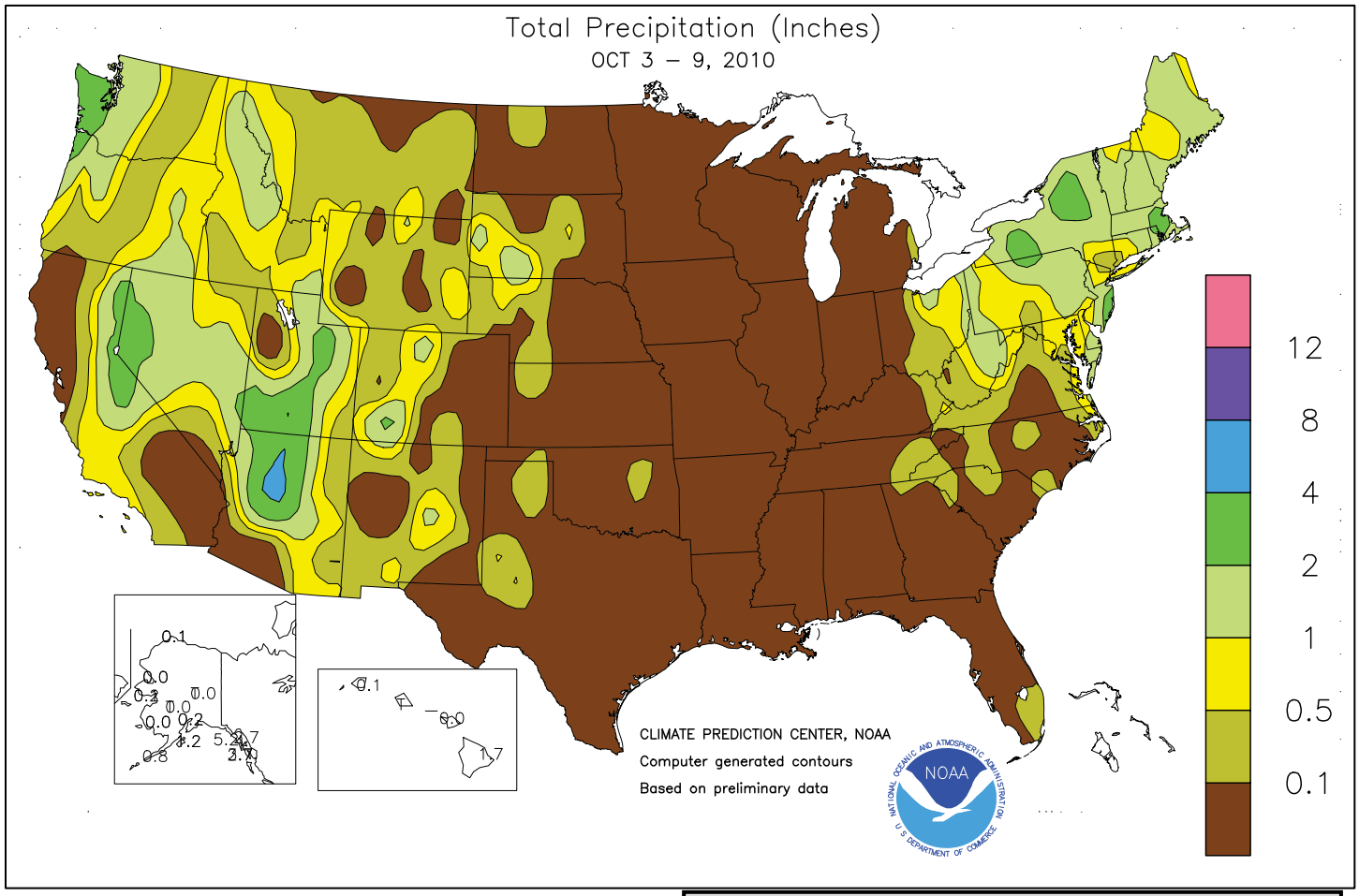
Volume 97, No. 41 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather October 13, 2010

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS
October 3 - 9, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Dry weather promoted summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting across the majority of the **Plains**, **Midwest**, and **South**. Fieldwork accelerated in the **upper Midwest**, following harvest delays due to excessive September rainfall. Meanwhile, newly planted wheat was in need of rain in several regions, including the **Delta**, the **Ohio Valley**, and portions of the **central and southern Plains**. In fact, significant rainfall across the **eastern half of the U.S.** was confined to the **Northeast**, where a slow-moving storm produced locally more than 2 inches of rain and

(Continued on page 5)

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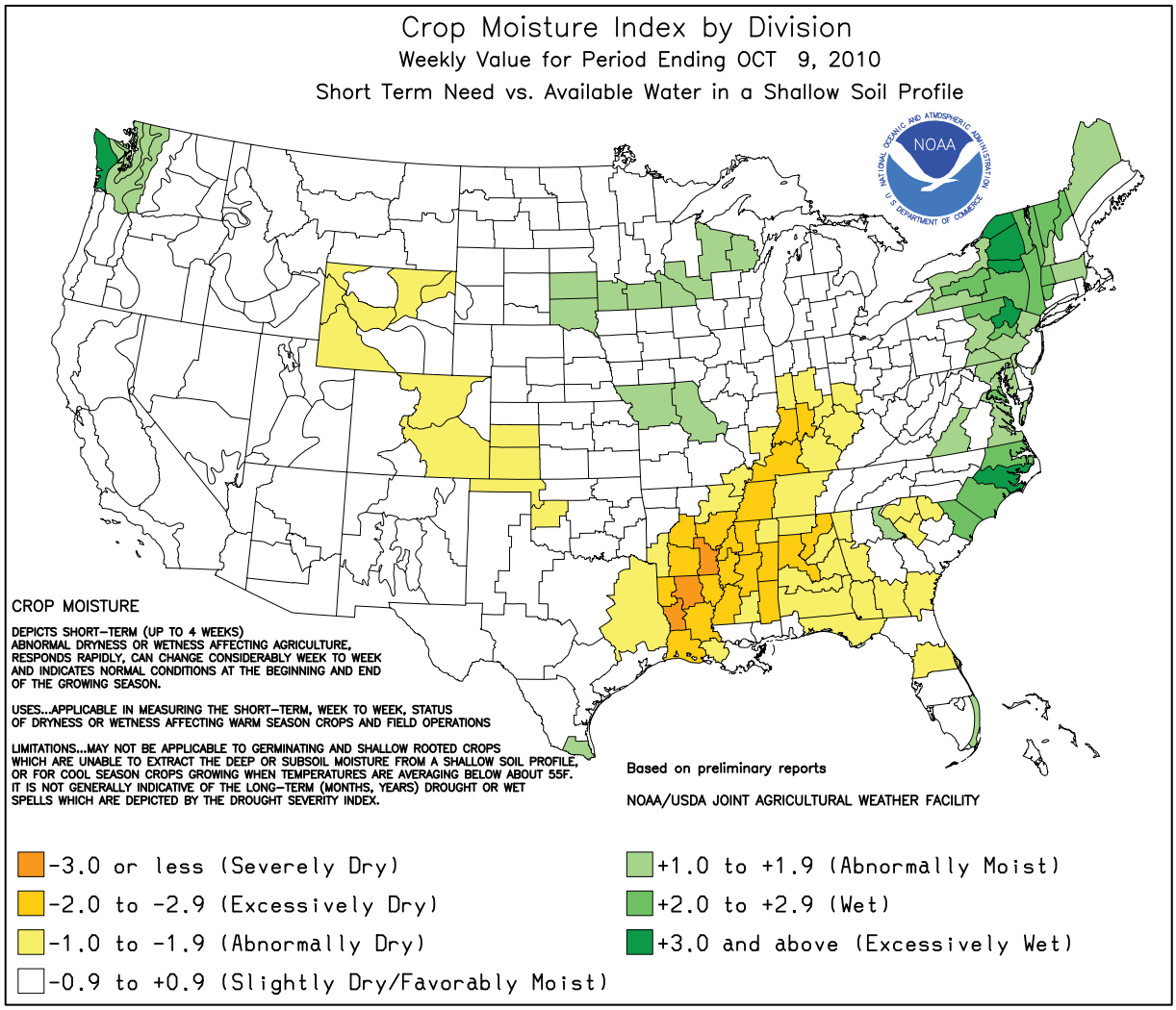
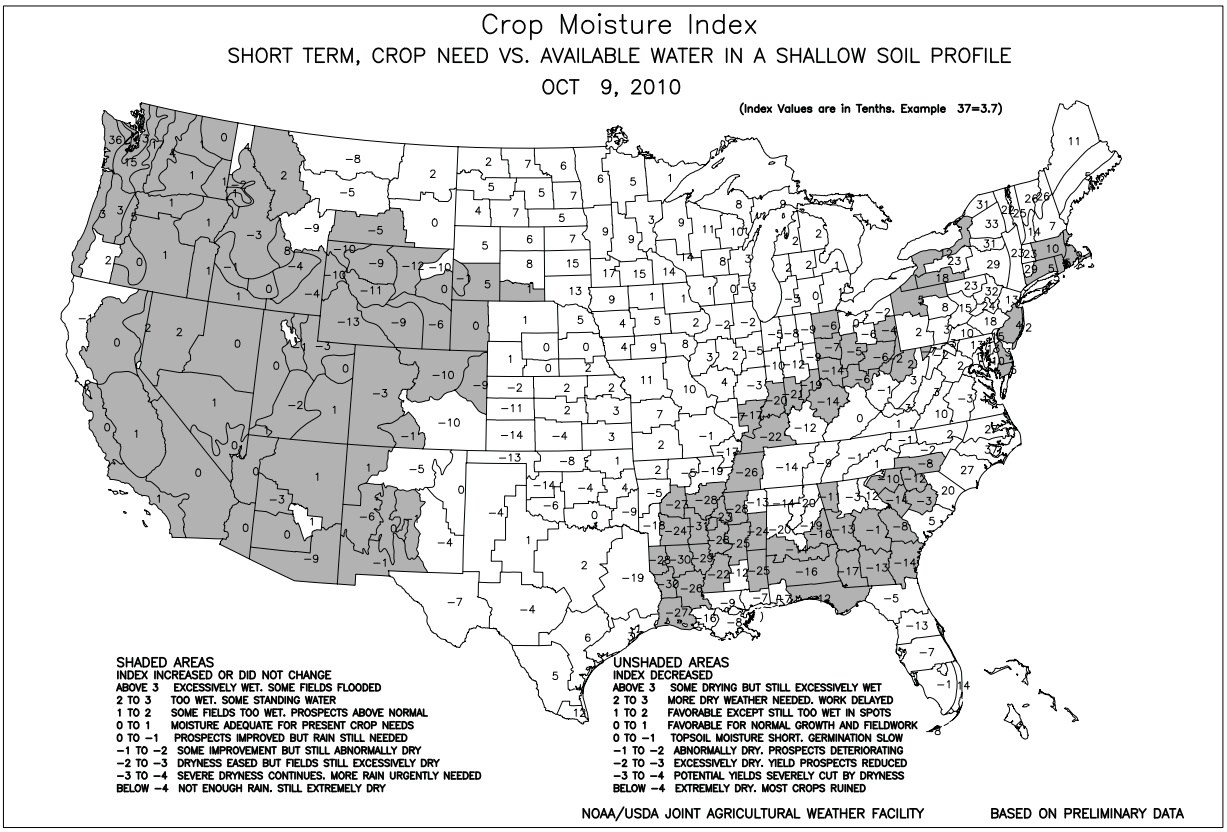
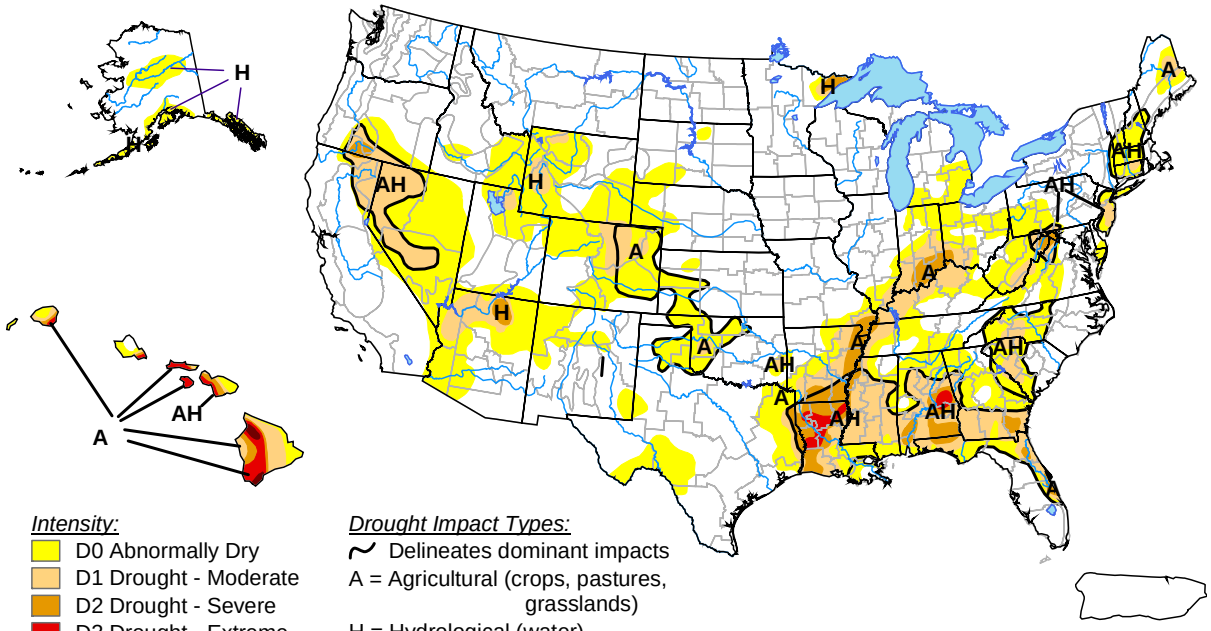

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending OCT 9, 2010
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
OCT 9, 2010
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

U.S. Drought Monitor

October 5, 2010
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

Drought Impact Types:
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

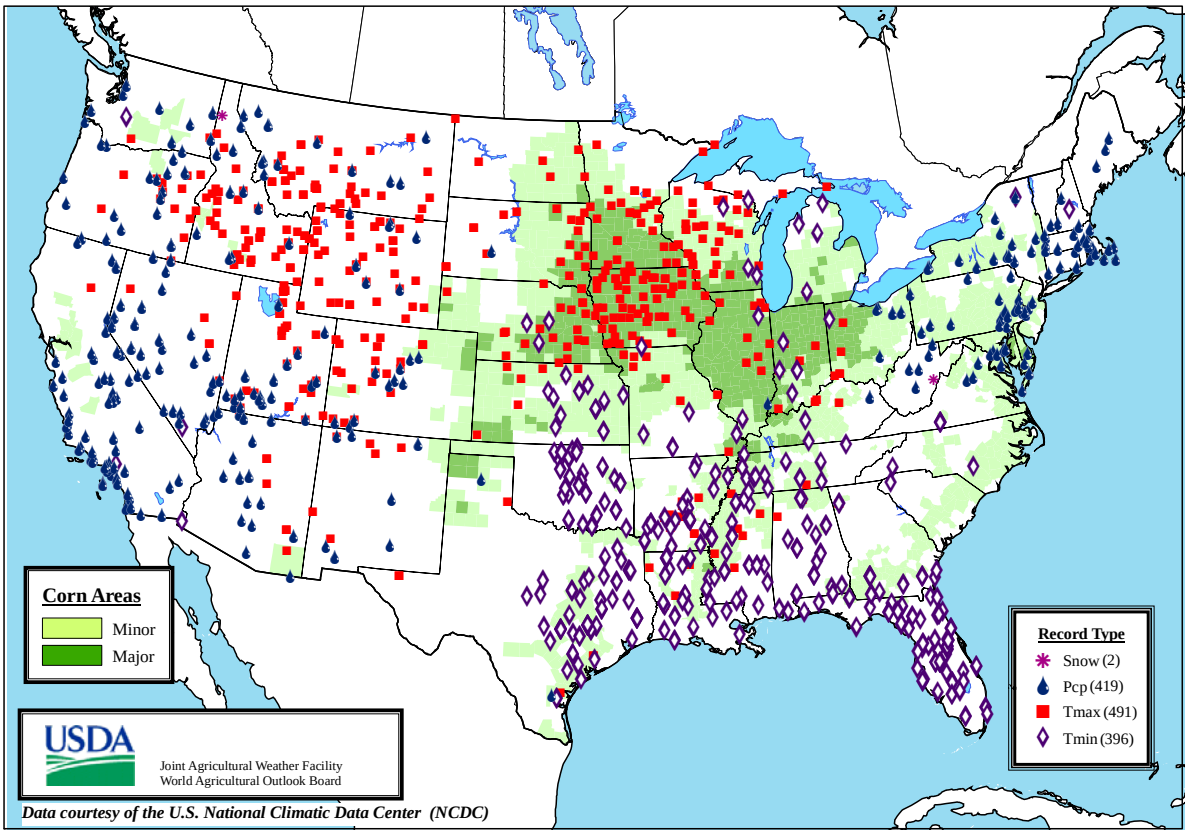
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://drought.unl.edu/dm

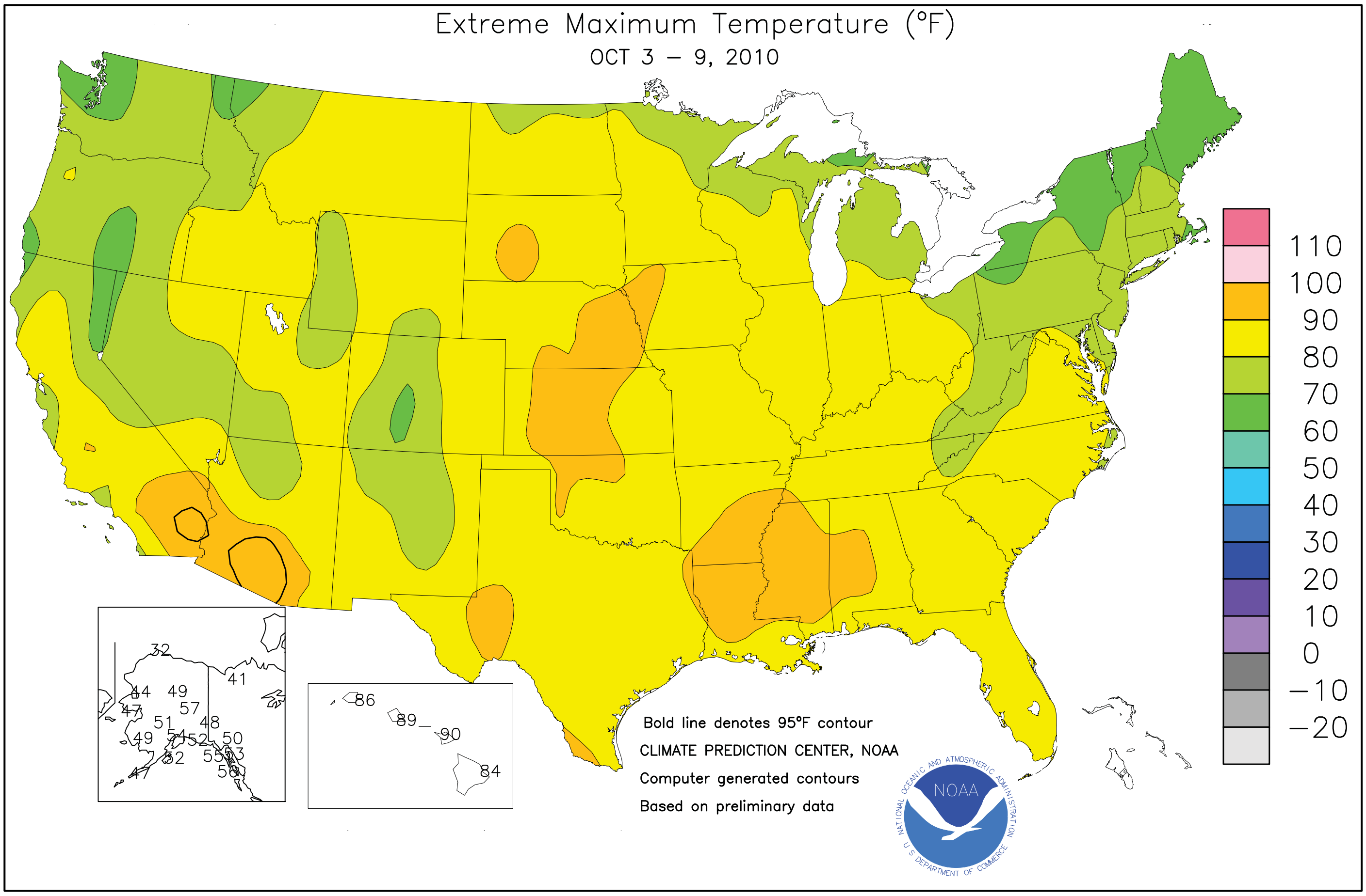
Released Thursday, October 7, 2010
Author: Laura Edwards, Western Regional Climate Center

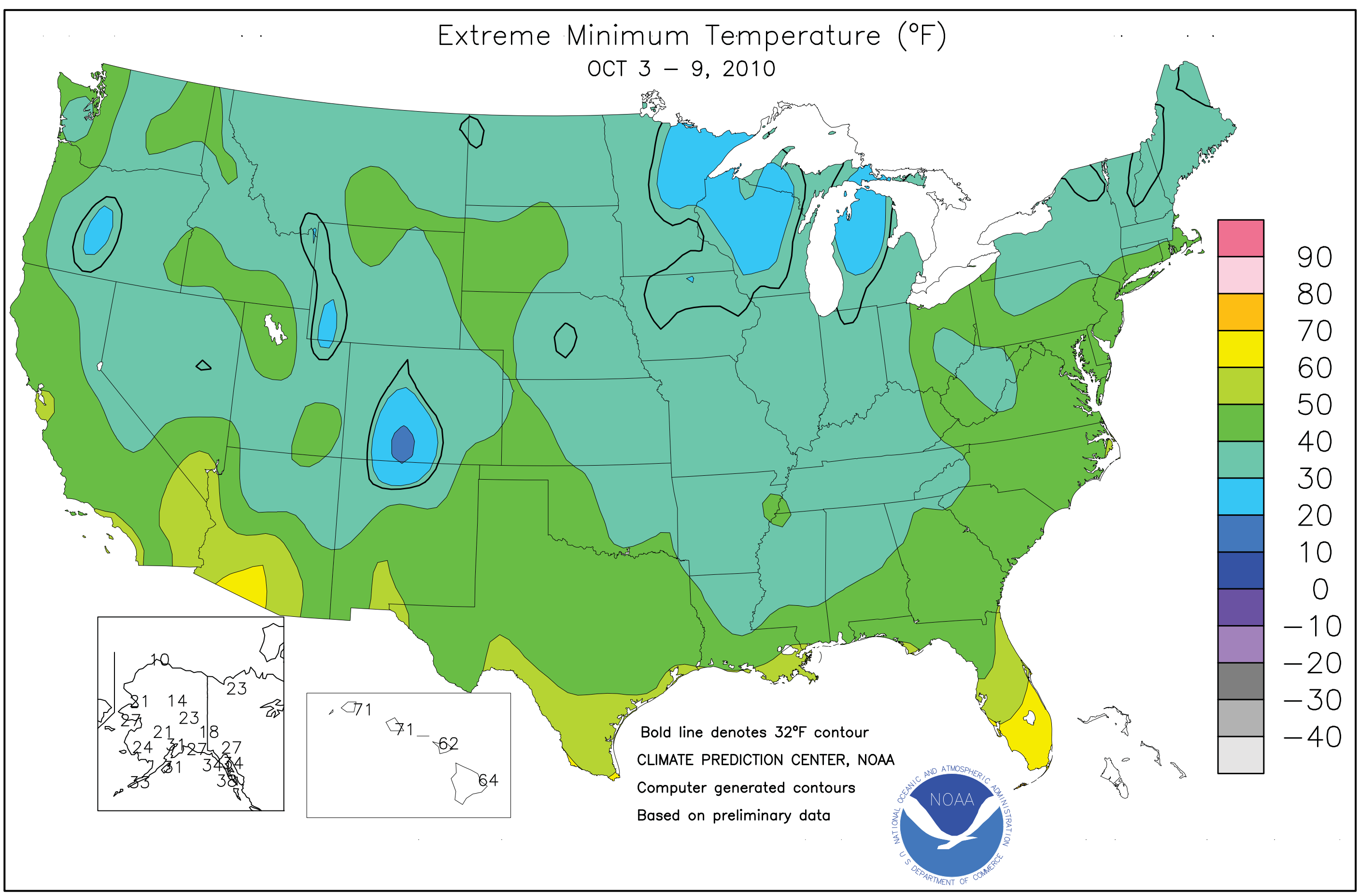
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

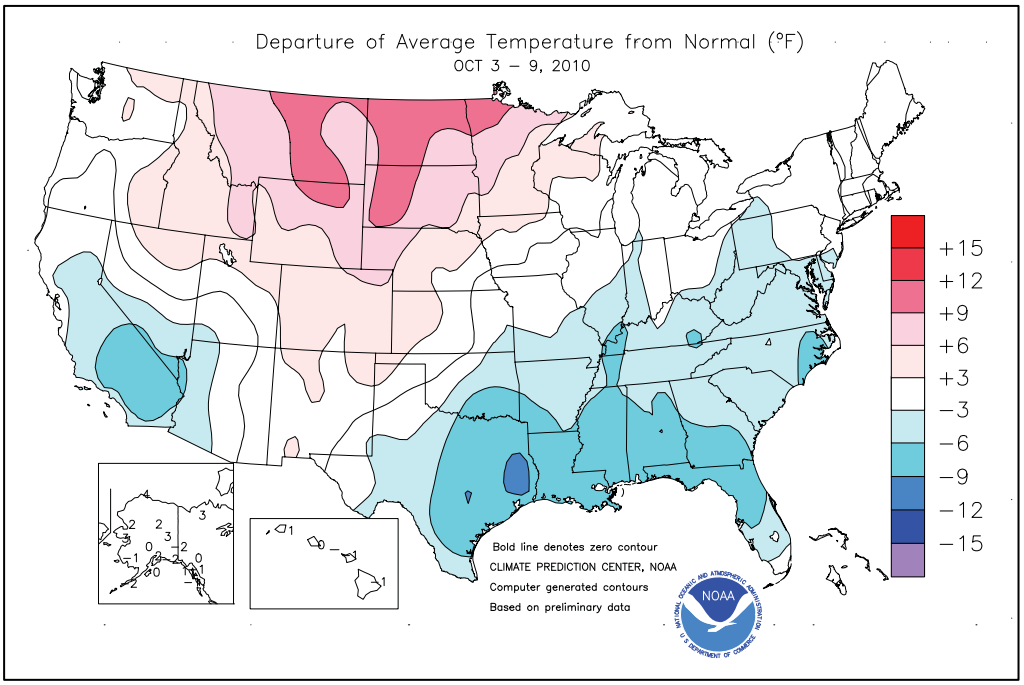
October 3-9, 2010



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
OCT 3 – 9, 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
32
41
49
57
51
48
49
50
47
86
89
90
84
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
OCT 3 – 9, 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
10
23
21
14
23
21
18
24
27
31
33
71
71
62
64
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

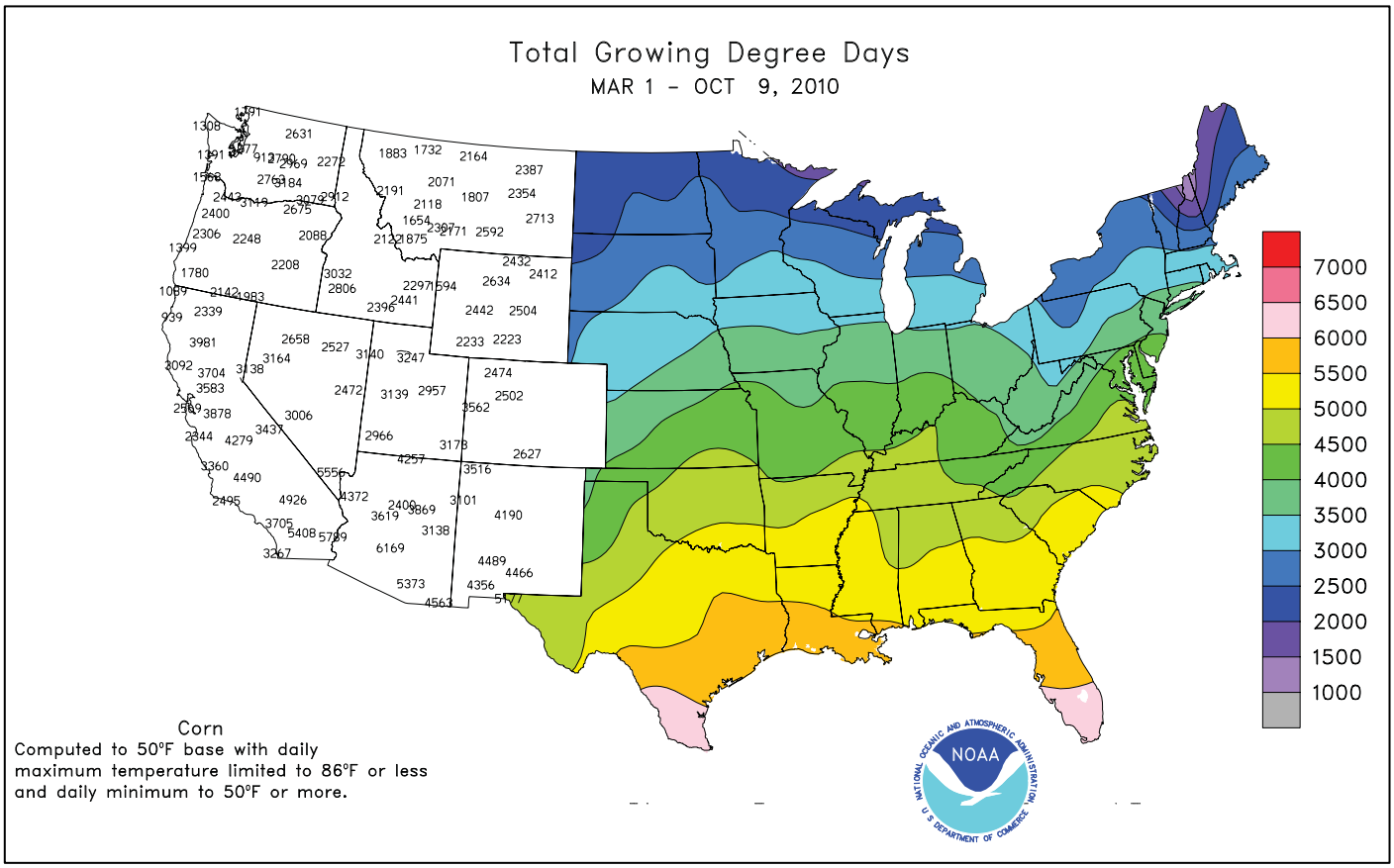


(Continued from front cover)
resulted in several days of cool, breezy weather. Cool air on the western periphery of the storm brought season-ending freezes to the **upper Midwest** on October 3 and parts of the **Great Lakes region** on October 4-5. The freezes were roughly on schedule and caused little or no harm to mostly mature summer crops. In contrast, temperatures topped 90°F on October 5 as far north as **South Dakota** and on October 8-9 in portions of the **western Corn Belt**. Elsewhere, showery weather prevailed for much of the week across the **West**. By week's end, scattered showers arrived across the **northern half of the High Plains**. Some of the heaviest precipitation fell from the **Sierra Nevada into the western Great Basin** and from **Arizona northward into Utah**. **Western** wetness caused some fieldwork delays but aided recently planted winter grains.

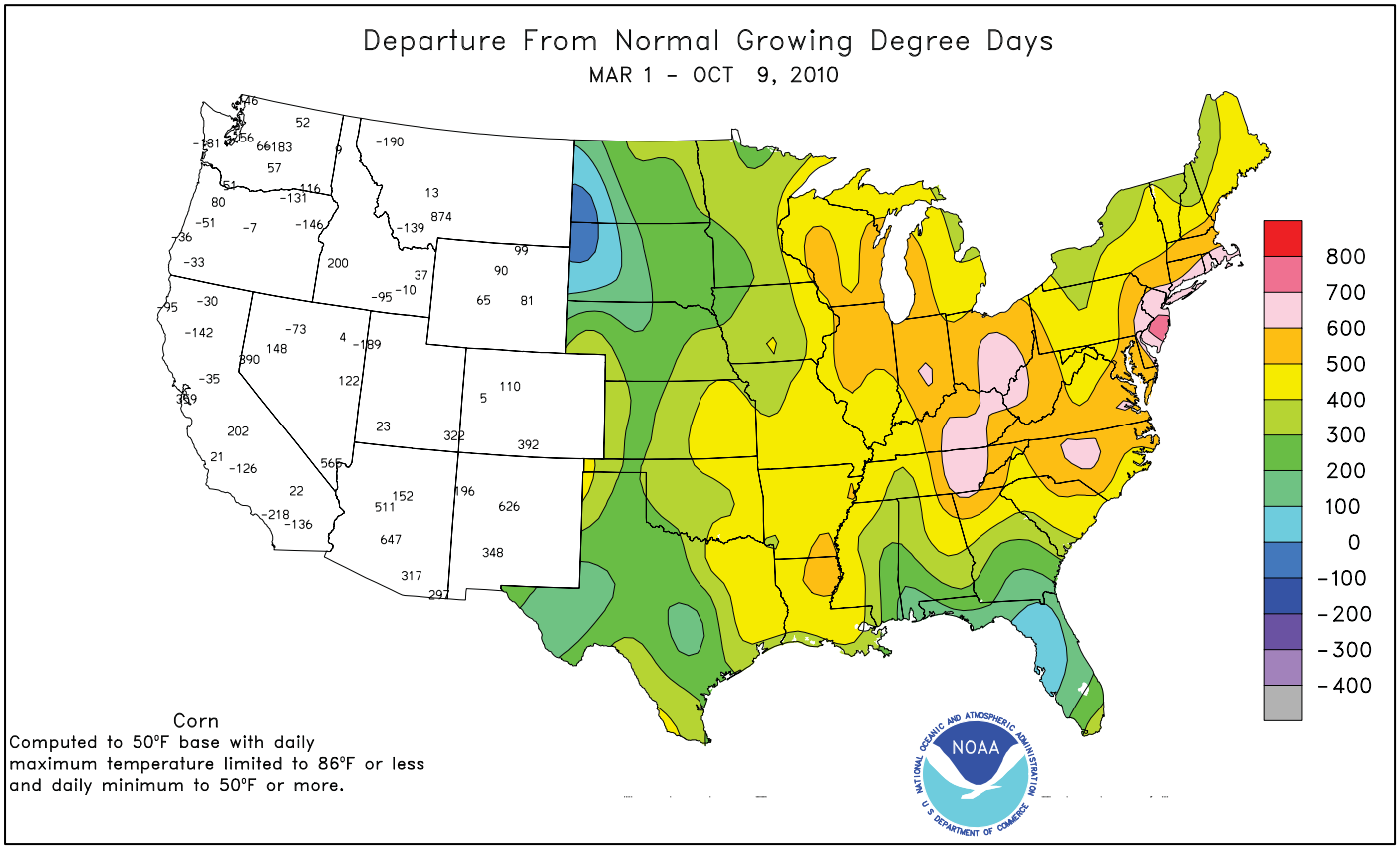
Early in the week, cool air settled across the **eastern half of the nation**. Daily-record lows for October 3 included 31°F in **Kearney, NE**, and 34°F in **Ponca City, OK.** The following day, records for October 4 dipped to 23°F in **Gaylord, MI**, and 34°F in **Greenwood, MS.** In fact, **Greenwood** notched a trio of daily-record lows from October 4-6, including a reading of 33°F on the middle date. Temperatures fell below 50°F as far south as **northern Florida**, where **Jacksonville** (47°F on October 7) collected a daily-record low. **Southern Florida's** dry season officially began on October 4, nearly 2 weeks earlier than the normal date of October 17. It was **southern Florida's** earliest dry season onset since 1997. Farther west, record-setting heat quickly replaced chilly conditions. In **Montana**, **Ennis** (90°F on October 3) registered a monthly record high, surpassing the mark set with a high of 87°F on October 1, 1992. Later, **Greenwood, MS** (90, 92, and 93°F), logged three consecutive daily-record highs from October 8-10. In **Arkansas**, **Little Rock** reached or exceeded 90°F on 4 consecutive days from October 7-10. For the year, **Little Rock's** tally of 117 days with 90-degree heat exceeded its former annual standard of 115 days set in 1954 and 1998. Elsewhere, daily-record highs for October 8 included 94°F in **Monroe, LA**; 93°F in **Sioux City, IA**; 92°F in **Hill City, KS**; and 90°F in **Mankato, MN. Mankato** again reached 90°F on October 9. Elsewhere, **Rockford, IL** (90°F on October 9), set a record for its latest 90-degree heat. **Rockford's** previous record was established with a high of 90°F on October 6, 1963.

