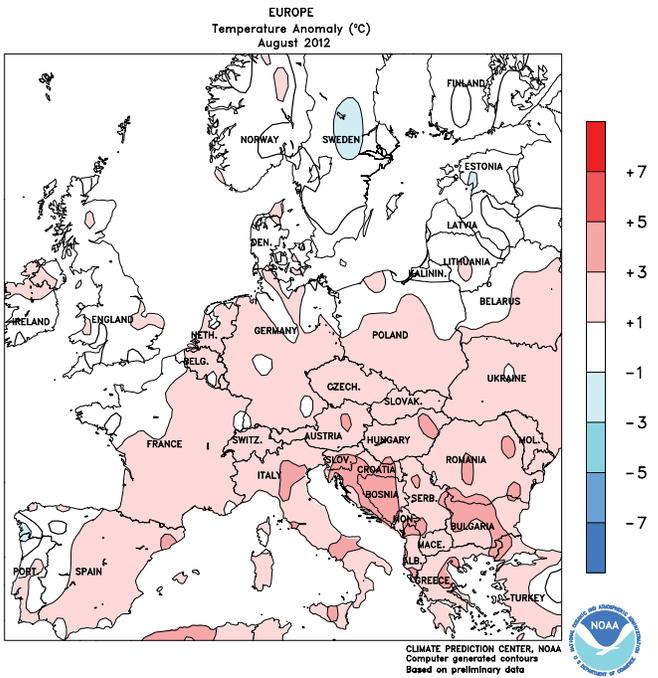
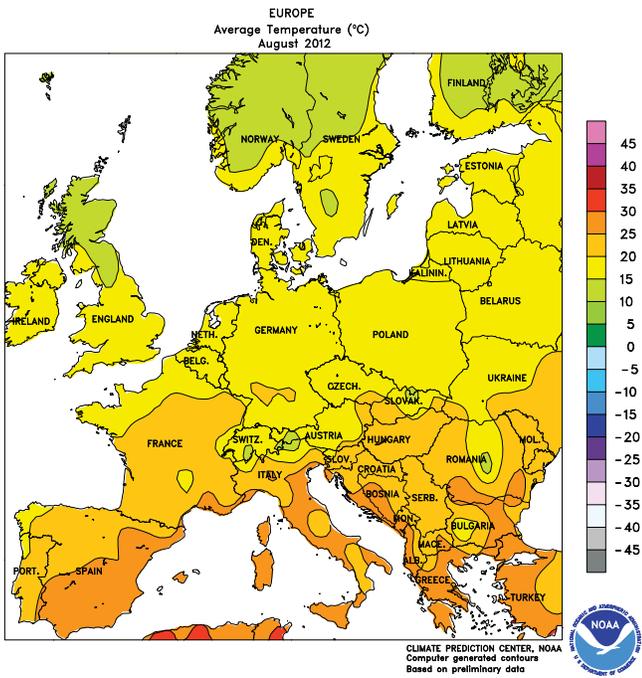
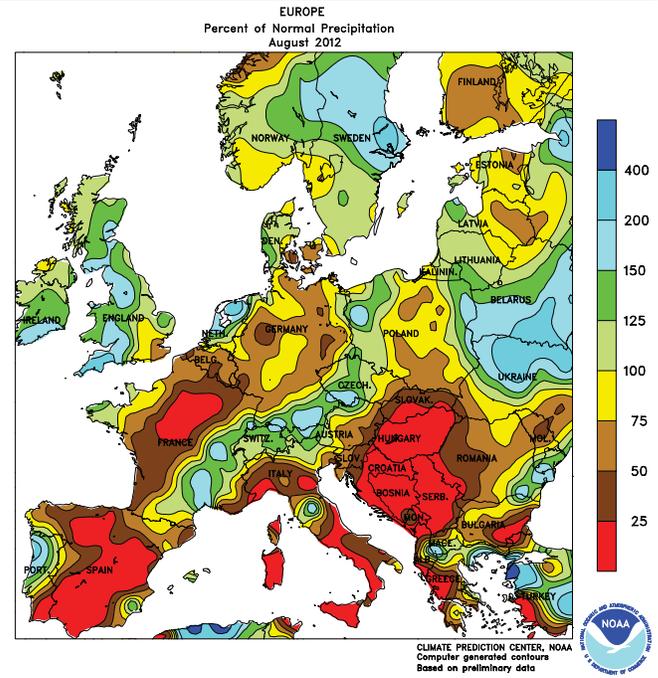
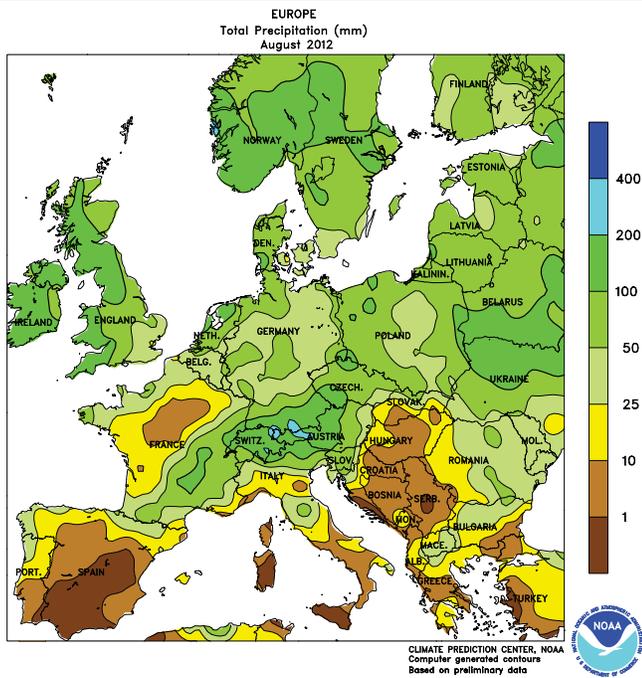


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Lingering showers hampered fieldwork but provided additional moisture for winter grain establishment. Rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm across the region, with most of the rain coming at week's end. Although the weather of the past few weeks has offered few opportunities for fieldwork, corn and soybean harvesting was reportedly underway; the optimal date for winter wheat planting

typically occurs in September. Weekly average temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) during the middle part of the week between rain events. A few locations recorded nighttime lows at or below 0°C, but the region has not yet experienced a season-ending freeze (temperatures of -2°C or lower).

August International Temperature and Precipitation Maps

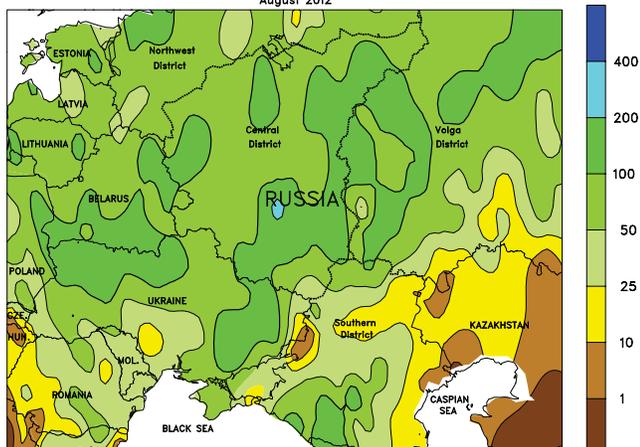


EUROPE

Across southern Europe, dry and unseasonably hot August weather trimmed yield expectations for corn in France and further reduced yield prospects for corn and sunflowers in the Balkans. Daytime highs during the middle of August approached 40°C in France and topped 40°C in southern Romania and northern Bulgaria. In addition, producers in southeastern Europe are in desperate need of moisture for winter crop planting, with August offering little if any drought

relief (2-25 percent of normal). In contrast, persistent rainfall reduced crop quality and delayed harvesting in the United Kingdom, although drier conditions returned at month's end. Showers maintained favorable soil moisture for winter crop planting in Germany and Poland, while sunny skies promoted a rapid pace of fieldwork in northern France. Late-month rain in northern Italy slowed corn and sunflower maturation but provided a welcome boost to reservoir levels.

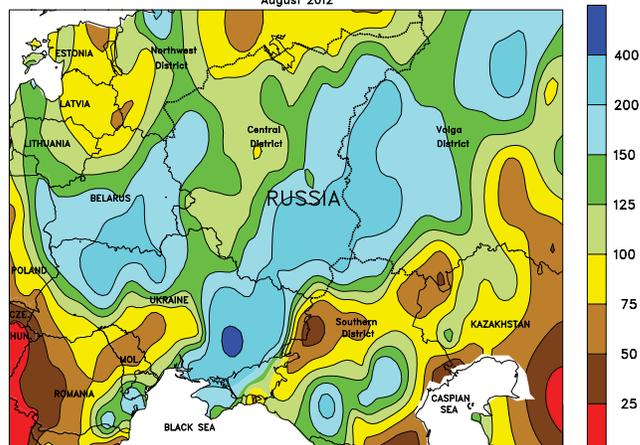
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2012



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



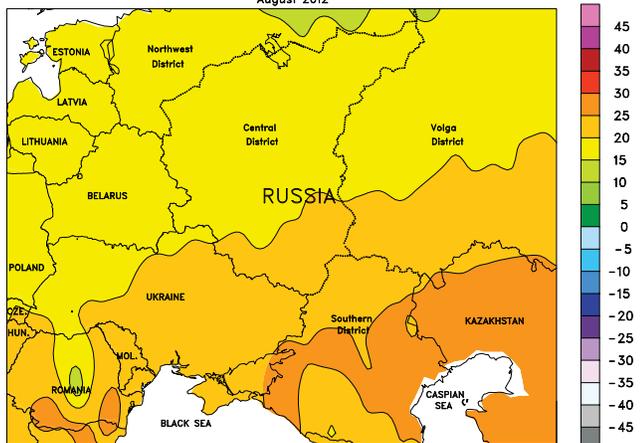
WESTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2012



