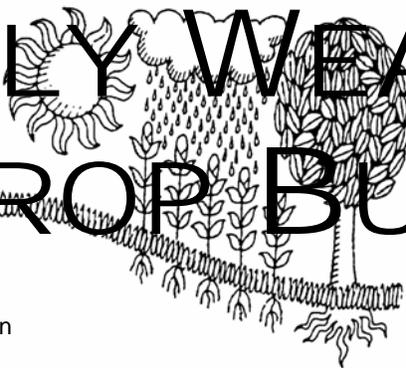
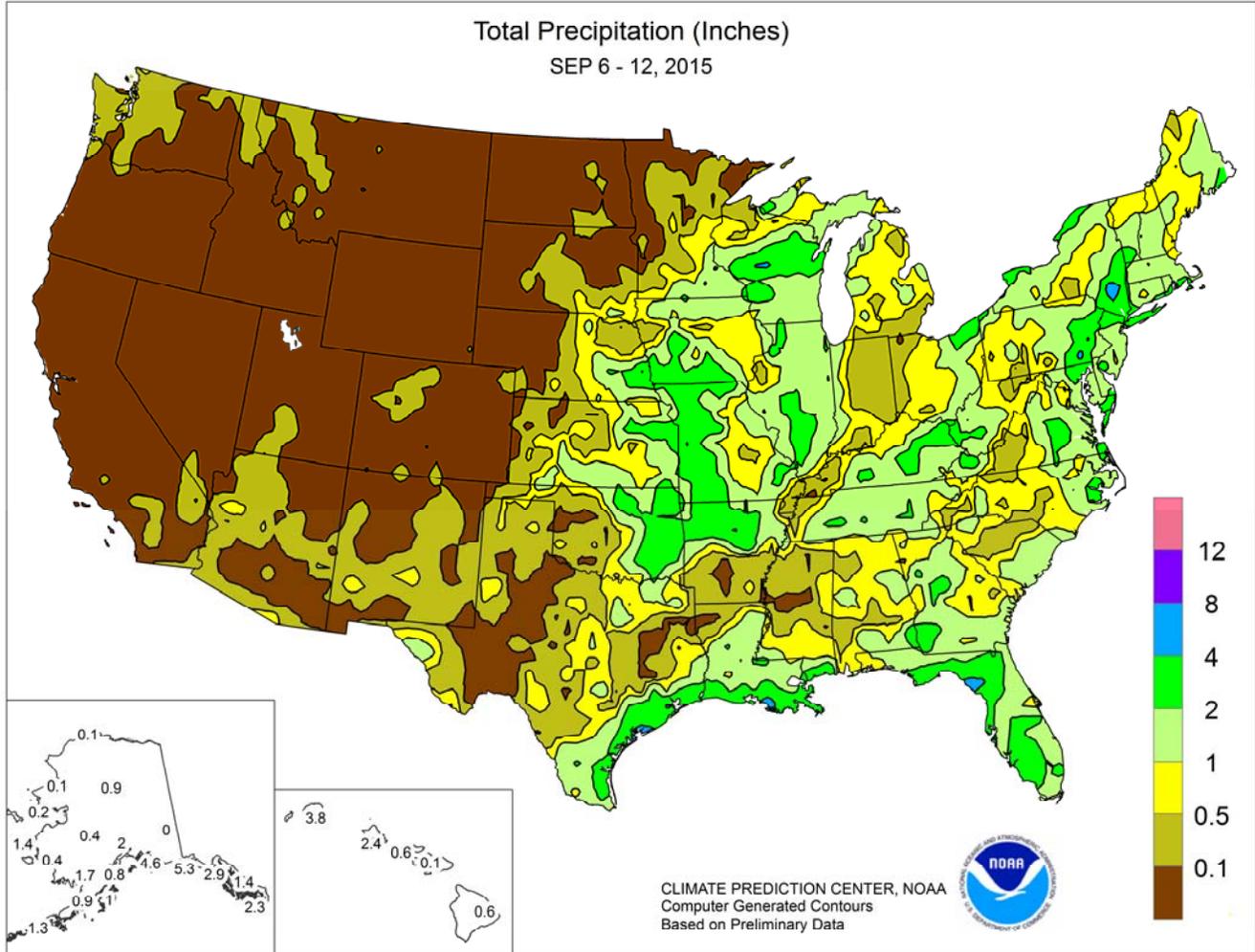


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 6 – 12, 2015

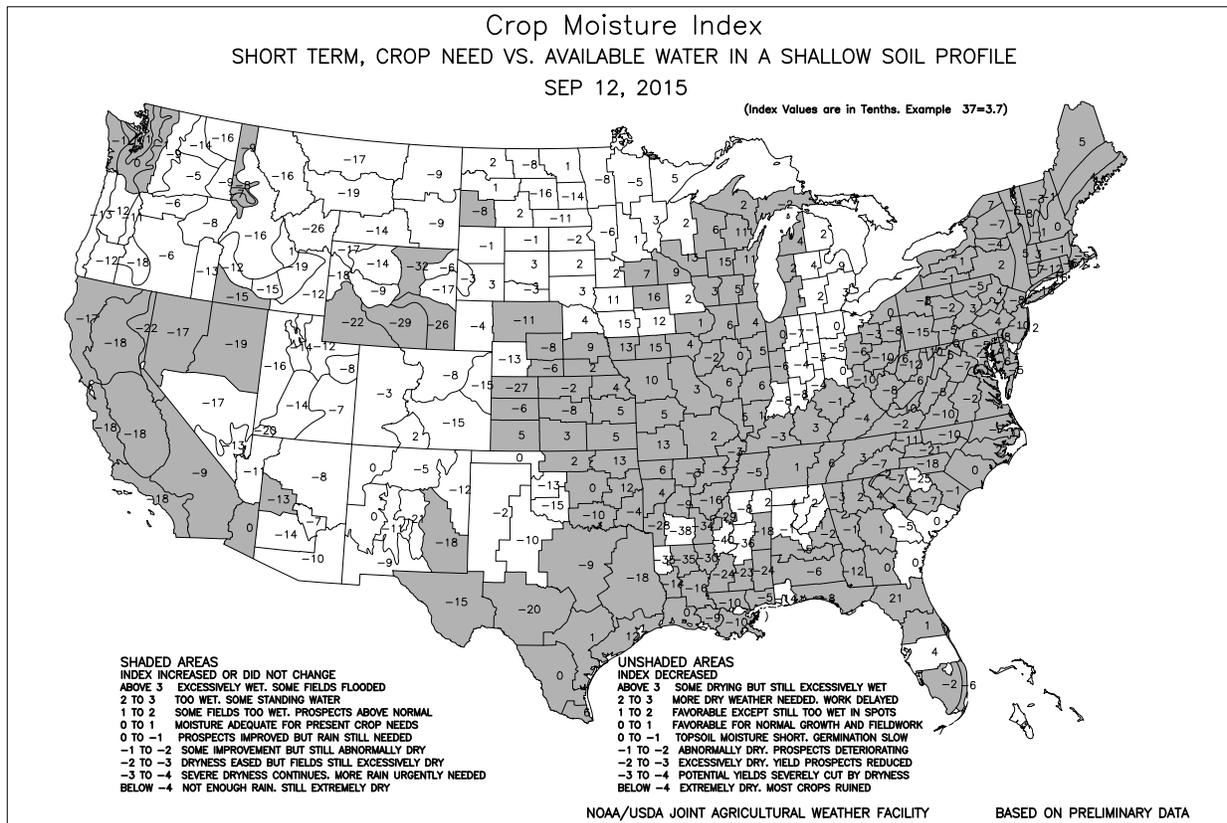
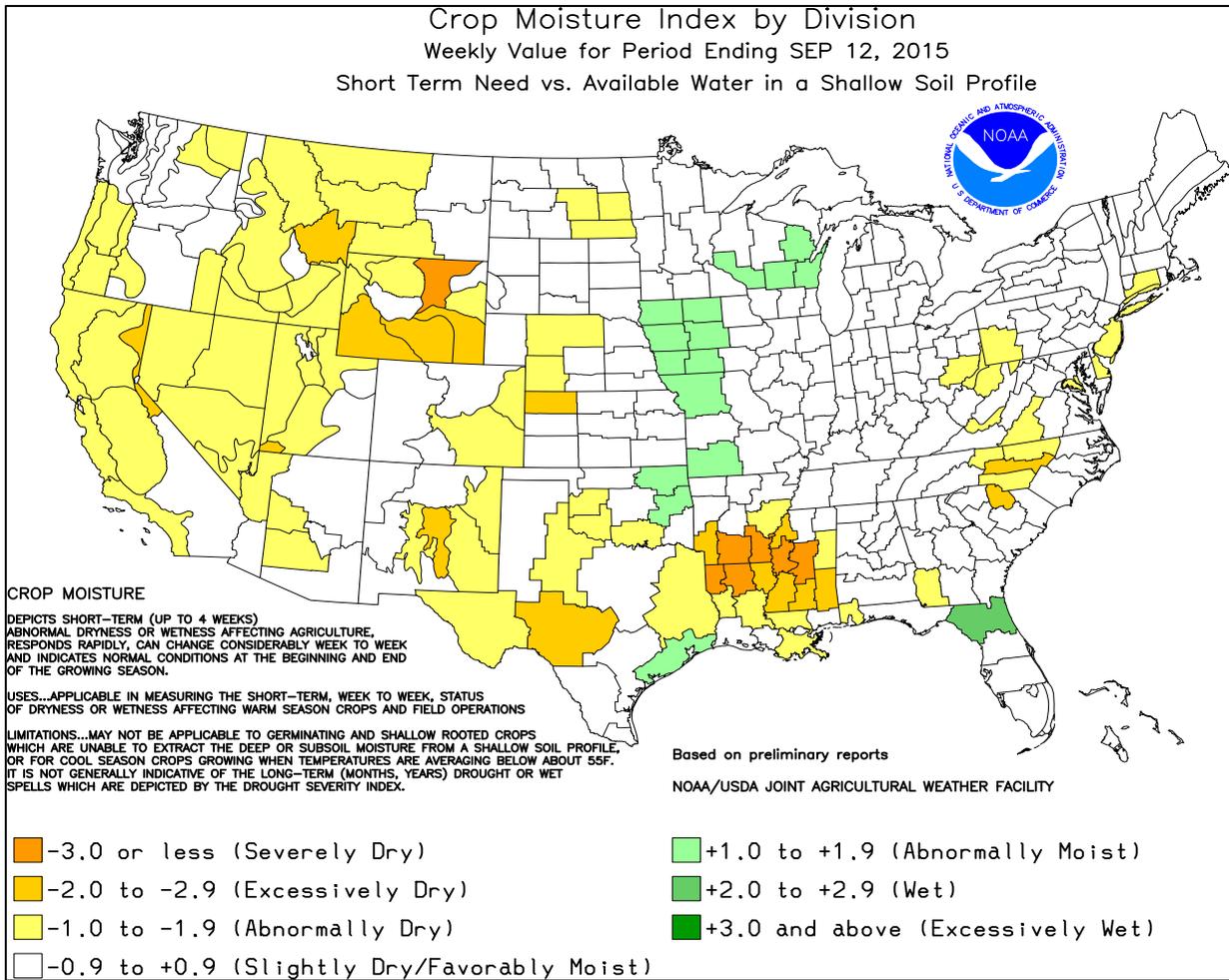
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

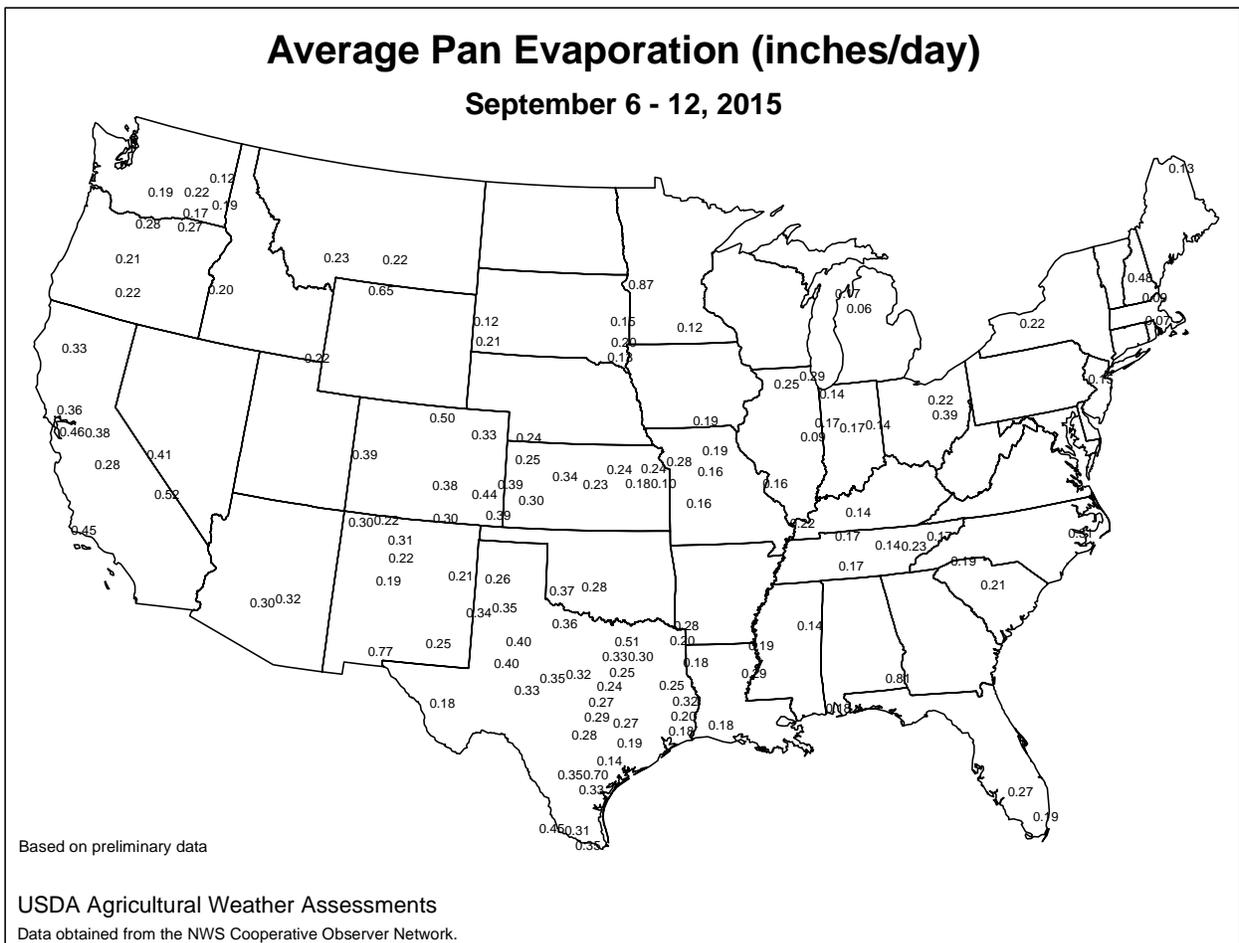
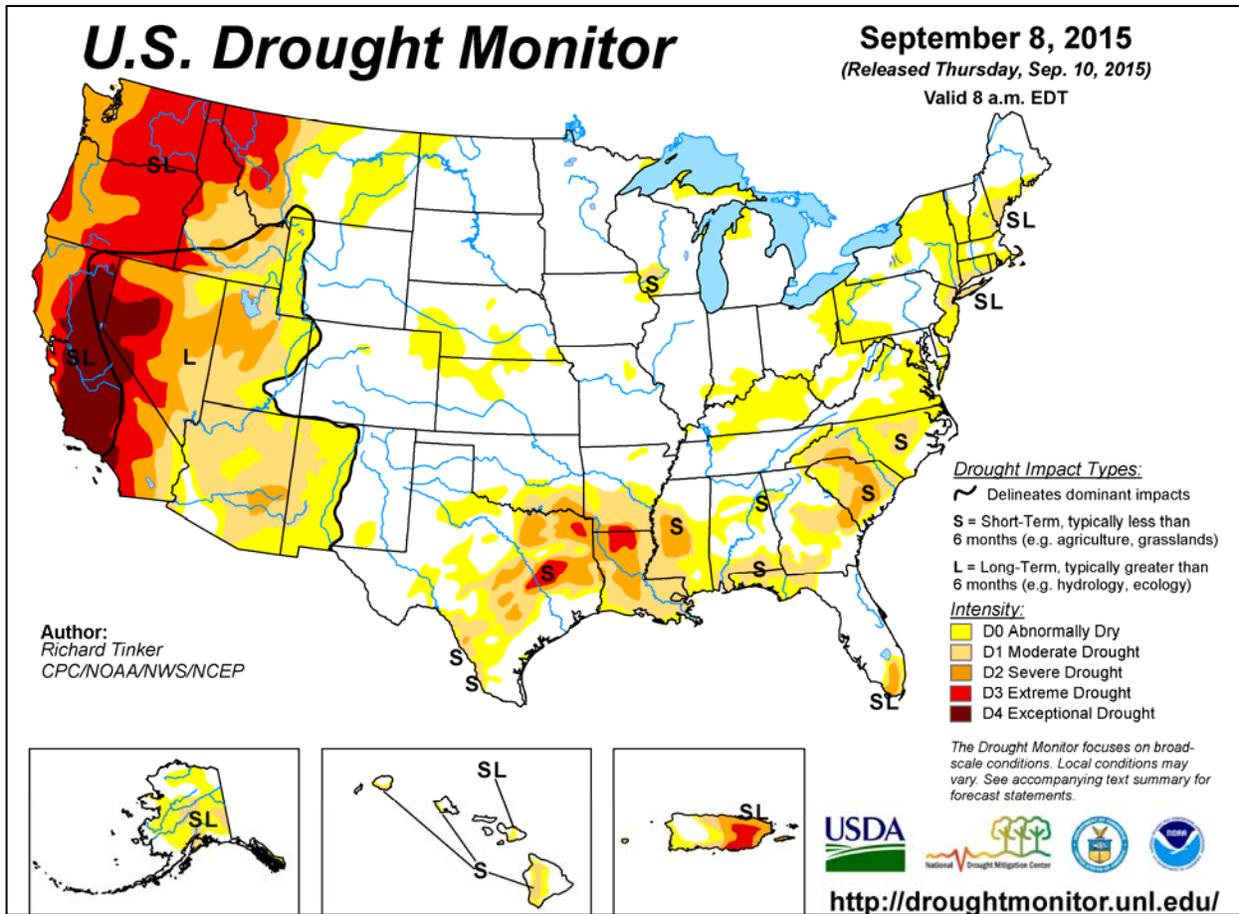
Near- to above-normal temperatures dominated the U.S., helping to push summer crops toward maturity. Warmth was especially notable in **California** and the **Northeast**; weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in parts of **coastal southern California** and **interior New England**. Dry weather accompanied the late-season warmth across much of the **western U.S.** Some light rain grazed the **Pacific Northwest** and **northern Rockies**, while monsoon-related showers dotted the **Southwest**. In **northern California**, hot, dry weather was conducive to

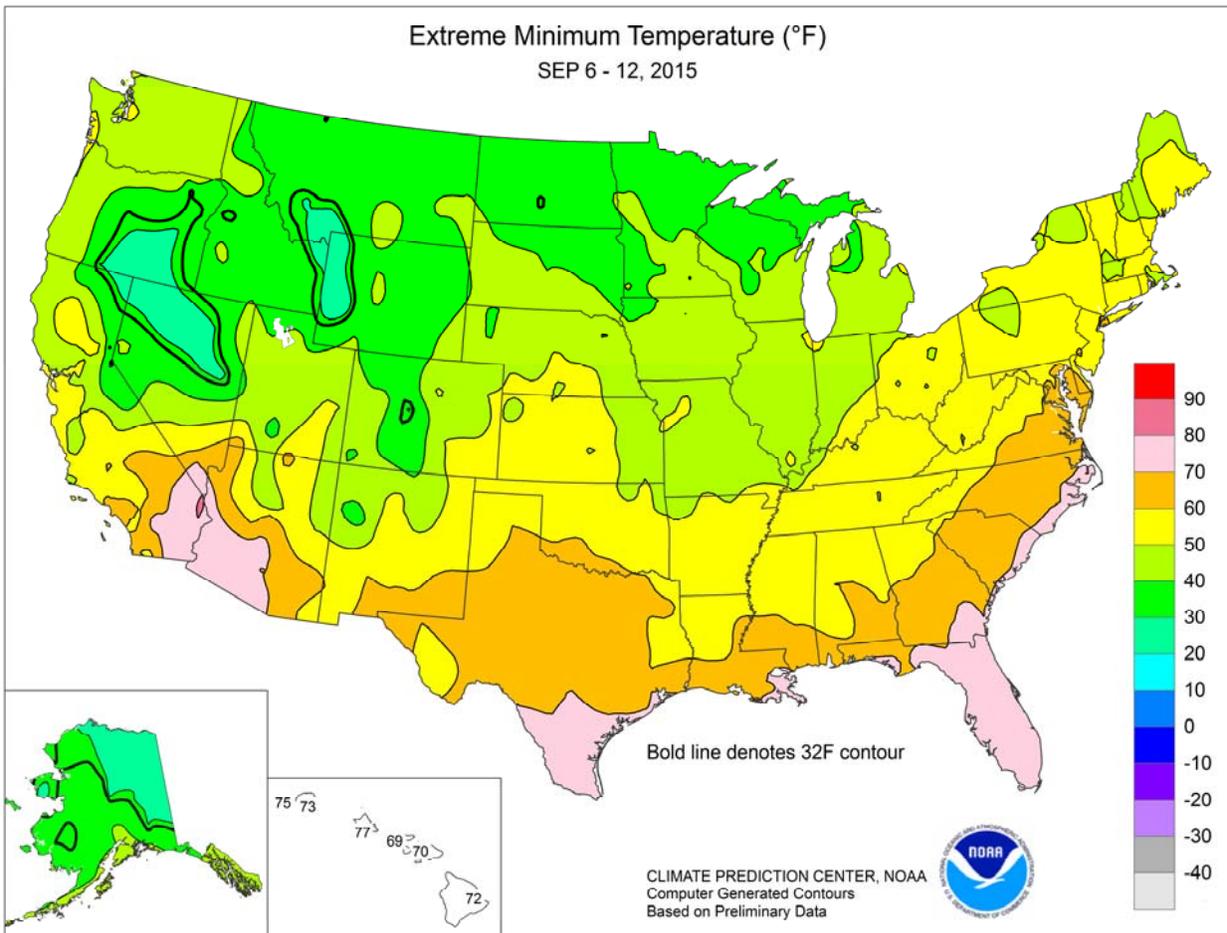
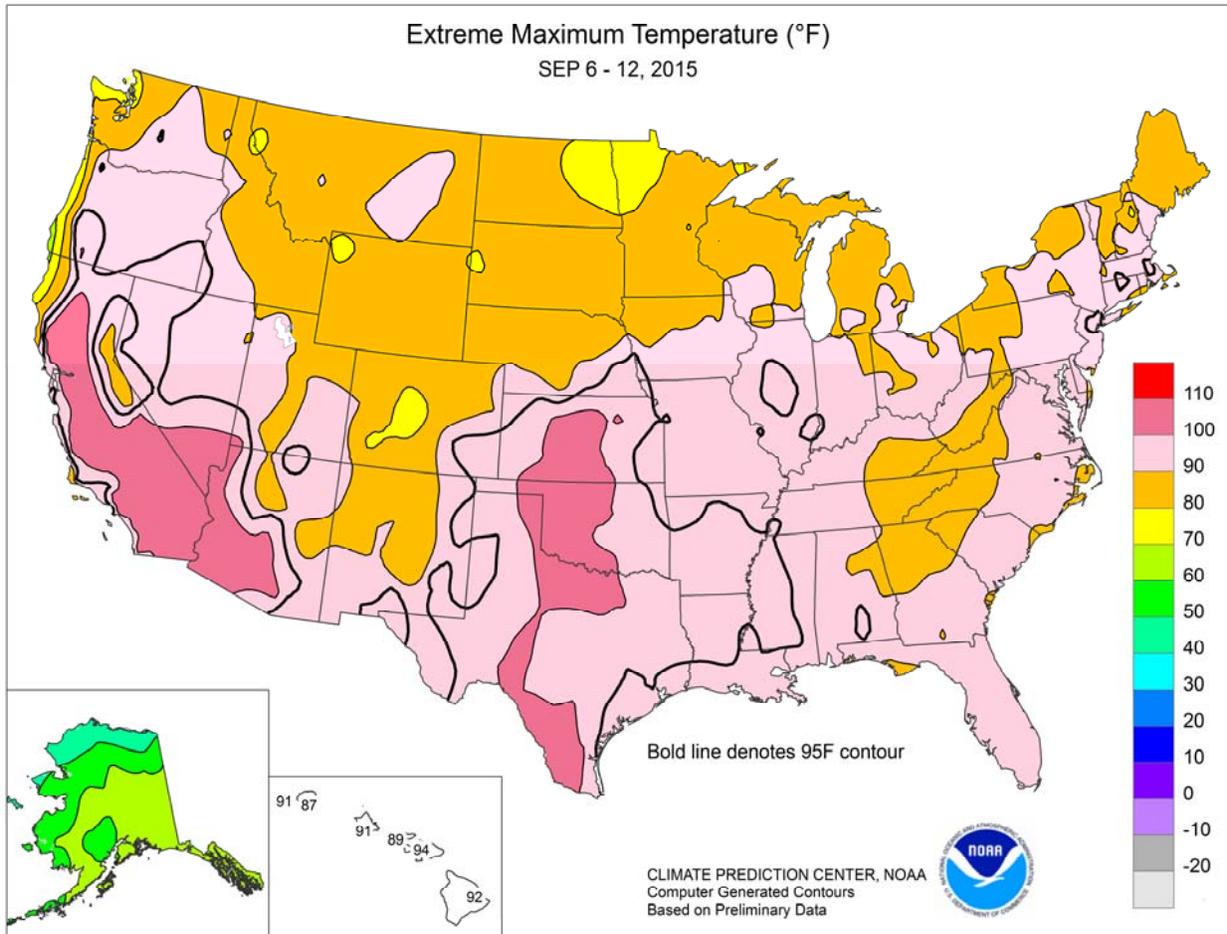
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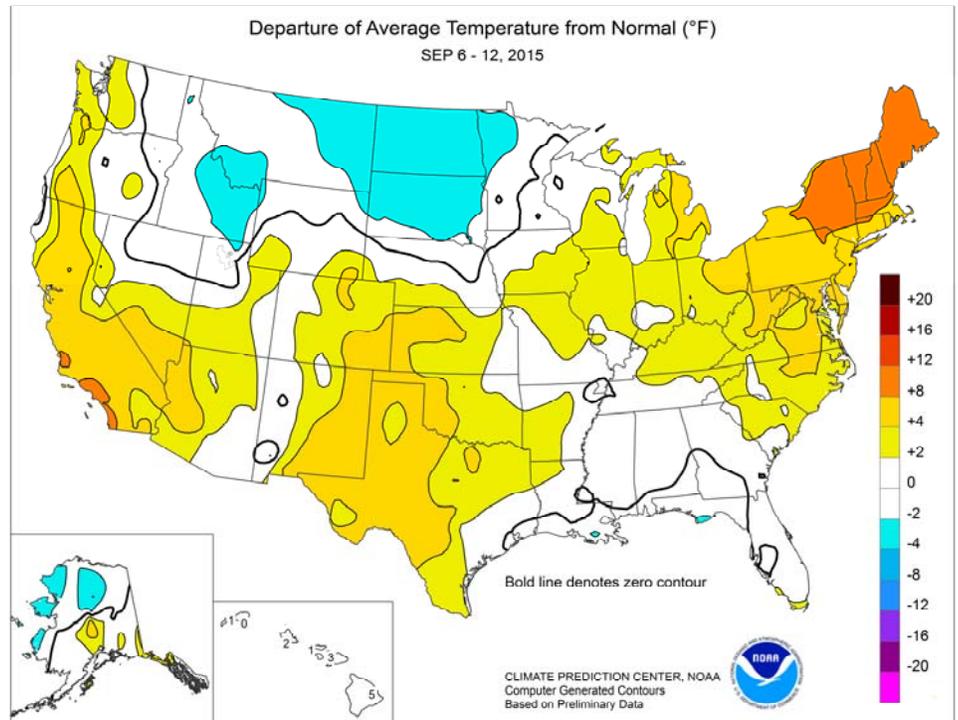


(Continued from front cover)

wildfire development. The Butte fire, near **Mokelumne Hill**, started on September 9 and by week's end had charred more than 70,000 acres of vegetation and destroyed more than 150 homes. The Valley fire, near **Glenbrook**, began on September 12 and quickly consumed at least 60,000 acres, including well over 500 residences. Farther east, dry weather across the **northwestern half of the Plains** favored late-season spring wheat harvesting and other fieldwork. Rain fell, especially during the early- to mid-week period, across parts of the **southern and eastern Plains**. In fact, the showery weather pattern covered most of the **eastern half of the U.S.** Rainfall totals of 2 to 4 inches were common along and near the **Gulf and Atlantic Coasts**, as well as portions of the **southeastern Plains, mid-South, and western Corn Belt**. The rain slowed fieldwork, but revived pastures and boosted topsoil moisture, in areas that had been trending dry. Late in the week, much cooler air arrived across the **northern Plains and upper Midwest**, offsetting earlier warmth. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 2 to 4°F below normal on the **northern Plains**. Prior to the arrival of cooler air, temperatures soared to 100°F or higher, mainly from September 6-8, across parts of the **central and southern Plains**. In the **East**, highs topped 90°F as far north as **New England** from September 7-9.

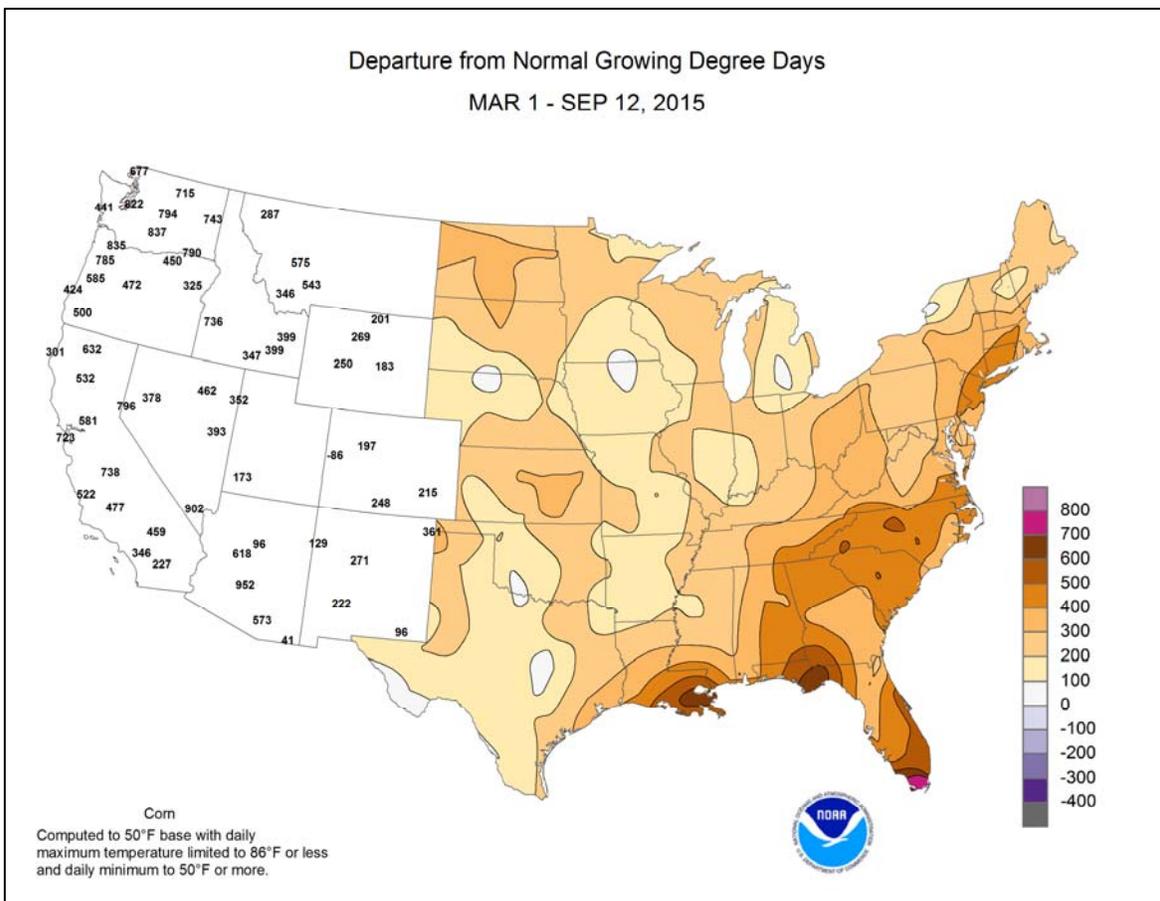
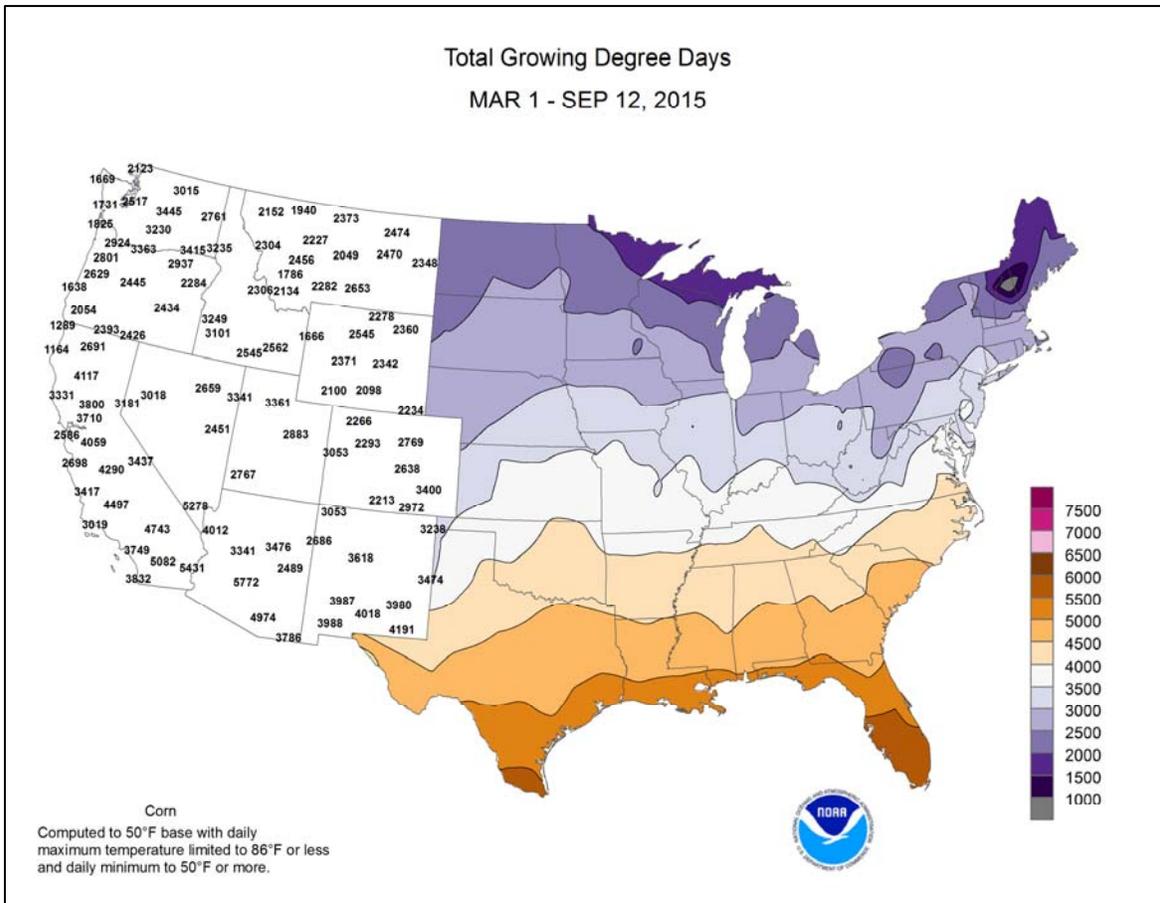
On September 6, the temperature in **Russell, KS**, soared to a daily-record high of 105°F. The following day, **Borger, TX**, also collected a daily-record high (99°F on September 7). Meanwhile in **New York, Poughkeepsie** posted a trio of daily-record highs (95, 97, and 95°F) from September 7-9. During the same period, **Allentown, PA**, also achieved three daily-record highs (91, 94, and 95°F). Similarly, consecutive daily-record highs were noted on September 8-9 in **Northeastern** locations such as **Boston, MA** (96 and 93°F), and **Hartford, CT** (96 and 93°F). September began with 8 consecutive days of 90-degree heat in **Charleston, WV**—the longest such streak in that location since June 28 – July 8, 2012. Farther west, an early-week cool spell was quickly replaced by late-season heat. In **Winnemucca, NV**, a daily-record low of 24°F on September 6 was followed by 5 consecutive days (September 9-13) with highs above 90°F. **Sacramento, CA**, registered consecutive daily-record highs (105 and 106°F, respectively) on September 9-10. Other triple-digit, daily-record highs included 100°F (on September 12) in **Medford, OR**; 104°F (on September 11) in **Desert Rock, NV**; and 105°F (on September 10) in **Paso Robles, CA**. Elsewhere in **California**, lows of 81°F (on September 10) in **Burbank** and 78°F (on September 11) in **San Diego** tied all-time records for highest minimum temperature. At week's end, warmth returned to the **northern Plains**. **Bismarck, ND**, reported its first autumn freeze (31°F) on September 11. The next day, September 12, **Helena, MT**, notched a daily-record high of 91°F.