Precipitation highlights were generally confined to the **West** and **Northeast**. In the latter region, **Wallops Island, VA**, netted a daily-record rainfall (1.52 inches) for October 3. Meanwhile in **Nevada**, October 3-4 rainfall totals reached 1.46 inches in **Winnemucca** and 1.33 inches in **Reno**. By the 9th, **Reno's** month-to-date precipitation of 1.71 inches stood behind only the full-month October totals of 2.14 inches in 1945 and 1.74 inches in 1907. Farther south, severe thunderstorms and heavy precipitation battered parts of the **Southwest**. Storm-total precipitation exceeded 4 inches at several locations in **northern Arizona** and **southern Utah**, while October 4-6 snowfall topped a foot in the mountains southeast of **Cedar City, UT.** On October 5, **Arizona's** largest hail since August 2003 fell in **Scottsdale**. The hail in **Scottsdale**, which had a diameter of 2.5 inches, was also **Maricopa County's** largest reported hail since July 25, 1990. The following day, at least a half dozen tornadoes struck **northern and central Arizona**. Toward week's end, heavy precipitation overspread the **Pacific Northwest**, where **John Day, OR** (0.96 inch on October 7-8), experienced its wettest 24-hour period in October on record. **John Day's** previous record of 0.84 inch was established on October 1-2, 2005. Elsewhere in **Oregon**, **Astoria** (2.32 inches) measured a daily-record rainfall for October 9.

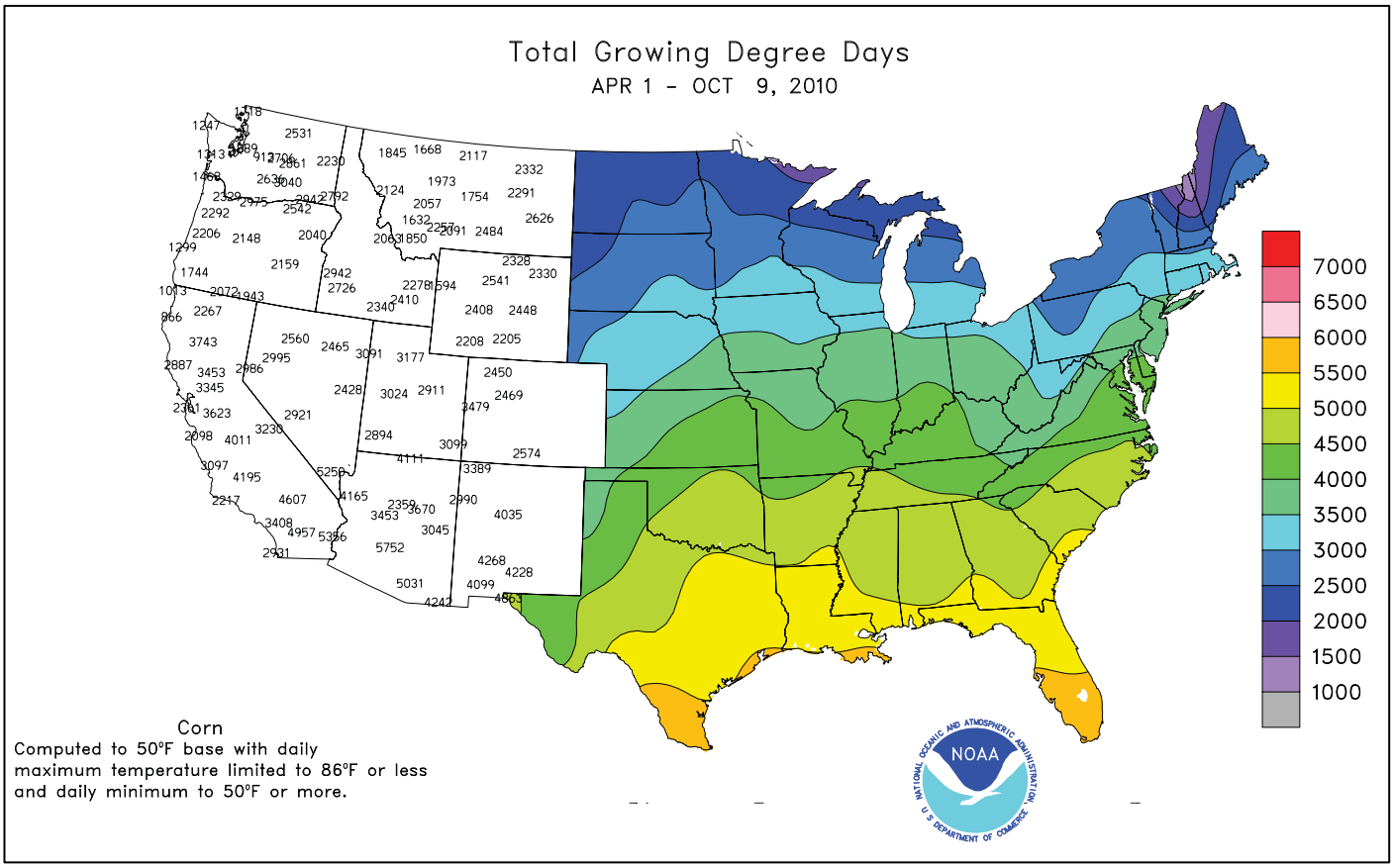
Mostly dry weather and near-normal temperatures prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**, while seasonably heavy precipitation fell in **southeastern Alaska**. In **Fairbanks**, the season's first measurable snow (0.4 inch on October 7) occurred a day after the season's first trace of snow. It was **Fairbanks'** latest first trace of snow since 1991, when a trace was also observed on October 6. Meanwhile, October 1-9 rainfall on **Annette Island** totaled 6.69 inches (176 percent of normal). Farther south, **Hawaii's** long-running drought continued. Through October 9, year-to-date rainfall totaled just 38.70 inches (42 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.



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



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



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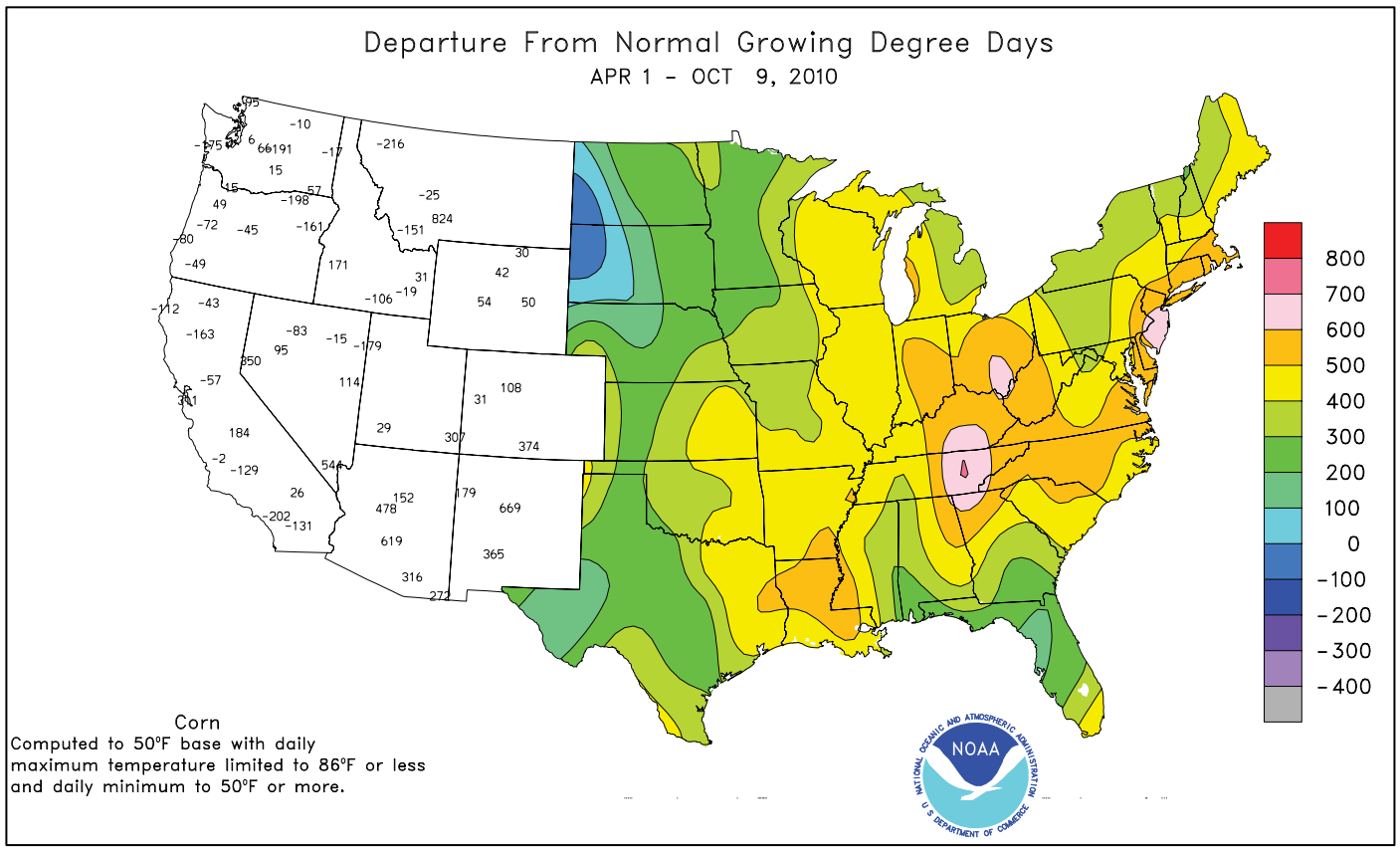


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 9, 2010

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	80	45	93	39	63	-	0.00	-	0.00	2.10	-	-	-	73	65	2	0	0	0
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	78	47	90	40	63	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.32	-	-	-	74	62	1	0	0	0
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	80	48	93	41	64	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0
NE VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD STONEVILLE x	80	47	93	40	64	-4	0.00	-0.70	0.00	2.13	53	26.35	65	83	65	1	0	0	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	80	48	92	41	64	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.34	-	-	-	74	68	2	0	0	0
INVERNESS 5E	80	46	92	38	63	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.27	-	-	-	75	68	2	0	0	0
SIDON	80	48	92	41	64	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	80	46	91	37	63	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.71	-	-	-	83	74	2	0	0	0
SILVER CITY	80	47	93	41	63	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.65	-	25.50	-	-	-	2	0	0	0
ONWARD	81	45	93	36	63	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.32	-	-	-	82	68	2	0	0	0
MAYDAY	81	44	92	37	62	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	78	46	91	34	62	4	0.00	-0.81	0.00	3.23	76	28.90	99	-	-	1	0	0	0
ALBANY	76	39	88	33	57	-1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	6.63	157	33.16	109	68	56	0	0	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	74	46	85	37	61	3	0.00	-0.78	0.00	4.29	82	37.16	119	-	-	0	0	0	0
NC LINNEUS	75	41	85	34	57	-1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	7.40	161	42.31	134	68	54	0	0	0	0
BRUNSWICK	75	43	87	35	58	-1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	6.17	139	41.45	130	68	60	0	0	0	0
NE NOVELTY	73	42	83	35	57	-1	0.00	-0.99	0.00	9.53	194	47.24	154	72	52	0	0	0	0
MONROE CITY	75	40	85	34	57	-2	0.00	-0.86	0.00	8.55	180	43.90	145	65	52	0	0	0	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	75	45	85	35	59	-1	0.00	-1.23	0.00	10.04	175	40.33	119	70	54	0	0	0	0
C AUXVASSE	75	44	85	36	59	0	0.00	-1.09	0.00	7.81	159	45.64	140	65	53	0	0	0	0
COL-SANBORN FLD	75	46	85	39	60	0	0.00	-1.11	0.00	7.36	150	49.44	145	69	55	0	0	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG	75	43	85	35	58	-1	0.00	-1.14	0.00	7.79	148	37.41	109	63	54	0	0	0	0
COL-JEFFERS F&G	75	45	83	37	59	-1	0.00	-1.03	0.00	5.84	121	40.63	120	68	56	0	0	0	0
COL SOUTH FARMS	74	45	83	37	59	-1	0.00	-1.04	0.00	6.88	141	46.19	136	-	-	0	0	0	0
COL-BF	75	43	84	35	58	-2	0.00	-1.03	0.00	6.92	142	41.43	122	70	53	0	0	0	0
VERSAILLES	76	45	86	36	60	-1	0.00	-1.39	0.00	9.70	180	39.68	116	71	55	0	0	0	0
EC VANDALIA	76	41	87	34	57	-2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	8.79	193	45.08	137	72	54	0	0	0	0
SW LAMAR	75	45	85	38	59	-2	0.00	-1.38	0.00	8.85	136	35.01	90	69	59	0	0	0	0
SC COOK STATION	75	37	87	30	54	-6	0.00	-0.80	0.00	6.36	125	39.43	117	68	54	0	2	0	0
MOUNTAIN GROVE	74	43	83	33	57	-3	0.00	-0.78	0.00	9.29	180	34.27	99	69	54	0	0	0	0
SE DELTA	76	40	87	34	57	-5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	5.50	133	27.77	82	68	56	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	76	42	87	36	59	-2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	3.67	88	26.86	77	76	57	0	0	0	0
GLENNONVILLE	78	41	89	34	58	-5	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.91	23	22.07	69	74	60	0	0	0	0
CLARKTON	79	42	90	35	60	-3	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.37	32	24.23	74	79	62	0	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	78	44	89	39	60	-4	0.00	-1.29	0.00	1.85	39	28.56	83	80	61	0	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	78	43	88	36	59	-5	0.00	-1.26	0.00	0.77	16	25.15	73	78	60	0	0	0	0
STEELE	79	42	91	37	60	-4	0.00	-1.07	0.00	1.01	23	28.23	78	77	61	1	0	0	0
CARDWELL	78	43	89	37	60	-4	0.00	-1.11	0.00	2.34	53	24.55	71	74	60	0	0	0	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

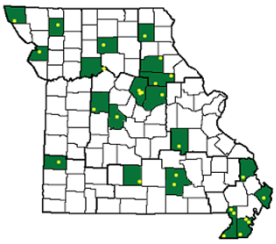
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

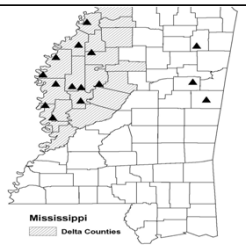
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Dry weather was favorable for cotton harvesting and other fieldwork, but conditions remained extremely dry with a statewide ban on burning in effect. In Stoneville, the weekly average temperature was 4 degrees F below normal, and many Delta locations experienced early- to mid-week low temperatures below 40 degrees F.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 9, 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	79	46	90	39	63	-4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.43	9	38.01	89	84	22	1	0	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	77	44	89	38	61	-5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	2.53	47	31.64	72	90	45	0	0	0	0
	MOBILE	81	49	91	44	65	-7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	2.36	33	48.77	90	78	36	1	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	82	47	90	41	64	-6	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.19	43	31.39	72	88	24	2	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	49	36	54	31	42	2	0.24	-0.32	0.24	1.27	35	12.64	101	87	75	0	1	1	0
	BARROW	29	22	32	10	26	4	0.11	0.01	0.06	0.68	83	4.28	119	95	74	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	44	28	57	23	36	3	0.03	-0.16	0.02	1.24	91	7.97	97	90	71	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	50	40	53	34	45	-1	2.66	0.65	1.01	9.56	94	38.60	92	95	88	0	0	7	2
	KODIAK	50	36	52	31	43	-1	1.19	-0.84	0.56	5.47	52	57.46	104	85	75	0	3	5	1
	NOME	42	32	47	27	37	3	0.16	-0.24	0.09	2.41	80	9.80	74	91	73	0	4	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	64	38	73	29	51	-1	2.45	2.01	1.04	3.24	121	22.08	124	92	42	0	2	4	3
	PHOENIX	91	68	99	63	80	0	0.21	0.04	0.16	0.34	35	7.61	126	61	33	3	0	2	0
	PRESCOTT	73	48	80	38	60	0	1.63	1.30	0.76	2.38	95	17.82	113	83	31	0	0	4	1
	TUCSON	90	62	96	55	76	1	0.23	-0.07	0.23	0.93	51	10.43	108	69	34	2	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	79	47	88	42	63	-4	0.00	-0.83	0.00	5.91	126	29.08	89	92	29	0	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	82	49	92	42	65	-3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.31	27	25.64	69	82	22	3	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	76	58	92	53	67	-5	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.12	63	5.38	110	76	56	1	0	2	0
	FRESNO	76	58	91	54	67	-2	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.14	38	8.49	103	85	59	1	0	4	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	59	76	56	64	-5	0.74	0.71	0.62	0.74	247	9.81	99	81	57	0	0	3	1
	REDDING	77	57	87	51	67	-1	0.05	-0.19	0.04	0.39	51	24.16	105	70	45	0	0	2	0
	SACRAMENTO	76	54	85	49	65	-3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.01	2	13.48	108	85	37	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	72	62	77	58	67	-3	0.76	0.73	0.74	0.77	308	8.95	112	76	60	0	0	3	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	74	58	79	57	66	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.01	3	14.90	108	71	59	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	77	53	83	48	65	-4	0.06	-0.02	0.03	0.06	14	10.75	113	81	54	0	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	71	32	76	20	51	3	0.07	-0.08	0.05	0.81	74	4.98	83	86	42	0	3	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	75	45	81	36	60	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.09	6	8.80	56	70	21	0	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	78	47	85	44	63	8	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.07	5	11.61	96	61	21	0	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	75	48	83	41	62	4	0.16	-0.06	0.13	0.89	75	6.52	93	74	41	0	0	2	0
	PUEBLO	80	42	85	33	61	3	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.09	9	10.99	101	73	30	0	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	66	52	73	49	59	0	0.23	-0.54	0.10	3.83	84	37.15	108	77	52	0	0	4	0
	HARTFORD	64	47	75	39	55	-1	0.97	0.10	0.84	5.79	110	32.35	91	84	71	0	0	4	1
DC	WASHINGTON	70	52	83	50	61	-2	0.83	0.04	0.45	6.89	143	28.25	91	83	46	0	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	67	49	79	48	58	-2	0.69	-0.10	0.44	9.90	196	37.73	110	90	54	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	82	58	85	56	70	-7	0.00	-1.20	0.00	3.49	43	37.87	93	90	40	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	81	53	86	47	67	-6	0.00	-1.26	0.00	5.12	53	31.78	70	88	36	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	83	76	86	73	79	-3	0.00	-1.07	0.00	8.93	131	29.24	94	76	57	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	85	71	88	69	78	-2	0.70	-0.87	0.70	16.59	159	60.66	124	79	49	0	0	1	1
	ORLANDO	84	60	87	56	72	-6	0.00	-0.84	0.00	5.67	82	43.26	103	87	56	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	82	54	88	49	68	-5	0.00	-0.99	0.00	6.78	96	59.94	113	61	26	0	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	83	49	90	42	66	-7	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.94	32	52.37	99	85	39	2	0	0	0
	TAMPA	83	63	85	60	73	-5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.13	15	37.73	95	79	37	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	86	70	88	66	78	-2	0.00	-1.36	0.00	6.36	64	48.78	99	80	49	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	76	47	83	41	61	-5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	5.35	119	39.46	104	87	48	0	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	75	50	85	44	62	-5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.59	31	37.70	94	77	39	0	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	80	45	87	41	62	-5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	1.89	42	25.49	70	94	52	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	80	52	88	48	66	-4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	3.17	85	30.41	79	78	25	0	0	0	0
	MACON	79	46	86	41	62	-6	0.17	-0.38	0.08	7.02	176	41.02	113	95	31	0	0	5	0
	SAVANNAH	80	53	86	48	67	-4	0.00	-0.78	0.00	3.01	49	33.82	80	87	49	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	83	67	84	64	75	-1	1.65	-0.09	1.05	4.41	39	38.57	42	86	70	0	0	4	1
	HONOLULU	88	74	89	71	81	0	0.04	-0.35	0.04	0.71	58	5.13	45	69	62	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	88	66	90	62	77	-2	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.19	36	4.26	34	77	64	2	0	0	0
	LIHUE	86	75	86	71	80	1	0.08	-0.75	0.06	1.43	38	12.30	46	74	66	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	72	52	88	46	62	5	0.23	0.09	0.20	0.26	27	9.27	105	71	57	0	0	2	0
	LEWISTON	67	52	74	45	60	4	0.47	0.30	0.24	1.25	124	11.01	113	84	68	0	0	3	0
	POCATELLO	72	44	88	40	58	6	0.59	0.40	0.49	0.79	69	6.65	69	78	49	0	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	72	45	86	38	59	2	0.11	-0.44	0.11	3.20	80	32.25	112	81	38	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	74	42	89	36	58	0	0.00	-0.58	0.00	4.33	111	39.72	128	88	50	0	0	0	0
	PEORIA	73	42	85	36	57	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.13	130	37.19	130	88	32	0	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	75	41	90	35	58	2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	2.05	48	31.16	103	81	43	1	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	74	41	87	33	58	-2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	8.14	228	42.71	151	93	30	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	76	41	87	35	59	-3	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.45	12	21.57	63	82	43	0	0	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	72	42	85	37	57	0	0.00	-0.55	0.00	1.59	45	27.70	96	83	30	0	0	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	74	43	86	37	59	0	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.85	24	26.48	82	78	27	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	70	39	85	30	55	-2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.26	48	25.94	84	87	49	0	2	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	72	42	85	36	57	-3	0.00	-0.71	0.00	5.57	123	47.89	154	96	34	0	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	73	39	86	33	56	-1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	5.22	132	38.28	136	91	30	0	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	76	45	87	39	61	3	0.00	-0.58	0.00	4.13	106	48.16	164	80	46	0	0	0	0
	DUBUQUE	71	39	85	32	55	0	0.00	-0.57	0.00	2.62	61	40.89	138	84	50	0	1	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	77	40	93	33	59	3	0.02	-0.45	0.02	3.02	100	29.72	132	85	47	1	0	1	0
	WATERLOO	75	38	88	30	56	1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	2.50	68	39.22	139	92	54	0	2	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	78	48	91	35	63	2	0.00	-0.46	0.00	3.33	107	28.43	114	74	37	1	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	81	50	90	44	65	3	0.02	-0.31	0.02	1.46	69	23.83	122	65	25	1	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	79	45	85	40	62	5	0.16	-0.06	0.16	1.80	129	19.08	107	83	45	0	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	79	45	90	36	62	0	0.00	-0.73	0.00	4.69	101	33.76	113	86	42	1	0	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 9, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	81	48	90	42	65	1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	3.11	83	26.31	103	76	42	2	0	0	0
KY	JACKSON	68	46	81	42	57	-5	0.13	-0.59	0.07	2.18	46	34.97	90	87	41	0	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	71	43	85	36	57	-4	0.00	-0.62	0.00	0.64	16	29.88	82	76	40	0	0	0	0
	LOUISVILLE	77	49	89	44	63	0	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.21	5	29.92	85	74	25	0	0	0	0
	PADUCAH	76	40	87	34	58	-4	0.00	-0.79	0.00	3.64	79	28.74	76	90	27	0	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	82	49	90	43	65	-7	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.91	32	44.03	87	88	25	1	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	84	50	91	45	67	-6	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.93	13	26.01	57	83	20	1	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	81	58	90	54	70	-4	0.01	-0.72	0.01	0.34	5	48.27	93	66	37	1	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	83	47	93	42	65	-6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.12	3	24.30	63	72	17	2	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	57	36	66	31	47	0	0.82	0.17	0.49	7.83	191	32.23	111	89	49	0	2	2	0
	PORTLAND	62	45	71	37	53	2	1.58	0.69	1.58	4.55	101	38.62	115	85	51	0	0	1	1
MD	BALTIMORE	67	48	81	44	58	-2	0.90	0.11	0.61	9.18	183	37.43	112	87	64	0	0	4	1
MA	BOSTON	64	51	73	47	57	-1	1.89	1.09	1.27	4.04	90	41.44	129	84	59	0	0	3	2
	WORCESTER	58	45	68	41	52	-2	1.78	0.76	1.44	6.35	114	39.87	106	94	62	0	0	5	1
MI	ALPENA	65	36	79	28	50	0	0.00	-0.53	0.00	4.12	118	22.76	100	91	39	0	3	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	69	40	78	33	55	1	0.00	-0.71	0.00	2.84	54	28.71	98	90	36	0	0	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	66	33	75	23	50	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.99	79	21.65	94	93	52	0	4	0	0
	LANSING	67	38	77	31	53	-1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.10	121	21.43	85	90	53	0	1	0	0
	MUSKEGON	66	41	77	33	53	-1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	6.70	155	25.68	103	89	54	0	0	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	66	39	77	28	52	-1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.39	120	26.95	103	96	37	0	1	0	0
MN	DULUTH	68	44	77	31	56	8	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.45	69	27.96	106	68	42	0	1	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	71	39	77	26	55	8	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.03	163	27.74	135	86	35	0	1	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	73	48	87	38	61	7	0.00	-0.44	0.00	5.53	170	26.43	106	75	43	0	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	74	42	90	33	58	6	0.00	-0.51	0.00	9.99	264	32.58	121	79	48	1	0	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	72	41	84	30	57	6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	7.17	201	27.78	119	89	33	0	1	0	0
MS	JACKSON	82	47	92	40	65	-4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.06	1	35.30	82	82	22	2	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	81	42	92	37	62	-7	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.24	5	33.51	73	93	43	2	0	0	0
	TUPELO	79	45	90	39	62	-5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	1.85	43	37.61	89	87	43	1	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	73	45	83	38	59	-1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	6.97	161	41.52	130	88	34	0	0	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	75	46	86	38	60	-2	0.01	-0.94	0.01	7.60	129	38.57	121	85	33	0	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	75	47	88	41	61	-2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.75	101	31.36	104	83	43	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	73	44	82	36	59	-4	0.00	-0.85	0.00	11.67	196	40.19	115	92	53	0	0	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	75	50	87	49	63	10	0.24	-0.08	0.18	0.88	50	15.53	124	80	38	0	0	3	0
	BUTTE	66	39	85	32	52	7	0.16	-0.03	0.10	1.29	97	13.75	124	88	38	0	1	3	0
	CUT BANK	69	41	76	30	55	8	0.03	-0.09	0.03	0.70	52	7.13	62	87	37	0	1	1	0
	GLASGOW	73	45	83	36	59	9	0.05	-0.13	0.05	1.73	143	15.91	159	85	55	0	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	72	45	87	38	58	8	0.26	0.04	0.23	2.52	167	15.87	122	89	41	0	0	2	0
	HAVRE	74	42	82	36	58	8	0.09	-0.08	0.05	1.79	143	12.44	123	92	59	0	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	67	45	82	38	56	7	0.81	0.62	0.53	2.28	173	12.97	117	91	72	0	0	3	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	78	45	91	36	61	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.68	58	28.32	124	78	39	1	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	77	42	91	30	60	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.75	105	32.09	130	82	50	1	1	0	0
	NORFOLK	78	44	92	33	61	5	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.87	103	27.90	119	79	40	1	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	77	41	89	34	59	4	0.18	-0.10	0.18	1.48	89	21.27	121	90	36	0	0	1	0
	OMAHA	76	47	90	40	61	3	0.00	-0.57	0.00	2.45	62	31.94	123	77	47	1	0	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	78	44	85	39	61	8	0.30	0.05	0.28	0.36	23	14.16	99	84	42	0	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	78	46	89	40	62	8	0.37	0.05	0.33	1.28	63	16.37	93	75	48	0	0	2	0
NV	ELY	62	38	76	31	50	0	0.61	0.39	0.31	0.63	52	5.43	67	88	60	0	1	6	0
	LAS VEGAS	81	62	88	58	71	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.04	11	3.32	92	43	29	0	0	0	0
	RENO	64	46	74	39	55	-1	1.70	1.62	1.01	1.71	311	6.47	118	83	62	0	0	4	1
	WINNEMUCCA	65	46	78	37	55	2	1.78	1.67	0.65	2.13	318	8.49	137	94	64	0	0	6	1
NH	CONCORD	63	42	74	32	53	1	0.87	0.15	0.82	3.79	93	27.29	96	85	46	0	1	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	67	52	76	49	60	-1	0.22	-0.53	0.20	6.16	123	36.50	100	78	52	0	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	77	55	80	49	66	4	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.15	85	6.88	90	61	28	0	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	62	46	71	38	54	0	1.76	1.07	1.19	8.21	195	29.03	97	90	55	0	0	4	1
	BINGHAMTON	58	44	70	39	51	-1	1.01	0.30	0.46	4.46	99	28.63	95	90	59	0	0	4	0
	BUFFALO	58	45	67	39	51	-4	1.14	0.44	0.44	4.12	87	28.66	94	90	66	0	0	4	0
	ROCHESTER	59	46	69	38	53	-2	1.71	1.10	0.65	5.13	121	30.29	114	87	61	0	0	5	2
	SYRACUSE	62	46	73	39	54	0	0.87	0.09	0.35	6.35	123	33.09	107	90	54	0	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	68	42	78	33	55	-4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.15	90	34.56	92	87	49	0	0	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	75	45	84	40	60	-6	0.02	-0.82	0.02	4.22	86	32.19	94	88	33	0	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	74	49	83	44	61	-2	0.00	-0.87	0.00	6.74	124	37.08	106	75	34	0	0	0	0
	HATTERAS	71	58	76	54	65	-4	0.76	-0.40	0.76	12.95	181	55.13	124	91	57	0	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	75	48	84	44	61	-3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.71	125	30.84	88	86	46	0	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	75	52	83	46	63	-6	0.09	-0.92	0.04	23.53	289	53.31	111	87	42	0	0	4	0
ND	BISMARCK	77	44	84	37	61	10	0.00	-0.31	0.00	3.63	180	20.37	137	83	52	0	0	0	0
	DICKINSON	76	44	81	35	60	9	0.12	-0.21	0.12	3.11	152	14.18	98	86	37	0	0	1	0
	FARGO	75	46	84	40	61	10	0.00	-0.47	0.00	5.83	210	25.09	138	73	35	0	0	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	75	43	82	36	59	9	0.02	-0.37	0.02	5.44	221	24.19	143	86	36	0	0	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	74	44	85	37	59	8	0.00	-0.35	0.00	3.50	160	21.06	128	85	36	0	0	0	0
	WILLISTON	77	40	80	29	59	10	0.03	-0.21	0.03	1.43	86	16.89	136	88	51	0	1	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	63	46	78	42	54	-2	0.58	-0.04	0.20	4.81	113	30.18	98	89	67	0	0	4	0
	CINCINNATI	71	44	86	40	58	-2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.72	20	26.64	79	79	43	0	0	0	0
	CLEVELAND	64	47	74	44	56	-1	0.90	0.25	0.47	4.20	91	28.11	93	88	51	0	0	4	0
	COLUMBUS	67	47	84	42	57	-2	0.07	-0.44	0.05	1.83	51	29.29	95	86	57	0	0	3	0
	DAYTON	70	45	85	42	58	0	0.02	-0.52	0.02	1.78	53	26.30	84	76	30	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	64	45	80	40	55	-1	0.78	0.24	0.53	3.44	83	31.85	93	89	47	0	0	4	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 9, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	70	44	80	38	57	1	0.01	-0.50	0.01	1.88	54	29.10	111	81	46	0	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	60	43	75	38	51	-4	1.14	0.48	0.32	3.77	79	29.01	95	94	70	0	0	4	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	79	46	87	37	63	-4	0.00	-0.96	0.00	3.60	69	30.48	103	79	26	0	0	0	0
	TULSA	79	46	88	37	62	-5	0.00	-1.04	0.00	2.88	47	30.75	91	87	38	0	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	64	50	75	42	57	2	2.12	1.31	1.99	6.91	190	50.23	121	92	76	0	0	4	1
	BURNS	65	44	72	40	55	6	0.34	0.23	0.28	0.49	75	8.46	111	86	57	0	0	4	0
	EUGENE	68	47	75	38	58	2	0.34	-0.02	0.34	1.95	98	28.08	90	87	70	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	73	49	77	37	61	1	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.83	83	13.03	114	81	44	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	66	47	70	37	57	0	0.71	0.57	0.63	1.78	220	12.86	145	78	55	0	0	4	1
	PORTLAND	68	52	80	46	60	2	0.58	0.15	0.55	4.12	187	28.20	120	86	70	0	0	4	1
	SALEM	69	50	81	44	60	3	0.42	0.01	0.42	2.51	129	28.27	115	82	65	0	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	64	46	73	41	55	-1	1.17	0.37	0.54	11.00	203	43.35	121	89	59	0	0	4	2
	ERIE	58	46	68	42	52	-5	2.04	1.11	0.99	6.98	118	30.86	95	90	71	0	0	4	2
	MIDDLETOWN	66	49	77	45	57	-2	0.83	0.14	0.52	6.43	146	33.47	106	92	53	0	0	3	1
	PHILADELPHIA	68	52	80	51	60	-2	0.60	-0.10	0.30	7.09	147	38.06	113	82	62	0	0	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	61	45	78	42	53	-4	0.82	0.28	0.29	4.10	105	29.03	95	87	61	0	0	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	62	46	71	40	54	-2	1.77	1.02	0.79	6.56	136	24.93	84	89	57	0	0	5	2
	WILLIAMSPORT	64	46	75	41	55	-1	1.09	0.33	0.62	8.70	175	33.39	102	93	74	0	0	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	65	49	73	43	57	0	1.78	1.04	1.44	4.56	98	43.73	124	85	65	0	0	4	1
SC	BEAUFORT	79	56	84	50	67	-4	0.02	-0.72	0.02	2.41	38	33.72	80	87	37	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	79	54	84	46	66	-4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	8.12	114	53.96	123	92	39	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	78	49	86	44	64	-4	0.00	-0.66	0.00	1.94	40	30.78	77	85	42	0	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	74	48	83	44	61	-4	0.00	-0.89	0.00	2.27	44	36.48	92	82	34	0	0	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	75	44	85	36	59	7	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.08	177	24.30	135	81	47	0	0	0	0
	HURON	75	46	85	39	60	6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.52	153	28.59	154	83	37	0	0	0	0
	RAPID CITY	79	48	90	42	63	10	0.13	-0.16	0.09	1.65	112	18.03	123	81	33	1	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	72	43	84	36	58	4	0.02	-0.44	0.02	4.50	142	35.39	165	79	46	0	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	66	41	78	39	54	-5	0.03	-0.54	0.03	4.08	107	27.56	83	93	43	0	0	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	77	46	87	40	62	-3	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.12	21	30.16	71	85	38	0	0	0	0
	KNOXVILLE	71	45	81	39	58	-6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	4.35	113	32.74	86	90	38	0	0	0	0
	MEMPHIS	80	50	90	45	65	-4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.15	4	36.77	90	73	24	1	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	75	44	87	38	59	-6	0.00	-0.65	0.00	1.17	26	49.31	133	85	28	0	0	0	0
TX	ABILENE	80	54	86	48	67	-3	0.00	-0.71	0.00	1.89	49	24.37	127	62	37	0	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	78	49	84	45	63	0	0.28	-0.05	0.28	2.08	90	22.96	132	73	32	0	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	82	45	86	42	64	-10	0.00	-0.87	0.00	8.50	211	30.00	117	73	37	0	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	82	52	88	48	67	-7	0.00	-1.18	0.00	3.81	50	36.34	78	86	24	0	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	86	63	88	60	74	-4	0.00	-1.09	0.00	10.12	150	33.91	152	87	50	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	59	85	55	70	-7	0.00	-1.09	0.00	15.56	241	41.98	160	86	54	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	83	57	87	55	70	-5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.12	78	29.81	196	73	41	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	84	60	87	55	72	2	0.16	-0.10	0.16	1.79	91	6.50	84	59	26	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	80	53	86	51	66	-6	0.00	-0.89	0.00	9.11	257	27.01	102	65	24	0	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	78	62	84	60	70	-7	0.00	-0.96	0.00	3.44	49	22.83	66	77	35	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	83	52	89	49	68	-6	0.00	-0.96	0.00	4.83	87	36.98	101	77	41	0	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	79	50	87	47	65	0	0.04	-0.45	0.04	0.97	30	23.83	147	65	39	0	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	80	51	90	48	66	-3	0.00	-0.51	0.00	2.36	79	16.06	130	72	43	1	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	84	50	89	47	67	-3	0.00	-0.68	0.00	1.73	45	16.63	97	64	38	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	80	53	83	50	67	-8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	9.41	232	36.34	142	79	31	0	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	83	52	85	49	67	-9	0.00	-1.13	0.00	14.63	226	43.78	136	94	55	0	0	0	0
	WACO	82	46	88	41	64	-9	0.00	-0.87	0.00	9.49	237	37.29	147	79	37	0	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	79	50	86	46	64	-5	0.00	-0.77	0.00	5.43	130	27.11	116	73	39	0	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	71	53	86	48	62	5	0.14	-0.22	0.07	0.23	13	11.10	87	72	40	0	0	4	0
VT	BURLINGTON	59	43	66	34	51	-1	0.91	0.18	0.49	6.66	139	30.29	106	96	58	0	0	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	71	46	81	41	58	-2	0.05	-0.79	0.04	6.88	138	39.15	113	84	39	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	70	53	81	48	62	-4	0.89	0.06	0.62	13.13	256	45.96	123	86	48	0	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	71	47	84	42	59	-4	0.21	-0.66	0.12	6.71	132	29.44	84	88	56	0	0	2	0
	ROANOKE	70	48	83	45	59	-2	0.17	-0.59	0.10	7.58	157	36.93	108	73	43	0	0	5	0
	WASH/DULLES	68	46	83	40	57	-3	0.66	-0.12	0.33	6.84	142	33.35	101	86	58	0	0	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	64	44	68	36	54	1	0.94	0.36	0.86	6.76	245	34.64	111	97	88	0	0	2	1
	QUILLAYUTE	62	46	72	39	54	1	3.22	1.66	1.99	12.11	199	77.42	120	95	81	0	0	2	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	51	68	45	57	1	0.94	0.48	0.93	5.74	261	28.94	126	87	76	0	0	2	1
	SPOKANE	63	49	71	41	56	4	0.40	0.25	0.24	1.13	119	11.63	103	92	60	0	0	5	0
	YAKIMA	72	45	76	34	58	5	0.21	0.13	0.21	1.09	227	7.39	137	74	50	0	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	61	43	76	41	52	-5	0.39	-0.26	0.21	2.39	59	35.56	105	83	65	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	66	46	82	40	56	-3	0.68	0.07	0.51	1.77	42	35.99	102	90	51	0	0	4	1
	ELKINS	60	40	76	35	50	-5	1.23	0.54	0.62	5.28	112	32.98	88	98	55	0	0	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	67	46	83	43	57	-3	0.12	-0.46	0.06	3.63	103	35.01	104	94	47	0	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	72	37	83	27	55	3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	7.64	171	32.02	116	96	34	0	3	0	0
	GREEN BAY	69	40	82	33	54	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.75	126	33.05	138	91	44	0	0	0	0
	LA CROSSE	73	41	85	31	57	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	5.60	137	35.04	127	96	36	0	1	0	0
	MADISON	72	38	85	30	55	1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.76	74	33.10	121	96	54	0	2	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	69	46	81	39	58	2	0.01	-0.55	0.01	2.13	53	30.51	108	77	45	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	73	41	86	31	57	7	0.18	-0.10	0.14	0.46	35	10.13	94	75	53	0	1	3	0
	CHEYENNE	71	42	79	36	57	7	0.09	-0.12	0.07	0.10	6	13.88	100	72	43	0	0	3	0
	LANDER	71	45	86	36	58	6	0.13	-0.19	0.10	0.15	10	12.91	119	68	29	0	0	2	0
	SHERIDAN	76	47	89	39	61	11	0.98	0.63	0.70	1.23	67	13.48	110	76	42	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

