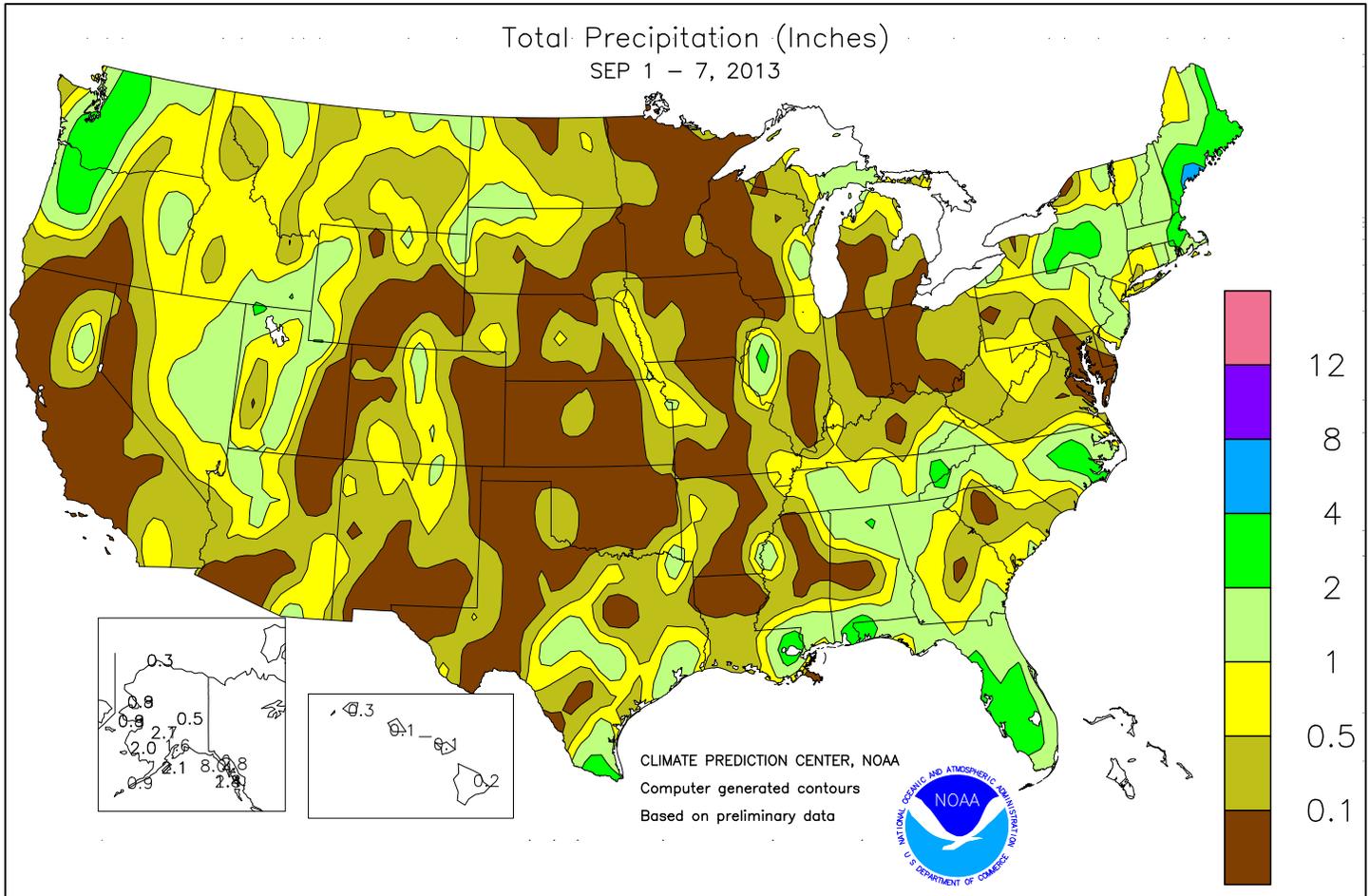


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 1 – 7, 2013

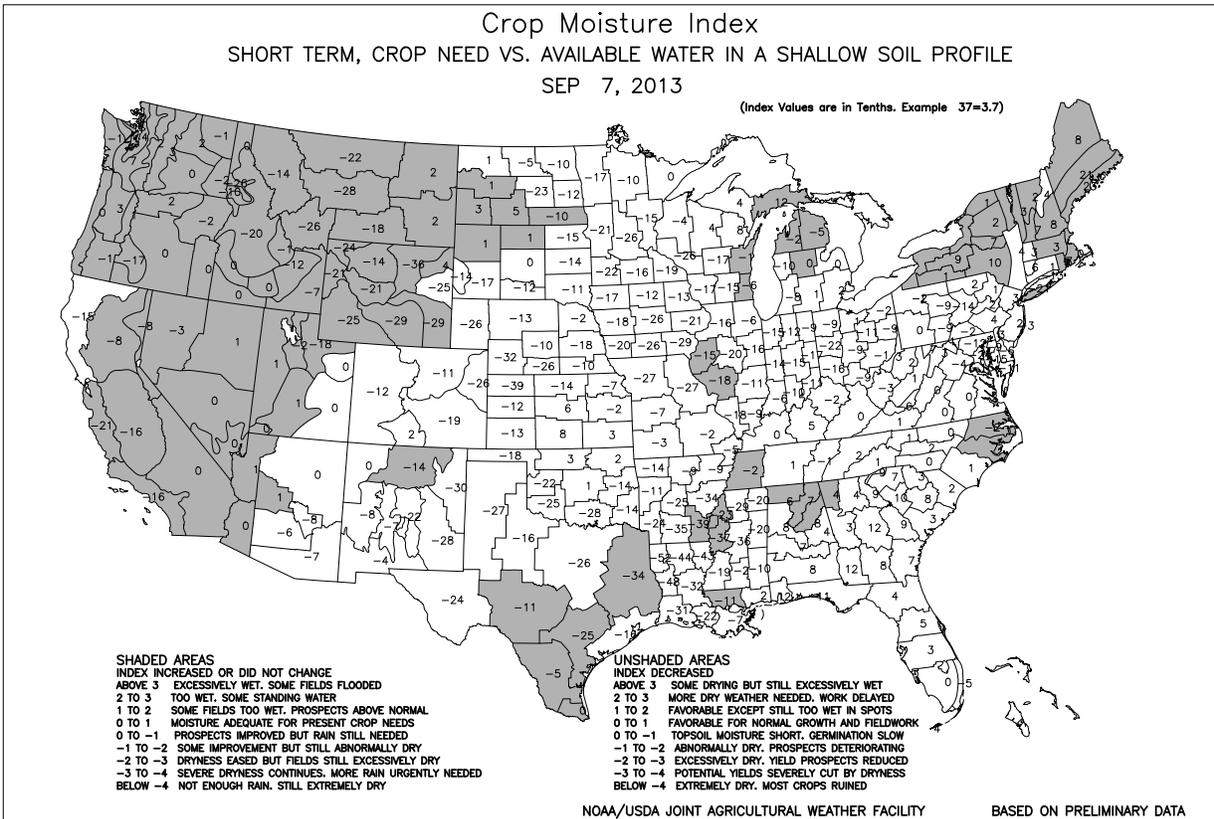
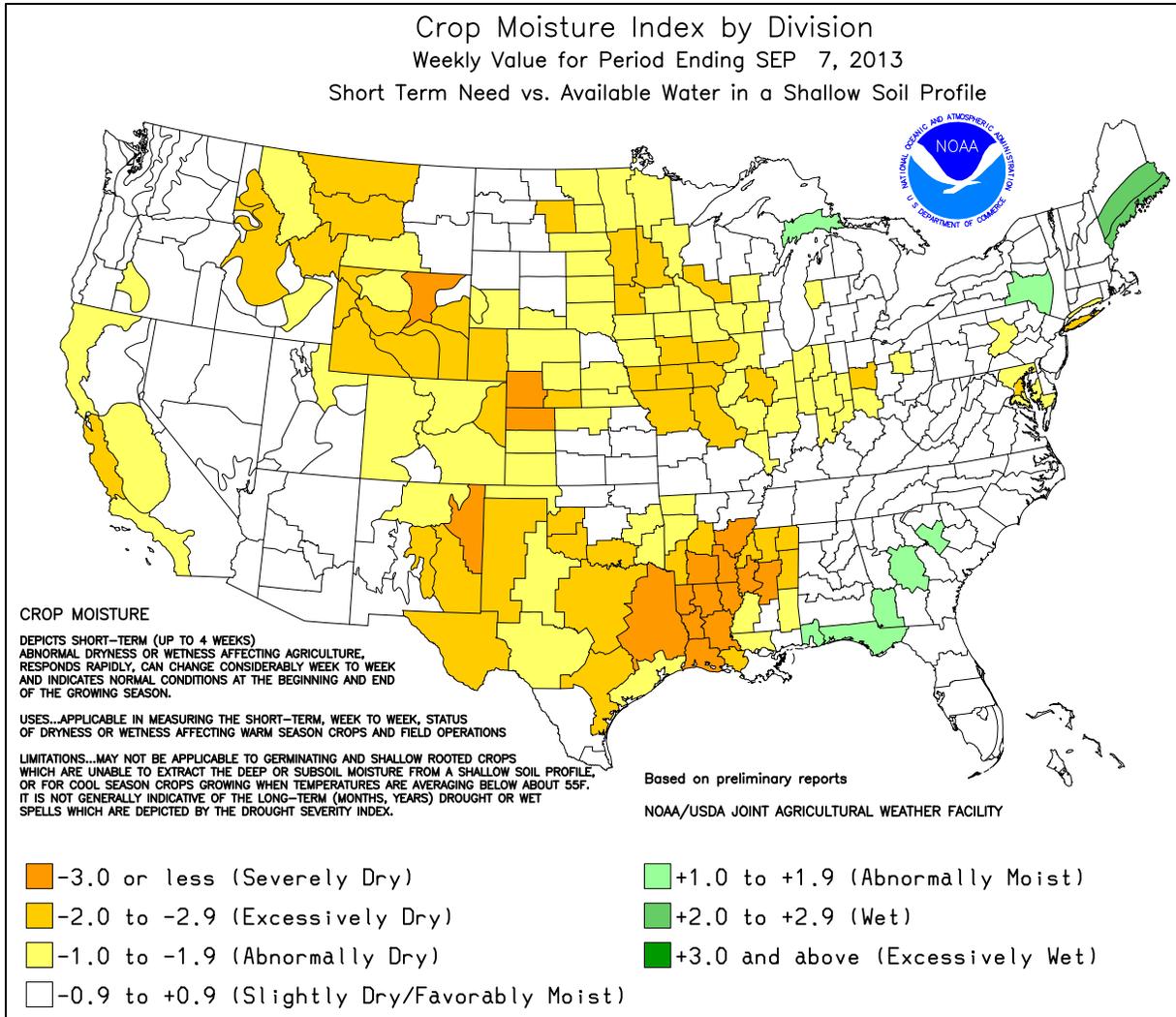
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

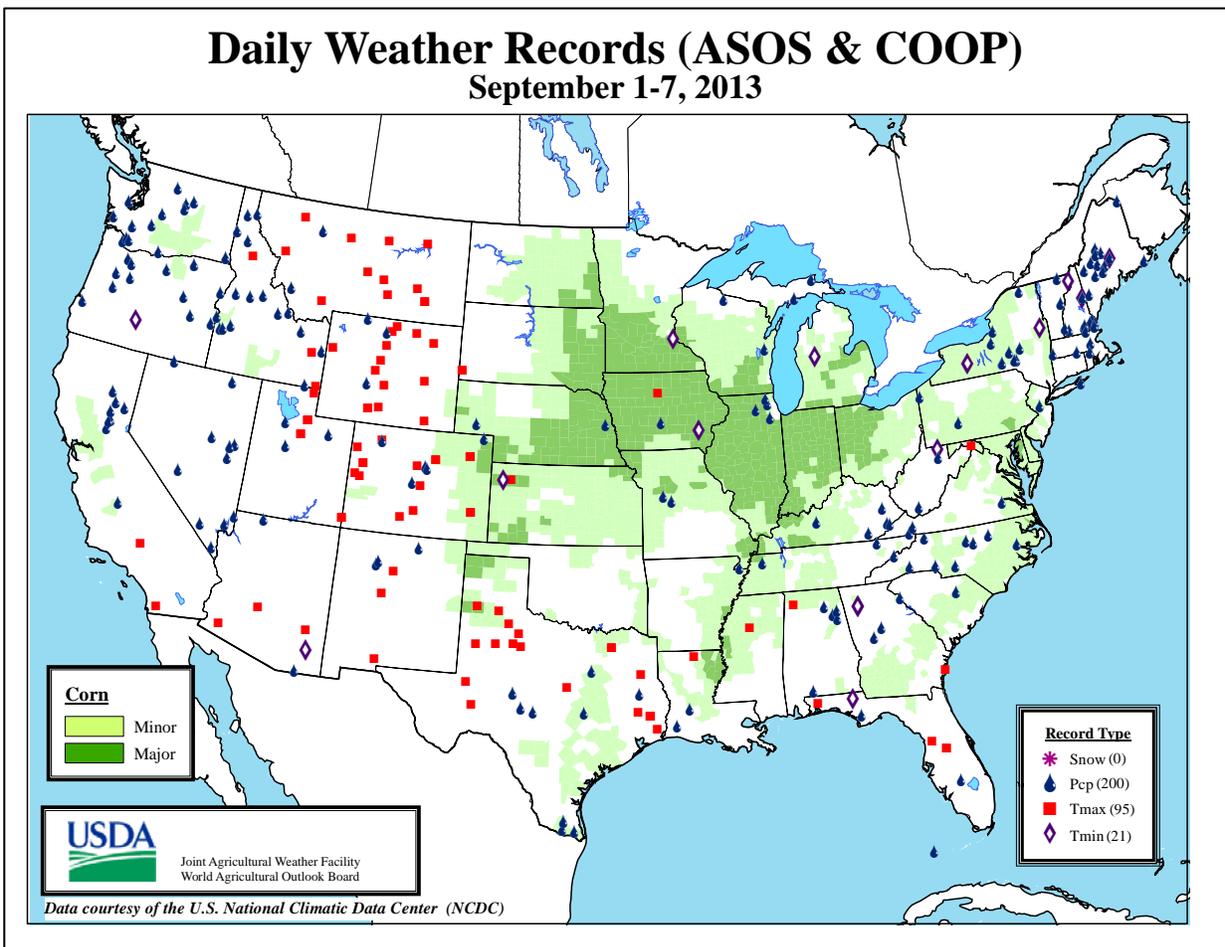
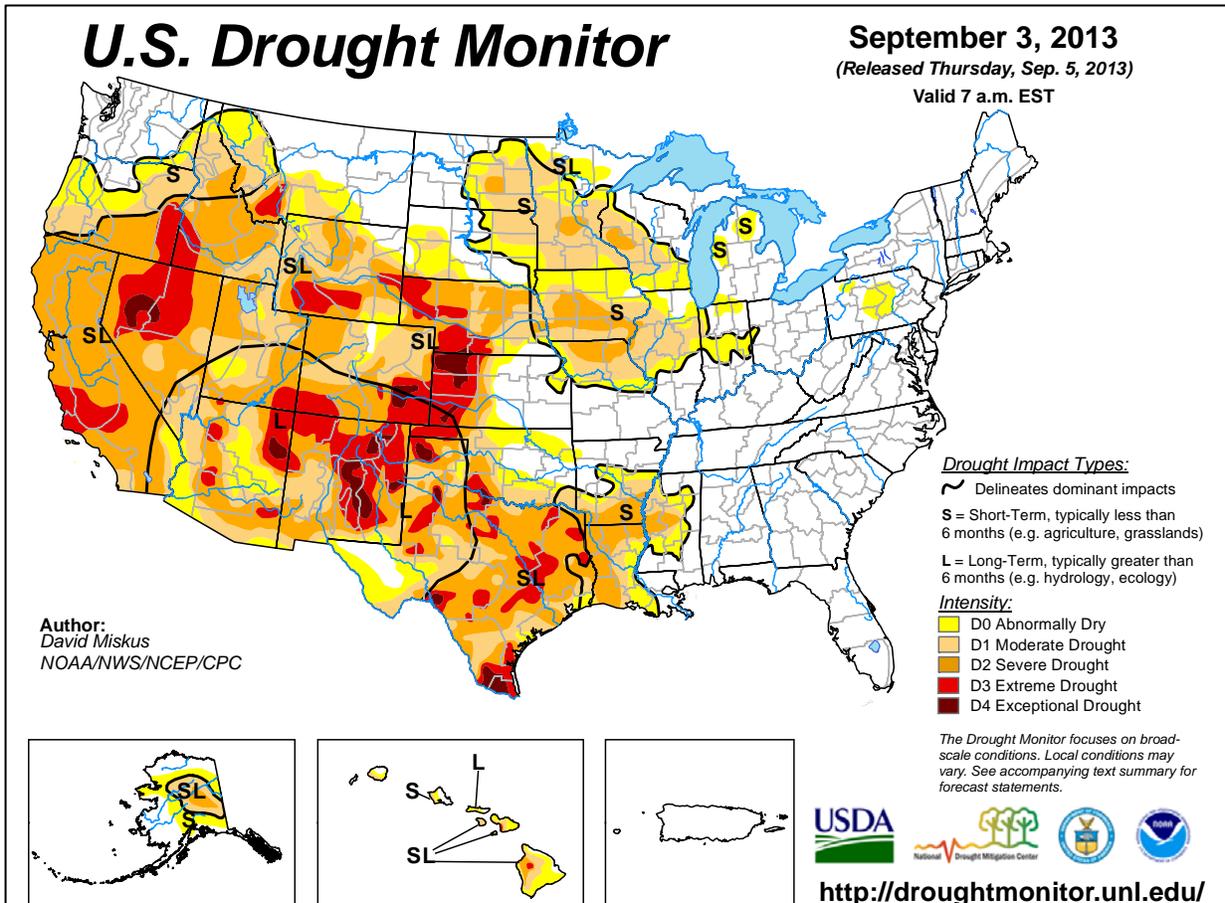
During the first week of September, rainfall remained scarce in many of the nation's key agricultural regions, including the **central and southern Plains** and the **Midwest**. The mostly dry weather, accompanied by late-season heat across the **Plains** and the **western Corn Belt**, promoted fieldwork and hastened summer crop maturation. However, the heat and persistently dry conditions further reduced the yield potential of immature corn and soybeans. Compared to the last week of August, heat shifted westward in early September. Weekly

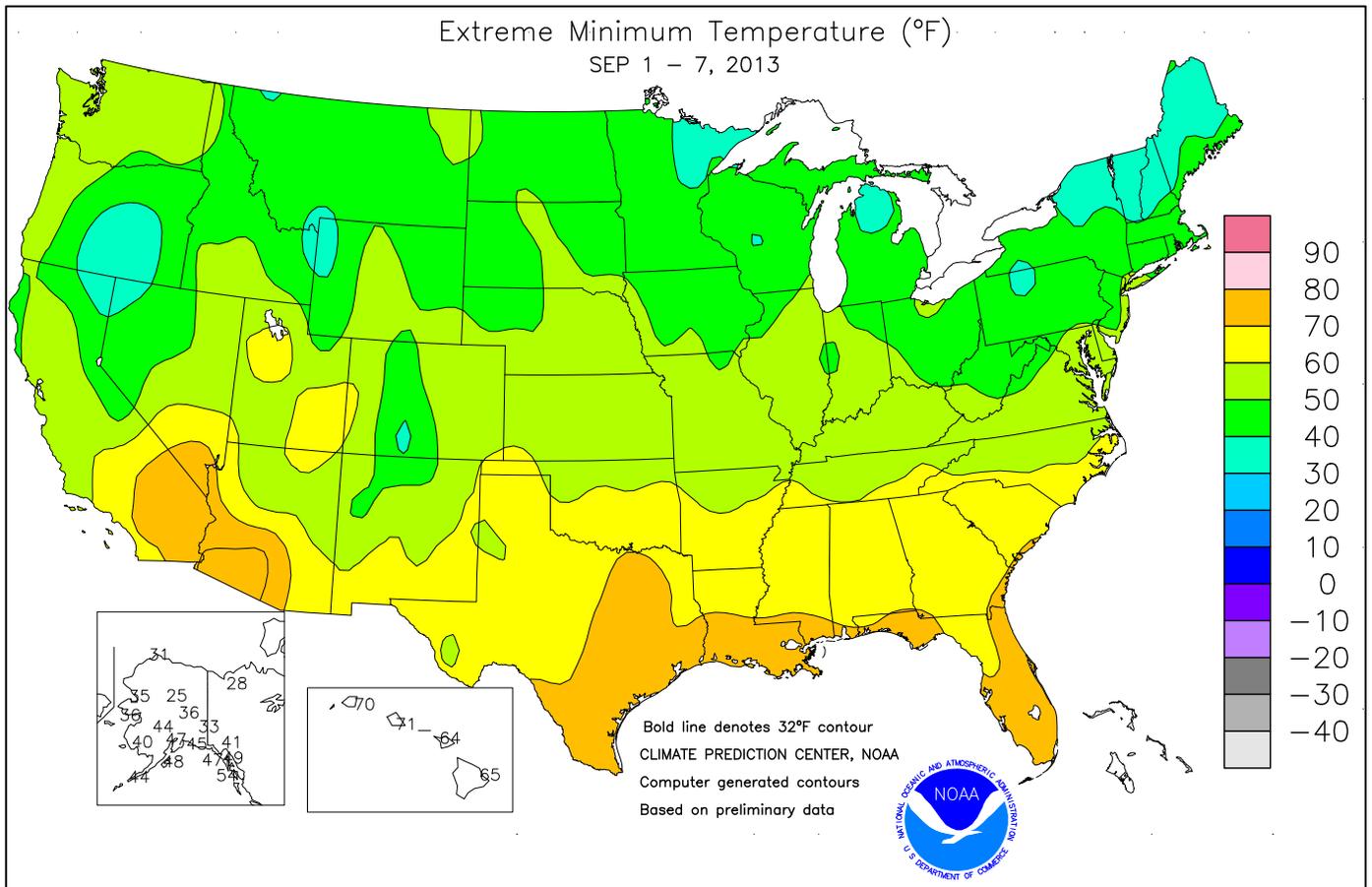
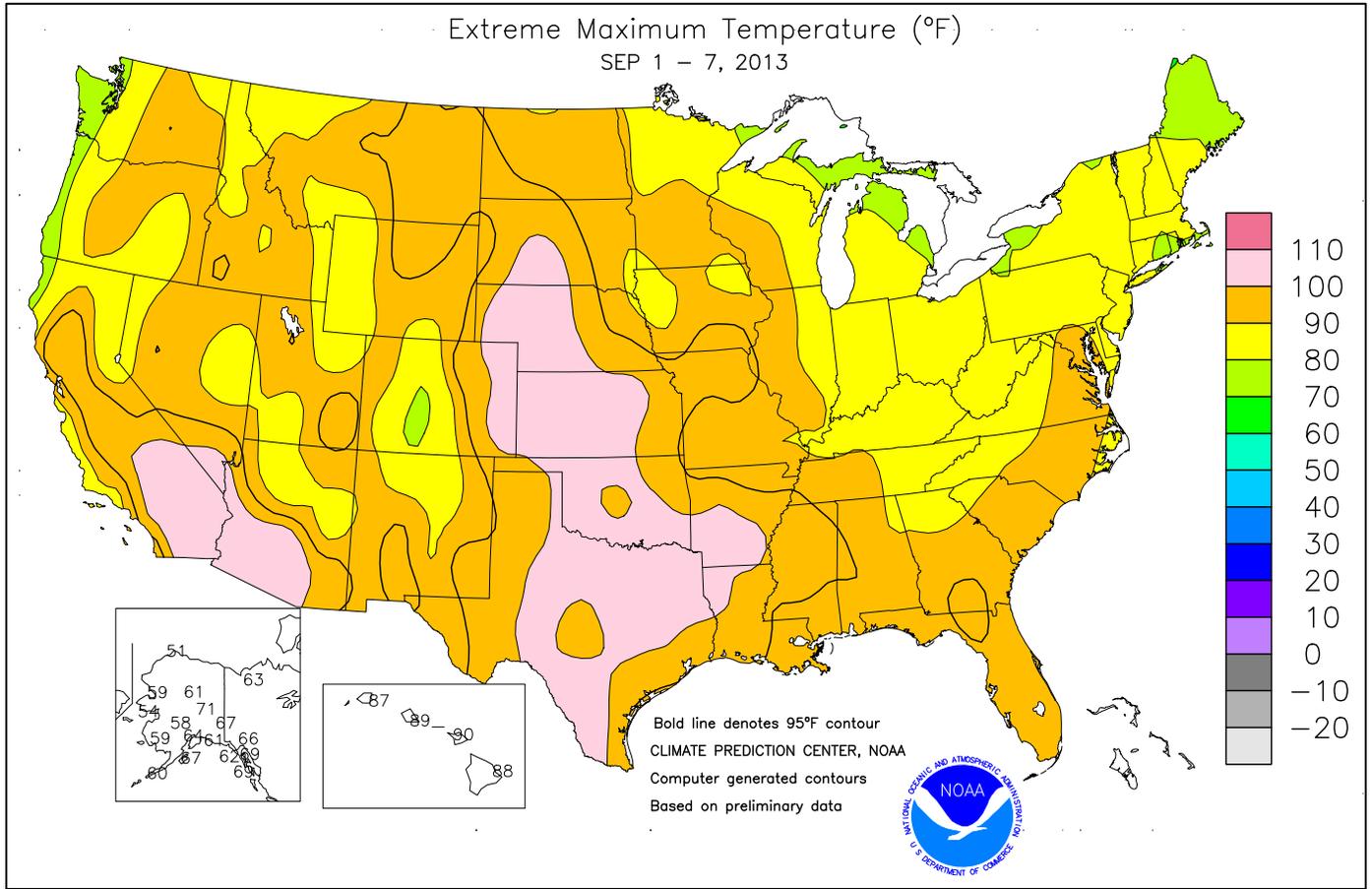
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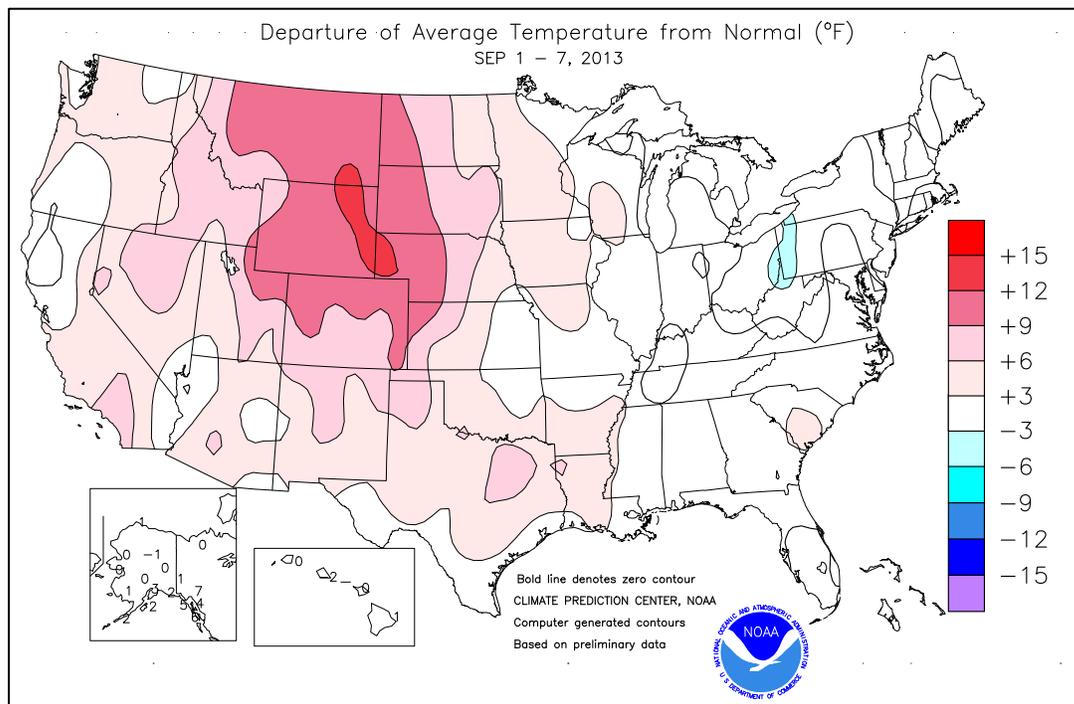
(Continued from front cover) temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in a broad area centered across the **northern High Plains**, and were mostly above normal west of the **Mississippi River**. In contrast, cooler air arrived—especially late in the week—across the **lower Great Lakes region** and the **Northeast**. Meanwhile, showers returned to the **Southeast** and increased in coverage and intensity across the **northern High Plains** and parts of the **West**. In general, **Southeastern** showers were scattered enough to prevent a return to the wetness-related problems that had plagued some areas during the summer. And in the **West**, rain caused minor fieldwork delays but provided local drought relief, aided wildfire containment efforts, and boosted topsoil moisture in preparation for **Northwestern** winter wheat planting. Elsewhere, showers were generally confined to the **Northeast** and areas along and near the **Gulf Coast**, with several locations in both regions receiving at least 2 to 4 inches of rain during the week.

Heat persisted for much of the week across the **nation's mid-section**. For example, **McCook, NE**, posted triple-digit highs from September 4-7, including daily-record readings of 106°F on the 6th and 7th. Elsewhere in **Nebraska**, **Imperial** also closed the week with four consecutive triple-digit readings, including a high of 106°F on September 6. Late-week heat reached as far east as the **western Corn Belt**, where **Lamoni, IA**, tallied a daily-record high of 100°F on September 7. Heat also expanded into the **lower Mississippi Valley**, resulting in a daily-record high (97°F on September 6) in **Vicksburg, MS**. Meanwhile in **Colorado**, **Denver** collected three consecutive daily-record highs (97, 97, and 95°F) from September 5-7. Farther west, heat also returned to the **Desert Southwest**, where **Phoenix, AZ**, registered a daily-record high of 111°F on September 6. In contrast, a late-week chill settled across the **Northeast**, resulting in a daily-record low (45°F on September 6) in **Wheeling, WV**.