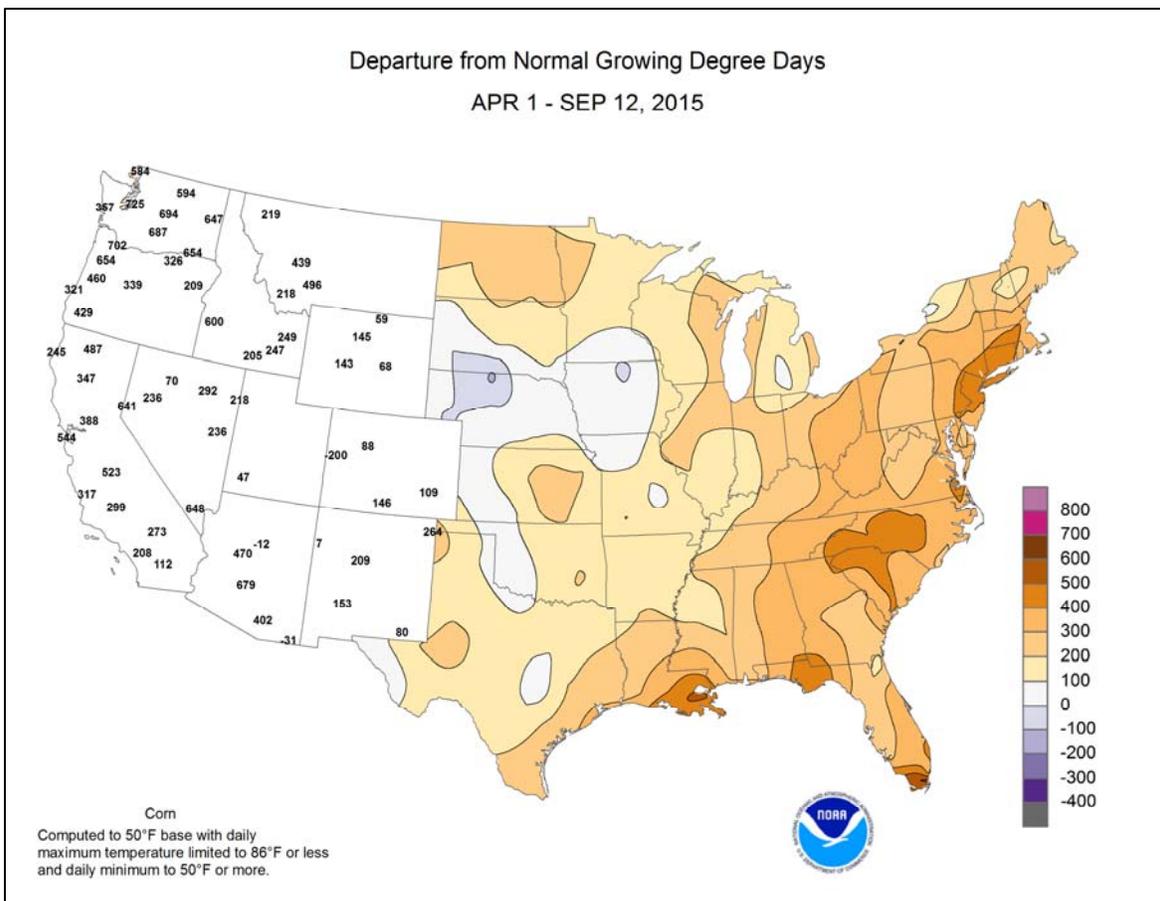
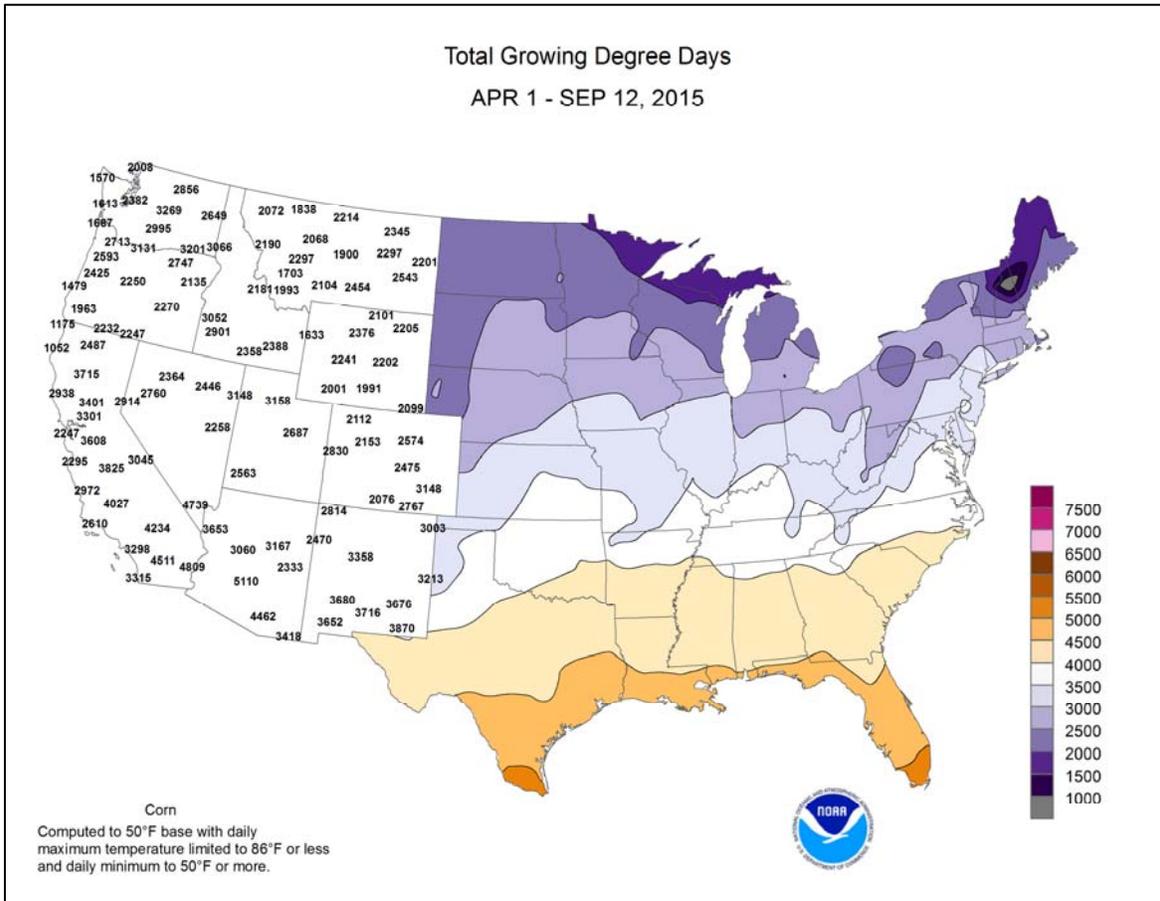
Early in the week, heavy showers swept across the **Great Lakes region**. In **Wisconsin**, record-setting totals for September 6 reached 3.35 inches in **Marshfield** and 2.76 inches in **Wausau**. **Green Bay, WI**, netted 3.98 inches of rain from September 6-8, including a daily-record total (2.50 inches) on the last day of the wet spell. Early-week rain also affected the **Pacific Northwest**, where daily-record amounts in **Washington** for September 6 included 0.57 inch in **Bellingham** and 0.38 inch in **Wenatchee**. Showers also dotted the **Desert Southwest**, where **Yuma, AZ**, measured a record-setting sum (0.91 inch) for



September 8. In **southern California**, record-breaking amounts for September 9 reached 0.23 inch in **Santa Ana** and 0.02 inch in **Long Beach**. The September 9 rain in **Long Beach** followed a daily-record high of 103°F. Farther east, mid- to late-week rainfall led to daily-record totals in many locations. On September 9, **Dallas-Ft. Worth** registered a daily-record total of 2.00 inches. The following day, totals for September 10 topped the 4-inch mark in **Philadelphia, PA** (4.76 inches); **Topeka, KS** (4.38 inches); and **Kansas City, MO** (4.28 inches). **Harrisburg, PA**, attained daily-record totals (4.37 and 1.98 inches, respectively) on September 10 and 12. Other record-setting amounts for September 12 included 1.91 inches at **Wallops Island, VA**, and 1.85 inches in **Buffalo, NY**.

Showery weather dominated **Alaska**, while heavy precipitation fell in some southeastern locations. On September 8, **Anchorage** tallied a daily-record rainfall of 1.19 inches. From September 9-11, rainfall in **Yakutat** totaled 4.94 inches. **Port Alexander** logged a daily-record rainfall (4.05 inches) on September 10. A day later, the **Snettisham Power Station** received a record-setting total (7.73 inches) for September 11. Meanwhile, mild weather in **southern Alaska** contrasted with cool conditions in northern areas. **Fairbanks** reported its first trace of snow of the season on September 12. By Sunday morning, September 13, **Delta Junction** posted a daily-record low of 24°F. Farther south, **Hawaii's** extended spell of record-setting warmth continued, especially on the **Big Island**. However, many areas of **Hawaii**—especially **Kauai** and **Oahu**—also received significant rainfall. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** tied or achieved daily-record highs on 15 of 16 days from August 26 – September 10, with readings peaking at 90°F or higher on 5 consecutive days from September 6-10. On **Maui**, **Kahului** notched a daily-record high of 94°F on September 12. Through week's end, **Kahului** had reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark on 61 days this year; the previous annual record of 49 days had been set in 1996. In addition, **Kahului** has not experienced a cooler-than-normal day, in terms of daily average temperature, since June 13. Late in the week, heavy showers returned to parts of **Hawaii**. **Honolulu, Oahu**, received consecutive daily-record totals on September 11-12, totaling 2.31 inches. **Lihue, Kauai**, netted 3.81 inches during the last 3 days of the week, including a daily-record sum (2.37 inches) on September 12. Month-to-date rainfall through September 12 totaled 3.98 inches (561 percent of normal) in **Lihue** and 3.36 inches (1,461 percent) in **Honolulu**.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 12, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN, SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	86	68	89	58	77	1	0.99	0.06	0.52	1.26	82	43.33	111	95	53	0	0	3	1
HUNTSVILLE	88	67	91	54	77	2	0.66	-0.32	0.60	0.70	43	42.37	105	89	56	4	0	2	1
MOBILE	88	70	93	63	79	0	0.29	-1.27	0.25	0.42	16	47.49	96	98	68	4	0	3	0
AK MONTGOMERY	91	71	96	62	81	2	0.45	-0.56	0.45	0.60	36	31.69	79	98	50	5	0	1	0
ANCHORAGE	57	47	62	42	52	1	2.09	1.40	1.34	2.46	205	9.77	96	96	82	0	0	5	2
BARROW	35	31	42	29	33	-2	0.09	-0.08	0.04	0.14	45	4.85	156	96	79	0	5	4	0
FAIRBANKS	62	39	66	32	51	2	0.07	-0.21	0.07	0.07	14	8.03	109	82	71	0	1	1	0
JUNEAU	57	49	62	47	53	1	2.89	1.33	1.70	2.93	114	54.73	160	94	89	0	0	6	2
KODIAK	59	49	64	46	54	2	0.98	-0.64	0.50	1.35	51	48.89	103	87	74	0	0	4	1
NOME	50	34	54	28	42	-4	0.20	-0.46	0.20	0.48	41	10.72	94	90	77	0	3	1	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	78	46	82	42	62	2	0.02	-0.49	0.02	0.55	62	18.96	118	94	28	0	0	1	0
PHOENIX	101	83	107	78	92	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.02	8	5.18	97	49	33	7	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	88	58	94	56	73	5	0.26	-0.28	0.14	0.26	27	14.20	100	85	27	3	0	2	0
TUCSON	94	73	102	69	84	1	0.11	-0.23	0.11	1.18	193	9.30	110	70	44	6	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	89	68	95	55	79	2	2.16	1.37	1.30	2.16	166	51.77	176	86	44	4	0	3	1
LITTLE ROCK	91	69	99	58	80	3	0.11	-0.72	0.11	0.11	8	38.97	115	87	41	4	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	99	71	104	61	85	7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.66	56	34	22	7	0	0	0
FRESNO	99	67	105	58	83	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.66	46	45	25	7	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	86	72	92	65	79	8	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	11	2.93	30	77	55	2	0	1	0
REDDING	98	62	106	57	80	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.81	31	35	20	6	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO	98	59	106	50	78	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	5.05	42	65	13	6	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	89	74	96	67	82	10	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	5.80	74	76	52	2	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	84	59	92	56	71	7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.63	27	72	52	2	0	0	0
STOCKTON	99	59	108	49	79	5	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.03	38	2.93	32	51	24	6	0	2	0
CO ALAMOSA	81	38	83	34	59	2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.03	8	7.01	133	81	38	0	0	0	0
CO SPRINGS	83	54	87	46	68	6	0.02	-0.38	0.01	0.21	27	23.04	152	72	18	0	0	2	0
DENVER INTL	85	53	90	50	69	5	0.01	-0.22	0.01	0.04	10	13.63	122	63	17	1	0	1	0
GRAND JUNCTION	86	53	90	49	70	1	0.04	-0.15	0.04	0.34	110	8.56	139	54	37	1	0	1	0
PUEBLO	90	57	94	50	74	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.02	4	15.05	144	59	26	6	0	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	84	67	94	60	75	6	1.50	0.65	1.26	1.50	103	25.08	80	85	62	1	0	3	1
HARTFORD	87	61	96	52	74	8	1.50	0.54	1.14	1.50	91	26.91	84	89	51	3	0	3	1
DC WASHINGTON	87	69	94	65	78	5	0.79	-0.07	0.51	0.79	55	33.70	122	87	48	3	0	3	1
DE WILMINGTON	85	66	93	58	76	5	0.95	0.04	0.68	0.95	63	35.98	117	94	51	3	0	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	90	74	94	72	82	1	0.87	-0.76	0.56	2.67	96	33.96	96	97	60	4	0	2	1
JACKSONVILLE	88	73	92	72	80	1	1.02	-0.95	0.52	4.17	125	35.36	91	99	66	3	0	4	1
KEY WEST	90	83	92	81	87	3	0.11	-1.25	0.07	0.21	9	22.72	85	78	65	5	0	3	0
MIAMI	90	78	92	76	84	1	1.48	-0.65	0.59	3.11	84	33.14	79	92	66	6	0	5	1
ORLANDO	91	75	94	73	83	1	0.55	-0.95	0.50	2.91	113	46.97	124	92	59	5	0	4	1
PENSACOLA	84	75	88	71	79	-2	0.00	-1.45	0.00	0.00	0	45.70	94	87	66	0	0	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	88	73	92	71	81	0	1.77	0.44	0.69	1.93	82	39.21	79	92	71	4	0	4	2
TAMPA	89	78	91	75	84	1	0.59	-1.17	0.42	0.79	26	56.21	160	87	63	5	0	4	0
GA WEST PALM BEACH	90	75	92	72	82	0	2.11	0.08	1.52	2.99	87	33.87	80	92	68	4	0	6	1
ATHENS	85	68	88	59	76	1	0.97	0.14	0.42	1.16	83	36.18	104	94	64	0	0	3	0
ATLANTA	84	68	87	59	76	0	1.01	0.06	0.41	1.42	90	42.83	117	90	66	0	0	4	0
AUGUSTA	88	69	93	66	79	3	0.71	-0.19	0.50	0.92	58	27.29	81	96	65	2	0	4	1
COLUMBUS	86	71	90	64	78	-1	0.46	-0.31	0.30	0.46	35	33.84	94	95	55	1	0	4	0
MACON	87	68	91	62	77	0	0.62	-0.20	0.46	0.62	44	27.53	82	96	59	1	0	5	0
SAVANNAH	86	72	90	69	79	0	1.24	-0.16	1.04	1.30	52	37.45	97	94	69	2	0	5	1
HI HILO	90	74	92	72	82	6	0.61	-1.69	0.36	0.63	16	70.22	82	91	75	5	0	4	0
HONOLULU	89	78	91	77	84	2	2.35	2.28	1.20	3.38	3073	14.68	142	86	72	2	0	4	2
KAHULUI	91	73	94	70	82	3	0.05	-0.03	0.05	0.27	193	22.70	185	87	74	6	0	1	0
LIHUE	86	75	87	73	80	0	3.81	3.30	2.38	4.31	519	21.79	91	88	78	0	0	2	2
ID BOISE	85	53	93	45	69	2	0.01	-0.15	0.01	0.05	20	6.16	75	40	25	3	0	1	0
LEWISTON	83	51	95	42	67	0	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.55	196	6.66	74	74	45	3	0	1	0
POCATELLO	81	40	89	33	61	-1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.04	13	6.96	79	54	20	0	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	78	62	92	50	70	3	1.42	0.53	1.04	1.42	89	25.05	95	86	63	1	0	3	1
MOLINE	81	62	94	46	72	4	1.16	0.33	0.49	1.16	78	29.64	104	85	56	1	0	4	0
PEORIA	85	65	97	50	75	7	1.01	0.29	0.87	1.01	83	33.25	128	84	44	2	0	3	1
ROCKFORD	78	61	91	48	69	3	1.14	0.24	0.75	1.14	72	25.69	94	86	60	1	0	2	1
SPRINGFIELD	85	63	96	46	74	4	3.29	2.60	1.52	3.29	274	31.07	120	92	45	3	0	3	2
IN EVANSVILLE	84	65	94	54	75	3	0.13	-0.59	0.05	0.13	11	37.69	118	89	56	3	0	3	0
FORT WAYNE	79	61	89	51	70	3	0.26	-0.45	0.26	1.36	109	37.01	139	92	59	0	0	1	0
INDIANAPOLIS	81	63	92	51	72	3	0.45	-0.27	0.27	0.48	38	36.65	122	86	49	3	0	2	0
SOUTH BEND	78	58	90	47	68	2	0.40	-0.53	0.28	1.67	104	25.95	93	93	65	1	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	82	62	94	47	72	3	0.29	-0.56	0.20	0.29	20	28.88	103	96	48	1	0	2	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	79	59	92	43	69	2	0.87	0.00	0.57	0.87	56	26.51	103	100	54	1	0	3	1
DES MOINES	81	63	94	49	72	4	1.23	0.40	0.98	1.39	94	30.55	113	84	52	1	0		

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 12, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY WICHITA	88	67	102	53	78	4	1.21	0.52	0.53	1.21	103	33.52	146	87	49	2	0	4	1	
KY JACKSON	82	64	89	53	73	3	0.69	-0.22	0.32	0.69	44	46.46	131	93	54	0	0	4	0	
LEXINGTON	85	64	92	54	75	4	0.98	0.24	0.90	0.98	77	44.27	131	90	57	3	0	3	1	
LOUISVILLE	87	67	94	56	77	4	0.80	0.08	0.39	0.80	66	43.86	135	86	46	3	0	3	0	
LA PADUCAH	85	64	94	49	75	3	0.15	-0.64	0.15	0.15	11	40.57	117	93	53	3	0	1	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	89	71	94	64	80	0	1.47	0.23	0.60	2.07	96	49.46	106	95	52	5	0	4	2	
LA LAKE CHARLES	89	73	94	64	81	1	3.21	1.77	1.85	3.97	164	49.93	123	95	60	4	0	3	2	
LA NEW ORLEANS	88	75	93	73	81	0	1.34	-0.18	0.80	1.49	57	47.88	100	87	67	4	0	2	2	
LA SHREVEPORT	94	71	99	59	82	3	0.06	-0.59	0.06	0.06	6	44.91	127	87	41	5	0	1	0	
ME CARIBOU	75	58	88	53	67	10	0.96	0.15	0.73	0.96	68	23.43	89	91	61	0	0	3	1	
ME PORTLAND	82	60	92	51	71	9	0.55	-0.18	0.52	0.57	47	27.34	90	93	55	1	0	2	1	
MD BALTIMORE	86	64	94	58	75	5	0.47	-0.46	0.47	0.47	30	36.70	123	87	61	3	0	1	0	
MA BOSTON	84	65	96	60	75	7	1.04	0.24	0.60	1.05	77	23.84	82	86	56	3	0	4	1	
MA WORCESTER	81	61	90	57	71	8	1.26	0.30	0.83	1.26	77	27.98	83	89	49	1	0	3	1	
MI ALPENA	74	56	90	47	65	6	0.26	-0.44	0.26	0.68	56	15.33	74	92	56	1	0	1	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	77	59	89	46	68	4	0.70	-0.37	0.65	1.79	99	23.43	91	95	57	0	0	2	1	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	72	55	87	40	64	4	1.05	0.24	1.01	3.26	228	19.78	96	93	74	0	0	3	1	
MI LANSING	77	59	89	46	68	5	0.22	-0.69	0.13	0.57	36	26.91	120	92	61	0	0	3	0	
MI MUSKOGON	77	59	86	44	68	5	1.23	0.32	1.23	1.23	78	24.34	109	85	57	0	0	1	1	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	74	60	90	46	67	4	1.43	0.56	1.06	1.98	134	18.88	82	89	55	1	0	2	1	
MN DULUTH	71	50	81	38	60	3	1.25	0.19	1.24	4.02	222	21.17	91	91	53	0	0	2	1	
MN INT'L FALLS	69	42	82	34	55	-1	0.16	-0.60	0.16	0.99	76	17.47	96	96	51	0	0	1	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	74	57	83	47	66	2	1.18	0.45	0.75	1.43	109	23.47	102	88	57	0	0	4	1	
MN ROCHESTER	73	55	84	42	64	2	1.20	0.39	0.58	1.27	88	26.46	108	93	64	0	0	3	1	
MN ST. CLOUD	73	50	86	39	62	2	0.83	0.04	0.64	1.39	99	25.01	118	98	48	0	0	4	1	
MS JACKSON	93	70	98	63	81	3	0.39	-0.38	0.25	0.74	56	37.33	93	90	42	5	0	2	0	
MS MERIDIAN	89	67	92	58	78	-1	0.06	-0.75	0.04	0.85	63	36.54	85	93	53	4	0	2	0	
MS TUPELO	88	68	92	56	78	2	0.01	-0.73	0.01	0.01	1	52.57	134	90	53	4	0	1	0	
MO COLUMBIA	82	64	93	48	73	3	1.14	0.31	1.06	1.14	80	33.50	115	95	55	1	0	2	1	
MO KANSAS CITY	82	64	95	49	73	2	5.23	4.20	4.28	5.40	320	37.32	134	94	53	1	0	2	2	
MO SAINT LOUIS	86	68	96	54	77	4	2.08	1.39	1.35	2.08	178	41.04	149	82	54	3	0	4	1	
MO SPRINGFIELD	83	64	92	49	74	2	4.04	2.87	1.97	4.04	208	39.58	128	91	63	2	0	4	3	
MT BILLINGS	79	49	93	44	64	1	0.02	-0.24	0.02	0.07	16	9.90	89	61	20	1	0	1	0	
MT BUTTE	72	36	85	29	54	-1	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.03	219	7.84	77	84	22	0	2	0	0	
MT CUT BANK	71	40	88	32	56	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.18	363	7.66	72	87	30	0	1	0	0	
MT GLASGOW	74	45	90	41	60	-1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.20	50	9.70	106	76	37	1	0	0	0	
MT GREAT FALLS	74	43	88	38	59	1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.78	324	9.84	82	80	23	0	0	0	0	
MT HAVRE	73	41	90	39	57	-3	0.02	-0.23	0.02	1.21	281	9.69	104	92	50	1	0	1	0	
MT MISSOULA	75	41	87	35	58	-2	0.03	-0.23	0.03	0.33	72	6.48	63	84	48	0	0	1	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	80	57	92	51	68	0	1.09	0.45	0.85	1.49	134	18.15	86	95	61	1	0	4	1	
NE LINCOLN	81	60	98	49	70	1	2.67	1.95	1.19	2.71	217	32.06	144	93	59	1	0	5	2	
NE NORFOLK	78	52	86	39	65	-1	0.30	-0.25	0.16	0.42	44	19.81	92	94	61	0	0	4	0	
NE NORTH PLATTE	81	53	88	47	67	1	0.10	-0.20	0.10	0.13	24	16.71	101	95	46	0	0	1	0	
NE OMAHA	81	61	98	45	71	2	1.39	0.63	1.22	1.39	109	28.22	121	94	60	1	0	4	1	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	83	49	87	43	66	2	0.03	-0.23	0.03	0.04	9	19.57	148	83	40	0	0	1	0	
NE VALENTINE	80	50	88	40	65	0	0.05	-0.31	0.04	0.18	29	18.16	112	89	47	0	0	2	0	
NV ELY	85	36	91	28	61	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	4.98	69	39	12	2	1	0	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	102	79	105	74	91	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	3.06	92	28	21	7	0	0	0	
NV RENO	91	52	97	45	72	7	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	4.40	87	38	18	4	0	0	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	88	36	95	24	62	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	6.37	112	41	14	4	2	0	0	
NH CONCORD	84	58	92	51	71	8	0.64	-0.08	0.35	1.03	84	24.38	95	94	49	2	0	4	0	
NJ NEWARK	87	67	98	60	77	6	1.01	0.06	0.98	1.01	63	28.69	86	85	52	3	0	3	1	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	89	63	91	58	76	4	0.01	-0.25	0.01	0.06	13	7.86	116	64	23	4	0	1	0	
NY ALBANY	85	64	94	56	74	10	2.10	1.29	1.77	2.75	196	25.89	96	85	50	3	0	4	1	
NY BINGHAMTON	79	61	89	53	70	8	0.18	-0.67	0.11	0.18	12	31.70	117	91	63	0	0	3	0	
NY BUFFALO	78	62	88	53	70	6	2.10	1.14	1.87	2.52	151	27.00	98	85	55	0	0	2	1	
NY ROCHESTER	81	63	92	53	72	8	2.12	1.25	1.60	2.15	143	28.29	119	89	59	2	0	2	2	
NY SYRACUSE	83	64	93	57	74	10	1.17	0.19	0.82	1.17	71	28.69	105	91	54	4	0	2	1	
NC ASHEVILLE	80	63	83	55	71	3	0.35	-0.60	0.18	0.66	40	26.75	77	91	58	0	0	5	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	86	68	90	63	77	2	1.18	0.30	0.63	1.18	79	24.11	78	90	52	1	0	4	1	
NC GREENSBORO	85	68	90	63	77	4	0.23	-0.74	0.20	0.23	14	25.44	82	95	50	1	0	3	0	
NC HATTERAS	86	75	89	73	81	4	0.61	-0.80	0.28	0.64	26	37.34	94	92	69	0	0	5	0	
NC RALEIGH	86	69	91	66	77	3	0.80	-0.18	0.34	0.90	55	34.92	112	94	65	1	0	4	0	
NC WILMINGTON	86	72	91	71	79	2	1.49	-0.24	1.13	1.83	62	41.77	97	96	66	1	0	5	1	
ND BISMARCK	75	41	85	31	58	-3	0.07	-0.32	0.06	0.10	15	15.28	113	88	47	0	1	2	0	
ND DICKINSON	74	42	84	36	58	-2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.18	29	9.96	76	83	27	0	0	0	0	
ND FARGO	74	46	79	41	60	-1	0.18	-0.34	0.18	0.38	43	17.32	106	87	41	0	0	1	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	70	44	79	39	57	-3	0.05	-0.43	0.04	0.79	93	17.59	115	94	44	0	0	2	0	
ND JAMESTOWN	72	43	80	34	58	-3	0.05	-0.36	0.05	0.26	36	20.26	136	94	37	0	0	1	0	
ND WILLISTON	74	44	83	38	59	-1	0.43	0.13	0.43	2.05	394	9.90	88	85	40	0	0	1	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	83	62	91	52	73	7	1.84	1.01	1.44	2.18	154	31.49	113	84	51	3	0	2	1	
OH CINCINNATI	83	63	92	52	73	3	0.61	-0.10	0.33	0.89	71	33.13	106	92	80	3	0	5	0	
OH CLEVELAND	80	64	90	54	72	6	3.07	2.13	1.53	4.58	284	33.01	121	85	54	1	0	4	2	
OH COLUMBUS	82	63	90	53	73	3	0.57	-0.16	0.47	1.95	154	33.80	119	89	54	1	0	2	0	
OH DAYTON	82	62	91	50	72	4	0.47	-0.19	0.45	0.69	59	30.42	105	94	51	2	0	3	0	
OH MANSFIELD	81	61	91	50	71	6	1.25	0.32	0.86	2.11	128	32.10	101	93	47	2	0	2	1	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 12, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	80	60	91	49	70	4	0.20	-0.53	0.19	0.50	39	28.84	121	92	58	3	0	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	82	61	90	50	71	7	1.54	0.60	1.46	1.84	116	32.81	121	89	56	2	0	2	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	92	67	99	57	79	3	0.02	-0.81	0.02	0.02	1	42.92	168	90	39	4	0	1	0
OR TULSA	89	68	98	52	79	3	1.78	0.74	1.19	1.78	105	43.53	148	92	55	4	0	2	2
OR ASTORIA	72	55	79	52	64	4	0.55	0.02	0.51	1.60	184	30.72	79	94	80	0	0	3	1
OR BURNS	85	38	94	28	62	4	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.14	88	4.92	69	60	26	4	3	0	0
OR EUGENE	85	50	93	45	68	4	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.25	40	12.90	43	87	58	2	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	95	54	102	46	75	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.11	39	7.57	71	64	22	5	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	82	49	90	45	66	0	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.65	271	5.66	68	72	43	2	0	1	0
OR PORTLAND	82	57	94	49	69	3	0.07	-0.28	0.07	0.20	34	15.90	73	89	65	2	0	1	0
OR SALEM	84	54	92	47	69	5	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	15.97	69	86	58	2	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	85	61	95	55	73	7	2.15	1.08	1.43	2.41	132	29.61	92	89	57	3	0	3	1
PA ERIE	80	65	90	55	73	6	3.90	2.75	2.47	3.91	198	27.61	97	78	55	1	0	2	2
PA MIDDLETOWN	85	65	95	59	75	5	6.35	5.52	4.37	6.35	454	30.97	108	88	49	3	0	2	2
PA PHILADELPHIA	87	69	94	63	78	6	4.79	3.86	4.76	4.79	307	34.98	115	86	52	3	0	3	1
PA PITTSBURGH	83	63	91	54	73	6	0.94	0.14	0.50	0.95	69	28.70	103	88	48	3	0	3	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	85	62	95	57	74	9	0.53	-0.37	0.31	0.60	40	21.77	82	86	47	3	0	4	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	83	62	92	56	72	6	1.75	0.81	1.00	1.78	113	30.04	102	89	64	3	0	3	1
RI PROVIDENCE	84	63	97	55	73	6	1.09	0.18	0.91	1.09	69	28.49	89	91	62	3	0	3	1
SC BEAUFORT	87	73	92	70	80	2	0.87	-0.62	0.48	1.36	51	37.44	97	96	67	3	0	5	0
SC CHARLESTON	87	72	91	70	80	2	0.99	-0.60	0.60	1.08	39	42.93	109	94	61	2	0	3	1
SC COLUMBIA	89	72	93	67	80	3	0.45	-0.59	0.36	2.50	136	33.55	91	86	58	3	0	2	0
SD GREENVILLE	84	68	87	60	76	2	1.98	1.09	1.75	2.79	185	31.40	87	93	59	0	0	2	1
SD ABERDEEN	75	44	82	35	60	-3	0.04	-0.39	0.04	0.11	14	17.44	106	92	54	0	0	1	0
SD HURON	76	47	81	37	61	-3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.16	23	19.36	114	95	46	0	0	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	77	46	82	42	62	-2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	22.57	166	81	33	0	0	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	75	51	84	39	63	-1	0.96	0.31	0.79	1.06	94	22.69	117	93	59	0	0	3	1
TN BRISTOL	84	62	89	55	73	4	1.58	0.86	0.89	1.58	132	30.75	100	97	47	0	0	3	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	86	67	90	56	77	2	0.74	-0.28	0.39	0.74	44	41.42	106	93	57	1	0	5	0
TN KNOXVILLE	83	66	88	61	74	0	0.58	-0.10	0.25	0.58	52	33.51	95	100	57	0	0	5	0
TN MEMPHIS	88	70	95	57	79	2	1.12	0.36	1.12	1.19	93	35.15	93	83	47	3	0	1	1
TN NASHVILLE	88	67	92	56	77	3	1.44	0.58	1.02	1.44	100	35.88	105	88	43	4	0	3	1
TX ABILENE	94	71	100	65	82	4	0.73	0.07	0.70	0.73	65	25.89	157	81	53	5	0	2	1
TX AMARILLO	87	63	95	59	75	3	0.12	-0.38	0.12	0.12	13	28.83	181	85	41	3	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	95	71	99	63	83	1	2.45	1.88	2.12	2.49	257	32.06	142	89	49	7	0	3	1
TX BEAUMONT	88	73	92	65	81	1	2.06	0.62	2.06	3.22	134	50.69	122	99	63	4	0	1	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	76	95	74	84	2	0.89	-0.31	0.53	1.41	72	28.46	162	94	63	6	0	2	1
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	93	76	95	74	85	3	1.49	0.35	1.33	1.95	102	37.96	175	94	58	6	0	2	1
TX DEL RIO	97	76	101	70	87	5	0.40	-0.02	0.31	0.40	58	21.03	160	83	53	7	0	3	0
TX EL PASO	94	72	100	68	83	5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	7.17	111	59	29	6	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	95	75	101	66	85	5	2.00	1.59	2.00	2.00	294	38.94	164	79	38	5	0	1	1
TX GALVESTON	88	78	90	75	83	0	2.59	1.18	1.51	8.60	366	40.17	135	89	66	2	0	3	2
TX HOUSTON	90	73	96	66	82	1	1.01	-0.01	0.75	2.39	137	47.78	145	96	63	4	0	4	1
TX LUBBOCK	90	65	95	61	77	4	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.00	0	22.30	158	78	43	4	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	94	70	97	67	82	6	0.08	-0.41	0.08	0.08	10	14.11	138	74	41	6	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	97	71	101	67	84	7	0.16	-0.49	0.16	0.16	15	20.42	142	80	43	7	0	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	96	77	98	73	86	5	1.63	1.00	1.63	1.63	150	31.67	140	84	41	7	0	1	1
TX VICTORIA	90	73	94	70	82	0	2.52	1.43	1.41	3.42	191	43.71	159	100	74	4	0	4	3
TX WACO	95	74	99	66	85	4	0.31	-0.22	0.31	0.31	36	28.48	128	85	52	5	0	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	95	70	103	62	82	4	0.47	-0.23	0.47	0.47	39	34.04	167	88	52	5	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	84	54	92	47	69	1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	11.15	98	45	12	2	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	85	64	94	56	75	12	0.51	-0.43	0.24	0.51	32	25.29	99	88	48	3	0	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	86	63	90	61	74	4	0.15	-0.71	0.08	0.16	11	24.90	80	97	53	1	0	3	0
VA NORFOLK	86	72	92	68	79	4	2.95	1.99	1.43	3.18	190	36.30	107	92	59	1	0	4	2
VA RICHMOND	88	68	94	66	78	5	1.60	0.69	0.92	1.82	118	34.52	109	90	54	3	0	3	2
VA ROANOKE	84	64	88	59	74	4	0.48	-0.43	0.46	1.10	71	32.51	105	90	56	0	0	3	0
WA WASH/DULLES	85	63	93	56	74	4	0.24	-0.67	0.16	0.32	21	27.62	93	91	51	3	0	3	0
WA OLYMPIA	77	51	84	48	64	4	0.05	-0.39	0.05	0.40	56	24.02	82	94	70	0	0	1	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	72	52	80	48	62	4	0.70	-0.06	0.44	1.89	150	48.52	81	97	79	0	0	3	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	74	57	81	53	65	2	0.21	-0.14	0.19	0.45	76	20.06	94	87	67	0	0	2	0
WA SPOKANE	75	49	89	44	62	0	0.02	-0.15	0.02	0.52	186	7.73	73	80	37	0	0	1	0
WA YAKIMA	86	48	94	40	67	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	4.30	85	74	37	3	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	79	61	85	49	70	4	1.25	0.51	0.71	1.33	107	38.42	124	90	60	0	0	3	1
WV CHARLESTON	84	63	93	53	73	4	0.67	-0.18	0.29	0.67	46	37.09	114	97	55	3	0	3	0
WV ELKINS	81	57	90	52	69	4	0.96	0.02	0.35	0.96	60	38.40	112	95	49	1	0	3	0
WV HUNTINGTON	83	62	93	55	73	3	3.07	2.39	1.24	3.15	265	37.95	121	100	56	3	0	4	3
WI EAU CLAIRE	74	53	83	40	63	1	1.72	0.71	1.23	3.13	176	30.69	123	96	52	0	0	3	1
WI GREEN BAY	74	58	88	44	66	4	3.98	3.16	2.50	4.12	288	20.33	94	92	59	0	0	3	2
WI LA CROSSE	78	59	92	45	69	3	1.58	0.68	1.15	1.64	104	24.36	97	92	50	1	0	5	1
WI MADISON	76	60	90	46	68	5	1.28	0.44	0.53	1.28	85	24.27	96	88	57	1	0	3	1
WI MILWAUKEE	75	61	90	48	68	2	1.20	0.34	1.18	1.48	97	19.24	75	83	58	1	0	2	1
WY CASPER	81	42	86	34	61	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.04	15	10.44	107	60	20	0	0	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	80	50	84	46	65	5	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	13.89	109	58	23	0	0	0	0
WY LANDER	80	46	87	39	63	1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	12.41	129	45	12	0	0	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	80	42	89	37	61	1	0.01	-0.26	0.01	0.03	7	13.52	124	75	29	0	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Summer Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A strengthening El Niño likely had only a passing influence on U.S. summer weather patterns, but had a profound effect on the tropical Atlantic and Pacific basins. For example, hostile upper-level winds contributed to the late-August demise of Hurricane Danny and Tropical Storm Erika, shredding the storms before they could threaten the U.S. mainland. The dismantling of Erika was further enabled by land interactions in the northern Caribbean, leaving behind a disorganized system that was neither named nor menacing by the time it reached Florida with heavy showers and little more. Meanwhile, the unusually warm central Pacific Ocean was rife with tropical activity in August, as five hurricanes churned all around Hawaii without a direct strike.

