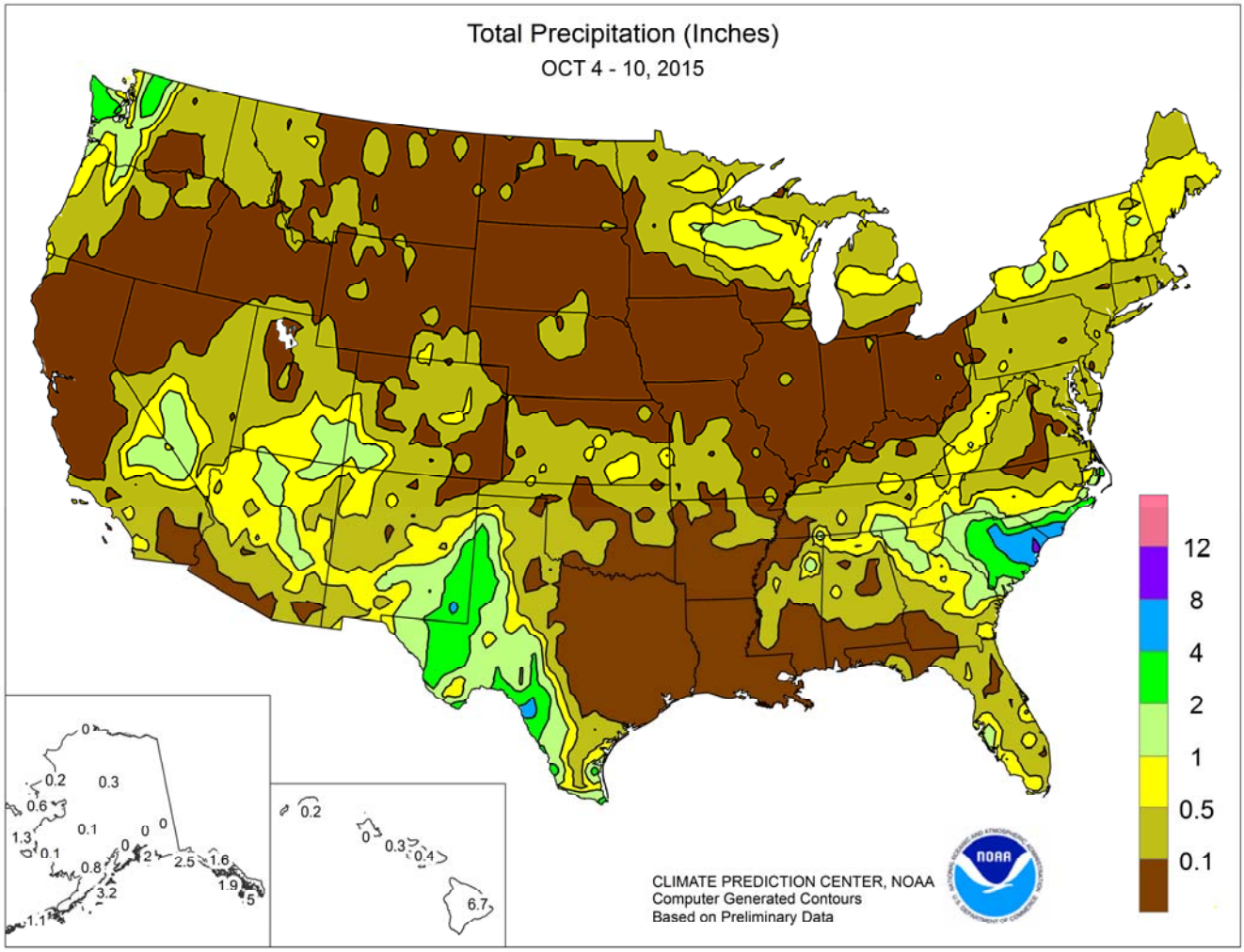
Volume 102, No. 41 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather October 14, 2015

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

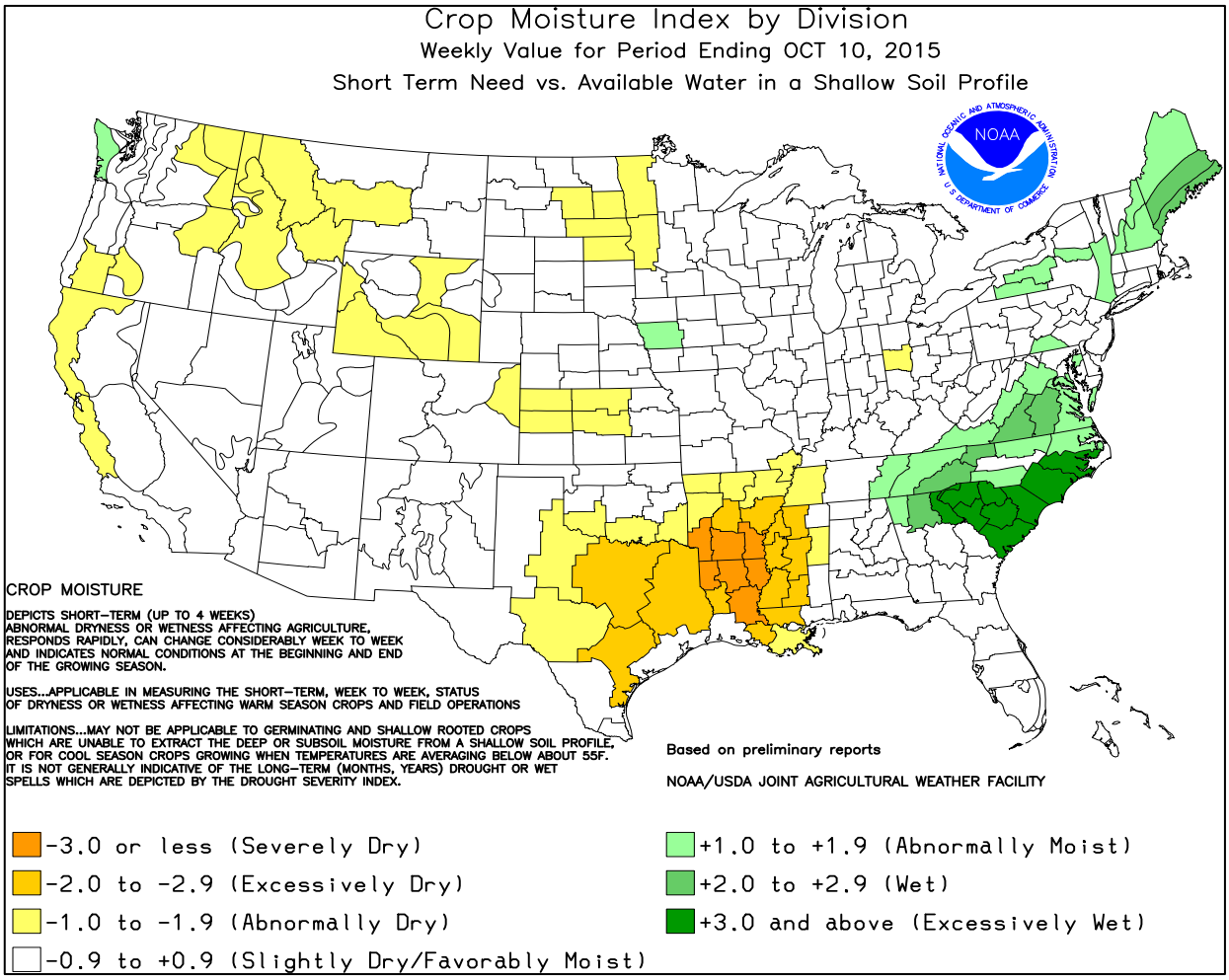
October 4 – 10, 2015

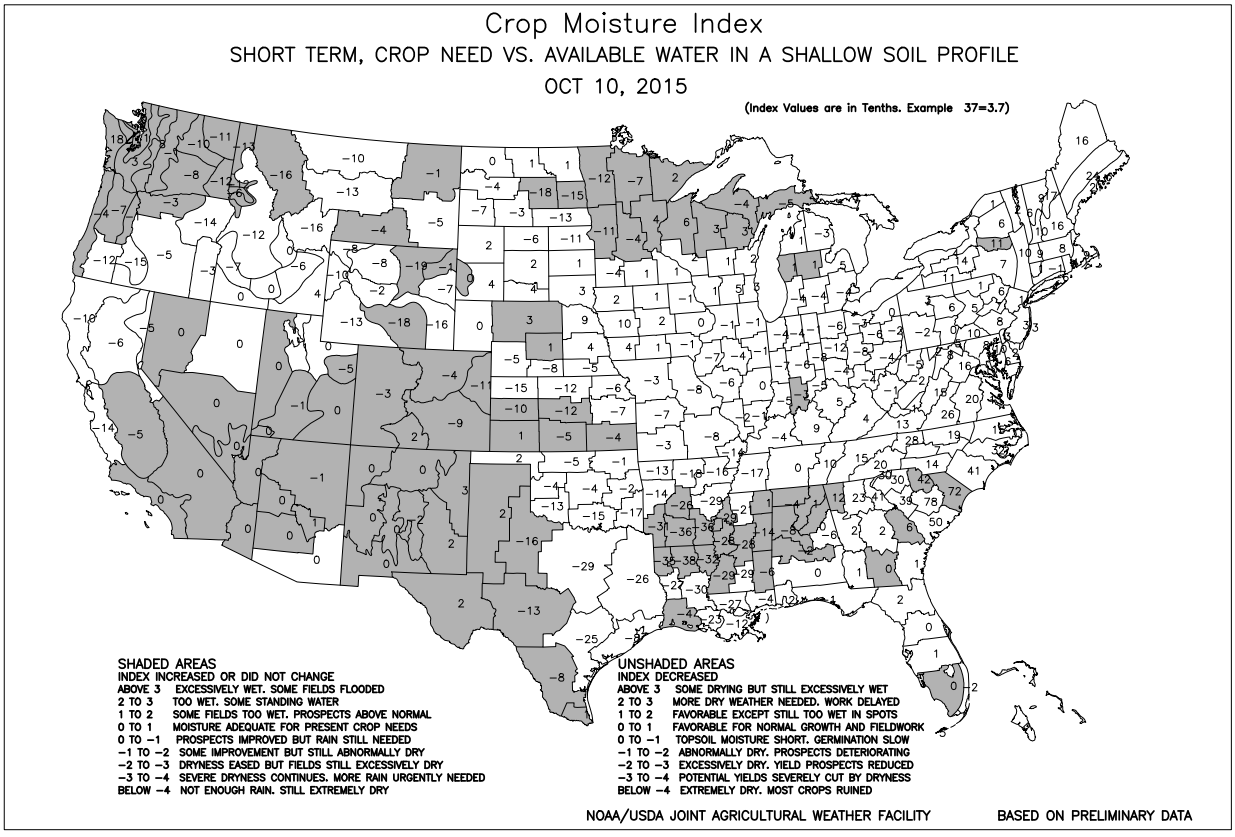
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

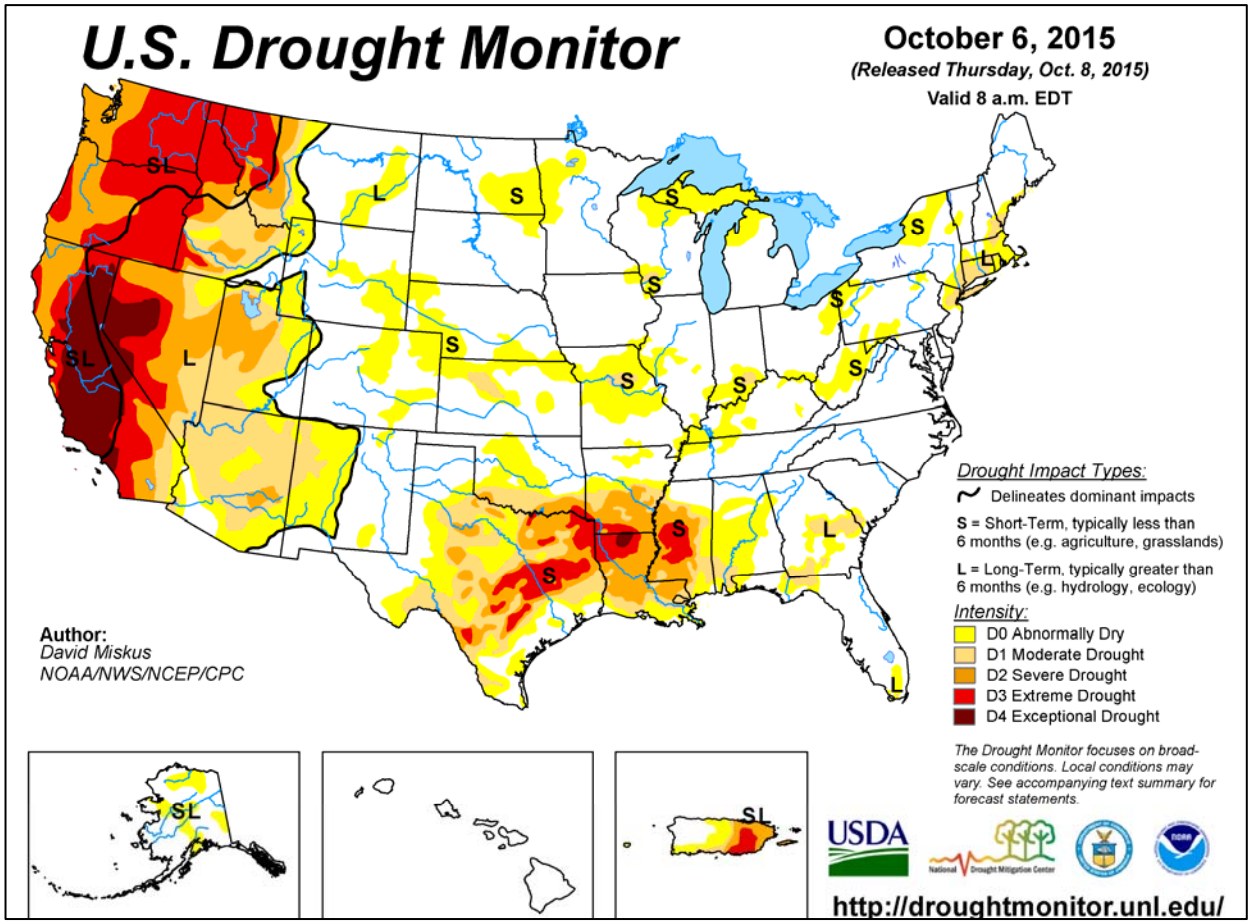
Torrential rains ended early in the week in the **Carolinas**, but river flooding persisted for several days as excess water worked its way toward the **Atlantic Coast**. Only a few other areas, including **western Washington**, **southeastern New Mexico**, and parts of **western Texas**, received significant rain. The **Southwest** also noted locally heavy showers. However, for vast areas across the **Plains**, **Midwest**, and **mid-South**, mild, mostly dry weather promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting, as well as winter wheat planting. Topsoil moisture

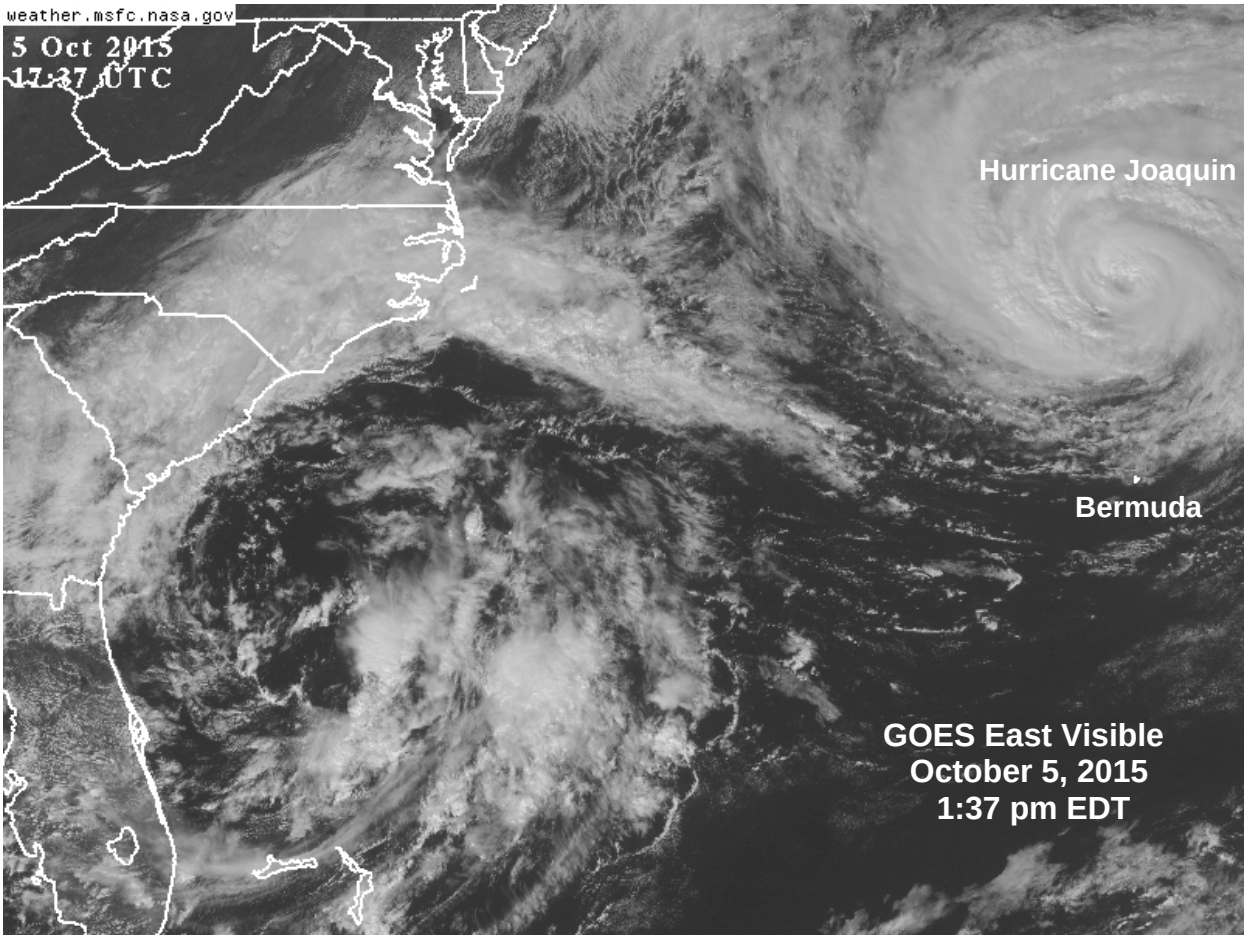
(Continued on page 5)

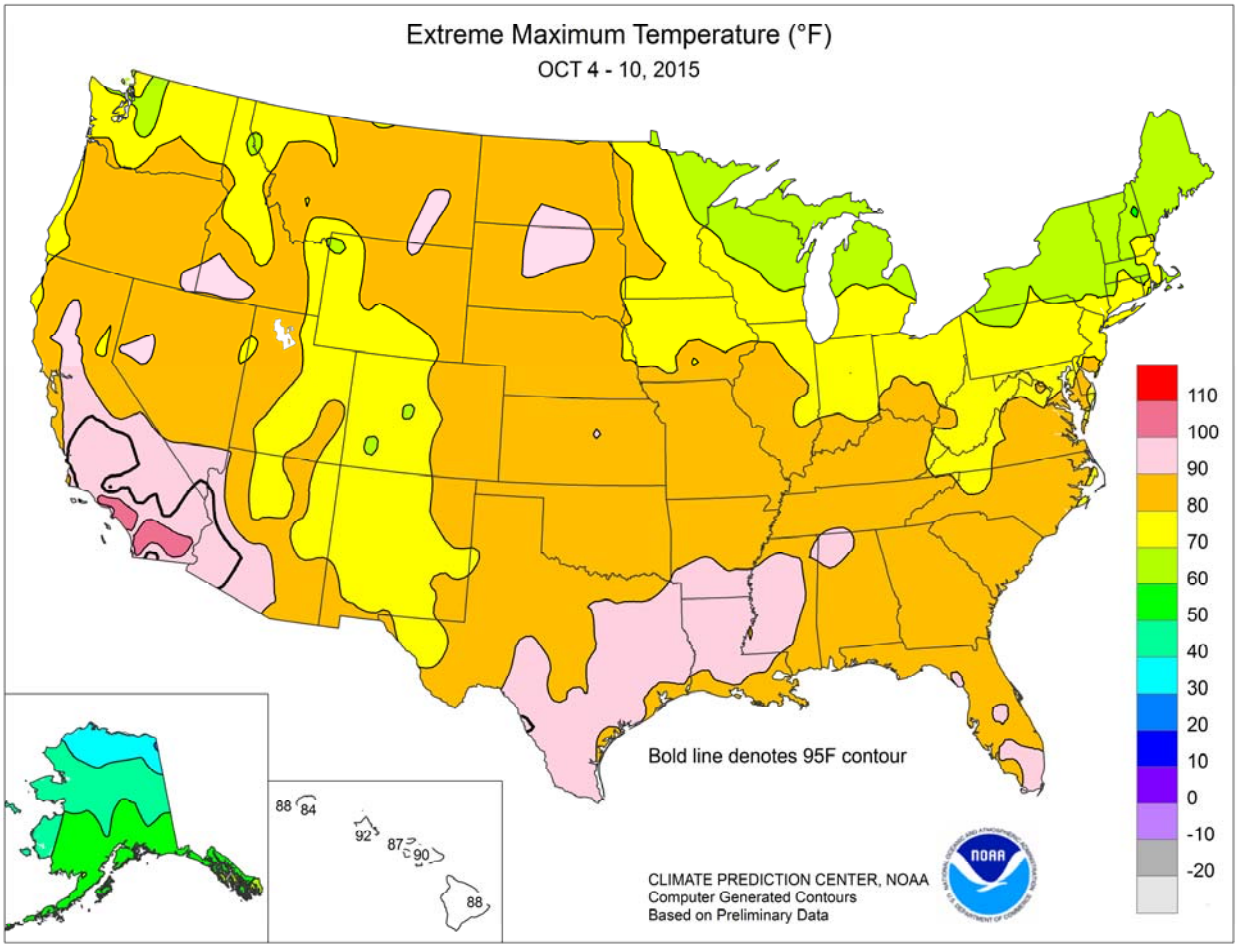
Contents

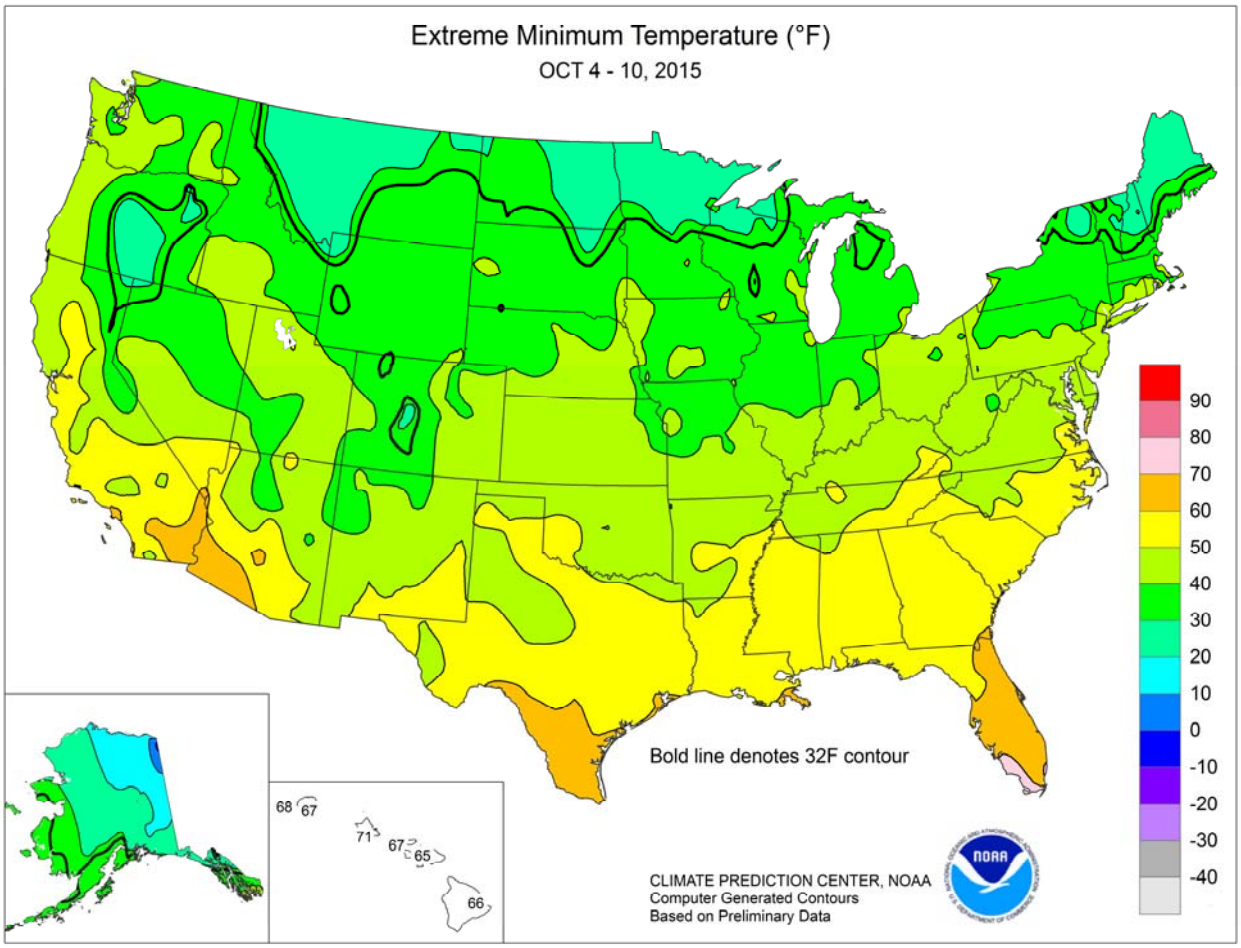

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending OCT 10, 2015
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
OCT 10, 2015
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


U.S. Drought Monitor
October 6, 2015
(Released Thursday, Oct. 8, 2015)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
Author:
David Miskus
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC
USDA
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

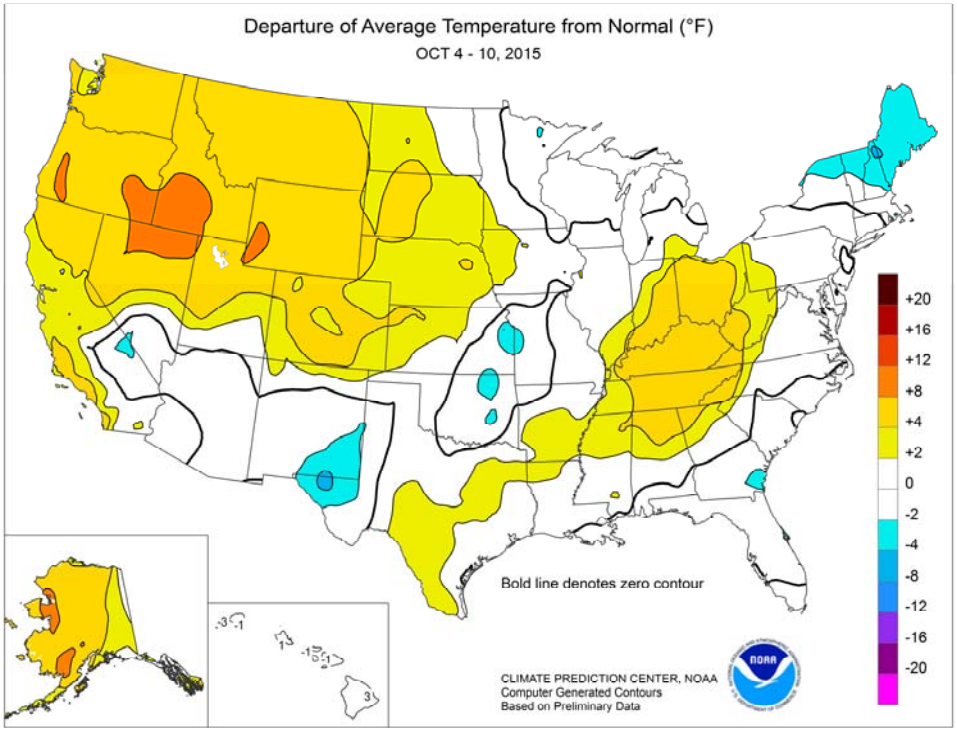

weather.msfc.nasa.gov
5 Oct 2015
17:37 UTC
Hurricane Joaquin
Bermuda
GOES East Visible
October 5, 2015
1:37 pm EDT


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
OCT 4 - 10, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
88
84
92
87
90
88
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
OCT 4 - 10, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
68
67
71
67
65
66
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

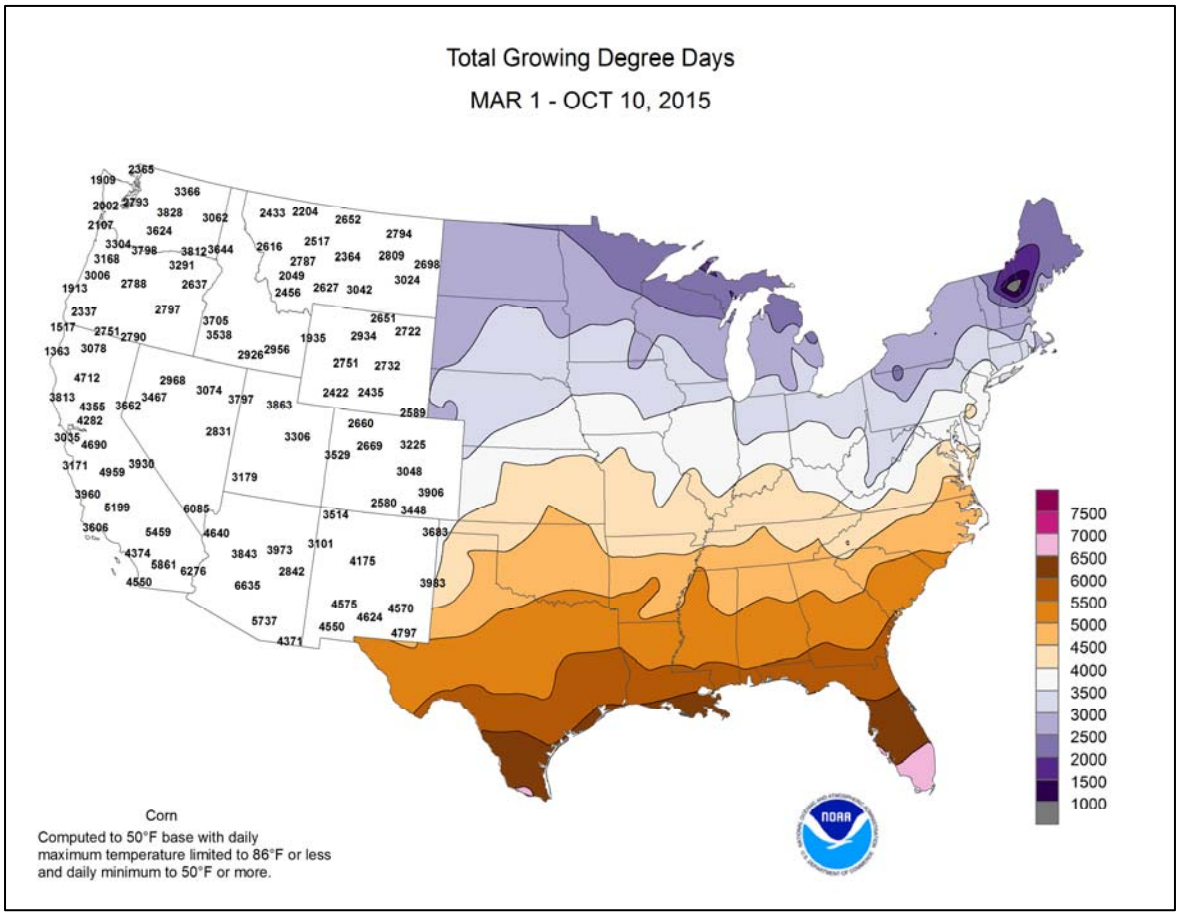
shortages were a concern, though, with respect to wheat emergence and establishment, across portions of the **central and southern Plains** and the **lower Midwest**. Even more critically dry conditions existed from **southern Oklahoma and eastern Texas into central Mississippi**, where little rain has fallen during the last 3 to 4 months. Elsewhere, **northern California** and parts of the **interior Northwest** continued to miss out on the beneficial precipitation that has been falling in other areas of the **West**. In addition, weekly temperatures generally ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal in the **nation's northwestern quadrant**. In fact, near- to above-normal temperatures covered much of the U.S, with consistently cool conditions limited to the **southern Rockies** and **northern New England**. Late-season warmth briefly spread northward across the **Plains**, with readings topping the 90-degree mark on October 10 as far north as the **Dakotas**. From October 6-9, temperatures of 90°F or greater were common across the **South** from **southern and eastern Texas to the Mississippi Delta**. Late-week temperatures topped 100°F in parts of the **Desert Southwest**.

