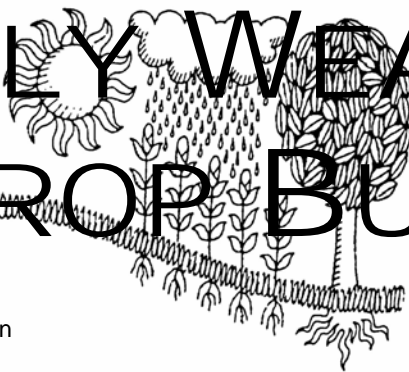
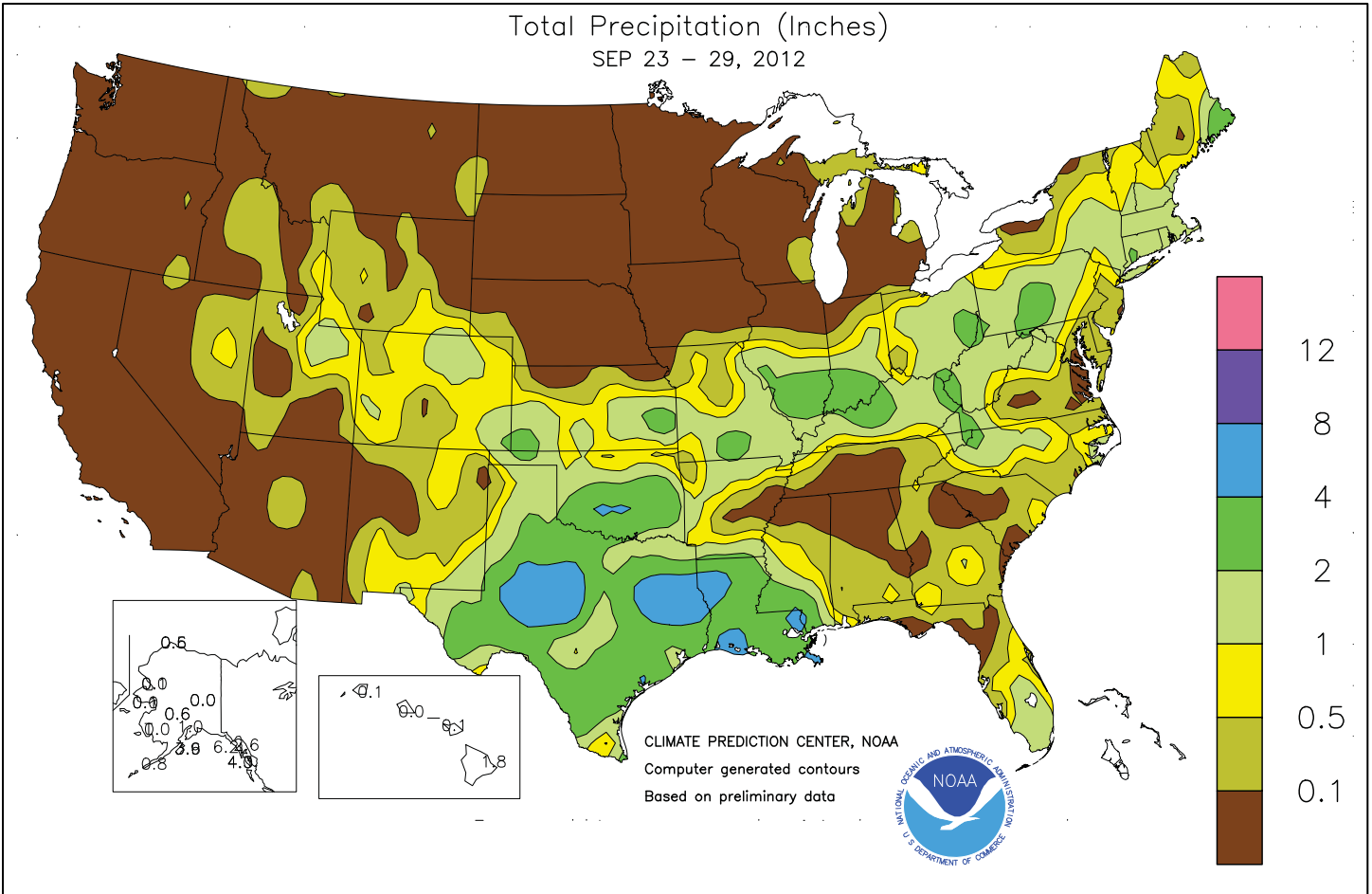


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

September 23 - 29, 2012

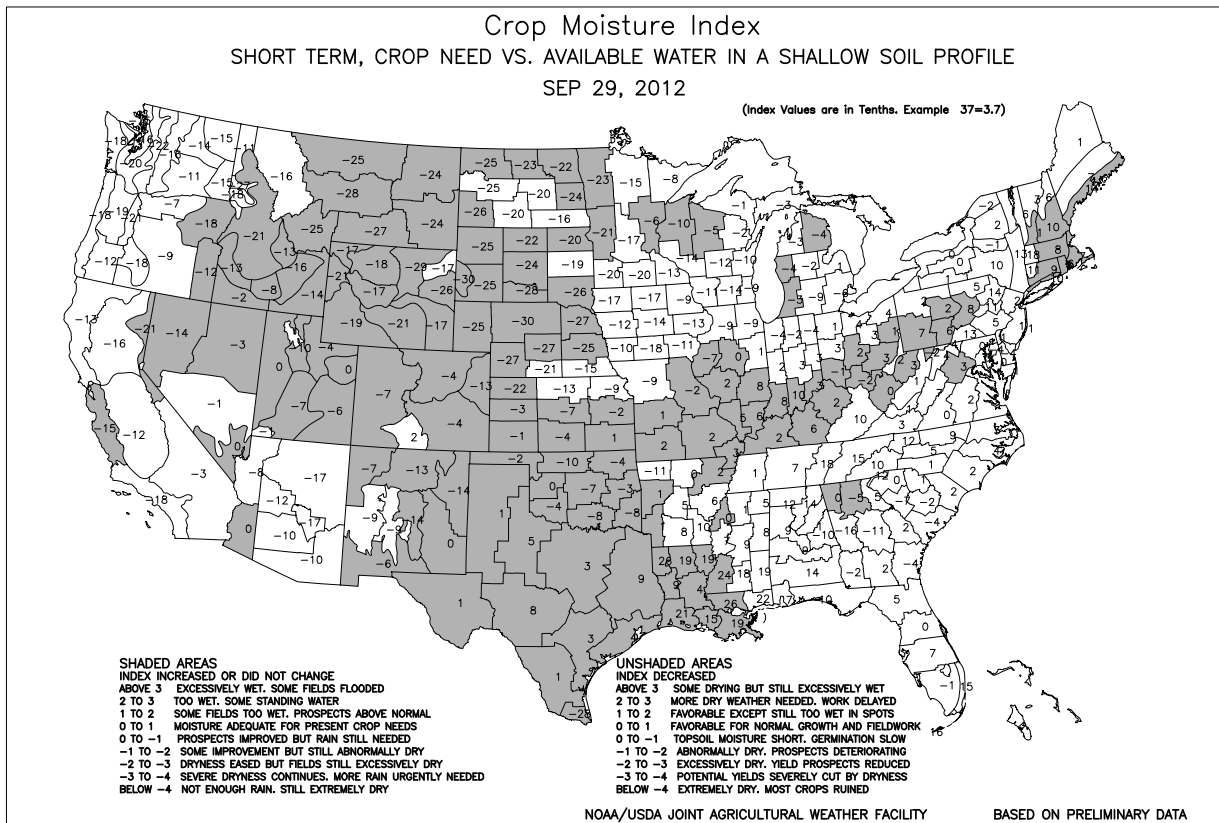
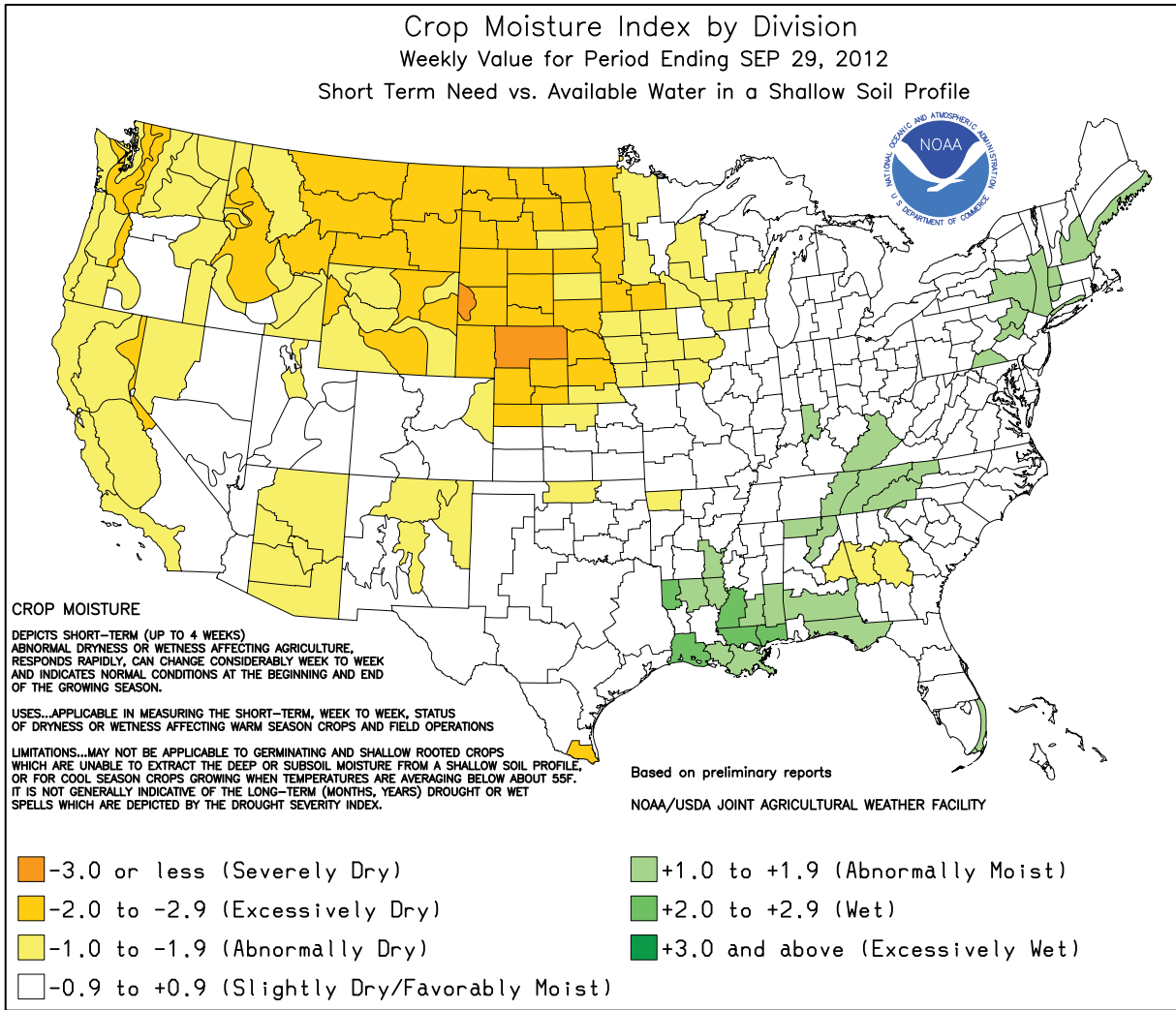
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

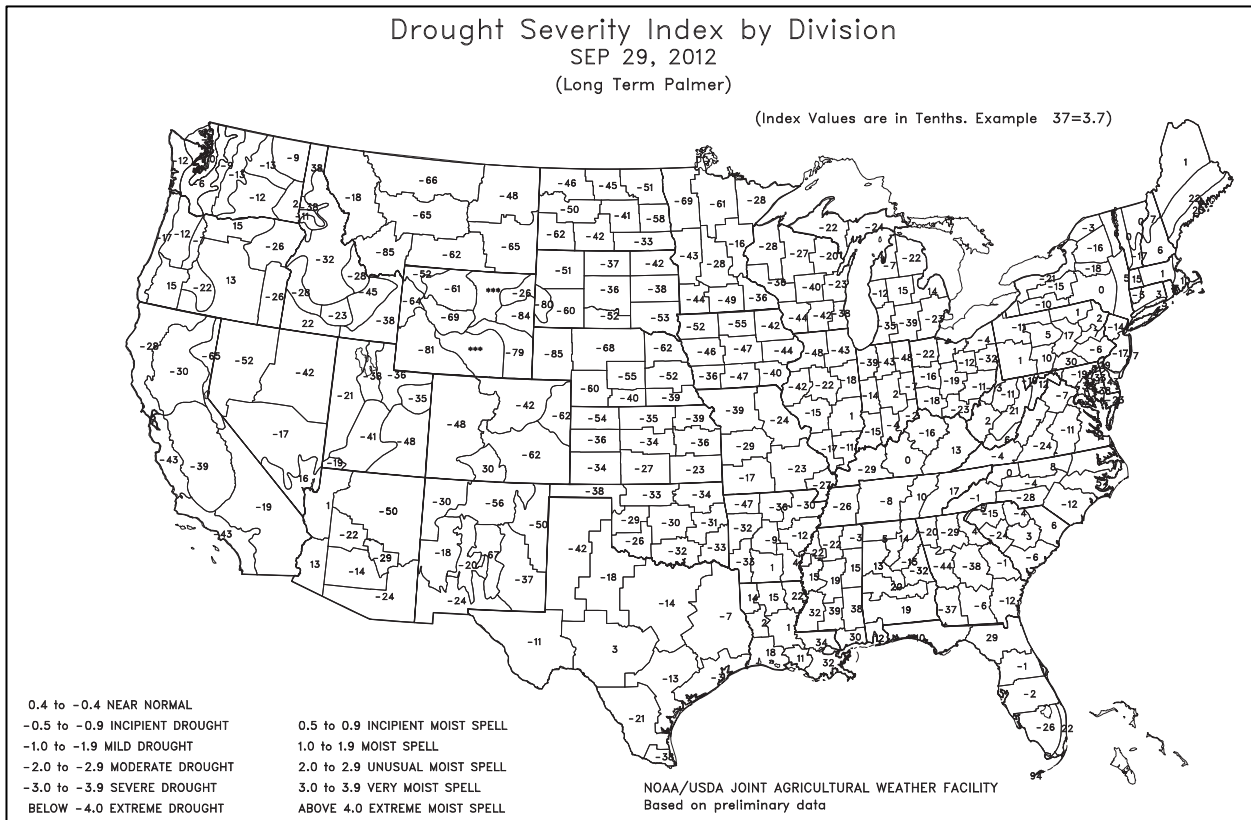
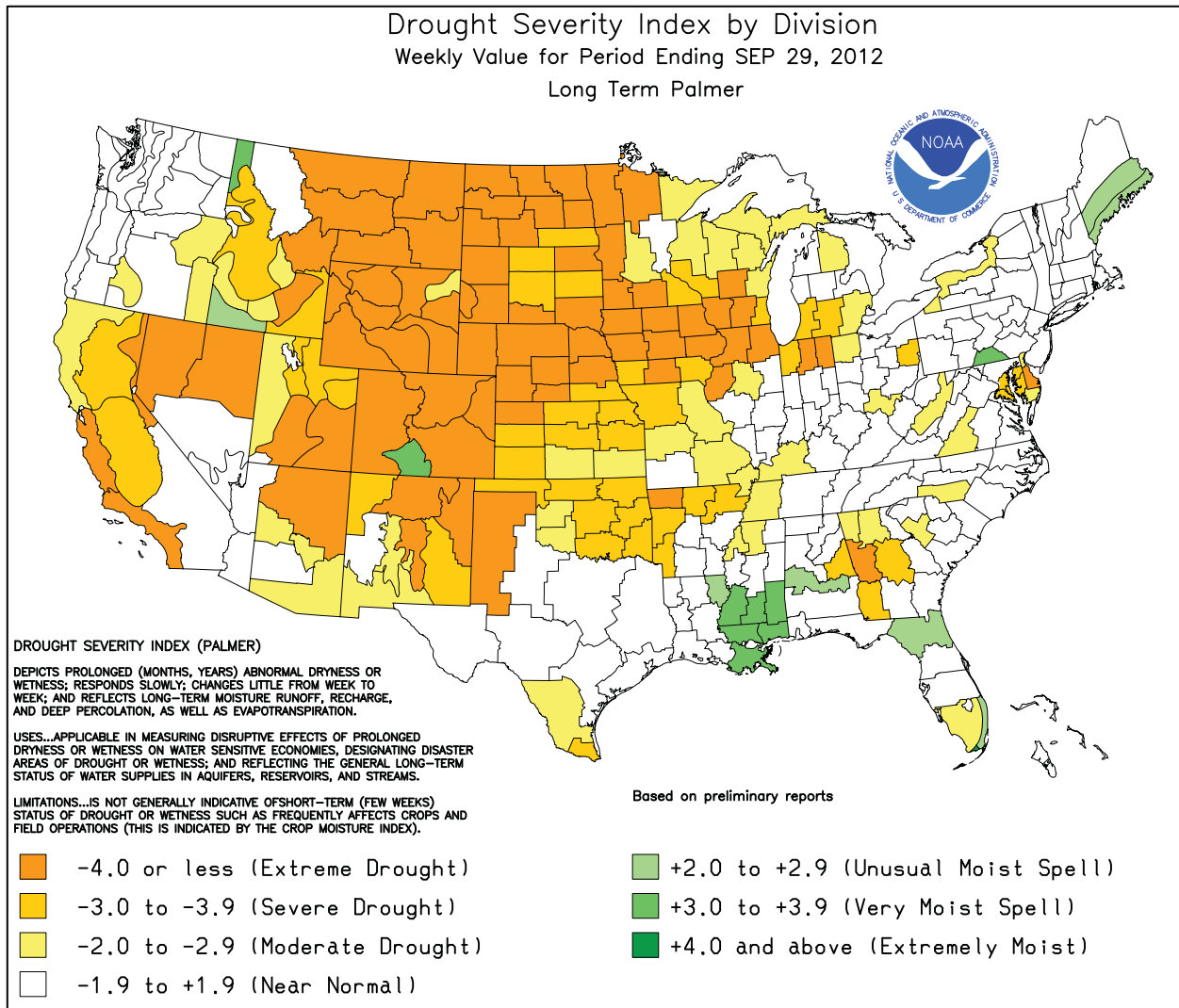
Moisture associated with the remnants of two eastern Pacific tropical cyclones (Hurricane Miriam and Tropical Storm Norman) contributed to heavy rainfall in the **south-central U.S.** Specifically, 2- to 4-inch rainfall totals were common from the **southern Plains into the lower Mississippi Valley**. In **central and eastern Texas**, numerous locations netted 4 inches or more. Farther north, a slow-moving cold front was the focus for widespread, 1- to 2-inch rainfall totals from the **central Plains into the Ohio Valley** and parts of the **Northeast**. In the regions

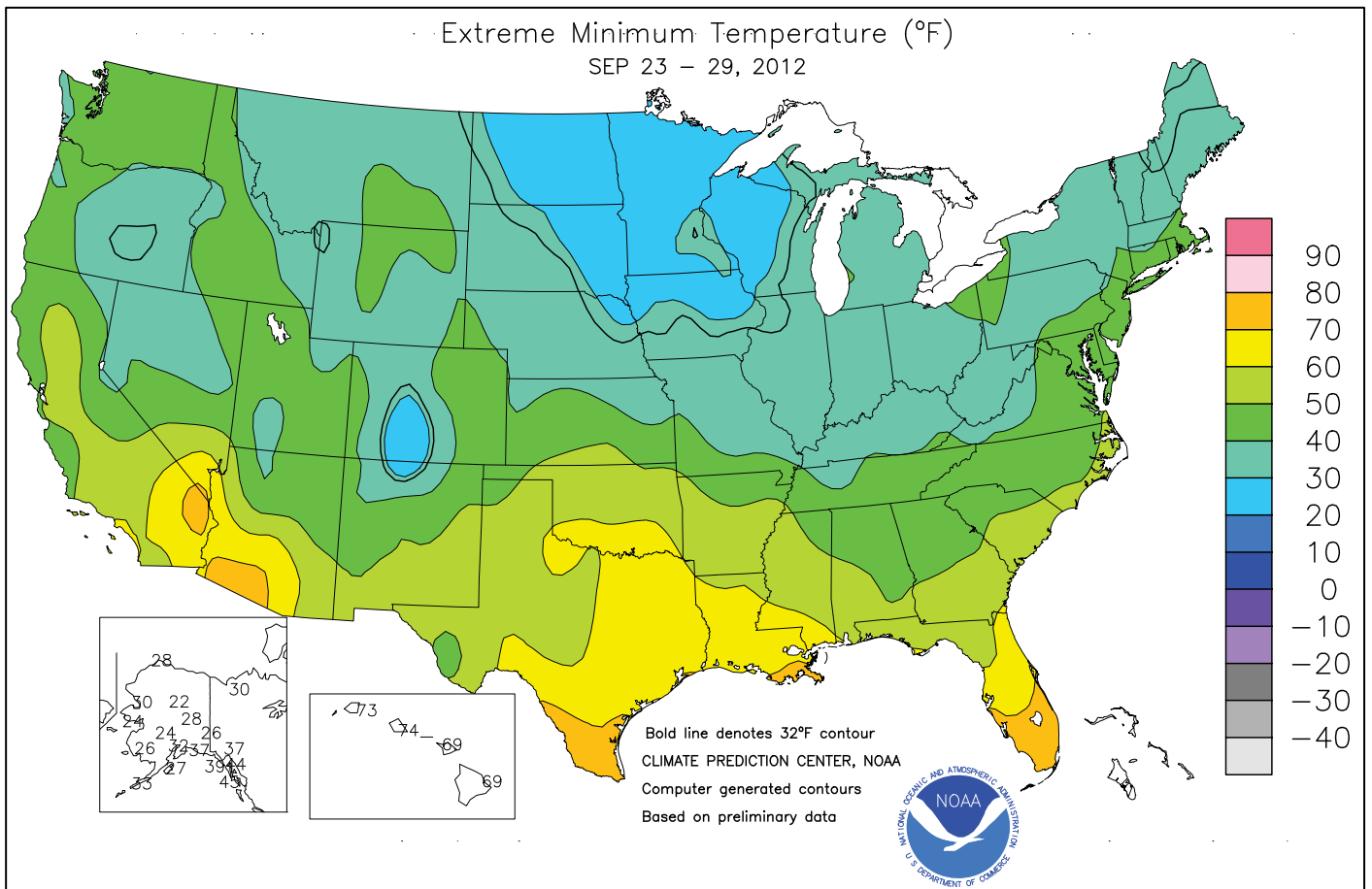
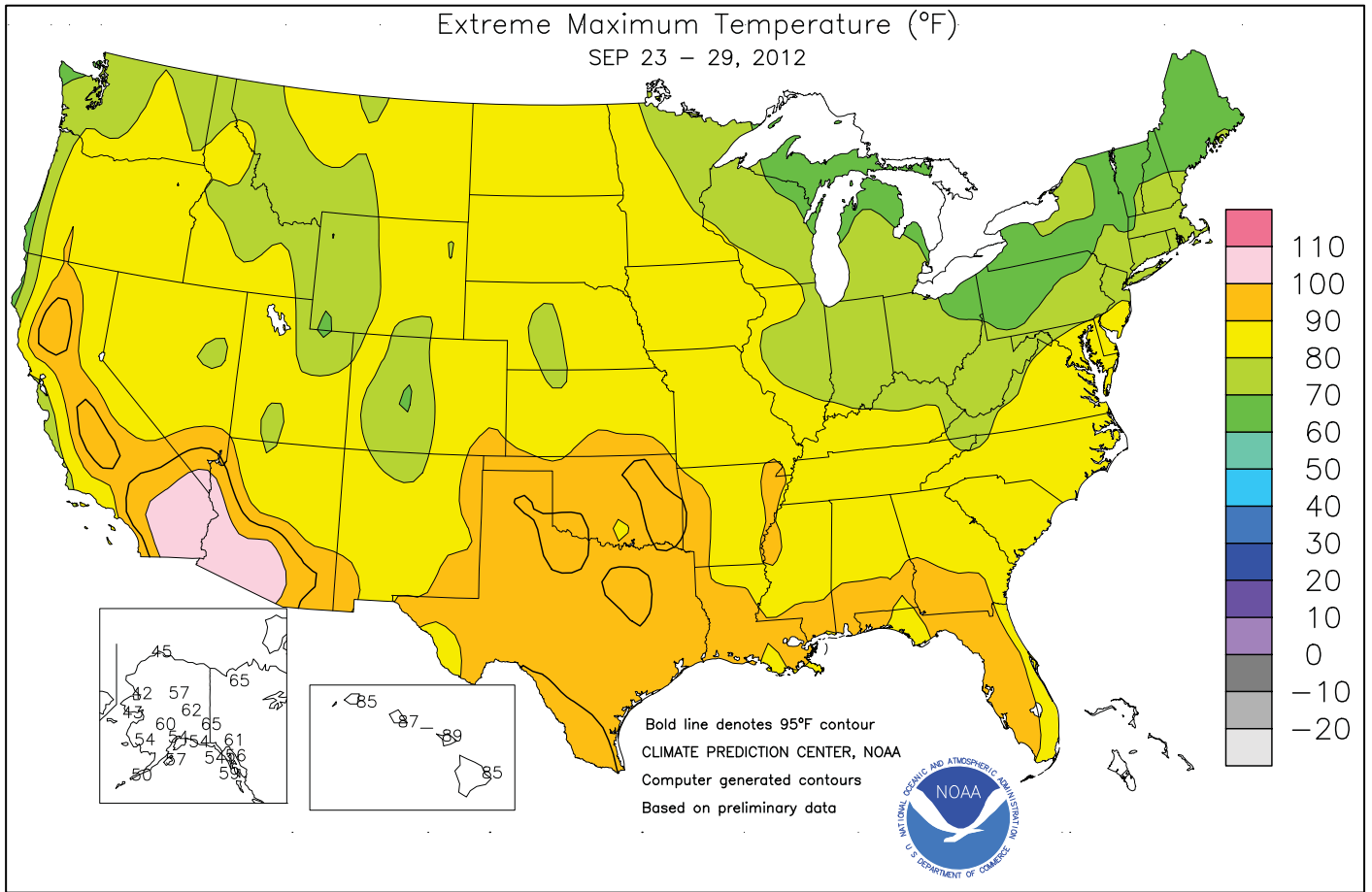
(Continued on page 5)

