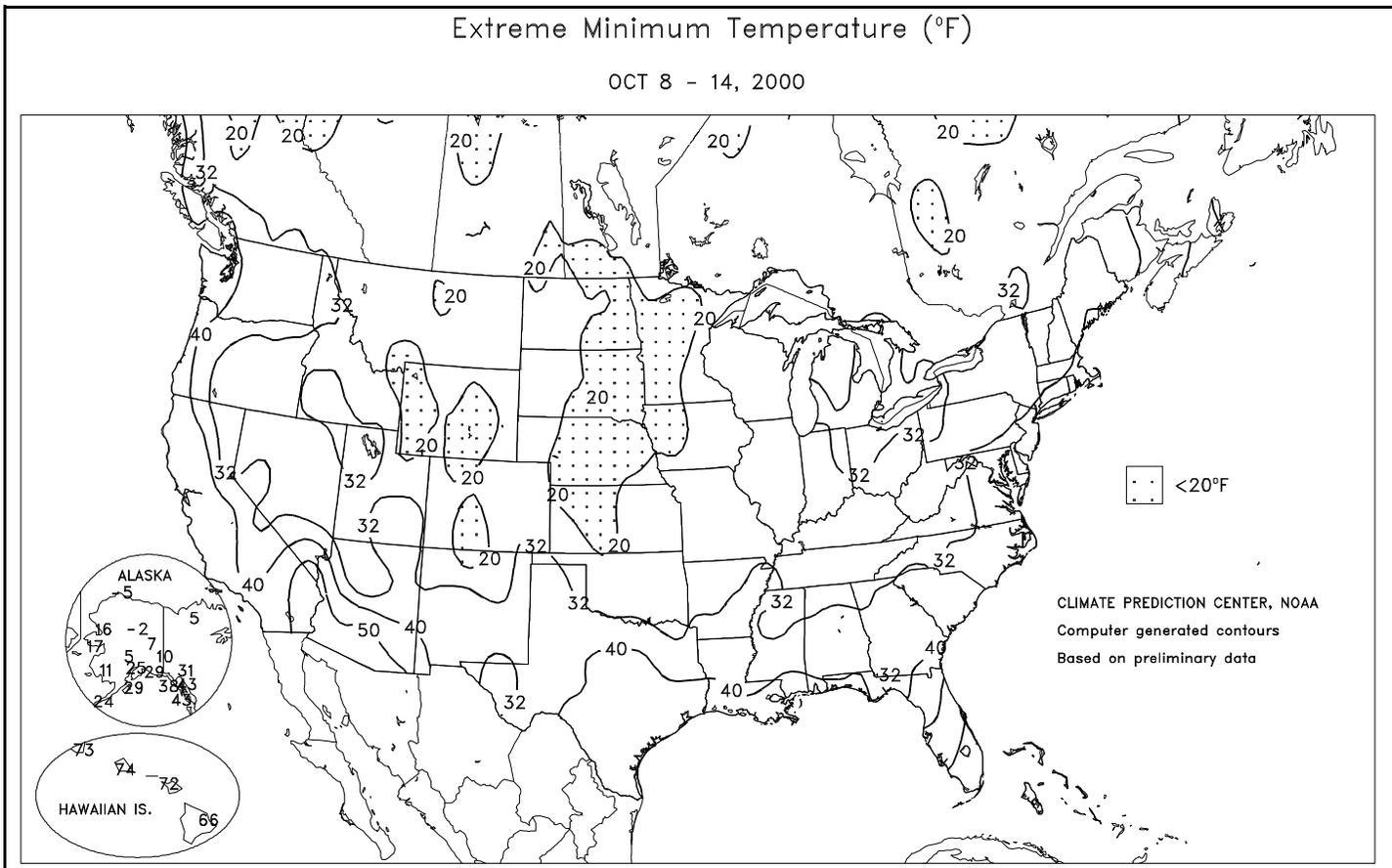


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

October 8 - 14, 2000

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Mostly dry weather followed a record-setting cold snap in most areas **east of the Rockies**, allowing for autumn fieldwork, including winter wheat planting and summer crop harvesting, to proceed. Exceptions to the dry pattern included **southern Texas**, where early-week rainfall slowed fieldwork but aided fall-sown crops, and **northern New England**, where rain and snow lingered through midweek. Rain returned to the **middle Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys** toward week's end, but only light showers dampened the **central and southern Plains**, where additional rain is needed to ensure proper winter wheat establishment. Meanwhile in the **West**, cool, wet

(Continued on page 7)

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Winter (December 2000 - February 2001) Outlook

*Released by the Climate Prediction Center (CPC)/National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP)/National Weather Service (NWS)
on October 12, 2000*

BACKGROUND

Unusual United States seasonal temperature and rainfall variations rarely have one cause. Research has identified several distinct modes of climate variation that help us explain, and in certain cases predict unusual seasons. However, there remain many years when these are not a factor. The best known of these is the El Niño/Southern Oscillation Phenomena (ENSO) or the El Niño and La Niña. A capability exists to forecast ENSO variability out to several seasons in advance. The Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) also produces impacts over the United States that are very similar to that of ENSO. Scientists are still trying to understand if the PDO is a distinct phenomenon resulting from ocean-atmosphere interaction in the tropics, just another way of looking at the decade-to-decade variation in the numbers of El Niños or La Niñas, or a result of air-sea interaction in mid-latitudes in the Pacific. No capability currently exists to forecast the PDO. A third recurring pattern of atmospheric variability is the Arctic Oscillation (AO). In the Atlantic sector this is closely related to the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO). Currently, the AO and NAO are not predictable on seasonal time scales, but scientists often examine the recent past to see if they have systematically been in one phase or the other.

Additionally, it is observed that there are strong decade-to-decade variations in national temperature and rainfall. For example, the decade of the 1990's was the warmest on record, whereas the 1970's were much colder. These decadal variations result partly from the impacts of the modes and also from long-term warming trends for which physics is not yet totally understood.

Winters in the 1990's have been the warmest on record, with the last three among the warmest. Climate Prediction Center forecasts are made relative to the 1961-90 climatology, i.e., the average winters for that period. Hence, even an above-normal temperature forecast, if it verifies, may seem cooler than the recent wintertime temperatures.

FACTORS IMPACTING THE 10/12/00 FORECAST

Impact of the Natural Modes of Climate Variability: Forecasts indicate that tropical Pacific ocean temperature will be close to normal; hence, neither La Niña or El Niño will be a significant factor in the forecast. Since CPC views the PDO as a weak ENSO, PDO effects are also forecast to be negligible. Although the AO and NAO currently are unpredictable, one might argue that its behavior over the past few years provides a clue as to what might take place this winter. The trend over the past few years has been for the AO/NAO impact, averaged over a season, to be near zero. Certainly this inability to forecast the phase of the AO/NAO leads to uncertainty in the forecast.

Guidance from the Long Term Trends: In the absence of significant influence from the natural modes of climate variability, estimates of the recent decadal trends in temperature and rainfall formed the starting point for the forecasts. CPC utilizes a tool called Optimal Climate Normals to estimate the influence of long term trends. This utilizes damped values of the average temperature (and precipitation) anomalies over the past 10 (15) years as guidance. This tool has demonstrated forecast skill. The observed anomalies are damped (reduced) by the skill of the tool over recent years. Since the past decade has included the impacts of ENSO, PDO, and AO, versions of this tool's output were examined where the impacts of these were minimized by a) only using ENSO-neutral years, and b) subtracting their impacts through linear regression techniques. The forecast resulted primarily as a consensus of these estimates. In the consensus colored area, the likelihood that temperature will be above normal is forecast.

ENSO-Neutral Composites: The history of our overall weather patterns, i.e., climatology, is the result of averaging over years impacted by El Niños, La Niñas, different phases of the AO/NAO, and other unknown factors. Since the extreme phases of ENSO will not be a major factor this coming winter, the upcoming wintertime circulation pattern should reflect that for ENSO neutral years. We expect a well-defined Polar Jet Stream to bring storminess into middle America. In the confluence between this and the

Subtropical Jet Stream, enhanced storminess will result in above-normal precipitation. To the north of the Polar Jet Stream, we would expect colder-than-normal temperatures, and to the south, warmer-than-normal conditions. If the AO and NAO were to flip into a persistently positive or negative phase, this will strongly impact what happens in the eastern half of the country.

Why not as Warm as Recent Winters: Research shows overall circulation patterns leading to much of the unusual weather patterns for the past 3 years resulted from ocean temperature patterns primarily related to El Niño and La Niña, with warmer-than-average ocean temperatures in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. The shift toward near-normal temperatures in the tropical Pacific indicates that these conditions will no longer be a factor for the next few seasons. The atmospheric circulation patterns responsible for the warmth the past 2 years have, as expected, already broken down.

Comparisons to 1998-2000 Winters: Wintertime temperatures for the last three winters have been unusually warm. How much colder than this will the coming winter be? Although CPC seasonal forecasts are probabilistic, i.e., shifts in ranges of temperatures are being forecast, one can estimate from them the most likely or expected value. Differences in the seasonal means of up to 6°F can be expected for some northern States and with much of the rest of the Nation cooler by lesser amounts, except coastal California.

Plausible Scenario For Weather Events to Watch For: The National Weather Service has not developed the capability to objectively predict changes in the likelihood of extreme weather events at seasonal lead times. Plausible scenarios can be developed by comparing what might be expected climatologically during ENSO neutral years (for events such as snow, minimum temperature, and heavy rain events) with what was actually observed the past 3 years.

The following events represent those with enhanced possibilities of occurrence:

I. Heavy rain events from northern California to southern Alaska

During ENSO-neutral winters, much of the Pacific Northwest and portions of southern coastal Alaska experience an increase in extreme precipitation events relative to that experienced during El Niño and La Niña winters. In the tropical Pacific, winters with neutral conditions are often characterized by enhanced 30- to 60-day intraseasonal (Madden-Julian) Oscillation (MJO) activity. Such winters are also characterized by relatively small sea surface temperature anomalies (SSTA), compared with stronger warm and cold episodes. In these winters there is a stronger linkage between the MJO events and extreme west coast precipitation events.

The typical scenario, linking the pattern of tropical rainfall associated with the MJO to the extreme precipitation events in the Pacific Northwest, is characterized by a progressive (i.e., eastward moving) circulation pattern in the tropics and a retrograding (i.e., westward moving) circulation pattern in the midlatitudes of the North Pacific. Typical wintertime weather anomalies preceding heavy precipitation events in the Pacific Northwest are as follows:

(1) 7 to 10 days prior to the event:

Heavy tropical rainfall associated with the MJO shifts eastward from the eastern Indian Ocean to the western tropical Pacific. A moisture plume extends northeastward from the western tropical Pacific toward the general vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands. A strong blocking anticyclone is located in the Gulf of Alaska with a strong polar jet stream around its northern flank.

(2) 3 to 5 days prior to the event:

Heavy tropical rainfall shifts eastward toward the date line and begins to diminish. The associated moisture plume extends farther to the northeast, often traversing the Hawaiian Islands. The strong blocking high weakens

and shifts westward. A split in the North Pacific jet stream develops, characterized by an increase in the amplitude and areal extent of the upper tropospheric westerly zonal winds on the southern flank of the block and a decrease on its northern flank. The tropical and extratropical circulation patterns begin to phase, allowing a developing mid-latitude trough to tap the moisture plume extending from the deep tropics.

(3) Precipitation event:

The pattern of enhanced tropical rainfall shifts farther to the east and weakens. The deep tropical moisture plume extends from the subtropical central Pacific into the mid-latitude trough located off the west coast of North America. The jet stream at upper levels extends across the North Pacific, with the mean jet position entering North America in the Northwestern United States.

Deep low pressure located near the Pacific Northwest coast can bring up to several days of heavy rain and possible flooding. These events are often referred to as "pineapple express" events, so named because a significant amount of the deep tropical moisture traverses the Hawaiian Islands on its way toward western North America.

