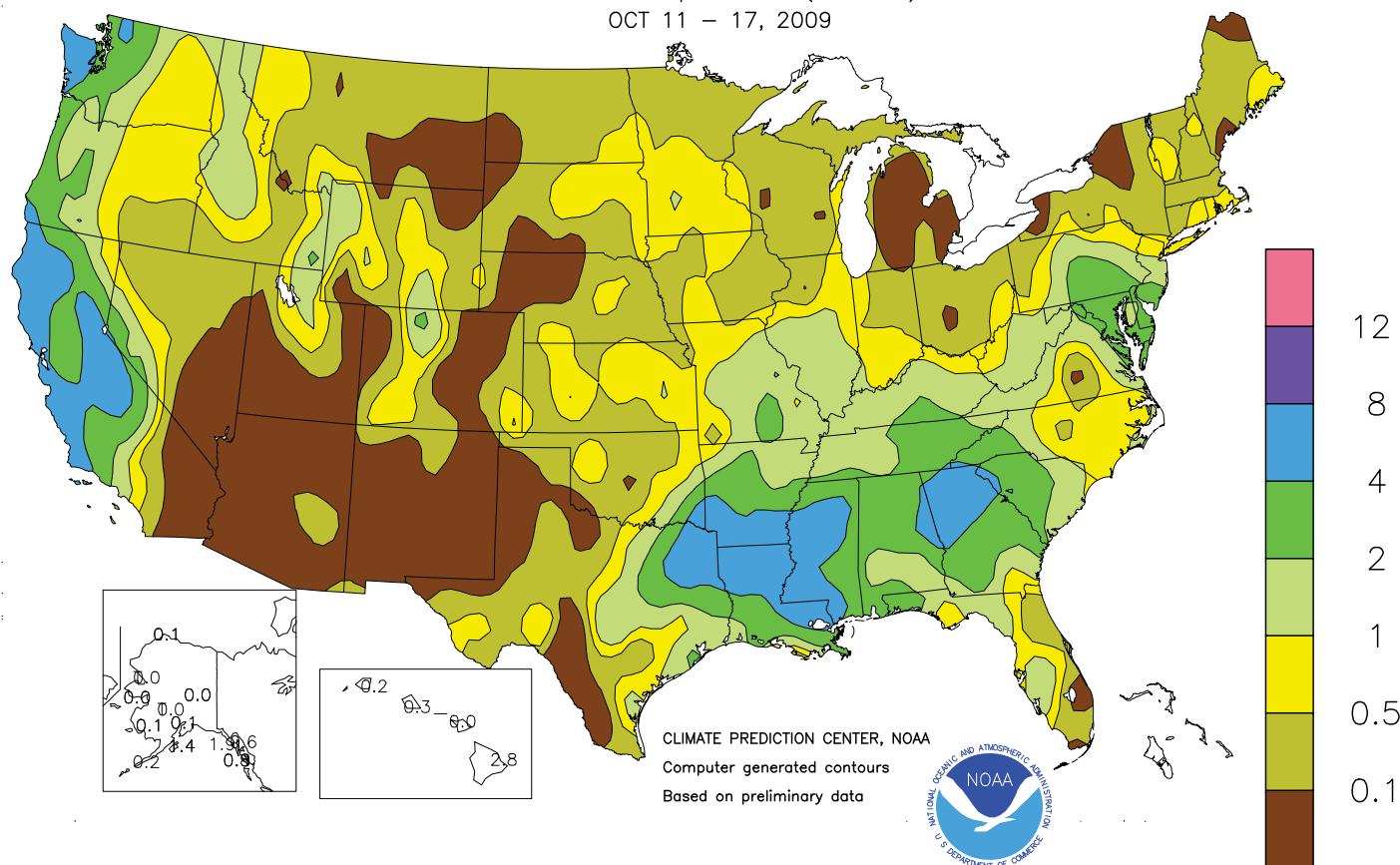


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)
OCT 11 - 17, 2009



HIGHLIGHTS October 11 - 17, 2009

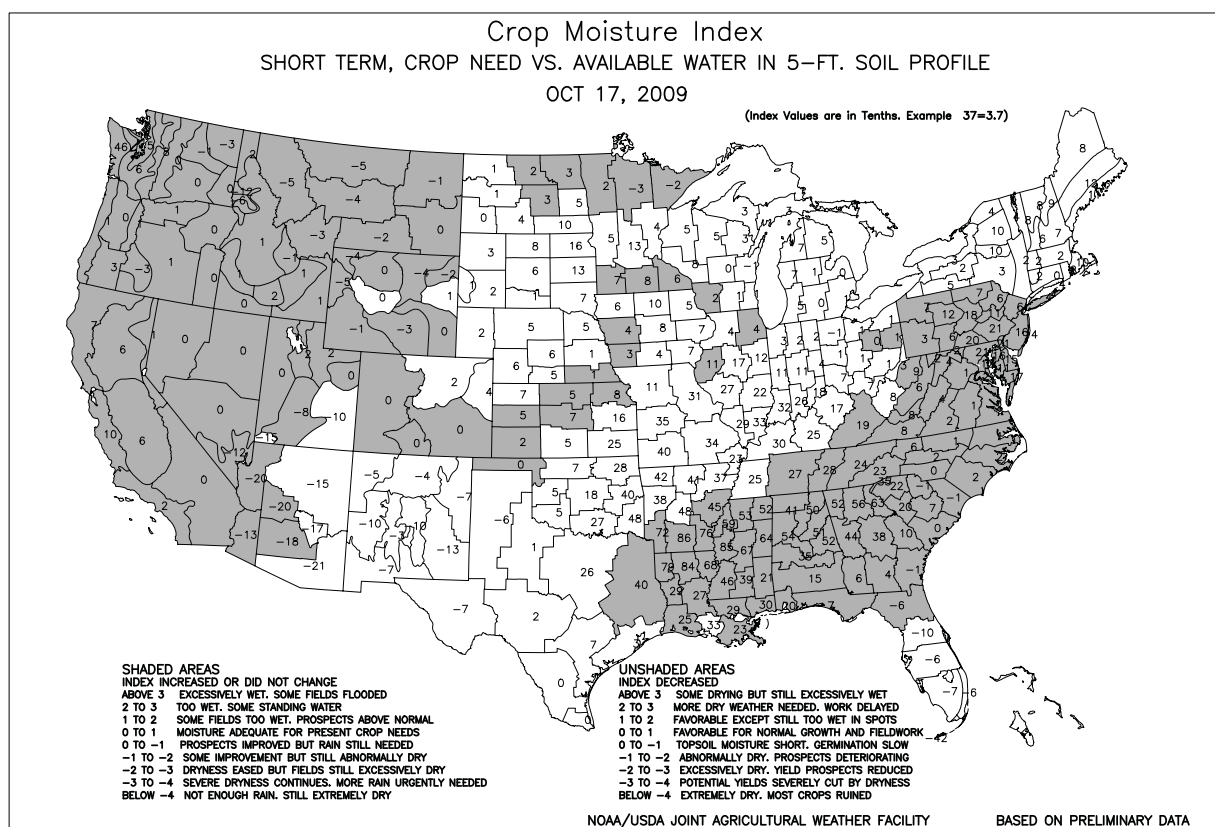
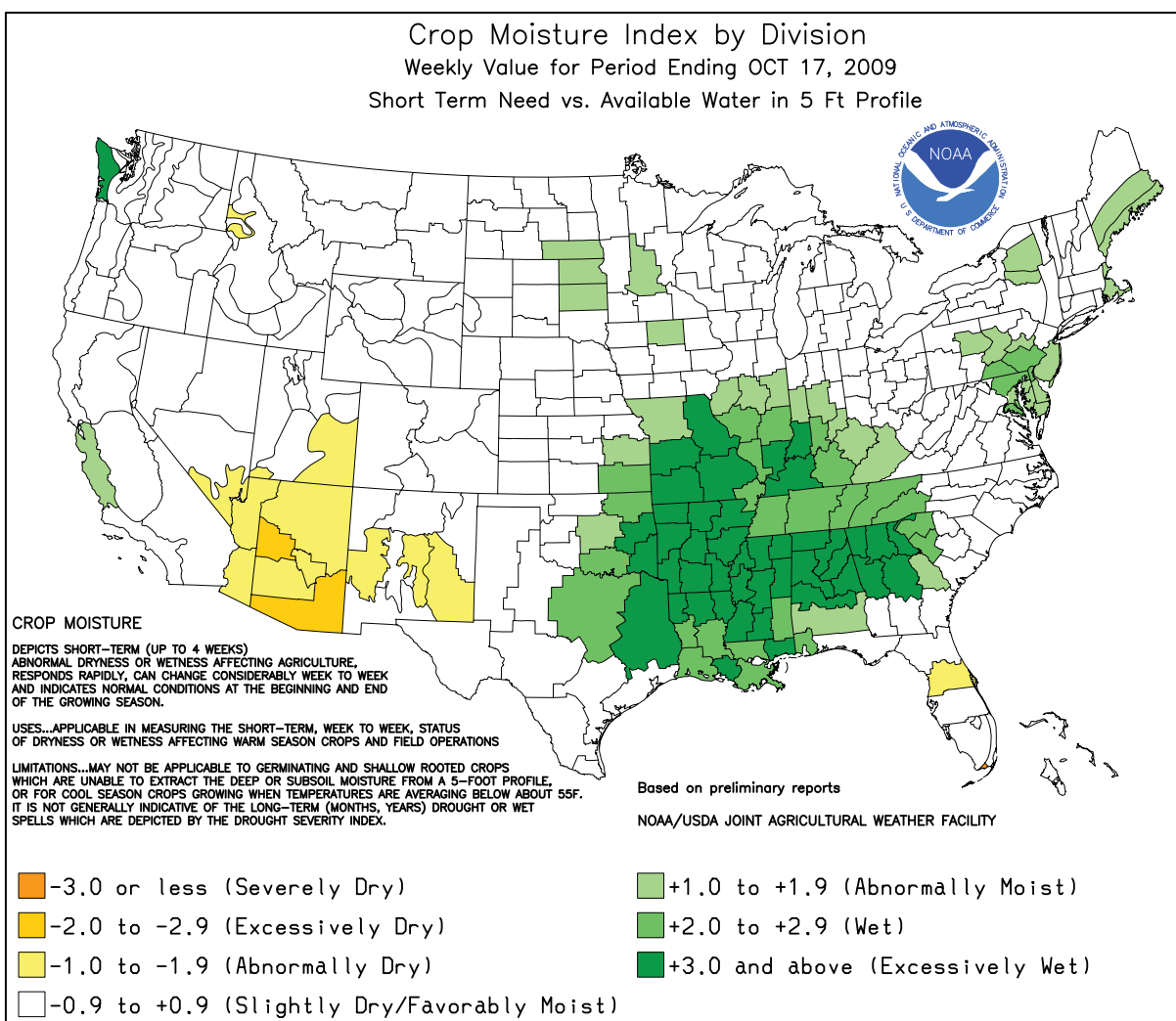
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

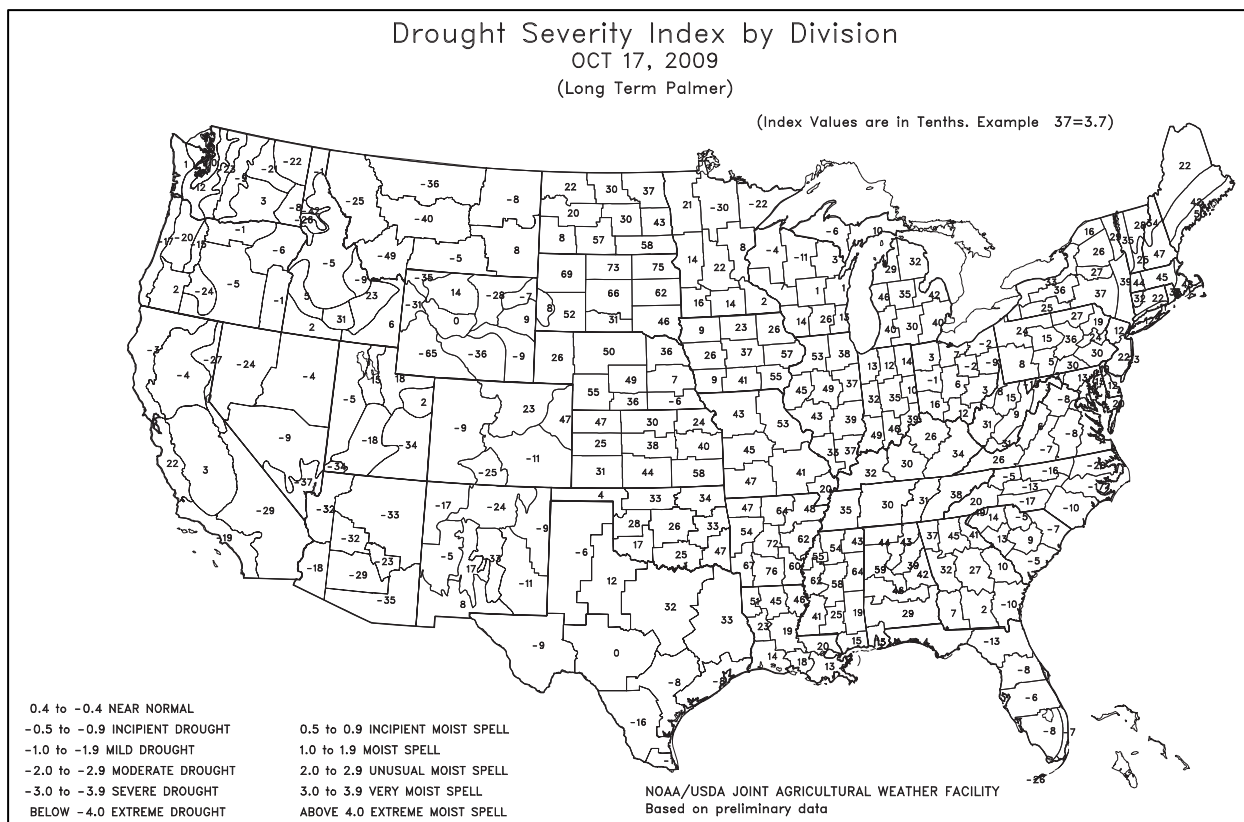
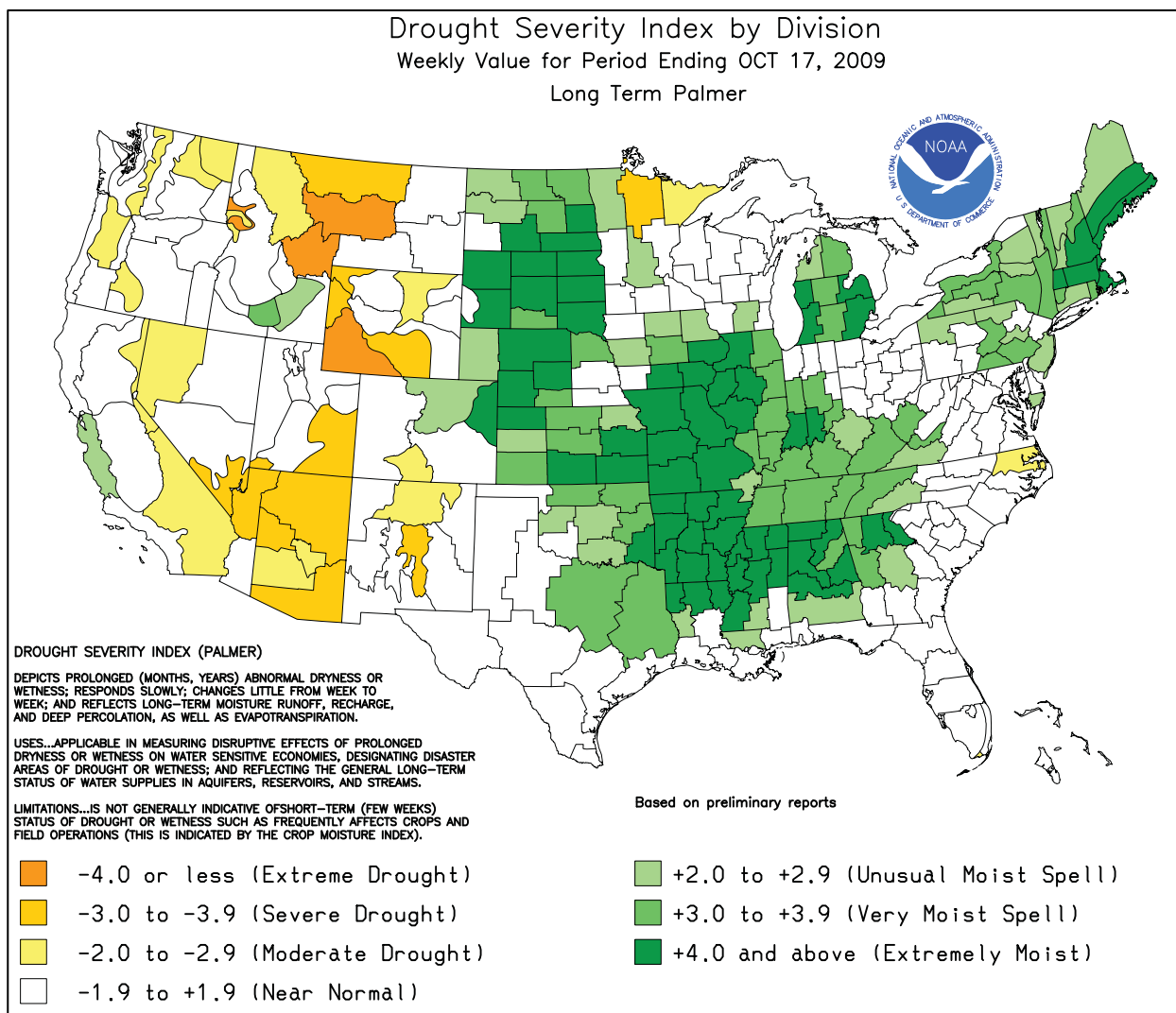
The season's first significant cold-season storm arrived along the **Pacific Coast** on October 13-14, producing more than 10 inches of rain in a few locations in **California**. The **Western** precipitation, mostly rain, halted fieldwork but provided beneficial moisture for pastures, winter grains, and reservoirs. Dry weather continued, however, in the **Desert Southwest**, where cotton harvesting and other fieldwork continued with few delays. Meanwhile, cool, mostly dry weather on the **High Plains** promoted some

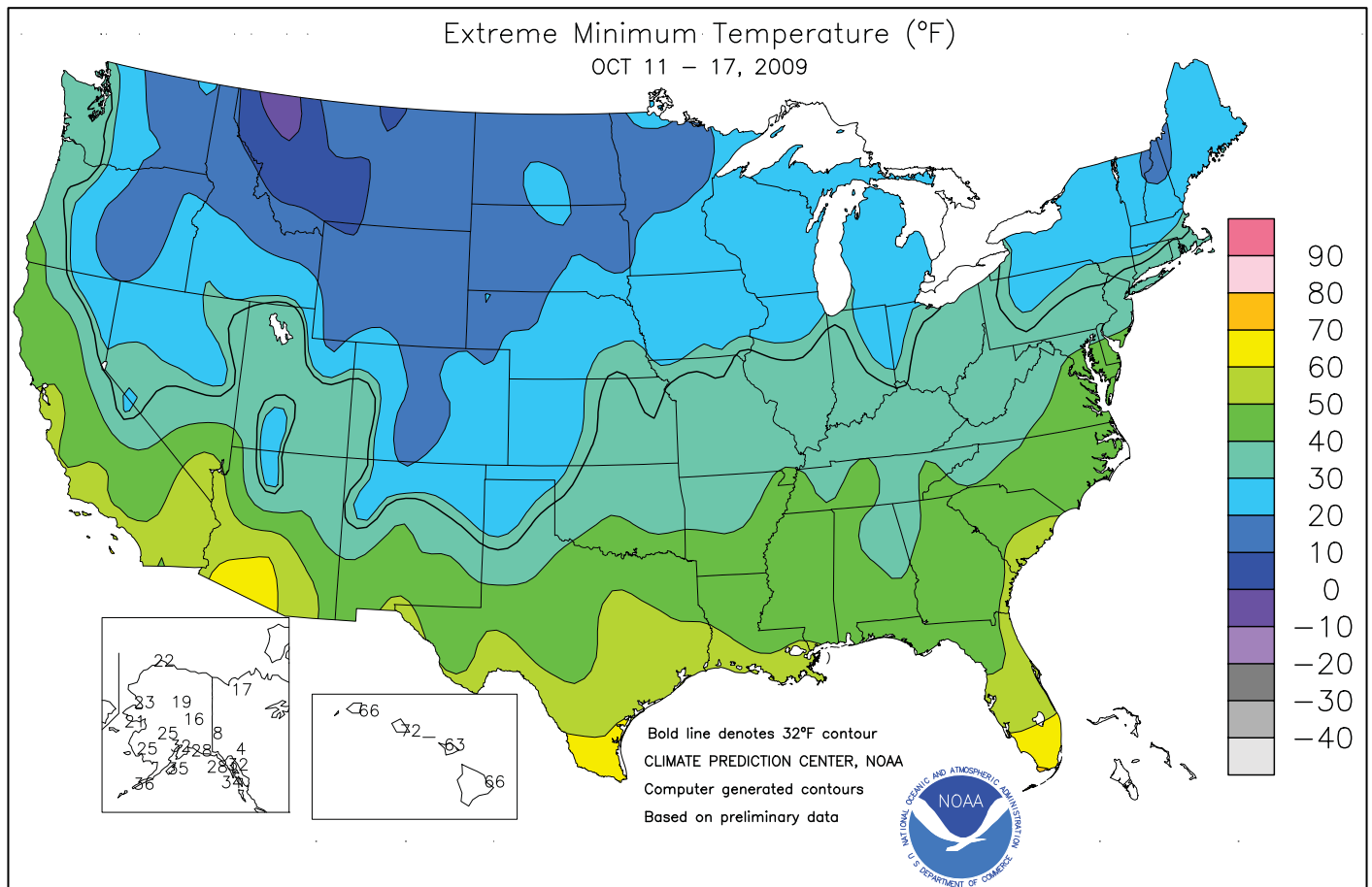
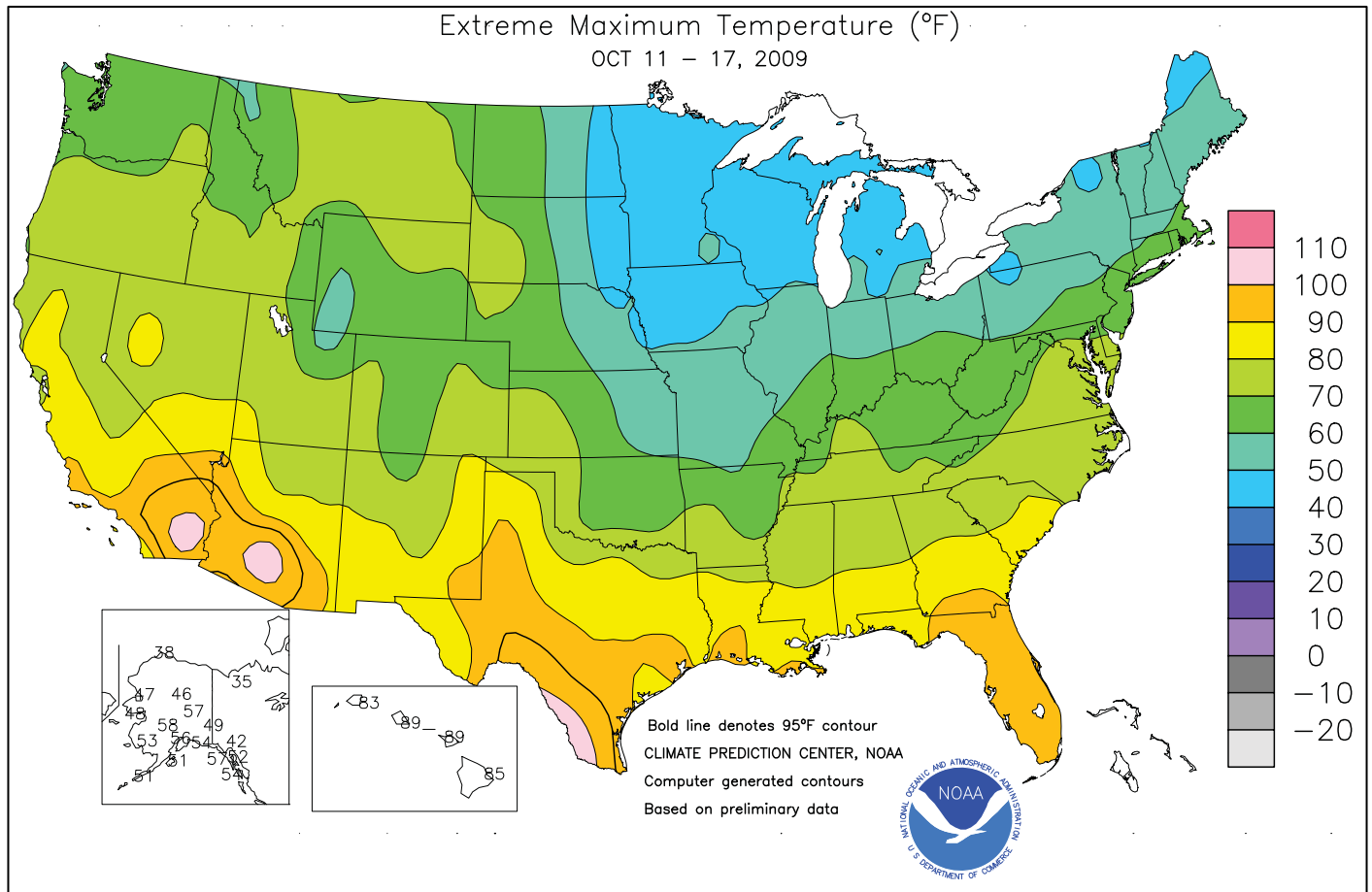
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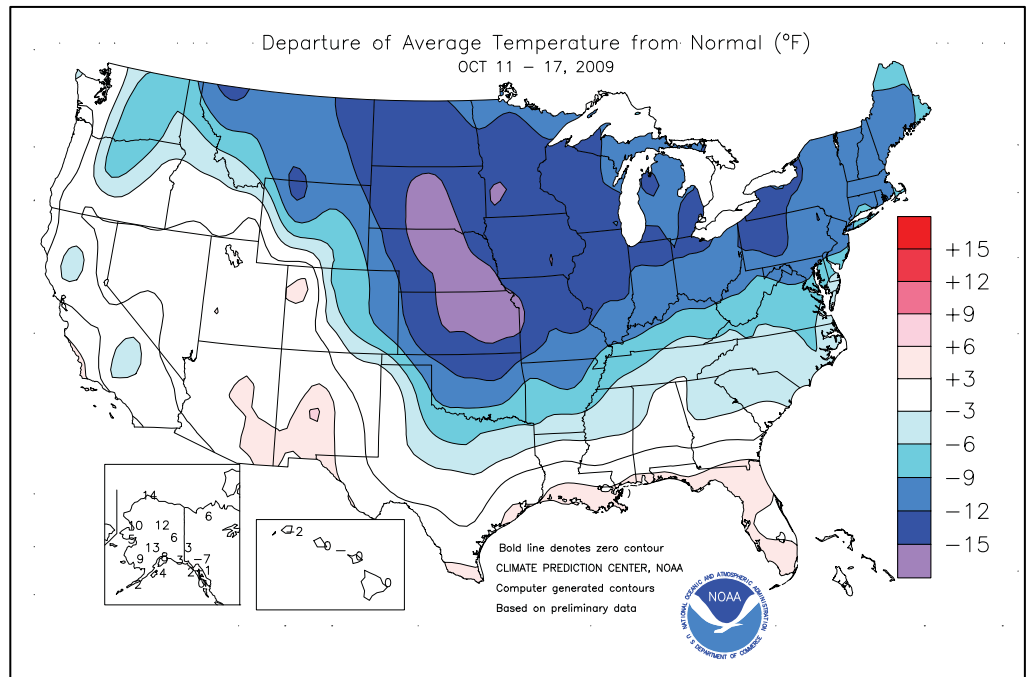


(Continued from front cover)

summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Across the remainder of the **Plains**, some fieldwork disruptions continued due to cool, damp conditions. Farther east, very cool, wet conditions plagued much of the **Midwest**, especially across the **southern and western Corn Belt**. Despite a late-week drying trend, many **Midwestern** fields remained too wet for producers to resume summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Elsewhere, excessive wetness also plagued much of the **South**, where the condition of unharvested summer crops such as cotton, rice, and soybeans continued to deteriorate. Weekly rainfall exceeded 4 inches in the **southern Appalachians** and the **lower Mississippi Valley**. To the north, an early-season snowfall blanketed the **northern Mid-Atlantic States** toward week's end.

From October 9-12, hard freezes (temperatures of 28°F or below) ended the 2009 growing season across well over half the **Corn Belt**. Frost was noted across the **southern Corn Belt**. The **Midwestern** freezes halted the accumulation of mass in corn that was not fully mature. Only a small percentage of freeze-affected soybeans were immature (not dropping leaves). Warmth lingered for a few more days across the **Deep South**, but weekly temperatures averaged at least 10 to 15°F below normal across much of the **Plains, Midwest, and Northeast**. Late in the week, mild weather returned to the **West**.

Early in the week, a record-setting chill continued to spread across the **Plains and Midwest**. **Glasgow, MT**, reported its earliest occurrence of 4 consecutive days (October 9-12) with high temperatures below 32°F, previously established from October 17-20, 1930. From October 9-12, **Billings, MT** (18, 16, 14, and 13°F) notched four consecutive daily-record lows. On October 11, **Billings'** low was its earliest sub-15°F reading on record (previously, 3°F on October 28, 1971, and 11°F on October 28, 1991). Elsewhere in **Montana**, some sub-zero readings were reported at the height of the cold wave. For example, **Cut Bank** noted a low of -3°F on October 12. Farther south and east, record lows for October 11 plunged to 16°F in **Pierre, SD**; 21°F in **Dubuque, IA**; and 27°F in **Amarillo, TX**. Some snow accompanied the chill across the **Plains and Midwest**, where daily-record amounts for October 11 included 1.7 inches in **Valentine, NE**, and 1.1 inches in **Sioux Falls, SD**. In fact, **Sioux Falls'** October 9-12 snowfall reached 3.5 inches. **Midwestern** snowfall records for October 12 totaled 2.5 inches in **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**, and 0.8 inch in **Sioux City, IA**. Later, cold air settled across the **Northeast**, where **Caribou, ME** (21, 21, and 22°F both days) posted a trio of daily-record lows from October 15-17. Meanwhile, a series of disturbances interacting with the cold air maintained cold, damp, and snowy weather from the **northern Plains into the Northeast**. In **North Dakota**, 7.5 inches of snow blanketed **Valley City** on October 14-15. **Binghamton, NY**, received 2.0 inches of snow from October 15-17, while as much as 6 to 10 inches fell across **northern and central Pennsylvania**. Average temperatures were the lowest on record for the October 1-17 period in numerous locations, including **Casper, WY** (35.6°F; previously 36.9°F in 1969), and **Des Moines, IA** (45.8°F; previously, 47.8°F in 1952). In contrast, **Miami, FL**, registered 13 consecutive days (October 5-17) with highs of 90°F or greater, breaking an October record previously set from October 3-13, 1986. Highs of 94°F broke daily records in **Florida** locations such as **Sarasota-Bradenton** (on October 11), **Vero Beach** (on October 14 and 15), and **Miami** (on October 16). Mid- to late-week highs reached or



exceeded 100°F in a few locations across the **nation's southern tier**, including **McAllen, TX** (101°F on October 15); **Camarillo, CA** (100°F on October 16); and **Phoenix, AZ** (102°F on October 17).

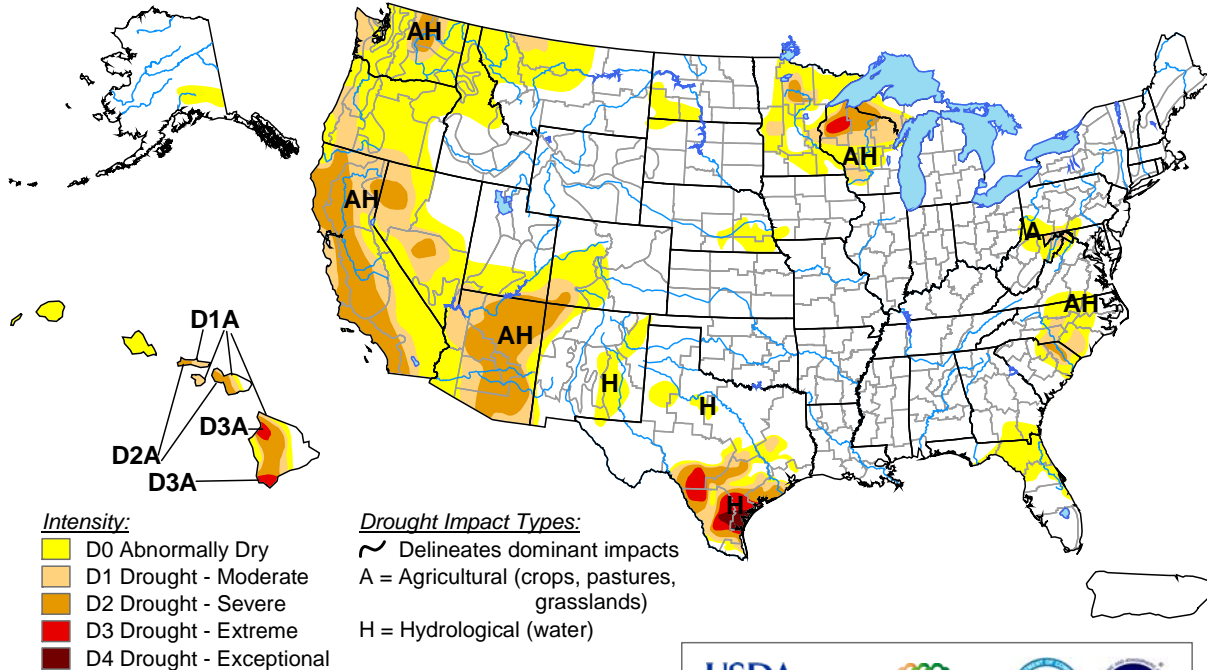
Heavy showers peppered the **lower Mississippi Valley** early in the week, when **Baton Rouge, LA** (3.53 inches) received a record-setting sum for October 11. The following day, record-breaking amounts for October 12 reached 3.84 inches in **Athens, GA**; 3.52 inches in **Greenville, MS**; and 2.75 inches in **Birmingham, AL**. **Greenville** (2.16 inches) also netted a daily-record sum on October 13, along with **Arkansas** locations such as **Monticello** (4.20 inches), **Texarkana** (3.64 inches), **Little Rock** (2.06 inches). Through the 17th, **Monticello's** month-to-date total of 9.62 inches represented its fourth-highest October sum on record. **Monticello's** wettest October (15.29 inches) occurred in 1984. Meanwhile, the season's first major storm arrived along the **Pacific Coast**. In **central California**, daily-record rainfall totals for October 13 included 6.14 inches in **Kentfield** and 2.64 inches at the **San Francisco Airport**. Several stations in the coastal ranges and the foothills of the **Sierra Nevada** received October 13-14 storm totals in excess of 10 inches. Most of the precipitation fell as rain, although 12 inches of snow blanketed **Mammoth Lakes, CA**. Elsewhere in the **Sierra Nevada**, a wind gust to 135 m.p.h. was clocked just northwest of **Tahoe City, CA**. A gust to 62 m.p.h. was reported in **Sandberg, CA**. For downtown **Sacramento, CA** (3.04 inches), October 13 was the wettest day since January 24, 2000, when 3.11 inches fell. It was also **Sacramento's** second-wettest October day, behind 3.63 inches on October 13, 1962. Toward week's end, drier air moved into the **South and Midwest**, while the focus for heavy precipitation shifted into the **Mid-Atlantic States**. On October 17, **Wallops Island, VA** (4.50 inches), received a daily-record total.