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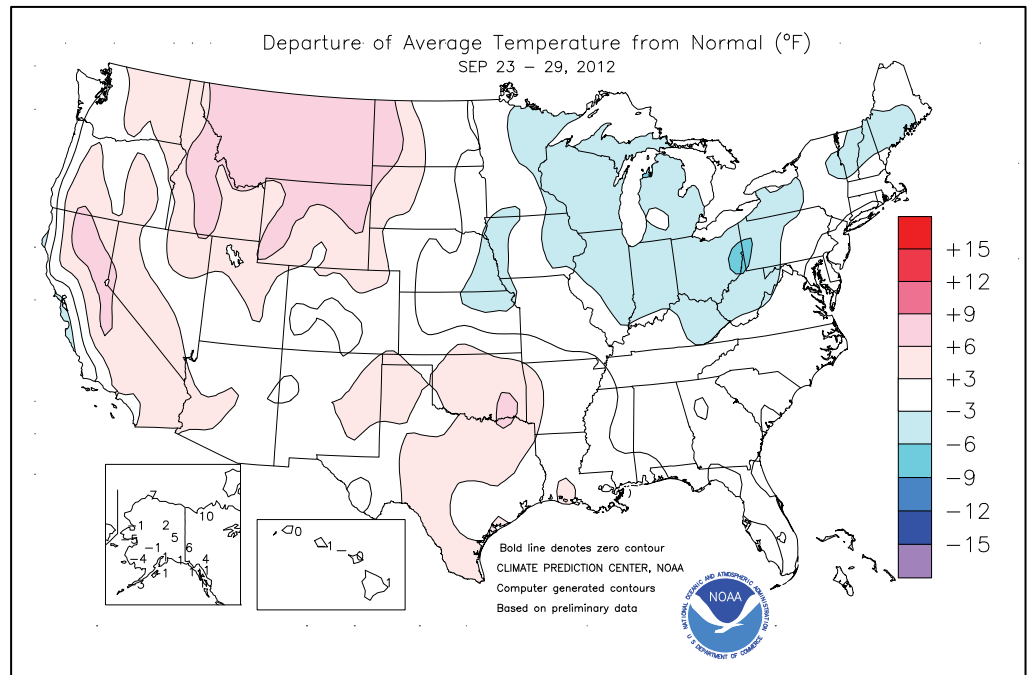


(Continued from front cover)

affected by tropical or frontal rains, including the **southern half of the Plains** and the **Ohio Valley**, wet weather slowed fieldwork but boosted soil moisture for rangeland, pastures, and the upcoming winter wheat establishment season. Meanwhile, significant rainfall bypassed much of the **Southeast**, allowing harvest activities to proceed for a variety of summer crops. Farther west, dry weather prevailed from the **northern Plains into the northern and western Corn Belt**. Corn and soybean harvests advanced quickly in much of the **Midwest**, but extremely dry conditions maintained severe stress on the **northern Plains'** rangeland and pastures. In addition, drought hampered the emergence of newly planted winter wheat across the **northern High Plains** and parts of the **Northwest**. Elsewhere, **Western** showers were mostly confined to the **central Rockies** and **Intermountain region**. Fieldwork included winter wheat planting in the **Northwest** and harvesting of rice (in **California**) and cotton (in **Arizona**). Very warm weather accompanied the dry conditions across the **northern High Plains** and most areas **west of the Rockies**.

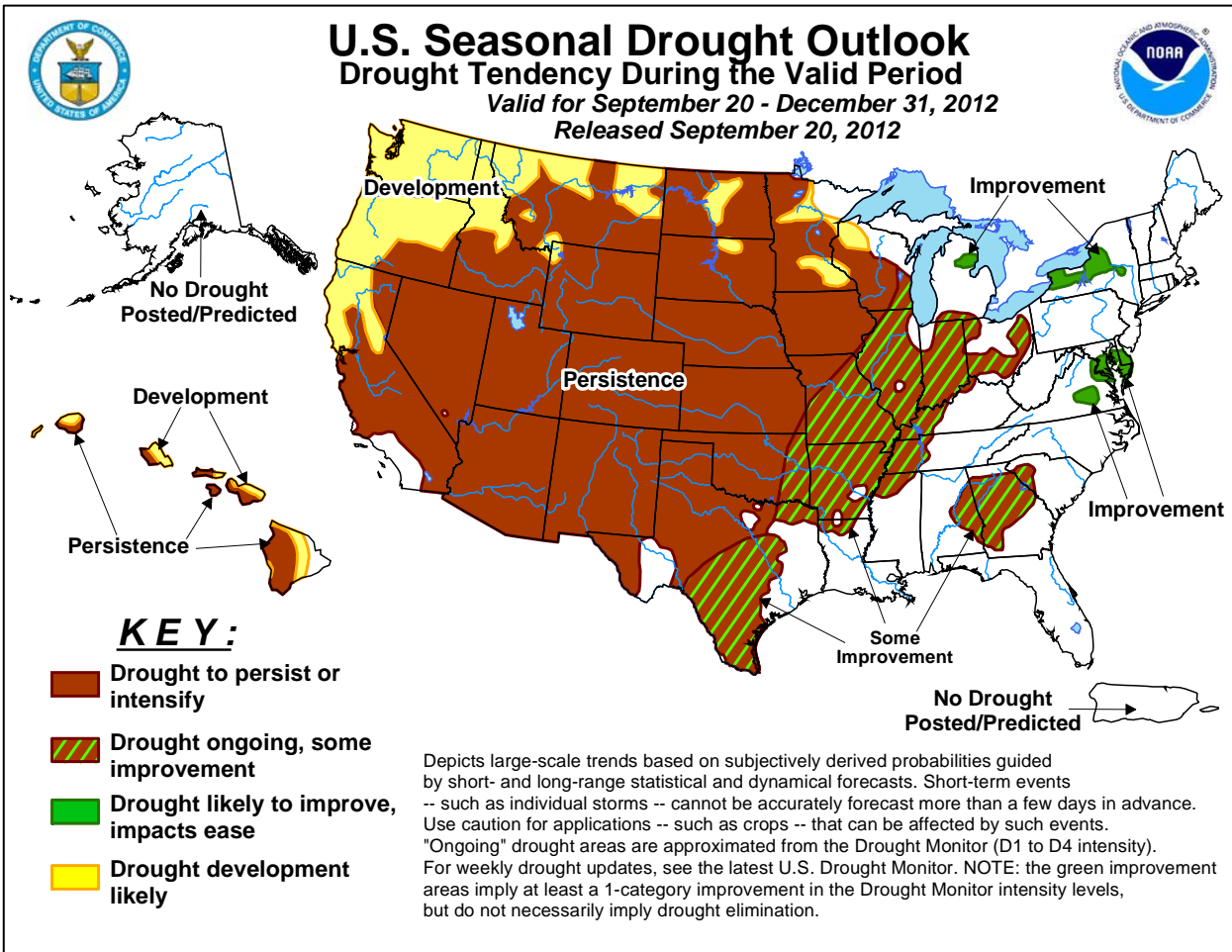
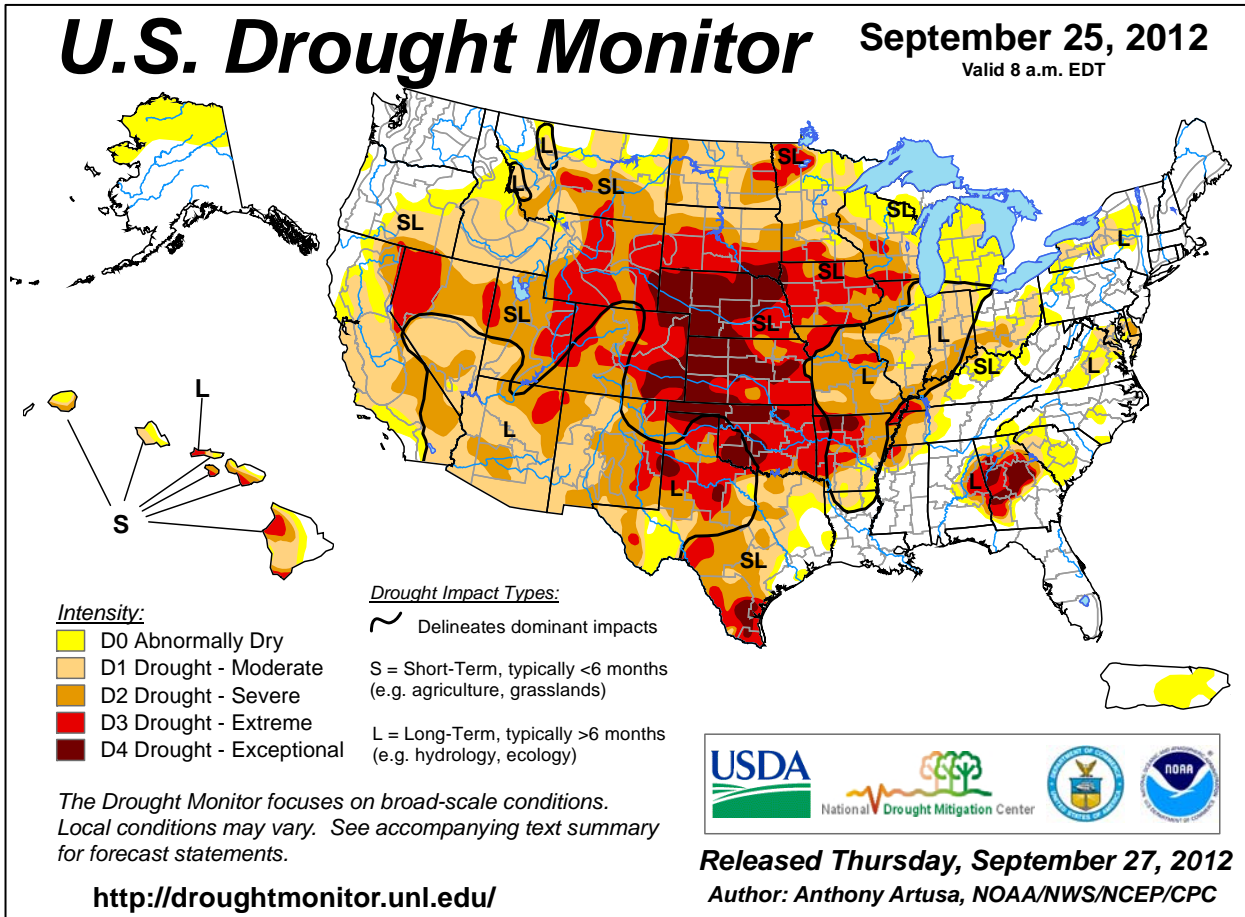
Warmth lingered early in the week across the **southern Plains**, while freezes officially ended the growing season across the **upper Midwest**. On September 23, highs soared to 96°F in **Borger, TX**, and **Tucumcari, NM**, setting daily records in both locations. In contrast, temperatures locally dipped below 20°F in the **north-central U.S.**, where **Minot Air Force Base** recorded 19°F on September 23. Daily-record lows for September 23 were set in locations such as **Aberdeen, SD** (22°F); **Sioux City, IA** (25°F); and **St. Joseph, MO** (31°F). **La Crosse, WI** (31°F), tied with September 23, 1974, for its second-earliest autumn freeze behind September 14, 1923. Chilly **Midwestern** conditions lingered through the morning of September 24, when daily-record lows in **Iowa** fell to 28°F in **Dubuque** and **Cedar Rapids**. In **Illinois**, record-setting lows for September 24 included 30°F in **Moline** and 33°F in **Springfield**. Farther south, a final day of heat on September 25 resulted in daily-record highs of 97°F in **Ft. Smith, AR**, and 95°F in **Ponca City, OK**. During the second half of the week, warmth prevailed in the **West** and returned to the **upper Midwest**. **Eugene, OR** (87°F), posted a daily-record high for September 28. The following day, record-setting highs for September 29 included 85°F in **Grand Forks, ND**, and 84°F in **St. Cloud, MN**.

With dry weather persisting across the **northern Plains** and **Northwest**, impressive streaks of rain-free weather continued. For example, **Great Falls, MT**, ended September with a 46th consecutive day (August 16 - September 30) without measurable rain, representing the second-longest such streak in that location behind a 62-day dry spell from October 7 - December 7, 1907. Similarly, **Sheridan, WY**, set an all-time record with at least 51 consecutive days (August 11 - September 30) without measurable precipitation. **Sheridan's** previous record had been set during a 46-day dry spell from December 5, 2002 - January 19, 2003. **Sheridan** also completed its driest September, with just a trace of rain, tying the record set in 1930. Records for September dryness were also broken or tied in locations such as **Helena, MT** (0.00 inch; tied 1880); **Spokane, WA** (a trace; tied 1999); **Lewiston, ID** (a trace; tied 1999); **Great Falls** (a trace; tied 1932); **Missoula, MT** (a trace; previously, 0.03 inch in 1954); **Billings, MT** (a trace; previously, 0.06 inch in 1964); **Pierre, SD** (a trace; tied 1893); **Aberdeen, SD** (0.01 inch; previously, 0.05 inch in 1979); and **Fargo, ND** (0.12 inch; previously,

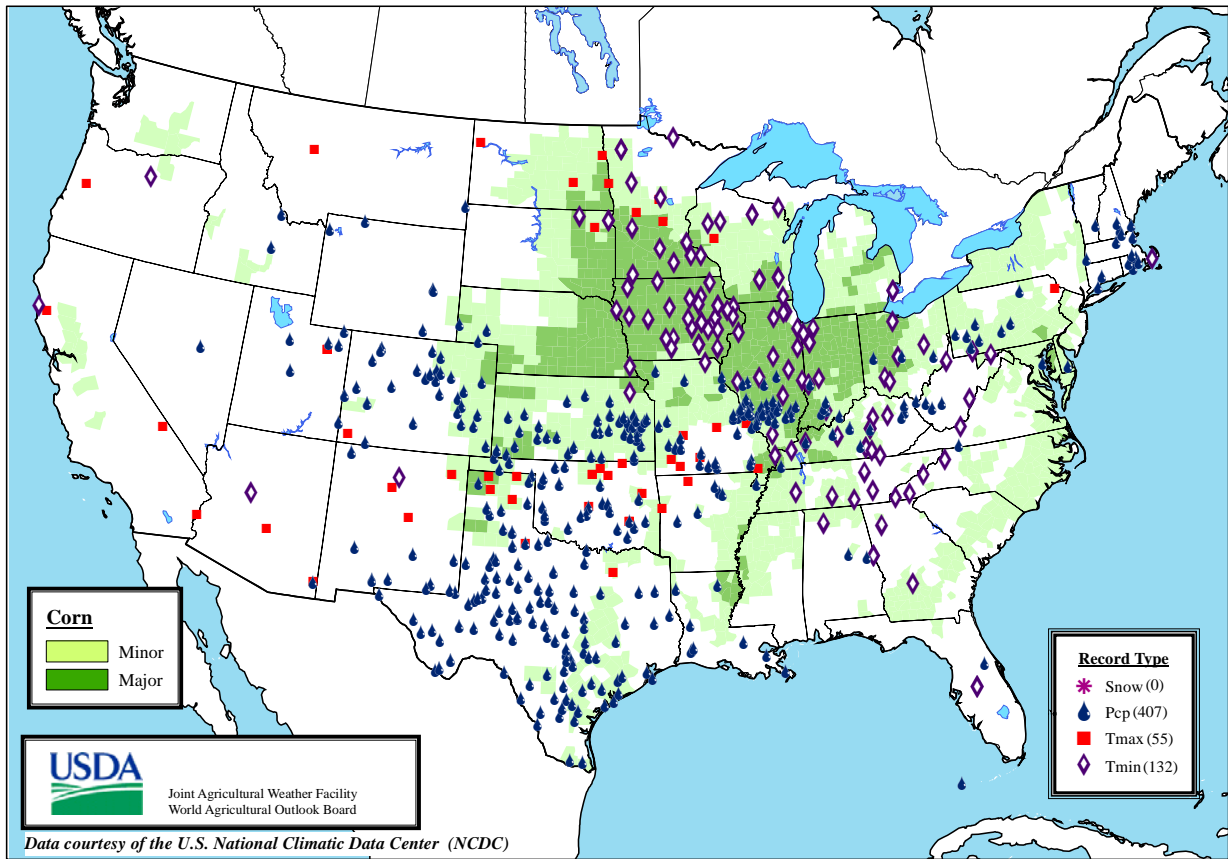


0.13 inch in 1974). **Missoula** received no measurable precipitation in a month for only the second time on record, along with August 1967. In contrast, locally heavy showers spread from the **Intermountain West onto the central Plains** during the first half of the week. **Eureka, NV** (0.36 inch), netted a daily-record total for September 24, followed the next day by a record-setting amount (2.28 inches) in **Chanute, KS**. Record-setting totals for September 26 included 1.78 inches in **Oklahoma City, OK**, and 1.41 inches in **Denver, CO**. Toward week's end, heavy rain developed across the **south-central U.S.** In **Texas**, **San Angelo** closed the week with consecutive daily-record rainfall totals (2.78 and 2.66 inches, respectively) on September 28-29. **Abilene, TX**, received a September 27-29 total of 7.08 inches. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Midland** netted a September 26-30 total of 5.44 inches and—with 4.66 inches on September 28—experienced its wettest September day on record (previously, 3.60 inches on September 5, 1944). The only wetter days in **Midland** were August 24, 1934, with 5.32 inches, and May 9, 1968, with 4.75 inches. Farther east, consecutive daily-record totals were established on September 29-30 in **Louisiana** locations such as **Monroe** (1.82 and 4.22 inches) and **Shreveport** (2.34 and 1.66 inches). Late-week rain also soaked parts of the **Northeast**, where record-breaking totals for September 29 reached 4.80 inches in **Bridgeport, CT**, and 1.64 inches in **Providence, RI**.

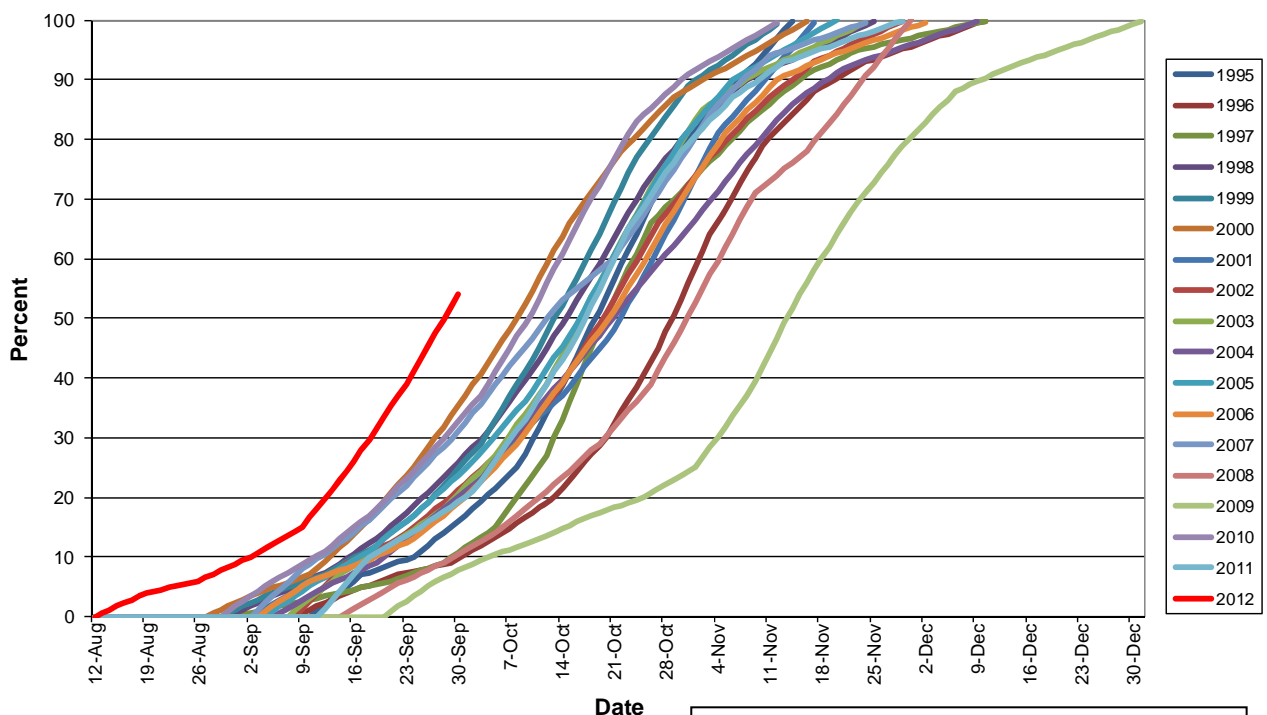
Heavy precipitation lingered across parts of **southern Alaska**. In **Valdez**, more than half (2.13 inches) of the 4.19-inch weekly rainfall occurred on September 28. **Valdez** also completed its wettest September and wettest month on record, with a stunning total of 26.15 inches (272 percent of normal). Previous records had been set in September 1982 (16.69 inches) and November 1976 (20.59 inches), respectively. In **northernmost Alaska**, **Barrow** also completed its wettest September, aided by a daily-record total (0.36 inch) on September 23. **Barrow's** monthly sum of 1.93 inches (268 percent of normal) exceeded the September 2002 mark of 1.88 inches. Meanwhile, chilly conditions across **western Alaska** contrasted with mild weather across the remainder of the state. **McGrath** posted a daily-record high of 60°F on September 26, but received its first measurable snowfall (1.6 inches) just 3 days later. Windy conditions also affected parts of **Alaska**. On September 24-25, **King Salmon** clocked consecutive daily-record wind gusts of 46 and 48 mph, respectively. Farther south, **Hawaii's** weather exhibited little change from persistently drier-than-normal conditions. September rainfall totaled less than half the normal in locations such as **Lihue, Kauai** (0.75 inch, or 34 percent of normal), and **Hilo** (4.88 inches, or 49%), on the **Big Island**.



Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) September 23-29, 2012



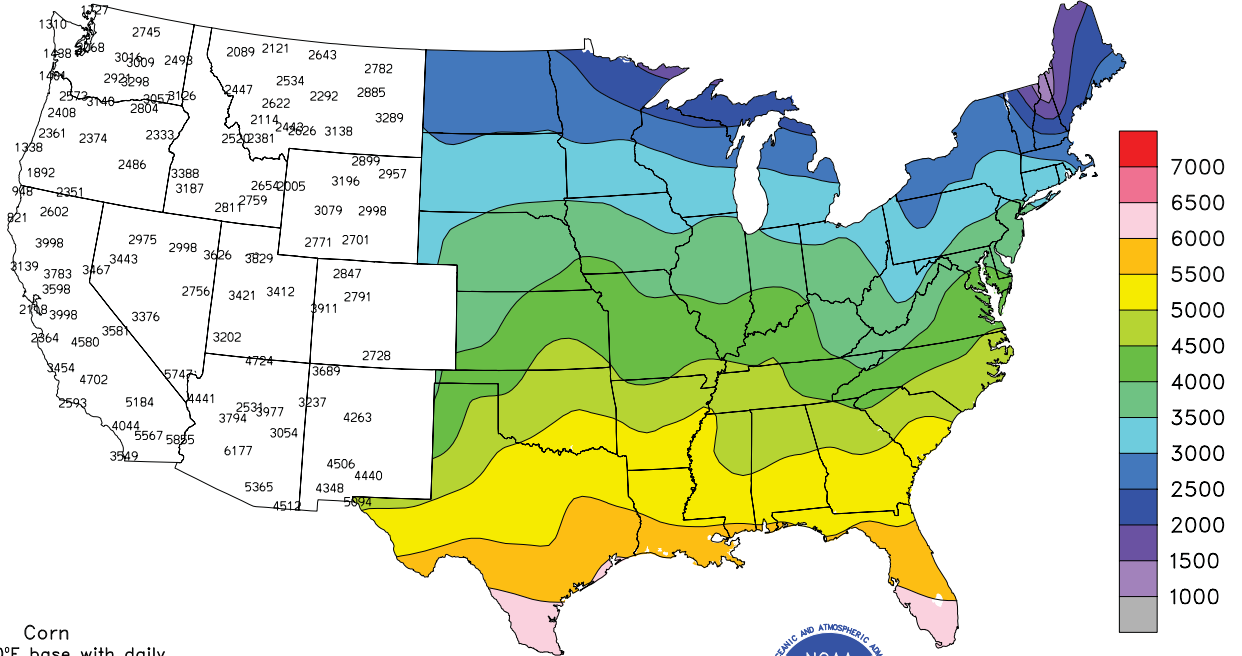
U.S. CORN: Percent Harvested



Based on NASS crop progress data.

