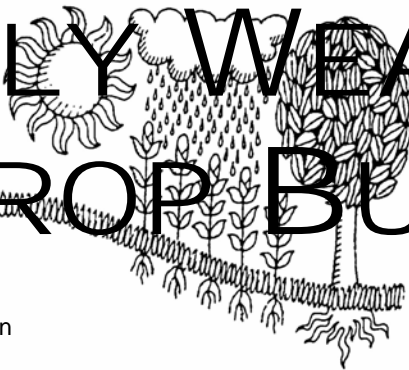
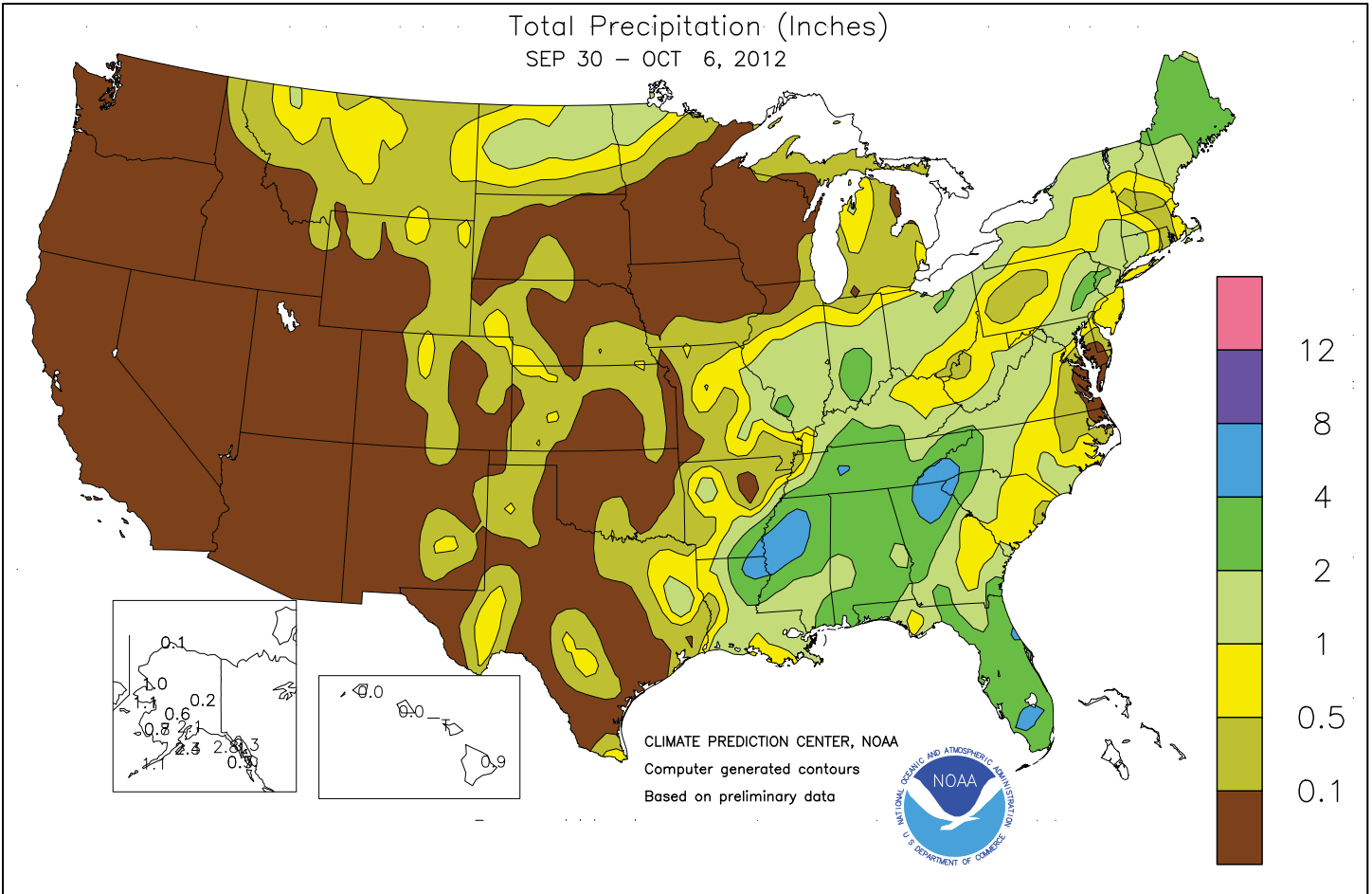


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 30 - October 6, 2012

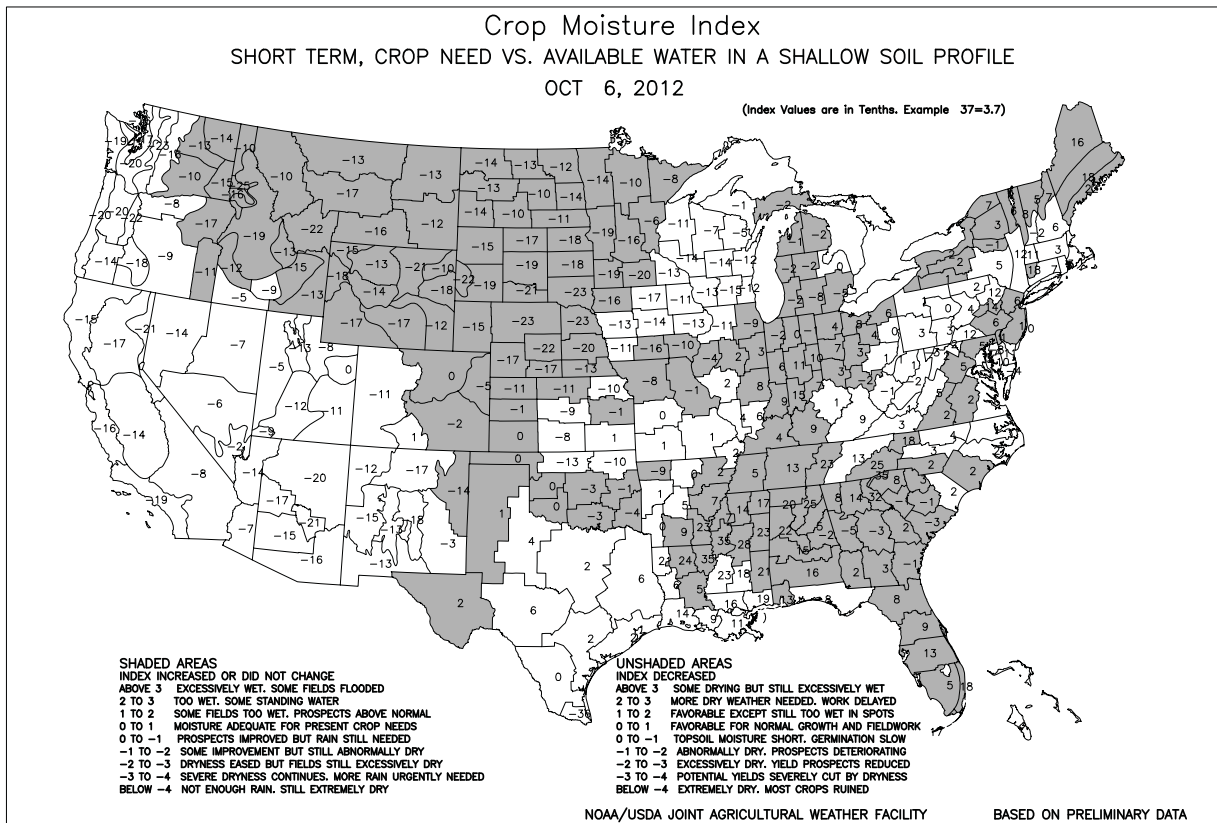
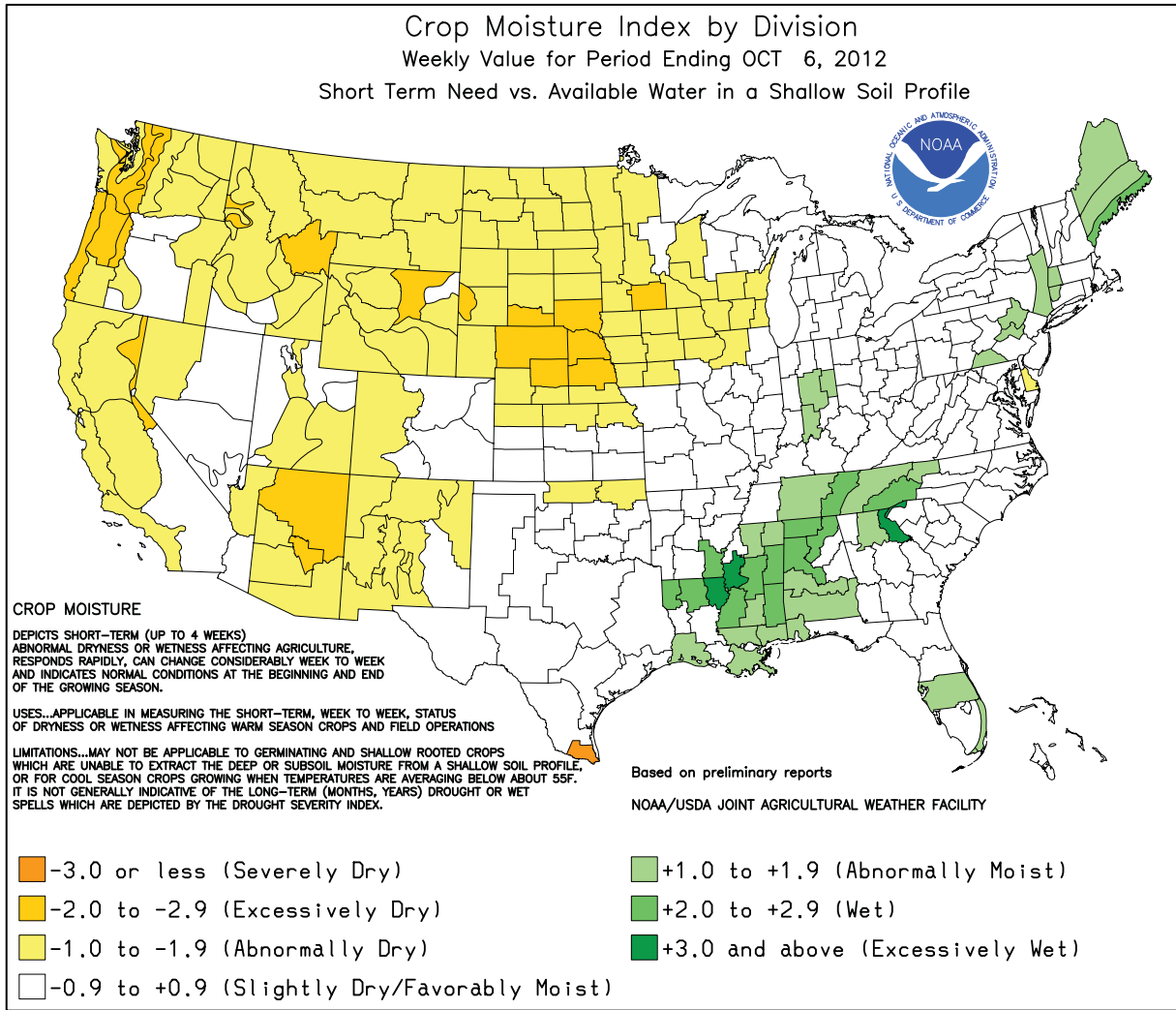
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

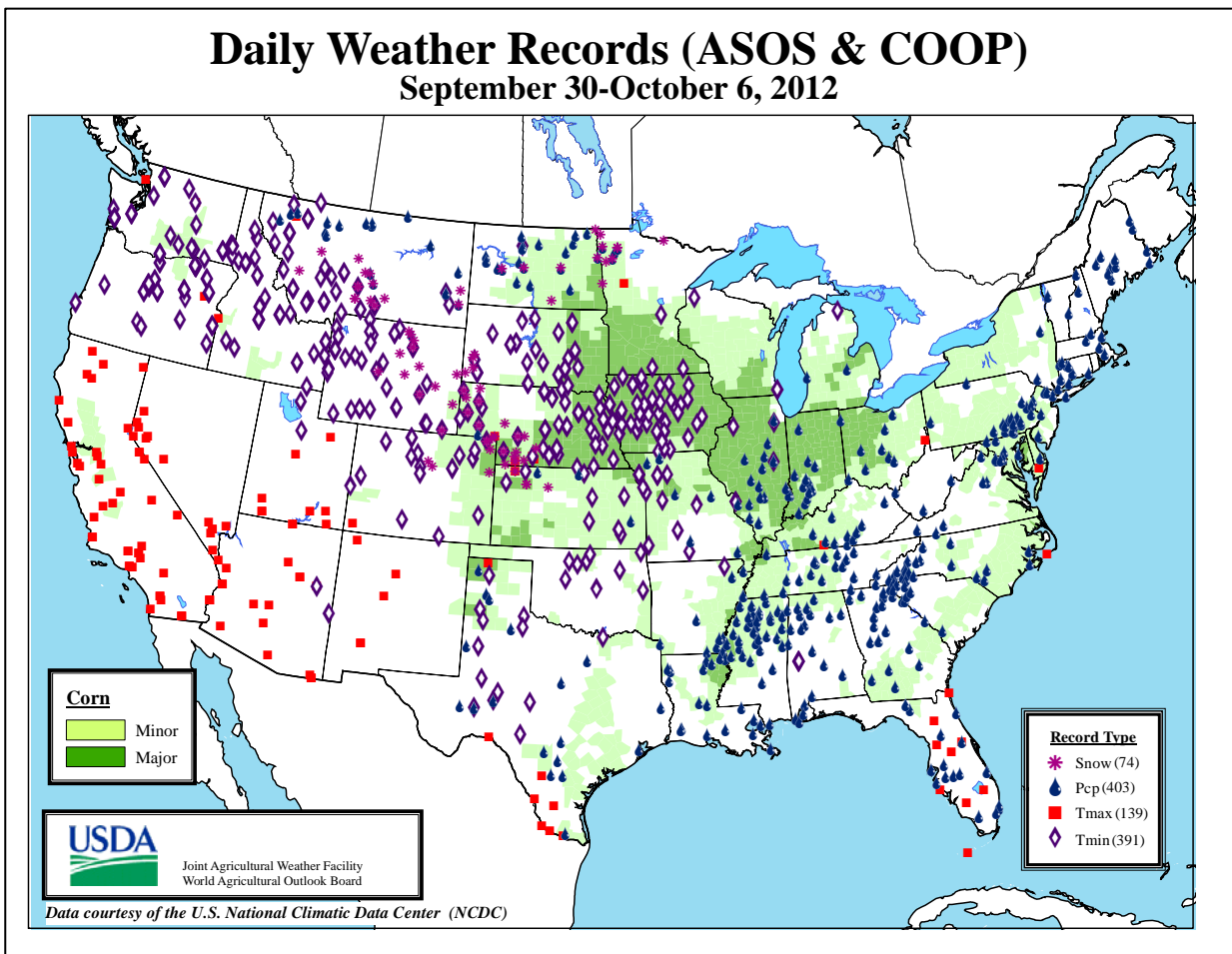
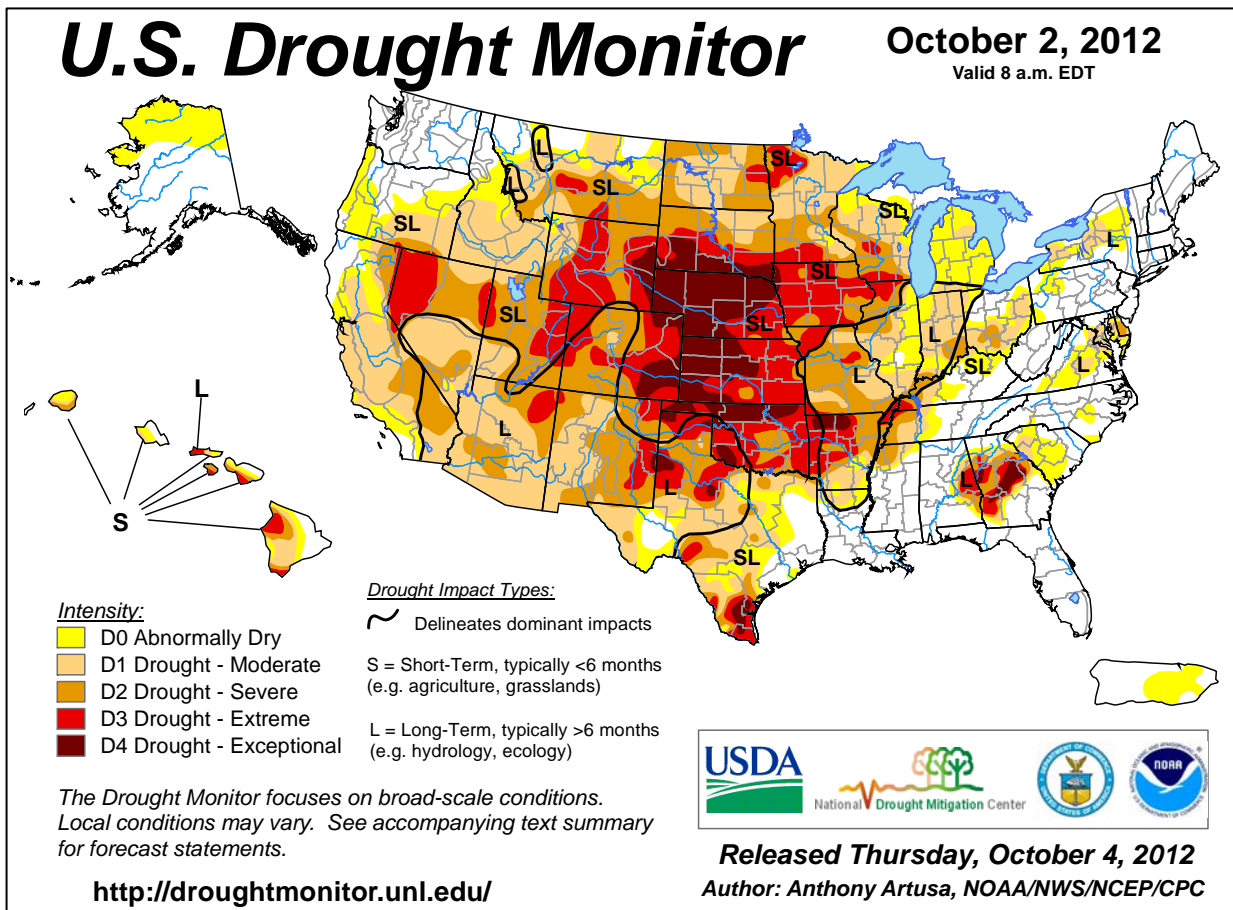
Substantial rainfall across the **South, East, and lower Midwest** replenished soil moisture for pastures and winter grains but slowed harvest activities. Rainfall was especially heavy in parts of the **Southeast**, where some locations reported weekly totals of 4 inches or more. Meanwhile, precipitation (rain and snow) also fell across the **nation's northern tier from the northern Rockies to northern Minnesota**. Moisture was especially beneficial in **Montana** for drought-stressed pastures and recently planted winter wheat. However, extremely dry conditions

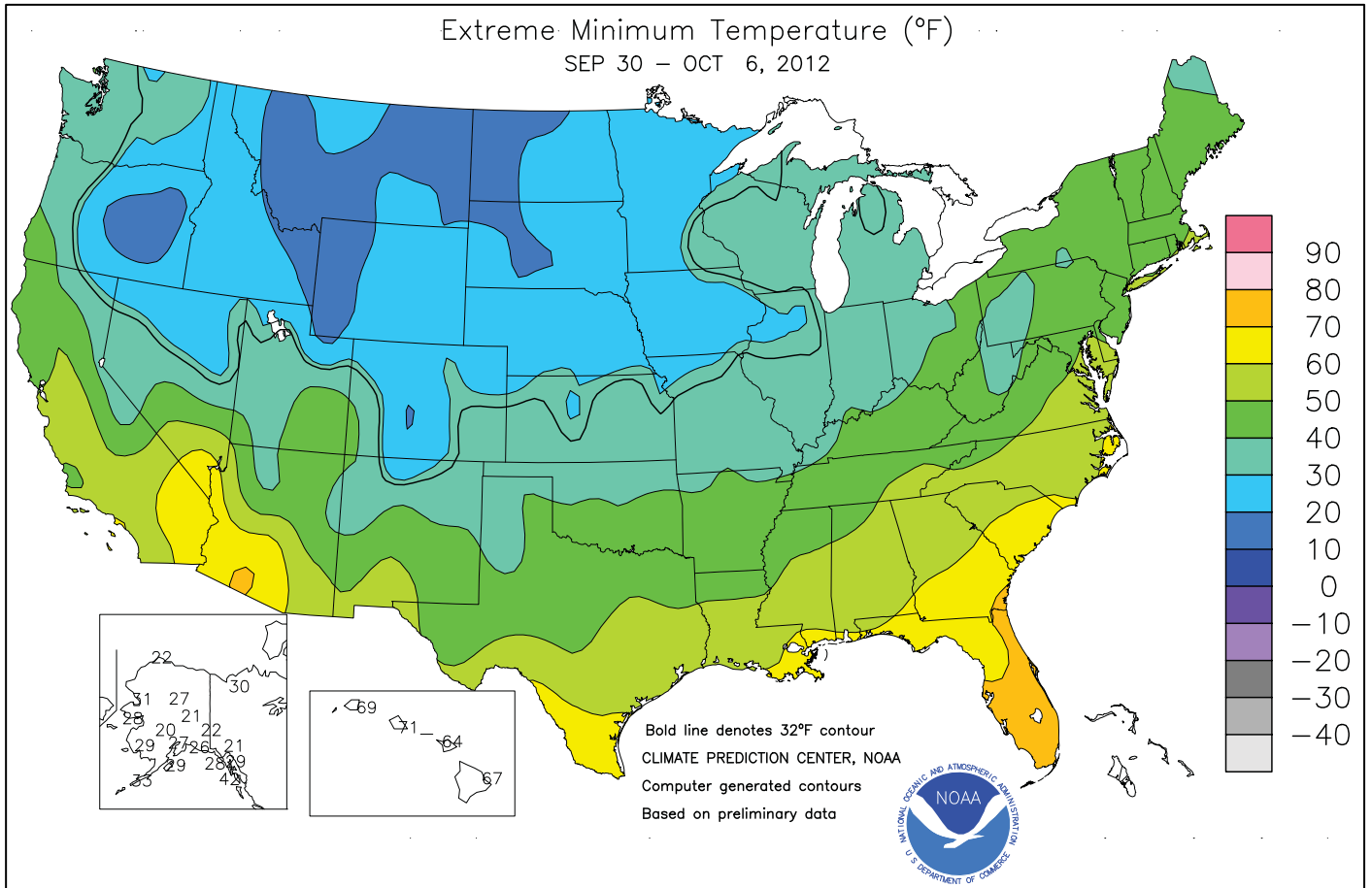
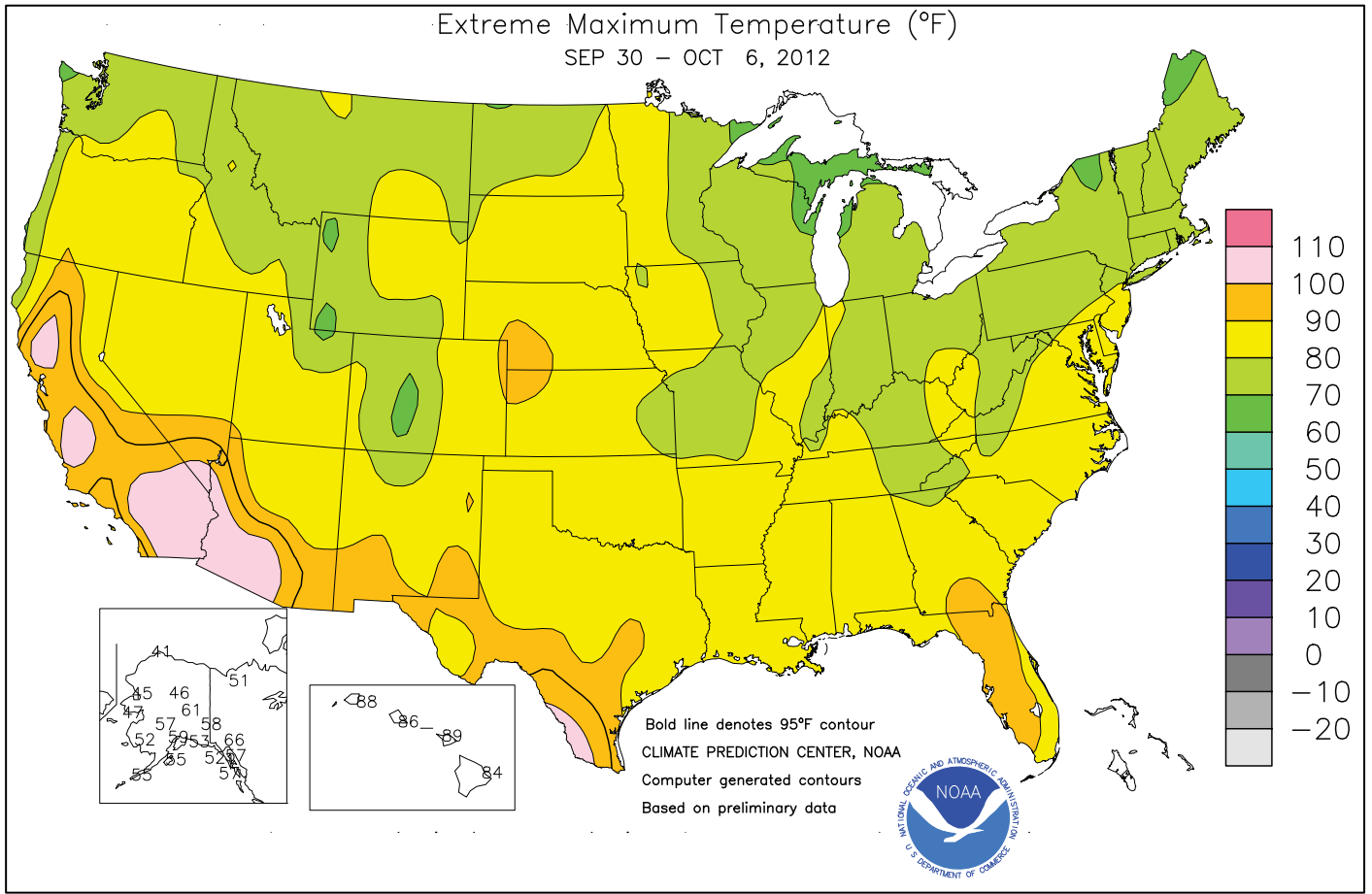
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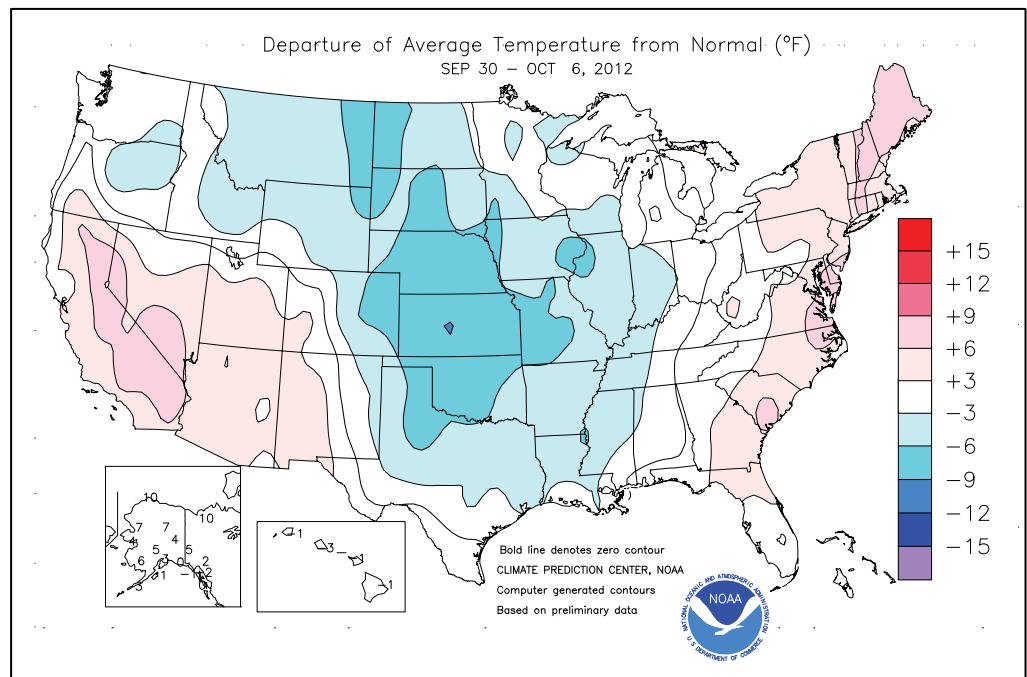


(Continued from front cover)

persisted across the remainder of the **northern Plains** and much of the **upper Midwest**. The dry weather promoted a rapid corn and soybean harvest pace but continued to hamper winter wheat emergence. Mostly dry weather also prevailed across the **southern half of the Plains**, but rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat continued to benefit from late-September soil moisture improvements. Elsewhere, dry weather **west of the Rockies** favored fieldwork, although chilly conditions across the **interior Northwest** contrasted with late-season warmth farther south. In the **Northwest**, dry weather remained a concern with respect to the emergence and establishment of rain-fed winter wheat. Across the **nation's mid-section**, an early-October cold snap held weekly temperatures as much as 10°F below normal, but readings averaged more than 5°F above normal in much of **California**, the **Southwest**, and parts of the **East**.