Mild, dry weather prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**, but some rain and snow fell across the **state's southern tier**. On October 11, highs of 58°F in **McGrath** and 56°F in **King Salmon** were among several daily-record highs. Despite 1.89 inches of rain in **Yakutat** from October 15-17, the month-to-date total of 4.46 inches was just 32 percent of normal. Farther south, locally heavy showers subsided early in the week across **Hawaii's windward locations**, although **Hilo** (on the **Big Island**) netted a daily-record total of 2.05 inches on October 12. After **Hawaii's** dry weather arrived, daily record-tying lows included 66°F (on October 15) in **Lihue, Kauai**, and 63°F (on October 16) in **Kahului, Maui**.

U.S. Drought Monitor

October 13, 2009

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

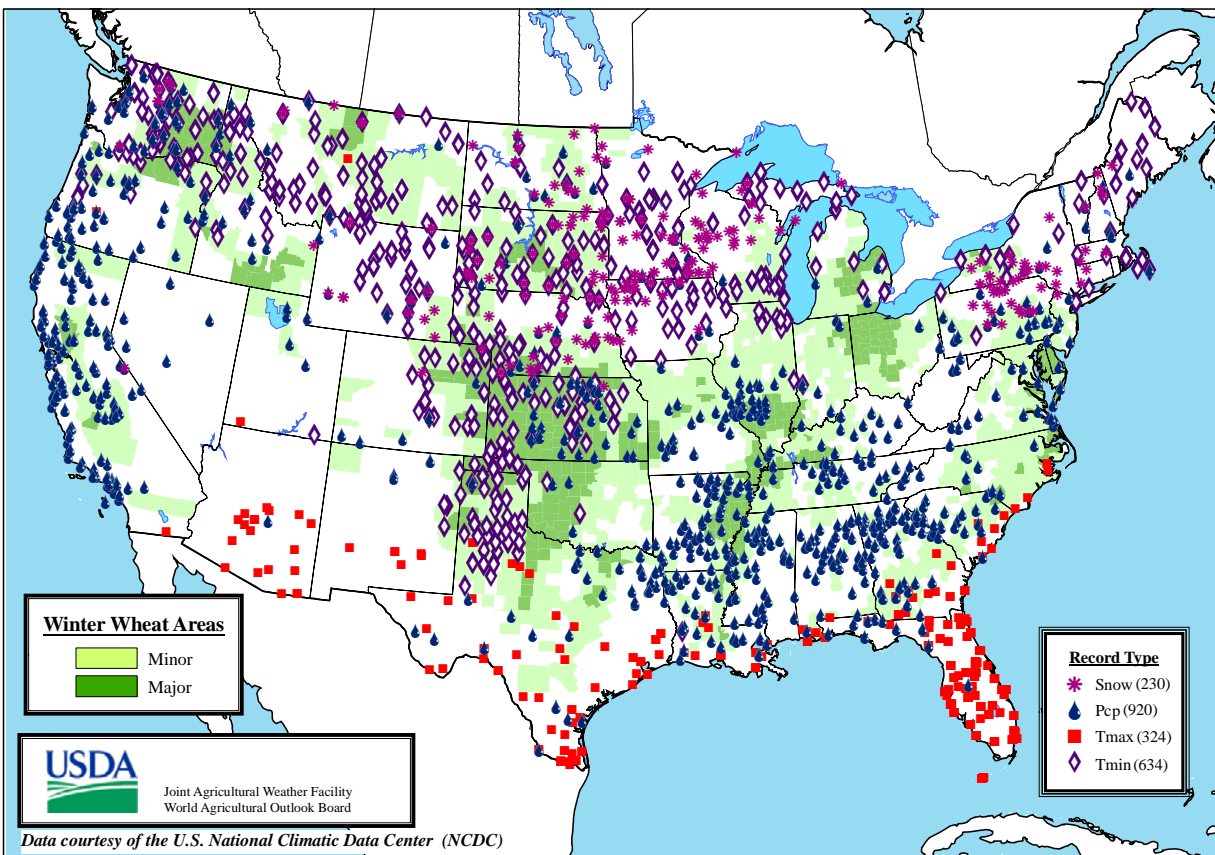


Released Thursday, October 15, 2009

Author: Rich Tinker, CPC/NCEP/NWS/NOAA

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

October 11-17, 2009



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 17, 2009

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	67	57	74	38	62	-2	3.90	3.24	2.75	16.84	290	58.52	135	94	71	0	0	6	2
	HUNTSVILLE	67	55	75	39	61	-2	1.99	1.25	1.16	11.45	184	53.85	119	89	73	0	0	5	2
	MOBILE	79	64	89	44	72	3	2.01	1.38	0.87	10.58	135	55.68	102	93	67	0	0	5	2
	MONTGOMERY	72	60	83	42	66	-1	0.78	0.25	0.55	9.65	168	44.69	101	93	73	0	0	4	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	49	39	56	32	44	8	0.13	-0.37	0.13	2.72	65	11.02	84	92	86	0	1	1	0
	BARROW	34	26	38	22	30	13	0.07	-0.01	0.05	0.76	83	5.21	140	99	83	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	43	23	57	16	33	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.59	37	7.33	87	90	85	0	6	0	0
	JUNEAU	49	37	52	32	43	-1	0.59	-1.38	0.38	11.59	94	45.07	102	66	53	0	2	4	0
	KODIAK	49	41	51	35	45	4	1.44	-0.51	0.68	21.74	171	65.78	114	95	90	0	0	5	2
	NOME	41	29	48	21	35	5	0.00	-0.35	0.00	1.72	50	12.59	93	90	83	0	5	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	66	34	76	27	50	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.97	31	7.91	43	76	30	0	4	0	0
	PHOENIX	92	66	102	63	79	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.16	14	2.78	44	42	26	3	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	76	44	86	42	60	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.44	16	7.34	46	68	22	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	90	60	99	55	75	3	0.02	-0.26	0.01	0.85	39	5.65	57	45	28	3	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	63	51	72	40	57	-7	1.16	0.33	0.86	13.60	242	48.14	143	87	66	0	0	4	1
	LITTLE ROCK	63	52	68	43	58	-7	2.60	1.72	2.06	14.13	243	59.42	155	93	70	0	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	78	60	84	54	69	0	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.09	39	3.49	71	76	59	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	75	59	82	51	67	0	1.39	1.28	1.27	1.40	286	6.47	77	86	65	0	0	2	1
	LOS ANGELES	73	60	91	58	67	-1	1.30	1.26	1.22	1.30	382	5.42	54	90	71	1	0	2	1
	REDDING	71	53	88	46	62	-3	0.61	0.23	0.41	0.73	61	16.98	73	88	74	0	0	4	0
	SACRAMENTO	73	56	81	50	64	-2	3.07	2.94	2.94	3.21	526	14.81	117	92	54	0	0	3	1
	SAN DIEGO	72	62	81	60	67	-1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	3.10	39	84	64	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	59	77	51	65	3	1.73	1.58	1.69	2.00	435	12.11	87	85	79	0	0	2	1
	STOCKTON	74	55	81	46	65	-1	1.46	1.33	1.46	1.75	302	8.51	88	91	73	0	0	1	1
CO	ALAMOSA	66	28	68	22	47	2	0.26	0.12	0.26	1.39	111	6.07	99	83	36	0	5	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	56	31	72	19	44	-7	0.01	-0.17	0.01	1.26	78	14.33	90	91	46	0	4	1	0
	DENVER INTL	60	32	71	24	46	-5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.91	59	15.99	130	88	39	0	3	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	69	45	74	37	57	2	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.50	34	6.09	83	54	33	0	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	62	34	82	24	48	-6	0.09	-0.03	0.09	1.11	99	13.82	125	89	62	0	3	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	54	39	65	36	46	-10	0.12	-0.65	0.11	3.50	64	27.95	79	81	53	0	2	2	0
	HARTFORD	53	34	63	30	43	-10	0.22	-0.63	0.17	3.53	57	37.42	102	85	48	0	2	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	56	46	73	42	51	-9	2.18	1.46	1.19	5.52	98	32.18	101	83	61	0	0	4	2
DE	WILMINGTON	54	41	68	38	48	-9	1.66	0.97	1.20	6.72	115	37.07	106	90	59	0	0	3	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	86	70	91	52	78	3	0.20	-0.85	0.10	4.26	45	45.06	108	97	61	1	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	82	67	92	50	75	5	0.92	-0.02	0.83	7.81	73	51.80	112	94	68	2	0	2	1
	KEY WEST	90	81	91	77	85	4	0.34	-0.67	0.18	5.65	71	21.62	67	79	63	4	0	3	0
	MIAMI	92	78	94	67	85	6	0.08	-1.37	0.06	8.54	71	45.20	90	83	56	7	0	3	0
	ORLANDO	88	71	97	53	80	4	0.07	-0.56	0.04	7.33	96	44.97	105	89	57	5	0	3	0
	PENSACOLA	81	66	88	46	73	2	2.68	1.79	1.98	18.01	223	66.30	123	93	66	0	0	6	1
	TALLAHASSEE	81	66	91	46	74	4	1.71	1.03	1.14	5.43	80	44.59	83	95	69	2	0	3	2
	TAMPA	87	73	92	53	80	3	1.14	0.58	1.04	6.78	81	40.06	99	91	62	4	0	3	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	90	74	93	61	82	3	0.00	-1.18	0.00	8.79	78	47.44	94	87	56	3	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	65	53	77	43	59	-4	5.29	4.55	3.84	16.92	316	44.10	114	96	83	0	0	4	3
	ATLANTA	65	52	77	40	59	-5	3.94	3.29	2.50	15.20	260	52.13	127	94	81	0	0	3	3
	AUGUSTA	68	55	80	45	62	-2	2.53	1.81	1.75	6.86	129	34.14	92	94	84	0	0	5	1
	COLUMBUS	70	59	81	43	64	-3	2.52	2.06	1.49	9.41	220	57.58	147	94	72	0	0	4	2
	MACON	70	58	84	45	64	-1	2.25	1.75	1.38	14.90	327	46.57	127	96	77	0	0	3	1
	SAVANNAH	76	61	87	49	68	0	1.83	1.13	0.99	5.84	85	48.10	112	93	74	0	0	5	2
HI	HILO	83	69	85	66	76	0	2.79	0.94	2.40	13.75	102	94.05	99	91	79	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	86	74	89	72	80	0	0.35	-0.13	0.35	1.47	84	9.91	83	77	68	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	86	70	89	63	78	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.31	43	9.72	76	80	71	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	82	72	83	66	77	-1	0.17	-0.75	0.09	2.74	57	19.33	69	84	74	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	65	43	78	31	54	-1	0.35	0.21	0.17	1.00	91	8.44	94	72	46	0	1	3	0
	LEWISTON	59	38	75	21	49	-4	0.27	0.08	0.24	0.41	33	9.25	93	70	54	0	2	3	0
	POCATELLO	62	35	73	23	49	0	0.08	-0.11	0.08	1.94	143	14.35	146	85	51	0	3	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	47	38	52	29	42	-12	0.38	-0.19	0.29	3.24	70	34.80	118	87	62	0	1	4	0
	MOLINE	48	36	52	28	42	-13	0.26	-0.35	0.16	3.51	76	42.34	133	85	60	0	2	2	0
	PEORIA	48	38	54	32	43	-12	0.82	0.22	0.61	6.11	131	42.09	143	87	58	0	1	4	1
	ROCKFORD	47	34	51	25	41	-12	0.37	-0.18	0.34	4.00	82	38.05	124	84	57	0	3	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	51	39	56	33	45	-12	1.15	0.59	0.59	7.49	178	38.69	134	90	58	0	0	5	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	55	43	68	35	49	-10	1.41	0.85	0.83	10.68	245	43.17	123	87	68	0	0	3	2
	FORT WAYNE	48	37	53	31	43	-11	0.31	-0.25	0.14	4.32	104	34.96	118	87	55	0	1	3	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	51	39	61	33	45	-11	0.34	-0.23	0.17	4.88	115	41.62	127	83	58	0	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	47	34	51	30	41	-13	0.17	-0.55	0.14	2.55	46	35.65	112	87	57	0	1	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	49	38	55	32	43	-14	0.55	-0.10	0.41	3.10	59	44.04	138	88	56	0	1	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	45	32	50	24	39	-15	0.22	-0.25	0.11	4.02	90	41.89	146	95	57	0	3	3	0
	DES MOINES	47	36	49	30	41	-14	0.45	-0.13	0.25	3.51	77	30.19	100	83	61	0	2	4	0
	DUBUQUE	45	32	47	21	38	-14	0.45	-0.08	0.29	3.76	77	37.04	123	91	62	0	4	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	45	34	51	22	39	-14	0.31	-0.13	0.24	6.75	191	26.31	114	88	65	0	3	4	0
	WATERLOO	45	30	49	21	37	-15	0.42	-0.13	0.28	4.07	95	31.94	111	95	67	0	4	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	49	36	60	32	42	-16	0.59	0.18	0.54	4.45	125	22.38	88	97	74	0	1	3	

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 17, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		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	PRECIP			
																			.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
KY	WICHITA	52	40	62	34	46	-15	0.33	-0.23	0.16	7.24	165	34.88	133	91	77	0	0	5	0		
	JACKSON	53	44	61	38	48	-11	1.27	0.60	0.91	7.11	130	48.01	122	95	77	0	0	3	1		
	LEXINGTON	55	42	66	34	49	-9	1.15	0.57	0.81	9.13	199	46.49	125	89	63	0	0	3	1		
	LOUISVILLE	56	44	67	37	50	-10	0.83	0.25	0.60	10.11	224	47.44	133	85	64	0	0	3	1		
LA	PADUCAH	57	45	70	37	51	-8	1.64	0.90	1.10	11.07	203	46.44	120	92	68	0	0	3	1		
	BATON ROUGE	80	64	89	46	72	3	5.22	4.42	3.53	15.03	218	44.61	87	95	67	0	0	5	2		
	LAKE CHARLES	82	67	91	52	74	3	0.28	-0.57	0.20	10.33	125	52.07	112	92	63	2	0	4	0		
	NEW ORLEANS	82	69	90	54	75	4	1.69	1.09	0.63	13.62	189	50.80	97	87	69	2	0	6	1		
ME	SHREVEPORT	72	60	84	48	66	-2	4.82	3.84	2.19	11.89	217	42.95	108	94	75	0	0	4	3		
	CARIBOU	44	26	50	21	35	-9	0.00	-0.64	0.00	4.58	95	29.26	99	88	45	0	7	0	0		
	PORTLAND	50	32	59	28	41	-8	0.22	-0.72	0.22	4.47	80	43.73	126	80	48	0	5	1	0		
	BALTIMORE	54	43	71	40	48	-9	2.66	1.95	1.58	6.26	107	39.11	114	95	70	0	0	4	3		
MA	BOSTON	51	38	61	36	45	-10	0.42	-0.40	0.31	5.66	104	33.64	102	80	50	0	0	3	0		
	WORCESTER	47	33	56	31	40	-11	0.30	-0.73	0.27	3.83	57	39.01	101	88	49	0	3	3	0		
MI	ALPENA	46	27	48	25	37	-10	0.17	-0.34	0.14	4.70	115	29.57	126	91	50	0	7	2	0		
	GRAND RAPIDS	48	34	51	28	41	-10	0.03	-0.57	0.01	3.53	60	32.74	109	82	48	0	1	3	0		
	HOUGHTON LAKE	45	27	47	22	36	-11	0.01	-0.49	0.01	3.94	91	25.13	107	90	52	0	7	1	0		
	LANSING	47	32	50	27	40	-11	0.02	-0.46	0.01	2.04	43	32.87	128	79	53	0	4	2	0		
MN	MUSKEGON	47	35	51	31	41	-10	0.05	-0.53	0.03	4.12	83	28.79	112	80	52	0	1	2	0		
	TRAVERSE CITY	46	30	48	28	38	-12	0.05	-0.60	0.05	3.08	59	23.15	86	93	46	0	6	1	0		
	DULUTH	41	27	44	22	34	-11	0.39	-0.15	0.30	3.20	57	22.23	82	87	62	0	6	3	0		
	INT'L FALLS	40	27	43	17	33	-11	0.24	-0.20	0.16	2.94	70	20.69	98	90	64	0	6	3	0		
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	42	32	49	26	37	-14	0.67	0.23	0.30	4.29	114	20.86	82	88	65	0	3	4	0		
	ROCHESTER	42	29	50	23	36	-13	0.79	0.32	0.25	4.75	110	24.08	88	90	70	0	5	5	0		
	ST. CLOUD	41	30	49	22	35	-12	0.53	0.03	0.24	4.83	117	25.13	105	89	59	0	5	4	0		
	JACKSON	69	58	78	43	64	-2	4.05	3.35	2.02	11.73	239	46.95	107	95	77	0	0	5	2		
MO	MERIDIAN	69	58	79	41	64	-2	2.12	1.45	0.80	13.37	249	46.64	100	95	79	0	0	4	2		
	TUPELO	65	55	74	41	60	-3	4.38	3.66	2.87	17.59	343	53.64	124	93	77	0	0	4	2		
	COLUMBIA	50	40	53	34	45	-13	1.29	0.60	0.79	11.11	217	42.43	129	89	68	0	0	4	1		
	KANSAS CITY	48	40	54	35	44	-15	0.34	-0.45	0.20	3.57	52	39.00	119	89	67	0	0	4	0		
MT	SAINT LOUIS	51	42	57	36	47	-13	1.79	1.21	0.84	9.72	221	37.75	122	87	70	0	0	4	2		
	SPRINGFIELD	52	43	59	32	48	-12	0.58	-0.15	0.31	10.38	153	43.85	122	93	79	0	1	5	0		
	BILLINGS	49	30	74	13	40	-10	0.04	-0.25	0.04	1.93	92	9.91	77	79	48	0	4	1	0		
	BUTTE	50	24	68	6	37	-5	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.84	55	11.21	99	83	42	0	6	1	0		
NE	CUT BANK	45	24	73	-3	34	-11	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.25	17	4.65	40	84	49	0	5	1	0		
	GLASGOW	42	28	73	20	35	-12	0.25	0.09	0.25	0.94	67	9.29	91	89	70	0	5	1	0		
	GREAT FALLS	49	28	77	10	38	-9	0.04	-0.16	0.04	1.33	76	12.83	97	82	41	0	5	1	0		
	HAVRE	47	29	74	19	38	-9	0.26	0.13	0.26	1.21	86	7.77	76	80	62	0	6	1	0		
NV	MISSOULA	47	24	63	8	36	-10	0.13	-0.04	0.10	0.48	32	10.04	89	91	69	0	5	2	0		
	GRAND ISLAND	46	31	57	28	39	-15	0.35	0.03	0.31	1.84	56	21.16	91	93	72	0	4	3	0		
	LINCOLN	46	35	51	31	41	-14	0.24	-0.19	0.16	2.09	51	17.21	68	89	67	0	2	3	0		
	NORFOLK	44	34	50	27	39	-14	0.43	0.06	0.32	3.62	113	20.15	85	87	67	0	3	3	0		
OH	NORTH PLATTE	48	27	64	18	37	-15	0.24	-0.04	0.24	2.12	107	19.78	110	95	66	0	7	1	0		
	OMAHA	46	36	49	30	41	-14	0.52	0.02	0.24	2.88	64	23.02	87	89	68	0	2	5	0		
	SCOTTSBLUFF	52	29	71	19	40	-10	0.31	0.09	0.21	1.64	91	16.89	116	90	64	0	4	2	0		
	VALENTINE	45	26	67	18	36	-14	0.18	-0.10	0.13	1.46	62	20.66	115	93	68	0	7	3	0		
NV	ELY	63	31	73	24	47	0	0.09	-0.13	0.08	0.74	50	8.02	96	76	42	0	5	2	0		
	LAS VEGAS	83	61	90	58	72	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	1.28	35	40	28	1	0	0	0		
	RENO	70	43	82	38	56	3	1.45	1.39	1.45	1.45	234	6.19	112	72	41	0	0	1	1		
	WINNEMUCCA	69	32	79	28	50	0	0.33	0.20	0.32	0.36	44	5.91	93	75	37	0	5	2	0		
NH	CONCORD	50	27	58	21	39	-10	0.31	-0.43	0.31	2.70	55	36.52	124	94	45	0	6	1	0		
NJ	NEWARK	55	41	68	38	48	-10	0.76	0.09	0.63	2.72	47	35.16	94	72	46	0	0	3	1		
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	75	50	79	43	63	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.63	102	5.19	66	54	21	0	0	0	0		
NY	ALBANY	50	31	56	28	40	-11	0.25	-0.44	0.21	2.58	52	32.35	106	88	45	0	4	2	0		
	BINGHAMTON	43	33	52	30	38	-11	0.30	-0.36	0.18	3.71	70	29.81	96	91	68	0	4	5	0		
	BUFFALO	46	34	51	32	40	-12	0.07	-0.60	0.05	8.04	146	33.93	108	86	56	0	3	3	0		
	ROCHESTER	46	32	50	28	39	-13	0.06	-0.50	0.04	3.25	66	27.74	102	92	60	0	5	2	0		
NC	SYRACUSE	48	34	53	30	41	-10	0.19	-0.50	0.17	3.72	62	28.42	89	84	49	0	4	2	0		
	ASHEVILLE	60	48	71	37	54	-2	1.01	0.35	0.50	10.22	191	44.26	116	96	76	0	0	5	1		
	CHARLOTTE	63	49	78	41	56	-7	0.84	0.03	0.32	3.18	54	33.99	96	94	69	0	0	5	0		
	GREENSBORO	61	47	76	39	54	-6	0.62	-0.13	0.32	5.49	87	30.75	86	91	64	0	0	4	0		
ND	HATTERAS	69	59	77	49	64	-3	1.61	0.45	0.70	15.91	187	42.18	92	94	71	0	0	7	2		
	RALEIGH	63	50	77	45	56	-5	0.43	-0.28	0.19	3.91	63	26.89	75	91	67	0	0	4	0		
	WILMINGTON	67	55	78	48	61	-5	0.76	0.03	0.50	10.60	118	45.96	94	94	68	0	0	4	1		
	BISMARCK	41	29	62	24	35	-12	0.27	-0.02	0.24	2.58	110	21.32	141	91	70	0	5	2	0		
OH	DICKINSON	39	25	69	16	32	-16	0.07	-0.24	0.05	2.57	106	14.74	99	93	60	0	6	3	0		
	FARGO	41	28	45	17	35	-13	0.84	0.40	0.53	5.61	171	20.74	111	88	63	0	4	4	1		
	GRAND FORKS	41																				

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 17, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK	TOLEDO	48	34	52	30	41	-12	0.18	-0.32	0.09	5.57	137	32.99	124	86	55	0	2	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	46	35	53	32	41	-11	0.49	-0.05	0.34	3.91	73	28.94	93	84	65	0	1	3	0
	OKLAHOMA CITY	59	47	64	39	53	-11	0.10	-0.77	0.06	7.89	126	31.58	104	90	70	0	0	3	0
OR	TULSA	57	45	63	37	51	-13	0.24	-0.68	0.13	11.57	161	40.80	117	90	75	0	0	4	0
	ASTORIA	61	50	65	42	55	2	2.36	1.31	0.96	6.01	125	40.01	93	81	64	0	0	5	3
	BURNS	60	30	74	17	45	-1	0.78	0.64	0.65	0.92	115	8.87	115	89	58	0	4	3	1
PA	EUGENE	64	45	77	30	55	1	0.90	0.37	0.39	2.45	95	19.56	61	87	66	0	2	4	0
	MEDFORD	71	46	79	37	59	2	0.28	0.06	0.19	0.44	35	8.50	73	89	49	0	0	2	0
	PENDLETON	57	33	72	19	45	-9	0.36	0.18	0.22	0.81	80	10.03	111	81	67	0	3	2	0
	PORTLAND	62	49	71	39	56	0	0.64	0.11	0.37	2.23	80	19.71	82	66	49	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	64	46	76	34	55	1	1.22	0.68	0.51	2.56	101	18.69	74	81	58	0	0	4	1
	ALLENTOWN	51	36	62	33	44	-9	0.99	0.27	0.61	4.47	72	33.81	92	88	61	0	0	3	1
	ERIE	46	36	51	33	41	-14	0.53	-0.34	0.28	5.23	75	33.89	102	90	70	0	0	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	51	40	64	37	46	-10	2.36	1.73	1.04	6.50	127	35.23	109	87	62	0	0	3	3
	PHILADELPHIA	55	43	68	39	49	-10	1.69	1.09	0.80	5.46	99	37.91	110	82	58	0	0	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	48	37	56	35	42	-12	0.50	0.03	0.41	2.99	67	27.50	89	89	68	0	0	3	0
RI	WILKES-BARRE	47	34	56	32	41	-12	0.57	-0.10	0.33	3.71	66	28.88	94	92	61	0	2	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	51	36	61	34	44	-9	1.44	0.75	0.73	4.73	82	30.35	90	87	62	0	0	3	1
	PROVIDENCE	53	37	65	36	45	-9	0.42	-0.35	0.37	5.15	93	40.05	111	84	54	0	0	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	35.75	84	***	***	***	***	***	***
	CHARLESTON	72	59	83	49	66	-1	1.42	0.72	0.87	2.90	36	43.39	97	95	74	0	0	4	1
	COLUMBIA	67	55	79	48	61	-4	2.94	2.31	2.58	10.63	193	39.62	97	91	82	0	0	4	1
SD	GREENVILLE	62	50	74	41	56	-6	1.86	1.00	0.93	8.68	143	36.38	89	98	79	0	0	4	2
	ABERDEEN	40	29	50	22	35	-14	0.50	0.12	0.39	7.34	268	21.99	120	89	71	0	3	5	0
	HURON	41	31	50	19	36	-14	0.46	0.10	0.37	5.11	189	19.97	105	89	64	0	4	5	0
TN	RAPID CITY	47	25	72	16	36	-14	0.11	-0.19	0.06	3.17	174	17.16	115	93	66	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	42	32	48	21	37	-13	0.74	0.31	0.39	4.43	121	18.64	85	93	69	0	3	5	0
	BRISTOL	60	48	71	40	54	-2	1.15	0.66	0.50	6.87	156	37.89	112	95	74	0	0	6	1
TX	CHATTANOOGA	65	55	74	40	60	-2	1.19	0.52	0.61	17.43	286	49.43	114	89	76	0	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	63	53	74	43	58	-2	1.66	1.10	0.73	7.59	169	49.46	128	92	76	0	0	4	2
	MEMPHIS	64	54	71	43	59	-6	1.57	0.91	1.15	12.69	257	48.30	116	89	69	0	0	5	1
VA	NASHVILLE	61	49	70	39	55	-6	1.70	1.12	0.99	14.62	286	50.26	133	94	70	0	0	4	1
	ABILENE	72	53	88	45	63	-5	0.12	-0.58	0.10	6.21	135	18.97	95	93	69	0	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	71	45	88	27	58	-2	0.08	-0.25	0.04	1.34	50	20.77	117	97	50	0	1	4	0
	AUSTIN	77	61	91	50	69	-3	0.61	-0.30	0.44	10.31	204	25.22	94	91	71	1	0	3	0
	BEAUMONT	81	67	89	54	74	3	0.41	-0.63	0.32	13.18	149	45.38	95	96	63	0	0	4	0
	BROWNSVILLE	89	71	93	63	80	4	0.60	-0.32	0.54	11.35	146	17.89	76	93	67	3	0	2	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	70	96	60	78	3	0.54	-0.42	0.44	6.86	91	10.96	40	91	69	2	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	84	63	99	52	73	1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	3.52	107	12.92	82	89	58	2	0	0	0
	EL PASO	83	58	87	56	71	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.58	118	6.77	85	61	29	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	71	56	85	50	64	-5	0.54	-0.42	0.26	10.66	230	33.38	121	93	67	0	0	3	0
WV	GALVESTON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	22.81	66	***	***	***	***	***	***
	HOUSTON	82	67	92	55	74	2	1.79	0.80	1.24	9.29	139	31.37	83	92	71	2	0	4	1
	LUBBOCK	76	48	93	34	62	0	0.05	-0.36	0.04	2.69	73	10.71	64	91	59	1	0	2	0
	MIDLAND	75	52	93	47	64	-2	0.15	-0.29	0.11	2.77	80	13.24	103	89	56	1	0	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	77	55	91	46	66	-1	0.43	-0.20	0.43	7.45	164	22.73	127	90	64	1	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	79	62	93	52	71	-1	0.53	-0.35	0.32	14.36	284	22.79	86	94	64	1	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	83	67	92	55	75	1	0.64	-0.38	0.53	10.52	138	18.98	57	97	71	2	0	2	1
	WACO	74	58	89	51	66	-4	1.21	0.34	0.80	13.43	269	29.78	113	91	75	0	0	3	1
	WICHITA FALLS	64	51	70	43	58	-8	0.24	-0.50	0.10	6.65	132	25.20	104	94	79	0	0	3	0
	SALT LAKE CITY	67	45	72	39	56	2	0.08	-0.26	0.05	1.66	76	13.59	103	77	35	0	0	2	0
WI	BURLINGTON	46	31	54	25	38	-11	0.37	-0.31	0.37	5.16	93	29.95	102	86	48	0	4	1	0
	LYNCHBURG	57	43	75	41	50	-7	0.49	-0.27	0.31	2.70	46	29.29	83	95	65	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	63	52	75	45	57	-5	2.30	1.52	1.63	10.44	173	47.35	124	94	67	0	0	5	2
WY	RICHMOND	59	45	78	42	52	-8	0.83	0.02	0.35	3.34	55	27.84	77	89	69	0	0	5	0
	ROANOKE	58	46	73	41	52	-6	0.95	0.26	0.72	4.22	75	36.52	104	85	67	0	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	55	42	73	39	49	-7	2.22	1.48	0.97	4.09	72	35.52	105	87	64	0	0	4	2
WY	OLYMPIA	58	43	65	28	51	0	2.32	1.55	1.05	4.91	136	30.27	94	92	77	0	1	5	2
	QUILLAYUTE	57	46	62	32	52	1	5.48	3.51	1.94	11.57	139	48.21	72	89	82	0	1	5	3
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	48	65	41	54	0	2.66	2.07	1.15	4.63	161	24.08	102	64	55	0	0	5	3
WV	SPOKANE	53	35	69	20	44	-5	0.73	0.55	0.56	1.31	113	10.77	93	80	51	0	2	3	1
	YAKIMA	54	32	61	18	43	-7	0.42	0.33	0.21	1.11	191	5.24	95	84	59	0	3	3	0
	BECKLEY	50	40	57	33	45	-9	0.82	0.24	0.40	3.92	83	34.90	101	93	86	0	0	5	0
WI	CHARLESTON	55	44	67	40	50	-6	0.57	0.02	0.30	6.08	125	39.42	110	95	72	0	0	4	0
	ELKINS	52	39	61	34	46	-6	1.00	0.39	0.64	4.67	86	44.06	116	95	68	0	0	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	54	43	62	37	48	-9	0.60	0.02	0.40	4.96	118	41.38	121	94	69	0	0	3	0
WY	EAU CLAIRE	43	30	50	25	36	-13	0.42	-0.06	0.23	2.63	52	19.65	70	95	57	0	5	3	0
	GREEN BAY	45	31	49	27	38	-11	0.20	-0.25	0.12	3.17	74								

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 18, 2009

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

Corn Percent Mature				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	90	79	96	96
IL	79	56	97	99
IN	77	69	92	96
IA	93	86	91	98
KS	98	95	95	99
KY	97	94	100	100
MI	69	61	95	96
MN	84	71	93	97
MO	93	89	94	99
NE	78	76	82	94
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	41	37	87	89
OH	82	67	89	94
PA	80	62	94	95
SD	91	84	91	96
TN	99	97	100	100
TX	99	97	96	99
WI	70	58	89	91
18 Sts	83	74	92	97
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	34	28	43	34
IL	11	6	30	68
IN	15	10	39	49
IA	10	6	12	33
KS	44	40	51	74
KY	53	46	84	88
MI	3	3	23	27
MN	3	2	17	31
MO	40	37	47	77
NE	13	10	17	34
NC	89	87	91	94
ND	1	0	3	20
OH	8	6	35	31
PA	25	18	43	50
SD	6	2	14	27
TN	64	54	94	97
TX	84	82	77	89
WI	5	2	16	25
18 Sts	17	13	28	46
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	12	23	48	15
IL	2	7	25	52	14
IN	3	8	26	51	12
IA	2	5	18	51	24
KS	2	5	23	48	22
KY	0	1	7	49	43
MI	4	12	27	46	11
MN	2	4	21	57	16
MO	3	8	29	45	15
NE	2	5	11	54	28
NC	5	15	24	43	13
ND	2	7	32	46	13
OH	1	4	20	47	28
PA	1	6	15	45	33
SD	1	3	16	52	28
TN	3	5	14	52	26
TX	25	14	24	31	6
WI	2	9	25	50	14
18 Sts	3	6	21	50	20
Prev Wk	3	6	21	51	19
Prev Yr	4	9	25	47	15

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	84	70	80	88
IL	93	84	95	99
IN	95	90	97	98
IA	98	97	97	99
KS	94	87	90	95
KY	95	87	96	96
LA	98	92	99	98
MI	99	93	100	98
MN	100	99	100	100
MS	91	81	97	99
MO	83	73	78	92
NE	100	95	99	100
NC	72	58	65	69
ND	100	98	100	100
OH	99	96	100	99
SD	100	100	100	100
TN	89	83	95	96
WI	97	90	100	99
18 Sts	95	89	95	97
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	26	19	42	60
IL	13	10	60	79
IN	27	19	71	72
IA	37	29	78	85
KS	42	37	52	57
KY	25	18	46	48
LA	64	63	88	88
MI	28	7	69	61
MN	34	26	81	83
MS	49	43	84	93
MO	22	17	26	49
NE	55	45	72	75
NC	8	6	8	10
ND	21	17	69	82
OH	34	28	77	68
SD	30	25	73	77
TN	22	17	44	54
WI	14	7	59	60
18 Sts	30	23	64	72
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	13	19	29	30	9
IL	4	6	27	50	13
IN	2	8	27	51	12
IA	2	5	21	51	21
KS	2	4	15	50	29
KY	0	1	11	45	43
LA	1	21	44	31	3
MI	2	11	30	45	12
MN	3	5	25	54	13
MS	21	25	32	20	2
MO	3	8	28	46	15
NE	2	5	13	57	23
NC	1	6	33	52	8
ND	0	5	29	55	11
OH	1	4	24	51	20
SD	1	4	25	48	22
TN	1	2	14	55	28
WI	1	6	30	49	14
18 Sts	3	7	25	48	17
Prev Wk	3	7	25	49	16
Prev Yr	4	10	29	46	11

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending October 18, 2009**

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	74	69	96	96
AZ	98	93	100	100
AR	94	86	100	100
CA	95	90	86	91
GA	98	81	95	94
KS	56	50	84	74
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	94	91	98	99
MO	80	77	100	99
NC	94	91	97	99
OK	92	89	96	93
SC	95	89	94	94
TN	93	87	99	99
TX	81	74	77	80
VA	90	85	97	99
15 Sts	86	79	86	88
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	7	5	37	42
AZ	35	30	31	29
AR	8	5	52	64
CA	25	6	4	19
GA	8	6	25	29
KS	0	0	0	4
LA	23	23	83	79
MS	3	2	54	75
MO	5	1	51	60
NC	14	7	25	32
OK	7	5	13	16
SC	22	15	22	31
TN	3	2	57	54
TX	19	18	21	24
VA	25	15	23	33
15 Sts	15	12	30	35
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	15	41	36	1
AZ	0	2	33	51	14
AR	16	19	29	26	10
CA	0	0	30	60	10
GA	3	9	37	40	11
KS	3	8	34	45	10
LA	10	36	36	17	1
MS	21	26	36	17	0
MO	0	13	27	53	7
NC	0	4	28	61	7
OK	1	12	33	50	4
SC	0	7	48	45	0
TN	1	6	40	44	9
TX	14	16	28	32	10
VA	0	2	17	70	11
15 Sts	10	15	31	35	9
Prev Wk	11	13	29	38	9
Prev Yr	7	13	32	38	10

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	16	11	17	28
CA	24	8	16	13
CO	95	90	99	98
ID	85	77	87	88
IL	13	12	48	67
IN	22	13	67	69
KS	73	70	81	83
MI	53	35	81	79
MO	15	13	27	42
MT	91	90	96	95
NE	95	92	95	97
NC	6	6	16	14
OH	44	39	86	75
OK	74	68	81	80
OR	77	51	65	72
SD	89	87	93	96
TX	73	64	76	73
WA	94	93	86	91
18 Sts	69	64	77	78
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	9	7	7	10
CA	4	3	2	4
CO	74	64	85	86
ID	48	33	40	42
IL	6	5	20	27
IN	4	1	28	27
KS	48	38	65	59
MI	23	19	37	40
MO	10	5	11	19
MT	53	51	69	65
NE	78	67	85	86
NC	0	0	5	4
OH	15	4	43	36
OK	60	48	62	59
OR	43	25	9	32
SD	71	56	70	74
TX	50	39	57	49
WA	72	71	62	68
18 Sts	48	39	56	54
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
ID	43	21	18	33
MI	22	15	18	19
MN	60	47	77	81
ND	68	54	75	84
4 Sts	53	40	59	65
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeets acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Harvested				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	37	30	49	48
KS	11	8	12	29
ND	7	7	9	21
SD	3	2	9	26
4 Sts	9	7	12	25
These 4 States harvested 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending October 18, 2009**

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	100	100	100	99
IL	100	99	100	100
KS	98	96	98	99
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	96	94	99	100
NE	100	96	100	100
NM	97	92	77	82
OK	99	96	85	94
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	89	88	93	97
11 Sts	94	93	95	98
These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	80	75	94	79
IL	84	67	82	95
KS	72	57	68	80
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	76	68	79	92
NE	76	62	63	89
NM	40	24	29	32
OK	49	45	42	65
SD	89	84	78	93
TX	71	70	80	85
11 Sts	72	64	73	82
These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	86	82	99	99
CO	25	21	37	27
IL	20	8	26	65
KS	10	8	20	36
LA	98	98	100	100
MO	24	20	40	63
NE	7	6	8	30
NM	11	2	2	7
OK	19	17	27	38
SD	24	20	15	50
TX	69	68	72	73
11 Sts	39	37	45	54
These 11 States harvested 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	13	10	44	48
FL	50	41	72	68
GA	31	23	54	52
NC	40	29	57	63
OK	18	16	27	30
SC	58	50	60	58
TX	34	33	30	30
VA	48	25	38	54
8 Sts	33	26	50	50
These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	29	64	6
FL	0	6	25	46	23
GA	1	3	30	53	13
NC	0	1	33	63	3
OK	1	1	15	82	1
SC	0	4	38	52	6
TX	0	0	33	55	12
VA	0	0	5	72	23
8 Sts	0	2	30	56	12
Prev Wk	0	3	27	59	11
Prev Yr	1	5	28	53	13

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	9	18	32	36	5
CO	1	2	20	64	13
IL	0	4	22	65	9
KS	1	6	25	50	18
LA	3	19	47	28	3
MO	1	4	30	55	10
NE	1	3	19	52	25
NM	2	36	39	22	1
OK	1	4	28	60	7
SD	0	2	19	60	19
TX	23	16	38	20	3
11 Sts	11	11	31	37	10
Prev Wk	11	10	31	38	10
Prev Yr	3	10	31	47	9

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending October 18, 2009**

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent												
Week Ending Oct 18, 2009												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	0	1	21	65	13		NH	0	7	65	28	0
AZ	50	27	14	6	3		NJ	0	0	10	70	20
AR	0	5	23	60	12		NM	13	35	38	14	0
CA	65	25	10	0	0		NY	2	14	43	34	7
CO	5	14	30	40	11		NC	0	5	32	59	4
CT	0	4	62	34	0		ND	1	8	34	51	6
DE	0	2	18	63	17		OH	2	10	25	51	12
FL	1	5	25	60	9		OK	1	9	32	51	7
GA	1	8	32	52	7		OR	18	27	38	17	0
ID	1	15	27	50	7		PA	12	7	21	47	13
IL	1	2	25	56	16		RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	2	9	31	48	10		SC	0	2	41	55	2
IA	1	10	33	44	12		SD	2	8	24	50	16
KS	2	7	27	56	8		TN	0	2	20	63	15
KY	1	2	17	57	23		TX	9	17	35	32	7
LA	4	17	47	30	2		UT	2	10	34	44	10
ME	0	10	26	64	0		VT	0	60	33	7	0
MD	0	10	21	51	18		VA	4	10	36	41	9
MA	0	0	26	74	0		WA	10	14	49	25	2
MI	3	15	40	31	11		WV	0	11	51	35	3
MN	7	13	36	41	3		WI	4	20	43	31	2
MS	6	10	36	44	4		WY	1	14	34	48	3
MO	0	2	23	66	9		48 Sts	8	12	30	42	8
MT	16	25	40	15	4							
NE	2	4	20	57	17		Prev Wk	9	13	30	40	8
NV	4	26	54	15	1		Prev Yr	12	17	33	33	5

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Oct 18	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	66	60	85	94
CA	92	72	85	80
LA	97	96	99	100
MS	60	49	91	97
MO	60	53	85	91
TX	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	76	69	89	93
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

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

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2008 planted acres.