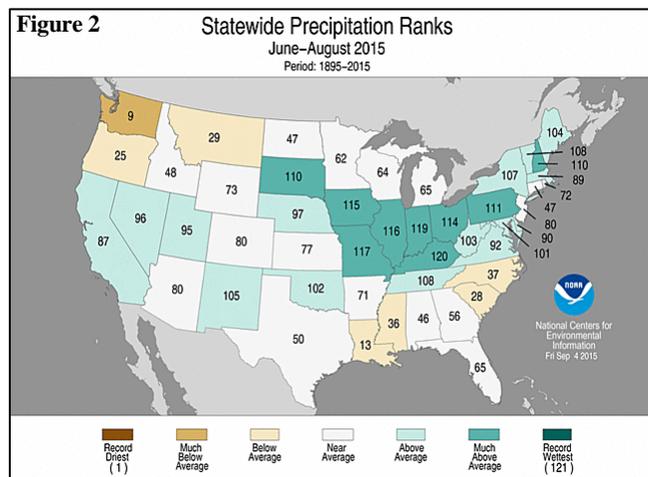
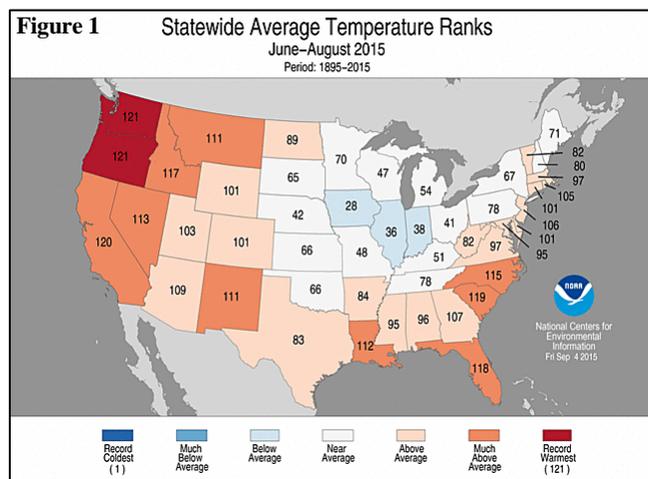
Meanwhile on the U.S. mainland, hot summer weather across the West and South contrasted with moderate temperatures in the Midwest. The pleasant Midwestern weather allowed corn and soybeans to advance into, and through, the reproductive and filling stages of development with negligible heat stress. However, the Midwestern summer rainfall distribution was not ideal, with parts of the southern and eastern Corn Belt plagued by excessive moisture into July. Some of the previously waterlogged areas experienced a rapid drying trend during August, leading to further crop stress. Farther south, heat and drought development led to an increase in stress on some pastures and row crops from eastern Texas and southeastern Oklahoma to the Carolinas. In the western Gulf Coast region, river basins that were enduring the worst flooding in at least 25 years as summer began were suddenly hit with an extended period of hot, dry weather. By summer's end, short-term dryness had expanded northward through the Atlantic Coast States.

Elsewhere, the Northwest—especially Washington—bore the brunt of worsening drought that adversely affected both winter wheat and spring-sown small grains. Northwestern wildfire activity exploded during August, boosting the collective year-to-date burned total to more than 2.5 million acres in the northern Rockies, Great Basin, Northwest, and northern California. Conversely, parts of southern California received unusually heavy rain, especially during July, but not enough to dent the 4-year drought. Monsoon-related rain showers frequented the Southwest, providing limited drought relief and causing sporadic flash flooding.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the summer of 2015 featured an average temperature of 72.7°F, 1.3°F above the 20th century mean, while precipitation averaged 9.14 inches (110% of normal). It was the 12th-hottest, 16th-wettest summer during the 1895-2015 period of record. It was also the hottest summer since 2012. In addition, U.S. summer temperatures have averaged at least 1°F above the 1901-2000 mean, and have been in the warmest one-fifth of the historical distribution, in 11 of the last 15 years. Meanwhile, average U.S. summer rainfall topped 9 inches for the third consecutive year, following the historic drought of 2012 when precipitation averaged just 7.22 inches.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 28th-coolest June-August period in Iowa to the hottest summer on record in Oregon and Washington (figure 1). Summer temperatures in Washington averaged 5.2°F above the long-term mean, shattering a June-August 1958 mark. California suffered through its second-hottest summer, behind 2006, while one of the ten hottest summers occurred in Nevada, Idaho, Louisiana, Florida, and the Carolinas. Meanwhile,

state rainfall rankings ranged from the ninth-driest June-August period in Washington to the second-wettest summer in Kentucky (figure 2). Five Midwestern States, from Iowa and Missouri to Ohio, experienced one of their ten wettest summers.



June: Heavy rain shifted into the lower Midwest during June, disrupting the soft red winter wheat harvest and causing condition declines for corn and soybeans. The axis of heaviest precipitation stretched from Missouri to Ohio, leaving topsoil moisture roughly half surplus by July 5 in Ohio (51%), Indiana (50%), Missouri (48%), and Illinois (47%). On the same date, corn was rated 45% good to excellent in Ohio and 48% in Indiana, down from 80 and 73%, respectively, on June 14. For Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, it was the wettest June during the 121-year period of record. The June wetness also extended eastward into parts of the Mid-Atlantic region.

Meanwhile, heavy rain abated across the central and southern Plains, allowing the previously delayed hard red winter wheat harvest to advance and favoring late-season planting efforts. Across the remainder of the nation's mid-section, including the northern Plains and upper Midwest, conditions remained mostly favorable for winter wheat maturation and summer crop development. However, hot, dry conditions developed on Montana's High Plains, hastening winter wheat maturation but stressing spring-sown small grains.

Hot, dry conditions were even more persistent and intense in the Northwest, where statewide temperatures were the highest on record for June in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F above normal across the interior Northwest, increasing stress on rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. By July 5, topsoil moisture was rated 73% very short to short in Oregon. In Washington, where topsoil moisture was 59% very short to short, more than one-fifth (21%) of the spring wheat was rated very poor to poor by July 5.

Across the remainder of the West, occasional showers delivered local drought relief. Some of the most significant rain, relative to normal, fell in the Four Corners States, where the monsoon arrived a few days early in late June. In California, however, isolated showers provided inconsequential relief from the 4-year drought. In addition, the return of hot weather in California—which experienced its hottest June on record—boosted irrigation demands.

Elsewhere, cooler weather and scattered showers developed in the Southeast toward month's end, following an extended period of hot, mostly dry weather. The Southeastern heat wave reduced topsoil moisture and stressed reproductive summer crops, such as corn, which by July 5 was rated 32% very poor to poor in the minor production state of South Carolina.

July: Frequent, widespread showers dominated large sections of the U.S., leading to the third-wettest July in the last two decades. Since 1993, only July 2010 and 2013 were wetter for the Lower 48 States as a whole.

However, little or no precipitation fell from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies, promoting small grain maturation but leading to deteriorating rangeland, pasture, and crop conditions. The Northwestern dryness was accompanied by persistent heat.

Farther south, moisture associated with the remnants of Hurricane Dolores contributed to the wettest July on record in parts of southern California. Despite local flooding, a temporary boost in topsoil moisture, and reduced irrigation requirements, California's 4-year drought remained unbroken. Locally heavy showers also dotted other areas of the West, including the Great Basin, southern Rockies, and Intermountain region.

Meanwhile, moderate temperatures and occasional showers maintained generally favorable growing conditions across the Plains. In Montana, however, some of the rain arrived too late to benefit spring-sown small grains that had been stressed by hot, dry weather earlier in the growing season. In Texas, there was a sharp contrast between beneficial rainfall on the southern High Plains and suddenly dry conditions in the western Gulf Coast region.

Little, if any, rain fell during July in southern and eastern Texas, leading to "flash drought" conditions that stressed pastures and immature summer crops—just 2 months after the worst flooding in at least 25 years struck several river basins. Hotter- and drier-than-normal conditions also extended across the Deep South as far east as the Carolinas, leading to drought development in some areas. A notable exception to the dry pattern was Florida, where locally heavy rain fell.

Elsewhere, frequent showers and near- to below-normal temperatures maintained generally favorable conditions for Midwestern corn and soybeans. However, pockets of excessive wetness persisted in the southern and eastern Corn Belt, slowing the soft red winter wheat harvest and degrading summer crop quality.

August: Another cool month in the Midwest meant that the majority of the nation's corn and soybeans made it through the 2015 growing

season with negligible heat stress. Cooler-than-normal weather extended beyond the boundaries of the Corn Belt to much of the Plains and mid-South, maintaining mostly favorable conditions for maturing summer crops. However, an August drying trend in parts of the lower Midwest—stretching from northern Missouri into Ohio—led to an increase in crop stress, especially in areas where corn and soybeans had previously endured excessive wetness and lowland flooding. In contrast, late-August rainfall benefited filling summer crops in the upper Midwest, which experienced a nearly ideal growing season.

Farther south, hot, mostly dry weather prevailed from the southeastern Plains to the lower Mississippi Valley, stressing pastures and rain-fed summer crops. Pockets of unfavorable dryness also developed or intensified in the Atlantic Coast States, especially from the Carolinas northward.

Meanwhile, the spring wheat harvest advanced at a torrid pace, nearing completion by month's end despite locally heavy showers on the northern Plains. Showers also dotted the Great Basin, Intermountain West, and Four Corners States, in part due to an active monsoon circulation.

Elsewhere, hot, dry weather dominated California and the Northwest for most of the month, resulting in worsening drought impacts and contributing to a rash of wildfires. By the end of August, wildfires had charred more than 8.4 million acres of vegetation nationwide (150% of the 10-year average), although Alaskan fires in June and July accounted for roughly 60% of the year-to-date total.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

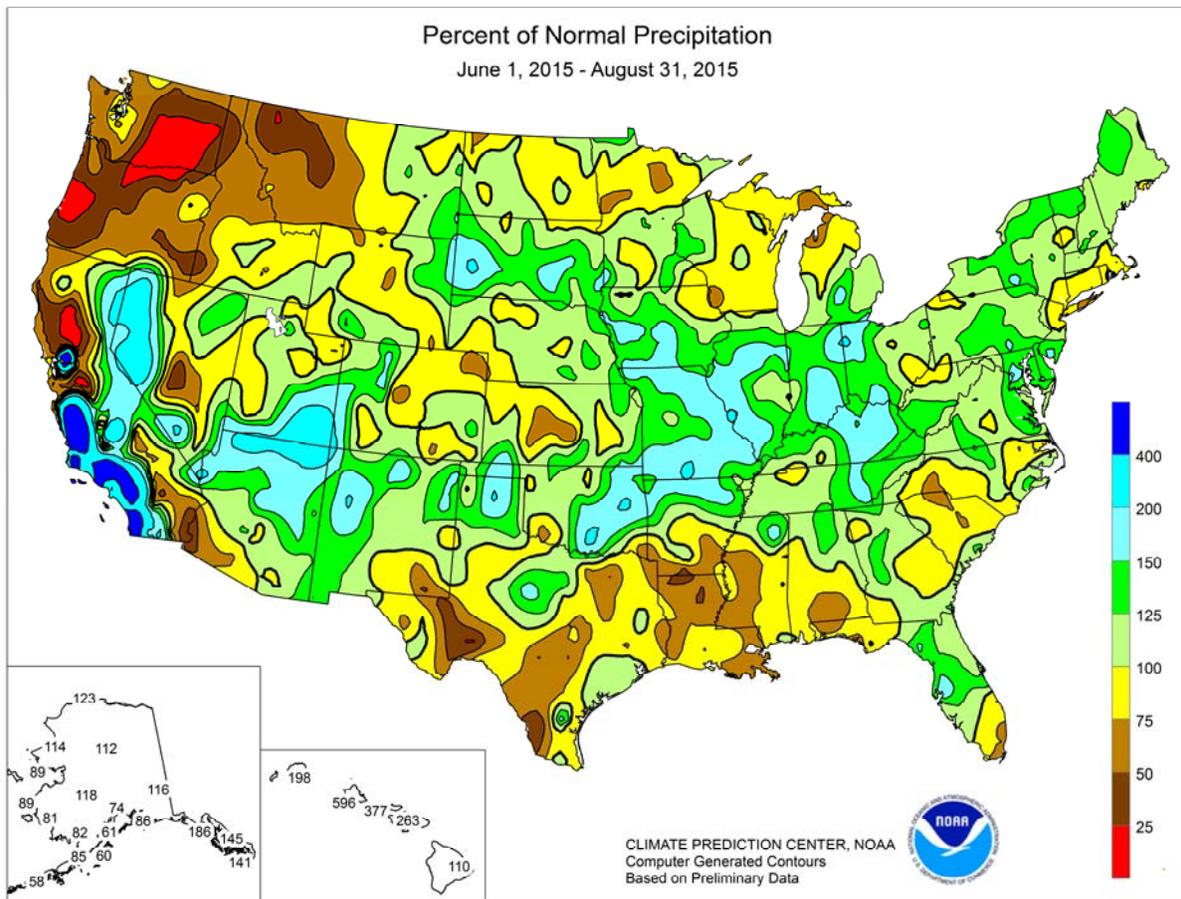
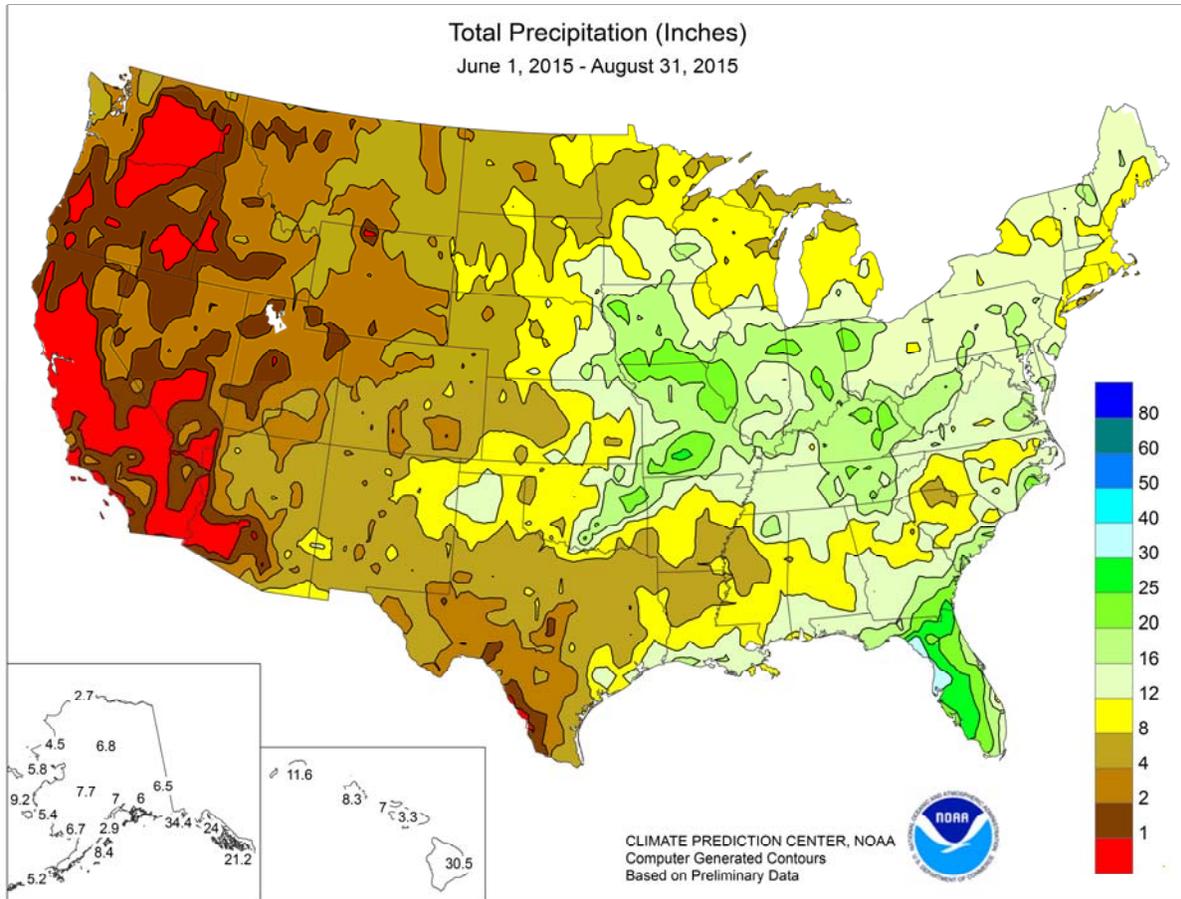
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 11, 2015. Forecasts refer to September 1.

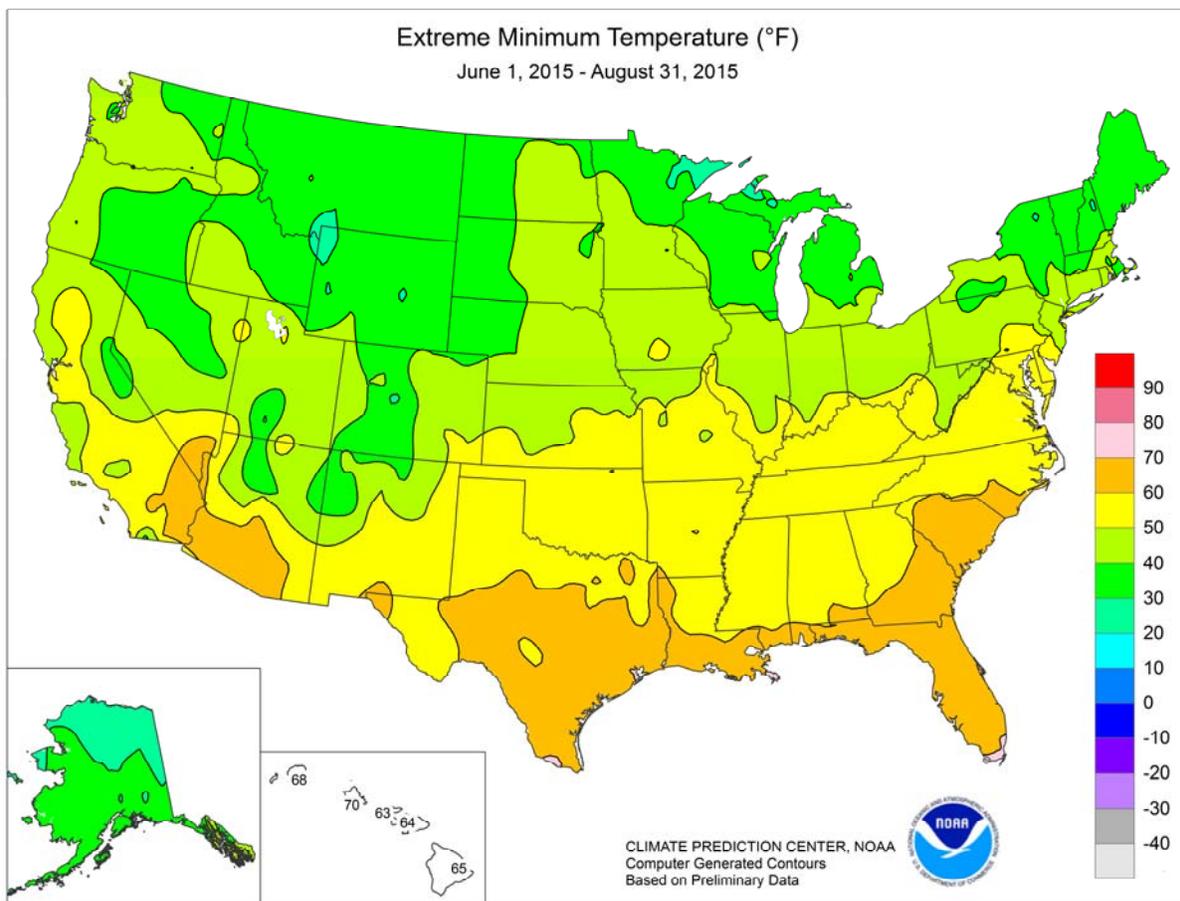
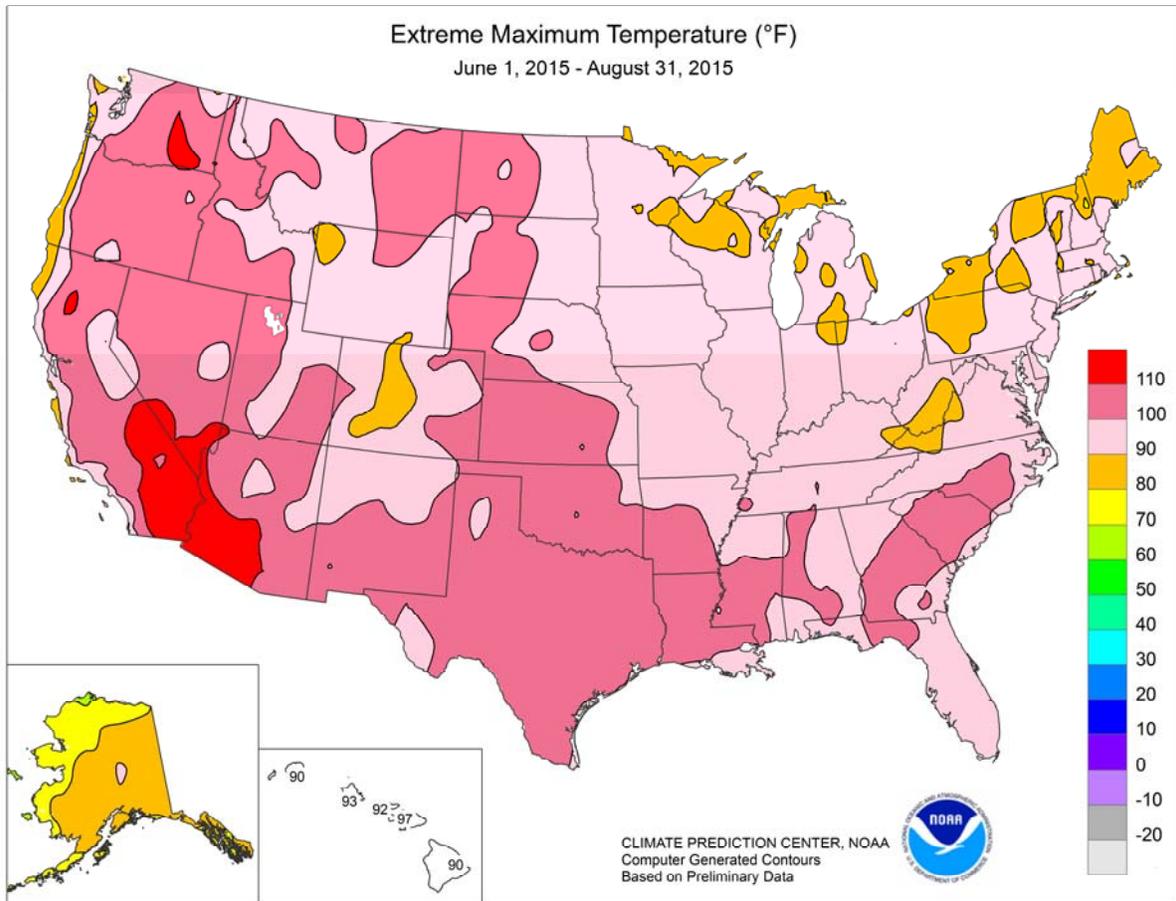
Corn production is forecast at 13.6 billion bushels, down 4% from last year's record production and down less than 1% from the August forecast. U.S. yields are expected to average 167.5 bushels per acre, down 1.3 bushels from the August forecast and down 3.5 bushels from 2014. If realized, this will be the second-highest U.S. yield and third-largest production on record. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 81.1 million acres, unchanged from the August forecast but down 2% from 2014.

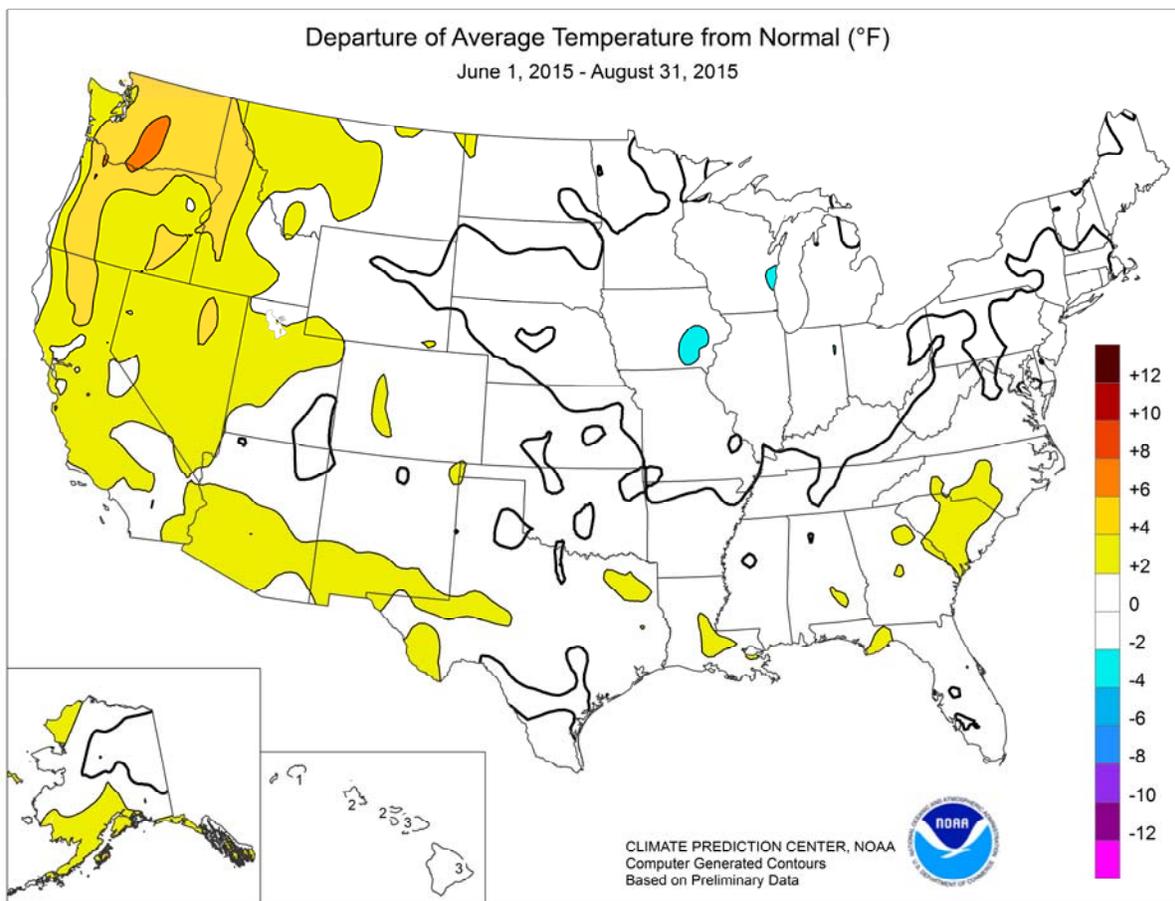
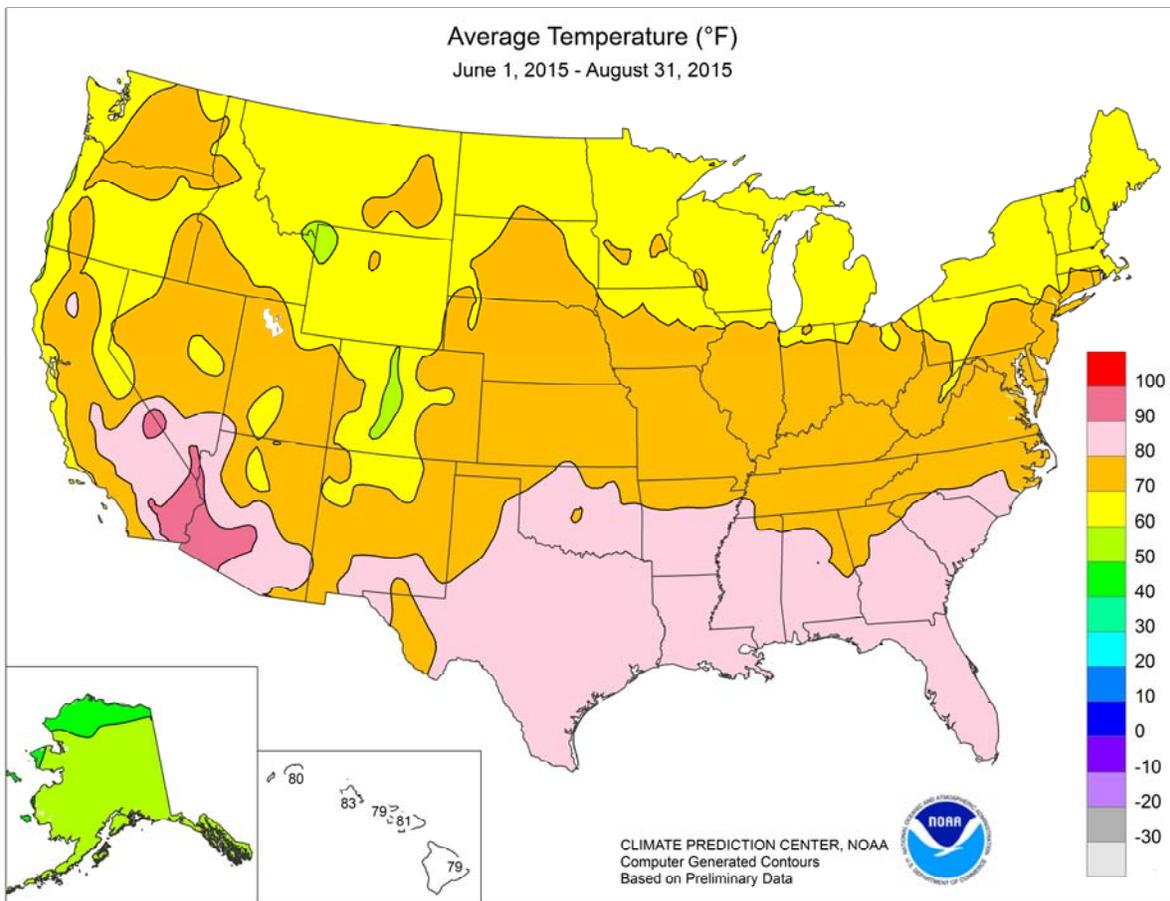
Soybean production is forecast at 3.94 billion bushels, up slightly from August but down 1% from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average 47.1 bushels per acre, up 0.2 bushel from last month but down 0.7 bushel from last year. Area for U.S. harvest is forecast at a record-high 83.5 million acres, unchanged from August but up less than 1% from 2014.

All cotton production is forecast at 13.4 million 480-pound bales, up 3% from the August forecast but down 18% from 2014. Yield is expected to average 789 pounds per harvested acre, down 6% from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 13.0 million 480-pound bales, down 18% from 2014. Pima cotton production, forecast at 451,000 bales, is down 20% from last year.

