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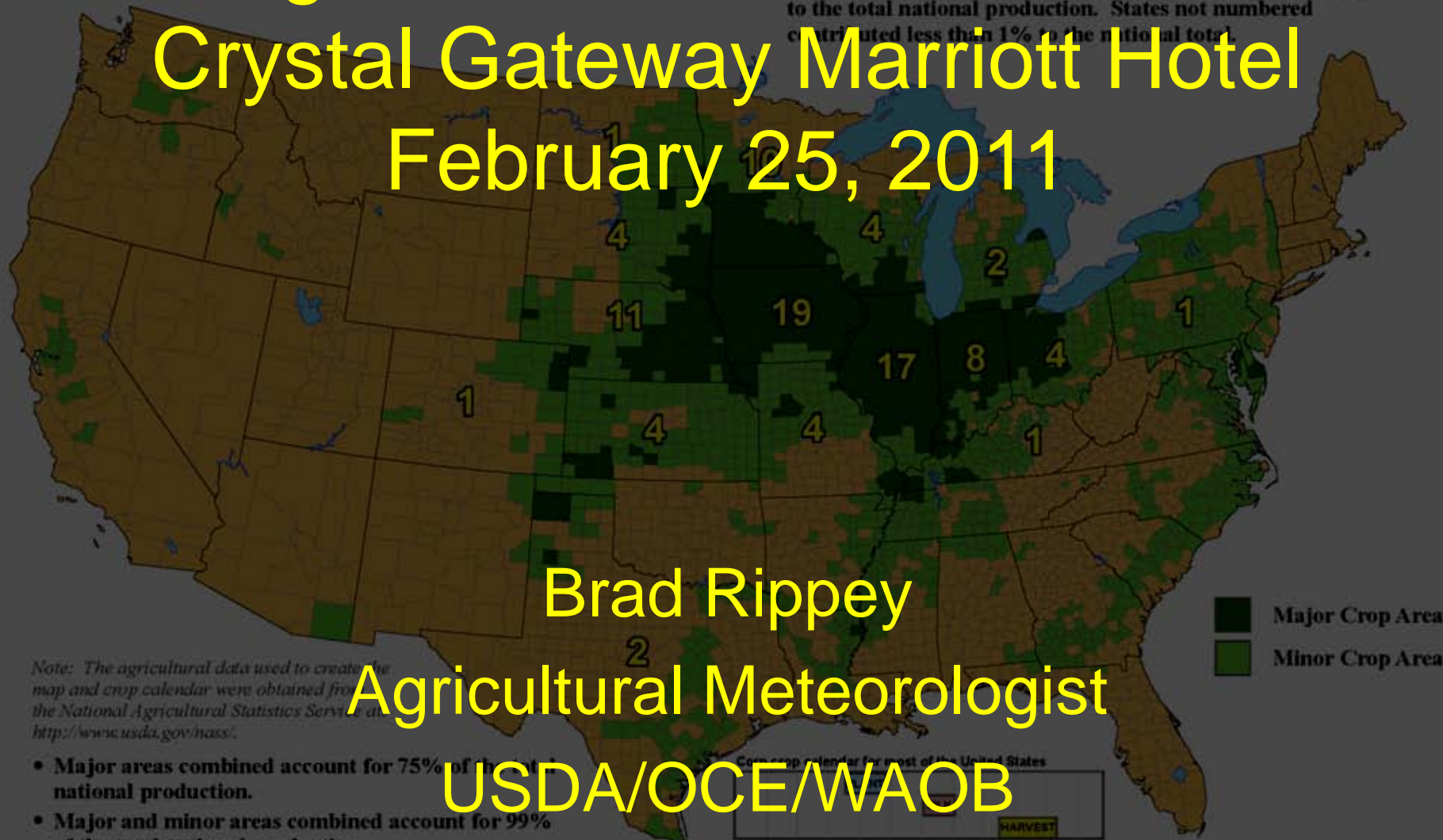
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United States: Corn

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel

February 25, 2011



Brad Rippey

Agricultural Meteorologist

USDA/OCE/WAOB

Washington, D.C.

Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/>.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total production.

Minor areas and state production are based upon averaged NASS county-level data from 2000-2004.

Crop calendar data are based on NASS crop progress data from 2000-2004. The development and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.



Northern Hemisphere Crop-Weather Outlook for the 2011 Growing Season

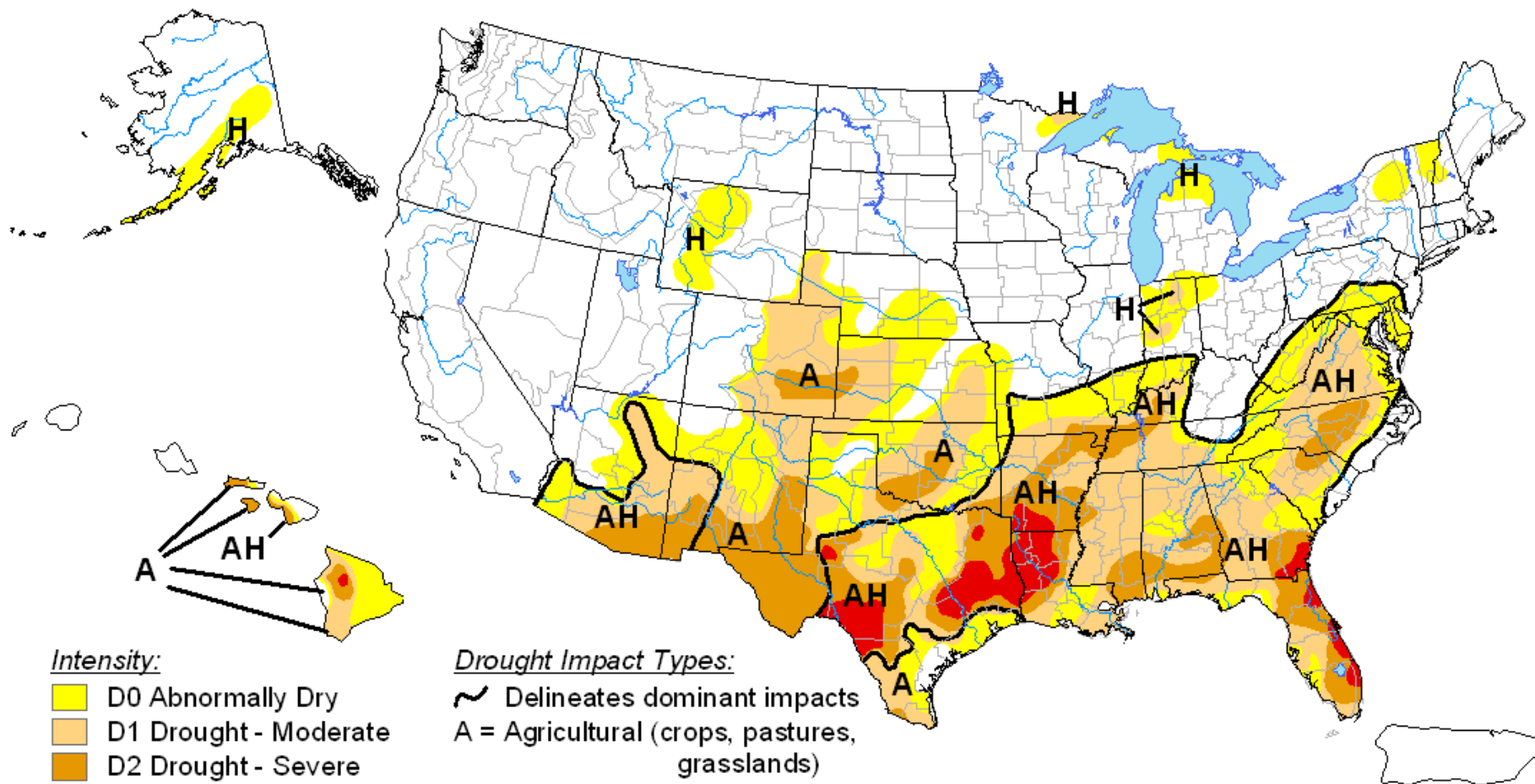
- **A review of conditions experienced in the winter of 2010-2011**
- Current conditions
- Projected weather patterns for the spring of 2011
- Outlook for the summer of 2011



U.S. Drought Monitor

February 22, 2011

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

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

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, February 24, 2011
Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

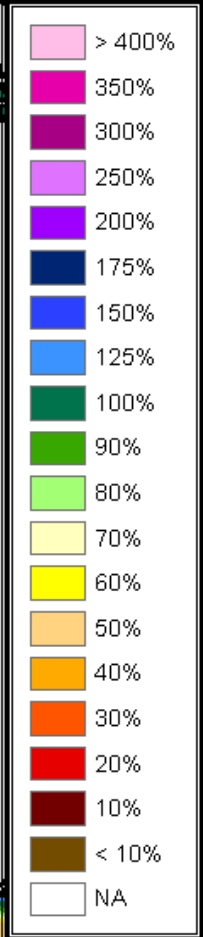
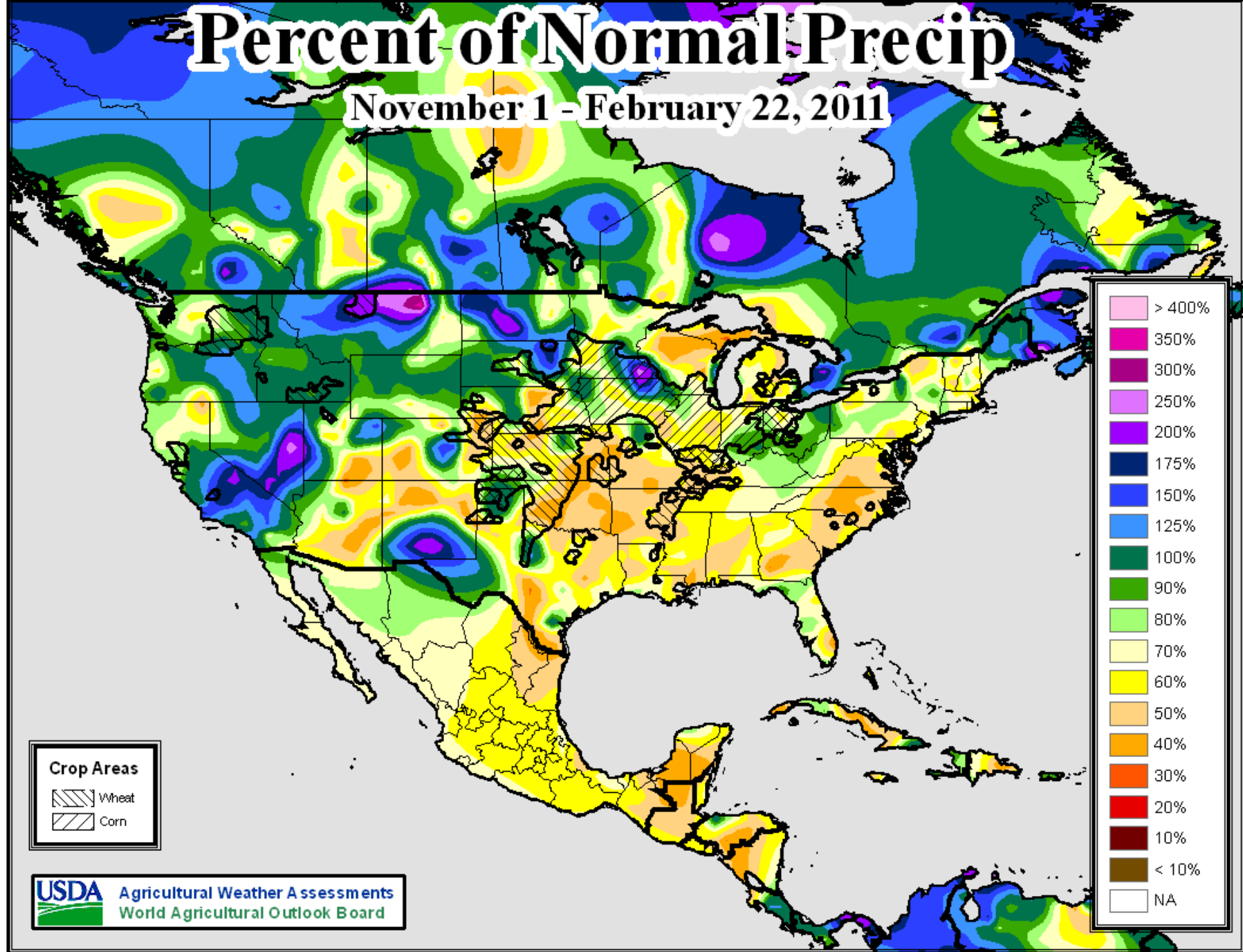
U.S. Winter Wheat Condition, 2010-11

<u>State</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>VP</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>EX</u>
Montana	11/28/10	0	3	23	63	11
	1/2/11	0	2	26	62	10
	1/30/11	0	2	25	59	14
Nebraska	11/28/10	1	10	44	39	6
	1/2/11	2	12	44	38	4
	1/30/11	2	13	44	36	5
Kansas	11/28/10	8	17	38	33	4
	1/2/11	11	22	40	25	2
	1/30/11	14	23	36	25	2
Oklahoma	11/28/10	1	7	48	37	7
	1/2/11	1	18	44	32	5
	1/30/11	6	34	39	19	2
Texas	11/28/10	6	20	38	32	4
	1/9/11	15	30	35	19	1
	1/30/11	21	31	31	16	1
	2/20/11	28	32	27	13	0



Percent of Normal Precip

November 1 - February 22, 2011

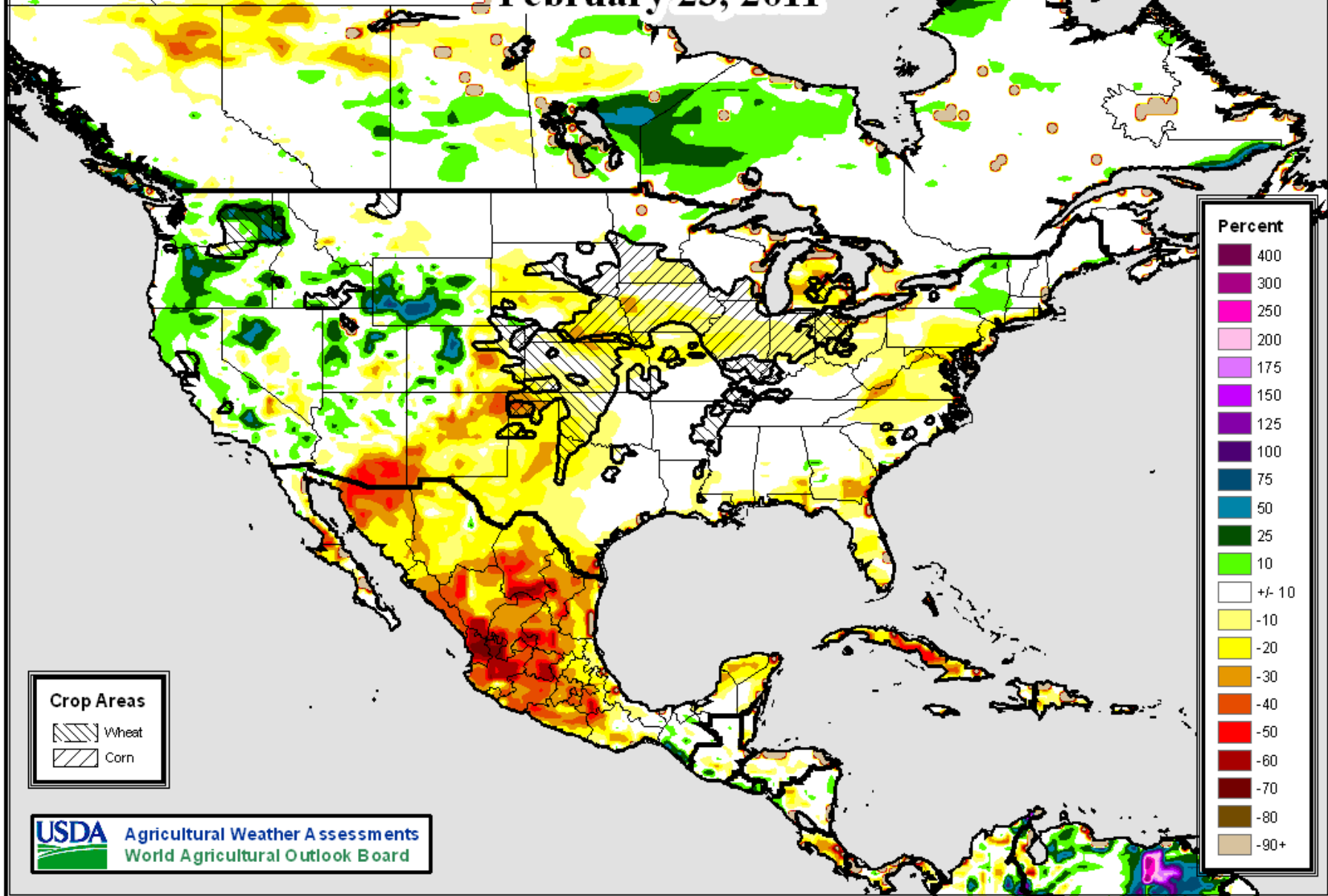


Crop Areas

- Wheat (diagonal hatching)
- Corn (cross-hatching)