Early in the week, heavy rain soaked parts of the **Northeast**. **Bangor, ME**, received more than 2 inches of rain on each of the first 2 days of September, totaling 4.34 inches. Elsewhere in the **Northeast**, daily-record totals for September 2 included 2.82 inches in **Providence, RI**; 2.26 inches in **Portland, ME**; and 1.89 inches in **Philadelphia, PA**. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers affected the **West**, where daily-record amounts reached 1.31 inches (on September 1) in **Tonopah, NV**, and 0.49 inch (on September 3) in **Boise**,

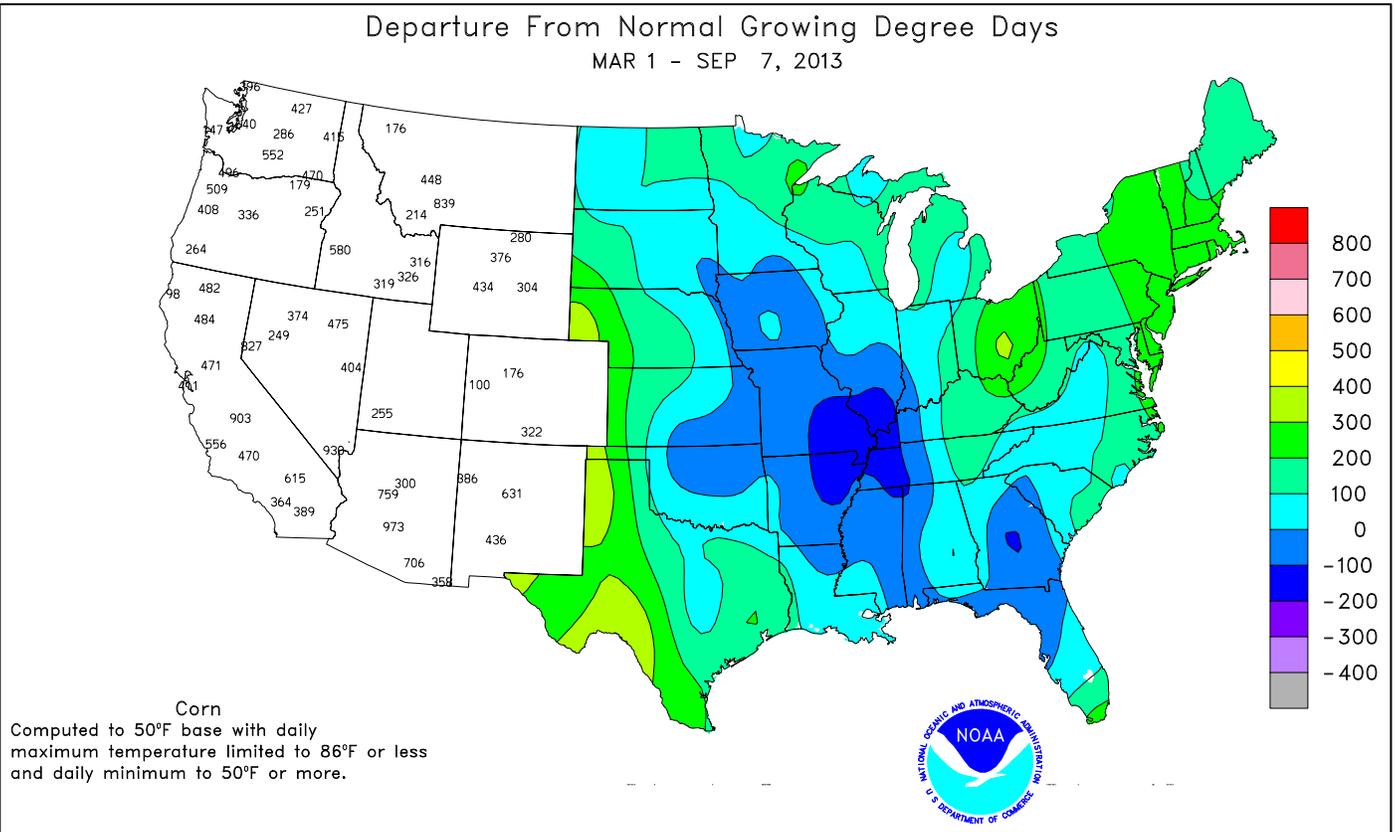
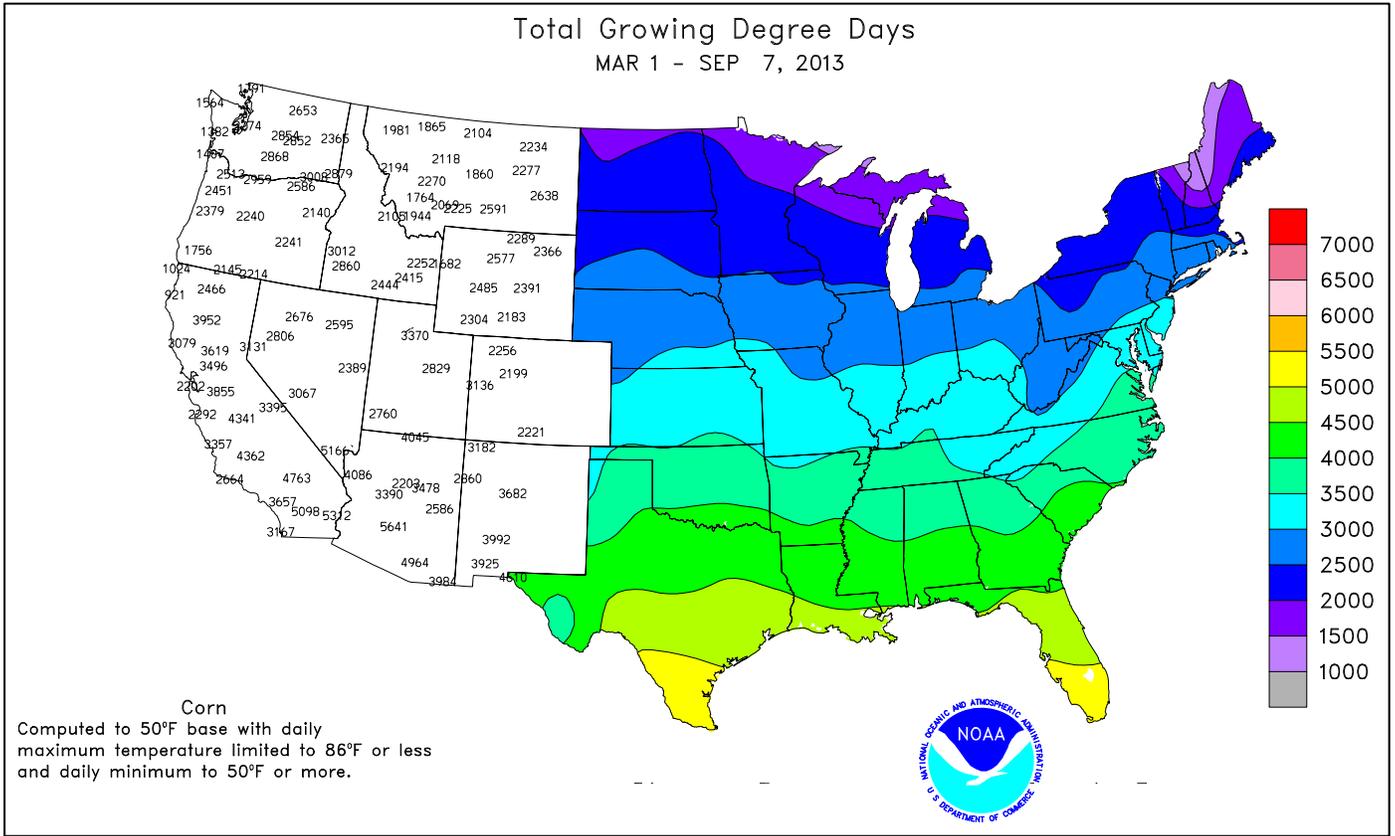
ID. Steadier rain fell in the **Northwest**, boosting weekly totals to 2.34 inches in **Salem, OR**, and 2.21 inches in **Olympia, WA**. In **Arizona**, **Kingman** received at least a trace of rain, totaling 1.97 inches, on 17 consecutive days from August 22 – September 7. Prior to this year, **Kingman's** longest stretch with at least a trace of rain was 12 days from July 21 – August 1, 2007. Farther east, showers near the **Gulf Coast** resulted in daily-record totals for September 5 in locations such as **Naples, FL** (2.57 inches), and **McAllen, TX** (0.78 inch). Late in the week, strong thunderstorms rolled across the **nation's northern tier**. On September 5 in **Montana**, thunderstorm wind gusts were clocked to 62 mph in **Great Falls** and 56 in **Lewistown**. It was the highest September wind gust in **Great Falls** since 1971, and the highest September gust on record in **Lewistown** (previously, 55 mph on September 16, 1998). With a 1.64-inch total on September 6, **Cut Bank, MT**, experienced its second-wettest September day on record behind 1.92 inches on September 4, 1911.

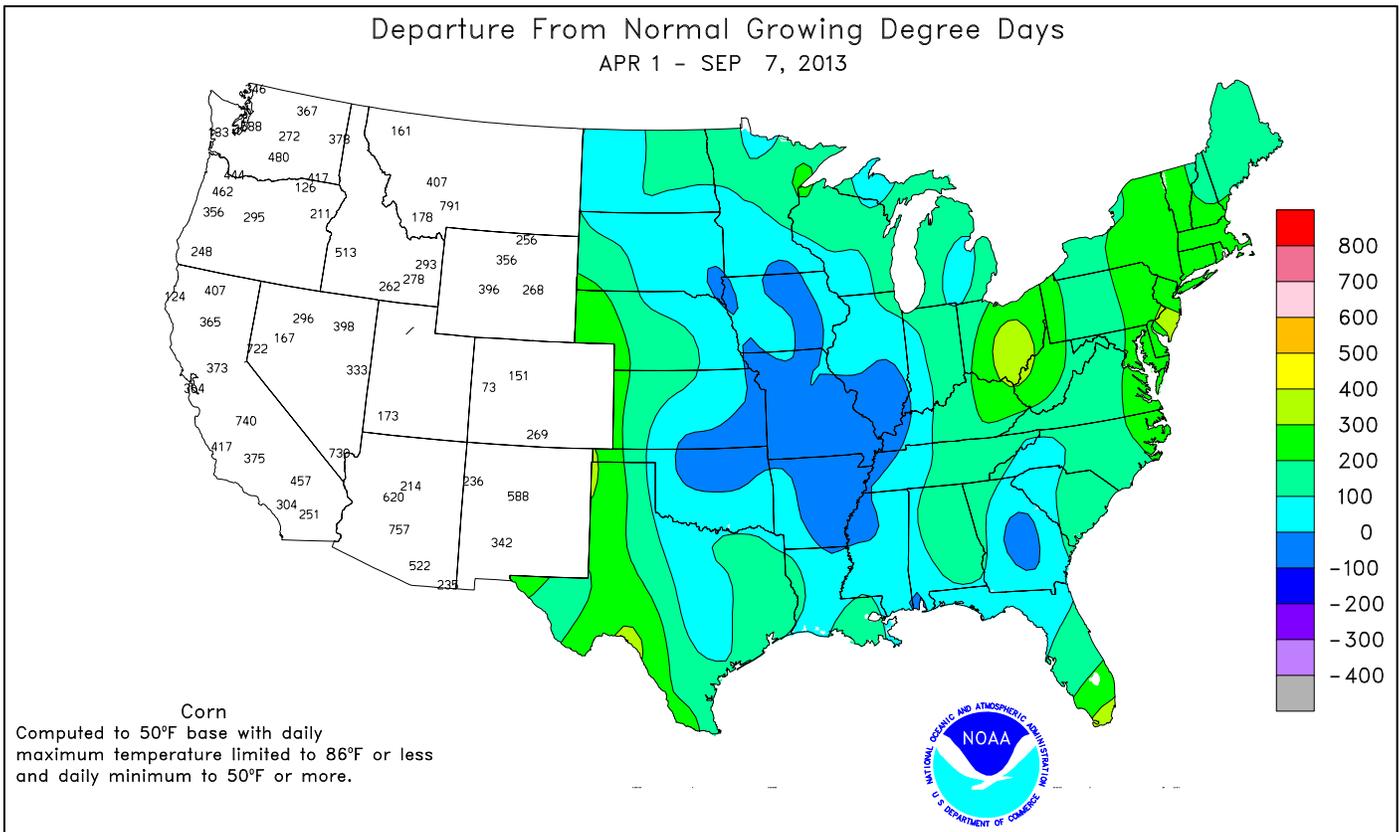
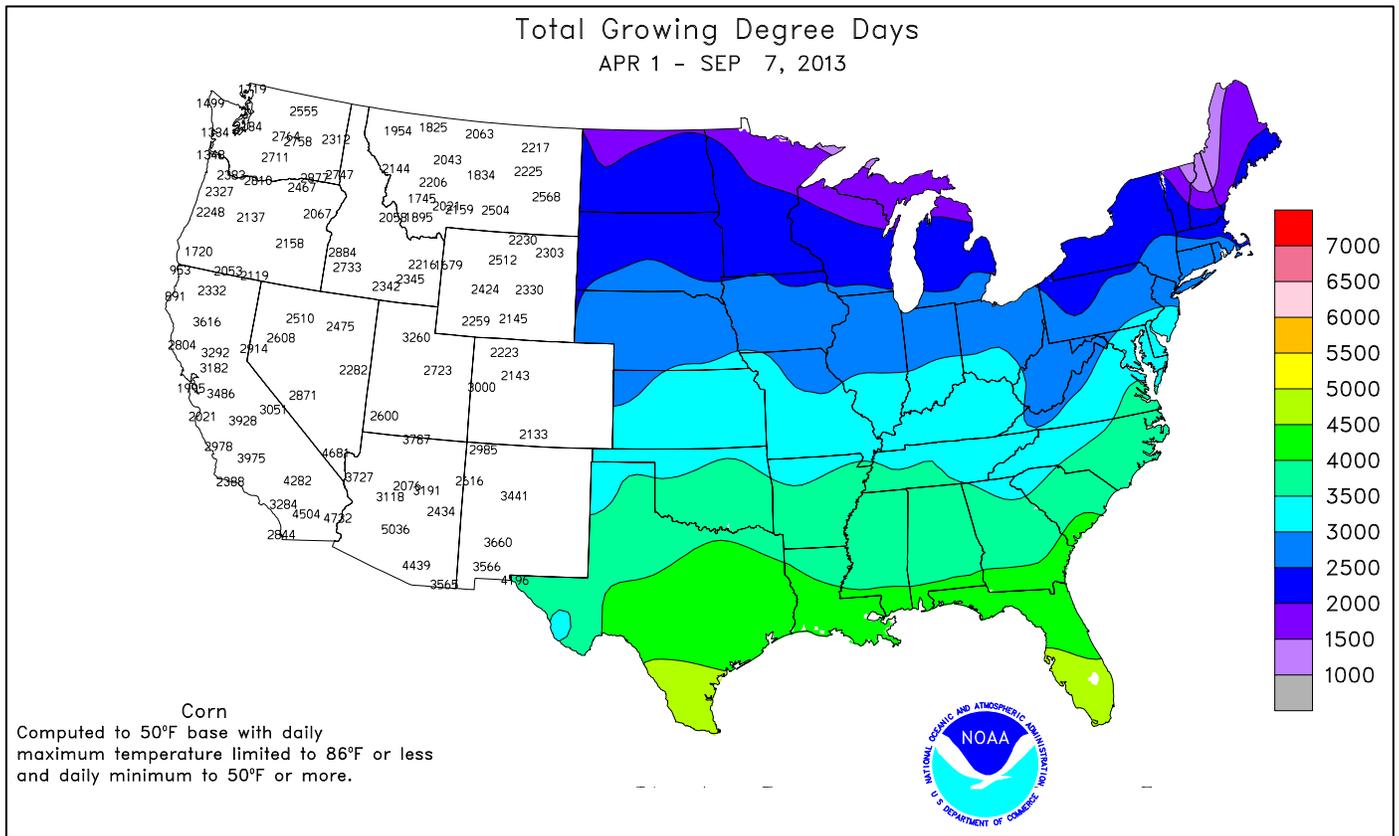
Brief warmth was displaced by stormy conditions in **Alaska**. On September 1, **King Salmon** notched a daily-record high of 70°F. The following day, **Juneau** (69°F) collected a daily-record high for September 2. Farther inland, **McGrath** received measurable rain on each day of the week, totaling 2.65 inches. **McGrath** also netted daily-record totals of 1.26 inches on September 1 and 0.86 inch on September 2. Similarly, **Bethel's** weekly sum of 2.02 inches was aided by a daily-record total of 1.47 inches on September 1. Heavy precipitation also soaked **southeastern Alaska**, where **Yakutat's** weekly total reached 8.26 inches. Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced another week of generally warm weather with little rainfall. However, shower activity increased at week's end. During the 24-hour period ending around daybreak on September 8, **Big Island** rainfall totals included 1.21 inches in **Mountain View** and 1.19 inches in **Glenwood**.



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National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 7, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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	89	68	92	64	78	1	1.42	0.57	1.42	***	***	53.92	140	92	47	2	0	1	1	
HUNTSVILLE	88	66	91	60	77	1	0.90	0.00	0.90	***	***	44.52	112	96	52	2	0	1	1	
MOBILE	92	73	94	70	82	2	2.78	1.25	1.43	***	***	54.80	113	91	54	7	0	5	2	
AK MONTGOMERY	93	71	95	68	82	2	0.10	-0.83	0.10	***	***	43.14	109	92	49	7	0	1	0	
ANCHORAGE	60	51	64	47	55	2	1.64	0.93	0.83	***	***	14.68	152	86	75	0	0	6	1	
BARROW	40	34	51	31	37	1	0.29	0.10	0.19	***	***	5.34	179	93	77	0	1	5	0	
FAIRBANKS	59	42	71	36	51	0	0.53	0.22	0.32	***	***	6.34	88	88	77	0	0	6	0	
JUNEAU	62	53	69	49	57	4	2.81	1.36	1.64	***	***	43.71	132	95	88	0	0	5	2	
KODIAK	60	50	67	48	55	2	2.12	0.67	1.64	***	***	41.92	90	89	76	0	0	4	1	
NOME	53	43	54	36	48	0	0.85	0.15	0.31	***	***	13.96	128	89	81	0	0	5	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	78	51	81	49	65	4	0.40	-0.14	0.34	***	***	18.09	115	93	37	0	0	2	0	
PHOENIX	106	86	111	83	96	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	***	***	4.74	90	43	27	7	0	0	0	
PRESCOTT	87	61	90	59	74	5	0.14	-0.44	0.11	***	***	8.79	63	84	32	2	0	3	0	
TUCSON	100	75	104	71	87	3	0.03	-0.34	0.02	***	***	4.90	60	63	34	6	0	2	0	
AR FORT SMITH	95	70	101	65	82	4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	***	***	34.86	121	87	37	7	0	0	0	
LITTLE ROCK	94	70	99	65	82	4	0.00	-0.79	0.00	***	***	34.61	104	82	38	7	0	0	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	95	71	105	67	83	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	***	***	2.36	50	59	37	7	0	0	0	
FRESNO	97	70	102	66	84	7	0.00	-0.02	0.00	***	***	2.28	29	54	36	7	0	0	0	
LOS ANGELES	81	68	84	66	75	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	***	***	2.64	27	86	60	0	0	0	0	
REDDING	91	60	98	56	75	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	***	***	9.30	42	53	32	3	0	0	0	
SACRAMENTO	89	60	98	54	74	1	0.10	0.04	0.10	***	***	4.01	33	80	24	3	0	1	0	
SAN DIEGO	84	71	88	69	77	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	***	***	3.38	44	85	63	0	0	0	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	77	59	88	56	68	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	***	***	1.90	14	86	60	0	0	0	0	
STOCKTON	89	62	97	58	76	1	0.01	-0.03	0.01	***	***	3.02	33	71	44	3	0	1	0	
CO ALAMOSA	84	48	85	44	66	7	0.04	-0.19	0.02	***	***	4.74	93	78	39	0	0	2	0	
CO SPRINGS	86	61	91	57	74	10	0.10	-0.41	0.10	***	***	13.68	92	72	27	3	0	1	0	
DENVER INTL	93	63	97	57	78	12	0.00	-0.25	0.00	***	***	10.77	97	65	22	6	0	0	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	93	68	95	63	80	10	0.03	-0.14	0.03	***	***	6.01	100	52	31	7	0	1	0	
PUEBLO	93	62	97	57	78	9	0.00	-0.32	0.00	***	***	7.81	76	65	35	6	0	0	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	78	62	83	53	70	0	0.04	-0.81	0.03	***	***	26.73	87	83	58	0	0	2	0	
HARTFORD	78	57	81	45	67	-1	1.41	0.45	1.01	***	***	39.13	125	88	59	0	0	3	1	
DC WASHINGTON	86	67	93	60	77	2	0.13	-0.69	0.12	***	***	28.48	105	74	38	2	0	2	0	
DE WILMINGTON	82	60	87	48	71	-1	0.41	-0.45	0.41	***	***	36.76	123	92	46	0	0	1	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	91	73	93	71	82	1	0.56	-1.05	0.32	***	***	35.70	105	96	57	5	0	3	0	
JACKSONVILLE	91	73	93	70	82	2	0.23	-1.69	0.14	***	***	37.47	100	96	58	6	0	2	0	
KEY WEST	88	79	90	75	83	-1	1.64	0.25	1.28	***	***	37.16	144	84	70	1	0	4	1	
MIAMI	91	78	92	74	84	1	1.98	-0.22	1.13	***	***	44.63	110	85	60	6	0	4	2	
ORLANDO	91	73	93	72	82	0	2.87	1.36	1.92	***	***	34.53	94	97	62	5	0	4	1	
PENSACOLA	91	74	92	73	82	1	1.07	-0.40	0.78	***	***	57.59	121	91	62	7	0	6	1	
TALLAHASSEE	92	72	95	70	82	1	1.65	0.25	0.95	***	***	53.07	110	91	59	6	0	3	2	
TAMPA	90	76	92	73	83	0	0.83	-0.98	0.71	***	***	43.30	128	88	59	5	0	2	1	
GA WEST PALM BEACH	91	76	94	72	84	2	1.08	-0.89	0.53	***	***	48.69	118	83	59	6	0	3	1	
ATHENS	88	68	90	64	78	2	0.34	-0.47	0.34	***	***	46.50	136	94	60	2	0	1	0	
ATLANTA	88	70	90	68	79	2	0.52	-0.37	0.48	***	***	51.57	143	89	61	2	0	2	0	
AUGUSTA	92	67	94	61	80	3	0.37	-0.57	0.17	***	***	46.20	140	97	51	6	0	7	0	
COLUMBUS	92	73	94	71	83	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	***	***	50.37	142	88	43	6	0	0	0	
MACON	91	69	93	64	80	2	0.19	-0.64	0.13	***	***	58.55	177	100	53	6	0	5	0	
SAVANNAH	92	73	93	69	82	3	0.53	-0.98	0.29	***	***	47.72	127	91	56	6	0	2	0	
HI HILO	86	68	88	65	77	1	0.19	-2.11	0.07	***	***	62.40	75	80	62	0	0	4	0	
HONOLULU	87	73	89	71	80	-2	0.11	0.05	0.08	***	***	9.21	89	77	63	0	0	3	0	
KAHULUI	89	69	90	64	79	0	0.11	0.03	0.11	***	***	8.63	71	86	72	1	0	1	0	
LIHUE	86	74	87	70	80	0	0.33	-0.13	0.19	***	***	17.61	75	78	70	0	0	4	0	
ID BOISE	87	62	94	53	74	5	0.63	0.50	0.35	***	***	5.50	68	73	45	2	0	3	0	
LEWISTON	85	64	94	56	75	6	0.33	0.16	0.32	***	***	6.74	76	67	49	2	0	2	0	
POCATELLO	85	55	92	44	70	6	0.47	0.30	0.28	***	***	4.53	52	78	43	2	0	2	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	82	60	88	57	71	3	0.15	-0.82	0.14	***	***	31.80	123	86	50	0	0	2	0	
MOLINE	86	59	92	50	73	4	0.00	-0.90	0.00	***	***	32.61	116	86	47	2	0	0	0	
PEORIA	87	61	92	55	74	4	0.00	-0.70	0.00	***	***	31.84	125	88	39	2	0	0	0	
ROCKFORD	83	58	91	51	71	4	0.03	-0.91	0.03	***	***	32.04	119	90	54	1	0	1	0	
SPRINGFIELD	85	59	89	52	72	1	0.00	-0.71	0.00	***	***	30.42	120	98	47	0	0	0	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	87	64	89	57	75	2	1.17	0.45	1.17	***	***	36.51	116	91	56	0	0	1	1	
FORT WAYNE	80	54	87	48	67	-1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	***	***	32.24	123	92	47	0	0	0	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	84	62	88	56	73	2	0.00	-0.75	0.00	***	***	29.69	101	84	45	0	0	0	0	
SOUTH BEND	81	58	89	53	70	2	0.07	-0.87	0.05	***	***	27.05	100	87	48	0	0	2	0	
IA BURLINGTON	87	60	95	52	73	2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	***	***	26.93	98	94	39	1	0	0	0	
CEDAR RAPIDS	86	57	95	45	72	4	0.00	-0.92	0.00	***	***	29.43	117	94	39	2	0	0	0	
DES MOINES	89	65	96	55	77	7	0.17	-0.73	0.17	***	***	23.75	90	81	42	4	0	1	0	
DUBUQUE	80	57	88	49	69	3	0.00	-1.01	0.00	***	***	29.85	114	96	62	0	0	0	0	
SIoux CITY	83	62	88	51	73	5	1.13	0.53												

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 7, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	93	65	101	59	79	3	0.01	-0.68	0.01	***	***	33.91	151	82	42	5	0	1	0
JACKSON	82	61	84	56	71	0	0.00	-0.91	0.00	***	***	43.34	124	93	53	0	0	0	0
LEXINGTON	83	61	85	54	72	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	***	***	43.64	131	89	58	0	0	0	0
LOUISVILLE	86	66	88	61	76	2	0.65	-0.05	0.42	***	***	32.54	102	87	48	0	0	2	0
PADUCAH	87	63	91	56	75	2	0.25	-0.49	0.21	***	***	41.00	120	93	49	1	0	5	0
LA BATON ROUGE	93	74	95	72	84	4	1.83	0.55	0.87	***	***	54.50	119	96	50	7	0	4	1
LAKE CHARLES	93	75	96	74	84	3	0.76	-0.62	0.52	***	***	39.87	101	92	53	7	0	5	1
NEW ORLEANS	91	75	93	73	83	1	3.37	1.82	1.26	***	***	52.62	112	94	66	6	0	4	3
SHREVEPORT	100	74	104	70	87	6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	***	***	27.13	77	77	31	7	0	0	0
ME CARIBOU	69	48	78	37	59	0	2.49	1.64	1.26	***	***	36.51	142	95	58	0	0	4	2
PORTLAND	74	55	82	44	65	2	2.67	1.97	2.17	***	***	30.89	104	92	60	0	0	4	1
MD BALTIMORE	86	61	92	51	73	1	0.01	-0.89	0.01	***	***	25.59	88	79	37	2	0	1	0
MA BOSTON	78	61	82	52	70	1	0.85	0.05	0.38	***	***	31.08	110	79	55	0	0	3	0
WORCESTER	72	57	76	49	65	0	1.78	0.04	1.61	***	***	34.77	106	92	57	0	0	3	1
MI ALPENA	71	50	77	38	61	0	0.34	-0.38	0.30	***	***	22.38	111	92	53	0	0	3	0
GRAND RAPIDS	79	58	85	50	68	2	0.01	-1.03	0.01	***	***	31.81	127	87	47	0	0	1	0
HOUGHTON LAKE	73	50	79	37	61	0	0.30	-0.56	0.15	***	***	20.80	104	93	65	0	0	3	0
LANSING	76	56	81	49	66	1	0.14	-0.80	0.07	***	***	33.07	151	89	57	0	0	2	0
MUSKOGON	76	58	81	49	67	2	0.04	-0.90	0.04	***	***	31.26	145	80	53	0	0	1	0
TRAVERSE CITY	73	55	82	45	64	0	0.30	-0.57	0.22	***	***	24.10	107	89	50	0	0	3	0
MN DULUTH	76	52	88	45	64	5	0.00	-1.06	0.00	***	***	21.63	97	83	61	0	0	0	0
INT'L FALLS	73	46	84	37	59	1	0.04	-0.73	0.04	***	***	25.17	143	95	53	0	0	1	0
MINNEAPOLIS	82	62	94	53	72	6	0.00	-0.80	0.00	***	***	26.55	118	84	55	2	0	0	0
ROCHESTER	80	57	91	43	68	5	0.00	-0.86	0.00	***	***	34.40	144	90	65	1	0	0	0
ST. CLOUD	82	54	92	41	68	6	0.00	-0.86	0.00	***	***	20.34	99	96	44	2	0	0	0
MS JACKSON	96	72	97	69	84	5	0.13	-0.63	0.03	***	***	44.48	112	92	41	7	0	7	0
MERIDIAN	93	69	94	64	81	1	0.09	-0.66	0.02	***	***	49.92	118	96	51	7	0	7	0
TUPELO	92	67	96	64	80	3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	***	***	37.69	97	91	53	6	0	0	0
MO COLUMBIA	90	61	96	53	75	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	***	***	33.09	116	89	34	3	0	0	0
KANSAS CITY	88	63	97	59	76	3	0.81	-0.13	0.81	***	***	23.49	87	81	41	2	0	1	1
SAINT LOUIS	88	67	94	61	78	3	1.81	1.14	1.81	***	***	36.36	134	81	45	2	0	1	1
SPRINGFIELD	88	62	92	57	75	1	0.04	-1.06	0.04	***	***	38.24	127	88	47	1	0	1	0
MT BILLINGS	91	61	95	52	76	11	1.46	1.23	1.31	***	***	9.66	88	65	28	5	0	3	1
BUTTE	82	49	87	44	66	9	0.18	-0.10	0.11	***	***	7.03	70	88	27	0	0	2	0
CUT BANK	83	53	90	43	68	11	1.85	1.48	1.55	***	***	11.11	106	81	35	1	0	3	1
GLASGOW	88	61	97	51	75	12	1.61	1.37	1.31	***	***	14.02	155	84	55	4	0	3	1
GREAT FALLS	89	56	93	46	73	13	0.37	0.04	0.36	***	***	9.27	78	71	26	5	0	2	0
HAVRE	90	57	99	43	73	11	0.48	0.23	0.46	***	***	15.59	171	81	48	4	0	2	0
MISSOULA	85	56	95	47	71	9	0.09	-0.19	0.08	***	***	6.34	63	74	46	2	0	2	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	88	63	96	55	76	7	0.79	0.13	0.79	***	***	20.20	98	84	50	2	0	1	1
LINCOLN	89	61	96	50	75	4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	***	***	20.44	94	85	49	3	0	0	0
NORFOLK	87	61	95	51	74	6	0.12	-0.45	0.12	***	***	17.66	83	86	51	1	0	1	0
NORTH PLATTE	95	59	103	50	77	9	0.00	-0.32	0.00	***	***	14.37	88	81	27	5	0	0	0
OMAHA	86	65	91	53	75	5	1.03	0.29	0.67	***	***	22.37	98	88	54	1	0	3	1
SCOTTSBLUFF	96	61	102	51	79	13	0.08	-0.17	0.06	***	***	8.40	65	83	32	6	0	3	0
VALENTINE	94	61	105	49	77	10	0.00	-0.37	0.00	***	***	17.65	110	82	39	6	0	0	0
NV ELY	79	53	83	49	66	5	1.15	0.96	0.56	***	***	5.44	77	90	58	0	0	7	1
LAS VEGAS	98	79	102	76	89	3	0.01	-0.05	0.01	***	***	1.20	36	54	34	6	0	1	0
RENO	89	60	91	52	75	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	***	***	2.87	57	51	26	3	0	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	89	54	94	42	71	6	0.41	0.31	0.17	***	***	3.04	54	70	35	3	0	3	0
NH CONCORD	77	51	85	36	64	0	2.59	1.87	1.68	***	***	30.91	123	99	51	0	0	2	2
NJ NEWARK	81	63	84	52	72	0	0.14	-0.78	0.14	***	***	33.45	103	80	47	0	0	1	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	90	67	94	62	79	6	0.21	-0.09	0.18	***	***	4.11	62	48	23	4	0	3	0
NY ALBANY	77	56	84	42	66	1	0.61	-0.22	0.60	***	***	31.52	119	89	50	0	0	2	1
BINGHAMTON	72	54	81	42	63	0	0.80	-0.04	0.76	***	***	31.19	118	87	60	0	0	2	1
BUFFALO	72	56	84	44	64	-2	0.32	-0.66	0.26	***	***	27.95	104	90	56	0	0	3	0
ROCHESTER	73	55	83	43	64	-1	0.61	-0.27	0.38	***	***	25.88	111	91	65	0	0	3	0
SYRACUSE	76	57	85	44	66	0	1.59	0.65	0.87	***	***	27.59	103	87	52	0	0	3	1
NC ASHEVILLE	82	62	85	57	72	3	0.40	-0.58	0.22	***	***	59.28	175	97	57	0	0	2	0
CHARLOTTE	88	66	90	61	77	0	0.15	-0.71	0.14	***	***	35.46	117	92	49	2	0	2	0
GREENSBORO	85	65	88	59	75	1	0.99	0.07	0.99	***	***	39.39	129	90	51	0	0	1	1
HATTERAS	86	72	88	61	79	2	1.33	-0.13	0.89	***	***	31.60	82	91	61	0	0	2	1
RALEIGH	86	67	91	59	77	2	1.47	0.54	1.16	***	***	38.96	128	93	57	1	0	2	1
WILMINGTON	89	71	91	65	80	2	0.11	-1.61	0.06	***	***	42.85	103	95	54	2	0	2	0
ND BISMARCK	85	58	94	48	71	8	0.28	-0.13	0.28	***	***	16.59	125	90	55	2	0	1	0
DICKINSON	88	58	96	50	73	10	0.17	-0.19	0.16	***	***	13.34	104	88	35	4	0	2	0
FARGO	84	55	92	41	69	6	0.00	-0.52	0.00	***	***	21.93	138	84	40	1	0	0	0
GRAND FORKS	81	51	92	42	66	4	0.04	-0.47	0.04	***	***	14.24	96	93	40	1	0	1	0
JAMESTOWN	83	54	93	42	69	6	0.00	-0.42	0.00	***	***	9.26	63	90	38	1	0	0	0
WILLISTON	87	60	95	50	74	12	1.25	0.95	1.23	***	***	17.14	156	83	50	3	0	2	1
OH AKRON-CANTON	77	56	84	48	67	0	0.62	-0.21	0.61	***	***	27.70	101	87	57	0	0	2	1
CINCINNATI	83	60	88	54	71	-1	0.00	-0.76	0.00	***	***	33.07	107	93	53	0	0	0	0
CLEVELAND	77	57	84	48	67	0	0.00	-0.94	0.00	***	***	28.20	106	86	52	0	0	0	0
COLUMBUS	81	58	86	51	70	-1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	***	***	26.67	96	88	59	0	0	0	0
DAYTON	83	57	87	50	70	1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	***	***	22.39	78	89	44	0	0	0	0
MANSFIELD	77	54	83	45	66	-1	0.47	-0.52	0.41	***	***	29.40	95	96	49	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 7, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE		32 AND BELOW	
																°1 INCH OR MORE	°50 INCH OR MORE	°1 INCH OR MORE	°50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	79	55	85	47	67	-1	0.11	-0.65	0.10	***	***	26.85	115	92	55	0	0	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	76	53	84	43	65	-1	0.01	-0.89	0.01	***	***	27.24	103	91	59	0	0	1	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	94	70	98	66	82	5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	***	***	45.25	181	73	35	7	0	0	0
OR TULSA	93	68	99	61	81	3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	***	***	23.40	82	83	45	6	0	0	0
OR ASTORIA	70	56	73	52	63	3	0.45	-0.03	0.35	***	***	36.88	96	95	81	0	0	3	0
OR BURNS	81	47	86	36	64	5	0.57	0.49	0.35	***	***	4.40	63	86	50	0	0	3	0
OR EUGENE	78	58	86	53	68	3	0.89	0.54	0.56	***	***	10.83	37	84	62	0	0	2	1
OR MEDFORD	83	57	92	53	70	0	0.53	0.36	0.53	***	***	5.83	55	74	37	1	0	1	1
OR PENDLETON	85	56	93	49	71	3	0.71	0.57	0.53	***	***	5.98	73	80	47	2	0	4	1
OR PORTLAND	77	61	85	56	69	2	1.42	1.09	1.09	***	***	16.71	78	86	70	0	0	3	1
OR SALEM	79	58	86	53	68	3	2.34	2.07	1.73	***	***	14.31	62	85	64	0	0	2	2
PA ALLENTOWN	79	58	87	46	69	1	0.79	-0.27	0.68	***	***	35.69	114	91	50	0	0	2	1
PA ERIE	74	59	81	48	66	-2	0.99	-0.16	0.81	***	***	34.88	126	77	61	0	0	3	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	82	61	88	50	71	0	0.01	-0.80	0.01	***	***	24.66	88	86	42	0	0	1	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	82	64	89	55	73	0	1.89	1.00	1.89	***	***	44.14	148	77	54	0	0	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	78	55	85	46	66	-2	0.01	-0.79	0.01	***	***	25.80	94	88	45	0	0	1	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	78	55	87	42	67	0	0.10	-0.75	0.08	***	***	18.49	72	85	39	0	0	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	80	56	89	43	68	0	0.50	-0.40	0.50	***	***	21.32	74	83	49	0	0	1	1
RI PROVIDENCE	77	59	82	49	68	-1	3.58	2.65	2.82	***	***	34.37	109	86	62	0	0	3	2
SC BEAUFORT	92	73	94	69	83	4	0.01	-1.61	0.01	***	***	35.20	94	92	46	7	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	92	73	94	70	82	3	1.01	-0.63	0.66	***	***	47.06	123	90	49	6	0	2	1
SC COLUMBIA	93	72	95	65	82	4	0.00	-1.11	0.00	***	***	43.72	120	87	47	6	0	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	86	68	89	64	77	2	0.02	-0.85	0.02	***	***	54.37	153	93	53	0	0	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	84	55	89	45	70	5	0.00	-0.46	0.00	***	***	13.60	84	93	56	0	0	0	0
SD HURON	87	60	95	45	74	8	0.00	-0.41	0.00	***	***	17.11	103	88	45	3	0	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	92	60	97	50	76	10	0.00	-0.26	0.00	***	***	14.08	105	81	33	6	0	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	84	60	90	49	72	6	0.00	-0.67	0.00	***	***	20.47	108	89	58	1	0	0	0
TN BRISTOL	84	60	84	54	72	1	0.42	-0.26	0.32	***	***	45.29	150	96	47	0	0	3	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	88	68	90	64	78	2	0.31	-0.64	0.30	***	***	54.46	143	91	57	1	0	2	0
TN KNOXVILLE	86	65	87	61	75	0	1.31	0.68	1.19	***	***	52.18	150	93	54	0	0	3	1
TN MEMPHIS	92	72	96	69	82	3	0.06	-0.67	0.03	***	***	45.97	123	78	41	6	0	2	0
TN NASHVILLE	87	65	92	60	76	1	0.49	-0.34	0.36	***	***	38.12	114	92	46	1	0	2	0
TX ABILENE	98	71	102	63	85	6	0.00	-0.66	0.00	***	***	16.33	102	65	32	7	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	94	66	96	64	80	7	0.00	-0.56	0.00	***	***	12.49	80	57	24	7	0	0	0
TX AUSTIN	99	72	102	71	86	3	2.34	1.79	1.31	***	***	21.95	99	84	38	7	0	2	2
TX BEAUMONT	94	74	97	72	84	3	0.10	-1.27	0.10	***	***	36.28	90	96	50	7	0	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	76	97	74	84	1	2.50	1.40	0.94	***	***	12.55	75	97	70	6	0	5	2
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	96	76	99	74	86	3	0.52	-0.57	0.38	***	***	11.53	55	87	47	7	0	3	0
TX DEL RIO	97	75	101	71	86	3	0.81	0.42	0.81	***	***	9.32	73	82	47	7	0	1	1
TX EL PASO	94	73	98	71	83	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	***	***	5.31	86	49	22	7	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	99	77	104	75	88	7	0.29	-0.10	0.28	***	***	19.02	81	70	32	7	0	2	0
TX GALVESTON	89	79	91	76	84	1	0.69	-0.64	0.25	***	***	22.69	79	92	67	3	0	4	0
TX HOUSTON	96	76	100	73	86	4	0.40	-0.61	0.40	***	***	21.62	67	93	52	6	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	95	65	99	58	80	5	0.00	-0.61	0.00	***	***	9.79	72	67	32	7	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	96	71	99	67	84	7	0.00	-0.45	0.00	***	***	4.57	46	58	33	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	97	69	100	66	83	5	0.22	-0.40	0.13	***	***	12.04	86	76	39	7	0	2	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	100	77	101	75	88	6	0.00	-0.63	0.00	***	***	23.48	106	80	34	7	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	98	74	100	73	86	3	0.52	-0.48	0.52	***	***	15.46	58	95	48	7	0	1	1
TX WACO	100	75	103	73	88	6	0.00	-0.46	0.00	***	***	21.93	100	79	38	7	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	101	71	107	64	86	6	0.00	-0.68	0.00	***	***	15.52	78	71	30	7	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	92	71	98	65	81	11	0.17	-0.05	0.17	***	***	7.63	68	62	30	5	0	1	0
VT BURLINGTON	74	57	86	41	66	2	1.14	0.20	0.47	***	***	33.88	137	91	50	0	0	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	85	60	89	53	72	1	0.02	-0.79	0.02	***	***	33.74	111	95	49	0	0	1	0
VA NORFOLK	85	68	92	60	77	2	0.35	-0.63	0.23	***	***	33.61	101	87	56	1	0	2	0
VA RICHMOND	87	66	92	59	77	3	0.06	-0.83	0.06	***	***	38.88	125	88	50	2	0	1	0
VA ROANOKE	85	61	88	54	73	1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	***	***	42.32	140	87	47	0	0	0	0
WA WASH/DULLES	85	60	92	49	72	0	0.22	-0.69	0.20	***	***	28.08	96	84	41	2	0	3	0
WA OLYMPIA	74	57	81	54	66	5	2.22	1.81	0.90	***	***	25.50	88	97	79	0	0	5	3
WA QUILLAYUTE	74	56	78	52	65	7	0.04	-0.67	0.03	***	***	61.89	105	87	74	0	0	2	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	75	61	82	60	68	4	2.03	1.70	1.63	***	***	21.45	102	83	72	0	0	4	1
WA SPOKANE	80	60	92	54	70	6	0.30	0.13	0.21	***	***	7.79	74	78	41	1	0	5	0
WA YAKIMA	86	58	94	49	72	7	0.06	-0.02	0.05	***	***	4.43	89	73	48	4	0	2	0
WV BECKLEY	78	56	81	50	67	0	0.09	-0.62	0.09	***	***	30.14	99	94	61	0	0	1	0
WV CHARLESTON	81	59	86	51	70	0	0.60	-0.25	0.60	***	***	34.67	109	100	51	0	0	1	1
WV ELKINS	79	54	84	47	66	0	0.72	-0.22	0.72	***	***	33.65	100	97	45	0	0	1	1
WV HUNTINGTON	83	59	87	51	71	0	0.00	-0.71	0.00	***	***	32.45	105	95	46	0	0	0	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	82	54	93	42	68	4	0.01	-1.05	0.01	***	***	27.68	114	95	42	2	0	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	77	52	85	45	64	1	0.49	-0.36	0.49	***	***	24.43	116	95	57	0	0	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	83	59	94	48	71	4	0.00	-0.94	0.00	***	***	27.14	111	88	46	2	0	0	0
WI MADISON	81	56	90	46	68	3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	***	***	36.47	148	88	58	1	0	0	0
WI MILWAUKEE	79	59	85	53	69	2	0.50	-0.41	0.50	***	***	30.63	122	85	60	0	0	1	1
WY CASPER	92	56	95	48	74	11	0.03	-0.12	0.03	***	***	8.86	92	67	31	6	0	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	88	58	92	52	73	12	0.41	0.05	0.32	***	***	8.91	71	74	30	3	0	2	0
WY LANDER	89	58	95	55	74	10	0.17	0.01	0.16	***	***	8.08	85	66	22	2	0	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	93	56	97	45	75	12	0.39	0.15	0.31	***	***	8.96	84	75	32	7	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

August Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Midwestern drought expanded and intensified during August, placing immature corn and soybeans under increasing levels of stress during the filling stage of development. In addition, previously favorable temperatures were replaced by late-month heat, leading to further declines in summer crop yield potential. By September 1, little more than half of the nation's corn (56 percent) and soybeans (54 percent) were rated by USDA in good to excellent condition, down from early-July highs of 68 and 67 percent, respectively.

Dryness also returned during August to the south-central U.S., adversely affecting some cotton and other rain-fed crops. By early September, roughly one-third of the cotton was rated in very poor to poor condition in Texas (33 percent) and Oklahoma (32 percent). Meanwhile, showery weather dominated the northern and central Plains and the Mid-South. In the latter region, flooding occurred early in the month on the Ozark Plateau.

In addition, wet conditions plagued the Southeast, maintaining a summer-long trend that has disrupted fieldwork and reduced the quality of a variety of fruits, vegetables, and row crops, including some cotton and peanuts.

Elsewhere, a robust monsoon circulation continued to provide drought relief in parts of the Southwest, while late-month rainfall eased dry conditions in the Northwest. However, mostly dry weather prevailed from California to the northern Intermountain West, contributing to the development and expansion of dozens of wildfires.

Summary: The new month began as July had ended in the East, with a daily-record total of 5.32 inches on August 1 in Salisbury, MD. Elsewhere in early August, showers developed in the Northwest and spread across the central Plains and parts of the Midwest. In Washington, daily-record totals for August 1 included 1.09 inches in Wenatchee and 0.47 inch in Omak. The following day, record-setting totals for August 2 climbed to 4.42 inches in Concordia, KS, and 3.59 inches in Fort Wayne, IN.

During the first 10 days of August, rainfall totaled 10.60 inches in West Plains, MO, and 7.95 inches in Wichita, KS. West Plains received at least an inch of rain on 5 consecutive days from August 5-9, totaling 8.90 inches. On August 8, daily-record totals topped 3 inches in several locations, including Medicine Lodge, KS (3.21 inches), and Harrison, AR (3.09 inches). Elsewhere in Arkansas, Batesville (3.29 inches on August 8) reported its wettest August day on record, topping the 2.88-inch total of August 9, 1940. In Missouri, the Gasconade River achieved record-high levels in Jerome (16.81 feet above flood stage on August 7) and Rich Fountain (14.39 feet above flood stage on August 8). In both locations, previous crest records had been established in December 1982. Later, heavy

showers returned to the East, where daily-record totals for August 9 included 3.79 inches in Hartford, CT; 2.85 inches in Bowling Green, KY; 2.53 inches in Georgetown, DE; and 2.04 inches in Muscle Shoals, AL. Meanwhile in the Northwest, scattered showers provided little relief from ongoing heat. Nevertheless, record-setting totals for August 10 in Washington reached 0.60 inch in Omak and 0.29 inch in Wenatchee. For Omak, it was the wettest day since June 24, when 0.96 inch fell. Two days earlier, Reno, NV (1.03 inches of rain, along with some hail, on August 8), had reported its wettest day since June 5, 2011.

From July 28 – August 11, San Antonio, TX, experienced 15 consecutive days of triple-digit heat. The heat wave peaked with a daily-record high of 105°F on August 6. In fact, San Antonio notched daily-record highs on 4 days in a row, attaining 104°F on August 5 and 7-8. Elsewhere in Texas, record-setting highs for August 6 soared to 106°F in McAllen and 105°F in Borger and Lubbock. On August 7, San Angelo, TX, reached 108°F—its hottest day during an 11-day stretch (July 30 – August 9) with triple-digit readings. Heat eventually spread as far east as the Mississippi Delta, where New Orleans, LA, posted a daily-record high of 97°F on August 7. In contrast, cool air remained entrenched across the north-central U.S. International Falls, MN, dipped below the 40-degree mark on August 4, 8, 10, and 14-15, setting daily records on four of the five dates. The lowest reading, 35°F, occurred on August 14. Scattered daily-record lows were also set from California to the Intermountain West. Sacramento, CA, notched a record-setting low (53°F) on August 6, followed 3 days later by daily-record lows in Laramie, WY (39°F), and Tonopah, NV (47°F).

At mid-month, cool weather dominated the Midwest, Mid-South, and Northeast, leading to several daily-record lows. Rhinelander, WI, posted consecutive daily-record lows (38 and 34°F, respectively) on August 13-14. In Iowa, record-setting lows for August 14 included 47°F in Ottumwa and 48°F in Burlington. By August 15, when cool air shifted into the South and East, daily-record lows dipped to 46°F in Youngstown, OH, and 47°F in Scranton, PA. Another surge of cool air later led to another daily-record low in Ottumwa (49°F on August 17). Meanwhile, heat intensified across the West. Livingston, MT, notched four consecutive daily-record highs (97, 101, 95, and 96°F) from August 15-18. Elsewhere in Montana, Great Falls (101°F) tallied a daily-record high on August 16, while Glasgow (100°F on August 17) experienced its hottest day since August 28, 2012. In Arizona, Phoenix (113 and 114°F) and Tucson (108°F both days) posted consecutive daily-record highs on August 16-17. By August 18, three lightning-sparked Idaho fires had each consumed at least 100,000 acres of timber, brush, and grass. The Pony complex near Mountain Home charred nearly 150,000 acres of vegetation. Other large Idaho wildfires included the Elk complex, which burned some 130,000 acres and destroyed 38 houses near Pine, and the Beaver Creek fire, which torched more than 110,000 acres near Hailey. In Utah, the Rockport fire—started by lightning on August 13—burned less than 2,000 acres of vegetation well east of Salt Lake City

before being contained but consumed eight homes. Another round of fires later developed across northern and central California. In particular, the Rim fire—which began on August 17—consumed more than 250,000 acres of timber and brush in and near Yosemite National Park, becoming the largest Sierra Nevada blaze on record and the third-largest fire in California’s history. The Rim fire was also responsible for the loss of more than one hundred structures, including 11 homes, six commercial buildings, and dozens of outbuildings.

Before monsoon shower activity temporarily subsided in the Southwest, Douglas, AZ, secured its wettest summer on record. June-August rainfall in Douglas totaled 14.08 inches (213 percent of normal), surpassing its summer 1964 standard of 13.07 inches. Similarly, monthly rainfall in Wichita, KS, climbed to 10.63 inches—all of which fell by the 16th—second only to an 11.96-inch total in August 2005. Elsewhere in Kansas, daily-record rainfall totals for August 12 reached 2.29 inches in Dodge City and 1.42 inches in Garden City. Heavy, mid-month showers also soaked parts of the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States, resulting in daily-record amounts in locations such as Wilmington, DE (3.10 inches on August 13), and Jackson, KY (2.40 inches on August 12). Later, even heavier showers arrived in the Southeast. Columbus, GA, received a daily-record sum of 5.73 inches on August 14. Two days later, Columbia, SC, collected 4.38 inches, a record-setting amount for August 16.

During the second half of the month, Western heat began to build eastward. Tucson, AZ, notched three daily-record highs (108, 108, and 107°F) from August 16-18, while Denver, CO, collected consecutive daily-record highs (97 and 98°F) on August 17-18. (Denver logged another daily-record high—99°F—on August 20.) Other record-setting highs for August 18 included 110°F in Redding, CA, and 100°F in Winnemucca, NV. A day later, record-breaking highs for August 19 soared to 110°F in Fresno, CA, and 96°F in Casper, WY. Heat eventually reached the Plains, where Nebraska locations such as Alliance (102°F) and Scottsbluff (101°F) notched daily-record highs on August 20. Bismarck, ND, also tallied a daily-record high (102°F) on August 20. However, before hot weather rolled across the nation’s mid-section, Hastings, NE, set a record for its longest July-August stretch without 90-degree heat. The temperature in Hastings remained below 90°F on 29 consecutive days from July 23 – August 20, edging the record originally established with a 28-day streak from August 4-31, 2008. Meanwhile, locally severe thunderstorms developed across the nation’s northern tier. Duluth, MN, registered a daily-record high of 91°F on August 20, followed the next day by a thunderstorm wind gust to 62 mph (and 1.63 inches of rain) in Green Bay, WI. A few days later, Dillon, MT, clocked an August-record wind gust to 70 mph during a thunderstorm on August 23. It was Dillon’s highest wind gust since July 24, 2009, when there was also a gust to 70 mph.

Daily-record rainfall totals accompanying the Northern storms included 1.84 inches (on August 20) in Alexandria, MN; 1.43 inches (on August 22) in Massena, NY; and 1.33 inches (on August 21) in Muskegon, MI. Heavy showers also persisted in Southeast, resulting in daily-record amounts in locations such as Pensacola, FL (3.46 inches on August 18); Fayetteville, NC (2.27 inches on August 21); and Macon, GA (2.15 inches on

August 23). In Tampa, FL, precipitation topped 10 inches in each of the summer months (June, July, and August) for the first time since 1957. Meanwhile, locally heavy rain also returned to the Southwest, producing daily-record totals in Colorado Springs, CO (2.36 inches on August 22); Needles, CA (1.05 inches on August 22); and Cedar City, UT (0.84 inch on August 24).

Toward the end of August, late-season heat gripped the Plains and Midwest. In fact, North Platte, NE, experienced a record-setting average maximum temperature for August 25-31, with an average of 98.6°F (previously, 98.1°F in 1990). Triple-digit, daily-record highs were noted in numerous locations, including McCook, NE (105°F on August 29); Des Moines, IA (104°F on August 30); San Antonio, TX (103°F on August 30); St. Louis, MO (103°F on August 31); and Goodland, KS (101°F on August 29). Des Moines had never before reached the 104-degree mark later than August 26; a high of 104°F had occurred on that date in 1983. In Nebraska, Imperial’s readings reached or exceeded the 100-degree mark on 7 of the last 8 days of the month, including a daily-record high of 102°F on August 26. In addition, there was limited cooling at night. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, noted lows of 80°F on August 25 and 26, tying a monthly record most recently achieved on August 6, 2001. With a low of 79°F on August 27, La Crosse, WI, tied an August record and experienced its warmest night since August 3, 2005. Hot weather was not just confined to the nation’s mid-section, as Burbank, CA—with a low of 81°F on August 31—stayed above 80°F at night for the first time on record. Previously, Burbank’s highest minimum temperature had been 80°F on September 3, 2007, and August 30, 2013. In contrast, cool weather prevailed in the Southeast, where Norfolk, VA, registered its lowest August temperature (58°F on August 26) since August 25, 1994. In Georgia, Augusta collected a daily-record low of 56°F on August 27.

The driest month on record came to a close in Burlington, IA, with an August total of a trace. Burlington’s previous records for August and any month were 0.36 inch in 1901 and 0.01 inch in September 1979, respectively. Elsewhere in Iowa, record-low August rainfall records from 1901 were also tentatively broken in Keokuk (0.00 inch), Ft. Madison (a trace), and Centerville (0.10 inch). In La Crosse, WI, the July-August rainfall total of 2.40 inches (28 percent of normal) was higher than only the 1894 total of 0.70 inch. Drought also intensified in the western and central Gulf Coast States, where Monroe, LA, experienced its driest August on record (0.05 inch; previously, 0.20 inch in 1980).

Meanwhile, significant, late-month showers affected portions of the Great Lakes region, where Lansing, MI, experienced its wettest August day on record (3.39 inches on August 27). Lansing’s total exceeded the previous daily record of 3.08 inches, established on August 21, 1975. Locally heavy, late-month showers also dotted the Ohio Valley, Pacific Northwest, and the Dakotas, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as Lexington, KY (2.09 inches on August 31); Olympia, WA (1.33 inches on August 29); and East Rapid City, SD (1.16 inches on August 30). Heavy rain also continued in the Southwest, where record-setting totals for August 25 included 1.76 inches in Cortez, CO, and 1.19 inches in Indio, CA.

Alaska's warm summer wound down. Early in the month, Fairbanks continued to set records for the greatest number of 80- and 85-degree days in a year. August 7 featured Fairbanks' 14th day with a high of 85°F or greater (previously, 12 days in 1918), followed the next day by its 36th day at 80°F or higher (previously, 30 days in 2004). Meanwhile, precipitation returned to southern Alaska in early August. Kodiak, which had completed its driest July since 1980, received 4.27 inches of rain from August 1-6. Kodiak's July precipitation had totaled just 1.06 inches (22 percent of normal), but August rainfall reached 9.30 inches (204 percent). By August 13, Anchorage recorded its 41st (and probably final) day of 70-degree warmth; the annual standard remains 49 days in 2004. Late in the month, Alaskan temperatures fell to near- or below-normal levels. In fact, a widespread freeze was noted across northern interior Alaska on August 22, when lows dipped to 25°F in Circle Hot Springs, 28°F in Eagle, and 29°F in Bettles. On the Arctic Coast, Barrow experienced its first autumn freeze on August 19, followed the next day by its first measurable snowfall (0.3 inch). Widespread precipitation accompanied Alaska's cooler weather. Fairbanks received 1.54 inches of rain from August 19-23. Daily-record totals reached 1.18 inches (on August 18) in Juneau and 0.93 inch (on August 21) in King Salmon. Widespread freezes occurred again across interior Alaska on August 25, when lows dipped to 26°F in Chicken and Ft. Yukon. On the same date, Delta Junction (30°F) posted a daily-record low. Later, on August 31, another surge of cold air resulted in a monthly record low of 15°F in Bettles (previously, 22°F on August 30, 1968, and August 23, 1974). Prior to this year, Bettles' earliest reading of 15°F or lower had occurred on September 10, 1992.

Hawaii's most impressive rainfall event of the month was associated with the remnants of former Tropical Storm Gil from August 9-11. On Oahu, 48-hour rainfall totals on August 9-11 included 6.98 inches in Maunawili and 6.61 inches at the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge. Kahului, Maui, received a daily-record total of 0.40 inch on August 10. Later on the Big Island, nearly one-fifth (18 percent) of Hilo's monthly rainfall occurred on August 16, when 1.64 inches fell. Elsewhere, a long-running cool spell ended in Lihue, Kauai, where the first above-normal daily average temperature since June 14 occurred on August 17. Kahului posted three consecutive readings of 92°F from August 20-22, the first and last of which tied daily-record highs. On August 28, Lihue managed to tie a daily-record low (68°F) and set a daily-record high (89°F). It was Lihue's highest temperature since October 9, 2012. At the state's major airport observation sites, August rainfall ranged from 0.10 inch (18 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 9.04 inches (92 percent) in Hilo.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Cooler-than-normal weather blanketed much of the country during the first 3 weeks of the month, with temperatures averaging more than 10°F below normal in portions of the northern Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere, daytime highs on the southern Great Plains—where soil moisture remained less than adequate for most dryland crops—climbed to well over the century mark. During the fourth week, most of the country received less than a half-inch

of precipitation, although isolated locations in Kansas, the Delta, and the Southeast received more than 5 inches of rain. Hot, mostly dry weather dominated much of the nation's northern tier, central Great Plains, and Rocky Mountains during the last 2 weeks of the month, with daytime highs above 100°F were recorded in several locations. Most notably, temperatures in portions of the Dakotas and Minnesota averaged more than 15°F above normal. Much of the West and Southwest welcomed above-average rainfall during the latter half of the month, boosting soil moisture levels and aiding row crop development. Similarly, portions of the Southeast and Ohio Valley accumulated more than 2 inches of rain during the last 2 weeks of the month.

As of August 4, eighty-six percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the silking stage. This was 12 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 40 percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. As of August 11, ninety-four percent of the corn was at or beyond the silking stage, 6 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. When compared with the average pace, the largest delays remained in Iowa and Wisconsin, where localized rainfall benefited some corn but completely missed areas where soil moisture had been less than adequate for several weeks. Seventy percent of this year's corn was at or beyond the dough stage by August 25, twenty-four percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Hot, dry weather in much of the northern Great Plains, western Corn Belt, and Great Lakes regions further depleted soil moisture and negatively impacted the developing corn crop in some locations. Eighty-four percent of this year's corn was at or beyond the dough stage by September 1, thirteen percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 42 percent of the corn was at or beyond the dent stage by September 1, forty-two percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. By month's end, four percent of the corn was mature, 34 percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 56 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition on September 1, thirty-four percentage points better than the same time last year.

By August 4, seventy-nine percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage, 14 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Despite below-average temperatures, pod set advanced rapidly in most areas during the first part of the month. Nationwide, 58 percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the pod setting stage by August 11, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. By August 25, ninety-six percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of the crop was setting pods by August 25, eleven percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. During the latter part of the month, reports in Indiana indicated the need for soaking rainfall to benefit soybeans in the pod-filling stage. Ninety-two percent of the crop was setting pods by September 1, six percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. In Illinois, some soybean fields had started turning yellow at this time. By month's end, fifty-four percent of the soybeans were

reported in good to excellent condition, 24 percentage points better than the same time last year.

With favorable weather conditions supporting rapid fieldwork in areas where winter wheat remained in the field, producers had harvested 92 percent of the nation's crop by August 11. This was 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By August 18, only 4 percent of the crop had not been harvested, slightly behind last year's pace but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

As of August 4, ninety-four percent of the cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage. This was 3 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Fifty-three percent of the cotton was setting bolls by August 4, eighteen percentage points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. By August 11, seventy-three percent of this year's crop was setting bolls, 14 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, hot, dry weather during this time continued to deplete soil moisture levels in many areas. Elsewhere, continued wet weather in portions of Georgia led to weed and disease infestations. By August 25, ninety percent of the cotton was setting bolls, 6 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. In much of Texas' Plains regions, cotton had reached the cut out stage at this time, and bolls were beginning to fill. Nationally, 10 percent of the cotton had open bolls by August 25, thirteen percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. In California, portions of the cotton were negatively affected by a lack of soil moisture and insect pressure from whitefly and aphids. By September 1, virtually all of the acreage was setting bolls and 16 percent had open bolls, 18 percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. Cotton harvest continued from South Central Texas through the Lower Valley as August came to a close. Overall, 45 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition on September 1, three percentage points better than the same time last year.

By August 11, sixty-seven percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, head development advanced rapidly at this time despite below-average temperatures. Nationally, 34 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 11, seven percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By August 25, twenty-eight percent of the sorghum had reached maturity, 6 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest was advancing well ahead of the normal pace due to the hot, mostly dry conditions that occurred during the growing season. Nationally, 94 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage by month's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-three percent of the crop was coloring by September 1, seven percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By month's end, thirty percent of the crop had reached maturity, 7 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition on September 1, thirty percentage points better than the same time last year.

By August 4, fifty-three percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 24 percentage points behind last year and 3 points

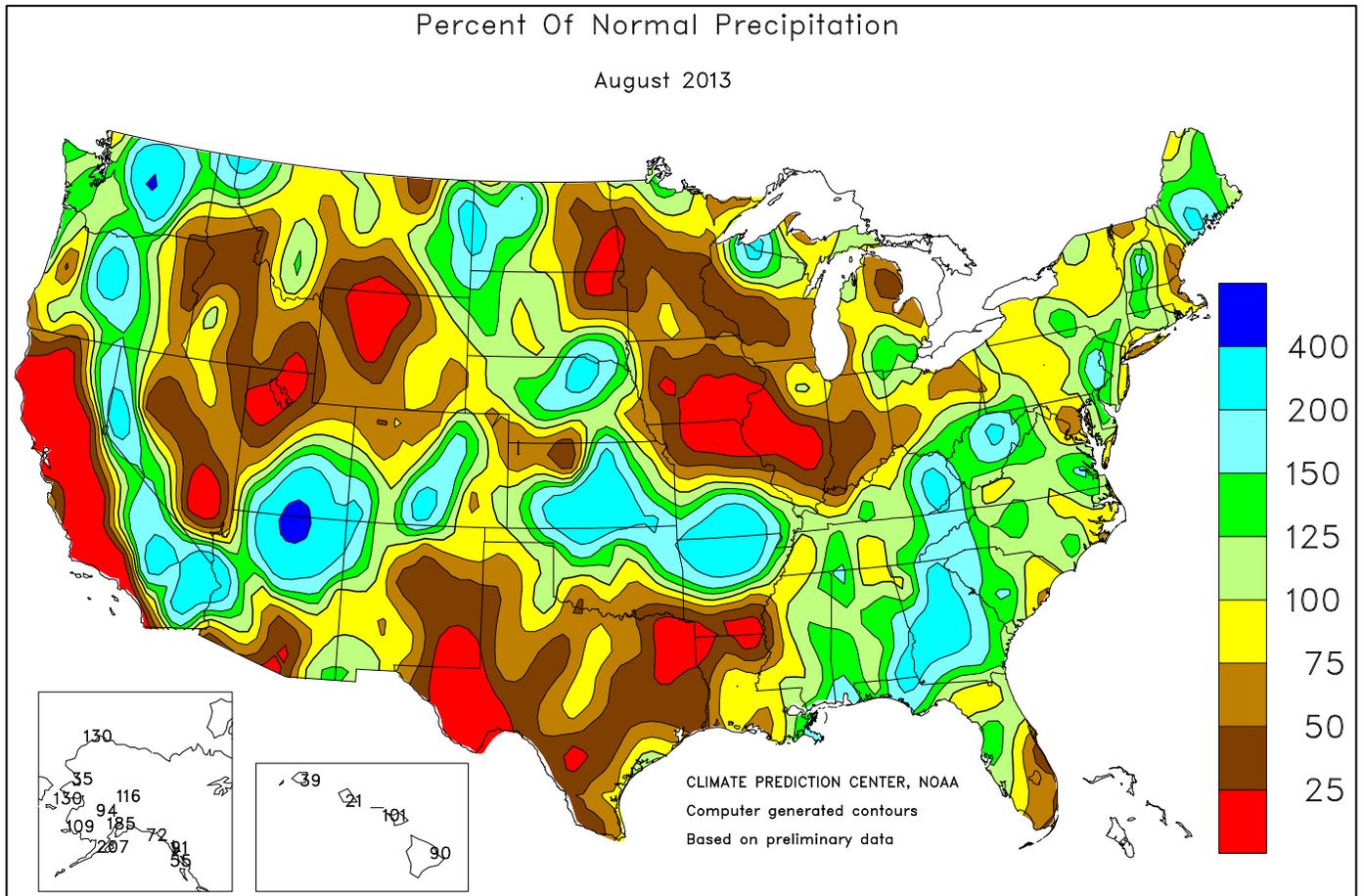
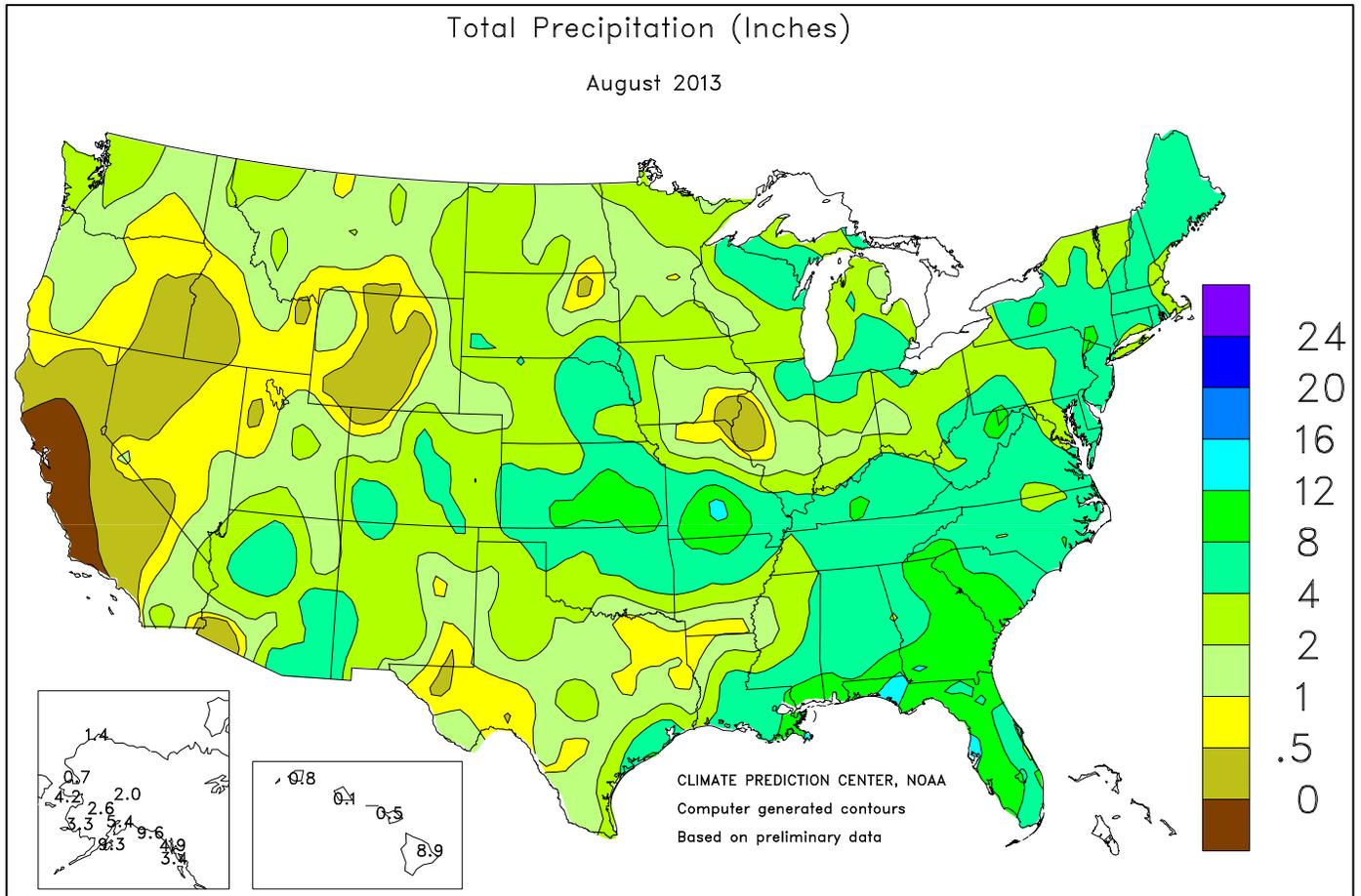
behind the 5-year average. Favorable weather during the first half of August in the upper Delta and California spurred rapid development. By August 18, eighty-three percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 10 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 10 percent of the rice was harvested by August 18, five percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Rice harvest was nearly complete in some southwestern Louisiana parishes by the end of the month and some producers had begun fertilizing and flooding their ratoon crop. By month's end, 95 percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 4 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 18 percent of the nation's rice by September 1, twenty-one percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. On September 1, seventy percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points better than the same time last year.

