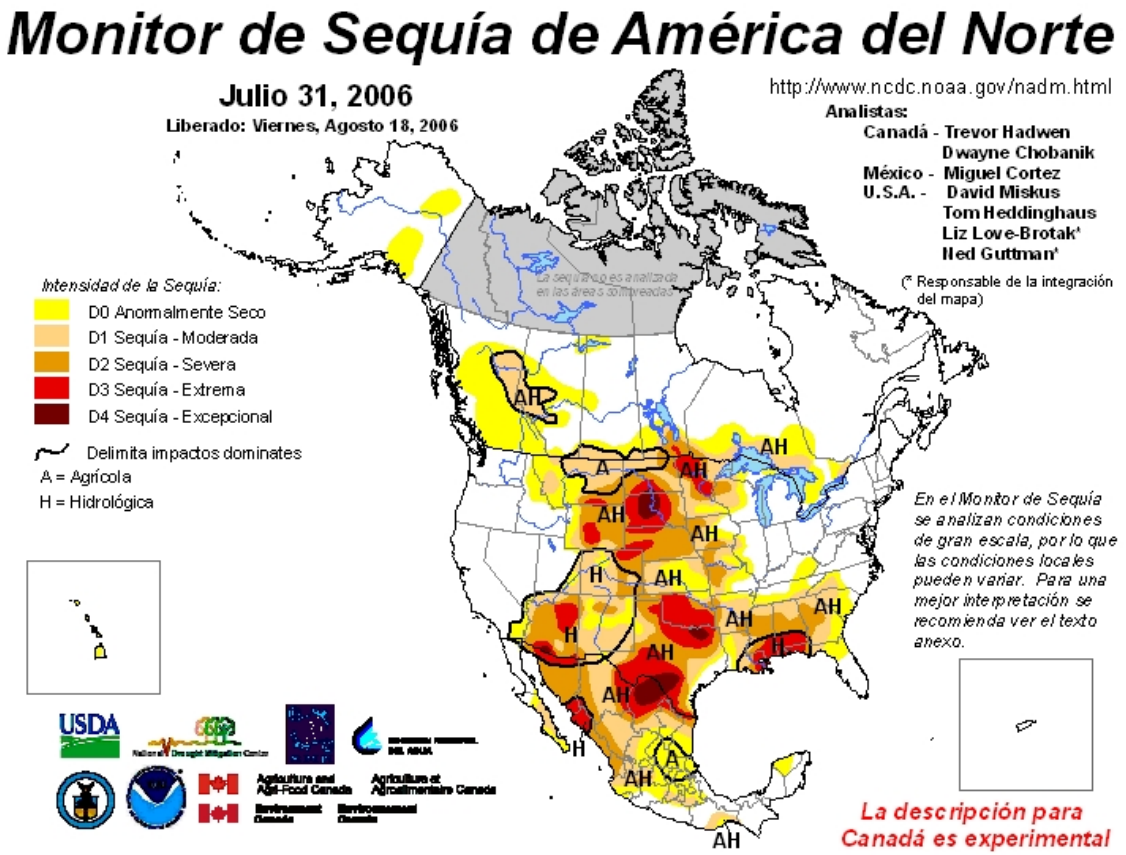
Mexican Agricultural Weather Monitoring from USDA's Perspective



Nombre:
Brad Rippey

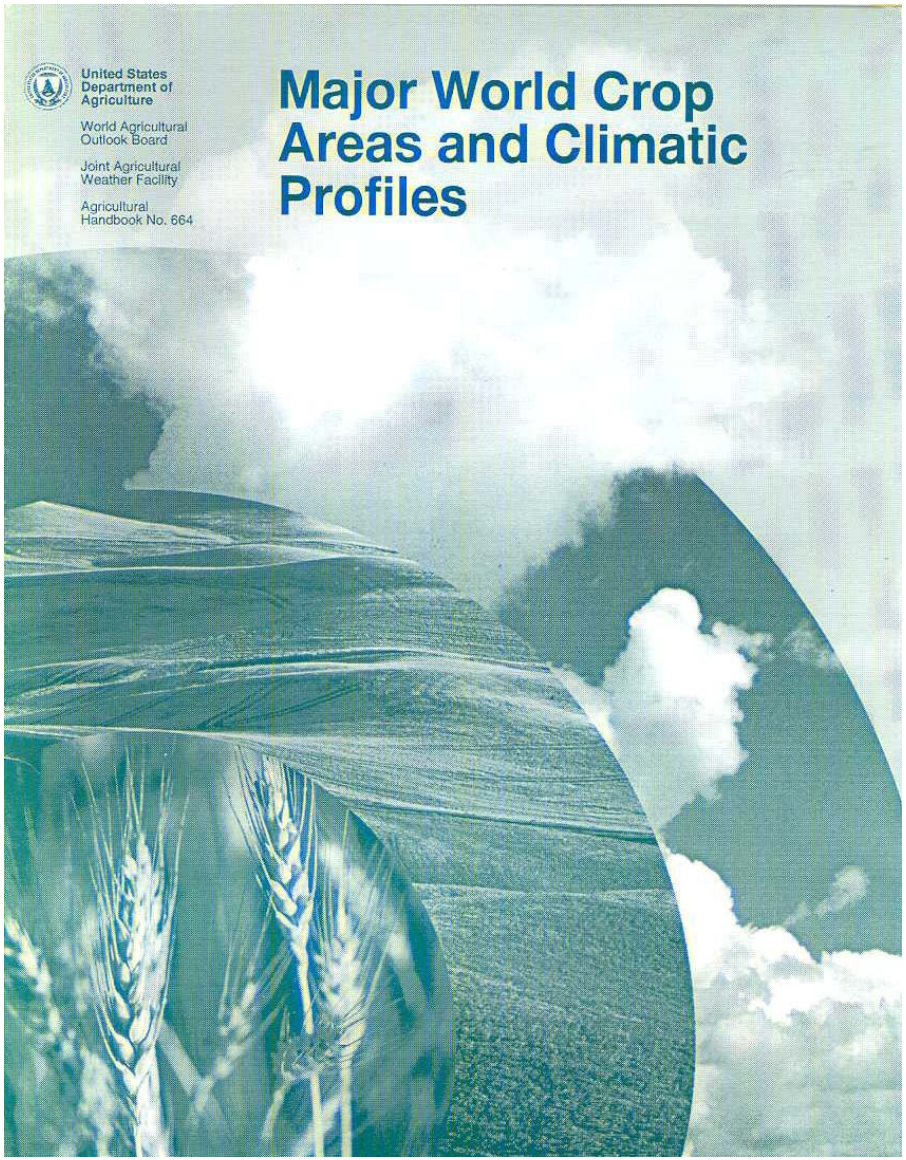
Ocupación:
Meteorólogo Agrícola

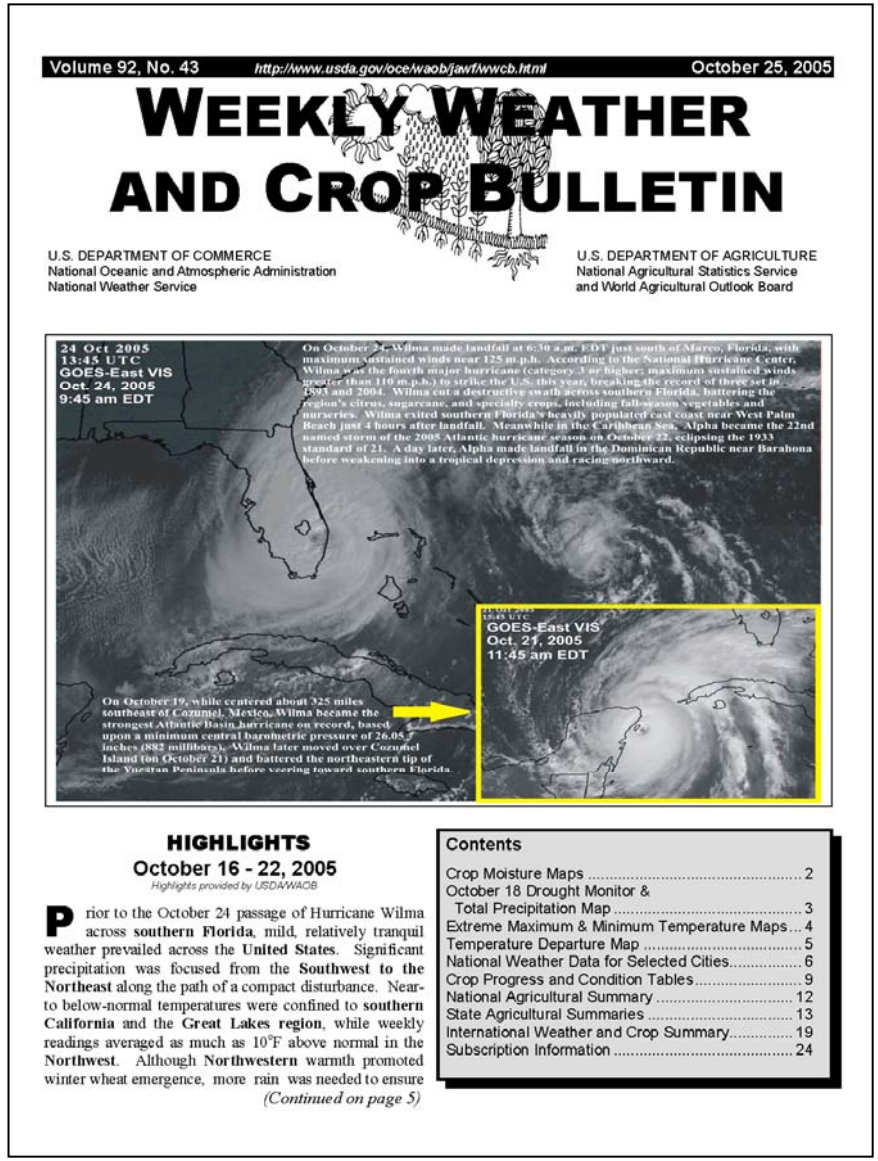
Afiliación:
(El Departamento de la Agricultura de los Estados Unidos)

Washington, D.C., USA

Controlar el Tiempo Agrícola de México de la Perspectiva de USDA

Sample Products of the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture)





Volume 92, No. 43 http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html October 25, 2005

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

24 Oct 2005
13:45 UTC
GOES-East VIS
Oct. 24, 2005
9:45 am EDT

On October 24, Wilma made landfall at 6:30 a.m. EDT just south of Marco, Florida, with maximum sustained winds near 125 m.p.h. According to the National Hurricane Center, Wilma was the fourth major hurricane (category 3 or higher; maximum sustained winds greater than 110 m.p.h.) to strike the U.S. this year, breaking the record of three set in 1893 and 2004. Wilma cut a destructive swath across southern Florida, battering the region's citrus, sugarcane, and specialty crops, including fall-season vegetables and nurseries. Wilma exited southern Florida's heavily populated east coast near West Palm Beach just 4 hours after landfall. Meanwhile in the Caribbean Sea, Alpha became the 22nd named storm of the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season on October 22, eclipsing the 1933 standard of 21. A day later, Alpha made landfall in the Dominican Republic near Barahona before weakening into a tropical depression and racing northward.

GOES-East VIS
Oct. 21, 2005
11:45 am EDT

On October 19, while centered about 325 miles southeast of Cozumel, Mexico, Wilma became the strongest Atlantic Basin hurricane on record, based upon a minimum central barometric pressure of 26.05 inches (882 millibars). Wilma later moved over Cozumel Island (on October 21) and battered the northeastern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula before veering toward southern Florida

HIGHLIGHTS
October 16 - 22, 2005
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

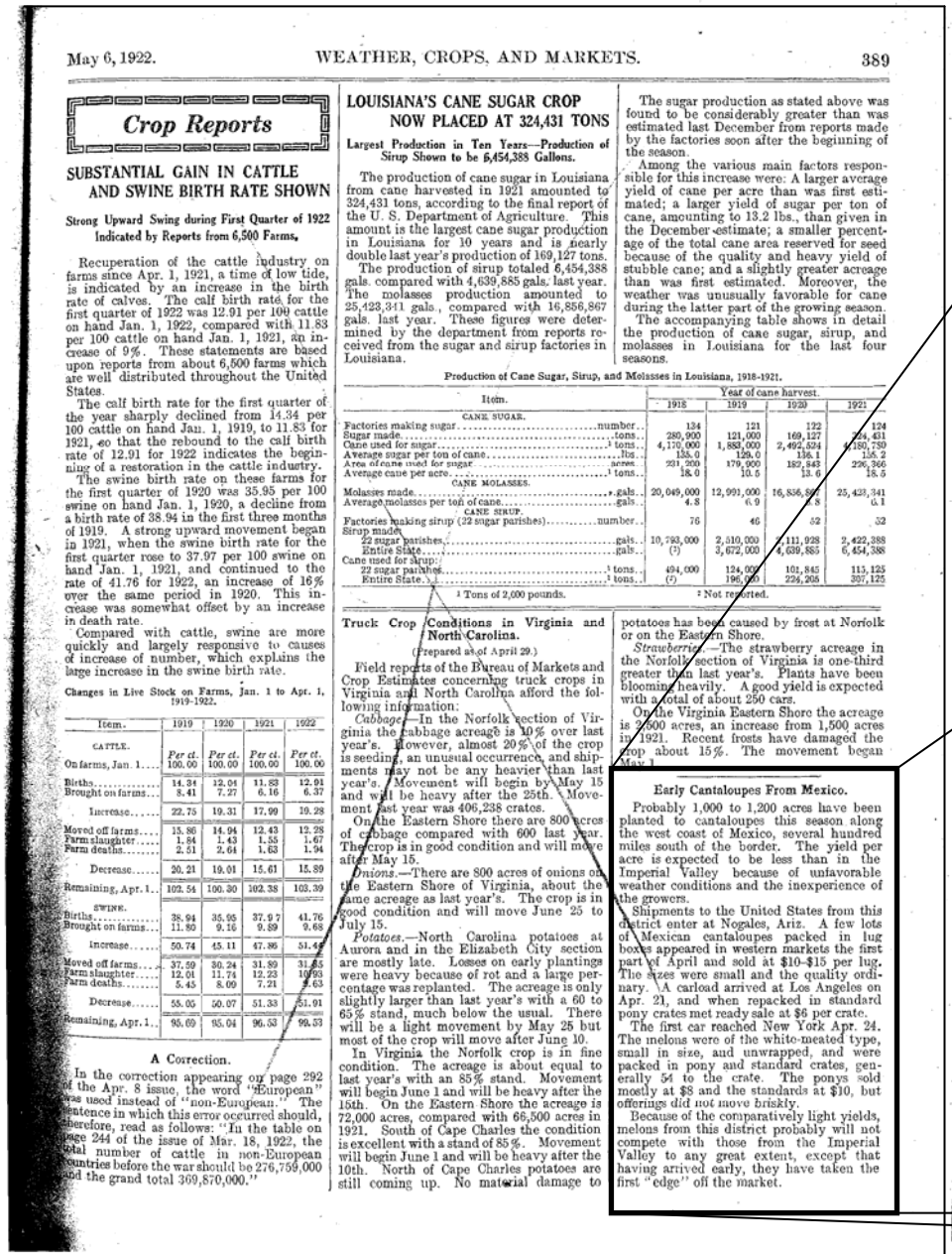
Prior to the October 24 passage of Hurricane Wilma across **southern Florida**, mild, relatively tranquil weather prevailed across the **United States**. Significant precipitation was focused from the **Southwest to the Northeast** along the path of a compact disturbance. Near- to below-normal temperatures were confined to **southern California** and the **Great Lakes region**, while weekly readings averaged as much as 10°F above normal in the **Northwest**. Although **Northwestern** warmth promoted winter wheat emergence, more rain was needed to ensure

(Continued on page 5)

Contents

Los Productos de la Facilidad Agrícola de Tiempo de USDA y NWS

A Long History of Agricultural Weather Monitoring



May 6, 1922. WEATHER, CROPS, AND MARKETS. 389

Crop Reports

SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN CATTLE AND SWINE BIRTH RATE SHOWN

Strong Upward Swing during First Quarter of 1922 Indicated by Reports from 6,500 Farms.