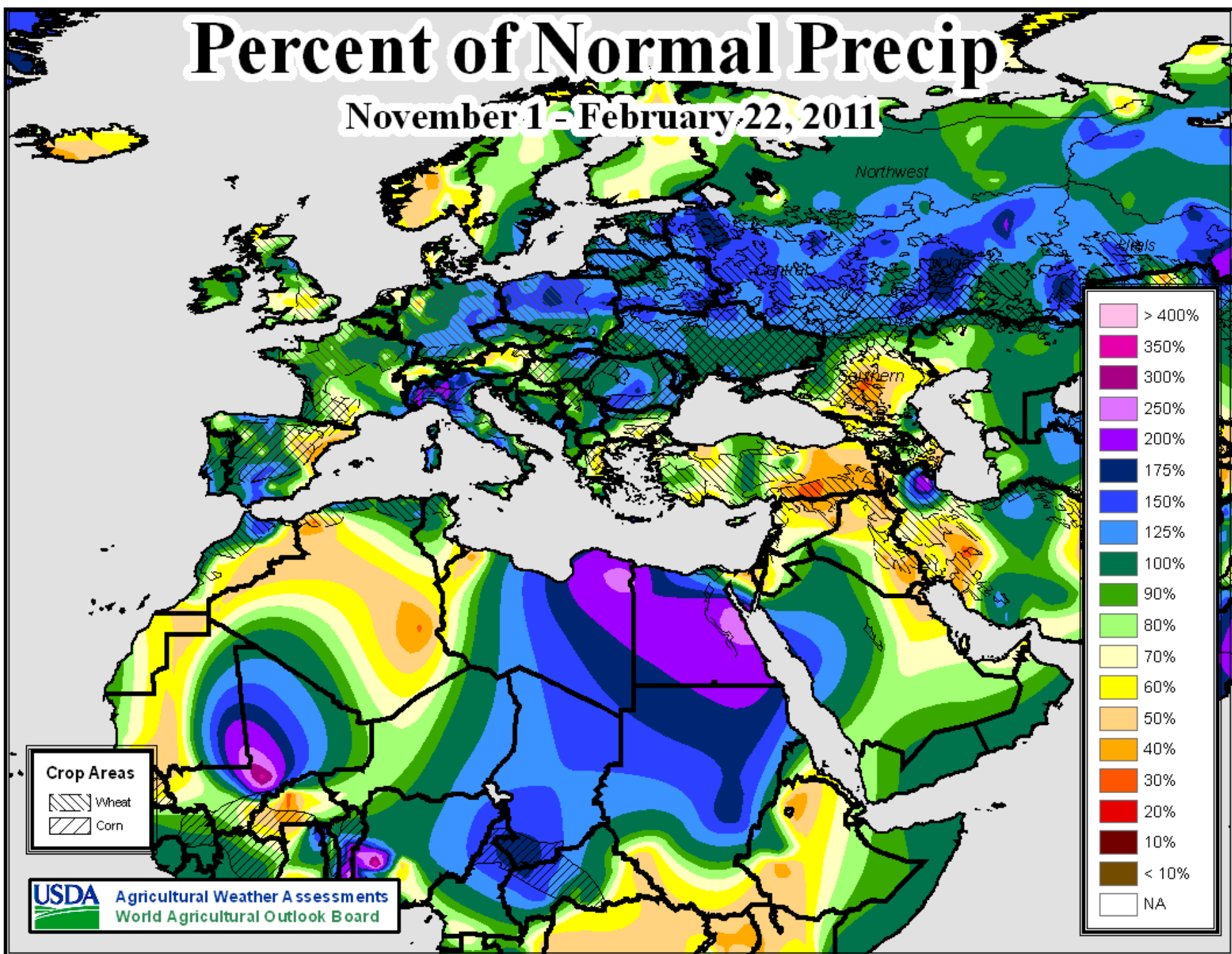
Topsoil Moisture: Diff vs LY

February 23, 2011



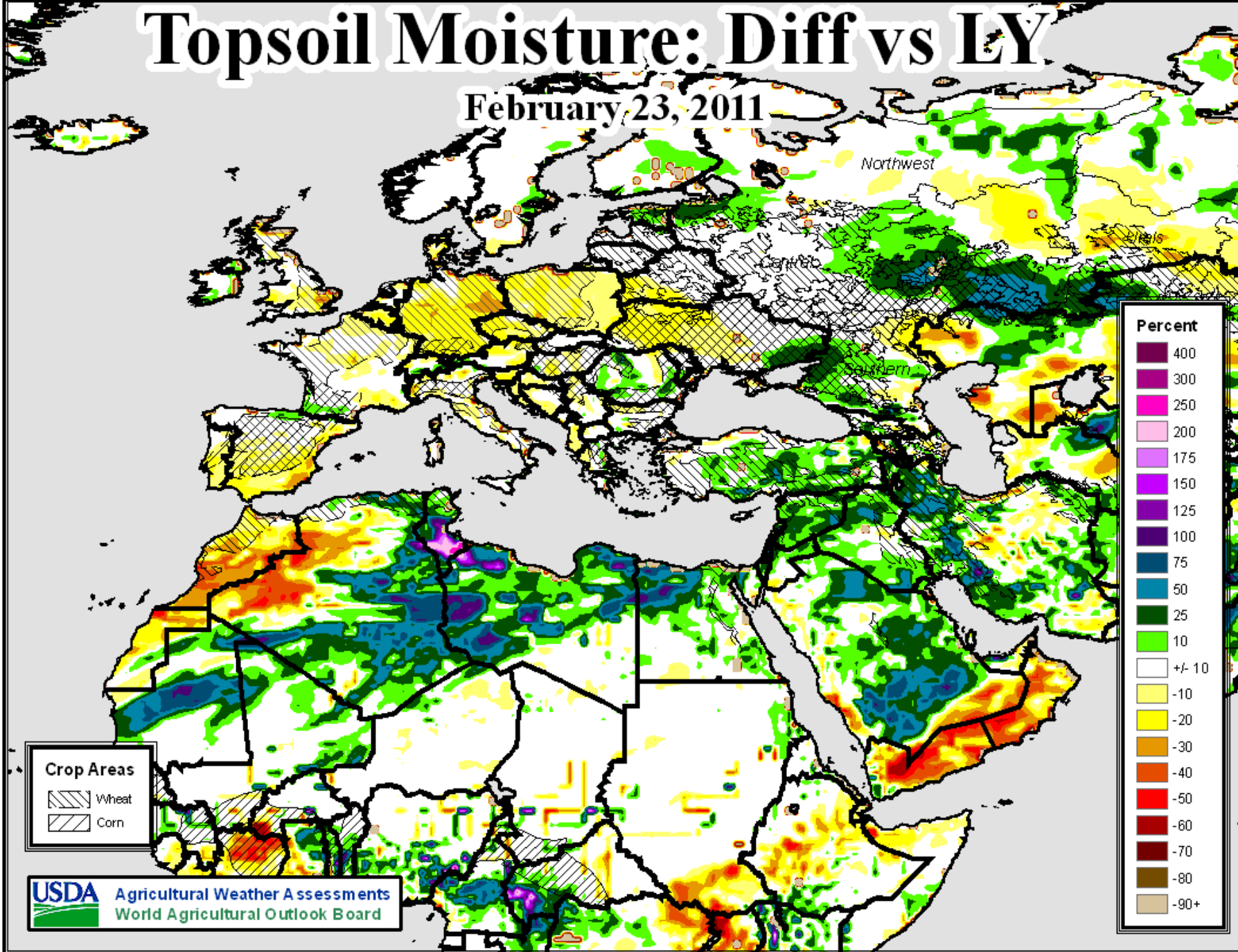
Percent of Normal Precip

November 1 - February 22, 2011



Topsoil Moisture: Diff vs LY

February 23, 2011



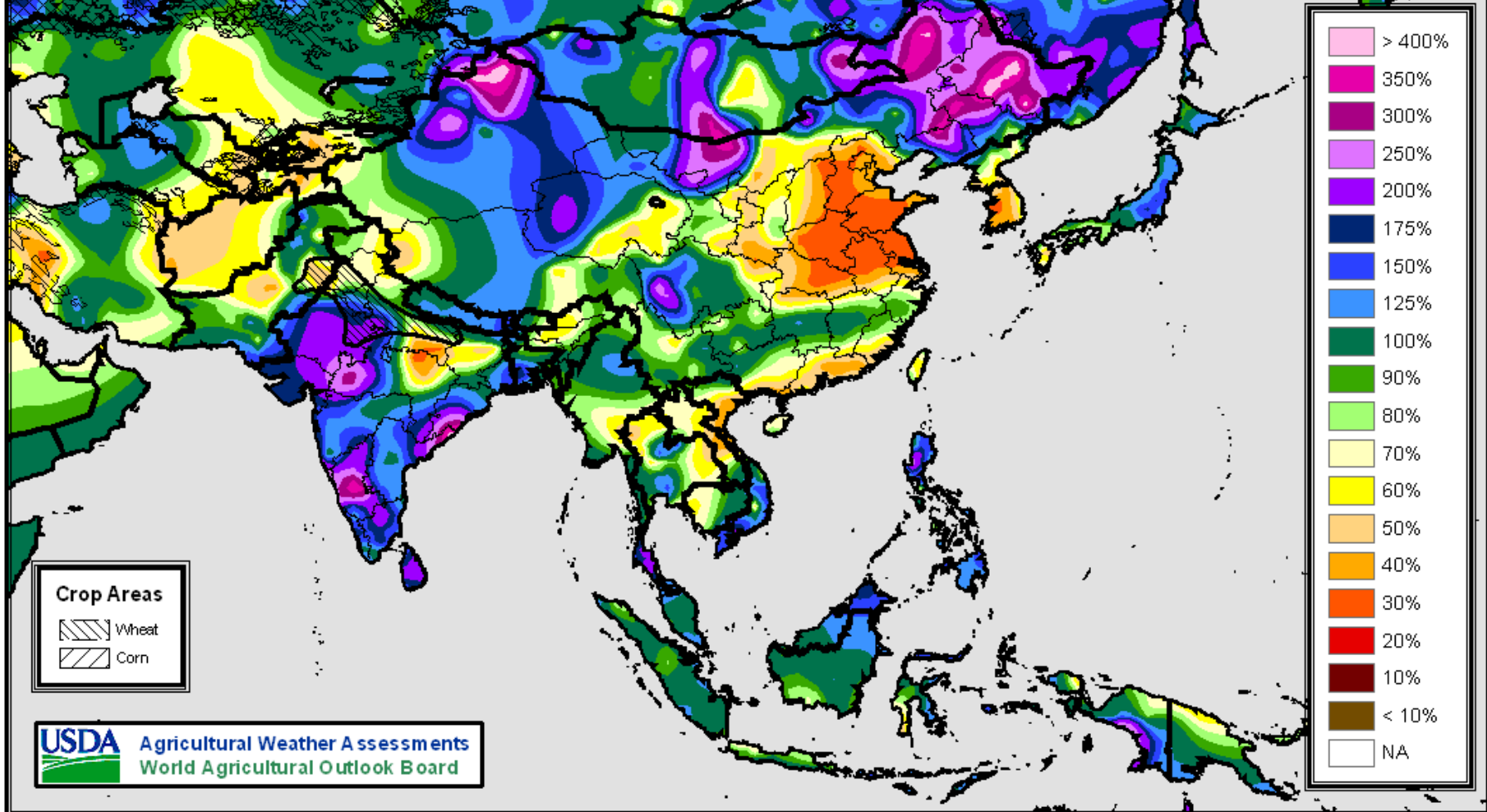
Percent of Normal Precip

November 1 - February 22, 2011

Northwest

Far East

Siberia

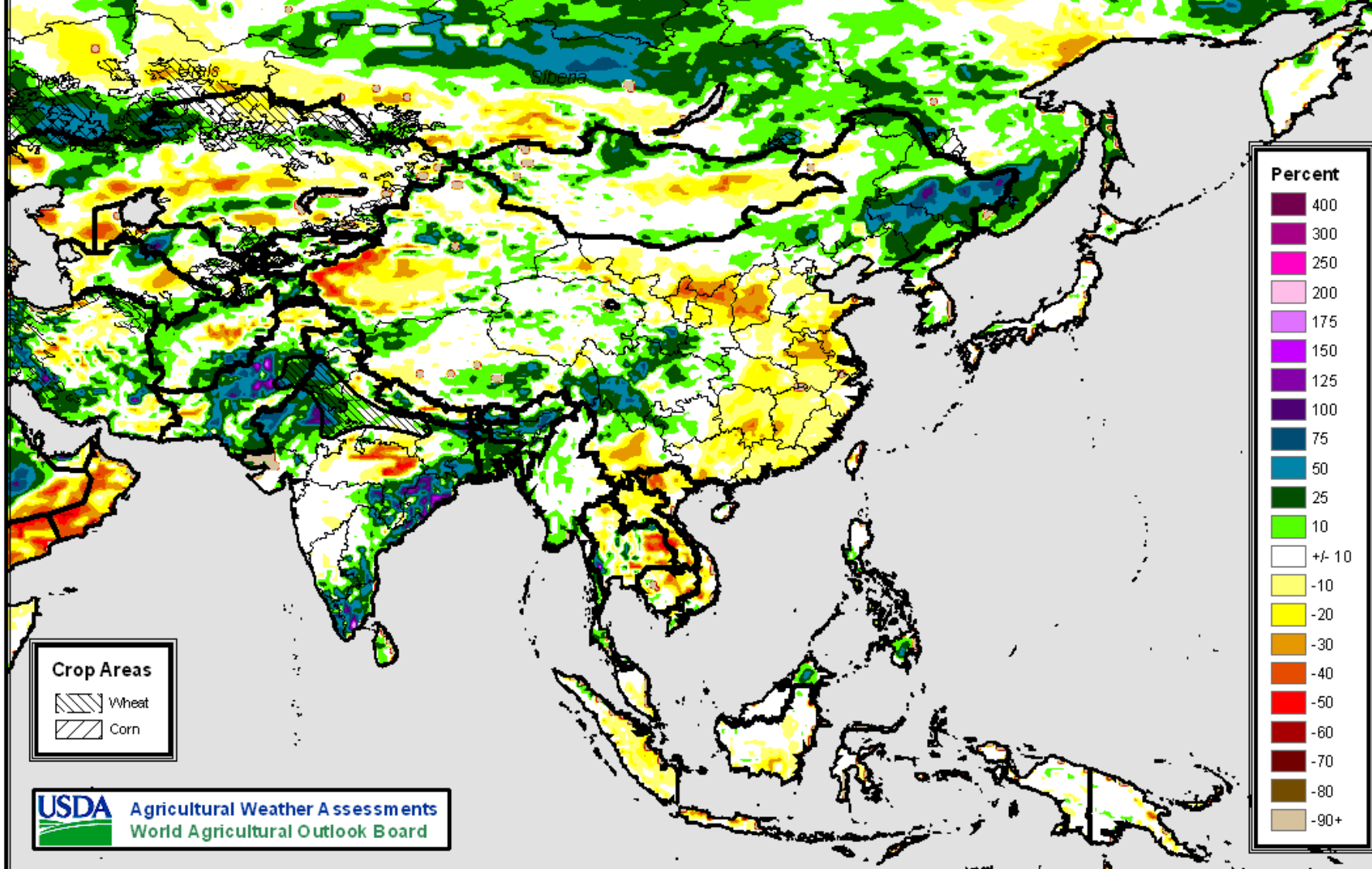


Topsoil Moisture: Diff vs LY

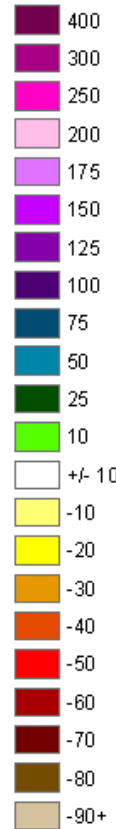
February 23, 2011

North West

Far East



Percent

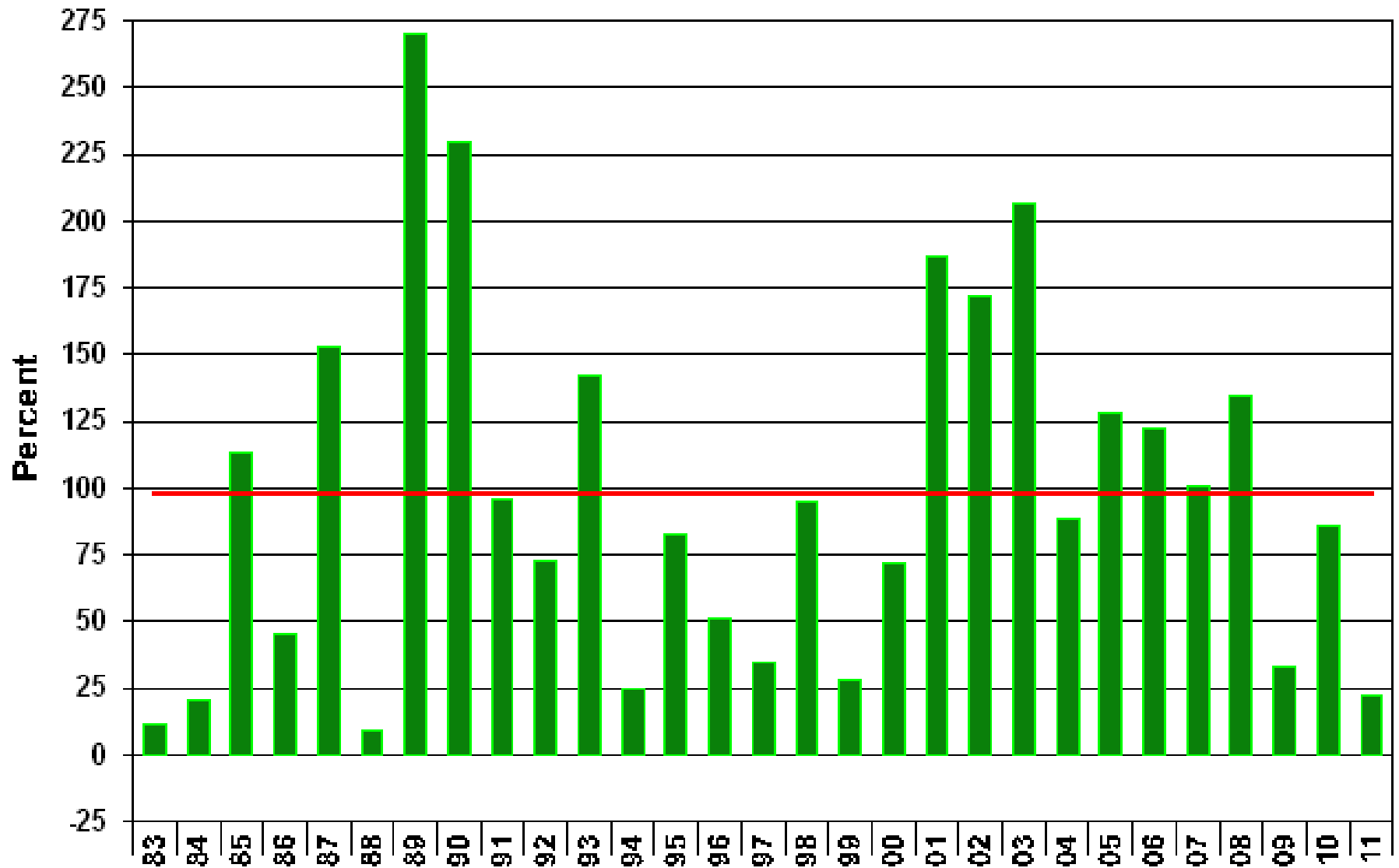


Crop Areas

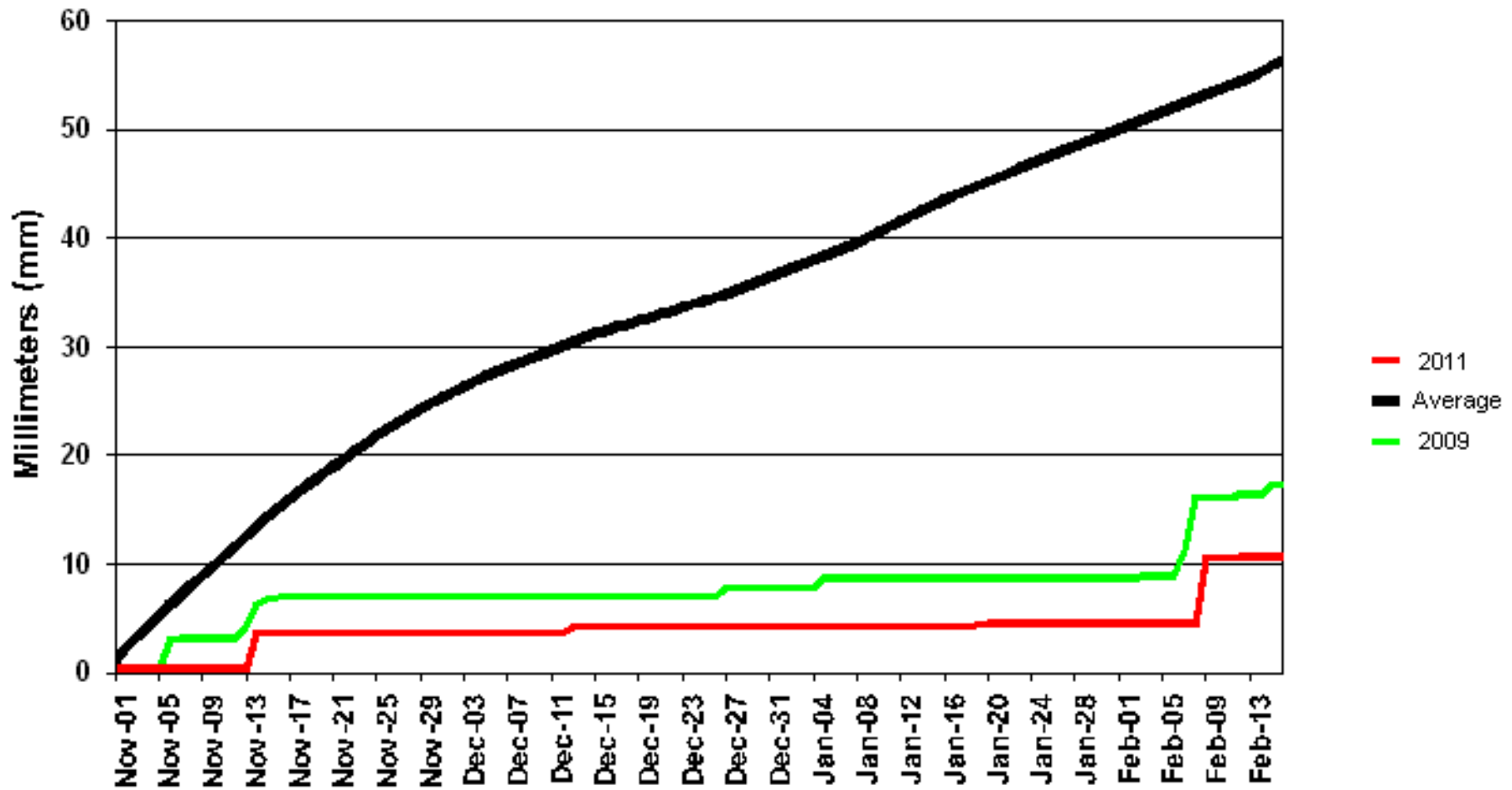
- Wheat
- Corn

9 - HENAN

Percent of Normal Precipitation: Dec 1 to Feb 16



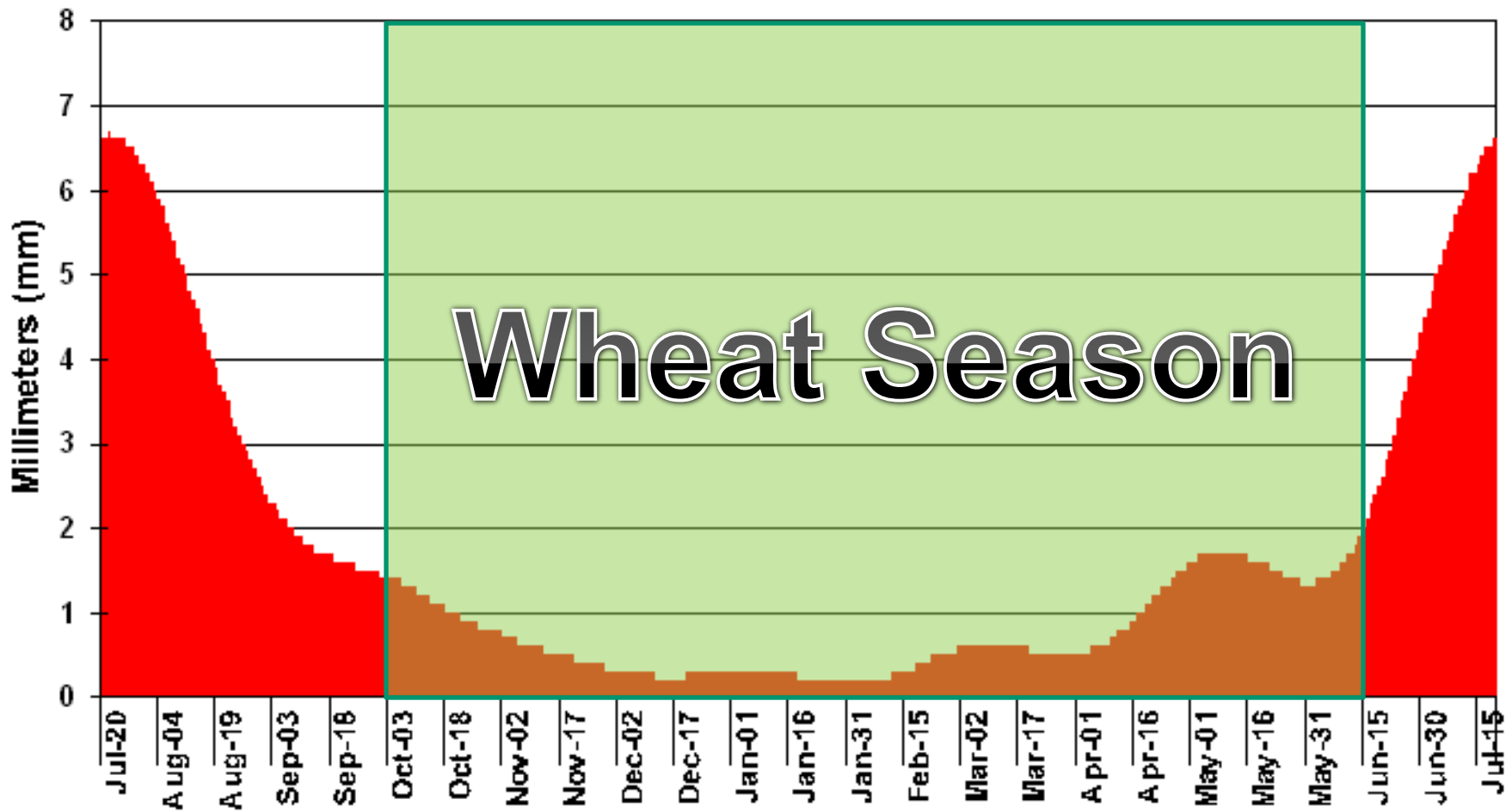
09 - HENAN Cumulative Precipitation



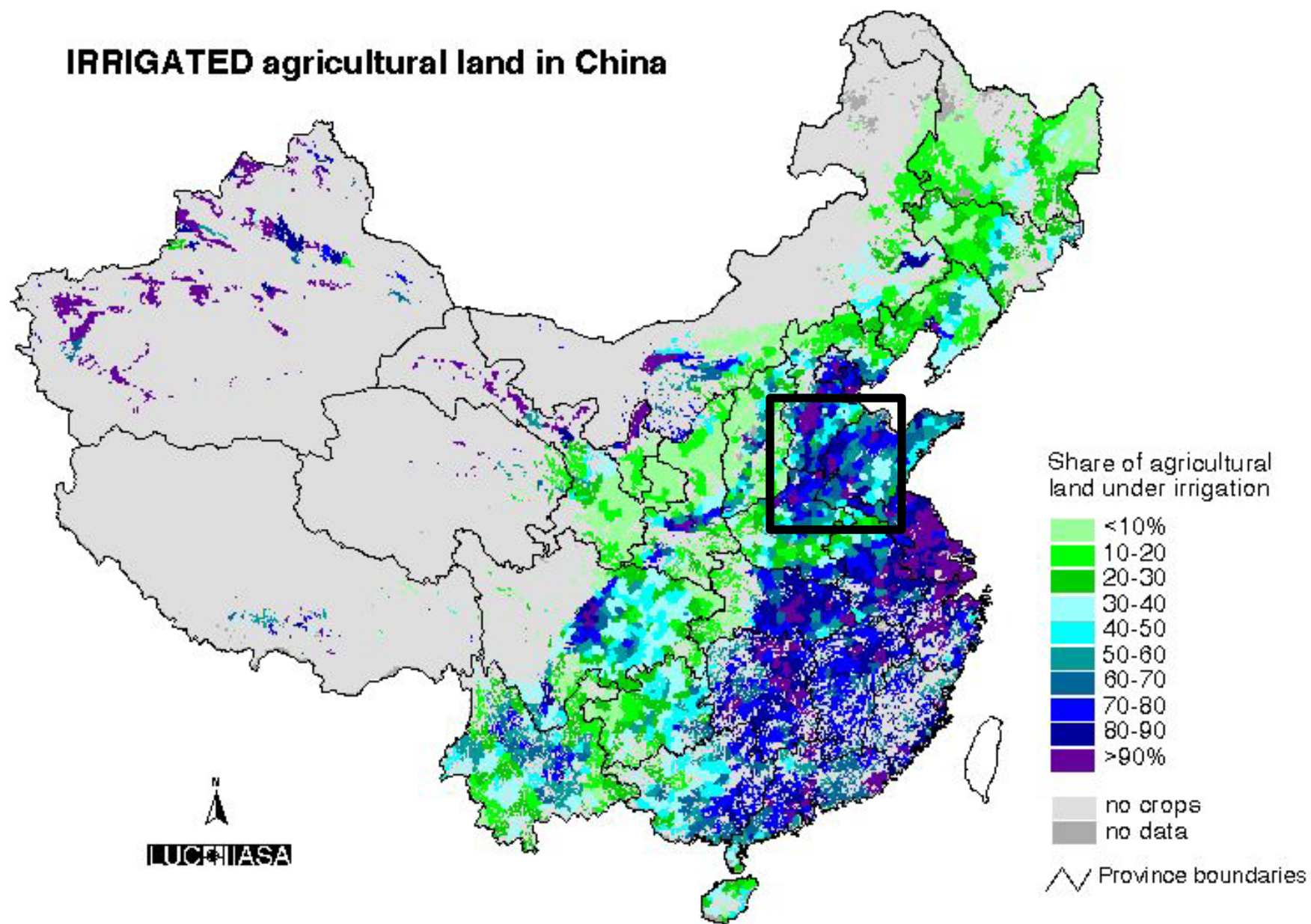


05 - NORTH CHINA PLAIN

Daily Normal Precip (Based on Monthly Normals)



IRRIGATED agricultural land in China

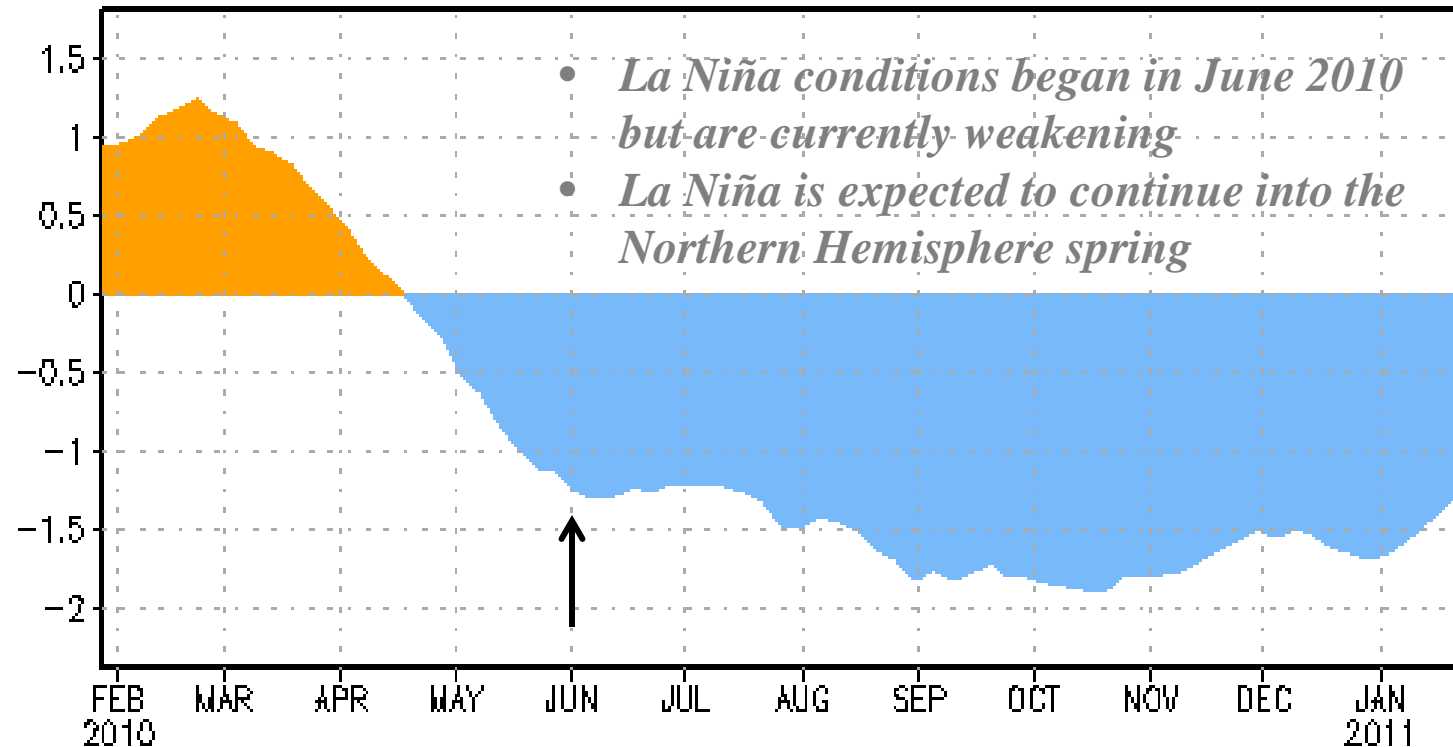


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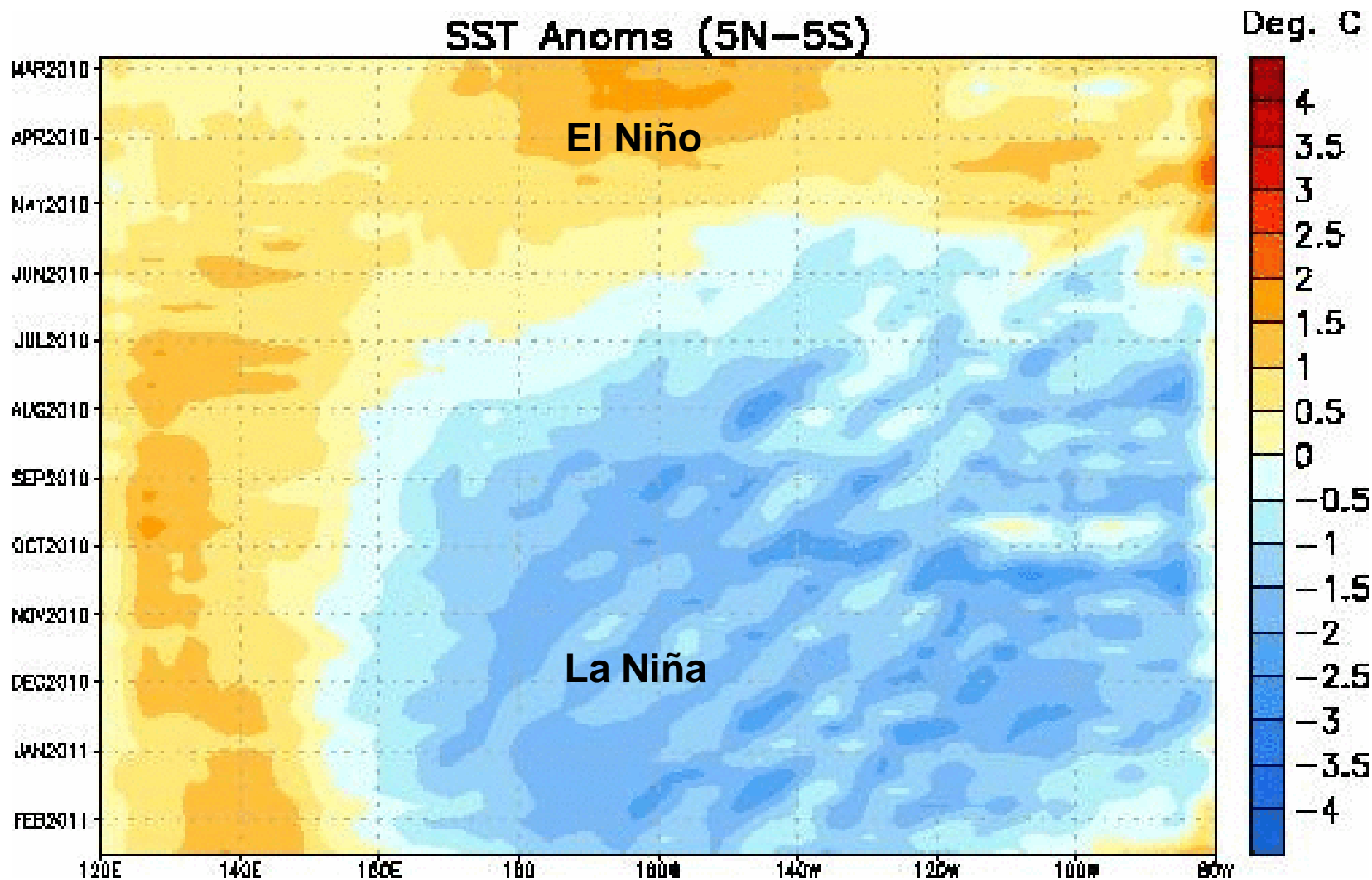


Equatorial Pacific (180-100 W) Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Departures From Normal (C)