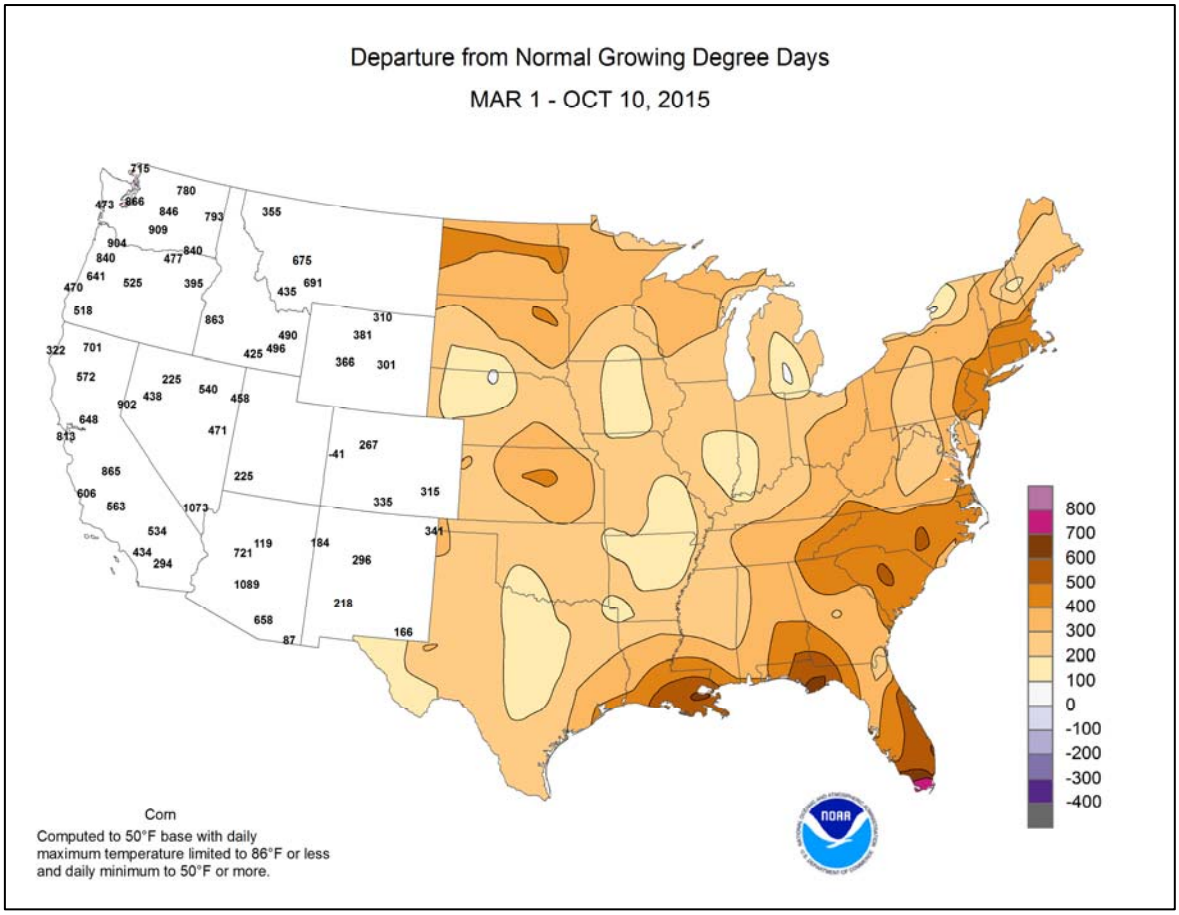


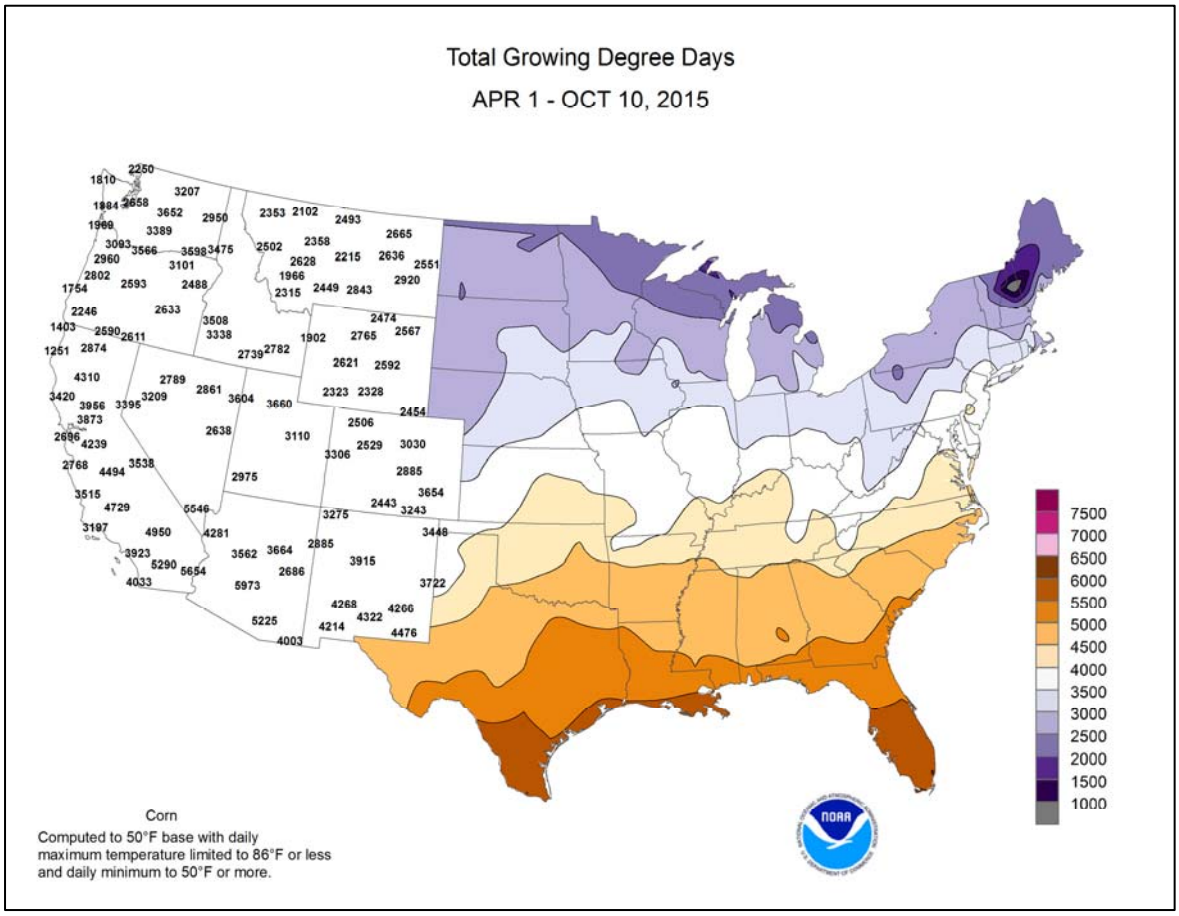
Torrential rainfall continued in parts of **South Carolina** through October 5, and **Southeastern** showers finally ended a day later. October 4 was the wettest calendar day on record in **Columbia, SC**, where 6.87 inches was measured. Previously, **Columbia's** wettest day had been July 9, 1959, when 5.79 inches fell. Daily-record amounts for October 4 reached 5.53 inches in **North Myrtle Beach, SC**, and 5.19 inches in **Wilmington, NC**. In **South Carolina**, October 1-6 rainfall totaled 19.81 inches at **Shaw AFB**; 17.32 inches in **Charleston**; 15.60 inches in **North Myrtle Beach**; and 11.52 inches in **Columbia**. During the same 6-day period, **Wilmington, NC**, netted 12.85 inches. Mostly unrelated to the heavy rain, major coastal flooding (generally 4 to 7 feet above mean lower low water, or the average height of the lowest tide recorded at a station each day) was reported at several **Mid-Atlantic** tidal gauge sites, including **Duck, NC**, and **Yorktown** and **Sewells Point, VA**. In many locations, the worst tidal flooding was noted on October 4. In **South Carolina**, river flooding lingered for days. On October 6, the **Black River at Kingstree, SC**, crested 10.65 feet above flood stage, 2.88 feet above the high-water mark established on June 14, 1973. Elsewhere in **South Carolina**, the **Edisto River near Givhans Ferry** (6.06 feet above flood stage on October 8) and **Lynches River at Effingham** (5.73 feet above flood stage on October 6) reached their highest levels since September 1945. Similarly, the **Congaree River in Columbia, SC** (12.81 feet above flood stage on October 4), achieved its highest crest since April 8, 1936. Farther west, impressive rainfall also developed in the **Southwest**. **Death Valley, CA**, netted rainfall totaling 0.55 inch in a 24-hour period on October 4-5, tying an October record previously set on October 16-17, 1934, and October 3-4, 1972. Western daily-record amounts for October 4 included 1.59 inches in **Tonopah, NV**, and 0.41 inch in **Santa Barbara, CA**. The following day, record-setting totals for October 5 reached 0.82 inch in **Newport Beach, CA**; 0.66 inch in **Winslow, AZ**; and 0.62 inch in **Las Vegas, NV**. Rain eventually pushed as far east as the **High Plains**, where **Laramie, WY**, collected a daily-record amount (0.87 inch) for October 6. Later, very heavy showers developed in **western and southern Texas** and environs; **Del Rio, TX**, received 2.99 inches in a 24-hour period on October 8-9, while totals approaching 10 inches were reported in and near the communities of **Uvalde** and **Eagle Pass**. By week's end, dry weather covered much of the nation, except for showers in the **Southeast** and **Northwest**. In **South Carolina**, October 10 rainfall—2.00 inches, for example, in **North Myrtle Beach** and 1.47 inches in **Columbia**—aggravated flood recovery. Meanwhile, **Seattle, WA**, measured a daily-record rainfall (1.13 inches) for October 10.

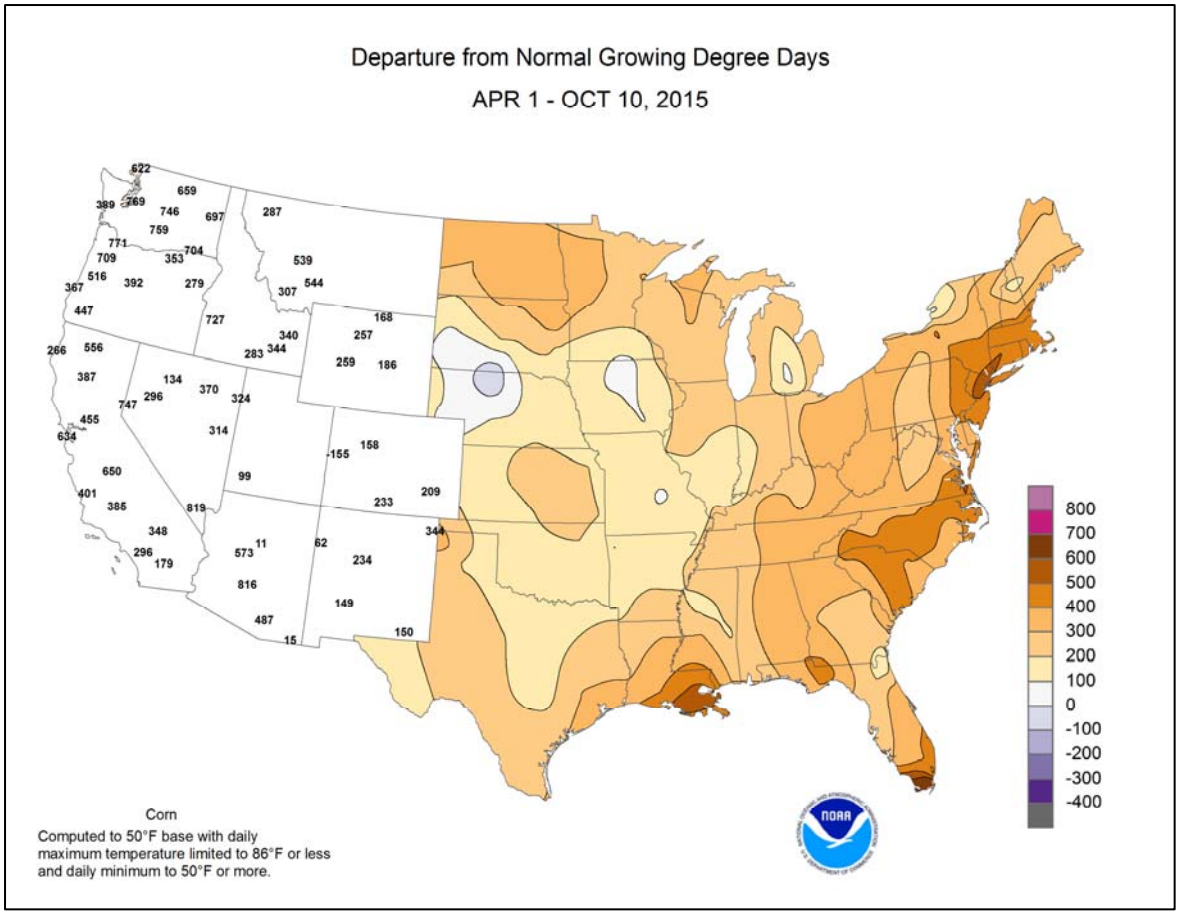
Across the **South**, an early-week cool spell was soon replaced by warm weather. **Greenwood, MS**, remained below 70°F from October 2-4, but posted consecutive daily-record highs (92 and 91°F, respectively) on October 7-8. Similar warming was noted across the **nation's mid-section**. **International Falls, MN**, noted a low of 20°F (not a record) on October 7, followed 4 days later by a monthly record-tying high of 88°F. In fact, late-week warmth in the **central U.S.** was a precursor to a wave of monthly record highs on October 11. In **South Dakota**, **Aberdeen** logged consecutive daily-record highs of 93°F on October 10-11. Impressive warmth also covered much of the **West**. With a high of 108°F on October 9, **Camarillo, CA**, easily set an all-time record high (previously, 103°F on September 24, 1978). Downtown **Los Angeles** reported triple-digit highs on 3 consecutive days (October 9-11) for the first time since April 1989, and for the first time in October since 1958. Elsewhere in **southern California**, triple-digit, daily-record highs for October 9 reached 106°F in **Santa Ana**; 105°F in **Long Beach**; and 104°F in **Burbank** and **Riverside**. In **Reno, NV**, the week ended with consecutive daily-record highs (92 and 88°F, respectively) on October 9-10.