Recuperation of the cattle industry on farms since Apr. 1, 1921, a time of low tide, is indicated by an increase in the birth rate of calves. The calf birth rate for the first quarter of 1922 was 12.91 per 100 cattle on hand Jan. 1, 1922, compared with 11.83 per 100 cattle on hand Jan. 1, 1921, an increase of 9%. These statements are based upon reports from about 6,500 farms which are well distributed throughout the United States.

The calf birth rate for the first quarter of the year sharply declined from 14.34 per 100 cattle on hand Jan. 1, 1919, to 11.83 for 1921, so that the rebound to the calf birth rate of 12.91 for 1922 indicates the beginning of a restoration in the cattle industry.

The swine birth rate on these farms for the first quarter of 1920 was 35.95 per 100 swine on hand Jan. 1, 1920, a decline from a birth rate of 38.94 in the first three months of 1919. A strong upward movement began in 1921, when the swine birth rate for the first quarter rose to 37.97 per 100 swine on hand Jan. 1, 1921, and continued to the rate of 41.76 for 1922, an increase of 16% over the same period in 1920. This increase was somewhat offset by an increase in death rate.

Compared with cattle, swine are more quickly and largely responsive to causes of increase of number, which explains the large increase in the swine birth rate.

Changes in Live Stock on Farms, Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1919-1922.

Item.	1919	1920	1921	1922
CATTLE.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
On farms, Jan. 1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Births	14.34	12.04	11.83	12.91
Brought on farms	8.41	7.27	6.16	6.37
Increase	22.75	19.31	17.99	19.28
Moved off farms	15.86	14.94	12.43	12.28
Farm slaughter	1.84	1.43	1.55	1.67
Farm deaths	2.51	2.64	1.63	1.94
Decrease	20.21	19.01	15.61	15.89
Remaining, Apr. 1	102.54	100.30	102.38	103.39
SWINE.				
Births	38.94	35.95	37.97	41.76
Brought on farms	11.80	9.16	9.89	9.68
Increase	50.74	45.11	47.86	51.44
Moved off farms	37.59	30.24	31.89	31.85
Farm slaughter	12.01	11.74	12.23	10.93
Farm deaths	5.45	8.09	7.21	8.63
Decrease	55.05	50.07	51.33	51.91
Remaining, Apr. 1	95.69	95.04	96.53	99.53

A Correction.

In the correction appearing on page 292 of the Apr. 8 issue, the word "European" was used instead of "non-European." The sentence in which this error occurred should, therefore, read as follows: "In the table on page 244 of the issue of Mar. 18, 1922, the total number of cattle in non-European countries before the war should be 276,759,000 and the grand total 369,870,000."

LOUISIANA'S CANE SUGAR CROP NOW PLACED AT 324,431 TONS

Largest Production in Ten Years—Production of Sirup Shown to be 6,454,388 Gallons.

The production of cane sugar in Louisiana from cane harvested in 1921 amounted to 324,431 tons, according to the final report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This amount is the largest cane sugar production in Louisiana for 10 years and is nearly double last year's production of 169,127 tons.

The production of sirup totaled 6,454,388 gals. compared with 4,639,885 gals. last year. The molasses production amounted to 25,423,341 gals., compared with 16,856,867 gals. last year. These figures were determined by the department from reports received from the sugar and sirup factories in Louisiana.

The sugar production as stated above was found to be considerably greater than was estimated last December from reports made by the factories soon after the beginning of the season.

Among the various main factors responsible for this increase were: A larger average yield of cane per acre than was first estimated; a larger yield of sugar per ton of cane, amounting to 13.2 lbs., than given in the December estimate; a smaller percentage of the total cane area reserved for seed because of the quality and heavy yield of stubble cane; and a slightly greater acreage than was first estimated. Moreover, the weather was unusually favorable for cane during the latter part of the growing season.

The accompanying table shows in detail the production of cane sugar, sirup, and molasses in Louisiana for the last four seasons.

Production of Cane Sugar, Sirup, and Molasses in Louisiana, 1918-1921.

Item.	Year of cane harvest. 1918	1919	1920	1921
CANE SUGAR.				
Factories making sugar (number)	134	121	122	124
Sugar made (tons)	280,900	121,000	169,127	324,431
Cane used for sugar (tons)	4,170,000	1,883,000	2,492,524	4,180,759
Average sugar per ton of cane (lbs.)	135.0	129.0	136.1	155.2
Area of cane used for sugar (acres)	231,200	179,900	182,843	226,366
Average cane per acre (tons)	18.0	10.5	13.6	18.5
CANE MOLASSES.				
Molasses made (gals.)	20,049,000	12,991,000	16,856,867	25,423,341
Average molasses per ton of cane (gals.)	4.8	6.9	6.8	6.1
CANE SIRUP.				
Factories making sirup (22 sugar parishes) (number)	76	46	52	52
Sirup made:				
22 sugar parishes (gals.)	10,793,000	2,510,000	4,111,928	2,422,388
Entire State (gals.)	(2)	3,672,000	4,639,885	6,454,388
Cane used for sirup:				
22 sugar parishes (tons)	494,000	124,000	191,845	115,125
Entire State (tons)	(2)	196,000	224,205	307,125

[1] Tons of 2,000 pounds. [2] Not reported.

Truck Crop Conditions in Virginia and North Carolina.

(Prepared as of April 29.)

Field reports of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates concerning truck crops in Virginia and North Carolina afford the following information:

Cabbage.—In the Norfolk section of Virginia the cabbage acreage is 10% over last year's. However, almost 20% of the crop is seeding, an unusual occurrence, and shipments may not be any heavier than last year's. Movement will begin by May 15 and will be heavy after the 25th. Movement last year was 406,238 crates.

On the Eastern Shore there are 800 acres of cabbage compared with 600 last year. The crop is in good condition and will move after May 15.

Onions.—There are 800 acres of onions on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, about the same acreage as last year's. The crop is in good condition and will move June 25 to July 15.

Potatoes.—North Carolina potatoes at Aurora and in the Elizabeth City section are mostly late. Losses on early plantings were heavy because of rot and a large percentage was replanted. The acreage is only slightly larger than last year's with a 60 to 65% stand, much below the usual. There will be a light movement by May 25 but most of the crop will move after June 10.

In Virginia the Norfolk crop is in fine condition. The acreage is about equal to last year's with an 85% stand. Movement will begin June 1 and will be heavy after the 15th. On the Eastern Shore the acreage is 72,000 acres, compared with 66,500 acres in 1921. South of Cape Charles the condition is excellent with a stand of 85%. Movement will begin June 1 and will be heavy after the 10th. North of Cape Charles potatoes are still coming up. No material damage to potatoes has been caused by frost at Norfolk or on the Eastern Shore.

Strawberries.—The strawberry acreage in the Norfolk section of Virginia is one-third greater than last year's. Plants have been blooming heavily. A good yield is expected with a total of about 250 cars.

On the Virginia Eastern Shore the acreage is 2,500 acres, an increase from 1,500 acres in 1921. Recent frosts have damaged the crop about 15%. The movement began May 1.

Early Cantaloupes From Mexico.

Probably 1,000 to 1,200 acres have been planted to cantaloupes this season along the west coast of Mexico, several hundred miles south of the border. The yield per acre is expected to be less than in the Imperial Valley because of unfavorable weather conditions and the inexperience of the growers.

Shipments to the United States from this district enter at Nogales, Ariz. A few lots of Mexican cantaloupes packed in lug boxes appeared in western markets the first part of April and sold at $10–$15 per lug. The sizes were small and the quality ordinary. A carload arrived at Los Angeles on Apr. 21, and when repacked in standard pony crates met ready sale at $6 per crate.

The first car reached New York Apr. 24. The melons were of the white-meated type, small in size, and unwrapped, and were packed in pony and standard crates, generally 54 to the crate. The ponys sold mostly at $8 and the standards at $10, but offerings did not move briskly.

Because of the comparatively light yields, melons from this district probably will not compete with those from the Imperial Valley to any great extent, except that having arrived early, they have taken the first "edge" off the market.

Excerpt from *Weather, Crops, and Markets*, May 6, 1922:

Early Cantaloupes From Mexico.

Probably 1,000 to 1,200 acres have been planted to cantaloupes this season along the west coast of Mexico, several hundred miles south of the border. The yield per acre is expected to be less than in the Imperial Valley because of unfavorable weather conditions and the inexperience of the growers.

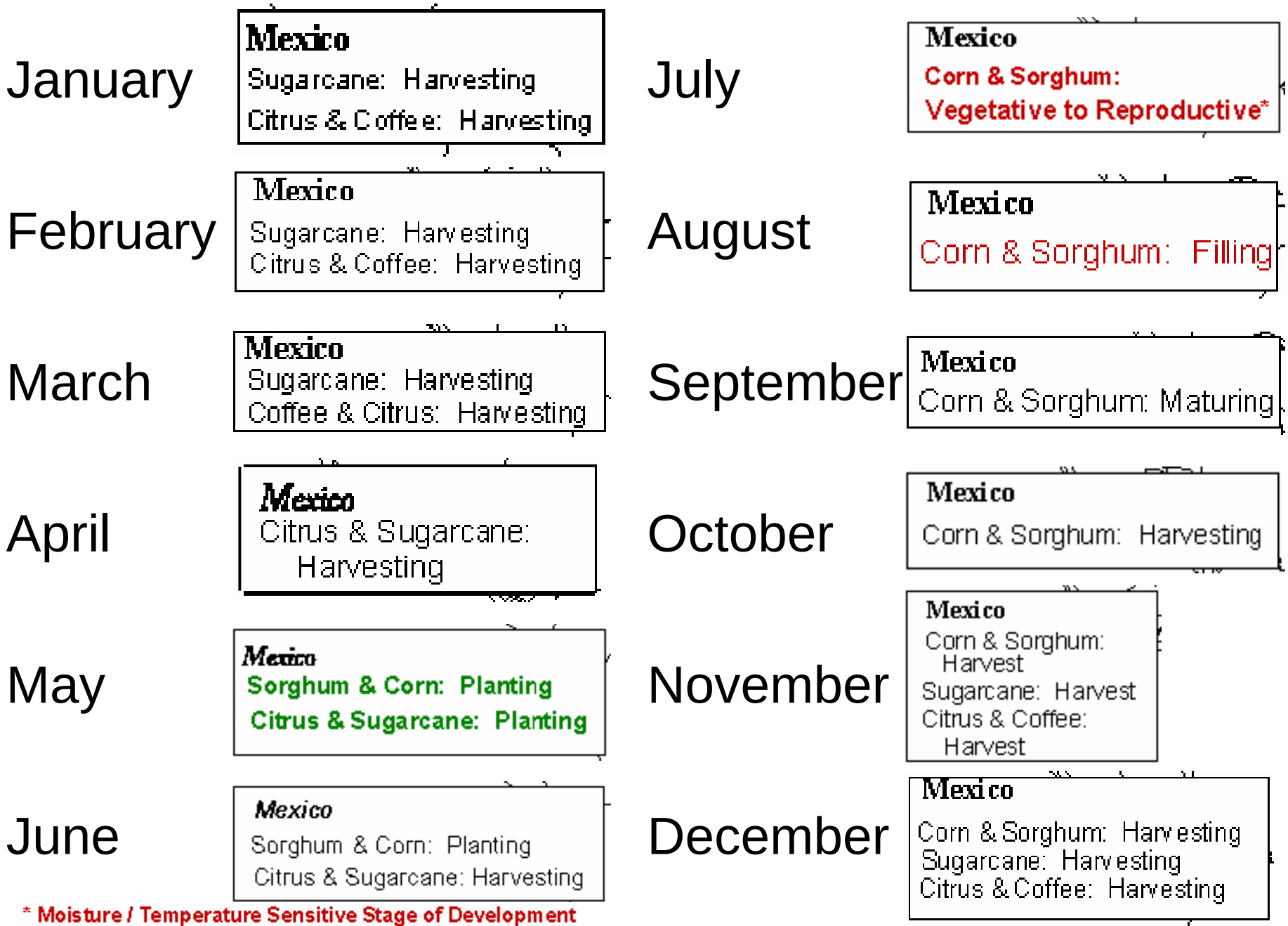
Shipments to the United States from this district enter at Nogales, Ariz. A few lots of Mexican cantaloupes packed in lug boxes appeared in western markets the first part of April and sold at $10–$15 per lug. The sizes were small and the quality ordinary. A carload arrived at Los Angeles on Apr. 21, and when repacked in standard pony crates met ready sale at $6 per crate.

The first car reached New York Apr. 24. The melons were of the white-meated type, small in size, and unwrapped, and were packed in pony and standard crates, generally 54 to the crate. The ponys sold mostly at $8 and the standards at $10, but offerings did not move briskly.