Throughout the evolution, retrogression of the large-scale atmospheric circulation features is observed in the eastern Pacific-North American sector. Many of these events are characterized by the progression of the heaviest precipitation from south to north along the Pacific Northwest coast over a period of several days to more than 1 week. However, it is important to differentiate the individual synoptic-scale storms, which generally move

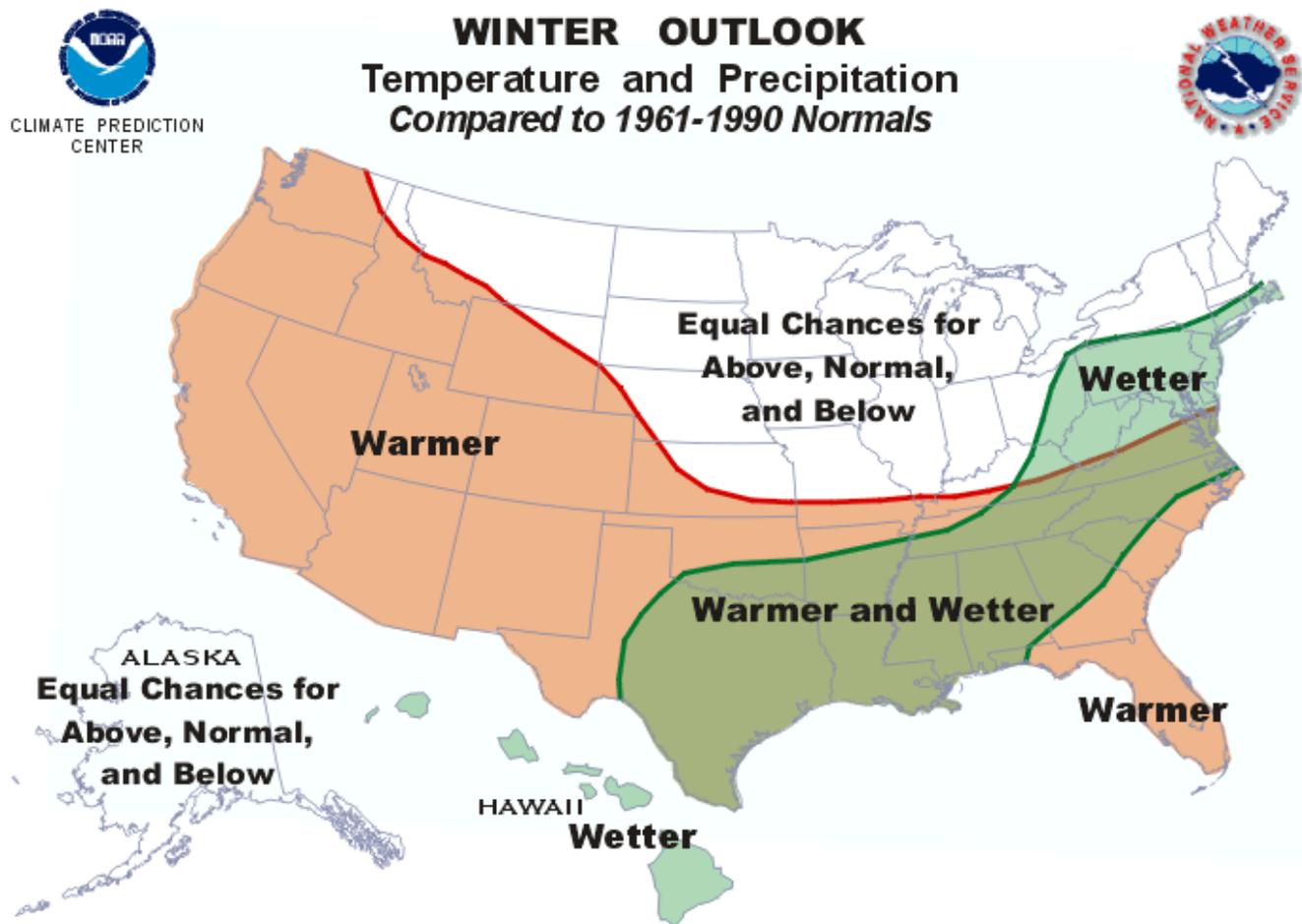
west to east, from the overall large-scale pattern that exhibits retrogression. Since there is considerable case-to-case variability in these events, the above scenario should be viewed as typical.

II. Cold air outbreaks and Great Lakes snow events

An increased number of cold-air outbreaks, defined here as 2 or more consecutive days with minimum temperatures significantly below normal, are expected this winter, compared with the last three winters. This expectation is due to El Niño and La Niña conditions that prevailed in the tropical Pacific during the past three winters should not be a factor in the coming winter. Cold-air outbreaks are often accompanied by increased lake-effect snowfall; thus, snowbelt regions in the Great Lakes are likely to receive greater snowfall amounts than in the past three winters if more frequent cold-air outbreaks do occur.

III. Potential for more freeze events along the East Coast and in the Southeast

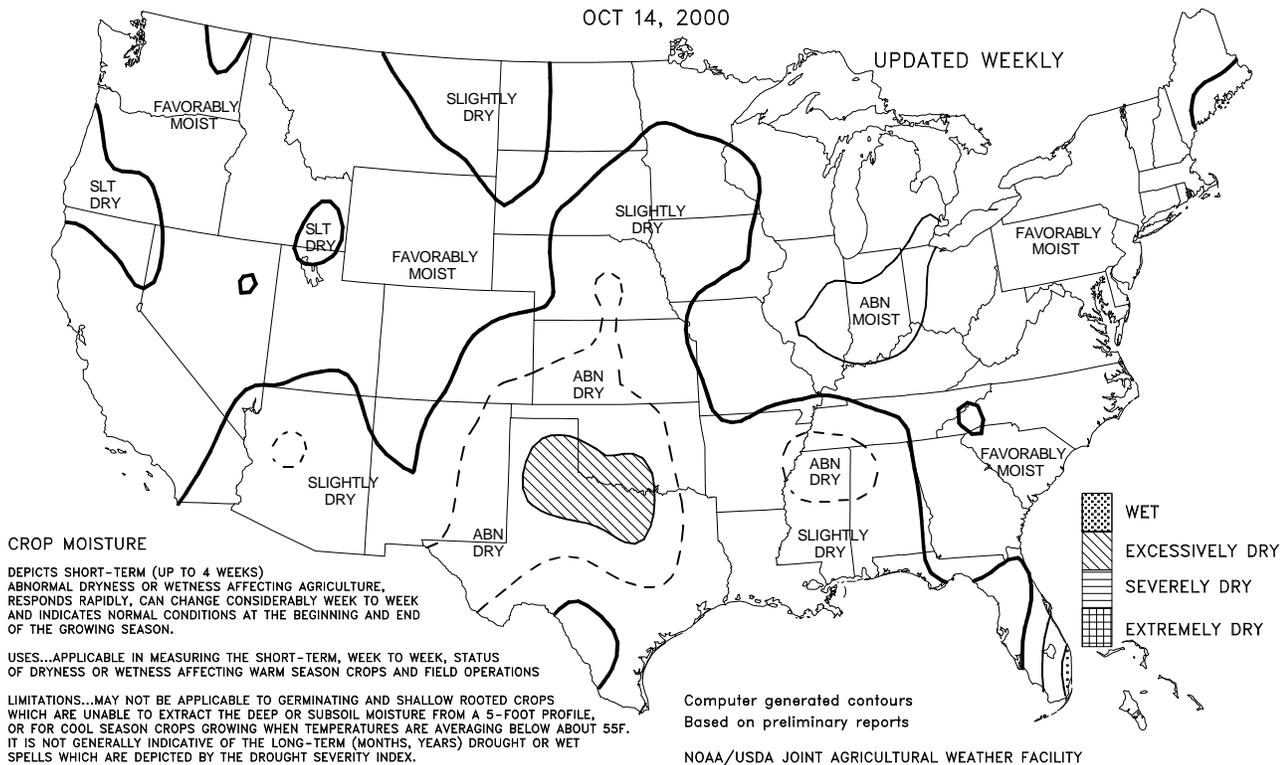
Although the forecast probabilities favor warmer-than-normal (1961-90) conditions in much of the Southeast this winter, we expect more days with minimum daily temperature below freezing, compared with the past three winters. We also expect an increased frequency of below-freezing minimum temperatures from southern New England southward, encompassing the Mid-Atlantic coastal States.



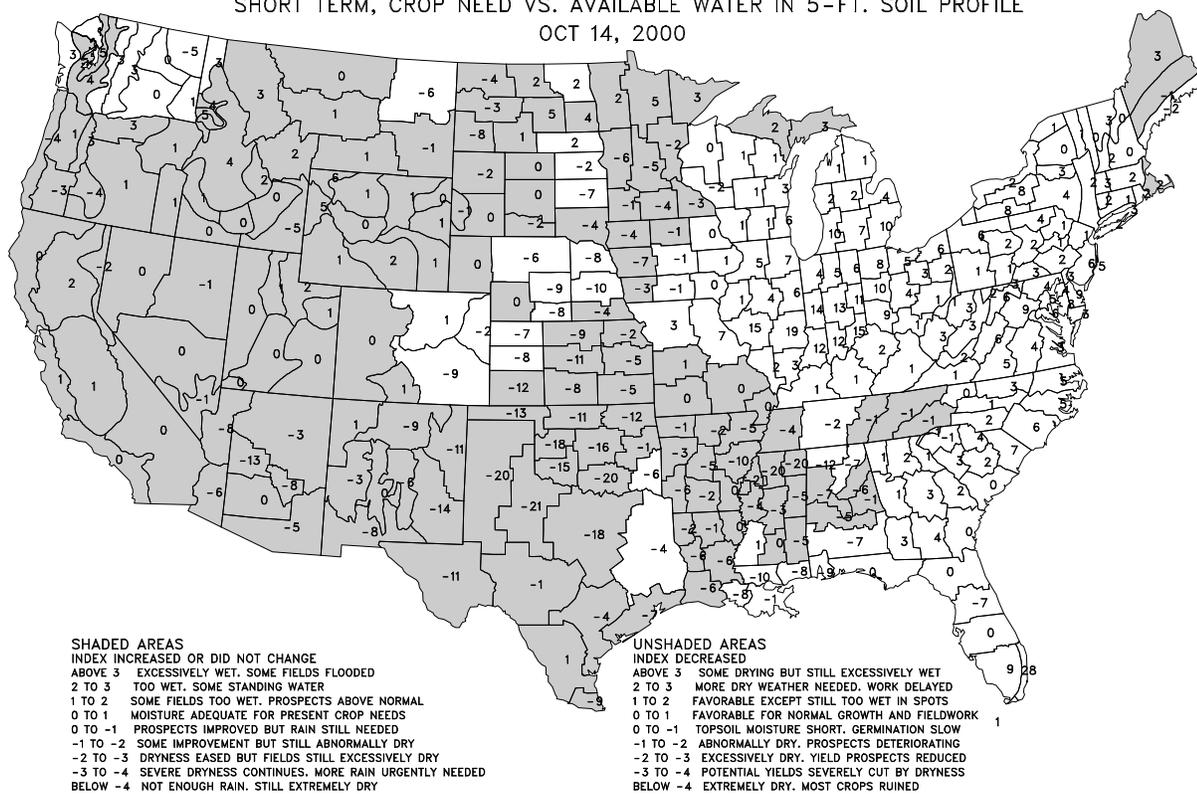
The complete outlook is on the Internet site: www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/winter_outlook

Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 14, 2000

UPDATED WEEKLY

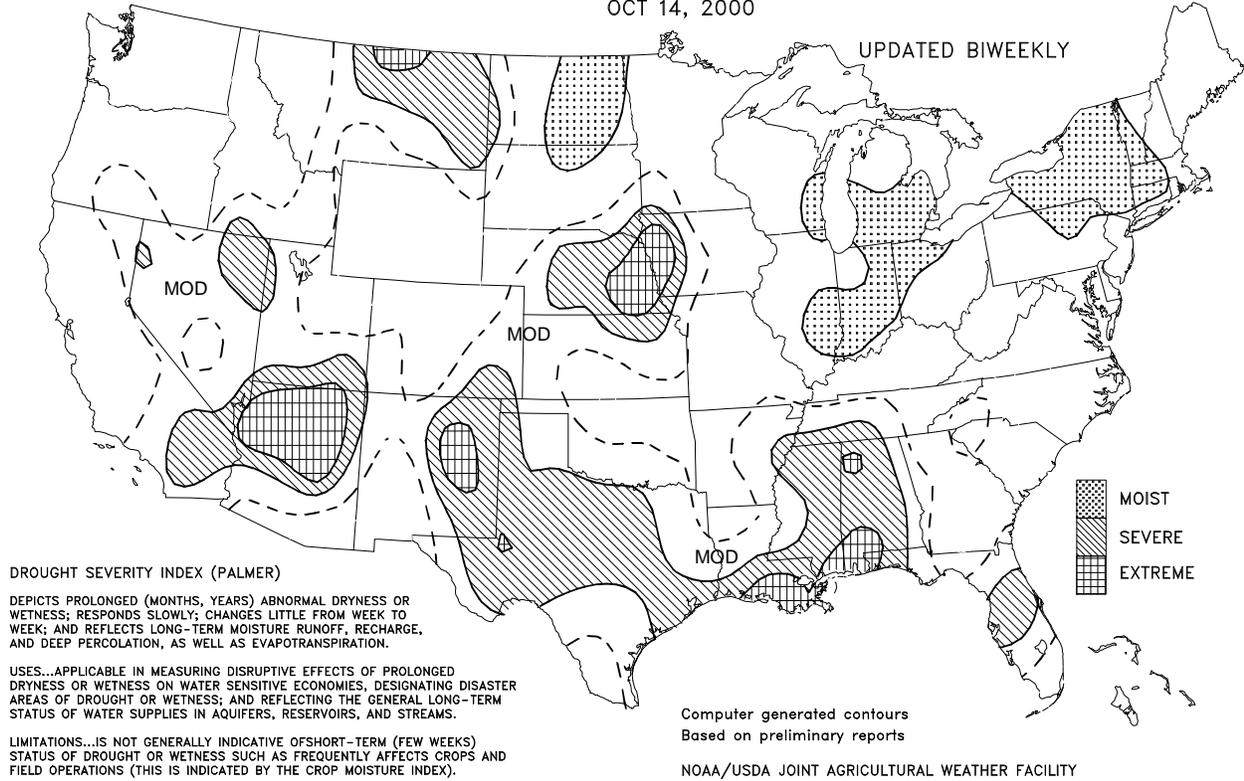


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 14, 2000

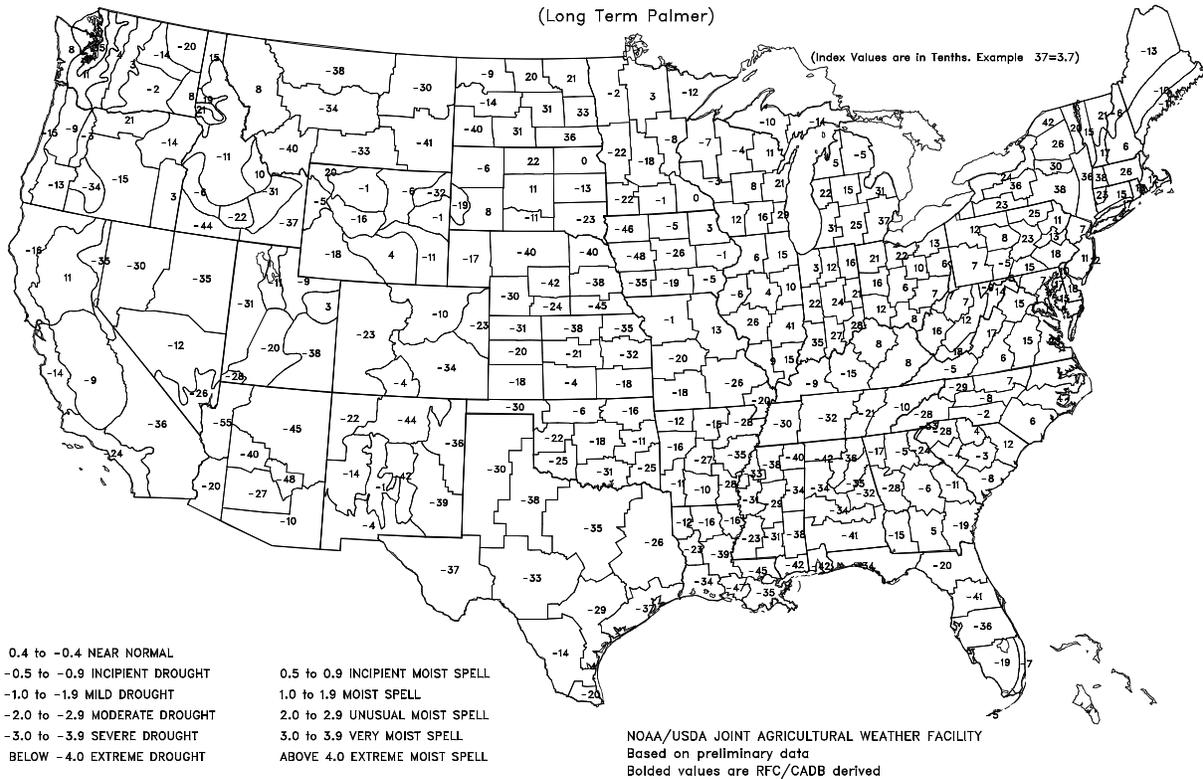


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
OCT 14, 2000

UPDATED BIWEEKLY

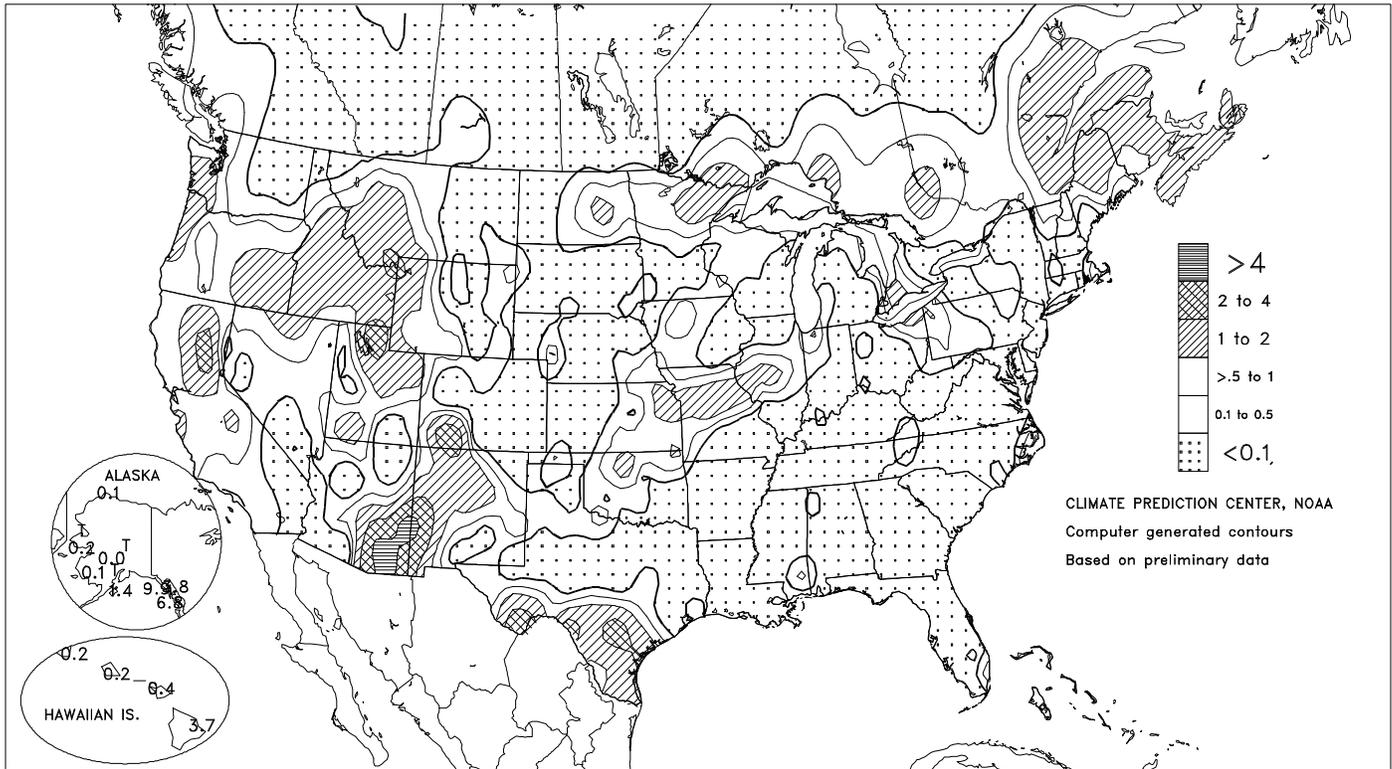


Drought Severity Index by Division
OCT 14, 2000
(Long Term Palmer)



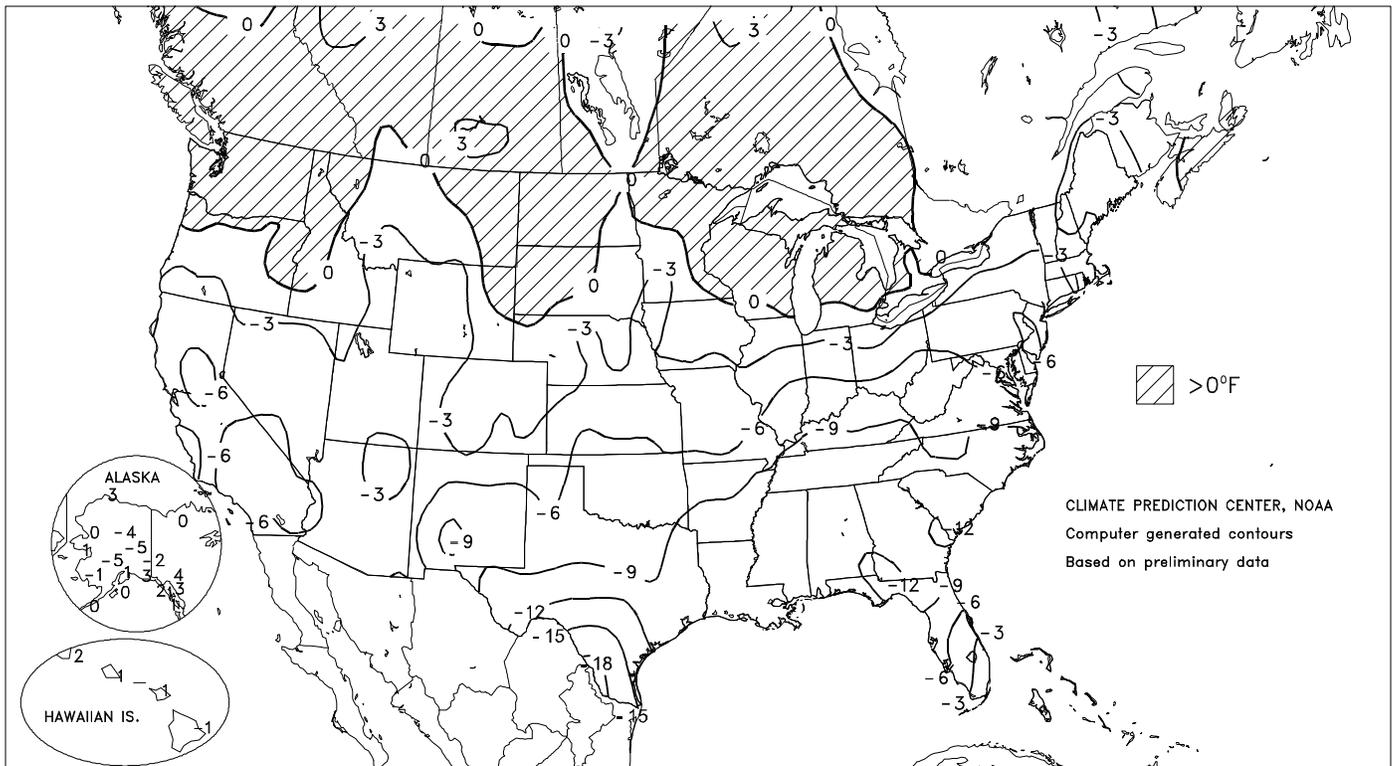
Total Precipitation (Inches)

OCT 8 - 14, 2000



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

OCT 8 - 14, 2000



U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on October 12, 2000. Forecasts refer to October 1.

Corn grain production is forecast at 10.2 billion bushels, down 2 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from 1999. Yields are expected to average 139.6 bushels per acre, down 2.2 bushels from last month, but up 5.8 bushels from a year ago. If realized, this would be the largest production and yield on record. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 73.0 million acres, down 50,000 acres from last month due to extremely dry weather in Colorado.

Soybean production is forecast at a record-high 2.82 billion bushels, down 3 percent from September 1, but 6 percent above 1999. The yield forecast, at 38.7 bushels per acre, decreased 0.8 bushel from last month, but is 2.1 bushels above the 1999 final yield. Acres expected for harvest are forecast at a record 73.0 million acres, down 1 percent from September, but up 1 percent from 1999. Downward adjustments to harvested acres, totaling 450,000 acres, were made in eight States—Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas—due to abandonment or being harvesting for hay.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.5 million 480-pound bales, down 5 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1999. Yield is expected to average 620 pounds per harvested acre, down 2 pounds from last month. Dry weather and above-

normal temperatures continued to stress the crop and lead to increased abandonment. Harvested acreage, at 13.5 million acres, reflects a decrease from September 1 of 25,000 acres in Missouri, 50,000 acres in Oklahoma, and 504,000 acres in Texas.

The **all orange** initial forecast for the 2000-01 crop is 13.1 million tons, virtually the same as last year's production, but 4 percent below the record-large 13.7 million tons in 1997-98. Florida's fall orange forecast is 240 million boxes (10.8 million tons), 3 percent above the 233 million boxes (10.5 million tons) produced last season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 135 million boxes (6.08 million tons), 1 percent higher than last season. Florida's Valencia forecast is a record-large 105 million boxes (4.73 million tons), 6 percent above last season's final utilization.

California's fall orange production for the 2000-01 crop year is forecast at 59.0 million boxes (2.21 million tons), 12 percent below the previous crop. The Navel orange forecast, at 34 million boxes (1.28 million tons), was carried forward from September and is 15 percent lower than the previous year's utilization. The initial California Valencia forecast is 25 million boxes (938,000 tons), 7 percent below last season's utilization.

(Continued from front cover)

weather slowed fieldwork but aided winter grains and boosted soil moisture reserves. Weekly precipitation totaled 1 inch or more in much of the **interior Northwest**, and exceeded 2 inches in **southeastern Arizona**. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 10°F below normal in **California** and the **Southwest**, and as much as 18°F below normal in **southern Texas**. Readings ranged from 7 to 15°F below normal in the **Southeast**, except **Peninsular Florida**, while minimum temperatures fell below the freezing mark (32°F) as far south as northern portions of **Mississippi**, **Alabama**, and **Georgia**. Due to early maturation, summer crops were largely unaffected by the cold outbreak, which resulted in more than 300 daily-record lows from October 4-14 and brought the earliest first autumn freeze on record to several locations from the **southern Plains** to the **interior Southeast**.

On Sunday in **Oklahoma**, **Tulsa**'s low of 30°F was their earliest first freeze on record, tying 1952. **Tulsa**'s freeze came 1 day after flurries fell, their earliest first trace of snow on record by more than 2 weeks (previously October 22, 1996). In **Texas**, **Lubbock** also experienced their earliest first snowfall (a trace on October 8), breaking their record set on October 12, 1986. Also on Sunday, **Wichita, KS** (26°F) noted their earliest temperature below 30°F (formerly 27°F on October 12, 1917). Elsewhere in **Kansas**, **Hill City** posted an October-record low of 14°F, only 1 week after an October-record high of 98°F.

The parade of records continued on Monday, when **Bartlesville, OK** (17°F) notched an October-record low, and **Huntsville, AL** (29°F), **Charlotte, NC** (31°F), and **Wichita Falls, TX** (31°F) marked their earliest first freezes. In **Spencer, IA**, a low of 14°F on October 8 represented Iowa's earliest first observance of a temperature below 15°F since **Humboldt** recorded 12°F on October 6, 1935. Meanwhile in **Texas**, Monday's highs of 44°F in **Del Rio** and 50°F in **Brownsville** were the stations' lowest on record during October. Farther north, **Binghamton, NY** noted their earliest first inch of snow, measuring 1.0 inch on October 9. Binghamton's record had been established with a 1.7-inch total on October 19, 1972. More significant snow accumulations were observed in **northern New England**, where as much as 12 inches fell in **Maine**'s **Baxter State Park**.

As cold air settled into the **South**, records for the earliest first freeze were established in locations such as **Longview, TX** (32°F on October 10) and **Pine Bluff, AR** (32°F on October 11). Scattered daily-record lows continued through Friday in the **Southeast**, where **Savannah, GA** registered five consecutive records (40, 36, 40, 40, and 43°F) from October 9-13. Elsewhere in **Georgia**, **Augusta** set four consecutive daily-record lows from October 9-12, including a minimum of 31°F on Tuesday. Warmer weather returned to much of the Nation by week's end, however, producing a few daily-record highs. In **New England**, daily records on Saturday included 78°F in **Portland, ME** and 81°F in **Windsor Locks, CT**.