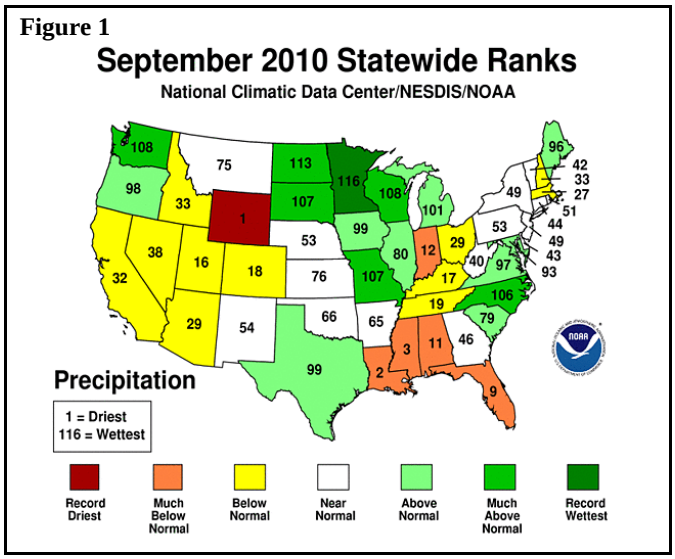
September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Tropical systems played a key role in moistening parts of the nation but bypassed a broad area stretching from the central Gulf Coast States into the Ohio Valley (figure 1). Eight named tropical systems (four tropical storms and four hurricanes) formed over the Atlantic Basin during the month, tying a September record originally set in 2002. Although none of the eight storms officially made landfall in the United States, Tropical Storms Hermine (early in the month) and Nicole (at month's end) helped to soak the south-central and eastern U.S., respectively. In addition, remnant moisture associated with former eastern Pacific Tropical Storm Georgette contributed to locally heavy showers in the Southwest, while tropical moisture interacting with a series of cold fronts helped to trigger flooding rains in the upper Midwest.

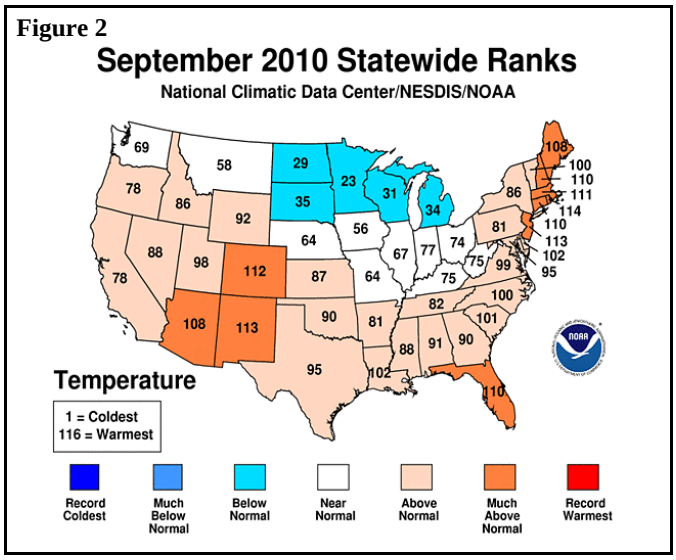
Figure 1



Warm weather dominated the U.S. during September, except across portions of the nation's northern tier (figure 2). Late-season warmth was most impressive in the Southwest and Southeast, while unusually cool conditions stretched from the northern Plains into the Great Lakes States.

On the heels of a warm growing season, Midwestern summer crops matured at an ahead-of-normal pace. Corn and soybean harvest activities quickly advanced in the eastern Corn Belt, but fieldwork stalled across the upper Midwest in the wake of mid-month downpours. Among the Midwestern States, only Minnesota and the Dakotas reported a slower-than-normal harvest pace by month's end for both corn and soybeans. Farther south and east, late-month downpours in the East contrasted with record-setting September dryness in several locations from the central Gulf Coast into the Ohio Valley. Eastern rains helped to revive pastures but arrived far too late to help drought-stricken summer crops. At month's end, producers in the Mid-Atlantic States began to assess the impact of tropical downpours on open-boll cotton and other unharvested summer crops. Meanwhile on the central and southern High Plains, pockets of developing dryness became a concern with respect to the establishment of newly planted winter wheat. Elsewhere across the nation's mid-section, showers promoted winter wheat emergence. Cool, wet weather on the northern High Plains hampered late-season spring wheat harvesting. Elsewhere, Western fieldwork advanced with few problems, despite occasional showers in the

Figure 2



Four Corners region and the Pacific Northwest. In California, harvest delays for crops such as rice and cotton were attributable to late planting and cool weather earlier in the growing season.

Summary: Early in the month, Hurricane Earl dealt a glancing blow to the East Coast, grazing North Carolina's Outer Banks and coastal New England on September 2-3 before racing ashore in Nova Scotia, Canada, as a strong tropical storm on September 4. Before dawn on September 3, Hurricane Earl passed about 85 miles east of Cape Hatteras, NC, with maximum sustained winds near 105 mph. On North Carolina's Outer Banks, wind gusts between 5 and 6 a.m. EDT from a variety of sources included 83 mph at Rodanthe, 82 mph at the Oregon Inlet Marina, and 78 mph at Hatteras Village. September 2-3 rainfall totaled 4.52 inches at Cape Hatteras. Later, Tropical Storm Earl passed about 90 miles south-southeast of Nantucket, MA, shortly before midnight on September 3, with sustained winds near 70 mph. Before dawn on September 4, Nantucket recorded a peak wind gust to 54 mph. September 3-4 rainfall totaled 4.47 inches in Hyannis, MA. Bangor, ME, received 3.46 inches of rain during the first 4 days of the month, including a daily-record total of 3.31 inches on September 4.

Around Earl's periphery, Portland, ME (91, 90, 94, 91, and 93°F), tied an all-time record with 5 consecutive days of 90-degree heat from August 29 - September 2. Portland's other 5-day stretches of 90-degree heat occurred from July 7-11, 1993; August 25-29, 1948; and August 11-15, 1944. Elsewhere in Maine, Caribou (92, 91, 93, and 92°F) tied an all-time record with a 4-day heat wave from August 29 - September 1. Previously, Caribou's only other 4-day spell of 90-degree heat was observed from June 15-18, 1949. Caribou also established a September record high, previously set with a reading of 91°F on September 7, 1945. Through September 4, Atlantic City tied a 1983 annual record with 43 days of 90-degree heat. Similarly, Baltimore, MD, tied a 1988 record on September 2 with its 54th day of 90-degree heat. Trenton, NJ, recorded its 49th day of 90-degree heat on September 2, edging its 1983 annual standard of 47 days. Farther west, cool air shifted into the nation's mid-section, where daily-record lows for September 3 included 31°F in both Casper, WY, and Alliance, NE. The following day, McAlester, OK (48°F), posted a daily-record low for September 4. In contrast, heat temporarily built across the Southwest, where daily-record highs for September 3 included 117°F in Palm Springs, CA, and 115°F in Yuma, AZ.

Early-month heat was not just confined to the East and Desert Southwest. Daily-record highs for September 5 were set in locations such as Liberal, KS (106°F), and Sidney, NE (100°F). Clayton, NM (99°F on September 5), tied a monthly record previously established on September 3, 1947, and September 5, 1948. Meanwhile, heat returned to the East, following a brief respite. On September 8, highs soared to daily-record levels in Wilmington, NC (94°F), and Georgetown, DE (92°F). Philadelphia, PA (91°F on September 8), tied a 1991 record with its 53rd day of 90-degree heat this year. Trenton, NJ (92°F on September 8), extended its record of 90-degree readings to 51 days (previously, 47 days in 1983). Record-setting heat also returned to the South, where daily-record highs included 100°F (on September 11) in Shreveport, LA, and 99°F (on September 10) in Columbus, GA. In contrast, chilly air returned to the West. Burns, OR, posted consecutive daily-record lows (28 and 25°F) on September 5-6, followed by another record (24°F) on September 10. Widespread freezes occurred in the Great Basin and the Intermountain West, where daily-record lows included 26°F (on September 6) in Ely, NV, and 21°F (on September 7) in Randolph, UT. Casper, WY, posted consecutive daily-record lows (33 and 28°F) on September 6-7. In Nebraska, daily-record lows for September 7 dipped to 34°F in North Platte and 35°F in Sidney.

Aside from Earl, early-month rainfall highlights were mostly confined to the nation's mid-section. For example, Springfield, MO, netted a daily-record sum (4.62 inches) on September 1, followed the next day by record-setting amounts in locations such as Springfield, IL (3.55 inches); Austin's Camp Mabry, TX (3.55 inches); and Muskegon, MI (3.34 inches). Later, tropical showers began to spread into southern Texas, long before the development of Tropical Storm Hermine. (Hermine formed over the southwestern Gulf of Mexico on the night of September 5-6.) McAllen, TX, netted a daily-record rainfall total of 2.12 inches on September 3.

A disturbance over the western Gulf of Mexico was upgraded to Tropical Storm Hermine before dawn on September 6 and made landfall later that day about 40 miles south of Brownsville, TX. At landfall, Hermine's maximum sustained winds were estimated to be 65 mph. In southern Texas, official peak wind gusts were clocked to 72 mph in Harlingen and 69 mph in Brownsville. Even as far north as San Antonio, TX, wind gusts reached 64 mph on September 7. Once inland, Hermine was a prolific rain producer, with totals between Austin and Waco, TX, reaching 15.62 inches at Georgetown and 11.26 inches at Fort Hood. On September 7-8, consecutive daily rainfall records were established in Texas locations such as Waco, Victoria, and San Antonio, with 2-day totals reaching 8.17, 6.59 and 6.52 inches, respectively. Elsewhere in Texas, Austin's Camp Mabry (7.04 inches on September 7) experienced its second-wettest September day on record, behind only 15.00 inches on September 9, 1921. Farther north, September 7-9 rainfall in east-central Oklahoma totaled 10.35 inches near Eufaula. By September 9, heavy rain shifted into the Mid-South, where daily-record amounts included 4.56 inches in Harrison, AR, and 3.54 inches in West Plains, MO. Harrison's 3-day (September 7-9) rainfall totaled 6.57 inches.

During the same period, locally heavy precipitation fell in Florida and across the nation's northern tier. On September 6, daily-record amounts in Florida reached 5.10 inches in Fort Lauderdale and 1.93 inches in Melbourne. In North Dakota, record-setting totals for September 6 included 2.12 inches in Bismarck and 1.99 inches in Fargo. Other daily-record amounts for September 6 were 1.56 inches in St. Cloud, MN, and 1.22 inches in Mobridge, SD. Farther west, Portland, OR (1.55 inches on September 7), experienced its wettest day since January 1, 2009, when 2.49 inches fell. Portland also noted its wettest hour on record, with 1.03 inches falling between 8 and 9 pm (previously, 0.93 inch in a 1-hour period on May 24, 2008). Northwestern daily-record totals for September 7 included 0.87 inch in Hillsboro, OR, and 0.57 inch in Vancouver, WA. On September 9, Elko, NV, netted a daily-record rainfall of 0.59 inch. At an elevation of 8,800 feet in Lamoille Canyon, NV, southeast of Elko, 7 inches of snow fell on September 9-10. Meanwhile in the northern Rockies, 5 inches of snow accumulated at Darkhorse Lake in Beaverhead County, MT. Daily-record precipitation totals in western Montana for September 9 reached 1.59 inches in Wisdom and 1.15 inches in Lincoln.

At mid-month, late-season heat covered the south-central and southeastern U.S. Montgomery, AL, posted daily-record highs (99 and 100°F) on September 12 and 18, respectively. Other triple-digit readings included 102°F (on September 15) in Gage, OK, and 102°F (on September 18) in Monroe, LA. In North Carolina, Raleigh-Durham (RDU) reached or exceeded 90°F from September 14-17. As a result, RDU set an annual record with 85 days of 90-degree heat (previously, 83 days in 2007). Later, record-setting heat developed in the Southwest. Phoenix, AZ, posted consecutive daily-record highs (109 and 111°F) on September 18-19. The latter high was the latest 110-degree reading on record in Phoenix (previously, 110°F on September 15, 2000). In contrast, there was an impressive surge of cool air along the Canadian border. On September 18, Williston, ND, notched a daily-record low of 23°F. Other daily-record lows scattered across the North and West included 46°F (on September 14) in Santa Barbara, CA, and 38°F (on September 15) in Flint, MI.

A widespread rainfall event unfolded across the central Plains and the upper Midwest at mid-month. Daily-record totals for September 15 reached 4.46 inches in Russell, KS; 2.56 inches in Watertown, SD; and 2.03 inches in Eau Claire, WI. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, La Crosse (1.81 inches on September 15) recorded calendar-day precipitation totaling at least 1.50 inches for the seventh time in 2010, tying an annual record previously achieved in 1981 and 2004. On September 16, Lansing, MI (2.28 inches), experienced its seventh-wettest September day on record. Through September 30, year-to-date precipitation in Des Moines, IA, reached 48.11 inches (168 percent of normal), behind only the annual totals of 55.88 inches in 1993 and 49.42 inches in 2008 since the beginning of the 20th century. In contrast, stations completing their driest September on record included Rawlins, WY (a trace; previously, 0.10 inch in 1953 and 1957); Alexandria, LA (0.07 inch; previously, 0.20 inch in 1914), and Louisville, KY (0.12 inch; previously, 0.18 inch in 2004). Elsewhere in Louisiana, Shreveport completed its warmest, driest August-September period on record, with an average temperature of 84.8°F (previously, 84.7°F in 2005) and rainfall totaling 0.97 inch (previously, 1.11 inches in 1899).

Heavy precipitation returned to the Pacific Northwest on September 17-18, when 2-day rainfall totaled reached 2.52 inches in Olympia and 2.27 inches in Seattle. In Seattle, a 4-day rainfall record for September was established when 3.23 inches fell from September 16-19 (previously, 3.10 inches from September 19-22, 1972). Along the Columbia River in Arlington, OR, rainfall totaled 1.37 inches in a 24-hour period on September 18-19. Arlington's previous record (0.83 inch) for any 24-hour period in September occurred on September 18-19, 1982. Meanwhile in southern Texas, 3-day rainfall totals from September 17-19 included 10.34 inches in Corpus Christi, 7.45 inches in Alice, and 7.36 inches in Brownsville. In fact, daily-record totals for September 19 in Texas included 7.16 inches in Corpus Christi and 6.48 inches in Brownsville. It was Corpus Christi's third-wettest September day on record, behind 7.94 inches on September 22, 1915, and 7.64 inches on September 6, 1955.

Later, remnant tropical moisture from Hurricane Karl (Atlantic Basin) and Tropical Storm Georgette (Pacific Basin) was drawn into storm systems crossing the nation's northern tier, helping to

trigger heavy rain. Broken Bow, NE (3.19 inches on September 22), noted its sixteenth-wettest day on record. The following day, September 23, daily-record totals included 4.34 inches in Rochester, MN; 4.12 inches in Wisconsin Rapids, WI; and 2.71 inches in Traverse City, MI. Elsewhere in Michigan, Sault Sainte Marie (2.35 inches on September 23) noted at least 2 inches of precipitation on a calendar day for the first time since August 13, 1999. From September 22-24, 48-hour rainfall totals locally topped 10 inches in locations such as Amboy, MN (10.68 inches). With a monthly total of 15.05 inches, Amboy also weathered its wettest September and wettest month on record. The 23rd, was the wettest September day on record in numerous upper Midwestern locations, including Theilman, MN (6.25 inches), and Alma Dam, WI (5.14 inches). At both Theilman and Alma Dam, the previous wettest September day had been September 13, 1978. Record flooding ensued in several Midwestern basins, including the Wisconsin River at Portage, WI (3.66 feet above flood stage on September 27; previously, 3.50 feet on September 14, 1938), and the Minnesota River at Henderson, MN (8.08 feet above flood stage on September 28; previously, 7.65 feet above flood stage on April 11, 1965. Near Dell Rapids, SD, the Big Sioux River (4.26 feet above flood stage on September 25) rose to the second-highest level on record, behind only the April 1969 high-water mark of 4.47 feet above flood stage.

Heat remained a significant factor during the second half of September. On September 19, Phoenix, AZ (111°F), experienced its latest reading of 110°F or higher, previously set with a high of 110°F on September 15, 2000. Similarly, Denver, CO (96°F on September 19), noted its latest reading higher than 95°F, previously established with a high of 96°F on September 13, 1990. Elsewhere in Colorado, Alamosa (83, 84, 84, 82, and 82°F) collected five consecutive daily-record highs from September 17-21. By September 20, record-setting heat also reached the Plains, where Nebraska locations such as Imperial and Valentine registered 99°F. Elsewhere on September 20, Memphis, TN (100°F), tallied its latest triple-digit heat on record (previously, 102°F on September 16, 1980). Highs also reached 100°F in Greenwood, MS (on September 19 and 20), and Tuscaloosa, AL (on September 20). At Virginia's Dulles Airport, another 4 days of 90-degree heat (from September 22-25) brought the year-to-date total to 58 days, eclipsing its 1980 annual standard of 55 days. Washington, DC, tied a 1980 mark on September 25 with its 67th day of 90-degree heat. Similarly in South Carolina, Columbia's tally of 90-degree readings climbed to 116 days by month's end, surpassing its 1954 mark of 113 days. Records for 90-degree days in a year were also broken in Augusta, GA (118 days; previously 114 days in 1993); Greensboro, NC (67 days; previously, 63 days in 2007); and Philadelphia, PA (55 days; previously, 53 days in 1991). On September 24, both Dulles Airport (97°F) and Washington, DC (99°F), set records for the highest temperature during astronomical autumn. Previous records had been 96°F (on September 27, 1998) at Dulles Airport and 98°F (on September 23, 1895) at Washington, DC.

At month's end, heat shifted westward. In Nevada, Ely posted eight consecutive daily-record highs from September 25 - October 2, including a maximum of 91°F on September 28. Prior to this year, Ely had never reached or exceeded 90°F after September 17. Elsewhere in Nevada, Elko collected six daily-record highs in a row from September 27 - October 2. On the last day of September, Tucson, AZ, notched its 16th day of triple-digit heat during the month, tying a September record first set in 1953. Meanwhile in southern California, a stunning, late-season heat wave peaked on September 27 with all-time-record highs of 111°F in Long Beach and 113°F in downtown Los Angeles. Long Beach tied the record originally set on October 15, 1961, while Los Angeles eclipsed the former mark of 112°F established on June 26, 1990. Western daily-record highs in excess of 110°F included 115°F (on September 27) in Death Valley, CA; 111°F (on September 26) in Yuma, AZ; and 111°F (on September 26) in Palm Springs, CA.

Nicole existed as a tropical storm for only a few hours on September 29 over Cuba and the Florida Straits before becoming entangled in a cold front draped along the U.S. East Coast. Copious tropical moisture and a significant frontal wave of low pressure preceded Nicole; the storm's remnant circulation finally reached the middle and northern Atlantic Coast States from late September 30 into October 1. Earlier, heavy rain had developed across the Southeast on September 26, when Macon, GA (4.20 inches), netted a daily-record total. The following day, September 27, featured 10.33 inches of rain in Wilmington, NC. It was Wilmington's second-wettest day on record behind the Hurricane Floyd-induced total of 13.38 inches on September 15, 1999. Wilmington's final total from Floyd was 19.06 inches from September 14-16, 1999. However, during the last 5 days of September, 22.54 inches of rain deluged Wilmington. Numerous Mid-Atlantic locations posted consecutive daily-record rainfall amounts on September 30 and October 1, when 2-day totals reached 8.08 inches in Allentown, PA, and 7.58 inches in Wilmington, DE. Binghamton, NY (4.24 inches on September 30), experienced its wettest day on record, toppling the 4.05-inch standard established on June 27, 2006. Schoharie Creek at Prattsville, NY, surged 5.38 feet above flood stage on October 1—the highest level since April 3, 2005. In southeastern Pennsylvania, Chester Creek near Chester climbed 9.54 feet above flood stage on October 1—the highest level since September 16, 1999. Baltimore, MD (6.02 inches on September 30), reported its second-wettest day on record, behind only 7.62 inches on August 23, 1933. Similarly, Norfolk, VA (7.85 inches on September 30), noted its second-wettest day behind only 8.93 inches on September 1, 2006. In addition, Cape Hatteras, NC, clocked a peak wind gust to 60 mph on September 30.

Southeastern Alaska started and ended September with wet weather, but had a long dry spell in between. Annette Island (4.36 inches on September 2) noted its wettest September day on record, previously established with a 3.47-inch total on September 8, 1976. Later, Yakutat noted its longest September spell without precipitation (14 days from September 10-23; previously, 10 days in 1973), followed by 2.97 inches of rain from September 24-26. All of Juneau's 6.24-inch monthly rainfall occurred from September 1-9 and 23-30. Ironically, the Alaskan mainland turned wet as southeastern Alaska began to dry out. McGrath (0.83 inch) netted a daily-record rainfall total for September 7, followed the next day by a record (0.78 inch) in Fairbanks. On September 8-9, a 24-hour precipitation record for September was broken in Tok, where 1.46 inches fell (previously, 1.33 inches on September 1-2, 2001). Elsewhere in Alaska, a period of warm weather was followed by sharply colder conditions. Prior to mid-month, daily-record highs were established in locations such as Bettles (69°F on September 9) and King Salmon (65°F on September 11). At the height of the warm spell, McGrath (71, 72, 72, 70, 69, and 68°F) collected six consecutive daily-record highs from September 12-17. Daily-record highs reached 75°F in Alaskan locations such as Yakutat (on September 14) and Haines (on September 16). Juneau (70°F on September 18) noted its latest 70-degree reading on record, previously set with a high of 70°F on September 17, 1995. Even as late as September 19-20, Kotzebue posted consecutive daily-record highs (60 and 58°F, respectively). Toward month's end, however, unusually cold weather arrived across the Alaskan mainland. Near Fairbanks, Eielson Air Force Base (3°F on September 28) posted a monthly record low, previously established with a reading of 5°F on September 27, 1992. Bettles (0°F on September 27 and 28) tied a monthly record first set on September 23, 1992. On September 28, lows dipped to -5°F in Chicken and Circle Hot Springs.

During September, drought persisted across the majority of Hawaii. At Hawaii's major observation sites, year-to-date rainfall through September ranged from 34 percent of normal in Kahului, Maui, to 47 percent of normal in Lihue, Kauai. On the Big Island, Hilo's year-to-date total stood at 37.05 inches (41 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

With the exception of the northern Great Plains and much of the Great Lakes region, above-average temperatures dominated much of the U.S. during September. Warmth promoted rapid maturation of summer crops such as corn and soybeans. Tropical Storms Hermine and Nicole bookended the month, delivering substantial amounts of precipitation to much of the south-central and eastern portions of the country, respectively. Most notably, coastal locations in both North Carolina and Texas received rainfall totaling more than a foot during the month, slowing fall fieldwork and causing localized flooding in many low lying areas. Elsewhere, much of the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, Delta, Rocky Mountains, and Southwest were unusually dry, allowing the harvest of small grains and row crops to advance quickly.

Near-normal temperatures in the major corn-producing areas provided excellent conditions for continued rapid phenological development of the nation's corn crop. By September 5, corn at or beyond the dough stage had advanced to 98 percent complete, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Meanwhile, 86 percent of the crop was dented or beyond, 38 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in 11 of the 18 major estimating states, with progress most advanced in Tennessee. Crop maturity advanced quickly, as warm, mostly dry conditions prevailed early in the month. By September 19, sixty-nine percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 20 days ahead of last year's pace. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 91 percent of the crop was mature by September 26. This was Iowa's earliest date since 2000 that maturity surpassed the 90 percent mark. By October 3, corn producers had harvested 37 percent of this year's crop, 28 percentage points—or 36 days—ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. In the Corn Belt, warm, dry weather continued to promote a rapid harvest pace, with progress in Illinois and Indiana 59 points or more ahead of last year and 43 points or more ahead of normal. Overall, 66 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 3, compared with 69 percent on September 5 and 70 percent at the same time last year.

Aided by mostly warm weather, coloring of the sorghum crop advanced to 74 percent complete by September 5. This was well ahead of both last year and the average. Crop maturity was on par with last year's pace, but behind normal. Harvest was underway in the Delta, Illinois, Kansas, and Texas. While crop maturity remained behind both last year and the average pace in Texas, warm weather around mid-month promoted rapid maturity in Kansas, where maturation progress was 20 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the average. Nationally, harvest inched forward during the first half of September, but gained speed as fields in portions of Texas began to dry out following excessive rainfall. Coloring was complete or nearly complete in all major estimating states except New Mexico by September 26. By October 3, seventy-seven percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 39 percent of the sorghum crop. In Texas, harvest was just beginning on the Northern High Plains. Overall, 60 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 3, down slightly from September 5 but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By September 5, barley producers had harvested 78 percent of this year's crop. This was 12 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, harvest advanced just 10 points during the 2 weeks ending September 19, as progress in Idaho and Montana trailed normal by 9 days or more. By month's end, harvest was complete in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington. Overall, 94 percent of the barley crop was harvested by October 3, five percentage points behind both last year and the average.

Winter wheat producers had seeded 18 percent of the 2011 crop by September 19, four percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant seeding delays were evident in Idaho and Montana, where above-average precipitation coupled with unusually cool weather hampered fieldwork. Elsewhere, ideal weather conditions across the remaining winter wheat-producing areas promoted a rapid seeding pace. By October 3, fifty-three percent of the crop was in the ground, on par with last year's pace but slightly behind the average. Emergence had advanced to 22 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average.

Spring wheat producers had harvested 76 percent of the nation's crop by September 5. This was 20 percentage points, or 11 days, ahead of last year but 9 points, or nearly a week, behind the 5-year average. Less than ideal weather conditions in Idaho and Montana limited fieldwork for much of the month, slowing overall progress. During the 3 weeks ending September 26, nationwide progress advanced just 13 points. By October 3, ninety-five percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. While harvest was complete or nearly complete in Idaho, Minnesota, Washington, and the Dakotas, progress remained 17 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind normal in Montana despite improved weather conditions and a faster harvest pace.

Heading of this year's rice crop had advanced to 97 percent complete by September 5, three percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Heading was complete in all estimating states except California, where below-average temperatures earlier in the growing season delayed crop maturation. Producers had harvested 45 percent of the nation's crop, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points—or 2 weeks—ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, the largest rice-producing state, harvest was 27 days ahead of last year and the earliest date on record that harvest reached 47 percent complete. Harvest began in California during the week ending September 19, but progress remained well behind both last year and normal. By October 3, harvest had advanced to 78 percent complete, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest continued at a slow pace in California, with overall progress falling to 51 points behind last year and 39 points behind the average. Overall, 64 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending September 12, eight percentage points better than the same time last year.

Warm, sunny weather in most of the major soybean-producing areas allowed crop development to advance well ahead of the normal pace. By September 5, leaves were dropping on 19 percent of the nation's soybean acreage, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Indiana, leaf drop was over 2 weeks ahead of last year, with 2 percent of the state's crop harvested. Harvest was underway in all estimating states except North Carolina and Wisconsin by September 19. Leaf drop continued at a rapid pace throughout the month, as above-average temperatures dominated much of the Corn Belt, Delta, and the Great Lakes region. By October 3, leaves were dropping on 88 percent of this year's soybean crop, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. As mostly dry weather provided nearly ideal conditions for fall fieldwork, producers harvested 20 percent of the 2010 crop in the week ending October 3. At 37 percent complete, harvest was 23 percentage points, or 18

days, ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 3, unchanged from September 5 but 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

By October 3, producers in the four major sunflower-producing states were busy harvesting this year's crop. Nationally, 3 percent of the crop had been combined, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Progress was 3 percentage points behind normal in all estimating states except Colorado, where warm, dry weather during the last 2 weeks of September pushed harvest ahead of both last year and normal.

Peanut harvest was underway in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina by September 12, with 2 percent of this year's crop dug. This was on par with both last year and the 5-year average. Despite progress in Florida advancing ahead of both last year and normal, the harvest of many dryland fields remained slow due to dry, hard-packed soils. Toward month's end, harvest was most rapid in Texas, where producers on the Southern Low Plains were rushing to dig their fields before feral hogs ruined the crop. By October 3, peanut harvest had advanced to 24 percent complete, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. As the month ended, excessive rainfall from the remnants of Tropical Storm Nicole limited harvest in North Carolina and Virginia to 4 percent or less during the week ending October 3. Overall, 48 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 3, compared with 60 percent on September 5 and 70 percent at the same time last year. Hot, dry weather in mid-September negatively impacted the peanut crop, causing a rapid decline in condition ratings.

Bolls were opening on 41 percent of the nation's cotton acreage by September 5, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, cotton on the High Plains grew well, as warm weather continued to provide ample heat unit accumulation. With activity limited to Arizona, Georgia, Texas, and much of the Delta, 6 percent of this year's crop was harvested by September 5, on par with last year but slightly behind the average. Ideal weather conditions in most of the major cotton-producing areas maintained a rapid crop development pace. In the 2-week period ending on September 19, bolls opened on 26 percent of the cotton acreage. This pushed overall progress to 67 percent complete, over 9 days ahead of normal. While harvest was active in all estimating states except California, Kansas, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, wet weather and soggy fields limited progress along the Upper Coast in Texas during the week ending September 19. By October 3, cotton acreage with opened bolls had advanced to 87 percent, 21 percentage points—or 16 days—ahead of last year, and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest had just begun on the Southern High Plains, while producers in the Northern High Plains were busy applying defoliants with expectations of starting harvest in the coming weeks. Nationally, one-quarter of the cotton crop was harvested by October 3, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 56 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 3, down 4 points from September 5 but 9 points better than the same time last year.

By September 19, sugarbeet harvest was well underway and ahead of both last year and the average pace in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota. However, harvest had yet to begin and was behind normal in Idaho. Producers in south-central Idaho began digging their beet fields during the week ending September 26. By October 3, progress was evident statewide. Nationally, producers had dug 30 percent of this year's sugarbeet crop, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on October 8, 2010. Forecasts refer to October 1.