A sudden surge of mild air ended a long-running **Alaskan** cool spell. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 5 to 10°F above normal across the western two-thirds of the state. **King Salmon** posted a daily-record high of 57°F on October 5, followed by consecutive records (61 and 58°F, respectively) on October 8-9. Daily-record highs were also set in **Alaskan** locations such as **Sitka** (62°F on October 8) and **Klawock** (61°F on October 7). Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed in **interior Alaska**, but wet conditions—in part due to the remnants of Hurricane Oho—prevailed across the southern tier of the state. In a stormy 72-hour period from October 7-10, **Ketchikan** recorded 12.36 inches of rain and clocked a peak wind gust to 62 mph. Farther south, weather conditions in **Hawaii** were quieter than previous weeks, although spotty, locally heavy showers persisted. For example, the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge** netted 4.39 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on October 4-5. With the return of drier weather, daily-record highs were set or tied in locations such as **Honolulu, Oahu** (92°F on October 9), and **Hilo**, on the **Big Island** (88°F on October 5). Elsewhere, an extended **Puerto Rican** heat wave led to 17 consecutive days (September 24 – October 10 and continuing) with 90-degree heat in **San Juan**. At the height of the hot spell, from October 4-7, **San Juan** reported four consecutive daily-record highs (95, 95, 94, and 92°F, respectively). In addition, **San Juan's** month-to-date rainfall through October 10 stood at 0.07 inch, just 4 percent of normal.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - OCT 10, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - OCT 10, 2015
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - OCT 10, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - OCT 10, 2015
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 10, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	82	61	88	53	71	4	0.43	-0.31	0.26	1.95	38	44.02	103	97	54	0	0	3	0
	HUNTSVILLE	85	59	91	52	72	7	1.18	0.36	1.08	2.21	40	43.88	99	87	51	2	0	4	1
	MOBILE	81	60	87	55	71	0	0.00	-0.80	0.00	9.88	137	56.95	105	98	63	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	82	62	87	57	72	3	0.33	-0.34	0.31	4.62	88	35.71	82	89	53	0	0	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	49	39	53	36	44	4	0.31	-0.24	0.23	8.38	228	15.69	124	95	88	0	0	4	0
	BARROW	27	23	31	19	25	4	0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.50	60	5.21	144	92	81	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	45	29	49	25	37	4	0.19	0.00	0.18	4.09	292	12.05	146	84	75	0	6	2	0
	JUNEAU	54	39	56	29	47	1	1.65	-0.36	1.03	13.19	127	64.99	155	95	88	0	2	3	2
	KODIAK	51	45	52	38	48	5	3.17	1.15	1.32	6.41	60	53.95	97	97	93	0	0	7	2
	NOME	44	38	45	33	41	7	0.63	0.24	0.29	3.25	106	13.49	102	89	79	0	0	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	62	40	69	34	51	0	1.27	0.84	0.63	2.52	92	20.93	117	94	52	0	0	3	1
	PHOENIX	90	69	95	64	80	0	0.25	0.08	0.23	1.06	107	6.22	102	63	40	4	0	2	0
	PRESCOTT	73	48	79	43	61	2	0.60	0.28	0.47	0.94	37	14.88	94	90	37	0	0	3	0
	TUCSON	85	64	91	54	75	0	0.05	-0.25	0.01	2.45	130	10.57	109	64	41	2	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	80	56	87	49	68	1	0.04	-0.79	0.04	2.61	54	52.22	159	88	45	0	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	82	60	89	53	71	3	0.02	-0.83	0.02	0.14	3	39.00	104	84	43	0	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	87	62	100	57	74	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.66	55	59	40	3	0	0	0
	FRESNO	86	61	97	53	73	4	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.19	50	3.85	47	69	44	3	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	82	66	99	62	74	5	0.08	0.05	0.08	1.89	630	4.81	49	79	51	2	0	1	0
	REDDING	88	58	93	54	73	5	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.57	70	7.39	32	63	42	2	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	85	56	92	54	71	3	0.10	0.01	0.10	0.15	31	5.20	42	84	33	2	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	82	68	99	64	75	6	0.43	0.40	0.28	1.67	668	7.47	93	80	56	2	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	75	58	80	53	66	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.02	6	3.65	26	84	70	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	87	55	93	50	71	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.22	49	3.12	33	75	48	3	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	70	38	75	32	54	6	0.27	0.12	0.24	1.05	95	8.03	134	89	44	0	1	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	72	47	81	43	60	7	0.33	0.18	0.31	0.86	60	23.69	150	87	35	0	0	2	0
	DENVER INTL	73	46	85	39	59	5	0.14	-0.06	0.12	0.30	22	13.89	114	84	39	0	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	73	48	78	43	61	3	0.44	0.22	0.44	1.23	101	9.45	134	78	47	0	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	78	49	87	44	64	7	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.05	5	15.08	138	77	43	0	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	69	51	73	47	60	2	0.40	-0.37	0.40	4.01	86	27.59	80	84	55	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	68	44	73	40	56	0	0.12	-0.74	0.12	5.14	96	30.56	85	88	50	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	72	55	79	50	64	1	0.40	-0.38	0.40	4.54	92	37.45	120	91	52	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	71	51	79	46	61	1	0.49	-0.29	0.49	4.64	90	39.67	116	93	48	0	0	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	66	87	61	75	-1	0.28	-0.91	0.22	5.87	70	37.16	91	97	61	0	0	4	0
	JACKSONVILLE	80	64	86	61	72	-1	0.03	-1.19	0.03	8.77	90	39.96	88	99	67	0	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	86	79	87	77	82	0	0.01	-1.05	0.01	6.33	91	28.84	92	80	66	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	88	74	90	71	81	1	0.76	-0.79	0.32	10.73	101	40.76	83	91	57	1	0	5	0
	ORLANDO	87	68	91	64	78	0	0.05	-0.76	0.05	6.03	86	50.09	119	90	59	2	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	80	66	87	58	73	0	0.00	-0.97	0.00	6.36	89	52.06	98	85	58	0	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	82	64	90	57	73	0	0.02	-0.73	0.02	3.31	54	40.59	76	91	59	1	0	1	0
	TAMPA	85	70	90	67	78	0	0.57	-0.24	0.40	6.19	80	61.61	155	88	60	1	0	4	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	71	89	67	78	-2	0.61	-0.72	0.30	9.03	90	39.91	81	93	63	0	0	5	0
GA	ATHENS	76	58	82	53	67	1	1.49	0.73	1.24	7.35	159	42.37	111	94	62	0	0	3	1
	ATLANTA	76	62	82	59	69	2	0.92	0.18	0.76	5.70	110	47.11	117	86	60	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	77	58	84	51	68	1	1.57	0.85	1.38	7.42	161	33.79	92	97	64	0	0	3	1
	COLUMBUS	79	61	83	58	70	0	0.26	-0.24	0.21	2.39	63	35.77	93	93	52	0	0	4	0
	MACON	79	58	84	52	69	1	0.82	0.28	0.44	3.03	75	29.94	83	96	57	0	0	3	0
	SAVANNAH	80	62	85	58	71	0	0.32	-0.44	0.14	4.07	66	40.22	95	94	64	0	0	3	0
HI	HILO	86	71	88	66	79	3	6.74	5.00	5.46	27.18	234	96.77	104	85	72	0	0	5	2
	HONOLULU	88	75	92	71	82	1	0.00	-0.40	0.00	4.49	348	15.79	137	75	66	2	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	86	69	90	65	78	-1	0.44	0.32	0.32	0.73	133	23.16	183	90	70	1	0	2	0
	LIHUE	83	72	84	67	78	-1	0.16	-0.69	0.10	4.67	120	22.15	82	79	72	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	80	53	90	47	67	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.55	57	6.66	75	63	37	2	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	76	51	83	44	64	8	0.06	-0.11	0.06	0.72	69	6.83	70	66	47	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	75	43	83	38	59	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.42	121	8.34	86	87	47	0	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	66	51	77	42	59	2	0.05	-0.50	0.05	4.70	116	28.33	98	90	66	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	70	50	82	37	60	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	3.01	75	31.49	101	86	57	0	0	0	0
	PEORIA	73	53	82	43	63	5	0.03	-0.61	0.03	3.28	81	35.52	123	85	51	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	68	49	78	38	59	3	0.01	-0.58	0.01	3.29	76	27.84	92	91	62	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	74	49	82	38	61	1	0.20	-0.37	0.20	4.49	123	32.27	114	95	52	0	0	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	79	57	84	46	68	6	0.00	-0.56	0.00	1.11	29	38.66	112	89	58	0	0	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	72	51	80	41	61	4	0.14	-0.41	0.13	3.29	91	38.94	134	94	55	0	0	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	74	53	79	44	63	4	0.00	-0.55	0.00	1.84	50	38.01	118	88	52	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	66	46	77	37	56	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	4.17	86	28.45	92	95	67	0	0	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	69	50	83	36	60	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.09	24	29.68	95	97	58	0	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	68	48	79	38	58	1	0.00	-0.51	0.00	5.04	126	30.68	109	98	56	0	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	71	51	82	43	61	3	0.00	-0.58	0.00	5.25	132	34.41	117	83	56	0	0	0	0
	DUBUQUE	66	46	76	35	56	1	0.00	-0.56	0.00	4.03	92	26.88	91	89	65	0	0	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	71	48	79	42	59	3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	3.13	101	26.87	119	84	56	0	0	0	0
	WATERLOO	69	43	77	36	56	1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	2.59	69	27.82	99	90	62	0	0	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	75	51	87	45	63	2	0.07	-0.38	0.07	1.28	40	23.21	93	86	52	0	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	74	52	83	48	63	1	0.61	0.28	0.32	1.68	77	21.37	109	93	52	0	0	2	0
	GOODLAND	74	48	87	43	61	4	0.32	0.10	0.30	1.41	99	18.15	102	93	69	0	0	2	0
	TOPEKA	73	50	87	40	61	0	0.12	-0.60	0.12	7.55	159	40.79	136	93	59	0	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 10, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	76	53	88	48	65	2	0.62	0.03	0.36	2.80	73	35.11	137	85	56	0	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	77	55	82	51	66	5	0.06	-0.65	0.06	3.22	67	48.99	126	93	50	0	0	1	0
	LEXINGTON	78	54	83	45	66	5	0.07	-0.55	0.07	3.93	98	47.22	129	91	57	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	80	59	85	51	69	6	0.27	-0.34	0.27	3.34	85	46.40	132	88	45	0	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	78	55	85	45	67	5	0.01	-0.77	0.01	1.00	21	41.42	109	91	50	0	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	85	61	92	53	73	1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	2.21	36	49.60	98	90	46	3	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	85	63	90	54	74	1	0.00	-0.99	0.00	5.69	77	51.65	113	91	48	1	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	82	66	89	60	74	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	2.72	41	49.11	94	84	58	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	87	61	94	53	74	3	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.07	2	44.92	115	85	38	3	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	56	34	65	30	45	-1	0.35	-0.30	0.35	4.21	100	26.68	92	87	48	0	3	1	0
	PORTLAND	62	39	69	35	51	0	0.43	-0.46	0.43	7.49	162	34.26	102	94	51	0	0	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	71	50	79	43	61	1	0.64	-0.14	0.64	5.95	116	42.18	126	92	54	0	0	1	1
MA	BOSTON	64	50	72	48	57	-1	0.34	-0.46	0.34	4.36	95	27.15	84	84	52	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	61	45	66	40	53	0	0.32	-0.70	0.32	4.79	84	31.51	84	87	51	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	61	41	68	32	51	1	0.26	-0.27	0.15	1.50	42	16.15	70	94	61	0	1	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	64	46	74	39	55	1	0.39	-0.30	0.39	2.87	54	24.51	84	97	65	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	60	40	67	30	50	0	0.17	-0.34	0.14	3.81	99	20.33	88	97	66	0	2	2	0
	LANSING	65	46	75	38	55	2	0.27	-0.27	0.18	1.84	43	28.18	112	93	72	0	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	64	45	70	37	55	2	0.32	-0.28	0.31	2.92	67	26.03	104	90	64	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	61	45	69	36	53	0	0.31	-0.38	0.27	4.63	101	21.53	82	90	59	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	58	39	67	31	49	1	0.25	-0.38	0.16	7.06	139	24.21	92	87	60	0	1	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	57	35	68	20	46	0	0.29	-0.22	0.23	1.46	39	17.94	87	95	59	0	3	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	64	46	74	42	55	1	0.33	-0.11	0.33	4.98	150	27.02	108	88	59	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	65	42	75	37	54	2	0.01	-0.49	0.01	2.89	75	28.08	104	90	57	0	0	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	63	40	75	31	52	2	0.57	0.07	0.44	2.81	77	26.43	113	93	51	0	1	2	0
MS	JACKSON	83	60	93	50	72	4	0.12	-0.57	0.12	1.07	25	37.66	87	87	47	3	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	81	59	89	51	70	1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	3.60	76	39.29	85	93	65	0	0	0	0
	TUPELO	82	59	90	52	70	4	0.95	0.22	0.83	1.36	31	53.92	127	93	59	1	0	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	71	51	85	40	61	1	0.03	-0.66	0.02	1.19	27	33.55	104	94	56	0	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	71	50	87	40	60	-1	0.06	-0.87	0.05	5.79	96	37.71	118	97	59	0	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	73	56	85	50	64	1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.11	82	42.07	139	80	60	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	72	51	83	42	62	-1	0.13	-0.70	0.13	4.18	69	39.72	113	91	65	0	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	71	48	87	37	59	7	0.07	-0.24	0.07	1.11	62	10.94	87	78	40	0	0	1	0
	BUTTE	67	34	79	26	51	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.50	184	9.31	84	87	30	0	3	0	0
	CUT BANK	65	41	78	29	53	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.82	209	8.30	72	80	37	0	3	0	0
	GLASGOW	69	43	88	35	56	6	0.02	-0.15	0.02	1.31	106	10.81	108	78	65	0	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	66	41	81	25	54	5	0.17	-0.05	0.15	4.94	321	13.00	100	86	42	0	3	2	0
	HAVRE	67	40	82	30	53	4	0.19	0.03	0.19	2.67	210	11.15	110	88	62	0	2	1	0
	MISSOULA	71	39	82	29	55	7	0.12	-0.07	0.11	0.65	48	6.80	61	82	56	0	2	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	72	49	81	41	61	4	0.05	-0.31	0.05	3.38	114	20.04	88	89	55	0	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	74	50	83	43	62	4	0.00	-0.49	0.00	4.92	135	34.27	139	89	58	0	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	72	49	83	39	60	4	0.05	-0.35	0.05	2.93	103	22.33	95	85	58	0	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	72	46	87	36	59	4	0.05	-0.23	0.04	1.68	98	18.26	103	91	45	0	0	2	0
	OMAHA	72	51	80	45	62	4	0.00	-0.56	0.00	9.31	233	36.14	138	89	58	0	0	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	69	46	88	40	57	4	0.27	0.02	0.18	1.50	95	21.03	147	93	71	0	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	71	46	88	37	59	5	0.08	-0.23	0.05	5.74	277	23.72	134	93	56	0	0	2	0
NV	ELY	70	37	80	32	54	4	0.20	-0.02	0.12	0.85	68	5.83	72	88	50	0	1	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	85	65	93	58	75	1	0.62	0.56	0.62	0.64	164	3.70	102	53	36	3	0	1	1
	RENO	81	51	92	48	66	10	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.94	168	5.34	97	71	41	1	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	80	42	87	37	61	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.60	87	6.97	112	75	43	0	0	0	0
NH	CONCORD	63	35	72	30	49	-3	0.73	0.01	0.73	6.12	146	29.47	103	94	45	0	1	1	1
NJ	NEWARK	71	53	81	49	62	2	0.32	-0.42	0.32	4.21	83	31.89	87	80	48	0	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	72	53	77	48	63	1	0.03	-0.19	0.02	1.30	94	9.09	119	78	44	0	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	65	44	71	38	55	2	0.70	0.01	0.70	7.59	177	30.73	103	87	46	0	0	1	1
	BINGHAMTON	61	45	65	40	53	1	0.24	-0.46	0.23	2.74	59	34.26	113	95	66	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	64	48	67	41	56	1	1.03	0.33	0.52	5.51	114	29.99	98	89	62	0	0	2	2
	ROCHESTER	64	46	70	40	55	1	0.76	0.16	0.55	4.84	112	30.98	116	92	61	0	0	2	1
	SYRACUSE	64	46	68	39	55	1	1.26	0.50	1.25	6.31	120	33.83	109	95	56	0	0	2	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	74	55	80	52	65	6	0.89	0.22	0.74	8.93	191	35.02	93	90	58	0	0	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	75	55	81	48	65	-1	0.74	-0.09	0.69	5.74	114	28.67	83	89	56	0	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	73	54	82	50	64	2	0.16	-0.69	0.08	7.13	129	32.34	92	93	58	0	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	73	63	77	57	68	-1	3.86	2.70	2.15	18.87	257	55.57	125	98	81	0	0	3	2
	RALEIGH	74	56	83	51	65	1	0.43	-0.38	0.18	8.32	152	42.34	121	92	72	0	0	3	0
	WILMINGTON	76	59	81	54	68	0	8.83	7.86	5.20	19.02	230	58.96	122	97	70	0	0	4	3
ND	BISMARCK	68	40	90	31	54	4	0.01	-0.30	0.01	0.76	37	15.94	107	91	58	1	1	1	0
	DICKINSON	67	41	86	32	54	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.41	20	10.19	70	88	44	0	1	0	0
	FARGO	65	44	83	31	55	4	0.06	-0.41	0.05	1.29	45	18.23	100	79	47	0	1	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	63	38	85	27	50	0	0.22	-0.17	0.22	1.06	42	17.86	106	89	45	0	3	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	64	38	88	26	51	1	0.02	-0.33	0.02	0.64	29	20.63	125	88	49	0	2	1	0
	WILLISTON	67	39	84	30	53	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.75	163	10.60	85	90	69	0	1	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	71	49	76	42	60	4	0.06	-0.55	0.06	4.24	98	33.56	109	87	57	0	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	77	54	80	44	65	5	0.00	-0.58	0.00	2.24	61	34.48	102	87	54	0	0	0	0
	CLEVELAND	70	50	76	44	60	4	0.11	-0.53	0.11	5.38	114	33.81	111	89	59	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	75	51	79	44	63	4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.47	95	35.32	115	92	55	0	0	0	0
	DAYTON	75	51	80	43	63	5	0.00	-0.54	0.00	1.15	34	30.88	99	96	46	0	0	0	0
	MANSFIELD	72	48	78	40	60	4	0.05	-0.49	0.05	2.79	66	32.78	96	97	53	0	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 10, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	70	50	76	42	60	4	0.08	-0.42	0.08	1.57	44	29.91	114	97	60	0	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	69	46	74	39	58	3	0.24	-0.40	0.24	4.15	86	35.12	115	94	67	0	0	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	77	55	86	48	66	0	0.16	-0.80	0.16	1.22	23	44.12	149	91	48	0	0	1	0
	TULSA	77	53	87	48	65	-2	0.32	-0.71	0.32	3.25	52	45.00	132	94	65	0	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	69	52	81	47	61	6	1.26	0.43	0.61	3.42	91	32.54	78	93	79	0	0	3	2
	BURNS	78	37	86	30	57	9	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.58	87	5.36	70	69	34	0	1	0	0
	EUGENE	80	49	84	42	64	8	0.16	-0.21	0.16	0.94	46	13.59	43	87	58	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	86	51	90	43	68	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.25	25	7.71	67	70	26	1	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	75	47	86	38	61	5	0.03	-0.12	0.03	0.85	102	5.86	66	81	56	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	75	55	85	49	65	7	0.36	-0.08	0.29	1.62	71	17.32	74	90	67	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	76	52	85	46	64	8	0.20	-0.22	0.17	1.33	66	17.30	70	85	63	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	71	46	76	40	58	2	0.40	-0.39	0.40	5.91	107	33.11	92	90	50	0	0	1	0
	ERIE	66	50	70	46	58	1	0.06	-0.86	0.04	5.48	90	29.18	90	87	64	0	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	71	51	79	46	61	2	0.67	-0.01	0.67	10.12	225	34.74	109	91	49	0	0	1	1
	PHILADELPHIA	72	55	80	51	63	2	0.29	-0.40	0.29	8.67	177	38.86	115	79	48	0	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	71	50	76	44	60	3	0.24	-0.28	0.24	6.03	151	33.78	111	86	51	0	0	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	69	47	75	41	58	3	0.18	-0.56	0.18	3.59	73	24.76	83	84	48	0	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	70	47	74	41	59	4	0.13	-0.62	0.13	4.15	82	32.41	98	90	52	0	0	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	67	48	72	43	57	0	0.39	-0.35	0.39	4.23	89	31.63	90	85	50	0	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	78	62	84	57	70	-1	0.68	-0.05	0.36	7.09	112	43.17	102	97	63	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	77	61	85	55	69	-1	2.67	1.82	2.41	19.51	269	61.36	140	94	66	0	0	3	1
	COLUMBIA	77	59	85	52	68	0	7.67	7.02	5.66	18.75	383	49.80	124	88	67	0	0	3	3
	GREENVILLE	75	56	80	52	66	2	2.90	2.01	1.86	12.53	239	41.14	103	93	60	0	0	2	2
SD	ABERDEEN	69	40	93	28	55	3	0.01	-0.38	0.01	0.40	17	17.73	98	85	56	1	2	1	0
	HURON	69	44	88	33	56	3	0.04	-0.35	0.04	2.20	94	21.41	115	90	52	0	0	1	0
	RAPID CITY	69	45	88	38	57	4	0.07	-0.23	0.05	0.92	61	23.50	160	93	52	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	68	48	80	42	58	5	0.00	-0.45	0.00	3.24	100	24.87	115	79	63	0	0	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	76	54	81	48	65	6	0.46	-0.10	0.29	5.42	139	34.59	104	96	54	0	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	80	62	85	60	71	6	2.05	1.29	1.53	7.29	134	47.97	112	95	61	0	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	79	59	82	57	69	6	1.05	0.45	0.75	3.76	96	36.68	97	93	56	0	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	82	59	89	52	71	3	0.03	-0.64	0.03	1.35	32	35.31	86	87	48	0	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	83	57	87	50	70	6	0.59	-0.05	0.50	3.43	76	37.87	102	91	43	0	0	3	1
TX	ABILENE	85	58	88	49	71	1	0.03	-0.68	0.02	1.13	29	26.29	136	81	40	0	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	72	53	82	50	62	-1	0.90	0.57	0.65	1.52	64	30.23	174	94	59	0	0	3	1
	AUSTIN	88	61	91	53	74	0	0.00	-0.88	0.00	3.65	88	33.22	129	72	42	1	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	86	63	90	56	75	1	0.00	-1.16	0.00	5.81	74	53.28	114	95	48	1	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	89	68	91	62	79	2	2.70	1.63	2.55	6.54	95	33.59	149	96	60	1	0	3	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	66	90	60	77	0	0.07	-1.01	0.06	2.53	38	38.54	146	92	64	1	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	87	68	92	66	78	3	3.00	2.48	1.50	3.50	125	24.13	158	69	49	2	0	2	2
	EL PASO	75	59	82	57	67	-2	0.93	0.67	0.83	1.85	93	9.02	115	86	54	0	0	3	1
	FORT WORTH	86	63	91	57	74	3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	2.14	58	39.08	146	79	36	2	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	84	72	88	65	78	1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	11.13	155	42.70	123	86	54	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	88	64	91	56	76	2	0.00	-0.97	0.00	2.59	45	47.98	130	86	48	3	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	74	55	82	48	65	0	1.60	1.12	0.84	2.12	65	24.42	150	93	65	0	0	4	2
	MIDLAND	77	59	86	52	68	0	1.34	0.84	0.94	3.11	102	17.14	137	79	58	0	0	4	1
	SAN ANGELO	85	60	91	50	73	4	0.83	0.16	0.75	1.28	33	21.53	125	73	44	1	0	2	1
	SAN ANTONIO	89	67	92	60	78	4	0.02	-0.82	0.02	2.34	56	32.38	126	72	37	3	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	89	63	92	55	76	1	0.00	-1.12	0.00	4.52	68	44.81	138	96	52	3	0	0	0
	WACO	89	61	93	57	75	3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.33	8	28.50	112	75	41	3	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	81	55	89	51	68	-1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.61	38	35.18	150	88	54	0	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	75	53	85	51	64	7	0.01	-0.35	0.01	2.05	111	13.20	103	77	39	0	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	61	41	69	35	51	-1	0.73	0.01	0.73	5.59	115	30.36	106	86	47	0	0	1	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	71	50	80	45	61	1	0.32	-0.51	0.30	9.54	187	34.28	99	95	58	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	73	60	82	56	66	1	0.00	-0.82	0.00	8.20	156	41.32	110	89	62	0	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	71	51	81	46	61	-1	0.37	-0.49	0.28	5.88	113	38.58	109	98	66	0	0	3	0
	ROANOKE	72	51	80	45	62	2	0.76	0.02	0.50	11.53	233	42.94	125	96	69	0	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	72	50	82	40	61	2	0.14	-0.63	0.13	4.14	84	31.44	95	90	55	0	0	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	69	46	77	37	58	5	1.34	0.74	0.83	2.25	79	25.87	82	95	80	0	0	3	1
	QUILLAYUTE	67	50	79	41	59	6	2.19	0.58	0.92	8.41	132	55.04	85	96	80	0	0	3	3
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	53	74	49	61	5	1.53	1.06	1.13	2.36	104	21.97	96	89	76	0	0	3	1
	SPOKANE	70	49	74	43	60	9	0.16	0.00	0.09	0.74	76	7.95	70	83	43	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	76	47	80	40	61	8	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.04	8	4.34	80	79	52	0	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	71	52	77	50	61	4	0.59	-0.05	0.59	4.31	103	41.39	122	91	57	0	0	1	1
	CHARLESTON	77	53	81	50	65	6	0.35	-0.25	0.35	3.80	88	40.22	114	96	51	0	0	1	0
	ELKINS	72	44	77	37	58	3	0.47	-0.20	0.47	3.44	72	40.88	109	94	45	0	0	1	0
	HUNTINGTON	76	51	80	45	64	4	0.31	-0.27	0.30	5.46	150	40.26	119	97	52	0	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	63	40	70	35	52	0	0.55	0.01	0.55	5.84	129	33.40	120	95	52	0	0	1	1
	GREEN BAY	62	43	69	38	53	1	0.49	0.00	0.49	6.34	166	22.55	94	96	61	0	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	66	45	80	40	55	0	0.05	-0.47	0.05	2.78	67	25.50	92	95	51	0	0	1	0
	MADISON	65	46	73	40	55	1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	5.99	159	28.98	105	91	65	0	0	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	64	50	76	45	57	1	0.15	-0.41	0.11	4.59	112	22.35	79	85	73	0	0	2	0
WY	CASPER	70	42	85	33	56	6	0.06	-0.22	0.05	0.32	23	10.72	99	80	48	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	68	45	83	41	56	6	0.14	-0.06	0.09	0.64	37	14.53	104	85	66	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	68	45	82	40	56	5	0.21	-0.10	0.21	1.04	65	13.45	123	80	40	0	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	71	41	91	36	56	6	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.42	76	14.91	121	85	56	1	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Across a large part of the Plains and Midwest, warm, often dry weather promoted summer crop maturation and early-season harvest efforts. During the 5 weeks ending October 4, seventy-seven percent of the U.S. corn reached maturity, compared to the 5-year average of 68%. In addition, 35% of the U.S. soybeans were harvested during the 2-week period ending October 4, versus the 5-year average of 25%. Meanwhile, winter wheat planting by October 4 was at least 10 percentage points ahead of the respective 5-year averages in Montana (86% planted), South Dakota (86%), Michigan (43%), and Ohio (36%).

However, pockets of dryness were also a concern with respect to winter wheat emergence and establishment in several key production areas. In Texas, where some producers were awaiting rain before seeding, only 37% of the winter wheat had been planted by October 4—versus the 5-year average of 47%. Wheat planting delays of 10 percentage points were also noted in Washington (66% planted by October 4) and Oregon (27%).

Meanwhile, short-term drought intensified during September from the western Gulf Coast region to the mid-South and the Mississippi Delta. The dry weather favored harvest activities, although pastures and late-developing summer crops continued to suffer from the lack of rain. By October 4, less than one-third of the pastures were rated in good to excellent condition in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Warmth and dryness were also prominent in much of the eastern U.S., but dramatic late-month changes included heavy rain and flooding. Initially, in late September, local flooding affected parts of the middle and northern Atlantic States. In early October, however, historic floods engulfed parts of South Carolina and environs, submerging agricultural lowlands and threatening the quality of open-boll cotton.

Elsewhere, September was another warm month in the West, although heavy showers provided local drought relief and triggered flash flooding. Southern California and portions of the Southwest received unusually heavy rain at mid-month, in part due to the remnants of Hurricane Linda. Later, moisture associated with former Tropical Depression Sixteen-E contributed to heavy showers from the Southwest into the upper Midwest. In contrast, ongoing drought in northern and central California contributed to a rash of September wildfires, including the destructive Valley and Butte fires.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its second-warmest, 21st-driest September during the 121-year period of record. The nation's monthly average temperature of 68.5°F was 3.7°F above the 20th century mean; only September 1998 was warmer, with an average of 69.0°F. Precipitation across the Lower 48 states averaged 2.09 inches, 84% of normal, marking the driest September since 2005.

It was the warmest September on record in nine states (CT, CO, ME, MI, MN, NM, RI, UT, and WI). Many other states across the Plains, Midwest, Northeast, and Southwest reported near-record September warmth (figure 1). The "least warm" state was Washington, which reported its 48th-coolest September. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the 11th-driest September in Arkansas to the 21st-wettest September in Virginia (figure 2).

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
September 2015
Period: 1895–2015

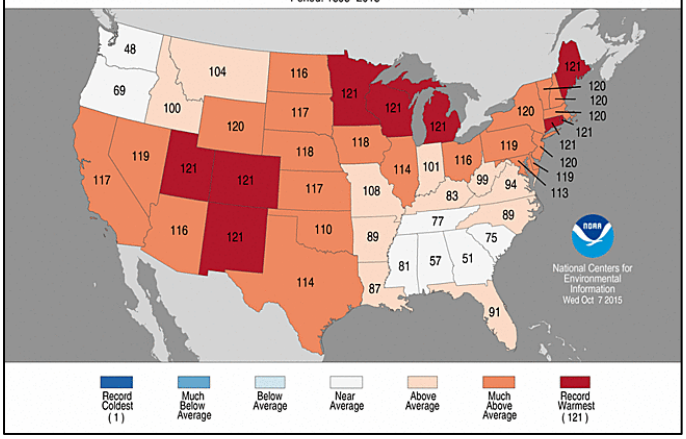
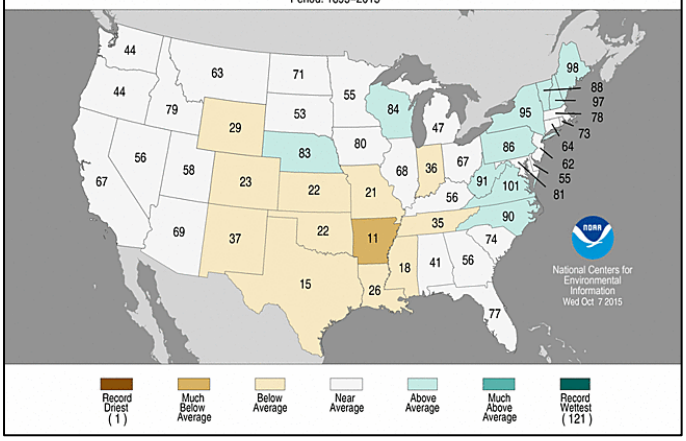


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
September 2015
Period: 1895–2015



Summary: The Northwest, plagued by record-setting heat for much of the summer, finally got some relief as September began. By the 4th, daily-record lows dipped to 25°F in Meacham, OR; 27°F in Baker City, OR; and 28°F in Alturas, CA. The following day, record-setting lows in Oregon for September 5 included 29°F in Klamath Falls and 39°F in Eugene. In contrast, late-season heat intensified across the central and eastern U.S. On September 2, Miles City, MT, posted a daily-record high of 102°F. The following day, record-setting highs on the northern Plains for September 3 reached 101°F in Bismarck, ND, and 99°F in Mobridge, SD. Farther east, daily-record highs included 98°F (on September 4) in Peoria, IL, and 95°F (on September 3) in Atlantic City, NJ. Charleston, WV, reached or exceeded 90°F on each of the first 8 days of September, following an August without 90-degree heat. It was Charleston's longest such streak since June 28 – July 8, 2012. Meanwhile in Illinois, Chicago reported an average temperature of 79.6°F during the first 7 days of the month, representing its warmest September 1-7 period since 1960 (83.6°F).

Scattered showers preceded and accompanied the transition to cooler weather in the Northwest. In Idaho, daily-record amounts for September 4 included 0.84 inch in Stanley and 0.47 inch in Challis. Other Western rainfall records for September 4 included 0.27 inch in Winslow, AZ, and 0.19 inch in Alturas, CA. Meanwhile, heavy showers briefly affected the Great Lakes region, including Michigan,

where record-setting totals for September 3 climbed to 1.47 inches in Traverse City and 1.32 inches in Houghton Lake. Later, heavy rain spread across the northern Plains, where daily-record amounts for September 5 included 1.78 inches in Williston, ND, and 1.11 inches in Cut Bank, MT. From September 3-5, Cut Bank's rainfall totaled 2.18 inches.

The Butte fire, near Mokelumne Hill, CA, started on September 9 and within days had charred more than 70,000 acres of vegetation, destroyed approximately 475 homes and more than 300 outbuildings, and resulted in two fatalities. The Valley fire, near Glenbrook, CA, began on September 12 and consumed about 67,000 acres, including 1,910 structures, and claimed at least four lives. Through the end of September, more than 0.8 million acres in California had been blackened by wildfires, along with more than 2.5 million acres in the Great Basin and the Northwest. In Alaska, a short but active wildfire season led to 5.1 million acres being burned—with nearly all of that occurring in June and July. For the nation as a whole, approximately 9.1 million acres of vegetation burned during the first 9 months of the year, approaching the 2006 annual record of nearly 9.9 million acres.

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). Farther west, a brief 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. Meanwhile, warmth returned to the northern Plains, following a brief cool spell that led to the first autumn freeze (31°F on September 11) in Bismarck, ND. The next day, September 12, Helena, MT, notched a daily-record high of 91°F. By September 13, Bismarck set another record—this time logging a daily-record high of 97°F.

While many areas of the country experienced mostly dry weather, increasingly heavy showers dotted a few locations. 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. 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 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, widespread rainfall led to daily-record totals in many locations. On September 9, Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX, 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.

Eastern Pacific Hurricane Linda never reached land, but moisture associated with the decaying storm became entangled in the monsoon circulation and found its way into the western U.S. As a result, locally heavy, mid-month showers dotted the West, with the most significant rain falling in southern California; a small area in southwestern Utah and northwestern Arizona; and the northern Intermountain region. California's rain, heaviest along and near the coast, fell mostly on September 15. However, southern California's out-of-season rainfall event was overshadowed by devastating flash floods that struck southwestern Utah and environs. Significant rain began to fall on September 13, when Cedar City, UT, netted a daily-record total of 0.59 inch. The following day, September 14, flooding in southern Utah left 12 people dead and one missing in the community of Hildale and killed seven hikers in Zion National Park. By September 15, the focus for heavy rainfall shifted to southern California, where Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) experienced its wettest September day on record. LAX received 1.80 inches, surpassing the record of 1.66 inches set on September 30, 1983. Downtown Los Angeles collected 2.39 inches on September 15, representing its wettest day since March 30, 2011, when 2.42 inches fell. It was also Los Angeles' second-wettest September day on record, trailing only the tropical-storm fueled, 3.96-inch total of September 25, 1939. Farther south, San Diego, CA, measured 1.21 inches on September 15—its second-wettest September day behind 1.23 inches on September 30, 1921. Outside of California, daily-record amounts for September 15 reached 0.88 inch in Eureka, NV; 0.54 inch in Stanley, ID; and 0.53 inch in Butte, MT. Eureka tallied another daily-record total (0.58 inch) on September 16. Salt Lake City, UT, reported 1.74 inches from September 14-16, aided by a daily-record total (0.93 inch) on the last day of the wet spell. Later, heavy rain shifted into the Midwest, where Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, logged a daily-record rainfall (2.37 inches) for September 17. The following day, Midwestern daily-record amounts for September 18 reached 2.55 inches in Des Moines, IA, and 2.41 inches in Chicago, IL.

Aside from a cool spell across the South, late-season warmth dominated the nation in mid-September. In Mississippi, however, September 13-14 featured consecutive daily-record lows in locations such as Hattiesburg (52 and 49°F, respectively) and Greenville (50°F both days). Other daily-record lows for September 13 included 44°F in Paducah, KY, and Cape Girardeau, MO. Daily-record lows for September 14 dipped to 45°F in Charlotte, NC, and 49°F in Macon, GA. Meanwhile, heat returned to the nation's mid-section. From September 13-17, Dalhart, TX, noted five consecutive daily-record highs (99, 101, 97, 97, and 99°F). Triple-digit, daily-record highs included 103°F (on September 15) in Hill City, KS, and 101°F (on September 14) in Valentine, NE. Elsewhere in Nebraska, Imperial registered consecutive daily-record highs (98 and 99°F, respectively) on September 14-15. Warmth extended into the Northeast, resulting in daily-record highs for September 17 in Burlington, VT (86°F), and Caribou, ME (84°F). Burlington reached 85°F or higher on 4 consecutive days from September 16-19. From August 15 – September 20, Bangor, ME, reported 37 days in a row without a below-normal daily average temperature.

The late-month interaction between remnant moisture associated with Tropical Depression Sixteen-E and a cold front resulted in a band of locally heavy rain across the nation's mid-section and parts of the Southwest. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 4 inches or more, fell in the middle Missouri Valley. The tropical depression made two Mexican landfalls on September 20-21, but quickly dissipated over the rugged terrain of the western Sierra Madre. Nevertheless, rain associated with the depression's remnants reached the southwestern

U.S. on September 21. In southeastern Arizona, September 21-22 rainfall totaled 2.00 inches in Nogales and 1.54 inches in Safford. Safford also reported a thunderstorm-related wind gust to 43 mph on September 22, while Tucson, AZ, clocked a gust to 49 mph. Later, heavy rain erupted across the middle Mississippi Valley and environs. In Nebraska, record-setting totals for September 23 reached 5.74 inches in Omaha and 3.58 inches in Valentine. It was Valentine's wettest September day on record, surpassing the 2.92-inch total of September 1, 1909. Omaha experienced its wettest day since August 7, 1999, when 6.46 inches fell; wettest September day since September 9, 1965, when 6.24 inches fell; and fourth-wettest day on record. Rain lingered across the upper Midwest into September 24, when Sioux Falls, SD, netted a daily-record total of 1.51 inches.

After mid-September, warmth became more focused across the West. For example, September 20-21 featured consecutive daily-record highs in California locations such as Sacramento (99 and 102°F) and Stockton (101 and 102°F). In southern California, record-setting highs for September 20 included 106°F in Riverside; 105°F in Paso Robles; and 100°F in Long Beach. In Nevada, Ely posted a trio of daily-record highs (85, 86, and 85°F) from September 20-22. Late-month warmth also reached the Plains, where record-setting highs in Nebraska climbed to 97°F (on September 22) in McCook and 95°F (on September 21) in Imperial. Later, warmth further intensified across the western half of the nation. On September 24-25, Needles, CA, collected consecutive daily-record highs of 110°F. From September 24-26, Sheridan, WY, noted three consecutive daily-record highs (90, 94, and 97°F), including its latest-ever reading above the 95-degree mark (previously, 97°F on September 15, 1948). Similarly, a high of 90°F on September 26 in Lander, WY, represented the latest 90-degree heat in that location (previously, 90°F on September 22, 1958). In Montana, Miles City registered consecutive daily-record highs (97 and 95°F, respectively) on September 25-26. Other record-setting highs for September 25 included 95°F in Boise, ID; 93°F in Salt Lake City, UT; and 92°F in Elko, NV.