In the **Southwest**, a strong early-season storm system and remnant moisture from former eastern Pacific Tropical Storm Olivia contributed to heavy rainfall totals, especially on Wednesday. In **Arizona**, October 11 totals reached 1.31 inches in **Douglas** (their sixth wettest October day) and 1.53 inches in **Tucson** (seventh wettest October day). In **California**'s **Sierra Nevada foothills**, storm-total (October 9-11) rainfall topped 3 inches in locations such as **Strawberry Valley** and **Shingletown**. In **California**'s **Sacramento Valley**, **Fresno** (0.76 inches on October 10) collected a daily-record total. Heavy rain also soaked the **interior Northwest**, where weekly totals reached 1.59 inches in **Boise, ID** and 1.15 inches in **Burns, OR**. In **Montana**, **Helena**'s month-to-date precipitation of 1.87 inches accounted for 24 percent of their year-to-date total of 7.90 inches (77 percent of normal). Elsewhere in **Montana**, precipitation for the first half of October totaled 1.78 inches in **Missoula** and 1.06 inches in **Great Falls**. Meanwhile in **southern Texas**, October 7-9 rainfall totaled 2.99 inches in **Del Rio** and 2.45 inches in **San Antonio**.

In **Hawaii**, seasonal rains continued to increase, bringing additional drought relief to leeward areas. Meanwhile, cool weather (as much as 5°F below normal) again prevailed in most of **Alaska**, although drier conditions returned to the mainland. On October 9, **Bettles** tallied a daily-record low of -3°F. In contrast, extremely wet weather affected **southeastern Alaska**, where October 1-14 precipitation reached 7.71 inches in **Juneau** and 4.44 inches in **Valdez**. Just south of **Valdez**, radar estimates indicated that as much as 40 inches of rain fell on parts of **Hinchinbrook** and **Montague Islands** from October 9-15.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 14, 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	5.0 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	71	39	80	34	55	-9	0.00	-0.61	0.00	2.92	56	40.07	92	87	23	0	0	0	0
HUNTSVILLE	71	35	81	29	53	-10	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.83	33	31.64	71	87	25	0	3	0	0
MOBILE	73	44	82	42	59	-11	0.00	-0.66	0.00	3.91	53	30.41	57	71	31	0	0	0	0
AK MONTGOMERY	72	39	82	35	56	-11	0.01	-0.52	0.01	7.54	145	25.31	59	87	26	0	0	1	0
ANCHORAGE	44	32	50	25	38	2	0.02	-0.47	0.02	3.16	85	12.31	97	76	67	0	4	1	0
BARROW	26	10	30	-5	18	2	0.08	-0.03	0.05	0.93	113	5.12	133	91	83	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	32	16	41	7	24	-4	0.04	-0.15	0.03	2.28	170	10.02	115	94	87	0	7	2	0
AK JUNEAU	49	44	55	43	46	2	3.77	1.93	0.91	17.67	170	55.91	137	95	88	0	0	7	3
KODIAK	48	36	52	29	42	0	1.41	-0.25	0.79	8.79	85	40.27	79	82	68	0	1	4	2
NOME	37	25	43	17	31	1	0.15	-0.17	0.08	3.21	103	15.79	128	82	78	0	6	2	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	59	33	70	21	46	-3	0.39	0.03	0.25	1.04	38	11.45	65	89	30	0	3	2	0
PHOENIX	80	61	87	56	71	-5	0.94	0.79	0.55	1.20	103	5.39	95	66	34	0	0	4	1
TUCSON	76	57	81	54	66	-6	2.07	1.81	1.51	2.09	95	8.16	84	73	53	0	0	5	1
YUMA	84	63	96	54	74	-4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.99	43	58	35	2	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	72	43	84	30	57	-7	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.21	87	26.43	83	85	26	0	2	0	0
LITTLE ROCK	71	40	84	34	56	-8	0.00	-0.81	0.00	3.82	67	28.53	74	82	23	0	0	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	74	52	88	44	63	-6	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.14	52	4.71	112	74	54	0	0	1	0
FRESNO	70	53	82	48	62	-5	1.39	1.30	0.84	1.71	417	14.11	189	87	69	0	0	5	1
LOS ANGELES	68	55	75	47	62	-5	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.22	58	10.07	121	89	67	0	0	2	0
REDDING	70	50	85	46	60	-5	1.05	0.63	0.62	4.13	250	31.21	148	92	70	0	0	4	1
SACRAMENTO	69	49	80	45	59	-7	0.19	0.00	0.10	0.28	40	22.11	192	99	53	0	0	3	0
SAN DIEGO	70	60	74	55	65	-3	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.18	56	5.59	85	85	68	0	0	2	0
SAN FRANCISCO	66	53	68	50	60	-2	0.03	-0.19	0.02	0.10	17	19.57	152	89	75	0	0	2	0
STOCKTON	69	46	79	43	57	-9	0.41	0.27	0.19	0.49	83	11.95	131	94	71	0	0	5	0
CO ALAMOSA	58	29	65	15	44	-1	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.41	33	3.73	59	80	46	0	4	1	0
CO SPRINGS	62	37	75	31	49	-2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.00	57	16.04	108	77	28	0	1	0	0
DENVER	67	35	80	29	51	-2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.64	96	13.88	104	81	25	0	2	0	0
GRAND JUNCTION	65	42	73	31	54	-3	0.12	-0.10	0.12	0.94	75	6.14	91	66	37	0	1	1	0
PUEBLO	69	34	82	28	51	-4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.41	35	10.67	106	74	39	0	2	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	62	42	73	35	52	-5	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.68	106	38.68	119	81	47	0	0	0	0
HARTFORD	64	36	81	28	50	-3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.36	81	36.66	107	90	37	0	1	0	0
DC WASHINGTON	67	44	79	38	56	-5	0.01	-0.68	0.01	4.92	105	36.39	118	84	41	0	0	1	0
DE WILMINGTON	65	40	78	34	52	-6	0.00	-0.64	0.00	6.63	140	39.64	122	89	38	0	0	0	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	77	60	82	54	68	-6	0.14	-0.85	0.00	14.27	169	38.01	94	86	54	0	0	1	0
JACKSONVILLE	72	50	79	46	61	-10	0.00	-0.72	0.00	13.32	153	37.29	83	90	52	0	0	0	0
KEY WEST	82	74	87	72	78	-2	0.11	-0.95	0.00	10.19	127	32.50	100	81	66	0	0	1	0
MIAMI	84	72	89	70	78	-1	0.48	-0.89	0.24	28.48	271	53.66	110	80	54	0	0	2	0
ORLANDO	80	60	84	53	70	-6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	7.62	104	27.63	65	84	49	0	0	0	0
PENSACOLA	73	48	89	44	61	-10	0.00	-0.98	0.00	10.48	143	30.70	59	67	32	0	0	0	0
TALLAHASSEE	72	38	81	18	55	-15	0.00	-0.66	0.00	14.73	210	39.01	71	86	34	0	1	0	0
TAMPA	81	60	85	52	70	-6	0.00	-0.49	0.00	5.21	73	26.45	68	83	47	0	0	0	0
WEST PALM	82	73	87	70	77	-1	0.00	-1.55	0.00	11.03	94	31.81	63	67	58	0	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	70	37	80	32	54	-10	0.00	-0.74	0.00	5.06	105	27.74	69	89	34	0	1	0	0
ATLANTA	67	41	76	36	54	-10	0.00	-0.66	0.00	5.80	122	27.94	68	79	36	0	0	0	0
AUGUSTA	71	36	81	31	54	-11	0.02	-0.64	0.02	6.05	139	33.25	89	93	31	0	1	1	0
COLUMBUS	71	42	80	40	57	-10	0.00	-0.47	0.00	5.96	142	28.16	68	79	23	0	0	0	0
MACON	71	38	80	34	55	-11	0.01	-0.48	0.01	11.45	303	33.34	92	90	33	0	0	1	0
SAVANNAH	72	41	80	36	56	-12	0.00	-0.56	0.00	7.45	131	33.05	77	95	34	0	0	0	0
HI HILO	81	69	83	66	75	-1	3.73	1.71	1.49	14.97	120	80.03	83	90	79	0	0	7	3
HONOLULU	86	75	88	74	81	1	0.21	-0.28	0.10	1.00	60	4.83	35	77	69	0	0	3	0
KAHULUI	85	73	86	72	79	1	0.44	0.20	0.20	0.98	127	5.32	37	82	71	0	0	5	0
LIHUE	84	75	85	73	80	2	0.23	-0.72	0.10	7.74	186	17.71	59	81	71	0	0	5	0
ID BOISE	62	45	85	41	54	1	1.60	1.45	0.93	2.20	204	9.57	109	74	56	0	0	5	1
LEWISTON	61	45	68	38	53	-1	0.15	-0.04	0.08	3.17	271	11.06	116	88	78	0	0	4	0
POCATELLO	61	34	79	25	48	-2	0.48	0.29	0.31	1.79	144	7.49	80	75	48	0	3	4	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	42	78	30	54	0	0.00	-0.54	0.00	4.64	94	28.47	98	66	36	0	2	0	0
MOLINE	67	40	79	26	53	-2	0.01	-0.67	0.01	6.46	119	33.76	103	78	38	0	4	1	0
PEORIA	67	39	79	29	53	-3	0.29	-0.32	0.29	4.19	81	21.68	73	75	31	0	4	1	0
ROCKFORD	66	36	78	26	51	-2	0.00	-0.67	0.00	8.63	167	39.67	132	86	38	0	4	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	68	38	80	25	53	-4	0.79	0.20	0.79	5.83	128	27.69	97	80	34	0	4	1	1
IN EVANSVILLE	67	35	80	29	51	-8	0.00	-0.63	0.00	5.24	124	40.61	119	92	39	0	3	0	0
FORT WAYNE	65	39	78	35	52	-2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.85	155	31.83	115	86	37	0	0	0	0
INDIANAPOLIS	64	37	75	30	51	-5	0.00	-0.58	0.00	7.47	185	34.60	108	86	37	0	3	0	0
SOUTH BEND	63	40	76	31	51	-3	0.18	-0.51	0.11	5.07	101	31.32	101	84	41	0	1	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	66	40	78	28	53	-3	0.07	-0.62	0.07	7.76	140	29.96	99	75	32	0	3	1	0
CDAR RAPIDS	66	37	79	23	52	-2	0.02	-0.52	0.02	5.08	101	28.95	100	83	31	0	4	1	0
DES MOINES	67	40	79	24	54	-1	0.24	-0.38	0.24	1.78	37	18.00	63	71	34	0	3	1	0
DUBUQUE	65	39	78	25	52	0	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.99	66	29.57	92	74	39	0	3	0	0
SIoux CITY	67	32	77	17	49	-5	0.01	-0.46	0.01	1.17	30	19.45	84	82	41	0	4	1	0
WATERLOO	67	35	79	19	51	-1	0.15	-0.46	0.14	3.02	63	32.78	112	82	35	0	4	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	67	43	80	21	55	-3	0.56	0.08	0.54	1.58	39	15.17	59	68	45	0	2	2	1
DODGE CITY	67	39	80	18	53	-6	0.02	-0.28	0.01	0.36	14	18.80	97	79	36	0	2	2	0
GOODLAND	68	36	81	20	52	-2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.43	70	14.48	87	78	41	0	2	0	0
TOPEKA	67	41	80	25	54	-4	0.74	0.01	0.74	5.53	104	24.13	80	72	40	0	3	1	1