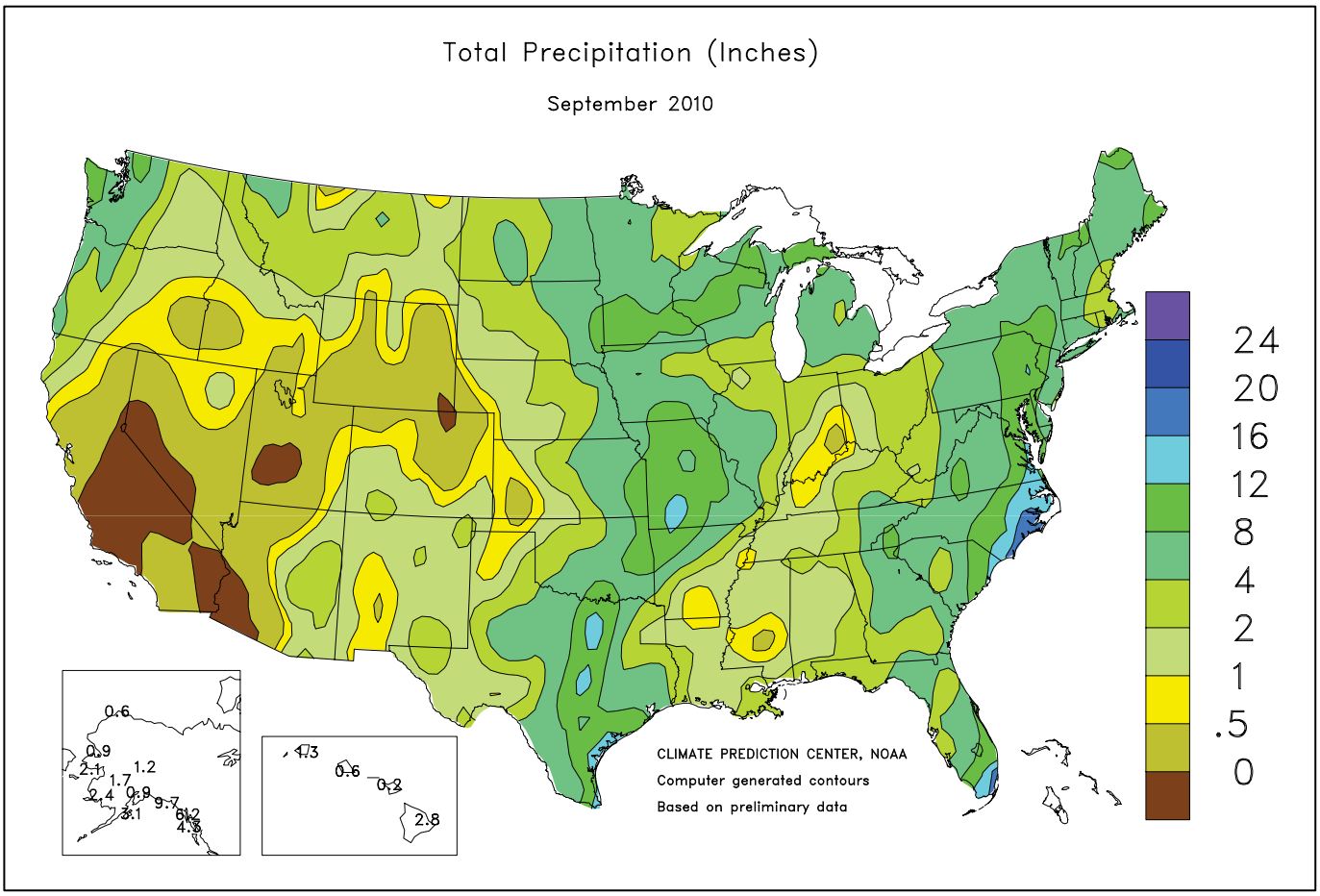
Corn production is forecast at 12.7 billion bushels, down 4 percent from the September forecast and down 3 percent from last year's record production of 13.1 billion bushels. Yields are expected to average 155.8 bushels per acre, down 6.7 bushels from the previous month and 8.9 bushels below last year's record of 164.7 bushels. Forecasted yields decreased from last month throughout much of the Corn Belt and Tennessee Valley. Illinois showed the largest decline, down 14 bushels per acre. Indiana and Iowa were both down 10 bushels from the previous month, while Missouri and Nebraska declined 9 bushels per acre. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 81.3 million acres, up less than 1 percent from the September forecast. Acreage updates were made in several states based on administrative data.

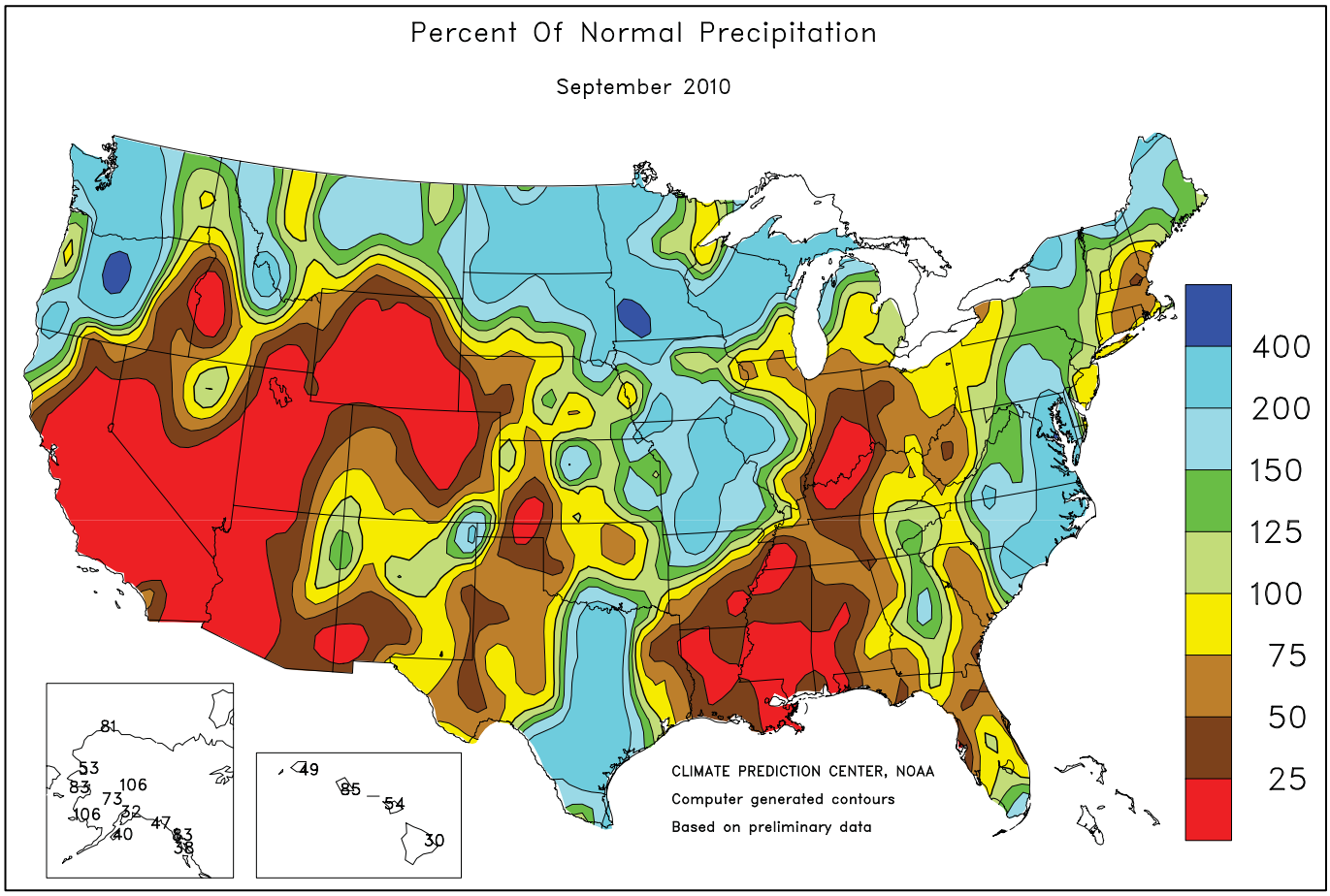
Soybean production is forecast at a record high 3.41 billion bushels, down 2 percent from September but 1 percent above last year. Yields are expected to average a record-high 44.4 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from last month but up 0.4 bushel from last year. Compared with last month, yields are forecast lower or unchanged in all major producing states except Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin. The largest decreases in yield from last month are expected in North Carolina and Virginia, down 5 and 4 bushels, respectively. If realized, the forecasted yields in Illinois, Louisiana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, and Wisconsin will be record highs and the forecasted yield in Minnesota will tie the previous record high. Area for harvest is forecast at 76.8 million acres, down 1 percent from the previous estimate but up 1 percent from 2009. Acreage updates were made in several states based on administrative data.

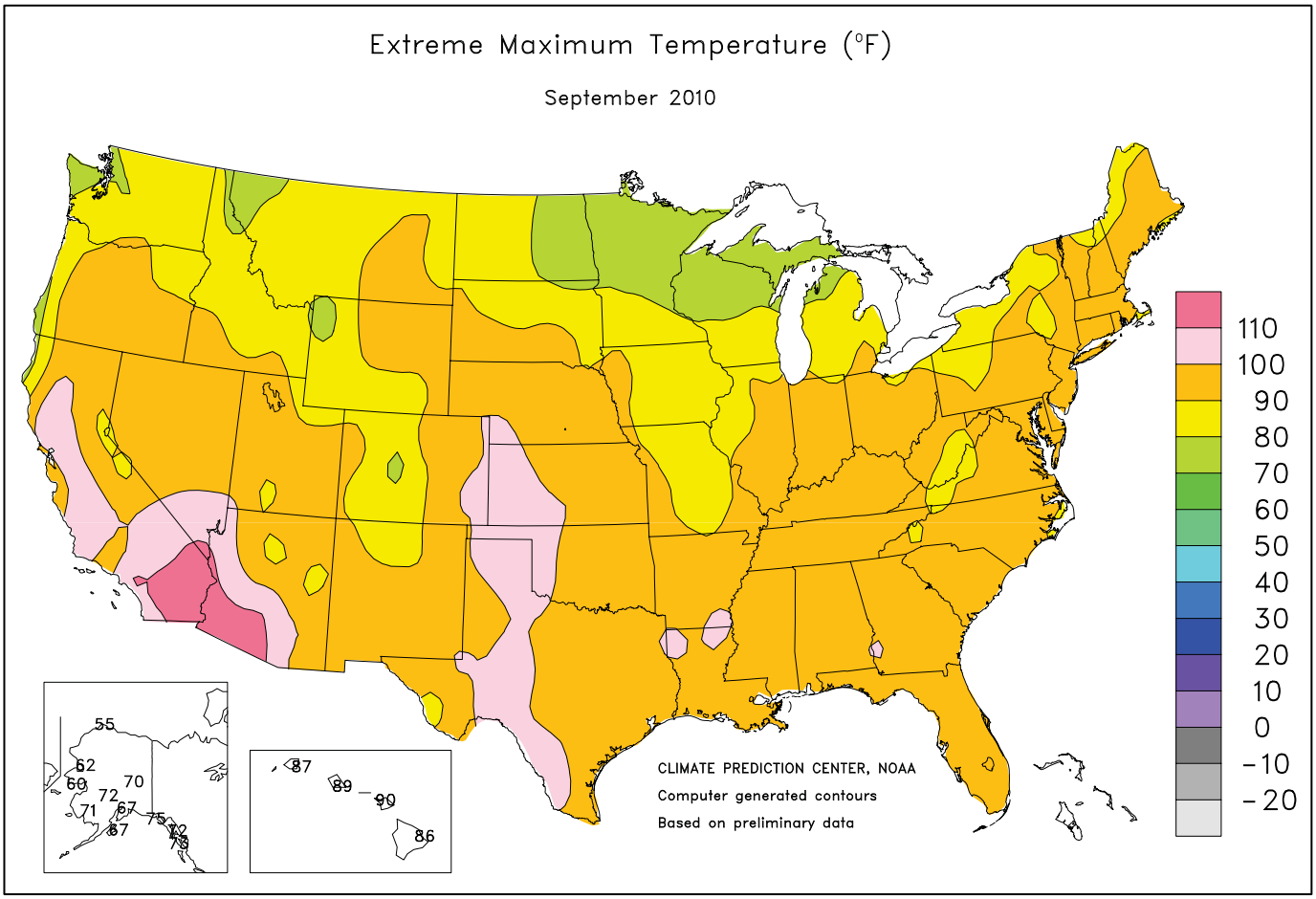
All cotton production is forecast at 18.9 million 480-pound bales, up slightly from last month and up 55 percent from last year's 12.2 million bales. Yield is expected to average 841 pounds per harvested acre, up 64 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 18.4 million 480-pound bales, up fractionally from last month and 56 percent above 2009. Producers in Texas and the Delta region are expecting increased yields from last month, while producers in the Southeast are expecting reduced yields. American Pima production, forecast at 497,800 bales, was carried forward from last month.

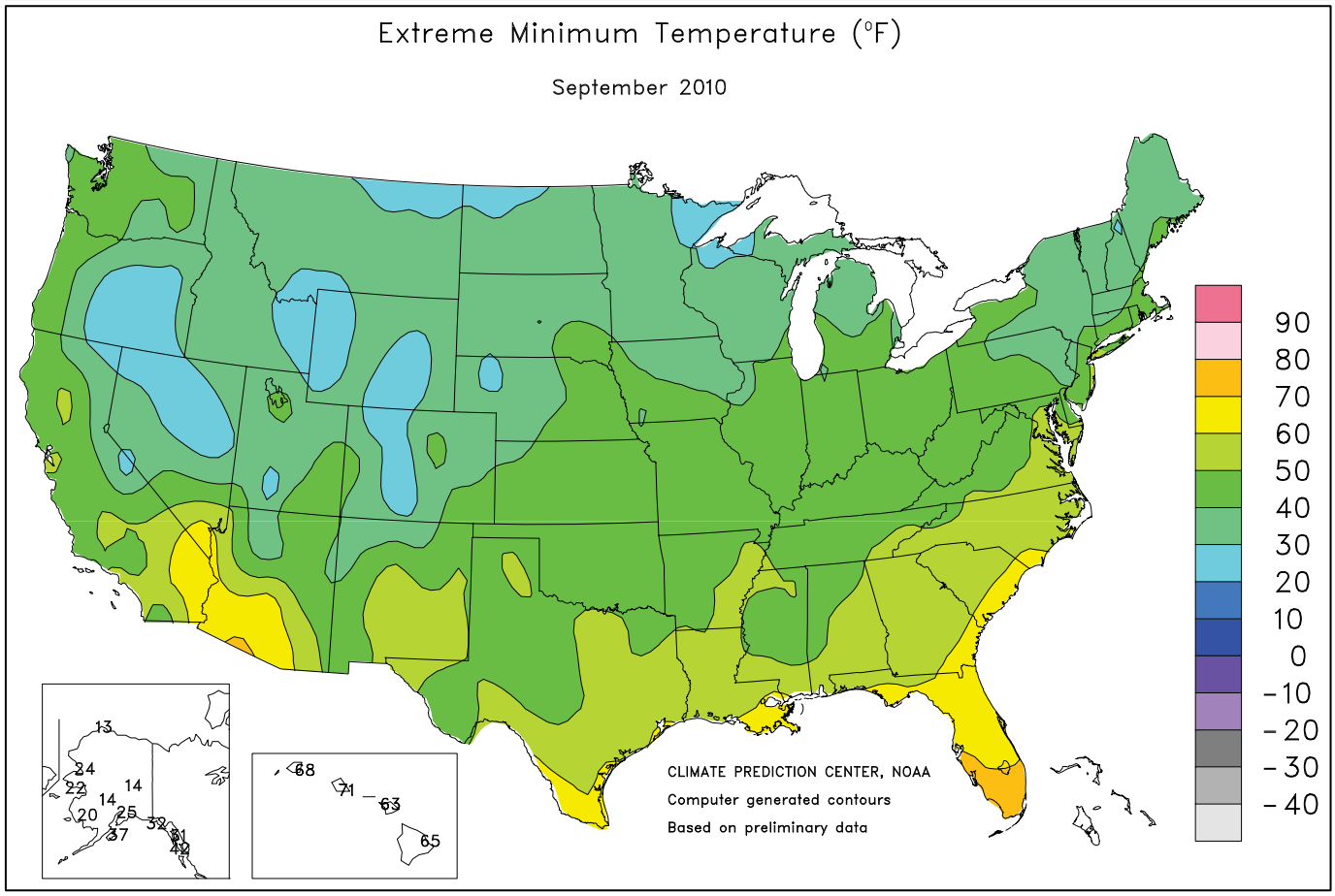
The **all orange** forecast for the 2010-2011 season is 9.06 million tons, up 10 percent from the 2009-2010 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 146 million boxes (6.57 million tons), is up 9 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 69.0 million boxes (3.11 million tons), 1 percent higher than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 77.0 million boxes (3.47 million tons), is up 18 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. Weather conditions during early 2010 were characterized by extremely cold conditions and above-average rainfall. Average fruit per tree is projected to be 15 percent higher than last season.

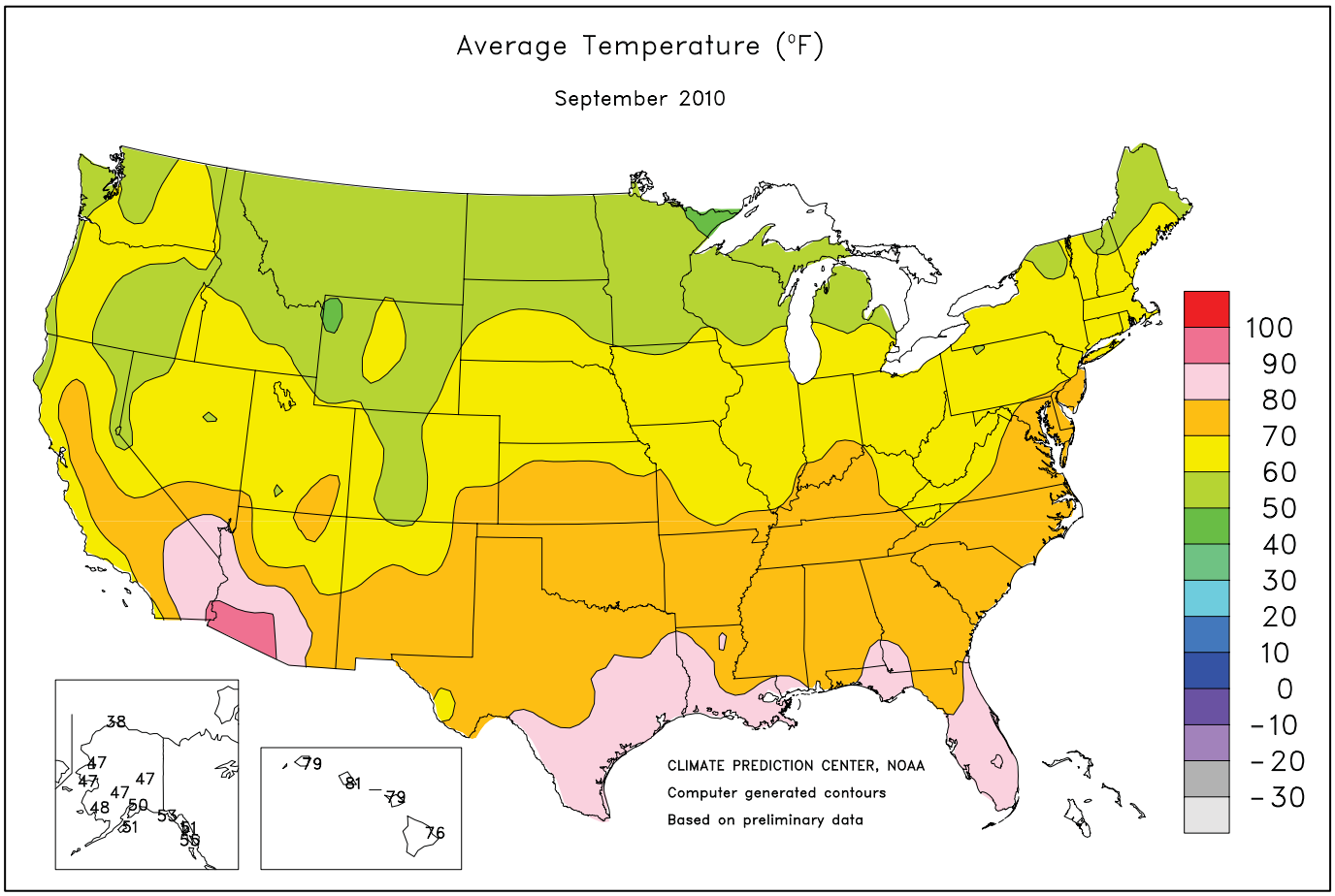
All orange production in California is forecast at 2.42 million tons (60.5 million boxes), up 14 percent from last season. The California navel forecast, at 1.86 million tons (46.5 million boxes), is up 17 percent from the 2009-2010 crop. Valencia oranges are forecast at 560,000 tons (14.0 million boxes), unchanged from last season. The navel orange crop continued to develop slightly behind schedule, with harvest expected to begin in late October to early November. In Texas, orange production is forecast at 1.69 million boxes (72,000 tons), up 3 percent from last season.

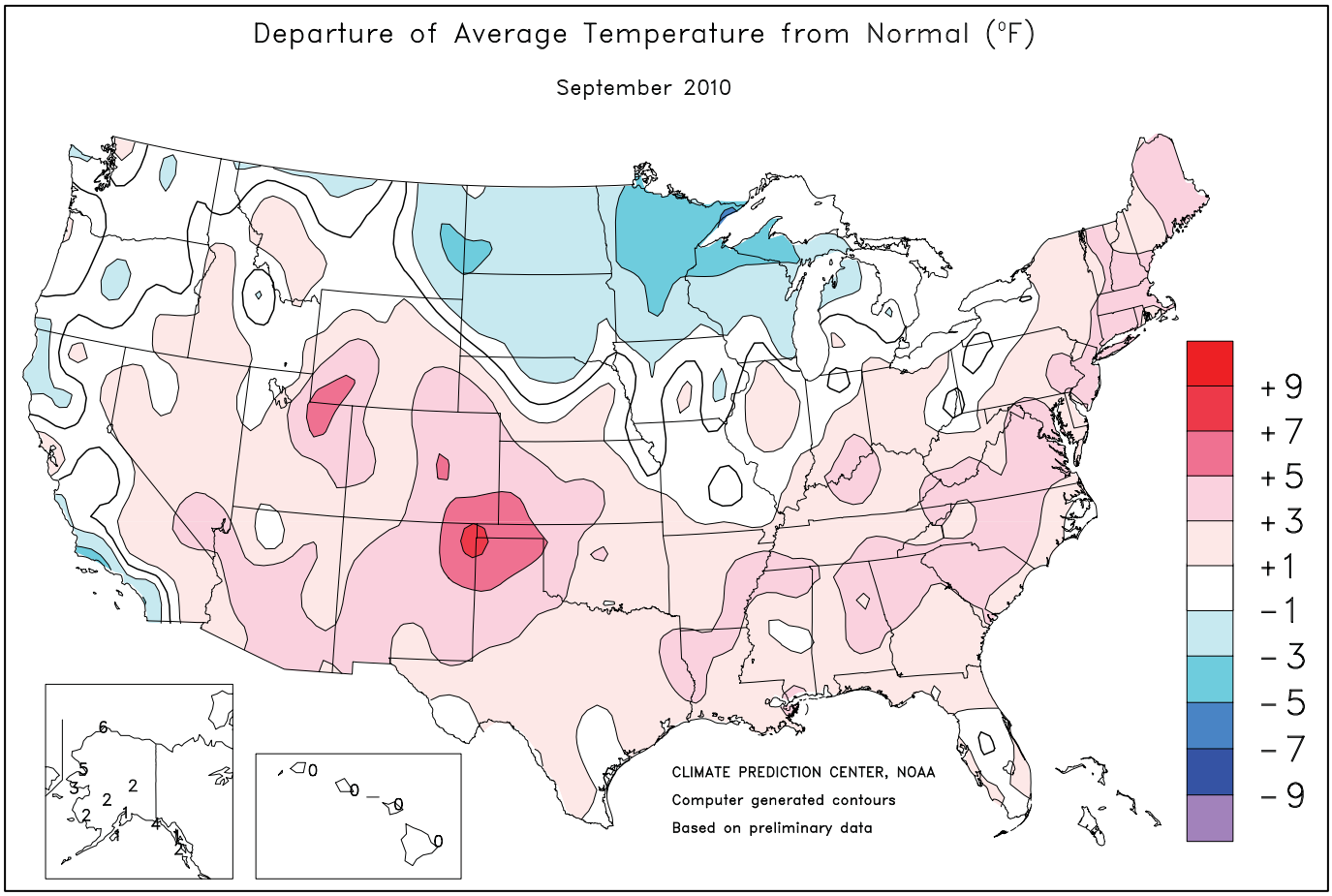

Total Precipitation (Inches)
September 2010
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
September 2010
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
September 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
55
62
60
72
70
71
67
87
75
87
89
90
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
September 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
13
34
22
14
14
25
20
32
37
21
42
68
71
63
65
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
September 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
September 2010
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Septemper 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	78	4	0.43	-3.62	LEXINGTON	71	3	0.61	-2.50	COLUMBUS	68	1	1.66	-1.26
HUNTSVILLE	76	4	2.53	-1.76	LONDON-CORBIN	68	0	2.78	-0.59	DAYTON	68	3	1.65	-1.00
MOBILE	79	2	2.06	-3.95	LOUISVILLE	75	5	0.12	-2.93	MANSFIELD	64	1	2.29	-1.15
MONTGOMERY	80	4	2.19	-2.03	PADUCAH	72	3	3.64	0.08	TOLEDO	65	1	1.72	-1.12
AK ANCHORAGE	50	2	0.93	-1.94	LA BATON ROUGE	80	2	1.90	-2.94	YOUNGSTOWN	63	1	2.14	-1.75
BARROW	38	7	0.56	-0.13	LAKE CHARLES	82	4	0.92	-5.03	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	76	3	3.59	-0.39
COLD BAY	50	2	2.35	-2.16	NEW ORLEANS	82	3	0.33	-5.22	TULSA	75	1	2.85	-1.91
FAIRBANKS	47	3	1.19	0.07	SHREVEPORT	82	5	0.12	-3.09	OR ASTORIA	60	2	4.57	1.96
JUNEAU	51	1	6.24	-1.30	ME BANGOR	62	3	5.73	2.34	BURNS	57	2	0.14	-0.36
KING SALMON	49	1	1.00	-1.81	CARIBOU	58	4	5.81	2.54	EUGENE	63	1	1.62	0.08
KODIAK	51	2	3.10	-4.74	PORTLAND	63	4	2.30	-1.07	MEDFORD	67	1	0.79	0.01
NOME	47	4	2.08	-0.43	MD BALTIMORE	71	4	8.26	4.28	PENDLETON	63	0	0.99	0.36
AZ FLAGSTAFF	60	2	0.79	-1.33	MA BOSTON	69	4	1.80	-1.67	PORTLAND	65	1	3.36	1.71
PHOENIX	92	6	0.13	-0.62	WORCESTER	64	4	2.27	-2.00	SALEM	64	2	2.07	0.64
TUCSON	85	4	0.70	-0.75	MI ALPENA	57	1	4.10	1.30	PA ALLENTOWN	66	3	7.48	3.11
AR FORT SMITH	76	2	5.79	2.18	DETROIT	64	0	3.32	0.05	ERIE	64	0	4.29	-0.44
LITTLE ROCK	77	3	1.31	-2.40	FLINT	62	1	3.66	-0.10	MIDDLETOWN	69	3	5.47	1.96
CA BAKERSFIELD	78	1	0.00	-0.15	GRAND RAPIDS	63	2	2.80	-1.48	PHILADELPHIA	73	4	3.48	-0.40
EUREKA	55	-2	1.39	0.53	HOUGHTON LAKE	56	-1	2.87	-0.24	PITTSBURGH	65	1	3.27	0.06
FRESNO	77	2	0.00	-0.26	LANSING	62	2	4.86	1.38	WILKES-BARRE	65	3	4.32	0.46
LOS ANGELES	67	-3	0.00	-0.26	MUSKEGON	62	2	6.25	2.73	WILLIAMSPORT	65	2	6.98	3.00
REDDING	74	1	0.34	-0.14	TRAVERSE CITY	58	-2	5.02	1.44	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	8.86	3.26
SACRAMENTO	73	1	0.01	-0.35	MN DULUTH	52	-3	3.48	-0.65	RI PROVIDENCE	68	4	2.38	-1.32
SAN DIEGO	69	-3	0.03	-0.18	INT'L FALLS	50	-3	6.02	2.99	SC CHARLESTON	79	3	8.12	2.14
SAN FRANCISCO	69	5	0.01	-0.19	MINNEAPOLIS	60	-1	5.53	2.84	COLUMBIA	79	4	1.94	-2.00
STOCKTON	72	-1	0.00	-0.33	ROCHESTER	60	1	9.95	6.83	FLORENCE	78	3	8.18	4.51
CO ALAMOSA	58	3	0.73	-0.16	ST. CLOUD	57	0	7.16	4.23	GREENVILLE	75	4	2.27	-1.69
CO SPRINGS	67	7	0.09	-1.14	MS JACKSON	78	2	0.04	-3.19	MYRTLE BEACH	78	4	8.97	3.39
DENVER	67	6	0.06	-0.98	MERIDIAN	76	0	0.24	-3.40	SD ABERDEEN	58	-2	4.08	2.27
GRAND JUNCTION	69	4	0.55	-0.36	TUPELO	76	3	1.82	-1.53	HURON	60	-1	3.50	1.70
PUEBLO	69	4	0.04	-0.80	MO COLUMBIA	68	1	6.97	3.55	RAPID CITY	60	-1	1.51	0.41
CT BRIDGEPORT	69	3	2.75	-0.83	JOPLIN	72	2	6.83	1.61	SIOUX FALLS	60	-1	4.46	1.88
HARTFORD	67	4	2.56	-1.57	KANSAS CITY	69	1	7.58	2.94	TN BRISTOL	69	2	4.04	0.96
DC WASHINGTON	75	4	6.02	2.23	SPRINGFIELD	70	1	11.65	6.82	CHATTANOOGA	77	5	1.13	-3.18
DE WILMINGTON	71	3	5.95	1.94	ST JOSEPH	67	-1	3.83	-0.08	JACKSON	74	2	0.17	-3.59
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	0	3.49	-3.12	ST LOUIS	71	1	3.73	0.77	KNOXVILLE	73	2	4.34	1.30
FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	12.58	4.32	MT BILLINGS	60	0	0.63	-0.71	MEMPHIS	79	4	0.14	-3.17
FT MYERS	83	1	7.15	-0.71	BUTTE	53	1	1.12	0.03	NASHVILLE	73	2	1.16	-2.43
JACKSONVILLE	79	1	5.11	-2.79	GLASGOW	57	0	1.71	0.73	TX ABILENE	78	2	2.44	-0.47
KEY WEST	83	0	8.92	3.47	GREAT FALLS	55	0	2.25	1.02	AMARILLO	74	5	1.79	-0.09
MELBOURNE	82	2	5.94	-1.26	HELENA	57	1	0.83	-0.22	AUSTIN	80	0	5.15	2.24
MIAMI	83	1	15.89	7.51	KALISPELL	54	1	1.81	0.61	BEAUMONT	82	3	3.80	-2.30
ORLANDO	82	1	5.67	-0.09	MILES CITY	59	-1	1.68	0.49	BROWNSVILLE	83	2	12.63	7.32
PENSACOLA	81	2	0.62	-5.13	MISSOULA	58	2	1.56	0.48	COLLEGE STATION	82	2	5.76	1.85
ST PETERSBURG	83	1	1.69	-5.90	NE GRAND ISLAND	66	2	1.66	-0.77	CORPUS CHRISTI	81	0	15.86	10.83
TALLAHASSEE	81	2	1.93	-3.08	HASTINGS	66	1	2.70	-0.04	DALLAS/FT WORTH	80	2	9.09	6.67
TAMPA	83	1	1.13	-5.41	LINCOLN	66	0	3.73	0.81	DEL RIO	82	2	2.06	0.00
WEST PALM BEACH	84	2	6.15	-1.95	MCCOOK	67	2	0.52	-0.85	EL PASO	79	4	1.62	0.01
GA ATHENS	76	3	5.35	1.82	NORFOLK	64	1	2.79	0.54	GALVESTON	83	2	4.60	-1.16
ATLANTA	78	5	1.60	-2.49	NORTH PLATTE	63	1	1.29	-0.03	HOUSTON	82	3	4.81	0.48
AUGUSTA	77	3	1.89	-1.70	OMAHA/EPPLEY	67	2	2.42	-0.75	LUBBOCK	75	4	0.93	-1.64
COLUMBUS	81	5	3.17	0.10	SCOTTSBLUFF	64	4	0.04	-1.18	MIDLAND	76	2	2.34	0.03
MACON	77	3	5.45	2.19	VALENTINE	62	0	0.89	-0.72	SAN ANGELO	80	5	1.72	-1.23
SAVANNAH	79	2	3.01	-2.07	NV ELKO	61	3	0.99	0.31	SAN ANTONIO	80	1	9.37	6.37
HI HILO	76	0	2.75	-6.39	ELY	59	2	0.01	-0.93	VICTORIA	81	1	14.64	9.64
HONOLULU	81	-1	0.63	-0.11	LAS VEGAS	85	4	0.01	-0.30	WACO	80	1	9.49	6.61
KAHULUI	79	0	0.21	-0.18	RENO	67	5	0.00	-0.45	WICHITA FALLS	78	2	5.41	2.22
LIHUE	79	-1	1.33	-1.36	WINNEMUCCA	60	0	0.22	-0.31	UT SALT LAKE CITY	69	4	0.09	-1.24
ID BOISE	68	4	0.01	-0.75	NH CONCORD	63	4	1.57	-1.59	VT BURLINGTON	63	4	4.17	0.34
LEWISTON	65	1	0.70	-0.10	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	71	5	3.46	0.32	VA LYNCHBURG	70	3	6.83	2.95
POCATELLO	60	1	0.19	-0.70	NEWARK	71	3	3.58	-0.43	NORFOLK	75	3	12.16	8.10
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	1	2.78	-0.49	NM ALBUQUERQUE	74	5	1.88	0.81	RICHMOND	74	4	6.49	2.51
MOLINE	66	1	4.46	1.30	NY ALBANY	64	3	3.44	0.13	ROANOKE	71	3	6.92	3.07
PEORIA	67	2	5.04	1.92	BINGHAMTON	62	3	5.21	1.62	WASH/DULLES	71	4	6.16	2.34
ROCKFORD	65	2	1.89	-1.58	BUFFALO	62	0	2.85	-0.99	WA OLYMPIA	59	1	5.80	3.77
SPRINGFIELD	69	2	7.94	5.11	ROCHESTER	62	1	3.36	-0.09	QUILLAYUTE	58	2	8.85	4.70
IN EVANSVILLE	72	3	0.36	-2.63	SYRACUSE	63	2	5.26	1.11	SEATTLE-TACOMA	61	0	4.80	3.17
FORT WAYNE	65	1	1.36	-1.45	NC ASHEVILLE	68	2	4.15	0.43	SPOKANE	60	1	0.69	-0.07
INDIANAPOLIS	70	4	0.56	-2.32	CHARLOTTE	75	2	4.17	0.34	YAKIMA	62	2	0.88	0.49
SOUTH BEND	64	1	2.13	-1.66	GREENSBORO	74	4	6.74	2.45	WV BECKLEY	66	3	1.99	-1.24
IA BURLINGTON	67	0	7.44	3.84	HATTERAS	76	1	11.83	6.15	CHARLESTON	69	3	1.08	-2.37
CEDAR RAPIDS	63	-1	5.17	1.90	RALEIGH	77	6	6.66	2.40	ELKINS	63	1	4.03	0.21
DES MOINES	67	2	4.10	0.95	WILMINGTON	77	2	22.72	15.93	HUNTINGTON	69	2	2.41	-0.39
DUBUQUE	62	0	2.47	-1.09	ND BISMARCK	56	-2	3.60	1.99	WI EAU CLAIRE	58	-1	7.65	3.91
SIOUX CITY	64	1	2.99	0.57	DICKINSON	53	-4	2.98	1.36	GREEN BAY	58	-1	4.48	1.37
WATERLOO	63	0	2.42	-0.53	FARGO	56	-2	5.82	3.64	LA CROSSE	61	-2	7.03	3.63
KS CONCORDIA	69	1	3.32	0.82	GRAND FORKS	55	-2	5.28	3.32	MADISON	61	0	2.65	-0.43
DODGE CITY	73	4	0.16	-1.54	JAMESTOWN	55	-3	4.80	3.06	MILWAUKEE	63	0	2.58	-0.72
GOODLAND	68	4	1.64	0.52	MINOT	57	0	3.28	1.54	WAUSAU	56	-3	8.41	4.33
HILL CITY	70	3	1.68	-0.38	WILLISTON	55	-1	1.41	0.06	WY CASPER	60	2	0.28	-0.70
TOPEKA	70	2	4.66	0.95	OH AKRON-CANTON	65	2	3.95	0.52	CHEYENNE	62	5	0.01	-1.42
WICHITA	74	3	3.11	0.15	CINCINNATI	70	3	0.57	-2.25	LANDER	62	3	0.00	-1.14
KY JACKSON	70	2	2.05	-1.72	CLEVELAND	66	3	2.96	-0.81	SHERIDAN	59	2	0.25	-1.13

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

October 4 – 10, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Warm weather, sunshine, and minimal precipitation provided nearly ideal harvest conditions for corn and soybean producers across the Corn Belt, Great Lakes States, and the northern and central Great Plains. In these areas, significant harvest advancement occurred during the week. Nationally, both corn and soybean harvesting were occurring at a record pace for October 10. Conversely, cooler-than-normal weather prevailed in the Southeast, Delta, and the Southern Great Plains. Rain fell in much of the western one-third of the country and along the northern Atlantic Coast, helping to replenish soil moisture levels in those areas. The Western precipitation slowed winter wheat seeding in some areas but will aid emergence of already planted wheat.