California Navel orange production for the 2015-2016 season is forecast at 1.72 million tons (43.0 million boxes), up 9% from last season. This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley from mid-July to early September. The objective survey measurements indicated that fruit set and the average fruit size were above last year. Harvest is expected to begin in October.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Summer 2015

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	81	2	16.34	3.99	LEXINGTON	74	0	17.50	4.35	COLUMBUS	72	-1	15.72	3.32
HUNTSVILLE	81	3	16.29	4.35	LONDON-CORBIN	75	1	18.95	6.96	DAYTON	72	0	14.42	2.97
MOBILE	82	1	15.11	-2.64	LOUISVILLE	78	1	18.93	7.46	MANSFIELD	70	1	12.20	-1.14
MONTGOMERY	83	2	10.60	-2.47	PADUCAH	78	2	14.81	2.86	TOLEDO	69	-2	16.43	6.64
AK ANCHORAGE	60	3	4.23	-1.46	LA BATON ROUGE	83	2	15.01	-2.14	YOUNGSTOWN	69	1	15.92	4.48
BARROW	40	2	2.75	0.52	LAKE CHARLES	83	1	11.54	-4.50	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	80	0	14.24	4.19
COLD BAY	51	2	5.21	-3.80	NEW ORLEANS	84	2	11.20	-7.98	TULSA	81	0	16.65	6.12
FAIRBANKS	59	0	6.39	1.52	SHREVEPORT	84	2	8.67	-3.08	OR ASTORIA	63	4	2.46	-2.48
JUNEAU	57	1	23.98	11.11	ME BANGOR	65	-2	8.69	-0.95	BURNS	67	4	0.72	-0.79
KING SALMON	57	3	5.71	-1.03	CARIBOU	64	1	11.61	0.26	EUGENE	69	5	0.51	-2.65
KODIAK	57	4	8.41	-5.57	PORTLAND	67	1	10.15	0.50	MEDFORD	76	6	0.64	-0.87
NOME	51	1	5.80	-0.72	MD BALTIMORE	75	1	19.04	8.02	PENDELTON	74	4	0.07	-1.68
AZ FLAGSTAFF	64	0	7.49	1.77	MA BOSTON	71	0	9.28	-0.37	PORTLAND	72	5	1.63	-1.61
PHOENIX	95	4	2.67	0.65	WORCESTER	69	1	12.42	0.12	SALEM	71	6	1.39	-1.31
TUCSON	88	3	4.44	-0.17	MI ALPENA	65	1	6.10	-3.10	PA ALLENTOWN	73	2	15.58	2.97
AR FORT SMITH	82	2	16.34	6.31	DETROIT	71	-1	10.24	0.43	ERIE	69	-1	9.52	-2.25
LITTLE ROCK	82	1	9.08	-1.11	FLINT	70	2	11.25	1.58	MIDDLETOWN	75	1	11.88	1.13
CA BAKERSFIELD	84	3	0.04	-0.16	GRAND RAPIDS	69	0	10.01	-1.00	PHILADELPHIA	78	3	13.02	1.52
EUREKA	58	0	0.60	-0.59	Houghton Lake	65	0	7.89	-1.51	PITTSBURGH	71	0	13.24	1.78
FRESNO	82	3	0.44	0.19	LANSING	69	1	18.28	8.54	WILKES-BARRE	71	1	11.59	0.78
LOS ANGELES	70	1	0.36	0.11	MUSKEGON	68	0	10.69	2.02	WILLIAMSPORT	72	2	15.87	3.96
REDDING	84	5	0.61	-0.35	TRAVERSE CITY	67	0	6.13	-3.72	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	9.56	-3.34
SACRAMENTO	77	3	0.07	-0.24	MN DULUTH	65	2	10.74	-1.93	RI PROVIDENCE	72	1	10.46	0.01
SAN DIEGO	72	2	1.76	1.55	INT'L FALLS	63	-1	8.29	-2.20	SC CHARLESTON	82	2	26.63	7.67
SAN FRANCISCO	66	3	0.26	0.05	MINNEAPOLIS	71	0	14.71	2.28	COLUMBIA	83	3	15.17	-0.77
STOCKTON	77	1	0.10	-0.09	ROCHESTER	68	0	12.56	-0.38	FLORENCE	82	2	12.82	-2.06
CO ALAMOSA	64	2	3.03	0.31	ST. CLOUD	68	1	14.94	3.16	GREENVILLE	80	3	10.03	-2.62
CO SPRINGS	70	3	10.59	1.92	MS JACKSON	83	3	8.33	-3.84	MYRTLE BEACH	82	3	13.37	-1.06
DENVER	72	2	4.75	-0.93	MERIDIAN	81	0	12.63	-0.15	SD ABERDEEN	70	0	9.09	0.26
GRAND JUNCTION	74	0	3.14	1.23	TUPELO	80	1	20.16	9.02	HURON	70	-1	13.25	5.04
PUEBLO	76	3	6.09	0.45	MO COLUMBIA	76	1	19.09	7.52	RAPID CITY	69	0	14.54	8.07
CT BRIDGEPORT	74	2	9.29	-1.80	JOPLIN	78	0	20.98	8.19	SIOUX FALLS	70	0	15.05	5.62
HARTFORD	72	1	11.84	0.34	KANSAS CITY	76	0	15.31	2.91	TN BRISTOL	75	2	14.25	3.15
DC WASHINGTON	80	3	18.11	7.88	SPRINGFIELD	77	1	20.12	8.17	CHATTANOOGA	80	2	17.48	5.17
DE WILMINGTON	75	1	16.36	4.98	ST JOSEPH	75	-1	13.51	1.61	JACKSON	79	0	9.68	-3.13
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	1	16.95	0.00	ST LOUIS	79	1	23.94	13.30	KNOXVILLE	78	2	15.44	3.80
FT LAUDERDALE	84	2	9.87	-13.72	MT BILLINGS	71	2	4.17	0.15	MEMPHIS	82	1	13.74	2.22
FT MYERS	83	0	32.48	4.19	BUTTE	62	2	3.46	-1.44	NASHVILLE	79	2	13.44	2.31
JACKSONVILLE	81	0	18.75	0.54	GLASGOW	70	2	5.17	-0.06	TX ABILENE	83	1	12.54	5.16
KEY WEST	85	1	10.08	-3.16	GREAT FALLS	67	3	2.25	-3.09	AMARILLO	77	1	14.16	5.26
MELBOURNE	82	1	26.26	9.27	HELENA	70	5	2.06	-2.39	AUSTIN	82	-1	3.96	-4.13
MIAMI	84	1	18.53	-4.43	KALISPELL	65	3	1.09	-3.87	BEAUMONT	84	2	13.49	-3.17
ORLANDO	83	1	30.07	9.32	MILES CITY	72	1	4.34	-0.85	BROWNSVILLE	85	1	6.54	-1.15
PENSACOLA	82	0	17.81	-3.45	MISSOULA	68	3	2.23	-1.74	COLLEGE STATION	84	0	6.88	-1.46
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	29.31	8.24	NE GRAND ISLAND	73	0	9.49	-0.45	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	2	5.75	-3.32
TALLAHASSEE	84	2	18.76	-3.23	HASTINGS	73	-1	14.33	3.75	DALLAS/FT WORTH	85	2	3.32	-2.05
TAMPA	83	1	34.53	14.94	LINCOLN	75	0	13.83	3.43	DEL RIO	85	1	5.54	-0.41
WEST PALM BEACH	83	1	17.14	-3.06	MCCOOK	75	1	9.37	0.05	EL PASO	85	3	4.61	0.50
GA ATHENS	81	3	14.62	2.49	NORFOLK	72	-1	12.43	1.64	GALVESTON	85	1	9.38	-2.33
ATLANTA	80	1	17.69	5.27	NORTH PLATTE	72	0	8.47	-0.02	HOUSTON	84	1	14.94	2.58
AUGUSTA	82	3	10.76	-1.98	OMAHA/EPPLEY	74	0	15.96	4.94	LUBBOCK	80	2	6.36	-1.10
COLUMBUS	82	1	13.81	1.48	SCOTTSBLUFF	72	2	7.33	1.36	MIDLAND	83	2	5.02	-0.35
MACON	82	2	10.41	-1.24	VALENTINE	71	0	8.56	-0.02	SAN ANGELO	83	2	5.38	-0.29
SAVANNAH	82	1	18.83	0.10	NV ELKO	71	5	1.89	0.56	SAN ANTONIO	85	2	6.78	-2.12
HI HILO	79	3	30.49	2.64	ELY	67	3	1.66	-0.51	VICTORIA	83	0	12.55	1.64
HONOLULU	82	1	8.29	6.90	LAS VEGAS	92	3	0.87	-0.10	WACO	84	0	6.83	-0.33
KAHULUI	81	2	3.29	2.04	RENO	75	6	1.55	0.57	WICHITA FALLS	83	0	8.47	0.82
LIHUE	80	1	11.59	5.74	WINNEMUCCA	71	2	1.01	-0.30	UT SALT LAKE CITY	78	4	2.76	0.51
ID BOISE	77	5	1.32	-0.11	NH CONCORD	68	0	12.89	3.21	VT BURLINGTON	69	1	15.32	3.91
LEWISTON	77	6	1.25	-1.38	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	74	1	16.19	5.35	VA LYNCHBURG	74	1	11.36	-0.23
POCATELLO	69	2	2.22	-0.05	NEWARK	76	1	9.99	-2.11	NORFOLK	79	2	18.12	4.39
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	70	-1	12.13	0.37	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	2	4.16	0.51	RICHMOND	78	2	14.71	2.32
MOLINE	72	-1	19.53	6.46	NY ALBANY	71	2	14.42	3.53	ROANOKE	76	2	16.45	5.03
PEORIA	75	2	19.47	8.45	BINGHAMTON	66	0	17.97	7.33	WASH/DULLES	75	1	13.42	2.00
ROCKFORD	71	0	13.34	0.23	BUFFALO	69	0	11.84	1.01	WA OLYMPIA	67	5	3.13	-0.57
SPRINGFIELD	75	1	14.87	4.16	ROCHESTER	69	0	14.43	4.60	QUILLAYUTE	62	4	5.22	-3.29
EVANSVILLE	77	0	15.12	4.13	SYRACUSE	69	0	15.20	3.91	SEATTLE-TACOMA	69	5	3.60	0.30
FORT WAYNE	71	0	21.52	10.30	NC ASHEVILLE	74	3	11.85	-0.70	SPOKANE	73	7	0.44	-2.18
INDIANAPOLIS	73	-1	23.04	10.67	CHARLOTTE	80	1	7.95	-2.98	YAKIMA	75	8	0.08	-1.12
SOUTH BEND	70	-1	11.18	-0.72	GREENSBORO	79	3	12.25	0.57	WV BECKLEY	70	1	17.12	4.97
IA BURLINGTON	73	-1	19.63	6.84	HATTERAS	79	1	17.07	1.74	CHARLESTON	74	2	17.19	4.13
CEDAR RAPIDS	70	-2	16.45	3.69	RALEIGH	79	2	16.18	4.69	ELKINS	69	1	15.59	1.89
DES MOINES	74	0	19.81	6.55	WILMINGTON	81	2	19.37	-0.92	HUNTINGTON	73	-1	14.37	2.15
DUBUQUE	69	-1	12.06	-0.34	ND BISMARCK	69	1	7.90	0.58	WI EAU CLAIRE	68	-1	18.11	5.22
SIoux CITY	72	0	15.84	6.03	DICKINSON	68	1	6.05	-0.88	GREEN BAY	68	0	9.25	-1.39
WATERLOO	70	-2	14.38	1.28	FARGO	70	1	6.82	-2.09	LA CROSSE	71	-1	10.12	-2.41
KS CONCORDIA	75	-2	13.87	2.48	GRAND FORKS	68	1	10.50	1.69	MADISON	69	0	12.27	-0.04
DODGE CITY	77	-1	5.97	-3.08	JAMESTOWN	68	0	9.83	1.23	MILWAUKEE	68	-2	7.55	-3.62
GOODLAND	74	1	4.96	-4.37	MINOT	68	1	7.37	-0.43	WAUSAU	67	-1	11.26	-1.57
HILL CITY	78	2	8.28	-1.66	WILLISTON	70	3	4.34	-1.78	WY CASPER	68	1	2.90	-0.55
TOPEKA	77	1	18.65	6.13	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	1	12.93	1.71	CHEYENNE	67	2	4.04	-2.16
WICHITA	80	1	15.98	5.48	CINCINNATI	73	-1	14.98	3.02	LANDER	69	1	1.88	-0.68
KY JACKSON	74	1	21.31	7.92	CLEVELAND	70	0	14.09	2.99	SHERIDAN	68	2	4.49	0.56

National Agricultural Summary

September 7 – 13, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weekly temperatures were above normal across most of the U.S., facilitating the maturity and harvest of row crops. Exceptions to this pattern occurred in the northern Great Plains and some areas of the Southeast, where weekly average temperatures were

slightly below normal. Weekly precipitation was within 1.5 inches of normal across most of the nation. However, there were localized reports of rainfall totals of 4 inches or more in Florida, Missouri, New York, and Texas.

Corn: Eighty-seven percent of this year's corn was at or beyond the dent stage by week's end, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions promoted double-digit crop maturation in 15 of the 18 corn-estimating states during the week, with nationwide progress advancing to 35 percent by September 13. This was 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. The maturity of the corn crop was behind historical trends in some northern areas of the Corn Belt, including 17 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Iowa and 13 points behind in Michigan. By week's end, 5 percent of the corn crop was harvested, slightly ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 35 percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the leaf drop stage, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Leaf drop was rapid in most soybean-estimating states, with progress advancing at least 20 percentage points during the week in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Ohio. Overall, 61 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and 11 points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Warm, dry weather favored Northwestern fieldwork, with planting progress advancing 22 percentage points during the week in Washington and 18 points in Montana. Nationwide, producers had sown 9 percent of the intended 2016 winter wheat acreage by September 13, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Cotton: Forty-six percent of the cotton was at or beyond the boll opening stage by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Cotton harvest progressed in southern parts of Texas, although some delays were experienced in the Coastal Bend and Upper Coast regions due to heavy rains. By September 13, four percent of the nation's crop was harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 52 percent of the cotton was reported in

good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, 83 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 13, forty-three percent of this year's crop was mature, slightly behind last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sorghum was 23 percent mature by week's end in Kansas, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 22 percent of the nation's sorghum by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 67 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 10 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Nationally, rice producers had harvested 44 percent of the crop by week's end, 9 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Double-digit harvest progress during the week was observed in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas. Overall, 62 percent of the rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below last week and 12 points below the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Ninety-seven percent of the spring wheat was harvested by week's end, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, the spring wheat harvest is approximately 2 weeks ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had harvested 4 percent of this year's crop by September 13, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progress was limited to Florida, Georgia, and Texas. Overall, 71 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 14 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By September 13, sugarbeet producers had harvested 11 percent of the nation's crop, 6 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progress was 2 weeks ahead of the 5-year average in Minnesota, with 85 percent of the crop rated good to excellent on September 13.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2015

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

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	72	71	84	76
IL	90	89	95	92
IN	77	67	79	84
IA	81	76	88	88
KS	88	81	91	93
KY	86	81	91	90
MI	58	53	70	73
MN	78	85	93	85
MO	95	86	93	95
NE	86	75	86	91
NC	96	96	99	99
ND	56	69	81	75
OH	74	66	82	79
PA	65	74	82	71
SD	78	67	81	84
TN	95	93	96	98
TX	92	75	86	90
WI	56	56	75	70
18 Sts	80	76	87	86
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	9	6	20	18
IL	34	43	61	53
IN	27	18	34	40
IA	17	10	26	43
KS	45	33	54	57
KY	59	51	71	71
MI	18	3	13	26
MN	8	5	19	24
MO	55	38	54	66
NE	27	12	27	30
NC	91	86	91	95
ND	2	6	13	23
OH	12	12	28	23
PA	22	19	36	26
SD	9	14	29	25
TN	63	48	74	80
TX	74	57	70	75
WI	7	5	14	19
18 Sts	25	20	35	40
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	1
IL	2	2	6	12
IN	1	NA	1	7
IA	0	NA	0	5
KS	17	NA	11	25
KY	18	7	20	34
MI	0	NA	0	2
MN	0	NA	0	2
MO	11	7	14	26
NE	0	NA	1	5
NC	50	44	57	58
ND	0	NA	0	1
OH	0	NA	0	1
PA	2	1	6	3
SD	0	NA	0	3
TN	18	6	17	46
TX	59	52	53	58
WI	0	NA	0	1
18 Sts	4	NA	5	9
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	21	63	13
IL	5	10	30	43	12
IN	9	16	28	36	11
IA	1	4	15	55	25
KS	4	8	32	46	10
KY	2	4	13	52	29
MI	3	6	21	53	17
MN	0	2	10	54	34
MO	6	12	33	39	10
NE	1	5	19	56	19
NC	12	17	27	34	10
ND	1	8	21	58	12
OH	5	16	31	38	10
PA	1	9	21	42	27
SD	0	4	19	58	19
TN	0	2	13	54	31
TX	3	8	33	41	15
WI	1	4	17	52	26
18 Sts	3	7	22	49	19
Prev Wk	3	7	22	49	19
Prev Yr	2	5	19	52	22

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	41	29	39	35
IL	18	12	32	25
IN	31	20	40	41
IA	12	5	18	22
KS	20	10	19	22
KY	15	9	22	30
LA	75	71	78	70
MI	20	6	39	24
MN	11	14	42	31
MS	53	55	63	58
MO	15	3	9	14
NE	23	21	38	25
NC	15	14	24	12
ND	34	44	68	47
OH	26	17	38	36
SD	26	33	52	49
TN	28	15	32	32
WI	10	3	13	19
18 Sts	22	18	35	31
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	7	27	48	13
IL	5	12	30	44	9
IN	7	15	32	36	10
IA	1	4	20	54	21
KS	2	8	35	47	8
KY	2	6	21	54	17
LA	5	16	33	42	4
MI	3	6	27	50	14
MN	1	3	19	51	26
MS	2	8	23	39	28
MO	5	17	43	29	6
NE	1	5	21	56	17
NC	7	12	28	43	10
ND	2	9	26	53	10
OH	6	16	32	38	8
SD	0	3	21	56	20
TN	2	4	16	60	18
WI	1	5	14	53	27
18 Sts	3	9	27	46	15
Prev Wk	3	8	26	49	14
Prev Yr	1	5	22	53	19

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2015

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	39	50	61	47
AZ	69	65	70	78
AR	65	29	62	73
CA	67	35	50	43
GA	69	48	70	61
KS	24	15	23	28
LA	87	74	89	89
MS	58	60	73	72
MO	31	21	35	48
NC	45	44	60	57
OK	47	14	22	41
SC	58	54	71	47
TN	47	22	42	54
TX	43	21	35	43
VA	38	37	49	42
15 Sts	49	31	46	51
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	1
AZ	3	1	5	7
AR	0	NA	0	3
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	0	NA	0	2
KS	0	NA	1	0
LA	5	NA	3	19
MS	0	NA	1	7
MO	0	NA	0	2
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	0
TN	0	NA	0	1
TX	15	6	8	12
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	6	NA	4	7
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	27	63	7
AZ	4	2	15	47	32
AR	4	2	18	43	33
CA	0	0	10	30	60
GA	1	6	26	51	16
KS	0	10	27	53	10
LA	2	10	46	40	2
MS	2	7	33	42	16
MO	1	9	49	35	6
NC	3	9	23	55	10
OK	0	2	33	62	3
SC	2	8	50	38	2
TN	0	1	18	59	22
TX	3	15	40	37	5
VA	0	0	24	73	3
15 Sts	2	11	35	43	9
Prev Wk	2	10	35	44	9
Prev Yr	5	13	33	38	11

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	0	0
CA	0	0	0	1
CO	18	13	25	17
ID	17	8	17	11
IL	0	0	0	1
IN	1	0	1	1
KS	5	1	5	5
MI	4	1	2	2
MO	0	0	0	1
MT	20	0	18	13
NE	24	2	18	23
NC	0	0	0	0
OH	0	0	0	1
OK	12	0	0	6
OR	9	2	5	8
SD	13	5	22	15
TX	7	1	5	9
WA	40	19	41	39
18 Sts	11	3	9	9
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	28	30	41	42
CA	5	1	10	3
LA	85	90	94	89
MS	29	34	45	49
MO	12	2	8	24
TX	89	76	93	95
6 Sts	35	35	44	44
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	7	29	46	14
CA	0	0	35	35	30
LA	0	6	33	54	7
MS	1	3	22	53	21
MO	0	4	35	44	17
TX	2	6	41	43	8
6 Sts	2	5	31	46	16
Prev Wk	2	5	28	48	17
Prev Yr	0	3	23	54	20

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	92	93	98	90
MN	71	98	100	93
MT	72	92	95	75
ND	62	93	97	83
SD	93	98	99	99
WA	100	100	100	95
6 Sts	72	94	97	86
These 6 States harvested 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	9	2	6	3
MI	5	8	12	4
MN	4	9	12	6
ND	4	8	12	7
4 Sts	5	NA	11	5
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2015

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	54	44	61	71
IL	83	82	84	89
KS	65	66	83	67
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	95	83	87	82
NE	88	70	86	81
NM	35	19	35	30
OK	80	77	84	70
SD	78	73	88	89
TX	93	77	84	84
11 Sts	78	71	83	75
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	93	89	95	92
CO	21	6	17	18
IL	34	22	36	41
KS	13	9	23	13
LA	100	99	100	100
MO	55	23	41	39
NE	9	3	12	8
NM	0	0	2	1
OK	48	25	36	36
SD	6	3	9	20
TX	87	65	70	73
11 Sts	44	33	43	39
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	52	71	66
CO	2	0	0	1
IL	0	0	1	6
KS	2	1	2	2
LA	94	85	90	95
MO	6	5	6	7
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	10	5	15	13
SD	0	0	1	3
TX	66	52	60	60
11 Sts	28	18	22	26
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	3	21	59	15
CO	0	5	31	62	2
IL	2	7	45	39	7
KS	2	5	28	55	10
LA	3	13	34	49	1
MO	1	7	45	41	6
NE	0	2	27	58	13
NM	0	1	10	85	4
OK	2	3	21	68	6
SD	0	4	30	59	7
TX	3	6	24	51	16
11 Sts	2	5	26	56	11
Prev Wk	2	5	25	56	12
Prev Yr	3	9	31	46	11

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	1
FL	9	8	12	14
GA	2	1	4	2
NC	0	NA	0	1
OK	0	NA	0	1
SC	9	NA	0	6
TX	0	NA	2	1
VA	0	NA	0	0
8 Sts	3	NA	4	3
These 8 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	23	57	17
FL	0	2	24	63	11
GA	1	4	20	50	25
NC	2	5	24	58	11
OK	0	2	9	82	7
SC	1	6	37	52	4
TX	0	1	42	50	7
VA	0	0	28	68	4
8 Sts	1	3	25	54	17
Prev Wk	1	4	24	54	17
Prev Yr	2	11	30	48	9

Crop Progress and Condition

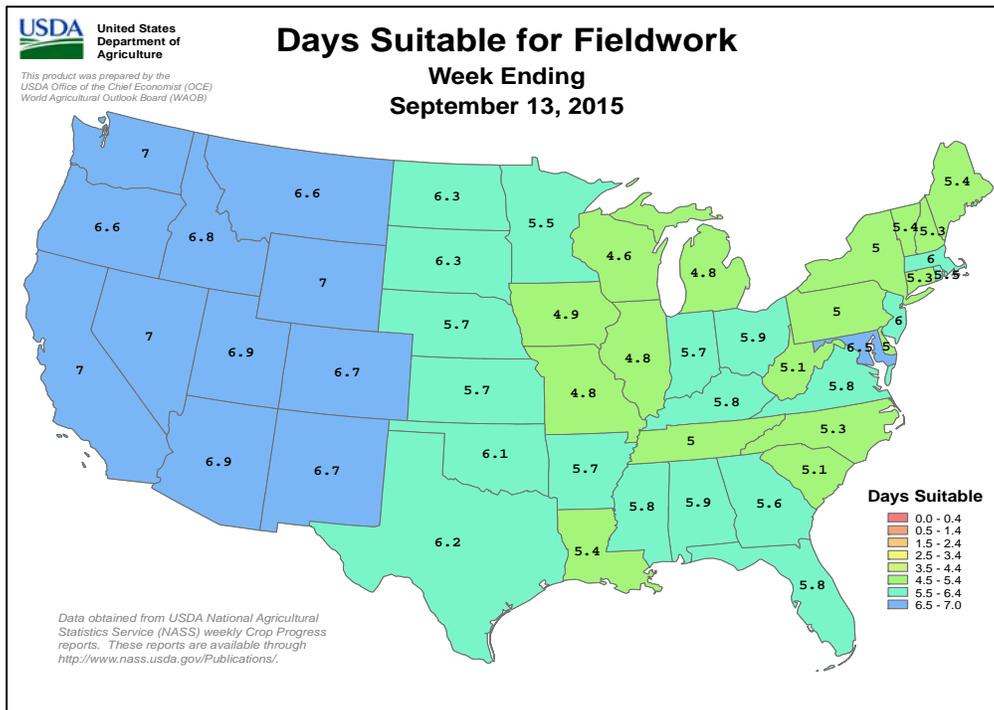
Week Ending September 13, 2015

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent						Week Ending Sep 13, 2015					
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	11	36	50	3	NH	6	6	29	57	2
AZ	9	7	34	39	11	NJ	15	6	27	22	30
AR	5	14	35	37	9	NM	4	6	32	47	11
CA	35	25	20	10	10	NY	1	8	32	48	11
CO	1	15	25	49	10	NC	18	26	29	23	4
CT	14	29	53	4	0	ND	1	9	37	47	6
DE	7	22	46	22	3	OH	2	12	40	38	8
FL	1	6	20	52	21	OK	4	10	35	43	8
GA	1	7	33	50	9	OR	26	40	28	6	0
ID	9	19	38	31	3	PA	17	28	30	15	10
IL	3	9	35	44	9	RI	0	5	63	32	0
IN	3	15	39	38	5	SC	3	16	43	36	2
IA	1	6	27	53	13	SD	2	9	32	52	5
KS	3	9	32	48	8	TN	2	9	29	54	6
KY	2	10	27	53	8	TX	7	23	41	24	5
LA	5	23	40	29	3	UT	1	10	39	45	5
ME	0	13	39	37	11	VT	3	4	23	61	9
MD	2	22	30	26	20	VA	9	18	39	30	4
MA	0	12	41	47	0	WA	39	33	16	12	0
MI	3	7	35	44	11	WV	3	16	35	41	5
MN	1	5	19	66	9	WI	3	11	26	44	16
MS	6	20	35	33	6	WY	0	5	22	60	13
MO	0	3	41	47	9	48 Sts	5	14	34	40	7
MT	11	24	45	19	1						
NE	3	7	27	54	9	Prev Wk	5	14	33	41	7
NV	15	20	40	25	0	Prev Yr	6	13	31	42	8

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

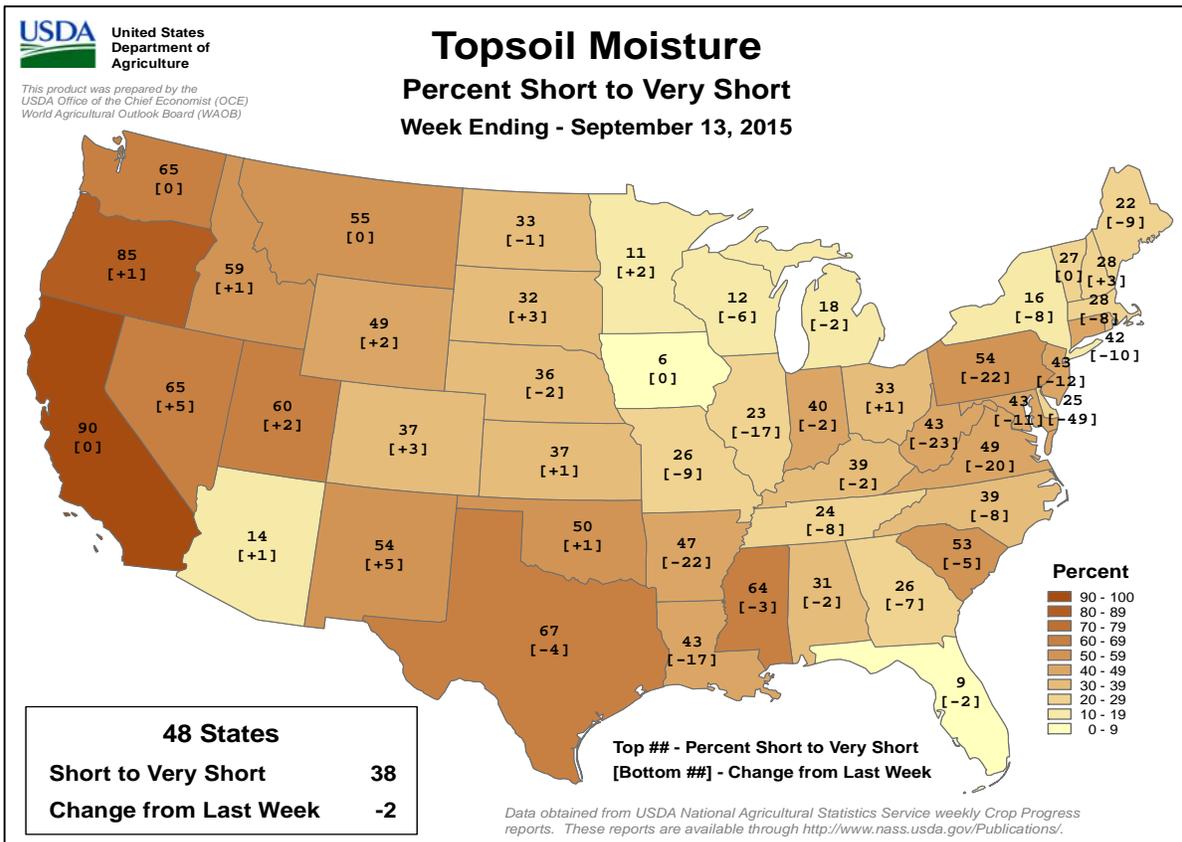
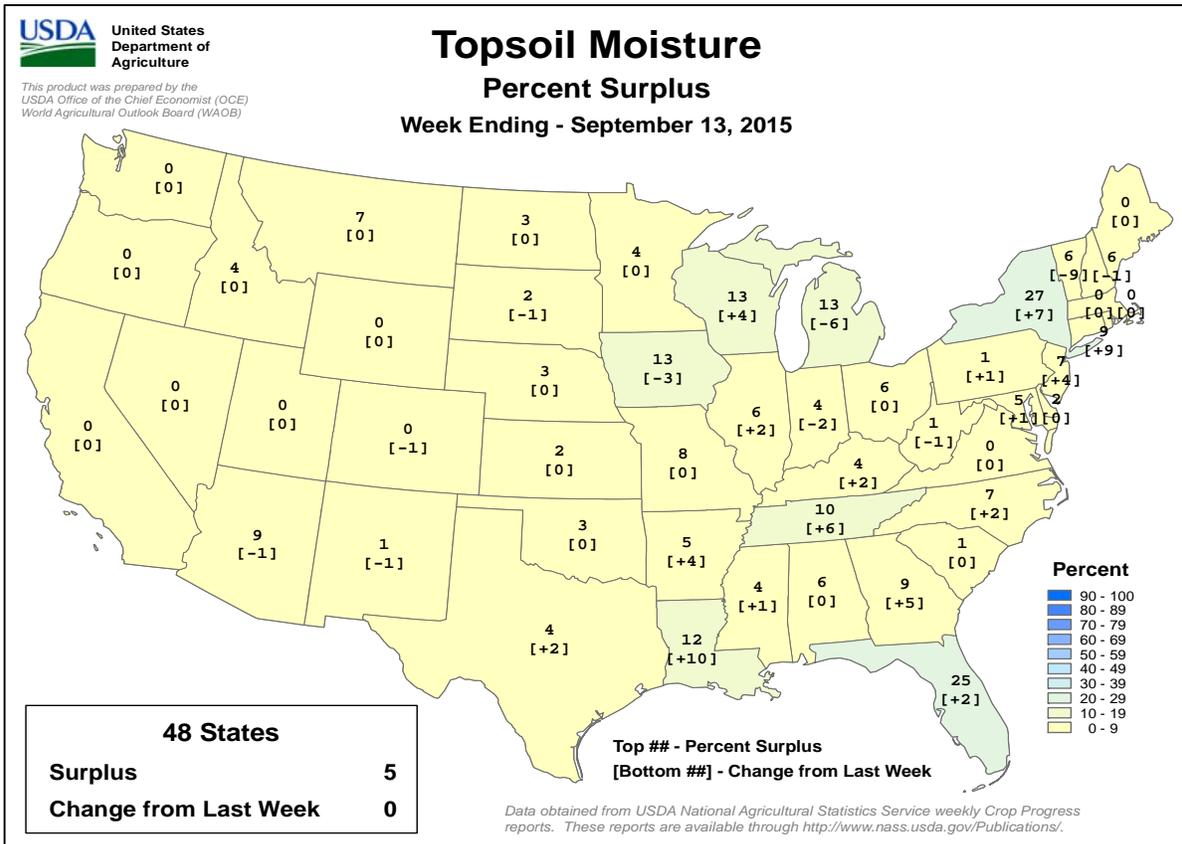
NA - Not Available
* Revised



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2015

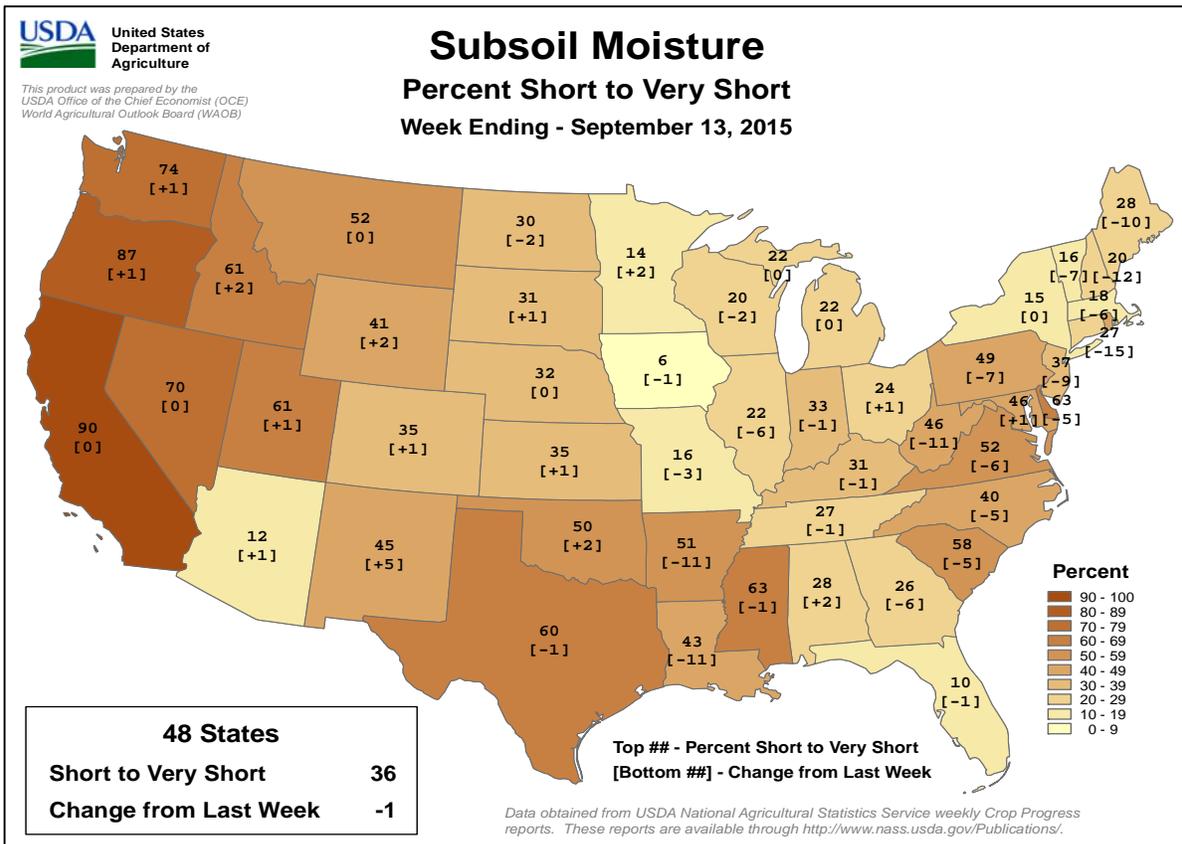
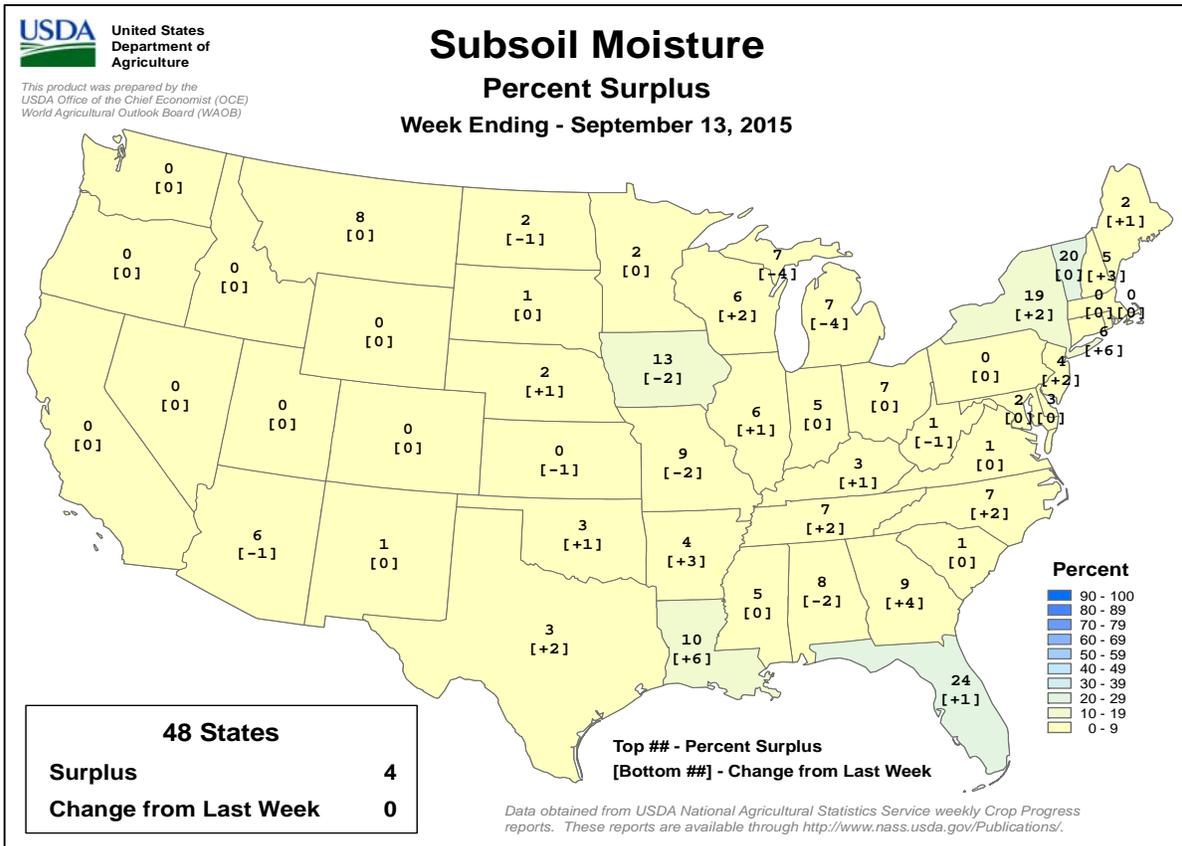
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2015

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



September 10 ENSO Update

EQ. Upper-Ocean Heat Anoms. (deg C) for 180-100W

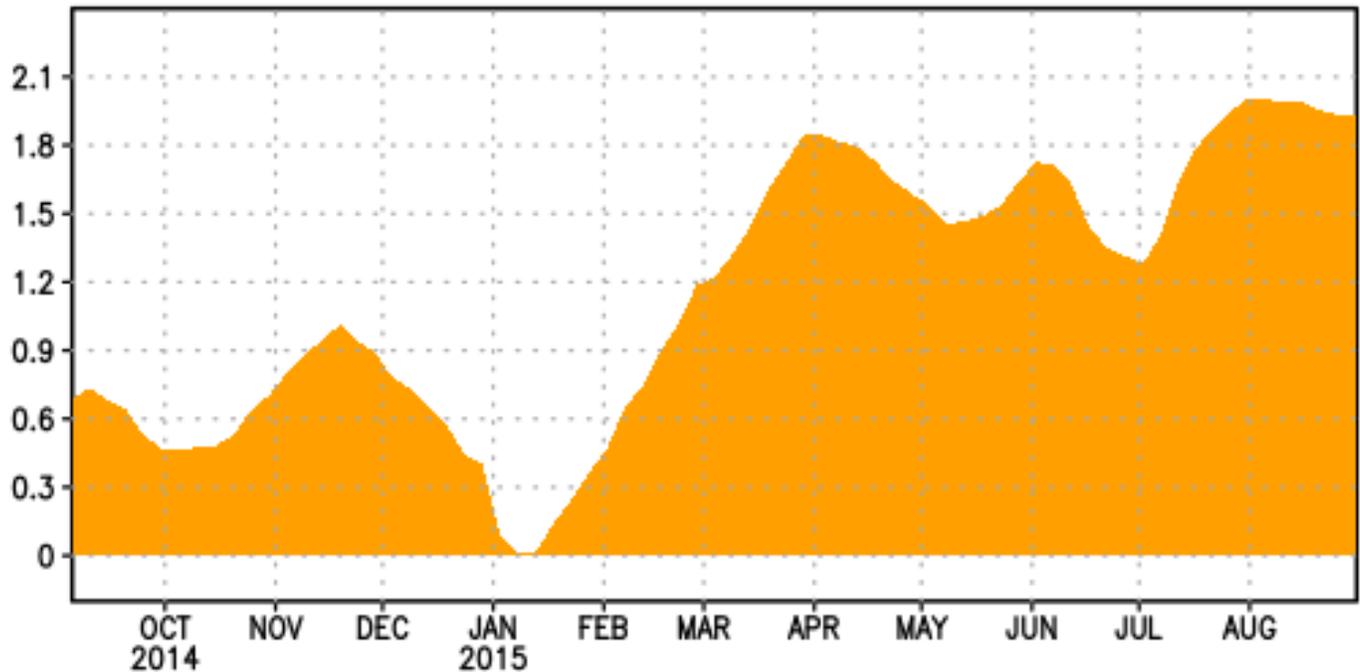


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Advisory**

Synopsis: There is an approximately 95% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, gradually weakening through spring 2016.