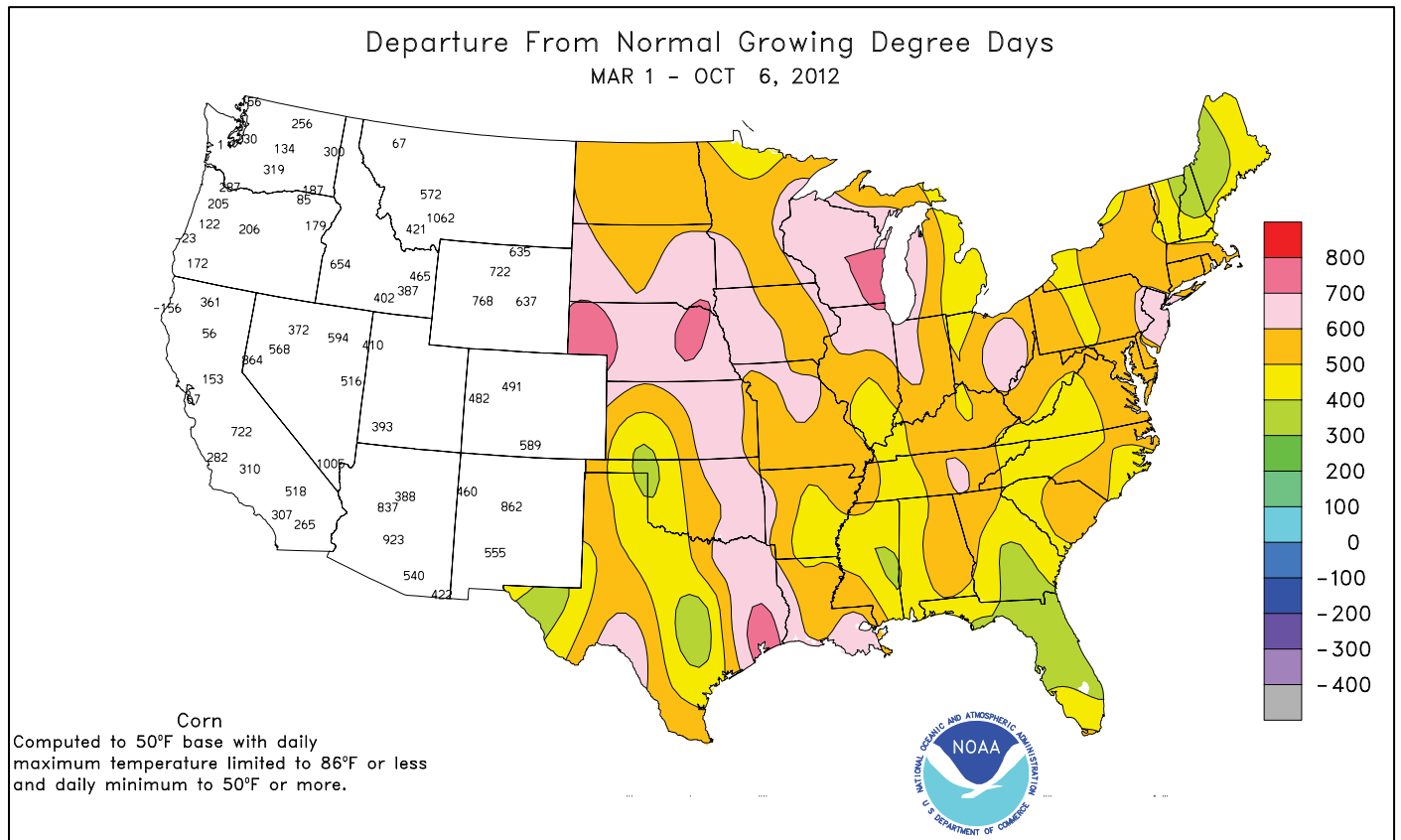
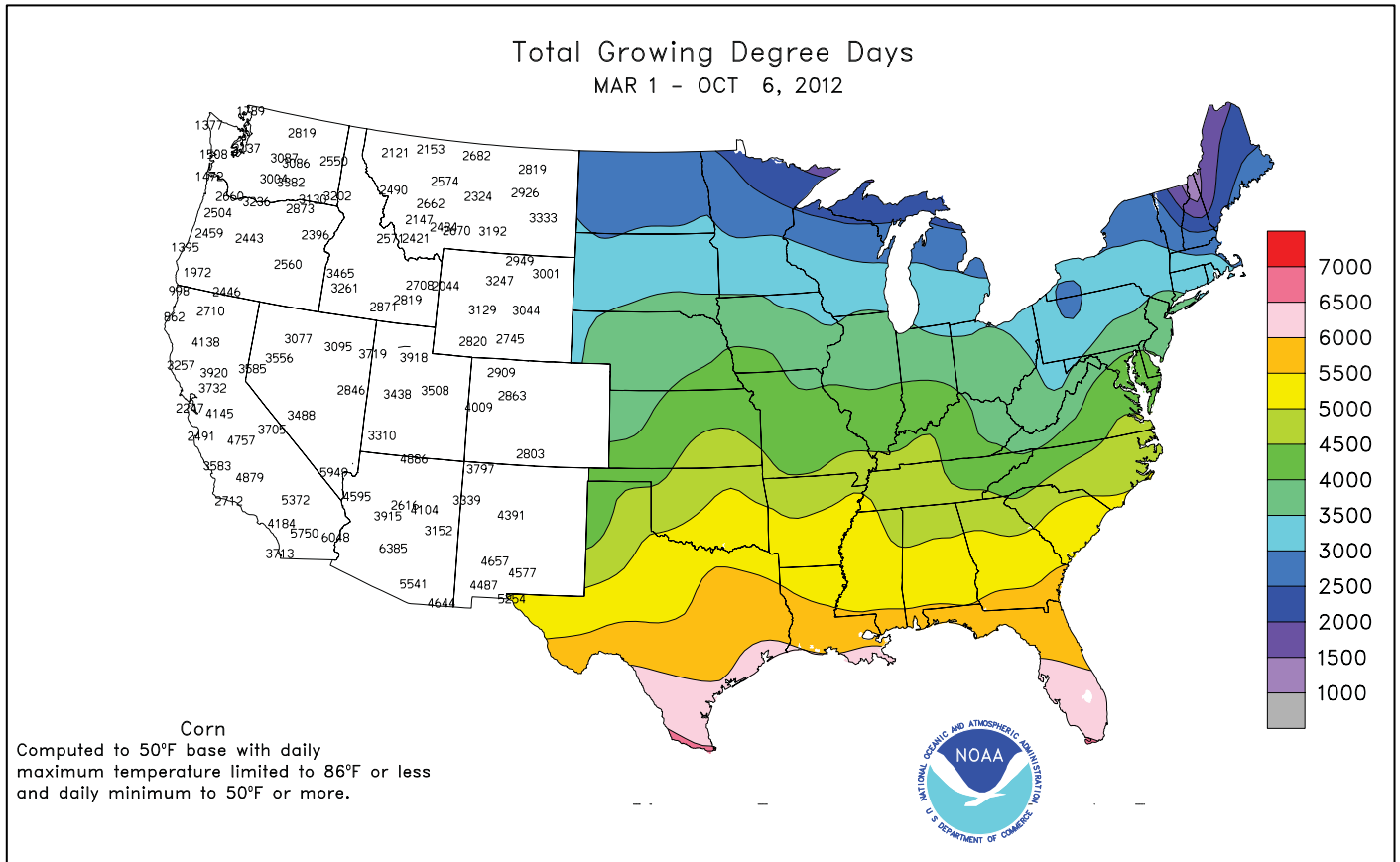
Early in the week, heavy rain persisted across the **South** and spread into the **East**. The last day of September featured daily-record totals in locations such as **Greenwood, MS** (4.95 inches), and **Monroe, LA** (4.22 inches). Two days later, record-setting totals for October 2 included 2.35 inches at **Virginia's Dulles Airport** and 1.87 inches in **Asheville, NC**. Meanwhile, **Montana** and neighboring areas received some much-needed precipitation. The second-longest spell without measurable precipitation ended at 47 days (August 16 - October 1) in **Great Falls, MT**, where the October 2-3 total reached 0.43 inch (1.5 inches of snow). In **Wyoming**, **Sheridan's** longest dry spell ended at 53 days (August 11 - October 2), with 0.47 inches falling from October 3-5. Previously, **Sheridan's** longest spell with measurable precipitation had been 46 days, from December 5, 2002 - January 19, 2003. After completing its driest month since August 1967, with only a trace of rain, **Missoula, MT**, received 0.41 inch on October 3. Daily-record snowfall totals reached 2.3 inches (on October 3) in **Billings, MT**, and 2.7 inches (on October 4) in **Grand Forks, ND**. Storm-total snowfall exceeded 10 inches at a few locations in **Roseau County, MN**, with a foot reported near **Badger**. **Duluth, MN**, received only a trace of snow, but reported westerly winds gusts to 46 mph on both October 4 and 5. Farther south, late-week snowfall resulted in record-setting totals for October 6 in **Cheyenne, WY** (3.7 inches), and **Scottsbluff, NE** (3.0 inches).

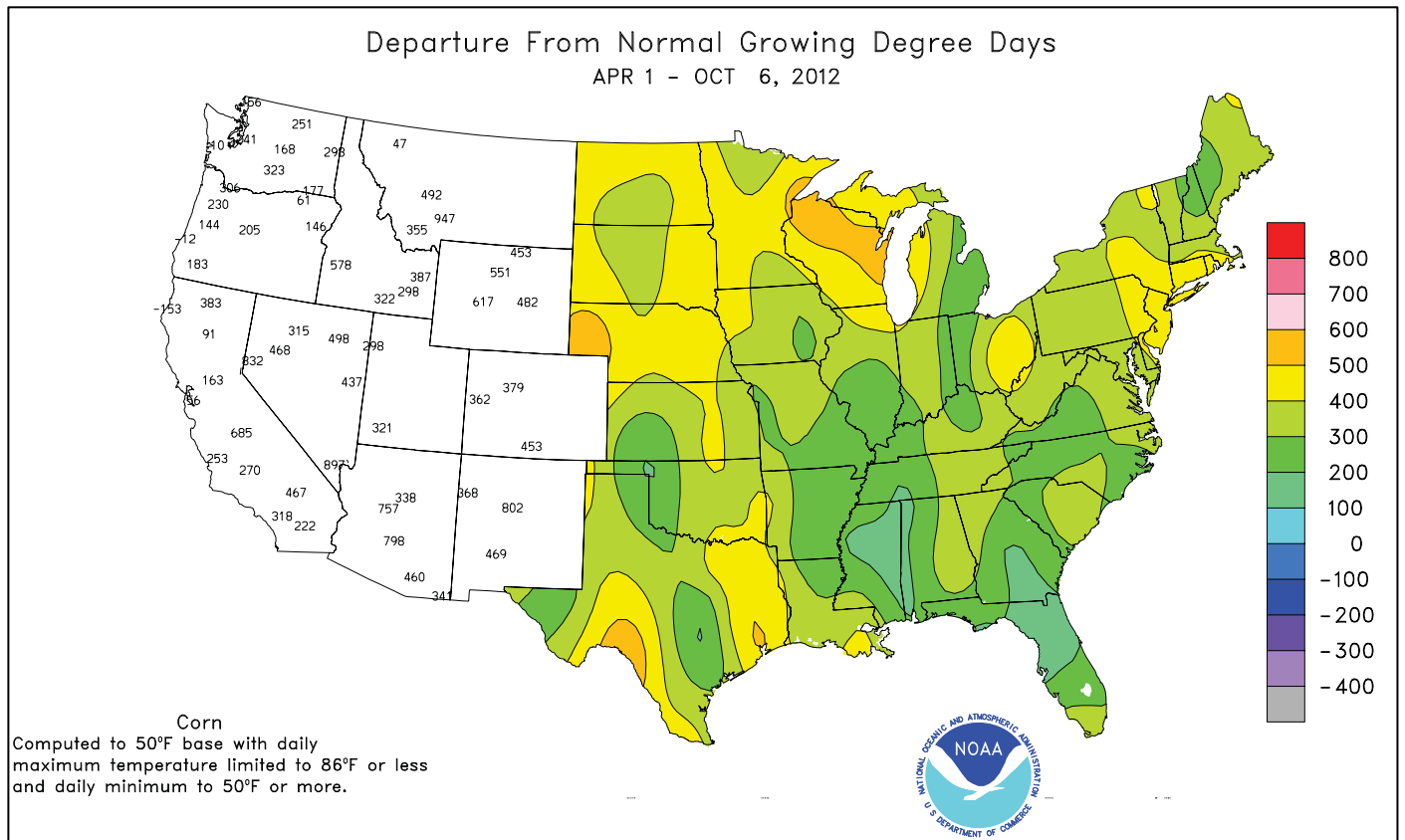
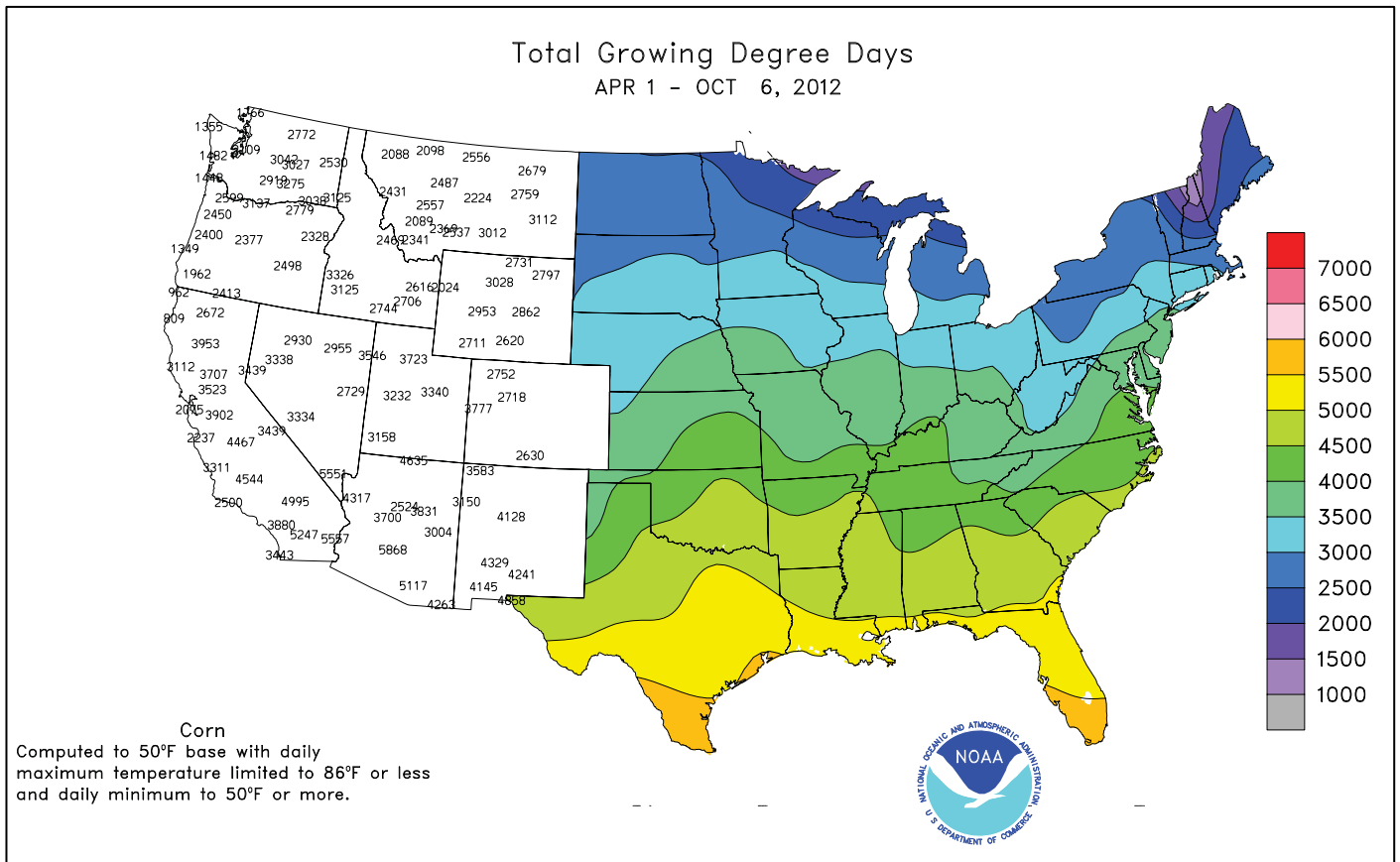
A broad surge of cold air accompanied and trailed the precipitation. From October 3-6, **Pendleton, OR**, collected four daily-record lows (28, 29, 28, and 29°F). Similarly, **Stanley, ID**, posted four consecutive daily-record lows (10, 8, 7, and 8°F) from October 4-7. Sub-zero readings were reported at a few locations in the **northern Rockies**, including **Wisdom, MT** (-1°F on October 6). Cold air also spilled across the **Plains** and **Midwest**. **St. Joseph, MO**, registered a trio of daily-record



lows (28, 27, and 22°F) from October 5-7. In **South Dakota**, daily-record lows for October 6 included 19°F in **Pierre** and 20°F in **Huron**. Farther west, **Ely, NV** (26°F), finally recorded its first autumn freeze on October 6—the second-latest such date on record behind October 13, 1963. Elsewhere at week's end, **Little Rock, AR**, reported a high temperature of 51°F on October 6—the lowest maximum temperature on any October day in that location since 1993. Earlier in the week, however, there had been some late-season heat. For example, **Yuma, AZ** (109°F), tallied a daily-record high for September 30. In **California**, record-setting highs for October 1 included 113°F in **Death Valley**; 112°F in **Thermal**; and 100°F in **Santa Maria**. **Death Valley's** high tied a monthly record originally set on October 2, 1980. During another wave of records on October 2, highs in **California** soared to 108°F in **King City** and 101°F in both **Fresno** and **Stockton**. For **Stockton**, it was only the fifth occurrence of a triple-digit reading in October in the last 65 years, along with October 1, 2001, and October 2-4, 1980. Later, warmth briefly arrived on the **Plains**, where **Imperial, NE** (94°F on October 3), netted a daily-record high. Four days later, **Imperial's** low for October 7 plunged to 18°F. By October 4, lingering heat was generally confined to **southern Texas**, where **McAllen** (100°F) logged a daily-record high.

An active weather pattern persisted across much of the **Alaskan mainland**, accompanied by above-normal temperatures. Weekly precipitation topped an inch in **Nome** (1.13 inches) and **Kotzebue** (1.09 inches). In **southern Alaska**, **Valdez** received 6.37 inches of rain from September 30 - October 6, on the heels of its wettest month on record. Meanwhile, warmer, drier weather arrived across **southeastern Alaska**, where **Annette Island** collected a daily-record high of 68°F on October 6. Farther south, only light showers fell in **Hawaii**. Even some of the state's wettest windward locations received less than an inch of rain during the week. On the **Big Island**, for example, **Hilo's** weekly rainfall totaled just 0.85 inch (41 percent of normal). In addition, **Hawaiian** temperatures climbed by week's end, when **Lihue, Kauai** (88°F), posted a daily-record high for October 6.





Weather Data for the Week Ending October 6, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
WICHITA	69	48	82	40	58	-7	0.02	-0.60	0.02	2.67	77	23.85	94	74	45	0	0	1	0
KY JACKSON	73	54	81	43	63	1	1.36	0.62	1.08	8.12	185	41.86	109	96	54	0	0	3	1
LEXINGTON	70	51	76	41	61	-1	0.37	-0.26	0.27	5.80	159	33.41	92	96	64	0	0	3	0
LOUISVILLE	71	52	79	40	62	-2	1.29	0.67	1.12	7.13	199	36.70	106	91	51	0	0	3	1
LA PADUCAH	68	51	80	38	60	-3	0.62	-0.18	0.44	5.68	134	21.81	58	91	56	0	0	2	0
BATON ROUGE	81	61	87	57	71	-2	2.31	1.43	2.30	5.42	97	59.70	119	98	56	0	0	2	1
LAKE CHARLES	85	62	87	59	74	0	1.49	0.42	1.47	7.13	104	64.18	143	96	50	0	0	3	1
NEW ORLEANS	83	65	86	59	74	0	0.62	-0.16	0.62	3.04	49	60.27	117	91	60	0	0	1	1
SHREVEPORT	78	57	86	49	68	-4	1.69	0.80	1.67	7.39	186	41.08	107	92	53	0	0	2	1
ME CARIBOU	64	46	72	38	55	7	1.73	1.07	0.78	4.04	105	31.26	109	95	67	0	0	5	1
PORTLAND	66	53	72	47	60	8	1.24	0.37	0.62	4.42	107	42.13	127	96	79	0	0	5	1
MD BALTIMORE	77	57	81	47	67	6	0.60	-0.21	0.54	2.78	60	25.25	77	93	58	0	0	4	1
MA BOSTON	68	55	78	50	62	3	0.41	-0.39	0.21	4.29	103	27.36	86	93	68	0	0	5	0
WORCESTER	66	52	74	46	59	5	0.24	-0.78	0.16	5.03	98	33.66	91	98	69	0	0	4	0
MI ALPENA	64	40	73	32	52	1	0.23	-0.31	0.15	1.88	58	19.88	88	93	48	0	1	3	0
GRAND RAPIDS	65	47	77	40	56	1	0.32	-0.42	0.16	2.24	46	24.46	85	87	48	0	0	2	0
HOUGHTON LAKE	63	40	72	29	51	0	0.28	-0.26	0.18	1.71	48	26.42	116	91	62	0	1	3	0
LANSING	64	47	76	38	55	1	0.30	-0.27	0.25	3.18	80	21.89	88	86	59	0	0	3	0
MUSKOGON	65	48	75	40	56	1	0.61	-0.01	0.43	1.61	40	21.84	88	83	50	0	0	3	0
MN TRVERSE CITY	62	42	74	36	52	-2	0.72	0.01	0.37	4.45	106	23.68	92	91	53	0	0	3	0
DULUTH	59	37	74	27	48	-1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.78	17	29.04	111	81	49	0	1	0	0
INT'L FALLS	59	32	79	27	45	-2	0.45	-0.09	0.24	1.31	38	20.53	101	91	50	0	4	2	0
MNNEAPOLIS	65	44	78	34	54	-1	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.31	10	26.03	105	72	39	0	0	0	0
ROCHESTER	66	44	79	36	55	2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.33	37	20.75	78	67	40	0	0	0	0
ST. CLOUD	65	36	80	25	50	-1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.24	7	21.72	94	79	30	0	2	0	0
MS JACKSON	77	58	85	52	67	-3	1.59	0.90	1.45	4.25	111	56.96	133	94	61	0	0	2	1
MERIDIAN	78	57	84	52	68	-2	1.86	1.10	1.26	4.59	107	50.30	110	97	65	0	0	4	2
TUPELO	74	56	84	47	65	-2	2.56	1.80	1.22	7.78	195	38.53	92	96	66	0	0	3	3
MO COLUMBIA	68	47	77	35	57	-4	0.27	-0.43	0.27	2.51	62	25.21	79	90	48	0	0	1	0
KANSAS CITY	68	44	79	32	56	-6	0.01	-0.98	0.01	2.90	53	18.55	59	74	37	0	1	1	0
SAINT LOUIS	68	50	83	38	59	-5	0.54	-0.06	0.54	3.57	103	26.93	90	77	53	0	0	1	1
MN SPRINGFIELD	67	46	79	33	56	-8	0.15	-0.74	0.15	5.30	95	24.69	71	88	56	0	0	1	0
MT BILLINGS	61	39	82	24	50	-3	0.41	0.08	0.34	0.41	25	5.49	44	78	41	0	2	3	0
BUTTE	56	27	75	13	42	-4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.03	2	7.43	67	75	26	0	5	0	0
CUT BANK	55	28	77	17	41	-7	0.46	0.33	0.43	0.53	41	7.59	67	88	43	0	5	2	0
GLASGOW	58	34	77	20	46	-5	0.25	0.06	0.19	0.42	37	11.24	113	82	51	0	3	3	0
GREAT FALLS	58	34	80	22	46	-4	0.44	0.22	0.39	0.44	31	10.21	79	84	39	0	2	3	0
HAVRE	59	34	83	23	47	-3	0.81	0.64	0.50	1.00	85	11.14	111	87	53	0	4	3	1
MISSOULA	62	33	77	20	47	-3	0.35	0.16	0.35	0.35	28	10.91	99	76	45	0	3	1	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	67	37	86	25	52	-6	0.01	-0.38	0.01	0.48	17	8.59	38	79	36	0	2	1	0
LINCOLN	67	36	82	27	51	-9	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.73	51	15.56	64	79	38	0	2	0	0
NORFOLK	66	35	83	24	51	-6	0.05	-0.37	0.05	0.66	25	12.50	54	73	37	0	4	1	0
NORTH PLATTE	65	33	90	26	49	-7	0.17	-0.11	0.12	0.27	17	9.51	54	84	37	1	5	2	0
OMAHA	68	39	81	26	53	-6	0.08	-0.52	0.08	1.70	46	18.42	71	79	41	0	1	1	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	64	37	87	26	51	-3	0.31	0.05	0.17	1.10	76	5.77	41	77	50	0	3	2	0
VALENTINE	65	34	86	21	49	-6	0.11	-0.22	0.10	0.35	19	9.58	55	81	37	0	3	2	0
NV ELY	76	35	80	26	55	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.25	111	9.17	114	62	22	0	1	0	0
LAS VEGAS	95	71	99	69	83	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.18	328	3.88	108	22	13	5	0	0	0
RENO	85	49	90	46	67	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.08	15	2.73	50	48	25	2	0	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	79	33	88	26	56	2	0.03	-0.08	0.01	0.20	32	3.58	58	39	14	0	3	3	0
NH CONCORD	67	51	78	44	59	6	0.59	-0.13	0.22	4.52	120	31.49	112	98	70	0	0	5	0
NJ NEWARK	75	58	81	50	66	4	0.52	-0.26	0.40	3.65	78	26.53	73	90	62	0	0	3	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	82	53	87	46	68	5	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.44	35	5.23	69	45	14	0	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	67	52	74	44	59	5	0.39	-0.30	0.20	6.02	154	28.98	98	96	73	0	0	5	0
BINGHAMTON	65	49	75	40	57	4	0.45	-0.27	0.20	3.61	86	29.73	99	93	74	0	0	5	0
BUFFALO	65	52	71	46	59	3	1.04	0.32	0.54	5.35	120	22.08	73	88	58	0	0	4	1
ROCHESTER	66	52	74	42	59	4	1.09	0.46	0.90	5.42	136	25.90	98	91	68	0	0	4	1
SYRACUSE	67	53	76	46	60	5	1.00	0.19	0.48	3.79	78	22.82	74	94	68	0	0	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	72	55	75	48	63	3	2.84	2.16	1.43	8.78	204	38.28	103	95	59	0	0	3	2
CHARLOTTE	79	60	83	55	69	2	0.62	-0.23	0.37	5.45	120	28.62	84	93	55	0	0	4	0
GREENSBORO	76	59	82	54	67	3	0.42	-0.48	0.25	4.48	89	31.20	90	96	58	0	0	4	0
HATTERAS	80	69	83	61	74	4	0.96	-0.20	0.52	5.17	78	41.42	94	93	68	0	0	4	1
RALEIGH	80	62	88	57	71	6	0.30	-0.56	0.16	8.15	163	35.78	103	92	62	0	0	2	0
WILMINGTON	82	67	85	60	75	5	1.45	0.36	0.49	6.05	79	38.09	80	96	66	0	0	4	0
ND BISMARCK	59	35	81	26	47	-4	0.51	0.19	0.46	0.55	29	12.67	86	81	47	0	3	3	0
DICKINSON	56	33	77	19	45	-6	0.61	0.27	0.60	0.77	40	9.20	64	90	40	0	3	2	1
FARGO	61	38	86	26	49	-3	0.38	-0.09	0.35	0.51	20	13.25	74	73	40	0	2	2	0
GRAND FORKS	59	38	85	28	49	-2	0.53	0.14	0.38	0.73	32	14.33	86	79	46	0	2	3	0
JAMESTOWN	58	34	81	25	46	-6	0.26	-0.10	0.17	0.58	28	11.28	69	86	40	0	3	2	0
WILLISTON	56	33	72	17	44	-6	0.74	0.49	0.70	0.78	50	10.29	84	90	53	0	3	2	1
OH AKRON-CANTON	67	49	73	41	58	1	0.94	0.30	0.31	5.20	131	28.61	94	87	56	0	0	4	0
CINCINNATI	70	49	77	38	60	-1	1.11	0.53	0.73	8.29	250	30.97	90	90	58	0	0	3	1
CLEVELAND	66	49	74	41	57	0	1.97	1.29	0.94	10.00	230	31.97	106	92	63	0	0	5	2
COLUMBUS	71	50	80	42	60	0	0.98	0.46	0.35	4.96	148	27.84	91	93	59	0	0	4	0
DAYTON	67	48	76	37	58	-1	1.83	1.30	0.72	7.12	230	26.06	84	93	59	0	0	5	2
MANSFIELD	66	46	73	38	56	-1	2.23	1.67	1.03	8.90	227	30.37	89	99	57	0	0	4	3