National Agricultural Summary

October 12 – 18, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Cooler-than-normal weather blanketed much of the country from the Great Plains eastward, along with parts of the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains. In numerous locations across the Great Plains and Corn Belt, temperatures averaged more than 15 degrees below normal, hampering further development of already delayed summer crops. Conversely, above-average temperatures prevailed along the Gulf Coast and throughout the Southwest and Great

Basin. Strong October storm systems dumped unusually large amounts of precipitation along the Pacific Coast and into the Great Basin, as well as across much of the Delta and Southeast during the week, with accumulations totaling more than 800 percent of normal in some places. Although drier weather returned to parts of the Great Plains and Midwest, harvest and other fieldwork was limited due to continued soggy field conditions in most areas.

Corn: Crop maturity advanced to 83 percent by week's end, 9 points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Producers harvested 4 percent of the nation's crop during the week, leaving progress—at 17 percent—11 points behind last year and 29 points behind the average. Cool weather and continued rainfall across much of the growing region limited harvest and left producers waiting for the moisture content in their crop to decline. Overall, 70 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 8 points better than last year.

Soybeans: Nationally, 95 percent of the soybean crop was at the leaf-dropping stage or beyond, on par with last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest advanced to 30 percent complete, 34 points behind last year and 42 points, or over 2 weeks, behind the average. The greatest activity was evident in Michigan, where 5 days suitable for fieldwork provided producers ample time to harvest 21 percent of their crop. Overall, 65 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 8 points better than last year.

Winter Wheat: Producers seeded 5 percent of the 2010 winter wheat crop during the week. With 69 percent of the crop in the ground, progress was 8 points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Seeding was most advanced in areas of the Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, and Pacific Northwest. Emergence advanced to 48 percent complete by week's end, 8 points behind last year and 6 points behind the average.

Cotton: Bolls were open in 86 percent of the cotton crop, on par with last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Alabama and Missouri, where crop development was over 3 weeks behind normal. Harvest advanced just 3 points during the week, leaving progress—at 15 percent—15 points behind last year and 20 points behind the average. Major harvest delays existed across the Delta and Southeast due to continued rainfall and muddy fields. Overall, 44 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 points from last week and 4 points below last year. Hard lock, boll rot, and sprouting were reported in numerous locations in the Delta and Southeast.

Sorghum: Ninety-four percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage, slightly behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Coloring was complete or nearly complete in all estimating states except Texas, where persistently cool weather in northern growing regions have hampered development. Maturity advanced to 72 percent, 1 point behind last year and 10 points behind the average. Harvest inched forward during the week, as wet conditions kept producers out of their fields. By October 18, thirty-nine percent of the crop was harvested, 6 points behind last year and 15 points, or 3 weeks, behind normal. Overall, 47 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 9 points below last year.

Rice: Producers had harvested 76 percent of this year's rice crop by week's end, 13 points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in Louisiana were able to harvest just 1 percent of their crop, as rainfall limited fieldwork across the State. In California, the second largest rice-producing state, wind and rain caused lodging in some fields.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had harvested 33 percent of their crop, 17 points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Continued rainfall across the Southeast further delayed harvest in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, three of the four largest peanut-producing states. Overall, 68 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 points from last week but 2 points better than last year.

Fifty-three percent of the sugarbeet crop was harvested, 6 points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was most active in Idaho, where producers dug 22 percent of the crop during the week.

Nationally, 9 percent of the sunflower crop was harvested, 3 points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in North Dakota were unable to harvest any of the 2009 crop due to muddy fields and persistent rainfall.

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 1.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 39% adequate, and 60% surplus. Corn 96% Mature, 100% 2008, 100% average. Corn 62% Harvested, 96% 2008, 97% avg.; Conditions 2% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, and 6% excellent. Cotton Bolls Opening 74%, 96% 2008, 96% avg.; 7% Harvested, 37% 2008, 42% avg.; Conditions 7% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts Dug 23%, 64% 2008, 63% avg.; Combined 13%, 44% 2008, 48% avg.; Conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 73% Dropping Leaves, 91% 2008, 94% avg.; 21% Harvested, 46% 2008, 48% avg.; Conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, and 23% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 65% good and 13% excellent. Persistent rainfall combined with a weekend freeze took a toll on crops across the state. The US Drought Monitor from October 13, 2009, indicated the state to be 100 percent free of drought, compared to 70.0 percent at the start of the calendar year, and 9.1 percent a year ago. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 69 degrees in Sand Mountain to 89 degrees in Mobile Bates, Headland, and Dothan. Overnight lows ranged from 32 degrees in Pinson and Hamilton, to 41 degrees in Bay Minette. Precipitation totals for the week ranged from 0.15 inches in Troy Municipal, to 5.74 inches of rain in Thorsby over a period of 5 days. Soybeans and corn were deteriorating fast as a result of the rains. A large portion of the cotton crop had hardlock, boll rot, and some cotton was in bad condition. There was no defoliation in the northern part of the state this past week, and some fields may not be worth picking. Peanuts that have been harvested had good yields, however, most fields were too wet to dig and delays were expected to have a negative impact on the yields in these fields. Producers in the central western portion of the state reported conditions to be very wet, with mud causing problems in getting cattle shipped.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending October 18, ranging from 2 degrees below normal at Parker to 8 degrees above normal at Douglas and Willcox. The highest temperature of the week was 102 degrees at five locations, and the lowest reading of 25 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was reported at 3 of the 22 stations. Opening of bolls has occurred on 98 percent of the cotton acreage, behind last year's 100 percent and the five-year average of 100 percent. Cotton conditions are fair to excellent, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture 27% adequate, 73% surplus. Subsoil moisture 34% adequate, 66% surplus. Corn 86% harvested, 99% 2008, 100% avg. Soybeans 94% yellowing, 94% 2008, 96% avg.; 66% mature, 63% 2008, 78% avg. Rain, flooding, and wet fields hampered producers and their equipment last week as they endeavored to harvest their crops. Wet weather and cool temperatures continued to deteriorate crop conditions. Corn producers harvested only an additional 2% of their crop by week's end, 13% behind last year and 14% behind the five-year average. Cotton opening bolls was 6% behind both 2008 and the five-year average. Cotton producers harvested an additional 3% of their crop by week's end. Rice producers harvested an additional 6% of the crop last week, 19% behind last year and 28% behind the five-year average. Sorghum harvested increased 4%, 13% behind both 2008 and the five-year average. Soybeans in the yellowing stage was the same as last year but 2% behind the five-year average. Soybeans shedding increased 14%. Soybeans reaching maturity increased 16% last week, and soybean farmers harvested an additional 7% of their crop. Winter wheat planted was 1% behind last year and 12% behind the five-year average. Winter wheat emerged was 2% ahead of 2008 but 1% behind the five-year average. There were reports of armyworm damage to wheat. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week as fall calving season is well underway. Most pasture and range and hay crops remained in fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA: Harvest and field preparation was interrupted in many areas due to rainfall. The wind and rain caused lodging in some rice fields. Rice straw burning and other rice field activities were delayed. Some dry

bean and sunflower fields have yet to be harvested. Some stacked alfalfa was rained on. Corn plants were pushed over by the wind and rain, but were still harvestable. Corn harvest was completed in Madera and Tulare Counties. The rain was helpful for winter grains which had been planted and were beginning to emerge. Cotton was at various stages of maturity, with bolls opening, plants being defoliated, and early planted fields being harvested. Milo ranged from some fields being green and irrigated, to others being harvested in Kern County. The grape harvests in the Central Valley and North Coast were significantly slowed down due to the recent storm. Portions of a few vineyards were covered with plastic to limit damage, but concerns about mildew and mold were high overall. Expected warm weather should aid in returning harvest activities to a normal pace soon. The kiwi and apple harvests continued primarily in the San Joaquin Valley. Light picking of peach, plum, and nectarine trees also continued as the harvests wound down. Most raisin grape trays were collected before the storm. Wonderful pomegranates continued to be picked. The fall strawberry season began in the San Joaquin Valley, while the Satsuma mandarin harvest continued. The Valencia orange harvest continued to near completion in the San Joaquin Valley, and navel oranges continued to develop in size. The lemon harvest continued in the desert region. In orchards hit by the storm, some non-staked trees suffered from leaning, and there was significant debris on orchard floors. Normal spraying and maintenance continued in orchards and vineyards, which included fall pruning of orchards. The walnut harvest was slowed down by the storm in the Sacramento Valley. Overall, however, the almond and walnut harvests continued to near completion in the Central Valley, as hulling and stockpile fumigations continued. The pistachio harvest also continued in full swing in the Central Valley. The storm caused some uprooting of almond trees while also resulting in leaning for young nut trees, broken limbs, and limited broken nut trees. Melon season came to an end in Stanislaus County. Fresh market tomatoes were still being harvested, but recent rains carried concerns for mold and mildew on the crop. Fresno County's processing tomato harvest was almost complete. Irrigation tape was removed from tomato fields and farmers were planting broccoli and onions for seed. Grounds were prepared for winter lettuce and carrots were being irrigated, fertilized and treated with fungicide. Tulare County's harvests of sweet corn, squash, peppers, melons and tomatoes slowed down. In Kern County, all processing tomatoes had been harvested and the fields were finished being plowed and disked. Carrots and asparagus were still in harvest. Merced County producers continued to harvest basil, fresh market and processing tomatoes, bell peppers and honeydew. Cantaloupe, watermelon and radicchio planting were winding down. Recent rain events gave a much-needed jump start to forage growth on parched rangeland and dry-land pasture in many central areas. Anticipation of more rains improved the outlook for the winter pasture season. Supplemental feeding of cattle on lower-elevation range and dry pasture continued. Pasture in northern areas was reportedly in good condition. Some dairy herd reduction continued in central areas. Sheep were grazing on dry-land grain fields, older hay fields, and older vegetable and melon plantings. More bands of sheep were on pasture in Imperial, with some heat stress resulting from the high temperatures there. Some honeybees were in squash and melon crops, and both in-state and out-of-state hives were moved to winter storage.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 68% adequate 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 34% short, 58% adequate 5% surplus. Alfalfa 93% 3rd cutting, 99% 2008, 99% avg.; 40% 4th cutting, 53% 2008, 55% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor 21% fair, 50% good, 23% excellent. Dry Beans 97% cut, 93% 2008, 96% avg.; 81% harvested, 78% 2008, 81% avg. Dry onions 96% harvested, 97% 2008, 96% avg. Sunflowers 2% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 49% good, 21% excellent. Sugarbeets 63% harvested, 40% 2008, 38% avg. Summer potatoes 99% harvested, 98% 2008, 96% avg. Fall potatoes 94% harvested, 92% 2008, 91% avg. Corn silage 96% harvested, 96% 2008, 98% avg. Precipitation and temperatures across most of Colorado were below average. Harvest of late season crops continues at an average pace.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 91% adequate, 9% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short,

2% short, 75% adequate, 23% surplus. Other Hay third cutting 100%, 85% 2008, 89% avg.; fourth cutting 50%, 12% 2008, 41% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 99%, 79% 2008, 76% avg.; fifth cutting 46%, 14% 2008, 16% avg. Pasture condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 42% good, 40% excellent. Corn 99% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; harvested for grain 62%, 82% 2008, 83% avg. Soybeans turning color 86%, 91% 2008, 82% avg.; 71% dropping leaves, 67% 2008, 83% avg.; 16% harvested, 22% 2008, 21% avg. Barley 65% planted, 68% 2008, 60% avg. Winter Wheat 25% planted, 29% 2008, 24% avg.; 9% emerged, 10% 2008, 2% avg. Lima Beans 96% harvested, 96% 2008, 86% avg. Apples 89% harvested, 67% 2008, 80% avg. Rainy weather has halted harvest activities as well as small grain planting.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 32% short, 61% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 25% short, 68% adequate, 6% surplus. Peanuts 50% harvested, 72% 2008, 68% 5-yr avg.; condition 6% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 23% excellent. Panhandle, peanut growers difficulty harvesting due to rain. Jackson County some peanut fields need to dry before harvesting. Washington County disease for some peanuts. Cotton harvest delayed by rain. Winter forage planted where soil moisture, temperatures allowed. Sugarcane harvest, Glades, Hendry counties. Soil moisture short to adequate, all locations except Panhandle, adequate to surplus. Vegetables planted, cultural operations performed. Strawberries planted, Hillsborough County. Recent cool temperatures damaged some vegetables, Nassau County. Union County squash severely hurt by frost; but south Florida, sun scald, heat stress affected crops. Light harvest begun snap beans, eggplant, peas, squash, sweet corn. Watermelon, specialty crops marketed, southern counties. Also avocados, tomatoes, cucumbers, okra. Citrus grove activity limited harvesting, irrigating, herbiciding, mowing. Scouting for canker, greening continued. Thirty-two packinghouses opened, begun shipping fruit; four processing plants running fruit in small quantities. Varieties packed early oranges (Navels, Ambersweet, Hamlin), white and colored grapefruit, Fallglo tangerines, a few Nova Tangelos. Pasture Feed 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 9% excellent. Cattle Condition 5% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Pasture condition declined due to shorter days, cooler temperatures, drought. Panhandle, north pasture fair to excellent, most good condition. Permanent pasture going dormant. Small grains for winter forage planted, held up in some locations due to rain. Forage quality hurt by rainy weather, Panhandle. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Central pasture condition very poor to excellent. Permanent pasture declining due to cooler conditions. Drought accounts for most pasture in poor condition. Southwest pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Some winter forage planting postponed due to high daytime temperatures, lack of moisture. Stock pond water levels down. Statewide cattle condition poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 50% adequate, 47% surplus. Soybeans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent; 77% dropping leaves, 75% 2008, 75% avg.; 6% harvested, 9% 2008, 10% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 6% poor, 47% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent; harvested for grain 33%, 65% 2008, 54% avg. Apples 0% very poor, 4% poor, 5% fair, 36% good, 55% excellent. Hay 2% very poor, 14% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Pecans 0% very poor, 4% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat 11% planted, 8% 2008, 8% avg.; 1% emerged, 1% 2008, 2% avg. Apples 50% harvested, 42% 2008, 61% avg. Peanuts dug 48%, 72% 2008, 69% avg.; 5% harvested, 5% 2008, 5% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 43%, 31% 2008, 34% avg. Other small grains 35% planted, 26% 2008, 28% avg. Some growers were in need of dryer weather to continue planting and harvesting. Harvest was delayed for some cotton and peanuts crops, due to frequent rains. Excessive rain caused some pecan crops to scab. In some areas, corn that has not been harvested is starting to sprout.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at adequate to short levels after favorable heavy moisture over the previous weekend and early part of the week tapered off. This decrease in precipitation forced the need for heavy irrigation in some parts of the islands. Overall, windward areas fared better than leeward areas in regards to rainfall and soil moisture. A strengthening high-pressure system brought back trade winds that had been absent the previous week. Weather allowed for normal planting, harvesting, and pest control. All crops made good progress with a favorable combination of light winds, intermittent showers, mostly clear skies, and cool evenings. Leafy crops fared especially well compared to the previous week thanks to the relief of hot humid conditions brought about by vog.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 25% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 11%, 21% 2008, 28% avg.; harvested for silage 96%, 79% 2008, 93% avg.

Potatoes 91% harvested, 87% 2008, 86% avg. Apples 40% harvested, 69% 2008, 84% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 97%, 99% 2008, 100% avg.; 4th cutting harvested 73%, 87% 2008, 92% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 74% good, 17% excellent. Sugarbeets 43% harvested, 18% 2008, 33% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 79% good, 9% excellent. Cool temperatures and muddy fields continued to slow harvest in some locations. The Cassia County extension office reported that moisture has stranded hay and beans in some fields. The Power County extension office reports that the potato harvest should be complete next week in that area. Winter wheat planting and emergence is 85 and 48 percent complete, respectively. Potato and sugarbeet harvest is 91 and 43 percent complete, respectively.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.9. Topsoil moisture 59% adequate, 41% surplus. Corn 79% mature, 97% 2008, 99% avg.; 11% harvested, 30% 2008, 68% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 93% dropping leaves, 95% 2008, 99% avg.; 13% harvested, 60% 2008, 79% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Sorghum 84% mature, 82% 2008, 95% avg.; 20% harvested, 26% 2008, 65% avg.; condition 4% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Winter Wheat 13% planted, 48% 2008, 67% avg.; 6% emerged, 20% 2008, 27% avg.; condition 10% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. The majority of crops statewide are now ready for harvest. Producers are eager to either start or continue harvest, but weather conditions are making timely harvest difficult to accomplish. Farmers continue to contend with above average rainfall and well below average temperatures statewide. This is keeping moisture levels elevated in fields. Temperatures statewide averaged 43.7 degrees, 11.7 degrees below the state average. Statewide precipitation averaged .93 inch, .27 inch above average.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 56% adequate, 41% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 70% adequate, 20% surplus. Corn 77% mature, 92% 2008, 96% avg.; 15% harvested, 39% 2008, 49% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans shedding leaves 95%, 97% 2008, 98% avg.; 27% harvested, 71% 2008, 72% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat 22% planted, 67% 2008, 69% avg.; 4% emerged, 28% 2008, 27% avg. Tobacco 95% harvested, 96% 2008, 97% avg. Temperatures ranged from 8° to 13° below normal with a low of 23° and a high of 69°. Total precipitation ranged from 0.06 inches to 1.41 inches. Harvest progress was hindered once again by rain showers and cool temperatures. Moisture content in the corn and soybeans has been slow to come down requiring a great deal of the harvested crops to be dried. Many areas of the state encountered heavy frost over the weekend which will end the growing season for any crops that were not yet mature. Some intended winter wheat acreage may not be planted as farmers are being forced to wait until other crops are first harvested from these fields.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 69% adequate, and 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 78% adequate, and 15% surplus. Corn at or beyond the mature stage 93%, 98% average, 91% last year. Corn harvested for grain 10%, 33% average, 12% last year. Corn condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 51% good, and 24% excellent. Soybeans 98% dropping leaves, 99% average, 97% last year, 37% harvested, 85% average, 78% last year, condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, 21% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Snow and precipitation again halted harvest progress. Only 8 percent of Iowa's soybean crop and 4 percent of the corn crop was harvested during the last week. Much of that work was done on Sunday when warmer temperatures and dry breezes reached most of the State. With harvest lagging far behind normal, only a few areas of the State have reported limited to moderate use of stubble fields.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 1.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 75% adequate, and 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate, and 9% surplus. Sunflowers 94% ray flowers dry, 100% 2008, 99% avg.; 89% bracts yellow, 95% 2008, 94% avg.; 69% mature, 66% 2008, 77% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, and 10% excellent. Alfalfa 80% fourth cutting complete, 93% 2008, 94% avg. Range and pasture condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, and 8% excellent. Feed grain supplies 4% short, 90% adequate, and 6% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 80% adequate, and 16% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 5% short, 83% adequate, and 10% surplus. Western Kansas experienced

big temperature swings last week from high's only in the 30's and 40's early in the week, then reaching up to the 70's and 80's by the weekend. Precipitation blanketed the State, though only McPherson County received over an inch of rain. Precipitation was otherwise light early in the week across the rest of the State. Cool, damp weather played a major role in slowing harvest this past week, with sorghum progress significantly effected as harvest only advanced by 2 points, despite maturity advancing 15 points. Farmers have harvested only 10 percent of the sorghum crop, behind 2008 at 20 percent and 36 percent for the 5-year average. The precipitation and wet soils across the state made planting difficult, as farmers only advanced wheat planting by 3 points. Activities for the week included cutting alfalfa, harvesting corn, sorghum, sunflowers, and soybeans, along with planting winter wheat.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.1. Topsoil moisture 43% adequate and 57% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 54% adequate and 43% surplus. Tobacco 8% stripped, 15% last year, 15% average. Housed tobacco condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat seeded 8%, 33% last year, 40% average. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 23% excellent. Harvest continues to be hindered by wet fields and precipitation.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.3. Soil moisture 1% short, 24% adequate, 75% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 1% very poor, 26% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Hay 97% second cutting, 99% 2008, 100% avg. Pecans 13% harvested, 16% 2008, and 18% avg. Rice 100% ripe, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 97% harvested, 99% 2008, and 100% avg. Sorghum 98% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Soybeans 100% turning color, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 98% dropping leaves, 99% 2008, 98% avg.; 64% harvested, 88% 2008, and 88% avg. Sweet Potatoes 25% Harvested, 44% 2008 and 59% avg. Sugarcane 98% planted, 96% 2008, 99% avg.; 11% Harvested, 7% 2008, and 13% avg.; 3% very poor, 11% poor, 40% fair, 36% good, 10% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent. Vegetables 7% very poor, 32% poor, 38% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 17% poor, 47% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 83% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 86% adequate, 12% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 1% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. Other Hay third cutting 87%, 95% 2008, 79% avg.; fourth cutting 35%, 51% 2008, 57% avg. Alfalfa Hay fourth cutting 92%, 91% 2008, 86% avg.; fifth cutting 32%, 36% 2008, 22% avg. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 10% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, 18% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Corn 97% mature, 99% 2008, 97% avg.; harvested for grain 61%, 77% 2008, 76% avg. Soybeans turning color 90%, 95% 2008, 83% avg.; dropping leaves 76%, 85% 2008, 84% avg.; 24% harvested, 27% 2008, 27% avg. Barley 80% planted, 84% 2008, 72% avg. Winter Wheat 44% planted, 50% 2008, 41% avg.; 16% emerged, 6% 2009, 1% avg. Lima Beans 96% harvested, 95% 2008, 86% avg. Apples 90% harvested, 93% 2008, 91% avg. Last week was a very cold wet week. Harvest has been delayed because of the rain. One crop reporter in the Western part of Maryland reported receiving the first frost this morning.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 10% short, 83% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 96% dent, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 92% silage harvested, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Potatoes 81% harvested, 81% 2008, 78% avg. All hay 2% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Third cutting hay 94%, 94% 2008, 97% avg. Fourth cutting hay 54%, 52% 2008, 61% avg. Dry beans 11% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, 9% excellent; 79% harvested, 91% 2008, 94% avg. Apples 61% harvested, 76% 2008, 81% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.03 inch central Lower Peninsula to 0.21 inch eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 13 degrees below normal southwest, south central and southeast Lower Peninsula to 10 degrees below normal eastern Upper Peninsula. Temperatures as low as 17 degrees western Upper Peninsula. Scattered precipitation and below normal temperatures further delayed dry down process for field crops; growers anticipate a late corn harvest. October frosts and extended periods of cool to cold temperatures ended maturity for corn many areas. Growers chopping immature corn for silage. Field activities for week included chopping corn for silage, planting winter wheat, and harvesting apples, grapes, soybeans and sugarbeets. Continued cold conditions, and some snow northwest, did not aid farmers drying down of crops. However, some harvest occurred. Wheat planting continued as fields harvested and conditions allowed. Emergence continued on early planted fields. Corn will be harvested some areas as hi-moisture. Other farmers

waiting on warmer weather to dry crop. Corn for silage nearing completion other areas. Soybean harvest underway, but some beans small, Thumb. Southeast, a killing freeze on October 11 damaged part of crop. Sugarbeet harvest continued. Michigan sugar making permanent piles. Dry bean harvest winding down Thumb. A large apple crop continued to create challenges for growers as they worked to harvest varieties a timely manner. Some fruit expected to remain unharvested. Southwest, lack of markets for apples a growing concern among growers. Grand Rapids area, growers continued to fill bins with Jonagold, Jonathan, Golden Delicious and Red Delicious. Northwest, growers wrapped up harvest of Honeycrisp, Gala and Empire varieties. Growers east picking many varieties including Ida Red and Fuji. Grape harvest continued southwest. Abundant Concord crop well behind maturity progress. Northwest, cold temperatures slowed ripening process grapes; frost damage found on both foliage and fruit. Despite cool weather, rain and frosty mornings, tourists continued turning out to enjoy fall and buy cider and baked goods along with pumpkins and winter squash. However, several more hard frosts southern Michigan during past week brought end to what remained of warm season vegetable harvest. Growers now focusing efforts on removing plastic row covers, tomato stakes, and drip irrigation tape from fields, tilling under plant residues from season, and planting winter cover crops. East Central region, cabbage and other cole crops still on market as well as fall decorative commodities such as corn stalks, and root and bulb crops like carrots, onions and potatoes. Pumpkin growers reported some green fruit still fields that may not be harvested.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 66% adequate, 27% surplus. Corn 94% silage cut, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Soybean 97% mature, 99% 2008, 100% avg.; 15% moisture, 13% 2008, 12% avg. Potatoes 95% harvested, 97% 2008, 94% avg. Dry Bean 87% harvested, 99% 2008, 95% avg. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Pasture condition 7% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 42% good, 13% excellent. Fall harvest progress was hampered by another cool, wet week. Average temperatures were 8 to 16 degrees below normal. Daytime maximum temperatures were particularly cool at many reporting stations last week. The high for the week in Montevideo was 42 degrees, while Worthington and Staples only reached 45 degrees. In October, normal daytime highs range from the upper 50s to low 60s in southern Minnesota to the mid-50s in the north. Measurable snow fell across the state on Monday and Wednesday. Snowfall totals ranged from 2 inches near Winona in the southeast to over 4 inches near the Red Lakes in the north.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.1. Soil moisture 1% short, 8% adequate and 91% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 89% harvested, 99% 2008, 100% avg.; 12% very poor, 20% poor, 36% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Cotton 94% open bolls, 98% 2008, 99% avg.; 3% harvested, 54% 2008, 75% avg.; 21% very poor, 26% poor, 36% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent. Peanuts 2% harvested, 61% 2008, -- avg.; 0% very poor, 25% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 0% excellent. Rice 60% harvested, 91% 2008, 97% avg.; 6% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 36% good, 0% excellent. Sorghum 100% turning color, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 64% harvested, 88% 2008, 98% avg.; 5% very poor, 24% poor, 54% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 100% turning color, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 91% shedding leaves, 97% 2008, 99% avg.; 49% harvested, 84% 2008, 93% avg.; 21% very poor 25% poor, 32% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Hay (harvested-warm) 98%, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Winter Wheat 2% planted, 12% 2008, 14% avg.; 0% emerged, 4% 2008, 6% avg. Sweetpotatoes 27% harvested, 80% 2008, 80% avg.; 22% very poor, 43% poor, 25% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Pasture 6% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. The lack of dry weather has some producers concerned about harvesting hay. Forage preparation and planting activities have been delayed due to the excess rainfall. With saturated field conditions in many areas of the state, several producers still have not been able to resume harvesting activities. The sunshine was a welcomed sight, but much more is needed.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Topsoil moisture 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Pasture condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, and 9% excellent. Rainfall averaged 1.03 inches. Killing frost occurred across parts of the State, while wet conditions hampered harvest. Harvest is two weeks to a month behind normal. Temperatures were 9 to 13 degrees below average across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 3.9. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 3% last year; 22% short, 22% last year; 67% adequate, 68% last year; 2% surplus, 7% last year. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 18% last year; 38% short, 28% last year; 41% adequate, 52% last year; 1% surplus, 2% last year. Sugar beet condition 0% very poor, 33% poor, 41% fair, 9%

good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 55% good, 3% excellent. Durum wheat 92% harvested, 97% last year. Winter wheat 91% planted, 96% last year; 53% emerged, 69% last year. Other hay second cutting 95% complete, 98% last year. Sugar beets 36% harvested, 54% last year. The state experienced warmer temperatures with limited precipitation during the week. Highs were in the 60s to 70s, and lows were mostly in the teens and 20s. There were several new records for snowfall set October 14th throughout North Central Montana. Also, Kalispell received 0.3 of an inch of snow on the 14th breaking the old daily record of a trace of snow set in 1992. Fort Benton had the high temperature of 80 degrees, and Drummond had the low temperature of minus 2 degrees. West Glacier had the greatest amount of weekly precipitation with 0.78 of an inch. Range and pasture feed condition 16% very poor, 9% last year; 25% poor, 17% last year; 40% fair, 38% last year; 15% good, 32% last year; 4% excellent, 4% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 78%, 66% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 87%, 72% last year. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 12%, 11% last year. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 12%, 11% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 82% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn conditions 2% very poor, 5% poor, 11% fair, 54% good, and 28% excellent. Irrigated Corn conditions 83% good or excellent. Dryland Corn 79% good or excellent. Corn 78% mature, 82% 2008, 94% avg.; 13% harvested, 17% 2008, 34% avg. Soybean conditions 2% very poor, 5% poor, 13% fair, 57% good, and 23% excellent; 100 dropping leaves, 99% 2008, 100% avg.; 55% harvested, 72% 2008, 75% avg. Sorghum conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 52% good, and 25% excellent; 100% turning color, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 76% mature, 63% 2008, 89% avg.; 7% harvested, 8% 2008, 30% avg. Winter Wheat 95% seeded, 95% 2008, 97% avg.; 78% emerged, 85% 2008, 86% avg. Proso millet 63% harvested, 88% 2008, 85% avg. Dry beans 92% harvested for grain, 99% 2008, 90% avg. Alfalfa 89% 4th cutting, 98% 2008, 93% avg. Pasture and Range conditions 2% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, and 17% excellent. Wet soils and cool conditions slowed harvest of fall crops. Soybean harvest is over halfway complete, but is a week behind average. Corn harvest has been slow due to high grain moisture levels and is over two weeks behind the average. In the west, producers were busy harvesting sugar beets. Temperatures averaged 11 degrees below normal across the state. The Panhandle, North Central and Southwest Districts saw highs in the 80's and lows in the 20's. All districts recorded lows near or below the freezing mark. Widespread precipitation was recorded with all districts averaging at least a quarter of an inch of rainfall, except for the Panhandle.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. A wet storm system moved across the State early in the week bringing precipitation to the northern part of the state. Temperatures ranged between two and five degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature across the State reporting 93 degrees while Reno was second, reporting a high of 82 degrees. Ely reported a low temperature of 24 degrees. Reno recorded the most precipitation with 1.45 inches falling in a 24-hour period. Pasture and range conditions are mostly in fair condition with some slipping to poor and very poor condition. Third cutting of alfalfa hay is underway. Potato harvest is underway. Cattle generally look in good condition and are beginning to be moved to fall pastures. Main farm and ranch activities include irrigation, weed control, fertilizing, haying, harvesting, equipment maintenance, and some insect control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 84% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 85% adequate, 13% surplus. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 27% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 0% excellent. Maine Potatoes 90% harvested, 95% 2008, 95% average; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes 95% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% average; condition fair. Massachusetts Potatoes 99% harvested, 99% 2008, 90% average; condition good. Field Corn for Silage 90% harvested, 95% 2008, 90% average; condition fair. Sweet Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% average; condition good/fair. Third Crop Hay 90% harvested, 90% 2008, 90% average; condition good/excellent in Vermont, good/fair elsewhere. Apples 90% harvested, 90% 2008, 90% average; Fruit Size average/above; condition good in Vermont, good/fair elsewhere. Pears 99% harvested, 99% 2008, 95% average; Fruit Size average; condition fair in Connecticut and New Hampshire, good elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries 70% harvested, 80% 2008, 80% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/excellent. The week began partly cloudy with rain showers across northern New England and Massachusetts. Light snow showers were reported in northern latitudes. High temperatures were below average ranging in the upper 30s to low 60s north to south. A cold front moved into