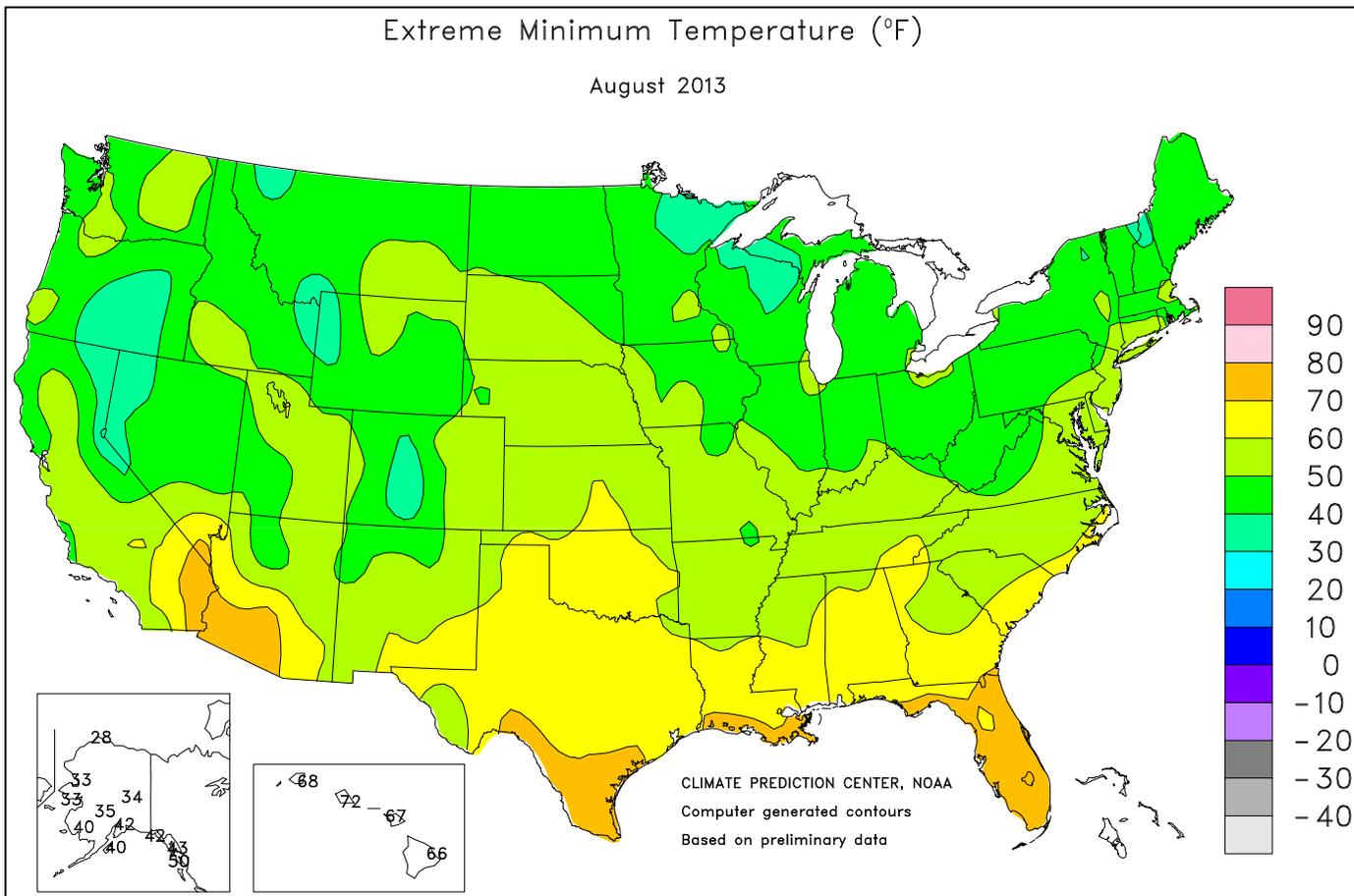
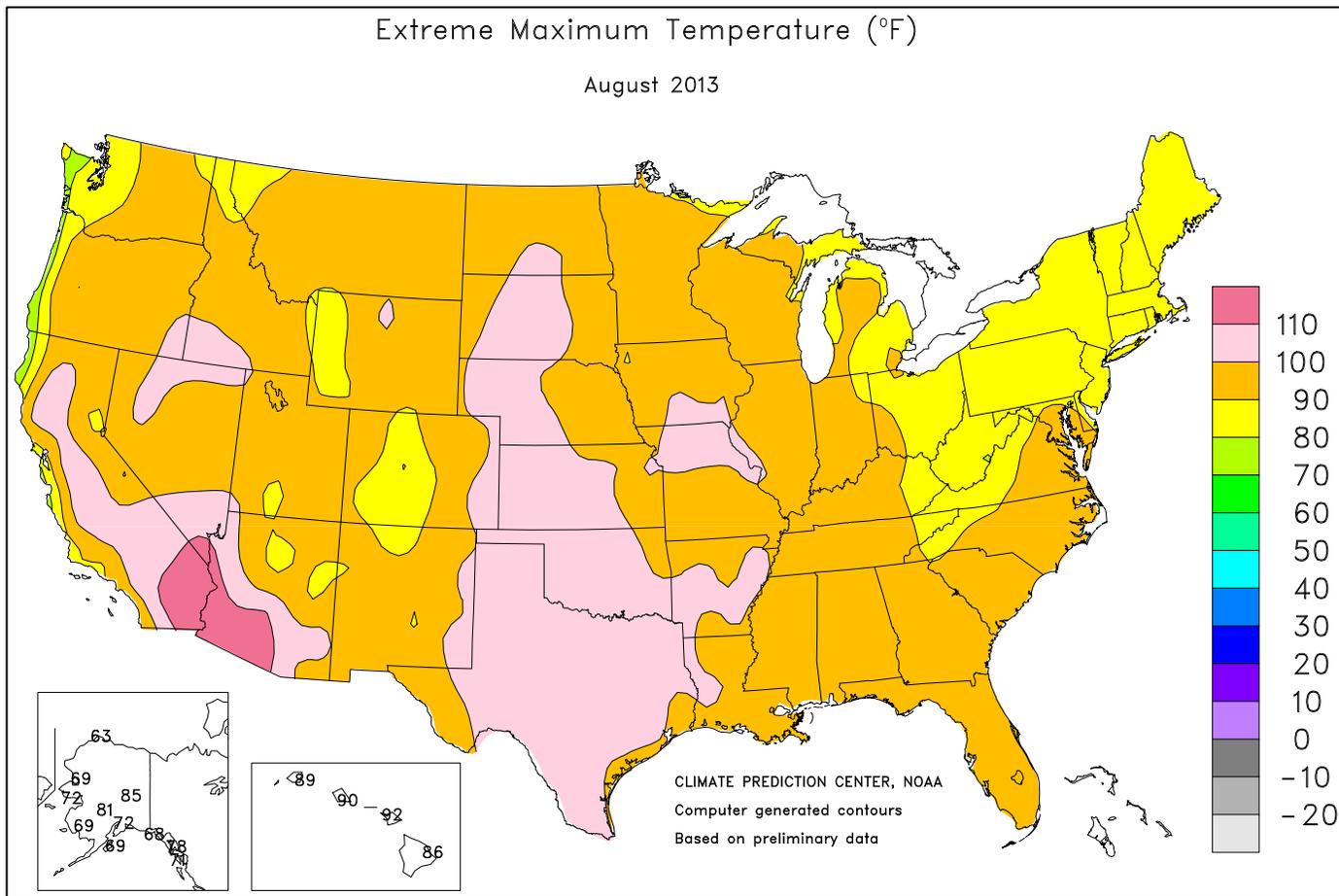
As of August 4, eighty-eight percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By the third week of the month, 97 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead the 5-year average. As of September 1, sixty-two percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 14 percentage points below the same time last year.

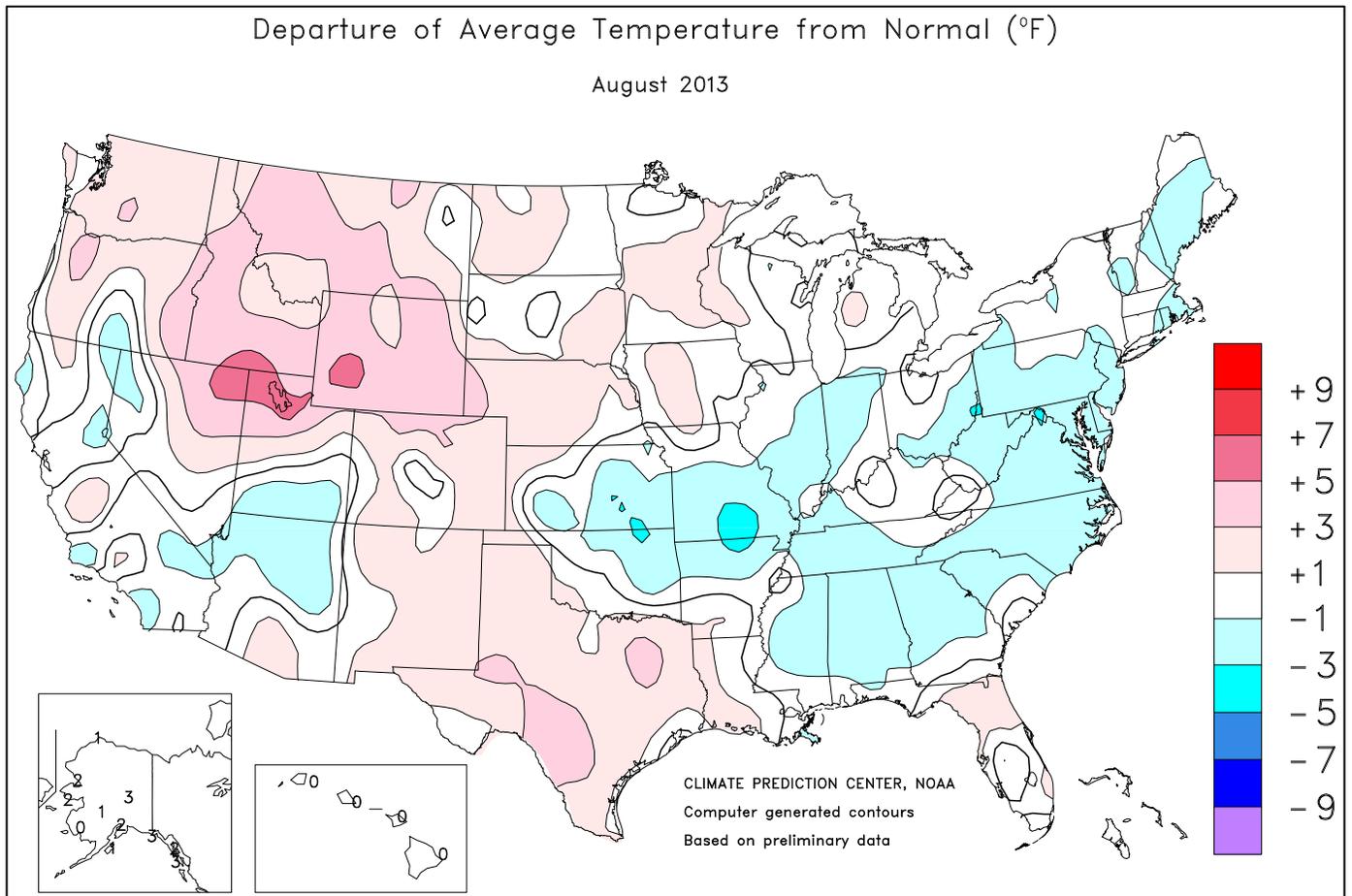
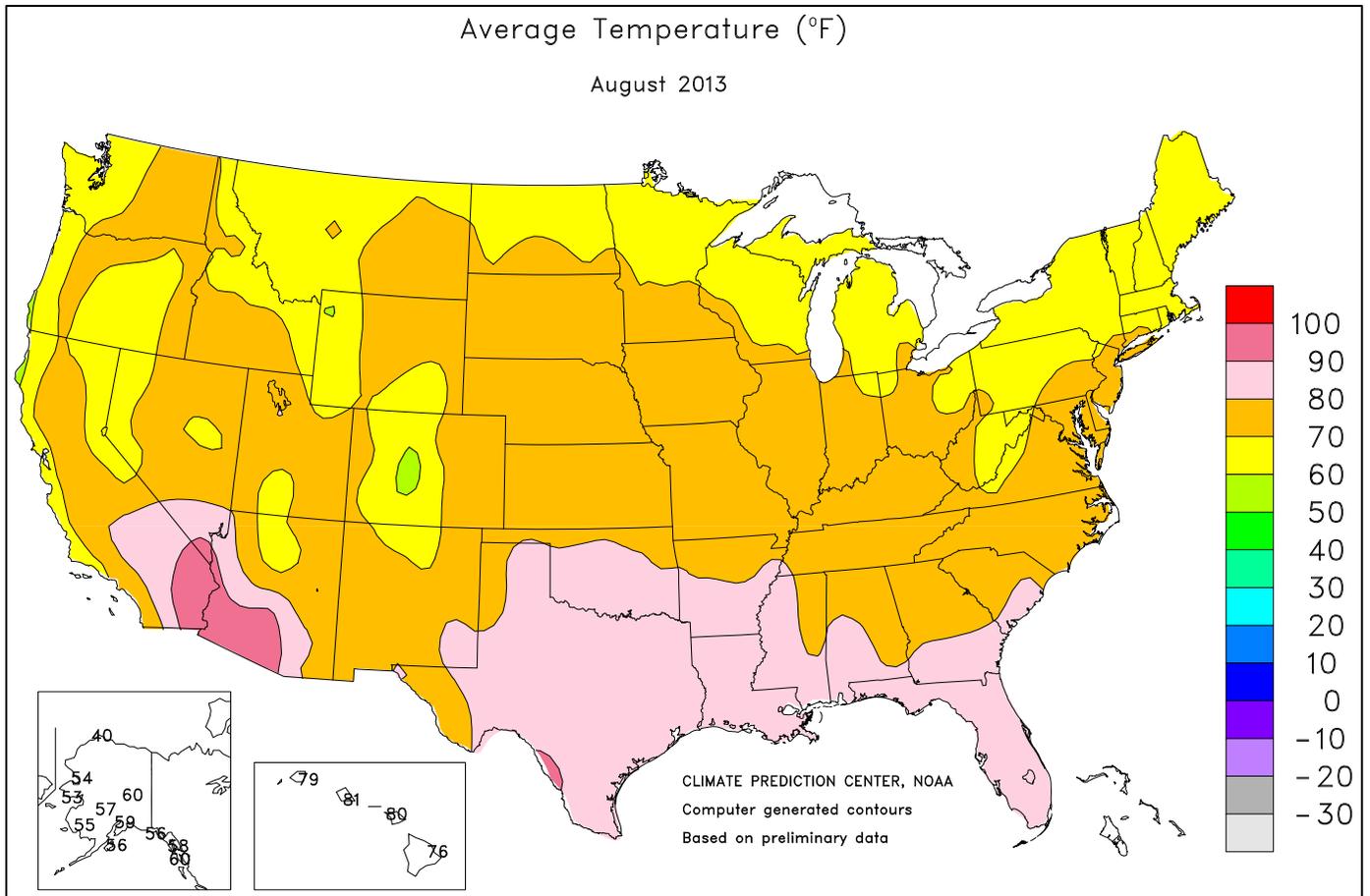
Producers had harvested 51 percent of the nation's oats by August 11, forty-two percentage points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 15 percentage points or more in five of the nine major estimating states between August 4 and 11. Producers had harvested 90 percent of this year's oats by September 1, ten percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average.

By August 11, barley producers had harvested 17 percent of this year's crop, 34 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest advanced most rapidly in Idaho and Montana, where 21 percent or more of the crop was combined during the week ending August 11. With harvest complete or nearly complete in the Treasure and Magic Valleys, progress in Idaho advanced rapidly under hot, dry conditions. By month's end, 76 percent of the nation's barley was harvested, 14 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

As of August 11, six percent of the spring wheat was harvested. This was 55 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest began in Montana and North Dakota during this time; however, overall progress in North Dakota was over 2 weeks behind normal. Forty-two percent of the spring wheat was harvested by August 25, forty-five percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Double-digit harvest progress was evident in all major producing states during the week ending August 25, as favorable weather matured the crop and provided ample time for fieldwork. Sixty-four percent of the spring wheat was harvested by September 1, twenty-nine percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition on September 1. Comparison data for the previous year was unavailable due to the early completion of last year's harvest.





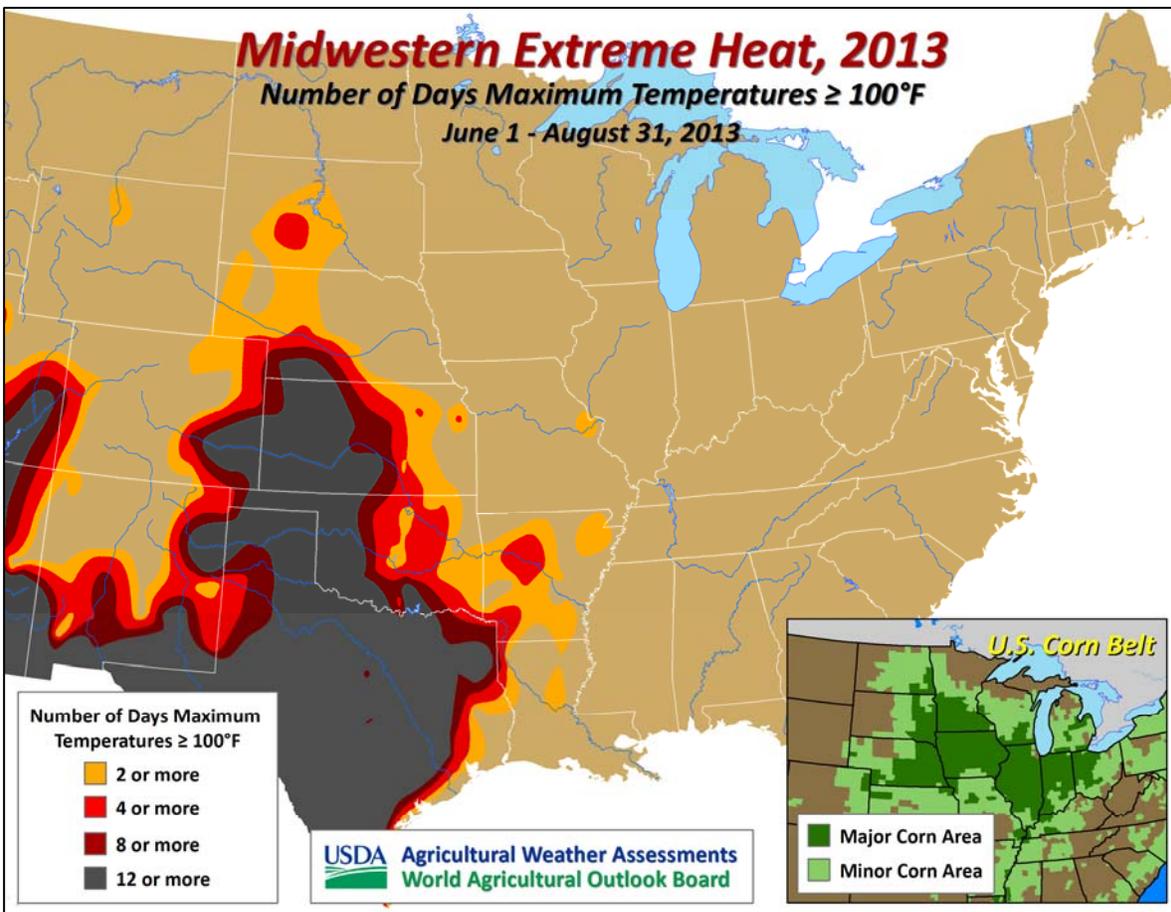
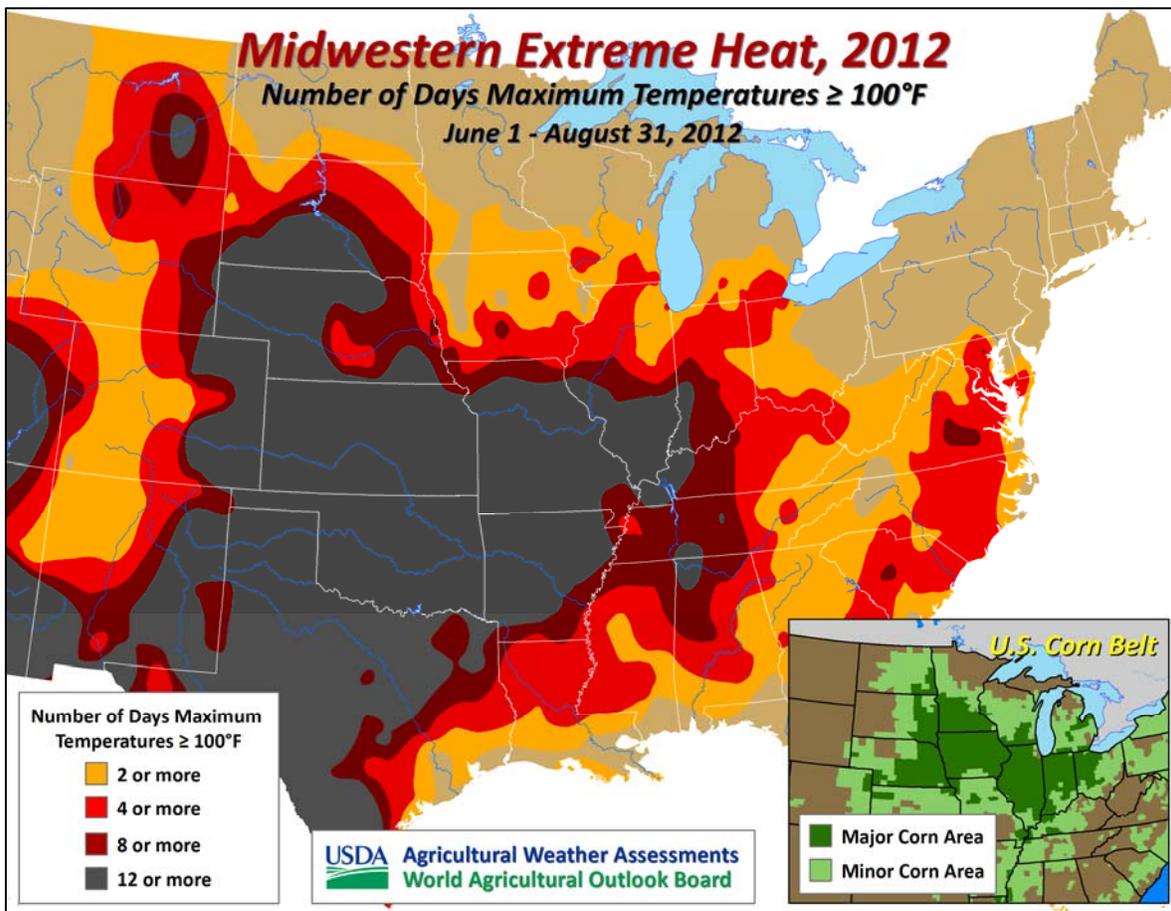


National Weather Data for Selected Cities

August 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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	78	-2	4.53	1.05	LEXINGTON	75	0	5.13	1.36	COLUMBUS	74	0	2.87	-0.85
HUNTSVILLE	77	-2	1.81	-1.51	LONDON-CORBIN	74	0	3.77	0.41	DAYTON	73	1	1.38	-2.11
MOBILE	81	0	10.26	4.06	LOUISVILLE	78	1	3.27	-0.14	MANSFIELD	69	0	1.86	-2.74
MONTGOMERY	81	0	4.09	0.46	PADUCAH	76	0	3.72	0.73	TOLEDO	70	-1	2.01	-1.18
AK ANCHORAGE	59	3	5.16	2.23	LA BATON ROUGE	82	1	3.37	-2.49	YOUNGSTOWN	68	0	2.63	-0.80
BARROW	40	1	1.37	0.33	LAKE CHARLES	84	2	3.79	-1.06	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	82	1	3.51	1.03
COLD BAY	54	2	6.63	3.04	NEW ORLEANS	83	0	6.14	-0.01	TULSA	81	-1	2.89	0.04
FAIRBANKS	60	4	2.02	0.28	SHREVEPORT	85	2	0.20	-2.51	OR ASTORIA	62	1	1.41	0.20
JUNEAU	58	2	4.63	-0.74	ME BANGOR	66	-2	5.37	2.38	BURNS	66	2	0.43	-0.02
KING SALMON	56	1	5.39	2.50	CARIBOU	63	0	4.96	0.81	EUGENE	69	3	0.26	-0.73
KODIAK	56	1	9.34	4.86	PORTLAND	68	1	1.74	-1.31	MEDFORD	74	1	0.44	-0.08
NOME	53	2	4.22	0.99	MD BALTIMORE	74	0	1.15	-2.59	PENDLETON	73	1	0.32	-0.24
AZ FLAGSTAFF	64	0	4.85	1.96	MA BOSTON	72	0	1.85	-1.52	PORTLAND	71	2	0.78	-0.15
PHOENIX	95	4	0.36	-0.58	WORCESTER	68	0	3.16	-0.93	SALEM	71	4	0.35	-0.33
TUCSON	88	3	0.49	-1.81	MI ALPENA	66	1	1.53	-1.97	PA ALLENTOWN	71	0	10.30	5.95
AR FORT SMITH	82	0	3.83	1.27	DETROIT	72	0	5.97	2.87	ERIE	70	-1	3.75	-0.46
LITTLE ROCK	81	0	3.56	0.63	FLINT	69	0	2.58	-0.85	MIDDLETOWN	72	-2	3.13	-0.18
CA BAKERSFIELD	83	1	0.00	-0.08	GRAND RAPIDS	70	1	2.24	-1.54	PHILADELPHIA	74	-2	5.92	2.10
EUREKA	57	-2	0.13	-0.25	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	0	1.74	-1.98	PITTSBURGH	71	0	1.80	-1.58
FRESNO	83	3	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	69	1	4.77	1.31	WILKES-BARRE	70	0	1.46	-1.64
LOS ANGELES	69	-2	0.00	-0.14	MUSKEGON	69	0	1.94	-1.83	WILLIAMSPORT	71	0	1.76	-1.62
REDDING	79	0	0.00	-0.22	TRAVERSE CITY	69	1	1.88	-1.51	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	7.46	2.24
SACRAMENTO	75	0	0.00	-0.06	MN DULUTH	69	5	2.00	-2.22	RI PROVIDENCE	71	-1	3.83	-0.07
SAN DIEGO	71	-2	0.00	-0.09	INT'L FALLS	63	-1	3.73	0.59	SC CHARLESTON	81	1	3.95	-2.96
SAN FRANCISCO	64	0	0.00	-0.07	MINNEAPOLIS	75	4	2.10	-1.95	COLUMBIA	79	-1	7.51	2.10
STOCKTON	75	-1	0.06	0.01	ROCHESTER	70	2	1.51	-2.82	FLORENCE	79	-1	2.61	-2.72
CO ALAMOSA	64	2	2.27	1.08	ST. CLOUD	70	3	0.85	-3.08	GREENVILLE	76	-2	7.32	3.24
CO SPRINGS	71	3	5.72	2.24	MS JACKSON	82	1	3.45	-0.21	MYRTLE BEACH	78	-1	0.46	-5.12
DENVER	75	4	2.80	1.05	MERIDIAN	80	-1	3.91	0.57	SD ABERDEEN	70	-1	0.34	-2.08
GRAND JUNCTION	75	0	1.19	0.35	TUPELO	80	0	4.26	1.59	HURON	73	2	1.27	-0.80
PUEBLO	75	1	3.92	1.65	MO COLUMBIA	76	0	1.88	-1.87	RAPID CITY	73	2	2.41	0.80
CT BRIDGEPORT	73	0	2.01	-1.74	JOPLIN	77	-1	2.23	-1.59	SIOUX FALLS	72	1	3.23	0.22
HARTFORD	71	-1	6.43	2.45	KANSAS CITY	76	-1	2.12	-1.42	TN BRISTOL	73	0	4.71	1.71
DC WASHINGTON	77	0	1.32	-2.12	SPRINGFIELD	76	-2	5.85	2.48	CHATTANOOGA	78	0	6.54	2.95
DE WILMINGTON	73	-2	5.24	1.73	ST JOSEPH	75	-1	1.30	-2.50	JACKSON	77	-2	1.76	-1.12
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	0	6.16	0.07	ST LOUIS	79	1	1.20	-1.78	KNOXVILLE	76	-1	3.23	0.34
FT LAUDERDALE	83	0	2.03	-4.85	MT BILLINGS	75	4	0.20	-0.65	MEMPHIS	81	0	2.18	-0.82
FT MYERS	83	0	9.06	-0.48	BUTTE	76	4	1.16	-0.20	NASHVILLE	78	0	2.00	-1.28
JACKSONVILLE	82	1	5.96	-0.91	GLASGOW	73	4	0.19	-1.06	TX ABILENE	84	1	0.54	-2.09
KEY WEST	83	-1	4.39	-1.01	GREAT FALLS	70	4	1.08	-0.57	AMARILLO	79	3	1.47	-1.47
MELBOURNE	83	2	2.22	-3.56	HELENA	72	5	1.72	0.43	AUSTIN	86	1	1.73	-0.58
MIAMI	84	0	4.44	-4.19	KALISPELL	67	4	1.31	0.06	BEAUMONT	84	1	0.96	-3.89
ORLANDO	83	0	6.08	-0.17	MILES CITY	75	2	1.73	0.57	BROWNSVILLE	86	2	1.47	-1.52
PENSACOLA	82	0	10.10	3.25	MISSOULA	71	5	0.42	-0.73	COLLEGE STATION	87	2	0.79	-1.84
ST PETERSBURG	84	1	8.65	0.39	NE GRAND ISLAND	76	2	3.02	-0.06	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	3	1.21	-2.33
TALLAHASSEE	82	0	8.62	1.59	HASTINGS	75	1	3.24	0.06	DALLAS/FT WORTH	87	3	1.35	-0.68
TAMPA	84	1	11.84	4.24	LINCOLN	76	1	1.11	-2.24	DEL RIO	89	4	0.74	-0.85
WEST PALM BEACH	85	2	4.10	-2.55	MCCOOK	78	3	1.52	-1.28	EL PASO	83	2	1.12	-0.63
GA ATHENS	77	-1	5.69	1.91	NORFOLK	74	1	2.67	-0.13	GALVESTON	84	0	1.61	-2.61
ATLANTA	77	-2	5.25	1.58	NORTH PLATTE	75	2	3.52	1.37	HOUSTON	85	2	3.33	-0.50
AUGUSTA	78	-1	6.50	2.02	OMAHA/EPPLEY	77	3	1.74	-1.47	LUBBOCK	81	3	1.32	-1.03
COLUMBUS	80	-1	8.63	4.85	SCOTTSBLUFF	75	4	0.92	-0.27	MIDLAND	84	4	1.18	-0.59
MACON	78	-2	10.43	6.64	VALENTINE	75	3	2.02	-0.18	SAN ANGELO	85	4	0.83	-1.22
SAVANNAH	82	1	7.04	-0.16	NV ELKO	72	4	0.35	-0.01	SAN ANTONIO	89	5	0.88	-1.69
HI HILO	76	0	6.37	-3.41	ELY	68	2	0.93	0.02	VICTORIA	86	2	1.83	-1.22
HONOLULU	81	-1	0.11	-0.35	LAS VEGAS	89	0	0.28	-0.17	WACO	85	0	0.72	-1.13
KAHULUI	80	0	0.40	-0.13	RENO	74	4	0.91	0.64	WICHITA FALLS	85	2	1.52	-0.86
LIHUE	79	-1	0.78	-1.13	WINNEMUCCA	71	1	0.24	-0.11	UT SALT LAKE CITY	83	7	0.17	-0.59
ID BOISE	78	4	0.43	0.13	NH CONCORD	67	-1	2.05	-1.16	VT BURLINGTON	69	1	3.02	-0.99
LEWISTON	77	4	0.50	-0.25	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	72	-2	2.74	-1.58	VA LYNCHBURG	73	-1	3.54	0.13
POCATELLO	72	4	0.25	-0.41	NEWARK	75	-1	4.58	0.56	NORFOLK	77	0	5.05	0.26
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	73	1	1.69	-2.93	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	2	0.42	-1.31	RICHMOND	76	0	7.54	3.36
MOLINE	73	0	0.76	-3.65	NY ALBANY	69	0	2.70	-0.97	ROANOKE	74	-1	2.56	-1.18
PEORIA	75	2	0.33	-2.83	BINGHAMTON	66	-1	5.38	2.03	WASH/DULLES	74	0	1.94	-1.84
ROCKFORD	72	1	2.92	-1.29	BUFFALO	69	0	3.52	-0.35	WA OLYMPIA	66	3	1.84	0.74
SPRINGFIELD	73	-1	0.34	-3.07	ROCHESTER	69	0	2.74	-0.80	QUILLAYUTE	63	4	3.03	0.36
EVANSVILLE	77	1	1.64	-1.50	SYRACUSE	70	1	2.59	-0.97	SEATTLE-TACOMA	69	3	1.36	0.34
FORT WAYNE	71	0	5.08	1.48	NC ASHEVILLE	71	-1	6.98	2.68	SPOKANE	72	3	0.69	0.01
INDIANAPOLIS	75	1	0.85	-2.97	CHARLOTTE	76	-3	1.78	-1.94	YAKIMA	74	6	0.19	-0.17
SOUTH BEND	70	-1	3.04	-0.94	GREENSBORO	75	-1	5.65	1.94	WV BECKLEY	69	0	***	***
BURLINGTON	74	0	0.01	-3.85	HATTERAS	80	1	3.39	-3.17	CHARLESTON	73	0	4.13	0.02
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	0	0.13	-4.10	RALEIGH	76	-1	4.90	1.12	ELKINS	68	-1	8.05	3.79
DES MOINES	77	3	1.00	-3.51	WILMINGTON	78	-2	8.62	1.31	HUNTINGTON	73	-1	5.21	1.33
DUBUQUE	70	0	2.98	-1.61	ND BISMARCK	71	2	1.38	-0.77	WI EAU CLAIRE	71	2	1.10	-3.58
SIoux CITY	73	1	3.04	0.14	DICKINSON	70	1	1.68	0.17	GREEN BAY	69	2	3.05	-0.72
WATERLOO	72	1	2.00	-2.08	FARGO	71	2	0.39	-2.13	LA CROSSE	73	1	1.04	-3.24
KS CONCORDIA	75	-2	6.58	3.34	GRAND FORKS	68	0	0.88	-1.84	MADISON	71	2	1.52	-2.81
DODGE CITY	77	-1	6.92	4.19	JAMESTOWN	70	1	1.21	-1.12	MILWAUKEE	71	0	3.27	-0.76
GOODLAND	75	2	0.98	-1.51	MINOT	69	1	2.78	0.83	WAUSAU	69	1	3.56	-0.97
HILL CITY	77	0	0.77	-2.26	WILLISTON	69	1	2.17	0.69	WY CASPER	72	3	0.70	-0.03
TOPEKA	77	0	5.24	1.43	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	1	1.81	-1.84	CHEYENNE	70	4	1.20	-0.62
WICHITA	78	-2	10.63	7.69	CINCINNATI	74	0	3.70	-0.09	LANDER	73	4	0.05	-0.52
KY JACKSON	73	-1	10.07	5.94	CLEVELAND	71	1	2.81	-0.88	SHERIDAN	72	4	0.06	-0.74



National Agricultural Summary

September 2 – 8, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Hot, mostly dry weather covered areas from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley, with temperatures averaging to more than 12°F above normal in some locations during the week. In contrast, temperatures in the Ohio Valley and

Northeast were slightly below normal during the week. Much of the Pacific Northwest welcomed above-average rainfall and normal temperatures during the week, which helped boost soil moisture levels.