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 6, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	65	47	76	37	56	-1	0.75	0.23	0.46	3.33	102	25.89	100	90	62	0	0	4	0		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	67	47	74	39	57	1	0.95	0.25	0.28	5.71	127	34.14	113	94	61	0	0	6	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	70	52	81	42	61	-7	0.13	-0.85	0.12	3.47	72	25.22	87	82	49	0	0	2	0		
OR TULSA	72	51	82	39	61	-7	0.08	-0.99	0.06	1.92	34	24.16	72	83	58	0	0	2	0		
OR ASTORIA	70	41	74	36	55	-1	0.08	-0.69	0.03	0.43	13	49.88	121	83	54	0	0	5	0		
OR BURNS	71	26	82	16	49	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	6.42	85	52	23	0	6	0	0		
OR EUGENE	77	41	83	32	59	2	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.02	1	30.85	99	76	43	0	2	0	0		
OR MEDFORD	86	46	93	42	66	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.04	4	14.15	124	72	23	2	0	0	0		
OR PENDLETON	69	36	82	28	53	-4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	10.00	114	59	33	0	4	0	0		
OR PORTLAND	74	46	82	40	60	1	0.01	-0.41	0.01	0.05	2	28.52	123	70	37	0	0	1	0		
OR SALEM	77	42	84	37	60	3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.04	2	32.19	132	67	35	0	0	0	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	70	51	78	44	61	4	2.07	1.24	1.87	4.85	96	30.67	87	97	72	0	0	4	1		
PA ERIE	66	52	74	44	59	1	1.63	0.69	0.61	6.65	120	27.36	86	88	64	0	0	3	2		
PA MIDDLETOWN	71	53	79	46	62	2	0.87	0.17	0.77	5.35	130	34.67	110	96	58	0	0	3	1		
PA PHILADELPHIA	76	59	82	52	68	6	0.08	-0.66	0.07	5.56	123	26.48	79	88	58	0	0	2	0		
PA PITTSBURGH	70	51	75	39	60	2	0.37	-0.19	0.16	5.07	138	31.66	105	92	53	0	0	3	0		
PA WILKES-BARRE	68	51	76	41	60	4	0.98	0.20	0.68	5.68	126	27.85	94	93	66	0	0	5	1		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	70	52	80	45	61	4	0.54	-0.24	0.38	4.40	95	27.05	83	96	68	0	0	4	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	70	54	78	48	62	4	0.80	0.05	0.36	6.05	139	31.70	91	95	79	0	0	4	0		
SC BEAUFORT	84	71	87	68	77	5	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.20	20	30.65	73	94	66	0	0	0	0		
SC CHARLESTON	84	70	88	66	77	6	0.92	-0.02	0.89	2.06	30	37.19	86	95	63	0	0	3	1		
SC COLUMBIA	81	67	88	60	74	5	0.81	0.13	0.43	2.57	57	36.93	93	92	65	0	0	5	0		
SC GREENVILLE	77	59	83	56	68	2	2.08	1.18	1.56	4.70	99	31.75	80	95	57	0	0	3	1		
SD ABERDEEN	64	31	86	19	47	-6	0.02	-0.37	0.02	0.03	1	12.48	70	76	39	0	4	1	0		
SD HURON	67	34	85	20	50	-4	0.01	-0.38	0.01	0.67	31	17.34	94	79	26	0	2	1	0		
SD RAPID CITY	62	36	85	21	49	-5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.14	10	10.26	71	73	31	0	3	0	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	65	35	81	24	50	-5	0.00	-0.47	0.00	1.15	39	14.83	70	76	34	0	3	0	0		
TN BRISTOL	73	54	84	49	63	3	1.32	0.72	0.84	7.34	204	39.99	121	98	55	0	0	3	1		
TN CHATTANOOGA	74	57	81	55	66	0	2.79	1.98	2.39	10.08	202	41.11	97	94	65	0	0	5	1		
TN KNOXVILLE	74	57	78	53	66	1	0.65	0.02	0.62	8.29	232	44.31	118	93	58	0	0	3	1		
TN MEMPHIS	73	54	83	46	64	-5	1.78	1.09	0.70	8.20	211	27.80	69	89	50	0	0	4	2		
TN NASHVILLE	73	53	82	45	63	-2	2.11	1.44	1.28	7.66	184	37.93	103	96	54	0	0	4	2		
TX ABILENE	76	56	83	45	66	-5	0.00	-0.70	0.00	8.48	242	22.13	117	86	56	0	0	0	0		
TX AMARILLO	69	48	82	38	58	-6	0.12	-0.21	0.12	3.31	153	11.82	69	83	41	0	0	1	0		
TX AUSTIN	83	58	90	51	71	-4	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.75	130	33.46	132	86	57	1	0	0	0		
TX BEAUMONT	84	60	86	56	72	-2	0.75	-0.47	0.69	7.01	98	56.03	121	98	49	0	0	6	1		
TX BROWNSVILLE	91	68	92	65	80	2	1.02	-0.11	1.02	3.77	60	20.12	92	88	49	6	0	1	1		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	90	68	92	62	79	2	0.00	-1.11	0.00	3.58	60	18.00	70	86	46	4	0	0	0		
TX DEL RIO	90	65	93	61	78	2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	3.92	156	13.74	92	84	48	4	0	0	0		
TX EL PASO	88	59	93	57	74	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.41	76	5.82	76	53	16	2	0	0	0		
TX FORT WORTH	79	59	87	48	69	-3	0.11	-0.75	0.11	1.77	56	28.25	108	81	45	0	0	1	0		
TX GALVESTON	83	68	85	62	75	-3	0.15	-0.87	0.14	4.97	75	42.30	124	86	57	0	0	2	0		
TX HOUSTON	84	62	88	59	73	-2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	2.03	39	37.83	104	95	53	0	0	0	0		
TX LUBBOCK	72	48	83	38	60	-6	0.01	-0.49	0.01	2.04	68	10.46	65	82	55	0	0	1	0		
TX MIDLAND	77	54	88	45	66	-3	0.20	-0.33	0.20	5.41	196	12.13	100	87	57	0	0	1	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	79	57	88	46	68	-2	0.01	-0.68	0.01	6.92	195	21.29	126	82	61	0	0	1	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	83	62	90	56	73	-2	0.49	-0.32	0.49	7.80	211	36.85	146	95	52	1	0	1	0		
TX VICTORIA	86	63	89	58	75	-1	0.00	-1.16	0.00	5.48	91	26.18	83	92	61	0	0	0	0		
TX WACO	81	58	89	51	69	-4	0.08	-0.79	0.08	4.63	128	31.46	126	86	57	0	0	1	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	73	55	82	47	64	-6	0.08	-0.69	0.08	3.25	84	18.52	81	80	60	0	0	1	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	74	47	84	37	61	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.56	34	8.09	64	54	19	0	0	0	0		
VT BURLINGTON	64	53	74	46	59	6	2.10	1.36	0.84	7.10	159	28.10	99	95	75	0	0	6	1		
VA LYNCHBURG	75	54	82	47	64	3	0.46	-0.40	0.31	2.81	61	25.35	74	96	56	0	0	3	0		
VA NORFOLK	81	64	88	58	73	7	0.21	-0.63	0.20	1.48	31	34.15	92	93	56	0	0	2	0		
VA RICHMOND	80	61	85	53	71	7	0.21	-0.67	0.20	4.29	91	29.67	85	92	57	0	0	2	0		
VA ROANOKE	73	55	80	46	64	2	0.67	-0.11	0.42	4.27	95	29.10	86	88	61	0	0	2	0		
VA WASH/DULLES	76	53	81	45	64	3	2.38	1.59	2.35	5.08	113	25.13	77	95	60	0	0	4	1		
WA OLYMPIA	71	34	78	28	52	-2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.02	1	32.66	105	92	56	0	4	0	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	68	40	72	36	54	1	0.01	-1.45	0.01	0.58	11	72.57	114	72	42	0	0	1	0		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	69	47	75	46	58	1	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.04	2	26.43	116	72	48	0	0	0	0		
WA SPOKANE	66	39	76	30	52	-1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	13.96	124	64	23	0	2	0	0		
WA YAKIMA	73	36	83	27	54	0	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.04	9	5.52	103	70	31	0	4	0	0		
WV BECKLEY	68	50	74	40	59	1	0.82	0.15	0.56	6.13	161	36.84	110	91	66	0	0	3	1		
WV CHARLESTON	74	53	86	44	64	4	0.45	-0.18	0.24	4.16	105	30.51	87	93	54	0	0	3	0		
WV ELKINS	71	47	79	37	59	3	0.59	-0.12	0.41	7.17	162	39.06	106	99	54	0	0	7	0		
WV HUNTINGTON	74	53	84	45	63	2	0.38	-0.20	0.36	7.03	213	32.32	97	96	53	0	0	3	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	64	39	76	34	51	-2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	1.02	24	20.18	74	84	32	0	0	0	0		
WI GREEN BAY	64	40	71	35	52	-1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.09	31	23.02	97	89	47	0	0	0	0		
WI LA CROSSE	65	43	77	39	54	-3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	1.15	30	20.13	74	83	34	0	0	0	0		
WI MADISON	64	39	73	37	51	-4	0.00	-0.49	0.00	1.34	38	18.31	67	84	51	0	0	0	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	63	46	79	38	54	-3	0.02	-0.55	0.02	2.33	62	22.19	80	81	63	0	0	1	0		
WY CASPER	59	34	83	24	47	-4	0.16	-0.12	0.10	0.46	38	6.60	62	69	43	0	4	3	0		
WY CHEYENNE	56	35	79	25	46	-5	0.21	-0.01	0.20	1.52	94	8.81	64	66	49	0	4	2	0		
WY LANDER	62	35	81	25	49	-3	0.19	-0.13	0.17	0.56	39	5.24	49	66	27	0	3	2	0		
WY SHERIDAN	60	34	83	20	47	-4	0.47	0.12	0.34	0.47	28	7.46	62	81	50	0	3	3	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: The nation’s historic drought of 2012 continued its shift toward the northwest during September. Extremely dry conditions fostered a record-setting pace of corn and soybean harvesting in the upper Midwest, but delayed winter wheat planting and emergence across the northwestern half of the Plains and parts of the Northwest. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, late-September drought coverage in the contiguous U.S. reached 65.45 percent, surpassing by 1.59 percent the previous high established on July 24, 2012.

In contrast, September rainfall continued to benefit some late-developing soybeans in the Mid-South and lower Midwest. In those regions, early-September rainfall was associated with the remnants of Hurricane Isaac. As the month progressed, additional rainfall in both the Mid-South and lower Midwest aided pastures and boosted soil moisture in preparation for soft red winter wheat planting. Occasional rainfall also maintained generally favorable conditions for pastures and maturing summer crops in the Gulf and Atlantic Coast States.

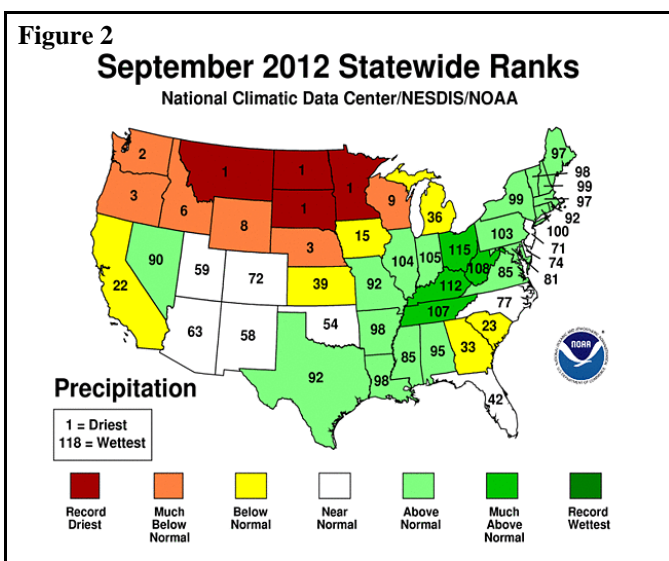
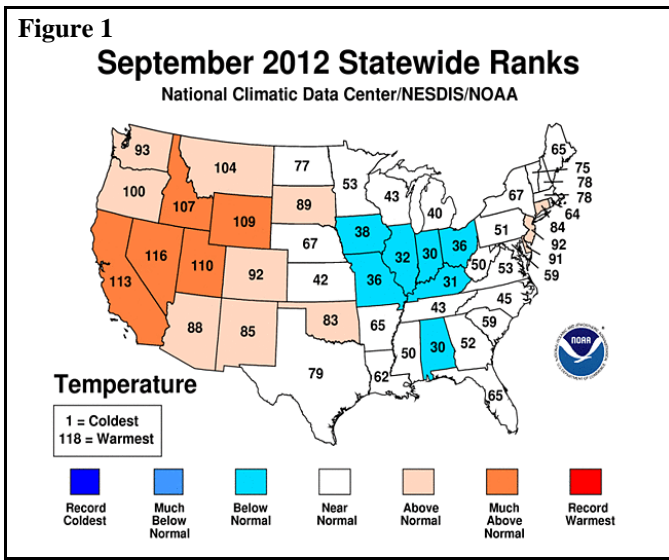
The eastern half of the U.S. also got a reprieve from the high temperatures that plagued most areas during the 2012 growing season. The coolest weather, relative to normal, covered the Midwest, while most other areas from the eastern Plains to the East Coast noted near-normal temperatures. In Illinois, Chicago reported its first cooler-than-normal month since September 2011.

Farther south, wetter conditions developed across the southern half of the Plains. Some of the most impressive rain fell late in the month, when the interaction between a cold front and remnant moisture associated with former eastern Pacific Hurricane Miriam and Tropical Storm Norman contributed to heavy rain in the south-central U.S. The rain helped to revive rangeland and pastures, and promoted the emergence of newly planted hard red winter wheat.

Elsewhere, the West experienced a very warm month, while portions of the Northwest received no measurable rainfall. As a result, wildfires remained a periodic problem in the Northwest. Meanwhile, lingering monsoon showers in the Southwest withdrew by mid-September, roughly on schedule, following a fairly robust summer wet season.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 23rd-warmest, 48th-driest September on record. The nation’s average temperature of 67.0°F was 1.4°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while the average precipitation of 2.40 inches was 97 percent of normal. It was the nation’s driest September since 2007.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 30th-coolest September in Alabama and Indiana to the third-warmest September in Nevada. In addition, California, Utah, and Wyoming achieved top-ten rankings for September warmth (figure 1). Elsewhere, Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas experienced their driest September on record, while near-record September dryness was noted in Idaho, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming (figure 2). In contrast, it was the fourth-wettest September in Ohio and the seventh-wettest September in Kentucky.



Summary: The opening days of September featured a continuation of record-setting heat in some parts of the county. On September 3, for example, Bartlesville, OK, experienced its hottest weather so late in the year with a monthly record high of 110°F. The following day, September 4, daily-record highs in Nebraska soared to 103°F in Grand Island and 102°F in Norfolk

and Lincoln. In Texas, where extreme heat persisted for several days, Corpus Christi set a record with 12 consecutive triple-digit days from August 28 - September 8. Previously, Corpus Christi's longest streak of 100-degree days occurred from August 30 - September 5, 2000. Through September, Corpus Christi experienced 27 days of 100-degree heat, more than doubling the 2011 annual record of 12 days. Farther north, however, heat relief arrived in early September. Notably, St. Louis, MO, registered its last of 88 consecutive days (June 12 - September 7) with a high of 80°F or greater. The only longer warm spell on record in St. Louis occurred in 1913, when there were 92 consecutive days of 80-degree warmth from June 12 - September 11. Meanwhile in Nebraska, North Platte (35°F on September 8) posted a daily-record low, just 4 days after reaching 100°F. Before cooler weather arrived for good, North Platte set an annual record with 79 days of 90-degree heat (previously, 74 days in 1936). Meanwhile, heat continued on the southern Plains and returned to the West. On September 6-7, Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX, posted consecutive daily-record highs of 104°F. Wichita Falls, TX (109°F on September 7), narrowly missed its monthly record of 111°F, set on September 4, 2000. Elsewhere in Texas, McAllen (102 and 105°F) collected consecutive daily-record highs on September 7-8. In Oklahoma, daily-record highs for September 7 included 107°F in Lawton, 106°F in Hobart, and 105°F in Oklahoma City. Meanwhile, Western daily-record highs for September 8 included 118°F in Death Valley, CA; 96°F in Reno, NV; and 95°F in Boise, ID.

Most of the early-September rainfall highlights were in the East. Showers were associated with the remnants of Hurricane Isaac, with record-setting totals for September 2 reaching 2.24 inches in Jackson, TN, and 1.72 inches in London, KY. The following day, 2.82 inches of rain pelted Tuscaloosa, AL, setting a record for September 3. During the first 4 days of September, Tuscaloosa netted 5.08 inches. Farther north, daily-record totals in New York on September 4 included 2.64 inches in Rochester and 2.62 inches in Watertown. A day later in Maine, record-breaking amounts for September 5 totaled 2.63 inches in Bangor and 1.21 inches in Houlton. Scattered showers also dotted the southern Plains, where Borger, TX (1.09 inches on September 5), registered a daily-record amount. Later, a strong cold front triggered another round of heavy showers. Record-setting totals for September 7 reached 3.17 inches in Jonesboro, AR, and 2.71 inches in Indianapolis, IN. Later, showers and locally severe thunderstorms swept into the South and East, where record-high totals for September 8 included 1.76 inches in Florence, SC, and 1.21 inches in Frankfort, KY. Farther west, however, Portland, OR, recorded 51 consecutive days (July 21 - September 9) without measurable rain. For Portland, it was the longest dry spell since 1985, when there were 52 days without measurable rain from June 8 - July 29. Farther south, however, substantial rain fell. Las Vegas, NV (1.18 inches on September 11), experienced its wettest September day, topping the 1.08-inch total of September 25, 1939. Las Vegas had recorded a 1.65-inch total on August 22, meaning that the city has experienced 2 days of 1-inch rainfall in a calendar year for only the third time on record, along with 1955 and 1992. Early- to mid-month downpours were also noted in other parts of the Desert

Southwest, including Thermal, CA, where 1.42 inches fell on September 11. A day later, record-setting totals in Colorado for September 12 included 1.02 inches in Colorado Springs and 0.95 inch in Denver. Around mid-month, heavy rain developed across the south-central U.S. Joplin, MO, netted a daily-record total (2.30 inches) on September 15, capping a 3-day period during which 4.54 inches fell. Meanwhile, a few locations in south-central Texas, including Johnson City, Blanco, and Uvalde, received 6 to 8 inches of rain in mid-September.

During the second full week of September, there were highly variable temperatures across the nation. Two days after reaching 109°F, Wichita Falls, TX, posted a daily-record low of 52°F on September 9. Elsewhere on the 9th, daily-record lows dipped to 50°F in both Oklahoma City, OK, and Waco, TX. In Waco, it was the lowest reading since April 24 and the first daily-record low since September 10, 2011. A day later, record-setting lows for September 10 included 45°F in Bartlesville, OK, and 56°F in Alexandria, LA. Meanwhile, temperatures soared to 100°F in Rapid City, SD, and Imperial, NE, achieving record highs for September 10. Tribune, KS, and Dalhart, TX (both 99°F), collected daily-record highs for September 11, while Sioux City, IA, reached 98°F. In contrast, Redmond, OR, notched consecutive daily-record lows (28 and 24°F, respectively) on September 11-12. Elsewhere in Oregon, record-setting lows dipped to 38°F (on September 11) in Pendleton and 25°F (on September 12) in Burns. Other record-breaking lows for September 12 included 10°F in Wisdom, MT, and 16°F in Stanley, ID. By mid-September, however, heat returned to the Pacific Coast States. Downtown Los Angeles notched consecutive daily-record highs (100 and 103°F, respectively) on September 14-15. The last time downtown Los Angeles had posted a triple-digit reading was September 27, 2010, when an all-time-record high of 113°F occurred. Vista, CA (106 and 105°F), also noted consecutive daily-record highs on September 14-15. Elsewhere in California, daily-record highs soared to 106°F (on September 14) in Fresno and 101°F (on September 15) in San Diego. In fact, late-season heat became well-established across the West for the remainder of the month. From September 19-21, Yakima, WA (90, 90, and 89°F), posted a trio of daily-record highs. Pendleton, OR, attained 94°F on September 19, setting a daily-record high. Farther south, Yuma, AZ (108°F), collected a daily-record high for September 20. Later, hot weather returned to the southern Plains, where McAlester, OK (99°F), notched a daily-record high for September 21. In contrast, chilly air settled across the north-central U.S., where record-setting lows for September 18 included 20°F in International Falls, MN, and 31°F in Sisseton, SD. A day later, records for September 19 dipped to 28°F in Rhinelander, WI, and 37°F in Dubuque, IA. Even colder air arrived a few days later, and by the morning of September 23, readings of 25°F in both Sioux City, IA, and Sisseton were among a parade of daily-record lows. Other record-setting lows for the 23rd were set in locations such as Aberdeen, SD (22°F), and St. Joseph, MO (31°F). With a low of 31°F on September 23, La Crosse, WI, tied with 1974 for its second-earliest freeze on record behind September 14, 1923. The normal date of La Crosse's first autumn freeze is October 14. 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. Late in month, 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.

Heavy rain returned to parts of the East as the second half of the month got underway. In Tennessee, Knoxville received a September 17-18 total of 6.10 inches, highlighted by daily-record amounts on both days (2.94 and 3.16 inches, respectively). Other daily-record totals for September 17 included 3.09 inches in Muscle Shoals, AL; 2.95 inches in Tupelo, MS; and 2.37 inches in Evansville, IN. The following day, record-setting amounts for September 18 reached 5.41 inches in Mt. Pocono, PA; 3.65 inches in Chattanooga, TN; 3.28 inches in Asheville, NC; and 3.19 inches in Albany, NY. By the night of September 21-22, the season's first snow flakes were noted in portions of the upper Great Lakes region. On September 22, Wisconsin Rapids, WI, reported a trace of snow, while Duluth, MN (0.1 inch), tallied a daily-record amount. Meanwhile, several long-running dry spells persisted through month's end across the northern High Plains and northern Intermountain West. 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 stark contrast, 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. Unrelated to the tropical cyclones, heavy showers also developed on the central Plains. In Kansas, Chanute (2.28 inches) tallied a daily-record amount for September 25. Record-setting totals for September 26 included 1.78 inches in Oklahoma City, OK, and 1.41 inches in Denver, CO. Toward

month's end, heavy rain developed across the south-central U.S. In Texas, San Angelo posted 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-month 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.

A series of powerful, early-autumn storms hammered parts of Alaska with wind and heavy precipitation. In southeastern Alaska, Port Alexander received 4.35 inches in a 24-hour period on September 11-12. Later, September 15-16 rainfall reached 5.02 inches in Valdez, while Cordova clocked a wind gust to 70 mph. Valdez netted daily-record precipitation totals on September 16, 19, and 20 (3.86, 2.59, and 4.27 inches, respectively). Eventually, Valdez completed its wettest September and month on record, with 26.15 inches (272 percent of normal). Previous records in Valdez had been 16.69 inches in 1981 and 20.59 inches in November 1976, respectively. On the Alaskan mainland, record flooding developed along the Resurrection River, where the crest at Exit Glacier Bridge exceeded the October 2006 high-water mark by nearly 1½ inches. Significant flooding was also reported in the Susitna Valley. Wind gusts in Palmer were clocked to 56 mph on September 15-16 and 54 mph on September 18-19. On the Harding Icefield, the same storms responsible for Palmer's wind produced gusts to 96 and 91 mph, respectively. High winds also reached interior Alaska, where Delta Junction recorded a gust to 71 mph during the September 15-16 storm. Even in northernmost Alaska, Barrow completed its wettest September on record (1.93 inches; previously, 1.88 inches in 2002). Meanwhile, Alaskan temperatures were variable. Fairbanks reported a low of 29°F, its first freeze of autumn, on September 8. The normal date of the season's first freeze in Fairbanks is September 7. Later, daily-record lows were established in locations such as Delta Junction (25°F on September 11) and Cold Bay (30°F on September 9). After mid-month, some of Alaska's storms pushed warmth deep into the interior. For example, daily-record highs were reported in locations such as Delta Junction (66°F on September 19) and Northway (70°F on September 20). 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.

Abundant September rainfall provided some drought relief on parts of Oahu and Maui, but relatively dry conditions covered the remainder of Hawaii. Some windward locations, including Oahu's Manoa Lyon Arboretum (2.23 inches), received more

than 2 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on September 7-8. Later, another brief period of enhanced rainfall activity occurred on September 19-20. Nevertheless, 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.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

September brought near to above-average temperatures to much of the nation, promoting crop development and a rapid fieldwork pace. Most notably, temperatures in portions of the West averaged as much as 6°F above average. Precipitation in most regions from the Pacific Northwest to the upper Great Lakes region totaled less than 25 percent of normal, leading to further declines in crop conditions and soil moisture levels—and at the same time delaying the start of overwintered small grain seeding. Elsewhere, late-summer and early-fall storms brought beneficial moisture to portions of southern Great Plains and most areas east of the Mississippi River.

As September began, hot, dry weather in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt helped to maintain rapid phenological development of this year's corn crop. With denting nearing completion in many locations, 41 percent of the nation's corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage by September 2. This was 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 25 points ahead of the 5-year average. Early-month rainfall in portions of the eastern Corn Belt limited fieldwork, while helping to recharge soil moisture levels. Early in the month, Iowa producers focused on harvesting fields with weaker stalks or wind damage. Nationally, favorable weather conditions had pushed crop maturity to 76 percent complete by September 16, the quickest maturity pace since 1987 when 80 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage. In Iowa, consistently dry weather provided ample time for fieldwork, and by September 23, harvest was reported as being over 3 weeks ahead of normal. Aided by mild, mostly dry weather in the Midwest, corn producers were harvesting the nation's crop at one of the quickest paces on record. By month's end, 54 percent of the crop had been combined, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 34 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 25 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 30, compared with 22 percent on September 2 and 52 percent at the same time last year.

Nationally, heading of the sorghum crop was steady but behind normal as September began, with progress complete or nearing completion in many states. The most significant delay evident by September 2 existed in Nebraska, where low soil moisture levels throughout the growing season had negatively impacted crop growth. With coloring past the halfway mark and crop maturity evident in most states, harvest was advancing slowly—with activity was limited to portions of the Great Plains and the Delta. Warmer-than-normal weather promoted double-

digit coloring in the Great Plains during the week ending September 9, with harvest underway ahead of the normal pace in Kansas. Near-normal temperatures favored rapid crop maturity at mid-month. By September 16, forty-two percent of the nation's sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress remained slow but steady during the second half of the month. In Texas, harvest was ongoing on the Plains but complete in most other areas by month's end. Nationwide, 34 percent of the sorghum crop was harvested by September 30, six percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 30, unchanged from September 2 and the same time last year.

Barley harvest was complete in Minnesota and North Dakota, while dry, mostly sunny weather promoted a rapid fieldwork pace in Washington during the week ending September 2. Nationally, harvest had advanced to 95 percent complete by September 9, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average.

While many producers waited for improved soil moisture levels before beginning fieldwork, seeding of the 2013 winter wheat crop was underway in several states by September 9. Mid-month storms delivered much-needed rainfall to portions of the Great Plains, boosting soil moisture levels and prompting sowing in some areas. By September 23, one-quarter of the winter wheat crop was in the ground, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, some producers were busy seeding their crop toward month's end, while others were plowing and applying pre-planting fertilizers. Unfavorably dry soils in portions of the Great Plains and Pacific Northwest led to delays in seeding and crop emergence. By month's end, 40 percent of the winter wheat crop was sown and 12 percent had emerged, both behind the 5-year average.

Following a mild winter that allowed for earlier-than-normal spring wheat seeding, favorable weather conditions prompted rapid phenological development throughout the summer and provided ample time for producers to complete fieldwork. By September 2, spring wheat producers had harvested 95 percent of this year's crop, 32 percentage points ahead of last year and 23 points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, harvest was complete by September 2, compared with last year when only 59 percent of the spring wheat crop had been combined.

Despite damaging winds and heavy rainfall associated with Hurricane Isaac in portions of the Delta, rice producers were harvesting this year's crop at one of the quickest paces on record as September began. By September 9, over half of the nation's crop had been harvested, second only to 2012 and approximately 2 weeks ahead of normal. Mid-month harvest delays in portions of Arkansas resulted from early-month thunderstorms that caused lodging in some rice fields. By September 16, harvest had begun in California, but progress was behind normal. With

harvest virtually complete in Louisiana by September 23, many producers focused on building levees for their 2013 crop. Harvest in California fell farther behind normal as September ended. Nationally, three-quarters of this year's rice crop was harvested by September 30, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway mark during the week ending September 9, compared with 64 percent at the same time last year.

