

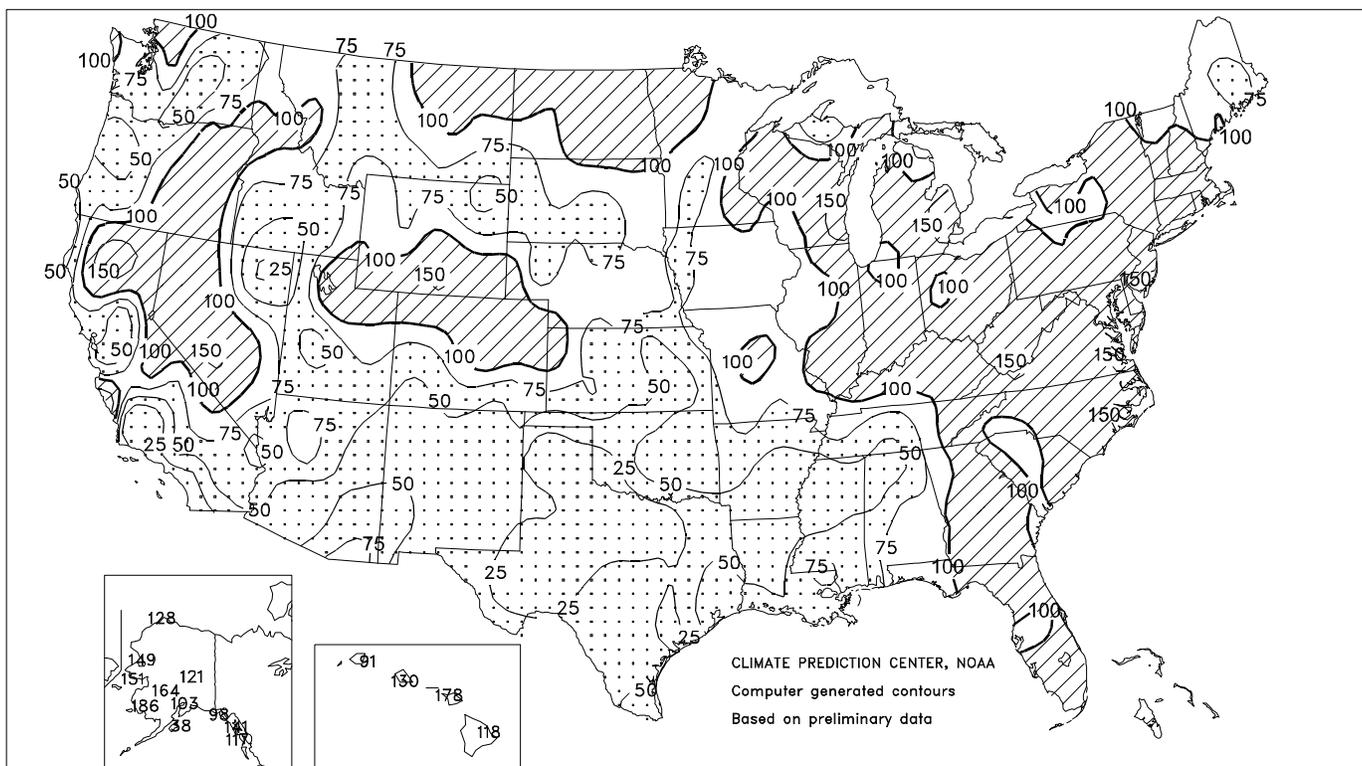
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Percent Of Normal Precipitation

JUL - SEP 2000



HIGHLIGHTS

October 1 - 7, 2000

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

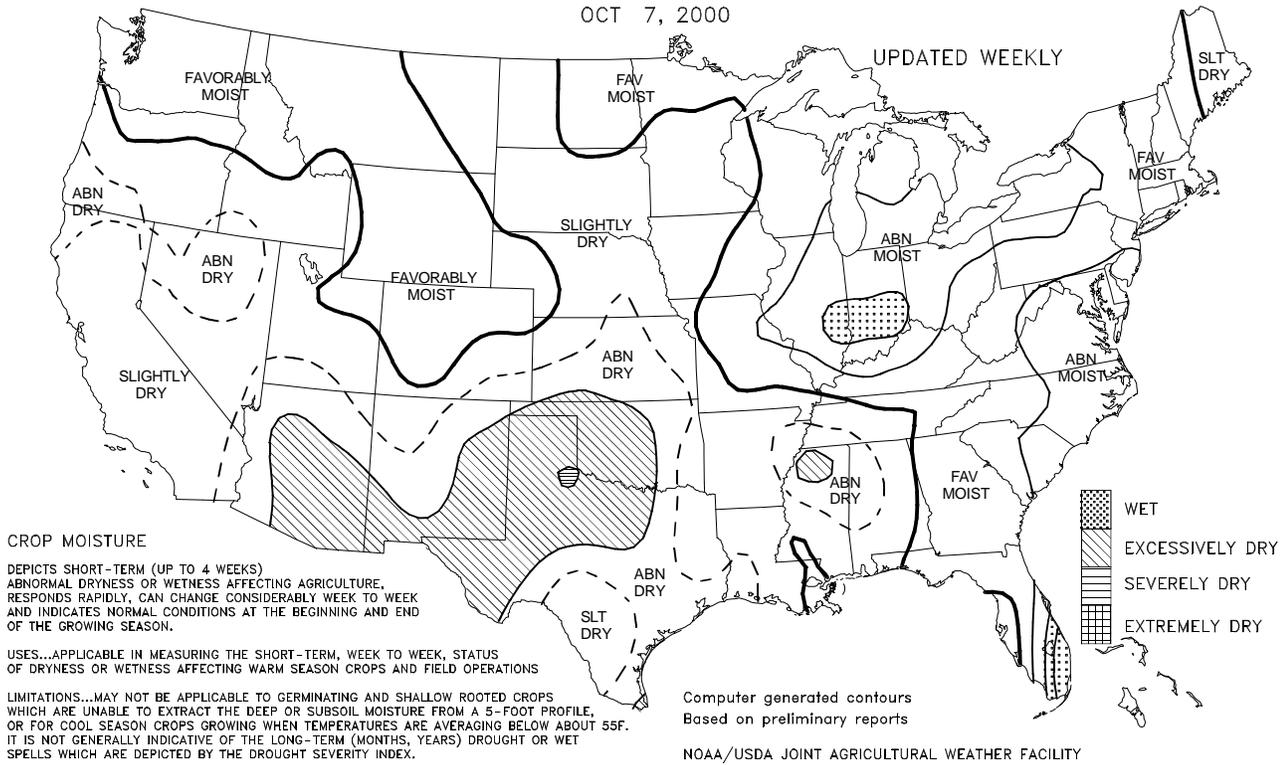
Rain preceded the arrival of much cooler air across the **southern and eastern Corn Belt**, slowing or halting summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Farther south, widespread rain developed from **southern Texas to Alabama**, slowing harvesting operations but aiding fall-sown grains and easing long-term drought. Torrential rainfall, locally in excess of 10 inches, struck **southeastern Florida**, as a low-pressure system—later Tropical Storm Leslie—crossed the peninsula. Meanwhile, only light showers dampened the **central and southern High Plains**, where extreme dryness continued to hamper winter wheat planting and emergence. More significant
(Continued on page 3)

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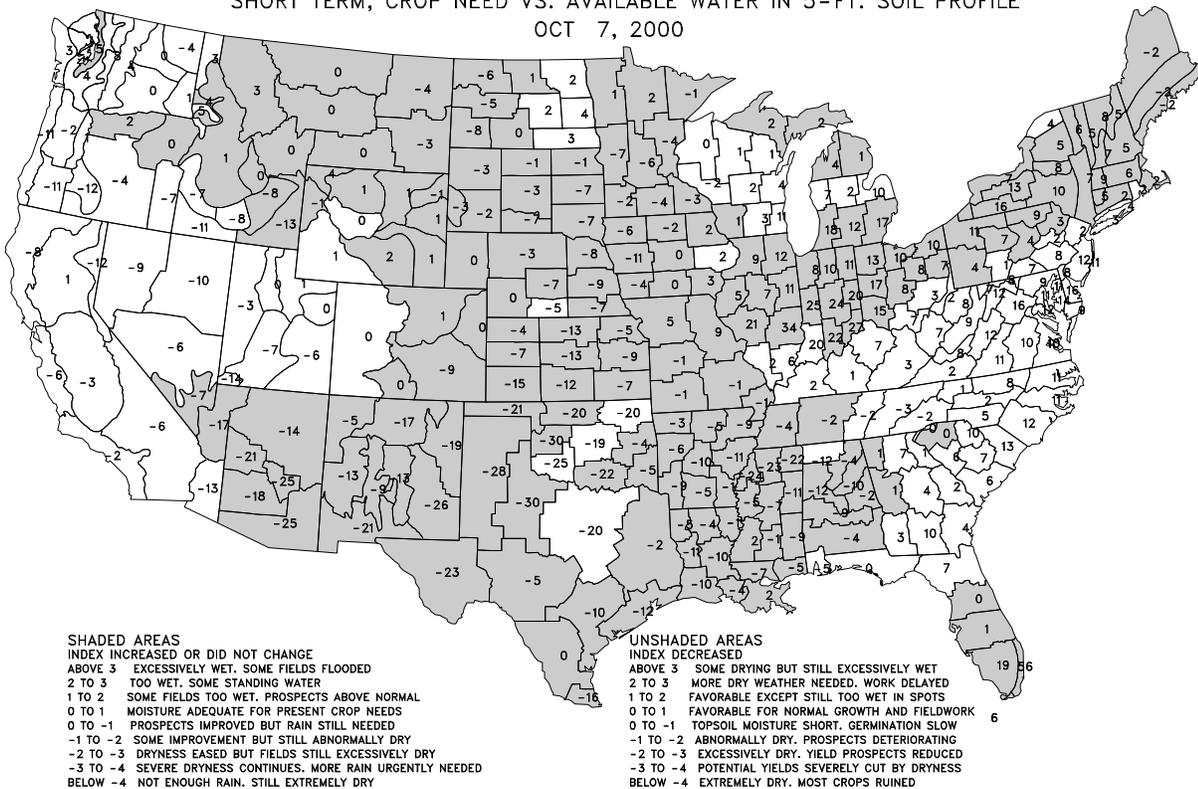
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Crop Moisture
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
 OCT 7, 2000

UPDATED WEEKLY



Crop Moisture Index
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
 OCT 7, 2000



Monthly Record High Temperatures (°F), October 1-3, 2000

October 1

<u>Location</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Previous Record/Date</u>
Lubbock, TX	98	98 on October 7 and 8, 1979
Hill City, KS	98	97 on October 2, 1997
Dodge City, KS	96	96 on October 14, 1968

October 2

Wichita Falls, TX	102	102 on October 1, 1938, October 17, 1972, and October 7, 1979
Midland, TX	101	100 on October 8, 1979
Lubbock, TX	99	98 on October 1, 2000

October 3

<u>Location</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Previous Record/Date</u>
Hollis, OK	106*	not available
Wichita Falls, TX	102	102 on October 2, 2000
Lubbock, TX	100	99 on October 2, 2000
Amarillo, TX	99	95 on October 8, 1934 and October 4, 1954

* Hollis' high temperature set an October record for all of Oklahoma.

—Compiled by USDA from National Weather Service reports

(Continued from front cover)

rain fell in eastern portions of **Kansas** and **Oklahoma**. Light rain and snow boosted topsoil moisture on the **northern Plains**, although unusually cool weather slowed winter wheat development. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 16°F below normal in **northern Montana**, but ranged from 4 to 9°F above normal in the **Southwest**. Until late in the week, very warm weather also prevailed in the **South** and **East**. In fact, October-record heat preceded the arrival of sharply colder air on the **southern Plains**, where early-week high temperatures ranged from 95 to 105°F. After midweek, however, temperatures fell below 20°F as far south as **Nebraska** and below 10°F in parts of **northern Montana**. Although freezes ended the growing season as much as 1 to 2 weeks earlier than normal in the **Corn Belt**, nearly all of the region's summer crops were mature and not susceptible to cold weather.

Early in the week, record warmth caused further drought intensification across the **southern half of the Plains**. On October 1, monthly record highs were established as far north as **Kansas**, where **Hill City** noted 98°F. In **Texas**, **Lubbock** registered three consecutive monthly record highs (98, 99, and 100°F) from October 1-3. Elsewhere in **Texas**, October-record highs on Monday included 101°F in **Midland** and 102°F in **Wichita Falls**. A day later in **Oklahoma**, **Hollis**' high of 106°F was a State record for October.

Meanwhile, flooding rains struck **southeastern Florida**. On Tuesday, 24-hour rainfall records for October were established in **Miami** (12.56 inches) and **Key West** (3.52 inches). Through week's end, month-to-date rainfall reached 17.42 inches in **Miami**, 11.89 inches in **Fort Lauderdale**, and 6.04 inches in **Key West**. The storm responsible for the region's heavy rain moved northeastward across **Florida's peninsula**, then was named Tropical Storm Leslie on October 5 after acquiring tropical characteristics.

Farther north, widespread rain developed from the **southeastern Corn Belt** to the **northern Mid-Atlantic region**, totaling 2 inches or more in many areas from **northeastern Missouri** to **northern Pennsylvania** and **southern New York**. Showers developed across the **South** toward week's end, becoming heaviest in the **lower Mississippi Valley** and across **southern Texas**.

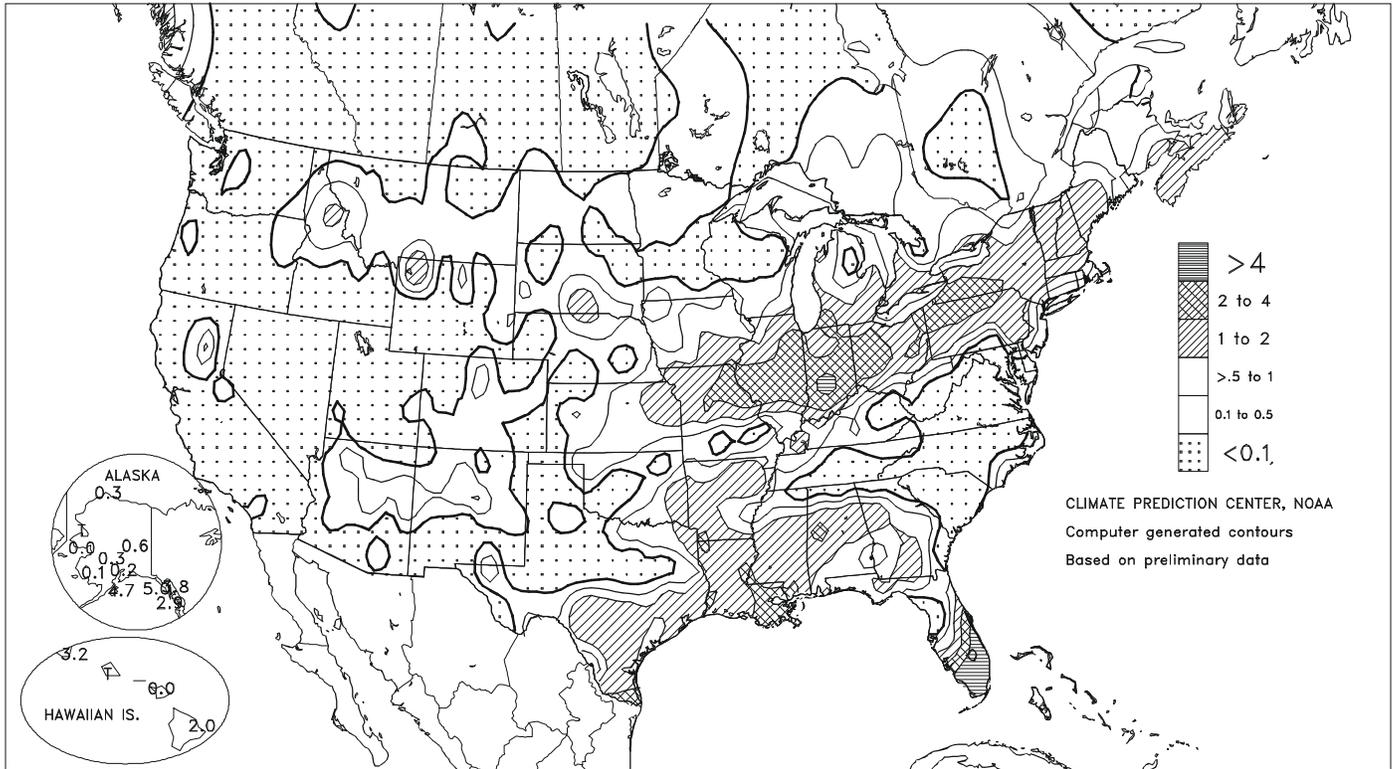
Very cold air spread into the **Northwest** and swept across areas **east of the Rockies** late in the week. In **northern Montana**, **Cut Bank** posted three consecutive daily-record lows (17, 10, and 9°F) from October 4-6. Cold air reached the **interior Northwest** by Friday, producing daily-record lows in locations such as **Pocatello, ID** (21°F) and **Wenatchee, WA** (33°F). In **northern Texas**, **Amarillo's** high temperature of 46°F on October 6 came just 3 days after an October-record high of 99°F. A day later, lows of 18°F in **Hill City, KS** (a drop of 80°F in 6 days), 19°F in **Mobridge, SD**, and 20°F in **Lincoln, NE** were among more than three dozen daily-record lows. In addition, October record-high barometric pressure readings were established in **Wichita, KS** (30.69 inches on October 7) and **Sioux City, IA** (30.74 inches on October 8). In **Ohio**, **Cincinnati's** first freeze (31°F on October 7) came 20 days earlier than normal.

Light precipitation trailed the cold front on the **southern High Plains**, while more significant snow fell in the **Great Lakes region**. In **western Texas**, a brief period of light snow on Sunday morning, October 8, represented **Lubbock's** earliest trace of snow on record (previously October 12, 1986). Farther north, **Grand Rapids, MI** noted 0.1 inch on October 7, marking their earliest measurable snowfall (previously 0.2 inch on October 12, 1909). On **Michigan's Upper Peninsula**, **Marquette** received their second-highest single-day October snowfall (9.8 inches on Saturday), en route to a storm-total amount of 12.1 inches.

In **Hawaii**, locally heavy rainfall soaked the western islands, bringing additional drought relief. On **Kauai**, **Lihue** netted more than 3 inches during the first week of October. Meanwhile in **Alaska**, cold weather (as much as 5°F below normal) persisted, accompanied by heavy precipitation in southern parts of the State. **Juneau** opened the month with consecutive daily-record lows (25 and 24°F). On the latter date, October 2, **Juneau's** 2-inch snowfall represented their earliest observance of 1 inch or more (previously 1.9 inches on October 13, 1997) and 2 inches or more (previously 2.1 inches on October 18, 1949). On Wednesday, **Kodiak** received 2.83 inches of rain, a daily-record total.

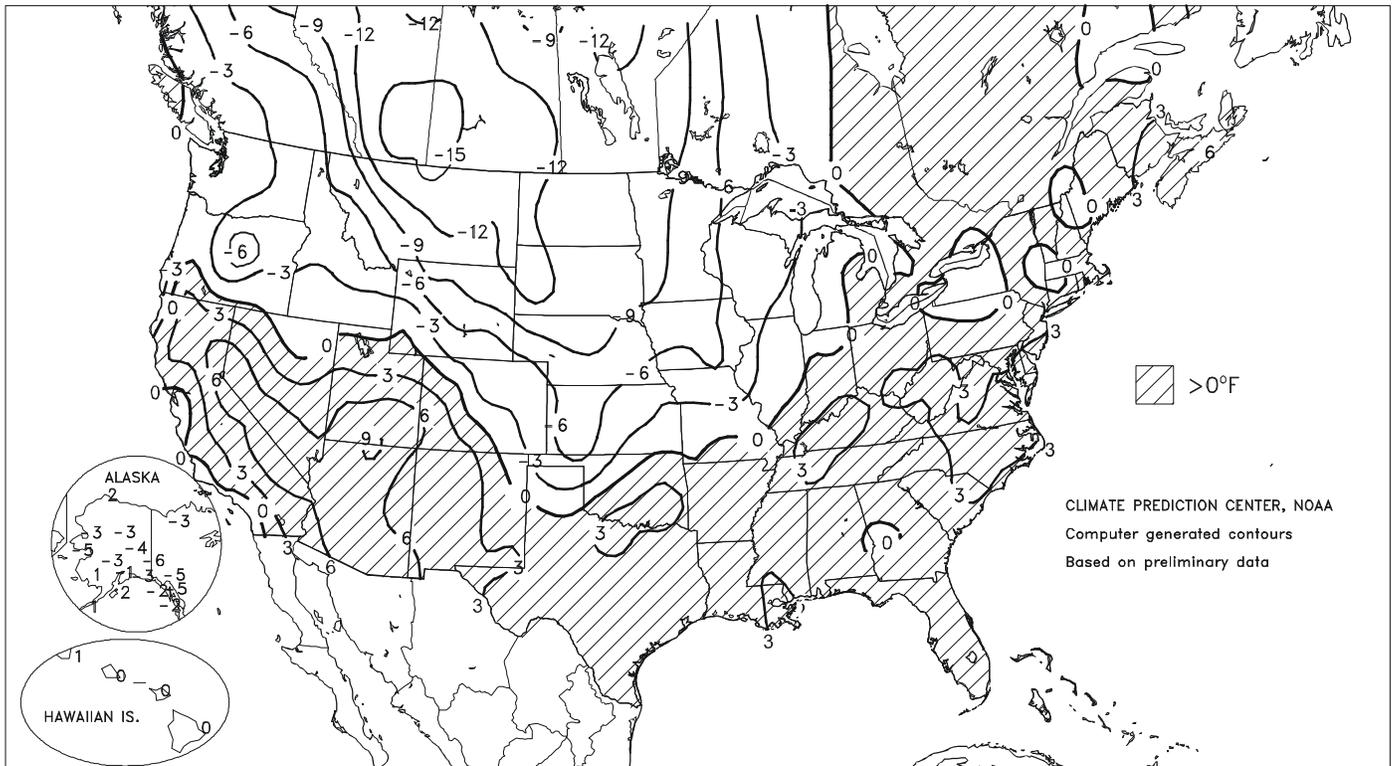
Total Precipitation (Inches)