the area during the middle of the week, bringing cloudy skies and November-like daytime temperatures in the 40s and 50s. Snow showers were reported in isolated areas, but accumulation was minimal. Daytime temperatures on Thursday and Friday were moderately uniform throughout all six states ranging in the upper 30s to upper 40s. Frosts and hard freezes were widespread as nighttime temperatures were in the 20s and 30s throughout the region. While temperatures were slightly warmer on Saturday, the week ended with very cool weather conditions. Coastal areas in New England received heavy precipitation and windy conditions at the end of the week, with some areas reporting more than two inches of rainfall. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0.32 to over three inches. Growers were harvesting dry hay, haylage, corn for silage, and potatoes, cleaning up harvested fields, planting cover crops, spreading manure, cleaning and storing equipment for winter, harvesting fall vegetables, as well as apples and pears.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil moisture 75% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 80% adequate, 20% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were below normal across the Garden State. Conditions were mostly good for corn and soybeans as harvesting progressed throughout the week. Corn harvested for silage continued, but up to three weeks behind in some northern areas. Producers continued to plant wheat. Vegetable harvest continued winding down for eggplant, peppers, snap beans, and tomatoes. Fall varieties of spinach, cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, and lettuce harvesting progressed. Cranberries harvest progressed with conditions rated mostly good. Apple harvest progressed with conditions rated good to excellent. Other activities included haywork, field maintenance, and cover crop establishment.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 43% short, 31% adequate. Wind damage 2% light, 1% moderate. Alfalfa 5% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent; 95% of the fifth cut completed, 64% of the sixth cutting complete, 24% of the seventh cutting complete. Cotton 4% poor, 37% fair, 31% good, 28% excellent; 100% setting bolls, 84% bolls opening, 15% harvested. Corn 28% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent; 92% dent, 67% mature, 31% grain harvested. Irrigated sorghum 3% poor, 32% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent; 100% coloring, 46% mature, 4% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum 3% very poor, 54% poor, 42% fair, 1% good; 95% coloring, 36% mature, 15% harvested for grain. Total sorghum 2% very poor, 36% poor, 39% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent; 97% coloring, 40% mature, 11% harvested for grain. Irrigated winter wheat 15% fair, 76% good, 9% excellent; 89% emerged. Dry winter wheat 1% very poor, 64% fair, 35% good. Total winter wheat 1% very poor, 44% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent; 96% emerged. Peanuts 100% fair; 39% harvested. Chile 3% poor, 32% fair, 33% good, 32% excellent; 99% green chile harvested, 29% red chile harvested. Apple 25% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 13% good, 6% excellent; 65% harvested. Pecans 1% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 34% good, 40% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 19% poor, 48% fair, 24% good, 8% excellent. Sheep 18% very poor, 28% poor, 34% fair, 20% good. Range and pasture 13% very poor, 35% poor, 38% fair, 14% good. A weak cold front moved through New Mexico on Tuesday bringing light rain showers and cooler temperatures to the Northeast Plains. For the rest of the week, warm temperatures and clear skies returned to New Mexico. All across New Mexico had above normal temperatures, and the north of the state received the most rainfall during the week.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Soil moisture 1% short, 70% adequate and 29% surplus. Pastures 2% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 34% good, and 7% excellent. Corn condition 7% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Hay 16% poor, 36% fair, 36% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 98%, 98% average. Silage corn 78%, 86% 2008, 88% average. Grain corn 7%, 17% 2008, 22% average. Dry beans 72%, 75% 2008, 67% average. Soybeans 17%, 28% 2008, 32% average. Apple condition 1% poor, 1% fair, 19% good, 79% excellent; 62% harvested, 80% 2008, 79% average. Grapes 26% poor, 36% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent; 58%, 90% 2008, 85% average. The Finger Lakes grape region experienced cool, cloudy weather, and temperatures dropped close to the freezing mark. No significant damage was reported. In Long Island vineyards, the harvest of Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc was in full swing, and decent yields were reported. Tomato 100% harvest, 99% average. Onions 99%, 97% average. Sweet corn 95%, 99% 2008, 100% average. Snap beans 100%. Cabbage 92%, 92% average. Temperatures for the week averaged almost ten degrees below normal. The week was also fairly dry except for Long Island and the upper Genesee and Allegheny Valleys.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 69% adequate, 25% surplus. The state received precipitation last week in the form of rain and some snow. The largest amounts of

precipitation were recorded in the western half of the state and parts of the Coastal Region. Precipitation ranged from no rain to 3.33 inches in Hatteras. Average temperatures were well below normal, ranging from 49 to 61 degrees. Activities during the week included harvesting cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and tending to livestock.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture 11% short, 73% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, 14% surplus. Flaxseed 85% harvested, 100% 2008, 97% average. Dry edible beans 67% cut and beyond, 92% 2008, 96% avg.; 50% harvested, 83% 2008, 90% average. Potatoes were 95% dug, 93% 2008, 94% average. Sunflowers 97% bracts turned brown, 94% 2008, 97% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Corn for silage was 81% chopped, 92% 2008, 96% average. Stockwater supplies 6% short, 88% adequate, 6% surplus. Wet and muddy field conditions limited harvest progress across the state. Rain and snow occurred across most areas of the state and was the greatest in the east central and southeast districts. Reporters commented that warm dry weather is needed in many areas to be able to get machinery into muddy fields and to reduce high-moisture levels in unharvested crops.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Soil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 62% adequate, 36% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 47% good, 28% excellent; 82% Mature, 89% 2008, 94% avg.; harvested for grain 8%, 35% 2008, 31% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 17% excellent. Pasture and Range 2% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent; 94% mature, 98% 2008, 96% avg.; 34% harvested, 77% 2008, 68% avg. Winter wheat 44% planted, 86% 2008, 75% avg.; 15% emerged, 43% 2008, 36% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 83%, 89% 2008, 89% avg. Other hay third cutting 89%, 100% 2008, 96% avg. Apples % fall & winter varieties harvested 73%, 76% 2008, 77% avg. Grapes 80% harvested, 76% 2008, 76% avg. Potatoes 84% harvested, 96% 2008, 97% avg. Processing tomatoes 96% harvested, 98% 2008, 98% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 6% short, 70% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 9% short, 74% adequate, 12% surplus. Rye condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 76% good, 8% excellent; 95% planted this week, 93% last week, 97% last year, 94% average; 80% emerged this week, 78% last week, 86% last year, 81% average. Oats seedbed prepared 82% this week, 79% last week, 72% last year, 81% average; 38% planted this week, 36% last week, 36% last year, 43% average; 31% emerged this week, 21% last week, 22% last year, 28% average. Corn 94% mature this week, 94% last week, 94% last year, 99% average; 77% harvested this week, 66% last week, 78% last year, 92% average. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 21% excellent; mature 55% this week, 47% last week, 59% last year, 71% average; harvested 20% this week, 16% last week, 26% last year, 42% average. Peanuts mature 81% this week, 70% last week, 91% last year, 91% average; dug 36% this week, 32% last week, 43% last year, 48% average. Alfalfa hay condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent; 5th cutting 55% this week, 52% last week, 76% last year, 77% average; 6th cutting 10% this week, N/A last week, 16% last year, 24% average. Other hay 2nd cutting 79% this week, 78% last week, 84% last year, 86% average. Livestock condition 1% poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 7% excellent. Livestock Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$95 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$86 per cwt. Livestock conditions continued to rate in the mostly good to fair range. Average livestock marketings were reported last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 30% short, 54% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 38% short, 39% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat 77% planted, 67% 2008, 72% avg.; 43% emerged, 10% 2008, 32% average. Range, Pasture 18% very poor, 27% poor, 38% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent. Weather Fall has arrived. Leaves were turning color, beginning to fall. Temperatures were mild, freezing at night. Twenty-seven of forty-three stations reported sub-freezing temperatures. Most notable this week was the heavy rainfall. Only one station received no rain, while eleven accumulated more than an inch of rain, four stations received more than two inches. Although rain was spread across the State, most fell along the Coast, in the Willamette Valley. High temperatures ranged from 80 degrees in Heppner, down to 64 degrees in Parkdale. Lows ranged from 18 degrees in Christmas Valley, up to 45 degrees in Astoria/Clatsop. Field Crops Rain showers this past week slowed fall field work across many areas of the State. Farmers were busy catching up with fall grain planting as time permitted between showers. Burning, plowing, planting of grass fields in the

Valley continued. The Malheur County potato harvest was done, the sugarbeet harvest started. Statewide, winter wheat was slightly over three quarters planted, nearly half had emerged. Vegetables This week's farmers markets were slowed down by the rain, cold temperatures, but still had plenty of local vegetables. Garlic plantings started, tomatoes were still green but ripening. Malheur County onion harvest was almost done. Fruits, Nuts. Wine grape harvest in the Western part of the State wound down this week. Douglas County reported wine grape harvest was 85% complete with a few late maturing varieties remaining. Growers this year reported very good yields, volume, quality. Winter pear harvest wrapped up in the upper Hood River Valley, while late-season apple harvest continued throughout the Valley. The cranberry harvest was in full swing. Nurseries, Greenhouses. Seasonal greenhouses were shutting down for the year. Nurseries continued with fall plant care activities. Livestock, Range & Pasture. The rain last week was helpful to pastures. Cattle were being moved off of rangeland allotments in Lake County. In Wasco County, cattle were grazing grain stubble fields.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 60% adequate, 38% surplus. Fall 59% plowing, 69% 2008, 69% avg. Corn 94% dent, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 80% mature, 94% 2008, 95% avg.; 25% harvest, 43% 2008, 50% avg.; 84% Silage, 99% 2008, 99% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 15% fair, 45% good, 33% excellent. Barley 87% planted, 85% 2008, 89% avg.; 55% emerged, 64% 2008, 64% avg. Winter Wheat 61% planted, 75% 2008, 71% avg.; 37% emerged, 35% 2008, 39% avg. Soybeans 25% harvest, 40% 2008, 35% avg.; condition 4% poor, 14% fair, 48% good, 34% excellent. Potatoes 94% harvest, 99% 2008, 98% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 87% complete, 98% 2008, 87% avg. Apples 90% harvested, 78% 2008, 84% avg. Grape 50% harvest, 79% 2008, 73% avg. Quality of hay made 12% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 39% good, and 7% excellent. Pasture conditions 12% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Fair Week for Field Work Wintery weather has arrived early this year. Measureable snowfall and killing frosts were common throughout the state. Farmers are yet again hoping for warm, dry weather to help dry out the fields. Farmers continue to closely monitor the weather forecasts for frost warnings. Primary field activities were making hay, planting barley and wheat, seeding alfalfa, filling silos, as well as harvesting corn, soybeans, grapes, potatoes, apples, and vegetables. Fall plowing continues, and is 59% completed, behind last year's estimate and the average of 69%.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Soil moisture 2% very short, 5% short, 78% adequate, 15% surplus. Soybeans 1% very poor, 4% poor, 47% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 75% good, 2% excellent. Winter grazings 0% very poor, 0% poor, 46% fair, 52% good, 2% excellent. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 75%, 71% 2008, 74% avg.; leaves dropped 40%, 35% 2008, 38% avg.; 34% mature, 15% 2008, 20% avg.; 10% harvested, 4% 2008, 5% avg. Winter wheat 14% planted, 14% 2008, 19% avg.; 6% emerged, 7% 2008, 9% avg. Oats 14% planted, 35% 2008, 24% avg.; 3% emerged, 8% 2008, 10% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 100%, 99% 2008, 97% avg. Winter grazings 56% planted, 57% 2008, 53% avg.; grazings emerged 24%, 26% 2008, 26% avg. Rain fell across South Carolina last week, replenishing soil moisture but hampering field work. Soil moisture levels increased substantially. The last of the 2009 corn crop was harvested last week. Ninety-five percent of cotton bolls had opened and despite wet weather, 22% of the cotton crop had been harvested by week's end. Cotton conditions were mostly unchanged from the previous week. However, producers were concerned that recent rains would result in grade reductions after harvest. Soybeans continued to mature slightly ahead of the 5 year average. Seventy-five percent had turned color and 40% had dropped leaves, both ahead of last year's crop. Thirty-four percent of soybeans were mature and 10% of the crop had been harvested. Peanut harvest progressed with 58% of the crop being harvested by the end of the week. Peanut growers also voiced concerns about grade reductions resulting from recent rains. Tobacco stalks were destroyed, closing out the 2009 crop. Small grain plantings progressed slowly given the wet weather. Fourteen percent of both winter wheat and oats were in the ground, while 6% and 3%, respectively, had emerged. Livestock conditions improved slightly. Winter grazings progressed slowly with 56% planted and 24% emerged. Pasture conditions continued to improve with rain.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.1. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 77% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 69% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn silage 89% harvested, 99% 2008, 100% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 91%, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Soybeans 95% mature, 98% 2008, 99% avg. Sunflower 86% mature, 73% 2008, 84% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 17%

excellent. Feed supplies 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 81% adequate, 10% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 64% good, 24% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 60% good, 27% excellent. More precipitation throughout the state continued to push row-crop harvest progress behind schedule. Some of the major farm activities include moving livestock off summer pastures, weaning calves, and harvesting row-crops in areas dry enough.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Topsoil moisture 41% adequate, and 59% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 59% adequate, and 40% surplus. Winter Wheat 16% seeded, 19% 2008, 26% average. Burley 89% harvested, 94% 2008, 99% average; Burley Stripped 19%, 15% 2008, 28% average; Dark Fire-Cured 91% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% average. Pastures 2% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Last week's weather began just as the previous week's ended, with soaking rainfall occurring across the entire state. High pressure moved in at the end of the week and brought cold, drier weather along with it. The weather continued to hamper harvest efforts for all crops. With minimal progress achieved over the past two weeks, soybean and corn harvests are 2 to 3 weeks behind normal while cotton harvest trails nearly a full month behind the normal pace. Farmers across the state expressed frustration with declining grain quality due to wet field conditions. Burley growers have harvested nearly 90 percent of the crop, but stripping efforts lag behind the normal pace by a few days. Quality remains a problem. Pastures were rated in mostly fair-to-good condition. Temperatures across the state last week averaged several degrees below normal. Rainfall averaged above normal across the entire state.

TEXAS: Top soil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly very poor to fair statewide. Peanut condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Wheat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Soybean condition was mostly poor to fair statewide. Range and Pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Showers swept across the eastern part of the state leaving up to 2 to 6 inches of moisture in isolated areas. The rest of the state observed light to moderate amounts of rainfall. Freezing temperatures in the Northern High Plains virtually ended development of late planted cotton and sorghum. Winter wheat planting continued, producers were spraying cotton, and sunflower harvest was active in the Southern High Plains. Winter wheat in the Northern Low Plains emerged and was in need of sunshine for growth and cotton maturity was delayed due to cooler weather. Wheat planting was delayed in the Cross Timbers due to wet conditions. Wheat and oats continued to emerge in South Texas. Cotton made good progress in the Edwards Plateau. Supplemental feeding of livestock took place in localized areas of the state but continued to decline due to increased forage growth in the southern part of the state. Range and pastures continued to improve due to the recent rainfall across most of the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 38% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 12% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 88%, 84% 2008, 86% avg. Corn 94% mature, 86% 2008, 89% avg.; harvested (grain) 32%, 25% 2008, 38% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 99%, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 4th cutting 81%, 57% 2008, 81% avg. Alfalfa seed harvested 56%, 54% 2008, 69% avg. Onions 97% harvested, 92% 2008, 94% avg. Cattle and calves moved from summer range 76%, 65% 2008, 76% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 76% good, 13% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved from summer range 81%, 64% 2008, 76% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 80% good, 11% excellent. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples 92% harvested, 62% 2008, 78% avg. Peaches 95% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Pears 91% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Harvest continues to wind down and most cattle and sheep have been moved from summer ranges. The beginning of the week brought some good rain showers to many parts of the state and the week finished up with above normal temperatures. Box Elder County reported that a rainstorm at the end of the previous week slowed fieldwork for short time at the beginning of the week. Producers are continuing to harvest crops. Most of the activity has switched to grain corn and safflower. Farmers are reporting good to excellent yields on both crops. Producers are also busy planting fall wheat as the harvest of other crops is completed. Some dry land farmers are re-drilling fall wheat on fields that crusted or did not get an adequate stand. Producers are hoping for some good moisture before winter to recharge the soil profile. Precipitation has been below average in most of the county the last two months. Cache County reported that safflower harvest is fully underway with some

impressive yields. Some are finishing silage corn and a few growers are still chopping alfalfa hay. Most of the harvest is fully done for the year, however. Winter wheat is being planted and fall plowing and manure hauling is also keeping farmers busy. Morgan County reported that corn was late maturing and much of it was cut for silage before it was ready, due to frost. Some of the alfalfa crop was rain damaged this summer. The supply of feeder quality hay is high, keeping the price low. Weber County reported that the cropping season is about complete. There are a few alfalfa fields left to bale, a few onions to dig and the grain corn to cut. Utah County reported that the apple crop has been excellent and the peach crop was also very good. Duchesne County reported that temperatures have been very pleasant and it has allowed many producers to finish putting up the hay they had cut. Almost all of the corn silage harvest was finished up this week and the grain corn harvest is still a week or two away from beginning. Most of the fall grain in the county has been planted and could use some moisture to help it sprout. The soil is very dry. Beaver County reported that farm work is almost done for the year. Box Elder County reported that dairy farmers are a little more optimistic due to a slight bump in the price for milk and some good news on the futures for milk prices. Producers report they have a big deficit to dig out from which will take better milk prices for a long period to get them out of their financial problems. Cattle producers are busy moving cattle to fall ranges and weaning calves. Many cattle producers will begin to deliver calves to buyers in the next few weeks. Sheep producers have brought herds down from summer ranges. The herds are now entering crop residue fields (mainly alfalfa) to flush the ewes in preparation for the breeding season. Cache County reported cattle continue to do well with ample forage for grazing. Beef calves are being weaned and sold but prices are dropping again to the dismay of ranchers. Dairy producers are grateful for the upward trend of milk prices. Morgan County reported that Range livestock have done exceptionally well this summer and they wish the market was stronger. Utah County reported that range conditions have been excellent and in some areas producers were able to leave their cattle on the range 7 to 10 days longer. Duchesne County reported that many producers have most of the livestock home from the mountain and are just gathering up the stragglers. A few producers have until the end of the month before they will start to gather. Beaver County reported that producers are gathering cattle and bringing them home and selling calves. Also the deer hunt is on. Wayne County reported that range conditions are still very dry.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture 4% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 71%; 76% 2008; 77% 5-yr avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 80%; 74% 2008; 86% 5-yr avg.; 11% harvested; 13% 2008; 18% 5-yr avg.; condition 4% poor, 17% fair, 52% good, 27% excellent. Winter Wheat seeded 23%; 21% 2008; 22% 5-yr avg.; 7% emerged; 8% 2008; 5% 5-yr avg. Barley Seeded 67%; 74% 2008; 65% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco harvested 94%; 75% 2008; 93% 5-yr avg. Peanut dug 73%; 59% 2008; 71% 5-yr avg.; combined 48%; 38% 2008; 54% 5-yr avg.; condition 5% fair, 72% good, 23% excellent. Cotton bolls opening 90%; 97% 2008; 99% 5-yr avg.; 25% harvested; 23% 2008; 33% 5-yr avg.; condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 70% good, 11% excellent. Fall Apples harvested 92%; 82% 2008; 88% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples 70% harvested; 48% 2008; 49% 5-yr avg.; All Apple condition 16% fair, 84% good. Oats for Grain seeded 50%; 71% 2008; N/A% 5-yr avg. Although rain showers late in the week delayed fall harvesting activities, producers throughout the Commonwealth welcomed the much needed precipitation. Prior to the rain, many producers worked rapidly to complete their harvest of corn and start harvesting early planted soybeans. Rainfall received at week's end was extremely helpful in replenishing soil moisture and was beneficial to pastures, field crops, and small grain germination. Once the weather clears, harvest will start up in full swing, as well as, wheat and barley planting. Some areas of the state reported their first frost of the season, as temperatures have been cooler than normal for this time of the year.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 21% short, 56% adequate and 10% surplus. Rain was reported in eastern grain growing counties. In Walla Walla County, winter wheat looked good while Whitman County did not receive as much rain as needed. Dry conditions combined with cold temperatures, caused wheat emergence problems in many other counties. All types of field corn harvest activity was reported in Franklin County, while hay growth on the eastern side slowed dramatically due to the cold, pushing the fourth cutting along. Hay was abundant and selling at low prices. Christmas tree growers continued preparing fields for harvest and taking inventory. In the Yakima Valley, daytime high temperatures gradually increased from the low 40s to the mid 60s by end of the week. Nighttime lows were at or below freezing early in

the week, but apple's, including Granny Smiths, Red Delicious and Fuji's, continued to come in. Last weeks frost damaged appeared to be hit and miss throughout several apple growing counties, but there was damage and increased apple juice production will result. A full damage assessment will not be known until the weeks end. Depending upon the county, some apple varieties appeared to do better than others in the cold. Cranberry harvest continued with improved yields over last year. Range and pasture conditions 10% very poor, 14% poor, 49% fair, 25% good and 2% excellent. Cattle continued to come in off summer range and livestock water was inadequate in Chelan County. Producers reported freezing temperatures finished pasture growth for the season. Range continued good in some areas but this was attributed mostly to reduced cattle numbers. Shellfish producers initiated the holiday season harvest.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 3. Topsoil moisture 17% short, 80% adequate and 3% surplus compared with 37% very short, 33% short and 30% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 2% poor, 18% fair, 55% good and 25% excellent; 81% mature, 85% 2008, 81% 5-yr avg.; 27% harvested, 38% 2008, 38% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 9% fair, 85% good and 6% excellent; dropping leaves 98%, 90% 2008, 5-yr avg. not available. Soybeans 34% harvested, 41% 2008, 34% 5-yr avg. Wheat 60% planted, 59% 2008, 46% 5-yr avg.; 19% emerged, 27% 2008, 21% 5-yr avg. Hay third cutting 86% complete, 80% 2008, 5-yr avg. not available. Apple conditions 44% fair, 55% good and 1% excellent; 76% harvested, 70% 2008, 70% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 18% fair, 79% good and 2% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 20% fair, 78% good and 1% excellent. Farming activities included harvesting corn, soybeans and apples, cutting hay, planting cover crops, and preparing for the winter season.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 78% adequate, and 15% surplus. Temperatures were 11 to

14 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 43 to 47 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 30 to 37 degrees for the week. Across the reporting stations, precipitation ranged from 0.20 inches in Green Bay to 0.51 inches in La Crosse. Corn 70% mature, 83% harvested for silage, 5% harvested for grain. Soybeans 97% dropping leaves, 14% harvest. Fall tillage 17% complete. Corn and soybean harvest was slow due to cold temperatures, snow, and rainfall. Wet fields resulted in many farmers waiting to finish winter wheat planting.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Topsoil moisture 11% short, 87% adequate, 2% surplus. Dry Beans 95% windrowed, 91% previous week, 93% 2008, 96% avg.; 83% combined, 79% previous week, 72% 2008, 81% avg. Corn 95% dented, 91% previous week, 88% 2008, 94% avg.; 91% mature, 84% previous week, 58% 2008, 73% avg.; 7% harvested, 2% previous week, 3% previous year, 16% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 76% good. Sugarbeets 32% harvested, 24% previous week, 23% previous year, 36% avg. Alfalfa harvested 86% third cutting, 75% previous week, 65% 2008, 82% avg. Winter wheat condition 8% fair, 91% good, 1% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 7% very poor, 14% poor, 28% fair, 39% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 6% fair, 89% good, 4% excellent. Cattle moved from summer pastures 70% moved. Sheep moved from summer pastures 71% moved. Range and pasture conditions 1% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 3% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 87% adequate, 6% surplus. Localized area has experienced a hard freeze which has damaged the sugarbeet crop. Sugarbeet harvest in some areas was stopped due to snow. Producers were waiting for corn to dry prior to harvesting. Cattle was being moved to sale barns and feedlots. Activities hay harvest, row crop harvest, moving hay to stock yards, moving livestock.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 11 – 17, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Wet weather maintained abundant soil moisture for winter grain establishment in northern and western crop areas, while mostly dry, warm conditions promoted fieldwork across the south.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Showers in northeastern crop areas slowed spring grain harvesting, while fieldwork proceeded without delay elsewhere.

EUROPE: Locally heavy rain and wet snow hampered fieldwork over eastern crop areas, while unfavorably dry conditions persisted on the Iberian Peninsula.

AUSTRALIA: Winter grain prospects remained good to excellent in western and southeastern Australia.

EAST ASIA: Dry weather favored seasonal fieldwork across China, while a season-ending freeze remained confined to the northeast.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Tropical Cyclone Parma made landfall in Vietnam, slowing the coffee harvest, while lighter rain in the northwestern Philippines favored rice harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry weather promoted cotton harvesting and winter grain planting but reduced soil moisture for crop establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather prevailed across the region, favoring seasonal fieldwork but necessitating irrigation for winter crop planting.

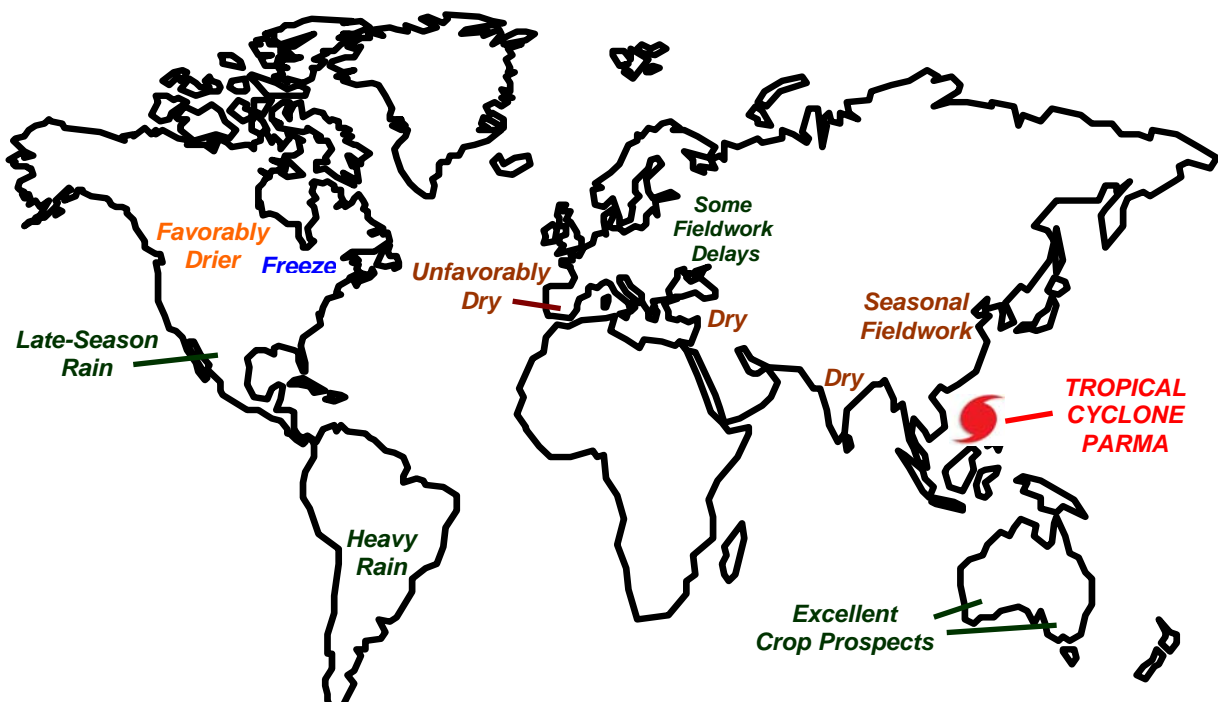
ARGENTINA: Beneficial rain returned to eastern summer grain and oilseed areas, but dryness persisted in the southwestern winter wheat belt.

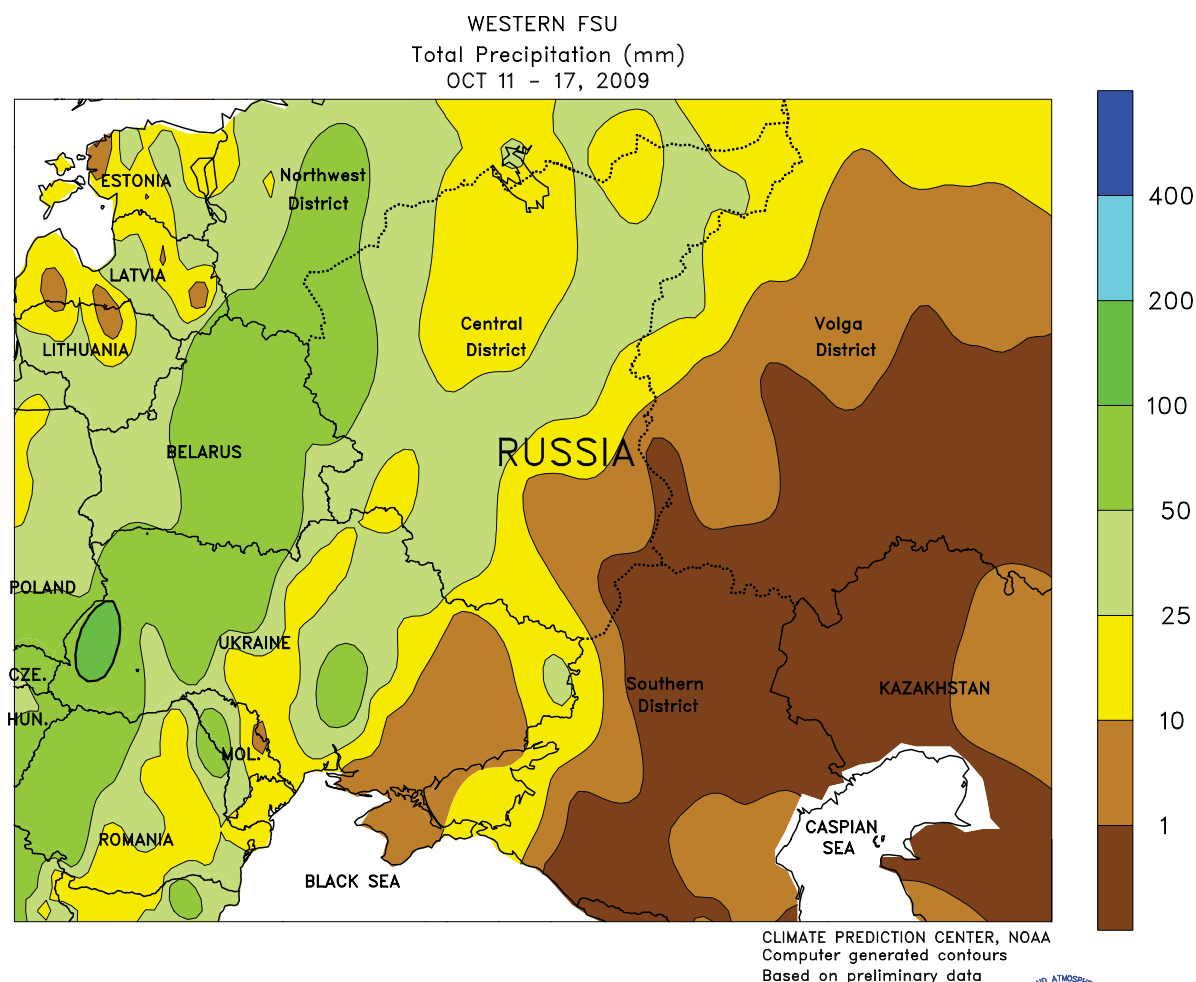
BRAZIL: Locally heavy rain increased moisture for soybean planting but kept mature winter wheat unfavorably wet.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Dry, albeit cold weather aided spring grain and oilseed harvesting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Freezing temperatures ended the growing season for corn in most agricultural districts.

MEXICO: A late-season surge of tropical moisture boosted reservoir levels in the west.

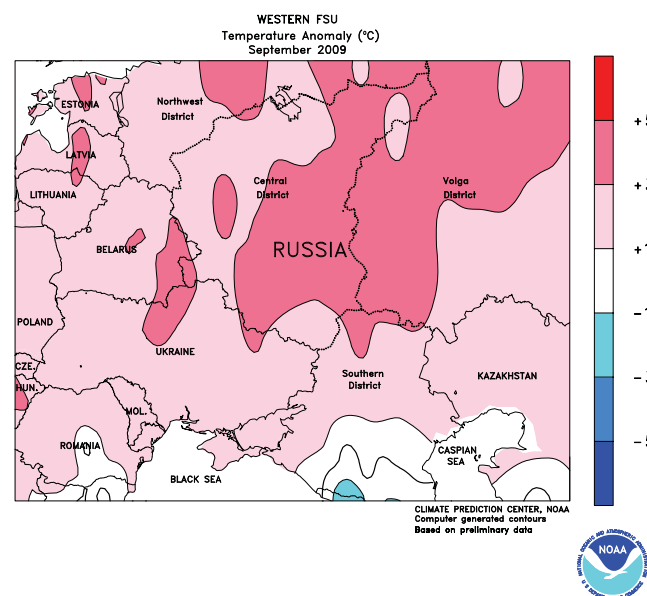
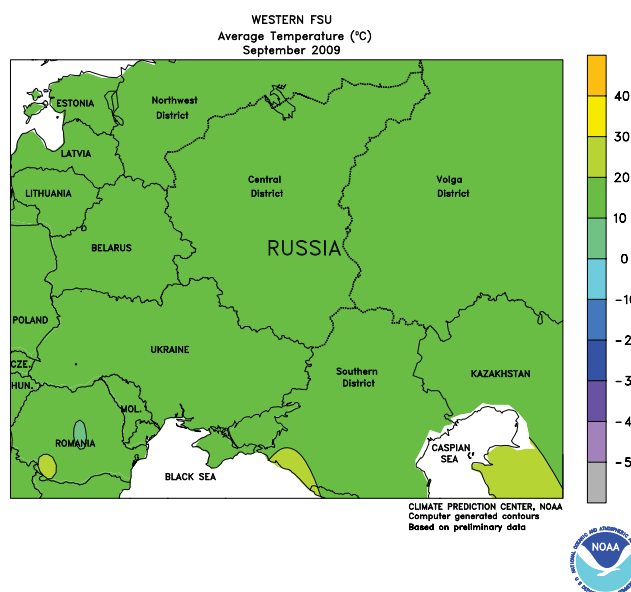
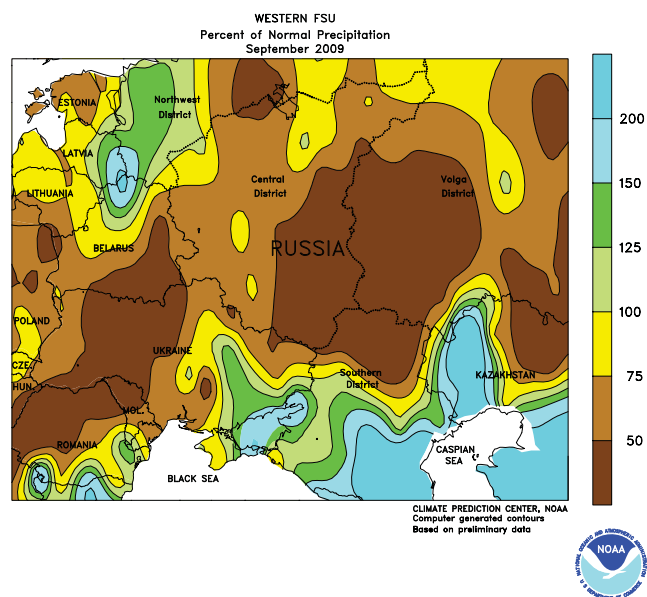
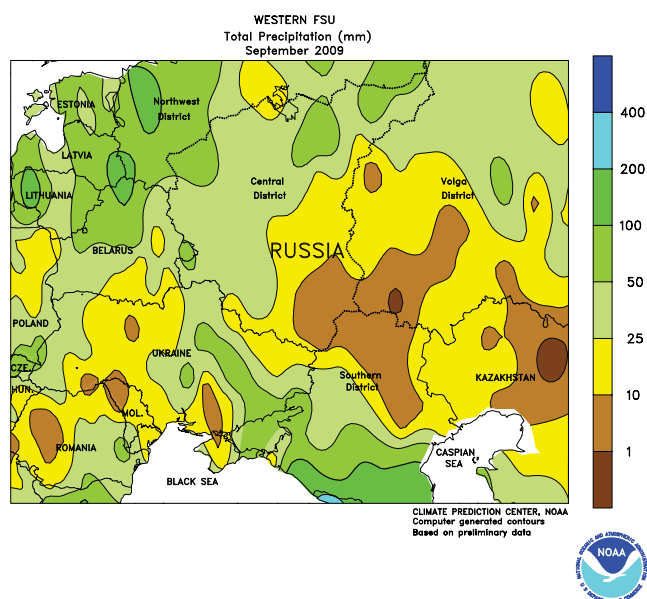




FSU-WESTERN

Wet weather in western and northern crop areas contrasted with unfavorably dry conditions farther south and east. A slow-moving storm over eastern Europe produced moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-105 mm) from Belarus and western Ukraine into northern portions of Russia's Central District. The rainfall recharged soil moisture for winter grain development but was detrimental to corn and sugarbeet harvesting. Lighter showers (5-25 mm) also spread into northern portions of the Volga District, providing additional soil moisture for

winter wheat and barley establishment. In contrast, unfavorably dry weather in southern Russia further reduced soil moisture for winter grains but promoted rapid summer crop harvesting. Above-normal temperatures increased soil moisture losses from Ukraine and the southern Central District eastward into central Russia and Kazakhstan. In contrast, temperatures remained below normal over western portions of the region under the cloudy, wet weather, although season-ending freezes were confined to northern-most crop areas.