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



WESTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
August 2012



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



WESTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
August 2012



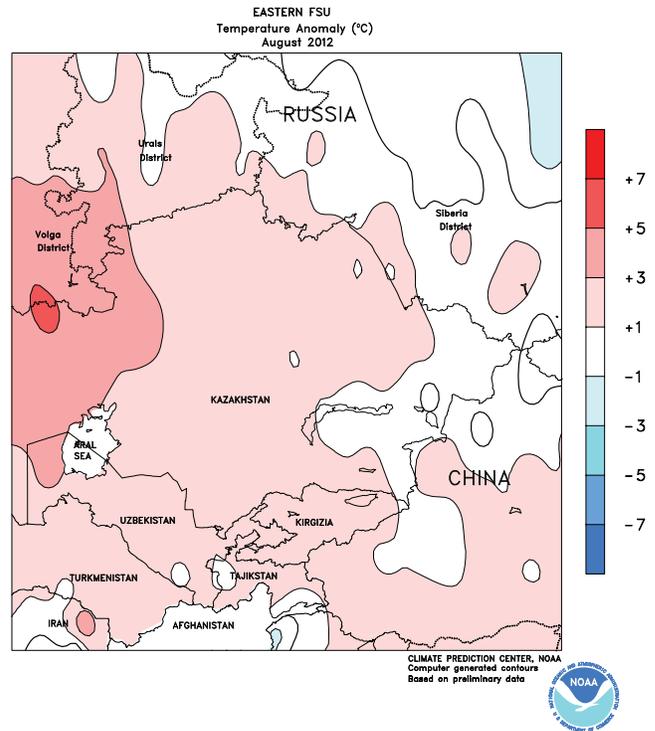
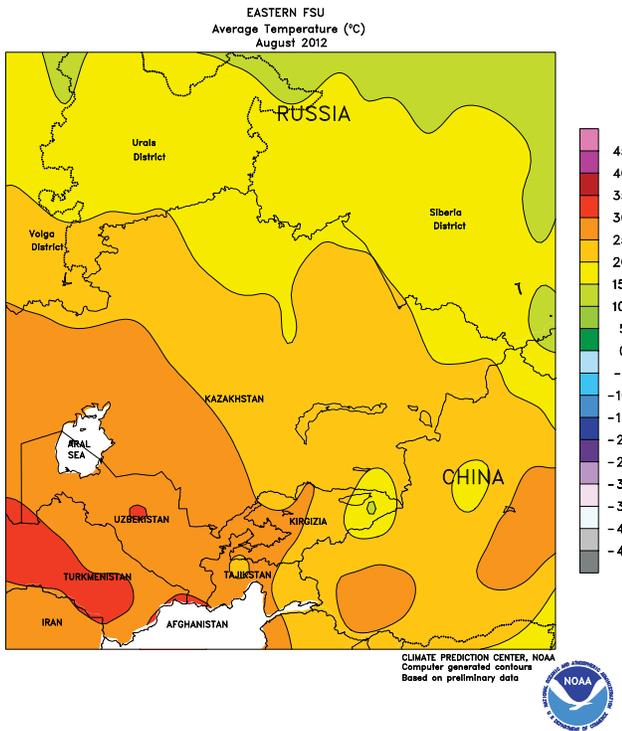
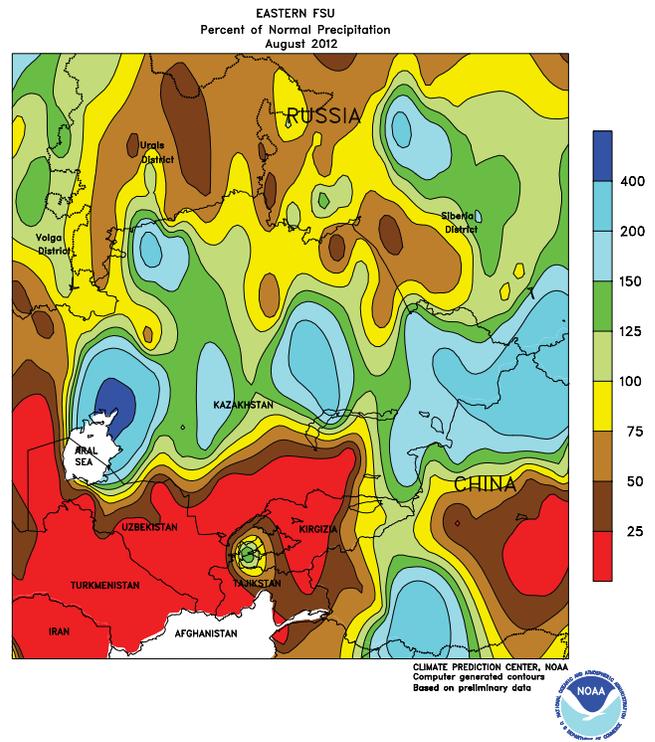
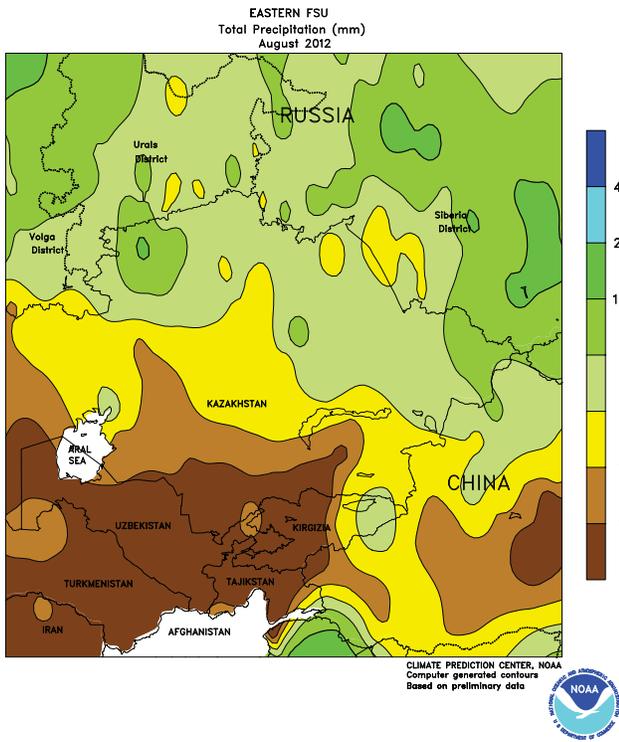
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
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WESTERN FSU

In August, locally heavy showers improved prospects for reproductive to filling summer crops from northern and eastern Ukraine into central Russia. However, incursions of heat (35-

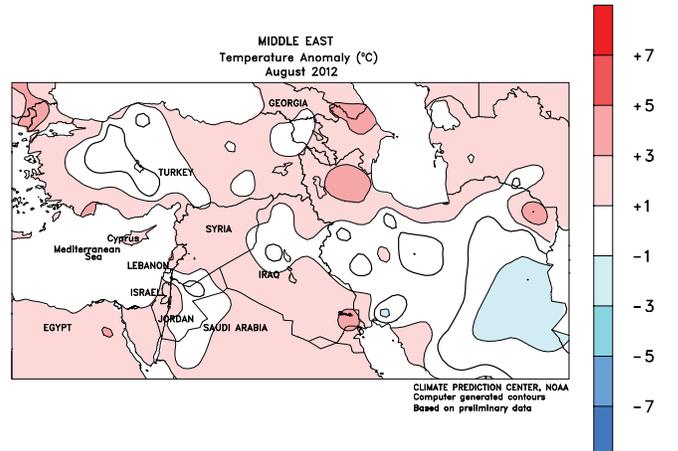
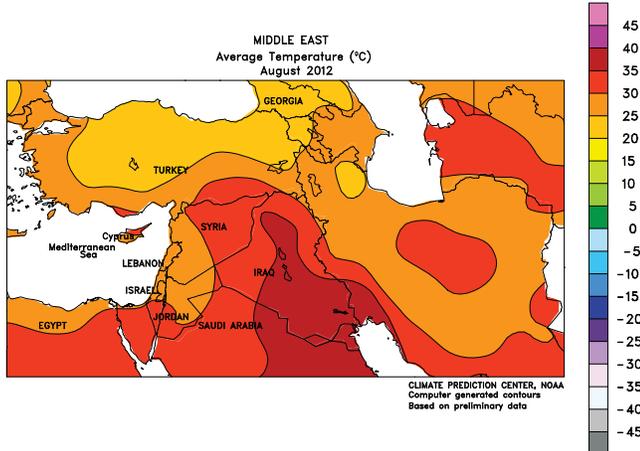
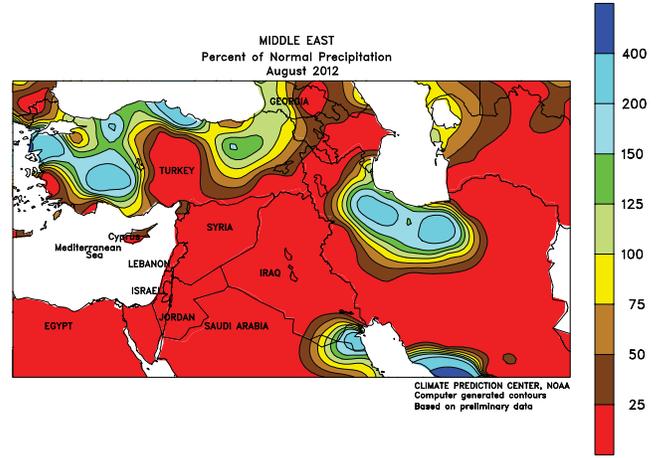
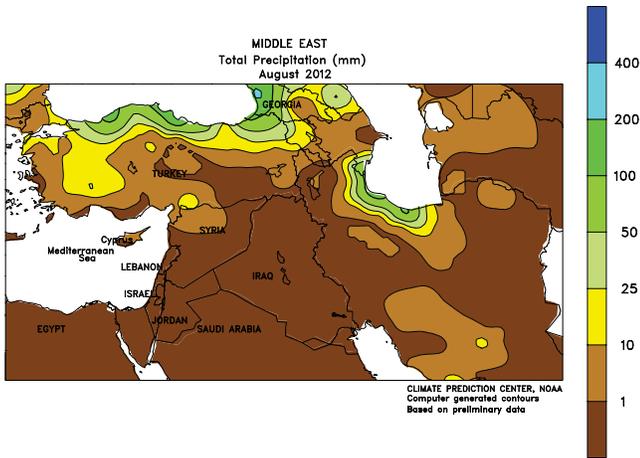
40°C) in southern portions of Russia and Ukraine caused some crop stress. Much-needed rainfall eased drought in the southern Volga and northern Southern Districts.