Corn: Nationally, nearly the entire corn crop had reached maturity by October 10, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers harvested 14 percent of the crop during the week, leaving overall progress at 51 percent. This was 38 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Indiana and Illinois, corn harvest ended the week at record-high levels, while Iowa was at the most advanced harvest for October 10 since 2000. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week but 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: Leaf drop on the nation's soybean crop reached 95 percent by October 10, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. With mostly sunny, dry weather providing excellent conditions for fieldwork, harvest advanced 30 points during the week to reach 67 percent complete by week's end. This was a record-high harvest percentage for October 10, forty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers accomplished double-digit harvest progress during the week in all 18 major soybean-producing states, with the exception of North Carolina. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but slightly below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Wheat producers in many areas of the country took full advantage of warm, sunny weather during the week to make good planting progress. Nationally, 70 percent of the 2011 winter wheat crop was seeded by week's end, a 17-percentage point increase from last week and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Illinois and Michigan, excellent weather conditions allowed 36 and 34 percent of the crop, respectively, to be planted during the week. Thirty-eight percent of the crop was emerged by October 10, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Recent precipitation and warm weather aided crop germination in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, where emergence was 12 points or more above of the respective 5-year averages.

Cotton: Bolls were opening on 92 percent of this year's cotton acreage, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, one-third of the crop was harvested by week's end, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, bolls opened in some areas of the Northern High Plains, where producers prepared for harvest. In other areas of the state, harvest made good progress in the Blacklands, Edwards Plateau, and the southeast. Nationally, 55 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Eighty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage by week's end, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall warm weather continued to promote a rapid pace of maturation in most of the major sorghum-producing areas of the country. Harvest advanced 13 points during the week to reach 52 percent complete by week's end. This was 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest was in full swing on the High Plains; however, harvest was delayed in some areas due to dry conditions. Overall, 60 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 12 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Producers had harvested 83 percent of this year's rice crop by week's end, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. In California, harvest continued at a slow pace, with overall progress 51 percentage points behind last year and 43 points behind the average.

Peanuts: Nationally, peanut harvest advanced to 37 percent complete by October 10, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 45 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and 25 points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Sunflower producers had harvested 11 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress in Colorado advanced 19 points during the week to 43 percent complete, 7 points ahead of the average.

Sugarbeet harvest advanced 20 points during the week to 50 percent complete by October 10. This was 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Minnesota and North Dakota, the two largest sugarbeet-producing states, utilized nearly 7 days suitable for fieldwork to harvest 25 and 24 percent of their crop, respectively.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 10, 2010

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	77	79	95	89
IL	54	98	100	87
IN	66	98	100	86
IA	84	97	99	92
KS	94	98	100	96
KY	93	99	100	98
MI	58	96	97	84
MN	66	92	99	88
MO	87	96	100	95
NE	74	90	94	86
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	35	89	96	79
OH	64	90	95	83
PA	61	81	92	82
SD	80	84	95	89
TN	96	100	100	99
TX	96	92	97	97
WI	54	83	93	80
18 Sts	72	93	98	89

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	4	4	17	63	12
IL	5	13	29	43	10
IN	4	12	27	44	13
IA	4	7	19	47	23
KS	3	9	29	48	11
KY	5	15	34	40	6
MI	1	4	20	48	27
MN	1	2	10	53	34
MO	8	17	29	37	9
NE	1	4	15	57	23
NC	17	17	31	28	7
ND	1	3	12	59	25
OH	3	8	25	47	17
PA	6	13	24	43	14
SD	0	6	21	54	19
TN	8	14	31	38	9
TX	10	9	19	45	17
WI	1	3	12	46	38
18 Sts	3	8	21	48	20
Prev Wk	4	9	21	46	20
Prev Yr	3	6	21	51	19

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	19	42	53	41
IL	9	50	79	49
IN	18	63	79	41
IA	28	38	80	61
KS	34	19	43	38
KY	17	38	61	28
LA	62	76	87	79
MI	6	35	66	34
MN	25	29	82	60
MS	43	77	90	77
MO	16	13	36	29
NE	42	32	71	54
NC	5	4	9	6
ND	16	28	68	59
OH	25	43	60	40
SD	24	25	66	49
TN	16	46	62	37
WI	7	23	63	31
18 Sts	22	37	67	48

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	27	19	32	25
IL	6	74	87	42
IN	9	64	80	27
IA	6	19	40	17
KS	39	69	81	60
KY	45	90	96	72
MI	3	30	45	15
MN	2	4	17	13
MO	36	60	74	64
NE	9	18	29	21
NC	86	91	95	88
ND	0	2	6	10
OH	6	36	47	14
PA	18	35	41	35
SD	2	7	18	16
TN	52	96	98	85
TX	81	68	80	84
WI	2	19	30	14
18 Sts	13	37	51	30

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	71	81	76
IL	81	91	97	93
IN	88	95	100	94
IA	96	90	98	97
KS	85	73	86	89
KY	85	93	98	89
LA	91	95	99	95
MI	91	96	97	95
MN	98	97	100	99
MS	80	95	98	94
MO	71	64	84	81
NE	94	92	98	97
NC	55	49	61	58
ND	97	96	98	99
OH	95	95	97	98
SD	99	99	100	100
TN	82	91	96	90
WI	88	88	97	95
18 Sts	88	88	95	93

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	20	34	32	8
IL	3	7	25	48	17
IN	5	12	29	41	13
IA	3	6	18	49	24
KS	4	11	35	43	7
KY	16	25	33	22	4
LA	1	8	27	46	18
MI	2	5	23	49	21
MN	1	3	12	53	31
MS	7	14	29	38	12
MO	5	13	31	41	10
NE	1	4	16	57	22
NC	10	23	40	23	4
ND	2	2	11	60	25
OH	1	9	31	43	16
SD	1	4	26	53	16
TN	8	19	32	36	5
WI	1	3	13	44	39
18 Sts	3	9	24	46	18
Prev Wk	3	9	24	46	18
Prev Yr	3	7	25	49	16

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 10, 2010

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	11	5	11	14
CA	8	5	10	10
CO	89	90	96	92
ID	75	60	82	75
IL	11	20	56	35
IN	12	27	51	34
KS	68	45	71	72
MI	34	39	73	52
MO	12	11	29	24
MT	89	65	81	89
NE	91	81	95	92
NC	5	1	5	5
OH	35	30	56	44
OK	66	50	66	67
OR	51	56	69	55
SD	86	76	86	89
TX	62	54	66	63
WA	92	86	87	85
18 Sts	65	53	70	68

These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	7	1	2	4
CA	3	0	0	2
CO	62	45	67	69
ID	31	19	41	29
IL	5	1	13	7
IN	1	4	8	6
KS	36	12	31	38
MI	18	0	25	20
MO	5	2	6	8
MT	49	18	45	46
NE	65	44	68	70
NC	0	0	0	1
OH	3	2	12	9
OK	45	23	37	41
OR	25	20	34	22
SD	54	44	61	58
TX	37	23	35	36
WA	69	65	71	58
18 Sts	39	22	38	39

These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	68	88	93	88
AZ	93	94	97	97
AR	85	99	100	96
CA	89	70	80	80
GA	80	95	96	87
KS	49	85	95	63
LA	99	100	100	100
MS	90	99	100	97
MO	74	100	100	91
NC	91	97	99	95
OK	88	95	100	89
SC	88	88	92	87
TN	85	97	100	96
TX	72	80	88	74
VA	84	84	93	95
15 Sts	77	87	92	82

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	4	32	45	24
AZ	29	18	20	24
AR	5	55	72	40
CA	6	0	5	6
GA	5	17	26	15
KS	0	1	2	3
LA	22	75	83	59
MS	2	71	86	46
MO	1	50	73	35
NC	6	15	26	15
OK	5	11	16	8
SC	14	18	26	17
TN	2	47	65	32
TX	18	16	21	22
VA	14	20	30	23
15 Sts	12	25	33	24

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	9	29	37	24	1
AZ	0	1	17	53	29
AR	1	5	28	45	21
CA	0	0	15	65	20
GA	13	23	35	26	3
KS	2	6	24	60	8
LA	1	14	30	51	4
MS	3	9	28	45	15
MO	11	20	27	35	7
NC	5	22	40	29	4
OK	2	8	35	42	13
SC	2	12	34	46	6
TN	1	4	27	58	10
TX	2	8	29	46	15
VA	20	29	34	17	0
15 Sts	4	11	30	42	13
Prev Wk	4	10	30	43	13
Prev Yr	11	13	29	38	9

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	59	89	95	81
CA	71	10	20	63
LA	96	98	99	98
MS	48	95	98	84
MO	51	93	100	76
TX	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	68	78	83	81

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	97	100	100
MN	100	100	100	100
MT	99	81	91	100
ND	100	100	100	100
WA	100	100	100	100
5 Sts	100	94	97	100

These 5 States harvested 79% of last year's barley acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 10, 2010

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	74	65	89	72
IL	64	88	91	85
KS	54	72	88	64
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	66	81	92	82
NE	57	76	89	77
NM	23	24	43	24
OK	44	65	80	56
SD	82	86	97	87
TX	70	85	92	80
11 Sts	62	77	89	72

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	20	55	19	2
CO	3	8	16	53	20
IL	2	5	27	54	12
KS	2	9	31	50	8
LA	1	1	30	68	0
MO	2	7	30	55	6
NE	0	2	23	57	18
NM	0	0	35	57	8
OK	0	3	35	48	14
SD	0	4	20	63	13
TX	2	10	29	52	7
11 Sts	2	9	29	51	9
Prev Wk	2	9	29	51	9
Prev Yr	11	10	31	38	10

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	9	23	33	26
FL	39	49	62	46
GA	21	19	34	31
NC	27	13	20	31
OK	15	11	25	15
SC	47	42	62	41
TX	33	27	34	22
VA	23	6	12	35
8 Sts	24	24	37	31

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	12	30	42	15	1
FL	4	30	27	29	10
GA	6	15	34	36	9
NC	4	21	52	23	0
OK	0	1	20	64	15
SC	0	3	32	57	8
TX	0	1	13	64	22
VA	38	40	18	4	0
8 Sts	6	17	32	36	9
Prev Wk	6	13	33	40	8
Prev Yr	0	3	27	59	11

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	80	100	100	93
CO	20	4	15	20
IL	8	54	61	42
KS	7	24	40	23
LA	98	100	100	99
MO	19	43	57	47
NE	5	6	15	14
NM	2	3	15	3
OK	17	34	38	28
SD	19	11	53	32
TX	68	61	73	73
11 Sts	33	39	52	43

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

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	20	11	23	19
MI	14	28	33	14
MN	44	34	59	50
ND	50	37	61	52
4 Sts	37	30	50	40

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 10 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	29	24	43	36
KS	7	6	14	17
ND	7	1	6	10
SD	2	1	14	10
4 Sts	6	3	11	12

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 10, 2010

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Oct 10, 2010

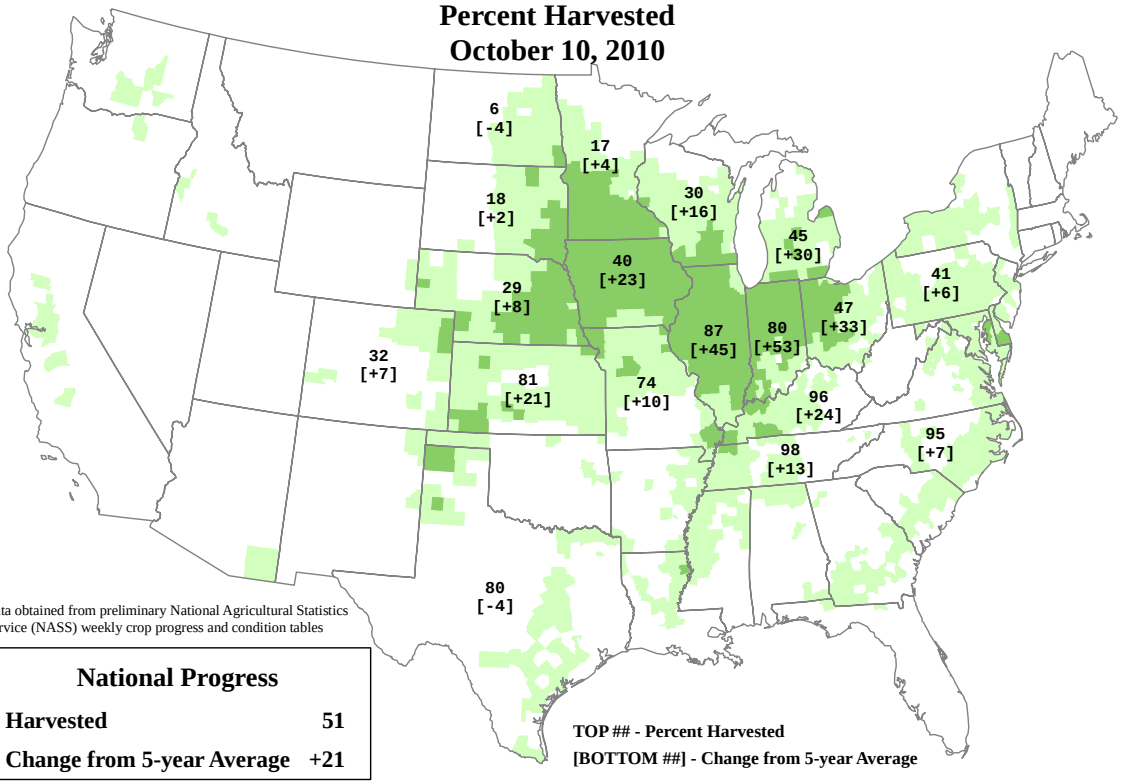
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	21	47	29	3	0		NH	8	5	33	54	0
AZ	25	15	32	21	7		NJ	0	0	55	40	5
AR	23	35	31	10	1		NM	6	16	30	42	6
CA	5	30	25	40	0		NY	2	18	34	39	7
CO	2	9	34	50	5		NC	9	29	39	22	1
CT	4	26	51	19	0		ND	0	7	28	54	11
DE	7	19	42	29	3		OH	7	23	41	25	4
FL	1	4	40	50	5		OK	6	17	41	34	2
GA	15	30	38	15	2		OR	5	15	39	32	9
ID	2	18	34	45	1		PA	14	15	38	27	6
IL	5	17	37	38	3		RI	0	0	16	84	0
IN	46	30	18	6	0		SC	8	20	35	37	0
IA	2	7	30	48	13		SD	1	9	21	54	15
KS	5	15	38	39	3		TN	31	31	26	12	0
KY	47	30	18	5	0		TX	7	15	33	37	8
LA	26	37	26	10	1		UT	3	18	32	43	4
ME	1	11	29	57	2		VT	10	34	42	14	0
MD	4	26	32	33	5		VA	19	33	33	14	1
MA	0	2	70	26	2		WA	17	10	29	42	2
MI	3	18	31	38	10		WV	19	37	34	9	1
MN	1	4	21	55	19		WI	1	5	23	50	21
MS	58	26	11	4	1		WY	1	11	36	44	8
MO	8	10	35	43	4		48 Sts	9	17	32	36	6
MT	2	9	45	36	8							
NE	1	3	23	65	8		Prev Wk	8	16	32	37	7
NV	4	12	72	11	1		Prev Yr	9	13	30	40	8

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

U.S. Corn Progress

Percent Harvested
October 10, 2010



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

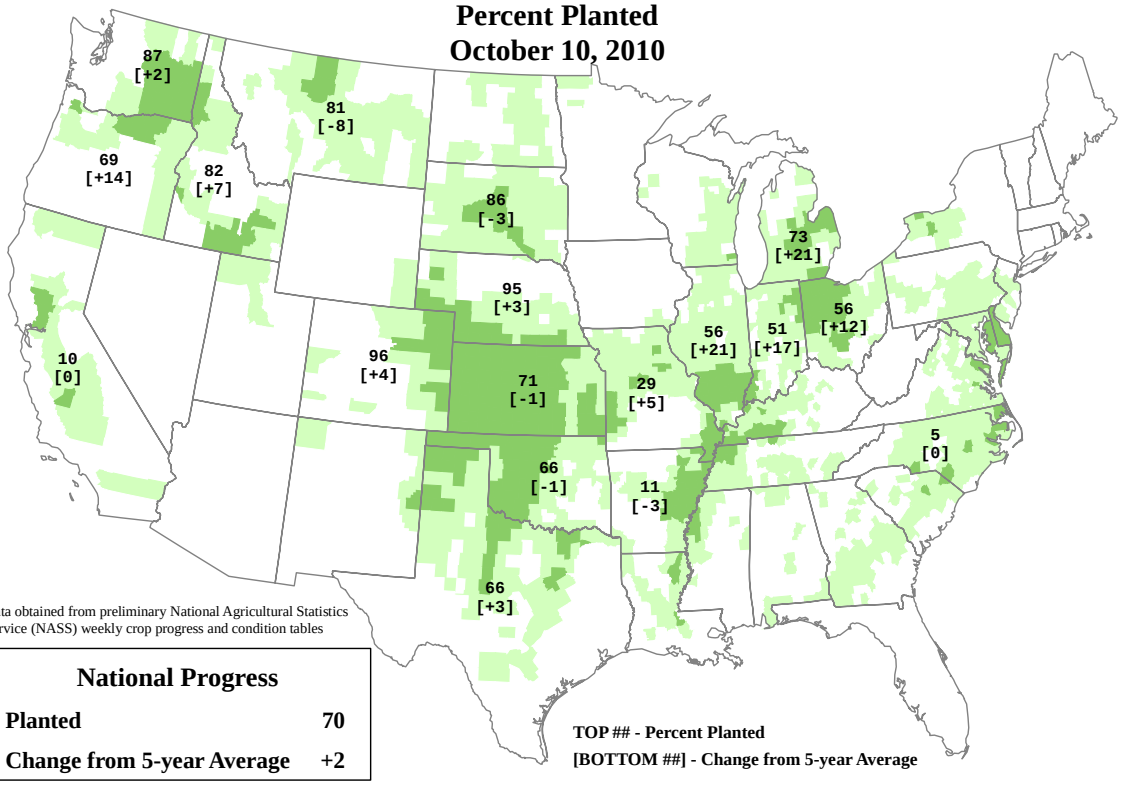
National Progress	
Harvested	51
Change from 5-year Average	+21

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

USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF)

U.S. Winter Wheat Progress

Percent Planted
October 10, 2010



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

National Progress	
Planted	70
Change from 5-year Average	+2

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

USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF)

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 7.0. Topsoil moisture 53% very short, 38% short, 9% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn 98% harvested, 57% 2009, 87% avg.; conditions 5% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 44% good and 6% excellent. Soybean conditions 8% very poor, 26% poor, 46% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves 86%, 66% 2009, 82% average. Winter wheat 17% planted, N/A 2009, N/A avg.; conditions 3% very poor, 9% poor, 61% fair, 27% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 15% poor, 50% fair, 31% good, and 1% excellent. Pasture and range condition 21% very poor, 47% poor, 29% fair, 3% good and 0% excellent. Precipitation deficits and wild land fire risk contributed to the expansion of severe drought in areas of the state. Additionally, agricultural impacts were being noted in the region due to the extended dry period this growing season, according to the US Drought Monitor released October 7. The drought monitor portrayed the state to be 96.3 abnormally dry, 66.3 percent moderately dry, 25.7 percent severely dry, and 4.4 percent extremely dry compared to 53.3 percent free from drought 3 months ago, and 100 percent free from drought a year ago. Daytime highs ranged from 85 degrees in Bridgeport and Opelika to 93 degrees in Brewton. Overnight lows ranged from 32 degrees in Hamilton to 46 degrees in Headland. No precipitation was received at the weather stations last week. Winter wheat planting slowed because of the lack of moisture to germinate the seed. Some peanut farmers had to change blades every 8 to 10 acres compared to every 50 to 60 acres because of the hard ground. Cotton harvest has hastened due to the dry weather. The dry weather has ruined several pastures and hayfields as well as delaying planting of cool season grazing.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures varied across the State for the week ending October 10, ranging from 10 degrees below normal at Payson to 5 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon and Willcox. The highest temperature of the week was 99 degrees at Phoenix and Yuma. The lowest reading at 27 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded in 19 the 22 stations this week. Yuma received the least at 0.05 inches of precipitation and Flagstaff received the most at 2.45 inches. Cotton bolls opening is at 97 percent complete, ahead of last year's 93 percent but the same as the 5-year average. Cotton conditions are mostly good to excellent. Harvesting remains active in the Yuma area. Most alfalfa is in fair to good condition. Harvesting is active on over three-quarters of the State's acreage. Range and pasture conditions vary from very poor to excellent, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 36% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil moisture 44% very short, 35% short, 21% adequate. Corn 100% harvested, 83% 2009, 95% avg. Soybeans 91% yellowing, 87% 2009, 90% avg.; 71% mature, 48% 2009, 62% avg. Producers continued to harvest cotton, rice, and soybeans last week. Winter wheat planting continued for some producers last week, but others were waiting for moisture to plant. Field preparation for the 2011 crop season continued last week as well. Last week livestock were mostly in fair to good condition. Pasture and range and hay crop conditions declined and were mostly poor to fair. Some cool season forages were seeded last week, but others were waiting for more moisture. More cattle producers began feeding hay last week as pastures continued to dry up. Some ponds were reported to be drying up as well. More producers reported they were reducing their herd size to lessen the feeding burden.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvest was ongoing. Cotton fields were in first stage of harvest with early planting being harvested. Alfalfa and Sudan grass continued to be cut and baled while new alfalfa planting continued. Corn silage harvest continued throughout the state. Harvested silage fields were being prepared for winter grain planting in the San Joaquin Valley. Early planted small grain fields were germinating. In Fresno County Sorghum for seed was harvested with good yield noted while sorghum for silage was nearing harvest. Sunflower harvest was winding down in Sutter County. The apple and fig harvests were ongoing in the Central Valley as the pear harvest neared completion. Nectarine, peaches and plums continued to be picked and packed in Fresno County. Kiwifruit and pomegranates were being harvested and exported in Tulare County. The table grape harvest was ongoing while the raisin and the wine grape harvests neared completion; meanwhile the Valencia oranges harvest neared completion with a few fruits remaining to be picked in the San Joaquin Valley. Several fields of globe table grapes were covered with plastic to allow for later harvesting in Kern County. The olive harvest began in the San Joaquin Valley. Plants were harvested and shipped from strawberry nurseries in Siskiyou County. Post-harvest irrigation was ongoing in orchards. Shaking, harvesting, and irrigation of almonds were ongoing in the Central Valley as the harvest was winding down in Sutter County. Harvesting of early variety walnuts continued in the Central Valley as harvesting began for some later varieties. The moist conditions have increased husk to split promoting sooner harvest in Butte County. The full-scale pistachio harvest started as early harvesting was nearing completion. Irrigation and pest control was ongoing in pecan orchards. Kern County reported carrots and lettuce being harvested and fall asparagus being cut. Tulare County reported cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, eggplant, sweet corn and squash harvest continued. Pumpkins began to be picked for Halloween festivities. In Fresno County, garlic and onion harvest has been completed. Harvest of fresh market and processing tomatoes continued. Bell peppers were being picked and shipped. Sweet corn was growing well and being harvested; fields were being weeded and treated to control pests. Fall broccoli fields continued to be planted. Carrot harvest began. Processing cucumbers were being harvested. Fall lettuce was growing nicely and beds were being weeded. Summer and leafy vegetables such as beets, bittermelon, chards, choys, squash, market tomatoes, eggplant, beans, herbs, kales, lemon grass, tomatillos, collard and mustard greens and turnips were being harvested. In Merced County freezer beans, cantaloupe and honeydew harvests continued. Parsley and watermelon harvests were winding down. Bell pepper harvest is complete. San Joaquin County continued harvest of watermelons, melons, squash and pumpkins. Sutter County reported continued field work and ground preparation, as well as continued harvest of processing tomatoes. Harvest concluded for honeydew melons. Yuba County reported cantaloupe harvest. Siskiyou County reported onion harvest progressing. Rangeland forage and non-irrigated pasture conditions ranged from fair to poor. Irrigated pastures were in good shape and quality. Ranchers continued supplemental feeding. Movement of cattle and sheep from the foothills to the valleys began. Cattle and sheep on the valley floor grazed crop stubble. Cooler weather stimulated milk production. Bees remained in late melon and squash fields for pollination in Fresno County.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 43% short, 36% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 41% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. Barley 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat 99% harvested, 85% 2009, 96% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Dry Beans 95% cut, 88% 2009, 92% avg., 90% harvested, 67% 2009, 73% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Dry onions 90% harvested, 92% 2009, 90% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Sugarbeets 34% harvested, 47% 2009, 26% avg.; condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 73% good, 19% excellent. Summer potatoes 99% harvested, 91% 2009, 90% avg.; condition 2% poor, 8% fair, 77% good, 13% excellent. Fall potatoes 86% harvested, 83% 2009, 76% avg.; condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 59% good, 26% excellent. Alfalfa 95% 3rd cutting, 87% 2009, 95% avg., 55% 4th cutting, 27% 2009, 37% avg.; condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Sunflowers 43% harvested, 29% 2009, 36% avg.; condition 4% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 17% excellent. Most of Colorado experienced cooler weather yet still had above average temperatures with less than average precipitation last week according to USDA, NASS Colorado Field Office.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 14% short, 82% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 70% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 13% short, 64% adequate, 21% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 60%, 47% 2009, 31% avg.; fifth cutting 3%, 11% 2009, 9% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 66%, 97% 2009, 77% avg. Pasture condition 7% very poor, 19% poor, 42% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Corn condition 7% very poor, 41% poor, 38% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent; 100% mature,96% 2009, 99% avg.; harvested for grain 94%, 52% 2009, 69% avg.; harvested for silage 100%, 96% 2009, 88% avg. Soybean condition 15% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent; turning color 100%, 79% 2009, 79% avg.; dropping leaves 93%, 58% 2009, 66% avg.; 24% harvested, 9% 2009, 12% avg. Barley 50% planted, 35% 2009, 38% avg. Winter wheat planted 37%, 5% 2009, 9% avg. Cantaloupes 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Cucumbers 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Lima Beans 95% harvested, 92% 2009, 80% avg. Potatoes 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Snap beans harvested 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Sweet corn 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Tomatoes 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Watermelons 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Apples 88% harvested, 82% 2009, 74% avg. Peaches 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Some fields that had been planted in winter wheat look like there was good germination. Farmers are still harvesting and dealing with corn that was blown over in the past few rain storms. Corn harvests are almost complete. Soybean harvests are beginning.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Peanut 62% harvested, 39% 2009, 46% 5-yr avg.; condition 4% very poor, 30% poor, 27% fair, 29% good, 10% excellent. Drier weather across Panhandle, southern Peninsula depleted soil moisture. Peanut yields and grades suffered significantly, Washington County. Santa Rosa County corn harvesting concluded, soybean harvesting active. Soybean, cotton yields substantially reduced, Washington County. Sugarcane harvested underway, Everglades region. Fall vegetable harvesting increasing slowly, central and southern Peninsula areas. Miami-Dade County growers cutting okra. Tomato picking increased, Quincy area. Flagler County cabbage planted. Strawberry growers prepare land, Bradford County. Light harvesting of tomatoes to begin within two weeks, central Peninsula. Producers marketed avocados, cucumbers, okra, squash, tomatoes. East Coast drought conditions severe in Indian River County, moderate in surrounding counties. Growing conditions good across remainder of citrus region. Cultural practices herbicide application, tree removal, irrigation, and fertilizer application. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 4% poor, 40% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Pasture growth slowed by cooler weather, shorter days, dry growing conditions. Panhandle pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair. Hot, dry days combined with cool nighttime temperatures reduced forage growth. Producers prepared fields for planting winter forage. Stock pond water levels low. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most good. North pasture condition poor to good, most fair. Pasture responded to rainfall but low humidity, cool temperatures slowed grass growth. Soil preparation for fall forage planting active. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most holding condition well. Central pasture fair to excellent, most fair. Low soil moisture, cool night temperatures slowed forage growth. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most good. Southwest pasture condition fair to excellent, most good. Cool temperatures, shorter days, drought slowed forage growth. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Statewide cattle condition mostly good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 11% very poor, 21% poor, 38% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent; dropping leaves 62%, 59% 2009, 57% avg.; 5% harvested, 4% 2009, 4% avg. Sorghum 6% very poor, 19% poor, 32% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent; harvested for grain 41%, 25% 2009, 43% avg. Hay 11% very poor, 24% poor, 49% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Pecans 3% very poor, 7% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, 10% excellent Winter wheat 6% planted, 6% 2009, 5% avg. Peanuts dug 50%, 36% 2009, 45% avg. Pecans 3% harvested, 3% 2009, 2% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 19%, 32% 2009, 24% avg. Other small grains 19% planted, 23% 2009, 18% avg. It was a very dry week with little or no measurable precipitation. Daily average high temperatures were in the lower 70's to upper 80's. Low temperatures were in the mid 40's to mid 50's. Nearly two-thirds of the soybean crop has dropped leaves and the harvest is underway. Forty-one percent of the sorghum has been harvested for grain. Virtually all of the cotton bolls are open, and a quarter of the cotton has been harvested. The first fields of winter wheat have been planted. Half of peanuts have been dug and a third has been harvested. Rye and Oat planting continues.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels. Rainfall for the State was recorded during the early part of the week as relatively stronger trade winds dominated. The trade winds brought clouds to the State mostly during the evening and early morning hours. These clouds occurred mainly in the windward and mountain areas of the islands bringing associated showers. Leeward areas remained quite dry with lots of daytime sun. As the week progressed, the trades eased up a bit giving way to overall drier weather with showers along the leeward slopes on Thursday and Friday. The weekend saw a return of trade wind weather. Winds were strong at times, but the normally-associated windward showers were few. Overall for the week, high temperatures were mostly in the upper-80s F range. Lows were mostly in the upper-60s to low-70s F. Rainfall over the week led to an increase in the Waimanalo irrigation system on Oahu. The Drought Monitor indications showed that the overall areas of the State that experienced some degree of drought condition decreased by a little over 2 percent. No major changes in crop conditions.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 3%, 3% 2009, 14% avg. Field corn harvested for silage 61%, 90% 2009, 86% avg. Onions 93% harvested, 99% 2009, 90% avg. Potatoes 63% harvested, 68% 2009, 65% avg. Dry beans 85% harvested, 97% 2009, 96% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 95%, 93% 2009, 98% avg.; 4th cutting harvested 61%,

68% 2009, 81% avg. Irrigation water supply 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. For most areas of the state, winter wheat seedings are ahead of the five year average. The Twin Falls extension educator reported wet weather over the last week slowed hay and bean harvest. Corn for silage harvest is in full swing but the crop is coming off a bit immature. In Caribou County, the harvest is mostly complete and farmers are working on fall field work.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 34% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus. Sorghum 61% harvested, 8% 2009, 42% avg. Winter wheat 56% planted, 11% 2009, 35% avg. Last week was warm and exceedingly dry for all of the state. Harvest progress has continued at the rapid pace of the previous weeks. Many areas of the state are nearly done with corn harvest, and are wrapping up the harvest of the late planted soybeans as well. Many of the producers that have finished harvest are moving on to fall tillage, with some choosing to till deeper than normal in order to break up compaction from previous years. Those that have already planted their winter wheat are hoping for a light shower to help with emergence. Temperatures averaged 59 degrees across the state, 2.4 degrees above average. All reports indicate zero precipitation statewide, while the average rainfall for this week is 0.66 inches.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 59% very short, 34% short, 7% adequate. Subsoil moisture 52% very short, 38% short, 10% adequate. Corn 80% harvested, 9% 2009, 27% avg. Moisture in corn harvested averaged 15.0%. Corn condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 79% harvested, 18% 2009, 41% avg. Moisture in soybeans harvested averaged 10.0%. Soybean condition 5% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 41% good, 13% excellent. Pasture condition 46% very poor, 30% poor, 18% fair, 6% good. Winter wheat 51% planted, 12% 2009, 34% avg.; 8% emerged, 1% 2009, 6% avg. Temperatures ranged from 7o below normal to 2o above normal with a low of 28o and a high of 90o. No precipitation was recorded. Drought conditions worsened during the week as zero precipitation was recorded statewide. The number of counties with active burn bans increased from 62 to 70 over the previous week. Livestock producers are very concerned as pasture and water supplies are rapidly dwindling away. Hay supplies could get short this winter as many operations have already been feeding to supplement short pastures. Corn and soybean harvest both advanced at record paces during the week. The previous record corn harvest pace of 74 percent was established in 1991 while the previous record soybean pace occurred in 1987 with 78 percent harvested. Some farmers have hesitated to plant wheat as there has been insufficient moisture for germination in many areas. Other activities included spreading fertilizer and lime, repairing drainage tile, cleaning and repairing harvest equipment, fall tillage, seeding cover crops, hauling and spreading manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, and 10% surplus. Iowa received another productive week for harvesting the 2010 crop. Last week was filled with sunshine and warm temperatures. Daytime highs were in the eighties with evenings cooling down into the fifties. Most importantly, it was another week without rain, which allowed growers to be in the field every day. Grain movement 14% none, 22% light, 35% moderate, and 29% heavy. On-farm storage availability 13% short, 80% adequate, and 7% surplus, while off-farm storage availability 9% short, 82% adequate, and 9%surplus.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 29% short, and 59% adequate. Sunflowers ray flowers dry 93%, 88% 2009, 96% avg.; bracts yellow 81%, 77% 2009, 88% avg.; turned brown 60%, 43% 2009, 59% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 4th cutting 90%, 77% 2009, 85% avg. Feed grain supplies 4% short, 89% adequate, and 7% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate, and 10% surplus. Stock water supplies are 2% very short, 9% short, 87% adequate, and 2% surplus. The majority of the State experienced above normal temperatures and received no precipitation last week. Highs were in the mid-80's and 90's while lows were in the 30's and 40's, even reaching 29 at the Alton reporting station in the North Central District. While it was minimal, the Western half of the State was the only area that received any precipitation. The reporting station at Goodland in the Northwest District received the most at 0.27 inch. Conditions remained warm and dry last week, allowing for wheat planting, fall harvest, and baling of summer annual forages. Harvest continued to progress at a rapid pace. Pastures are beginning to dry down as we head into fall and near the end of the grazing season.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 81% very short, 18% short, 1% adequate. Subsoil moisture 76% very short, 23% short, 1% adequate. Housed tobacco condition 10% very poor, 20% poor, 25% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent. Burley tobacco stripped was 6%, 3% last year, average 6%. Winter wheat seeded 25%, 7% last year, 17% average. Temperatures in Kentucky averaged 2 degrees below normal, and 0.01 inches of rain fell on average Statewide. Farmers are still contending Statewide with prolonged dry conditions and are praying for adequate fall rains.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil moisture 50% very short, 40% short; and 10% adequate. Hay 100% second cutting, 96% 2009, and 99% avg. Pecans 12% harvested, 9% 2009, and 8% avg. Sugarcane 99% planted, 97% 2009, 95% avg.; 10% harvested, 4% 2009, and 5% avg.; 2% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 34% good, 25% excellent. Sweet potatoes 56% harvested, 24% 2009, 45% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 7% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Vegetable 22% very poor, 25% poor, 37% fair, 16% good. Range and pasture 26% very poor, 37% poor, 26% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay supplies 7% very short, 34% short, 59% adequate, 0% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 40%, 31% 2009, 42% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 80%, 90% 2009, 83% avg.; fifth cutting 7%, 27% 2009, 16% avg. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 26% poor, 32% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition 17% very poor, 21% poor, 34% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent; 100% mature, 92% 2009, 96% avg.; harvest for grain 75%, 49% 2009, 62% avg.; harvested for silage 99%, 96% 2009, 87% avg. Soybean condition 6% very poor, 30% poor, 36% fair, 23% good, 5% excellent; turning color 91%, 85% 2009, 84% avg.; dropping leaves 70%, 60% 2009, 70% avg.; 18% harvested, 12% 2009, 17% avg. Barley 63% planted, 71% 2009, 62% avg. Winter wheat 40% planted, 30% 2009, 27% avg. Cantaloupes 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 82% avg. Cucumbers 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Lima beans 95% harvested, 91% 2009, 84% avg. Potatoes 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Snap beans 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Sweet corn 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Tomatoes 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Watermelons 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Apples 80% harvested, 84% 2009, 86% avg. Peaches 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Some fields that had been planted in winter wheat look like there was good germination. Farmers are still harvesting and dealing with corn that was blown over in the past few rain storms.