Toward month's end, a complex array of weather features contributed to the beginning of Eastern flooding. Long before Joaquin's formation, as early as September 24, heavy showers developed across the Southeast. The initial burst of heavy rain was related to disorganized tropical moisture moving inland from the western Atlantic and eastern Gulf of Mexico, as well as high pressure to the north helping to channel the moisture westward, or inland. On September 24, Columbia, SC, reported a daily-record sum of 2.84 inches. The following day in North Carolina, record-setting totals for September 25 included 3.75 inches on Cape Hatteras and 2.11 inches in Greensboro. Danville, VA, also collected a daily-record amount (3.23 inches) on September 25. During the first 5 days of the event, from September 24-28, rainfall totaled at least 6 to 10 inches at several locations in the southern Mid-Atlantic States. While initially favorable, the rain gradually began to saturate previously dry soils and cause local flooding, especially in southwestern Virginia and northwestern North Carolina. As an approaching cold front became entangled with tropical moisture, late-September rainfall totaled 4 inches or more along the eastern Gulf Coast and from the Mid-Atlantic region into New England. September 27 featured daily-record totals in Mobile, AL (7.50 inches), and Roanoke, VA (2.19 inches). From September 24-28, rainfall in eastern North Carolina totaled 13.34 inches in Beaufort and 10.87 inches on Cape Hatteras. Blacksburg, VA, experienced its wettest September day on record on the 29th, when 4.39 inches fell (previously, 4.26 inches on September 28, 2004). Also on the 29th, Pittsburgh, PA—with 3.43 inches—experienced its third-wettest September day behind 5.95 inches on September 17, 2004, and 3.60 inches on September 8, 2004. Pittsburgh's 2004 downpours were triggered by the remnants of Hurricanes Frances and Ivan, respectively. On the last day of September, flooding rains struck parts of New England, especially southern and eastern Maine. Daily-record totals in Maine for the 30th included 5.56 inches in Portland, 5.27 inches in Bangor, and 4.18 inches in Millinocket. Elsewhere in the Northeast, daily-record amounts for September 30 reached 2.74 inches in Albany, NY; 2.46 inches in Boston, MA; and 2.02 inches in Providence, RI. Although Joaquin remained well offshore, inundating rains associated with a non-tropical low-pressure system led to extensive early-October flooding in central and coastal South Carolina and environs. The historic South Carolina flooding, which engulfed portions of the Black, Edisto, and Waccamaw River basins, among others, will be covered in detail in the October summary.

Late-month warmth dominated the West, while a chill settled across the Midwest and East. From September 27-29, Albuquerque, NM, notched a trio of daily-record highs (91, 90, and 90°F). Elsewhere in the Southwest, triple-digit, daily-record highs reached 107°F (on September 29) in Needles, CA, and 101°F (on September 30) in Las Vegas, NV. Needles and Las Vegas also completed their warmest September on record. The record-setting September warmth encompassed many other regions, including the Midwest and Northeast. With a monthly average temperature of 73.5°F (7.4°F above normal), Peoria, IL, eclipsed a September record that had been set in 1884. September average temperature records from 1961 were shattered in Bridgeport, CT; Burlington, VT; Scranton, PA; and New York's Central Park. Elsewhere, late-September warmth also covered the Deep South, where San Antonio, TX, posted a daily-record high (95°F on September 30). Farther north, however, International Falls, MN, tied a daily record with a low of 23°F on September 29. However, one September constant was dry weather from the western Gulf Coast region to the mid-South and the Mississippi Delta. For example, the driest September on record came to a close in Pine Bluff, AR (0.03 inch); Shreveport, LA (0.07 inch); and Little Rock, AR (0.12 inch). For Pine Bluff, it was the driest month since August 1999, when only a trace fell. Little Rock last had a drier month in August 2000, when rainfall totaled 0.04 inch. Monroe, LA, endured its driest July-September period on record, with a rainfall total of just 1.98 inches (previously, 2.38 inches in 1948). Similarly, it was the driest July-September period since 1904 in El Dorado, AR, and since 1954 in Longview, TX. El Dorado's 3-month precipitation totaled 2.62 inches, 27% of normal, while Longview's rainfall totaled 1.98 inches, 21% of normal.

Cool, damp, and sometimes snowy September weather covered much of Alaska. The month opened on a very cool note, with daily-record lows for September 1 established in King Salmon (26°F) and Bethel (31°F). Yakutat posted a daily record-tying low of 32°F on September 2. Several days later, widespread, heavy precipitation developed across southern Alaska. 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. Farther north, Fairbanks reported its first trace of snow of the season on September 12. By September 13, Delta Junction posted a daily-record low of 24°F. Soon after, the snowiest September day on record occurred in Bettles on September 18, when 5.8 inches fell. Previously, the snowiest September day in Bettles had been September 28, 1968, with a 5.5-inch total. Alaska's cool spell intensified during the second half of the month. Among a handful of daily-record lows were readings of 18°F (on September 22) in Nome and 29°F (on September 24) in Kodiak. Meanwhile, Fairbanks received 6.7 inches of snow on September 25, representing—at the time—its third-snowiest September day. Even heavier snow overspread interior Alaska toward month's end, when a storm system resulted in the snowiest September day on record in Fairbanks. Snowfall in Fairbanks totaled 11.2 inches on September 29—with 20.9 inches falling during the last 6 days of the month. Previously, Fairbanks' snowiest September day had been September 13, 1992, when 7.8 inches fell. Daily-record precipitation totals were set on September 29 in numerous Alaskan locations, including Yakutat (3.77 inches); Sitka (2.93 inches); Juneau (1.62

inches); Anchorage (1.56 inches); and Fairbanks (0.74 inch). Anchorage also completed its wettest September on record (7.71 inches; previously, 7.61 inches in 2004), aided by a 3.15-inch total during the last 5 days of the month. With a 2.8-inch snowfall on September 29-30, Anchorage experienced its snowiest September since 2004.

Warm oceanic conditions, especially south and east of Hawaii, continued to disrupt typical weather patterns. Following its wettest August on record, Honolulu, Oahu, received a daily-record rainfall (0.85 inch) on September 3. On Kauai's famously wet Mt. Waialeale, 24-hour rainfall totaled 10.36 inches on September 4-5. More notably, record-setting warmth continued, especially on the Big Island. From August 26 – September 2, Hilo posted eight consecutive daily-record highs. Hilo's highest temperature during the streak—93°F on September 2—tied a monthly record originally set on September 26, 2014. In fact, 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's streak without a cooler-than-normal day, in terms of daily average temperature, eventually reached 112 consecutive days (June 14 – October 3). Heavy rain returned to Honolulu on September 11-12, when consecutive daily-record amounts totaled 2.31 inches. Lihue, Kauai, measured 3.81 inches from September 10-12, aided by a daily-record sum (2.37 inches) on the 12th. Mt. Waialeale received 13.49 inches of rain in a 72-hour period from September 13-16. Later, Hilo was hammered by 6.91 inches of rain, a daily-record total, on September 20. In fact, Hilo's monthly rainfall of 25.03 inches (252 percent of normal) set a September record, surpassing the 1994 standard of 21.82 inches. Honolulu set a rainfall record for the second consecutive month, collecting 4.48 inches (previously, 2.74 inches 1947), or 640 percent of normal. Late in the month, Tropical Storm Niala moved to within less than 300 miles of the Big Island before dissipating on September 28, but resulted in little more than gusty winds and enhanced shower activity. On the Big Island, 24-hour totals on September 27-28 included 7.90 inches in Piihonua and 5.82 inches in Mountain View.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Most of the U.S. observed above-average September temperatures, with scattered locations in the Great Plains, the northern Corn Belt, and the Northeast recording temperatures averaging more than 6°F above normal. The warm weather in major agricultural production regions of the nation facilitated the maturation and harvest of summer crops. In contrast, some areas of the Pacific Northwest and the Southeast recorded below-average monthly temperatures. Precipitation was variable across the nation, with parts of the central Great Plains, the middle Atlantic Coast, the Gulf Coast, and Florida recording more than 6 inches for the month. However, a lack of precipitation in the West, the northern and southern Great Plains, and the lower Mississippi Valley led to continued drought conditions in the West and worsening drought conditions in Louisiana and Texas.

By August 30, ninety-two percent of the nation's corn had reached the dough stage or beyond, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 30, sixty percent of this year's corn was at or beyond the dent stage, 10 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nine percent of the nation's crop was mature by August 30, two percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. Below-normal temperatures in most of the Corn Belt slowed corn maturation, with all estimating states except Colorado behind their respective 5-year averages at the beginning of September. Eighty-seven percent of this year's corn was at or beyond the dent stage by September 13, seven 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 second week of the month, 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. Corn maturity was behind historical trends on September 13 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 September 13, five percent of the U.S. corn was harvested, slightly ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By October 4, eighty-six percent of the corn was mature, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Generally dry conditions across large portions of the Corn Belt facilitated good harvest progress during the final week of the month, including an advance of 21 percentage points in Missouri and 20 points in Illinois and Kansas. Nationwide, producers had harvested 27 percent of the corn by October 4, eleven percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Iowa and 10 points behind in Minnesota and South Dakota by the beginning of October. Overall, 68 percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition on October 4, unchanged from August 30 but 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

By August 30, ninety-five percent of the nation's sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 58 percent of this year's sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 30, two percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 30, twenty-nine percent of the crop was mature, 8 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 20 percent of the nation's sorghum by August 30, five percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By September 20, ninety percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, sorghum maturation was 52 percent complete by September 20, two percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. The U.S. sorghum harvest was 31 percent complete by September 20, slightly ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 77 percent of the sorghum was mature by October 4, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 4, forty-three percent of the nation's crop was harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. The sorghum harvest was 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Illinois and 11 points ahead in Kansas by the beginning of October. Overall, 65 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition on October 4, down 3 percentage points from the beginning of the month but 8 points better than the same time last year.

By August 30, barley producers had harvested 93 percent of this year's crop, 37 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was 95 percent or more complete in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington at the end of August. Barley producers had harvested 95 percent of this year's crop by September 6, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was nearly complete across the nation by September 6, approximately 2 weeks ahead of the 5-year average.

Only nine estimating states reported that winter wheat planting had begun by the first week of September, with major progress limited to Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington. By September 6, three percent of the nation's 2016 crop was planted, equal to both last

year and the 5-year average. Producers had sown 19 percent of the winter wheat by September 20, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. During the third week of the month, producers in Nebraska and South Dakota took advantage of above-average temperatures to plant 31 and 27 percent, respectively, of their winter wheat. By September 27, producers had sown 31 percent of the nation's intended 2016 acreage, 9 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Montana producers planted 31 percent of their wheat acreage during the week ending September 27 to reach 69 percent overall—16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 27, seven percent of the winter wheat had emerged, 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By October 4, producers had sown 49 percent of the nation's 2016 winter wheat, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 20 percent of the winter wheat had emerged by October 4, six percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average.

By the end of August, 88 percent of the spring wheat was harvested, 52 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. On August 30, harvest progress was 36 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Montana and 33 points ahead in Idaho. Ninety-seven percent of the spring wheat was harvested by September 13, twenty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, the spring wheat harvest was approximately 2 weeks ahead of the 5-year average pace on September 13.

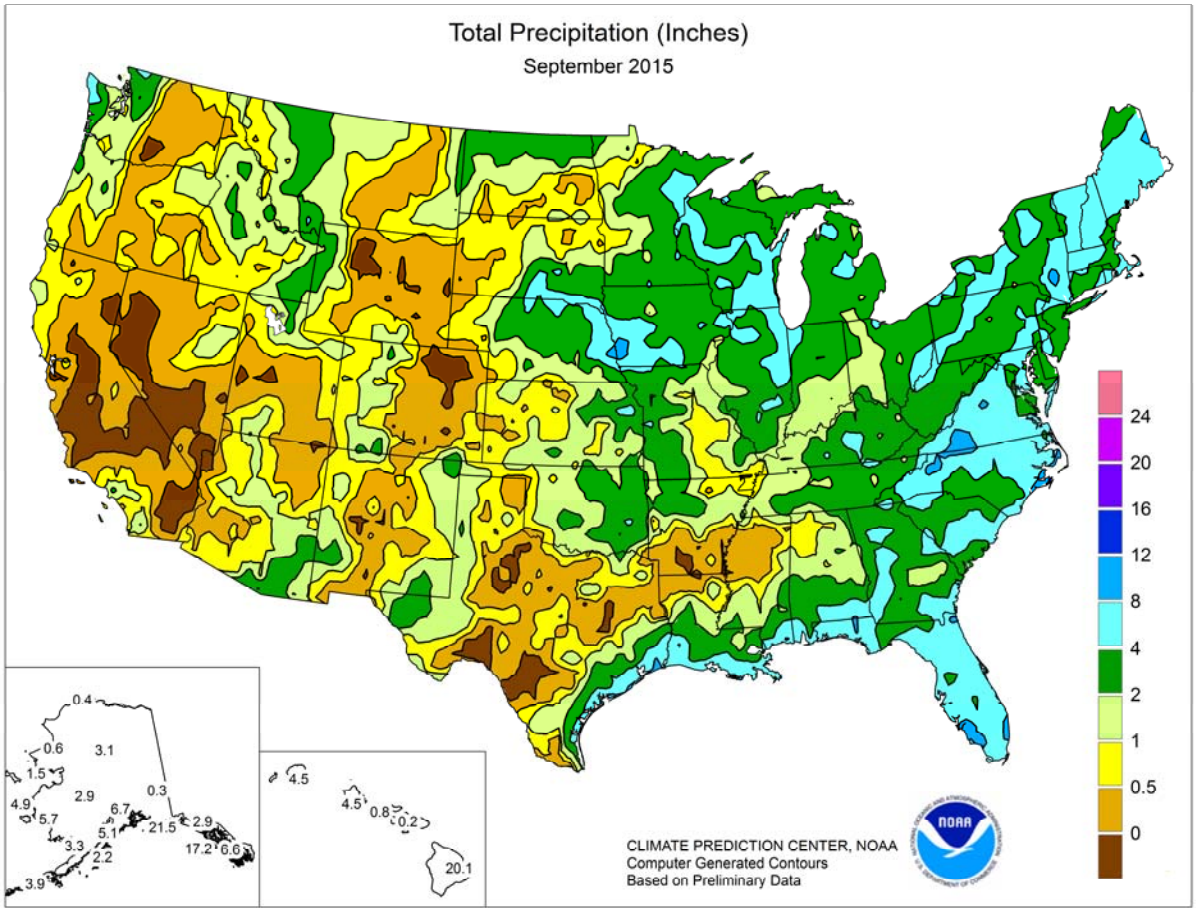
The nation's rice was 97 percent headed by August 30, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of August, 26 percent of the nation's crop was harvested, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, rice producers had harvested 44 percent of the crop by September 13, nine percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Double-digit harvest progress during the second week of September was observed in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas. Overall, 59 percent of the rice was rated in good to excellent condition on September 20, compared with 66 percent on August 30, and 74 percent at the same time last year. Nationally, producers had harvested 69 percent of this year's rice by September 27, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. During the last week of the month, harvest progress advanced 28 percentage points in Missouri and 20 points in California. By October 4, rice producers had harvested 78 percent of this year's crop, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers achieved double-digit advances in harvest progress in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri during the final week of the month.

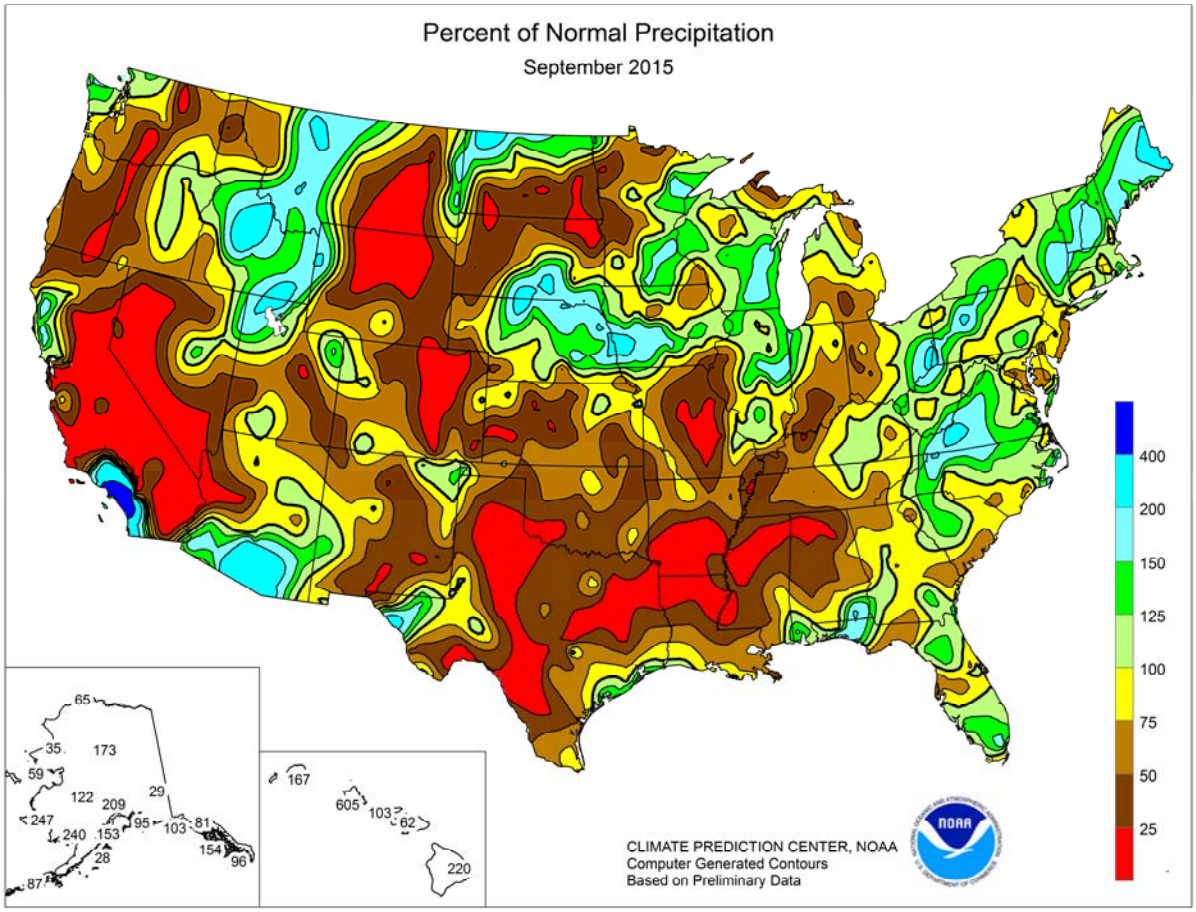
Ninety-three percent of the nation's soybeans were setting pods or beyond by August 30, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, leaf drop advanced to 9 percent complete by August 30, four percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced at the beginning of the month in the Mississippi Delta, with the portion of the crop dropping leaves at 58 percent in Louisiana and 44 percent in Mississippi—both 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 6, leaf drop had advanced to 18 percent complete, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven of the 18 estimating states reported double-digit advances in the percentage of the crop dropping leaves during the first week of September. Fifty-six percent of this year's soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by September 20, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 20, seven percent of the soybean crop was harvested, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. All soybean-estimating states, except Wisconsin, reported at least some harvest progress by September 20. Eighty-five percent of this year's soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by October 4, four percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 42 percent of the soybeans were harvested by October 4, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Generally dry conditions across the Midwest allowed for the national soybean harvest to advance 21 percentage points during the final week of the month, including an advance of 37 percentage points in North Dakota and 35 points in Minnesota. Overall, 64 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition on October 4, up slightly from August 30 but 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

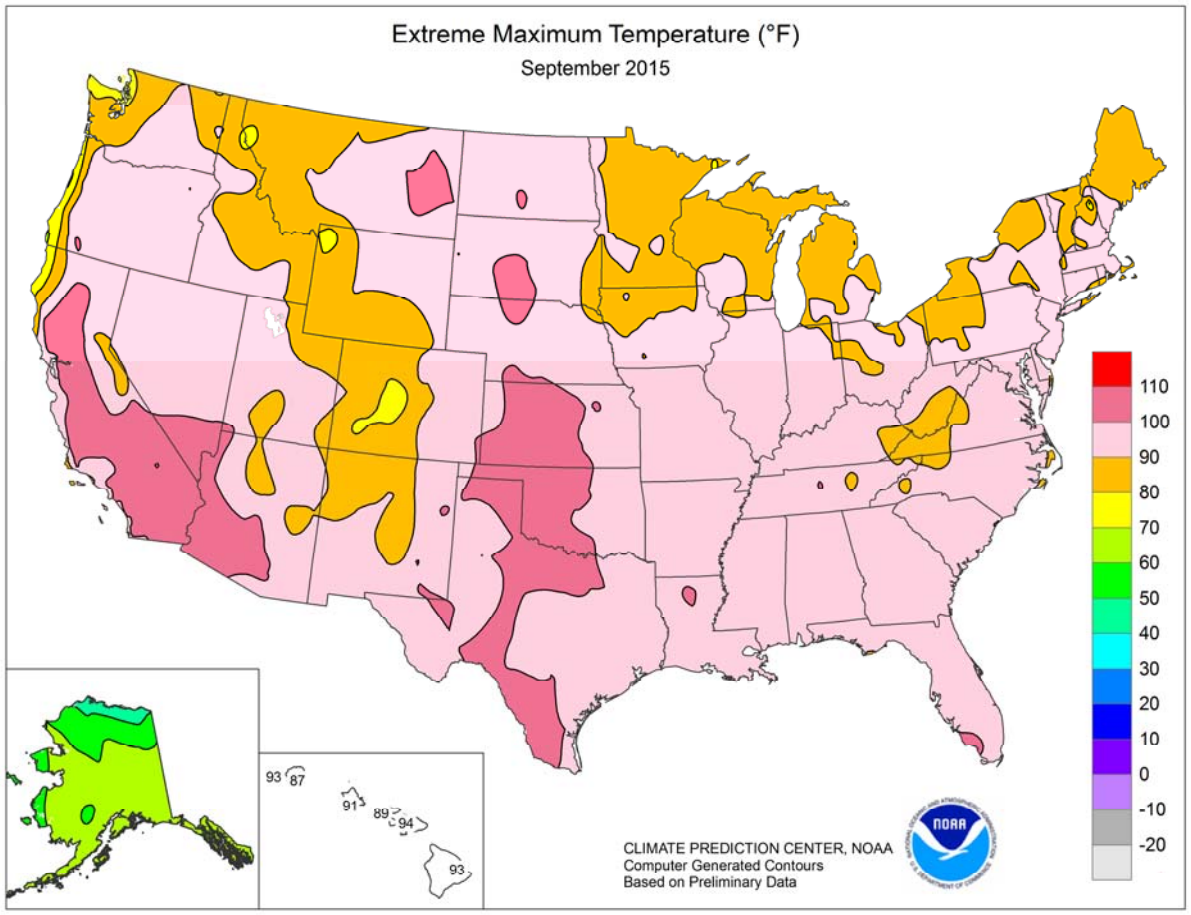
The peanut harvest began in some more southern U.S. locations by the beginning of September. Harvest in Florida was estimated at 8 percent complete by September 6. Nationwide, peanut producers had harvested 4 percent of this year's crop by September 13, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By the second week of the month, harvest progress was limited to Florida, Georgia, and Texas. By September 27, eighteen percent of the peanut crop was harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, producers had reported delays in peanut maturity at the end of the month due to unseasonably low temperatures. By October 4, twenty-three percent of the nation's peanut crop was harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. At the beginning of October, South Carolina's harvest progress was 20 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 67 percent of the peanuts were reported in good to excellent condition on October 4, down 7 percentage points from August 30 but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

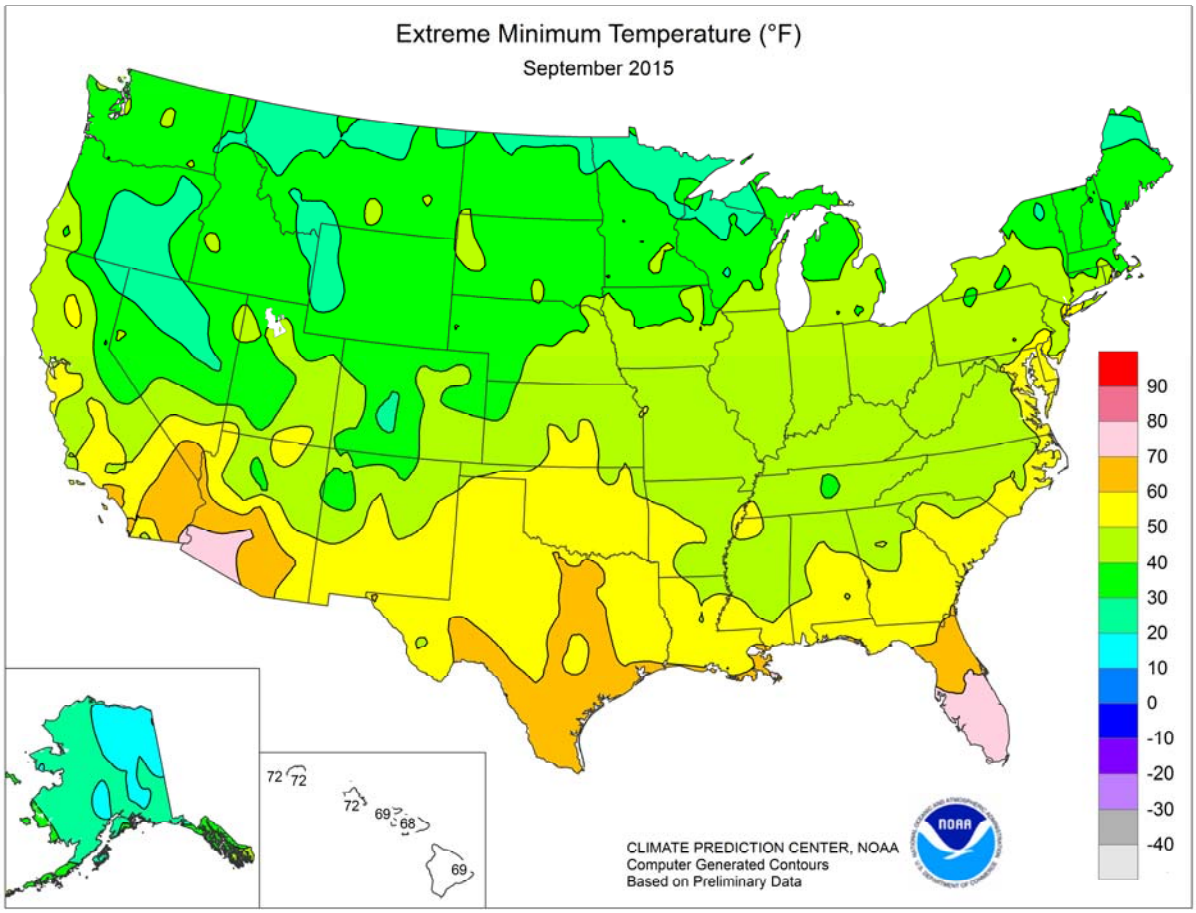
Ninety-four percent of the nation's cotton was setting bolls or beyond by August 30, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By August 30, open bolls were evident in 22 percent of the nation's cotton fields, 7 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Forty-six percent of the cotton was at or beyond the boll opening stage by September 13, three percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. 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. By September 27, sixty-nine percent of this year's cotton was at or beyond the boll-opening stage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 11 percent of the cotton had been harvested by September 27, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Bolls were opening across 77 percent of this year's cotton acreage by October 4, five percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Nationally, harvest was 16 percent complete by October 4, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. At the beginning of October, harvest progress was at or behind the 5-year average in eleven of the fifteen estimating states. Overall, 48 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition on October 4, down 6 percentage points from August 30 but slightly 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 on September 13. By September 27, producers had harvested 17 percent of the sugarbeet crop, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Michigan, producers reported high yields, but foliage disease in some areas has kept sugar content below normal. Sugarbeet producers had harvested 44 percent of this year's crop by October 4, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Minnesota, 85 percent of the sugarbeet crop was rated good to excellent on October 4, compared with 72 percent at the same time last year.


