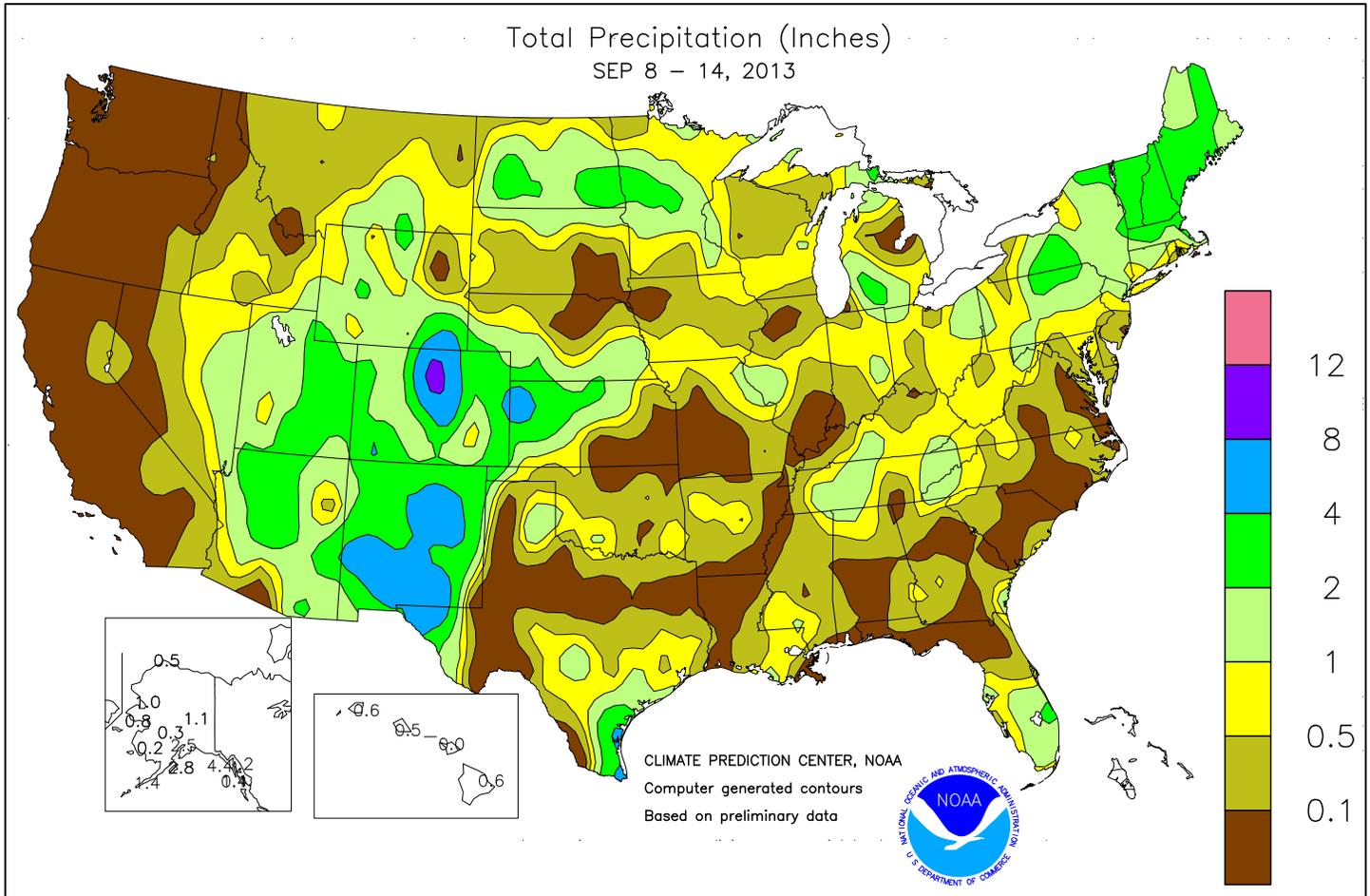


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 8 – 14, 2013

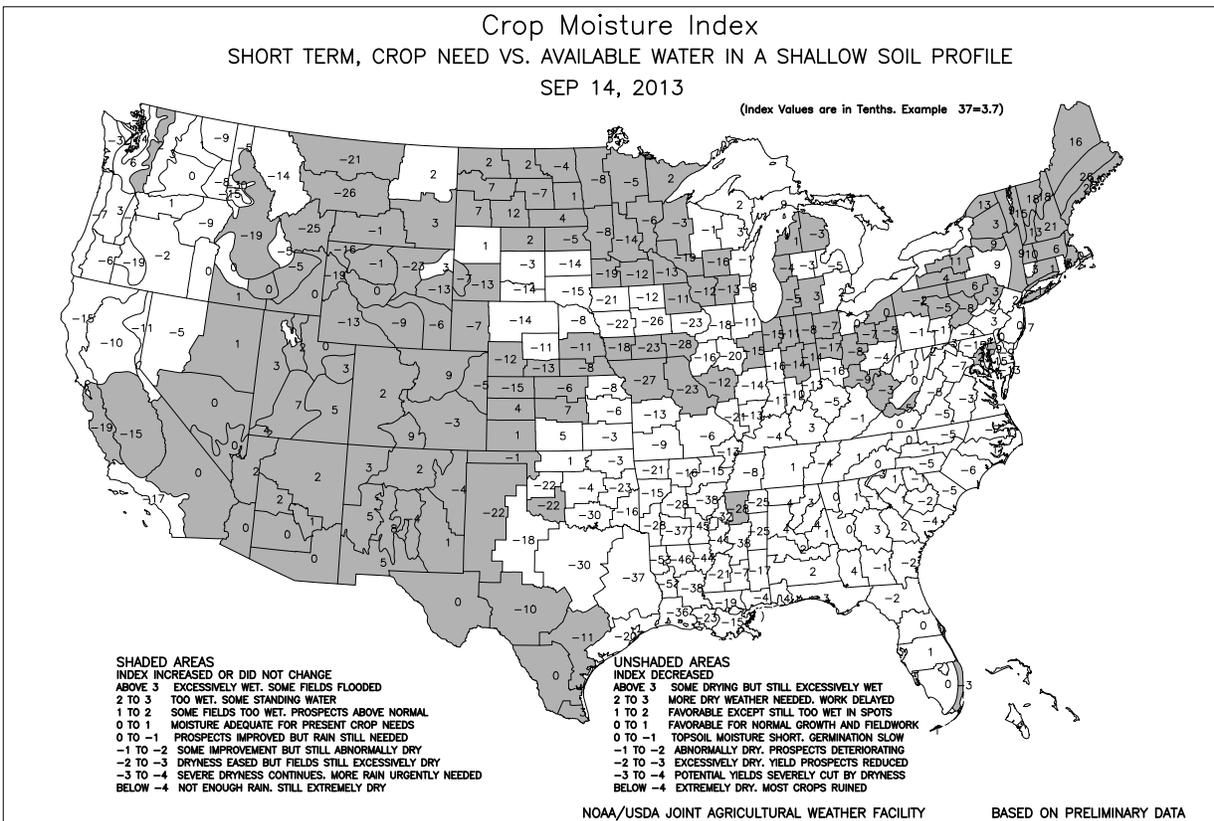
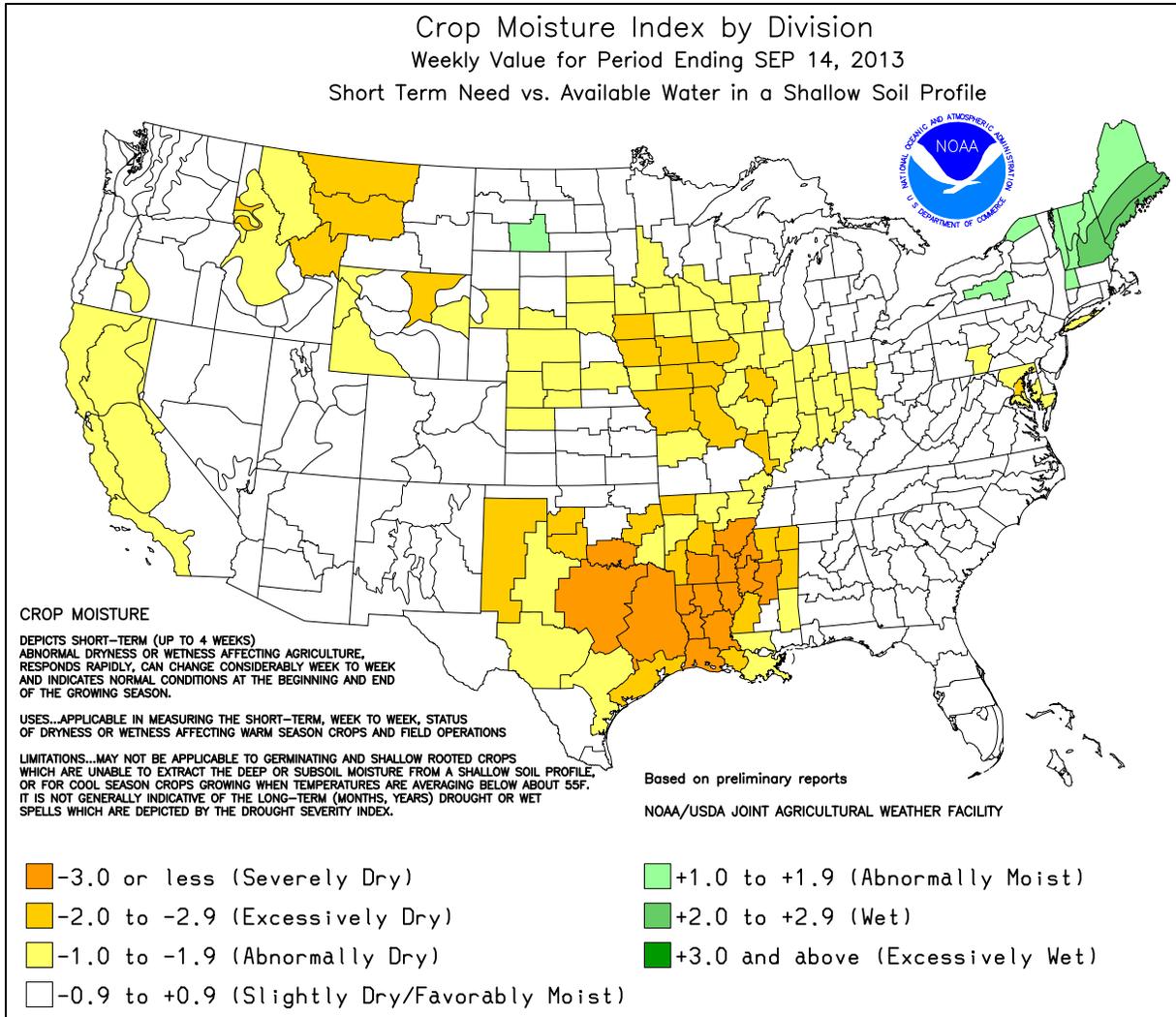
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

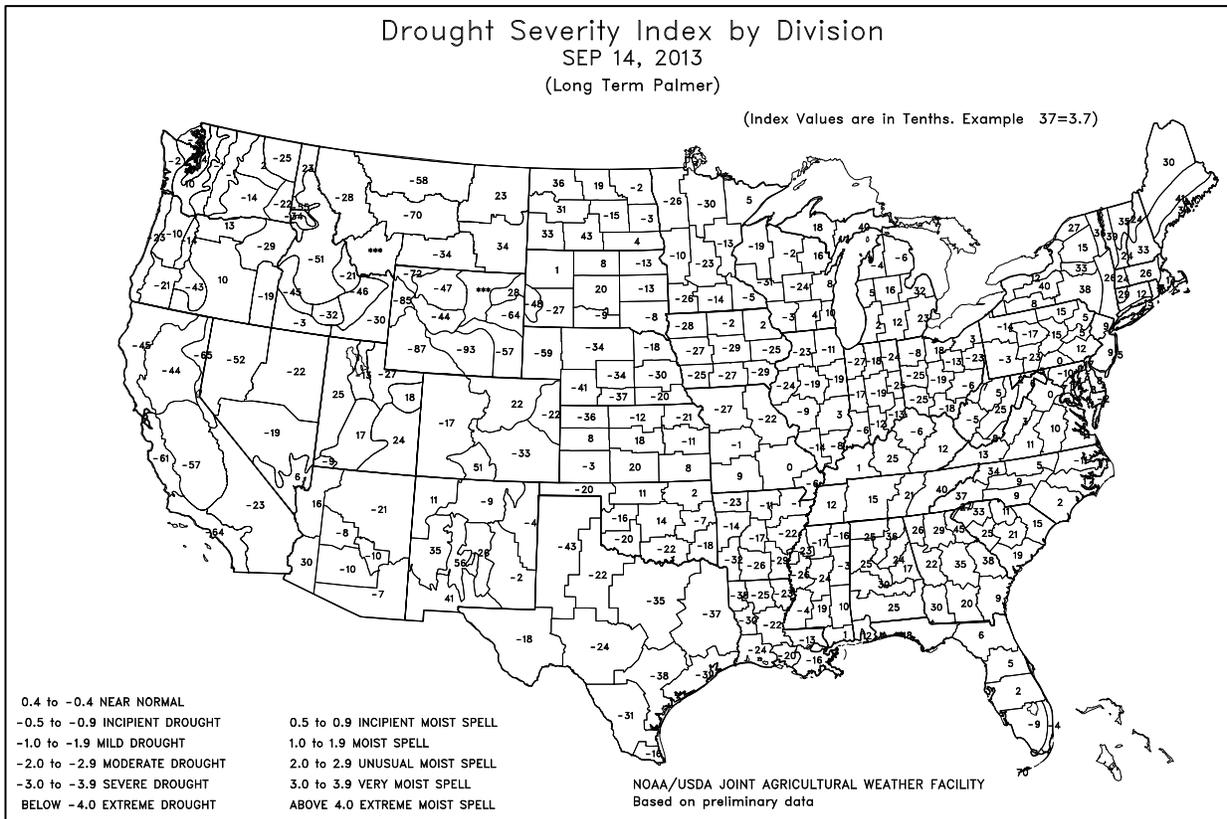
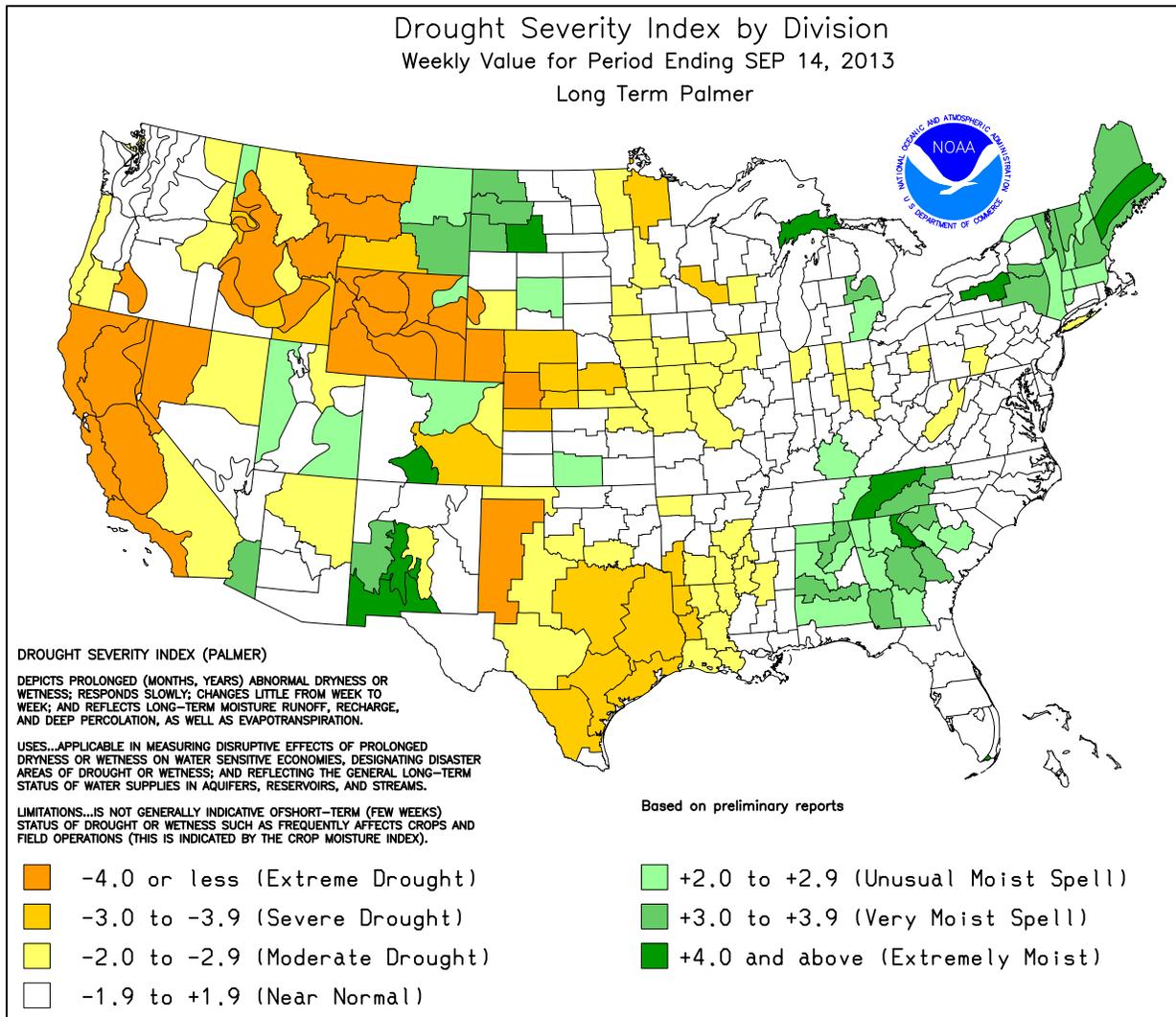
The interaction between the monsoon circulation and a cold front led to historically heavy rain and deadly flooding in parts of **Colorado**. Weekly rainfall totaled 6 to 18 inches or more at several locations along the **eastern slopes of the central Rockies**. Unusually heavy rain also soaked the remainder of the **Four Corners States**, as well as the **central High Plains**. Ironically, the **High Plains'** rain provided much-needed moisture for rangeland, pastures, and newly planted winter wheat. Showers also affected the **Intermountain West**, but little or no rain fell

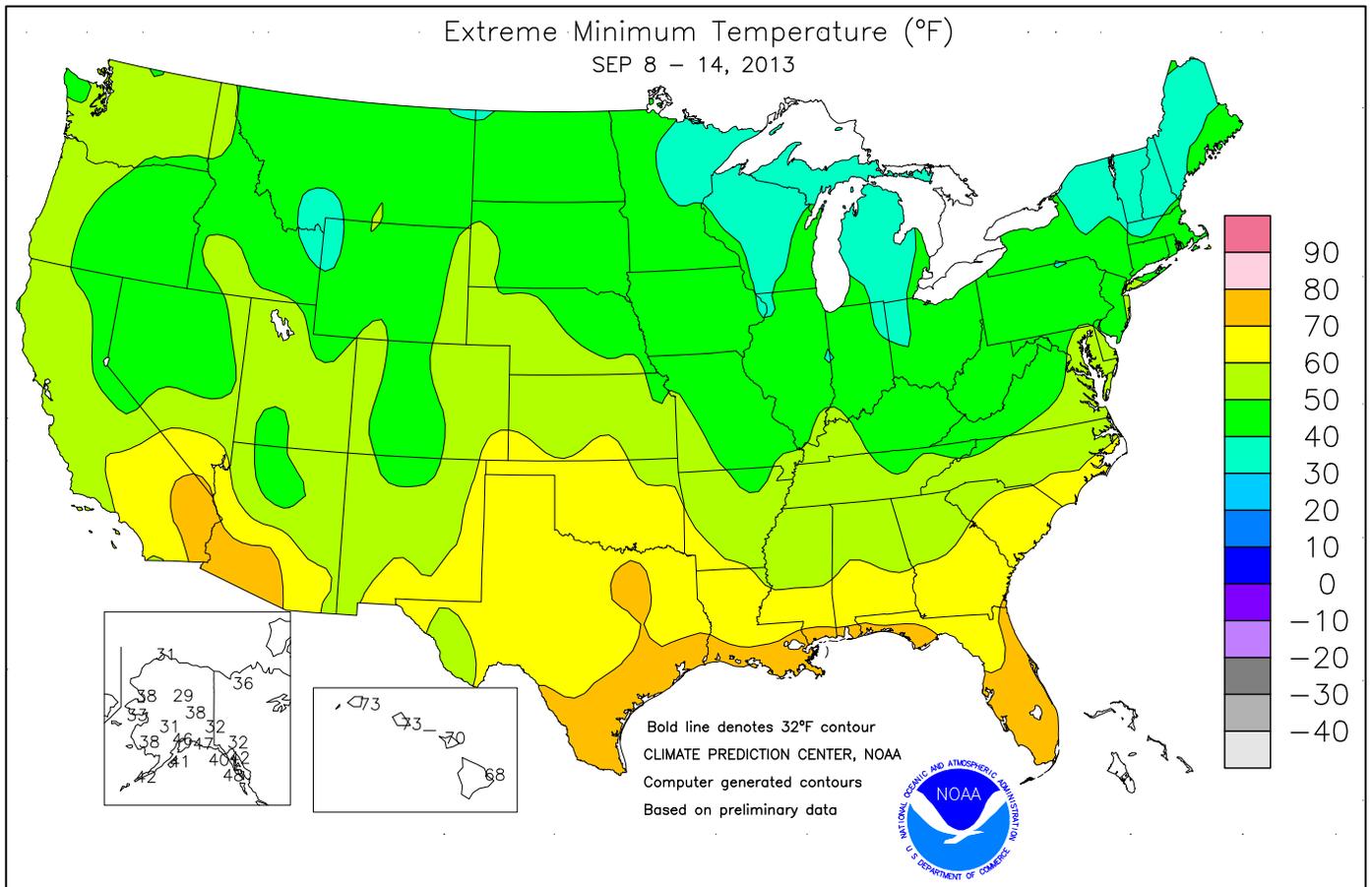
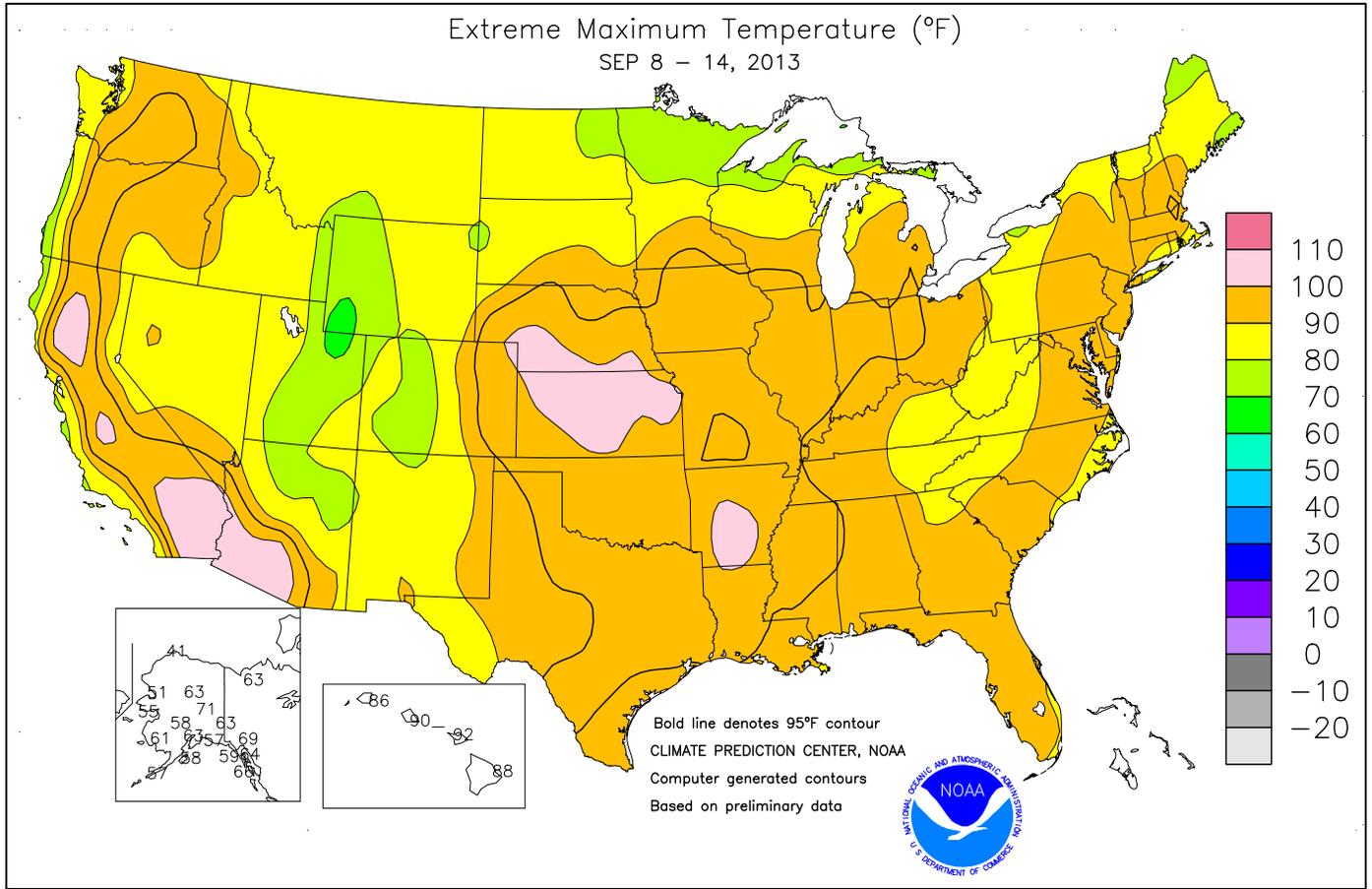
(Continued on page 5)

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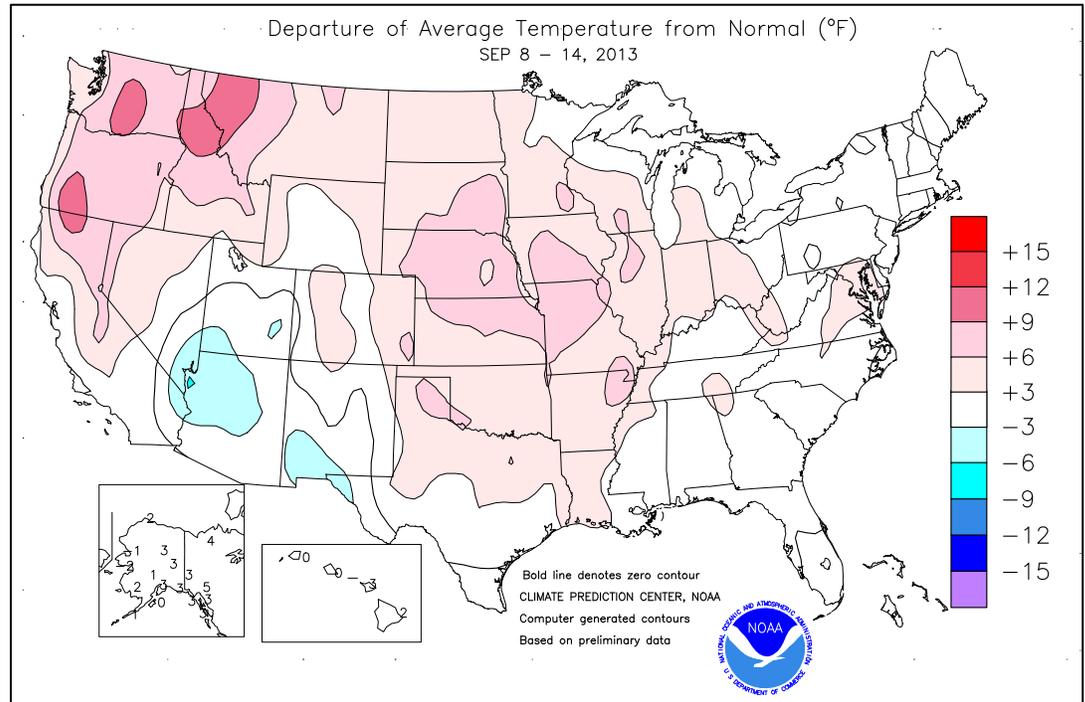






(Continued from front cover) in the **northern Rockies** and the **Pacific Coast States**. In fact, hot, dry weather—more than 10°F above normal in some locations—promoted **Northwestern** winter wheat planting. Farther east, scattered showers provided local relief to immature corn and soybeans in the **Midwest**, although weekly totals were mostly less than an inch. Similarly, only light showers dotted the **South**, favoring summer crop maturation and harvesting. However, heavier rain was noted in **southern sections of Florida and Texas**. Significant rain, 2 inches or more, also fell in portions of the **Northeast**. Near- to above-normal temperatures dominated the country, except for cooler-than-normal weather in the rain-soaked **Southwest**. Readings averaged at least 5°F above normal across the **Plains** and **western Corn Belt**, although cooler weather arrived toward week's end.

Colorado's rainfall led to record flooding in the **South Platte River** drainage basin. Along the main-stem **South Platte River**, a record crest was established in **Kersey, CO**, on September 14. The river climbed 8.79 feet above flood stage in **Kersey**, surpassing the May 1973 high-water mark by more than 7 feet. Closer to the **Rockies**, a record crest was broken along the **Cache la Poudre River at Ft. Collins** (4.06 feet above flood stage on September 13), surpassing the June 1965 standard. On September 13-14, the water level along the **Big Thompson River at Drake, CO**, exceeded the crest observed in that location during the historic flood of July 31, 1976. From September 9-15, official rainfall totals in **Colorado** included 5.26 inches in **Burlington** and 4.65 inches in **Denver**. **Burlington** also experienced its wettest day on record (4.32 inches on September 12), surpassing the standard of 4.00 inches set on October 19, 1908. Similarly, **Goodland, KS**, received 6.15 inches during the 7-day period, assisted by a 4.11-inch deluge on September 12. It was **Goodland's** second-wettest day on record, behind only 4.15 inches on June 28, 1989. Meanwhile in **Wyoming**, 5.79 inches pelted **Cheyenne** during the 7-day period ending September 15. In addition, **Cheyenne's** month-to-date rainfall climbed to 6.20 inches, easily surpassing its September 1973 standard of 4.52 inches. Farther south, **Guadalupe Pass, TX**, netted 8.37 inches of rain from September 9-15. During the same period, totals in **New Mexico** included 4.04 inches in **Clayton**, 3.43 inches in **Roswell**, and 3.14 inches in **Albuquerque**. With a 2.82-inch sum on September 11, **Roswell** endured its second-wettest September day behind 3.37 inches on September 27, 1958. In **Douglas, AZ**, monsoon-season rainfall climbed to 16.24 inches, shattering its record of 15.90 inches set from June 15 – September 30, 1964. And in **Las Vegas, NV**, measurable rain fell on 5 consecutive days from September 8-12, breaking its September record of 3 days. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers dotted **southern parts of Texas and Florida**, as well as portions of the **nation's northern tier**. Daily-record totals included 2.56 inches (on September 9) in **Sault Sainte Marie, MI**; 2.41 inches (on September 13) in **Harlingen,**



TX; 1.87 inches (on September 8) in **Dickinson, ND**; and 1.23 inches (on September 12) in **Caribou, ME**.

Meanwhile, record-setting warmth baked various parts of the nation. The week opened with triple-digit heat in the **nation's mid-section**, resulting in daily-record highs on September 8 in locations such as **McCook, NE** (105°F), and **Topeka, KS** (104°F). The following day, highs soared to 100°F in **Lincoln, NE**, and **Quincy, IL**, setting daily records for September 9 in both cities. **Des Moines, IA** (101°F on September 9), experienced its latest triple-digit heat on record, replacing 101°F on September 7, 1939. By mid-week, heat shifted into the **East** and **Northwest**. On September 10-11, **South Bend, IN**, posted consecutive daily-record highs (97 and 96°F, respectively). September 11 also featured daily-record highs in **Northeastern** locations such as **Concord, NH** (95°F), and **Scranton, PA** (95°F). By week's end, however, markedly cooler air arrived in the **Midwest** and **Northeast**. Daily-record lows for September 14 dipped to 30°F in **Houghton Lake, MI**, and 39°F in **Moline, IL**. Farther west, unusual, late-season heat in the **Northwest** resulted in four consecutive daily-record highs (98, 97, 96, and 94°F) from September 12-15 in **Yakima, WA**.

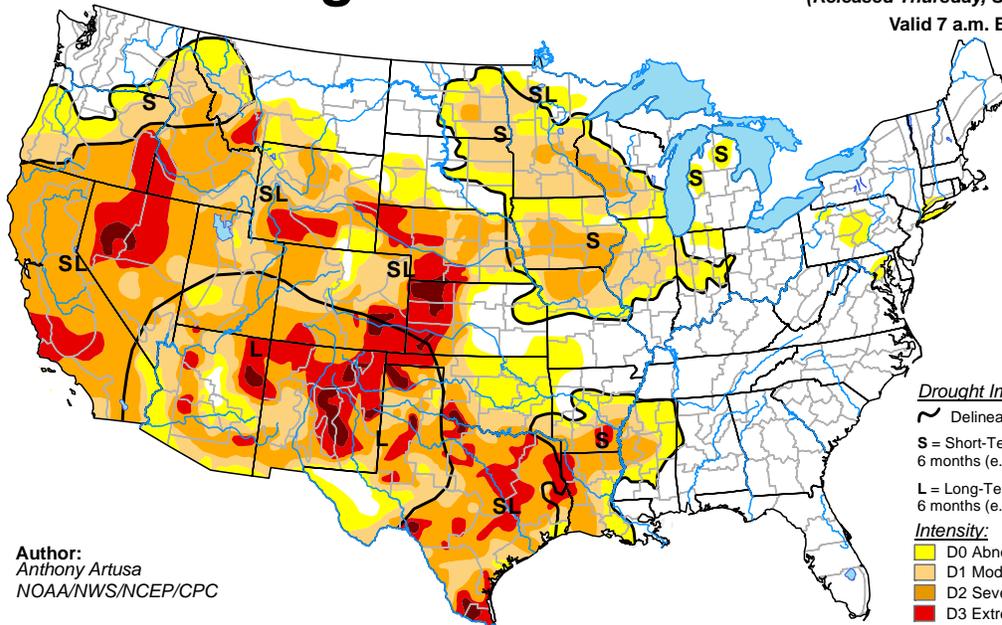
Mild but showery weather prevailed in **Alaska**, providing further relief from a warm, dry summer. Late-season warmth was particularly notable across **southeastern Alaska**, where **Annette Island** posted a daily-record high of 78°F on September 11. Meanwhile, several **Alaskan** locations—including **Fairbanks** (0.75 inch on September 11), **Nome** (0.70 inch on September 12), and **Kotzebue** (0.51 inch on September 12)—collected daily-record precipitation totals. In addition, **Anchorage** received measurable precipitation on 18 consecutive days from August 27 – September 13, tying its all-time record established from September 7-24, 1919. Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced warm weather and occasional showers, with the most significant rain falling across the western islands. On the **Big Island, Hilo** notched a daily record-tying high of 88°F on September 13. Some of the heaviest rain fell on September 12-13, when 24-hour totals reached 3.97 inches at the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge** and 2.69 inches on **Kauai's Mt. Waialeale**.