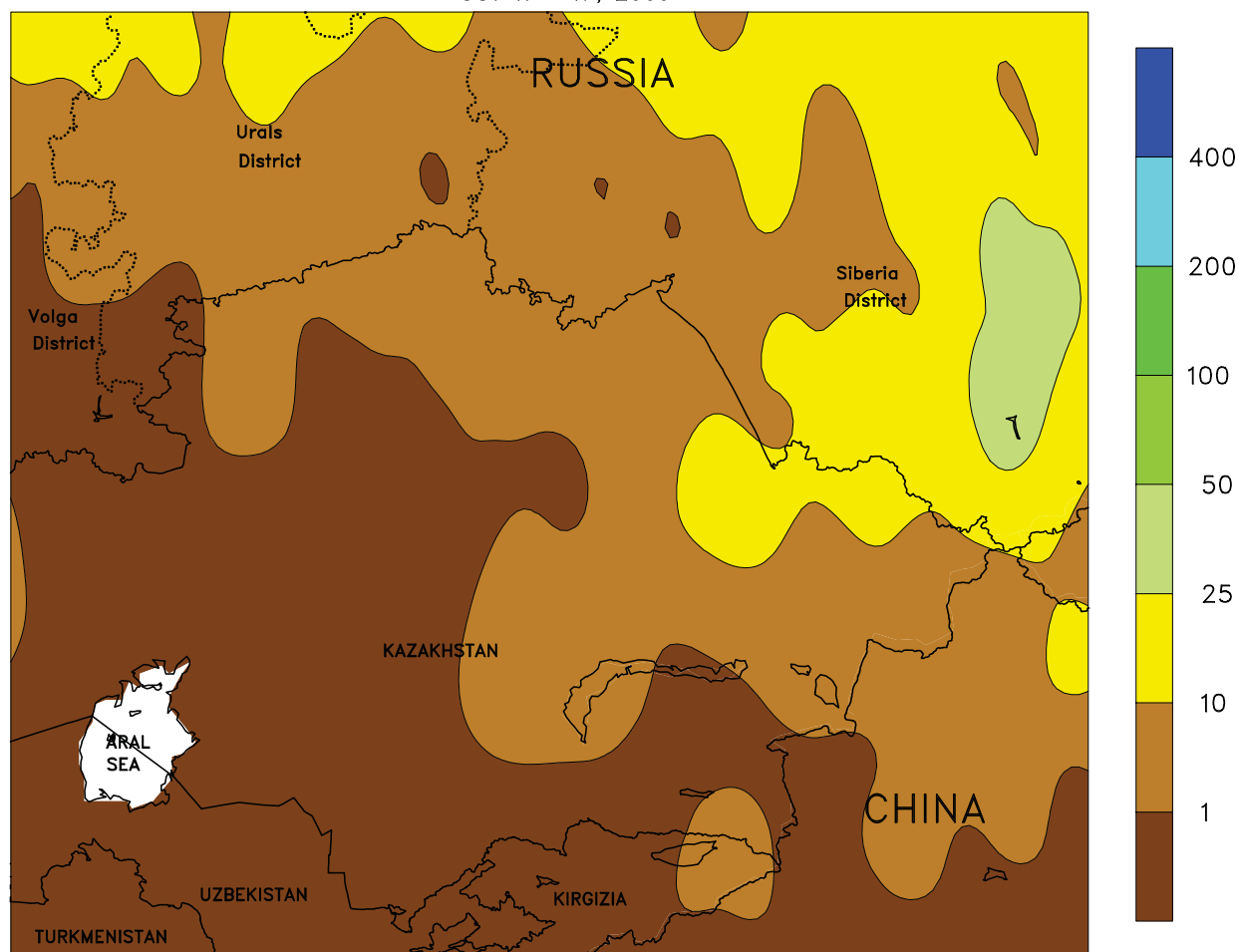


FSU-WESTERN

In September, drier-than-normal conditions over most of Ukraine helped summer crop harvesting but slowed winter grain planting and emergence, especially in southern and western areas. In Russia, unseasonably warm, dry weather in the southeastern Central District, the southern Volga District, and the northern Southern District aided summer crop harvesting but hampered winter grain emergence and

establishment. In particular, September was one of the driest on record in the north-central Ukraine as well as much of south-central Russia, with the latter region still suffering from the impacts of the persistent dryness into early October. Wet weather in the southern half of the Southern District slowed fieldwork but provided abundant topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence.

NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2009



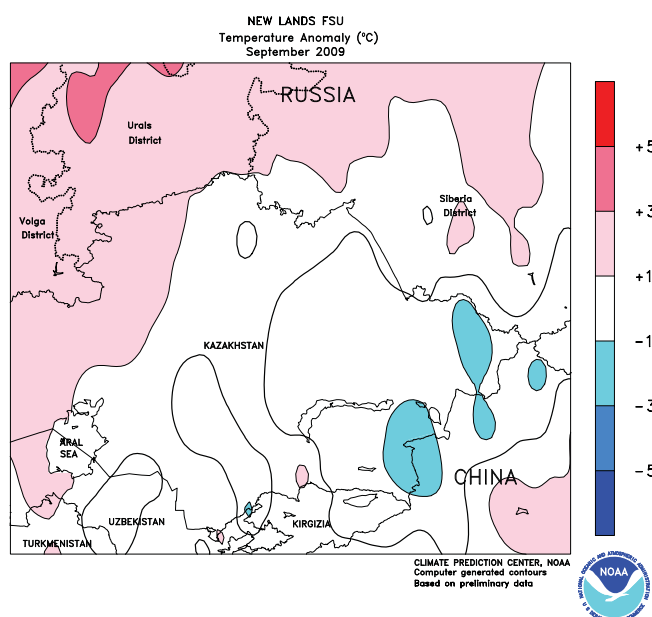
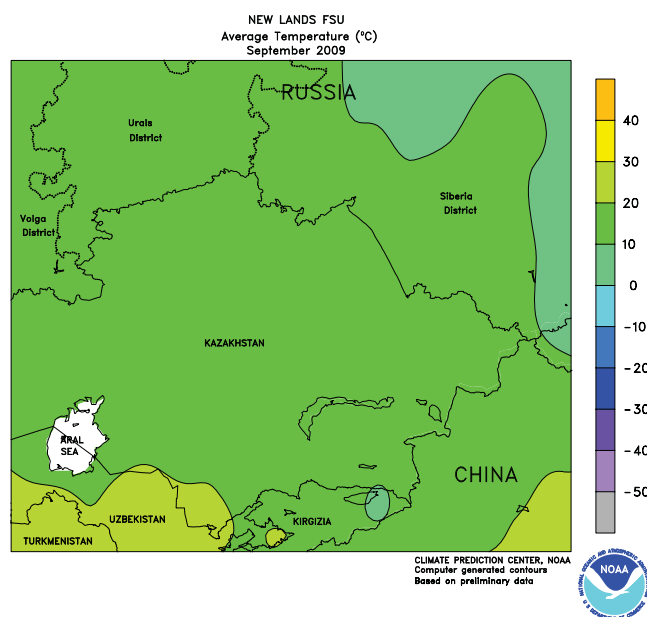
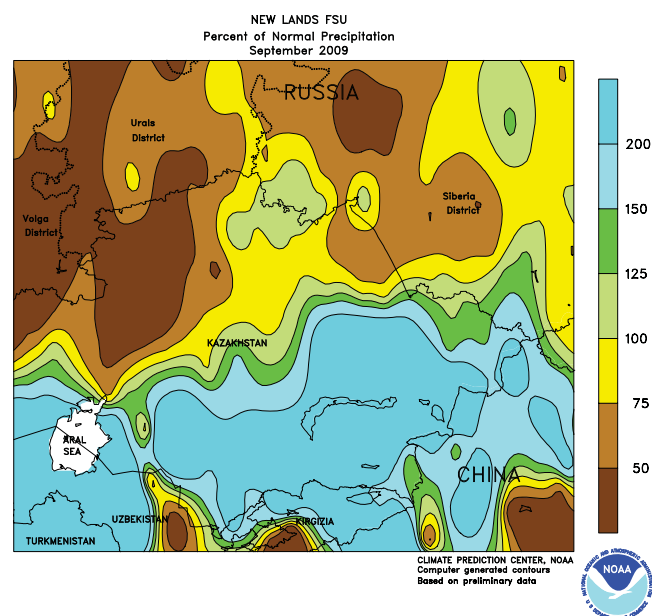
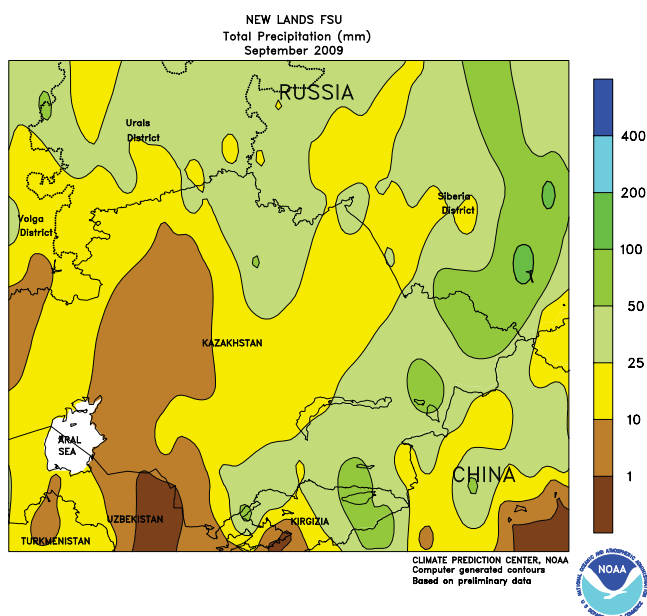
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



FSU-NEW LANDS

Unsettled, cool weather in northern crop areas contrasted with dry, warm conditions elsewhere. Light to moderate showers (2-35 mm) from northern Kazakhstan into Russia slowed spring grain harvesting, although some producers were likely able to resume fieldwork during breaks in the wet weather. Nighttime temperatures

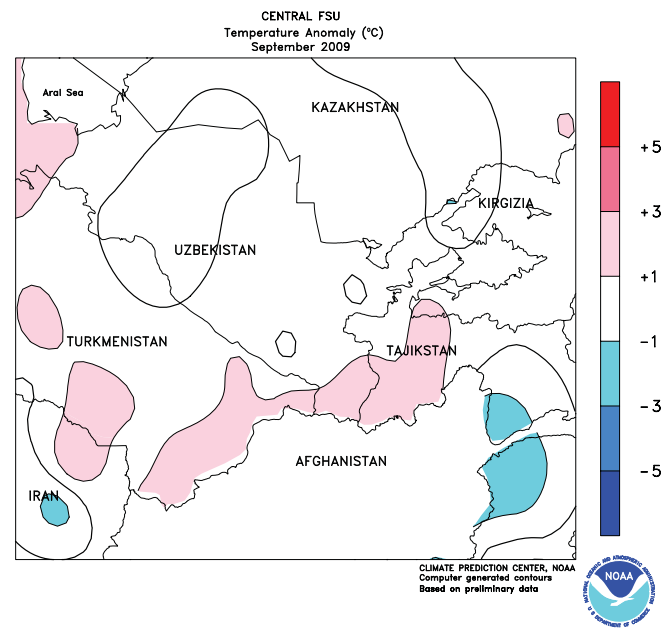
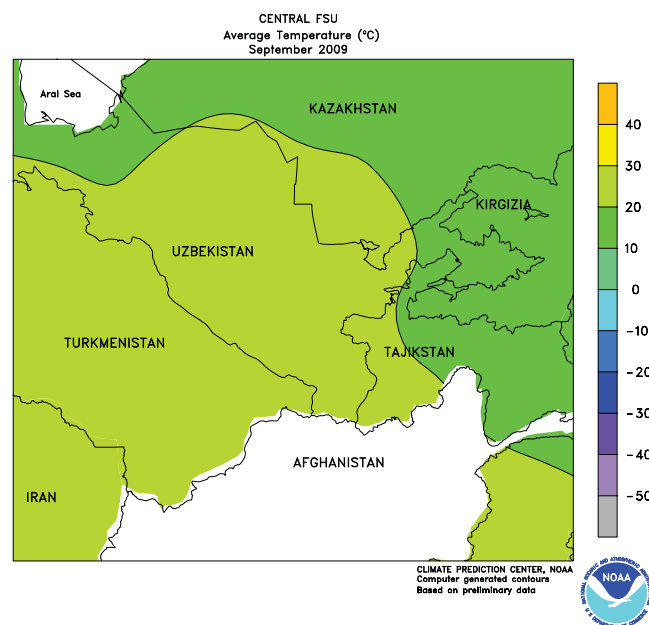
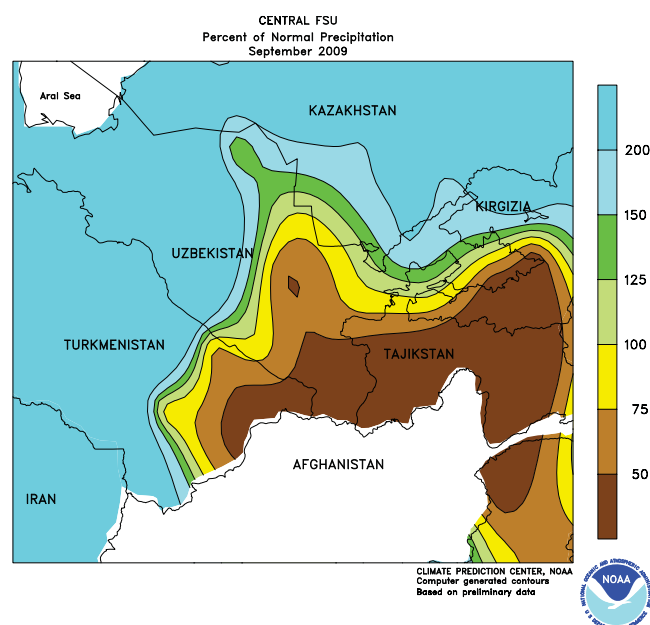
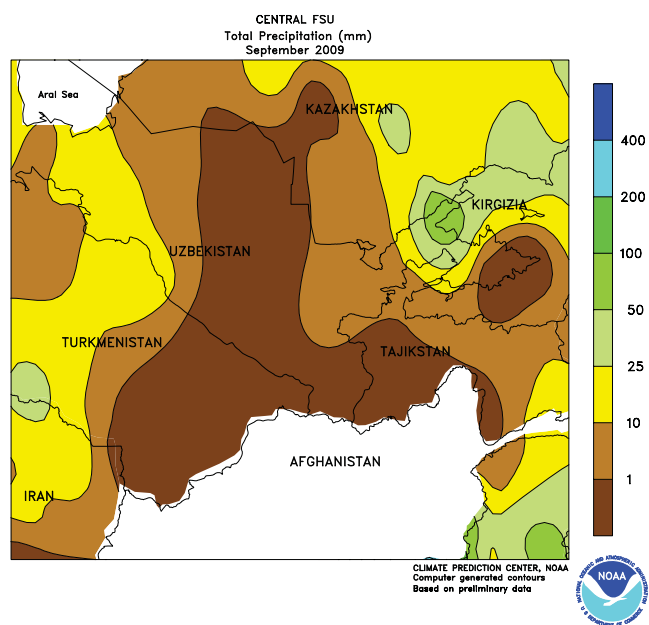
dipped to -9 degrees C in the northern crop areas, cold hardening winter grains. Elsewhere, dry weather and above-normal temperatures (up to 4 degrees C above normal) favored a rapid pace of fieldwork. In Central Asia, dry weather and near-normal temperatures aided cotton harvesting.



FSU-NEW LANDS

In September, warm, dry weather prevailed from Kazakhstan into western portions of the Siberia District in Russia, favoring spring grain maturation and harvesting.

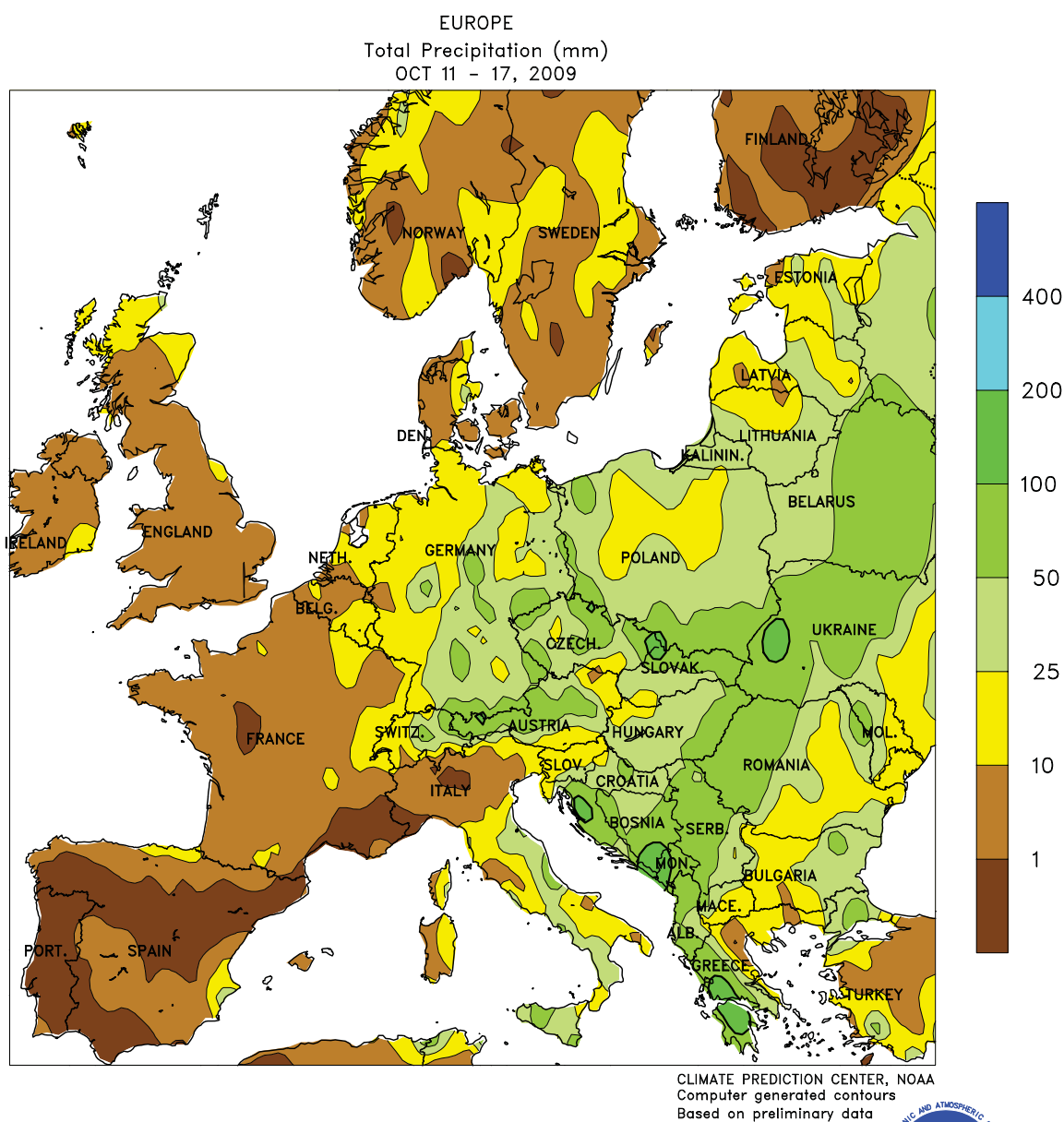
Meanwhile, periods of cool, showery weather in eastern portions of Russia's Siberia District caused some interruptions in harvest activities.



FSU-CENTRAL

During September, mostly dry weather favored cotton harvesting in southern crop areas. A few showers (locally more than 25 mm) slowed fieldwork in southwestern Turkmenistan, although delays were

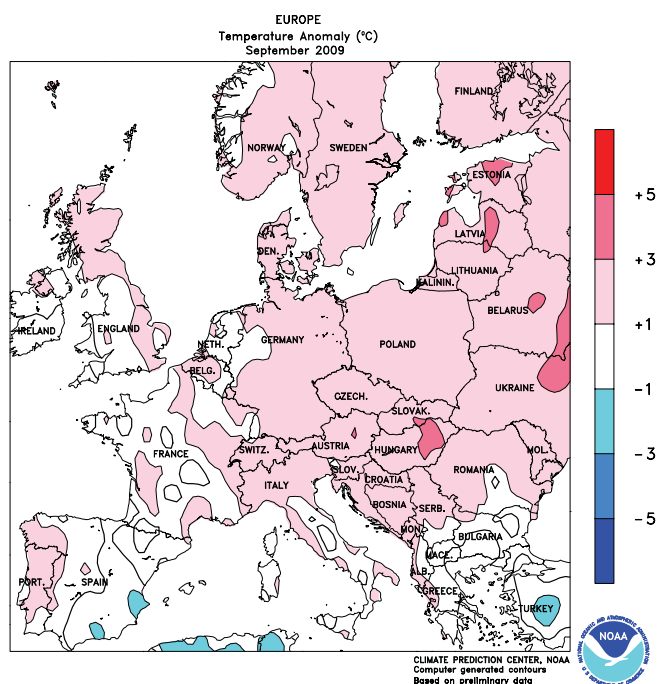
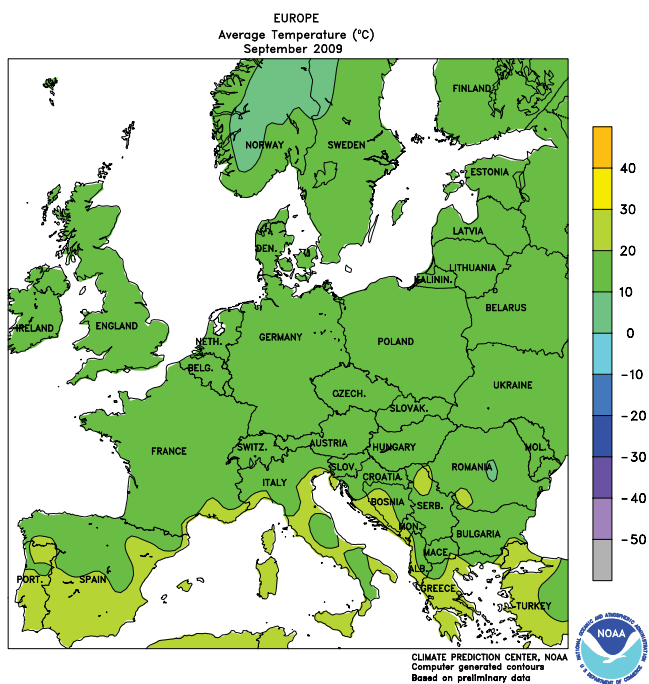
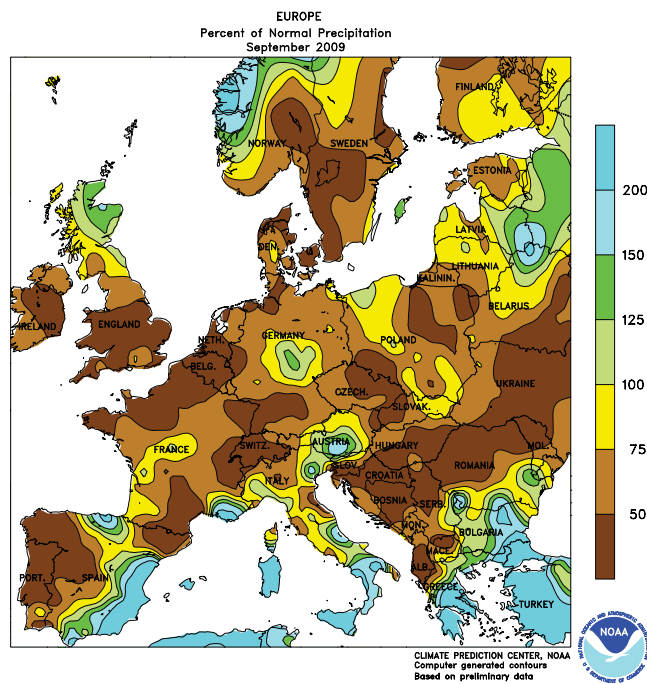
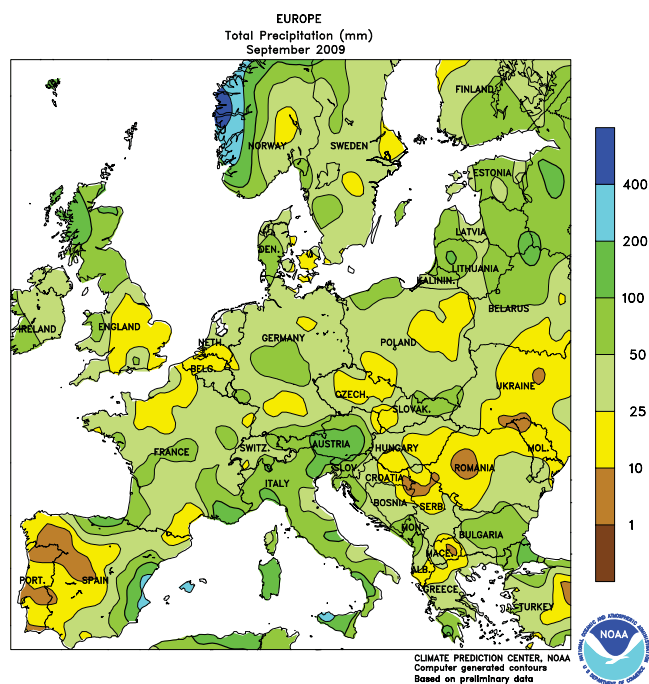
generally minimal. Above-normal rainfall was also reported in southeastern Kazakhstan, although most of the precipitation fell east of the primary cotton areas.



EUROPE

Cold, wet weather over eastern Europe contrasted with dry conditions in western crop areas. A large area of high pressure maintained sunny skies across England, France, and Spain, promoting rapid summer crop harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork. However, soil moisture and irrigation reserves remained limited on the Iberian Peninsula, with rain needed over the upcoming weeks to ensure adequate soil moisture for winter wheat planting and establishment. A slow-moving storm generated locally heavy rain (20-95 mm) and the season's first snow from Germany into much of eastern Europe, boosting soil moisture but halting fieldwork (including corn and sugarbeet harvesting as well as winter

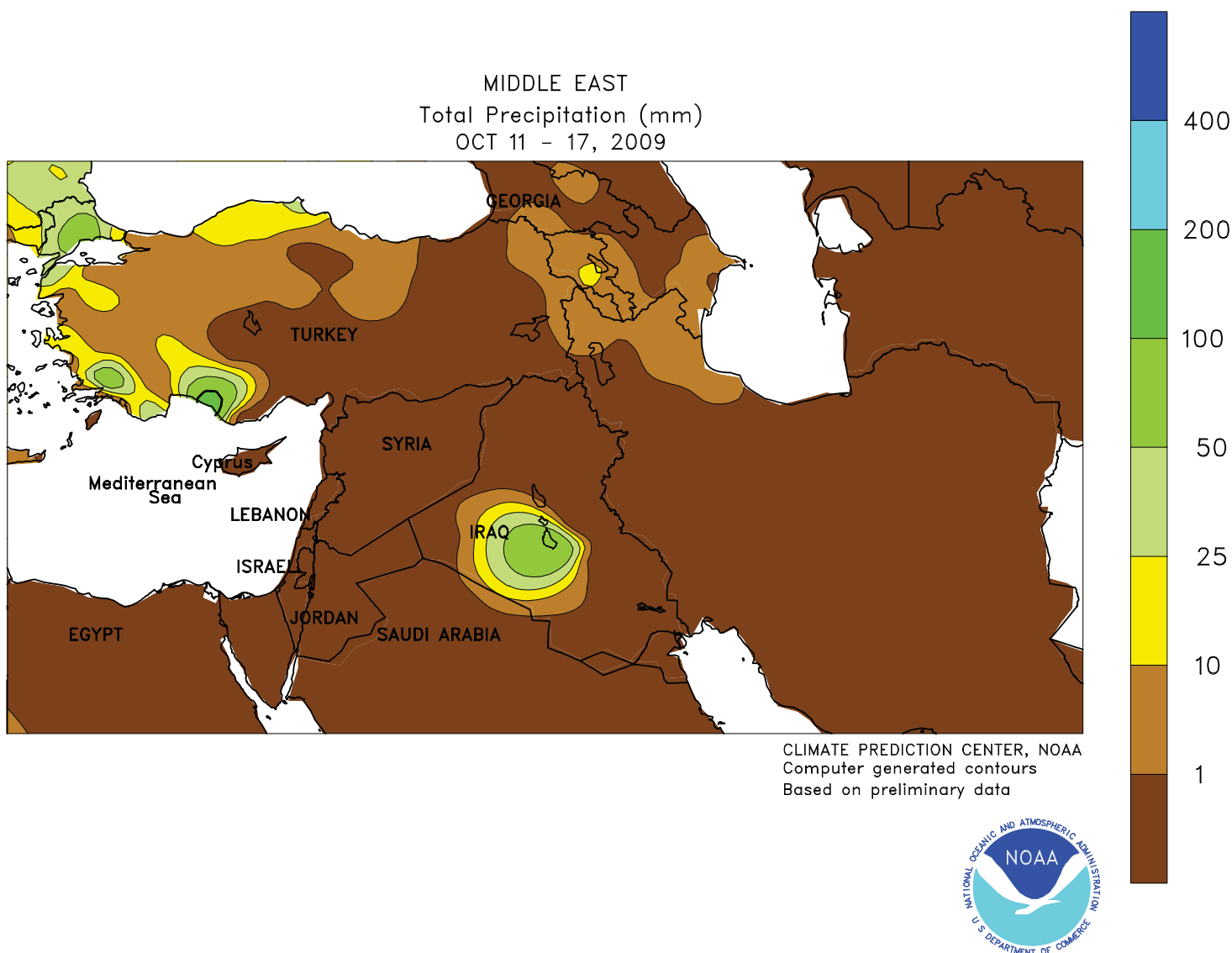
grain and rapeseed planting). In the storm's wake, below-normal temperatures (2-6 degrees C below normal) settled over much of the continent, with nighttime temperatures below -3 degrees C ending the growing season in northern Poland, western Germany, and central and southern France. The hard freeze in France was more than a month earlier than normal in southern crop districts, although most summer crops had already reached maturity when the cold weather arrived. Farther east, rain (10-80 mm) favored winter grain establishment in most of Italy, although dry conditions maintained high irrigation requirements in northern Italy's Po Valley.



EUROPE

In September, dry weather over most of Europe accelerated summer crop harvesting but reduced topsoil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment. However, wetter-than-normal conditions across southeastern Europe boosted soil

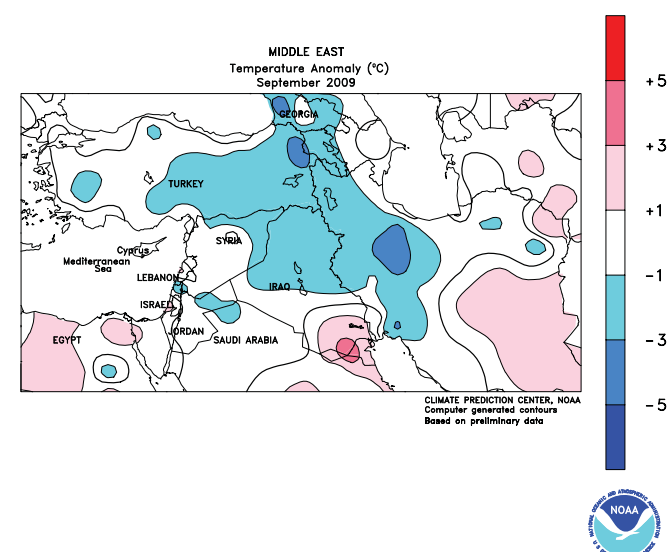
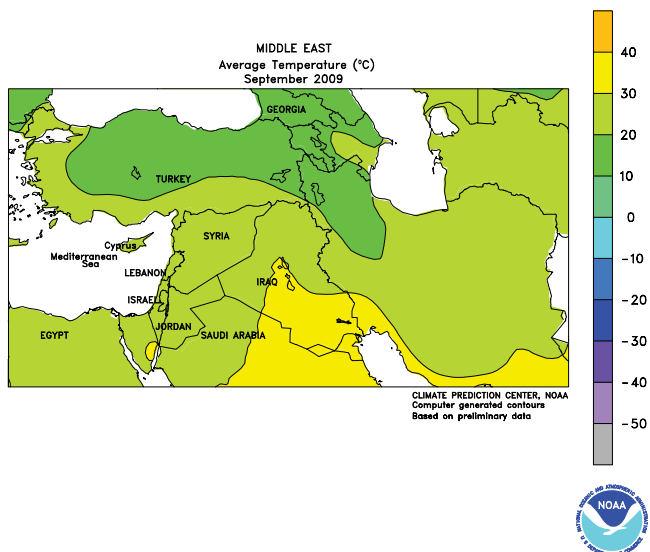
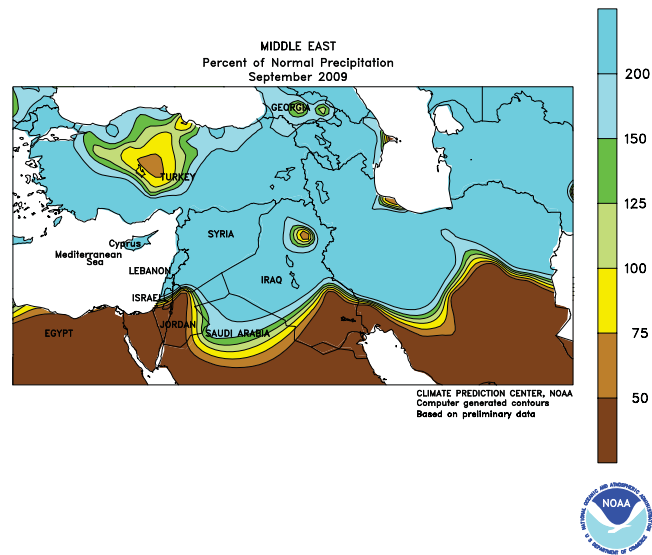
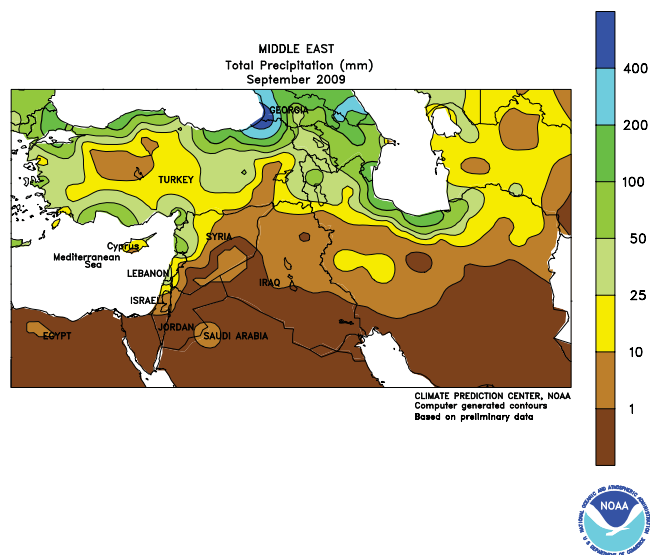
moisture for winter wheat establishment but hampered cotton maturation and harvesting. Temperatures were above normal over much of the continent, extending the growing season into early October.