The beginning of September found soybean producers in parts of the Corn Belt hoping that late-season rainfall would benefit pod fill in late-planted fields. Meanwhile, leaf drop advanced to 19 percent complete nationally by September 2, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather promoted rapid crop maturation as the month progressed. By mid-month, many producers in the Corn Belt had completed corn harvest and switched their focus to soybeans as mild, mostly dry weather provided ample time for fieldwork. By September 16, ten percent of the nation's soybean crop was harvested, 6 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Toward month's end, pods in some fields in Indiana were reported as mature; however, producers were forced to reduce harvest speeds due to stalks being too green. Favorable late-month weather conditions not only maintained rapid crop maturity, but provided ample time for a torrid fieldwork pace. By September 30, producers had harvested 41 percent of this year's soybean crop, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average—one of the quickest harvest paces on record. Overall, 35 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 30, compared with 30 percent on September 2 and 54 percent at the same time last year.

While sunflowers were being harvested in a limited number of fields by mid-September, mild, dry weather toward month's end boosted fieldwork in the major producing states. By September 30, producers had harvested 14 percent of this year's crop, 11 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

As the month began, early peanut harvest was underway in Florida and Georgia; however, in Georgia, wet fields limited progress in many areas, while the effects of poor nodulation became evident in some fields. By September 16, producers nationwide had harvested 7 percent of this year's crop, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Producers in southern Alabama had dug 15 percent of their peanut crop by September 23, but combining progress was slow and behind the normal pace. As fields in Georgia dried out

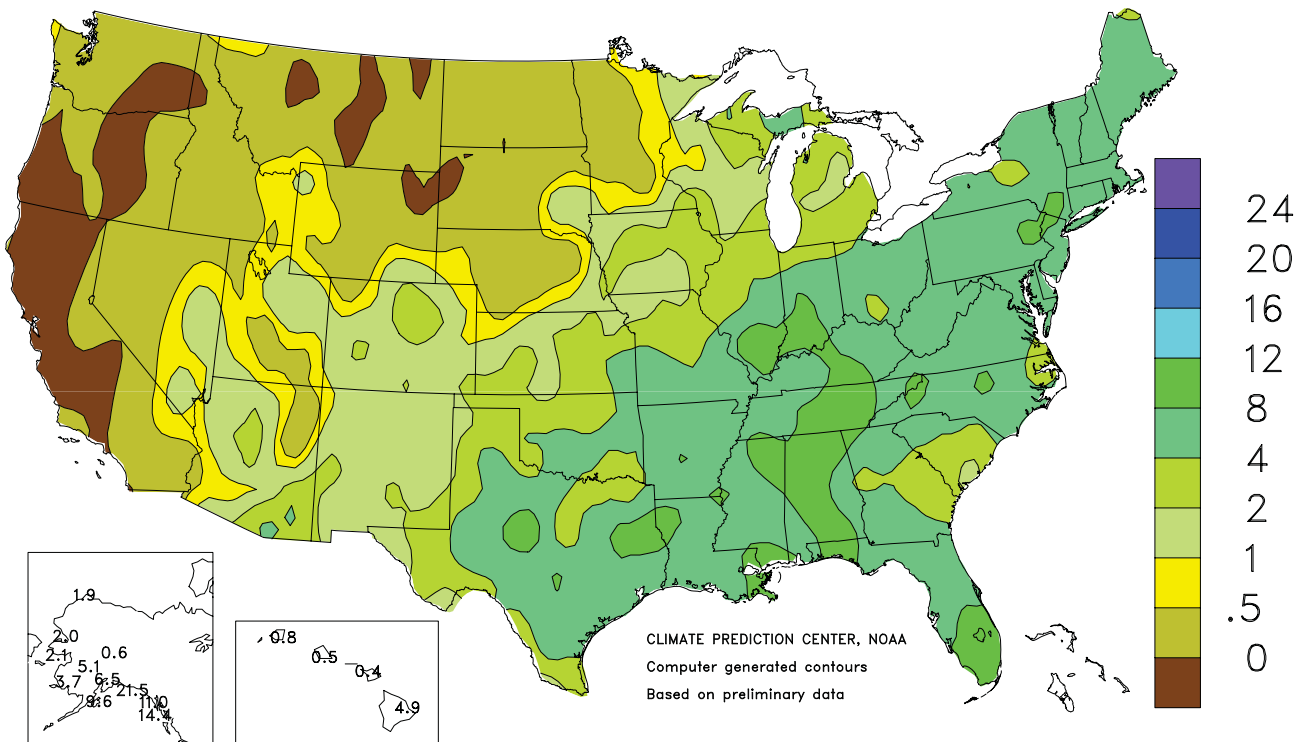
toward month's end, producers were rapidly digging peanuts ahead of additional forecasted rainfall. Nationally, 22 percent of the peanut crop was harvested by September 30, five percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 79 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 30, compared with 76 percent on September 2 and 39 percent at the same time last year.

Open bolls were evident in 36 percent of the nation's cotton crop by September 2, slightly behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As boll set reached completion in many cotton fields in Texas' High Plains region, bolls were opening rapidly under warm, mostly sunny skies early in the month. High water and strong winds associated with Hurricane Isaac damaged cotton fields in Louisiana, while many fields in Mississippi suffered little to no damage despite rainfall in excess of 6 inches. With activity limited to Arizona, Texas, and the Delta, producers had harvested 4 percent of this year's crop by September 9, slightly behind the 5-year average. By mid-month, many cotton producers in the Plains regions of Texas had shut off their irrigation systems and were busy defoliating in preparation for harvest. Nationally, harvest progress inched forward as producers in portions of the Cotton Belt slowly began to pick their first fields during the week ending September 16. In Georgia, defoliation was active in many areas toward month's end, with harvest expected to gain speed in the coming weeks. Nationally, 78 percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the boll-opening stage by September 30, five percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fourteen percent of this year's cotton crop was harvested by month's end, slightly behind the average pace. Overall, 42 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 30, compared with 42 percent on September 2 and 29 percent at the same time last year.

By September 2, sugarbeet producers had harvested 6 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With harvest well underway in Minnesota and North Dakota, more than three-quarters of the crop in both states was reported in good to excellent condition. Hail damage was reported in some fields in south-central Idaho early in the month. In Michigan, sunny days coupled with cool nights aided overall crop quality. Harvest in Michigan was continued on a limited basis throughout the month, as producers anticipated an October 22 start to open piling and long-term storage. Producers in south-central and eastern Idaho began harvesting their crop at mid-month, with progress advancing ahead of the normal pace. By September 30, producers nationwide had harvested 19 percent of the sugarbeet crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average.

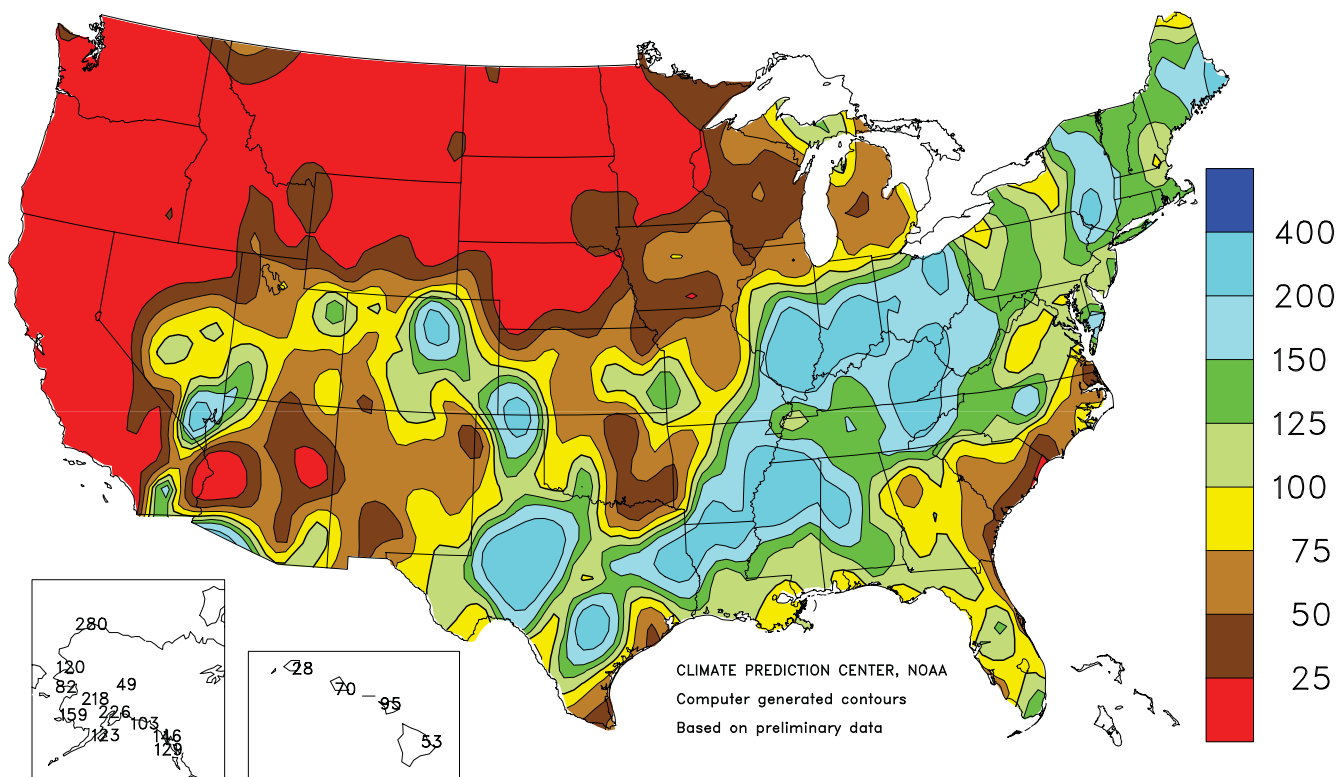
Total Precipitation (Inches)

September 2012



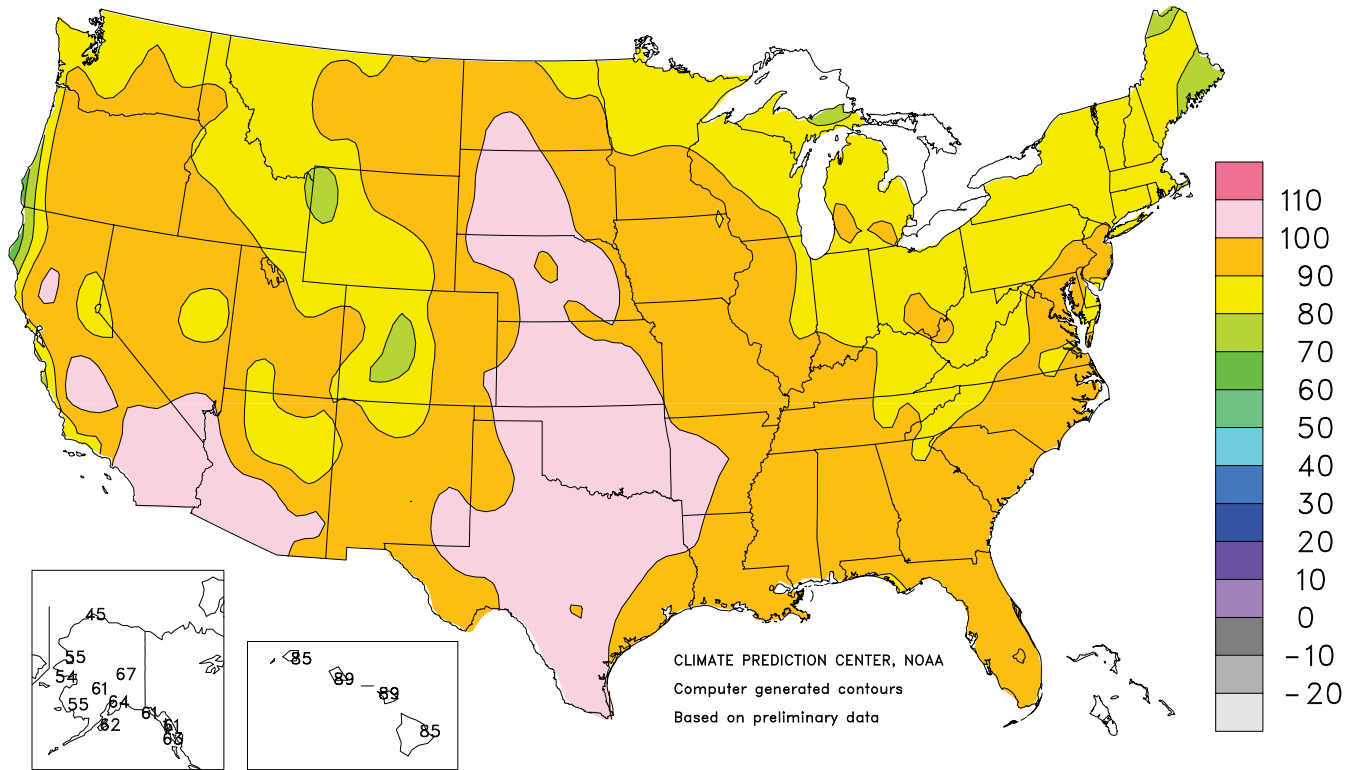
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

September 2012



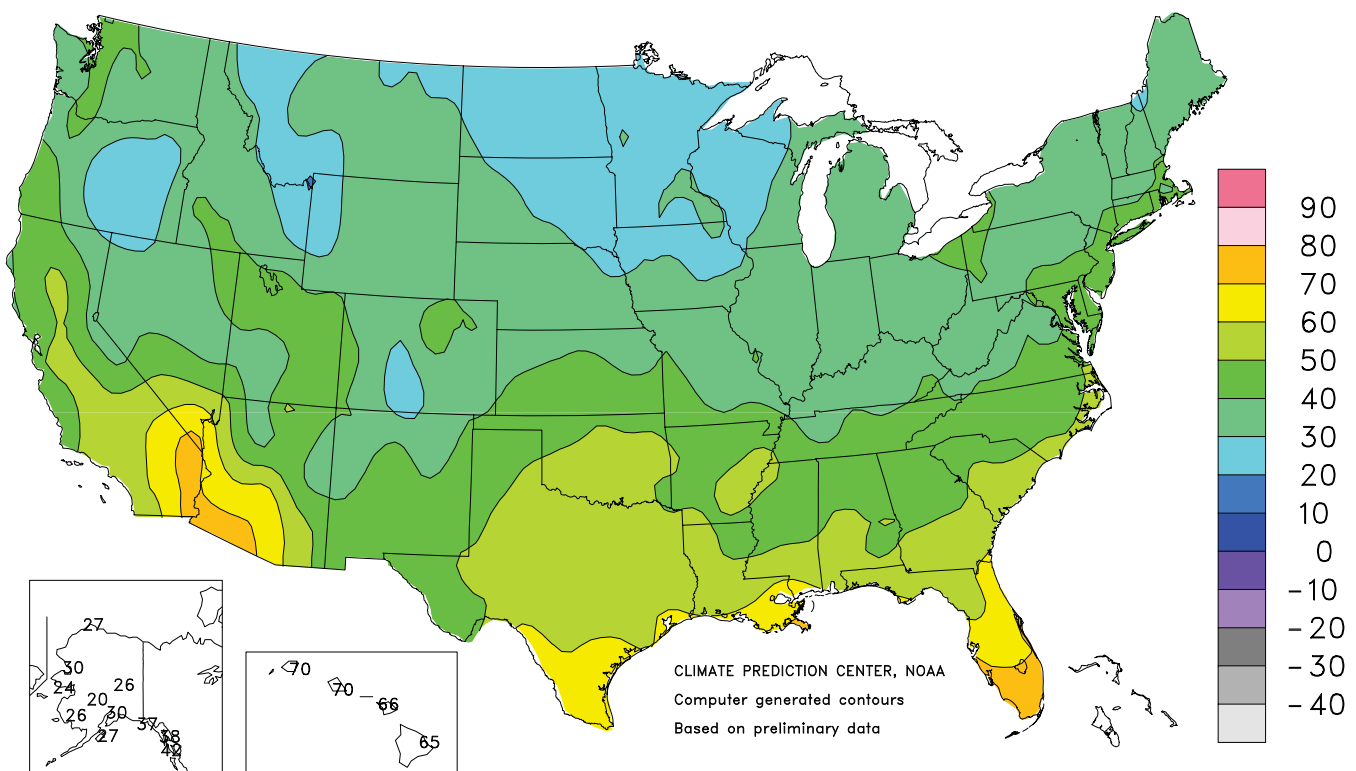
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

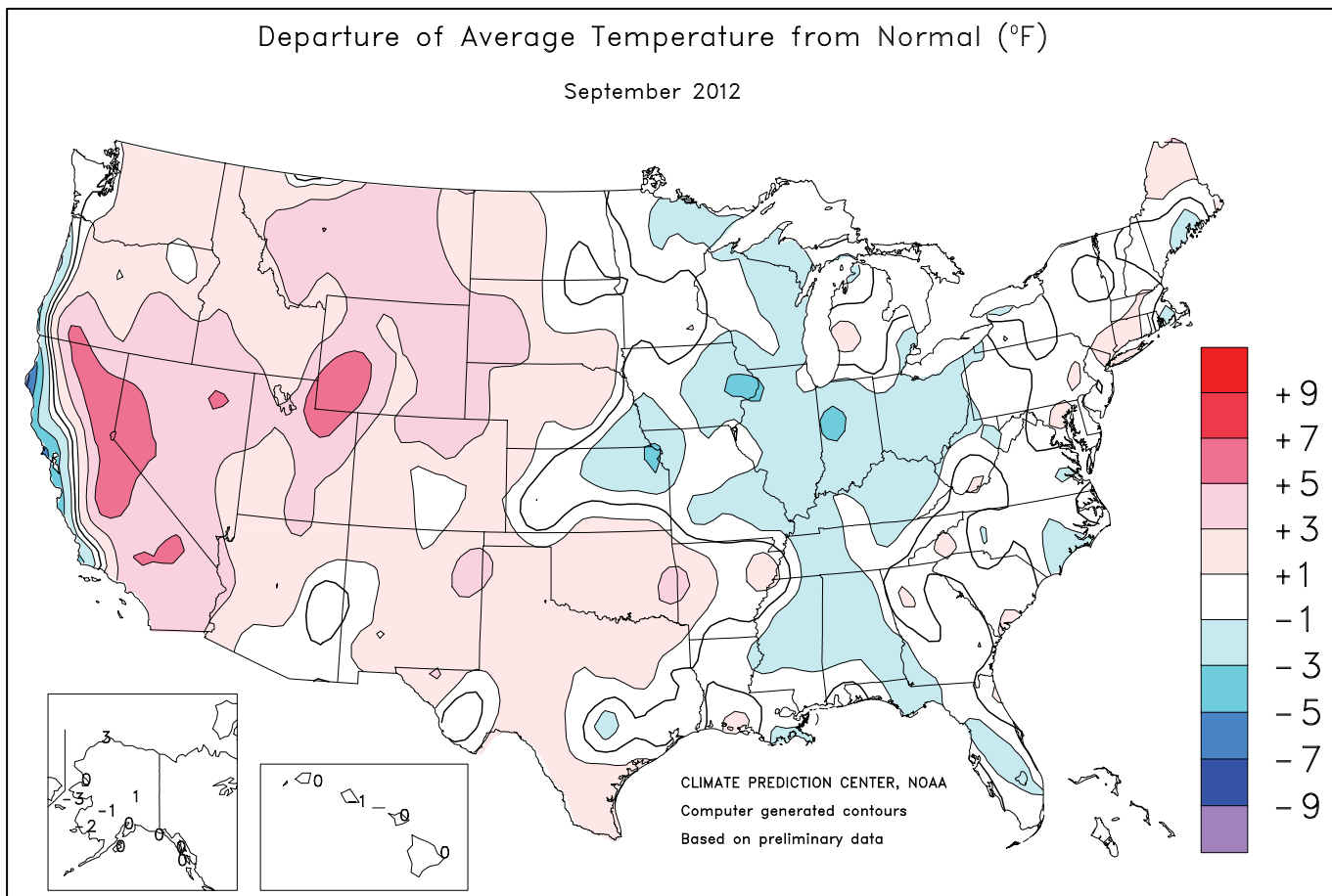
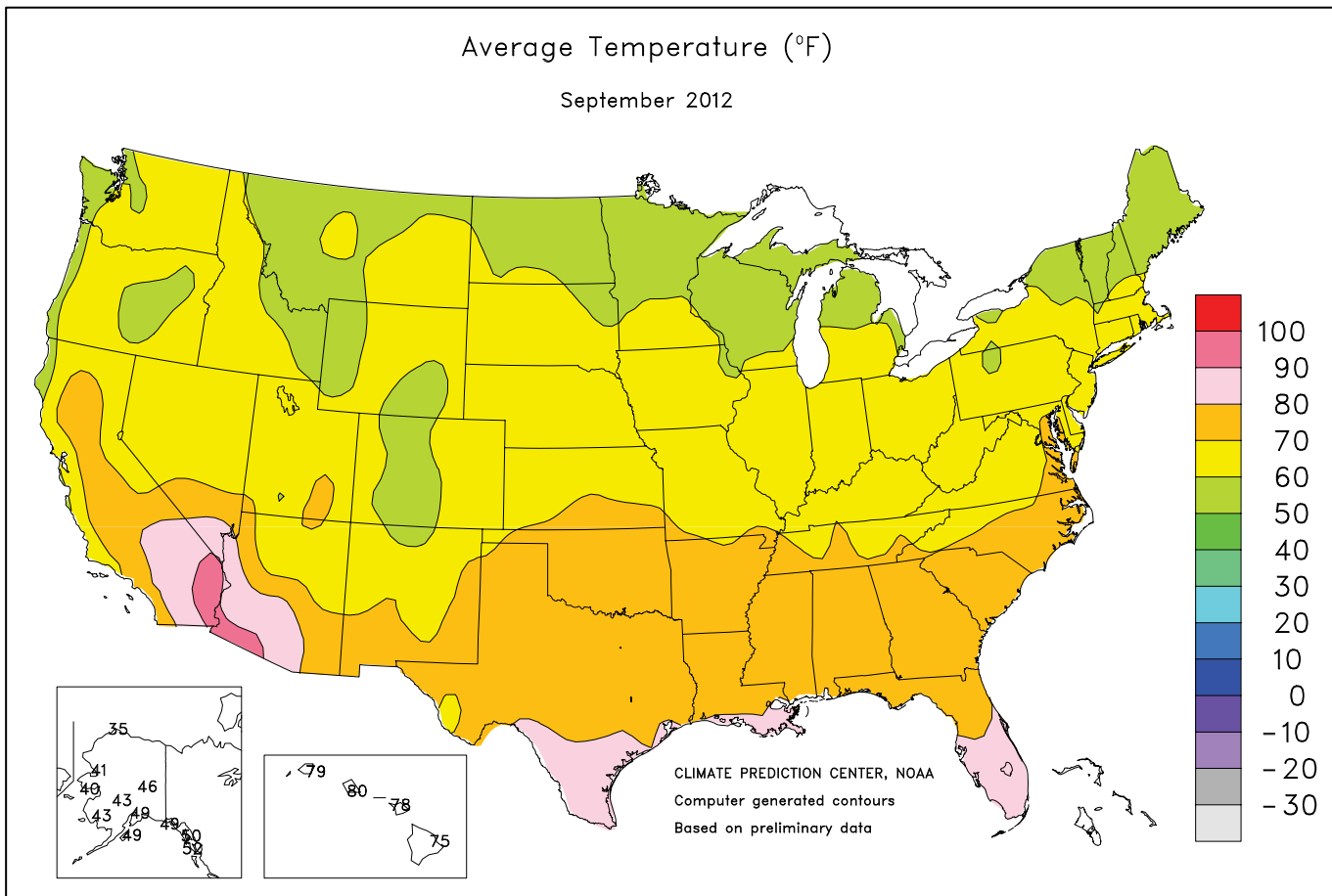
September 2012



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

September 2012





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

September 2012

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

Table with columns for STATES AND STATIONS, TEMP. 'F (Average, Departure), and PRECIP. (Total, Departure). It lists weather data for various cities across the United States, including Birmingham, Houston, Los Angeles, and many others.

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

October 1 – 7, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Cool conditions blanketed the Nation's heartland during the week, while unseasonably warm weather dominated the Southwest and Atlantic Coast States. Most notably, average temperatures dipped to more than 10 degrees below normal in portions of the central and southern Great Plains, hindering emergence in

recently sown winter wheat fields. Precipitation was scarce across much of the West during the week, maintaining drought concerns for dryland winter grains. Elsewhere, showers associated with a late week cold front delivered much needed moisture to small grain fields in portions of the Corn Belt.

Corn: By week's end, 97 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Rainfall slowed fieldwork in the southern and eastern Corn Belt toward week's end; however, overall progress remained steady. In Iowa, precipitation was limited, allowing for double-digit harvest progress during the week. Nationwide, producers had harvested 69 percent of the corn crop by October 7, forty percentage points ahead of last year and 41 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Soybeans: Ninety-three percent of this year's soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf dropping stage by October 7, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With above-normal temperatures and mostly sunny conditions promoting rapid crop maturity throughout the growing season, both leaf drop and harvest were well ahead of normal in Iowa. Nationally, 58 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by week's end, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 37 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from ratings last week but 19 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Winter wheat seeding in some locations gained speed following increased moisture in recent weeks. By week's end, producers had sown 57 percent of the Nation's 2013 winter wheat crop, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was slow in portions of the Midwest and northern Great Plains as temperatures cooled and rainfall remained scarce. Nationwide, 23 percent of the winter wheat crop was emerged by October 7, slightly behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Cotton: Bolls were opening across 85 percent of this year's cotton acreage by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, favorable weather promoted double-digit boll opening, while producers increased defoliation and harvest activities during the week. Nationally, harvest was 21 percent complete by October 7, three percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 42 percent of the

cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 12 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, sorghum coloring had advanced to 93 percent complete, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Double-digit maturity was evident in Colorado, as well as the central Great Plains. Nationwide, 65 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage by October 7, five percentage points ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Where harvest was underway but incomplete, weather conditions provided ample time for fieldwork, with producers in Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska combining 11 percent or more of their crop during the week. By week's end, 39 percent of the Nation's crop was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but slightly below the same time last year.

Rice: By October 7, rice producers had harvested 79 percent of this year's crop, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, rain coupled with lodging in a portion of the remaining crop slowed harvest during the week.