The U.S. corn harvest, 54% complete by September 30, continues to advance at a record-setting pace, based on data since 1995. The previous end-of-September record of 35% was set in 2000.

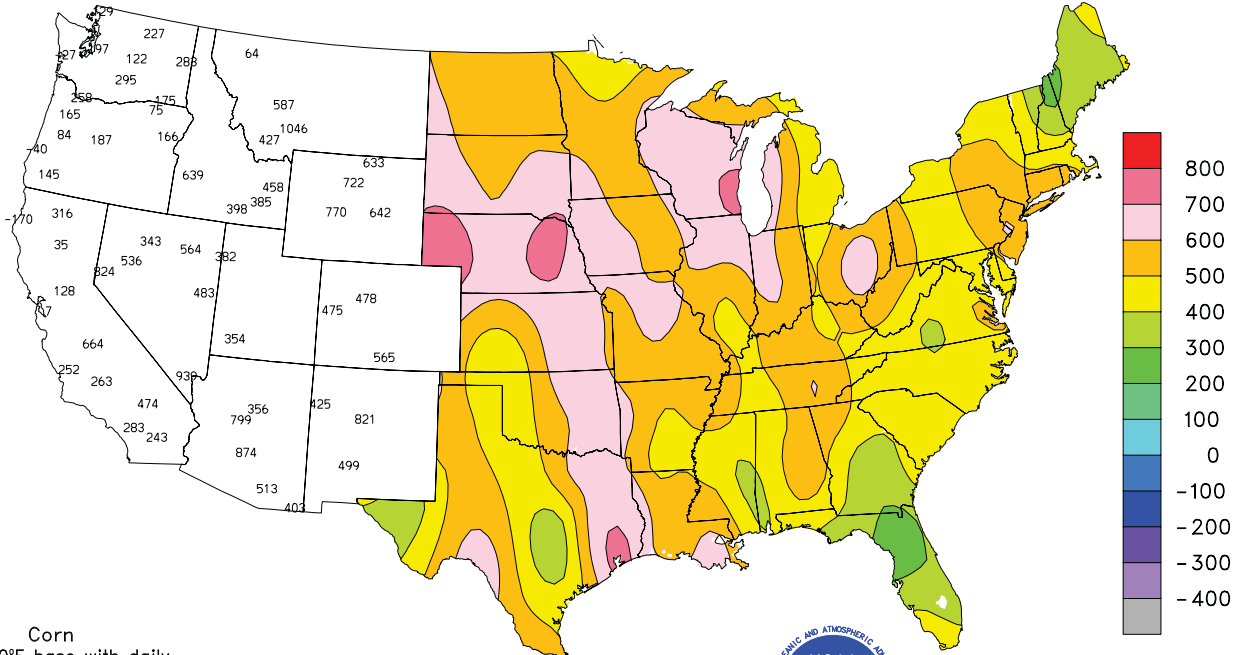
Total Growing Degree Days MAR 1 - SEP 29, 2012



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

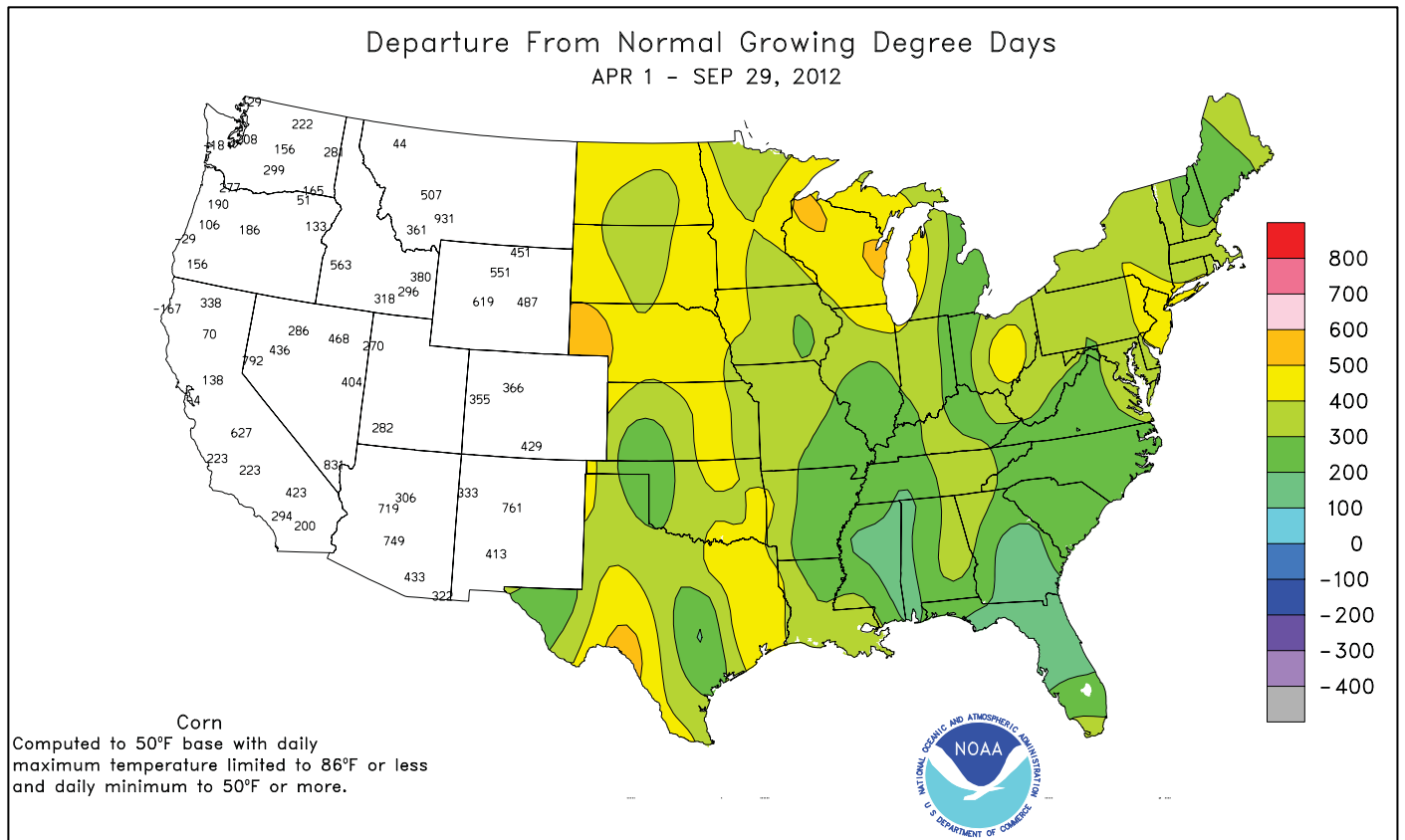
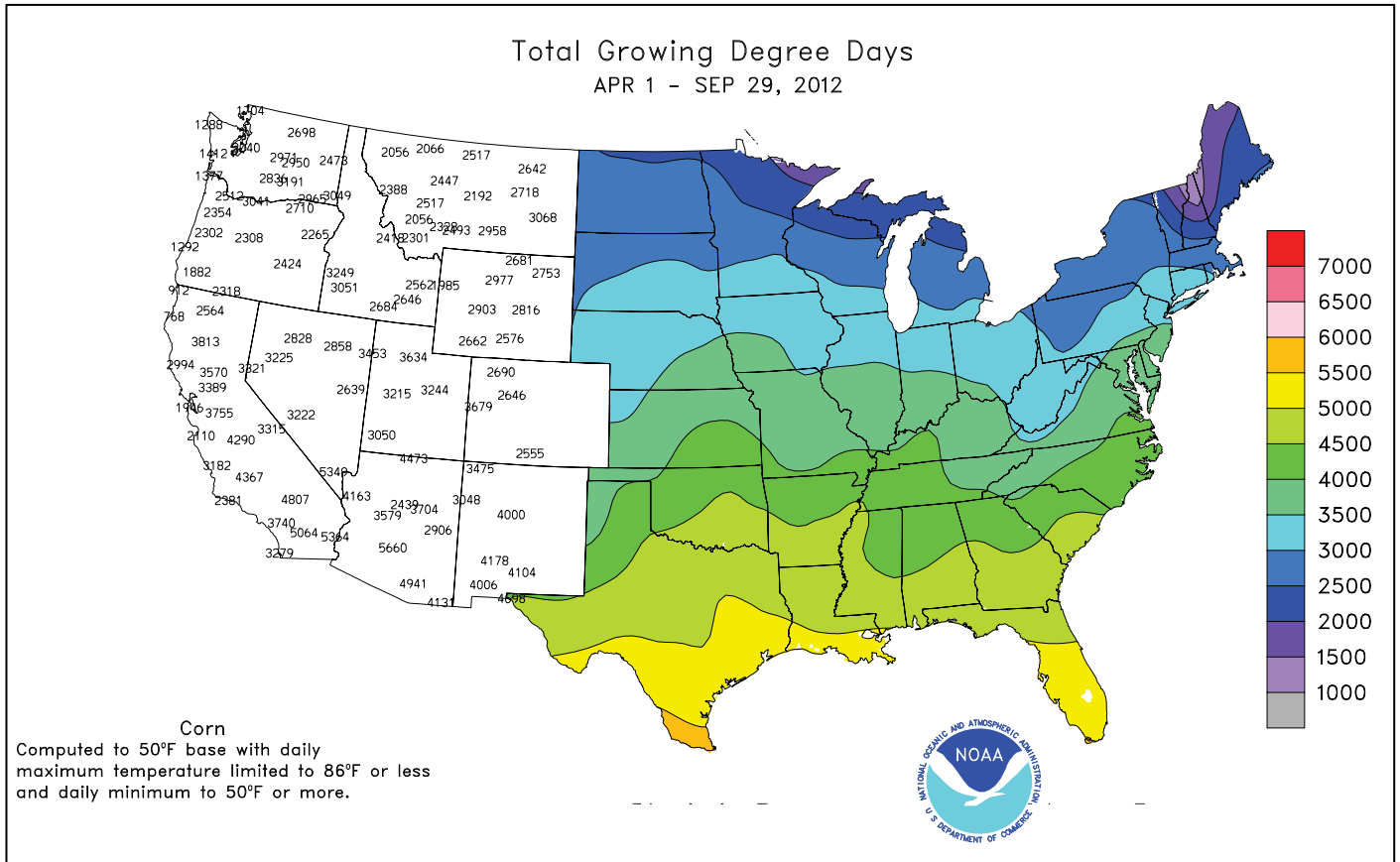


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days MAR 1 - SEP 29, 2012



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





National Agricultural Summary

September 24 – 30, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-average temperatures and little to no rainfall promoted a rapid harvest pace for any remaining crops in the West during the week; however, producers in some locations waited for increased soil moisture before seeding their winter wheat crop. Conversely, storm systems brought beneficial moisture to portions of the

eastern Corn Belt and southern Great Plains, with total accumulations exceeding 4 inches in portions of Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Texas during the week. Elsewhere, warm, dry weather across the Deep South promoted summer row crop harvesting, as well as small grain seeding.

Corn: By week's end, 94 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. Aided by mild, mostly dry weather in the Midwest, harvest was advancing at one of the quickest paces on record. By September 30, producers had harvested 54 percent of the nation's corn crop, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 34 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Indiana, high levels of aflatoxin left producers reluctant to store harvested corn in on-farm bins. Overall, 25 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 27 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: Leaf drop in this year's soybean crop continued to advance rapidly, evidenced by double-digit progress in 12 of the 18 estimating states during the week. Nationwide, 85 percent of the crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by September 30, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. With ample time for fieldwork, producers in over half of the major producing states harvested 13 percent or more of their crop during the week. By week's end, 41 percent of the soybean crop was harvested, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. This represents one of the quickest harvest paces on record. Overall, 35 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 19 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Where field conditions allowed, winter wheat seeding advanced rapidly during the week. By September 30, producers had sown 40 percent of the nation's intended 2013 acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Unfavorably dry soils in portions of the Great Plains and Pacific Northwest led to delays in seeding and crop emergence. By week's end, 12 percent of the winter wheat crop was emerged, on par with last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Cotton: By week's end, 78 percent of this year's cotton crop was at or beyond the boll opening stage, 3 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in the Carolinas, where progress was well behind both last year and normal. Nationwide, 14 percent of the cotton crop had been harvested by September 30, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, many producers in northern and western regions were ready to begin defoliation in the coming weeks.

Overall, 42 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 13 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: With coloring complete or nearly complete in many locations, overall progress began to slow during the week. By week's end, 86 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Crop maturity advanced to 56 percent complete by September 30, six percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Colorado and New Mexico. Nationwide, 34 percent of the crop was harvested by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest continued on the Plains but was complete in most other areas. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from both last week and the same time last year.

Rice: In the Delta, harvest slowed as progress neared completion well ahead of the normal pace. Nationally, producers had harvested 75 percent of this year's rice crop by September 30, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. In California, overall progress was 20 percentage points behind normal despite harvest being in full swing.

Other Crops: By week's end, 22 percent of the peanut crop was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, producers in some areas were rapidly digging peanuts ahead of forecasted rainfall. Overall, 79 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week and 40 points better than the same time last year.

By September 30, producers had harvested 19 percent of the sugarbeet crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Michigan, sunny days coupled with cool nights aided overall quality of the crop, as producers anticipated an October 22 start to open piling and long-term storage.

With double-digit progress aided by mild, dry weather in the Dakotas during the week, sunflower producers had harvested 14 percent of the nation's crop by September 30. This was 11 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 30, 2012

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

| Corn Percent Mature | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| CO | 56 | 80 | 87 | 65 |
| IL | 88 | 95 | 98 | 75 |
| IN | 61 | 82 | 91 | 70 |
| IA | 88 | 96 | 99 | 77 |
| KS | 92 | 95 | 98 | 89 |
| KY | 90 | 96 | 98 | 93 |
| MI | 44 | 58 | 84 | 63 |
| MN | 72 | 94 | 99 | 66 |
| MO | 97 | 98 | 100 | 85 |
| NE | 68 | 87 | 93 | 67 |
| NC | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| ND | 53 | 92 | 98 | 56 |
| OH | 24 | 61 | 73 | 57 |
| PA | 44 | 69 | 78 | 62 |
| SD | 70 | 88 | 96 | 65 |
| TN | 97 | 98 | 99 | 96 |
| TX | 93 | 88 | 94 | 90 |
| WI | 52 | 63 | 81 | 54 |
| 18 Sts | 74 | 88 | 94 | 72 |
| These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage. | | | | |

| Corn Percent Harvested | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| CO | 4 | 19 | 26 | 13 |
| IL | 29 | 54 | 71 | 33 |
| IN | 9 | 26 | 35 | 22 |
| IA | 10 | 37 | 56 | 8 |
| KS | 50 | 64 | 74 | 43 |
| KY | 53 | 71 | 80 | 58 |
| MI | 3 | 10 | 17 | 9 |
| MN | 5 | 30 | 53 | 5 |
| MO | 61 | 80 | 88 | 45 |
| NE | 10 | 36 | 53 | 10 |
| NC | 86 | 76 | 85 | 82 |
| ND | 1 | 20 | 36 | 1 |
| OH | 2 | 8 | 14 | 11 |
| PA | 6 | 11 | 18 | 20 |
| SD | 6 | 36 | 55 | 6 |
| TN | 78 | 85 | 92 | 73 |
| TX | 73 | 69 | 75 | 73 |
| WI | 4 | 12 | 23 | 7 |
| 18 Sts | 18 | 39 | 54 | 20 |
| These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage. | | | | |

| Corn Condition by Percent | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | VP | P | F | G | EX |
| CO | 47 | 19 | 20 | 12 | 2 |
| IL | 42 | 33 | 18 | 7 | 0 |
| IN | 35 | 31 | 23 | 10 | 1 |
| IA | 19 | 28 | 33 | 18 | 2 |
| KS | 41 | 30 | 21 | 8 | 0 |
| KY | 47 | 33 | 14 | 5 | 1 |
| MI | 21 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 1 |
| MN | 4 | 10 | 27 | 45 | 14 |
| MO | 58 | 26 | 11 | 4 | 1 |
| NE | 22 | 20 | 26 | 27 | 5 |
| NC | 4 | 11 | 29 | 42 | 14 |
| ND | 3 | 10 | 30 | 53 | 4 |
| OH | 22 | 29 | 33 | 15 | 1 |
| PA | 2 | 8 | 22 | 51 | 17 |
| SD | 20 | 25 | 29 | 22 | 4 |
| TN | 22 | 29 | 30 | 17 | 2 |
| TX | 7 | 12 | 30 | 37 | 14 |
| WI | 19 | 19 | 26 | 29 | 7 |
| 18 Sts | 26 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| Prev Wk | 27 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 3 |
| Prev Yr | 7 | 13 | 28 | 41 | 11 |

| Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AR | 46 | 58 | 71 | 53 |
| IL | 72 | 66 | 85 | 74 |
| IN | 72 | 80 | 88 | 81 |
| IA | 75 | 78 | 93 | 81 |
| KS | 60 | 47 | 61 | 66 |
| KY | 68 | 59 | 72 | 74 |
| LA | 92 | 81 | 89 | 89 |
| MI | 60 | 70 | 91 | 75 |
| MN | 88 | 96 | 100 | 92 |
| MS | 86 | 84 | 93 | 83 |
| MO | 56 | 41 | 57 | 52 |
| NE | 69 | 69 | 91 | 79 |
| NC | 32 | 21 | 31 | 37 |
| ND | 95 | 99 | 100 | 92 |
| OH | 50 | 73 | 86 | 80 |
| SD | 92 | 98 | 100 | 92 |
| TN | 63 | 62 | 72 | 74 |
| WI | 67 | 78 | 91 | 77 |
| 18 Sts | 71 | 73 | 85 | 77 |
| These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage. | | | | |

| Soybeans Percent Harvested | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AR | 21 | 34 | 42 | 24 |
| IL | 10 | 8 | 22 | 21 |
| IN | 4 | 10 | 18 | 22 |
| IA | 16 | 23 | 54 | 21 |
| KS | 12 | 5 | 12 | 11 |
| KY | 8 | 13 | 26 | 14 |
| LA | 76 | 60 | 73 | 65 |
| MI | 1 | 6 | 24 | 11 |
| MN | 26 | 45 | 76 | 23 |
| MS | 45 | 62 | 77 | 52 |
| MO | 8 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| NE | 15 | 19 | 48 | 16 |
| NC | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| ND | 32 | 56 | 80 | 22 |
| OH | 0 | 8 | 14 | 17 |
| SD | 22 | 47 | 79 | 16 |
| TN | 11 | 9 | 17 | 20 |
| WI | 1 | 14 | 42 | 8 |
| 18 Sts | 15 | 22 | 41 | 19 |
| These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage. | | | | |

| Soybean Condition by Percent | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | VP | P | F | G | EX |
| AR | 4 | 14 | 34 | 38 | 10 |
| IL | 17 | 24 | 37 | 20 | 2 |
| IN | 15 | 19 | 37 | 24 | 5 |
| IA | 11 | 20 | 37 | 29 | 3 |
| KS | 32 | 33 | 27 | 6 | 2 |
| KY | 8 | 13 | 30 | 38 | 11 |
| LA | 2 | 6 | 26 | 48 | 18 |
| MI | 12 | 19 | 30 | 34 | 5 |
| MN | 3 | 8 | 29 | 48 | 12 |
| MS | 6 | 9 | 18 | 48 | 19 |
| MO | 36 | 31 | 23 | 9 | 1 |
| NE | 20 | 28 | 33 | 17 | 2 |
| NC | 0 | 3 | 20 | 57 | 20 |
| ND | 2 | 11 | 27 | 51 | 9 |
| OH | 9 | 19 | 37 | 29 | 6 |
| SD | 16 | 23 | 34 | 24 | 3 |
| TN | 1 | 8 | 26 | 51 | 14 |
| WI | 10 | 15 | 33 | 33 | 9 |
| 18 Sts | 14 | 19 | 32 | 29 | 6 |
| Prev Wk | 14 | 20 | 31 | 29 | 6 |
| Prev Yr | 5 | 12 | 29 | 43 | 11 |

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 30, 2012

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

| Cotton Percent Bolls Opening | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AL | 75 | 69 | 79 | 77 |
| AZ | 93 | 90 | 97 | 92 |
| AR | 94 | 93 | 95 | 89 |
| CA | 69 | 53 | 75 | 70 |
| GA | 85 | 78 | 85 | 78 |
| KS | 50 | 61 | 70 | 51 |
| LA | 100 | 97 | 100 | 97 |
| MS | 96 | 91 | 94 | 92 |
| MO | 83 | 88 | 95 | 83 |
| NC | 93 | 78 | 81 | 91 |
| OK | 51 | 59 | 68 | 72 |
| SC | 85 | 53 | 67 | 81 |
| TN | 83 | 87 | 92 | 86 |
| TX | 78 | 61 | 71 | 63 |
| VA | 84 | 75 | 85 | 84 |
| 15 Sts | 81 | 69 | 78 | 73 |
| These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage. | | | | |

| Cotton Percent Harvested | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AL | 8 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| AZ | 19 | 15 | 20 | 19 |
| AR | 10 | 11 | 21 | 19 |
| CA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| GA | 9 | 4 | 9 | 7 |
| KS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| LA | 75 | 41 | 60 | 41 |
| MS | 24 | 13 | 25 | 28 |
| MO | 11 | 16 | 23 | 22 |
| NC | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| OK | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| SC | 13 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| TN | 9 | 11 | 19 | 17 |
| TX | 18 | 14 | 15 | 18 |
| VA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 15 Sts | 15 | 10 | 14 | 15 |
| These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage. | | | | |

| Cotton Condition by Percent | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | VP | P | F | G | EX |
| AL | 1 | 2 | 28 | 62 | 7 |
| AZ | 0 | 4 | 24 | 46 | 26 |
| AR | 5 | 7 | 19 | 45 | 24 |
| CA | 0 | 0 | 5 | 35 | 60 |
| GA | 3 | 10 | 35 | 40 | 12 |
| KS | 7 | 24 | 45 | 22 | 2 |
| LA | 0 | 2 | 18 | 65 | 15 |
| MS | 1 | 5 | 22 | 52 | 20 |
| MO | 10 | 26 | 38 | 24 | 2 |
| NC | 0 | 2 | 26 | 54 | 18 |
| OK | 26 | 47 | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| SC | 0 | 2 | 21 | 64 | 13 |
| TN | 1 | 4 | 26 | 58 | 11 |
| TX | 19 | 29 | 29 | 19 | 4 |
| VA | 0 | 0 | 3 | 96 | 1 |
| 15 Sts | 12 | 19 | 27 | 32 | 10 |
| Prev Wk | 11 | 19 | 27 | 33 | 10 |
| Prev Yr | 23 | 19 | 29 | 25 | 4 |

| Winter Wheat Percent Planted | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AR | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| CA | 4 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| CO | 73 | 42 | 62 | 75 |
| ID | 47 | 28 | 41 | 52 |
| IL | 8 | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| IN | 6 | 3 | 8 | 10 |
| KS | 36 | 17 | 40 | 37 |
| MI | 15 | 9 | 22 | 26 |
| MO | 7 | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| MT | 55 | 35 | 55 | 62 |
| NE | 77 | 47 | 64 | 77 |
| NC | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| OH | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| OK | 25 | 21 | 35 | 40 |
| OR | 26 | 18 | 27 | 39 |
| SD | 67 | 37 | 50 | 70 |
| TX | 22 | 30 | 43 | 38 |
| WA | 74 | 70 | 71 | 73 |
| 18 Sts | 36 | 25 | 40 | 43 |
| These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage. | | | | |

| Winter Wheat Percent Emerged | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AR | 2 | NA | 1 | 1 |
| CA | 0 | NA | 0 | 0 |
| CO | 34 | NA | 20 | 37 |
| ID | 14 | NA | 13 | 12 |
| IL | 2 | NA | 1 | 1 |
| IN | 2 | NA | 0 | 1 |
| KS | 10 | NA | 10 | 12 |
| MI | 3 | NA | 0 | 3 |
| MO | 1 | NA | 3 | 2 |
| MT | 9 | NA | 4 | 15 |
| NE | 46 | NA | 16 | 41 |
| NC | 0 | NA | 0 | 0 |
| OH | 1 | NA | 0 | 1 |
| OK | 4 | NA | 14 | 14 |
| OR | 7 | NA | 0 | 12 |
| SD | 22 | NA | 5 | 32 |
| TX | 3 | NA | 11 | 13 |
| WA | 51 | NA | 56 | 48 |
| 18 Sts | 12 | NA | 12 | 16 |
| These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage. | | | | |

| Rice Percent Harvested | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AR | 62 | 84 | 90 | 63 |
| CA | 16 | 10 | 12 | 32 |
| LA | 99 | 98 | 99 | 95 |
| MS | 75 | 89 | 94 | 70 |
| MO | 50 | 71 | 84 | 58 |
| TX | 100 | 97 | 98 | 98 |
| 6 Sts | 61 | 70 | 75 | 64 |
| These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage. | | | | |