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 10, 2013

(Released Thursday, Sep. 12, 2013)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Drought Impact Types:

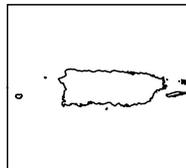
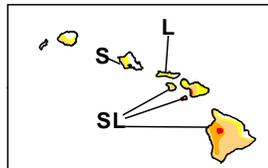
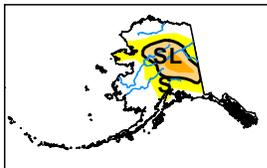
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

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

Author:
Anthony Artusa
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

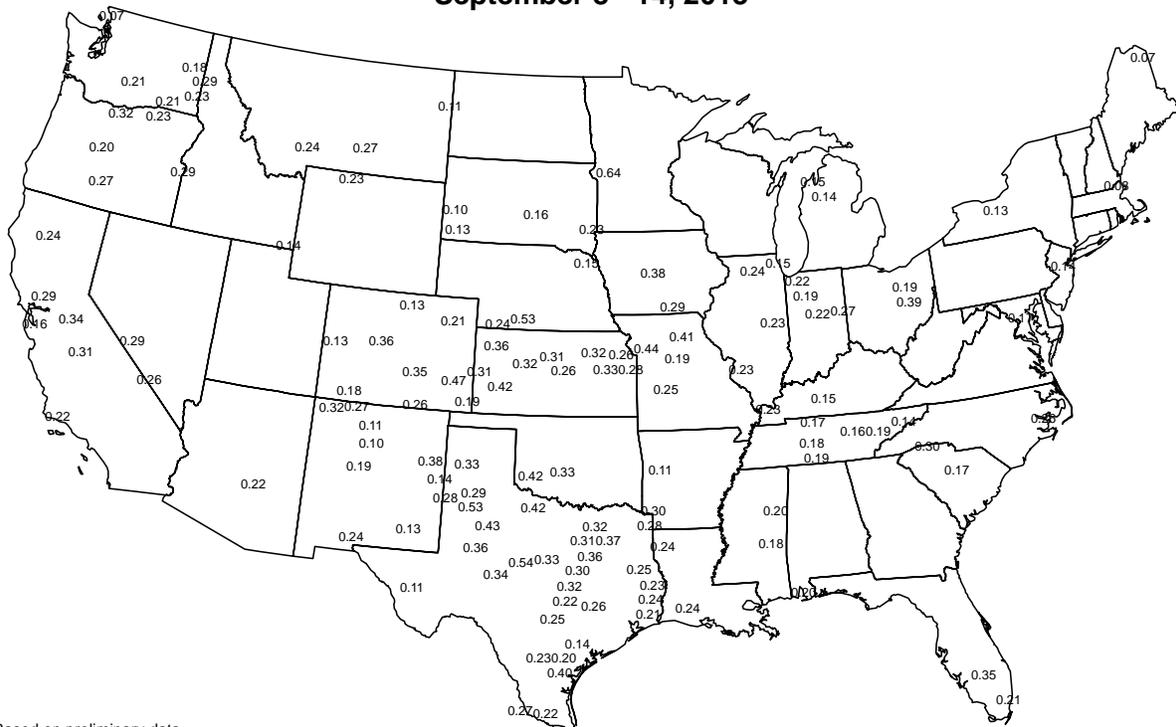
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



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

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

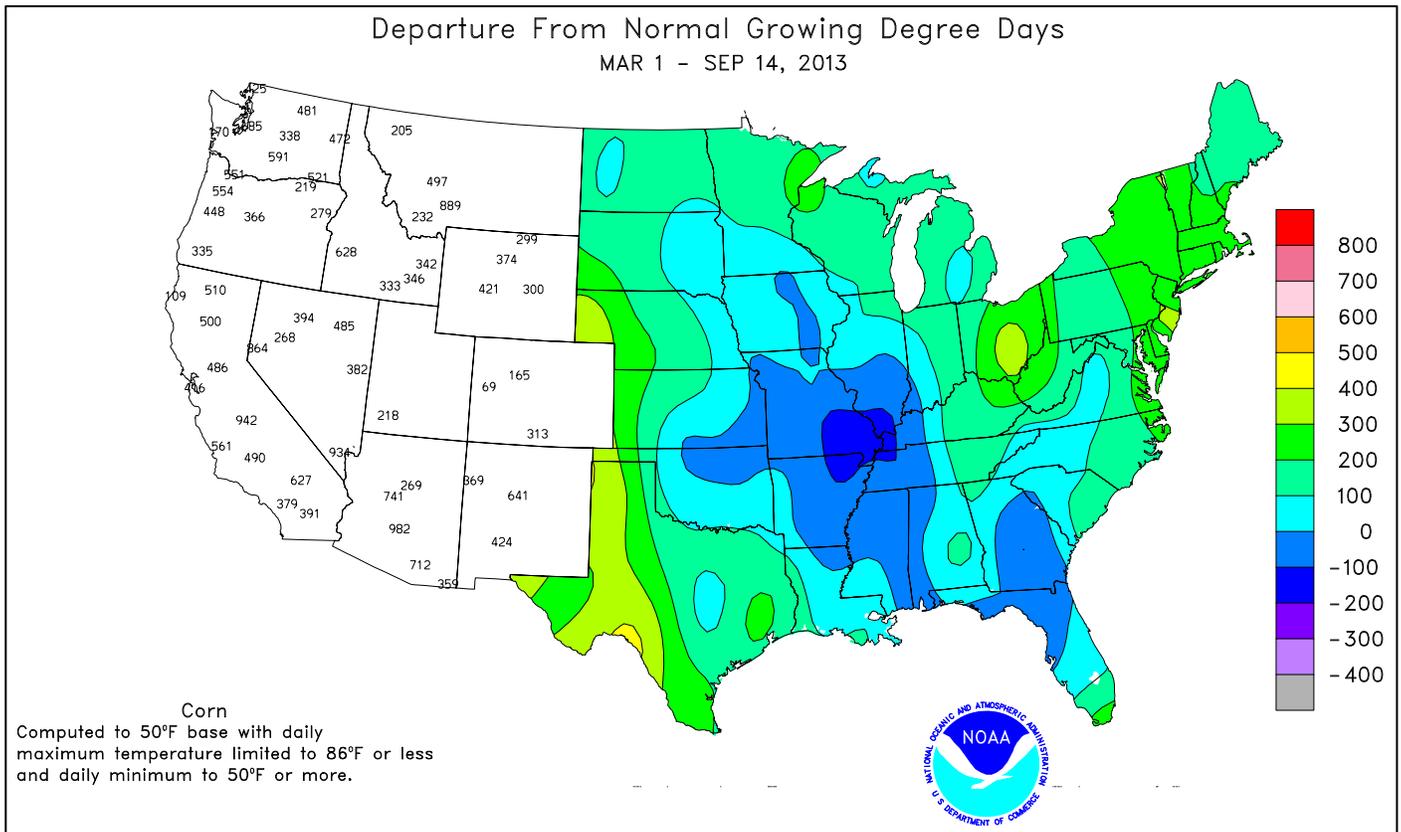
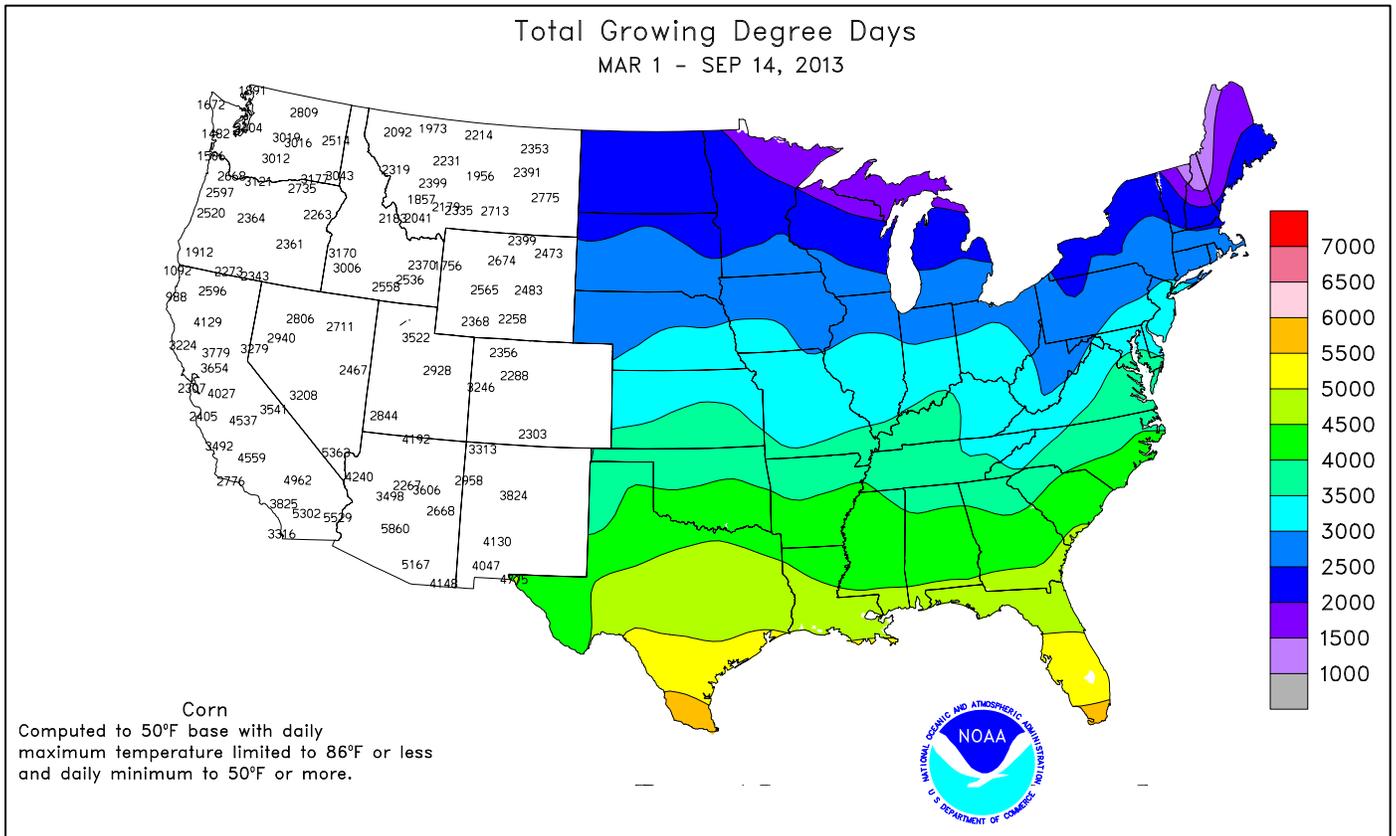
September 8 - 14, 2013



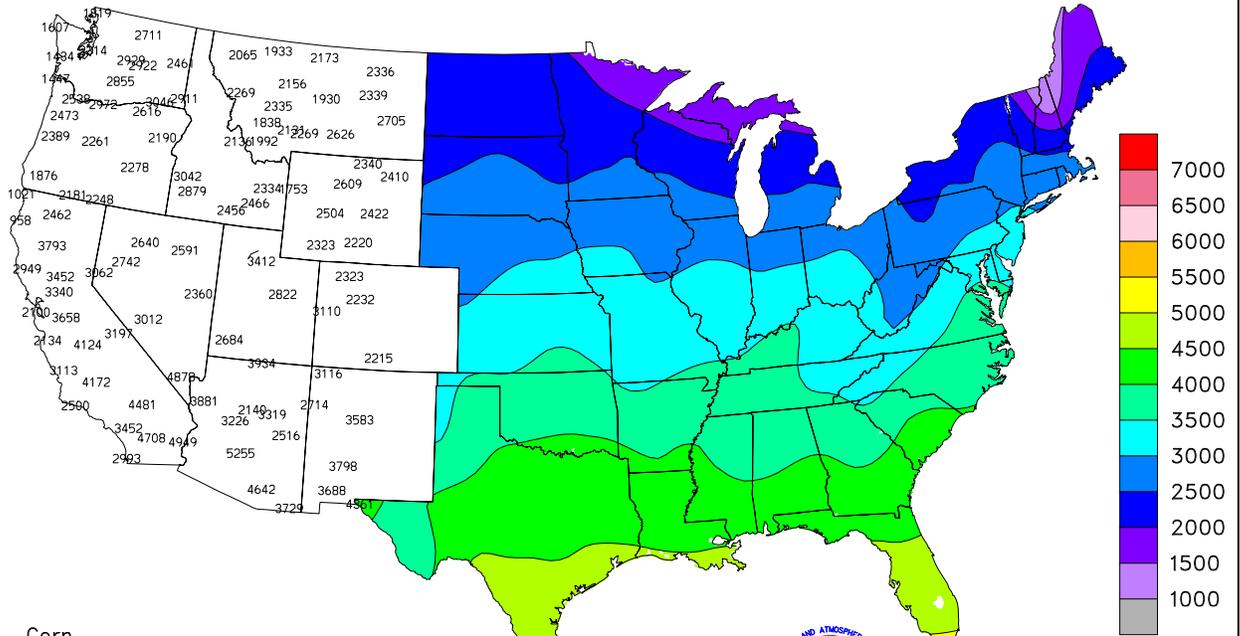
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.



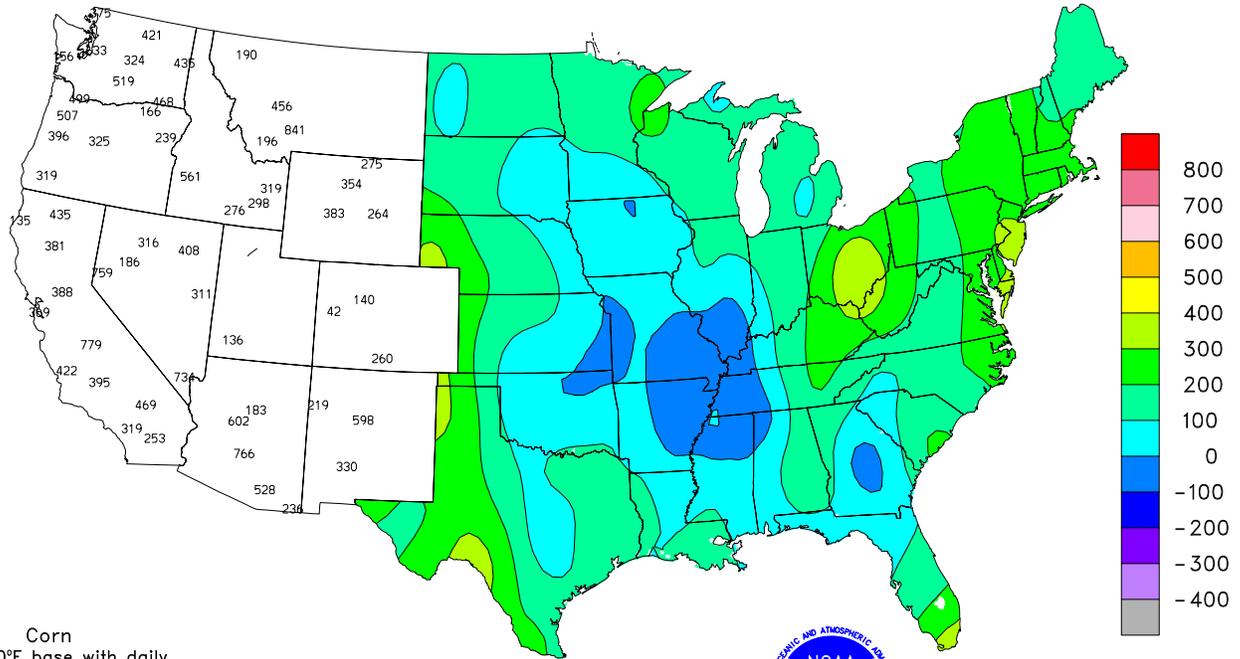
Total Growing Degree Days APR 1 - SEP 14, 2013



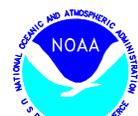
Corn
 Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days APR 1 - SEP 14, 2013



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



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 14, 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 OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	89	67	92	55	78	2	0.02	-0.93	0.02	1.44	80	53.70	136	90	41	5	0	1	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	89	66	93	51	77	3	0.37	-0.64	0.37	1.27	66	44.89	110	95	47	5	0	1	0
AL MOBILE	91	71	93	70	81	2	0.23	-1.33	0.19	3.01	97	54.70	109	89	50	6	0	4	0
AK MONTGOMERY	92	68	94	61	80	2	0.00	-1.03	0.00	0.10	5	43.10	107	90	40	6	0	0	0
AK ANCHORAGE	59	49	63	46	54	3	2.51	1.82	1.28	4.15	296	17.54	169	91	79	0	0	6	1
AK BARROW	39	33	41	31	36	2	0.51	0.34	0.32	0.80	229	5.84	186	98	82	0	4	3	0
AK FAIRBANKS	59	42	71	38	51	3	1.07	0.80	0.73	1.60	276	7.40	99	90	80	0	0	6	1
AK JUNEAU	61	47	64	42	54	3	1.23	-0.38	0.86	4.04	132	44.95	130	96	86	0	0	4	1
AK KODIAK	56	48	58	41	52	1	2.78	1.10	1.15	4.90	157	44.79	93	93	82	0	0	7	2
AK NOME	50	37	55	33	43	-3	0.76	0.12	0.70	1.61	119	14.71	128	90	80	0	0	3	1
AZ FLAGSTAFF	67	47	75	40	57	-3	2.62	2.12	1.01	3.02	290	20.71	128	97	56	0	0	5	2
AZ PHOENIX	94	76	105	73	85	-3	0.86	0.71	0.50	0.86	297	5.60	104	65	45	4	0	2	1
AZ PRESCOTT	75	56	83	52	65	-2	2.14	1.62	1.75	2.28	207	10.92	76	92	50	0	0	6	1
AZ TUCSON	92	72	99	67	82	-1	0.61	0.28	0.43	0.64	91	5.49	65	72	44	4	0	3	0
AR FORT SMITH	95	69	99	62	82	6	0.14	-0.67	0.07	0.14	9	35.01	118	86	36	5	0	2	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	94	69	101	58	82	5	0.03	-0.82	0.02	0.03	2	34.63	101	83	33	5	0	2	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	95	70	100	65	83	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.36	50	44	31	7	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	97	69	103	64	83	7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.28	29	60	36	7	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	73	64	74	62	68	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	2.64	27	88	71	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	99	63	106	59	81	6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	9.30	42	56	34	7	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	90	60	101	58	75	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.10	77	4.01	33	83	30	3	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	75	67	79	65	71	-1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	3.38	43	83	66	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	72	58	76	55	65	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.89	14	86	71	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	91	61	99	57	76	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	11	2.92	32	73	49	4	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	72	49	83	46	61	4	1.70	1.49	0.68	1.74	395	6.63	125	88	56	0	0	5	2
CO CO SPRINGS	77	57	89	53	67	5	2.18	1.83	1.29	2.28	262	15.95	105	87	44	0	0	5	2
CO DENVER INTL	77	58	93	56	68	4	4.27	4.05	2.01	4.27	909	15.02	133	89	57	1	0	6	2
CO GRAND JUNCTION	73	58	83	54	66	-2	2.21	2.02	0.94	2.24	605	8.20	132	94	71	0	0	6	2
CO PUEBLO	83	59	95	52	71	4	0.25	0.02	0.08	0.25	45	8.05	77	82	52	2	0	4	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	79	61	90	50	70	2	1.53	0.69	1.28	1.57	93	28.33	90	85	62	1	0	3	1
CT HARTFORD	79	55	95	43	67	1	0.84	-0.12	0.77	2.25	117	40.25	124	88	60	1	0	3	1
DC WASHINGTON	87	68	94	56	77	4	0.18	-0.69	0.18	0.31	18	28.65	102	79	44	4	0	1	0
DE WILMINGTON	82	62	91	47	72	2	0.04	-0.89	0.04	0.45	25	36.78	119	90	52	1	0	1	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	88	73	91	69	81	0	0.01	-1.61	0.01	0.57	18	35.79	100	92	58	2	0	1	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	89	70	93	69	80	1	0.00	-1.98	0.00	0.23	6	36.59	93	95	55	2	0	0	0
FL KEY WEST	88	79	89	77	83	-1	0.01	-1.33	0.01	1.65	61	37.16	137	83	70	0	0	1	0
FL MIAMI	89	76	91	75	83	0	1.78	-0.32	1.00	3.76	87	46.44	109	89	60	4	0	4	1
FL ORLANDO	91	74	94	72	83	1	0.00	-1.48	0.00	2.87	96	38.46	101	93	55	7	0	0	0
FL PENSACOLA	90	75	93	74	83	3	0.05	-1.39	0.03	1.12	38	57.55	118	83	52	5	0	3	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	93	70	95	68	82	1	0.00	-1.30	0.00	1.65	61	54.94	111	88	43	7	0	0	0
FL TAMPA	91	75	94	73	83	0	2.41	0.68	1.71	3.24	92	45.75	129	90	51	5	0	3	2
FL WEST PALM BEACH	88	74	90	72	81	-1	0.75	-1.29	0.41	1.83	46	49.44	115	90	67	2	0	5	0
GA ATHENS	89	65	91	58	77	2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.34	21	46.48	133	91	46	3	0	0	0
GA ATLANTA	88	67	91	58	78	3	0.00	-0.97	0.00	0.52	28	51.55	140	85	48	3	0	0	0
GA AUGUSTA	91	64	93	61	77	1	0.20	-0.68	0.05	0.57	31	45.88	136	99	46	6	0	7	0
GA COLUMBUS	92	70	95	64	81	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	50.37	139	84	38	6	0	0	0
GA MACON	90	65	92	59	77	0	0.06	-0.75	0.04	0.25	15	58.38	172	98	44	5	0	3	0
GA SAVANNAH	90	71	93	69	81	3	0.04	-1.31	0.02	0.57	20	47.74	122	89	53	6	0	2	0
HI HILO	87	70	88	68	79	3	0.57	-1.72	0.31	0.76	17	65.45	76	82	72	0	0	4	0
HI HONOLULU	88	75	90	73	82	0	0.47	0.39	0.44	0.58	414	9.66	93	76	64	1	0	3	0
HI KAHULUI	90	73	92	70	82	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.11	65	8.76	71	84	73	3	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	85	75	86	73	80	0	0.63	0.10	0.35	0.96	97	18.18	75	86	73	0	0	5	0
ID BOISE	85	60	89	54	73	6	0.04	-0.13	0.03	0.67	223	5.58	68	70	43	0	0	2	0
ID LEWISTON	93	61	99	57	77	11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.33	100	6.72	74	57	34	5	0	0	0
ID POCATELLO	81	52	84	43	67	6	0.17	-0.02	0.09	0.64	183	4.67	53	81	44	0	0	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	83	65	95	47	74	8	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.15	8	32.52	122	81	48	3	0	0	0
IL MOLINE	85	60	99	39	73	6	0.09	-0.71	0.09	0.09	5	32.70	113	88	40	2	0	1	0
IL PEORIA	87	64	98	47	76	8	0.60	-0.12	0.60	0.60	42	32.43	124	84	34	3	0	1	1
IL ROCKFORD	83	60	96	41	71	6	0.02	-0.86	0.02	0.05	3	32.06	116	89	51	2	0	1	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	84	62	94	42	73	4	0.77	0.09	0.45	0.77	55	31.44	121	93	42	3	0	2	0
IN EVANSVILLE	86	65	95	47	75	4	0.03	-0.69	0.02	1.20	84	36.54	113	88	59	3	0	2	0
IN FORT WAYNE	82	58	95	37	70	4	0.24	-0.45	0.24	0.24	17	32.57	122	90	43	3	0	1	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	85	64	96	48	75	6	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.00	0	29.96	100	85	40	3	0	0	0
IN SOUTH BEND	83	59	97	40	71	5	0.19	-0.73	0.18	0.26	14	27.24	97	83	46	3	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	86	63	100	44	75	6	0.17	-0.68	0.16	0.17	10	27.22	96	89	35	3	0	2	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	85	60	99	41	72	6	0.01	-0.84	0.01	0.01	1	29.40	113	87	36	2	0	1	0
IA DES MOINES	88	66	101	49	77	9	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.17	10	23.71	87	73	39	3	0	0	0
IA DUBUQUE	79	58	94	41	69	5	0.09	-0.83	0.08	0.09	5	30.80	113	91	60	2	0	2	0
IA SIOUX CITY	84	58	94	44	71	5	0.00	-0.58	0.00	1.13	96	21.26	103	94	53	1	0	0	0
IA WATERLOO	83	56	99	39	70	5	0.06	-0.68	0.06	0.08	5	34.36	132	91	48	2	0	1	0
KS CONCORDIA	90	65	102	53	78	8	0.34	-0.26	0.34	0.35	29	23.92	104	79	41	4	0	1	0
KS DODGE CITY	86	63	99	58	75	3	0.41	0.00	0.19	0.49	56	15.97	87	80	46	4	0	4	0
KS GOODLAND	83	62	98	57	72	6	6.14	5.88	3.88	6.14	1041	14.93	88	82	56	2	0	4	3
KS TOPEKA	92	65	104	51	79	9	0.21	-0.68	0.21	0.52	29	24.99	93	76	40	4	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 14, 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
WICHITA	91	68	101	62	80	7	0.01	-0.68	0.01	0.02	1	34.53	149	72	42	4	0	1	0
KY JACKSON	82	62	88	48	72	2	0.41	-0.50	0.23	0.41	23	43.62	122	95	57	0	0	3	0
LEXINGTON	84	63	90	47	73	3	0.14	-0.60	0.14	0.14	9	43.78	128	91	57	3	0	1	0
LOUISVILLE	85	67	93	50	76	4	0.09	-0.63	0.06	0.74	52	32.55	100	85	48	4	0	2	0
PADUCAH	88	65	94	50	77	6	0.06	-0.75	0.04	0.31	20	41.07	118	92	48	4	0	3	0
LA BATON ROUGE	92	71	94	69	82	3	0.05	-1.17	0.03	1.88	75	54.54	116	97	45	7	0	2	0
LAKE CHARLES	93	73	97	70	83	3	0.01	-1.45	0.01	0.77	27	39.77	97	92	45	7	0	1	0
NEW ORLEANS	91	74	94	72	83	3	0.05	-1.44	0.05	3.42	113	53.72	111	90	61	6	0	1	0
SHREVEPORT	96	71	99	69	84	5	0.06	-0.61	0.06	0.06	5	27.02	76	81	34	7	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	67	51	83	38	59	3	2.89	2.09	1.36	5.38	328	40.12	151	94	68	0	0	5	3
PORTLAND	74	53	93	40	64	3	3.70	2.96	1.65	6.37	442	34.57	113	92	61	1	0	5	2
MD BALTIMORE	85	64	95	51	75	5	0.66	-0.28	0.65	0.67	37	26.24	87	85	54	2	0	2	1
MA BOSTON	79	60	97	52	70	3	0.99	0.19	0.57	1.84	115	32.04	110	84	51	1	0	3	1
WORCESTER	74	55	90	45	65	3	0.95	-0.02	0.81	2.73	143	35.73	105	95	56	1	0	3	1
MI ALPENA	73	47	95	34	60	2	0.44	-0.24	0.24	0.78	55	22.85	110	96	50	1	0	3	0
GRAND RAPIDS	80	58	94	41	69	5	0.75	-0.32	0.75	0.76	36	33.08	127	87	44	1	0	1	1
HOUGHTON LAKE	74	50	90	30	62	3	0.11	-0.69	0.10	0.41	25	20.51	99	92	60	1	1	2	0
LANSING	77	55	92	39	66	3	0.67	-0.22	0.49	0.81	44	33.72	148	86	56	1	0	2	0
MUSKOGON	78	58	87	39	68	5	0.72	-0.17	0.69	0.76	42	32.02	142	85	52	0	0	3	1
TRVERSE CITY	74	55	90	40	65	3	0.46	-0.40	0.44	0.76	44	26.66	114	89	50	1	0	3	0
MN DULUTH	70	51	79	38	61	4	0.50	-0.55	0.32	0.50	24	22.09	94	87	59	0	0	3	0
INT'L FALLS	69	49	74	38	59	3	1.24	0.49	0.67	1.28	84	26.39	144	96	63	0	0	4	1
MINNEAPOLIS	80	61	94	49	71	8	0.49	-0.21	0.47	0.49	33	26.93	116	84	52	1	0	2	0
ROCHESTER	79	57	92	44	68	7	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	34.70	140	88	53	1	0	0	0
ST. CLOUD	77	53	89	38	65	5	1.33	0.57	1.23	1.33	82	21.66	101	96	44	0	0	4	1
MS JACKSON	95	67	97	60	81	3	0.33	-0.44	0.26	0.46	30	44.24	109	88	36	6	0	5	0
MERIDIAN	92	66	94	58	79	1	0.04	-0.79	0.03	0.13	8	49.66	115	96	46	6	0	2	0
TUPELO	92	66	97	54	79	4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	37.28	95	90	43	5	0	0	0
MO COLUMBIA	89	63	97	47	76	6	0.54	-0.28	0.54	0.54	33	33.63	114	85	38	3	0	1	1
KANSAS CITY	91	63	100	52	77	7	0.04	-1.02	0.04	0.85	43	23.51	84	79	32	4	0	1	0
SAINT LOUIS	88	68	99	53	78	6	0.41	-0.28	0.41	2.22	163	36.82	132	75	46	3	0	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	89	65	95	52	77	6	0.00	-1.18	0.00	0.04	2	38.19	122	80	43	4	0	0	0
MT BILLINGS	78	57	83	53	67	5	1.17	0.89	0.74	2.63	516	10.80	96	79	43	0	0	3	1
BUTTE	75	45	79	38	60	6	0.29	0.03	0.29	0.47	87	7.76	75	87	28	0	0	1	0
CUT BANK	78	50	84	45	64	9	0.15	-0.17	0.15	2.00	290	11.75	109	87	31	0	0	1	0
GLASGOW	79	54	87	46	67	7	0.54	0.32	0.54	2.15	467	14.74	160	86	51	0	0	1	1
GREAT FALLS	81	50	88	47	66	8	0.02	-0.28	0.01	0.39	62	9.27	77	84	30	0	0	2	0
HAVRE	80	50	86	46	65	6	0.32	0.07	0.16	0.80	160	15.90	170	89	61	0	0	2	0
MISSOULA	84	53	91	48	68	9	0.21	-0.04	0.20	0.30	57	6.62	64	76	45	2	0	2	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	85	62	99	50	73	6	0.55	-0.07	0.54	1.34	105	20.75	98	85	49	3	0	2	1
LINCOLN	88	63	100	49	76	8	1.16	0.44	0.62	1.16	80	21.59	96	82	43	3	0	2	2
NORFOLK	85	59	97	43	72	6	0.01	-0.54	0.01	0.13	12	18.54	85	88	46	2	0	1	0
NORTH PLATTE	83	61	101	55	72	7	0.86	0.56	0.50	0.86	137	15.22	92	90	43	2	0	3	1
OMAHA	87	64	99	51	75	7	0.64	-0.12	0.44	1.67	111	22.90	97	82	46	3	0	2	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	80	59	98	55	69	6	0.61	0.34	0.23	0.69	133	9.00	68	91	58	1	0	4	0
VALENTINE	83	59	97	48	71	7	0.50	0.14	0.39	0.50	69	18.13	111	93	47	1	0	2	0
NV ELY	71	48	79	44	60	1	0.58	0.39	0.32	1.73	444	5.88	81	94	63	0	0	5	0
LAS VEGAS	88	71	94	68	80	-4	0.34	0.28	0.24	0.35	318	1.54	46	68	49	3	0	5	0
RENO	88	56	92	54	72	8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	3.04	59	51	28	2	0	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	84	51	88	41	68	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.41	195	2.82	49	63	37	0	0	0	0
NH CONCORD	76	51	95	35	63	1	1.57	0.85	1.30	4.16	291	32.46	125	98	59	1	0	4	1
NJ NEWARK	82	62	96	53	72	2	0.60	-0.36	0.54	0.74	39	34.04	102	81	57	1	0	2	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	62	88	58	70	-1	2.73	2.47	1.09	2.94	525	6.83	100	82	49	0	0	5	3
NY ALBANY	76	54	93	41	65	2	3.28	2.49	1.39	3.89	240	35.40	130	90	59	1	0	4	2
BINGHAMTON	71	52	88	40	62	1	1.53	0.68	0.77	2.33	137	32.62	119	91	65	0	0	6	1
BUFFALO	73	56	86	48	65	1	0.27	-0.68	0.13	0.59	31	28.22	102	87	62	0	0	4	0
ROCHESTER	75	55	92	45	65	2	0.58	-0.28	0.22	1.19	68	26.42	110	86	60	2	0	4	0
SYRACUSE	76	55	94	44	65	1	0.75	-0.24	0.26	2.34	121	28.91	104	90	57	1	0	6	0
NC ASHEVILLE	81	60	85	53	70	2	0.13	-0.81	0.11	0.53	28	59.32	170	96	57	0	0	2	0
CHARLOTTE	88	64	90	58	76	1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.15	9	35.47	114	91	43	3	0	0	0
GREENSBORO	85	65	88	55	75	3	0.43	-0.56	0.43	1.42	74	39.81	127	88	47	0	0	1	0
HATTERAS	86	69	90	60	78	1	0.00	-1.39	0.00	1.33	47	32.54	81	87	53	1	0	0	0
RALEIGH	87	65	91	58	76	3	0.00	-1.00	0.00	1.47	76	38.94	124	86	51	3	0	0	0
WILMINGTON	87	68	90	63	78	1	0.00	-1.72	0.00	0.11	3	42.81	98	91	50	2	0	0	0
ND BISMARCK	78	55	84	45	67	7	3.61	3.23	1.76	3.89	492	20.20	149	91	56	0	0	3	2
DICKINSON	79	53	83	43	66	6	2.47	2.10	1.87	2.64	362	15.80	120	91	42	0	0	4	1
FARGO	74	55	83	48	65	5	2.98	2.47	1.32	2.98	287	24.90	151	92	55	0	0	4	2
GRAND FORKS	73	52	78	42	62	3	0.53	0.06	0.38	0.57	58	14.80	96	96	53	0	0	3	0
JAMESTOWN	74	54	79	46	64	4	1.69	1.28	0.89	1.69	204	10.92	73	95	53	0	0	4	2
WILLISTON	78	51	85	40	65	6	0.07	-0.23	0.07	1.32	216	17.21	152	91	53	0	0	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	78	58	93	47	68	3	0.90	0.07	0.81	1.52	92	28.58	102	86	64	2	0	4	1
CINCINNATI	82	63	92	50	73	3	0.10	-0.59	0.10	0.10	7	33.15	105	92	58	2	0	1	0
CLEVELAND	79	61	96	50	70	4	0.23	-0.70	0.17	0.23	12	28.43	103	82	54	2	0	2	0
COLUMBUS	82	63	95	45	72	3	0.88	0.16	0.63	0.88	59	27.52	96	87	62	3	0	2	1
DAYTON	84	61	96	41	73	6	0.25	-0.40	0.25	0.25	19	22.63	78	89	45	3	0	1	0
MANSFIELD	79	57	95	42	68	3	0.77	-0.13	0.76	1.24	66	30.17	94	94	53	1	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 14, 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 JAN 01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	81	56	97	39	69	3	1.02	0.30	0.52	1.13	76	27.91	116	93	56	2	0	3	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	77	56	91	43	66	2	1.07	0.12	1.01	1.08	58	28.30	103	92	63	2	0	2	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	91	68	97	65	80	5	0.11	-0.75	0.09	0.11	7	45.30	175	77	38	5	0	2	0
OR TULSA	94	70	99	61	82	6	0.00	-1.08	0.00	0.00	0	23.37	79	71	38	5	0	0	0
OR ASTORIA	71	57	81	53	64	5	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.45	44	36.79	94	94	80	0	0	0	0
OR BURNS	84	46	90	42	65	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.57	300	4.49	63	78	38	1	0	0	0
OR EUGENE	84	56	90	52	70	7	0.01	-0.37	0.01	0.90	123	10.82	36	91	73	1	0	1	0
OR MEDFORD	98	59	102	53	78	10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.53	161	5.08	47	69	24	7	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	90	57	94	52	73	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.71	254	5.98	72	71	38	5	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	84	62	95	60	73	8	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.42	206	16.70	76	90	72	2	0	0	0
OR SALEM	86	58	96	55	72	8	0.01	-0.29	0.01	2.35	412	14.31	62	91	72	2	0	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	79	57	93	43	68	2	0.53	-0.54	0.53	1.32	62	36.17	111	89	61	1	0	1	1
PA ERIE	75	60	91	49	68	2	0.90	-0.25	0.48	1.89	83	35.74	124	79	59	2	0	3	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	81	60	94	49	71	2	0.24	-0.59	0.24	0.25	15	24.52	85	88	48	2	0	1	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	82	63	94	52	73	2	0.20	-0.73	0.15	2.09	114	44.32	144	82	55	1	0	3	0
PA PITTSBURGH	78	60	90	47	69	3	1.13	0.33	0.47	1.14	71	26.90	96	87	57	1	0	4	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	77	55	95	41	66	1	0.52	-0.39	0.31	0.62	35	18.97	71	86	53	2	0	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	79	54	94	43	67	1	0.77	-0.18	0.51	1.27	69	22.89	77	93	56	2	0	5	1
RI PROVIDENCE	78	58	92	48	68	2	0.66	-0.24	0.59	4.24	232	35.05	108	89	64	1	0	3	1
SC BEAUFORT	90	71	94	69	81	3	0.00	-1.43	0.00	0.01	0	40.84	105	92	49	3	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	90	71	93	68	80	2	0.09	-1.47	0.09	1.10	34	47.16	119	90	50	3	0	1	0
SC COLUMBIA	91	68	94	65	80	3	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.00	0	43.51	117	86	42	6	0	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	87	65	91	56	76	2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.02	1	54.36	149	92	47	1	0	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	79	53	87	38	66	4	0.68	0.25	0.38	0.68	76	14.42	87	95	56	0	0	3	0
SD HURON	84	58	90	47	71	8	0.25	-0.16	0.25	0.25	30	17.46	102	91	37	1	0	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	80	56	85	51	68	5	0.54	0.31	0.42	0.54	110	14.60	107	89	44	0	0	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	80	59	91	44	70	7	0.21	-0.43	0.21	0.21	16	20.63	105	88	56	1	0	1	0
TN BRISTOL	84	60	90	47	72	3	0.38	-0.35	0.38	0.80	57	45.65	148	95	42	1	0	1	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	88	67	92	57	78	4	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.31	16	54.50	139	89	49	5	0	0	0
TN KNOXVILLE	85	63	90	52	74	1	0.31	-0.39	0.31	1.62	122	52.99	150	95	49	1	0	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	91	72	98	60	82	5	0.05	-0.73	0.04	0.11	7	46.06	121	75	38	5	0	2	0
TX NASHVILLE	87	66	94	52	77	4	1.87	1.00	1.56	2.36	139	39.87	116	90	47	4	0	3	1
TX ABILENE	93	69	95	67	81	4	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	16.33	98	79	41	6	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	88	65	94	63	77	6	0.02	-0.45	0.01	0.02	2	12.39	77	77	35	2	0	2	0
TX AUSTIN	93	70	96	68	81	0	0.49	-0.10	0.31	2.83	248	22.05	97	86	41	7	0	3	0
TX BEAUMONT	94	74	98	73	84	4	0.19	-1.27	0.19	0.29	10	35.49	85	94	43	7	0	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	89	75	91	74	82	0	5.15	3.92	1.91	7.65	328	17.70	99	99	77	2	0	7	3
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	90	77	94	76	84	2	2.45	1.29	0.79	2.97	132	13.97	63	87	70	4	0	5	3
TX DEL RIO	93	74	95	72	83	1	0.58	0.15	0.55	1.39	170	9.88	74	81	50	7	0	3	1
TX EL PASO	81	67	93	64	74	-3	3.31	2.92	1.90	3.31	430	8.61	131	82	55	1	0	4	2
TX FORT WORTH	96	75	98	72	85	6	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.29	36	18.96	79	73	33	7	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	89	79	90	76	84	2	0.06	-1.37	0.06	0.75	27	24.98	83	88	64	1	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	93	73	96	72	83	3	0.09	-0.93	0.09	0.49	24	21.69	65	95	53	7	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	89	65	93	63	77	4	0.04	-0.57	0.04	0.04	3	9.82	69	84	45	2	0	1	0
TX MIDLAND	90	69	93	65	79	3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	4.56	44	70	48	3	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	92	66	94	63	79	2	0.04	-0.62	0.03	0.26	20	12.02	82	82	45	6	0	2	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	95	74	98	71	85	4	0.46	-0.18	0.24	0.46	36	23.90	105	89	40	7	0	3	0
TX VICTORIA	92	73	94	72	83	2	2.12	1.00	1.49	2.64	125	17.56	63	96	59	6	0	3	2
TX WACO	96	71	98	69	83	2	0.52	-0.04	0.28	0.52	51	21.94	98	89	44	7	0	2	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	96	70	100	67	83	5	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.00	0	15.48	75	80	38	7	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	79	63	85	61	71	3	0.84	0.58	0.27	1.01	210	8.46	74	74	45	0	0	5	0
VT BURLINGTON	73	53	91	41	63	1	2.43	1.50	1.05	3.57	191	36.26	141	94	62	1	0	7	2
VA LYNCHBURG	86	61	92	50	74	5	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.02	1	33.74	108	93	48	3	0	0	0
VA NORFOLK	85	68	92	58	77	3	0.01	-0.95	0.01	0.36	19	33.62	98	87	47	3	0	1	0
VA RICHMOND	87	66	93	55	77	5	0.48	-0.43	0.48	0.54	30	39.45	124	88	54	4	0	1	0
VA ROANOKE	85	62	91	49	73	3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	42.31	136	86	54	2	0	0	0
WA WASH/DULLES	86	63	94	46	74	4	0.06	-0.85	0.04	0.28	15	28.13	94	84	49	4	0	3	0
WA OLYMPIA	78	55	91	51	67	7	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.22	261	25.48	87	98	82	1	0	0	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	72	59	87	53	65	7	0.07	-0.72	0.04	0.11	7	61.93	103	90	77	0	0	3	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	59	93	57	69	6	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.03	294	21.43	100	88	74	1	0	0	0
WA SPOKANE	87	58	92	49	73	11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.30	91	7.77	73	71	31	4	0	0	0
WA YAKIMA	93	55	98	51	74	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.06	35	4.42	87	75	37	5	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	77	59	84	47	68	3	0.65	-0.09	0.47	0.74	51	30.71	98	90	64	0	0	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	82	61	90	47	72	4	0.88	0.03	0.76	1.48	87	35.53	109	99	54	1	0	3	1
WV ELKINS	78	57	86	42	68	4	0.51	-0.43	0.33	1.23	66	34.14	99	96	56	0	0	4	0
WV HUNTINGTON	84	63	90	49	73	4	0.53	-0.14	0.51	0.53	38	32.95	105	93	52	2	0	2	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	80	54	90	37	67	5	0.51	-0.47	0.50	0.52	25	28.16	112	94	39	1	0	2	1
WI GREEN BAY	76	54	90	41	65	4	1.39	0.59	1.39	1.88	114	25.86	118	95	53	1	0	1	1
WI LA CROSSE	82	59	93	45	71	6	0.28	-0.60	0.28	0.28	15	27.42	108	84	41	2	0	1	0
WI MADISON	80	58	94	40	69	6	0.26	-0.55	0.26	0.26	15	36.74	144	88	54	2	0	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	77	62	95	46	70	5	0.01	-0.83	0.01	0.51	29	30.64	119	84	62	1	0	1	0
WY CASPER	73	53	89	48	63	3	0.36	0.18	0.13	0.39	118	9.59	98	87	66	0	0	5	0
WY CHEYENNE	69	54	86	51	62	3	4.74	4.39	1.37	5.15	725	13.64	106	92	76	0	0	6	5
WY LANDER	69	53	77	49	61	0	1.47	1.25	0.69	1.64	432	9.51	98	92	52	0	0	4	2
WY SHERIDAN	78	52	84	47	65	5	2.02	1.73	1.48	2.41	455	12.41	113	86	49	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Summer Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A subtle, late-June drying trend in the western Corn Belt became more pervasive as the summer progressed, encompassing much of the Midwest by the end of August. At the same time, late-summer temperatures climbed sharply, following previously cool conditions, placing immature corn and soybeans under increasingly stressful conditions toward summer's end. In contrast, seemingly incessant summer rainfall in the East hampered fieldwork and adversely affected a variety of fruits, vegetables, and row crops. Farther west, weather patterns across the Plains and Mid-South alternated between wet and dry conditions. The southern High Plains received some rain, but not enough to vanquish the effects of a 3-year drought. Elsewhere, an active monsoon circulation provided mid- to late-summer drought relief in the Southwest, while hot, generally dry conditions affected the interior Northwest.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the summer featured overall warm, wet conditions. The nation's average June-August temperature of 72.6°F was 1.2°F above the 20th century mean, while the average precipitation of 9.53 inches was 116 percent of normal. It was the 15th-warmest, eighth-wettest summer since 1895—and the wettest summer since 2004.

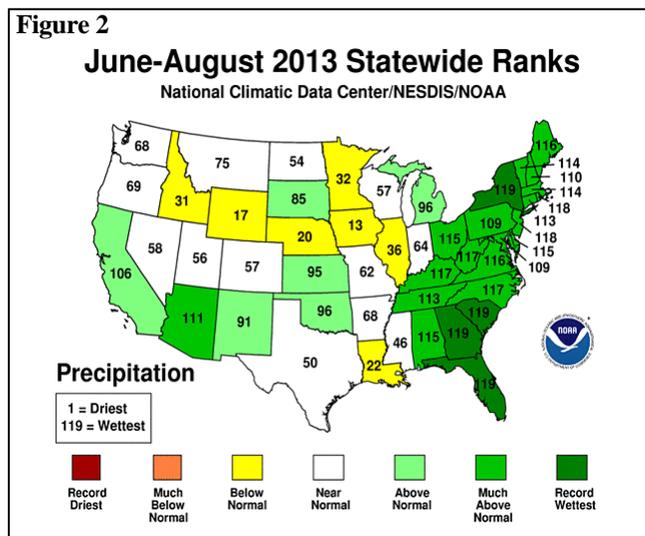
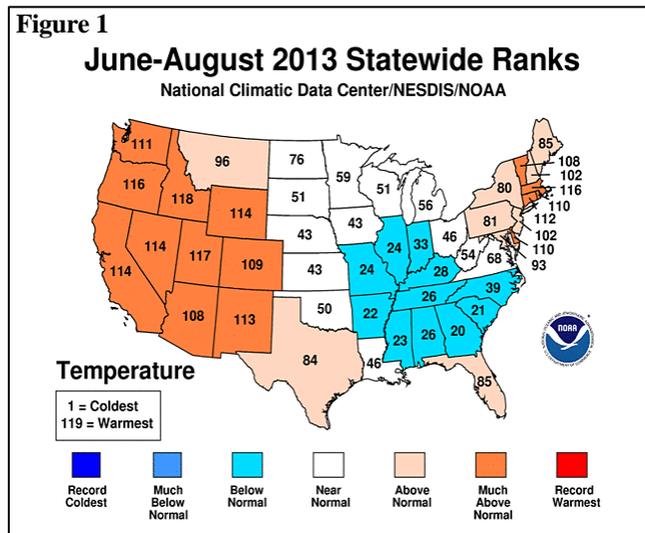
Temperature rankings ranged from the 20th-coolest summer in Georgia to one of the ten hottest summers on record in eight Western and four Northeastern States (figure 1). Meanwhile, Iowa experienced its 13th-driest summer, while it was the wettest June-August period on record in Florida, Georgia, New York, and South Carolina (figure 2). In addition, top-ten rankings for summer wetness were noted in Arizona and fifteen Eastern States.