MIDDLE EAST

Mostly dry conditions over the region promoted fieldwork and crop emergence, but reduced soil moisture for winter crop establishment. However, an approaching cold front triggered showers and thunderstorms (5-50 mm) across western and northern Turkey by week's end, slowing late cotton harvesting.

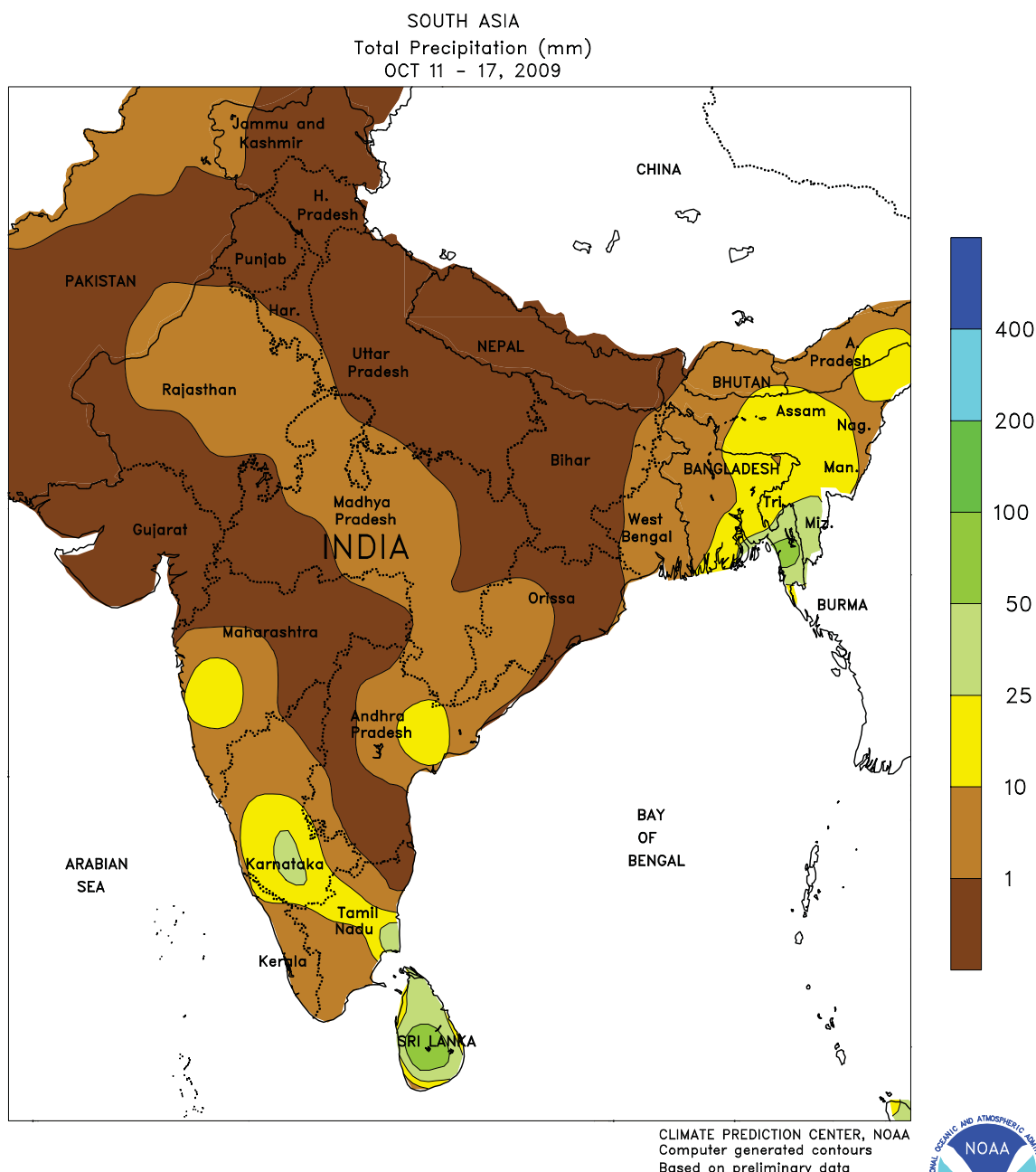
Elsewhere, soil moisture remained limited for winter grain emergence from central Turkey's Anatolia Plateau southeastward into Syria, Iraq, and Iran; rain will be needed over the upcoming weeks to ensure sufficient moisture for proper crop development.



MIDDLE EAST

During September, early month showers provided topsoil moisture for emerging winter crops in Turkey and northwestern Iran. Seasonably dry weather elsewhere favored

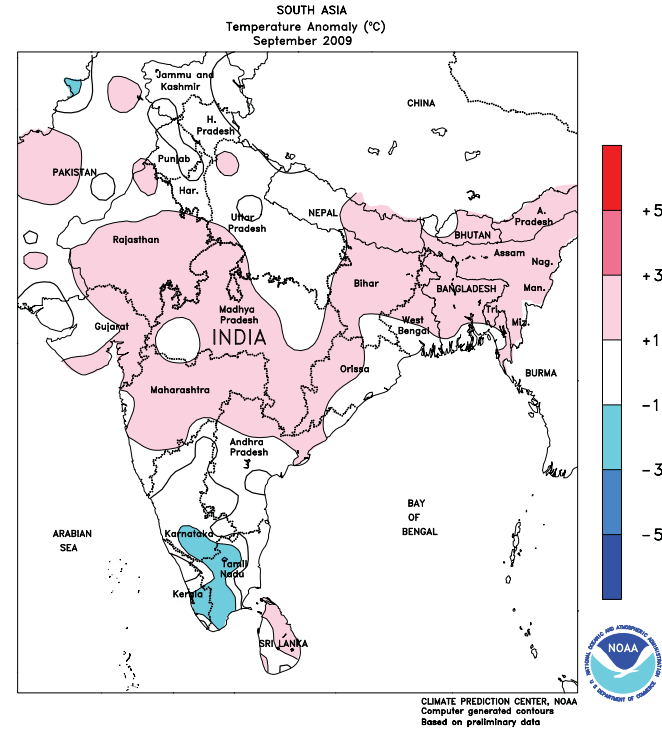
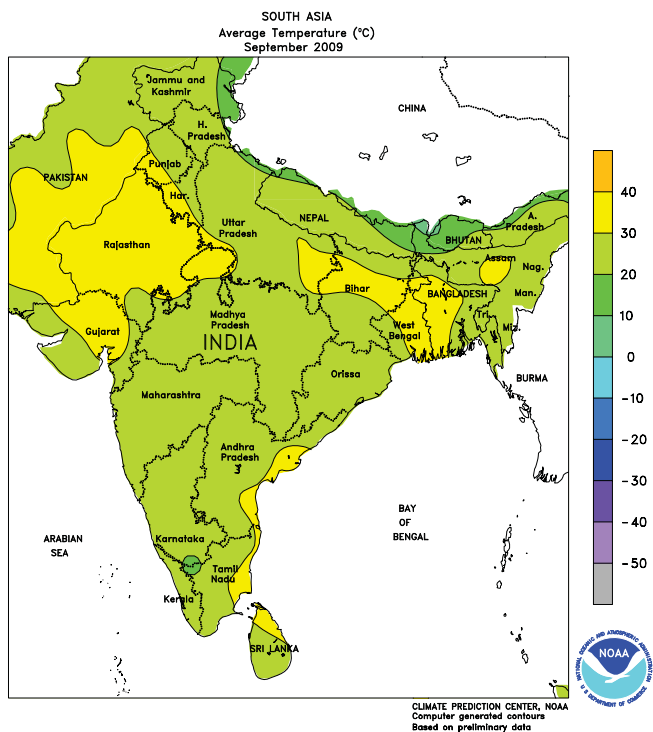
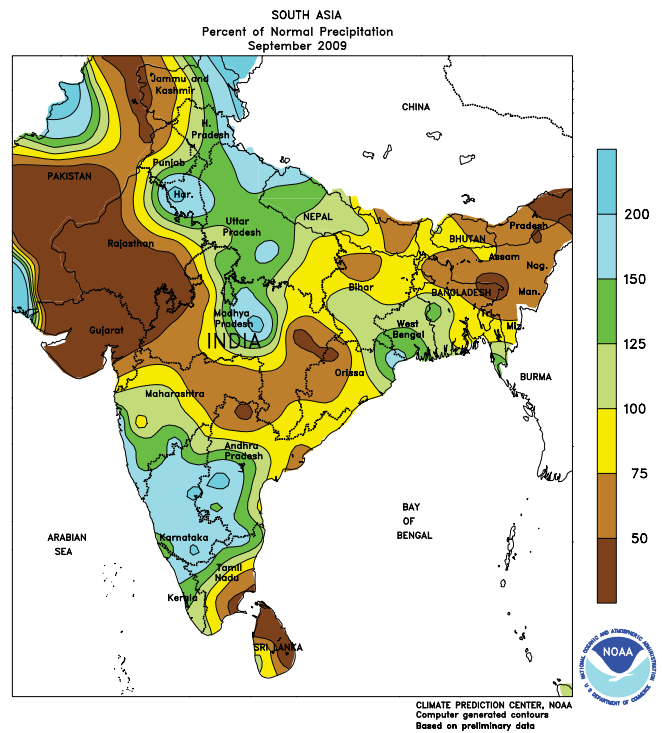
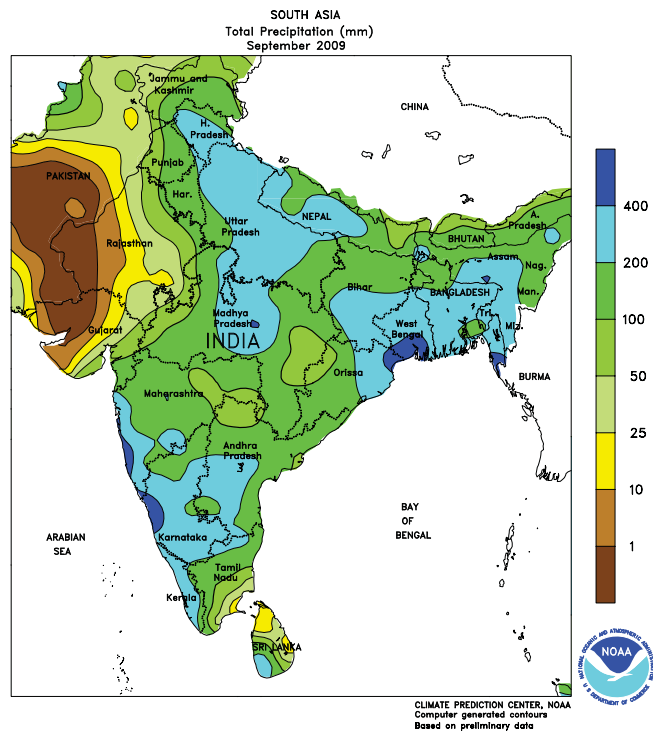
fieldwork, including cotton harvesting and winter wheat planting. By month's end, soil moisture deficits increased over most primary winter grain areas in response to drier weather.



SOUTH ASIA

An area of high pressure brought dry weather to much of India as monsoon rains were confined to the far southern states. Westerly winds prevailed across much of central India, ushering in drier weather after 2 weeks of unseasonably heavy rainfall, and easing reportedly excessive wetness in southern cotton areas. The dry weather along with average temperatures near 30 degrees C advanced development of reproductive cotton in Andhra Pradesh. Similar weather conditions aided groundnut and soybean harvesting in western states, although the hot, dry

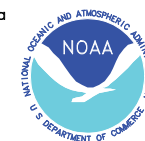
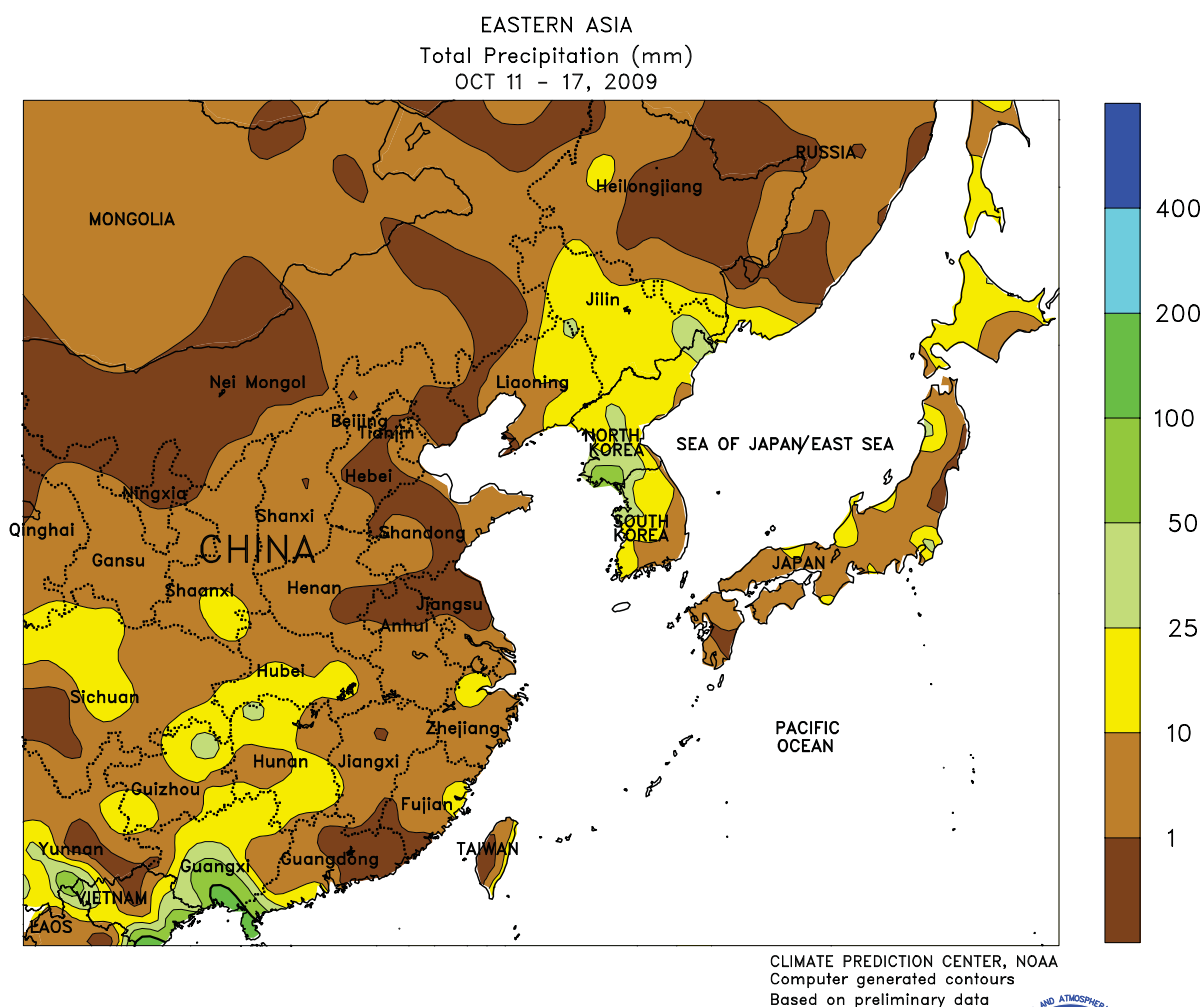
conditions necessitated irrigation for rapeseed planting in Rajasthan. In contrast, soil moisture was likely favorable for winter wheat planting in Uttar Pradesh after last week's rainfall. What rainfall occurred in India was unseasonably light (1-25 mm) and confined to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, providing some beneficial moisture to minor cotton growing areas. Elsewhere in the region, mostly dry weather prevailed for rice harvesting in Bangladesh, while dry weather in Pakistan necessitated irrigation to establish the winter wheat crop.



SOUTH ASIA

During September, the monsoon retreated from the northern half of the subcontinent up to 4 weeks earlier than normal. Consequently, below-normal rainfall over central and western India further reduced yield prospects for reproductive to filling oilseeds. In contrast, heavy early month rain in northern India was beneficial for rice and

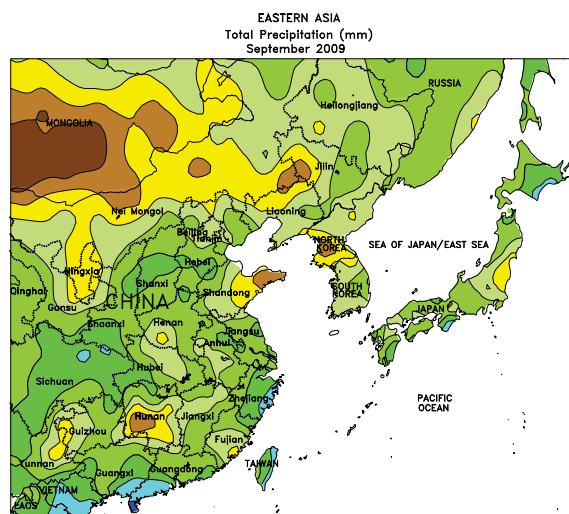
sugarcane, although unfavorably dry conditions returned during the latter half of September. In southern India, locally heavy rain boosted prospects for cotton and groundnuts. Dry weather promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting in Pakistan, while seasonable showers in Bangladesh were favorable for main-season rice.



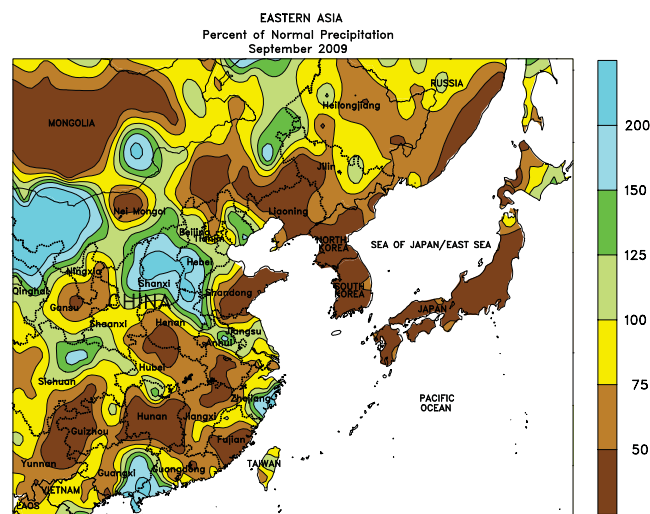
EAST ASIA

Mostly dry weather prevailed across China, benefiting seasonal fieldwork, while cold weather remained confined to the northeast. In Manchuria, dry conditions prevailed for much of the week, favoring maturation and harvesting of corn and soybeans. By week's end, however, showers (1-25 mm) moved through the region causing minor harvest delays. Freezing temperatures remained entrenched across Manchuria and parts of Jilin, while immature crops in western growing

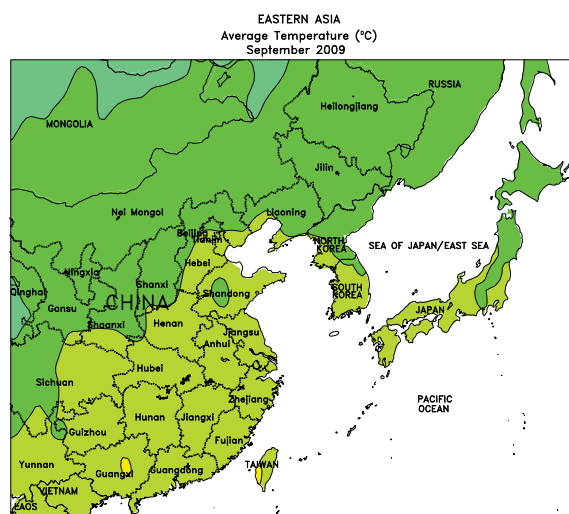
areas benefited from warmer weather. Farther south, sunny skies on the North China Plain and throughout the Yangtze Valley facilitated summer crop harvesting and winter wheat and rapeseed planting, with occasional light showers (1-10 mm) helping to establish these irrigated crops. Elsewhere in the region, drier conditions aided rice harvesting in Japan after the passage of Tropical Cyclone Melor last week, while 10 to 25 mm of rain slowed rice harvesting on the Korean Peninsula.



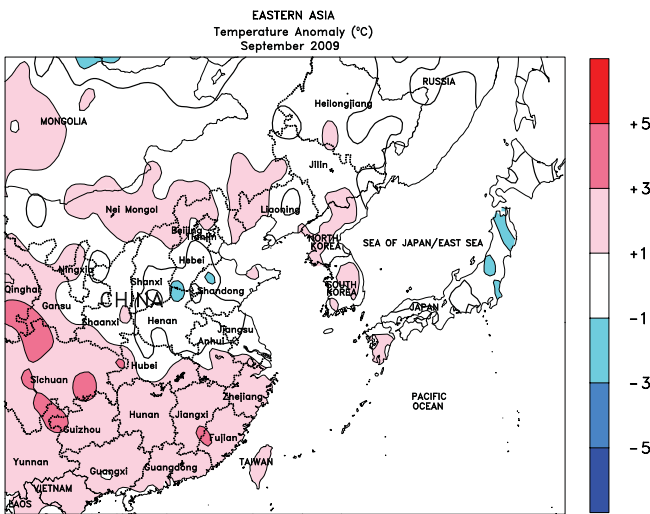
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



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



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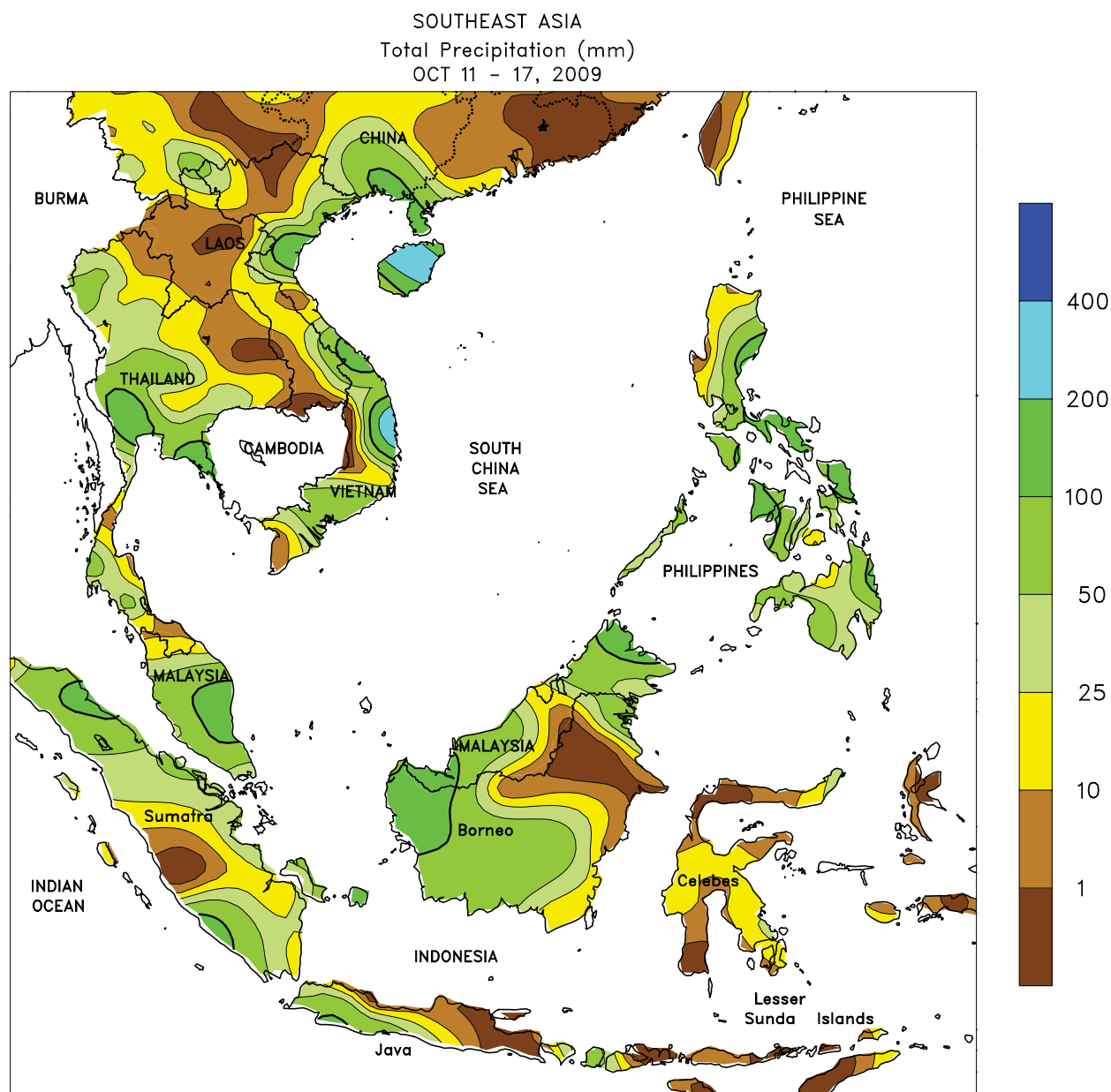
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EAST ASIA

Unseasonably wet weather prevailed throughout much of September in portions of the North China Plain. The abundant rainfall slowed harvesting and raised quality concerns for summer crops in Henan, northern Anhui, and Jiangsu. In

Manchuria, showers and near-normal temperatures aided filling soybeans and corn early in the month. Meanwhile, Typhoon Koppu made landfall in southeastern China mid-month, producing localized flooding mainly along the coast.



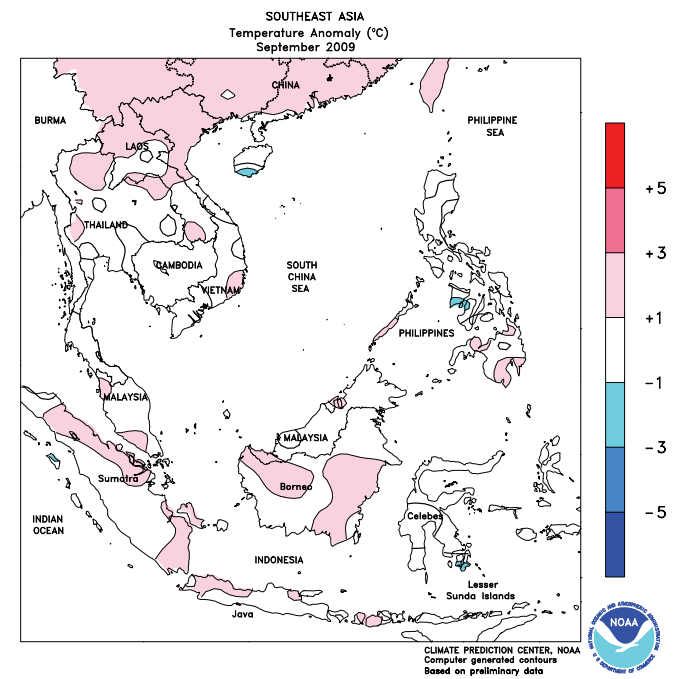
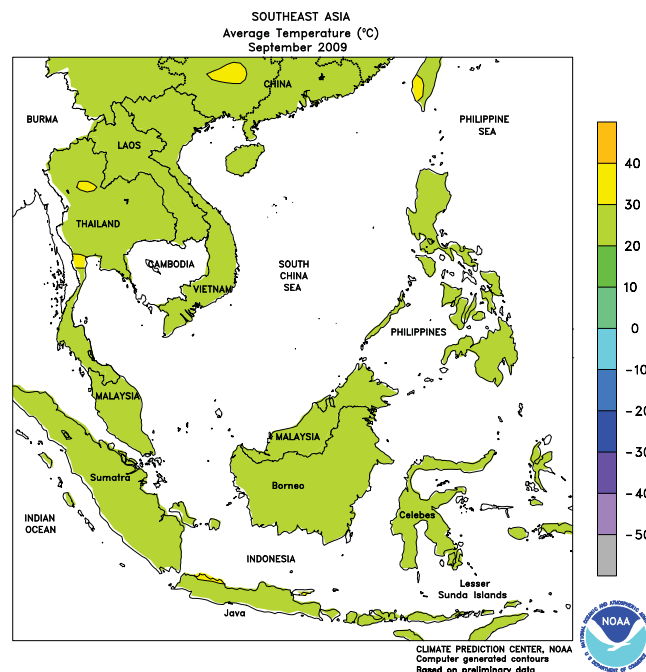
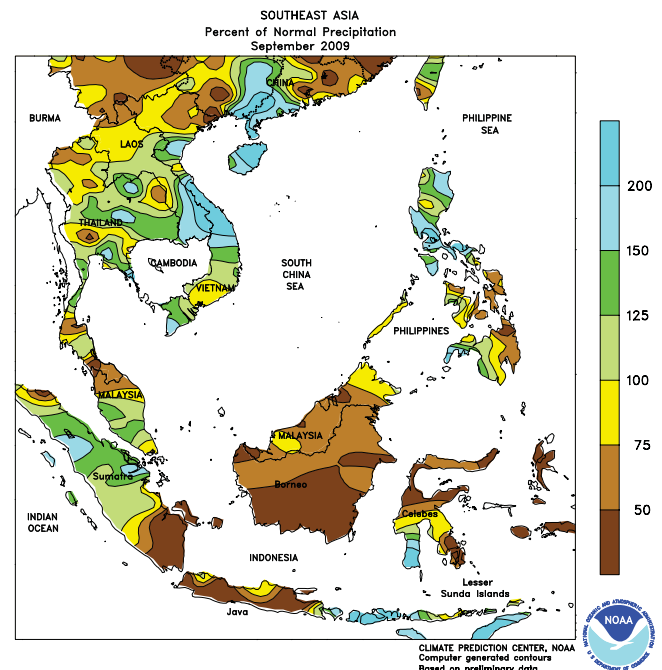
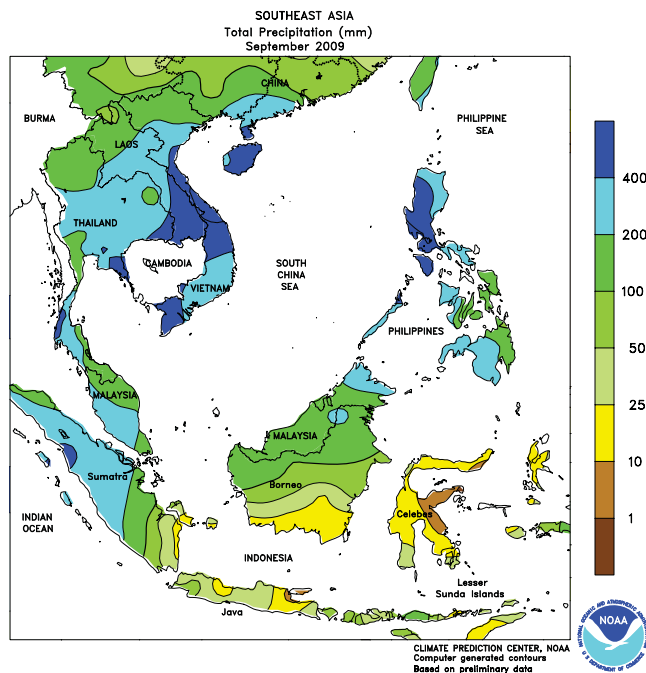
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Rainfall increased across parts of Indochina, while showers continued in the Philippines. Tropical Cyclone Parma made landfall in northern Vietnam midweek, bringing heavy showers (50-200 mm) to much of the country and causing delays in the coffee harvest. Parma also enhanced rainfall across Thailand with 50 to 100 mm slowing rice maturation. In the Philippines, western Luzon received lighter rainfall (10-25 mm), following the

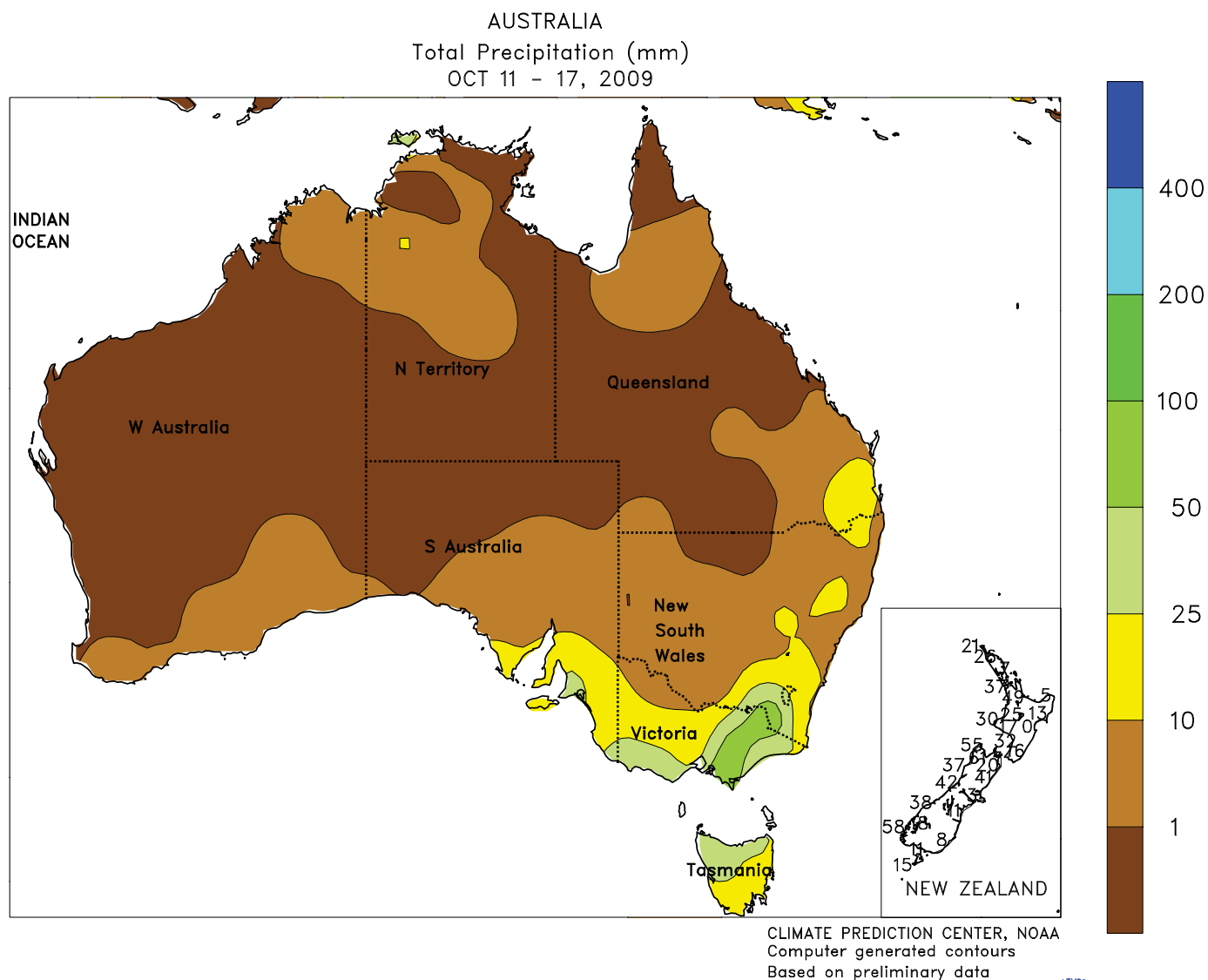
torrents that occurred as a result of Tropical Cyclone Parma, allowing rice harvesting to resume. The rest of the country experienced a seasonal increase in rainfall (50-100 mm), especially in the east, as the Intertropical Convergence Zone continued to migrate southward through the region. Showers in Malaysia and Indonesia (25-200 mm) caused minor delays in oil palm harvesting but maintained favorable soil moisture.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