Corn: Ninety-two percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by week's end, 7 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Above-normal temperatures advanced the corn crop in dough stage in Minnesota and North Dakota by 17 percentage points or more. Nationwide, 64 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dent stage by September 8, twenty-eight percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 9 percent of the corn crop was mature, 46 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 32 points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: Ninety-seven percent of the crop was setting pods by September 8, two percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Iowa, some of the earliest-planted soybeans have begun to drop leaves. Nationwide, 11 percent of the crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by September 8, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 52 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 20 points better than the same time last year.

Cotton: Nationwide, 24 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls by week's end. This was 21 percentage points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in the Blacklands of Texas were defoliating cotton and harvest had begun. Overall, 45 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Nationally, 97 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-five percent of the crop was coloring by September 8, four percentage points behind

last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 33 percent of the crop had reached maturity, 8 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 30 percent of the sorghum crop had been harvested by week's end, on par with last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 30 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, producers had sown 5 percent of the nation's intended 2014 acreage, slightly ahead of last year but on pace with the 5-year average. In Washington State, producers were in high gear seeding winter wheat.

Rice: Producers had harvested 24 percent of the nation's rice crop by September 8, twenty-six percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Rice harvest in Louisiana progressed closer to completion, while the ratoon (second crop) was growing well. Overall, 71 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Nationally, producers had harvested 97 percent of this year's oat crop by September 8, three percentage points behind last year and identical to the 5-year average.

By week's end, 89 percent of the barley crop was harvested, 6 percentage points behind last year but 7 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Eighty percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by September 8, seventeen percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Overall, 63 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 13 percentage points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2013

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

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	98	87	96	93
IL	100	93	95	96
IN	100	91	95	96
IA	100	73	86	93
KS	100	94	97	99
KY	100	85	92	97
MI	93	79	89	89
MN	100	68	85	94
MO	100	94	97	97
NE	100	93	98	98
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	71	90	88
OH	99	91	95	94
PA	94	89	93	87
SD	97	90	98	94
TN	100	97	100	100
TX	97	91	93	97
WI	94	61	76	86
18 Sts	99	84	92	94
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	80	33	65	60
IL	97	46	69	78
IN	90	47	67	72
IA	96	33	54	78
KS	94	56	75	90
KY	96	66	79	88
MI	74	29	53	63
MN	95	22	50	72
MO	100	68	83	88
NE	97	51	72	82
NC	99	97	100	99
ND	89	16	53	55
OH	86	43	67	68
PA	71	49	59	61
SD	89	41	67	70
TN	99	91	95	98
TX	89	79	80	88
WI	74	20	38	54
18 Sts	92	42	64	75
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	24	1	7	12
IL	73	0	6	38
IN	45	3	9	26
IA	69	2	5	29
KS	72	4	13	47
KY	85	22	42	62
MI	20	0	2	16
MN	39	0	1	14
MO	90	15	26	51
NE	52	1	5	17
NC	96	87	94	92
ND	44	0	3	14
OH	24	0	2	16
PA	20	5	13	17
SD	41	1	5	13
TN	94	27	42	71
TX	74	62	63	69
WI	21	0	5	11
18 Sts	55	4	9	28
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	15	18	32	30	5
IL	3	11	31	44	11
IN	2	9	28	44	17
IA	9	19	37	31	4
KS	14	18	30	31	7
KY	1	2	11	40	46
MI	2	9	23	46	20
MN	3	10	36	44	7
MO	8	18	32	36	6
NE	7	8	23	43	19
NC	1	3	18	56	22
ND	4	16	40	34	6
OH	1	3	16	49	31
PA	1	2	11	40	46
SD	3	11	23	50	13
TN	0	2	13	47	38
TX	1	10	35	41	13
WI	9	20	30	32	9
18 Sts	5	12	29	41	13
Prev Wk	5	11	28	42	14
Prev Yr	26	26	26	19	3

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	33	9	20	42
AZ	84	53	82	69
AR	75	16	44	55
CA	29	30	50	26
GA	47	10	22	47
KS	37	5	10	22
LA	73	63	71	79
MS	80	10	25	66
MO	53	3	5	43
NC	30	5	20	49
OK	25	30	35	29
SC	27	7	13	36
TN	61	5	7	46
TX	40	16	20	33
VA	29	16	35	32
15 Sts	45	16	24	40
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	32	63	5
AZ	0	1	14	51	34
AR	3	11	24	42	20
CA	0	0	20	35	45
GA	4	13	38	37	8
KS	2	11	44	35	8
LA	0	0	28	57	15
MS	1	5	31	50	13
MO	3	15	34	46	2
NC	4	14	36	43	3
OK	14	18	27	39	2
SC	2	15	40	42	1
TN	2	6	23	51	18
TX	13	17	37	27	6
VA	0	2	3	85	10
15 Sts	8	13	34	36	9
Prev Wk	9	14	32	36	9
Prev Yr	11	19	29	31	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2013

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	95	97	99
IL	99	91	97	99
IN	100	95	96	98
IA	100	93	96	99
KS	90	83	94	94
KY	99	80	90	97
LA	100	99	100	100
MI	100	96	100	100
MN	100	94	98	100
MS	100	99	99	100
MO	97	79	92	91
NE	100	98	100	100
NC	96	67	82	92
ND	100	98	100	100
OH	100	97	100	100
SD	100	97	100	100
TN	100	90	93	99
WI	100	87	94	100
18 Sts	99	92	97	98
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	40	NA	14	22
IL	19	NA	3	12
IN	39	NA	13	26
IA	24	NA	2	12
KS	22	NA	9	14
KY	34	NA	6	22
LA	56	NA	52	59
MI	19	NA	0	12
MN	47	NA	7	17
MS	65	NA	19	54
MO	13	NA	3	7
NE	22	NA	16	9
NC	4	NA	3	7
ND	70	NA	34	24
OH	34	NA	16	23
SD	74	NA	28	41
TN	27	NA	6	26
WI	21	NA	0	10
18 Sts	34	NA	11	19
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	7	32	42	17
IL	4	12	35	42	7
IN	3	11	31	41	14
IA	10	20	37	30	3
KS	3	11	37	44	5
KY	1	2	12	52	33
LA	0	6	20	54	20
MI	2	10	28	46	14
MN	2	11	36	45	6
MS	1	4	21	54	20
MO	10	19	35	31	5
NE	4	8	27	48	13
NC	3	8	32	50	7
ND	5	16	42	34	3
OH	1	5	22	53	19
SD	4	12	30	45	9
TN	0	5	15	55	25
WI	10	17	31	31	11
18 Sts	4	12	32	42	10
Prev Wk	4	11	31	43	11
Prev Yr	15	21	32	27	5

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
CO	0	NA	13	11
ID	3	NA	10	5
IL	0	NA	0	0
IN	0	NA	0	0
KS	2	NA	2	2
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
MT	4	NA	9	3
NE	7	NA	6	13
NC	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	3	NA	4	3
OR	5	NA	3	6
SD	7	NA	5	12
TX	3	NA	3	4
WA	28	NA	20	26
18 Sts	4	NA	5	5
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	57	4	11	30
CA	0	0	4	2
LA	85	79	89	77
MS	68	5	9	41
MO	29	0	0	16
TX	89	82	94	92
6 Sts	50	18	24	34
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	6	28	45	21
CA	0	0	10	30	60
LA	0	2	25	54	19
MS	0	1	30	56	13
MO	0	4	30	43	23
TX	0	5	47	36	12
6 Sts	0	4	25	43	28
Prev Wk	0	4	26	41	29
Prev Yr	2	6	26	40	26

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2013

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

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	98	79	93	96
IL	99	97	98	96
KS	90	95	98	93
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	98	92	96	97
NE	93	97	100	98
NM	82	45	85	84
OK	87	94	98	88
SD	100	100	100	99
TX	96	95	97	96
11 Sts	93	94	97	95
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	94	98	99
CO	80	43	58	70
IL	87	56	88	70
KS	59	30	51	57
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	75	43	61	66
NE	48	34	65	59
NM	11	10	15	29
OK	66	57	65	55
SD	96	52	75	80
TX	77	78	79	76
11 Sts	69	53	65	67
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	45	59	87
CO	12	3	10	18
IL	36	3	6	22
KS	13	0	2	8
LA	100	93	96	100
MO	33	2	7	25
NE	3	0	0	2
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	40	7	14	24
SD	38	1	7	14
TX	73	70	73	66
11 Sts	41	30	33	35
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	NA	19	52
CO	1	NA	0	1
IL	6	NA	0	3
KS	3	NA	0	1
LA	94	NA	85	89
MO	5	NA	0	4
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	24	NA	2	9
SD	2	NA	0	0
TX	59	NA	70	58
11 Sts	30	NA	30	27
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	28	42	23
CO	18	22	37	23	0
IL	4	8	39	46	3
KS	6	13	31	43	7
LA	0	3	34	53	10
MO	3	9	36	49	3
NE	16	18	25	38	3
NM	0	16	49	28	7
OK	1	6	19	57	17
SD	0	1	17	71	11
TX	1	8	33	46	12
11 Sts	4	11	31	45	9
Prev Wk	3	11	32	45	9
Prev Yr	25	26	25	18	6

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	100	93	97	97
NE	100	100	100	100
ND	100	65	89	88
OH	100	100	100	100
PA	98	98	99	99
SD	100	98	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	88	96	100
9 Sts	100	90	97	97
These 9 States harvested 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	15	32	39	14
FL	1	12	24	53	10
GA	2	7	30	48	13
NC	0	4	22	55	19
OK	0	4	28	53	15
SC	0	5	17	73	5
TX	0	2	37	61	0
VA	0	0	14	77	9
8 Sts	1	8	28	52	11
Prev Wk	1	6	31	51	11
Prev Yr	0	3	21	62	14

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	92	89	95	76
MN	100	84	91	93
MT	92	85	95	73
ND	100	60	79	91
WA	92	80	94	88
5 Sts	95	76	89	82
These 5 States harvested 82% of last year's barley acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	93	89	95	78
MN	100	81	91	89
MT	92	61	77	68
ND	100	53	73	78
SD	100	96	100	99
WA	89	80	94	87
6 Sts	97	64	80	79
These 6 States harvested 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2013

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 8, 2013												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	2	12	60	25		NH	0	2	20	71	7
AZ	37	15	17	27	4		NJ	0	1	6	55	38
AR	2	11	49	35	3		NM	37	32	20	10	1
CA	55	43	2	0	0		NY	1	10	31	54	4
CO	23	29	32	16	0		NC	0	2	27	60	11
CT	0	0	18	79	3		ND	3	11	28	43	15
DE	1	2	35	56	6		OH	3	9	29	48	11
FL	1	4	20	60	15		OK	8	11	34	41	6
GA	0	3	32	52	13		OR	18	26	39	15	2
ID	9	30	35	26	0		PA	6	10	24	52	8
IL	9	28	40	19	4		RI	0	0	38	62	0
IN	8	22	38	29	3		SC	0	0	20	78	2
IA	30	32	29	8	1		SD	2	11	38	43	6
KS	18	18	34	26	4		TN	0	3	18	61	18
KY	1	5	20	53	21		TX	27	32	30	10	1
LA	5	15	46	31	3		UT	4	16	46	31	3
ME	0	1	4	64	31		VT	0	9	38	36	17
MD	2	5	21	61	11		VA	0	3	20	61	16
MA	0	0	44	55	1		WA	10	21	26	41	2
MI	4	16	34	35	11		WV	0	1	12	68	19
MN	23	25	29	23	0		WI	29	31	27	12	1
MS	0	1	50	43	6		WY	22	27	29	19	3
MO	10	21	45	23	1		48 Sts	16	20	29	30	5
MT	7	12	29	44	8							
NE	18	21	31	29	1		Prev Wk	15	19	28	32	6
NV	55	15	20	10	0		Prev Yr	31	27	24	16	2

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

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 6.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, and 6% surplus. Corn dented 99%, 93% last week, 100% 2012, and 99% five-year average. Corn mature 75%, 47% last week, 99% 2012, and 90% five-year average. Corn Harvested 17%, 6% last week, 70% 2012, and 37% five-year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 49% good, and 41% excellent. Soybeans blooming 90%, 83% last week, 100% 2012, and 99% five-year average. Soybeans setting pods 75%, 70% last week, 94% 2012, and 90% five-year average. Soybeans dropping leaves 9%, 3% last week, 21% 2012, and 26% five-year average. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 65% good, and 20% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, and 21% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 86.9°F in Haleyville, to 92.9°F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in Demopolis, Greensboro, and Rock Mills, to 2.75 inches in Mobile. Dryer, hotter weather prevailed over most of the State which allowed fieldwork to move into full swing. Corn condition showed a slight improvement with the dryer weather. Harvesting continued to progress as the hotter weather brought corn moisture down. Early reports of yields were good. Soybeans held steady in good to excellent condition. Spraying related to insect and disease pressure continued. Livestock and pastures held in good to excellent condition with plenty of forage available for grazing. Hay harvesting was in full force. Weather conditions were conducive for cutting and drying. Reports of poor hay quality due to over maturity was still common.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 25% short, 60% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% short, 65% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley 60% harvested. Oats 5% harvested. Potato harvest was 10% complete. Second cutting hay 50% complete. Winter supplies of hay 10% very short, 45% short, 30% adequate, 15% surplus. Wind and rain damage 85% none, 10% light, 5% moderate. Condition of hay 5% very poor, 25% poor, 35% fair, 35% good. Condition of potatoes 25% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay, small grains and vegetables, general farm maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending September 8, 2013, ranging from 1 degree above normal at various locations to 12 degrees above normal at the Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 112 degrees recorded in Parker. The lowest reading was 49 degrees at Flagstaff and the Grand Canyon. Nineteen of the twenty-two weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Yuma received the least precipitation at 0.03 inches and Safford received the most at 0.74 inches. Sixteen of the 22 stations have received more than 70 percent of normal precipitation. Central Arizona is preparing ground for fall vegetables. Dairies continue to work around the clock. Rains in some areas have brought in needed moisture to some locations across the State, but not enough to ease the overall drought conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in mostly very poor to fair condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 59% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 53% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Rice 99% headed, 100% 2012, 98% avg.; 51% ripe, 94% 2012,

67% avg. The major row crops were in mostly fair to good condition. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Hay condition was mostly good.

CALIFORNIA: California lay between a high pressure ridge centered over the Desert Southwest and a low pressure system off the Pacific Northwest Coast at the beginning of the week. This resulted in above average temperatures in Southern California and below average temperatures in Northern California. Showers associated with the low pressure system spread rain across the North with the heaviest amounts noted in the Sierra and its Foothills. In Southern California, subtropical moisture moved up from the South and resulted in scattered thunderstorm activity in the southeastern deserts. The Pacific Northwest low had slowly shifted towards the Idaho Panhandle by midweek and high pressure from the South filled in behind the low. A warming trend began in Northern California which continued through the end of the week. Hot weather continued across Southern California through Saturday. Local conditions shifted to allow an increased onshore flow across the Southern California coastal region and temperatures cooled slightly by Sunday. Significant precipitation was confined to the mountain and desert areas as well as bands of showers in the North associated with the Pacific Northwest low pressure system at midweek. Rice harvest was under way for early planted fields. Producers also drained fields in preparation for harvest. Cotton bolls opening were complete on half of the State's acreage by week's end. Cotton conditions decreased slightly due to hot and dry weather. Producers were managing insect pressures to reduce the probability of sticky cotton. Alfalfa reporters noted that aphids were less of a factor in some fields. Growers continued to cut, windrow, rake and bale under good drying conditions. Black-eyed peas were in various developmental stages, including some producers beginning to harvest. Sugarbeets were irrigated and continued to grow. Sudan grass was cut and baled. Potatoes were ripening. Garbanzo beans, sorghum and corn for silage harvest continued. Raisin grapes were dried on the vine and on trays; grapes that were finished drying were rolled and collected from vineyards. Fresh grape harvest continued. Wine grapes were harvested and crushed for wine and juice. Kiwifruit was sizing and a harvest was expected to start earlier than last year. Gala apple harvest was finished; Fuji and Granny Smith harvests continued. Pomegranate harvest progressed. Olives continued to size on trees. European pear harvest slowed. Asian pear harvest remained active. Prune harvest was nearly complete. The harvest of freestone peaches, nectarines, plums and late apricots continued. Growers topped harvested stone fruit trees. Persimmons began to color. Valencia orange harvest remained active. Navel orange harvest was expected to start earlier than normal this year. Lemons were harvested. Harvest of early walnut varieties began. Pistachio harvest began in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Orchards of later walnut and pistachio varieties were prepped for harvest. Almond harvest continued and harvest of the Monterey variety began. In Tulare County, bell and jalapeno peppers, cucumbers, eggplant and squash harvest continued. Processing tomato harvest was winding down in Fresno County as late fields were still irrigated and treated for mold and fungicide. Cherry tomatoes, bell peppers, summer squash, cucumbers, beets, bitter melon, Swiss chard, bok choy, gai choy, yu choy, garlic, kale, lemon grass, chile peppers, onions, spinach, turnips, green onions, daikon, eggplant, parsley, sweet corn, and hot housed herbs were harvested. Cantaloupe,

honeydew and watermelon harvest remained active. Winter carrots were planted. In the San Joaquin Valley, bell and chile peppers, fresh market and processed tomatoes, onions, pumpkin, cantaloupes, honeydew, watermelon, Hami melons, and basil were harvested. Broccoli was planted. Pumpkins were harvested in San Mateo and San Benito County. Range and non-irrigated pasture remained in fair to very poor condition. Available water at all elevations was limited and continued to diminish. Fire danger was high across much of the State due to high temperatures, dry winds and low fuel moisture. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Livestock supplemental feeding of hay and grain was ongoing. Bees worked alfalfa, melon and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.4 days. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 46% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 38% very short, 47% short, 15% adequate. Spring barley harvested 89%, 92% 2012, 87% avg. Spring wheat harvested 85%, 64% 2012, 57% avg. San Luis Valley potatoes harvested 17%, 31% 2012, 16% avg, condition 28% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent. All Other potatoes harvested 51%, 82% 2012, 42% avg, condition 8% poor, 52% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Dry Beans cut 39%, 49% 2012, 28% avg, harvested 15%, 9% 2012, 7% avg, condition 9% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 62%, 84% 2012, 60% avg, 4th cutting 2%, 20% 2012, 4% avg, condition 14% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Dry onions harvested 20%, 47% 2012, 39% avg, condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 4% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Sunflower condition 16% very poor, 21% poor, 37% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Moisture conditions declined overall due to excessive heat and dry conditions, which also pushed maturity of late season crops and spurred the pace of harvest activities.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 47% short, 51% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 73% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Other hay third cutting 78% this week, 58% last week, 77% last year, 72% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 93% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 53% this week, 33% last week, 58% last year, 27% average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 17% fair, 44% good, 31% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 18% excellent. Corn at the dent stage 84% this week, 73% last week, 99% last year, 94% average. Corn mature 45% this week, 22% last week, 59% last year, 57% average. Corn harvested for grain 13% this week, 5% last week, 16% last year, 12% average. Soybeans in bloom 93% this week, 92% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Soybeans setting pods 83% this week, 80% last week, 98% last year, 92% average. Cucumbers harvested 97% this week, 85% last week, 96% last year, 91% average. Lima Beans harvested 63% this week, 59% last week, 74% last year, 69% average. Snap beans harvested 97% this week, 92% last week, 87% last year, 89% average. Sweet Corn harvested 96% this week, 95% last week, 98% last year, 95% average. Watermelons harvested 99% this week, 95% last week, 97% last year, 95% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 59% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 56% adequate, 34% surplus. Jackson, Gulf, Washington, Dixie, Taylor, Pasco, Levy, Suwannee counties cutting hay, need dry days to bale. Corn harvest continued. Cotton bolls open, no defoliation started. Early sugarcane planted. Snap beans harvested Dixie County. Flagler, Putnam counties ready to plant cabbage. Southwest Florida, delays in fall field preparation due to wet conditions. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair,

65% good, 20% excellent. Statewide; flooding limited forage condition. Most pasture, cattle in good condition. Pastures in some locations had standing water. Calves not gaining weight due to lack of nutrients in pastures. Citrus growing area completely drought free. Grove activity included resetting new trees, young tree care, herbicide application, brush removal, psyllid control.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 71% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 9% surplus. Hay second cutting 91%, 100% 2012. Pecans 2% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum 2% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Sorghum harvested 20%, 22% 2012, 20% avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco harvested 91%, 87% 2012, 85% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 2.0 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 80s to the low 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 50s to the low 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 69% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. The Mountain View weather station on the Big Island of Hawaii reported 1.21 inch of rain on Sunday; however the weekly total for this station was 1.63 inch. Two stations reported over a half inch of measurable rainfall, while the remaining stations reported under a half inch of weekly measurable rainfall and one station reporting no measurable rainfall. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.34 inch of measurable precipitation. The total drought-free area in the State fell to 17.89 percent compared to last week's percentage of 20.82 percent. A large part of the State currently remained categorized as abnormally dry or drier; this was limited to Hawaii and Maui Counties and portions of the Oahu and Kauai Islands' leeward coast and slopes. Extreme drought was rated for the southern leeward coast of Maui Island and a small portion of the South Kohala district on the Big Island of Hawaii. State irrigation reservoir water levels in Oahu Island were unchanged on Friday, September 6, 2013, compared to the previous week's level. The State operated reservoir's capacity on Molokai Island was down 0.25 foot on Friday, September 6, 2013, compared to the previous week's level. The Hawaii County reservoir was down 1.0 foot on Friday, August 30, 2013, compared to the previous week's level. Conservation measures were still in effect for Oahu and Molokai Island reservoirs of 10 and 20 percent, respectively.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.7 days. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 28% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Field corn harvested for silage 13%, 7% 2012, 8% avg. Onions harvested 35%, 34% 2012, 27% avg. Potato vines killed 45%, 51% 2012, 46% avg. Potatoes harvested 5%, 9% 2012, 6% avg. Oats harvested for grain 85%, 84% 2012, 76% avg. Dry peas harvested 98%, 75% 2012, 78% avg. Lentils harvested 85%, 72% 2012, 72% avg. Dry beans harvested 21%, 29% 2012, 33% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 69%, 69% 2012, 61% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 18%, 23% 2012, 15% avg. Irrigation water supply 26% very poor, 18% poor, 49% fair, 7% good, 0% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 26% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent. Most crop harvests were ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest of barley Statewide was 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Winter wheat planting was 4 points ahead of average Statewide. Rain was reported across the State which was much needed but some damage was reported in hay, corn and beans. The third cutting of alfalfa was 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average for the State.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 48% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20%

very short, 48% short, 32% adequate. Alfalfa 89% third cut, 92% 2012, 88% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 40% fair, 41% good, and 5% excellent. Temperatures throughout the State were near normal last week. Statewide temperatures averaged 71.6 degrees, 1.0 degree above normal. Precipitation across the State averaged 0.27 inches, 0.36 inches below normal. Crop conditions declined slightly last week due to continued dry weather in much of the State. Activities included scouting fields, preparing equipment for harvest, and mowing and baling hay.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 47% short, 30% adequate. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 43% short, 39% adequate. Alfalfa third cutting 96%, 93% 2012, 92% avg. Tobacco harvested 51%, 49% 2012, 36% avg. Temperatures ranged from 3o below normal to 4o above normal with a low of 45o and a high of 90o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 0.20 inches. Warm daytime temperatures and little rain took its toll on the corn and soybean crops. Many corn fields are reported to be "dying prematurely" which is causing concern as to the effect on final grain weight. Soybean fields are rapidly turning color and shedding leaves with some reports of aborted pods and small beans. A few operations began harvesting corn last week mainly to try out equipment and test grain moisture. Dry conditions have also reduced yields in late season hay crops. Harvest of seed corn, processing tomatoes, corn silage, mint and tobacco was in full swing during the week. Other activities included preparing harvest equipment, cleaning grain bins, monitoring irrigation systems, harvesting fruit crops, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 52% very short, 33% short, and 15% adequate. Subsoil moisture 41% very short, 40% short, and 19% adequate. Alfalfa 3rd cutting progress 84%, 100% 2012, 82% average. Iowa experienced warmer and drier than normal weather during the week. Some rain fell in the western part of the State, but most areas continued to be dry. Hot temperatures pushed crops to mature, but crop conditions are showing stress from the heat and lack of precipitation.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 48% short, 31% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 39% short, 41% adequate, and 1% surplus. Sunflowers blooming 96%, 94% 2012, 95% avg. Sunflowers ray flowers dried 56%, 64% 2012, 53% avg. Sunflower turned yellow 19%, 46% 2012, 26% avg. Sunflowers turned brown 2%, 11% 2012, 4% avg. Sunflower conditions 7% very poor, 15% poor, 46% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa fourth cutting 24%, 40% 2012, 42% avg. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 19% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. The week was another hot, dry week across the State with average temperatures well normal. The extreme heat and lack of rainfall caused soybean conditions to decline when compared to the previous week. Farmers were busy cutting hay and silage, spraying pesticides, and preparing fields for wheat seeding. Though many producers are waiting for some rain before planting.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable 6.1. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate, 8% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.17 in., 0.6 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 72 degrees, 1 degree cooler than normal. Burley tobacco topped 90%, 96% 2012, 99% avg. Burley tobacco cut 54%, 48% 2012, 56% avg. Dark tobacco cut 53%, 49% 2012, 55% avg. Condition of set tobacco 3% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent. Condition of housed tobacco 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 65% good,

11% excellent. This week consisted of exceptionally dry conditions. Primary activities this week included harvesting tobacco, cutting and baling hay, and preparing for grain harvest.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.4. Soil moisture 20% very short, 32% short, 43% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn dough 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn dented 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, n/a average; Corn mature 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn harvested 97% this week, 89% last week, 98% last year, 93% average; Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Hay second cutting 98% this week, 97% last week, 98% last year, 94% average. Pecans condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 56% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Sugarcane planted 68% this week, 51% last week, 58% last year, 62% average; Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Sweet Potatoes harvested 20% this week, 10% last week, 13% last year, 12% average; Sweet Potatoes condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 71% good, 0% excellent. Vegetables condition 5% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent. Dry conditions are allowing for rapid harvesting progress of all crops. Soybeans are being stressed by lack of soil moisture. Ratoon rice crop was progressing nicely.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 32% short, 52% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 31% short, 56% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 9% short, 76% adequate, 10% surplus. Other hay third cutting 68% this week, 54% last week, 48% last year, 56% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 97% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 36% this week, 28% last week, 71% last year, 45% average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 38% good, 47% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 16% fair, 48% good, 27% excellent. Corn in the dent stage 87% this week, 68% last week, 87% last year, 86% average. Corn mature 52% this week, 29% last week, 53% last year, 49% average. Corn harvested for grain 5% this week, 1% last week, 13% last year, 15% average. Soybeans in bloom 99% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Soybeans setting pods 94% this week, 86% last week, 98% last year, 92% average. Cucumbers harvested 83% this week, 80% last week, 94% last year, 92% average. Lima beans harvested 72% this week, 70% last week, 74% last year, 67% average. Snap beans harvested 93% this week, 90% last week, 98% last year, 91% average. Sweet Corn harvested 89% this week, 87% last week, 92% last year, 90% average. Watermelons harvested 85% this week, 77% last week, 81% last year, 87% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 11% very short, 44% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 38% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. All hay 5% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 37% good, 13% excellent. Third cutting hay 79%, 82% 2012, 67% avg. Fourth cutting hay 9%, 23% 2012, 15% avg. Dry beans 2% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Dry beans turning 76%, 85% 2012, 78% avg. While light rain showers moved through much the State this week, many are still coping with dry conditions. The corn crop is beginning to mature, and in some areas is drying up prematurely due to a lack of precipitation. Corn silage harvest has begun in a few places. In southern Michigan, additional growing degree days are needed to finish maturity and assist with dry down in corn. Soybeans are beginning to turn color and any additional rainfall will continue to benefit the crop. There was significant progress made with hay harvest, although in some areas several days were needed for drying before it could be baled.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 31% Very Short, 38% Short, 31% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 23% Very Short, 38% Short, 39% Adequate. Sweet corn harvested 70%, 87% 2012, 76% average. Canola harvested 10%, 98% 2012, 71% average. Dry beans, fully podded 97%, 100% 2012. Dry beans, leaves yellow 69%, 97% 2012. Dry beans, dropping leaves 37%, 82% 2012. Potatoes, harvested 29%, 36% 2012, 30% average. Alfalfa, third cutting 71%. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 62% good and 7% excellent. Sunflowers condition 3% poor, 50% fair, 42% good and 5% excellent. Canola condition 4% poor, 52% fair, 43% good and 1% excellent. Dry Beans condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 33% good and 9% excellent.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil moisture 13% very short, 37% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn dough 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn dent 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn mature 98%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Corn harvested 60%, 91% 2012, 77% avg. Corn silage harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 53% good, 26% excellent. Hay-warm season hay harvested 90%, 92% 2012, 89% avg. Hay - warm season 0% very poor, 0% poor, 38% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Peanuts 0% very poor, 0% poor, 40% fair, 38% good, 22% excellent. Peanuts dug 10%, 12% 2012, 4% avg. Peanuts harvested 6%, 7% 2012, 3% avg. Sorghum heading 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Sorghum coloring 92%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Sorghum mature 45%, 96% 2012, 90% avg. Sorghum harvested 10%, 49% 2012, 43% avg. Sorghum 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Sweet potatoes harvested 6%, 9% 2012, 13% avg. Sweet potatoes 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 67% good, 20% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Corn harvest is going strong and soybean harvest is picking up fast. Cotton is opening up and rice harvest is progressing very well.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 40% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil moisture supply 32% very short, 37% short, 31% adequate. Supply of hay and other roughages 1% very short, 9% short, 79% adequate, 11% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, 2% surplus. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 93%, 77% 2012, 86% avg. Another week of little precipitation and above average temperatures continues to stress crops. Temperatures were average to 4 degrees above average across the State. Precipitation averaged 0.15 of an inch Statewide. The west central district reported 0.38 of an inch. Johnson County reported 2.07 inches. Over the past 4 weeks the State has averaged a total of 0.66 of an inch of precipitation.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.6, 6.9 last year. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 56% last year; 32% short, 37% last year; 52% adequate, 7% last year; 5% surplus, 0% last year. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 45% last year; 30% short, 45% last year; 53% adequate, 10% last year; 4% surplus, 0% last year. Corn chopped for silage 7%, 39% last year. Corn condition 1% very poor, 3% last year; 3% poor, 14% last year; 39% fair, 34% last year; 39% good, 35% last year; 18% excellent, 14% last year. Dry peas harvested 95%, 100% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested – second cutting 90%, 94% last year. Other hay harvested – second cutting 82%, 89% last year. Lentils harvested 77%, 99% last year. Potatoes condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 2% poor, 1% last year; 22% fair, 34% last year; 46% good, 47% last year; 28% excellent, 18% last year. Durum wheat harvested 38%, 94% last year. Durum wheat condition 12% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Livestock moved from summer ranges – cattle & calves 17%, 27% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – sheep & lambs 24%, 32% last year. Much of Montana had sunny days with afternoon storms during the week ending September 9th.