June: Wet weather in the eastern one-third of the U.S. and across the nation's northern tier maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops. In particular, more than two-thirds of the U.S. spring wheat, corn, and soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition by the end of June, despite widespread spring planting delays.

In contrast, little or no rain fell from southern California to the central and southern Rockies. Although much of this region typically experiences dry weather during June, the lack of rain aggravated the effects of long-term drought. In addition, Southwestern heat and drought boosted irrigation demands, stressed rangeland, and hampered wildfire containment efforts.

Between wet and dry regions, spotty showers affected the nation's mid-section. Showers provided temporary relief to drought-stressed rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops on the central and southern High Plains, but failed to dent long-term precipitation deficits. Meanwhile, a subtle

drying trend across eastern sections of the central and southern Plains, as well as parts of the Mid-South, led to a slight decline in crop conditions by month's end.



July: Short-term dryness increased stress on summer crops in the western Corn Belt, despite favorable temperatures. Most other sections of the Midwest received adequate rainfall, leaving nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of the nation's corn and soybeans in good to excellent condition by July 28.

Meanwhile, heavy showers soaked much of the eastern one-third of the U.S., hampering fieldwork but maintaining abundant moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops. However, record-setting July rainfall totals were observed in parts of the Southeast, primarily from Florida to Virginia, causing some problems with respect to row crops due to flash flooding, standing water, and submerged lowlands.

Parts of the Southwest also received locally heavy rain, courtesy of a robust monsoon circulation. In the Four Corners States, showers caused local flash flooding but eased irrigation demands and benefited drought-stressed rangeland and pastures. Farther north, hot weather and infrequent showers promoted crop development and fieldwork, including Northwestern winter wheat harvesting.

In fact, heat dominated much of the West and Northeast, while near- to below-normal temperatures covered the remainder of the country. Aside from a brief, mid-month surge of heat, Midwestern temperatures were nearly ideal for reproductive to filling summer crops. Toward month's end, building heat brought renewed stress to rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops on the southern Plains.

Elsewhere, portions of the High Plains continued to deal with the effects of long-term drought, despite sporadic July showers. Ongoing soil moisture shortages were reflected in crop conditions, which included nearly one-third (32 percent) of the Texas cotton being rated very poor to poor on July 28.

August: 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 portions of 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.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

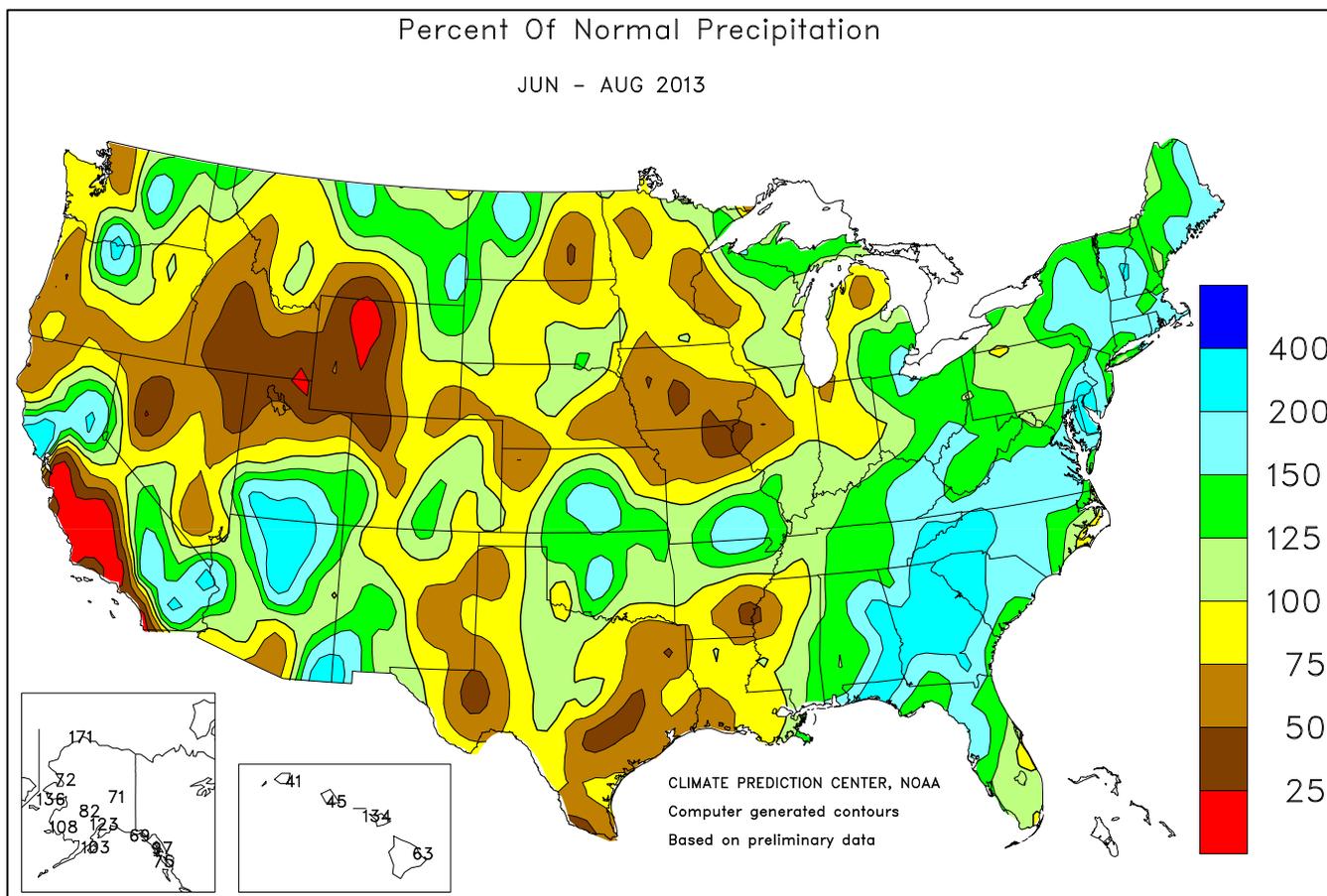
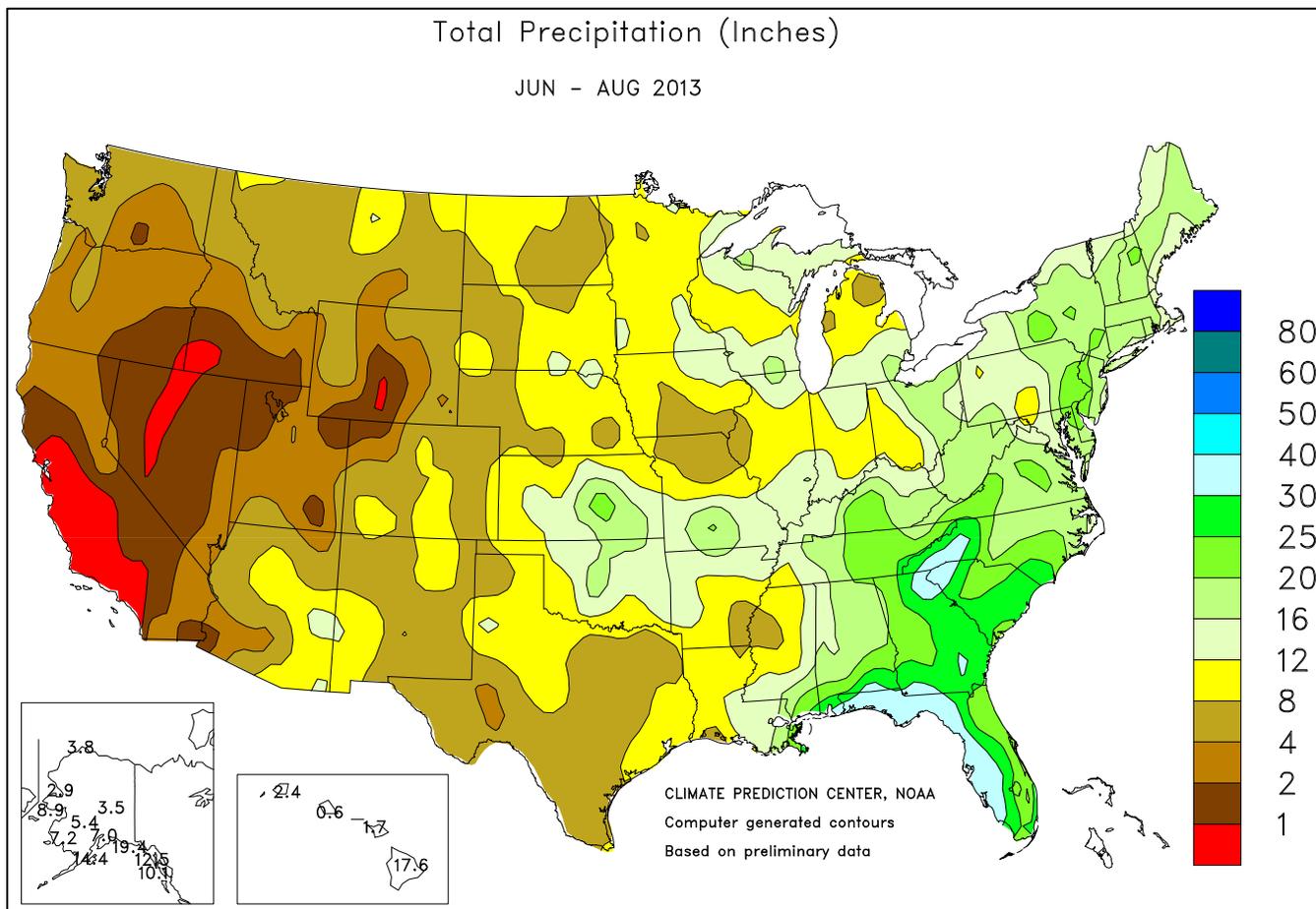
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 12, 2013. Forecasts refer to September 1.

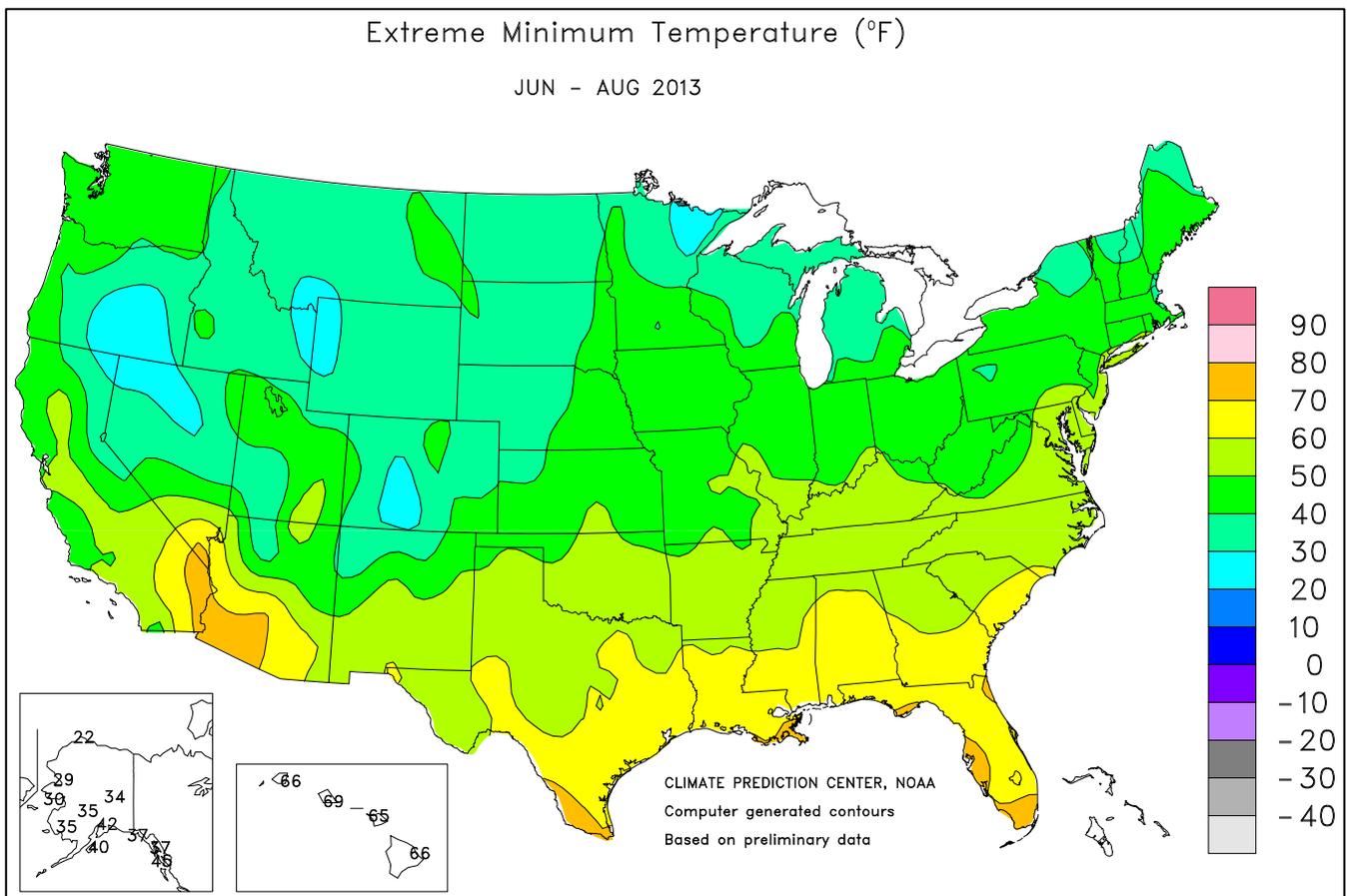
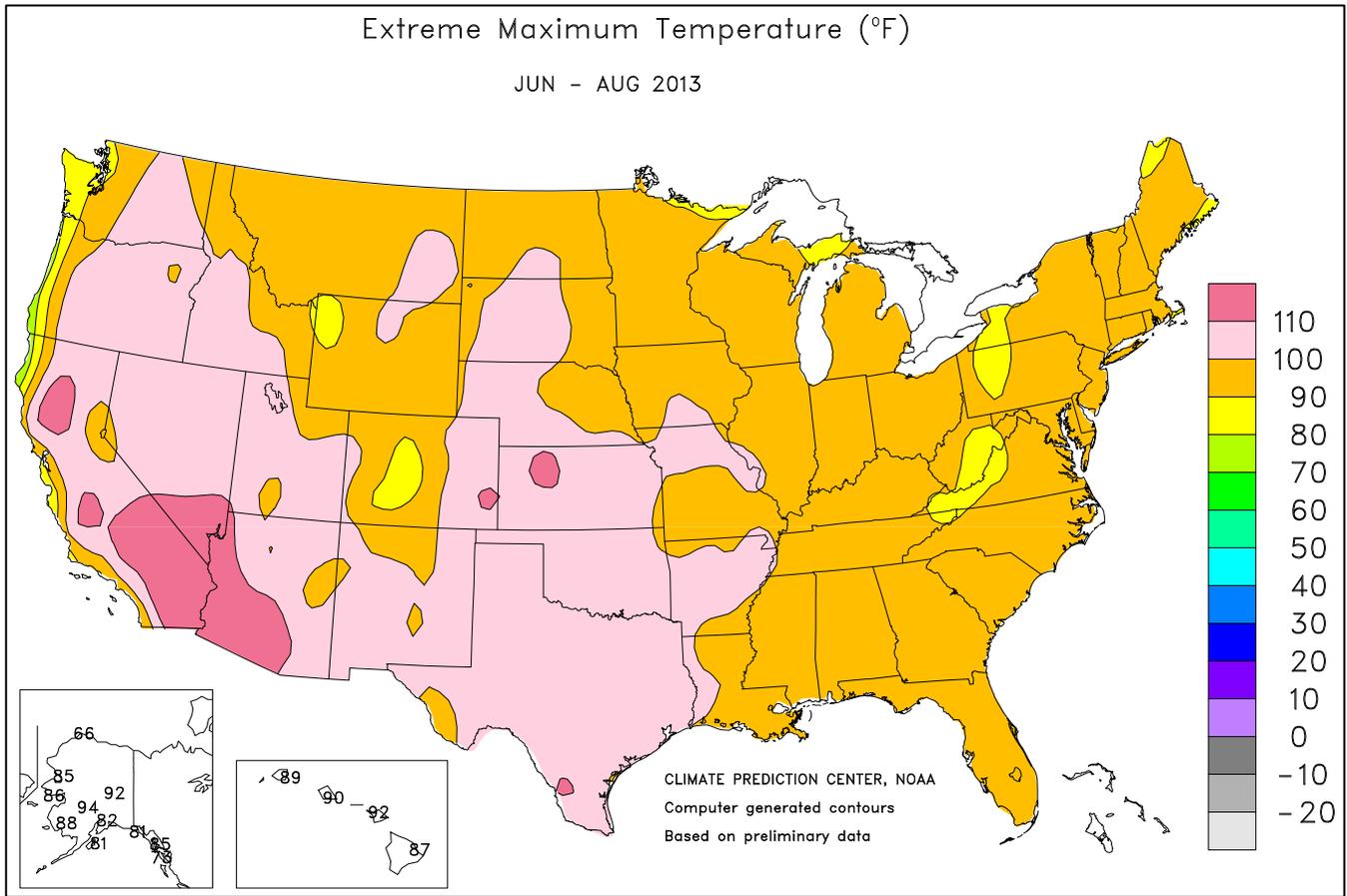
Corn production is forecast at 13.8 billion bushels, up less than 1 percent from the August forecast and up 28 percent from 2012. If realized, this will be a new record production for the U.S. Yields are expected to average 155.3 bushels per acre, up 0.9 bushels from the August forecast and 31.9 bushels above the 2012 average. If realized, this will be the highest average yield since 2009. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 89.1 million acres, unchanged from the August forecast but up 2 percent from 2012.

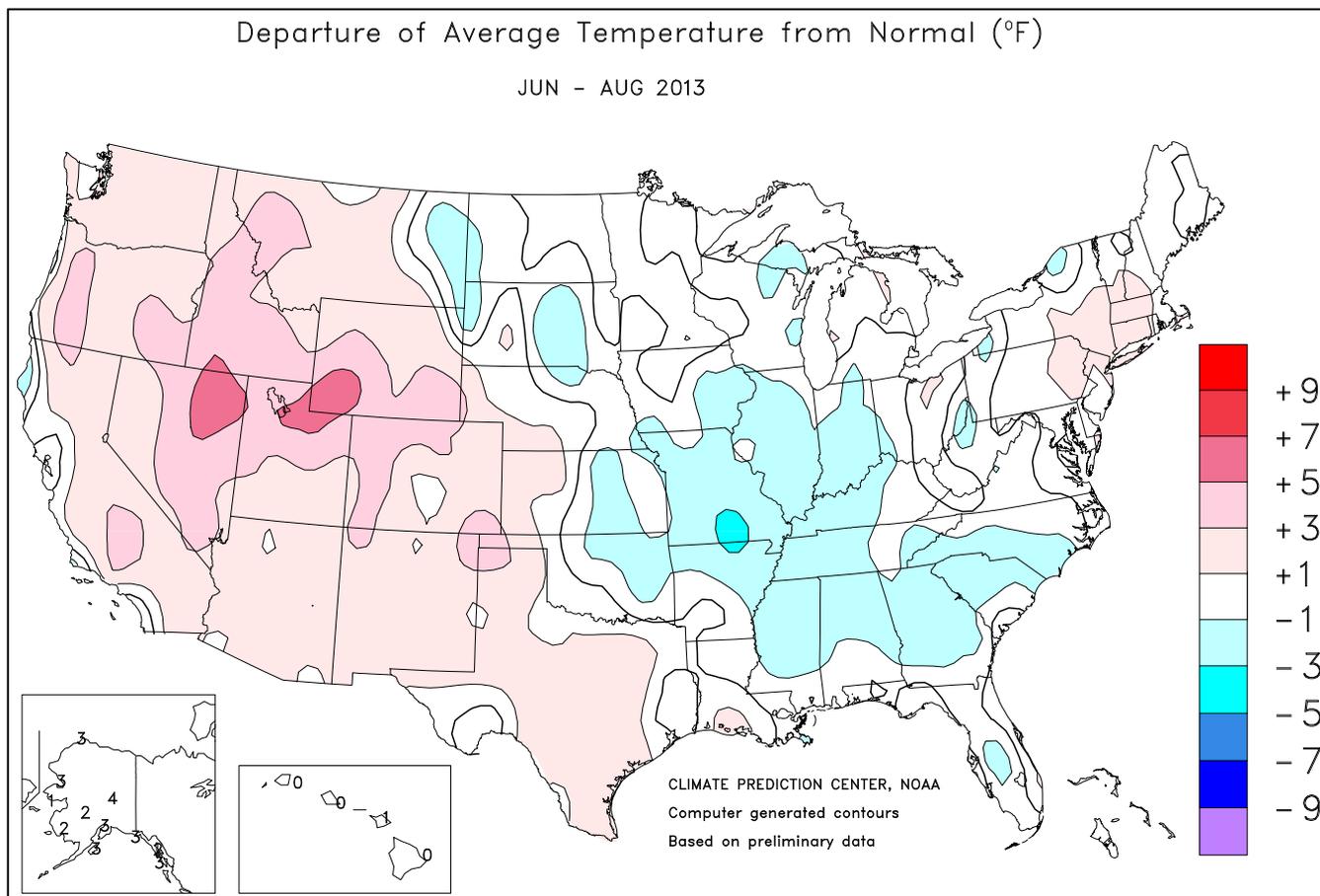
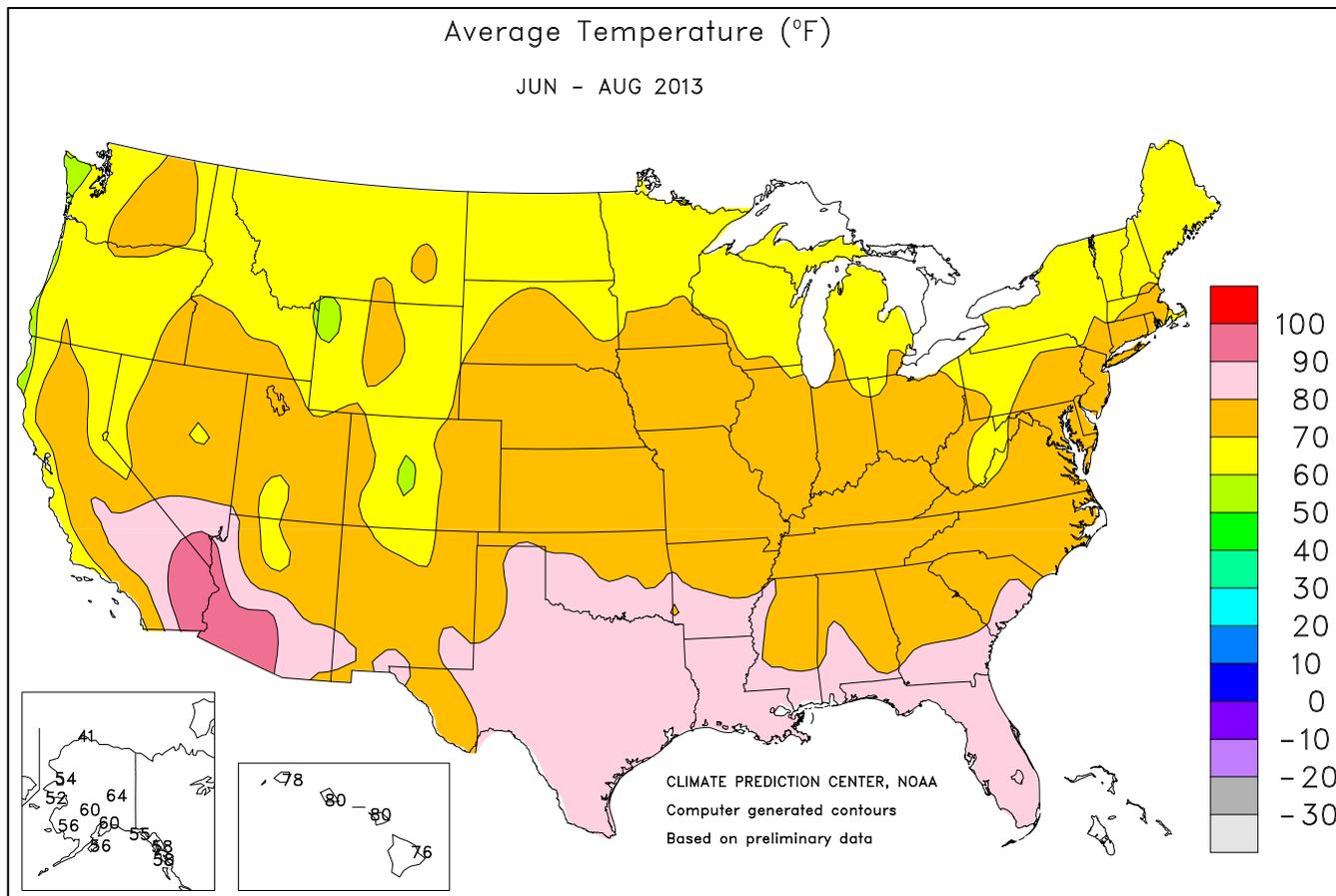
Soybean production is forecast at 3.15 billion bushels, down 3 percent from August but up 4 percent from last year. If realized, production will be the fourth largest on record. Yields are expected to average 41.2 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from last month but up 1.6 bushels from last year. Area for harvest in the U.S. is forecast at 76.4 million acres, unchanged from August but up slightly from 2012.

All cotton production is forecast at 12.9 million 480-pound bales, down 1 percent from last month and down 26 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 796 pounds per harvested acre, down 91 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.3 million 480-pound bales, down 26 percent from 2012. Pima cotton production, forecast at 625,500 bales, is down 20 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 7.78 million acres of all cotton, down 17 percent from 2012. This harvested total includes 7.58 million acres of Upland cotton and 198,800 acres of Pima cotton.

California Navel orange production for the 2013-2014 season is forecast at 1.76 million tons (44 million boxes), down 2 percent from last season. Producers reported good growing conditions this year. The average fruit size is up, while average fruit per tree is down when compared to previous seasons. This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley during July and August. Survey results also showed that harvest is expected to be earlier than the previous seasons.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Summer 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	-1	21.75	9.40	LEXINGTON	74	0	21.78	8.63	COLUMBUS	74	1	14.17	1.77
HUNTSVILLE	78	0	14.50	2.56	LONDON-CORBIN	73	-1	18.03	6.04	DAYTON	73	1	8.08	-3.37
MOBILE	80	-1	23.24	5.49	LOUISVILLE	77	0	12.76	1.29	MANSFIELD	70	1	15.05	1.71
MONTGOMERY	81	0	17.29	4.22	PADUCAH	76	0	15.29	3.34	TOLEDO	70	-1	12.29	2.50
AK ANCHORAGE	60	3	6.98	1.29	LA BATON ROUGE	82	1	14.48	-2.67	YOUNGSTOWN	69	1	15.45	4.01
BARROW	41	3	3.80	1.57	LAKE CHARLES	83	1	9.48	-6.56	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	80	0	18.15	8.10
COLD BAY	52	3	13.01	4.00	NEW ORLEANS	83	1	15.58	-3.60	TULSA	80	-1	9.49	-1.04
FAIRBANKS	64	5	3.46	-1.41	SHREVEPORT	83	1	10.11	-1.64	OR ASTORIA	60	1	3.83	-1.11
JUNEAU	58	2	12.54	-0.33	ME BANGOR	66	-1	13.89	4.25	BURNS	66	3	1.38	-0.13
KING SALMON	56	2	7.72	0.98	CARIBOU	63	0	19.00	7.65	EUGENE	67	3	1.35	-1.81
KODIAK	56	3	14.45	0.47	PORTLAND	68	2	12.42	2.77	MEDFORD	74	4	0.81	-0.70
NOME	52	2	8.85	2.33	MD BALTIMORE	76	2	11.71	0.69	PENDELTON	71	1	1.26	-0.49
AZ FLAGSTAFF	65	1	12.46	6.74	MA BOSTON	73	2	15.95	6.30	PORTLAND	69	2	2.13	-1.11
PHOENIX	95	4	2.13	0.11	WORCESTER	69	1	16.21	3.91	SALEM	68	3	1.37	-1.33
TUCSON	88	3	3.11	-1.50	MI ALPENA	65	1	7.14	-2.06	PA ALLENTOWN	73	2	21.29	8.68
AR FORT SMITH	81	1	13.89	3.86	DETROIT	72	0	16.13	6.32	ERIE	70	0	16.64	4.87
LITTLE ROCK	80	-1	8.98	-1.21	FLINT	70	2	8.83	-0.84	MIDDLETOWN	74	0	12.11	1.36
CA BAKERSFIELD	84	3	0.00	-0.20	GRAND RAPIDS	70	1	9.63	-1.38	PHILADELPHIA	76	1	29.71	18.21
EUREKA	55	-3	0.51	-0.68	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	0	4.16	-5.24	PITTSBURGH	71	0	13.42	1.96
FRESNO	84	5	0.00	-0.25	LANSING	69	1	14.91	5.17	WILKES-BARRE	71	1	8.58	-2.23
LOS ANGELES	68	-1	0.03	-0.22	MUSKEGON	69	1	8.56	-0.11	WILLIAMSPORT	72	2	9.05	-2.86
REDDING	81	2	1.58	0.62	TRAVERSE CITY	68	1	8.19	-1.66	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	32.89	19.99
SACRAMENTO	75	1	0.22	-0.09	MN DULUTH	66	3	8.25	-4.42	RI PROVIDENCE	73	2	16.21	5.76
SAN DIEGO	69	-1	0.05	-0.16	INT'L FALLS	63	-1	12.73	2.24	SC CHARLESTON	81	1	22.62	3.66
SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.05	-0.16	MINNEAPOLIS	73	2	10.75	-1.68	COLUMBIA	80	0	24.89	8.95
STOCKTON	76	0	0.08	-0.11	ROCHESTER	69	1	10.80	-2.14	FLORENCE	79	-1	27.63	12.75
CO ALAMOSA	64	2	3.82	1.10	ST. CLOUD	69	2	8.04	-3.74	GREENVILLE	76	-1	31.19	18.54
CO SPRINGS	71	4	10.93	2.26	MS JACKSON	80	0	10.74	-1.43	MYRTLE BEACH	79	0	23.39	8.96
DENVER	73	3	5.51	-0.17	MERIDIAN	79	-2	14.90	2.12	SD ABERDEEN	68	-2	5.24	-3.59
GRAND JUNCTION	76	2	2.55	0.64	TUPELO	79	0	8.85	-2.29	HURON	71	0	6.61	-1.60
PUEBLO	75	2	5.87	0.23	MO COLUMBIA	75	0	6.38	-5.19	RAPID CITY	70	1	6.44	-0.03
CT BRIDGEPORT	74	2	13.16	2.07	JOPLIN	77	-1	13.07	0.28	SIoux FALLS	70	0	8.11	-1.32
HARTFORD	73	2	21.86	10.36	KANSAS CITY	75	-1	7.73	-4.67	TN BRISTOL	73	0	20.17	9.07
DC WASHINGTON	78	1	15.73	5.50	SPRINGFIELD	76	0	14.43	2.48	CHATTANOOGA	78	0	19.52	7.21
DE WILMINGTON	75	1	22.93	11.55	ST JOSEPH	75	-1	5.61	-6.29	JACKSON	76	-3	10.11	-2.70
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	1	20.39	3.44	ST LOUIS	77	-1	10.47	-0.17	KNOXVILLE	76	0	19.95	8.31
FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	32.25	8.66	MT BILLINGS	72	3	1.74	-2.28	MEMPHIS	80	-1	11.37	-0.15
FT MYERS	82	-1	29.44	1.15	BUTTE	62	2	3.98	-0.92	NASHVILLE	78	1	13.07	1.94
JACKSONVILLE	81	0	19.11	0.90	GLASGOW	69	1	5.32	0.09	TX ABILENE	83	1	10.11	2.73
KEY WEST	83	-1	20.72	7.48	GREAT FALLS	67	3	3.80	-1.54	AMARILLO	78	2	6.08	-2.82
MELBOURNE	82	1	15.86	-1.13	HELENA	69	4	4.54	0.09	AUSTIN	85	2	3.84	-4.25
MIAMI	83	0	23.30	0.34	KALISPELL	65	3	4.10	-0.86	BEAUMONT	83	1	7.12	-9.54
ORLANDO	82	0	24.72	3.97	MILES CITY	72	1	5.32	0.13	BROWNSVILLE	85	1	4.45	-3.24
PENSACOLA	81	-1	34.40	13.14	MISSOULA	68	3	2.19	-1.78	COLLEGE STATION	85	1	3.46	-4.88
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	36.01	14.94	NE GRAND ISLAND	75	2	6.04	-3.90	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	3	6.27	-2.80
TALLAHASSEE	82	0	30.90	8.91	HASTINGS	74	0	6.26	-4.32	DALLAS/FT WORTH	85	2	5.51	-1.87
TAMPA	83	1	33.39	13.80	LINCOLN	74	-1	4.60	-5.80	DEL RIO	87	3	5.27	-0.68
WEST PALM BEACH	83	1	22.67	2.47	MCCOOK	76	2	4.28	-5.04	EL PASO	84	2	4.41	0.30
GA ATHENS	77	-1	23.07	10.94	NORFOLK	72	-1	6.99	-3.80	GALVESTON	84	0	9.51	-2.20
ATLANTA	77	-2	23.28	10.86	NORTH PLATTE	73	1	8.20	-0.29	HOUSTON	85	2	11.88	-0.48
AUGUSTA	78	-1	25.72	12.98	OMAHA/EPPLEY	75	1	6.89	-4.13	LUBBOCK	80	2	6.36	-1.10
COLUMBUS	80	-1	24.76	12.43	SCOTTSBLUFF	74	4	3.34	-2.63	MIDLAND	83	2	3.00	-2.37
MACON	78	-2	29.44	17.79	VALENTINE	72	1	8.24	-0.34	SAN ANGELO	83	2	5.38	-0.29
SAVANNAH	81	0	27.63	8.90	NV ELKO	72	6	0.99	-0.34	SAN ANTONIO	86	3	3.60	-5.30
HI HILO	76	0	17.65	-10.20	ELY	68	4	1.04	-1.13	VICTORIA	85	2	5.54	-5.37
HONOLULU	80	-1	0.62	-0.77	LAS VEGAS	92	3	0.58	-0.39	WACO	84	0	7.34	0.18
KAHULUI	80	1	1.67	0.42	RENO	75	6	1.73	0.75	WICHITA FALLS	83	0	8.21	0.56
LIHUE	78	-1	2.41	-3.44	WINNEMUCCA	71	2	0.58	-0.73	UT SALT LAKE CITY	81	7	1.32	-0.93
ID BOISE	77	5	0.99	-0.44	NH CONCORD	69	1	15.53	5.85	VT BURLINGTON	70	2	17.40	5.99
LEWISTON	74	3	2.52	-0.11	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	74	1	13.86	3.02	VA LYNCHBURG	74	1	13.28	1.69
POCATELLO	71	4	1.08	-1.19	NEWARK	76	1	17.05	4.95	NORFOLK	78	1	15.84	2.11
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	72	1	10.14	-1.62	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	2	3.21	-0.44	RICHMOND	78	2	20.02	7.63
MOLINE	72	-1	9.46	-3.61	NY ALBANY	71	2	16.77	5.88	ROANOKE	75	1	21.77	10.35
PEORIA	74	1	4.31	-6.71	BINGHAMTON	67	1	17.13	6.49	WASH/DULLES	75	1	13.86	2.44
ROCKFORD	71	0	12.56	-0.55	BUFFALO	69	0	13.53	2.70	WA OLYMPIA	64	2	3.70	0.00
SPRINGFIELD	73	-1	5.65	-5.06	ROCHESTER	69	0	13.38	3.55	QUILLAYUTE	61	3	5.93	-2.58
EVANSVILLE	76	-1	12.78	1.79	SYRACUSE	70	1	12.64	1.35	SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	3	2.65	-0.65
FORT WAYNE	71	0	14.67	3.45	NC ASHEVILLE	72	1	29.67	17.12	SPOKANE	69	3	2.54	-0.08
INDIANAPOLIS	73	-1	8.10	-4.27	CHARLOTTE	77	-2	16.57	5.64	YAKIMA	73	6	0.58	-0.62
SOUTH BEND	70	-1	9.62	-2.28	GREENSBORO	76	0	20.04	8.36	WV BECKLEY	70	1	14.59	2.44
IA BURLINGTON	74	0	3.86	-8.93	HATTERAS	80	2	12.02	-3.31	CHARLESTON	73	1	18.61	5.55
CEDAR RAPIDS	71	-1	9.21	-3.55	RALEIGH	77	0	18.44	6.95	ELKINS	69	1	16.53	2.83
DES MOINES	75	1	5.23	-8.03	WILMINGTON	78	-1	25.99	5.70	HUNTINGTON	74	0	18.84	6.62
DUBUQUE	69	-1	9.11	-3.29	ND BISMARCK	69	1	5.71	-1.61	WI EAU CLAIRE	69	0	7.59	-5.30
SIoux CITY	72	0	6.80	-3.01	DICKINSON	66	-1	6.07	-0.86	GREEN BAY	68	0	10.22	-0.42
WATERLOO	71	-1	10.70	-2.40	FARGO	70	1	9.02	0.11	LA CROSSE	72	0	8.22	-4.31
KS CONCORDIA	75	-2	12.18	0.79	GRAND FORKS	68	1	6.06	-2.75	MADISON	70	1	16.39	4.08
DODGE CITY	78	0	12.05	3.00	JAMESTOWN	68	0	3.64	-4.96	MILWAUKEE	69	-1	10.62	-0.55
GOODLAND	74	1	4.43	-4.90	MINOT	67	0	11.81	4.01	WAUSAU	68	0	13.16	0.33
HILL CITY	77	1	8.60	-1.34	WILLISTON	66	-1	8.08	1.96	WY CASPER	70	3	3.23	-0.22
TOPEKA	77	1	10.14	-2.38	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	1	14.81	3.59	CHEYENNE	69	4	2.94	-3.26
WICHITA	78	-1	20.50	10.00	CINCINNATI	74	0	15.17	3.21	LANDER	71	3	0.34	-2.22
KY JACKSON	73	0	23.02	9.63	CLEVELAND	71	1	15.62	4.52	SHERIDAN	69	3	2.67	-1.26

National Agricultural Summary

September 9 – 15, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed across much of the country during the week, with readings averaging more than 10°F above normal in portions of the Pacific Northwest, Great Plains, and the Mississippi Valley. Conversely, cooler-

than-normal conditions blanketed much of the Southwest. In addition to cooler weather, portions of the Southwest—including Colorado—received weekly precipitation totaling more than 800 percent of normal.

Corn: Ninety-seven percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by week's end. This was 3 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Nationwide, 81 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dent stage by September 15, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 22 percent of the corn crop was mature, 51 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. In Iowa, the earliest planted corn was being harvested. Nationally, 4 percent of the corn was harvested by week's end, 20 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year. Overall, 53 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 29 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: Nationwide, 26 percent of the crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by September 15. This was 28 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Warmer-than-normal weather in the Ohio Valley advanced the crop in Indiana and Ohio by 27 percentage points or more. Overall, 50 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 17 points better than the same time last year.

Cotton: Nationwide, 36 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls by week's end. This was 21 percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Cotton harvest continued from South-Central Texas to the Lower Valley; however, some harvesting was delayed due to heavy rainfall. By September 15, four percent of the U.S. cotton crop was harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 43 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but identical to the same time last year.

Sorghum: Seventy-nine percent of the crop was coloring by September 15, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By week's end,

37 percent of the crop had reached maturity, 9 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 32 percent of the sorghum crop had been harvested by week's end, slightly behind 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 12 percent of the nation's intended 2014 acreage. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year but on pace with the 5-year average. In Washington State, winter wheat seeding moved along but precipitation made it necessary for some acreage to be replanted due to crusting.