Because of the comparatively light yields, melons from this district probably will not compete with those from the Imperial Valley to any great extent, except that having arrived early, they have taken the first "edge" off the market.

http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Other/MWCACP/index.htm

Mexican Summer Crop Calendars, By Month



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

Mexican Winter Crop Calendars, By Month

January

Mexico
Wheat: Vegetative
Vegetables: Harvesting

February

Mexico
Wheat: Heading *
Vegetables: Harvesting

March

Mexico
Wheat: Filling

April

Mexico
Wheat & vegetables:
Harvesting

May

Mexico
Wheat: Harvesting
Vegetables: Harvesting

June

Mexico
Wheat: Harvesting

July ---------

August ---------

September ---------

October

Mexico
Wheat: Planting

November

Mexico
Wheat: Planting

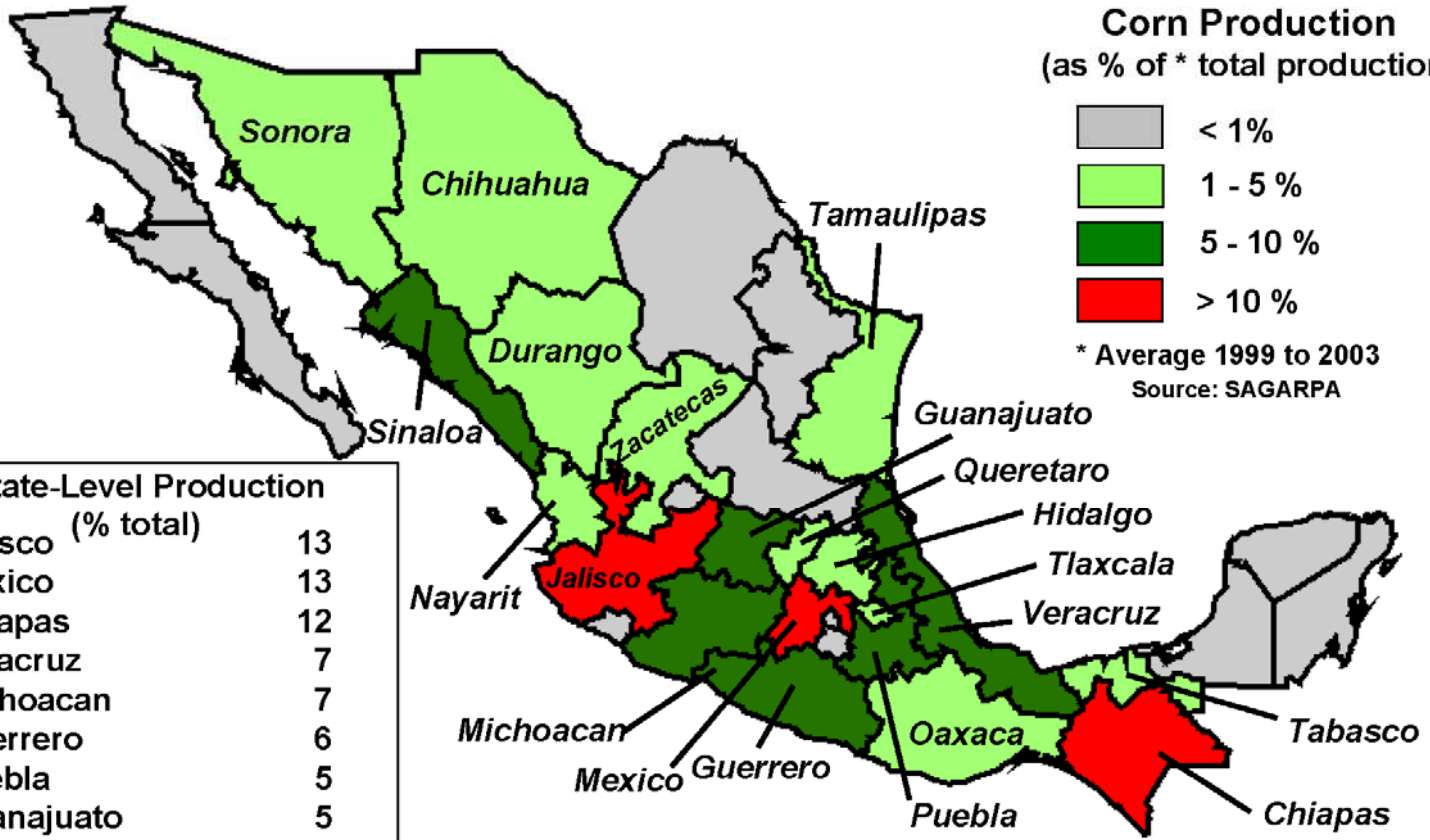
December

Mexico
Wheat: Planting
Vegetables: Harvesting

* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

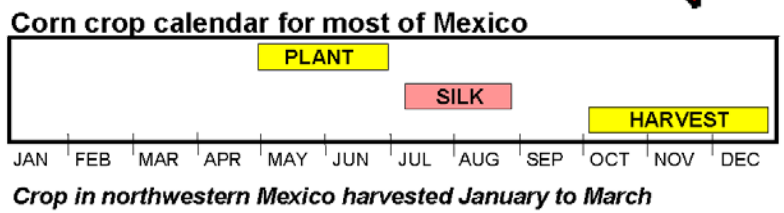
Producción del Maíz Grano de México

Mexican Corn Production



* State-Level Production (% total)	
Jalisco	13
Mexico	13
Chiapas	12
Veracruz	7
Michoacan	7
Guerrero	6
Puebla	5
Guanajuato	5
Sinaloa	5
Oaxaca	5
Hidalgo	4
Zacatecas	2
Others	~ 15

* 1999 to 2003 Average
Source: SAGARPA

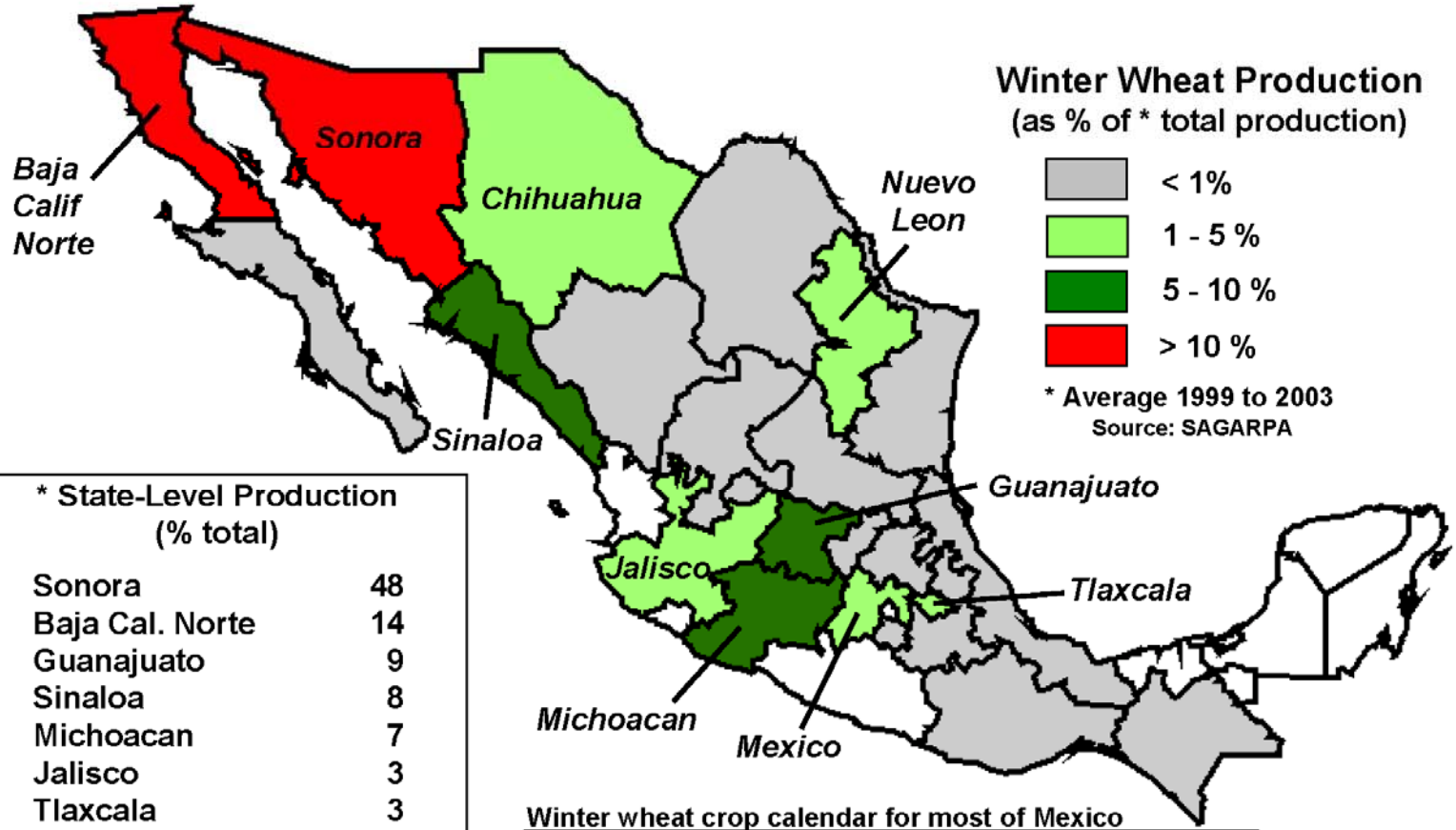


Crop in northwestern Mexico harvested January to March

USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Producción del Trigo (Otoño/Invierno) de México

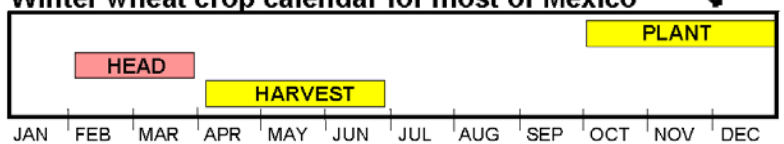
Mexican Winter Wheat Production



* State-Level Production (% total)	
Sonora	48
Baja Cal. Norte	14
Guanajuato	9
Sinaloa	8
Michoacan	7
Jalisco	3
Tlaxcala	3
Others	~ 8

* 1999 to 2003 Average
Source: SAGARPA

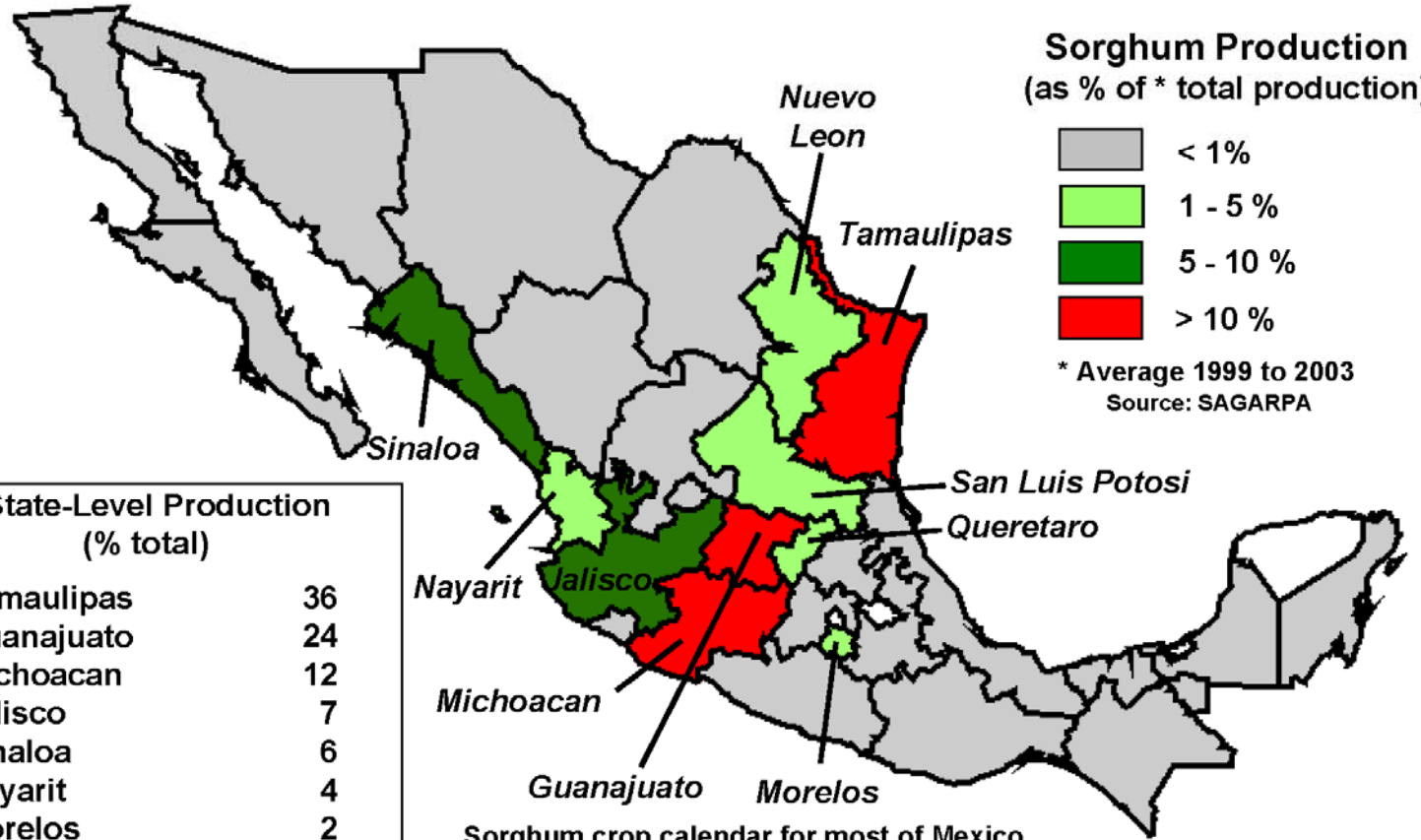
Winter wheat crop calendar for most of Mexico



USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Producción del Sorgo Grano de México

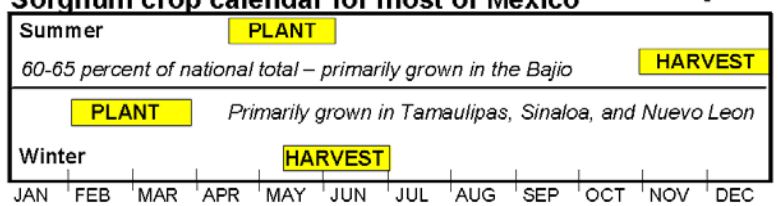
Mexican Sorghum Production



* State-Level Production (% total)	
Tamaulipas	36
Guanajuato	24
Michoacan	12
Jalisco	7
Sinaloa	6
Nayarit	4
Morelos	2
Others	~ 9

* 1999 to 2003 Average
Source: SAGARPA

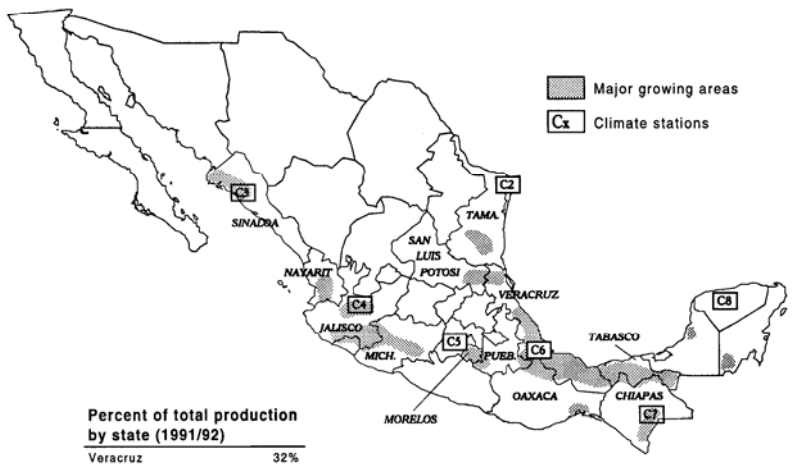
Sorghum crop calendar for most of Mexico



USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Producción de la Caña de Azúcar y del Café de México

Mexico: Sugarcane

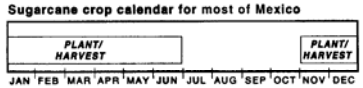


Percent of total production by state (1991/92)

Veracruz	32%
Oaxaca	11%
Jalisco	11%
San Luis Potosi	9%
Sinaloa	6%
Tamaulipas	5%
Morelos	4%
Michoacan	4%
Nayarit	4%
Tabasco	4%
Puebla	3%
Chiapas	3%

These states account for 92% of 1991/92 production.

