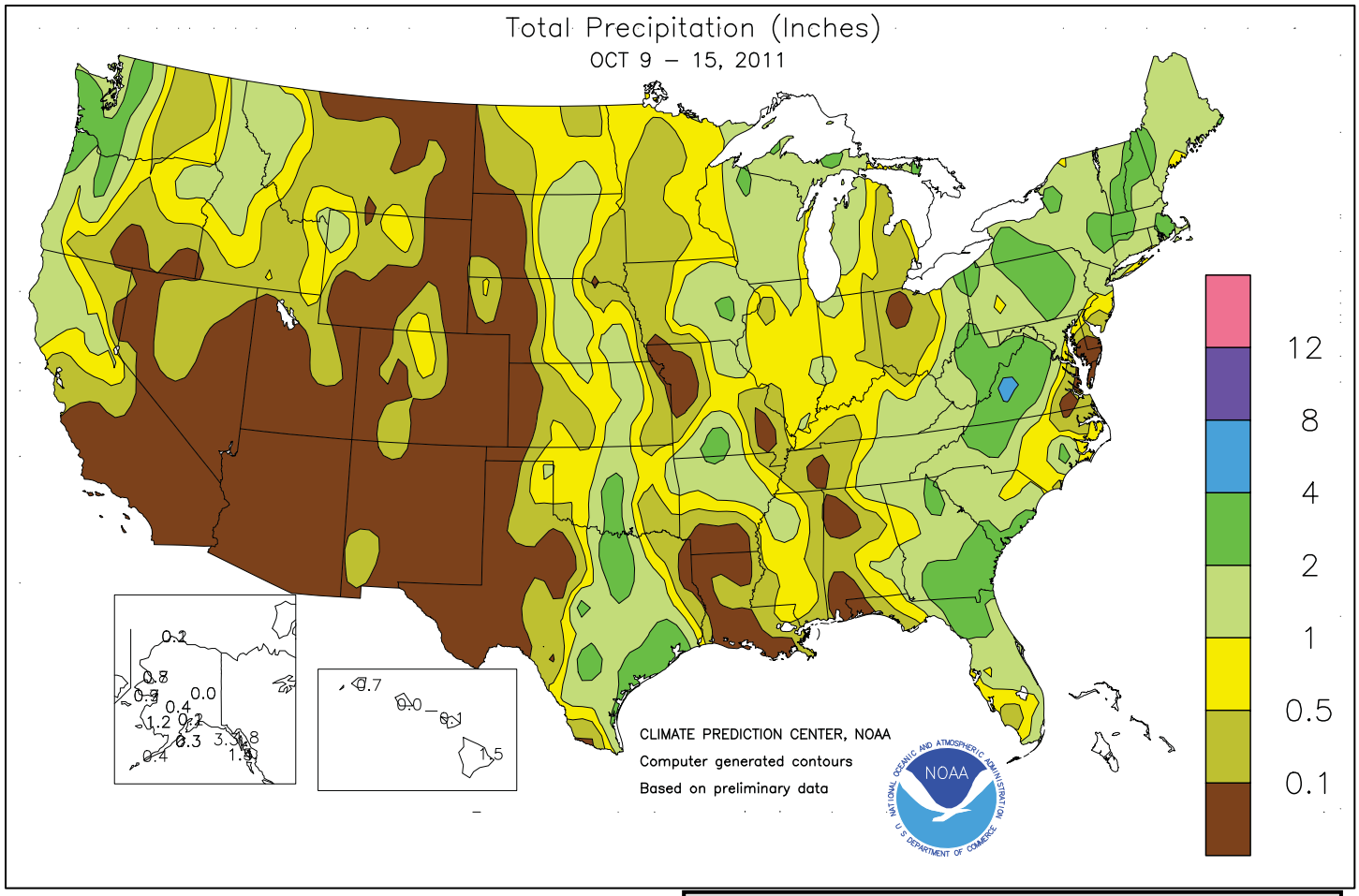
Volume 98, No. 42 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather October 18, 2011

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 9 - 15, 2011

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Rain ended early in the week across the **eastern Plains**, signaling the beginning of an extended period of mild, dry weather from the **Southwest to the nation's mid-section**. However, widespread showers affected the **eastern half of the U.S.**, with some of the heaviest rain (locally 2 to 4 inches) falling in the **Atlantic Coast States**. Fieldwork largely stalled **east of the Appalachians**, while **Midwestern** harvest activities slowed from the previous week's torrid pace. In the **lower Mississippi Valley**, scattered showers caused only minor fieldwork

(Continued on page 5)

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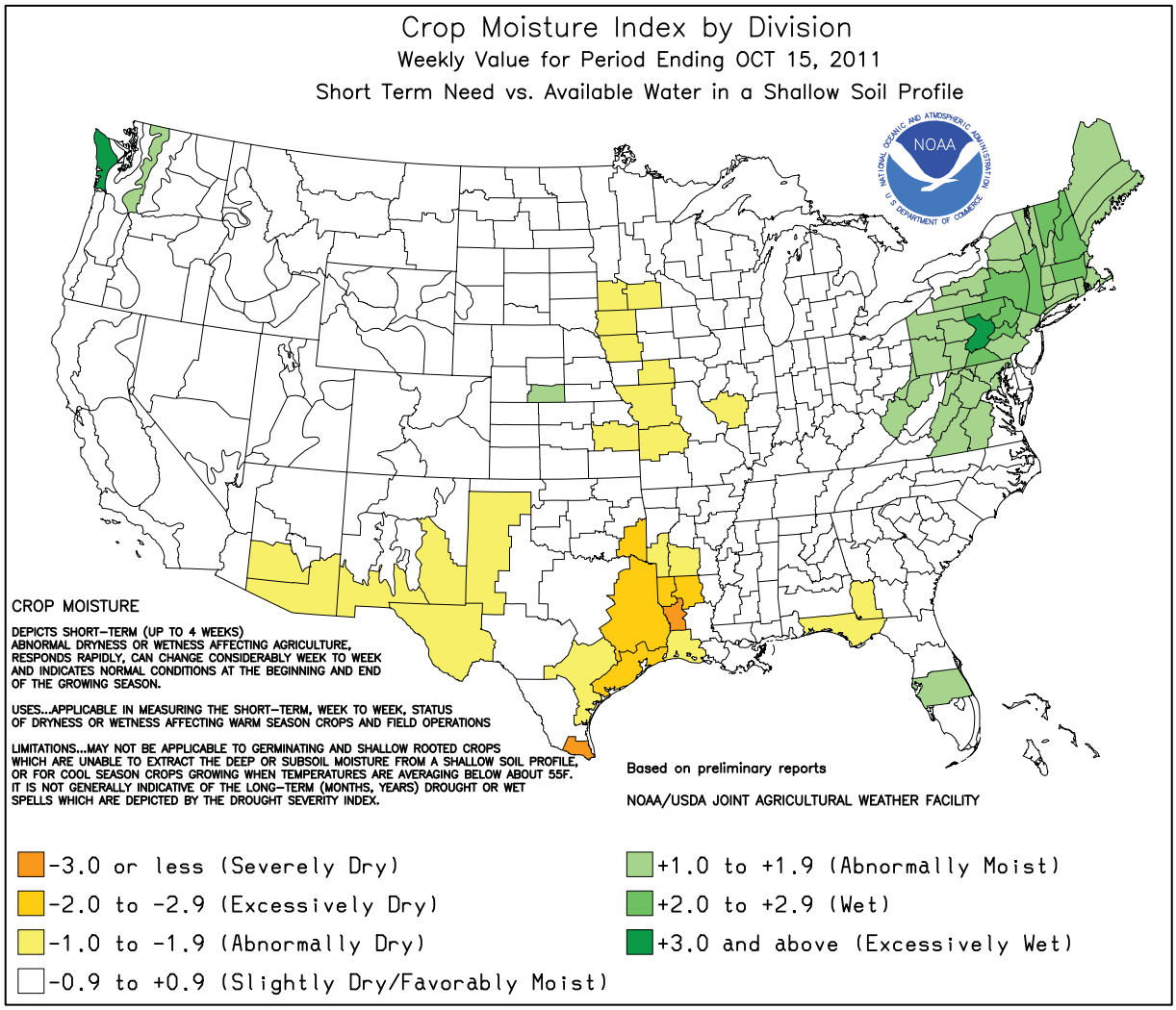
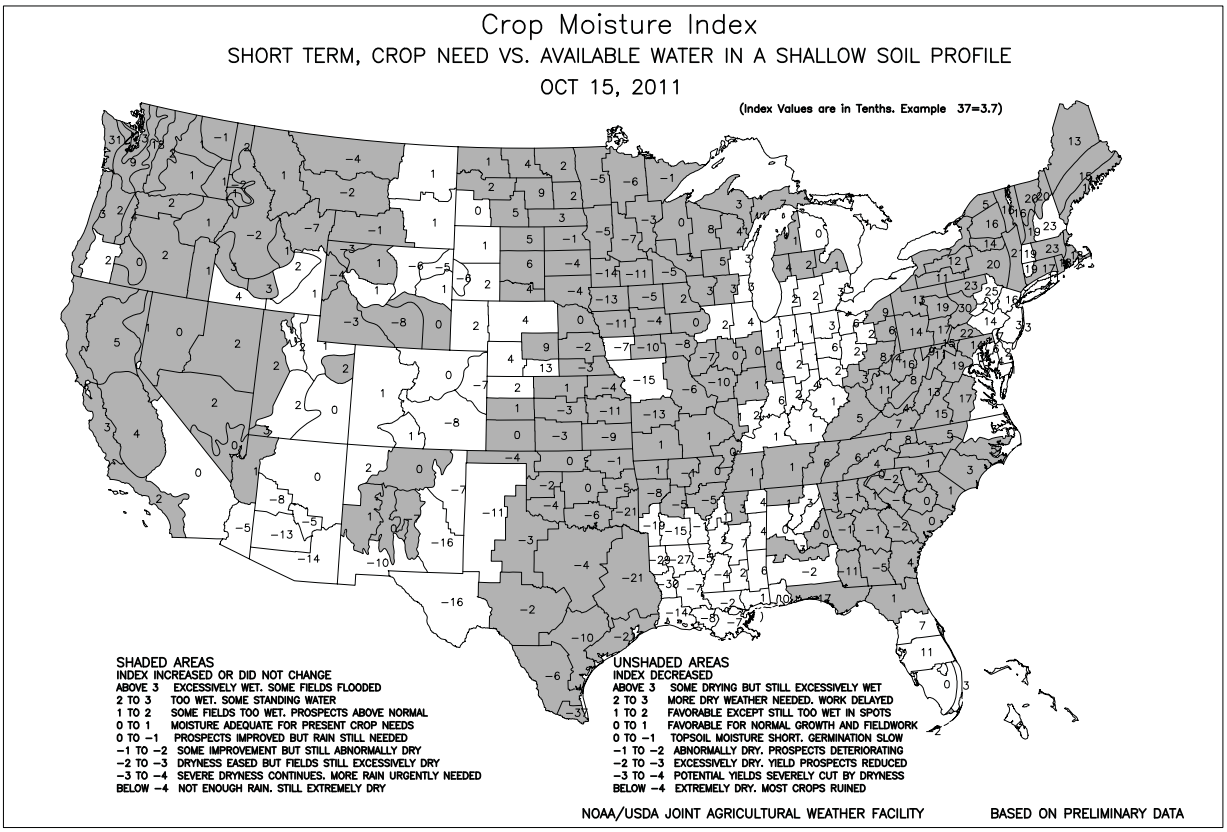
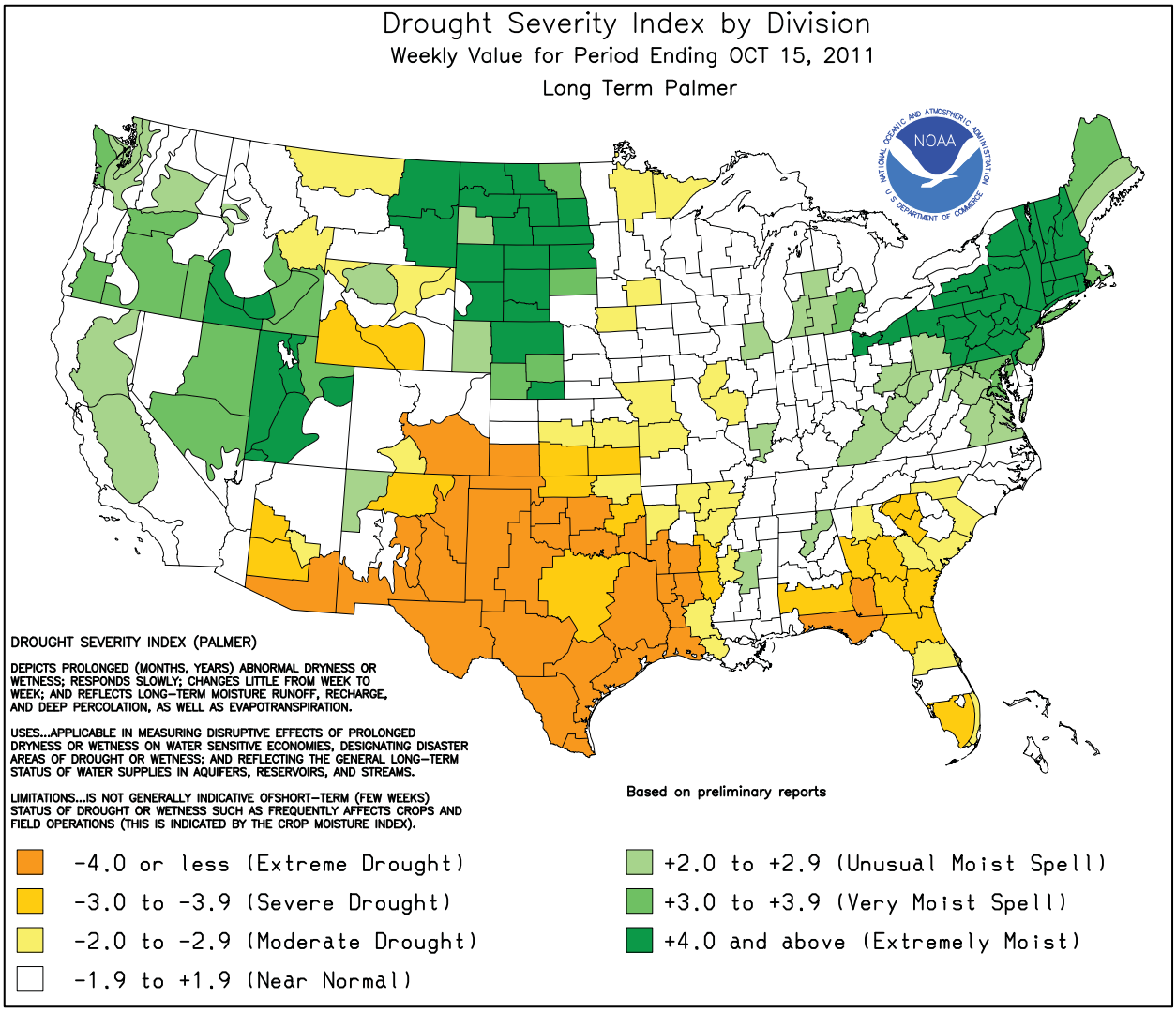
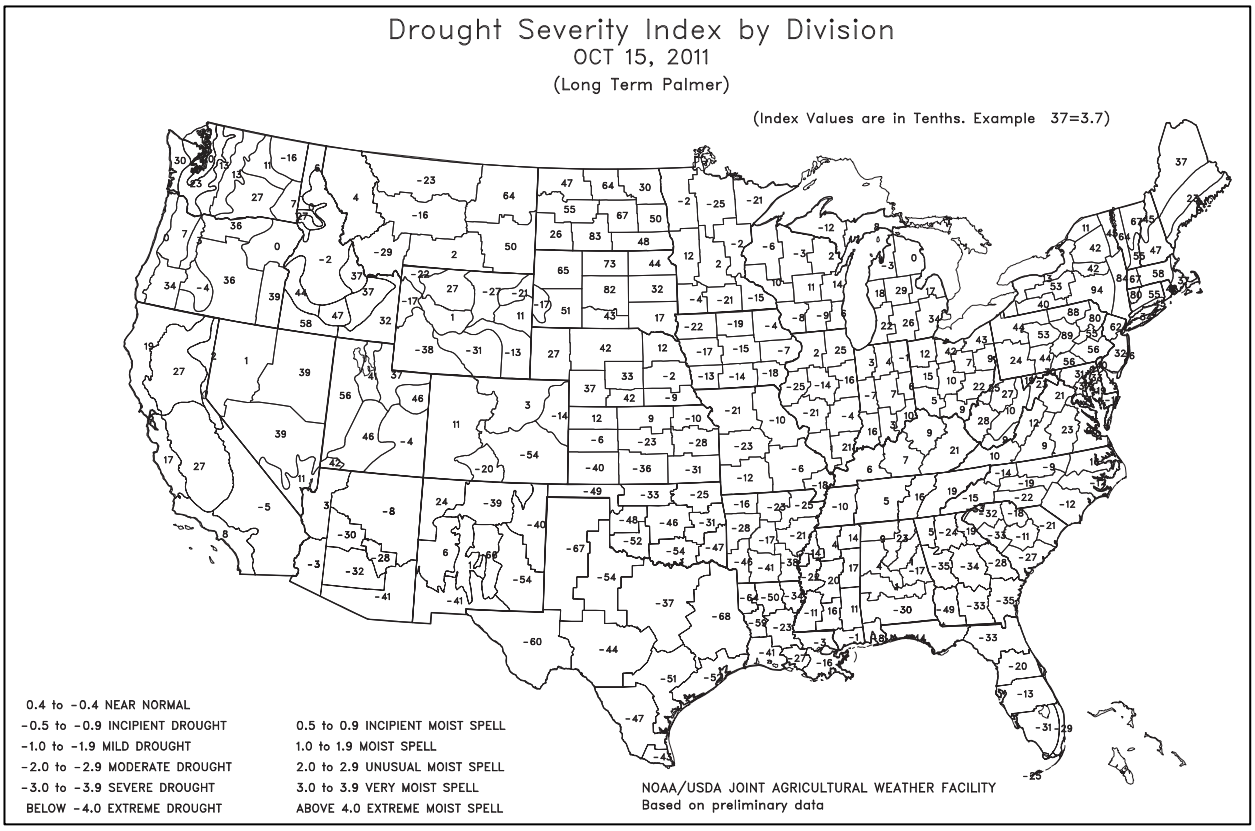
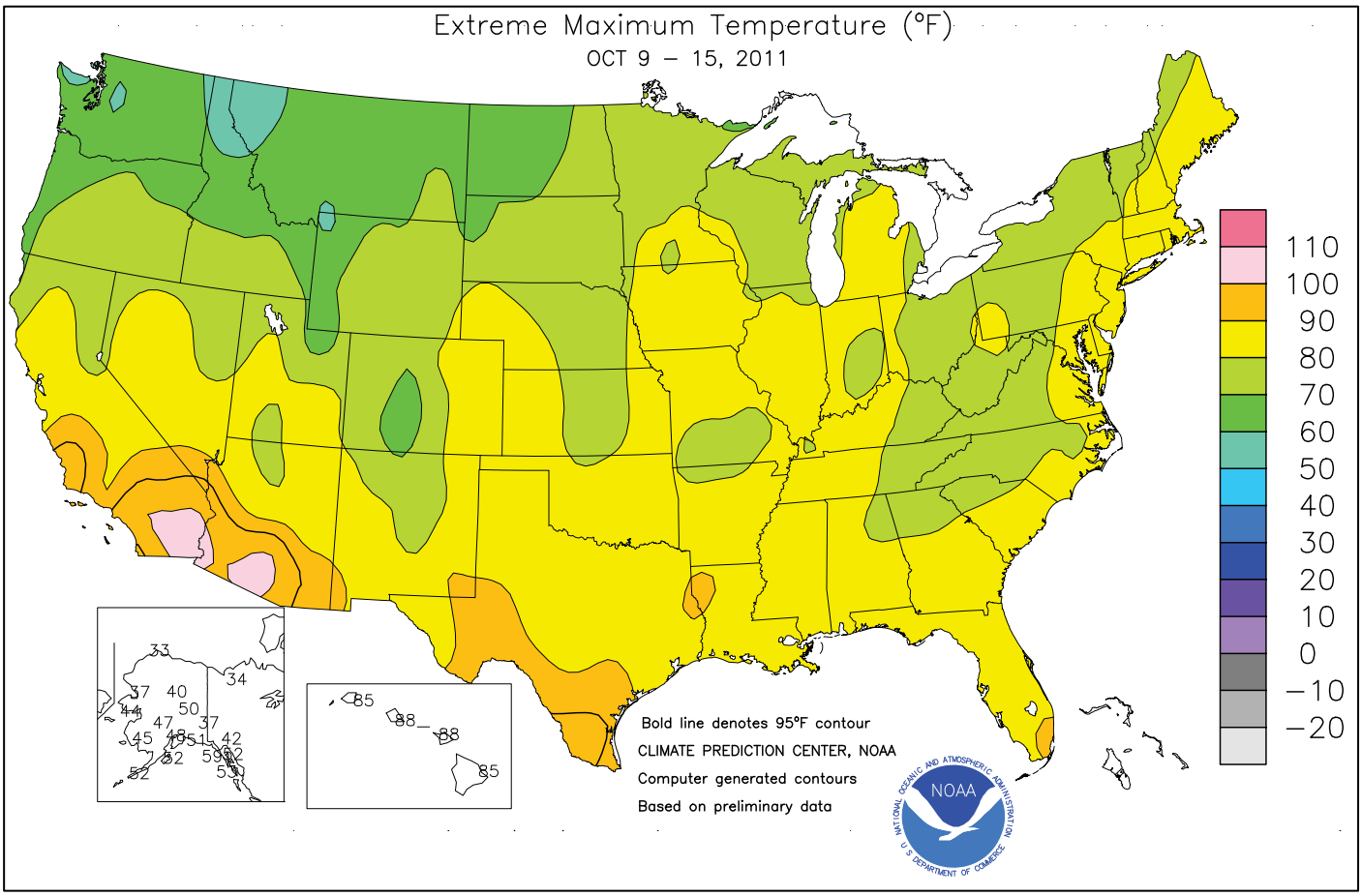
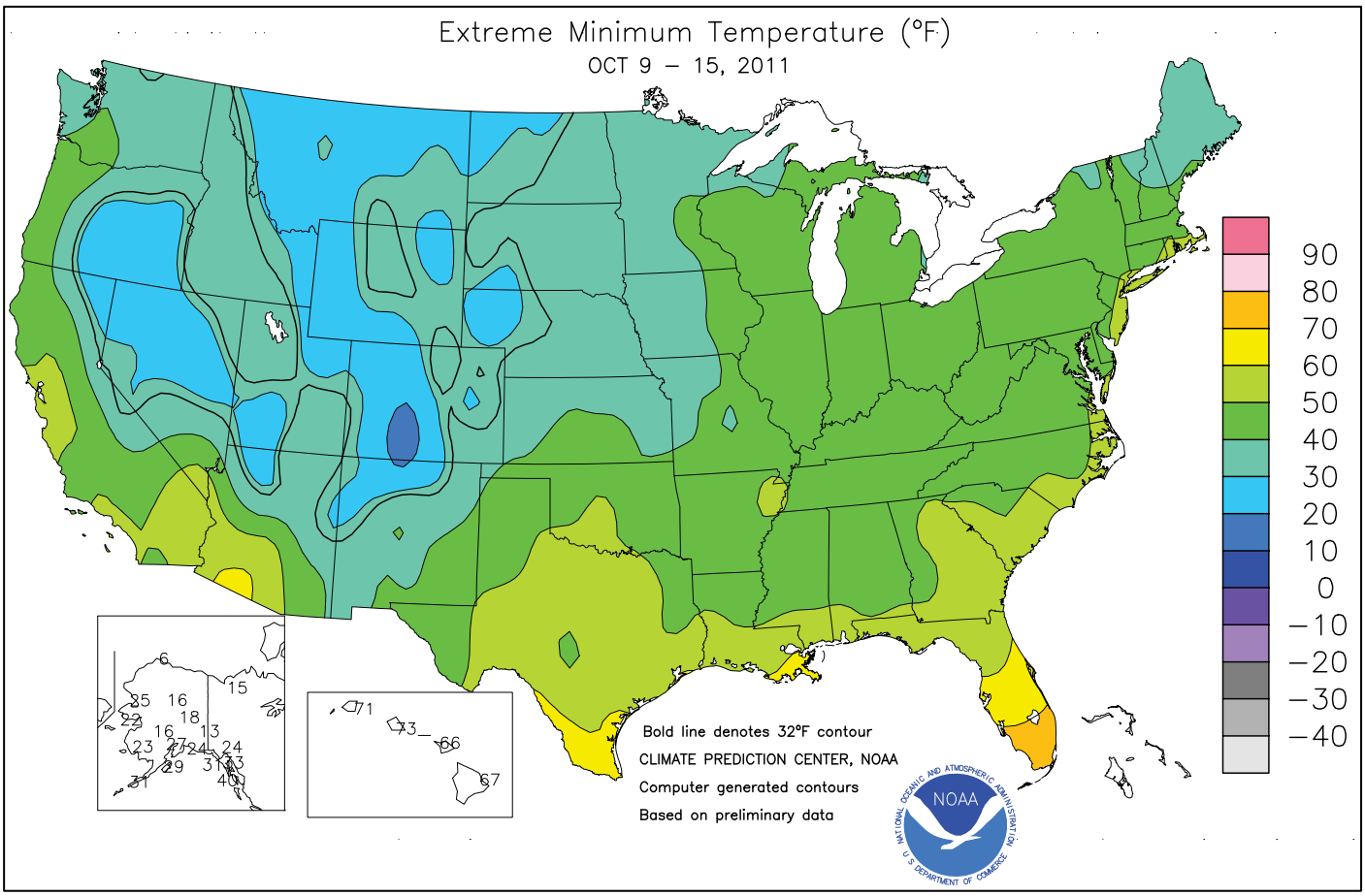

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending OCT 15, 2011
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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 15, 2011
(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

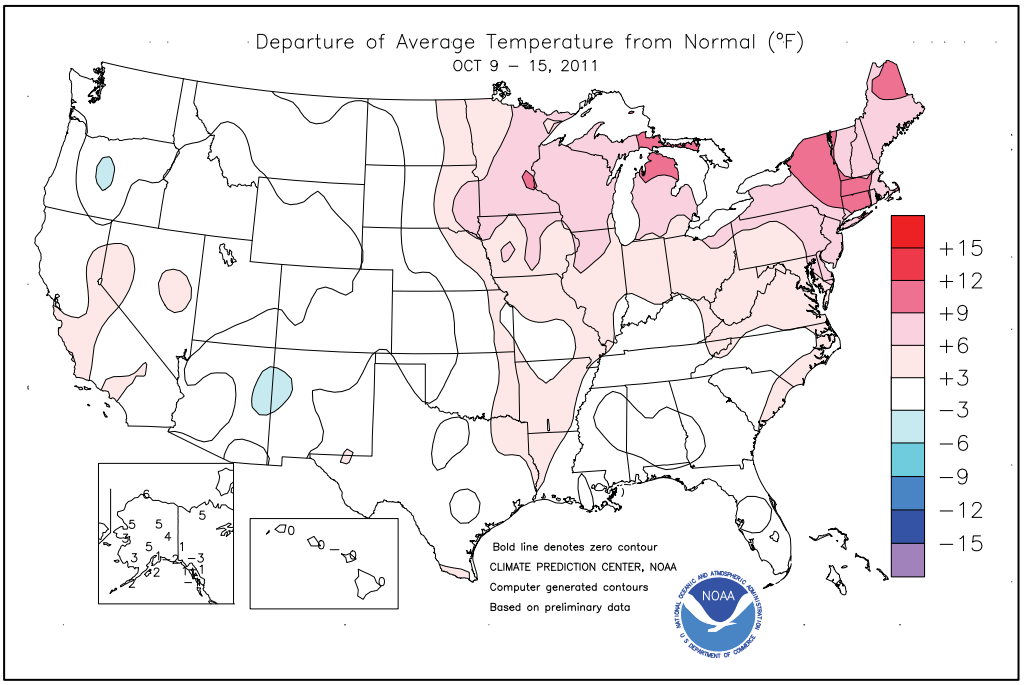

Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending OCT 15, 2011
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
OCT 15, 2011
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
OCT 9 – 15, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
OCT 9 – 15, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

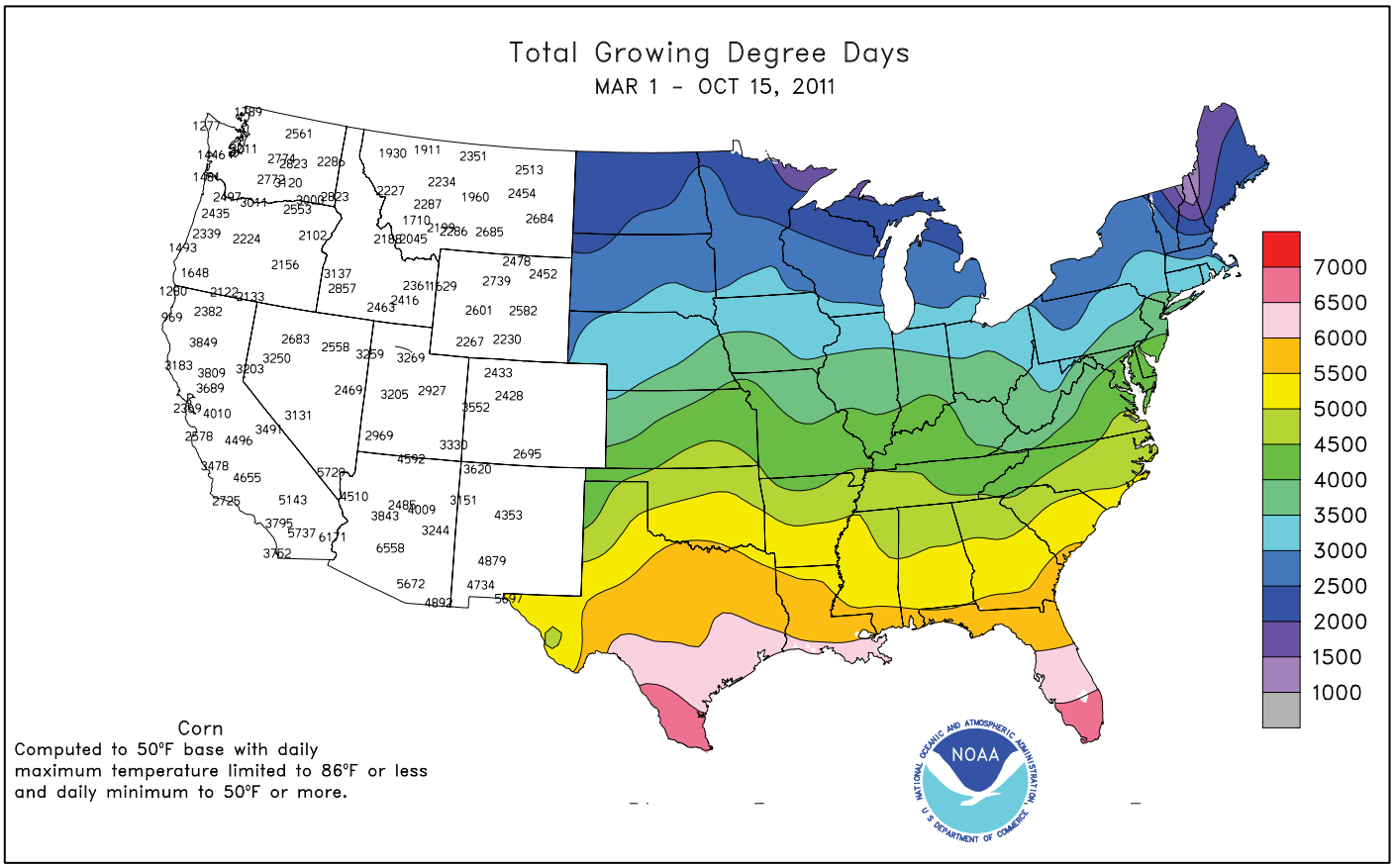
(Continued from front cover)
disruptions. Elsewhere, widespread showers in **northern California** and the **Northwest** limited fieldwork but benefited emerging winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in the **Southeast** and from the **High Plains westward**, but generally ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal from the **northern Corn Belt into the Northeast**.