Corn harvests are almost complete. Soybean harvests are beginning.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 9% very short, 31% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 38% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley 100% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Potatoes 72% harvested, 60% 2009, 64% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Third cutting hay 92%, 90% 2009, 94% avg.; cutting hay 59%, 45% 2009, 50% avg. Dry beans 95% harvested, 66% 2009, 80% avg. Apples 86% harvested, 48% 2009, 65% avg. Precipitation minimal throughout state except Coldwater where they received 0.07 inches. Temperatures Upper Peninsula averaged 6 degree above normal, while temperatures Lower Peninsula ranged from 2 to 5 degrees above normal. A frost reported early week. Temperatures rebounded to unusually warm week throughout Michigan. Harvest of crops continued with fall groundwork nearing completion. Growers reported a very productive week and ahead of schedule. Farmers took advantage of favorable weather conditions to make significant progress on field crops. Extensive harvest continued due to sunny, warm, and dry weather conditions. Field reporters used words such as 'ideal', 'productive', and 'favorable' to describe harvest conditions. Corn for grain harvest continued well ahead of normal; some finished with harvest altogether. Moisture ranges reported mid to upper teens depending on location of field. Soybeans suffered from a dry August mid section and had smaller pods at harvest. Moisture consistently reported around 10%. Wheat fields still being planted; several reporters indicated a need of rain to germinate crop. Sugarbeets nearly one-fourth harvested. Crop has been on a 'harvest as needed' basis one day a week until piling begins later this month. Some acres of alfalfa still being cut. While a few farmers worked on third cuttings, one reporter indicated having done a fifth cutting. Cortland, Empire, Jonathan, Idared, Northern Spy, and Red and Golden Delicious apples continued to be harvested. Fuji harvest has begun southeast. Harvest of Idared has been completed many blocks northwest. Late varieties of wine grapes continued to be harvested southwest. Fall raspberries continued to be harvested. Last week's frost brought production of warm season crops to end; however warm temperatures allowed growers to continue to harvest other crops. Growers continued to remove stakes, black plastic and drip tape preparation for, and planting of, fall cover crops. Crops harvested included pumpkins, gourds, hard squash, carrots, winter squash, potatoes, peppers, cool season crops and tomatoes for fresh and processing. Irrigation of carrot fields occurred Oceana County to help facilitate harvest. Growers took advantage of warmer temperatures for direct sales of pumpkins and other vegetables southwest. Quality of pumpkins and winter squash, in Oceana County, should not be affected as a result of frost.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 83% adequate, 16% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Corn 18% moisture, 27% 2009, 23% avg. Soybeans 99% mature, 89% 2009, 96% avg.; 11% moisture, 14% 2009, 13% avg. Potatoes 92% harvested, 87% 2009, 85% avg. Dry beans 96% harvested, 80% 2009, 90% avg. Sunflower condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 62% good, 16% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 54% good, 38% excellent. Above normal temperatures, clear skies, and minimal precipitation has helped fields dry and allowed producers to make significant soybean and sugarbeet harvest progress. The statewide average temperature was 8.3 degrees above normal for the week. Precipitation amounts were light with most reporting stations recording no precipitation.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 50% very short, 45% short, and 5% adequate. Corn 100% harvested, 85% 2009, 96% avg. Cotton 100% open bolls, 90% 2009, 97% avg.; 86% harvested, 2% 2009, 46% avg. Peanuts 65% harvested, 2% 2009, 29% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 50% good, 38% excellent. Rice 98% harvested, 48% 2009, 84% avg. Sorghum 100% harvested, 60% 2009, 89% avg. Soybeans 100% turning color, 96% 2009, 99% avg.; 98% shedding leaves, 80% 2009, 94% avg.; 90% harvested, 43% 2009, 77% avg. Hay (harvested-warm) 99%, 97% 2009, 98% avg. Wheat 12% planted, 1% 2009, 6% avg.; 7% emerged, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Sweetpotatoes 85% harvested, 26% 2009, 60% avg. Cattle 6% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Pasture 58% very poor, 26% poor, 11% fair, 4% good, 1% excellent. Another week without rain has allowed many farmers to finish up their fields. Producers across the state reported they have completed harvesting, but the drought hardened ground has made digging peanuts and sweet potatoes difficult. Fall plantings are also slowed, and those farmers with seed in the ground are waiting for some precipitation for germination.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 22% short, 66% adequate and 2% surplus. Corn moisture at harvest 15.5%. On-farm storage availability 22% short, 75% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, and 4% excellent. Warmer than average temperatures and little to no rain caused crops to mature more rapidly than normal and allowed farmers to make significant progress with over 1.5 million acres harvested. Statewide, rainfall averaged 0.01 of an inch during the week. Temperatures were normal to 7 degrees above normal across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% last year; 13% short, 44% last year; 77% adequate, 40% last year; 9% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 20% last year; 12% short, 50% last year; 82% adequate, 30% last year; 3% surplus, 0% last year. Barley harvested 91%, 99% last year. Corn harvested for grain 7%, 6% last year. Corn chopped for silage 81%, 96% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 2% poor, 0% last year; 20% fair, 23% last year; 61% good, 57% last year; 17% excellent, 20% last year. Dry beans harvested 80%, 99% last year. Durum wheat harvested 93%, 91% last year. Mustard seed harvested 83%, 98% last year. Oats 97% harvested, 100% last year. Spring wheat 90% harvested, 100% last year. Other hay harvested second cutting 90%, 89% last year. Sugarbeets 36% harvested, 15% last year. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 4% poor, 0% last year; 22% fair, 14% last year; 58% good, 40% last year; 15% excellent, 46% last year. Winter wheat 81% planted, 89% last year. Winter wheat emerged 45%, 49% last year. Range and Pasture feed condition 2% very poor, 17% last year; 9% poor, 31% last year; 45% fair, 37% last year; 36% good, 12% last year; 8% excellent, 3% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 47%, 57% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 46%, 61% last year. The great state of Montana faced another round of unseasonably warm temperatures with light precipitation for the week ending October 10th. Polson received ninety-two hundredths of an inch of rain, as the northwest district was the wettest in the state with 16 of 19 weather stations reporting at least three tenths of an inch. High temperatures were mostly in the low to mid 80s, with lows scattered across the 30s. Hardin and Livingston both reached 91 degrees for the weekly high, and Wisdom and Culbertson both had the low temperature for the week at 26 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 38% short, 51% adequate. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 33% short, 63% adequate. Irrigated corn conditions 81% good or excellent. Dryland corn conditions 78% good or excellent. Dry beans 96% harvested, 90% 2009, 87% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting 85% complete, 86% 2009, 84% avg. Proso millet harvest was 96%, 90% 2009 and 87% avg. Warm, dry conditions allowed producers to make significant harvest progress. Soybean harvest jumped to over two-thirds complete and corn was near 30% harvested, both well ahead of last year. In western counties

dry bean and proso millet harvest were nearing completion, ahead of last year. Sugarbeet harvest was slowed due to the warmer weather. Winter wheat seeding was complete in all but Southeastern counties, however, dry soils in the Panhandle have lead to spotty emergence. Grasshopper damage has caused early use of some winter range.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. The week started with a cold front that brought cooler temperatures and precipitation. Temperatures warmed by week's end. Temperatures ranged from 2 degrees below normal to 4 degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high of 88 degrees. Most stations recorded a high for the week in the 70's. Ely recorded a low of 31 degrees. Reno recorded 1.46 inches of precipitation. Winnemucca was second with 1.1 inches. All other stations, with the exception of Las Vegas, recorded precipitation Wet conditions prevented fieldwork. Rangeland forages continued to show seasonal decline. Alfalfa third cutting neared completion. Hay was cut and rained upon. Potato harvest started. Onion harvest was also underway. Winter wheat planting started in some areas. Cattle and sheep were being rotated to best utilize available range. Main farm and ranch activities hay harvest and shipping, weed and pest control, irrigation, livestock movement, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 4.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 68% adequate, and 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 69% adequate, and 14% surplus. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 19% poor, 42% fair, 32% good, and 1% excellent. Maine Potatoes 80% harvested, 70% 2009, 85% average. Massachusetts Potatoes 90% harvested, 90% 2009, 85% average. Rhode Island Potatoes 75% harvested; 85% 2009, 95% average. Maine Oats 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 99% average. Maine Barley 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 99% average. Field Corn 85% harvested, 70% 2009, 80% average. Sweet Corn 99% harvested, 99% 2009, 99% average. Second Crop Hay 99% harvested, 100% 2009, 99% average. Third Crop Hay 95% harvested, 85% 2009, 85% average. Apples 84% harvested, 75% 2009, 80% average. Pears 95% harvested, 95% 2009, 95% average. Massachusetts Cranberries 65% harvested, 35% 2009, 55% average; Fruit Size average; condition good. Cloudy conditions started the week off in New England. Temperature highs were in the mid 50s to mid 60s. Tuesday and Wednesday rain passed through the region, with heavy rains in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. As the week continued temperatures were in the high 50s to low 70s with partly cloudy conditions. Many areas across the region reported scattered frost over the weekend. Weekend highs were slightly cooler with temperatures in the mid 50s to mid 60s and partly cloudy conditions. The week's total precipitation ranged from .64 to 1.65 inches. Farmers were harvesting apples, pears, cranberries, grapes, potatoes, sweet corn and fall vegetables, hay and field corn. Farmers were also disking, cleaning fields, applying manure, and planting cover crops.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in all localities. Temperatures were variable across the Garden State. Corn and soybean harvesting continued when weather permitted. Third-cuttings of grass hay started in some northern localities. Producers continued planting wheat and barley. Fall varieties of cabbage, lettuce, spinach, and squash harvesting progressed. Crop conditions rated mostly good as cranberries approached mid-harvest. Apple and grape growers continued picking fruit. Other activities included field maintenance, spraying pesticides, and marketing fruit.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 44% short and 45% adequate. Wind damage 1% light; with 25% of cotton crops damaged by wind to date. No freeze damage this week. No hail damage this week, with 8% of cotton, 6% of corn, 5% of sorghum, and 4% of peanuts damaged by hail to date. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 5% poor, 9% fair, 67% good, and 18% excellent; 81% of the fifth cutting complete, 45% of the sixth cutting complete and 5% of the seventh cutting complete. Cotton 25% fair, 58% good, and 17% excellent; 75% bolls opening and 1% harvested. Corn 12% fair, 58% good and 30% excellent; 74% mature; 91% harvested for silage and 27% harvested for grain. Irrigated sorghum 1% fair, 91% good and 8% excellent; 96% coloring and 40% mature and 14% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum 54% fair, 39% good and 7% excellent; 97% coloring, 45% mature and 15% harvested for grain. Total sorghum 35% fair, 57% good and 8% excellent; 97% coloring, 43% mature and 15% harvested. Irrigated winter wheat 48% fair, 50% good and 2% excellent; 87% planted and 72% emerged. Dry winter wheat 1% poor, 52% fair and 44% good; 91% planted and 76% emerged. Total winter wheat 1% poor, 50% fair, 46% good, and 3% excellent; 91% planted and 76% emerged. Peanuts 1% fair and 99% good; 31% harvested. Lettuce 17% poor, 19% fair and 64% good; 100% planted. Chile 33% fair, 41% good and 26% excellent; 95% harvested green and 10% harvested red. Apples 100% good; 73% harvested. Pecans 1% fair, 73% good and 26% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 63% good and 13% excellent. Sheep 10% very poor, 17% poor, 21% fair, 44% good and 8% excellent. Range and pasture 6% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 42% good and 6% excellent. This week temperatures again stayed well above normal across the state. Average temperatures in NW New Mexico were generally in the mid fifties, with temperatures ranging from 5 to 8 degrees above normal. In NE New Mexico average temperatures were in the upper fifties to mid sixties, which was 6 to 10 degrees above normal. Central NM including the Albuquerque and Santa Fe metro areas saw average temperatures in the mid to upper sixties which was 7 to 8 degrees above normal. Southwest NM temperatures were in the upper sixties and low seventies also ranging 3 to 8 degrees above normal. Southeast NM average temperatures were in the mid sixties, 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Some precipitation amounts from around the state: Chama 0.28 inches, Gallup 0.17, Raton 0.08, Moriarty 0.21, Quemado 0.14, and Roswell with 0.15 inches.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Soil moisture 51% adequate and 49% surplus. Pastures were rated 2% very poor, 18% poor, 34% fair, 39% good, and 7% excellent. Corn condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 51% good, 30% excellent. Soybeans 3% poor, 17% fair, 45% good, 35% excellent Potatoes 70% harvested, 85% 2009, 82% average. Silage corn 92%, 63% 2009, 76% average. Dry beans 50%, 67% 2009, 57% average. Soybeans 21%, 15% 2009, 20% average. Apple condition 5% poor, 12% fair, 63% good, 20% excellent. Grapes 3% poor, 11% fair, 54% good, 32% excellent. Pears 9% poor, 6% fair, 85% good. Apples 78% harvested, 51% 2009, 64% average. Grapes 71%, 52% 2009, 63% average. Pears 99%, 99% 2009, 95% average. In the Finger Lakes grape region, vineyards focused on the Riesling harvest. In Long Island vineyards, a few early ripening blocks were picked on dry sites. Tomato 94% harvest complete. Onions 85%. Sweet corn 98%. Snap beans 99%. Cabbage 95%. Temperatures were near normal for the week. Precipitation was above average across most of the state.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Soil moisture 2% very short, 18% short, 65% adequate and 15% surplus. NC was relatively dry last week with precipitation ranging from no rain in most areas to .10 inches. Average temperatures were below normal ranging from 53 to 66 degrees. Lack of rain allowed fields to dry out from the extensive rain that NC from Tropical Depression Nicole. Farmers were able to get back in fields to harvest row crops.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 84% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil

moisture 6% short, 82% adequate, and 12% surplus. Durum wheat 97% harvested, 95% 2009, 99% average. Corn for silage 92% chopped, 66% 2009, 87% average. Dry edible beans 92% cut and beyond, 58% 2009, 87% avg.; 87% harvested, 44% 2009, 77% average. Flaxseed 91% harvested, 81% 2009, 95% average. Potatoes 85% dug, 80% 2009, 87% average. Sugarbeet condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 7% fair, 52% good, 37% excellent. Sunflower 88% bracts turned brown, 80% 2009, 90% average; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Stockwater supplies 4% short, 89% adequate, 7% surplus. Another week of favorable weather conditions aided harvest activities. While small grain growers welcomed the warm weather, the heat delayed sugarbeet harvest in some areas.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 27% short, 42% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 3% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent; 95% mature, 64% 2009, 83% avg. Corn for grain 47% harvested 6% 2009, 14% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 13% excellent. Range and pasture 7% very poor, 23% poor, 41% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans 1% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 43% good, 16% excellent; 97% dropping leaves, 95% 2009, 98% avg.; 89% mature, 72% 2009, 85% avg.; for grain 60% harvested, 25% 2009, 40% avg. Winter wheat 56% planted, 35% 2009, 44% avg.; 12% emerged, 3% 2009, 9% avg., Alfalfa hay 84% 4th cutting, 81% 2009, 84% avg. Grapes 83% harvested, 69% 2009, 68% avg. Fall and winter apples 81% harvested, 69% 2009, 65% avg. Potatoes 97% harvested, 78% 2009, 88% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 98%, 92% 2009, 94% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 44% short, 38% adequate. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 36% short, 40% adequate. Wheat seedbed prepared 96% this week, 90% last week, 95% last year, 96% average. Rye 92% planted this week, 73% last week, 92% last year, 88% average; 63% emerged this week, 42% last week, 74% last year, 65% average. Oats seedbed prepared 77% this week, 72% last week, 79% last year, 78% average; 26% planted this week, 21% last week, 34% last year, 34% average; 10% emerged this week, 5% last week, 19% last year, 14% average. Corn 94% harvested this week, 92% last week, 64% last year, 82% average. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent; mature 61% this week, 48% last week, 46% last year, 57% average; 27% harvested this week, 19% last week, 16% last year, 27% average. Peanuts 88% mature this week, 81% last week, 69% last year, 78% average; dug 50% this week, 26% last week, 30% last year, 29% average. Alfalfa condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent; 5th cutting 68% this week, 54% last week, 51% last year, 66% average; 6th cutting 7% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, 15% average. Other hay condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 47% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent; 2nd cutting 87% this week, 83% last week, 77% last year, 80% average. Livestock condition 5% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $110 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $103 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 21% short, 68% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 35% short, 58% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 69% planted, 51% 2009, 55% avg.; 34% emerged, 25% 2009, 22% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 31% fair, 67% good, 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 5% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 32% good, 9% excellent. Weather; Temperatures were cooler than last week but still above normal. Rain was reported throughout the State. High temperatures ranged from 64 degrees in Crescent City to 81 degrees in Salem. Five stations reported temperatures in the 80s. Low temperatures ranged from 23 degrees in Agency Lake to 49 degrees in Crescent City. Out of the forty-three stations, six reported temperatures below freezing, and eighteen stations reported at least three days of precipitation. Only two out of forty-three stations reported no measurable precipitation. The Astoria/Clatsop station reported the most precipitation with 3.5 inches, followed by the Tillamook station with 2.3 inches. Field Crops; Grain harvest was wrapping up in Jackson County, and red clover seed harvest was mostly done in Clackamas County. Producers in Marion County continued to plant winter wheat, grass, and legume seed. Rain delayed harvest early in the week for Klamath County and slowed planting of winter wheat in Malheur County. The first annual Klamath Falls Ag Expo took place Friday and Saturday with a good turnout of agricultural vendors. Vegetables; Although late in the season, a nice variety of vegetables were available at farmer's markets last week. Sweet corn harvest continued across the State. Pumpkins and cucumbers in Lane County were affected by powdery mildew. Cole crops, such as cabbage, chard, and brussels sprouts were developing well. Warmer weather these last two weeks helped ripen tomatoes in Yamhill County. Onions in Malheur County were harvested. Fruits and Nuts; Grape harvest was slowly getting started in the lower Willamette Valley, while most growers were still hoping for better weather and sugar. There were also a few reports of multiple grape sizes on clusters, and some troubles with grapes splitting. Grape harvest continued in southern Oregon and in Wasco County. Apple and pear harvest continued with many varieties completed or near completion. Prune and plum harvest reported to be done, with a smaller crop size. Some fall berries were still being picked. Hazelnut harvest was underway in most orchards, with some reports of a small to medium crop size. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Irrigating, digging and shipping of evergreen and landscaping shrubs and shade trees continued for some nurseries and greenhouses. Demand for nursery products continues to be weak. Livestock, Range and Pasture; Livestock were in good condition. Calves were being weaned for fall sales. Fall calving continued. Cattle were being moved to better foraging locations where necessary.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 70% adequate, and 20% surplus. Fall plowing 52%, 51% pr. yr., 59% avg. Corn 92% mature, 61% pr. yr, 82% 5 yr. avg.; 41% harvested, 18% pr. yr., 35% 5yr. avg. Corn Silage harvest 95%, 80% pr. yr.,91% 5 yr. avg. Barley 74% planted, 79% pr. yr., 72% avg.; 55% emerged, 45% pr. yr., 41% 5 yr. avg. Winter wheat 48% planted, 57% pr. yr., 55% 5 yr. avg.; 26% emerged, 33% pr. yr., 27% 5 yr. avg. Soybeans 27% harvested, 18% pr. yr., 22% 5yr. avg. Potatoes 89% harvested, 76% pr. yr., 89% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 88%, 84% pr. yr., 81% avg. Apples 87% harvested, 83% pr. yr., 74% avg. Grapes 75% harvested, 37% pr. yr., 47% avg. Corn crop condition, 6% very poor, 13% poor, 24% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans condition 8% very poor, 12% poor, 22% fair, 44% good, 14% excellent. Quality of hay made 17% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 46% good, and 17% excellent. Pasture condition 14% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 27% good, 6% excellent. Primary field activities were limited; but included some hay cutting, harvesting of apples, pumpkins, and a few late vegetables.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 10% very short, 33% short, 50% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent; 100% matured, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 99% harvested, 99% 2009, 99% avg. Soybeans 5% very poor, 24% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent; pods set 99%, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; leaves turning color 67%, 66% 2009, 57% avg.; leaves dropped 34%, 30% 2009, 23% avg.; 22% mature, 18% 2009, 11% avg.; 8% harvested, 5% 2009, 2% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 63% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 15% planted, 11% 2009, 8% avg.; 3% emerged, 2% 2009, 1% avg. Oats 15% planted, 10% 2009, 7% avg.; 2% emerged, 2% 2009, 1% avg. Tobacco

stalks destroyed 95%, 99% 2009, 95% avg. Winter grazings planted 39%, 51% 2009, 42% avg.; grazings emerged 11%, 17% 2009, 8% avg. After the previous week's heavy coastal rains, it was so wet that bringing in machinery into the field was mostly out of consideration. With the warm, dry weather, and bright sun, farmers began to get back into their fields towards the end of the week to resume crop harvesting. There are though several scattered inland areas of the State that need additional moisture or they could be in bad shape soon. South Carolina soils dried out a great deal during the week. Corn has nearly all been harvested for this year. Cotton harvest is still ahead of where we typically have been for this time of year. Despite cooler nighttime temperatures that slowed drying, and wet conditions early on, peanut producers returned to the fields later during the week and resumed harvest at a rapid pace. Conditions declined somewhat for soybeans. Planting for winter grazings picked up, as many farmers had been waiting for rainfall before seeding. Livestock conditions were little changed from the previous week. Pastures mostly saw improvement from the benefit of all the moisture received during the previous week. Seasonal temperatures were observed early in the week along with drying sunshine. The Tuesday 57-degree low temperature at Edisto Beach was their lowest value since April 29. On Wednesday morning, Kingstree, Hartsville, and McEntire airport cooled to 41 degrees. There were public reports of light frost within Pickens County. Under Thursday's clear blue skies, Pinopolis Dam warmed to 85 degrees. The State's weekend weather was dominated by the stable conditions brought on by high pressure. Light winds and full sun allowed the observation sites at Bamberg, and the Columbia Metro AP to record Saturday high temperatures of 86 degrees. The Sandy Springs 50-degree minimum temperature on Sunday morning climbed 35 degrees by Sunday afternoon. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was two degrees below normal. The highest official temperature reported was 90 degrees at Lake Wateree on October 10. The lowest official temperature reported was 35 degrees at Barnwell on October 7. The heaviest official 24-hour rain reported was 0.01 inches at Table Rock and Kings Mountain ending at 7:00 a.m. on October 5. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.0 inches. The 4-inch depth soil temperature. Columbia 74 degrees, Charleston 74 degrees. South Carolina river stages were near to below normal. Ocean water temperatures at Springmaid Pier Myrtle Beach were reported at 73 degrees.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 13% short, 65% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn silage harvested 95%, 84% 2009, 95% avg. Soybeans 96% mature, 88% 2009, 93% avg. Sunflower 83% mature, 68% 2009, 66% avg.; 3% poor, 42% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2% very poor, 5% poor, 13% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Feed supplies 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% short, 79% adequate, 16% surplus. Cattle condition 8% fair, 72% good, 20% excellent. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 62% good, 29% excellent. Another excellent week of dry weather helped aide progress of row crop harvest. Major farm activities included harvesting row crops, seeding winter wheat, and moving livestock onto row-crop stubble.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil moisture 46% very short, 35% short, and 19% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 38% short, and 22% adequate. Pastures 31% very poor, 31% poor, 26% fair, 12% good. Tobacco 95% burley harvested, 84% 2009, 93% average; 96% dark fire-cured harvested, 89% 2009, 96% average. Pastures in Tennessee continued to deteriorate as the entire state experienced almost no precipitation last week. At week's end, nearly two-thirds of all pasture acreage was rated in poor or very poor condition. Many cattle producers are already feeding hay. Producers did make progress harvesting the cotton and soybean crops without the interference of rain. Cotton and soybean harvest progress remain well ahead of the five-year average. Wheat seeding continued in some areas, but progress has slowed while farmers wait for adequate soil moisture. Producers also continued to harvest burley and dark-fired tobacco last week, and by the end of the week were near completion. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees below normal last week. Precipitation levels were well below normal across the state.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, soybean condition was mostly fair to good. Statewide, peanut condition was mostly good to excellent. Range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good. The Northern Low Plains, Cross Timbers and the Blacklands received up to 1.5 inches of rainfall while the rest of the state observed little to no moisture. Winter wheat seeding and soybean harvest continued, and cotton bolls were opened in most areas of the High Plains. In the Southern Low Plains, wheat progressed well due to cooler temperatures and cotton harvest progressed. Wheat suffered in the Cross Timbers due to grasshoppers. Producers prepared land for winter wheat seeding and cotton harvest made good progress in parts of the Blacklands, Edwards Plateau, and the southern part of the state. Peanut harvest progressed in areas of the Plains and South Texas. Pastures and rangeland provided adequate forage for cattle across the state; however, supplemental feeding has begun in some areas on the northern part of the state due to protein needs. Pasture and hay meadows were in need of moisture in most areas of the state due to drier conditions.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 44% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat, planted for harvest next year 85%, 83% 2009, 74% avg.; 6% emerged. Barley harvested (grain) 100%. Corn 77% dent, 100% 2009, 96% avg.; 54% mature, 88% 2009, 80% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 70%. Corn condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 95%, 99% 2009, 99% avg. Onions 71% harvested, 87% 2009, 85% avg. Cattle and calves moved from summer range 58%, 59% 2009, 61% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 71% good, 17% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved from summer range 66%, 68% 2009, 65% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 74% good, 18% excellent. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 18% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Apples 69% harvested, 72% 2009, 68% avg. Peaches 99% harvested, 94% 2009, 99% avg. Sporadic rain showers covered most of Utah last week. The wet weather was welcome; however, it did hinder field work. Soil moisture content increased from the previous week. Box Elder and Cache County farmers continued to make progress harvesting, as well as, planting crops. Most of the silage corn has now been harvested. The remaining corn is for grain, harvest should begin for high moisture grain corn when the moisture levels decrease. Some wheat has emerged and looks very good while other fields are spotty due to lack of soil moisture. Hay continues to be cut and baled in the valley; however, cool temperatures and moisture are making this process difficult. Safflower and onions are also being harvested at the present time. Box Elder County peach harvest is nearly complete; apple harvest is in full swing. In Cache County meadow voles continue to be a problem, especially in areas that have not been chemically treated. Weber County corn silage yields are generally lower than average. A few weeks ago in Sevier County a frost basically ended the growing season. Many crops were not able to reach maturity. Areas of Duchesne County received hail, which caused some damage to corn and remaining hay crops. Box Elder County livestock producers are moving cattle off of summer ranges, and are weaning and vaccinating calves in the process. Some producers are shipping calves to buyers to fulfill contracts. Morgan County ranges are very dry, the recent rains

might green them up before the hard frosts arrive. Carbon, Beaver, and Emery County livestock are coming off the ranges in mostly good condition. Duchesne County producers have also begun the process of moving cattle off of summer ranges and have found livestock are mostly in very good shape. Most producers reported that the ranges had dried out, but there was an abundance of dried feed, so stock were able to do very well.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 27% short, 63% adequate, 4% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 38% short, 46% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture 19% very poor, 33% poor, 33% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 10% excellent. Corn 87% harvested; 52% 2009; 65% 5-yr avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 87%; 69% 2009; 71% 5-yr avg.; 14% harvested; 6% 2009; 9% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 17% very poor, 31% poor, 42% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat seeded 23%; 19% 2009; 15% 5-yr avg. Barley seeded 50%; 48% 2009; 48% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco harvested 83%; 88% 2009; 85% 5-yr avg. Peanuts dug 27%; 46% 2009; 50% 5-yr avg. Peanuts combined 12%; 23% 2009; 35% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 38% very poor, 40% poor, 18% fair, 4% good. Cotton Bolls opening 93%; 84% 2009; 95% 5-yr avg.; 30% harvested; 14% 2009; 23% 5-yr avg. Cotton 20% very poor, 29% poor, 34% fair, 17% good. Fall apples 69% harvested; 82% 2009; 82% 5-yr avg. Winter apples 65%; 46% 2009; 35% 5-yr avg. Oats for Grain Seeded 54%; 36% 2009; 16% 5-yr avg. The clear dry weather permitted field activities to progress last week. Producers took advantage of the parched weather preparing the land for fall planting. Grain and bean farmers are harvesting soybeans, planting small grains and cover crops. Strawberry transplants are growing and are establishing well. Cotton harvest is continuing and diggings of peanuts are ongoing.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture conditions 5% very short, 13% short, and 78% adequate and 4% surplus. Rain was received this past week in all parts of the State. The rain aided a quick emerging, strong winter wheat stand. Haying was reaching completion for most areas. Hay sales have picked up; although high quality hay was not moving in the market due to an oversupply of lower priced low quality hay. Harvest on corn for grain continued to lag behind normal, but made a strong push in the Franklin County area. The sunny weather early in the week made it possible for producers to make strong headway on harvest in the western counties. Christmas tree growers reported wholesale buyers were tagging trees for harvest in Grays Harbor County. In the Yakima Valley, hop harvest was nearly complete. Vegetable harvest continued to slow with the cooler temperatures, while juice and wine grape varieties have been harvested the past few weeks. Producers were still anxious about achieving proper grape maturity before the first major frost. Granny Smith, Jonagold and Red Delicious apple harvest continued in the lower Yakima Valley while Honeycrisp, Jonagold, Golden Delicious and Pinata apples were coming in from the upper Yakima Valley. Potato growers in Whatcom County were concerned that more rain would hamper harvest of remaining fields. U-Pick pumpkin growers were pleased that some varieties are finally beginning to show color in the west. Cucumbers and grapes have also been very late to ripen. Rain over the weekend hampered fresh market sales. Range and pasture conditions 17% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 42% good and 2% excellent. Calves were being weaned with steady movement to market in Stevens County. The final cutting of forage was the focus early in the week for Thurston County producers. Organic dairy producers were applying liquid fertilizer to forage fields.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 32% short, 51% adequate and 1% surplus compared with 6% very short, 21% short, 72% adequate and 1% surplus last year. Corn conditions 35% very poor, 15% poor, 20% fair, 30% good, 84% mature, 53% 2009, and 68% 5-yr avg.; harvested for grain 40%, 14% 2009, 22% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions 35% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 35% good, 29% harvested, 22% 2009, 23% 5-year avg. Winter wheat 32% planted, 46% 2009, 33% 5-yr avg.; 12% emerged, 17% 2009, 11% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting 65% complete, 73% 2009, 71% 5-year avg. Apples 73% harvested, 63% 2009, and 60% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 60% good and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 8% poor, 34% fair, 56% good and 2% excellent. Recent rainfall has stimulated fall pasture regrowth in many areas across the state. Farming activities included fixing fences, brush hogging, feeding hay, marketing cattle, baling hay, harvesting pumpkins, field crops and apples.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 74% adequate, and 17% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 1 to 3 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 69 to 73 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 37 to 46 degrees. Milwaukee had 0.01 inches of rainfall, while all other stations reported no precipitation for the week. Ninety-three percent of corn across the state was mature with 30 percent of corn for grain harvested. Corn for silage was reported at 95 percent harvested statewide. Soybeans dropping leaves was reported at 97 percent complete. Many growers took advantage of the dry weather last week as soybean harvest was in full swing. Sixty-three percent of soybeans were reported harvested. Fourth cutting hay was reported at 81 percent complete. Fall tillage was 20 percent complete statewide. A second week of dry, sunny days helped dry fields and dropped moisture levels in corn and soybeans. With good harvesting weather many growers were able to harvest corn and soybeans. It was reported that the biggest obstacle for harvesting grain last week was the wait times at elevators. Although multiple days of dry, warm weather was needed to aid harvest of corn and soybeans, growers are hoping for a little moisture to aid emergence of winter crops.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 47% short, 42% adequate. Winter wheat progress 97% planted, 79% emerged. Dry beans progress 95% windrowed, 81% combined.Corn progress 95% dented, 90% mature, 34% harvested. Corn for silage 83% harvested. Sugarbeets harvested 27% harvested. Alfalfa harvested 78% third cutting. Winter wheat condition 42% fair, 58% good. Corn condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 76% good. Sugar beet condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 90% good. Alfalfa condition 23% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Cattle condition 6% fair, 91% good, 3% excellent. Calf condition 6% fair, 90% good, 4% excellent. Sheep condition 9% fair, 89% good, 2% excellent. Lamb condition 8% fair, 89% good, 3% excellent. Cattle moved from summer pastures 47%.Sheep moved from summer pastures 52%.Range and pasture condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 3% short, 89% adequate, 8% surplus. The weather the past several weeks has been great for harvesting but moisture was a very welcome sight this past week in counties such as Converse, Laramie, Lincoln, and Sweetwater. Lincoln County also reported some snow in the mountains with freezing temperatures most mornings. Other counties, such as Platte, are still in need of moisture for the wheat and grass lands and above normal temperatures have slowed sugar beet harvest in Big Horn, Platte, and Washakie Counties. Due to the warm temperatures the sugar beets cannot stay piled for long without spoiling, therefore limiting digging to the amount the factory can process. Activities harvesting row crops, weaning and shipping calves, moving livestock from summer pastures.