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 30, 2012

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

| Sorghum Percent Coloring | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| CO | 87 | 99 | 99 | 97 |
| IL | 97 | 98 | 99 | 94 |
| KS | 81 | 78 | 83 | 91 |
| LA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| MO | 96 | 91 | 92 | 92 |
| NE | 99 | 80 | 84 | 96 |
| NM | 56 | 24 | 36 | 79 |
| OK | 71 | 82 | 86 | 82 |
| SD | 98 | 100 | 100 | 98 |
| TX | 86 | 83 | 90 | 90 |
| 11 Sts | 84 | 81 | 86 | 91 |
| These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage. | | | | |

| Sorghum Percent Mature | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| CO | 37 | 33 | 40 | 59 |
| IL | 78 | 85 | 86 | 67 |
| KS | 34 | 28 | 41 | 44 |
| LA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| MO | 59 | 55 | 61 | 60 |
| NE | 63 | 33 | 51 | 49 |
| NM | 7 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| OK | 46 | 52 | 59 | 47 |
| SD | 45 | 87 | 96 | 59 |
| TX | 73 | 75 | 76 | 77 |
| 11 Sts | 50 | 48 | 56 | 57 |
| These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage. | | | | |

| Sorghum Percent Harvested | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AR | 90 | 99 | 100 | 83 |
| CO | 1 | 9 | 11 | 8 |
| IL | 20 | 14 | 27 | 26 |
| KS | 4 | 9 | 13 | 9 |
| LA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 |
| MO | 22 | 16 | 22 | 24 |
| NE | 6 | 4 | 11 | 4 |
| NM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| OK | 27 | 35 | 42 | 22 |
| SD | 7 | 47 | 55 | 10 |
| TX | 64 | 61 | 62 | 70 |
| 11 Sts | 28 | 31 | 34 | 32 |
| These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage. | | | | |

| Sorghum Condition by Percent | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | VP | P | F | G | EX |
| AR | 6 | 15 | 27 | 41 | 11 |
| CO | 51 | 31 | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| IL | 45 | 19 | 21 | 13 | 2 |
| KS | 33 | 33 | 25 | 8 | 1 |
| LA | 0 | 1 | 28 | 61 | 10 |
| MO | 23 | 34 | 31 | 12 | 0 |
| NE | 13 | 42 | 33 | 11 | 1 |
| NM | 33 | 26 | 29 | 12 | 0 |
| OK | 33 | 28 | 30 | 9 | 0 |
| SD | 24 | 25 | 36 | 14 | 1 |
| TX | 8 | 14 | 26 | 36 | 16 |
| 11 Sts | 24 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 6 |
| Prev Wk | 24 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 6 |
| Prev Yr | 21 | 24 | 31 | 20 | 4 |

| Peanut Condition by Percent | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | VP | P | F | G | EX |
| AL | 0 | 1 | 11 | 77 | 11 |
| FL | 1 | 1 | 23 | 53 | 22 |
| GA | 0 | 4 | 15 | 54 | 27 |
| NC | 0 | 0 | 12 | 62 | 26 |
| OK | 3 | 3 | 26 | 64 | 4 |
| SC | 0 | 3 | 22 | 63 | 12 |
| TX | 0 | 9 | 36 | 45 | 10 |
| VA | 0 | 0 | 5 | 91 | 4 |
| 8 Sts | 0 | 3 | 18 | 59 | 20 |
| Prev Wk | 1 | 3 | 19 | 61 | 16 |
| Prev Yr | 7 | 16 | 38 | 31 | 8 |

| Peanuts Percent Harvested | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| AL | 13 | 2 | 9 | 13 |
| FL | 34 | 29 | 39 | 34 |
| GA | 16 | 12 | 26 | 12 |
| NC | 6 | 8 | 15 | 10 |
| OK | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| SC | 18 | 14 | 28 | 24 |
| TX | 14 | 4 | 6 | 16 |
| VA | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| 8 Sts | 17 | 12 | 22 | 16 |
| These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage. | | | | |

| Sugarbeets Percent Harvested | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| ID | 11 | 14 | 19 | 8 |
| MI | 10 | 12 | 15 | 13 |
| MN | 10 | 15 | 20 | 17 |
| ND | 12 | 17 | 20 | 18 |
| 4 Sts | 11 | 15 | 19 | 15 |
| These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage. | | | | |

| Sunflowers Percent Harvested | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Prev Year | Prev Week | Sep 30 2012 | 5-Yr Avg |
| CO | 14 | 2 | 9 | 21 |
| KS | 7 | 4 | 10 | 4 |
| ND | 1 | 4 | 16 | 1 |
| SD | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| 4 Sts | 3 | 3 | 14 | 3 |
| These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflower acreage. | | | | |

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 30, 2012

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

| Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 30, 2012 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | VP | P | F | G | EX | | VP | P | F | G | EX |
| AL | 3 | 5 | 25 | 60 | 7 | NH | 1 | 3 | 30 | 59 | 7 |
| AZ | 28 | 19 | 27 | 20 | 6 | NJ | 0 | 5 | 10 | 85 | 0 |
| AR | 16 | 28 | 38 | 18 | 0 | NM | 48 | 36 | 13 | 3 | 0 |
| CA | 35 | 50 | 15 | 0 | 0 | NY | 5 | 24 | 37 | 30 | 4 |
| CO | 61 | 24 | 13 | 2 | 0 | NC | 0 | 6 | 35 | 54 | 5 |
| CT | 7 | 19 | 18 | 56 | 0 | ND | 26 | 36 | 30 | 8 | 0 |
| DE | 5 | 21 | 45 | 26 | 3 | OH | 20 | 26 | 31 | 20 | 3 |
| FL | 1 | 2 | 20 | 62 | 15 | OK | 43 | 33 | 20 | 4 | 0 |
| GA | 1 | 11 | 44 | 41 | 3 | OR | 17 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 0 |
| ID | 18 | 33 | 29 | 20 | 0 | PA | 6 | 13 | 33 | 39 | 9 |
| IL | 17 | 22 | 39 | 20 | 2 | RI | 0 | 0 | 75 | 25 | 0 |
| IN | 16 | 25 | 35 | 22 | 2 | SC | 0 | 2 | 24 | 69 | 5 |
| IA | 49 | 27 | 20 | 4 | 0 | SD | 44 | 34 | 19 | 3 | 0 |
| KS | 53 | 28 | 16 | 3 | 0 | TN | 2 | 10 | 35 | 48 | 5 |
| KY | 8 | 18 | 39 | 30 | 5 | TX | 21 | 27 | 33 | 16 | 3 |
| LA | 1 | 5 | 37 | 48 | 9 | UT | 11 | 28 | 32 | 27 | 2 |
| ME | 0 | 0 | 26 | 70 | 4 | VT | 0 | 25 | 50 | 24 | 1 |
| MD | 1 | 9 | 30 | 52 | 8 | VA | 2 | 8 | 32 | 53 | 5 |
| MA | 0 | 6 | 48 | 46 | 0 | WA | 10 | 24 | 38 | 24 | 4 |
| MI | 17 | 26 | 36 | 17 | 4 | WV | 0 | 6 | 52 | 40 | 2 |
| MN | 30 | 30 | 25 | 14 | 1 | WI | 40 | 33 | 23 | 4 | 0 |
| MS | 0 | 1 | 17 | 70 | 12 | WY | 60 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| MO | 48 | 23 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 48 Sts | 30 | 25 | 25 | 18 | 2 |
| MT | 48 | 30 | 17 | 5 | 0 | | | | | | |
| NE | 77 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Prev Wk | 29 | 27 | 24 | 18 | 2 |
| NV | 58 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 0 | Prev Yr | 24 | 19 | 26 | 27 | 4 |

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 77% adequate, and 5% surplus. Corn harvested 94%, 87% last week, 87% 2011, and 79% five-year average. Corn condition 8% very poor, 21% poor, 38% fair, 30% good, and 3% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves 52%, 41% last week, 61% 2011, and 67% five-year average. Soybeans harvested 6%, 2% last week, 10% 2011, and 15% five-year average. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, and 18% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, and 9% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 65.9 F in Crossville to 75.3 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.69 inches in Clayton to 2.62 inches in Sylacauga. Inconsistent weather was reported throughout the region, as some areas experienced a delay in harvest due to heavy rainfall. On the other hand, many producers made great progress on harvest which was facilitated by dry weather. Corn harvest was nearing completion, while soybeans harvest was beginning. Most of the last cuttings of hay were completed, with good to excellent yield reports. Concerns about livestock water being overall low were also reported.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 20% short, 65% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley 100% harvested. Oats 100% harvested. Second cutting hay 80% harvested. Potatoes 85% harvested. Wind or rain damage 90% none, 5% light, 5% moderate. Farm activities included finishing up small grains harvest; harvesting potatoes and vegetables; equipment maintenance and winterization.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above average across the State for the week ending September 30, ranging from 1 degree above normal at Coolidge and Parker to 8 degrees above normal at Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 107 degrees at Roll and Yuma. The lowest reading was 33 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Precipitation was not received at any of the 21 weather stations this week. Twelve of the 21 weather stations have received less than 75 percent of normal precipitation so far this year. Only six (Coolidge, Maricopa, Paloma, Roll, Safford, and Yuma) have received above normal precipitation to date. Alfalfa conditions were mostly fair to excellent. Harvesting occurred on three-fourths of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Ranchers reporting favorable monsoon season this year. Rangeland will be less productive as weather cools, but soil moisture and tank levels appear to be adequate in many areas. Rangeland conditions vary from very poor to good, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 25% short, 59% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 34% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 100% harvested, 95% 2011, 88% avg. Rice 100% ripe, 93% 2011, 92% avg. Soybeans 88% yellowing, 70% 2011, 72% avg.; 60% mature, 31% 2011, 38% avg. Harvesting continued with some delays due to rain, and progress harvesting rice, in particular, remained slow in many areas due to lodged crops. Many hay producers were making their final cutting of the season. Livestock were in fair condition. Pasture and range conditions were mostly poor to fair. Producers continued to control for severe armyworm infestations throughout the state.

CALIFORNIA: Nearly three quarters of the cotton bolls were open by week's end. Producers started defoliation applications in cotton fields in preparation for harvest. Fields producing silage corn and sorghum were being harvested; corn for grain continues to dry down in preparation for harvest. The rice crop was progressing well, and crop harvest was in full swing. Cotton crop was rated mostly good to excellent. Alfalfa continued to be cut, raked and baled across the State. Producers started planting their winter small grain crops,

however, the majority of producers continued to prepare the fields. The hot and dry weather has assisted harvest of nearly all fruit crops. Orchards and vineyards continued to be irrigated, due to that dry weather. Peach, nectarine and fresh plum harvests continued to wind down, although domestic demand remains strong. Cling peach harvest was complete. Stone fruit orchards that had completed harvest were undergoing pruning, topping, and general orchard cleanup; this included apricot and cherry orchards. Prune harvest was nearly complete in the Sacramento Valley. Harvest continued of late variety table grapes. Raisin grapes continued to dry, on the vine and on paper. Red and white wine grape harvest was in full swing across the State, although some growers were waiting for higher brix before starting red wine grape harvest. Persimmons continued to size and color. Pomegranate harvest was in full swing in the San Joaquin Valley; Sacramento Valley pomegranate harvest was expected to be soon. Gala, Fuji and Granny Smith apple and Bartlett, Bosc, and Asian pear harvests continued. Fig harvest was ongoing. Kiwi harvest was expected to begin soon. Olive fruit continued to mature; harvest started in Tulare County. New citrus groves were being planted. The Valencia orange harvest continued. Oranges were being sorted due to re-greening; oversized fruit was being juiced. Tangerines continued to size and color. Lemons were picked and packed. Almond harvest continued, as more and more varieties were being shaken. Walnut harvest was underway. Pistachio harvest was in full swing. Pecans were developing well. Tulare County reported black-eyed peas were being cut and windrowed in the southern part of the county. Eggplant, cucumbers, peppers, squash, honeydew, tomatoes, and other vegetables continued to be harvested, while pumpkins were progressing well. In Fresno County, processing tomato harvest was coming to an end, while carrots were progressing well and harvest preparation continued for broccoli, kale and other vegetables. Merced County reported continued harvest for cantaloupe, honeydew, tomato and watermelon, while harvest began for squash and beans. In San Joaquin County, tomatoes, melons and peppers were finishing harvest, while harvest was ongoing for squash and pumpkins. Sutter County reported harvest winding down for beans and processing tomatoes. Rangeland and non-irrigated pasture quality deterioration continued with some reports of very poor conditions in the San Joaquin Valley. Range allocations in Siskiyou County were being shut down early due to drought and wildlife forage needs. Irrigated pasture was reported to be in good condition. Fire danger remained high. Cattle and sheep were moved down from some higher elevation range. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients continued to increase as range quality waned. Unseasonably warm weather stressed some dairy cows.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.0 days. Topsoil moisture 54% very short, 28% short, 18% adequate. Subsoil moisture 68% very short, 27% short, 5% adequate. Alfalfa 4th cutting 70%, 26% 2011, 24% avg; Spring wheat harvested 86%, 90% 2011, 92% avg; Corn silage harvested 95%, 87% 2011, 84% avg; Fall potatoes harvested 75%, 42% 2011, 53% avg; Sugarbeets 19% harvested, 6% 2011, 15% avg; condition 15% poor, 35% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Dry onions harvested 80%, 79% 2011, 74% avg. Dry beans cut 92%, 82% 2011, 78% avg, harvested 62%, 56% 2011, 53% avg; Sunflowers condition 45% very poor, 28% poor, 21% fair, 6% good. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 20% poor, 41% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. Colorado received scattered showers resulting in above average precipitation and had average temperatures. Baca County reported some hail damage to range and cropland.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 42% short, 48% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 47% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 24% short, 62% adequate, 12% surplus. Other Hay

Third Cutting 94%, 88% 2011, 86% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 46%, 24% 2011, 21% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 94%, 41% 2011, 58% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 17%, 0% 2011, 3% avg. Corn condition 20% very poor, 21% poor, 31% fair, 22% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 26% good, 34% excellent. Apples condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 49% fair, 34% good, 11% excellent. Corn progress dent 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg.; Corn progress mature 99%, 99% 2011, 95% avg.; Corn harvested for grain 67%, 54% 2011, 52% avg.; Corn harvested for silage 100%, 99% 2011, 80% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 72%, 61% 2011, 72% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 33%, 26% 2011, 38% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 1%, 1% 2011, 3% avg.; Barley Planted 24%, 7% 2011, 14% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 12%, 23% 2011, 10% avg.; Winter Wheat Emerged 7%, 0% 2011, 3% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 92%, 93% 2011, 79% avg.; Snap Beans harvested 97%, 100% 2011, 99% avg.; Sweet Corn harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 98% avg.; Watermelons harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg.; Apples harvested 70%, 86% 2011, 67% avg.; Corn harvest is in full swing. Soybean fields are turning yellow. Small grain seeding has begun with quick emergence due to adequate moisture.

FLORIDA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 42% short, 46% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn Harvested 96%, 100% 2011, 96% avg. Hay Third Cutting 76%, 37% 2011, N/A avg. Oats Planted 12%, 8% 2011, 9% avg. Pecans 0% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent. Pecans Harvested 3%, 2% 2011, 1% Avg. Rye Planted 11%, 10% 2011, 12% avg. Sorghum 3% very poor, 6% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum Harvested 37%, 30% 2011, 31% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Soybeans Harvested 3%, 2% 2011, 1% Avg. Tobacco Harvested 100%, 96% 2011, 98% Avg. Winter Wheat Planted 3%, 5% 2011, 3% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 1.6 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 70's to the high 80's. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 40's to the high 60's.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 51% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Very dry weather conditions dominated throughout the week. The precipitation that was received came in very light, very isolated showers, which passed quickly. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid to upper eighties in most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.43 inch. All of Hawaii's counties have been designated drought disaster areas as Kauai County was announced on September 26. Approximately 78 percent of the State is rated as in some stage of drought (abnormally dry through extreme). Rains from last week, gave a small boost to some pastures and rangelands and slight improvement was noted. For the time, irrigation reservoirs remain adequately full and continue to provide water in areas where available.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.9 days. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 32% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn harvested for silage 53%, 25% 2011, 51% avg. Onions harvested 90%, 77% 2011, 82% avg. Potato vines killed 96%, 91% 2011, 95% avg. Potatoes harvested 46%, 33% 2011, 37% avg. Dry beans harvested 93%, 87% 2011, 82% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 97%, 93% 2011, 90% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 55%, 23% 2011, 49% avg. Irrigation water supply 6% very poor, 14% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Potato condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 8% fair, 67% good, 20% excellent. The Benewah County extension educator reports 40 consecutive days since they have had any precipitation. The Clearwater County extension educator reports producers are waiting for the burn ban to be lifted to burn fields and finish planting. The Caribou County extension educator reports good weather helped farmers get most of the potatoes harvested this past week and fall field work is under way. The Franklin County

extension educator reports the area remains very dry with no substantial rain in a long time.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 37% short, 44% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 44% short, 21% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 98% turning yellow, 91% 2011, 60% avg. Fall activities continue with dry conditions persisting throughout most of the state, allowing an average of 5.4 days suitable for field work. Temperatures averaged 59.9 degrees, 2.1 degrees below normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.71 inches, only 0.07 inches above normal with most rainfall being reported in the southern districts.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 21% very short, 39% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Tobacco harvested 83%, 79% 2011, 82% avg. Average moisture content of harvested corn 21%. Average moisture content of harvested soybeans 14%. Temperatures ranged from 7o below normal to 1o above normal with a low of 28o and a high of 82o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 3.98 inches. Harvest of both corn and soybeans rapidly advanced during the week with only minor delays due to scattered rain showers and heavy morning dew. Corn harvest is running about 8 days ahead of the 5-year average pace, while soybean harvest lags about 2 days behind the average. Many farmers have been reluctant to store corn on the farm due to fears of aflatoxin contamination. Tobacco harvest is nearing an end for some producers with close to average yields reported. Planting of winter wheat is well underway and will gain momentum as farmers finish harvesting corn and soybeans.

IOWA: There were 6.9 days suitable for fieldwork statewide during the past week. Topsoil moisture level declined to 57 percent very short, 36 percent short, 7 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture also declined slightly and is now rated 70 percent very short, 26 percent short, 4 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. With row crop harvest more than half complete, fifty-six percent of the State is seeing moderate to heavy grain movement from farm to elevator. Dry weather throughout the week allowed Iowa's farmers to surpass the halfway point in harvesting corn and soybean acres according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Iowa Field Office. Soybean harvest advanced 31 percentage points from last week, with northwest Iowa harvesting 38 percent of their crop in just one week. Farmers are getting fall tillage underway.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 34% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 51% very short, 35% short, 14% adequate, 0% surplus. Sorghum Headed 96%, 95% 2011, 99% avg. Sunflowers ray flowers dried or dropped 92%, 90% 2011, 88% avg.; turned yellow 83%, 78% 2011, 71% avg.; turned brown 56%, 53% 2011, 31% avg.; condition 18% very poor, 28% poor, 43% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 95%, 96% 2011, 99% avg. fourth cutting 61%, 60% 2011, 73% avg. Feed grain supplies 21% very short, 26% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 37% very short, 37% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 40% very short, 29% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus. Most Kansas producers saw some precipitation last week along with seasonable temperatures. Fourteen stations received more than an inch of rain. Garnett led the State with 2.79 inches, followed by Liberal with 2.28 inches. Only five of 52 stations did not receive any measurable moisture for the week. Weekly high temperatures ranged from 97 degrees in Wilmore to a mild 78 degrees at Eskridge, while weekly lows were in the 30's and 40's with Holton recording the lowest at 32 degrees. Producers continue harvesting corn, sorghum and some soybeans, with many stalks being baled for forage. Wheat seeding is in full force across the State and many producers are hoping for moisture to develop the 2013 crop. Ten percent of the State's corn crop was harvested last week. Kansas farmers seeded 23 percent of the State's wheat acreage last week. Sorghum harvest was underway across the State and reached 13 percent complete by Sunday.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 22% short, 63% adequate and 10% surplus. Subsoil

moisture 17% very short, 32% short, 47% adequate and 4% surplus. Rainfall totaled 1.27 inches Statewide, 0.44 inches above normal. Temperatures averaged 64 degrees, which was normal. Dark tobacco cut 88%. Burley tobacco cut 80%. Condition of housed tobacco, 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, and 18% excellent. Tobacco ready for stripping 12%. Tobacco already stripped 1%. Winter Wheat seeding complete 6%.