Large positive anomalies associated with El Niño decreased beginning in late February 2010, becoming negative in late April. The negative anomalies since June 2010 are consistent with La Niña. Since the beginning of January 2011, the negative anomalies have weakened.

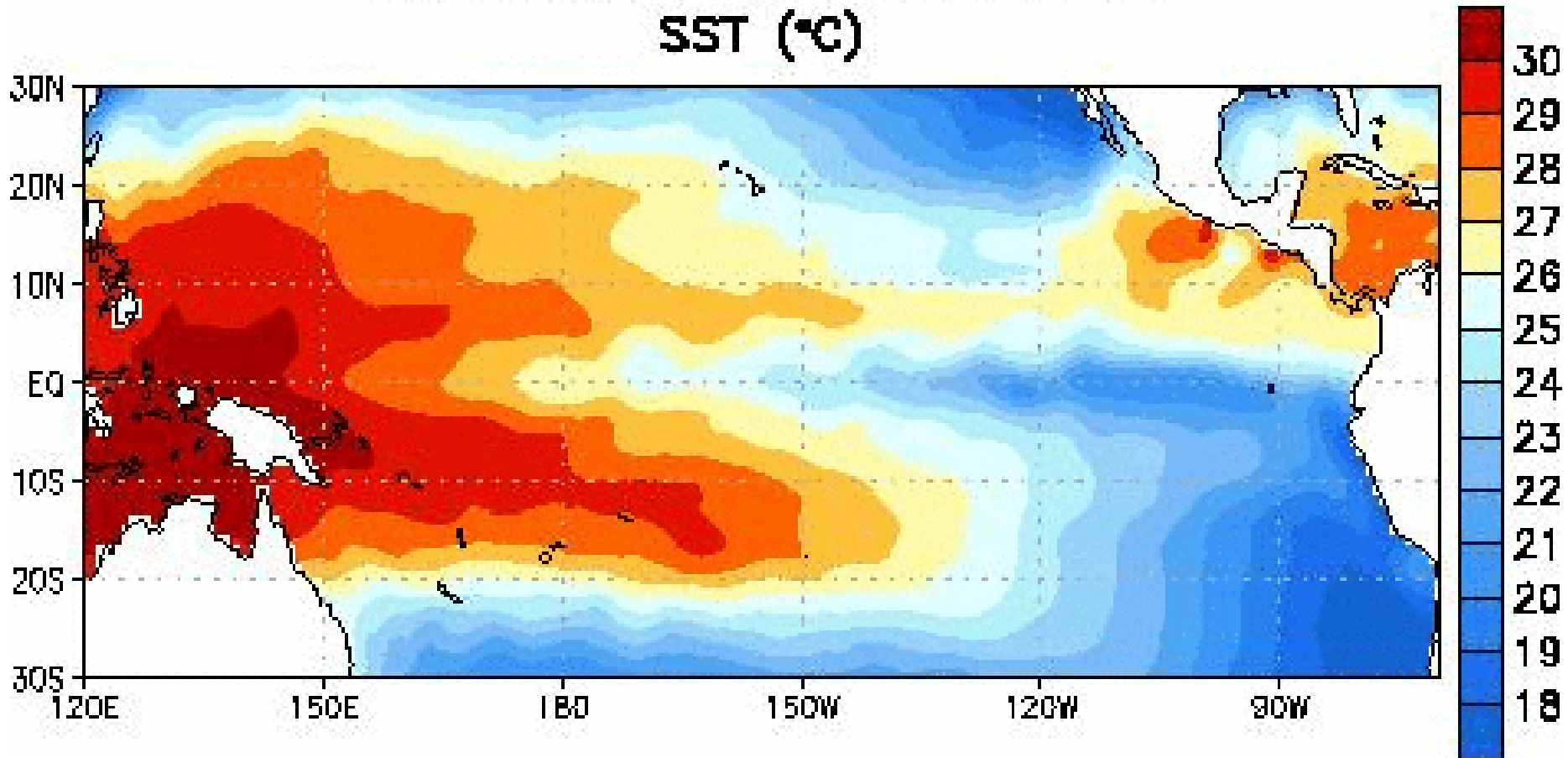
ENSO Current Status



For more information go to: <http://www.cpc.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/enso.shtml>

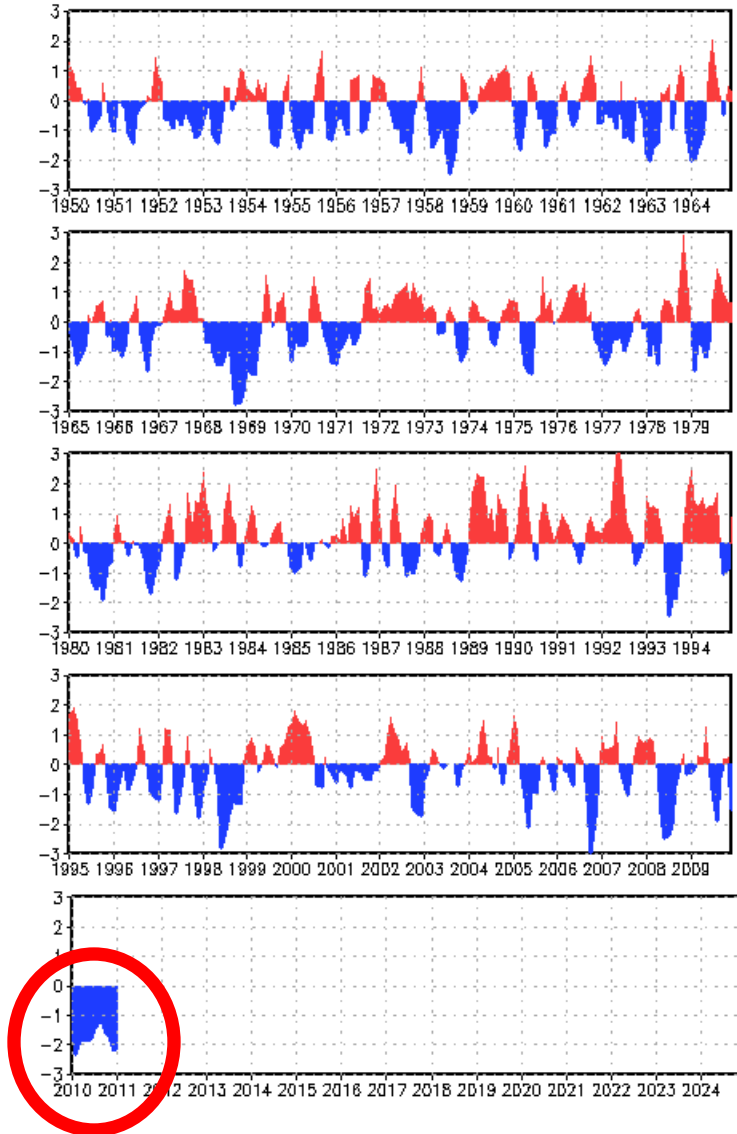
Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Animation

Week centered on 01 DEC 2010
SST (°C)



North Atlantic Oscillation

Standardized 3-Month Running Mean NAO Index
Through January 2011



- Strongly negative most of the time since October 2009 (e.g. blocking high-pressure system over the N. Atlantic Ocean).
- Profound impact on N. Hemisphere weather conditions, both winter and summer (e.g. freezes in Florida, Jan. and Dec. 2010; Russian drought of summer 2010).

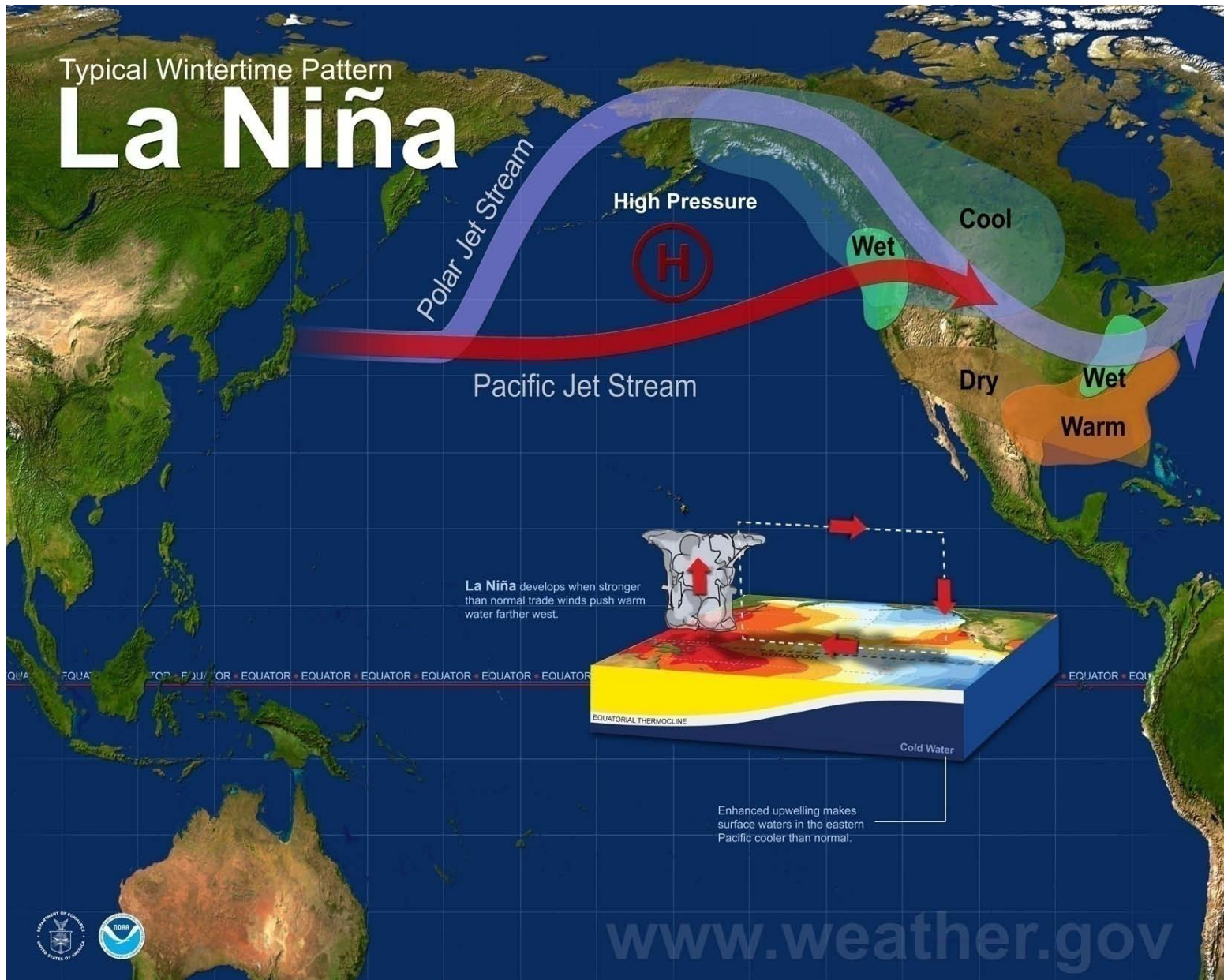
Northern Hemisphere Crop-Weather Outlook for the 2011 Growing Season

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Note: USDA does not make official weather or climate forecasts for the federal government. The National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center provides such outlooks.



