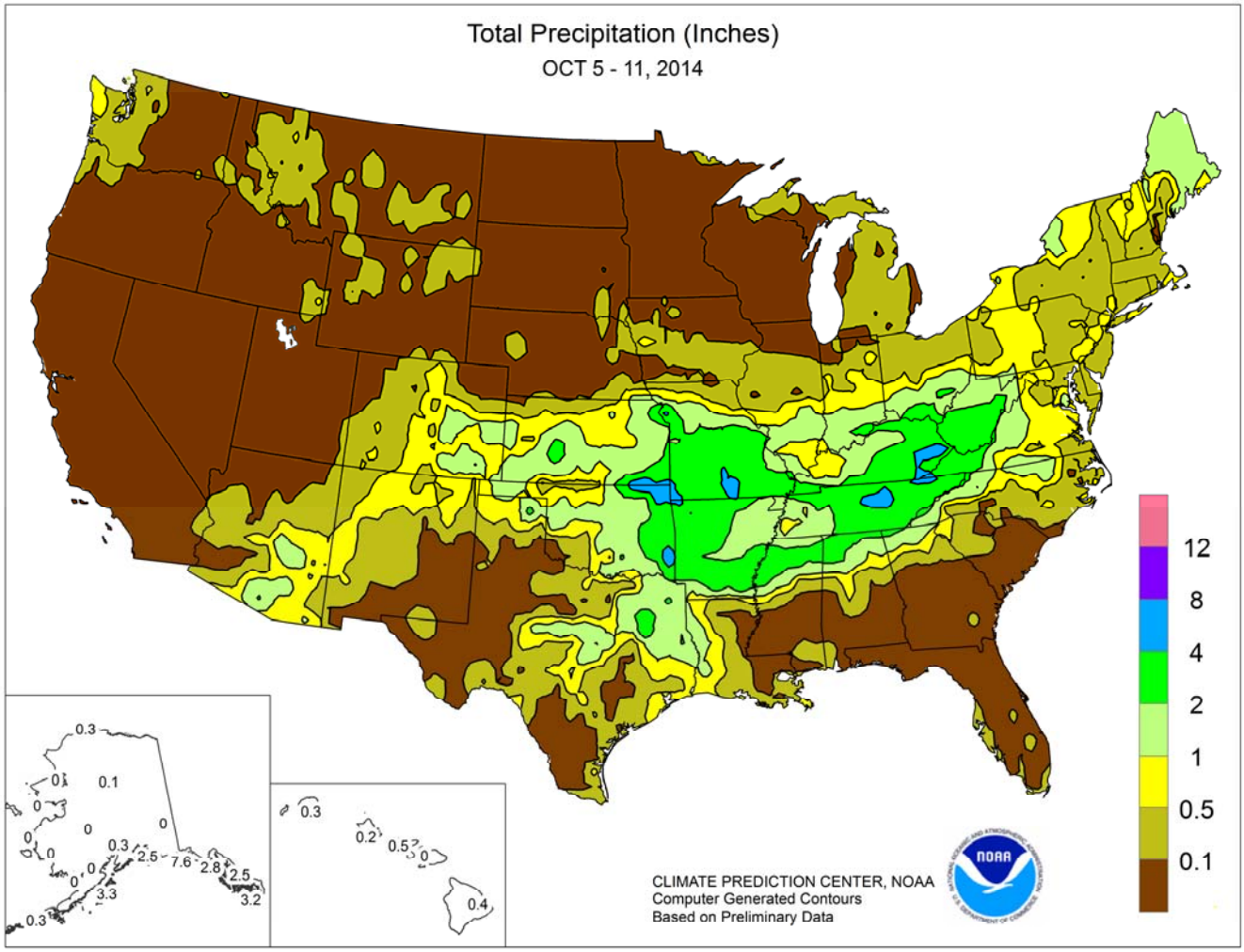
Volume 101, No. 41 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather October 15, 2014

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

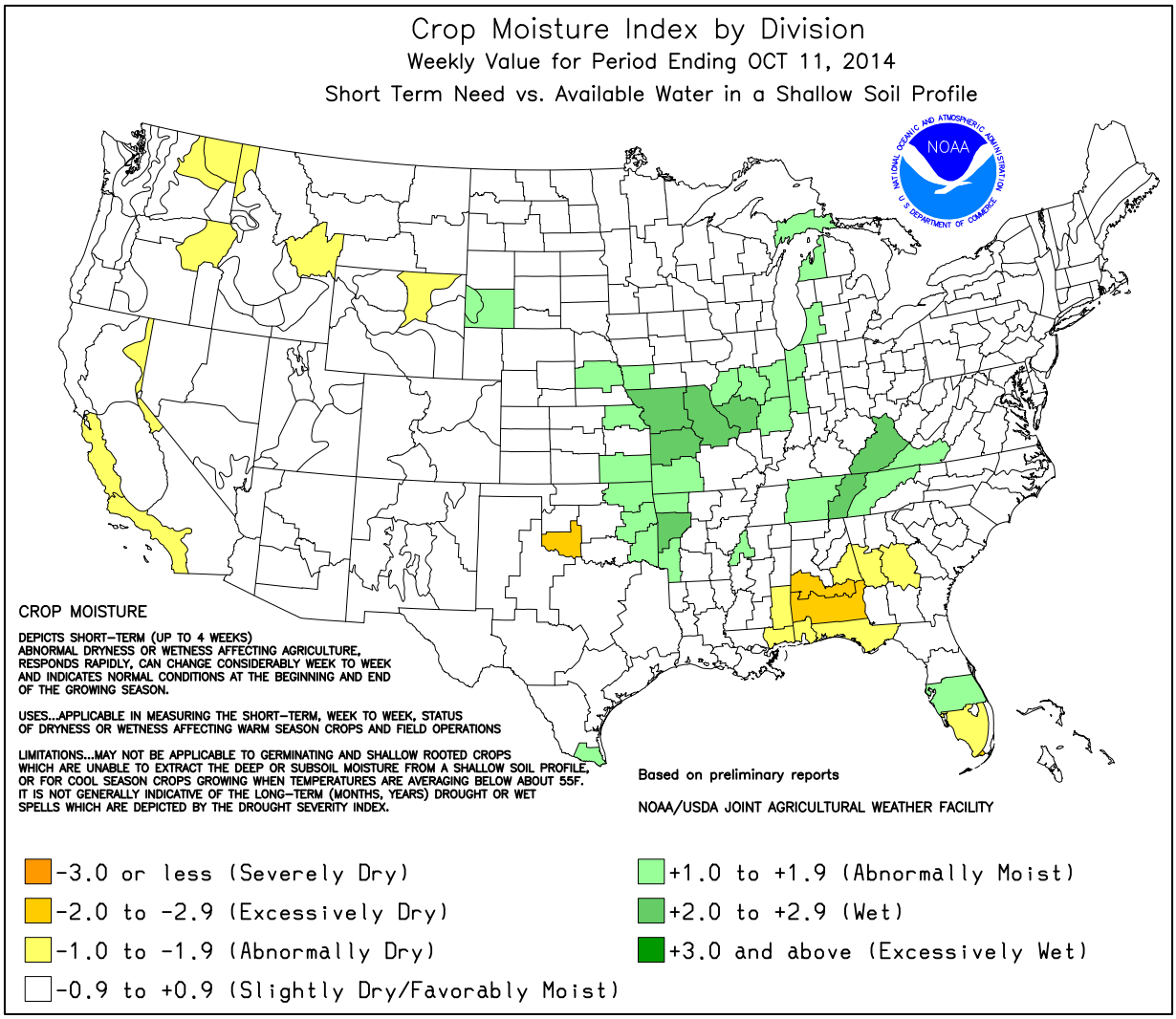
October 5 – 11, 2014

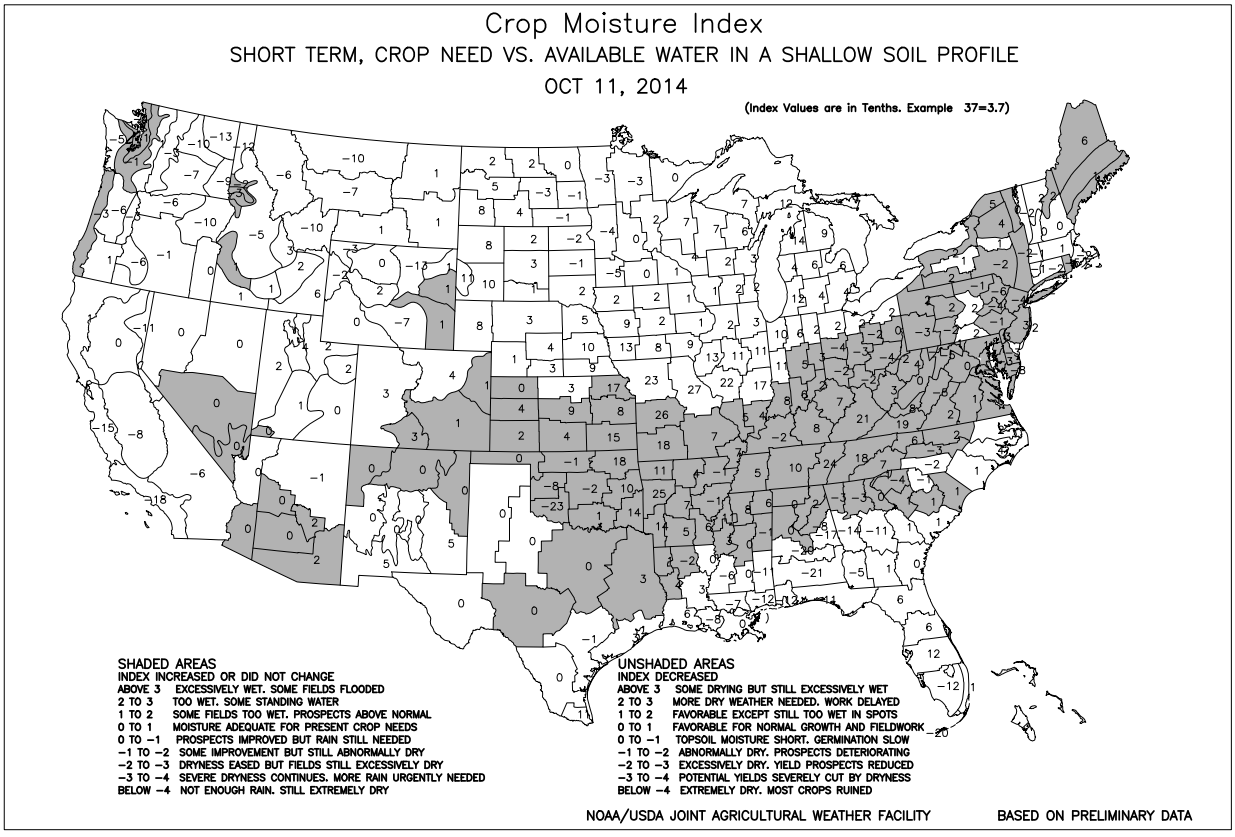
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

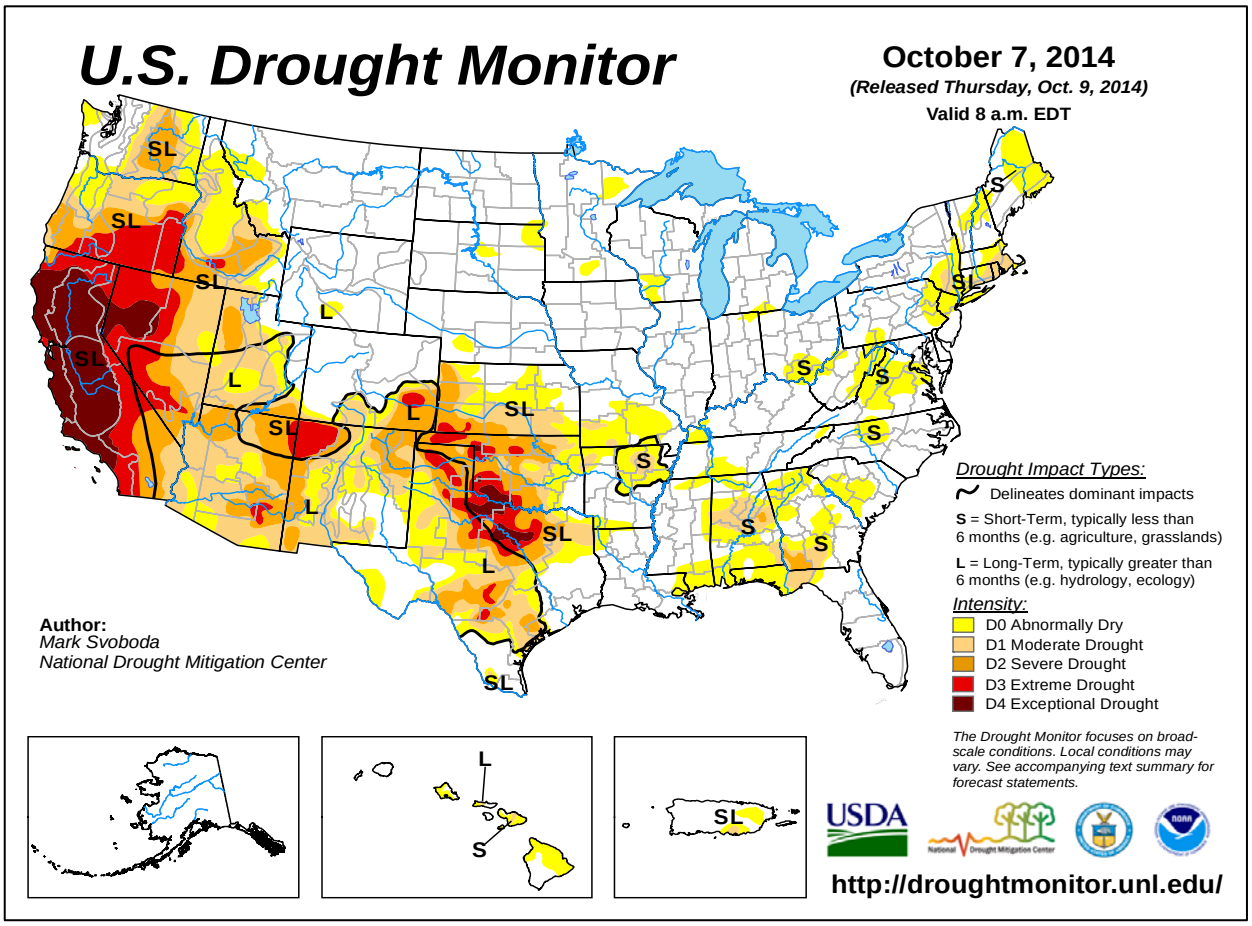
Late-week rainfall intensified in several parts of the nation, in part due to the interaction between a cold front and remnant tropical moisture associated with former eastern Pacific Hurricane Simon. Significant rainfall arrived in **southeastern Arizona** by October 8 and spread eastward during the remainder of the week. Totals in excess of 4 inches were common from the **southeastern Plains to the central Appalachians**—areas that had experienced very dry weather during September. Although the rain limited fieldwork, moisture was beneficial for rangeland, pastures,

(Continued on page 5)

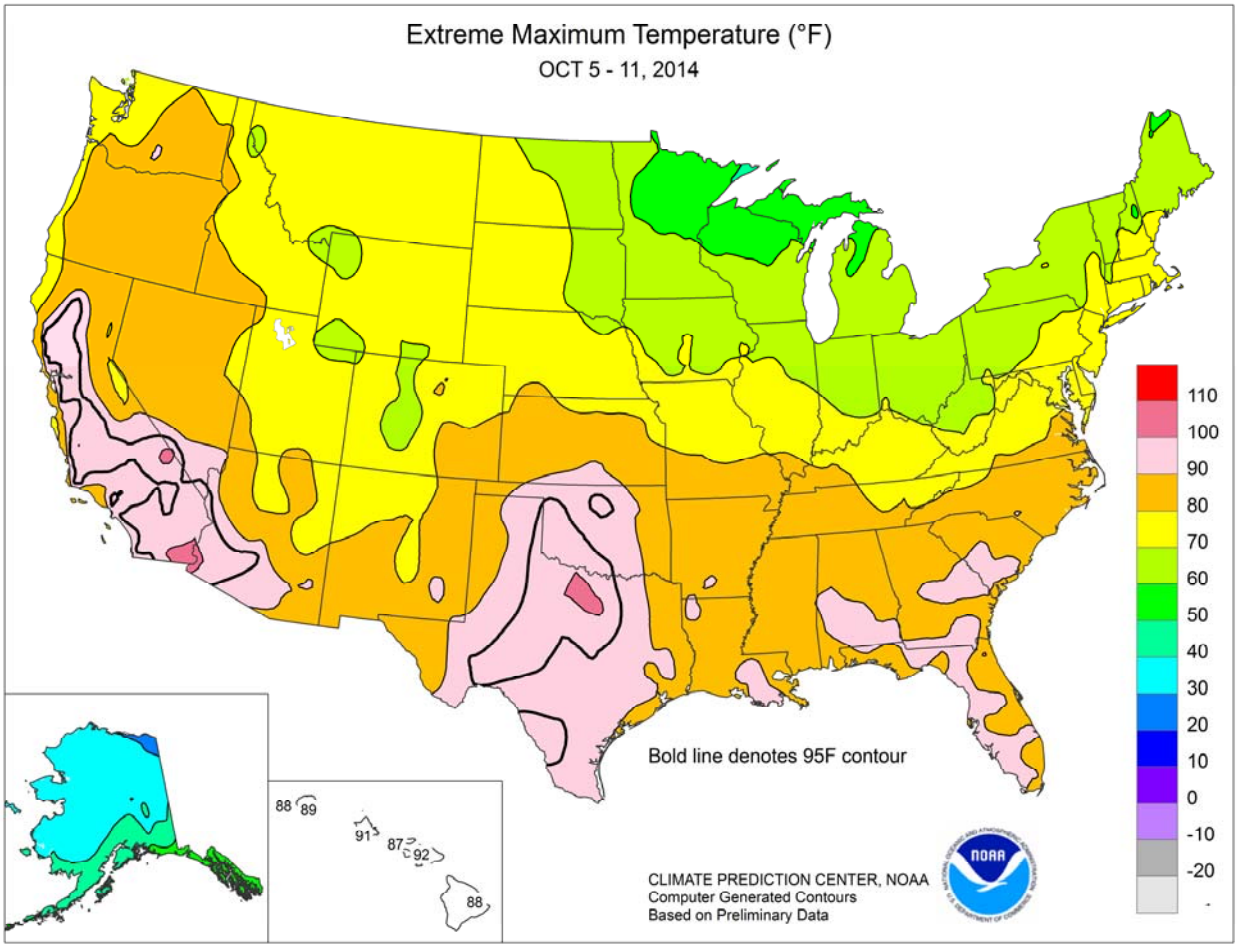
Contents

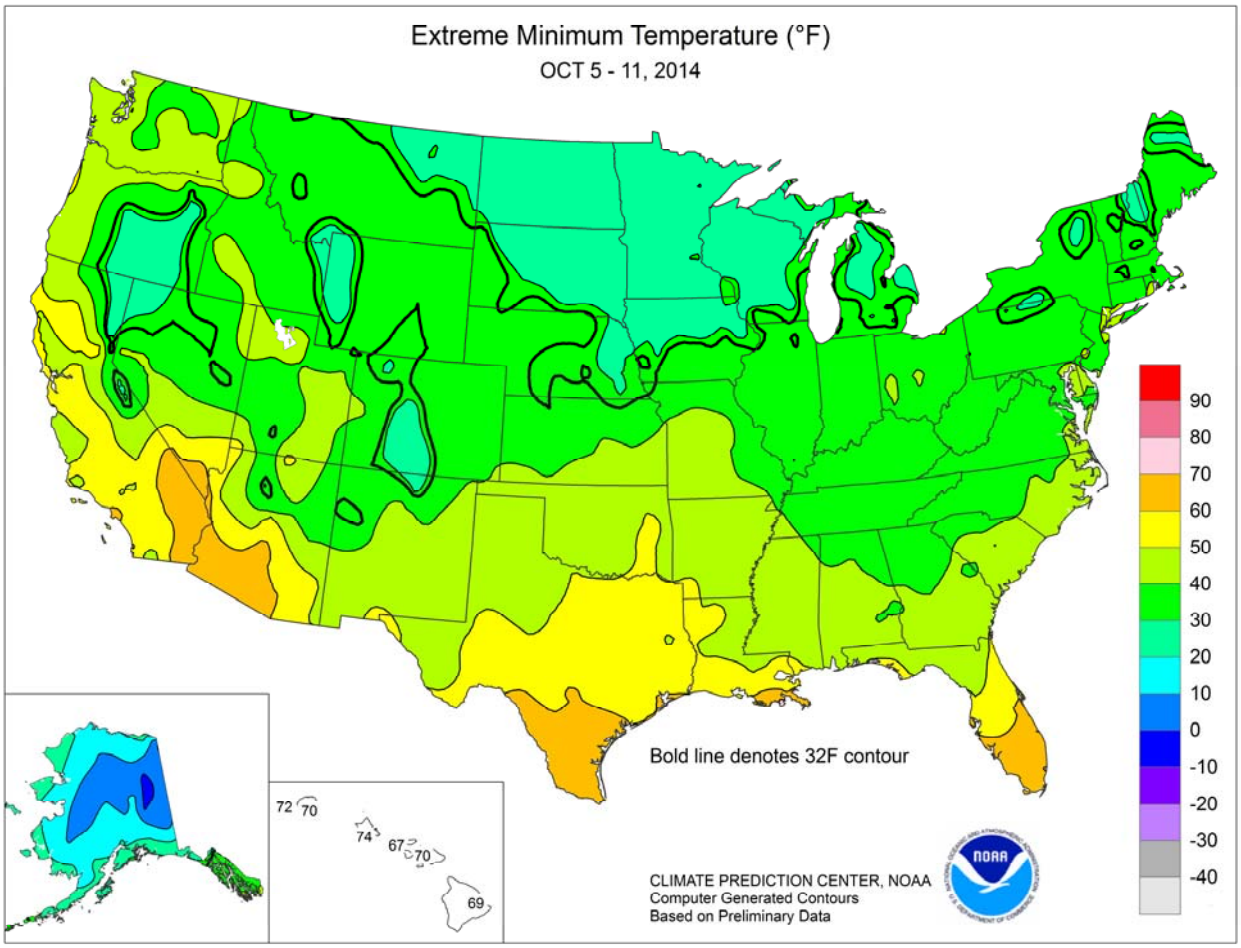

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending OCT 11, 2014
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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 11, 2014
(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 7, 2014
(Released Thursday, Oct. 9, 2014)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Author:
Mark Svoboda
National Drought Mitigation Center
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.
USDA
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

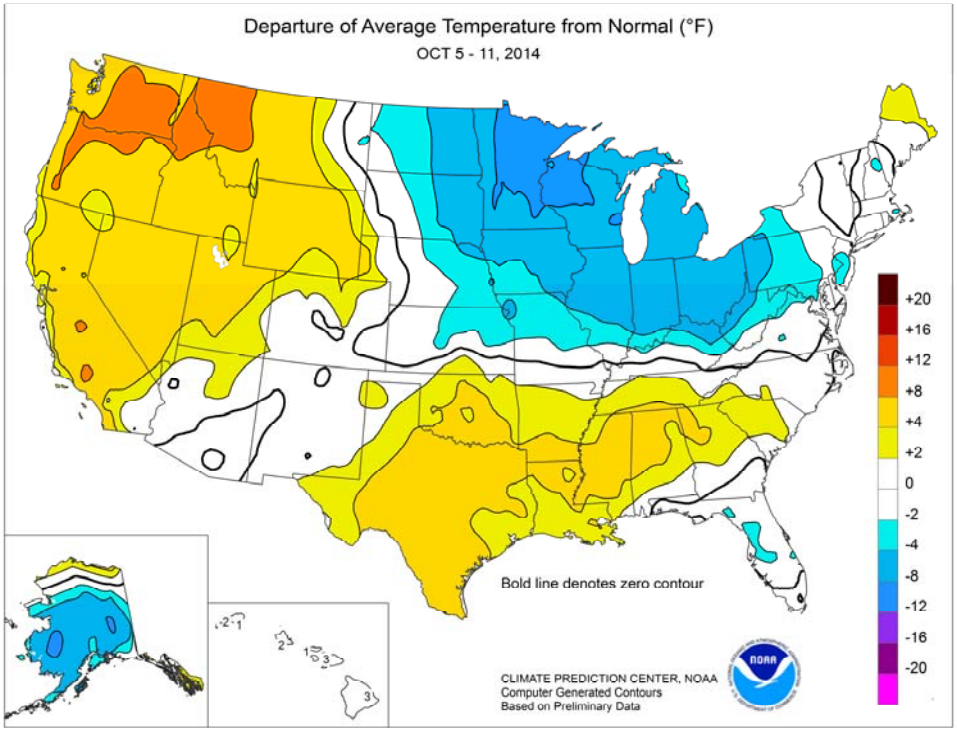

weather.msfc.nasa.gov
14 Oct 2014
18:55 UTC
GOES East Visible
October 14, 2014
2:55 pm EDT
Hurricane Gonzalo grazed the northeastern Caribbean but spared U.S. possessions such as Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. On October 14, Cyril E. King Airport on St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, reported a peak wind gust of 35 mph. Meanwhile, a mid-October continental storm produced rainy, windy weather across a broad area of the central and eastern U.S., boosting soil moisture but halting fieldwork.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
OCT 5 - 11, 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
88
89
91
87
92
88
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
OCT 5 - 11, 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
72
70
74
67
70
69
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

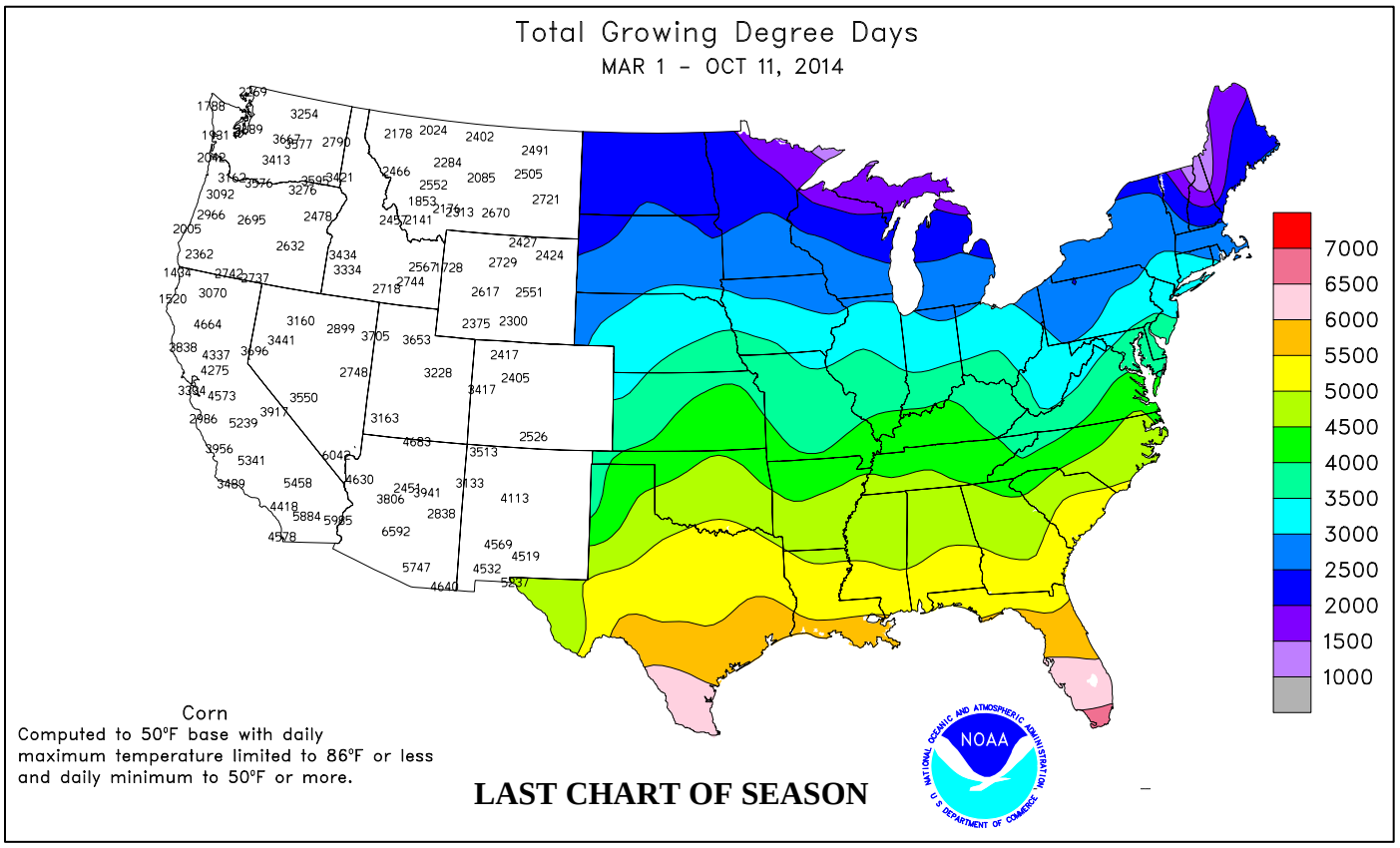
and emerging winter wheat. Outside of that primary band of precipitation, little or no rain fell in many other parts of the country. In particular, mostly dry weather covered the **lower Southeast** and stretched from the **Pacific Coast to the northern Corn Belt**. Meanwhile, persistently cool weather in the **Midwest** contrasted with near- to above-normal temperatures across the remainder of the U.S. Especially warm weather covered the **South** and **West**, with weekly temperatures averaging at least 10°F above normal at several **Northwestern** locations. Farther east, **Midwestern** freezes reached as far south and east as large sections of **Nebraska**, **Iowa**, **Wisconsin**, and **Michigan**.