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 14, 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	68	43	81	26	55	-5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.41	31	26.05	102	68	38	0	3	0	0
	JACKSON	64	37	77	30	51	-8	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.97	98	39.24	100	82	27	0	2	0	0
	LEXINGTON	64	35	77	29	50	-8	0.00	-0.56	0.00	5.46	126	35.80	100	83	35	0	4	0	0
	LOUISVILLE	66	38	78	32	52	-7	0.00	-0.58	0.00	6.13	142	42.03	118	88	36	0	1	0	0
LA	PADUCAH	69	35	82	30	52	-8	0.02	-0.64	0.02	4.15	83	40.30	104	90	28	0	3	1	0
	BATON ROUGE	72	44	83	38	58	-12	0.00	-0.78	0.00	4.08	63	24.64	50	80	27	0	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	71	48	82	43	59	-11	0.02	-0.88	0.02	3.21	42	36.32	84	86	41	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	71	51	82	47	61	-9	0.00	-0.68	0.00	7.60	109	24.47	49	75	45	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	71	44	85	38	58	-10	0.00	-0.81	0.00	2.65	56	40.26	114	84	33	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	49	32	61	27	41	-4	0.72	0.03	0.22	2.63	54	30.95	110	94	71	0	3	5	0
	PORTLAND	62	37	78	31	49	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.60	76	29.97	93	89	45	0	1	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	67	38	79	35	52	-6	0.01	-0.65	0.01	5.58	117	37.83	117	85	37	0	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	63	44	80	38	53	-3	0.20	-0.52	0.00	3.81	85	34.67	110	76	42	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	58	40	76	32	49	-2	0.08	-0.88	0.08	4.13	70	36.09	98	81	43	0	1	1	0
MI	ALPENA	63	41	73	32	52	4	0.42	-0.06	0.22	4.59	112	21.50	91	84	41	0	1	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	62	40	75	33	51	0	0.04	-0.59	0.03	7.31	131	36.60	129	84	40	0	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	62	40	74	30	51	3	0.06	-0.44	0.05	2.42	54	22.36	98	75	53	0	2	2	0
	LANSING	64	38	76	31	51	0	0.01	-0.46	0.01	7.02	154	27.98	114	90	48	0	3	1	0
	MUSKOGON	60	45	71	34	52	0	0.11	-0.52	0.08	5.93	114	29.74	119	77	59	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	64	41	78	32	52	2	0.15	-0.48	0.09	7.25	137	25.83	109	91	42	0	1	2	0
MN	DULUTH	60	36	70	26	48	2	0.76	0.17	0.53	2.99	59	24.14	94	75	49	0	3	2	1
	INT'L FALLS	61	29	70	20	45	0	0.06	-0.42	0.05	2.42	58	19.11	89	87	37	0	4	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	65	41	78	29	53	2	0.01	-0.50	0.01	2.17	58	24.77	101	67	37	0	2	1	0
	ROCHESTER	64	36	77	22	50	0	0.52	-0.03	0.52	1.81	39	37.07	143	76	37	0	4	1	1
	ST. CLOUD	62	31	71	16	47	-1	0.70	0.17	0.57	1.76	41	16.45	68	87	41	0	4	2	1
MS	JACKSON	71	40	82	37	56	-10	0.00	-0.70	0.00	4.97	101	30.98	72	84	28	0	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	80	38	97	36	59	-6	0.00	-0.66	0.00	4.90	101	28.15	63	85	27	2	0	0	0
	TUPELO	73	36	83	31	54	-10	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.46	48	30.23	70	85	23	0	2	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	68	40	82	27	54	-4	0.99	0.25	0.99	4.34	81	35.90	112	73	31	0	3	1	1
	KANSAS CITY	67	42	79	25	55	-3	0.68	-0.11	0.68	4.49	69	29.37	90	72	39	0	3	1	1
	SAINT LOUIS	68	42	81	30	55	-5	0.24	-0.35	0.24	4.28	99	32.30	109	73	35	0	2	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	68	40	81	24	54	-5	0.00	-0.81	0.00	2.80	45	28.60	84	69	32	0	3	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	61	36	71	26	49	-2	0.11	-0.16	0.08	2.02	106	10.75	84	69	35	0	2	4	0
	BUTTE	56	30	74	18	43	0	0.95	0.78	0.36	2.16	133	7.43	69	86	45	0	3	4	0
	GLASGOW	64	34	77	25	49	1	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.96	73	12.00	120	74	49	0	2	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	58	37	78	35	47	-2	1.04	0.85	0.77	2.38	146	8.88	67	77	42	0	0	3	1
	KALISPELL	61	33	73	18	47	4	0.05	-0.14	0.05	1.44	87	8.32	64	84	55	0	3	1	0
	MILES CITY	68	37	84	30	53	3	0.33	0.11	0.24	1.62	94	11.37	91	81	31	0	2	2	0
	MISSOULA	55	36	68	26	45	-1	0.88	0.71	0.49	4.50	306	10.98	99	91	67	0	2	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	67	37	77	16	52	-2	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.19	33	15.63	69	68	36	0	3	0	0
	LINCOLN	69	36	81	17	52	-4	0.18	-0.33	0.18	1.73	38	20.06	80	74	38	0	3	1	0
	NORFOLK	67	36	79	13	51	-2	0.01	-0.37	0.01	1.48	45	18.53	82	70	39	0	3	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	67	33	80	15	50	-2	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.38	65	12.67	72	71	31	0	3	0	0
	OMAHA	68	40	82	22	54	-1	0.08	-0.47	0.08	1.17	24	21.49	82	75	54	0	3	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	68	33	76	21	51	0	0.01	-0.18	0.01	2.36	157	11.61	85	81	38	0	3	1	0
	VALENTINE	67	32	75	15	49	-2	0.17	-0.05	0.17	1.30	65	17.73	105	76	39	0	4	1	0
NV	ELY	58	29	74	22	43	-5	0.28	0.07	0.28	0.65	45	8.28	100	81	48	0	5	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	76	57	88	50	66	-4	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.11	31	2.63	83	43	33	0	0	0	0
	RENO	63	38	82	32	50	-2	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.94	177	6.03	111	68	47	0	1	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	60	34	81	29	47	-3	0.90	0.77	0.51	1.75	273	8.49	141	84	60	0	3	3	1
NH	CONCORD	64	32	82	27	48	-1	0.00	-0.71	0.00	4.58	109	30.99	112	93	39	0	5	0	0
NJ	NEWARK	65	43	80	36	54	-5	0.00	-0.66	0.00	4.33	86	36.11	103	79	43	0	0	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	57	45	67	39	51	-8	1.00	0.78	0.52	1.79	124	5.86	78	88	59	0	0	5	1
NY	ALBANY	60	36	78	28	48	-4	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.99	95	39.12	138	94	45	0	2	0	0
	BINGHAMTON	57	37	73	29	47	-3	0.13	-0.51	0.09	4.67	101	38.64	133	78	50	0	3	3	0
	BUFFALO	58	43	71	34	50	-3	0.05	-0.64	0.05	4.76	98	32.64	111	85	56	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	59	40	75	32	50	-3	0.25	-0.30	0.12	4.69	115	31.23	125	83	49	0	1	3	0
NC	SYRACUSE	60	41	78	33	50	-2	0.20	-0.52	0.09	3.90	74	29.83	99	82	50	0	0	3	0
	ASHEVILLE	64	33	77	30	49	-8	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.31	60	29.01	75	82	29	0	2	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	69	34	81	29	52	-11	0.00	-0.77	0.00	5.84	116	30.96	90	86	31	0	3	0	0
	GREENSBORO	67	38	79	33	53	-7	0.00	-0.80	0.00	10.12	197	35.72	104	80	29	0	0	0	0
	HATTERAS	66	49	74	48	58	-8	1.21	0.08	0.75	10.73	142	48.80	111	92	56	0	0	5	1
	RALEIGH	68	35	83	31	52	-9	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.83	85	35.07	104	90	32	0	2	0	0
	WILMINGTON	70	41	81	36	55	-12	0.04	-0.57	0.04	8.15	128	47.48	103	96	35	0	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	63	34	74	18	49	1	0.43	0.21	0.35	1.72	88	19.49	139	84	53	0	2	2	0
	DICKINSON	64	33	74	22	48	0	0.06	-0.18	0.06	0.87	40	12.41	84	87	36	0	3	1	0
	FARGO	62	37	70	20	49	1	0.57	0.16	0.32	4.53	160	28.59	166	70	42	0	2	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	60	31	69	18	45	-2	0.60	0.29	0.37	2.30	78	18.54	113	83	40	0	3	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	61	32	69	16	47	-1	1.45	1.21	1.39	3.33	147	19.96	129	85	43	0	2	2	1
	WILLISTON	66	27	76	21	47	0	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.82	105	14.88	121	80	47	0	5	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	61	37	74	31	49	-5	0.15	-0.37	0.15	5.04	115	39.46	133	86	49	0	1	1	0
	CINCINNATI	64	35	77	29	50	-7	0.00	-0.63	0.00	6.06	147	40.21	121	89	42	0	2	0	0
	CLEVELAND	62	40	76	33	51	-3	1.14	0.58	1.13	6.10	133	34.53	119	87	57	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	64	37	78	33	51	-4	0.00	-0.47	0.00	6.06	155	36.31	118	83	41	0	0	0	0
	DAYTON	65	38	78	31	52	-4	0.01	-0.54	0.01	5.92	164	29.15	100						

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 14, 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	40	77	34	53	0	0.10	-0.37	0.00	7.27	191	34.18	131	78	36	0	0	1	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	61	39	76	32	50	-3	0.38	-0.20	0.24	4.72	101	31.10	104	85	50	0	1	2	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	69	46	82	28	57	-7	0.06	-0.71	0.06	1.87	35	25.70	91	67	37	0	2	1	0
OR TULSA	71	46	85	28	59	-5	0.12	-0.73	0.08	1.31	20	29.81	89	62	32	0	3	2	0
OR ASTORIA	61	50	66	47	55	2	1.53	0.37	1.08	3.82	76	39.05	93	96	85	0	0	6	1
OR BURNS	58	36	76	27	47	1	1.18	1.03	0.76	2.34	279	8.99	126	84	63	0	2	4	1
OR EUGENE	61	44	75	36	53	-2	0.92	0.29	0.79	1.93	69	30.02	100	94	79	0	0	6	1
OR MEDFORD	64	46	82	40	55	-1	0.59	0.31	0.42	0.97	70	15.67	138	89	50	0	0	4	0
OR PENDLETON	60	45	72	38	53	-1	0.74	0.57	0.59	3.08	338	13.48	163	84	61	0	0	4	1
OR PORTLAND	61	50	70	43	56	0	1.08	0.55	0.61	3.01	110	22.37	97	91	77	0	0	3	1
PA SALEM	61	47	73	40	54	0	1.09	0.51	0.77	1.88	72	22.52	93	98	84	0	0	5	1
PA ALLENTOWN	63	35	77	29	49	-6	0.00	-0.64	0.00	3.59	69	36.52	106	89	50	0	2	0	0
PA ERIE	60	44	76	34	52	-3	0.48	-0.37	0.29	5.60	92	37.77	118	79	56	0	0	3	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	65	39	78	34	52	-4	0.06	-0.59	0.06	8.68	180	36.29	113	95	43	0	0	1	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	64	43	77	37	53	-5	0.00	-0.58	0.00	9.03	196	38.80	117	82	47	0	0	0	0
PA PITTSBURGH	61	37	75	32	49	-5	0.19	-0.33	0.13	4.85	120	35.76	120	85	41	0	1	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	59	34	73	26	47	-6	0.02	-0.61	0.01	3.41	74	30.74	106	84	35	0	3	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	64	35	78	30	50	-3	0.00	-0.73	0.00	4.19	87	35.56	111	92	41	0	1	0	0
RI PROVIDENCE	63	41	80	35	52	-3	0.24	-0.57	0.00	3.57	70	35.52	103	80	44	0	0	1	0
SC BEAUFORT	71	43	79	37	57	-12	0.00	-0.61	0.00	6.51	103	30.88	69	94	30	0	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	71	41	81	35	56	-12	0.00	-0.68	0.00	8.88	144	40.57	91	88	33	0	0	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	71	37	82	32	54	-11	0.00	-0.69	0.00	6.31	124	31.97	77	83	30	0	1	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	71	41	83	38	56	-6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	4.24	73	29.03	70	65	23	0	0	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	63	32	70	14	48	-1	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.84	34	19.55	115	82	44	0	3	0	0
SD HURON	66	35	75	16	50	-1	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.76	31	16.27	90	77	34	0	2	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	67	35	73	19	51	0	0.08	-0.18	0.08	0.82	46	15.51	103	77	32	0	1	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	63	35	72	15	49	-2	0.02	-0.41	0.02	1.90	48	22.01	104	73	44	0	3	1	0
TN BRISTOL	65	29	76	26	47	-11	0.00	-0.58	0.00	1.74	39	31.50	95	93	23	0	6	0	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	69	37	79	33	53	-9	0.00	-0.70	0.00	3.60	65	38.42	92	83	31	0	0	0	0
TN KNOXVILLE	65	36	76	30	51	-9	0.00	-0.62	0.00	3.83	89	40.25	108	90	27	0	1	0	0
TN MEMPHIS	72	43	84	36	58	-7	0.00	-0.63	0.00	1.53	32	27.48	70	75	29	0	0	0	0
TX NASHVILLE	68	36	81	30	52	-10	0.00	-0.55	0.00	2.10	46	32.55	88	83	23	0	3	0	0
TX ABILENE	67	53	81	39	60	-8	0.04	-0.56	0.04	1.13	25	11.35	55	65	53	0	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	66	44	80	36	55	-5	0.03	-0.30	0.03	0.10	4	12.09	68	82	38	0	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	68	52	85	44	60	-12	0.33	-0.47	0.24	1.79	36	18.96	73	84	57	0	0	3	0
TX BEAUMONT	70	51	82	46	61	-10	0.40	-0.57	0.22	4.48	54	34.24	76	85	41	0	0	3	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	69	54	86	44	62	-15	0.58	-0.12	0.35	3.07	41	14.39	64	95	73	0	0	4	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	68	54	85	44	61	-14	1.58	0.84	0.57	3.72	52	20.52	79	95	76	0	0	5	1
TX DEL RIO	63	54	81	42	58	-14	2.31	1.76	1.16	4.33	109	12.67	81	95	85	0	1	4	2
TX EL PASO	68	47	83	37	57	-9	0.10	-0.09	0.04	0.18	8	5.29	71	83	47	0	0	4	0
TX FORT WORTH	71	52	83	40	61	-8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.47	9	19.03	69	63	32	0	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	68	58	81	49	63	-11	0.04	-0.62	0.03	7.56	102	23.11	68	82	59	0	0	2	0
TX HOUSTON	70	51	85	44	61	-10	0.07	-0.91	0.06	6.48	94	35.31	97	83	46	0	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	68	47	84	36	58	-5	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.09	3	15.92	97	78	53	0	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	65	49	82	36	57	-9	0.01	-0.42	0.01	0.01	0	6.06	47	77	49	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	63	52	78	38	58	-10	0.12	-0.47	0.00	0.89	19	8.21	47	77	61	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	65	51	82	40	58	-14	1.69	0.96	0.90	5.13	105	22.56	90	94	67	0	0	4	2
TX VICTORIA	70	53	87	44	61	-12	1.04	0.21	0.51	2.83	38	25.62	82	90	65	0	0	4	2
TX WACO	72	54	84	42	63	-7	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.11	22	22.89	88	66	42	0	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	71	51	83	31	61	-5	0.03	-0.63	0.02	0.20	4	13.11	53	61	38	0	1	2	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	61	41	78	34	51	-4	0.94	0.61	0.39	2.80	144	12.48	98	87	45	0	0	5	0
VT BURLINGTON	58	38	75	31	48	-1	0.22	-0.41	0.08	4.23	92	31.73	116	89	50	0	2	3	0
VA LYNCHBURG	67	32	78	29	49	-9	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.09	83	32.06	99	80	27	0	3	0	0
VA NORFOLK	66	45	76	39	56	-6	0.10	-0.62	0.00	6.36	118	46.91	127	83	43	0	0	1	0
VA RICHMOND	67	39	78	35	53	-7	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.75	76	39.25	113	81	34	0	0	0	0
VA ROANOKE	67	39	79	34	53	-5	0.00	-0.88	0.00	5.89	112	33.85	103	63	28	0	0	0	0
VA WASH/DULLES	67	35	80	31	51	-5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.22	88	32.41	101	91	34	0	2	0	0
WA OLYMPIA	60	45	65	37	52	1	1.51	0.65	0.80	3.57	93	31.32	99	99	88	0	0	7	2
WA QUILLAYUTE	58	41	60	35	50	-1	0.60	-1.62	0.23	6.28	70	67.46	98	10	95	0	0	6	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	49	65	46	54	0	0.53	-0.12	0.45	1.69	55	20.41	87	99	86	0	0	4	0
WA SPOKANE	61	41	69	38	51	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.98	91	11.74	104	87	51	0	0	0	0
WA YAKIMA	66	40	74	32	53	2	0.08	-0.01	0.06	0.38	67	5.06	97	52	26	0	1	2	0
WV BECKLEY	62	33	71	25	48	-6	0.03	-0.63	0.02	6.32	136	35.80	108	73	31	0	4	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	64	34	77	30	49	-8	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.16	70	34.67	102	95	36	0	2	0	0
WV ELKINS	60	29	72	26	44	-8	0.08	-0.61	0.05	9.02	174	40.09	110	95	34	0	6	2	0
WV HUNTINGTON	65	34	78	29	49	-9	0.11	-0.52	0.01	4.00	96	35.25	106	95	33	0	2	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	65	34	77	24	49	0	0.16	-0.42	0.13	10.05	196	35.64	128	93	33	0	4	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	64	36	73	26	50	0	0.12	-0.39	0.08	4.29	94	28.72	120	84	38	0	4	2	0
WI LA CROSSE	66	39	77	25	53	1	0.26	-0.26	0.16	2.16	44	27.54	104	82	31	0	3	3	0
WI MADISON	65	36	76	26	51	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.00	90	36.62	142	76	34	0	4	0	0
WI MILWAUKEE	65	43	77	34	54	2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	7.70	170	39.97	149	63	38	0	0	0	0
WY CASPER	62	29	72	12	46	-2	0.05	-0.17	0.04	1.71	124	9.84	93	78	39	0	2	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	59	33	70	26	46	-3	0.34	0.17	0.24	3.02	184	12.38	95	79	34	0	3	2	0
WY LANDER	58	31	69	22	45	-4	0.10	-0.17	0.10	1.13	68	6.87	62	68	42	0	4	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	62	27	72	17	45	-4	0.15	-0.13	0.11	1.57	81	12.68	103	86	48	0	6	3	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.