Other Crops: Peanut producers were busy harvesting during the week despite increased rainfall in portions of the Southeast. By October 7, one-third of the Nation's crop was harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 79 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 37 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sugarbeet producers had harvested 35 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Boosted by a rapid harvest pace in the Dakotas, 27 percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested by week's end, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 7, 2012

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	63	71	85	67
IL	90	85	97	88
IN	86	88	94	91
IA	93	93	98	93
KS	77	61	79	81
KY	81	72	82	86
LA	95	89	93	94
MI	82	91	97	91
MN	98	100	100	98
MS	95	93	96	91
MO	74	57	77	70
NE	91	91	96	93
NC	43	31	49	49
ND	99	100	100	98
OH	73	86	100	92
SD	99	100	100	99
TN	78	72	82	85
WI	88	91	98	90
18 Sts	86	85	93	88
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	32	42	53	34
IL	39	22	47	42
IN	21	18	30	40
IA	56	54	80	49
KS	35	12	23	30
KY	18	26	34	28
LA	87	73	81	77
MI	17	24	46	24
MN	69	76	95	55
MS	69	77	81	67
MO	28	9	20	22
NE	51	48	71	43
NC	5	3	5	5
ND	69	80	93	48
OH	2	14	23	30
SD	61	79	94	43
TN	25	17	24	32
WI	21	42	75	24
18 Sts	42	41	58	40
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	15	31	39	12
IL	13	22	38	24	3
IN	16	19	34	25	6
IA	11	20	37	29	3
KS	30	33	28	7	2
KY	8	13	30	37	12
LA	2	6	26	48	18
MI	12	20	29	32	7
MN	3	8	29	48	12
MS	6	9	18	48	19
MO	33	34	24	8	1
NE	17	28	35	17	3
NC	1	2	19	61	17
ND	2	11	27	51	9
OH	9	18	36	30	7
SD	16	23	34	24	3
TN	1	7	25	52	15
WI	9	17	34	28	12
18 Sts	13	19	31	30	7
Prev Wk	14	19	32	29	6
Prev Yr	5	11	28	44	12

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	76	87	95	81
IL	96	98	99	85
IN	75	91	96	82
IA	95	99	99	88
KS	97	98	100	95
KY	95	98	99	96
MI	62	84	90	76
MN	90	99	100	82
MO	99	100	100	92
NE	84	93	98	81
NC	99	100	100	100
ND	72	98	100	71
OH	35	73	82	71
PA	62	78	89	74
SD	91	96	100	84
TN	98	99	100	98
TX	98	94	96	95
WI	72	81	92	70
18 Sts	86	94	97	84
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	10	26	36	23
IL	44	71	80	44
IN	18	35	49	32
IA	23	56	76	17
KS	62	74	82	56
KY	66	80	87	71
MI	7	17	23	16
MN	16	53	78	11
MO	75	88	92	58
NE	17	53	67	17
NC	91	85	88	88
ND	7	36	63	5
OH	4	14	22	17
PA	13	18	32	26
SD	15	55	78	12
TN	87	92	95	83
TX	80	75	82	78
WI	9	23	36	12
18 Sts	29	54	69	28
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	74	90	95	76
CA	21	12	18	43
LA	100	99	100	98
MS	86	94	96	80
MO	66	84	92	72
TX	100	98	99	100
6 Sts	69	75	79	74
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 7, 2012

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	82	79	87	84
AZ	97	97	98	96
AR	96	95	99	94
CA	82	75	83	81
GA	90	85	88	86
KS	63	70	84	65
LA	100	100	100	99
MS	98	94	97	96
MO	96	95	97	91
NC	97	81	85	95
OK	63	68	79	84
SC	89	67	80	88
TN	91	92	97	93
TX	86	71	81	75
VA	92	85	95	91
15 Sts	88	78	85	82
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	15	2	6	19
AZ	21	20	21	23
AR	22	21	50	32
CA	1	0	0	4
GA	18	9	12	13
KS	1	1	4	0
LA	87	60	68	56
MS	48	25	33	41
MO	26	23	38	36
NC	18	2	4	15
OK	0	2	7	5
SC	22	3	6	17
TN	26	19	37	32
TX	23	15	19	20
VA	17	0	3	18
15 Sts	24	14	21	22
These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	4	24	62	9
AZ	0	4	24	55	17
AR	3	6	19	45	27
CA	0	0	5	25	70
GA	3	8	30	44	15
KS	10	26	41	21	2
LA	0	2	18	65	15
MS	1	6	24	48	21
MO	10	24	35	29	2
NC	1	2	28	54	15
OK	30	45	16	9	0
SC	0	3	21	63	13
TN	1	3	25	59	12
TX	20	28	29	19	4
VA	0	0	12	78	10
15 Sts	12	19	27	31	11
Prev Wk	12	19	27	32	10
Prev Yr	24	18	28	25	5

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	10	6	11	9
CA	16	6	7	12
CO	92	62	80	89
ID	67	41	64	69
IL	26	9	30	26
IN	20	8	18	27
KS	62	40	65	61
MI	33	22	49	44
MO	18	10	23	16
MT	69	55	65	80
NE	89	64	81	89
NC	4	1	6	4
OH	4	7	19	32
OK	42	35	59	55
OR	38	27	37	51
SD	78	50	67	82
TX	36	43	55	53
WA	79	71	75	83
18 Sts	53	40	57	59
These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	1	2	3
CA	4	0	0	1
CO	54	20	36	57
ID	27	13	20	26
IL	5	1	4	5
IN	4	0	2	4
KS	29	10	25	28
MI	10	0	15	14
MO	3	3	7	4
MT	25	4	14	35
NE	67	16	31	62
NC	1	0	0	0
OH	1	0	2	5
OK	11	14	29	27
OR	15	0	17	21
SD	40	5	8	49
TX	6	11	26	25
WA	62	56	59	60
18 Sts	24	12	23	30
These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	16	19	27	15
MI	14	15	21	17
MN	15	20	41	37
ND	17	20	37	40
4 Sts	15	19	35	31
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	19	9	16	31
KS	17	10	17	11
ND	4	16	33	5
SD	5	14	26	5
4 Sts	7	14	27	8
These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 7, 2012

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	93	99	100	98
IL	99	99	99	98
KS	90	83	92	95
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	92	94	96
NE	100	84	100	98
NM	71	36	56	86
OK	77	86	91	87
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	89	90	94	92
11 Sts	90	86	93	94
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	47	40	53	71
IL	91	86	94	80
KS	49	41	55	61
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	80	61	68	74
NE	81	51	84	69
NM	16	0	8	25
OK	50	59	69	54
SD	77	96	100	81
TX	74	76	77	80
11 Sts	60	56	65	69
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	20	9	18	21
FL	50	39	56	48
GA	33	26	35	25
NC	11	15	27	20
OK	0	2	13	12
SC	29	28	44	38
TX	26	6	17	24
VA	10	2	11	18
8 Sts	30	22	33	28
These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 7 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	100	100	92
CO	5	11	16	15
IL	38	27	38	38
KS	12	13	19	18
LA	100	100	100	99
MO	38	22	38	36
NE	13	11	31	8
NM	0	0	0	3
OK	30	42	49	29
SD	31	55	64	26
TX	67	62	63	73
11 Sts	34	34	39	39
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	62	21	12	5	0
IL	56	21	19	4	0
KS	33	34	24	8	1
LA	0	1	28	61	10
MO	22	37	30	11	0
NE	11	44	33	11	1
NM	45	19	27	9	0
OK	33	26	31	10	0
SD	24	25	36	14	1
TX	8	14	26	36	16
11 Sts	25	26	25	18	6
Prev Wk	24	26	26	18	6
Prev Yr	22	24	29	20	5

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	8	82	9
FL	1	2	21	44	32
GA	1	2	16	53	28
NC	0	1	12	65	22
OK	3	4	25	64	4
SC	0	3	22	63	12
TX	1	9	30	54	6
VA	0	0	16	73	11
8 Sts	1	3	17	58	21
Prev Wk	0	3	18	59	20
Prev Yr	6	14	38	34	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 7, 2012

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Oct 7, 2012												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	3	5	27	59	6		NH	2	10	43	31	14
AZ	29	19	28	21	3		NJ	0	0	10	85	5
AR	15	24	41	19	1		NM	55	31	13	1	0
CA	35	55	10	0	0		NY	4	27	35	28	6
CO	60	25	11	4	0		NC	0	5	30	60	5
CT	5	15	20	60	0		ND	37	29	27	7	0
DE	4	22	42	29	3		OH	19	22	34	22	3
FL	1	3	25	55	16		OK	36	38	21	5	0
GA	1	12	40	43	4		OR	29	33	20	18	0
ID	19	38	24	19	0		PA	2	29	39	22	8
IL	18	23	36	20	3		RI	0	0	65	35	0
IN	14	22	36	25	3		SC	0	3	18	74	5
IA	52	24	20	4	0		SD	43	36	18	3	0
KS	52	30	15	3	0		TN	2	8	34	51	5
KY	6	17	40	32	5		TX	19	27	31	20	3
LA	0	5	37	50	8		UT	16	35	34	15	0
ME	0	3	29	68	0		VT	3	21	59	17	0
MD	1	8	27	55	9		VA	1	8	24	58	9
MA	0	0	50	50	0		WA	10	23	32	28	7
MI	14	23	41	18	4		WV	1	16	37	44	2
MN	35	27	25	12	1		WI	42	35	20	3	0
MS	0	0	25	69	6		WY	57	30	12	1	0
MO	46	25	26	3	0		48 Sts	30	26	24	18	2
MT	46	35	15	4	0							
NE	77	20	3	0	0		Prev Wk	30	25	25	18	2
NV	58	26	11	5	0		Prev Yr	23	19	28	26	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 4.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 77% adequate, and 13% surplus. Corn harvested 97%, 94% last week, 94% 2011, and 85% five-year average. Corn condition 9% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 26% good, and 3% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves 69%, 52% last week, 70% 2011, and 75% five-year average. Soybeans harvested 10%, 6% last week, 15% 2011, and 24% five-year average. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, and 17% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, and 9% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 59.8 F in Crossville to 70.4 F in Brewton; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in most areas to 0.57 inches in Muscle Shoals. Heavy rainfall delayed field work across the region. Additionally, there were some concerns that the amount of rainfall received may negatively impact soybean quality. Most hay harvest was nearing completion, and livestock appeared to be in good condition. Fewer reports of armyworm infestations were reported in St. Clair County and surrounding areas likely due to cooler temperatures. Recent moisture was beneficial to cool season forages.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above average across the State for the week ending October 7, ranging from 2 degree below normal at Parker to 10 degrees above normal at Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 109 degrees at Yuma. The lowest reading was 28 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 four (Maricopa, 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. Arizona growers shipped miscellaneous melons last week. Low humidity and warm temperatures this past week resulted in a decline in available forage. Rangeland conditions vary widely from very poor to good, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 25% short, 59% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 34% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Harvesting continued throughout the State amid intermittent rains. Livestock were in fair condition. Pasture and range conditions were mostly poor to fair. Producers continued to treat for armyworms.

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 6.3 days. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 37% short, 31% adequate. Subsoil moisture 62% very short, 33% short, 5% adequate. Alfalfa 4th cutting 83%, 44% 2011, 36 avg; Spring wheat harvested 95%, 96% 2011, 97% avg; Fall potatoes harvested 90%, 51% 2011, 67% avg; Sugarbeets 28% harvested, 13% 2011, 24% avg; condition 8% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 15% excellent. Dry onions harvested 86%, 87% 2011, 85% avg. Dry beans harvested 80%, 68% 2011, 69% avg. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent. Colorado received scattered showers and some snow, improving top soil moisture ratings. Temperatures were below average. Some northeastern areas received a hard frost, ending the growing season.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 49% short, 46% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 51% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 12% short, 74% adequate, 12% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 95%, 92% 2011, 89% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 52%, 45% 2011, 40% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 95%, 65% 2011, 72% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 26%, 0% 2011, 5% avg.; Corn condition 22% very poor, 23% poor, 31% fair, 18% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 31% good, 34% excellent. Corn progress mature 100%, 100% 2011, 98% avg.; Corn harvested for grain 87%, 68% 2011, 66% avg.; Corn harvested for silage 100%, 100% 2011, 80% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 94%, 87% 2011, 83% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 55%, 54% 2011, 56% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 5%, 3% 2011, 9% avg.; Barley Planted 47%, 28% 2011, 31% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 17%, 16% 2011, 13% avg.; Winter Wheat Emerged 8%, 7% 2011, 3% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 96%, 95 2011, 86% avg.; Snap Beans

harvested 99%, 100% 2011, 100% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg.; Apples harvested 81%, 88% 2011, 75% avg.; Light showers have helped emergence of small grains. Corn Harvest is winding down. Soybeans still have leaves on them but mostly turning.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 66% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 7% short, 59% adequate, 32% surplus. Cotton defoliated, Escambia and Santa Rosa counties. Some areas, peanut and cotton harvest delayed due to wet soils. Hendry and Glades counties, sugarcane harvest started earlier to accommodate projected high yields for season. Palm Beach County, wet weather caused delays in rice and sugarcane harvest, plantings of new sugarcane. Fall vegetable harvest in full swing in some areas. Growers planting winter vegetables, south Miami-Dade County. Some vegetable growers battling conditions conducive to disease development due to high soil, foliage moisture in St. Lucie County. Tomato harvest continued, Gadsden County. Vegetable producers staking, tying, spraying, and conducting cultural operations as needed, Charlotte and Collier counties. Application of fall miticide and herbicide, young tree care, harvest preparations for Navels and grapefruit, and general grove maintenance were primary grove activities. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Statewide, pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good. Drought, disease caused some very poor pasture condition. Pasture condition less due to seasonal decline. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good. Panhandle; pasture, cattle conditions very poor to excellent. Drought, disease hurt grass growth. Leon County, pasture condition declined due to fungal infections. Washington County, cattlemen planting cool season forages. Cattle condition declined with lower pasture condition. Calf weaning underway. North; pasture, cattle conditions fair to excellent, most in good condition. Central; pasture, cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Drought limited some grass growth, flooding hurt other pasture. Pasco County, forage growth good following rainfall. Southwest; pasture, cattle in poor to excellent condition. Some standing water hurt pasture condition Most cattle in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 33% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay Third Cutting 86%, 51% 2011, N/A avg. Oats Planted 15%, 15% 2011, 16% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 21% excellent. Pecans Harvested 6%, 4% 2011, 2% Avg. Rye Planted 16%, 18% 2011, 20% avg. Sorghum 3% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Sorghum Harvested 38%, 34% 2011, 35% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans Harvested 4%, 6% 2011, 3% Avg. Winter Wheat Planted 8%, 10% 2011, 6% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 1.4 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 60's to the mid 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 26% very short, 47% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Very dry weather conditions dominated throughout the week, with very little precipitation on the Islands of Oahu, Kauai, and Maui. The precipitation that was received came in very light, very isolated showers, which passed quickly. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid eighties in most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.29 inch. There was a slight decrease in drought conditions this week as the windward side of Oahu was downgraded to the "none" category and the leeward side was downgraded to "abnormally dry". Approximately 73 percent of the State remains rated in some stage of drought (abnormally dry though extreme). 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, 31% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 9%, 1% 2011, 6% avg. Field corn harvested for silage 87%, 41% 2011, 66% avg. Onions harvested 95%, 82% 2011, 91% avg. Potatoes harvested 70%, 55% 2011, 59% avg. Dry beans

harvested 96%, 96% 2011, 90% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 69%, 41% 2011, 63% avg. Irrigation water supply 7% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 34% good, 9% excellent. Potato condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 8% fair, 67% good, 20% excellent. The Benewah County extension educator reports another week with very dry conditions. The Clearwater County extension educator reports burning field stubble and winter wheat planting is progressing. The Canyon County extension educator reports irrigation water is mostly shut off. The Gooding County extension educator reports the first frosts occurred during this week. The Franklin County extension educator reports grain corn is maturing and dryland winter wheat planting conditions are very dry.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 33% short, 46% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 40% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa third cutting 96%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Harvest continued last week across the State with a few delays due to light rains across most of the State. Temperatures averaged 53.0 degrees, 5.4 degrees below normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.83 inches, 0.09 inches above normal with heavier amounts being reported in the southern half of the State. Farmers reported frost damage to soybeans late in the week.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 17% short, 69% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 35% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Tobacco harvested 90%, 88% 2011, 90% avg. Average moisture content of harvested corn 20%. Average moisture content of harvested soybeans 14%. Temperatures ranged from 80 below normal to 20 above normal with a low of 290 and a high of 810. Precipitation ranged from 0.13 to 2.5 inches. Mid week rain showers left soils too wet to support harvest equipment in some areas while only temporarily slowing harvest elsewhere. Corn harvest made the most progress in northwestern and north central counties. The stems in some soybean fields are still green while the pods are mature making these fields difficult to harvest. Other than harvest activities, farmers were busy with fall tillage operations, spreading lime and planting winter wheat.

IOWA: There were 6.8 days suitable for fieldwork Statewide during the past week. Topsoil moisture level declined to 67 percent very short, 29 percent short, 4 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture also declined slightly and is now rated 71 percent very short, 26 percent short, 3 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Grain movement remains brisk, with 52 percent of the State seeing moderate to heavy grain movement from farm to elevator. As the harvest season advances, 99 percent of the State reports adequate or surplus off-farm storage capacity and 95 percent of the State reports adequate or surplus on-farm storage capacity. Iowa experienced favorable weather during the first half of the week but temperatures took a sharp turn cooler at the end of the week. Corn harvest advanced 20 percentage points from last week, while soybean harvest advanced 26 percentage points according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Iowa Field Office. Northwest Iowa farmers, with 91 percent of their corn acreage harvested and 96 percent of their soybean harvested, continue to lead the way with row crop harvest in the State. Fall tillage is becoming more prevalent as harvest nears completion.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 35% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 51% very short, 36% short, 13% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa fourth cutting 70%, 69% 2011, 80% avg. Feed grain supplies 22% very short, 25% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 37% very short, 37% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 40% very short, 30% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Last week, most producers saw temperatures drop below freezing along with another week of mostly dry conditions. Forty-three of the 53 stations reported sub-freezing temperatures and 26 reported temperatures of 28 degrees or below. Average temperatures for the week ranged from 6 to 12 degrees below normal. Statewide, the weekly low was 21 degrees at Alton while the weekly high was 95 degrees at Atwood. Only two stations received over a half inch of

precipitation; Topeka with 0.70 inch and Atwood with 0.62 inch. Thirty-one of the 53 stations received less than 0.10 of an inch of precipitation, while the first snow was reported in some of the Northwestern counties. Corn, sorghum and soybean harvest progressed throughout the State while wheat seeding continued. Moisture is still needed to aid wheat emergence. Farmers harvested 8 percent of the Kansas corn crop last week. Kansas farmers seeded 25 percent of the State's wheat acreage last week to reach 65 percent complete by Sunday. Sorghum harvest reached 19 percent complete by Sunday. Eleven percent of the Kansas soybean crop was harvested last week.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 30% short, 52% adequate and 4% surplus. Rainfall totaled 1.17 inches Statewide, 0.38 inches above normal. Temperatures averaged 59 degrees, which was 2 degrees below normal. Dark tobacco cut 91%. Burley tobacco cut 85%. Condition of housed tobacco, 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, and 17% excellent. Tobacco ready for stripping 18%. Tobacco already stripped 4%. Winter Wheat seeding complete 11%.

LOUISIANA: 4.4 Days suitable for fieldwork. Soil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 66% adequate, 24% surplus. Livestock condition n/a very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Vegetables condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat planted 1% this week, n/a last week, 1% last year, 1% average. Sugarcane planted 96% this week, 89% last week, 99% last year, 94% average; Sugarcane harvested 10% this week, 3% last week, 6% last year, 4% average; Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Sweet potatoes harvested 45% this week, 41% last week, 44% last year, 39% average; Sweet potato conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 79% good, 3% excellent. Pecans harvest 14% this week, 6% last week, 8% last year, 7% average.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 11% short, 76% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 86%, 77% 2011, 82% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 9%, 12% 2011, 27% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 98%, 71% 2011, 81% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 50%, 0% 2011, 12% avg. Corn condition 9 very poor, 14% poor, 16% fair, 45% good, 16% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 18% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Corn progress mature 99%, 96% 2011, 95% avg.; Corn harvested for grain 63%, 54% 2011, 57% avg.; Corn harvested for silage 98%, 92% 2011, 88% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 89%, 73% 2011, 81% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 66%, 39% 2011, 56% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 9%, 5% 2011, 10% avg.; Barley Planted 61%, 46% 2011, 55% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 32%, 27% 2011, 26% avg.; Winter Wheat Emerged 12%, 13% 2011, 8% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 99%, 100% 2011, 100% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 95%, 100% 2011, 88% avg.; Snap Beans harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 99%, 99% 2011, 100% avg.; Apples harvested 84%, 76% 2011, 81% avg.; Heavy rains in Western Maryland stopped most field work early in the week. Rains helped small grain emergence and forages. Grain and apple harvest is progressing at a good rate.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 14% very short, 37% short, 49% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 35% very short, 35% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Third cutting hay 96%, 93% 2011, 91% avg. Fourth cutting hay 59%, 43% 2011, 47% avg. Dry beans harvested 82%, 61% 2011, 72% avg. Five days suitable for field work last week. Cooler than normal temperatures continued. Light rains at end of week did not hamper harvest. First widespread frost occurred last weekend. Corn and soybean harvest continued. Dry bean harvest began to wind down. Sugarbeets still being harvested on as needed basis. Piling is expected to begin sometime around October 22. Winter wheat planting continued and progressing much more quickly than normal due to early soybean harvest. Emergence has been good and aided by light rains late week. The harvest of most fruit is complete. One exception is cranberries, and that harvest will

be completed this week. Wine grape harvest northwest will continue until end of October. Growers applied soil active herbicides in orchards. This will be last fruit report of 2012 season. Potato harvest is winding down on many farms with several growers expected to be finished by week's end. Optimal weather conditions during harvest helped growers finish about two weeks ahead of normal. Cool temperatures and lower market prices have brought end to most warm season crop harvest. Many growers have released their seasonal work force. Patchy frosts over weekend brought a complete end to production southwest region. Limited harvest of processing vegetables continued west central region. Growers continue to remove plastic and drip tape and plant cover crops. This will be last vegetable report of 2012 season.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 45% Very Short, 41% Short, 14% Adequate. Corn 14% moisture content, 19% 2011, 23% avg. Soybeans 9% moisture content, 11% 2011, 12% avg. Dry Beans 97% Harvested, 90% 2011, 87% avg. Potatoes 95% Harvested, 84% 2011, 82% avg. Sugarbeets 41% Harvested, 15% 2011, 37% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 19% Fair, 61% Good, 17% Excellent. Sunflower condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 13% Fair, 62% Good, 22% Excellent. Variable weather conditions were seen across the State this week. The season's first significant snow storm crossed northwestern Minnesota. Record snowfall amounts were recorded on Thursday in some areas, while most of the State remained dry throughout the week.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Soil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 75% adequate, 24% surplus. Corn harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 96% avg. Hay-warm season hay harvested 99%, 98% 2011, 98% avg. Sorghum harvested 98%, 98% 2011, 88% avg. Sweet Potatoes harvested 53%, 70% 2011, 60% avg. Winter wheat planted 7%, 33% 2011, 10% avg. Winter wheat emerged 3%, 22% 2011, 6% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. Heavy rains stopped field work in some parts of Mississippi. Very little harvesting was done this past week due to the wet ground. Winter wheat plantings have been hindered due to the rain but the added moisture has helped with germination. Some cotton producers have reported yield loss due to storms..

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Precipitation 0.41 of an inch. Temperatures were to 7 to 10 degrees below average. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 34% short, 38% 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 52% very short, 32% short, 16% adequate.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 4.9, 5.3 last year. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 19% last year; 40% short, 39% last year; 19% adequate, 41% last year; 2% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 51% very short, 15% last year; 39% short, 42% last year; 10% adequate, 41% last year; 0% surplus, 2% last year. Corn for grain harvested 15%, 6% last year. Corn for silage harvested 85%, 81% last year. Corn condition 3% very poor, 0% last year; 14% poor, 2% last year; 30% fair, 33% last year; 33% good, 49% last year; 20% excellent, 16% last year. Potatoes harvested 57%, 45% last year. Sugar beets harvested 31%, 8% last year. Sugar beets condition 5% very poor, 0% last year; 5% poor, 8% last year; 26% fair, 40% last year; 57% good, 39% last year; 7% excellent, 13% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges — cattle and calves 56%, 44% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges — sheep and lambs 63%, 51% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed — cattle 25%, 3% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed — sheep 33%, 3% last year. Montana saw its first snow of the season during the week ending October 7, along with cool days and freezing nights. Sidney received the largest amount of precipitation for the week with 1.11 inches of moisture and most other stations saw 0.00 to 1.09 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the lower 70s to lower 80s, with the State-wide high temperature of 83 degrees recorded in Fort Benton, Havre, and Huntley. A majority of stations reported lows in the lower teens to the mid 20s. The coldest reported low of -1 degrees was recorded in Wisdom followed by West Yellowstone with 4 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 76% very short, 21% short, 3% adequate. Subsoil moisture 78% very short, 20% short, 2% adequate. Dry beans harvested 81%, 90% 2011, 88% avg. Proso millet harvested 89%, 77% 2011, 76% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting 90%, 88% 2011, 82% avg. A killing frost over the weekend brought the growing season to an end. With the colder temperatures came the first snowfall in portions of the west. Corn harvest is two-thirds complete, one month ahead of average. Soybean harvest was over 70 percent complete, near two weeks ahead of average. Winter wheat seeding was over 80 percent complete. However, less than one-third of the winter wheat fields were emerged, 12 days behind average. Sorghum, proso millet and dry bean harvests progressed. With 97 percent of the State's pastures in poor or very poor condition, cattle were utilizing stalks. Producers continued seeking forage supplies to cover current and future needs. Light precipitation in the form of snow and rain was received in the Panhandle and Southwest Districts with most amounts less than one half inch of moisture. Other areas of the State received little to no rain. Temperatures averaged 9 to 11 degrees below normal across the State. Highs reached the low 90's in the Southwest District but were mostly in the low to mid 80's elsewhere. Lows dipped into the lower 20's and upper teens.

NEVADA: Warm temperatures early in the week began to cool by the end of the week. Temperatures began to cool as the growing season approaches the end. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 7 degrees above normal. Las Vegas temperature hit 99 degrees. Overnight lows ranged from 67 degrees in Las Vegas to 20 degrees in Ely, Winnemucca, and Eureka. No precipitation was recorded during the week. 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. Fields were being prepared for fall seeded crops. 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 4.1. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 76% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 75% adequate, 15% surplus. Maine Potatoes 80% harvested, 75% 2011, 75% avg, condition 18% fair, 68% good, 14% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 55% harvested, 80% 2011, 85% avg. Rhode Island Potatoes 65% harvested, 60% 2011, 80% avg. Field Corn 70% harvested, 45% 2011, 70% avg. Sweet Corn 99% harvested, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Second Crop Hay 99% harvested, 95% 2011, 99% avg. Third Crop Hay 80% harvested, 70% 2011, 80% avg. Apples 70% harvested, 75% 2011, 70% avg. Pears 85% harvested, 85% 2011, 90% avg. Massachusetts Cranberries 45% harvested, 55% 2011, 40% avg, size 70% average, 30% above average, condition 80% good, 20% excellent. The week ending October 7 was warmer than normal with frequent precipitation. Average temperatures for the week ranged from 6 degrees above normal in Rhode Island to 8 degrees above normal in Maine and New Hampshire. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.2 to 4.3 inches across the region. General activities included harvesting dry hay and haylage, disking, cleaning, and planting cover crops on harvested fields, and harvesting fruits, fall vegetables, corn, and potatoes.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture was 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Temperatures reached highs in the mid 80s and lows in the mid 30s across the Garden State. Field corn was harvested for grain and chopped for silage. Soybean harvesting has begun. Farmers continued clean-up of the summer crop season and were planting fall cover crops. The fall vegetable harvest is winding down. Producers have reported some stinkbug damage on peppers. The cranberry harvest continued while the grape harvest was almost complete.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 44% very short, 41% short and 15% adequate. Wind damage 7% light, 7% moderate and 2% severe; 81% cotton damaged and 57%

sorghum. No hail damage reported this week. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair and 65% good; 100% 5th cutting complete; 48% 6th cutting complete; 1% 7th cutting complete. Cotton 5% very poor, 23% poor, 30% fair, 13% good and 29% excellent; 100% setting bolls; 74% bolls opening. Corn 5% very poor, 20% poor, 30% fair, 30% good and 15% excellent; 100% dent; 70% mature; 85% Silage harvested. Total Winter wheat 32% poor, 49% fair, 18% good and 1% excellent; 91% planted; 45% emerged. Peanut 15% very poor, 45% poor and 40% fair; 20% harvested. Lettuce 10% very poor, 5% poor, 10% fair, 70% good and 5% excellent ; 100% planted; 2% harvested. Chile 6% very poor, 18% poor, 25% fair, 46% good and 5% excellent; 94% harvested green. Apples 30% fair and 70% good; 85% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 10% fair, 47% good and 42% excellent. Cattle condition 19% very poor, 27% poor, 41% fair, 12% good and 1% excellent. Sheep condition 39% very poor, 35% poor, 18% fair and 8% good. Average temperatures were mostly above normal this week, ranging from the upper 40's in the north to 70's in the south, with some rain in the east.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Soil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 75% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay crops 9% poor, 43% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent. Potatoes 81% harvested, 68% last year, 78% avg. Dry beans 44% harvested, 42% last year, 51% avg. Corn 10% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Grain corn 11% harvested, 8% last year. Corn silage 77% harvested, 62% last year, 70% avg. Soybeans 18% harvested, 5% last year, 14% avg. Soybeans 5% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 7% excellent. Apples 80% harvested, 60% last year, 63% avg. Apples 52% poor, 23% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Pears 98% harvested, 98% last year, 97% avg. Grapes 80% harvested, 41% last year, 57% avg. Grapes 20% poor, 41% fair, 39% good. Onions 98% harvested, 91% last year, 92% avg. Snap beans 96% harvested, 95% last year, 97% avg. Cabbage 94% harvested, 91% last year, 89% avg. Tomatoes 96% harvested, 88% last year, 93% avg. The average rainfall for the State was above normal. Temperatures ranged from 80 to 36 degrees. The average temperature was above normal.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.5 days suitable for field work, compared to 5.6 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 13% short, 75% adequate and 12% surplus. Much of the State received precipitation during the week with some areas receiving over 2.0 inches of rain. Average temperatures were above normal for the week ending October 7, 2012. Rainfall over the last week has continued to improve soil moisture in much of the State.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture supplies 39% very short, 40% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil moisture supplies 42% very short, 42% short, 16% adequate. Corn for silage chopped 90% this week, 89% last week, 80% last year, 79% average. Potatoes dug 83% this week, 73% last week, 74% last year, 78% average. Sugarbeets lifted 37% this week, 20% last week, 17% last year, 40% average; condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 58% good, 25% excellent. Sunflower bracts turned brown 96% this week, 92% last week, 85% last year, 79% average; harvested 33% this week, 16% last week, 4% last year, 5% average; condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Stockwater supplies 26% very short, 40% short, 34% adequate. Precipitation in the form of rain and snow fell over much of the State last week. Harvest of late season crops had seen good progress prior to the precipitation event which slowed fieldwork, but also replenished topsoil moisture supplies in many areas.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work, 4.4. Top soil moisture 7% very short, 21% short, 63% adequate, and 9% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Fall & winter apples harvested 72%, 63% 2011, 63% avg. Grapes harvested 79%, 51% 2011, 65% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 33% short, 39% adequate. Subsoil moisture 58% very short, 31% short, 11% adequate. Winter wheat seedbed prepared 93% this week, 85% last week, 85% last year, 92% average. Canola seedbed prepared 97% this week, 90% last week, 93% last year, n/a average; planted 73% this week, 50% last week,