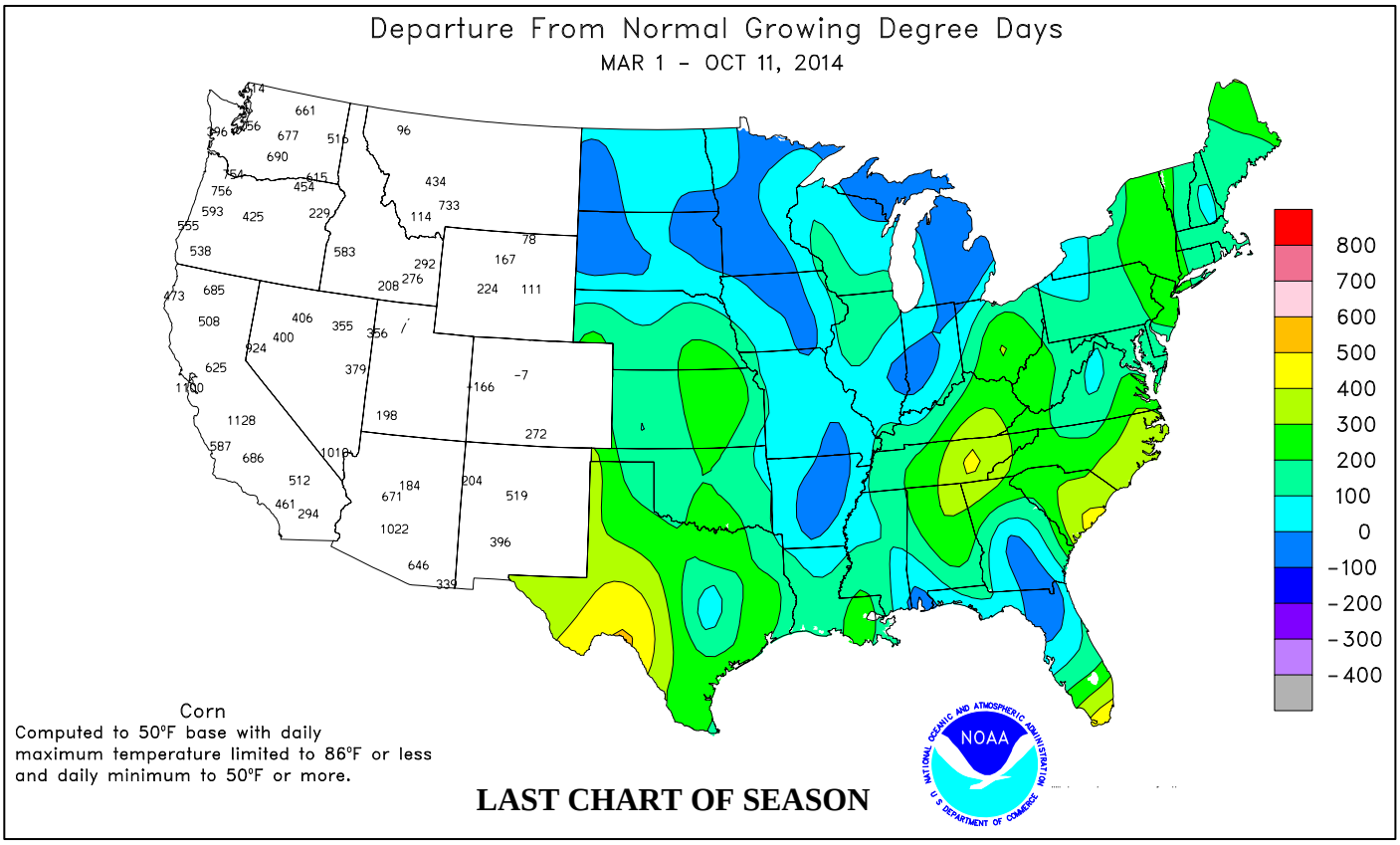


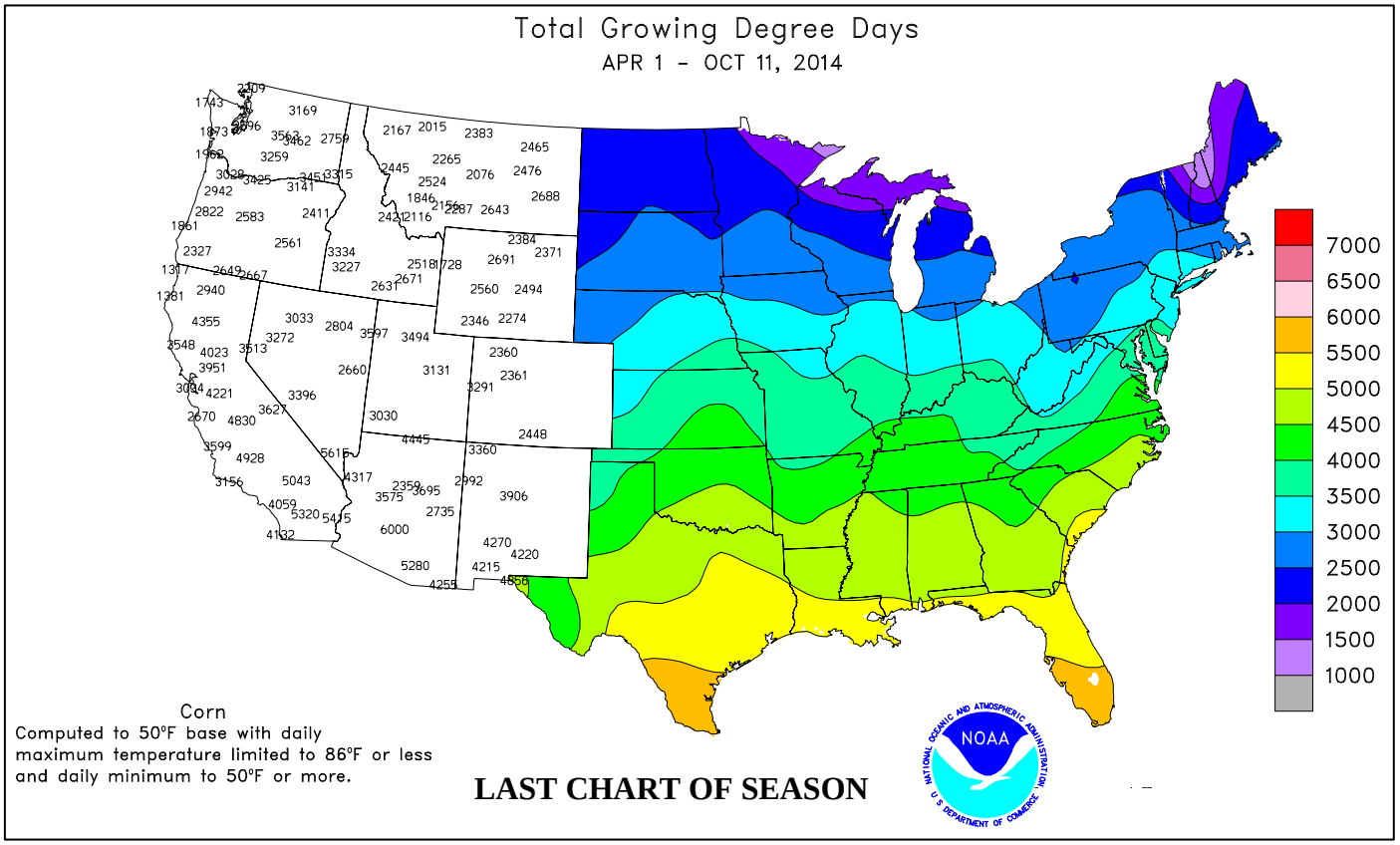
Early in the week, unusually cool air settled into the **Southeast**. Daily-record lows for October 5 included 36°F in **Muscle Shoals, AL**; 37°F in **Macon, GA**; and 47°F in **Gainesville, FL**. Elsewhere in **Florida**, **Daytona Beach** opened the week with consecutive daily-record lows (57 and 56°F, respectively) on October 5-6. Meanwhile, late-season heat continued in the **West** and began to spread eastward. On October 6, **Wenatchee, WA**, reached 90°F in October for the first time on record. Previously, **Wenatchee's** latest 90-degree reading had occurred on September 24, 2009, and its highest October temperature had been 87°F on October 1, 1992. Elsewhere on the 6th, **Paso Robles, CA**, posted a daily-record high of 102°F. A day later, record-setting highs for October 7 reached 97°F in **Fresno, CA**, and 98°F in **Texas** locations such as **Dallas-Ft. Worth** and **San Angelo**. For **Dallas-Ft. Worth**, it represented the hottest October day since October 11, 1979, when the high reached 99°F. During the second half of the week, very warm weather shifted into the **Southeast**. In **Georgia**, **Columbus** closed the week with a trio of daily-record highs (90, 89, and 89°F) from October 9-11. Similarly, three consecutive daily-record highs were noted from October 10-12 in **Macon, GA** (91, 91, and 90°F), and **Montgomery, AL** (91, 90, and 90°F). From October 8-13, **Montgomery** experienced 6 consecutive days with 90-degree heat, including a high of 92°F on October 9. Daily-record highs topped the 90-degree mark on October 11 in **Southeastern** locations such as **Tallahassee, FL** (93°F); **Augusta, GA** (92°F); and **Columbia, SC** (91°F).

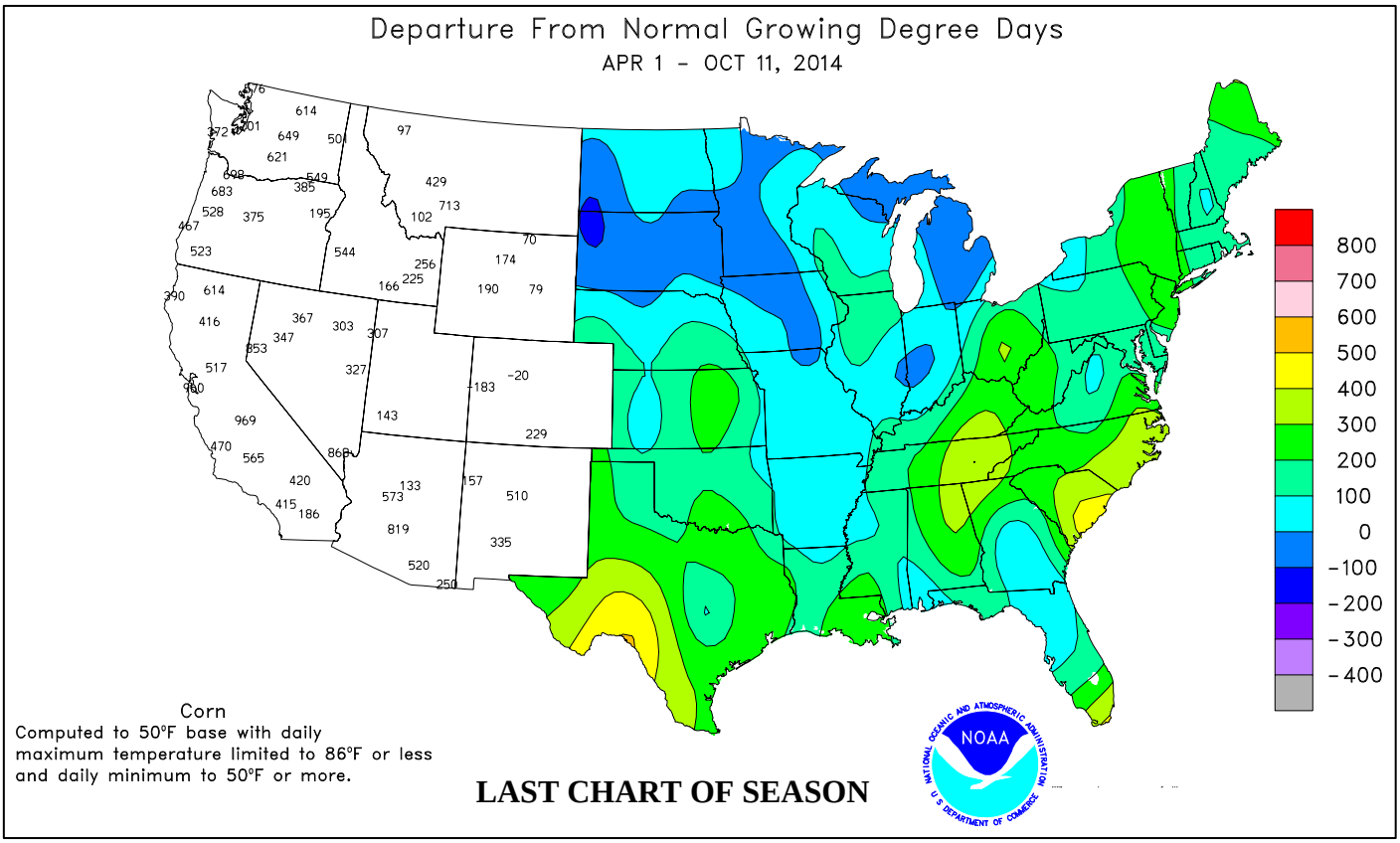
Early- to mid-week rainfall was generally light and mostly confined to the **South**, **East**, and **lower Midwest**. Showers were heavier in a few locations, including **Jackson, KY**, where 2.77 inches fell on October 6-7. By October 8, tropical showers arrived in **southeastern Arizona**, leading to a daily-record total (0.67 inch) in **Tucson**. Three-day (October 7-9) totals in **Arizona** climbed to 1.36 inches in **Douglas** and 1.03 inches in **Tucson**. A day later, heavy rain spread to the **nation's mid-section**. With an October 9 total of 2.83 inches, **Colorado Springs, CO**, experienced its wettest October day on record (previously, 1.63 inches on October 14, 1945). In **Missouri**, record-setting rainfall totals for October 9 included 2.30 inches in **St. Joseph** and 2.22 inches in **Vichy-Rolla**. Elsewhere in **Missouri**, October 9-10 rainfall totaled 4.04 inches in **West Plains** and 3.62 inches in **Joplin**. **Jackson, KY**, measured a daily-record total (1.82 inches) on October 10, helping to boost its weekly sum to 4.84 inches. On October 10, daily-record amounts exceeded 2 inches in several **Southern** locations, including **Nashville, TN** (2.62 inches); **McAlester, OK** (2.54 inches); and **Harrison, AR** (2.46 inches).

Heavy precipitation fell in **southeastern Alaska**, while cold, mostly dry weather covered interior sections of the state. On October 8, **Kodiak** posted a daily-record low of 25°F, while **McGrath** reported a low of 10°F—not a record. Meanwhile, 40 percent (2.96 inches) of **Yakutat's** 7.40-inch weekly rainfall occurred on October 9. Elsewhere in **southeastern Alaska**, **Pelican** was soaked with 11.37 inches of rain during the week, aided by consecutive daily-record amounts (4.26 and 3.52 inches, respectively) on October 10-11. Farther south, in **Hawaii**, unusually warm weather accompanied generally dry conditions. Daily-record highs were set or tied in several locations, including **Kahului, Maui** (92°F on October 7), and **Lihue, Kauai** (89°F on October 6). Through October 11, month-to-date rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.02 inch (6 percent of normal) in **Kahului** to 1.49 inches (46 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - OCT 11, 2014
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.
LAST CHART OF SEASON
NOAA


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - OCT 11, 2014
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.
LAST CHART OF SEASON
NOAA


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - OCT 11, 2014
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.
LAST CHART OF SEASON
NOAA


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - OCT 11, 2014
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.
LAST CHART OF SEASON
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 11, 2014

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	84	62	88	42	73	6	0.35	-0.37	0.32	2.61	50	35.46	83	86	42	0	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	82	59	87	39	71	6	1.51	0.70	1.29	2.43	43	40.57	91	88	58	0	0	4	1
	MOBILE	83	61	87	46	72	1	0.45	-0.32	0.41	7.28	99	64.68	119	99	57	0	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	88	58	92	42	73	4	0.00	-0.64	0.00	1.13	21	40.87	93	91	37	4	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	41	32	45	25	37	-2	0.81	0.27	0.57	4.86	130	17.17	135	70	57	0	3	2	1
	BARROW	28	21	30	17	24	3	0.28	0.19	0.10	1.67	196	6.91	190	92	70	0	7	6	0
	FAIRBANKS	32	22	41	15	27	-5	0.11	-0.08	0.10	3.29	230	16.01	193	78	69	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	51	43	55	35	47	2	2.77	0.76	0.95	13.23	124	57.40	136	95	89	0	0	7	2
	KODIAK	46	32	49	24	39	-4	3.27	1.25	3.27	10.92	99	60.15	108	86	72	0	4	1	1
	NOME	36	22	40	20	29	-4	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.58	82	11.58	87	74	63	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	69	40	75	32	55	4	0.61	0.18	0.48	3.71	133	16.55	92	82	25	0	2	2	1
	PHOENIX	90	70	96	69	80	1	0.05	-0.12	0.05	5.16	511	7.37	121	62	40	4	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	77	49	82	44	63	4	0.14	-0.17	0.09	2.73	105	10.29	65	72	22	0	0	2	0
	TUCSON	87	65	94	61	76	1	1.06	0.76	0.67	3.82	198	7.75	80	70	42	3	0	2	1
AR	FORT SMITH	80	60	88	49	70	3	4.70	3.87	2.16	11.60	236	35.05	106	93	63	0	0	3	3
	LITTLE ROCK	82	61	88	49	71	4	1.41	0.56	0.54	4.07	81	41.18	110	91	54	0	0	4	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	92	64	97	60	78	7	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.01	5	1.35	28	40	21	5	0	0	0
	FRESNO	94	63	98	60	79	10	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.18	46	4.26	52	54	28	6	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	80	65	88	63	72	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.02	7	3.60	36	92	49	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	94	54	101	53	74	7	0.00	-0.27	0.00	3.23	376	17.70	77	75	35	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	92	56	97	55	74	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.46	92	8.37	67	84	20	4	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	82	66	90	63	74	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.89	36	74	41	1	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	76	59	87	58	68	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.42	131	7.74	56	88	70	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	92	55	96	54	74	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.58	123	6.39	67	67	39	5	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	66	32	72	23	49	2	0.59	0.44	0.36	1.00	88	4.86	81	79	43	0	4	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	68	44	81	39	56	3	2.96	2.81	2.80	3.57	245	16.61	105	79	35	0	0	2	1
	DENVER INTL	71	45	79	39	58	4	0.26	0.06	0.24	2.22	163	17.33	143	75	36	0	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	69	46	73	41	58	1	0.07	-0.15	0.07	2.41	191	10.50	148	84	50	0	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	72	43	86	36	58	1	0.89	0.78	0.62	1.51	150	11.10	101	75	46	0	0	2	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	67	50	74	44	58	0	0.33	-0.44	0.27	3.39	71	34.61	100	78	50	0	0	3	0
	HARTFORD	67	43	75	36	55	0	0.23	-0.63	0.16	3.49	64	35.44	99	84	47	0	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	71	54	80	44	63	0	0.66	-0.11	0.39	1.94	39	35.60	114	77	45	0	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	67	49	75	39	58	-1	0.79	0.03	0.41	4.16	79	42.23	123	91	47	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	84	65	87	56	74	-2	0.00	-1.17	0.00	18.23	214	51.39	125	97	54	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	84	59	89	47	71	-1	0.00	-1.18	0.00	10.56	107	46.65	103	100	46	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	87	78	88	73	82	1	0.32	-0.73	0.24	6.01	84	28.15	89	82	64	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	87	74	89	71	81	1	0.06	-1.48	0.05	7.82	72	56.94	116	81	56	0	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	87	67	91	60	77	-1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	11.03	156	48.80	115	92	51	2	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	83	63	86	49	73	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	6.09	83	74.84	140	90	59	0	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	86	57	93	44	72	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	6.90	111	47.97	90	90	41	3	0	0	0
	TAMPA	86	68	90	57	77	-1	0.30	-0.47	0.30	10.17	129	50.12	126	82	50	2	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	86	74	88	64	80	0	0.07	-1.23	0.07	9.96	97	53.09	108	82	58	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	82	56	87	38	69	4	0.29	-0.46	0.23	5.45	115	34.92	92	91	47	0	0	2	0
	ATLANTA	82	61	86	45	71	5	0.02	-0.71	0.02	1.54	29	35.51	88	81	49	0	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	85	52	92	37	69	2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	2.70	57	31.12	85	96	36	3	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	85	57	90	44	71	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.46	115	40.63	105	92	38	2	0	0	0
	MACON	86	53	91	37	69	2	0.00	-0.53	0.00	2.85	69	36.76	101	99	35	4	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	84	60	90	47	72	2	0.00	-0.75	0.00	5.45	87	40.50	95	89	44	1	0	0	0
HI	HILO	86	71	88	69	78	2	0.37	-1.37	0.20	5.62	47	86.71	93	86	74	0	0	5	0
	HONOLULU	88	76	91	74	82	1	0.23	-0.18	0.20	0.82	61	13.07	113	79	67	1	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	90	72	92	70	81	2	0.02	-0.11	0.02	0.74	130	16.38	129	79	68	4	0	1	0
	LIHUE	87	73	89	70	80	1	0.30	-0.55	0.13	2.06	52	26.24	97	85	74	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	77	50	82	47	64	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.92	94	9.54	107	61	37	0	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	80	51	87	47	66	10	0.23	0.06	0.23	0.48	45	8.13	83	67	49	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	74	38	78	34	56	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.51	127	10.29	106	81	38	0	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	61	41	66	36	51	-5	0.02	-0.53	0.02	3.79	92	35.87	124	80	46	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	63	41	69	33	52	-5	0.21	-0.37	0.18	7.07	173	35.64	114	87	47	0	0	2	0
	PEORIA	66	47	74	40	57	-1	0.21	-0.42	0.13	6.07	147	36.14	125	81	46	0	0	2	0
	ROCKFORD	62	39	67	33	50	-5	0.00	-0.58	0.00	2.83	64	29.08	96	83	42	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	67	45	77	37	56	-4	0.14	-0.43	0.11	7.82	210	40.16	141	90	42	0	0	3	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	70	50	77	38	60	-1	0.57	0.01	0.23	3.54	91	37.72	109	87	56	0	0	5	0
	FORT WAYNE	60	40	63	36	50	-6	0.81	0.26	0.41	6.45	175	36.84	127	88	52	0	0	3	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	60	44	68	40	52	-7	0.51	-0.04	0.33	3.49	93	34.00	105	89	56	0	0	5	0
	SOUTH BEND	61	40	66	33	51	-5	0.02	-0.71	0.02	3.47	70	31.67	102	86	54	0	0	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	66	44	75	37	55	-4	0.04	-0.65	0.03	6.98	148	36.13	115	90	39	0	0	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	62	39	68	34	50	-6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.63	89	34.12	121	94	40	0	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	66	45	72	37	55	-2	0.45	-0.13	0.32	6.09	150	38.44	130	79	40	0	0	3	0
	DUBUQUE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	32.34	111	***	***	0	0	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	66	38	72	29	52	-3	0.23	-0.23	0.12	3.32	105	38.95	172	89	49	0	1	2	0
	WATERLOO	59	35	66	28	47	-8	0.01	-0.53	0.01	2.26	59	29.56	104	86	52	0	2	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	69	46	80	33	57	-3	0.84	0.40	0.79	5.19	161	25.85	103	87	59	0	0	2	1
	DODGE CITY	74	47	87	38	61	-1	1.89	1.56	1.33	3.56	160	21.79	111	80	40	0	0	3	2
	GOODLAND	68	43	80	37	56	0	0.43	0.21	0.24	2.48	169	16.38	92	88	58	0	0	2	0
	TOPEKA	72	48	81	39	60	-1	1.00	0.29	0.80	6.64	137	26.48	88	90	58	0	0	4	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 11, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		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	80	53	91	47	66	3	0.52	-0.07	0.46	1.14	29	23.11	90	78	43	1	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	65	49	72	37	57	-4	4.84	4.14	1.85	7.39	151	45.68	118	94	65	0	0	5	3
	LEXINGTON	68	49	74	38	59	-1	0.82	0.21	0.40	5.63	138	45.35	124	84	64	0	0	5	0
	LOUISVILLE	69	51	76	38	60	-2	0.96	0.36	0.51	4.52	113	35.69	101	87	54	0	0	5	1
	PADUCAH	74	53	82	36	63	1	1.47	0.69	0.60	3.08	64	39.85	105	96	57	0	0	4	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	87	64	91	49	75	4	0.00	-0.84	0.00	4.19	68	51.30	101	96	47	2	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	86	66	88	54	76	3	0.85	-0.12	0.60	6.95	92	59.02	129	97	61	0	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	86	68	89	55	77	4	0.36	-0.33	0.36	4.61	69	47.57	91	89	58	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	85	64	90	53	74	4	2.37	1.44	1.30	4.96	107	30.94	79	93	56	1	0	2	2
ME	CARIBOU	57	39	64	33	48	2	1.82	1.17	0.97	4.45	104	33.11	114	89	61	0	0	4	2
	PORTLAND	65	45	75	39	55	4	0.03	-0.87	0.03	1.22	26	39.42	116	86	47	0	0	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	67	47	76	36	57	-2	0.97	0.20	0.54	4.38	84	42.65	127	92	60	0	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	65	50	73	43	58	1	0.33	-0.47	0.31	2.71	57	29.60	92	82	44	0	0	3	0
	WORCESTER	60	44	69	40	52	-1	0.16	-0.86	0.15	4.01	68	39.05	103	90	47	0	0	2	0
MI	ALPENA	54	38	63	31	46	-3	0.13	-0.39	0.07	5.05	139	26.93	117	93	58	0	1	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	60	40	65	33	50	-3	0.45	-0.23	0.35	6.29	116	32.76	111	89	49	0	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	54	37	60	29	46	-4	0.11	-0.40	0.11	4.86	124	24.93	108	89	73	0	2	1	0
	LANSING	59	39	65	31	49	-4	0.14	-0.38	0.07	4.98	115	32.19	127	87	46	0	2	3	0
	MUSKEGON	58	42	62	32	50	-3	0.15	-0.44	0.15	4.89	109	31.50	125	69	51	0	1	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	55	40	63	35	47	-5	0.05	-0.63	0.04	8.61	184	28.91	110	85	49	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	51	32	56	27	42	-6	0.00	-0.62	0.00	2.58	50	27.51	104	76	49	0	4	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	49	29	60	23	39	-7	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.35	87	27.91	135	90	50	0	6	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	56	36	63	31	46	-7	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.51	74	33.52	134	82	49	0	1	0	0
	ROCHESTER	57	34	62	28	45	-6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.45	114	29.87	111	86	45	0	4	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	58	33	65	27	45	-5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.39	118	33.76	144	85	37	0	4	0	0
MS	JACKSON	86	63	89	46	75	7	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.19	51	45.88	106	94	47	0	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	85	60	89	42	72	4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	2.97	62	41.42	89	95	51	0	0	0	0
	TUPELO	83	60	87	42	72	6	0.04	-0.69	0.04	3.27	72	39.21	92	93	58	0	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	67	49	76	43	58	-2	1.53	0.84	1.10	14.07	311	38.36	119	90	55	0	0	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	68	48	77	38	58	-3	3.27	2.36	3.21	9.68	158	35.67	111	85	49	0	0	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	69	52	78	44	61	-1	1.65	1.07	0.81	7.64	196	36.61	121	79	58	0	0	3	2
	SPRINGFIELD	73	53	83	46	63	1	3.63	2.82	1.80	10.36	168	32.33	92	84	57	0	0	3	2
MT	BILLINGS	71	46	80	39	59	7	0.11	-0.20	0.11	0.72	39	12.60	100	70	36	0	0	1	0
	BUTTE	68	36	71	32	52	7	0.09	-0.09	0.09	1.06	77	12.53	112	86	30	0	2	1	0
	CUT BANK	70	41	78	34	55	8	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.12	82	13.63	119	81	33	0	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	65	38	74	31	52	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.82	65	13.77	137	73	43	0	1	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	70	41	79	35	55	6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.84	53	17.28	132	84	37	0	0	0	0
	HAVRE	69	39	75	31	54	5	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.08	84	10.38	102	77	46	0	1	0	0
	MISSOULA	75	42	80	37	58	10	0.27	0.09	0.27	0.55	40	10.60	95	82	55	0	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	69	44	78	33	57	0	0.00	-0.35	0.00	3.47	115	25.66	112	77	44	0	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	68	43	76	30	56	-2	0.00	-0.48	0.00	8.50	229	32.20	130	76	43	0	1	0	0
	NORFOLK	66	39	71	29	53	-3	0.02	-0.38	0.02	2.32	80	27.54	117	86	43	0	2	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	70	38	76	31	54	0	0.05	-0.23	0.05	2.09	119	20.37	115	90	38	0	1	1	0
	OMAHA	67	43	73	33	55	-3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	6.89	169	35.54	136	81	47	0	0	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	73	42	80	39	57	5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	4.30	267	16.34	114	88	50	0	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	69	39	75	35	54	1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.03	49	20.07	113	80	40	0	0	0	0
NV	ELY	76	34	80	30	55	6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.83	64	8.09	99	68	23	0	2	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	89	67	93	65	78	5	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.64	164	1.51	42	36	24	4	0	0	0
	RENO	83	45	87	43	64	8	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.29	51	3.57	65	56	27	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	80	34	85	32	57	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.40	200	5.98	96	61	23	0	2	0	0
NH	CONCORD	64	37	72	30	51	0	0.16	-0.57	0.11	1.27	30	34.22	119	95	41	0	2	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	67	51	75	44	59	-1	0.44	-0.28	0.36	2.79	54	37.41	102	79	47	0	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	73	53	83	50	63	1	0.16	-0.06	0.11	0.89	63	6.95	90	62	31	0	0	3	0
NY	ALBANY	66	43	72	38	55	2	0.14	-0.55	0.13	1.48	34	28.26	94	85	38	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	60	42	64	33	51	0	0.18	-0.51	0.13	2.40	51	31.42	103	82	53	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	58	44	65	39	51	-3	1.73	1.04	1.14	6.03	122	35.97	117	86	48	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	61	42	69	36	52	-2	0.35	-0.24	0.15	1.90	43	26.92	101	83	46	0	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	64	45	71	39	54	0	0.64	-0.11	0.42	2.84	53	31.88	102	82	44	0	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	74	49	81	33	62	3	0.51	-0.15	0.27	6.82	143	37.59	100	94	60	0	0	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	80	53	87	38	67	2	0.08	-0.75	0.08	4.10	80	37.86	109	83	38	0	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	78	51	84	39	65	3	0.28	-0.55	0.28	3.35	59	29.23	83	87	44	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	74	59	80	48	67	-2	0.54	-0.62	0.54	11.47	153	52.52	117	96	57	0	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	79	53	86	41	66	2	0.87	0.07	0.67	6.87	124	45.28	129	82	45	0	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	80	57	88	45	68	0	0.17	-0.76	0.17	6.18	74	48.70	101	95	43	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	62	31	76	21	47	-3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.37	18	13.06	88	80	47	0	3	0	0
	DICKINSON	61	35	76	27	48	-2	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.36	63	21.13	145	84	37	0	2	0	0
	FARGO	58	32	65	24	45	-5	0.00	-0.46	0.00	2.45	84	18.91	103	81	35	0	3	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	57	29	64	22	43	-6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	1.41	55	22.28	131	87	31	0	6	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	57	32	67	23	44	-6	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.59	69	20.27	123	87	38	0	4	0	0
	WILLISTON	61	34	74	25	48	0	0.07	-0.16	0.06	1.45	84	9.88	79	82	52	0	3	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	60	42	64	36	51	-4	0.39	-0.21	0.22	2.23	51	38.02	123	85	53	0	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	62	45	70	38	54	-6	1.73	1.14	0.74	5.24	140	35.70	106	86	67	0	0	4	2
	CLEVELAND	59	43	63	37	51	-5	0.10	-0.53	0.07	4.99	104	36.23	119	90	57	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	60	45	68	42	52	-7	1.06	0.56	0.56	2.02	54	32.53	105	90	63	0	0	5	1
	DAYTON	61	46	68	43	53	-4	0.85	0.31	0.34	1.97	56	29.86	95	90	58	0	0	5	0
	MANSFIELD	60	41	65	38	50	-5	0.11	-0.43	0.10	1.95	45	31.17	91	94	52	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 11, 2014

