

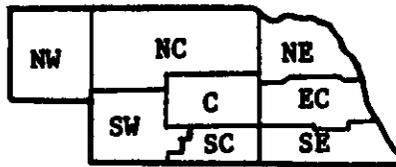
NEBRASKA WEATHER & CROPS



For Week Ending September 9, 1990

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admn.
National Weather Service



Nebraska Department of Agriculture
Division of Agr'l. Statistics
Cooperative Extension Service
Institute of Agriculture
and Natural Resources--UNL

WEATHER

Temperatures averaged nine degrees above normal in the northwest and eleven to thirteen degrees above normal over the remainder of the State. Only light precipitation occurred during the week.

GENERAL

Crop and pasture conditions deteriorated as the hot, dry weather continued over the State, according to the Nebraska Agricultural Statistics Service. The hot weather has accelerated maturity in all row crops, raising fears of reduced test weights and yields. Many dryland corn and sorghum fields were being cut for silage, some were lost completely. Many operators began irrigating again, most for the final time. Producers were sowing winter wheat; many others were ready but were waiting for some moisture. Dry edible bean growers continued to harvest; millet was also being harvested in the West. Several counties reported the opening of government acres for haying and grazing. Field activities consisted of: cutting silage, irrigating, planting wheat, preparing wheat ground for planting, haying, and harvesting dry edible beans and seed corn. An average of 6.8 days were suitable for fieldwork.

Topsoil moisture was 88% short and 12% adequate. Subsoil moisture was 74% short and 26% adequate. Last year, topsoil moisture was 13% short, 53% adequate, and 34% surplus, while subsoil moisture was 69% short and 31% adequate.

CROPS

All corn condition was 2% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, and 10% excellent. The irrigated crop dropped to 83% good or better, while the dryland crop declined sharply to only 26% good or better. Corn in the dough stage reached 99%, the same as last year. Normally, all acreage should be in the dough stage or beyond. Corn acreage was denting at a rapid pace last week, reaching 80%, still behind the 87% for both last year and the 5-year average. The crop was 12% mature compared with 20% in 1989 and 28% average. Producers began to harvest seed corn and one report of some early dryland corn harvested in the Southwest was received. Many reported dryland corn was turning white, and many grain fields were now being cut for silage. Corn borers were causing heavy damage in many areas. Ear droppage and breaking stalks were resulting from this damage.

CROPS (Cont.)

Sorghum condition was 1% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, and 2% excellent. Sorghum turning color reached 75% compared with 67% last year and 77% average; 9% was mature compared with 12% in 1989 and 20% average. A few producers began to harvest some fields. Sorghum seemed to be weathering the heat better than other crops, but was still stressed and some dryland fields were being cut for silage. Chinch bugs were still reported in high numbers in the Southeast.

Soybean condition was 20% poor, 48% fair, and 32% good. Soybean acreage turning color reached 45% compared with 43% last year and 53% average. Acreage dropping leaves advanced to 12% compared with 13% in 1989 and 17% average. The heat and dry conditions, not maturity, were causing many fields to turn color and drop leaves and pods. The crop was not developing normally in some areas as the heat and dry conditions interfered with pods filling.

Sowing of the winter wheat crop advanced to 9% compared with 10% last year and 19% average. Planting was most advanced in the western and northern parts of the State. Some emergence was reported in these areas as well as in the East and Southeast. In the Southeast, chinch bugs were reported to be moving into small grain fields, eating the plants as they emerge.

Alfalfa hay condition was 2% very poor, 23% poor, 44% fair, 28% good, and 3% excellent. The third cutting was 92% complete compared with 87% last year and average. The high humidity was hampering drying in the eastern part of the State.