Rice: Producers had harvested 35 percent of the nation's rice crop by September 15. This was 26 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. In California, rice fields were drying and harvest was progressing. Overall, 73 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week. Comparison data for 2012 was unavailable due to the early harvest of last year's crop.

Other Small Grains: By week's end, 96 percent of the barley crop was harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Ninety percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by September 15, nine percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Producers had harvested 4 percent of the nation's peanut crop by September 15. This was 3 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. In southern Georgia, peanut harvest is about 2 weeks behind normal. Overall, 60 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and 16 points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 15, 2013

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

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	96	100	97
IL	100	95	97	98
IN	100	95	98	98
IA	100	86	94	97
KS	100	97	100	100
KY	100	92	97	99
MI	97	89	93	93
MN	100	85	95	98
MO	100	97	99	98
NE	100	98	100	99
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	90	97	93
OH	100	95	100	97
PA	95	93	97	92
SD	100	98	100	98
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	98	93	95	98
WI	98	76	86	92
18 Sts	100	92	97	97
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	91	65	83	78
IL	99	69	84	86
IN	95	67	82	83
IA	99	54	77	89
KS	98	75	89	95
KY	99	79	89	94
MI	85	53	66	76
MN	99	50	76	86
MO	100	83	92	92
NE	100	72	91	92
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	97	53	70	71
OH	94	67	84	81
PA	82	59	71	73
SD	95	67	85	83
TN	100	95	97	99
TX	95	80	90	93
WI	85	38	58	69
18 Sts	97	64	81	86
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	51	7	20	28
IL	85	6	25	50
IN	62	9	22	40
IA	86	5	15	45
KS	84	13	33	61
KY	92	42	63	75
MI	41	2	11	28
MN	75	1	5	28
MO	95	26	43	64
NE	71	5	16	29
NC	100	94	95	96
ND	75	3	9	26
OH	36	2	12	28
PA	41	13	28	29
SD	67	5	18	27
TN	97	42	67	83
TX	84	63	77	75
WI	38	5	14	21
18 Sts	73	9	22	41
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	NA	2	3
IL	34	NA	1	14
IN	16	NA	2	8
IA	20	NA	1	5
KS	50	NA	8	24
KY	58	NA	14	33
MI	6	NA	0	3
MN	11	NA	0	2
MO	64	NA	10	27
NE	21	NA	2	5
NC	57	NA	53	57
ND	9	NA	0	2
OH	4	NA	0	2
PA	5	NA	3	7
SD	17	NA	1	4
TN	77	NA	21	48
TX	67	NA	61	62
WI	3	NA	0	1
18 Sts	24	NA	4	10
These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	21	19	27	29	4
IL	3	10	31	43	13
IN	2	8	26	47	17
IA	9	19	37	31	4
KS	14	19	28	31	8
KY	1	1	7	43	48
MI	3	9	24	47	17
MN	5	10	34	46	5
MO	9	19	32	34	6
NE	7	7	23	45	18
NC	1	4	18	56	21
ND	3	14	39	37	7
OH	1	3	18	46	32
PA	1	3	12	44	40
SD	3	10	27	47	13
TN	0	2	13	42	43
TX	1	10	35	41	13
WI	8	20	31	31	10
18 Sts	6	12	29	40	13
Prev Wk	5	12	29	41	13
Prev Yr	25	25	26	21	3

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	0	1
CA	3	0	2	2
CO	13	13	22	27
ID	6	10	16	14
IL	1	0	1	1
IN	0	0	1	1
KS	5	2	5	6
MI	1	0	3	3
MO	2	0	1	1
MT	17	9	21	16
NE	19	6	22	30
NC	0	0	0	0
OH	2	0	1	1
OK	7	4	7	8
OR	9	3	8	14
SD	13	5	15	23
TX	10	3	17	12
WA	56	20	43	44
18 Sts	10	5	12	12
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 15, 2013

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	52	20	26	54
AZ	86	82	90	79
AR	86	44	60	70
CA	39	50	55	36
GA	64	22	40	61
KS	44	10	15	28
LA	90	71	82	90
MS	86	25	52	78
MO	73	5	10	57
NC	58	20	34	67
OK	47	35	42	42
SC	37	13	34	54
TN	78	7	15	61
TX	49	20	31	42
VA	55	35	39	50
15 Sts	57	24	36	51
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	2
AZ	10	NA	4	12
AR	5	NA	0	4
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	3	NA	0	2
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	25	NA	7	23
MS	8	NA	1	9
MO	4	NA	0	2
NC	0	NA	0	1
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	1
TN	3	NA	0	3
TX	10	NA	9	13
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	6	NA	4	8
These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	32	64	4
AZ	0	1	6	38	55
AR	3	11	27	41	18
CA	0	0	20	30	50
GA	4	13	36	39	8
KS	3	13	41	35	8
LA	0	1	28	59	12
MS	1	3	25	53	18
MO	3	15	34	46	2
NC	3	11	42	42	2
OK	14	20	27	35	4
SC	8	15	28	46	3
TN	2	6	24	51	17
TX	15	19	35	26	5
VA	0	2	3	75	20
15 Sts	10	14	33	34	9
Prev Wk	8	13	34	36	9
Prev Yr	12	18	27	32	11

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	49	14	30	30
IL	42	3	13	27
IN	61	13	40	44
IA	50	2	7	31
KS	32	9	24	27
KY	47	6	15	36
LA	69	52	70	68
MI	39	0	21	29
MN	79	7	21	41
MS	72	19	33	64
MO	24	3	10	16
NE	47	16	36	25
NC	13	3	6	14
ND	90	34	59	44
OH	53	16	46	41
SD	91	28	47	60
TN	44	6	16	40
WI	48	0	11	28
18 Sts	54	11	26	35
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	7	29	41	21
IL	3	14	33	43	7
IN	3	10	31	42	14
IA	10	19	38	30	3
KS	3	12	37	43	5
KY	1	2	12	52	33
LA	0	6	18	56	20
MI	3	11	28	45	13
MN	4	12	36	43	5
MS	1	4	17	60	18
MO	10	21	36	29	4
NE	4	9	27	49	11
NC	3	10	36	46	5
ND	4	17	41	35	3
OH	2	5	26	50	17
SD	5	14	29	44	8
TN	0	4	15	48	33
WI	9	19	31	31	10
18 Sts	5	13	32	41	9
Prev Wk	4	12	32	42	10
Prev Yr	15	21	31	28	5

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	70	11	28	42
CA	4	4	8	5
LA	94	89	92	87
MS	80	9	17	52
MO	58	0	7	29
TX	94	94	97	94
6 Sts	61	24	35	43
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	26	48	22
CA	0	0	10	35	55
LA	0	2	25	54	19
MS	0	0	29	53	18
MO	0	4	30	43	23
TX	0	5	47	36	12
6 Sts	0	3	24	45	28
Prev Wk	0	4	25	43	28
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 15, 2013

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	98	100	100
CO	92	58	80	83
IL	97	88	89	80
KS	67	51	71	70
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	81	61	76	76
NE	66	65	84	75
NM	12	15	35	38
OK	74	65	81	67
SD	100	75	85	91
TX	80	79	86	79
11 Sts	75	65	79	76
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	59	87	96
CO	23	10	11	29
IL	78	6	13	40
KS	18	2	6	14
LA	100	96	99	100
MO	48	7	18	36
NE	17	0	3	9
NM	0	0	2	2
OK	47	14	32	31
SD	57	7	12	23
TX	74	73	74	68
11 Sts	46	33	37	40
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	19	42	64
CO	4	0	1	2
IL	11	0	0	7
KS	6	0	0	2
LA	97	85	91	95
MO	11	0	2	8
NE	1	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	30	2	7	13
SD	23	0	0	5
TX	60	70	71	59
11 Sts	33	30	32	29
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	27	43	23
CO	18	22	35	25	0
IL	3	10	43	41	3
KS	6	14	30	42	8
LA	0	3	34	53	10
MO	2	9	38	48	3
NE	11	19	32	36	2
NM	0	10	43	31	16
OK	1	8	21	56	14
SD	0	2	25	62	11
TX	1	8	33	46	12
11 Sts	4	11	31	44	10
Prev Wk	4	11	31	45	9
Prev Yr	25	26	25	18	6

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	2	NA	1	2
FL	17	NA	26	14
GA	7	NA	1	3
NC	3	NA	0	2
OK	0	NA	4	0
SC	6	NA	2	8
TX	2	NA	0	2
VA	0	NA	0	0
8 Sts	7	NA	4	4
These 8 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	10	40	41	9
FL	1	7	27	52	13
GA	2	8	32	45	13
NC	0	3	24	55	18
OK	0	4	29	52	15
SC	2	6	19	68	5
TX	3	8	36	53	0
VA	0	5	20	72	3
8 Sts	1	8	31	49	11
Prev Wk	1	8	28	52	11
Prev Yr	0	3	21	60	16

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	98	95	100	90
MN	100	91	97	94
MT	96	77	83	79
ND	100	73	88	86
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	98	94	98	96
6 Sts	99	80	90	87
These 6 States harvested 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 15 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	96	95	100	87
MN	100	91	98	96
MT	96	95	98	81
ND	100	79	91	96
WA	97	94	98	96
5 Sts	98	89	96	90
These 5 States harvested 82% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 15, 2013

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 15, 2013												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	0	2	18	59	21		NH	1	5	24	58	12
AZ	51	16	11	16	6		NJ	1	2	5	69	23
AR	5	14	49	31	1		NM	27	29	19	18	7
CA	70	30	0	0	0		NY	1	9	30	55	5
CO	17	29	32	22	0		NC	0	3	25	64	8
CT	0	0	21	76	3		ND	3	11	26	48	12
DE	1	1	41	52	5		OH	2	11	30	45	12
FL	1	3	16	55	25		OK	9	14	34	38	5
GA	1	6	38	42	13		OR	13	28	43	16	0
ID	13	30	31	26	0		PA	5	17	33	38	7
IL	12	28	42	15	3		RI	0	0	38	62	0
IN	10	24	37	26	3		SC	0	1	19	78	2
IA	33	30	28	8	1		SD	2	14	40	38	6
KS	16	21	32	27	4		TN	1	3	21	60	15
KY	2	6	25	50	17		TX	26	33	29	11	1
LA	3	13	45	34	5		UT	2	17	47	32	2
ME	0	1	10	61	28		VT	0	0	38	34	28
MD	2	6	22	58	12		VA	4	6	22	57	11
MA	0	0	24	73	3		WA	8	27	31	32	2
MI	7	16	34	32	11		WV	1	2	16	65	16
MN	24	27	30	19	0		WI	31	30	27	11	1
MS	1	5	43	44	7		WY	13	33	29	23	2
MO	15	20	45	19	1		48 Sts	17	20	29	29	5
MT	4	17	34	38	7							
NE	16	22	36	25	1		Prev Wk	16	20	29	30	5
NV	60	20	15	5	0		Prev Yr	28	28	25	17	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 6.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 74% adequate, and 6% surplus. Corn mature 86%, 75% last week, 100% 2012, and 94% five-year average. Corn Harvested 26%, 17% last week, 78% 2012, and 53% five-year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 55% good, and 38% excellent. Soybeans blooming 95%, 90% last week, 100% 2012, and 100% five-year average. Soybeans setting pods 80%, 75% last week, 97% 2012, and 95% five-year average. Soybeans dropping leaves 14%, 9% last week, 26% 2012, and 35% five-year average. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 67% good, and 21% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 68% good, and 18% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 73.9°F in Sylacauga, to 80.9°F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches over many areas of the State, to 1.25 inches in Russellville. The warm, dry trend continued throughout Alabama last week with spotty showers. Rainfall totals were generally less than one-half inch. Farmers were busy with field activities. Corn condition was steady at good to excellent. Harvest moved into full swing over most of the State. Average yields were still very good. Soybeans condition remained very good. The dryer weather improved the condition of many fields. However, rain will be needed soon to promote good bean development. Livestock and pastures remained in mostly good to excellent condition with plenty of forage available for grazing. Hay harvesting continued to progress. Some producers were hoping to get one more cutting before frost.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 85% adequate. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate. Barley 100% harvested. Oats 10% harvested. Potato harvest was 20% complete. Second cutting hay 60% complete. Winter supplies of hay 10% very short, 45% short, 45% adequate. Wind and rain damage 75% none, 10% light, 15% moderate. Main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay, small grains, CRP hay acres and vegetables, general farm maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending September 15, 2013, ranging from 6 degrees below normal at Buckeye to 5 degrees above normal at the Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 110 degrees recorded in Parker. The lowest reading was 40 degrees at Flagstaff. All of the twenty-two weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Parker received the least precipitation at 0.04 inches and Flagstaff received the most at 2.62 inches. Eighteen of the 22 stations have received more than 75 percent of normal precipitation. Central and Western Arizona are preparing ground for fall vegetables. Dairies continue to work around the clock. Recent rains brought green forage growth in some areas 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 22% very short, 56% short, 21% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 53% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 100% dent, 100% 2012, 100% avg.; 98% mature, 100% 2012, 99% avg.; 70% harvested, 99% 2012, 73% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 45% good, 27% excellent. According to the September 10th U.S. Drought Monitor, over 62

percent of the State was under abnormally dry conditions. 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 fair to good.

CALIFORNIA: California was positioned between two low pressure systems for the first half of the week. A smaller low pressure system over the Great Basin rotated moisture into the State from the northeast and a larger east Pacific low pressure system brought an onshore flow to much of the State from the west. The Great Basin low interacted with high pressure over the Pacific Northwest to create an atmospheric pattern resulting in many days of similar weather. Conditions did not vary much until this pattern broke down later in the week. After a warm start on Monday, the remainder of the week was cooler than average for much of the State. The east Pacific low moved onshore late in the week and brought very light precipitation to the Northern Sierra Nevada and Northern Coast on Friday as well as stronger mountain winds over the weekend. Rice fields were dried and harvest was more than 5 percent complete. Cotton conditions were stable in comparison to last week as the weather remained hot and dry. Reporters noted insect pressure was light and producers reduced irrigation in preparation for defoliation. Aphid presence has been minimal in alfalfa and growers continued to cut, windrow, rake and bale with good drying conditions. Black-eyed peas were harvested in Tulare and Stanislaus County. Fields were prepared for planting of winter wheat. Potato harvest began in Siskiyou County. Garbanzo beans, sorghum and corn for silage harvest continued. Orchards and vineyards were irrigated due to hot weather. Late variety peaches, nectarines, apricots and fresh plums were harvested. Cling peach harvest was nearly complete. Stone fruit orchards that had completed harvest were undergoing pruning, topping, and general orchard cleanup. Harvest of table, wine, and raisin grapes continued. Raisin grapes that had completed the drying process were rolled and collected from the fields. Vineyards were pruned to increase aeration and allow access to grapes while picking. Pomegranates, prunes, and pears were harvested. Fuji and Granny Smith apples were harvested. Olive harvest began. Valencia orange harvest continued. Navel orange harvest was expected to begin earlier than normal this year. Lemons were harvested. Almond harvest was in full swing. Pistachio harvest was underway in some areas. Walnut orchards were prepped for harvest. Kern County reported tomatoes were treated for powdery mildew. Bell and jalapeno peppers, eggplant and squash harvest continued in Tulare County. Processing tomato harvest was winding down in Fresno County. Winter carrots were cultivated, irrigated and treated for fungicide. Cantaloupe and watermelon harvest remained active. In Merced County, bell and chile peppers, fresh market and processed tomatoes, onions, pumpkin, cantaloupes, honeydew, and watermelon were harvested. Tomatoes were treated for powdery mildew. Cantaloupe and honeydew melons, tomatoes, and basil were harvested and broccoli was planted in Stanislaus County. San Joaquin County reported harvest of melons, peppers and tomatoes. Processing tomato harvest was winding down in Sutter County. San Mateo County reported leaves were pruned on early planted stalks of Brussels sprouts. Pumpkins were distributed to retail lots and artichokes were picked. Range and non-irrigated pasture remained in fair to very poor condition. Available water at all elevations was limited. 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 3.4 days. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 21% short, 54% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 32% short, 37% adequate, 4% surplus. Spring barley harvested 95%, 96% 2012, 96% avg. Spring wheat harvested 96%, 71% 2012, 69% avg. Winter wheat emerged 2%, 0% 2012, 2% avg. San Luis Valley potatoes harvested 26%, 41% 2012, 25% avg, condition 1% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. All Other potatoes harvested 73%, 89% 2012, 52% avg. Dry Beans cut 52%, 63% 2012, 50% avg, harvested 30%, 26% 2012, 21% avg, condition 9% very poor, 16% poor, 39% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 76%, 89% 2012, 70% avg, 4th cutting 6%, 29% 2012, 9% avg, condition 17% very poor, 13% poor, 24% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Dry onions harvested 33%, 63% 2012, 50% avg, condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 57% good, 2% excellent. Sugarbeets harvested 2%, 6% 2012, 3% avg, condition 4% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. Sunflower condition 18% very poor, 27% poor, 34% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Cool temperatures and precipitation prevailed last week, with localized heavy rains and flooding in the north east section of the State. Assessment of flood damage was underway with some crop and livestock loss expected.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 62% short, 36% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate, 15% surplus. Other hay third cutting 81% this week, 78% last week, 82% last year, 80% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 100% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 60% this week, 53% last week, 75% last year, 40% average. Corn condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 16% fair, 45% good, 31% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Corn at the dent stage 99% this week, 84% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Corn mature 80% this week, 45% last week, 87% last year, 78% average. Corn harvested for grain 24% this week, 13% last week, 28% last year, 23% average. Soybeans setting pods 92% this week, 83% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Cucumbers harvested 98% this week, 97% last week, 98% last year, 95% average. Lima Beans harvested 67% this week, 63% last week, 79% last year, 75% average. Snap beans harvested 98% this week, 97% last week, 92% last year, 92% average. Sweet Corn harvested 97% this week, 96% last week, 99% last year, 97% average. Watermelons harvested 100% this week, 99% last week, 98% last year, 97% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 10% short, 69% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 5% short, 68% adequate, 25% surplus. Peanut harvest started on peanuts planted in April in Washington County. Hay baled Jackson, Gulf counties, poor quality. Corn harvest continued. Wet weather hampered sugarcane planting. Southwest Florida, delays in fall field preparation due to wet conditions. Miami-Dade County planting winter vegetables. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Statewide; flooding limited forage condition. Most pasture, cattle in good condition. 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 6.7. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 36% short, 57% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn harvested 83%, 90% 2012, 87% avg. Hay second cutting 95%, 100% 2012. Pecans 2% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 41%

good, 7% excellent. Rye planted 1%. Sorghum 2% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 39% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum harvested 26%, 26% 2012, 24% avg. Soybeans 3% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Tobacco harvested 96%, 90% 2012, 91% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 2.3 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 80s to the low 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 50s to the mid 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 65% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. The Hanalei station on the windward side of Kauai Island reported 1.18 inches during the reference week with 0.73 inch received on Thursday, but most stations reported under a half inch of measurable precipitation. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.31 inch of measurable precipitation. The total drought-free area in the State remained at 17.89 percent compared to last week, but the moderate and severe ratings were above the September 10, 2013 by 22 and 4 percentage points, respectively. 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 13, 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 13, 2013, compared to the previous week's level. The Hawaii County reservoir was down 3.0 feet on Friday, September 13, 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 6.1 days. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn harvested for silage 17%, 26% 2012, 17% avg. Onions harvested 50%, 56% 2012, 48% avg. Potato vines killed 82%, 71% 2012, 66% avg. Potatoes harvested 11%, 14% 2012, 10% avg. Oats harvested for grain 89%, 96% 2012, 84% avg. Lentils harvested 95%, 93% 2012, 88% avg. Dry beans harvested 30%, 49% 2012, 47% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 79%, 80% 2012, 71% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 20%, 39% 2012, 23% avg. Irrigation water supply 29% very poor, 31% poor, 27% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. University of Idaho reporters indicated last week's rain set back harvest for many field crops across the State. The Franklin County reporter noted that small grain from irrigated fields seem to be of good quality and high yields but dryland field production and quality is lower than normal. Potatoes harvested are below the 5-year average. The third cutting of alfalfa was 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average for the State.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 50% short, 22% adequate. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 45% short, 31% adequate. Alfalfa 90% third cut, 92% 2012, 92% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 13% poor, 46% fair, 35% good, and 4% excellent. Above average temperatures and below normal rainfall led to the start of corn harvest in limited areas of the State last week. Temperatures averaged 71.6 degrees for the week, 3.2 degrees above normal. Precipitation across the State averaged 0.34 inches, 0.45 inches below normal. Some areas received an inch or more of rain, but most of the State remained dry. Activities included scouting fields, preparing equipment for harvest, and mowing and baling hay.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 47% short, 30% adequate. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 45% short, 36% adequate. Tobacco harvested 65%,

63% 2012, 55% avg. Temperatures ranged from 20 above normal to 70 above normal with a low of 340 and a high of 980. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 1.50 inches. Record setting heat early in the week gave way to cooler temperatures and some much needed rainfall, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Temperatures in the mid to upper 90's pushed crops closer to maturity around the State. Some of the corn and soybean acreage, that is not too mature, will benefit from last week's rain. Harvest of both corn and soybeans has begun in some of the earliest planted fields. A few elevators have offered premiums and reduced drying costs to entice farmers to begin harvesting corn. Dairy operations were rapidly harvesting corn silage before moisture levels dropped too low.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 51% very short, 34% short, and 15% adequate. Subsoil moisture 45% very short, 38% short, and 17% adequate. Alfalfa 3rd cutting progress 94%, 100% 2012, 88% average. Most of Iowa received some precipitation during the week. Statewide rainfall was still below average for the week, even with the precipitation. Temperatures were again above normal during most of the week, but cooled during the weekend. There were scattered reports of corn silage being cut.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 43% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 39% short, 41% adequate, and 0% surplus. Sunflowers ray flowers dried 74%, 75% 2012, 68% avg. Sunflower turned yellow 52%, 60% 2012, 42% avg. Sunflowers turned brown 13%, 23% 2012, 10% avg. Sunflower conditions 8% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Alfalfa fourth cutting 43%, 46% 2012, 50% avg. Stock water supplies 11% very short, 18% short, 69% adequate, 2% surplus. For the week ending September 15, 2013, hot and dry conditions across Kansas gave way to cooler temperatures and some much needed moisture. The rains missed the Southeast, and parts of the East Central and South Central Districts, but were significant in areas of northwest Kansas. The moisture helped improve the potential for the upcoming wheat crop. Besides cutting the last of the hay for the season, farmers were harvesting high-moisture corn and chopping sorghum and corn silage.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable 6.1. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 28% short, 62% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 7% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.22 in., 0.62 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 70 degrees, near normal. Burley tobacco cut 62%, 59% 2012, 68% avg. Dark tobacco cut 66%, 67% 2012, 67% avg. Condition of housed tobacco 5% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent. 9% of housed tobacco showed signs of house burn. This week consisted of exceptionally dry conditions. Primary activities this week included harvesting tobacco and beginning to harvest corn.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.5. Soil moisture 21% very short, 31% short, 44% adequate, 4% 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 100% this week, 97% last week, 100% last year, 97% average; Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Hay second cutting 100% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Pecans condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 59% fair, 36% good, 0% excellent. Sugarcane planted 82% this week, 68% last week, 71% last year, 71% average; Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 20% excellent. Sweet Potatoes harvested 30% this week, 20% last week, 18% last year, 16% average; Sweet Potatoes

condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 68% good, 0% excellent. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 32% short, 53% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 29% short, 57% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 12% surplus. Other hay third cutting 70% this week, 68% last week, 66% last year, 68% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 100% this week, 97% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 50% this week, 36% last week, 84% last year, 54% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 41% good, 50% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 48% good, 34% excellent. Corn in the dent stage 93% this week, 87% last week, 94% last year, 92% average. Corn mature 67% this week, 52% last week, 79% last year, 68% average. Corn harvested for grain 12% this week, 5% last week, 22% last year, 23% average. Soybeans setting pods 98% this week, 94% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Cucumbers harvested 93% this week, 83% last week, 98% last year, 95% average. Lima beans harvested 80% this week, 72% last week, 84% last year, 72% average. Snap beans harvested 95% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 95% average. Sweet Corn harvested 94% this week, 89% last week, 96% last year, 93% average. Watermelons harvested 91% this week, 85% last week, 95% last year, 94% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 37% short, 49% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 42% short, 46% adequate, 4% surplus. avg. All hay 4% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 36% good, 11% excellent. Third cutting hay 80%, 86% 2012, 74% avg. Fourth cutting hay 16%, 34% 2012, 24% avg. Dry beans 5% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Dry beans dropping leaves 52%, 73% 2012, 65% avg. Dry beans mature 18%, 0% 2012, 0% avg. Dry beans harvested 3%, 10% 2012, 19% avg. Many parts of the State received their first significant rainfall of the last few weeks this week. Topsoil moisture ratings improved 5 points Statewide to forty nine percent as a result. There was a mild frost in many parts of the State during the week but no significant damage was reported. The rainfall once again slowed down the hay harvest, with little progress being made on the third cutting once again. The corn crop is now eleven percent mature and silage cutting has started to pick up speed. Soybeans have largely completed the pod setting stage and twenty one percent of the crop is starting to drop leaves. Blueberry, plum, pear, apple, and fall raspberry harvests continued; juice grape harvest began. The sizing of apples benefited from recent rains, especially in non-irrigated orchards. Gala picking continued, and Empire, McIntosh, and Honeycrisp harvests began. In the Grand Rapids area fruit has been picked very easily, presenting a potential large drop from strong winds. The Niagara grape harvest began. Early and mid-season wine grape varieties in the northwest were coloring; the harvest of early varieties will begin shortly. The blueberry harvest wrapped up in the southwest but continued in the west central area. Fruit quality remained good, and grower prices improved. Some raspberry fields have had two-spotted spider mite infestations. Pumpkin and winter squash harvest was ongoing in Oceana County this past week. Sweet corn harvest was wrapping up in the southeast region. Pickle harvest was winding down in Tuscola County. Powdery mildew was a concern for vine crops throughout the State.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 31% Very Short, 33% Short, 36% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 27% Very Short, 39% Short, 34% Adequate. Corn Silage harvested 52%, 95% 2012, 58% average. Sweet corn harvested 83%, 92% 2012, 85% average. Canola harvested 54%, 100%

2012, 78% average. Dry beans, leaves yellow 88%, 100% 2012. Dry beans, dropping leaves 59%, 94% 2012. Potatoes, harvested 41%, 48% 2012, 38% average. Alfalfa, third cutting 84%. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 61% good and 6% 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, 15% poor, 41% fair, 34% good and 6% excellent.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil moisture 24% very short, 35% short, 41% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn dough 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn dent 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn mature 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn harvested 80%, 95% 2012, 86% avg. Corn silage harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 53% good, 26% excellent. Hay-warm season hay harvested 92%, 94% 2012, 91% avg. Hay - warm season 1% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum heading 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Sorghum coloring 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Sorghum mature 68%, 99% 2012, 96% avg. Sorghum harvested 18%, 75% 2012, 65% avg. Sorghum 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Sweet potatoes harvested 17%, 24% 2012, 26% avg. Sweet potatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Most corn growers have completed harvest and harvest activities soybeans, rice and grain sorghum moving forward at a rapid pace. Cotton defoliation is beginning.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 46% short, 14% adequate. Subsoil moisture supply 31% very short, 45% short, 24% adequate. Supply of hay and other roughages 1% very short, 9% short, 77% adequate, 13% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 19% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn moisture at harvest 21.6%, 15.6% 2012. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 95%, 81% 2012, 90% avg. Above average temperatures continued across the State with scattered showers in the northern part of the State. Temperatures were 1 degree to 5 degrees above average across the State. Precipitation averaged 0.28 of an inch Statewide. The northwest district reported 0.74 of an inch. Buchanan County reported 1.60 inches. Over the past 4 weeks the southwest district has received 0.16 of an inch of precipitation.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.4, 6.9 last year. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 62% last year; 22% short, 32% last year; 63% adequate, 5% last year; 7% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 56% last year; 27% short, 35% last year; 56% adequate, 9% last year; 5% surplus, 0% last year. Corn chopped for silage 25%, 43% last year. Corn condition 3% very poor, 4% last year; 5% poor, 15% last year; 35% fair, 32% last year; 37% good, 30% last year; 20% excellent, 19% last year. Dry peas harvested 96%, 100% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested – second cutting 91%, 99% last year. Other hay harvested – second cutting 84%, 95% last year. Lentils harvested 80%, 100% last year. Potatoes condition 15% very poor, 0% last year; 14% poor, 0% last year; 18% fair, 51% last year; 26% good, 36% last year; 27% excellent, 13% last year. Durum wheat harvested 39%, 96% last year. Durum wheat condition 16% very poor, 18% poor, 47% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Livestock moved from summer ranges – cattle & calves 20%, 35% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – sheep & lambs 28%, 46% last year. The week ending September 16 was fall-like for most of Montana with warm days and cooler nights. Joliet received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 2.36 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving none to 2.07 inches of

precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 70s to lower 90s, with the State-wide high temperature of 94 degrees recorded at Thompson Falls. A majority of stations reported lows in the upper 20s to the lower 50s with the coldest being Wisdom at 27 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5 days. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 40% short, 40% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 43% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Proso millet harvested 62%, 34% 2012, 26% avg. Dry bean dropping leaves 91%, 63% 2012, 58% avg. Dry Bean harvested 31% 17% 2012, 21% avg. Dry bean condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 63% good and 13% excellent. Alfalfa condition 6% very poor, 18% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, and 6% excellent. Alfalfa fourth cutting 38%, 77% 2012, 47% average. Stockwater supplies rated 8% very short, 20% short, 72% adequate, 0% surplus. For the week ending September 15, 2013, temperatures for the fourth week in a row averaged above normal. Rainfall across southern Nebraska was expected to boost germination prospects for fall planted winter wheat but came too late to impact western dryland crops. Corn silage harvest was active in many areas and harvest of high moisture corn for feedlots had started. Dry bean and millet harvests were active in western counties.

NEVADA: Light storms and thundershowers passed through eastern Nevada. Warm temperatures remained and precipitation totals were below half an inch for most of the State. A storm system moved in from Colorado on Wednesday, bringing precipitation to Eureka, Ely and Elko. Scattered showers persisted until Saturday. Precipitation measurements for the week ranged from 0.54 inches in Eureka to trace amounts in Reno and Winnemucca. Elko had only 0.14 inches of rain and Eureka had 0.54 inches. Average high temperatures were down a few degrees from the previous week, with the exception of Winnemucca, but lows remained constant due to the low pressure moving in from Colorado. Average weekly temperatures were generally 3 to 5 degrees above normal. The week ended with western Nevada under a Red Flag Warning and a Fire Weather Watch from Battle Mountain to Tonopah. Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Hay harvesting continued in northern and eastern regions of the State, but many reporters noted that producers are done for the season. The third cutting of alfalfa was nearly finished and the fourth cutting will begin in a week in the northwest. Second cutting of Sudan and other types of irrigated hay was complete in the south and nearing completion in the north. Fall and spring seeded grains rated generally fair to good and harvest was underway. Corn silage harvest continued. Onion harvest continued in full swing and was in good to excellent condition. Potatoes and mint were in good condition. Livestock remained in the higher ranges. Rains alleviated some immediate stock water needs as pasture improved due to late season precipitation. Ranchers hauled water to grazing stock and supplementing protein. Calf weights coming off summer range continued running light. 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 4.0. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 74% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 81% adequate, 19% surplus. Maine Barley 80% harvested, 100% 2012, 90% avg. Maine Oats 60% harvested, 95% 2012, 85% avg, condition 27% fair, 39% good, 34% excellent. Maine Potatoes 5% harvested, 10% 2012, 15% avg, condition 9% fair, 32% good, 59% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 40% harvested, 40% 2012, 50% avg, condition 20% fair, 80% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 40% harvested, 50% 2012, 50% avg, condition 75% good, 25% excellent. Field Corn 5% harvested, 20% 2012, 15% avg, condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 13% fair, 73% good, 5% excellent. Sweet Corn 90% harvested, 90% 2012, 90% avg.

Broadleaf Tobacco 100% harvested, 99% 2012, 99% avg. Second Crop Hay 90% harvested, 95% 2012, 95% avg. Third Crop Hay 45% harvested, 65% 2012, 60% avg, condition 16% fair, 79% good, 5% excellent. Apples 30% harvested, 35% 2012, 35% avg, fruit size 2% below avg, 67% avg, 31% above avg, condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Peaches 95% harvested, 95% 2012, 95% avg. Pears 30% harvested, 50% 2012, 45% avg, fruit size 99% avg, 1% above avg, condition 18% fair, 82% good. Highbush blueberries 100% harvested, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Massachusetts Cranberries <5% harvested, 0% 2012, <5% avg, fruit set 80% avg, 20% above avg, fruit size 20% below avg, 70% avg, 10% above avg, condition 5% fair, 85% good, 10% excellent. The week started with scattered instances of light frost but quickly changed to scattered showers and unseasonably hot temperatures as high as 97F. A series of strong thunderstorms associated with a cold front brought in sunnier and cooler weather for the weekend. Average temperatures across the six States ranged from 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Precipitation was abundant, particularly in Northern New England, further saturating soils and delaying harvest of crops. Average precipitation across the six States ranged from 0.46 in Rhode Island to 2.74 inches in New Hampshire with the highest local precipitation total at 5.36 inches reported in New Hampshire. Crops harvested included silage corn, hay, haylage, tobacco, small grains, potatoes, various summer and fall vegetables, apples, peaches, pears, cranberries, 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 6.0. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 77% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Some Burlington County producers have reportedly started harvesting field corn. Grape harvesting has started. Cranberries, dry onions, and broccoli are in good condition. Eggplant is in mostly good condition. Cucumbers, peppers, and pumpkins are in mostly fair to good condition. Fresh market tomatoes are in mostly fair condition. Strong storms on Thursday in Warren County flattened field corn and soybeans in isolated areas and also hit late sweet corn hard.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 22% short, 44% adequate and 17% surplus. Wind damage 3% light and 6% moderate. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 7% poor, 13% fair, 78% good and 1% excellent; 99% fourth cutting complete; 77% fifth cutting complete; 9% sixth cutting complete. Cotton 3% very poor, 20% poor, 36% fair, 20% good and 21% excellent; 93% setting bolls; 25% bolls opening. Corn 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 40% good and 34% excellent; 96% dough; 80% dent; 28% mature; 47% Silage harvested. Total Sorghum 10% poor, 43% fair, 31% good and 16% excellent; 94% headed; 35% turning color; 2% mature. Lettuce planted 90%. Chile 3% poor, 24% fair and 73% good; 90% harvested green. Pecans 2% poor, 10% fair, 45% good and 43% excellent. Cattle condition 5% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 36% good and 8% excellent. Sheep condition 46% very poor, 18% poor, 25% fair and 11% good. Historic rain and flooding across the State. Socorro 6.92 inches, Truth or Consequences 5.75 inches, Tucumcari 5.54 inches, Las Vegas 5.17 inches and Moriarty 4.03 inches.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Soil moisture 1% short, 79% adequate, 20% surplus. Oats for grain 98% harvested, 99% in 2012, 99% average. Oats 14% poor, 10% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent. Hay crops 3% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Third alfalfa cutting 75% complete, 73% in 2012, 79% average. Second clover timothy cutting 98% complete, 100% in 2012, 97% average. Third clover timothy cutting 72% complete, 61% in 2012, 68% average. Soybeans 5%

poor, 14% fair, 58% good, 23% excellent. Potatoes 59% harvested, 67% in 2012, 52% average. Corn 7% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, 22% excellent. Silage corn 9% harvested, 36% in 2012, 22% average. Sweet corn 88% harvested, 89% in 2012, 86% average. Sweet corn 3% poor, 11% fair, 60% good, 26% excellent. Onions 69% harvested, 85% in 2012, 76% average. Onions 12% poor, 6% fair, 26% good, 56% excellent. Snap beans 85% harvested, 74% in 2012, 78% average. Snap beans 4% poor, 33% fair, 61% good, 2% excellent. Cabbage 71% harvested, 75% in 2012, 75% average. Cabbage 28% poor, 32% fair, 19% good, 23% excellent. Apples 26% harvested, 45% in 2012, 36% average. Apples 1% poor, 4% fair, 65% good, 30% excellent. Grapes were 12% harvested, 25% 2012 and 19% average. Grapes 1% fair, 42% good, 57% excellent. Peaches 99% harvested, 100% in 2012, 96% average. Peaches 2% poor, 5% fair, 84% good, 9% excellent. Pears 65% harvested, 89% in 2012, 77% average. Pears 7% poor, 11% fair, 74% good, 8% excellent. Rainfall for the State ranged from 0.28 to 3.28 inches. Temperatures ranged from a low of 36 to a high of 95.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 6.3 days suitable for field work for the week ending September 15th, compared to 5.9 days for the week ending September 8th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 2% very short, 31% short, 63% adequate and 4% surplus. The Piedmont and Coastal regions received little precipitation this week, however there were scattered showers in the western part of the State. Average temperatures were slightly above normal again this week for most areas of the State. The dry, warm conditions allowed farmers time in the fields for harvesting. Progress was made for all commodities.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.9. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 20% short, 67% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 24% short, 66% adequate, 2% surplus. Durum wheat harvested 63%, 99% 2012, 74% average. Durum Wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 51% good, and 30% excellent. Oats harvested 97%, 100% 2012, 95% average. Canola harvested 74%, 100% 2012, 74% average. Flaxseed turning color 95%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Flaxseed harvested 37%, 91% 2012, 53% average. Flaxseed condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, and 8% excellent. Sugarbeets lifted 6%, 14% 2012, 7% average. Sugarbeets condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, and 8% excellent. Potatoes vines killed 48%, 83% 2012, 68% average. Potatoes condition 6% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 36% good, and 5% excellent. Dry Edible Peas harvested 97%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Dry Edible Beans dropping leaves 83%, 98% 2012, 73% average. Dry Edible Beans harvested 25%, 68% 2012, 24% average. Dry Edible Beans condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 40% good, and 7% excellent. Lentils harvested 83%, 100% 2012, 93% average. Sunflower ray flowers dry 81%, 97% 2012, 88% average. Sunflower bracts yellow 36%, 83% 2012, 59% average. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, and 17% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 82% adequate, and 8% surplus. Significant rainfall was received over much of the State last week. While last week's moisture was needed and welcomed, it did slow down the last of the small grain harvest. Some reports indicated that the moisture was received too late to help row crop development, while others mentioned it could still help put on test weight. Temperatures remained warm across the State last week with averages 1 to 5 degrees above normal.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 9% very short, 29% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 28% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. All hay 5% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Third cutting hay 85%, 0% 2012, 0% avg. Fourth cutting hay 23%, 0% 2012, 0% avg. Hot temperatures in the early part of the week gave way to cooler

temperatures and light rain in the later part of the week. The Northeastern part of the State received slightly above average rainfall, with the rest of Ohio remaining in dry conditions with only spotty rainfall. Crop conditions all declined slightly, but farmers are still happy with their crops and seem optimistic about the coming harvest. While most corn and soybeans in the State are a week to several weeks away from being ready for harvest, harvesting has begun in a few early planted soybean and corn fields. Most producers used their time this week to plant cover crops and make hay and corn silage.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 48% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 39% short, 31% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat seedbed prepared 62% this week, 52% last week, 61% last year, 67% average. Rye seedbed prepared 46% this week, 32% last week, 58% last year, 68% average; planted 6% this week, n/a last week, 10% last year, 17% average. Oats seedbed prepared 48% this week, 26% last week, 48% last year, 51% average. Canola seedbed prepared 52% this week, 35% last week, 61% last year, n/a average. Corn condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent; dent 98% this week, 94% last week, 100% last year, 93% average; mature 80% this week, 58% last week, 89% last year, 76% average; harvested 28% this week, 14% last week, 60% last year, 46% average. Soybeans condition 7% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent; setting pods 90% this week, 80% last week, 83% last year, 88% average; mature 10% this week, n/a last week, 13% last year, 14% average. Alfalfa hay condition 8% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent; 4th cutting 67% this week, 53% last week, 49% last year, 61% average; 5th cutting 9% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Other hay condition 6% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent; 2nd cutting 74% this week, 72% last week, 61% last year, 61% average. Watermelons harvested 95% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent. Many farmers are waiting for moisture before beginning fall planting, while some are dusting in small grain crops. Most of the State received little to no rainfall over the past week. However, heavy rain fell in the Panhandle, specifically in Cimarron County and Texas County, with Kenton recording 5.4 inches of rain. According to the September 10th U.S. Drought Monitor, all of the State is in a drought or abnormally dry, up from only 73.8 percent the week before. Water availability for livestock was a concern for producers who were feeling the effects of worsening drought conditions, as were significant insect populations, such as crickets and flies.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.4 days.. Subsoil Moisture 22% Very Short, 50% Short, 28% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 22% Very Short, 50% Short, 28% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 18% Very Short, 50% Short, 32% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 18% Very Short, 50% Short, 32% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 55%, 65% 2012, 79% avg. Weather The temperatures were much higher than average in all regions in Oregon. The entire State experienced below average precipitation. Cumulative precipitation is below average in most parts of Oregon. The high temperatures for the State ranged from the low-100's in the Southwestern Valleys to the low-80's in the Coastal Region. The low temperatures for the State ranged from the mid-30's in South Central Oregon to the low-60's in Willamette Valley. Field Crops In Coos County irrigation continued on maturing field corn. In Douglas County fall field preparation for grass seed and grain crops was almost complete. Fertilizer spreading and liming was presently active. In Tillamook County hay silage field growth has jumped with recent rainfall and corn silage harvest has begun on some

operations. In Washington County harvest of red clover for seed was completed, irrigating field corn was underway, and seeding cover crops was underway. In Klamath County harvest continued for most crops and irrigation continued. In Union and Baker Counties grain harvest was completed, mint harvest was completed, and seed potato harvest was underway. In Umatilla County wheat farmers were getting ready to seed winter wheat. Fruits and Nuts In Coos County cranberry crop still appeared good at this stage, and other tree fruits were maturing nicely. In Douglas County wine grape harvest was underway last week in the Umpqua Valley. Grape quality looked excellent. Apple and pear harvest was going quickly for early varieties. Gala apple harvest was done as was the Bartlett pear harvest. In Lane County Hazelnuts were starting to drop. Apples and pear harvest was going well. Asian pears were looking good. Table grapes were ripening ahead of schedule. Spotted Wing Drosophila seems to have slowed down. In Washington County blueberries continued to produce, filberts were beginning to drop, walnuts were filling, and strawberry fields were being groomed for winter. In Yamhill County apple harvest continued, plum harvest was starting, and nut drop continued for hazelnuts. In Hood River County winter pear harvest continued in lower and mid Hood River Valley orchards and the Upper Valley growers prepared for winter pear harvest. Nurseries and Greenhouses In Josephine County harvesting and preserving yields of home gardens now in full swing. In Washington County culling was underway for non-marketable evergreen shrubs. Vegetables In Josephine County activity picked up in last week for local produce farms. In Washington County sweet corn harvest continued. Squashes were abundant. Carrots, potatoes, broccoli, and beets were all at farmers' markets. Livestock, Range and Pasture In Coos County irrigation continued on pastures where available. In Washington County cattle and calves were doing well as were bison. In Lake County producers reported that they will start feeding hay earlier than normal this year. In Umatilla County cattle producers are beginning to wean spring calves.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5. Soil moisture; 13% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate and 2% surplus. Fall plowing; 35% this week, 26% last week, 28% last year, and 26% average. Barley planted; 25% this week, 12% last week, 15% last year, and 16% average. Winter Wheat planted; 11% this week, 4% last week, 9% last year, and 6% average. Tobacco harvested; 90% this week, 80% last week, 88% last year, and 82% average. Potatoes harvested; 59% this week, 44% last week, 57% last year, and 44% average. Alfalfa third cutting; 94% this week, 93% last week, 98% last year, and 96% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting; 48% this week, 45% last week, 77% last year, and 61% average. Apples harvested; 55% this week, 48% last week, and 59% last year, and 49% average. Grape harvested; 15% this week, 3% last week, and 32% last year, and 11% average. Corn conditions; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 44 good, 40% excellent. Soybean conditions; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 20% excellent. Quality of Hay made is; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 50% good and 19% excellent. Apples conditions; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 68% good and 19% excellent. Field activities for the week included cutting alfalfa, timothy and other forage; harvesting corn silage, tobacco, potatoes, peaches, apples and grapes, planting barley and winter wheat, applying fertilizer, mowing pastures, spraying herbicides and pesticides and applying lime to fields.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 6% very short, 39% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Soybeans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 81% good, 2% excellent. Corn matured 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn harvested 62%, 86% 2012, 86% avg.