Sugarcane crop calendar for most of Mexico

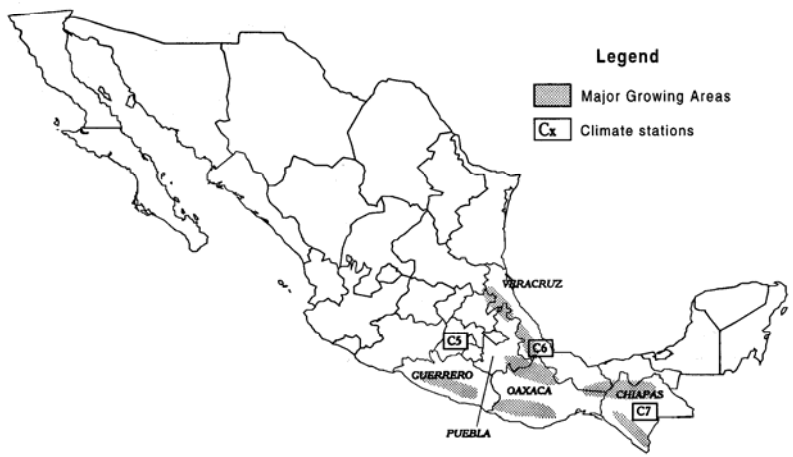


Mexico: Historical sugarcane statistics

Crop Year	Area	Yield	Sugar-cane	Raw sugar
	1,000 ha	t/ha	1,000 t	1,000 t
1970/71	417	62.31	25,985	2,475
1971/72	414	63.42	26,254	2,520
1972/73	440	67.84	29,849	2,769
1973/74	447	68.21	30,492	2,805
1974/75	450	64.33	28,949	2,696
1975/76	435	62.61	27,237	2,698
1976/77	416	67.18	27,947	2,696
1977/78	445	72.69	32,348	3,029
1978/79	463	73.14	33,865	3,058
1979/80	479	65.43	31,343	2,763
1980/81	439	65.32	28,677	2,518
1981/82	450	69.22	31,150	2,842
1982/83	475	68.38	32,482	3,078
1983/84	495	70.19	34,746	3,242
1984/85	540	70.56	38,100	3,436
1985/86	543	74.31	40,350	3,928
1986/87	597	69.30	41,372	3,970
1987/88	561	66.39	37,244	3,806
1988/89	542	66.24	35,900	3,678
1989/90	511	68.10	34,800	3,100
1990/91	525	68.57	36,000	3,900
1991/92	519	68.02	35,300	3,500
1992/93	530	74.90	39,700	4,330
1988/89-1992/93 average	525	69.16	36,340	3,702

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

Mexico: Coffee

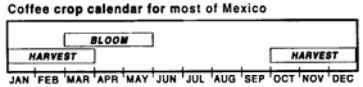


Percent of total production by state (1992/93)

Chiapas	32%
Veracruz	24%
Oaxaca	19%
Puebla	15%
Guerrero	6%

These states account for 96% of 1992/93 production.

Coffee crop calendar for most of Mexico



Mexico: Historical coffee statistics

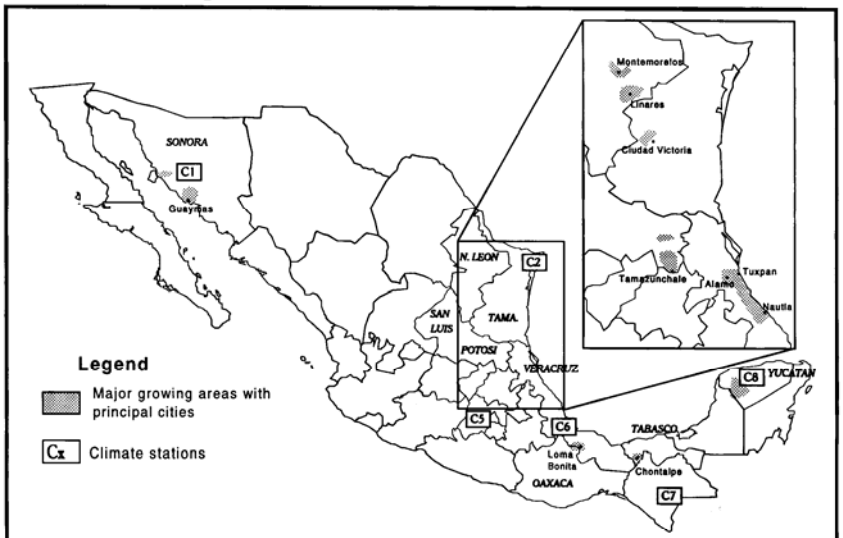
Crop Year	Area*	Yield	Prod.
	1,000 ha	t/ha	1,000 t
1970/71	329	9.73	3,200
1971/72	381	8.92	3,400
1972/73	374	10.47	3,914
1973/74	379	9.23	3,500
1974/75	363	11.10	4,030
1975/76	373	11.09	4,136
1976/77	356	9.64	3,431
1977/78	356	9.27	3,301
1978/79	356	11.30	4,022
1979/80	356	10.11	3,600
1980/81	356	10.85	3,862
1981/82	356	10.96	3,900
1982/83	395	11.47	4,530
1983/84	390	11.62	4,530
1984/85	380	11.18	4,250
1985/86	400	12.07	4,826
1986/87	404	13.11	5,297
1987/88	440	10.72	4,717
1988/89	580	9.48	5,500
1989/90	530	9.62	5,100
1990/91	530	8.58	4,550
1991/92	580	7.97	4,620
1992/93	570	7.33	4,180
1988/89-1992/93-average	558	8.60	4,790

*Bearing trees.

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

Producción de las Naranjas y Verduras de México

Mexico: Oranges

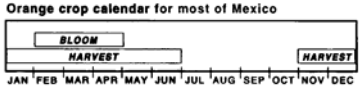


Percent of total production by state (1991/92)

Veracruz	55%
San Luis Potosi	12%
Tamaulipas	8%
Sonora	6%
Yucatan	5%
Nuevo Leon	4%

These states account for 90% of 1991/92 production.

Orange crop calendar for most of Mexico



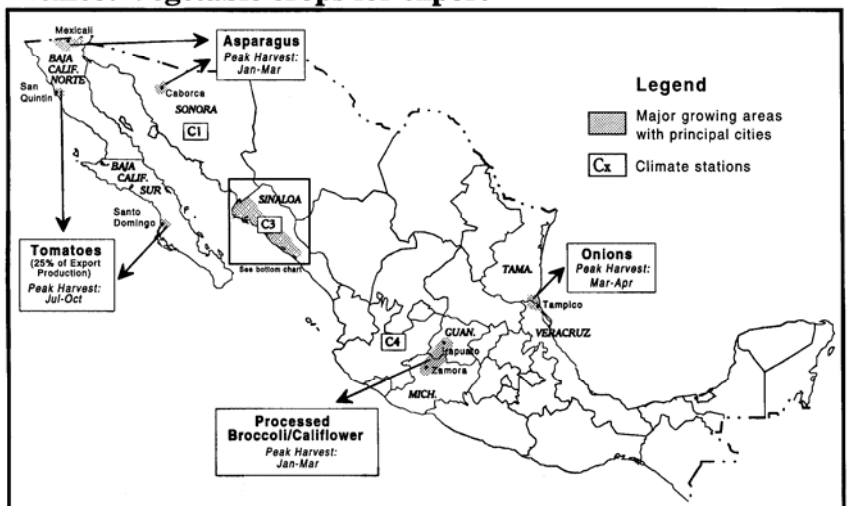
Mexico: Historical orange statistics

Crop Year	Area*	Yield	Prod.
	1,000 ha	t/ha	1,000 t
1970/71	na	na	1,310
1971/72	na	na	1,130
1972/73	na	na	1,410
1973/74	na	na	1,280
1974/75	na	na	1,230
1975/76	na	na	1,280
1976/77	na	na	1,710
1977/78	na	na	1,290
1978/79	na	na	1,280
1979/80	na	na	1,630
1980/81	na	na	1,600
1981/82	na	na	1,650
1982/83	na	na	1,380
1983/84	94	13.83	1,300
1984/85	65	15.38	1,000
1985/86	70	20.14	1,410
1986/87	73	23.05	1,683
1987/88	96	19.79	1,900
1988/89	112	17.86	2,000
1989/90	160	11.88	1,900
1990/91	170	13.53	2,300
1991/92	185	11.89	2,200
1992/93	205	13.17	2,700
1988/89-1992/93-average	166	13.67	2,220

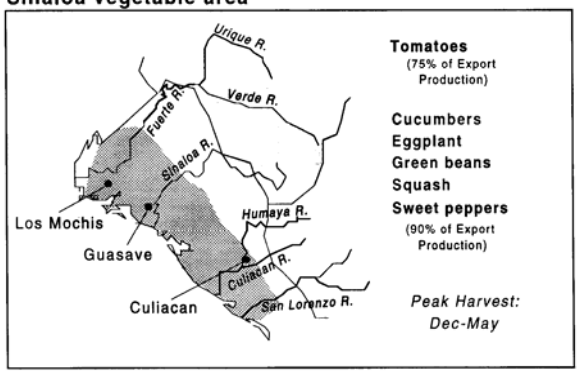
na = Not available
*Bearing trees.