In September, abundant rainfall prevailed as a series of four tropical cyclones battered the region. In Thailand, heavy showers from two tropical cyclone remnants and the monsoon benefited reproductive rice. Meanwhile in Vietnam, Tropical Cyclones Mujigae and Ketsana produced

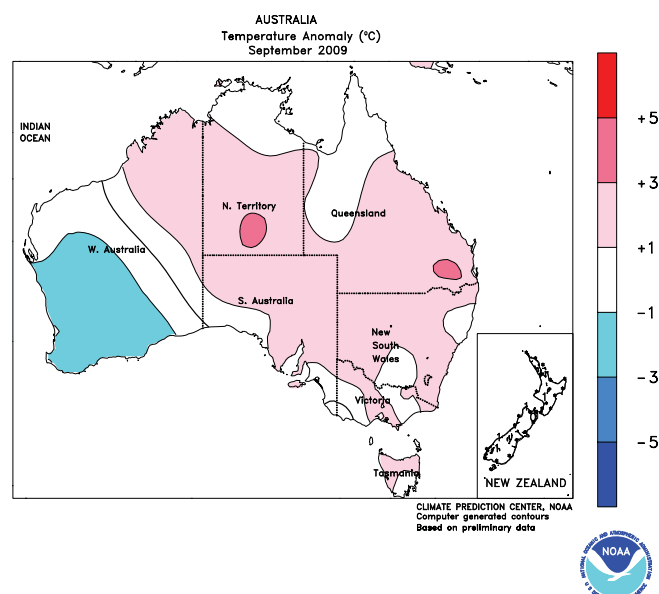
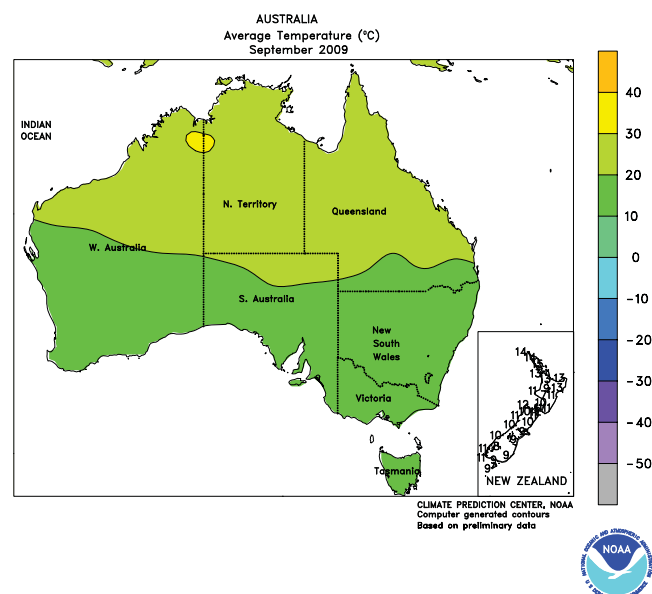
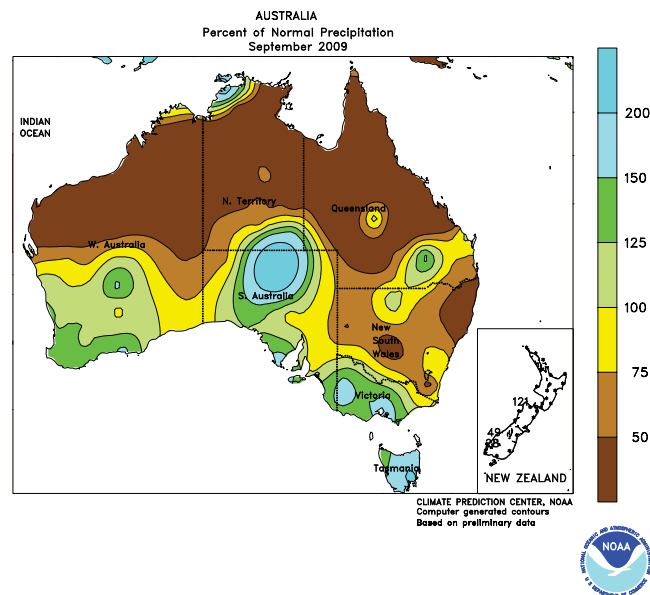
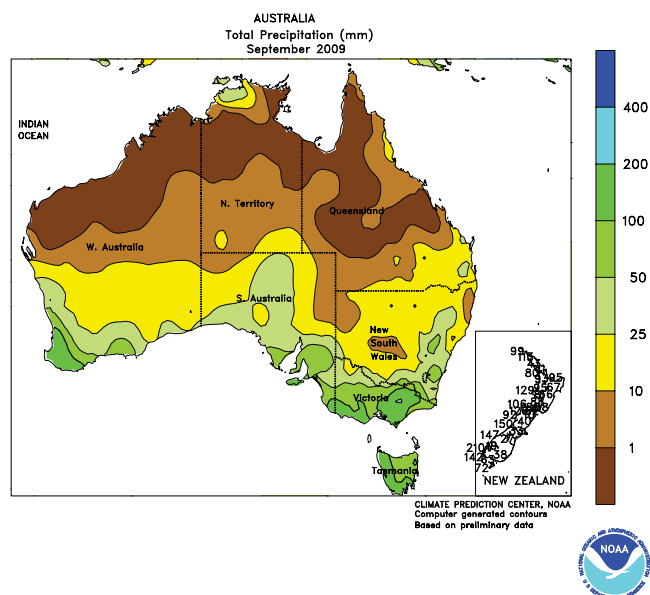
flooding in central growing areas but largely avoided main rice and coffee regions. In the Philippines, however, four tropical cyclones battered rice areas of Luzon with flooding rainfall. Monsoon showers increased in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia.



AUSTRALIA

Mainly light showers (generally less than 5 mm) fell in major agricultural areas of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The rain was too light to significantly impact winter wheat maturation and harvesting and provided little additional topsoil moisture for summer crop planting and early development. The continued lack of rain is likely contributing to delays in summer crop sowing and may be causing some farmers to alter planting intentions, especially for dryland crops. In contrast, widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally

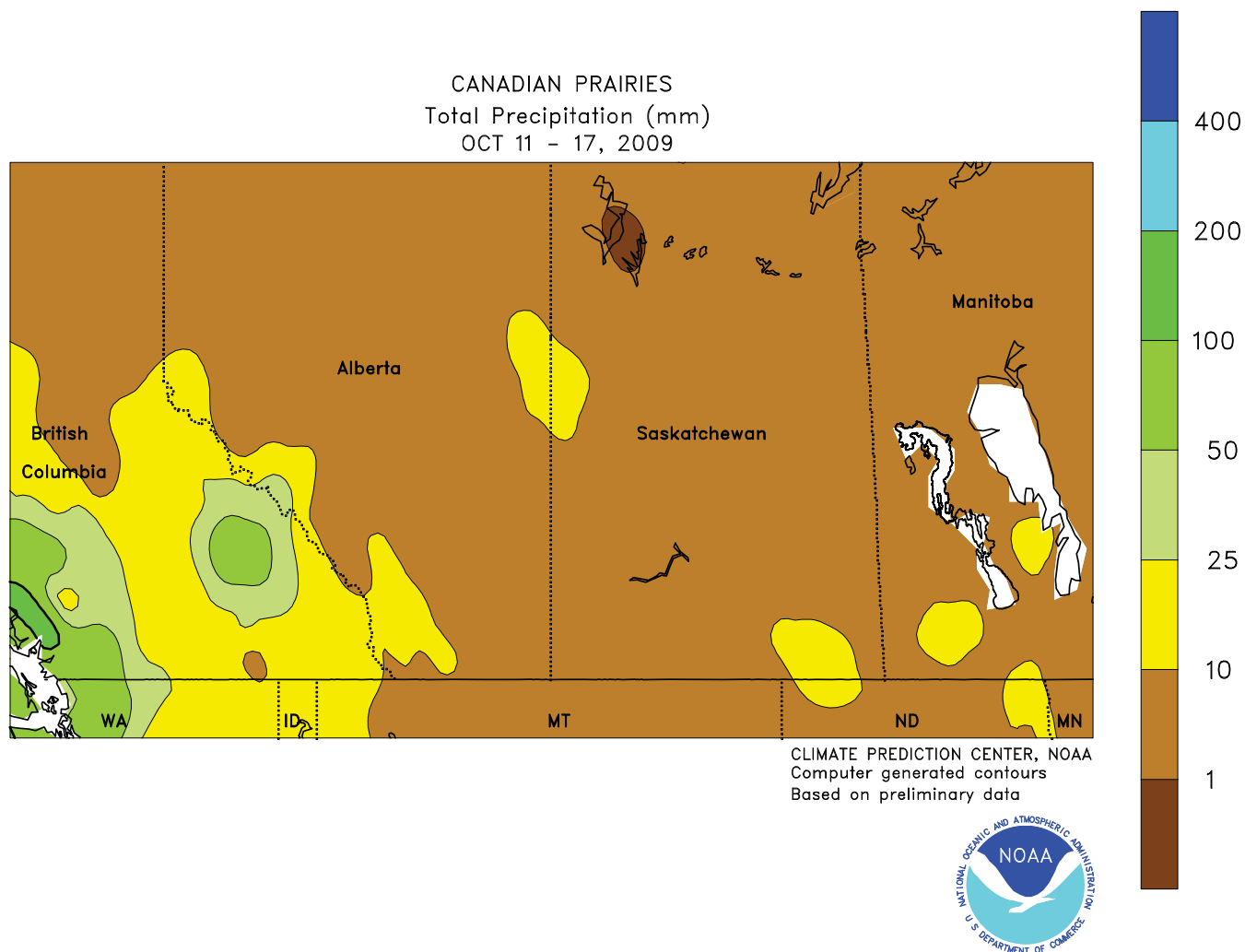
more) in southeastern Australia benefited filling winter grains, maintaining good to excellent crop prospects across the region. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, dry weather persisted in Western Australia, slowing the development of filling winter grains, which are generally in good to excellent condition throughout the area. Temperatures averaged about 2 degrees C above normal in Western Australia, approximately 2 degrees C below normal in southeastern Australia, and near normal in major summer crop areas of eastern Australia.



AUSTRALIA

In September, mostly dry, occasionally hot weather continued to stress reproductive to filling winter wheat in Queensland. In northern New South Wales, occasional showers helped stabilize crop conditions in the wake of

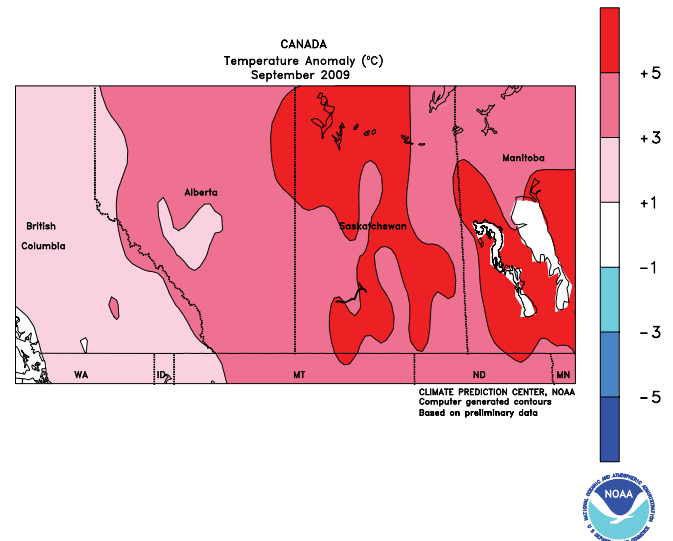
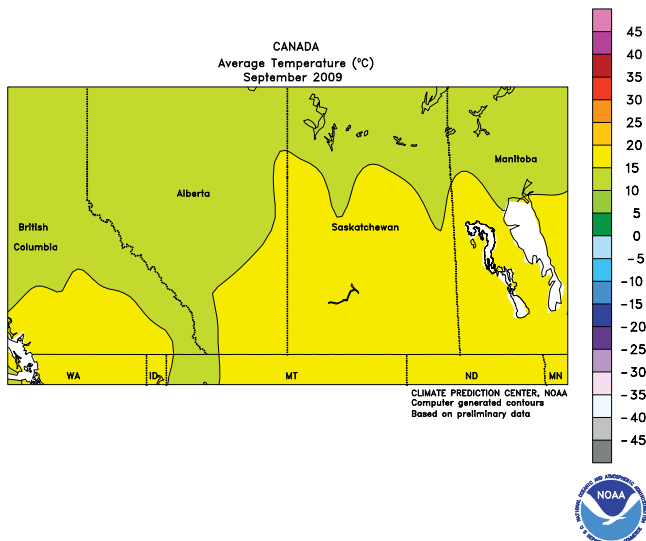
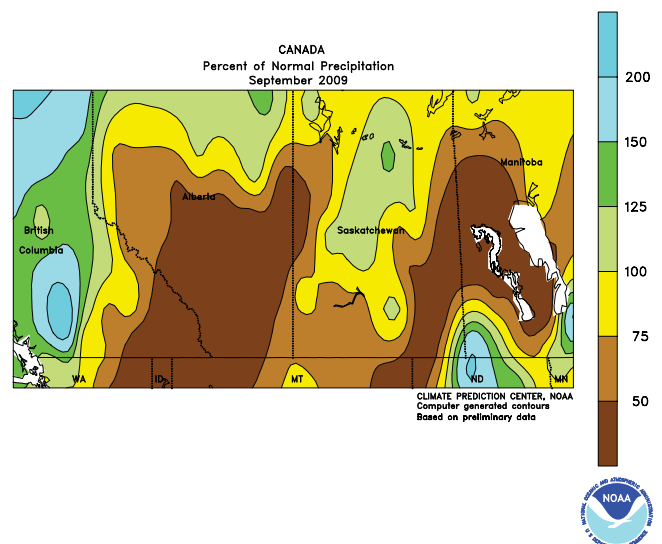
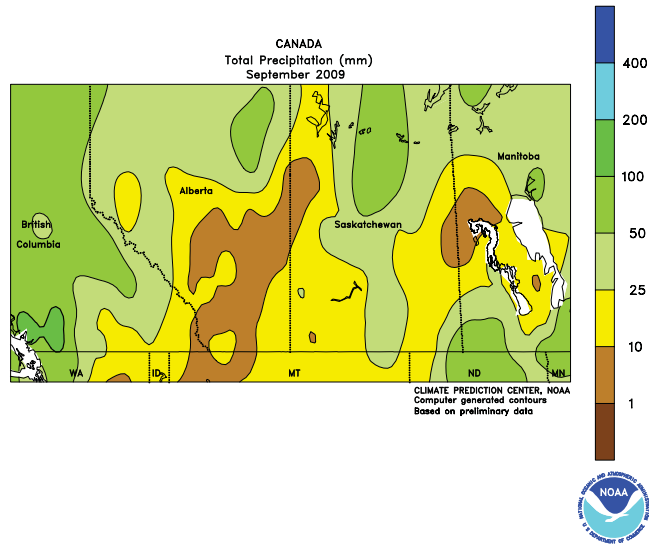
August dryness. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies in western and southeastern Australia, favoring winter grain and oilseed development.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Mostly dry, albeit cold weather aided late harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds in previously wet locations of eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Isolated showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) lingered over the southeastern Prairies and the Interlakes Region, but mostly dry conditions (weekly precipitation of 5 mm or less) prevailed in northern growing areas that had been exceedingly wet the previous 2 weeks. In the western Prairies (Alberta and western Saskatchewan), light

rain and snow showers (liquid rainfall equivalents of 3-10 mm) likely caused only minor delays in the final stages of the autumn harvest. Weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 7 degrees C below normal, with lows falling below -10 degrees C in some areas, limiting growth of winter wheat and pastures. In fact, temperatures averaged below 5 degrees C across the region for a second consecutive week, easing winter grains into dormancy.

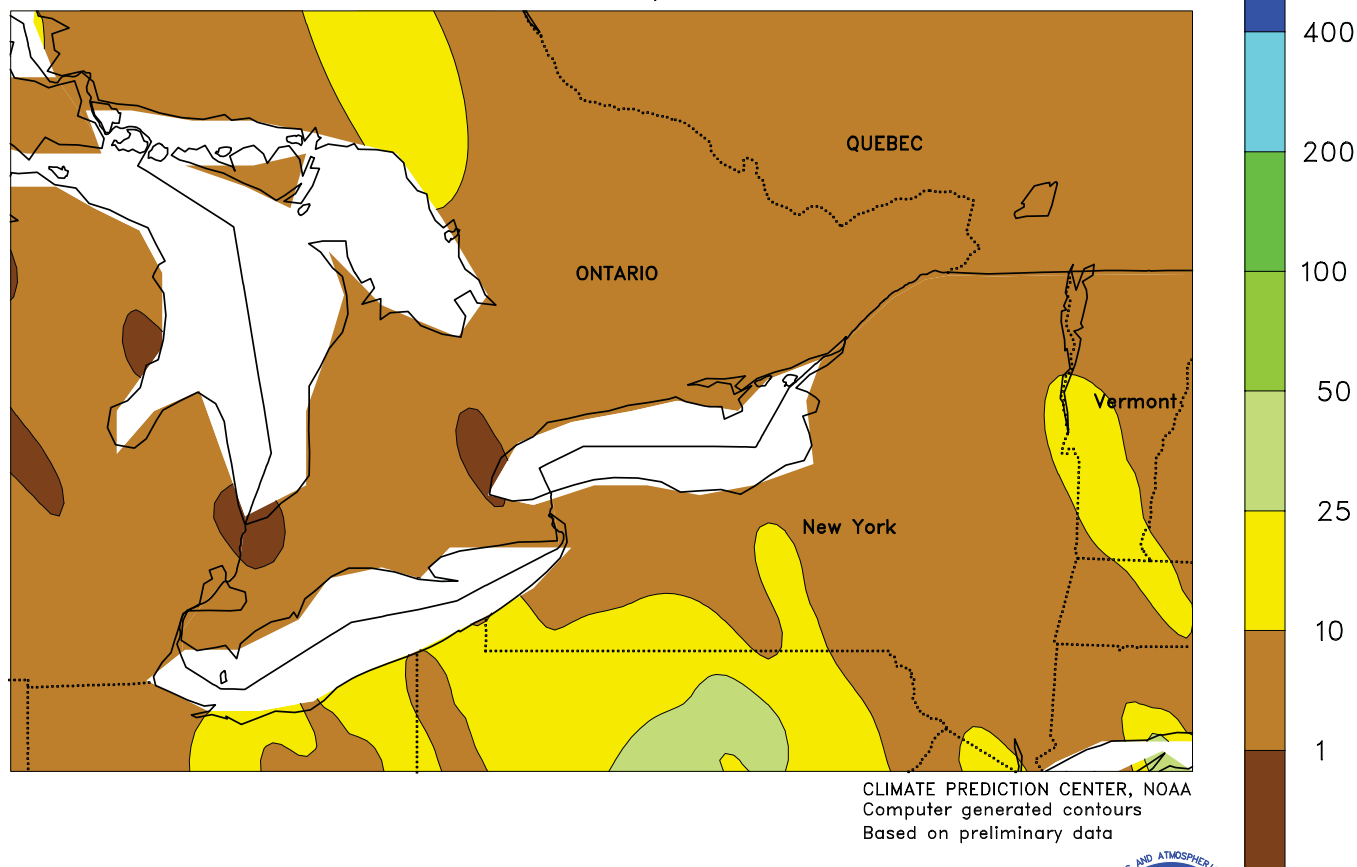


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

September 2009 was one of the warmest on record in all major growing areas, including the Peace River Valley, with temperatures in most areas averaging 4 to 5 degrees C above normal. The unusually warm weather allowed most spring grains and oilseeds to reach maturity before the season's first autumn freeze. Except for a few outlying farming areas in Alberta, the

first freeze arrived several weeks later than normal. The lateness of spring crop development, following the cool spring and summer, made this year's warm autumn timely. In addition, below-normal rainfall fostered rapid dry down and harvesting of spring crops, although rain was causing some fieldwork delays at month's end in eastern Saskatchewan.

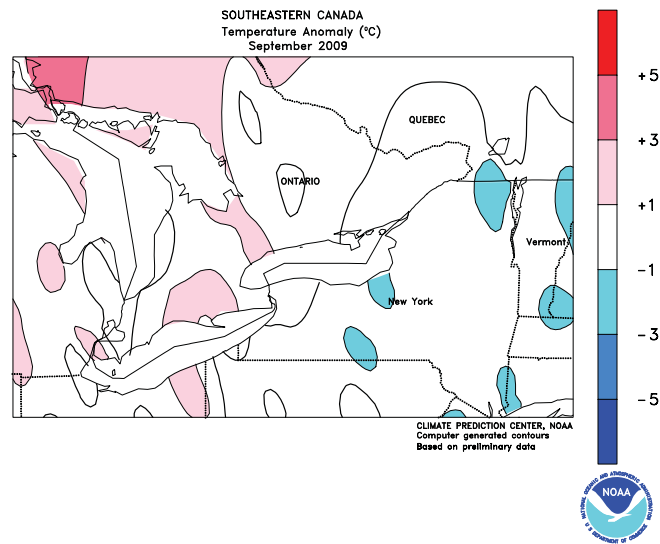
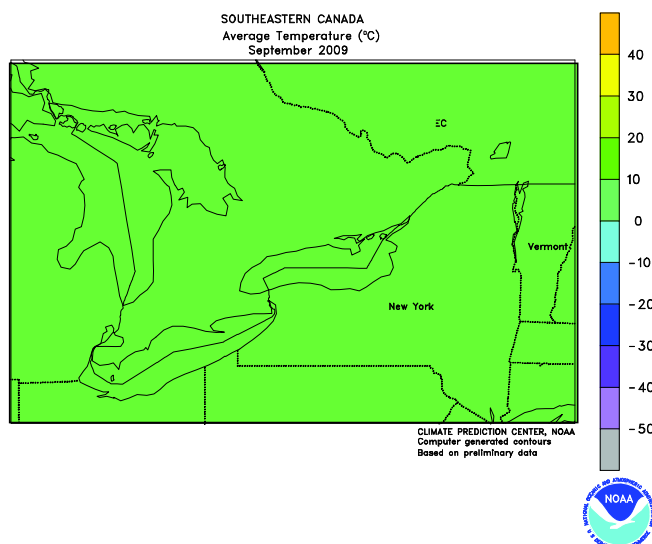
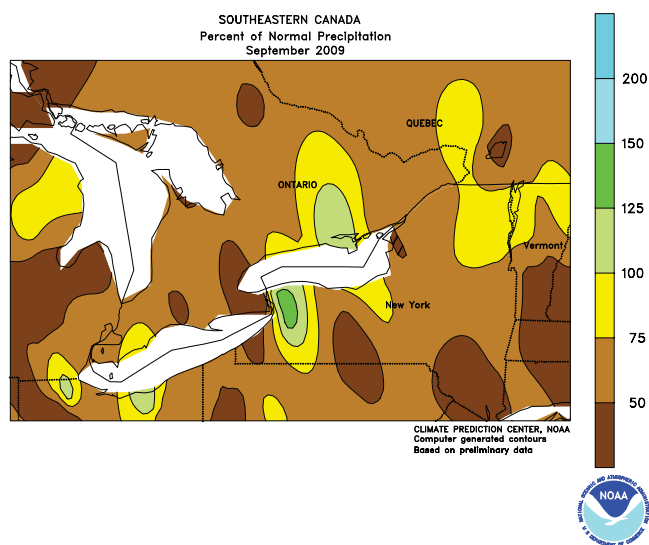
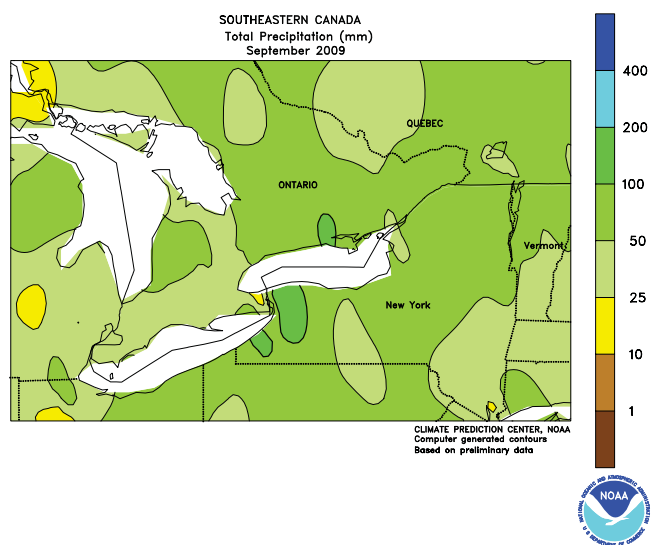
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2009



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Freezing temperatures ended the growing season for corn and other late-developing summer crops in most farming areas of Ontario and Quebec. Temperatures averaged 5 to 7 degrees C below normal throughout the region, with lows falling below -5 degrees C in Quebec and nearby locations of southeastern

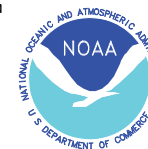
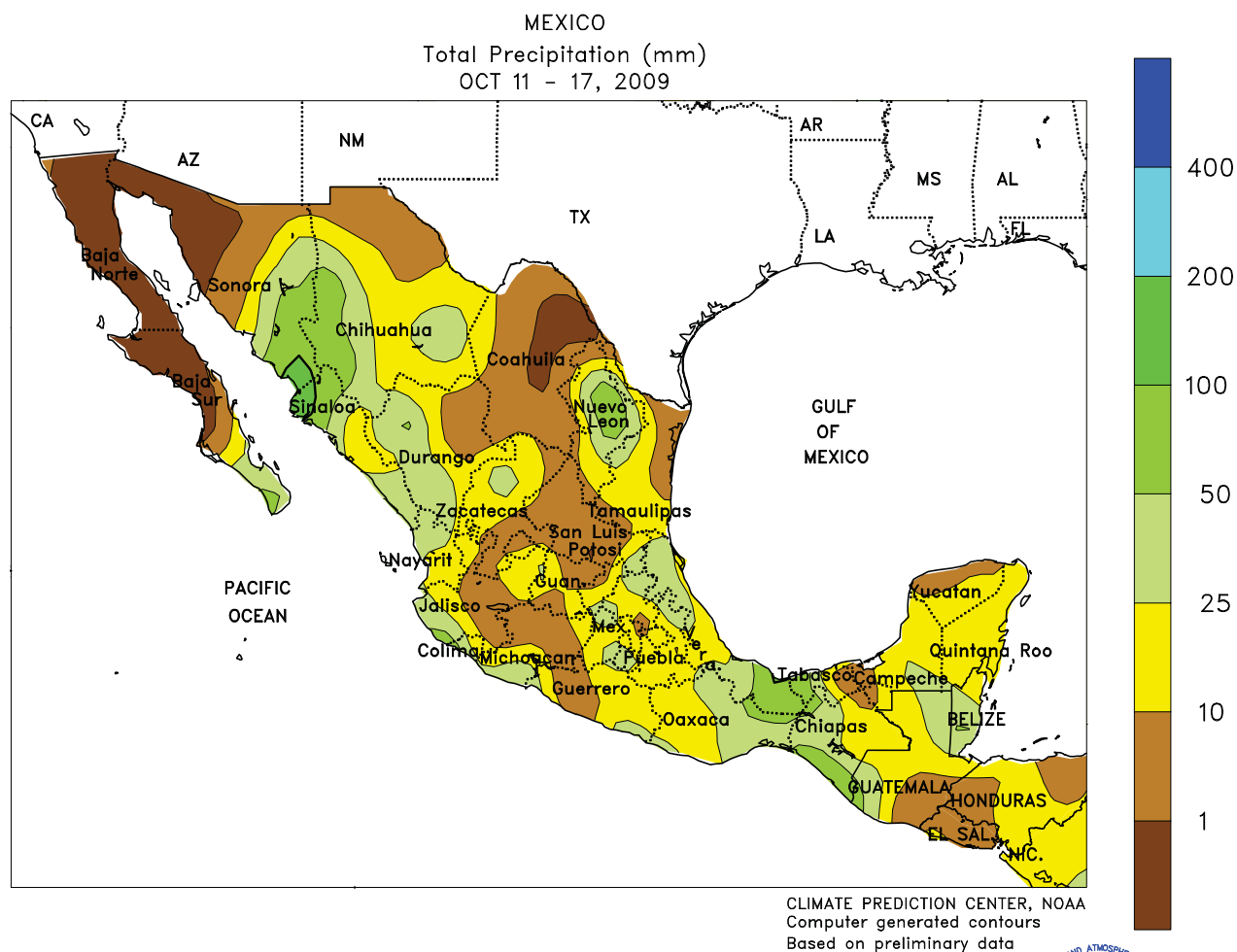
Ontario. Lows ranged from -5 to 0 degrees C in southwestern Ontario, and the freeze, which was recorded in many locations on October 11, occurred close to the normal date of that area's first autumn freeze. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather helped soybean harvesting to advance.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In September, near- to above-normal temperatures reportedly helped corn and other summer crops advance toward maturity after earlier periods of unseasonably cool conditions delayed development. During the latter half of the month, frost was generally confined to

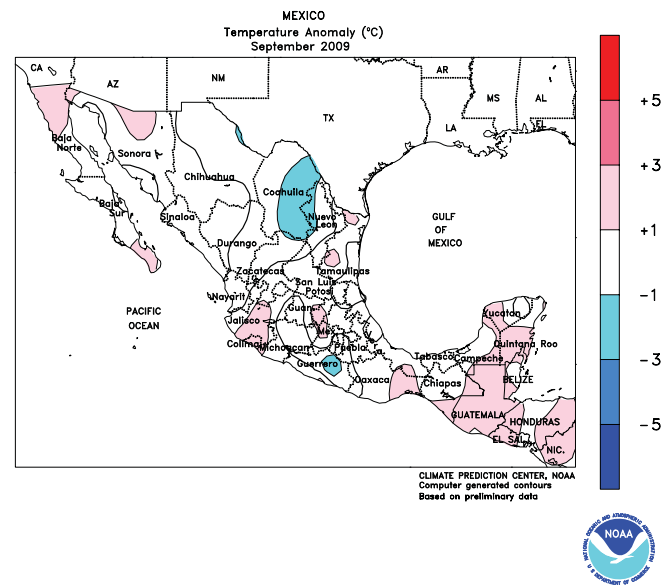
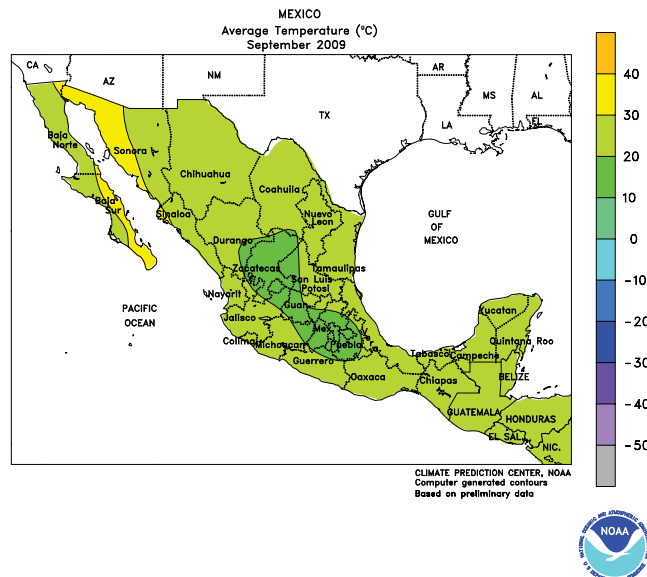
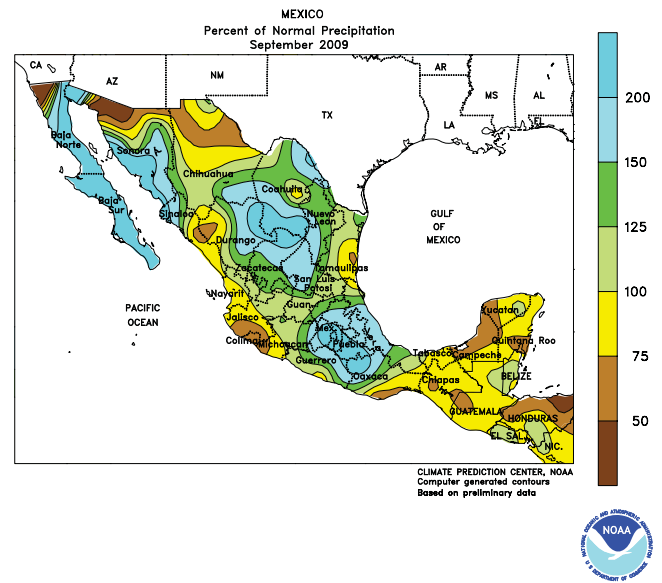
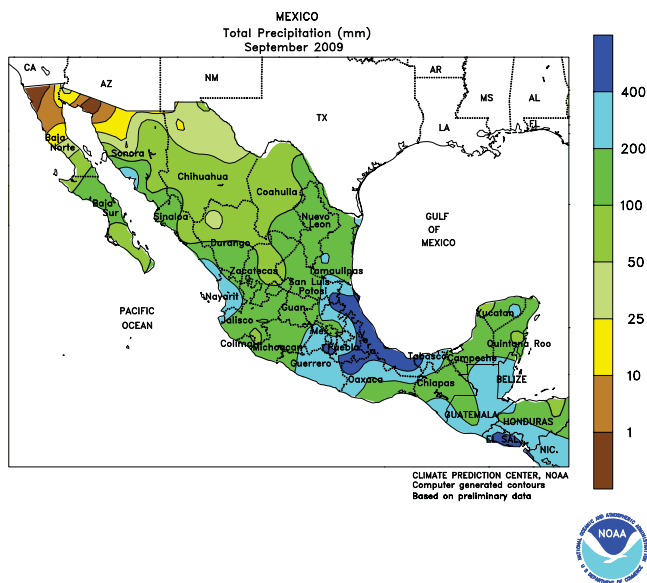
outlying growing areas of Ontario and Quebec, and no significant problems were suspected. Dry weather dominated the first half of the month, with locally soaking rain providing a needed boost to emerging winter wheat at month's end.