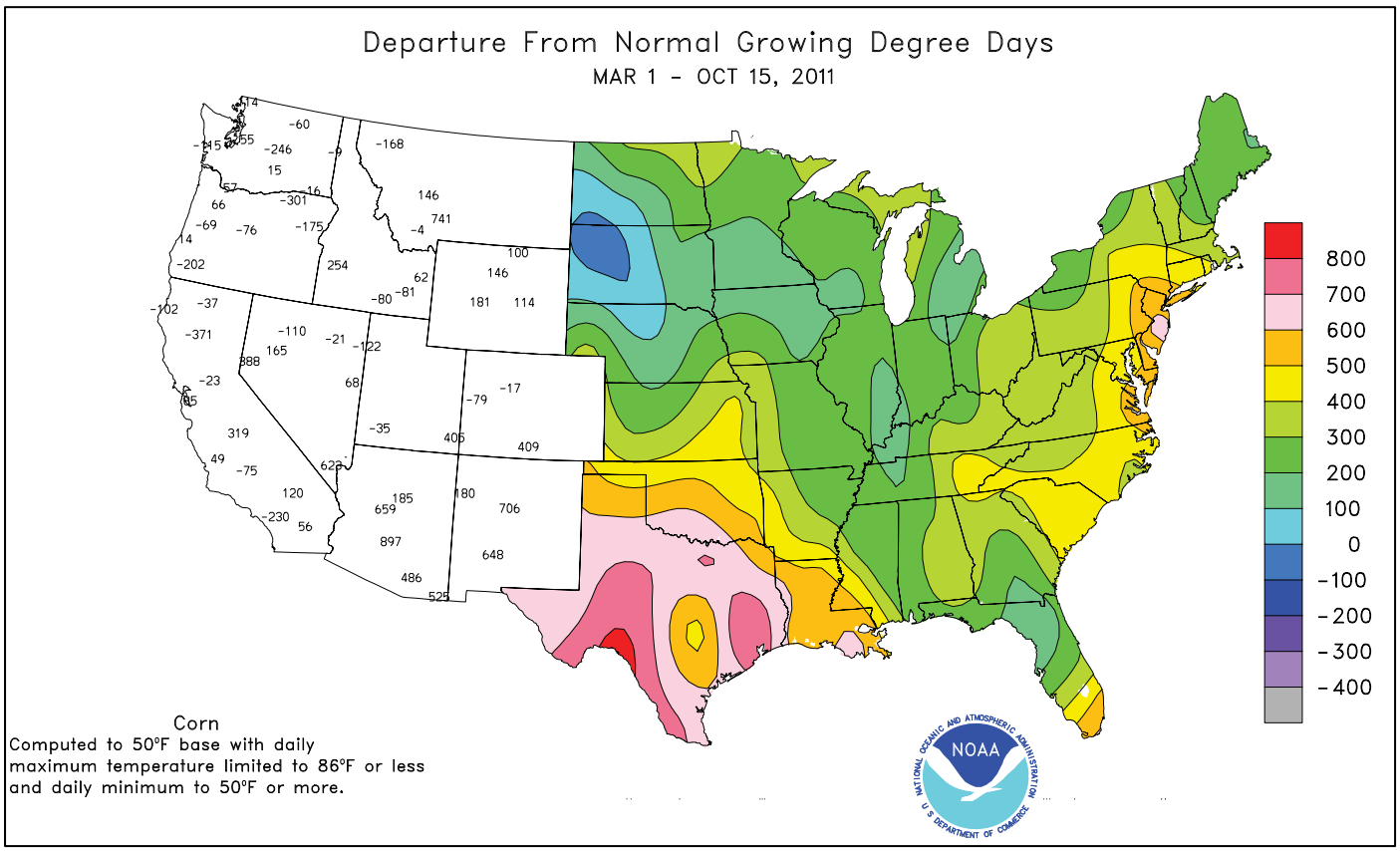
Heavy rain lingered across the **nation's mid-section** on October 9, when daily-record totals included 5.83 inches in **Waco, TX**; 3.06 inches in **San Antonio, TX**; 2.71 inches in **Oklahoma City, OK**; and 1.46 inches in **Broken Bow, NE.** For **Waco**, it was the wettest October day on record (previously, 5.67 inches on October 2, 1927), the fourth-wettest day during any month, and the wettest day since December 20, 1997, when 7.98 inches fell. **Waco's** deluge also helped to boost its January 1 - October 15 total to 20.04 inches (74 percent of normal). Similarly, **San Antonio's** year-to-date precipitation climbed to 12.93 inches (50 percent of normal). A few days later, heavy rain shifted into the **East** and overspread the **Northwest**. Daily-record amounts for October 11 reached 2.46 inches in **Athens, GA**, and 0.96 inch in **Olympia, WA.** In the **East**, other record-setting totals included 1.92 inches (on October 13) at **Virginia's Dulles Airport**; 1.31 inches (on October 14) in **Scranton, PA**; and 1.12 inches (on October 14) in **Burlington, VT.** Records for October 15 reached 1.32 inches in **Caribou, ME**, and 1.27 inches in **Watertown, NY.** High winds trailed the rain, with late-week gusts topping 60 mph at several locations in the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**.

Record-setting warmth prevailed early in the week across the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**. **Green Bay, WI**, tied an October record with 9 consecutive days of 70-degree warmth. The streak, which lasted from October 3-11 and included highs of 81°F from October 6-8, tied **Green Bay's** record originally set from October 14-22, 1947. Farther east, **Portland, ME**, posted three consecutive daily-record highs (81, 85, and 81°F) from October 8-10. **Portland** also experienced its warmest October day since October 2, 1968, when it was also 85°F. Elsewhere in **Maine**, **Caribou** (82°F on October 9) eclipsed a monthly record previously set with highs of 79°F on October 4, 2005, and October 16 and 18, 1968. Unusual warmth developed in **southern California** by October 12, when daily-record highs soared to 105°F in **Santa Ana**, 104°F in **El Cajon**, and 102°F in **Long Beach**. Warm weather also covered **southern Florida**, where daily-record highs included 91°F in both **West Palm Beach** (on October 11) and **Miami** (on October 12). At week's end, warmth expanded across the remainder of the **West**. **Willcox, AZ**, collected at least four consecutive daily-record highs (93, 94, 94, and 95°F) from October 14-17. Other daily-record highs for October 15 included 99°F in **Tucson, AZ**; 90°F in **Hanksville, UT**; 80°F in **Grand Junction, CO**; and 75°F in **Rock Springs, WY.** Elsewhere, an expansion of warmth in the **Southeast** led to record-setting highs for October 15 in **Mobile, AL** (88°F), and **St. Simons Island, GA** (86°F).

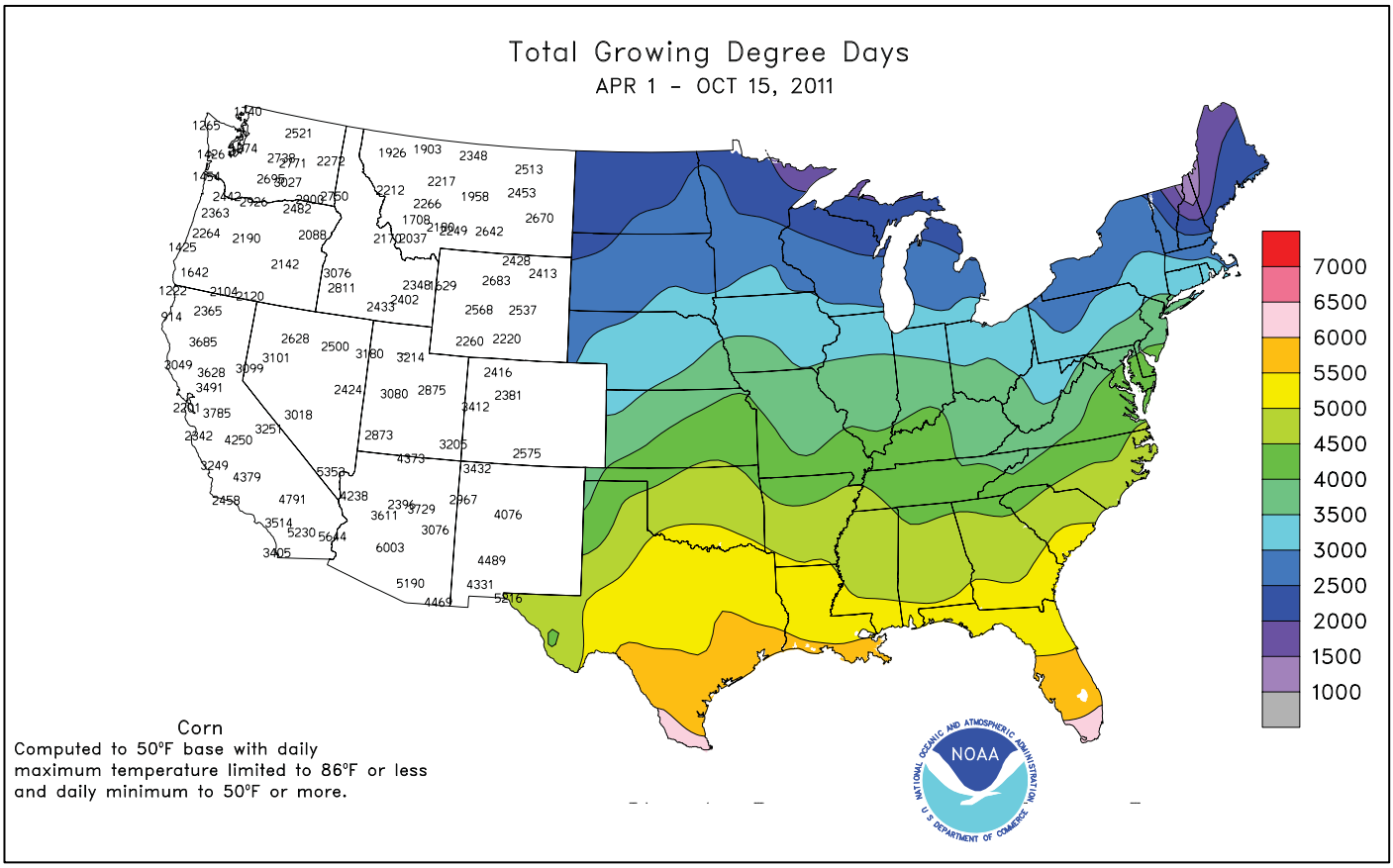
Mild, wet weather affected portions of the **Alaskan mainland**, while seasonal showers continued across the **southeastern part of the state**. Some of the most significant precipitation fell in **southwestern Alaska**, where **Bethel** netted consecutive daily-record totals (0.47 and 0.41 inch) on October 13-14. Elsewhere in **western Alaska**, **Nome** (0.63 inch on October 12) experienced its wettest October day since October 29, 1995, when 0.71 inch fell. Meanwhile in **southern Alaska**, **Yakutat** noted a daily-record high of 59°F on October 11, followed by 3.81 inches of rain from October 14-16. Farther south, generally tranquil weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, although some heavier showers developed toward week's end in windward locations. On October 14-15, **Honokaa** (on the **Big Island**) received 2.23 inches in a 24-hour period—and was one of several **Hawaiian** sites to net at least 2 inches during that time.

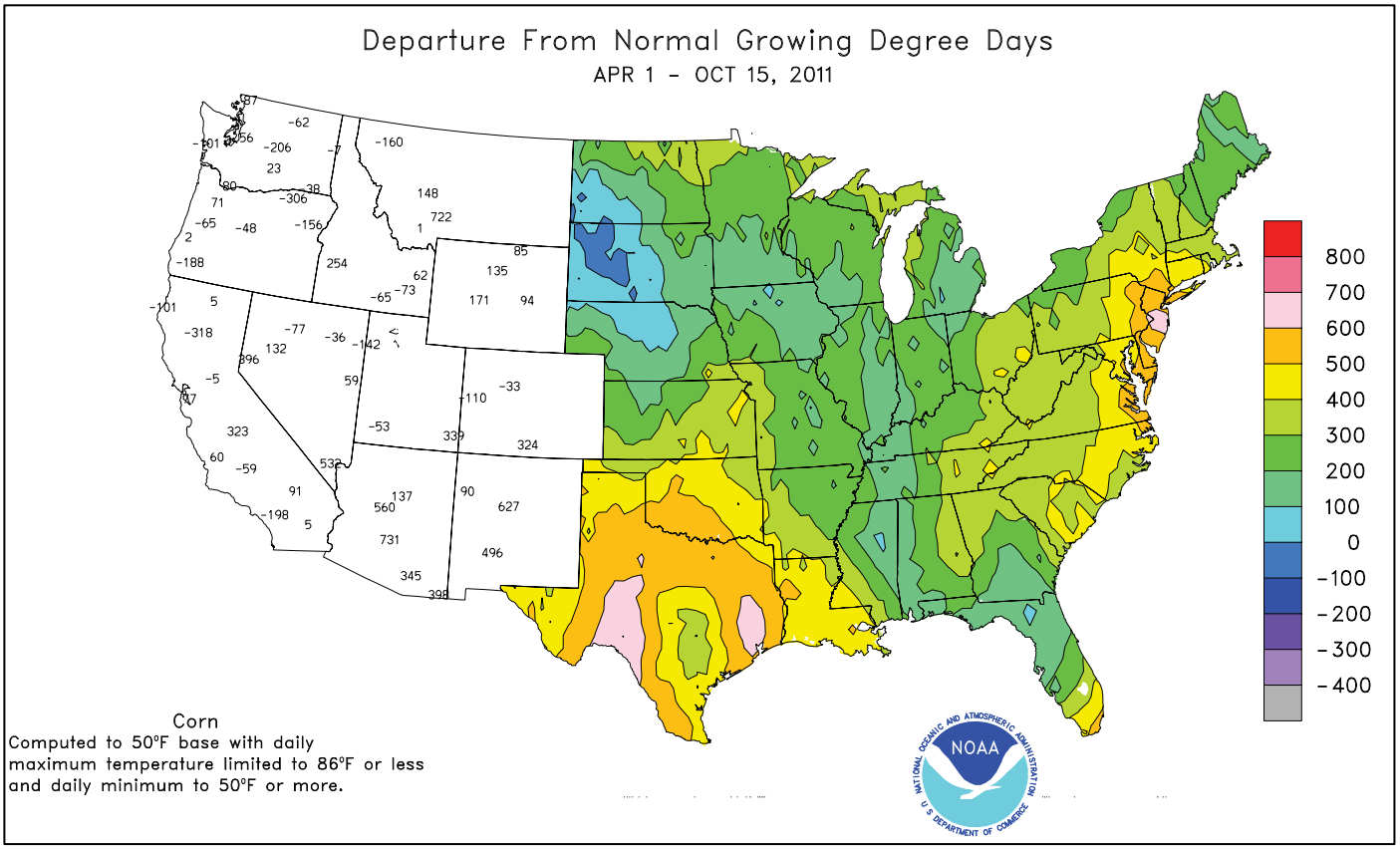


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



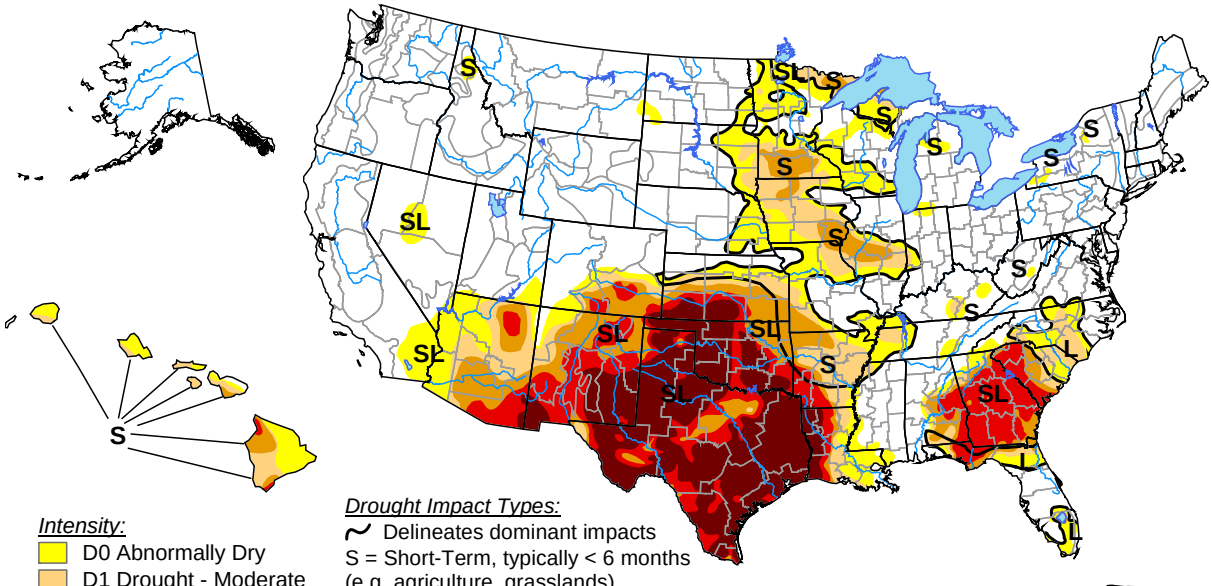
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - OCT 15, 2011
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - OCT 15, 2011
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

U.S. Drought Monitor

October 11, 2011
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

Drought Impact Types:
~ Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically < 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically > 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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

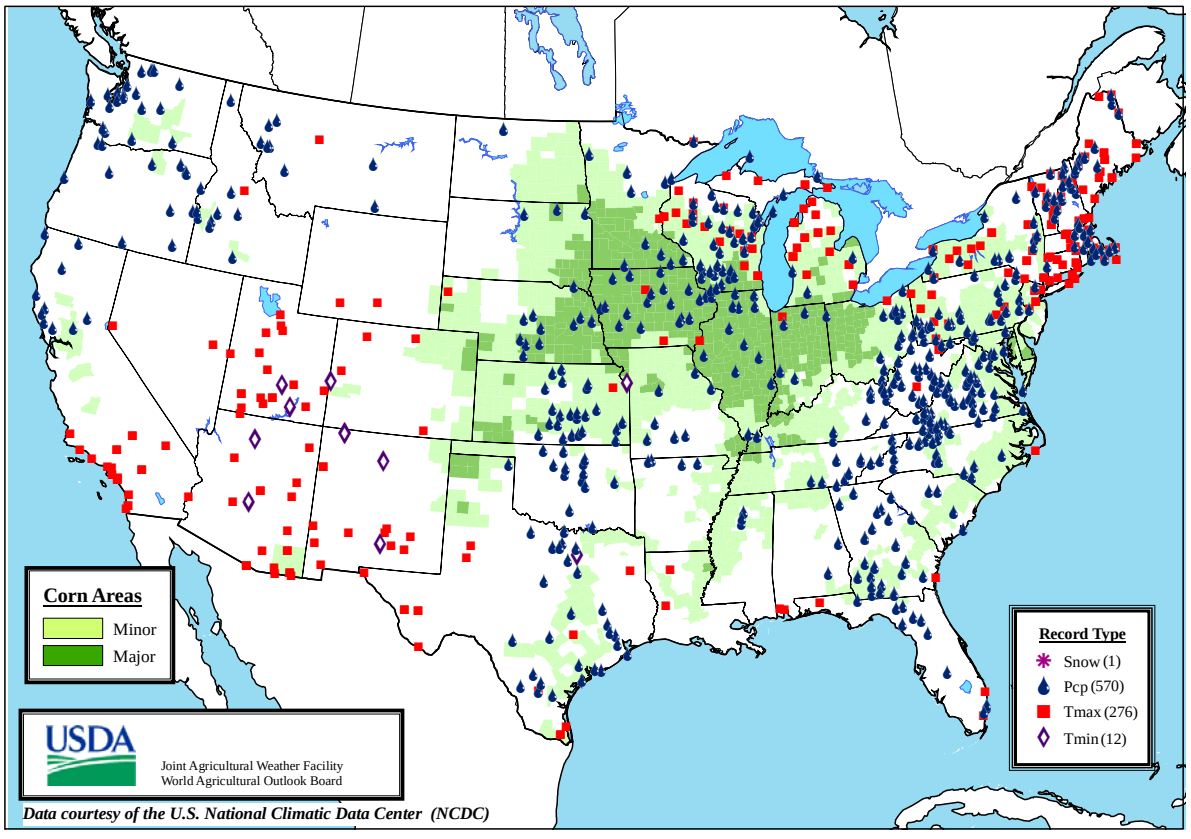
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, October 13, 2010

Authors: ***Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC***
Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

October 9-15, 2011



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 15, 2011

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

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 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	74	58	80	50	66	1	0.11	-0.57	0.06	12.25	218	46.45	107	93	50	0	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	75	56	81	48	65	2	0.50	-0.26	0.34	6.62	110	47.41	106	87	53	0	0	4	0
	MOBILE	81	60	88	52	71	2	0.07	-0.60	0.03	15.87	207	45.62	83	91	57	0	0	3	0
	MONTGOMERY	77	60	86	50	68	0	0.98	0.42	0.55	7.08	126	38.78	88	92	56	0	0	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	45	31	48	27	38	1	0.08	-0.43	0.08	1.19	30	10.75	83	85	67	0	5	1	0
	BARROW	29	19	33	6	24	6	0.19	0.11	0.09	1.43	161	5.16	140	96	79	0	7	6	0
	FAIRBANKS	42	24	50	18	33	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.65	42	7.81	93	79	71	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	46	39	52	33	43	-1	1.81	-0.18	0.65	10.56	89	45.87	105	98	93	0	0	6	2
	KODIAK	49	37	52	29	43	1	0.28	-1.70	0.14	17.25	142	56.63	99	76	67	0	1	3	0
	NOME	39	30	44	22	35	4	0.71	0.35	0.50	1.61	48	15.03	111	88	81	0	4	3	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	68	30	75	25	49	0	0.00	-0.41	0.00	4.84	159	16.18	89	85	20	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	94	65	99	59	80	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.08	7	2.70	44	31	15	5	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	79	42	86	37	61	3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	2.68	98	8.86	55	63	14	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	92	56	99	48	74	1	0.00	-0.29	0.00	5.66	271	9.23	93	36	17	4	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	81	59	85	49	70	5	0.85	0.02	0.68	2.32	43	33.06	99	83	39	0	0	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	82	56	85	50	69	3	0.35	-0.52	0.35	1.51	27	35.97	94	93	36	0	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	83	57	91	50	70	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.55	262	3.62	74	80	51	1	0	0	0
	FRESNO	84	59	88	54	71	4	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.90	196	10.26	123	86	58	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	78	61	92	57	70	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.64	200	7.50	76	82	49	1	0	0	0
	REDDING	78	53	86	48	66	0	0.68	0.34	0.67	3.18	297	23.52	101	89	60	0	0	2	1
	SACRAMENTO	80	56	87	50	68	1	0.68	0.57	0.68	1.34	235	15.94	126	98	41	0	0	1	1
	SAN DIEGO	77	61	89	57	69	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.57	204	5.07	63	81	57	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	75	58	83	53	67	5	0.06	-0.07	0.03	1.19	298	14.91	107	83	71	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	81	54	86	48	68	1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.74	137	9.22	96	86	61	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	64	25	72	20	45	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.56	129	3.75	62	81	37	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	66	38	77	33	52	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	6.08	390	14.89	94	72	26	0	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	69	40	82	34	55	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.93	131	15.31	125	66	22	0	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	71	41	80	33	56	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.60	116	8.24	114	66	35	0	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	71	39	82	35	55	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.35	125	7.71	70	77	38	0	0	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	72	57	85	53	65	8	0.34	-0.43	0.17	7.13	136	48.20	137	80	59	0	0	3	0
	HARTFORD	71	52	85	47	62	8	2.01	1.16	1.27	12.85	215	57.37	158	87	59	0	0	3	2
DC	WASHINGTON	74	58	83	50	66	5	1.41	0.67	0.72	10.72	197	38.02	120	90	54	0	0	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	74	57	85	51	65	7	0.34	-0.37	0.29	6.82	120	45.85	132	96	60	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	68	88	62	76	1	1.23	0.15	1.15	10.60	116	44.02	106	97	58	0	0	3	1
	JACKSONVILLE	83	65	87	52	74	3	1.82	0.80	1.66	9.45	91	43.42	94	93	54	0	0	3	1
	KEY WEST	85	78	87	74	81	0	1.22	0.20	1.22	10.21	132	27.89	87	86	71	0	0	1	1
	MIAMI	87	75	91	73	81	1	0.42	-1.06	0.25	11.39	98	51.82	104	88	59	2	0	4	0
	ORLANDO	84	69	87	64	77	0	0.73	0.06	0.71	12.98	174	54.19	127	95	61	0	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	81	63	88	56	72	1	0.13	-0.78	0.06	8.40	107	39.21	73	92	56	0	0	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	82	63	89	49	73	2	0.84	0.15	0.45	4.97	75	28.72	54	91	56	0	0	4	0
	TAMPA	83	71	86	66	77	0	1.66	1.04	1.57	8.09	99	50.63	126	90	61	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	88	73	91	71	80	1	0.12	-1.09	0.11	8.37	77	35.92	72	88	57	4	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	72	57	79	51	65	1	2.74	2.00	2.42	4.29	83	28.41	74	86	59	0	0	4	1
	ATLANTA	73	59	80	55	66	1	0.72	0.05	0.40	3.02	53	31.33	77	83	54	0	0	3	0
	AUGUSTA	76	59	84	50	68	3	0.75	0.03	0.29	2.31	45	25.82	70	88	60	0	0	4	0
	COLUMBUS	75	59	85	52	67	-1	0.44	-0.03	0.17	4.00	97	31.11	80	92	52	0	0	5	0
	MACON	75	59	85	49	67	1	0.64	0.14	0.26	4.60	104	26.40	72	93	64	0	0	4	0
	SAVANNAH	79	63	85	54	71	2	1.68	0.97	1.08	6.14	92	32.22	75	92	59	0	0	5	1
HI	HILO	83	69	85	67	76	0	1.48	-0.32	0.89	6.07	47	57.48	61	87	74	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	87	75	88	73	81	0	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.09	6	14.06	118	73	65	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	86	70	88	66	78	0	0.08	-0.08	0.08	0.17	25	10.55	83	74	63	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	84	73	85	71	79	0	0.66	-0.24	0.31	1.96	43	35.16	127	80	70	0	0	7	0
ID	BOISE	68	47	74	42	58	3	0.57	0.43	0.55	1.54	145	9.52	106	73	46	0	0	2	1
	LEWISTON	61	48	67	44	55	1	0.35	0.16	0.13	0.95	81	11.73	119	79	64	0	0	4	0
	POCATELLO	66	36	73	31	51	1	0.16	-0.03	0.12	1.95	150	10.72	109	83	47	0	1	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	72	52	80	47	62	7	0.28	-0.28	0.28	3.73	84	42.04	143	80	48	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	71	49	80	43	60	4	0.59	-0.01	0.54	3.25	74	27.65	88	88	67	0	0	3	1
	PEORIA	72	51	80	43	62	6	0.49	-0.12	0.18	4.11	92	32.11	110	87	45	0	0	3	0
	ROCKFORD	72	51	81	45	61	7	1.07	0.51	0.60	6.40	136	32.44	106	86	56	0	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	75	49	83	40	62	4	0.31	-0.25	0.25	2.01	50	23.83	83	87	40	0	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	75	51	81	47	63	3	1.02	0.47	0.79	9.22	220	54.20	155	86	54	0	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	71	48	80	46	60	5	0.29	-0.26	0.27	5.05	127	36.16	123	88	44	0	0	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	71	53	80	46	62	5	0.39	-0.17	0.39	5.76	141	37.22	114	82	48	0	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	71	51	81	49	61	7	0.81	0.09	0.51	4.46	83	36.64	116	82	51	0	0	2	1
IA	BURLINGTON	73	52	81	42	63	5	0.89	0.22	0.52	2.21	43	27.54	87	87	44	0	0	2	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	70	49	80	40	59	4	1.54	1.06	1.44	3.46	80	24.50	86	91	43	0	0	4	1
	DES MOINES	72	52	82	41	62	6	1.19	0.61	1.12	1.90	43	31.86	107	82	49	0	0	2	1
	DUBUQUE	68	49	77	42	59	6	1.00	0.46	0.81	3.50	74	39.50	132	90	63	0	0	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	73	46	82	33	59	5	0.14	-0.30	0.07	0.49	14	23.25	101	86	45	0	0	3	0
	WATERLOO	70	47	80	41	59	6	1.01	0.47	0.96	4.07	99	25.96	91	92	59	0	0	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	74	47	79	35	60	1	0.30	-0.12	0.28	1.23	36	27.90	111	85	45	0	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	71	44	80	40	58	-2	0.30	-0.03	0.29	1.67	69	6.29	32	83	39	0	0	2	0
	GOODLAND	70	40	86	33	55	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.92	121	18.00	100	79	42	0	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	77	50	84	37	64	5	0.36	-0.33	0.28	2.10	40	24.74	81	91	43	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 15, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	74	51	79	44	63	2	0.97	0.40	0.97	2.80	66	19.03	73	86	53	0	0	1	1
KY	JACKSON	69	54	78	47	62	2	0.62	-0.06	0.35	3.82	72	46.71	119	84	50	0	0	4	0
	LEXINGTON	70	52	80	44	61	2	1.04	0.45	1.03	7.01	159	50.87	137	86	61	0	0	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	73	55	82	49	64	3	0.41	-0.17	0.41	6.14	141	53.20	150	83	46	0	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	76	51	81	43	64	4	0.47	-0.28	0.45	6.39	122	56.61	147	89	38	0	0	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	84	59	86	52	72	2	0.02	-0.79	0.02	9.91	149	38.71	76	98	43	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	87	61	89	56	74	3	0.21	-0.67	0.16	5.67	71	31.19	68	94	40	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	83	66	85	60	74	2	0.00	-0.62	0.00	13.27	188	49.92	95	82	51	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	87	60	90	50	73	4	0.03	-0.93	0.02	1.07	21	19.40	49	82	33	1	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	64	45	82	33	55	10	1.77	1.14	1.26	6.58	141	49.47	168	87	55	0	0	3	1
	PORTLAND	68	50	85	43	59	10	1.23	0.30	0.76	7.14	135	42.60	124	89	60	0	0	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	74	55	85	49	65	7	0.85	0.13	0.41	14.52	258	47.46	140	91	69	0	0	3	0
MA	BOSTON	71	60	87	56	65	9	1.59	0.78	0.92	7.40	143	40.44	123	79	56	0	0	3	2
	WORCESTER	67	55	80	49	61	9	1.57	0.55	0.76	9.82	152	53.91	140	88	59	0	0	4	2
MI	ALPENA	67	46	83	40	57	9	0.26	-0.26	0.13	5.09	130	29.46	126	96	58	0	0	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	71	50	82	47	60	8	0.60	-0.02	0.35	2.83	49	37.47	126	88	47	0	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	69	45	80	40	57	9	0.56	0.06	0.36	3.28	78	24.52	105	94	61	0	0	3	0
	LANSING	69	50	80	45	60	9	0.53	0.03	0.44	2.61	56	30.86	121	91	57	0	0	3	0
	MUSKEGON	70	51	79	49	60	8	1.05	0.47	0.91	4.20	88	33.39	131	82	59	0	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	72	49	83	43	60	9	0.82	0.15	0.31	3.60	71	22.53	84	89	42	0	0	3	0
MN	DULUTH	61	47	72	38	54	8	0.66	0.10	0.47	2.15	39	24.45	91	85	64	0	0	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	59	43	75	33	51	7	0.67	0.21	0.42	2.38	58	17.96	86	94	58	0	0	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	69	53	83	43	61	9	0.68	0.24	0.54	1.04	29	25.59	101	82	53	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	68	49	81	39	59	9	0.25	-0.23	0.16	2.72	65	26.12	96	90	61	0	0	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	66	49	79	41	57	9	1.27	0.77	0.77	2.07	52	27.42	116	96	49	0	0	4	1
MS	JACKSON	81	57	84	49	69	2	0.75	0.06	0.75	13.47	286	39.09	90	94	48	0	0	1	1
	MERIDIAN	78	56	83	47	67	0	0.33	-0.36	0.31	6.41	124	43.39	93	94	59	0	0	2	0
	TUPELO	77	54	82	49	66	2	0.16	-0.56	0.12	8.49	173	39.98	93	91	53	0	0	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	74	53	81	42	64	6	0.61	-0.08	0.40	3.13	64	31.12	95	87	40	0	0	3	0
	KANSAS CITY	75	51	83	34	63	4	0.10	-0.73	0.08	1.24	19	28.88	88	83	34	0	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	76	56	82	47	66	5	0.35	-0.23	0.32	3.53	84	38.05	124	79	50	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	73	51	77	39	62	1	0.58	-0.17	0.39	4.63	70	31.79	89	87	55	0	0	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	59	41	65	35	50	-1	0.14	-0.16	0.12	1.45	72	18.55	145	72	42	0	0	2	0
	BUTTE	55	34	64	25	44	1	0.14	-0.03	0.08	0.90	61	11.07	98	90	42	0	3	3	0
	CUT BANK	55	33	62	25	44	-1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.45	32	4.82	42	84	34	0	4	0	0
	GLASGOW	61	37	68	29	49	1	0.20	0.03	0.08	0.94	70	21.94	217	79	53	0	1	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	57	38	63	32	48	0	0.29	0.09	0.29	2.35	139	15.76	120	79	35	0	1	1	0
	HAVRE	61	34	67	25	48	1	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.35	26	11.32	111	83	41	0	4	1	0
	MISSOULA	55	39	61	28	47	0	0.50	0.33	0.30	1.72	117	12.45	110	87	68	0	1	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	70	45	77	37	57	2	0.91	0.58	0.72	2.98	93	25.79	112	85	52	0	0	2	1
	LINCOLN	74	48	80	35	61	5	0.86	0.42	0.45	2.25	57	25.93	104	84	48	0	0	3	0
	NORFOLK	71	46	75	32	59	5	0.69	0.31	0.28	1.71	55	20.14	85	85	49	0	1	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	68	38	82	31	53	0	0.05	-0.23	0.05	2.76	145	22.87	128	93	42	0	1	1	0
	OMAHA	73	51	83	38	62	6	0.24	-0.28	0.20	1.26	29	25.56	97	84	51	0	0	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	66	36	84	28	51	0	0.02	-0.21	0.02	0.65	37	17.29	119	86	42	0	2	1	0
	VALENTINE	65	40	75	31	52	1	0.49	0.20	0.49	2.64	116	21.19	118	86	49	0	1	1	0
NV	ELY	70	33	78	26	51	3	0.01	-0.21	0.01	2.54	180	11.47	138	81	34	0	4	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	84	59	91	53	72	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.99	241	2.10	58	35	20	1	0	0	0
	RENO	77	46	85	38	61	7	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.27	45	4.86	88	63	38	0	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	72	34	82	25	53	2	0.10	-0.03	0.10	0.70	90	8.58	136	80	35	0	3	1	0
NH	CONCORD	69	46	85	41	57	7	0.83	0.09	0.56	10.24	217	43.21	148	97	55	0	0	1	1
NJ	NEWARK	75	58	88	53	67	8	1.51	0.83	0.91	10.42	187	58.36	157	81	57	0	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	74	47	81	44	60	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.84	120	3.35	43	56	19	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	72	52	83	47	62	11	1.52	0.83	1.05	8.62	180	46.48	153	92	53	0	0	4	1
	BINGHAMTON	67	49	78	45	58	8	1.47	0.80	0.67	18.66	367	59.85	195	89	65	0	0	4	1
	BUFFALO	71	52	80	45	61	8	1.38	0.71	0.50	6.30	118	39.86	128	86	52	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	70	50	81	45	60	8	1.17	0.60	0.56	5.88	124	32.43	120	90	67	0	0	4	1
	SYRACUSE	72	50	81	47	61	9	0.73	0.02	0.23	7.67	133	40.31	128	90	55	0	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	69	51	75	42	60	3	1.10	0.44	0.90	4.84	94	34.31	90	92	60	0	0	4	1
	CHARLOTTE	74	56	77	44	65	1	1.03	0.22	0.81	6.58	117	35.76	102	88	52	0	0	3	1
	GREENSBORO	71	55	75	47	63	3	2.76	1.98	1.95	10.01	164	32.22	90	90	55	0	0	4	2
	HATTERAS	77	67	80	57	72	5	1.34	0.18	1.29	15.57	191	48.27	106	89	64	0	0	4	1
	RALEIGH	75	57	80	47	66	4	0.41	-0.33	0.32	5.95	100	35.23	99	88	53	0	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	79	63	83	53	71	4	0.74	-0.05	0.34	8.20	93	39.20	80	93	58	0	0	5	0
ND	BISMARCK	59	38	70	29	48	0	0.61	0.31	0.46	2.09	92	22.46	149	92	61	0	1	4	0
	DICKINSON	59	36	69	32	47	-1	0.17	-0.15	0.13	0.95	41	18.45	125	93	40	0	1	4	0
	FARGO	64	46	75	38	55	6	0.87	0.42	0.49	1.10	35	23.26	125	84	56	0	0	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	63	42	72	35	52	5	0.22	-0.17	0.12	3.11	111	18.87	110	94	53	0	0	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	59	43	70	37	51	3	0.95	0.62	0.84	1.85	75	21.69	130	95	59	0	0	5	1
	WILLISTON	59	36	68	28	47	0	0.10	-0.10	0.10	1.50	82	18.44	147	90	65	0	2	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	68	52	78	45	60	6	1.39	0.83	0.55	6.37	135	45.74	147	81	58	0	0	4	1
	CINCINNATI	70	54	80	49	62	4	0.44	-0.17	0.44	7.95	194	54.85	160	81	60	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	69	53	80	48	61	7	0.87	0.28	0.39	11.50	224	53.16	173	88	51	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	71	54	80	48	62	5	0.60	0.12	0.44	7.27	182	41.79	134	83	51	0	0	3	0
	DAYTON	69	51	78	46	60	4	0.07	-0.49	0.04	10.92	286	42.65	135	89	50	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	69	52	78	47	60	6	0.34	-0.19	0.29	5.77	125	43.07	124	92	46	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 15, 2011