EASTERN FSU

Occasional showers slowed spring wheat drydown and harvesting during August across Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia, although drier weather toward month's end

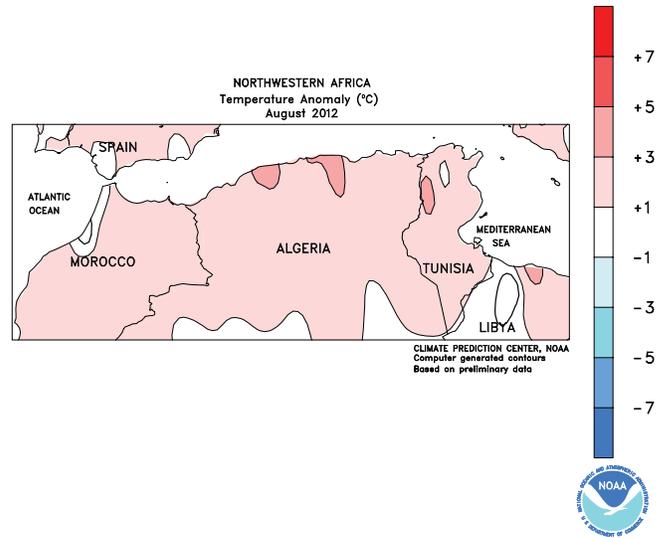
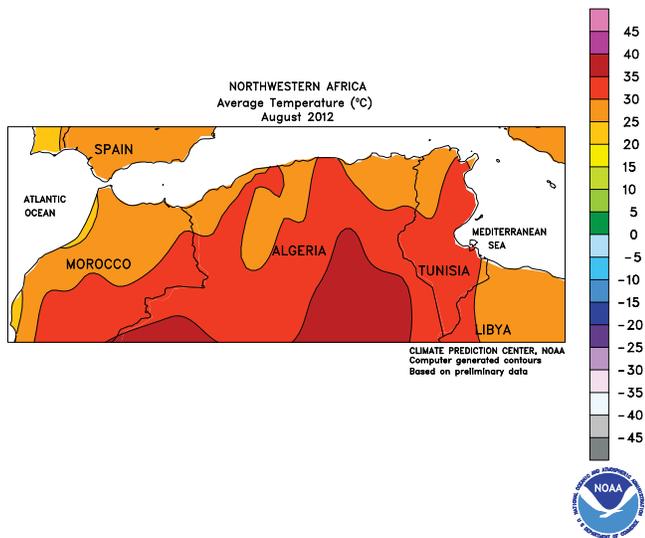
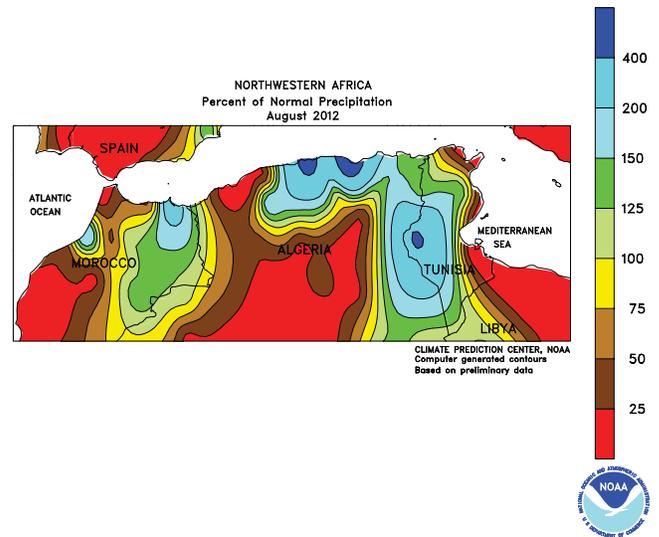
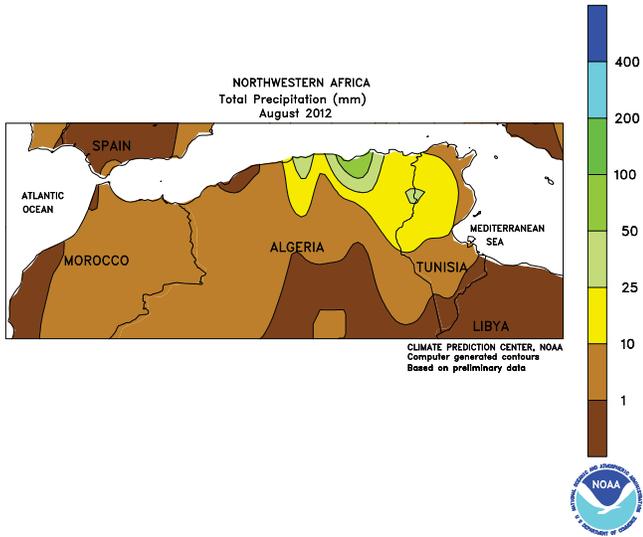
allowed producers to resume fieldwork. Seasonable warmth and dryness in southern portions of the region favored cotton maturation.



MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry August weather favored late winter wheat harvesting as well as cotton maturation and harvesting. However, locally heavy showers were

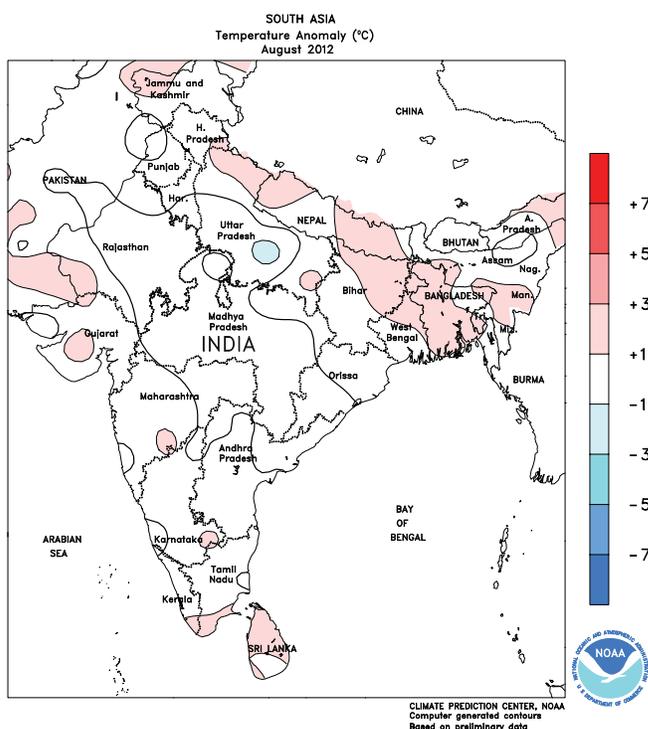
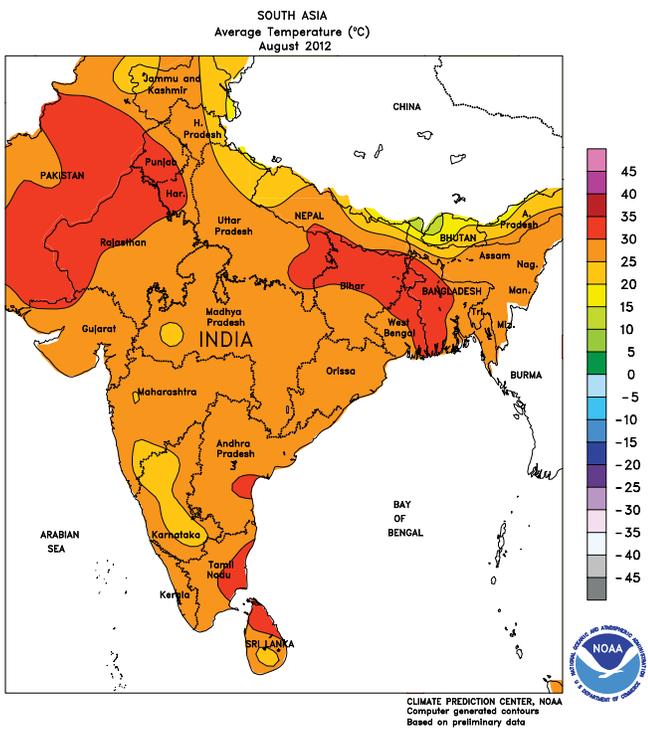
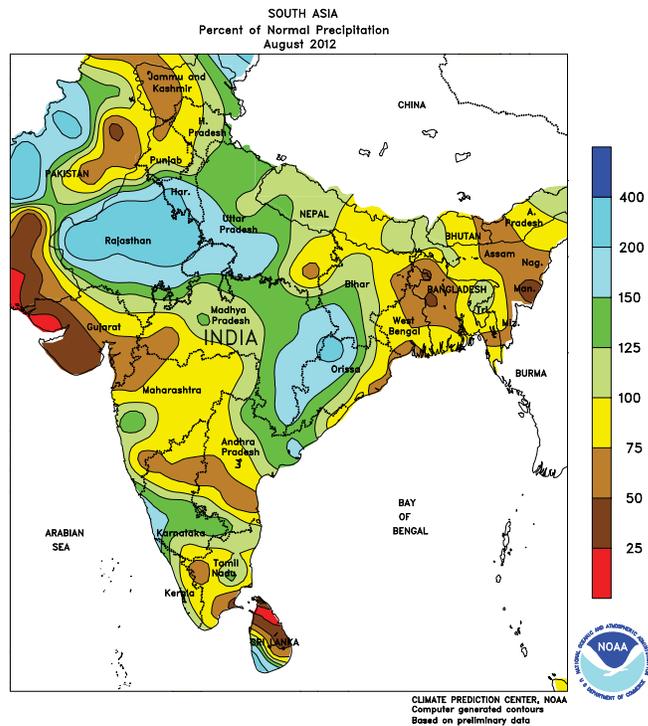
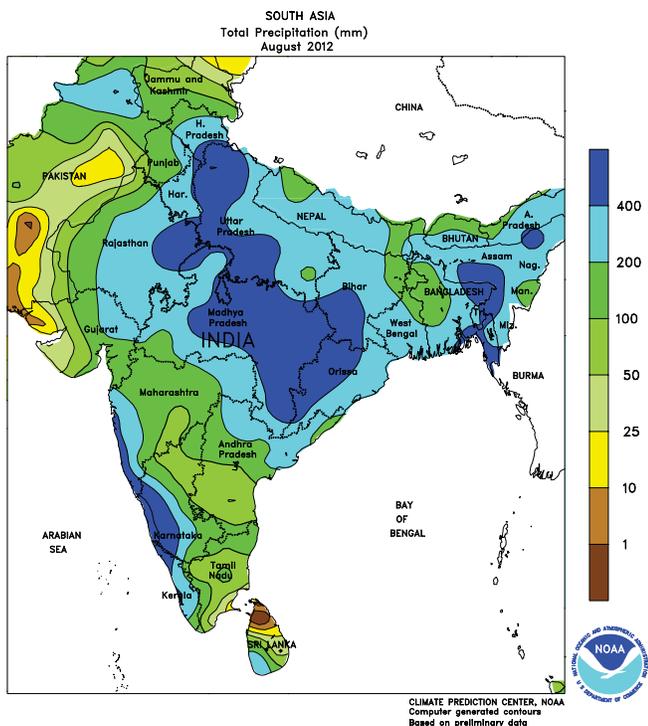
reported in northern-most portions of Turkey and Iran, although the rain likely had no significant agricultural impact.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

In September, unseasonable showers in eastern portions of the region contrasted with dry, hot weather in the west. Rain totaled 5 to locally more than 50 mm in northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia, providing supplemental