Typical U.S. Temperature, Precipitation, and Jet Stream Patterns During La Niña Winters



Pacific Niño 3.4 SST Outlook

- Nearly all models indicate that La Niña will weaken in the coming months.
- A majority of models and all three multi-model forecasts indicate ENSO-neutral conditions by May-June-July 2011 (Niño-3.4 SST anomalies between -0.5 C and +0.5 C).

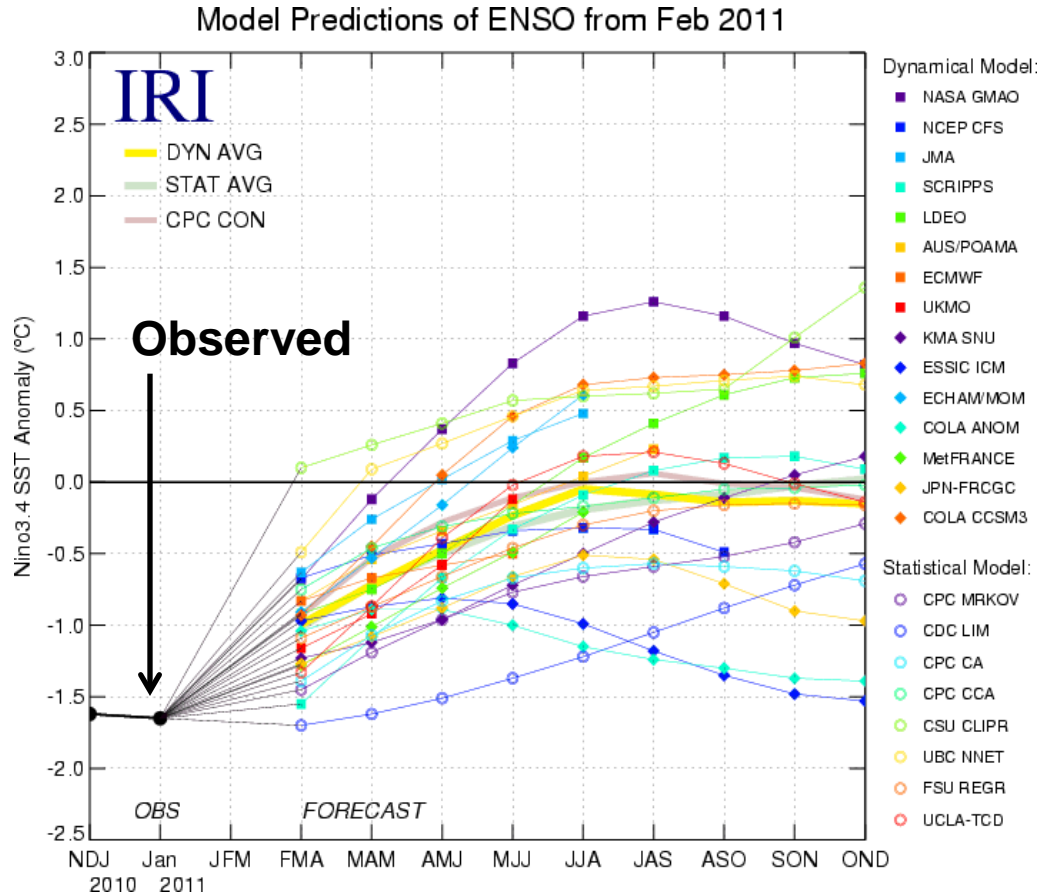


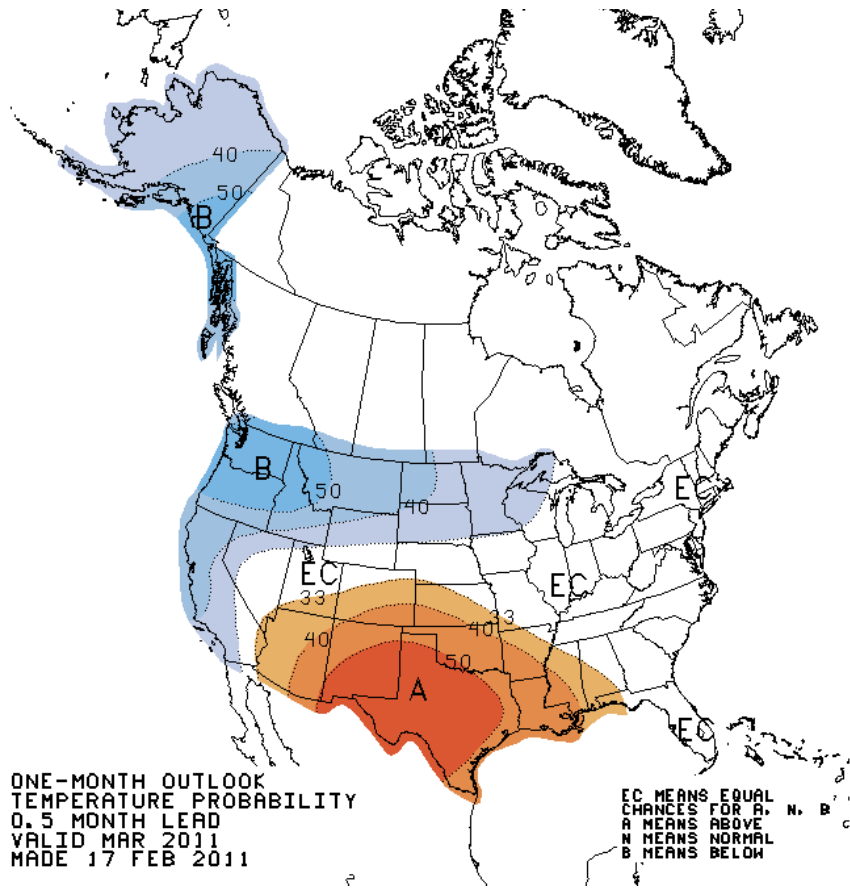
Figure provided by the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society (updated 15 February 2011).

For more information go to: <http://www.cpc.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/enso.shtml>

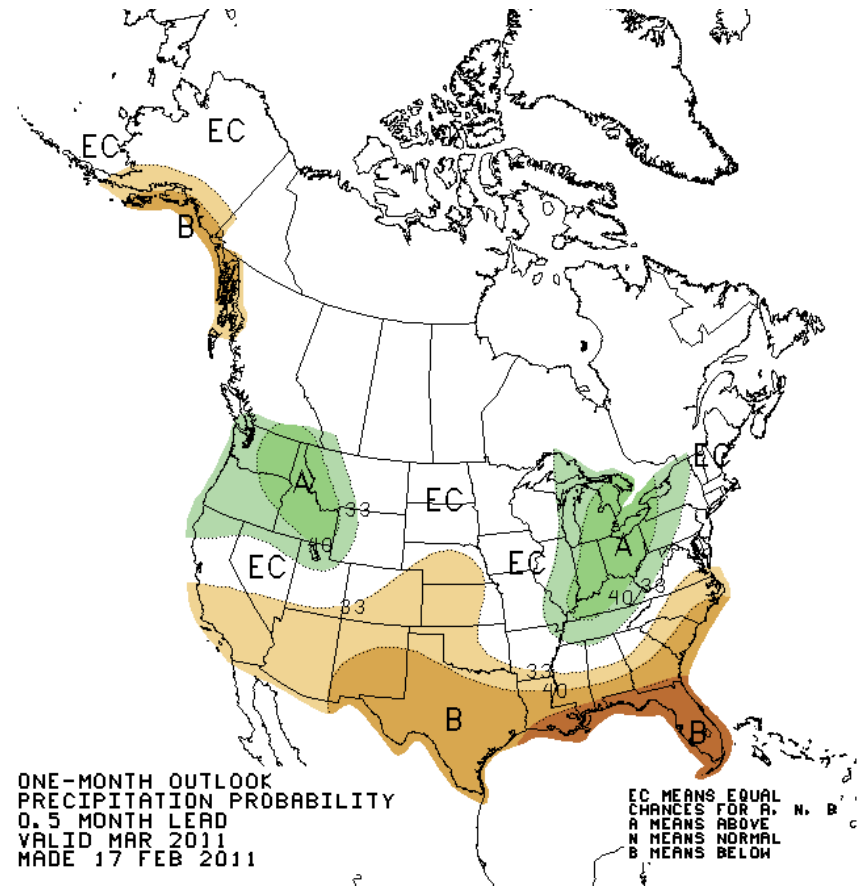
NWS Outlook

March 2011

Issued February 17



Temperature

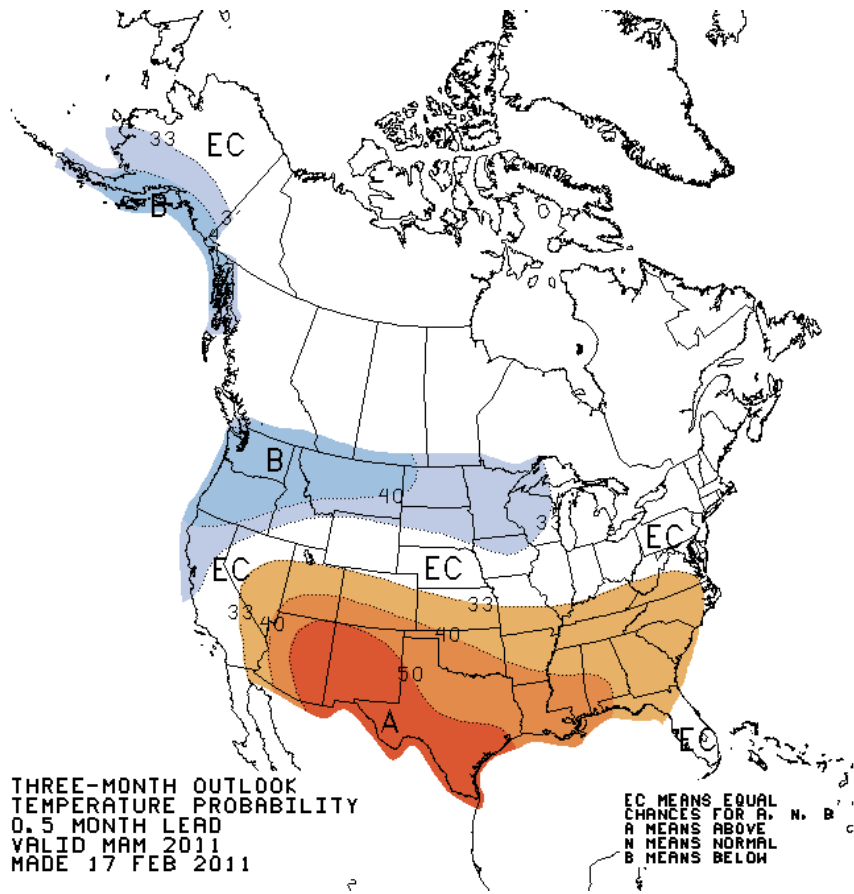


Precipitation

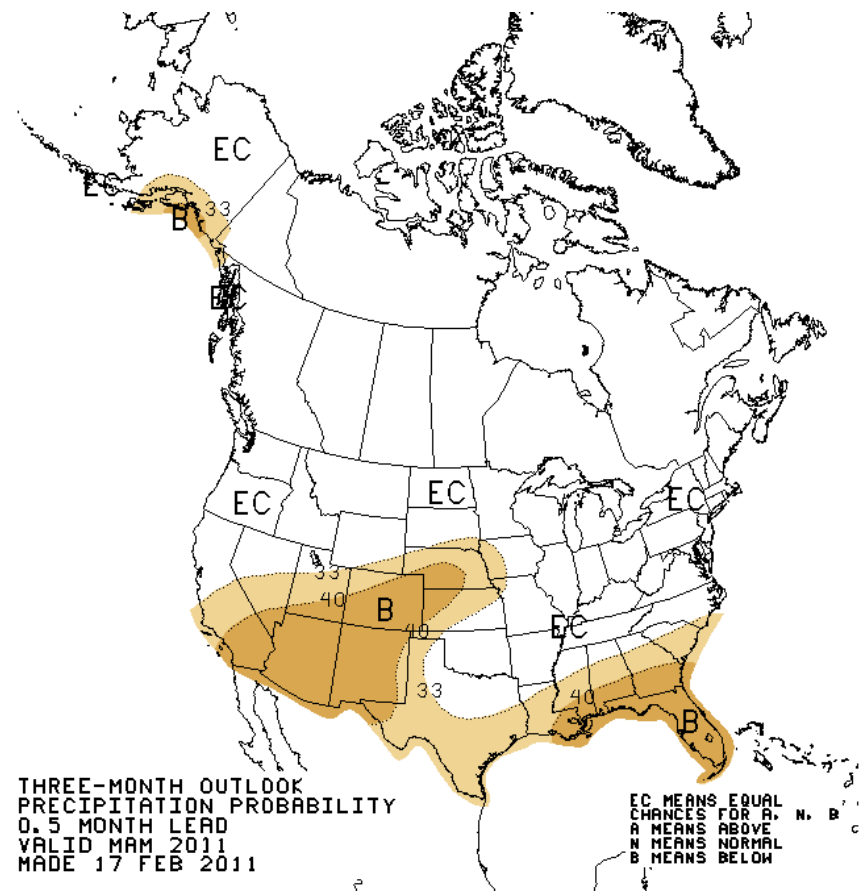
NWS Outlook

March – May 2011

Issued February 17



Temperature



Precipitation



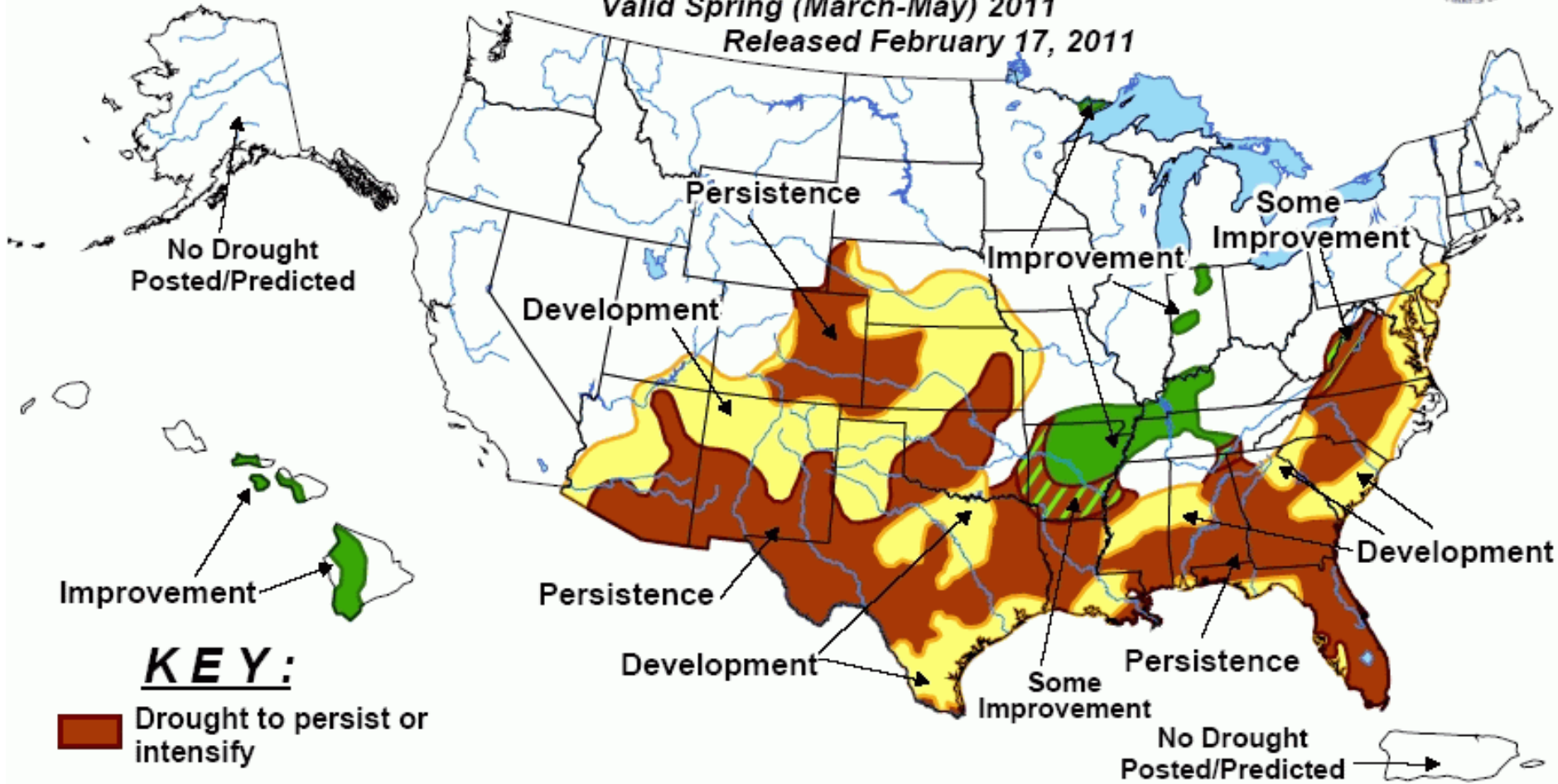
U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period



Valid Spring (March-May) 2011

Released February 17, 2011



KEY:

-  Drought to persist or intensify
-  Drought ongoing, some improvement
-  Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
-  Drought development likely

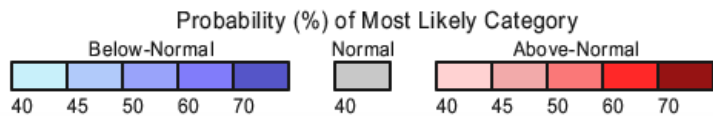
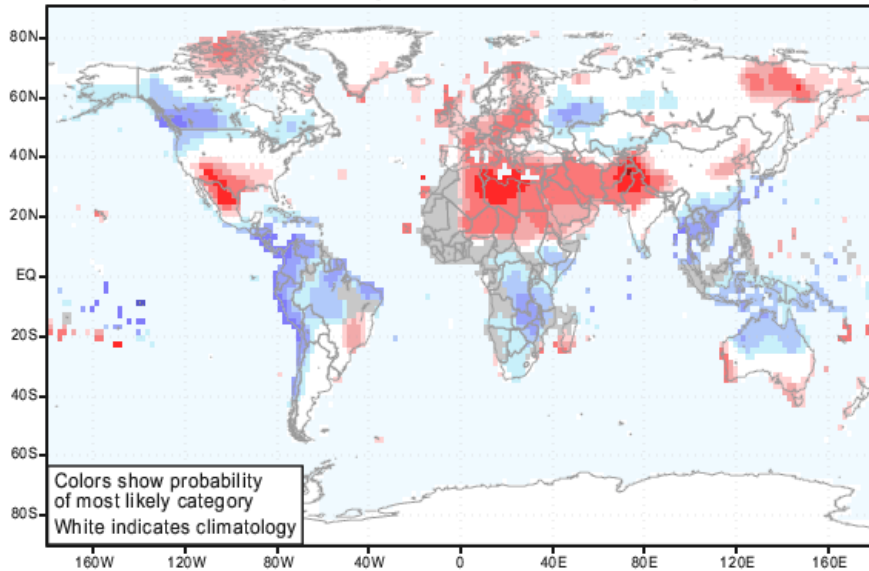
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events – such as individual storms – cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications – such as crops – that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

IRI Global Outlook

March – May (Spring) 2011

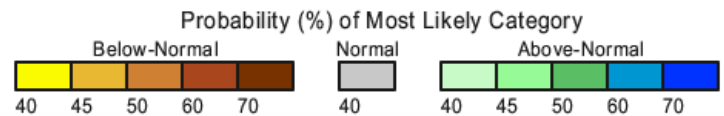
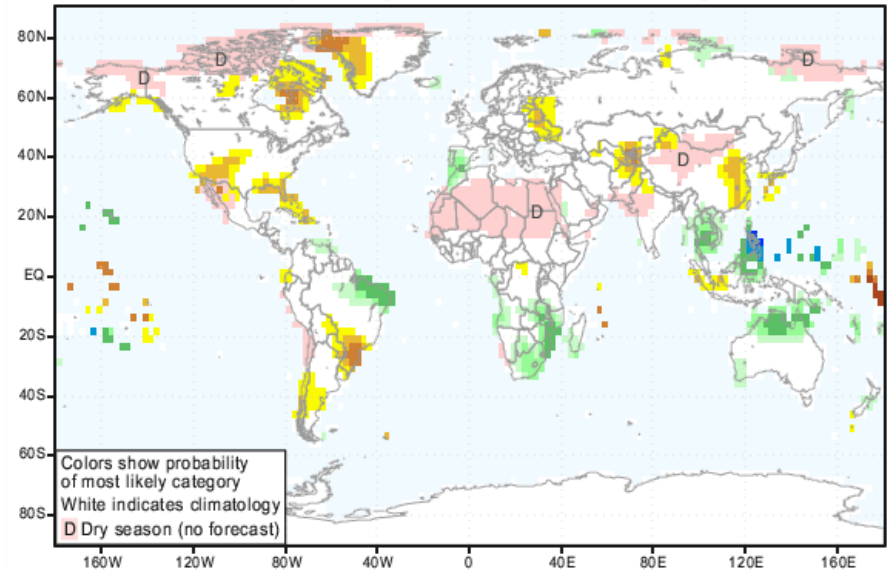
Issued February 17

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature
for March-April-May 2011, Issued February 2011



Temperature

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation
for March-April-May 2011, Issued February 2011