OCT 1 - 7, 2000



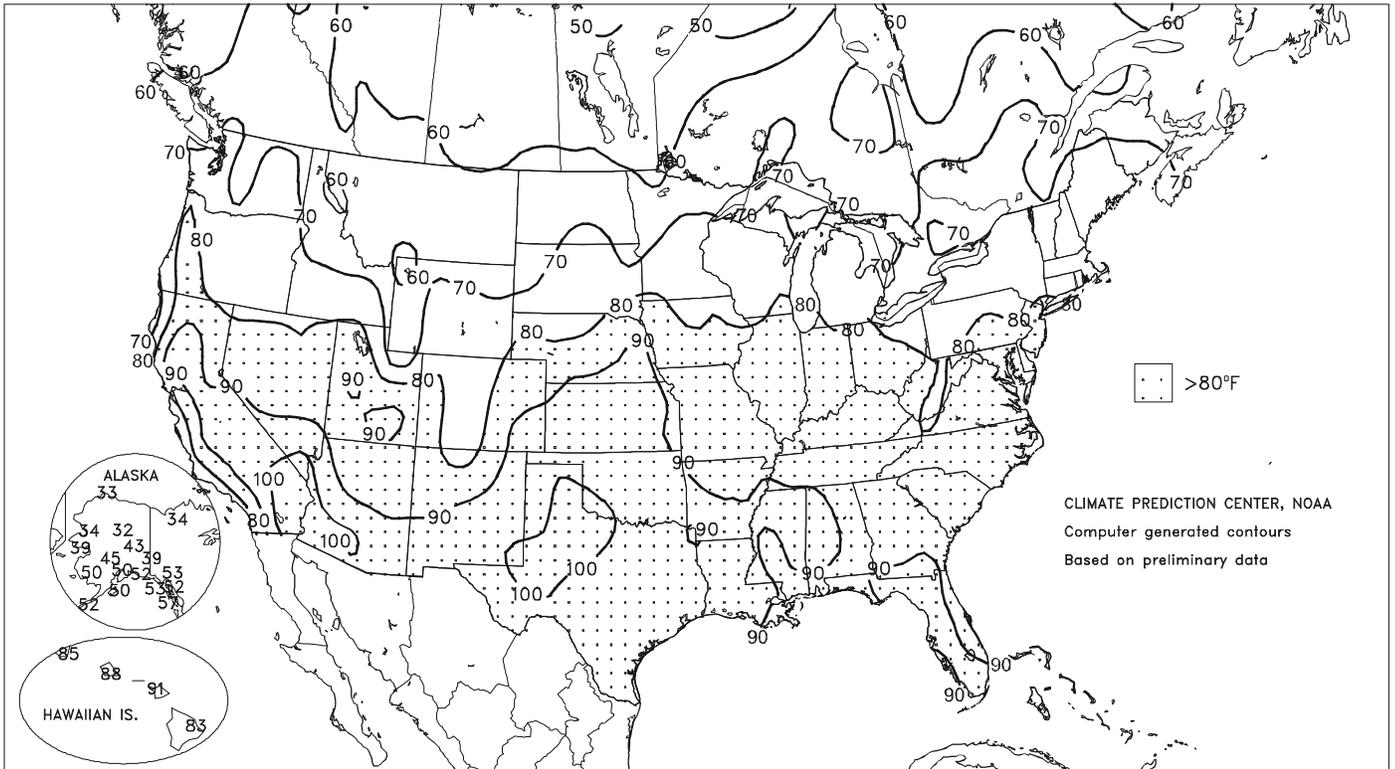
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

OCT 1 - 7, 2000



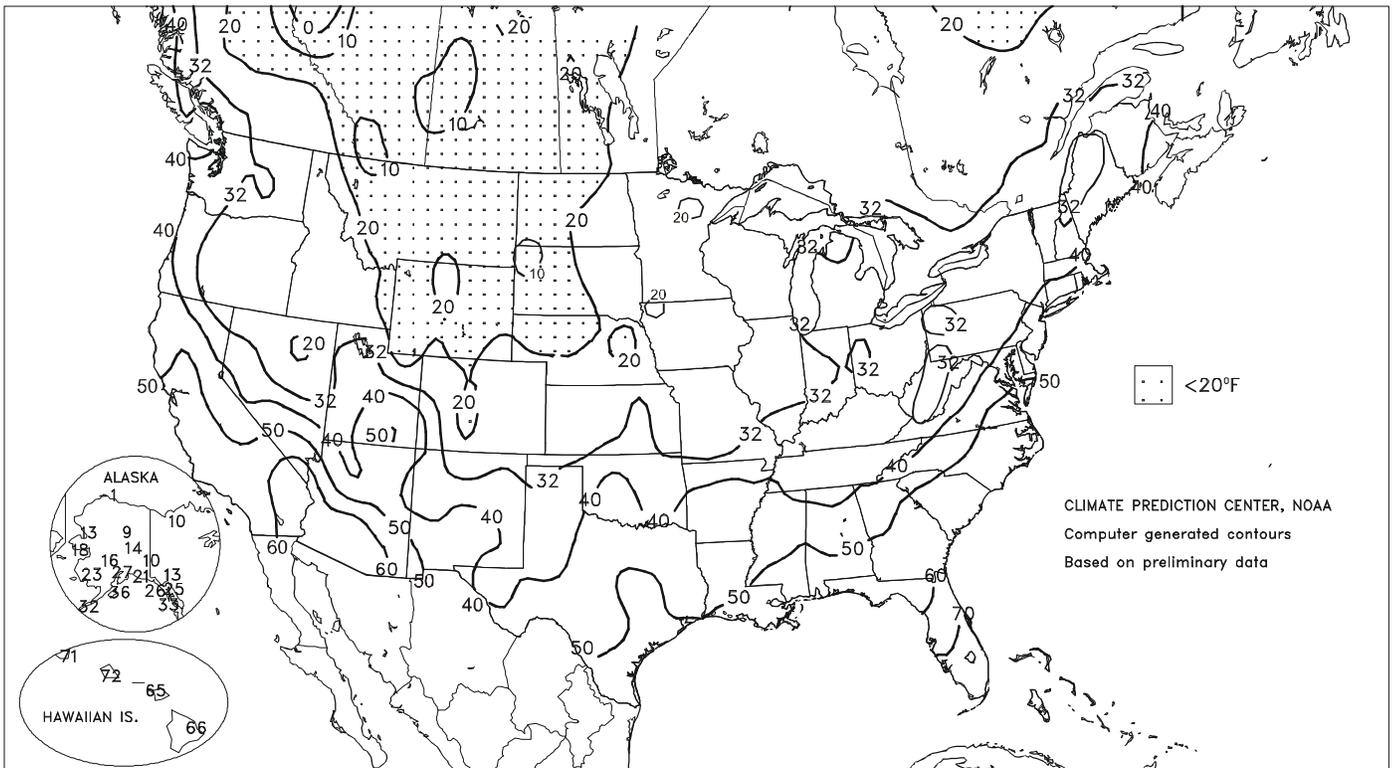
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

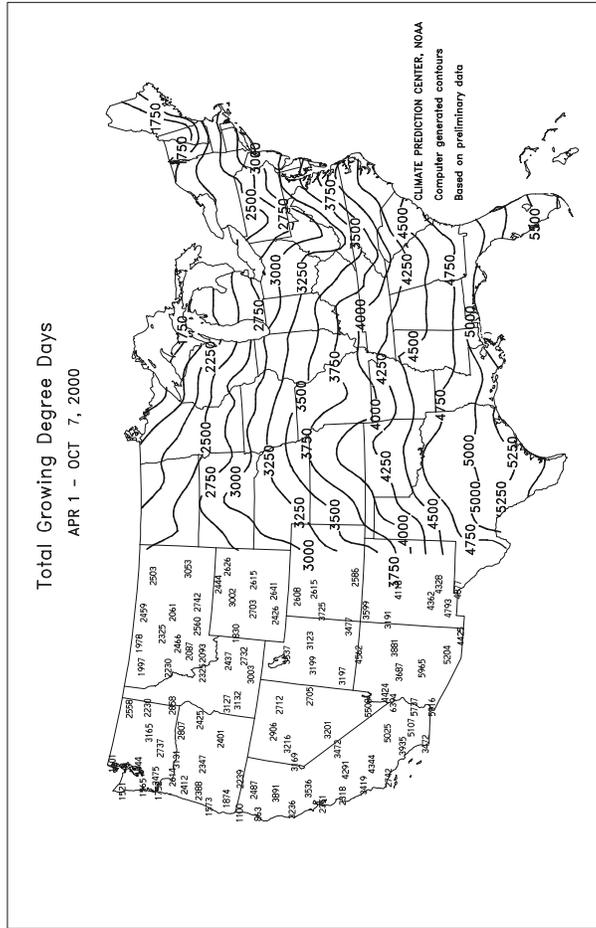
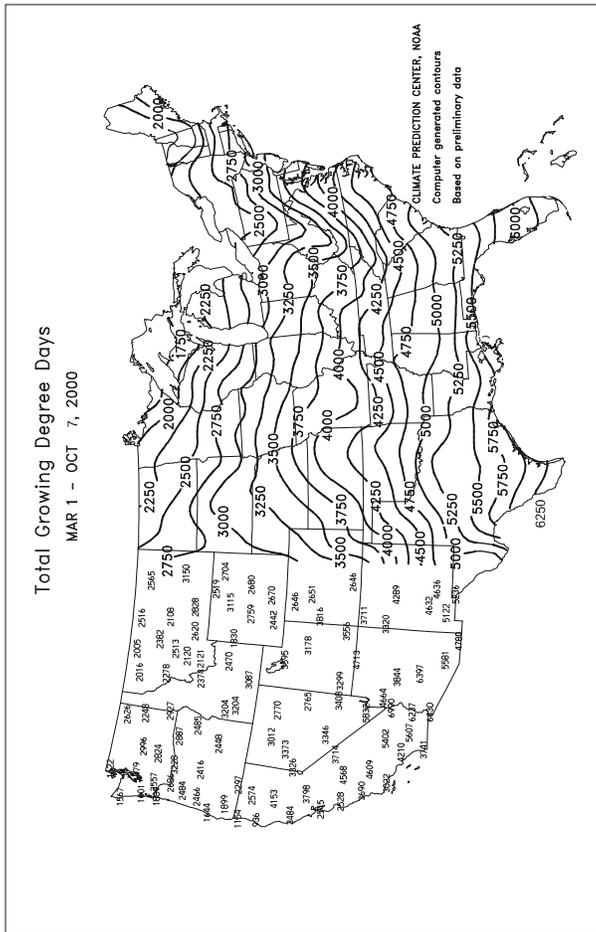
OCT 1 - 7, 2000



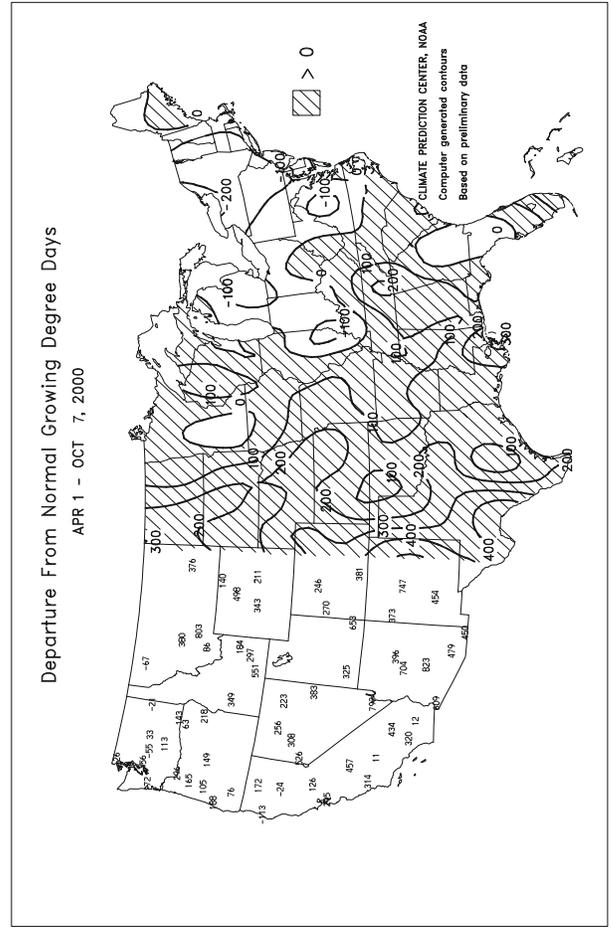
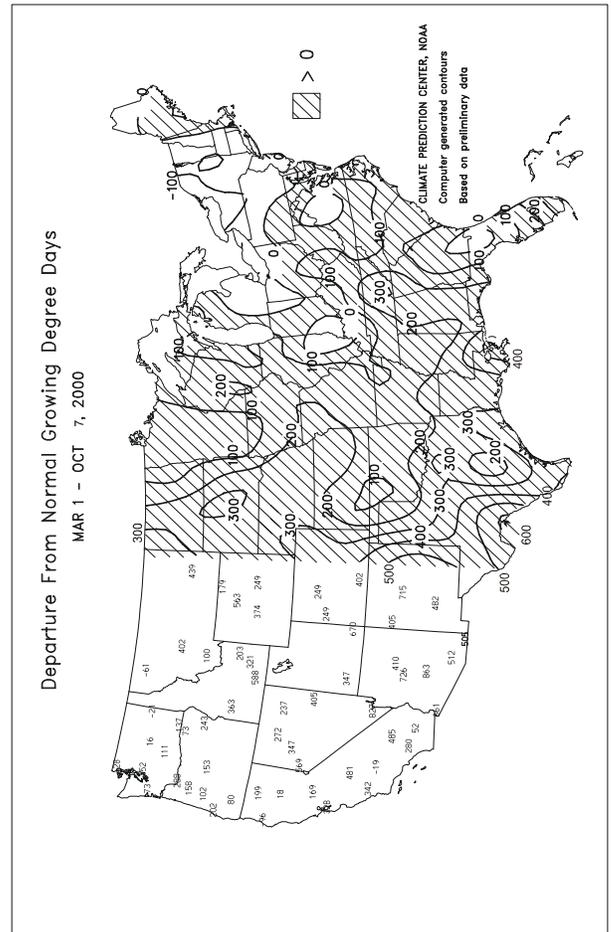
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

OCT 1 - 7, 2000





LAST CHARTS OF THE SEASON



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 7, 2000

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						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 Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	
AL	BIRMINGHAM	81	56	89	42	69	3	1.26	0.61	1.26	2.92	64	40.07	93	87	36	0	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	80	54	88	36	67	2	0.01	-0.72	0.01	1.83	38	31.64	72	90	48	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	85	61	89	54	73	1	0.49	-0.29	0.48	3.91	58	30.41	58	93	52	0	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	82	57	89	49	70	0	0.01	-0.58	0.01	7.53	161	25.30	60	95	45	0	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	43	33	50	27	38	-2	0.19	-0.35	0.13	3.14	97	12.29	101	79	70	0	3	2	0
	BARROW	27	16	33	-1	22	2	0.26	0.15	0.10	0.85	120	5.04	135	89	79	0	7	5	0
	FAIRBANKS	37	22	43	14	29	-4	0.76	0.57	0.41	2.24	196	9.98	117	91	80	0	7	3	0
	JUNEAU	47	34	52	25	40	-6	3.84	2.01	1.43	13.90	162	52.14	134	97	90	0	4	5	3
	KODIAK	49	43	50	36	46	2	4.74	3.06	2.17	7.38	85	38.86	79	97	90	0	0	7	3
	NOME	36	21	39	18	28	-5	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.06	109	15.64	130	79	70	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	74	40	79	35	57	6	0.28	-0.09	0.20	0.65	27	11.06	64	88	25	0	0	2	0
	PHOENIX	98	75	102	72	86	7	0.25	0.08	0.25	0.26	25	4.45	81	48	27	7	0	1	0
	TUCSON	97	67	99	65	82	7	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.02	1	6.09	64	52	27	7	0	0	0
	YUMA	96	74	101	68	85	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.99	44	59	44	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	83	56	94	41	70	3	0.79	0.00	0.67	4.21	104	26.43	85	90	38	5	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	81	57	90	41	69	2	0.43	-0.37	0.41	3.82	79	28.53	75	87	39	1	0	2	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	88	61	95	59	74	2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	4.57	110	60	38	2	0	0	0
	FRESNO	87	60	93	56	74	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.32	103	12.72	173	72	44	2	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	63	73	62	67	-1	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.10	29	9.95	120	88	73	0	0	2	0
	REDDING	91	53	96	48	72	4	0.00	-0.32	0.00	3.08	250	30.16	146	70	31	5	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	84	54	94	50	69	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.09	18	21.92	193	97	36	1	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	71	65	73	64	68	-1	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.09	33	5.50	84	88	76	0	0	4	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	68	55	75	53	61	-2	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.07	19	19.54	154	89	73	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	83	50	94	47	67	-1	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.08	18	11.54	129	94	64	1	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	72	31	79	26	52	4	0.17	-0.01	0.09	0.40	37	3.72	60	66	28	0	5	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	64	41	84	28	53	-1	0.45	0.23	0.03	1.00	65	16.04	109	77	41	0	3	4	0
	DENVER	62	40	83	30	51	-5	0.10	-0.14	0.06	1.64	111	13.88	106	88	43	0	2	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	80	49	87	38	64	4	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.82	79	6.02	92	47	27	0	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	69	42	91	32	55	-3	0.05	-0.09	0.05	0.41	39	10.67	108	73	49	1	2	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	68	51	80	46	59	0	0.09	-0.57	0.07	4.68	125	38.68	121	93	70	0	0	3	0
	HARTFORD	66	45	80	39	55	-1	0.46	-0.34	0.41	4.36	95	36.66	110	97	68	0	0	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	75	59	84	45	67	3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.91	123	36.38	121	92	64	0	0	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	74	53	83	41	63	3	0.02	-0.65	0.01	6.63	162	39.64	124	97	56	0	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	84	71	87	67	77	1	0.57	-0.53	0.37	14.13	190	37.87	96	96	67	0	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	83	65	91	58	74	1	1.65	0.74	1.48	13.32	167	37.29	84	10	66	1	0	4	1
	KEY WEST	87	78	89	74	82	1	6.04	4.90	3.52	10.08	144	32.39	103	92	74	0	0	4	3
	MIAMI	86	75	93	73	81	1	17.42	15.92	12.65	28.00	307	53.18	112	95	71	2	0	6	3
	ORLANDO	86	71	90	69	79	1	1.25	0.51	1.12	7.62	113	27.63	66	95	67	1	0	2	1
	PENSACOLA	84	63	88	57	74	1	0.49	-0.54	0.49	10.48	165	30.70	60	90	54	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	86	61	90	51	73	1	0.98	0.22	0.98	14.73	232	39.01	71	93	50	1	0	1	0
	TAMPA	88	72	91	69	80	3	0.06	-0.61	0.06	5.21	78	26.45	68	96	65	1	0	1	0
	WEST PALM	86	73	89	72	80	1	3.79	2.11	2.03	11.03	108	31.81	65	97	74	0	0	6	3
GA	ATHENS	79	56	84	52	68	2	0.24	-0.48	0.24	5.06	124	27.74	70	98	56	0	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	77	56	83	43	67	1	0.87	0.19	0.87	5.80	141	27.94	69	92	57	0	0	1	1
	AUGUSTA	81	55	87	50	68	0	0.03	-0.63	0.03	6.03	164	33.23	91	82	49	0	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	82	59	88	52	70	0	0.57	0.06	0.57	5.96	159	28.16	69	91	42	0	0	1	1
	MACON	82	55	87	51	69	0	1.04	0.53	1.03	11.44	348	33.33	93	98	53	0	0	2	1
	SAVANNAH	83	61	92	54	72	1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	7.45	146	33.05	78	97	58	1	0	0	0
HI	HILO	82	69	83	66	76	0	2.04	0.15	1.35	11.24	108	76.30	80	91	80	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	87	74	88	72	81	1	0.01	-0.40	0.01	0.79	66	4.62	35	80	73	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	87	70	91	65	78	0	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.54	102	4.88	35	83	74	1	0	0	0
	LIHUE	84	74	85	71	79	1	3.18	2.33	3.11	7.51	233	17.48	61	84	76	0	0	5	1
ID	BOISE	67	42	74	33	55	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.60	64	7.97	92	61	37	0	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	61	42	73	33	51	-6	0.53	0.34	0.53	3.02	311	10.91	116	85	68	0	0	1	1
	POCATELLO	67	35	75	21	51	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.31	126	7.01	77	55	31	0	4	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	47	83	30	56	-1	1.05	0.45	0.64	4.64	105	28.47	99	80	53	0	1	4	1
	MOLINE	65	45	84	29	55	-3	1.17	0.43	0.87	6.45	136	33.75	105	84	49	0	1	3	1
	PEORIA	65	47	84	28	56	-3	1.26	0.59	0.61	3.90	86	21.39	73	87	46	0	1	3	2
	ROCKFORD	63	43	82	28	53	-3	0.71	0.01	0.54	8.63	192	39.67	135	86	50	0	2	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	67	48	85	29	58	-2	2.12	1.49	1.37	5.04	127	26.90	96	89	57	0	1	2	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	75	53	85	34	64	3	0.21	-0.40	0.21	5.24	146	40.61	121	90	54	0	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	66	48	82	33	57	0	1.24	0.69	0.83	5.85	182	31.83	117	96	57	0	0	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	69	49	81	30	59	0	2.65	2.07	1.76	7.47	217	34.60	110	92	61	0	1	2	2
	SOUTH BEND	64	47	81	35	55	-2	1.67	0.95	0.96	4.89	113	31.14	103	87	59	0	0	5	1
IA	BURLINGTON	65	46	84	28	55	-4	1.62	0.87	0.85	7.69	158	29.89	101	85	46	0	2	3	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	62	41	80	23	51	-5	0.66	0.05	0.46	5.06	112	28.93	102	91	44	0	2	3	0
	DES MOINES	61	44	81	28	53	-5	0.25	-0.42	0.20	1.54	37	17.76	63	80	47	0	2	3	0
	DUBUQUE	60	42	79	28	51	-4	0.56	-0.16	0.44	3.99	74	29.57	93	81	48	0	2	3	0
	SIoux CITY	59	37	89	22	48	-9	0.10	-0.42	0.07	1.16	34	19.44	86	87	50	0	3	3	0
	WATERLOO	61	39	81	25	50	-5	0.56	-0.10	0.45	2.87	69	32.63	114	87	49	0	2	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	68	44	94	24	56	-5	0.37	-0.16	0.25	1.02	29	14.61	58	77	47	1	2	2	0
	DODGE CITY	68	43	96	27	55	-7	0.15	-0.18	0.12	0.34	15	18.78	99	81	44	1	1	2	0
	GOODLAND	63	40	90	25	52	-5	0.54	0.30	0.33	1.43	79	14.48	88	85	56	1	2	3	0
	TOPEKA	71	49	91	28	60	-1	1.82	1.04	1.57	4.79	104	23.39	79	79	48	2	1	2	1