Soybeans bloomed 93%, 94% 2012, 98% avg. Soybeans pods set 68%, 80% 2012, 91% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 5%, 10% 2012, 11% avg. Tobacco harvested 96%, 97% 2012, 97% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 55%, 71% 2012, 67% avg. Peaches harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Winter grazings planted 8%, 7% 2012, 10% avg. Another week filled with lots of sunshine and no significant rainfall, allowed most crops to continue to make improvements in condition and yield potential, as various field activities proceeded at a steady pace. The week ended with a few scattered showers, which at this point was a much needed and welcomed sight.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 42% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 44% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Sunflower ray flowers dry 83%, 95% 2012, 88% average. Sunflower bracts yellow 38%, 80% 2012, 63% average. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 22% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. 3rd cutting of alfalfa 88% complete, 79% 2012, 76% average. Alfalfa hay condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 25% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. Above normal temperatures continued Statewide. Row crops were moving towards maturity, with corn silage harvest in full swing. Baling hay and moving bales were other major activities.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 29% short, 67% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% short, 80% adequate, 2% surplus. Cotton crop continued to respond well to hot, dry conditions. Crops were rated good-to-excellent. Corn dried down in the 18-20% range. Other farm activities included tobacco and hay harvest. Pasture condition deteriorated slightly due to lack of moisture.

TEXAS: Hot and dry conditions continued across much of the State last week, with most areas receiving less than one quarter inch of rainfall. Coastal areas of the Lower Valley and the Coastal Bend, however, received significant rain with storms producing very heavy rainfall in localized areas. Small Grains Wheat seeding continued in many areas of the State. Some producers dry seeded in anticipation of future rainfall, while others continued to wait for additional moisture. Row Crops Cotton harvest continued from South Central Texas to the Lower Valley; however, some harvesting was delayed due to heavy rainfall. Peanuts continued to mature in South Texas. Producers in the Blacklands harvested cotton, soybeans, sorghum, and sunflowers. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crops Fall planted vegetables were showing signs of stress in North East Texas. Vegetable planting continued in the Lower Valley. Pecan nut development continued in South Texas. Heavy precipitation delayed sesame harvest in the Coastal Bend. Livestock Range and Pasture Producers in the Cross Timbers, the Blacklands, and North East Texas continued to be concerned about livestock water supplies. Some hay was being baled in the Cross Timbers, with some producers supplementing with hay. Pastures in the Plains were stressed by hot, dry conditions, but range and pasture conditions in South Texas, the Coastal Bend, and the Lower Valley has improved with recent rains.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 4. Subsoil Moisture 14% very short, 33% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 25% very short, 35% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 40%, 26% 2012, 25% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 90%, 88% 2012, 87% avg. Corn dough 89%, 92% 2012, 88% avg. Corn dent 55%, 64% 2012, 44% avg. Corn mature 16%, 21% 2012, 14% avg. Corn silage, harvested 26%, 32% 2012, 8% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 66%

good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 75%, 85% 2012, 72% avg. Onions harvested 8%, 27% 2012, 30% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 15%, 13% 2012, 13% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 19%, 9% 2012, 16% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 6% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 8% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. Apples harvested 16%, 26% 2012, 17% avg. Peaches harvested 76%, 74% 2012, 67% avg. This week saw cooler temperatures with scattered showers around Box Elder County. Some of the showers produced a good amount of moisture. In Cache County, very little field work has been accomplished this week because of persistent rain showers. Lots of hay has been damaged in the fields. Rains were heavy at times in Utah County and slowed field work. Some hay is turning black in the windrows but Range conditions are better due to the rains. In Box Elder County, grain is being planted fairly shallow since there is good moisture in the top 4 inches of soil. Grain will begin to emerge this week. Alfalfa hay producers are finishing third cutting of alfalfa. Onion producers are ready to begin harvest but have been waiting for dry weather. It looks like the onion crop will be better than average. Silage corn is being harvested and put in the pit. Grain corn is beginning to dry down. Growers in Cache County are also chopping corn, as field conditions permit. Safflower is also ready to harvest, but warmer weather is needed. In Morgan County, corn silage is still immature and needs a few more weeks before it will be ready for harvest. Peach production in Utah County is very good this year. Apple production also looks to be good. In Wayne County, some second crop alfalfa and oat hay is still in the windrow and has suffered significant rain damage. Second crop alfalfa is over mature and quality has been hurt. Corn silage harvest is beginning in Weber County. Much of fourth cutting alfalfa has been rained on, reducing its quality. The extended dry spring and summer has been hard on many ranchers in Box Elder County. There is not much fall feed on many pastures so ranchers will be relying on their own or purchased hay to make it through the fall and winter. Sheep producers have been sorting lambs and bringing their herds off of summer ranges in the high country. Cattle and sheep are grazing limited forage on range and pasture lands in Cache County. Most are in good condition. Cattle in Uintah County are being moved from summer ranges early this year because of a lack of feed.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Livestock 2% poor, 12% fair, 56% good, 30% excellent. Other hay 4% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 10% fair, 51% good, 34% excellent. Corn dough 99%, 100% 2012, 100% 5-yr avg. Corn dent 92%, 91% 2012, 91% 5-yr avg. Corn mature 75%, 79% 2012, 75% 5-yr avg. Corn harvested 37%, 47% 2012, 33% 5-yr avg. Corn silage harvested 72%, 74% 2012, 64% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent. Soybeans setting pods 94%, 94% 2012, 83% 5-yr avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 9%, 9% 2012, 16% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat seeded 2%, 0% 2012, 4% 5-yr avg. Barley seeded 10%, 0% 2012. Flue cured tobacco harvested 72%, 51% 2012, 52% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Burley tobacco harvested 49%, 52% 2012, 50% 5-yr avg. Dark Fire Cured Tobacco harvested 94%, 84% 2012, 78% 5-yr avg. All apples 1% poor, 4% fair, 94% good, 1% excellent. Fall apples harvested 34%, 69% 2012, 33% 5-yr avg. Winter apples harvested 14%, 33% 2012. Peaches harvested 96%, 94% 2012, 99% 5-yr avg. Grapes 2% very poor, 4% poor, 9% fair, 85% good. Oats seeded 8%. Overall, it was a

dry week for the Commonwealth with only occasional light rain showers. Temperatures were about 4 to 5 degrees warmer than normal with the daytime highs around 91 to 94 degrees. As the week progressed, nighttime lows dropped in the 40s and 50s. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.4. Farmers took advantage of the dry weather to make good progress on the corn harvest. The corn harvest was ahead of the 5-year average, but behind last year's progress. Concerns were growing over the double crop soybeans due to the lack of water. Other farming activities for the week included harvesting tobacco, spraying soybeans, and preparing to plant small grains.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work 5.8 days. Field Corn Field Corn Dough 85%, 77% last year, 76% five-year average. Field Corn Field Corn Dent 60%, 24% last year, 41% five-year average. Field Corn Field Corn Mature 15%, 13% last year, 10% five-year average. Field Corn Field Corn Harvested 5%, 3% last year, 1% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for Silage Harvested for Silage 20%, 16% last year, 18% five-year average. Potatoes Harvested 55%, 44% last year, 47% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Harvested 61%, 48% last year, 49% five-year average. Dry Edible Peas Harvested 97%, 100% last year, 98% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay Third Cutting 90%, 86% last year, 81% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 25%, 27% last year, 26% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Condition 1% Very Poor, 5% Poor, 42% Fair, 48% Good, 4% Excellent. Field Corn 0% Very Poor, 0% Poor, 15% Fair, 64% Good, 21% Excellent. Hay and other Roughage 2% Very Short, 12% Short, 80% Adequate, 6% Surplus. Irrigation Water Supply 1% Very Short, 3% Short, 95% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Potatoes 0% Very Poor, 0% Poor, 9% Fair, 55% Good, 36% Excellent. Range and Subsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 38% Short, 56% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 28% Short, 58% Adequate, 9% Surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.8. Winter wheat seeding continued in Whitman and Lincoln County along with some emergence. In Adams County, winter wheat seeding also was underway but precipitation caused some acreage to be replanted because of crusting. Field corn harvest continued in Grant and Whatcom County with reports of good growing conditions. In Thurston County, Christmas tree growers began removing stakes from Noble and Nordman fir leaders. In the Yakima Valley, thundershowers passed through accompanied by high winds and lightning with no crop loss reported. Apple harvest continued with Gala, Honeycrisp, Granny and Golden Delicious varieties coming into the packinghouses. Early wine grape varieties were harvested as well. Hop harvest continued and some field corn harvest was reported. In Chelan County, torrential rains and thunderstorms crossed the tree fruit region causing local flooding and significant hail damage. The harvest of Gala apples neared completion with reports of slightly lower than expected yields. Bartlett pears were mostly picked, and winter storage pears harvested with reports of excellent fruit size and yield. In Grays Harbor, dairy producers continued harvesting forage crops, most of which were being made into haylage.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 6. Topsoil moisture was 13% short, 82% adequate, and 5% surplus compared to 13% very short, 42% short, 44% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 15% fair, 41% good, and 44% excellent. Corn was 92% doughing, 95% in 2012, and 94% 5-year avg. Corn was 56% dented, 81% in 2012, and 71% 5-year avg. Corn was 6% mature, 17% in 2012, and 22% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 13% fair, 42% good, and 45% excellent. Soybeans were 95% setting pods, comparison data not available. Soybeans were 30% dropping leaves, 59% in 2012, and 47% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 9% excellent. Hay second cutting was 79%, 91% in 2012, and 90% 5-year avg. Hay third

cutting was 12%, 32% in 2012, and 32% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 40% fair, 57% good, and 3% excellent. Apples were 33% harvested, 53% in 2012, and 40% 5-year avg. Peaches were 89% harvested, comparison data not available. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 8% fair, 81% good, and 9% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 8% fair, 89% good, and 2% excellent. Farming activities included harvesting apples, peaches, pumpkins, and corn for silage. Rain was scattered across the State this week; farmers made hay as they were able.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 33% very short, 42% short, 25% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 47% short, 21% adequate, and 0% surplus. Third cutting hay 93%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Fourth cutting hay 35%, 86% 2012, 51% avg. A last blast of summer heat gave way to damp, chilly conditions this week. Though temperatures reached the 90s across most of the State early in the week, daytime highs were only in the 60s by the weekend. Many reporters in the northern half of the State observed frost as the cold front came through, though it was reportedly patchy and light for most. Wisconsin's State median date for the first 32 degree frost falls between September 21 and October 10. Widespread rainfall also accompanied the front, including some much-needed precipitation for the dry western portions of the State. Reporters there noted that the rain was too late to help drought damaged crops, but that it should bolster fall seedings, pastures and hay stands as they prepare to overwinter. Silage harvest continued with producers chopping corn that will not mature. Some reporters noted that feed shortages were forcing early silage chopping, especially in areas where pastures were dried up. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 4 to 6 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 76 to 82 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 54 to 62 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.01 inches in Milwaukee to 1.39 inches in Green Bay.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 3.5. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 31% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 16% very short, 18% short, 66% adequate. Barley harvested 85%, 96% 2012, 87% avg. Oats turning color 98%, 100% 2012, 100% avg., mature 94%, 99% 2012, 97% avg.; harvested 85%, 97% 2012, 92% avg. Spring wheat harvested 94%, 100% 2012, 93% avg. Winter Wheat planted 60%, 57% 2012, 63% avg.; emerged 39%, 3% 2012, 23% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent; in dough 66%, 92% 2012; 80% avg.; dent 34%, 62% 2012, 50% avg.; mature 7%, 19% 2012, 12% avg. Corn silage harvested 52%, 35% 2012, 33% avg. Dry beans condition 2% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 21% excellent; leaves turning color 85%; 93% 2012, 89% avg.; windrowed 47%, 63% 2012, 48% avg.; combined 18%, 38% 2012, 20% avg. Sugar beets condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent; harvested 9%, 8% 2012, 2% avg. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent; third cutting 40%, 55% 2012, 31% avg. Crop insect infestation 69% none, 30% light, 1% moderate. Average temperatures range from 51 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 67 degrees at Torrington. Temperatures were above normal at all of the 33 reporting stations. Only 6 stations reported below normal precipitation for the week. Lander, Powell, Gillette, Newcastle Sheridan, Sundance, Buford, Cheyenne, and Chugwater are the only stations reporting above normal precipitation for the year. High temperatures ranged from 69 degrees at Evanston to 93 degrees at Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 33 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 54 degrees at Torrington. Cheyenne and Buford received the most precipitation for the week at 5.41 inches and 5.87 inches, respectively. All 33 reporting stations reported precipitation.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 8-14, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Moderate to heavy rain overspread most of the continent, slowing or halting summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting.

WESTERN FSU: Dry weather in the south facilitated winter wheat planting and summer crop harvesting, while rain elsewhere hampered fieldwork.

EASTERN FSU: Dry, cool weather favored spring wheat harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably sunny skies promoted summer crop harvesting and encouraged early winter wheat planting.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers waned ahead of schedule across much of India, limiting moisture for reproductive cotton and soybeans.

EASTERN ASIA: Warmer weather benefited summer crop development in northeastern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Widespread monsoon showers boosted moisture supplies for rice across the region.

AUSTRALIA: Warm, showery weather continued to benefit winter grains and oilseeds in the west and southeast, while unfavorably dry weather persisted in the northeast.

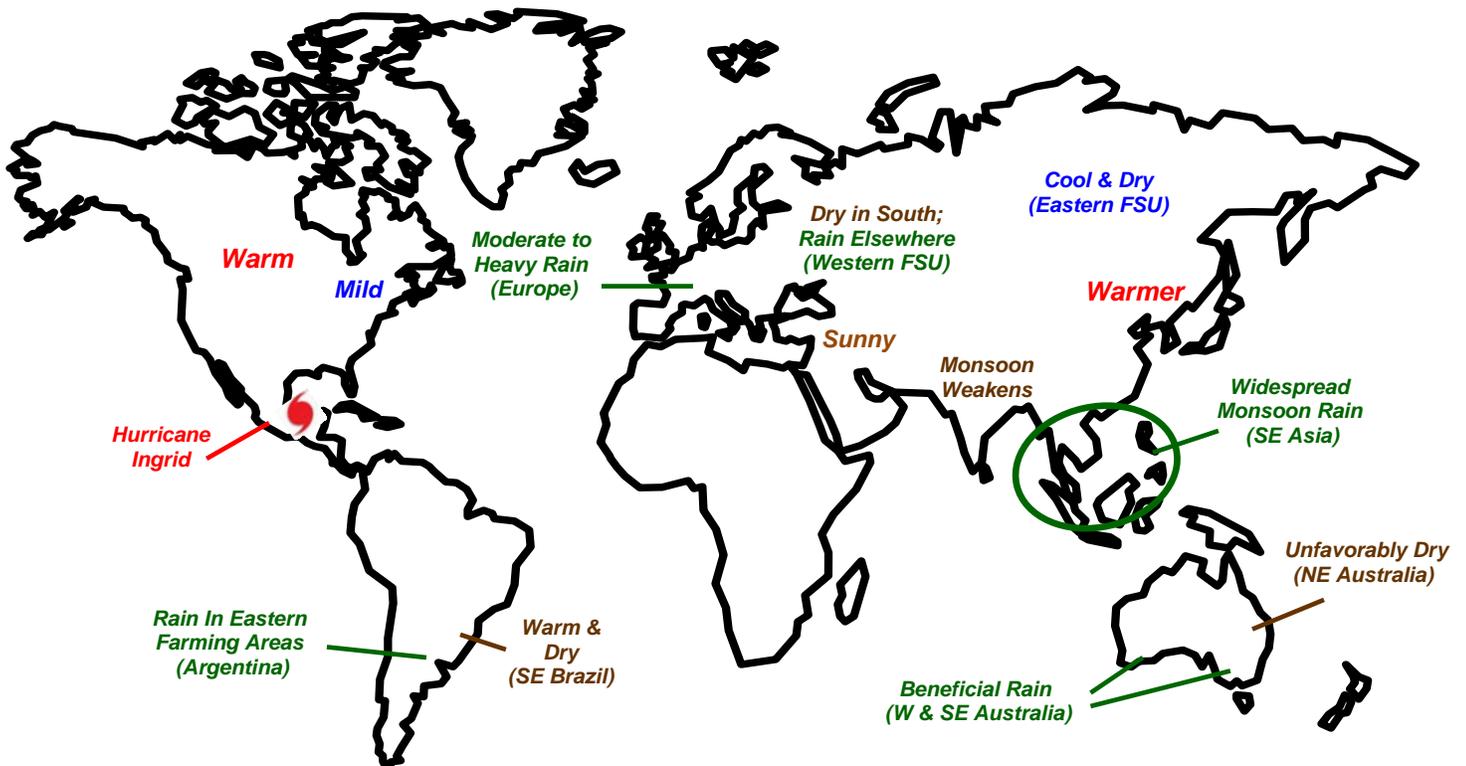
ARGENTINA: Showers increased moisture for winter grains in eastern production areas, but moisture remained limited in the west.

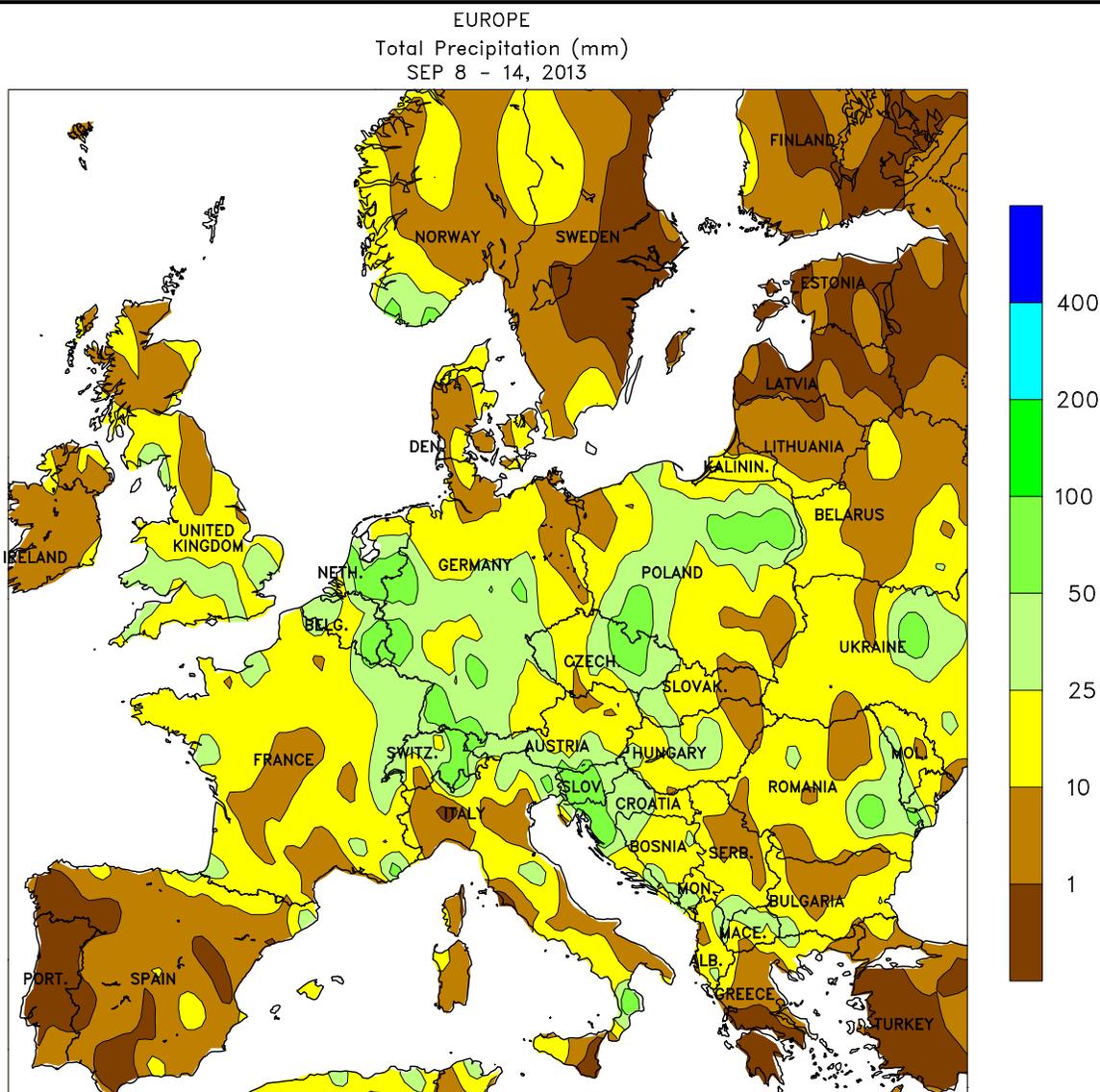
BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness spurred drydown and harvesting of winter wheat.

MEXICO: Hurricane Ingrid brought additional heavy rain and flooding to eastern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warm, mostly dry weather aided drydown and harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Mild, showery weather maintained moisture levels for late summer crop development and winter wheat establishment.





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

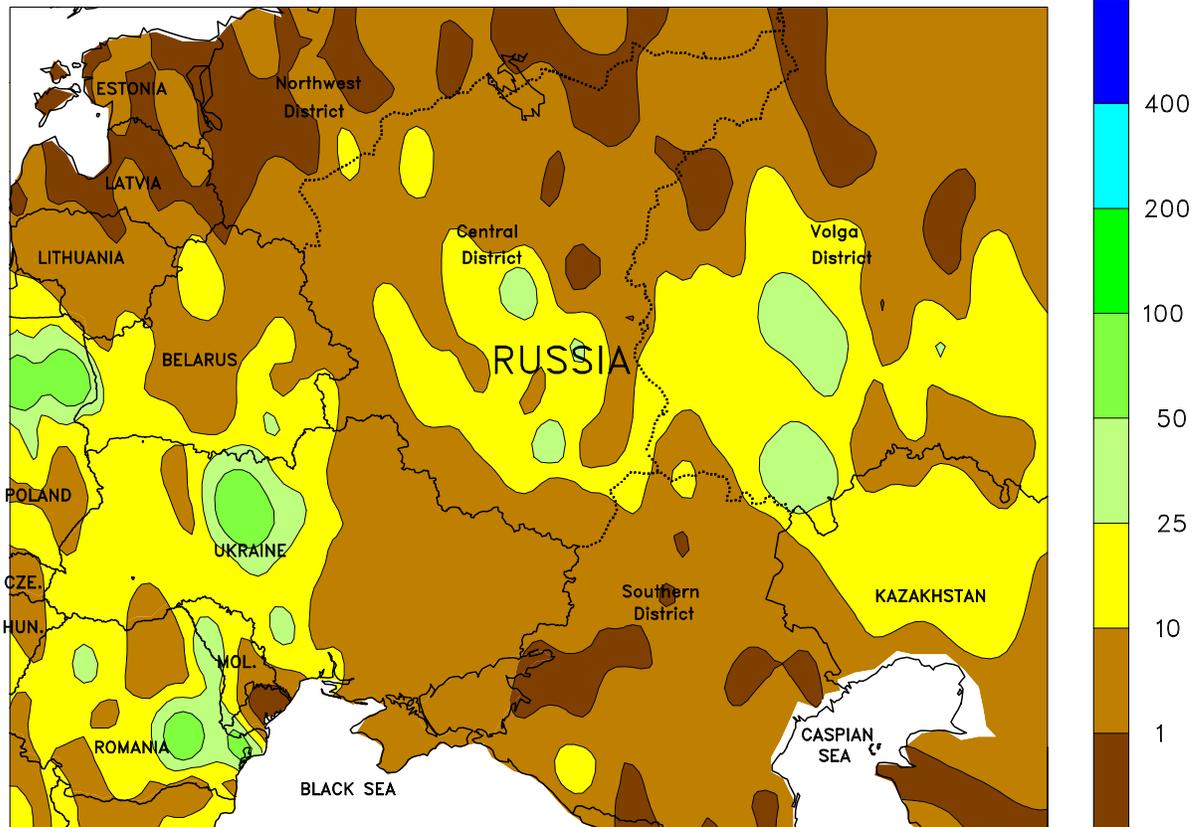


EUROPE

Widespread, locally heavy rainfall overspread the continent, hampering fieldwork but improving soil moisture for winter crop establishment. A slow-moving area of low pressure and its attendant cold front triggered moderate to heavy rain (10-60 mm) from France and the United Kingdom into Poland and the Balkans. The wet weather boosted soil moisture for winter

wheat and rapeseed establishment, particularly in previously dry portions of Hungary and central Danube River Valley. However, seasonal fieldwork — including summer crop harvesting as well as winter grain and oilseed planting — was slowed or halted. Dry weather was confined to Greece and Spain, where cotton harvesting proceeded without delay.

WESTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 SEP 8 - 14, 2013



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

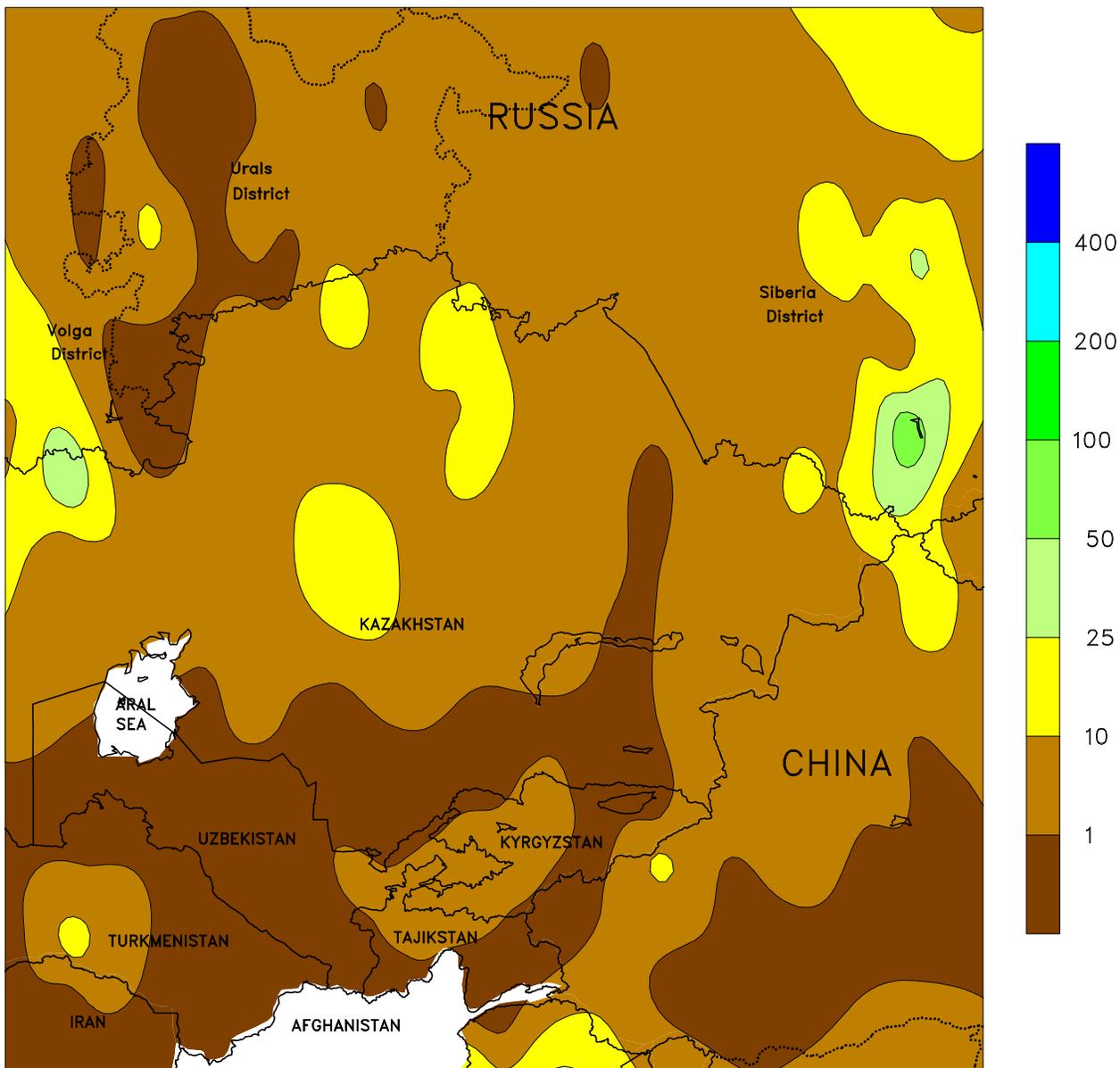


WESTERN FSU

Unsettled weather persisted across much of the region, although drier conditions returned to southern growing areas. In particular, moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm) continued to fall from western Ukraine and southern Belarus into central Russia. The persistent showery weather raised concerns for summer crop quality and maintained fieldwork delays, including summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting.

In southern Ukraine and Russia's Southern District, dry weather allowed producers to resume winter grain planting, although moisture shortages persist in west-central portions of Russia's Southern District. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal in primary winter crop areas, while warmer-than-normal weather in northern Ukraine promoted corn maturation.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 8 - 14, 2013



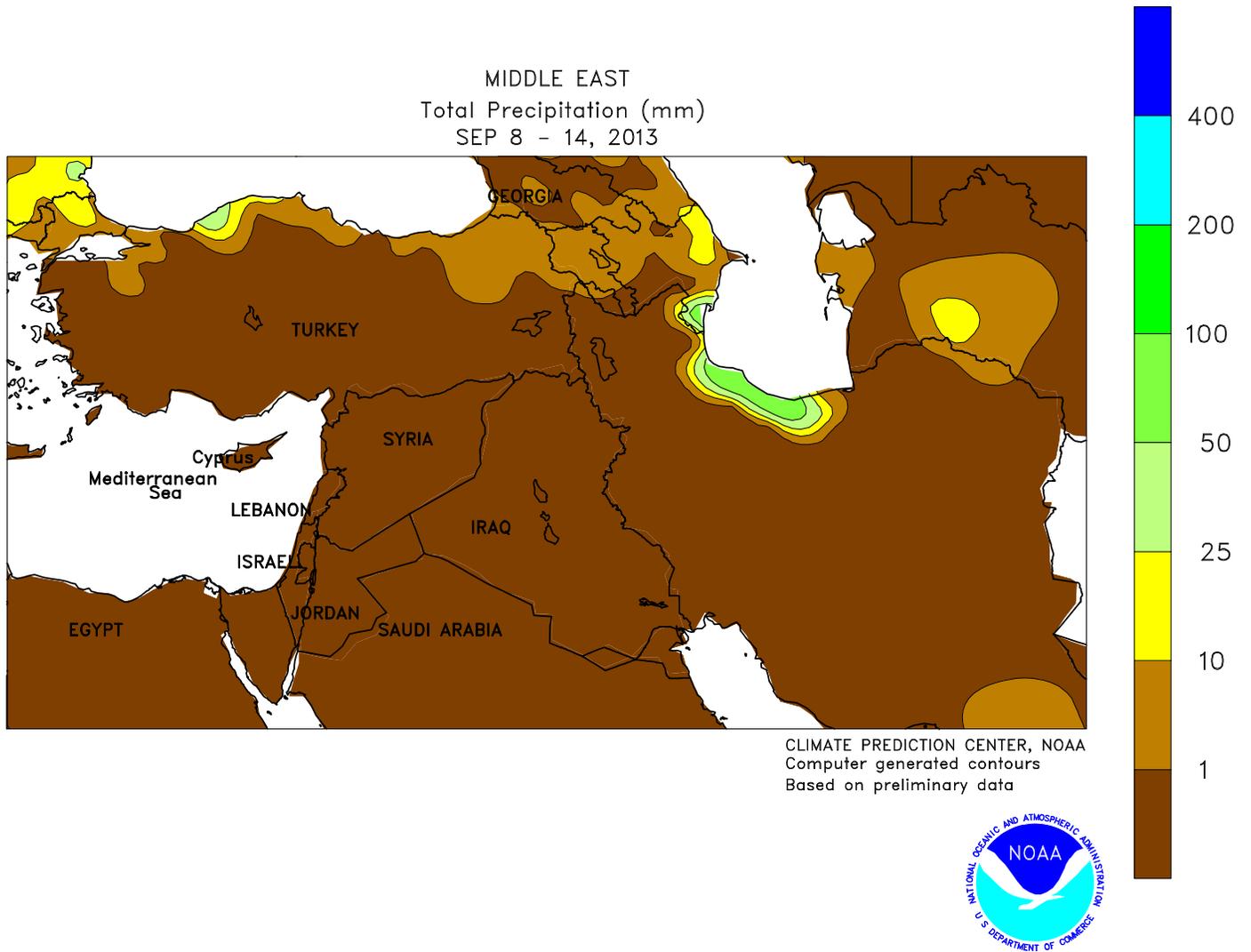
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

Mostly dry weather promoted spring wheat harvesting in the north and cotton harvesting in southern growing areas. In Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia, generally dry weather favored spring wheat drydown and

harvesting, although spotty showers (2-20 mm) caused localized fieldwork delays. Farther south, cotton maturation and harvesting from Turkmenistan into Kyrgyzstan proceeded without delay.