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

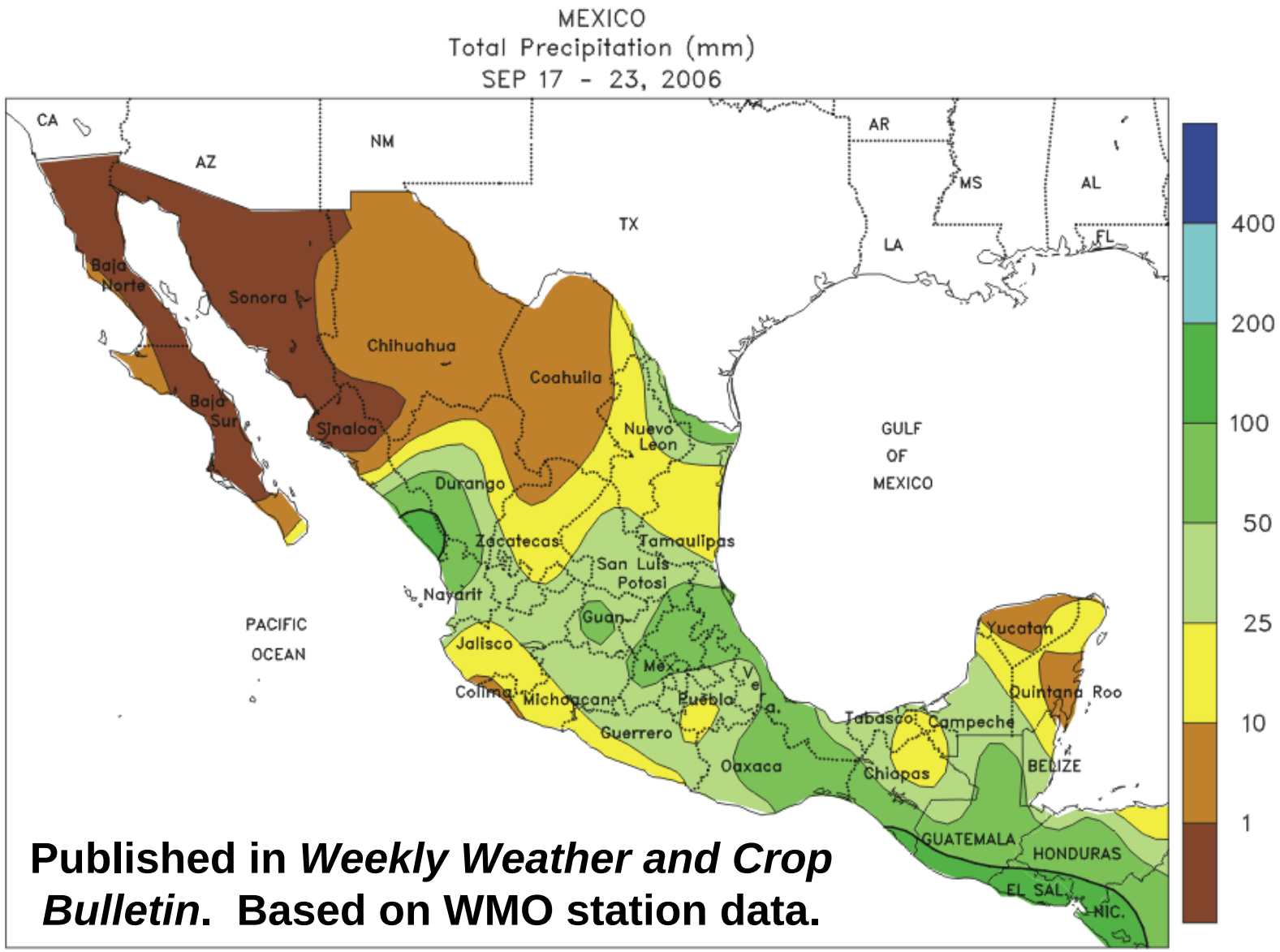
Mexico: Vegetable crops for export



Sinaloa vegetable area



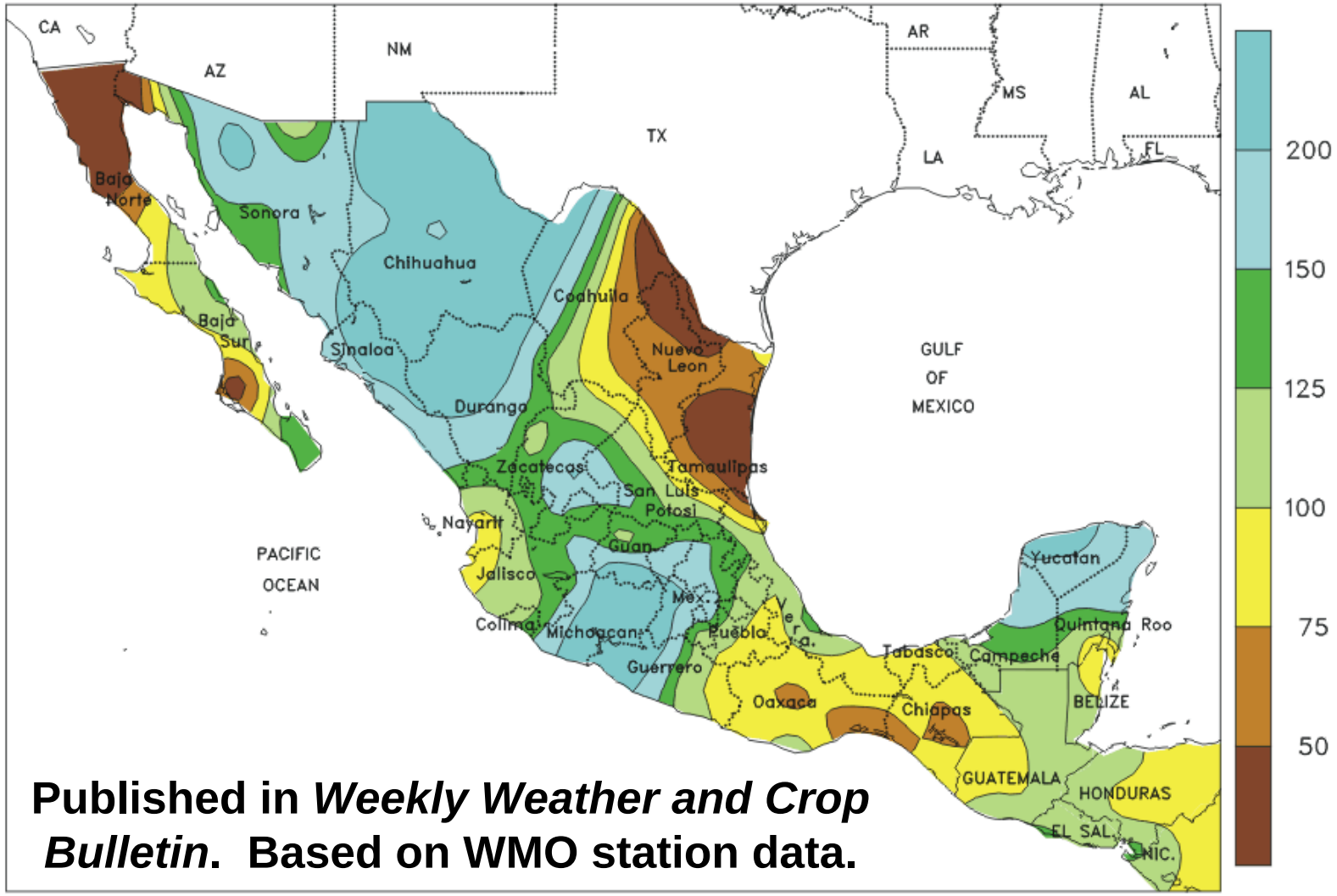
JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)



Published in *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*. Based on WMO station data.

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

MEXICO
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2006



Published in *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*. Based on WMO station data.

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

U.S. – Mexico Gridded Precipitation Analysis

- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) daily (1200 - 1200 UTC) rain gauge analysis contains information from over 8,000 stations across the U.S. and Mexico each day in near real-time (within 12 hours). The data base includes multiple sources of rain gauge data over the **U.S.**: "first order" World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Global Telecommunications System (GTS) sites; SHEF (Standard Hydrologic Exchange Format)-encoded precipitation reports from River Forecast Centers; the Hydrometeorological Automated Data System (HADS) dataset; and the SNOTEL [SNOwpack TELemetry] dataset. **Mexico's** precipitation data is provided by the Mexican Weather Service (SMN) through a continuing long-term collaboration.

- **Resolution:** 0.25 degree x 0.25 degree

Daily Precipitation Analysis - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites Media

Address http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/realtime/GIS/USMEX/USMEX-precip.shtml

Google wildfire acreage + 1930s Go Bookmarks 554 blocked Check Look for Map AutoFill Send to wildfire acreage 1930s Settings

www.nws.noaa.gov

National Weather Service

Climate Prediction Center

Home Site Map News Organization Search Go

CPC Search

CPC search Go

US and Mexico

Daily Precipitation

7-Days Precipitation Accumulation - loop

About the Gridded Analysis

Download Real-Time Gridded Data

Download Historical Gridded Data

30, 90, 180 & 365-Day Monitoring Maps

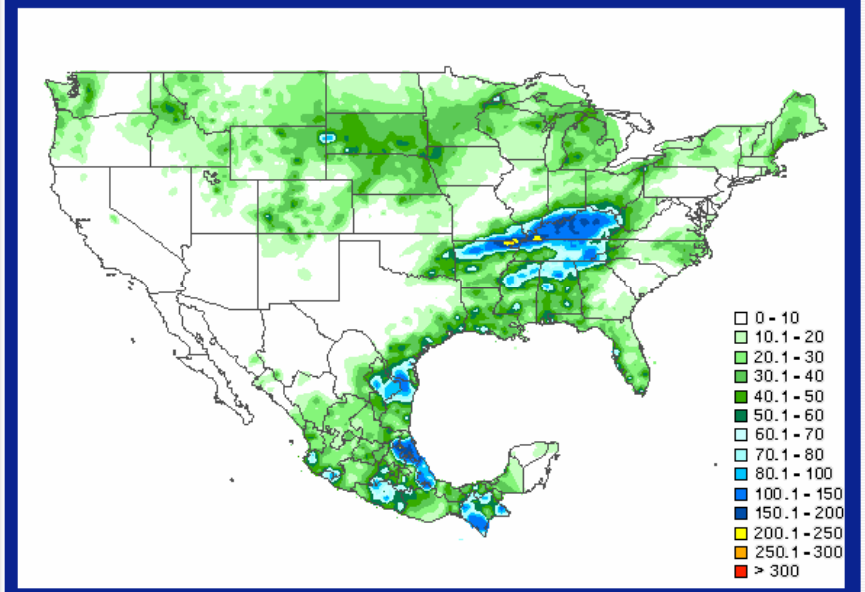
Monitoring Weather and Climate

Daily Maps Archive

FIRSTGOV.gov The U.S. Government's Official Web Portal

HOME > Daily Precipitation Analysis > US & Mexico

7-Day Accumulation (mm)
12Z September 18 2006 - 12Z September 25 2006



Topo Precip 7-Day Stations Boundaries Cities Roads Rivers Legend

NOAA/ National Weather Service
National Centers for Environmental Prediction
Climate Prediction Center
5200 Auth Road
Camp Springs, Maryland 20746
Page Author: Climate Prediction Center Internet Team
Page last modified: July 25 2006

Disclaimer Information Quality Credits Glossary

Privacy Policy Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) About Us Career Opportunities

Done Internet

U.S. - Mexico 7-Day Rainfall (mm) Sep. 18-24, 2006

Gridded Precipitation Data from NWS/CPC

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/realtime/GIS/USMEX/USMEX-precip.shtml

Daily Precipitation Analysis - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites Media

Address http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/realtime/GIS/USMEX/USMEX-precip.shtml

Google wildfire acreage + 1930s Go Bookmarks 554 blocked Check Look for Map AutoFill Send to wildfire acreage 1930s Settings

www.nws.noaa.gov

National Weather Service

Climate Prediction Center

Home Site Map News Organization Search Go

CPC Search

CPC search Go

US and Mexico

Daily Precipitation

7-Days Precipitation Accumulation - loop

About the Gridded Analysis

Download Real-Time Gridded Data

Download Historical Gridded Data

30, 90, 180 & 365-Day Monitoring Maps

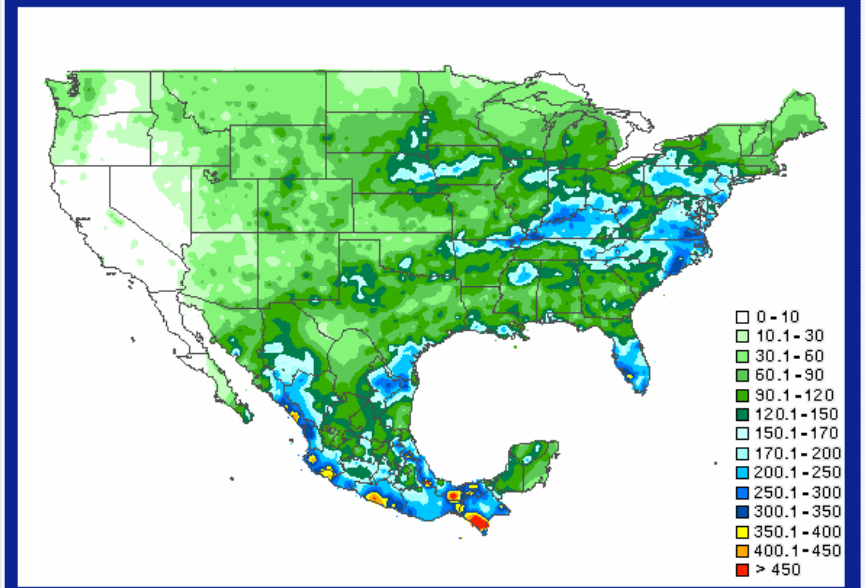
Monitoring Weather and Climate

Daily Maps Archive

FIRSTGOV.gov The U.S. Government's Official Web Portal

HOME > Daily Precipitation Analysis > US & Mexico

30-Day Accumulation (mm)
12Z August 26 2006 - 12Z September 25 2006



Topo Precip 30-Day Stations Boundaries Cities Roads Rivers Legend

NOAA/ National Weather Service
National Centers for Environmental Prediction
Climate Prediction Center
5200 Auth Road
Camp Springs, Maryland 20746
Page Author: Climate Prediction Center Internet Team
Page last modified: July 25, 2006

Disclaimer
Information Quality
Credits
Glossary

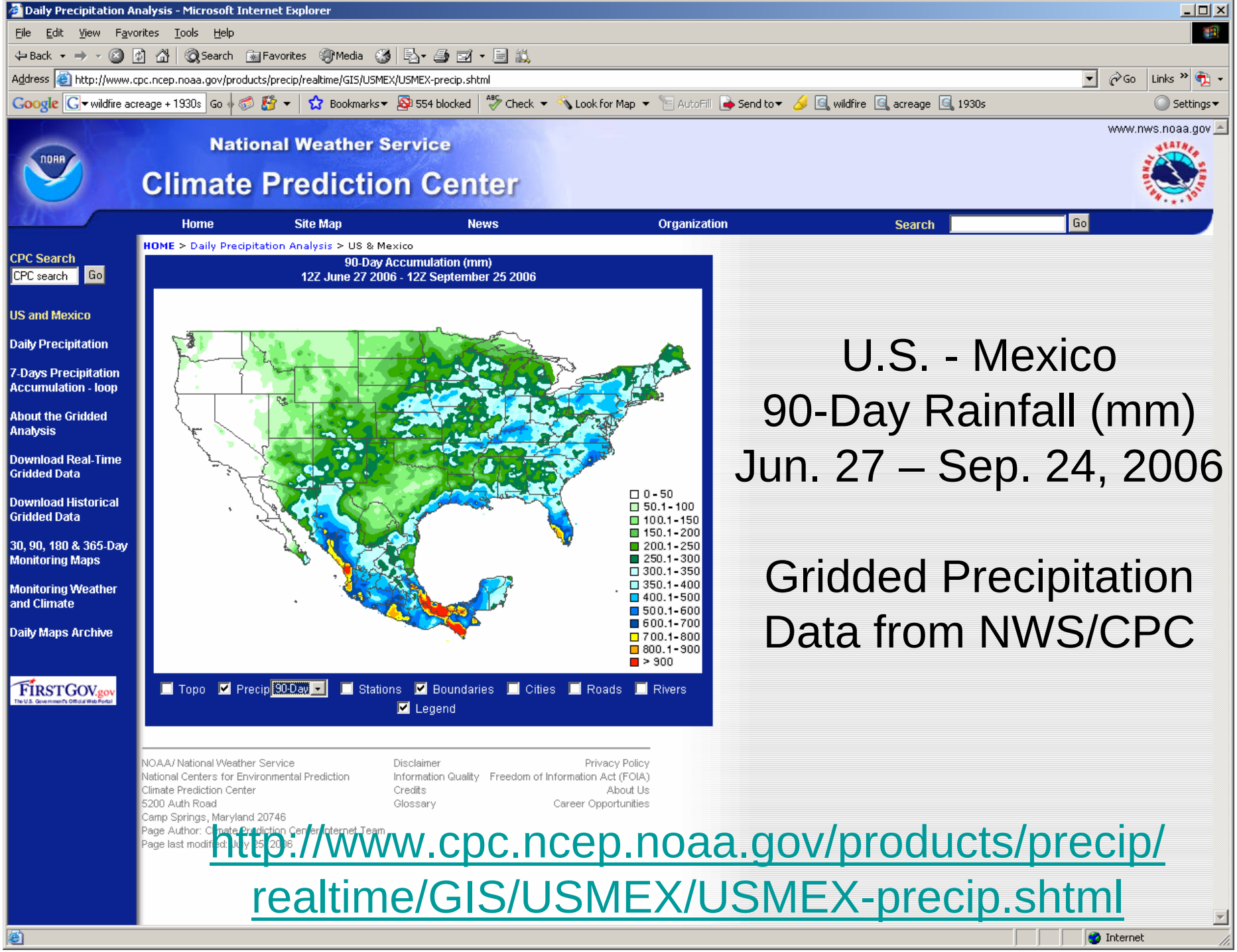
Privacy Policy
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
About Us
Career Opportunities

Done Internet

U.S. - Mexico
30-Day Rainfall (mm)
Aug. 26 – Sep. 24, 2006

Gridded Precipitation Data from NWS/CPC

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/realtime/GIS/USMEX/USMEX-precip.shtml