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 7, 2000

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						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 Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	72	51	94	34	62	-1	0.39	-0.21	0.39	1.41	34	26.05	105	69	43	2	0	1	0
KY JACKSON	74	54	82	37	64	3	0.05	-0.66	0.05	4.97	114	39.24	102	91	50	0	0	1	0
KY LEXINGTON	74	54	83	34	64	3	0.14	-0.44	0.08	5.46	144	35.80	102	86	55	0	0	2	0
KY LOUISVILLE	76	55	84	36	66	4	0.79	0.20	0.68	6.13	163	42.03	120	90	57	0	0	2	1
LA PADUCAH	78	55	88	38	66	3	0.45	-0.22	0.01	4.13	95	40.28	106	83	42	0	0	2	0
LA BATON ROUGE	86	60	91	50	73	1	1.04	0.21	0.75	4.08	72	24.64	51	99	49	1	0	2	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	86	62	91	50	74	2	0.06	-0.92	0.03	3.19	48	36.30	85	99	60	3	0	3	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	85	66	89	56	76	4	1.10	0.33	0.91	7.60	121	24.47	50	93	65	0	0	2	1
LA SHREVEPORT	84	59	91	49	71	1	1.52	0.74	0.98	2.65	68	40.26	116	95	54	3	0	3	1
ME CARIBOU	57	40	71	34	49	2	0.32	-0.37	0.18	1.91	46	30.23	110	95	61	0	0	3	1
ME PORTLAND	64	43	80	39	54	2	1.14	0.36	0.64	3.60	93	29.97	95	96	65	0	0	5	1
MD BALTIMORE	75	52	85	39	63	2	0.02	-0.66	0.01	5.57	136	37.82	119	95	59	0	0	2	0
MA BOSTON	66	52	80	48	59	1	0.74	0.05	0.36	3.61	96	34.47	112	94	68	0	0	3	0
MA WORCESTER	63	48	74	40	55	1	1.03	0.08	0.61	4.05	82	36.01	100	97	58	0	0	6	1
MI ALPENA	61	40	76	32	51	0	0.56	0.04	0.21	4.17	115	21.08	92	93	53	0	2	4	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	62	45	77	32	53	-1	0.84	0.15	0.39	7.27	147	36.56	132	88	53	0	1	6	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	61	41	76	33	51	0	0.35	-0.20	0.13	2.36	60	22.30	100	90	59	0	0	4	0
MI LANSING	63	45	77	32	54	1	0.86	0.32	0.49	7.01	171	27.97	116	95	68	0	1	6	0
MI MUSKEGON	62	46	79	37	54	0	0.81	0.13	0.37	5.82	128	29.63	122	83	60	0	0	4	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	61	44	78	34	52	-1	0.69	-0.01	0.32	7.10	152	25.68	111	92	48	0	0	4	0
MN DULUTH	51	33	75	24	42	-6	0.21	-0.45	0.16	2.23	50	23.38	93	90	51	0	5	3	0
MN INT'L FALLS	48	29	65	24	39	-8	0.35	-0.19	0.22	2.36	64	19.05	91	88	48	0	6	3	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	56	41	74	30	49	-5	0.01	-0.53	0.01	2.16	66	24.76	103	72	40	0	1	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	55	37	76	25	46	-7	0.25	-0.36	0.24	1.29	32	36.55	144	84	55	0	2	2	0
MN ST. CLOUD	54	31	76	23	43	-8	0.13	-0.45	0.13	1.06	28	15.75	66	89	35	0	4	1	0
MS JACKSON	82	58	88	48	70	1	1.47	0.78	1.46	4.97	117	30.98	74	95	49	0	0	2	1
MS MERIDIAN	83	54	92	48	69	1	1.39	0.72	1.39	4.90	117	28.15	64	94	50	2	0	1	1
MS TUPELO	83	55	92	40	69	2	0.55	-0.19	0.55	2.46	57	30.23	72	86	47	4	0	1	1
MO COLUMBIA	70	48	89	28	59	-2	1.60	0.82	1.50	3.35	72	34.91	112	88	49	0	1	2	1
MO KANSAS CITY	68	48	88	27	58	-3	0.69	-0.20	0.67	3.81	66	28.69	90	83	54	0	2	2	1
MO SAINT LOUIS	70	52	88	31	61	-2	1.42	0.81	1.04	4.04	108	32.06	110	77	56	0	1	2	1
MO SPRINGFIELD	73	52	89	29	63	1	0.53	-0.33	0.50	2.80	51	28.60	86	82	49	0	1	2	1
MT BILLINGS	52	33	64	21	42	-11	0.19	-0.09	0.19	1.91	116	10.64	85	84	44	0	4	1	0
MT BUTTE	55	24	63	14	40	-5	0.05	-0.14	0.05	1.21	83	6.48	61	88	29	0	5	1	0
MT GLASGOW	49	26	61	14	38	-13	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.94	80	11.98	122	74	44	0	4	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	51	28	63	16	40	-11	0.04	-0.16	0.03	1.34	93	7.84	60	85	37	0	5	2	0
MT KALISPELL	56	25	66	15	40	-6	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.39	95	8.27	65	90	54	0	6	0	0
MT MILES CITY	54	32	66	21	43	-10	0.53	0.29	0.53	1.29	85	11.04	90	89	33	0	4	1	1
MT MISSOULA	56	31	59	23	43	-6	1.11	0.92	1.11	3.62	276	10.10	92	88	61	0	5	1	1
NE GRAND ISLAND	63	37	89	20	50	-7	0.18	-0.22	0.17	1.19	37	15.63	70	86	46	0	3	2	0
NE LINCOLN	65	39	92	20	52	-6	0.42	-0.16	0.30	1.55	38	19.88	81	80	48	1	2	2	0
NE NORFOLK	60	37	90	20	49	-7	0.21	-0.22	0.13	1.47	51	18.52	83	88	51	1	3	4	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	61	34	82	20	48	-6	0.16	-0.10	0.13	1.38	74	12.67	73	93	43	0	3	2	0
NE OMAHA	64	41	89	26	53	-5	0.45	-0.18	0.31	1.09	25	21.41	83	88	51	0	2	2	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	59	36	83	20	47	-7	0.04	-0.16	0.04	2.35	181	11.60	86	90	58	0	3	1	0
NE VALENTINE	55	32	78	15	44	-10	0.63	0.39	0.22	1.13	64	17.56	106	89	53	0	3	5	0
NV ELY	76	32	82	26	54	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.37	30	8.00	99	55	22	0	5	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	92	67	100	60	79	6	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.11	35	2.63	84	40	24	4	0	1	0
NV RENO	82	44	88	41	63	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.79	176	5.88	110	57	27	0	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	78	30	83	25	54	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.85	167	7.59	129	58	25	0	5	0	0
NH CONCORD	67	41	80	35	54	2	1.06	0.38	0.63	4.58	131	30.99	115	98	58	0	0	3	1
NJ NEWARK	71	53	82	45	62	0	0.23	-0.46	0.13	4.33	100	36.11	105	90	69	0	0	2	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	53	89	39	65	3	0.42	0.20	0.41	0.79	65	4.86	67	56	25	0	0	2	0
NY ALBANY	63	43	74	34	53	-1	0.95	0.32	0.56	3.99	111	39.12	141	10	67	0	0	4	1
NY BINGHAMTON	61	44	71	32	52	-1	2.14	1.48	1.49	4.54	114	38.51	135	95	69	0	1	4	1
NY BUFFALO	62	47	76	38	55	0	0.79	0.10	0.34	4.71	113	32.59	114	91	64	0	0	4	0
NY ROCHESTER	62	46	77	39	54	-1	0.91	0.35	0.39	4.44	126	30.98	127	92	66	0	0	4	0
NY SYRACUSE	62	45	75	40	54	-1	0.57	-0.17	0.27	3.70	82	29.63	100	96	66	0	0	3	0
NC ASHEVILLE	75	49	81	40	62	2	0.04	-0.79	0.01	3.31	70	29.01	77	98	56	0	0	4	0
NC CHARLOTTE	78	53	83	49	66	1	0.01	-0.76	0.01	5.84	137	30.96	92	95	55	0	0	1	0
NC GREENSBORO	77	55	83	46	66	4	0.13	-0.68	0.11	10.12	234	35.72	106	95	53	0	0	3	0
NC HATTERAS	77	64	81	60	70	1	0.46	-0.67	0.45	9.52	149	47.59	111	99	70	0	0	2	0
NC RALEIGH	80	57	86	50	69	5	0.01	-0.65	0.01	3.83	99	35.07	106	95	56	0	0	1	0
NC WILMINGTON	80	61	88	56	70	1	0.34	-0.36	0.24	8.11	141	47.44	104	98	58	0	0	3	0
ND BISMARCK	52	32	70	21	42	-9	0.31	0.06	0.16	1.29	74	19.06	138	85	48	0	4	2	0
ND DICKINSON	50	28	64	15	39	-12	0.20	-0.08	0.16	0.81	42	12.35	85	90	35	0	4	2	0
ND FARGO	50	31	67	23	40	-11	0.32	-0.11	0.19	3.96	164	28.02	167	85	43	0	5	3	0
ND GRAND FORKS	49	28	68	21	38	-12	0.17	-0.20	0.10	1.70	65	17.94	111	90	41	0	5	2	0
ND JAMESTOWN	50	30	69	23	40	-11	0.19	-0.09	0.16	1.88	92	18.51	122	89	38	0	4	2	0
ND WILLISTON	50	27	65	12	38	-12	0.23	0.01	0.16	1.81	117	14.87	123	79	49	0	4	3	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	65	48	76	33	57	1	0.88	0.32	0.79	4.89	126	39.31	135	93	72	0	0	3	1
OH CINCINNATI	72	52	81	31	62	3	1.28	0.67	0.72	6.06	174	40.21	124	94	63	0	1	3	2
OH CLEVELAND	64	51	79	36	57	0	1.67	1.08	0.68	4.96	123	33.39	117	95	70	0	0	4	2
OH COLUMBUS	70	52	82	35	61	3	1.88	1.40	1.52	6.06	176	36.31	120	90	62	0	0	2	1
OH DAYTON	70	51	81	31	60	2	3.07	2.55	2.49	5.91	193	29.14	102	90	57	0	1	3	2
OH MANSFIELD	66	49	80	32	58	1	1.03	0.50	0.90	3.57	91	34.21	109	94	61	0	1	3	1

Based on 1961

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 7, 2000

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						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 Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	65	48	80	34	57	1	2.18	1.70	1.42	7.17	215	34.08	133	91	56	0	0	4	2
OK YOUNGSTOWN	64	48	77	34	56	1	1.16	0.54	0.94	4.34	106	30.72	105	91	74	0	0	4	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	81	57	95	42	69	3	0.08	-0.73	0.08	1.81	39	25.64	93	68	34	4	0	1	0
OR TULSA	80	57	92	35	69	2	0.09	-0.82	0.08	1.19	21	29.69	91	71	41	4	0	2	0
OR ASTORIA	67	45	80	39	56	1	0.10	-0.88	0.09	2.29	59	37.52	91	91	61	0	0	2	0
OR BURNS	68	28	73	21	48	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.16	166	7.81	112	66	34	0	6	0	0
OR EUGENE	72	38	79	34	55	-2	0.02	-0.46	0.02	1.01	47	29.10	99	87	54	0	0	1	0
OR MEDFORD	81	44	87	39	63	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.38	35	15.08	137	84	31	0	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	63	38	70	32	51	-5	0.33	0.18	0.33	2.34	316	12.74	157	74	44	0	1	1	0
OR PORTLAND	69	49	76	44	59	1	0.26	-0.19	0.26	1.93	88	21.29	94	76	53	0	0	1	0
PA SALEM	71	42	80	38	57	1	0.04	-0.44	0.03	0.79	39	21.43	91	86	58	0	0	2	0
PA ALLENTOWN	70	45	79	36	58	1	0.21	-0.46	0.15	3.59	78	36.52	108	98	68	0	0	5	0
PA ERIE	63	49	78	35	56	-1	2.53	1.66	0.94	5.12	97	37.29	120	84	68	0	0	4	2
PA MIDDLETOWN	70	51	84	43	61	2	0.01	-0.66	0.01	8.62	206	36.23	115	96	64	0	0	1	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	74	55	82	45	64	4	1.08	0.48	1.07	9.03	225	38.80	119	92	61	0	0	2	1
PA PITTSBURGH	69	49	79	34	59	3	1.59	1.05	1.17	4.66	133	35.57	122	95	61	0	0	3	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	66	45	78	35	56	1	0.31	-0.33	0.20	3.39	86	30.72	108	97	58	0	0	4	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	67	45	81	34	56	0	0.90	0.18	0.63	4.19	102	35.56	113	97	68	0	0	4	1
RI PROVIDENCE	68	49	80	40	59	2	0.31	-0.49	0.24	3.33	78	35.28	104	94	70	0	0	3	0
SC BEAUFORT	82	63	90	55	72	1	0.05	-0.66	0.05	6.51	114	30.88	70	96	54	1	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	82	63	89	58	73	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	8.88	162	40.57	93	95	56	0	0	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	82	58	88	53	70	3	0.00	-0.71	0.00	6.31	144	31.97	78	91	47	0	0	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	80	58	85	53	69	5	0.00	-0.91	0.00	4.24	87	29.03	72	87	48	0	0	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	50	32	73	18	41	-11	0.33	0.02	0.32	0.84	39	19.55	117	86	54	0	3	2	0
SD HURON	56	34	76	22	45	-9	0.32	-0.05	0.12	0.76	36	16.27	91	91	42	0	3	4	0
SD RAPID CITY	52	30	69	13	41	-12	0.29	0.01	0.25	0.74	49	15.43	104	87	51	0	3	2	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	54	36	81	21	45	-9	0.54	0.04	0.41	1.88	53	21.99	106	85	54	0	2	3	0
TN BRISTOL	75	46	81	33	61	0	0.00	-0.61	0.00	1.74	45	31.50	97	99	49	0	0	0	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	79	54	86	42	66	1	0.01	-0.72	0.01	3.60	74	38.42	93	90	50	0	0	1	0
TN KNOXVILLE	76	52	83	37	64	1	0.01	-0.62	0.01	3.83	104	40.25	110	92	51	0	0	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	82	60	91	40	71	4	0.45	-0.18	0.45	1.53	37	27.48	71	78	40	4	0	1	0
TX NASHVILLE	78	55	87	39	67	2	0.20	-0.38	0.20	2.10	52	32.55	89	84	48	0	0	1	0
TX ABILENE	84	61	99	39	73	3	0.01	-0.64	0.01	1.09	28	11.31	56	61	37	5	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	75	47	99	32	61	-2	0.04	-0.32	0.04	0.07	3	12.06	69	67	31	3	1	1	0
TX AUSTIN	87	62	96	48	74	-1	0.69	-0.14	0.49	1.46	35	18.63	74	88	52	5	0	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	86	65	92	49	75	2	1.01	-0.05	0.89	4.08	55	33.84	76	10	58	2	0	4	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	91	68	95	55	80	2	1.83	0.95	1.67	2.49	36	13.81	63	95	54	6	0	2	1
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	90	64	96	53	77	0	0.11	-0.78	0.10	2.14	33	18.94	75	94	54	5	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	89	64	96	46	76	2	0.70	0.10	0.70	2.02	59	10.36	69	78	48	5	0	1	1
TX EL PASO	85	57	95	43	71	3	0.08	-0.16	0.08	0.08	4	5.19	71	49	25	4	0	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	84	63	93	44	73	2	0.30	-0.55	0.22	0.47	11	19.03	71	84	42	4	0	2	0
TX GALVESTON	84	71	89	53	78	2	1.24	0.44	1.08	7.52	112	23.07	69	94	72	0	0	2	1
TX HOUSTON	86	62	91	48	74	1	2.07	1.04	0.89	6.41	108	35.24	99	95	66	4	0	3	2
TX LUBBOCK	83	52	100	35	67	2	0.09	-0.42	0.08	0.09	3	15.92	99	62	35	5	0	2	0
TX MIDLAND	85	57	101	38	71	3	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.00	0	6.05	49	61	34	5	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	85	60	99	41	72	2	0.19	-0.47	0.00	0.77	19	8.09	48	73	46	5	0	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	85	64	93	46	75	1	0.79	0.04	0.78	3.44	83	20.87	85	94	48	4	0	2	1
TX VICTORIA	90	63	96	51	77	2	0.32	-0.64	0.15	1.79	27	24.58	81	98	56	6	0	4	0
TX WACO	86	65	93	50	75	3	0.00	-0.81	0.00	1.11	26	22.89	91	88	56	4	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	86	59	102	41	72	3	0.10	-0.64	0.06	0.17	4	13.08	54	63	34	5	0	3	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	70	45	81	36	57	-1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.86	116	11.54	93	72	32	0	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	62	45	75	40	54	2	0.99	0.33	0.39	4.01	101	31.51	118	87	63	0	0	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	77	50	84	41	63	2	0.04	-0.79	0.01	4.09	100	32.06	101	97	54	0	0	4	0
VA NORFOLK	80	62	87	56	71	6	0.01	-0.75	0.01	6.26	134	46.81	129	89	58	0	0	1	0
VA RICHMOND	79	56	85	49	68	6	0.12	-0.68	0.00	3.75	91	39.25	115	94	55	0	0	1	0
VA ROANOKE	77	52	85	39	65	5	0.01	-0.86	0.01	5.89	135	33.85	106	87	51	0	0	1	0
VA WASH/DULLES	75	51	85	38	63	4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.22	103	32.41	104	93	57	0	0	0	0
WA OLYMPIA	67	36	77	33	52	-1	0.07	-0.65	0.05	2.06	69	29.81	97	96	76	0	0	3	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	65	36	73	32	50	-3	0.09	-1.83	0.06	5.68	84	66.86	101	98	68	0	1	4	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	47	77	41	56	0	0.04	-0.52	0.04	1.16	48	19.88	87	83	57	0	0	1	0
WA SPOKANE	62	35	68	23	48	-4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.98	109	11.74	106	75	29	0	2	0	0
WA YAKIMA	67	36	73	28	51	-3	0.12	0.04	0.12	0.30	63	4.98	97	80	37	0	3	1	0
WV BECKLEY	68	48	77	32	58	2	0.05	-0.62	0.03	6.29	157	35.77	110	95	63	0	1	3	0
WV CHARLESTON	76	50	84	33	63	3	0.28	-0.35	0.27	3.16	82	34.67	104	10	53	0	0	2	0
WV ELKINS	71	45	80	31	58	4	0.07	-0.65	0.03	8.94	200	40.01	112	99	53	0	1	5	0
WV HUNTINGTON	74	53	83	37	64	4	0.27	-0.34	0.24	3.89	110	35.14	108	90	52	0	0	3	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	57	37	74	26	47	-5	0.01	-0.65	0.01	9.89	217	35.48	130	92	42	0	3	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	58	39	74	28	49	-3	0.21	-0.36	0.09	4.17	103	28.60	122	93	55	0	2	5	0
WI LA CROSSE	58	41	79	29	49	-6	0.26	-0.34	0.23	1.90	43	27.28	105	85	45	0	2	2	0
WI MADISON	59	42	77	29	51	-2	0.41	-0.14	0.21	4.00	102	36.62	145	83	51	0	2	3	0
WI MILWAUKEE	61	45	80	31	53	-2	0.66	0.07	0.42	7.70	194	39.97	152	78	53	0	1	4	0
WY CASPER	57	30	79	14	44	-7	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.66	143	9.79	95	85	50	0	3	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	57	37	78	26	47	-4	0.04	-0.16	0.03	2.68	182	12.04	93	81	64	0	3	2	0
WY LANDER	59	35	76	24	47	-5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.03	75	6.77	63	78	47	0	3	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	50	31	60	15	40	-11	0.50	0.20	0.26	1.42	85	12.53	104	90	70	0	4	4	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations were incomplete.

September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

San Antonio, TX	7	5 in 1989
Wichita, KS	6	6 in 1985
Amarillo, TX	5	3 in 1947

Large temperature fluctuations followed an early-month heat wave across the central one-third of the Nation. Although much-needed precipitation (rain and snow) arrived on the northern and central High Plains after mid-month, the remainder of the Plains saw further drought intensification. Toward month's end, renewed heat and persistent dryness hampered winter wheat planting and emergence across the southern half of the Plains. Drought also remained a concern across the South, especially from Alabama westward, although warm, often dry weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting. Farther east, however, peanuts, cotton, and other summer crops in the southern Atlantic States were soaked by frequent rainfall that slowed fieldwork but eased long-term drought. Tropical Storms Gordon and Helene made landfall in Florida just 5 days apart, contributing to the Southeast's wet pattern. Significant rain also fell from the eastern Corn Belt to the Mid-Atlantic region, continuing a trend that developed last spring. In the West, dry weather prevailed in the southern half of the region, while unusually heavy precipitation aided fall-sown small grains in the interior Northwest.

Monthly temperatures averaged up to 5°F above normal in the Plains and Southwest, despite periodic cool spells after mid-month. The early-month heat wave was noteworthy for its intensity and lateness in the year, setting more than a dozen all-time-record highs and shattering September records throughout the South-Central States. Elsewhere, monthly readings averaged as much as 3°F below normal in the interior Northwest and as much as 4°F below normal in the Mid-Atlantic region. The season's first freeze was approximately on schedule in the northern Plains and northwestern Corn Belt, but arrived as much as 1 to 2 weeks early in the interior Northwest, central High Plains, and parts of the Northeast. However, most of the sub-freezing temperatures bypassed the northern Corn Belt, one of the few areas with a significant quantity of immature summer crops.

September opened in the midst of a ferocious, late-season heat wave. In Texas, Houston tied their August 1980 all-time-record high of 107°F on the 1st, only to break it with a high of 109°F on the 4th. Other all-time records in Texas on September 4 included 112°F in College Station and 110°F in Lufkin. A day later, Texas' list of all-time-record highs expanded to include Del Rio's Laughlin Air Force Base at 115°F; Hondo, New Braunfels, and Austin at 112°F; Victoria and San Antonio at 111°F; Corpus Christi at 109°F; and Galveston at 104°F. September-record heat briefly spread across the central Plains and western Corn Belt, reaching Salina, KS (110°F), Lincoln, NE (106°F), and Sioux City, IA (103°F) on September 2, and Garden City, KS (105°F) on September 6. In northern Texas, Dallas-Ft. Worth's high of 111°F on September 4 was a monthly record and represented their highest reading since a maximum of 112°F on June 28, 1980.

The mercury reached or exceeded 100°F on 16 consecutive days (August 19 - September 3) in Wichita, KS, their third-longest such streak on record (the standard remains 20 days from August 7-26, 1936). Similarly, highs reached or exceeded 100°F on 17 consecutive days (August 19 - September 4) in Oklahoma City, OK, their third-longest such streak on record. Oklahoma City's record of 22 consecutive days with triple-digit heat was also set in 1936, from August 4-25. In addition, several locations set September records for the greatest number of days at or above 100°F:

Most Days of 100°F Heat in September

Location	Days	Previous Record/Year
Austin (Bergstrom), TX	10	6 in 1951, 1985, and 1989
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	7	6 in 1951
Oklahoma City, OK	7	6 in 1998

Warmth surged across the Plains and West around mid-month in advance of a strong push of cold air. Boise, ID attained 101°F on September 14, their latest triple-digit heat on record (previously 100°F on September 5, 1963). On the same day, Phoenix, AZ tallied 112°F, their latest reading above 110°F and third-hottest September day on record. Additional September-record highs were set in several locations, including Tucson, AZ (107°F on September 14), Bozeman, MT (97°F on September 15), and Butte, MT (93°F on September 15). On September 17, Denver notched a high of 95°F, their 61st day this year with a high at or above 90°F (the previous record was 60 days in 1994) and latest date on record with a high of 95°F or above. In Wyoming, Cheyenne's high of 91°F on the 17th was their latest observance of 90°F heat (previously 90°F on September 14, 1948). Also on the 17th, Rapid City, SD noted 101°F, their latest triple-digit heat (previously 103°F on September 15, 1948). Tucson also registered their warmest September on record with an average temperature of 84.8°F (4.4°F above normal), compounding the effects of a very dry month (0.02 inch, or 1 percent of normal) and their fifth driest water year (6.09 inches, or 51 percent), which encompassed the period from October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000.