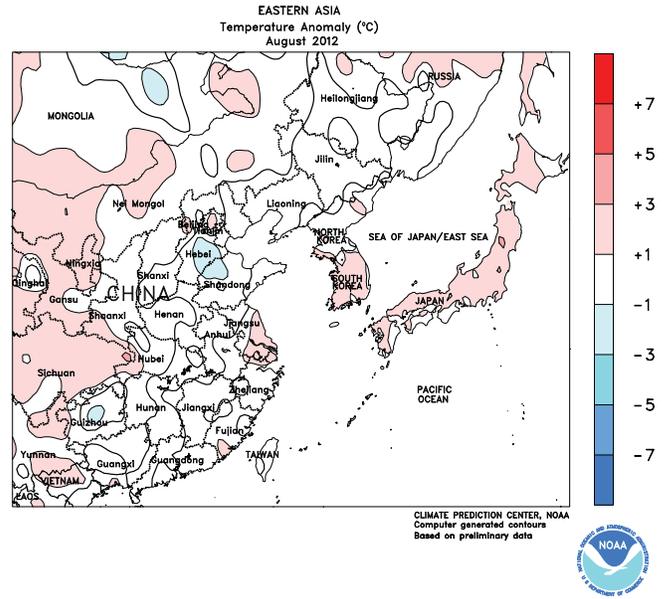
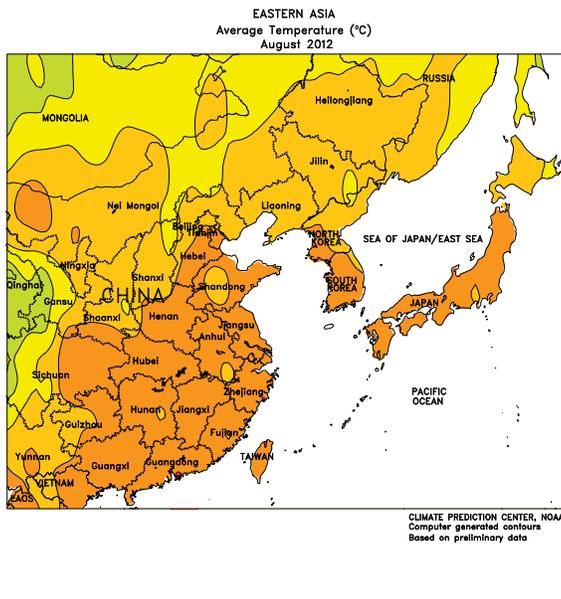
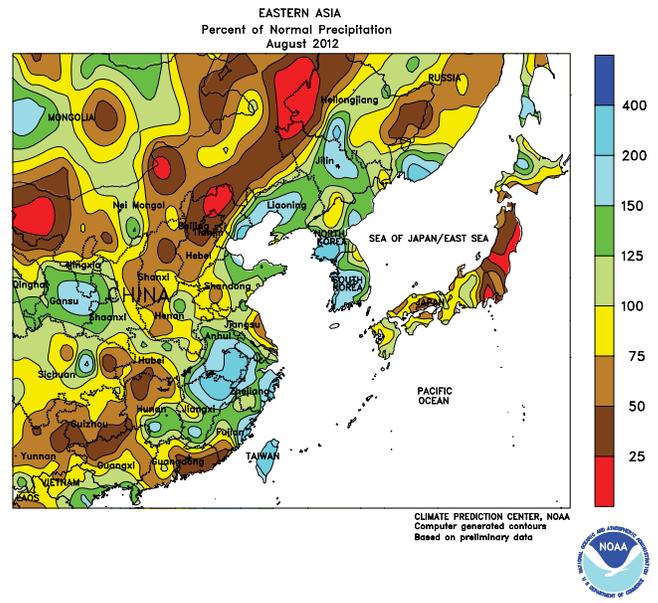
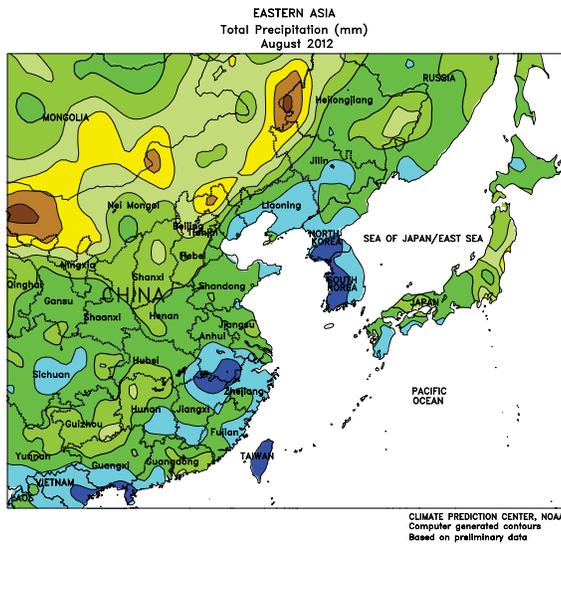
moisture for pastures and summer crops. However, the rain was out of season, and will have minimal, if any, benefit for wheat and barley (winter grain sowing typically begins in late autumn).



SOUTH ASIA

Above-normal rainfall during August improved moisture conditions in parts of northern and western India, benefiting reproductive rice and cotton. In addition, moisture supplies for winter crops to be planted in October also benefited from the increased rainfall. In contrast, below-normal rainfall for the month maintained moisture deficits for the

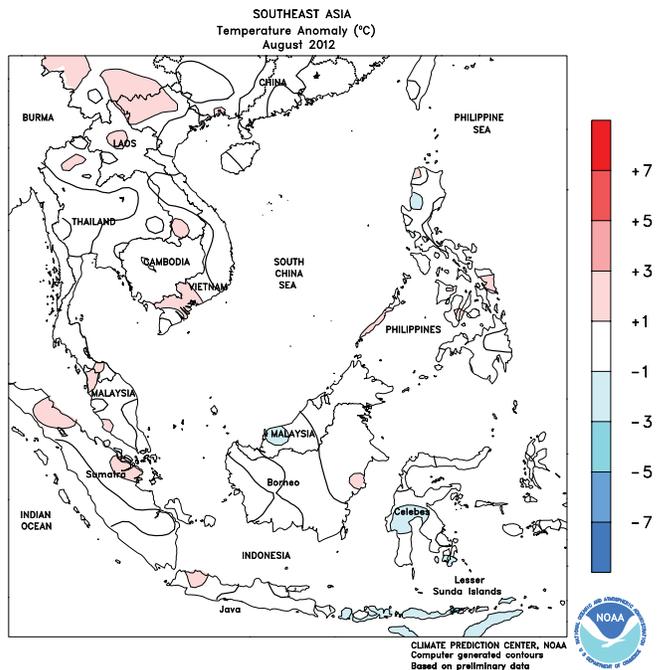
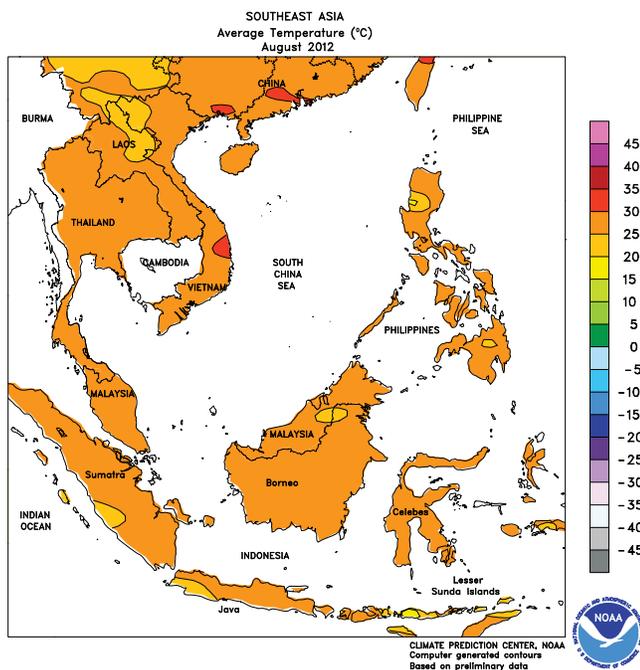
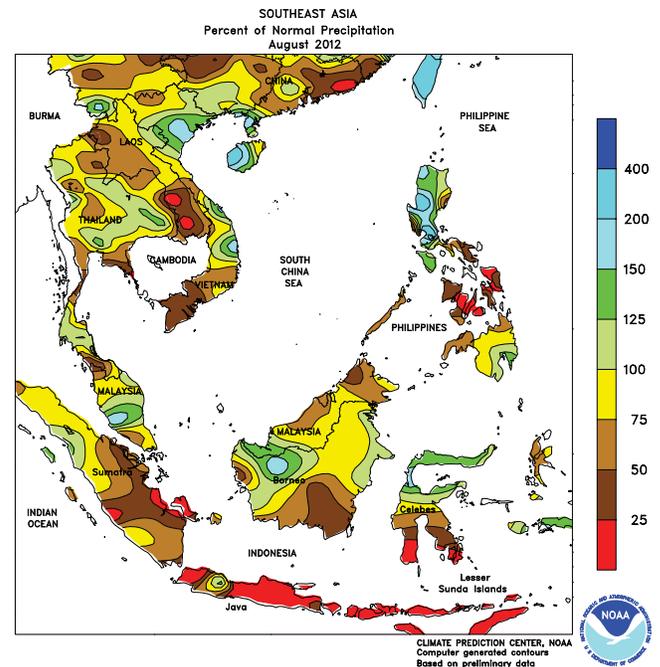
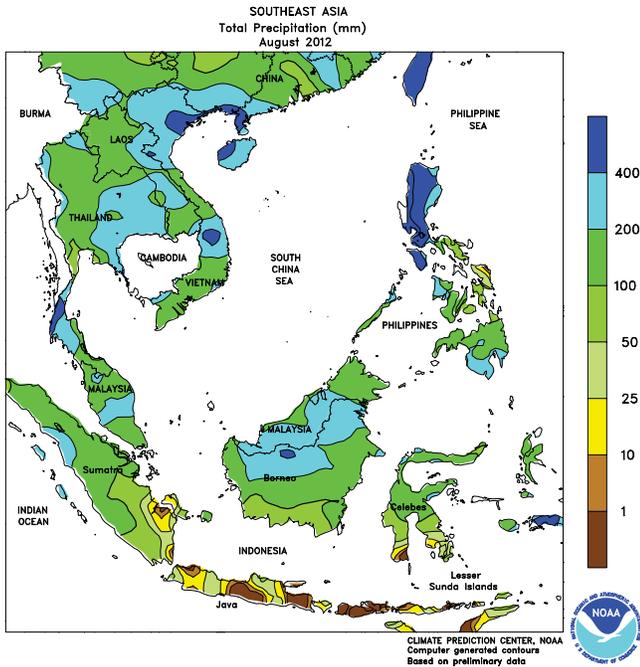
season in Gujarat and Maharashtra and maintained low prospects for groundnuts and rain-fed cotton. Farther east, near- to above-normal rainfall benefited rice throughout Bihar, Orissa, and parts of West Bengal, although more rain would be welcomed in West Bengal where seasonal rainfall deficits continued.