Total Precipitation (Inches)
September 2015
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
0.4
0.6
3.1
1.5
4.9
2.9
0.3
6.7
5.7
5.1
21.5
2.9
3.3
2.2
17.2
6.6
3.9
4.5
4.5
0.8
0.2
20.1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
September 2015
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
65
35
173
59
122
209
29
247
95
103
81
240
153
154
28
96
87
167
605
103
62
220
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
September 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
93
87
91
89
94
93
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
September 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
72
72
72
69
68
69
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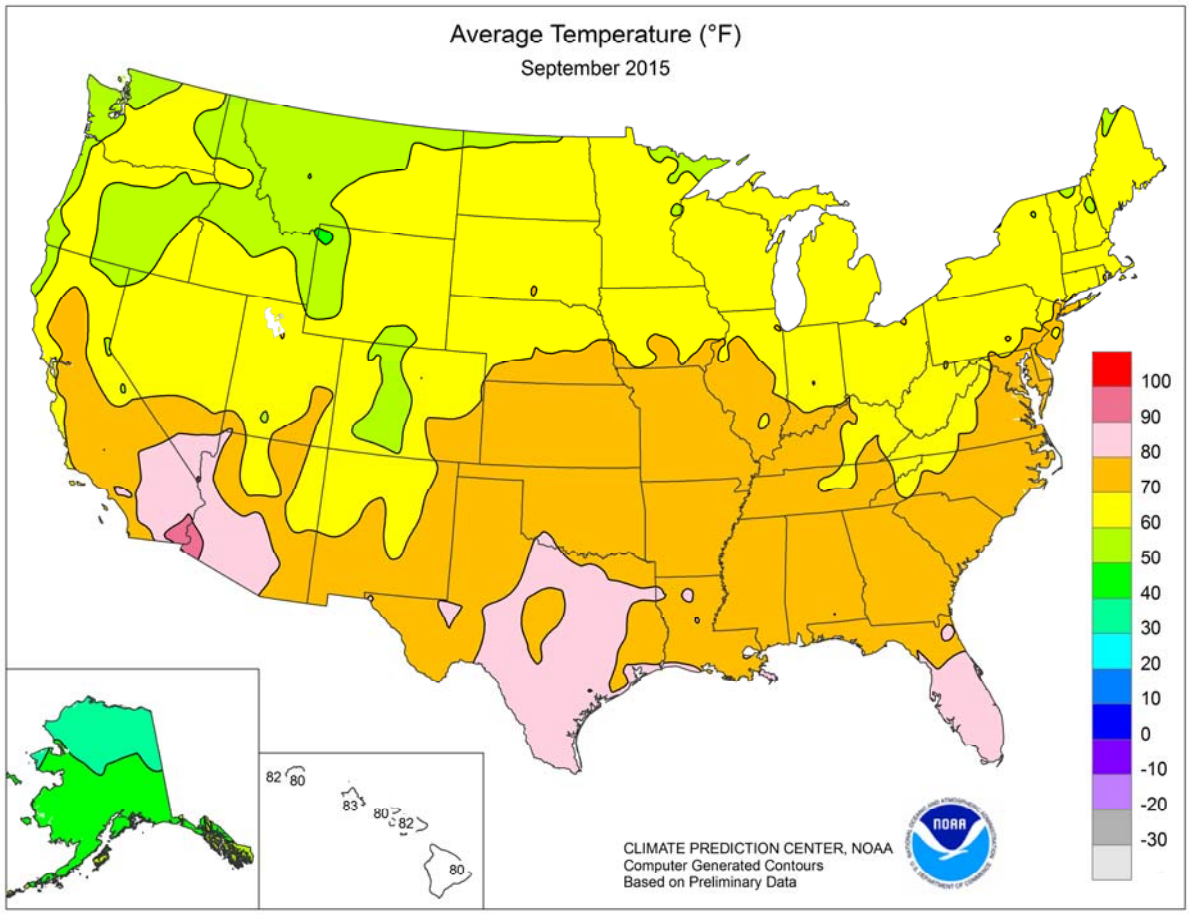
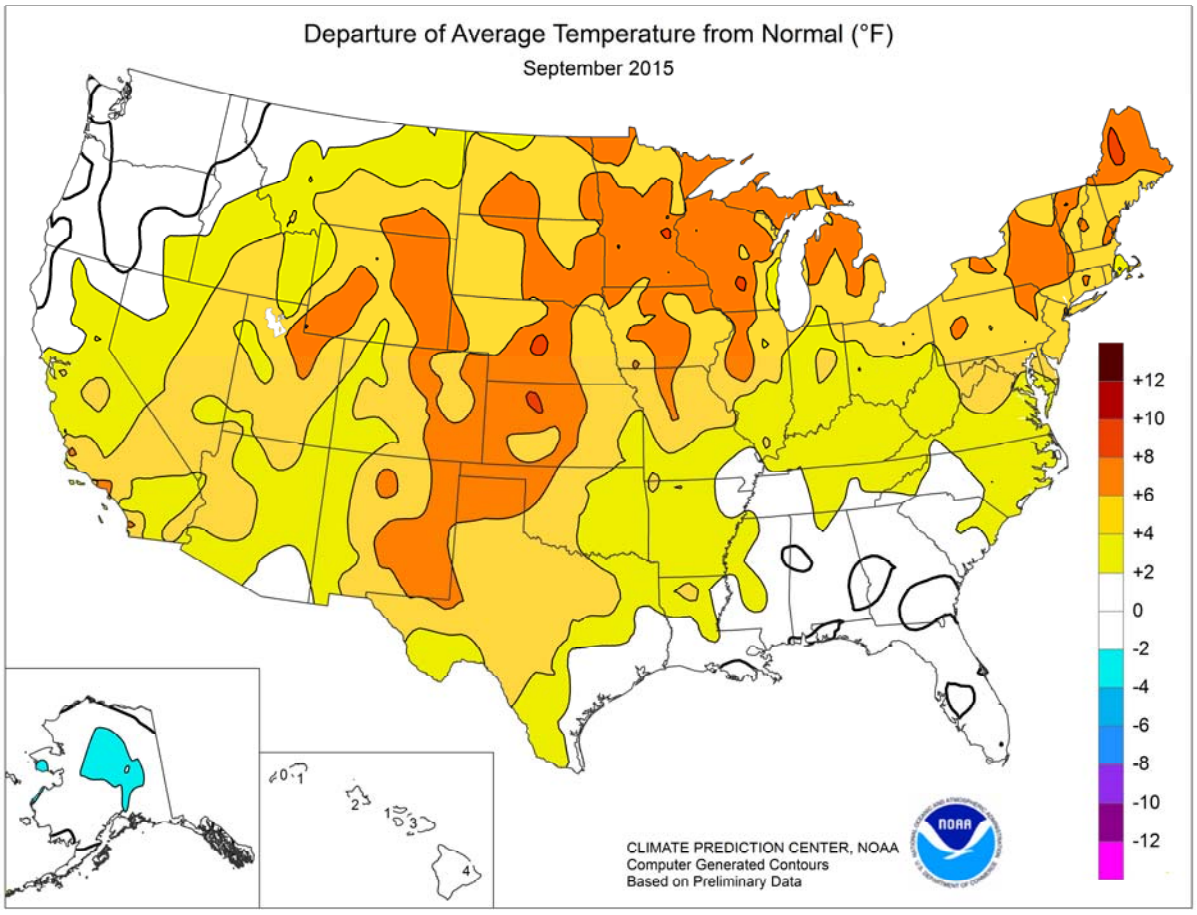
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
September 2015
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
82
80
83
80
82
80
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
September 2015
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
0
1
2
1
3
4
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

September 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	75	1	1.39	-2.66	LEXINGTON	71	3	2.71	-0.40	COLUMBUS	69	2	3.21	0.29
HUNTSVILLE	75	3	0.92	-3.37	LONDON-CORBIN	71	3	4.35	0.98	DAYTON	69	4	0.86	-1.79
MOBILE	78	1	9.88	3.87	LOUISVILLE	74	4	2.45	-0.60	MANSFIELD	68	5	2.53	-0.91
MONTGOMERY	78	2	3.19	-1.03	PADUCAH	72	3	0.98	-2.58	TOLEDO	68	4	1.28	-1.56
AK ANCHORAGE	47	-1	7.71	4.84	LA BATON ROUGE	80	2	2.21	-2.63	YOUNGSTOWN	67	5	3.18	-0.71
BARROW	31	0	0.45	-0.24	LAKE CHARLES	80	2	5.69	-0.26	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	77	4	1.05	-2.93
COLD BAY	49	1	3.94	-0.57	NEW ORLEANS	80	1	2.72	-2.83	TULSA	76	2	2.93	-1.83
FAIRBANKS	43	-1	3.74	2.62	SHREVEPORT	81	4	0.07	-3.14	OR ASTORIA	59	1	2.13	-0.48
JUNEAU	49	-1	11.51	3.97	ME BANGOR	64	5	6.89	3.50	BURNS	57	2	0.58	0.08
KING SALMON	47	-1	3.25	0.44	CARIBOU	61	7	3.83	0.56	EUGENE	62	0	0.76	-0.78
KODIAK	51	2	2.16	-5.68	PORTLAND	65	6	7.06	3.69	MEDFORD	68	2	0.25	-0.53
NOME	40	-3	1.49	-1.02	MD BALTIMORE	72	5	3.25	-0.73	PENDLETON	62	-1	0.81	0.18
AZ FLAGSTAFF	60	2	1.25	-0.87	MA BOSTON	69	4	3.93	0.46	PORTLAND	64	0	1.26	-0.39
PHOENIX	90	4	0.81	0.06	WORCESTER	66	6	4.15	-0.12	SALEM	63	1	1.13	-0.30
TUCSON	83	2	2.40	0.95	MI ALPENA	64	8	1.22	-1.58	PA ALLENTOWN	69	6	4.69	0.32
AR FORT SMITH	77	3	2.57	-1.04	DETROIT	69	5	1.29	-1.98	ERIE	69	5	5.18	0.45
LITTLE ROCK	78	4	0.12	-3.59	FLINT	68	7	3.51	-0.25	MIDDLETOWN	71	5	8.25	4.74
CA BAKERSFIELD	80	3	0.00	-0.15	GRAND RAPIDS	67	6	2.26	-2.02	PHILADELPHIA	74	5	6.27	2.39
EUREKA	56	-1	0.27	-0.59	HOUGHTON LAKE	63	6	3.61	0.50	PITTSBURGH	70	6	5.08	1.87
FRESNO	79	4	0.12	-0.14	LANSING	66	6	1.34	-2.14	WILKES-BARRE	69	7	2.61	-1.25
LOS ANGELES	75	5	1.81	1.55	MUSKEGON	67	7	2.59	-0.93	WILLIAMSPORT	69	6	3.28	-0.70
REDDING	76	3	0.55	0.07	TRAVERSE CITY	67	7	4.32	0.74	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	4.30	-1.30
SACRAMENTO	74	2	0.04	-0.32	MN DULUTH	62	7	6.81	2.68	RI PROVIDENCE	69	5	3.19	-0.51
SAN DIEGO	77	5	1.24	1.03	INT'L FALLS	59	6	1.17	-1.86	SC CHARLESTON	78	2	2.69	-3.29
SAN FRANCISCO	67	3	0.02	-0.18	MINNEAPOLIS	68	7	4.65	1.96	COLUMBIA	77	2	6.15	2.21
STOCKTON	75	2	0.02	-0.31	ROCHESTER	66	7	2.88	-0.24	FLORENCE	77	2	2.99	-0.68
CO ALAMOSA	58	3	0.78	-0.11	ST. CLOUD	65	8	2.24	-0.69	GREENVILLE	73	2	5.56	1.60
CO SPRINGS	67	7	0.32	-0.91	MS JACKSON	79	3	0.95	-2.28	MYRTLE BEACH	77	3	5.26	-0.32
DENVER	69	8	0.11	-0.93	MERIDIAN	76	0	3.60	-0.04	SD ABERDEEN	65	5	0.37	-1.44
GRAND JUNCTION	69	4	0.79	-0.12	TUPELO	75	2	0.41	-2.94	HURON	67	6	2.16	0.36
PUEBLO	72	7	0.03	-0.81	MO COLUMBIA	72	5	1.16	-2.26	RAPID CITY	65	4	0.25	-0.85
CT BRIDGEPORT	71	5	2.70	-0.88	JOPLIN	73	3	1.12	-4.10	SIOUX FALLS	67	6	3.24	0.66
HARTFORD	68	5	4.77	0.64	KANSAS CITY	73	5	5.73	1.09	TN BRISTOL	70	3	2.94	-0.14
DC WASHINGTON	75	4	2.15	-1.64	SPRINGFIELD	73	4	4.05	-0.78	CHATTANOOGA	74	2	2.38	-1.93
DE WILMINGTON	72	4	2.50	-1.51	ST JOSEPH	72	4	2.04	-1.87	JACKSON	72	0	2.07	-1.69
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	0	5.40	-1.21	ST LOUIS	75	5	3.11	0.15	KNOXVILLE	72	1	1.58	-1.46
FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	10.10	1.84	MT BILLINGS	65	5	0.27	-1.07	MEMPHIS	78	3	1.32	-1.99
FT MYERS	82	0	9.97	2.11	BUTTE	54	2	2.35	1.26	NASHVILLE	74	3	2.28	-1.31
JACKSONVILLE	78	0	8.66	0.76	GLASGOW	61	4	0.57	-0.41	TX ABILENE	80	4	1.09	-1.82
KEY WEST	85	2	6.31	0.86	GREAT FALLS	58	3	2.54	1.31	AMARILLO	75	6	0.16	-1.72
MELBOURNE	81	1	5.22	-1.98	HELENA	60	4	2.08	1.03	AUSTIN	80	0	3.65	0.74
MIAMI	83	1	9.97	1.59	KALISPELL	54	1	0.75	-0.45	BEAUMONT	80	1	5.81	-0.29
ORLANDO	82	1	5.98	0.22	MILES CITY	66	6	0.18	-1.01	BROWNSVILLE	82	1	3.84	-1.47
PENSACOLA	78	-1	6.36	0.61	MISSOULA	57	1	0.52	-0.56	COLLEGE STATION	82	2	1.74	-2.17
ST PETERSBURG	82	0	1.73	-5.86	NE GRAND ISLAND	71	7	3.33	0.90	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	1	2.46	-2.57
TALLAHASSEE	80	1	3.06	-1.95	HASTINGS	72	7	1.12	-1.62	DALLAS/FT WORTH	83	5	2.14	-0.28
TAMPA	83	1	5.46	-1.08	LINCOLN	71	5	4.92	2.00	DEL RIO	85	5	0.50	-1.56
WEST PALM BEACH	82	0	8.42	0.32	MCCOOK	73	8	1.10	-0.27	EL PASO	81	6	0.33	-1.28
GA ATHENS	73	0	3.48	-0.05	NORFOLK	69	6	2.88	0.63	GALVESTON	82	1	11.13	5.37
ATLANTA	74	1	3.93	-0.16	NORTH PLATTE	69	7	1.25	-0.07	HOUSTON	80	1	2.59	-1.74
AUGUSTA	75	1	4.05	0.46	OMAHA/EPPLEY	72	7	9.31	6.14	LUBBOCK	76	5	0.49	-2.08
COLUMBUS	75	-1	1.92	-1.15	SCOTTSBLUFF	67	7	1.07	-0.15	MIDLAND	80	6	1.77	-0.54
MACON	74	0	2.08	-1.18	VALENTINE	67	5	4.80	3.19	SAN ANGELO	81	6	0.45	-2.50
SAVANNAH	77	0	2.89	-2.19	NV ELKO	63	5	0.23	-0.45	SAN ANTONIO	83	4	2.32	-0.68
HI HILO	80	4	20.14	11.00	ELY	62	5	0.51	-0.43	VICTORIA	80	0	4.52	-0.48
HONOLULU	83	1	4.48	3.74	LAS VEGAS	87	6	0.02	-0.29	WACO	83	4	0.33	-2.55
KAHULUI	82	3	0.24	-0.15	RENO	70	8	0.16	-0.29	WICHITA FALLS	80	4	1.60	-1.59
LIHUE	80	0	4.50	1.81	WINNEMUCCA	62	2	0.06	-0.47	UT SALT LAKE CITY	71	6	1.74	0.41
ID BOISE	67	3	0.51	-0.25	NH CONCORD	65	6	5.37	2.21	VT BURLINGTON	67	8	4.86	1.03
LEWISTON	64	0	0.65	-0.15	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	72	6	1.60	-1.54	VA LYNCHBURG	69	2	7.13	3.25
POCATELLO	63	4	0.82	-0.07	NEWARK	73	5	2.33	-1.68	NORFOLK	76	4	5.42	1.36
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	5	4.64	1.37	NM ALBUQUERQUE	74	5	1.19	0.12	RICHMOND	74	4	3.43	-0.55
MOLINE	71	6	3.01	-0.15	NY ALBANY	69	8	6.89	3.58	ROANOKE	70	2	8.47	4.62
PEORIA	74	9	3.25	0.13	BINGHAMTON	65	6	2.20	-1.39	WASH/DULLES	71	4	2.33	-1.49
ROCKFORD	69	6	3.28	-0.19	BUFFALO	67	5	4.46	0.62	WA OLYMPIA	58	0	0.90	-1.13
SPRINGFIELD	73	6	4.29	1.46	ROCHESTER	68	7	4.07	0.62	QUILLAYUTE	57	1	6.22	2.07
IN EVANSVILLE	73	4	1.04	-1.95	SYRACUSE	68	7	5.05	0.90	SEATTLE-TACOMA	61	0	0.83	-0.80
FORT WAYNE	68	4	3.03	0.22	NC ASHEVILLE	68	2	4.50	0.78	SPOKANE	59	0	0.52	-0.24
INDIANAPOLIS	71	5	1.70	-1.18	CHARLOTTE	73	0	2.75	-1.08	YAKIMA	62	2	0.01	-0.38
SOUTH BEND	67	4	4.05	0.26	GREENSBORO	72	2	5.60	1.31	WV BECKLEY	66	3	3.12	-0.11
IA BURLINGTON	71	4	1.09	-2.51	HATTERAS	77	2	12.53	6.85	CHARLESTON	70	4	2.68	-0.77
CEDAR RAPIDS	69	5	5.04	1.77	RALEIGH	74	3	4.81	0.55	ELKINS	66	4	2.67	-1.15
DES MOINES	72	7	5.25	2.10	WILMINGTON	77	2	5.49	-1.30	HUNTINGTON	69	2	4.23	1.43
DUBUQUE	68	6	4.03	0.47	ND BISMARCK	64	6	0.37	-1.24	WI EAU CLAIRE	66	7	5.29	1.55
SIOUX CITY	68	5	3.13	0.71	DICKINSON	63	6	0.30	-1.32	GREEN BAY	66	7	5.85	2.74
WATERLOO	68	5	2.59	-0.36	FARGO	66	8	1.23	-0.95	LA CROSSE	69	6	2.73	-0.67
KS CONCORDIA	74	6	1.21	-1.29	GRAND FORKS	62	5	0.84	-1.12	MADISON	67	6	5.99	2.91
DODGE CITY	74	5	1.01	-0.69	JAMESTOWN	63	5	0.62	-1.12	MILWAUKEE	68	5	4.44	1.14
GOODLAND	71	7	1.03	-0.09	MINOT	61	4	1.61	-0.13	WAUSAU	65	6	5.21	1.13
HILL CITY	75	8	0.36	-1.70	WILLISTON	61	5	2.22	0.87	WY CASPER	64	6	0.19	-0.79
TOPEKA	73	5	7.43	3.72	OH AKRON-CANTON	69	6	3.75	0.32	CHEYENNE	65	8	0.14	-1.29
WICHITA	76	5	2.13	-0.83	CINCINNATI	70	3	2.02	-0.80	LANDER	65	6	0.17	-0.97
KY JACKSON	70	2	2.08	-1.69	CLEVELAND	69	6	4.91	1.14	SHERIDAN	64	7	0.27	-1.11

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

October 5 – 11, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weekly precipitation was generally within 3 inches of normal across the U.S. with the notable exception of South Carolina, where continuing rainfall delayed fieldwork and caused further deterioration in crop conditions. Most of the Corn Belt received no precipitation during the week, accelerating harvest progress. Temperatures were generally above normal across the nation, with numerous locations in the Pacific Northwest, the northern Rocky Mountains, and the northern Great Plains recording weekly average temperatures more than 10°F above normal.

Corn: By October 11, ninety-four percent of this year's corn was mature, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, harvest progress advanced to 42 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 21 percentage points during the week in Illinois and 20 points in Minnesota. 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, leaf drop in this year's soybean crop was 92 percent complete. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, producers had harvested 62 percent of the soybean crop, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced by at least 20 percentage points during the week in eight estimating states, including 33 points in Iowa. Overall, 64 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By October 11, producers had sown 64 percent of the intended 2016 winter wheat crop. This was 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Planting progress advanced by at least 20 percentage points during the week in Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, and Oregon. Nationally, emergence was 33 percent complete by week's end, 8 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Cotton: Eighty-nine percent of the nation's cotton acreage was at or beyond the boll-opening stage by week's end, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, cotton producers had harvested 22 percent of this year's crop by October 11, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eleven percent of Georgia's cotton was harvested by week's end, an increase of only 3 percentage points from the previous week. This was 8 percentage points behind Georgia's 5-year harvest average due to recent overcast, wet conditions. Overall, 47 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but equal to the same time last year.

Sorghum: Maturation of the nation's sorghum advanced to 85 percent complete by October 11, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 51 percent of the nation's crop by week's end, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Producers had harvested 88 percent of the nation's crop by October 11, eight percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. The rice harvest advanced 25 percentage points during the week in California to reach 65 percent overall.

Other Crops: By week's end, 32 percent of this year's peanuts were harvested, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 18 percentage points during the week in Florida and 13 points in Alabama, but was much slower elsewhere in the Southeast due to wet conditions. Overall, 63 percent of the peanuts were reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week but 7 points better than the same time last year.

Sugarbeet producers had harvested 70 percent of the nation's crop by week's end, slightly ahead of last year and 23 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm, dry conditions in the upper Midwest accelerated progress, which advanced 39 percentage points during the week in North Dakota and 36 points in Minnesota.

By October 11, ten percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was equal to the 5-year average pace in North Dakota, but behind average in Colorado, Kansas, and South Dakota.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2015

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	79	76	86	86
IL	93	95	100	95
IN	90	83	92	90
IA	88	90	96	93
KS	92	95	99	96
KY	95	96	99	97
MI	60	69	82	79
MN	82	91	97	90
MO	97	93	98	97
NE	87	82	92	90
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	73	79	92	85
OH	79	82	93	76
PA	87	88	92	86
SD	85	80	90	92
TN	99	98	99	99
TX	84	84	87	93
WI	64	65	81	79
18 Sts	86	86	94	91

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	14	11	15	27
IL	33	50	71	59
IN	24	29	45	43
IA	9	13	29	38
KS	55	62	76	68
KY	69	66	79	76
MI	6	9	18	22
MN	7	9	29	30
MO	50	67	81	69
NE	18	15	26	34
NC	84	85	88	91
ND	2	6	15	22
OH	16	18	35	24
PA	21	32	41	30
SD	11	12	21	32
TN	80	76	87	85
TX	70	64	67	78
WI	6	7	16	23
18 Sts	23	27	42	43

These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	26	58	13
IL	5	10	29	43	13
IN	9	15	28	36	12
IA	1	3	16	53	27
KS	3	8	32	46	11
KY	1	4	11	51	33
MI	2	6	22	53	17
MN	0	2	9	52	37
MO	6	11	33	40	10
NE	2	5	19	53	21
NC	11	17	30	32	10
ND	1	7	21	60	11
OH	5	14	31	38	12
PA	1	8	23	38	30
SD	0	3	17	60	20
TN	0	2	13	52	33
TX	3	8	33	41	15
WI	1	4	16	53	26
18 Sts	3	7	22	48	20
Prev Wk	3	7	22	48	20
Prev Yr	2	5	19	50	24

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	85	80	89	79
IL	90	86	94	93
IN	93	90	95	94
IA	94	86	95	93
KS	77	70	83	83
KY	68	71	80	81
LA	97	95	97	96
MI	95	94	97	94
MN	96	98	99	97
MS	91	88	92	92
MO	80	51	71	80
NE	96	89	95	96
NC	58	54	67	56
ND	98	98	100	99
OH	92	93	97	93
SD	99	95	99	98
TN	82	78	88	82
WI	88	89	95	91
18 Sts	90	85	92	91

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	55	46	57	49
IL	27	49	71	53
IN	25	41	62	45
IA	35	32	65	64
KS	17	15	31	36
KY	23	28	38	33
LA	88	81	90	86
MI	17	35	49	42
MN	56	69	91	75
MS	73	69	79	77
MO	15	17	31	29
NE	41	31	57	63
NC	10	6	9	8
ND	59	70	86	69
OH	28	45	65	36
SD	60	46	71	70
TN	23	23	34	33
WI	27	21	46	49
18 Sts	37	42	62	54

These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	8	31	44	12
IL	4	10	26	48	12
IN	6	13	30	39	12
IA	1	4	18	53	24
KS	2	8	34	47	9
KY	1	5	21	58	15
LA	5	16	33	42	4
MI	2	6	27	48	17
MN	1	2	15	54	28
MS	4	9	23	41	23
MO	4	16	43	30	7
NE	1	5	20	54	20
NC	11	18	28	37	6
ND	2	8	26	55	9
OH	5	14	32	40	9
SD	0	3	18	59	20
TN	2	5	18	55	20
WI	1	4	14	54	27
18 Sts	3	8	25	48	16
Prev Wk	3	8	25	48	16
Prev Yr	1	5	21	53	20

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2015

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	86	86	90	87
AZ	99	90	99	98
AR	92	93	96	97
CA	94	91	93	87
GA	95	89	93	90
KS	64	49	60	77
LA	99	98	99	99
MS	92	94	98	96
MO	85	79	91	87
NC	91	87	93	92
OK	94	69	81	85
SC	86	88	93	84
TN	89	79	87	88
TX	63	70	87	78
VA	91	88	97	93
15 Sts	76	77	89	84

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	28	16	29	24
AZ	23	20	25	21
AR	23	21	33	42
CA	26	4	10	14
GA	19	8	11	19
KS	1	4	8	3
LA	69	58	72	75
MS	36	27	51	53
MO	19	0	20	36
NC	14	6	8	16
OK	5	0	1	8
SC	15	12	16	17
TN	12	4	14	33
TX	20	21	24	21
VA	3	2	6	15
15 Sts	21	16	22	25

These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	4	31	59	6
AZ	5	2	15	39	39
AR	4	2	23	35	36
CA	0	0	10	30	60
GA	1	7	25	51	16
KS	1	11	26	51	11
LA	2	19	48	29	2
MS	1	9	34	43	13
MO	1	8	49	36	6
NC	8	18	34	36	4
OK	0	2	34	62	2
SC	29	25	32	12	2
TN	0	1	18	56	25
TX	3	15	44	34	4
VA	0	0	41	56	3
15 Sts	3	12	38	38	9
Prev Wk	3	12	37	39	9
Prev Yr	5	14	34	37	10

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	60	57	68	66
IL	83	77	84	90
KS	63	73	85	66
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	92	84	93	83
NE	84	77	89	86
NM	24	32	50	28
OK	84	82	91	73
SD	68	63	85	86
TX	91	85	86	85
11 Sts	76	77	85	75

These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	93	94	98	95
CO	13	12	16	12
IL	25	50	63	46
KS	14	25	37	24
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	42	38	54	44
NE	11	6	17	21
NM	0	0	1	4
OK	53	46	50	43
SD	18	13	32	42
TX	74	67	69	71
11 Sts	40	43	51	44

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	10	26	61	3
IL	2	8	45	38	7
KS	2	7	29	53	9
LA	3	13	34	49	1
MO	1	6	46	40	7
NE	0	1	25	56	18
NM	0	1	10	84	5
OK	1	3	23	65	8
SD	0	4	30	59	7
TX	3	6	24	51	16
11 Sts	2	6	26	55	11
Prev Wk	2	6	27	54	11
Prev Yr	3	9	31	46	11

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	84	84	93	86
CA	55	40	65	39
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	86	87	91	89
MO	68	66	85	79
TX	100	99	100	100
6 Sts	80	78	88	80

These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	13	18	26
KS	6	NA	5	18
ND	2	7	14	14
SD	7	NA	5	17
4 Sts	4	NA	10	16

These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	30	34	36	29
MI	24	22	27	23
MN	90	52	88	56
ND	90	53	92	58
4 Sts	69	44	70	47

These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2015

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	16	4	14	15
CA	9	5	6	11
CO	94	77	86	91
ID	78	60	75	77
IL	14	22	41	39
IN	27	25	46	37
KS	65	46	69	70
MI	44	43	63	57
MO	14	16	33	25
MT	90	86	92	80
NE	94	84	93	91
NC	5	0	3	7
OH	41	36	62	39
OK	77	46	65	66
OR	61	27	48	55
SD	88	83	89	83
TX	62	37	48	58
WA	86	66	80	84
18 Sts	66	49	64	66

These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	0	2	4
CA	1	0	0	2
CO	68	35	47	60
ID	36	32	38	33
IL	2	5	13	10
IN	11	7	18	10
KS	40	20	34	38
MI	25	6	28	22
MO	4	3	11	8
MT	48	36	63	39
NE	78	48	70	64
NC	3	0	0	1
OH	17	5	23	14
OK	48	17	32	36
OR	21	3	4	22
SD	51	33	47	44
TX	40	8	20	30
WA	63	48	60	64
18 Sts	41	20	33	36

These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	33	33	46	31
FL	47	55	73	58
GA	30	15	23	37
NC	30	8	11	28
OK	16	11	17	19
SC	37	15	17	47
TX	14	27	29	28
VA	24	10	20	20
8 Sts	31	23	32	37

These 8 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	9	23	56	12
FL	2	6	29	55	8
GA	1	6	24	50	19
NC	5	14	34	40	7
OK	0	2	10	81	7
SC	13	19	41	24	3
TX	0	1	34	58	7
VA	0	0	41	55	4
8 Sts	2	7	28	50	13
Prev Wk	1	6	26	54	13
Prev Yr	5	12	27	47	9