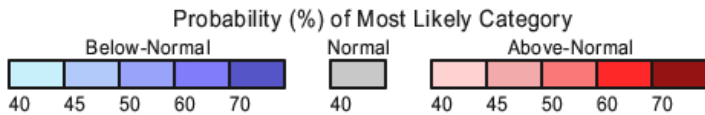
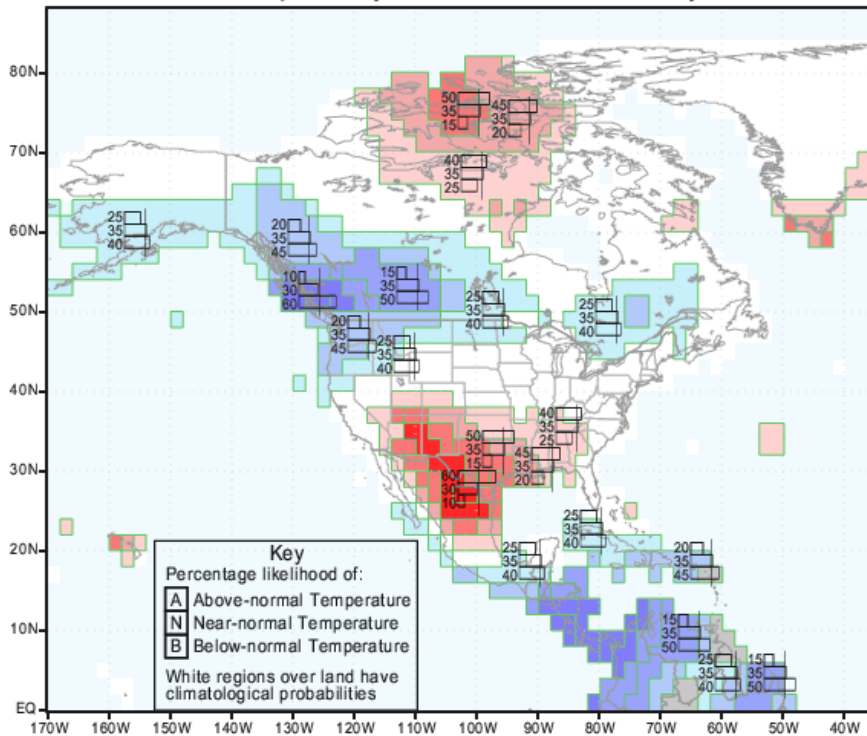
Precipitation

IRI North American Outlook

March – May (Spring) 2011

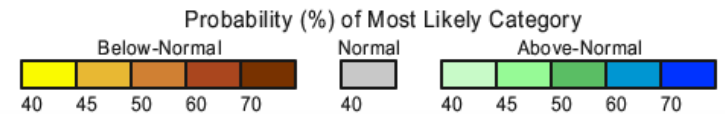
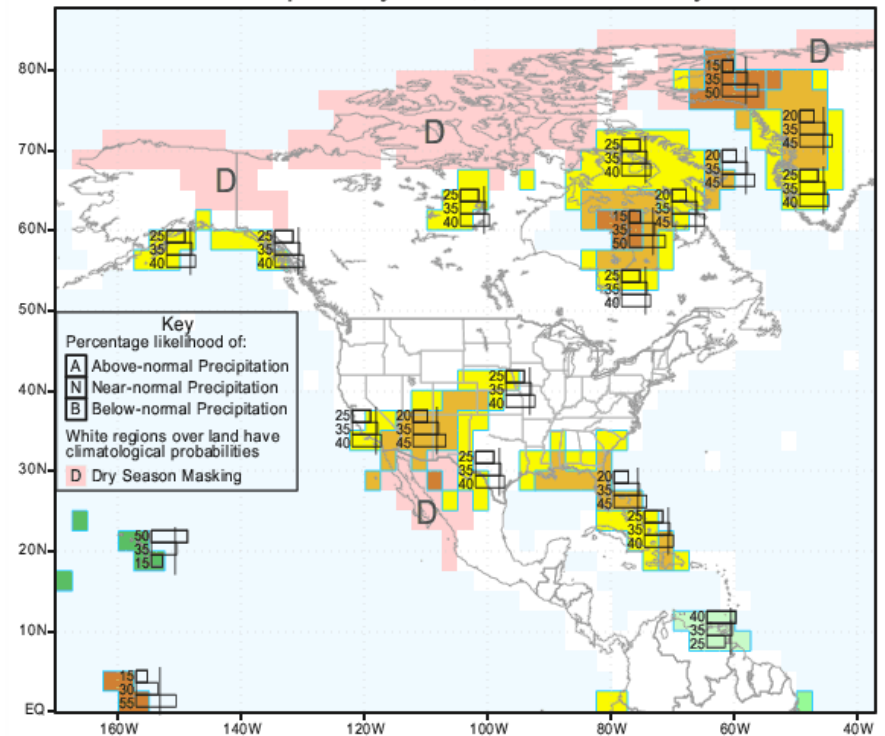
Issued February 17

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for March-April-May 2011, Issued February 2011



Temperature

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for March-April-May 2011, Issued February 2011



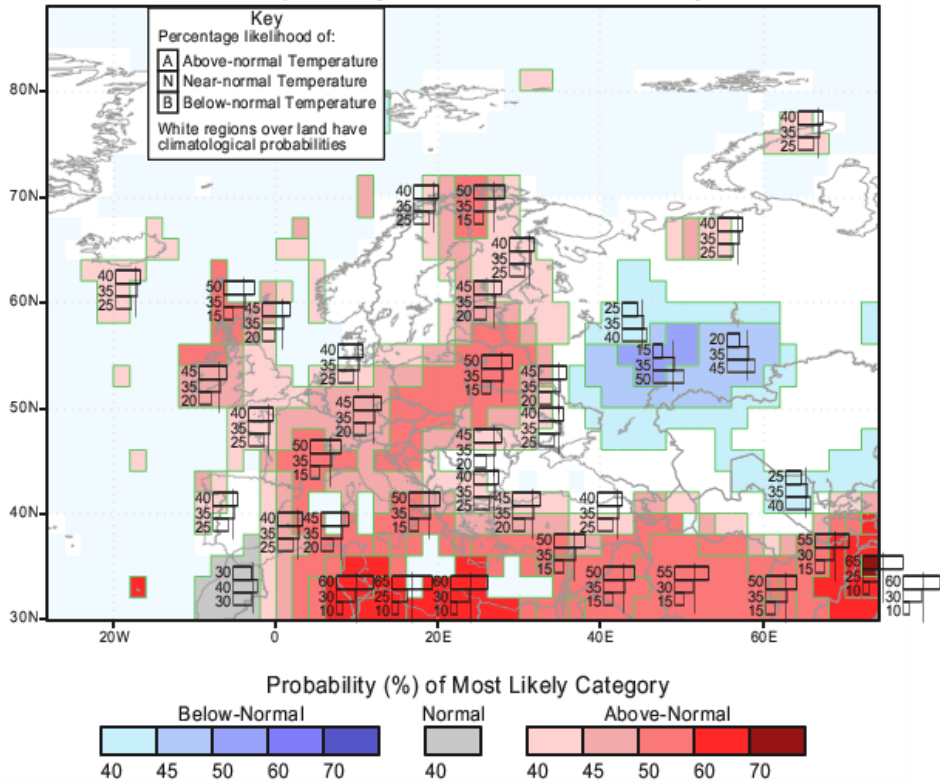
Precipitation

IRI Eurasian Outlook

March – May (Spring) 2011

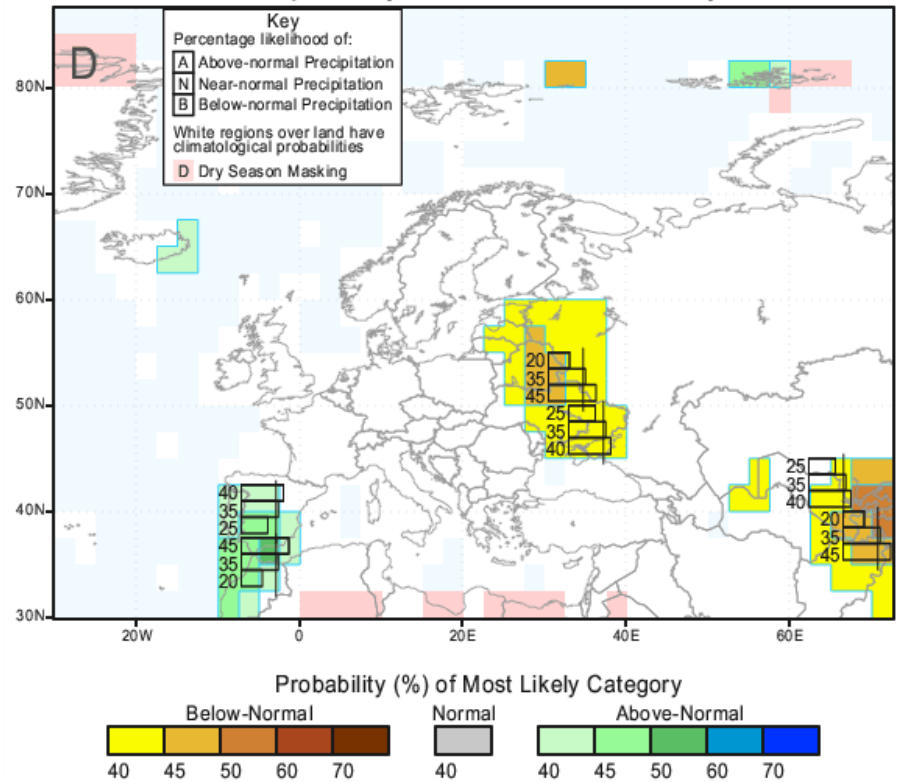
Issued February 17

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for March-April-May 2011, Issued February 2011



Temperature

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for March-April-May 2011, Issued February 2011



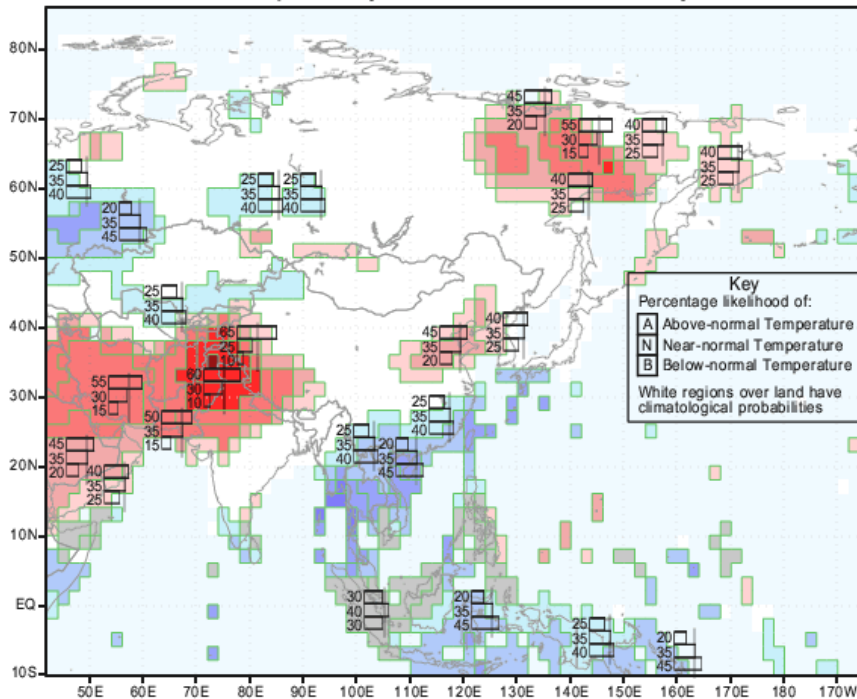
Precipitation

IRI East Asian Outlook

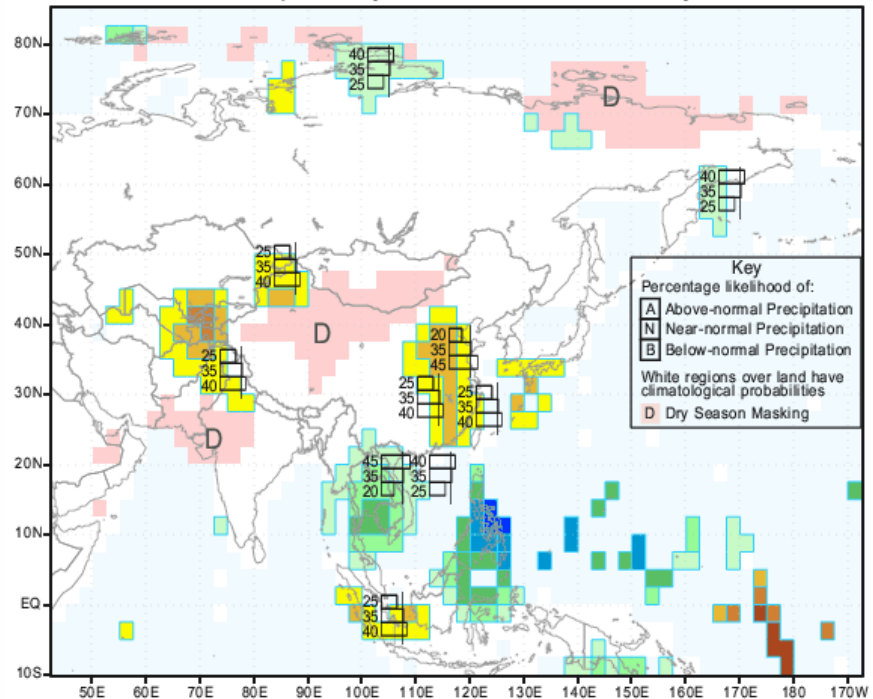
March – May (Spring) 2011

Issued February 17

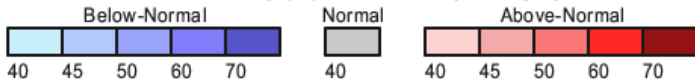
IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature
for March-April-May 2011, Issued February 2011



IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation
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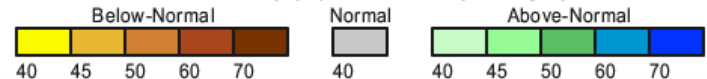


Probability (%) of Most Likely Category



Temperature

Probability (%) of Most Likely Category



Precipitation

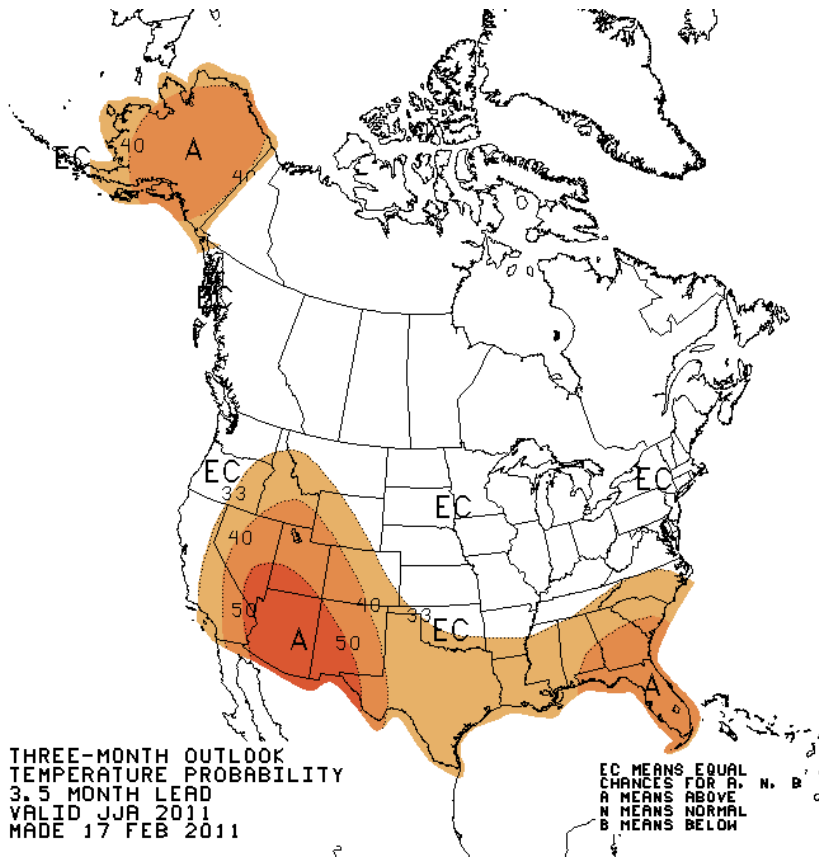
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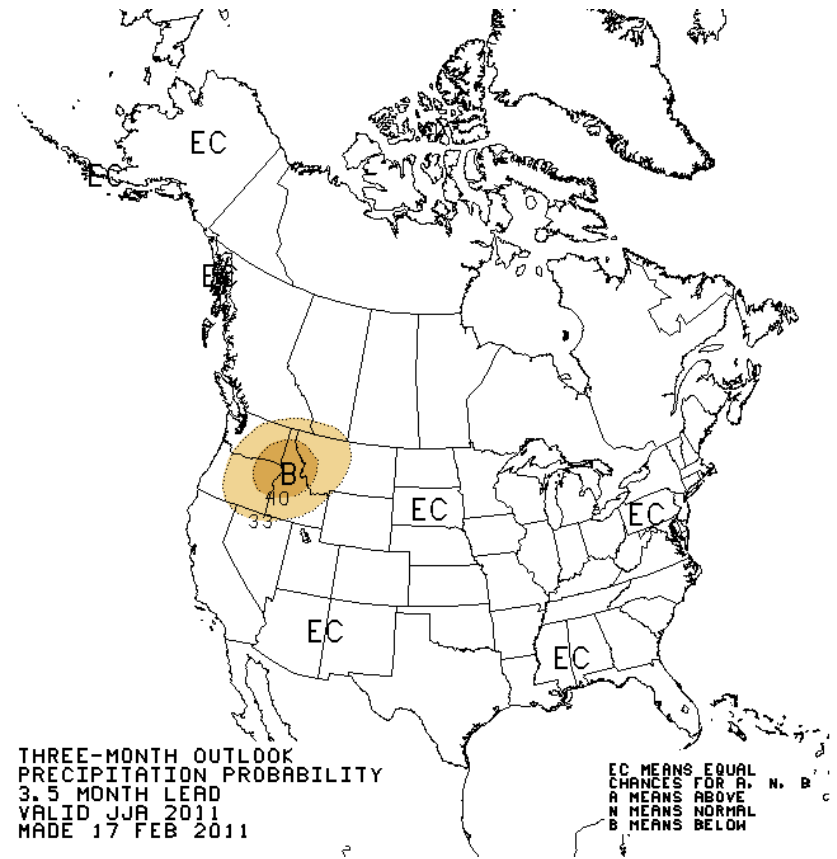
NWS Outlook

June – August 2011

Issued February 17



Temperature



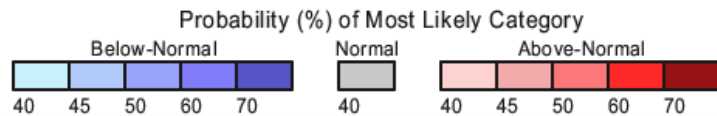
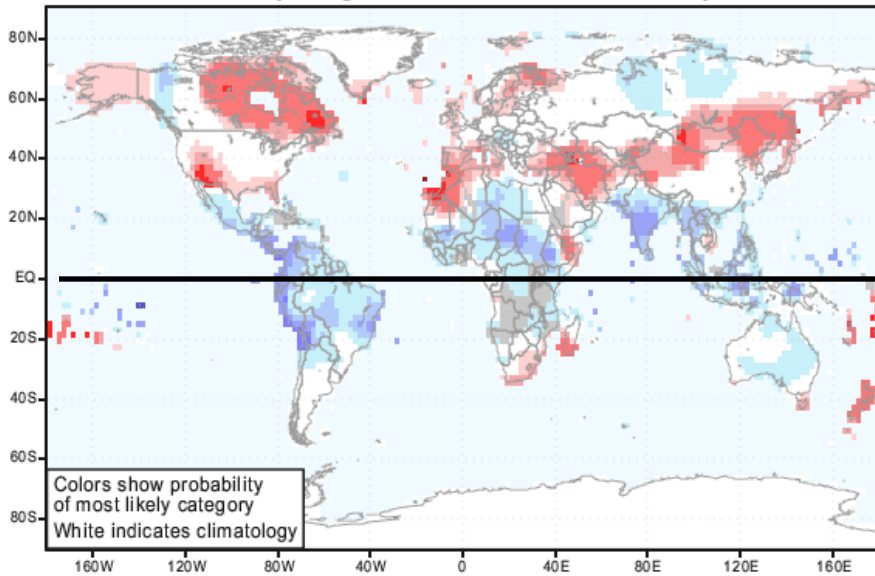
Precipitation

IRI Outlook

June – August (Summer) 2011

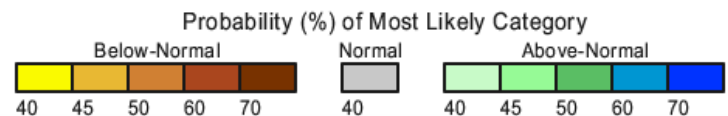
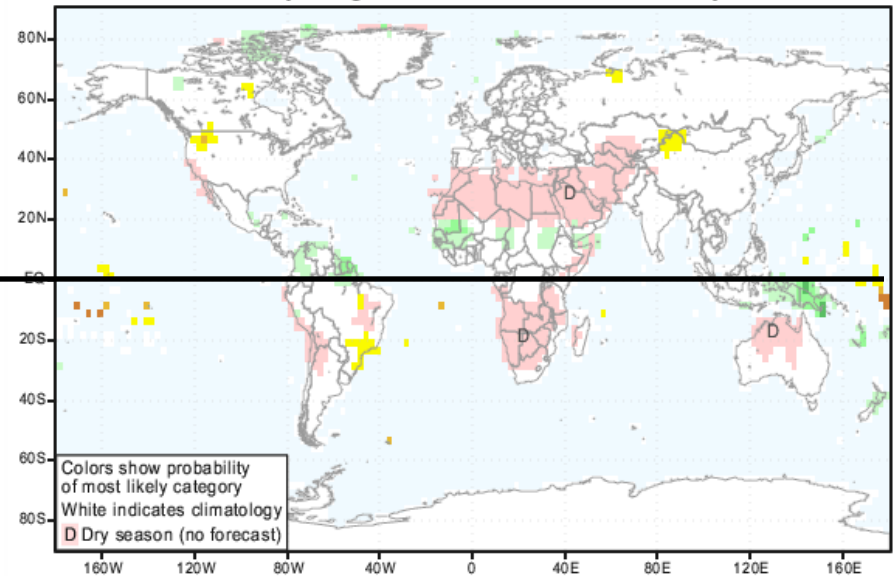
Issued February 17