EASTERN ASIA

After an unusually wet summer in northeastern China, drier weather prevailed for much of August. Monthly rainfall was less than 50 mm in growing areas of Heilongjiang (less than 25 mm in western Heilongjiang) and well below normal. The dryness limited moisture available to filling corn and soybeans but likely had minimal yield impacts on the well-developed crops. Moisture improved on the North China Plain for corn, soybeans, and cotton with near- to above-normal rainfall during the month. Six tropical

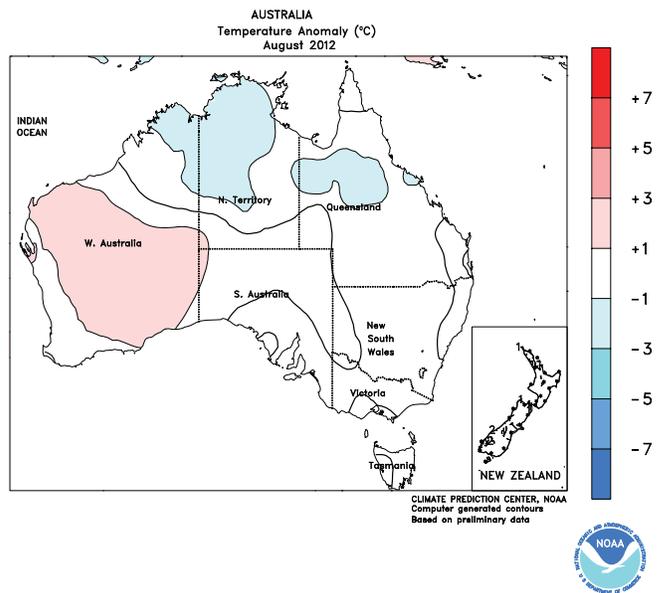
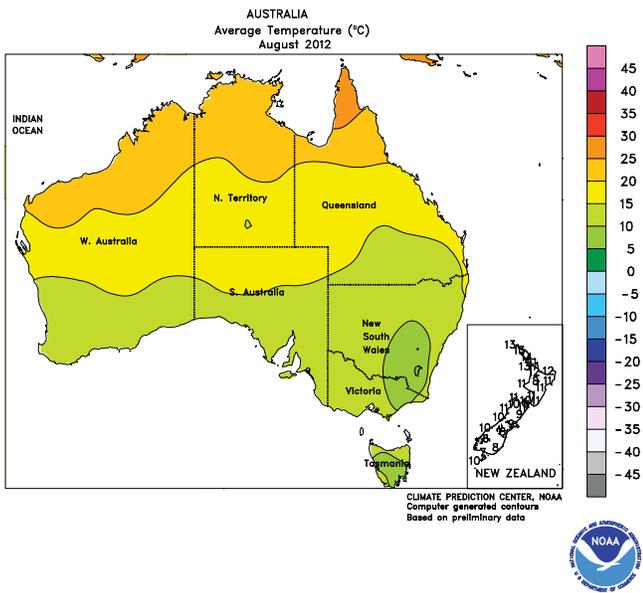
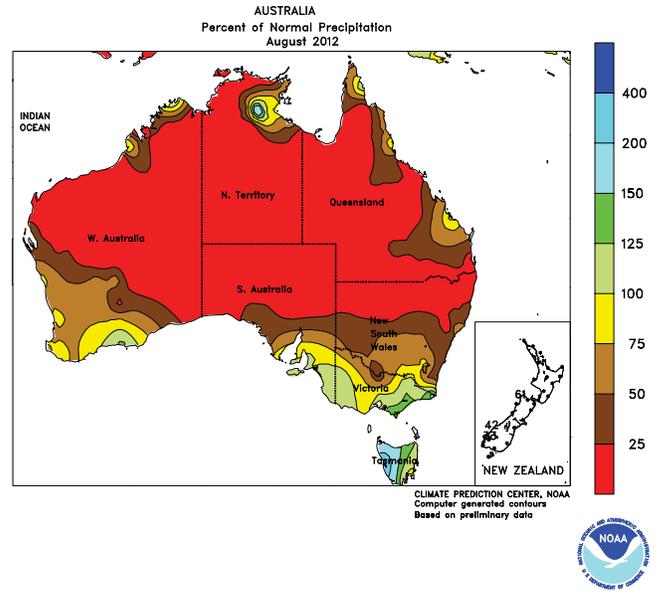
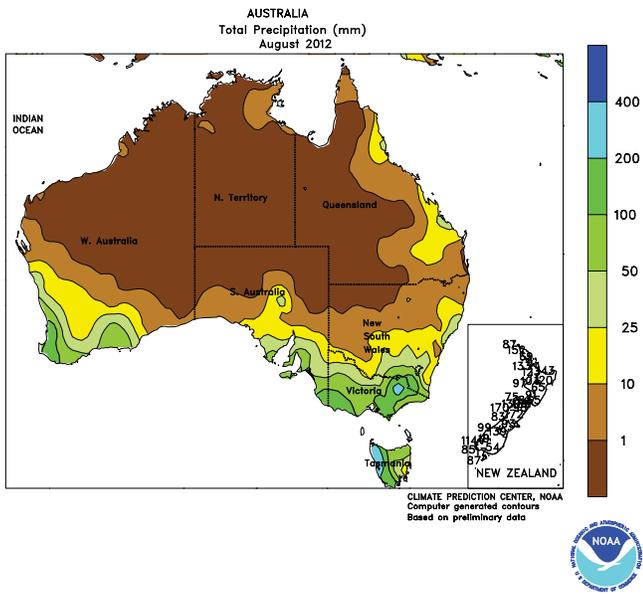
cyclones impacted China in August and brought heavy rainfall (200-400 mm for the month) to portions of the eastern Yangtze Valley and into southern parts of Manchuria. The abundant rainfall caused minor flooding to corn and soybeans but provided beneficial moisture to filling crops. In addition, tropical cyclones brought flooding rains to western portions of the Korean Peninsula. In Japan, near- to above-normal temperatures and adequate moisture advanced rice development.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Below-normal rainfall occurred across the majority of Thailand during August. Although seasonal rainfall deficits continued in the Northeast Region of Thailand, an intensification of showers during the month prevented further declines, and overall moisture supplies remained adequate for

rice development. In the Philippines, a pair of tropical cyclones during August produced flooding in the north which occurred outside of major rice- and corn-producing areas. Meanwhile, rainfall was well below normal in oil palm areas of Indonesia and eastern Malaysia.

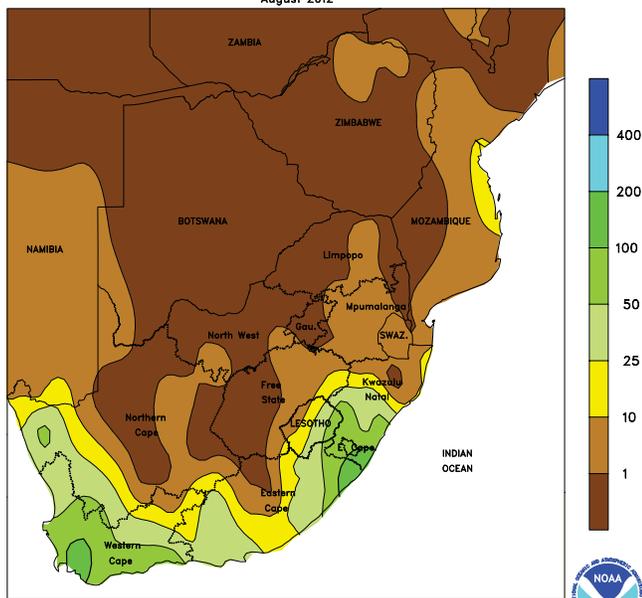


AUSTRALIA

In August, below-normal rainfall in Western Australia, northern New South Wales, and southern Queensland reduced topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds.

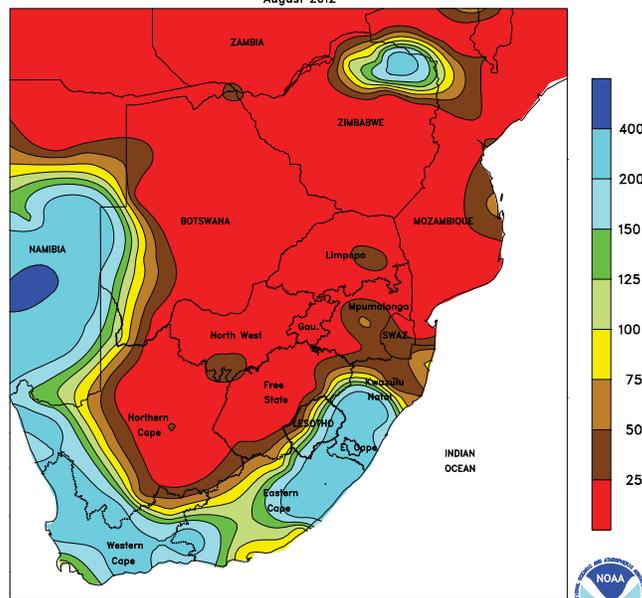
Elsewhere in the wheat belt, occasional showers and near-normal temperatures maintained good yield prospects for wheat, barley, and canola in southeastern Australia.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2012



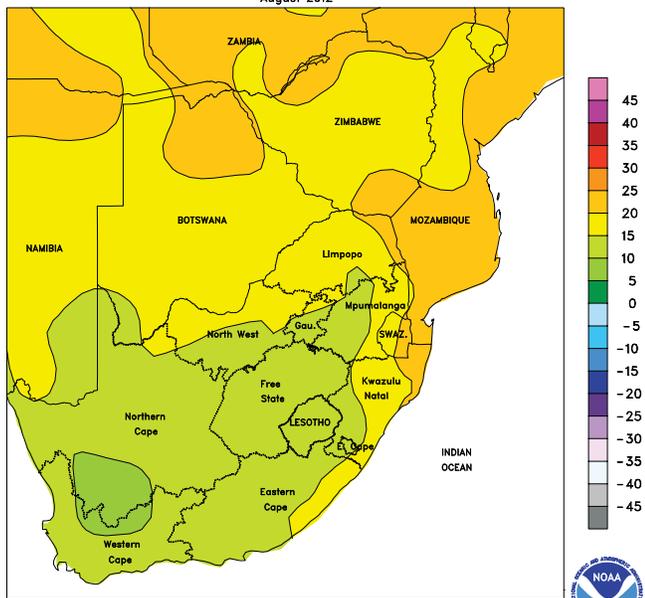
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2012