Plentywood received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 2.57 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving none to 2.00 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 80s to upper 90s, with the State-wide high temperature of 99 degrees recorded at Fort Benton, Havre, Jordan, Miles City and Roundup. A majority of stations reported lows in the mid 30s to the mid 50s with the coldest being Wisdom at 33 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 44% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 43% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Proso millet harvested 47%, 16% 2012, 12% avg. Dry bean dropping leaves 80%, 32% 2012, 36% avg. Dry Bean harvested 17% 4% 2012, 7% avg. Dry bean condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 63% good and 13% excellent. Alfalfa condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, and 6% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 95%, 100% 2012, 93% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting 13%, 70% 2012, 31% average. Stockwater supplies rated 7% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 0% surplus. For the week ending September 8, 2013, temperatures, for the third week in a row, were well above normal. This again combined with limited rainfall to draw down soil moisture reserves and stress dryland crops and pasture, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Limited rainfall did occur over areas of central and Panhandle counties, but most growing areas remained dry with non-irrigated fields quickly maturing. The first fields of seed corn were being harvested and cutting of dryland silage was underway. Dry bean harvest started in western counties.

NEVADA: Light storms and thundershowers from the south pushed through central and northeast Nevada. Warm temperatures remained and precipitation totals varied widely. Eureka recorded a record-tying daily high temperature of 89 degrees on Saturday. Eureka and Ely had rains most days of the week. Elko and Tonopah had rains early in the week. Precipitation measurements for the week ranged from 1.12 inch in Ely to nil in Reno. Elko got 0.95 inch of rain, Eureka 0.45 inch and Winnemucca 0.39 inch. Average high temperatures were down a few degrees from the previous week but lows remained about the same. Average weekly temperatures were generally 5 to 8 degrees above normal. Shifting winds gave northeastern Nevada some relief from smoke from California wild fires. No major fires were burning in Nevada. Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Rains halted hay harvesting in northern and eastern Nevada during much of the week. The third cutting of alfalfa was progressing in the north and the fifth cutting was completed in southern Clark County. Second cutting of Sudan and other types of irrigated hay was complete in the south and continued in the north. Fall seeded grains rated generally fair to good and grain harvest was progressing. The harvest of spring seeded grain was also underway. Corn silage harvest continued. Onion harvest continued in full swing. Potatoes and mint were in good condition. Livestock remained in the higher ranges. Rains alleviated some immediate stock water needs. Ranchers in some areas continued to haul water to grazing stock. Calf weights coming off summer range continued running light. Some ranchers were buying hay to make up for anticipated winter shortages. Main farm and ranch activities included hay harvest, grain harvest, onion harvest, irrigation, cultivation of row crops, livestock tending, and weed and insect control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 87% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 89% adequate, 10% surplus. Maine Barley 75% harvested, 95% 2012, 75% avg. Maine Oats 45% harvested, 85% 2012, 65% avg, condition 30% fair, 36% good, 34% excellent. Maine Potatoes <5% harvested, 5% 2012, 10% avg, condition 1% fair, 40% good, 59% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 30%

harvested, 35% 2012, 40% avg, condition 20% fair, 80% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 30% harvested, 40% 2012, 40% avg, condition 75% good, 25% excellent. Field Corn <5% harvested, 10% 2012, 10% avg, condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Sweet Corn 80% harvested, 85% 2012, 85% avg. Broadleaf Tobacco 95% harvested, 95% 2012, 95% avg. Shade Tobacco 100% harvested, 99% 2012, 95% avg. First Crop Hay 99% harvested, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Second Crop Hay 85% harvested, 95% 2012, 90% avg. Third Crop Hay 35% harvested, 55% 2012, 50% avg, condition 20% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent. Apples 25% harvested, 25% 2012, 25% avg, fruit size 1% below avg, 67% avg, 32% above avg, condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 23% excellent. Peaches 90% harvested, 95% 2012, 90% avg. Pears 25% harvested, 30% 2012, 30% avg, fruit size 99% avg, 1% above avg, condition 39% fair, 61% good. Highbush blueberries 99% harvested, 100% 2012, 95% avg. Massachusetts Cranberries fruit set 80% avg, 20% above avg, fruit size 10% below avg, 80% avg, 10% above avg, condition 5% fair, 85% good, 10% excellent. New England experienced warm daytime temperatures in the 70s and 80s and cool nighttime temperatures with scattered instances of light frost late in the week. Average temperatures across the six States ranged from 1 to 3 degrees above normal. Precipitation was abundant, with averages across the six States ranging from 0.81 in Connecticut to 2.40 inches in Maine with the highest local precipitation total at 5.19 inches reported in Maine. Crops harvested included corn, hay, haylage, tobacco, small grains, potatoes, various summer and fall vegetables, apples, peaches, pears, blueberries, and other fruits. Other field activities included fertilizing, mowing orchard floors, cleaning fields, planting cover crops, monitoring for pests, and spraying as needed.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 20% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 91% adequate, 5% surplus. Cucumbers, fresh market tomatoes, peppers, sweet corn, and eggplant at 80% or more harvested. Apple harvest has started. Pumpkin harvest underway. Soybeans have started dropping leaves. Cranberries in good condition. Cucumbers, sweet corn, and eggplant in mostly good condition. Peppers in mostly fair to good condition. Fresh market tomatoes in mostly fair condition. Growers in Warren County planting fall vegetables and chopping corn. In Mercer County, producers continue to apply fungicide to crops. Monmouth County farmers report earworms on sweet corn. Livestock condition good and milk production average in Salem County.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 41% short and 24% adequate. Wind damage 9% light and 5% moderate. Alfalfa 2% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 62% good and 11% excellent; 98% fourth cutting complete; 76% fifth cutting complete; 8% sixth cutting complete. Cotton 1% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 40% good and 18% excellent; 100% squared; 90% setting bolls; 22% bolls opening. Corn 1% very poor, 2% poor, 40% fair, 43% good and 14% excellent; 100% silked; 92% dough; 60% dent; 40% Silage harvested. Peanut 1% very poor, 8% poor, 74% fair, 17% good; 100% pegging. Lettuce planted 89%. Chile 1% poor, 38% fair, 53% good and 8% excellent; 65% harvested green. Pecans 1% poor, 30% fair, 40% good and 29% excellent. Cattle condition 25% very poor, 15% poor, 36% fair, 23% good and 1% excellent. Sheep condition 30% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair and 20% good. Light precipitation the past week. Some higher amounts 0.64 inches at Red River and 0.41 inches at Chama. The average temperatures were 11 degrees above normal in Socorro and Los Alamos. Other areas of the State were 1 to 8 degrees above normal.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 87% adequate, 9% surplus. Oats for grain

97% harvested, 95% in 2012, 95% average. Oats 16% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent. Hay crops 3% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Second alfalfa cutting 100% complete, 100% in 2012, 98% average. Third alfalfa cutting 72% complete, 67% in 2012. Second clover timothy cutting 97% complete, 100% in 2012, 94% average. Third clover timothy cutting 58% complete. Soybeans 5% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent. Potatoes 40% harvested, 62% in 2012, 46% average. Corn 9% poor, 23% fair, 44% good, 24% excellent. Sweet corn 78% harvested, 78% in 2012, 75% average. Sweet corn 4% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Onions 40% harvested, 60% in 2012, 66% average. Onions 10% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 15% excellent. Snap beans 84% harvested, 67% in 2012, 70% average. Snap beans 4% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. Cabbage 70% harvested, 64% in 2012, 70% average. Cabbage 27% poor, 31% fair, 19% good, 23% excellent. Apples 25% harvested, 24% in 2012, 27% average. Apples 1% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 25% excellent. Grapes were 8% harvested, 17% 2012 and 13% average. Grapes 1% fair, 40% good, 59% excellent. Peaches 94% harvested, 98% in 2012, 91% average. Peaches 5% poor, 14% fair, 67% good, 14% excellent. Pears 63% harvested, 82% in 2012, 70% average. Pears 2% poor, 36% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Rainfall for the State ranged from 0.09 to 3.15 inches. Temperatures ranged from a low of 34 to a high of 86.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 5.9 days suitable for field work for the week ending September 8th, compared to 5.6 days for the week ending September 1st. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 13% short, 79% adequate and 8% surplus. Most of the State received rain on Tuesday with many Eastern counties receiving over an inch of precipitation. Average temperatures were slightly above normal for most areas of the State. Fields dried quickly allowing farmers more valuable time in their fields. Tobacco harvest is significantly ahead of five year averages. Soybean and cotton development remains behind last year averages and the 5-year averages.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.9. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 27% short, 53% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Durum wheat ripe 94%. Durum wheat harvested 49%, 95% 2012, 61% average. Durum Wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 51% good, and 30% excellent. Canola turning color 97%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Canola harvested 55%, 97% 2012, 61% average. Canola condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 61% good, and 23% excellent. Flaxseed turning color 89%, 100% 2012, 97% average. Flaxseed harvested 22%, 77% 2012, 39% average. Flaxseed condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, and 9% excellent. Sugarbeets lifted 4%, 11% 2012, 5% average. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, and 9% excellent. Potatoes vines killed 26%, 65% 2012, 48% average. Potatoes condition 5% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 36% good, and 6% excellent. Dry Edible Peas harvested 93%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Dry Edible Beans dropping leaves 62%, 92% 2012, 58% average. Dry Edible Beans harvested 10%, 39% 2012, 12% average. Dry Edible Beans condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 38% good, and 4% excellent. Lentils harvested 68%, 100% 2012, 87% average. Sunflower ray flowers dry 47%, 90% 2012, 73% average. Sunflower bracts yellow 11%, 65% 2012, 37% average. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, and 13% excellent. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 82% adequate, and 5% surplus. Much needed rainfall was received over most of the State last week. The areas receiving the most significant amounts of precipitation were the western and south central parts of the State. Pasture conditions have improved because of the recent moisture. However, more is needed to fully replenish stock ponds and to

enhance row crop development. Temperatures remained hot across the State last week.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 11% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. All hay 2% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Second cutting hay 100%, NA 2012, NA avg. Third cutting hay 72%, NA 2012, NA avg. Fourth cutting hay 12%, NA 2012, NA avg. Temperatures were much cooler this week throughout the entire State, but very little rain was received. With the continued dry weather, some corn is rapidly drying down, although moisture across fields remains variable. Early maturing soybeans are beginning to drop leaves and some will be ready for harvest in the next couple of weeks. Overall, the crops remain in good condition and producers seem happy despite some weather concerns. Hay cutting is proceeding slowly as the lack of rain has slowed stubble re-growth. Corn silage harvest continues. Other activities included harvesting processing tomatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, and some apples.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 50% short, 28% adequate. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 36% short, 37% adequate. Corn condition 2% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent; dent 94% this week, 79% last week, 97% last year, 90% average; mature 58% this week, 45% last week, 79% last year, 67% average; harvested 14% this week, 9% last week, 49% last year, 38% average. Soybeans condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent; blooming 95% this week, 87% last week, 93% last year, 95% average; setting pods 80% this week, 64% last week, 73% last year, 82% average. Peanuts setting pods 96% this week, 89% last week, 95% last year, 95% average. Alfalfa hay condition 7% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent; 4th cutting 53% this week, 40% last week, 40% last year, 58% average. Other hay condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, 6% excellent; 2nd cutting 72% this week, 65% last week, 58% last year, 56% average. Watermelons harvested 90% this week, 87% last week, 99% last year, 96% average. Livestock condition 3% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Another week of meager rainfall and summer heat resulted in worsening drought conditions. According to the September 3rd U.S. Drought Monitor, 73.8 percent of the State is in a drought or abnormally dry, up from 60.2 percent the week before. Some producers have begun dusting in wheat, while others have delayed planting due to the limited soil moisture. Row crops continued to make progress and corn harvest continued. Corn, soybeans and peanuts continue to be rated mostly good, with none rated very poor.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 5.4 days. Subsoil Moisture 27% Very Short, 47% Short, 26% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 27% Very Short, 47% Short, 26% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 18% Very Short, 40% Short, 39% Adequate, 3% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 18% Very Short, 40% Short, 39% Adequate, 3% Surplus. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 8%, 42% 2012, 70% avg. Barley Harvested 92%, 96% 2012, 98% avg. Weather The temperatures were above average in most regions in Oregon. Only South Central Oregon experienced average temperatures. The majority of the State experienced above average precipitation. Only the Southwestern Valleys and the South Central part Oregon experienced below average precipitation. Cumulative precipitation is still below average in most parts of Oregon. The high temperatures for the State ranged from the low-90's in the Southwestern Valleys, North Central Oregon, South Central Oregon, and Northeastern Oregon to the low-70's in the Coastal Region. The low temperatures for the State ranged from the low-30's in South Central Oregon to the mid-50's in Willamette Valley and the Southwestern Valleys. Worden and Lorella had the only

temperatures that were below the freezing point. Field Crops In Douglas County crop quality was very good. In Lane County ground tillage for fall seeded crops was nearly completed and with the rain should make for ideal planting conditions. Some clover crops were still not harvested. In Washington County field corn was maturing well for silage, red clover was being harvested, and haying was completed. In Klamath County grain harvest continued. In Union and Baker Counties farmers with a third cutting in the windrow had significant rain damage. In Wasco County the third cutting hay was almost done and fall wheat planting was getting into full swing in the north end of the county. Fruits and Nuts In Coos County the cranberry crop appeared good at this stage, and other tree fruits were maturing nicely. In Douglas County irrigated wine grape vineyards were still doing well while dry farmed vineyards were under tremendous stress. Recent light rains have increased the risk of bunch rots in wine grapes. In Lane County bartlett pear harvest was completed, apples were still being harvested and hazelnuts were in early harvest. Many berries and tomatoes were infested with spotted wing drosophila. In Yamhill County prune harvest was starting and some apple varieties were being harvested. In Hood River County hail caused damage to pears and apples in the upper Hood River Valley. Winter pear harvest continued in the lower valley and got underway in mid-valley orchards. Upper valley growers prepared for winter pear harvest. In Wasco County fall pear harvest was still ongoing. Nurseries and Greenhouses In Josephine County harvesting continued in truck gardens and home gardens. In Washington County field preparation, pruning and irrigating was taking place in nurseries. Vegetables In Columbia County rain delayed irrigation for vegetable crops. The duration was short enough that most vegetable crops should not be affected too much. In Lane County sweet corn harvest was in full swing and cole crops were doing well. In Washington County squashes were ripe. Livestock, Range and Pasture In Columbia County rainfall should improve pasture conditions. In Coos County irrigation continued on pastures where available. In Curry County there was a slight drizzle, but not enough rain to make any substantial difference in pasture quality. All but the best sub-irrigated pastures have stopped producing until the rains come again in late fall. In Washington County supplemental feeding kept livestock looking good and pastures had some rain and are now greener. In Baker County rangeland likely not helped by rainfall. In Lake County fall calving was underway in some areas.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Soil moisture; 3% very short, 34% short, 61% adequate and 2% surplus. Fall plowing; 26% this week, 25% last week, 20% last year, and 20% average. Barley planted; 12% this week, 9% last week, 0% last year, and 5% average. Tobacco harvested; 80% this week, 51% last week, 81% last year, and 71% average. Potatoes harvested; 44% this week, 34% last week, 49% last year, and 37% average. Alfalfa third cutting; 93% this week, 88% last week, 98% last year, and 96% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting; 45% this week, 34% last week, 66% last year, and 51% average. Peaches harvested; 95% this week, 92% last week, 98% last year, and 94% average. Apples harvested; 48% this week, 40% last week, and 51% last year, and 44% average. Soybean conditions; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent. Quality of Hay made is; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 51% good and 31% excellent. Apples conditions; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 44% good and 44% excellent. Field activities for the week included cutting alfalfa, timothy and other forage; harvesting tobacco, potatoes, peaches and apples, planting barley and winter wheat, applying fertilizer, mowing pastures, spraying herbicides and pesticides.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 80% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 2% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 2% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 69% good, 0%

excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 83% good, 1% excellent. Corn matured 99%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn harvested 52%, 78% 2012, 74% avg. Soybeans bloomed 92%, 91% 2012, 97% avg. Soybeans pods set 61%, 72% 2012, 85% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 3%, 6% 2012, 5% avg. Cotton bolls set 89%, 96% 2012, 98% avg. Tobacco harvested 95%, 92% 2012, 92% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 42%, 65% 2012, 56% avg. Peaches harvested 98%, 100% 2012, 98% avg. The majority of the State experienced a week filled with lots of sunshine and no significant rainfall, which allowed most crops to make improvements in condition and yield potential, as well as gave producers the opportunity to catch up on various field activities.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 41% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 43% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Sunflower ray flowers dry 63%, 76% 2012, 70% average. Sunflower bracts yellow 10%, 59% 2012, 41% average. Sunflower condition 2% very poor, 22% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. 3rd cutting of alfalfa 80% complete, 74% 2012, 70% average. Alfalfa hay condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 22% short, 73% adequate, 1% surplus. Above normal temperatures persisted across the entire State last week. Corn silage harvest was underway in some areas and producers were preparing equipment for row crop harvest.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 6.5. Topsoil moisture 19% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 87% adequate, 3% surplus. Tobacco 95% topped, 96% 2012, 96% avg. Cotton crop responded well to hot, dry conditions. Crops were rated good-to-excellent. Corn dried down in the 20-25% range. Other farm activities included tobacco and hay harvest. Cattle in good-to-excellent condition.

TEXAS: Scattered showers fell across most of the State, with areas from the Lower Valley to South East Texas receiving upward of 1 inch of precipitation. Many areas of the Plains and the Cross Timbers remained hot and dry. Small Grains Some producers across the State were seeding wheat for fall grazing as moisture levels allowed, whereas others waited on additional moisture. Row Crops Cotton bolls were opening in North East Texas and the Trans Pecos. Producers in the Blacklands were defoliating cotton and harvest had begun. Cotton harvest was temporarily delayed in portions of the Lower Valley, South Texas, and the Coastal Bend by rain showers. Corn and sorghum harvest was underway in the Southern High Plains. Soybeans were being harvested in the Blacklands and South Central Texas. Peanuts in South Texas were setting pods and irrigation continued. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crops Vegetable crops in South Texas and the Lower Valley benefitted from recent rains. Spinach producers in South Texas were making preparations for planting. Potato harvest continued in the Northern High Plains. Livestock, Range and Pasture Hay production slowed across the State due to hot, dry conditions. Stock tanks levels and livestock water supplies were an issue across the Cross Timbers, the Blacklands, and North East Texas. Forage availability and condition improved in areas of South Texas, the Lower Valley, and Coastal Bend that received rainfall, however pastures continued to dry across most of the State.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 5.30. Subsoil Moisture 21% very short, 37% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 27% very short, 35% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 22%, 4% 2012, 6% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 98%, 96% 2012, 93% avg. Barley harvested (grain) 96%, 95% 2012, 93% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 88%, 85% 2012, 79% avg. Corn dough 84%, 85% 2012, 74% avg. Corn dent 49%, 45% 2012, 24% avg. Corn

mature 12%, 9% 2012, 6% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 21% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 66%, 85% 2012, 64% avg. Onions harvested 5%, 11% 2012, 19% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 6%. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 72% good, 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 6%. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 26% fair, 69% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 13% very short, 31% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Apples harvested 14%, 7% 2012, 8% avg. Peaches harvested 74%, 54% 2012, 53% avg. In Beaver County, rains slowed down third crop haying. Pastures and ranges were looking good. Livestock were also doing well. Last week brought much needed rain to Box Elder County. Dry land farmers indicated the moisture penetrated two or three inches in to the soil but in many areas there is still a dry layer between the top moisture and the sub moisture. Recent gentle fall rains helped restore topsoil moisture in Carbon County but there was not enough rain to improve subsoil moisture. Thunder showers in Garfield and Kane Counties hindered hay harvesting. In Sevier County, rains prevented harvest of alfalfa hay. Forage that had already been cut for hay was been severely damaged from rain and mold. Heavy rains have both helped and hurt producers in Utah County. Growers were putting up hay, fruit crops, and chopping corn. Rain has helped the pastures, ranges, and fall seeded crops. Many farmers in Box Elder County were finishing up third crop alfalfa. Some of it got rained on in the windrow. Silage corn is being harvested and packed into the silage pits. Farmers will continue to work on that this week. Fall grain planting is moving along and will increase this week as fields dry a little and producers have a chance to evaluate soil moisture levels. Safflower was being harvested in many locations throughout the county. The yields reported so far have been average to above. In Cache County this has been a difficult week to put up hay. The hay that was in the windrow last week during the storm is very marginal. Growers are moving cautiously on cutting more hay until the weather stabilizes again. Safflower and corn silage will soon be ready to harvest. August moisture has winter wheat seeding a little ahead of normal in San Juan County. Livestock producers in Box Elder County were encouraged by the rain this past week. While they will still be very short of fall and winter pasture, the rain came in time to possibly green up pastures slightly. Sheep producers will begin sorting lambs and bringing herds out of the mountains to crop residue in the near future. The calf crop appears to be lighter this season due mostly to poor range conditions. In Carbon County, summer range has been improved by recent rain showers.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 17% short, 78% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% short, 84% adequate, 3% surplus. Livestock 1% poor, 9% fair, 64% good, 26% excellent. Other hay 7% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa hay 5% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 23% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 11% fair, 49% good, 35% excellent. Corn dough 94%, 95% 2012, 96% 5-yr avg. Corn dent 82%, 84% 2012, 84% 5-yr avg. Corn mature 53%, 60% 2012, 64% 5-yr avg. Corn harvested 18%, 24% 2012, 22% 5-yr avg. Corn silage harvested 63%, 70% 2012, 67% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 2% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans blooming 96%, 99% 2012, 99% 5-yr avg. Soybeans setting pods 85%, 77% 2012, 88% 5-yr avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 4%, 6% 2012, 8% 5-yr avg. Flue cured tobacco 7% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Flue cured tobacco harvested 56%, 48% 2012, 45% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Burley tobacco harvested 36%, 38% 2012, 34% 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured tobacco harvested 79%, 77% 2012, 73% 5-yr avg. All apples 1% poor, 5% fair, 94% good. Summer apples harvested 97%, 77% 2012, 92% 5-yr avg. Fall apples harvested 24%, 67% 2012, 29% 5-yr avg. Winter apples harvested 10%, 17% 2012, 5% 5-yr avg. Peaches harvested 94%, 87% 2012, 91% 5-yr avg. Grapes 2%

very poor, 4% poor, 10% fair, 83% good, 1% excellent. The Old Dominion experienced seasonable temperatures and light, isolate, rain showers this week. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.6. The clear weather was ideal for farmers who made 2nd or 3rd cuttings of hay. Clear weather also contributed to progress made with the corn harvest. The corn yield looked favorable. Early planted soybean yield also looked favorable; the early crop began showing signs of yellowing with 4% of the total soybean crop dropping leaves. The recent lack of rain had growers of double crop soybeans concerned. Other farming activities for the week included waiting in lines at granaries, harvesting sweet potatoes, and spraying soybeans with insecticides and fungicides.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 26% short, 62% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 36% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 1% very short, 3% short, 95% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and Roughage 3% very short, 14% short, 73% adequate and 10% surplus. Potatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 90% good, 0% excellent. Field Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 42%, 42% last year, 43% five year average. Field Corn Doughed 70%, 55% last year, 58% five-year average. Field Corn Dented 50%, 22% last year, 24% five year averages. Field Corn Mature 12%, 12% last year, 7% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for Grain 1%, 2% last year, 0% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for Silage 15%, 3% last year, 13% five-year average. Dry Edible Peas Harvested 94%, 98% last year, 94% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Harvested 40%, 34% last year, 35% five-year average. Alfalfa Third Cutting 80%, 63% last year, 67% five-year average. Alfalfa Fourth Cutting 5%, 9% last year, 13% five-year average. In Whitman County, multiple thunderstorms and rain showers came through the area, slowing harvest operations. On Thursday evening a major storm hit the western part of the county. Multiple producers reported receiving over an inch of rain in less than an hour causing major erosion events in summer fallow fields. In Adams County, the rain required some producers to replant their newly seeded winter wheat crop due to erosion. Franklin County reported downed field corn from heavy rain causing harvest problems. Some producers looked to silage or feed bag corn over grain corn. In the Yakima Valley, Gala apple harvest was in full swing while Honeycrisp apples were coming in to packinghouses. Cucumbers, tomatoes, hot peppers, squash, including acorn and spaghetti squash, were harvested. In Chelan County pear and apple harvest continued, with a good crop of pears reported. In Thurston County, heavy rain showers during the week greatly reduced dry conditions throughout the rural landscape. Forage producers were especially pleased to see an increase in soil moisture on recently seeded fields.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 6. Topsoil moisture was 5% short, 84% adequate, and 11% surplus compared to 6% very short, 32% short, 61% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 20% fair, 72% good, and 8% excellent. Corn was 85% doughing, 86% in 2012, and 86% 5-year avg. Corn was 42% dented, 67% in 2012, and 57% 5-year avg. Corn was 2% mature, 7% in 2012, and 8% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 26% fair and 74% good. Soybeans were 90% setting pods, 96% in 2012, 5-year avg. not available. Soybeans were 14% dropping leaves, 39% in 2012, and 32% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, and 7% excellent. Hay second cutting was 67%, 77% in 2012, and 85% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 2% poor, 39% fair, 55% good, and 4% excellent. Apples were 25% harvested, 44% in 2012, and 29% 5-year avg. Peaches were 83% harvested, 96% in 2012, 5-year

avg. not available. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 12% fair, 80% good, and 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 9% fair, 87% good, and 4% excellent. Farming activities included harvesting apples, peaches, and corn for silage. Powdery mildew is increasingly prevalent in some area gardens.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 44% very short, 35% short, 21% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 46% short, 22% adequate, and 0% surplus. Third cutting hay 88%, 100% 2012, 93% avg. Fourth cutting hay 22%, 78% 2012, 40% avg. Some precipitation was received along the Lake Michigan shoreline over the weekend but the rest of the State saw little to no rain this week. Topsoil moisture was over 70 percent short to very short in seven of the nine reporting districts; ratings ranged from 94 percent short to very short in the West-Central District to 27 percent short to very short in the Northeast district. Reporters in many areas commented that both corn and soybeans were drying up, with farmers chopping wilted and unpollinated fields for silage. Pastures and hay stands were reportedly going dormant due to the lack of moisture, putting the squeeze on already short feed supplies. Producers were reportedly taking CRP hay for supplementary feed. Some reporters noted that soils were getting too dry for fall plantings. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 to 4 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 77 to 83 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 52 to 59 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from no precipitation received in La Crosse and Madison to 0.50 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 48% short, 32% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 47% short, 33% adequate. Stock water supply 17% very short, 29% short, 54% adequate. Barley mature 96%, 99% 2012, 96% avg., harvested 79%, 90% 2012, 81% avg. Oats turning color 94%, 100% 2012, 99% avg., mature 90%, 98% 2012, 94% avg.; harvested 82%, 90% 2012, 85% avg. Spring wheat mature 98%, 100% 2012, 96% avg.; harvested 86%, 100% 2012, 87% avg. Winter Wheat planted 47%, 46% 2012, 36% avg. Corn condition 5% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent; in milk 97%, 100% 2012; 86% avg.; dough 48%, 88% 2012; 63% avg.; dent 13%, 37% 2012, 26% avg. Corn silage harvested 39%, 23% 2012, 16% avg. Dry beans condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent; setting pods 98%, 100% 2012, 96% avg.; leaves turning color 67%; 89% 2012, 77% avg.; windrowed 35%, 48% 2012, 28% avg. Sugar beets condition 1% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 25% excellent. Alfalfa condition 3% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent; second cutting 95%, 94% 2012, 91% avg.; third cutting 22%, 46% 2012, 22% avg. Crop insect infestation 59% none, 32% light, 9% moderate. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 41% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent. Calves condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 3% excellent. Sheep condition 6% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 1% excellent. Lambs condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 71% good, 1% excellent. Average temperatures range from 58 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 78 degrees at Torrington. Temperatures were above normal at all of the 33 reporting stations. Twelve stations reported above normal precipitation for the week. Gillette, Newcastle and Sundance are the only stations reporting above normal precipitation for the year. High temperatures ranged from 77 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 100 degrees at Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 40 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 59 degrees at Sundance. Sundance received the most precipitation for the week at 1.05 inches. All 33 reporting stations reported precipitation. Wyoming farmers are busy harvesting grains, hay and planting wheat. Uinta county reported that some livestock are being sold and livestock water is improving with recent rains.

September 5 ENSO Update

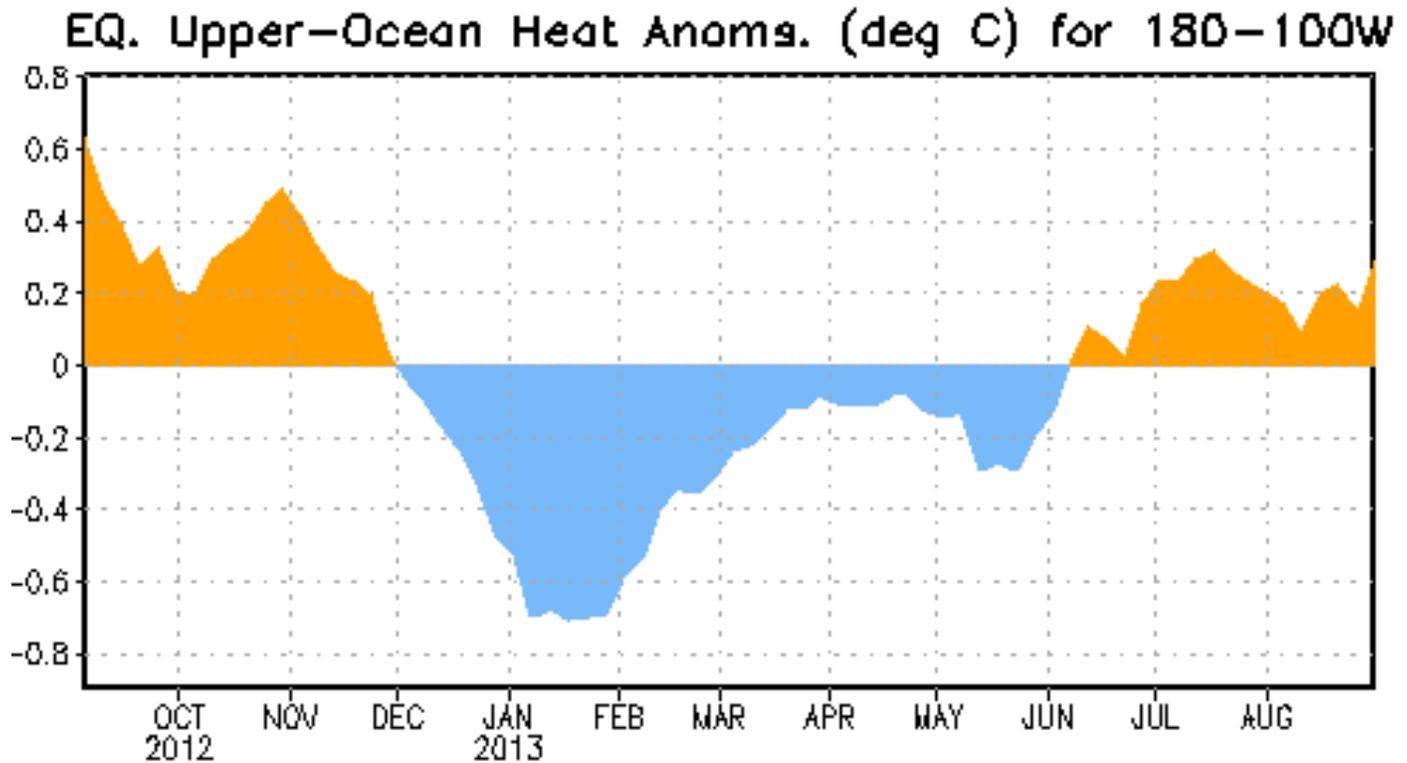


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is favored through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2013-14.