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	59	40	62	34	50	-6	0.34	-0.16	0.18	6.52	179	27.71	106	89	56	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	58	40	63	33	49	-5	0.42	-0.21	0.23	3.11	63	32.67	107	91	58	0	0	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	82	58	93	50	70	4	1.02	0.08	0.58	3.40	62	24.12	81	91	44	3	0	3	1
	TULSA	81	59	91	50	70	4	1.34	0.33	1.17	4.66	73	23.17	68	86	58	1	0	3	1
OR	ASTORIA	69	52	77	49	61	6	0.09	-0.77	0.09	5.03	129	47.34	113	96	87	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	78	32	84	25	55	7	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.26	38	6.25	82	68	34	0	3	0	0
	EUGENE	80	49	86	44	65	9	0.11	-0.28	0.11	1.36	64	23.92	76	92	66	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	84	47	90	44	66	7	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.04	194	13.43	117	81	32	2	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	80	51	86	46	66	10	0.03	-0.12	0.03	0.25	29	8.57	96	63	38	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	78	54	85	50	66	9	0.38	-0.07	0.38	1.36	58	25.50	108	93	78	0	0	1	0
	SALEM	80	51	87	47	65	9	0.06	-0.37	0.06	1.26	61	23.71	96	89	66	0	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	65	43	73	33	54	-1	0.34	-0.44	0.24	2.24	40	36.22	101	82	53	0	0	3	0
	ERIE	59	45	64	39	52	-5	1.12	0.21	0.44	4.55	74	32.33	99	81	51	0	0	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	66	46	72	39	56	-2	0.64	-0.03	0.24	2.62	57	36.29	114	91	49	0	0	3	0
	PHILADELPHIA	67	52	75	43	59	-2	0.86	0.19	0.48	2.78	56	38.59	114	77	49	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	61	44	66	40	52	-4	0.36	-0.16	0.24	1.85	46	31.22	102	90	51	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	65	44	71	33	54	-1	0.19	-0.54	0.13	1.10	22	22.47	75	79	42	0	0	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	65	43	70	35	54	-1	0.40	-0.34	0.35	1.95	38	30.76	93	84	48	0	0	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	66	46	75	42	56	0	0.40	-0.34	0.35	2.04	42	33.23	94	87	46	0	0	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	83	60	90	46	71	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	5.17	80	41.52	98	92	47	1	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	83	60	91	48	72	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	8.67	118	43.99	100	91	41	1	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	84	57	91	42	70	3	0.56	-0.09	0.56	4.48	90	32.56	81	87	38	1	0	1	1
	GREENVILLE	79	54	86	37	67	3	0.20	-0.68	0.12	4.34	81	38.99	97	95	45	0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	61	31	68	23	46	-6	0.03	-0.36	0.02	1.05	43	16.68	92	83	41	0	4	2	0
	HURON	63	33	66	22	48	-5	0.02	-0.36	0.02	1.12	47	14.68	79	81	33	0	3	1	0
	RAPID CITY	67	38	77	35	53	0	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.36	215	19.95	136	84	40	0	0	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	62	36	67	27	49	-4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	2.50	76	26.90	125	83	44	0	2	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	70	48	79	32	59	0	3.65	3.10	0.78	5.30	133	30.34	91	99	55	0	1	6	5
	CHATTANOOGA	79	58	85	39	68	4	2.46	1.72	0.92	5.46	99	34.10	80	90	57	0	0	5	2
	KNOXVILLE	73	55	79	37	64	1	1.85	1.26	0.62	2.39	60	31.64	83	94	60	0	0	6	2
	MEMPHIS	80	62	86	48	71	3	0.54	-0.13	0.33	6.20	142	49.93	122	88	59	0	0	3	0
	NASHVILLE	76	56	84	37	66	2	4.49	3.86	2.62	5.12	111	40.52	109	94	59	0	0	6	2
TX	ABILENE	88	64	98	50	76	6	0.38	-0.34	0.38	1.15	29	11.65	60	74	45	4	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	78	49	88	44	64	2	0.03	-0.30	0.02	4.19	175	17.88	102	81	37	0	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	89	66	93	53	78	4	1.22	0.33	1.19	4.81	112	20.36	79	91	59	5	0	2	1
	BEAUMONT	87	67	90	55	77	4	0.30	-0.84	0.27	8.05	101	43.45	92	96	58	1	0	4	0
	BROWNSVILLE	90	75	91	69	82	5	0.64	-0.41	0.64	11.00	157	20.52	91	92	64	5	0	1	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	90	71	91	65	81	5	0.14	-0.93	0.14	6.24	93	20.08	76	94	59	5	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	89	70	93	63	80	6	0.99	0.48	0.99	5.22	182	11.93	78	88	62	5	0	1	1
	EL PASO	84	58	88	54	71	2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	4.23	209	7.36	94	52	24	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	87	66	98	57	77	6	0.50	-0.41	0.31	0.88	23	16.79	62	85	45	4	0	3	0
	GALVESTON	85	74	87	68	80	3	0.77	-0.14	0.64	7.27	100	23.51	68	90	70	0	0	4	1
	HOUSTON	88	66	91	53	77	4	0.79	-0.18	0.71	5.87	100	33.76	91	96	69	4	0	3	1
	LUBBOCK	82	52	90	47	67	3	0.00	-0.47	0.00	6.94	208	18.84	115	77	48	1	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	87	59	93	52	73	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.69	54	6.43	51	72	40	5	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	90	64	98	51	77	8	0.20	-0.47	0.20	1.09	27	13.07	75	84	45	6	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	91	72	94	64	81	7	0.61	-0.24	0.61	2.38	55	18.44	71	87	45	5	0	1	1
	VICTORIA	91	69	93	61	80	5	0.34	-0.77	0.30	4.03	59	22.91	70	95	62	5	0	2	0
	WACO	88	68	96	58	78	6	1.76	0.88	1.67	3.30	78	23.88	93	89	62	4	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	88	60	100	50	74	5	0.87	0.10	0.87	2.35	53	18.16	77	79	47	5	0	1	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	75	49	79	47	62	5	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.63	139	12.58	98	70	27	0	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	62	46	70	40	54	3	0.21	-0.50	0.15	2.85	57	28.55	99	80	46	0	0	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	68	46	76	33	57	-3	1.13	0.31	1.04	3.06	59	37.05	106	96	59	0	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	76	57	83	46	67	2	0.19	-0.62	0.19	9.49	177	41.91	112	81	43	0	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	74	51	82	40	63	1	1.07	0.22	0.79	2.60	49	28.27	80	85	45	0	0	4	1
	ROANOKE	70	49	79	38	59	-1	1.25	0.51	0.66	2.74	54	31.31	91	88	55	0	0	4	1
	WASH/DULLES	67	46	76	33	57	-2	0.69	-0.07	0.39	1.84	37	38.03	114	94	57	0	0	4	0
WA	OLYMPIA	70	49	79	47	59	7	0.15	-0.47	0.15	3.22	109	35.63	113	98	87	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	69	52	75	46	60	8	0.52	-1.14	0.32	5.07	77	60.91	94	99	87	0	0	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	69	54	78	50	62	6	0.30	-0.18	0.30	2.53	108	32.40	140	94	84	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	74	48	80	44	61	10	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.26	26	10.26	90	72	36	0	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	81	46	91	40	64	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.46	90	4.42	82	77	46	1	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	64	47	70	34	56	0	3.13	2.50	1.52	5.85	138	33.24	98	89	60	0	0	4	3
	CHARLESTON	63	46	69	35	55	-4	1.44	0.85	0.53	6.23	142	38.37	109	96	64	0	0	5	1
	ELKINS	62	42	71	34	52	-2	2.54	1.88	0.85	3.83	78	32.06	86	99	58	0	0	5	4
	HUNTINGTON	62	46	70	36	54	-5	2.06	1.48	0.79	5.87	158	40.29	119	98	69	0	0	6	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	56	29	61	24	43	-9	0.00	-0.53	0.00	6.46	140	39.13	141	93	40	0	6	0	0
	GREEN BAY	57	37	63	31	47	-4	0.00	-0.48	0.00	5.56	143	26.28	109	86	41	0	1	0	0
	LA CROSSE	60	37	66	32	49	-6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.07	96	33.55	121	88	36	0	2	0	0
	MADISON	60	39	65	30	49	-4	0.00	-0.47	0.00	2.64	69	30.45	110	82	42	0	1	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	59	41	65	35	50	-5	0.00	-0.55	0.00	1.92	46	27.21	96	76	48	0	0	0	0
WY	CASPER	72	38	76	32	55	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.22	87	9.59	88	78	35	0	1	0	0
	CHEYENNE	67	42	75	37	54	5	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.00	114	15.66	112	78	43	0	0	0	0
	LANDER	72	44	76	39	58	7	0.01	-0.30	0.01	1.99	122	9.00	82	69	22	0	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	72	37	79	32	55	6	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.67	87	12.73	103	82	42	0	1	0	0

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

September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: September featured highly variable precipitation and fluctuating temperatures. In the Corn Belt alone, a cold snap led to widespread frost across the upper Midwest from September 11-13, but largely spared late-developing corn and soybeans. Following the cool spell, an extended period of late-season Midwestern warmth promoted summer crop maturation. Most of the upper Midwest experienced beneficial dryness, but heavy rain in the southern Corn Belt slowed early-season harvest efforts. Regardless of the weather extremes, Midwestern crop conditions remained near historic highs, with nearly three-quarters of the corn (74%) and soybeans (73%) rated in good to excellent condition by October 5. Those numbers represented the highest U.S. corn and soybean ratings in October since 2004 and 1994, respectively.

Meanwhile, a band of September dryness stretched from the southeastern Plains and Mid-South into the Northeast. The mostly dry weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting, but increased stress on pastures and reduced topsoil moisture for the establishment of newly planted winter grains. Across the Deep South, however, heavy rain hampered fieldwork in several areas, including southern Texas and the southern Atlantic coastal plain.

Heavy September rain also soaked portions of the southern High Plains and the Southwest, in part due to moisture associated with the remnants of eastern Pacific Hurricanes Norbert and Odile. Substantial precipitation fell in other parts of the West, including the Great Basin and Intermountain region, providing some drought relief. However, warm, mostly dry weather persisted in central and southern California and portions of the interior Northwest. By October 5, at least one-third of the rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition in California (70%), Oregon (48%), Nevada (40%), and Washington (34%).

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 26th-warmest, 46th-wettest September during the 120-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 66.2°F was 1.3°F above the 20th century mean, while precipitation averaged 2.58 inches (104 percent of normal). State temperature rankings ranged from the 33rd-coolest September in Illinois and Indiana to the sixth-warmest September in Utah (figure 1). Statewide average temperatures were also among the ten highest September values in California and Nevada—both eighth warmest. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest September in Rhode Island to the fourth-wettest September in Arizona (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for September dryness were also noted in the other five New England States, while top-ten rankings for September wetness were reported in Utah and New Mexico—both seventh wettest.

Summary: September 1 was the hottest day of 2014 in Lubbock, TX, where the high peaked at 104°F. Despite some heat in Houston, TX—including a high of 97°F on September 11—that city's streak without triple-digit heat continued through summer's end. Houston last experienced a high of 100°F or greater on September 3, 2013, and last noted a calendar year without triple-digit heat in 1997. Late-season heat also spread into the Southeast, where daily-record highs for September 2 included 101°F in Richmond, VA, and 99°F in Norfolk, VA, and Columbia, SC. For Richmond, it was the hottest September day since 1954. In Norfolk, the only hotter September days occurred in 1895, when the high reached 100°F on September 19 and 23. In addition, Norfolk's only other September day with a high of 99°F was September 11, 1983. Farther west, another surge of heat pushed temperatures to daily-record, triple-digit levels as far north as the central High Plains. On September 3, daily-record highs soared to 102°F in Tribune, KS, and 100°F in Burlington, CO. Meanwhile, cooler air arrived in the Northwest, resulting in daily-record lows for September 4 in Pendleton, OR (44°F), and Eureka, CA (46°F). Cool conditions were short-lived, however, along the northern Pacific Coast, where highs soared to daily-record levels in North Bend, OR (93°F on September 5), and Seattle, WA (90°F on September 6). Meanwhile, Oklahoma City, OK, reported a high of 68°F (and received 1.92 inches of rain) on September 6, following 7 consecutive days (August 30 – September 5), and 23 of 24 days (August 13 – September 5), with highs above 90°F.

Figure 1

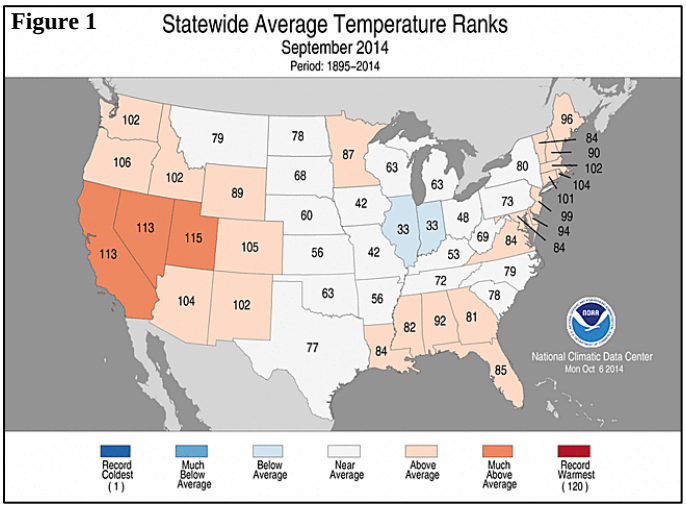
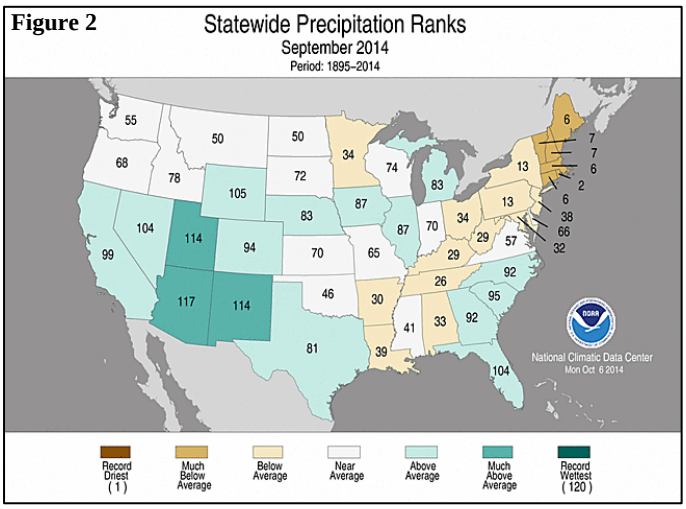


Figure 2



Early in the month, numerous rounds of showers and thunderstorms crossed the Midwest, South, and East. Later, rain developed on the southern Plains. Daily-record totals topped 2 inches in several locations, including Columbia, MO (4.50 inches on September 1); Topeka, KS (2.71 inches on September 3); Traverse City, MI (2.69 inches on September 5); and Columbus, GA (2.48 inches on September 3). St. Cloud, MN, also netted a daily-record total (2.94 inches) on September 3, with most (2.70 inches) of the rain falling in just an hour. On the southern High Plains, record-setting totals for September 5 reached 1.07 inches in Clayton, NM, and 0.77 inch in Dalhart, TX. Farther east, Tallahassee, FL, had completed its driest June-August period on record (8.99 inches, or 40 percent of normal), but received 3.11 inches of rain during the first 2 days of September.

During the second week of September, one of the season's most impressive surges of monsoon-related moisture brought historic

rainfall totals to parts of the Desert Southwest. Some of the rainfall enhancement was associated with the remnants of Hurricane Norbert. On September 8 near Las Vegas, NV, the community of Moapa received 4.72 inches of rain, most of which fell in a 2-hour period. More than 100 homes were flooded during the rainfall event along and near the Muddy River. Farther south, Phoenix, AZ, experienced its wettest day on record on September 8, when 3.30 inches fell. The previous calendar-day record in Phoenix had been 2.91 inches on September 4, 1939. Elsewhere, daily-record amounts for September 8 included 1.84 inches in Tucson, AZ, and 0.11 inch in Long Beach, CA. The heavy showers lingered into September 9, when Yuma, AZ, netted a daily-record rainfall of 1.44 inches. Farther east, showers also soaked portions of the southern Atlantic States. On September 8-9, totals approaching 10 inches were reported in a 24-hour period in parts of southeastern Virginia. Norfolk, VA, received 4.77 inches during that 2-day period. Southeastern daily-record totals included 3.54 inches (on September 7) in Daytona Beach, FL, and 3.21 inches (on September 8) in Florence, SC. Florence's September 7-8 total climbed to 5.57 inches. Meanwhile, heavy rain also developed across the Midwest in conjunction with the approach of a strong cold front. Totals reached or exceeded 3 inches, setting daily records, in several locations, including Quincy, IL (3.51 inches on September 10); Omaha, NE (3.43 inches on September 9); Toledo, OH (3.39 inches on September 10); Fort Wayne, IN (3.24 inches on September 10); and Des Moines, IA (3.00 inches on September 9). By September 11, heavy rain shifted into the interior Southeast, where daily-record totals reached 4.45 inches in Memphis, TN, and 3.07 inches in Lexington, KY. Meanwhile, rain changed to snow in portions of the north-central U.S. East Rapid City, SD, reported its earliest measurable snowfall on September 11, when 1.6 inches fell (previously, 0.7 inch on September 13, 1970). In Nebraska, North Platte received its earliest trace of snow on September 11 (previously, September 12, 1989). Heavy rain eventually developed across the Deep South, where College Station, TX (4.26 inches), and Roswell, NM (1.33 inches), netted record-setting totals for September 12. Elsewhere in Texas, daily-record amounts for September 13 reached 3.39 inches in Harlingen and 3.12 inches in McAllen.

The cold front responsible for some of the heavy rain also led to growing season-ending freezes (from September 11-13) across the northern and central Rockies and northern High Plains. Widespread freezes were also noted across eastern Oregon and northern Minnesota. However, primary corn and soybean production areas of the upper Midwest escaped the cold spell with only frost and light freezes, allowing the growing season to continue in most locations. In advance of the front, heat lingered across the central and southern Plains. Dodge City, KS, posted a daily-record high of 100°F on September 9. The following day in Texas, record-setting highs included 103°F in Abilene and 101°F in Dallas-Ft. Worth. Meanwhile, cold air surged across the northern Plains and interior Northwest. By September 11, daily-record lows dipped to 24°F in Meacham, OR, and 33°F in Omak, WA. In western Montana, record-setting lows for September 12 plunged to 7°F in Wisdom; 13°F in West Yellowstone; and 15°F in Big Sky. Elsewhere, daily-record lows for September 12 included 18°F in Sheridan, WY; 24°F in Pocatello, ID; and 31°F in Chadron, NE. In Wisconsin, Rhinelander collected consecutive daily-record lows of 29°F on September 12-13. By September 13, lingering cold air led to daily-record lows in locations such as International Falls, MN (25°F); Mason City, IA (31°F); McCook, NE (32°F); and Russell, KS (34°F). In contrast, record-setting heat returned to parts of California, where daily-record highs for September 13 surged to 100°F in El Cajon and 104°F in downtown Sacramento.

Cool conditions lingered for several days from the Plains and Midwest into the Northeast. On September 14, daily-record lows included 38°F in Moline, IL, and 42°F in Ponca City, OK. Later, chilly weather returned in the wake of another cold front's passage, with freezes (and daily-record lows) noted on September 19 in Northeastern locations such as Houlton, ME (25°F); Massena, NY (28°F); and St. Johnsbury, VT (29°F). Caribou, ME, reported 8 consecutive days (September 13-20) with maximum temperatures below 60°F, breaking a September record (previously, 6 consecutive days in 1959). In contrast, triple-digit temperatures were common in parts of California and the Desert Southwest. Woodland Hills, CA, collected consecutive daily-record highs of 107°F on September 14-15. Similarly, Death Valley, CA, posted consecutive daily-record highs of 119°F on September 15-16. Other triple-digit, daily-record highs in California included 108°F (on September 15) in Riverside; 104°F (on September 15) in Fresno; and 103°F (on September 16) in downtown Los Angeles. Later, heat spread farther inland, resulting in record-setting highs of 94°F on September 17 in Salt Lake City, UT, and Pocatello, ID. Highs climbed to 92°F, reaching daily-record levels, in Casper, WY (on September 18), and Sidney, NE (on September 19). Heat also made a northward surge, boosting highs to daily-record levels for September 20 in locations such as Medford, OR (100°F), and Yakima, WA (89°F).

At mid-month, locally heavy showers dotted the Deep South. For example, Hattiesburg, MS, netted a daily-record rainfall of 3.87 inches on September 16. Heavy rain soaked the Ozark Plateau and environs a day later, when Springfield, MO, collected a daily-record amount (3.23 inches) for September 17. However, many of the mid-month rainfall highlights were confined to Texas and the Southwest, in conjunction with the remnants of Hurricane Odile. Douglas, AZ, received 3.13 inches of rain from September 16-18, including consecutive daily-record totals (1.27 and 1.63 inches, respectively, on the 17th and 18th). El Paso, TX, measured 3.02 inches from September 15-18, aided by a daily-record amount (1.86 inches) on the 17th. In Texas, Austin's Camp Mabry experienced its seventh-wettest September day—3.66 inches on September 18. The 3.66-inch total also represented Austin's wettest September day since September 7, 2010, when 7.04 inches fell. Closer to the Texas Gulf Coast, rainfall from September 16-20 included 5.40 inches in Sugar Land and 5.19 inches in League City. Elsewhere, showers spread northward along the southern Atlantic Coast and developed across the Great Basin and Midwest. Daily-record totals included 1.61 inches (on September 19) in Columbia, SC, and 0.45 inch (on September 20) in Tonopah, NV. Breezy conditions accompanied and trailed the Midwestern showers, with September 20 gusts in Minnesota clocked to 56 mph in Redwood Falls and 53 mph in St. Cloud.

Heavy showers arrived in the Pacific Northwest on September 23, when daily-record totals included 1.98 inches in Astoria, OR, and 1.30 inches in Hoquiam, WA. Later in northern California, Eureka's 2.59-inch total on the 24th represented its wettest September day on record (previously, 2.44 inches on September 11, 1895). Daily-record totals on September 24 reached 2.75 inches in Crescent City, CA, and 2.02 inches in Medford, OR. Consecutive daily-record totals (0.78 and 2.45 inches, respectively) were noted on September 24-25 in Redding, CA. On September 26, Astoria, OR, netted another daily-record total (2.01 inches). Late in the month, heavy showers spread farther inland across the West. As a result, record-setting totals for September 27 reached 1.36 inches in Phoenix, AZ; 1.25 inches in Salt Lake City, UT; 0.98 inch in Lewistown, MT; and 0.82 inch in Winnemucca, NV. Farther east, late-month rain also soaked southern Texas, where record-setting amounts for September 27 included 3.39 inches in Harlingen and 2.27 inches in McAllen. Earlier, substantial rainfall had also affected portions of the Atlantic Coast States. On September 24, daily-record totals climbed to 6.41 inches in Daytona Beach, FL, and 3.18 inches in Raleigh-Durham, NC. Farther north, Georgetown, DE, netted a daily-record total (2.11 inches) on September 25. Parts of the southern High Plains also received downpours, with Lubbock, TX, receiving a daily-record total (2.72 inches) on September 24.

As the month ended, wetness persisted across Florida's peninsula, where Daytona Beach completed its wettest September on record (18.15 inches; previously, 16.46 inches in 2004). The month also ended on a wet note in the West, where daily-record amounts for September 28 reached 1.37 inches in Lander, WY; 0.88 inch in Idaho Falls, ID; and 0.81 inch in Grand Junction, CO. By September 29, East Rapid City, SD—with 2.58 inches—experienced its second-wettest September day behind only 2.76 inches on September 16, 1913. Elsewhere on the 29th, daily-record amounts climbed to 2.95 inches in Scottsbluff, NE, and 1.01 inches in Denver, CO. Lincoln, NE, measured a daily-record total (3.30 inches) for September 30, while the 2-day rainfall climbed to 3.80 inches in East Rapid City.

Late-month warmth spreading eastward from the Pacific Coast in advance of a cold front led to several daily-record highs. The parade of records began on September 24, when highs climbed to 92°F in Missoula, MT; Ontario, OR; and Page, AZ. A day later, record-setting highs for September 25 surged to 97°F in Miles City, MT, and Williston, ND. Page, AZ, set another daily record on September 25 with a high of 94°F. Worland, WY, set a trio of daily-record highs (89, 94, and 92°F) from September 24-26. Rapid City, SD, notched a daily-record high of 95°F on September 26, little more than 2 weeks after the season's first snowfall. Toward month's end, warmth shifted into the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, resulting in daily-record highs for September 27 in locations such as Portland, ME (84°F), and Marquette, MI (79°F). By September 28, daily-record highs included 87°F in Hartford, CT, and 85°F in Millinocket, ME. Warmth also extended westward across the nation's northern tier, resulting in record-setting highs for September 28 in locations such as St. Cloud, MN (85°F), and Sault Sainte Marie, MI (80°F).

Despite a cool, wet start to the month, overall mild conditions prevailed during September in Alaska. On September 1-2, Fairbanks received 2.24 inches of rain, all of which fell in a 24-hour period. September records were established in Fairbanks for 24-hour (previously, 1.61 inches on September 15, 1925) and 2-day precipitation totals (previously, 2.03 inches on September 15-16, 1925). Meanwhile, Barrow received a daily-record snowfall of 4.4 inches on September 2. Later, King Salmon netted a daily-record rainfall (1.27 inches) on September 4. Later, torrential precipitation developed in southeastern Alaska, where Yakutat received a daily-record amount (5.07 inches) on September 5. Similarly, Sitka reported a daily-record sum of 3.47 inches on September 6. Eventually, warmth returned to Alaska. For example, Kotzebue registered a daily-record high of 65°F on September 12. The following day, record-setting highs for September 13 reached 74°F in Fairbanks and 72°F on Annette Island. Some of the most impressive warmth occurred on September 14, when daily-record highs included 76°F in Fairbanks and 70°F in Delta Junction. Late in the month, cool air overspread much of Alaska. Meanwhile, Alaska received widespread, but generally light, precipitation, including Fairbanks's first snowfall (a trace) of the season on September 23. Precipitation was heavier in parts of southeastern Alaska, where daily-record amounts on September 21 totaled 2.49 inches in Haines and 1.14 inches in Skagway. A week later, Annette Island measured a daily-record sum (2.72 inches) on September 28. Fairbanks received its first measurable snow of the season, 0.3 inch, on September 30.

Very warm, generally drier-than-normal conditions prevailed in Hawaii during September. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°F above normal at the major airport observation sites, with multiple daily-record highs set or tied in several locations. On Maui, Kahului's highest reading during the month occurred on September 20, with a daily-record high of 95°F. On the Big Island, Hilo posted four consecutive daily-record highs (89, 89, 90, and 90°F) from September 17-20 and three more (89, 90, and 93°F, respectively) from September 24-26. The 93-degree reading also eclipsed Hilo's monthly record (previously, 92°F on September 21, 1951). Some of the month's heaviest rain arrived across Kauai on September 25-26, when 24-hour totals reached 3 inches or more in several locations. Heavy showers later spread eastward, resulting in a 24-hour Big Island total of 3.87 inches in Glenwood on September 27-28. Warmth persisted, however, as Hilo ended the month with consecutive daily-record highs (89 and 88°F, respectively) on September 29-30. Lihue, Kauai, also posted a daily-record high of 88°F on September 30.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Most of the nation saw above-average September temperatures, with scattered Western locations more than 4°F above normal for the month. However, the Corn Belt generally recorded below-average monthly temperatures, slowing row crop maturation in advance of harvest. The eastern U.S. experienced generally below-normal precipitation for the month, with the exception of a band stretching from Iowa to Indiana, and another along the Atlantic coast from Florida to North Carolina. Rainfall varied across the western U.S., ranging from no precipitation in central and southern California to more than 10 inches in southeastern New Mexico.

Ninety percent of this year's corn was at or beyond the dough stage by August 31, eight percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By August 31, eight percent of the corn was mature, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. At the beginning of the month, the percentage of corn mature was behind the respective 5-year averages in all estimating states except Nebraska and Texas. Below-average temperatures in the Corn Belt continued to slow progress in major corn-producing regions. Nationwide, 82 percent of the corn was at or beyond the dent stage by September 14, three percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. The corn harvest began in most southern Corn Belt locations by the middle of the month, with 4 percent of the nation's corn harvested by September 14. This was equal to the same time last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the corn was at or beyond the dent stage by September 28, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. By September 28, sixty percent of the corn was mature, equal to last year but 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 12 percent of the corn was harvested by September 28, slightly ahead of last year but 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 74 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition on September 28, unchanged from the beginning of the month but 19 percentage points better than the same time last year. Corn condition ratings in the good and excellent categories were as high as they have been so late in the season since 2004.

Sixty one percent of the sorghum was coloring by August 31, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. With progress limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 25 percent of the nation's sorghum was harvested by August 31. This was 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By September 14, forty-five percent of the crop had reached maturity, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 28 percent of the sorghum had been harvested by September 14, four percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-three percent of the sorghum was coloring by September 28, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 28, fifty-nine percent of the crop had reached maturity, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 32 percent of the sorghum had been harvested by week's end, 4 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 57 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from August 31 but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By August 31, fifty-eight percent of the barley was harvested, 15 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-one percent of the barley was harvested by September 7, six percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Crop damage was reported in Idaho, with sprouting and sooty mold due to increased precipitation during August. By September 21, ninety-five percent of this year's barley was harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

The seeding of the 2015 winter wheat crop was underway by the beginning of September, with 3 percent planted by September 7. This was 2 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By September 21, producers had sown 25 percent of

the winter wheat acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had sown 43 percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage by September 28, six percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Dry conditions near the end of the month allowed for rapid planting progress in Oklahoma (57 percent complete by September 28, twenty-six percentage points ahead of the 5-year average). Nationally, 14 percent of the winter wheat had emerged by September 28, three percentage points ahead of the same time last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Thirty eight percent of the spring wheat was harvested by August 31, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 27 points behind the 5-year average. Due to delayed planting, the spring wheat harvest in Minnesota was nearly 3 weeks behind the 5-year average at the beginning of the month. Seventy-four percent of the spring wheat was harvested by September 14, fifteen percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the spring wheat was harvested by September 28, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By the end of the month, harvest was complete or nearly complete in Idaho, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Washington. On September 7, sixty percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 63 percent on August 31 and 70 percent at the end of August 2013.

By August 31, ninety-seven percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 17 percent of the nation's rice by August 31, equal to last year but 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-six percent of the nation's rice was harvested by September 21, two percentage points ahead of last year but 7 points behind the 5-year average. Fifty-nine percent of the nation's rice was harvested by September 28, three percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. The rice harvest was nearly complete in Louisiana and Texas by the end of the month, and a majority of the crop had been harvested in Arkansas and Mississippi. Overall, 74 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition on September 21, unchanged from August 31 but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Five percent of the nation's soybean crop was dropping leaves by August 31, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 12 percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by September 7, two percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. A few cases of Sudden Death Syndrome in soybeans were reported throughout the month in parts of Illinois. Forty-five percent of the crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by September 21, slightly ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Significant harvest progress was limited to the Mississippi Delta, while the soybean harvest had just begun in several Midwestern States. Nationally, 3 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by September 21, equal to last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 10 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by September 28, equal to last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 28, equal to the beginning of the month but 19 percentage points better than the same time last year. Soybean condition ratings in the good to excellent categories were as high as they have been so late in the season since 1994.

Producers had begun to harvest early peanut varieties in Florida and Georgia at the beginning of the month. Nationally, harvest was 3 percent complete by September 14, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 12 percent of the nation's peanut crop by September 28, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 56 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from August 31 and 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, 31 percent of the cotton had open bolls by August 31. This was 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-one percent of the cotton had open bolls by September 14, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 14, six percent of the U.S. cotton was harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 64 percent of the cotton had open bolls by September 28, seven percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. By September 28, ten percent of the cotton was harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 49 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition on September 28, down slightly from the beginning of the month but 7 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By September 21, ten percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of the same time last year and 2 points better than the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested by September 28, four percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Idaho sugarbeets were 23 percent harvested by the end of the month, approximately 10 days ahead of the 5-year average pace.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

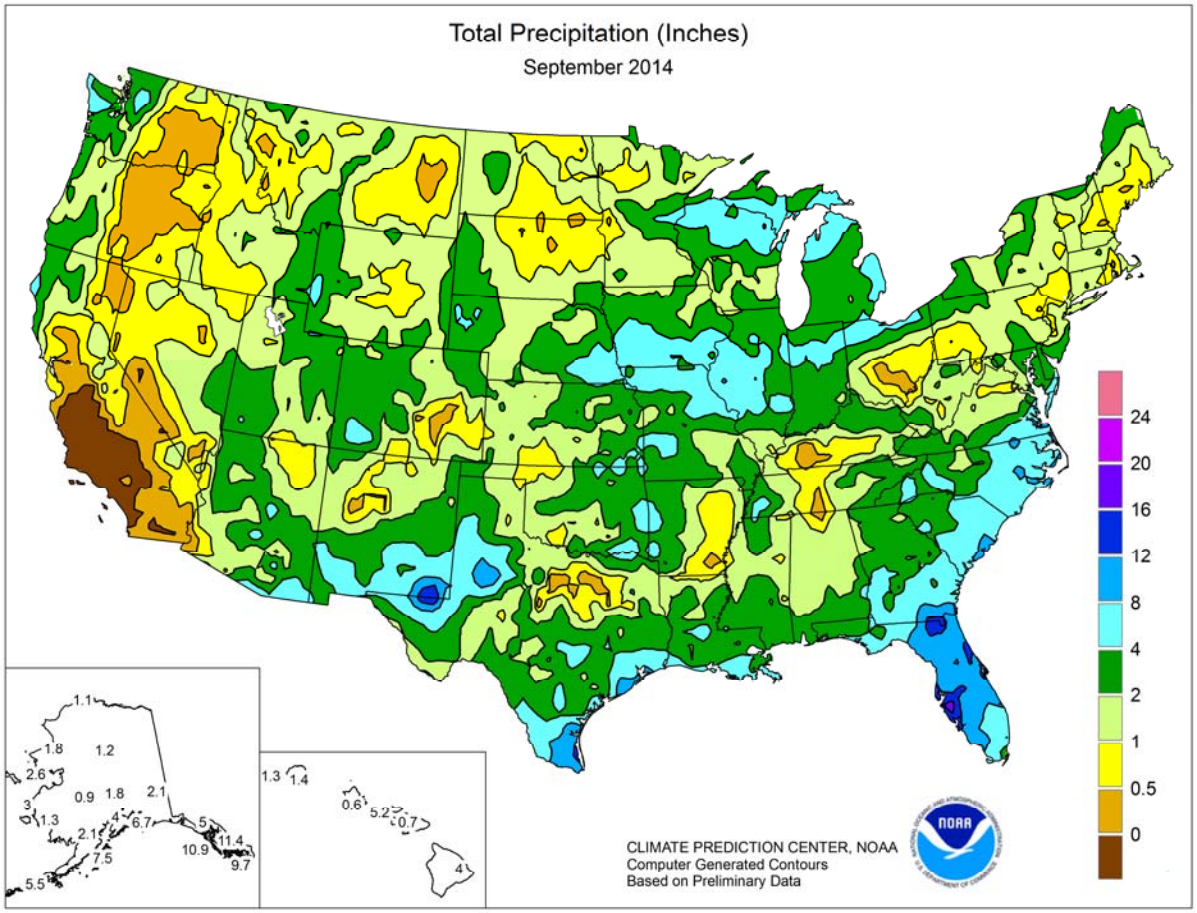
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on October 10, 2014. Forecasts refer to October 1.