MEXICO

Showers returned to portions of the northwest early in the week, providing an unseasonable boost to reservoir levels for a second week. Rain (10-50 mm or more) was concentrated over northern Sinaloa and neighboring locations in southern Sonora and western Chihuahua. Although untimely for the region's maturing cotton, the moisture will ultimately benefit wheat and other winter-grown crops. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather (rainfall totaling less than 10 mm in most areas) prevailed across

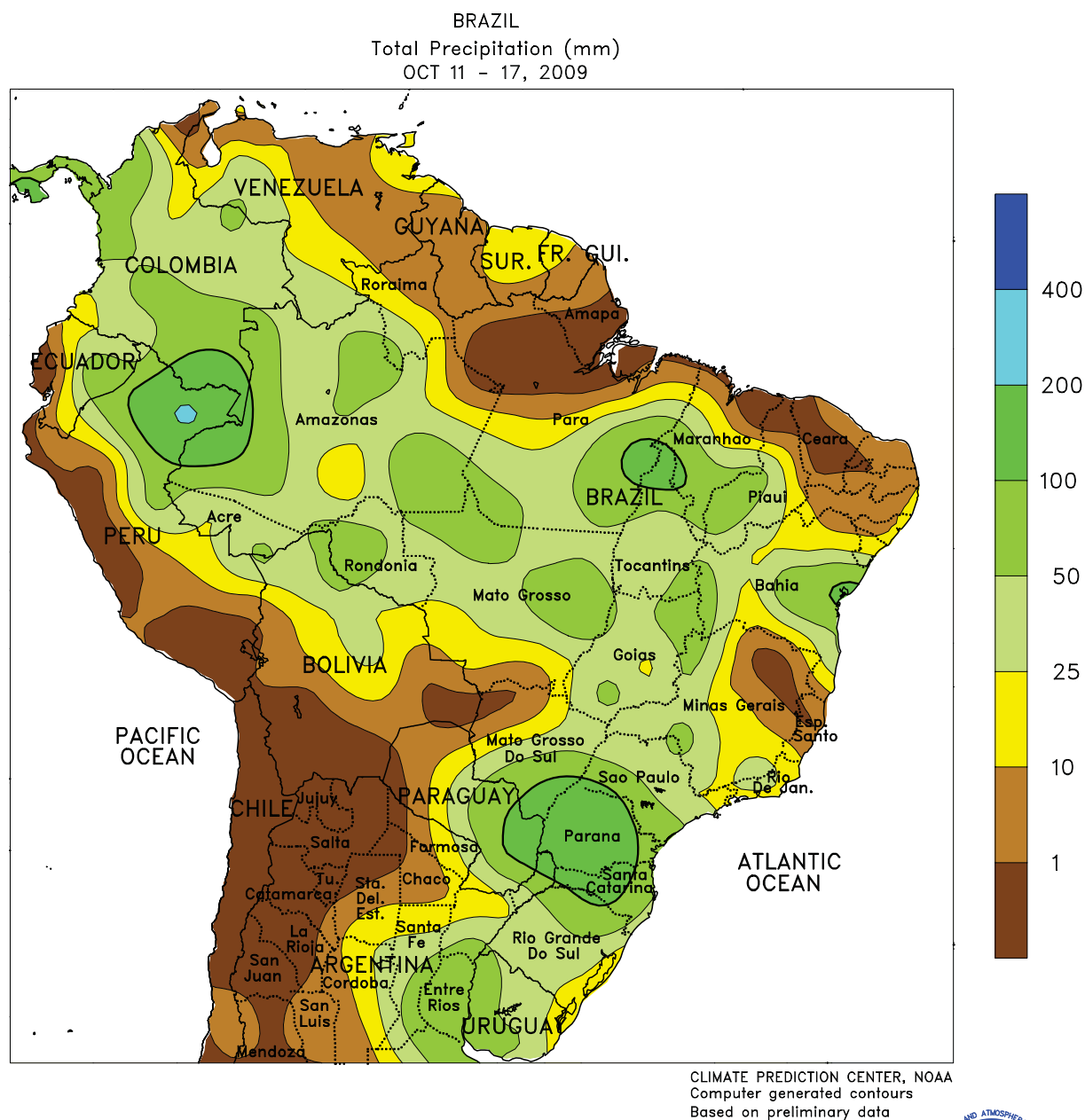
the southern plateau, and above-normal temperatures that accompanied the dryness advanced corn and other rain-fed summer crops toward maturity. Scattered showers (greater than 25 mm) were recorded in the southeast (southern Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas) and locally along the western Gulf Coast, although much of the lower Rio Grande Valley remained dry and warm (highs in the upper 30s degrees C), maintaining unseasonably high moisture requirements for crops and livestock.



MEXICO

In September, periods of heavy rain resulted in localized flooding in Veracruz, a key producer of sugarcane. Locally heavy showers also prevailed across the southern plateau corn belt early in the month, but drier conditions gradually developed toward the end of September as the rainy season

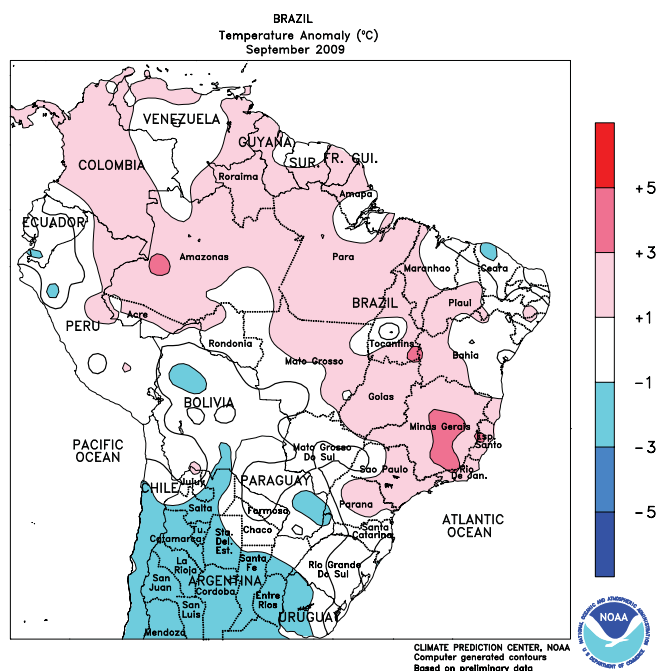
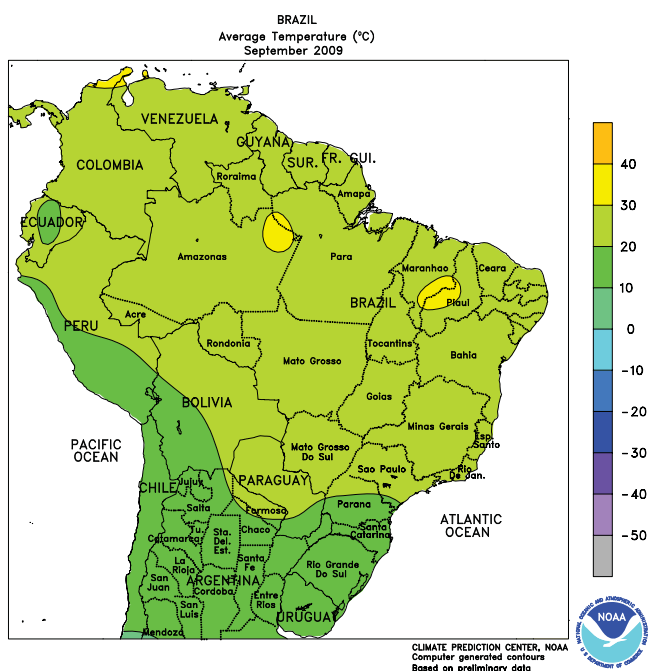
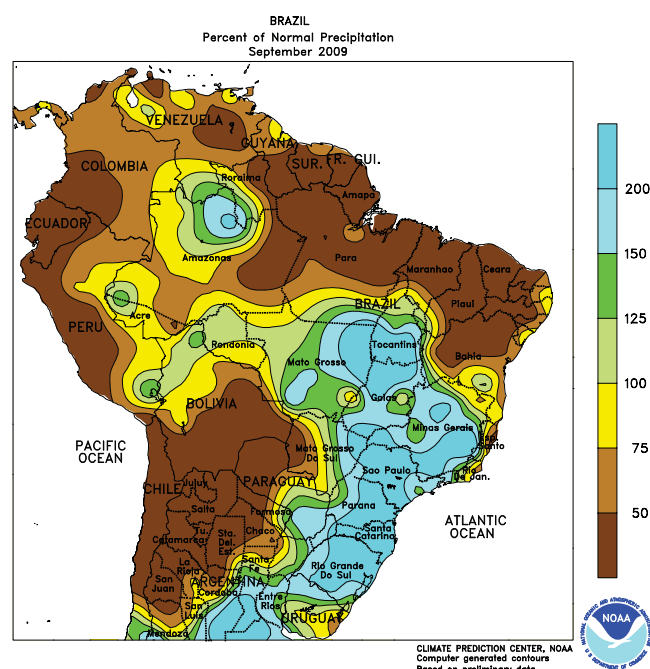
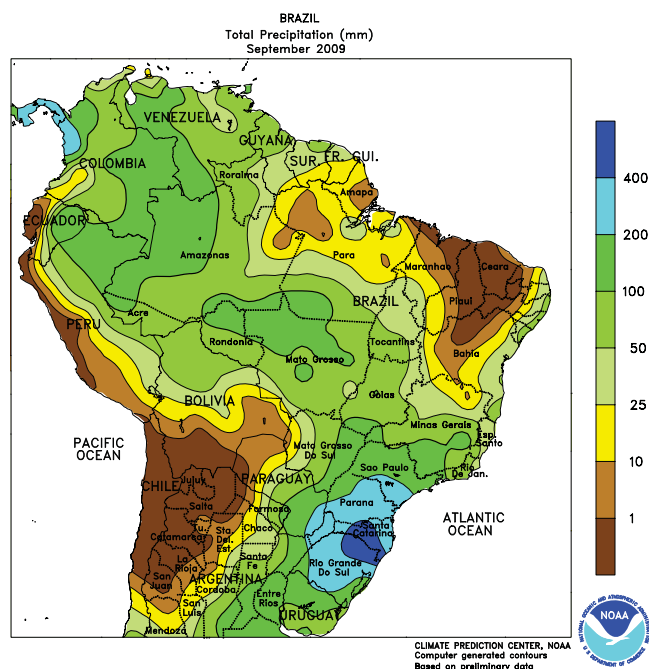
began to wind down. Scattered monsoon showers lingered throughout much of the northwest while in the northeast (including Tamaulipas), a surge in rainfall helped to recharge moisture supplies following an otherwise dry summer.



BRAZIL

Wet weather covered most major crop areas of central and southern Brazil, maintaining abundant to locally excessive moisture for agriculture. The heaviest rainfall (50-100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm) was concentrated over the southern winter wheat belt, with the highest amounts recorded in west-central Parana. This spring (September through mid-October) has already been one of the wettest on record in this region, and drier weather is needed immediately to salvage the wheat harvest. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or

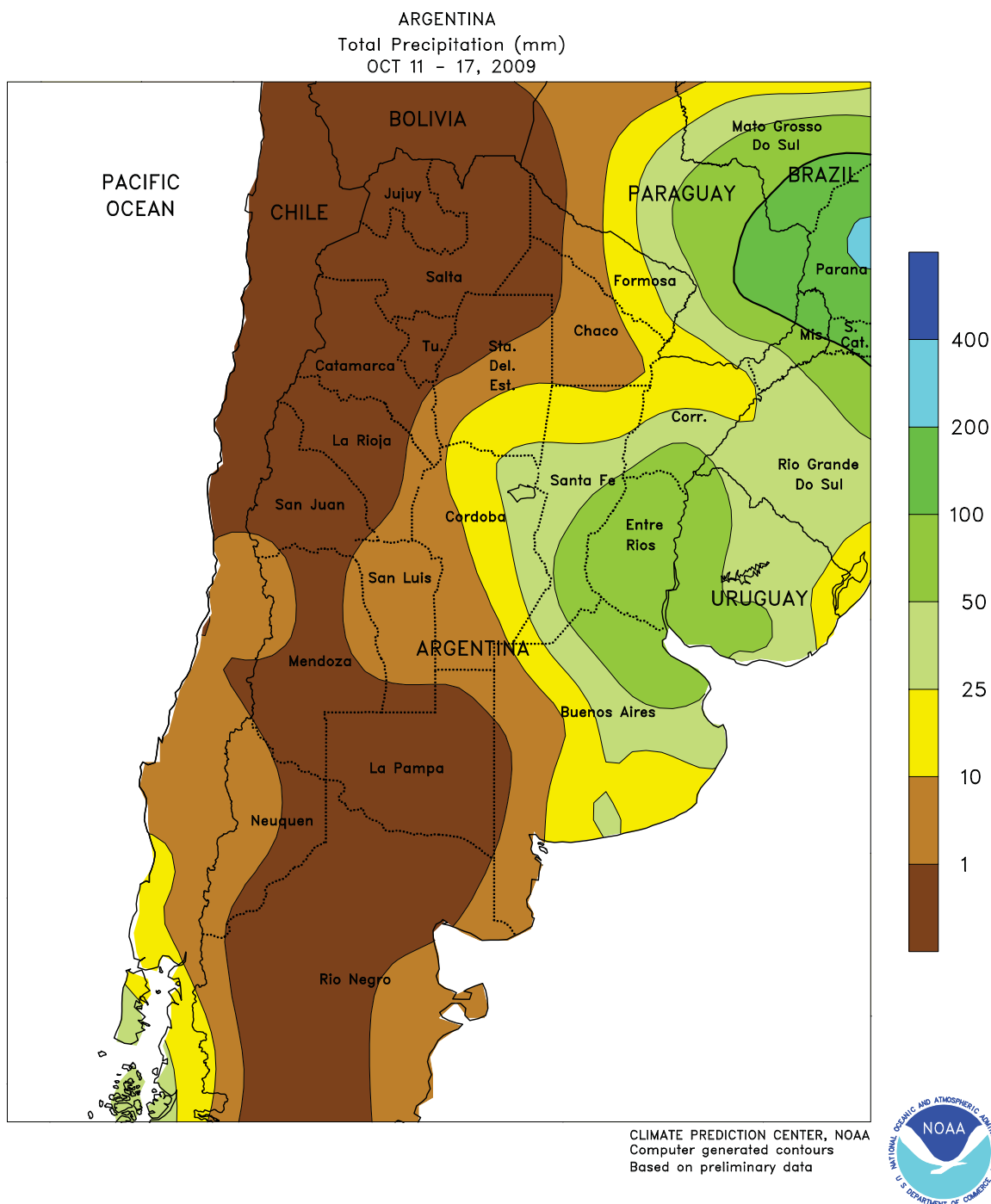
more) continued from northern Mato Grosso southeastward through western Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo, increasing moisture for summer crops, including newly planted soybeans, corn, and cotton. Rain also fell in key soybean and cotton areas of the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia), and showers returned to coastal plantation crop areas of eastern Bahia, although seasonably drier conditions prevailed elsewhere along the northern eastern coast.



BRAZIL

During September, unseasonable wetness continued to plague maturing winter wheat and hamper seasonal fieldwork, likely including sugarcane harvesting, throughout the south. Areas most affected included the main wheat production areas of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, as well as Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest producer of sugarcane. Conditions elsewhere in Brazil

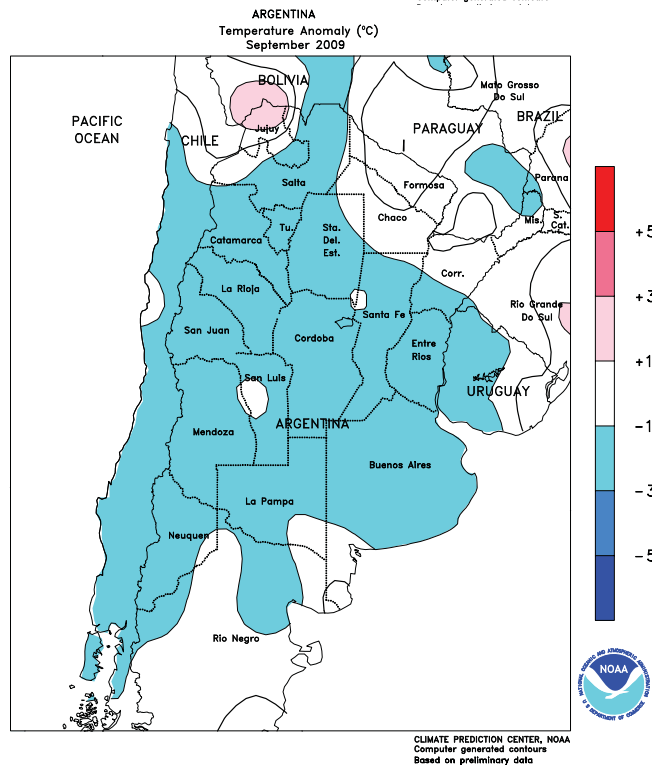
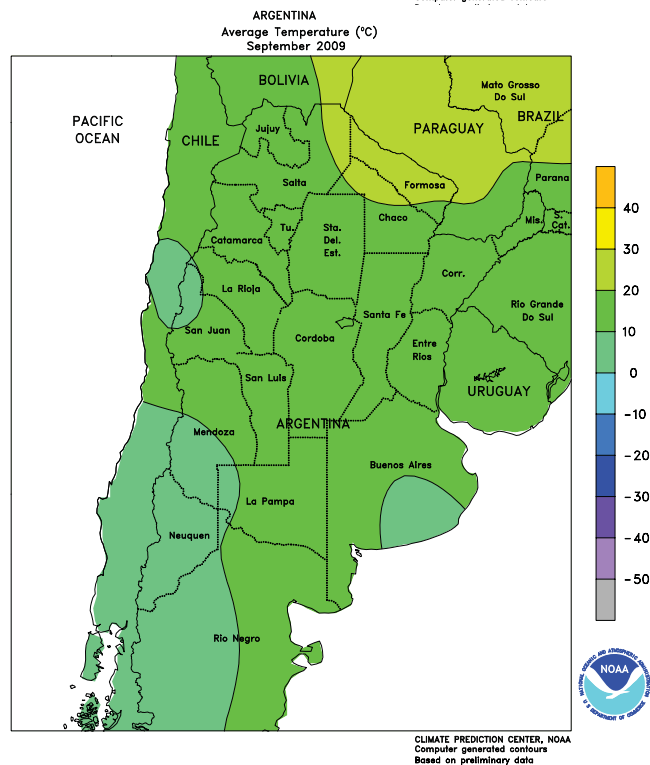
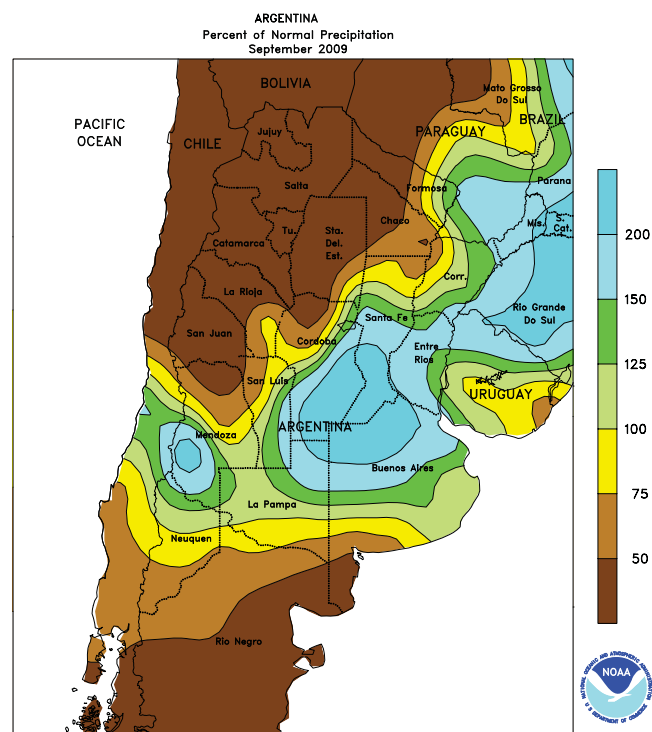
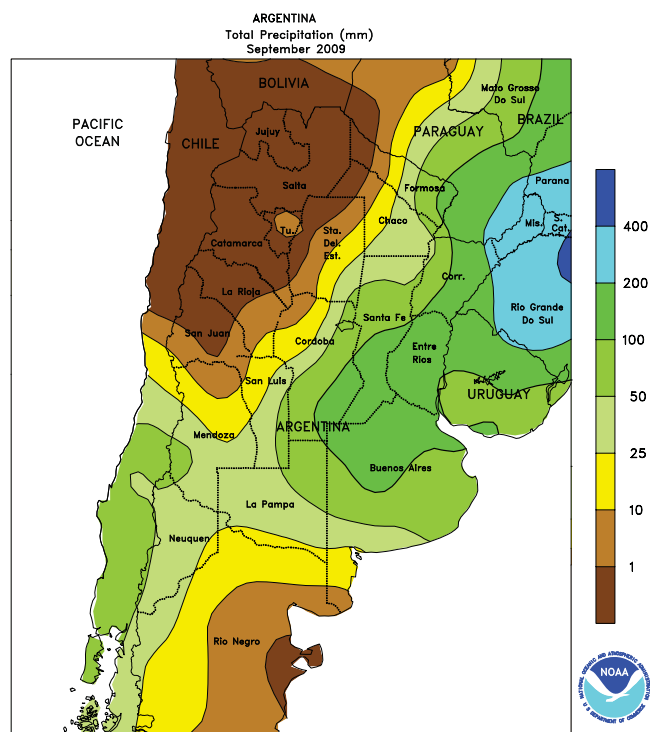
were overall favorable for summer crop planting and flowering coffee. Early season moisture reserves supported soybean planting in Mato Grosso and other states in which planting usually begins in late-September, and current planting prospects are better than in the previous two seasons, when the rainy season was delayed.



ARGENTINA

Heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) fell early in the week in eastern farming areas of central Argentina (Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and eastern Buenos Aires), increasing moisture for reproductive to filling wheat and benefiting emerging summer grains and oilseeds. The rain extended westward across northern Cordoba, but southern Cordoba remained dry, as did La Pampa and southwestern sections of Buenos Aires. Additional rain will be needed soon in these areas as winter grains enter reproduction. Weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2 degrees C below normal lowered crop

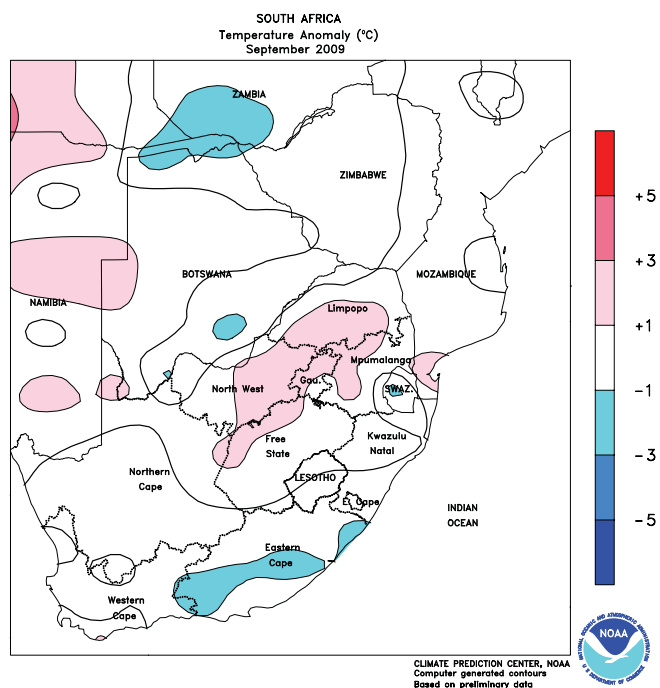
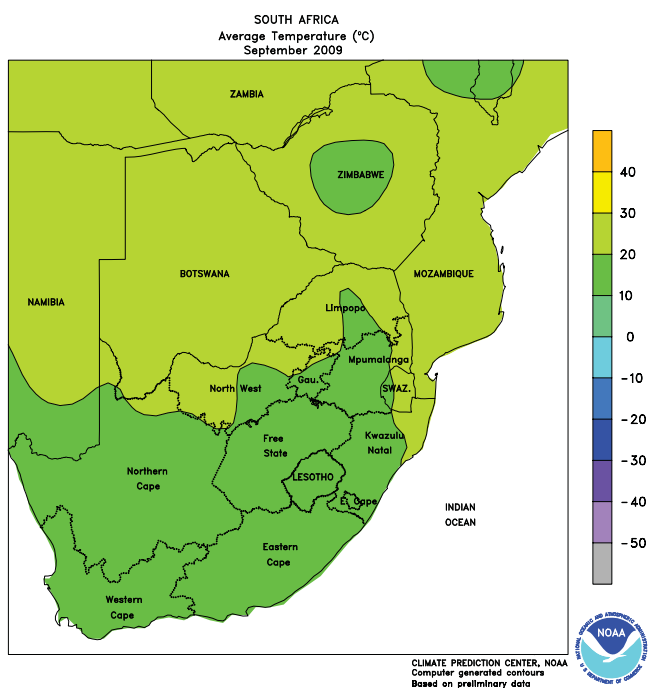
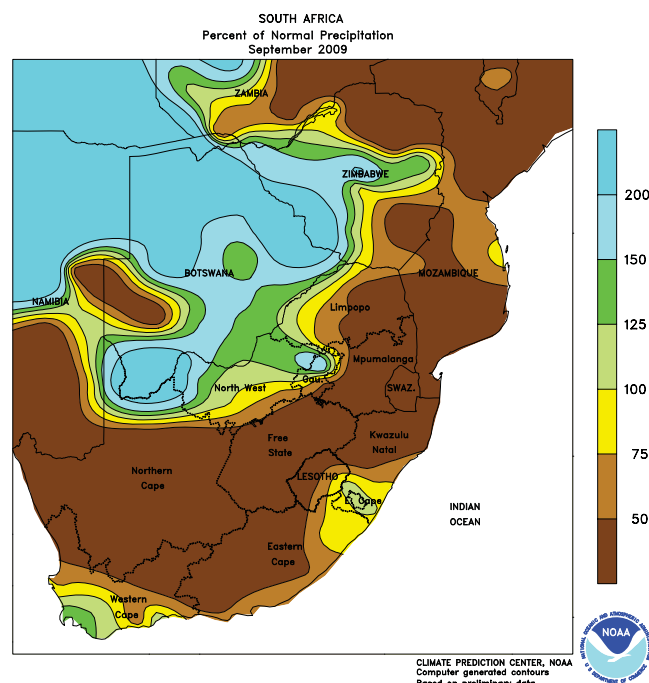
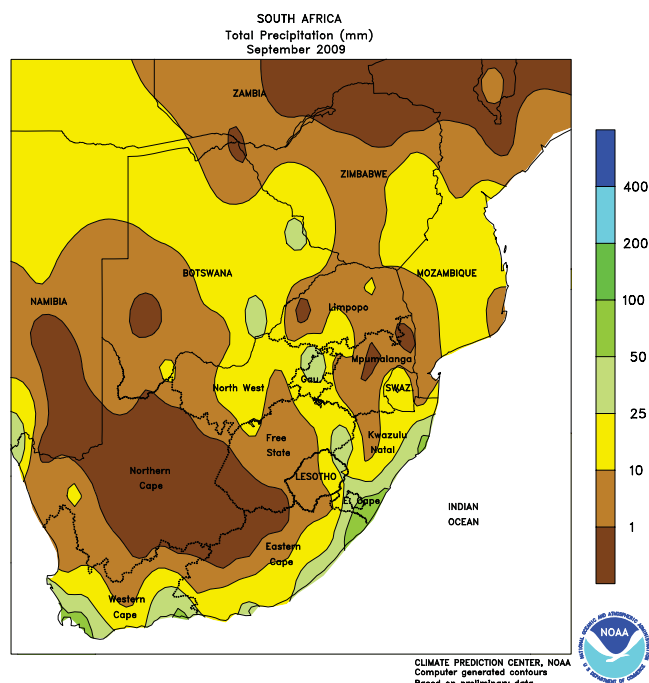
moisture demands, although freezing temperatures (-3 to 0 degrees C) were confined to the traditionally cooler locations of southeastern Buenos Aires. However, temperatures briefly rose to the middle and upper 20s degrees C at midweek just prior to a second wave of light, scattered showers. In northern Argentina, dry, seasonably warm weather (highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C) maintained stress on reproductive winter grains and pastures and continued to limit summer planting activities.



ARGENTINA

In September, rain benefited vegetative to reproductive winter grains throughout much of central Argentina, although below-normal temperatures slowed development. Drier weather prevailed, however, across southern winter grain areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires, and in northern Argentina, where long-term drought remained a concern. Summer grain and

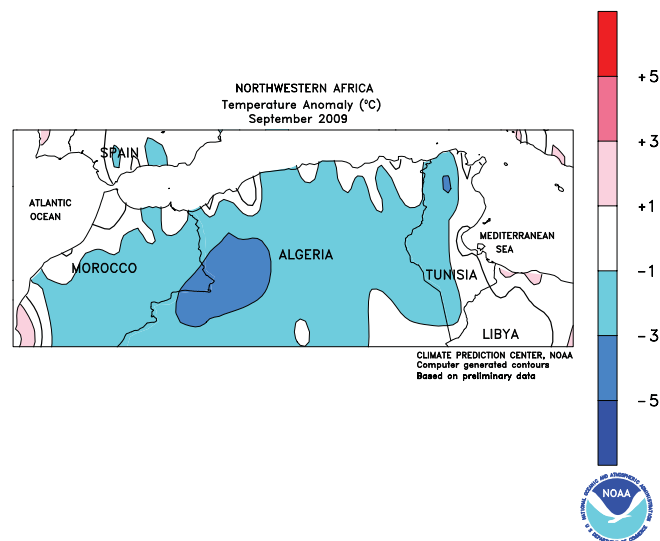
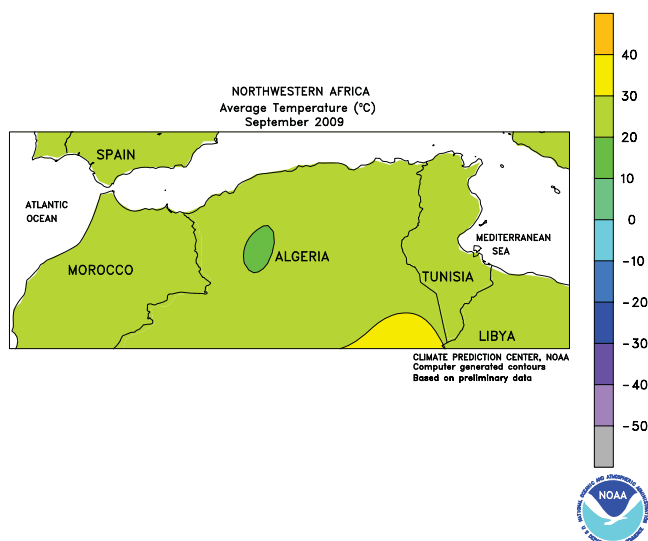
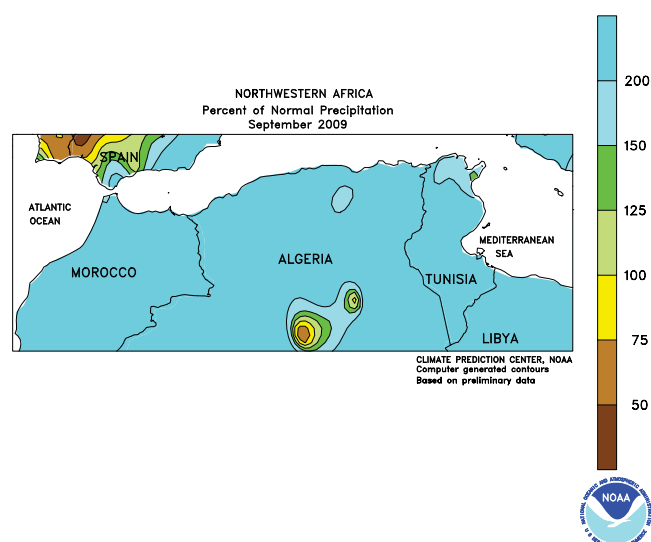
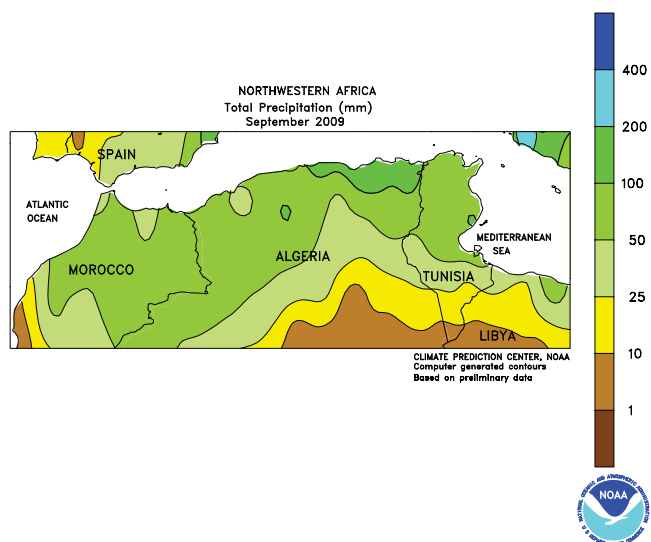
oilseed planting was underway in eastern sections of central Argentina, but lingering dryness limited fieldwork in western farming areas and in portions of northern Argentina. In late September, freezing temperatures reportedly caused some damage to emerged corn, but winter grains likely incurred little, if any significant damage.



SOUTH AFRICA

In September, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather promoted growth of winter wheat in the main production areas of Western Cape, North West, and Free State. By month's end, however, scattered

showers had developed in the winter farming areas of the corn belt (notably North West and Gauteng), providing timely moisture for reproductive to filling wheat.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

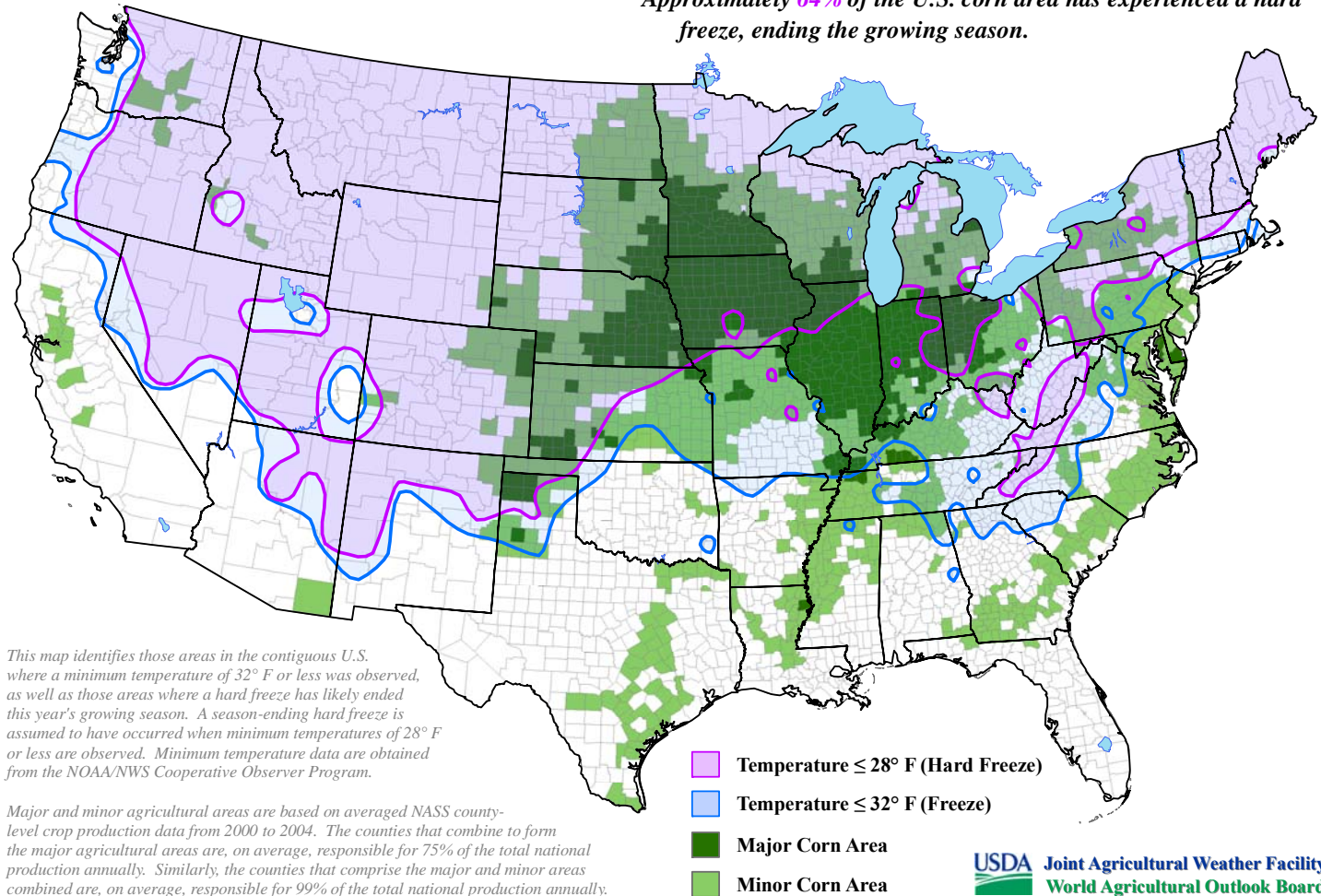
In September, heavy showers were reported over the entire region, with monthly rainfall totals exceeding 100 mm in northern Morocco and northeastern Algeria. September was one of the wettest over the past 30 years in Morocco and Algeria, and was the fifth wettest in

northern Tunisia. Nevertheless, winter grains, which are typically planted in October, are dependent on winter and spring precipitation for moisture; consequently, the record September rainfall will offer little benefit to crop prospects in the region.

Monitoring the End of the 2009 Growing Season

August 1 - October 19, 2009

Approximately **93%** of the U.S. corn area has experienced a freeze.
Approximately **64%** of the U.S. corn area has experienced a hard freeze, ending the growing season.



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