U.S. - Mexico
90-Day Rainfall (mm)
Jun. 27 – Sep. 24, 2006

Gridded Precipitation Data from NWS/CPC

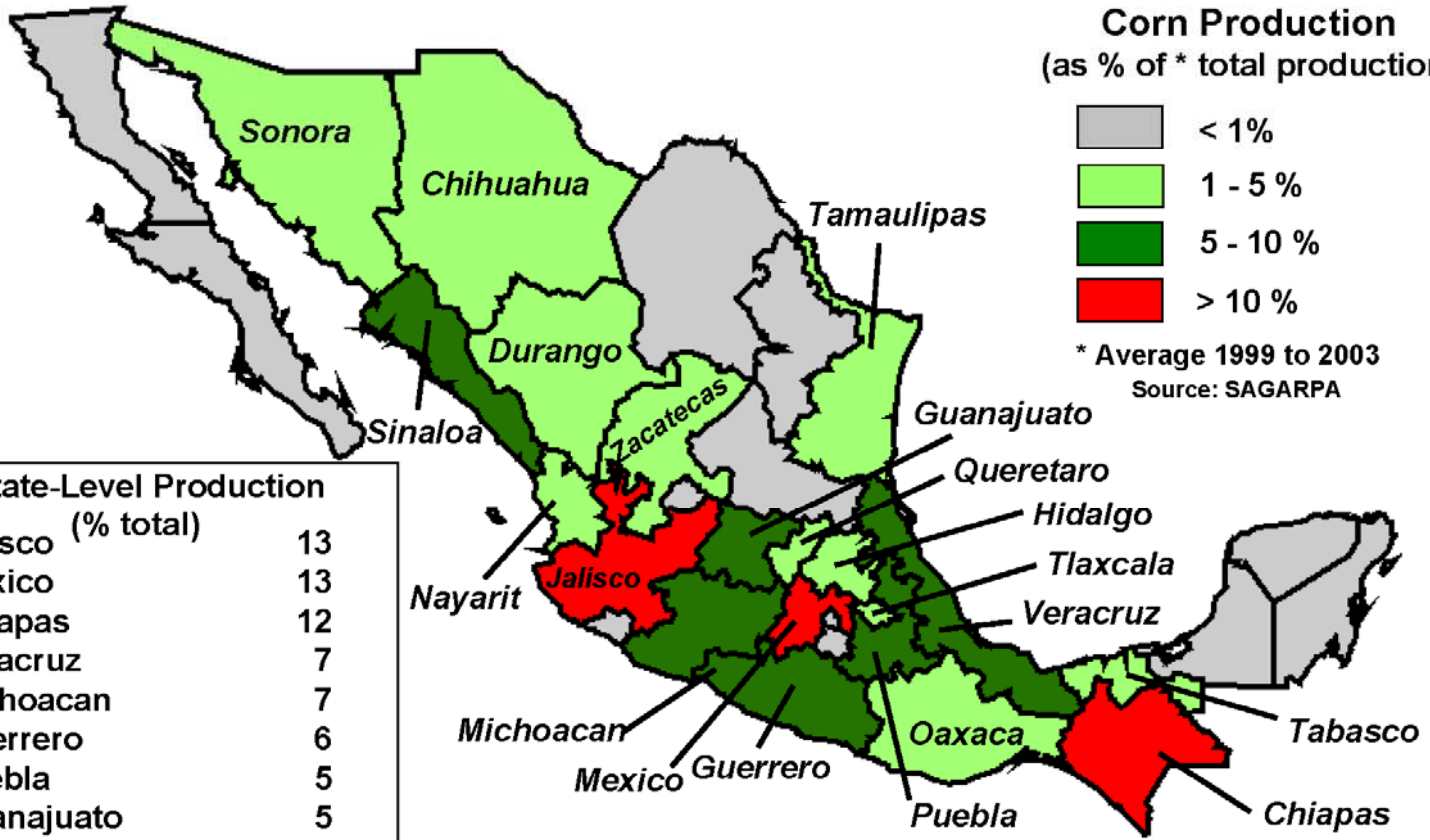
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/realtime/GIS/USMEX/USMEX-precip.shtml

Advantages of an Enhanced Rainfall Dataset and GIS Technology

- We have a high-quality, dense Mexican dataset due to collaboration between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Weather Service (NWS), and between the NWS and SMN.
- The use of a GIS allows us to take advantage of the Mexican dataset (example for corn shown on next nine PowerPoint slides).

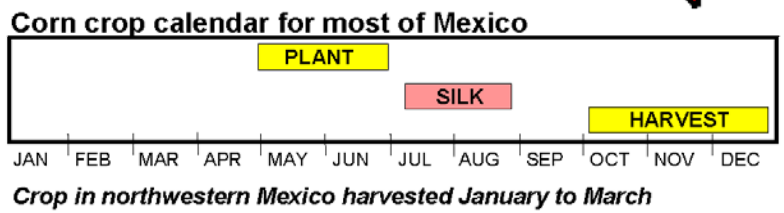
Producción del Maíz Grano de México

Mexican Corn Production



* State-Level Production (% total)	
Jalisco	13
Mexico	13
Chiapas	12
Veracruz	7
Michoacan	7
Guerrero	6
Puebla	5
Guanajuato	5
Sinaloa	5
Oaxaca	5
Hidalgo	4
Zacatecas	2
Others	~ 15

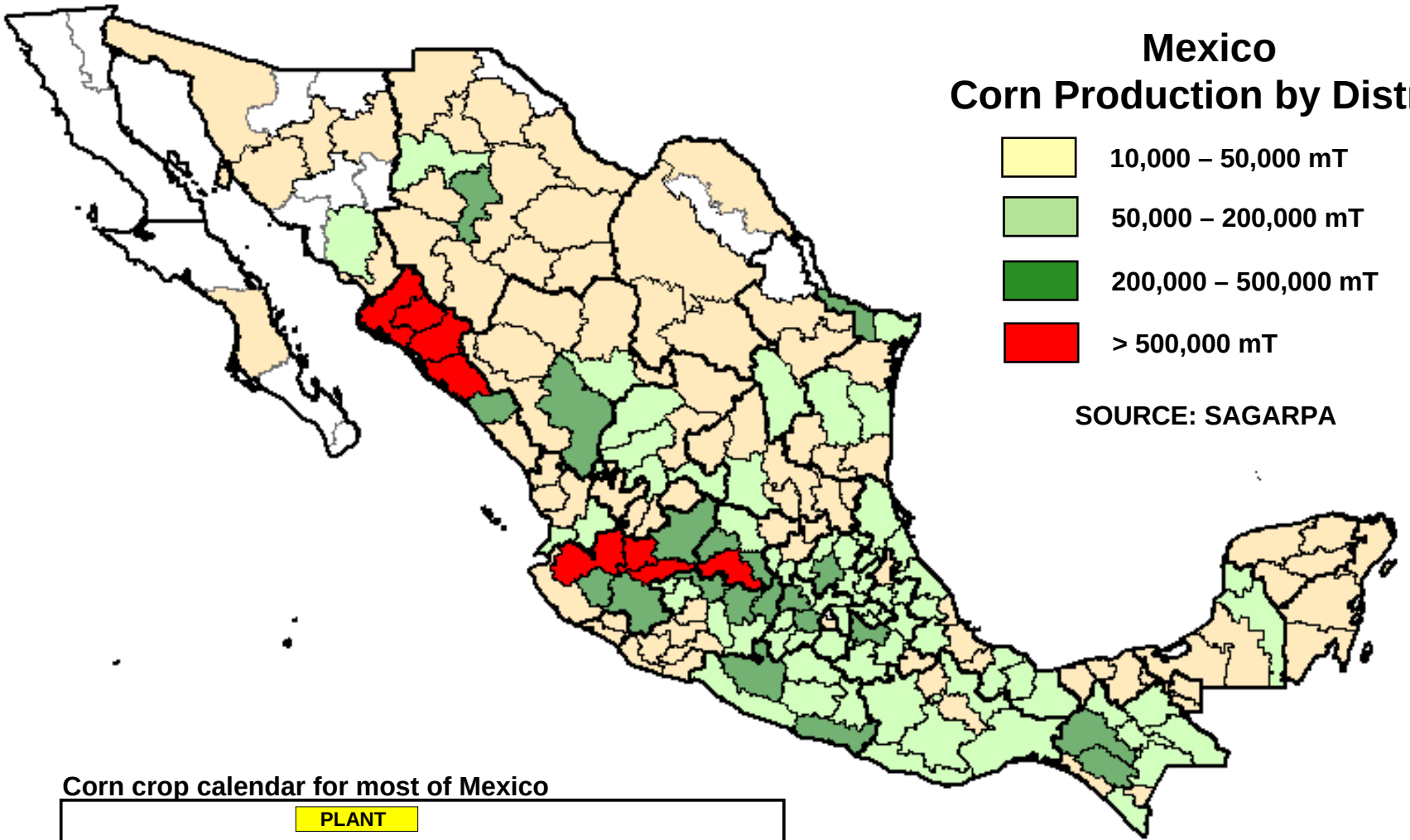
* 1999 to 2003 Average
Source: SAGARPA



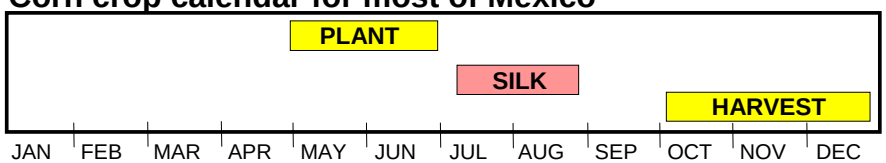
Crop in northwestern Mexico harvested January to March

USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Mexican Corn Production



Corn crop calendar for most of Mexico



Crop in northwestern Mexico harvested January to March

USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Mexico
Corn Production by District