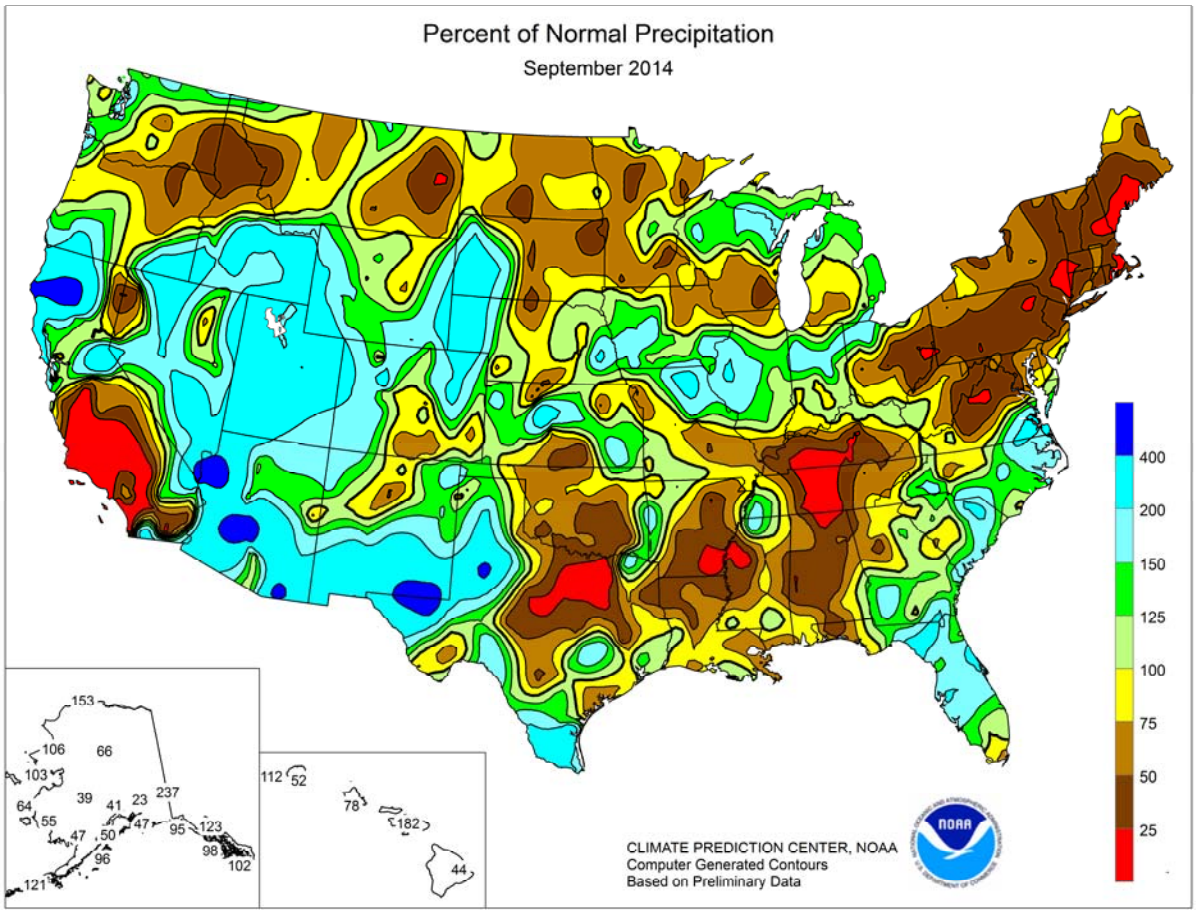
Corn production is forecast at 14.5 billion bushels, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from 2013. Yields are expected to average 174.2 bushels per acre, up 2.5 bushels from the September forecast and 15.4 bushels above 2013. If realized, this will be the highest U.S. yield and production on record. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 83.1 million acres, down 1 percent from the September forecast and down 5 percent from 2013. Acreage updates were made in several states, following a thorough review of all available data.

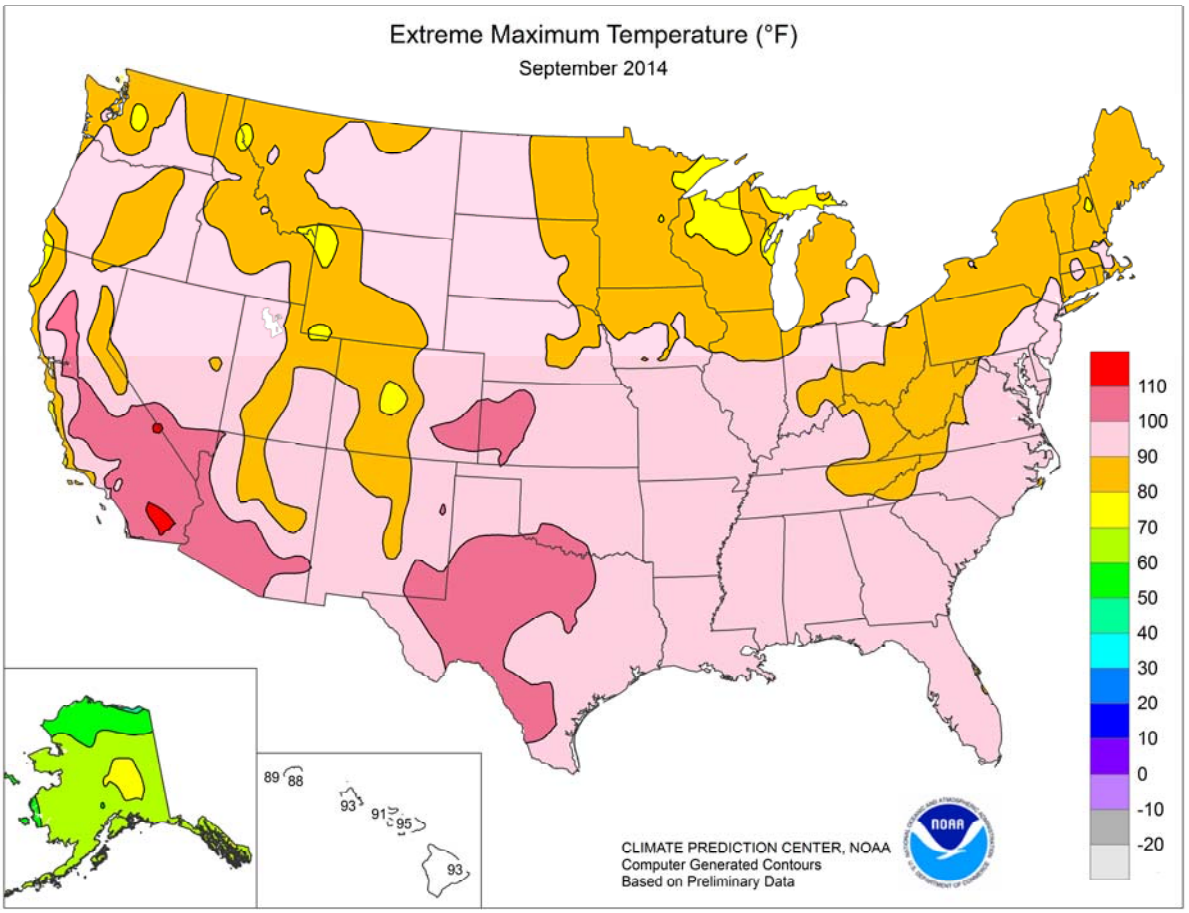
Soybean production is forecast at a record 3.93 billion bushels, up slightly from September and 17 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average a record-high 47.1 bushels per acre, up 0.5 bushel from last month and 3.1 bushels from last year. Area for U.S. harvest is forecast at a record 83.4 million acres, down less than 1 percent from September but up 9 percent from last year. Acreage updates were made in several states, based on a thorough review of all available data.

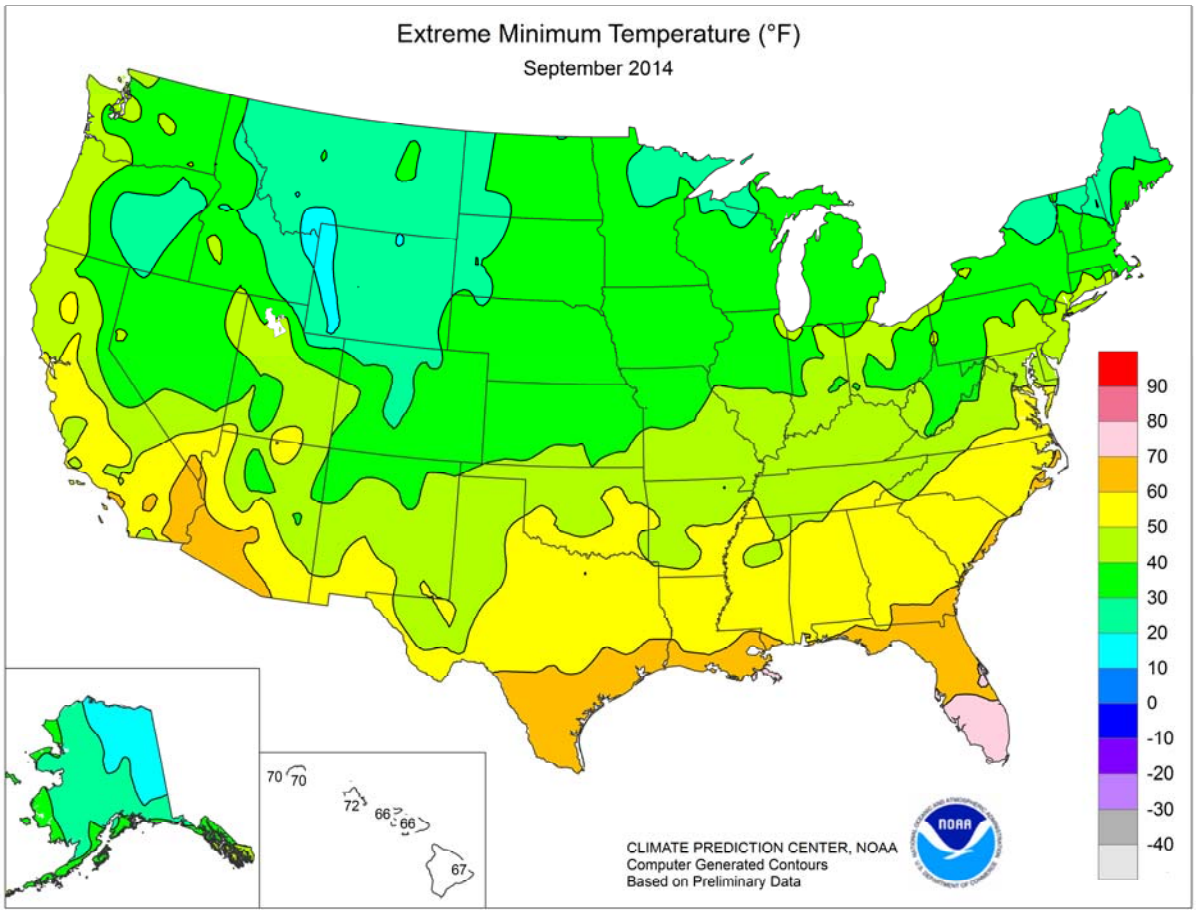
All cotton production is forecast at 16.3 million 480-pound bales, down 2 percent from last month but up 26 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 790 pounds per harvested acre, down 31 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 15.7 million 480-pound bales, up 28 percent from 2013. Pima cotton production, forecast at 578,000 bales, was carried forward from last month.

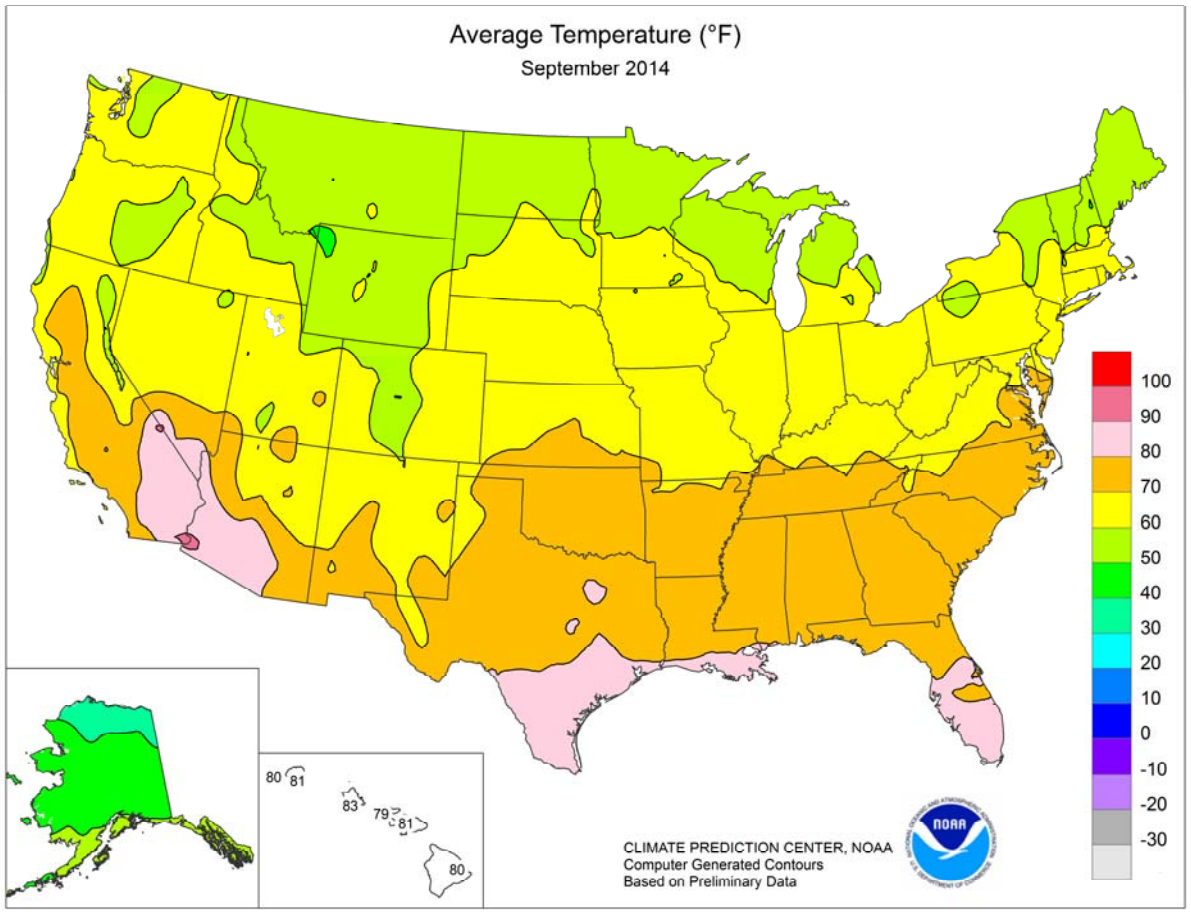
The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2014-2015 season is 6.96 million tons, up 3 percent from the 2013-2014 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 108 million boxes (4.86 million tons), is up 3 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 52.0 million boxes (2.34 million tons), down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 56.0 million boxes (2.52 million tons), is up 9 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, citrus growing conditions were ideal from the beginning of the citrus bloom to the start of the 2014-2015 harvest season. The California Navel orange harvest is getting underway.

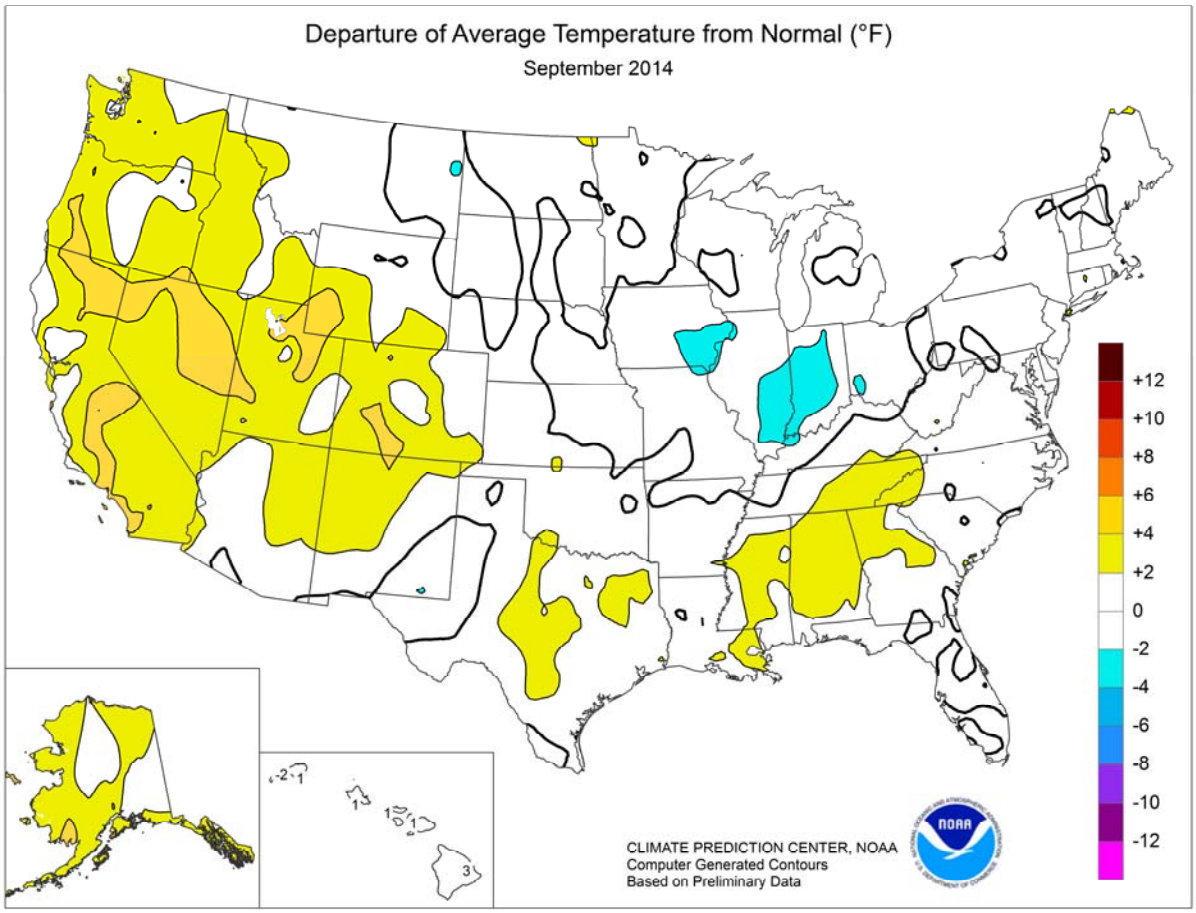

Total Precipitation (Inches)
September 2014
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
September 2014
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
September 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
89
88
93
91
95
93
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
September 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
70
70
72
66
66
67
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
September 2014
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
80
81
83
79
81
80
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
September 2014
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
-2
1
1
1
1
3
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

September 2014

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	77	3	1.64	-2.41		LEXINGTON	69	1	4.35	1.24		COLUMBUS	67	0	0.65	-2.27
	HUNTSVILLE	77	5	0.49	-3.80		LONDON-CORBIN	70	2	1.39	-1.98		DAYTON	65	0	0.88	-1.77
	MOBILE	78	1	5.53	-0.48		LOUISVILLE	71	1	3.31	0.26		MANSFIELD	63	0	1.47	-1.97
	MONTGOMERY	80	4	0.62	-3.60		PADUCAH	71	2	0.97	-2.59		TOLEDO	62	-2	5.37	2.53
AK	ANCHORAGE	51	3	4.01	1.14	LA	BATON ROUGE	80	2	3.06	-1.78		YOUNGSTOWN	62	0	1.90	-1.99
	BARROW	33	2	1.05	0.36		LAKE CHARLES	80	2	4.96	-0.99	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	75	2	2.13	-1.85
	COLD BAY	47	-1	5.47	0.96		NEW ORLEANS	82	3	3.84	-1.71		TULSA	74	0	2.19	-2.57
	FAIRBANKS	47	3	2.89	1.77		SHREVEPORT	80	3	1.21	-2.00	OR	ASTORIA	63	5	4.94	2.33
	JUNEAU	52	2	9.31	1.77	ME	BANGOR	59	0	0.89	-2.50		BURNS	58	3	0.26	-0.24
	KING SALMON	51	3	3.37	0.56		CARIBOU	56	2	2.59	-0.68		EUGENE	66	4	1.25	-0.29
	KODIAK	53	4	7.52	-0.32		PORTLAND	60	1	0.87	-2.50		MEDFORD	71	5	2.04	1.26
	NOME	46	3	2.58	0.07	MD	BALTIMORE	69	2	3.21	-0.77		PENDLETON	65	2	0.22	-0.41
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	60	2	3.10	0.98	MA	BOSTON	66	1	0.70	-2.77		PORTLAND	68	4	0.98	-0.67
	PHOENIX	89	3	5.11	4.36		WORCESTER	62	2	2.72	-1.55		SALEM	66	4	1.20	-0.23
	TUCSON	83	2	2.76	1.31	MI	ALPENA	58	2	4.15	1.35	PA	ALLENTOWN	66	3	1.53	-2.84
AR	FORT SMITH	74	0	6.90	3.29		DETROIT	64	0	4.71	1.44		ERIE	64	0	2.79	-1.94
	LITTLE ROCK	76	2	2.01	-1.70		FLINT	62	1	3.25	-0.51		MIDDLETOWN	68	2	1.54	-1.97
CA	BAKERSFIELD	81	4	0.01	-0.14		GRAND RAPIDS	62	1	3.10	-1.18		PHILADELPHIA	70	1	1.69	-2.19
	EUREKA	58	1	3.09	2.23		HOUGHTON LAKE	57	0	3.23	0.12		PITTSBURGH	64	0	0.97	-2.24
	FRESNO	81	6	0.18	-0.08		LANSING	61	1	2.54	-0.94		WILKES-BARRE	64	2	0.69	-3.17
	LOS ANGELES	73	3	0.02	-0.24		MUSKEGON	61	1	3.20	-0.32		WILLIAMSPORT	65	2	1.10	-2.88
	REDDING	76	3	3.23	2.75		TRAVERSE CITY	61	1	6.26	2.68	PR	SAN JUAN	83	1	6.42	0.82
	SACRAMENTO	74	2	0.46	0.10	MN	DULUTH	57	2	1.64	-2.49	RI	PROVIDENCE	66	2	0.74	-2.96
	SAN DIEGO	76	4	0.00	-0.21		INT'L FALLS	54	1	3.10	0.07	SC	CHARLESTON	78	2	8.66	2.68
	SAN FRANCISCO	68	4	0.42	0.22		MINNEAPOLIS	63	2	0.92	-1.77		COLUMBIA	77	2	2.81	-1.13
	STOCKTON	74	1	0.58	0.25		ROCHESTER	60	1	3.54	0.42		FLORENCE	75	0	8.42	4.75
CO	ALAMOSA	59	4	0.41	-0.48		ST. CLOUD	61	4	4.06	1.13		GREENVILLE	73	2	3.68	-0.28
	CO SPRINGS	64	4	0.61	-0.62	MS	JACKSON	78	2	1.72	-1.51		MYRTLE BEACH	76	2	6.65	1.07
	DENVER	65	4	1.79	0.75		MERIDIAN	77	1	1.69	-1.95	SD	ABERDEEN	60	0	1.00	-0.81
	GRAND JUNCTION	67	2	1.84	0.93		TUPELO	76	3	3.23	-0.12		HURON	63	2	1.10	-0.70
	PUEBLO	67	2	0.62	-0.22	MO	COLUMBIA	68	1	6.15	2.73		RAPID CITY	60	-1	3.17	2.07
CT	BRIDGEPORT	68	2	2.09	-1.49		JOPLIN	70	0	4.53	-0.69		SIOUX FALLS	62	1	2.28	-0.30
	HARTFORD	65	2	1.62	-2.51		KANSAS CITY	67	-1	2.20	-2.44	TN	BRISTOL	70	3	1.42	-1.66
DC	WASHINGTON	74	3	1.11	-2.68		SPRINGFIELD	70	1	5.00	0.17		CHATTANOOGA	76	4	2.48	-1.83
DE	WILMINGTON	68	0	2.84	-1.17		ST JOSEPH	66	-2	1.71	-2.20		JACKSON	72	0	4.83	1.07
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	80	0	18.15	11.54		ST LOUIS	70	0	4.19	1.23		KNOXVILLE	73	2	0.19	-2.85
	FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	9.84	1.58	MT	BILLINGS	61	1	0.57	-0.77		MEMPHIS	76	1	4.75	1.44
	FT MYERS	81	-1	7.24	-0.62		BUTTE	53	1	0.97	-0.12		NASHVILLE	73	2	0.21	-3.38
	JACKSONVILLE	78	0	9.80	1.90		GLASGOW	58	1	0.80	-0.18	TX	ABILENE	78	2	0.77	-2.14
	KEY WEST	84	1	5.42	-0.03		GREAT FALLS	57	2	0.72	-0.51		AMARILLO	69	0	4.16	2.28
	MELBOURNE	81	1	12.53	5.33		HELENA	59	3	1.10	0.05		AUSTIN	79	-1	3.22	0.31
	MIAMI	83	1	7.25	-1.13		KALISPELL	55	2	1.14	-0.06		BEAUMONT	81	2	6.75	0.65
	ORLANDO	81	0	10.45	4.69		MILES CITY	60	0	0.29	-0.90		BROWNSVILLE	82	1	10.36	5.05
	PENSACOLA	78	-1	5.28	-0.47		MISSOULA	59	3	0.28	-0.80		COLLEGE STATION	81	1	6.57	2.66
	ST PETERSBURG	82	0	11.95	4.36	NE	GRAND ISLAND	65	1	3.03	0.60		CORPUS CHRISTI	82	1	6.01	0.98
	TALLAHASSEE	80	1	6.82	1.81		HASTINGS	64	-1	1.78	-0.96		DALLAS/FT WORTH	80	2	0.06	-2.36
	TAMPA	81	-1	9.57	3.03		LINCOLN	65	-1	6.89	3.97		DEL RIO	81	1	4.23	2.17
	WEST PALM BEACH	82	0	9.14	1.04		MCCOOK	65	0	1.68	0.31		EL PASO	75	0	4.23	2.62
GA	ATHENS	75	2	4.82	1.29		NORFOLK	64	1	2.00	-0.25		GALVESTON	82	1	6.11	0.35
	ATLANTA	76	3	0.75	-3.34		NORTH PLATTE	63	1	1.39	0.07		HOUSTON	81	2	3.88	-0.45
	AUGUSTA	76	2	2.27	-1.32		OMAHA/EPPLEY	66	1	6.11	2.94		LUBBOCK	71	0	6.94	4.37
	COLUMBUS	78	2	4.11	1.04		SCOTTSBLUFF	64	4	4.26	3.04		MIDLAND	75	1	1.69	-0.62
	MACON	76	2	2.79	-0.47		VALENTINE	63	1	0.74	-0.87		SAN ANGELO	78	3	0.89	-2.06
	SAVANNAH	78	1	5.12	0.04	NV	ELKO	64	6	0.38	-0.30		SAN ANTONIO	82	3	1.77	-1.23
HI	HILO	80	4	4.04	-5.10		ELY	62	5	0.83	-0.11		VICTORIA	83	3	2.72	-2.28
	HONOLULU	83	1	0.58	-0.16		LAS VEGAS	85	4	0.64	0.33		WACO	80	1	1.28	-1.60
	KAHULUI	81	2	0.71	0.32		RENO	69	7	0.29	-0.16		WICHITA FALLS	78	2	1.47	-1.72
	LIHUE	81	1	1.40	-1.29		WINNEMUCCA	64	4	1.40	0.87	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	70	5	2.51	1.18
ID	BOISE	68	4	0.92	0.16	NH	CONCORD	60	1	0.42	-2.74	VT	BURLINGTON	62	3	1.63	-2.20
	LEWISTON	68	4	0.25	-0.55	NJ	ATLANTIC CITY	68	2	3.52	0.38	VA	LYNCHBURG	68	1	1.62	-2.26
	POCATELLO	61	2	1.48	0.59		NEWARK	70	2	1.52	-2.49		NORFOLK	74	2	9.17	5.11
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	64	0	2.71	-0.56	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	72	3	0.73	-0.34		RICHMOND	73	3	1.35	-2.63
	MOLINE	63	-2	5.63	2.47	NY	ALBANY	63	2	0.89	-2.42		ROANOKE	69	1	1.23	-2.62
	PEORIA	66	1	4.98	1.86		BINGHAMTON	61	2	1.91	-1.68		WASH/DULLES	67	0	0.93	-2.89
	ROCKFORD	63	0	2.00	-1.47		BUFFALO	63	1	3.13	-0.71	WA	OLYMPIA	61	3	3.07	1.04
	SPRINGFIELD	66	-1	5.18	2.35		ROCHESTER	63	2	1.33	-2.12		QUILLAYUTE	61	5	4.55	0.40
IN	EVANSVILLE	69	0	2.55	-0.44		SYRACUSE	64	3	1.60	-2.55		SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	4	2.23	0.60
	FORT WAYNE	62	-2	4.90	2.09	NC	ASHEVILLE	69	3	5.87	2.15		SPOKANE	63	4	0.26	-0.50
	INDIANAPOLIS	65	-1	2.53	-0.35		CHARLOTTE	72	-1	3.99	0.16		YAKIMA	64	4	0.46	0.07
	SOUTH BEND	63	0	2.71	-1.08		GREENSBORO	71	1	2.93	-1.36	WV	BECKLEY	65	2	2.22	-1.01
IA	BURLINGTON	64	-3	5.14	1.54		HATTERAS	74	-1	10.84	5.16		CHARLESTON	67	1	4.48	1.03
	CEDAR RAPIDS	62	-2	3.55	0.28		RALEIGH	72	1	5.91	1.65		ELKINS	64	2	1.23	-2.59
	DES MOINES	66	1	4.23	1.08		WILMINGTON	75	0	6.00	-0.79		HUNTINGTON	67	0	3.26	0.46
	DUBUQUE	60	-2	2.14	-1.42	ND	BISMARCK	60	2	0.37	-1.24	WI	EAU CLAIRE	59	0	5.46	1.72
	SIOUX CITY	64	1	2.79	0.37		DICKINSON	57	0	1.36	-0.26		GREEN BAY	59	0	4.69	1.58
	WATERLOO	61	-2	1.66	-1.29		FARGO	61	3	2.45	0.27		LA CROSSE	63	0	2.62	-0.78
KS	CONCORDIA	67	-1	3.25	0.75		GRAND FORKS	60	3	1.29	-0.67		MADISON	61	0	1.84	-1.24
	DODGE CITY	70	1	1.66	-0.04		JAMESTOWN	58	0	1.59	-0.15		MILWAUKEE	62	-1	1.14	-2.16
	GOODLAND	65	1	2.04	0.92		MINOT	59	2	0.85	-0.89		WAUSAU	58	-1	5.99	1.91
	HILL CITY	68	1	0.78	-1.28		WILLISTON	57	1	1.35	0.00	WY	CASPER	60	2	0.64	-0.34
	TOPEKA	69	1	4.14	0.43	OH	AKRON-CANTON	64	1	1.20	-2.23		CHEYENNE	61	4	1.74	0.31
	WICHITA	73	2	0.47	-2.49		CINCINNATI	67	0	3.20	0.38		LANDER	61	2	1.79	0.65
KY	JACKSON	68	0	2.34	-1.43		CLEVELAND	63	0	4.46	0.69		SHERIDAN	58	1	1.63	0.25

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

October 6 - 12, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Precipitation generally remained around normal levels for most of the nation, including drier conditions for much of the Corn Belt leading to adequate conditions for fall harvest and other fieldwork. Heavier precipitation was recorded in Arkansas and environs, as well as the Appalachian Mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. A storm early in the week in northeastern Arkansas brought hail, heavy rain, and high winds, causing severe damage to crops in the area. Temperatures were generally below normal in the Northeast and Midwest, while warm weather covered the Southeast and areas west of the Rocky Mountains. Portions of the Pacific Northwest recorded temperatures more than 9°F above normal.