Elsewhere in the West, monthly precipitation totaled 0.33 inch (16 percent of normal) in Flagstaff, AZ and 0.03 inch (5 percent) in Elko, NV. Farther north, however, monthly precipitation totaled 1.16 inches (207 percent of normal) in Burns, OR, including 0.98 inch in 24 hours on September 1-2. September rainfall totaled 1.31 inches (154 percent of normal) in Pocatello, ID, their first month with above-normal precipitation since February. In eastern Washington, Spokane's 57-day (July 7 - September 1) spell without measurable rainfall was followed by 1.12 inches (153 percent of normal) during the remainder of the month. September started and ended wet in western Montana, where more than half of Missoula's monthly total (2.51 inches, or 224 percent of normal) fell on the 1st and 30th.

The wildfire season wound down during September, as cooler, wetter weather arrived across the hardest-hit areas from the northern Great Basin to the northern Rockies. Approximately 0.4 million acres burned during the month, boosting the year-to-date total to 6.9 million acres. By month's end, much of the wildfire concern shifted into the South-Central States.

Across the central and southern Plains, a 2- to 3-month dry spell aggravated the effects of the extreme heat. Dallas-Ft. Worth's 84-day spell with no measurable rainfall (July 1 - September 22) easily shattered their former record of 58 days, set in November-December 1950 and May-July 1934. The city's September rainfall totaled just 0.17 inch (5 percent of normal), all of which fell on September 23-24. Elsewhere in Texas, Abilene's 72-day spell with no measurable rainfall (July 2 - September 11) was just shy of their longest dry spell on record, which spanned 73 days from June 2 - August 13, 1970. Abilene netted just 1.08 inches (34 percent of their September normal) during the remainder of the month. Farther north, Oklahoma City's 54-day spell (July 30 - September 21) without a drop of rain ended with 1.73 inches of rain from September 22-24. However, the city's longest spell without measurable rainfall, 68 days from October 21 - December 27, 1910, remained intact. In Arkansas, Little Rock's record-setting, 27-day spell with no rain ended with a 0.53-inch total on September 1. For the month, Little Rock netted 3.39 inches (83 percent of normal), but their 2.03-inch total on the 24th represented their greatest 1-day total since January 21, 1999. In Louisiana, Shreveport's 40-day spell with no measurable rainfall (July 31 to September 8) was just shy of their record of 46 days set from October 3 - November 17, 1921. For the

month, Wichita Falls, TX received 0.07 inch (2 percent of normal), their driest September since a record-low 0.06 inch fell in 1939. Several other locations in western and northern Texas experienced record-low rainfall for September:

Record-Low September Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record/Year
Midland, TX	0.00	2.62	0.01 in 1939
Lubbock, TX	trace	2.60	trace in 1954
Amarillo, TX	0.03	1.99	0.03 in 1977

Other dry areas during September included the western Corn Belt and northern New England. Monthly totals included 0.64 inch (17 percent of normal) in Omaha (Eppley), NE and 0.23 inch (7 percent) in Bangor, ME. In contrast, tropical storm activity contributed to a wet pattern in the Southeast. Hurricane Gordon formed over the eastern Gulf of Mexico, then moved northeastward and weakened to tropical-storm intensity before making landfall near Cedar Key, FL on the evening of September 17. Cedar Key reported maximum sustained winds of 53 mph with gusts to 68 mph. Elsewhere along the west coast of Florida, gusts reached 54 mph in St. Petersburg and 48 mph in Ft. Myers. Ft. Myers also netted a 24-hour (September 17-18) rainfall of 6.39 inches. Less than 5 days later, on the morning of September 22, Tropical Storm Helene crossed the coast near Fort Walton Beach, FL. In western Florida, Helene produced September 21-22 rainfall of 7.93 inches in Tallahassee and 10.58 inches in Apalachicola. Tallahassee's total of 7.86 inches on the 22nd represented their highest 1-day total since 8.86 inches fell on September 21, 1969. Like Gordon, Helene also produced heavy rainfall as far north as the Carolinas and adjacent areas.

Tallahassee's September rainfall, 13.75 inches (246 percent of normal), was their highest monthly sum since 13.92 inches fell in September 1998. Tallahassee noted an 8.76-inch rainfall surplus in August-September, following a 24.62-inch deficit during the first 7 months of 2000. Elsewhere in the Southeast, monthly rainfall reached 13.56 inches in Daytona Beach, FL (214 percent of normal) and 10.40 inches (374 percent) in Macon, GA.

Farther north, wet weather continued from the eastern Corn Belt to the Mid-Atlantic region, where Norfolk, VA completed their wettest 4-month period since 35.72 inches fell in July-October 1964. Norfolk's June-September rainfall totaled 30.34 inches (172 percent of normal). In Michigan, Detroit netted 6.71 inches (232 percent of normal)—their second-wettest September behind 7.52 inches in 1986—aided by their wettest September day on record (3.71 inches on the 11th). Similarly, monthly rainfall reached 9.88 inches (253 percent of normal) in Eau Claire, WI, largely due to a 7.90-inch deluge in 24 hours on September 10-11.

In the Northeast, a late-month cold snap produced record or near-record temperatures. Bangor, ME posted a low of 23°F on the 29th, breaking their September 1947 record of 24°F. On the same day in New York, Buffalo's low of 33°F missed their September record by 1°F, while Binghamton's minimum of 27°F was their lowest September temperature since a reading of 25°F on September 24, 1974.

Farther west, tremendous temperature variations affected the Plains and Northwest after mid-month. On September 22 in Montana, Billings (25°F) recorded their earliest autumn reading at or below 25°F. Elsewhere in Montana, Great Falls' minimum of 16°F on the 23rd was their lowest September reading since 10°F on September 24, 1926, and represented a 79°F drop from their high of 95°F just 8 days earlier. The large temperature change broke Great Falls' September record swing of 73°F, set in 1934 and 1995. In Nevada, Elko's temperature fell 81°F, from a high of 93°F on the 14th to a low of 12°F on the 24th. Meanwhile in Washington, September-record lows were tied on the 23rd in Spokane (22°F) and Wenatchee (31°F). Farther south, Corpus Christi, TX posted a September record-tying low of 52°F on September 27, just 22 days after their all-time-record high.

Snow accompanied the arrival of cold weather across the northern and central High Plains. About a week after highs reached 95°F (on the 15th) in Billings, MT and Sheridan, WY, September 21-23 snowfall totaled 5.5 and 9.5 inches, respectively. North Platte, NE experienced their earliest 1-inch snowfall (2.4 inches on the 24th), following 9 days of 90°F heat during the first 18 days of September. In Wyoming, Cheyenne received 10.6 inches of snow on September 23-24, including 6.4 inches—their single-day September record—on the latter date. Meanwhile, the cold-air intrusions across the dry soils of the southern Plains caused some occasional blowing dust. On September 20, northerly winds gusting to near 40 mph in northern and western Texas lowered visibilities to as low as 4 miles in Lubbock, 3 miles in Wink, and 2½ miles looking north from Wichita Falls.

Rain returned to Hawaii toward month's end, following 3 weeks of relatively tranquil weather. On Kauai, 4.33 inches (183 percent of normal) fell in Lihue, boosting their year-to-date total to 14.43 inches (52 percent). Hilo netted 9.20 inches (108 percent of normal), while elsewhere on the Big Island totals climbed as high as 17.07 inches (140 percent) in Piihonua and 15.83 inches (178 percent) in Glenwood. Meanwhile in Alaska, frequent showers accompanied temperatures that averaged as much as 4°F below normal. In Nome, 24 September days featured below-normal temperatures, while rainfall totaled 3.06 inches (126 percent of normal). Farther south, Juneau received 10.06 inches of precipitation (149 percent of normal), including a trace of snow on the 30th, their first during September since 1974.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Above-normal temperatures ripened row crops well ahead of normal in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt through the first half of the month. After mid-month, a brief period of freezing temperatures halted plant development and hastened ripening in the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt. In the eastern Corn Belt, above-normal temperatures prevailed early in the month, but cool weather hindered crop development through the remainder of the month. Along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, cool, wet weather hindered crop development and delayed harvest progress most of the month. Rain eased moisture shortages along the Gulf Coast, but drought conditions remained in parts of the lower Mississippi Valley, interior Southeast, and across most of the Great Plains. The fall harvest season began early and rapidly progressed in the western Corn Belt and adjacent parts of the Great Plains. Below-normal temperatures delayed crop development in the Pacific Coast States until mid-month, but above-normal temperatures accelerated ripening and aided harvest after mid-month.

The Nation's corn crop ripened ahead of last year's rapid pace and about 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. Fields quickly ripened in the central Great Plains and most of the Corn Belt, but development was slow in Michigan and Wisconsin due to below-normal temperatures. During the week ended September 10, 33 percent of the crop reached maturity in Nebraska and more than 20 percent ripened in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. By September 17, nearly the entire crop was dented and two-thirds was mature. The season's first freezing temperatures shut down plant development in the northern Great Plains and adjacent parts of the Corn Belt after mid-month. Despite the cold weather, more than 30 percent of the acreage reached maturity in Minnesota, South Dakota, and parts of Wisconsin during the week ended September 24. Fields rapidly matured in Colorado and in the eastern Corn Belt late in the month, despite below-normal temperatures. In Michigan, development accelerated but ripening lagged far behind normal. Development also lagged in Pennsylvania. Nationally, 92 percent of the crop was mature on October 1. The harvest season began early and progressed well ahead of normal throughout the month. On October 1, harvest was 37 percent complete, more than double the 18-percent average. Progress was most advanced in Kansas, Tennessee, and Texas, where nearly 90 percent of the crop

was harvested. More than three-fourths of the crop was harvested in Missouri, almost double the normal rate. In Nebraska, more than half of the acreage was harvested, far ahead of the 11-percent average. Rain limited progress along the Ohio Valley and Atlantic Coastal Plains. Progress lagged in the Great Lakes region due to slow ripening.

Triple-digit heat quickly ripened maturing soybean fields in the Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt early in the month. Above-normal temperatures also promoted rapid development in the northern and eastern Corn Belt. Fields rapidly matured in Iowa, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota during the week ended September 17, as more than 40 percent of the acreage began dropping leaves. Meanwhile, 35 percent of the acreage began shedding leaves in Nebraska and about one-fourth of the acreage began dropping leaves in the southern and eastern Corn Belt. Ripening accelerated in Michigan, but progress remained well behind normal. Widespread frosts during the week ended September 24 hastened ripening in the northern Great Plains, but crop damage was limited because nearly all of the acreage was shedding leaves. By October 1, 90 percent of the acreage was dropping leaves, slightly ahead of last year and more than 1 week ahead of normal. Harvest accelerated in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains before mid-month, but rain limited progress in the eastern Corn Belt, where early harvest season progress lagged slightly behind normal. Harvest rapidly advanced to 37 percent complete on October 1, ahead of last year and about 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. In Minnesota, the harvest advanced nearly 40 percentage points during the last week of the month and was far ahead of normal. In Iowa and the Dakota's, growers harvested more than one-fourth of the crop during the week ended October 1. Harvest progress slowed in Kansas late in the month, but remained far ahead of normal. The harvest pace slowly gained momentum in Michigan and Ohio, but progress lagged behind normal in both States at the end of the month. Late-month rains hindered harvest progress in Illinois and Indiana.

Cotton fields ripened ahead of normal, as hot weather prevailed most of the month in the Mississippi Delta and Great Plains. Cool weather and excessive cloud cover limited development along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, especially in Virginia, where fields ripened far behind the 5-year average. Below-normal temperatures hindered development in the Southwest early in the month, but above-normal temperatures promoted rapid development the remainder of the month. On October 1, bolls were opening on 90 percent of the acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and more than 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. When the month ended, bolls were opening in nearly all fields in the Mississippi Delta and progress remained far ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains. Harvest accelerated in Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley early in the month and gained momentum in the Southeast during the week ending September 17. Rain delays were mostly limited to areas near the Gulf Coast. When the month ended, about one-third of the crop was picked, ahead of last year's pace and 1 week ahead of the 5-year average.

On September 10, the spring wheat and barley crops were 93 and 96 percent harvested, respectively, more than one week ahead of the 5-year average and about 2 weeks ahead of last year's slow pace. Dry weather aided efforts to finish the harvest. Growers in Idaho harvested 11 percent of their spring wheat and 14 percent of their barley during the week ending September 10. Seedbed preparation and winter wheat seeding were hampered by hard dry soils across most of the Great Plains. However, planting was active on the sandy soils of the central High Plains, despite inadequate moisture supplies. In Colorado, soaking rains improved topsoil moisture supplies and aided emergence, which advanced to 30 percent by September 24.

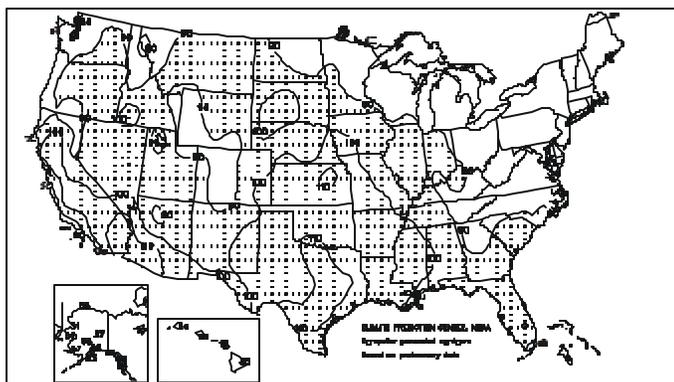
Planting accelerated in parts of the Great Plains where late-month rains softened soils and increased moisture supplies. Planting also accelerated in the northern Great Plains, but progress was far behind normal in South Dakota and Montana at the end of the month. Planting lagged behind normal in the Corn Belt and along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, but advanced ahead of normal in California and Oregon. On October 1, 34 percent of the Nation's winter wheat crop was planted, well behind last year's fast pace and about 1 week behind the 5-year average. Twelve percent was emerged on October 1, compared with 24 percent last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

The rice harvest progressed slightly behind last year's pace, but slightly ahead of the average. Progress remained active along the western Gulf Coast early in the month and gained momentum in the interior Mississippi Delta. Mid-month rains delayed completion of the harvest in Texas and Louisiana, but provided much-needed moisture for ratooned rice fields. Dry weather aided harvest efforts in Arkansas and Mississippi during the first half of the month, and progress accelerated after mid-month, despite periodic rain delays. However, progress remained well behind normal in Mississippi. By October 1, 75 percent of the crop was harvested, and was complete along the western Gulf Coast. The harvest pace was slow in California, but progress remained slightly ahead of normal.

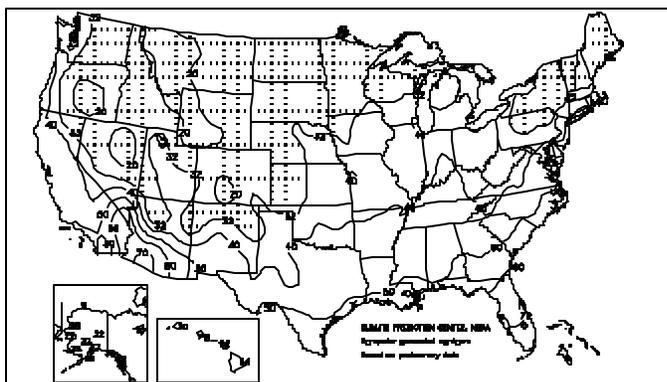
Hot weather accelerated sorghum development in the Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley until late in the month. Fields ripened about 2 weeks ahead of last year and the average, while harvest progressed 2 weeks ahead of last year and more than 3 weeks ahead of the average. By October 1, 92 percent of the sorghum acreage was mature, and 73 percent was harvested.

The peanut harvested lagged in the Southeast, but progressed ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains. Hard, dry soils hindered digging in Alabama and Georgia, while wet weather hampered progress along the mid-Atlantic coast. On October 1, just over one-fourth of the peanuts were harvested.