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
	TOLEDO	70	49	80	47	60	6	0.11	-0.39	0.08	6.67	170	35.43	134	91	57	0	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	68	50	78	46	59	6	0.88	0.32	0.38	8.62	165	43.80	142	92	67	0	0	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	77	54	84	50	66	1	3.15	2.25	2.71	6.07	101	24.77	82	87	44	0	0	3	1
	TULSA	80	55	83	46	67	2	0.52	-0.43	0.43	3.10	45	23.82	69	83	46	0	0	3	0
OR	ASTORIA	61	50	62	42	55	1	0.61	-0.37	0.28	4.83	108	51.50	121	95	78	0	0	3	0
	BURNS	64	32	73	26	48	1	0.29	0.15	0.29	1.21	159	9.45	123	89	60	0	3	1	0
	EUGENE	64	50	66	45	57	3	0.68	0.21	0.43	1.87	78	23.64	75	92	80	0	0	4	0
	MEDFORD	72	46	80	40	59	2	0.13	-0.07	0.13	0.65	56	13.47	116	90	48	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	62	43	66	38	53	-2	0.43	0.26	0.30	0.79	82	10.68	119	92	70	0	0	4	0
	PORTLAND	62	52	66	49	57	1	0.90	0.40	0.48	2.22	84	27.49	115	89	80	0	0	6	0
	SALEM	62	50	68	41	56	1	0.82	0.32	0.40	2.21	93	26.32	105	94	81	0	0	6	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	73	51	86	46	62	8	1.18	0.44	0.63	14.78	245	59.93	165	91	68	0	0	3	1
	ERIE	69	53	77	46	61	6	2.13	1.24	0.69	8.65	129	44.51	134	85	66	0	0	4	3
	MIDDLETOWN	70	53	79	48	62	5	1.33	0.69	0.79	20.41	412	63.79	198	95	55	0	0	3	1
	PHILADELPHIA	74	57	85	53	66	7	0.55	-0.07	0.27	11.40	214	53.51	156	82	59	0	0	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	69	52	81	48	60	5	1.85	1.37	0.86	6.66	154	36.52	118	87	54	0	0	3	2
	WILKES-BARRE	69	50	79	46	60	7	1.56	0.87	1.15	13.68	252	52.39	172	91	57	0	0	4	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	70	50	78	44	60	7	2.11	1.41	0.96	19.28	346	61.18	183	92	72	0	0	4	3
RI	PROVIDENCE	72	55	86	52	63	8	1.37	0.61	0.74	8.74	165	43.65	122	85	55	0	0	3	2
SC	BEAUFORT	78	63	84	54	71	2	1.78	1.10	0.78	5.23	76	30.19	71	91	58	0	0	6	1
	CHARLESTON	79	63	84	57	71	3	0.95	0.21	0.45	4.55	59	34.00	77	96	61	0	0	5	0
	COLUMBIA	76	60	82	53	68	2	0.43	-0.20	0.20	3.79	71	32.25	80	85	58	0	0	4	0
	GREENVILLE	73	56	77	50	65	3	0.89	0.02	0.50	7.76	133	36.50	90	87	53	0	0	4	1
SD	ABERDEEN	64	41	75	32	53	3	0.77	0.38	0.72	1.45	55	22.94	125	93	64	0	1	3	1
	HURON	68	45	74	34	56	5	1.17	0.80	1.04	1.74	67	21.88	116	93	46	0	0	3	1
	RAPID CITY	63	38	72	31	50	-1	0.04	-0.26	0.04	1.98	114	18.28	123	81	37	0	1	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	69	49	78	34	59	8	0.15	-0.28	0.07	0.83	23	23.62	108	86	57	0	0	3	0
TN	BRISTOL	71	51	78	42	61	4	0.95	0.45	0.51	4.10	96	37.11	110	91	47	0	0	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	73	56	77	48	64	1	1.44	0.75	0.96	12.29	208	48.86	113	90	55	0	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	71	55	79	49	63	2	1.00	0.44	0.44	9.74	225	40.88	107	91	55	0	0	4	0
	MEMPHIS	79	59	83	52	69	3	0.40	-0.26	0.36	2.96	62	41.20	100	81	40	0	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	74	54	81	48	64	2	0.11	-0.48	0.11	6.31	128	40.92	109	87	46	0	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	79	57	86	54	68	0	0.24	-0.46	0.24	3.12	71	13.52	68	86	53	0	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	76	47	82	42	61	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.39	54	4.08	23	87	29	0	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	85	57	90	48	71	-2	1.73	0.82	1.73	2.00	42	10.00	38	83	52	1	0	1	1
	BEAUMONT	87	63	90	58	75	3	0.34	-0.73	0.26	4.47	52	25.33	53	99	38	1	0	6	0
	BROWNSVILLE	89	69	92	62	79	3	0.98	0.02	0.71	3.39	45	15.84	68	95	61	2	0	2	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	88	67	94	62	77	2	1.80	0.80	0.96	2.72	37	10.52	39	91	58	2	0	2	2
	DEL RIO	85	63	92	60	74	1	0.18	-0.31	0.16	1.53	49	8.18	52	88	57	1	0	2	0
	EL PASO	84	53	90	49	69	2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.43	20	4.29	54	36	12	1	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	82	60	88	55	71	1	2.28	1.33	1.37	3.02	69	19.91	73	83	46	0	0	2	2
	GALVESTON	83	71	84	68	77	1	2.95	2.14	1.77	4.74	61	14.62	42	85	56	0	0	4	2
	HOUSTON	85	63	89	56	74	2	3.03	2.04	3.02	4.31	67	15.26	41	91	53	0	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	78	51	87	45	64	1	0.02	-0.41	0.02	1.67	47	3.16	19	81	46	0	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	81	57	91	54	69	2	0.00	-0.46	0.00	2.93	87	3.54	28	82	54	1	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	80	58	88	54	69	1	0.28	-0.36	0.28	3.28	75	7.86	44	83	51	0	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	84	62	89	55	73	0	3.06	2.19	3.06	6.23	130	12.95	49	87	46	0	0	1	1
	VICTORIA	87	63	91	56	75	1	1.96	0.91	1.58	3.37	46	11.42	35	93	58	3	0	2	1
	WACO	82	59	87	50	71	0	5.97	5.09	5.83	8.94	188	20.05	77	88	55	0	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	79	55	88	52	67	0	0.81	0.05	0.48	5.86	121	9.79	41	88	53	0	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	71	44	81	39	57	2	0.02	-0.33	0.02	1.62	78	17.39	133	76	31	0	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	70	48	81	44	59	9	1.55	0.86	1.17	8.73	163	46.52	159	98	57	0	0	3	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	71	52	75	44	61	3	2.03	1.25	1.28	6.57	116	30.22	86	95	56	0	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	75	60	82	52	68	5	0.17	-0.62	0.17	7.65	132	45.96	121	91	59	0	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	75	57	81	48	66	6	0.76	-0.07	0.71	9.76	168	39.34	109	89	61	0	0	3	1
	ROANOKE	71	53	76	46	62	3	2.17	1.47	1.23	9.57	176	34.66	99	87	61	0	0	4	1
	WASH/DULLES	73	53	81	45	63	6	2.97	2.22	1.92	11.89	217	37.25	111	92	68	0	0	3	2
WA	OLYMPIA	58	45	60	36	52	1	1.38	0.66	0.90	4.12	122	35.46	111	95	87	0	0	5	1
	QUILLAYUTE	59	43	61	32	51	0	2.20	0.34	0.89	12.14	157	78.96	119	96	85	0	1	3	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	48	60	43	54	0	1.27	0.72	0.91	3.36	125	27.61	118	91	82	0	0	5	1
	SPOKANE	56	42	61	36	49	-1	0.10	-0.07	0.05	0.69	63	12.48	109	89	58	0	0	3	0
	YAKIMA	63	43	68	35	53	2	0.16	0.08	0.13	0.95	170	6.50	119	87	60	0	0	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	67	50	73	42	58	3	0.95	0.35	0.33	7.01	153	33.05	96	85	52	0	0	4	0
	CHARLESTON	71	53	80	47	62	5	1.60	1.04	0.54	8.03	170	40.20	113	87	48	0	0	4	1
	ELKINS	70	45	82	40	58	5	1.39	0.76	0.57	8.37	159	42.75	113	96	44	0	0	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	70	53	78	47	61	3	1.24	0.66	0.62	5.91	146	49.73	146	91	52	0	0	4	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	68	47	81	42	58	8	0.48	-0.02	0.27	2.15	44	29.64	106	94	47	0	0	2	0
	GREEN BAY	69	50	79	45	59	9	0.92	0.46	0.38	5.46	132	32.29	132	87	44	0	0	3	0
	LA CROSSE	70	51	81	45	61	8	1.30	0.82	0.74	4.34	97	32.45	116	85	45	0	0	2	2
	MADISON	70	49	78	45	59	7	1.01	0.54	0.59	4.32	105	24.62	88	88	60	0	0	3	1
	MILWAUKEE	68	52	80	48	60	6	0.42	-0.11	0.42	3.33	74	26.62	93	82	59	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	62	35	79	33	49	1	0.10	-0.16	0.08	0.65	42	10.45	95	78	43	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	61	37	77	33	49	1	0.03	-0.14	0.03	1.02	55	16.95	121	70	52	0	0	1	0
	LANDER	64	36	78	33	50	1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.96	108	12.85	116	75	28	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	63	34	68	30	48	0	0.01	-0.32	0.01	2.89	137	16.09	128	82	48	0	2	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Mostly dry weather dominated the Plains, upper Midwest, and Northwest, promoting summer crop maturation and harvesting. Winter wheat planting also quickly advanced, except on the drought-stricken southern Plains, where many producers opted to postpone seeding operations while awaiting rain.

In addition to the dry weather, parts of the upper Midwest—including North Dakota and Minnesota—experienced a growing season-ending freeze on September 15. Only a small percentage of the corn and soybeans in the freeze-affected area was fully mature when the freeze struck, possibly reducing yield potential.

Meanwhile, wet weather prevailed along and east of a line from Louisiana to Indiana. Some of the heavy rain, especially early in the month, was due to the remnants of Tropical Storm Lee, interacting with a cold front. Lee made landfall along the Louisiana coast on September 4.

Across the eastern Corn Belt, where September wetness hampered early-season harvest efforts, crops were already late in maturing due to spring planting delays. Farther east, back-to-back tropical deluges (from Irene in late August and Lee in early September) led to record flooding in parts of the Mid-Atlantic States. Elsewhere, scattered showers accompanied late-season Southwestern warmth.

Summary: Across the south-central U.S., the list of locations reporting record-setting number of 100-degree days continued to grow in early September. In Texas, for example, College Station's 1917 standard of 58 days with 100-degree heat was tied on August 31 and surpassed on September 1. As far north as Kansas, Wichita's 51st day of 100-degree heat (on September 1) topped its 1936 standard. Late-season heat also spread into the Midwest, where Springfield, IL (99, 102, 101, and 100°F), and St. Louis, MO (103, 104, 101, and 101°F), notched four consecutive daily-record highs from August 31 - September 3. The reading of 102°F in Springfield represented a September record (previously, 101°F on September 1, 1984), while St. Louis tied a monthly record set on September 4, 1954, and September 1, 1984. For Springfield, it was also the hottest day since July 13, 1995. Back in Texas, McAllen, Harlingen, and Corpus Christi attained 106°F on September 3. In advance of a strong cold front, September 3 highs reached daily-record levels in locations such as Louisville, KY (102°F), and Indianapolis, IN (100°F).

Days of 100°F Heat in 2011, Selected Locations

Location	Days	Previous Record/Year
Wichita Falls, TX	100	79 in 1980
San Angelo, TX	100	60 in 1969
Austin (Camp Mabry), TX	90	69 in 1925
Waco, TX	90	63 in 1980
Del Rio, TX	85	78 in 1953
Tyler, TX	81	47 in 1998
Abilene, TX	81	46 in 1934
Austin (Bergstrom), TX	74	55 in 2009
Longview, TX	73	64 in 1934
Huntsville, TX	72	43 in 1980
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	71	69 in 1980
College Station, TX	69	58 in 1917
Midland, TX	65	52 in 1964
Oklahoma City, OK	63	50 in 1980
Shreveport, LA	63	47 in 1881
Lufkin, TX	63	53 in 1934
Victoria, TX	58	42 in 1912
Dodge City, KS	54	42 in 1934
Wichita, KS	53	46 in 1980
Conroe, TX	52	42 in 1998
Amarillo, TX	50	26 in 1953
Monroe, LA	49	37 in 1930
Lubbock, TX	48	29 in 1934
Houston (Int'l), TX	46	32 in 1980
Augusta, GA	25	24 in 1993
Houston (Hobby), TX	18	13 in 1998, 2000
Corpus Christi, TX	12	11 in 2005
Wilmington, NC	7	7 in 1952

In southern Texas, lingering heat on September 4 resulted in monthly record highs in locations such as McAllen (108°F) and Harlingen (107°F). By September 5, however, lows dipped to daily-record levels in locations such as Concordia, KS (43°F); Gage, OK (44°F); and Amarillo, TX (48°F). The coldest air of the season reached the Midwest on September 6, when daily-record lows included 37°F in Mason City, IA, and 40°F in Appleton, WI. From September 6-9, four consecutive daily-record lows were established in McAlester, OK (47, 47, 48, and 46°F), and Greenville, MS (51, 48, 51, and 49°F). In contrast, record-setting heat developed in the Northwest. From September 7-13, Yakima, WA (95, 97, 98, 99, 98, 98, and 95°F) posted daily-record highs on 7 consecutive days. Elsewhere in Washington, Seattle set a September record with highs of 80°F or greater on 9 consecutive days (September 3-11). Seattle's previous record of 8 days had been set from September 7-14, 1989. Daily-record highs reached or exceeded the 100-degree mark in several Western locations, including Sacramento, CA (102°F on September 9), and The Dalles, OR (100°F on September 10).

Tropical Storm Lee made landfall on Sunday morning, September 4, near Intracoastal City, LA. At landfall, Lee's maximum sustained winds were near 45 mph, mostly in squalls over the northern Gulf of Mexico. On September 3, prior to Lee's arrival, a few wind gusts to near 60 mph were reported in southern Louisiana as far inland as New Orleans. A gust to 51 mph was clocked on September 3 in Gulfport, MS. In addition, a 4-foot storm surge was noted in southern Louisiana locations such as Shell Beach and Lake Pontchartrain. However, Lee's most significant impact was heavy rain, with 4 to 12 inches (and locally higher amounts) noted from the central Gulf Coast into the Northeast. Official September 1-6 totals reached 11.64 inches in Mobile, AL; 11.15 inches in both Gulfport and Jackson, MS; 11.05 inches in New Orleans, LA; 10.34 inches in Chattanooga, TN; and 8.30 inches in Birmingham, AL. Most (10.68 inches) of Jackson's rain fell in a 24-hour period on September 4-5. Jackson's previous record for the highest 24-hour rainfall was 8.50 inches on April 6-7, 2003. With 11.15 inches from September 3-5, Jackson also set a 3-day rainfall record (previously, 9.81 inches on April 11-13, 1980. Farther east, daily-record amounts for September 5 included 9.49 inches in Chattanooga, TN, and 8.94 inches in Pinson, AL. Chattanooga set an all-time record for rainfall in a 24-hour period (9.69 inches on September 5-6), just days after completing its driest August on record (0.01 inch; previously, 0.45 inch in 1929 and 1999). Pinson reported its wettest calendar day on record, previously set with a 6.85-inch total on March 19, 1970.

However, much of Lee's initial rain fell in drought-affected areas, helping to limit flood severity. For example, the Bogue Chitto River near Tylertown, MS, crested 6.99 feet above flood stage on September, but the water level had been higher at that location as recently as March 2009. As the remnants of Tropical Storm Lee began to interact with a cold front, torrential rain spread into the Northeast. Where Lee's rain fell on soils already saturated in late August by Hurricane Irene, major flooding ensued. For example, the worst flooding on record affected portions of the Susquehanna River basin in New York and Pennsylvania. Baltimore, MD, received at least an inch of rain on 4 consecutive days (September 5-8), totaling 8.11 inches. Similarly, Harrisburg, PA, netted at least an inch of rain on 5 consecutive days (September 4-8), totaling 13.38 inches. In Pennsylvania, daily-record amounts for September 7 reached 7.71 inches in Harrisburg and 6.76 inches in Williamsport. In New York, Binghamton (7.49 inches on September 8) nearly doubled the amount of its previous wettest September day—4.24 inches on September 30, 2010. From August 25 - September 11, Mid-Atlantic rainfall totals reached 18.08 inches in Harrisburg, 14.46 inches in Baltimore, and 13.98 inches in Binghamton. In addition, Binghamton's annual precipitation exceeded the 50-inch mark for the first time on record (previously, 49.78 inches in 2006). Swatara Creek near Hershey, PA, rose 19.8 feet above flood stage, surpassing the June 2006 record crest by nearly 10.7 feet. On September 8-9, the Susquehanna River climbed to its highest or second-highest level on record from Bainbridge, NY, downstream to Sunbury, PA. Susquehanna River crest records from June 2006 were broken from Binghamton, NY, to Waverly, PA. Elsewhere along the Susquehanna, a high-water mark from June 1972 was eclipsed in Meshopen, PA, while a century-old record from March 1904 was broken in Bloomsburg, PA. In New Jersey, the Passaic River at Pine Brook crested 2.73 feet above flood stage on September 9, just 10 days after achieving an all-time high-water mark (5.12 feet above flood stage on August 30).

In mid-September, an early freeze ended the upper Midwestern growing season and may have reduced the yield potential of immature corn and soybeans. The freeze, which occurred on September 15—roughly 2 to 3 weeks earlier than normal—halted the growth of late-developing summer crops in much of Minnesota, North Dakota, eastern South Dakota, northern Iowa, and northern Wisconsin. In contrast, heat returned to the drought-ravaged south-central U.S. Lufkin, TX (105°F on September 13), set a record for its latest reading of 105°F or greater (previously, 110°F on September 4, 2000). Elsewhere on September 13, the hottest weather on record so late in the year also affected locations such as Shreveport, LA (107°F); Longview, TX (107°F); Texarkana, AR (106°F); and Houston, TX (102°F). Houston (99, 101, 102, and 100°F) also tallied four consecutive daily-record highs from September 11-14. Wichita Falls, TX, having long since broken its 1980 annual record of 79 days with 100-degree heat, tallied a daily-record high of 105°F on September 13 for its 100th triple-digit day of 2011. Farther north, International Falls, MN (27, 19, and 23°F), notched a trio of daily-record lows from September 14-16. Other daily records for September 15 included 26°F in Mason City, IA; 29°F in Eau Claire, WI; and 30°F in Sisseton, SD. Later in the day, the high temperature climbed to just 45°F in Kearney, NE, where it was the coldest September day since September 24, 2000 (40°F). Chilly weather lingered across the Great Lakes region through September 16, when daily-record lows dipped to 27°F in Rhinelander, WI, and 29°F in Gaylord, MI. Patches of light snow accompanied the chilly weather in the Great Lakes region. On September 14, Duluth, MN, noted a trace of snow, while Rhinelander recorded its earliest trace of snow (previously, September 15, 1916).

Also around mid-month, uncharacteristically heavy showers dotted the Four Corners States and occasionally expanded to cover much of the West. On September 12, daily-record rainfall totals included 0.10 inch in Yuma, AZ, and 0.07 inch in Redding, CA. The following day, rainfall records for September 13 reached 1.10 inches in Kingman, AZ, and 0.99 inch in Needles, CA. For Kingman, it was the wettest day since February 19, when 1.50 inches fell. For Needles, it was the wettest day since December 22, 2010, when 1.01 inches fell. In Colorado Springs, CO, a 4.50-inch total on September 14 represented not only the wettest September day on record, but also the wettest day for any month. In both instances, Colorado Springs' previous record had been 4.29 inches on September 11, 2008. On September 15, Tucson, AZ, was pelted by 2.84 inches of rain, marking its wettest day since October 1, 1983 (2.96 inches). Tucson also set a September record with 5.60 inches of rain (434 percent of normal), eclipsing its 1964 standard of 5.11 inches. Showers lingered for several more days in the West; daily-record amounts for September 16 included 1.03 inches in Ely, NV, and 0.20 inch in Idaho Falls, ID. By September 17, heavy showers erupted across the Mid-South, where daily-record amounts reached 3.02 inches in Joplin, MO, and 1.98 inches in Harrison, AR. Pockets of heavy rain also developed along the Mid-Atlantic Coast, where Cape Hatteras, NC (6.96 inches), collected a daily-record total for September 17.

Before the rain ended, Waco, TX (2.13 inches on September 18), experienced its wettest calendar day since January 9, when 2.44 inches fell. Elsewhere on September 18, daily-record amounts included 2.20 inches in Daytona Beach, FL; 1.39 inches in Batesville, AR; and 1.07 inches in Longview, TX. Heavy showers lingered for several days in the Southeast, where daily-record amounts reached 3.49 inches (on September 20) in Birmingham, AL, and 2.88 inches (on September 21) in Greenville-Spartanburg (GSP), SC. GSP's 3-day (September 21-23) rainfall totaled 5.84 inches. Meanwhile, a slow-moving storm arrived in North Dakota, resulting in daily-record totals for September 20 in Minot (1.17 inches) and Grand Forks (1.13 inches). High winds accompanied the storm across the north-central U.S. For example, Helena, MT (55 mph on September 19), clocked its highest September gust since September 25, 1999. On September 20, a gust to 62 mph was recorded in Hettinger, ND. Farther west, Bishop, CA, noted its highest September wind on record, with a 59 mph gust on September 20. Later, heavy rain returned to the waterlogged Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern States. Daily-record amounts for September 23 included 3.19 inches in Baltimore, MD; 3.06 inches in Mt. Pocono, PA; and 2.97 inches in Greensboro, NC. In Harrisburg, PA, where 1.76 inches fell on September 23, both the annual (61.82 inches) and September totals (18.43 inches) set records. Harrisburg's previous marks had been set in 1972 (59.27 inches) and September 1975 (14.97 inches), respectively.

Through month's end, periods of heat continued to affect the south-central U.S., helping to negate the beneficial effects of any rainfall. On September 18 in Texas, McAllen and Harlingen (both 100°F) tied daily-record highs. Warmth also overspread the Pacific Coast States, where Oakland, CA (88 and 91°F), posted consecutive daily-record highs on September 18-19. Elsewhere in California, Sacramento (100°F on September 21) also notched a daily-record high. Farther inland, Reno, NV (90 and 94°F), posted consecutive daily-record highs on September 21-22. Later, heat returned to Texas and expanded across the northern High Plains. In Montana, daily-record highs on September 23 included 93°F in Havre and 91°F in Billings. By September 24, daily-record highs in Texas reached 99°F in both Abilene and Austin (Camp Mabry). Heat also covered the Northwest, where Lewiston, ID (100°F on September 24), registered its latest 100-degree reading on record. Previously,

Lewiston's latest triple-digit reading had occurred on September 21, 1967. In contrast, several daily-record lows were set across the north-central U.S. In Nebraska, both Alliance (26°F) and Chadron (28°F) tied daily-record highs for September 22. The following day, Sioux City, IA (29°F), tallied a record low for September 23.

Austin (Camp Mabry) completed its hottest September on record, tying 2005 with a monthly average temperature of 84.4°F. September heat records were broken outright in Texas locations such as McAllen (87.7°F) and Harlingen (85.1°F). Only a trace of rain fell during the month in McAllen—representing the second-driest September on record behind no precipitation in 1947. Elsewhere in Texas, September records were established for the number of triple-digit days in several places, including Austin (14 days) and Waco (11 days). On September 29, Austin (Camp Mabry) recorded its 90th day of triple-digit heat for the year, far ahead of the former 1925 record of 69 days. Austin (101°F on September 29) also recorded its latest reading above 100°F, edging the mark established on September 28, 2005. Similarly, Shreveport, LA (100°F on September 29), tied a record for its latest triple-digit heat, previously established with a high of 101°F on September 29, 1953. Record-setting heat extended far beyond the south-central U.S., with highs topping 90°F on September 25 as far north as Montana locations such as Miles City (92°F) and Glasgow (91°F). Later, Fargo, ND, posted a daily-record high of 90°F on September 28, while highs soared to 93°F in Pierre and Huron, SD. Elsewhere, an early-season storm brought some high winds and heavy precipitation to the Pacific Northwest. Daily-record totals for September 26 reached 2.08 inches in Quillayute, WA, and 1.18 inches in Astoria, OR. Quillayute clocked a wind gust to 58 mph, while Garibaldi, OR, recorded a gust to 73 mph. Farther south, a rather active monsoon season (June 15 - September 30) came to an end in Las Vegas, NV, with 10 days of measurable rain totaling 1.64 inches. The last time Las Vegas had more than 10 days of measurable rain during the monsoon season was 1999, when there were 11 such days.