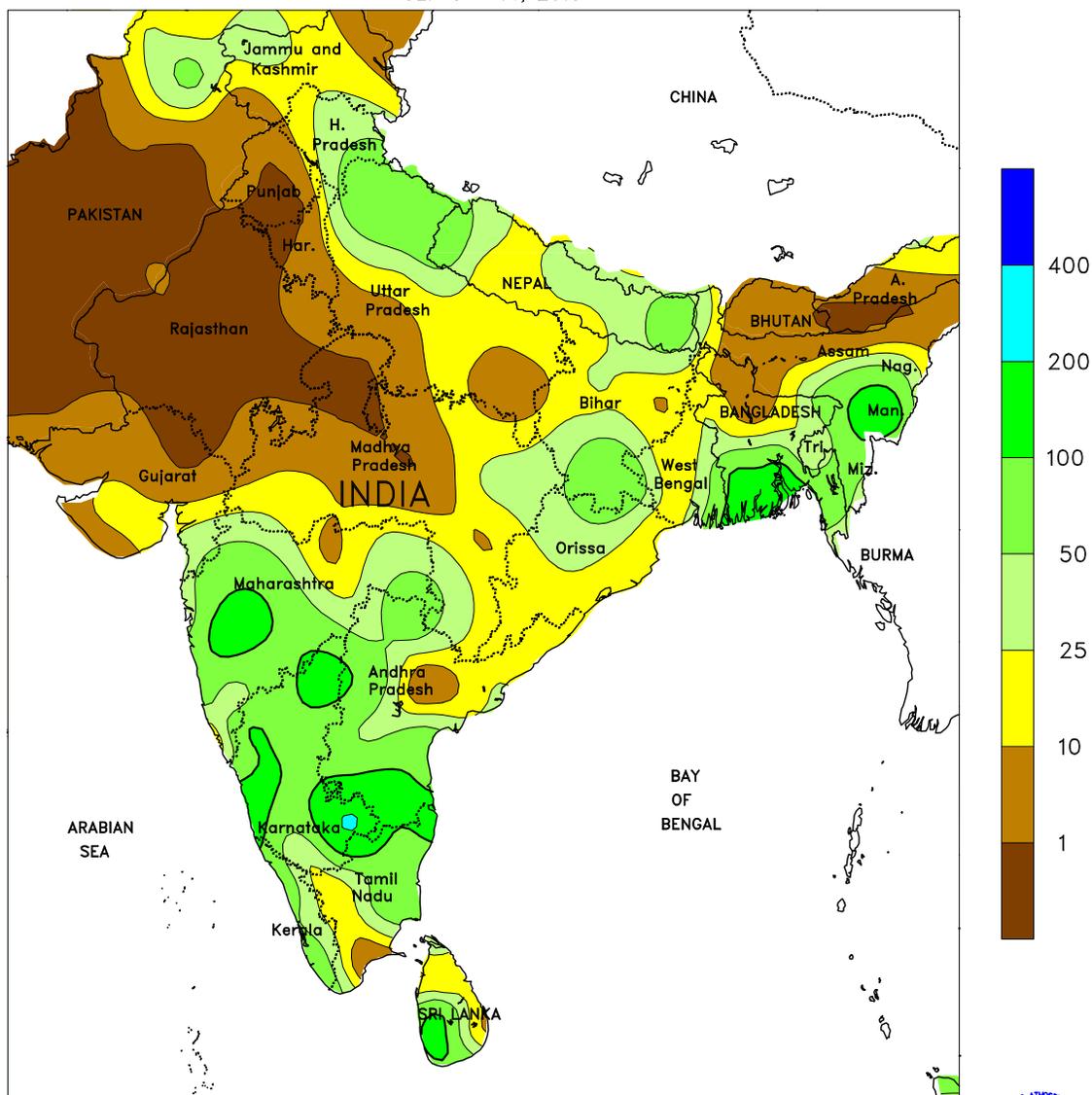


MIDDLE EAST

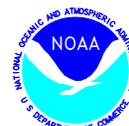
Dry weather promoted fieldwork across much of the region, although showers lingered in the far north. A cold front triggered light to moderate showers (2-30 mm, locally more)

across northern Turkey, though the rain fell north of primary winter wheat areas. Across the rest of the region, seasonably dry conditions promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 8 - 14, 2013



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

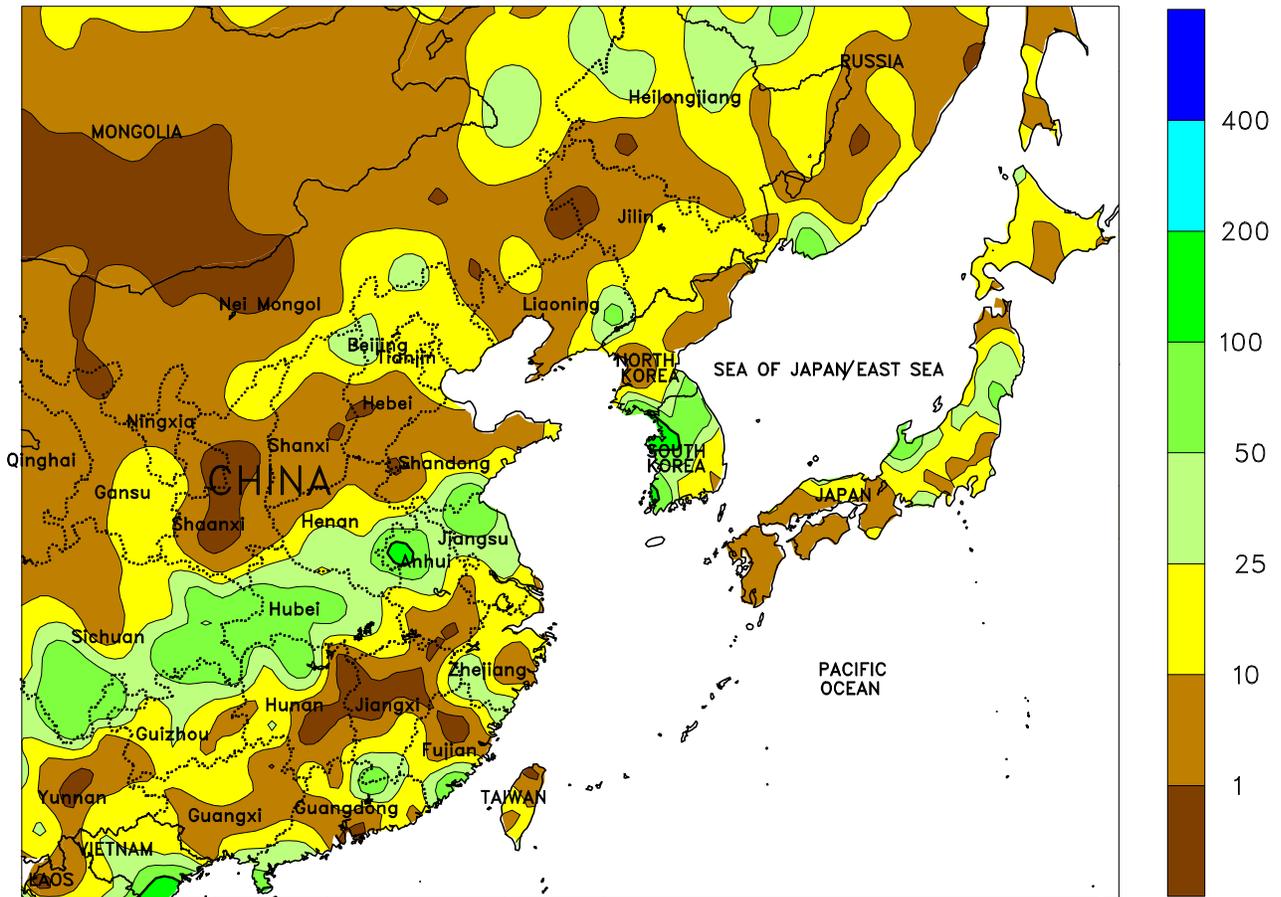


SOUTH ASIA

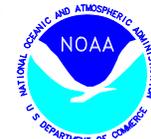
Monsoon showers continued to retreat in central and eastern India despite a reportedly delayed withdrawal (according to the Indian Meteorological Department). Dry weather extended from Punjab and Haryana in the north to western Madhya Pradesh in the south and west into Gujarat. The drier conditions in the north were beneficial to rice and cotton harvesting, and while easing lingering excessive wetness in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the retreat of rain was a month early as soybeans begin to fill and cotton nears

peak flowering. An earlier-than-expected reduction in monsoon rain also occurred in eastern rice areas of India, where rainfall amounts were generally less than 25 mm, except in portions of northern Orissa and southern Bihar (50 mm or more). Showers were most prevalent in Maharashtra and to the south as widespread amounts of 50 to 100 mm benefited reproductive summer crops as well as boosted moisture supplies for rabi crop planting beginning in the next couple of weeks.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 8 - 14, 2013



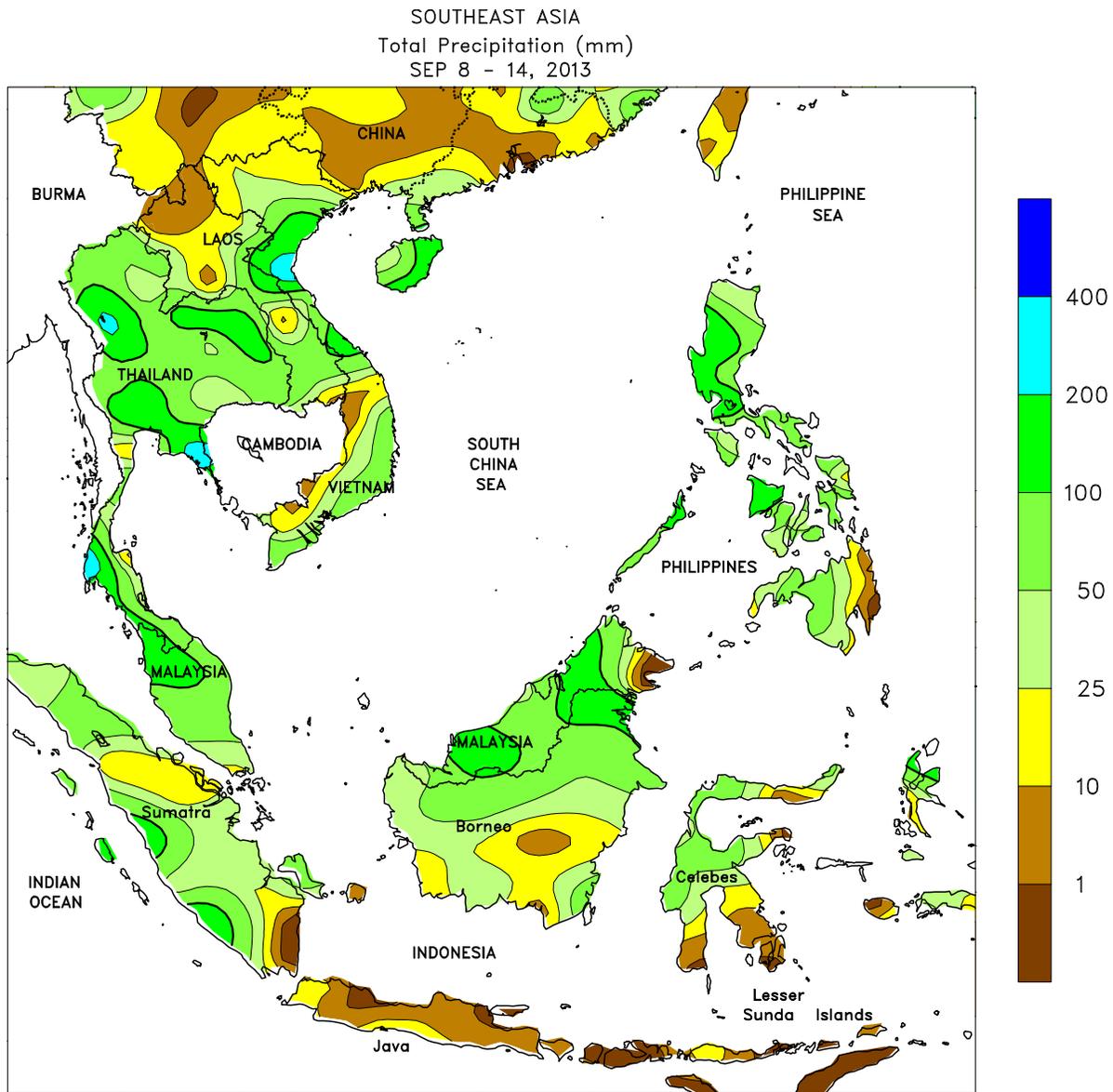
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Warm weather facilitated maturation of corn, soybeans, and rice across northeastern China, while passing showers brought some unfavorable wetness to mature cotton north of the Yangtze Valley. In northeastern China, weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal aided development of summer crops beginning to mature, with passing showers (10-40 mm) benefiting filling crops in far northern areas. An extension of the growing season would improve yield prospects as the typical first freeze occurs in late September. Farther south, warm, dry weather in northern portions of the North China Plain benefited cotton and groundnuts nearing maturation, and while showers (25-125 mm) in southern portions were generally unfavorable for cotton and groundnuts, the moisture was beneficial for

filling corn. In the Yangtze Valley, upwards of 100 mm of rain across western crop areas boosted moisture supplies for late-season rice and some late-planted, single-season rice. Meanwhile, rainfall was mostly scattered across southern China, with 25 to 50 mm occurring along coastal provinces, and drier conditions exacerbating seasonal moisture shortfalls for rice in Hunan and Jiangxi. Elsewhere in the region, substantially drier weather in North Korea continued to ease flooding, while heavy rainfall (50-100 mm) in South Korea increased moisture supplies following a lackluster rainy season. In Japan, the third tropical cyclone (Man-Yi) in as many weeks brought more rainfall (25-50 mm) to the country (mainly central and northern Honshu), where rice was likely in the latter stages of development.



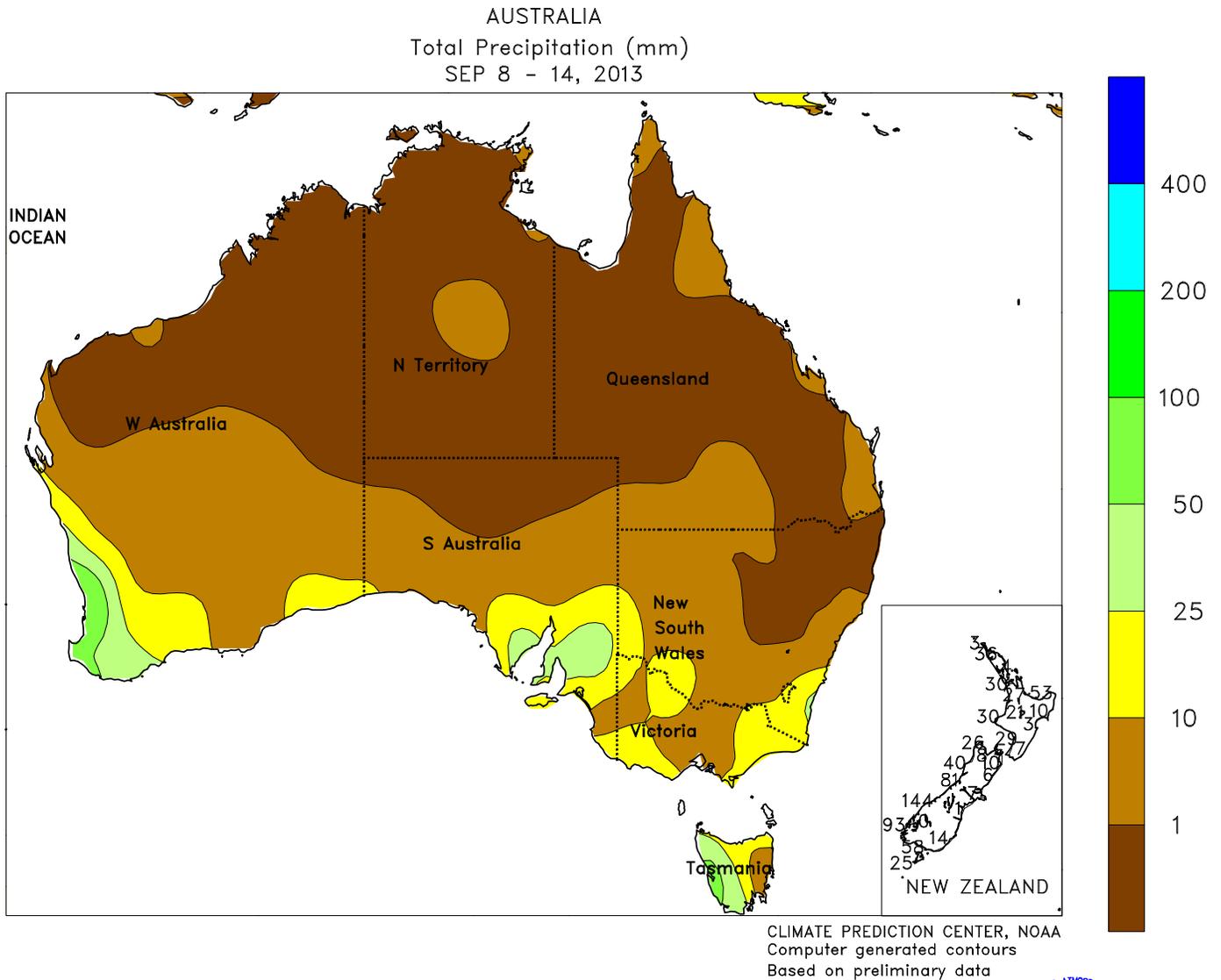
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
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Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread monsoon showers (50-200 mm) maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice across Thailand, while also increasing reservoir levels for dry-season rice transplanted in January. Rainfall was also heavy (50-200 mm) across much of Vietnam, boosting moisture supplies for winter rice but slowing early coffee harvesting in the Central Highlands. Likewise, in the Philippines, seasonable rain (50-

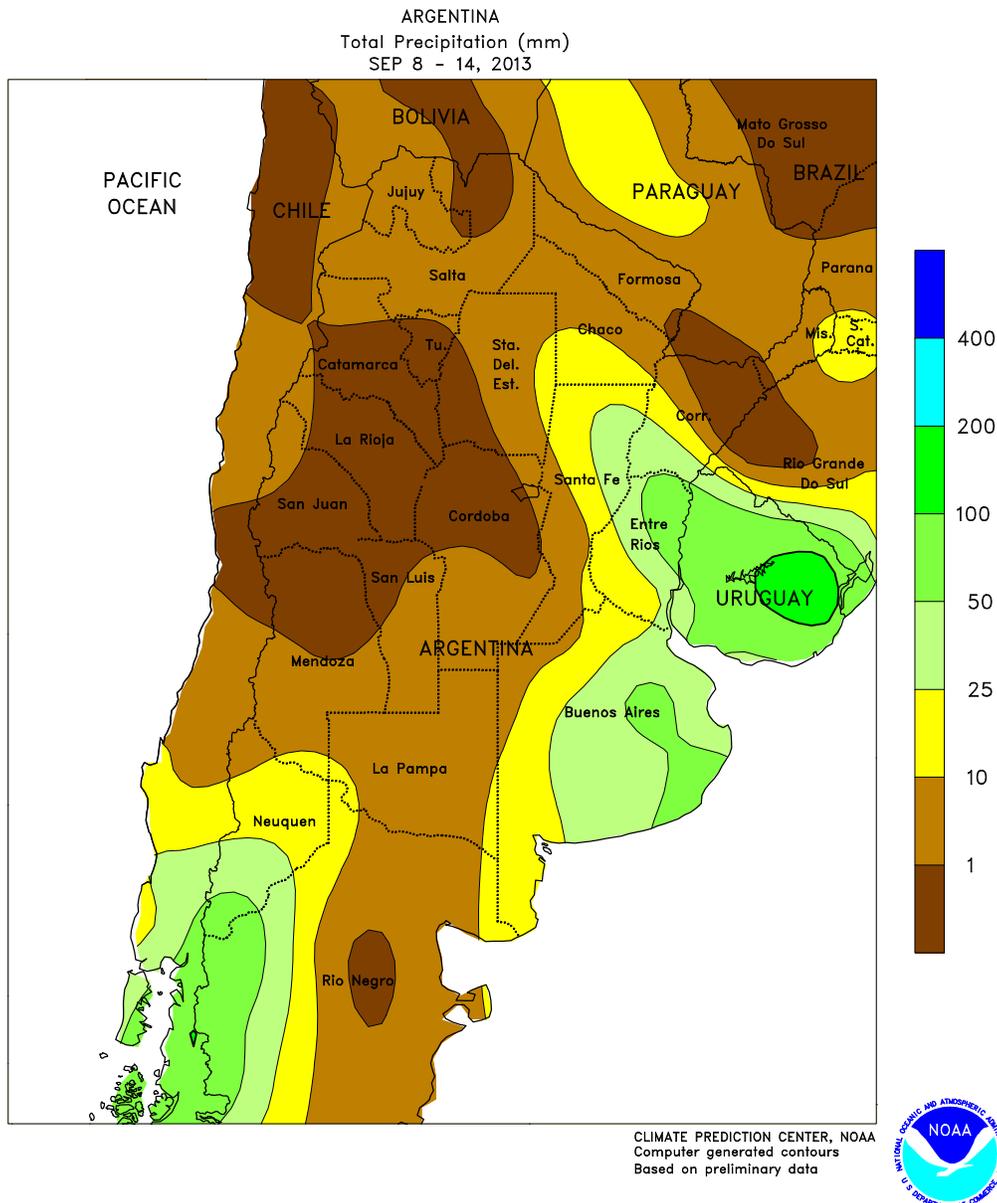
200 mm) benefited rice and corn and maintained favorable crop prospects in the absence of significant damage from tropical cyclones. Showers continued to increase across Malaysian oil palm areas as the monsoon migrates south. Rainfall was also increasing in oil palm areas of Indonesia but to a lesser degree, as the rainy season doesn't become fully established until November.



AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, soaking rains (15-50 mm) further improved the yield potential of winter grains and oilseeds, which were in or nearing the reproductive stages of development. Similarly, widespread showers (5-30 mm) in southeastern Australia maintained good to excellent growing conditions for wheat, barley, and canola. Farther north, very warm, mostly dry weather persisted in northern

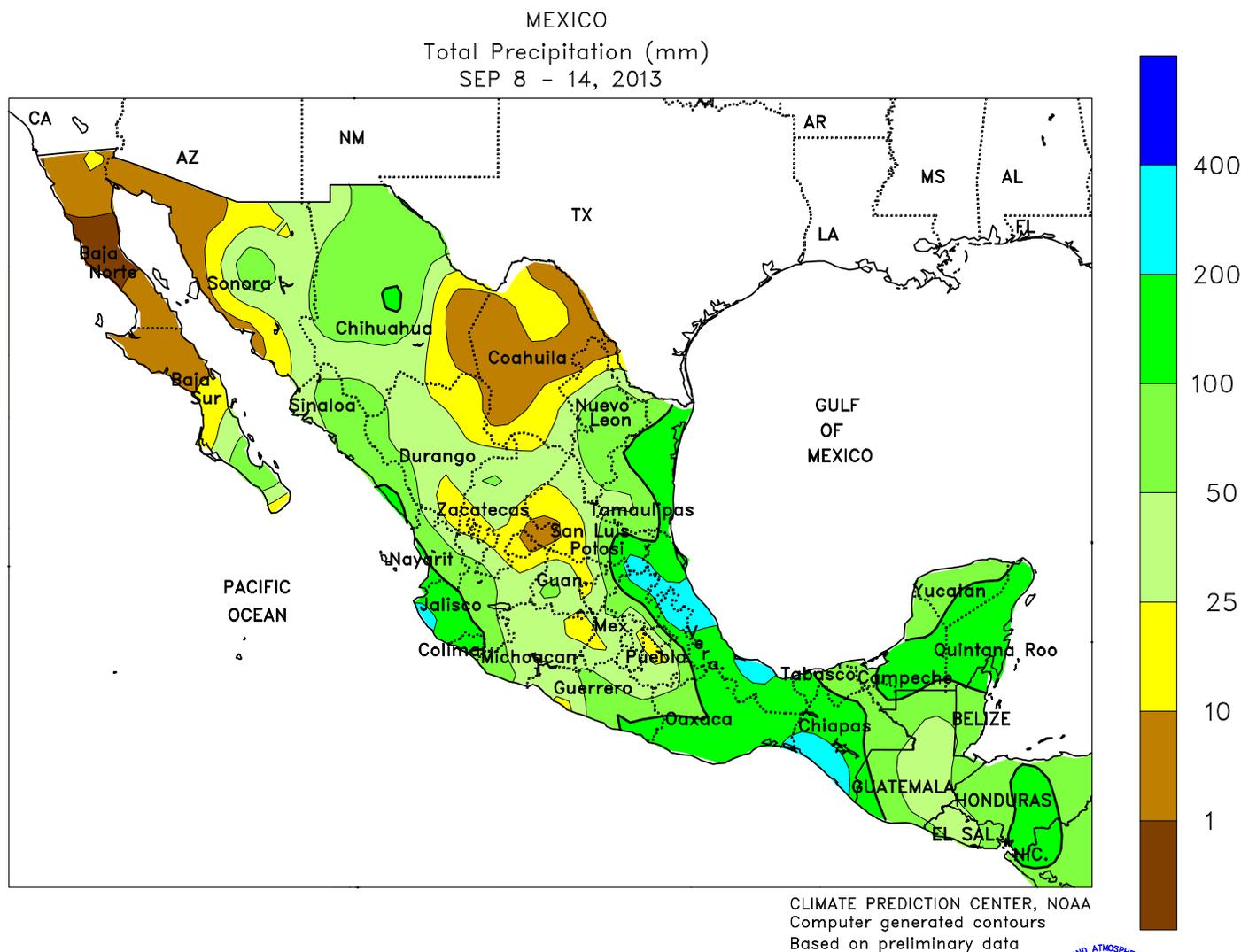
New South Wales and southern Queensland, further reducing the yield potential of heading wheat and other reproductive winter crops. Temperatures in eastern Australia averaged 2 to 5°C above normal, with maximum temperatures approaching 30°C in northern areas. In western and southeastern Australia, temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal.



ARGENTINA

Locally heavy rain increased moisture for winter grains in eastern production areas, while dryness persisted in the west. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm over a large portion of central and eastern Buenos Aires, northeastern Entre Rios, and neighboring locations in Santa Fe and Corrientes, with lighter amounts (5-25 mm) extending from western Buenos Aires to southern Chaco. Unseasonably dry weather persisted, however, farther west, including key winter grain production areas of northern La Pampa and Cordoba. Unseasonable warmth (weekly temperatures averaging 3-5°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle

30s degrees C) exacerbated the impact of the dryness on vegetative winter grains during the early part of the week. Milder weather (highs in the teens with nighttime freezes) prevailed during the latter half of the week. A similar pattern of unseasonable warmth followed by late-week relief existed in the north, but temperatures were much higher (weekly temperatures averaging 6-8°C above normal, with daytime highs in excess of 40°C) than those recorded farther south. Additional rain is needed in the drier locations to ensure proper establishment of winter grains as seasonal warming increases.

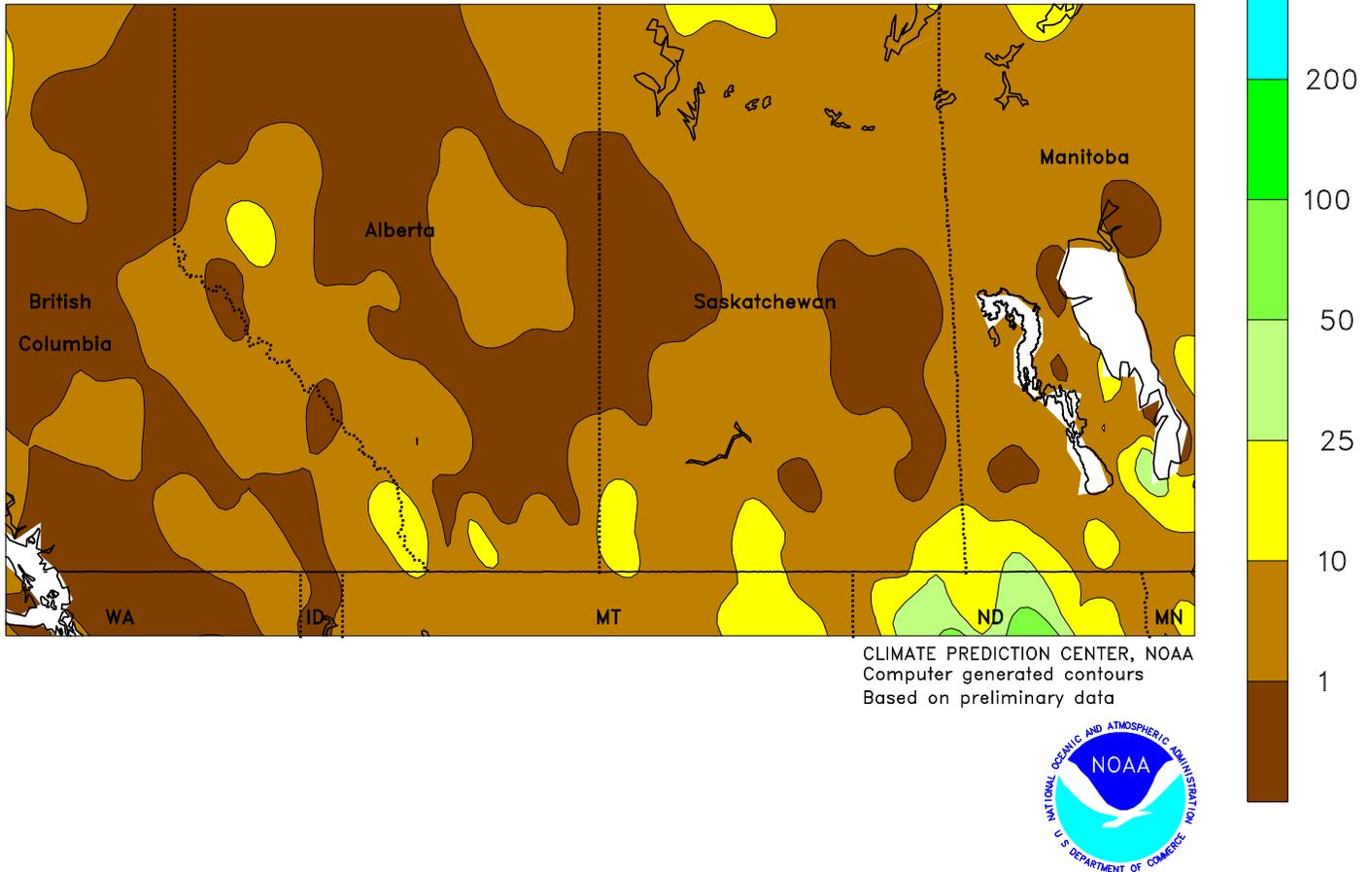


MEXICO

Hurricane Ingrid generated locally heavy rain along the Gulf Coast as it intensified offshore during the latter part of the period. Rainfall through September 14 totaled more than 100 mm along the coasts of Veracruz and Tamaulipas, with local amounts approaching 200 mm. Some of the heaviest rain was concentrated in the sugarcane areas in and around northern Veracruz, marking a third week of excessive moisture with flooding and possible crop damage. Ingrid made landfall on September 16 with sustained winds of about 65 knots, bringing additional heavy rain to the region (more information will be provided in next week's

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin). Elsewhere, heavy rain (50 to more than 100 mm) — partly from moisture associated with Tropical Storm Manuel — fell along the southern Pacific Coast from Guerrero to Chiapas, as well as most of the southeast, including the Yucatan Peninsula. Rainfall was lighter on the southern plateau, with amounts falling below 25 mm in western corn areas (Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Michoacan). However, abundant monsoon moisture led to widespread, locally heavy rain throughout the northwest, with amounts exceeding 100 mm in sections of Sinaloa and Chihuahua.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 8 - 14, 2013



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

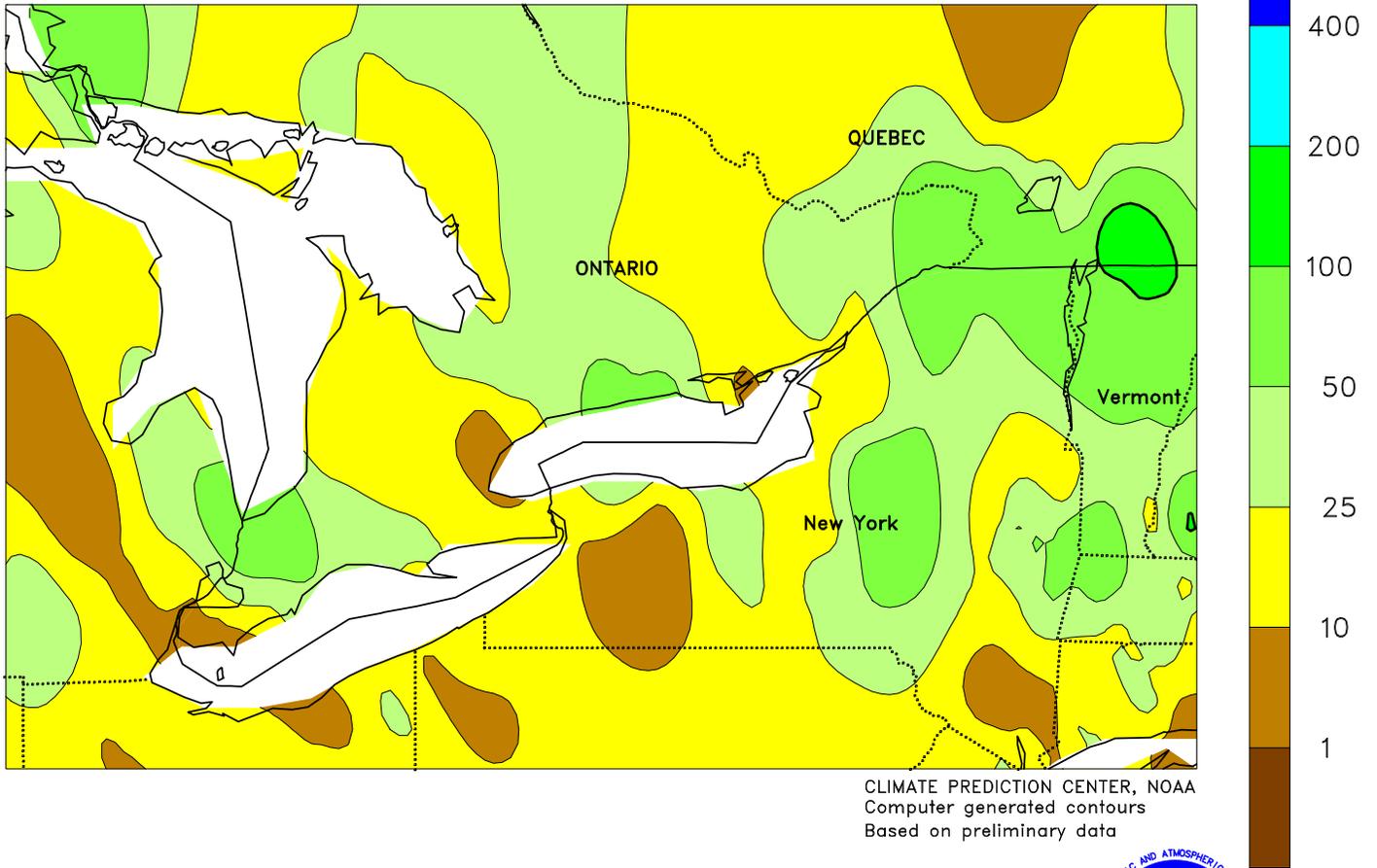


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather supported spring grain and oilseed harvesting. Early week rainfall totaled more than 10 mm in a few southern locations, where untimely rain has recently resulted in some fieldwork delays, although drier conditions prevailed for the remainder of the week. In addition, most other locations recorded little to no rain, allowing harvesting to progress. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6°C above normal,

with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C). Much of the region experienced several cool nights (temperatures falling below 5°C) but a widespread freeze had not yet been reported. Reports emanating from Canada depicted spring crop harvests progressing well — with generally above-normal yields — although some areas are experiencing a slow pace of fieldwork compared to normal.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 8 - 14, 2013

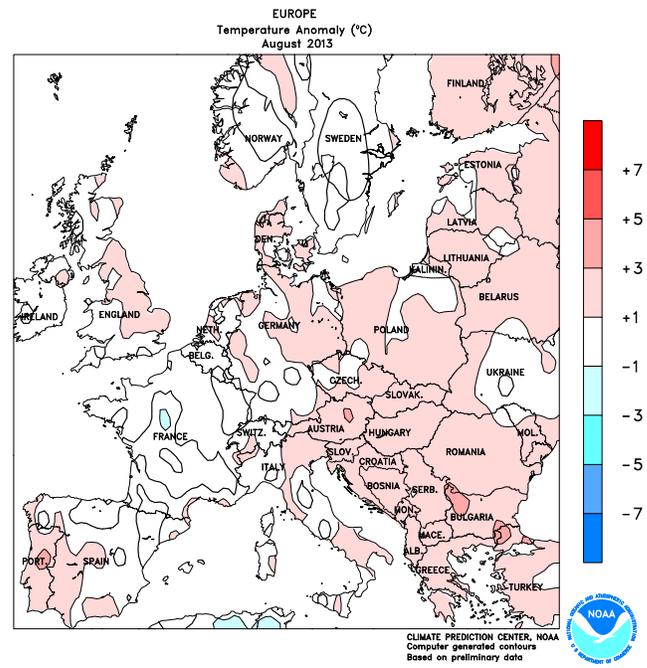
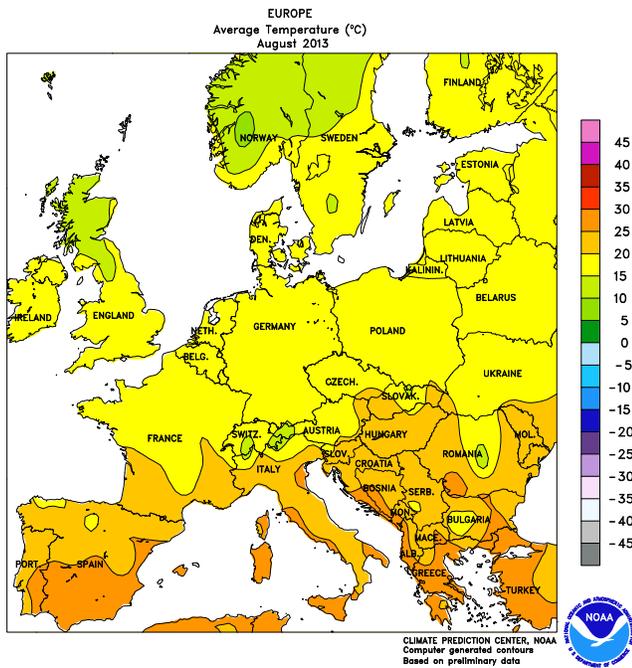
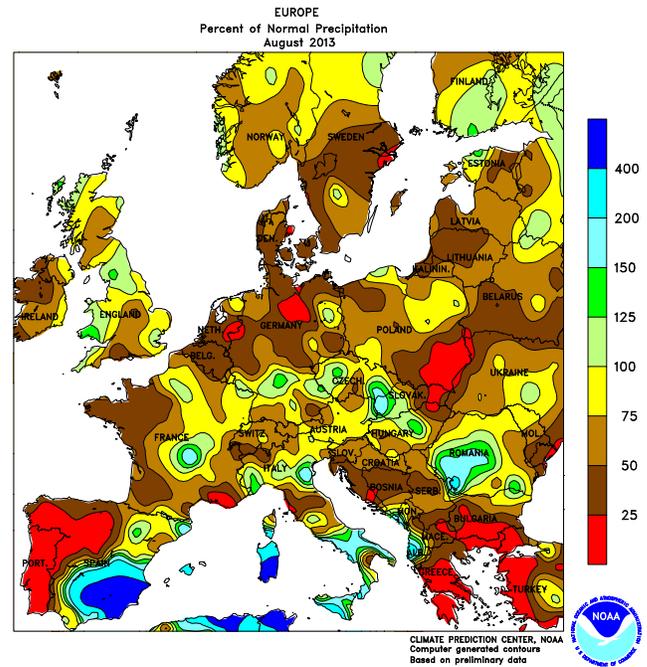
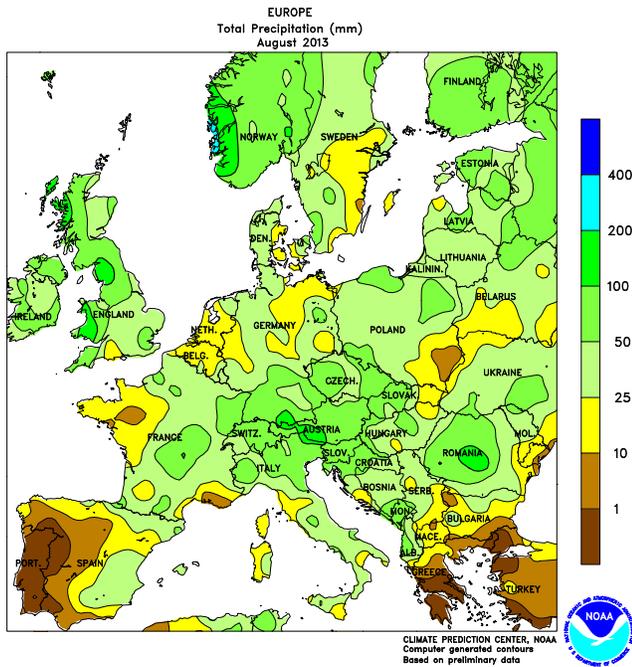


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather maintained generally favorable moisture conditions for late summer crop development and germination of winter wheat, although some fieldwork delays resulted. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm across the region, with some of the heaviest totals concentrated over southern Quebec. Weekly temperatures generally averaged within 1°C of normal

as a brief period of mid-week warmth (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) offset a late-week cool snap, which saw daytime highs in the teens and morning lows below 5°C. According to Ontario’s Ministry of Agriculture and Food, spring grain harvesting was progressing slowly due to the wetness, and corn harvesting for silage was beginning.

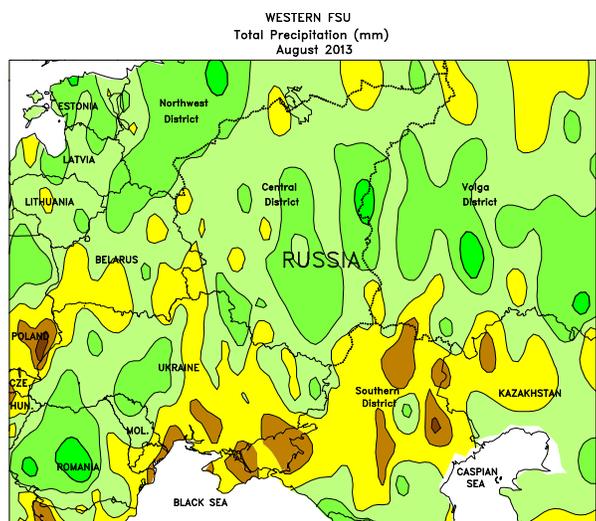
August International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



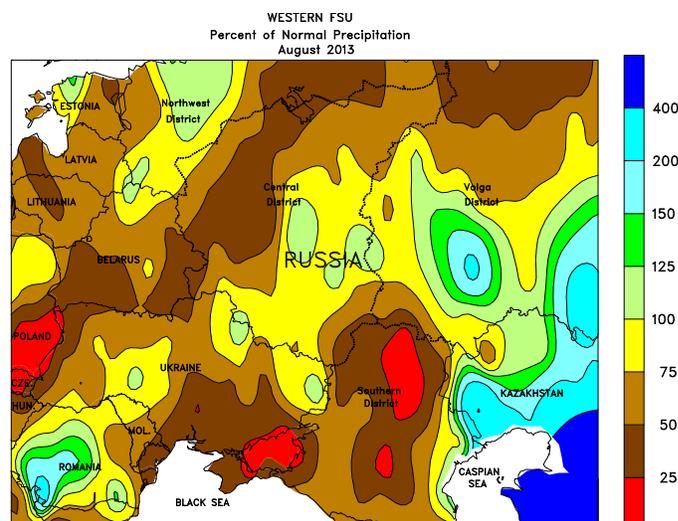
EUROPE

Across Europe, dry, occasionally hot August weather accelerated summer crop maturation and small grain harvesting. However, the heat also trimmed yield prospects for silking corn in the northern Balkans, while corn in the lower Danube River Valley mostly escaped heat impacts as the crop was already past key reproductive stages of

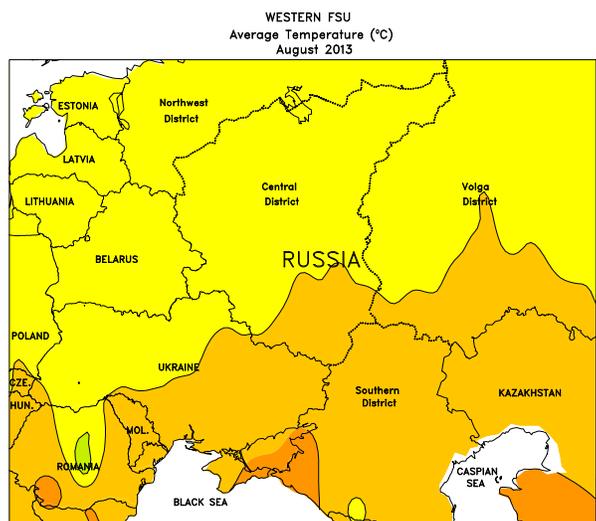
development. Dry, warm weather also adversely impacted reproductive corn in Germany but was favorable for wheat maturation and harvesting in France and the United Kingdom. Rapeseed planting began without delay in northeastern Europe, although a return of wet weather in early September curtailed fieldwork.