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
SEP 2000



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
SEP 2000



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

September 2000

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, EF		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	73	0	1.66	-2.27	LEXINGTON	66	-2	5.32	2.12	COLUMBUS	65	0	4.18	1.22
HUNTSVILLE	73	1	1.82	-2.26	LONDON-CORBIN	66	-1	2.03	-1.45	DAYTON	64	-2	2.84	0.30
MOBILE	77	-1	3.42	-2.49	LOUISVILLE	67	-2	5.34	2.18	MANSFIELD	62	-2	2.54	-0.84
MONTGOMERY	75	-1	7.52	3.43	PADUCAH	69	-1	3.68	-0.01	TOLEDO	62	-1	4.99	2.14
AK ANCHORAGE	47	-1	2.95	0.25	LA BATON ROUGE	78	0	3.04	-1.81	YOUNGSTOWN	61	-1	3.18	-0.30
BARROW	32	1	0.59	-0.01	LAKE CHARLES	79	1	3.13	-2.56	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	76	3	1.73	-2.11
COLD BAY	48	0	2.67	-1.74	NEW ORLEANS	79	1	6.50	0.99	TULSA	76	3	1.10	-3.60
FAIRBANKS	42	-4	1.48	0.53	SHREVEPORT	78	1	1.13	-1.99	OR ASTORIA	60	2	2.19	-0.72
JUNEAU	49	0	10.06	3.33	ME BANGOR	56	-2	1.35	-2.07	BURNS	54	-1	1.16	0.60
KING SALMON	46	-1	2.93	0.19	CARIBOU	53	-1	1.59	-1.86	EUGENE	62	-1	0.99	-0.68
KODIAK	49	-1	2.64	-4.35	PORTLAND	60	1	2.46	-0.63	MEDFORD	66	1	0.38	-0.48
NOME	39	-3	3.06	0.63	MD BALTIMORE	65	-4	5.55	2.14	PENDLETON	62	-1	2.01	1.42
AZ FLAGSTAFF	60	3	0.37	-1.66	MA BOSTON	64	-1	2.87	-0.19	PORTLAND	64	1	1.87	-0.08
PHOENIX	90	5	0.01	-0.85	Worcester	59	-1	3.02	-0.99	SALEM	62	0	0.75	-0.80
TUCSON	85	5	0.02	-1.65	MI ALPENA	56	-1	3.61	0.50	PA ALLENTOWN	62	-3	3.38	-0.55
AR FORT SMITH	76	2	3.42	0.18	DETROIT	62	-1	6.71	3.82	ERIE	63	-1	2.59	-1.80
CA BAKERSFIELD	74	-3	0.00	-0.17	FLINT	60	-1	6.24	2.68	MIDDLETOWN	65	-1	8.61	5.10
EUREKA	59	2	0.55	-0.34	GRAND RAPIDS	60	-1	6.43	2.19	PHILADELPHIA	66	-2	7.95	4.53
FRESNO	74	0	0.32	0.08	HOUGHTON LAKE	58	1	2.01	-1.40	PITTSBURGH	62	-2	3.07	0.10
LOS ANGELES	70	0	0.04	-0.27	LANSING	60	-1	6.15	2.59	WILKES-BARRE	60	-3	3.08	-0.23
REDDING	74	0	3.08	2.17	MUSKEGON	61	0	5.01	1.13	WILLIAMSPORT	62	-2	3.29	-0.10
SACRAMENTO	71	0	0.09	-0.28	TRAVERSE CITY	59	-1	6.41	2.43	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	2.89	-1.94
SAN DIEGO	70	-1	0.00	-0.24	MN DULUTH	54	0	2.02	-1.82	RI PROVIDENCE	64	0	3.02	-0.46
SAN FRANCISCO	66	2	0.07	-0.13	INT'L FALLS	52	-1	2.01	-1.14	SC CHARLESTON	75	-1	8.88	4.15
STOCKTON	72	-1	0.08	-0.27	MINNEAPOLIS	62	2	2.15	-0.57	COLUMBIA	73	-1	6.31	2.64
CO ALAMOSA	56	1	0.23	-0.66	ROCHESTER	60	1	1.04	-2.43	FLORENCE	74	0	4.92	1.53
CO SPRINGS	62	2	0.55	-0.78	ST. CLOUD	58	1	0.93	-2.23	GREENVILLE	71	0	4.24	0.28
DENVER	64	2	1.54	0.30	MS JACKSON	76	0	3.50	-0.05	MYRTLE BEACH	74	***	13.89	***
GRAND JUNCTION	67	0	0.60	-0.22	MERIDIAN	75	0	3.51	-0.01	SD ABERDEEN	59	-1	0.51	-1.35
PUEBLO	65	-1	0.36	-0.54	TUPELO	75	1	1.91	-1.69	HURON	63	2	0.44	-1.28
CT BRIDGEPORT	64	-2	4.59	1.52	MO COLUMBIA	68	0	1.75	-2.11	RAPID CITY	64	4	0.45	-0.78
HARTFORD	62	-1	3.90	0.11	JOPLIN	72	2	2.72	-2.75	SIoux FALLS	61	0	1.34	-1.68
DC WASHINGTON	67	-4	4.91	1.60	KANSAS CITY	70	3	3.12	-1.74	TN BRISTOL	67	-1	1.74	-1.52
DE WILMINGTON	65	-3	6.61	3.18	SPRINGFIELD	70	1	2.27	-2.35	CHATTANOOGA	72	0	3.59	-0.56
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	1	13.56	7.22	ST JOSEPH	69	2	3.56	-0.92	JACKSON	71	-1	3.05	-0.70
FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	5.21	-2.40	ST LOUIS	69	-1	2.62	-0.50	KNOXVILLE	71	1	3.82	0.75
FT MYERS	82	0	12.02	4.20	MT BILLINGS	60	1	1.72	0.36	MEMPHIS	77	3	1.08	-2.45
JACKSONVILLE	78	0	11.67	4.62	BUTTE	52	1	1.16	-0.10	NASHVILLE	71	-1	1.90	-1.56
KEY WEST	84	1	4.04	-1.81	GLASGOW	58	1	0.94	-0.06	TX ABILENE	78	2	1.08	-2.13
MELBOURNE	81	1	8.41	1.82	GREAT FALLS	56	-1	1.30	0.06	AMARILLO	74	5	0.03	-1.96
MIAMI	83	1	10.58	2.95	HELENA	56	1	0.54	-0.61	AUSTIN	80	0	0.77	-2.53
ORLANDO	81	0	6.37	0.36	KALISPELL	52	-1	1.39	0.13	BEAUMONT	80	1	3.07	-3.24
PENSACOLA	78	0	9.99	4.67	MILES CITY	62	2	0.76	-0.51	BROWNSVILLE	83	1	0.66	-5.34
ST PETERSBURG	82	0	7.09	0.04	MISSOULA	54	-2	2.51	1.39	COLLEGE STATION	81	2	1.50	-3.37
TALLAHASSEE	77	-1	13.75	8.17	NE GRAND ISLAND	67	3	1.01	-1.84	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	1	2.03	-3.49
TAMPA	82	1	5.15	-0.83	HASTINGS	67	3	1.65	-1.61	DALLAS/FT WORTH	80	3	0.17	-3.22
WEST PALM BEACH	82	0	7.24	-1.29	LINCOLN	68	3	1.13	-2.35	DEL RIO	83	3	1.32	-1.51
GA ATHENS	71	-2	4.82	1.46	MCCOOK	68	3	1.48	-0.13	EL PASO	78	4	0.00	-1.70
ATLANTA	71	-2	4.93	1.51	NORFOLK	65	2	1.26	-1.19	GALVESTON	81	1	6.28	0.35
AUGUSTA	73	-1	6.00	2.98	NORTH PLATTE	64	3	1.22	-0.39	HOUSTON	79	1	4.34	-0.55
COLUMBUS	74	-2	5.39	2.16	OMAHA/EPPLEY	68	3	0.64	-3.08	LUBBOCK	74	3	0.00	-2.60
MACON	73	-2	10.40	7.62	SCOTTSBLUFF	63	2	2.31	1.21	MIDLAND	78	5	0.00	-2.62
SAVANNAH	75	-2	7.45	2.98	VALENTINE	64	3	0.50	-1.03	SAN ANGELO	78	3	0.58	-2.83
HI HILO	76	0	9.20	0.67	NV ELKO	55	-4	0.03	-0.59	SAN ANTONIO	81	2	2.65	-0.76
HONOLULU	81	0	0.78	0.00	ELY	58	2	0.37	-0.64	VICTORIA	81	1	1.47	-4.13
KAHULUI	78	-1	0.54	0.19	LAS VEGAS	82	2	0.00	-0.28	WACO	80	1	1.11	-2.41
LIHUE	79	0	4.33	1.96	RENO	63	3	0.79	0.40	WICHITA FALLS	79	4	0.07	-3.75
ID BOISE	63	0	0.60	-0.20	WINNEMUCCA	59	-1	0.85	0.45	UT SALT LAKE CITY	65	0	1.86	0.58
LEWISTON	61	-3	2.49	1.71	NH CONCORD	58	-1	3.52	0.71	VT BURLINGTON	59	0	3.02	-0.28
POCATELLO	59	0	1.31	0.46	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	65	-1	4.09	1.16	VA LYNCHBURG	65	-3	4.05	0.81
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	1	3.59	-0.23	NEWARK	66	-3	4.10	0.44	NORFOLK	71	-1	6.25	2.35
MOLINE	66	1	5.28	1.26	NM ALBUQUERQUE	72	3	0.37	-0.63	RICHMOND	67	-3	3.63	0.29
PEORIA	66	0	2.64	-1.23	NY ALBANY	59	-2	3.04	0.09	ROANOKE	66	-2	5.88	2.38
ROCKFORD	64	1	7.92	4.12	BINGHAMTON	58	-2	2.40	-0.92	WASH/DULLES	65	-2	4.22	0.86
SPRINGFIELD	67	0	2.92	-0.41	BUFFALO	61	-1	3.92	0.43	WA OLYMPIA	58	0	1.99	-0.27
IN EVANSVILLE	67	-2	5.03	2.06	ROCHESTER	61	-1	3.53	0.56	QUILLAYUTE	57	0	5.59	0.71
FORT WAYNE	63	-2	4.61	1.94	SYRACUSE	61	-1	3.13	-0.66	SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	-1	1.12	-0.76
INDIANAPOLIS	65	-2	4.82	1.95	ASHEVILLE	65	-1	3.27	-0.60	SPOKANE	56	-3	0.98	0.25
SOUTH BEND	63	-1	3.22	-0.40	CHARLOTTE	69	-3	5.83	2.33	YAKIMA	60	-1	0.18	-0.22
IA BURLINGTON	67	2	6.07	1.96	GREENSBORO	67	-3	9.99	6.47	WV BECKLEY	62	-1	6.24	2.91
CEDAR RAPIDS	64	1	4.40	0.50	HATTERAS	75	1	9.06	3.79	CHARLESTON	66	-2	2.88	-0.36
DES MOINES	67	2	1.29	-2.24	RALEIGH	71	0	3.82	0.63	ELKINS	61	-1	8.87	5.11
DUBUQUE	63	1	3.43	-1.24	WILMINGTON	73	-2	7.77	2.73	HUNTINGTON	65	-3	3.62	0.69
SIoux CITY	64	1	1.06	-1.82	ND BISMARCK	60	3	0.98	-0.51	WI EAU CLAIRE	59	0	9.88	5.98
WATERLOO	64	2	2.31	-1.20	DICKINSON	60	3	0.61	-1.06	GREEN BAY	58	-1	3.96	0.49
KS CONCORDIA	72	5	0.65	-2.36	FARGO	58	0	3.64	1.65	LA CROSSE	63	1	1.64	-2.15
DODGE CITY	71	2	0.19	-1.72	GRAND FORKS	55	-1	1.53	-0.71	MADISON	61	1	3.59	0.22
GOODLAND	66	2	0.89	-0.68	JAMESTOWN	57	0	1.69	-0.07	MILWAUKEE	62	0	7.04	3.66
HILL CITY	70	3	0.56	-1.50	MINOT	59	3	0.98	-0.91	WAUSAU	58	0	5.70	1.37
TOPEKA	72	4	2.97	-0.84	WILLISTON	58	2	1.58	0.25	WY CASPER	57	-1	1.65	0.71
WICHITA	74	4	1.02	-2.47	OH AKRON-CANTON	61	-3	4.01	0.69	CHEYENNE	58	1	2.64	1.37
KY JACKSON	66	-2	4.92	1.26	CINCINNATI	65	-2	4.78	1.90	LANDER	58	0	1.03	-0.07
					CLEVELAND	63	-1	3.29	-0.15	SHERIDAN	58	1	0.92	-0.45

Based on 1961-90 normals.

*** Not Available.

National Agricultural Summary

October 2 - 8, 2000

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

A large cold front brought freezing temperatures to the northern Great Plains and parts of the Pacific Northwest and upper Mississippi Valley, but crop damage was limited to a few late-maturing fields. Early-week warmth aided ripening in the Great Lakes region before the cold weather. Above-normal temperatures

accelerated crop development along the Atlantic Coastal Plains and Southwest. Fall harvest rapidly progressed across much of the Nation, with significant rain delays limited to parts of the eastern Corn Belt and lower Mississippi Valley.

Corn: Ninety-six percent of the crop was mature, compared with 97 percent last year and the 92-percent average for this date. The harvest advanced to 50 percent complete, well ahead of last year's rapid pace and more than 1 week ahead of the 28-percent average for this date. Near-normal temperatures ripened fields in the eastern Corn Belt and Pennsylvania most of the week, but late-week frost damaged some late-maturing fields in Michigan. Twenty-five percent of the acreage reached maturity in Michigan, and 19 percent ripened in Ohio. Fields quickly ripened in North Dakota and Wisconsin, despite cooler-than-normal weather. Above-normal temperatures aided ripening in Pennsylvania, but progress remained well behind normal. Dry weather aided harvest progress in the Great Plains, western Corn Belt, and along the Ohio River Valley. Minnesota and Kentucky growers harvested 20 and 18 percent of their acreage, respectively. Rain delayed harvest in parts of the central and eastern Corn Belt, especially in Indiana, where only 11 percent of the crop was harvested during the week.

Soybeans: Ninety-five percent of the acreage was dropping leaves, slightly ahead of last year and about 1 week ahead of normal. Harvest progressed to 58 percent complete, ahead of last year's 48 percent pace and nearly 1 week ahead of the 41-percent average for this date. Above-normal temperatures aided ripening in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys, where more than 10 percent of the acreage started dropping leaves. Warm weather also accelerated development in the Atlantic Coastal Plains and near the lower Great Lakes region, although cold air slowed development in Michigan at the end of the week. The soybean harvest rapidly advanced in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, with more than one-fourth of the crop harvested in Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin during the week. Growers in Illinois and Indiana harvested 23 percent of their soybeans during the week, despite rain delays. Harvest also advanced 20 or more percentage points in Minnesota, Missouri, and South Dakota.

Cotton: Bolls were opening on 93 percent of the acreage, with 42 percent of the crop picked. Crop development and harvest progress were nearly 1 week ahead of last year and more than 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. Above-normal temperatures quickly ripened late-maturing fields in the Atlantic Coastal Plains and California. In Virginia, bolls

began opening on more than one-fourth of the acreage during the week. Rain limited harvest progress in parts of the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and adjacent areas of the Southeast. In Louisiana and Mississippi, where rains were heavier and more widespread, growers picked 17 and 13 percent of the crop, respectively. In Alabama and Tennessee, rain delays were short and isolated, and growers picked one-fifth of the acreage. Picking rapidly advanced in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, but lagged along the Atlantic Coastal Plains.

Winter wheat: Fifty percent of the crop was planted, and 20 percent was emerged. Planting progress and crop emergence were well behind last year's fast pace and about 1 week behind the 5-year average. Planting accelerated in the Great Plains after light rains increased topsoil moisture supplies, especially in Kansas and Montana, where producers planted about one-fourth of their wheat acreage during the week. In the eastern Corn Belt, soft red winter wheat seeding rapidly accelerated in Michigan and Ohio, advancing 35 and 37 percentage points, respectively. In the central Corn Belt, progress was slower due to heavy rain. Planting progressed slightly ahead of normal in California and the Pacific Northwest. Emergence lagged in the Great Plains due to the slow planting pace and topsoil moisture shortages. Emergence was far behind normal in South Dakota and Texas and well behind normal in Kansas, Michigan, Montana, and Oklahoma. Adequate moisture supplies aided germination in Colorado and along the Atlantic Coastal Plains.

Rice: Eighty-seven percent of the crop was harvested, equal to last year's pace and ahead of the 84-percent average for this date. Harvest accelerated in California and remained active in the interior Mississippi Delta.

Other Crops: Ninety-six percent of the sorghum acreage was mature, and 80 percent was harvested. Normally, 82 percent of the acreage would be mature and 43 percent would be harvested by this date. The sugar beet harvest advanced to 39 percent complete in the largest beet-producing States. Digging accelerated in Minnesota and North Dakota and moved ahead of the 5-year average in both States. Peanuts and sunflowers were 42 percent harvested. The peanut harvest lagged in the Southeast. The sunflower harvest was nearly complete in South Dakota.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 8, 2000

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	6	2	7	8
CA	15	10	2	1
CO	87	77	93	89
ID	68	48	59	61
IL	12	4	28	20
IN	28	8	36	31
KS	49	25	74	64
MI	56	21	54	51
MO	25	9	22	22
MT	51	25	78	76
NE	94	81	96	93
NC	12	10	14	14
OH	43	6	54	41
OK	31	23	69	54
OR	47	29	4	40
SD	78	61	89	90
TX	46	38	56	61
WA	88	71	83	85
18 Sts	50	34	65	60
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	75	63	57	51
IL	97	92	96	90
IN	100	95	100	96
IA	100	99	99	96
KS	100	100	87	90
KY	81	68	87	74
LA	94	91	92	86
MI	74	60	100	91
MN	100	99	99	99
MS	94	92	97	85
MO	96	82	86	79
NE	100	99	98	98
NC	42	30	45	41
ND	100	99	98	99
OH	94	87	100	94
SD	100	98	97	99
TN	72	60	83	76
WI	93	87	95	93
18 Sts	95	90	93	89
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	93	85	86	81
IL	100	99	99	93
IN	98	94	100	92
IA	100	100	100	96
KS	100	100	97	97
KY	98	97	100	95
MI	66	41	95	78
MN	99	98	97	96
MO	100	100	99	95
NE	100	99	97	95
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	98	87	94	96
OH	86	67	97	75
PA	50	41	62	67
SD	98	91	87	89
TN	100	100	100	99
TX	100	100	100	99
WI	84	69	96	82
18 Sts	96	92	97	92
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	1	2
CA	1	0	0	0
CO	69	52	69	66
ID	23	11	19	25
IL	1	0	2	3
IN	4	0	6	7
KS	18	7	39	32
MI	6	2	20	21
MO	5	1	5	6
MT	17	2	39	37
NE	67	42	74	71
NC	5	2	3	1
OH	3	0	8	7
OK	3	0	30	22
OR	17	3	1	17
SD	36	20	64	68
TX	9	7	33	38
WA	63	48	62	66
18 Sts	20	12	36	34
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	30	19	28	20
IL	53	30	46	46
IN	44	21	65	48
IA	76	49	57	50
KS	76	65	23	24
KY	22	15	50	22
LA	83	66	71	59
MI	11	4	41	29
MN	95	72	57	53
MS	70	62	66	54
MO	50	30	31	23
NE	66	40	53	40
NC	4	0	9	6
ND	75	49	39	61
OH	38	11	67	44
SD	66	44	30	33
TN	27	17	35	15
WI	45	16	35	30
18 Sts	58	37	48	41
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	27	18	14	14
IL	58	44	54	33
IN	33	22	51	26
IA	53	38	29	18
KS	96	88	49	47
KY	82	64	91	67
MI	7	4	25	16
MN	32	12	23	20
MO	86	78	65	52
NE	66	52	28	20
NC	75	70	72	80
ND	18	4	8	18
OH	14	6	37	16
PA	12	9	19	19
SD	31	17	17	14
TN	95	88	99	88
TX	91	88	89	88
WI	15	7	25	16
18 Sts	50	37	39	28
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 8, 2000

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	96	94	92	87
AZ	100	100	100	99
AR	98	96	97	95
CA	95	87	87	94
GA	88	85	88	86
LA	100	100	100	99
MS	100	100	100	98
MO	100	100	100	96
NC	82	75	93	93
OK	96	93	97	69
SC	82	77	85	86
TN	100	100	100	98
TX	92	89	86	77
VA	73	47	84	85
14 Sts	93	90	91	86

These 14 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	99
CO	65	40	58	48
IL	92	85	90	74
KS	99	97	83	80
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	95	88	83
NE	100	95	83	87
NM	55	36	29	27
OK	83	67	75	56
SD	95	75	80	88
TX	96	95	86	89
11 Sts	96	92	83	82

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	46	34	65	58
FL	60	40	82	NA
GA	43	25	63	58
NC	25	9	14	23
OK	38	17	24	19
TX	34	29	20	22
VA	68	42	45	54
7 Sts	42	27	49	NA

These 7 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	47	27	39	33
AZ	27	21	12	19
AR	53	34	57	36
CA	15	3	2	9
GA	19	10	22	22
LA	91	74	78	63
MS	76	63	63	56
MO	60	44	75	40
NC	9	3	4	15
OK	32	18	17	12
SC	17	11	20	24
TN	62	42	56	38
TX	42	35	27	29
VA	5	2	5	18
14 Sts	42	32	34	31

These 14 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	93	98	92
CO	23	20	14	6
IL	32	13	42	18
KS	85	75	25	24
LA	100	99	100	99
MO	74	62	56	46
NE	73	64	17	14
NM	10	2	7	2
OK	52	48	22	16
SD	43	26	18	17
TX	86	84	82	71
11 Sts	80	73	48	43

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

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	89	77	91	87
CA	60	32	51	50
LA	100	100	100	98
MS	84	72	91	92
TX	100	100	100	98
5 Sts	87	75	87	84

These 5 States harvested 95% of last year's rice acreage.

Sugar Beets Percent Harvested				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	23	15	18	18
MI	7	2	100	NA
MN	49	16	66	42
ND	59	16	72	44
4 Sts	39	13	64	NA

These 4 States harvested 73% of last year's sugar beet acreage.

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Oct 8 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	25	NA	NA	NA
KS	64	NA	19	NA
ND	13	NA	5	17
SD	93	NA	68	84
4 Sts	42	NA	NA	NA

These 4 States harvested 90% of last year's sunflower acreage.

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 Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/> or from JAWF at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 27% very short, 34% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 97% harvested, 84% 1999, 89% 5 yr avg. Soybeans 100% setting pods, 93% 1999, 99% 5 yr avg.; 85% dropping leaves, 68% 1999, 69% 5 yr avg.; 18% harvested, 27% 1999, 17% 5 yr avg.; 27% very poor, 23% poor, 44% fair, 6% good. Pasture feed 22% very poor, 28% poor, 39% fair, 11% good. Livestock 5% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 38% good, and 3% excellent. Cool weather slowing maturity of some crops, especially late, replanted cotton. Dry weather still hurting pastures and grazing land.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Area recorded above average temperatures with precipitation throughout the state during the week of October 8. Continued warm temperatures have helped cotton to progress ahead of the 5-yr avg. Below average precipitation has adversely affected range, pasture feeds, leaving little summer growth, dry stock tanks.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 22% very short, 41% short, 37% adequate. Temperatures above normal first half of week, statewide. Strong cold front brought season's first freezes to Northeast, Northwestern sections. Scattered rainfall throughout state. Corn 99% harvested, 99% 1999, 98% 5 yr avg. Soybean 75% shedding, 57% 1999, 51% 5 yr avg.; 100% mature, 100% 1999, 99% 5 yr avg.; 30% harvested, 28% 1999, 20% 5 yr avg.; 17% very poor, 23% poor, 31% fair, 23% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum 100% mature, 100% 1999, 99% 5 yr avg.; 95% harvested, 98% 1999, 92% 5 yr avg. Cotton 98% opened bolls, 97% 1999, 95% 5 yr avg.; 53% harvested, 57% 1999, 36% 5 yr avg.; 4% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent. Rice 99% ripe, 89% harvested, 91% 1999, 87% 5 yr avg. Wheat 6% planted, 7% 1999, 8% 5 yr avg.; 1% emerged, 1% 1999, 2% 5 yr avg. Other hay 23% very poor, 45% poor, 27% fair, 5% good. Alfalfa 8% very poor, 18% poor, 70% fair, 4% good. Row crop harvests winding down. Winter wheat seeding, ground preparation in full swing. Livestock fair condition. Some early supplemental feeding underway. Some early sell off of cattle, lack of forage. Range Pasture feed 26% very poor, 48% poor, 22% fair, 4% good. Producers overseeding, fertilizing pastures in hopes of later forage prospects.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton growers were applying defoliant to prepare fields for harvest. Warm weather continued to aid cotton maturity. In a very few fields, harvest was complete with stubble being disced. Meanwhile, harvest had just begun in several other cotton fields. Sugarbeets were harvested, with some areas finished. Alfalfa hay was in all stages of production. Insecticide applications continued in many fields of alfalfa, sugarbeets. Alfalfa stubble was burned to reduce populations of insect pests. Sudan hay was baled. Corn silage fields were harvested and disced. After cutting, many fields were prepared for winter planting to grain or forage. Some early planted forage fields were emerging. A few black-eyed bean fields were harvested. Rice combining continued. Harvested rice fields were being either burned, disced or flooded. Vineyards, fruit orchards were undergoing weed control, fungicide applications, irrigation. Picking of grapes for fresh consumption was active in the San Joaquin Valley. Red Globe, Thompson Seedless, Crimson, Ruby Seedless were the primary varieties picked. Wine grape harvest was active. Nearly all of the grapes for raisins were harvested with 10% on open trays, 25% rolled, 65% picked up. Harvest of freestone peaches, nectarines, plums, prunes was virtually complete. Winter pear picking was active in the San Joaquin Valley. Pomegranate and fig harvests continued. Fuji, Granny Smith apple picking continued. Kiwifruit, olive harvests were active. Picking of grapefruit was active in the San Joaquin Valley. The harvest of Valencia oranges slowed in southern state, the San Joaquin Valley in response to market conditions. Lemon picking was active in southern state. Raspberries were harvested in the Tehachapi area. Strawberry picking continued. Almond harvest continued throughout the state with harvest in the northern counties nearing completion. Walnut, pistachio harvests continued. Broccoli, cauliflower, spinach progressed normally under almost ideal growing conditions. Onion, processing tomato harvests continued. Some processing tomato fields were disced after harvest. Fall sweet corn picking continued. Some fields were prepared for fall plantings of various vegetables in Kings County. Garlic harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Fall lettuce harvest was in full swing with some insect damage showing. Several head lettuce fields were being sprayed for worms, leaf miners, loopers, aphids. Other lettuce fields have emerged, were being irrigated, weeded, sprayed to control damaging insects in the San Joaquin Valley. Planting of winter lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower continued. Insecticide, fungicide applications continued in tomato, cauliflower, broccoli fields. Harvest of cantaloupes, honeydews and

watermelons was winding down with only a couple of weeks left. Pumpkin harvest was underway in the San Joaquin Valley for the Halloween, Thanksgiving seasons. A few fall crop strawberries were being picked, sold at roadside stands. The following vegetables were also harvested this week: basil; bok choy; carrots; green beans; radishes; cilantro; green onions; mixed melons; eggplant; cucumbers; okra; parsley; bell, sweet, chili peppers; kabocha, scalloped, yellow crookneck, zucchini squash; cherry tomatoes; yams. Many beef cattle on dry, foothill pastures continued to receive supplemental feed as fall rains had not yet begun. The amount of supplemental feeding depended on the amount of dry grass available. Beef cows were calving on foothill pastures. Cattle continued to be moved from irrigated summer pastures in mountain areas to lower elevation winter pastures. Most cattle from non-irrigated mountain summer pastures have already been moved due to dry conditions through the summer. Sheep were grazing on stubble in central state. Lambs continued to arrive in the Imperial Valley for the winter alfalfa grazing season. A large number of young turkeys were on feed in central state for the upcoming holidays.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 14% very short, 45% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 48% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Work began with sunny weather but isolated showers, overcast conditions delayed harvest activities in some areas. Dry onions 87% harvested, 84% 1999, 91% avg. Sugar beets 7% harvested, 14% 1999, 13% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 7% poor, 11% fair, 51% good, 25% excellent. Summer potatoes 90% harvested, 97% 1999, 93% avg. Fall potatoes 88% harvested, 78% 1999, 78% avg. Dry beans 92% harvested, 83% 1999, 82% avg. Winter wheat 87% seeded, 93% 1999, 89% avg.; 69% emerged, 69% 1999, 66% avg. Spring wheat 100% harvested, 97% 1999, 96% avg. Alfalfa 93% 3rd cutting, 87% 1999, 85% avg, 59% 4th cutting, 32% 1999, 30% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 88% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 93% adequate, 7% surplus. Field corn 80% mature, 96% 1999, 81% avg.; 56% harvested for grain, 69% 1999, 58% avg. Corn harvested for silage 95% harvested, 81% 1999, 90% avg. Soybeans 58% turning color, 55% 1999, 69% avg.; 44% shedding leaves, 33% 1999, 50% avg. Sorghum 55% mature, 59% 1999, 63% avg.; 5% harvested, 4% 1999, 11% avg. Pasture feed 5% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 10% excellent. Corn 5% fair, 73% good, 22% excellent. Soybean 4% poor, 8% fair, 69% good, 19% excellent. Hay supplies 7% short, 93% adequate. Percent of cutting hay crop harvest; clover, other hays 55% 4th cutting cut, 56% 1999, 52% avg. Alfalfa 90% 4th cutting cut, 80% 1999, 79% avg.; 15% 5th cutting cut, 23% 1999, 9% avg. Activities: Corn harvest in full swing last week, moisture levels reported falling to close to 20%, occasionally lower, some yields 180 to over 200 Bu/a. Lots of soybeans losing leaves. Lima bean harvest continues. Small grain seeding behind corn has begun. Lots of pumpkins around, despite growing problems due to excess moisture. Some very light frost Monday morning.