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Oct 11, 2015

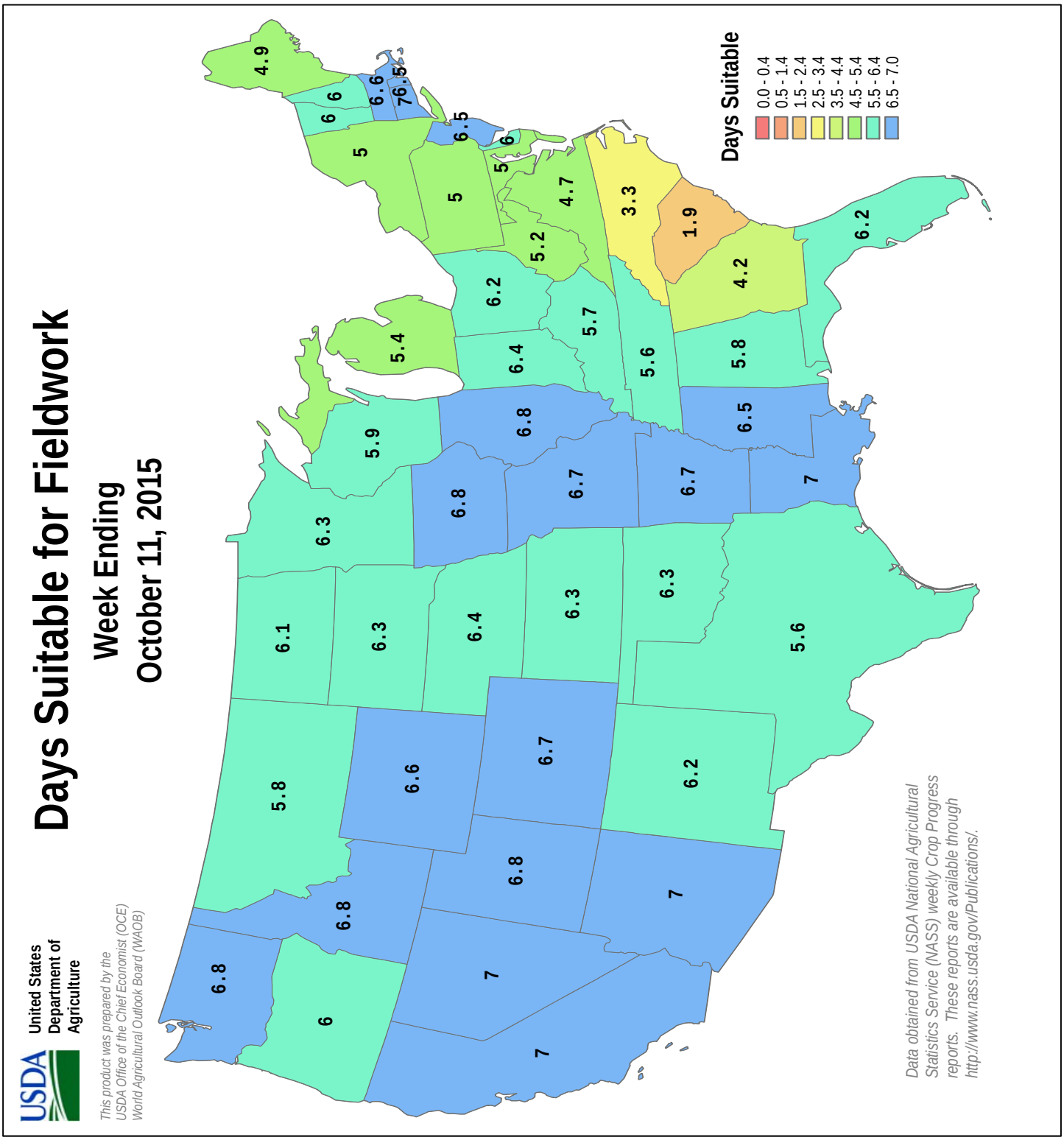
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	15	39	43	2		NH	7	13	48	30	2
AZ	9	8	36	39	8		NJ	5	18	28	19	30
AR	9	28	40	19	4		NM	4	8	33	44	11
CA	40	25	25	5	5		NY	1	10	36	42	11
CO	2	17	27	46	8		NC	10	19	41	27	3
CT	15	43	38	4	0		ND	1	13	39	44	3
DE	7	22	39	28	4		OH	3	11	44	36	6
FL	1	2	28	53	16		OK	6	13	36	39	6
GA	2	6	30	53	9		OR	29	38	26	7	0
ID	10	21	33	30	6		PA	13	23	34	19	11
IL	5	15	34	41	5		RI	0	25	50	25	0
IN	10	20	36	30	4		SC	5	11	38	44	2
IA	1	8	29	50	12		SD	2	9	37	47	5
KS	4	12	36	42	6		TN	2	9	32	53	4
KY	3	11	31	49	6		TX	13	28	35	21	3
LA	12	29	38	19	2		UT	1	11	39	46	3
ME	1	2	28	64	5		VT	5	2	50	43	0
MD	1	15	34	30	20		VA	2	13	42	36	7
MA	0	18	42	40	0		WA	31	25	24	19	1
MI	2	9	36	44	9		WV	5	14	29	49	3
MN	3	11	18	61	7		WI	3	11	24	47	15
MS	12	25	35	23	5		WY	0	5	30	58	7
MO	7	11	41	33	8		48 Sts	7	16	34	37	6
MT	13	27	41	18	1							
NE	3	9	28	54	6		Prev Wk	7	15	34	38	6
NV	15	20	40	25	0		Prev Yr	5	13	32	42	8

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available; *Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2015

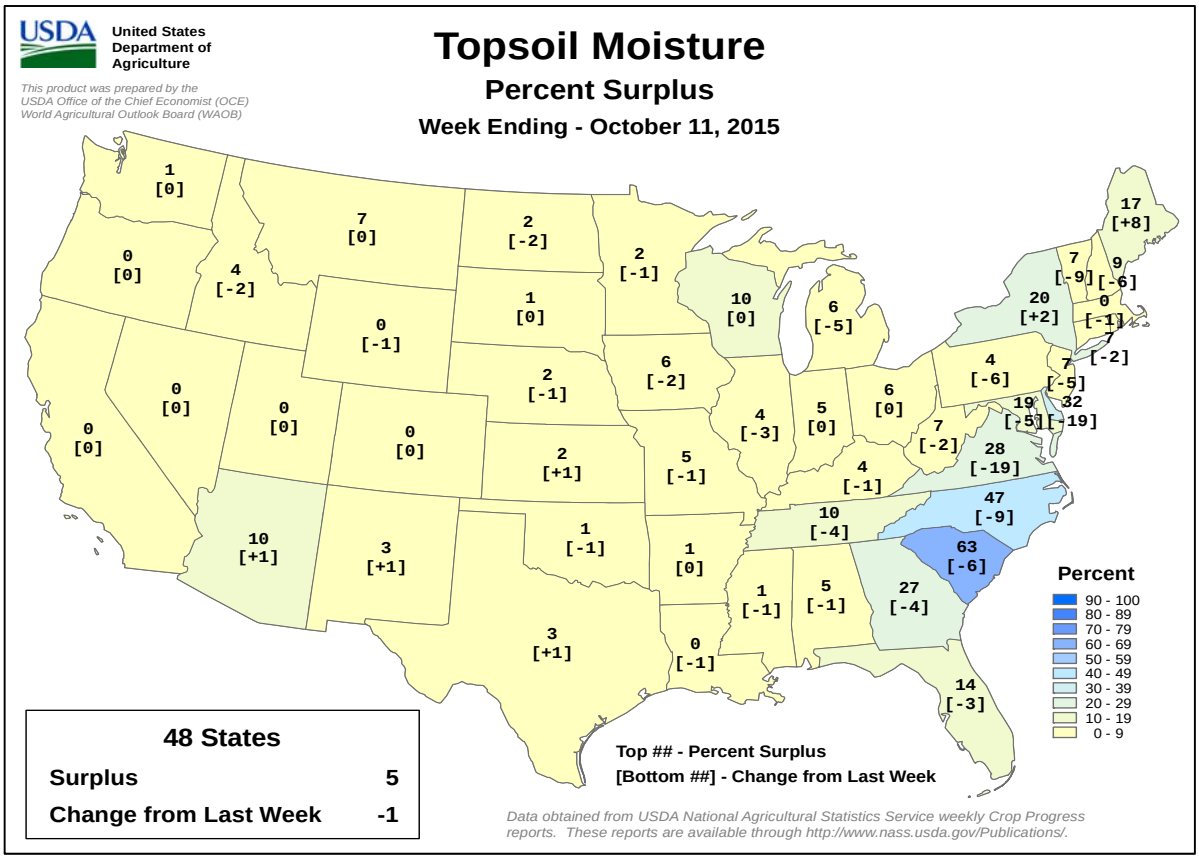
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

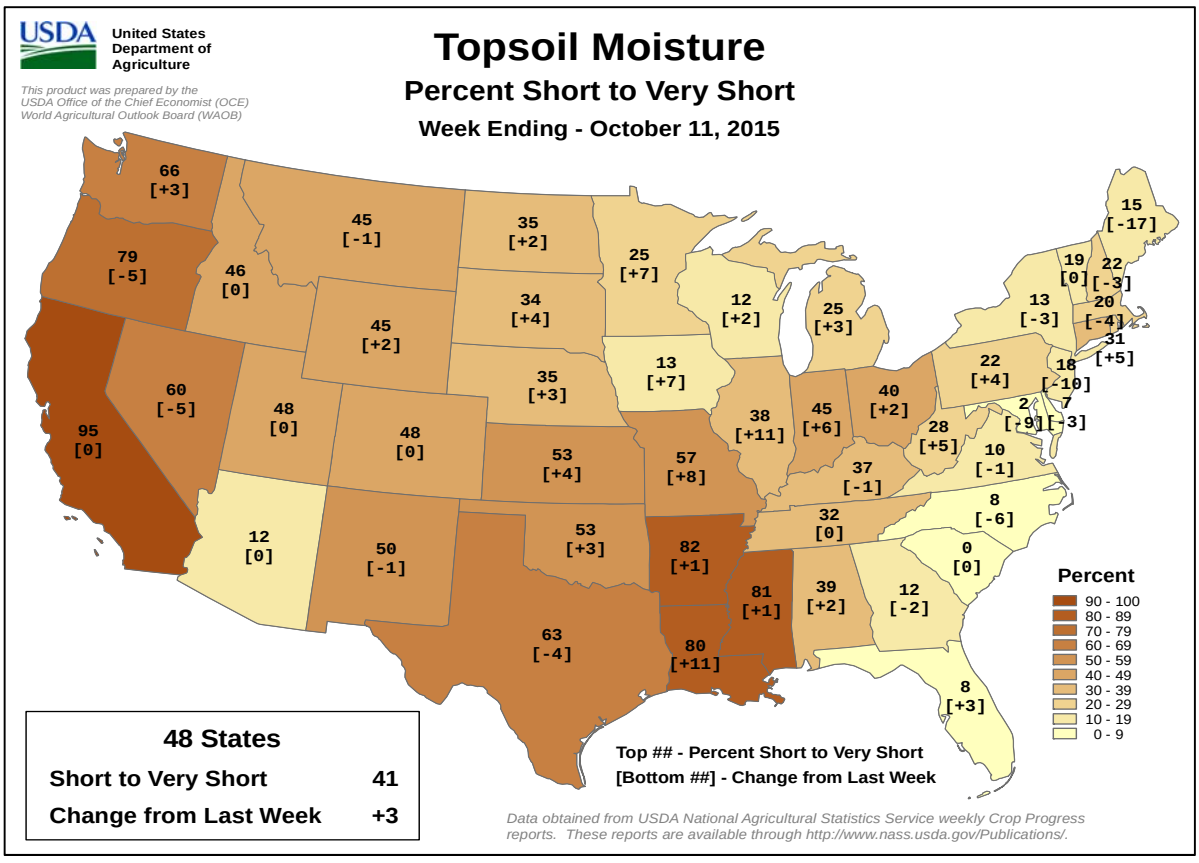


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2015

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

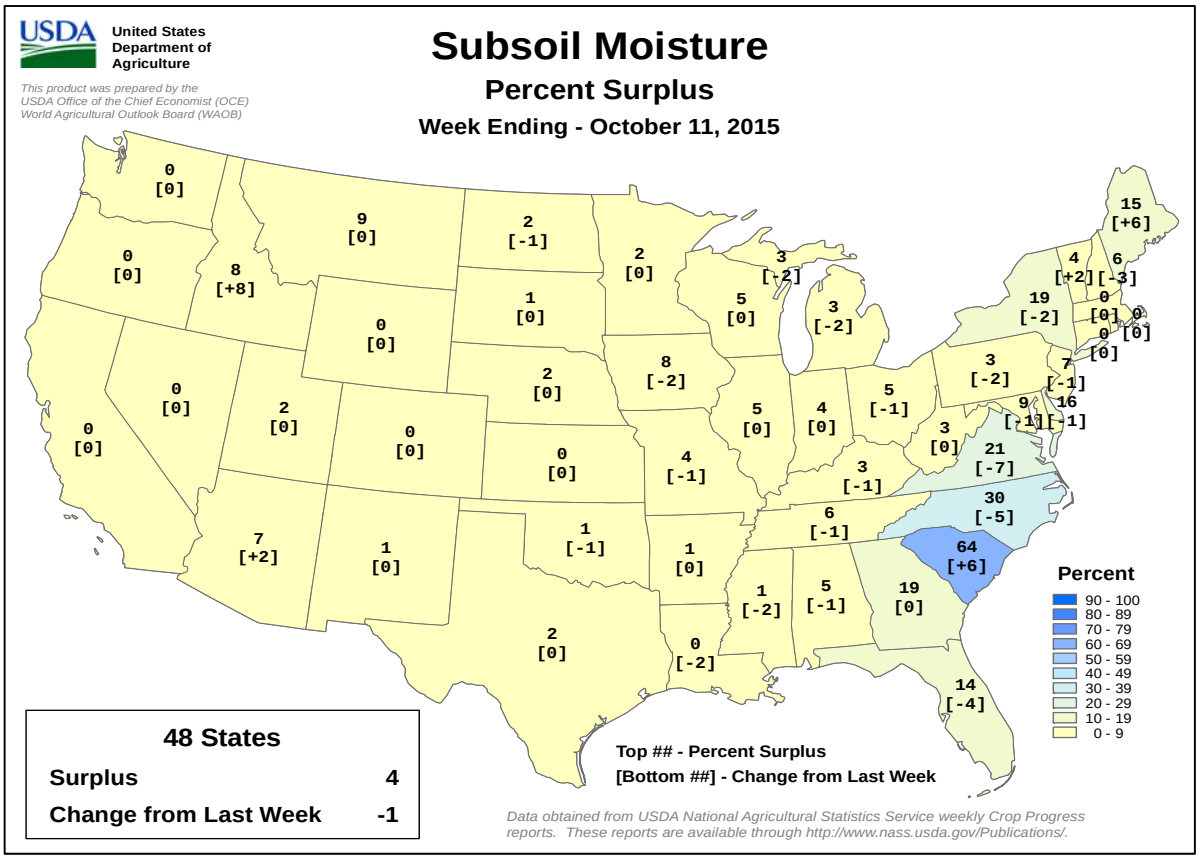


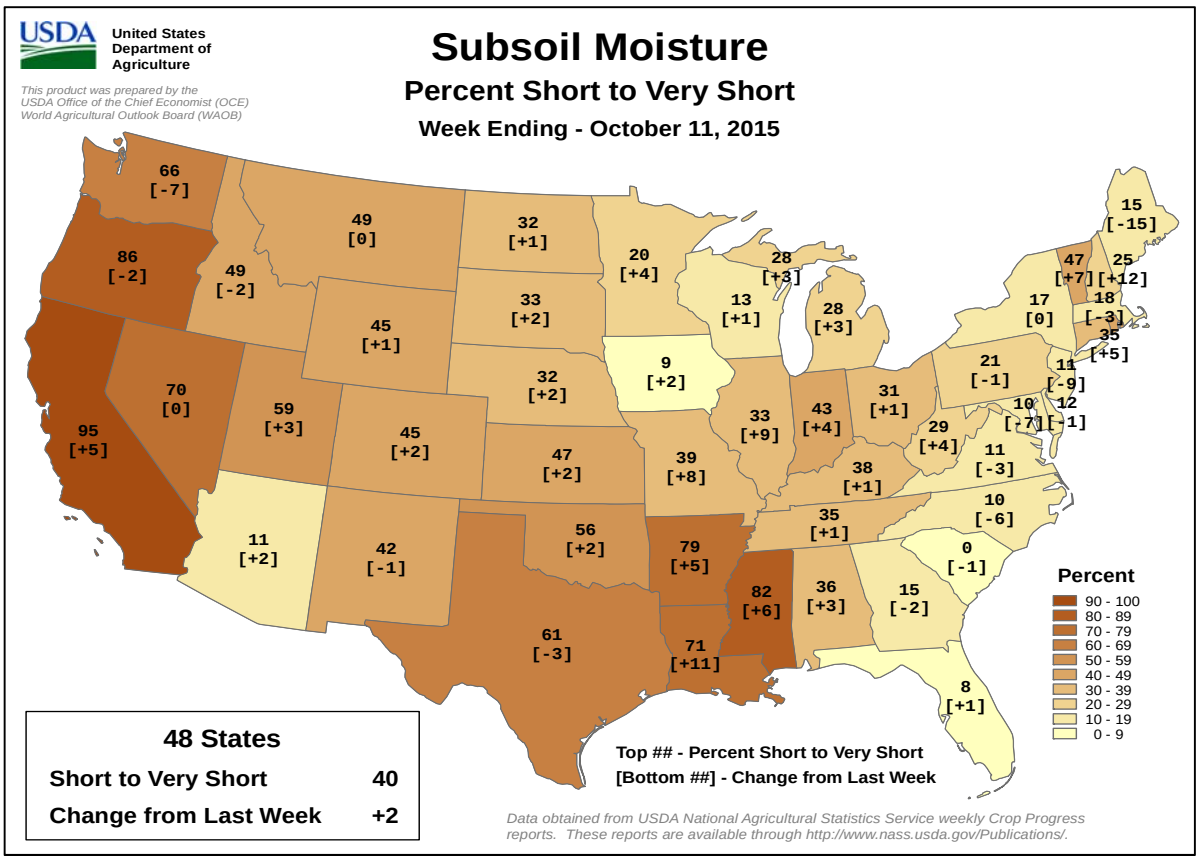


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2015

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





October 8 ENSO Update

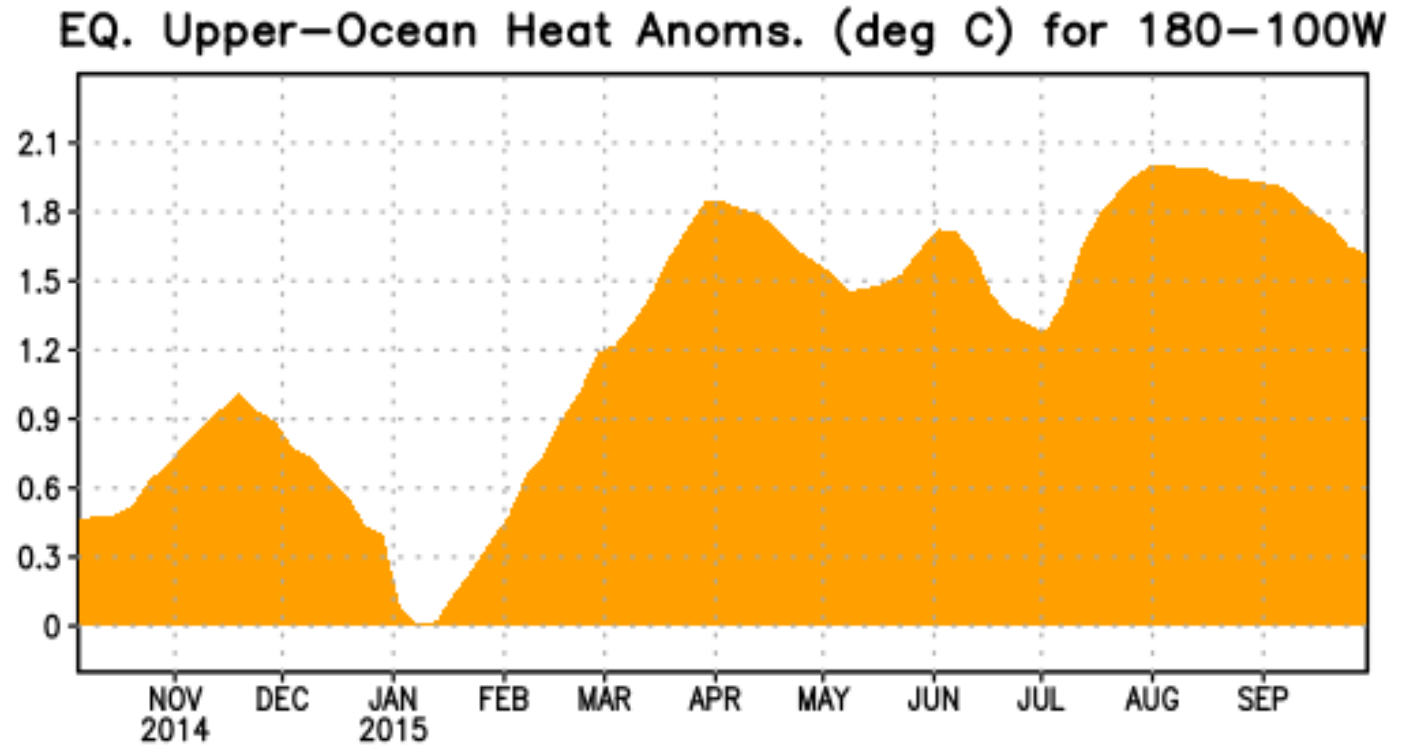


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

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 September, sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies were well above average across the central and eastern Pacific Ocean. The Niño indices generally increased, although the far western Niño-4 index was nearly unchanged. Also, relative to last month, the strength of the positive subsurface temperature anomalies decreased slightly in the central and eastern Pacific (Fig. 1), but the largest departures remained above 6°C. The atmosphere was well coupled with the ocean, with significant low-level westerly wind anomalies and upper-level easterly wind anomalies persisting from the western to the east-central tropical Pacific. Also, the traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) values became more negative (stronger), 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. 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°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 United States, temperature and precipitation impacts from El Niño are likely to be seen during the upcoming months (the 3-month seasonal outlook will be updated on Thursday October 15th). Outlooks generally favor below-average temperatures and above-median precipitation across the southern tier of the United States, and above-average temperatures and below-median precipitation over the northern tier of the United States.

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 **12 November 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

October 4-10, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Rain overspread most of the continent, slowing fieldwork but boosting soil moisture for winter crop development.

WESTERN FSU: Increasing drought maintained concerns for winter wheat establishment despite the arrival of sharply colder weather.

EASTERN FSU: Harvesting of spring wheat and cotton was able to proceed with only minimal weather-related delays.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional showers boosted soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment in central and northern growing areas.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rainfall withdrew from most of India, as hot, dry conditions accelerated summer crop maturation and harvesting.

EAST ASIA: Typhoon Mujigae made landfall in southern China, causing localized coastal flooding and hampering harvest activities farther inland.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Widespread showers in Thailand aided wet-season rice but reservoir levels only made modest gains for the upcoming dry-season crop.

AUSTRALIA: Unseasonably warm, mostly dry weather continued, further trimming the yield potential of immature winter crops.

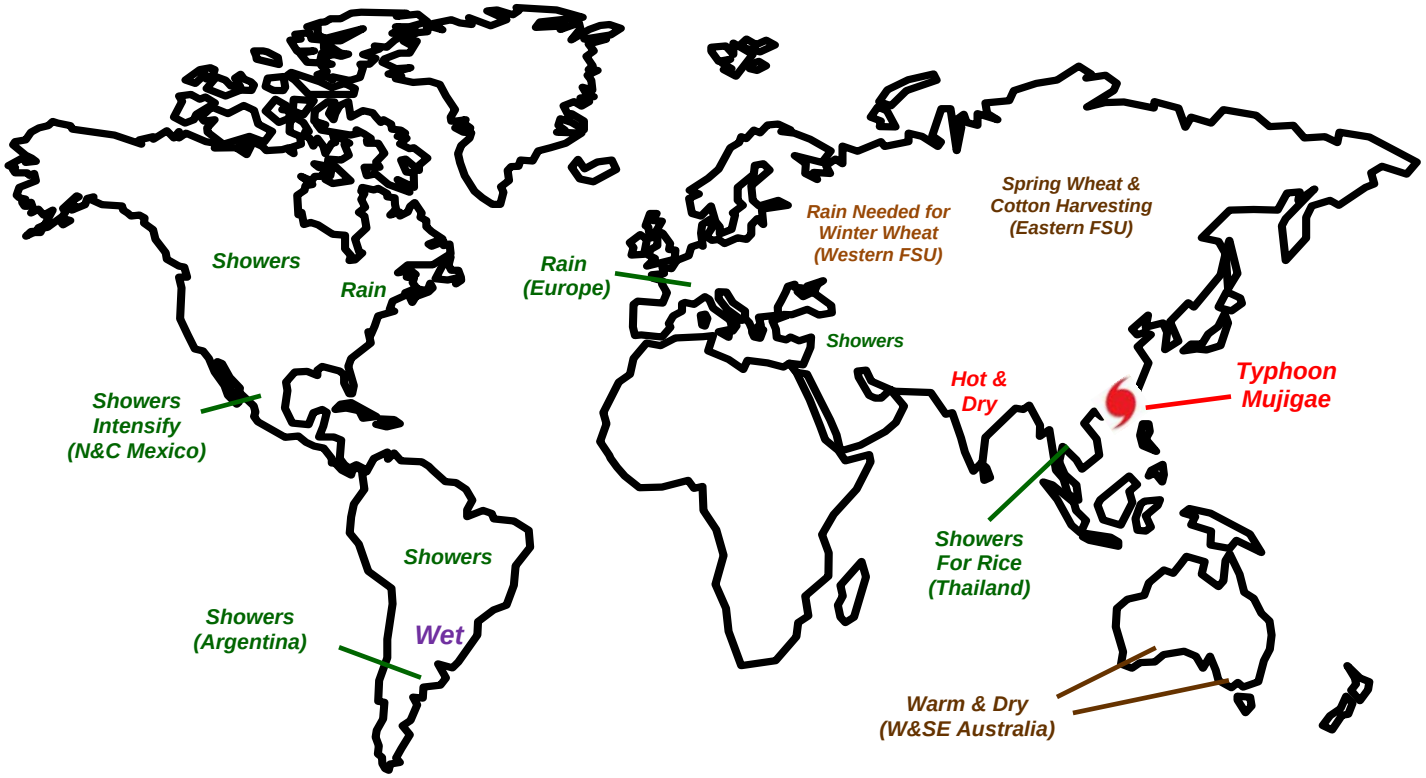
ARGENTINA: Showers further improved winter grain prospects in central Argentina.

BRAZIL: Unseasonably heavy rain persisted in southern wheat areas as beneficial rain intensified over central soybean areas.

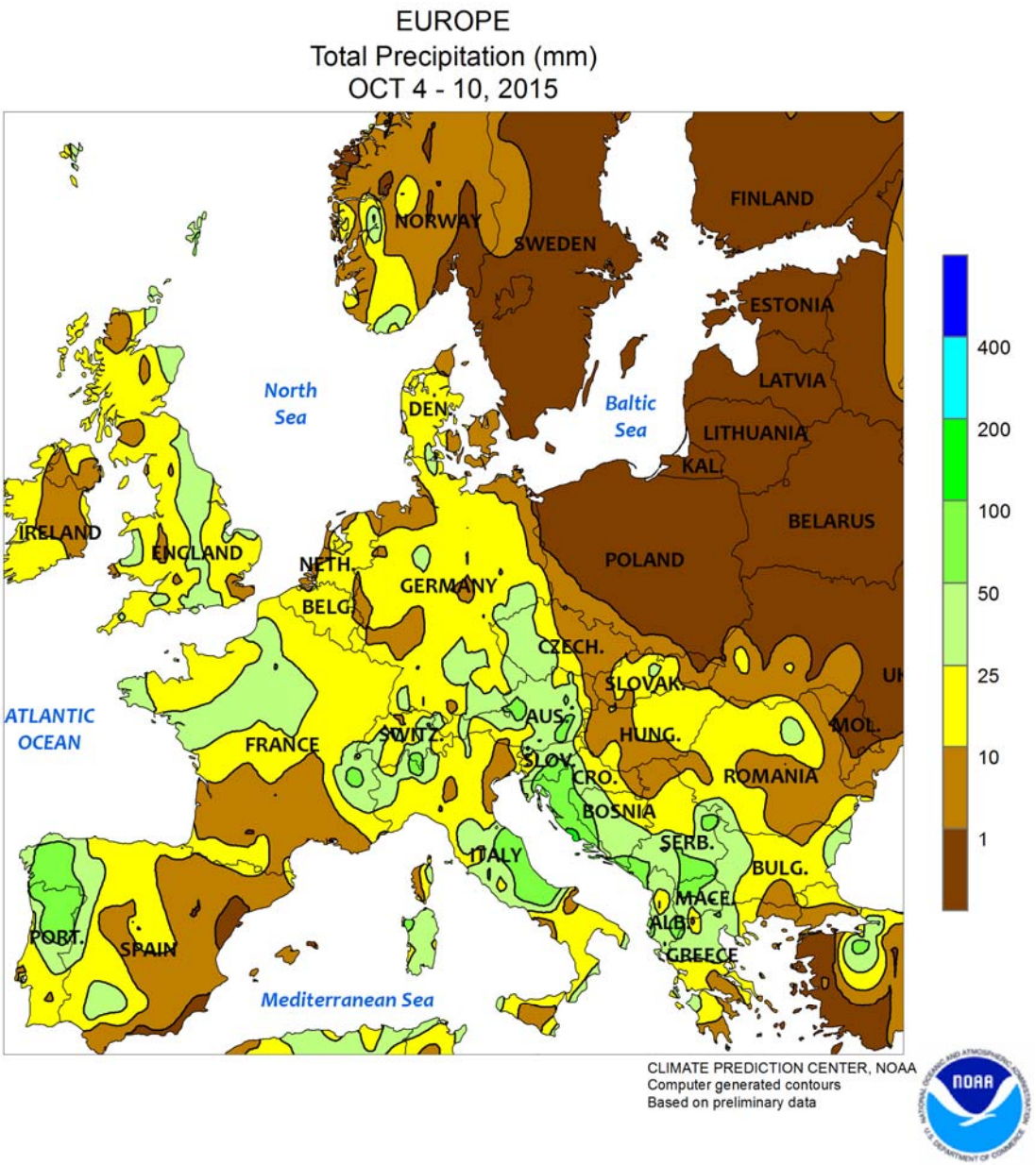
MEXICO: Beneficial rain returned to central and northern Mexico, providing a late-season boost in reservoir levels.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Light showers sustained delays in spring grain and oilseed harvesting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Rain caused localized delays in summer crop harvesting, while maintaining favorable levels of moisture for winter wheat germination.