62% last year, n/a average; emerged 30% this week, 8% last week, 6% last year, n/a average. Rye seedbed prepared 96% this week, 91% last week, 83% last year, 95% average; planted 79% this week, 56% last week, 44% last year, 75% average; emerged 52% this week, 26% last week, 17% last year, 47% average. Oats seedbed prepared 72% this week, 67% last week, 65% last year, 73% average; planted 26% this week, 13% last week, 16% last year, 25% average. Corn harvested 87% this week, 79% last week, 80% last year, 77% average. Alfalfa condition 31% very poor, 32% poor, 25% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent; 4th cutting 63% this week, 52% last week, n/a last year, 78% average. Other hay 2nd cutting 65% this week, 64% last week, 52% last year, 75% average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 45% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Conditions were favorable for producers seeding wheat last week with the number of planted acres jumping 24 points. Some operators were reported shredding to destroy extremely poor cotton fields in order to prepare them for wheat planting. Cotton and peanut harvest were beginning to get underway, while corn and sorghum harvest both continued well ahead of the average pace. Wheat planting hit 59 percent complete compared with 35 percent the previous week. Conditions of cotton, sorghum, and soybeans continued to be rated in mostly poor to very poor condition. Peanuts dug reached 25 percent last week, a 20 point gain from the previous week, but near the five-year average pace of 24 percent. Cotton with bolls opening reached 79 percent compared with 68 percent the previous week, and 84 percent normally by this time of year.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 58% very short, 23% short, 19% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 59% very short, 19% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted 37%, 38% 2011, 51% average. Winter Wheat, Emerged 17%, 15% 2011, 21% average. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Corn, Harvested 54%, N/A 2011, N/A average. Weather This week was warm & very dry, with most stations reporting high temperatures in the 80's & no measureable precipitation. Medford continued to have the highest record temperature in the State, at 93 degrees, above its normal high for this time of year. Many stations in eastern parts recorded large decreases in daytime temperatures during the week after a cold front. Overnight temperatures continued to decrease, inciting the first frost of fall for parts of Oregon; almost all stations in eastern Oregon reported below freezing temperatures. Christmas Valley had the lowest recorded temperature at 11 degrees. Only Madras & Prairie City recorded 0.01 inches of rain. All parts of the State experienced below normal precipitation levels. Field Crops Malheur County corn & potato harvests continued. Some sugarbeets were dug. In north central & northeast Oregon, wheat seeding continued but seeding conditions continued to decline as seed zone conditions were dry across most of the area. Above average temperatures & the lack of rainfall were leaving growers faced with either delaying seeding, or seeding shallow into dry soil & waiting for rain to germinate the seed later this fall. Early seeded areas were up, while some recent seedlings lie below several inches of dry soil & face the challenge of emerging through less than optimal conditions. Some fields or even spots within fields had better than expected moisture considering the lack of rain. Corn harvest just starting in the Columbia Basin. Potato harvest was wrapping up in the Columbia Basin & ongoing in the Klamath Basin. Very dry weather continued there. Some farmers were taking a fourth cutting of alfalfa Grain harvest continued & hay was on the ground. Hay was taking longer to cure because of the weather. Unseasonably hot temperatures during the day. Winter wheat & grass for seed planted in the Willamette Valley. Field corn was in the silo. Fruits & Nuts The warm, dry weather continued to benefit the ongoing harvest of orchards & vineyards. Wine grape harvest continued in Douglas County, harvesting high quality grapes. Winter pear harvest continued in mid & upper Hood River Valley. Overall pear crop volume about average. It varies by type. Quality good. Hazelnut harvested in some orchards even though not all trees had dropped yet. Most mid-Willamette Valley counties required irrigation, as many hazelnut trees in this region have some excessive leaf burn from ongoing lack of precipitation. Walnuts are sizing up, appearing to be a good crop so far. Vegetables Sweet corn harvest continued for western parts Oregon. Tomatoes were ripe. Onion & potato harvests continued in eastern Oregon. Nurseries &

Greenhouses were ripping out surplus & infected shrubs in Washington County. They were also irrigating new plantings, & processing cover crops. Livestock, Range & Pasture conditions deteriorated across the State. Dry pastures in the Willamette Valley too, cattle looking good.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Soil moisture; 0% very short, 3% short, 84% adequate and 13% surplus. Fall plowing; 57% this week, 52% last week, 36% last year, 49% average. Corn silage, harvested; 92% this week, 87% last week, 68% last year and 84% average. Barley planted; 53% this week, 47% last week, 37% last year, and 58% average. Barley emerged; 29% this week, 27% last week, 20% last year, and 34% average. Winter wheat planted; 55% this week, 36% last week, 20% last year, and 38% average. Winter wheat emerged; 17% this week, 16% last week, 7% last year, and 18% average. Soybean harvest; 18% this week, 7% last week, 5% last year, 15% average. Potato harvest; 92% this week, 90% last week, 59% last year and 78% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting; 89% this week, 88% last week, 73% last year and 80% average. Apples harvested; 88% this week, 86% last week, 80% last year and 76% average. Grapes harvested; 99% this week, 85% last week, 64% last year and 49% average. Soybeans condition; 0% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, and 20% excellent. Pennsylvania had an average of 4 days suitable for field work. Field activities for the week included filling silos, seeding for fall crops, and spreading lime.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 70% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Corn harvested 98%, 99% 2011, 98% avg. Soybeans bloomed 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Soybeans pods set 97%, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 41%, 41% 2011, 49% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 12%, 14% 2011, 20% avg. Soybeans mature 6%, 8% 2011, 10% avg. Soybeans harvested 1%, 4% 2011, 3% avg. Winter wheat planted 19%, 21% 2011, 11% avg. Winter wheat emerged 2%, 3% 2011, 1% avg. Oats planted 6%, 6% 2011, 7% avg. Oats emerged 2%, 1% 2011, 1% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 96%, 84% 2011, 92% avg. Winter grazings planted 41%, 42% 2011, 38% avg. October began with cloudy, rainy weather for the Upstate. At 100 p.m., the Rock Hill AP reported an overcast 61 degrees while a distant Charleston AP reported scattered clouds and 86 degrees. During the darkness of Tuesday morning, thunderstorms formed, bringing heavy rains to the mountains. Jocassee measured 3.64 inches and a CoCoRahs volunteer in Cleveland reported 3.59 inches. Dillon and Bennettsville reached 91 degrees. Afternoon thunderstorms drifted east, leaving 1.14 inches of rain at Kingstree and 0.78 inches at Galloway's Ferry. Sullivan's Island and Jamestown warmed to 88 degrees. Lingering showers on Wednesday continued into Thursday morning. The Columbia AP noted a heavy rain shower on Thursday at 1056 a.m. Edisto Beach and the Georgetown AP recorded a Thursday high temperature of 86 degrees. A boundary of cooler air made slow progress into the Foothills on Saturday morning but stayed generally along the border with North Carolina. Chesnee, Pickens and West Pelzer cooled to 53 degrees. Sunny weather was observed on Saturday with afternoon temperatures more like late summer. McEntire AP, Kingstree and Bennettsville recorded 88 degrees. Another boundary dropped southeast on Saturday evening with scattered showers and increased cloudiness. Lake Wylie received one of the heavier rains with 0.90 inches. Under mostly cloudy skies and northeast surface winds, the Kings Mountain National Park and Ninety Nine Islands made it to a Sunday high of just 60 degrees. The Georgetown AP held on to another very warm 88-degree afternoon before evening thunder signaled the coming change. The State average temperature for the period was six degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 92 degrees at Pinopolis on October 6. The lowest official temperature reported was 51 degrees at Hunts Bridge on October 5 and at Hunts Bridge and Walhalla on October 6. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 3.81 inches at Caesars Head ending at 700 a.m. on October 2. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.0 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 77% very short, 18% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 73% very short, 20% short, 7% adequate. Sunflower mature 95%, 75% 2011, 61% avg. Sunflower condition 15% very poor, 25% poor, 34% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Feed supplies 18% very short, 41% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 38% very short, 39% short, 23% adequate. Cattle condition 5% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 6% excellent. Sheep condition 5% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Row crop harvest advanced again this past week with soybean harvest near completion. Major activities last week included harvesting row crops, planting winter wheat, moving cattle to stubble fields and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 22% short, 67% adequate, 5% surplus. Burley tobacco 87% harvested, 89% 2011, 89% avg. Dark Air Cured tobacco 94% harvested, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 91% harvested, 93% 2011, 94% avg. Winter Wheat 15% seeded, 16% 2011, 12% avg. Rains slow harvest and fall activities. Farmers active harvesting corn, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, and hay. Cotton defoliation and wheat seeding also. Beef cattle producers dealt with insects, particularly armyworms and stinkbugs. Farmers plan to push hard harvesting this upcoming week as the threat of a frost approaches. Temperatures ranged from six degrees below normal over the west to five degrees above normal in the east. Rainfall amounts were above average.

TEXAS: Most parts of the State received rainfall last week. Portions of East and South Texas recorded four inches or more for the week, while most other areas observed scattered showers. Small Grains Winter wheat and oats seeding continued across the State. Rainfall helped the germination and emergence of recently-seeded fields, but also delayed small grains seeding activities in some areas. Row Crops Rainfall hampered fieldwork in some areas but generally aided crop development. Cotton bolls continued to open in the Plains and West Texas as cotton defoliation and harvest began to pick up. In East and South Texas, cotton harvest was in full swing with many gins operating at high capacity. Plains producers continued to harvest corn, sorghum, and sunflowers with some fields still maturing. Soybean harvest continued in Northeast Texas and was wrapping up in South Texas. Peanut harvest was active across North Texas and the Plains. Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops Pecans continued to develop around the State with some crops reaching the final stage of maturity. Some problems with pecan scab were reported. Spinach planting began in areas of South Texas. In the Lower Valley, tomatoes, onions, and sugarcane made progress under irrigation. Some producers were continuing to prepare for onion planting. Late summer cantaloupe harvest was ongoing in some areas. Livestock, Range, and Pasture Rainfall improved pasture conditions and stock tank levels across most of the State. Producers continued to plant winter pastures and bale hay with armyworm pressure being reported in some hayfields. Cool-season grasses were starting to come up in many pastures. Livestock were generally faring well, benefiting from cooler temperatures and increased vegetation. In parts of South Texas however, some supplemental feeding of livestock was necessary in areas that did not receive adequate rainfall. Fall cattle work continued around the State. In the Edwards Plateau, shipping of goats was underway.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 6. Subsoil Moisture 14% very short, 35% short, 51% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 26% very short, 39% short, 35% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 52%, 79% 2011, 73% avg. Corn dent 94%, 77% 2011, 87% avg. Corn mature 83%, 43% 2011, 65% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 26%, 1% 2011, 12% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 77%, 49% 2011, 54% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 65% good, 23% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 96%, 91% 2011, 95% avg. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 65%, 0% 2011, 31% avg. Onions harvested 79%, 58% 2011, 73% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 57%, 41% 2011, 51% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 58%, 42% 2011, 54% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very

poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 80% good, 7% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 6% very short, 32% short, 62% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples harvested 62%, 40% 2011, 58% avg. Peaches harvested 89%, 92% 2011, 96% avg. For the week ending October 7, 2012, there was a reported 5.65 days suitable for field work. Box Elder County had another dry week with cold air moving in. The first widespread frost occurred this week which put an end to the growing season. Temperatures were around 26 degrees in the Bear River Valley and in the mid teens in many other parts of the County. Cache County growers who had irrigation water enjoyed excellent crops and yields. Dry land farmers had a dismal year with limited production because of persistent hot and dry conditions. Duchesne County received its first freezing temperatures this past week. This has started to slow the growth of crops and will begin to help the dry down of the corn crop. Producers have begun working the fields for fall planted crops hoping that some moisture is received to help give the crop a good start. Sevier County reports that they have not yet received a killing frost in the Sevier Valley. Uintah County reported light to hard frost throughout the county this week. In Box Elder County the onion harvest is reported as "coming along quite well". Farmers were busy this week cutting grain corn. Most of it is being cut as high moisture corn but some is being put through the dryers so it can be stored in bins. Yields and quality are good. All silage corn has been harvested and put into storage in the county. Dry land wheat producers are still waiting for moisture before planting their fall wheat. Many of them anticipate making a decision in the next two weeks about dusting the seed into the ground with the hopes that moisture will come and it will germinate under the snow. Many expect to work with crop insurance agents to obtain coverage with options on the possibility that the wheat does not come up or turns out poorly next spring. Safflower harvest is just about complete in the county. The frost will dry down the weeds on the acres not yet harvested allowing a combine to cut the crop. The results for safflower have mostly been poor this year on dry land acreage. Soil moisture was limited at planting causing poor germination. Cache County reports several growers hesitating to plant winter wheat or barley because of the lack of moisture for germination. In Duchesne County many producers are harvesting corn silage. Crop maturity seems to be later than usual. Grain corn, on the other hand, is expected to be ready earlier this year; the drought seems to have caused the crop to start drying down sooner than usual. Producers have begun working the fields for fall planted crops hoping that some moisture is received to help give the crop a good start. Box Elder County cattlemen and sheep producers are very concerned about the lack of available fall and winter pasture. Cache County livestock producers are concerned about limited fall forage. Feed prices are high, and it appears many will need to start feeding expensive hay much sooner than anticipated. Fortunately, prices are still quite good for feeder calves....which are being moved this month to new locations or feedlots. Duchesne County livestock producers have begun to ship calves and sheep this past week and will continue to do so throughout the month.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Other Hay 2% very poor, 15% poor, 24% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 51% good, 27% excellent. Corn Dent 99%, 98% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Corn Mature 97%, 92% 2011, 96% 5-yr avg. Corn Harvested 86%, 73% 2011, 67% 5-yr avg. Corn Silage Harvested 93%, 92% 2011, 95% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 3% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent. Soybeans Dropping Leaves 51%, 53% 2011, 63% 5-yr avg. Soybeans Harvested 3%, 4% 2011, 6% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat seeded 17%, 31% 2011, 18% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 4%, 0% 2011, 1% 5-yr avg. Barley Seeded 52%, 49% 2011, 42% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured Tobacco Harvested 87%, 79% 2011, 79% 5-yr avg. Burley Tobacco Harvested 99%, 98% 2011, 94% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 16% fair, 73% good, 11% excellent. Peanuts Dug 35%, 22% 2011, 31% 5-yr avg. Peanuts Combined 11%, 10% 2011, 18% 5-yr avg. Fall Apples Harvested 95%, 53% 2011, 68% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples Harvested 64%, 18% 2011, 38% 5-yr avg. Producers across the Commonwealth continued with

their harvest of tobacco, corn and early season beans, although a resurgence of rain in some areas delayed field work until late in the week. Days suitable for field work were 4.9. Along with harvest, field preparation and the planting of small grains remained a widespread activity. Fields where corn has been harvested are now being cleared and prepared for cover crops and winter crops. Tobacco producers continued with their harvest as well as taking credit and baled tobacco to the buying stations. Livestock are doing well, and although some pastures are starting to become thin, there is still plenty of grass available. Furthermore, hay fields remain in outstanding condition for stockpiling winter forage.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 49% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus, Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 45% short, 35% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 1% very short, 11% short, 88% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay and Roughage 5% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate and 3% surplus. Winter Wheat Dryland 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. Winter Wheat Irrigated 0% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 90% good, 0% excellent. Winter Wheat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 70% harvested, 61% last week, 72% last year, 72% five-year average. Field Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 88% good, 5% excellent. Field Corn Dough 98%, 92% last week, 94% last year, 97% five-year average. Field Corn Dented 80%, 60% last week, 83% last year, 88% five-year average. Field Corn Mature 40%, 20% last week, 40% last year, 50% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for grain 9% harvested, 5% last week, 4% last year, 16% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for Silage 50%, 35% last week, 42% last year, 54% five-year average. Dry Beans Harvested 98% harvested, 95% last week, 98% last yr, 97% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay Third Cutting 100% cut, 99% last week, 99% last year, 99% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay fourth Cutting 56% cut, 36% last week, 56% last year, 72% five-year average. Days suitable for fieldwork were 7.0. Another dry week in Whitman County as seeding and tillage continued. In Asotin County fall seeding slowed due to the lack of precipitation. In Benton County extremely dry conditions made wheat farmers in the western portion of county unable to plant winter crops. In Gray's Harbor County Christmas tree growers were putting the finishing touches with shearing knives on trees to be sold this year and cereal grain producers irrigated fields sown with cover crops to enhance seed germination. In Franklin County it was typical fall harvesting of apples, onions and potatoes. In Pacific County cranberry producers expected late harvests due to the short water supply. Producers in Yakima County harvested Honeycrisp, Jonagold, Golden and Red Delicious, Granny Smith and Fuji apple varieties. In Gray's Harbor County potato harvest finished up while brisk sunny days made for perfect jack-o-lantern picking at u-pick pumpkin farms. Range and pasture conditions were 10 percent very poor, 23 percent poor, 32 percent fair, 28 percent good, and 7 percent excellent. In Klickitat County cattle were being rounded up on the summer pastures and turned back out on the fall pastures. In Gray's Harbor County Livestock producers were feeding hay as non-irrigated pastures have all dried up. In Pierce County irrigation efforts continue as the dry weather delayed re-growth of fall pastures. On the eastside ranchers began moving calves to market.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5. Topsoil moisture was 3% very short, 26% short, 70% adequate and 1% surplus compared to 1% very short, 12% short, 85% adequate and 2% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 17% fair, 76% good, and 7% excellent. Corn dented was 97%, 97% in 2011, 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Corn was 80% mature, 52% in 2011, and 64% 5-year avg. Corn harvested for grain was 17%, 12% in 2011, and 22% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 23% fair, 74% good, and 3% excellent. Soybeans were 95% dropping leaves, 78% in 2011, 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Soybeans were 20% harvested, 13% in 2011, and 24% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 40% planted, 34% in 2011, and 35% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 20% emerged, 16% in 2011, and 13% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 78%, 73% in 2011, and 68% 5-year avg. Apples were 89% harvested, 64% in 2011, and 65% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 19% fair, 77% good, and 3% excellent.

Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 14% fair, 83% good, and 2% excellent. Much cooler weather moved into the State over the weekend. Farming activities included making hay, harvesting apples, pumpkins, and potatoes, harvesting corn for grain, moving feeder cattle to market and continuing winter weather preparations.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 52% very short, 38% short, 10% adequate, and 0% surplus. Fifth cutting hay 58% this week, 35% last week, n.a. last year, n.a. average. Fall tillage complete 21% this week, 13% last week, 15% last year, 12% average. The harvest continued to make rapid progress as Wisconsin experienced a second week of cold, dry, windy days. The corn for grain, corn silage, soybeans and fourth cutting hay harvests were all well ahead of the previous record high years. Soybeans harvested on October 7th exceeded the previous record high for that date, set in 2010, by 29 percentage points. Fourth cutting hay harvest wrapped up over two weeks earlier than the previous record year. Reporters noted that blowing dust was a problem in some areas, both kicked up by fieldwork and from wind erosion to tilled fields. The extreme dryness of the soil has made tillage and fall seeding difficult, and germination of fall crops reportedly continues to be poor. Soil moistures fell to 90 percent short to very short Statewide, compared to 83 percent last week. Yield reports for corn and soybeans varied widely with soil type, planting date and precipitation received. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 1 to 4 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 63 to 65 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 39 to 46 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.00 inches in Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse and Madison, to 0.02 inches Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture 52% very short, 43% short, 5% adequate. Winter wheat planted 95%, 97% 2011, 98% avg; emerged 77%, 85% 2011, 89% avg. Corn dented 96%, 96% 2011, 91% avg; mature 85%, 89% 2011, 72% avg; harvested 32%, 11% 2011, 10% avg; condition 7% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 29% good, 8% excellent. Corn harvested for silage 92%, 83% 2011, 87% avg. Dry beans windrowed 95%, 96% 2011, 94% avg; combined 84%, 80% 2011, 75% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 37%, 19% 2011, 15% avg; condition 12% fair, 46% good, 42% excellent. Alfalfa harvested third cutting 77%, 71% 2011, 70% avg. Crop insect infestation 26% light, 4% moderate, 1% severe. Cattle condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Calves condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Cattle moved from summer pasture 72%. Sheep condition 3% poor, 27% fair, 69% good, 1% excellent. Lambs condition 2% poor, 31% fair, 67% good. Sheep moved from summer pasture 63%. Hay and roughage supplies were 19% very short, 53% short, 28% adequate. Farm activities included planting winter wheat, harvesting corn for grain and silage, dry beans, sugar beets and alfalfa, and moving livestock from summer pastures. High temperatures ranged from 64 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 86 degrees in Sundance, Lance Creek and Torrington. Low temperatures reached the single digits with 6 degrees at Shirley Basin and 9 degrees in Laramie and ranged to lows of 25 degrees in Evanston and Greybull. Average temperatures ranged from 37 degrees in Lake Yellowstone to 50 degrees in Torrington and Evanston. Temperatures were below normal in 29 of the 33 reporting stations. Eight stations received more than a quarter-inch of rain. Big Horn received the most precipitation at 0.58 inch, followed by Shirley Basin at 0.49 inch and Sheridan at 0.47 inch. Eleven reporting stations received no precipitation last week. All reporting stations show below normal precipitation for the year, ranging from 0.13 inch below normal in Lake Yellowstone to 7.99 inches below normal at Jackson Hole. Lincoln County reported cold morning temperatures with everything frozen and dry. Crook and Converse Counties reported receiving some snow last week. Uinta County reported a light snow on the mountain tops early in the week, colder night temperatures, frost and temperatures in the 30's. Cattle are being moved home and livestock shipping is occurring earlier than normal for many ranchers. No moisture was received last week and livestock water remains a concern. Hay meadows are drying up as irrigation water supplies are depleted.

October 4 ENSO Update

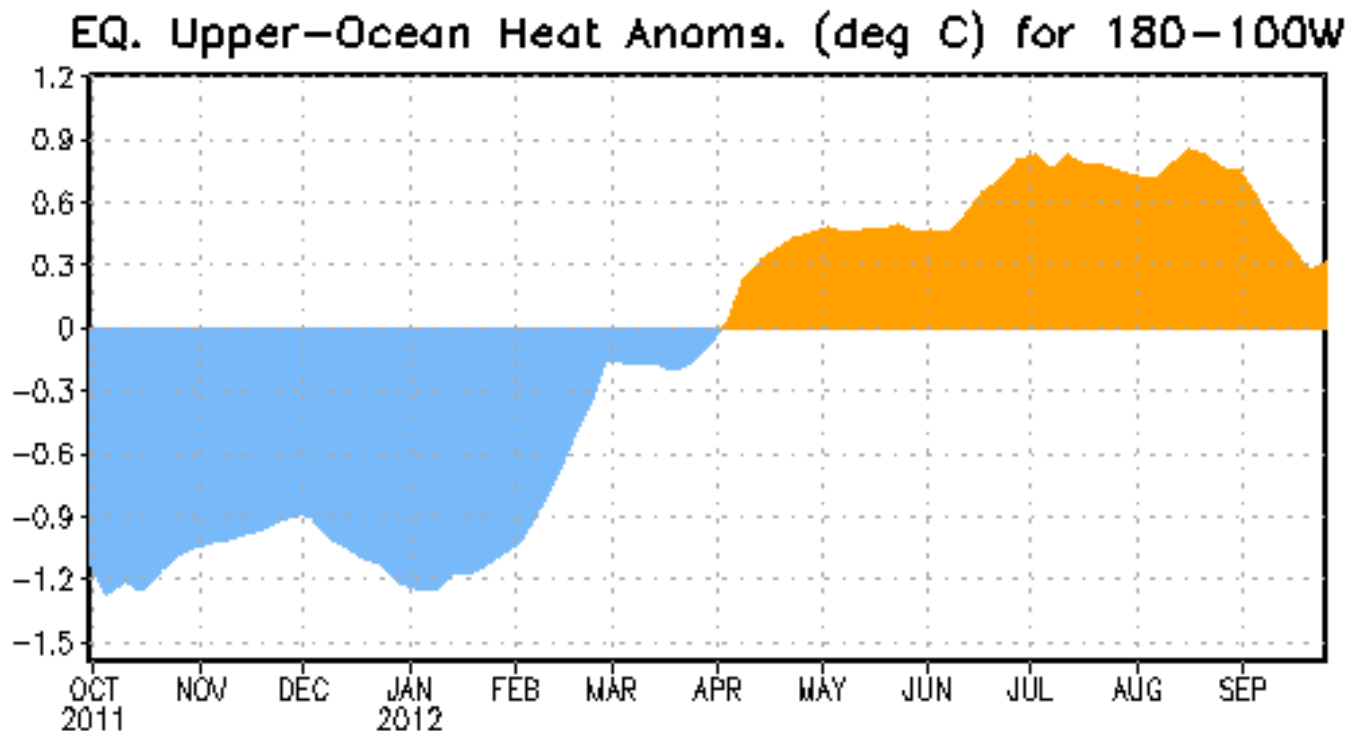


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1982-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Watch**

Synopsis: Borderline ENSO-neutral/ weak El Niño conditions are expected to continue into Northern Hemisphere winter 2012-13, possibly strengthening during the next few months.

During September 2012, the trend towards El Niño slowed in several key oceanic and atmospheric indicators. However, the Pacific basin reflects borderline ENSO-neutral/ weak El Niño conditions. Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SST) remained elevated across the Pacific Ocean, although anomalies decreased during the month as indicated by weekly index values in the Niño regions. The oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) anomalies also weakened (Fig. 1), but continued to show large regions of above-average temperatures at depth across the equatorial Pacific. Interestingly, low-level westerly wind anomalies were evident over the equatorial western Pacific Ocean, which may portend possible strengthening of the subsurface anomalies in the coming months. Despite these winds, the atmosphere was still largely ENSO-neutral, as reflected by the Southern Oscillation index and near-average upper-level and lower-level winds across much of the Pacific. Tropical convection increased near the Date Line, which is consistent with weak El Niño conditions, but also remained elevated over eastern Indonesia, which is further westward than expected. Thus, the atmosphere and ocean indicate borderline ENSO-neutral/ weak El Niño conditions.

Compared to the past few months, the chance is reduced for El

Niño to develop during Northern Hemisphere fall/winter 2012-13 (see [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#)). Due to the recent slowdown in the development of El Niño, it is not clear whether a fully coupled El Niño will emerge. The majority of models indicate that borderline ENSO-neutral/ weak El Niño conditions will continue, and about half suggest that El Niño could develop, but remain weak. The official forecast therefore favors the continuation of borderline ENSO-neutral/ weak El Niño conditions into Northern Hemisphere winter 2012-13, with the possibility of strengthening during the next few months.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 8 November 2012. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 30 - October 6, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heat and dryness persisted in the Balkans, while rain favored winter crop establishment in northern Europe.

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

EASTERN FSU: Mostly dry weather accelerated spring wheat harvesting toward completion in Russia.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers provided soil moisture for winter wheat and barley establishment in Turkey, although the growing season has gotten off to a drier-than-normal start.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather continued to aid summer crop harvesting in northern India as well as the start of winter crop planting.

EAST ASIA: Dry weather across much of China promoted summer crop harvesting and the start of winter crop planting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Late-season rainfall slowed maturation and harvesting in parts of Thailand and the Philippines.

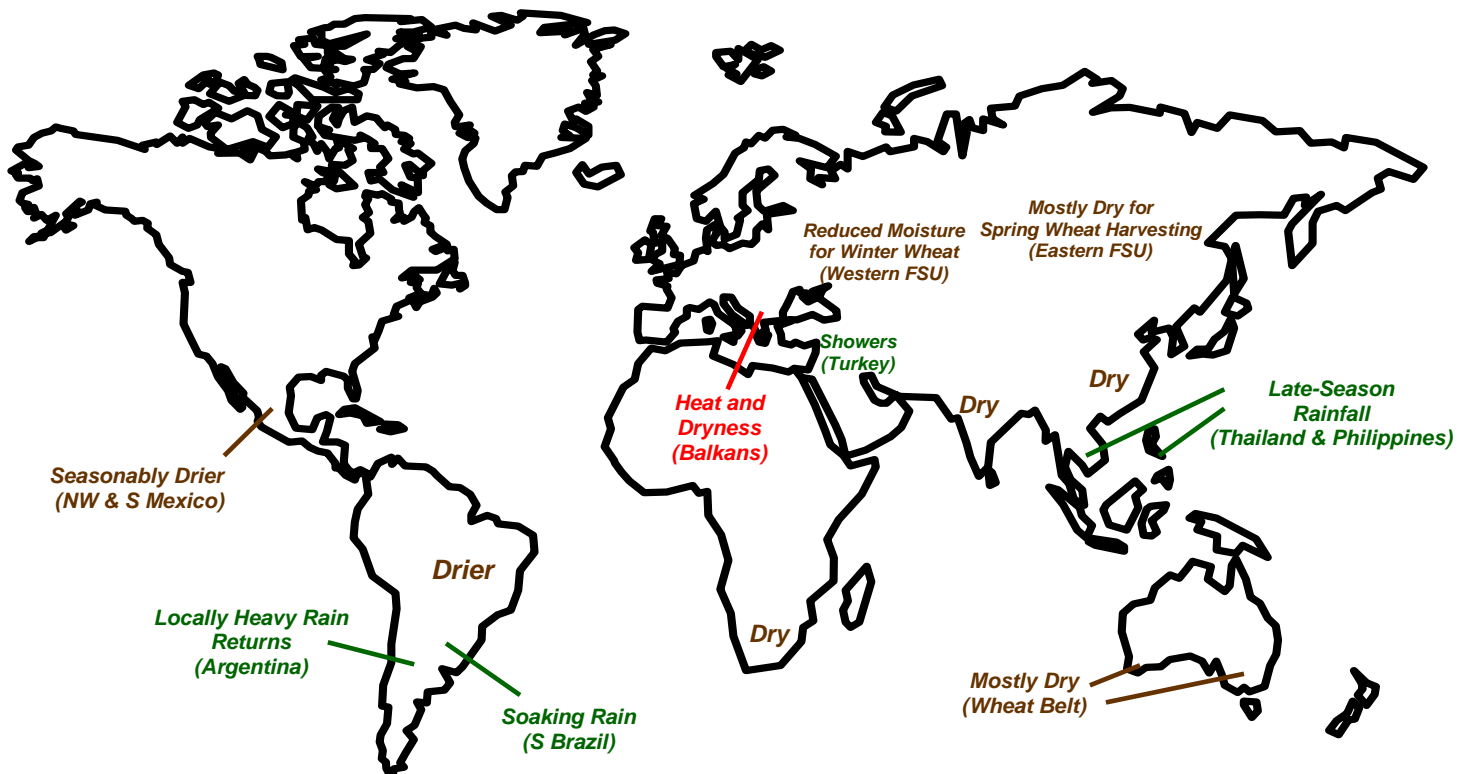
AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather prevailed across much of the wheat belt, providing little additional moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds.