During August, sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies were near or greater than $+2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ across the eastern half of the tropical Pacific. SST anomalies increased in the Niño-3.4 and Niño 3-regions, were approximately unchanged in the Niño-4 region, and decreased in the Niño-1+2 region. Large positive subsurface temperature anomalies persisted in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific during the month (Fig. 1), with the largest departures exceeding 6°C . The atmosphere remained coupled to the anomalous oceanic warmth, with significant low-level westerly wind anomalies and upper-level easterly wind anomalies persisting from the western to east-central tropical Pacific. Also, the traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) were again negative, consistent with enhanced convection over the central and eastern equatorial Pacific and suppressed convection over Indonesia. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic anomalies reflect a strong El Niño.

All models surveyed predict El Niño to continue into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2016, and all multi-model averages predict a peak in late fall/early winter (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index of $+1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ or greater). The forecaster consensus unanimously favors a strong El Niño, with peak 3-month SST departures in the Niño 3.4 region near or exceeding $+2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$. Overall, there is an approximately 95% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, gradually

weakening through spring 2016 (click [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#) for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

Across the contiguous United States, temperature and precipitation impacts associated with El Niño are expected to remain minimal during the early Northern Hemisphere fall and increase into the late fall and winter (the [3-month seasonal outlook](#) will be updated on Thursday September 17th). El Niño will likely contribute to a below normal Atlantic hurricane season, and to above-normal hurricane seasons in both the central and eastern Pacific hurricane basins (click [Hurricane season outlook](#) for more).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **8 October 2015**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 6-12, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Showers provided additional soil moisture for winter crops in central and northern Europe and eased recent heat and dryness over the Balkans.

WESTERN FSU: Showers improved soil moisture for winter wheat in western and southern portions of the region, though some areas remained unfavorably hot and dry.

EASTERN FSU: Cool, showery weather in the north slowed spring wheat drydown and harvesting, while dry, hot conditions accelerated cotton maturation and harvesting in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Scattered showers continued to provide early-season moisture for winter grain planting and establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon withdrawal stalled in northern India, with the rainfall in the southern half of the country benefiting cotton and other immature summer crops.

EAST ASIA: Dry weather aided summer crops beginning to mature across China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers boosted water supplies for rice in Thailand and surrounding environs.

AUSTRALIA: Light showers helped maintain winter crop prospects throughout most of western and southeastern Australia.

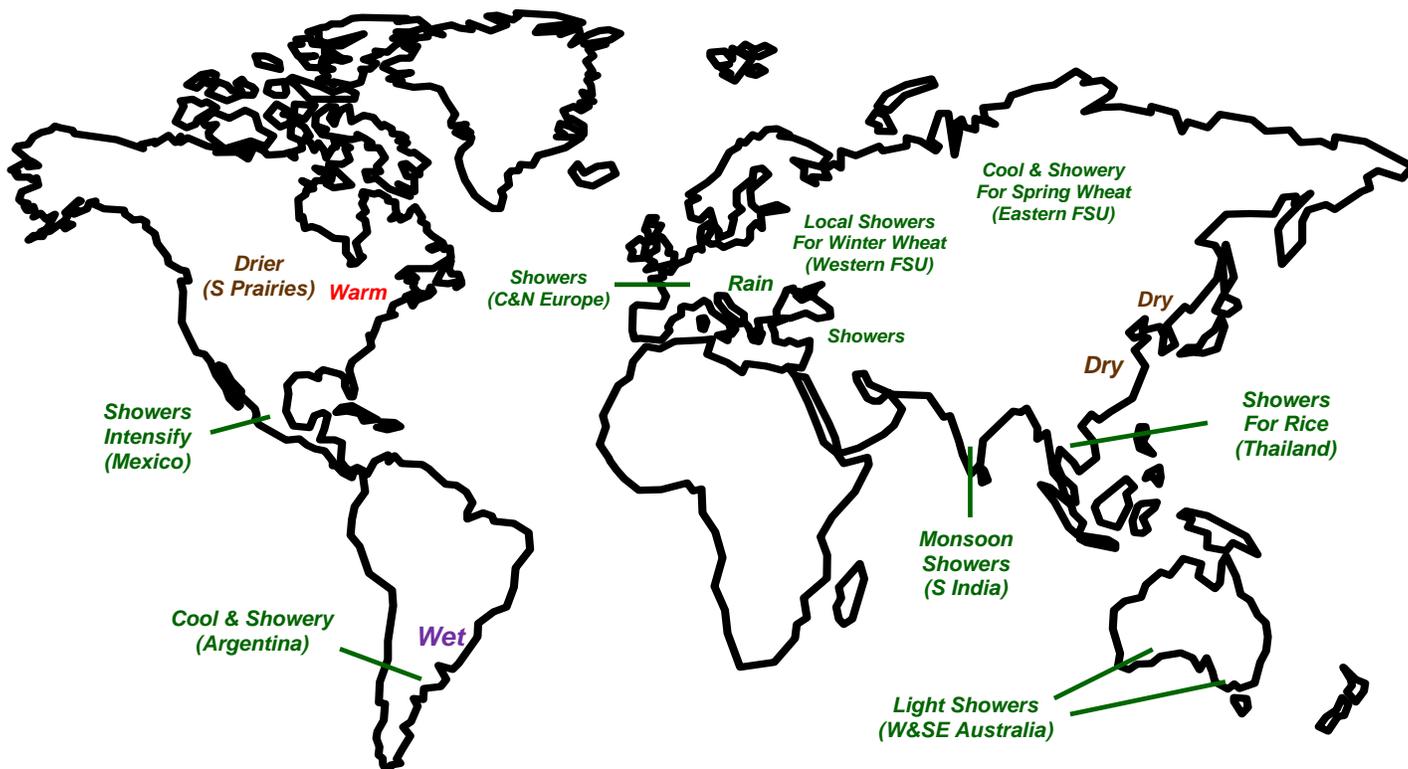
ARGENTINA: Cool, showery weather slowed growth of vegetative winter grains.

BRAZIL: In the south, unseasonably heavy rain slowed seasonal fieldwork and renewed concerns for potential damage to unharvested wheat.

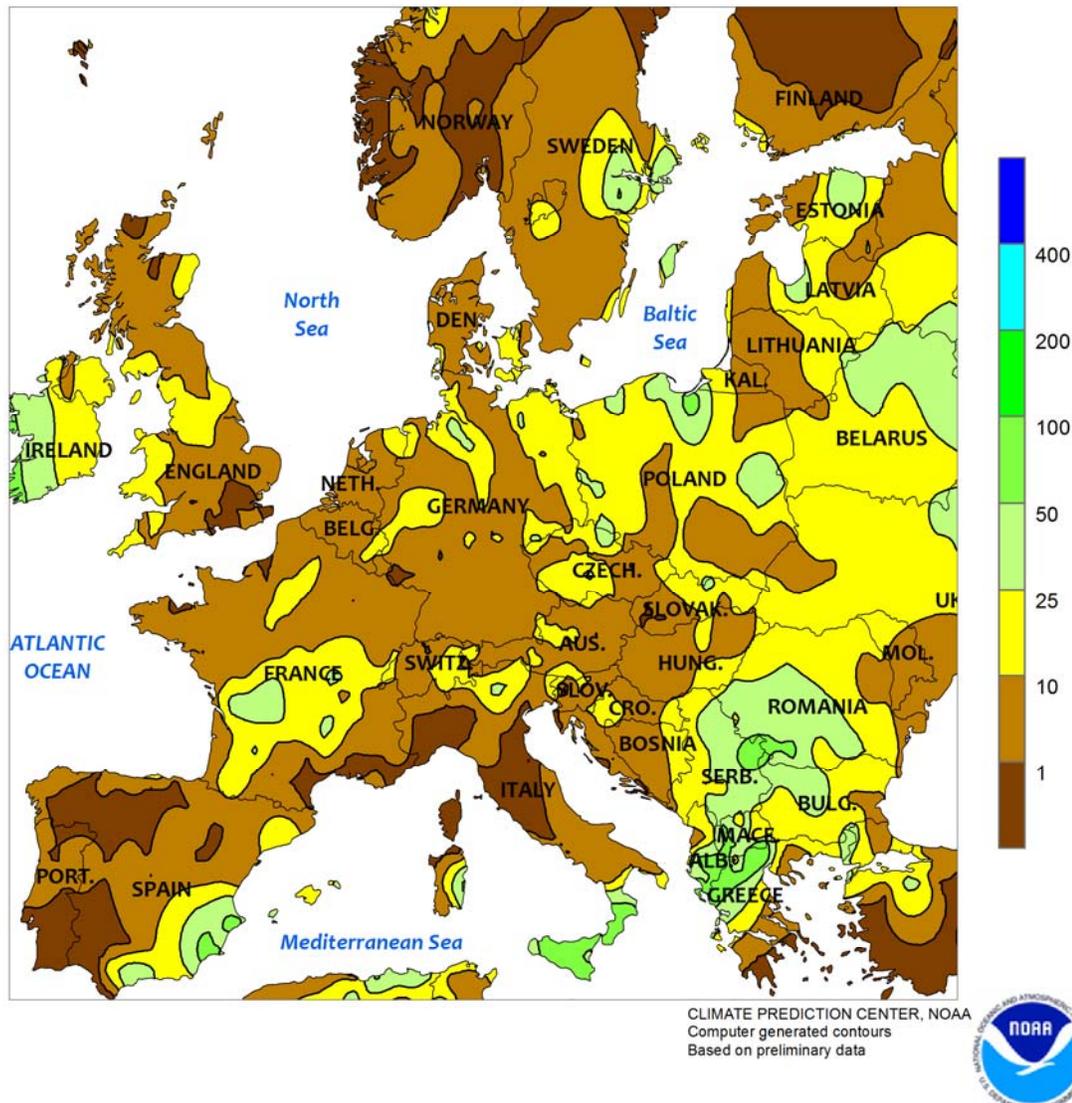
MEXICO: Seasonal rain intensified, increasing reservoir levels and sustaining mostly favorable levels of moisture for summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Drier weather returned to the southern Prairies, locally improving harvest conditions.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, showery weather hampered fieldwork but provided a boost in moisture for the upcoming winter wheat crop.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015

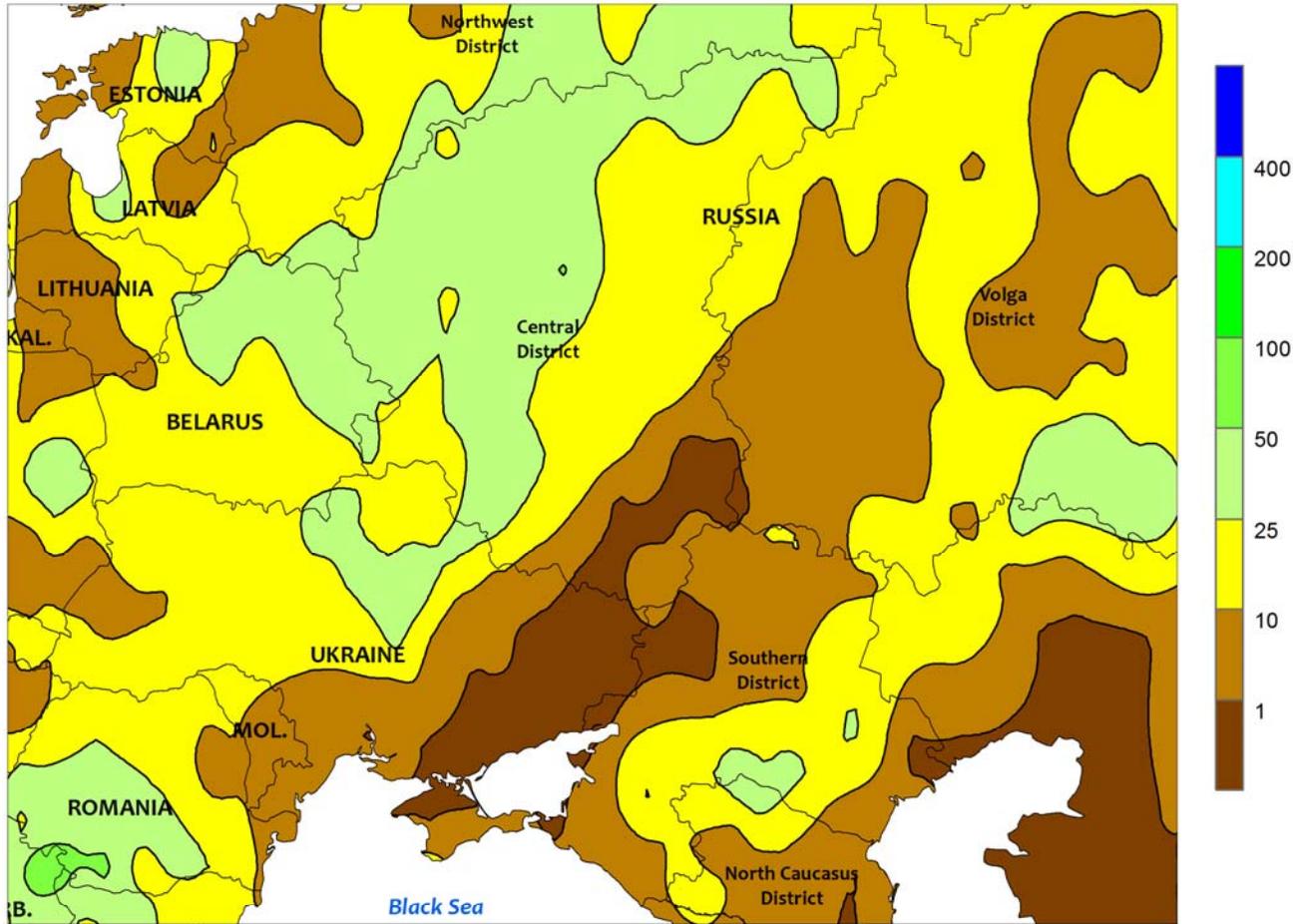


EUROPE

Widespread rain sustained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter crops over central and northern Europe and eased recent heat and dryness in southeastern growing areas. Light to moderate showers (2-30 mm, locally more) continued from the United Kingdom into France, Germany, and the Low Countries, further boosting soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed establishment; however, the rain hampered summer crop and small grain harvesting. Nevertheless, dry conditions in southeastern England and northeastern France (less than 5 mm) allowed small grain

harvesting and winter crop planting to gain momentum. Moderate to heavy rainfall (10-40 mm) further eased lingering soil moisture deficits over Poland, benefiting recently-sown winter rapeseed. Meanwhile, 10 to 60 mm of rain across the Balkans ended the recent spell of hot, dry weather and improved soil moisture supplies for winter crops. Across the remainder of southern Europe, mostly sunny skies promoted summer crop harvesting in Spain and Italy, though isolated showers provided localized soil moisture for winter grain planting.

WESTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 SEP 6 - 12, 2015



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

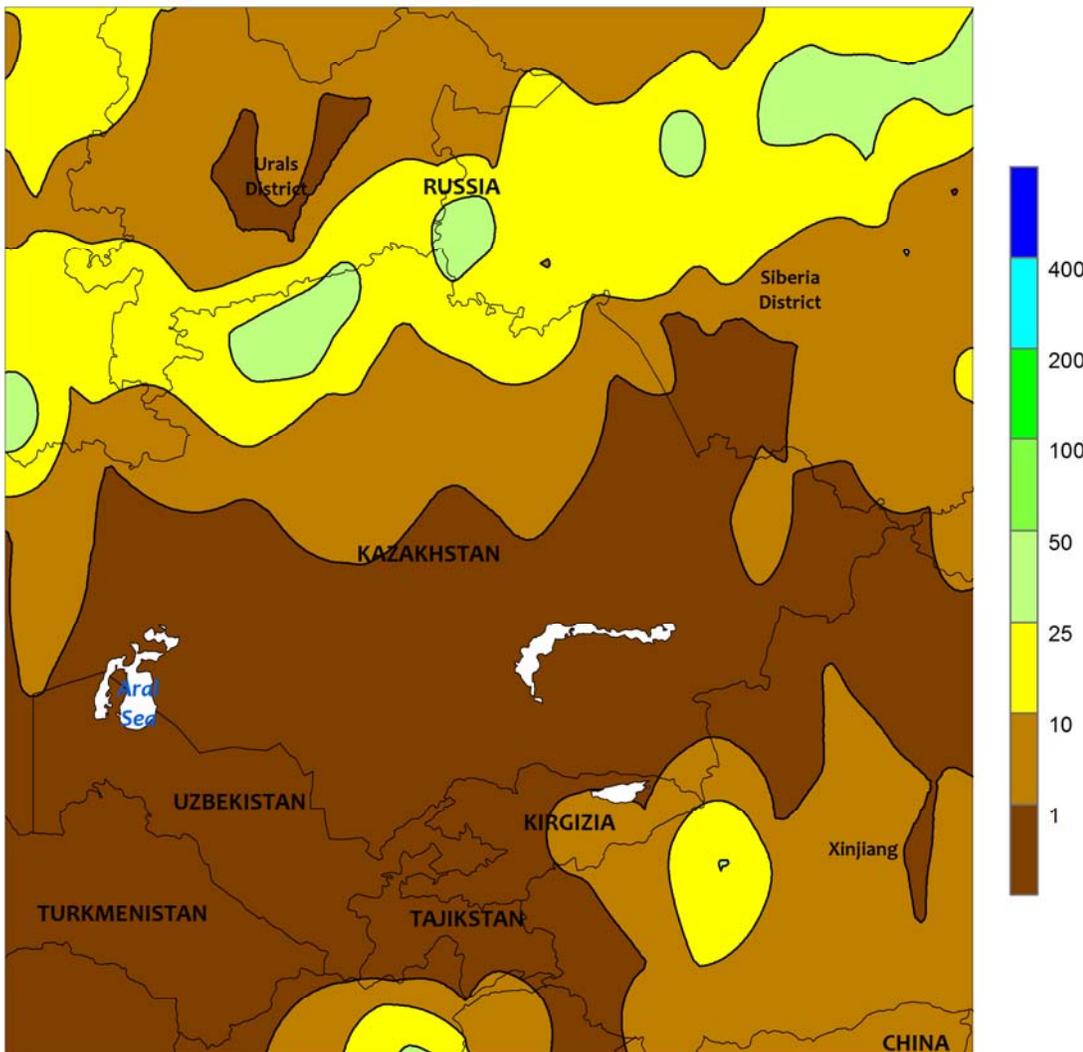


WESTERN FSU

Showers improved soil moisture for winter wheat in western and southern portions of the region, though some areas remained unfavorably hot and dry. A slow-moving cold front generated 10 to 40 mm of rainfall from central and northern Ukraine into Belarus and much of northern Russia, improving soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment but halting summer crop harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork. East of the front, temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal

from southern Ukraine into central and southern Russia. Despite the hot conditions, locally heavy afternoon showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) boosted soil moisture for winter wheat establishment from southern portions of Russia's Southern District northeastward into the Volga District. However, unfavorably dry conditions across southern and eastern Ukraine into southwestern Russia further reduced soil moisture for winter crop establishment.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015



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

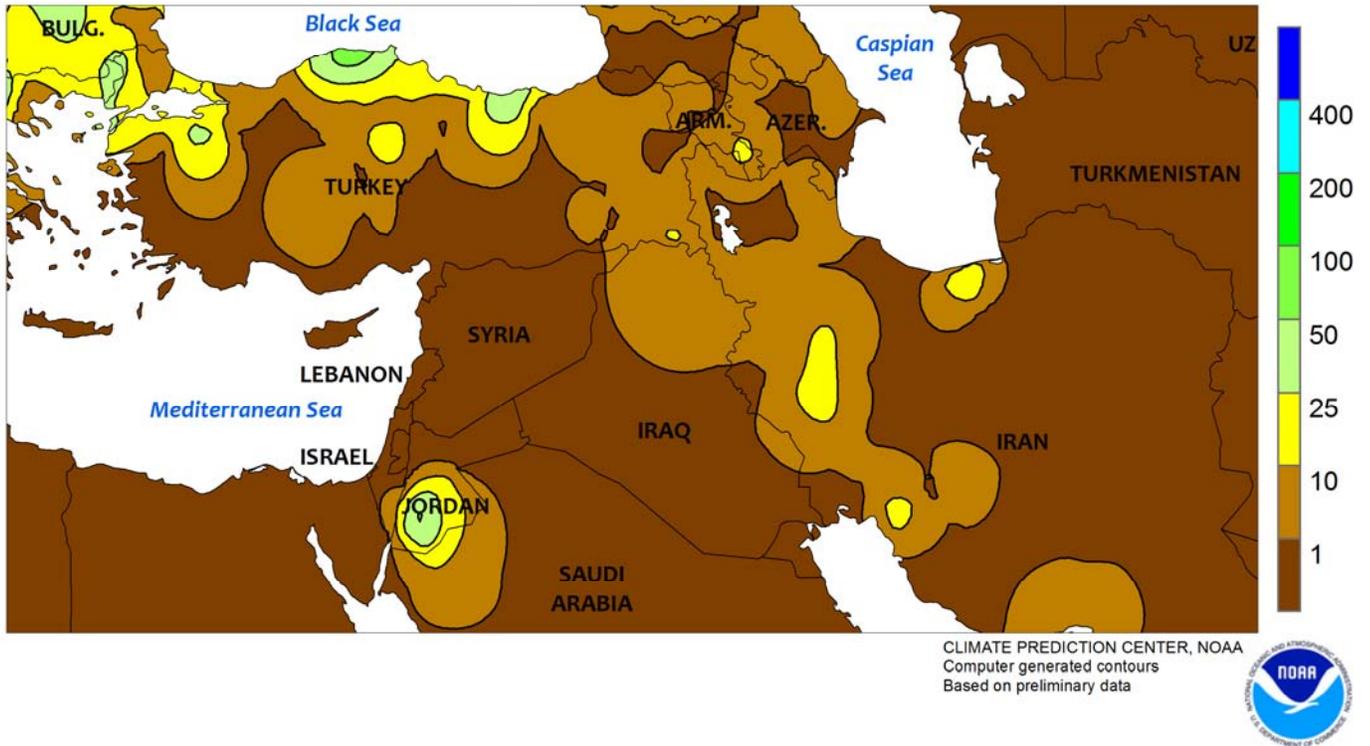


EASTERN FSU

Increasingly warm, unsettled weather in the north contrasted with seasonably dry, hot weather in southern growing areas. Despite temperatures up to 5°C above normal, moderate to heavy showers (10-45 mm) hampered spring wheat drydown and harvesting from northern Kazakhstan and southern portions of Russia’s Urals

District into the northern Siberia District. However, sunny skies and late-summer heat (30-33°C) in the southern Siberia District accelerated spring wheat maturation and harvesting. Farther south, seasonably dry, hot weather promoted cotton drydown and harvesting over Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015

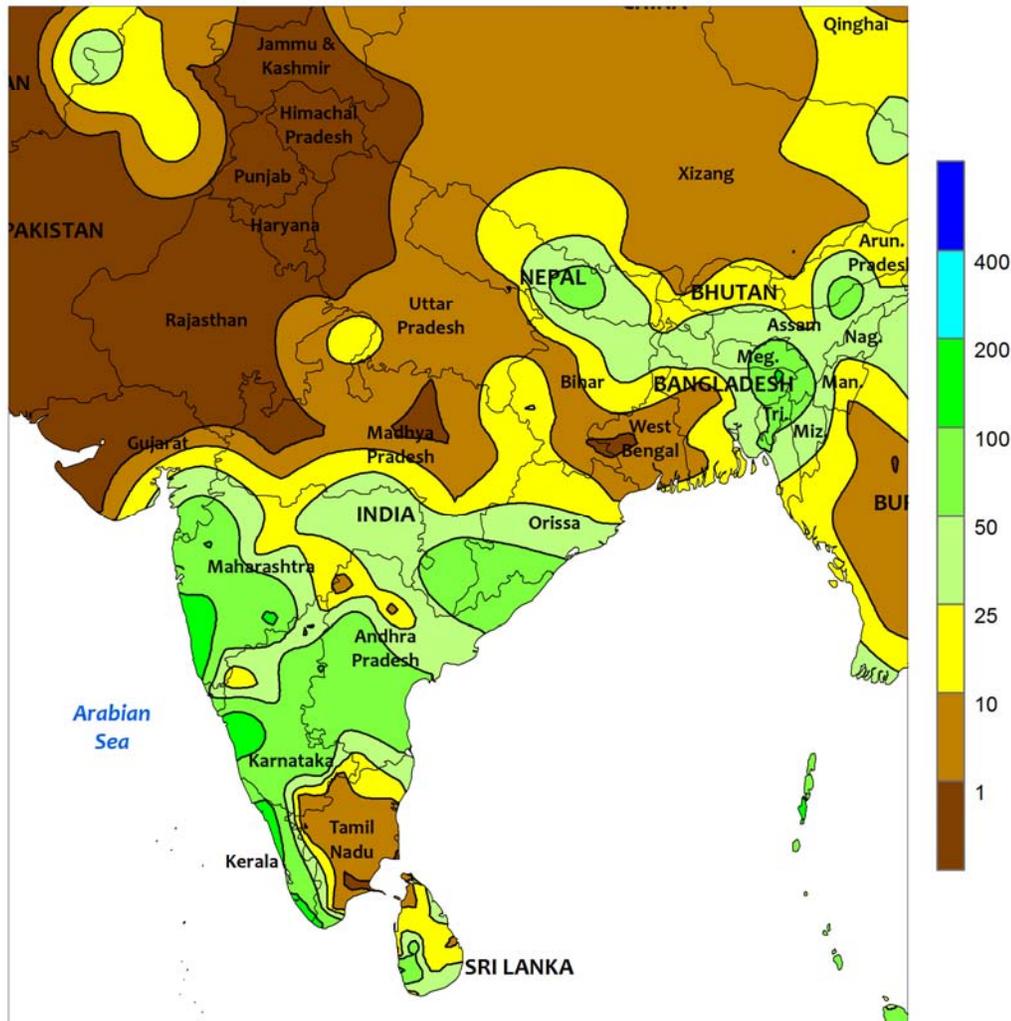


MIDDLE EAST

Additional showers provided early-season moisture for winter grain planting but caused fieldwork delays. In Turkey, widespread, highly variable rainfall (2-30 mm, locally more than 60 mm along the Black Sea Coast) hampered summer crop harvesting but sustained favorable soil moisture for early

winter wheat planting. Highly unusual late-summer showers (1-17 mm) were also reported in northern Iraq and western Iran, providing supplemental moisture for early winter grain planting; these more southerly growing areas typically do not receive rainfall until mid-October.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015



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

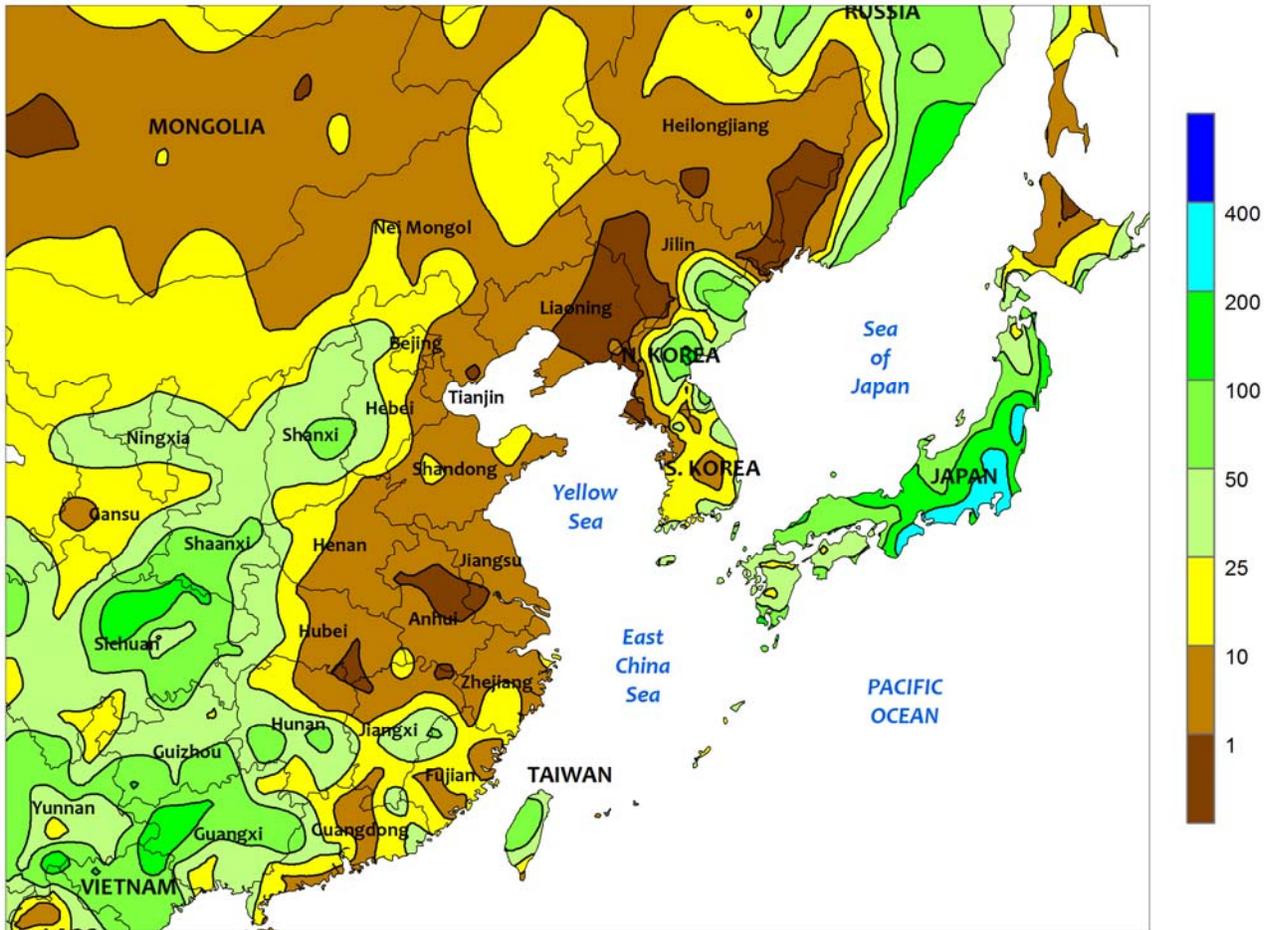


SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon withdrawal stalled in northern sections of India. According to the India Meteorological Department, the monsoon had withdrawn from Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan (near to slightly ahead of normal). Even so, the monsoon was less active in much of the northern half of the country, with drier weather in the Ganges River basin (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal), as well as across Madhya Pradesh. The dryness in the far north aided maturing cotton and rice, but was less favorable for immature crops in other areas. Oilseeds in western India, in particular, have experienced uneven rainfall during the season with excessive wetness followed by prolonged dryness. Similarly, cotton in Gujarat has received little rainfall, compared to the long-term average, since late

July. Most rainfall (25-50 mm, locally up to 100 mm) was confined to the southern half of India, improving soil moisture for cotton and other immature summer crops in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa. Elsewhere in the region, sunny, hot weather promoted maturation of cotton and rice in Pakistan, although showers (25-50 mm) in the north likely caused downstream river flooding in minor producing areas. Bangladesh was beneficially drier for summer rice (aman), with most rainfall (25-50 mm) confined to eastern border areas. Rainfall (10-25 mm) over the majority of Sri Lanka boosted water reserves for the upcoming winter rice (maha) crop, while higher totals (50-100 mm) in the southwest slowed maturation and harvesting of the summer (yala) crop.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 SEP 6 - 12, 2015



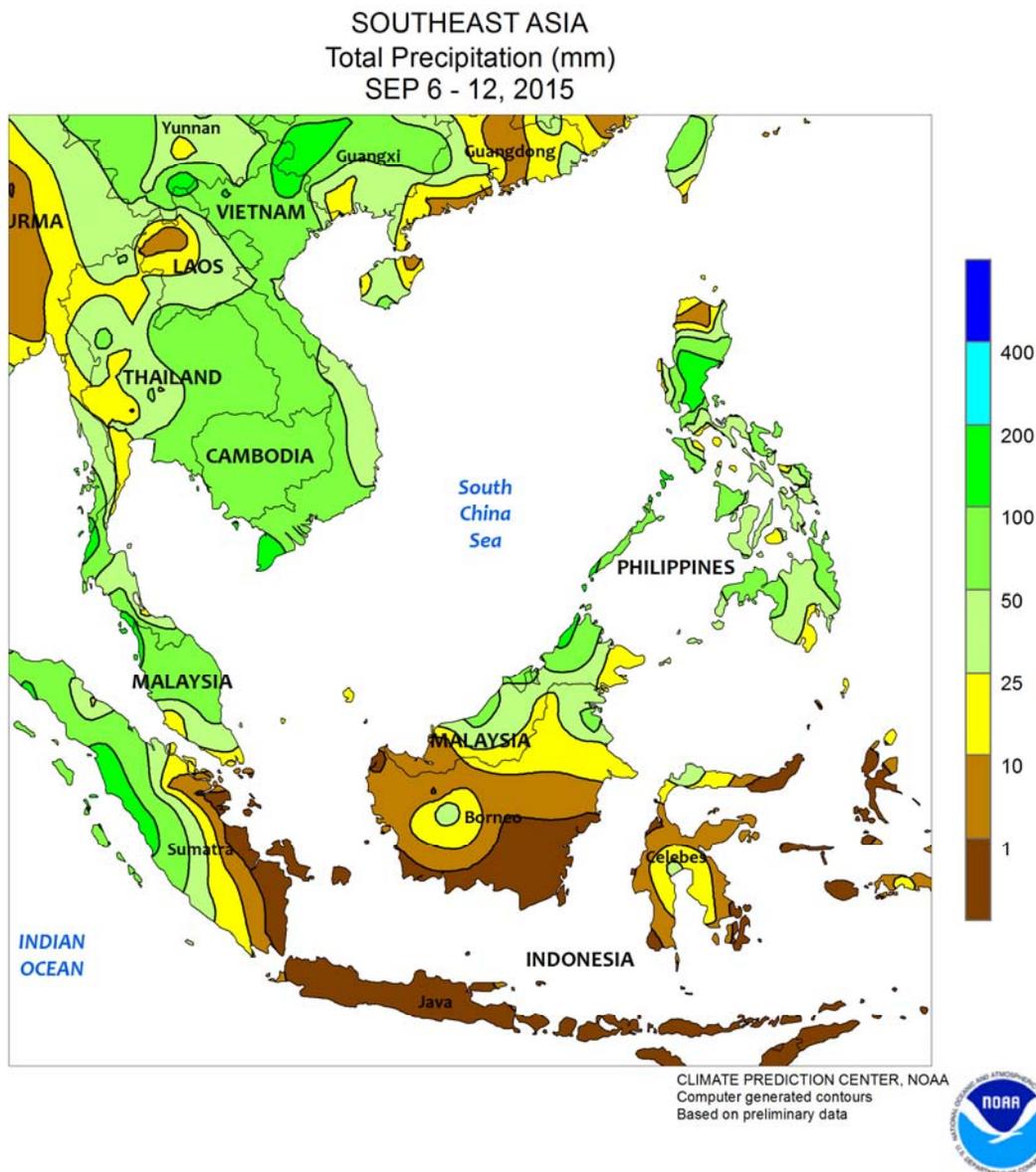
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Dry weather across northeastern China and eastern sections of the Yangtze Valley aided crops in the late stages of development. In the northeast, corn and soybeans were beginning to mature, while single-season rice and other summer crops in the Yangtze Valley were maturing, with harvesting underway in some areas. On the North China Plain, mostly dry weather was also prevalent, benefiting maturing cotton and groundnuts, but limiting available moisture to reproductive corn. Most rainfall (25-100 mm, locally more) was confined to western portions of the Yangtze Valley (Sichuan and Chongqing) and southern provinces (Hunan, Guangxi, and Guizhou). The rainfall benefited immature late-season rice in many of the

mentioned areas and improved water reserves for winter crops that will be planted in October. In other parts of the region, heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) were reported in eastern North Korea, with drier conditions in the west favoring maturing rice. Most of South Korea remained unseasonably dry, with seasonal rainfall totals averaging about half of the long-term average. At this point in the season, any additional rainfall will have little benefit to rice as the crop begins to mature. In Japan, Tropical Cyclone Etau made landfall in central Honshu, bringing upwards of 350 mm of rain and causing some inland flooding. While the worst flooding was confined to coastal areas, it was detrimental to the small portion of the rice crop grown there.