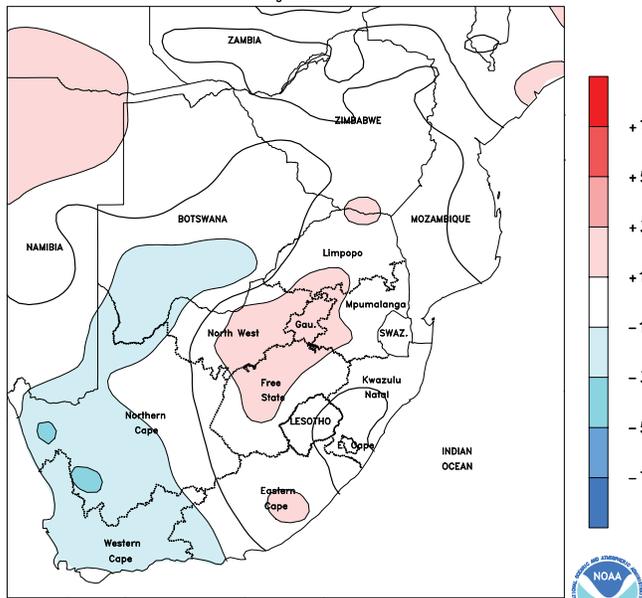
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
August 2012



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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
August 2012

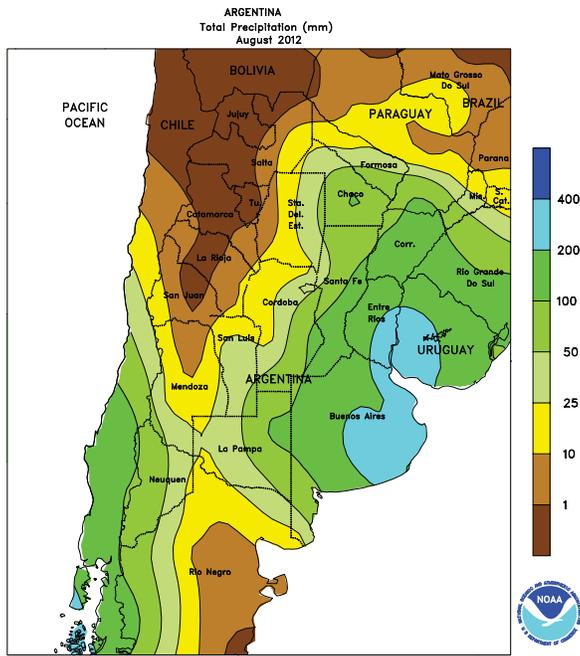


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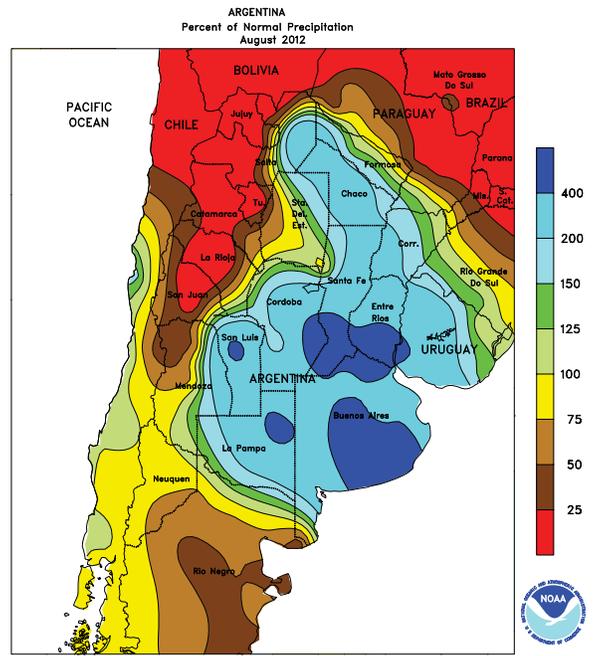
SOUTH AFRICA

In early August, unseasonably heavy rain soaked major farming areas along the western and southern coasts. In Western Cape, the rainfall maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for winter wheat, as well as overwintering pastures and vineyards; however, the moisture was untimely for the sugarcane harvest in southern production areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Mostly dry conditions prevailed in the country's central interior, with less than 5 mm of rainfall recorded in nearly all locations from North West and Free State northeastward through Limpopo and Mpumalanga. Although August is usually one of the driest months of the

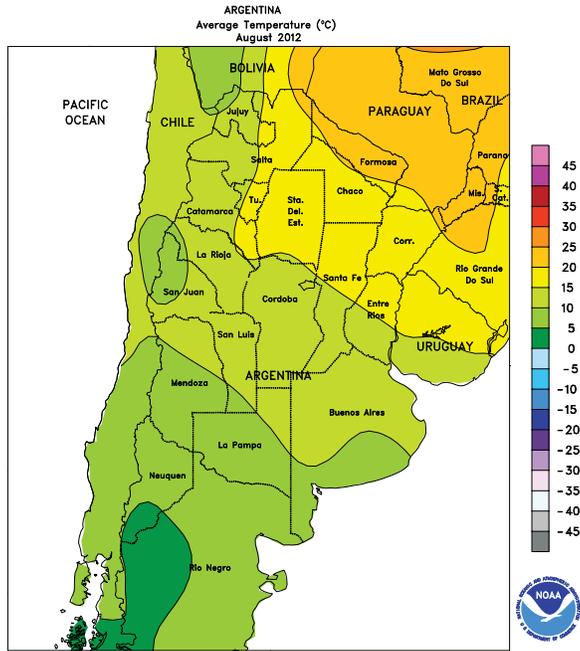
year, subsoil moisture is limited for winter wheat following a drying trend that began during the summer, and timely rain will be required as seasonal warming pushes crops toward reproduction. Monthly temperatures averaged up to 1°C above normal throughout this region, though freezes were recorded through the middle part of August, limiting winter wheat growth. In contrast, temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal in Western Cape and nearby locations in Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces, although temperatures generally stayed above freezing in farming areas closest to the coast.



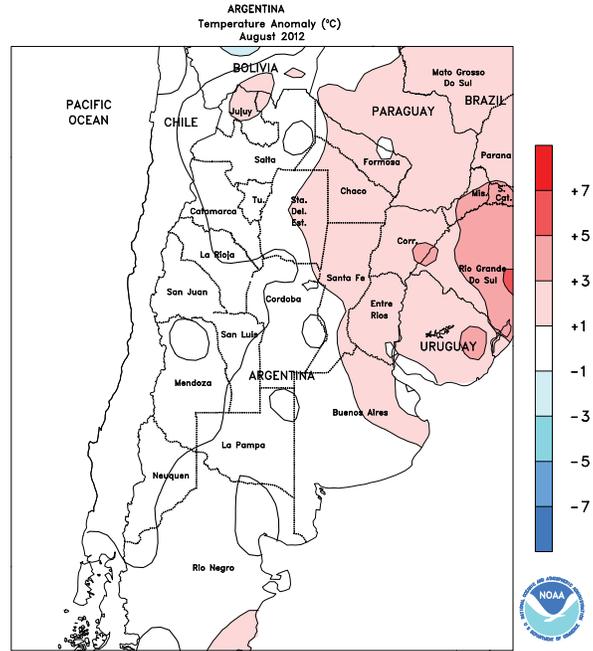
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
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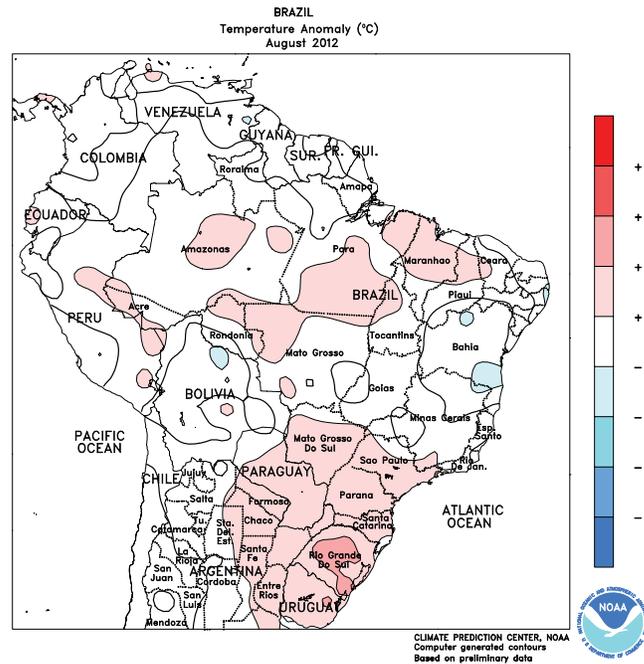
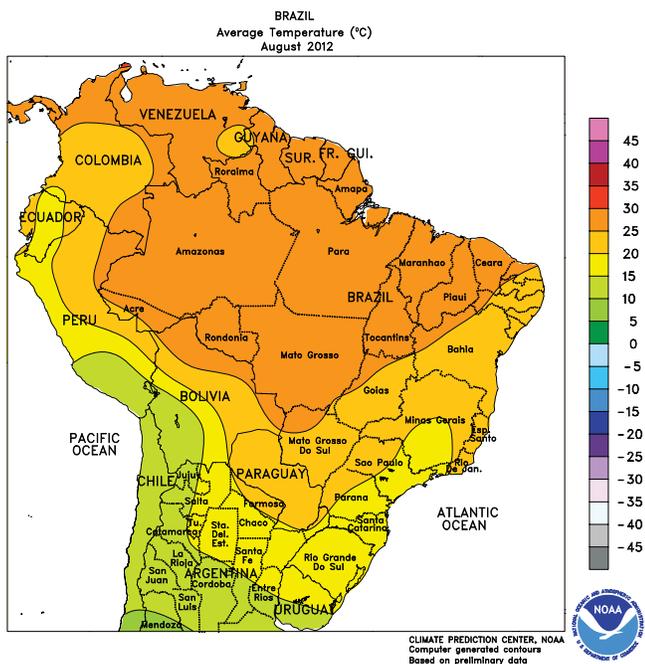
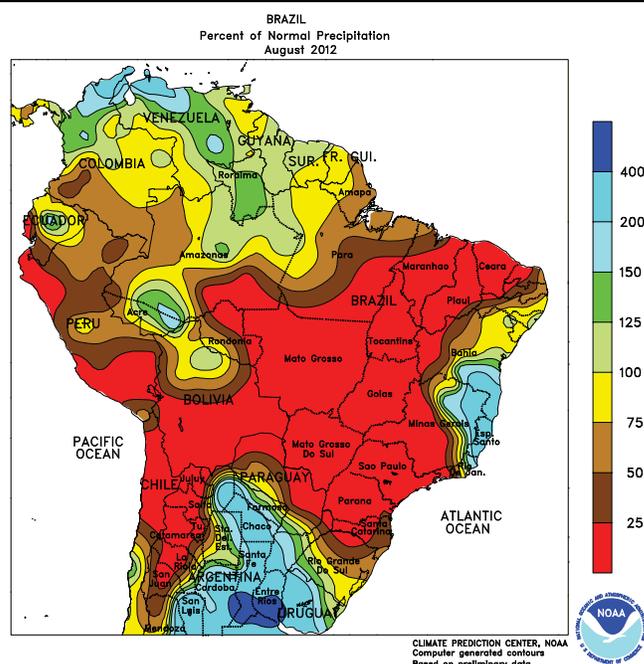
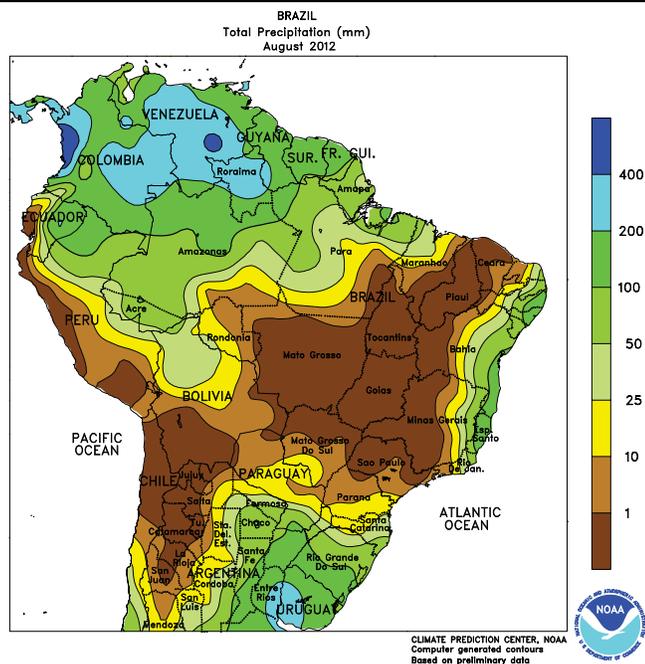