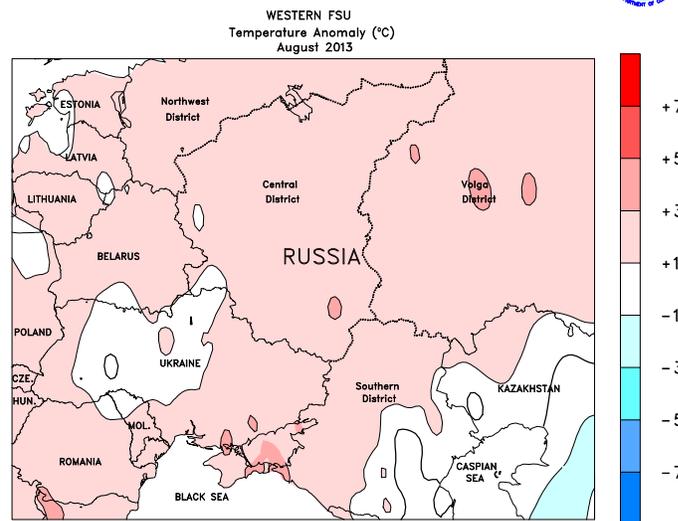
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
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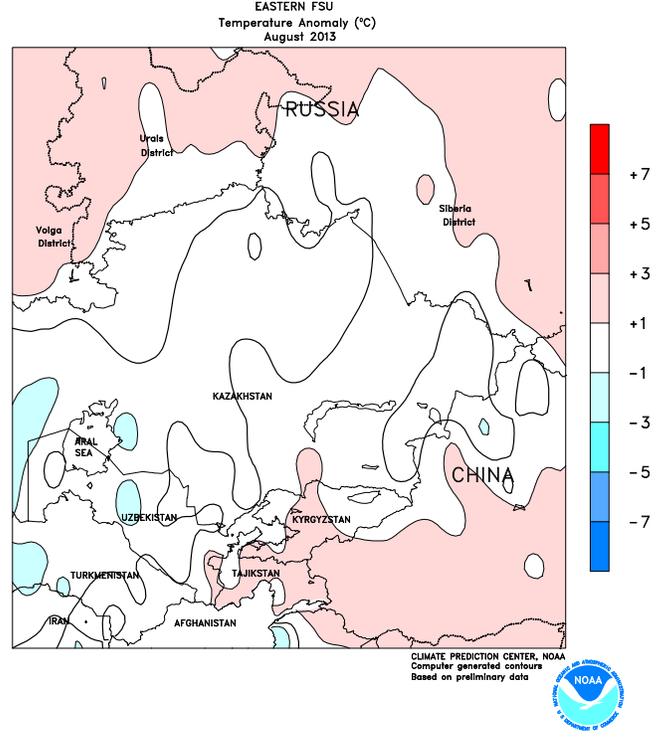
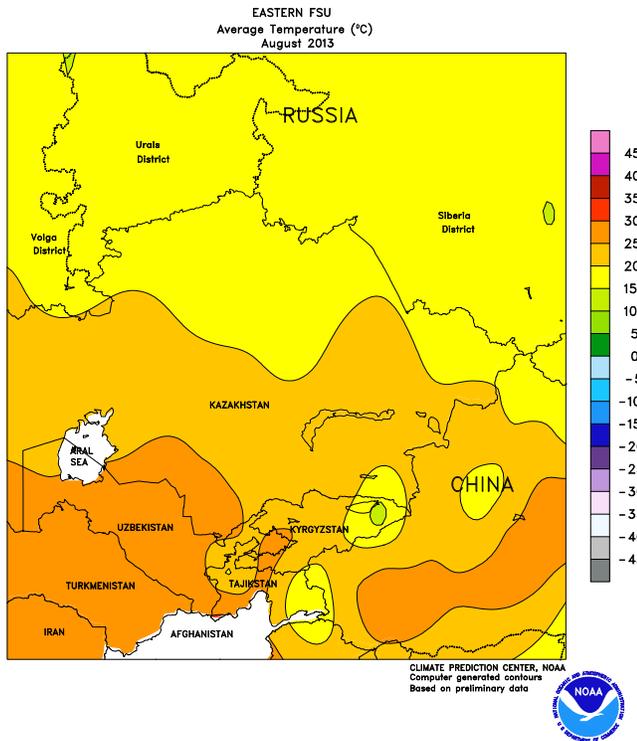
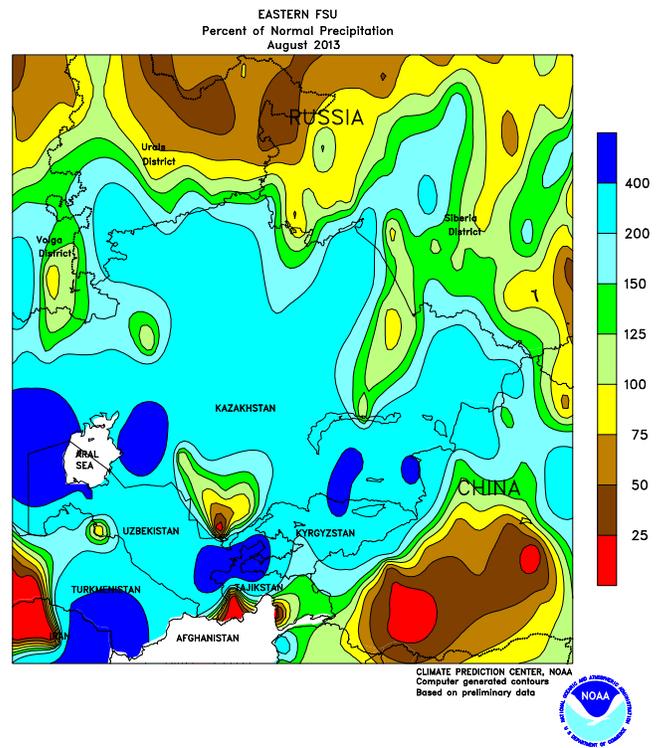
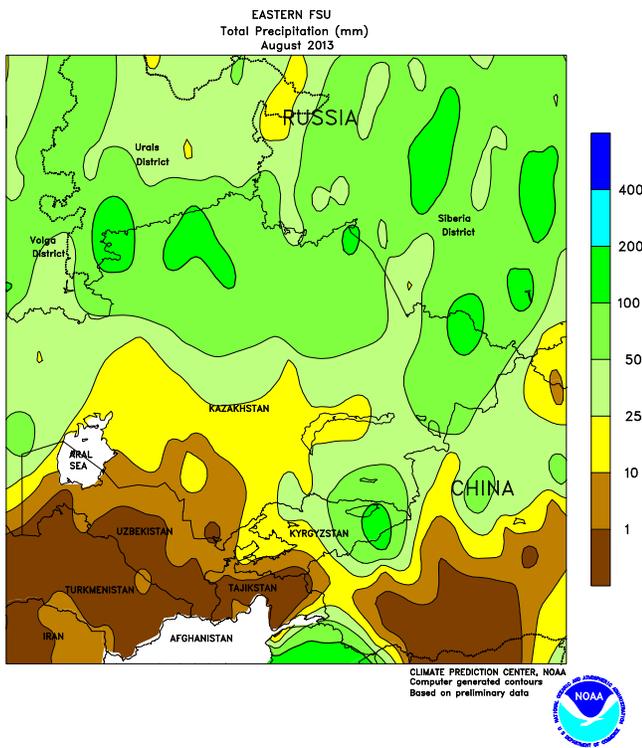
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
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WESTERN FSU

In August, drier- and warmer-than-normal weather accelerated summer crop development, though excessive heat was not reported. Showers lingered in northern portions of the region, maintaining favorable soil

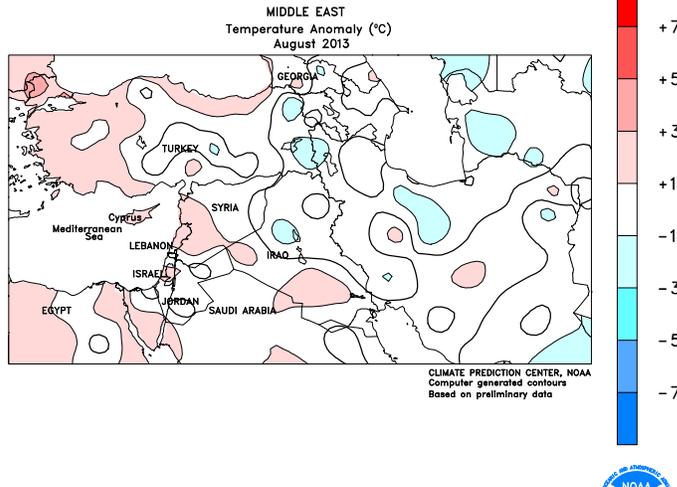
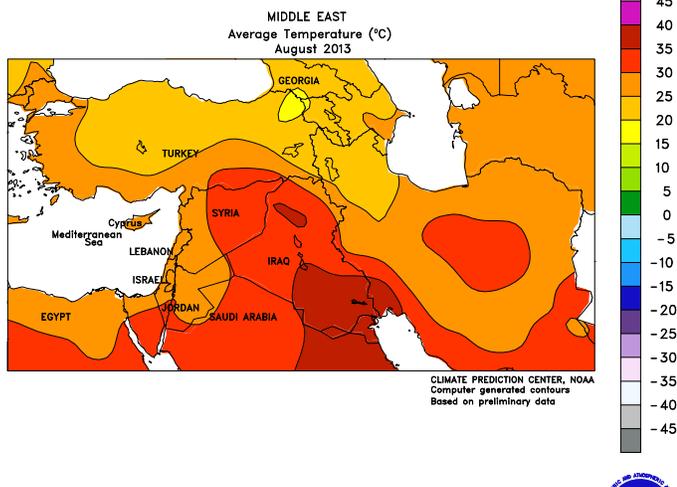
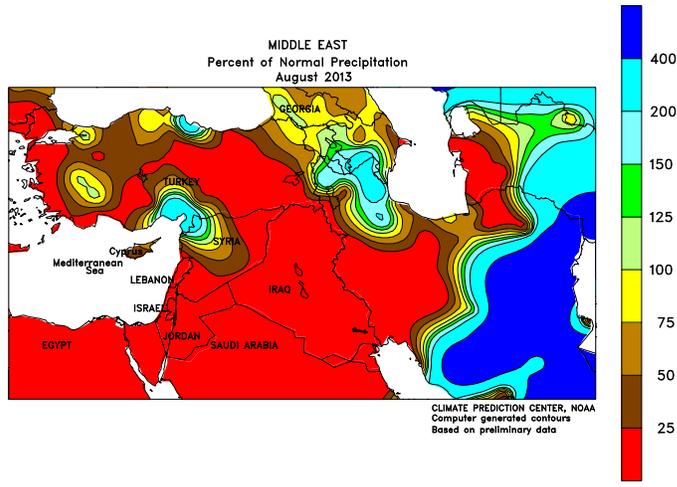
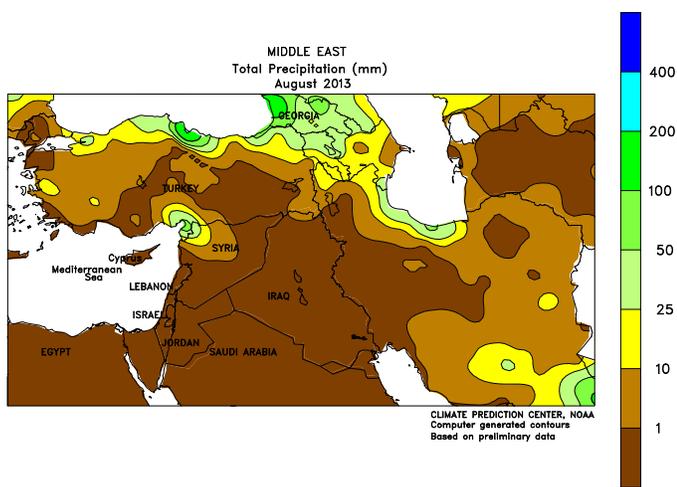
moisture for filling summer crops. Locally heavy rain overspread the region in early September, providing much-needed soil moisture for winter wheat planting in southern Russia.



EASTERN FSU

Early month rain slowed spring wheat drydown and harvesting across Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia. Rainfall was heaviest (locally more than 100 mm) in northern Kazakhstan and central portions of Russia's Siberia District,

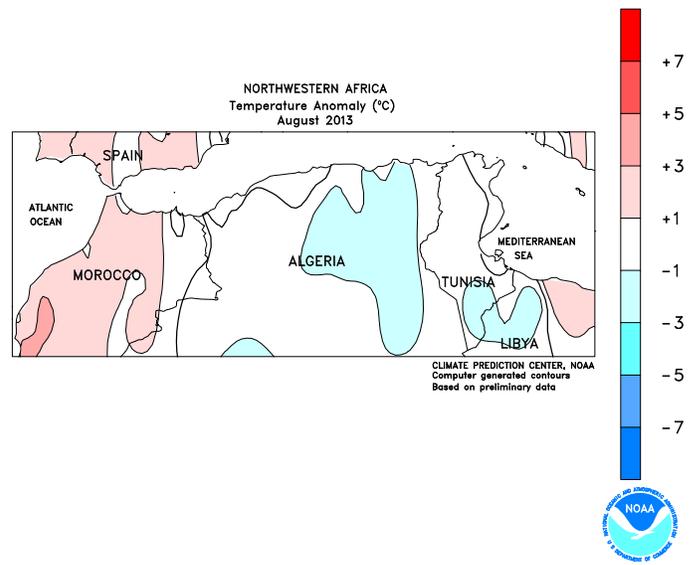
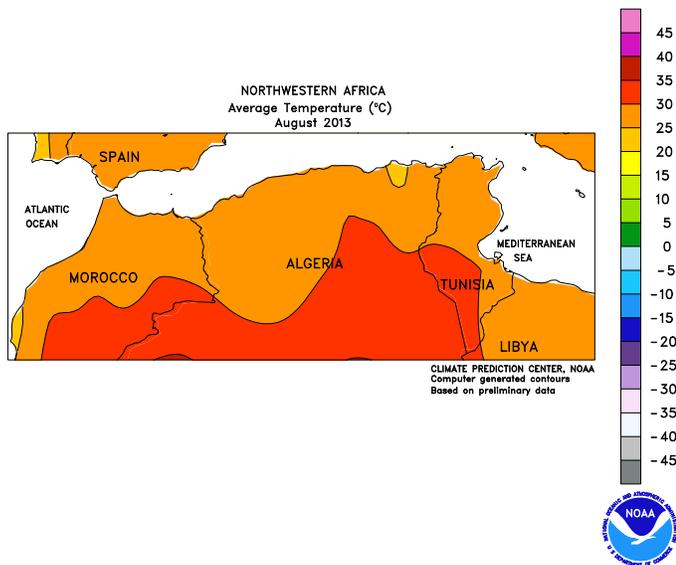
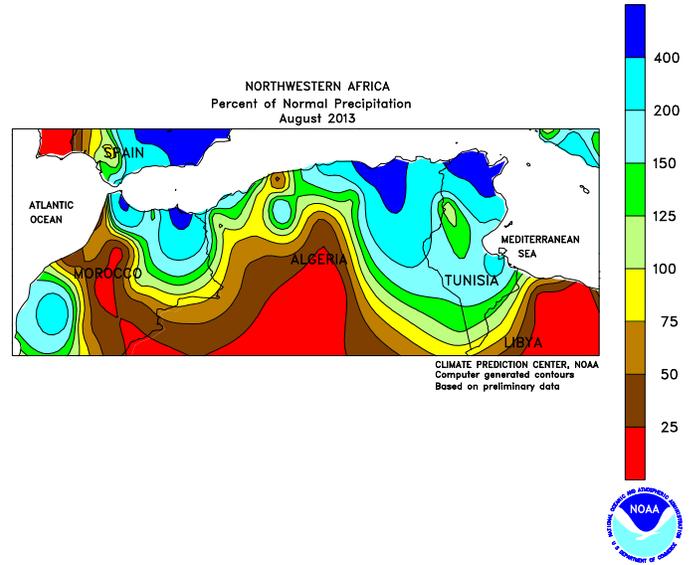
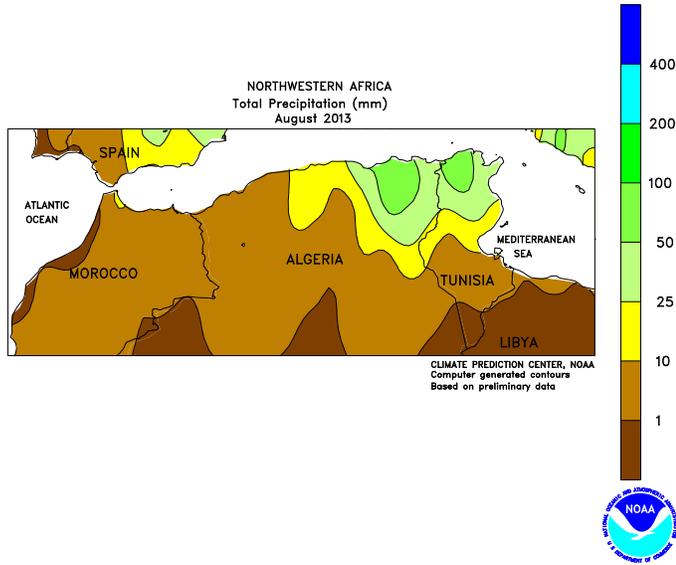
raising concerns over quality reductions to mature wheat. However, drier weather toward month's end allowed producers to resume fieldwork. Seasonable warmth and dryness in southern portions of the region favored cotton maturation.



MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry August weather favored late winter wheat harvesting as well as cotton maturation and harvesting. However, a few showers (2-20 mm) dotted central and northern Turkey, causing localized

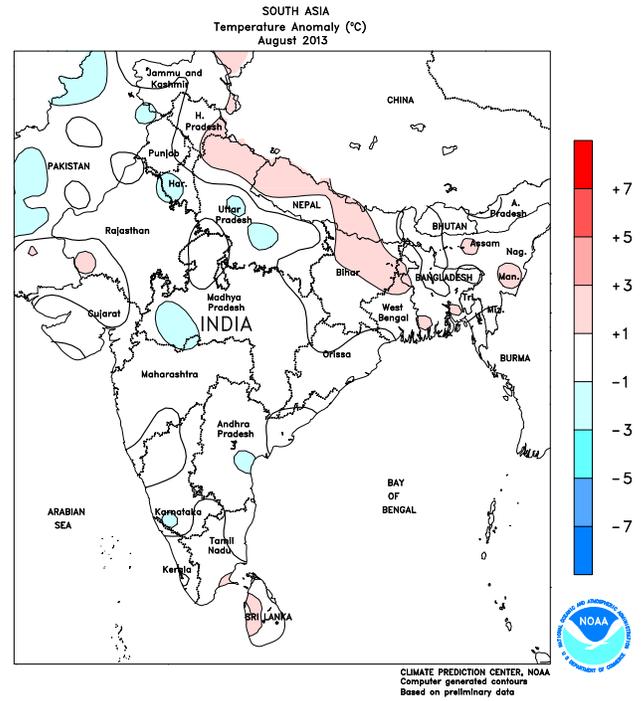
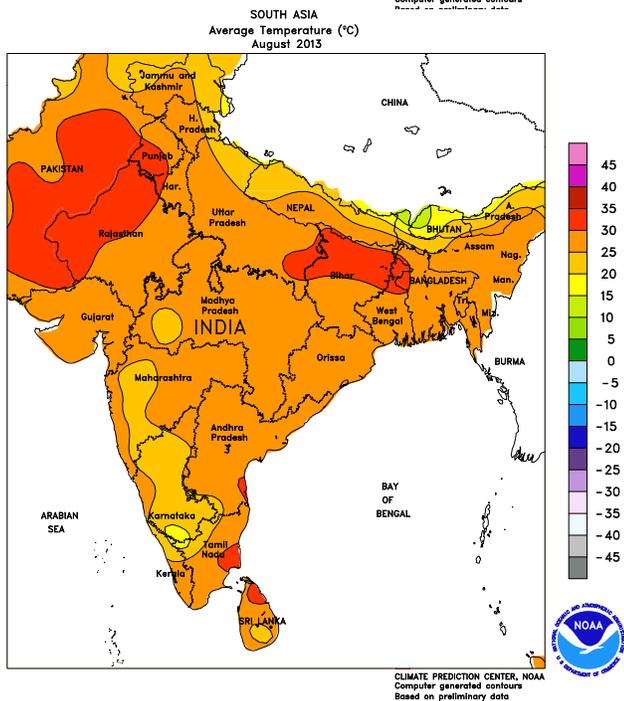
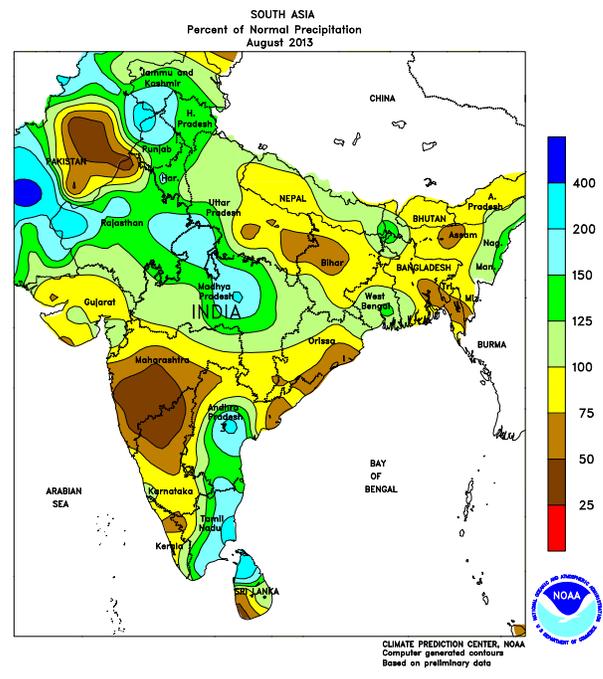
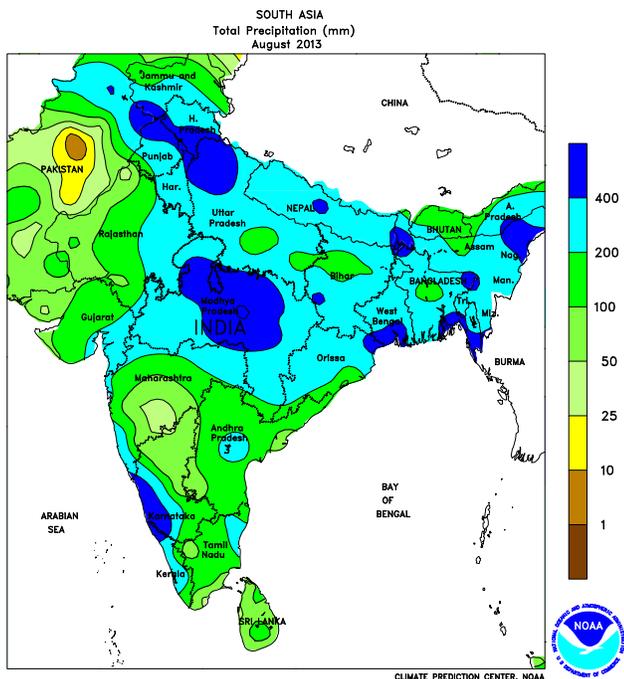
fieldwork delays but providing early season moisture for upcoming winter wheat planting. Dry, hot weather elsewhere favored maturation and harvesting of irrigated summer crops.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During August, unusually active weather continued to provide supplemental moisture to summer crops. Rain totaled 10 to locally more than 50 mm in northern portions of Algeria and Tunisia, which due to the dry summer

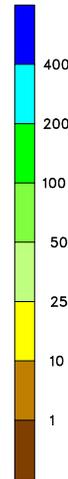
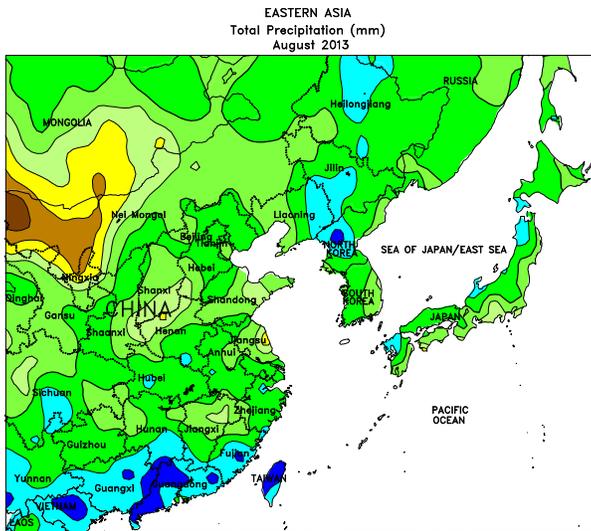
climatology represented more than 400 percent of normal. In contrast, dry weather returned to Morocco, which maintained seasonal irrigation demands for summer crops following July rains.



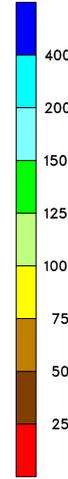
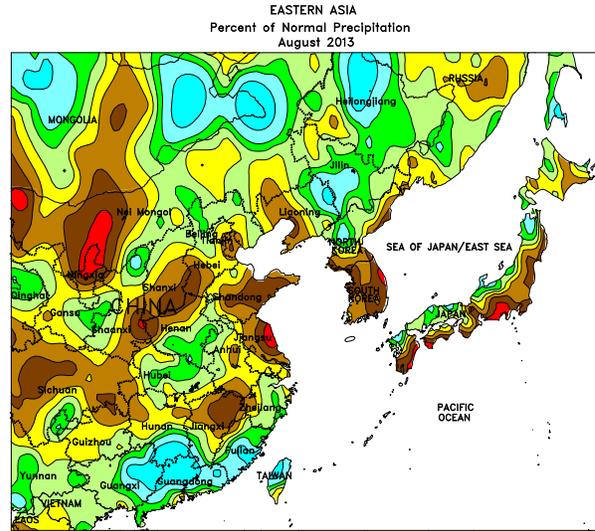
SOUTH ASIA

Above-normal rainfall prevailed across the northern half of India during August, benefiting rice but providing unfavorable wetness to cotton bolls that began to open in Punjab and Haryana. In addition, wetter-than-normal weather kept soybean fields saturated during the first half of the month. By month's end, however, dry weather allowed fields to drain and benefited flowering soybeans. Similarly, wet weather early in August gave way to beneficially drier

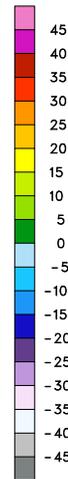
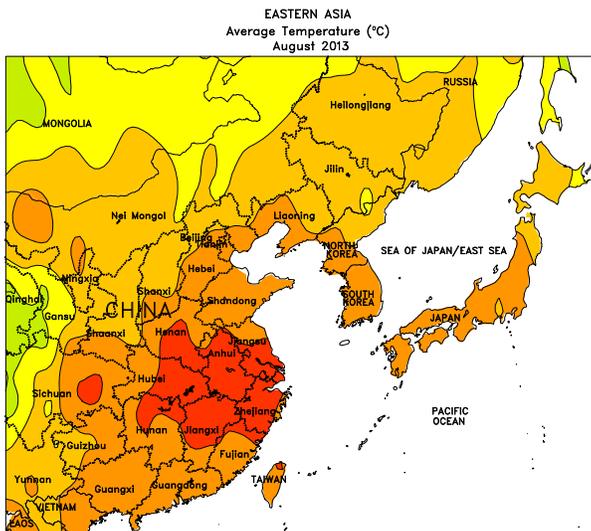
conditions for groundnuts and cotton in Gujarat and Maharashtra. In eastern India, despite below-normal rainfall in most areas, moisture supplies for rice remained favorable in all but some parts of Bihar. Elsewhere in the region, rainfall maintained adequate moisture reserves for aman rice in Bangladesh, while a brief period of heavy rainfall mid-month in Pakistan was bookended by beneficially drier weather for maturing cotton.



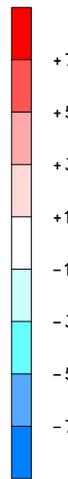
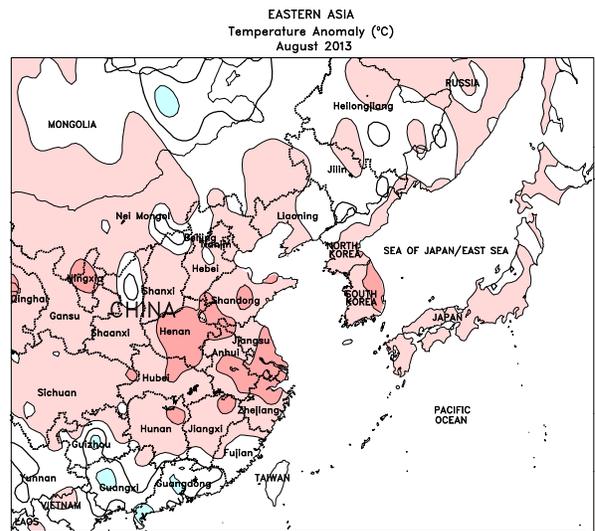
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Based on preliminary data



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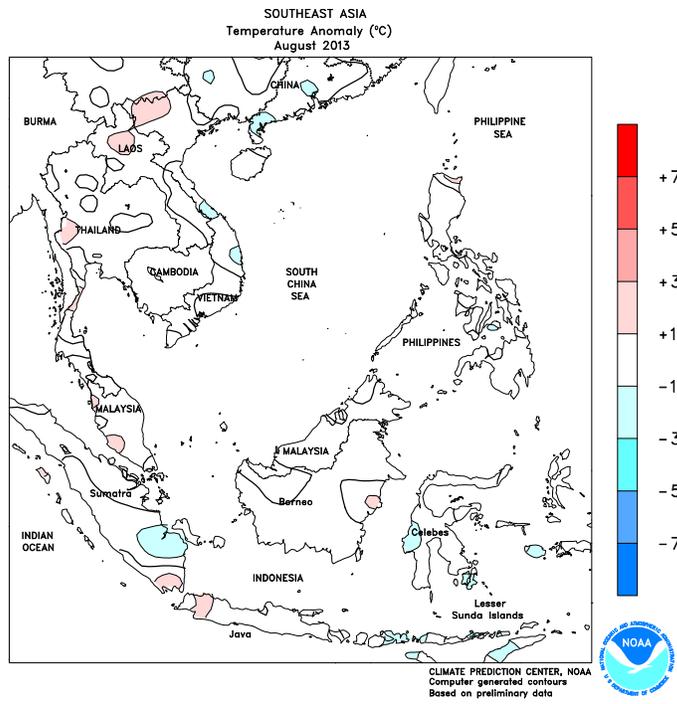
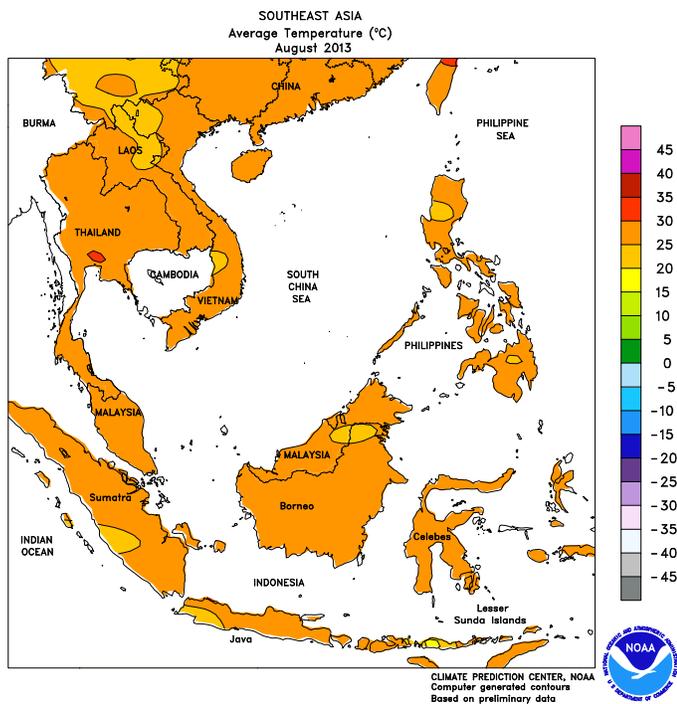
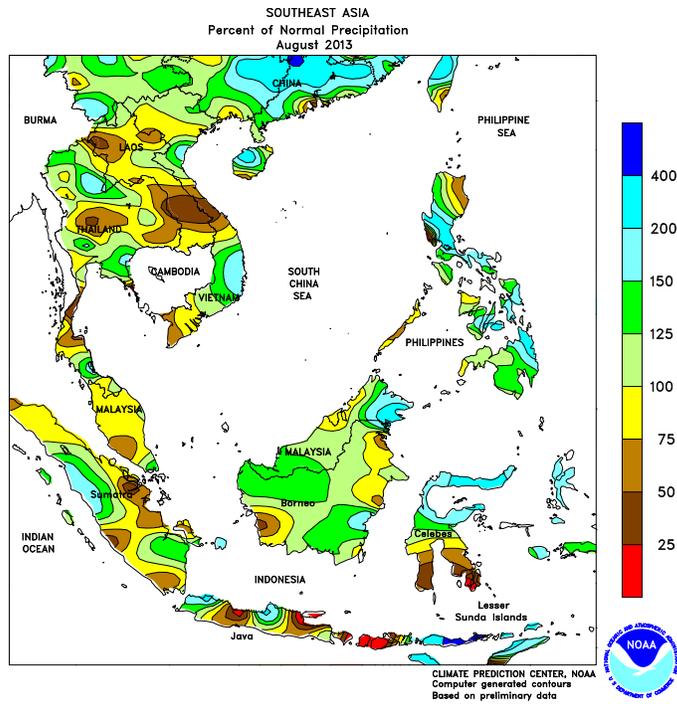
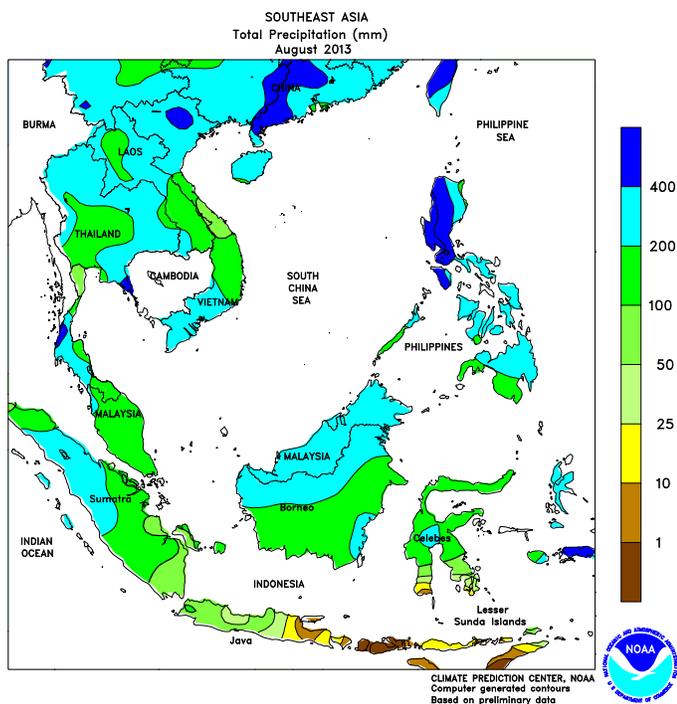
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

In August, consistent rainfall (100-150 mm) across northeastern China maintained abundant soil moisture for filling corn, soybeans, and rice, although reported flooding along the Russian border caused localized damage to crops. However, temperatures up to 6°C below normal by the end of the month slowed development of summer crops and threatened to curtail yield prospects given the normally short growing season. On the North China Plain, drier weather during the latter half of the month across Hebei and Shandong eased excessive wetness for reproductive summer crops. In contrast, rainfall improved

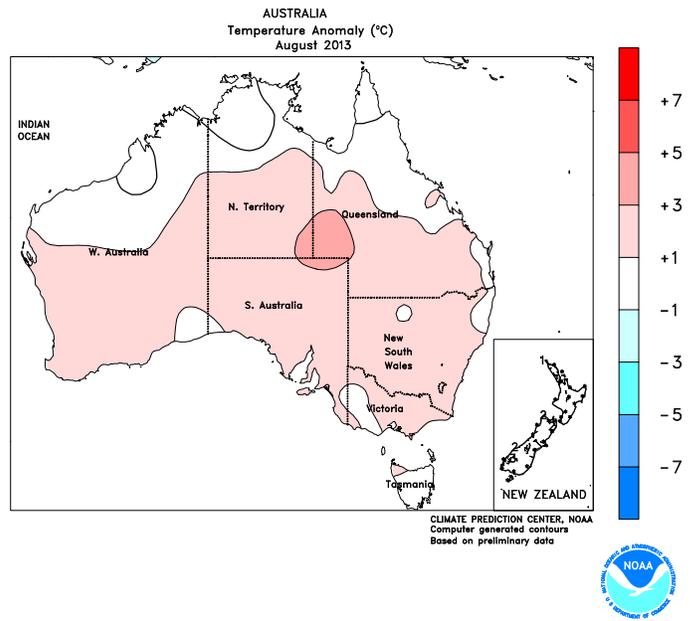
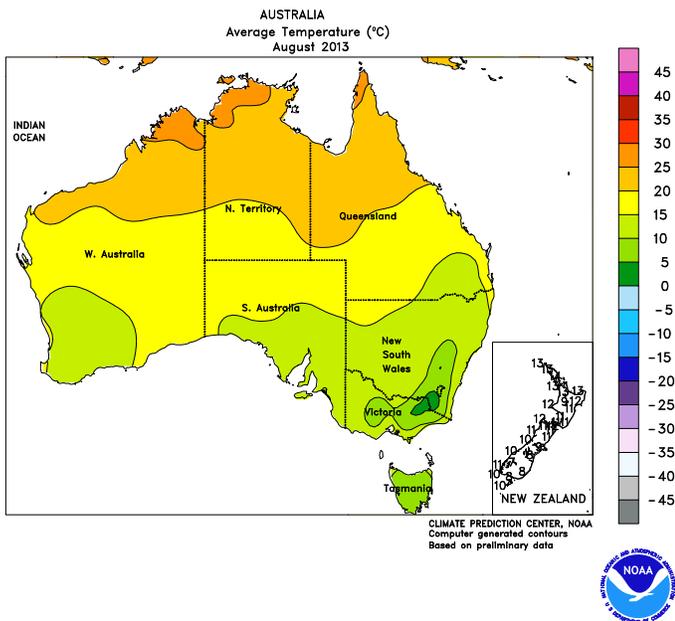
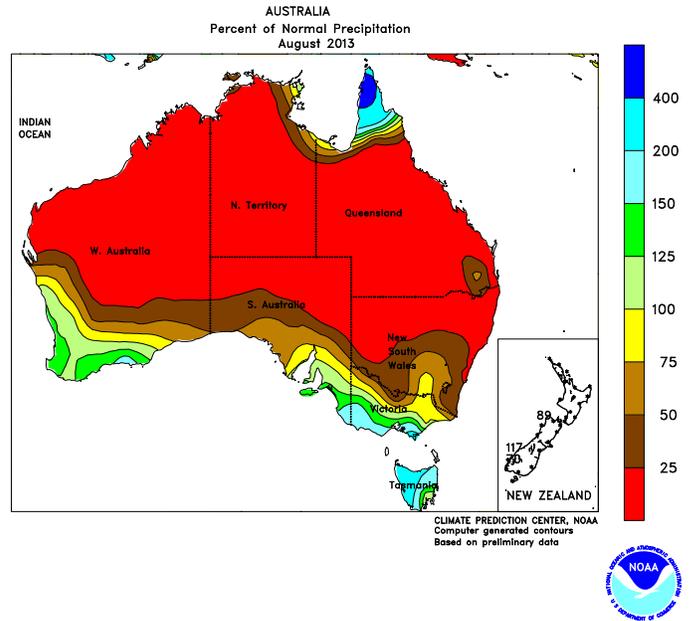
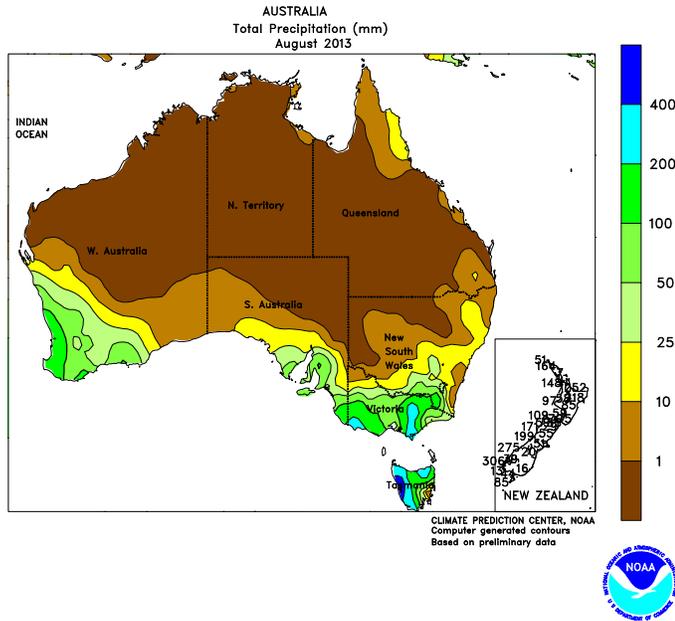
during the last week of August in Henan, Anhui, and Jiangsu, with monthly totals between 75 and 200 mm improving moisture conditions for crops following a period of poor rainfall. In southern China, a spike in rainfall from a pair of tropical cyclones (Trami and Utor) boosted moisture supplies for rice and was especially welcomed in Hunan and Jiangxi after significant dryness since June. Meanwhile, drier weather eased flooding in North Korea but reduced moisture supplies for rice in South Korea, while consistent rainfall during the last half of the month in Japan increased moisture supplies for rice.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Consistent rainfall through August maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice in Thailand and Vietnam, although a brief period of dryness during the middle of the month resulted in localized areas of below-normal rainfall. In the Philippines, above-normal monsoon showers

benefited rice and corn and kept overall yield prospects high. Five tropical cyclones, however, impacted the Philippines at various times of the month, causing flooding and some crop damage, particularly in western Luzon where rainfall was consistently the heaviest.