LOUISIANA: 5.7 Days suitable for fieldwork. Soil moisture 5% very short, 16% short, 58% adequate, 21% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Vegetables condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 47% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent. Sugarcane planted 89% this week, 86% last week, 95% last year, 88% average; Sugarcane harvested 3% this week, n/a last week, 1% last year, 1% average; Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 16% excellent. Sweet potatoes harvested 41% this week, 32% last week, 33% last year, 30% average; Sweet potato conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 80% good, 3% excellent. Pecans harvest 6% this week, n/a last week, 1% last year, 3% average.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 14% short, 76% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 84%, 66% 2011, 75% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 7%, 6% 2011, 19% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 96%, 51% 2011, 70% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 45%, 0% 2011, 6% avg.; Corn condition 11% very poor, 15% poor, 18% fair, 42% good, 14% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. Apples condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Corn progress dent 99%, 99% 2011, 98% avg.; Corn progress mature 95%, 91% 2011, 89% avg.; Corn harvested for grain 53%, 46% 2011, 47% avg.; Corn harvested for silage 97%, 88% 2011, 88% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 77%, 60% 2011, 70% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 43%, 26% 2011, 41% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 5%, 1% 2011, 5% avg.; Barley Planted 42%, 24% 2011, 34% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 22%, 14% 2011, 17% avg.; Winter Wheat Emerged 7%, 4% 2011, 3% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 98%, 99% 2011, 98% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 92%, 100% 2011, 82% avg.; Snap Beans harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 98% avg.; Sweet corn harvested 99%, 97% 2011, 98% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 96%, 97% 2011, 97% avg.; Watermelons harvested 99%, 100% 2011, 99% avg.; Apples harvested 78%, 67% 2011, 74% avg.; Stink Bugs have damaged apples. Corn and soybean harvest in full swing. Cover crop small grains are emerging quickly. Deep soil profiles are dry.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 19% very short, 35% short, 46% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 32% very short, 37% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus. All hay 14% very poor, 26% poor, 32% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent. Third cutting hay 91%, 89% 2011, 87% avg. Fourth cutting hay 46%, 32% 2011, 37% avg. Dry beans 9% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Dry beans harvested 64%, 34% 2011, 56% avg. Six days suitable for field work last week. Good week for harvest activities with cool and dry weather. Corn and soybean harvest continued. Silage harvest nearly complete southwest. Dry beans harvested at a rapid pace. Sunny days and cool nights were good for development of overall quality of Sugarbeets. Growers anticipating October 22 start to open piling and long term storage. Most potato growers half-way done with harvest southeast Michigan. Wheat planting progressed as soybeans harvested. Concord grape harvest ended. Juice grape yields low but sugar levels high. Harvest of small apple crop neared completion most areas. It was about 75 percent complete northwest. Normally majority of apple crop is harvested October. Cranberry harvest will begin soon. Near normal temperatures have allowed growers to continue end of season work fields, including harvest of final crops, removal of stakes, plastic and drip tape, applying final pesticide applications and planting of cover crops. Pumpkin and fall squash harvest continued, while final harvests conducted on most pepper, tomato, eggplant, cucumber, and summer squash fields.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 44% Very Short, 41% Short, 15% Adequate. Pasture 30% Very Poor, 30% Poor, 25% Fair, 14% Good, 1% Excellent. Corn 16% moisture content, 23% 2011, 24% avg. Soybeans 99% Mature, 68% 2011, 69% avg.; 10% moisture content, 13% 2011, 13% avg. Dry Beans 93% Harvested, 69% 2011, 69% avg. Potatoes 83% Harvested, 66% 2011, 66% avg. Sugarbeets 20% Harvested, 10% 2011, 17% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 21% Fair, 61% Good, 14% Excellent. Sunflower condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 15% Fair, 58% Good, 24% Excellent. Dry weather prevailed across the State this week. Most reporting stations recorded no precipitation during the week.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 63% adequate, 30% surplus. Hay-warm season hay harvested 97%, 96% 2011, 96% avg. Rice mature 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Sorghum mature 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Sorghum harvested 92%, 96% 2011, 84% avg. Soybeans turning color 98%, 96% 2011, 94% avg. Sweet potatoes harvested 50%, 61% 2011, 50% avg. Sweet potatoes 0% very poor, 12% poor, 24% fair, 46% good, 18% excellent. Winter wheat planted 5%, 24% 2011, 6% avg. Winter wheat emerged 1%, 12% 2011, 3% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 69% good, 8% excellent. Mississippi received rain over the weekend with precipitation concentrating in the southern part of the State. The downpour over the weekend slowed harvests and planting of winter pasture, and may keep farmers out of the fields for several days. Crop yields are reported as good and fall fieldwork is underway.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Precipitation 0.85 of an inch. Temperatures were average to 3 degrees above average. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 31% short, 40% adequate. Subsoil moisture supply 60% short, 29% short, 11% adequate. Supply of hay and other roughages 57% very short, 30% short, 13% adequate. Stock water supplies 53% very short, 29% short, 18% adequate. Corn moisture at harvest 15.2%.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.9, 6.8 last year. Topsoil moisture 73% very short, 34% last year; 23% short, 50% last year; 4% adequate, 16% last year; 0% surplus, 0% last year. Subsoil moisture 66% very short, 18% last year; 28% short, 44% last year; 6% adequate, 37% last year; 0% surplus, 1% last year. Corn for grain harvested 9%, 4% last year. Corn for silage harvested 71%, 62% last year. Corn condition 4% very poor, 0% last year; 14% poor, 3% last year; 27% fair, 34% last year; 37% good, 49% last year; 18% excellent, 14% last year. Potatoes harvested 51%, 24% last year. Potatoes condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 3% poor, 0% last year; 28% fair, 8% last year; 54% good, 78% last year; 15% excellent, 14% last year. Sugar beets harvested 12%, 3% last year. Sugar beets condition 5% very poor, 0% last year; 5% poor, 12% last year; 26% fair, 39% last year; 57% good, 36% last year; 7% excellent, 13% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges — cattle and calves 48%, 35% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges — sheep and lambs 57%, 41% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed — cattle 21%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed — sheep 24%. The week ending September 30th maintained the unseasonably warm and dry pattern much of Montana has been experiencing. Baker received the largest amount of precipitation for the week with 0.59 of an inch of moisture and most other stations saw little or no precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to mid 80s, with the state-wide high temperature of 86 degrees recorded in Scobey. A majority of stations reported lows in the upper 20s to the mid 40s. The coldest reported low of 21 degrees was recorded in Wisdom followed by Cooke City and West Yellowstone with 28 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 79% very short, 19% short, 2% adequate. Subsoil moisture 81% very short, 18% short, 1% adequate. Irrigated corn conditions rated 2% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Dryland corn conditions rated 51% very poor, 33% poor, 14% fair, 2% good. Dry beans dropping leaves 96%, 97% 2011, 93% avg. Dry beans harvested 65%, 71% 2011, 70% avg. Dry bean conditions rated 2% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent. Proso millet

harvested 78%, 56% 2011, 62% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting 87%, 85% 2011, 77% avg. Fall harvest progressed across the State with limited rainfall, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Nebraska Field Office. Corn harvest is over half complete, near one month ahead of average. Soybean harvest also neared the half way point with harvest difficult due to plants with dry pods and green stems. Winter wheat seeding approached the two-thirds point but fields were slow to emerge due to dry soil conditions. Sorghum and proso millet harvests continued and sugar beet harvest has started. With ninety-eight percent of the State's pastures in poor or very poor condition, cattle producers continued seeking forage supplies and culling of livestock. Light precipitation was received in the southern Panhandle and Southwest District with amounts recorded less than one quarter of an inch. Other areas of the State received little to no rain. Temperatures averaged near normal in the Northeast, Central and East Central Districts, 2 to 3 degrees above normal in the southern third, and 4 degrees above normal in the Panhandle. Highs were in the mid 80's and lows were in the mid 30's.

NEVADA: Cooler weather began arriving with the fall season. Weekly average temperatures were 3 to 6 degrees above normal. Las Vegas temperature hit 97 degrees. Overnight lows ranged from 69 degrees in Las Vegas to 34 degrees in Winnemucca. Precipitation totaled 0.05 inch in Elko, 0.34 inch in Ely, 0.01 inch in Winnemucca, and 0.36 inch in Eureka. Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Pasture and range conditions remained in poor to very poor condition. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition. Third cutting of alfalfa was near completion. Onion and potato harvest continued. Range livestock were being moved from burned or spent ranges. Fall caving was underway. Calves are being sorted and shipped. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, irrigating, pesticide application, weed control, and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 9% short, 71% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 71% adequate, 17% surplus. Maine Potatoes 45% harvested, 45% 2011, 50% avg, condition 18% fair, 82% good. Massachusetts Potatoes 50% harvested, 75% 2011, 75% avg, condition 10% fair, 90% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 60% harvested, 45% 2011, 75% avg. Maine Oats 100% harvested, 95% 2011, 99% avg. Field Corn 50% harvested, 30% 2011, 50% avg, condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 52% good, 23% excellent. Sweet Corn 99% harvested, 95% 2011, 95% avg. Second Crop Hay 99% harvested, 95% 2011, 99% avg. Third Crop Hay 75% harvested, 65% 2011, 75% avg. Apples 65% harvested, 60% 2011, 60% avg. Peaches 100% harvested, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Pears 75% harvested, 80% 2011, 80% avg. Massachusetts Cranberries 10% harvested, 25% 2011, 20% avg, size 70% average, 30% above average, condition 80% good, 20% excellent. The week ending September 30 was seasonably cool with scattered reports of light frosts in northern New England. Widespread showers arrived on Friday and wet weather conditions persisted throughout the rest of the week. Average temperatures for the week ranged from 2 degrees below normal in Maine and Vermont to 2 degrees above normal in Rhode Island. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.2 to 4.9 inches. General activities included applying protective sprays, baling dry hay and chopping haylage, and harvesting fruits, fall vegetables, corn, and potatoes.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Temperatures reached highs in the low 80s and lows in the upper 30s across the Garden State. Field corn was harvested for grain and chopped for silage. Farmers have begun clean-up for the summer crop season and were planting fall cover crops. Fall vegetables were being harvested. The cranberry harvest is underway. Milk production and livestock condition were average. Other activities included hay work and tilling fields.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 46% short and 15% adequate. Wind damage 5% light, 2% moderate and 2% severe; 80% cotton damaged and 55% sorghum. No hail damage reported this week. Alfalfa 5% very poor,

7% poor, 33% fair, 50% good and 5% excellent; 98% 5th cutting complete; 44% 6th cutting complete. Cotton 8% very poor, 24% poor, 28% fair, 22% good and 18% excellent; 98% setting bolls; 52% bolls opening. Corn 6% very poor, 19% poor, 30% fair, 32% good and 13% excellent; 90% dent; 60% mature; 83% Silage harvested. Irrigated Sorghum 10% poor, 55% fair and 35% good; 55% coloring. Dryland Sorghum 50% very poor, 34% poor and 16% fair; 93% headed; 25% coloring. Total Sorghum 33% very poor, 26% poor, 29% fair and 12% good; 95% headed; 36% turning color. Winter wheat 63% planted. Peanut 20% very poor, 60% poor and 20% fair; 100% pegging. Lettuce 5% very poor, 7% poor, 16% fair, 56% good and 16% excellent ; 99% planted; Chile 3% very poor, 24% poor, 32% fair, 26% good and 15% excellent; 90% harvested green. Apples 50% fair and 50% good; 80% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 19% fair, 38% good and 42% excellent. Cattle condition 21% very poor, 25% poor, 37% fair and 17% good. Sheep condition 35% very poor, 29% poor, 24% fair and 12% good. Residual moisture from Hurricane Miriam made its way over the Land of Enchantment to bring some cooler temperatures and additional precipitation. Locations that received the most precipitation include Carlsbad with a whopping 2.64 inches, Tatum with 1.17 inches and Raton with 0.75 inches. Temperatures slightly cooler than normal were seen across the State thanks to increased cloud coverage through the week. Locations whose temperatures were the furthest below normal include Farmington, Chama and Roswell all at 5 degrees below normal.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Soil moisture 5% very short, 18% short, 71% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay crops 9% poor, 45% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Potatoes 72% harvested, 56% last year, 71% avg. Dry beans 25% harvested, 36% last year, 44% avg. Corn 10% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Grain corn 9% harvested. Corn silage 71% harvested, 43% last year, 56% avg. Soybeans 12% harvested, 1% last year, 8% avg. Soybeans 3% poor, 33% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Apples 78% harvested, 50% last year, 53% avg. Apples 64% poor, 27% fair, 9% good. Pears 97% harvested, 93% last year, 92% avg. Grapes 66% harvested, 38% last year, 46% avg. Grapes 20% poor, 46% fair, 34% good. Sweet corn 99% harvested, 97% last year, 94% avg. Onions 95% harvested, 79% last year, 85% avg. Snap beans 90% harvested, 88% last year, 94% avg. Cabbage 91% harvested, 90% last year, 84% avg. Tomatoes 93% harvested, 80% last year, 88% avg. Lettuce 99% harvested. The average rainfall for the State was below normal. Temperatures ranged from 77 to 33 degrees. The average temperature was below normal.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 5.6 days suitable for field work, compared to 4.9 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 13% short, 75% adequate and 12% surplus. The state received scattered precipitation during the week with some areas receiving over 1.0 inch of rain. Most of the state remained at slightly below average temperatures for the week ending September 30, 2012. Rainfall over the last week has continued to improve soil moisture in much of the state.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture supplies 43% very short, 46% short, 11% adequate. Subsoil moisture supplies 34% very short, 50% short, 16% adequate. Corn for silage chopped 89% this week, 77% last week, 60% last year, 62% average. Dry edible beans harvested 95% this week, 90% last week, 60% last year, 51% average. Potatoes dug 73% this week, 52% last week, 46% last year, 58% average. Sugarbeets lifted 20% this week, 17% last week, 12% last year, 18% average; condition 3% poor, 13% fair, 61% good, 23% excellent. Sunflower bracts turned brown 92% this week, 78% last week, 60% last year, 58% average; harvested 16% this week, 4% last week, 1% last year, 1% average; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Stockwater supplies 23% very short, 39% short, 38% adequate. Dry conditions allowed producers to make progress harvesting row crops and oilseeds last week. Pasture and range conditions continued to deteriorate due to lack of rain. It was reported that rain was also needed in order to replenish Stockwater supplies.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work, 3.9. Top soil moisture 9% very short, 29% short, 56% adequate, and 6% surplus. Apples condition 28% very poor, 17% poor, 26% fair, 24% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Corn silage harvested 92%, 52% 2011, 81% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 92%, 76% 2011, 85% avg. Fall & winter apples harvested 58%, 49% 2011, 51% avg. Grapes harvested 72%, 42% 2011, 58% avg. Potatoes harvested 90%, 74% 2011, 80% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 89%, 63% 2011, 77% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 31% short, 42% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 58% very short, 31% short, 11% adequate. Winter wheat seedbed prepared 85% this week, 77% last week, 79% last year, 87% average. Canola seedbed prepared 90% this week, 85% last week, 87% last year, n/a average; planted 50% this week, 20% last week, 38% last year, n/a average; emerged 8% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Rye seedbed prepared 91% this week, 83% last week, 76% last year, 91% average; planted 56% this week, 36% last week, 31% last year, 61% average; emerged 26% this week, 7% last week, 6% last year, n/a average. Oats seedbed prepared 67% this week, 66% last week, 57% last year, 68% average; planted 13% this week, n/a last week, 9% last year, 17% average. Corn harvested 79% this week, 67% last week, 74% last year, 67% average. Sorghum headed 95% this week, 94% last week, 99% last year, 98% average. Soybeans condition 28% very poor, 39% poor, 24% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent; setting pods 93% this week, 88% last week, 86% last year, 94% average; mature 30% this week, 21% last week, 19% last year, 31% average; harvested 8% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, 9% average. Peanuts mature 64% this week, 54% last week, 40% last year, 59% average; dug 5% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, 11% average. Cotton setting bolls 95% this week, 94% last week, 99% last year, 100% average. Alfalfa condition 29% very poor, 35% poor, 27% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent; 3rd cutting 95% this week, 94% last week, 52% last year, 90% average; 4th cutting 52% this week, 51% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Other hay condition 32% very poor, 41% poor, 20% fair, 6% good, 1% excellent; 2nd cutting 64% this week, 63% last week, 51% last year, 72% average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 15% poor, 45% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Storms mid-week produced hail and high winds across much of the State. Rain continued to fall throughout the week, with generous totals accumulated in the central part of the State. Overall the drought is still ongoing and much more rain is needed to overcome the very dry conditions. Wheat, rye and canola began to emerge, and more was planted with the available moisture. Low pond levels continued to be a serious concern, even after recent rainfall.

OREGON: 90%, 83% 2011, 95% average. Corn Condition: 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 77% good, 0% excellent. Corn, Harvested: 49%, N/A 2011, N/A average. Weather: This week was warm & dry, with almost all stations reported above average temperatures; only a few reported precipitation & those reported only a little. Most counties reported high temperatures in the 80's to low 90's. Medford had the highest recorded temperature at 92 degrees, above its normal high of this time of fall. Overnight temperatures decreased this week, with several stations reported having a freezing temperature. Christmas Valley had the lowest recorded temperature at 27 degrees. There was some light precipitation in a few regions of the State. Joseph received the highest rainfall at 0.37 inches, slightly above its normal for this time of the season. Field Crops: Many producers were in the fields seeding fall wheat & hoping for moisture in north central & northeastern Oregon. Some stubble mowing or last minutes weed control before seeding. It was dry. No measureable rain since mid-July for North Central Oregon. Sunflowers & corn left to harvest. In the Willamette Valley, silage corn cutting advanced rapidly. Red clover for seed finished harvest. Fields were prepared for fall planting. Grass seed fields spraying finished. Fruits & Nuts: The dry weather has been beneficial to maturing orchard & vineyard crops, contributing to excellent harvest conditions. Douglas County wine grape harvest has begun, with early varieties like pinot gris &

sauvignon blanc out of the vineyard first. Wine grapes yield & quality looked good in multiple counties. Winter pear harvest continued in Hood River Valley. Asian pear crop looked nice, having good size & color. Apple harvest continued. Prunes were ripe & almost finished with harvest. Cranberry growers continued preparation for upcoming harvest. Hazelnuts were dropping, but about 3 weeks behind the normal first drop. Hazelnut harvest began for early dropping varieties, having a good size. Vegetables: Sweet corn harvest for processors continued or was winding down, depending on locale. Cool morning temperatures were slowing down the ripening of tomatoes, peppers, & eggplant. Garlic needs to be planted soon. Beets for cannery were being harvested. Farmer markets still had abundant varieties of vegetables. Pumpkins ready for harvest & Halloween. Nurseries & Greenhouses: Fall flowering plants available. Irrigation continued. Livestock, Range & Pasture: Umatilla County spring calves continued to be gathered & weaned by cattle ranchers, as pastures continued to dry. In the Willamette Valley, livestock, range, & pasture were holding their own. Better than average feed in some areas for this time of year, in Coos & Curry counties, but the uplands especially were drying. Cattle were mostly off the bottoms & were being gathered off the hills.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Soil moisture; 1% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate and 10% surplus. Fall plowing; 52% this week, 47% last week, 30% last year, 41% average. Corn silage, harvested; 87% this week, 80% last week, 54% last year and 75% average. Barley planted; 47% this week, 38% last week, 21% last year, and 45% average. Barley emerged; 27% this week, 0% last week, 13% last year, and 23% average. Winter wheat planted; 36% this week, 27% last week, 9% last year, and 23% average. Winter wheat emerged; 16% this week, 0% last week, 4% last year, and 9% average. Soybean harvest; 7% this week, 3% last week, 1% last year, 7% average. Potato harvest; 90% this week, 70% last week, 46% last year and 65% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting; 88% this week, 86% last week, 64% last year and 70% average. Apples harvested; 86% this week, 71% last week, 67% last year and 65% average. Grapes harvested; 85% this week, 50% last week, 40% last year and 31% average. Soybeans condition; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 57% good, and 24% excellent. Pennsylvania had an average of 4 days suitable for field work. Field activities for the week included filling silos, harvesting apples, corn for grain and corn silage.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 3% very short, 33% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 0% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Corn harvested 96%, 98% 2011, 96% avg. Soybeans bloomed 99%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Soybeans pods set 95%, 98% 2011, 97% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 32%, 24% 2011, 32% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 6%, 7% 2011, 13% avg. Soybeans mature 4%, 3% 2011, 5% avg. Soybeans harvested 0%, 1% 2011, 1% avg. Cotton bolls set 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Winter wheat planted 17%, 20% 2011, 8% avg. Winter wheat emerged 0%, 1% 2011, 1% avg. Oats planted 1%, 4% 2011, 3% avg. Tobacco harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 88%, 74% 2011, 84% avg. Winter grazings planted 28%, 31% 2011, 28% avg. Sunny, seasonal weather was observed on both Monday and Tuesday. Aiken reported the state's highest temperature on Monday at 85 degrees. On Tuesday morning, Chesnee cooled to 44 degrees. Hartsville reported a low temperature of 47 degrees and Walterboro reported 52 degrees. The airports at Orangeburg, Kingstree, Shaw AFB, Charleston and the Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station reached 81 degrees. Warmer, more humid air arrived on Wednesday. On Thursday afternoon, Dillon, McCormick and Columbia shared a high temperature value of 88 degrees. The weekend began with more clouds for the Upstate and spotty, light rains. Isolated thunderstorms on Saturday evening produced one-inch diameter hail at Tarboro in Jasper County. Jamestown received 1.15 inches of rain. Overcast skies affected most of the state on Sunday before mid-afternoon light rains or drizzle began forming and drifting north. At 11 00 p.m., rain was falling at Charleston, Columbia and

Greenville. September ended with a rainfall range of 6.98 inches measured at Caesars Head to just 0.65 inches measured at Bamberg. The state average temperature for the period was one degree above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 90 degrees at Givhans on September 26, Barnwell on September 27, and at Barnwell and Sullivan's Island on September 28. The lowest official temperature reported was 43 degrees at Table Rock on September 24 and at Chesnee and Ninety Nine Islands on September 26. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 1.67 inches at Georgetown AP ending at 7 00 a.m. on September 30. The state average rainfall for the period was 0.6 inches. South Carolina river stages were near to below normal.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil moisture 73% very short, 22% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 72% very short, 22% short, 6% adequate. Sunflower bracts yellow 96%, 92% 2011, 89% avg. Sunflower mature 85%, 40% 2011, 34% avg. Sunflower condition 10% very poor, 17% poor, 45% fair, 28% good. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 98%, 92% 2011, 88% avg. Feed supplies 20% very short, 37% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 38% very short, 38% short, 24% adequate. Cattle condition 5% poor, 29% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Sheep condition 5% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent. Weather conditions were ideal last week for row crop harvest pushing all harvested rates farther ahead of last year's average and the five-year averages. Major activities last week included harvesting row crops, planting winter wheat, moving cattle to stubble fields and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 79% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Cotton 75% defoliated, 60% 2011, 62% avg. Burley tobacco 83% harvested, 82% 2011, 83% avg. Dark Air Cured tobacco 88% harvested, 95% 2011, 97% avg. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 80% harvested, 89% 2011, 88% avg. Winter Wheat 7% seeded, 8% 2011, 7% avg. Despite scattered showers, corn harvest coming to a close. Farmers turned focus to harvesting cotton and soybeans. Cotton, soybean, burley tobacco harvest progressing at near normal pace, dark fire and dark air-cured tobacco harvest continued to lag behind, reportedly because of labor shortages. Many farmers wrapped-up fall hay harvest. Wheat growers began wheat seeding. Nurseries active digging for fall sales. Armyworms continued to affect pastures.

TEXAS: Most parts of the state received rainfall last week. Portions of East and West Texas recorded six inches or more for the week, while most other areas experienced scattered showers. Small Grains Winter wheat and oats seeding was in full swing around the state with an increase in seeding in some areas due to recent rains. Rainfall also aided recently seeded and emerged wheat. For producers who had not yet seeded, land preparation was underway. Row Crops Cotton harvest continued across the eastern half of the state while in areas of West Texas and the Plains, harvest was just getting underway. Many producers were making plans to defoliate cotton in the bolls opening stage. Corn, sorghum and sunflower harvest continued in the Plains but had wrapped up in most other areas. Peanut harvest was underway in areas of Northeast Texas and the High Plains. Soybeans continued to mature in the High Plains while harvest was active in East Texas. Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops Harvest of summer potatoes and pumpkins was underway in parts of the High Plains. In South Texas, cabbage continued to develop and producers were able to turn off irrigation systems. In the Lower Valley, fall vegetable planting and early-season citrus harvest continued. Sugarcane producers were making plans to begin harvesting soon. Livestock, Range, and Pasture Range and pasture condition showed signs of improvement around the state last week. Rainfall aided grass growth and soil moisture levels. In East Texas, hay continued to be cut with some producers reporting a surplus of hay supplies. Producers continued to combat pests in pastures and hayfields and several reported problems with feral hogs. Overall, livestock were in good condition. Sheep and goat herds in the Edwards Plateau benefited from the recent greening of pastures. Fall ranch work was

underway with producers weaning, culling, and vaccinating herds and shipping stockers.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 31% very short, 39% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 29% very short, 28% short, 43% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 47%, 69% 2011, 66% avg. Corn dent 90%, 63% 2011, 81% avg. Corn mature 65%, 18% 2011, 51% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 16%, 0% 2011, 6% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 64%, 31% 2011, 40% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 96%, 85% 2011, 91% avg. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 43%, 0% 2011, 24% avg. Onions harvested 70%, 40% 2011, 59% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 37%, 24% 2011, 39% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 37%, 26% 2011, 38% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 14% very short, 30% short, 56% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples harvested 50%, 17% 2011, 42% avg. Peaches harvested 88%, 83% 2011, 88% avg. For the week ending September 30, 2012, there was a reported 6.5 days suitable for field work. Beaver County reports rain this week was appreciated, even though some hay got rained on. Carbon County reports gentle rainfall this past week helped to relieve some of the topsoil moisture concerns, but accumulations were limited. Fall precipitation is still below average. Duchesne County reports some much needed rain storms this past week. Although it is too late to help improve crops for the current year, the added soil moisture will help improve the crops for next year. Uintah County reports good rains, up to 2 inches in some parts of the county this week which recharged topsoil moisture. The corn crop looks good and is drying down nicely, according to Beaver County reports. In Box Elder County the grain corn harvest is beginning. Most dry land farmers are waiting to plant fall wheat. A few farmers planted wheat deeper than usual and about 50% of it is up. The onion harvest is progressing, with reports coming in that the quality and yield are both good. Farmers with irrigation are busy planting fall wheat. Fields that are up look good. In Cache County conditions continue to be very dry. The harvest of corn silage, safflower, and 4th crop alfalfa hay is progressing nicely. Winter wheat needs to be planted, but many are holding off because of dry soil conditions. Carbon County reports that crops are looking good. Corn silage harvest is complete in Duchesne County and grain corn has started to dry down significantly. Weber County reports growers busy harvesting corn silage, onions and 4th/5th crop alfalfa. Livestock looks good according to Beaver County reports. Cache County reports some evidence of pneumonia in cattle, caused by wide variations of high and low temperatures, and dusty conditions. Carbon County reports summer ranges are doing well due to some late summer and early fall rains, which also eased irrigation water concerns. Some stock ponds have filled while others have been missed by thunderstorms. Duchesne County reports many livestock producers have started to bring livestock home and put them on available fall grazing. Inadequate fall grazing is expected to lead to early feeding this year. Uintah County reports that the rain has helped fill livestock ponds.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture 2% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Livestock 4% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Other Hay 2% very poor, 18% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Corn Dent 97%, 93% 2011, 99% 5-yr avg. Corn Mature 94%, 86% 2011, 92% 5-yr avg. Corn Harvested 79%, 62% 2011, 56% 5-yr avg. Corn Silage Harvested 90%, 88% 2011, 91% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 3% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans Setting Pods 100%, 100% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Soybeans Dropping Leaves 33%, 41% 2011, 49% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat seeded 9%, 27% 2011, 13% 5-yr avg. Barley Seeded 32%, 37% 2011, 29% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured Tobacco Harvested 82%, 75% 2011, 74% 5-yr avg. Burley Tobacco Harvested 88%, 88% 2011, 86% 5-yr avg. Peanuts