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

ARGENTINA

During August, an unusually wet weather pattern brought abundant rain to most farming areas, providing needed relief from dryness but creating problems with excessive moisture, including a disruption in seasonal fieldwork. Monthly totals exceeded 100 mm over a broad area centered over Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, which for some locations represented more than 4 times the normal monthly amounts. Accumulations were lighter in western and northern agricultural areas, although accumulations of 25 to 100 mm

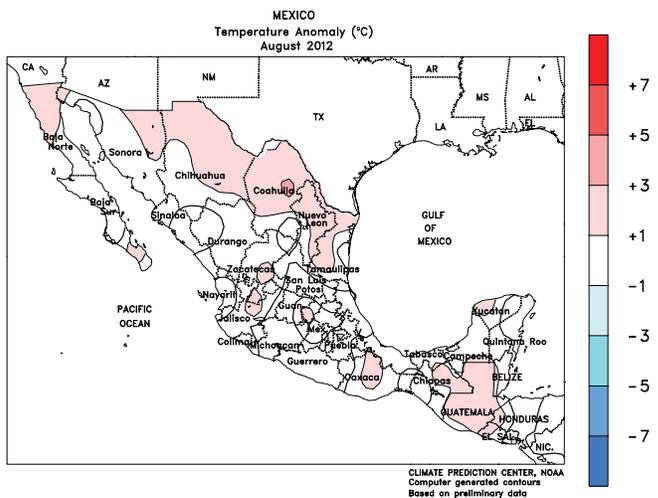
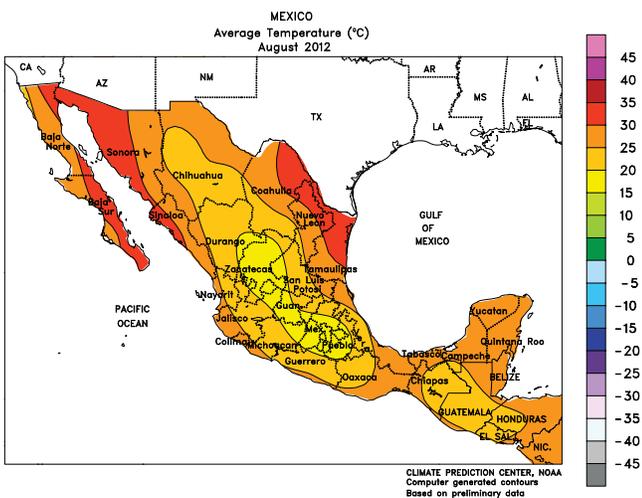
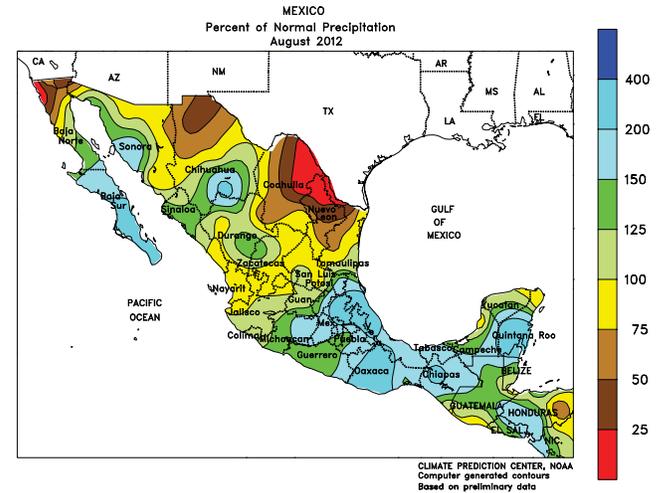
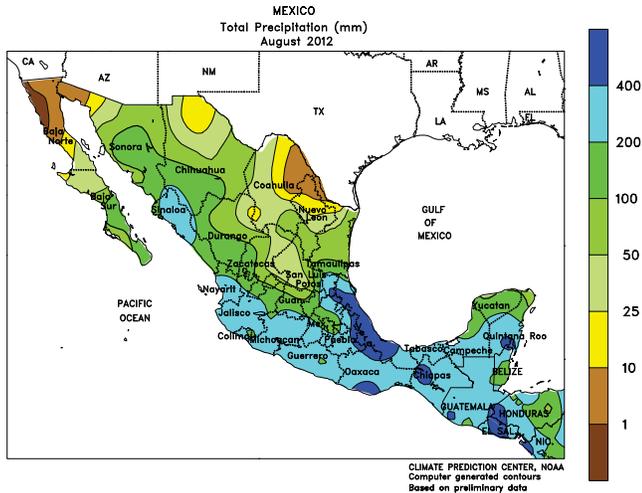
were still above normal for the month of August. While causing localized flooding and hampering the final stages of winter grain planting, the moisture was overall favorable for recharge of subsoil moisture following last season's drought. Unseasonably warm weather accompanied the wetness as August temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal. However, freezing weather was common in southern and western areas until month's end, limiting growth of winter grains.



BRAZIL

In August, dry, unseasonably warm weather dominated Brazil's central interior, supporting drydown and harvesting of sugarcane and coffee. Unlike last month, however, the dryness extended southward into the southern wheat belt, with northern Parana recording less than 10 mm for all of August. Occasional showers maintained favorable levels of moisture for winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul, although additional moisture would have been welcome throughout the southern wheat belt as seasonal warming continued.

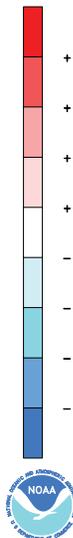
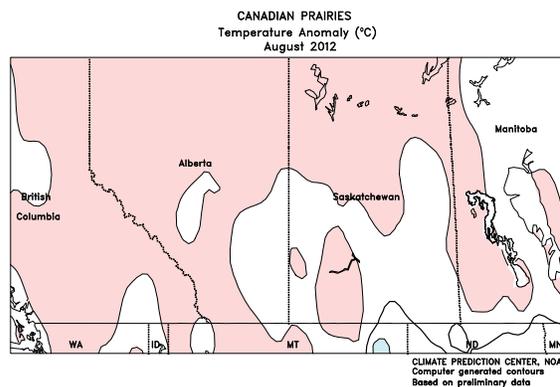
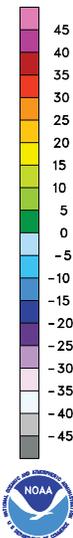
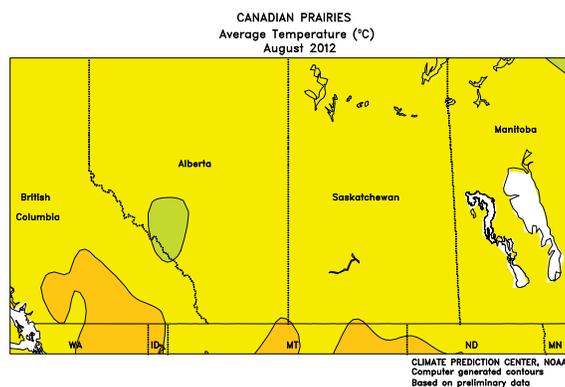
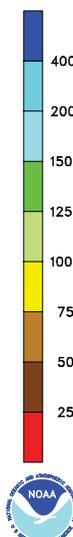
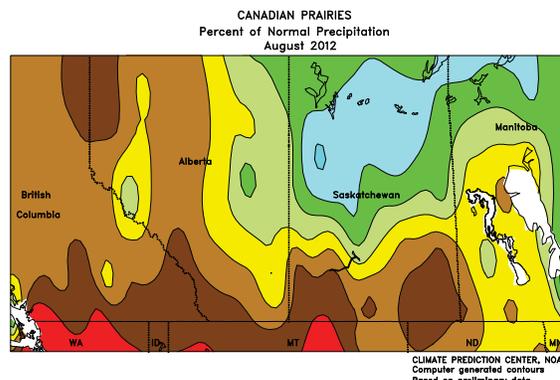
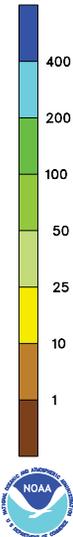
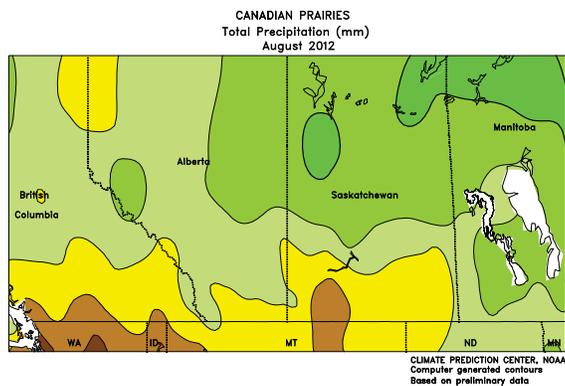
Monthly average temperatures were 2 to 3°C above normal throughout the south (Mato Grosso do Sul to Rio Grande do Sul), with daytime highs often in excess of 30°C. In addition, freezing weather stayed well south of the main farming areas and posed no risk to coffee, citrus, or sugarcane. Elsewhere, seasonal showers continued along the northeastern coast, boosting moisture for sugarcane and other regionally important crops, although amounts diminished toward the end of the month.