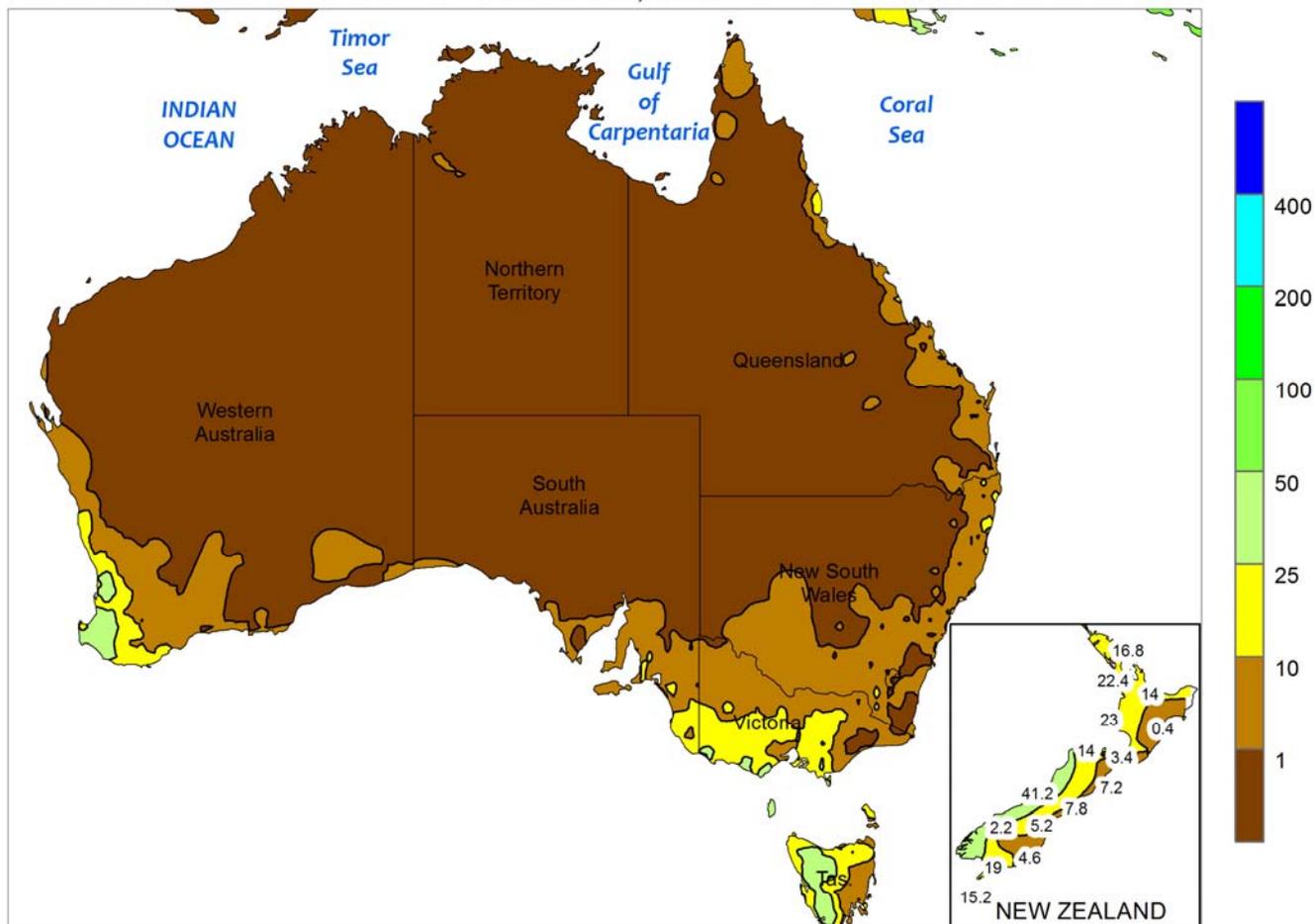


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread monsoon showers (25-50 mm, locally more) continued across Thailand, boosting water supplies for rice and increasing reservoir levels. While seasonal totals remained below normal throughout Thailand, the main rain-fed rice area in the northeast has received near-normal rainfall since July. The remainder of Indochina (Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam) received 25 to over 100 mm of rain, keeping rice well-watered and helping to improve long-term water supplies for dry-season cropping. Much of the rainfall in Indochina was thanks

to Tropical Cyclone Vamco, which was approaching central Vietnam as of September 14. Meanwhile in the Philippines, widespread showers (50-100 mm) in key rice and corn areas of Luzon boosted both short-term and longer-term water supplies. Lesser, but still significant rainfall totals (25-50 mm) benefited rice and corn in the Visayas and Mindanao. In southern portions of the region, mostly dry weather encouraged oil palm harvesting in Indonesia, while showers (50-100 mm) in much of Malaysia caused periodic delays.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015



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

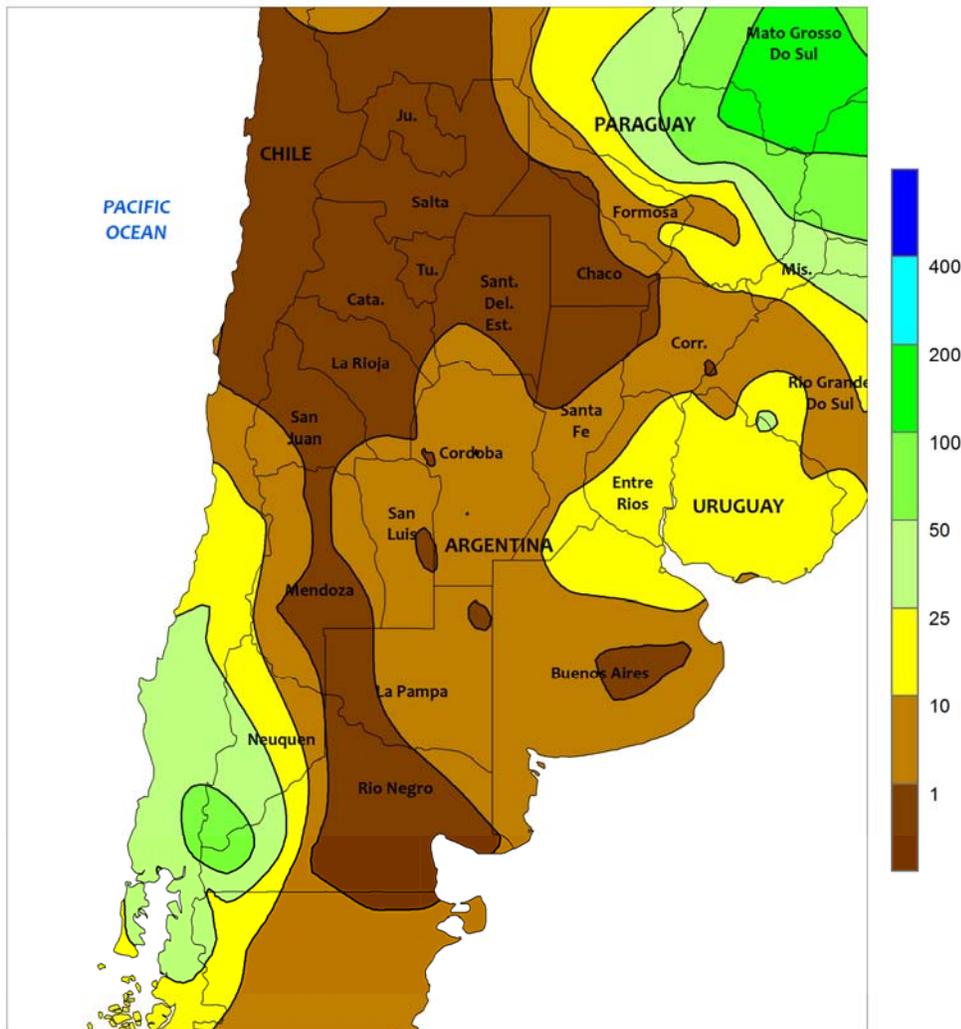


AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, late-week showers (3-15 mm) helped maintain yield prospects for reproductive to filling wheat, barley, and canola. Farther east, widely scattered, light showers (generally less than 5 mm) in southeastern Australia provided little additional moisture for winter grains and oilseeds, many of which were in the vegetative to reproductive stages of development. Nevertheless, adequate to locally abundant soil moisture in South Australia and southern New South Wales maintained good to excellent yield prospects. Additional rain would be welcome in

northern Victoria, however, to help sustain recent improvements in crop conditions. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, warm, dry weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland favored reproductive to filling wheat and other winter crops. The dry weather aided fieldwork as well, including cotton and sorghum sowing and additional pre-planting activities. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged near normal. In Western Australia, temperatures averaged about 2 to 3°C above normal, accelerating crop development.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015



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

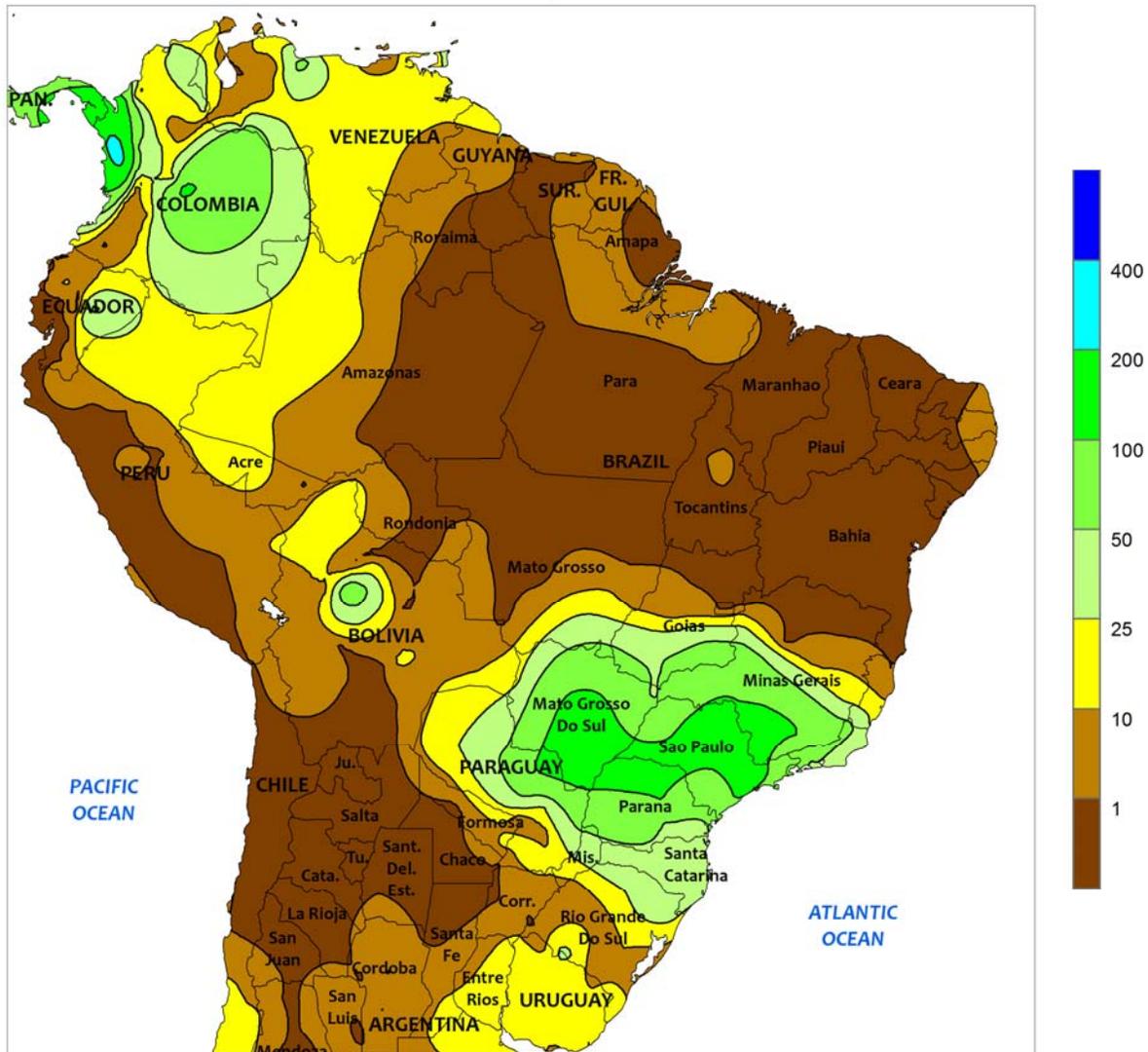


ARGENTINA

Mild, showery weather slowed growth of vegetative wheat and barley in central Argentina. More than 10 mm of rainfall was recorded in the lower Parana Valley (northern Buenos Aires and nearby locations in Santa Fe and Entre Rios), with lighter amounts elsewhere in the region. The cold front generating the showers ushered cooler weather into the region, resulting in weekly average temperatures up to 2°C below normal. Temperatures fell below freezing on several nights during the latter half of the week, reaching as low as -7°C from southern Cordoba to southwestern Buenos Aires.

By week's end, frosty weather (nighttime temperatures as low as -1°C) was recorded as far north as Chaco. Somewhat warmer weather prevailed in northwestern agricultural areas, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) before the arrival of the cooler weather. Temperatures fell to the low single digits on the coldest night, but no widespread freeze was reported. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, winter wheat was advancing through reproduction in the more northerly production areas and may have been vulnerable to a freeze.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015



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

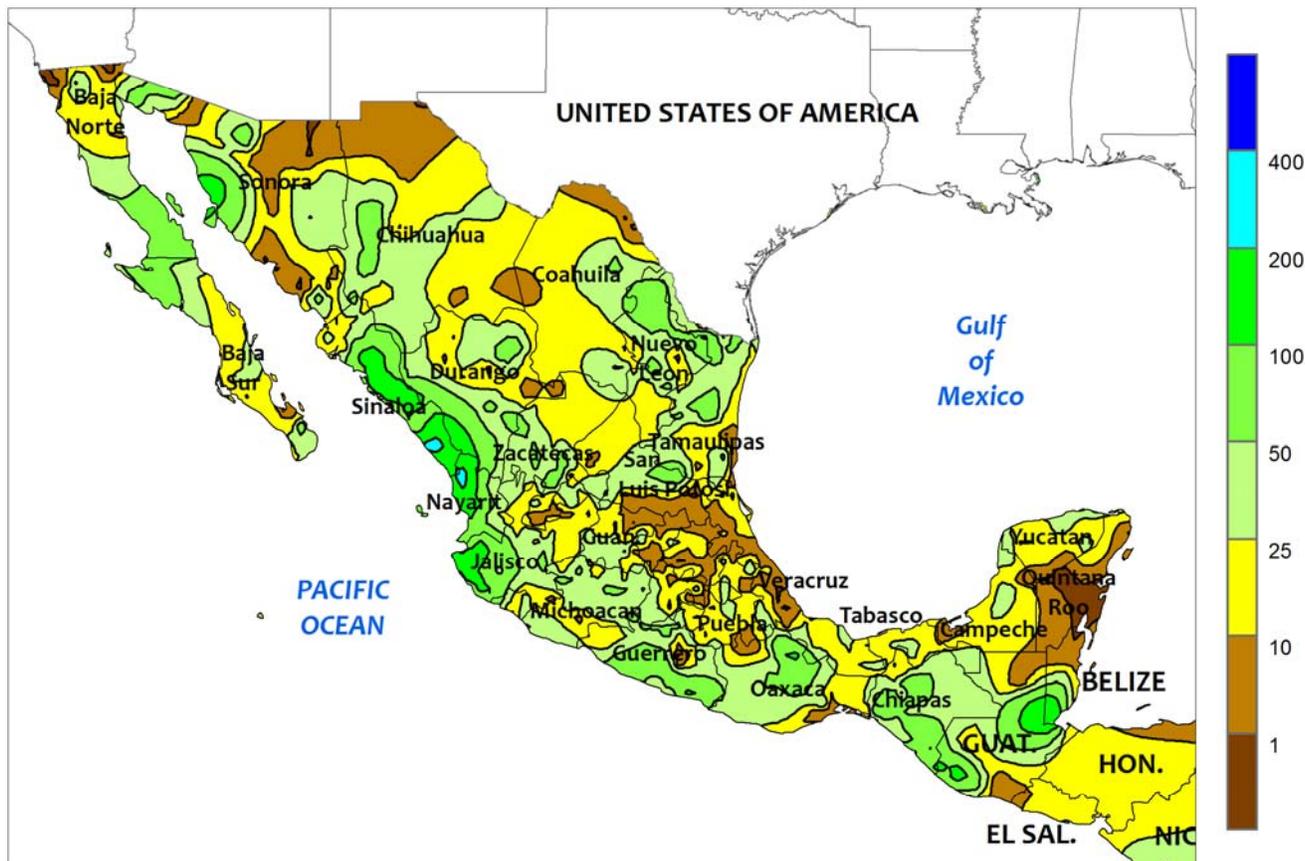


BRAZIL

Heavy rain returned to southern agricultural areas, disrupting harvesting and raising concern for potential damage to standing wheat. Rainfall totaled more than 50 mm over a broad area stretching from Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul eastward through southern Minas Gerais, with a large part of the region receiving more than 100 mm. Amounts of at least 10 mm were recorded as far south as Rio Grande do Sul and as far north as Mato Grosso and Goiás. The unseasonable rain disrupted fieldwork — including late harvesting of sugarcane and coffee — and

was particularly untimely for filling to maturing wheat. Near- to below-normal temperatures accompanied the rainy weather, with nighttime lows approaching 0°C in outlying production areas of Rio Grande do Sul. Elsewhere, dry, warmer-than-normal weather stretched from eastern Mato Grosso to the northeastern coast. An exception was western and northern sections of Mato Grosso, where satellite imagery depicted scattered showers. The moisture will be welcomed for germination of soybeans, which will be planted after September 15.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015



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

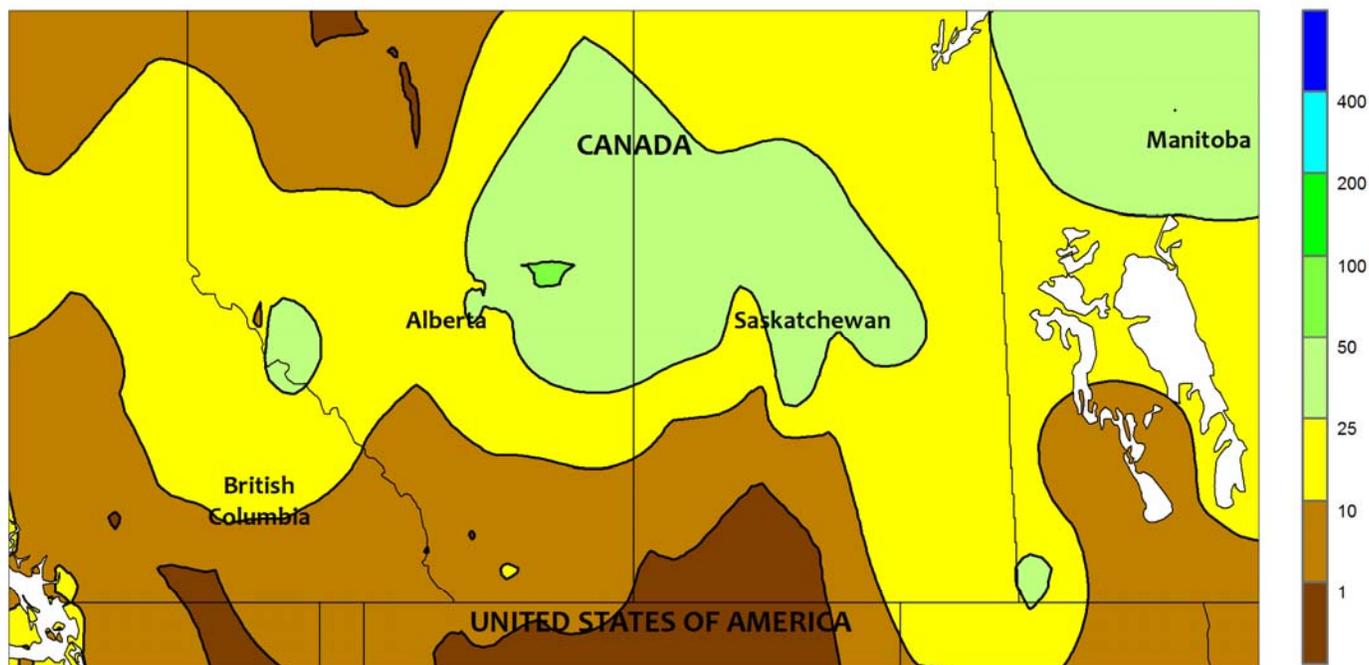


MEXICO

Rainfall intensified throughout much of Mexico, providing a late-season boost in moisture to rain-fed summer crops and reservoirs. An exception was eastern sections of the southern plateau, which recorded lower amounts (less than 25 mm in most areas) than the previous week. The dryness extended eastward into Veracruz, reducing moisture for sugarcane, and rainfall tapered off from the previous week in the southeast (Tabasco eastward). However, amounts were generally higher than last week in western sections of the southern plateau, with most areas recording 10 to 50 mm, and across northern

Mexico. Monsoon showers (10-50 mm, locally higher) covered a large portion of the northwest and beneficial rainfall continued over Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. Unlike last week, showers (greater than 10 mm) covered north-central Mexico (Zacatecas, eastern Durango, and Chihuahua, and Coahuila), boosting reservoir levels in those areas following extended periods of dryness. Temperatures were above normal, however, with daytime highs near 40°C in the traditionally warmer northern areas maintaining high moisture demands of crops and livestock.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015



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

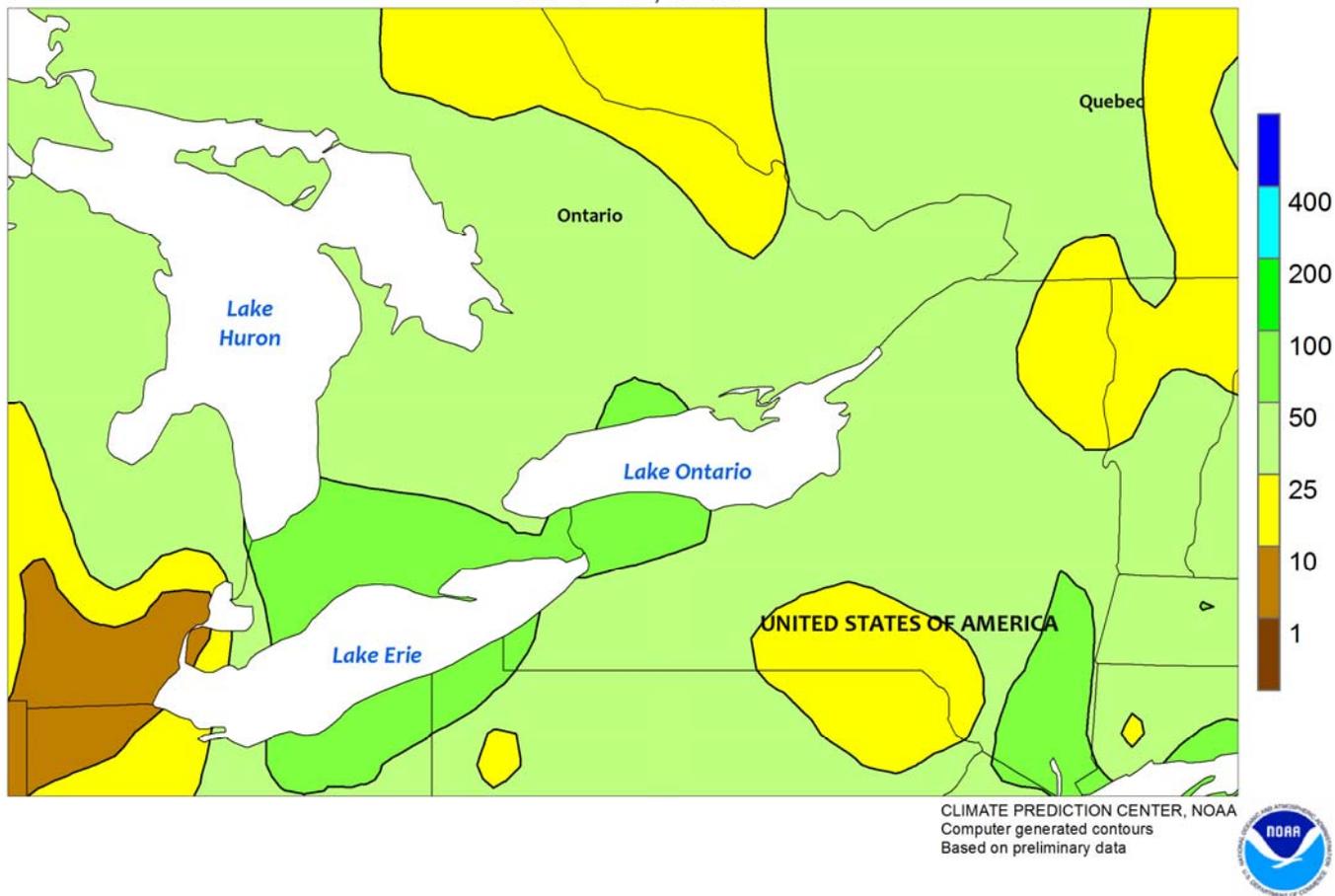


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Drier conditions brought some relief from excessive wetness to southern production areas. Much of the region extending from southern Alberta to Manitoba recorded less than 10 mm except for the area around southeastern Saskatchewan, where local amounts reached 25 mm. Farther north, moderate to heavy rain (5-25 mm or more) fell, slowing fieldwork in northern production areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The heaviest rain (greater than 25 mm) fell from the Edmonton area

eastward to Saskatchewan's north-central farming areas. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal in Alberta's northern areas and up to 2°C below normal elsewhere, with patchy frost (nighttime lows near or below 0°C) possible in many areas. However, no killing freeze was recorded in the main agricultural districts. Daytime highs rose into the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) later in the week upon the return of warmer, drier conditions.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 6 - 12, 2015

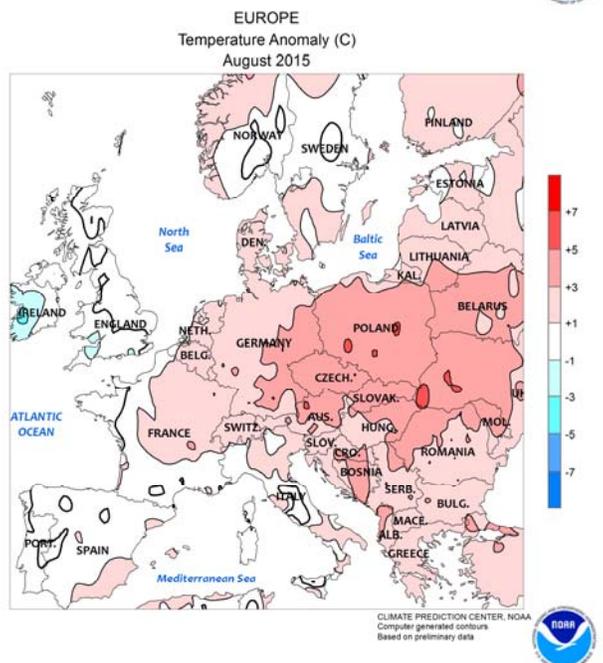
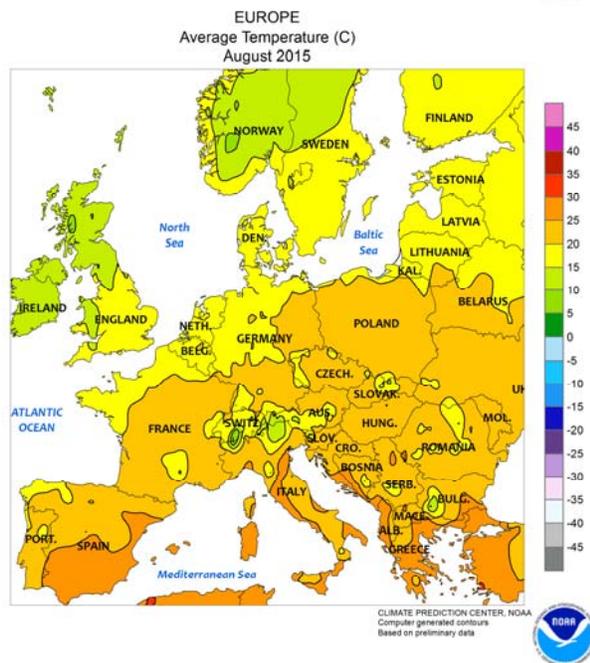
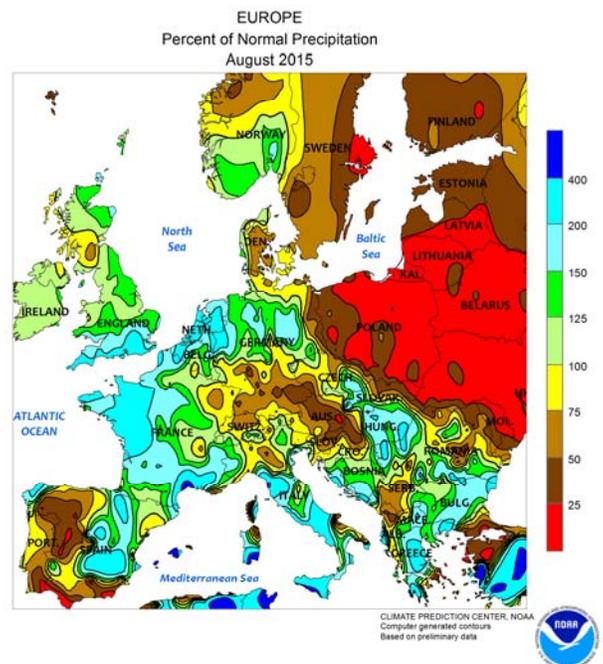
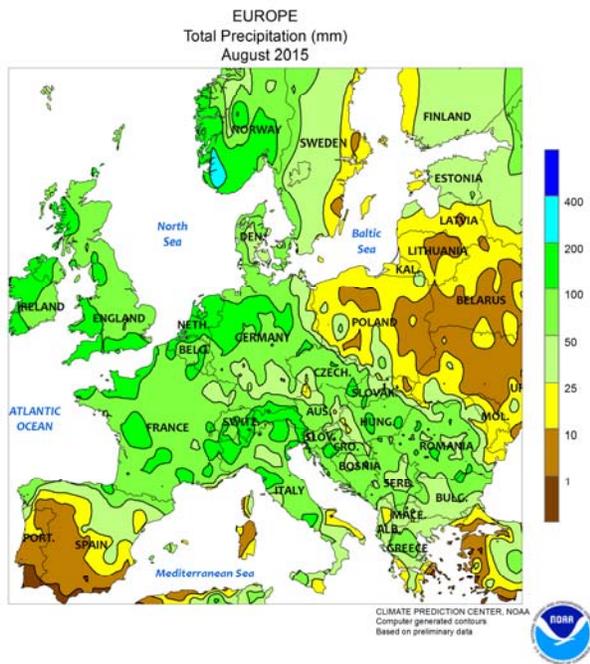


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, showery weather prevailed, slowing fieldwork but increasing topsoil moisture for winter wheat germination. Warm, drier conditions began the week, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) on several days. At week's end, much cooler weather developed, with highs only reaching the middle and upper 10s. Despite the rapid cool down, temperatures stayed above freezing. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 4°C above normal in most areas as the early-

week warmth offset the cooler weather at the end of the week. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm across broad sections of Ontario and Quebec, with somewhat drier conditions in Ontario's eastern agricultural districts. Fieldwork, including haying and the early stages of corn and soybean harvesting, experienced some delays but the moisture was overall favorable for winter wheat, which is typically planted beginning in September.