Farther east, late-month rains soaked the Midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States. September 25 featured a daily-record rainfall (2.17 inches) in Indianapolis, IN. The following day, record-setting amounts for September 26 included 3.93 inches in Rockford, IL, and 3.76 inches in Cincinnati, OH. In Rockford, the only higher total during a September day occurred on September 9, 1941, when 5.45 inches fell. Dayton, OH, noted its wettest September on record (10.84 inches), bolstered by a daily-record total of 3.10 inches on September 26. Farther south, locally heavy showers in the Southeast produced 5.20 inches in Key West, FL, from September 25-27. Meanwhile in New York, Binghamton's year-to-date precipitation climbed to 57.77 inches (previously, 49.78 inches in 2006). Several Mid-Atlantic locations, including Baltimore, MD, and Philadelphia, PA, completed their wettest August-September periods on record. With 23.70 inches, Baltimore broke its August-September 1934 mark of 19.04 inches. Philadelphia's August-September sum of 29.58 inches demolished its 1882 standard of 18.49 inches. September rainfall records were also broken in several communities, including Binghamton (16.58 inches); Williamsport, PA (15.97 inches); Baltimore (13.32 inches); and Allentown, PA (12.99 inches). Both Binghamton and Allentown had also established rainfall records for August. In stark contrast, Texas locations such as Victoria (11.89 inches) and Laredo (4.76 inches) completed their driest October-September periods on record. Previous records had been 14.64 inches in 1955-56 in Victoria, and 6.03 inches in 1964-65 in Laredo. Elsewhere in Texas, Austin (Camp Mabry) finished its driest 12-month period on record. From October 2010 - September 2011, just 11.20 inches fell in Austin, compared to 11.42 inches from January-December 1954.

Early in the month, wet weather persisted in southern and western Alaska. Kodiak netted 2.90 inches of rain during the first 3 days of the month, including a daily-record total of 2.21 inches on September 2. A day later, record-setting amounts for September 3 included 2.62 inches in Petersburg and 2.60 inches in Wrangell. During the first 10 days of the month, 10.60 inches of rain soaked Annette Island, including a daily-record total of 3.31 inches on September 7. Similarly, Pelican netted a September 1-10 total of 11.04 inches. More heavy rain fell across southern Alaska prior to mid-month, with Kodiak reported a daily-record total of 3.46 inches on September 12. Final September totals climbed to 15.49 inches (211 percent of normal) in Kodiak; 18.08 inches (192 percent of normal) on Annette Island; and 27.72 inches in Pelican. The total in Pelican was boosted by another wet period from September 20-22, when 9.63 inches fell. Meanwhile, mid-month temperatures soared to daily-record levels in several Alaskan locations. On September 12, highs climbed to 75°F in Skagway and 74°F in Sitka. The following day, highs reached daily-record levels in Northway and Eagle (both 74°F). Fairbanks (32°F on September 25) finally reported its first freeze of the year (32°F) on September 25, just 2 days shy of its latest first freeze on record and 18 days later than the average date of the season's first freeze.

In Hawaii, generally drier-than-normal conditions early in the month led to some unusually large temperature variations. For example, Kahului, Maui, posted daily-record lows of 61°F on September 7 and 11. By mid-month, however, shower activity increased. On the Big Island, Hilo (1.54 inches on September 15) experienced its wettest day since May 6, when 1.71 inches fell. Elsewhere on the Big Island, Mountain View netted 4.57 inches in a 24-hour period on September 15-16. Despite the mid-month rainfall, September precipitation totaled less than half of normal at all of the state's major observation sites. Hilo's monthly total of 4.45 inches was just 45 percent of normal. Temperature variations related to the return of dry weather resulted in a daily-record high in Lihue, Kauai (87°F on September 19), and a daily-record low in Kahului (60°F on September 25).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed in the Corn Belt and much of the Southeast during September, while warm, dry weather in the West promoted rapid crop development and aided fieldwork. Most notably, temperatures in portions of the Pacific Northwest reached as much as 8°F above normal. Elsewhere, monthly temperatures averaged more than 4°F below normal in portions of the western Corn Belt. With the exception of parts of the Four Corners region, rainfall was below average in most areas from the Great Plains westward. Conversely, abundant rain fell east of the Mississippi River, with some areas of the Delta, Ohio Valley, and Northeast receiving more than 300 percent of their normal precipitation.

As September began, 94 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, with progress complete or nearing completion in many states. Despite cooler-than-normal weather early in the month, rapid denting was evident in much of the Midwest. By September 11, denting had advanced to 84 percent complete, 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Conversely, crop maturity was behind both last year and normal. At mid-month, the first autumn frosts negatively impacted some fields in the northern Corn Belt. Ninety-six percent of the nation's corn crop was at or beyond the dent stage by September 25, on par with the 5-year average. Meanwhile, 63 percent of the crop was mature, slightly behind the average. Limited by cool weather and lingering rainfall

in parts of the Midwest, producers had harvested 21 percent of this year's corn crop by October 2. This was 16 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 52 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 2, unchanged from September 4 but 14 percentage points below the same time last year.

With unfavorable weather conditions slowing development in the central Great Plains, 89 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by September 4. This was 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state, triple-digit temperatures early in the month promoted a rapid coloring pace in the portion of the crop that was headed; however, progress was significantly behind normal. Nationally, 37 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage by September 18, seven percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. With heading complete in many states, progress continued to inch forward. By September 25, heading had advanced to 96 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the average. Maturity delays of 21 percentage points or more were evident in Colorado and South Dakota. Producers had harvested 30 percent of the nation's crop by October 2, seven percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, harvest was slow despite favorable conditions and ample time for fieldwork. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 2, compared to 25 percent on September 4 and 60 percent at the same time last year.

As favorable weather conditions provided ample time for fieldwork, barley producers were busy harvesting their crop. By September 4, seventy-one percent of the nation's crop was out of the fields. This was 3 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Warm, dry weather continued in much of the major barley producing region in September, promoting a rapid harvest pace. By September 25, producers had harvested 97 percent of this year's barley crop, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

As the month began, winter wheat producers were busy seeding the 2012 crop. By September 11, six percent of the crop was in the ground, 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Unusually dry soils on the southern Great Plains left many producers in Oklahoma and Texas waiting for improved conditions before seeding their crop. Toward month's end, seeding was advancing rapidly in some areas but just beginning in others. By September 25, the most significant delays were evident in Oklahoma and Texas, where—despite recent rainfall that prompted limited seeding—overall progress remained 20 percentage points behind normal. Nationwide, 42 percent of the winter wheat crop was seeded by October 2, eleven percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 16 percent complete, 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Spring wheat producers had harvested 68 percent of this year's crop by September 4, thirteen percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in South Dakota, while warm, dry weather allowed producers in the remaining states ample time to complete fieldwork during the month. By September 25, ninety-six percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested, slightly ahead of the average, with progress complete in all major estimating states except Montana.

Heading of this year's rice crop was 94 percent complete by September 4, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. With warm, dry weather favoring fieldwork and crop development in California, producers began harvesting their crop early in the month. Despite thunderstorms and cool weather, producers in Arkansas—the largest rice-producing state—steadily harvested their crop during the week ending September 18. Nationally, 65 percent of the rice crop was harvested by October 2, six percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 25, compared to 64 percent on September 4.

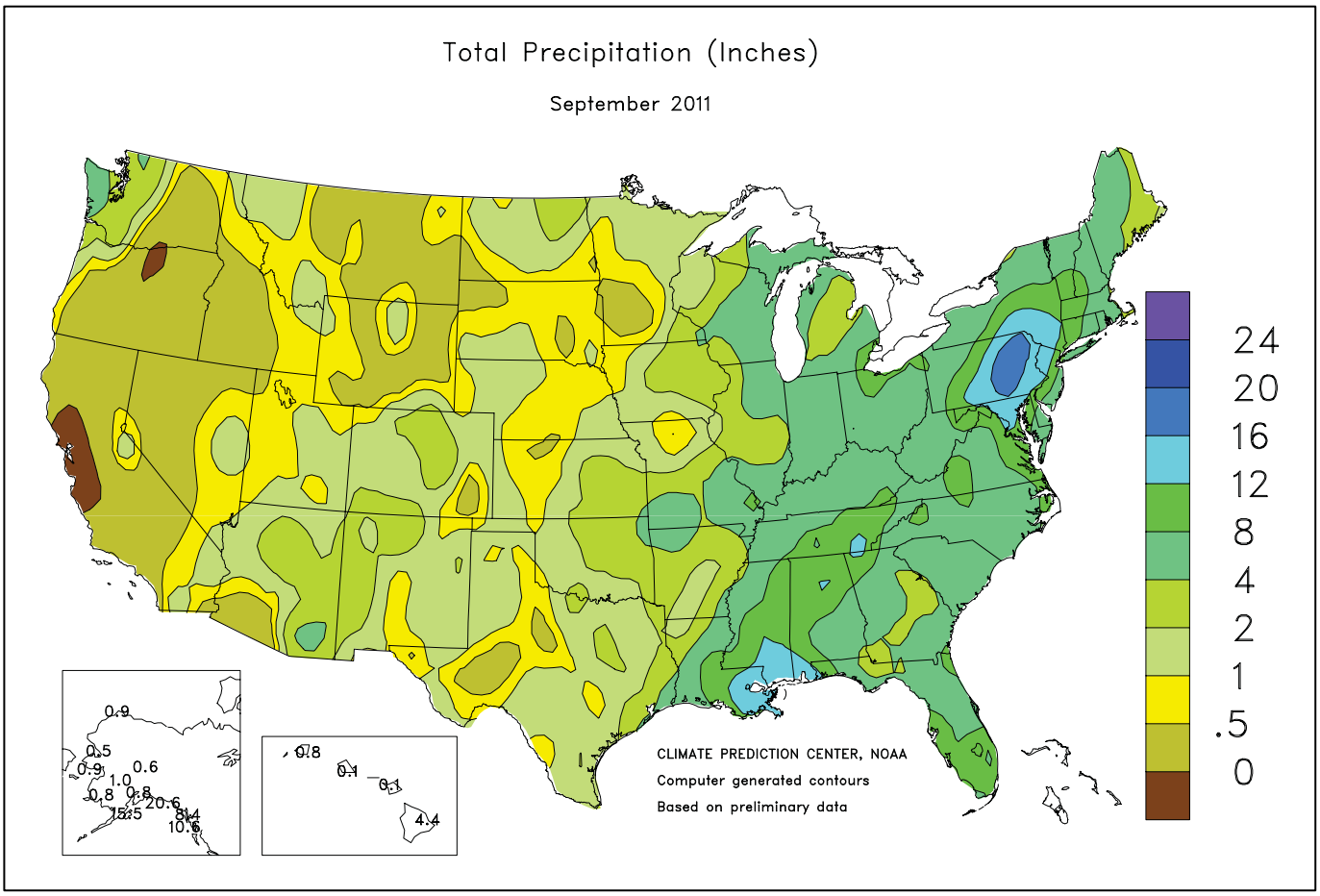
Pods were setting on 97 percent of this year's soybean crop by September 4, slightly behind the 5-year average. Leaf drop was 6 days behind normal by September 11, with double-digit delays evident in 11 of the 18 major estimating states. The most significant delays were reported in North Dakota and Ohio, where a slow planting pace earlier in the season resulted in slower-than-normal crop development. Despite mostly favorable weather conditions promoting rapid crop maturity toward month's end, leaf drop remained well behind normal. Harvest was underway across much of the major growing region by September 25, with progress most advanced in the Delta. Steady late-month rainfall in portions of the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley limited harvest progress. By October 2, producers had harvested 19 percent of this year's soybean crop, 15 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 2, compared to 56 percent on September 4 and 64 percent at the same time last year.

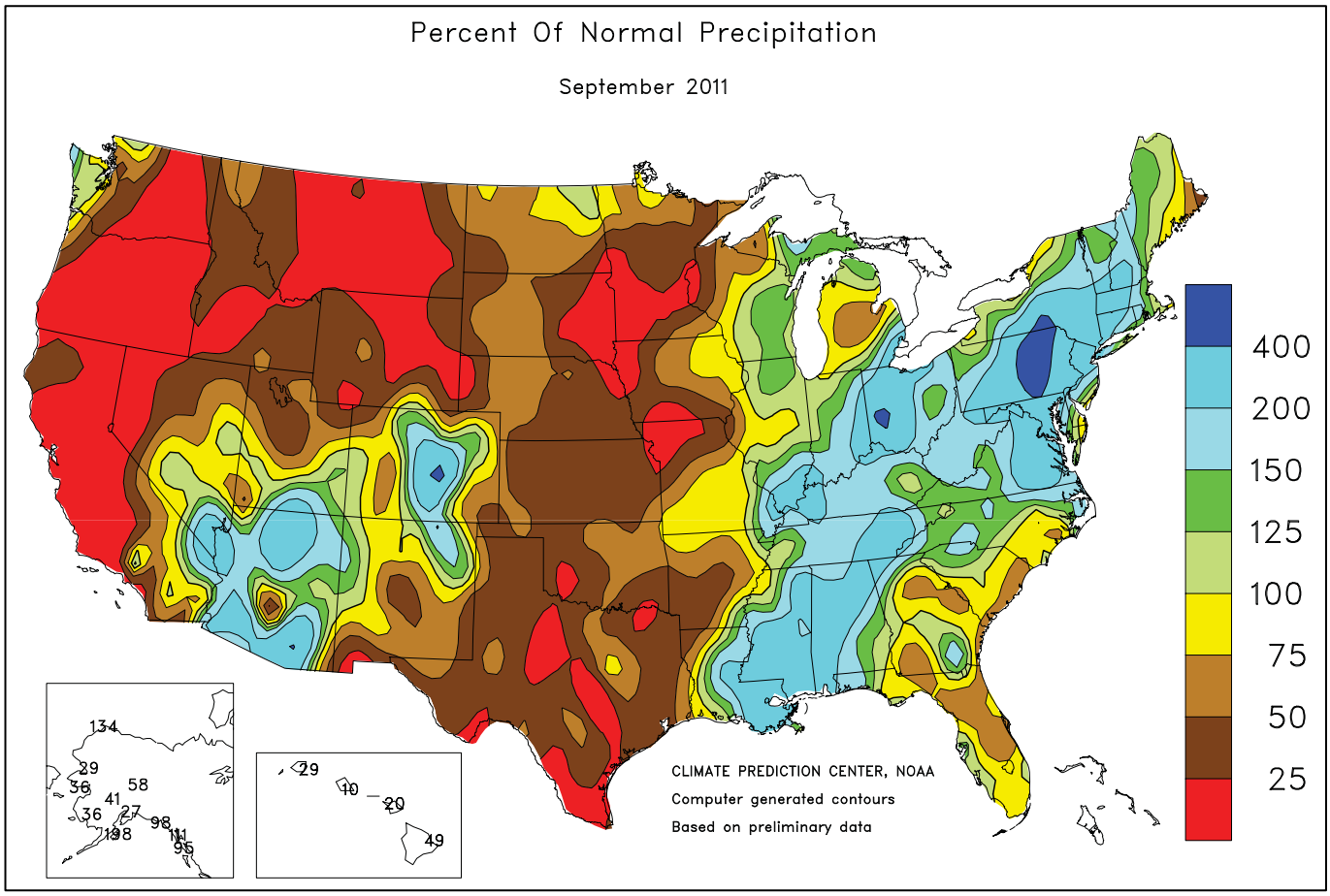
Sunflower producers had harvested 4 percent of nation's crop by October 2, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average.

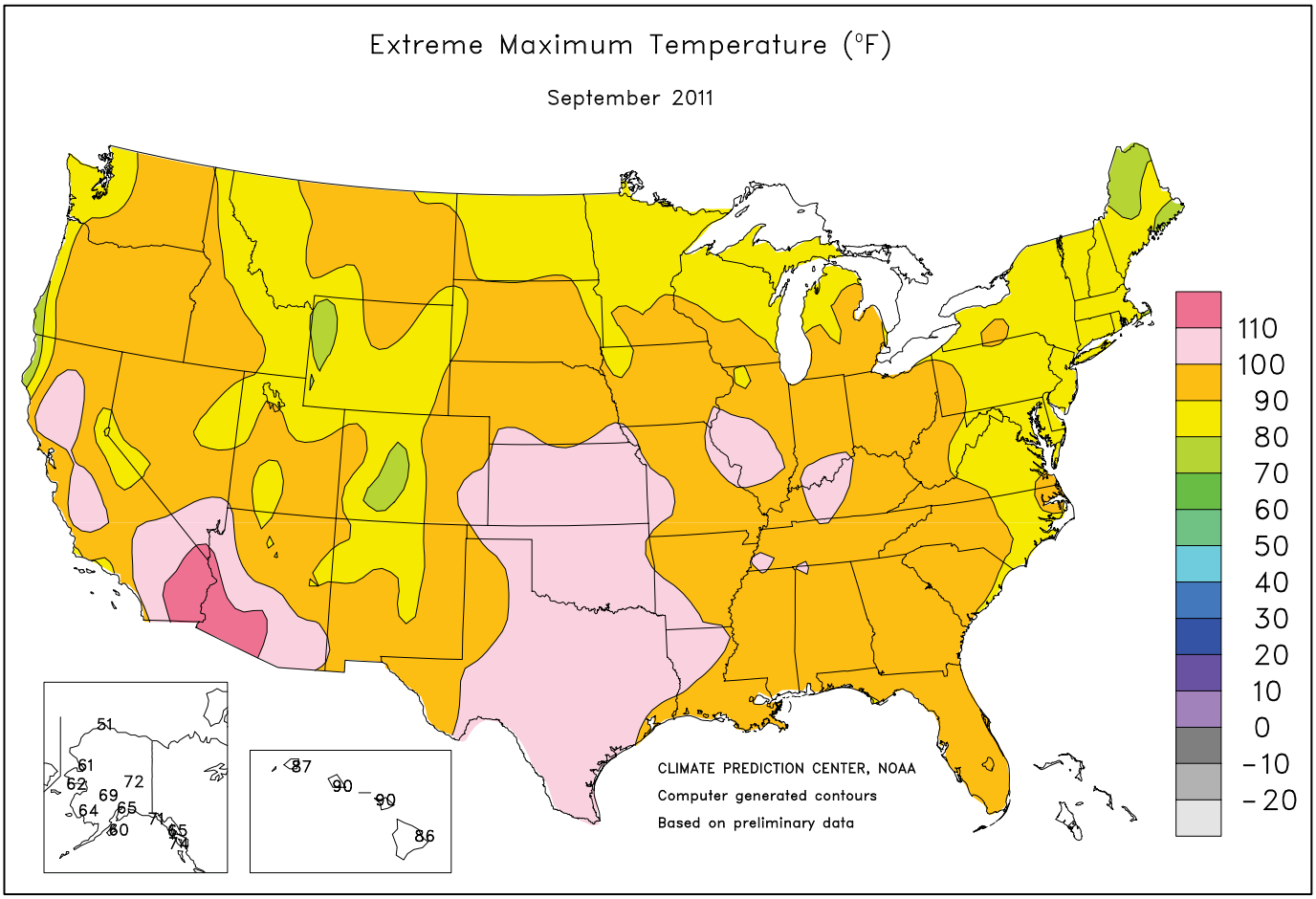
By September 18, peanut producers had harvested 4 percent of this year's crop, on par with the 5-year average. Delays were evident in Florida and Georgia, where dry soils limited digging. Beneficial rainfall in portions of the Southeast spurred digging late in the month. With progress advancing quickly in Florida and Georgia, 19 percent of the nation's peanut crop was harvested by October 2. This was 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 39 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 2, compared to 38 percent on September 4 and 48 percent at the same time last year.

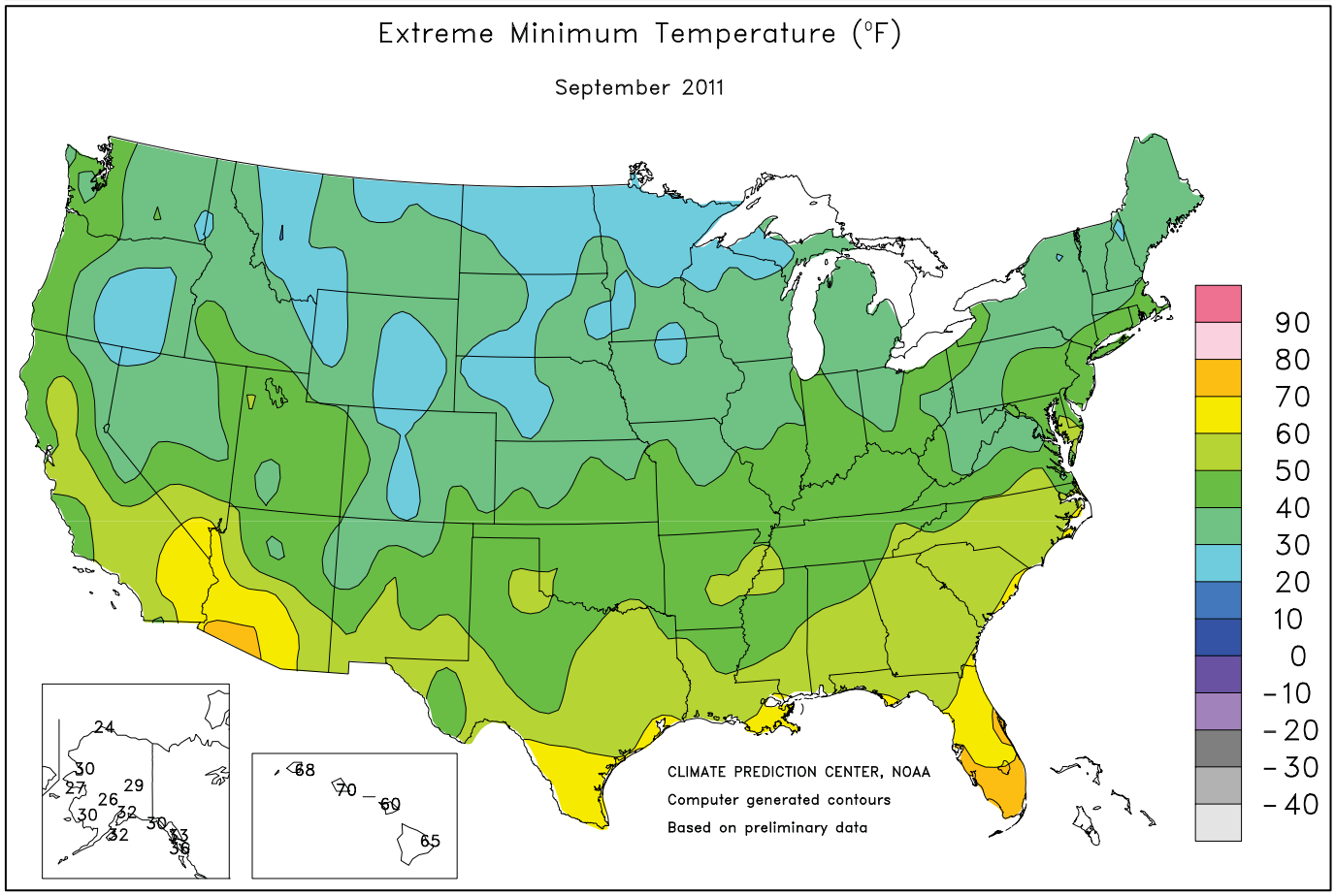
Bolls were opening on 42 percent of this year's cotton acreage by September 4, ten percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, producers in parts of the Northern Plains were preparing to defoliate fields. Aided by warm weather, bolls continued to open at a rapid pace across much of the growing region. By September 11, bolls were opening on 57 percent of this year's acreage, the quickest pace since 2002. Meanwhile, producers had harvested 9 percent of the nation's crop, 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite bolls continuing to open rapidly throughout the month, the harvest pace slowed toward month's end. Although double-digit delays were evident in much of the Delta, harvest in Louisiana was 38 percentage points ahead of normal by October 2. Some producers in the Northern Plains of Texas were applying harvest aids, while others were busy stripping their fields. Overall, 29 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 2, compared to 28 percent on September 4 and 56 percent at the same time last year.

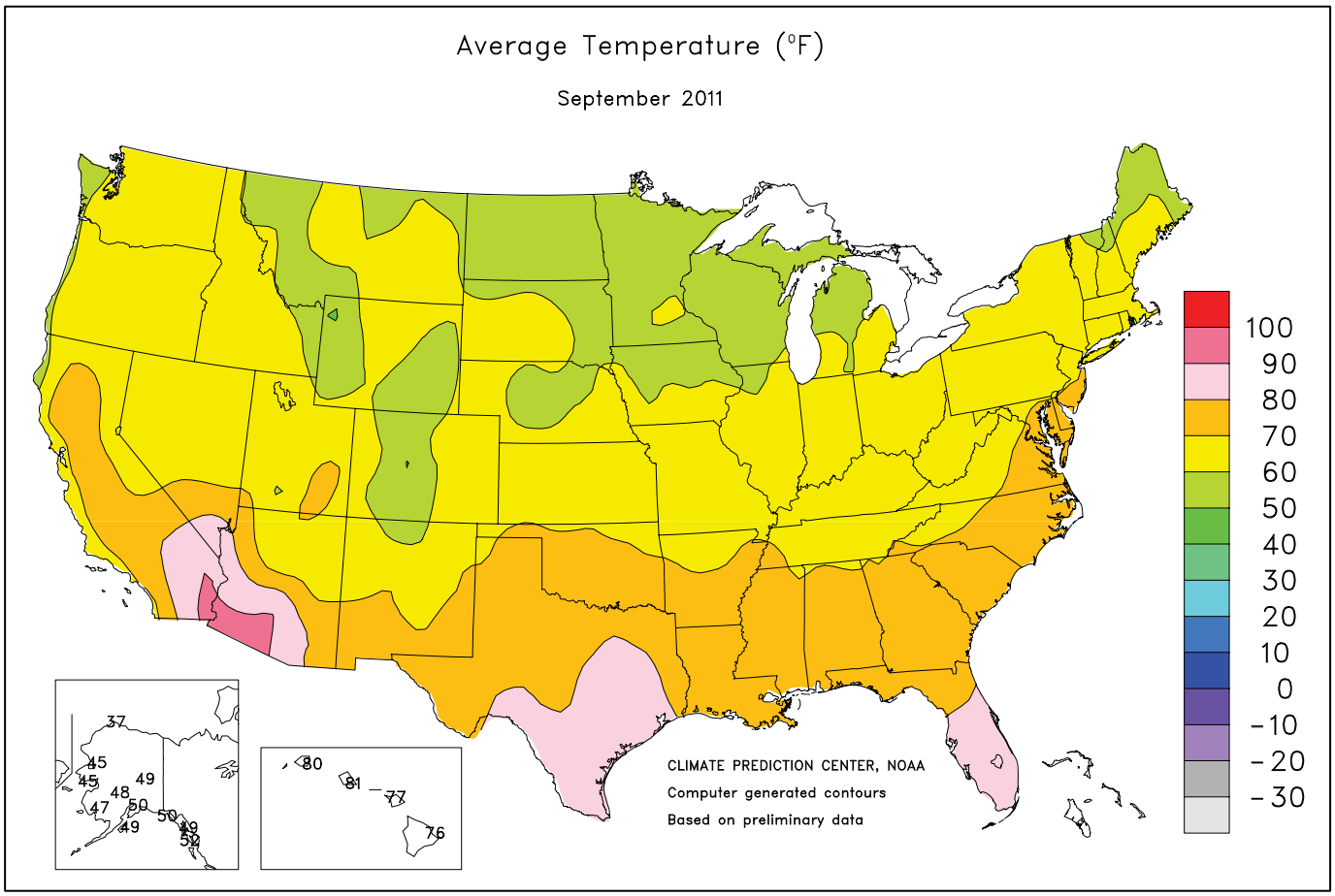
Sugarbeet producers had harvested 3 percent of this year's crop by September 18, three percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest had yet to begin in Idaho, and was behind normal in the four largest sugarbeet-producing states. By October 2, thirteen percent of the crop was harvested, 8 percentage points behind the average. Overall progress was behind normal in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota, but favorable weather pushed Idaho's harvest ahead of the average pace.