Corn: Eighty-seven percent of the nation's corn crop was mature by October 12, two percentage points behind the 5-year average. By October 12, twenty-four percent of this year's corn crop was out of the field, 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Generally dry conditions in the Corn Belt led to double-digit harvest progress in Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but the total percent harvested remained behind the respective 5-year averages in all states except Tennessee. Iowa corn was 10 percent harvested by week's end, nearly 3 weeks behind normal. Overall, 74 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week.

Soybeans: By week's end, leaf drop in this year's soybean crop was 91 percent complete, equal to the 5-year average. Nationwide, producers had harvested 40 percent of the soybean crop—a 20 percentage point increase during the week. However, this was still 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 41 percentage points in South Dakota, 39 percentage points in Minnesota, and 33 percentage points in North Dakota, due to minimal rainfall. Overall, 73 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week.

Winter Wheat: By October 12, producers had sown 68 percent of the intended 2015 winter wheat crop, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was most rapid in the soft white wheat growing region, advancing 29 percentage points in Oregon, 19 points in Idaho, and 15 points in Washington. Nationally, emergence was 43 percent complete by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Cotton: Seventy-seven percent of the nation's cotton acreage was at or beyond the boll-opening stage by week's end, 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers defoliated cotton in many areas of Texas, while cotton ginning continued along the Upper Coast. Producers across Texas also continued to remove cotton stalks from fields. Nationwide, cotton producers had harvested 22 percent of this year's crop by October 12, two percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 47 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week.

Sorghum: Sorghum crop maturity had advanced to 77 percent by October 12, three percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 41 percent of the nation's crop by week's end, 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fifteen percent of the Kansas sorghum was harvested, 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 57 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week.

Rice: Rice producers had harvested 82 percent of the nation's crop by October 12, four percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Louisiana, producers reported that second crop rice is starting to turn, and that some producers will start harvest soon.

Other Crops: By week's end, 33 percent of this year's peanut crop was harvested, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions promoted a double-digit harvest pace in seven of the eight major peanut-producing states during the week. Overall, 56 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week.

Sugarbeet producers had harvested 74 percent of the nation's crop by week's end, 29 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ideal harvest conditions in the Red River Valley led to rapid harvest progress. For example, harvest advanced 47 percentage points (and was 97 percent complete) in Minnesota and 44 points (96 percent complete) in North Dakota.

By October 12, five percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers continued to delay the sunflower harvest while waiting for fields to dry and crops to dry down.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 12, 2014

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	NA	65	81	88
IL	NA	90	94	89
IN	NA	83	91	87
IA	NA	79	90	93
KS	NA	88	93	97
KY	NA	92	95	97
MI	NA	51	62	81
MN	NA	63	85	89
MO	NA	94	97	96
NE	NA	77	89	89
NC	NA	100	100	100
ND	NA	57	76	79
OH	NA	66	81	76
PA	NA	79	88	82
SD	NA	72	87	93
TN	NA	97	99	98
TX	NA	79	85	96
WI	NA	52	66	80
18 Sts	NA	77	87	89

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	NA	11	14	32
IL	NA	23	35	54
IN	NA	18	25	42
IA	NA	5	10	39
KS	NA	46	56	67
KY	NA	58	71	72
MI	NA	3	7	22
MN	NA	5	7	32
MO	NA	44	51	68
NE	NA	11	19	34
NC	NA	79	85	92
ND	NA	1	2	23
OH	NA	12	17	23
PA	NA	15	22	31
SD	NA	5	12	32
TN	NA	71	82	80
TX	NA	69	70	82
WI	NA	3	7	24
18 Sts	NA	17	24	43

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	5	25	52	17
IL	1	3	13	49	34
IN	1	4	18	51	26
IA	2	4	18	51	25
KS	6	10	28	41	15
KY	4	11	19	47	19
MI	2	7	20	54	17
MN	2	5	25	54	14
MO	0	2	11	41	46
NE	2	5	18	52	23
NC	3	12	26	44	15
ND	1	6	18	58	17
OH	1	4	19	53	23
PA	0	2	13	55	30
SD	2	5	19	59	15
TN	0	2	12	42	44
TX	1	5	27	49	18
WI	2	5	20	49	24
18 Sts	2	5	19	50	24
Prev Wk	2	5	19	50	24
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	76	87	78
IL	NA	83	91	92
IN	NA	88	94	94
IA	NA	85	95	94
KS	NA	68	78	86
KY	NA	56	70	86
LA	NA	94	97	96
MI	NA	86	96	94
MN	NA	90	97	97
MS	NA	87	92	91
MO	NA	69	82	80
NE	NA	91	97	97
NC	NA	46	60	58
ND	NA	95	99	99
OH	NA	88	93	94
SD	NA	95	100	99
TN	NA	71	84	83
WI	NA	78	90	92
18 Sts	NA	83	91	91

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	43	57	44
IL	NA	18	29	52
IN	NA	18	26	47
IA	NA	9	39	65
KS	NA	8	18	42
KY	NA	16	24	34
LA	NA	81	89	82
MI	NA	8	18	43
MN	NA	23	62	70
MS	NA	65	74	73
MO	NA	9	16	32
NE	NA	16	45	66
NC	NA	6	11	7
ND	NA	31	64	62
OH	NA	21	29	38
SD	NA	25	66	65
TN	NA	17	24	33
WI	NA	7	30	48
18 Sts	NA	20	40	53

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	11	26	40	20
IL	1	3	17	52	27
IN	1	3	22	53	21
IA	1	5	20	53	21
KS	3	10	35	42	10
KY	2	7	23	51	17
LA	2	2	14	57	25
MI	4	10	26	49	11
MN	2	6	26	53	13
MS	0	4	16	51	29
MO	0	5	21	52	22
NE	1	5	20	54	20
NC	1	4	23	59	13
ND	1	4	20	60	15
OH	1	4	21	56	18
SD	1	4	17	60	18
TN	1	2	15	54	28
WI	1	4	23	49	23
18 Sts	1	5	21	53	20
Prev Wk	1	5	21	53	20
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 12, 2014

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	NA	83	87	84
AZ	NA	90	100	98
AR	NA	89	93	96
CA	NA	90	95	88
GA	NA	92	95	89
KS	NA	55	65	76
LA	NA	96	99	100
MS	NA	88	93	96
MO	NA	77	86	86
NC	NA	86	92	92
OK	NA	93	94	85
SC	NA	83	86	85
TN	NA	85	90	88
TX	NA	60	63	81
VA	NA	88	91	92
15 Sts	NA	73	77	85

These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	NA	23	29	20
AZ	NA	15	24	23
AR	NA	8	25	41
CA	NA	5	30	12
GA	NA	14	20	17
KS	NA	0	1	3
LA	NA	52	72	67
MS	NA	21	38	48
MO	NA	4	21	34
NC	NA	6	15	15
OK	NA	0	6	8
SC	NA	13	15	18
TN	NA	6	13	32
TX	NA	19	20	21
VA	NA	0	3	19
15 Sts	NA	15	22	24

These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	14	31	48	6
AZ	0	3	14	47	36
AR	14	15	14	50	7
CA	0	0	15	20	65
GA	3	14	30	44	9
KS	1	5	33	56	5
LA	0	1	11	67	21
MS	0	2	27	54	17
MO	0	3	43	51	3
NC	0	4	28	54	14
OK	3	18	53	25	1
SC	0	4	25	62	9
TN	1	4	24	53	18
TX	8	18	41	26	7
VA	0	0	2	70	28
15 Sts	5	14	34	37	10
Prev Wk	6	14	33	37	10
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	100	100	100
CO	NA	53	61	71
IL	NA	75	84	88
KS	NA	49	65	67
LA	NA	100	100	100
MO	NA	88	93	79
NE	NA	69	87	82
NM	NA	20	25	30
OK	NA	75	85	67
SD	NA	49	71	90
TX	NA	90	91	81
11 Sts	NA	67	77	74

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	90	94	93
CO	NA	10	13	15
IL	NA	19	26	45
KS	NA	9	15	24
LA	NA	99	100	100
MO	NA	37	43	41
NE	NA	5	12	21
NM	NA	0	0	5
OK	NA	49	54	37
SD	NA	9	19	45
TX	NA	73	74	70
11 Sts	NA	37	41	44

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	20	48	27
CO	0	15	56	28	1
IL	2	2	16	61	19
KS	4	11	33	43	9
LA	0	2	22	53	23
MO	0	2	22	60	16
NE	1	5	32	40	22
NM	0	3	28	60	9
OK	3	7	24	54	12
SD	0	2	13	78	7
TX	2	9	31	46	12
11 Sts	3	9	31	46	11
Prev Wk	3	9	31	46	11
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 12, 2014

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	9	17	16
CA	NA	6	10	11
CO	NA	90	95	91
ID	NA	62	81	79
IL	NA	9	15	41
IN	NA	18	28	37
KS	NA	51	67	73
MI	NA	30	46	58
MO	NA	9	15	27
MT	NA	79	92	81
NE	NA	89	95	91
NC	NA	1	6	7
OH	NA	33	42	42
OK	NA	70	78	66
OR	NA	36	65	56
SD	NA	79	90	84
TX	NA	54	63	60
WA	NA	73	88	86
18 Sts	NA	56	68	67

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	1	3	6
CA	NA	0	1	2
CO	NA	55	70	61
ID	NA	22	38	34
IL	NA	0	2	12
IN	NA	6	12	9
KS	NA	26	42	40
MI	NA	11	27	23
MO	NA	1	5	9
MT	NA	26	52	41
NE	NA	64	80	63
NC	NA	0	4	1
OH	NA	9	18	13
OK	NA	27	51	38
OR	NA	13	22	25
SD	NA	35	54	47
TX	NA	31	41	32
WA	NA	59	64	67
18 Sts	NA	28	43	37

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	76	85	82
CA	NA	28	59	44
LA	NA	99	100	99
MS	NA	82	87	83
MO	NA	61	69	77
TX	NA	100	100	100
6 Sts	NA	70	82	78

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

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	NA	25	31	30
MI	NA	18	25	22
MN	NA	50	97	52
ND	NA	52	96	55
4 Sts	NA	41	74	45

These 4 States planted 85% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	NA	0	4	34
KS	NA	2	7	20
ND	NA	0	2	17
SD	NA	3	8	18
4 Sts	NA	1	5	18

These 4 States planted 83% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 12 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	NA	22	35	28
FL	NA	31	50	59
GA	NA	20	32	38
NC	NA	21	32	30
OK	NA	1	18	20
SC	NA	34	38	51
TX	NA	5	16	34
VA	NA	12	26	22
8 Sts	NA	21	33	38

These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	6	21	36	30	7
FL	3	7	26	58	6
GA	6	16	28	40	10
NC	0	1	14	67	18
OK	0	1	38	55	6
SC	0	2	18	68	12
TX	6	12	27	47	8
VA	0	0	0	89	11
8 Sts	5	12	27	47	9
Prev Wk	5	12	27	47	9
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 12, 2014

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Oct 12, 2014

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	22	39	28	4		NH	6	15	36	37	6
AZ	12	15	30	38	5		NJ	6	11	55	26	2
AR	1	9	33	48	9		NM	10	18	38	27	7
CA	35	35	15	5	10		NY	11	10	31	39	9
CO	5	20	26	41	8		NC	1	10	34	47	8
CT	0	45	44	11	0		ND	1	4	17	59	19
DE	4	16	42	33	5		OH	5	12	29	48	6
FL	1	2	23	67	7		OK	6	15	38	36	5
GA	2	12	44	37	5		OR	13	35	34	18	0
ID	2	9	30	47	12		PA	6	10	40	35	9
IL	1	5	24	52	18		RI	0	25	33	42	0
IN	2	7	33	46	12		SC	0	11	36	51	2
IA	1	5	28	51	15		SD	1	6	26	55	12
KS	7	15	42	34	2		TN	4	13	33	45	5
KY	4	11	34	45	6		TX	10	17	39	29	5
LA	0	12	28	51	9		UT	1	7	39	49	4
ME	0	3	48	46	3		VT	0	30	39	25	6
MD	2	12	24	39	23		VA	11	17	28	37	7
MA	0	20	26	54	0		WA	15	20	40	21	4
MI	4	8	33	43	12		WV	2	22	32	41	3
MN	3	8	23	56	10		WI	1	5	33	51	10
MS	3	8	31	50	8		WY	0	3	15	61	21
MO	0	14	34	44	8		48 Sts	5	13	32	42	8
MT	3	12	32	41	12							
NE	5	7	32	47	9		Prev Wk	5	13	32	42	8
NV	20	20	30	30	0		Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.nass.usda.gov.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5.4. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 32% short, 44% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 39% short, 40% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn harvested 95%, 90% last week, NA% 2013, and 87% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 86%, 80% last week, NA% 2013, and 77% avg. Soybeans harvested 37%, 26% last week, NA% 2013, and 23% avg. Soybeans condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, and 12% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, and 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 7% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 28% good, and 4% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 73.0 F in Muscle Shoals to 77.4 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in Greensboro to 4.74 inches in Huntsville. Showers lingered over north Alabama most of the week. The remainder of state was dry. The area of the state rated abnormally dry by the U.S. Drought Monitor decreased to 75%. However, over one-quarter of the state remained in moderate drought. Row crop harvesting was delayed in northern Alabama by rain, but moved forward elsewhere. Moisture is needed to facilitate peanut digging. Blades on digging equipment had to be replaced often as the ground was so hard. The rain received in the northern part of the state will help winter grazing and small grain planting.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 35% short, 62% adequate and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate and 2% surplus. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in fair to excellent condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Cantaloupe and honeydew movement in Central Arizona reported. No movement of vegetables or specialty crops in Western Arizona last week. Storms last week added to what was already a record year for rain. Water tables in some areas are filling and storage tanks are mostly full. Range and pasture conditions ranged from very poor to excellent, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 49% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 60% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn reached 97% harvested, 96% last week, 96% 5-year average. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, and 12% excellent. Most of the state received significant rainfall from thunderstorms last week. Producers continued to harvest crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for field work was 7 days. Topsoil moisture 55% very short, 25% short, 20% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 45% short, 15% adequate and 0% surplus. Dry conditions persisted across the State. Coastal areas in the northern portion of the State had highs drop from the 80s early in the week to as low as 50 by the weekend. The southern part of the State had highs from the 90s to over 100 by the end of the week for areas away from the coast. The coolest part of the State was in the northeastern Lake Tahoe area, where overnight lows dropped to the upper 20s the last part of the week. Alfalfa and corn were irrigated and harvested. Field preparations for winter grains were underway. Cotton was defoliated and 30 percent of the acreage was harvested by week's end. Cotton conditions were 85 percent good or excellent. Rice harvest was 59 percent complete. Pasture and rangeland was 70 percent poor to very poor. In Yuba County, peach and prune orchards were irrigated and topped. Debris was cleaned up, piled, and removed. In Fresno County, nearly all of the grapes have been harvested. In Madera County, fruits and grapes were harvested. In Tulare County, raisin grape harvest was completed, with some dried fruit still in the vineyards awaiting pick-up. The late peach, plum, and nectarine harvest was nearing completion. Pomegranates were harvested and packed for the domestic and foreign markets. Persimmons were coloring up. Pruning of stone fruit orchards continued, with older orchards pushed out to make way for new plantings. Valencia oranges and lemons were packed for domestic markets and export. Most packinghouses were preparing for the coming navel orange season. Olive harvest continued. In Madera County, the harvest continued in some pistachio and almond orchards. In Fresno County, almond harvest was completed. In Yuba County, the almond orchard cleanup irrigation and fertilization continued. Walnut harvest accelerated as Chandlers were harvested and a second shake to a few earlier harvested varieties. In-shell walnuts and pistachios were packed for export, as well as the domestic market. Harvest continued for some late summer crops such as dehydrator onions, carrots and peppers (Bell, jalapeno, and Anaheim). Early fall crops such as squash, eggplant, pumpkins, and gourds were also harvested. Many growers continued with their fall ground preparation by irrigating, cultivating and fertilizing. No moisture events have occurred to lesson drought impacts. Feed shortages continue. Due to the lack of quality feed, supplemental feeding is essential for range cattle. In Fresno County, dairy producers are cleaning up corrals in preparation for winter rains. Manure was piled up and removed. In Tulare County, severe drought conditions continue to affect rangeland pastures.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 31% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring wheat harvested 97%,NA 2013,99% avg. Dry beans cut 93%, NA 2013, 95% avg.; harvested 64%, NA 2013, 79% avg. Onions harvested 78%, NA 2013, 88% avg. Potatoes fall inside SLV harvested 79%, NA 2013, 82% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 46%, NA 2013, 36% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Sunflowers harvested 4%, NA 2013, 34% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 18% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 99%, NA% 2013, 95% avg.; 4th cutting 56%, NA 2013, 57% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 26% fair, 44% good, 16% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 13% excellent. Dry conditions prevailed in the northeastern district while precipitation events were reported elsewhere. Precipitation received throughout the east central and southeastern districts created ideal conditions for germination of winter wheat. Harvest activities in the San Luis Valley were bogged down following precipitation events towards the latter half of last week. Reporters indicated some localities in western Colorado have yet to receive a hard freeze which is delaying harvest activities for some late season crops in those areas.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture; 5% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 7% very short, 36% short, 57% adequate and 0% surplus. Corn condition; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 20% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 4% very poor,

16% poor, 42% fair, 33% good, and 5% excellent. Soybean condition; 3% very poor, 13% poor, 25% fair, 41% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa 4th cutting; 63% this year, n/a last year, 84% five year average. Alfalfa 5th cutting; 9% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Apples harvested; 85% this year, n/a last year, 87% five year average. Corn Dented; 95% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Corn Mature; 85% this year, n/a% last year, 99% five year average. Corn Harvested for Grain; 55% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Corn for Silage; 86% this year, n/a last year, 98% five year average. Barley Planted; 31% this year, n/a last year, 51% fiver year average. Barley Emerged; 9% this year, n/a last year, n/a fiver year average. Lima Beans harvested; 91% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Other Hay 4th Cutting; 31% this year, n/a last year, 53% five year average. Soybeans Podded; 82% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Soybeans Coloring; 76% this year, n/a last year, 89% five year average. Soybeans Dropping Leaves; 66% this year, n/a last year, 72% five year average. Soybeans Mature; 43% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Tomatoes harvested; 93% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Winter Wheat Planted; 5% this year, n/a last year, 26 five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 0% short, 71% adequate and 29% surplus.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for field work; 6.7. Topsoil moisture, 1% very short, 7% short, 78% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 77% adequate, 17% surplus. Peanut condition; 3% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Peanut harvest continued in the Panhandle, north Florida. Peanut condition mostly good. Peanuts harvested at 50 percent. Hay cut in Panhandle, north, central Florida, quality not good. Cotton defoliating Escambia County, harvesting continued Washington County. Rye grass, oats, winter grazing planted in Panhandle. Sugar cane harvesting started Hendry, Glades counties. Vegetables; tomato harvesting in Gadsden County. Southwest Florida continued fall plantings. Cabbage gaining size, Okeechobee County. Miami-Dade County; harvested okra, boniato, avocado malanga, planting green beans, squash, peppers, tomato, herbs, eggplant, sweet corn, bitter melon, boniato, malanga. Pasture condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 7% excellent. Cattle condition; 1% poor, 14% fair, 74% good,11% excellent. Pastures, quality declining seasonally. Southwest Florida pasture quality good. North Florida calves weaned, cows gaining body condition for breeding season. Rainfall in citrus producing area light, non-existent. Daytime highs, upper 80s to low 90s. Per U.S. Drought Monitor, all citrus producing regions drought free. Fruit size smaller than normal on mid-season oranges, white, colored grapefruit, Fallglo tangerines. Fallglo tangerines still desirable for market. Growers, caretakers resetting new trees, planting new groves. Harvest slowly underway. Harvested fruit for fresh market.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 28% short, 63% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, 3% surplus. Range and pasture condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Hay 3rd Cutting 94%, NA 2013. Oats planted 25%, NA 2013. Pecans harvested 7%, NA 2013. Rye planted 28%, NA 2013. Sorghum harvested 61%, NA 2013. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Soybean harvested 18%, NA 2013. Tobacco harvested 96%, NA 2013. Winter wheat planted 7%, NA 2013. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 2.5 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 80s to the high 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 50s to the mid 60s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 56% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. On September 30, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 100.00 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier. The rainfall averaged 0.54 inches across the state. On the Big Island, various crops appeared to be growing well around the island with the periodic moisture and sunny skies during the day. Pastures along windward areas of the island were mostly green and in good condition. South Kohala pastures were in good to fair condition and benefitted from the light precipitation received in the previous week. Irrigation use in Waimea decreased slightly. On Maui, the lack of any significant rainfall continued to allow pastures and the overall landscape to dry out. Upcountry farmers had access to sufficient amount of irrigation water to maintain normal farming practices. The dry landscape surrounding their irrigated fields had increased pressure from wildlife feeding on their farms. There were some losses due to wildlife. Insect pressure was relatively low and damage was minimized with an efficient spraying program.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.7 days. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 82% adequate. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 29% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat planted 82%, 79% avg. Winter wheat emerged 38%, 34% avg. Corn for grain harvested 41%, 8% avg. Corn for silage harvested 91%, 76% avg. Corn condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 81% good, 2% excellent. Dry beans harvested 98%, 93% avg. Hay alfalfa third cutting 97%, 98% avg. Hay alfalfa fourth cutting 73%, 69% avg. Onions 95%, 94% avg. Potatoes harvested 82%, 75% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 31%, 30% avg. Pasture and range conditions 2% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Temperatures for the week ranged between 3 and 12 degrees above normal. Very little precipitation was received throughout the state. Major agricultural activities for the week included caring for livestock, planting of winter wheat, harvesting of potatoes, sugarbeets, onions, corn, and legumes. Warm dry weather benefited progress made in harvesting. Alfalfa harvest also benefitted from ideal weather conditions as third cutting neared completion. Significant progress was made to the harvesting of dry beans, onions, and potatoes throughout the week. All reports indicated a good week full of beautiful weather week for harvesting. Respondents reported that cattle continued to be in good condition and came off summer range into fall pasture. Range conditions were excellent and should prove to keep cows in good condition as winter approaches.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 70% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 79% adequate, 11% surplus. Statewide, precipitation averaged 0.54 inches, in line with normal precipitation. Statewide temperature averaged 54.2 degrees, 1.8 degrees below average. Rainfall throughout the state last week continued to delay harvest. Isolated hail was reported in the East Southeast district.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 66% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 76% adequate, 17% surplus. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 89%. Tobacco cut 84%, 2013 NA, 92% 5ya. Corn moisture content of grain harvested 22%, 2013 NA, 21% 5ya. Soybean moisture content of beans harvested 14%, 2013 NA, 14% 5ya. By region, corn mature was 93% in North, 89% in Central and 93% in the South. By region, corn harvested for grain was 21% in the North, 21% in Central, and 46% in South. By region, soybeans dropping leaves was 97% in North, 95% in Central, and 86% in South. By region, soybeans harvested was 24% in the North, 29% in Central, and 26% in South. By region, winter wheat planted was 32% in North, 31% in Central and 24% in South. Average temperatures for the week ending October 12 ranged from 48 to 62 degrees, and from 7 degrees below to 3 degrees above normal. The lowest recorded temperature for the week was 29 degrees; the highest, 79 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 53.3 degrees, 2.2 degrees below normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.02 to 2.73 inches,

with a statewide average of 0.86 inches. Corn and soybean harvest was hindered and, in some regions, halted by frequent rains, but the mild weather permitted farmers to re-enter fields towards the end of the week. Many farmers focused on completing corn with the limited windows for field work. There are some concerns over corn stalk strength and green stem in soybeans from the damp fields. Winter wheat continues to be planted when farmers can gain access to the fields. In the meantime, other activities for the week included hauling and drying down grain.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 80% adequate, and 12% surplus. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 98%, NA 2013, 100% average. Corn moisture content of grain at harvest 23%, NA 2013. Grain movement from farm to elevator 15% none, 38% light, 32% moderate, 15% heavy. Off-farm grain storage availability 8% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. On-farm grain storage availability 13% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 82% adequate, 16% surplus. Mostly dry weather allowed farmers to harvest 30 percent of Iowa's soybean acreage during the week. Muddy fields, especially in low spots, have slowed harvest across Iowa. Activities for the week included fall tillage and the spread of manure on harvested fields. Cover crops have started to emerge across the State. Southwest Iowa was the wettest with just under half of its topsoil in surplus condition. Livestock conditions have been optimal. Calves were being weaned.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 5% very short, 20% short, 66% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 13% very short, 27% short, 58% adequate, and 2% surplus. Cotton Bolls opening 65%, 76% avg; Cotton harvested 1%, 35% avg; conditions, 1% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 56% good, 5% excellent; Sunflowers ray flowers dried 92%, 94% avg; turning yellow 83%, 87% avg; turning brown 57%, 68% avg; harvested 7%, 20% avg; conditions 3% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 52% good 6% excellent. Alfalfa fourth cutting 84%, 79% avg; Stock water supplies were rated 7% very short, 18% short, 73% adequate, and 2% surplus. Rain showers of an inch or more were received by most of the State, slowing harvest activities. Temperatures were near normal. Activities included harvesting row crops, seeding wheat and marketing livestock.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 5% very short, 20% short, 60% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 8% surplus. Precipitation averaged 2.23 inches, 1.46 inches above normal. Temperatures averaged 61 degrees, 1 degree above normal. Soybeans turning color 91%; mature 54%, 68% average. Winter wheat planted 21%, 17% average; emerged 2%. Tobacco cut 93%, 97% average; not ready for stripping 75%; ready for stripping 18%; stripped 7%. Tobacco housed condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Tobacco houseburn 1% heavy, 6% moderate, 16% light, 77% none. Kentucky experienced scattered severe weather over the past week. Primary activities this week included harvesting corn and soybeans and planting winter wheat.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 21% short, 66% adequate, 10% surplus. Sweet Potatoes harvested 56% this week, 41% last week, 50% average. Sugarcane planted 98% this week, 95% last week, 98% average. Sugarcane harvested 9% this week, 2% last week, 11% average. Pecans harvested 13% this week, 3% last week, 12% average. Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 13% excellent. Pecans condition 8% very poor, 27% poor, 33% fair, 28% good, 4% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.5. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 11% short, 85% adequate and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 1% very short, 9% short, 89% adequate and 1% surplus. Corn condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 7% fair, 58% good, 32% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 24% fair, 39% good, and 23% excellent. Soybean condition; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 51% good, 25% excellent. Alfalfa 4th cutting; 85% this year, n/a last year, 86% five year average. Alfalfa 5th cutting; 34% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Apples Harvested; 73% this year, n/a% last year, 84% five year average. Barley Planted; 50% this year, n/a% last year, 67% five year average. Corn Mature; 94% this year, n/a last year, 97% five year average. Corn Harvest for Grain; 44% this year, n/a last year, 66% five year average. Corn Harvest for Silage; 94% this year, n/a last year, 98% five year average. Lima Beans harvested; 93% this year, n/a last year, 95% five year average. Other hay 3rd cutting; 62% this year, n/a last year, 91% five year average. Other hay 4th cutting; 16% this year, n/a last year, 27% five year average. Soybean Coloring; 91% this year, n/a last year, 87% five year average. Soybean Dropping Leaves; 54% this year, 44% last year, 49% five year average. Soybeans Mature; 33% this year, n/a last year, n/a average. Soybeans Harvested; 13% this year, n/a last year, 16% five average. Winter Wheat; 36% this year, n/a last year, 41% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 1% very short, 17% short, 77% adequate and 5% surplus.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 66% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 72% adequate, 22% surplus. Dry edible beans harvested 80%, 81% 5-year average. Corn for silage harvested 80%. Alfalfa hay third cutting 95%, alfalfa hay fourth cutting 52%. Other hay third cutting 89%. Moisture content of harvested corn averaged 26%. Moisture content of harvested soybeans averaged 14%. Precipitation for the week ending October 12 ranged between 0.11 inch and 0.60 inch in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.00 inch and 0.61 inch in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 25 degrees to 72 degrees, with a state average of 46.4 degrees Fahrenheit, 3.0 degrees below normal. Last week's cool and wet conditions hampered fieldwork and harvest in most parts of the state. Also, thunderstorms and windy conditions in some parts have caused lodging in many corn fields. Although corn and soybean crops were maturing nicely, harvest was slow due to wet conditions impeding drydown. Some nights of frost were reported, but the extent of damage where crops were not mature is unknown. Weather conditions were favorable for winter wheat emergence. Cattle and pasture were in good condition. Despite wet conditions, field activities for the week included harvesting seed corn and soybeans, cutting hay, and chopping corn silage. The apple harvest was over half done in all areas except the northwest. In most areas the principal varieties harvested were Jonathan, Jonagold, and Golden Delicious. Picking of Red Delicious began. The fresh market variety harvest was hampered in the northwest by wet conditions. The grape harvest continued.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 9% short, 87% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 1% very short, 9% short, 87% adequate, and 3% surplus. Favorable weather conditions throughout the week allowed Minnesota farmers to make strong soybean and sugarbeet harvesting progress. This is only the fifth week this season where Minnesota farmers saw more than 6 days suitable for fieldwork. Corn harvest continued to be delayed due to high moisture levels. Nearly 40 percent of Minnesota's soybean acres were harvested during the past week. Livestock in some areas of Minnesota continued to graze on pasture in spite of pasture conditions decreasing slightly.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 5.2. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 21% short, 53% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 26% short, 57% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 98% harvested this week, 97% last week, 97% Avg. Hay, second cutting, 99% cut this week, 99% last week, 98% Avg. Hay condition was 1% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Peanuts 63% dug this week, 56% last week, 44% Avg. Peanuts 46% harvested this week, 36% last week, 37% Avg. Peanuts condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Sorghum 98% mature this week, 92% last week, 100% Avg. Sorghum 85% harvested for grain or seed this week, 76% last week, 87% Avg. Sorghum condition was 0% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 42% good, 17% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 50% harvested this week, 46% last week, 61% Avg. Sweet potatoes condition was 0% very poor, 0% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 22% excellent. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 3% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Rain was received throughout the state, with the upper delta region receiving 2.72 inches.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 54% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 68% adequate, 13% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 5% short, 84% adequate, 11% surplus. Stock water supplies 8% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. Temperatures averaged 58.2 degrees statewide, 0.3 degrees above normal. Rain averaged 2.24 inches statewide.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.6, na last year. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, na last year; 13% short, na last year; 78% adequate, na last year; 7% surplus, na last year. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, na last year; 13% short, na last year; 77% adequate, na last year; 8% surplus, na last year. Corn for grain 32% harvested, na last year. Corn for silage 95% harvested, na last year. Corn condition 2% poor, na last year; 30% fair, na last year; 53% good, na last year; 15% excellent, na last year. Dry beans 90% harvested, na last year. Flaxseed 91% harvested, na last year. Other hay – 2nd cutting 97% harvested, na last year. Potatoes 54% harvested, na last year. Potatoes condition 5% fair, na last year; 73% good, na last year; 22% excellent, na last year. Sugar beets 16% harvested, na last year. Sugar beets condition 1% very poor, na last year; 1% poor, na last year; 15% fair, na last year; 41% good, na last year; 42% excellent, na last year. Durum wheat 98% harvested, na last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – cattle and calves 54% moved, na last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – sheep and lambs 74% moved, na last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle and calves 1% fed, na last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 1% fed, na last year. The week ending October 12 in Montana was mostly dry and slightly warmer than normal for much of the week. Most stations received at least some measurable precipitation and Biddle received the highest amount of precipitation at 0.54 of an inch of moisture. The high temperatures for Montana ranged from the upper 60s to lower 80s. Low temperatures ranged from the upper teens to the upper 30s.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 19% short, 74% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 22% short, 69% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay alfalfa 4th cutting 89%, 89% avg. Dry beans harvested 85%, 90% avg. Proso millet harvested 86%, 82% avg. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 92% adequate, and 2% surplus. Limited rainfall allowed harvest to progress with soybeans nearing the half-way mark. Temperatures were above normal in the west but below normal in the east. The growing season has ended with a killing frost in all but a few southern counties.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil Moisture 15% Very Short, 30% Short, 55% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% Very Short, 35% Short, 45% Adequate. Range conditions were reported 40% poor to very poor and 60% good-to-fair. Alfalfa fourth cutting neared completion. Corn silage was cut. There were more reports of surface water shut off. Onion and potato harvests continued. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigation, hay harvest, weed and insect control, and livestock tending. Temperatures were normal for the entire State with the greatest departure from normal coming in the North Central region. Las Vegas had a high of 91 degrees and Ely experienced a low of 24 degrees. High scattered clouds passed through most of the State Thursday through Saturday.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 2% very short, 25% short, 66% adequate and 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 2% very short, 21% short, 70% adequate, 7% surplus. Cranberries condition (MA); 0% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Cranberries all progress (MA); 25% harvested. Corn all condition; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 26% excellent. Corn for silage progress; 74% harvested. Hay all progress; 71% fourth cutting. Potatoes all progress; 89% harvested. Apples all progress; 79% harvested. Pears all progress; 96% harvested. Pasture and range; 1% very poor, 23% poor, 39% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 4% very short, 22% short, 64% adequate and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 4% very short, 18% short, 68% adequate and 10% surplus. Bell Peppers all progress; 97% harvested. Corn all progress; 94% dented and 77% mature. Hay Alfalfa all progress; 90% third cutting, 30% fourth cutting. Other Hay all progress; 86% third cutting and 10% fourth cutting. Sweet Corn all progress; 95% harvested. Apples all condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 42% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent. Corn all conditions; 1% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range conditions are; 6% very poor, 11% poor, 55% fair, 26% good, and 2% excellent. Soybeans all conditions; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. Harvest continuing on following crops: Acorn and butternut squash, arugula, green beans, lima beans, beets, basil, leaf (red and green) lettuce, romaine lettuce, cabbage, cilantro, carrots, collards, sweet corn, cucumbers, summer dandelion, escarole, endive, eggplant, green onions, kale, leeks, parsley, peppers, radishes, spinach, summer squash, sweet potatoes, Swiss chard, tomatoes, white potatoes, broccoli and cauliflower. Cover crops being planted.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 23% short, 46% adequate and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 28% short, 44% adequate and 2% surplus. Alfalfa fifth cutting 97% complete, NA last year, 95% avg; sixth cutting 62% complete, NA last year, 57% avg; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 46% good and 11% excellent. Corn mature 80%, NA last year, 74% avg; harvested silage 88%, NA last year, 74% avg; 3% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 34% good and 33% excellent. Cotton bolls opening 75%, NA last year, 81% avg; 4% poor, 51% fair, 25% good and 20% excellent. Winter wheat planted 85%, NA last year, 91% avg. Peanuts harvested 25%, NA last year, 27% avg; 3% very poor, 19% poor, 71% fair and 7% good. Pecans 24% fair, 60% good and 16% excellent. Red chile harvested 10%, NA last year, 15% avg; 44% fair and 56% good. Cattle 2% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 43% good and 7% excellent. Sheep 18% very poor, 24% poor, 30% fair and 28% good. The week started off with partly sunny skies and seasonal temperatures. By midweek, clouds and widespread showers increased and temperatures began falling, as remnants of Simon crept into the state. Gusty winds in Central and Eastern New Mexico on Sunday were reported, with 81 MPH gusts at Fort Sumner and 67 MPH gusts at the Albuquerque airport. A few snow