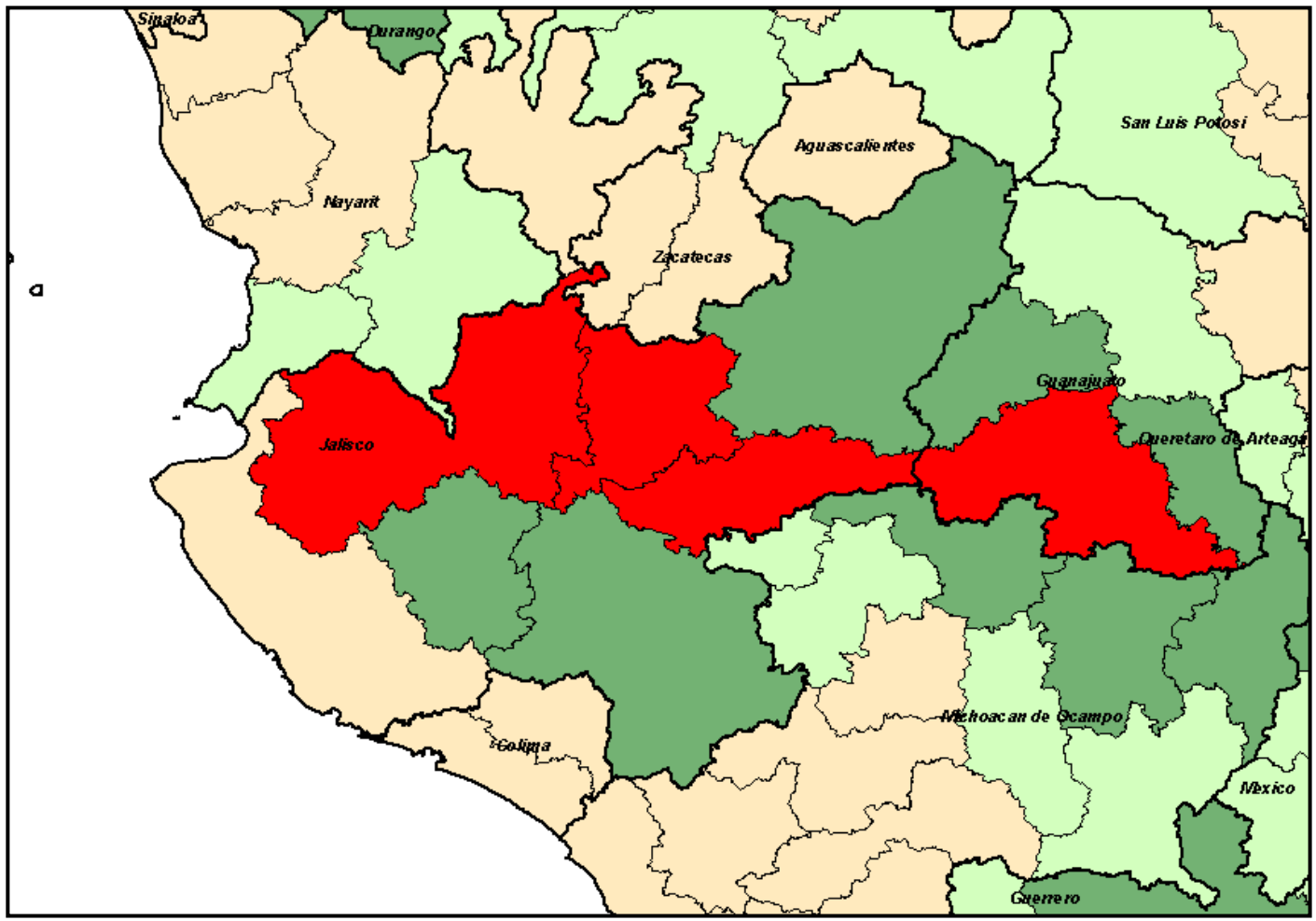
SOURCE: SAGARPA

10,000 – 50,000 mT

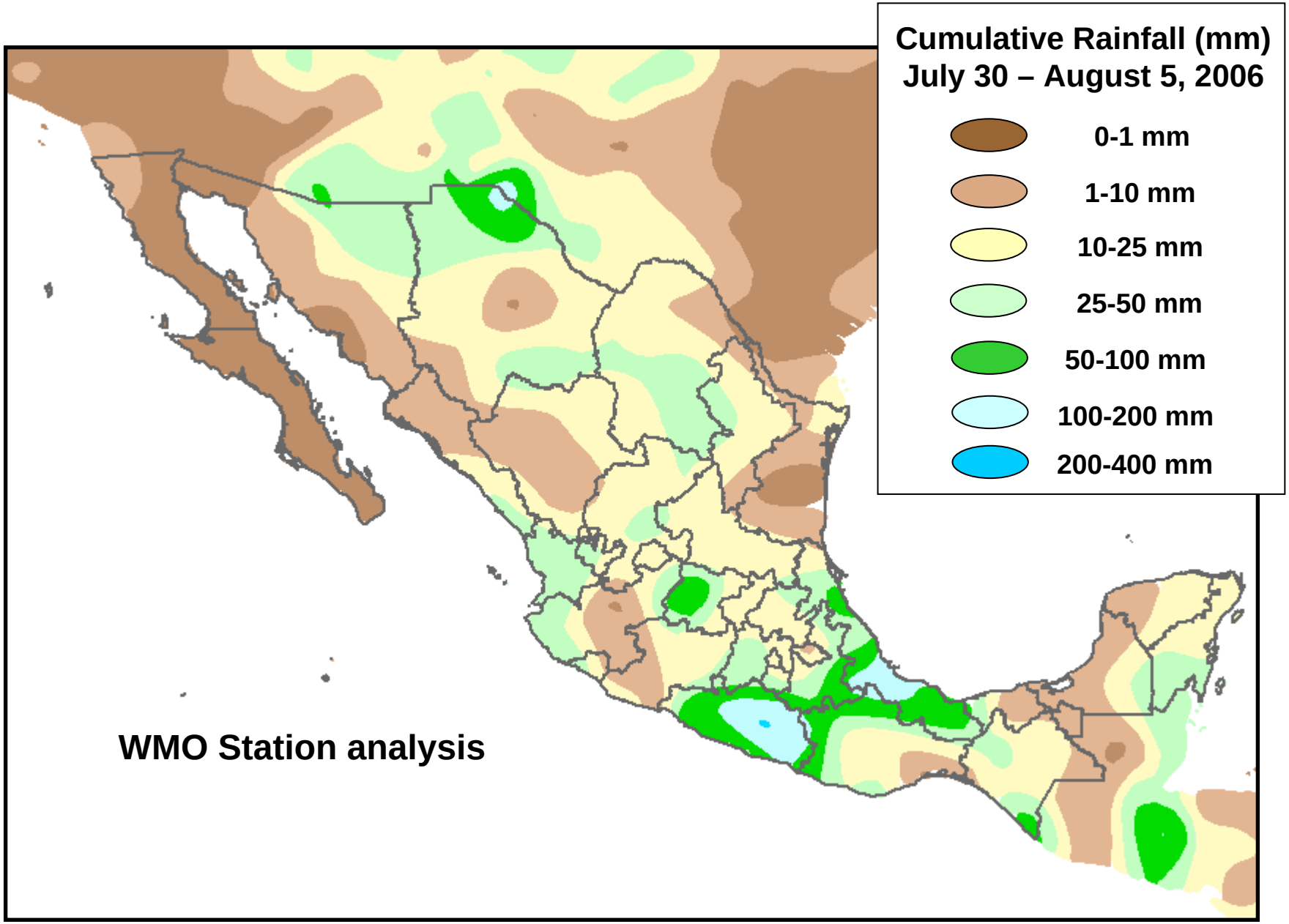
50,000 – 200,000 mT

200,000 – 500,000 mT

> 500,000 mT



USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility



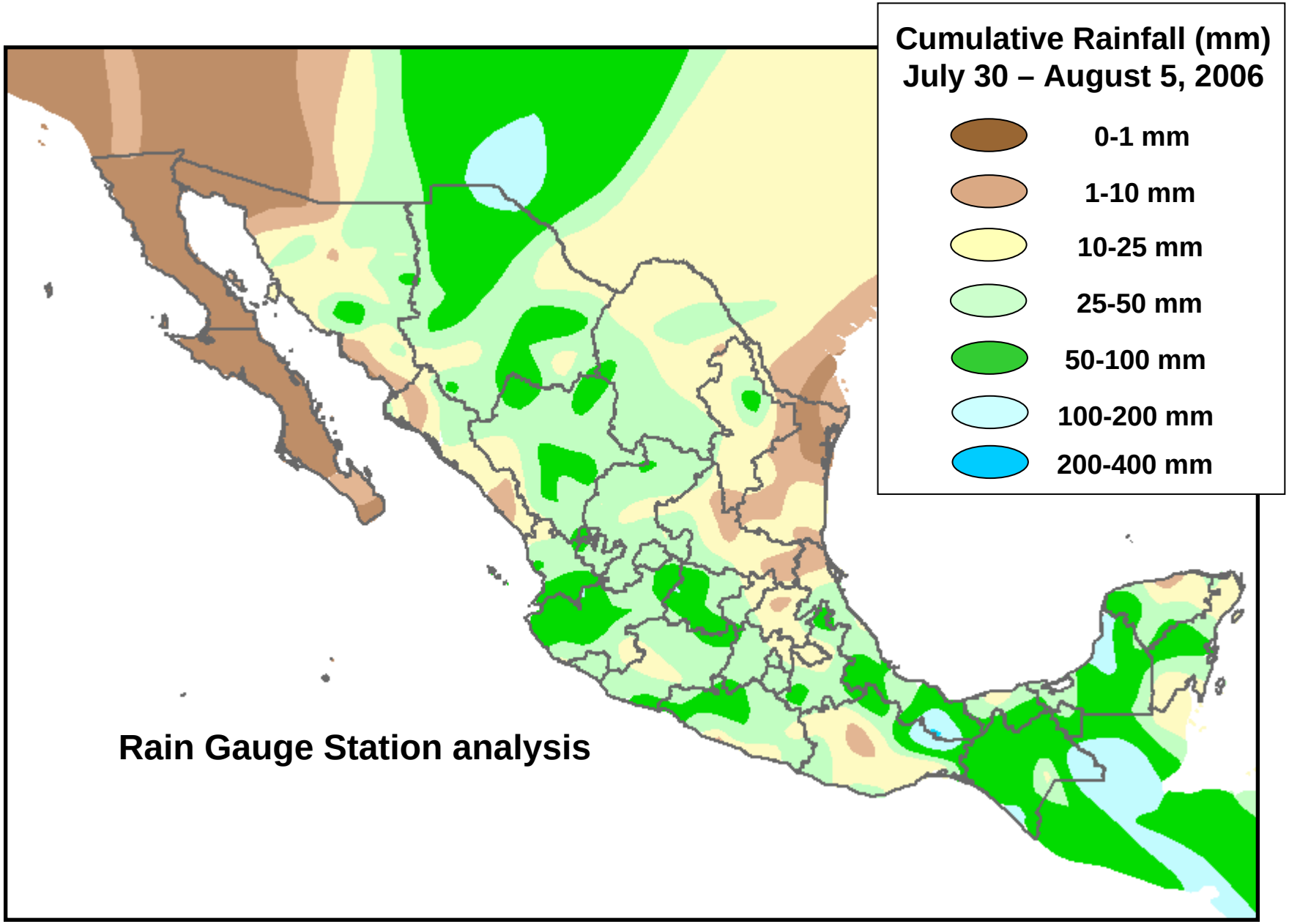
USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Location of WMO Stations

Cumulative Rainfall (mm)
July 30 – August 5, 2006

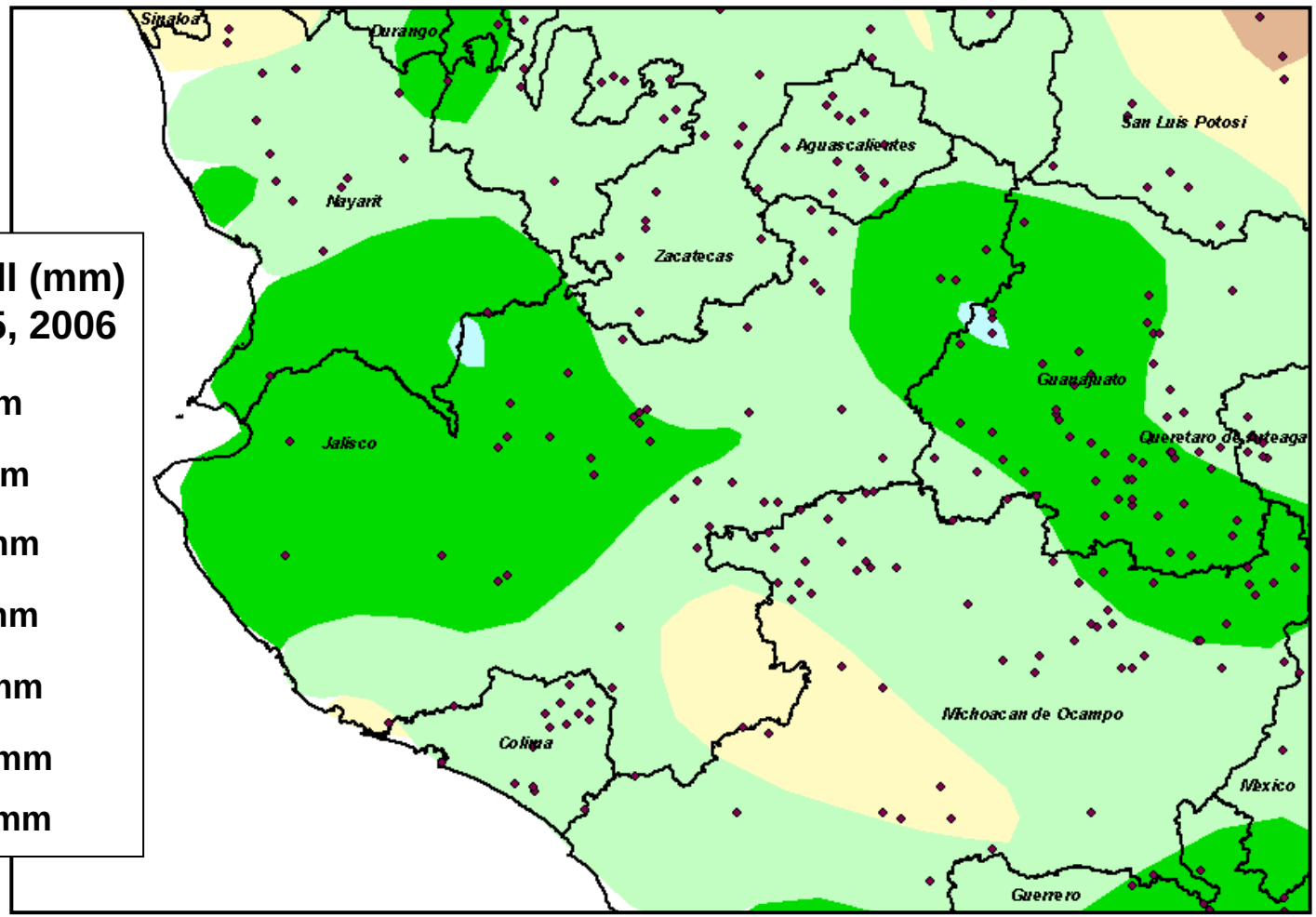
- 0-1 mm
- 1-10 mm
- 10-25 mm
- 25-50 mm
- 50-100 mm
- 100-200 mm
- 200-400 mm

USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility



USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

- **Location of Rain Gauge Stations**



Cumulative Rainfall (mm)
July 30 – August 5, 2006

- 0-1 mm
- 1-10 mm
- 10-25 mm
- 25-50 mm
- 50-100 mm
- 100-200 mm
- 200-400 mm

USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Mexico
Corn Production by District

SOURCE: SAGARPA

> 500,000 mT

Cumulative Rainfall (mm)
July 30 – August 5, 2006

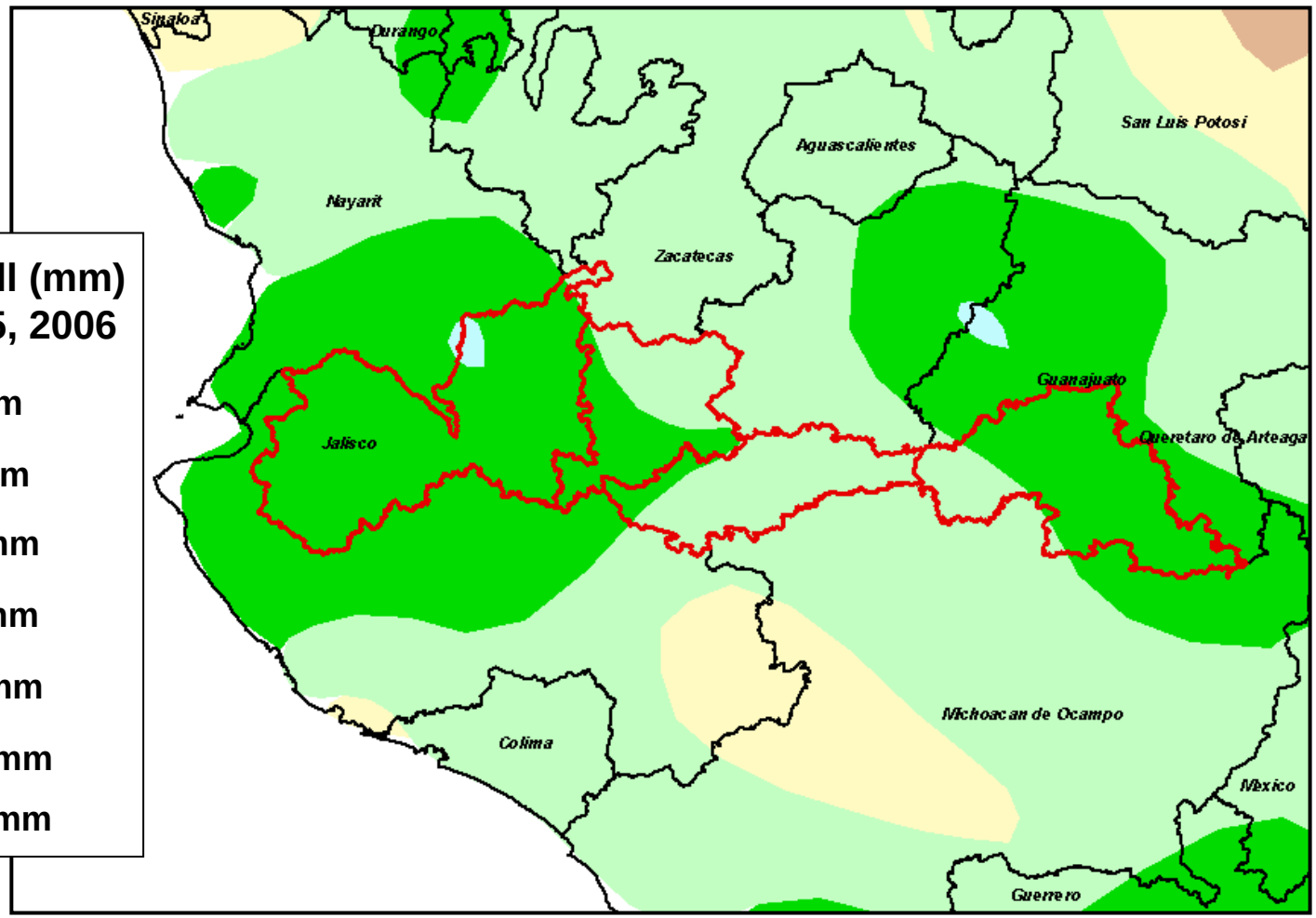
- 0-1 mm
- 1-10 mm
- 10-25 mm
- 25-50 mm
- 50-100 mm
- 100-200 mm
- 200-400 mm

USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Mexico
Corn Production by District