October 7 ENSO Update

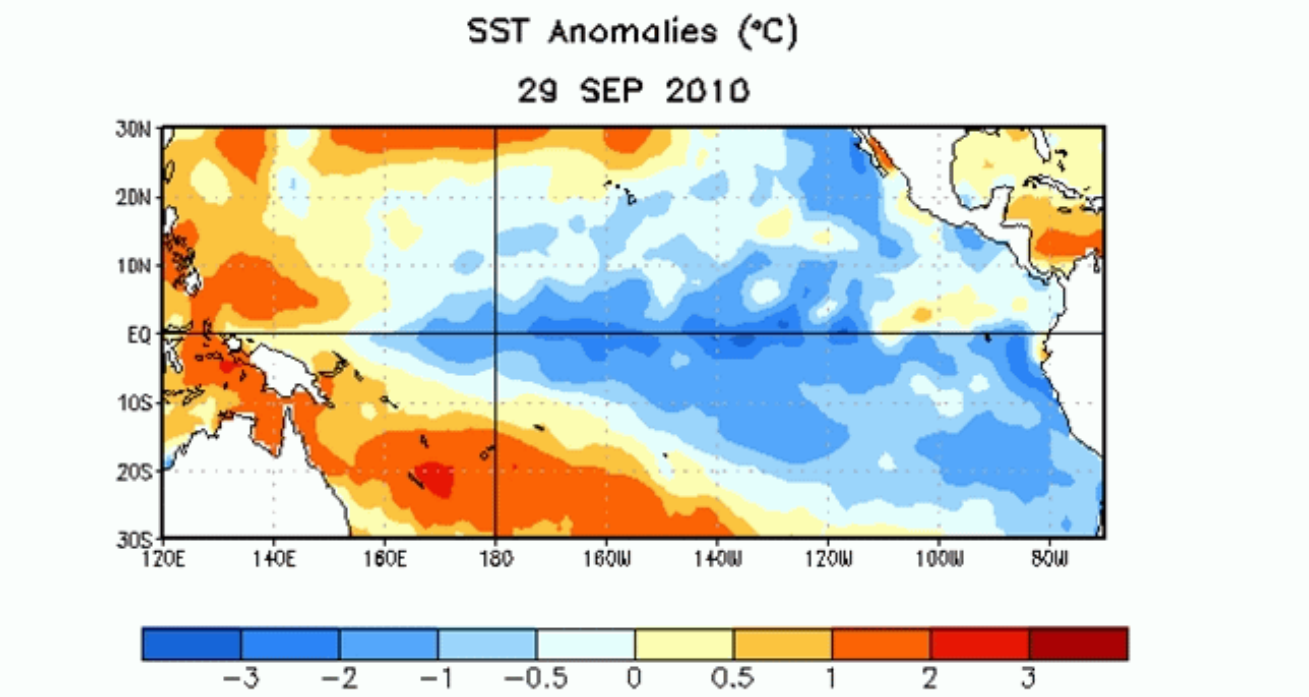


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 29 September 2010. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period weekly means (Xue et al. 2003 *J Climate*, **16**, 1601-1612).

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to last at least into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2011.

La Niña continued during September 2010 as reflected by the large expanse of below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean (Fig. 1). All weekly Niño SST index values were between –1.3°C and –1.8°C at the end of the month. In addition, the subsurface heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean) remained below-average, reflecting a shallower-than-average thermocline in the central and eastern Pacific. Convection remained enhanced over Indonesia and suppressed over the western and central equatorial Pacific. This pattern was linked to a continuation of enhanced low-level easterly trade winds and anomalous upper-level westerly winds over the western and central equatorial Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect the ongoing La Niña.

Consistent with nearly all of the forecast models, La Niña is expected to last at least into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2011. Just over half of the models, as well as the dynamical and statistical averages, predict La Niña to become a strong episode (defined by a 3-month average Niño-3.4 index of –1.5°C or colder) by the November-January season before beginning to weaken. Even though the rate of anomalous cooling temporarily abated during September, this model outcome is favored due to the historical tendency for La Niña to strengthen as winter approaches.

Likely La Niña impacts during October-December 2010 include suppressed convection over the central tropical Pacific Ocean, as well as enhanced convection over Indonesia. The transition into the Northern Hemisphere fall means that La Niña will begin to exert an increasing influence on the weather and climate of the United States. Expected U.S. impacts include an enhanced chance of above-average precipitation in the Pacific Northwest, and below-average precipitation across the southern tier of the country. Also, La Niña can contribute to increased Atlantic hurricane activity by decreasing the vertical wind shear over the Caribbean Sea and tropical Atlantic Ocean (see the August 5 update of the NOAA Atlantic Seasonal Hurricane Outlook). Conversely, La Niña is associated with suppressed hurricane activity across the central and eastern tropical North Pacific.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for November 4, 2010.

To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 3 - 9, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather favored a return to fieldwork in central and eastern Europe, while locally heavy showers hampered summer crop harvesting in southern and western growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: A hard freeze ended the growing season over much of the region.

EASTERN FSU: Unsettled weather slowed southern cotton harvesting and late eastern spring grain harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers in the Mediterranean region provided topsoil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather favored fieldwork in northern India, while a tropical disturbance brought heavy rainfall to rice in the east.

EAST ASIA: Warm, dry weather favored seasonal fieldwork across China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Summer rains began to wane across northern Thailand, while unseasonably heavy showers prevailed elsewhere.

AUSTRALIA: Dry weather further reduced moisture supplies in western and southern Australia, while showers maintained good to excellent crop prospects in eastern Australia.

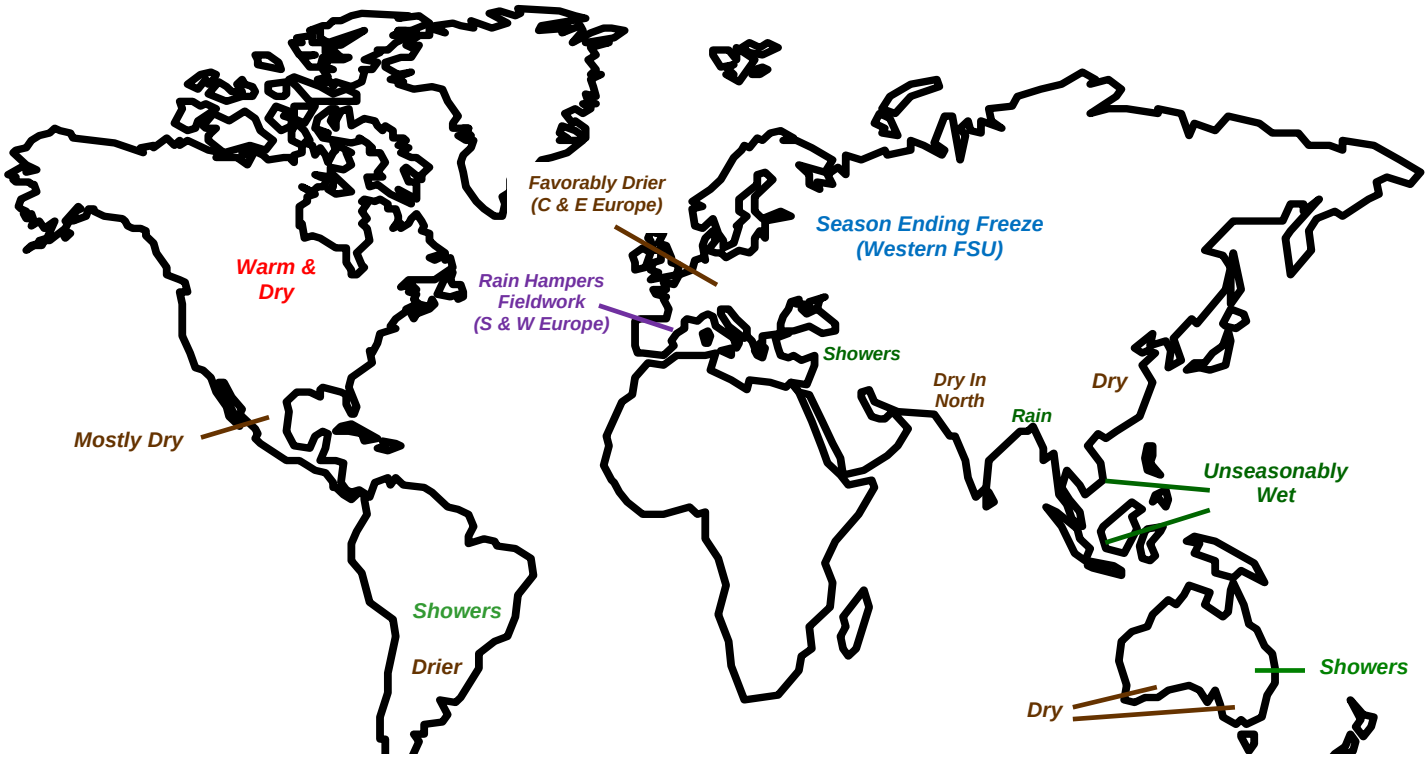
ARGENTINA: Conditions favored summer crop planting.

BRAZIL: Soybean planting advanced, but more rain was needed for fieldwork to become widespread.

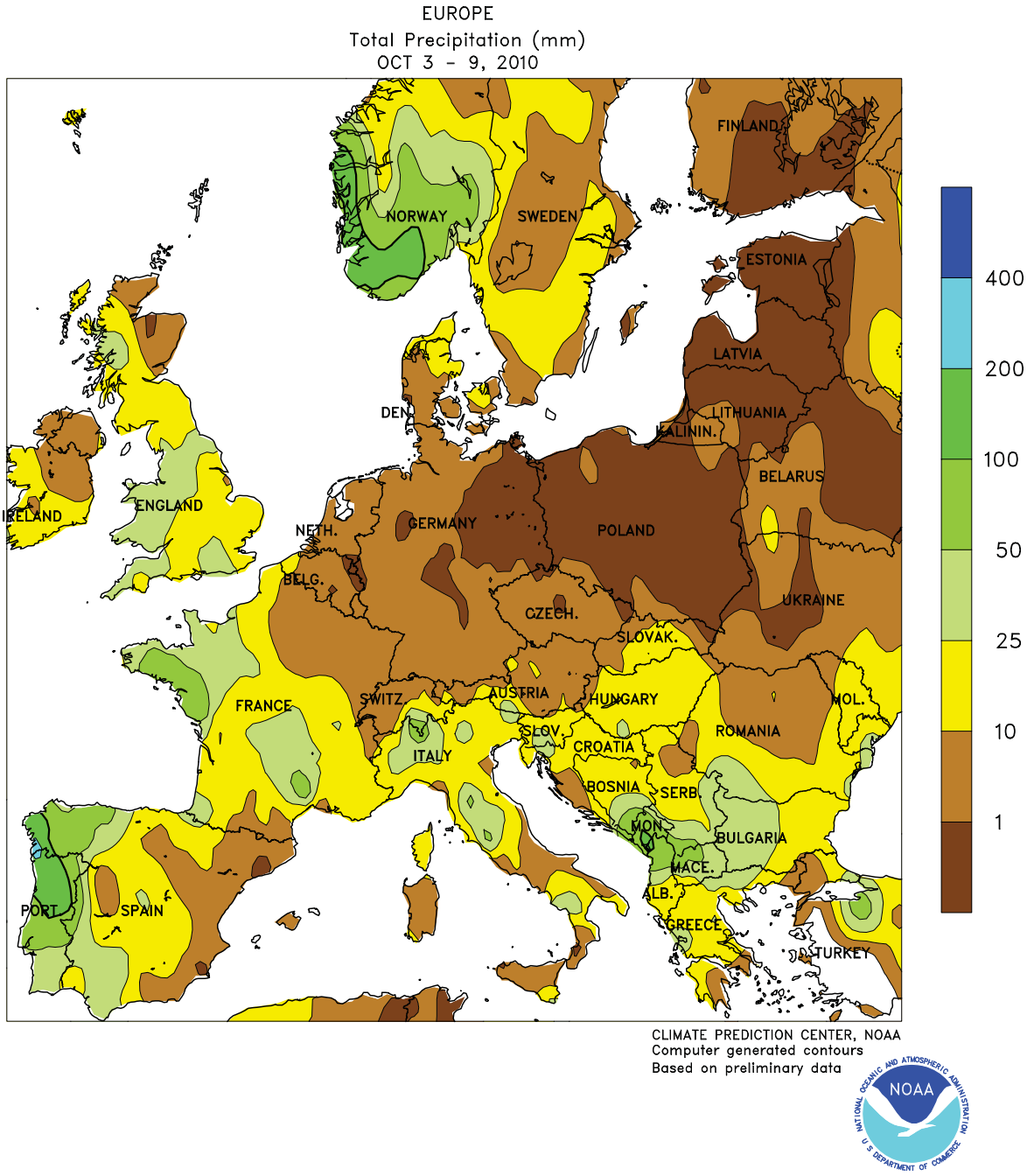
MEXICO: Dry weather aided maturing summer crops while helping floodwaters to recede in the southeast.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warmth and dryness enabled rapid harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Seasonably mild weather benefited maturing summer crops and emerging winter grains, although scattered showers likely caused some delays in autumn fieldwork.

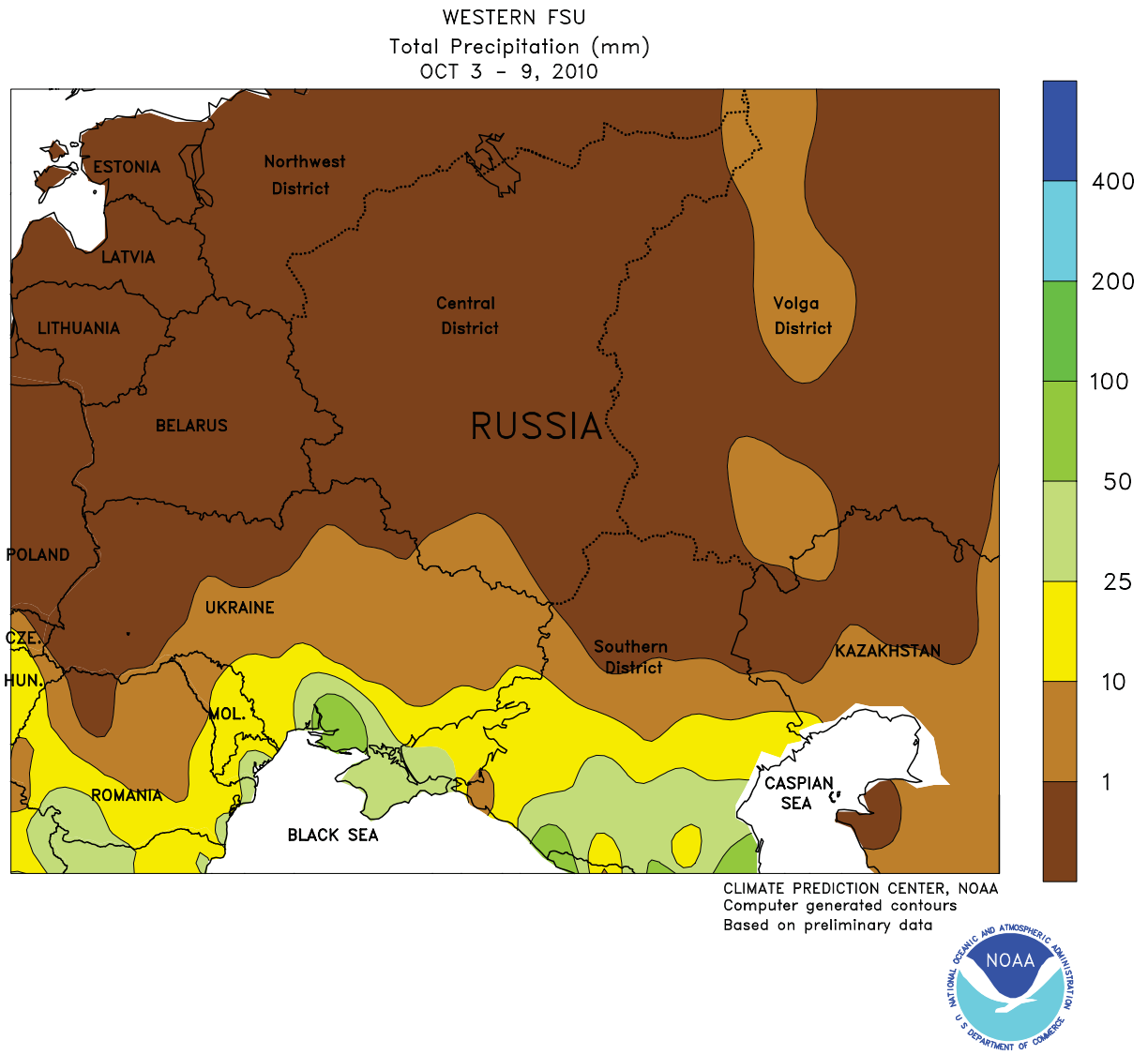


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



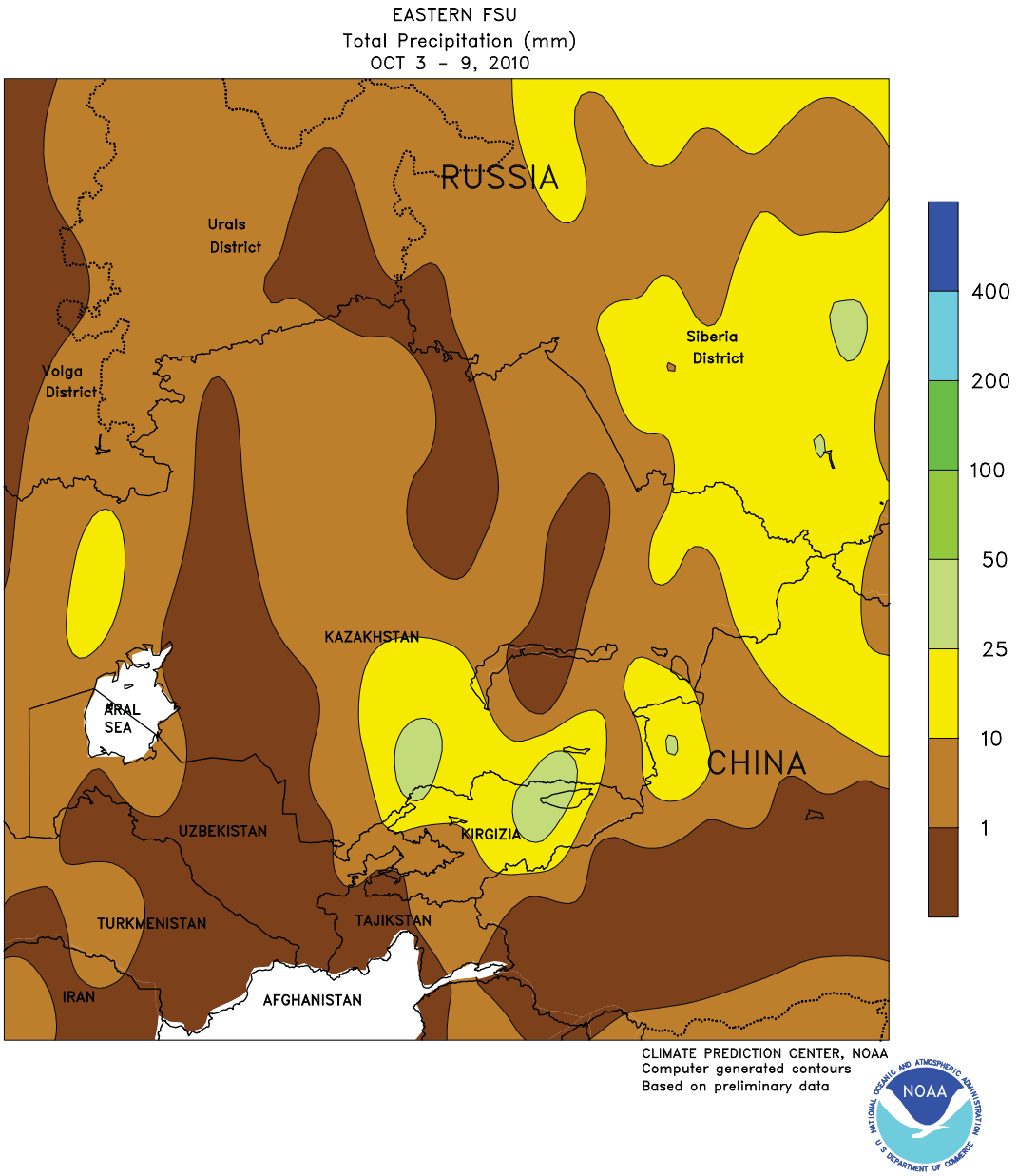
EUROPE

Drier weather settled over central and eastern growing areas, while locally heavy showers slowed fieldwork in the south and west. A strong area of high pressure drifted slowly west across the region, providing a much-needed respite from recent excessive wetness in Poland, Germany, and the Low Countries. Producers were able to resume fieldwork, including late summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting, from eastern France into the Baltic States. However, cooler-than-normal weather spread westward out of Russia, with season-ending freezes (-6 to -2 degrees C) noted across the eastern third of Europe. Despite providing dry weather to central and eastern Europe, the dome of high pressure prevented storms from moving northeastward out of western and southern portions of the continent. As a result, widespread showers (10-50 mm, locally more than 100 mm) hampered summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting in England, France, and from the Iberian Peninsula eastward into Italy and the Balkans. Temperatures averaged up to 5 degrees C above normal across Germany, France, and the Low Countries, promoting establishment of winter grains and oilseeds.



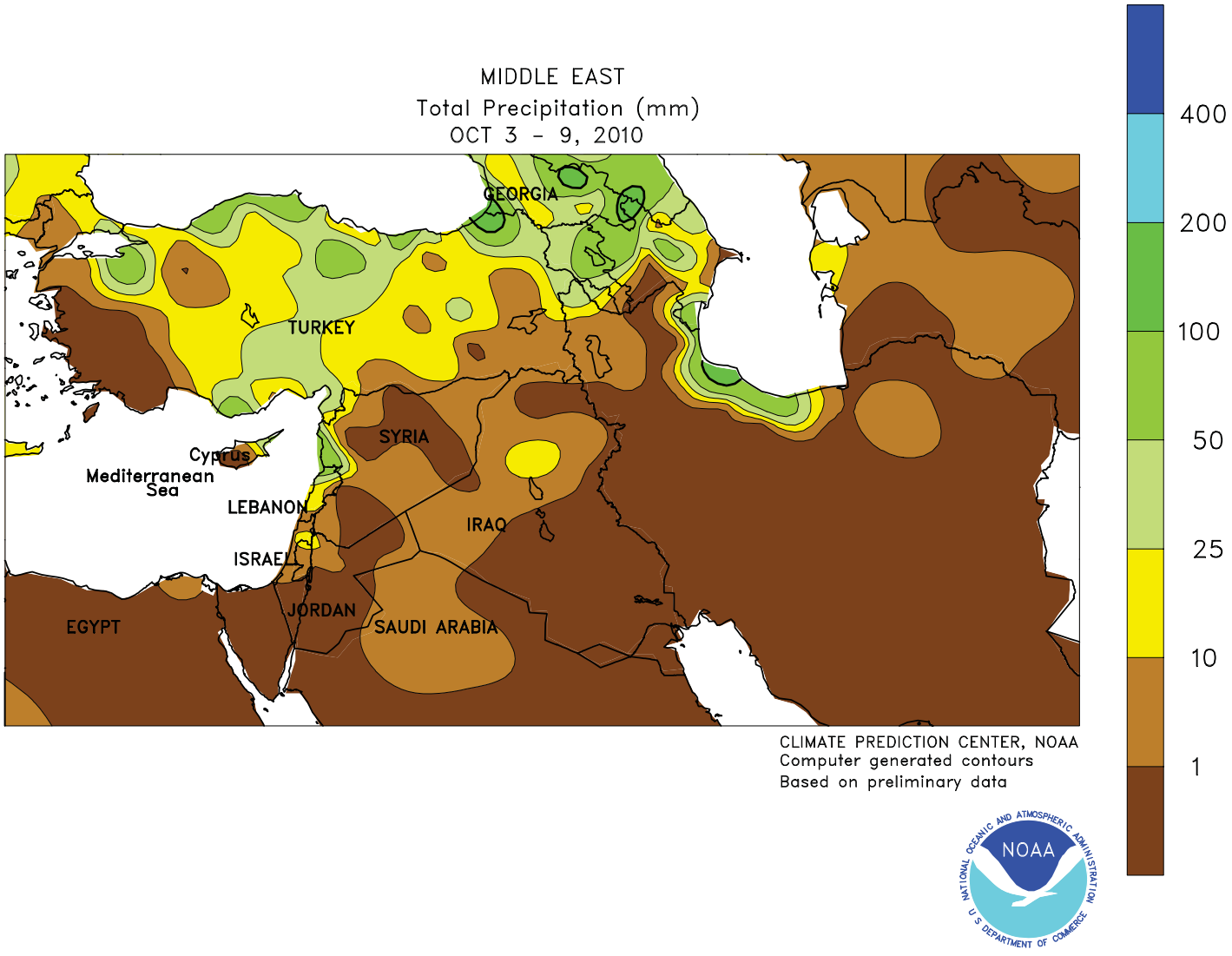
WESTERN FSU

A season-ending cold snap likely closed the window for winter crop establishment over central and northern growing areas. After a mild start to the week, a hard freeze (-6 to -2 degrees C) settled over northern and central portions of the region, ending the growing season from Belarus and northern Ukraine into central and northern Russia. However, key winter grains areas in southern portions of the Southern District escaped the freeze, allowing additional establishment following drought-induced planting delays. Showers (10-40 mm) were reported across southern-most portions of the region, recharging soil moisture and benefiting late winter crop establishment.



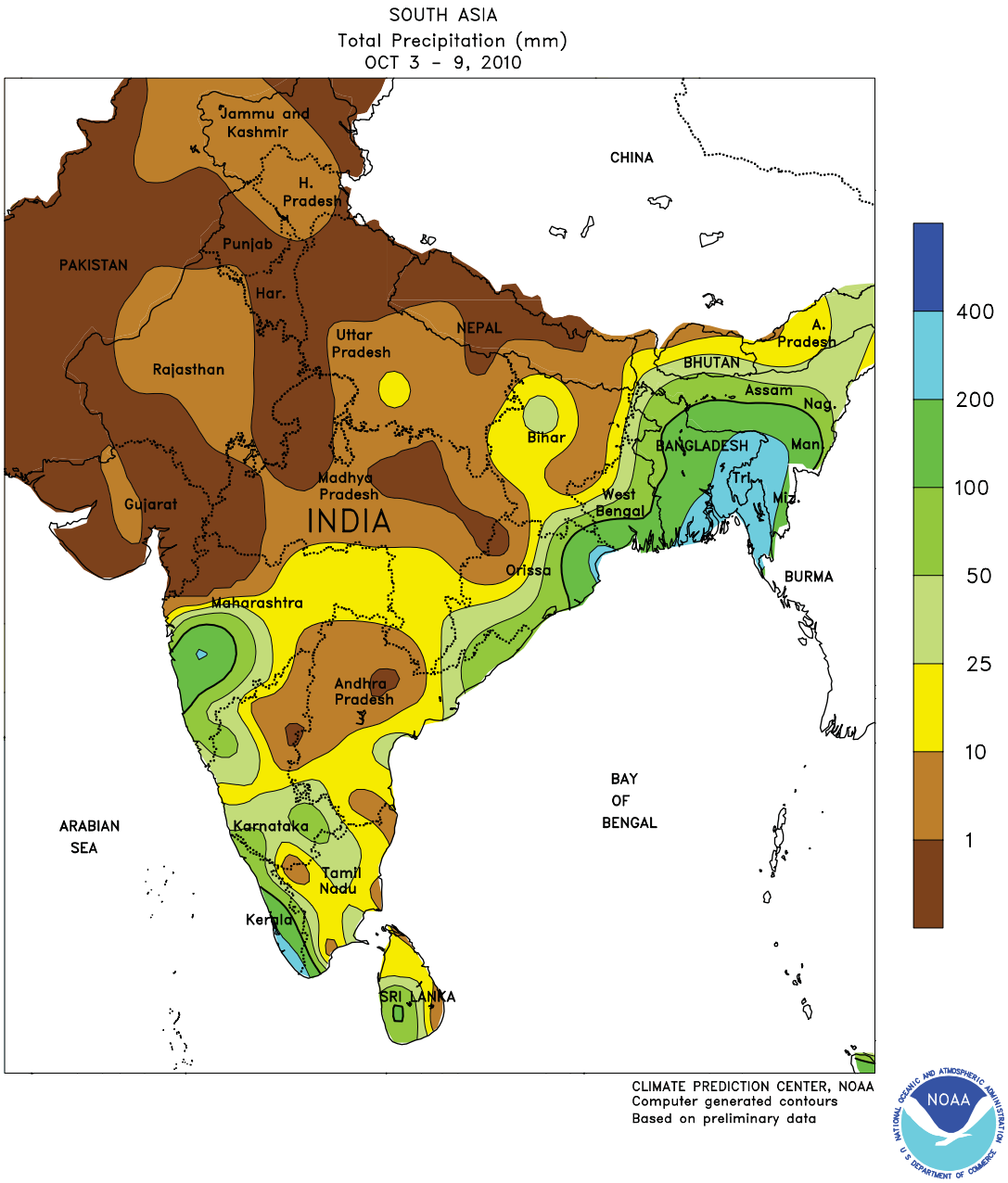
EASTERN FSU

Cool, dry conditions across western growing areas contrasted with wet weather in the east and south. High pressure maintained sunny skies and below-normal temperatures (2-4 degrees C below normal) in northern Kazakhstan and the Urals District, favoring the final stages of spring grain harvesting. In contrast, wet weather (10-25 mm) slowed late harvesting in Russia's Siberia District. Farther south, moderate to heavy showers (10-40 mm) were detrimental for cotton harvesting in southern Kazakhstan and eastern Kirgizia. However, dry weather across the remainder of the region's southern cotton areas was favorable for harvesting.



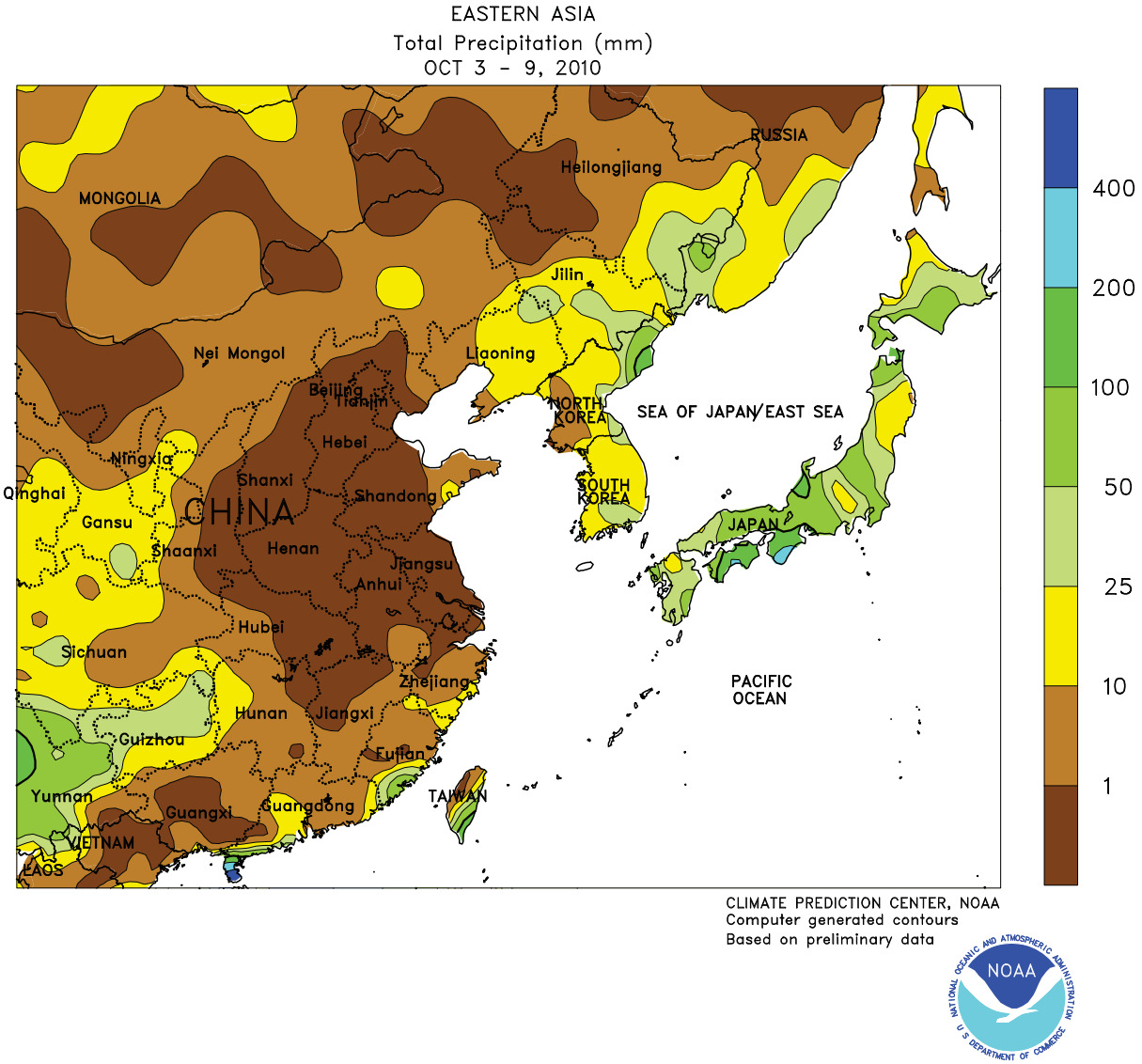
MIDDLE EAST

Widespread rain in western growing areas contrasted with dry conditions across southern and eastern portions of the region. A slow-moving storm system triggered showers (10-60 mm) across Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean coast, providing soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. Dry weather continued to favor fieldwork across most of Iraq and Iran, although locally heavy rain (up to 100 mm) was reported along the western Caspian Sea coast. Below-normal temperatures (up to 6 degrees C below normal) in Turkey contrasted with readings up to 5 degrees C above normal in Iran.