National Agricultural Summary

October 9 - 15, 2000

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

The fall harvest continued across most of the Nation, with very few rain delays. However, cool weather delayed ripening of late-maturing crops and limited harvest progress in the eastern Corn Belt and Atlantic Coastal Plains. The western Corn Belt and most of the Great Plains experienced sub-freezing temperatures, but most remaining fall crops were no longer

susceptible to frost damage. A pocket of heavy rain temporarily halted harvest in the lower Missouri River Valley and another area of precipitation hindered harvest activities in northern California. Seeding of winter grains steadily advanced, even though topsoil moisture supplies were inadequate to germinate seeds in many areas of the Great Plains.

Corn: Harvest advanced to 66 percent complete, well ahead of last year's 54-percent pace and nearly 2 weeks ahead of the 41-percent average for this date. Progress continued without rain delays across most of the Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Atlantic Coastal Plains. In Minnesota, growers harvested more than one-third of the acreage, while Iowa growers harvested nearly one-fourth of their crop. Progress was far ahead of normal in both States. The harvest pace was slightly slower in Illinois and Indiana, but progress remained well ahead of normal in both States. In Ohio, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania, harvest activity accelerated, but progress remained slightly behind normal. In Colorado and Nebraska, harvest advanced 14 and 15 percentage points, respectively, well ahead of normal in Colorado and 48 percentage points ahead of normal in Nebraska. In Michigan, harvest progress was slow and lagged well behind normal. The harvest was nearly complete in Kansas, Tennessee, and Texas. The harvest progressed to more than 90 percent complete in Missouri, even though heavy rain limited progress along parts of the Missouri River Valley.

Soybeans: Harvest progressed to 74 percent complete, slightly ahead of last year's pace and nearly 1 week ahead of the 62-percent average for this date. Harvest was very active across the Corn Belt, especially east of the Mississippi River. In Wisconsin, growers harvested one-fourth of the acreage during the week. In Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, harvest advanced 20 or more percentage points. However, progress remained slightly behind normal in Indiana and Ohio. Michigan growers harvested 19 percent of their crop, but progress remained well behind normal. Harvest was nearly complete in Minnesota and rapidly approached completion in Iowa and North Dakota. Harvest progressed well ahead of normal in the lower Mississippi Valley, advancing 14 percentage points in Arkansas, 11 percentage points in Mississippi, and 12 percentage points in Tennessee. In North Carolina, the harvest pace gradually gained momentum.

Cotton: Fifty-two percent of the crop was picked, almost 1 week ahead of last year and more than 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. Picking was most active in the lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent parts of the southern Great Plains and Southeast. Alabama and Oklahoma growers picked 20 and 21 percent of the crop, respectively, during the week. In Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee, growers picked nearly one-fifth of the acreage. Harvest progress equaled the 5-year average in Georgia, but lagged behind normal along the rest of the Atlantic Coastal Plains, despite ideal harvest weather. In Virginia, harvest progress lagged well behind normal due to slow ripening fields. The harvest neared completion well ahead of normal in Louisiana. Rain limited picking in California, but progress remained slightly ahead of normal.

Winter wheat: Sixty-four percent of the crop was planted and 28 percent was emerged, compared with the average of 75 percent planted and 49 percent emerged. Planting progress was 1 week behind last year and the 5-year average, while emergence lagged more than 1 week behind last year and the average. Planting rapidly accelerated in the Corn Belt, especially in Illinois and Missouri, where growers seeded 33 and 25 percent of the acreage, respectively. Progress remained slightly behind normal in Illinois, but advanced ahead of normal in Missouri. Harvest accelerated in Kansas and Oklahoma after light showers provided much-needed topsoil moisture in some areas. In South Dakota, hard, dry soils and fall harvest activities prevented planting progress. Planting neared completion ahead of normal in Colorado and Washington. Moisture shortages hindered germination across most of the Great Plains. Emergence was 36 and 35 percentage points behind normal in South Dakota and Texas, respectively. In Kansas, Montana, and Oklahoma, emergence was nearly 30 percentage points behind normal. Moisture supplies were adequate to germinate seeds in Colorado and Nebraska, but emergence was slightly behind normal in both States. Fields emerged ahead of normal in California, the Pacific Northwest, and along the Atlantic Coastal Plains.

Rice: Ninety-two percent of the crop was harvested, behind last year's 94-percent pace, but slightly ahead of the average for this date. Harvest was nearly complete in the lower Mississippi Valley, although progress lagged behind normal in Mississippi. Harvest advanced at a normal pace in California.

Other Crops: Eighty-six percent of the sorghum acreage was harvested. Progress was about 2 weeks ahead of last year and almost 3 weeks ahead of the normal for this date. The harvest pace rapidly accelerated in the Corn Belt, especially in Illinois, where progress advanced 31 percentage points to 63 percent complete. The harvest pace remained active on the Great Plains, advancing more than 10 percentage points in most areas. South Dakota growers harvested one-fourth of their acreage.

The sugar beet harvest advanced to 65 percent complete in the major sugar beet-producing States. Digging remained active in Minnesota and North Dakota and was well ahead of normal in both States. Progress was slow in Michigan and Idaho.

Peanuts were 59 percent dug, equal to last year's pace. Progress was ahead of normal in the southern Great Plains, but behind normal in the Southeast.

Sunflowers were 55 percent harvested. Harvest neared completion ahead of normal in South Dakota, while progress lagged slightly behind normal in North Dakota.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 15, 2000

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	21	6	19	18
CA	20	15	3	3
CO	96	87	98	94
ID	83	68	77	77
IL	45	12	57	52
IN	46	28	60	56
KS	69	49	89	85
MI	66	56	77	72
MO	50	25	40	40
MT	69	51	91	90
NE	97	94	98	98
NC	20	12	19	20
OH	61	43	76	69
OK	45	31	81	73
OR	69	47	21	60
SD	79	78	95	97
TX	54	46	65	70
WA	97	88	90	92
18 Sts	64	50	77	75
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	44	30	40	32
IL	75	53	68	67
IN	65	44	79	69
IA	91	76	83	77
KS	89	76	49	45
KY	42	22	66	36
LA	88	83	86	75
MI	30	11	60	47
MN	98	95	84	79
MS	81	70	78	67
MO	68	50	52	40
NE	83	66	81	68
NC	8	4	12	9
ND	90	75	67	77
OH	58	38	79	63
SD	85	66	52	56
TN	39	27	46	26
WI	70	45	65	53
18 Sts	74	58	69	62
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	67	47	49	45
AZ	33	27	19	27
AR	72	53	73	53
CA	20	15	8	16
GA	33	19	28	33
LA	96	91	89	79
MS	87	76	81	72
MO	79	60	88	53
NC	17	9	9	23
OK	53	32	35	21
SC	31	17	29	33
TN	79	62	70	54
TX	46	42	33	33
VA	14	5	13	26
14 Sts	52	42	43	40
These 14 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	95	100	96
CO	35	23	17	13
IL	63	32	64	33
KS	93	85	43	40
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	84	74	66	57
NE	86	73	32	33
NM	20	10	13	6
OK	68	52	35	24
SD	68	43	26	34
TX	88	86	86	75
11 Sts	86	80	59	53
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	1	5	6
CA	10	1	0	0
CO	72	69	82	80
ID	40	23	30	40
IL	6	1	15	15
IN	10	4	24	22
KS	24	18	60	53
MI	25	6	43	44
MO	14	5	15	16
MT	31	17	58	57
NE	82	67	86	86
NC	9	5	10	3
OH	17	3	39	30
OK	9	3	48	36
OR	36	17	2	30
SD	46	36	78	82
TX	13	9	42	48
WA	81	63	76	77
18 Sts	28	20	51	49
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	41	27	18	25
IL	74	58	68	49
IN	50	33	66	39
IA	76	53	51	34
KS	97	96	63	63
KY	87	82	95	80
MI	10	7	40	26
MN	68	32	42	38
MO	91	86	74	61
NE	81	66	47	33
NC	85	75	79	86
ND	28	18	19	32
OH	24	14	52	26
PA	22	12	29	30
SD	46	31	23	23
TN	98	95	100	94
TX	94	91	93	92
WI	29	15	39	25
18 Sts	66	50	54	41
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	65	46	77	67
FL	78	60	87	NA
GA	61	43	72	71
NC	45	25	34	39
OK	67	38	36	36
TX	41	34	25	30
VA	88	68	68	77
7 Sts	59	42	59	NA
These 7 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 15, 2000

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

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	89	95	93
CA	70	60	78	70
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	91	84	95	97
TX	100	100	100	99
5 Sts	92	87	94	91
These 5 States harvested 95% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sugar Beets Percent Harvested				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	29	23	38	29
MI	10	7	NA	NA
MN	86	49	94	70
ND	96	59	96	69
4 Sts	65	39	NA	NA
These 4 States harvested 73% of last year's sugar beet acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Oct 15 2000	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	35	25	NA	NA
KS	76	64	36	NA
ND	31	13	13	33
SD	98	93	76	93
4 Sts	55	42	NA	NA
These 4 States harvested 90% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

NA - Not Available
* - Revised

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending October 15, 2000											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	31	30	34	5	0	NH	0	5	22	73	0
AZ	23	37	29	9	2	NJ	0	0	4	81	15
AR	31	45	21	3	0	NM	40	39	20	1	0
CA	30	20	50	0	0	NY	0	0	0	90	10
CO	26	32	32	10	0	NC	2	15	24	51	8
CT	0	0	56	44	0	ND	10	18	38	32	2
DE	0	7	10	80	3	OH	1	5	23	56	15
FL	0	5	35	60	0	OK	27	42	28	3	0
GA	5	14	45	34	2	OR	3	24	42	29	2
ID	22	42	28	8	0	PA	3	25	27	36	9
IL	3	8	30	48	11	RI	0	0	0	5	95
IN	1	4	23	56	16	SC	0	8	45	44	3
IA	17	24	34	20	5	SD	14	23	34	23	6
KS	30	38	26	6	0	TN	17	26	35	19	3
KY	5	11	27	46	11	TX	33	37	26	4	0
LA	29	34	26	11	0	UT	14	39	34	11	2
ME	0	6	10	84	0	VT	13	18	49	12	8
MD	1	3	14	55	27	VA	1	4	27	59	9
MA	0	0	13	73	14	WA	2	37	39	22	0
MI	5	9	37	41	8	WV	0	0	15	70	15
MN	16	32	28	22	2	WI	7	15	41	34	3
MS	35	26	28	11	0	WY	29	38	28	5	0
MO	29	30	25	15	1	48 Sts	21	27	29	20	3
MT	29	37	28	6	0						
NE	52	31	15	2	0	Prev Wk	23	25	27	22	3
NV	4	20	36	37	3	Prev Yr	12	22	32	30	4

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/oc/waob/jawf>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 38% very short, 48% short, 14% adequate. Soybeans 93% dropping leaves, 85% 1999, 81% 5 yr avg.; 28% harvested, 40% 1999, 26% 5 yr avg.; 34% very poor, 25% poor, 35% fair, 6% good. Pasture feed 31% very poor, 30% poor, 34% fair, 5% good. Livestock feed 6% very poor, 13% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Farmers harvested cotton, soybeans. Extremely dry conditions persist. Sweet potato harvest has begun.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Area recorded below average temperatures with moderate precipitation throughout the state during the week of October 15. Range, pasture feeds will benefit from the much needed precipitation, however some areas have reported that permanent range, pasture grass is already dead from a sustained lack of precipitation.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Early week record low temperatures gave way to above normal temperatures by week's end. Large area of high pressure resulted in no precipitation, statewide. Soil moisture 31% very short, 40% short, 29% adequate. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 1999, 99% 5 yr avg. Soybean 89% shedding, 70% 1999, 67% 5 yr avg.; 68% mature, 44% harvested, 40% 1999, 32% 5 yr avg.; 20% very poor, 26% poor, 30% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. Sorghum 97% harvested, 100% 1999, 96% 5 yr avg. Cotton 99% opened bolls, 99% 1999, 98% 5 yr avg.; 72% harvested, 73% 1999, 53% 5 yr avg.; 4% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent. Rice 100% ripe, 95% harvested, 95% 1999, 93% 5 yr avg. Wheat 21% planted, 19% 1999, 18% 5 yr avg.; 3% emerged, 5% 1999, 6% 5 yr avg. Other hay 22% very poor, 42% poor, 30% fair, 6% good. Alfalfa 13% very poor, 30% poor, 47% fair, 10% good. Row crop harvests winding down. Winter wheat seeding, ground preparation in full swing. Freezes caused some damage, Northeastern late planted soybeans. 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. Frosts sent bermudagrass into dormancy, some areas. Lack of precipitation slowed pasture regrowth, statewide.