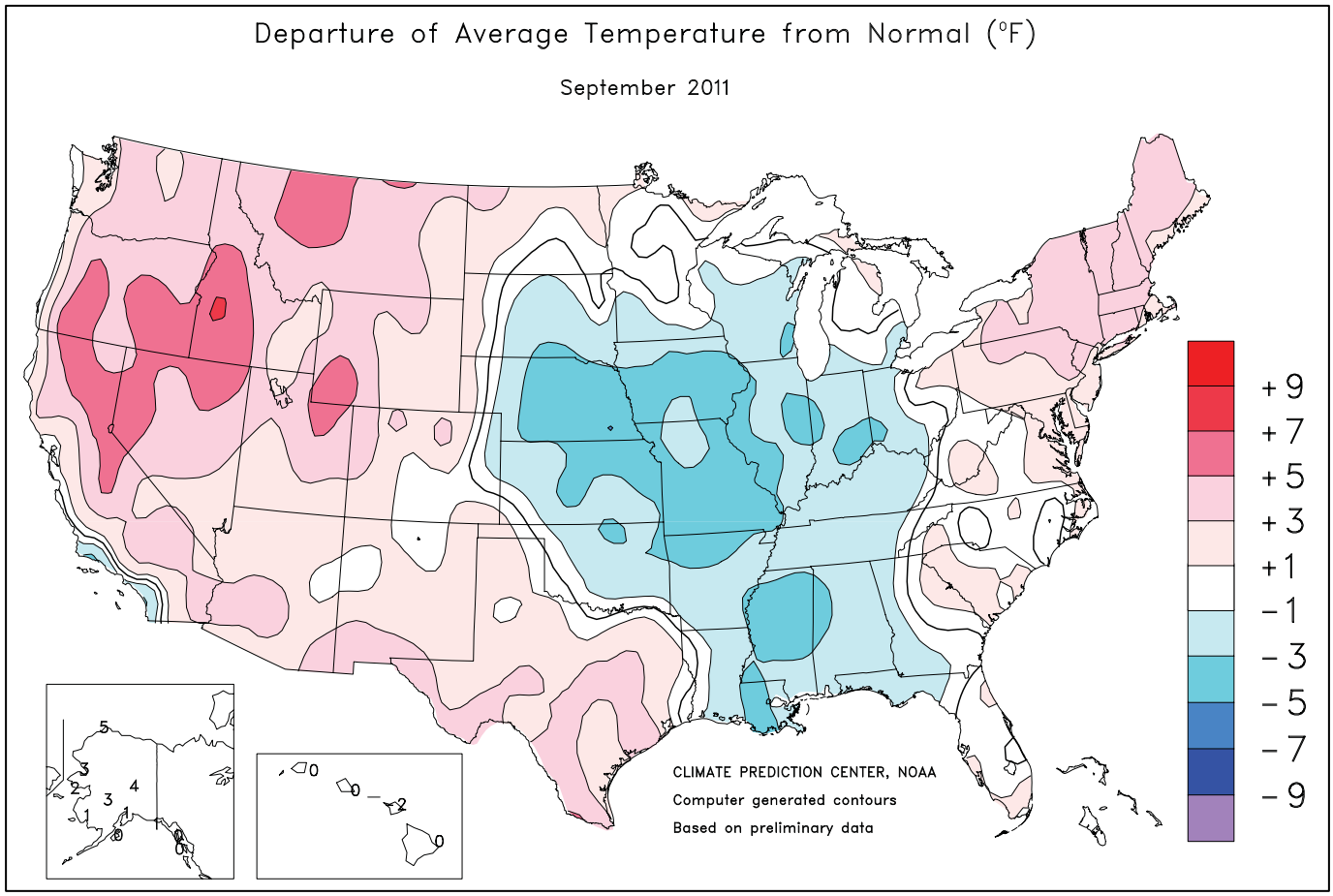

Total Precipitation (Inches)
September 2011
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
September 2011
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
September 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
51
61
62
72
69
64
65
80
87
90
90
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
September 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
24
30
27
29
26
32
30
32
30
68
70
69
65
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
September 2011
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
September 2011
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

September 2011

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	72	-2	12.14	8.09
HUNTSVILLE	70	-2	6.12	1.83
MOBILE	76	-1	15.80	9.79
MONTGOMERY	75	-1	6.10	1.88
AK ANCHORAGE	50	2	0.78	-2.09
BARROW	37	6	0.92	0.23
COLD BAY	46	-2	3.86	-0.65
FAIRBANKS	49	5	0.65	-0.47
JUNEAU	49	-1	8.39	0.85
KING SALMON	48	0	2.25	-0.56
KODIAK	49	0	15.49	7.65
NOME	45	2	0.90	-1.61
AZ FLAGSTAFF	59	1	3.36	1.24
PHOENIX	91	5	0.02	-0.73
TUCSON	83	2	5.60	4.15
AR FORT SMITH	73	-1	1.47	-2.14
LITTLE ROCK	72	-2	1.16	-2.55
CA BAKERSFIELD	80	3	0.00	-0.15
EUREKA	55	-2	0.37	-0.49
FRESNO	80	5	0.00	-0.26
LOS ANGELES	67	-3	0.01	-0.25
REDDING	78	5	0.13	-0.35
SACRAMENTO	74	2	0.01	-0.35
SAN DIEGO	69	-3	0.13	-0.08
SAN FRANCISCO	65	1	0.01	-0.19
STOCKTON	75	2	0.00	-0.33
CO ALAMOSA	56	1	1.15	0.26
CO SPRINGS	63	3	5.91	4.68
DENVER	64	3	0.89	-0.15
GRAND JUNCTION	69	4	1.23	0.32
PUEBLO	66	1	0.46	-0.38
CT BRIDGEPORT	70	4	5.95	2.37
HARTFORD	67	4	9.64	5.51
DC WASHINGTON	71	0	8.84	5.05
DE WILMINGTON	70	2	5.93	1.92
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	0	6.23	-0.38
FT LAUDERDALE	84	2	6.32	-1.94
FT MYERS	83	1	9.93	2.07
JACKSONVILLE	78	0	6.57	-1.33
KEY WEST	85	2	7.30	1.85
MELBOURNE	81	1	2.43	-4.77
MIAMI	84	2	4.98	-3.40
ORLANDO	81	0	5.85	0.09
PENSACOLA	77	-2	8.14	2.39
ST PETERSBURG	82	0	5.90	-1.69
TALLAHASSEE	78	-1	4.11	-0.90
TAMPA	83	1	6.09	-0.45
WEST PALM BEACH	83	1	8.22	0.12
GA ATHENS	73	0	1.55	-1.98
ATLANTA	73	0	2.30	-1.79
AUGUSTA	76	2	1.56	-2.03
COLUMBUS	76	0	3.56	0.49
MACON	75	1	3.96	0.70
SAVANNAH	77	0	4.46	-0.62
HI HILO	76	0	4.44	-4.70
HONOLULU	81	-1	0.07	-0.67
KAHULUI	77	-2	0.08	-0.31
LIHUE	80	0	0.79	-1.90
ID BOISE	72	8	0.09	-0.67
LEWISTON	69	5	0.14	-0.66
POCATELLO	61	2	0.24	-0.65
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	62	-2	3.45	0.18
MOLINE	61	-4	2.66	-0.50
PEORIA	63	-2	3.62	0.50
ROCKFORD	62	-1	5.33	1.86
SPRINGFIELD	64	-3	1.70	-1.13
IN EVANSVILLE	67	-2	8.20	5.21
FORT WAYNE	62	-2	4.76	1.95
INDIANAPOLIS	66	0	5.37	2.49
SOUTH BEND	62	-1	3.65	-0.14
IA BURLINGTON	63	-4	1.32	-2.28
CEDAR RAPIDS	60	-4	1.92	-1.35
DES MOINES	64	-1	0.71	-2.44
DUBUQUE	58	-4	2.50	-1.06
SIOUX CITY	60	-3	0.31	-2.11
WATERLOO	59	-4	2.66	-0.29
KS CONCORDIA	65	-3	0.89	-1.61
DODGE CITY	67	-2	0.54	-1.16
GOODLAND	62	-2	0.38	-0.74
HILL CITY	65	-2	0.73	-1.33
TOPEKA	66	-2	1.74	-1.97
WICHITA	69	-2	0.98	-1.98
KY JACKSON	66	-2	3.20	-0.57
LEXINGTON	66	-2	5.97	2.86
LONDON-CORBIN	66	-2	4.92	1.55
LOUISVILLE	69	-1	5.73	2.68
PADUCAH	68	-1	5.92	2.36
LA BATON ROUGE	76	-2	9.89	5.05
LAKE CHARLES	78	0	5.45	-0.50
NEW ORLEANS	78	-1	13.27	7.72
SHREVEPORT	79	2	1.04	-2.17
ME BANGOR	62	3	2.79	-0.60
CARIBOU	58	4	3.44	0.17
PORTLAND	63	4	3.30	-0.07
MD BALTIMORE	69	2	13.32	9.34
MA BOSTON	67	2	4.40	0.93
WORCESTER	65	5	7.26	2.99
MI ALPENA	57	1	4.83	2.03
DETROIT	64	0	6.28	3.01
FLINT	62	1	2.08	-1.68
GRAND RAPIDS	62	1	2.23	-2.05
HOUGHTON LAKE	58	1	2.72	-0.39
LANSING	60	0	2.08	-1.40
MUSKEGON	62	2	3.14	-0.38
TRAVERSE CITY	60	0	2.78	-0.80
MN DULUTH	56	1	1.48	-2.65
INT'L FALLS	53	0	1.65	-1.38
MINNEAPOLIS	63	2	0.36	-2.33
ROCHESTER	59	0	2.47	-0.65
ST. CLOUD	59	2	0.74	-2.19
MS JACKSON	74	-2	12.72	9.49
MERIDIAN	72	-4	6.04	2.40
TUPELO	71	-2	8.33	4.98
MO COLUMBIA	64	-3	2.52	-0.90
JOPLIN	67	-3	3.93	-1.29
KANSAS CITY	65	-3	1.14	-3.50
SPRINGFIELD	65	-4	4.05	-0.78
ST JOSEPH	66	-2	0.01	-3.90
ST LOUIS	68	-2	3.18	0.22
MT BILLINGS	65	5	0.12	-1.22
BUTTE	56	4	0.40	-0.69
GLASGOW	62	5	0.16	-0.82
GREAT FALLS	63	8	0.20	-1.03
HELENA	62	6	0.04	-1.01
KALISPELL	57	4	0.47	-0.73
MILES CITY	63	3	0.27	-0.92
MISSOULA	62	6	0.27	-0.81
NE GRAND ISLAND	61	-3	0.83	-1.60
HASTINGS	61	-4	0.70	-2.04
LINCOLN	62	-4	1.33	-1.59
MCCOOK	62	-3	0.38	-0.99
NORFOLK	60	-3	0.63	-1.62
NORTH PLATTE	60	-2	0.98	-0.34
OMAHA/EPPLEY	64	-1	0.99	-2.18
SCOTTSBLUFF	63	3	0.22	-1.00
VALENTINE	60	-2	1.09	-0.52
NV ELKO	63	5	0.38	-0.30
ELY	60	3	1.33	0.39
LAS VEGAS	84	3	0.78	0.47
RENO	71	9	0.03	-0.42
WINNEMUCCA	64	4	0.15	-0.38
NH CONCORD	64	5	7.12	3.96
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	71	5	2.95	-0.19
NEWARK	71	3	8.13	4.12
NM ALBUQUERQUE	71	2	0.40	-0.67
NY ALBANY	65	4	6.62	3.31
BINGHAMTON	62	3	16.58	12.99
BUFFALO	65	3	4.07	0.23
ROCHESTER	64	3	3.77	0.32
SYRACUSE	66	5	6.36	2.21
NC ASHEVILLE	67	1	3.74	0.02
CHARLOTTE	72	-1	5.55	1.72
GREENSBORO	71	1	7.25	2.96
HATTERAS	78	3	14.23	8.55
RALEIGH	73	2	5.54	1.28
WILMINGTON	75	0	7.46	0.67
ND BISMARCK	58	0	0.96	-0.65
DICKINSON	58	1	0.66	-0.96
FARGO	60	2	0.23	-1.95
GRAND FORKS	59	2	2.89	0.93
JAMESTOWN	58	0	0.88	-0.86
MINOT	61	4	1.52	-0.22
WILLISTON	60	4	0.86	-0.49
OH AKRON-CANTON	64	1	4.38	0.95
CINCINNATI	65	-2	7.51	4.69
CLEVELAND	65	2	8.30	4.53
COLUMBUS	66	-1	6.55	3.63
DAYTON	64	-1	10.84	8.19
MANSFIELD	63	0	5.13	1.69
TOLEDO	63	-1	6.51	3.67
YOUNGSTOWN	64	2	7.08	3.19
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	73	0	1.60	-2.38
TULSA	71	-3	2.58	-2.18
OR ASTORIA	60	2	3.01	0.40
BURNS	61	6	0.05	-0.45
EUGENE	66	4	0.12	-1.42
MEDFORD	72	6	0.01	-0.77
PENDLETON	66	3	0.03	-0.60
PORTLAND	68	4	0.63	-1.02
SALEM	67	5	0.35	-1.08
PA ALLENTOWN	67	4	12.99	8.62
ERIE	65	1	5.04	0.31
MIDDLETOWN	67	1	18.43	14.92
PHILADELPHIA	71	2	10.27	6.39
PITTSBURGH	65	1	3.73	0.52
WILKES-BARRE	65	3	11.46	7.60
WILLIAMSPORT	66	3	15.97	11.99
PR SAN JUAN	83	1	6.61	1.01
RI PROVIDENCE	67	3	6.60	2.90
SC CHARLESTON	77	1	3.60	-2.38
COLUMBIA	76	1	3.36	-0.58
FLORENCE	75	0	2.95	-0.72
GREENVILLE	73	2	6.87	2.91
MYRTLE BEACH	76	2	3.72	-1.86
SD ABERDEEN	59	-1	0.64	-1.17
HURON	60	-1	0.45	-1.35
RAPID CITY	61	0	0.75	-0.35
SIOUX FALLS	60	-1	0.20	-2.38
TN BRISTOL	69	2	3.14	0.06
CHATTANOOGA	71	-1	10.85	6.54
JACKSON	69	-3	3.50	-0.26
KNOXVILLE	70	-1	8.74	5.70
MEMPHIS	73	-2	2.56	-0.75
NASHVILLE	69	-2	6.20	2.61
TX ABILENE	77	1	0.24	-2.67
AMARILLO	71	2	0.92	-0.96
AUSTIN	80	0	0.01	-2.90
BEAUMONT	80	1	4.04	-2.06
BROWNSVILLE	84	3	2.14	-3.17
COLLEGE STATION	83	3	2.25	-1.66
CORPUS CHRISTI	84	3	0.79	-4.24
DALLAS/FT WORTH	80	2	0.66	-1.76
DEL RIO	83	3	1.14	-0.92
EL PASO	79	4	0.43	-1.18
GALVESTON	83	2	1.70	-4.06
HOUSTON	83	4	1.28	-3.05
LUBBOCK	72	1	1.25	-1.32
MIDLAND	77	3	1.59	-0.72
SAN ANGELO	79	4	0.43	-2.52
SAN ANTONIO	83	4	2.93	-0.07
VICTORIA	83	3	1.02	-3.98
WACO	81	2	2.97	0.09
WICHITA FALLS	76	0	1.56	-1.63
UT SALT LAKE CITY	69	4	0.12	-1.21
VT BURLINGTON	64	5	6.06	2.23
VA LYNCHBURG	68	1	4.48	0.60
NORFOLK	75	3	7.26	3.20
RICHMOND	73	3	8.95	4.97
ROANOKE	69	1	7.39	3.54
WASH/DULLES	69	2	7.93	4.11
WA OLYMPIA	61	3	1.62	-0.41
QUILLAYUTE	59	3	7.68	3.53
SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	3	1.29	-0.34
SPOKANE	65	6	0.14	-0.62
YAKIMA	65	5	0.07	-0.32
WV BECKLEY	65	2	5.58	2.35
CHARLESTON	68	2	5.94	2.49
ELKINS	64	2	5.71	1.89
HUNTINGTON	67	0	4.52	1.72
WI EAU CLAIRE	58	-1	1.67	-2.07
GREEN BAY	58	-1	4.54	1.43
LA CROSSE	60	-3	3.04	-0.36
MADISON	59	-2	3.31	0.23
MILWAUKEE	62	-1	2.91	-0.39
WAUSAU	57	-2	4.39	0.31
WY CASPER	60	2	0.10	-0.88
CHEYENNE	59	2	0.45	-0.98
LANDER	62	3	0.66	-0.48
SHERIDAN	61	4	0.12	-1.26

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

National Agricultural Summary

October 10 – 16, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were near normal in many areas during the week, but readings averaged more than 10°F above normal in portions of the Great Lakes region and the Northeast. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather favored summer crop harvesting and small grain seeding throughout the Plains. Conversely, rainfall in the Ohio Valley limited not only corn and soybean harvesting, but winter wheat seeding as well.

Corn: By October 16, ninety-four percent of the corn was at or beyond the mature stage, 6 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Crop maturity advanced quickly in areas where progress was not already complete or nearly complete. By week's end, 47 percent of the corn crop was harvested, 19 percentage points behind last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite lingering rainfall in portions of the Midwest, fieldwork continued at a rapid pace in many of the major producing states. Conversely, delays of 17 percentage points or more were evident in Ohio and Pennsylvania, where adverse weather conditions limited fieldwork. Overall, 53 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week.

Soybeans: By week's end, 95 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf dropping stage. This was 3 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 69 percent of this year's soybean crop by October 16, twelve percentage points behind last year but 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was 15 percentage points or more ahead of normal in three of the four largest soybean-producing states.

Winter Wheat: Aided by improved weather conditions throughout much of the Great Plains, winter wheat seeding advanced quickly during the week. By week's end, 73 percent of the 2012 crop was in the ground, 7 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence advanced to 44 percent complete by October 16, six percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Recent rainfall coupled with late-season warmth promoted increased crop emergence in Oklahoma and Texas; however, significant delays persisted in both states.

Cotton: Bolls were opening on 94 percent of the cotton crop by October 16, on par with last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By week's end, producers had harvested 34 percent of the nation's crop, 4 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest resumed on parts of the Plains, as dry weather gave producers ample time to complete fieldwork. Overall, 30 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 25 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, 95 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Three-quarters of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 18 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Despite cooler weather, 14 percent of the sorghum crop advanced to the mature stage during the week in Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state. Producers had harvested 44 percent of the nation's sorghum crop by October 16, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week.

Rice: Producers had harvested 82 percent of this year's rice crop by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in Arkansas utilized 6 days to harvest 11 percent of their crop during the week. Meanwhile, rainfall limited fieldwork in California, where overall progress fell 36 percentage points behind normal.

Other Crops: Peanut harvest advanced rapidly during the week, as warm, mostly dry weather returned to the South. By week's end, 48 percent of this year's crop was dug and combined, 2 percentage points behind last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 40 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and 4 points below the same time last year.

By October 16, forty-five percent of the sugarbeet crop was dug. This was 25 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was most active in Minnesota and North Dakota, where improved weather conditions spurred progress of 38 percentage points or more during the week.

Twenty-three percent of the sunflower crop was harvested by week's end, 4 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was most rapid in South Dakota, where weather conditions were favorable for increased fieldwork during the week.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 16, 2011

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	98	80	94	95
IL	100	98	100	93
IN	100	79	87	91
IA	100	97	99	96
KS	100	98	100	98
KY	100	96	99	99
MI	99	68	86	90
MN	100	94	99	94
MO	100	100	100	97
NE	99	88	93	90
NC	100	99	100	100
ND	99	77	83	84
OH	99	39	61	90
PA	95	68	86	90
SD	99	96	99	95
TN	100	99	100	100
TX	99	99	100	98
WI	99	78	86	89
18 Sts	100	89	94	93

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	6	8	32	47	7
IL	5	14	36	36	9
IN	8	17	40	30	5
IA	4	8	27	48	13
KS	25	23	26	21	5
KY	2	7	36	47	8
MI	3	8	27	47	15
MN	4	11	28	45	12
MO	21	23	26	26	4
NE	2	5	18	55	20
NC	27	26	26	19	2
ND	3	14	28	47	8
OH	4	10	29	44	13
PA	5	13	32	39	11
SD	1	5	24	53	17
TN	4	9	28	49	10
TX	33	35	22	10	0
WI	1	6	16	52	25
18 Sts	7	12	28	41	12
Prev Wk	7	12	28	42	11
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	36	49	51
IL	88	50	73	64
IN	88	28	55	60
IA	92	70	87	72
KS	58	43	59	49
KY	73	21	40	45
LA	91	90	92	85
MI	81	23	50	50
MN	94	83	96	76
MS	94	77	83	82
MO	55	35	54	41
NE	86	63	84	67
NC	14	6	10	10
ND	87	79	86	68
OH	77	3	23	59
SD	82	73	88	64
TN	77	29	42	50
WI	83	28	62	50
18 Sts	81	51	69	61

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	50	12	25	37
IL	92	49	64	55
IN	89	21	30	45
IA	62	27	45	31
KS	88	65	75	69
KY	98	69	80	82
MI	58	8	14	25
MN	43	20	48	28
MO	83	78	86	68
NE	47	19	30	28
NC	99	92	94	93
ND	20	10	31	18
OH	62	5	8	29
PA	51	15	23	40
SD	32	18	38	22
TN	99	88	91	90
TX	88	82	87	87
WI	47	11	21	23
18 Sts	66	33	47	41

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	89	69	82	84
IL	99	95	98	97
IN	100	89	95	97
IA	100	97	99	98
KS	93	82	90	93
KY	100	84	90	96
LA	100	96	98	98
MI	99	88	97	98
MN	100	99	100	100
MS	100	97	99	97
MO	93	79	92	88
NE	100	96	100	99
NC	78	46	58	69
ND	100	100	100	100
OH	100	80	91	100
SD	100	100	100	100
TN	99	82	89	95
WI	100	94	99	98
18 Sts	98	90	95	96

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	19	10	19	23
CA	10	20	23	14
CO	98	96	99	97
ID	86	72	90	85
IL	72	33	66	55
IN	65	25	51	55
KS	84	69	84	79
MI	87	40	66	68
MO	50	22	37	37
MT	89	73	87	92
NE	98	92	95	96
NC	9	5	8	10
OH	79	5	35	66
OK	76	47	63	75
OR	78	42	66	74
SD	94	80	94	94
TX	72	41	52	72
WA	93	81	95	91
18 Sts	80	59	73	77

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 16, 2011

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	4	5	8
CA	2	5	10	3
CO	72	60	76	77
ID	56	31	46	44
IL	25	6	20	18
IN	19	5	14	17
KS	47	35	56	50
MI	51	12	19	32
MO	16	3	12	15
MT	59	30	50	58
NE	79	73	85	80
NC	1	1	1	2
OH	34	1	5	27
OK	49	14	32	51
OR	43	17	27	37
SD	75	46	72	72
TX	40	7	19	46
WA	77	64	80	69
18 Sts	50	28	44	51

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	84	87	91
AZ	98	98	99	99
AR	100	97	99	98
CA	84	85	92	88
GA	98	91	96	94
KS	99	67	82	75
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	99	100	98
MO	100	99	100	95
NC	100	98	100	98
OK	100	66	80	94
SC	95	90	93	94
TN	100	93	99	98
TX	91	88	93	83
VA	96	94	95	96
15 Sts	94	90	94	89

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	56	18	26	38
AZ	22	22	25	28
AR	85	26	56	54
CA	9	2	10	12
GA	33	21	27	23
KS	7	1	5	6
LA	87	90	93	70
MS	91	56	72	62
MO	81	31	58	52
NC	37	22	30	26
OK	28	1	2	15
SC	39	25	33	28
TN	80	32	46	50
TX	25	25	30	23
VA	42	23	29	32
15 Sts	38	26	34	29

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	19	32	39	3
AZ	0	6	21	45	28
AR	4	11	38	32	15
CA	0	0	10	65	25
GA	12	18	39	23	8
KS	18	16	39	24	3
LA	1	28	37	27	7
MS	1	6	21	45	27
MO	2	11	30	54	3
NC	4	23	42	29	2
OK	79	16	4	1	0
SC	3	13	40	43	1
TN	1	5	23	62	9
TX	35	24	26	15	0
VA	0	11	60	27	2
15 Sts	22	19	29	25	5
Prev Wk	24	18	28	25	5
Prev Yr	4	11	30	42	13

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	43	22	42	32
FL	75	54	71	59
GA	49	38	47	41
NC	29	13	33	46
OK	38	0	3	26
SC	77	33	45	58
TX	49	30	58	34
VA	19	13	20	42
8 Sts	50	33	48	42

These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	18	31	40	4
FL	2	4	43	44	7
GA	7	17	39	24	13
NC	0	3	37	52	8
OK	8	16	45	30	1
SC	2	12	39	46	1
TX	23	24	34	19	0
VA	0	2	41	42	15
8 Sts	8	15	37	32	8
Prev Wk	6	14	38	34	8
Prev Yr	6	16	34	35	9

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	36	17	22	32
MI	35	15	19	23
MN	86	16	54	73
ND	90	18	62	76
4 Sts	70	16	45	59

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	62	20	42	50
KS	26	20	29	21
ND	21	5	12	18
SD	29	6	35	17
4 Sts	27	8	23	20

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 16, 2011

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	100	94	98	99
IL	99	99	99	100
KS	100	92	95	98
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	100	100	99
NE	100	100	100	100
NM	99	75	84	87
OK	100	79	87	94
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	100	90	94	95
11 Sts	100	91	95	97

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	97	99	97
CO	24	6	9	27
IL	74	44	63	52
KS	53	15	25	31
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	72	43	62	53
NE	26	15	21	19
NM	24	0	0	10
OK	47	30	32	34
SD	80	40	63	47
TX	74	68	73	76
11 Sts	60	37	44	49

These 11 States harvested 99% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	11	40	37	9
CO	15	20	43	21	1
IL	3	14	47	35	1
KS	27	25	25	16	7
LA	10	24	42	24	0
MO	4	24	37	32	3
NE	1	4	17	59	19
NM	34	33	32	1	0
OK	55	34	10	1	0
SD	0	9	26	55	10
TX	16	27	35	20	2
11 Sts	22	25	29	19	5
Prev Wk	22	24	29	20	5
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	97	50	78	84
IL	92	94	99	90
KS	93	54	68	77
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	95	86	94	86
NE	93	84	91	84
NM	60	19	28	39
OK	89	51	61	62
SD	99	85	96	92
TX	94	74	83	85
11 Sts	93	63	75	80

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 16 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	77	88	87
CA	29	22	29	65
LA	100	100	100	99
MS	100	90	98	89
MO	100	69	83	85
TX	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	88	74	82	86

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Oct 16, 2011

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	12	24	34	28	2		NH	1	3	35	50	11
AZ	33	23	23	17	4		NJ	0	10	40	40	10
AR	30	28	35	7	0		NM	64	28	6	2	0
CA	10	25	40	25	0		NY	5	13	34	38	10
CO	20	21	34	22	3		NC	6	16	36	41	1
CT	0	0	50	50	0		ND	1	8	23	53	15
DE	8	14	18	59	1		OH	4	13	29	44	10
FL	1	4	20	70	5		OK	66	23	10	1	0
GA	14	32	42	10	2		OR	6	18	39	36	1
ID	2	10	31	42	15		PA	6	10	26	35	23
IL	14	28	37	19	2		RI	0	0	41	59	0
IN	8	25	44	21	2		SC	10	27	40	23	0
IA	19	23	33	21	4		SD	2	8	33	50	7
KS	38	25	23	13	1		TN	4	16	41	37	2
KY	3	10	43	37	7		TX	75	19	5	1	0
LA	18	24	33	22	3		UT	0	6	18	65	11
ME	0	20	30	40	10		VT	8	28	46	18	0
MD	2	6	17	57	18		VA	5	5	24	53	13
MA	0	7	39	54	0		WA	19	18	30	31	2
MI	4	19	36	35	6		WV	0	7	26	65	2
MN	9	19	37	32	3		WI	4	19	40	34	3
MS	1	13	40	41	5		WY	3	12	28	52	5
MO	28	30	29	13	0		48 Sts	23	18	28	27	4
MT	4	11	43	31	11							
NE	1	9	28	55	7		Prev Wk	23	19	28	26	4
NV	2	6	39	50	3		Prev Yr	10	18	32	35	5

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 were 5.4. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 32% short, 53% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn harvested 96%, 99% 2010, and 91% five-year average. Corn condition 10% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 39% good and 4% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves 84%, 92% 2010, and 88% five-year average. Soybeans harvested 28%, 51% 2010, and 42% five-year average. Soybean condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, and 4% excellent. Winter Wheat Planted 20%, 19% 2010, and 4% five-year average. Winter Wheat Emerged 8%, 0% 2010, and 0% five-year average. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 85% good, and 0% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, and 4% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 63.1 F in Rock Mills, to 70.4 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.07 inches in Pinson, to 0.94 inches in Montgomery. Row crop harvesting is in full swing, with corn harvest just about complete. Cool, damp conditions with light rain showers were received last week delaying harvest, but not enough rain was received for winter grazing growth.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal for the week ending October 16th, ranging from 3 degrees below normal at Canyon De Chelly to 7 degrees above normal at Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 103 degrees at Paloma. The lowest reading was 25 degrees at Grand Canyon. There was no precipitation this week. Roll and Tucson are the only weather stations that have above normal precipitation for the year. Maricopa is only 31 percent of normal. The condition of the cotton crop varies from fair to excellent. Alfalfa condition is mostly fair to good. Harvesting is active on over two-thirds of the acreage across the State. This week Arizona growers shipped cantaloupes, honeydews and lemons. Range and pastures received no moisture last week. Rangeland conditions vary from very poor to good, depending on location. Dry weather has caused tank water to run low in some areas.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 38% short, 33% adequate. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 42% short, 26% adequate. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 97% avg. Rice 99% ripe, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Soybeans 94% yellowing, 96% 2010, 94% avg; 68% mature, 80% 2010, 72% avg. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition. There wasn't any improvement in pasture and range and hay crops as drought conditions continued across Arkansas. There were reports of producers culling herds and looking for winter feed supplies due to hay shortages.

CALIFORNIA: Nearly a third of the rice crop has been harvested. By the end of the week, more than 90% of cotton bolls were opened. Cotton defoliation was in various stages. Harvest continued as fields dried out after recent rains. Both cotton and rice crop conditions maintained their mostly good to excellent rating. Black-eye beans were harvested and laid out to dry. Cutting of corn for grain and sorghum for silage continued. Some alfalfa producers were cutting their sixth to seventh crop. Fall ground preparation and planting of wheat and alfalfa continued where field conditions allowed. Peach, nectarine and plum harvests were nearly complete. Pruning and late season fertilizer applications were ongoing in orchards. The table grape harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley with Red Globe, Autumn Royal, Crimson Seedless, Scarlet Royals and Autumn King, the main varieties harvested. Rainfall slowed harvest. Raisin grape harvest, including Thompson Seedless, was progressing in the San Joaquin Valley. Wine Grape harvest continued. Additional sprays of fungicides were required to avoid bunch rot after the early October rains. Pineapple quinces, figs, kiwifruit and apples were harvested as the pear harvest wrapped up. Pomegranates began reaching maturity with harvest starting in a few orchards. The olive harvest continued. Citrus grove maintenance continued with irrigation and treatment of citrus pests. Lemons and Star Ruby grapefruit were picked. Navel orange maturity was still behind, delaying harvest. Valencia oranges were being exported in Tulare County. Almond harvest began to slow. Growers reported above normal volumes due to a heavy crop set. Harvesting of walnuts and pistachios was in full swing. Lettuce, chard, spinach and carrots were being harvested in Kern County. In Tulare County, commercial tomato and pepper harvest continued while cantaloupe and watermelon harvest was winding down. Fresno County reported onion, cantaloupe, and garlic harvest was winding down. In Merced County, cantaloupe, tomato, bell pepper and watermelon harvest continued. Honeydew harvest was complete. In San Joaquin County, processing and fresh market tomatoes, bell peppers, cucumbers, squash and pumpkins were being harvested. Sutter County reported processing tomato harvest was coming to an end. In Siskiyou County, dehydrator onions harvest continued. Although fields benefited from early fall rain, range conditions were reported to be good to poor condition. Some cattle on higher elevation summer pasture were being gathered for movement to lower range. Sheep and cattle continued to graze crop stubble and idle fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock increased. Some hives were moved to winter locations in the Sutter County, while in Fresno County bees were still pollinating late melon and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.7 days. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 39% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 37% short, 39% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa 62% 4th cutting, 66% 2010, 49% avg. Dry Beans 80% harvested, 92% 2010, 81% avg. Dry onions 96% harvested, 92% 2010, 95% avg. Sugarbeets 28% harvested, 43% 2010, 41% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Fall potatoes 90% harvested, 91% 2010, 90% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Most of Colorado experienced below average precipitation and average temperatures last week. Any precipitation was in the form of scattered rain showers and was received in the northeastern region of the State along with high winds. Eastern counties reported a series of hard frosts in their area aiding corn harvest.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 79% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 70% adequate, 21% surplus. Other hay third cutting 95%, 100% 2010, 91% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 54%, 62% 2010, 45% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 75%, 69% 2010, 81% avg. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 36% good, 25% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 86%, 97% 2010, 78% avg. Corn harvested for silage 100%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Soybeans turning color 97%, 100% 2010, 84% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 85%, 97% 2010, 77% avg. Soybeans harvested 5%, 43% 2010, 23% avg. Barley planted 62%, 59% 2010, 56% avg. Winter wheat planted 40%, 44% 2010,

25% avg. Lima Beans harvested 98%, 98% 2010, 86% avg. Apples harvested 95%, 94% 2010, 83% avg. Corn harvest winding down. Soybeans have shed a lot of leaves over the past two weeks. Wet weather continues to hamper planting of small grains and harvest of soybeans.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 62% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 62% adequate, 16% surplus. Peanut, cotton harvesting proceeded at steady pace in Washington County. Cotton defoliation continued in Jackson County. Cotton picking started, low yields, poor quality reported in Escambia and Santa Rosa counties. Sugarcane harvesting active in Everglades. Fall vegetable harvesting increased slowly in central, southern Peninsula. Avocadoes marketed, season slowing down, southern Florida. Cabbage planting active, prepped land for potatoes in Flagler County. Miami-Dade County, cut and replanted okra. Tomato picking active in Quincy area; central Peninsula begin harvest within two weeks. Growers harvesting light supplies of cucumbers, eggplant, squash, watermelons. Thirty-five citrus packinghouses, seven processors opened, more scheduled to open this week. Varieties packed included early oranges (Navels, Ambersweet, Hamlins), white and colored grapefruit, and Fallglo tangerines. Cultural practices included applying herbicides, fertilizer application, tree removal, new tree planting, and irrigation. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Statewide, pasture condition very poor to excellent, 70% in good condition. Improved soil moisture condition, central, southwestern areas. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, 70% good. Panhandle pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair; drought limiting factor on condition. Land preparation for cool season pasture in progress, very little grain forage planted. North pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Recent rain gave boost to pastures, land preparation, planting of small grains for winter forage. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most fair. Central, southwest pasture conditions very poor to excellent, most good. Land worked for planting. Forage condition improved after recent rains. Flooded pastures receded, some still flooded in east counties. Winter forage planting delayed in some locations due to standing water. Cattle condition mostly good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 42% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay Third Cutting 67%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Oats Planted 28%, 28% 2010, 28% avg. Peanuts Dug 64%, 65% 2010, 56% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 16% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, 9% excellent. Pecans Harvested 7%, 5% 2010, 4% avg. Rye Planted 28%, 29% 2010, 33% avg. Sorghum 11% very poor, 19% poor, 50% fair, 15% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum Harvested 37%, 44% in 2010, 47% avg. Soybeans 14% very poor, 20% poor, 42% fair, 19% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans Harvested 13%, 8% 2010, 8% avg. Winter Wheat Planted 15%, 9% 2010, 8% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 7 inches. The week's average temperatures ranged from the upper 50s to the mid 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels. Skies were generally clear with normal wind patterns and rainfall for this time of year. Measurable precipitation from weather stations was light. The National Drought Monitor had minimal changes to the drought ratings as of October 11, 2011. Extreme drought, at 2.34 percent was rated for along the Kohala coast and bottom tip of the Big Island of Hawaii. Only the windward coast of Maui Island was not rated in some stage of drought. Crops were in generally fair condition throughout the week, but varied based on location. Conditions were ideal for planting, cultivating, spraying, and harvesting activities.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.3 days. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 83% adequate, 6% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 6%, 5% 2010, 21% avg. Field corn harvested for silage 62%, 75% 2010, 87% avg. Onions harvested 85%, 95% 2010, 96% avg. Onion harvest progress for the week ending October 9 revised to 82%. Potatoes harvested 85%, 83% 2010, 83% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 73%, 74% 2010, 84% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 44% good, 51% excellent. Harvest progress in Eastern Idaho has been spotty due to wet field conditions. Farmers are still hoping to harvest a few grain fields that remain standing. In Southwest Idaho, apple harvest is progressing, and onion harvest continues for many of the larger growers. In North Idaho, the combination of fall precipitation and mild temperatures has provided nearly ideal conditions for planting winter wheat. Germination and stand development is expected to be excellent if these conditions continue.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 36% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 32% fair, 65% good, 3% excellent. Temperatures decreased 3.1 degrees from the previous week to an average of 60.6 degrees, but still remain nearly 5 degrees above normal for the time period. Precipitation averaged 0.68 inches across the State with a high of 0.9 inches being reported in the East Southeast district and a low of 0.4 inches in the West Southwest district. Normally, rainfall equals 0.51 inches for the time period. In addition to corn and soybean harvesting, fall tillage operations are proceeding as normal, many producers are beginning to apply fall fertilizers and lime, and wheat planting is starting to pick up.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Moisture content of harvested corn averaged 21%. Moisture content of harvested soybeans averaged 12%. Soybean condition 7% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco harvested 95%, 100% 2010, 95% avg. Temperatures ranged from 3o to 8o above normal with a low of 40o and a high of 85o. Precipitation ranged from 0.18 to 1.20 inches. Grain harvest was moving ahead at a tremendous pace until rain showers and cooler temperatures arrived mid-week halting progress. However, farmers were able to resume harvest activities late in the week in many areas. Corn harvest is still about 26 days behind last year and 10 days behind the 5-year average while soybean harvest is approximately 16 days behind last year and 2 days behind average. Pasture condition has improved over the last several weeks allowing livestock producers to save hay supplies for the coming winter.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture supply rated 28% very short, 39% short, 32% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply rated 25% very short, 40% short, 34% adequate, and 1% surplus. Light showers slowed harvest a bit, but progress remains well ahead of the normal pace. Fall tillage has already been completed on some fields, but little ammonia has been applied. Terrace and waterway work is progressing where harvest is complete.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 30% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 42% very short, 31% short, 27% adequate. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans condition 26% very poor, 26% poor, 22% fair, 20% good, 6% excellent. Sunflowers turned yellow 97%, 86% 2010, 90% avg; turned brown 83%, 70% 2010, 71% avg; condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa fourth cutting 78%, 93% 2010, 89% avg. Feed grain supplies 13% very short, 19% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 29% very short, 27% short, 41% adequate, 3% surplus.