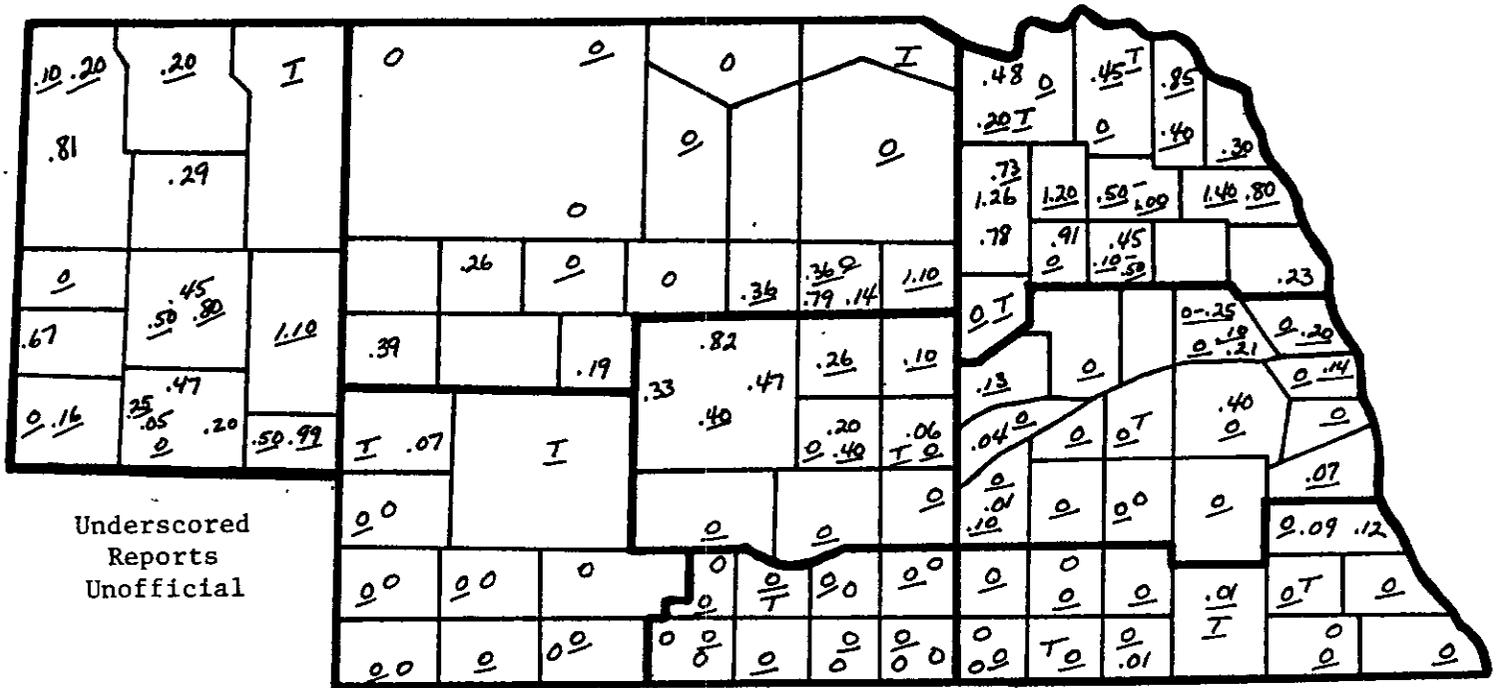
LIVESTOCK

Pasture and range condition was 10% very poor, 31% poor, 43% fair, 12% good, and 4% excellent. Pastures were deteriorating and turning brown across the State. In the West, some cattle were coming off summer pasture and calves were being sold. Calves were being sold early in the Southwest, and poor pastures and high temperatures forced some southeastern producers to market cattle and hogs. Cattle were being moved or fed in some central, eastern, and northeastern counties. Flies were a problem in western feedlots.

Precipitation, April 1 - September 7, 1990

	NW	NC	NE	CEN	EC	SW	SC	SE
Total past week	.42	.20	.64	.38	.11	.01	.00	.02
Total since April 1	10.26	14.03	19.14	14.42	18.98	10.60	16.22	18.13
Normal since April 1	12.19	15.02	17.38	16.27	18.70	13.67	16.52	19.57
Total as % of Normal	84%	93%	110%	89%	101%	78%	98%	93%

PRECIPITATION MAP FOR WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1990



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1990

Station	Temperature				Precipitation	
	Extremes		Mean	Departure	Total Inches <u>1/</u>	
	Max	Min				
NW	Chadron	99	49	76	---	.13
	Scottsbluff	96	47	74	+9	.02
	Sidney	95	48	74	---	0
NC	Ord	96	50	77	---	0
	Valentine	102	49	78	+13	T
NE	Norfolk	96	52	78	+11	0
	Sioux City	95	55	79	+11	T
CEN	Grand Island	97	55	79	+11	.04
EC	Lincoln	98	52	80	+11	.05
	Omaha	98	60	81	+13	.02
SW	Imperial	95	53	76	---	0
	North Platte	99	51	77	+12	T

1/ Precipitation totals not included in map above.

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