CALIFORNIA: Most field operations, including chemical applications, were slowed by recent rainfalls. The cotton harvest was delayed in some areas, as growers waited for fields to dry. Cotton defoliation continued in many fields. The amount of rain damage, if any, to cotton from staining or embedded plant material was expected to be determined at ginning. The sugar beet harvest continued. Several sugar beet fields were treated for armyworms, leaf hoppers. The black-eyed bean harvest continued. Rice harvesting continued; growers reported some lodging due to stormy weather. Ground was being prepared, planting of small grains, winter forage continued. Rain provided good soil moisture for wheat planting. A few fields of corn for silage, grain were still being harvested. The seventh cutting of alfalfa continued, but some hay was damaged by the rain. Sudan hay continued to be cut and baled. Vineyards, fruit orchards were undergoing weed control, fungicide applications, irrigation. Rainfall slowed harvesting activities. Picking of grapes for fresh consumption, wine was slowed by rain in the San Joaquin Valley. Nearly all of the grapes for raisins were harvested; 5% remained on open trays, 10% were rolled, 85% picked up, removed from the vineyards. The rain caused minimal damage to raisins, since harvest was so near completion. Harvest of freestone peaches, nectarines, plums, prunes was virtually complete. Pomegranate, fig harvests continued. Some San Joaquin Valley pomegranates were damaged by rain, but the extent of damage was unknown at this time. 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 was slow in southern state, in the San Joaquin Valley. Lemon picking was active in southern state. Raspberries were harvested in the

Tehachapi area. Strawberry picking continued. Almond harvest continued; harvest in the northern counties was nearing completion. Pruning in almond orchards began in some areas of the San Joaquin Valley. Walnut, pistachio harvests continued. Rain, hail damage occurred in some lettuce, snap bean, broccoli fields in the Malaga, Huron areas of Fresno County. The Fresno County commissioner estimated storm-related crop losses at \$3.3 million. Fall lettuce, broccoli harvest began where conditions permitted. Broccoli fields were sprayed for loopers, aphids. Some cauliflower fields were treated to control aphids. Cauliflower transplants were being planted in the Imperial Valley. Cantaloupe, bell pepper harvests were nearing completion. Processing tomato harvest was completed; fresh market tomatoes were still being picked. Among the vegetables harvested were; basil, bok choy, radishes, cilantro, cucumbers, dill, mustard greens, mint, okra, parsley, peppers, squash, spinach. Range feeds were improving slightly with recent rainfall. Sheep grazed stubble fields in the valleys. Cattle were moved from higher elevation pastures. Fall calving began in some areas. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 15% very short, 41% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 53% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Mostly dry conditions prevailed with only isolated showers at lower elevations, locally moderate amounts of snow in some mountain areas. Harvest of late season crops is progressing favorably with good weather. Dry onions 94% harvested, 90% 1999, 95% avg. Sugar beets 20% harvested, 26% 1999, 28% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 7% fair, 62% good, 27% excellent. Summer potatoes 92% harvested, 99% 1999, 97% avg. Fall potatoes 98% harvested, 89% 1999, 92% avg. Dry beans 97% harvested, 94% 1999, 90% avg. Winter wheat 96% seeded, 98% 1999, 94% avg.; 72% emerged, 82% 1999, 80% avg. Alfalfa 98% 3rd cutting, 95% 1999, 92% avg, 66% 4th cutting, 55% 1999, 46% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 15% short, 82% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 92% adequate, 3% surplus. Field corn 87% mature, 100% 1999, 95% avg.; 65% harvested for grain, 81% 1999, 68% avg.; 99% harvested for silage harvested, 88% 1999, 93% avg. Soybeans 63% shedding leaves, 68% 1999, 68% avg.; 17% harvested, 10% 1999, 12% avg. Sorghum 10% harvested, 26% 1999, 23% avg. Barley 99% good, 1% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% good. Rye condition 3% fair, 90% good, 7% excellent. Pasture feed 7% poor, 10% fair, 80% good, 3% excellent. Hay supplies 8% short, 92% adequate. Percent of cutting hay crop harvest; clover, other hays 65% 4th cutting cut, 66% 1999, 60% avg. Alfalfa 98% 4th cutting cut, 88% 1999, 86% avg.; 25% 5th cutting cut, 27% 1999, 17% avg. Activities: Corn harvest still in full swing. Good field conditions have allowed farmers to continue harvesting row crops, seed small grains. Lots of soybeans losing leaves.

FLORIDA: Cool, mostly dry weather prevailed. Temperatures avg from 1 to 15° below normal. Nighttime lows varied considerably: western Panhandle, northern localities reporting 30s, 40s, 50s with some patchy frost. Elsewhere, lows mostly in 60s, 70s. Most daytime highs 70s, 80s. Most inland areas of Peninsula reported no measurable rain. Coastal localities reported from traces to about 0.50 in. falling. Moisture in south Peninsula adequate to surplus. Moisture in other parts of State is short to adequate with scattered areas of very short or surplus moisture. Cool weather slowing cotton, peanut maturity. Cotton harvest active. Tobacco markets are closed. Soybean, sugarcane harvests starting. Haying active. Seventy-eight percent of peanuts reported harvested. Cool temperatures did no significant damage to tomatoes in Quincy region. Field activity for vegetables resumed in Dade County as ground dried out from recent heavy rainfall. Bell pepper picking started. East Coast region. Cucumber, pickle harvesting began, West Central. Other vegetables available: watermelons, squash, okra. Coolest temperatures of the new citrus fruit season. Irrigation resumed due to dry weather, to increase fruit sizes. Good on-tree fruit

coloring for most early crops. Harvesting crews moving a lot of early oranges, grapefruit, early tangerines to the packing houses. Few juice plants open, receiving eliminations. Caretakers cutting cover crops, spraying, hedging, topping, burning debris. Pasture feed 5% poor, 35% fair, 60% good. Condition of cattle 30% fair, 70% good. Statewide, range, pasture feed fair to good. Pastures dry in north, standing water in southwest. Panhandle: permanent pasture feeds declining seasonally with cool weather; winter forage planting delayed by dry soil conditions. North: haying active, cool season forages being planted. Central: ponds, streams very low, grass growth slowing due to cooler weather, dry soil; armyworms, loopers causing some damage to hay crop. Southwest: cattle, calves feed fair to good; pasture, range feed good; water runoff over whole area; still some standing water in many locations.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Soil moisture 7% very short, 38% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Cotton 11% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 23% good, 5% excellent; 91% bolls open, 92% 1999, 89% avg. Hay 4% very poor, 14% poor, 52% fair, 27% good, 3% excellent. Peanuts 8% very poor, 15% poor, 36% fair, 34% good, 7% excellent; 78% dug, 86% 1999, 84% avg. Rye 35% planted, 38% 1999, 40% avg. Sorghum 57% harvested for grain, 74% 1999, 64% avg. Soybeans 9% very poor, 20% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent; 62% dropping leaves, 74% 1999, 78% avg. Other small grains 24% planted, 29% 1999, 24% avg. Apples 81% harvested, 73% 1999, 84% avg. Pecans 8% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent; 5% harvested, 5% 1999, 6% avg. Cool, dry weather during the day helped farmers to plant, harvest crops. Temperatures dropped significantly in the evenings across most of the state last week with frost reported in north, central state. With very little rainfall, most areas need rain. Cotton harvest gained momentum. Some farmers have reported that white fly damage has lowered yield on late-planted cotton. Some growers with both cotton, peanut crops have focused more on peanut harvest. Peanut yields, grades have been better than expected. Cooler temperatures have helped preserve topsoil moisture but slowed growth of grass in pastures. Pasture conditions have declined but still rated mostly fair or good. Frost damage reported on late planted soybeans in the north. Peanut, cotton, hay maturity has been delayed by the cold weather, some frost damage was reported. Planting of small grains increased. Some wheat has emerged. Pecan harvest continued. Sorghum harvest passed the half-way point.

HAWAII: Fair weather for crop production prevailed over most of the State. Although showers increased in some areas, heavy irrigation was still necessary for the rest of the islands. Banana harvesting will be near last week's level. Papaya orchards were in mostly fair to good condition with production increasing gradually. Virus control measures were strict. Head cabbage fields were in mostly fair to good condition. Harvesting from large plantings were light to moderate. Ginger plantings were making fair to good growth with ample moisture.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil 4% very short, 36% short, 57% adequate, 3% surplus. Wet conditions across Southern areas slow potato, sugarbeet harvest. Snow in the upper elevations. Onions 94% harvested, 90% 1999, 90% avg. Potatoes 79% harvested, 81% 1999, 80% avg. Dry beans 98% harvested, 98% 1999, 96% avg. Apples 55% harvested, 34% 1999, 52% avg. Corn 92% harvested for silage, 93% 1999, 91% avg.; 32% harvested for grain, 11% 1999, 12% avg. Sugarbeets 29% harvested, 38% 1999, 29% avg. Winter wheat 83% planted, 77% 1999, 77% avg.; 40% emerged, 30% 1999, 40% avg. Activities: Fall field work, planting winter wheat, chopping corn silage, harvesting potatoes, sugarbeets, corn for grain, apples, onions.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 3% very short, 16% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus. Dry weather last week allowed farmers to make good harvest progress. Harvest was slower in areas where beans were laying down. Combines in these downed areas either ran one way while harvesting the field or simply ran very slow while trying to pick up the crop. Soybean harvest progress was fairly even across the state for the week ending October 15 but corn harvest was heaviest in the northern two districts as the corn crop there finally dried down enough. Wheat seeding made great progress late last week as soils dried out enough to allow the drills to enter the fields. Other

activities last week included: Primary tillage, spreading fertilizer, massive LDP activity at the FSA offices.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 8% short, 78% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 16% short, 66% adequate, 12% surplus. Open weather allowed for the best week thus far this fall for fieldwork. Freezing temperatures, heavy frost last week, some areas. Corn, soybean harvest made good progress. Corn harvest 5 days ahead of avg, one week behind last year. Soybean harvest 1 day behind avg, 7 days behind 1999. Corn going down in many fields. Lodging remains major concern. Tobacco stripping, tillage of soils, seeding winter wheat continued. Wheat seeding made good progress, still behind 1999, avg. Precipitation averaged 0 to 0.53 inches. Temperatures averaged 7E below to 4E above normal. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 98% mature, 99% 1999, 94% avg. Major activities: hauling grain to market, tilling soils, seeding winter wheat, spreading fertilizer, lime, equipment repair, hauling manure, caring for livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil 34% very short, 39% short, 27% adequate. Subsoil moisture 45% very short, 35% short, 20% adequate. Corn, soybean harvest progressed; dry conditions continue to cause field fires. Most areas need rain, some shallow wells, creeks have dried up. A great deal of grain is moving to elevators as harvest continues. Corn 76% harvested, 51% 1999, 34% avg. Percent moisture of all field corn 16% avg.; 15% harvested. Soybeans 91% harvested, 83% 1999, 77% avg. Winter wheat 79% planted, 68% 1999, 69% avg. Areas nearing harvest completion are well ahead of the avg pace for fall fieldwork. Fertilizer 10% application, 0% 1999, 5% avg. Fall tillage 15%, 6% 1999, 7% avg. Mild temperatures, dry lots have reduced stress, made for favorable conditions for all livestock types. Calves are being weaned early, many cow/calf herds are grazing on stalks. Range, pasture feed 17% very poor, 24% poor, 34% fair, 20% good, 5% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 45% very short, 39% short, 16% adequate. Subsoil moisture 56% very short, 34% short, 10% adequate. October (7,8,9) hard freeze entire state. Winter wheat planting remains behind normal due to dry soil conditions. Alfalfa 93% 4th cutting, 100% 1999. Some precipitation fell in the eastern half of the state on October 14 & 15.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 9% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 30% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Cold temperatures were experienced last week with record or near record lows in many areas. Highs reached normal by week's end. Little to no rainfall was received with only brief showers at beginning of week. Rainfall for the season is below normal for some areas of state even with the generally good summer experienced. Some late soybeans were damaged by the frost which may result in loss of yield, quality. Wheat 27% seeded, 30% 1999, 35% avg. Burley 12% stripped. Housed tobacco 2% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 30% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay 98% final cutting, 96% 1999, 95% avg. Pecans 8% harvested, 13% 1999, 8% avg. Soybeans 99% dropping leaves, 98% 1999, 94% avg. Sugarcane 3% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent; 19% harvested, 20% 1999, 11% avg. Sweet Potatoes 58% harvested, 74% 1999, 71% avg. Sweet potato growers were waiting for more moisture to continue harvesting. Wheat 21% planted, 14% 1999, 16% avg.; 2% emerged, 3% 1999, 5% avg. Extremely dry conditions continued to delay wheat plantings for some producers. Livestock 5% very poor, 24% poor, 44% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Producers continued supplement feeding for cattle. Vegetables 16% very poor, 31% poor, 42% fair, 11% good. Fall vegetable harvest continued.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 1% very short, 16% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 94% adequate, 2% surplus. Soybeans 64% shedding leaves, 71% 1999, 77% avg.; 16% harvested, 16% 1999, 19% avg. Sorghum 40% harvested, 40% 1999, 35% avg. Field corn 99% mature,