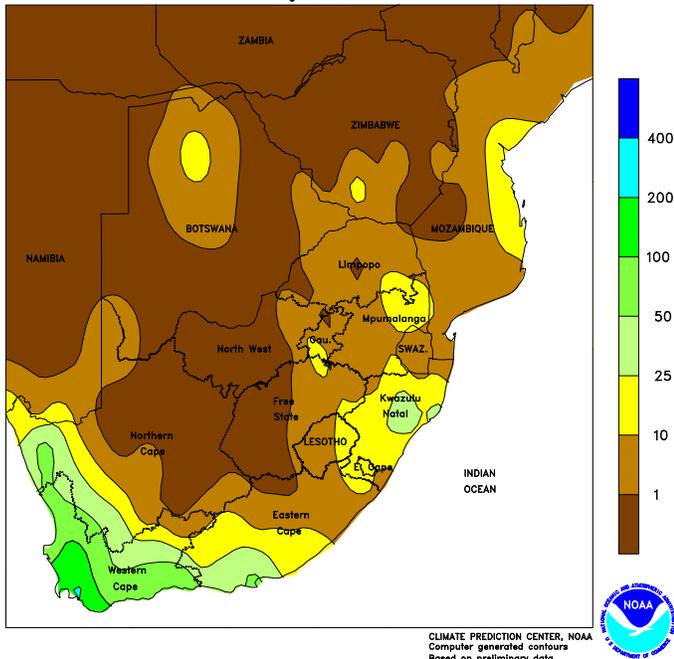


AUSTRALIA

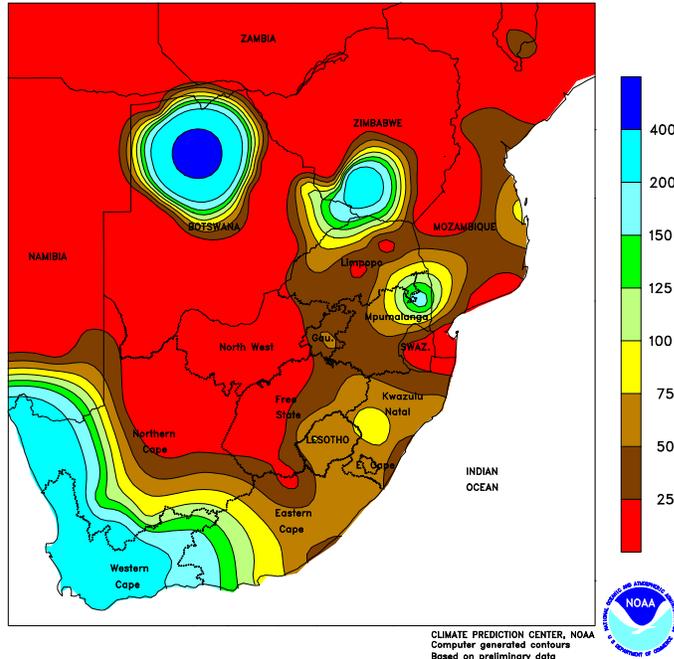
In August, near-normal rainfall in western and southeastern Australia maintained good yield prospects for wheat, barley, and canola. In contrast, mostly dry, warm weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland was unfavorable for winter grains and

oilseeds. Temperatures averaged above normal throughout the wheat belt, accelerating crop development. Local freezes occurred in portions of eastern Australia, however, potentially having a negative impact on some winter crops.

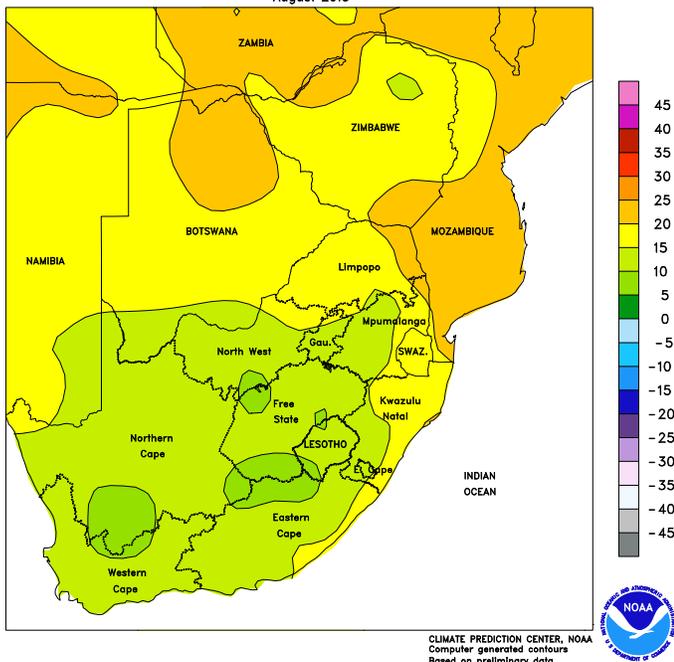
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2013



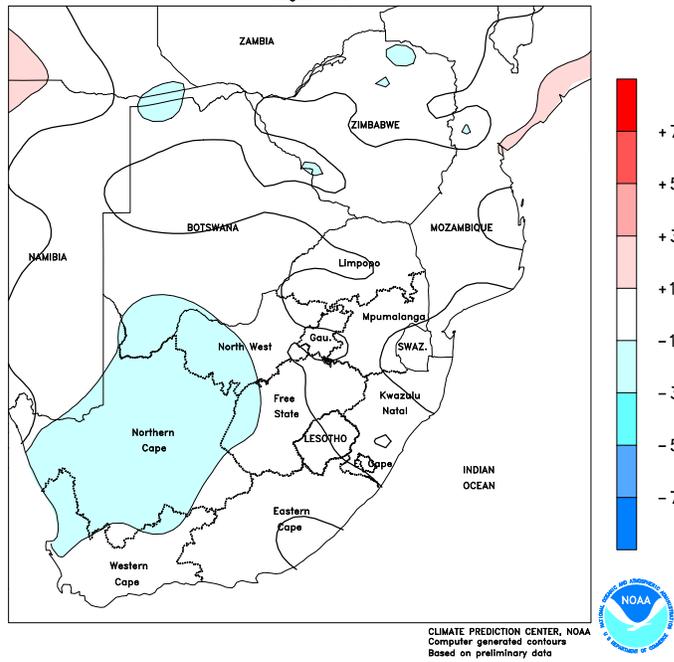
SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2013



SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
August 2013



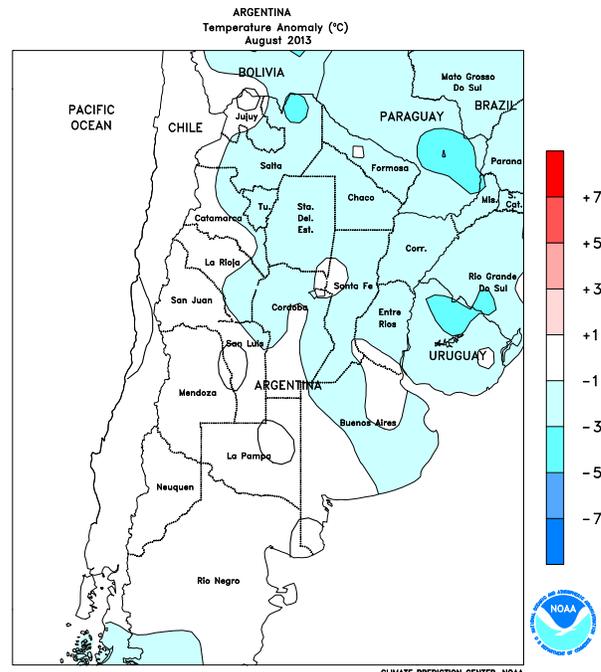
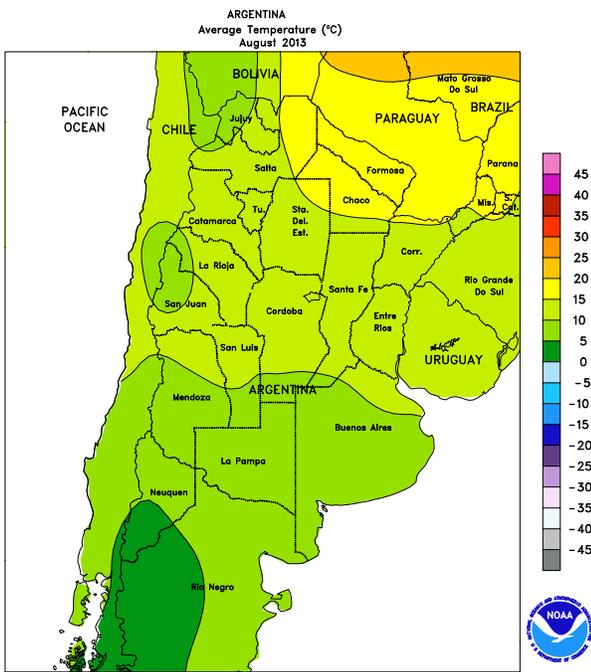
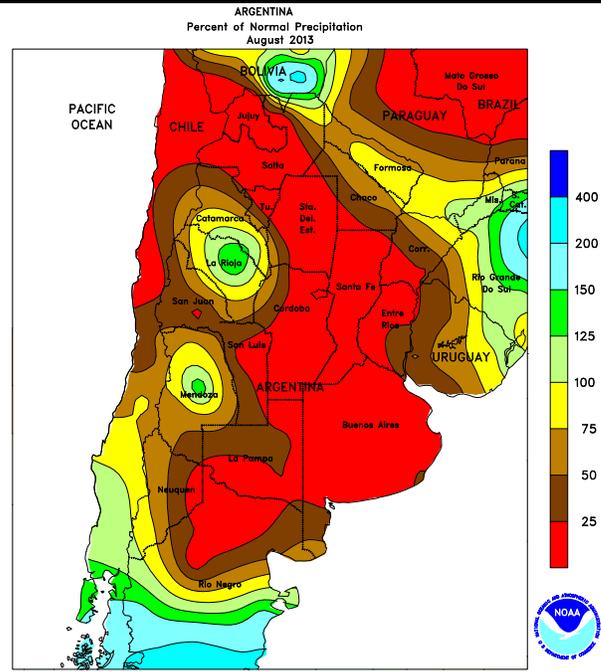
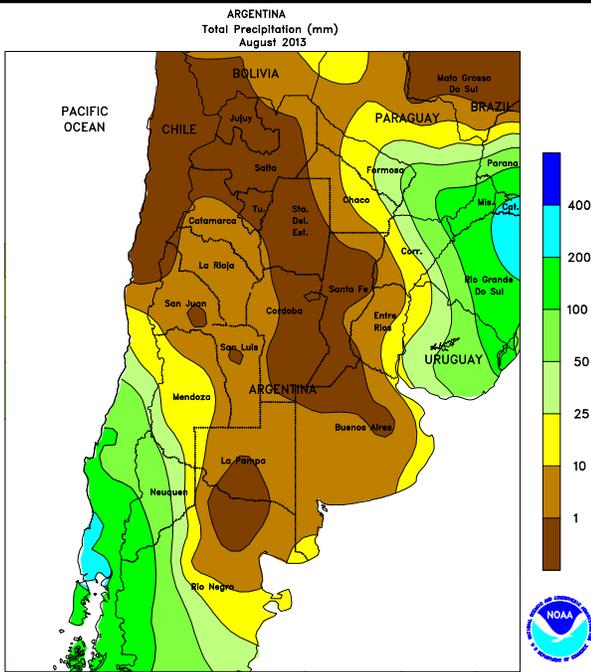
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
August 2013



SOUTH AFRICA

In August, frequent, above-normal rainfall maintained favorable levels of moisture for winter wheat in key production areas of Western Cape. However, below-normal temperatures slowed early vegetative growth, with frost recorded in outlying agricultural areas. Periodic showers likely caused minor fieldwork disruptions in sugarcane fields of KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga, although monthly totals were well below normal. Meanwhile, light

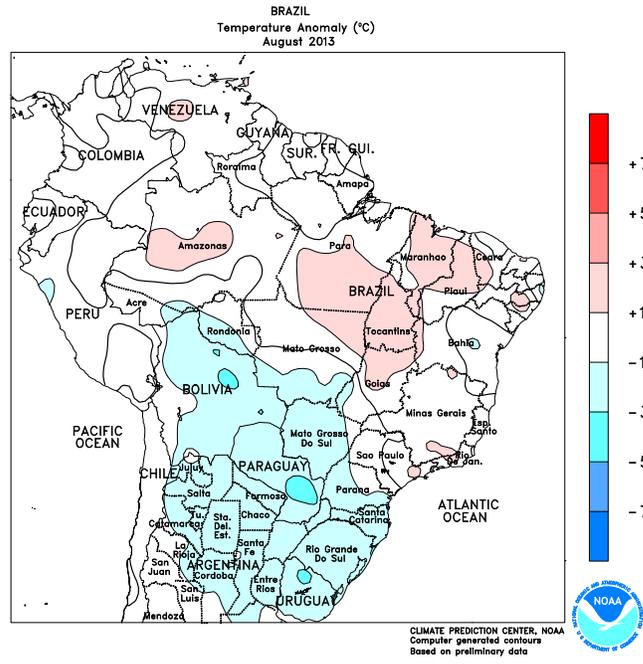
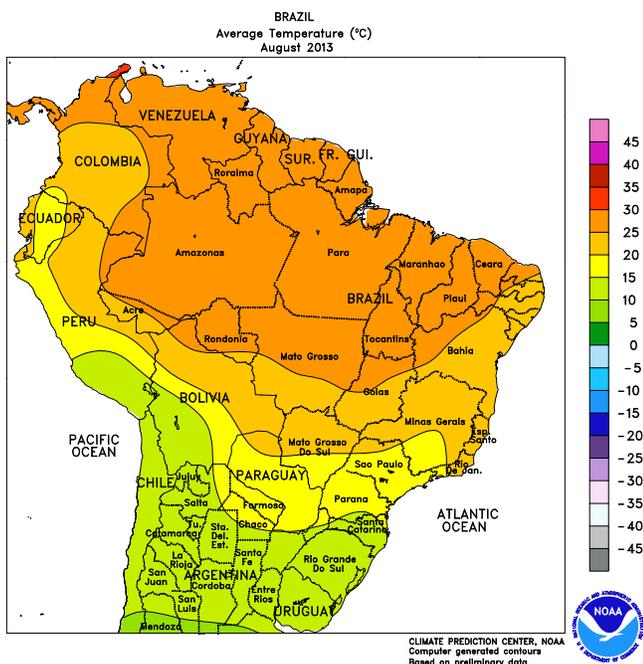
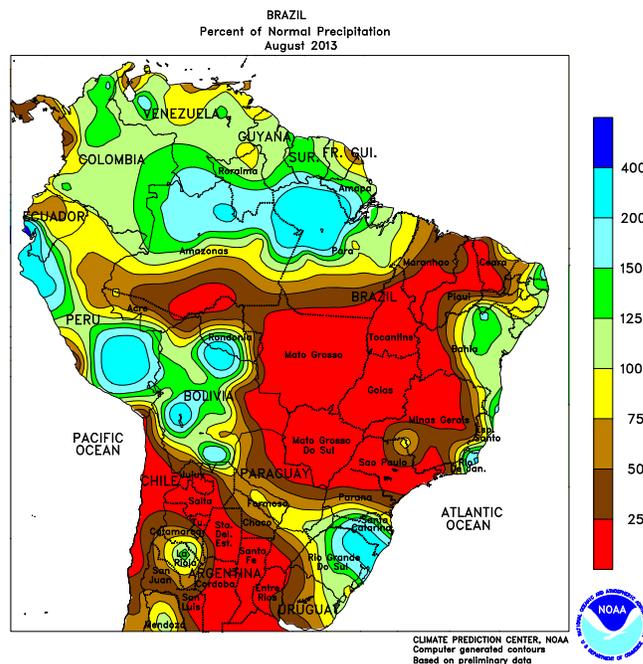
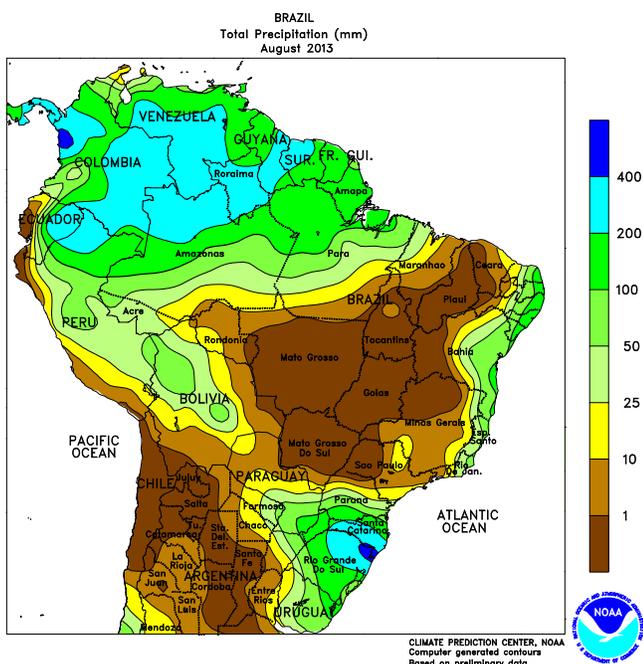
rain fell in the country's eastern interior (Gauteng, Limpopo, and neighboring locations in North West, Mpumalanga, and Free State), providing limited moisture for vegetative winter grains. Monthly temperatures averaged near to above normal across the east, although freezes were common in traditionally cooler locations (notably Free State and nearby locations in Northwest, Mpumalanga, and Gauteng).



ARGENTINA

In August, extended periods of dryness allowed summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting to near completion. However, although timely showers spurred the final stages of winter planting in southeastern Buenos Aires, all major farming areas recorded below-normal rainfall (monthly accumulations below 10 mm), and moisture was limited in many areas for proper establishment of emerging to early vegetative wheat and barley. Monthly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal, with

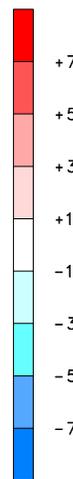
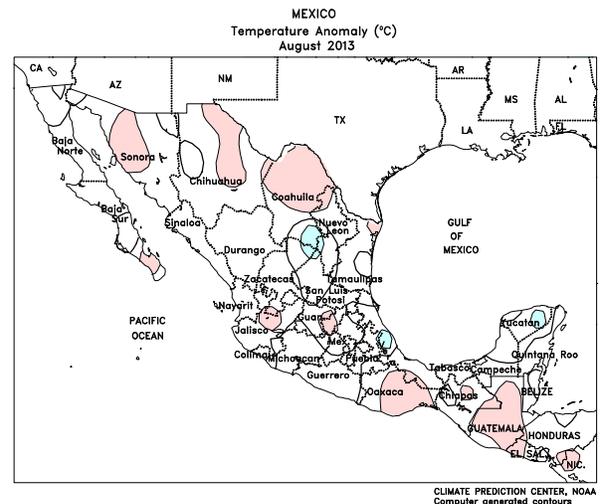
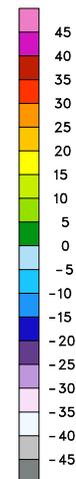
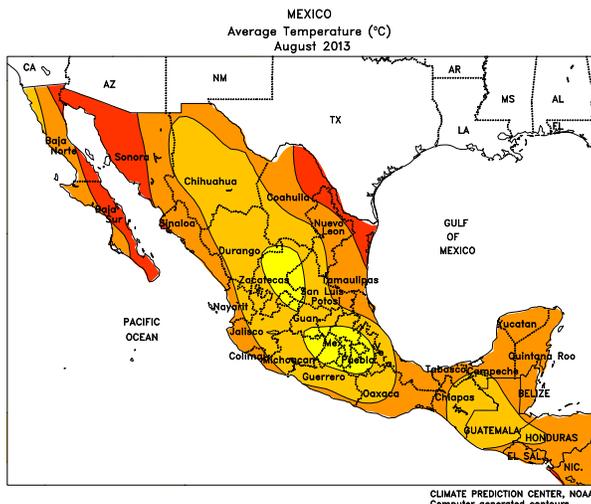
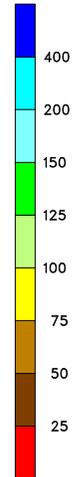
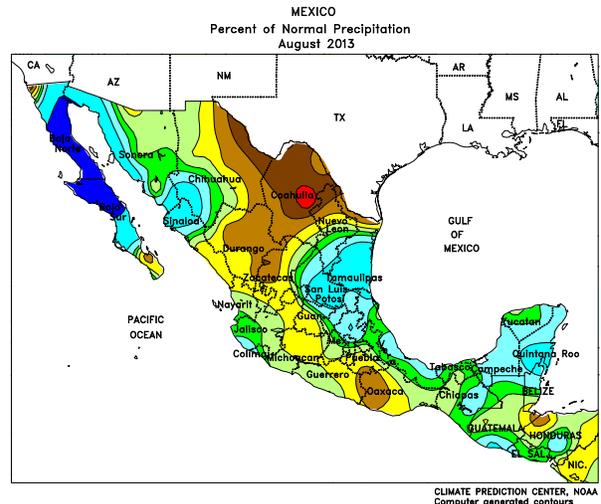
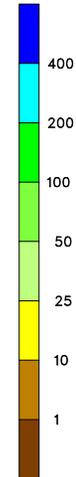
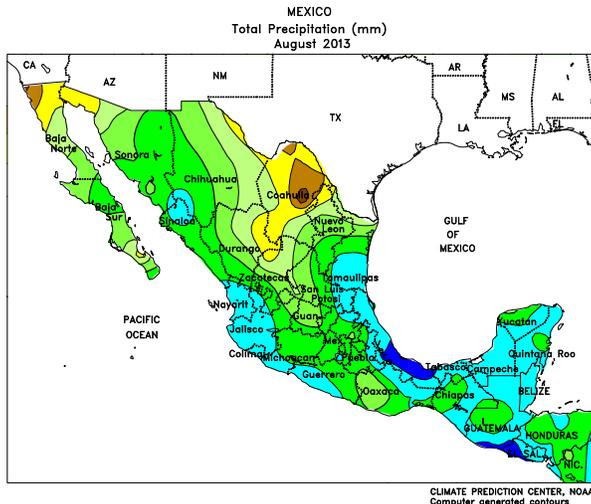
departures of up to -2°C in northern and northeastern Argentina. Day-to-day temperatures were highly variable, with several outbreaks of unseasonably cold weather resulting in freezing temperatures in nearly all major agricultural areas. Temperatures occasionally fell below -5°C in central Argentina, limiting development of winter grains and burning back tender vegetation. At other times, daytime highs reached the upper 30s (degrees C) in northern production areas.



BRAZIL

During August, wet, occasionally cold weather was unfavorable for overwintering wheat in southern production areas. Eastern sections of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina were the focus for frequent, above-normal rainfall, with monthly totals approaching 400 mm in some of the wettest locations; rainfall totaling 50 mm was recorded as far north as central Parana. While boosting subsoil moisture levels for the upcoming summer crop season, the rain was untimely for filling to maturing wheat. August temperatures averaged up to 2°C below normal as far north as southern Mato Grosso, with frost returning to southern and central

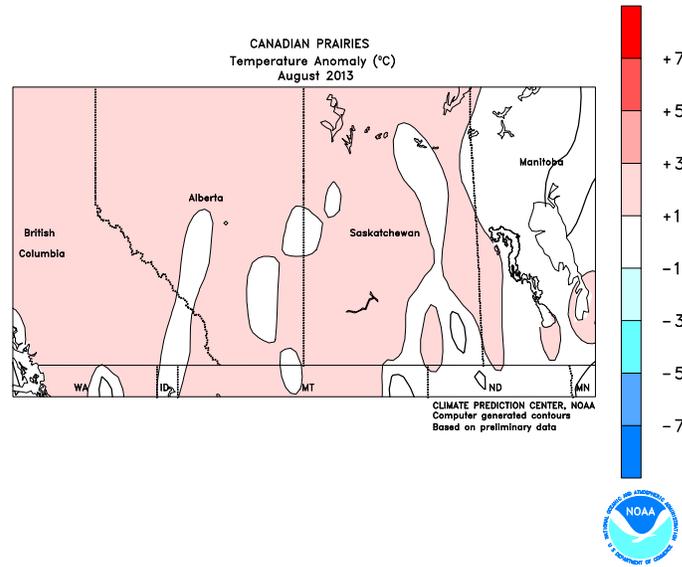
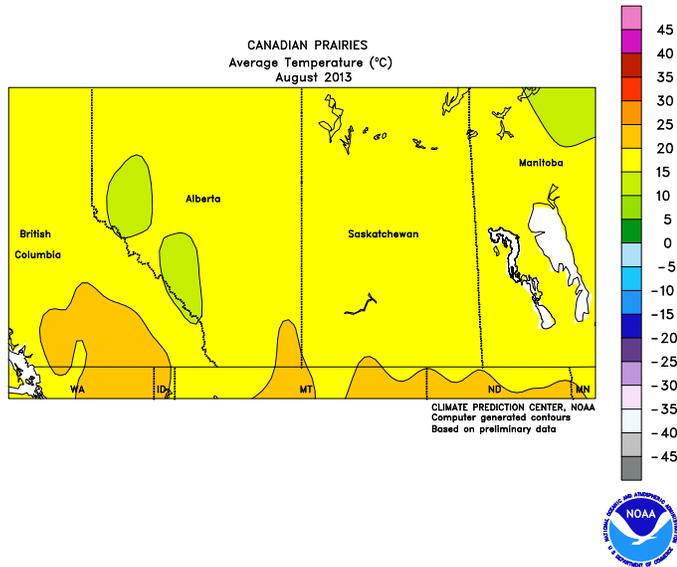
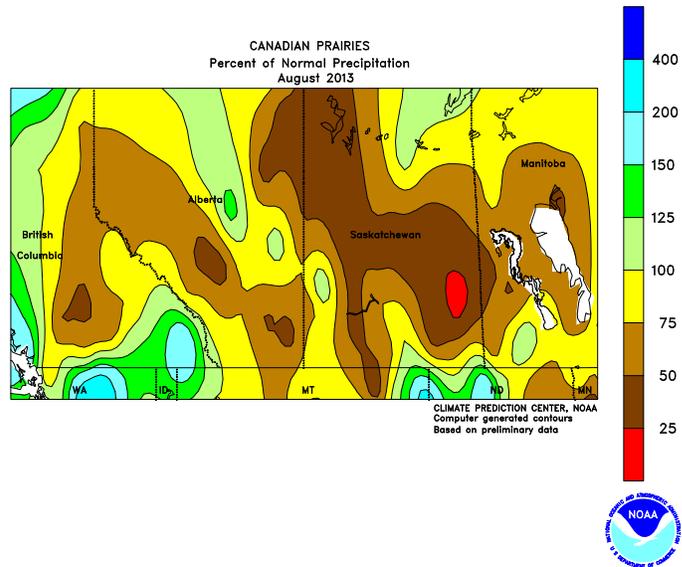
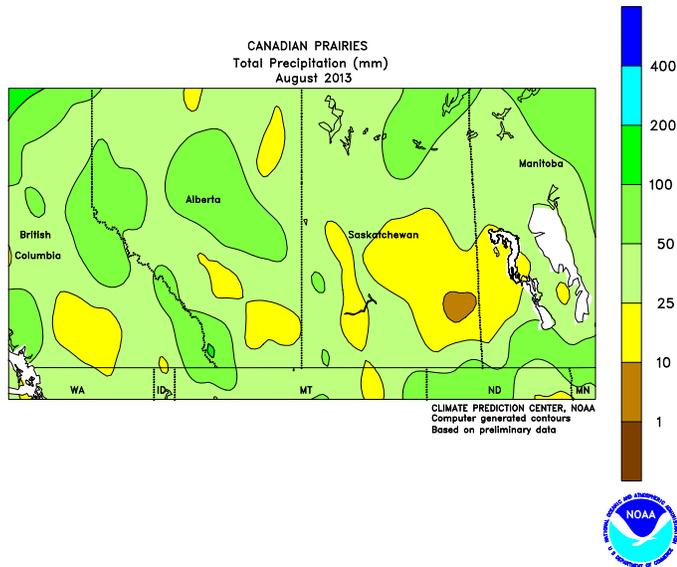
sections of Parana at month's end. The lateness of the freeze likely resulted in additional localized damage to winter wheat. Elsewhere, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather aided drydown and harvesting of sugarcane and coffee in Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais. Seasonable dryness continued in central Brazil (Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul northeastward to Piaui), where farmers awaited the start of the rainy season — typically the latter half of September — for soybean planting to begin. In contrast, seasonal showers continued along the northeastern coast, boosting moisture reserves for sugarcane, cocoa, and coffee.



MEXICO

During August, seasonal rains continued throughout Mexico, maintaining mostly favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops and helping to replenish irrigation reserves. However, showers during the early half of the month were lighter than usual, due to a brief weakening of the monsoon circulation and lower tropical activity. Tropical moisture fueled an intensification of rainfall during the latter half of the month. In the southeast, Tropical Storm Fernand made landfall in southern Veracruz, bringing locally heavy showers to much of the region. Rain from this storm helped to replenish moisture reserves in the northeast, including the sugarcane areas in and around northern Veracruz, following an earlier period of dryness. In the eastern Pacific, Tropical

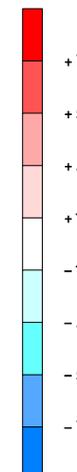
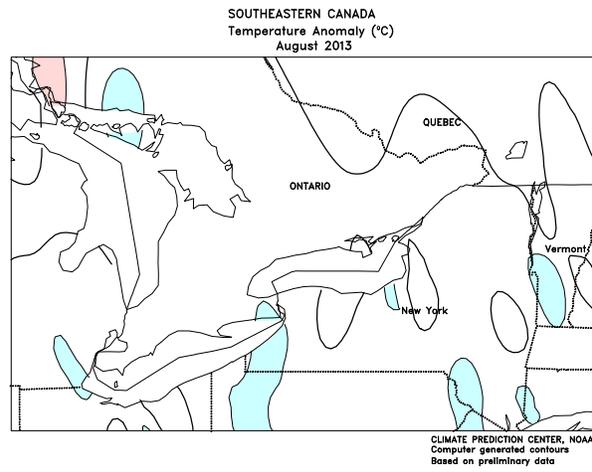
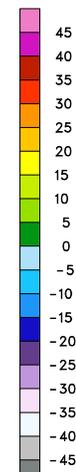
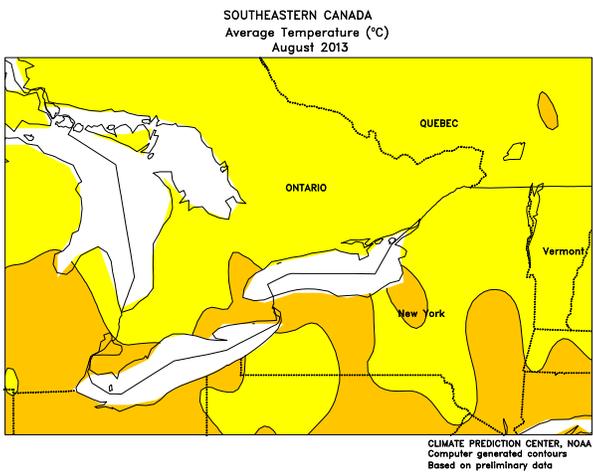
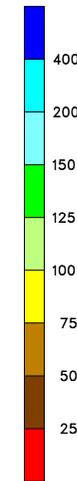
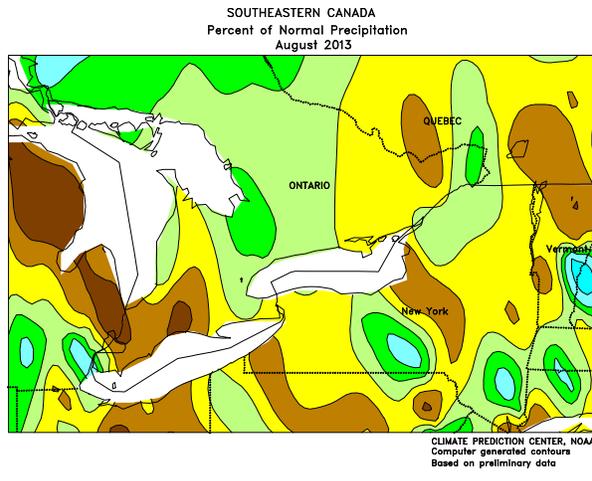
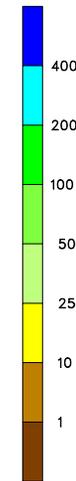
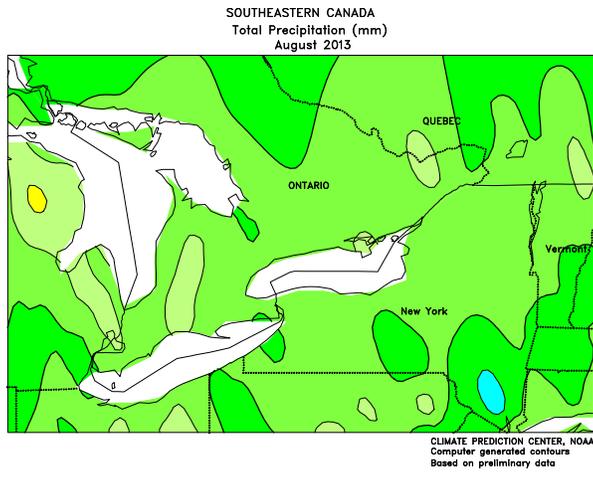
Storms Ivo and Juliette passed to the west of Mexico — also in late-August — contributing moisture to the monsoon circulation. The increase in rainfall was particularly welcome in watersheds of the northwest (notably Sinaloa), which remained below optimal levels. In spite of the increase in rainfall, monthly average temperatures were near normal across the north, with daytime highs commonly approaching 40°C in the traditionally warmer locations. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 41.1 percent as of August 30, compared with 47.1 percent last year and 60.1 percent in 2011. In the northwest (Sinaloa and Sonora), total reservoir capacity was at 38.2, behind both last year (39.8 percent) and 2011 (47.2 percent).



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In August, a warming trend fostered development of late-planted spring crops and allayed fears that an early autumn freeze would prematurely end the growing season. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal throughout the region, even though temperatures in many areas averaged well below normal for the first week of August. Progressively

drier conditions accompanied the warm-up in southern agricultural districts, aiding drydown and early harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds. Monthly rainfall was near to below normal in most areas, although most areas recorded occasional showers during the month which contributed to generally favorable levels of moisture for later-planted crops.



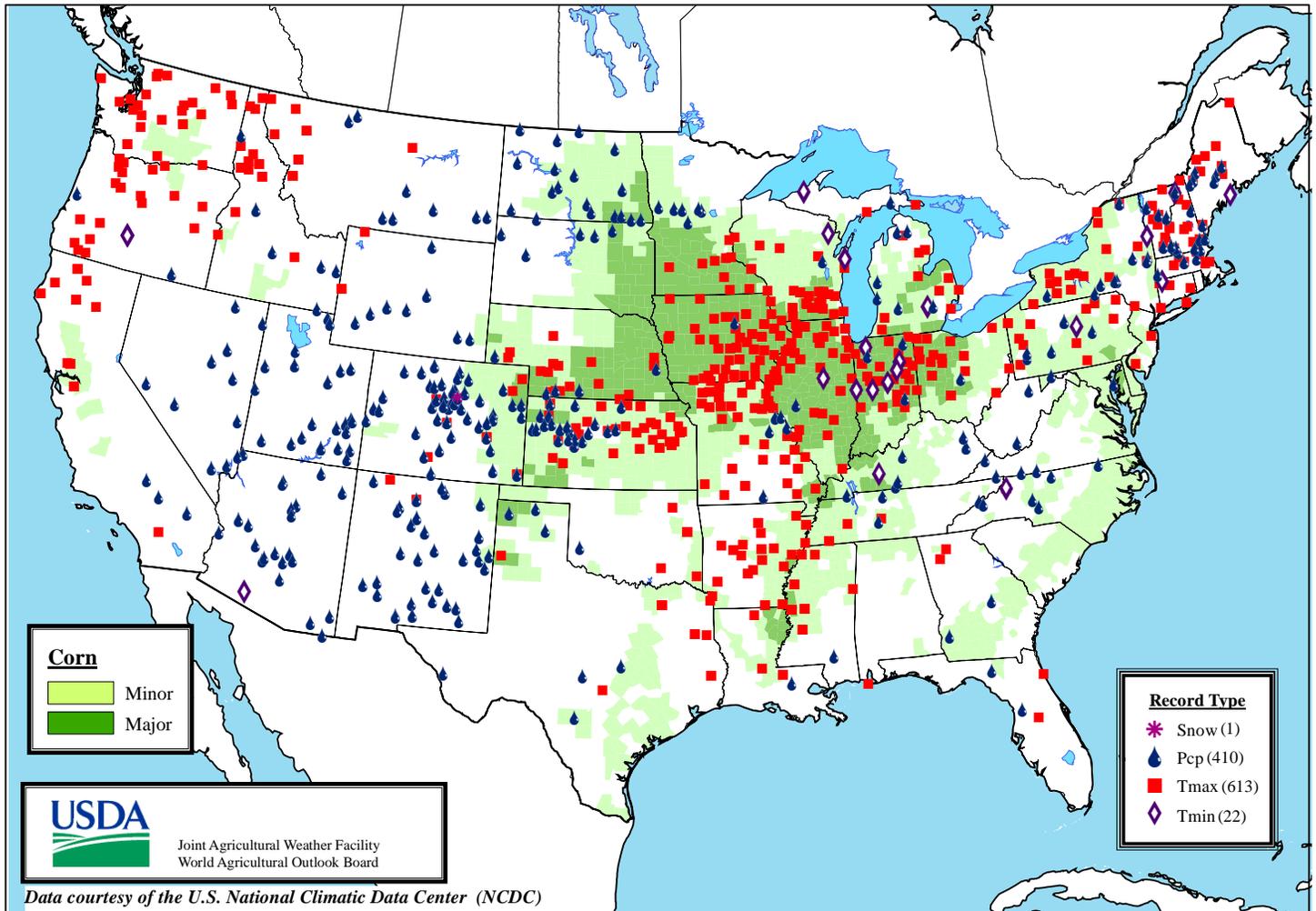
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather dominated eastern Canada for much of August, maintaining mostly favorable conditions for summer crops and pastures. Below-normal temperatures slowed growth of reproductive to filling corn and soybeans during the first half of the month, but warmer conditions prevailed during the latter half of August, helping crops to develop more normally. In addition, an extended period of dryness at the

beginning of the warm-up aided seasonal fieldwork, including haying and small grain harvesting. Rain soaked the major production areas of southwestern Ontario at month's end, disrupting fieldwork but providing moisture for the upcoming winter wheat crop. Overall, August rainfall totaled near normal throughout the region, as the periods of rain offset the periods of dryness.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

September 8-14, 2013



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