FLORIDA: Sub-tropical depression in State Straits brought abundant moisture to many southern, some central Peninsula areas as it passed over southern localities, off the eastern coast. Miami recorded almost 17.50 in. of rain; the Homestead area, from 12.00 to 14.00 in.; Ft. Pierce, over 6.00 in.; Immokalee area, from 3.00 to 12.00 in.; the Everglades area, about 3.00 to 4.00 in. The Palmetto-Ruskin region escaped most rain with only traces reported for week. Orlando, Dover recorded around 1.00 in. Temperatures at major stations averaged mostly 1^o. above normal. Daytime highs mostly 80s; most lows 60s, 70s. Tallahassee, Pensacola, Jacksonville each recorded at least one low in 50s for week. A cold front brought cold temperatures to many northern, some central Peninsula localities as it passed over at end of week and on Sunday and Monday, October 8 and 9. Lows in north dipped mostly into 40s on Tuesday morning, October 10 with Perry, Tallahassee each recording a low at 39^o. The low in Quincy was 45^o. Central areas recorded lows in 50s. Moisture in south Peninsula adequate to surplus. Moisture in other parts is adequate with scattered areas of very short or short moisture. Cool weather slowing cotton, peanut maturity. Cotton harvest active. Tobacco markets closing this week. Growers getting ready to start soybean harvest. Sugarcane in good condition. Haying active. Corn for grain harvest complete. Sixty percent of peanuts reported harvested. The Quincy tomato crop received no significant damage from recent cool temperatures. The storm flooded young snap bean fields in Dade County with about 30^o of plantings lost. The storm also flooded some young lettuce acreage in Everglades with light loss reported. Watermelon harvesting started, Palmetto-Ruskin. The picking of squash began, East Coast. Okra harvesting active, Dade County. Sub-tropical depression deposited a lot of rain Monday and Tuesday. Moisture excessive on both

coasts but some run-off accumulated for future use. New growth continues. New crop fruit making good progress. Good on-tree color break for some early fruit. Fresh shipments increasing on early oranges, grapefruit, early tangerines. Caretakers cutting cover crops, spraying, fertilizing. Dead tree removal active all areas. Pasture feed 5% poor, 30% fair, 65% good. Cattle 20% fair, 80% good. Statewide, pasture feed fair to good, cattle feed mostly good. North, Panhandle: cooler weather slowed grass growth in permanent pasture; land preparation underway for cool season forages; most pastures reported need rain. North: permanent pasture feed fair; hay, grazing very poor due to dry weather. Southwest: range, pasture feed good, cattle feed fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Soil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay 4% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts 62% dug, 78% 1999, 74% avg. Rye 22% planted, 27% 1999, 26% avg. Sorghum 16% very poor, 23% poor, 38% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent; 52% harvested for grain, 71% 1999, 59% avg. Other small grains 15% planted, 20% 1999, 15% avg. Apples 67% harvested, 64% 1999, 77% avg. Pecans 8% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent; 1% harvested, 2% 1999, 3% avg. Farmers were busy in fields last week. There were some scattered showers but cooler temperatures along with low humidity during most of the week allowed farmers to harvest crops. Some disease problems were reported on vegetable, turf crops in North State. Peanut harvest was in full swing. Some farmers in South State reported that wet soils in clay areas may reduce peanut yields. Cotton harvest was active in Central State. Harvest slowed in South State due to wet fields. Ginning of cotton has begun. Wheat sowing continued. Pecan harvest just getting underway. Late September rains have improved pasture feeds, armyworm infestation has declined. Cutting, baling of hay was reported. Apple harvest was active. Harvest of vegetable crops reported.

HAWAII: Increased tradewinds brought some cooling to the State. Light to moderate showers were beneficial, but irrigation remained heavy in most areas. Banana, papaya harvesting will remain steady. Papaya orchards were in mostly fair to good condition, but virus infection continued to increase in older fields. Head cabbage fields were in mostly fair to good condition. Harvesting from large plantings were light to moderate. Sunny skies facilitated ginger harvest.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil 19% very short, 40% short, 41% adequate. Dry weather enabled farmers to make substantial progress with row-crop harvest, winter wheat seedings. Onions 77% harvested, 84% 1999, 80% avg. Potatoes 61% harvested, 55% 1999, 55% avg. Dry beans 94% harvested, 96% 1999, 91% avg. Prunes, plums 99% harvested, 97% 1999, 94% avg. Apples 42% harvested, 24% 1999, 34% avg. Sweet corn 99% harvested, 99% 1999, 98% avg. Corn 83% harvested for silage, 83% 1999, 82% avg.; 18% harvested for grain, 8% 1999, 8% avg. Alfalfa hay 97% 3rd cutting harvested, 96% 1999, 92% avg. Sugarbeets 23% harvested, 18% 1999, 18% avg. Winter wheat 68% planted, 59% 1999, 61% avg.; 23% emerged, 19% 1999, 25% avg. Activities: Planting winter wheat, fall field work, chopping corn silage, harvesting hay, potatoes, sugarbeets, corn for grain, pears, apples, onions.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 64% adequate, 28% surplus. Rains during the middle of the week slowed harvest down again, when coupled with high winds, caused more damage to the crops. Some fields that are flat are beginning to rot in the mud. Some downed corn, soybeans are slowing harvest and raising losses. The cool, wet conditions are also causing winter wheat producers to fall behind. Other activities last week included: Fall tillage, fertilizing, repairing equipment, caring for livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 2% short, 55% adequate, 43% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 12% short, 68% adequate, 17% surplus. Corn, soybean harvest slowed by rain. Heavy rain, strong winds some areas. Corn harvest 4 days ahead of avg, 8 days behind 1999. Soybean harvest 2 days behind avg, 7 days behind 1999. Corn going down in many fields. Lodging is major concern. Tobacco stripping underway. Tillage of soils continued. Preparing soils, seeding winter wheat continued. Wheat seeding made good progress, but still behind normal. Precipitation averaged 0.03 to 3.20 inches. Temperatures averaged 5E below to 4E above normal. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 90% mature, 96% 1999, 84% avg. Tobacco harvest is virtually complete. Major activities: Hauling grain to market, tilling soils, seeding winter wheat, equipment repair, hauling manure, caring for livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil 32% very short, 37% short, 27% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 44% very short, 39% short, 17% adequate. Last week's moisture was welcomed, but additional rain is needed this fall. All areas received rain, though it was less than 2 inches, not enough to stop harvest progress for very long. Corn 53% harvested, 29% 1999, 18% avg. Percent moisture of all field corn 17% avg.; 15%

harvested, Dry weather, low moisture levels will mean a quick finish on corn harvest. Corn lodging, stalk rot problems continue, but are declining as the crop is harvested. Soybeans 76% harvested, 57% 1999, 50% avg. Winter wheat 65% planted, 54% 1999, 54% avg. Fertilizer 4% application, 0% 1999, 2% avg. Fall 5% tillage, 0% 1999, 3% avg. Range, pasture feed 20% very poor, 21% poor, 33% fair, 22% good, 4% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 41% very short, 42% short, 17% adequate. Subsoil moisture 51% very short, 38% short, 11% adequate. Winter wheat seedings still behind normal. Sunflower bracts 100% yellow, 97% 1999, 95% dry-down, 79% 1999, 64% harvest, 19% 1999. Alfalfa 84% 4th cutting, 98% 1999.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 4% very short, 20% short, 71% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 24% short, 63% adequate, 4% surplus. Near normal temperatures. Rainfall was below normal. Wheat 20% seeded, 16% 1999, 20% avg. Burley 7% stripped, 4% 1999. Housed tobacco 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil moisture 24% very short, 32% short, 40% adequate, 4% surplus. Cotton harvest continued. Hay 98% final cutting, 95% 1999, 94% avg. Pecans 3% harvested, 6% 1999, 4% avg. Soybeans 100% leaves turning, 100% 1999, 96% avg. Soybean harvest continued. Sugarcane 3% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 9% excellent; 100% planted, 100% 1999, 93% avg.; 15% harvested, 13% 1999, 6% avg. Sugarcane harvest was slow in some areas late in the week due to rain. Sweet Potatoes 56% harvested, 72% 1999, 62% avg. Rain during the week was beneficial to the sweet potato harvest. Many sweet potato growers were waiting for more moisture to continue harvesting. Wheat 9% planted, 5% 1999, 11% avg. Wheat producers were busy with pre-planting work, while some planting has already begun. Livestock 4% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Vegetables 16% very poor, 32% poor, 41% fair, 11% good.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 3% short, 94% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 3% short, 87% adequate, 8% surplus. Soybeans 80% turned, 73% 1999, 80% avg.; 49% shedding leaves, 50% 1999, 59% avg. Sorghum 95% turning color, 94% 1999, 92% avg.; 50% mature, 59% 1999, 69% avg.; 30% harvested, 27% 1999, 26% avg. Field corn 96% mature, 94% 1999, 94% avg.; 37% harvested for grain, 60% 1999, 52% avg.; 86% harvested for silage, 88% 1999, 89% avg. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 53% good, 30% excellent. Corn 1% poor, 3% fair, 53% good, 43% excellent. Soybean 1% very poor, 6% poor, 14% fair, 54% good, 25% excellent. All hay supplies 2% short, 80% adequate, 18% surplus. Hay crop harvest 69% 4th cutting cut, 80% 1999, 68% avg.; Alfalfa 80% 4th cutting cut, 65% 1999, 79% avg.; 20% 5th cutting cut, 21% 1999, 16% avg. Comments: Frost and snow flurries were reported in some western areas of the state on Sat. and Sun. Most farmers are delaying the final cutting of alfalfa until frosting.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 3% short, 65% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 11% short, 72% adequate, 16% surplus. All Hay 0% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Corn 3% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Drybeans 7% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Soybeans 3% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 4% excellent. All Hay 91% 3rd cutting, 100% 1999, 97% avg.; 43% 4th cutting, 68% 1999, 49% avg. Corn 97% dent, 100% 1999, 97% avg. 96% shedding leaves, 100% 1999, 100% avg.; 96% mature, 100% 1999, 97% avg. Drybeans 82% harvested, 99% 1999, 85% avg. Silage 78% harvested, 96% 1999, 83% avg. Soybeans 95% turning leaves, 100% 1999, 99% avg.; 53 mature%, 99% 1999, 76% avg. In southern Lower Peninsula, light patchy frost finally arrived many areas while other areas escaped a first frost, remained slightly above freezing. At this stage, most growers welcomed frost to help dry down crops for harvest. State received significant precipitation. Early snowfall of up to 15 inches recorded Upper Peninsula. District precipitation for week ranged from 0.34 central Lower Peninsula to 1.69 southwest Lower Peninsula. Temperatures again below normal statewide. Cool, wet weather conditions hampered some farm activities. Overall, corn still looking good, but some areas still need more warm weather. Reports of some corn fields topping out with wind, leaving ear and bottom stalk still standing. Frost hurt some immature corn. Corn harvested for silage over three-fourths completed. Quality of soybeans reported as lower than normal some wet areas. Dry bean harvesting activities increased, with more than 80% of crop now harvested. Third cutting of alfalfa nearing completion. Sugarbeet harvest continued on a limited basis, with full harvest waiting for cooler conditions. Quality continued to look good. Harvest of winter squash for processing full swing. Processing carrot harvest continued. Apple harvest continued for Red Delicious, Jonathon, Cortland varieties. Harvest nearly complete southwestern counties. Harvest of Concord grapes full swing.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 31% very short, 26% short, 38% adequate, 5% surplus. Soybeans 10% moisture content, 12% 1999, 12% avg.; 39% stubble plowed, 25% 1999, 27% avg. Corn 19% moisture content, 21% 1999, 24% avg.; 8% stubble worked, 9% 1999, 6% avg. Potatoes 86% harvested, 67% 1999, 72% avg. Grain/hay 82% stubble plowed, 78% 1999, 81% avg. Dry beans 88% harvested, 72% 1999, 83% avg. Pasture feed 10% very poor, 21% poor, 26% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 9% excellent. Sugarbeets 0% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 49% good, 19% excellent. The first snowfalls of the season occurred in the Northwest as temperatures fell below normal late in the week. The central portion of the state continues to have short to very short topsoil moisture conditions. Moisture content of soybeans, corn is below average. Producers are delaying or canceling fall tillage because of dry hard soils. Corn stalk rot is causing lodging, leading to harvest difficulties.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil moisture 46% very short, 34% short, 20% adequate. Hay (Warm Season) 93% harvested, 96% 1999, 99% avg. Cattle 4% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 62% harvested, 57% 1999, 57% avg. Wheat 11% planted, 15% 1999, 19% avg.; 2% emerged, 6% 1999, 4% avg.; 3% very poor, 56% poor, 23% fair, 18% good. Pasture 41%, very poor, 26% poor, 21% fair, 12% good. Rain fell across much of the state, but not enough relieve the drought conditions. Farmers in areas that didn't receive any rain are hoping to receive some soon so that their winter crops can begin the emergence process.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 23% very short, 25% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Harvesting of corn, soybeans, sorghum continues at a record pace. Widespread killing frost occurred around the weekend. The weekly precipitation averaged 0.89 inch, varying from 0.30 inch in the west-central and southwest, to 1.89 inches northeast. Corn harvested ranged from 73% northeast to 80% or more in all other areas, including 100% in southern districts. Soybean harvest ranged from 28% southwest and 35% southeast, to 60% north-central and 67% west-central districts. Sorghum harvested varied from 36% north-central district to 94% in southern third of State. Winter wheat seeding at 25% complete is slightly ahead of normal, while emergence is nearly the same as normal, with dry weather being a limiting factor in some areas. Pastures 29% very poor, 31% poor, 25% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Supplemental hay feeding is common where pastures are poorest in the west-central and southwest districts. Many stock ponds are low on water in the same areas.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 37% very short, 50% short, 13% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 54% very short, 40% short, 6% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 87% harvested for silage, 92% 1999, 93% avg. Dry 97% beans harvested, 94% 1999, 96% avg. Potatoes 43% harvested, 61% 1999, 42% avg. Cattle, calves moved from 70% summer ranges, 58% 1999, 44% avg. Sheep, lambs moved from 72% summer ranges, 59% 1999, 50% avg. Cooler temperatures the past week slowed down harvest activities throughout the state. There were a few reports of some frost damage to crops, however, the extent of this damage has not yet been determined. A portion of the winter wheat producers are still considering seeding winter wheat if more moisture is received, conditions permit. However, some producers have decided to plant spring grains instead. The continued pasture, range feed shortages have led some producers to ship their livestock earlier than usual. Many ranchers have already started feeding hay to their livestock. The southeastern portions of the state are reporting that there is no green regrowth, this is a concern in regards to forage quality, animal nutrition.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 50% very short, 35% short, 15% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 78% very short, 18% short, 4% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures for the week averaged 6 to 10° below normals with record lows set. Precipitation was received mainly in eastern half of state with amounts often less than .5 inch. Wheat 94% seeding, 96% 1999, 93% avg.; 67% emerged, 74% 1999, 71% avg. Corn 66% harvested, 28% 1999, 20% avg. Soybeans 66% harvested, 53% 1999, 40% avg.; Sorghum 73% harvested, 17% 1999, 14% avg. Pasture, range feed 59% very poor, 25% poor, 13% fair, 3% good. Some producers were moving cattle to harvested stalk fields as soon as harvested to supplement for poor forage sources. Producers also baling soybean, corn stover for winter feed. In Southwest, producers looking for feed to buy for winter. Killing frost occurred last week across the State.

NEVADA: Las Vegas received an infrequent rain during the week with 0.11 inch at the airport; no rain fell in the North. Warm, mild weather was common in the South and West, while the East was somewhat colder. Elko had overnight low temperatures of 15° on two days. Fourth cutting of alfalfa continued, nearing completion, although heavy due some mornings slowed baling. Hay shipping was very active. Swathing of alfalfa seed was nearly completed. Seeding of new alfalfa fields well along. Small grain seeding ongoing. Potato digging continued in full swing. Corn chopping for green feed continued. Mint cutting was completed. Garlic planting continued.

Cow movement to Fall pastures underway. Calf sorting, marketing underway. Main farm, ranch activities: Alfalfa hay harvest, potato harvest, corn chopping, field preparation, fall planting, irrigation. Livestock gathering, sorting, marketing.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 5% short, 83% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% short, 88% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture feed 10% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 17% excellent. Maine potatoes 80% harvested, 75% 1999, 80% avg.; condition good. Rhode Island potatoes 85% harvested, 90% 1999, 85% avg.; condition good to excellent. Massachusetts potatoes 90% harvested, 85% 1999, 85% avg.; condition fair to good. Oats in Maine 95% harvested, 99% 1999, 95% avg.; condition good to fair. Barley in Maine 99% harvested, 100% 1999, 95% avg.; condition good to fair. Silage corn 60% harvested, 90% 1999, 70% avg.; condition good to fair. Crop Hay 95% 2nd harvested, 95% 1999, 95% avg.; condition good to fair. Crop Hay 90% 3rd harvested, 85% 1999, 80% avg.; condition good. Apples 80% harvested, 75% 1999, 75% avg.; fruit size avg, condition good to fair. Pears 70% harvested, 60% 1999, 80% avg, fruit size avg, condition fair to good. Cranberries 35% harvested, 45% 1999, 45% avg, fruit size avg, condition good. Cool temperatures persisted throughout the week with rain, the first signs of snow hitting the New England area by week's end. Major farm activities included: Harvesting cranberries, potatoes, corn silage, apples, pears, pumpkins, squash; making hay; spreading lime; pruning blueberry fields; pulling plastic mulch, tomato stakes; disking fields; planting cover crops.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil 91% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn 95% mature, 29% harvested, 85% good, 15% excellent. Soybeans 88% dropping leaves, 17% harvested, 63% good, 37% excellent. Corn silage harvest was at full speed in some areas. Corn continued to dry down slowly. Dry, cold weather conditions should speed up leaf drop on soybean plants. Hay harvest continued in some fields, complete in other localities. Producers harvested fall vegetables where conditions allowed. Vegetable crop condition was rated mostly good to fair. Some fields were seeded with wheat, other winter cover crops where planting conditions allowed. Disease problems were reported in some tomato fields. Disease pressure on pumpkins was high in some central state fields. Pepper harvest continued with harvest half complete in some areas. Late planted cucumber fields were harvested in southern portions of the state. Apple harvest was winding down in southern state.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil 66% very short, 26% short, 8% adequate. It was a week of contrast across state. Early in the week a warm, dry airmass resulted in temperatures well above seasonal averages. However, a cold front moved into the northeast corner of the state on Wednesday followed by a stronger front later in the week. By the weekend moisture from hurricane Keith combined with an upper level disturbance resulting in much cooler temperatures, additional precipitation. For the week temperatures averaged below seasonal levels across the east, were just above seasonal levels in the southwest. Farmers were busy harvesting chile, cotton, corn, peanuts. Total sorghum condition was basically unchanged from last week with 58% very poor, 27% poor, 7% fair, 7% good, 1% excellent. Corn remained in mostly fair to good condition, with 85% of the crop harvested. Peanuts continued in fair to good condition, with harvest 40% complete. Alfalfa was reported in mostly fair to good condition. Cotton was in fair to excellent condition with harvest 15% complete. The chile crop was in mostly fair to good condition, with green chile harvest virtually complete. Ranchers were contracting their winter feed, weaning calves, culling herds. Cattle, sheep conditions remained in mostly poor to good condition. Pasture, range feed 40% very poor, 30% poor, 25% fair, 4% good, 1% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 4.8. Soil moisture 63% adequate, 37% surplus. Pasture feed 85% good, 15% excellent. Corn 20% poor, 40% fair, 40% good. Silage corn 49% harvested, 90% 1999, 73% avg. Grain corn harvest limited, 12% avg progress. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 87% finished, 99% 1999, 93% avg. Apple harvest continued at a rapid pace. Warmer weather aided grape ripening. Harvest continued. Lake Erie Concord grapes 50% harvested. Vegetable harvests wound down. Onion grading, packing continued.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Farmers took advantage after consecutive weeks of limiting conditions. Warm, dry weather dominated the week in state. Weather was favorable for drying excess soil moisture, though the statewide soil moisture rating of 2% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus is reflective of the ample moisture received throughout September. High temperatures in the mid to upper 80's, widely scattered light rainfall in the Coastal Plain was ideal for harvest, late season crop development. Farmers focused on harvest, but only minimal gains were made in corn, cotton. Producers of peanuts, sorghum, sweetpotatoes made good harvest progress while only isolated areas have tobacco left in the field. Phenologically, the weather complimented cotton boll opening, soybean leaf dropping. Cotton farmers concentrated on spraying defoliant in hopes of continued weather conducive