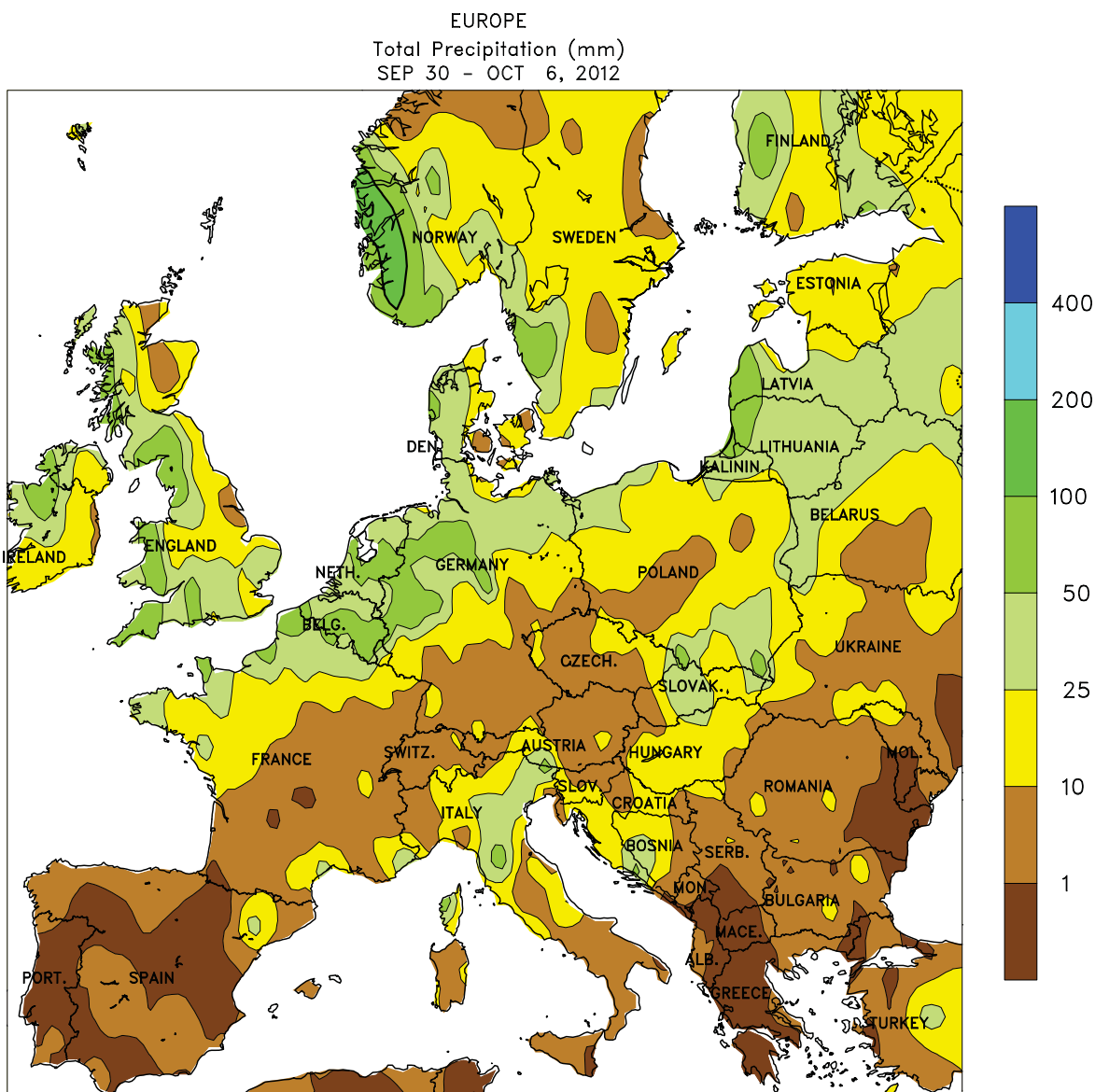
SOUTH AFRICA: Dry weather supported early corn planting.

ARGENTINA: Rain maintained locally excessive levels of moisture for winter grain development and summer crop planting.

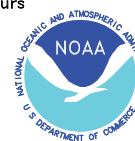
BRAZIL: Drier conditions favored soybean planting in central production areas.

MEXICO: Seasonably drier weather prevailed throughout the south and northwest.





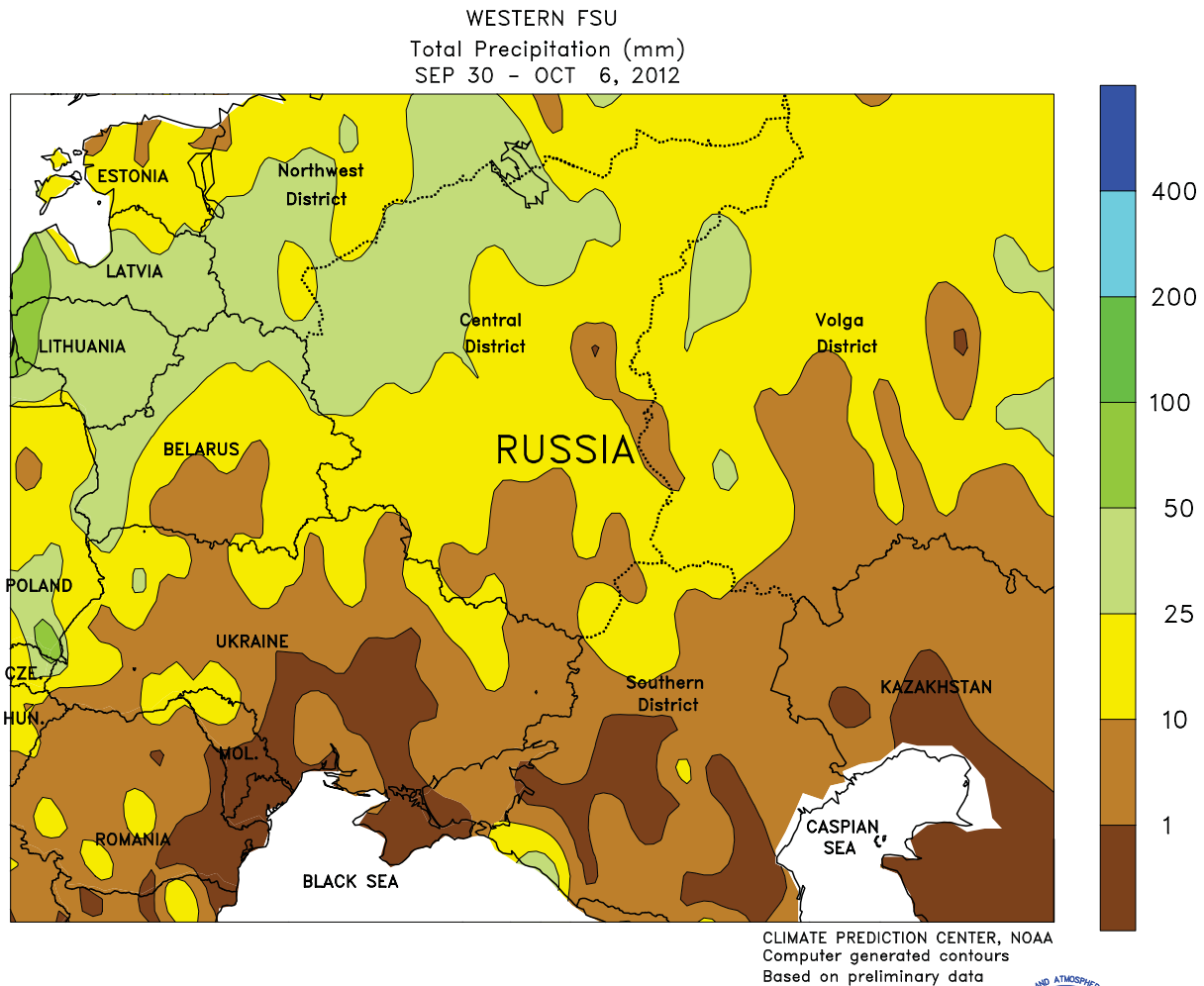
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EUROPE

Dry, hot conditions persisted in the Balkans, while beneficial rain overspread much of central and northern Europe. Sunny, hot weather (30-36°C) across central and southern portions of the Balkans maintained high evaporative losses and poor prospects for winter wheat establishment. Producers in southeastern Europe are in dire need of moisture for winter crops before the end of the growing season. Meanwhile, a series of disturbances triggered moderate to heavy rain (10-75

mm) across northern Europe, providing soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed. Trailing cold fronts generated showers and thunderstorms (10-55 mm) from northern Italy into Hungary and southern Poland, improving soil moisture for winter crops. Meanwhile, dry weather returned to Spain after last week's beneficial rainfall; winter wheat and barley planting typically occurs in November on the Iberian Peninsula.

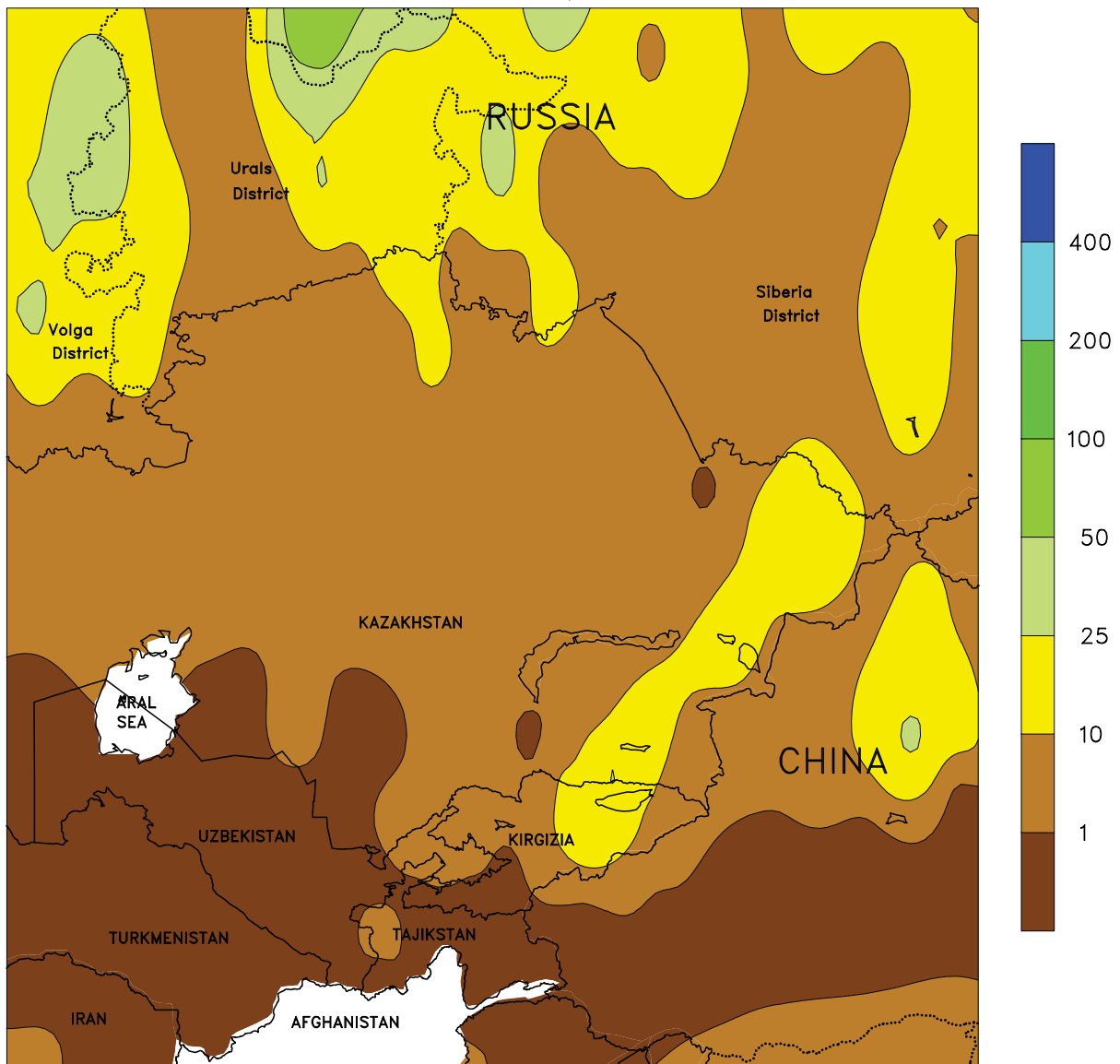


WESTERN FSU

Showers benefited winter crops in northern and central portions of the region, while dry, warm weather across the south promoted fieldwork but reduced soil moisture. A ridge of high pressure maintained mostly dry, warm weather (up to 6°C above normal) from central Ukraine into southern Russia. The sunny skies allowed winter crop planting to approach completion, although daytime highs in the upper 20s (degrees 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 in these locales. Meanwhile, widespread showers on the northern periphery of the high benefited winter crops from northern Ukraine (8-18 mm) and eastern Belarus (10-30 mm) into central and northern Russia (5-28 mm).

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 30 - OCT 6, 2012



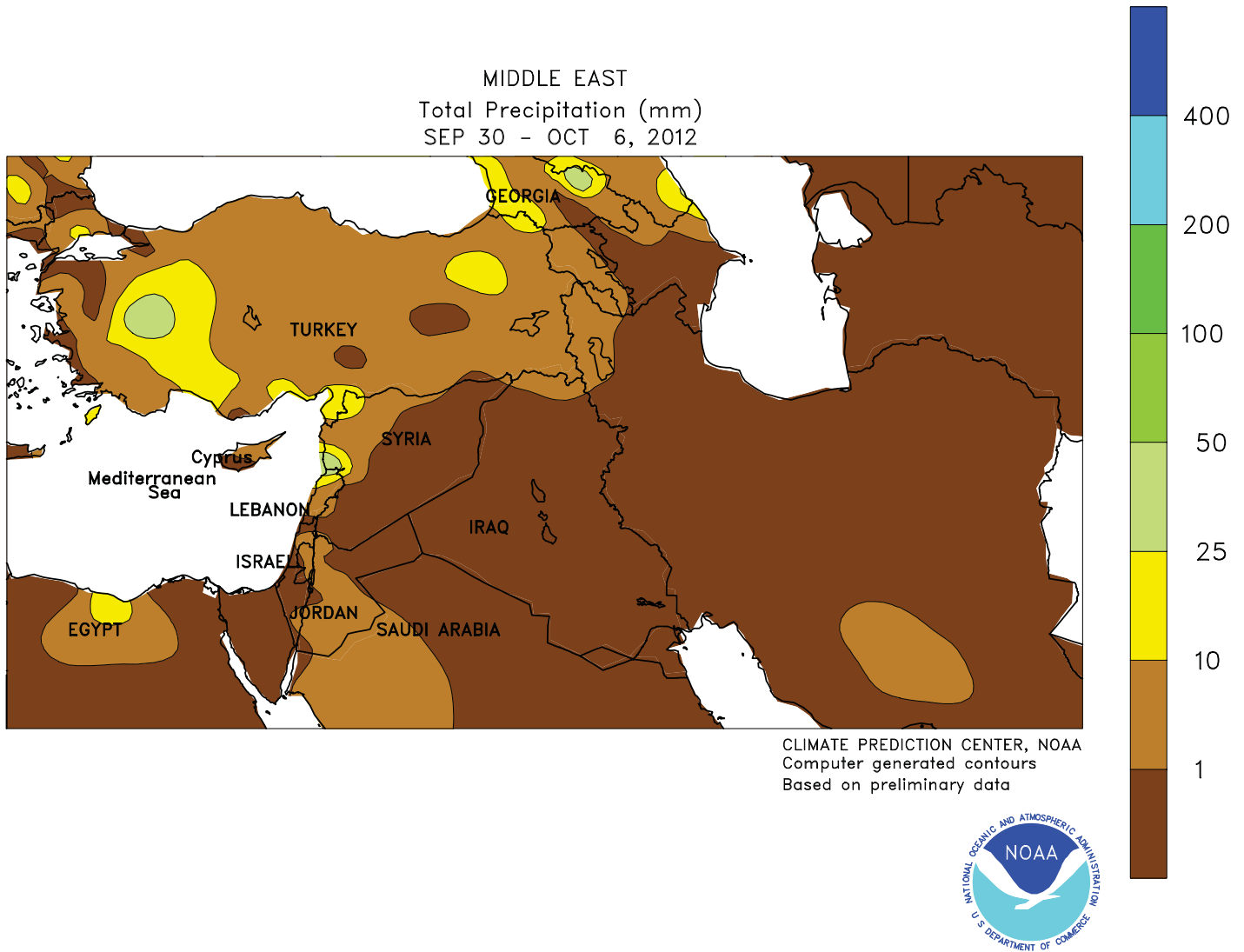
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EASTERN FSU

Mostly dry weather accelerated spring wheat harvesting toward completion in the north and cotton harvesting in the south. Despite occasional clouds and light showers (2-10 mm), spring wheat harvesting continued with only minimal

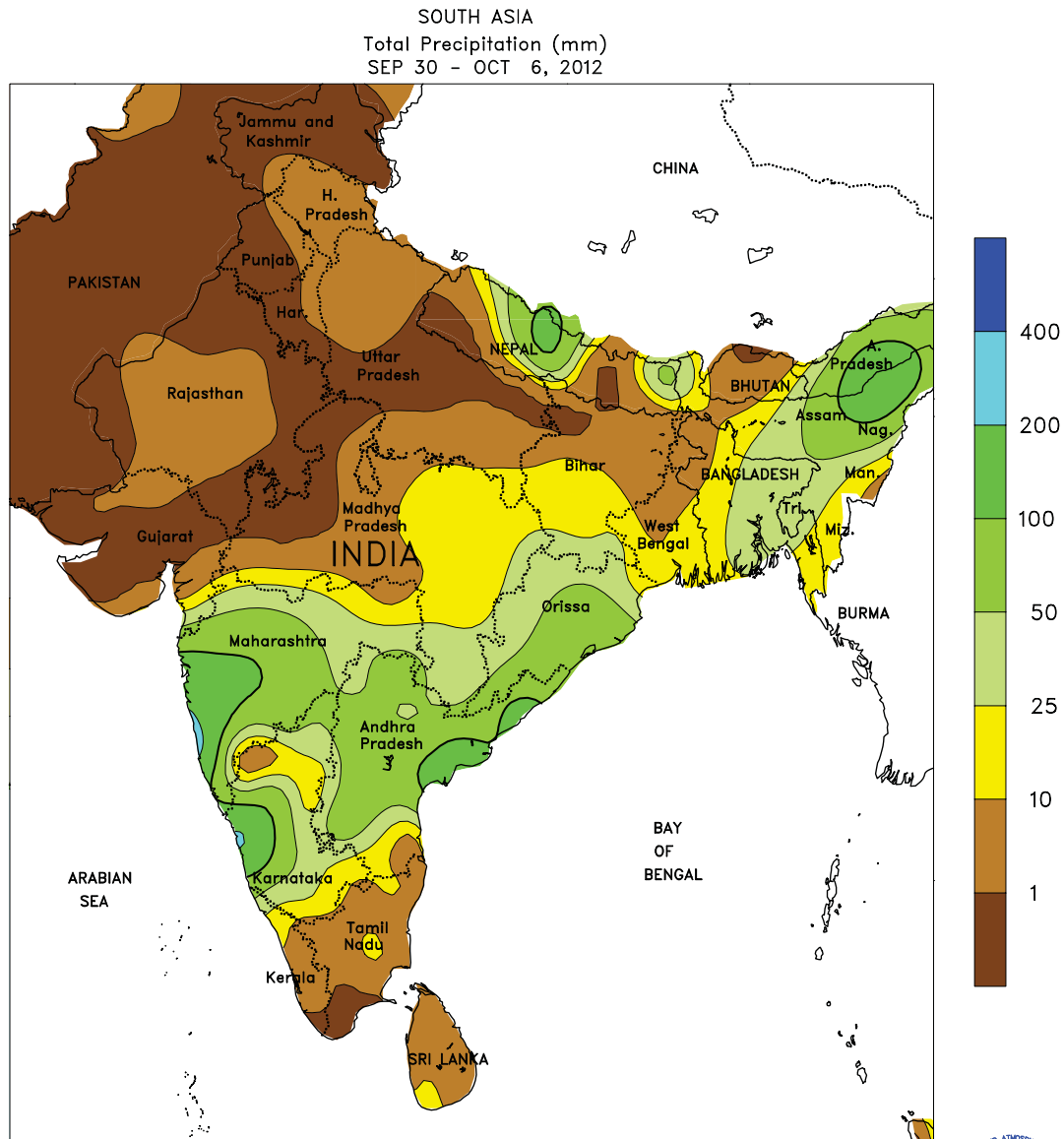
delays. Meanwhile, Kazakhstan's spring wheat harvesting was virtually completed. In southern portions of the region, cotton maturation and harvesting proceeded under sunny skies and seasonable temperatures.



MIDDLE EAST

Developing showers in Turkey contrasted with mostly dry weather elsewhere. An upper-air disturbance triggered showers and thunderstorms (2-30 mm) across most of Turkey's primary crop areas, providing some soil moisture for winter wheat and barley planting. However, the growing

season has gotten off to a slow start, even in areas that received rain during the past week. Meanwhile, dry conditions prevailed elsewhere in the Middle East, promoting winter crop planting. Rain typically arrives in Syria, Iraq, and Iran during the latter half of autumn.



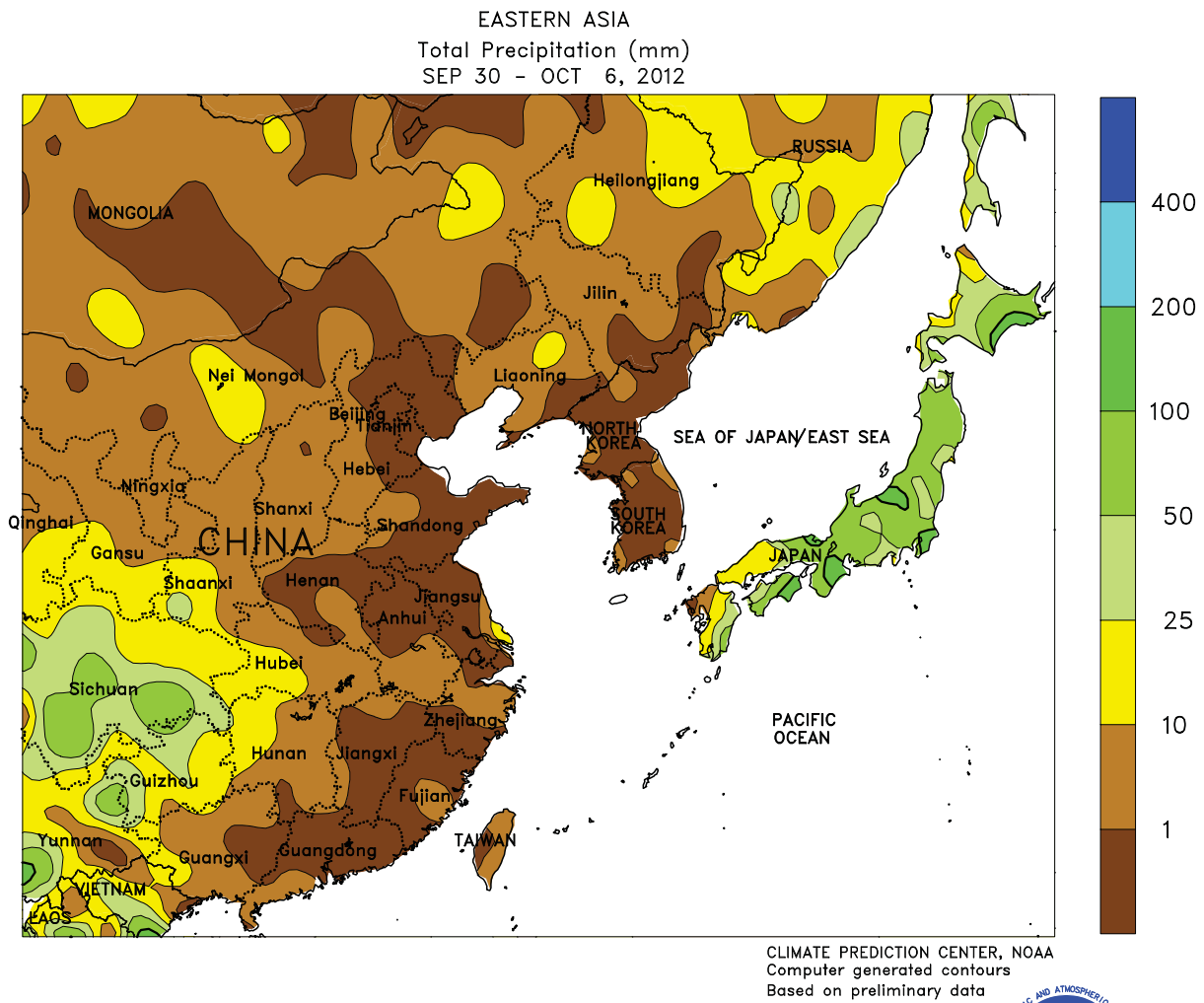
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SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon boundary shifted southward slightly and reportedly extended from eastern Uttar Pradesh through central Madhya Pradesh and into southern Gujarat. Dry weather to the north of the boundary promoted rice and cotton harvesting as well as the start of winter wheat and rapeseed planting. Dry weather also occurred in western Madhya Pradesh, where moisture reserves remained abundant for filling soybeans.