showers developed across higher terrain in the Northern mountains.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.5. Topsoil moisture, 3% very short, 14% short, 69% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 2% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, 12% surplus. Fall Tillage, 63% this week, 59% last week. Corn Dough, 96% this week, 94% last week. Corn Dented, 83% this week, 78% last week. Corn Mature, 56% this week, 47% last week. Corn Silage Harvested, 65% this week, 56% last week, 78% average. Hay Alfalfa Third Cutting, 95% this week, 94% last week, 96% average. Hay Alfalfa Fourth Cutting, 60% this week, 48% last week. Hay Other Third Cutting, 94% this week, 92% last week. Hay Other Fourth Cutting, 61% this week, 50% last week. Onions Harvested, 79% this week, 70% last week, 95% average. Potatoes Harvested, 77% this week, 74% last week, 82% average. Snap Beans Harvested, 95% this week, 93% last week, 98% average. Soybeans Dropping Leaves, 80% this week, 67% last week. Soybeans Harvested, 23% this week, 8% last week, 22% average. Winter Wheat Planted, 80% this week, 70% last week. Winter Wheat Emerged, 21% this week. Apples Harvested, 80% this week, 74% last week, 71% average. Grapes Harvested, 62% this week, 47% last week, 69% average. Pears Harvested, 90% this week, 85% last week, 96% average. Corn condition, 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 53% good, 24% excellent. Hay Alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Hay Other Than Alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and Range condition, 11% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans condition, 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Grapes condition, 2% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 67% good, 17% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling and spreading manure, plowing of fields, mowing and bailing hay, mowing pastures, spraying of trees, and fixing machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate and 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate and 8% surplus. The state received scattered showers during the week with most areas receiving less than an inch. Temperatures jumped above normal for the week. Reported crop progress data for the week showed soybeans leaf drop at 60% and harvest just beginning at 11%. Cotton bolls opening recorded at 92% and harvested at 15%. Reports for corn harvested for grain jumped to 85% and harvested for silage at 93%. Flue-cured tobacco harvest was reported at 90% while Burley harvested is at 80% both remain behind the previous year and the 5 year averages. Sweet potato harvest is at 59%, peanut harvest is reported at 32%. Apple harvest is at 81% and the third cutting of hay is reported at 80%. Small grain planting has begun with barley reported at 18% and oats planted at 14%.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter wheat planted 94%; emerged 59%. Durum wheat harvested 92%, 97% avg. Flaxseed harvested 80%, 90% avg. Lentils harvested 88%, 99% avg. Dry beans harvested 81%, 81% avg. Potatoes harvested 88%, 83% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 96%, 55% avg. Sunflowers bracts yellow 98%, 98% avg.; bracts brown 82%, 88% avg.; harvested 2%, 17% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 84% adequate, and 14% surplus. Good harvest progress was made as conditions were mostly dry. Scattered moisture was received last week with amounts less than half an inch. Producers that have finished harvesting are now applying fertilizer and doing fall tillage. Livestock producers continued weaning calves.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 3% very short 17% short, 58% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short 14% short, 67% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn harvested for silage 85%, NA 2013, 90% 5YA. Tobacco cut 97%, NA 2013, NA 5YA. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 86%, NA 2013, NA 5YA. Other hay third cutting 95%, NA 2013, NA 5YA. Average temperatures recorded around the State ranged from 48 to 56 degrees or ten degrees below to three degrees above normal. The lowest recorded temperature was 28 degrees and the highest was 71 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 51.9 degrees, 2.4 degrees cooler than normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.08 to 3.36 inches, with a statewide average of 0.88 inches. Heavy rains that occurred later in the week have slowed harvesting activities in the state. Moisture content of harvested corn averaged 22%. Moisture content of harvested soybeans averaged 13%.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 46% short, 38% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 44% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat seedbed prepared 92% this week, 89% last week, N/A% last year, N/A% average. Oats seedbed preparation 69% this week, 68% last week, N/A% last year, N/A% average. Oats planted 21% this week, 20% last week, N/A% last year, 29% average. Rye planted 79% this week, 78% last week, N/A% last year, 81% average. Rye emerged 33% this week, 5% last week, N/A% last year, 59% average. Canola planted 95% this week, 80% last week, N/A% last year, N/A% average. Canola emerged 55% this week, 26% last week, N/A% last year, N/A% average. Alfalfa condition 8% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent; fourth cutting 86% this week, 85% last week, N/A% last year, 71% average; fifth cutting 25% this week, 18% last week, N/A% last year, N/A% average. Other Hay second cutting 85% this week, 83% last week, N/A% last year, 74% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Pasture and range condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent. Milder temperatures tagged along with fall-like conditions last week. Scattered showers were received later in the week, bringing hail to parts of the Panhandle. Additional moisture was needed to promote poorly emerging wheat stands in North Central Oklahoma. Wheat seeding was winding down in Central Oklahoma. Soybeans and sorghum fields in Central Oklahoma were approaching maturity; good yields and quality were predicted. According to the OCS Mesonet Ticker, heavy rains drenched the Northeast District with totals as high as 6 inches in some areas. Ponds in that region were reaching the full mark. Average precipitation ranged from 0.74 of an inch in the Southwest District to 3.26 inches in the Northeast District. Temperatures ranged from 99 degrees at Waurika on Tuesday, October 7th to 38 degrees at Mangum on Sunday, October 12th. Topsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to short. Subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly short to very short. There were 5.6 days were suitable for field work.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.6 days. Topsoil Moisture 15% Very Short, 50% Short, 32% Adequate, 3% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 20% Very Short, 45% Short, 34% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture 13% Very Poor, 35% Poor, 34% Fair, 18% Good, 0% Excellent. Hay 4th cutting 96%, (NA) 2013, (NA) avg. Winter Wheat Planted 65%, 52% 2013, 56% avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 22%, 16% 2013, 25% avg. Below Average Precipitation in Oregon. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.6. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 13% very poor, 35% poor, 34% fair, and 18% good. In western Oregon there was a lot of field work and winter wheat planting being completed. Field corn for silage was nearly finished. Clover was growing well. Filberts were mostly finished with extra sweeping for late falling nuts. Berries were being prepared for the winter. Walnuts were beginning to fall. Vegetables were growing well. Sweet corn harvest was nearly completed. Nursery producers continued to irrigate their plants. The fall digging of nursery tree and shrubs crops had begun and was going well. Despite poor pasture conditions cattle were in good shape and calves were doing well. In

eastern Oregon producers were finishing up winter wheat planting. Seed corn harvest continued. Apple and pear harvest was still ongoing. Sugarbeet harvest was nearing completion. Many producers started feeding hay to their livestock. Some producers were moving calves to feedlots which was earlier than usual.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.5. Topsoil moisture, 6% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 7% very short, 22% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay alfalfa fourth cutting, 82% this week, 87% average. Apples harvested, 79% this week, 87% average. Barley planted, 72% this week, 74% average. Barley Emerged, 58% this week, 45% average. Corn mature, 88% this week, 82% average. Corn Harvested for Grain, 22% this week, 31% average. Corn harvested for silage, 85% this week, 88% average. Fall Tillage, 63% this week, n/a average. Grapes harvested, 65% this week, 69% average. Hay other than alfalfa third cutting, 91% this week, 100% average. Potatoes harvested, 83% this week, 87% average. Soybeans coloring, 94% this week, n/a average. Soybeans dropping leaves, 84% this week, n/a average. Soybeans Harvested, 27% this week, 24% average. Winter Wheat planted, 63% this week, 52% average. Winter Wheat emerged, 41% this week, 28% average. Corn condition, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 55% good, 30% excellent. Pasture condition, 6% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 9% excellent. Quality of hay made, 1% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 39% good, 25% excellent. Soybeans condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 60% good, 28% excellent. Field activities for the week included harvesting corn and soybeans, silo filing and seeding wheat.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil Moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 8% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and Range condition 0% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Corn Harvested 98% NA 2013. Soybeans setting pods 99%, NA 2013. Soybeans Coloring 75%, NA 2013. Soybeans Dropping Leaves 36%, NA 2013. Soybeans mature 20%, NA 2013. Soybeans Harvested 2%, NA 2013. Peanuts Harvested 38%, NA 2013. Wheat Planted 28%, NA 2013. Oats Planted 14%, NA 2013. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was five degrees above the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.2 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 78% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 80% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat planted 90%, 84% avg; emerged 54%, 47% avg. Sunflower bracts turning yellow 92%, 99% avg; turning brown 74%. Harvested 8%, 18% avg. Condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 98%, 91% avg; fourth cutting 61%. Condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 83% adequate, 3% surplus. Below normal temperatures were recorded across the eastern part of the state and above normal in the west. Dry conditions were reported in most areas which helped row crop harvest to advance.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 3.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short 25% short, 60% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 29% short, 60% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn mature, 99%, corn harvested for grain, 82%. Cotton bolls opening 90%, cotton harvested, 13%. Soybeans dropping leaves 84%, soybeans harvested 24%. Winter wheat planted, 20%, emerged, 6%. Corn condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 42% good, 44% excellent. Cotton condition, 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 54% good, 28% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Other activities included cotton defoliation, cutting hay, and digging nursery stock.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 36% short, 44% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 41% short, 39% adequate, 3% surplus. Oats planted 49%, 54% avg. Sorghum coloring 97%, 94% avg. Sunflowers harvested 84%, 57% avg. Oats emerged 10%, 21% avg. Range and pasture condition 10% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 29% good and 5% excellent. Many areas of Texas received precipitation last week. Portions of the Blacklands and North East Texas received up to five inches of rainfall. Areas of the Cross Timbers, South East Texas and the Northern High Plains received three or more inches. Most other areas of the state received from trace amounts up to two plus inches of rainfall. Winter wheat seeding continued in many areas of the state. Producers in the Northern High Plains and the Blacklands continued spraying wheat fields to prevent further damage from fall armyworms. In some areas of the Blacklands and Northern High Plains, winter wheat had emerged due to recent rainfall. Oats continued to be planted in South Texas. Wheat seeding progressed well in areas of the Cross-Timbers due to recent precipitation. In the Northern High Plains, cooler, wet weather had delayed corn harvest, while harvest was active in areas of the Northern Low Plains. Peanut harvest had begun in areas of the Southern High Plains, while recently dug peanuts continued to be dried in areas of the Northern Low Plains. Producers defoliated cotton in many areas of the state and cotton ginning continued in the Upper Coast. Producers across the state continued to remove cotton stalks from fields. Sorghum harvest progressed in the Cross-Timbers, while in the Blacklands, sugarcane aphids continued to damage fields. Soybean harvest was active in the Northern High Plains. In South Texas, spinach and cabbage planting continued. Harvest of watermelons was wrapping up in North East Texas. In the Trans-Pecos, harvest of Pawnee pecans was underway, while Western pecans had progressed to the shuck separation stage. Pastures continued to green up in areas that had received rainfall. Army worms and grasshoppers damaged crops and pastures in eastern areas of the state. Livestock began to graze on corn stalks, where harvest had been completed. In areas of North East Texas, cattle were under pressure from horn flies.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 27% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 31% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat planted 92%, 80% 5-yr avg; emerged 76%, 26% 5-yr avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 45%, 71% 5-yr avg. Corn dent 87%, 91% 5-yr avg; mature 68%, 74% 5-yr avg. Corn silage harvested 63%, 71% 5-yr avg. Apples harvested 69%, 66% 5-yr avg. Peaches harvested 96%, 96% 5-yr avg. Onions harvested 77%, 79% 5-yr avg. Cattle moved from summer range 60%, 63% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves condition 15% fair, 69% good, 16% excellent. Sheep moved from summer range 49%, 67% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lamb condition 13% fair, 79% good, 8% excellent. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 22% short, 76% adequate. Because of the rains and good temperatures in Beaver County more farmers are getting a fourth crop of alfalfa than they have in other years. Box Elder County had a week of very good weather. Onion farmers were busy this week hauling onions to storage. The conditions this week were ideal and onions look good. Chopping of corn silage is nearly complete. There were some areas that had frost damage but overall the crop looked very good. Winter wheat is nearly all planted and mostly up. Calves are being weaned and prepared for shipment. Growers in Cache County were grateful for more good weather to get crops harvested. Corn silage harvest is moving along nicely. Safflower harvest is almost done, although there has been some sprout damage. Yields on fourth crop alfalfa hay have been good, though it is very slow in drying. Most growers are

chopping for haylage, but some are finally getting it dry enough to bale. Cattle are doing quite well grazing crop residue and fall pastures. Corn silage harvest in Daggett County is in full swing. Producers in Morgan County are working hard to finish up corn silage and third crop alfalfa harvests. The return of dry weather in Weber County has allowed producers to finish up corn silage harvest and fourth cutting of alfalfa.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 28% short, 56% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 28% short, 59% adequate, 4% surplus. Cotton 2% fair, 70% good, 28% excellent. Cotton bolls opening 91%, 92% 5-yr avg. Cotton harvested 3%, 19% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 89% good, 11% excellent. Peanuts dug 50%, 47% 5-yr avg. Peanuts harvested 26%, 22% 5-yr avg. Corn matured 93%, 98% 5-yr avg. Corn harvested for grain 66%, 78% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 5% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves 65%, 70% 5-yr avg. Soybeans harvested 8%, 9% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat planted 19%, 24% 5-yr avg. Barley planted 50%, 58% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco harvested 84%, 88% 5-yr avg. Fire-cured tobacco cut 98%, 100% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco stripped 98%, 100% 5-yr avg. Livestock 2% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Pasture 11% very poor, 17% poor, 28% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa hay 21% poor, 33% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Other hay 3% very poor, 22% poor, 35% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. All apples 3% poor, 38% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. All apples harvested 50%. Virginia experienced autumn temperatures and scattered showers this week. The lows ranged in the 40s to upper 50s, and highs were in the 70s to 80s. Most areas experienced about one inch of rain, but some parts of the State are suffering from dry conditions. The northern and western parts of the State reported dry conditions, with Highland County declaring a local drought disaster. Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.6. Harvesting was delayed in some areas due to the wet weather, but the rain was welcomed by farmers as it benefited hayfields, pastures, small grains, and cover crops. The cotton harvest began this week; spraying defoliants continued as the harvest begins to ramp up. Some counties began in earnest to harvest soybeans; the initial yields look favorable. Other farming activities for the week included cutting late hay, wrapping up the pumpkin and sweet potato harvest, and planting small grains.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work 6.9 days. Topsoil Moisture 19% Very Short, 39% Short, 40% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 21% Very Short, 45% Short, 33% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture 15% Very Poor, 20% Poor, 40% Fair, 21% Good, 4% Excellent. Winter Wheat Planted 88%, 86% avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 64%, 67% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 5% Very Poor, 11% Poor, 60% Fair, 24% Good, 0% Excellent. Potatoes Harvested 81%, 79% avg. Corn Condition 0% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 35% Fair, 50% Good, 12% Excellent. Corn Dented 89%, 88% avg. Corn Mature 62%, 60% avg. Corn Harvested for Grain 23%, 23% avg. Corn for Silage Harvested 81%, 65% avg. Hay 4th cutting 70%, 74% avg. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 15% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 21% good, and 4% excellent. In Washington winter wheat was almost completely planted and much of it was emerging. Some producers were still harvesting corn and grass for silage. Potato and onion harvest also continued. Dry corn harvest was in full swing. The last cuttings of alfalfa were being baled. There were lots of pumpkins that were still in the fields. Apple harvest was nearly complete but only for the latest varieties. Fruit trees were beginning to enter dormancy. Fruit trucks were abundant with large crops coming in. The vegetable harvest of tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, and summer squash continued while the harvest of winter squash was picking up. Garden clean up was underway. Strong winds were making conditions difficult for ranchers moving cattle from the mountain ranges back to lowland pastures. In some areas range ground was starting to see a little green again.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture was 3% very short, 11% short, 82% adequate, and 4% surplus, comparison data not available. Subsoil moisture was 11% very short, 30% short, 56% adequate, and 3% surplus, comparison data not available. Corn conditions were 2% very poor, 8% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, and 15% excellent. Corn was 97% dented, comparison data not available. Corn was 60% mature, comparison data not available. Corn was 27% harvested for grain, comparison data not available. Soybean conditions were 3% poor, 10% fair, and 87% good. Soybeans were 95% dropping leaves, comparison data not available. Soybeans were 25% harvested, comparison data not available. Winter wheat was 45% planted, comparison data not available. Winter wheat was 15% emerged, comparison data not available. Hay third cutting was 82%, comparison data not available. Apple conditions were 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, and 6% excellent. Apples were 62% harvested, comparison data not available. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, and 13% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 18% fair, 74% good, and 7% excellent. Farming activities included making hay, planting winter wheat, and harvesting apples, corn for grain, and soybeans. The State received much needed precipitation during the week.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 80% adequate and 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% short, 81% adequate, and 11% surplus. Corn for silage 67%, n.a. 2013, 86% avg. Hay, alfalfa, fourth cutting 86%, n.a. 2013, 84% avg. Potatoes harvested 95%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg. Winter wheat planted 60%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg, emerged 28%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg. Fall tillage 20%, n.a. 2013, 16% avg. Clear, dry days with below average temperatures allowed fieldwork to advance rapidly this week. Frosts and freezes were widespread, with overnight lows falling into the 20s in the north and reaching the low 30s across the rest of the state. Several reporters commented that late planted corn was still immature when a killing frost hit their area. Though topsoil moistures fell on average, field conditions were reportedly still muddy in northern parts of the state, hampering fieldwork there. Soybeans harvest, fall tillage, winter wheat planting, and manure spreading were all in full swing. Corn was being chopped for silage and combined for high moisture feed. Some corn was being harvested for grain in the south but reporters noted that corn is weeks away from a dry grain harvest across the north and central portions of the state. Fourth crop hay cutting slowed this week as silage and soybeans took priority. Cranberries, apples, pumpkins, and other fall fruit and vegetable crops were being harvested as well, keeping farm stands busy statewide. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures were 4 to 9 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 56 to 60 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 29 to 41 degrees. The five major reporting stations received no measurable precipitation this week.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 11% short, 84% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 17% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Sugarbeets harvested 32%, NA% 2013, 34% 5-yr avg. Sugarbeets condition 7% fair, 64% good, 29% excellent. Winter wheat planted 95%, NA% 2013, 99% 5-yr avg; emerged 56%, NA% 2013, 89% 5-yr avg; condition 18% fair, 50% good, 32% excellent. Corn mature 78%, NA% 2013, 85% 5-yr avg; harvested for grain 4%, NA% 2013, 20% 5-yr avg; corn silage harvested 94%, NA% 2013, 90% 5-yr avg; condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 10% fair, 80% good, 0% excellent. Dry beans cut 70%, NA% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg; harvested 50%, NA% 2013, 80% 5-yr avg; condition 7% very poor, 15% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 11% fair, 71% good, 18% excellent. Crop insect infestation 28% light, 72% none. Irrigation water supplies 4% poor, 1% fair, 82% good, 13% excellent.

October 9 ENSO Update

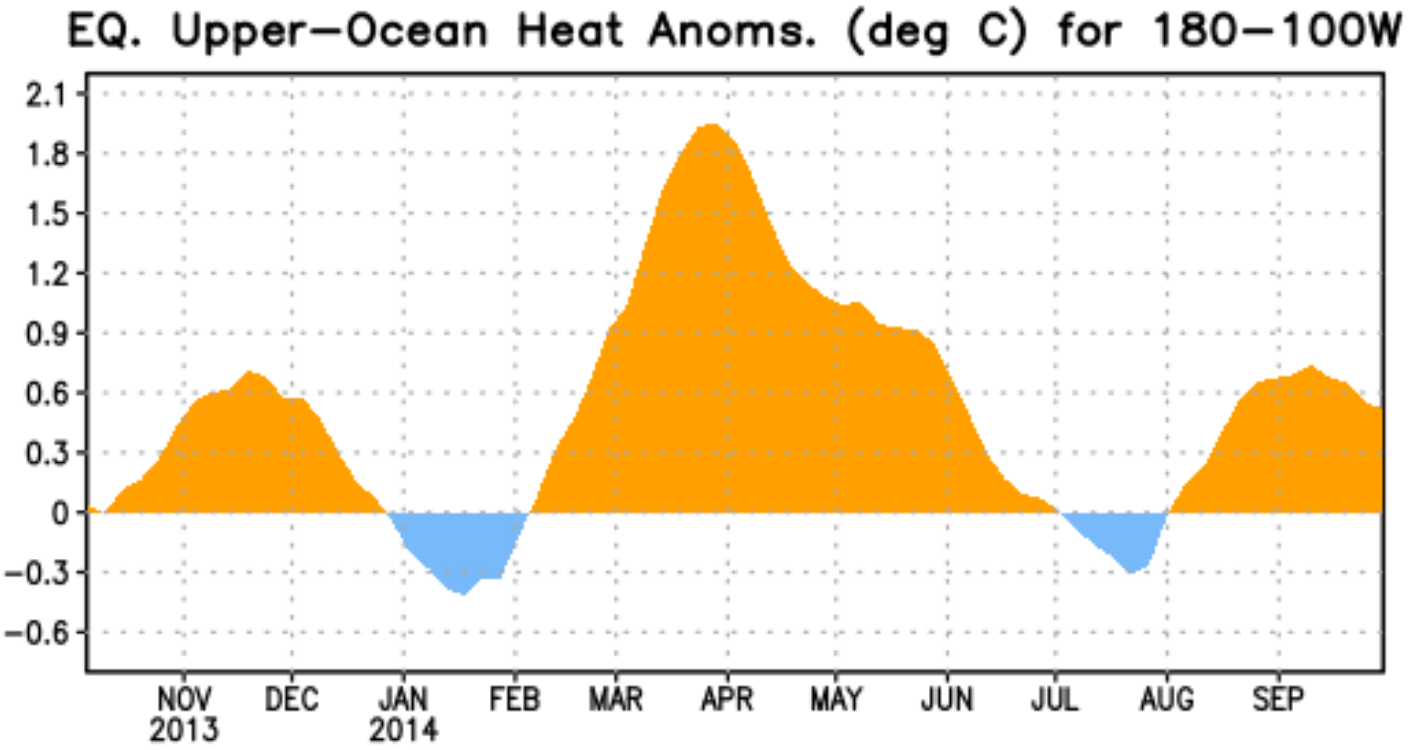


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: El Niño is favored to begin in the next 1-2 months and last into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2015.

During September 2014, above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) continued across much of the equatorial Pacific. The weekly Niño indices were relatively unchanged from the beginning of the month, with values ranging from +0.3°C (Niño-3.4) to +1.1°C (Niño-1+2) at the end of the month. The change in subsurface heat content anomalies (averaged between 180º-100ºW) was also minimal (Fig. 1) due to the persistence of above-average temperatures at depth across the central and eastern Pacific. Equatorial low-level winds were largely near average for the month, though brief periods of westerly wind anomalies continue to arise. Upper-level winds were also close to average for the month. The Southern Oscillation Index has remained negative, and rainfall was near average around the Date Line, with a mix of positive and negative anomalies over Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. The lack of coherent atmospheric and oceanic features indicates the continuation of ENSO-neutral.

Most models predict El Niño to develop during October-December 2014 and to continue into early 2015. The consensus of forecasters indicates a 2-in-3 chance of El Niño during the November 2014 - January 2015 season. This El Niño will likely remain weak (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index between 0.5°C and 0.9°C) throughout its duration. In summary, El Niño is favored to begin in the next 1-2 months and last into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2015 (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome).

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 6 November 2014. 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 5-11, 2014

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather hampered fieldwork in western Europe, while drier weather in eastern Europe aided summer crop harvesting.

WESTERN FSU: Mostly dry weather favored uninterrupted summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting, but reduced topsoil moisture needed for germination.

EASTERN FSU: Unseasonably cool, wet weather continued to slow spring wheat harvesting in the north and cotton harvesting in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Warm, mostly dry weather dominated Turkey, spurring seasonal fieldwork after weeks of unseasonable wetness.

SOUTH ASIA: Tropical Cyclone Hudhud approached India's eastern coast with high winds and heavy rainfall that threatened mature kharif rice.

EAST ASIA: Warm, dry weather in China promoted summer crop harvesting as well as the beginning of winter wheat and rapeseed planting, while two tropical cyclones within a week caused some damage to mature rice in eastern Japan.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers in central Thailand increased reservoir levels for the upcoming dry-season rice crop, but slowed maturation of the current rice crop.

AUSTRALIA: Unfavorably dry weather persisted in southeastern Australia, further reducing prospects for immature winter crops.

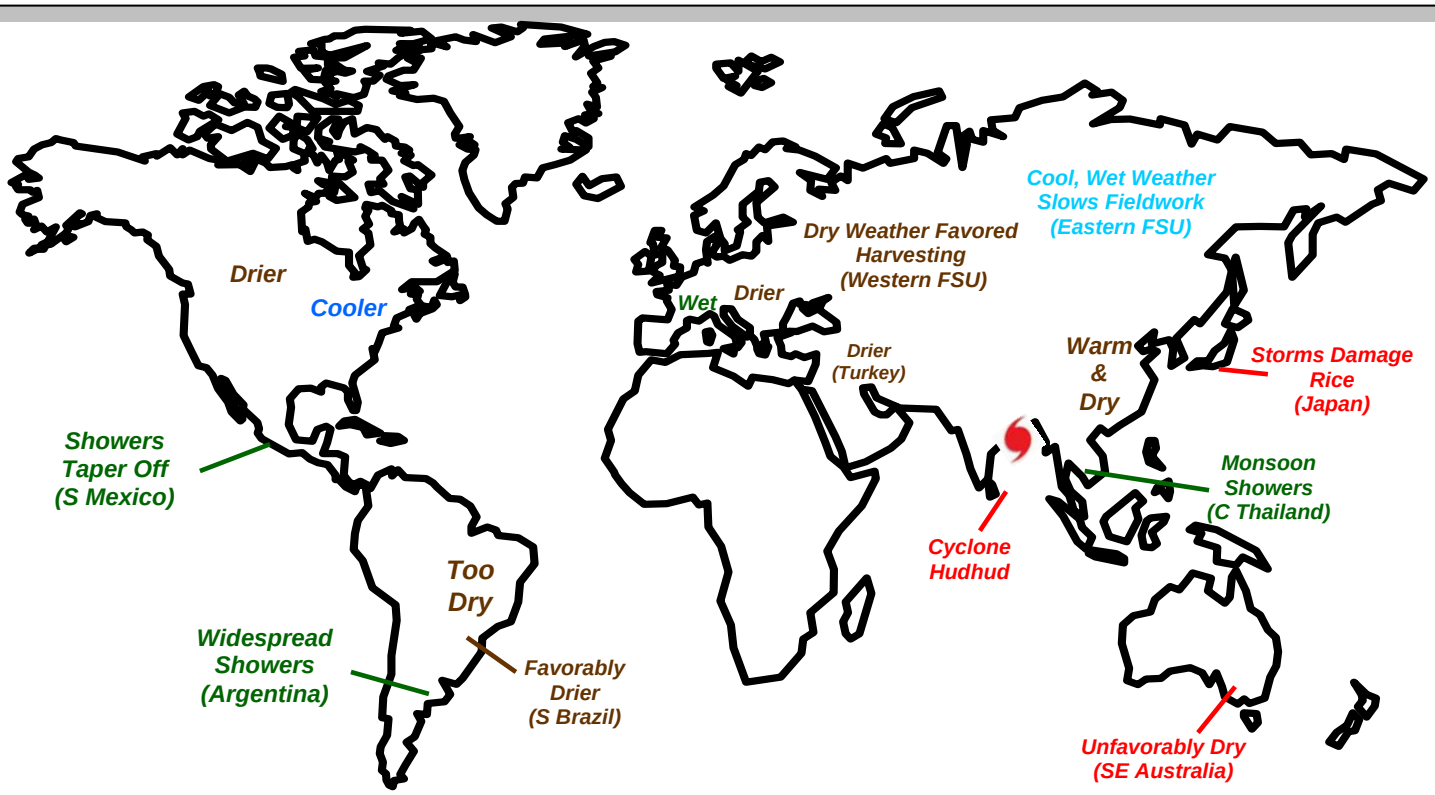
ARGENTINA: Widespread, locally heavy rain increased moisture for winter grain development and establishment of summer crops.