Stock water supplies 29% very short, 22% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Kansas producers enjoyed the fall weather last week with a break in the temperatures but saw only scattered precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the mid-70s to the mid-80s with a Statewide high of 85 degrees at 4 locations. Lows ranged from 33 at Holton in the Northeast district to 48 at Anthony in the South Central district. Forty-three of the 52 stations received rain last week but only 9 saw an inch or more, led by Manhattan with 2.47 inches and Emporia with 1.85 inches. Producers were busy planting winter wheat and harvesting row crops as the weather permitted. Much needed rainfall slowed harvest progress last week but Kansas producers still harvested an additional 10 percent of their corn and 16 percent of their soybean crops.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 3% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 23% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Precipitation totaled 0.62 inches, 0.10 in. below normal and 86% of normal. Temperatures averaged 62 degrees, which is 4 degrees above normal. Wheat seeded 22%. Condition of tobacco housed, 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 31%fair, 48% good, 10% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil moisture 32% very short, 37% short, and 31% adequate. Sweet Potatoes harvested 62%, 68% 2010, 54% avg; 6% very poor, 7% poor, 20% fair, and 67% good. Sugarcane harvested 16%, 16% 2010, 11% avg; 9% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 34% good, and 10% excellent. Wheat planted 5%, 5% average. Livestock 2% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 43% good, and 5% excellent. Vegetables 10% very poor, 20% poor, 41% fair, 27% good, and 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 75% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 80% adequate, 20% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay third cutting 89%, 100% 2010, 84% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 31%, 49% 2010, 47% avg. Alfalfa Hay fourth cutting 82%, 83% 2010, 85% avg. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 68%, 83% 2010, 73% avg. Corn harvested for silage 100%, 100% 2010, 89% avg. Soybeans turning color 89%, 96% 2010, 88% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 60%, 84% 2010, 81% avg. Soybeans harvested 10%, 37% 2010, 26% avg. Barley planted 57%, 77% 2010, 75% avg. Winter wheat planted 45%, 55% 2010, 42% avg. Lima beans harvested 100%, 97% 2010, 90% avg. Apples harvested 88%, 87% 2010, 90% avg. Corn harvest winding down. Soybeans have shed a lot of leaves over the past two weeks. Wet weather continues to hamper planting of small grains and harvest of soybeans.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 3% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn silage harvested 94%, 100% 2010, 97% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 18% excellent. Potatoes harvested 70%, 82% 2010, 74% avg. Third cutting hay 95%, 96% 2010, 96% avg. Fourth cutting hay 53%, 64% 2010, 58% avg. Dry beans harvested 91%, 98% 2010, 88% avg. Apples harvested 70%, 90% 2010, 77% avg. Precipitation ranged from 1.28 to 1.97 inches Upper Peninsula, and ranged from 0.38 to 1.03 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 6 to 7 degrees above normal Upper Peninsula, and 4 to 7 degrees above normal Lower Peninsula. A decent harvest week. Weather dry and warm for most of week until rain, cool and windy weather arrived Thursday. The corn crop continued to dry down most areas. Harvest beginning to ramp up southern part of State. Silage harvest nearing completion. Soybean harvest at halfway point. There have been reports of a good crop. Dry bean harvest approaching completion. Piling expected to start soon. Planting of winter wheat continued rapidly this past week. Crop emerging slowly and behind normal for this stage in season. Rains at end of week helped emergence rates. Alfalfa harvest continued slowly. Many farmers have completed their hay season. Newly seeded alfalfa benefited from rain at end of week. Potato harvest continued. Harvests of Golden Delicious and Cortland apples neared completion. Harvests of Red Delicious, Fuji, and Northern Spy underway. Early tree senescence reported in Grand Rapids area. Concord juice grape and wine grape harvests continued. Rains and damp soils hampered vegetable fieldwork latter part of week. Vegetable harvest continued where conditions allowed for later season crops such as carrots, cole crops, pumpkins, and winter squash. There have been positive reports regarding 2011 pumpkin crop. Harvest of summer crops such as tomatoes, peppers, and cabbage continued in some areas that have not received a killing frost. In addition to harvest, growers prepared for winter by removing plastic, drip tape, and stakes from fields, executing tillage activities, cleaning equipment, and planting cover crops where necessary.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 17% Very Short, 39% Short, 44% Adequate. Corn 15% moisture content, 15% 2010, 21% avg. Soybeans 10% moisture content, 11% 2010, 13% avg. Potato 95% Harvested, 97% 2010, 94% avg. Sugarbeet condition 5% Very Poor, 17% Poor, 42% Fair, 31% Good, 5% Excellent. Sunflower condition 2% Very Poor, 10% Poor, 53% Fair, 30% Good, 5% Excellent. Rain fell Wednesday, briefly interrupting several weeks of favorable harvest activity. Amounts ranged from 0.8 inch in north central and northeast areas to 0.3 inch in southwestern areas. For many locations this was the greatest rainfall since September 4th. Despite the rain, ground conditions remained hard and dry in areas and tillage was still a concern for producers. Average temperatures were 7.1 degrees above normal for the week despite the arrival of cool, windy conditions by week's end.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil moisture 2 percent very short, 37 percent short, 59 percent adequate, and. 2 percent surplus. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 97% avg. Soybeans 100% turning color, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Sorghum 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 90% avg. Peanuts 56% dug, NA 2010, NA avg. Wheat 39% planted, 21% 2010, 13% avg.; 31% emerged, 8% 2010, 5% avg. Sweet potatoes 80% harvested, 87% 2010, 69% avg. Hay (harvested-warm) 100%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Cattle 0% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent. Rain showers in the middle of the week provided adequate moisture for digging sweet potatoes and peanuts. Winter wheat plantings have been hindered due to the rain but the added moisture has helped with germination.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Precipitation 0.44 in. Temperatures were 3 to 6 degrees above normal. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 43% short, 17% adequate, 1% surplus. Off-farm storage availability 9% short, 87% adequate, 4% surplus. On-farm storage availability 14% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn moisture at harvest 14.9%. Stock water supplies 9% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Prolonged dry weather has the harvest of all crops except rice ahead of normal but has dropped top soil moisture to the lowest point this crop year. Precipitation is needed to restore water supplies and pasture conditions.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.6, 6.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 1% last year; 36% short, 14% last year; 56% adequate, 79% last year; 2% surplus, 6% last year. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 1% last year; 41% short, 12% last year; 46% adequate, 84% last year; 2% surplus, 3% last

year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 3% poor, 0% last year; 36% fair, 21% last year; 44% good, 62% last year; 17% excellent, 17% last year. Corn harvested for grain 8%, 10% last year. Corn chopped for silage 92%, 87% last year. Dry Beans harvested 95%, 90% last year. Sugarbeets condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 8% poor, 4% last year; 43% fair, 22% last year; 38% good, 57% last year; 11% excellent, 16% last year. Sugarbeets harvested 35%, 48% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 64%, 56% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 68%, 61% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 6%, 4% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 8%, 3% last year. Low temperatures dipped below freezing across most of the State, and precipitation was limited in Montana for the week ending October 16. Swan Lake received 1.25 inches of rain; the only location accumulating more than one inch in the State. High temperatures were mostly in the 60s, with lows scattered across the 20s and 30s. Ennis and Gardiner were the warmest locations in the State at 72 degrees. Four stations shared the low temperature of the week at 19 degrees, and they were Goldbutte, St Marie, Scobey, and Wisdom.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 27% short, 68% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 65% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn Irrigated conditions 2% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 52% good and 29% excellent. Corn Dryland conditions 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, and 18% excellent. Proso Millet harvested 90%, 92% 2010, 83% avg. Dry Beans Harvested 96%, 98% 2010, 95% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 95% complete, 90% 2010, 91% avg. Soybean harvest remained the focus of field activities with progress on pace with last year and two weeks ahead of average. Corn and sorghum harvest continued to advance with progress near average. Some producers in central counties who were kept out of fields last week due to heavy rains were able to return to harvest late in the week. Sugarbeet harvest was in full swing while Dry Bean and Proso Millet harvests were winding down. Seeding of the wheat crop neared completion with most of the crop having emerged. Cattle were being moved to stalks as fields became available. Temperatures for the week averaged near normal in the west but 1 to 3 degrees above normal in the east. High temperatures reached the 80's and lows were mainly in the 30's. Most of the rain during the week fell in the eastern half of the State. The Central and East Central Districts received the most rain while Panhandle and South West Districts were relatively dry.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Temperatures were mild but above normal for this time of year. Temperatures averaged three to ten degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 94 degrees. Winnemucca had the low of 26 degrees. Northern Nevada recorded precipitation. Winnemucca recorded the most precipitation with 0.10 inches. Rain prevented some field work in northeastern Nevada and damaged some hay that was down. Third cutting of alfalfa was near completion in the north. Some growers are trying for a 4th cutting. Potato condition rated mostly good. Potato harvest was near completion. Pasture and range conditions rated mostly fair to good. Range livestock were doing well on abundant high country range. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, weed control, field preparation, irrigation, equipment maintenance, and livestock movement.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.4. Topsoil moisture was 1% short, 52% adequate, and 47% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 58% adequate and 42% surplus. Pasture conditions were 3% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, and 3% excellent. Maine Potatoes were 95% harvested, 95% 2010, 95% average. Massachusetts Potatoes were 85% harvested, 95% 2010, 90% average. Rhode Island Potatoes were 70% harvested, 80% 2010, 95% average. Field Corn was 70% harvested, 95% 2010, 90% average. Sweet Corn was 100% harvested, 99% 2010, 100% average. Second Crop Hay was 99% harvested, 99% 2010, 99% average. Third Crop Hay was 80% harvested, 95% 2010, 90% average. Apples were 85% harvested, 90% 2010, 90% average. Pears were 90% harvested, 95% 2010, 95% average. Massachusetts Cranberries were 80% harvested, 80% 2010, 70% average. The week began with warmer than average temperatures across the region. Daytime temperatures ranged from the high 60s in Maine to the mid-80s in Massachusetts. The daytime temperatures fell to more normal levels as the week progressed, however, nighttime temperatures continued warmer than usual. The week ended with average to above average daytime temperatures, ranging from the low 50s to the mid-60, however, nighttime temperatures continued well above average, ranging from the high 30s in Maine to the high 50s in Connecticut. Average temperatures for the week were 10 degrees above normal across all New England States. Most areas received some precipitation from Wednesday through Friday. Total rainfall for the week was above normal at nearly all reporting stations. Precipitation totals by State ranged from a high of 2.16 inches in Connecticut to a high of 7.71 inches at Mount Washington in New Hampshire. Farmers harvested apples, pears, cranberries, fall vegetables, potatoes, and field crops, cut hay, and fertilized as field conditions permitted.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 70% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 80% adequate, 20% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in a most localities. Temperatures reached highs of mid-80s and lows in the mid-30s across the Garden State. Farmers continued harvesting corn for grain, while early-soybean harvesting began throughout the State. Harvest of fall-vegetables nearly complete included eggplant, peppers, snap beans, and tomatoes. Pumpkin growers finished harvesting remaining quantities as Halloween nears. Cranberries reached the mid-harvest point with crop conditions rated mostly good. Other activities included some hay work, planting small grains, picking late-season apples, and ground maintenance.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 56% very short, 36% short and 8% adequate. Wind damage 5% light; 12% cotton damaged and 7% sorghum damaged to date. No hail damage to crops this week. Alfalfa 10% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 36% good and 3% excellent; fifth cutting 99% complete; sixth cutting 86% complete; seventh cutting 29% complete. Corn 2% very poor, 25% poor, 62% fair, 7% good and 4% excellent; 93% mature and 33% harvested for grain. Corn silage 96% harvested. Cotton 13% very poor, 28% poor, 28% fair, 17% good and 14% excellent; 96% bolls opening and 20% harvested. Total winter wheat 20% very poor, 40% poor and 40% fair; 94% planted and 76% emerged. Peanuts 26% poor, 68% fair and 6% good; 25% harvested. Lettuce 11% fair, 56% good and 33% excellent; 44% harvested. Chile 22% harvested red. Onions 62% Planted. Pecans 1% poor, 24% fair, 56% good and 19% excellent. Cattle 21% very poor, 44% poor, 25% fair ,8% good and 2% excellent. Sheep 34% very poor, 53% poor, 10% fair and 3% good. Dry and stable conditions prevailed this past week across New Mexico. Temperatures were above normal across the State with locations such as Socorro, Tatum and Clovis up to 10 degrees above normal. A weak cold front moved across the far northeast corner of the State cooling temperatures, but this rebounded back in the mid 70s. With the lack of moisture in the atmosphere, there was no precipitation reported.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Soil moisture 1% short, 56% adequate, 43% surplus. Corn condition 14% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans 8% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Silage corn 82% harvested, 95% 2010,

85% average. Grain corn 10% harvested, 27% 2010, 18% average. Potatoes 82% harvested, 70% 2010, 86% average. Soybeans 20% harvested, 29% 2010, 28% average. Dry beans 58% harvested, 62% 2010, 66% average. Third cutting alfalfa 93% complete, 99% 2010, 98% average. Apples 71% harvested, 82% 2010, 74% average. Grapes 86% harvested, 61% 2010. Onions, cabbage, sweet corn, tomato, snap bean harvests near completion. Temperatures well above normal, rainfall slightly above normal.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.4 days suitable for field work, compared to 6.5 days the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate and 10% surplus. The State received mostly below normal precipitation and above normal average temperatures last week. Activities for the week included the planting of small grains and harvesting of apples, corn, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sweet potatoes, tobacco and the cutting of hay.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% short, 75% adequate, 14% surplus. Potatoes 95% dug, 94% 2010, 93% avg. Sugarbeet condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent. Sunflower 99% bracts turned brown, 96% 2010, 95% avg.; condition 8% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Stockwater supply 1% very short, 3% short, 82% adequate, 14% surplus. Producers Statewide benefitted from another week of favorable weather conditions for harvest. The cooler temperatures this week allowed the sugarbeet harvest to make significant progress. Other activities during the week included vaccinating and weaning cattle and winter wheat planting.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 78% adequate, 19% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Corn for silage harvested 81%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans mature 60%, 97% 2010, 94% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 78%, 89% 2010, 89% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 85%, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Fall & winter apples harvested 73%, 86% 2010, 77% avg. Grapes harvested 67%, 86% 2010, 79% avg. Potatoes harvested 95%, 100% 2010, 95% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 83%, 100% 2010, 97% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 36% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 69% very short, 23% short, 7% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat seedbed prepared 94% this week, 86% last week, 99% last year, 99% average. Canola seedbed prepared 98% this week, 94% last week, n/a last year, n/a average; planted 81% this week, 67% last week, 84% last year, n/a average; emerged 35% this week, 8% last week, 52% last year, n/a average. Rye seedbed prepared 94% this week, 83% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; planted 64% this week, 46% last week, 94% last year, 93% average; emerged 38% this week, 20% last week, 69% last year, 74% average. Oats seedbed prepared 68% this week, 68% last week, 79% last year, 80% average; planted 27% this week, 18% last week, 31% last year, 39% average; emerged 9% this week, n/a last week, 14% last year, 20% average. Corn harvested 90% this week, 81% last week, 97% last year, 88% average. Soybeans condition 45% very poor, 28% poor, 25% fair, 2% good; setting pods 94% this week, 89% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; mature 40% this week, 34% last week, 67% last year, 62% average; harvested 13% this week, 8% last week, 35% last year, 30% average. Peanuts mature 63% this week, 54% last week, 92% last year, 87% average; dug 12% this week, n/a last week, 63% last year, 45% average. Alfalfa condition 56% very poor, 28% poor, 13% fair, 3% good; 3rd cutting 56% this week, 54% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; 4th cutting 7% this week, 6% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Other hay 67% very poor, 21% poor, 11% fair, 1% good; 2nd cutting 55% this week, 52% last week, 89% last year, 82% average. Livestock condition 15% very poor, 26% poor, 43% fair, 16% good. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $137 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $127 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the fair to poor range.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 32% short, 60% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa Hay, Third Cutting 95%, 100% 2010, 100% average. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 22% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. Conditions were similar to last week, except a little more sunshine & slightly warmer temperatures on average. All but four of the forty-three stations had higher than normal temperatures this week, & the average across the State was 2.5 degrees above normal at 53.7 degrees. Low temperatures again ranged from 49 degrees in Portland, down to 21 degrees in Christmas Valley. High temperatures ranged from 62 degrees in Astoria, up to 80 degrees in Medford & Rome. All 43 stations reported a measurable amount of precipitation this week, with Bend reporting the least of .05 inches & Detroit Lake reporting the most of 1.91 inches. More than half of the stations reported 0.5 inches or more of rain. Farmers in Umatilla County continued to seed fall wheat, although fieldwork was halted in Union County due to rainfall. Corn silage harvest continued in the Willamette Valley, although there was concern about mud after rain this week. The rains were not heavy enough to stop fieldwork in Jackson & Douglas counties. Sugarbeet harvest started in Malheur County after delays from muddy conditions. Frost is feared this late in the year with harvest operations still ongoing. Vegetable harvest continued. Some vegetables were still growing slowly with the possibility of getting another pea crop. Zucchini's were still producing. Squash & pumpkins were harvested. Tomatoes were turning red; however wet conditions had caused splitting. Fall vegetable crops were growing well. Hazelnut harvest continued this past week. Walnuts were almost ready to harvest. Vineyards started some harvest, but were still waiting for sugar levels to improve. Some late raspberries were still being harvested. Blueberries continued to produce. Apple harvest continued in Yamhill County. Winter pear harvest continued in the Hood River Valley, while operations were disrupted by rain & slowed due to a continuing labor shortage. Most pear & apple harvest was almost done in Jackson County. Greenhouses were almost done with fall stock planting & were preparing for holiday decorative plants. Nurseries were settling current stock for the fall & winter seasons. Some fall stock plants were being sold. Livestock were being brought in from forest & range allotments. Calves were being weaned, tagged, & branded. Some calves were being shipped. Producers were busy preparing animals for the fall. Livestock generally looked good.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 48% adequate, and 52% surplus. Fall Plowing, 42%, 55% Prv. Yr., 63% 5 Yr. Avg. Corn for silage 88%, 98% Prv. Yr., 95% 5 Yr. Avg. Barley planting is 55% complete, 85% Prv. Yr., 83% 5 Yr. Avg. Barley emerged 31%, 59% Prv. Yr.,55% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter wheat planted 33%, 59% Prv. Yr., 66% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter wheat emerged 12%, 35% Prv. Yr., 37% 5 Yr. Avg. Soybean harvest is 12% complete, 38% Prv. Yr., 33% 5 Yr. Avg. Potato harvest is 86% complete, 92% Prv. Yr., 93% 5 Yr. Avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 81%, 91% Prv. Yr., 87% 5 Yr. Avg. Apple harvest 88%, 90% Prv. Yr., 85% 5 Yr. Avg. Grape harvest 95%, 81% Prv. Yr., 62% 5 Yr. Avg. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. There were sunny and dry days during the earlier part of the week. However, the rains and cool temperatures returned to portions of the State this week, once again slowing the already delayed field work that had been progressing in the favorable weather. Precipitation

levels varied for many areas throughout the State with some counties seeing over an inch and a half or more towards the end of the week. Primary field activities for the week were harvesting of corn, fruit, and soybeans, spreading lime and wrapping haylage.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 10% very short, 36% short, 54% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 44% very poor, 29% poor, 19% fair, 7% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 7% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 53% good, 0% excellent. Corn matured 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Corn harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans pods set 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 65%, 80% 2010, 73% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 22%, 40% 2010, 36% avg. Soybeans mature 15%, 26% 2010, 20% avg. Soybeans harvested 6%, 11% 2010, 6% avg. Winter wheat planted 23%, 15% 2010, 13% avg. Winter wheat emerged 5%, 4% 2010, 4% avg. Oats planted 13%, 18% 2010, 16% avg. Oats emerged 3%, 6% 2010, 4% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 90%, 98% 2010, 98% avg. Winter grazings planted 47%, 43% 2010, 50% avg. Winter grazings emerged 22%, 14% 2010, 18% avg. Wet, windy conditions were present throughout the State during the week ending October 16th, 2011. The Lowcountry observed more than an inch of rain in some areas by Tuesday, helping to improve soil moisture levels. On Wednesday, most of the State benefitted from rainfall and cooler temperatures that lasted through Thursday evening. Rain stalled peanut and cotton harvests but improved pasture and livestock conditions. Friday brought clear skies and warmer temperatures that would continue throughout the weekend. Highs reached the mid-eighties over the weekend. The State average temperature for the period was two degrees above normal. Soil moisture conditions improved to 10% very short, 36% short and 54% adequate. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.8 inches with 5.6 days suitable for fieldwork.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 38% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 54% adequate, 5% surplus. Sunflower mature 90%, 93% 2010, 83% avg. Sunflower 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Feed supplies 2% short, 83% adequate, 15% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 83% adequate, 9% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 74% good, 14% excellent. Sheep condition 10% fair, 71% good, 19% excellent. Scattered rain brought much needed moisture for winter wheat emergence without slowing down harvest of row crops. Major activities this week included row crop harvest, winter wheat seeding, working cattle and weaning calves.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 30% short, 65% adequate and 1% surplus. Burley 94% harvested, 97% 2010, and 96% average; Burley 13% stripped, 7% 2010 and 16% average. Dark Fire-Cured Harvested 97% harvested, 100% 2010, 98% average. Winter Wheat 33% seeded, 27% 2010 and 22% average. Cotton 93% Defoliated, 100% 2010 and 92% average. Tennessee farmers last week were greeted with rainfall that slightly delayed fall harvest but was welcomed by growers seeding wheat and forage. Corn and tobacco harvest at week's end were just about wrapped-up while the pace for soybeans and cotton picked-up steam and were less than a week behind schedule. Besides fall harvest and seeding activities, Tennessee producers were defoliating cotton, cutting hay and preparing tobacco for market. Pastures were rated in fair-to-good condition. Temperatures averaged about 3 to 4 degrees above normal across Tennessee last week. Rainfall averaged below normal over West and Middle Tennessee and above normal across the remainder of the State.

TEXAS: Areas of the Northern Plains and the Coastal Bend received up to 2 inches of rainfall, areas of the Cross Timbers, the Blacklands, North East Texas, and the Trans-Pecos received up to 1.5 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the State observed little to no rainfall. Producers seeded winter wheat behind recently harvested crops in areas of the Plains. In areas of the Northern High Plains, producers irrigated wheat fields for quick pasture growth. In areas of the Northern Plains, producers seeded dry land wheat in anticipation of rainfall. Wheat seeding in areas of the Low Plains progressed well due to cooler temperatures and timely rainfall. Some producers harvested their second rice crop in areas of the Upper Coast. Corn harvest made some progress, but was delayed in areas of the Northern High Plains due to wet weather. In areas of the High Plains, some cotton stripping resumed due to dry open weather and producers applied harvest aids. Producers defoliated cotton and prepared for harvest in areas of the Trans-Pecos. Cotton ginning was active in areas of South Texas. Producers continued to prepare for peanut harvest in areas of the Northern Low Plains and harvest was activated in areas of South Texas. In areas of the Edwards Plateau, fall planted vegetables were under irrigation. High winds in areas of the Trans-Pecos continued to damage pecan trees. In areas of South Texas, spinach and green beans progressed well due to cooler temperatures. Sugarcane and orange harvest were active in areas of the Lower Valley, while onion planting continued. Across the State, livestock producers continued to import hay from out of State, however, transportation costs were a concern. Livestock producers continued to cull their herds in most areas of the State. Stock tanks were replenished in areas of the State receiving recent rainfall; however, more rainfall was critically needed. Army worms and feral hogs damaged crops and pastures in eastern areas of the State. Emerging cool season grasses made good progress in areas of the State receiving recent rainfall; however, more rainfall was needed. Ranchers continued to plant winter annual pastures in northern areas of the State. Fire danger remained extreme in areas of South East Texas and the Trans-Pecos.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 0% very short, 22% short, 77% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 0% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 85%, 87% 2010, 81% avg. Corn dent 89%, 85% 2010, 96% avg. Corn mature 59%, 66% 2010, 85% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 5%, 7% 2010, 30% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 74%, 85% 2010, 76% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 98%, 99% 2010, 100% avg. Onions harvested 82%, 79% 2010, 89% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 62%, 71% 2010, 72% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 75% good, 16% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 66%, 76% 2010, 74% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 73% good, 22% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 0% very short, 10% short, 89% adequate, 1% surplus. Apples harvested 60%, 78% 2010, 79% avg. Pears harvested 95%, 64% 2010, 90% avg. Weather conditions in Utah were favorable for field work last week. Soil moisture content decreased slightly from the previous week. Last week's topsoil moisture content was at 17 percent short, 80 percent adequate, and 3 percent surplus. Weather conditions for field work in Utah improved last week. Farmers in Box Elder and Cache Counties were busy swathing alfalfa, harvesting onions, chopping corn for silage and planting winter wheat. Most of the late alfalfa is being green chopped for silage. Some producers are continuing to plant winter wheat as the corn is harvested. Winter wheat plantings look very healthy due to recent moisture. Moisture levels in corn remain high; however, a few farmers have begun to harvest corn for grain. Efforts were made to harvest safflower, but the moisture levels were too high last week. Dryland farmers have been waiting for safflower to dry down following the storms last week.

Corn silage harvest in Weber County is finally underway. Good weather has allowed most of the corn to mature appropriately for silage. A recent frost in Sevier County has ended the growing season. Apple harvest in Utah County is well underway, and so far, apples are in excellent condition. Peach production was spotty; areas that were not affected by frost had excellent peach yields. Many producers in Duchesne County are trying to finish cutting hay. The growth of crops has slowed as temperatures have cooled. The corn crop has started to dry down and many producers are hoping it will be ready to harvest soon. Wet and cool weather in high elevations has delayed alfalfa hay harvest in Wayne and Piute Counties. The warm weather last week was welcomed by producers who were anxious to bale hay. In Box Elder and Cache Counties calves were weaned and shipped to buyers. Prices have generally been good. Producers were also busy pregnancy checking cows and administering vaccinations. Livestock producers in Utah County continue to move animals off of summer ranges. Many lambs have been shipped straight from the range to the feedlots. Some cattle in Carbon County are beginning to move to lower elevation pastures on their own. Livestock are in very good condition in Duchesne County. Producers continue to move livestock off of summer ranges.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 67% adequate, 20% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 15% short, 66% adequate, 13% surplus. Livestock 4% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 19% excellent. Other Hay 8% very poor, 11% poor, 23% fair, 45% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 22% excellent. Corn Grain harvested 84%; 91% 2010; 77% 5-year average. Soybeans dropping leaves 64%; 91% 2010; 82% 5-yr avg. Soybeans harvested 9%; 25% 2010; 15% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 2% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Winter Wheat seeded 36%; 26% 2010; 21% 5-yr avg. Barley Seeded 60%; 71% 2010; 65% 5-yr avg. Oats seeded 66%; 59% 2010; N/A 5-yr avg. Tobacco Flue-cured harvested 88%; 85% 2010; 88% 5-yr avg. Peanuts dug 45%; 44% 2010; 62% 5-yr average. Apple 1% poor; 37% fair; 60% good, 2% excellent. Apple harvested, fall 70%; 73% 2010; 86% 5-yr avg. Apples harvested, winter 60%; 69% 2010; 53% 5-yr avg. Rainy weather put a halt to fall harvest in many areas of Virginia. Peanuts, cotton, and soybean yields are good. Some soybean fields are showing signs of mold in areas on the soybean pods. Corn harvest continued and a few growers are still trying to get in some late hay. Tobacco harvest has almost been completed. Vegetable farmers are busy cleaning their fields and preparing to plant cover crops. Pumpkins, winter squash and greens continued to be gathered for market.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.7. Topsoil moisture conditions were 10 percent very short, 20 percent short, 62 percent adequate, and 8 percent surplus. Whitman County winter wheat planting was winding down and over half was emerged. Warm weather helped winter wheat root growth, but moisture was still low for producers in Lincoln County. Harvest of corn for grain remained significantly behind. High moisture corn for grain harvest began last week in Grant County with dry corn harvest almost one month away. The last of fourth alfalfa cutting hay was being put up at the north end of Franklin County and only around half of the hay producers in Adams County were able to take a fourth cutting. In Chelan County, pear harvest was completed and apple harvest continued, slowed by a tight supply of picking labor. Rain stopped harvest for a day. In Yakima County, Concord grape, as well as the wine grape, harvest was finally underway. Cranberry growers in Pacific County were busy with harvest operations, with good yields despite cool spring conditions causing smaller than average berry size. Vegetable growers finished harvesting the sweet corn crop in Grays Harbor County. Potato harvest was coming to an end in Whatcom County. Commercial blueberry fields were beginning to display fall foliage color in Thurston County. Livestock producers were seeding pastures in Thurston County. Oyster and clam growers in Pacific County were busy harvesting product for the strong fall market. Some livestock herds were still out in wheat stubble fields in Klickitat County.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 4. Topsoil moisture was 9% short, 79% adequate, and 12% surplus compared to 21% very short, 36% short, and 43% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 8% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, and 3% excellent. Corn was 67% mature, 97% in 2010, and 81% 5-year avg. Corn harvested for grain was 21%, 63% in 2010, and 38% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 2% poor, 24% fair, 73% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves were 97%, comparison data not available. Soybeans harvested were 18%, 51% in 2010, and 35% 5-year avg. Winter wheat planted was 68%, 72% in 2010, and 56% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 32% emerged, 32% in 2010, and 23% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 76% complete, 70% in 2010, and 76% 5-year avg. Apples harvested were 70%, 82% in 2010, and 71% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 20% fair, 72% good, and 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 15% fair, 81% good, and 3% excellent. Fall has arrived with the leaves changing colors and fall harvest festivals in full swing. The recent rainfall has stalled harvest of corn, beans, and hay in some areas. Farming activities included fixing fences, vaccinating livestock, marketing calves, chopping corn for silage, harvesting apples and pumpkins, brush hogging, planting cover crops, and rotating pastures.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 75% adequate, and 7% surplus. Corn silage harvested 94%, 98% 2010, 94% 5-yr. avg. Fourth crop hay harvested 94%, 90% 2010, 79% 5-yr. avg. Fall tillage 23%, 29% 2010, 16% 5-yr. avg. Mild temperatures continued last week, allowing Wisconsin farmers to forge ahead with harvest activities. Warm, windy days created good conditions for drying corn and soybeans. The soybean harvest made good progress, surging ahead of the 5-year average. Rain mid-week temporarily suspended fieldwork, but helped to fortify fall seedings and pastures. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 6 to 9 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 68 to 70 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 47 to 52 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.42 inches in Milwaukee to 1.30 inches in La Crosse.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.70. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate. Winter wheat 95% emerged. Dry beans 93% combined. Corn 96% mature, 23% harvested. Corn harvested for silage 94% harvested. Sugarbeets harvested 39%. Alfalfa harvested, 3rd cutting 78%. Wheat condition 2% fair, 98% good. Corn condition 19% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 35% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa condition 18% fair, 80% good, 2% excellent. Crop insect infestation 73% none, 26% light, 1% moderate. Cattle moved from summer pasture 76%. Sheep moved from summer pasture 68%. Stock water supplies 11% short, 89% adequate. Fall weather continues across the State. Lincoln County reported last week was wet to start out but turned nice for the rest of the week, however the nights are getting cold. Converse County stated that recent beneficial fall moisture will allow for some fall pasture growth. Uinta County reported high mountain snow and colder temperatures. Livestock are doing well and moving home from summer pastures. Activities for the week included hay, silage, corn, and sugarbeet harvest, windrowing beans and moving livestock. High temperatures ranged from the mid 50s into the high 80s. Low temperatures ranged from the low 20s to the mid 30s.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 9-15, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Locally heavy showers brought additional moisture to central and eastern growing areas, while unfavorable dryness persisted on the Iberian Peninsula.