Similarly, little if any rainfall was reported in Gujarat, where more rain would be welcomed for reproductive cotton; groundnut harvesting was likely underway, with reduced prospects from below-normal monsoon rains. Rainfall in India was confined to areas south of the boundary and included rice areas in the east and cotton and groundnut regions of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

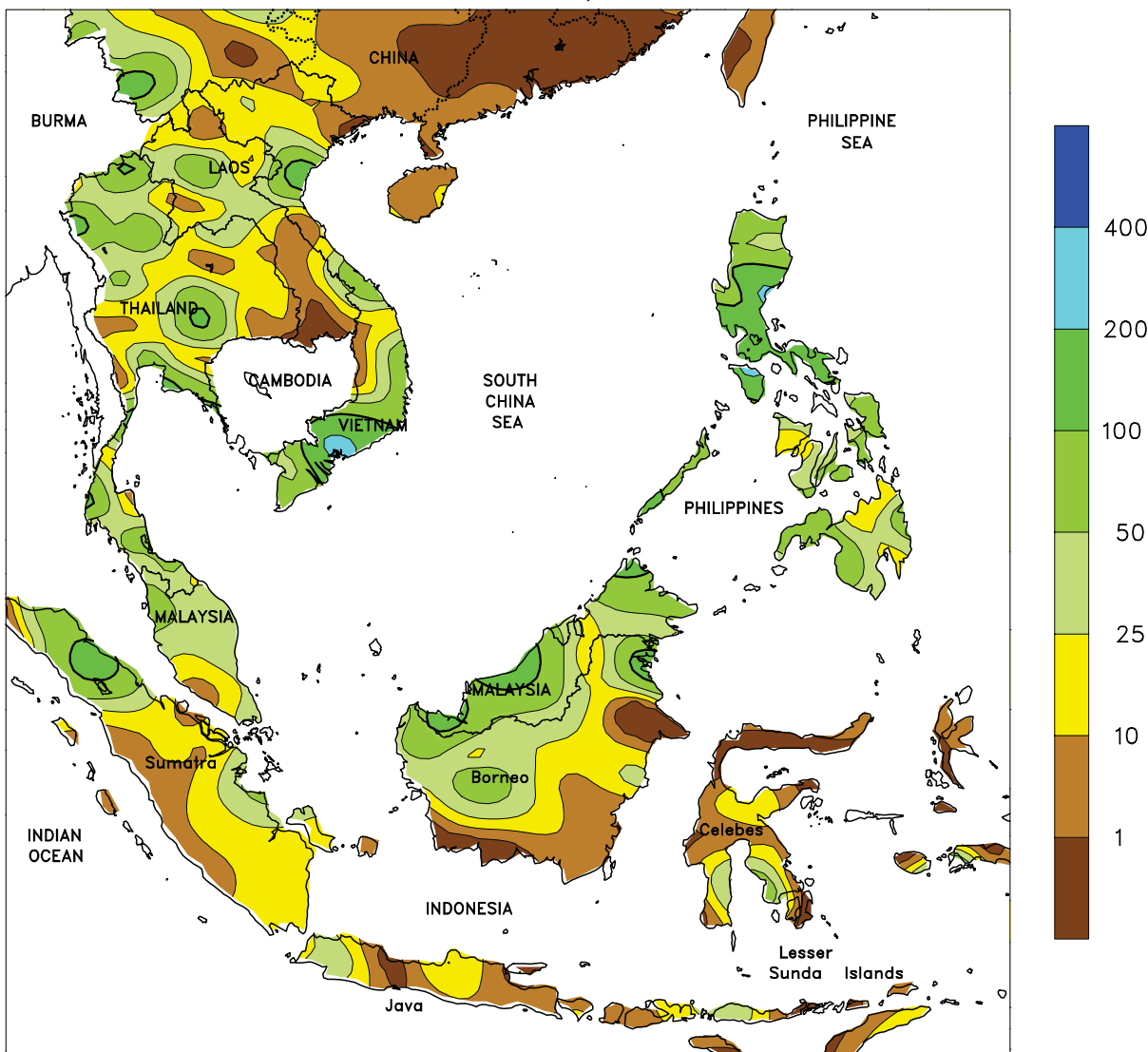


EASTERN ASIA

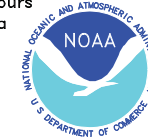
Warm, dry weather prevailed across the majority of growing areas in China, promoting maturation and harvesting of summer crops. In northeastern China, dry weather early in the week gave way to light showers (1-10 mm) for the remainder of the period. The rainfall delayed drydown and slowed harvesting of corn and soybeans. Freezes were reported along the northern outskirts of Heilongjiang’s agricultural area early in the week, with warmer weather later in the week. On the

North China Plain, dry weather and weekly temperatures averaging 2°C above normal aided corn, cotton, and soybean harvesting, while also benefiting the start of winter wheat planting. Similarly, dry conditions from the Yangtze Valley into southern China favored summer crop harvesting and the start of winter rapeseed planting. Elsewhere in the region, dry weather aided rice harvesting on the Korean Peninsula, with showers (25-100 mm) limiting rice harvesting in Japan.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 30 - OCT 6, 2012



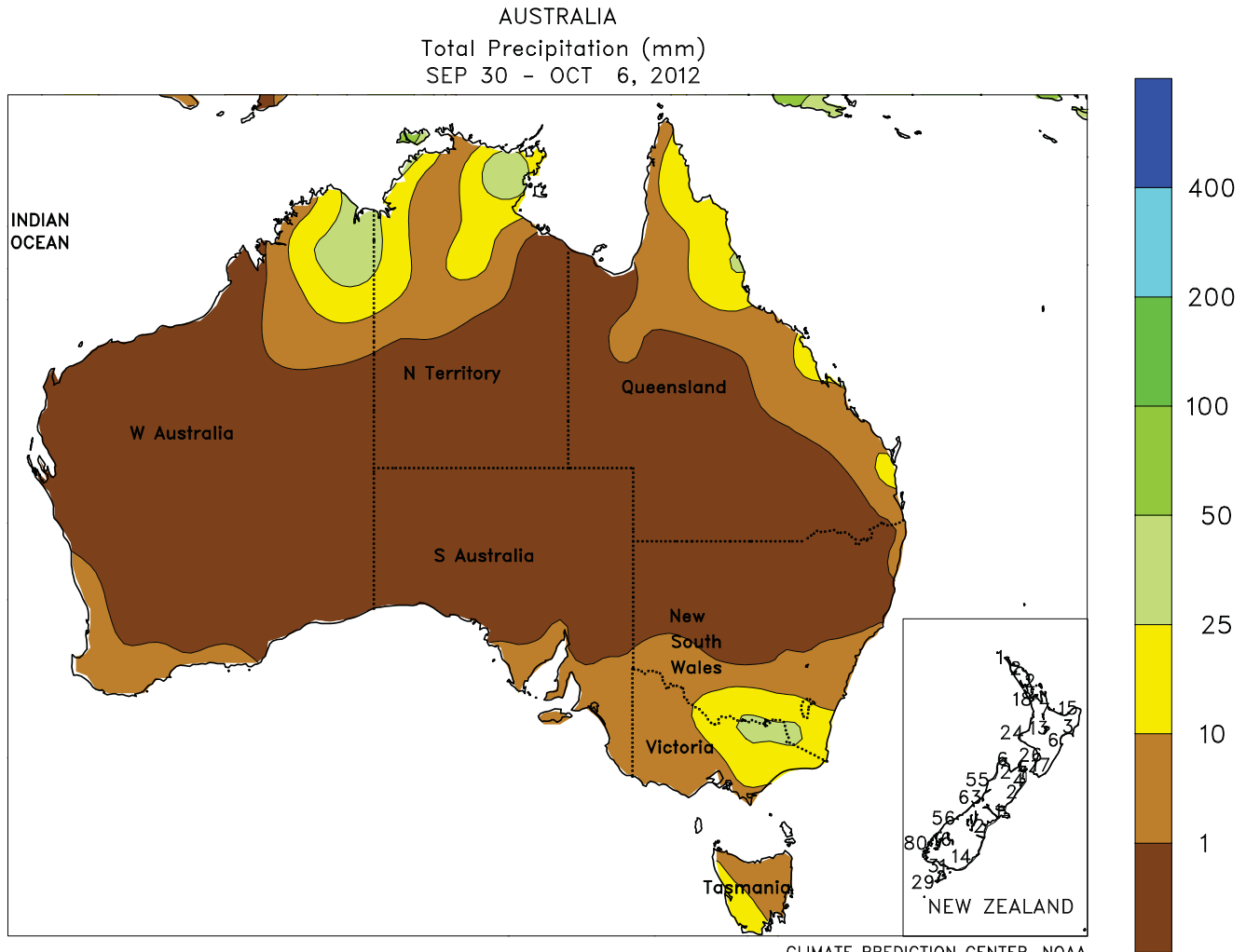
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SOUTHEAST ASIA

Late-season rainfall (25-100 mm) in Thailand slowed rice maturation in the North and Central Plain Region but boosted moisture reserves for the dry-season crop planted later in the year. In the Northeast Region, dry weather promoted rice maturation, although concerns of inadequate moisture during the season continued. In Vietnam, showers (50-200 mm) maintained abundant moisture supplies for winter rice but delayed coffee harvesting in the Central

Highlands. Meanwhile, heavy showers (100-300 mm) returned to portions of the northern Philippines as Tropical Cyclone Gaemi formed in the South China Sea early in the week. Elsewhere, below normal rainfall (5-50 mm) continued across oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia. October typically represents the peak of oil palm production as the dry season ends and the wet season begins the new growing cycle.



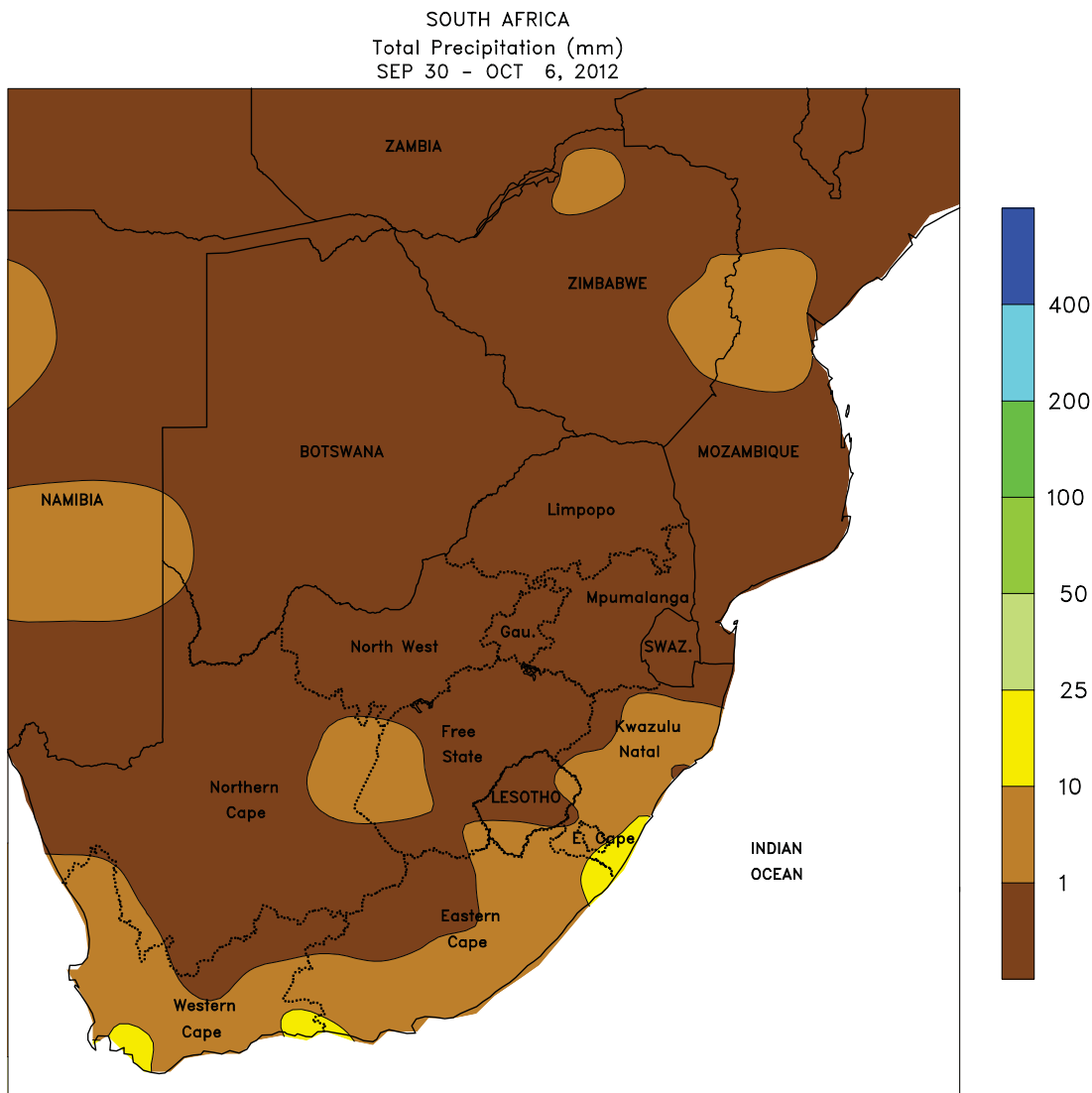
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Based on preliminary data



AUSTRALIA

Following 2 weeks of beneficial rainfall, mostly sunny skies returned to Western Australia, providing little additional moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds. In southeastern Australia, scattered showers (2-15 mm) maintained local moisture supplies for wheat, barley,

and canola, but the showers were too light to increase yield potential. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, dry weather favored early summer crop planting but increased evaporative losses from filling winter wheat.



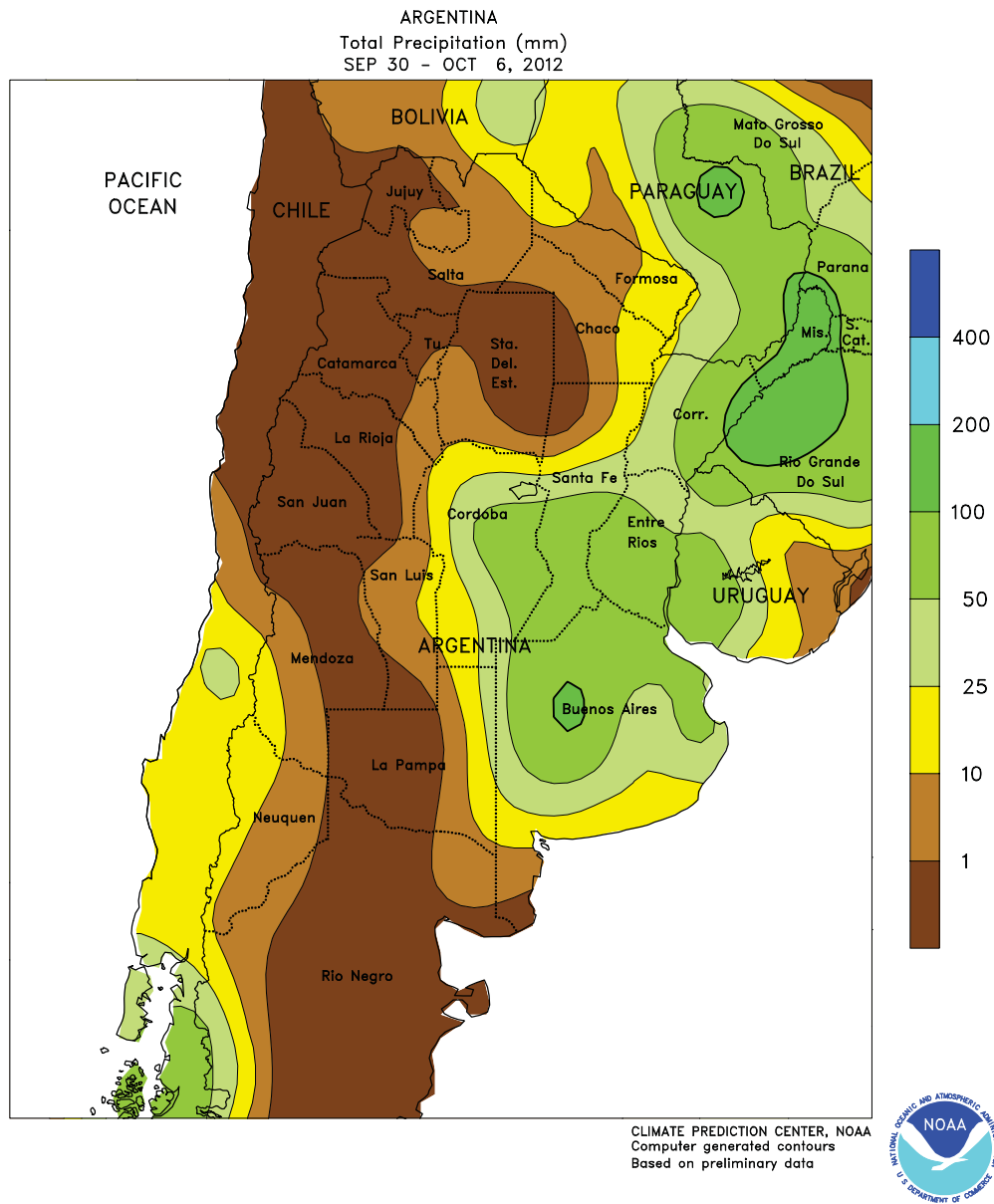
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SOUTH AFRICA

Drier-than-normal weather dominated nearly all major agricultural areas. In the corn belt (notably North West, Free State, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga), early planting was likely underway in areas with sufficient moisture for germination. Even though these areas recorded above-normal September rainfall, most still need additional rain soon to ensure uniform emergence. Meanwhile, above-normal temperatures (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) accelerated

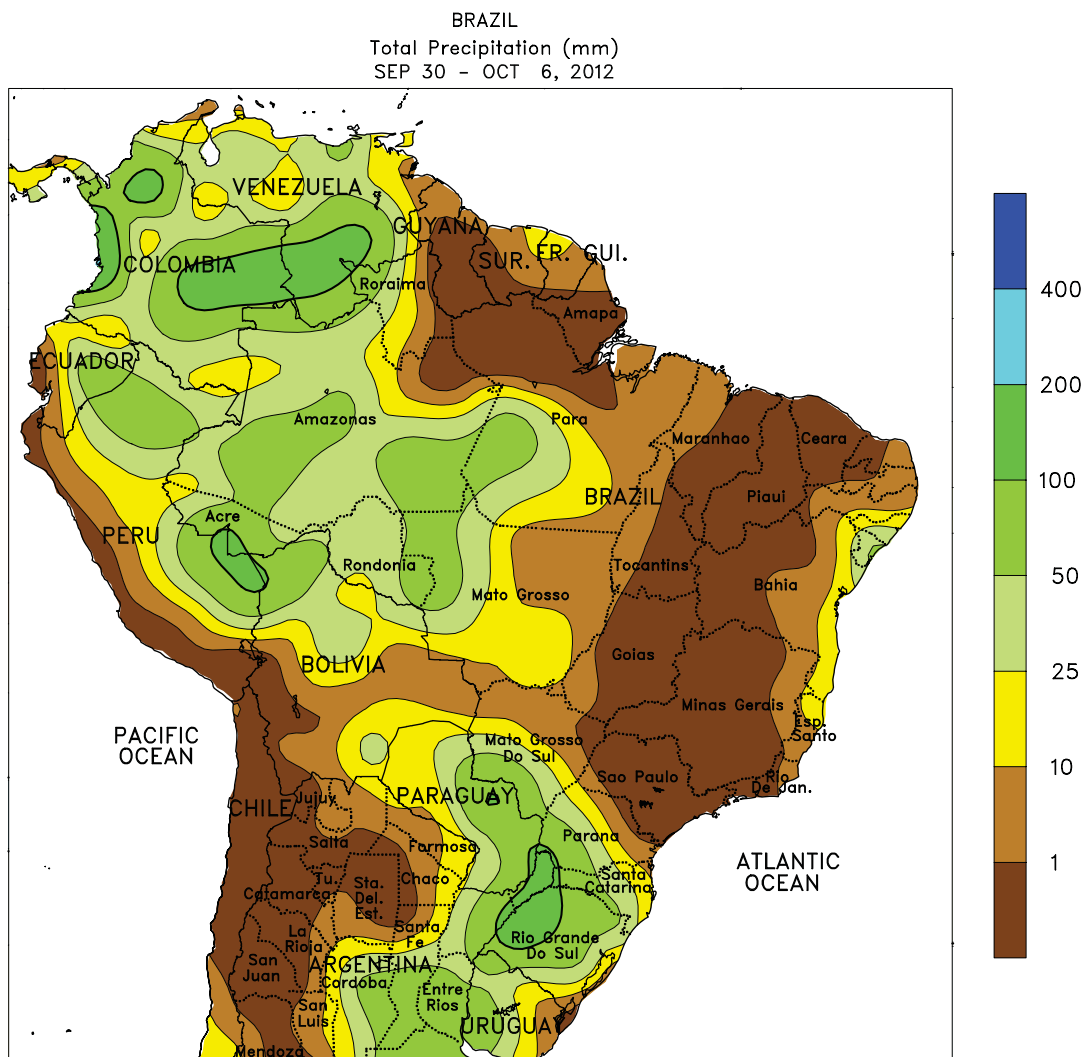
maturation of winter wheat. Similarly, warm, mostly dry weather spurred growth of sugarcane and other crops along the southeastern coast (Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal), which also received unseasonably heavy rainfall recently. In contrast, mild, showery weather (slightly below-normal weekly temperatures, with rainfall totaling 1-25 mm) continued in Western Cape, where warmer, drier conditions would have been welcome for filling to maturing winter wheat.



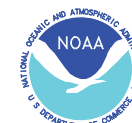
ARGENTINA

Heavy rain returned to Argentina, maintaining locally excessive levels of moisture for winter grain development and, in some locations, hampering summer grain and oilseed planting. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm over a broad area from La Pampa and Cordoba eastward to Uruguay and southern Brazil, an area which has experienced unusually wet weather since the beginning of August. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal, with daytime highs ranging from the lower 20s (degrees C) in southern Buenos Aires to the lower 30s in northern sections of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, with no freezes reported. In northern Argentina, beneficial rain (10-50 mm) fell in eastern agricultural districts (northern Santa Fe and eastern sections of Chaco and

Formosa), increasing topsoil moisture for germination of cotton, corn, and other summer crops. However, drier weather continued farther west; in contrast to the wet conditions in central and northeastern Argentina, these areas have trended drier than normal over the past few months and additional rain would be welcome for winter grains and the startup of the 2012/13 summer crop season. Weekly average temperatures were 3 to 6°C above normal across the north, with daytime highs approaching 40°C in Formosa and nearby locations in Salta and Chaco. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 32 percent planted as of October 4, compared with 22 percent last year. In addition, corn was 24 percent planted, 1 point ahead of last year’s pace.



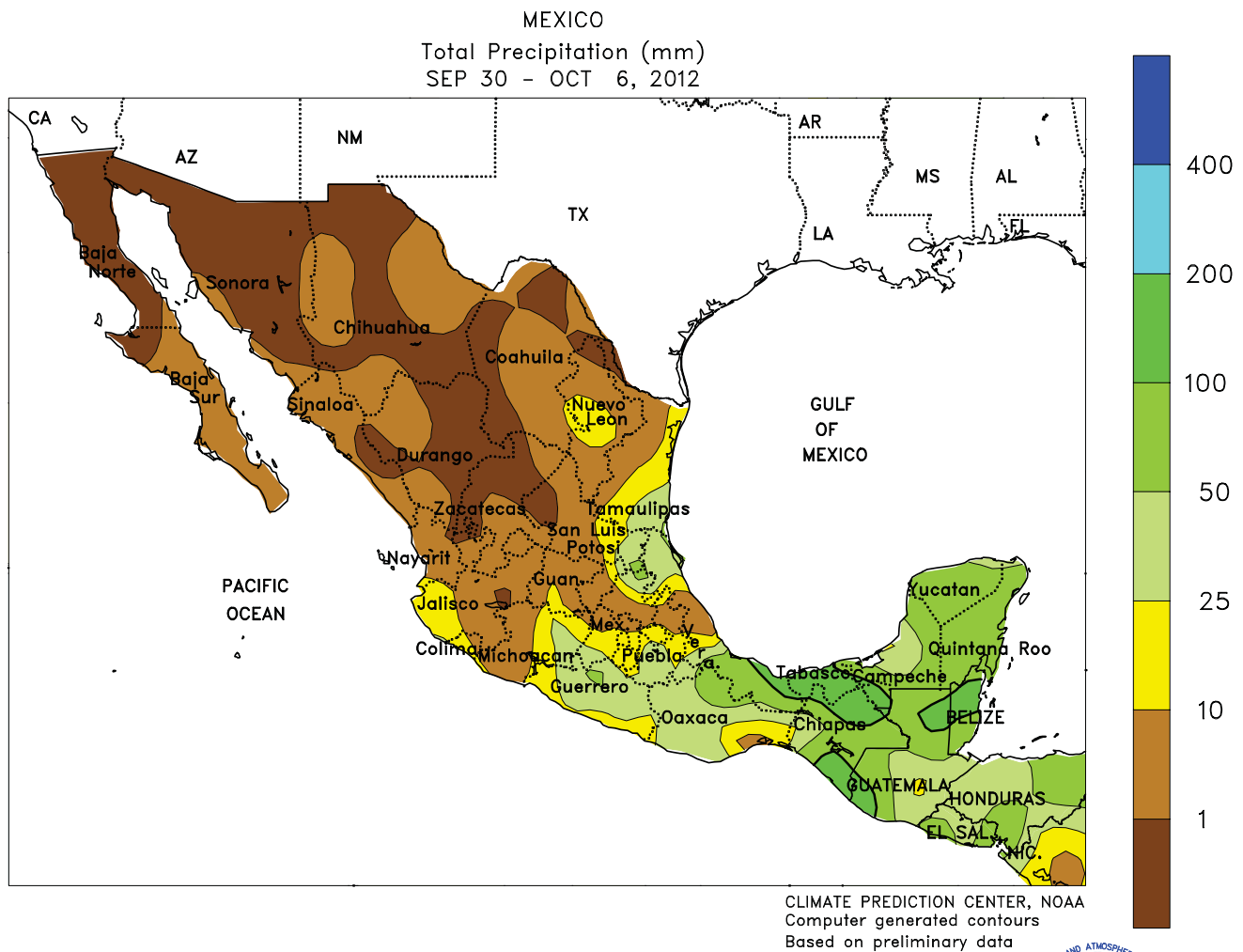
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BRAZIL

Rain fell with less frequency in central Brazil, spurring soybean planting after several weeks of beneficial, widespread showers. Virtually no rain fell in Goias and eastern sections of Mato Grosso; scattered showers (10-50 mm) continued in central and western Mato Grosso and portions of Mato Grosso do Sul, but the amount and coverage were less than the previous week in many locations. Drier weather also prevailed in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, favoring planting of summer row crops, but heavy rain (25-100 mm) soaked a large section of southern Brazil and

neighboring sections of Paraguay. While untimely for maturing winter wheat, the moisture in the south will ultimately benefit soybeans and corn. Weekly average temperatures in the Center-West and southern regions (Mato Grosso and Goias to Rio Grande do Sul) were mostly 2 to 4°C above normal, promoting rapid emergence of soybeans and main-season corn. Elsewhere, the rainy season has not yet arrived in the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia) as seasonal rains (locally greater than 10 mm) tapered off along the northeastern coast.

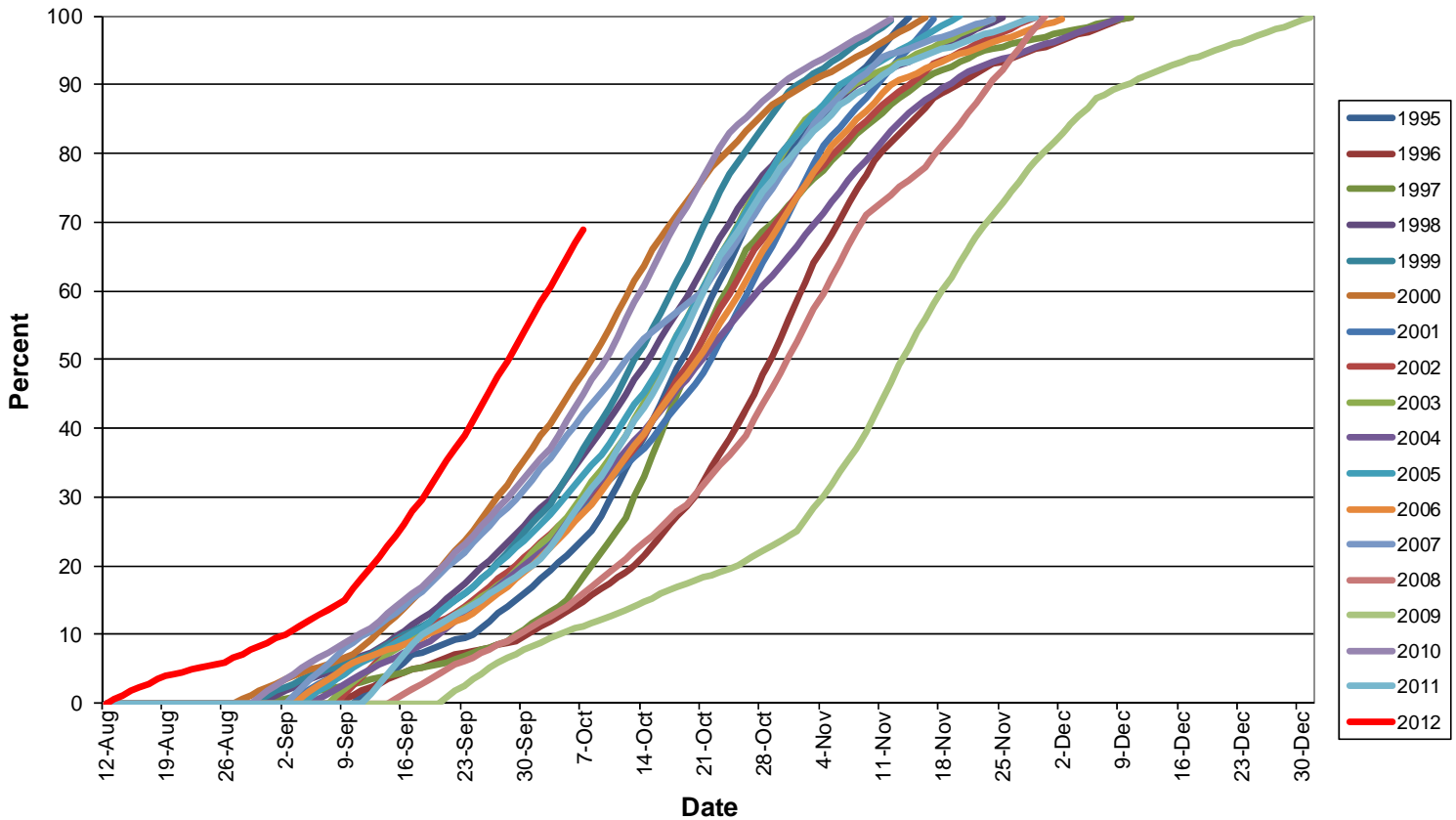


MEXICO

Seasonably drier conditions developed throughout the northwest and south, following last week's boost in rainfall. Showers were widely scattered and light across the southern plateau, with rainfall totaling below 10 mm at most locations. Showers also declined from recent weeks along the southern Pacific Coast, with amounts totaling more than 25 mm only locally. Light to moderate rain also lingered over the sugarcane region in and

around northern Veracruz; however, seasonably heavy rain (25-100 mm, with locally higher amounts) continued from southern Veracruz eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula. In contrast, a dry, generally warm air mass was entrenched over northern Mexico, as the monsoon showed signs of retreating. Winter wheat, which is almost entirely irrigated, is typically planted in November and December.

U.S. CORN: Percent Harvested



Based on NASS crop progress data.

The U.S. corn harvest, 69% complete by October 7, continues to advance at a record-setting pace, based on data since 1995. The previous October 7 record of 48% was set in 2000.

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