SOURCE: SAGARPA

> 500,000 mT



Cumulative Rainfall (mm)
July 30 – August 5, 2006

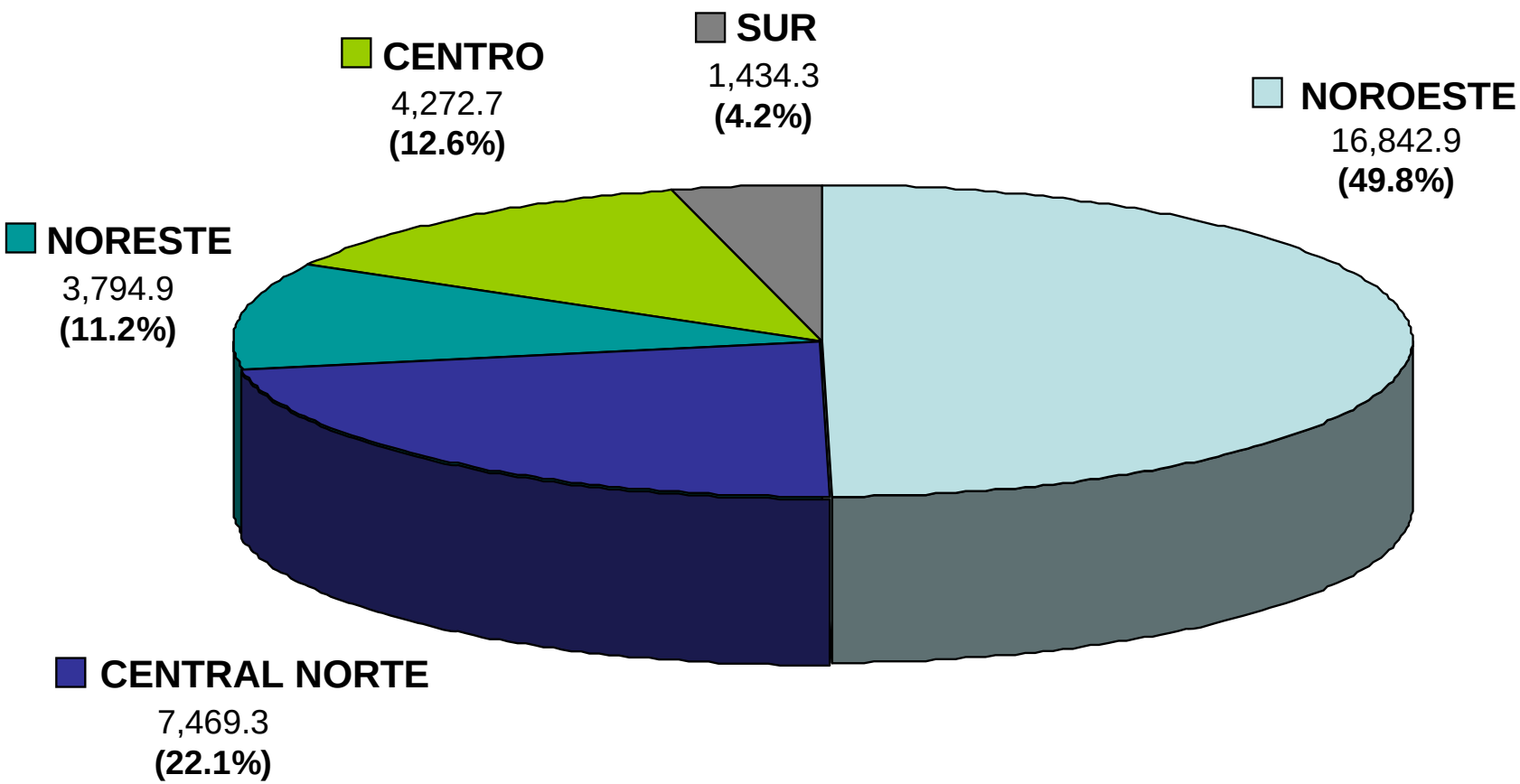
- 0-1 mm
- 1-10 mm
- 10-25 mm
- 25-50 mm
- 50-100 mm
- 100-200 mm
- 200-400 mm

USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Volumen Util Para Riego (Millónes de Metros Cúbicos)

Participación Nacional

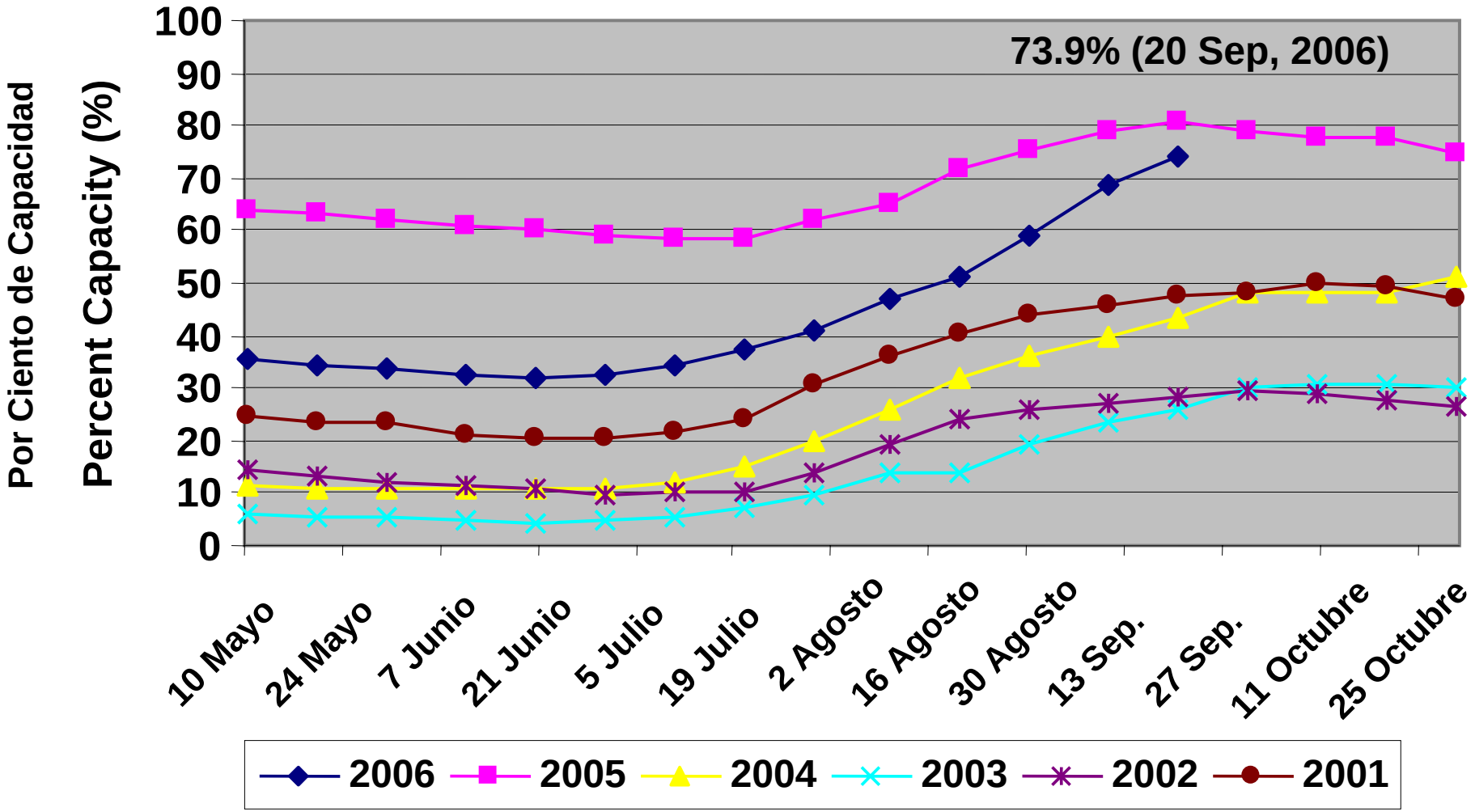
(20 de Septiembre de 2006)



Origen: Servicio de Información Estadística Agroalimentario y Pesquera (SIAP)

Volumen del Agua en México del Noroeste

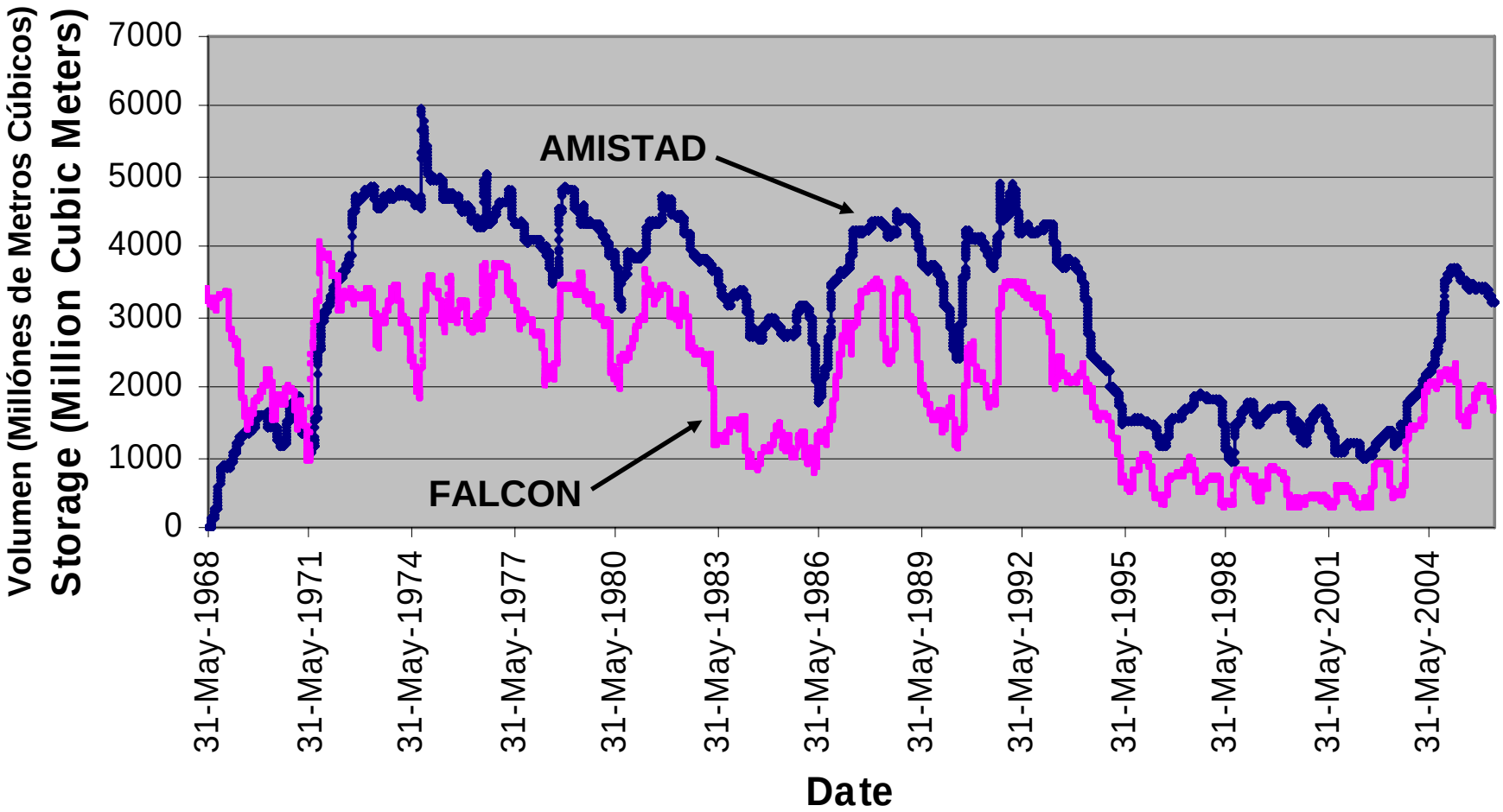
Northwest Mexico Reservoir Levels



Source: Mexico's National Water Commission (SIAP)

USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

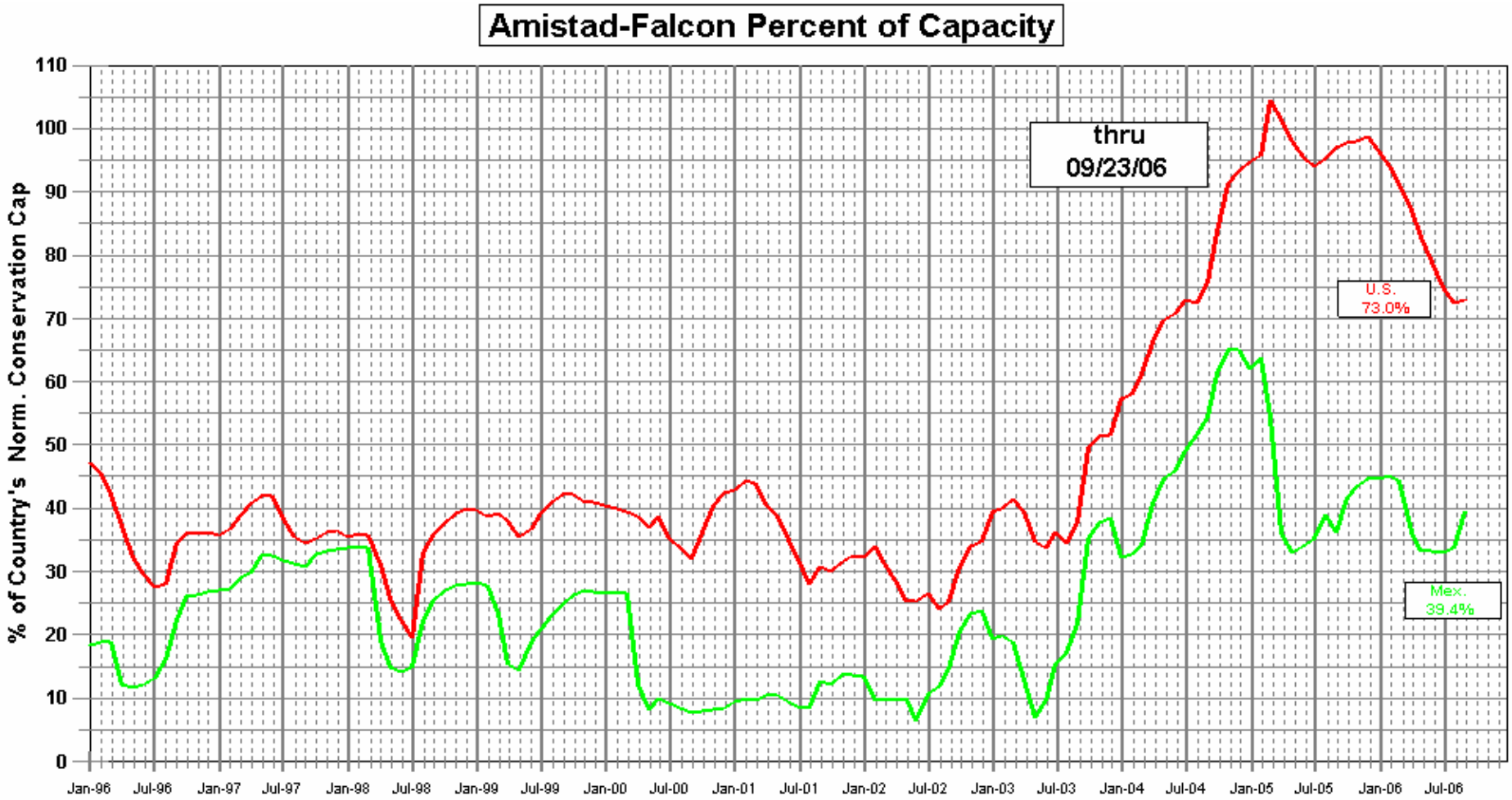
International Amistad and Falcon Reservoirs Storage, 1968-2006



USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Source: International Boundary & Water Commission (IBWC)

Amistad-Falcon: Por Ciento de Capacidad



Source: International Boundary & Water Commission (IBWC)

The End

Questions?

E-Mail:
brippey@
oce.usda.gov

El Fin

¿Preguntas?

E-Mail:
brippey@
oce.usda.gov