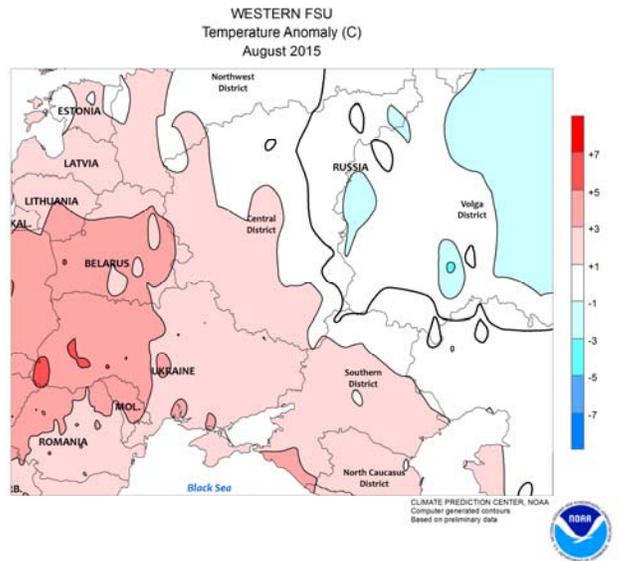
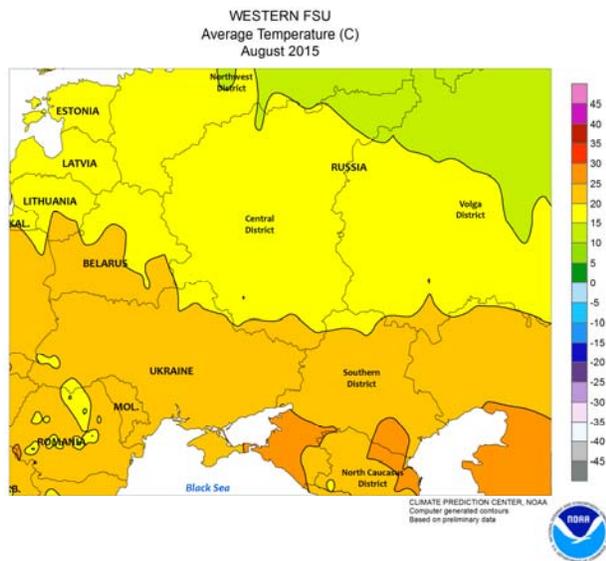
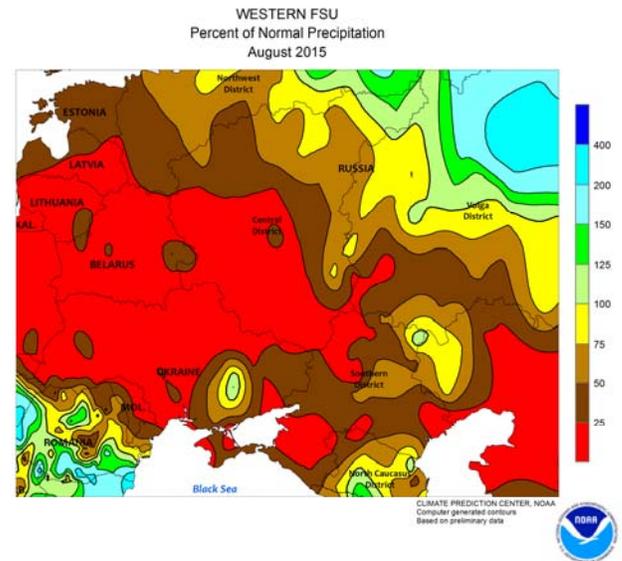
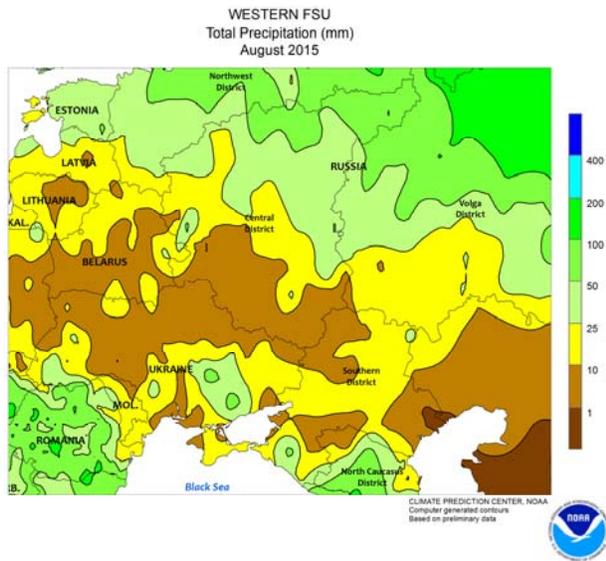
August International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



EUROPE

Early-August heat and dryness further lowered yield prospects for filling corn, sunflowers, and soybeans. The core of the heat shifted eastward into Poland and the Balkans, where readings as high as 39°C adversely impacted filling summer crops. However, daytime highs also topped 35°C from central and southern portions of France and Germany to the Mediterranean Coast, further adversely impacting summer crops already beset by

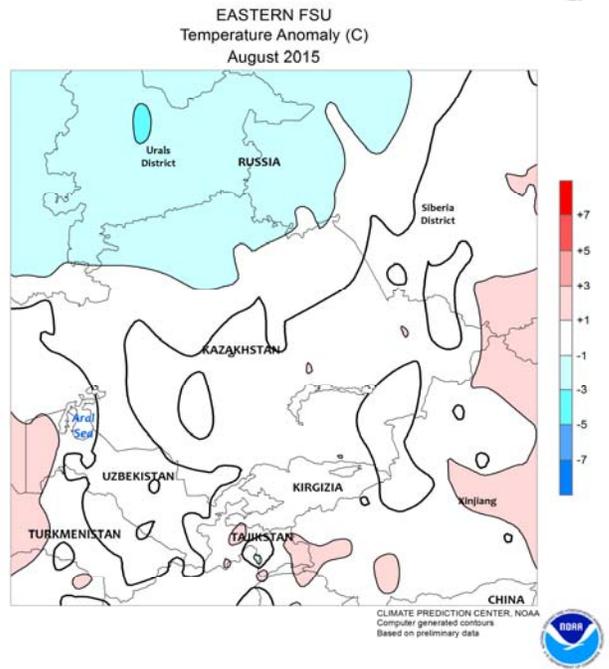
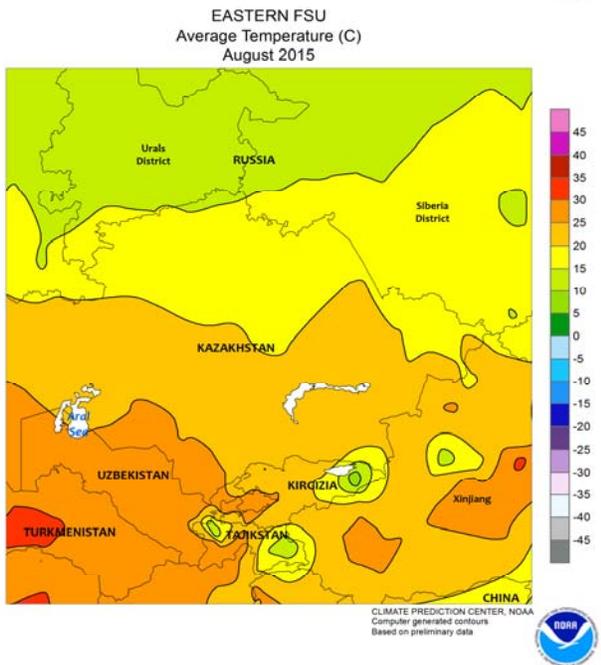
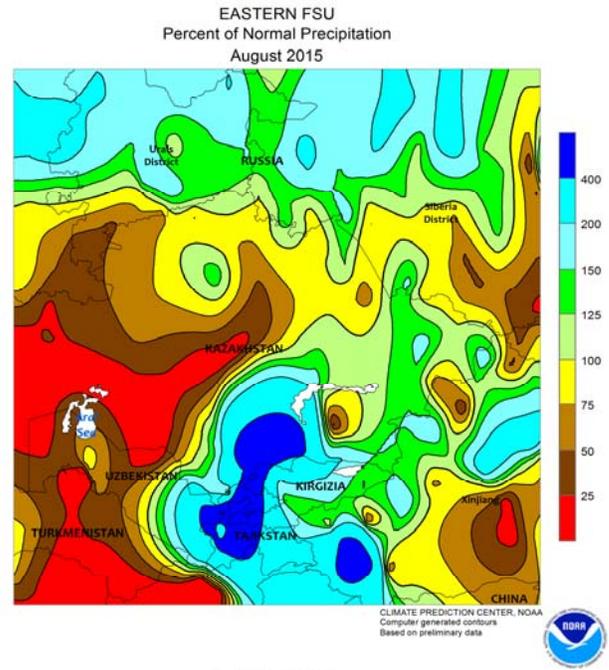
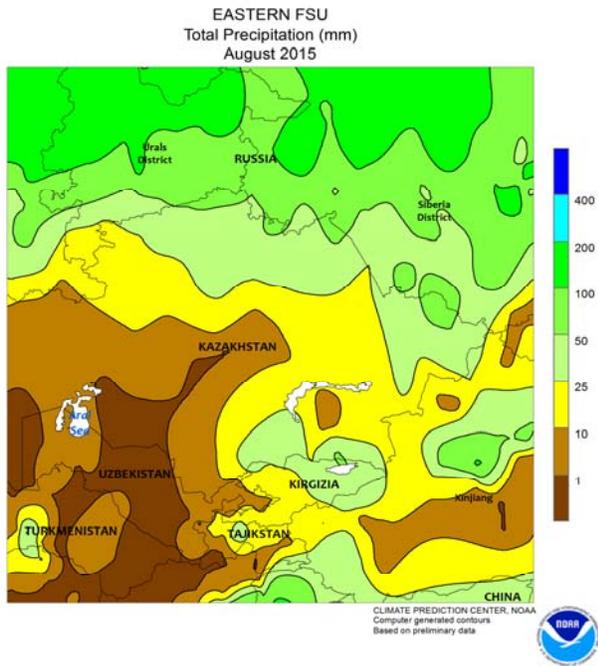
frequent heat and dryness since late June. Despite the adverse impacts on summer crops, the dry, hot weather maintained ideal conditions for late winter grain drydown and harvesting. In contrast, widespread rainfall (50-140 mm) during the second half of the month provided much-needed soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed planting from France and the United Kingdom into the Balkans.



WESTERN FSU

In August, sharply drier- and warmer-than-normal weather trimmed yield prospects for filling summer crops but facilitated final winter wheat harvesting. Despite the August heat and dryness, corn prospects remained overall favorable due to a lack of extreme temperatures during July and

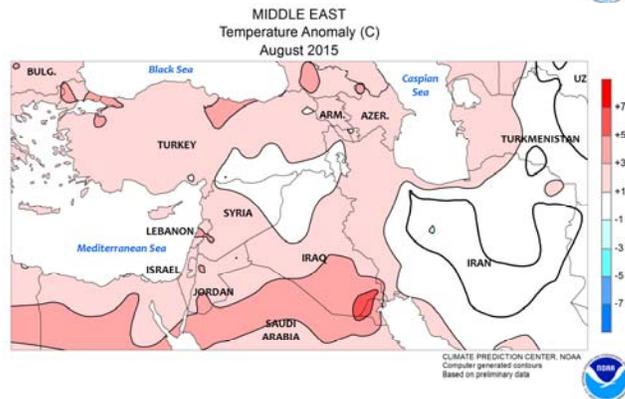
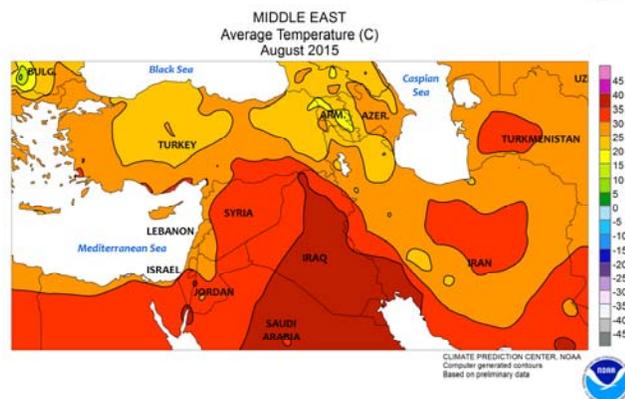
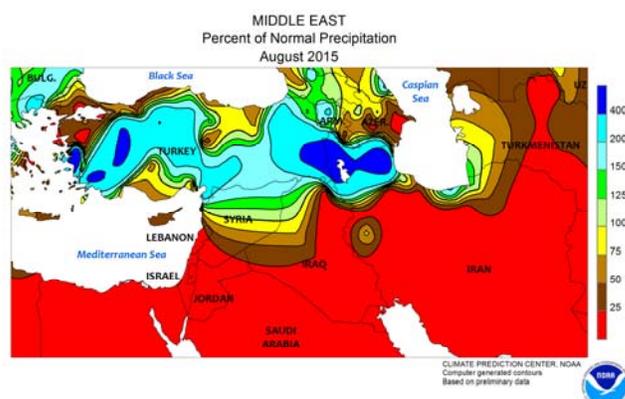
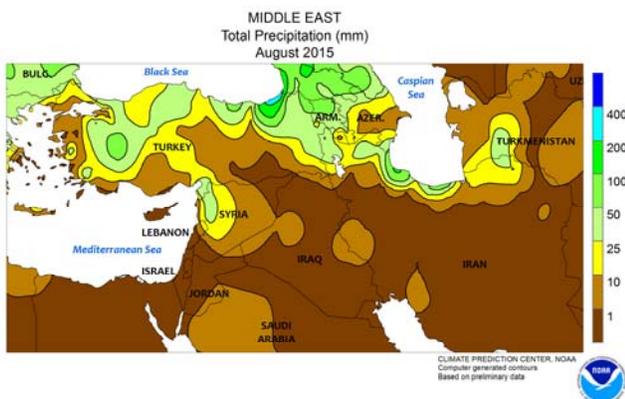
abundant spring and early-summer rainfall. However, late-filling summer crops were afflicted by a lack of rainfall during August as well as incursions of high heat (daytime highs above 35°C). In addition, soil moisture remained in short supply for winter wheat establishment in southern crop areas.



EASTERN FSU

During August, generally cool, showery weather slowed spring wheat drydown and harvesting across Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia. However, drier weather toward month's end allowed fieldwork to resume.

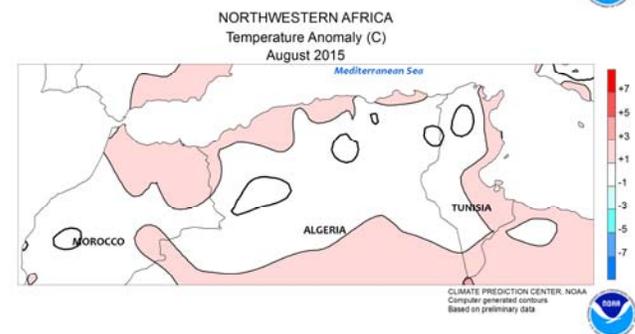
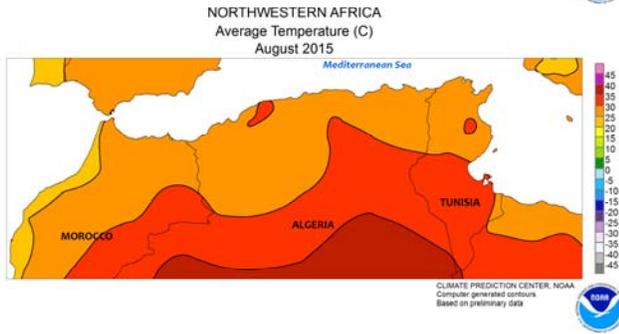
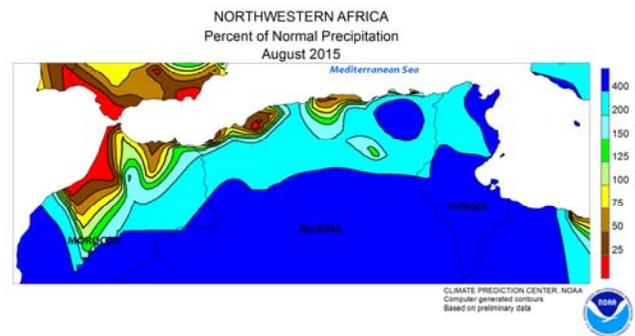
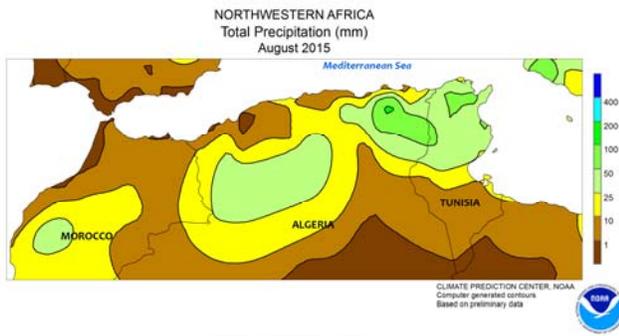
Seasonable warmth in southern portions of the region favored cotton maturation, though an unusually active weather pattern in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan likely slowed cotton drydown.



MIDDLE EAST

Unusually heavy August showers impeded late winter wheat harvesting as well as cotton maturation and harvesting in northern portions of the region. Rainfall during the month exceeded 25 mm over many central and northern growing

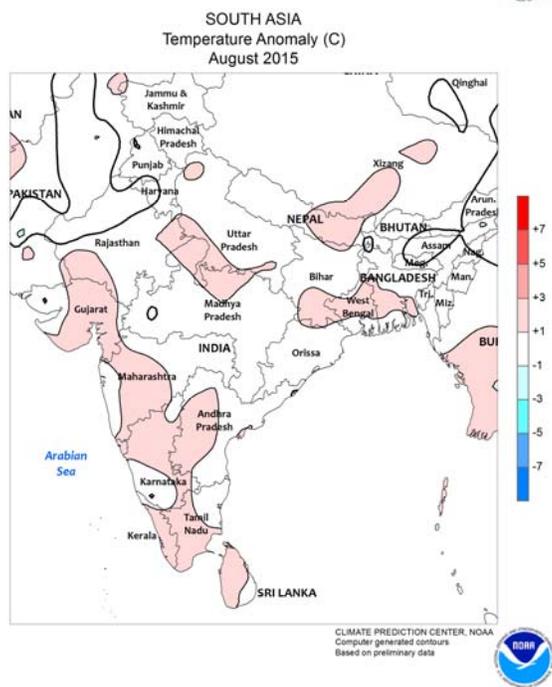
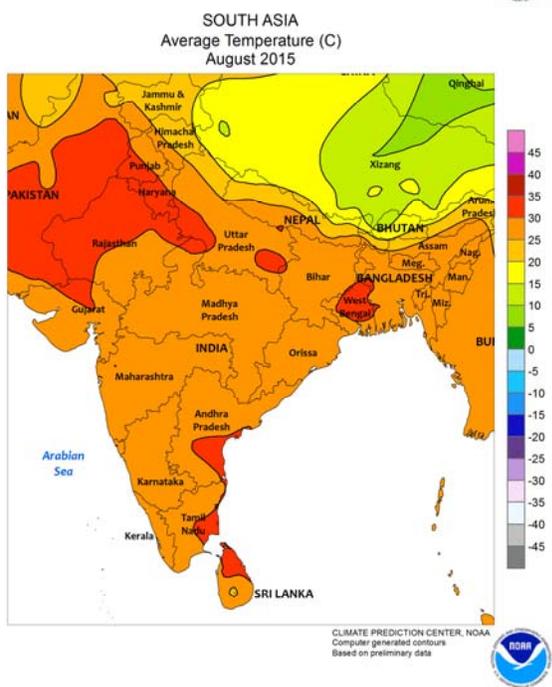
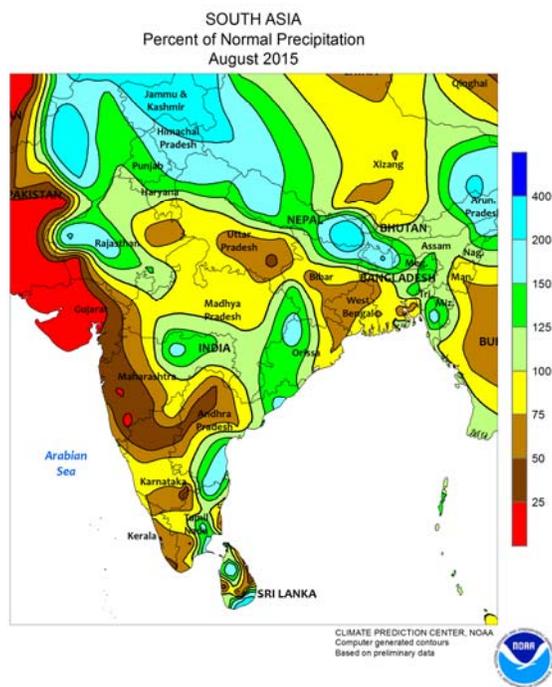
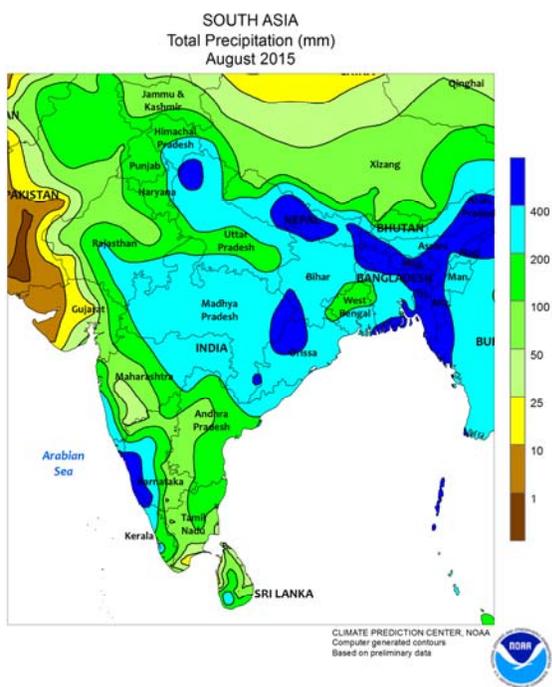
areas, with totals topping 50 mm in western and northern Turkey and northern Iran. Despite hampering fieldwork, the showers provided supplemental moisture for maturing summer crops and helped maintain irrigation reserves.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Highly unusual, locally heavy rainfall developed during August from southwestern Morocco into northern Tunisia. While agricultural activity during August is generally minimal, the moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally more

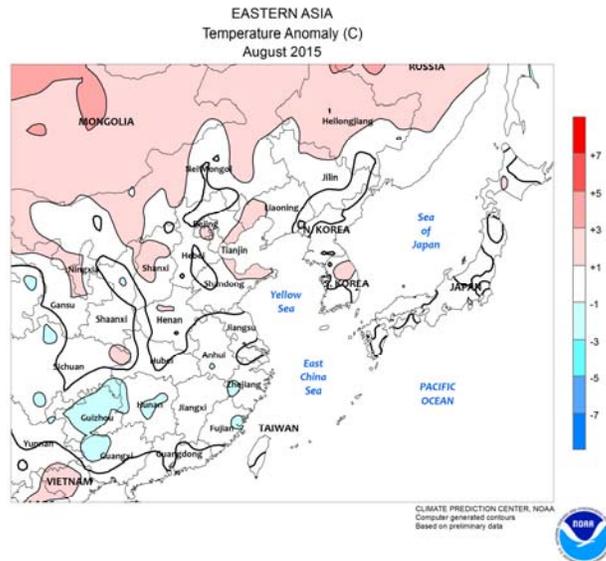
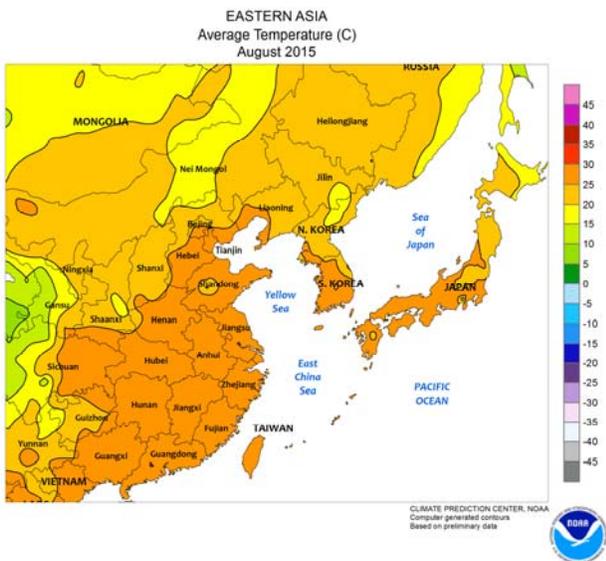
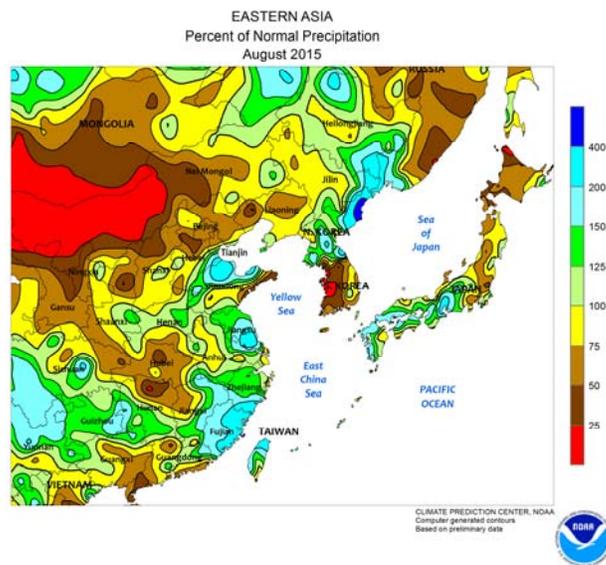
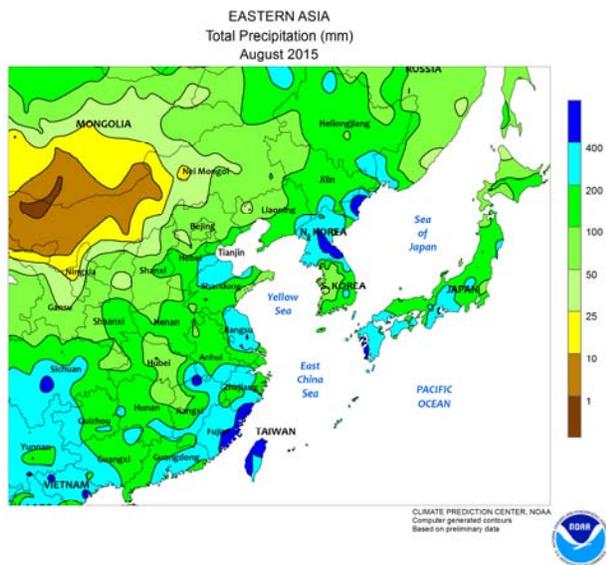
than 100 mm) boosted soil moisture reserves for winter wheat planting. Winter wheat is typically sown during November, though planting can start as early as September if conditions are favorable.



SOUTH ASIA

Most of India experienced below-normal rainfall for August, limiting water storage recharge in northern irrigated areas as well as providing limited moisture to cotton and groundnuts in the west. Much of the west has experienced lackluster rainfall for the season and yield prospects have declined. Normal rainfall was confined to central and portions of eastern India, benefiting rice (east) and centrally located cotton and

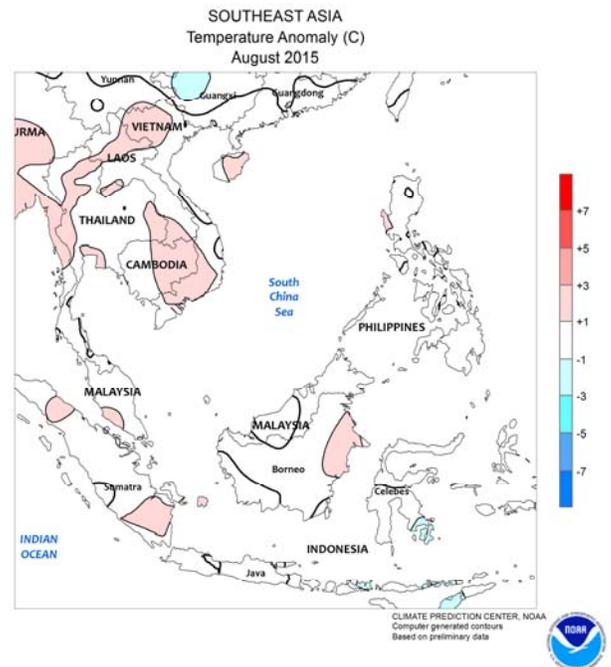
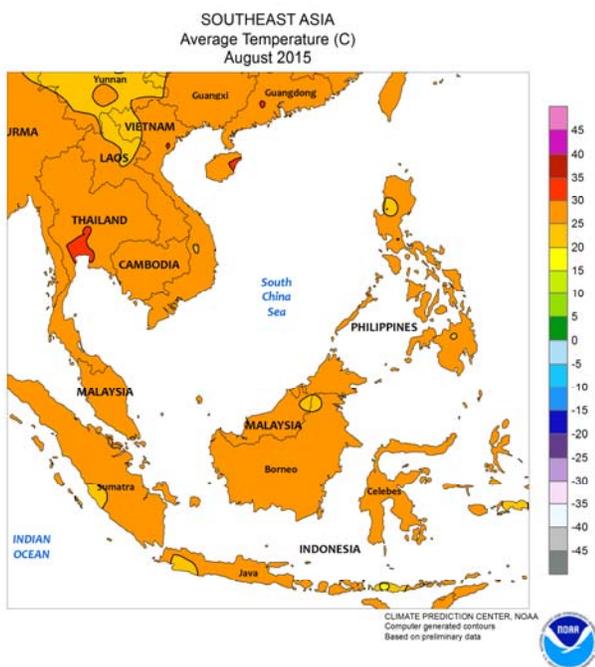
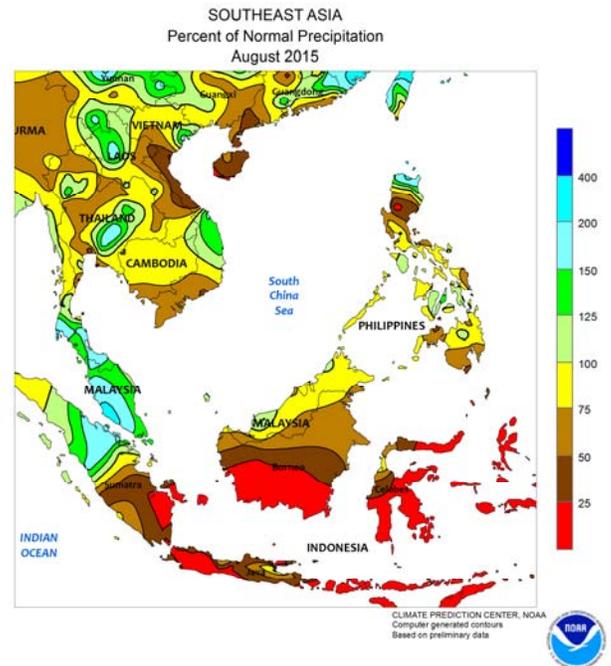
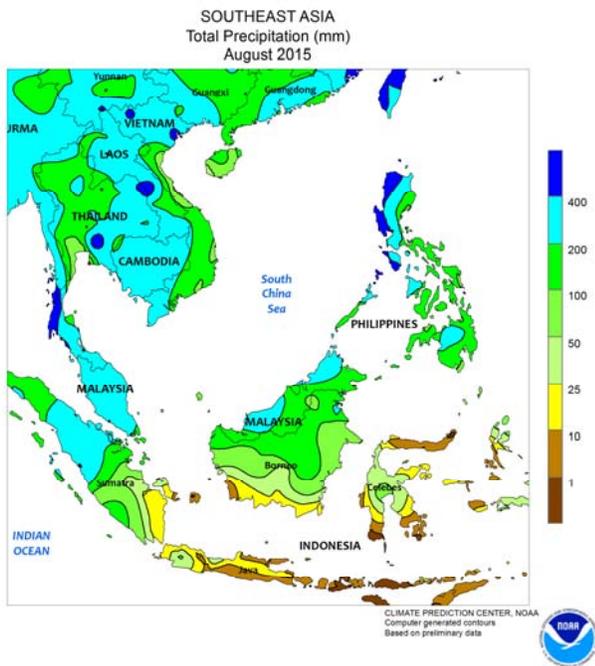
soybeans. In other parts of the region, above-normal rainfall caused localized river flooding in Pakistan but had little impact on agriculture, while drier-than-normal conditions eased excessive wetness in Bangladesh. To the south, plentiful rainfall maintained good water supplies for winter-grown rice (boro crop) in Sri Lanka, but slowed summer-grown rice (maha crop) maturation and harvesting.



