## Precipitation:

The North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network recorded precipitation totals of below normal in the northeastern part of the state and above normal most elsewhere with the highest amounts to the west and southwest (Figure 1). The first six days of September were dry with much the remainder of the month having scattered showers. Wide spread rains fell from the $7^{\text {th }}$ through the $9^{\text {th }}$. Rain totals of 1 to 2 inches fell in the southeast on the $14^{\text {th }}$. Roughly a half inch fell in the west on the $23^{\text {rd }}$. Rainfall with totals around a half to an inch fell in the east on the $28^{\text {th }}$ which helped alleviate


Figure 1. Precipitation Percent of Normal in September 2013 for North Dakota (North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network, NDAWN) drought conditions in the area. However the late September rains hampered small grain harvest.

## Temperature:

NDAWN September average air temperatures ranged from $\sim 59^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ in the north to $\sim 65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ in the south. Departure from normal average air temperatures were $2^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $7^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ above normal across the state (Figure 2). For many places the September average air temperatures ranked in the top 10 warmest. Grand Forks area average temperature ranked $9^{\text {th }}$ warmest, Fargo area was $5^{\text {th }}$, Bismarck area was $6^{\text {th }}$, and Williston area was $8^{\text {th }}$ warmest (http://rccacis.unl.edu/). The unusually warm September temperatures balanced the impact of a late spring planting for most crops by adding the necessary growing degree days for maturity.