BRAZIL: Favorably drier conditions prevailed in southern wheat areas, but moisture remained limited for crop development farther north.

MEXICO: Drier conditions favored maturing corn in key southern production areas.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Mostly dry weather supported spring grain and oilseed harvesting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool, showery weather slowed development of late-maturing summer crops.



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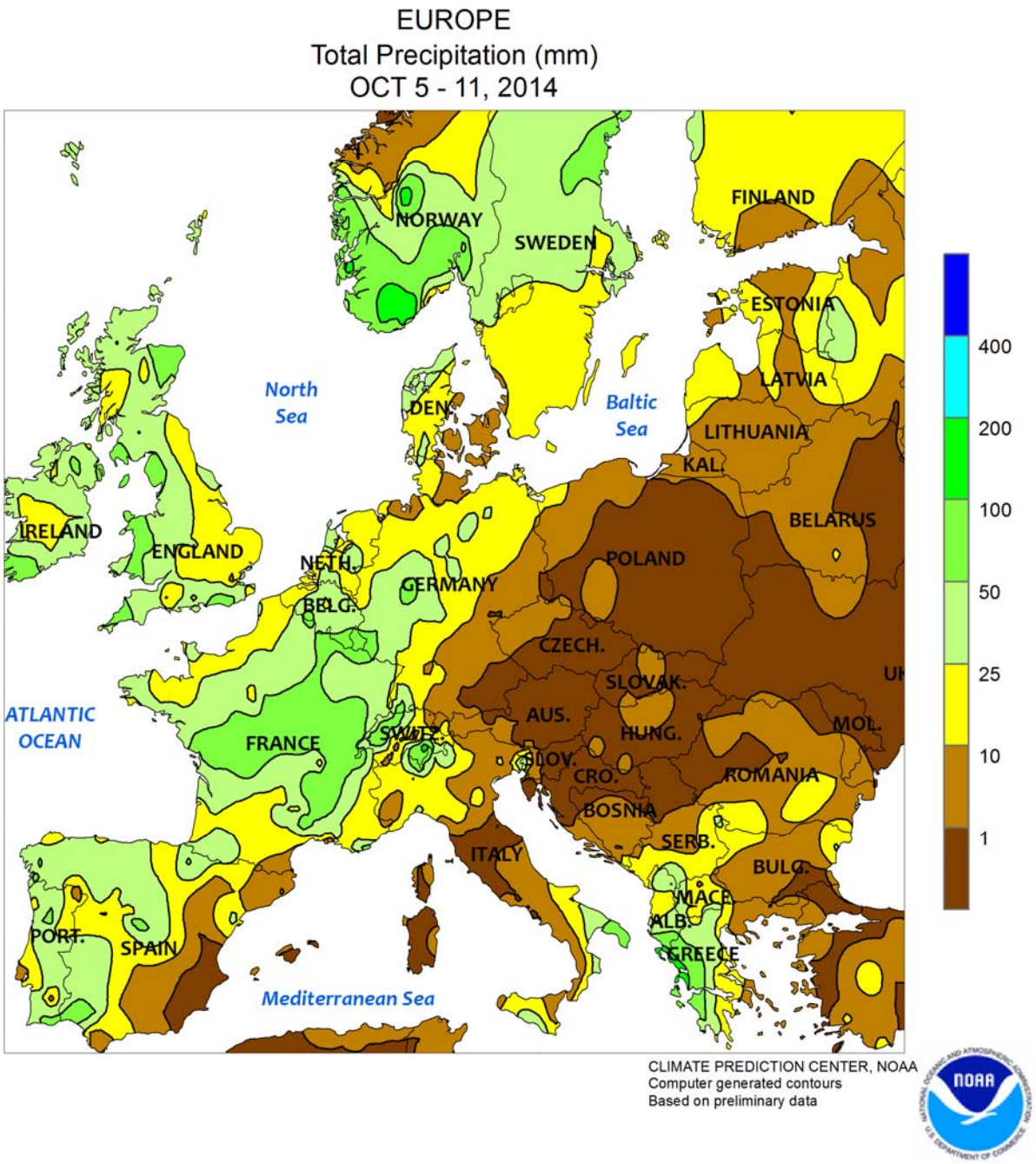
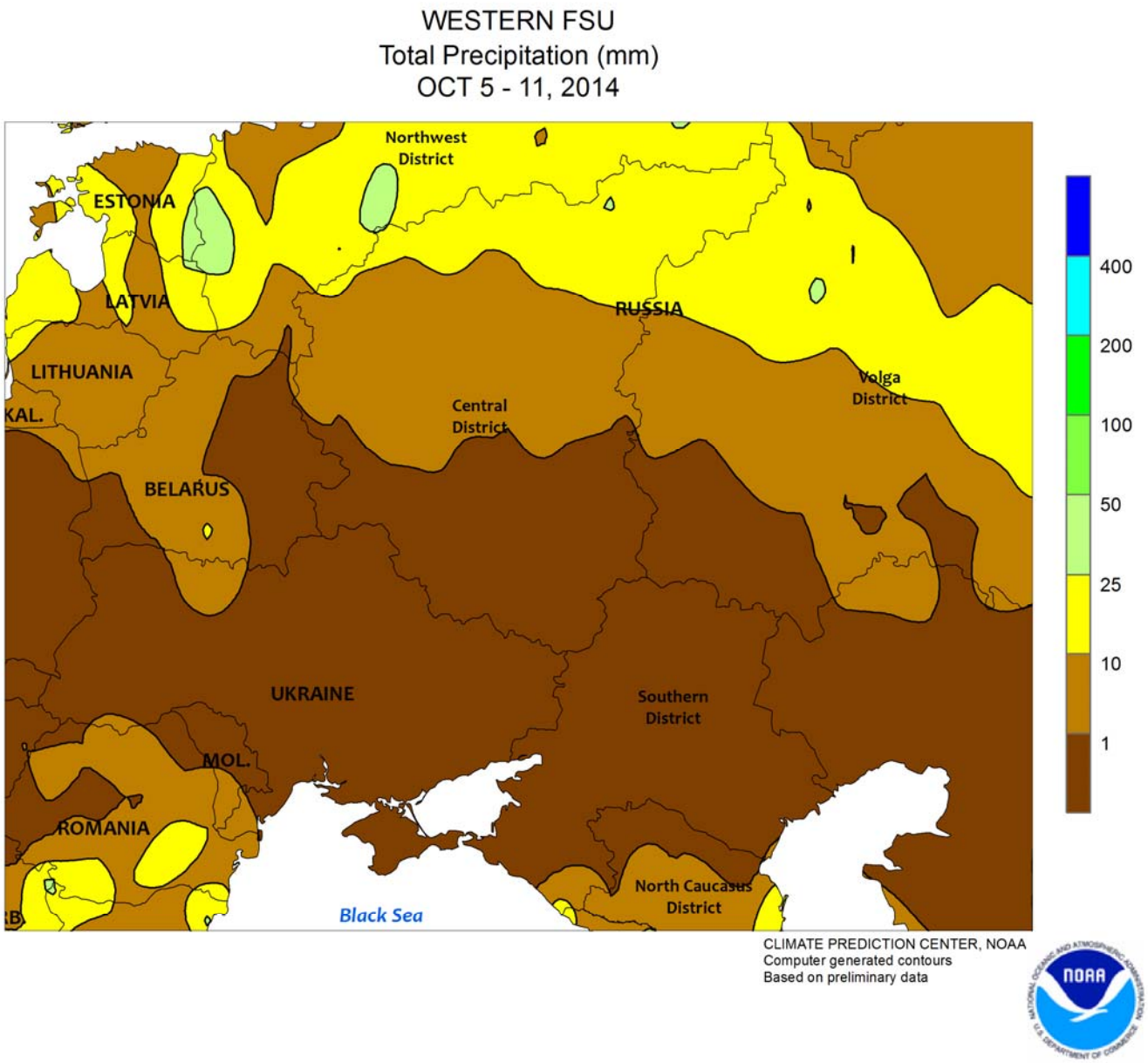


EUROPE

Soaking rains (20-50 mm, locally near 75 mm) returned to France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, hampering summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting. Similarly, widespread showers (10-35 mm, locally more) persisted throughout much of Spain and Portugal, further increasing moisture supplies in advance of upcoming winter wheat planting. In northern Italy, Greece, and the southern Balkans, widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally more) slowed corn, cotton, soybean, and sunflower harvesting. In contrast, dry weather prevailed across the remainder of southern and eastern Europe, aiding summer crop drydown and harvesting and promoting winter grain planting. Temperatures averaged about 2 to 4°C above normal throughout most of Europe, with somewhat cooler weather observed in areas where rainfall was heavier and more persistent.

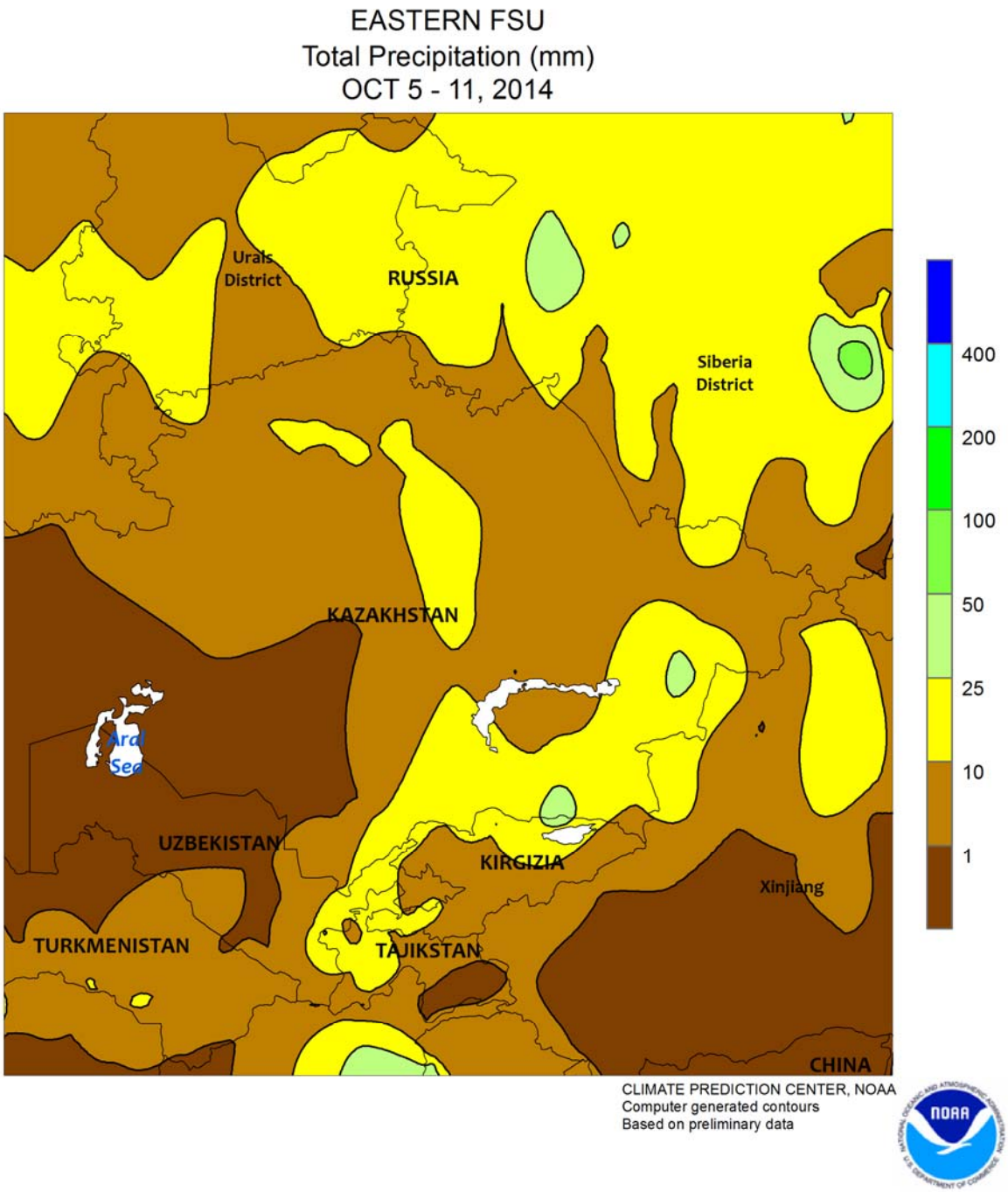
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

For the second consecutive week, mostly dry weather extended from Belarus and Ukraine eastward across the Central, Southern, and Volga districts in Russia. The dry weather favored uninterrupted summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting, but reduced topsoil moisture throughout the region. More rain is needed to help winter grain germination and emergence, especially in chronically dry crop areas from the southern Central District and southern Volga District southward into the Southern District and eastern Ukraine. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal in Belarus and western Ukraine and near to slightly below normal in western Russia and throughout the remainder of Ukraine.

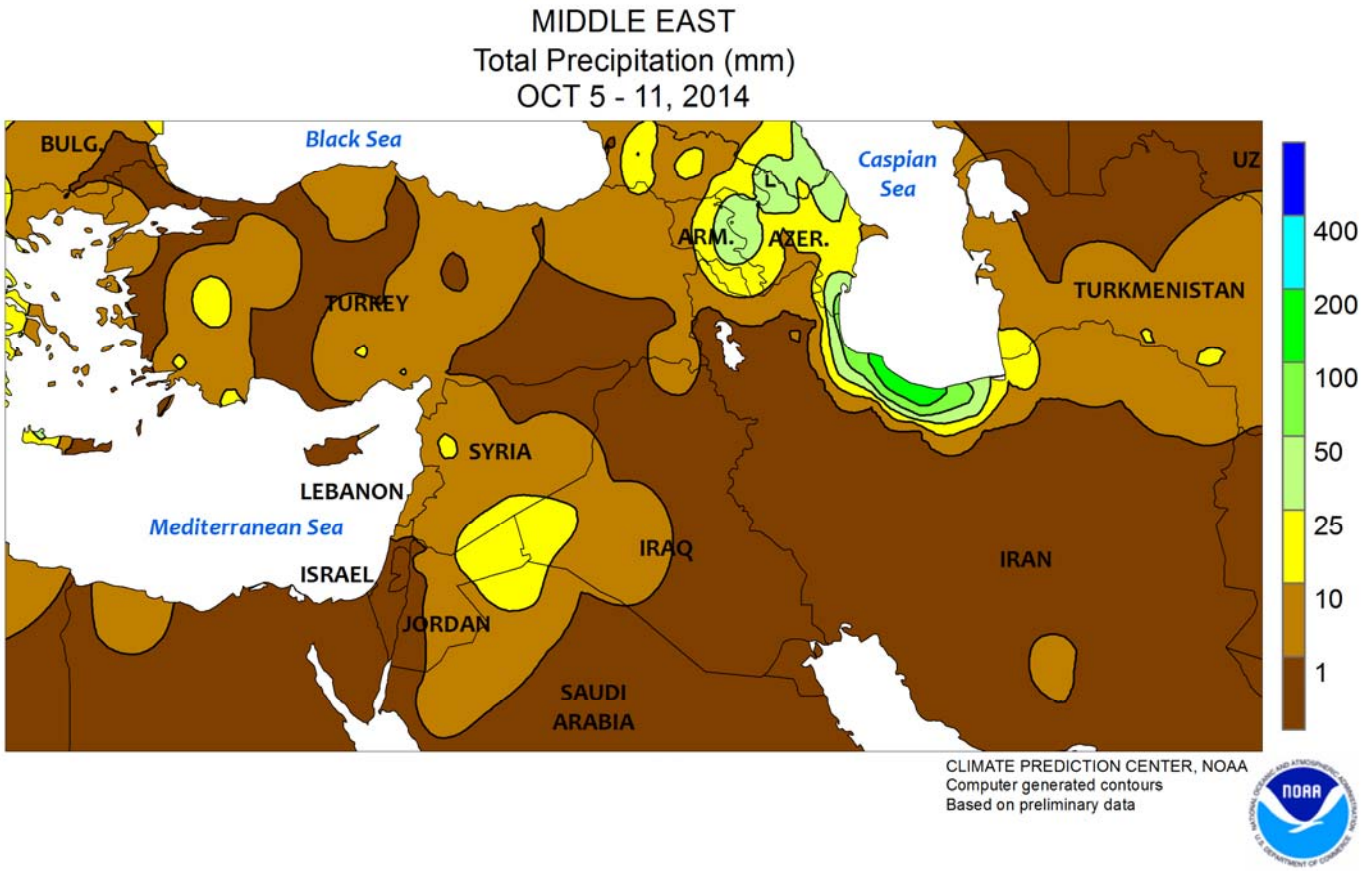
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN FSU

Unseasonably cool, wet weather persisted in northern Kazakhstan and adjacent sections of central Russia, hampering spring wheat harvesting. A mix of rain and snow (5-25 mm liquid equivalent) fell across the region, with pockets of accumulating snow likely halting fieldwork in parts of the Siberia District of Russia. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C below normal in major spring wheat producing areas. Warmer, drier weather is needed in these areas to maintain crop quality and help harvesting regain momentum. Farther south, widespread showers and thunderstorms continued in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and eastern Uzbekistan, likely slowing local cotton harvesting.

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



MIDDLE EAST

Drier conditions prevailed in Turkey, supporting seasonal fieldwork after weeks of beneficial rain. Most areas recorded little to no rain, although a few locations in the south and west received more than 10 mm. Warm weather accompanied the dryness as weekly temperatures averaged near to as much as 2°C above normal, with daytime highs ranging from the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) in the north and east and the lower 30s in the south and west. Elsewhere in the region, mostly dry weather also dominated northwestern Iran, favoring winter crop planting, but heavy rain (greater than 100 mm) continued along the southern Caspian Coast, worsening localized flooding. Dryness and seasonable warmth continued over the remainder of Iran. Meanwhile, light rain (2-15 mm) fell in the eastern Mediterranean region but dry, occasionally warm weather (daytime highs reaching the upper 30s) dominated much of Iraq.

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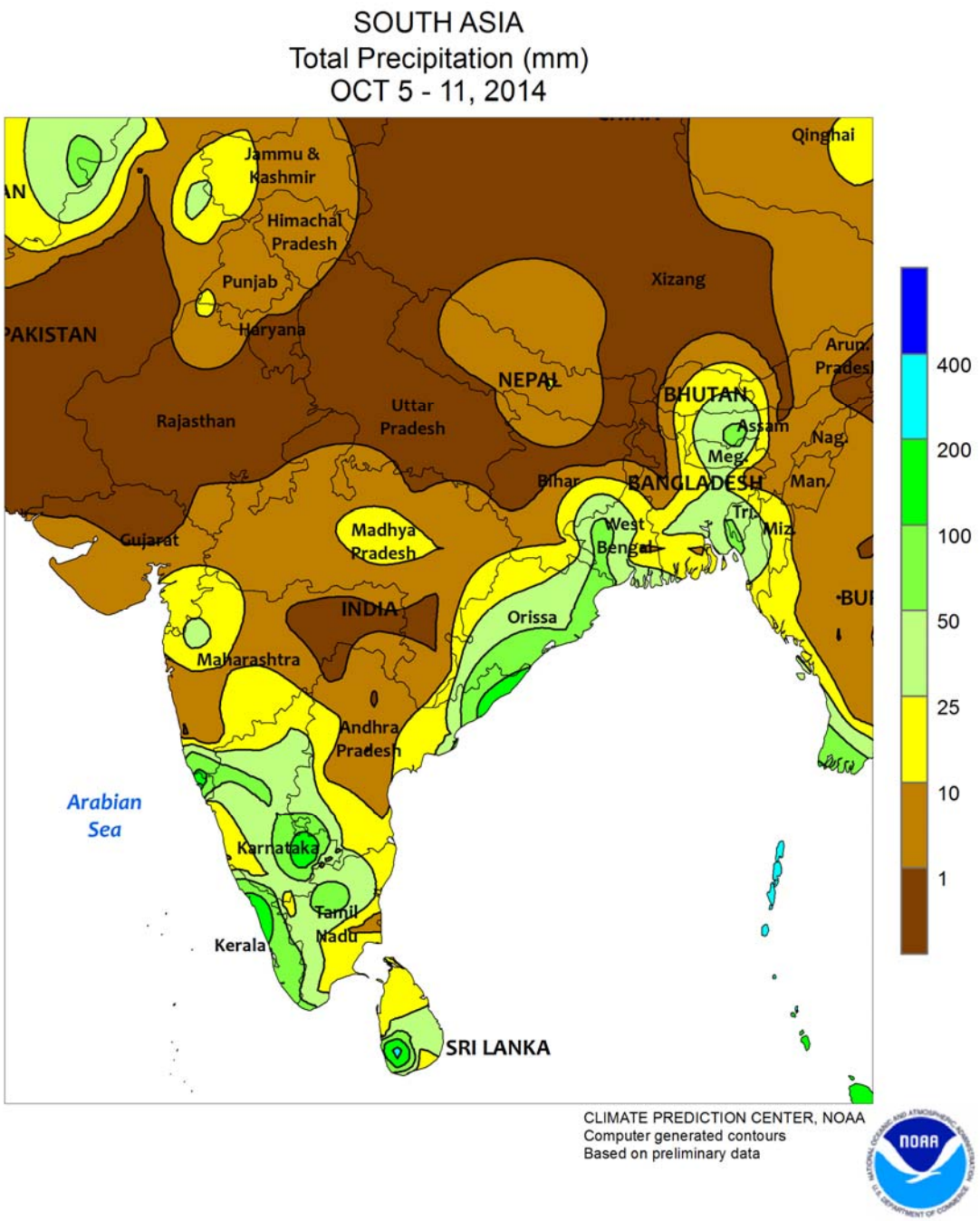

SOUTH ASIA

A severe tropical cyclone (Hudhud) approached the eastern coast of India during the period, and as of October 12 was making landfall in southern Orissa with winds in excess of 115 knots. Rainfall totals were in excess of 100 mm and damage to mature kharif rice was likely (more information will be available in next week's summary). Dry weather prevailed elsewhere in India, aiding crop harvesting in northern areas as well as field preparations for rabi crop planting. In western India, the early end to the rainy season likely reduced cotton prospects as little moisture will be available for further boll development. The dryness also lowered yield expectations for reproductive to filling soybeans and groundnuts planted late in the season. What monsoon rainfall occurred in India was confined to the southwestern states of Karnataka and Kerala as well as portions of northern Tamil Nadu, increasing moisture reserves for late-season cotton and rabi rice (transplanted later in the month).

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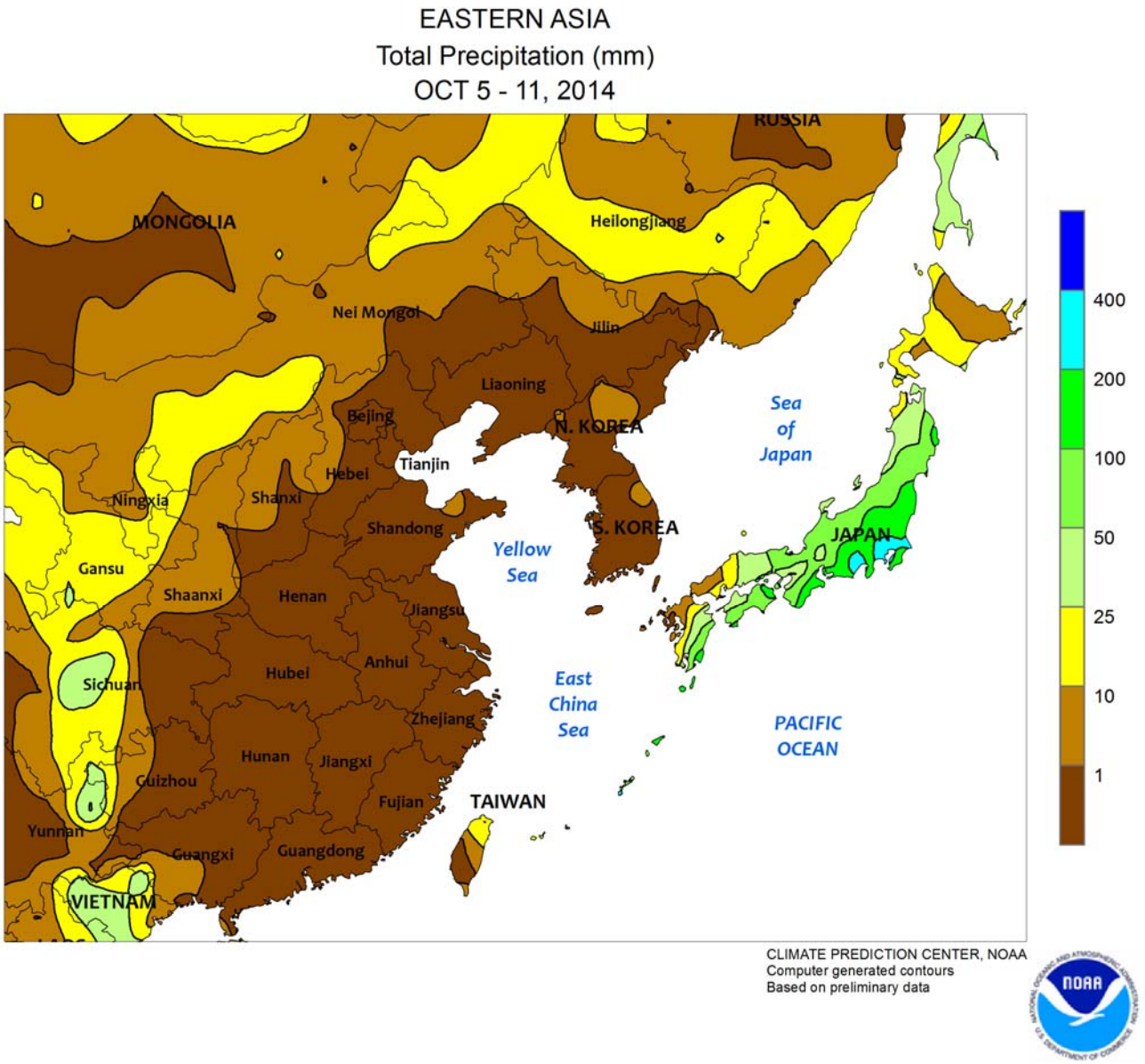

EASTERN ASIA

Warm, dry weather overspread much of China, promoting maturation and harvesting of summer crops. In particular, the conditions aided cotton that had experienced excessively wet conditions in mid-September. In addition, winter wheat and rapeseed planting was underway in many areas of the North China Plain and Yangtze Valley. Elsewhere in the region, Super Typhoon Phanfone weakened to a category one storm as it made landfall on the eastern coast of Japan early in the period. Phanfone brought flooding rainfall to portions of central Honshu, causing some damage to mature rice and harvest delays. Meanwhile, Super Typhoon Vongfong followed Phanfone's track closely and as of October 13 had weakened to a tropical storm (winds in excess of 50 knots) and was making landfall in southern Japan (more information will be available in next week's summary).

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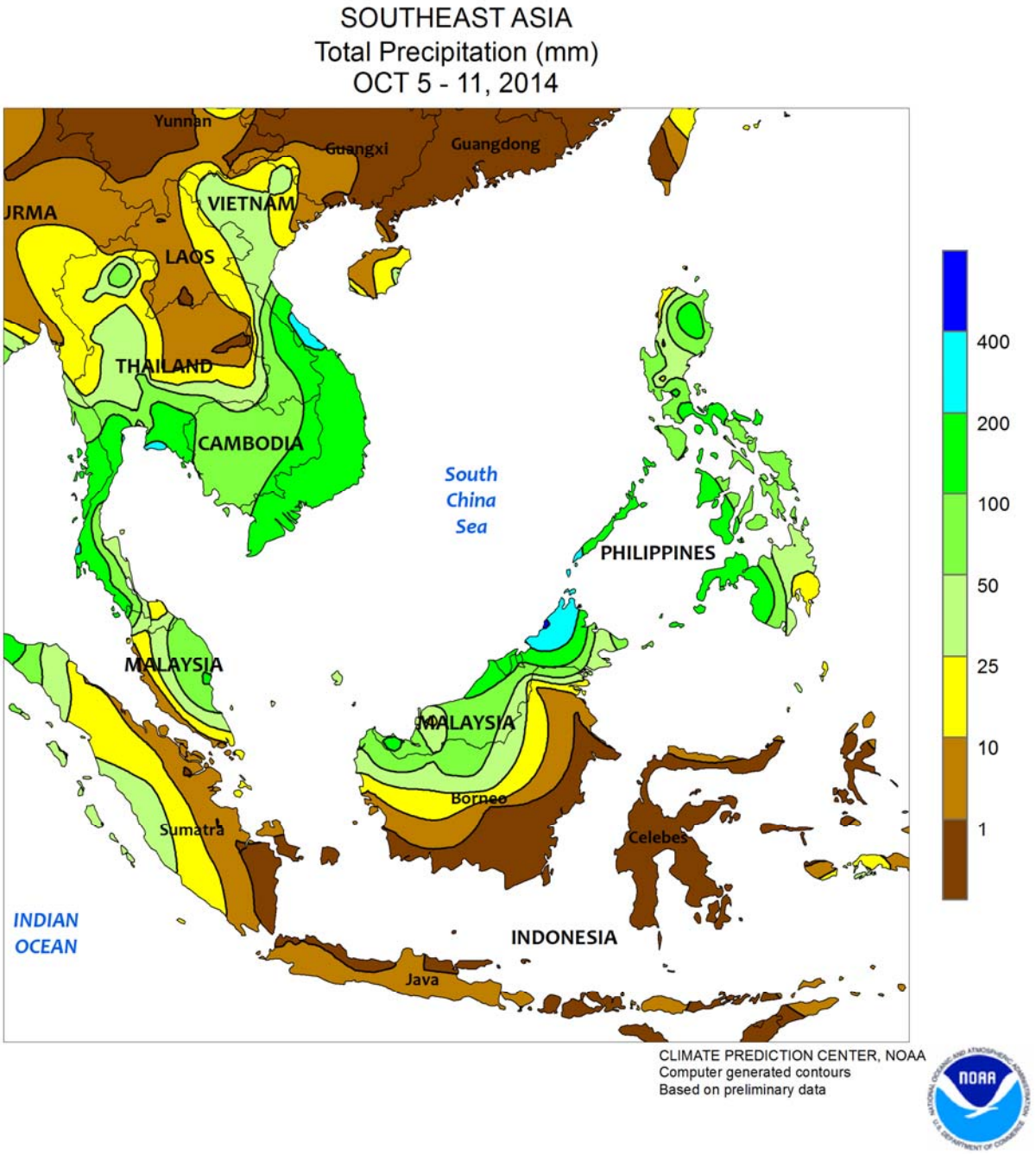

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Continued monsoon showers in central Thailand further improved reservoir levels for the upcoming dry-season rice crop. The rainfall, however, hampered maturation of the current rice crop in the same location. In contrast, seasonably drier weather in northeastern Thailand promoted rice maturation. Meanwhile, unseasonably heavy showers (150-200 mm or more) along central portions of Vietnam caused delays to coffee harvesting and likely damaged some of the crop. In the Philippines, periodically heavy showers (100-200 mm) through the week slowed rice and corn maturation and harvesting, while maintaining abundant moisture supplies for the upcoming winter crop. To the south, rainfall in excess of 100 mm boosted soil moisture for oil palm in Malaysia, while causing minor harvest delays, as mostly dry weather in Indonesia aided harvesting.