for harvesting. Small grain plantings have moved along nicely although wheat is running behind schedule due to the focus on other field activities.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5. Topsoil 15% very short, 21% short, 61% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 22% short, 59% adequate, 5% surplus. Producers made good progress on row crop harvest, fieldwork due to favorable weather during the week. Dry bean development 96% cut, 90% 1999, 95% avg.; 86% combined, 79% 1999, 88% avg. Flaxseed 97% combined, 84% 1999, 89% avg. Potatoes 95% dug, 87% 1999, 85% avg. Sunflowers 97% bracts brown, 86% 1999, 95% avg.; 13% combined, 5% 1999, 17% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Pasture, range feeds 12% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Stockwater 8% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate, 3% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6 days. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 64% adequate, 34% surplus. Fall, winter apples 68% harvested, 68% 1999. Alfalfa hay 76% 4th cutting, 93% 1999. Corn 86% mature, 97% 1999, 75% avg.; 14% harvested for grain, 37% 1999, 16% avg.; 88% harvested for silage, 91% 1999, 70% avg. Grapes 87% harvested, 79% 1999. Other hay 89% 3rd cutting, 99% 1999, 92% avg. Potatoes 95% harvested, 98% 1999, 83% avg. Processing tomatoes 96% harvested, 98% 1999, 95% avg. Soybeans 94% dropping leaves, 100% 1999, 94% avg.; 79% mature, 99% 1999, 38% harvested, 67% 1999, 44% avg. Tobacco 11% stripped, 3% 1999. Winter wheat 3% emerged, 8% 1999, 7% avg.; 43% planted, 53% 1999, 41% avg. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 48% good, 24% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 19% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans 3% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 19% excellent. Activities for the week included: Harvesting corn, soybeans; chopping silage; planting winter wheat; harvesting fruit, vegetables; preparing equipment for harvest; shelling corn; cleaning grain bins; hauling grain; spraying weeds; making hay; spreading lime, fertilizer; cutting firewood; constructing grain storage facilities; checking, repairing fences. Reported weed pressures included giant ragweed, johnsongrass, lambsquarters, yellow foxtail, morning glory. Reported insects included Japanese beetles, yellow jackets, corn borers, earworms, aphids, squash bugs, cucumber beetles. Reported corn diseases included diplodia ear rot, stalk rot, mold. Many reporters mentioned problems with corn lodging. Other diseases reported were white mold on soybeans, rust in sweet corn, mildew on pumpkins. Several reporters mentioned problems with the corn crop lodging. Excessive wind, rain, disease, poor stalk quality were cited as possible causes. Livestock were reported in good to excellent condition. Producers in the Southeast district are selling calves, feeding out lambs. In the Northeast Hills district, livestock producers are weaning, selling feeder calves. Pasture feeds remain in mostly good condition. Some pastures are under stress from continuous grazing in areas such as the Central Hills district. However, much pasture stress has been relieved by cool temperatures, adequate rainfall.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 76% very short, 21% short, 3% adequate. Subsoil moisture 61% very short, 29% short, 10% adequate. Wheat 90% seedbed prepared, 86% last week, 99% 1999, 93% avg. Oats 79% seedbed prepared, 72% last week, 99% 1999, 90% avg.; 14% planted, 12% last week, 31% 1999, 38% avg.; 1% emerged, n/a last week, 7% 1999, 7% avg. Rye 83% seedbed prepared, 80% last week, 97% 1999, 87% avg.; 26% planted, 18% last week, 83% 1999, 54% avg.; 5% emerged, n/a last week, 46% 1999, 28% avg. Corn 95% harvested, 88% last week, 92% 1999, 82% avg. Sorghum 14% very poor, 31% poor, 30% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent, 96% coloring, 92% last week, 99% 1999, 96% avg. Soybeans 78% mature, 69% last week, 70% 1999, 72% avg.; 57% harvested, 53% last week, 38% 1999, 31% avg. Peanuts 14% very poor, 26% poor, 39% fair, 18% good, 3% excellent, 69% mature, 50% last week, 55% 1999, 63% avg.; 19% combined, 8% last week, 10% 1999, 7% avg. Alfalfa Hay 17% very poor, 32% poor, 38% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent, 85% 4th cutting, 77% last week, 84% 1999, 84% avg.; 5th 46% cutting, 34% last week, 19% 1999, 21% avg. Other Hay 23% very poor, 27% poor, 31% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent, 81% 2nd cutting, 78% last week, 73% 1999, 74% avg. Livestock 3% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent; Cattle auctions reported slightly above average marketings for the week. Prices for all feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$.50 to \$1.00 per cwt. lower than the preceeding week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 17% very short, 45% short, 38% adequate. Subsoil 12% very short, 45% short, 43% adequate. Winter Wheat 47% planted, 4% 1999, 40% avg.; 17% emerged, 1% 1999, 17% avg. Barley 21% planted, 20% 1999, 17% avg. Range, pasture 2% very poor, 25% poor, 32% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent. Activities: Fall field preparation, planting continued state wide. Rain over weekend welcomed to help fall seeded grains. Hay harvest winding down. Winter wheat continued to be seeded, many areas seeing emergence. Barley planted in eastern state while field corn neared end of silage making in west. In Curry county, Easter lily growers harvested commercial size bulbs; some being shipped. In Jackson, Josephine counties, greenhouses still busy cleaning up, getting ready for holiday season. Nurseries worked with items for fall

planting, trees, shrubs. Some late planted sweet corn still being picked, mostly for processors. Pumpkins ready, many patches have opened. Salad vegetables remain in good supply. Tomatoes, melons, winter squash being harvested. Truck gardens are starting to wind down. Most fall starts for vegetables are now out for sale. Onions are in, being processed. Carrots are good. Harvesting of potatoes in full swing in Umatilla county, 50% completed in Klamath county, 70% completed in Baker county, harvest under way in Union county. Onion harvest in full swing in Eastern State. In Hood River, D'Anjou pear harvest winding down while some winter pears remained for harvest in upper valley. In southern State, last of pears harvested while grape harvest began. Caneberry harvest in progress in southern coastal region. Hazelnut harvest began, walnuts in hull. Range, pastures vary considerably over State from very poor in extreme Southwest to good to excellent in Klamath county. Generally, pastures are poor to fair in counties in northern, central counties, fair to good in high desert areas of southeast. Weaning, pregnancy checking, gathering stock off forests continued. Cows are being brought in & calves are weaned. Some dry cows being turned out on winter pasture. Most stock down on meadow hay regrowth, rest will be moving soon.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 4.3. Soil moisture 5% very short, 7% short, 74% adequate, 14% surplus. Fall 48% plowing, 58% 1999, 57% avg. Corn 90% dent, 91% 1999, 93% avg.; 50% mature, 62% 1999, 67% avg.; 12% harvested, 19% 1999, 19% avg.; 78% silage, 89% 1999, 78% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 48% good, 31% excellent. Barley 55% planted, 64% 1999, 63% avg.; 35% emerged, 41% 1999, avg not available. Winter wheat 31% planted, 32% 1999, 39% avg.; 17% emerged, 24% 1999, avg not available. Soybean crop 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 46% good, 33% excellent. Potatoes 81% harvested, 75% 1999, 70% avg. Apples 78% harvested, 53% 1999, 62% avg. Grapes 65% harvested, 63% 1999, 60% avg. Alfalfa 92% 3rd cutting, 93% 1999, 91% avg.; 73% 4th cutting, 69% 1999, 59% avg. Timothy clover 98% 2nd cutting, 93% 1999, 97% avg. Quality of hay made 4% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Activities include: Harvesting corn, corn silage, apples, grapes, fall vegetables, potatoes; machinery maintenance; filling silos; spreading lime, fertilizers; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; fixing fences; making hay, haylage; fall plowing; seeding fall crops.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Soil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 64% adequate, 15% surplus. Apples 66% harvested, 67% 1999, 75% avg.; 71% fair, 29% good. Barley 28% planted, 18% 1999, 14% avg.; 17% emerged, 9% 1999, 9% avg. Corn 96% harvested, 100% 1999, 98% avg. Cotton 82% bolls opened, 85% 1999, 86% avg.; 17% harvested, 20% 1999, 24% avg.; 1% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Livestock 1% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Oats 17% planted, 17% 1999, 19% avg.; 9% emerged, 9% 1999, 11% avg. Peanuts 39% harvested, 25% 1999, 40% avg.; 6% poor, 41% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Pecans 10% harvested, 4% 1999, 7% avg.; 12% poor, 68% fair, 20% good. Rye 24% planted, 24% 1999, 26% avg.; 10% emerged, 15% 1999, 15% avg. Sorghum 100% turned color, 100% 1999, 100% avg.; 89% matured, 84% 1999, 89% avg.; 61% harvested, 59% 1999, 62% avg.; 13% poor, 46% fair, 41% good. Soybeans 100% pods set, 99% 1999, 100% avg.; 49% turned color, 55% 1999, 49% avg.; 19% dropped, 23% 1999, 19% avg.; 10% matured, 11% 1999, 10% avg.; 5% harvested, 5% 1999, 3% avg.; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 48% harvested, 28% 1999, 34% avg.; 7% very poor, 37% poor, 43% fair, 13% good. Tobacco 100% harvested, 100% 1999, 100% avg.; 92% stalks destroyed, 90% 1999, 89% avg. Winter Grazing 43% planted, 41% 1999, 43% avg.; 27% emerged, 27% 1999, 29% avg. Winter Wheat 10% planted, 10% 1999, 12% avg.; 6% emerged, 5% 1999, 4% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil 28% very short, 45% short, 27% adequate. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 41% short, 28% adequate. Feed supplies 5% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 24% very short, 31% short, 42% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter Rye 87% planted, 86% 1999, 91% avg.; 65% emerged, 64% 1999, 73% avg. Corn silage 97% harvested, 94% 1999, 88% avg. Soybeans 98% mature, 81% 1999, 86% avg. Sorghum 43% harvested-grain, 18% 1999, 17% avg.; 80% silage harvested, 68% 1999, 71% avg. Sunflower 5% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 10% excellent, 100% bracts yellow, 90% 1999, 97% avg.; 93% mature, 68% 1999, 84% avg.; 45% harvested, 14% 1999, 23% avg. Alfalfa hay 11% very poor, 23% poor, 34% fair, 28% good, 4% excellent, 93% 3rd cutting harvested, 87% 1999, NA% avg. Range, Pasture 11% very poor, 23% poor, 36% fair, 24% good, 6% excellent. Cattle 1% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, 22% excellent. Sheep 2% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 25% excellent. Two nights of near record cold brought to an end this year's growing season. Despite midweek rains, row crop harvest moved further ahead of avg. Rain helped settle dust, there were no reported illnesses due to water quality problems. However, there were several reports of ranchers moving cattle to water, weaning, selling calves earlier than normal due to lack of water.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 10% very short, 34% short, 56% adequate. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 41% short, 33%

adequate, 1% surplus. Pastures 12% very poor, 23% poor, 40% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Burley 24% stripped, 15% 1999, 16% avg. Winter wheat 14% seeded, 8% 1999, 15% avg. Weather across the State last week was characterized by extremes in temperature. The first half of the week saw above normal temperatures throughout much of the State, while the weekend was characterized by temperatures well below normal. Record breaking lows were reported in several locations. Producers took advantage of mostly dry conditions last week, continued making good progress with crop harvest. In addition to harvesting activities, many farmers were busy preparing fields, seeding winter wheat. Recent rains have provided the crop with much needed moisture.

TEXAS: Freezing temperatures with ice covered portions of the Plains, Trans Pecos areas while southern areas received rain as the result of tropical moisture. Many areas experienced record lows as a result of the cold front that crossed the entire state. Land preparation and remaining harvest was slowed or halted across the state as a result of these conditions. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued in most areas as dry conditions continued and in areas that received earlier moisture little relief was noticed as colder temperatures have prevented pasture regrowth. Water available to livestock continued to be depleted in most locations and hauling water became unnecessary for some remaining producers as their herds have been sold. Breathing problems and pneumonia continued to increase in livestock as a result of the dry conditions, extremes in temperatures have caused further stress. Field Crops: Small Grains: Dry planting of wheat, oats continued to move ahead in most locations across the state. However many producers in the dryer areas continue to wait for favorable moisture before planting. In areas where earlier showers fell some dryland emergence has occurred but seedling death became evident in some locations as temperatures increased, depleted the available moisture. Losses from green Bugs, army worms continued in some locations. Corn: Harvest on the Plains continued but, was winding down. Good yields occurred in some irrigated locations but generally low water supplies held production down. Most dryland corn was generally considered a disaster, baling continued in some locations. Cotton: Progress continued across, Plains but, was slowed in some locations by light rain showers. Harvest aids were curtailed in some locations as freezing temperatures will increase plant defoliation, maturity continued to be improved with the aid of an earlier frost. Boll drop continued as conditions remained dry some dry land fields were plowed as adjusters zeroed them out. Boll weevil, activity continued in some of the same locations. Cotton 44% of normal compared with 60% 1999. Rice: Harvest began for the second crop in some locations. The remainder of the ratoon crop looks good, adequate yields are expected. Sorghum: Harvest of early planted sorghum continued in areas that have not been zeroed out, late planted sorghum ranged from flowering to dough stages across the Plains. The continued dry conditions, the cold temperatures will hasten maturity of remaining sorghum. Irrigated acres accounted for the majority of the harvest in progress. Peanuts: Harvest continued across the state. Yield potential was satisfactory but generally lower on irrigated peanuts while the dryland crop was a failure in most areas. Irrigation continued for some growers and recent rains in southern areas could benefit some late fields in these areas. Peanut 50% of normal compared with 82% 1999. Soybeans: Harvest continued in areas with remaining mature beans. Irrigated beans continued to be the most productive, most remaining dryland beans have been either harvested or plowed or baled. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans Rio Grande Valley, land preparation was generally on hold as widespread tropical moisture brought rains to region. San Antonio-Winter Garden, planting of some vegetables continued on a limited bases, generally only where irrigation was available. The rain showers that fell in some locations should improve land preparation, planting efforts. East State, fall planting continued in isolated locations as recent rainfall has helped some areas. Planting, land preparation was halted in some areas as a result of rain, especially in late week. Sweet potato harvest continued but, yields were generally reduced. High Plains, colder temperatures slowed harvest for remaining watermelons, pumpkins and carrots in late week. Yields remained variable. Land preparation moved ahead but slow as generally dry conditions continued. Pecans: Harvest moved ahead but, remained on limited basis in some areas, in other areas pecans continued to make progress where irrigation was possible. Shuck split began in some other locations on early maturing varieties, nut drop continued where irrigation was not possible. In many areas the nuts are not filled out as water has been short most of the growing season. Range, Livestock: Recent rainfall in Eastern, Southern areas continued to aid in pasture improvement, however the lowering temperatures will result in pasture dormancy in some of these same areas. Generally remaining areas continued to suffer from the drought conditions and prospects of winter pasture remained unfavorable. Freezing temperatures, ice brought further stress to remaining livestock across portions of the Plains an Trans Pecos areas. Supplemental feeding continued across the state, herd reduction remained necessary for many producers. Additional hay supplies continued to be more costly for producers with shortages.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 12% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 40% short, 38% adequate. Winter wheat 79% planted, 79% 1999, 85% avg.; 28% emerged,

37% 1999, 50% 5-yr avg.; 86% in dent stage, 79% 1999, 75% avg. Corn 65% mature, 54% 1999, 50% avg.; 10% harvested for grain, 4% 1999, 8% avg.; 88% harvested for silage, 82% 1999, 70% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 53% good, 25% excellent. Alfalfa hay 77% 4th cutting, 62% 1999, 55% avg. Alfalfa seed 70% harvested, 41% 1999, 54% avg. Onions 80% harvested, 77% 1999, 73% avg. Potatoes 29% harvested, 54% 1999, 50% 5-yr avg. Cattle moved from 71% summer range, 52% 1999, 54% avg. Sheep/lambs moved from 80% summer range, 58% 1999, 59% avg. Apples 67% picked, 62% 1999, 47% avg. Range, pasture 16% very poor, 43% poor, 33% fair, 8% good. Irrigation water supplies 40% very short, 27% short, 33% adequate. Stock water supplies 12% very short, 37% short, 51% adequate. Major farm, ranch activities included: Harvesting corn silage, grain, potatoes, onions, hay. The mild weather has allowed harvesting, soil preparation to continue.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 4% short, 89% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn harvest lags behind 1999, the average while soybean harvest is ahead. Some areas saw first frost over the weekend. Hay 16% fair, 69% good, 15% excellent; 96% 2nd cut, 92% 1999, 98% 5-yr avg.; 73% 3rd cut, 59% 1999, 74% 5-yr avg. Corn 5% fair, 60% good, 35% excellent; 95% denting, 97% 1999, 90% 5-yr avg.; 79% mature, 77% 1999, 82% 5-yr avg.; 12% harvested, 33% 1999, 39% 5-yr avg. Soybean 13% fair, 47% good, 40% excellent; 84% dropping leaves, 89% 1999, 93% 5-yr avg.; 44% harvested for grain, 16% 1999, 16% 5-yr avg. Wheat 50% planted, 16% 1999, 33% 5-yr avg. Apple 9% poor, 9% fair, 55% good, 27% excellent; 34% harvested, 60% 1999. Cattle 10% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Sheep 17% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 9% very short, 31% short, 58% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 39% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 88% planted, 83% 1999, 85% avg.; 63% emerged, 62% 1999, 66% avg. Winter wheat seeding was nearly completed with some early seeded fields being replanted due to soil crusting caused by September rainfall. Potatoes 69% harvested, 79% 1999, 67% avg. Potatoes harvest continued under ideal conditions in the Columbia Basin. Alfalfa hay 100% 3rd cutting, 100% 1999, 100% avg. Hay, roughage, 93% adequate, 7% surplus. Range, Pasture 42% poor, 32% fair, 26% good. Ranchers began to move cattle from mountain rangeland to valley pastures. Apple harvest continued with nearly 50% of the Red Delicious crop harvested. Apple producers were concerned about the short labor supply available to pick this years crop. Frost was a problem in the vineyards, causing grape harvest to continue under a sense of urgency. Cranberry harvest was well underway. Corn harvested for silage, corn harvested for grain, sweet corn, dry bean harvests continued. Hop harvest was completed.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 4% short, 89% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn harvest lags behind 1999, the average while soybean harvest is ahead. Some areas saw first frost over the weekend. Hay 16% fair, 69% good, 15% excellent; 96% 2nd cut, 92% 1999, 98% 5-yr avg.; 73% 3rd cut, 59% 1999, 74% 5-yr avg. Corn 5% fair, 60% good, 35% excellent; 95% denting, 97% 1999, 90% 5-yr avg.; 79% mature, 77% 1999, 82% 5-yr avg.; 12% harvested, 33% 1999, 39% 5-yr avg. Soybean 13% fair, 47% good, 40% excellent; 84% dropping leaves, 89% 1999, 93% 5-yr avg.; 44% harvested for grain, 16% 1999, 16% 5-yr avg. Wheat 50% planted, 16% 1999, 33% 5-yr avg. Apple 9% poor, 9% fair, 55% good, 27% excellent; 34% harvested, 60% 1999. Cattle 10% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Sheep 17% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil moisture 4% very short, 11% short, 74% adequate, and 11% surplus. The week was dry across the state. Throughout the state there were several reports of corn and soybeans needing more heat units to reach full maturity. The southeast section of the state has yet to report a killing frost. Winter wheat is well under way across the state. Fourth crop hay: 67% 2000, 60% 1999. Fall tillage: 13% 2000, 21% 1999, 16% avg. Pasture feed condition: 6% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, and 4% excellent.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 18% very short, 62% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 60% short, 9% adequate. Winter wheat 95% planted for 2001, 99% 1999, 100% avg.; 86% emerged, 93% 1999, 92% avg.; 12% poor, 42% fair, 46% good. Corn 84% mature, 89% 1999, 92% avg.; 13% harvested, 4% 1999, 14% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 4% fair, 88% good, 4% excellent. Dry beans 91% combined, 91% 1999, 93% avg. Sugarbeets 28% harvested, 34% 1999, 25% avg.; 1% poor, 7% fair, 85% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 84% 3rd cutting, 83% 1999, 78% avg. Range, pasture feed 33% very poor, 41% poor, 22% fair, 4% good. Cattle moved from 78% summer ranges, 68% 1999, 57% avg. Sheep moved from 77% summer ranges, 78% 1999, 64% avg. Stock water supplies 36% very short, 40% short, 24% adequate. Livestock in fair to good condition. Warm days, cool nights.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 1 - 7, 2000

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Moderate to heavy rain persisted in south-central Europe, stalling summer crop harvesting and delaying winter grain planting.

AUSTRALIA: Warm, dry weather stressed immature winter crops.

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably warm, dry weather in Ukraine and southern Russia helped fieldwork for corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting and winter wheat planting.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Several days of dry weather helped spring grain harvesting advance toward completion in Kazakhstan and Russia.

EASTERN ASIA: Drier weather in the North China Plain spurred winter wheat planting.

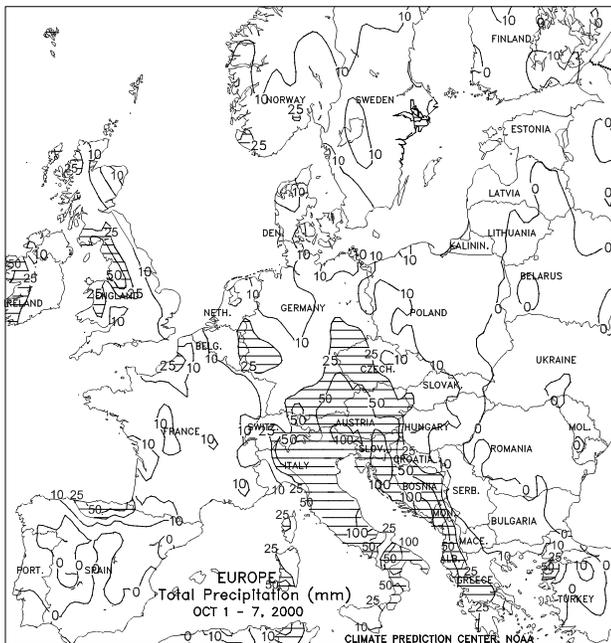
SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers lingered over southern and eastern India, but heat and dryness hastened crop maturity elsewhere.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: The retreating monsoon brought widespread showers to southern areas, while scattered showers fell to the north.

SOUTH AFRICA: Corn and sunflower planting was underway.

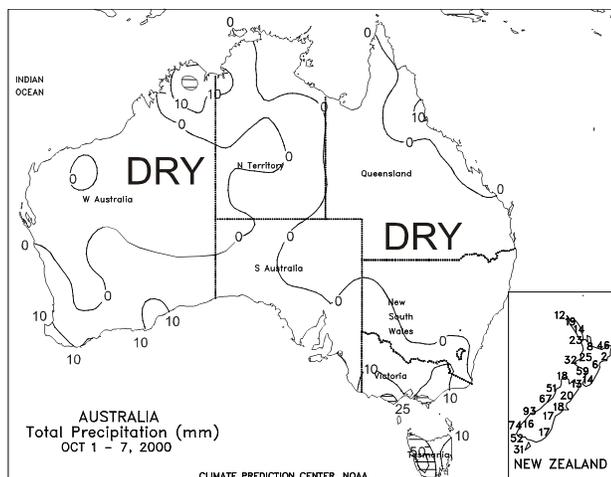
SOUTH AMERICA: Widespread soaking rain spread from central Argentina northward into south-central Brazil, boosting topsoil moisture for summer crop planting.

MEXICO: Hurricane Keith struck northeastern Mexico, halting fieldwork, but easing long-term drought and aiding fall-sown crops.