MEXICO

During August, the continuation of seasonal rainfall maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops while helping to replenish irrigation reserves. Frequent, locally heavy showers led to near- to above-normal rainfall across the southern plateau and along the southern Pacific Coast. Hurricane Ernesto made landfall near Belize on August 8 and brought locally heavy rain and flooding to southeastern Mexico, including sugarcane areas of central and southern Veracruz. Monsoon showers also

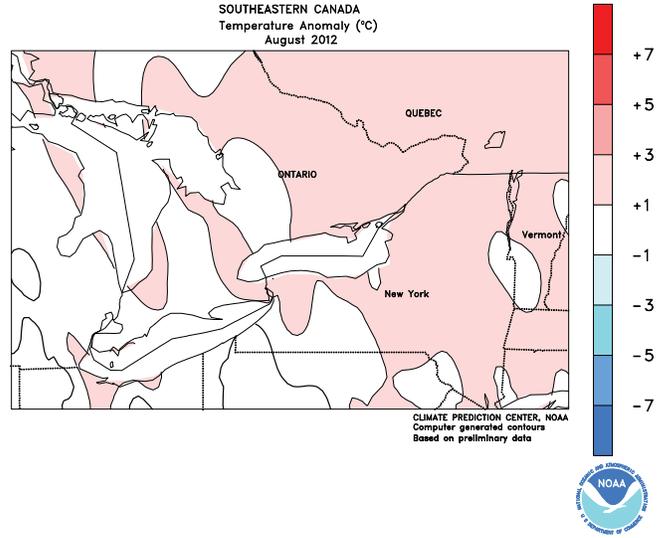
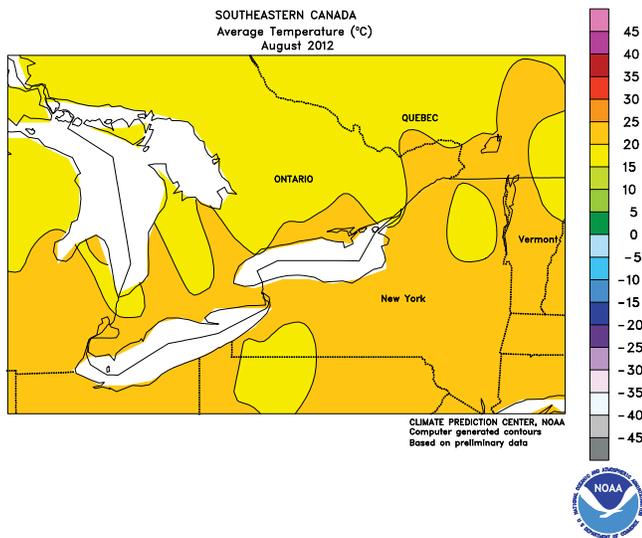
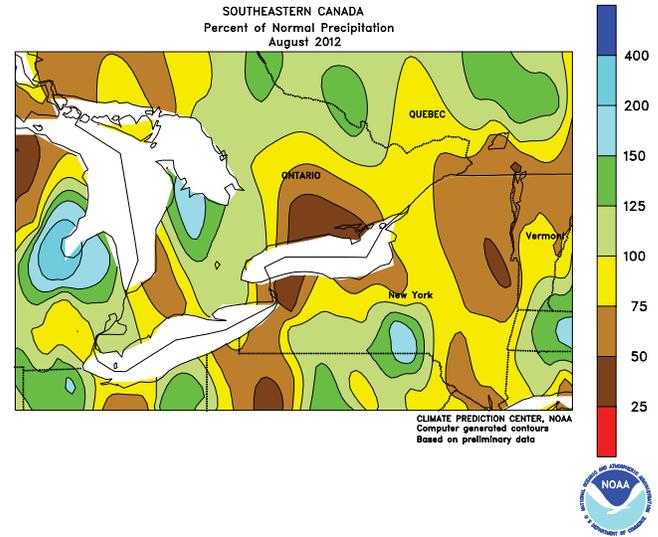
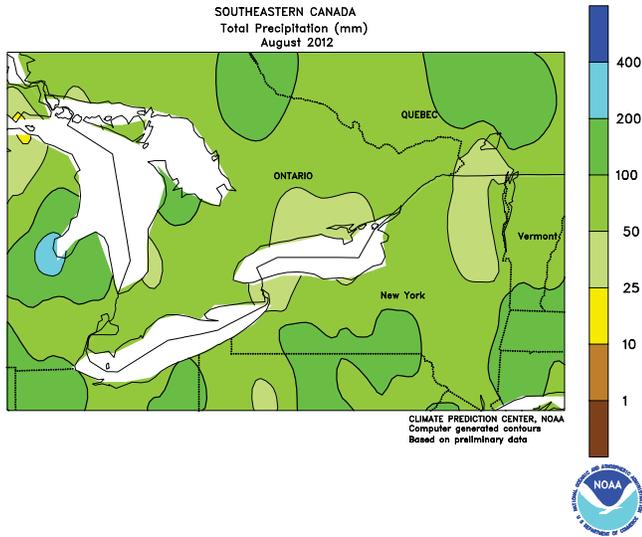
continued throughout the month in the northwest, helping to replenish critically low reservoir levels. However, unseasonable dryness and warmth persisted in the northeast, maintaining high moisture demands on irrigated crops and livestock. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 47.1 percent as of August 30 (an increase of more than 8 percentage points from July 30), compared with 60.1 percent last year and 81.7 percent in 2010.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

The drying trend that began in July continued across the Prairies through the month of August, reducing moisture for pastures and immature spring crops but aiding early harvests. Monthly rainfall totaled below 25 mm in southern Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, and portions of the Peace River Valley, representing less than half of the normal monthly rainfall for many areas. Near- to above-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, with daytime highs occasionally reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) in southern farming areas. While aiding drydown and

fostering rapid early rates of harvesting, the southern warmth and dryness accelerated development of later-planted crops at the expense of yield potential. In contrast, rain fell more frequently in Manitoba and across northern sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with total monthly accumulations of more than 50 mm maintaining mostly favorable conditions for immature spring grains and oilseeds. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in these areas as well, rapidly advancing crops toward maturity, albeit in the absence of stressful heat.



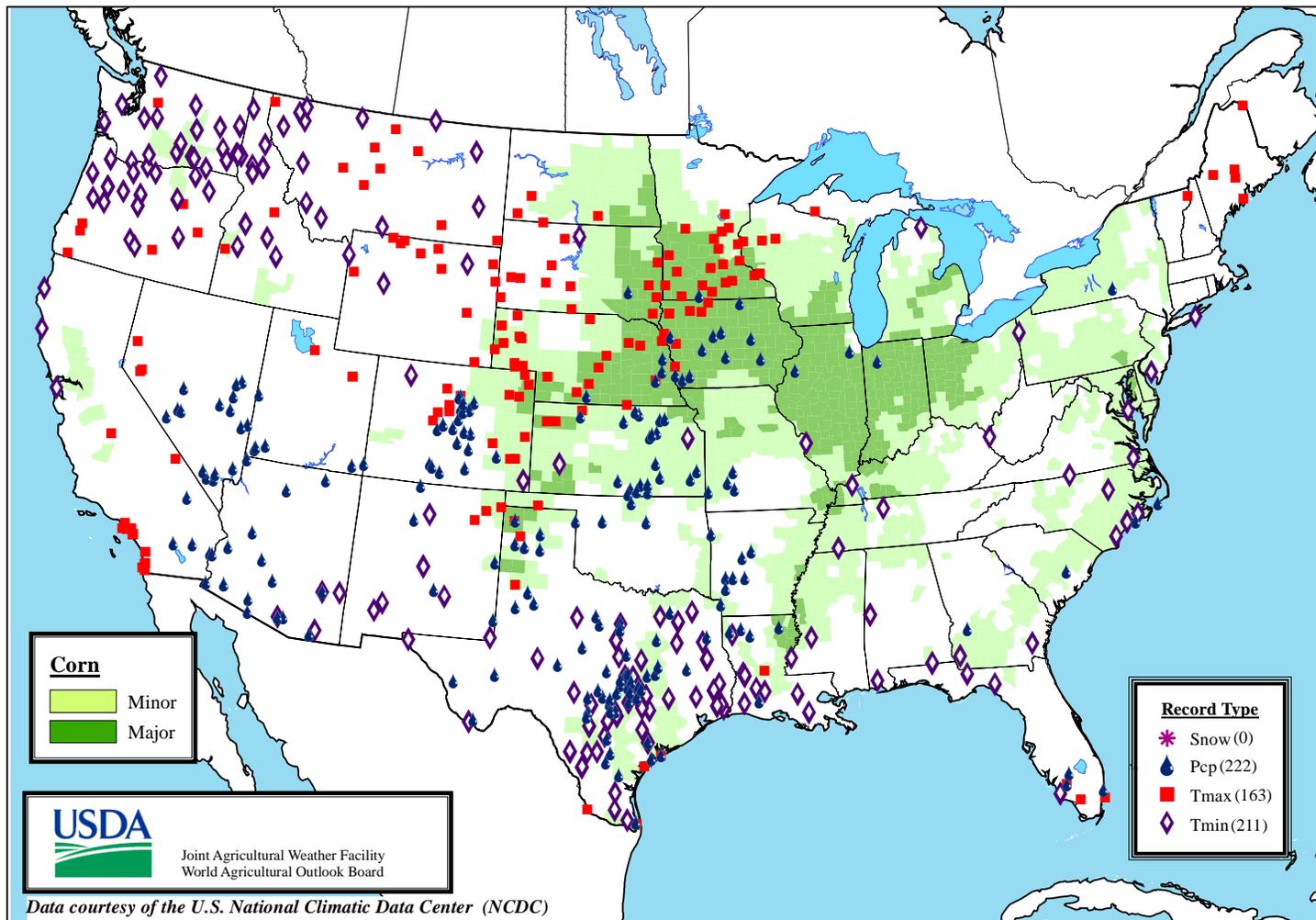
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In early August, rain benefited immature summer crops and pastures locally across the region. However, a pattern of drier, occasionally warmer weather quickly became reestablished, promoting pasture growth and

development of filling to maturing corn and soybeans. Nighttime lows fell below 5°C at a few locations during the latter half of August but no early freeze was reported.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

September 9-15, 2012



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