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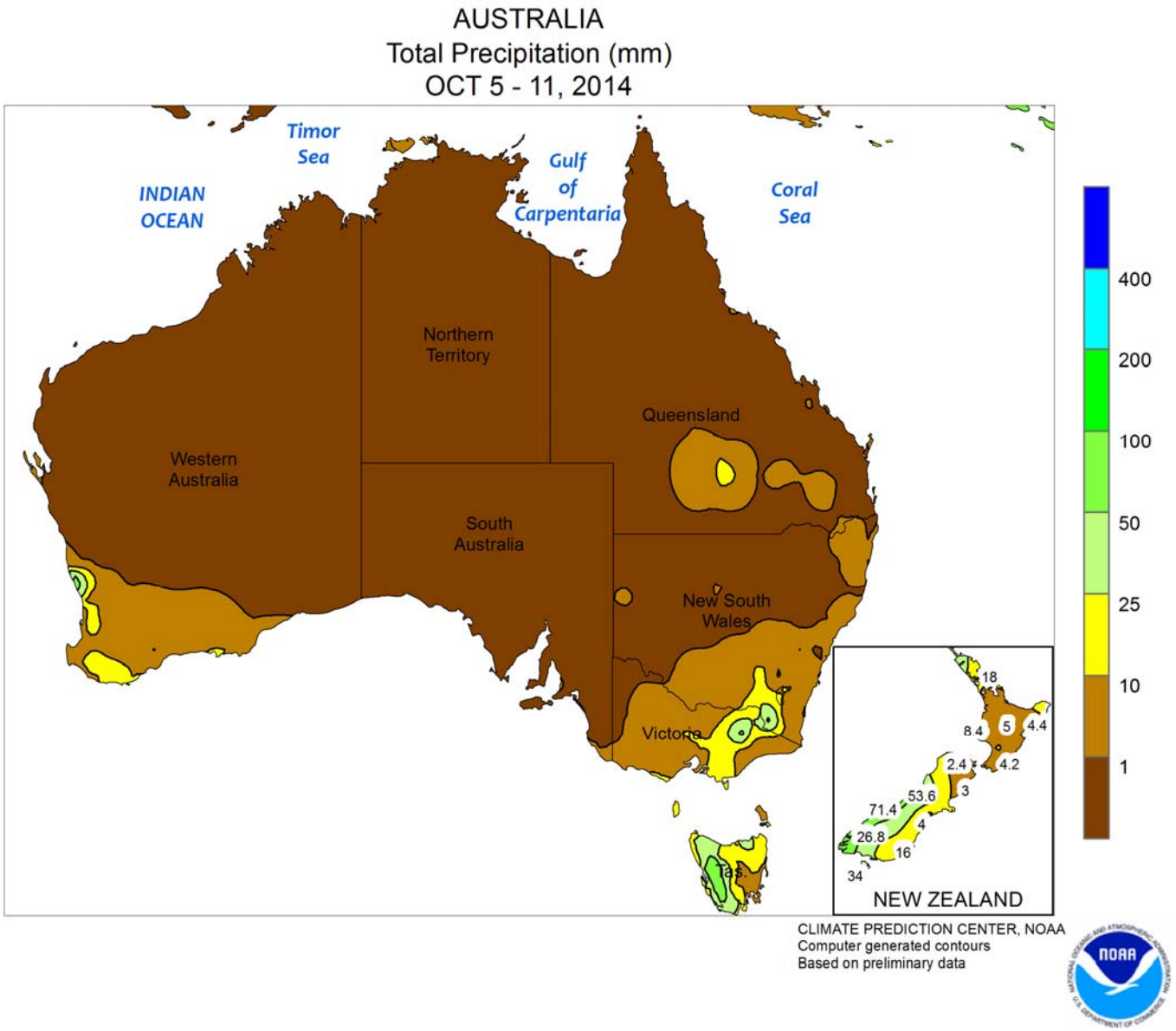

AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, scattered showers (5-10 mm) benefited immature winter grains and oilseeds. A band of rain (5-25 mm) overspread southeastern Australia as well, but most of the rain fell south and east of the wheat belt. As a result, unfavorably dry weather persisted in the major agricultural areas, further reducing prospects for immature wheat, barley, and canola. In northern New South Wales, dry weather aided winter grain dry down. More rain would be welcomed, however, to spark early summer crop development. Rain (5-25 mm, locally more) in southern Queensland favored summer crop planting, germination, and emergence. Temperatures in the wheat belt averaged 2 to 4°C above normal, helping spur winter and summer crop development.

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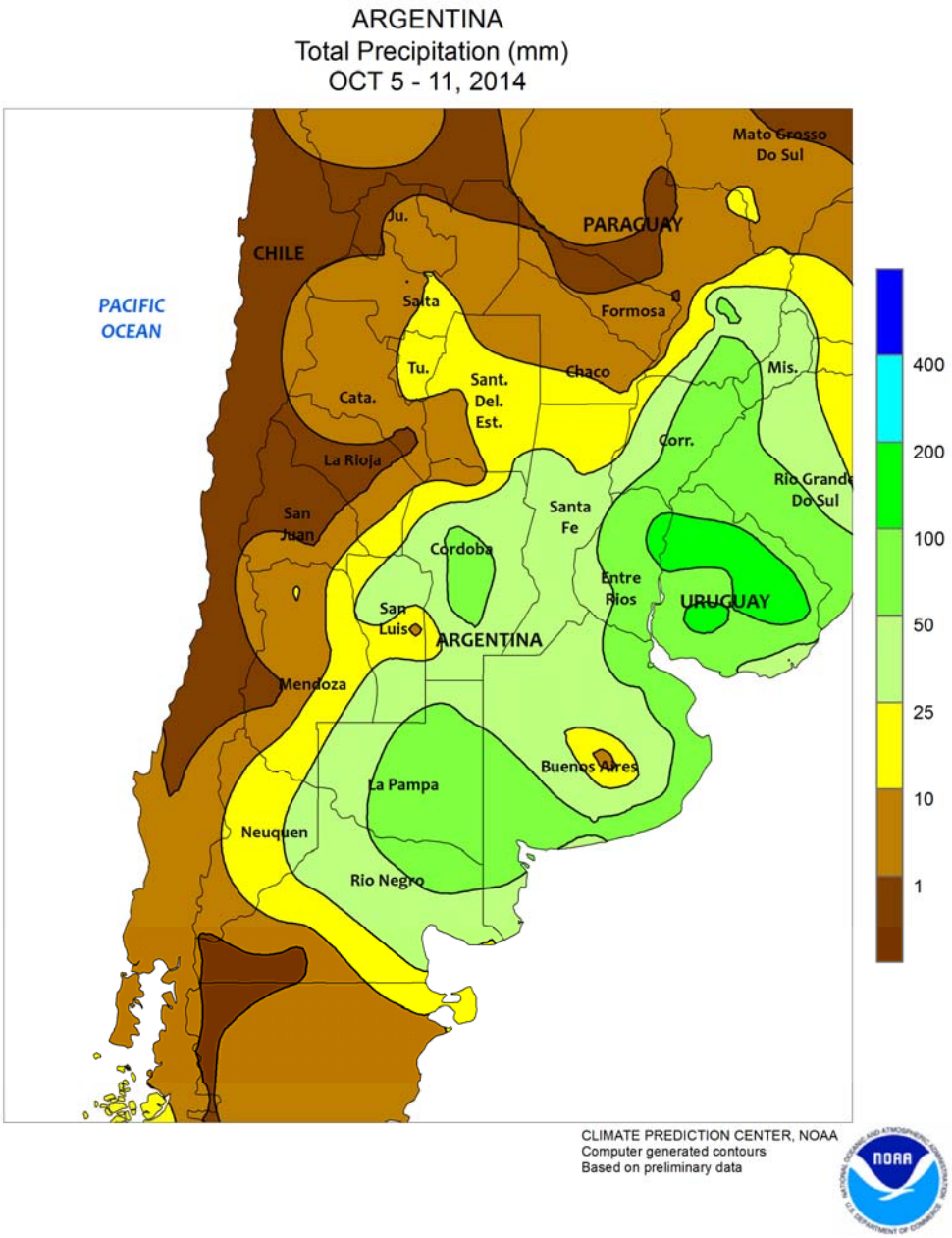

ARGENTINA

Locally heavy rain fostered winter grain development and boosted moisture reserves for summer crops. Rainfall totaling more than 25 mm covered a large area stretching from La Pampa and Buenos Aires to Corrientes, including much of Cordoba, with many areas recording more than 50 mm. In addition, satellite-derived rainfall estimates depicted rain in the north, including cotton areas of southern Chaco, northeastern Santiago del Estero, and northern Santa Fe. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in most areas, with slightly warmer conditions (temperatures averaging 3-4°C above normal) in the far north. Consequently, daytime highs ranged from the middle 20s (degrees C) in southeastern Buenos Aires to the lower 40s in Chaco and Formosa. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 27 percent planted as of October 9, compared with 15 percent last year. In addition, corn was 18 percent planted versus 13 percent last year.

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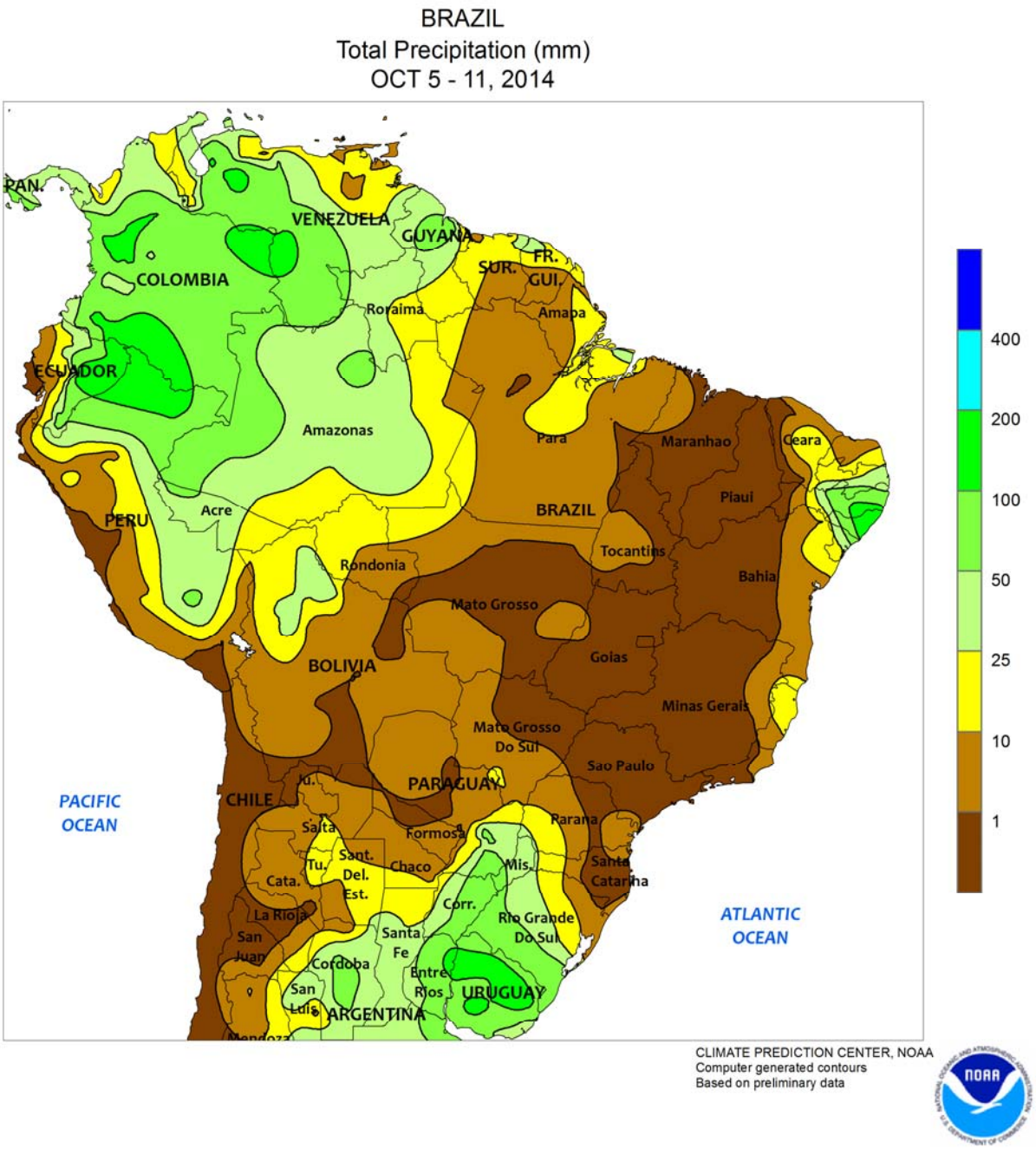

BRAZIL

Favorably drier weather prevailed in the southern wheat belt, but other areas are becoming too dry for normal crop development. Rainfall in the main agricultural districts was generally confined to southern and western sections of Rio Grande do Sul, with amounts in some areas approaching 50 mm. Light rain (10 mm) extended northward into western Parana, otherwise unseasonably dry conditions dominated a large section of central and southeastern Brazil. Above-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, with daytime highs reaching 40°C in the traditionally warmer locations of Mato Grosso do Sul and Tocantins. In southern Brazil, the unseasonable warmth (weekly temperatures averaging 2-3°C above normal) helped to alleviate excessive wetness affecting filling to maturing wheat. Farther north, however, the warmer conditions further limited moisture for sugarcane and coffee in the main growing areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Additional moisture would also be welcome for newly-planted soybeans in the Center-West Region. Elsewhere, rain intensified along the northeastern coast, with amounts in excess of 100 mm in sugarcane areas of Pernambuco and Alagoas.

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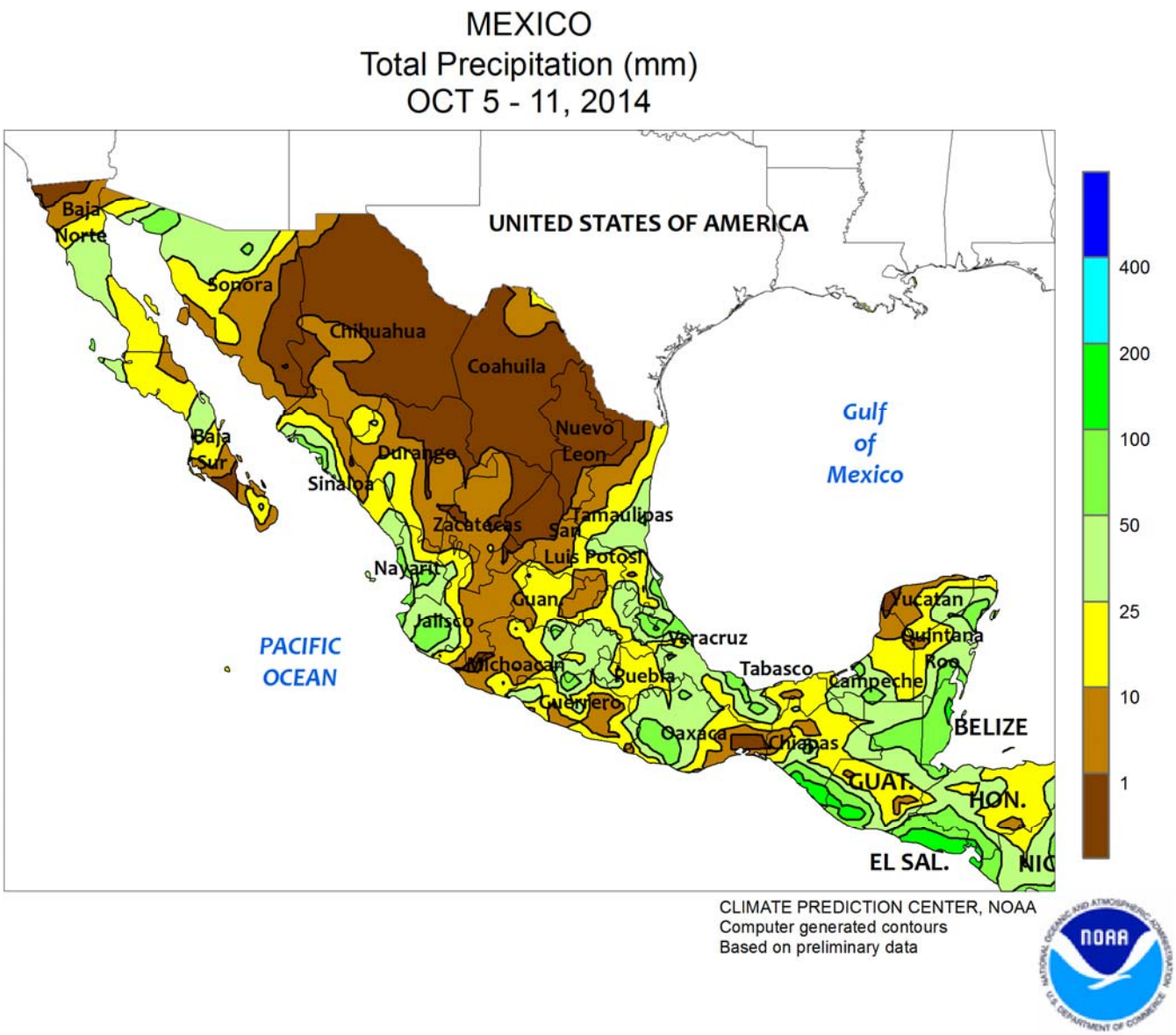

MEXICO

Rainfall tapered off from the previous week across much of the south and east but a late surge of tropical moisture generated showers in parts of the northwest. Most of the southern plateau corn belt recorded rainfall ranging from 5 to 25 mm, with locally higher amounts (greater than 50 mm) concentrated from Mexico to Puebla. The drier weather was overall favorable for corn and other maturing rain-fed summer crops, though reservoirs could have benefited from additional rain. Scattered showers continued along the southern Pacific Coast and on the Yucatan Peninsula, and along the western Pacific Coast (Nayarit and southern Sinaloa). Showers returned to parts of the northwest as Hurricane Simon weakened and approached the Baja Peninsula. However, the heaviest rain (greater than 25 mm) was generally confined to northern sections of Sonora and coastal areas of Sinaloa, missing some of the watersheds that provide wheat and corn areas with irrigation reserves. Mostly dry weather prevailed in the northeast (Nuevo Leon and northern Tamaulipas).

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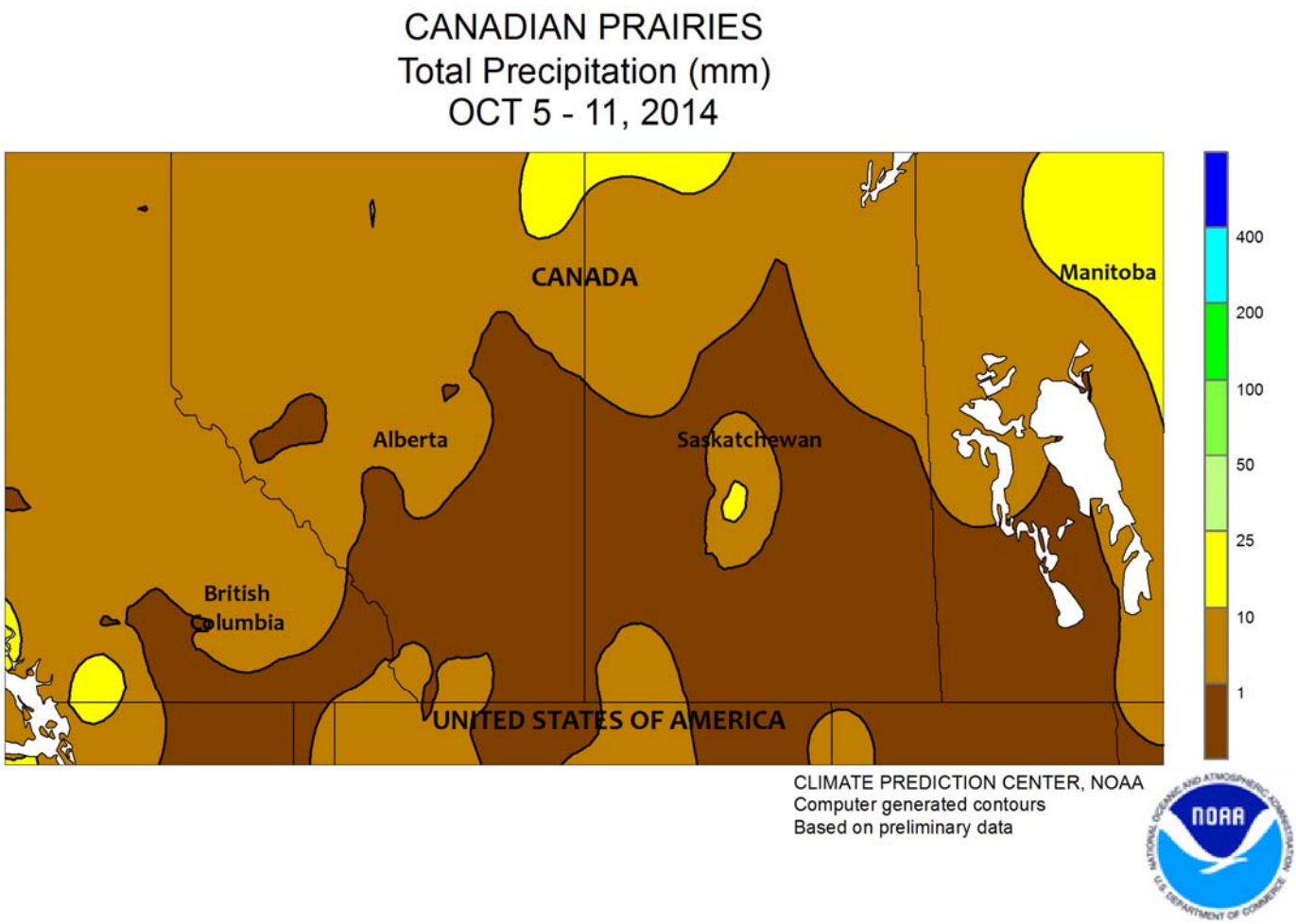

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Mostly dry weather favored spring grain and oilseed harvesting after last week's cool, damp conditions. Little to no rain fell across the region, with just a few locations recording more than 5 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal in the western Prairies (Alberta and western Saskatchewan) and 1 to 3°C below normal in the east. Daytime highs briefly reached the lower 20s (degrees C) on several days in some of the warmer locations, otherwise high temperatures ranged from the upper single digits to the upper 10s. Nighttime lows fell below -5°C in parts of the east, which for some areas was the coldest air mass of the season thus far, ending the growing season.

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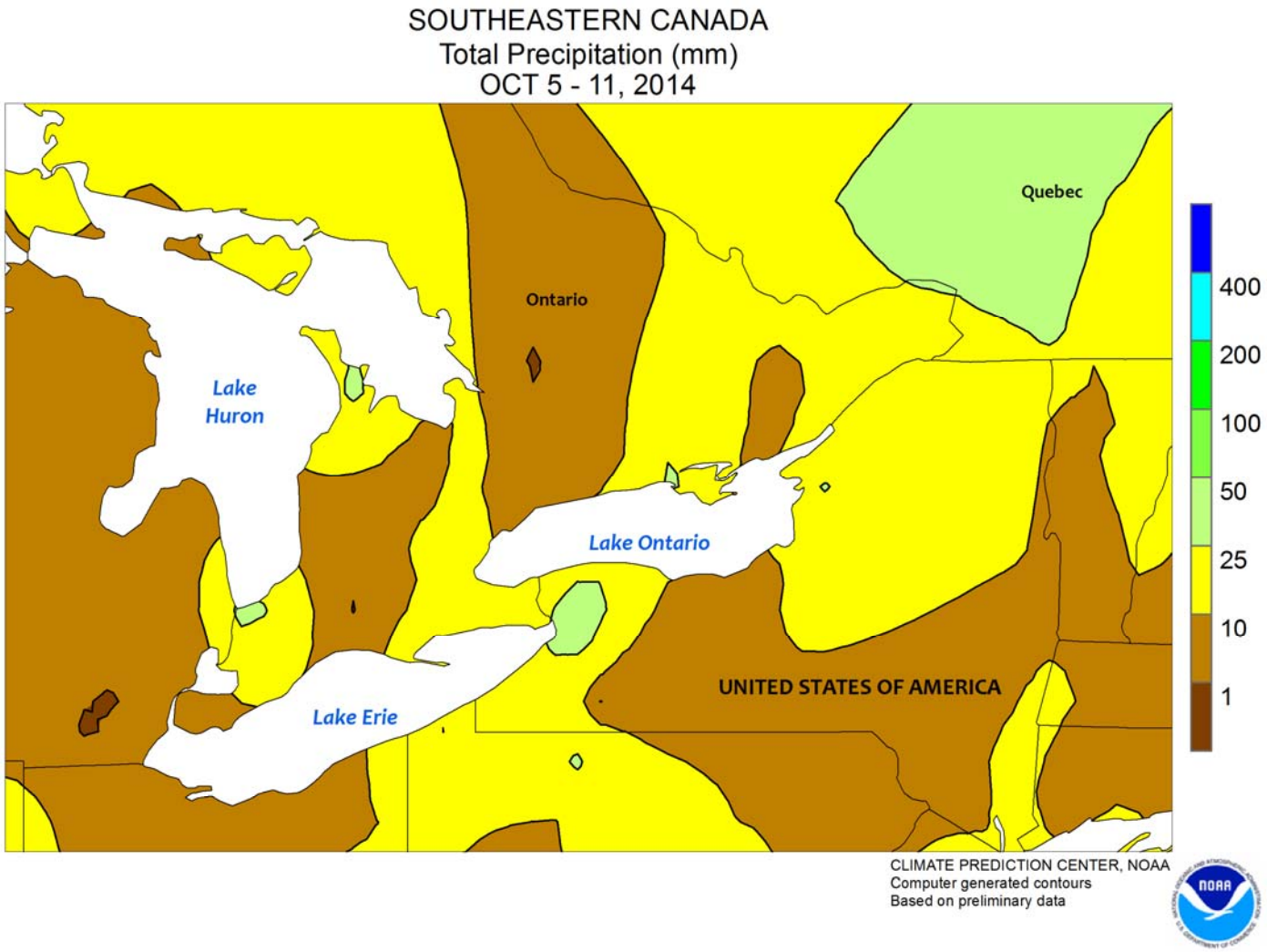


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

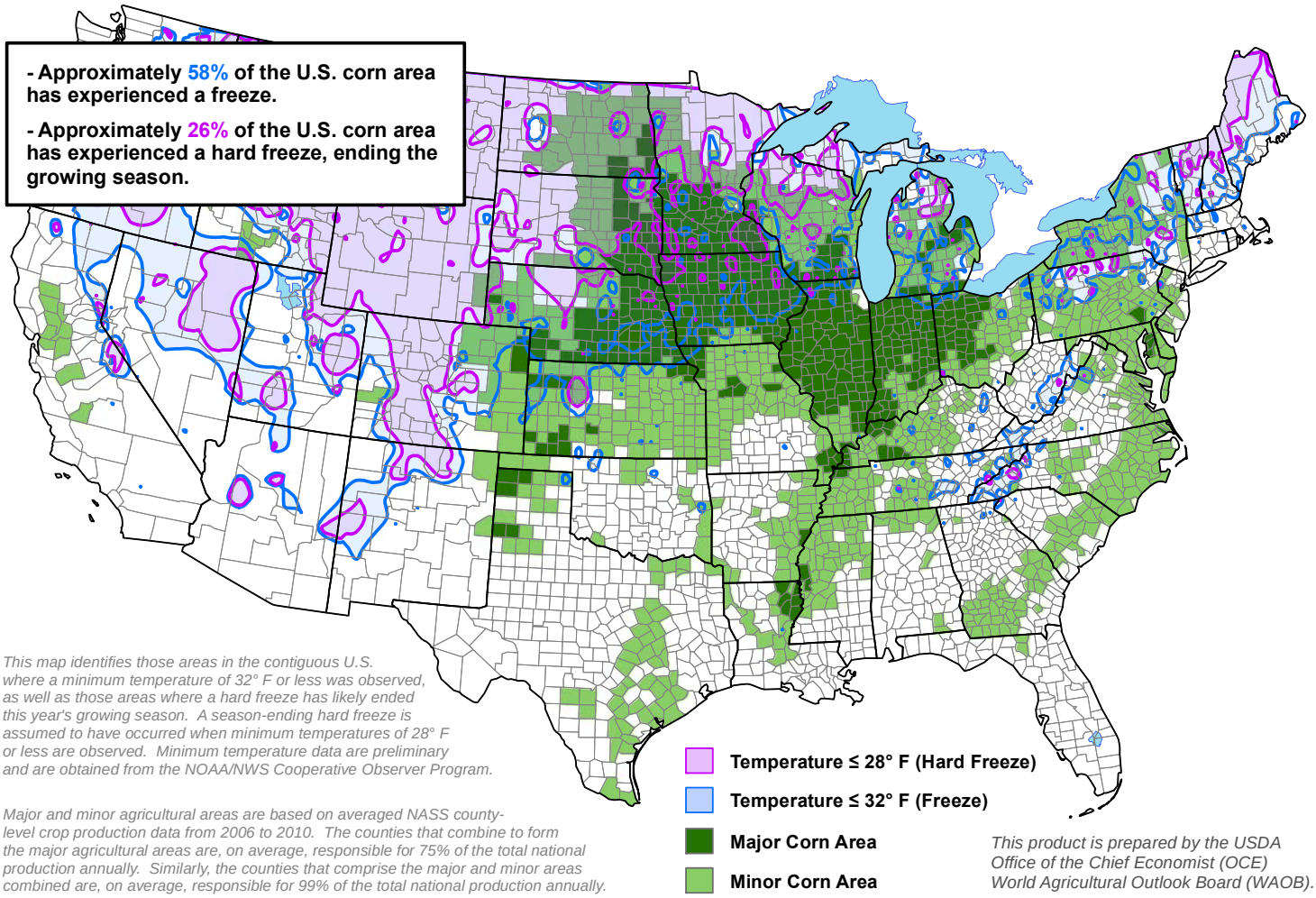
Cooler-than-normal weather slowed development of late-planted summer crops, following several weeks of favorably warmer conditions. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal; daytime highs occasionally approached 20°C, but were mostly in the lower and middle 10s. Nighttime lows fell below freezing in interior farming areas of southwestern Ontario, ending the growing season in some locations. Showers were generally scattered and light, though a few locations recorded totals above 25 mm. Moisture was overall favorable for winter wheat establishment.

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

United States Department of Agriculture

Monitoring the End of the 2014 Growing Season

September 1 - October 12, 2014



This map identifies those areas in the contiguous U.S. where a minimum temperature of 32° F or less was observed, as well as those areas where a hard freeze has likely ended this year's growing season. A season-ending hard freeze is assumed to have occurred when minimum temperatures of 28° F or less are observed. Minimum temperature data are preliminary and are obtained from the NOAA/NWS Cooperative Observer Program.

Major and minor agricultural areas are based on averaged NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. The counties that combine to form the major agricultural areas are, on average, responsible for 75% of the total national production annually. Similarly, the counties that comprise the major and minor areas combined are, on average, responsible for 99% of the total national production annually.

This product is prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB).

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