ENSO-neutral conditions persisted during August 2013, as reflected by near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across much of the equatorial Pacific, with below-average SSTs in the eastern Pacific. Consistent with this pattern, weekly Niño-4 and Niño-3.4 indices were between -0.5 and 0.2°C , while Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 indices were at or cooler than -0.5°C . The oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) remained near to slightly above average during August (Fig. 1), due to the persistence of above-average sub-surface temperatures across much of the eastern half of the Pacific. The low-level and upper-level winds were near average across the equatorial Pacific. Convection continued to be enhanced over Indonesia and suppressed in the central and eastern Pacific. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic conditions reflect ENSO-neutral.

Most model forecasts continue to predict ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and 0.5°C) into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014. For the next several

seasons, the average of the statistical model forecasts is near -0.5°C , while the average of the dynamical model forecasts is near or just above 0.0°C . Similar to last month, the forecast consensus favors ENSO-neutral (60% chance or greater) through December – February 2013-14 (see [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#)).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 10 October 2013. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ens-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 1-7, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather across central and southern Europe accelerated summer crop maturation and harvesting.

WESTERN FSU: Widespread rain improved soil moisture for winter wheat planting and establishment but hampered summer crop harvesting.

EASTERN FSU: Warm, sunny weather favored spring wheat maturation and harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Early season showers provided soil moisture for winter wheat planting in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers retreated from western India, providing beneficially drier weather for soybeans.

EASTERN ASIA: Cool weather slowed corn and soybean development in northeastern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to benefit rice in Thailand.

AUSTRALIA: Rain continued to benefit winter grains and oilseeds in the west, while persistent warmth and dryness stressed winter wheat in the east.

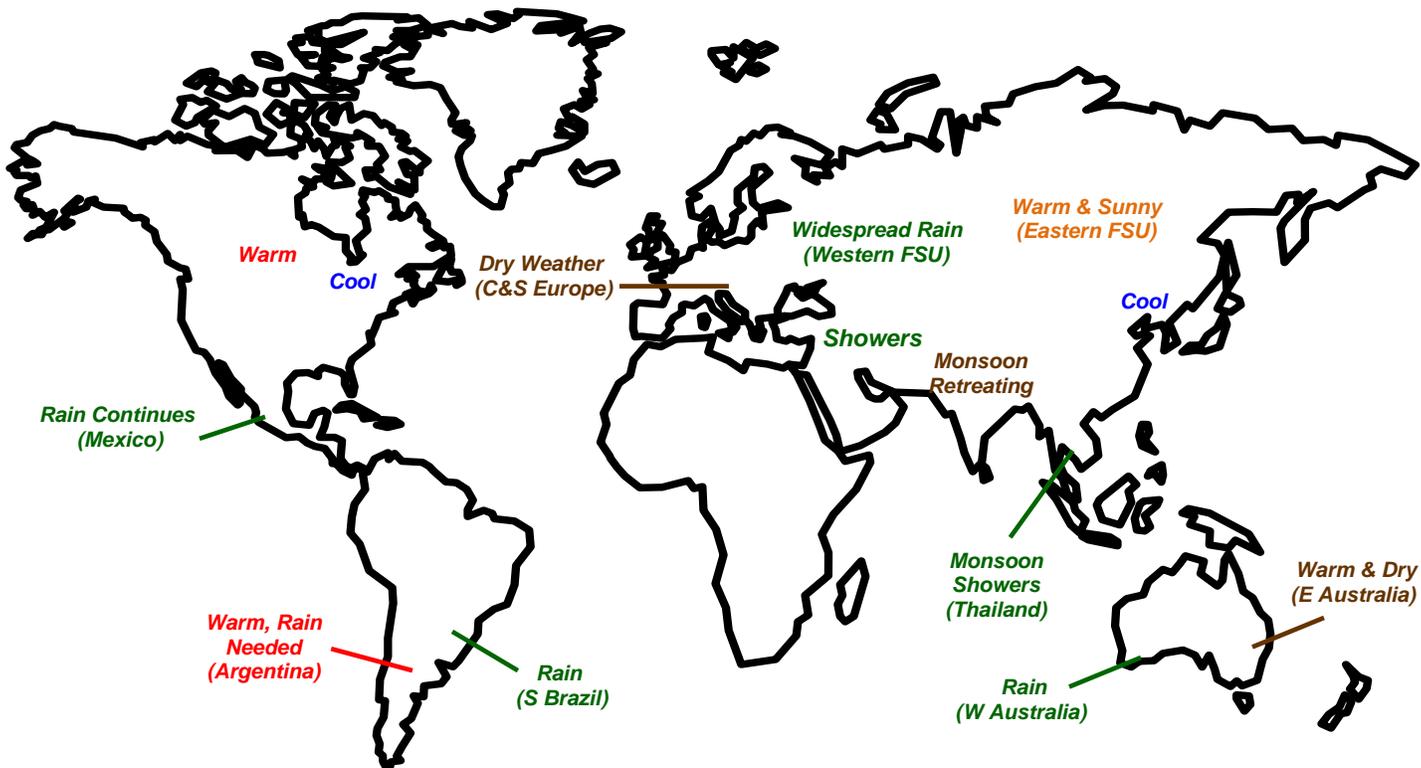
ARGENTINA: Warm, showery weather spurred winter grain development, although most areas are in need of additional rain.

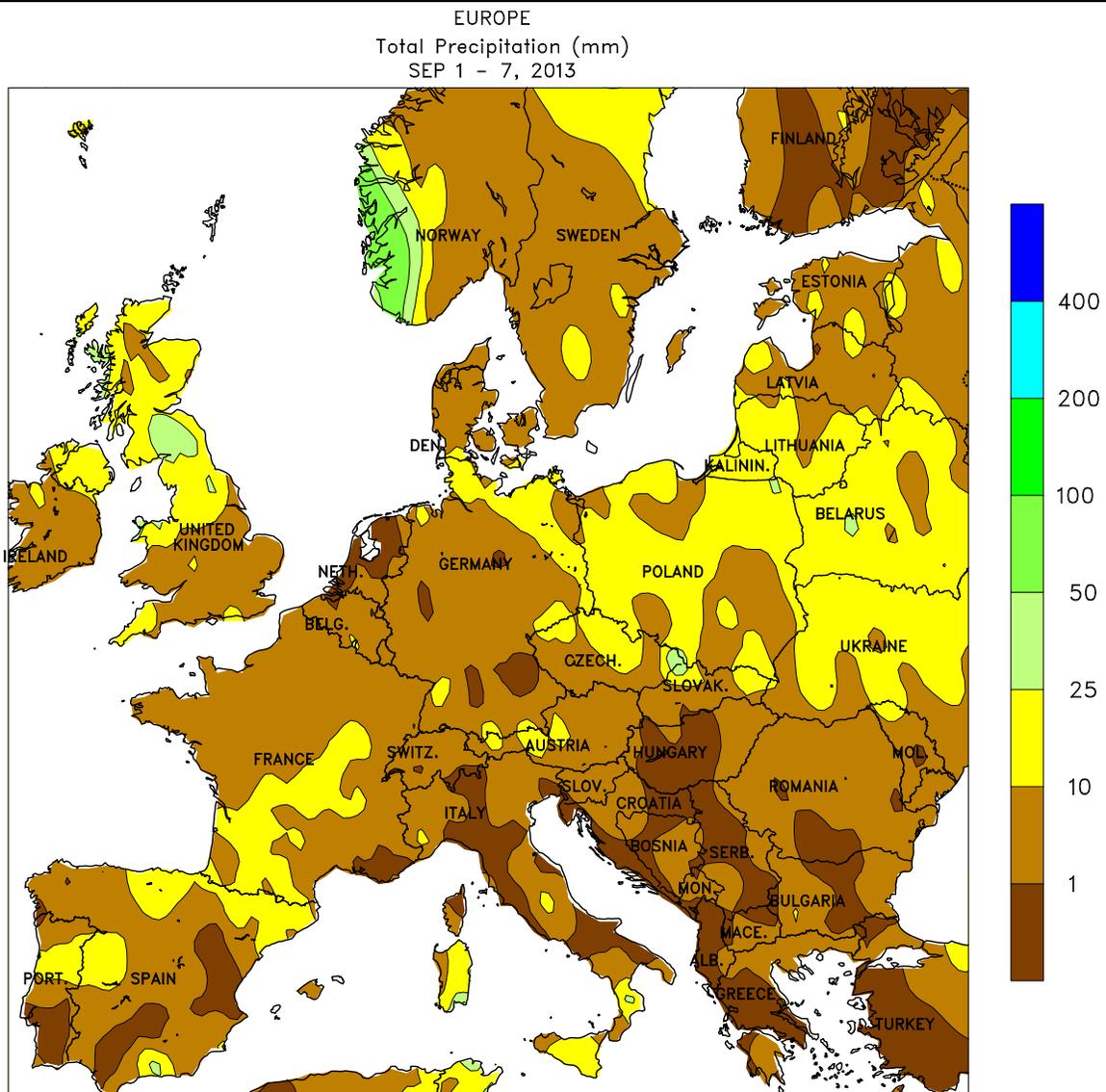
BRAZIL: Showers benefited coffee flowering but the moisture was untimely for maturing wheat.

MEXICO: Seasonal rains maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

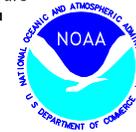
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Showers slowed southern harvests, but unseasonable warmth supported development of late-planted spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool, showery weather slowed summer crop maturation.





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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

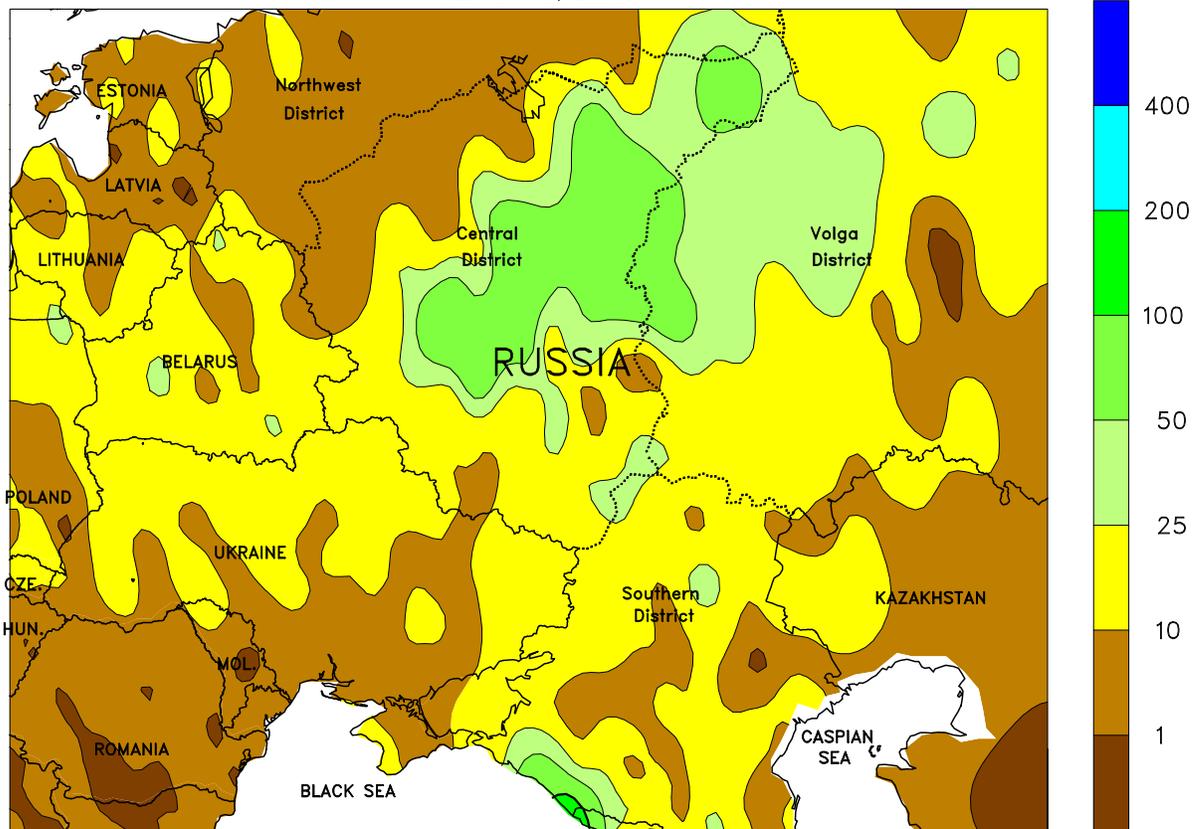


EUROPE

Dry weather across central and southern Europe contrasted with increasingly wet conditions in northeastern growing areas. An area of high pressure provided sunny skies and above-normal temperatures from northern France and southeastern England into Italy and the Balkans. Consequently, summer crop drydown and harvesting proceeded without delay, while producers were also able to sow winter grains and oilseeds following last week's favorable rain. Meanwhile, a strong cold front generated 10 to 25 mm of rain in northeastern Europe, hampering

fieldwork but boosting soil moisture for winter crops. Showers (2-30 mm) across western Europe briefly slowed corn and sunflower maturation in southwestern France. However, late-summer heat (30-35°C) increased evaporation rates in France, Germany, southeastern United Kingdom, and the Low Countries, thereby mitigating the impacts of the rain in the south and improving grain quality in northern areas. Rain continued to slow late small grain harvesting in northern portions of the United Kingdom, where fieldwork delays persist.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 1 - 7, 2013



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

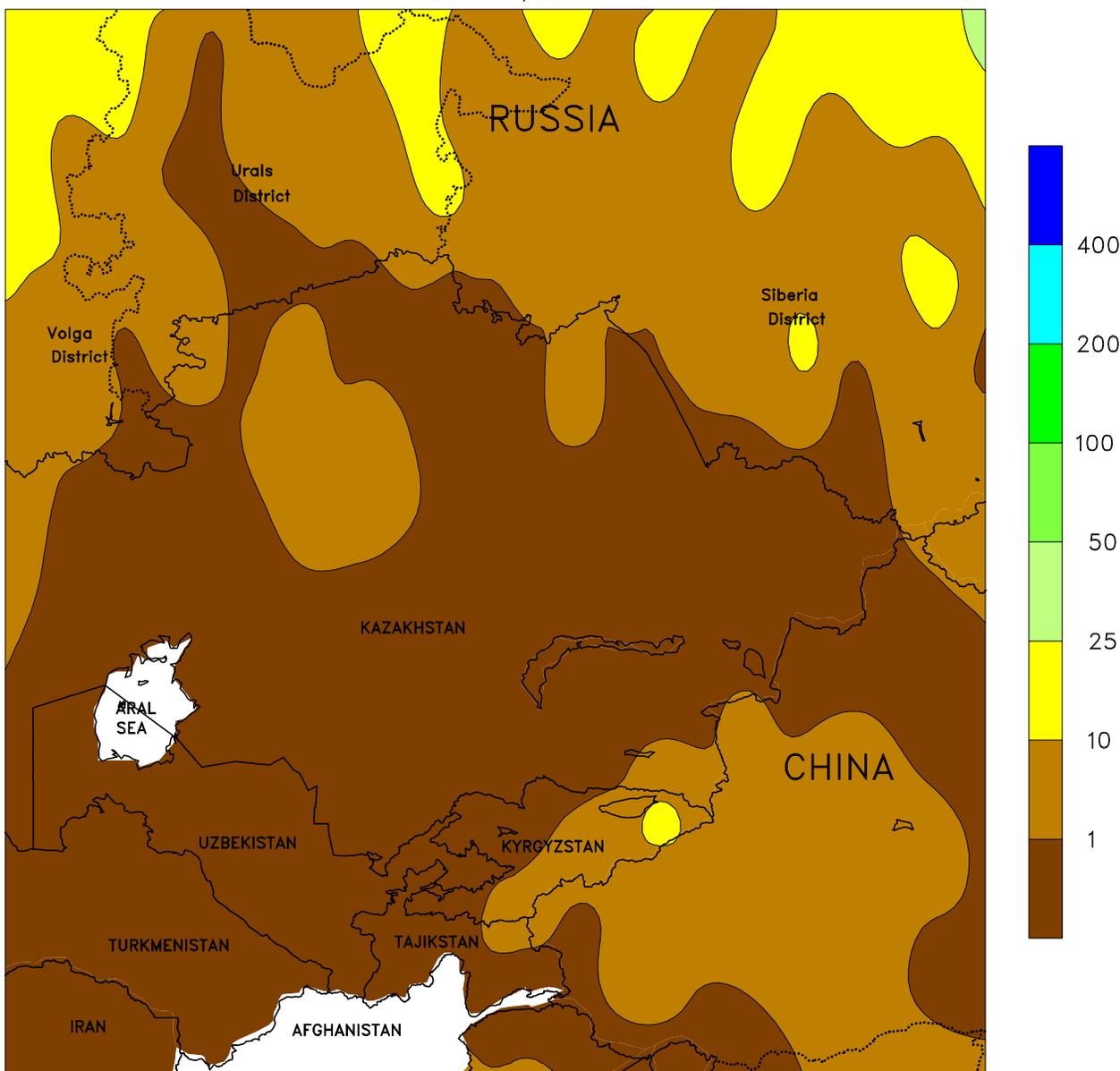


WESTERN FSU

A stationary storm brought widespread, locally heavy rain to most of the region. The storm, which stalled over the southwestern Volga District before drifting northeast, produced heavy downpours (50-90 mm) across central and northern portions of the Central and Volga Districts, while light to moderate showers (10-30 mm) fell across the rest of the region. The rainfall was especially welcomed in eastern Ukraine and southern Russia, where concerns over planting moisture for winter wheat were alleviated. However, the rain

hampered summer crop maturation and harvesting, particularly in central and northern portions of western Russia. Rainfall was somewhat lighter in south-central Ukraine, where totals were mostly less than 10 mm. In Moldova, generally dry weather promoted corn drydown and harvesting. Temperatures averaged up to 4°C below normal across the western half of the region, while warmer-than-normal conditions in the Volga District accelerated small grain drydown prior to the storm's arrival.

EASTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 SEP 1 - 7, 2013



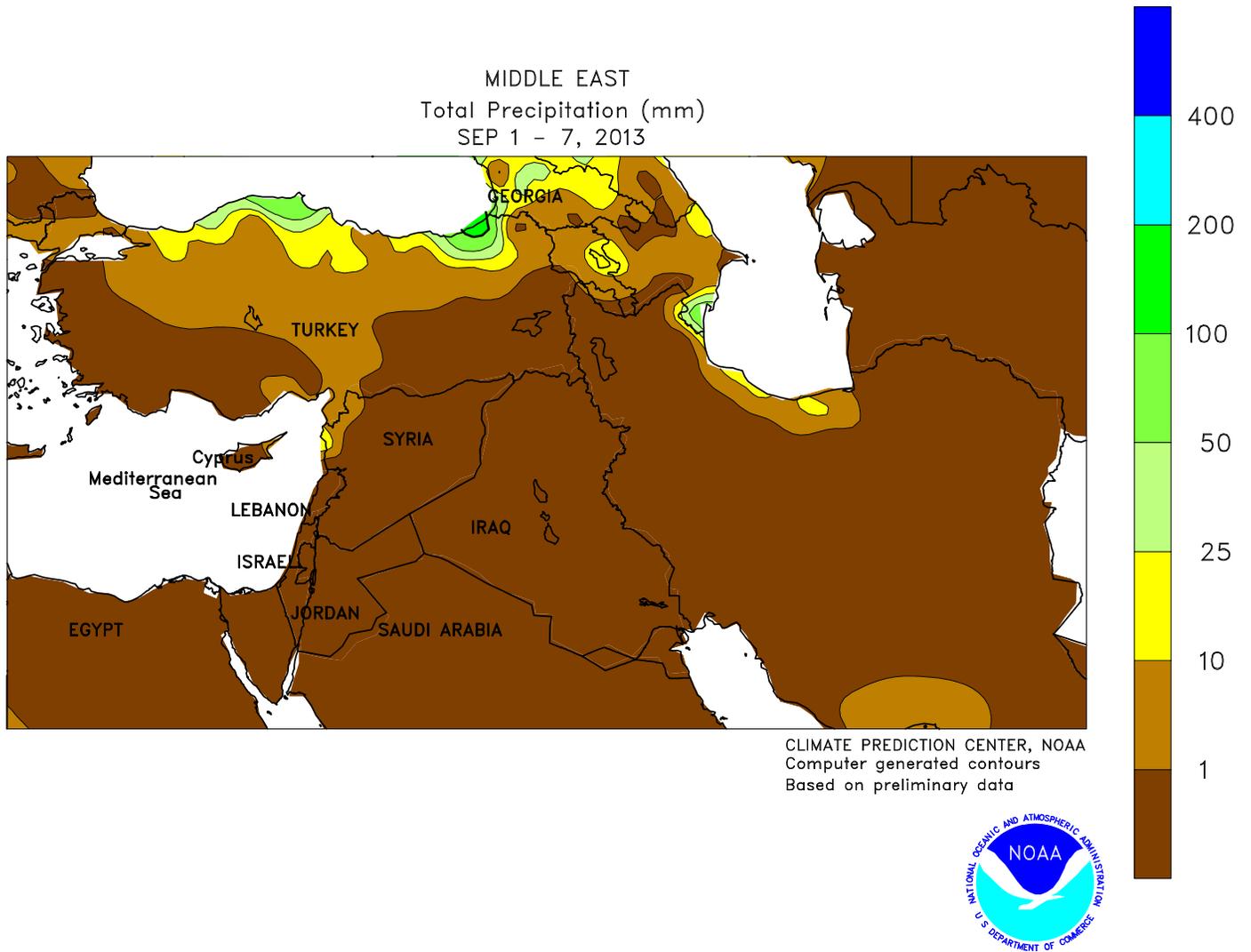
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather promoted maturation and harvesting across the entire region. In Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia, sunny skies and increasingly warm weather (up to 4°C above normal, with

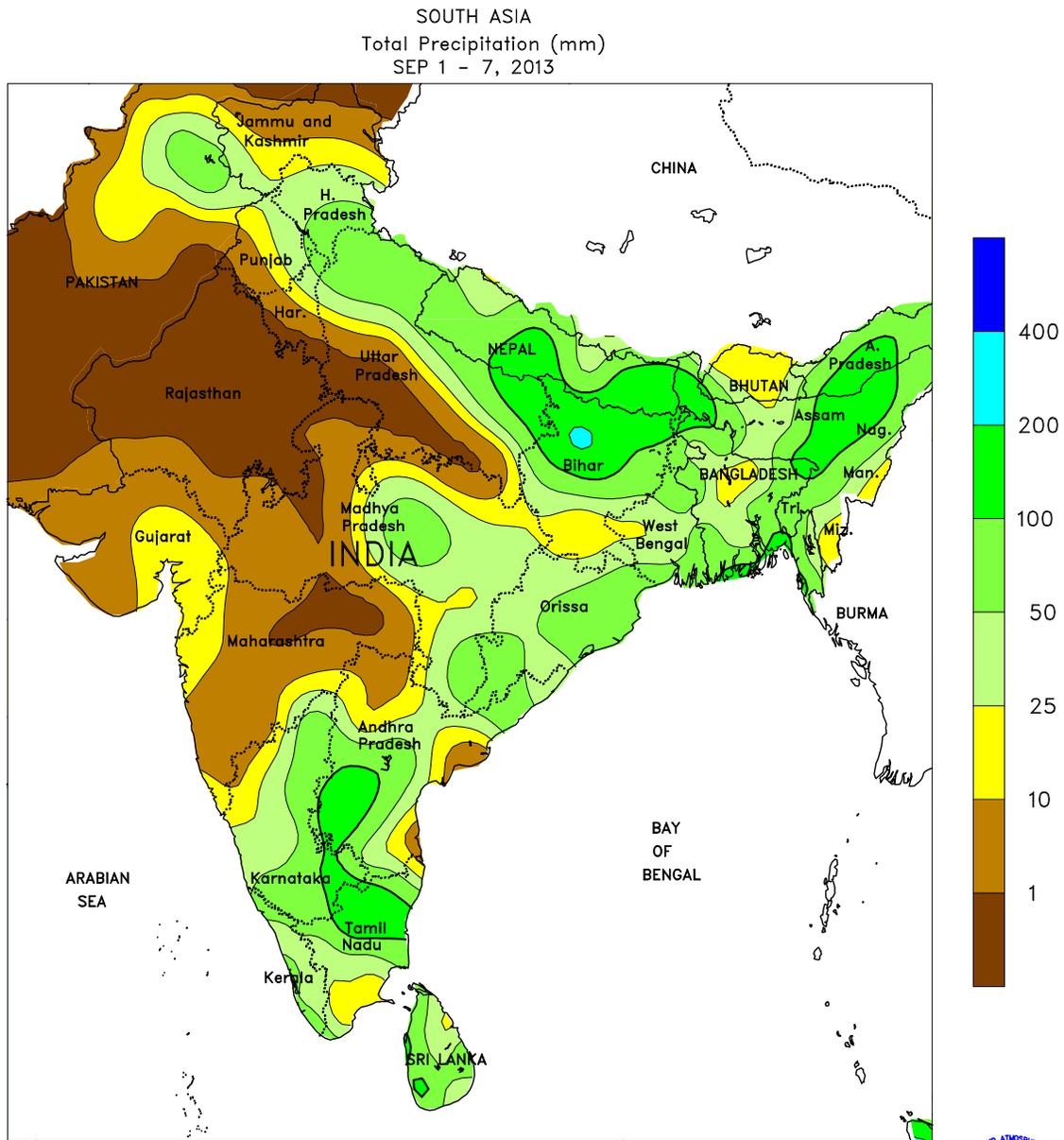
highs reaching 30°C) accelerated spring wheat drydown and harvesting. Farther south, cotton maturation and harvesting from Turkmenistan into Kyrgyzstan proceeded without delay.



MIDDLE EAST

Dry weather promoted fieldwork across much of the region, although early rain developed in the north. A cold front triggered light to moderate showers (2-30 mm, locally more) across central and northern Turkey,

providing early season soil moisture for winter wheat planting and establishment. Across the rest of the region, seasonably dry conditions promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting.

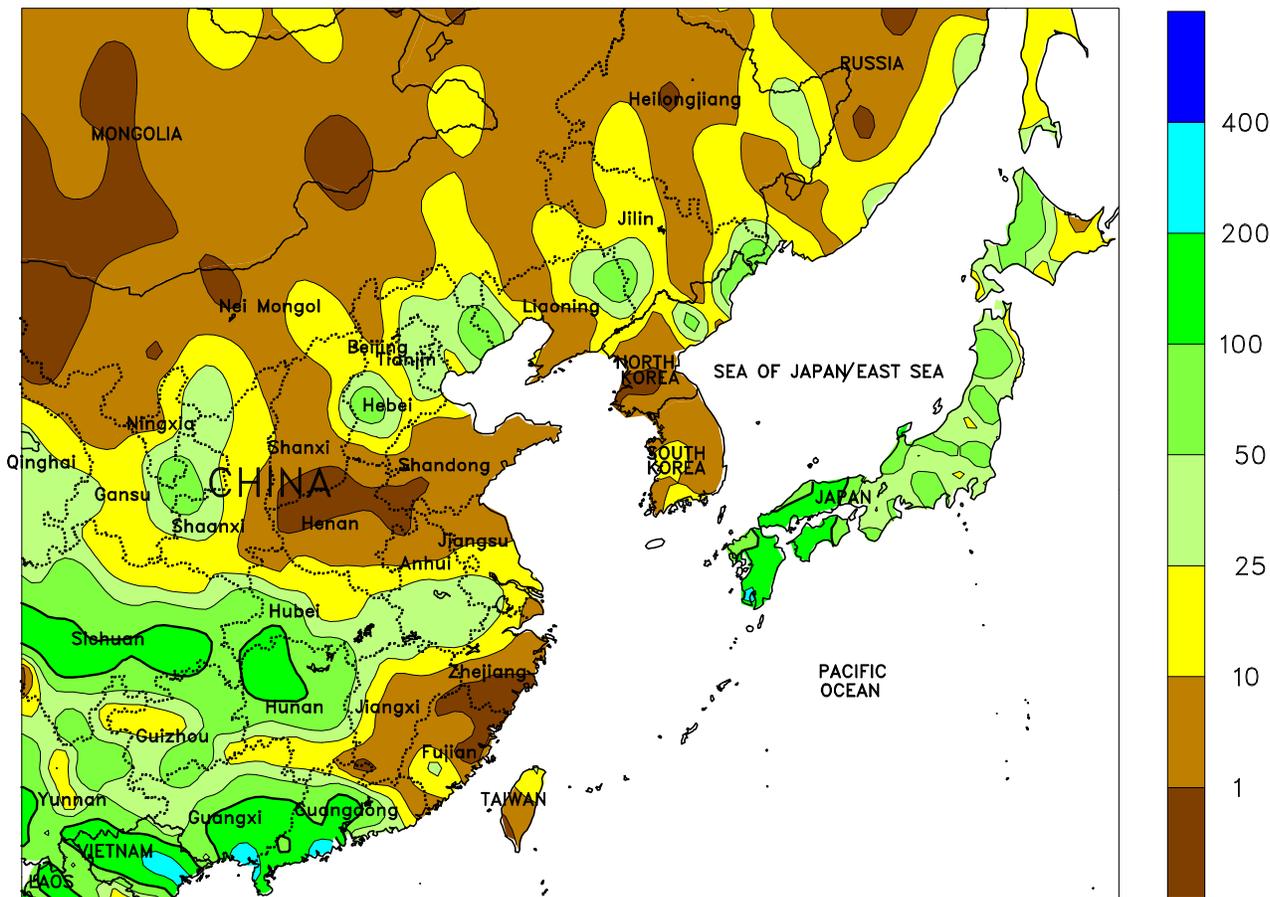


SOUTH ASIA

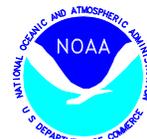
Monsoon showers retreated from much of western India as rainfall was concentrated in rice areas of eastern India, where 25 to over 200 mm of rain maintained favorable moisture supplies. In particular, the highest rainfall totals for the week were recorded in Bihar, reducing the seasonal (since June 1) rainfall deficit; rainfall for the season remained well below normal, however. In southern India, increasing rainfall (50-150 mm) boosted soil moisture and irrigation supplies for rabi cotton, groundnuts, and rice. With the retreat of showers in

western India, dry weather benefited filling soybeans in Madhya Pradesh that have experienced near-record wetness for the season. However, an early withdrawal of rain in Gujarat and Maharashtra reduced soil moisture for flowering cotton. In other parts of the region, rainfall (25-125 mm) maintained favorable moisture supplies for aman rice, while increasing showers (50-150 mm) in Sri Lanka facilitated maha rice transplanting. In Pakistan, seasonably dry weather aided cotton harvesting in Punjab and Sindh provinces.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 1 - 7, 2013



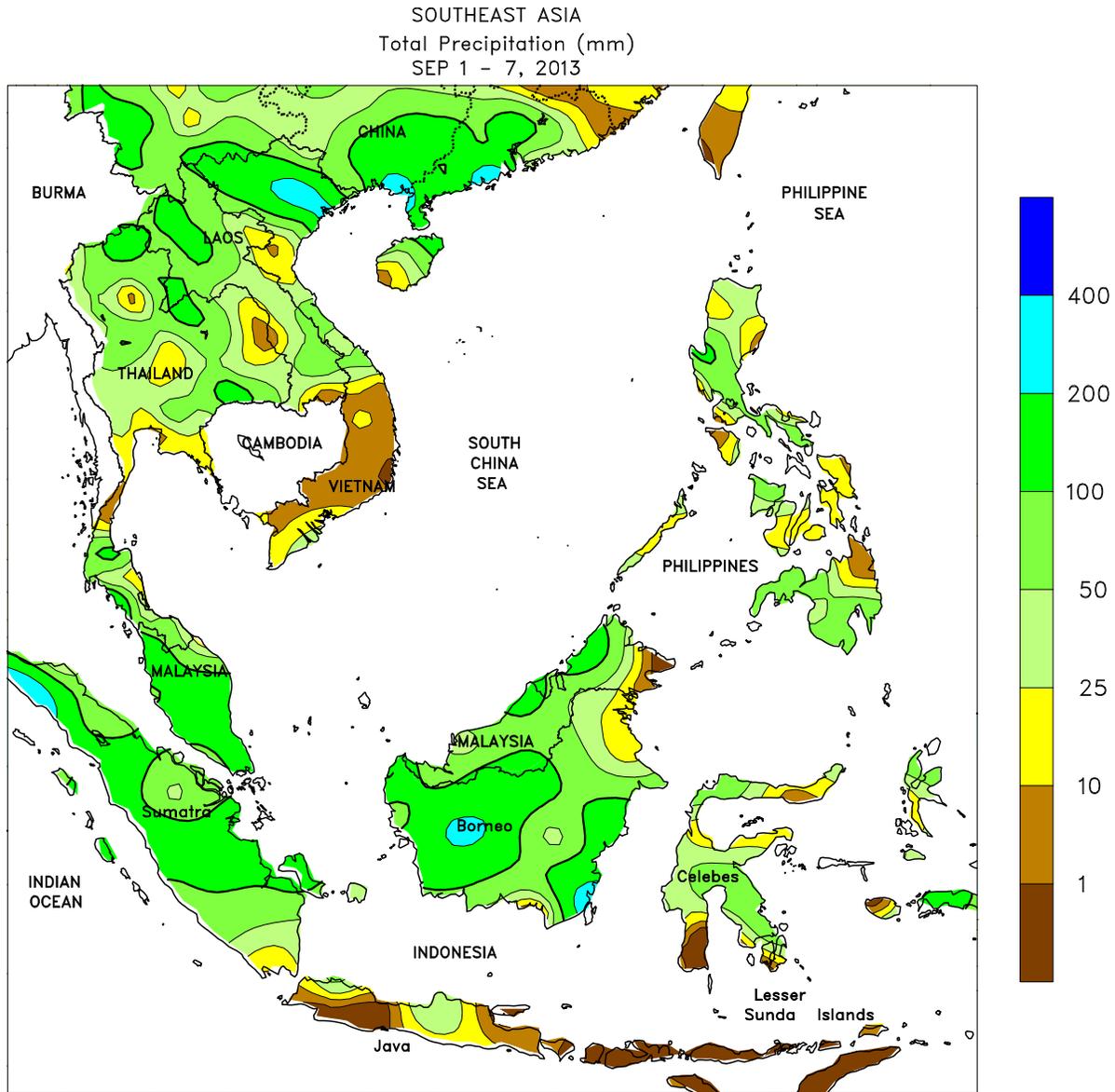
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Cooler weather slowed crop development in northern China, while showers boosted moisture supplies in the south. In northeastern China, brief periods of rain (1-10 mm, locally up to 50 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for filling corn and soybeans, although weekly temperatures nearly 3°C below normal slowed development. Warmer weather would be preferred to extend what is typically a short growing season (particularly in Heilongjiang), which in turn would improve yield prospects. On the North China Plain, recent dry weather benefited maturing cotton and groundnuts; however, some rain would be welcomed for corn in the early fill stage. Rainfall in China was generally confined to areas south of the Yangtze River, where

upwards of 125 mm in key late-season rice areas benefited a crop that has experienced poor summer rainfall. In other parts of the region, dry weather across North Korea provided some relief from a season of persistent flooding, while also benefiting the start of rice harvesting across the bulk of the peninsula. Meanwhile, Tropical Cyclone Toraji brought more heavy rainfall (100-200 mm) to southern Japan, following Tropical Cyclone Kong-Rey which hit southern Japan the previous week. Showers (25-100 mm) were widespread across the country as the remnants of Toraji passed to the north, providing late-season moisture to immature rice. However, drier weather would be more preferable as rice harvesting begins.