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature
for June-July-August 2011, Issued February 2011



Temperature

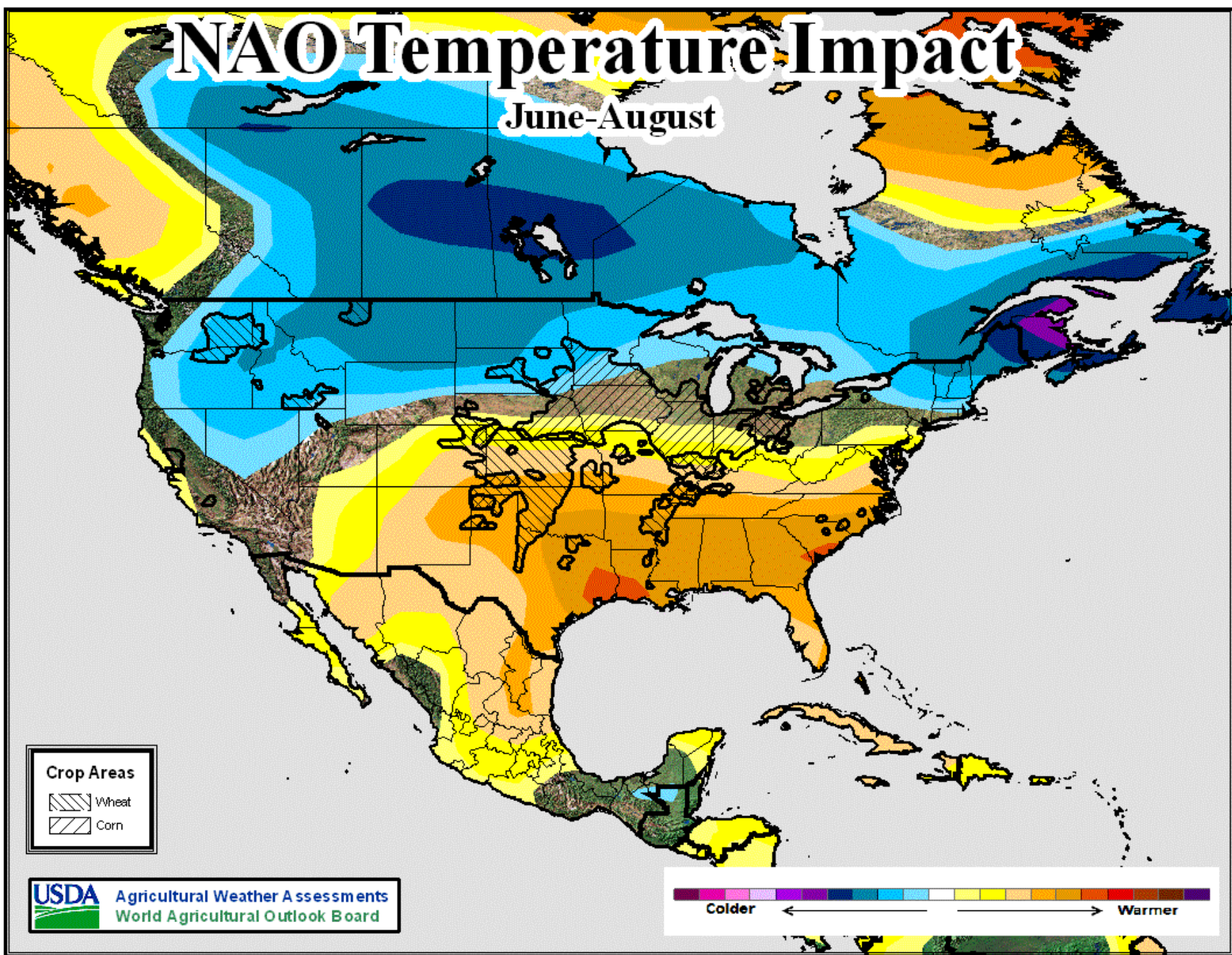
IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation
for June-July-August 2011, Issued February 2011