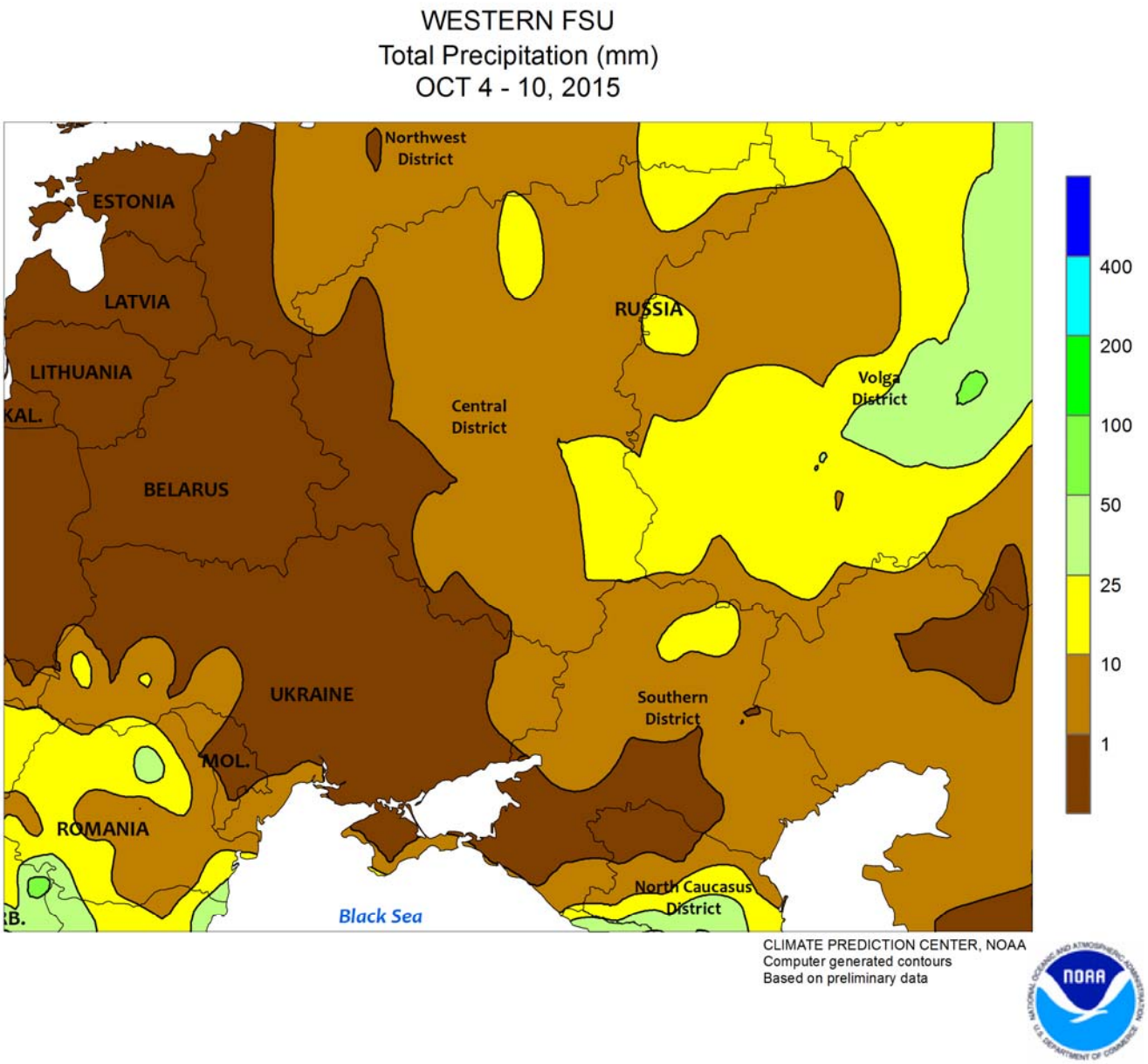
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

A combination of Atlantic and Mediterranean storm systems brought widespread rainfall to most major growing areas, though high pressure maintained sunny skies in northeastern Europe. In Spain and Portugal, 10 to 80 mm (locally more) of rain boosted soil moisture and reservoir levels in advance of late-autumn winter wheat planting. Locally heavy showers (10-50 mm) over the United Kingdom, France, and Germany boosted soil moisture for winter wheat emergence and winter rapeseed establishment, with the latter crop typically planted earlier. Moderate to heavy rain (10-80 mm, locally more) likewise increased soil moisture for early-sown winter wheat in Italy, though the mean planting date is the first half of November in this typically warmer locale. In the Balkans, where winter wheat sowing is likely approaching completion, light to moderate showers (5-40 mm) improved soil moisture for winter crop establishment. Meanwhile, high pressure favored winter wheat and rapeseed planting in Poland and the Baltic States, though rain and wet snow overspread these northeastern growing areas at the end of the period.

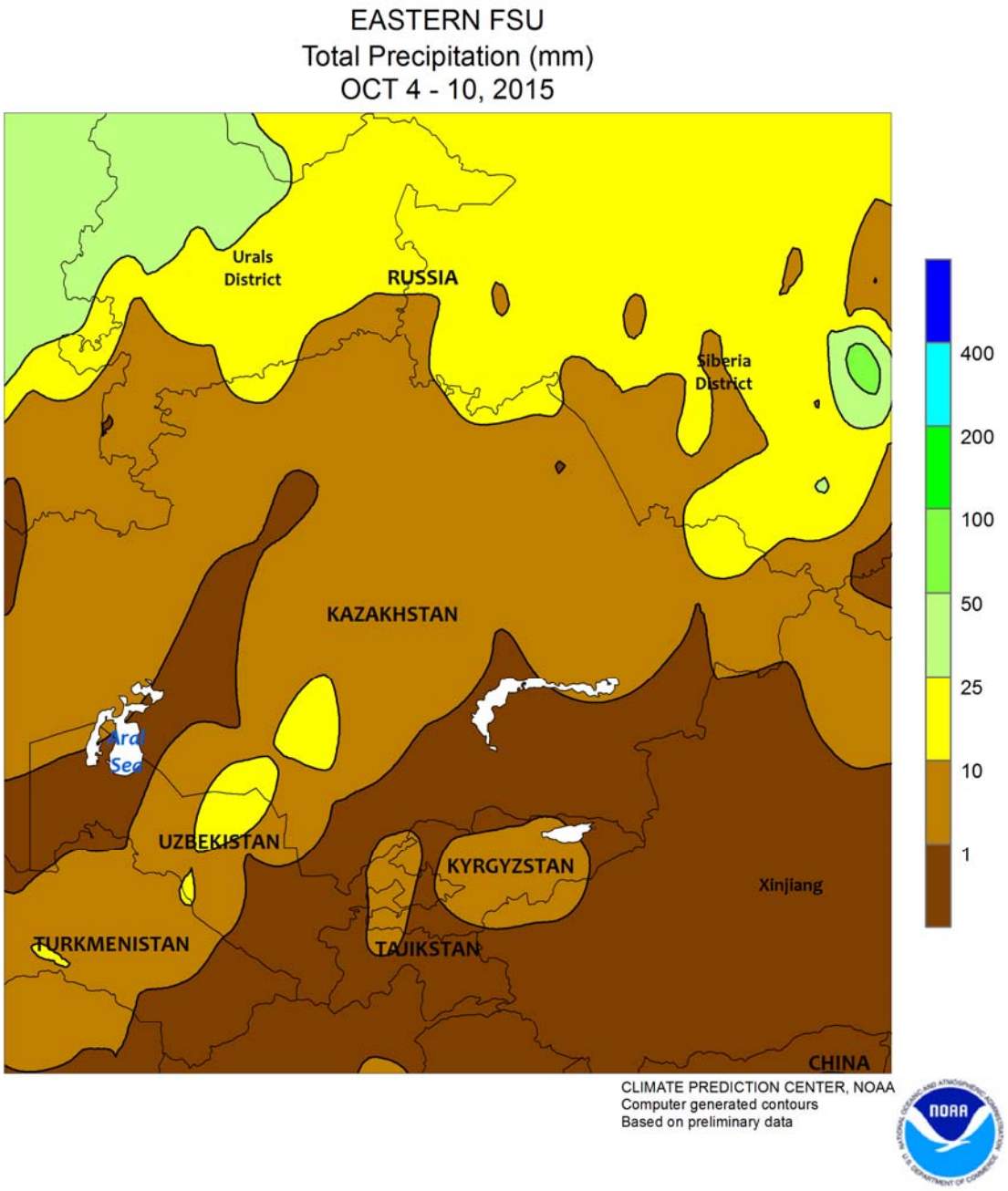
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Intensifying drought maintained concerns for proper winter grain establishment over much of the region. Despite the arrival of the coldest air of the season (-9 to -2°C), the passage of a strong cold front was accompanied by little — if any — rainfall. Over the past 90 days, precipitation has tallied a meager 25 to 50 percent of normal over southern and eastern Ukraine as well as much of western and southern Russia. While favorable for rapid summer crop harvesting, the drought was likely forcing producers to decide whether to dust in winter wheat in the hopes of timely rain or wait until the spring to plant alternative crops. Despite the region's intensifying drought, the season's first snow (5-10 cm, locally more) halted fieldwork in central and southeastern portions of the Volga District.

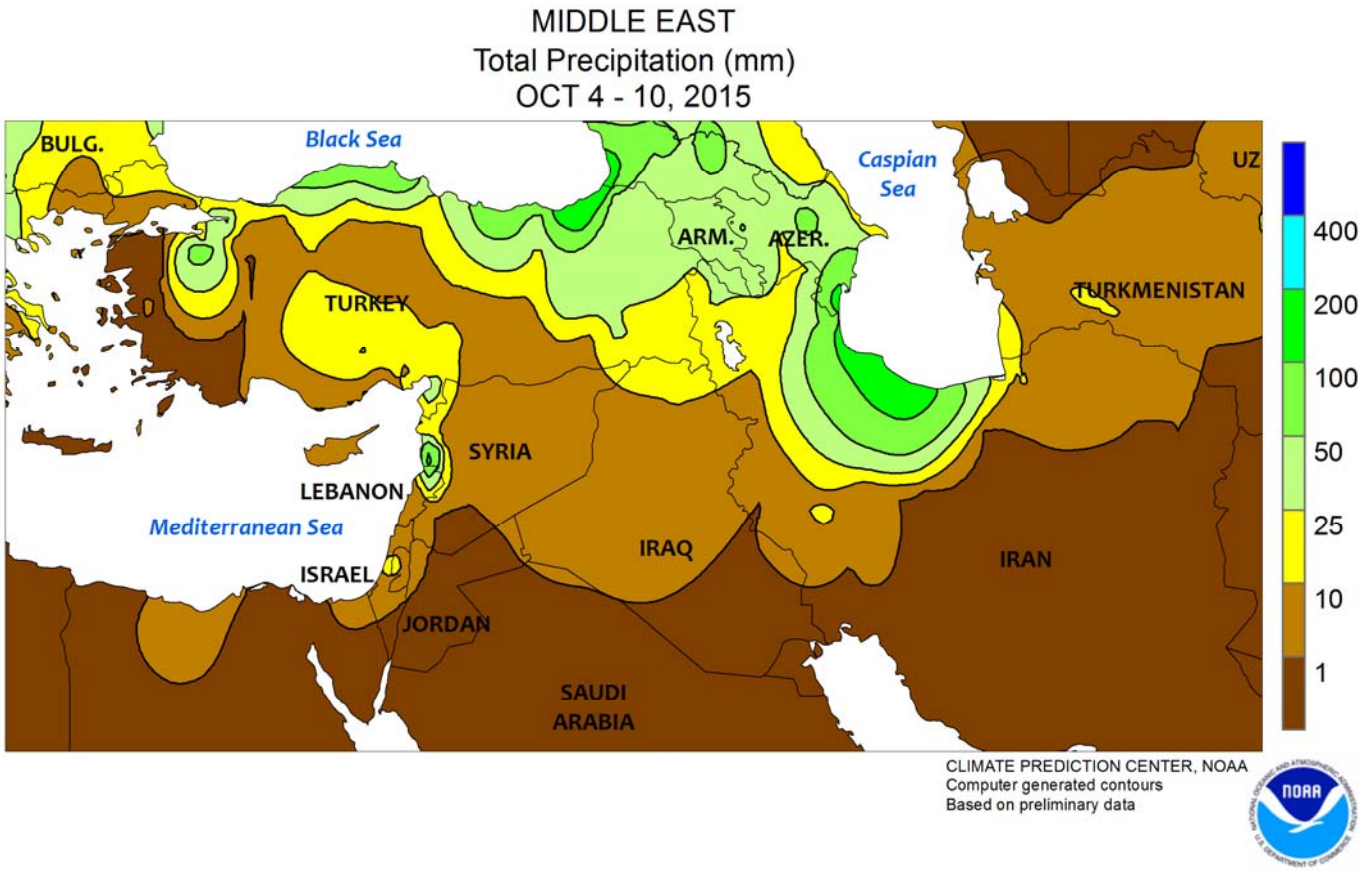
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN FSU

Despite a week bookended by showers, harvesting activities were able to proceed at a favorable pace. In eastern spring wheat areas, a departing storm system generated 5 to 25 mm of rain (locally more) early in the period. However, the rain was followed by a multi-day stretch of sunny, warm weather for spring wheat drydown and harvesting. In western crop areas, spring wheat harvesting was able to proceed at a rapid clip before the arrival of late-week showers (5-22 mm), which accompanied a strong cold front. The hard freezes (-10 to -4°C) at week's end likely had little — if any — detrimental impact on harvest activities, as there was no snow with the cold air's arrival. Farther south, seasonably dry, warm weather promoted cotton drydown and harvesting over Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

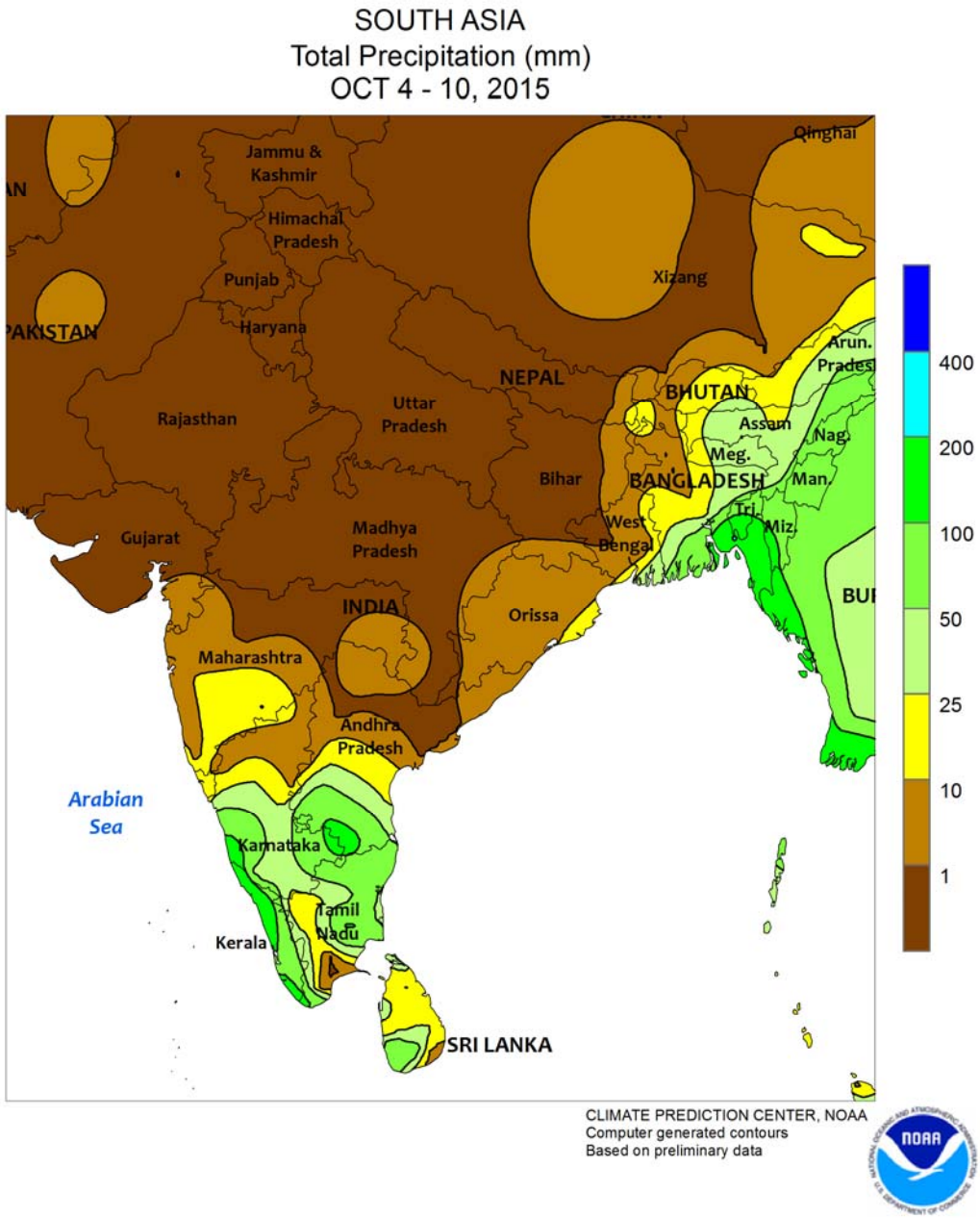
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

Additional early-season showers in Turkey and northern Iran contrasted with seasonably dry weather elsewhere. Continuing the trend of an unusually wet summer, moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm, locally more) in central and northern Turkey boosted soil moisture supplies for winter grain planting and establishment. However, the heaviest rainfall occurred outside of the country's western summer crop areas, allowing cotton and sunflower harvesting to proceed without significant delay. Showers (1-25 mm) also fell in northern portions of Iran and Iraq, conditioning fields for winter grain planting (which typically occurs in November). Heavy rain (100-190 mm) was reported along Iran's Caspian Sea Coast, likely causing localized flooding but having little impact on winter wheat and barley areas. Rain was also reported along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, where 5 to 35 mm provided topsoil moisture for early winter grain planting. From southern Iraq into central and southern Iran, seasonably dry weather allowed producers to prepare fields in advance of winter crop planting.

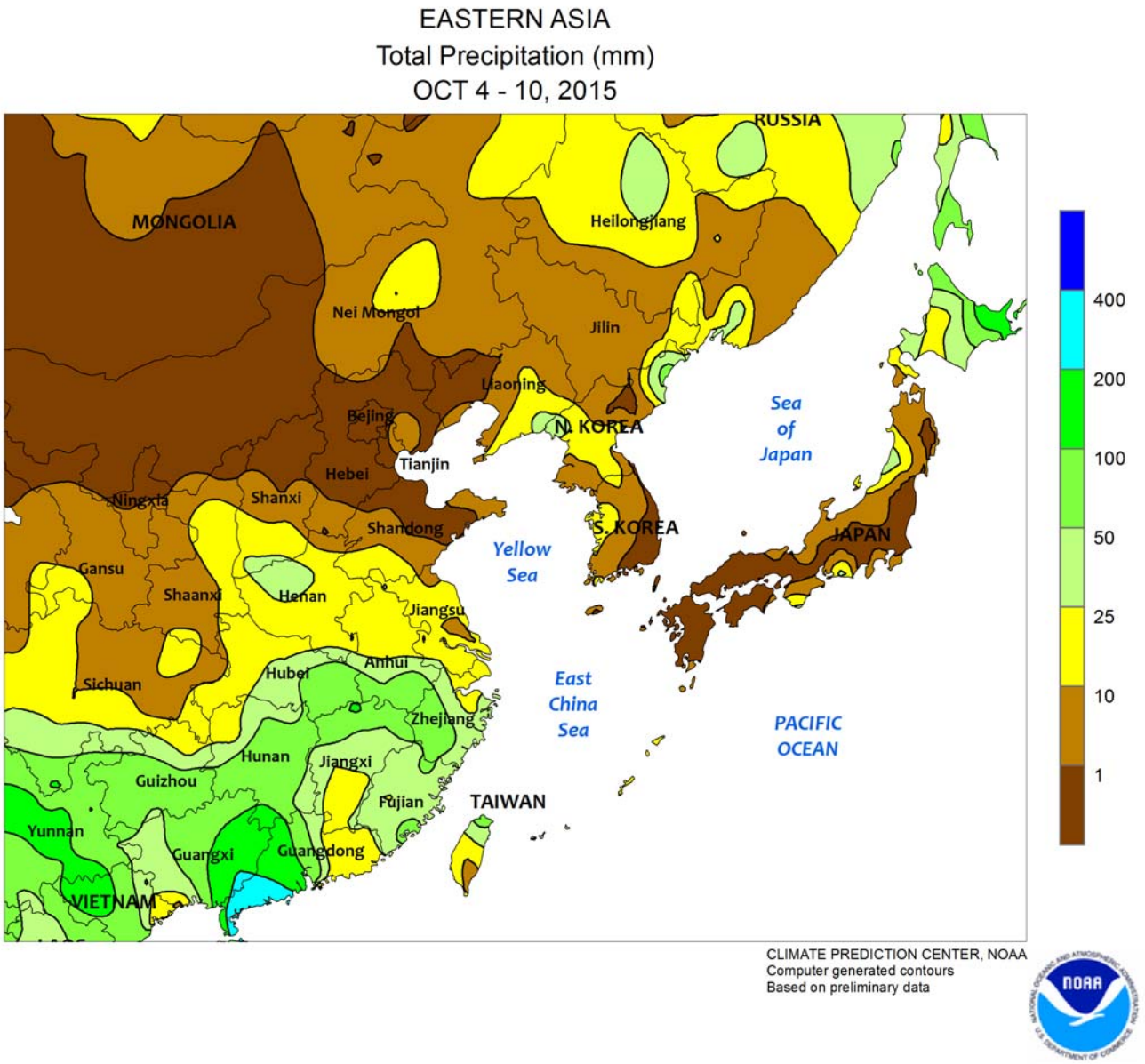
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon withdrew from all but the southern-most states of India. Up to 25 mm of rain was reported in southeastern sections of Maharashtra, with 25 to locally 100 mm of rain farther south. The hot, dry weather that followed the withdrawal of the monsoon benefited maturation and harvesting of summer crops as well as wheat planting in northern India and Pakistan, where water supplies for wheat are adequate to abundant leading up to the dry season. In other parts of the region, showers (50-75 mm) slowed rice harvesting in southwestern Sri Lanka, while continued showers (25-50 mm) in Bangladesh kept rice well watered.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN ASIA

Typhoon Mujigae made landfall in southern China early in the period, bringing heavy rainfall and high winds to late-crop rice and sugarcane areas. Mujigae went through a period of rapid intensification prior to moving onshore, with maximum sustained winds increasing from 95 knots to 115 knots in little over 6 hours on October 4. Rainfall totals were highest in the immediate vicinity of landfall (over 200 mm), with lesser amounts (50-100 mm) more widespread farther inland. The wetness hampered rice harvesting and other fieldwork from the Yangtze Valley southward, while 10 to 25 mm of rain in southern sections of the North China Plain slowed harvesting of corn and other summer crops. Meanwhile in northeastern China, a season-ending freeze overspread much of Heilongjiang and Jilin, preventing any further yield increases in corn but promoting soybeans dropping leaves. Elsewhere in the region, favorably dry weather aided rice harvesting in Japan and on the Korean Peninsula.

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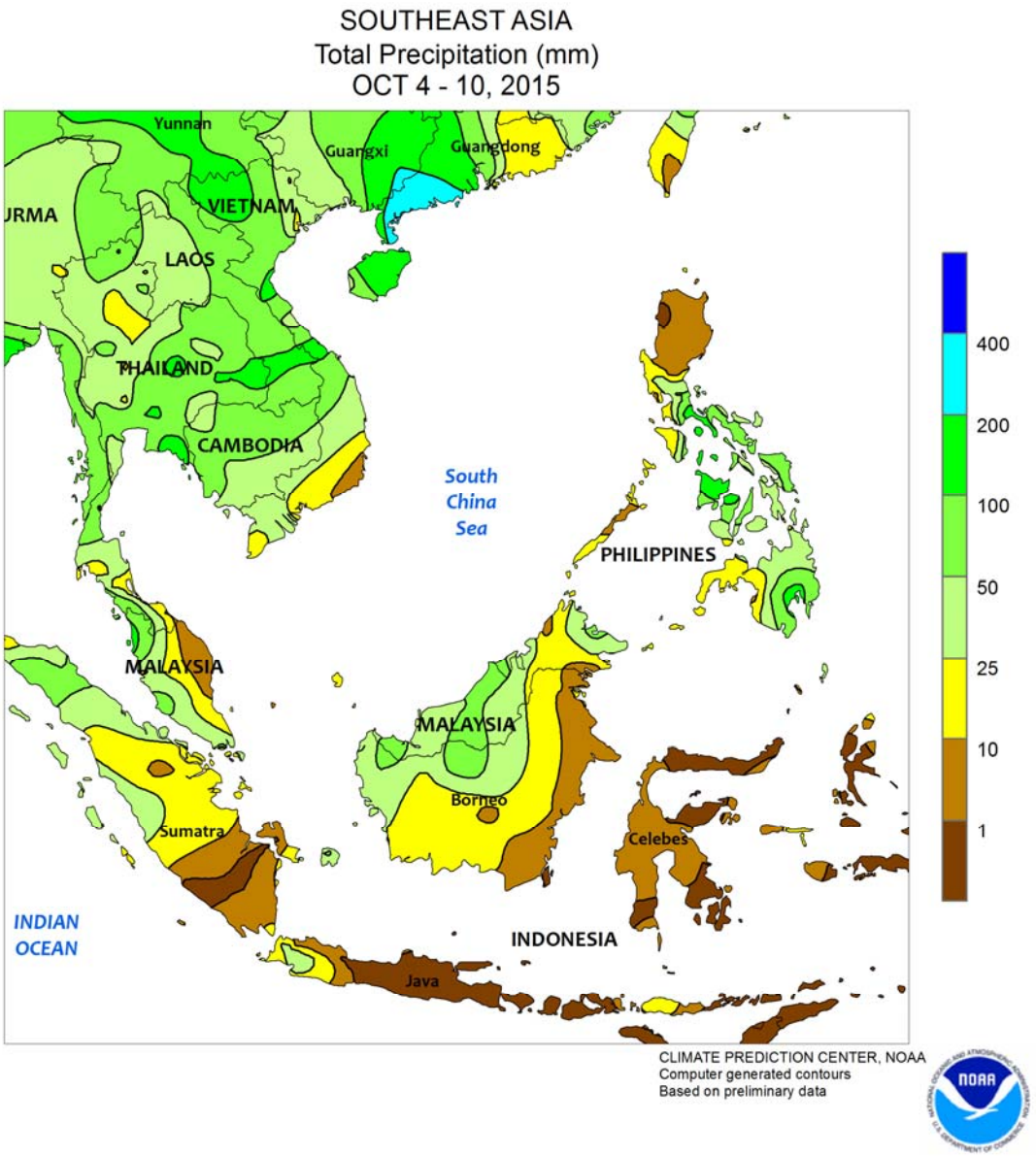
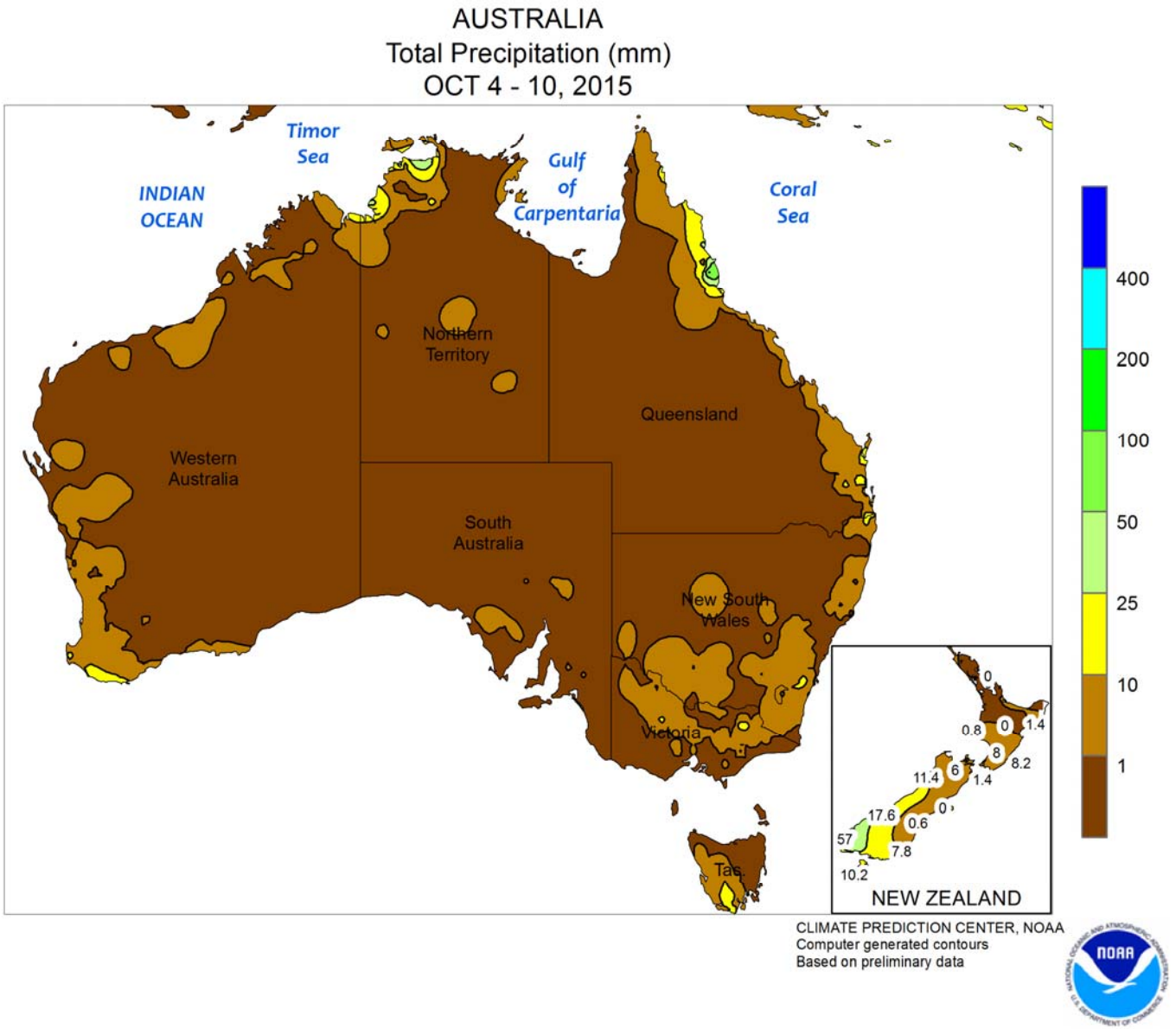


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers overspread much of Indochina, with over 50 mm of rain benefiting immature rice in northeastern Thailand and over 25 mm of rain increasing reservoir levels in central Thailand. Reservoir levels, however, continued to be well below last year's mark at this time and concerns over sufficient irrigation persisted. In Vietnam, harvesting of the short-season winter rice crop began, with some delays due to heavy showers (50-100 mm). In the Philippines, dry weather across northern Luzon aided the early stages of summer rice and corn harvesting, as showers (25-100 mm) to the south maintained favorable moisture conditions for immature crops. Meanwhile, showers (25-50 mm) in oil palm areas of Malaysia slowed harvesting, while drier weather aided harvesting in Indonesian oil palm areas. In addition, fieldwork was underway in Indonesia for the upcoming wet-season rice crop (transplanting begins in November).