5% fair, 91% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts Dug 20%, 7% 2011, 14% 5-yr avg. Peanuts Combined 2%, 3% 2011, 7% 5-yr avg. Cotton 3% fair, 96% good, 1% excellent. Cotton Bolls Opening 85%, 84% 2011, 84% 5-yr avg. Fall Apples Harvested 85%, 47% 2011, 57% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples Harvested 54%, 0% 2011, 27% 5-yr avg. Oats Harvested 100%, NA 2011, NA 5-yr avg. It was a busy week for producers throughout Virginia, as clear weather with minimal rain showers allowed field work to progress rapidly this week. The temperatures have also been favorable, with cool nights and warm days providing nearly ideal harvest conditions. Days suitable for field work were 6.0. With wonderful weather abound, corn and tobacco harvest all advanced steadily, although an early frost damaged some burley tobacco in the Southwestern area of the state. Producers also made headway on the planting of their cover crops and field preparations for small grains, including applications of lime and fertilizer. In a few areas, soybean leaf drop is complete and early harvest has begun. Vegetable harvest is also coming to an end.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 56% short, 22% adequate, 2% surplus, Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 52% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 1% very short, 7% short, 83% adequate, 9% surplus. Hay and Roughage 4% very short, 35% short, 61% adequate and 0% surplus. Winter Wheat Dryland 0% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 0% excellent. Winter Wheat Irrigated 0% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 92% good, 0% excellent. Barley Harvested 100%, 99% last week, 99% last year, 100% five-year average. Potatoes 1% very poor, 2% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, and 24% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 61% harvested, 57% last week, 61% last year, 64% five-year average. Field Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 33% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Field Corn Dough 92%, 91% last week, 92% last year, 94% five-year average. Field Corn Dented 60%, 48% last week, 74% last year, 76% five-year average. Field Corn Mature 20%, 18% last week, 20% last year, 34% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for grain 5% harvested, 4% last week, 1% last year, 9% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for Silage 35%, 28% last week, 28% last year, 41% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 76% good, 1% excellent. Dry Beans Harvested 95% harvested, 80% last week, 93% last yr, 93% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay Third Cutting 99% cut, 95% last week, 91% last year, 96% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay fourth Cutting 36% cut, 35% last week, 26% last year, 56% five-year average. Days suitable for fieldwork were 7.0. In Whitman County producers continued fall seeding while a few acres of garbanzo beans were still being cut. Winter wheat on the west end of the county was up and looking good. In Walla Walla County winter wheat planting finished up as field corn harvest began. In Lincoln County winter wheat was planted with some already emerged. In Stevens County hay producers continued moving hay out of the county to the central part of the State. In Gray's Harbor Christmas tree growers were finishing up on shearing of Douglas and Noble fir. In Chelan County a moderate volume pear crop was harvested, but at a slower than usual pace. In Whatcom County berry growers were busy tying and pruning vines for next year and removing old vines to prepare fields for new plants. Field corn was also harvested. In Klickitat County grape quality was described as excellent and tonnage was much better than last year. In Snohomish County picking late blackberries continued while pumpkin patches were in full swing all weekend. In Gray's Harbor County sweet corn was topped for harvest to begin in early October. Asian pear growers reported excellent flavor quality due to unseasonably warm temperatures. In Adams County onions, potatoes and dry beans progressed well. Range and pasture conditions were 10 percent very poor, 24 percent poor, 38 percent fair, 24 percent good, and 4 percent excellent. In Stevens County cattle producers began gathering cows and calves from summer pastures. In Pend Oreille County cattle were grazing on pasture but grass was getting short in some locations. In Thurston County dairy producers continued pumping manure lagoons for application to forage fields. In Pacific County a large number of new burrowing shrimp recruits were noticed by the shellfish industry. In King County pasture re-growth was slower than normal.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 4. Topsoil moisture was 3% very short, 29% short, and 68% adequate

compared to 3% short, 73% adequate and 24% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 16% fair, 74% good, and 10% excellent. Corn dented was 94%, 83% in 2011, 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Corn was 60% mature, 27% in 2011, and 52% 5-year avg. Corn harvested for grain was 10%, 6% in 2011, and 16% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 21% fair, 71% good, and 8% excellent. Soybeans were 90% dropping leaves, 70% in 2011, and 75% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 13% harvested, 3% in 2011, and 12% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 35% planted, 24% in 2011, and 23% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 10% emerged, 7% in 2011, 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Hay conditions were 27% fair, 67% good, and 6% excellent. Hay second cutting was 98%, 95% in 2011, 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Hay third cutting was 58%, 50% in 2011, and 55% 5-year avg. Apples were 73% harvested, 56% in 2011, and 56% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 19% fair, 76% good, and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 13% fair, 83% good, and 2% excellent. Farming activities included making hay, harvesting apples and pumpkins, harvesting corn for grain, weaning and vaccinating calves, general farm maintenance and getting ready for the winter season by checking winter feed storage and equipment.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 43% very short, 40% short, 17% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn mature 81% this week, 63% last week, 52% last year, 54% average; harvested for silage 94% this week, 84% last week, 68% last year, 69% average. Fourth cutting hay 95% complete this week, 92% last week, 83% last year, 65% average. Fifth cutting hay 35% this week, 26% last week, n.a. last year, n.a. average. Fall tillage complete 13% this week, 7% last week, 10% last year, 7% average. This week was slightly cooler than average with no rain fall reported in Wisconsin. Soil moistures dropped to 83 percent short to very short Statewide, compared to 78 percent last week. Progress on the corn and soybean harvests surged as farmers took advantage of sunny days and dry field conditions. However, some reporters noted that corn was dropping ears and soybean pods were shattering during combining due to the lack of moisture. Yield reports varied widely even within small areas due to the patchiness of this summer's precipitation. Several reporters commented that the extremely dry, hard soil was making fall tillage difficult. Rain is badly needed to allow the germination of winter wheat and other fall seedings. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 3 to 4 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 66 to 71 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 33 to 47 degrees. All five major reporting stations reported no precipitation for the week.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 56% very short, 39% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 38% very short, 56% short, 6% adequate. Winter wheat planted 90%, 95% 2011, 93% avg; emerged 46%, 63% 2011, 76% avg. Corn dented 87%, 90% 2011, 83% avg; mature 60%, 64% 2011, 53% avg; harvested 1%, 2% 2011, 5% avg; condition 8% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent. Corn harvested for silage 79%, 66% 2011, 76% avg. Dry beans windrowed 85%, 89% 2011, 86% avg; combined 70%, 64% 2011, 63% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 27%, 9% 2011, 7% avg; condition 25% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa harvested third cutting 76%, 55% 2011, 57% avg. Crop insect infestation 34% light, 7% moderate, 1% severe. Cattle moved from summer pasture 37%. Sheep moved from summer pasture 33%. Stock water supplies were 21% very short, 42% short, 37% adequate. Farm activities included planting wheat, harvesting corn for silage and grain, harvesting dry beans, harvesting sugar beets, cutting hay and tending to livestock. High temperatures ranged from 67 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 84 degrees in Casper. Low temperatures ranged from 26 degrees in Shirley Basin to 48 degrees in Buffalo. Average temperatures ranged from 48 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 64 degrees in Greybull. Temperatures were 12 degrees above normal in Greybull. There eighteen reporting stations reporting at least a tenth an inch of rain last week. The Cheyenne station received 0.59 inch, more than anyone else in the State. Scattered rain showers brought some relief but overall drought conditions prevail across the State.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 23-29, 2012

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

EUROPE: Heat and dryness returned to the Balkans, while much-needed rain arrived on the Iberian Peninsula.

FSU-WESTERN: Dry, warm weather reduced soil moisture for winter wheat establishment in southern portions of the region.

FSU-EASTERN: Dry weather accelerated spring wheat harvesting toward completion in Russia, while the Kazakhstan spring wheat harvest campaign was virtually complete.

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry weather favored winter grain planting after last week's showers.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon withdrew from northwestern India as dry weather throughout much of India facilitated summer crop harvesting.

EAST ASIA: Showers slowed maturation and harvesting in northeastern China, while beneficially warm, dry conditions aided summer crop drydown on the North China Plain and in the Yangtze Valley.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains continued to provide late-season moisture to reproductive rice in Thailand.

AUSTRALIA: Showers benefited winter grains and oilseeds in Western Australia, while little rain fell across the southeast.

ARGENTINA: Cool, dry weather slowed growth of winter grains.

BRAZIL: Seasonal showers promoted soybean planting.

MEXICO: Showers intensified throughout the south and northwest, giving a late-season boost to rain-fed summer crops and reservoirs.

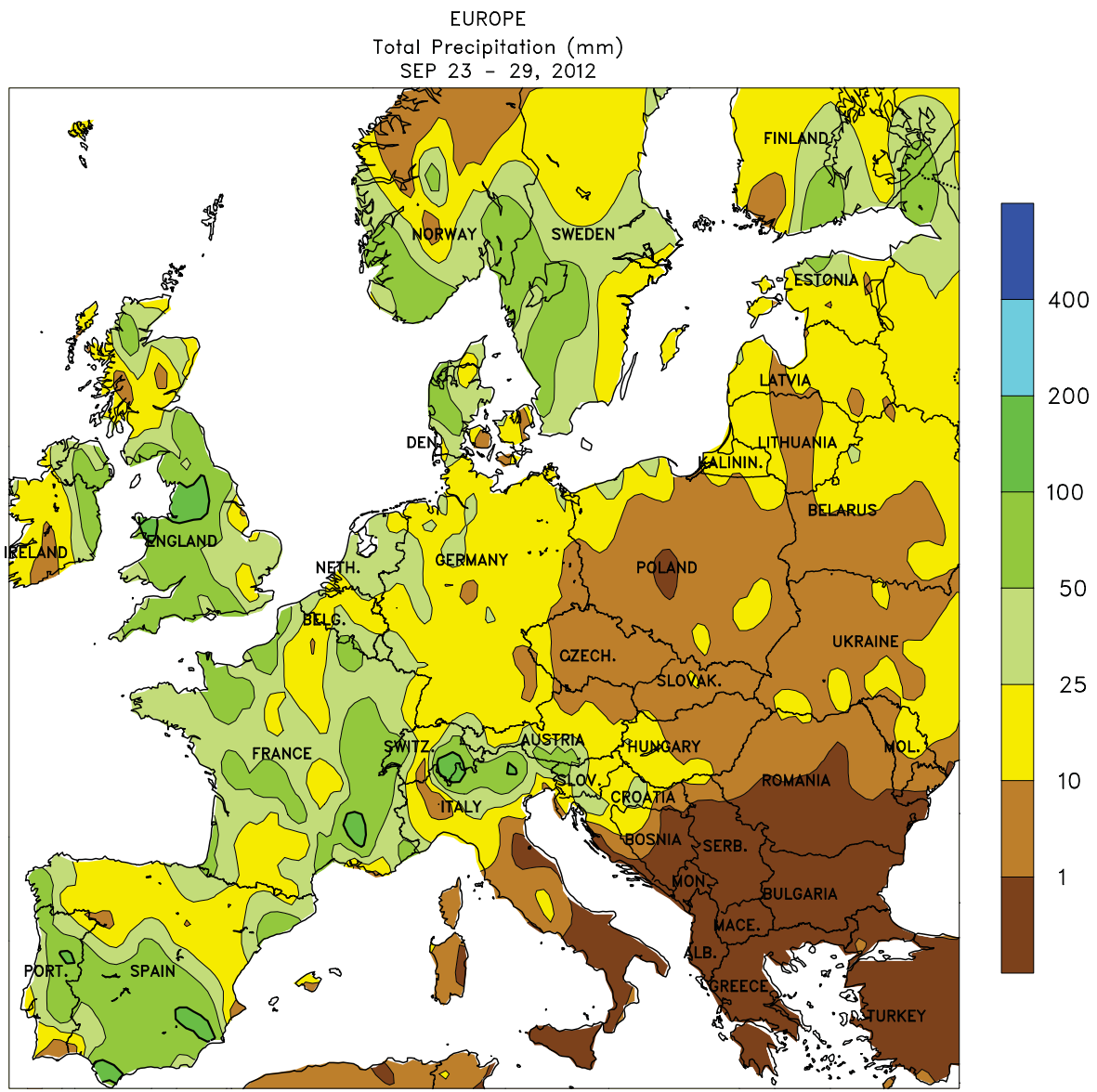
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Spring grain and oilseed harvesting was rapidly nearing completion.

EASTERN CANADA: Drier, albeit cooler, conditions spurred late winter wheat planting and harvesting of summer crops.

September 2012

| COUNTRY | CITY | TEMPERATURE (C) | | | | | PRECIP. (MM) | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|-----|--------------|-----|---------|
| | | AVG MAX | AVG MIN | HI MAX | LO MIN | AVG | DEP NRM | TOT | DEP NRM |
| ALGERI | ALGER | 30 | 18 | 40 | 12 | 24 | 0.9 | 9 | -26 |
| | BATNA | 30 | 13 | 36 | 7 | 22 | 0.3 | 15 | -14 |
| ARGENT | IGUAZU | 28 | 14 | 37 | 5 | 21 | 1.8 | 78 | -92 |
| | FORMOSA | 29 | 16 | 39 | 3 | 23 | 2.6 | 1 | -96 |
| | CERES | 26 | 12 | 37 | 0 | 19 | 2.9 | 17 | -28 |
| | CORDOBA | 23 | 9 | 34 | 0 | 16 | 1.2 | 88 | 52 |
| | RIO CUARTO | 21 | 10 | 30 | 3 | 15 | 1.5 | 98 | 53 |
| | ROSARIO | 21 | 11 | 30 | 1 | 16 | 1.7 | 137 | 71 |
| | BUENOS AIRES | 20 | 10 | 27 | 0 | 15 | 1.6 | 53 | -5 |
| | SANTA ROSA | 20 | 7 | 29 | -1 | 14 | 1.2 | 14 | -24 |
| | TRES ARROYOS | 18 | 7 | 25 | -2 | 12 | 1.6 | 19 | -40 |
| AUSTRA | DARWIN | 33 | 24 | 35 | 19 | 28 | 0.2 | 4 | -12 |
| | BRISBANE | 23 | 16 | 26 | 7 | 19 | 1.3 | 21 | -15 |
| | PERTH | 22 | 9 | 30 | 2 | 15 | 0.5 | 103 | 26 |
| | CEDUNA | 23 | 11 | 33 | 1 | 17 | 2.4 | 16 | -13 |
| | ADELAIDE | 18 | 11 | 28 | 5 | 15 | 1.3 | 40 | -26 |
| | MELBOURNE | 17 | 10 | 26 | 2 | 13 | 1.6 | 48 | -4 |
| | WAGGA | 18 | 7 | 25 | -2 | 13 | 1.2 | 11 | -44 |
| | CANBERRA | 17 | 5 | 22 | -6 | 11 | 1.2 | 72 | 15 |
| AUSTRI | VIENNA | 22 | 12 | 31 | 2 | 17 | 1.2 | 54 | -7 |
| | INNSBRUCK | 20 | 10 | 26 | 3 | 15 | 1.3 | 82 | 1 |
| BAHAMA | NASSAU | 32 | 25 | 34 | 23 | 28 | 0.7 | 172 | 12 |
| BARBAD | BRIDGETOWN | 31 | 25 | 33 | 22 | 28 | 0.4 | 78 | -58 |
| BELARU | MINSK | 18 | 10 | 25 | 5 | 14 | 2.2 | 34 | -30 |
| BERMUD | ST GEORGES | 28 | 24 | 30 | 19 | 26 | -0.6 | 235 | 116 |
| BOLIVI | LA PAZ | 17 | -1 | 20 | -8 | 8 | 0.1 | 7 | -25 |
| BRAZIL | FORTALEZA | 30 | 25 | 33 | 22 | 27 | -0.2 | 1 | -17 |
| | RECIFE | 28 | 23 | 29 | 21 | 25 | -1.6 | 12 | -67 |
| | CAMPO GRANDE | 32 | 21 | 38 | 10 | 27 | 2.4 | 28 | -45 |
| | FRANCA | 29 | 18 | 33 | 6 | 24 | 2.2 | 85 | 21 |
| | RIO DE JANEIR | 28 | 19 | 40 | 14 | 23 | 1.1 | 62 | 1 |
| | LONDRINA | 31 | 15 | 37 | 7 | 23 | 3.6 | 73 | -40 |
| | SANTA MARIA | 24 | 13 | 34 | 4 | 18 | 1.7 | 178 | 23 |
| | TORRES | 22 | 15 | 27 | 10 | 18 | -1.1 | 201 | 64 |
| BULGAR | SOFIA | 27 | 12 | 32 | 4 | 19 | 2.9 | 49 | 9 |
| BURKIN | OUAGADOUGOU | 33 | 24 | 37 | 21 | 28 | 0.6 | 229 | 92 |
| CANADA | TORONTO | 22 | 11 | 29 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 121 | 44 |
| | MONTREAL | 22 | 11 | 29 | 4 | 16 | 1.4 | 103 | 12 |
| | WINNIPEG | 21 | 5 | 30 | -7 | 13 | 0.3 | 7 | -44 |
| | REGINA | 22 | 4 | 31 | -4 | 13 | 1.4 | 0 | -31 |
| | SASKATOON | 20 | 5 | 28 | -1 | 13 | 1.6 | 0 | -29 |
| | LETHBRIDGE | 12 | 3 | 28 | 0 | 8 | -4.8 | 27 | -13 |
| | CALGARY | 22 | 6 | 28 | 1 | 14 | 3.4 | 4 | -40 |
| | EDMONTON | 21 | 8 | 27 | 3 | 14 | 3.1 | 14 | -28 |
| | VANCOUVER | 20 | 11 | 25 | 8 | 15 | 0.8 | 5 | -48 |
| CANARY | LAS PALMAS | 27 | 22 | 30 | 20 | 24 | 0.2 | 8 | -1 |
| CHILE | SANTIAGO | 20 | 6 | 30 | 0 | 13 | 1.8 | 0 | -20 |
| CHINA | HARBIN | 22 | 12 | 30 | 5 | 17 | 2.2 | 83 | 30 |
| | HAMI | 28 | 10 | 35 | 4 | 19 | 0.7 | 2 | -1 |
| | BEIJING | 26 | 16 | 30 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 80 | 33 |
| | TIENTSIN | 26 | 16 | 32 | 9 | 21 | -0.1 | 69 | 27 |
| | LHASA | 23 | 10 | 25 | 7 | 16 | 2.7 | 20 | -48 |
| | KUNMING | 23 | 16 | 28 | 12 | 19 | 1.2 | 137 | 17 |
| | CHENGCHOW | 27 | 18 | 30 | 11 | 22 | 1 | 93 | 15 |
| | YEHCHANG | 28 | 20 | 34 | 14 | 24 | 0.4 | 130 | 21 |
| | HANKOW | 28 | 19 | 36 | 11 | 24 | -0.5 | 112 | 32 |
| | CHUNGKING | 27 | 21 | 36 | 17 | 24 | 0 | 270 | 125 |
| | CHIIKIANG | 27 | 19 | 34 | 13 | 23 | 0.2 | 144 | 75 |
| | WU HU | 27 | 20 | 34 | 13 | 24 | 0.2 | 85 | 1 |
| | SHANGHAI | 27 | 21 | 32 | 16 | 24 | -0.3 | 80 | -54 |
| | NANCHANG | 28 | 22 | 36 | 18 | 25 | 0.3 | 118 | 49 |
| | TAIPEI | 30 | 26 | 35 | 20 | 28 | 0.3 | 86 | -168 |
| | CANTON | 31 | 23 | 34 | 18 | 27 | -0.2 | 71 | -82 |
| | NANNING | 31 | 22 | 34 | 17 | 27 | -0.5 | 60 | -65 |
| COLOMB | BOGOTA | 18 | 8 | 21 | 3 | 13 | -0.2 | 125 | 67 |
| COTE D | ABIDJAN | 29 | 24 | 30 | 22 | 26 | 1.5 | 54 | -7 |
| CUBA | HAVANA | 32 | 22 | 33 | 21 | 27 | 0 | 65 | -80 |
| CYPRUS | LARNACA | 32 | 21 | 35 | 19 | 26 | 0.9 | 0 | -2 |
| CZECHR | PRAGUE | 20 | 9 | 28 | 4 | 14 | 1.2 | 59 | 17 |
| DENMAR | COPENHAGEN | 18 | 11 | 24 | 6 | 14 | 0.8 | 56 | -7 |

Based on Preliminary Reports



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

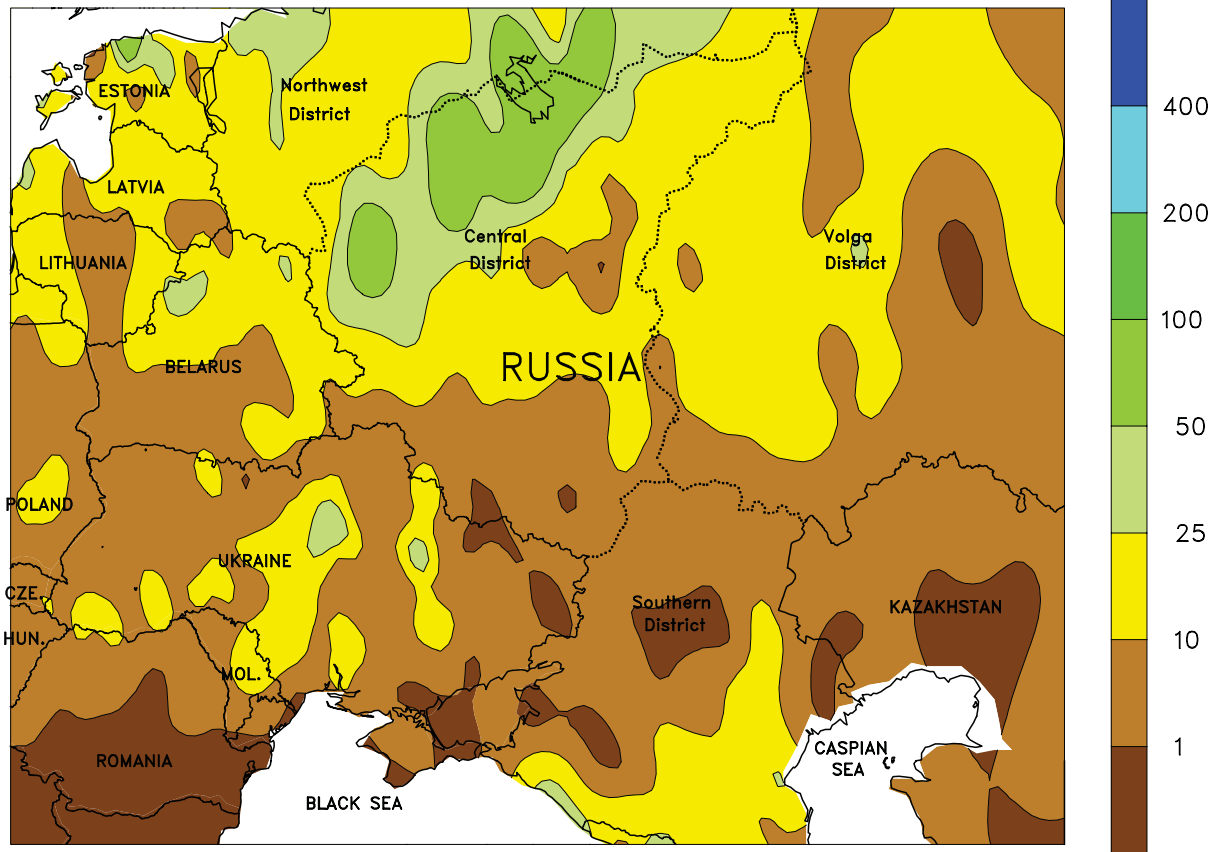


EUROPE

Locally heavy rainfall over western and southern Europe contrasted with dry, increasingly hot conditions in the Balkans. A slow-moving storm system generated moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm) from the Iberian Peninsula into France and the United Kingdom. The rain boosted soil moisture and irrigation reserves for upcoming winter wheat and barley planting in Spain and Italy, but halted the later stages of small grain harvesting in France and the United Kingdom. Somewhat lighter showers

(10-40 mm) boosted moisture reserves for winter wheat and rapeseed in Germany, northwestern Poland, and the Low Countries. Meanwhile, the benefits of last week's rain in the Balkans were quickly undone by a return of sunny, hot weather (32-36°C). Consequently, prospects for winter wheat planting and establishment remained poor across much of southeastern Europe, with rain needed soon to ensure adequate moisture for uniform crop establishment.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 23 - 29, 2012