Precipitation

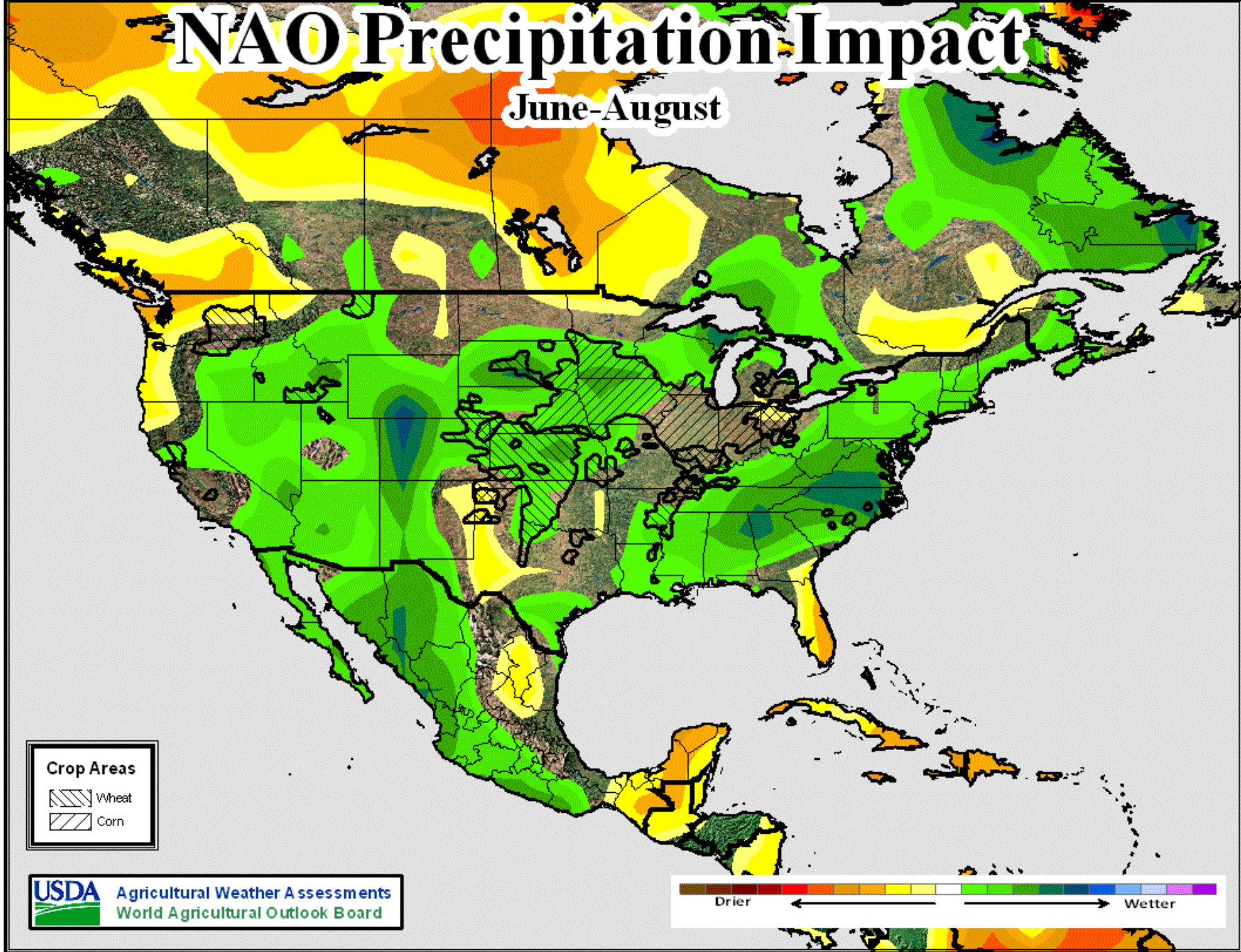
NAO Temperature Impact

June-August



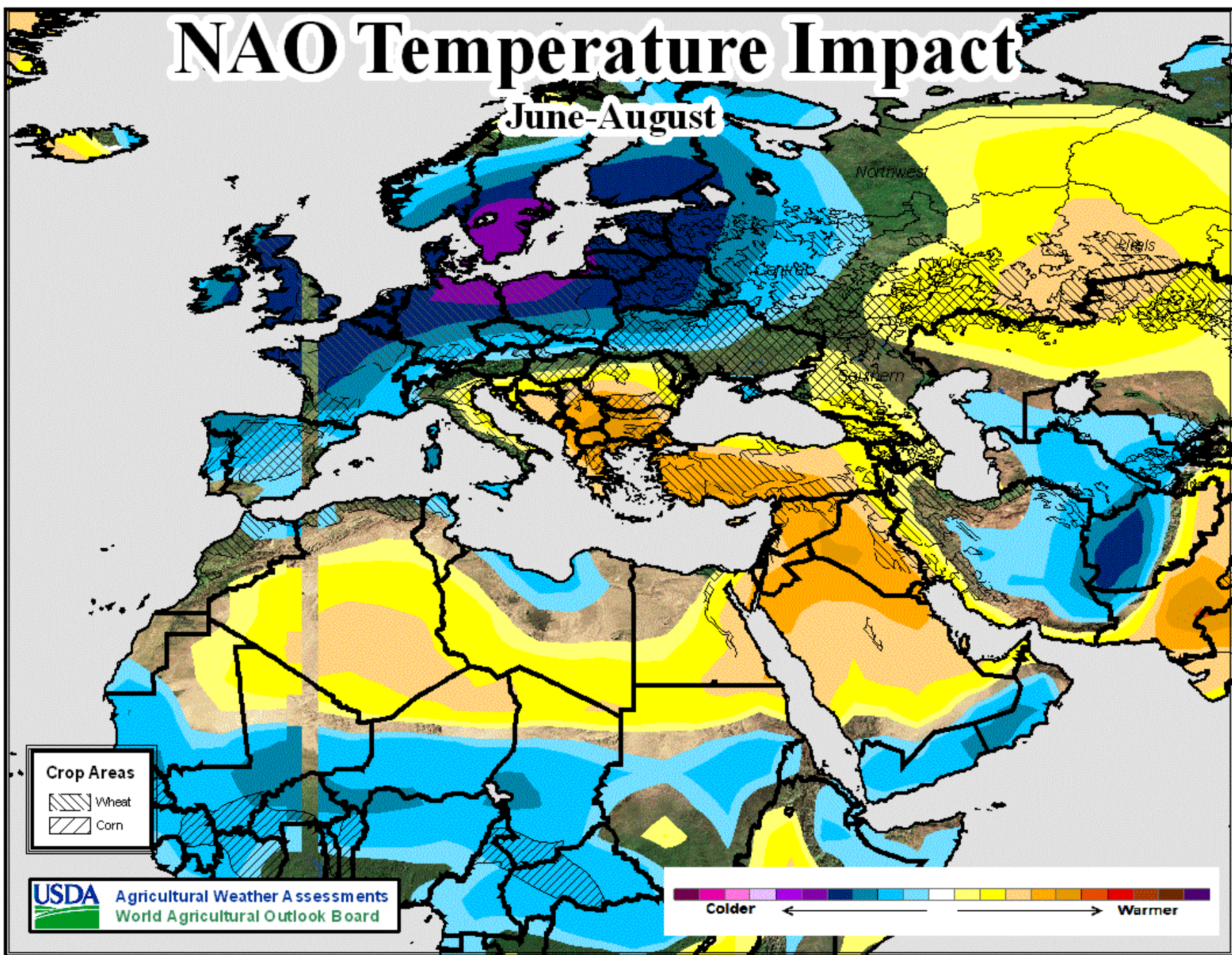
NAO Precipitation Impact

June-August



NAO Temperature Impact

June-August



Crop Areas

- Wheat
- Corn

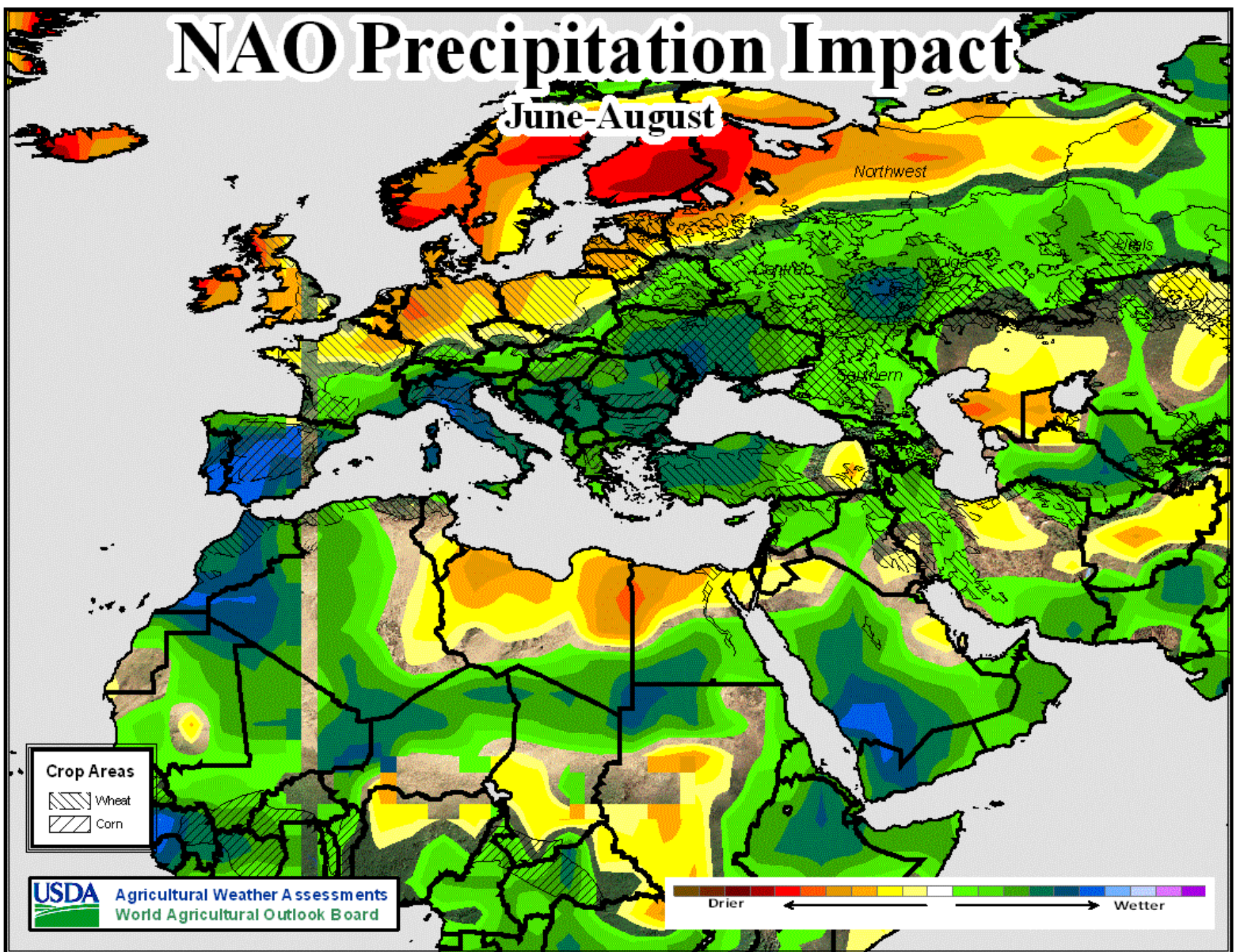


Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board



NAO Precipitation Impact

June-August



NAO Temperature Impact

June-August

Northwest

Far East

Siberia

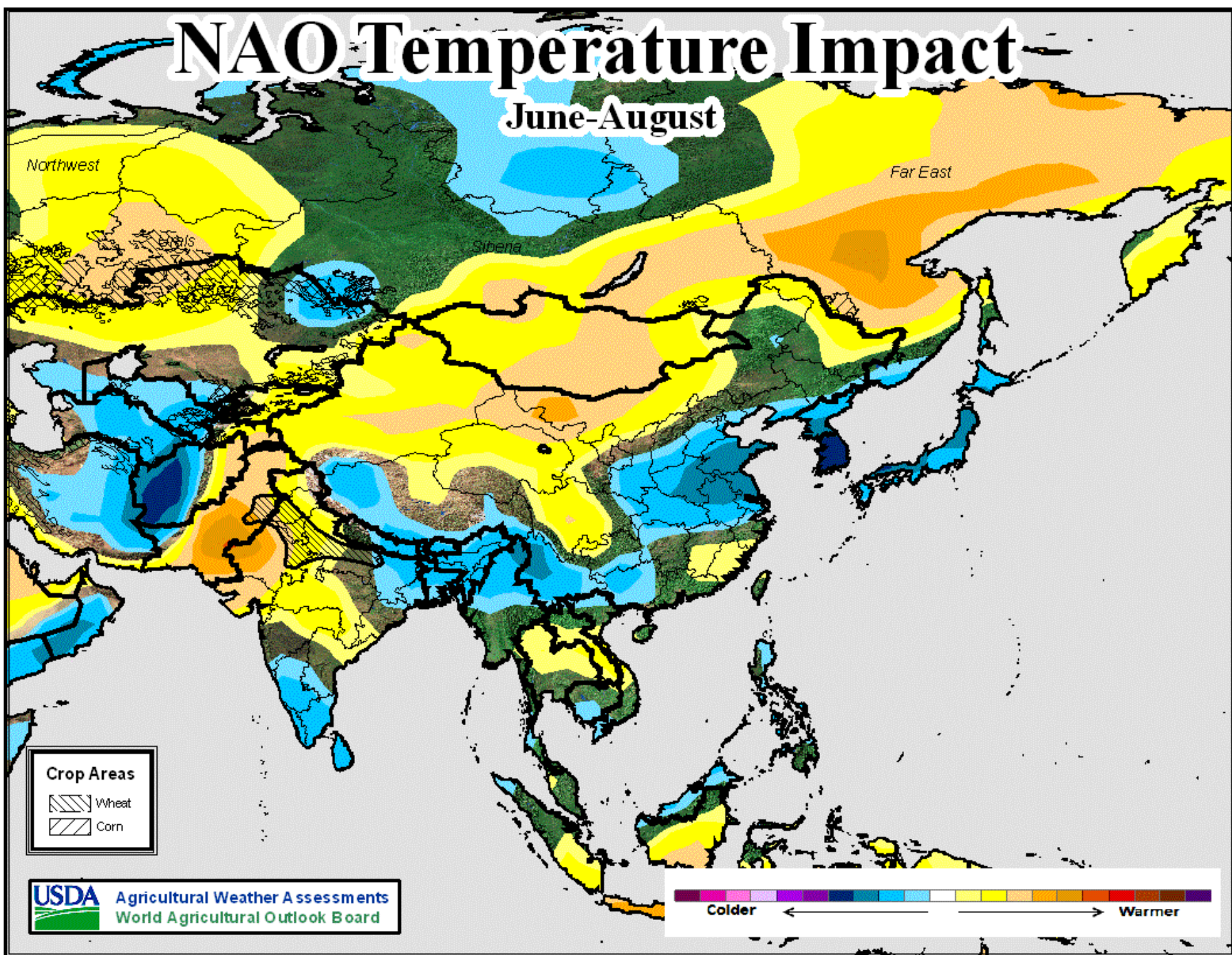
Crop Areas

- Wheat
- Corn

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Colder

Warmer



NAO Precipitation Impact

June-August

Northwest

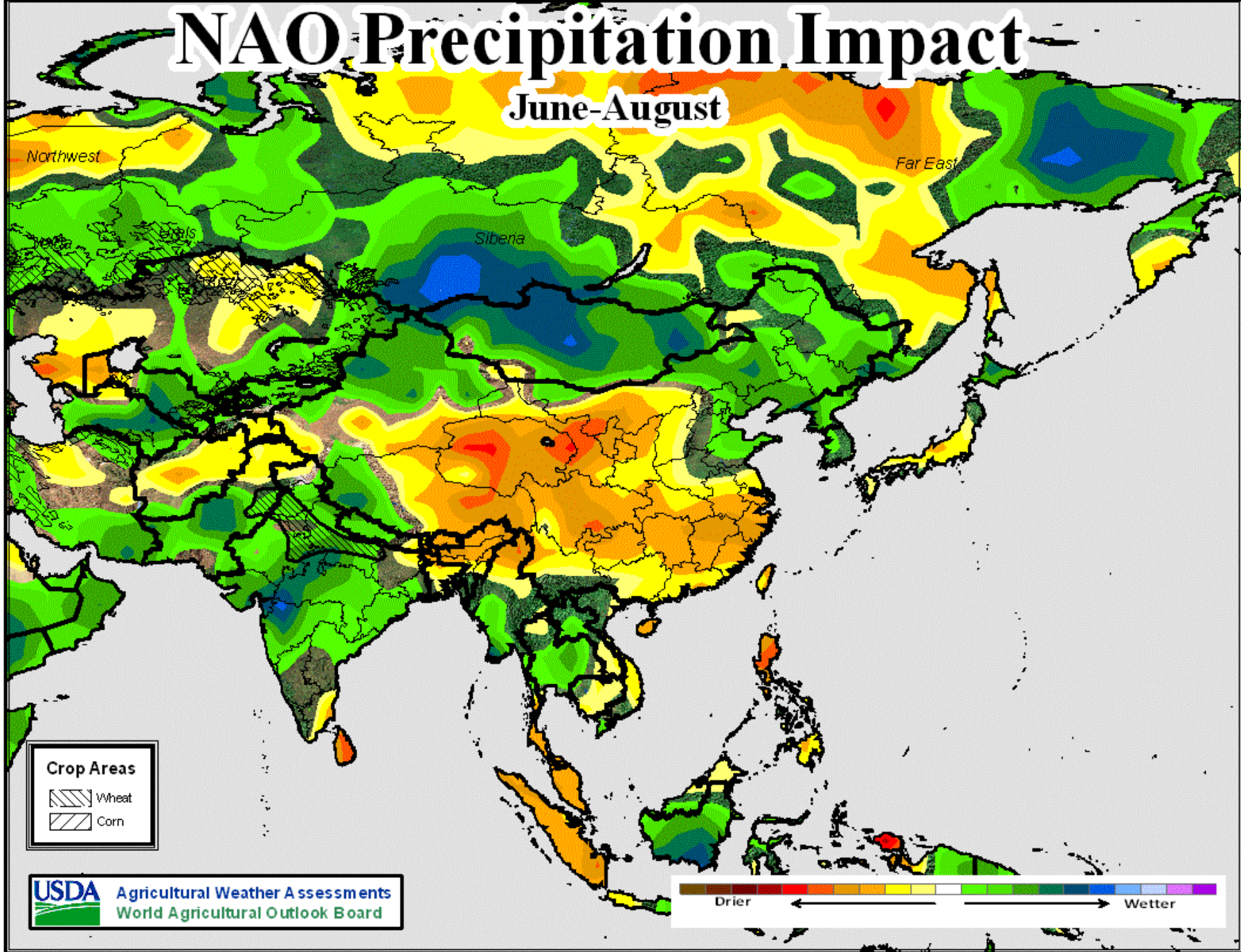
Far East

Siberia

Crop Areas

- Wheat
- Corn

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

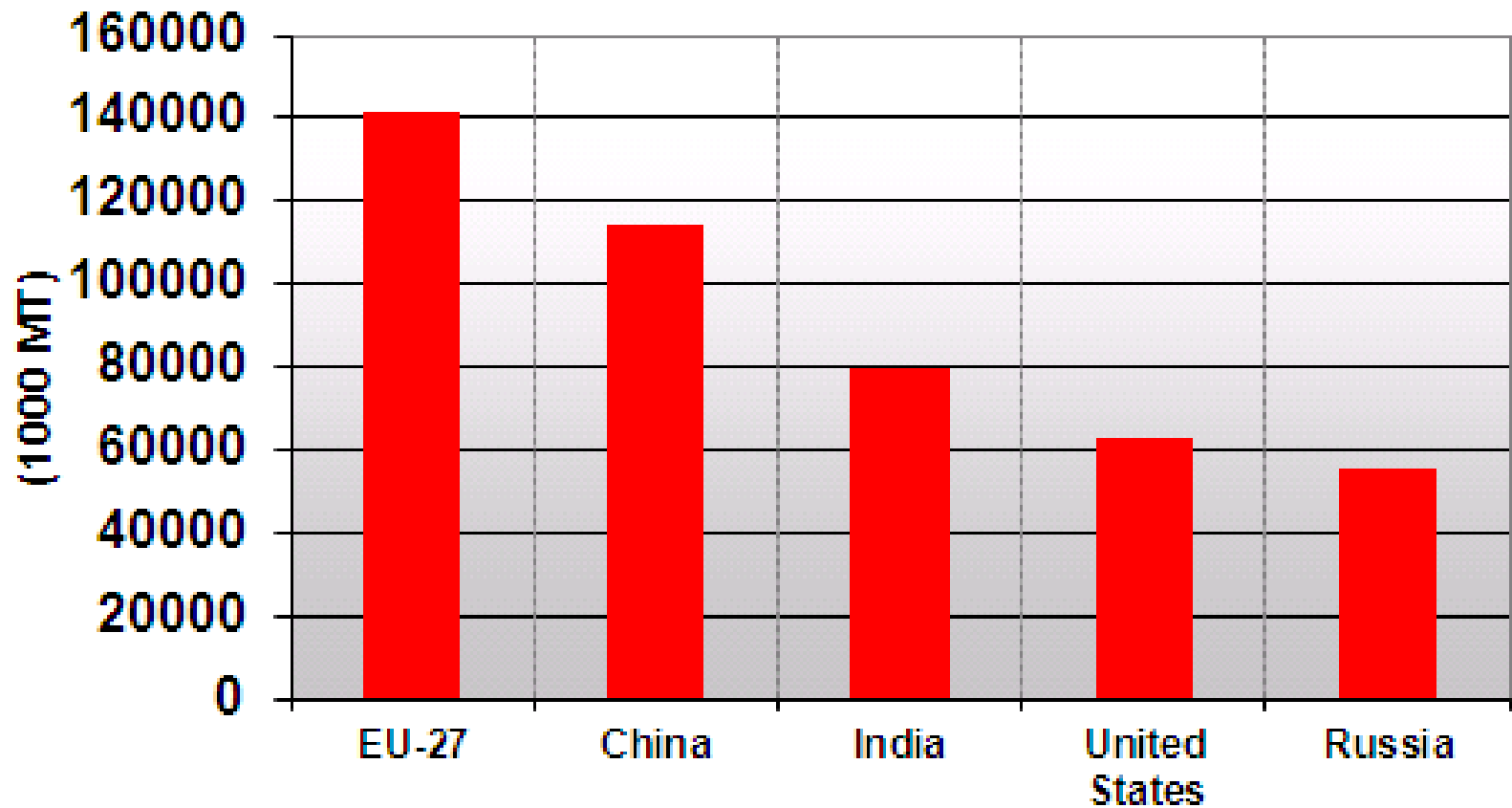


Questions or Comments?

- Contact Information:
 - E-mail: brippyey@oce.usda.gov
 - Phone: (202) 720-2397

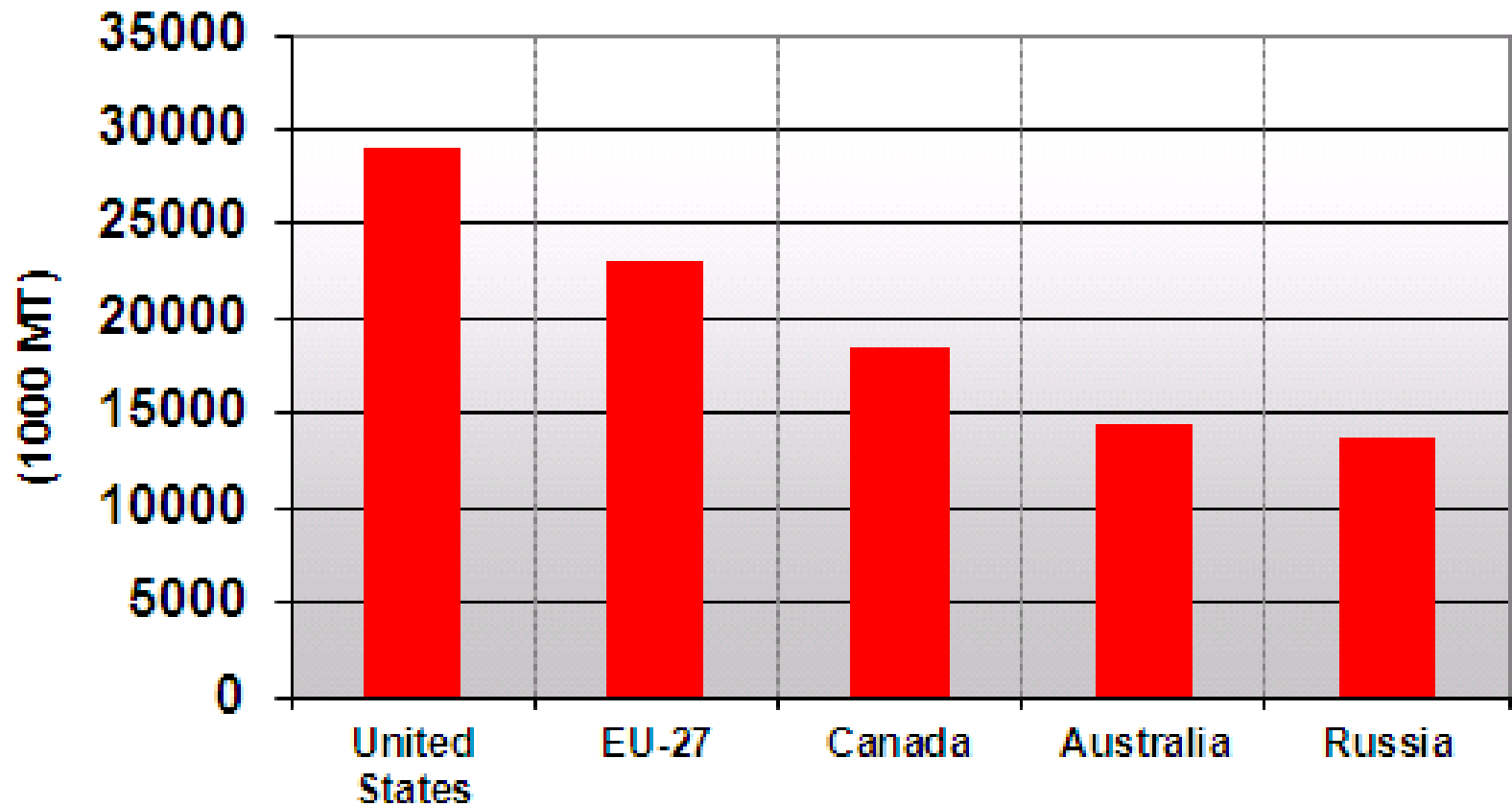


Wheat Production



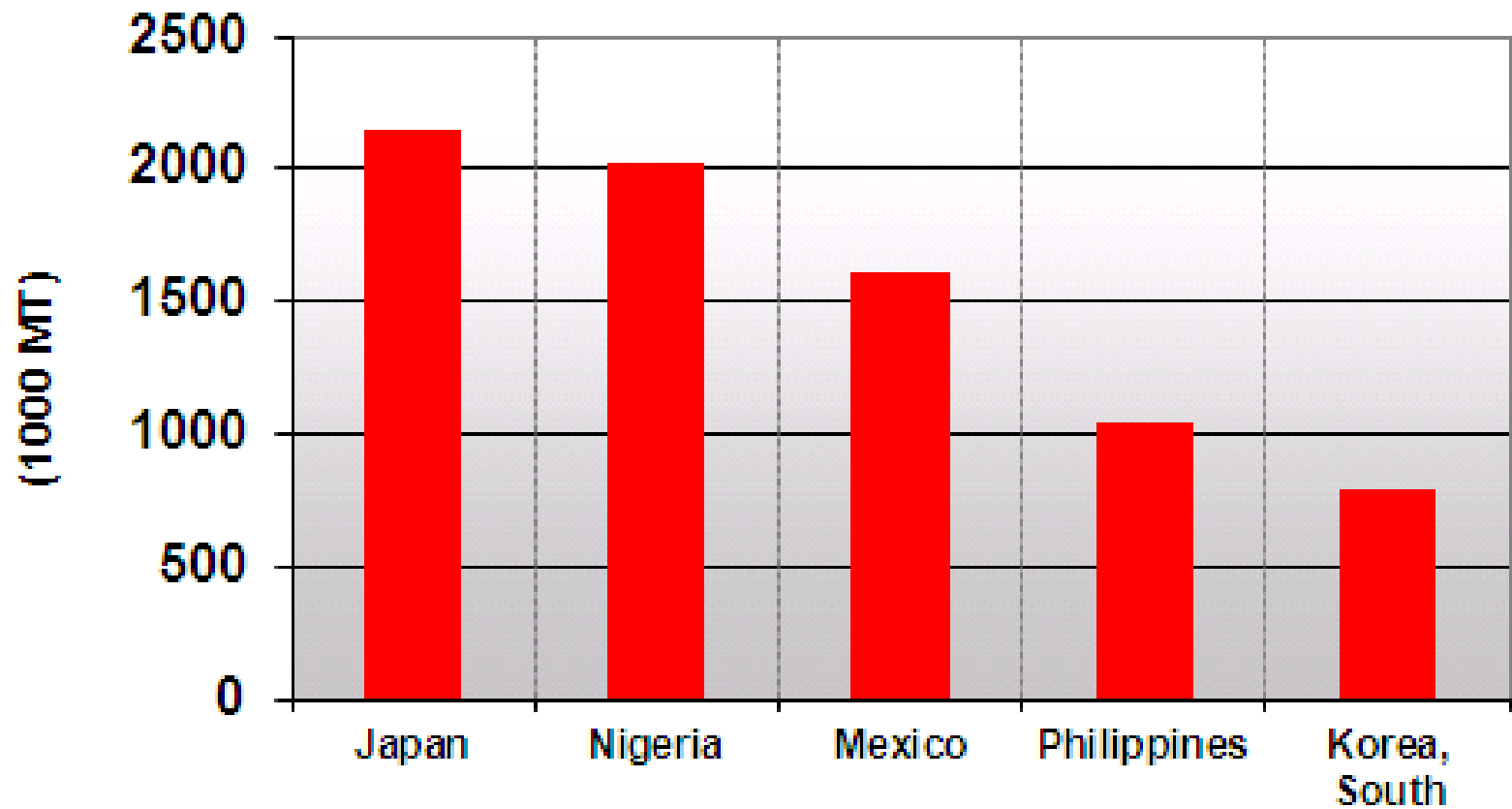
■ 2008 to 2010 Average (Last Update: February 2011)

Wheat Exports



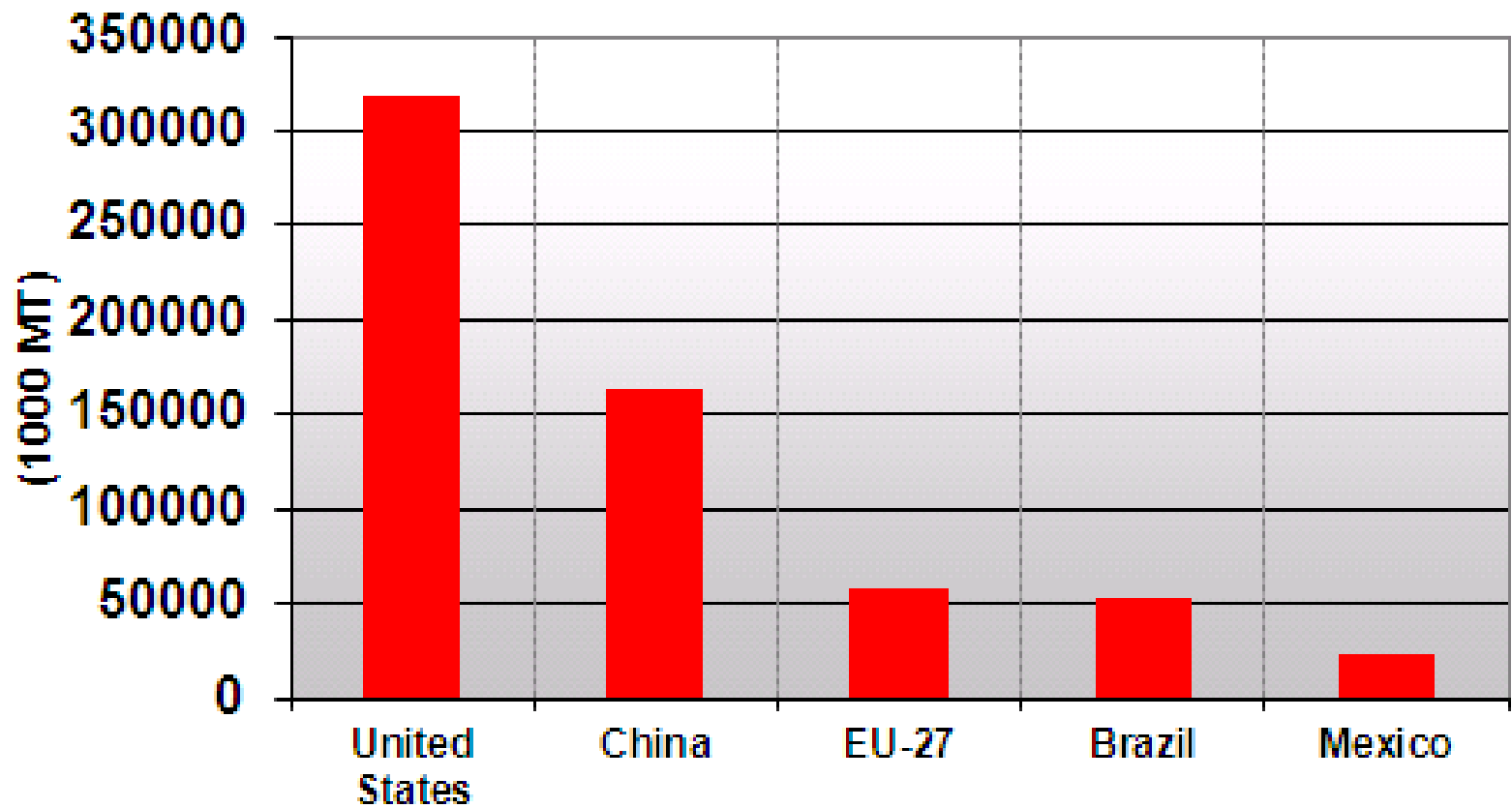
■ 2008 to 2010 Average (Last Update: February 2011)

Wheat TY Imp. from U.S.



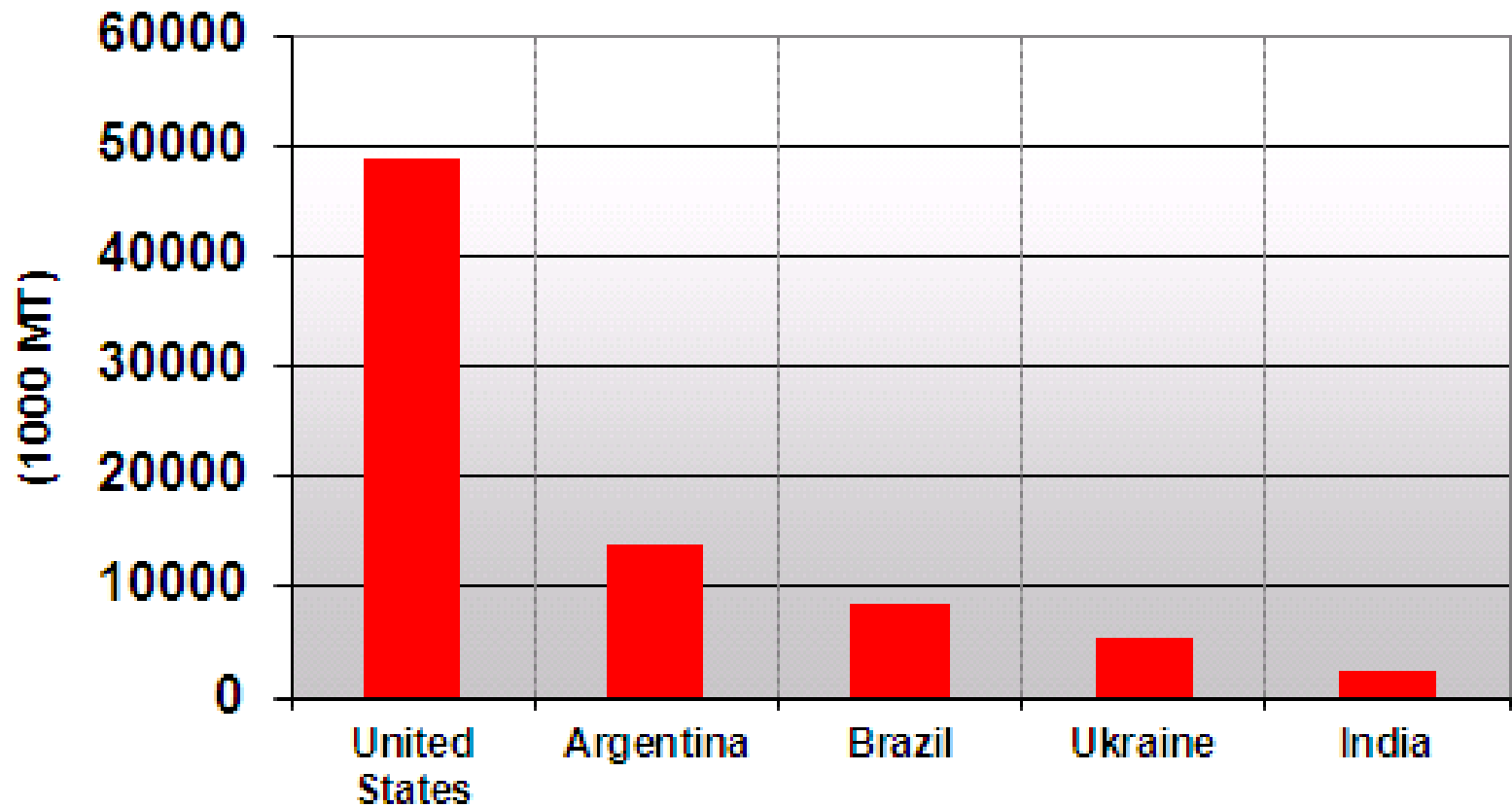
■ 2008 to 2010 Average (Last Update: February 2011)