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

For the fourth consecutive week, mostly dry weather (generally less 5 mm) dominated throughout the wheat belt. Unseasonably warm weather continued to accompany the dryness in Western Australia, hastening wheat, barley, and canola development and further trimming yield prospects. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal, with maximum temperatures in the lower to middle 30s (degrees C) in some locations. More significant reductions in yield potential were likely in southeastern Australia, where hot weather (maximum temperatures locally in the middle to upper 30s) during the first half of the week stressed late reproductive to filling winter wheat. More seasonable temperatures during the second half of the week brought some relief to immature winter grains and oilseeds, but rainfall continued to be lacking. Similarly, hot, dry weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland accelerated development of filling winter wheat while further reducing topsoil moisture needed for summer crop planting, germination, and emergence. Temperatures in major summer crop producing areas averaged 1 to 4°C above normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s to middle 30s.

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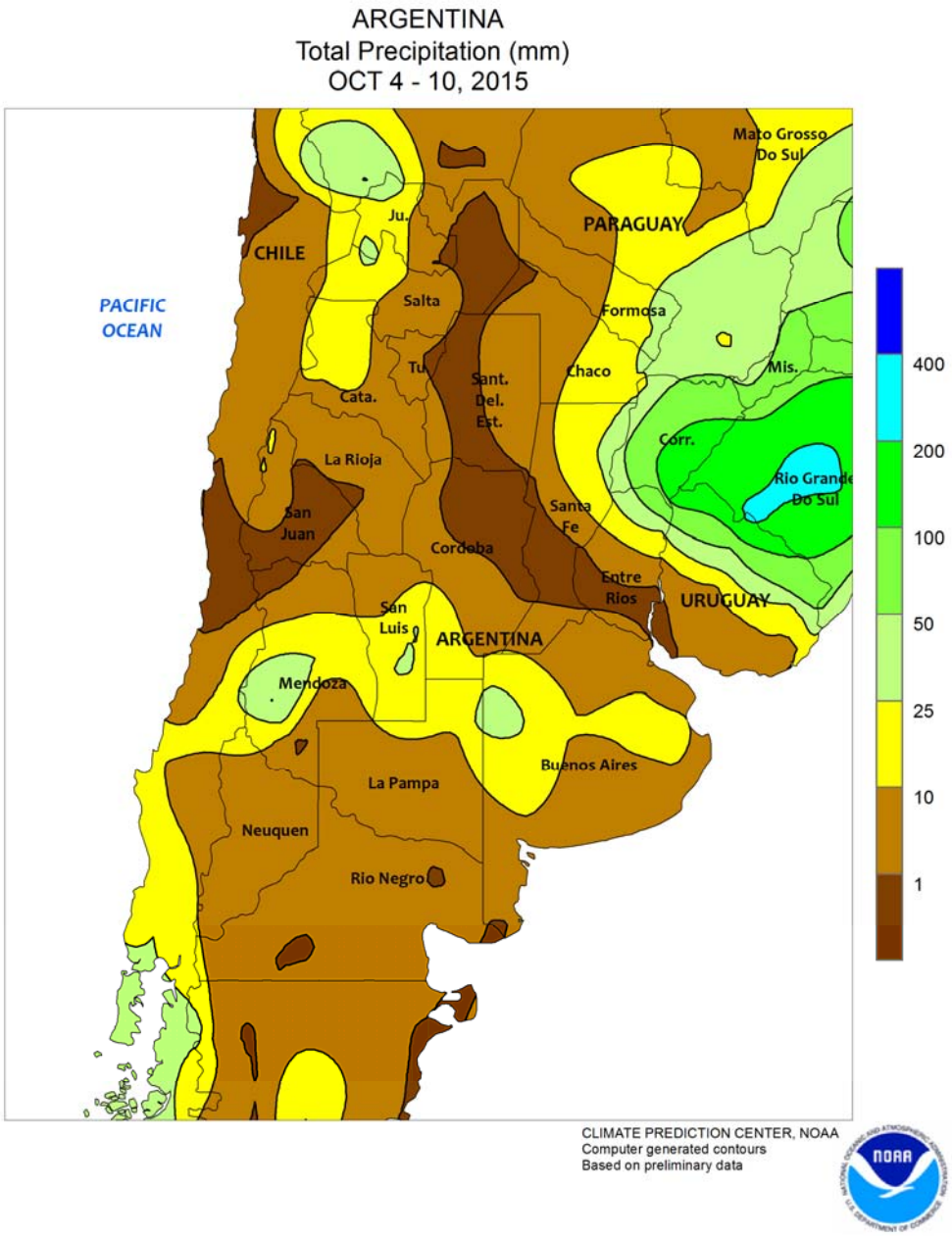
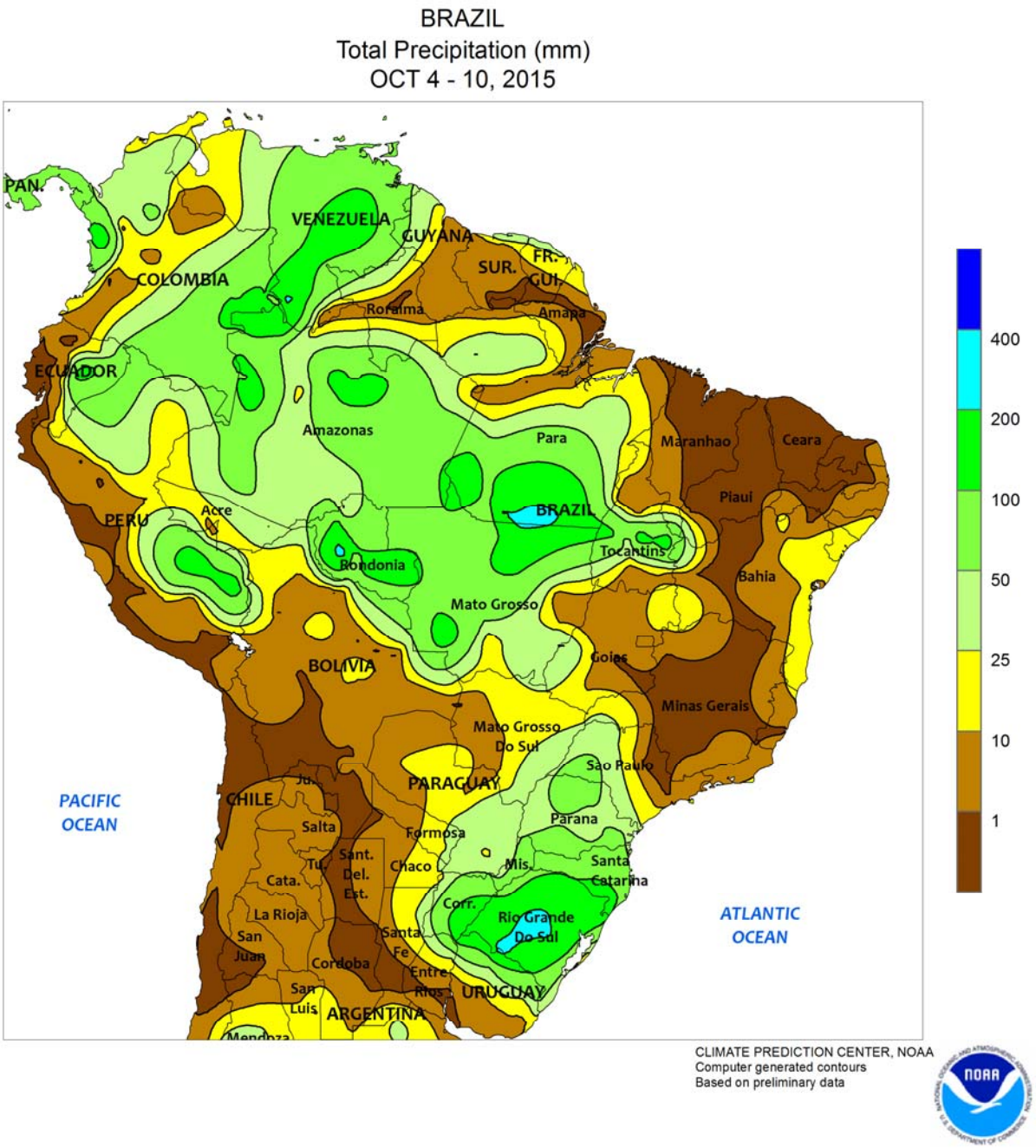


ARGENTINA

Showers benefited vegetative winter grains, although below-normal temperatures slowed rates of growth. Rainfall totaling more than 10 mm stretched from San Luis eastward across northern Buenos Aires, including adjoining locations in La Pampa and Cordoba. Following last week's beneficial rain, however, drier conditions (less than 10 mm) returned to southern Buenos Aires. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C below normal in the aforementioned areas, with freezes returning to southern farming areas at week's end. Warmer weather would be welcomed as wheat advances through reproduction. Elsewhere, rain intensified in the northeast, with amounts exceeding 50 mm in Corrientes. Rainfall exceeded 10 mm in eastern cotton areas (northern Santa Fe to eastern Formosa), providing timely moisture for germination. Unseasonable dryness persisted farther west (northern Cordoba to Salta and western Formosa), where moisture was limited for winter grains and newly-sown summer crops, notably sunflowers and cotton. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 21 percent planted as of October 8, compared with 27 percent last year. Fieldwork has reportedly been at a standstill for several weeks as farmers in southern production areas await warmer weather for planting.

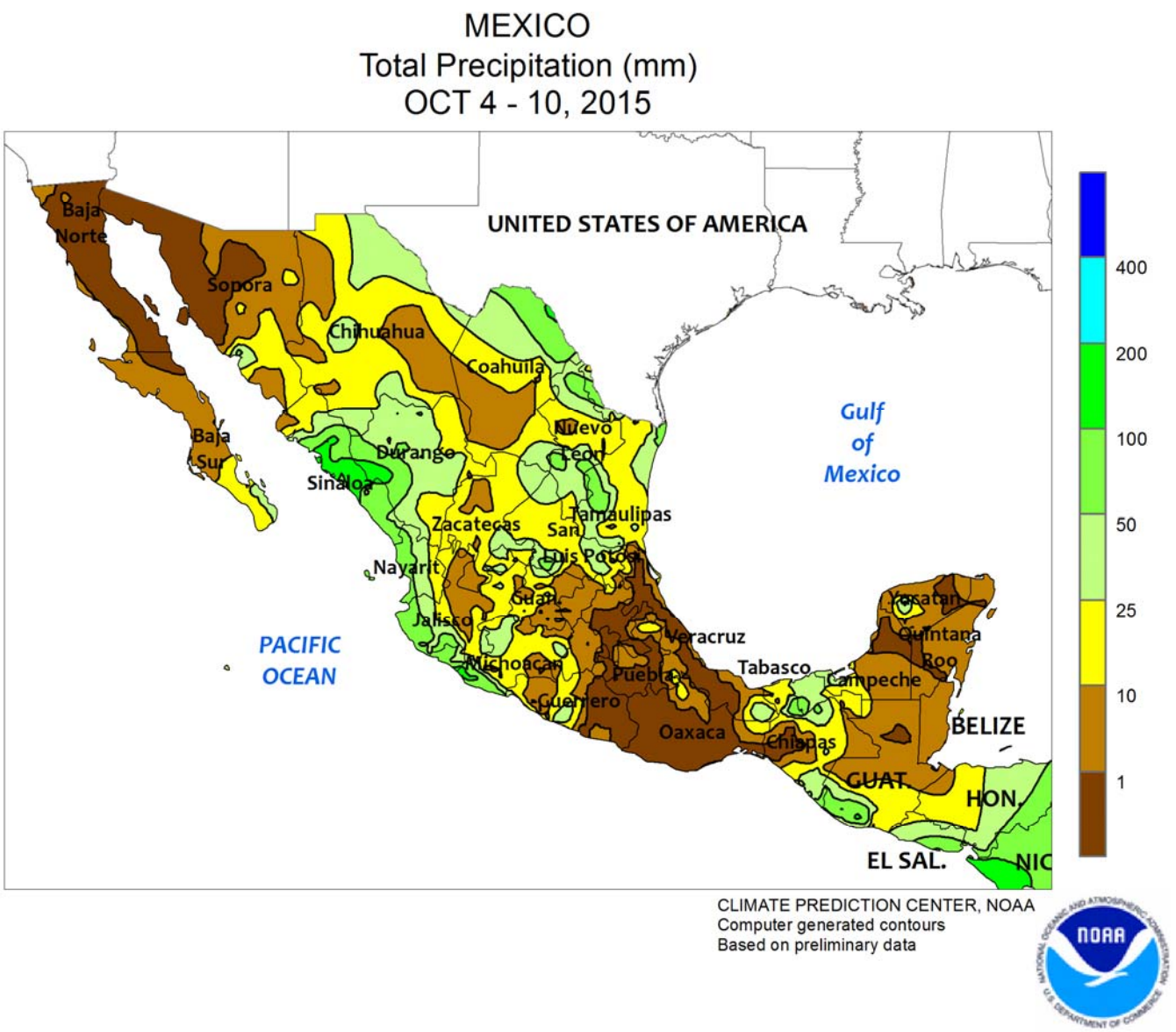
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Unseasonably heavy rain maintained excessively wet conditions for wheat in key southern production areas. Rainfall totaled more than 100 mm in Rio Grande do Sul and reached more than 50 mm as far north as western Sao Paulo. Although moisture was abundant for corn, soybeans, and sugarcane, drier weather was needed for fieldwork. According to reports emanating from Brazil, wheat was 67 percent harvested in Parana as of October 5 with the remainder of the crop filling to maturing; in Rio Grande do Sul, wheat was mostly in the filling stage, with only 5 percent harvested as of October 8. Unlike other southern farming areas, drier conditions continued in southern Minas Gerais and eastern Sao Paulo, where moisture was becoming short for flowering coffee and other summer crops. Farther north, rain intensified over Mato Grosso, with a large area recording more than 25 mm. Showers were generally scattered and light (locally in excess of 25 mm) elsewhere in the northeastern interior, where producers awaited rain before soybean and cotton planting could become widespread. Weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 4°C above normal (daytime highs reaching 40°C) maintained high evaporative losses ahead of the arrival of more consistent seasonal rainfall. Meanwhile, unseasonable rain (greater than 10 mm) gave a late boost in moisture to sugarcane, cocoa, and other crops grown along the northeastern coast.

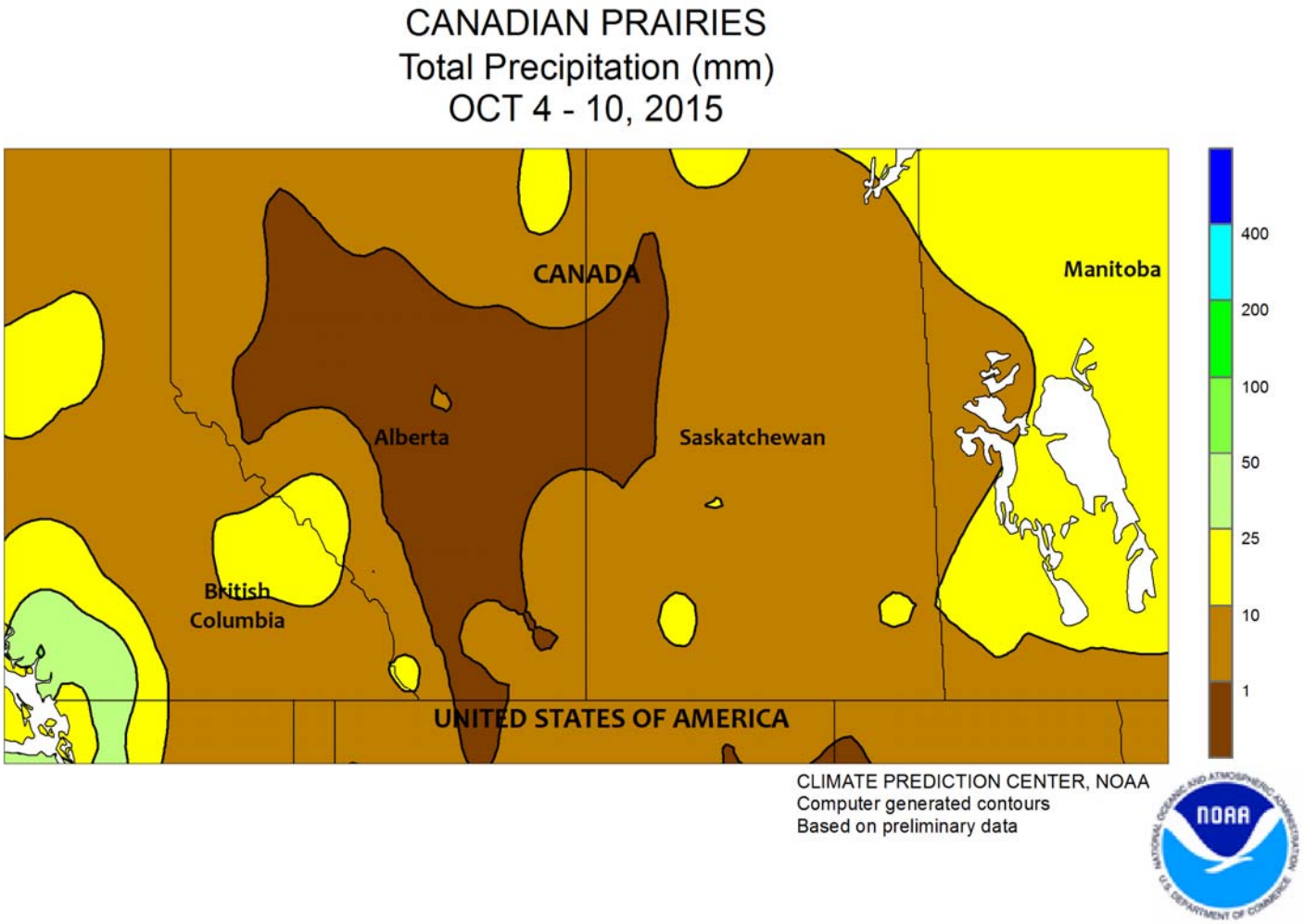
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MEXICO

Following a break in seasonal rainfall, showers returned to large sections of central and northern Mexico, giving a late-season boost to reservoirs. Rainfall totaled 5 to 50 mm throughout much of the region, with pockets of heavier rain in parts of the northeast (isolated locations from Tamaulipas to northern Coahuila) and along the western coast (Sinaloa to Nayarit). Temperatures were generally seasonable in these areas, averaging within 1°C of normal in most areas and producing daytime highs in the middle 30s (degrees C). Farther south, showers (5-25 mm) returned to western sections of the southern plateau, providing a late-season boost in moisture to corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Drier weather dominated the eastern corn belt — including Mexico and Puebla — and much of the southeast, including Veracruz. The dryness aided maturation of summer crops, while favoring seasonal fieldwork.

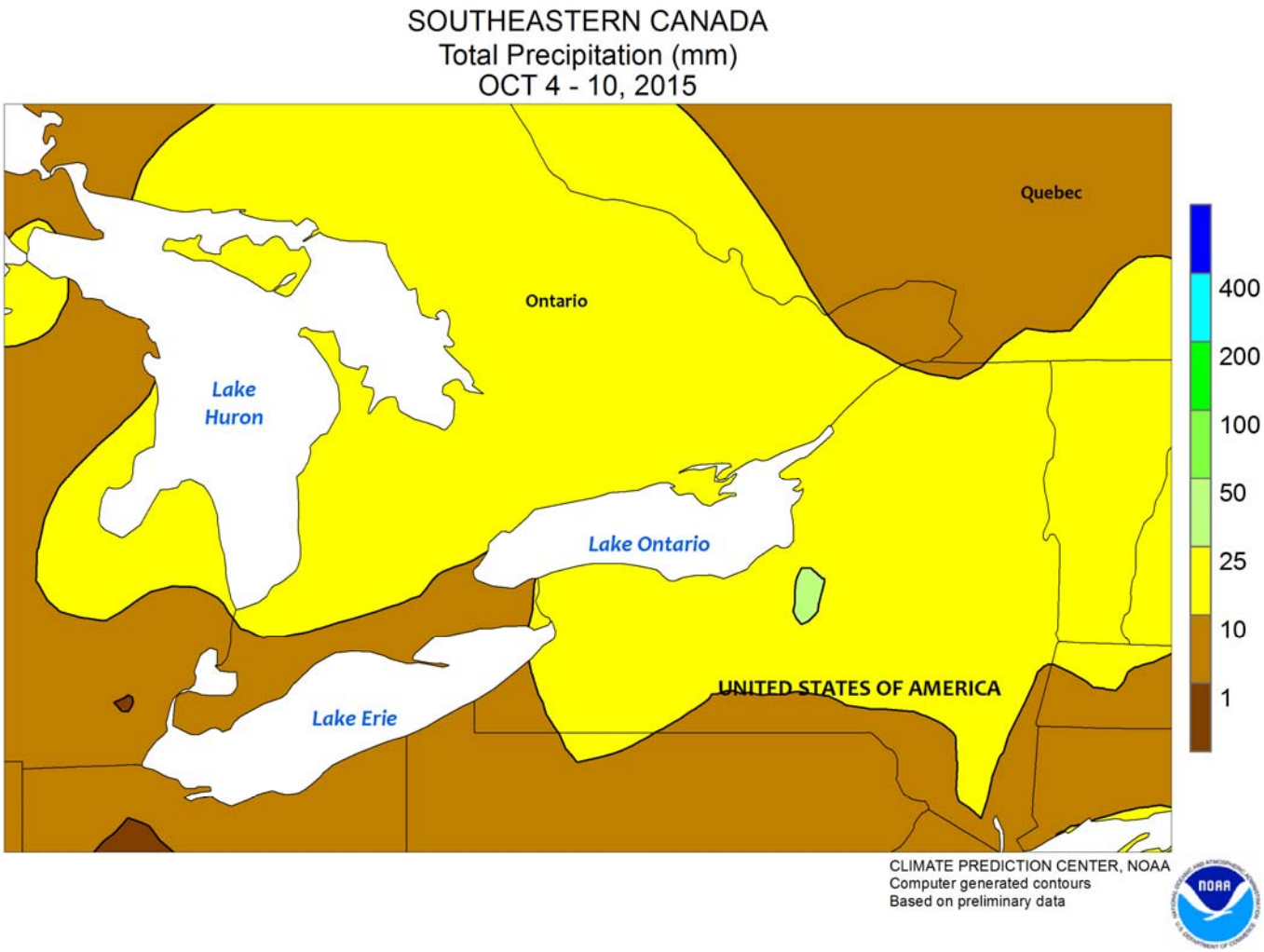
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Early-week showers maintained slow rates of fieldwork in southern and eastern agricultural districts. Manitoba recorded a second round of rain (greater than 10 mm) later in the week; otherwise drier, warmer weather prevailed elsewhere in the region, gradually improving harvest conditions. Cool weather accompanied the early rain, with daytime highs failing to reach 10°C on several days and nighttime lows falling below -5°C in Alberta and neighboring locations in Saskatchewan. Warmer weather (daytime highs reaching the middle 20s degrees C) overspread the Prairies during the latter half of the week, helping to drydown crops ready for harvest. Reports out of Canada confirmed difficulties with fieldwork due to the damp weather, although progress was noted. For example, according to the Government of Saskatchewan, crops were 84 percent harvested as of October 8, on par with the average pace despite reports of cool, wet weather slowing progress.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Cool, showery weather prevailed, causing localized delays in summer crop harvesting but maintaining overall favorable levels of moisture for wheat establishment. Many locations reported more than 10 mm in rainfall, much of it falling during the latter half of the week. Weekly temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal in most areas, with daytime highs only briefly reaching the lower 20s (degrees C). Nighttime lows fell below freezing over eastern farming districts but much of southwestern Ontario stayed above freezing.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on October 9, 2015. Forecasts refer to October 1.

Corn production is forecast at 13.6 billion bushels, down 5 percent from last year's record-high production and down less than 1 percent from the September forecast. U.S. yields are expected to average 168.0 bushels per acre, up 0.5 bushel from the September forecast but down 3.0 bushels from 2014. If realized, this will be the second-highest yield and third-largest production on record for the U.S. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 80.7 million acres, down less than 1 percent from the September forecast and down 3 percent from 2014. Acreage updates were made in several states following a thorough review of all available data.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.89 billion bushels, down 1 percent from September and down 1 percent from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average 47.2 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last month but down 0.3 bushel from last year. Area for harvest in the U.S. is forecast at 82.4 million acres, down 1 percent from September and down slightly from last year. Acreage updates were made in several states based on a thorough review of all available data.

All cotton production is forecast at 13.3 million 480-pound bales, down less than 1 percent from last month and down 18 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 784 pounds per harvested acre, down 54 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.9 million 480-pound bales, down 18 percent from 2014. Pima cotton production, forecast at 451,000 bales, was carried forward from last month.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 5.77 million tons, down 10 percent from the 2014-2015 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 80.0 million boxes (3.60 million tons), is down 17 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 40.0 million boxes (1.80 million tons), down 16 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 40.0 million boxes (1.80 million tons), is down 19 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California Valencia orange forecast is 9.50 million boxes (380,000 tons), unchanged from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 43.0 million boxes (1.72 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 9 percent from last season's final utilization. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.68 million boxes (72,000 tons), is up 16 percent from last season's final utilization.

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