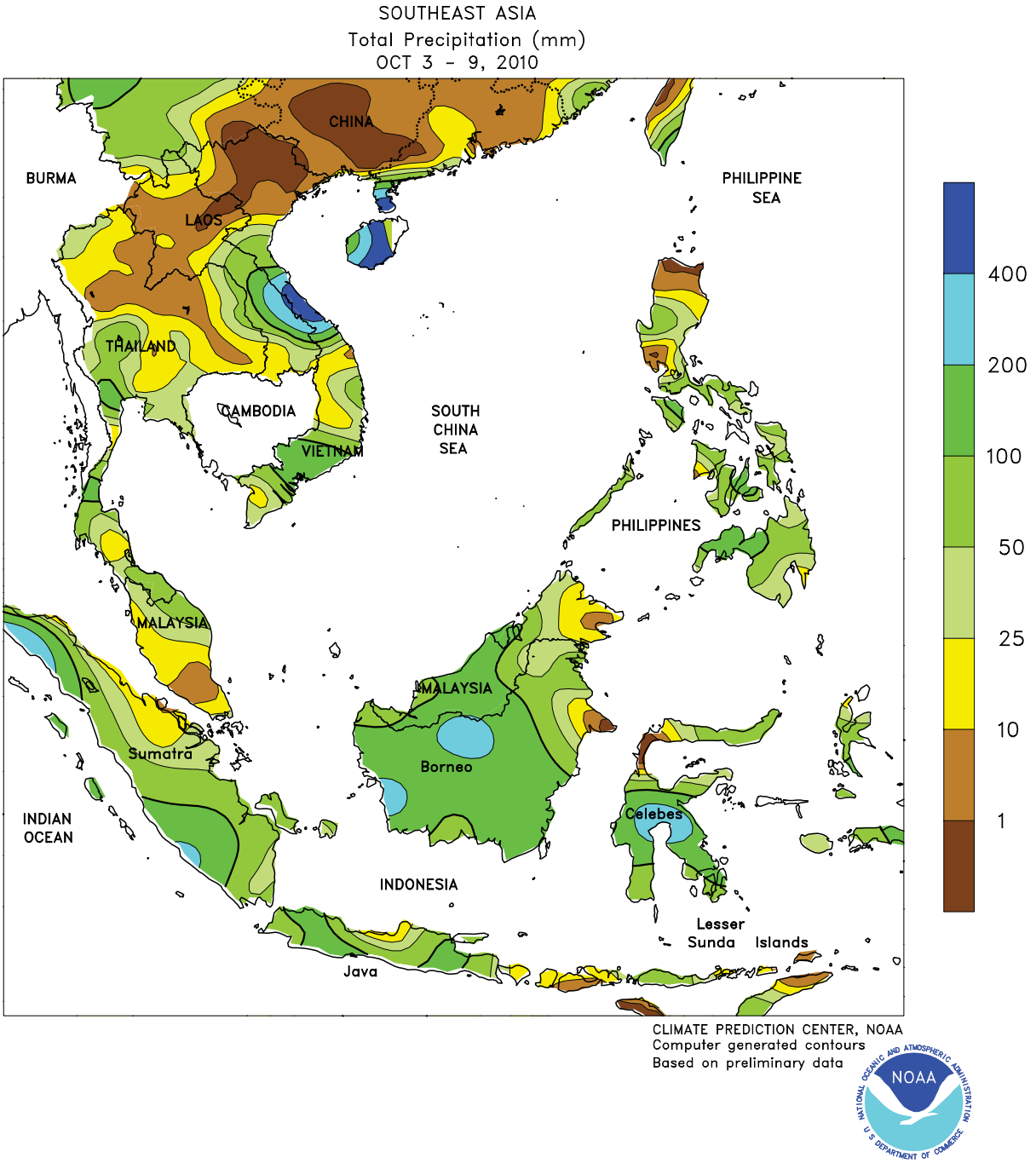
SOUTH ASIA

Dry weather prevailed across the northern half of India, while monsoon showers continued in the east and south. The withdrawal of the monsoon from northern rice and cotton areas benefited harvest activities while also easing excessive wetness for sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, planting activities were likely underway for winter wheat and rapeseed. Similarly, drier conditions favored groundnuts and cotton nearing maturation in Gujarat and interior Maharashtra as well as soybeans in Madhya Pradesh. Monsoon showers were generally confined to southern cotton and groundnut areas south of Maharashtra. Although, a tropical disturbance brought heavy showers (over 50 mm) to rice from Orissa to Assam, with the heaviest amounts (over 200 mm) occurring in Bangladesh.



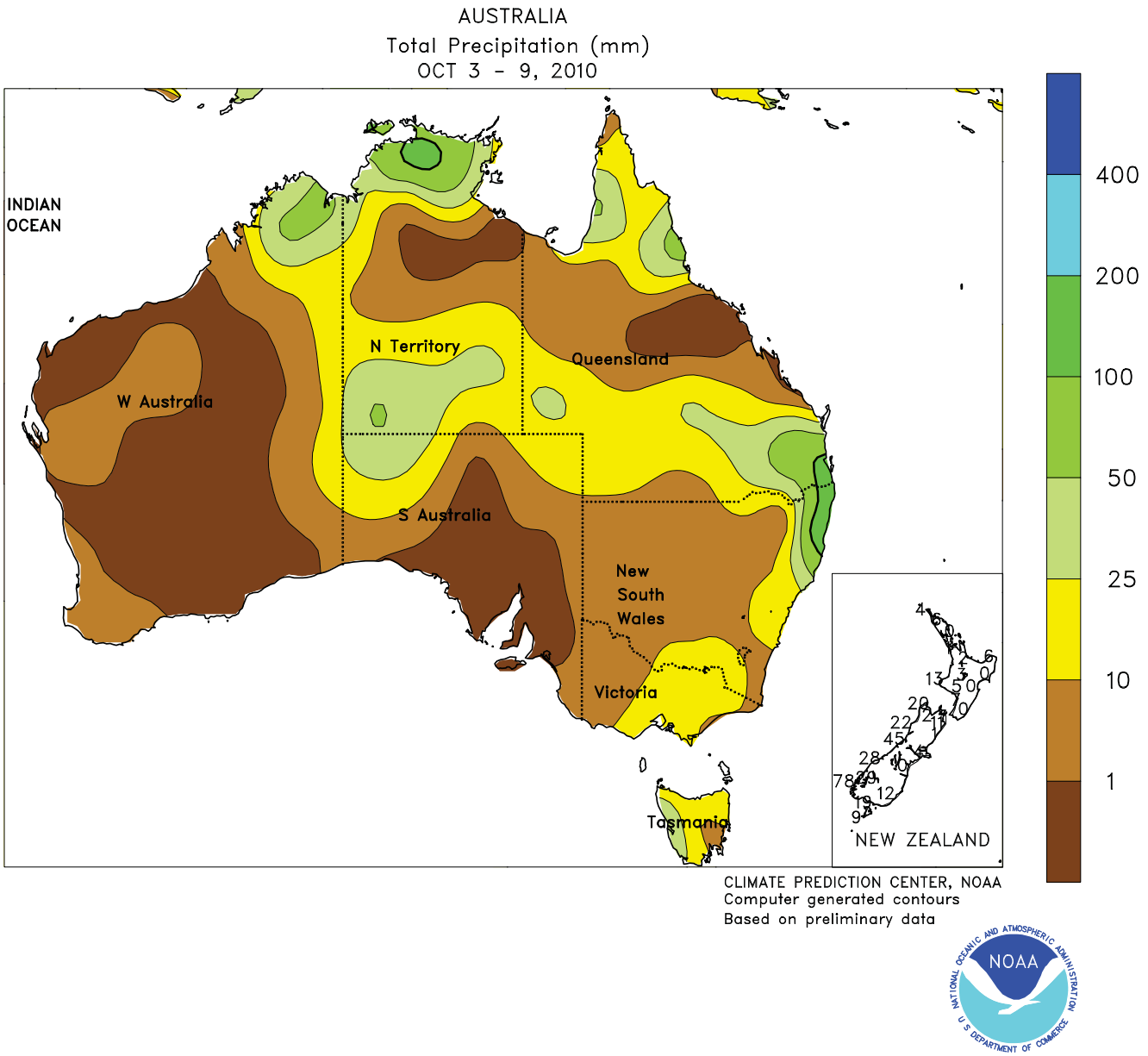
EASTERN ASIA

Warm, dry weather prevailed across much of China, favoring summer crop harvesting and winter grain and oilseed planting. Rainfall was confined to northeastern China, where 10 to 25 mm slowed corn and soybean harvesting. Freezing temperatures made little progress southward and remained entrenched across the northern extents of China as temperatures averaged 1 to 5 degrees C above normal. Meanwhile, heavy showers (50-100 mm) slowed rice harvesting in Japan, but light showers (less than 25 mm) did not significantly delay harvest activities on the Korean Peninsula.



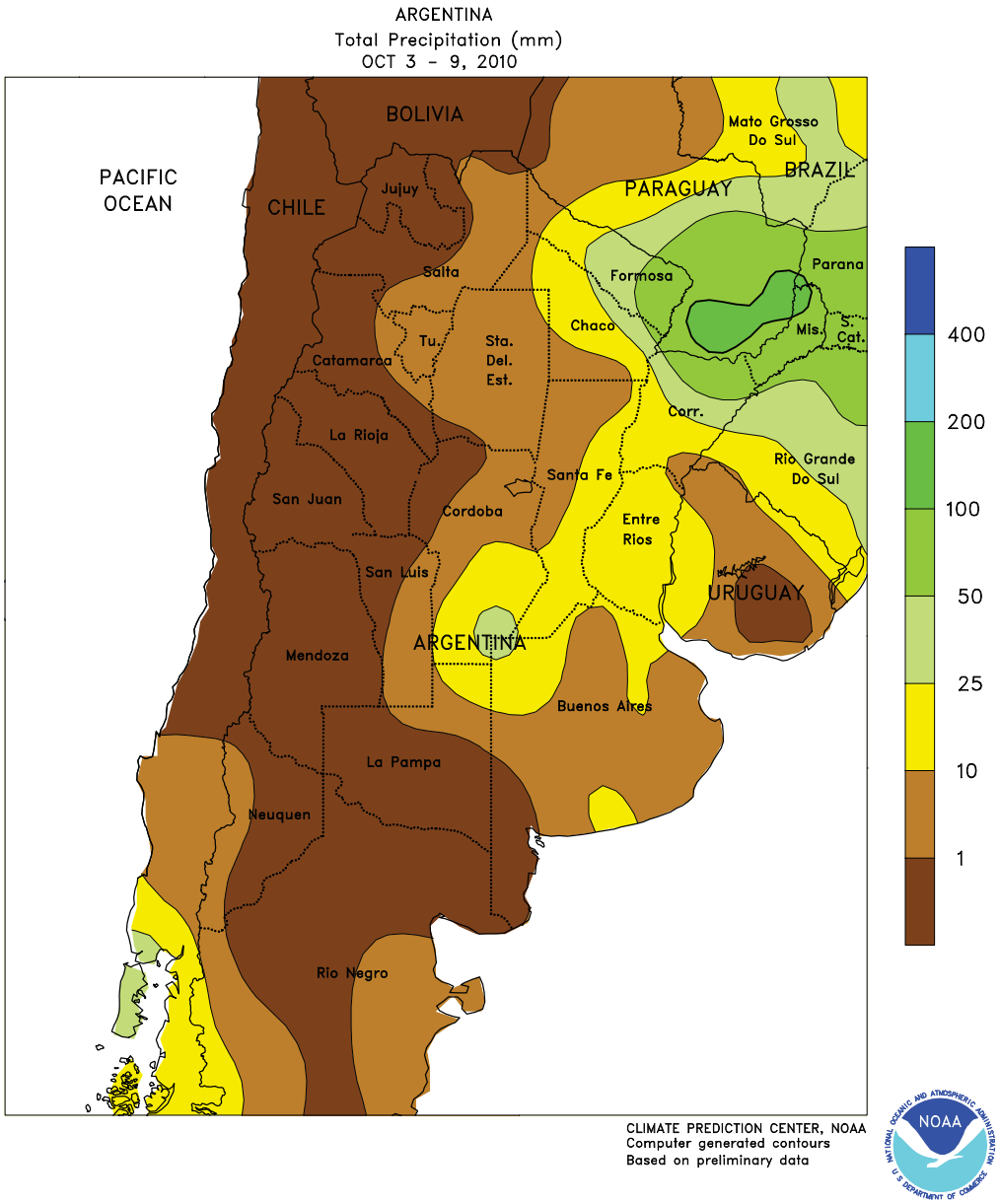
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The summer rainy season waned across northern Thailand as drier weather aided maturing rice. Showers continued, however, to benefit immature rice in the Central Plain region. Unseasonably heavy showers (100-200 mm) boosted moisture supplies for winter rice in southern Vietnam and slowed early coffee harvesting in the southern Central Highlands. Flooding rains (over 400 mm) occurred in minor rice producing areas of central Vietnam, while in northern Vietnam, sunny, warm weather benefited rice development. Meanwhile, showers began retracting from the northern Philippines, ushering in drier weather for summer rice harvesting. Unseasonably wet weather continued for oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia, causing more harvest disruptions and furthering concerns about reduced yields.



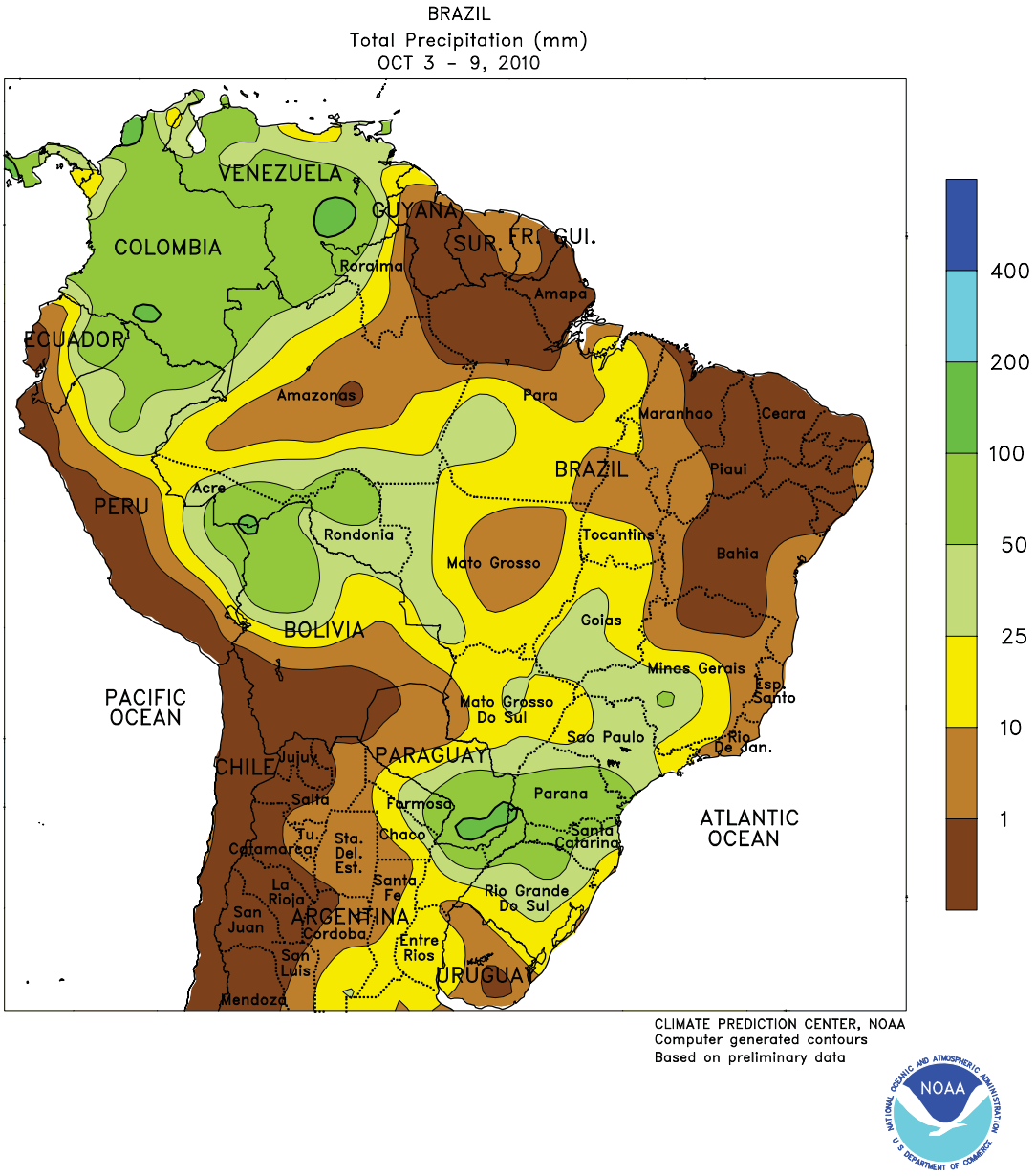
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, very warm, dry weather continued to stress winter grains and oilseeds, further reducing the yield potential of crops which are generally advancing through the reproductive or filling stages of development. Temperatures in Western Australia averaged about 1 degree C above normal, with maximum temperatures in the lower to middle 30s degrees C. Farther east, dry, seasonably warm weather persisted in South Australia and western Victoria, reducing moisture supplies for filling winter grains. Maximum temperatures were generally in the middle 20s degrees C. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, widespread showers (5-30 mm, locally more) in eastern Australia continued to benefit filling winter wheat and further increased reservoir levels for irrigated summer crops. However, the wet weather likely hampered cotton and sorghum planting and slowed winter wheat maturation in central Queensland. Temperatures in eastern Australia averaged about 1 degree C above normal, with maximum temperatures in the middle to upper 20s degrees C.



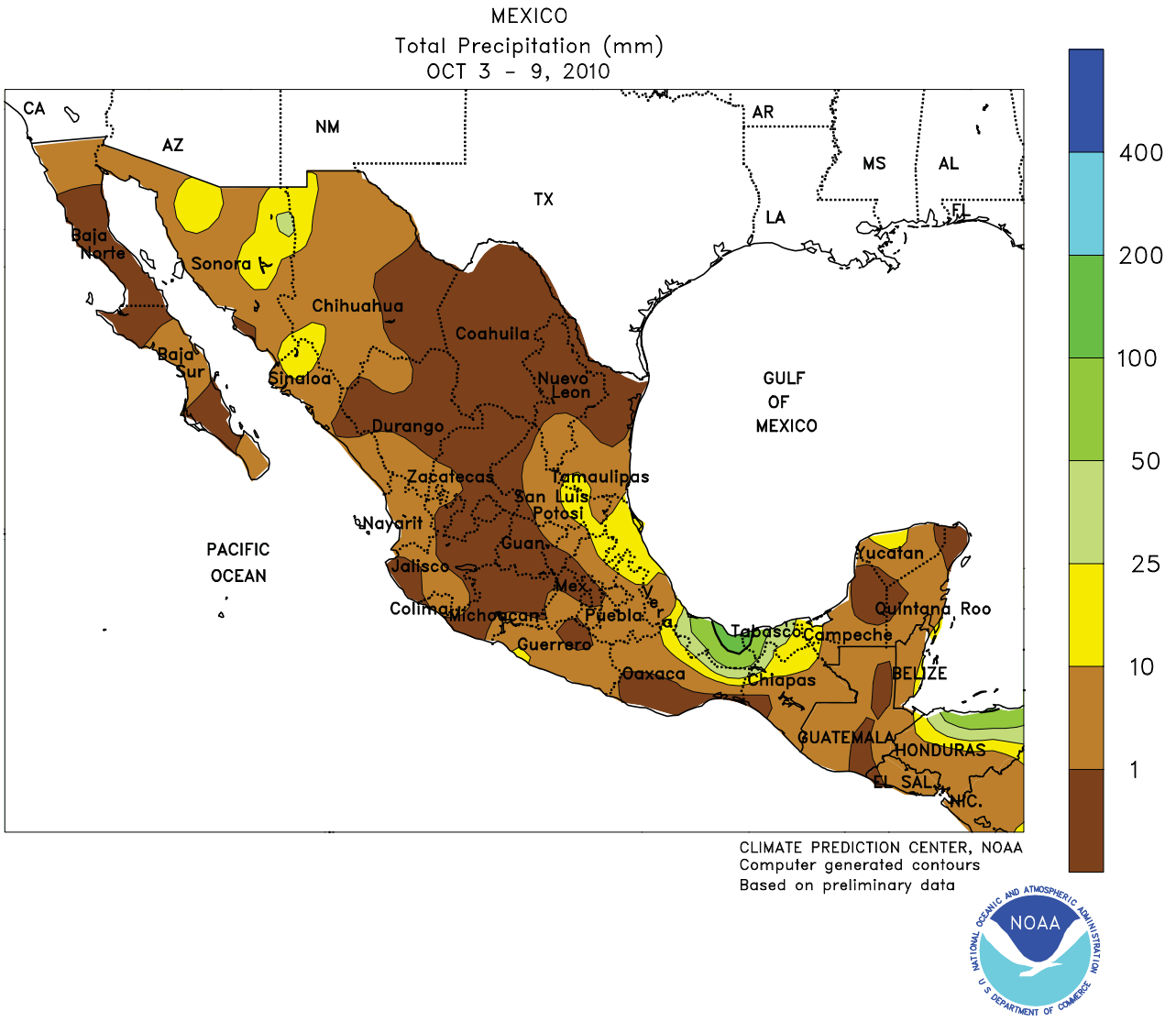
ARGENTINA

Following last week's locally heavy rain, drier weather dominated central Argentina, promoting summer crop planting under generally favorable conditions. Temperatures averaged near to above normal across the region; highs ranged in the middle and upper 20 degrees C, and lows stayed above freezing. The warmer conditions fostered rapid germination of summer grains and oilseeds in addition to promoting development of vegetative to reproductive winter grains. Farther north, dry weather continued in western farming areas (notably Santiago del Estero and western Chaco) with rain increasing in an eastern direction to more than 50 mm in northeastern Corrientes and Misiones. Temperatures were near to slightly below normal in the north (highs in the 30s degrees C), with the cooler weather accompanying the wetter conditions in the east. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflower and corn planting was 17 and 36 percent complete, respectively, as of October 7, ahead of last year's pace for both crops.



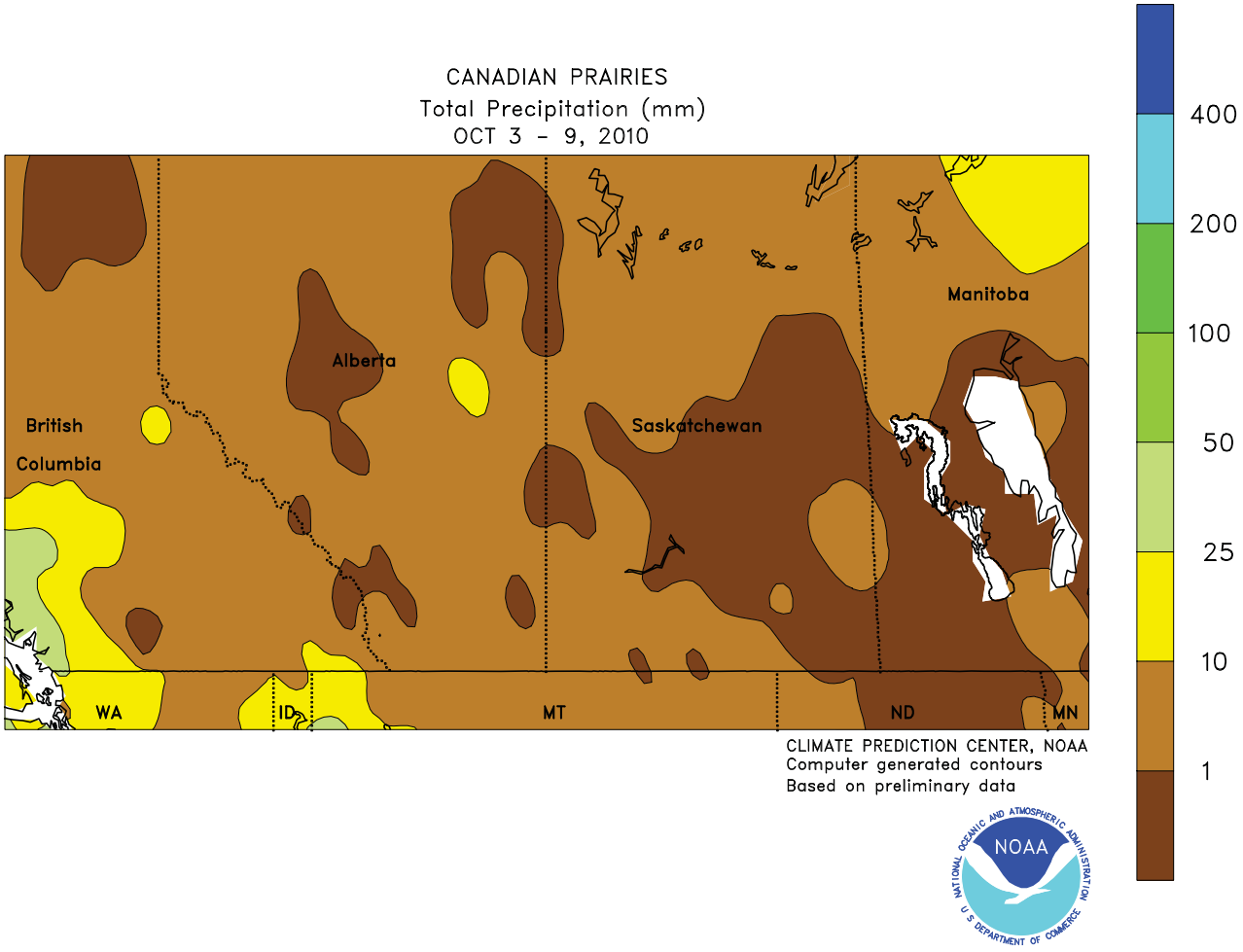
BRAZIL

Scattered showers continued throughout central and southern Brazil, providing moisture for soybeans and other regionally important crops. The heaviest rainfall (25-50 mm or more) was again concentrated from northern Rio Grande do Sul to western Minas Gerais, improving prospects of sugarcane, citrus, and flowering coffee, while increasing moisture reserves for germination and establishment of corn and soybeans. However, the rainfall was untimely for maturing winter wheat and drier weather is needed to prevent losses that could occur from additional rain. Weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2 degrees C below normal (lows falling below 10 degrees C) accompanied the wetness in the southern wheat belt. Elsewhere, rainfall was generally lighter than last week in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, enabling soybean planting where moisture was sufficient for germination. Dry weather also returned to western Bahia and Tocantins, which received an early shot of rain but have not seen a definitive start to the rainy season. However, above-normal temperatures (highs in the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C) enhanced evaporative losses and may have discouraged some farmers in these areas from planting until more rain falls. Soybean planting will become more widespread in the Center-West and northeastern interior regions as seasonal rains intensify.



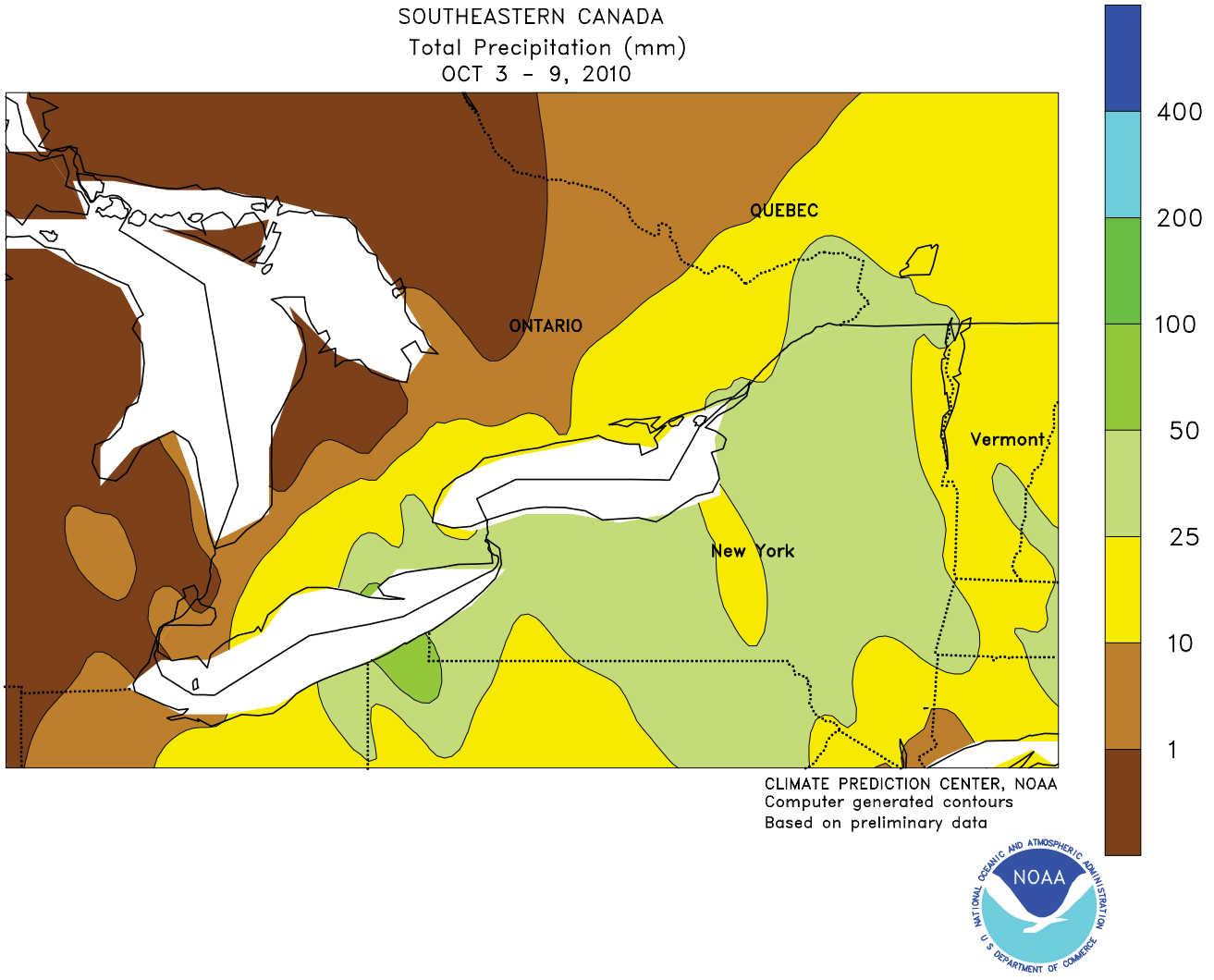
MEXICO

A reduction in tropical activity and a weakening monsoon brought dry weather to most of the country. The exception was the southern Gulf Coast in the vicinity of southern Veracruz, which recorded lingering showers totaling more than 100 mm locally. On the southern plateau and in farming areas along the southern Pacific Coast, the dry, seasonably mild weather favored maturation of corn and other rain-fed summer crops. In the north, conditions favored seasonal fieldwork, including harvests of vegetables and row crops in Sinaloa. Wheat planting in the northwest typically runs from November through January.



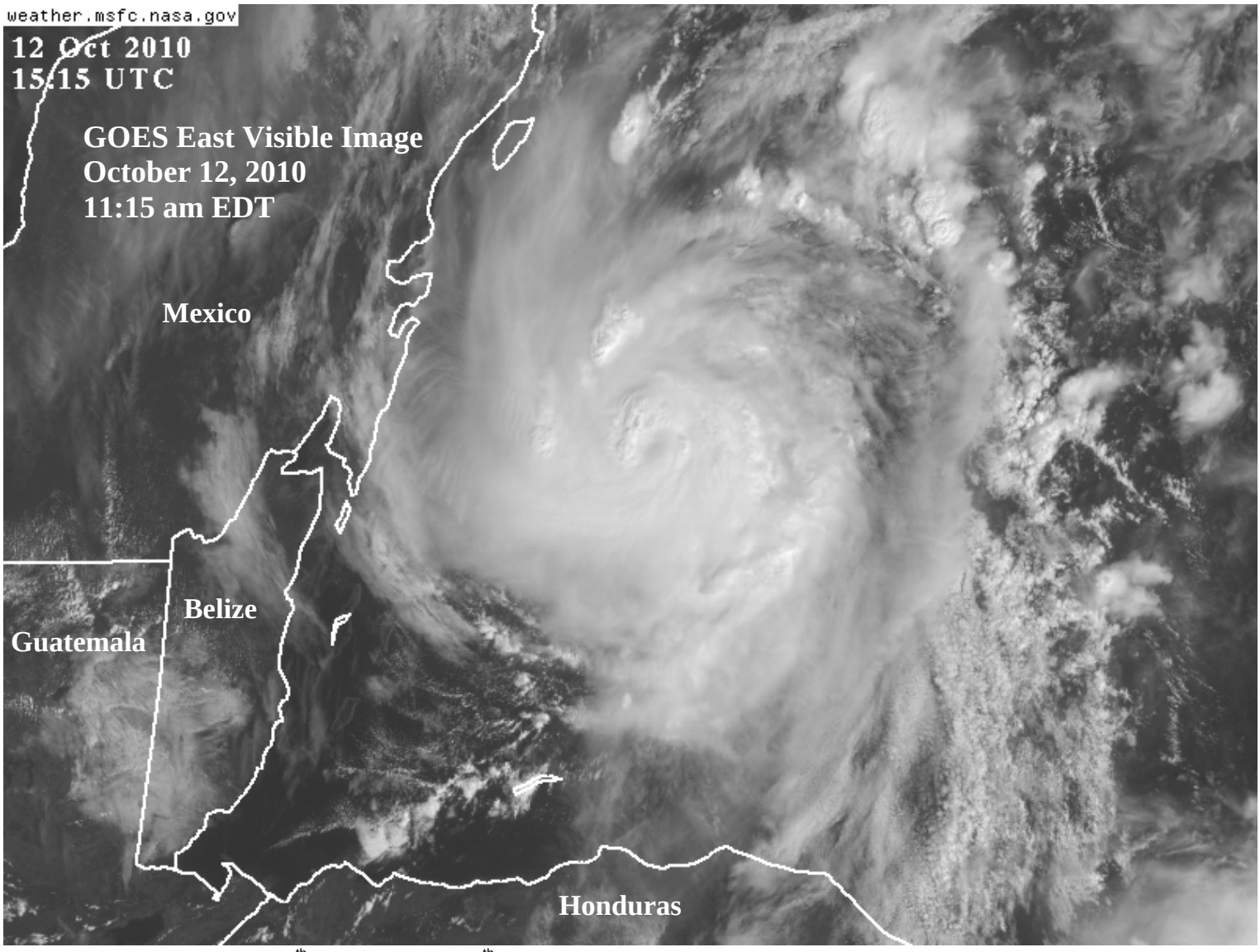
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

A second week of unseasonable warmth and dryness brought additional relief from excessive field moisture and spurred rapid harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds. With a few local exceptions, weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 7 degrees C above normal throughout the major agricultural districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, with highs briefly approaching 30 degrees C early in the week near the U.S. border. Temperatures also stayed above freezing in most areas, favoring establishment of late-planted winter wheat. In addition, the region received little, if any, precipitation, with only a few isolated readings in excess of 10 mm, aiding harvest activities. According to the Government of Saskatchewan, harvesting was 60 percent complete as of October 4, lagging last year's pace (76 percent) and the 5-year average (85 percent) but representing an increase of 31 percent from the previous week.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather overspread most agricultural areas, benefiting winter wheat but keeping some areas too wet for autumn fieldwork. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal, with highs occasionally reaching the 20s (degrees C). Lows fell below freezing in the traditionally cooler northern locations, but southwestern Ontario continued to lack a widespread freeze. Rainfall was lower than last week, although locally heavy amounts (greater than 25 mm) were recorded in some locations; in general, precipitation was heaviest along the U.S. border and declined as one approached Lake Superior and Georgian Bay. The areas receiving significant rainfall (greater than 10 mm) experienced continuing difficulties with haying and harvesting of summer crops.



Tiny Hurricane Paula—the 16th named storm and 9th hurricane of the 2010 Atlantic tropical season—prowls the western Caribbean Sea.

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

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