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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

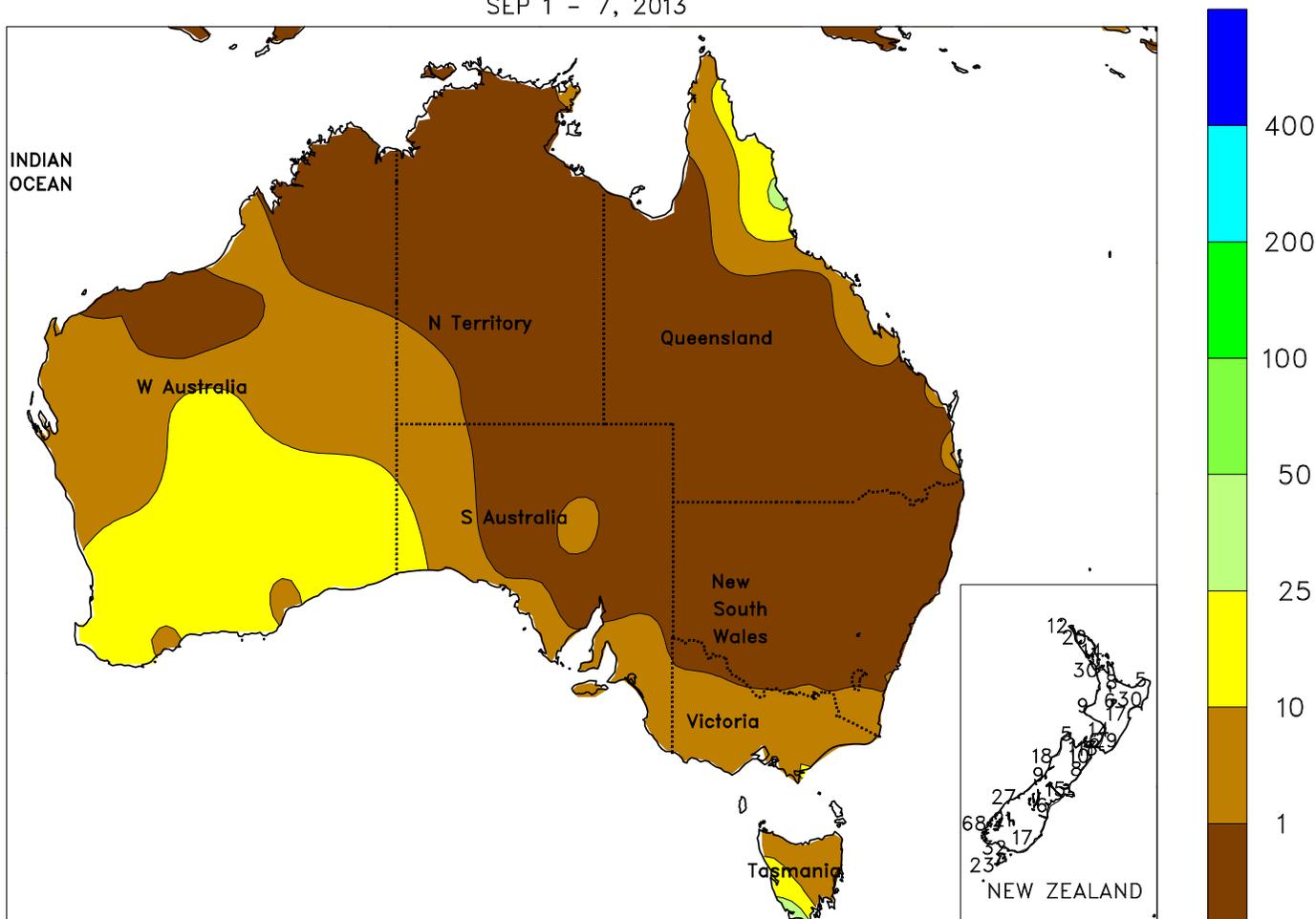


SOUTHEAST ASIA

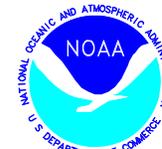
A spike in showers across Thailand brought 25 to over 100 mm of rain to rice and boosted reservoir levels. Monsoon rains have been generally favorable across the northeast and central regions of Thailand but have been consistently slightly below normal in the north, potentially reducing available irrigation water for the dry-season crop planted in January. In Vietnam, moisture conditions have been good for winter rice in the south, although persistent flooding in the north has likely

caused localized damage to rice in the Red River Delta. Meanwhile in the Philippines, seasonable rainfall (25-50 mm) maintained beneficial moisture supplies for rice and corn, while somewhat drier weather provided limited relief to flooded areas in western Luzon. Elsewhere in the region, showers continued to increase in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, where widespread amounts over 100 mm improved moisture conditions following the dry season.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 1 - 7, 2013



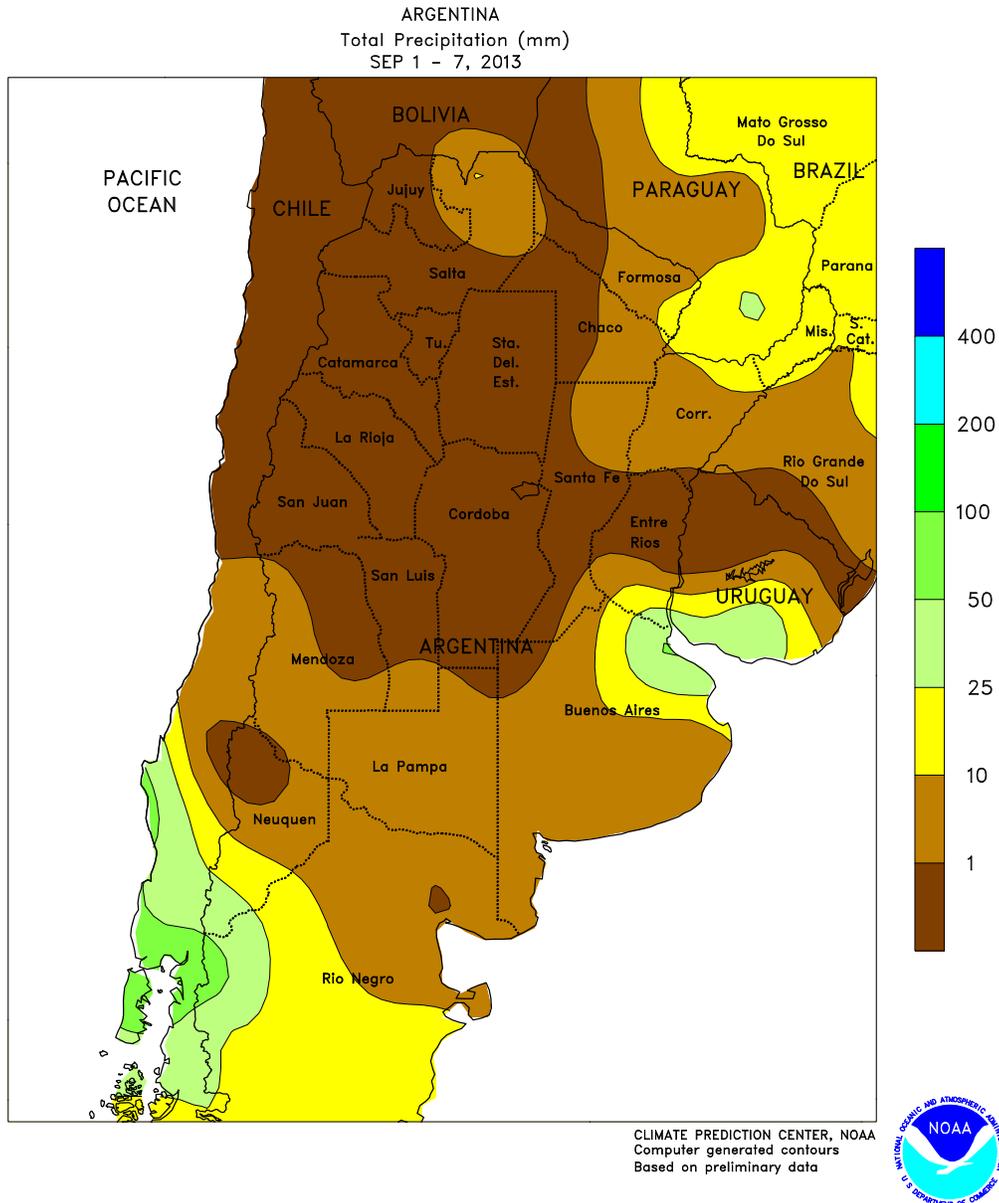
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Based on preliminary data



AUSTRALIA

Across the wheat belt, many crops were in or nearing the moisture- and temperature-sensitive reproductive stages of development. In Western Australia, widespread, soaking rains (10-25 mm, with isolated higher totals) continued to benefit wheat, barley, and canola, increasing yield potential. In contrast, very warm, mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) overspread southeastern Australia, increasing evaporative losses and accelerating crop development. Farther north, unseasonably warm, dry

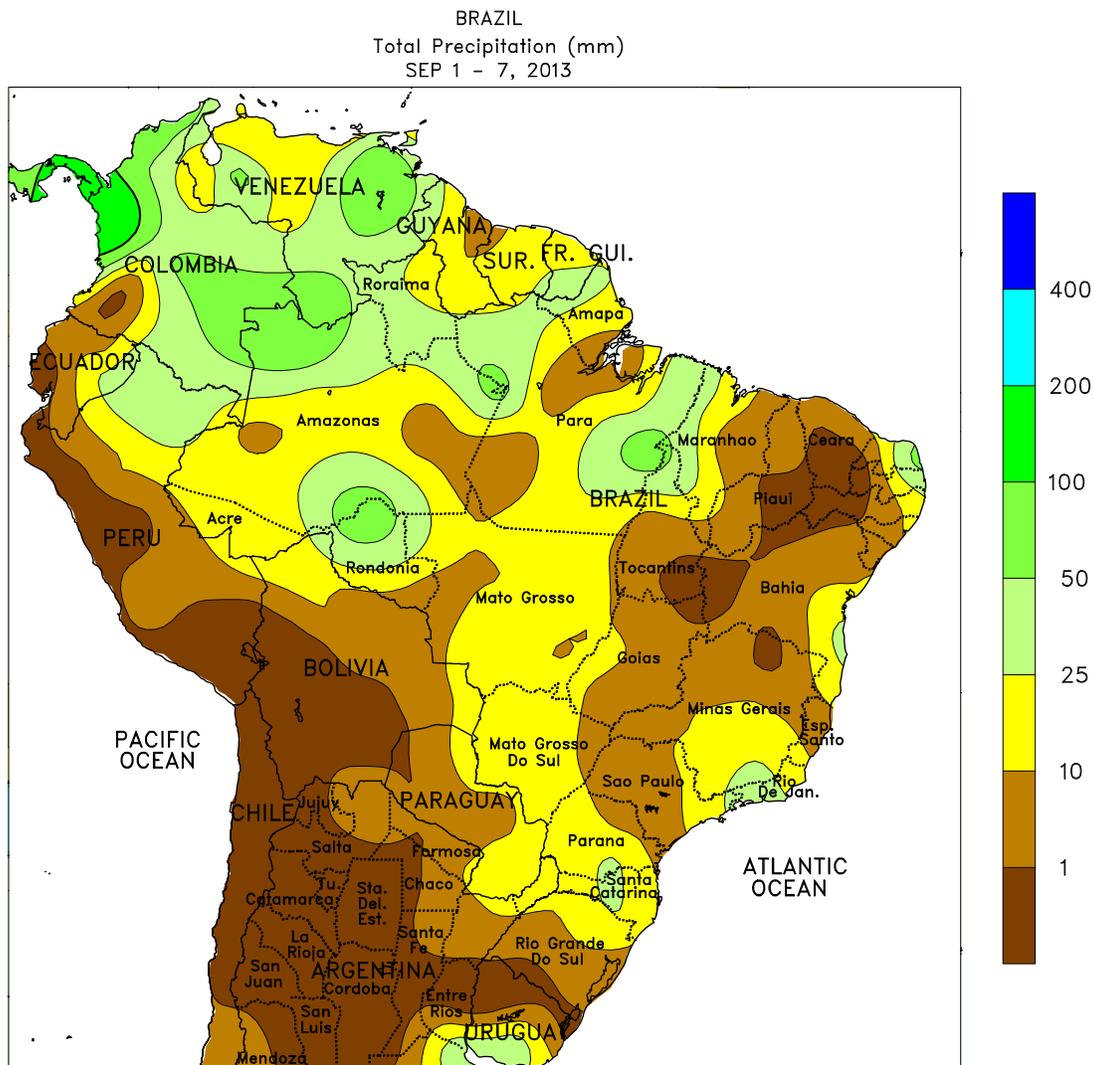
weather persisted across northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, stressing wheat and other winter crops. Rain is needed soon in east-central Australia to help stabilize deteriorating crop conditions. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged 2 to 6°C above normal, with maximum temperatures approaching 30°C in some areas. In Western Australia, temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs generally in the middle 20s degrees C.



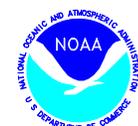
ARGENTINA

Warmer-than-normal weather fostered rapid development of winter grains throughout the region, although moisture remained limited in many areas for normal crop development. Weekly average temperatures were up to 4°C above normal in central Argentina (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and southern sections of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios), with daytime highs reaching the lower 20s (degrees C) in southern farming areas and the lower 30s farther north. A mid-week cold snap dropped nighttime lows below freezing (-6 to 0°C) in southeastern Buenos Aires, but most other areas likely experienced only patchy

frost. In contrast, weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 6°C above normal in Argentina’s northern agricultural areas, with daytime highs approaching 40°C and nighttime lows staying well above freezing. Dry weather dominated the country for much of the week; showers (5-25 mm) moved into Buenos Aires and — to a lesser extent — La Pampa, but a soaking rain was needed in most areas to ensure normal development of vegetative winter grains. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, sunflower planting was underway in northern production areas, as were pre-planting activities for corn.



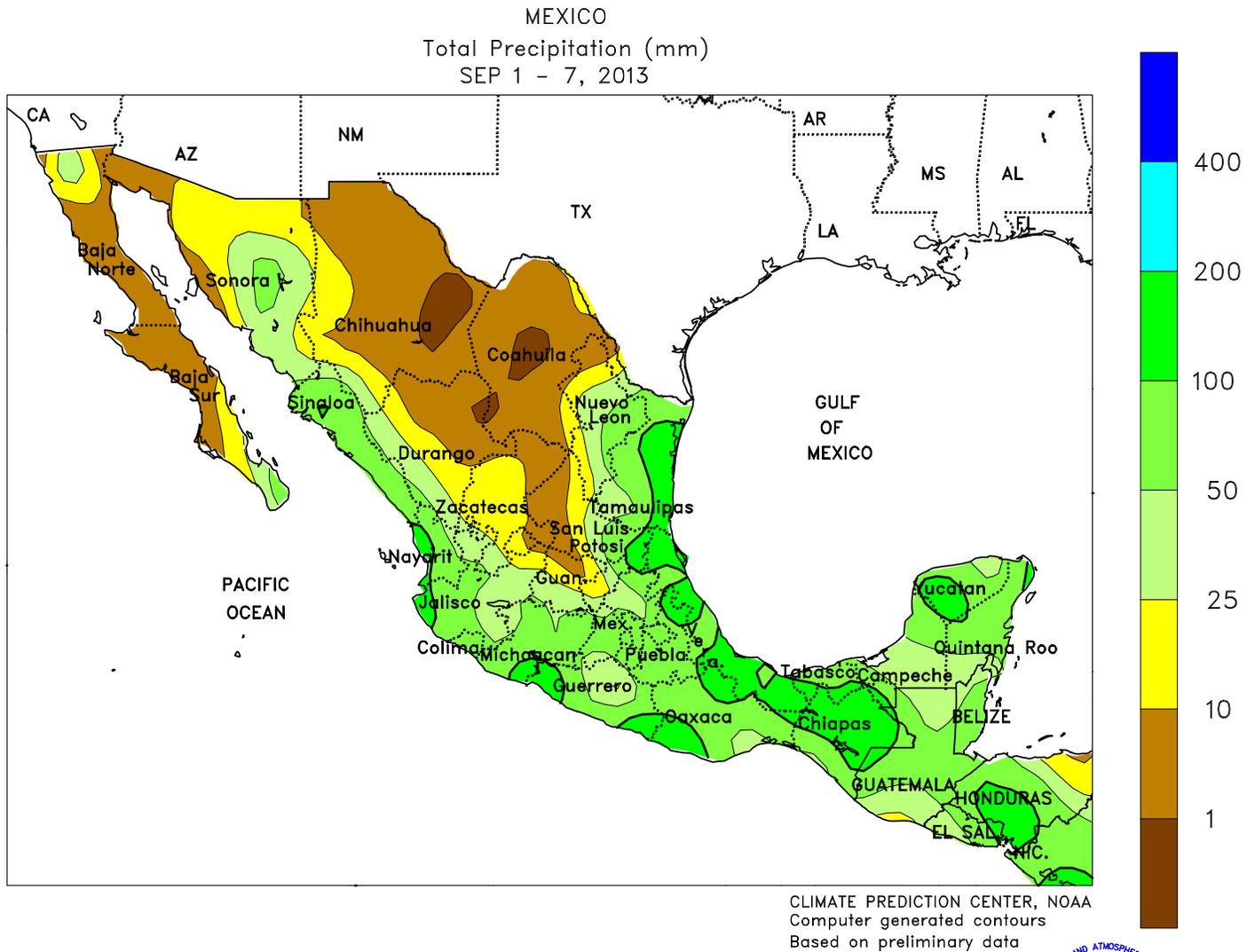
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Light showers overspread much of southern and central Brazil, keeping winter wheat unseasonably wet but providing timely moisture for summer crops. Rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm over a large area extending from Rio Grande do Sul northward through Mato Grosso, and stretching northeastward into Minas Gerais. Though keeping maturing winter wheat unseasonably wet in some areas, the magnitude of the rain in Rio Grande do Sul was considerably diminished following recent weeks of potentially damaging storms. The rain in Minas Gerais was timely for coffee, which relies on September rainfall to trigger flowering. In Mato Grosso, however, the rain helped moisten

topsoils for fieldwork in advance of soybean planting. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal throughout the region, with daytime highs on the sunny days ranging from the middle 20s (degrees C) to the middle and upper 30s in Mato Grosso. Elsewhere, seasonably dry weather continued in the northeastern interior, as mostly light rain (5-25 mm) lingered along the northeastern coast. Seasonal showers typically become established over the Center-West and northeastern interior regions (Mato Gross to western Bahia) by the latter half of September, marking the beginning of the soybean planting season.

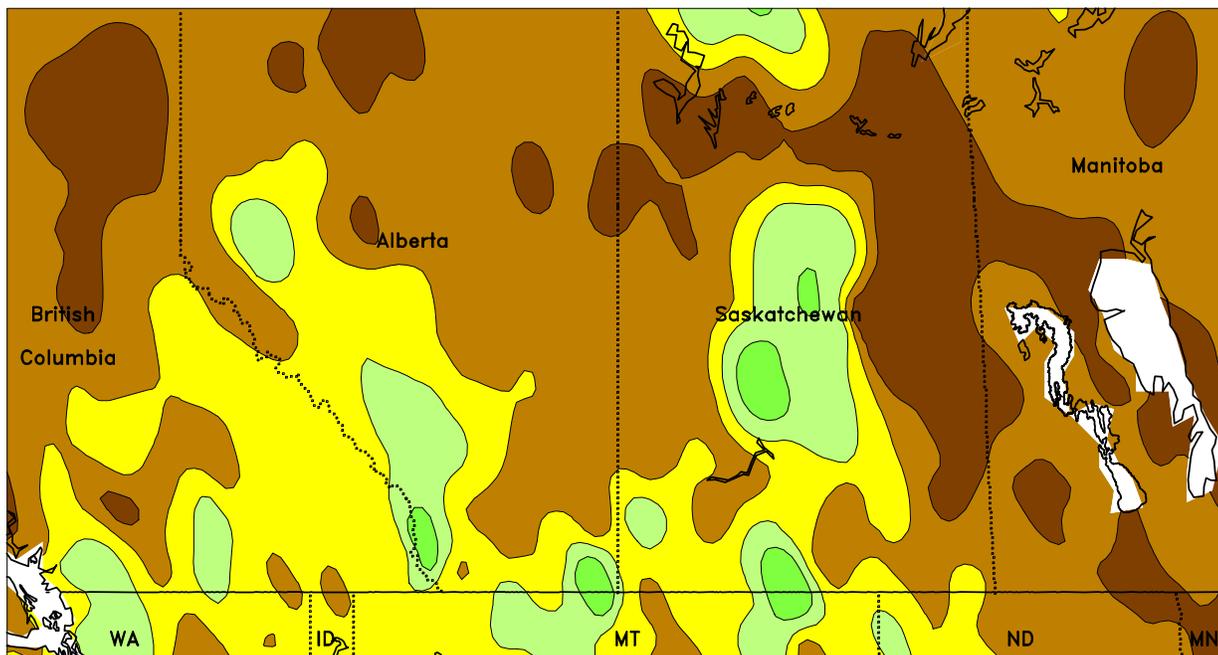


MEXICO

Seasonal rains continued throughout Mexico, maintaining generally favorable conditions for rain-fed summer crops and helping to recharge reservoirs. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm — with locally higher amounts — across the southern plateau corn belt (Jalisco to Puebla), where seasonable warmth (daytime highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C) fostered summer crop growth in the absence of stressful heat. In addition, scattered, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm) continued along the southern Pacific Coast eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula. Heavy showers (greater than 50 mm) fell for a second week along the eastern Gulf Coast (Tamaulipas and Veracruz) as a tropical depression made landfall late in the

week. Coming on the heels of Tropical Storm Fernand, this most recent tropical system maintained concerns for possible flood damage on crops (including sugarcane) and infrastructure. Meanwhile, monsoon showers continued in the northwest, with locally heavy showers (greater than 50 mm) observed from Nayarit to Sonora. Dry weather prevailed, however, in the northern interior, encompassing most of Chihuahua and Coahuila and northern portions of Durango. Weekly temperatures averaged near to above normal across northern Mexico, with daytime highs approaching 40°C in the traditionally warmest locations. The summer warmth maintained high moisture requirements for both crops and livestock.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 1 - 7, 2013



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

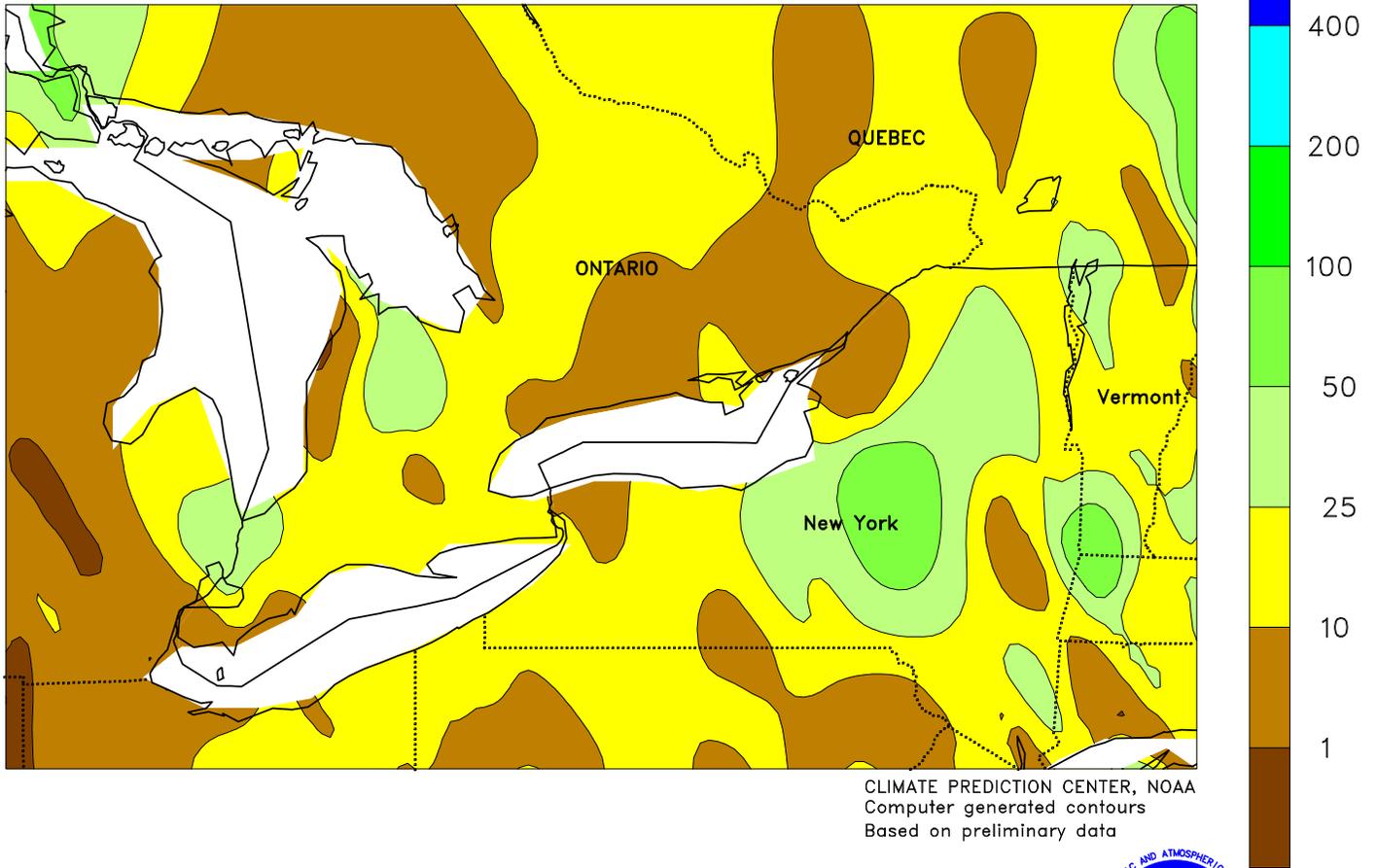


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Above-normal temperatures favored development of late-planted spring grains and oilseeds, but scattered, locally heavy showers overspread southern farming areas during the latter half of the week, slowing harvests. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 7°C above normal, with the highest temperatures related to normal occurring in the southwest (southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan). Most locations recorded daytime highs in the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) on several days, the exception being Alberta's Peace River

Valley, where the highest temperatures were in the middle 20s. No widespread freeze was recorded, although patchy frost (temperatures approaching 0°C) was possible in outlying farming areas of Manitoba. Rain (5-50 mm) moved into the southwest during the latter part of the week, disrupting fieldwork and bringing temperatures down to more autumn-like levels (daytime highs in the middle and upper teens). Somewhat cooler weather also prevailed elsewhere on the Prairies, but continuing dryness favored fieldwork.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 1 - 7, 2013

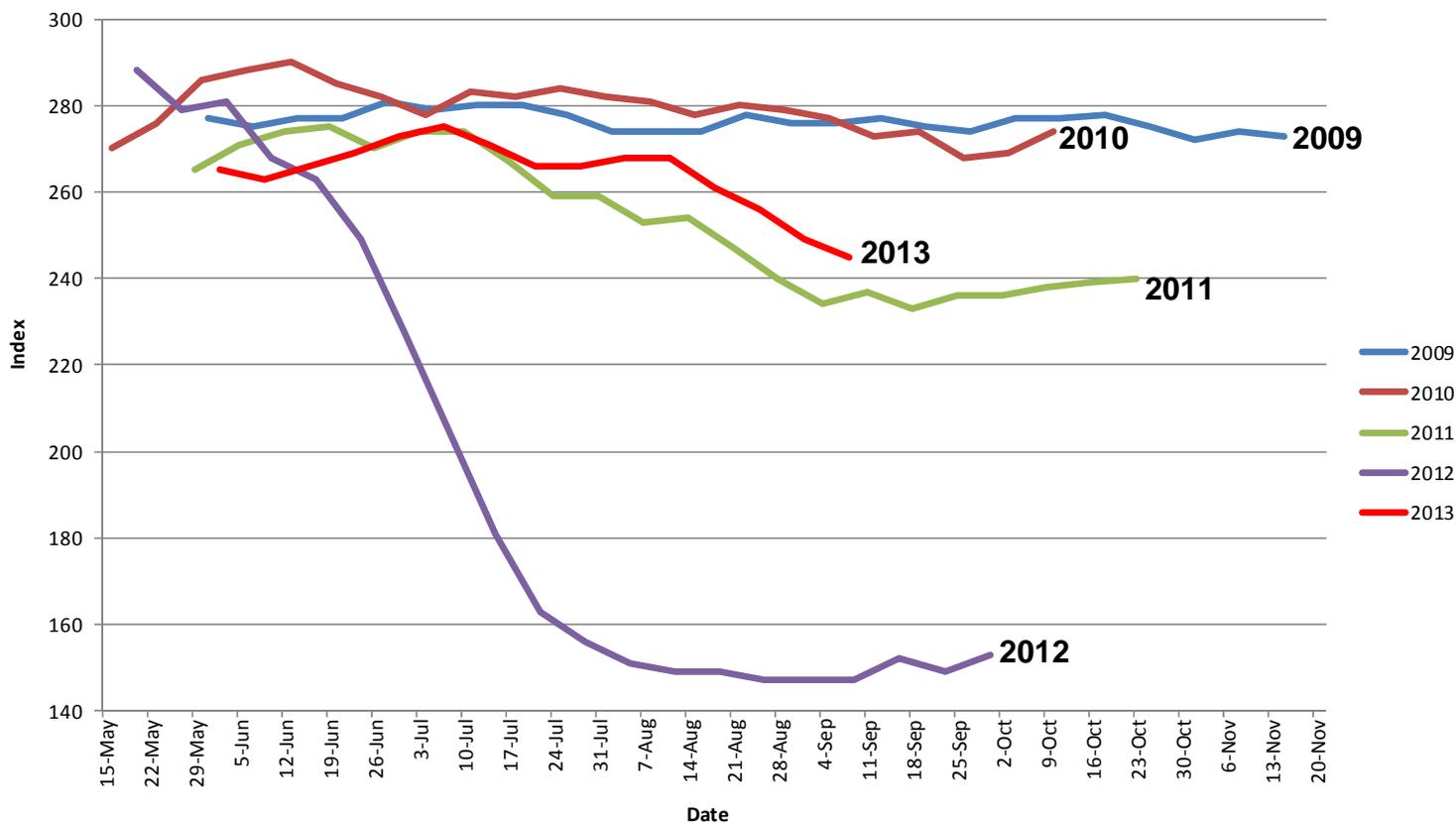


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Cooler weather, accompanied by scattered, generally light showers, slowed late-season development of summer crops and hampered autumn fieldwork. Weekly temperatures averaged 1°C below normal across the region, with daytime highs only occasionally reaching the middle 20s (degrees C).

Although rainfall was generally lighter than the previous week, amounts totaling 5 to 25 mm maintained unfavorably damp conditions for crops and farm activities in some locations. However, moisture should be adequate for germination of winter wheat, which is currently being planted.

U.S. CORN Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

U.S. corn conditions have declined in recent weeks, similar to late-summer 2011. On July 7, 2013, more than two-thirds (68%) of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition. Nine weeks later, on September 8, that number had fallen to 54%.

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