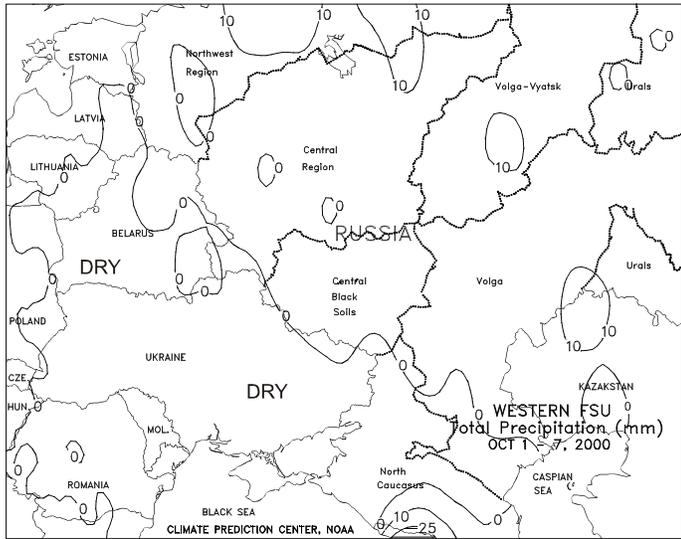
EUROPE

Scattered showers (4-18 mm, locally near 40 mm) fell across England, France, the Benelux countries, northern Germany, and Scandinavia, causing some minor delays in corn and sugar beet harvesting, but allowing winter wheat and barley planting to progress. Farther south, dry weather dominated all but the extreme north-central Iberian peninsula, allowing for uninterrupted summer crop harvesting. In contrast, moderate to heavy rain (25-75 mm, locally near 170 mm) fell throughout Italy, southern Germany, Austria, and the western Balkans, stalling summer crop harvesting and delaying winter grain planting. Flooding was reported in several parts of Italy, and was likely occurring in the western Balkans as well. Elsewhere in eastern Europe, showers (10-36 mm) hampered cotton maturation and harvesting across Greece, while dry weather covered Romania and Bulgaria, further delaying winter grain planting. In Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, light showers (2-12 mm, locally near 22 mm) likely had little effect on summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. Temperatures across eastern Europe averaged above normal, ranging from 2 to 5 degrees C above normal from Scandinavia, eastern Germany, and Poland southward through the northern Balkans. Elsewhere in Europe, temperatures averaged near normal.



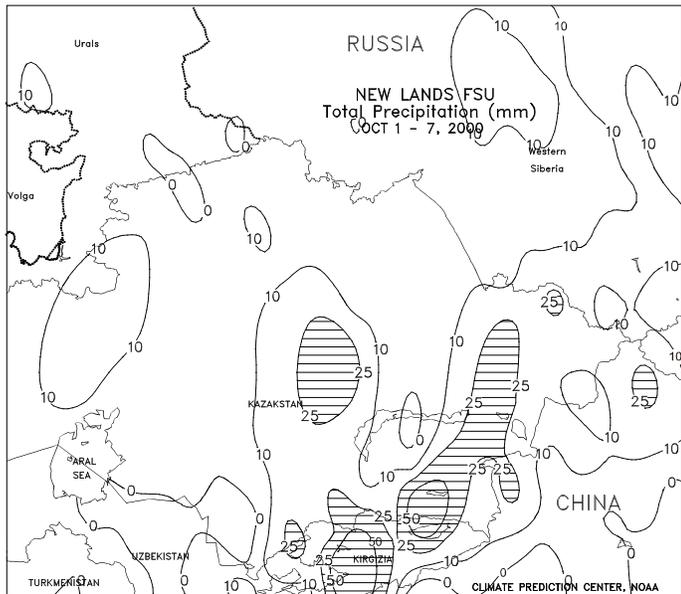
AUSTRALIA

Mostly dry, warm weather dominated the main agricultural districts. In Western Australia, highs reached the low to mid 30's degrees C, stressing immature grains and hastening winter crop maturity. Temperatures were more seasonable in northern sections of New South Wales, but the continued lack of available soil moisture further reduced the yield potential of filling grains and oilseeds. The dryness has also restricted planting of sorghum and upland cotton. Winter crop harvesting was advancing in the more northerly winter crop areas (southern Queensland into northernmost New South Wales), while in the southeast (South Australia to southern New South Wales), light showers (10 mm or less) maintained generally favorable conditions for winter crop development. In New Zealand, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) benefited the main agricultural districts.



FSU-WESTERN

In Ukraine and southern Russia (North Caucasus, lower Volga Valley, and the southern portion of the Central Black Soils Region), unseasonably warm, dry weather helped corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting and winter wheat planting. Weekly temperatures in these areas ranged from 1 to 5 degrees C above normal, with daytime highs on several days ranging from 19 to 23 degrees C. Despite the dryness, soil moisture remained adequate for winter wheat emergence and establishment in most areas. Additional rain would be welcomed for winter wheat establishment in the North Caucasus, where cumulative precipitation since early September has been running about 60 percent of normal. Farther north, winter grains continued to develop in northern Russia, helped by unseasonably warm weather (weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 7 degrees C above normal). Typically, winter grains begin entering dormancy in northern Russia during the middle of October.



FSU-NEWLANDS

Spring grain harvesting was nearing completion in Russia and Kazakstan. In Russia, unseasonably cold but drier weather prevailed from the Urals eastward through Western Siberia into Eastern Siberia, improving conditions for spring grain harvesting. Minimum temperatures on most nights ranged from -1 to -4 degrees C, although minimum temperatures on October 6 plunged to as low as -11 degrees C at northern locations in Western Siberia. Daytime highs generally ranged from 1 to 7 degrees C. In Kazakstan, generally dry weather allowed the spring grain harvest to progress without significant delays. Reports from Kazakstan as of October 6 indicated that grain crops were about 98 percent harvested. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C below normal in Kazakstan. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, showers likely caused some interruptions in cotton harvesting in eastern Uzbekistan, while unseasonably cool weather (weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 4 degrees C below normal) slowed boll maturation over the remainder of the region.

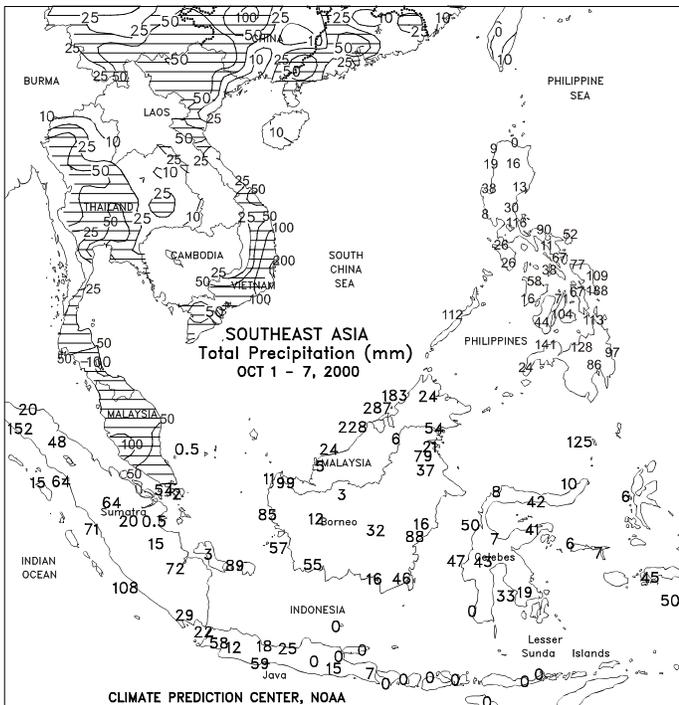
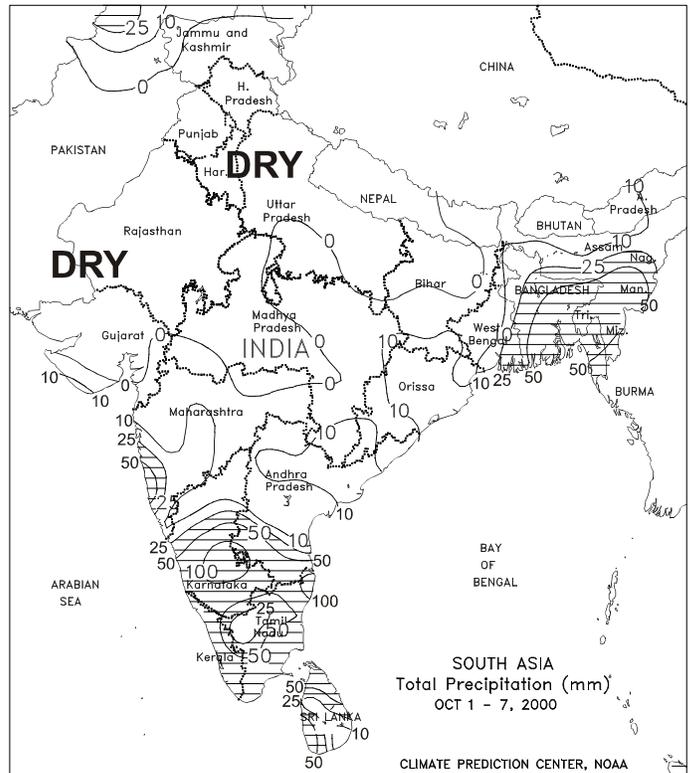


EASTERN ASIA

In Manchuria, variable showers (12-36 mm, locally near 57 mm) slowed corn and soybean harvesting, mainly in the north. In contrast, mostly dry weather covered the North China Plain, spurring winter wheat planting and summer crop harvesting. Farther south, rain (20-80 mm, with locally heavier amounts) from the Yangtze Valley southward hampered rice maturation and harvesting. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal throughout China. Warm, dry weather continued across the Korean peninsula, further benefiting maturing rice and harvest activities. In Japan, rain (15-72 mm) early in the week delayed rice harvesting, but dry weather later in the week aided maturation. Similar to last week, temperatures averaged slightly above normal across Japan and the Korean peninsula.

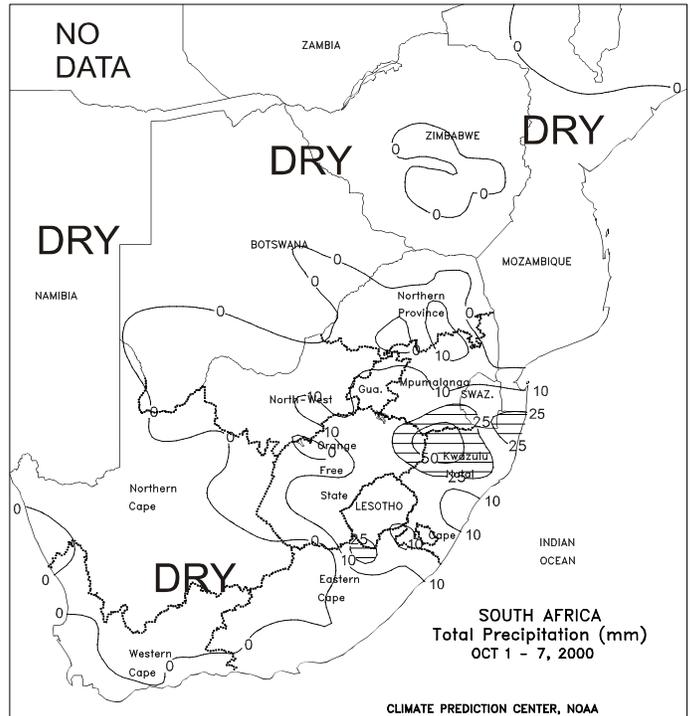
SOUTH ASIA

The southwest monsoon has retreated to a seasonable position over southern India. As a result, moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) were concentrated over portions of the southern interior and southwest coast. The moisture will benefit immature cotton as well as help establish soil moisture for rabi (autumn-planted) grains and oilseeds. Elsewhere, showers (25-50 mm or more) lingered over coastal sections of the eastern rice belt, sustaining localized flooding. However, the overall drier pattern over the remainder of the eastern region was overall favorable in helping the recession of floodwaters. In central and northern India and Pakistan, hot, dry weather hastened maturity of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Highs ranged from the mid 30's to lower 40's degrees C in central India's main oilseed region (western Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat), fostering rapid drydown of crops in or nearing maturity.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Scattered showers (10-100 mm) fell throughout Indochina, maintaining moisture supplies for immature rice, but causing minor harvesting delays. As the monsoon progressed southward, widespread showers (25-200 mm) slowed rice harvesting throughout most of the Philippines, but maintained moisture supplies for oil palm across peninsular Malaysia. Dry weather continued in Java, Indonesia, aiding second-crop rice harvesting. However, rains are needed to increase moisture supplies for main-season rice transplanting.

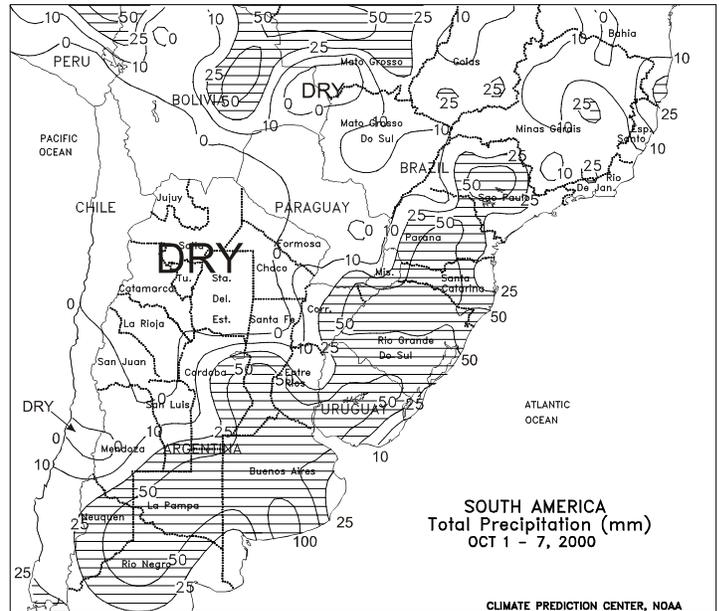


SOUTH AFRICA

Light to moderate showers (5-25 mm or more) and early summer warmth (highs reaching the low 30's degrees C) favored summer crop germination. Planting prospects are very favorable for corn, sunflower, and other summer crops due to soaking mid-September rains. Planting can last through December, although the optimal period ends in early November. Conditions are also favorable for immature winter wheat, which is harvested before summer plantings.

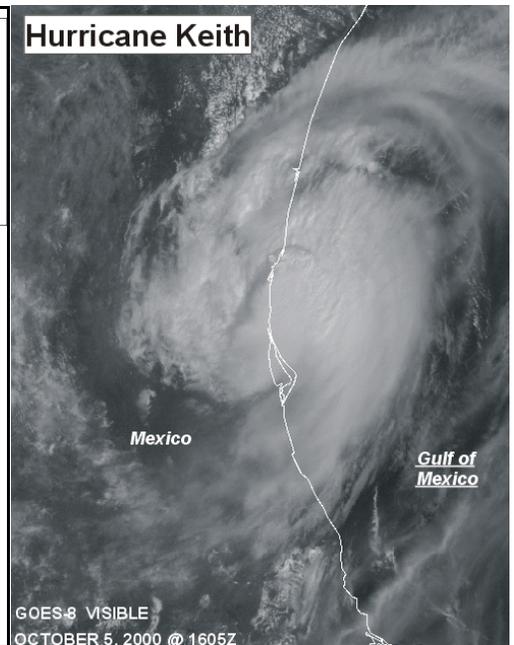
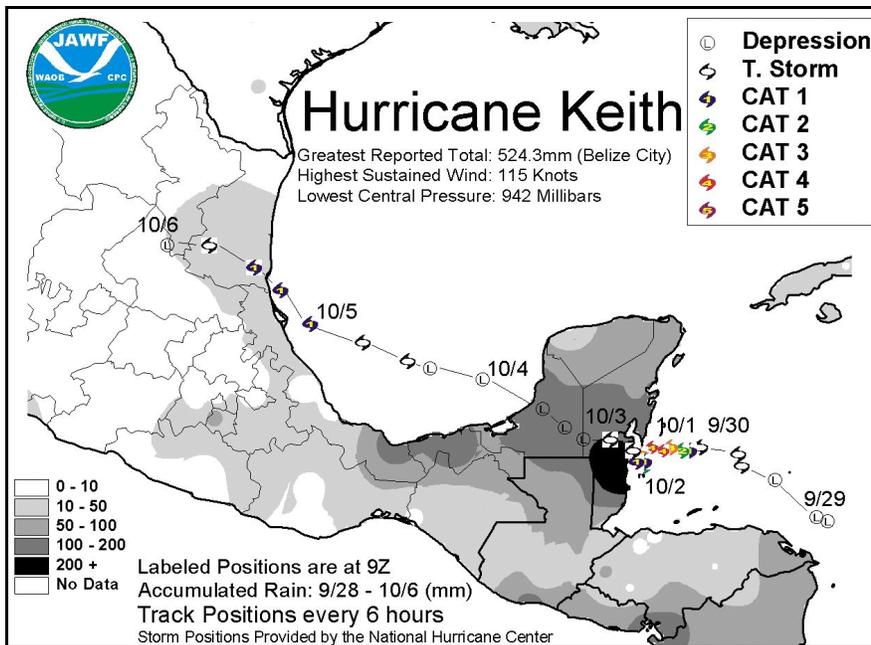
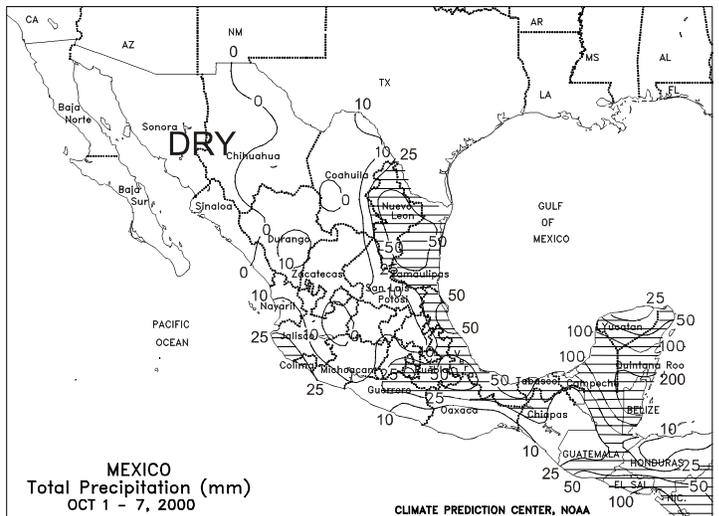
SOUTH AMERICA

In southern Brazil, soaking rain (25-50 mm or more) at week's end fell from Rio Grande Do Sul northward through Santa Catarina and Parana into southern Parana. Although the precipitation boosted soil moisture levels, it likely caused some delays in winter wheat harvesting and summer crop planting. Farther north in Brazil, light, if any, precipitation (10 mm or less) was accompanied by unseasonably warm weather in Mato Grosso Do Sul and Goias, where additional rain is needed for summer crop planting and newly emerging crops. Weekly temperatures in these areas averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, with extreme maximum temperatures ranging from 33 to 35 degrees C. In Argentina, welcomed rains (15-106 mm) fell in La Pampa, Buenos Aires, southern Cordoba, southern Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, favoring vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and boosting topsoil moisture for sunflower and corn planting. Typically, soybean planting begins in Argentina in November. Reports from Argentina as of September 29 indicated that corn and sunflowers were about 26 and 10 percent planted, respectively. Dry weather and above-normal temperatures (weekly temperatures averaging 3-7 degrees C above normal) persisted in Formosa, Chaco, and northern Santa Fe, where soils remained unfavorably dry for cotton and sunflower planting.



MEXICO

Hurricane Keith's second landfall, in southern Tamaulipas on October 5, resulted in rainfall totals of 25 to 50 mm in northeastern Mexico. Maximum sustained winds at landfall were estimated at 80 kts (90 mph) in a small area near the storm's center. Although Keith raised concerns about possible damage to coastal sugarcane in Tamaulipas and Veracruz, the storm eased the region's long-term drought and aided citrus and fall-sown crops. Earlier in the week, Keith crossed the southernmost Yucatán Peninsula after making landfall near the border of Quintana Roo, Mexico, and Belize. Damaging winds, that peaked near 115 kts (135 mph), were primarily confined to coastal areas, but torrential rainfall, locally in excess of 500 mm, overspread southern Quintana Roo and northern Belize. Meanwhile in Mexico's main corn belt, warm (temperatures 1-3 degrees C above normal), mostly dry weather favored summer crop maturation.



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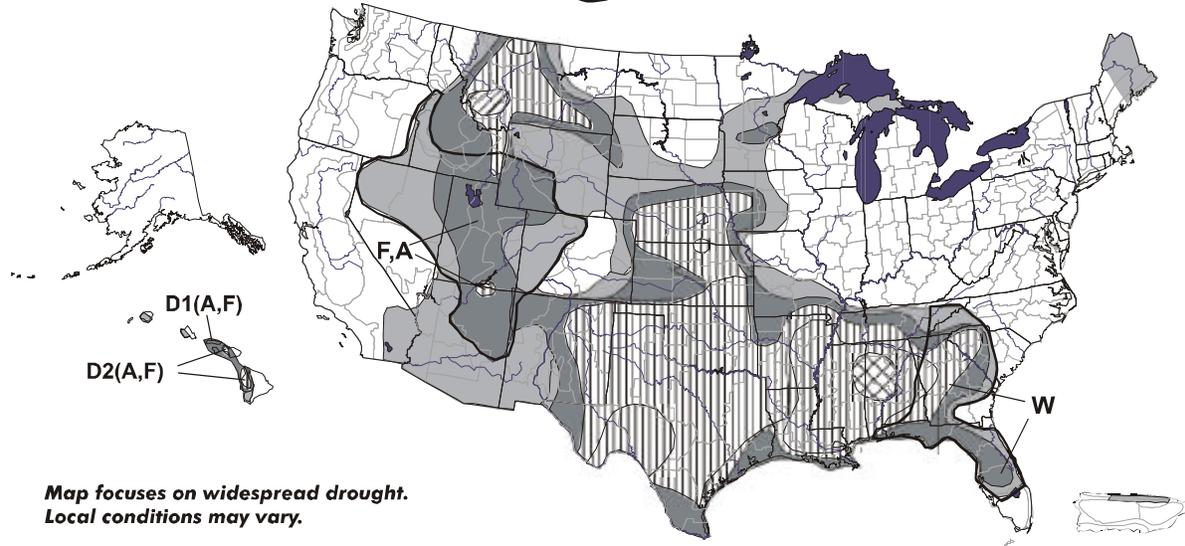
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October 3, 2000 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

U.S. Drought Monitor



Map focuses on widespread drought. Local conditions may vary.

- D0 Abnormally Dry
 - D1 Drought-First Stage
 - ▨ D2 Drought-Severe
 - ▩ D3 Drought-Extreme
 - ⊠ D4 Drought-Exceptional
 - Delineates Overlapping Areas
- Drought type: used only when impacts differ
- A = Agriculture
 - W = Water
 - F = Wildfire danger



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<http://enso.unl.edu/monitor/monitor.html>

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