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

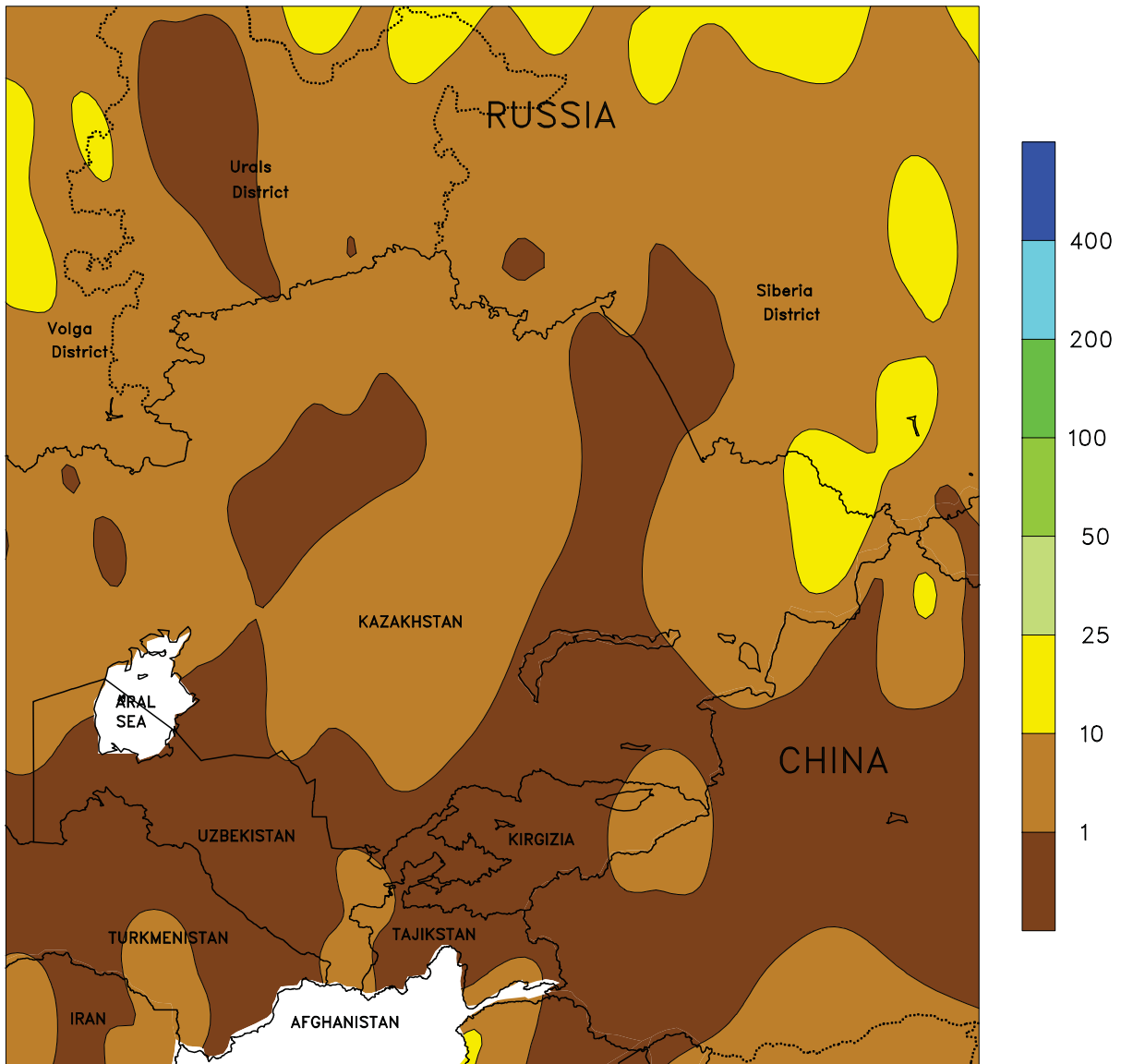


WESTERN FSU

Showers benefited northern winter crops, while dry, sunny weather across the south accelerated fieldwork but reduced soil moisture. A strengthening ridge of high pressure brought dry, increasingly warm weather (up to 7°C above normal) across eastern Ukraine and southern Russia. The sunny skies facilitated a rapid pace of winter crop planting, although daytime highs approaching or exceeding 30°C increased

evaporative losses. Soil moisture shortages were most pronounced from eastern Ukraine into northern and western portions of the Southern District, highlighting the need for rain to ensure uniform winter wheat establishment. Meanwhile, showers around the perimeter of the high benefited winter crops from central Ukraine (10-40 mm) and eastern Belarus (10-20 mm) into central and northern Russia (5-50 mm).

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 23 - 29, 2012



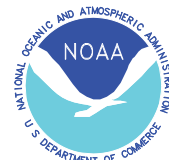
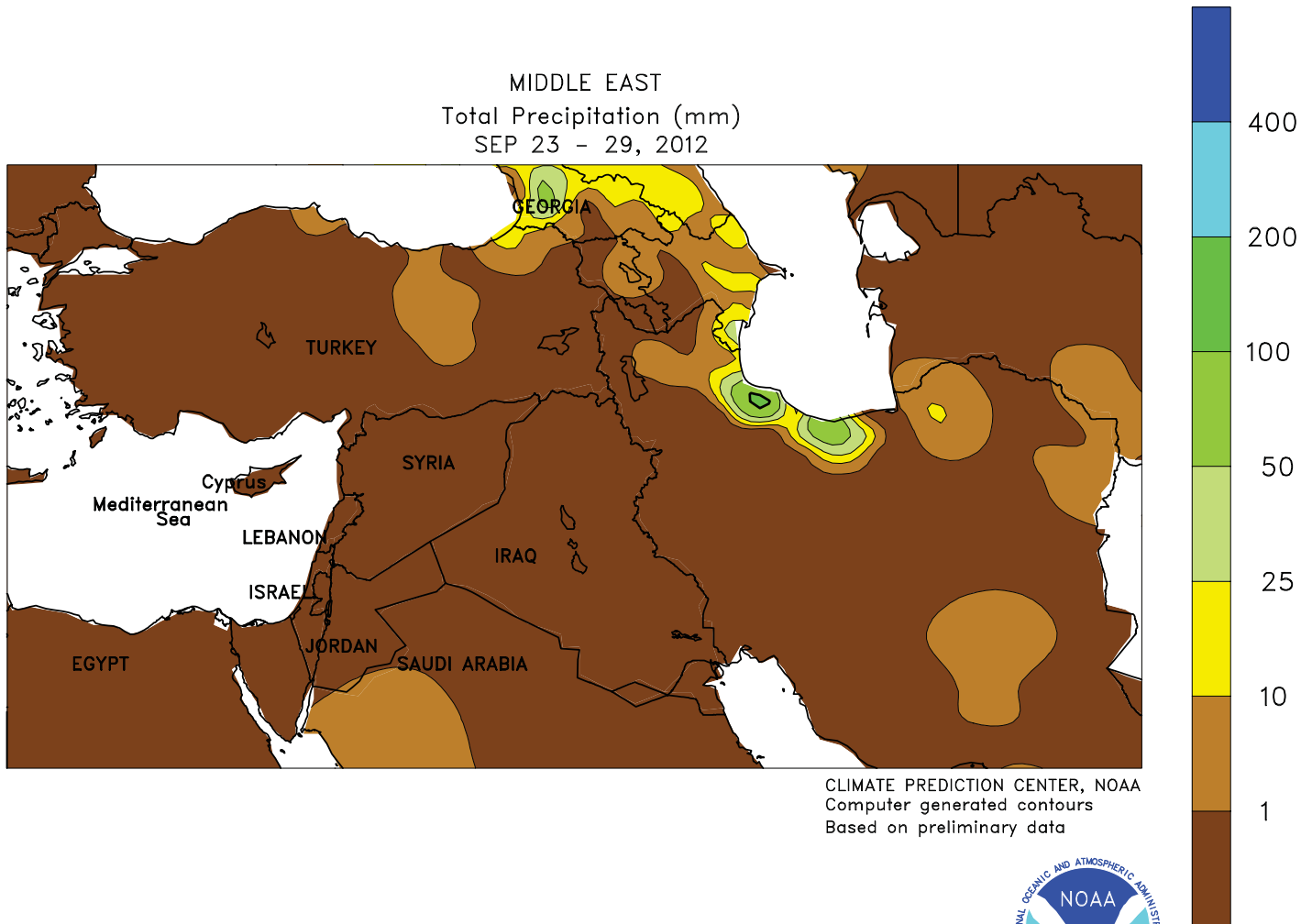
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

Dry, warm weather accelerated spring wheat harvesting in the north and cotton harvesting in the south. An area of high pressure provided sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures (1-3°C above normal) across the entire region,

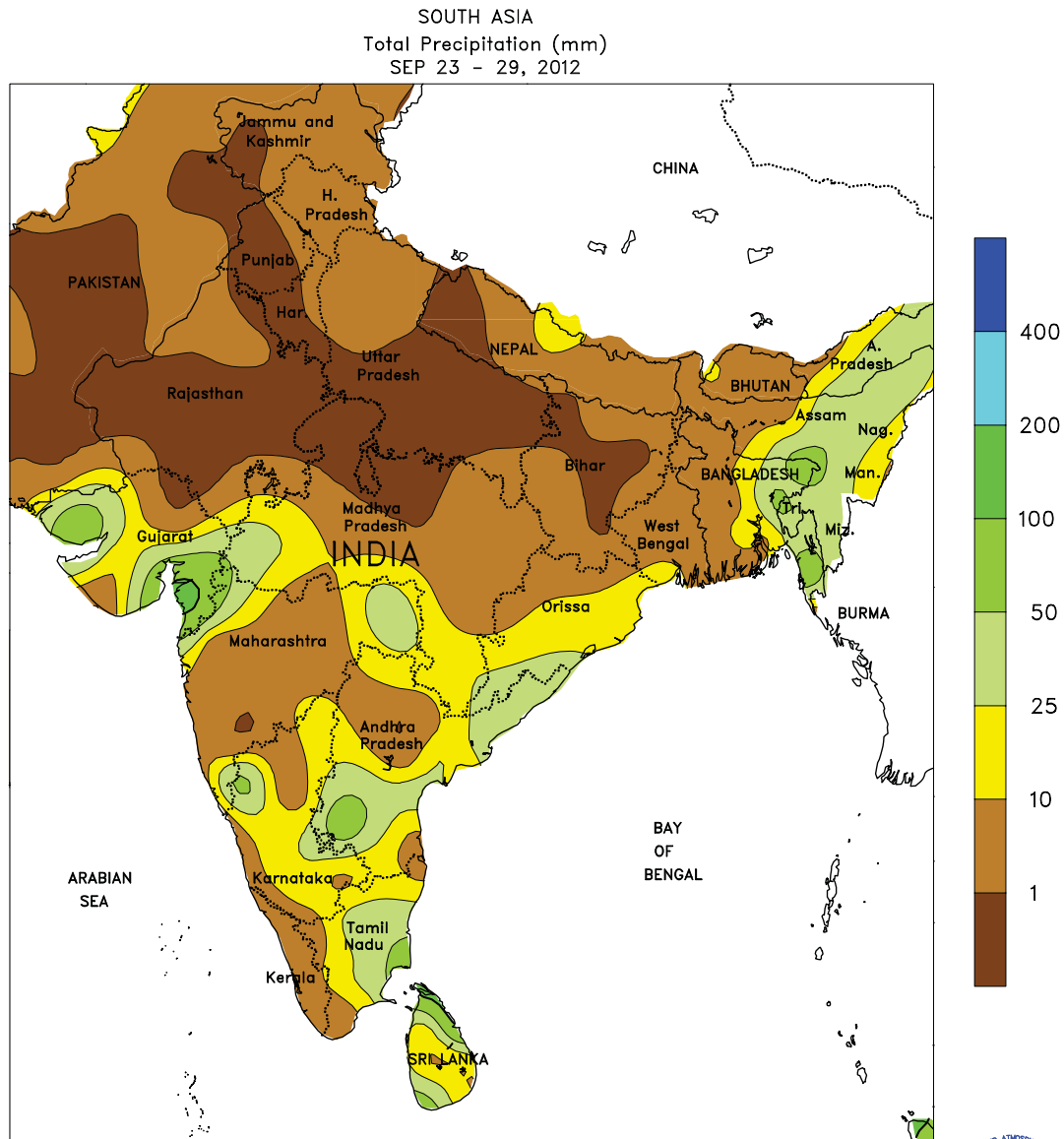
promoting the later stages of spring wheat harvesting in Russia and cotton maturation and harvesting in southern crop districts. Kazakhstan's spring wheat harvesting campaign was virtually completed as of the end of September.



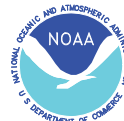
MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather continued, although showers developed in northern Iran. High pressure maintained sunny skies and above-normal temperatures across most of the region, promoting winter wheat and barley planting. Rain typically arrives across the eastern Mediterranean in late

September and early October, and showers were falling in southern and central Turkey as of October 1. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers (25-135 mm) were reported along Iran's Caspian Sea Coast, although the rain fell outside of major winter grain areas.



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

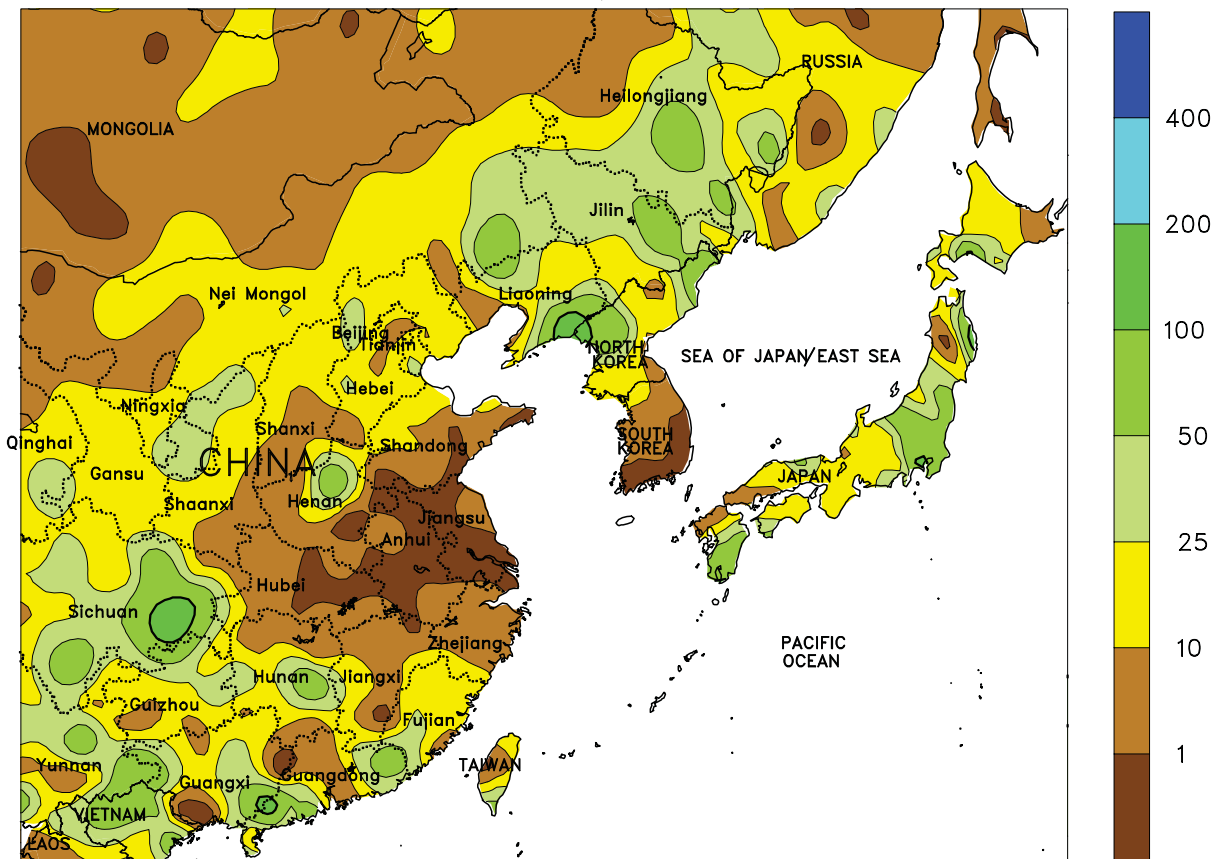


SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon withdrew from northwestern India, providing beneficially drier conditions for maturing cotton and rice. Dry weather also occurred in eastern growing areas, where rice harvesting was underway in most states. Monsoon rains (25-

100 mm) were generally scattered and confined to the southern half of India, providing beneficial moisture to cotton and groundnuts in Gujarat and eastern Maharashtra as well as northern Andhra Pradesh.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 23 - 29, 2012



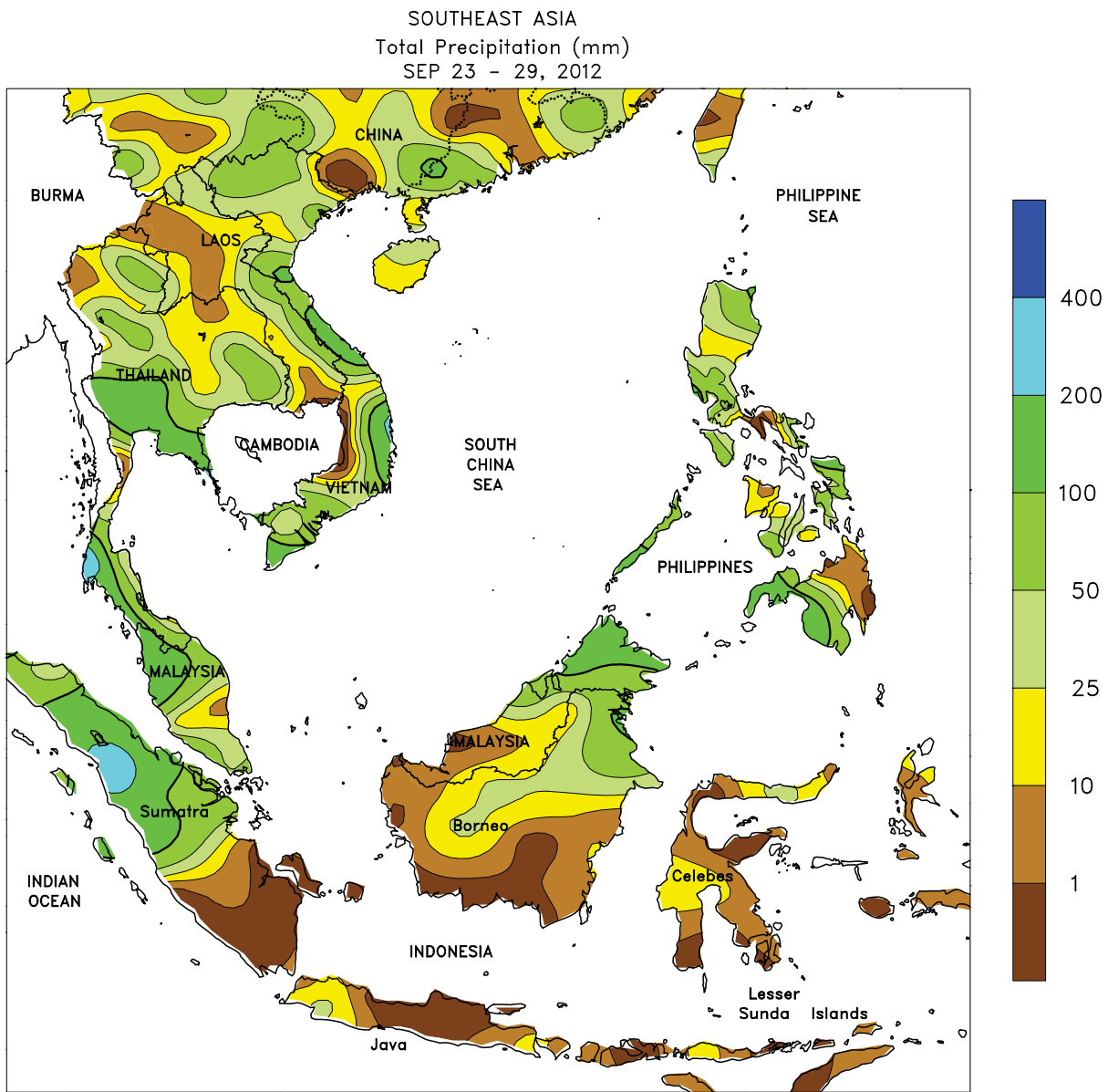
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

An area of low pressure moved through northeastern China mid-week, bringing widespread showers for the latter half of the period. The moisture was generally unwelcomed as soybeans and corn were maturing. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal for the week, with isolated freezing temperatures in the northern outskirts of the main production area. On the North China Plain, warm, dry weather aided maturation and harvesting of corn, cotton, and soybeans as

brief showers during the middle part of the week caused few delays. Mostly dry weather across the Yangtze Valley benefited harvesting of summer crops, while periodic rainfall (50-100 mm) in Sichuan slowed fieldwork. Meanwhile, Typhoon Jelawat weakened rapidly to a Category 1 Typhoon by the end of the reporting period from a Category 5 Super Typhoon (140 knot winds) just 4 days prior. The storm was approaching Japan at week's end.