WESTERN FSU: Additional showers boosted soil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment but hampered autumn fieldwork.

EASTERN FSU: Dry, warm weather promoted the final stages of spring wheat harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers and thunderstorms, some severe, boosted soil moisture in Turkey but caused localized fieldwork delays.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Showers in eastern crop districts conditioned fields for winter grain sowing.

SOUTH ASIA: A surge of monsoon rains into central and western India brought needed moisture to reproductive cotton.

EAST ASIA: More rainfall slowed cotton harvesting on the North China Plain but benefited germination of winter crops across the region.

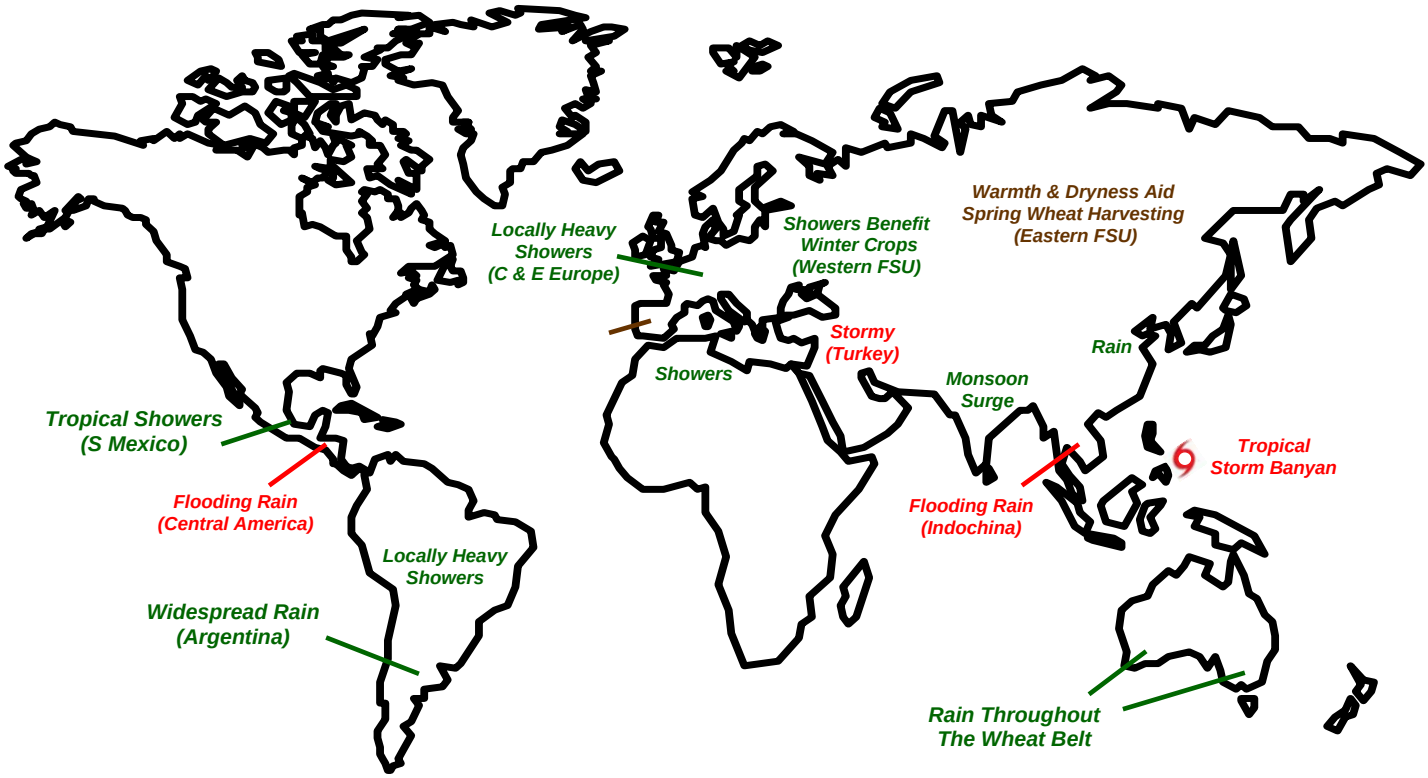
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Flooding rains continued in Indochina, while Tropical Storm Banyan moves across the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Rain fell throughout most of the wheat belt, favoring immature winter grains and oilseeds and further increasing moisture supplies for summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Beneficial rain continued throughout central Argentina, providing much-needed moisture for winter grain development and germination of early planted summer crops.

BRAZIL: Seasonal showers intensified across the region, spurring planting of soybeans and other summer row crops and flowering of coffee.

MEXICO: Tropical showers gave a late-season boost to southern reservoirs.



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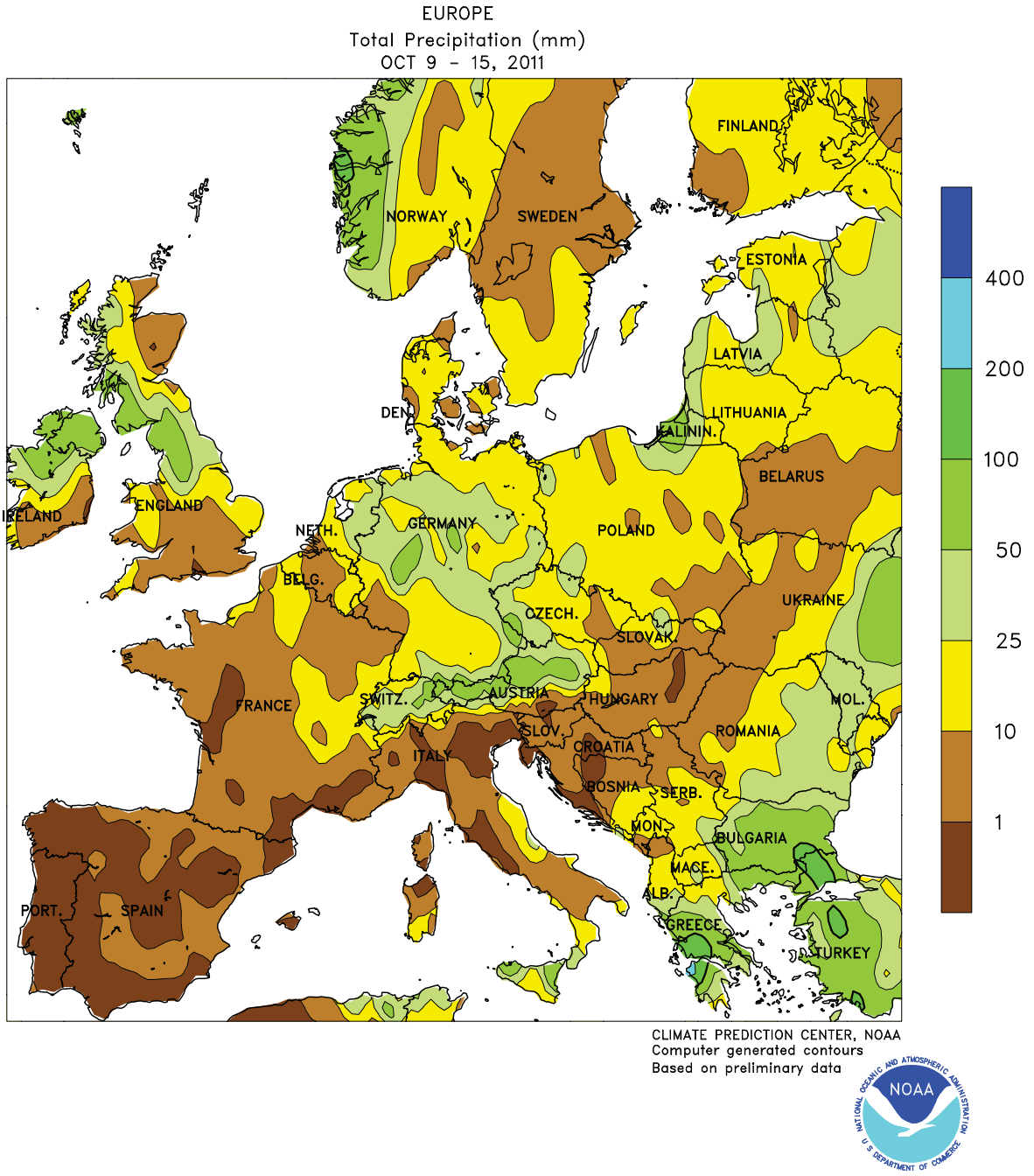

EUROPE

Widespread rain across much of central and eastern Europe contrasted with unfavorably dry conditions on the Iberian Peninsula. A slow-moving cold front produced 10 to 70 mm of rain from the United Kingdom and eastern France into Poland and the Baltic States, boosting moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed establishment but hampering planting efforts. Farther south, a storm developed on the front, generating moderate to heavy rain (10-90 mm) across Greece and southern and eastern portions of the Balkans; the moisture was timely for winter wheat establishment following a 2-month dry spell. Meanwhile, northern portions of the Balkans (most notably Hungary and northern Serbia) continued to wrestle with drier-than-normal conditions following disappointing weekly rainfall totals (10 mm or less). Across the remainder of southern Europe, dry weather promoted corn harvesting in Italy and Spain but further reduced soil moisture for winter wheat planting, especially in non-irrigated areas. The season's first freeze followed the front's passage from Germany and western Poland into the Balkans, causing some of the rain to change to wet snow before ending.

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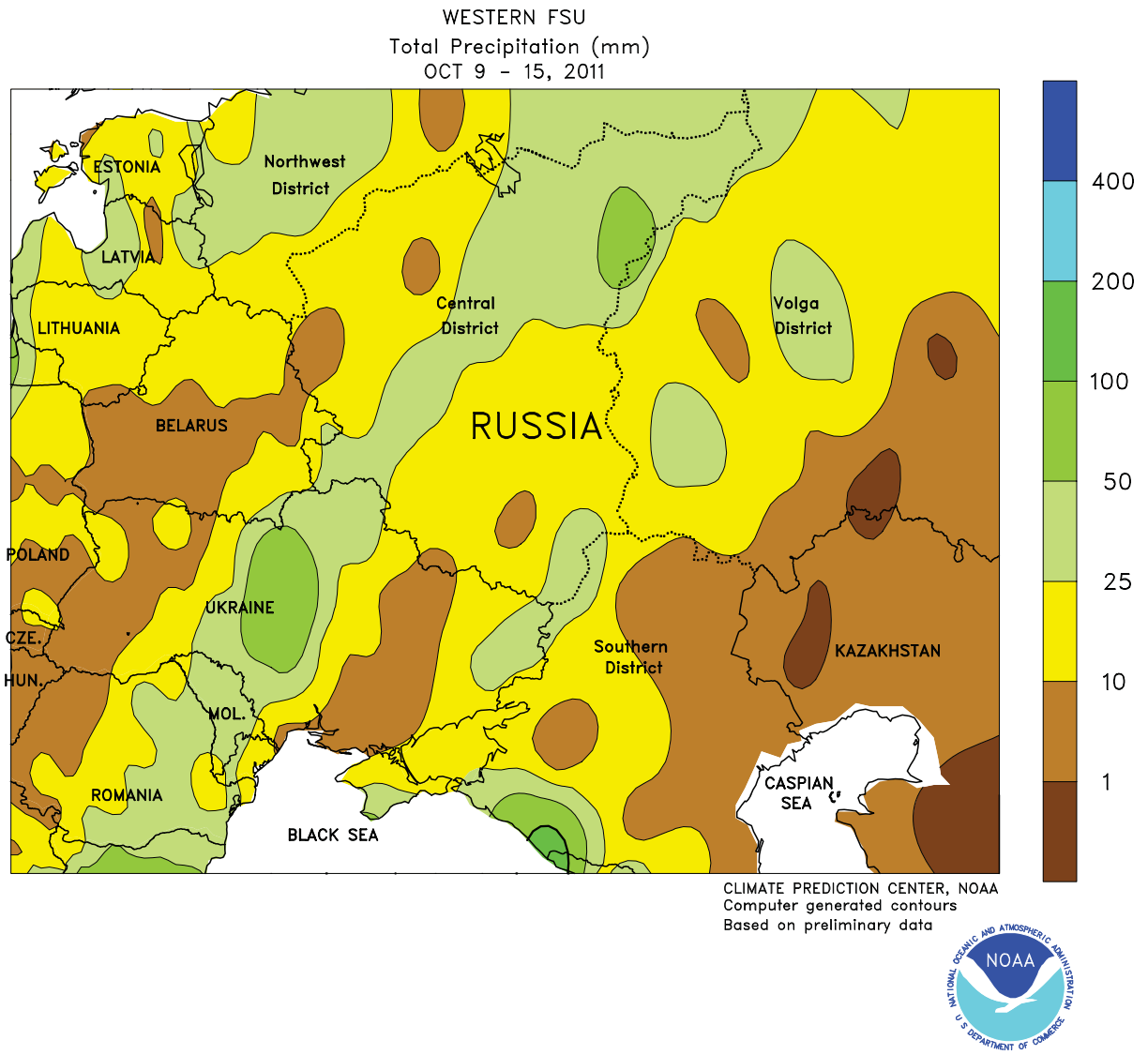

WESTERN FSU

Wet weather persisted over most major growing areas, boosting soil moisture for winter crops but hampering fieldwork. A storm tracked northward along a stalled frontal boundary, generating 10 to 75 mm of rain from central Ukraine into northern portions of the Central District; the rainfall ended a 2-month dry spell in Ukraine and Belarus and improved soil moisture for winter grain establishment. As the storm lifted northward, a trailing cold front triggered showers (5-45 mm) over the remainder of Russia, hampering late winter grain planting but maintaining abundant moisture for crop establishment. Warmer-than-normal conditions (up to 6°C above normal) in Russia extended the window for crop establishment prior to the pending onset of dormancy, while chilly weather (1-2°C below normal) in Ukraine and Belarus slowed crop growth.

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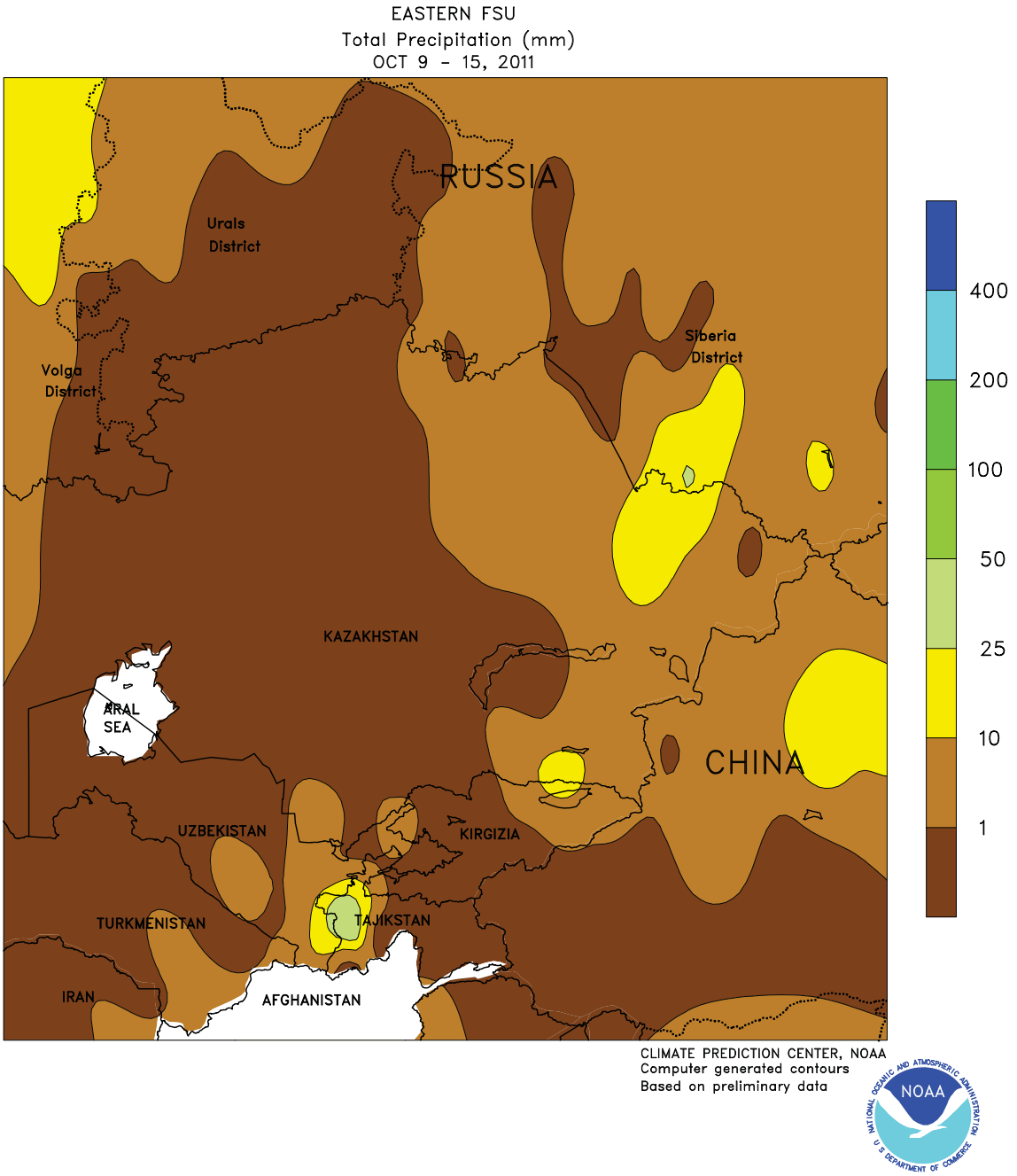

EASTERN FSU

Following last week's rain, favorably dry, warm weather accelerated fieldwork over the region. Spring wheat harvesting neared completion in Russia and northern Kazakhstan under sunny skies and temperatures up to 7°C above normal. In the south, despite isolated showers, cotton harvesting proceeded with minimal delay as generally dry, warm weather prevailed.

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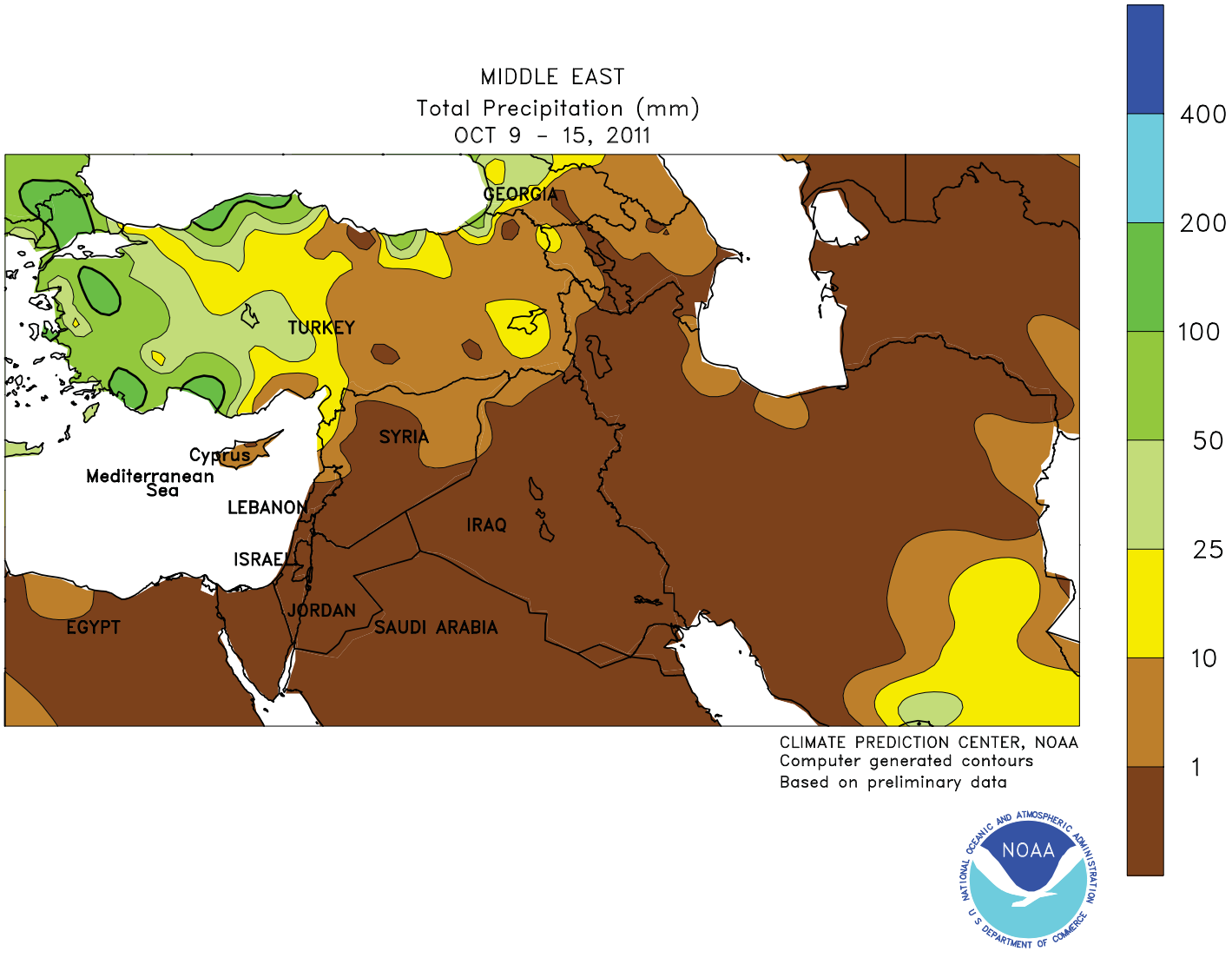

MIDDLE EAST

Stormy weather in the west contrasted with dry conditions elsewhere. A slow-moving Mediterranean storm generated heavy showers (25-150 mm) and locally severe thunderstorms (hail, gusty winds, and tornadoes) across much of central and western Turkey, boosting soil moisture but hampering winter grain planting. Lighter showers (10-20 mm) drifted into coastal Syria, continuing the favorable start to the rainy season along the eastern Mediterranean coast. Elsewhere, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures encouraged fieldwork, although showers (10-30 mm) were reported in far southeastern Iran.

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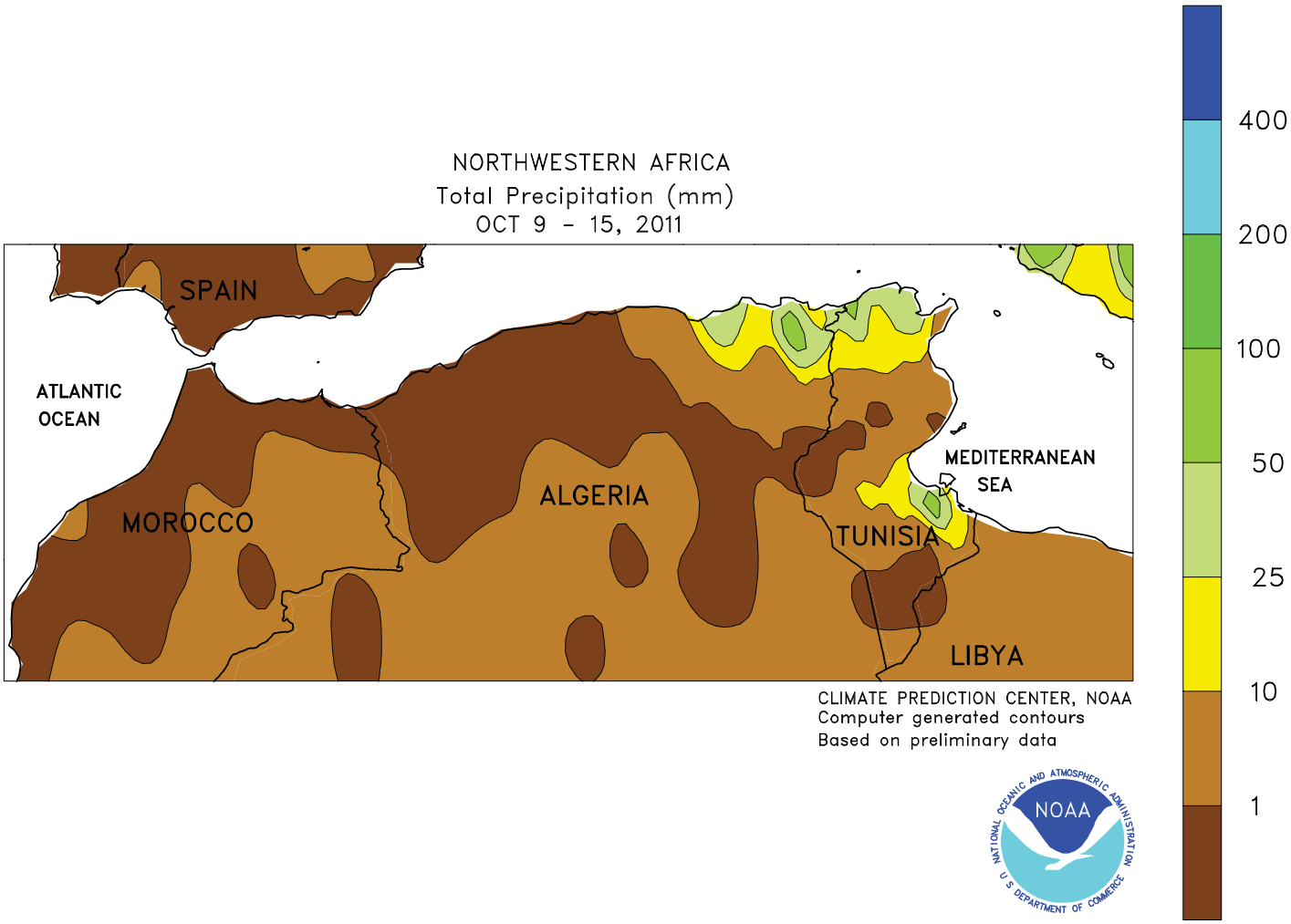

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Seasonal rains arrived in eastern growing areas, while western crop districts remained dry. Rain (which typically arrives in eastern-most portions of the region by early October) tallied 10 to 60 mm in eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia, conditioning fields and providing soil moisture for upcoming winter wheat and barley planting. Dry weather persisted from central Algeria into Morocco, encouraging fieldwork but limiting soil moisture for winter grain planting.

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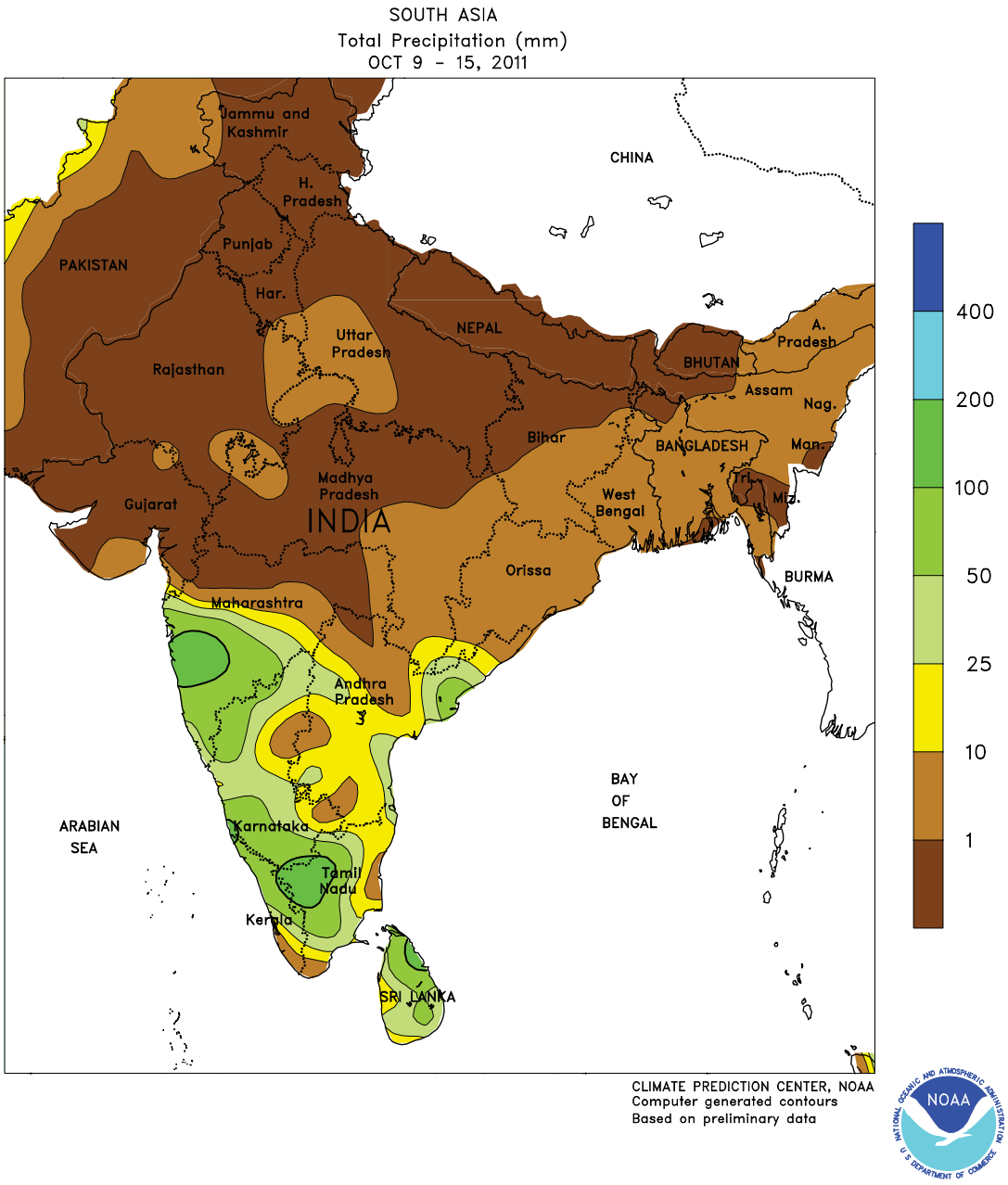

SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon surged back into parts of central and western India after an early withdrawal from those areas. Maharashtra received up to 25 mm of rain, benefiting reproductive cotton, while cotton in Andhra Pradesh benefited from almost 50 mm of rain. Meanwhile, the early cut-off of rain in Gujarat necessitated further irrigation of cotton. Warm, dry weather to the north benefited planting of winter rapeseed and wheat, while record reservoir levels ensured favorable irrigation supplies.