EASTERN ASIA

Near- to above-normal rainfall prevailed throughout much of China during August. The conditions were beneficial for filling corn across the northeast, although portions of Liaoning were too dry. Corn conditions remained stable after poor rainfall during reproduction likely lowered yields. On the North China Plain, abundant rainfall early in the month kept crops well-watered, but drier conditions followed and by the end of the month, some crop areas were in need of more rainfall. To the south, most of the single-season and late-

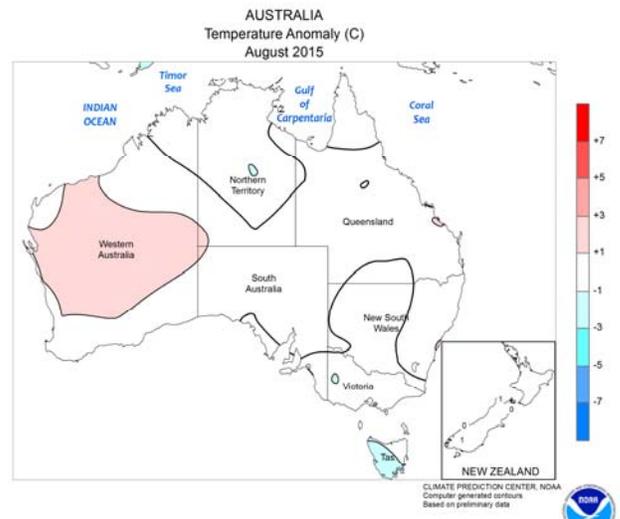
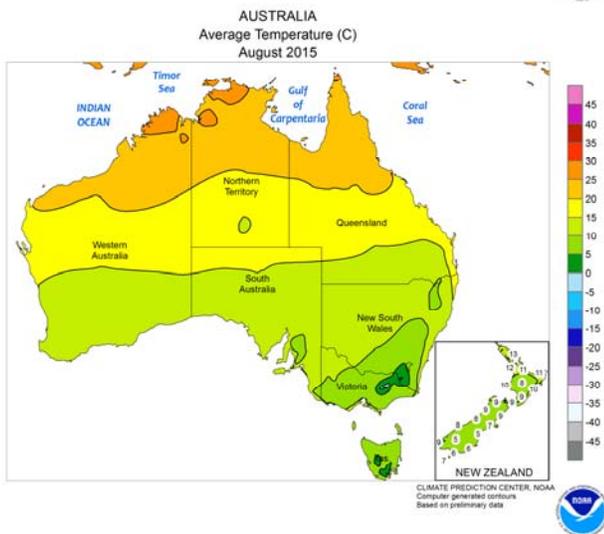
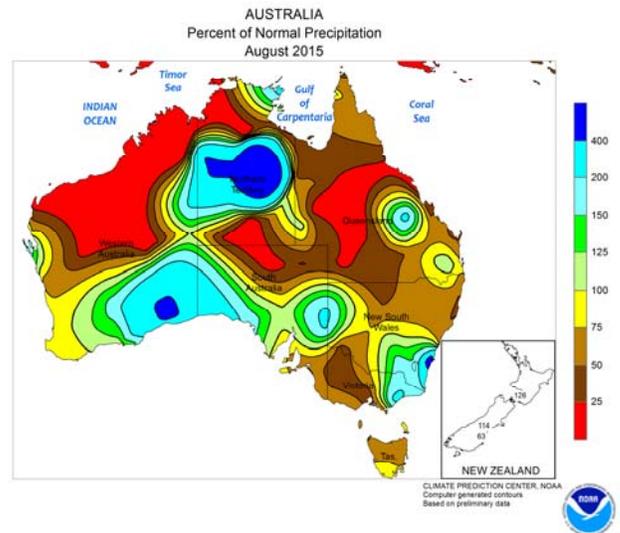
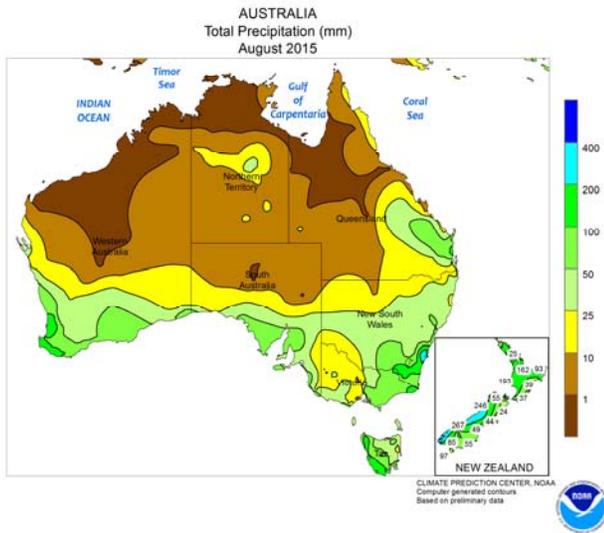
season rice crop received adequate rainfall, although a pocket of unfavorably dry weather in the heart of the Yangtze Valley limited any additional water to the irrigated crop. Elsewhere in the region, rice in North Korea and the southern half of Japan continued to receive beneficial rainfall, partially as a result of Typhoon Goni making landfall in southern Japan and dissipating near northeastern North Korea. Meanwhile, continuing unfavorably dry weather in South Korea and the northern half of Japan further reduced yield prospects for rice.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Key rain-fed rice areas of northeastern Thailand received ample rainfall during August, maintaining good prospects for the crop despite the threat of reduced rainfall from a strengthening El Niño. However, rainfall was below-normal for the month in the main irrigated rice areas of central and northern Thailand, leaving water supplies lower than usual and limiting water available to the crop. In addition, with a lack of sufficient recharge, water for dry-season rice transplanted in November will also be limited. Much of the remainder of Indochina (including Cambodia and southern Laos and Vietnam) experienced similar conditions with

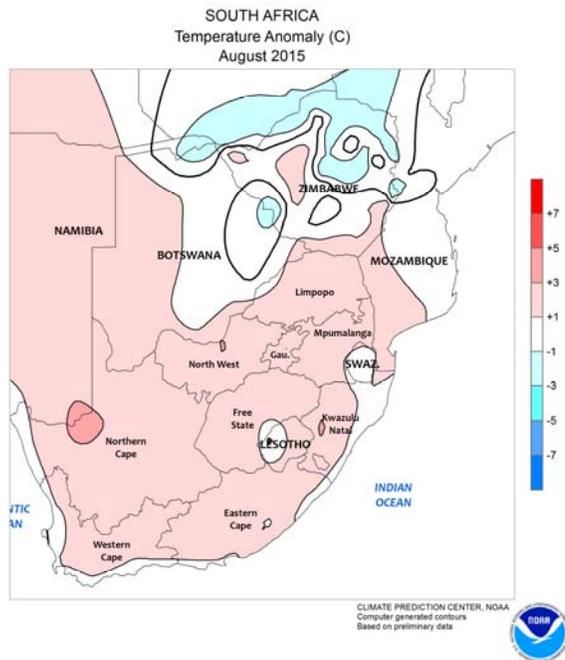
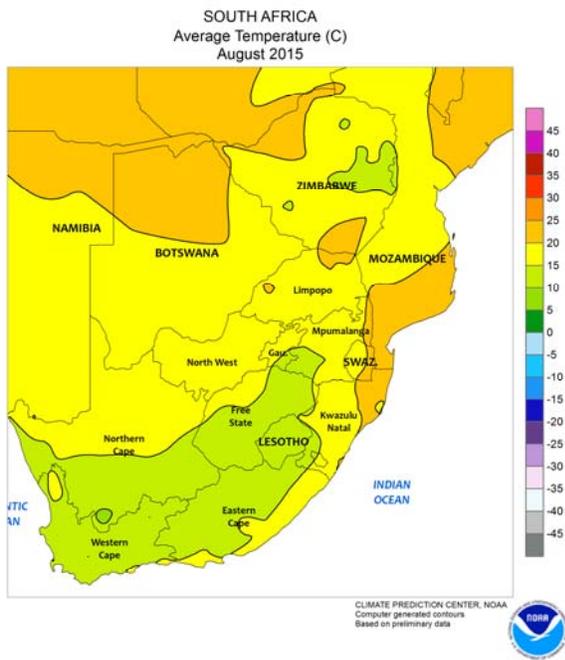
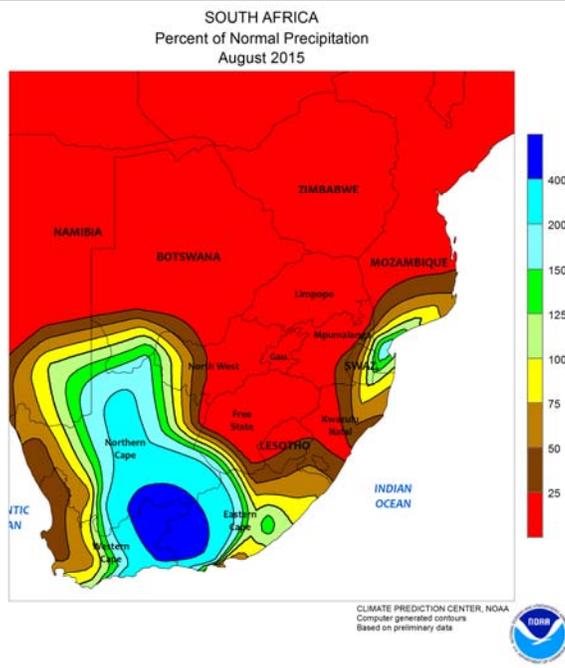
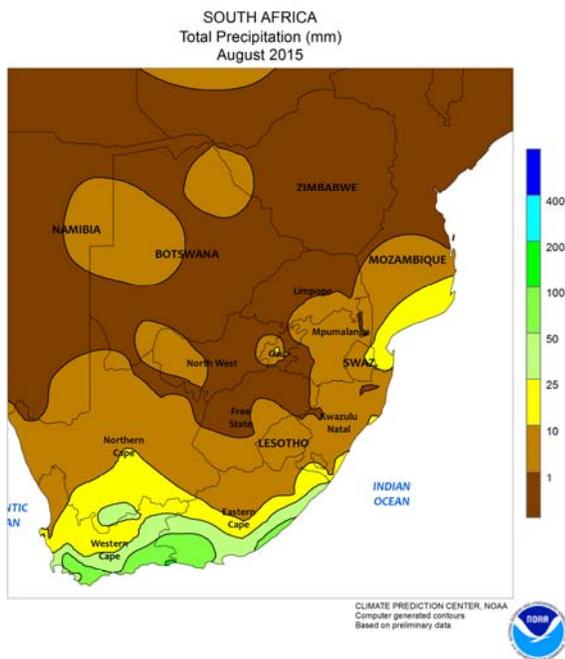
below-normal rainfall during August. Although for the season, rainfall has been generally adequate for rice. Meanwhile, most of the key rice and corn growing areas of the northern and western Philippines benefited from near- to above-normal rainfall from a combination of an active monsoon and Tropical Cyclone Goni passing close to the northeast. One exception was Mindanao, where rainfall has been consistently below normal for corn. Farther south, above-normal rainfall in oil palm areas of Malaysia and portions of Indonesia (northern Sumatra) kept trees well-watered but slowed harvesting.



AUSTRALIA

In August, intermittent rain and sun favored winter grain and oilseed development in Western Australia. In South Australia and southern New South Wales, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained good to excellent yield prospects for wheat, barley, and canola. In Victoria, below-normal

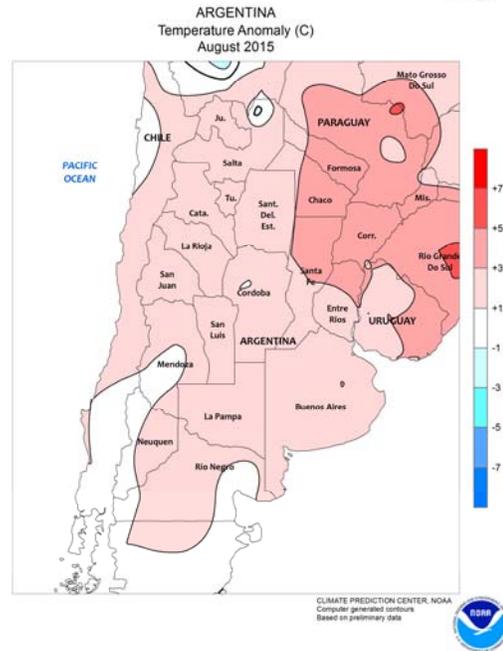
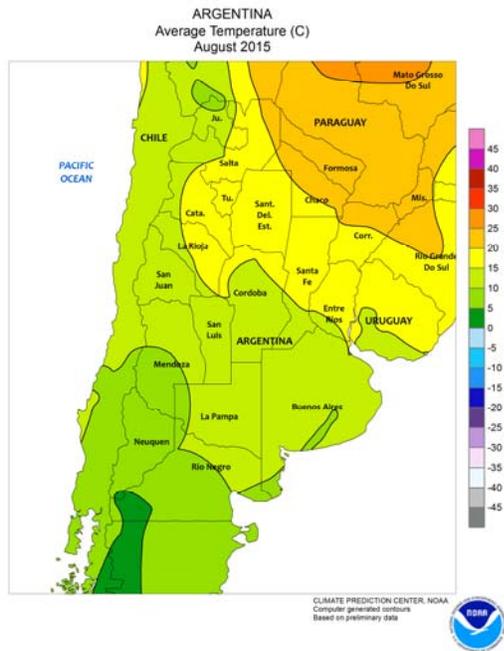
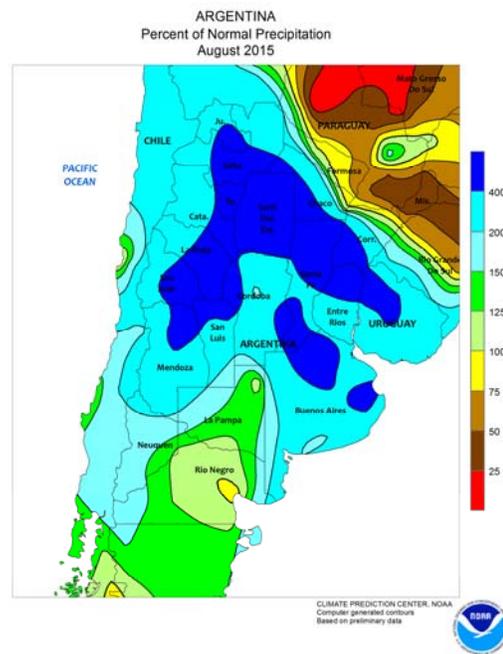
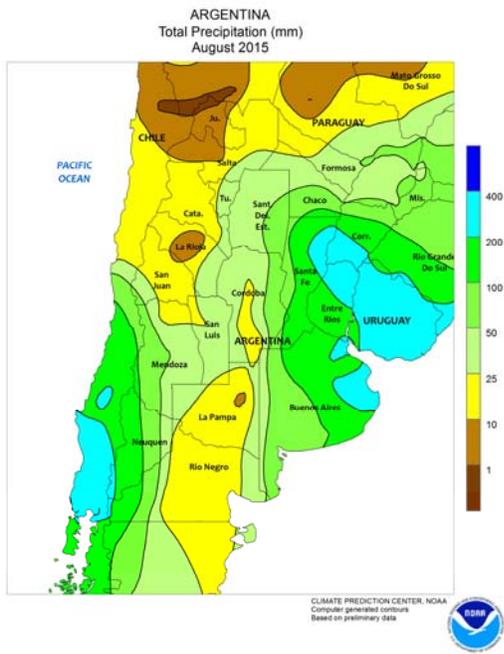
rainfall slowly but steadily reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter crops. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, showers at month's end benefited reproductive winter wheat and helped condition topsoils for upcoming summer crop planting.



SOUTH AFRICA

During August, a series of storms generated unseasonably heavy rainfall across the southwest. The heaviest rainfall (monthly accumulations greater than 50 mm) was recorded along the southern coasts of Western and Eastern Cape Provinces. Other locations recorded lighter amounts, with mostly dry weather extending northward through the major

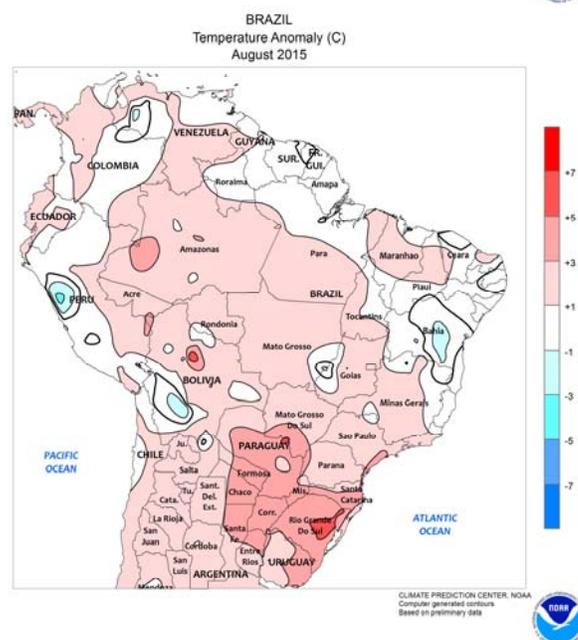
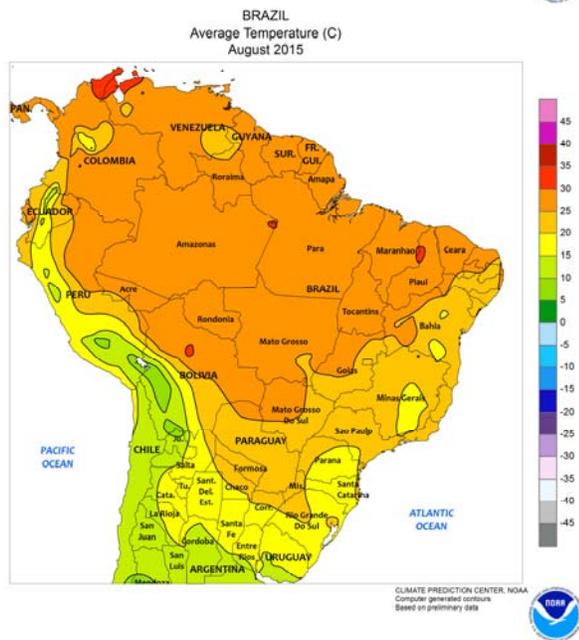
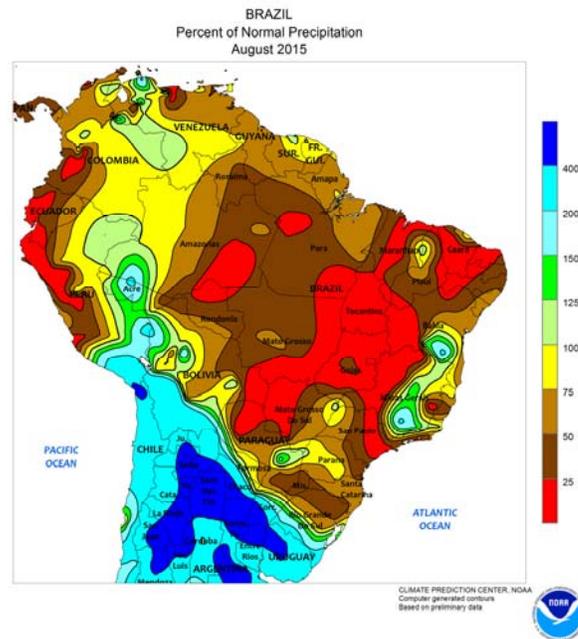
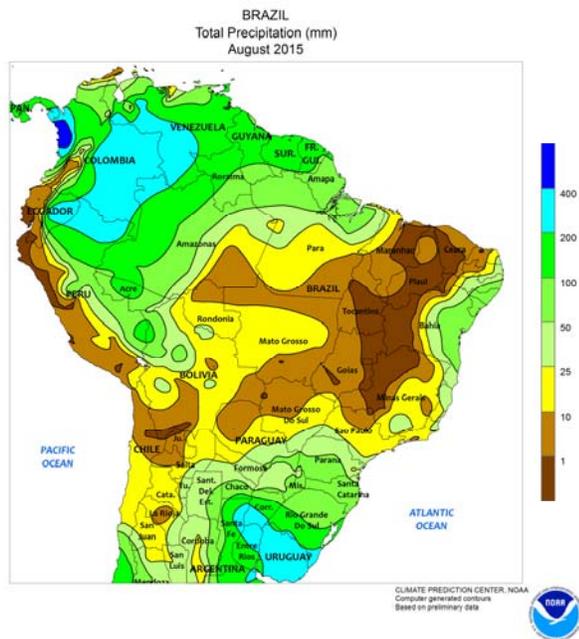
wheat areas of Western Cape. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather supported sugarcane harvesting in KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga. In central farming areas (North West to Mpumalanga), warm, mostly dry weather spurred early wheat growth, following a cool start to the month. However, little to no rain fell, and developing wheat was in need of moisture.



ARGENTINA

In early August, unseasonably heavy rain flooded low-lying farming areas of eastern Argentina, but amounts were generally more favorable in western agricultural areas. Monthly rainfall totaled more than 100 mm from northern Santa Fe and Corrientes southward through eastern Buenos Aires, with large areas recording more than 200 mm (more than four times the monthly normal). The excessive rainfall reportedly damaged emerging winter grains in some areas. The wetness also slowed the final stages of the corn, soybean,

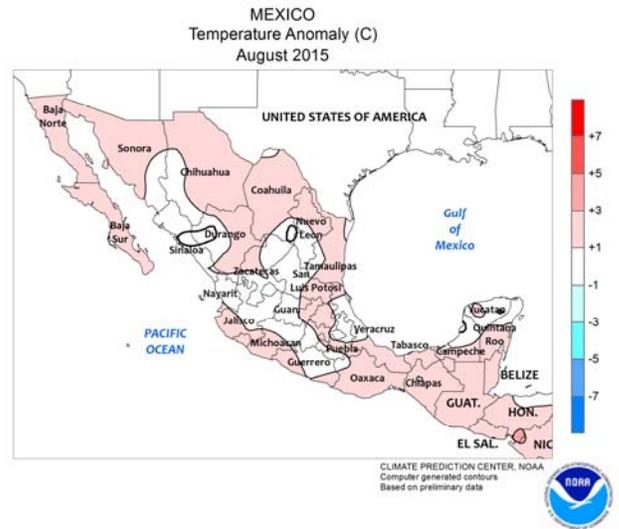
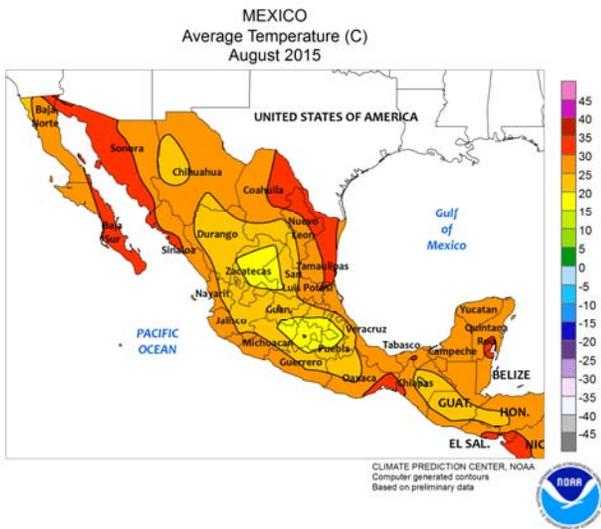
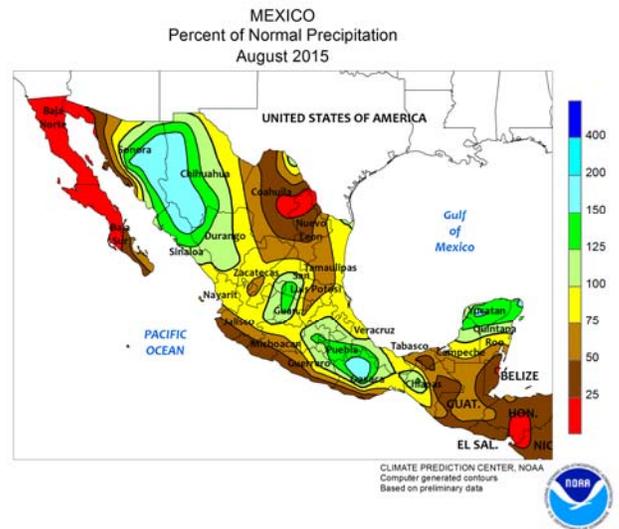
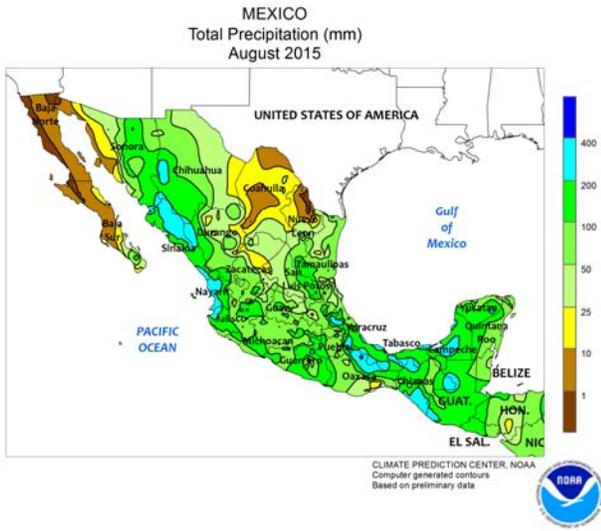
and cotton harvests. However, amounts in western areas (La Pampa to Salta) typically ranged from 10 to 50 mm, boosting topsoil moisture for wheat and barley and causing only minor — if any — delays in harvesting summer crops. August temperatures averaged above normal throughout the region, with the highest departures (at least 3°C above normal) reported in the northeast; daytime highs often topped 30°C in northern farming areas and freezes were infrequent and mostly confined to La Pampa and Buenos Aires.



BRAZIL

Unseasonably heavy rain returned to the south during the latter part of August, disrupting fieldwork and raising additional concerns for wheat quality. The rain ended a period of favorable dryness that brought some relief from early-July wetness. The heaviest rain (one-week accumulations greater than 50 mm) was concentrated from southern Parana to northern Rio Grande do Sul, areas comprising most of Brazil’s wheat production. Additionally, Parana’s wheat was reportedly filling to mature when the rain fell, making the moisture particularly untimely. Lighter rain

(10-25 mm, locally higher) fell in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, renewing delays in sugarcane and coffee harvesting. Unseasonable rain (greater than 10 mm) also fell in parts of Mato Grosso, but the moisture came too early in the season to be of much benefit to agriculture; above-normal temperatures (daytime highs approaching 40°C) maintained high evaporative losses, and soybean planting was still weeks away at the time of the rainfall. Elsewhere, seasonal showers continued along the northeastern coast, providing moisture for sugarcane, cocoa, and coffee.

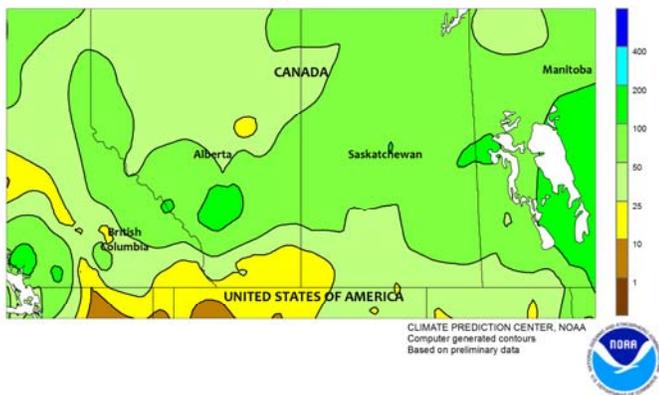


MEXICO

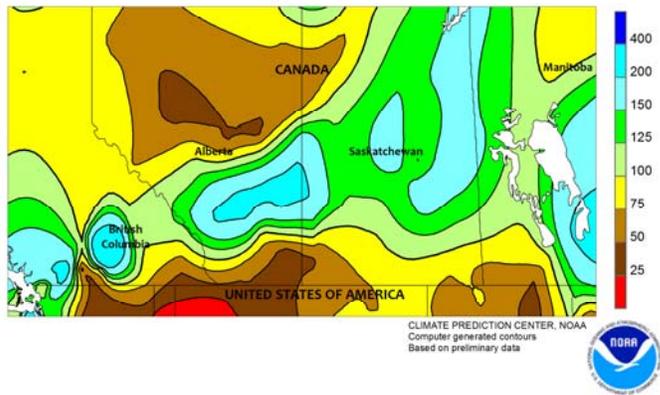
In August, timely showers maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall was fairly frequent in western sections of the southern plateau (Jalisco to Mexico), but the month began with a drying trend in eastern farming areas (Puebla to Hidalgo). Similarly, unseasonable dryness that began in July lingered into the latter half of August in sugarcane areas in the vicinity of northern Veracruz. As the month progressed, locally heavy showers

developed in the southeast, possibly causing localized flooding from southern Veracruz to Campeche. Meanwhile, monsoon showers continued throughout northwestern watersheds for much of the month; in contrast, rainfall was infrequent in the northeast, bringing only localized improvements in reservoir levels as periodic heat (daytime highs approaching 40°C) maintained high evaporative losses and elevated moisture demands on livestock and irrigated summer crops.

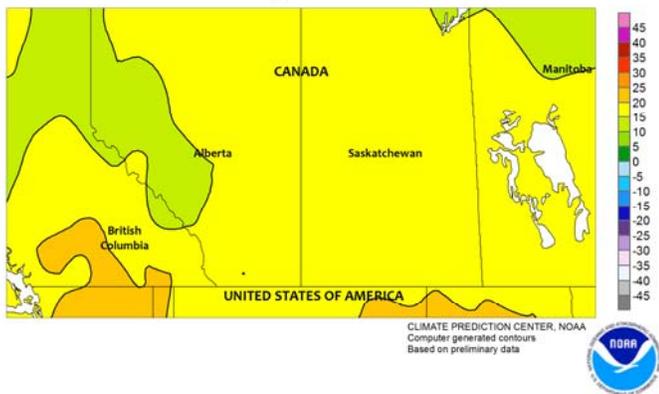
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2015



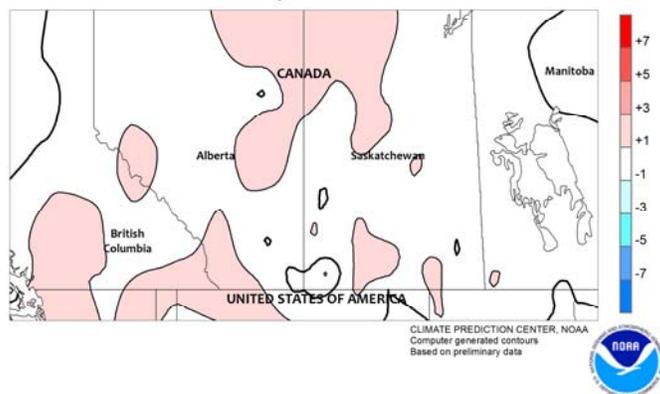
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2015



CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (C)
August 2015



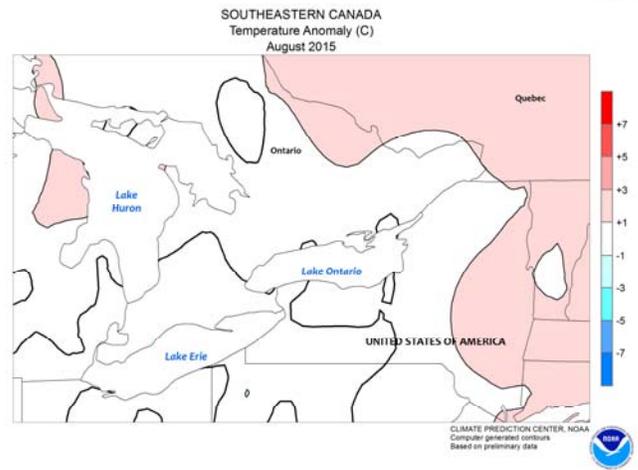
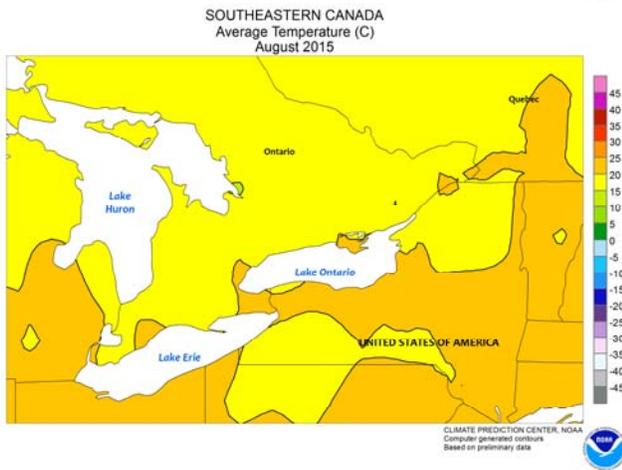
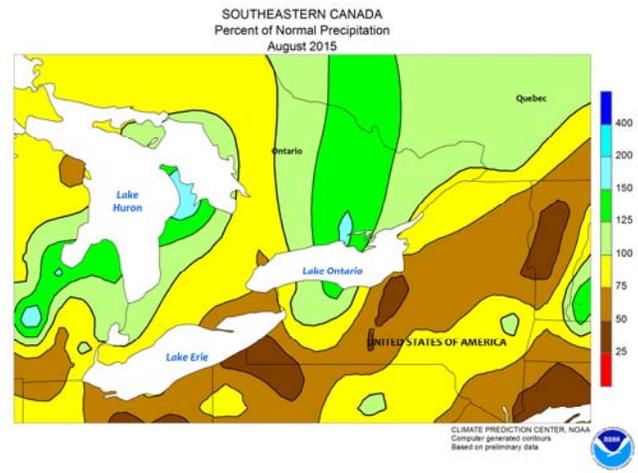
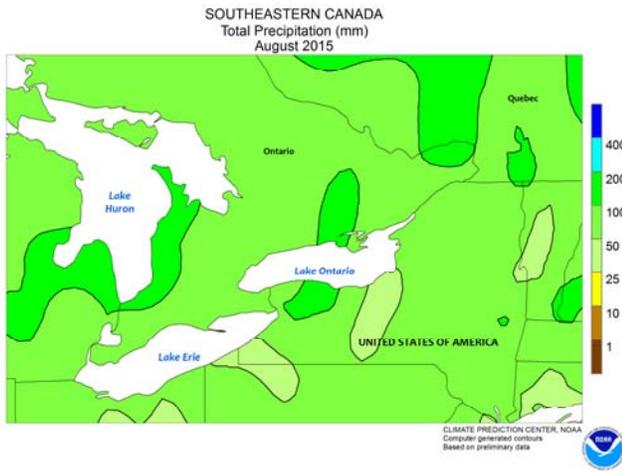
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (C)
August 2015



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During August, showery weather provided a late-season boost in moisture for spring grains and pastures. The heaviest concentration of rainfall (monthly accumulations exceeding 50 mm) extended from Alberta’s central farming areas to the Interlake Region of Manitoba. Periodic dryness offered some opportunities for fieldwork in southern farming areas, where early-planted spring

grains and oilseeds had reached maturity earlier than normal. August temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal but were highly variable during the month; daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) on numerous days and, at month’s end, nighttime lows dropped to near freezing in Alberta and neighboring locations in Saskatchewan.

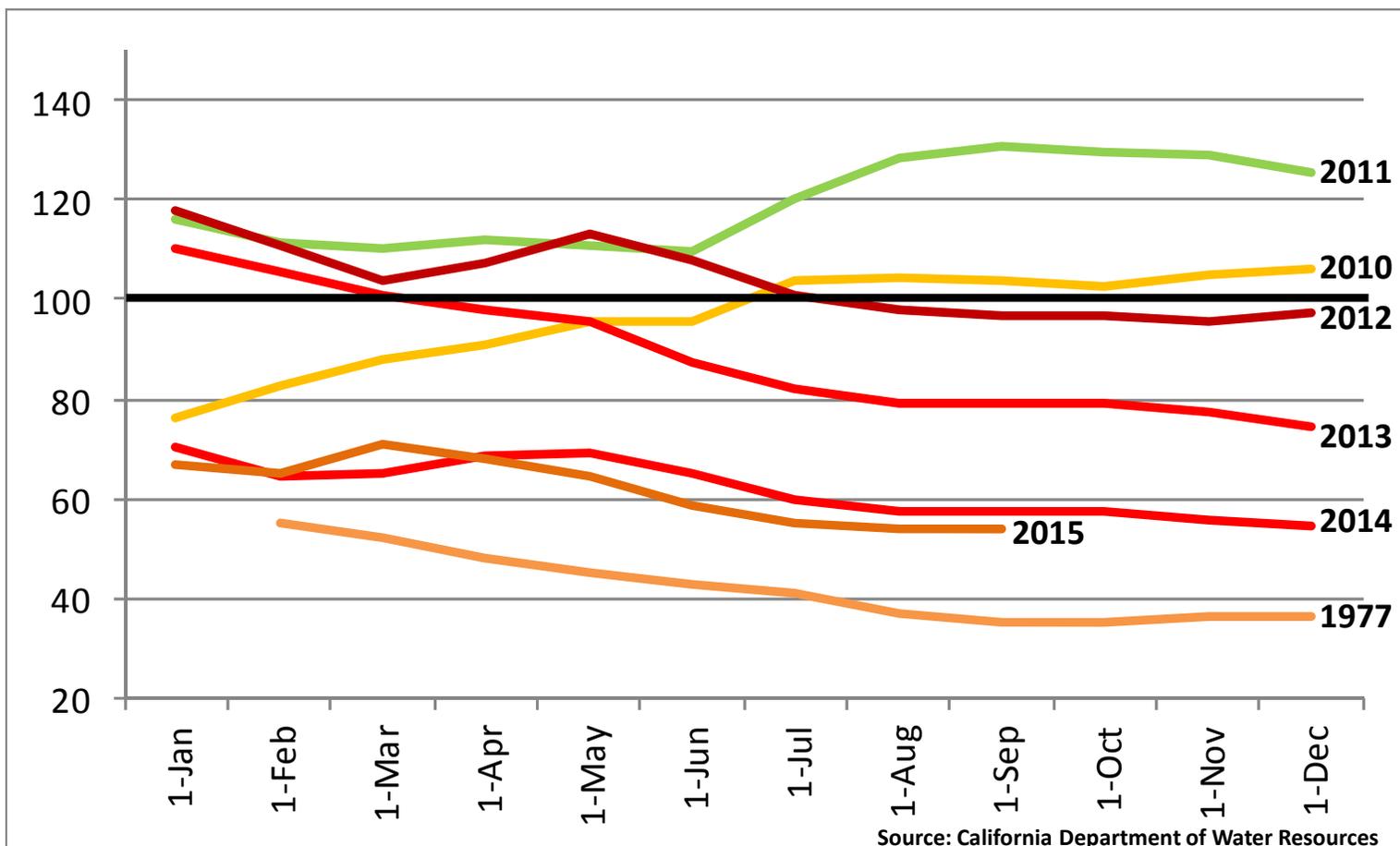


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather dominated the region during the month of August, maintaining overall favorable conditions for immature summer crops. Monthly average temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal, with daytime highs only occasionally reaching 30°C. Many

locations recorded near- to above-normal rainfall, with periodic heavy rain (multi-day accumulations of about 25 mm) punctuated by periods of dry, sunny weather. An extended period of drier conditions favored maturing winter wheat.

California Reservoir Storage, Percent of Normal, 1977 and 2010-15



For the second month in a row, California's statewide reservoir storage is 54% of the historical average—and the second-lowest end-of-August value on record behind 35% in 1977. Statewide storage at the end of August was 12.76 million acre-feet. Last year at this time storage was 13.50 million acre-feet. The record low August 31 storage of 8.25 million acre-feet was set in 1977.

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