Corn Production



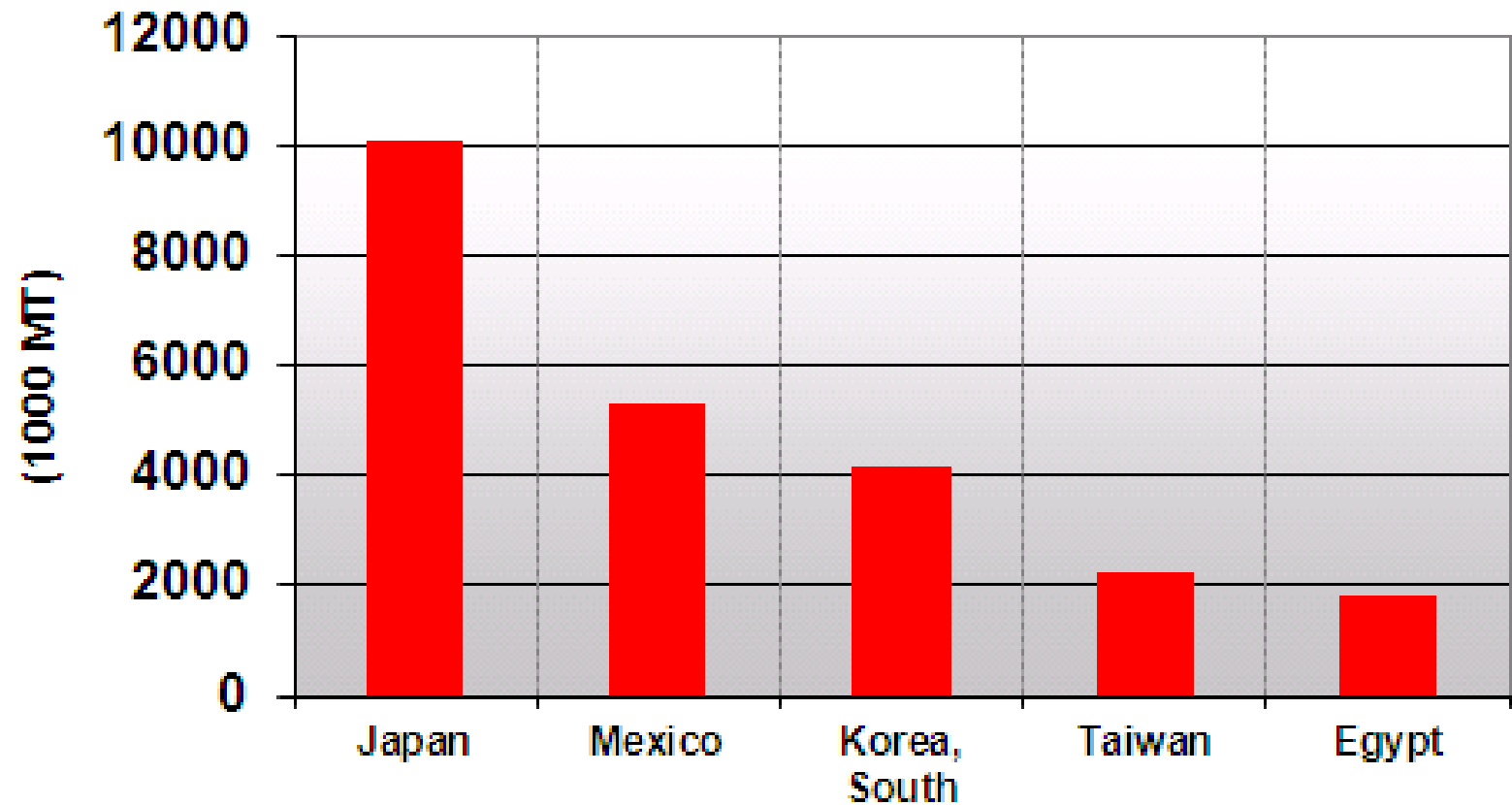
■ 2008 to 2010 Average (Last Update: February 2011)

Corn Exports



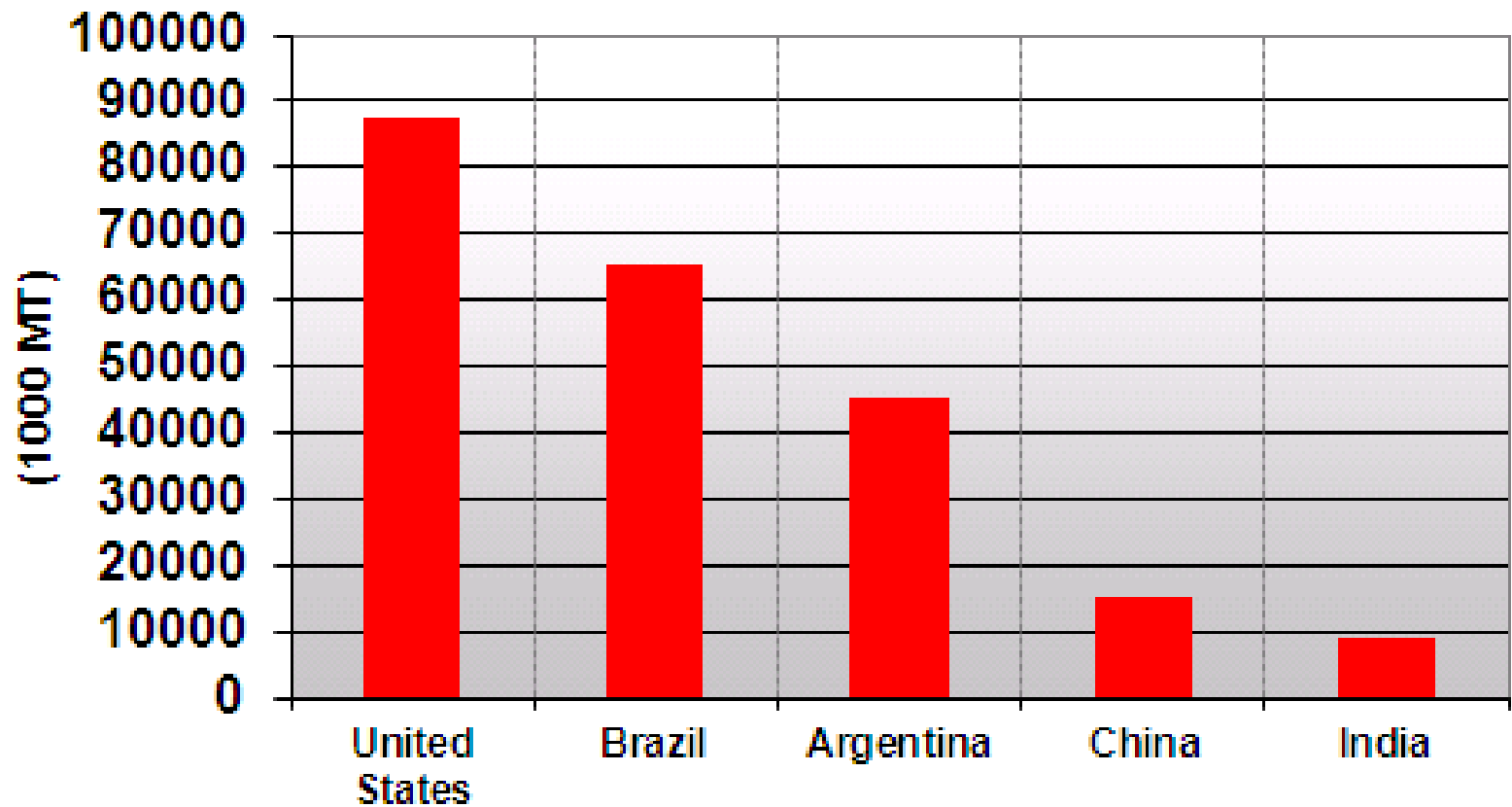
■ 2008 to 2010 Average (Last Update: February 2011)

Corn TY Imp. from U.S.



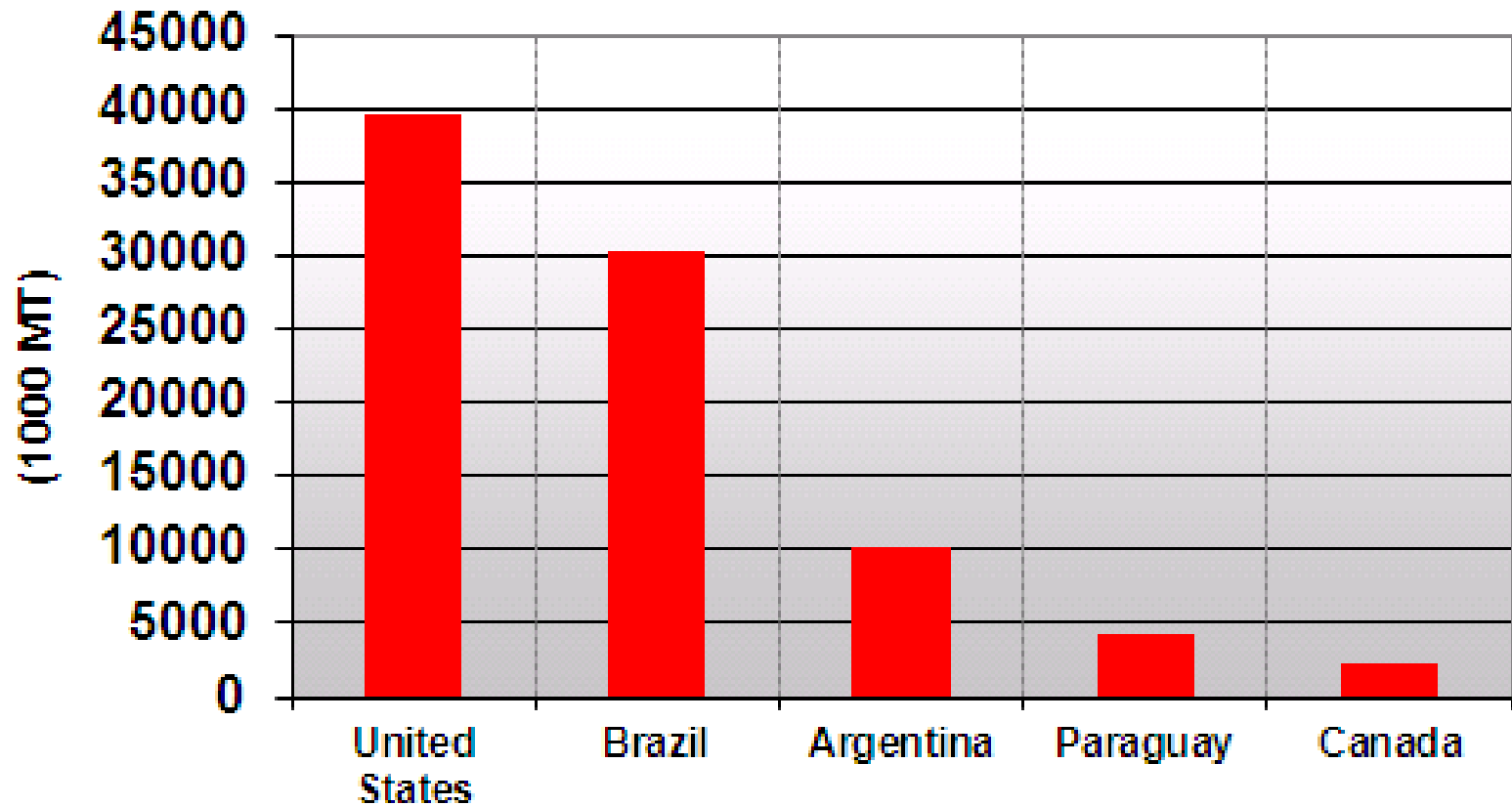
■ 2008 to 2010 Average (Last Update: February 2011)

Oilseed, Soybean Production



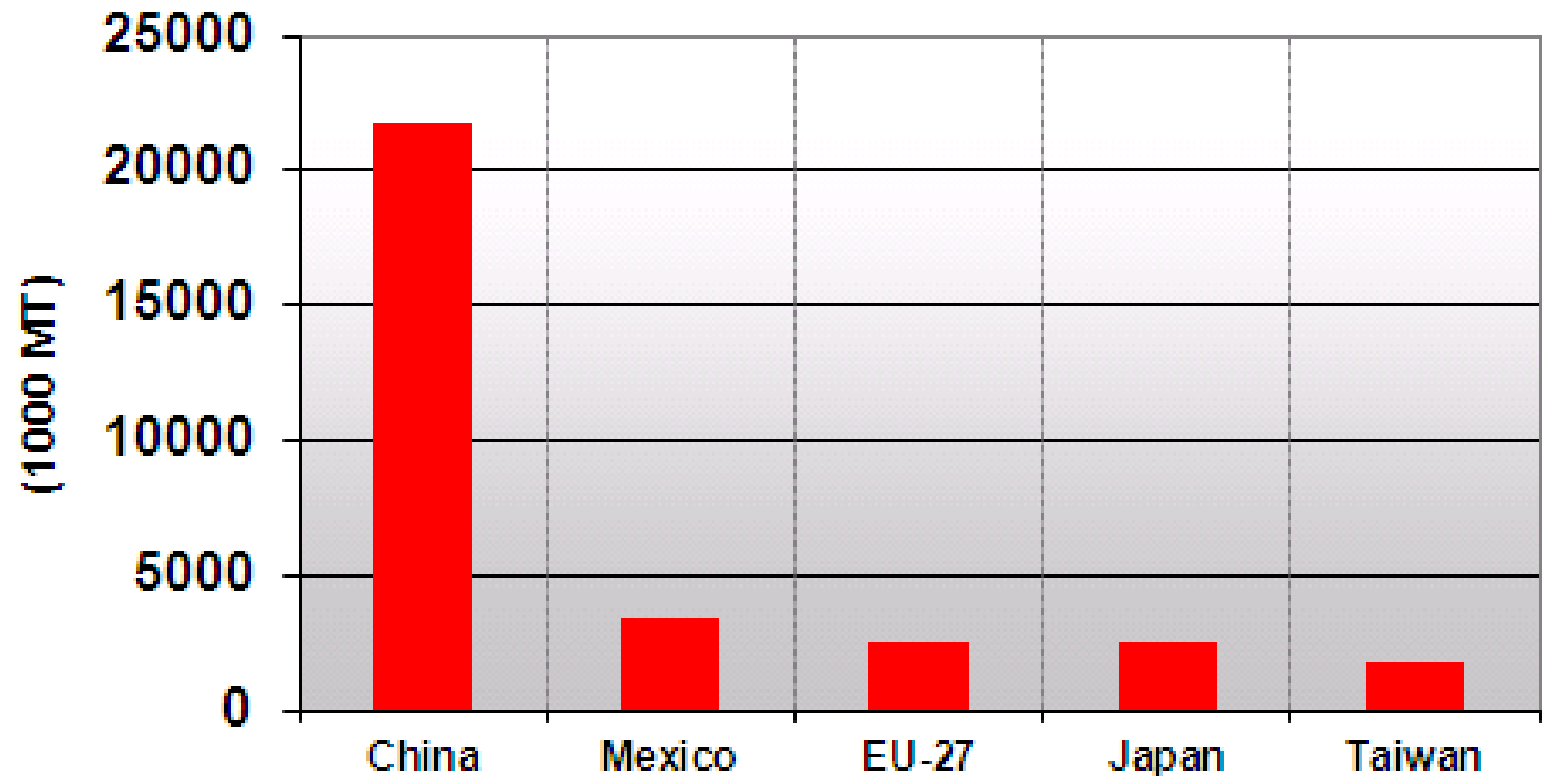
■ 2008 to 2010 Average (Last Update: February 2011)

Oilseed, Soybean Exports



■ 2008 to 2010 Average (Last Update: February 2011)

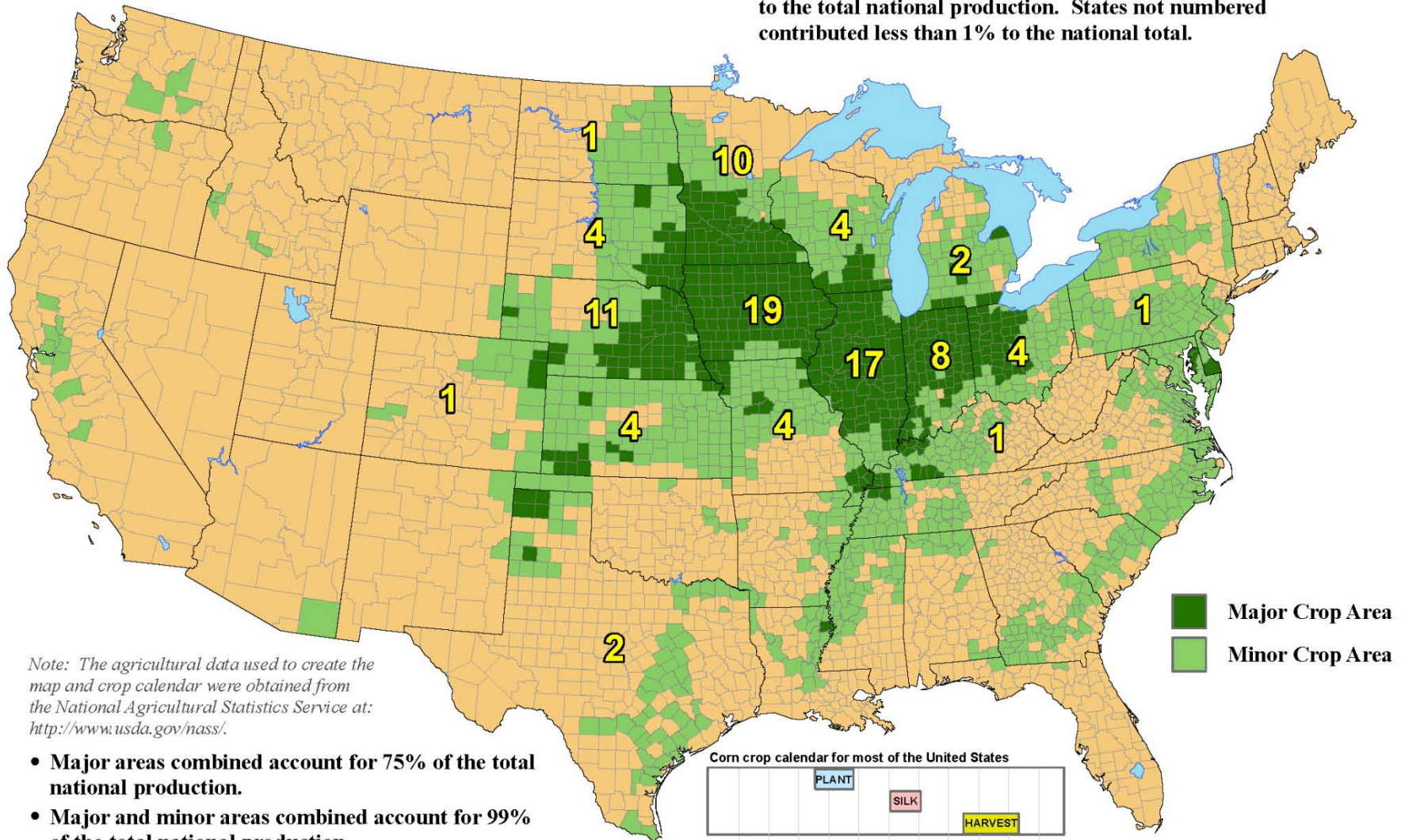
Oilseed, Soybean MY Imp. from U.S.



■ 2008 to 2010 Average (Last Update: February 2011)

United States: Corn

Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.

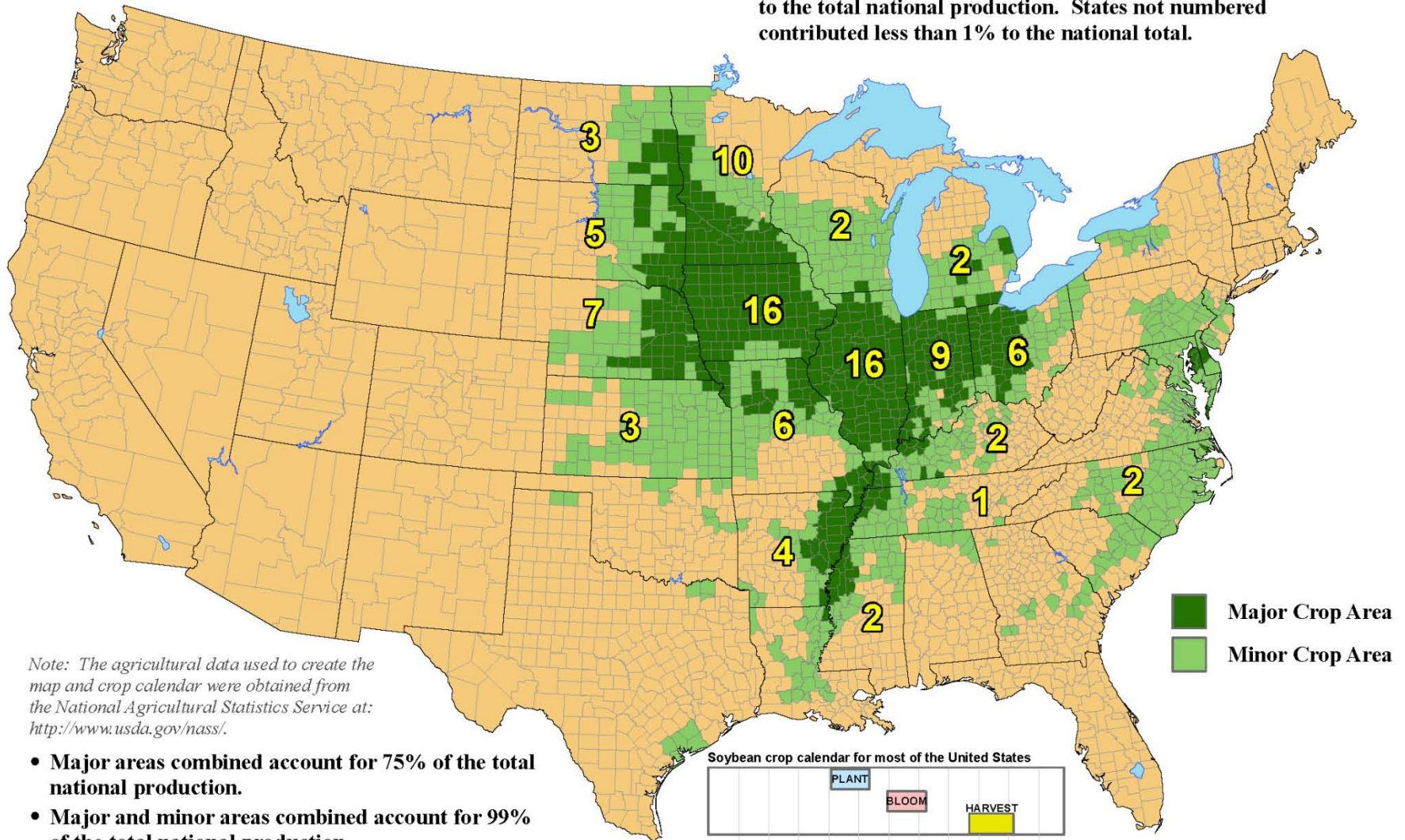


Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: <http://www.usda.gov/nass/>.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are based upon averaged NASS county-level and state production data from 2000-2004.

United States: Soybeans

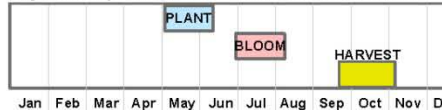
Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.



Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: <http://www.usda.gov/nass/>.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are based upon averaged NASS county-level and state production data from 2000-2004.

Soybean crop calendar for most of the United States



Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2000-2004. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