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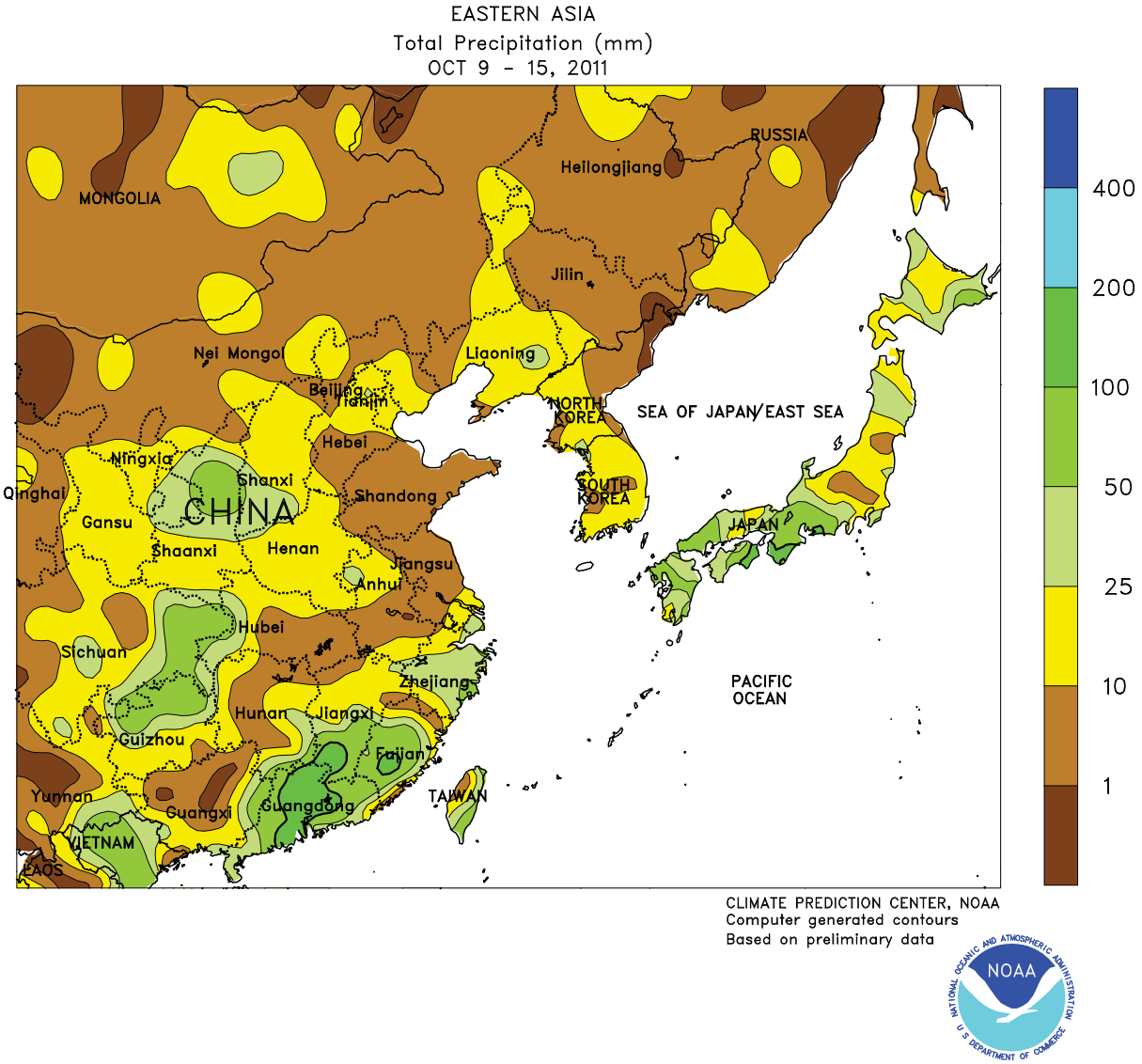

EASTERN ASIA

A cold front plunging southward across eastern China and abundant tropical moisture produced widespread rainfall. A return of rainfall (10-25 mm) to much of the North China Plain, after a brief period of beneficially dry weather, slowed cotton harvesting and drying of late-denting corn. The added moisture was, however, favorable for germination and emergence of winter wheat in the area. Higher amounts of rainfall (nearly 90 mm) occurred in Sichuan, with totals over 150 mm in southeastern provinces as tropical moisture streamed in during the week. The rainfall boosted moisture supplies for emerging winter rapeseed and continued to recharge moisture reserves for sugarcane and winter-grown vegetables. Temperatures were mild for the period, averaging 15 to 20°C, with freezes confined to the northeast.

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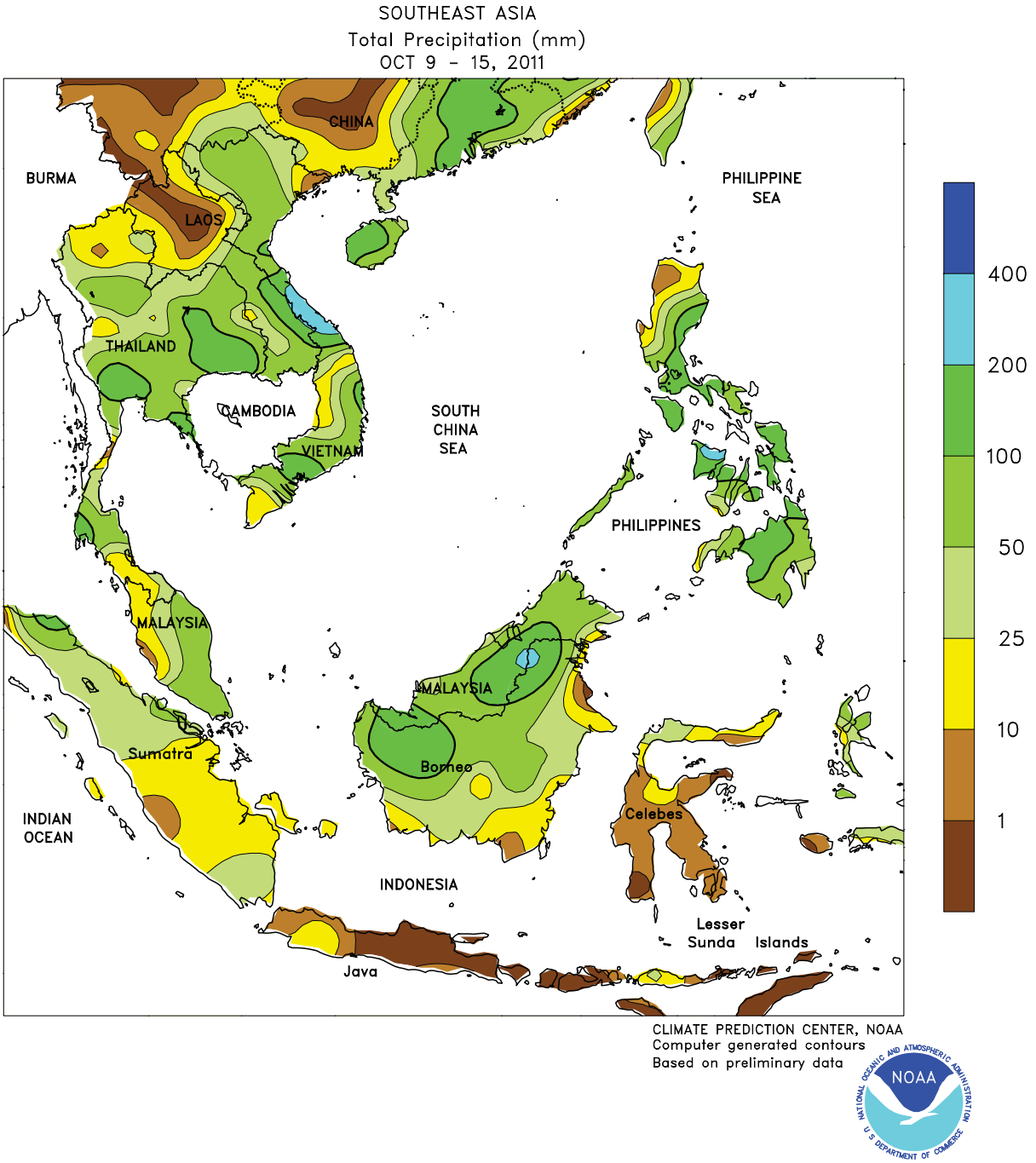

SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon continued to progress slowly to the south, but heavy, widespread rainfall continued in Indochina and the Philippines. A pronounced boundary between easterly and westerly winds lingered across central Indochina, producing flooding rains in central Vietnam and southern Thailand. Rainfall totals over 300 mm occurred outside major growing areas of Vietnam, although over 100 mm in the south hampered summer rice harvesting. In Thailand, heavy showers (50-150 mm) maintained flooding in the Central Plain region and parts of the Northeast region, slowing rice harvesting and raising concern over potential damage. Meanwhile in the Philippines, Tropical Storm Banyan passed over the Visayan Islands, bringing more flooding to parts of eastern Luzon and to the south in Mindanao. Farther south, showers (25-100 mm) continued to recharge moisture reserves for oil palm across Indonesia, with similar amounts maintaining favorable moisture supplies for oil palm in Malaysia.

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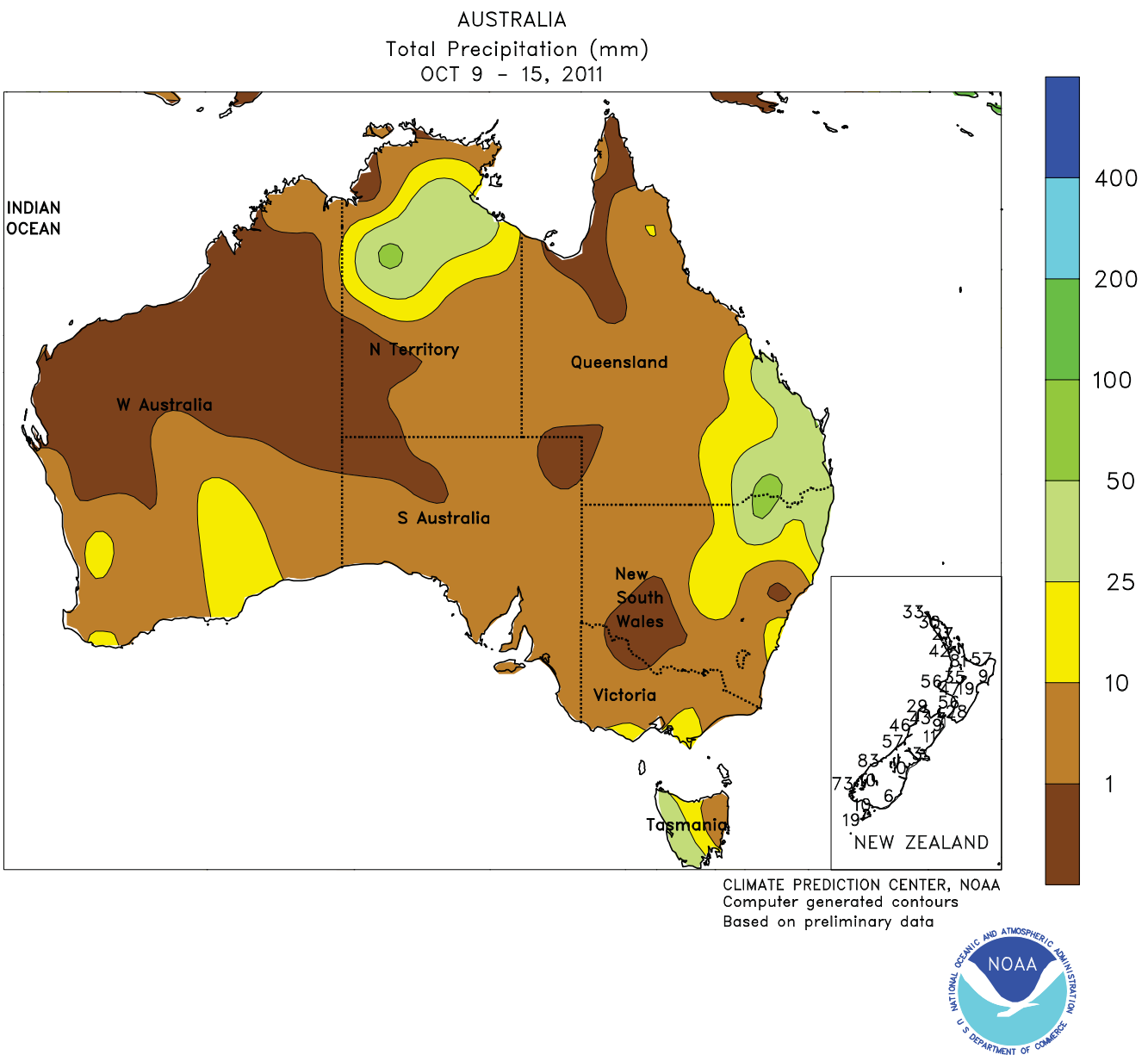

AUSTRALIA

Soaking rains continued in the wheat belt of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, with up to 50 mm slowing winter wheat harvesting but further increasing moisture supplies for emerging summer crops. Light showers (1-10 mm) across southeastern Australia maintained favorable moisture conditions for filling wheat, especially in South Australia where amounts were the greatest. In Western Australia, widespread showers continued, with 5 to 25 mm of rain benefiting immature winter grains and oilseeds.

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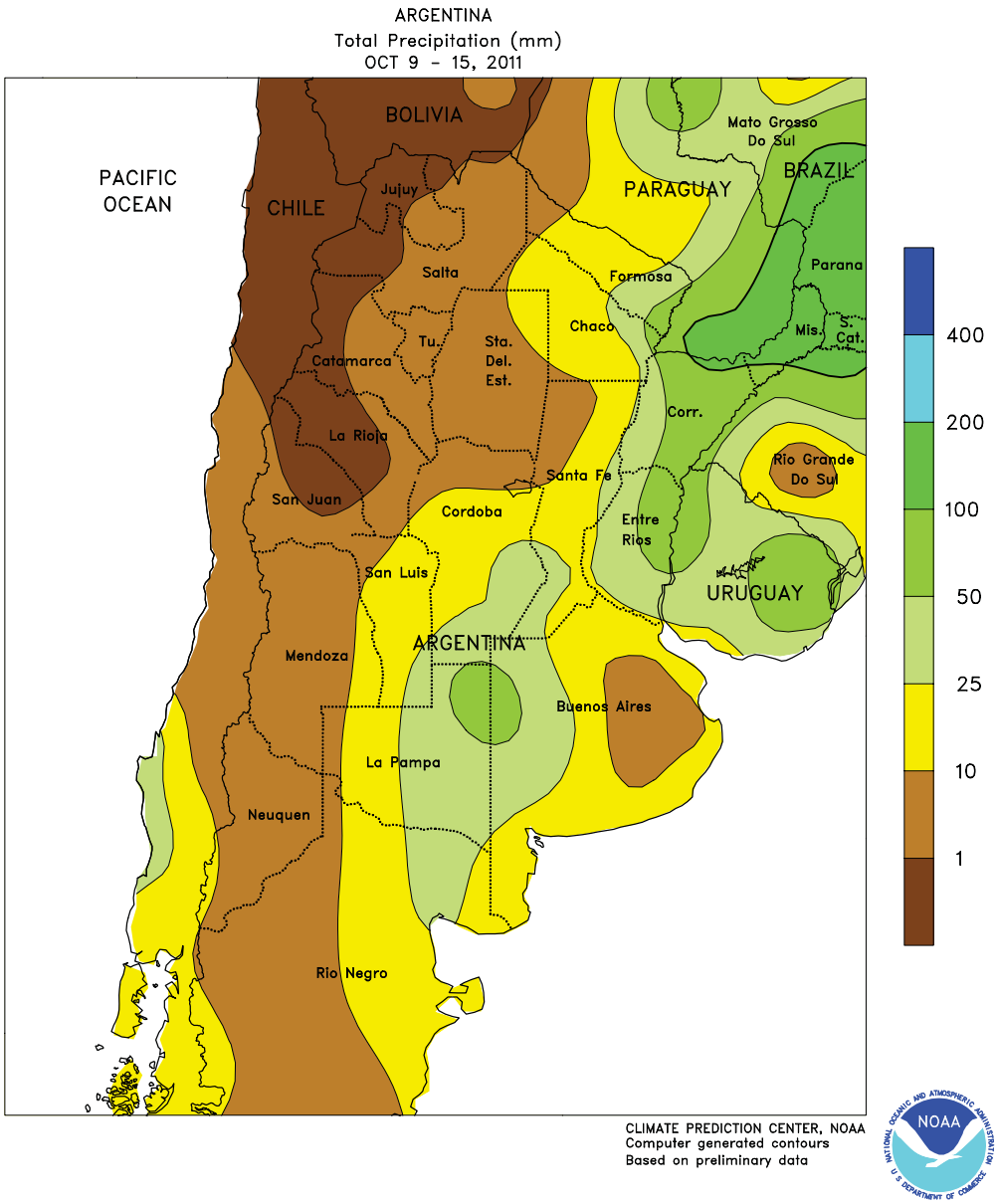

ARGENTINA

Widespread, locally heavy showers continued throughout central Argentina, further improving conditions for winter wheat development and planting of summer grains and oilseeds. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm or more over recently dry farming areas of La Pampa, western Buenos Aires, and southern Cordoba. Similar amounts were recorded over Enter Rios, otherwise rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm elsewhere in the region. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal across central Argentina, with occasional daytime highs in the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) and lows generally staying well above freezing. Farther north, heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) fell over much of Corrientes and Misiones. Satellite imagery depicted locally heavy showers as far west as Santiago del Estero, but the rest of the northeast, including large sections of Chaco and Formosa, received lighter amounts. Drier conditions also prevailed in the northwest (notably Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy). Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across the north, with highs briefly reaching the middle 30s in some of the drier northwestern locations. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers and corn were 24 and 32 percent planted, respectively, as of October 13.

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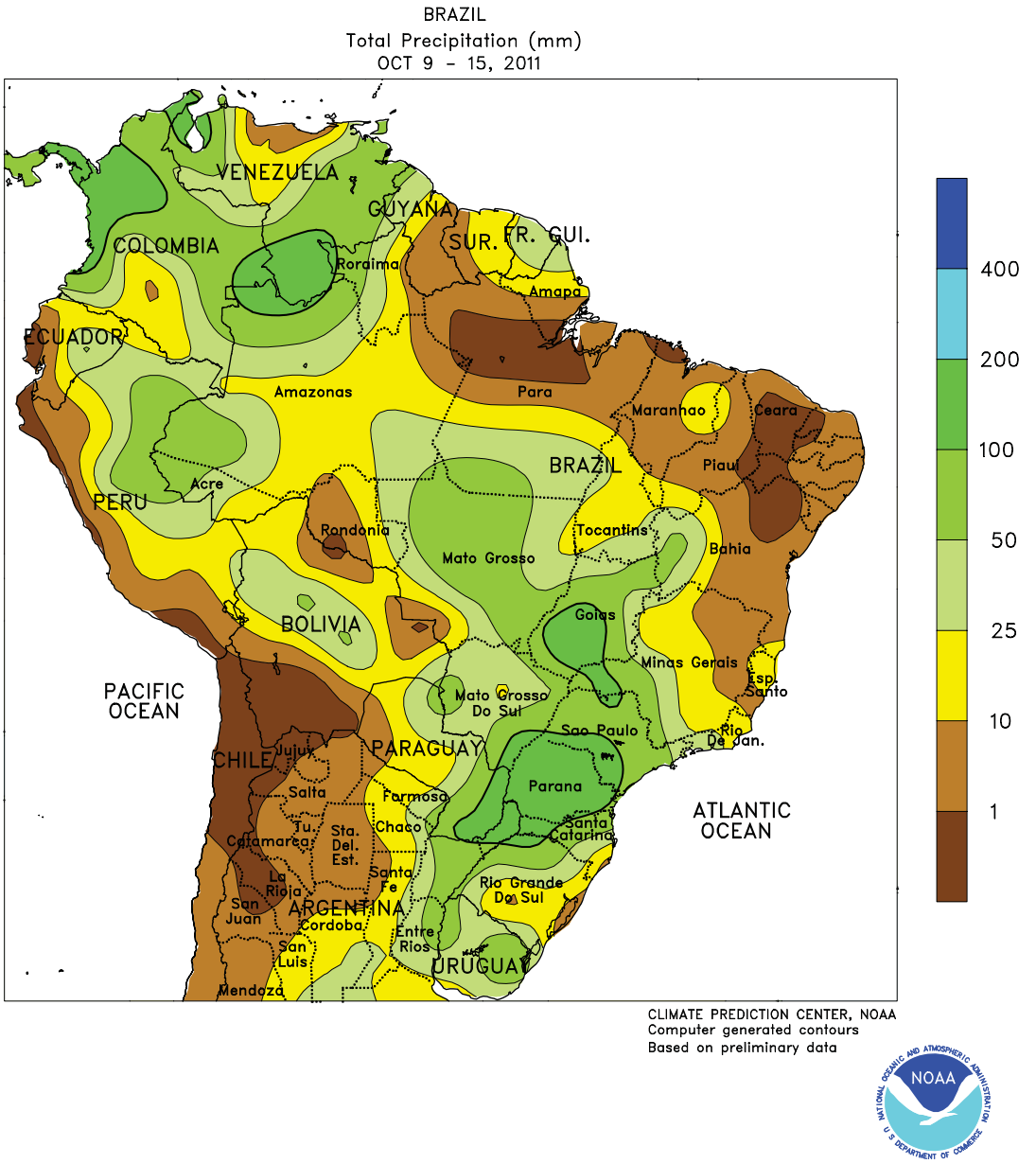
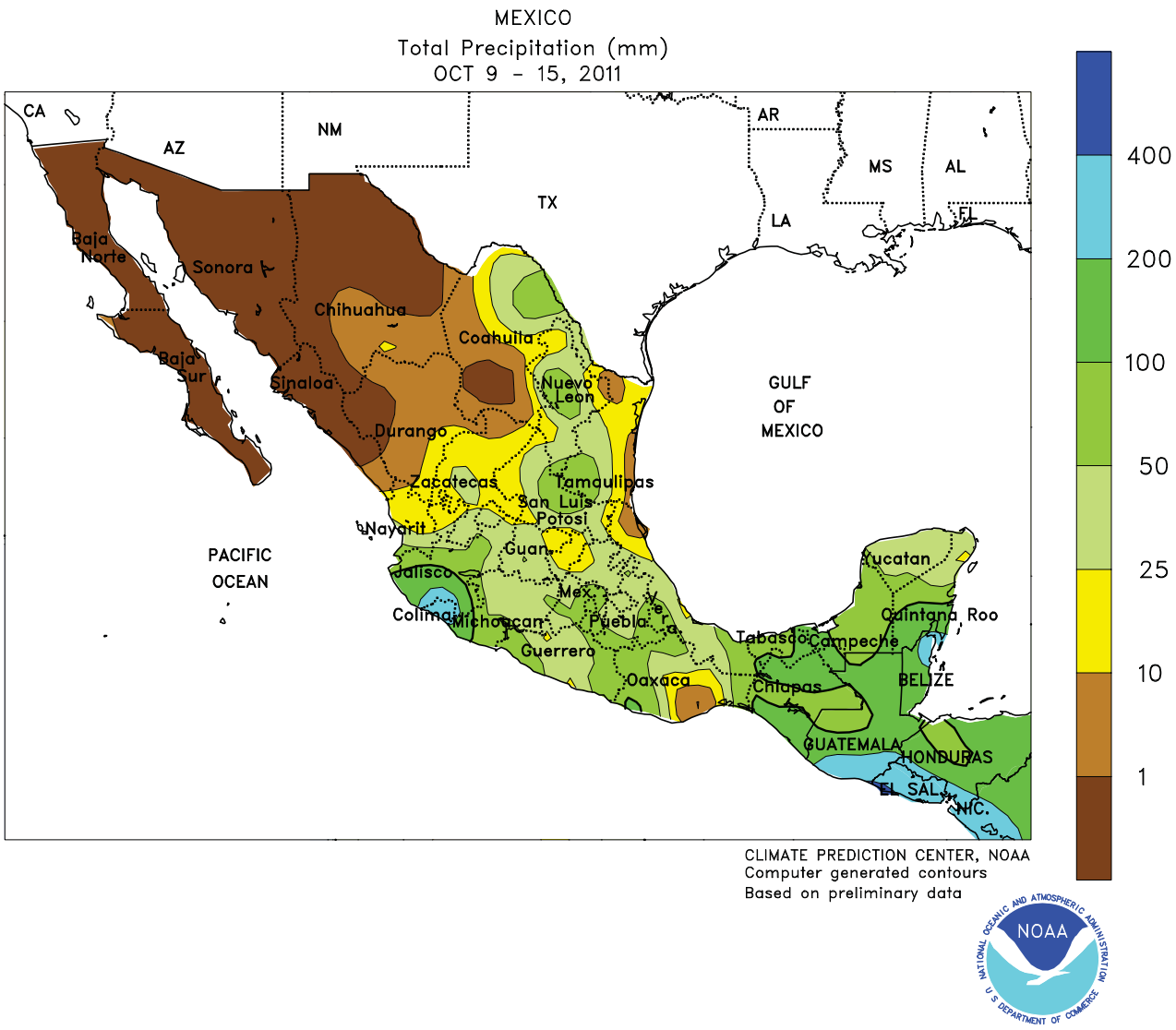


BRAZIL

Shower activity intensified across central and southern Brazil, greatly increasing moisture reserves for soybeans, coffee, and other crops affected by delays in the onset of seasonal rains. Rainfall was above-normal (50-100 mm or more) over a large area extending from northern Rio Grande do Sul to Mato Grosso, eastward into Bahia and Minas Gerais. In fact, rain fell nearly every day in the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), though most areas had at least a few dry days for planting soybeans, corn, and cotton. In the south, heavy rain (exceeding 100 mm) ended a drying trend over Parana, traditionally Brazil's second largest producer of soybeans and its leading producer of corn. Similarly, it was the heaviest rain thus far in the season in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. The moisture was timely for coffee flowering and development of citrus and sugarcane, although harvesting of sugarcane was reportedly impacted by the heavy nature of the rain. Soybean and cotton farmers in western Bahia also received their first rain of the season. Meanwhile, seasonably dry weather dominated the northeastern coast, supporting sugarcane harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2°C above normal throughout the country's main agricultural areas, maintaining high rates of evaporation but speeding development of newly planted crops while enhancing development of coffee and other plantation crops.

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



MEXICO

An increase in tropical activity brought unseasonably heavy rain to portions of southern Mexico. In the southwest, most of the rain (50-100 mm or more) was associated with Hurricane Jova, which made landfall in Jalisco on October 12 with sustained winds of about 85 knots. Tropical Storm Irwin approached the same area a few days later, generating some additional, much lighter rain before turning away from land. Farther east, a weak tropical depression made landfall near the border between Oaxaca and Chiapas, contributing to unseasonably heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) affecting southeastern Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula. Tropical showers (100-200 mm or more, with local reports in excess of 400 mm) also inundated coastal locations of Central America, reportedly resulting in deadly flooding and possible damage to crops and the agricultural infrastructure. Elsewhere, early week rain (10-50 mm or more) boosted reservoir levels in northeastern Mexico, but seasonably drier weather continued to dominate the northwest, and weekly average temperatures remained near to above normal (highs locally in excess of 35°C) maintained high moisture requirements for crops and livestock.

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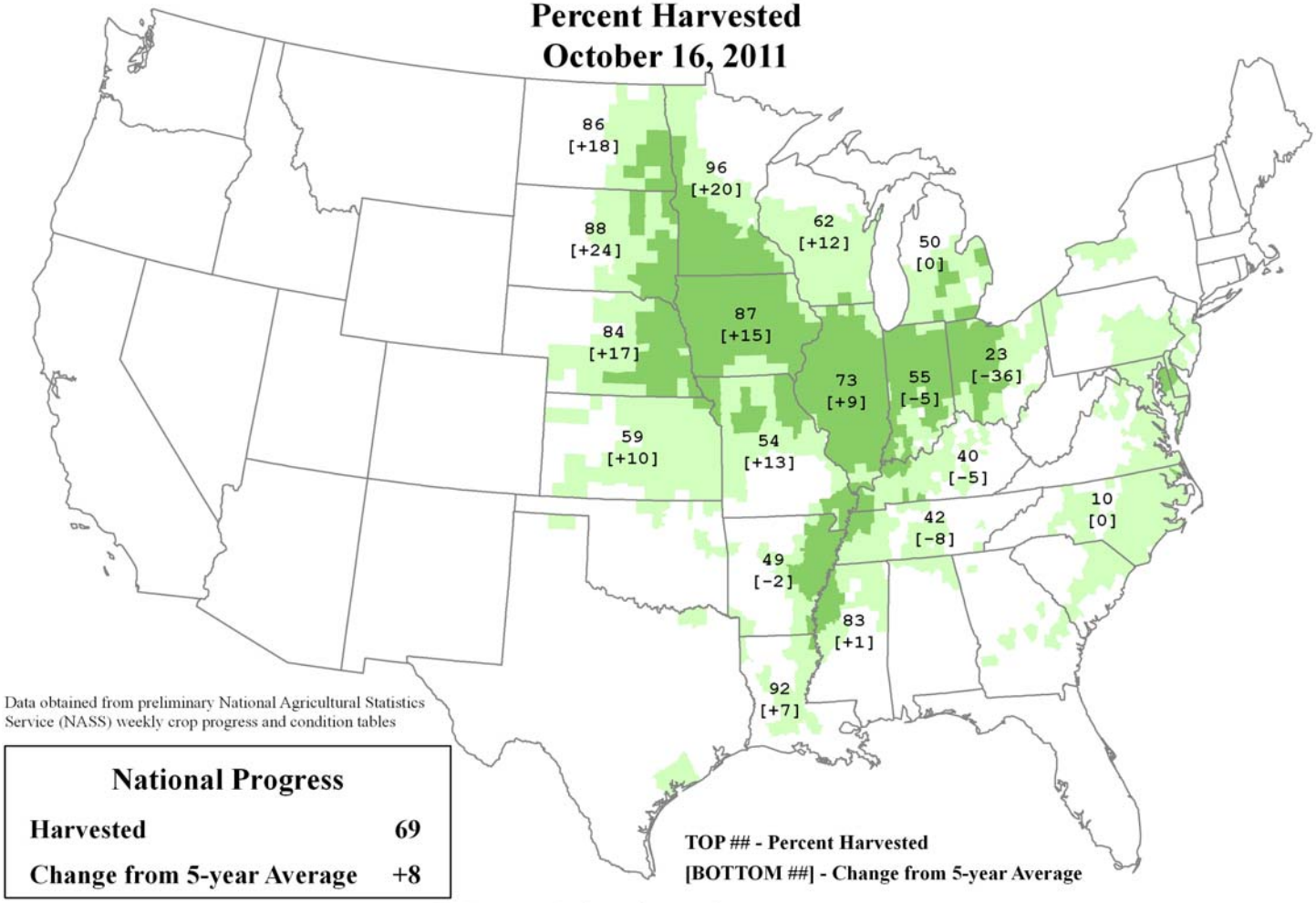
U.S. Soybeans Progress

Percent Harvested
October 16, 2011



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Harvested	69
Change from 5-year Average	+8

TOP ## - Percent Harvested
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

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