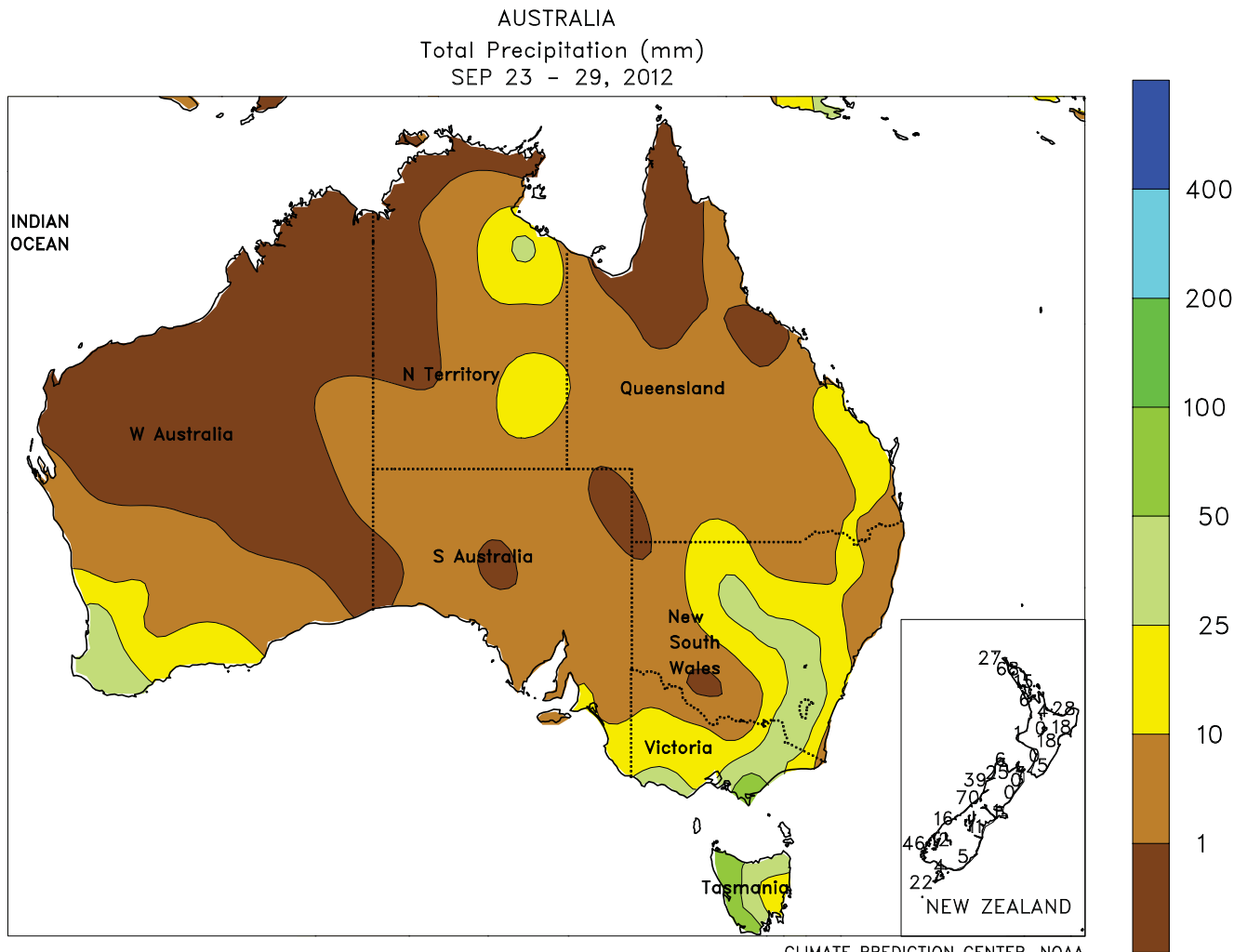
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers (25-150 mm) continued across Thailand, with the highest totals occurring in the Central Plain Region. The rainfall maintained adequate moisture supplies for rice nearing maturation. Late September represents the peak of the wet season in mainland Thailand as daily rainfall typically drops off rapidly through the remainder of the year. Widespread showers also continued in Vietnam, increasing

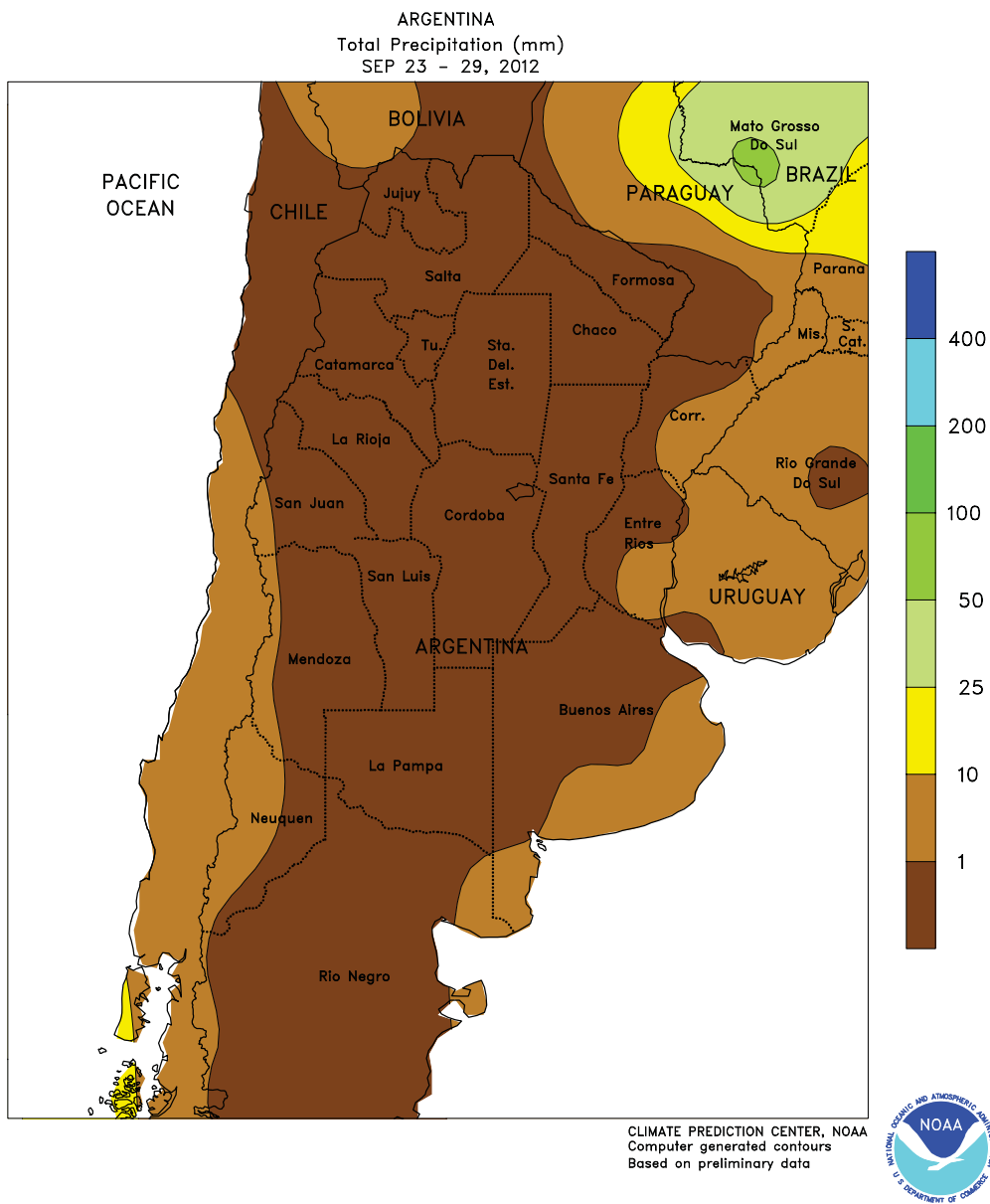
moisture supplies for winter rice but raising concerns over delays in coffee harvesting. In the Philippines, seasonable showers (25-150 mm) maintained abundant moisture supplies for summer rice and corn in the latter stages of development. Rainfall (25-125 mm) continued in oil palm areas of Malaysia as well as northern portions of Indonesia (Sumatra), increasing soil moisture for the crop.



AUSTRALIA

For the second consecutive week, timely rain (10-20 mm, locally more) in Western Australia helped stabilize prospects for winter grains and oilseeds. In contrast, isolated showers (generally less than 5 mm) in South Australia, northern Victoria, and southern New South Wales provided little additional moisture for reproductive winter crops. Elsewhere,

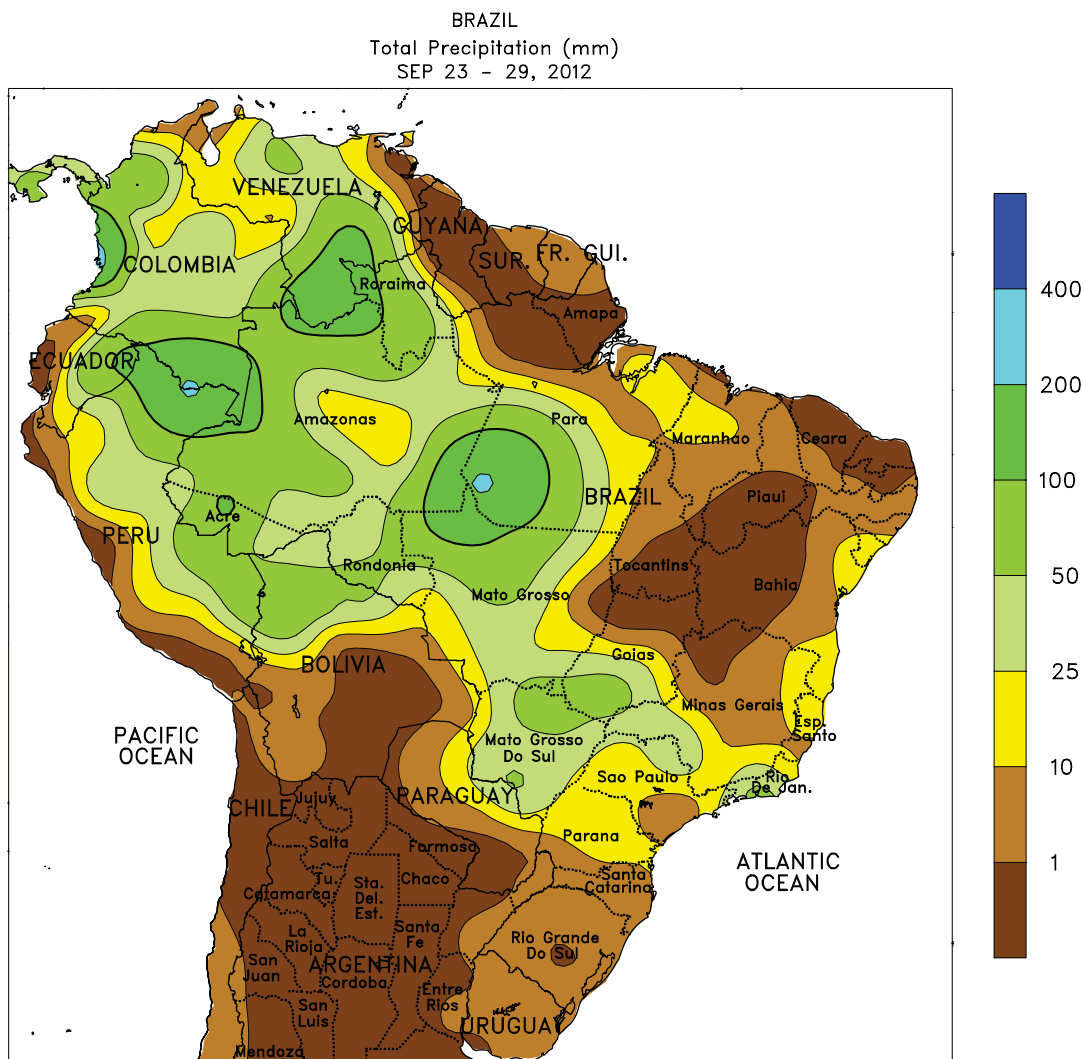
widespread showers (5-30 mm) overspread northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, providing a welcome boost in topsoil moisture for reproductive to filling winter wheat. The rain likely caused only brief delays in summer crop planting. Temperatures in the wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within about 1°C of normal.



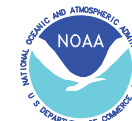
ARGENTINA

Cool, dry weather slowed winter grain growth throughout the region. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C below normal in most farming areas, mainly due to the mid-week passage of a cold front that dropped nighttime lows below freezing in southern agricultural areas (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, Cordoba, and neighboring locations in Santa Fe and Entre Rios). Both before and after the cold snap, however, daytime highs reached the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) in the south, promoting germination and vegetative growth of wheat and barley. Winter grains were still in vegetative stages of development in the affected areas and damage from

the freeze, if any, was not significant. Meanwhile, northern farming areas (notably Chaco and Formosa) recorded daytime highs in the middle 30s both before and after the cool down, when high temperatures only reached 20°C for a brief period. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 30 percent planted as of September 27, compared with 19 percent last year; the greatest progress was achieved in the warmer northern production areas. Corn planting has reportedly begun as far south as Buenos Aires and the recent freeze may have affected plants that have already emerged.



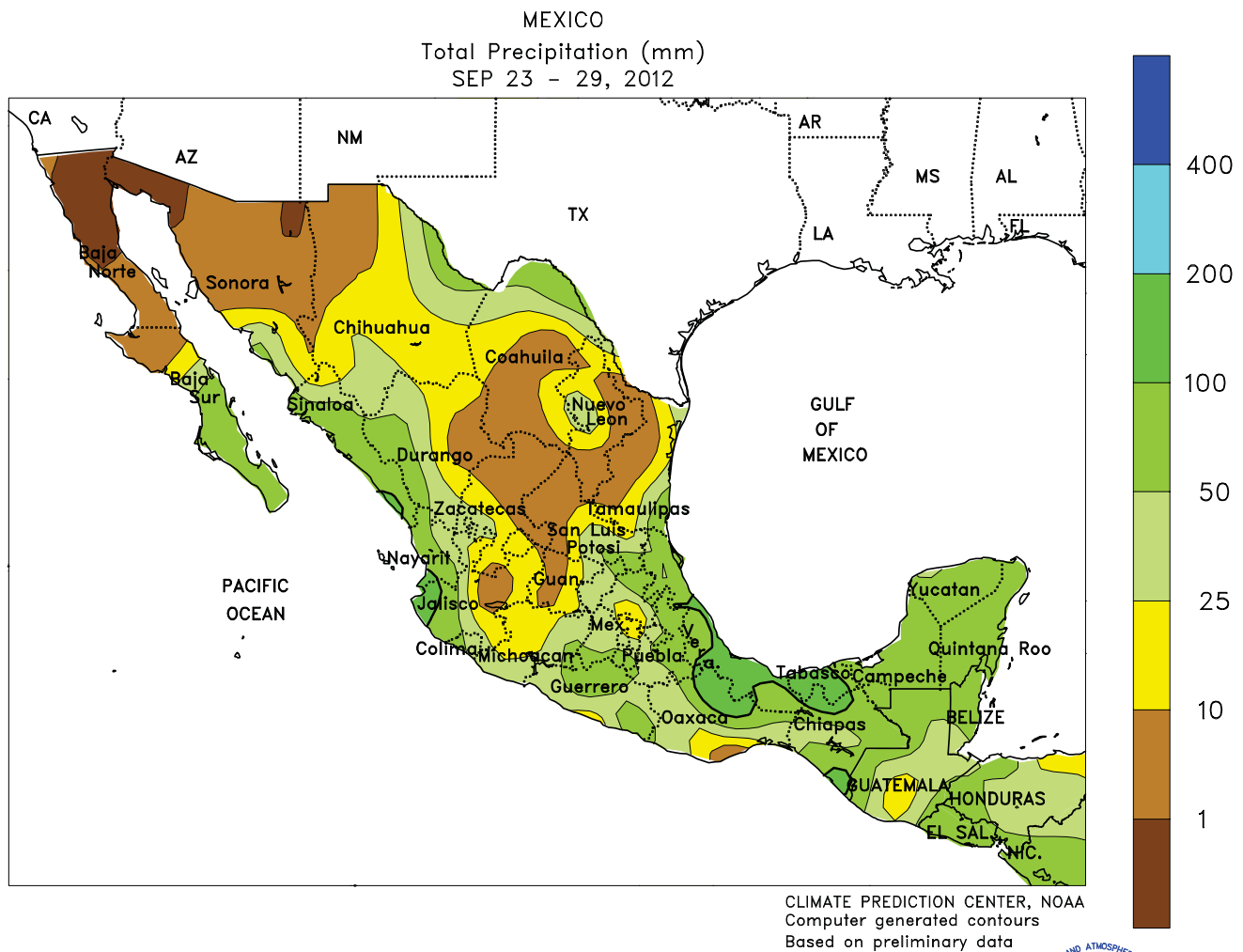
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Beneficial rain continued throughout central Brazil, providing timely moisture for soybean germination. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm in the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), where planting was underway in response to the start of the summer rainy season. However, the rainy season had not yet begun fully in the northeastern interior (Tocantins and western Bahia). In spite of the regional increase in rainfall, above-normal temperatures (daytime highs approaching 40°C) dominated a broad section of the Center-West and northeast, including many locations receiving some of the highest rainfall amounts. In contrast, cooler conditions prevailed in southern Brazil, with weekly temperatures

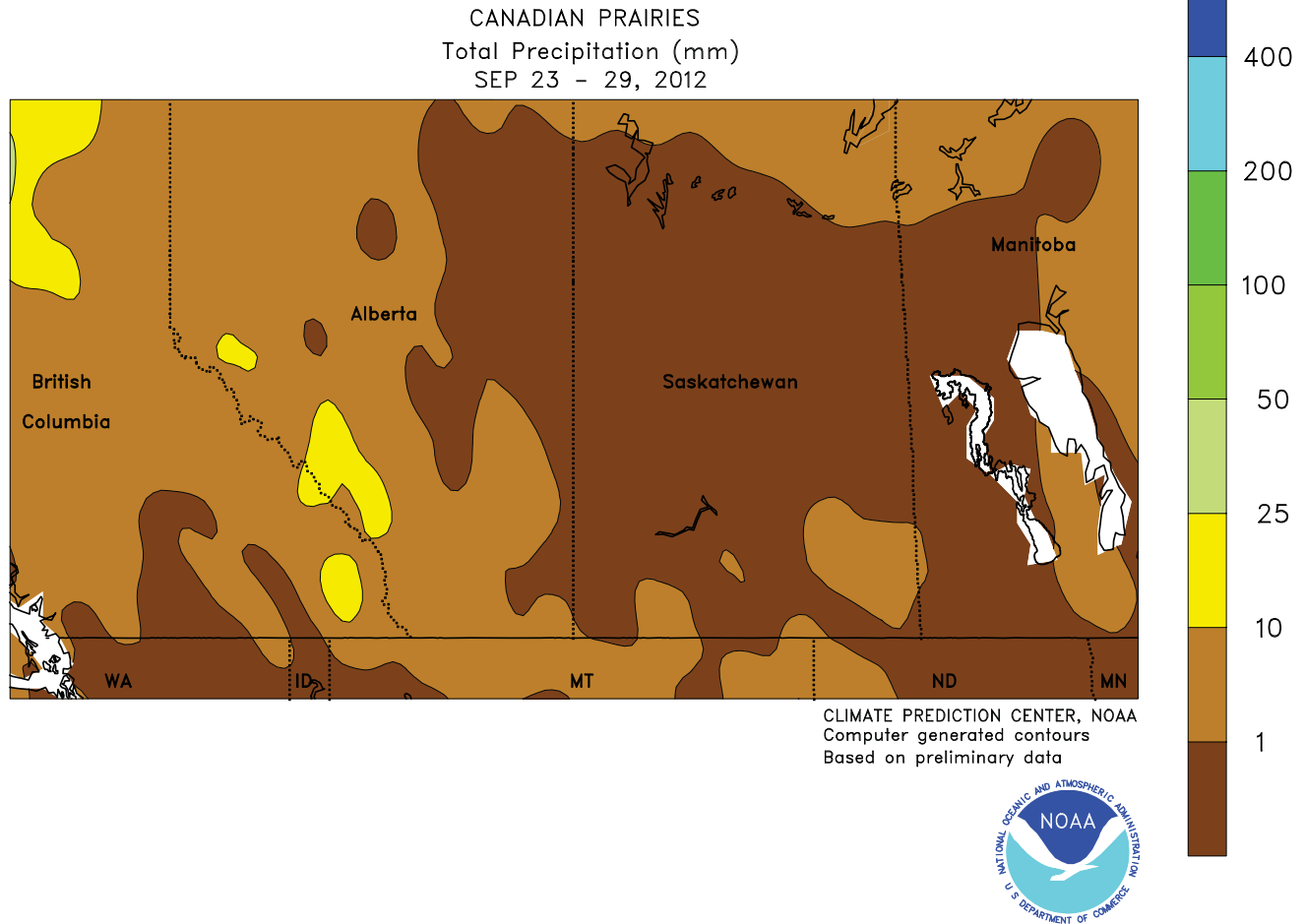
averaging 1 to 3°C below normal from Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul. Frosty weather was recorded in outlying southern farming areas, possibly resulting in some damage to vulnerable, early emerged winter wheat or summer row crops. Unseasonably heavy rain (10-50 mm) fell in the southeast (Parana to southern Minas Gerais), where the moisture benefited early summer crop harvesting but was untimely for maturing winter wheat and the final stages of the sugarcane harvest. In Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, drier weather helped to alleviate the impacts of excessive moisture on filling to maturing wheat following last week's soaking rain, even though the cool weather slowed the drying process.



MEXICO

After a brief lull in seasonal rainfall, showers intensified throughout the south and northwest, increasing moisture reserves for late summer crop development and further replenishing irrigation reserves. The northwestern rain (10-50 mm, with local amounts in excess of 100 mm) was largely a result of tropical moisture associated with Hurricane Miriam, which stayed offshore, and Tropical Storm Norman, which formed off the coast of Sinaloa late in the week. Farther south,

scattered showers (5-50 mm) maintained overall favorable late-season levels of moisture for corn and other rain-fed crops on the southern plateau. Somewhat heavier rain continued elsewhere in the southeast, with a notable increase from last week (25-100 mm) in and around northern Veracruz. For a third consecutive week, rainfall in excess of 100 mm was recorded in the southern Gulf Coast Region (northern Oaxaca and southern Veracruz to Campeche), causing additional localized flooding.

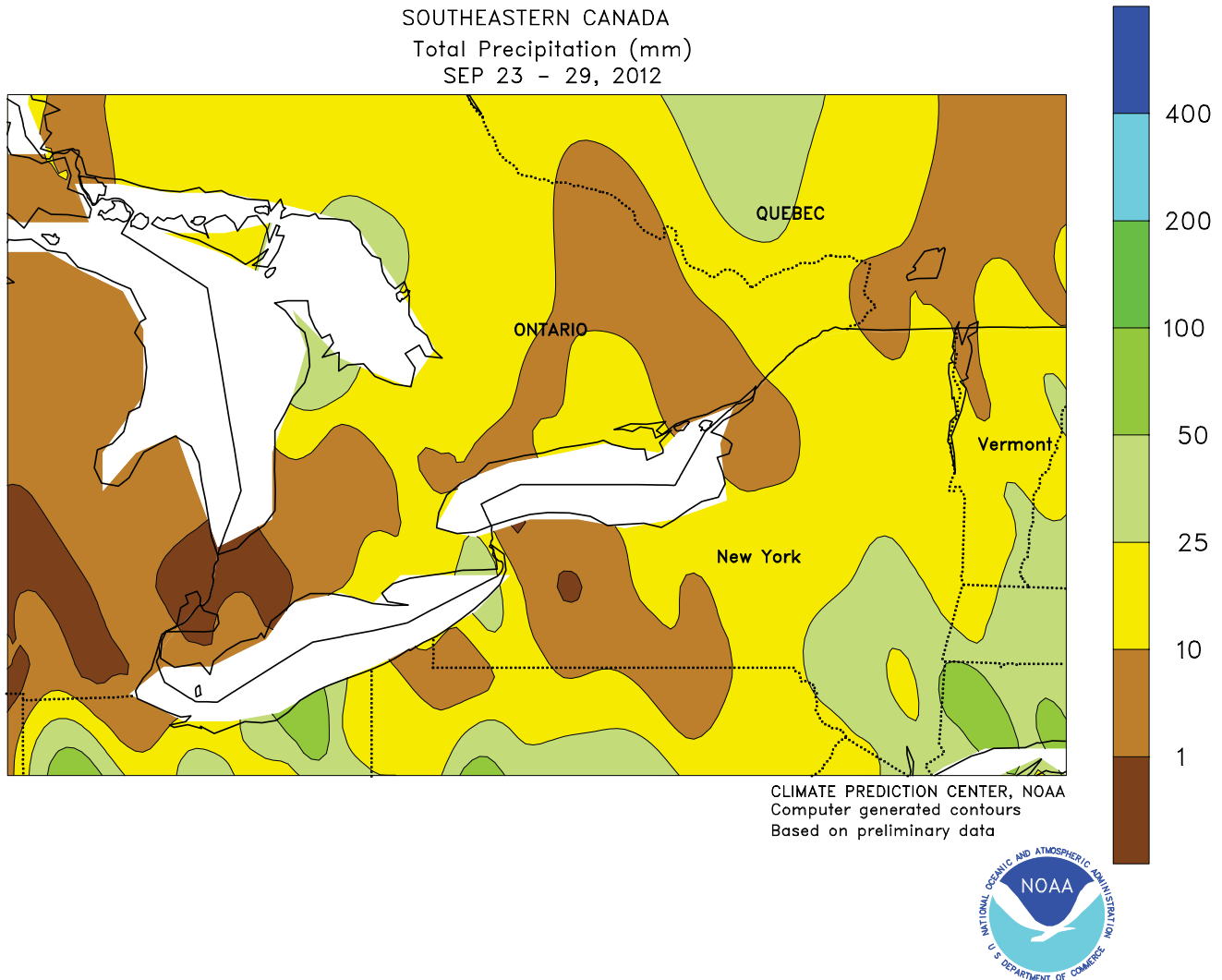


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Dry, unseasonably warm weather sustained a rapid pace of spring crop harvesting across the region. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal in most areas, including much of the east (Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan), where nighttime lows of -7 to -2°C were recorded on several days during the early part of the week. By week’s end, daytime highs reached the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) nearly Prairie-wide. Light rain (generally less than 5 mm) fell in

Alberta and neighboring locations in southwestern Alberta, while the remainder of the Prairies stayed dry. According to reports emanating from Canada, harvesting was nearing completion in all 3 provinces ahead of the average pace.

This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in the spring of 2013 upon the commencement of spring crop planting.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mostly dry, cool weather supported autumn fieldwork, including corn and soybean harvesting and the final stages of winter wheat planting. Many locations recorded rainfall totaling below 10 mm, with weekly average temperatures ranging from 1 to 2°C below normal in Quebec and far southeastern Ontario to 2 to 3°C below normal in the southwest. Minimum temperatures fell below freezing in a

few locations but the region continued to avoid a widespread killing freeze, fostering growth of emerging to vegetative wheat ahead of dormancy.

This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in the spring of 2013 upon the commencement of summer crop planting.

2012 Small Grains Summary

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 28, 2012.

All wheat production totaled 2.27 billion bushels in 2012, up 13 percent from 2011. Grain area totaled 49.0 million acres, up 7 percent from the previous year. The U.S. yield is 46.3 bushels per acre, up 2.6 bushels from the previous year and matching the record high from 2010. The levels of production and changes from 2011 by type are: winter wheat, 1.65 billion bushels, up 10 percent; other spring wheat, 542 million bushels, up 19 percent; and Durum wheat, 82.0 million bushels, up 62 percent.

Oat production is estimated at 64.0 million bushels, up 19 percent from 2011. Yield is estimated at 61.3 bushels

per acre, up 4.2 bushels from the previous year. Harvested area, at 1.05 million acres, is 11 percent above last year. This is the second-smallest acreage harvested for grain on record.

Barley production is estimated at 220 million bushels, up 41 percent from 2011. Average yield per acre, at 67.9 bushels, is down 1.7 bushels from the previous year. Producers seeded 3.64 million acres in 2012, up 42 percent from last year. Harvested area, at 3.24 million acres, is up 45 percent from 2011. These represent the first increases in seeded and harvested area since 2008.

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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