96% 1999, 97% avg.; 54% harvested for grain, 71% 1999, 63% avg.; 94% harvested for silage, 94% 1999, 96% avg. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 55% good, 27% excellent. Barley 13% fair, 72% good, 15% excellent. Winter Wheat 6% fair, 93% good, 1% excellent. Rye 5% fair, 84% good, 11% excellent. All hay supplies 23 short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Percent of cutting hay crop harvest; 4th cutting 74% cut, 83% 1999, 74% avg.; Alfalfa 90% 4th cutting cut, 71% 1999, 85% avg.; 43% 5th cutting cut, 30% 1999, 28% avg. Comments: Good field conditions have allowed harvesting of field crops, the seeding of small grains to continue. Good corn yields reported.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 2% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 14% short, 75% adequate, 8% surplus. All Hay 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Corn 3% very poor, 11% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 7% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. All Hay 95% 3rd cutting, 100% 1999, 99% avg.; 45% 4th cutting, 81% 1999, 60% avg. Corn 91% mature, 99% 1999, 89% avg. Drybeans 96% harvested, 100% 1999, 92% avg. Silage 90% harvested, 99% 1999, 94% avg. Soybeans 91% dropping leaves, 100% 1999, 100% avg.; 80% mature, 100% 1999, 93% avg. Moderate conditions prevailed as crops dried, harvest increased. District precipitation for week ranged from 0.04 northeast Lower Peninsula to 1.05 eastern Upper Peninsula. Temperatures above normal statewide. Weather conditions generally good for harvest this week. Corn harvest was underway across State, but drydown still needs to occur since much corn has moisture content too high for harvest. Soybean harvest advanced during week, was nearly one-third complete. Late planted soybeans short, low quality was reported some areas. Yields varied even from adjacent fields. Dry bean harvest was nearly completed this week, sugarbeet harvest continued. Winter wheat planting was two-thirds complete, with some wheat being planted just after soybeans harvested. Harvest most vegetables neared completion. Squash, pumpkin harvests full swing. Small amounts tomatoes, celery, sweet corn still coming out field as season drew to a close. Apple harvest continued for Red Delicious, Ida Red, Jonathan, Cortland varieties. Harvest Concord grapes is expected to finish this week.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 32% very short, 39% short, 27% adequate, 2% surplus. Soybeans 10% moisture content, 11% 1999, 12% avg.; 61% stubble plowed, 43% 1999, 41% avg. Corn 16% moisture content, 19% 1999, 22% avg.; 26% stubble worked, 19% 1999, 14% avg. Potatoes 95% harvested, 82% 1999, 86% avg. Dry beans 96% harvested, 87% 1999, 91% avg. Pasture feed 16% very poor, 32% poor, 28% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. The 2000 corn harvest is over 2/3 complete. Dry fields, low grain moisture meant that, aside from equipment problems, there were almost no obstacles to rapid removal, storage of the crop. In this time of high fuel prices, the excellent field drying conditions have been very helpful in reducing the expense of drying corn. Harvest of other late-season crops is now nearly complete, with the exception of sunflowers.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 52% very short, 31% short, 17% adequate. Hay (Warm Season) 98% harvested, 97% 1999, 99% avg. Cattle 10% very poor, 21% poor, 36% fair, 29% good, 4% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 73% harvested, 71% 1999, 67% avg. Wheat 21% planted, 28% 1999, 33% avg.; 6% emerged, 13% 1999, 16% avg.; 7% very poor, 41% poor, 34% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Pasture 00%, very poor, 00% poor, 00% fair, 00% good. Pasture 35% very poor, 26% poor, 28% fair, 11% good. Virtually no rain fell throughout the state last week which aided farmers in making significant crop harvest progress.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 21% very short, 29% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Harvesting of corn, soybeans is at a record pace, although weekend rain is causing temporary delay in many areas. The weekly precipitation averaged 0.61 inch, varying from 0.25 inch or less in the south-central and southeast, to 0.99 inches northeast. Corn harvested ranged from 79% northeast to 90% or more in all other areas, including 100% in southern districts. Soybean harvest ranged from 39% southwest to 85% west-central district. Sorghum harvested varied from 51% north-central district to 96% or more in west-central and southern districts. Winter wheat seeding jumped a few days ahead of normal, but emergence is slightly behind average due to the moisture shortage. Pastures 29% very poor, 30% poor, 25% fair,

15% good, 1% excellent. Supplemental hay feeding continues in many west-central and southern counties. Stock water supplies are 28% very short, 29% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus, with the lowest ponds in the southwest and south-central districts.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 20% very short, 48% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 46% very short, 43% short, 11% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn harvested 96% for silage, 96% 1999, 97% avg. Dry beans 98% harvested, 97% 1999, 99% avg. Potatoes 59% harvested, 74% 1999, 65% avg. Cattle, calves moved from 70% summer ranges, 67% 1999, 59% avg. Sheep, lambs moved from 72% summer ranges, 69% 1999, 65% avg. The additional moisture received the past few weeks has prompted some producers to make the decision to seed winter wheat this fall. However, others are still waiting for more moisture before making that decision. Freeze damage to some sugar beet crops have been reported. However, the extent of it is still being evaluated. Producers in some areas of the state are reporting that calves are weighing less than average due to the drought conditions. Livestock forage remains short with hay being hauled into a number of areas throughout the state.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 52% very short, 36% short, 12% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 77% very short, 19% short, 4% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures for the week avg 1 to 5th below normals. Precipitation light, scattered, amounts less than .3 inch common. Wheat 2% very poor, 11% poor, 55% fair, 32% good, 0% excellent. Wheat seeding 97% complete, 98% 1999, 98% avg.; 82% emerged, 86% 1999, 86% avg. Some producers reseeded to improve poor stands. Moisture needed to sustain growth, establish winter wheat crop. Corn 81% harvested, 47% 1999, 33% avg. Soybeans 83% harvested, 81% 1999, 68% avg. Sorghum 86% harvested, 32% 1999, 33% avg. Sugar beet harvest active. Pasture, range feed 52% very poor, 31% poor, 15% fair, 2% good. Producers moving cattle to harvested stalk fields as soon as harvested to supplement for poor pastures. Hay, forage supplies 14% very short, 33% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Shortest hay, forage supplies exist in western counties.

NEVADA: Temperatures fell sharply with the arrival of a broad storm system. Average temperatures for the week were several degrees below normal statewide. Rainfall was widespread early in the week, but precipitation totals varied widely. Winnemucca recorded .88 inch; Las Vegas and Reno recorded only traces. Farm activity was slowed by the rains, but resumed later in the week. Fourth cutting of alfalfa continued, nearing completion. Some cut hay damaged by rains. Hay shipping remained very active. Swathing of alfalfa seed virtually complete. Newly seeded alfalfa benefitted by the rains. Field preparation, seeding of winter wheat, barley continued. Potato harvest continued. Corn chopping continued while fields approach maturity for combining. Garlic plants showing good growth. Movement of livestock off summer allotments to winter pastures continued. Cattle sorting, marketing continued. 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: 9% short, 81% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture feed 6% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Maine potatoes 95% harvested, 90% 1999, 95% avg.; condition good to fair. Rhode Island potatoes 85% harvested, 95% 1999, 90% avg.; condition good to excellent. Massachusetts potatoes 90% harvested, 90% 1999, 90% avg.; condition good to fair. Oats in Maine 95% harvested, 100% 1999, 99% avg.; condition good to fair. Silage corn 70% harvested, 95% 1999, 85% avg.; condition good to fair. Third crop hay 90% harvested, 90% 1999, 90% avg.; condition good. Apples 85% harvested, 85% 1999, 85% avg.; fruit size avg, condition good to fair. Pears 70% harvested, 85% 1999, 90% avg, fruit size avg, condition good to fair. Cranberries 60% harvested, 70% 1999, 70% avg, fruit size avg, condition good. Cool, temperatures started the week off, with snow reported in Northern State. Warm, dry weather returned at mid-week however, persisted the rest of the week. Major farm activities included: Harvesting cranberries, field corn, grain corn, cabbage, carrots, turnips, potatoes, apples; spreading lime, manure; making hay; planting cover crops; cleaning up equipment.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 11% short, 89% adequate. Corn mature 100%, 34% harvested for grain, 84% harvested for silage.; 76% good, 24% excellent. Soybeans 92% dropping leaves, 19% harvested, 69% good, 31% excellent. Late hay was harvested where conditions allowed. Bluegrass growth was vigorous in response to cool, damp weather conditions. Fruit, vegetable farmers were harvesting late produce crops in addition to removing plastic mulch. Harvest of processing tomatoes was complete in most areas. Many fields were planting in winter cover crops. Many road side stands offered pumpkins in preparation for the Halloween season. Sweet potato harvest progress continued without delays with good yields reported so far. Some disease was found in spinach fields in southern portions of the state. Peach harvest was complete according to our reporters. Apple harvest continued in most areas.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil improved with 54% very short, 20% short, 26% adequate. Last week began with unseasonably cold air over state but warmed substantially during the second half of the week. Even so, temperatures for the week avg 4° below normal for the state. The remnants of Tropical Storm Olivia moved out of the Pacific, across state, bringing some measurable precipitation to all but a few spots in the extreme northeast. Harvest progress was slowed last week due to the cold temperatures, rainfall across the state. Total sorghum remained stable at 59% very poor, 24% poor, 10% fair, 6% good, 1% excellent, 61% sorghum mature, 72% 1999, 46% 5-yr, 20% harvested, 13% 1999, 6% 5-yr. Total wheat was in mostly poor to fair condition, with progress on planting nearing completion. Peanuts were in fair to good condition, with a little under half of the crop harvested. Alfalfa remained in mostly fair to good condition. Cotton was in fair to excellent condition with harvest 26% complete. The chile crop continues in mostly fair to good condition, with red chile harvest about one-third of the way complete. Ranchers were thankful for the rain last week, but didn't feel that it was enough to help improve the poor winter feed conditions. Cattle, sheep conditions decreased slightly in mostly poor to good condition. Pasture, range feed 40% very poor, 39% poor, 20% fair, 1% good.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 5.4. Soil moisture 85% adequate, 15% surplus. Pasture feed 90% good, 10% excellent. Corn 60% fair, 40% good, 68% silage corn harvested, 97% 1999, 88% avg. Grain corn harvest still limited. Hay 40% fair, 40% good, 20% excellent. Alfalfa 91% 3rd cutting, 100% 1999, 96% avg. Concord grapes in Lake Erie region 75% harvested. Vinifera varieties being harvested in Finger Lakes area. Lake Ontario apple 55% harvest. Vegetable harvest limited to late season crops. Onion grading, packing continued.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.6 days. compared to 6.3 one week ago. Weather in state continued to be favorable for harvest. Cold weather early in the week brought several days of light to moderate frost in the major crop growing areas. However, by the middle of the week, temperatures warmed back up with highs in the upper 70's and lower 80's. Dry weather was prevalent throughout most of the week with only isolated light rainfall in the Central, Southern Coastal Plain. For the second consecutive week farmers enjoyed weather conducive for field activities. Concerns about soil moisture for small grain planting have arisen as the current statewide rating slipped to 7% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Crop harvesting was the main focus of farmers this week. Corn, cotton experienced moderate gains in harvest progress combined with significant gains in peanut threshing. Sorghum, sweetpotato harvest also had good gains while soybean harvest is still in it's early stage. Even with concerns about lack of soil moisture, planting of all small grains advanced significantly, as all are at or above their 5-yr avg. Cotton boll opening continues to lag behind schedule but reached an estimated 90%. Soybean leaf dropping is near the 5-yr avg. Other activities included: spraying cotton defoliant, finishing tobacco and corn silage harvest, baling Hay, land preparation for small grain planting, tending livestock. Impact of frost ranged from merely cosmetic to light damage in soybeans, cotton.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6. Topsoil 15% very short, 21% short, 59% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 22% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Mild weather during the first part of the week allowed good progress on late season crop harvest. Dry bean development 98% cut, 97% 1999, 99% avg.;

91% combined, 93% 1999, 96% avg. Potatoes 99% dug, 97% 1999, 94% avg. Sunflowers 31% combined, 13% 1999, 33% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Pasture, range feeds 10% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Stockwater 8% very short, 13% short, 76% adequate, 3% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 3 short, 86% adequate, 11% surplus. Fall, winter apples 80% harvested, 73% 1999. Alfalfa hay 84% 4th cutting, 98% 1999. Corn 91% mature, 100% 1999, 86% avg.; 24% harvested for grain, 52% 1999, 27% avg.; 92% harvested for silage, 98% 1999, 83% avg. Grapes 95% harvested, 87% 1999. Other hay 93% 3rd cutting, 100% 1999, 98% avg. Soybeans 96% dropping leaves, 100% 1999, 98% avg.; 87% mature, 100% 1999, 58% harvested, 79% 1999, 63% avg. Tobacco 18% stripped, 6% 1999. Winter wheat 61% planted, 75% 1999, 69% avg.; 17% emerged, 39% 1999, 30% avg. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 19% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent. Soybeans 3% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 45% good, 15% excellent. Winter Wheat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Activities for the week included: Harvesting corn, soybeans; chopping silage; planting winter wheat; harvesting fruit, vegetables; fall tillage; chisel plowing; bush hogging; shelling corn; hauling grain; spraying weeds; making hay; spreading lime, fertilizer; pressing cider; cutting firewood; building, repairing fences; weaning, selling feeder calves.. Frost in some regions killed back weeds but also caused some damage to late planted corn, beans. Reported weed pressures included giant ragweed, johnson grass, lambsquarters, yellow foxtail. Reported insects included Asian lady bugs in barns, houses, yellow jackets, European corn borers, aphids, squash bugs, cucumber beetles. Reported corn diseases included stalk rot, mold. Other diseases reported were white mold on soybeans, mold on pumpkins, mold on curing tobacco. Reporters mentioned late planted beans are now turning color, will be about three weeks before ready to harvest. Livestock were reported in good to excellent condition. In Harrison, Morrow, Ross counties, livestock producers are weaning, selling feeder calves. Pasture feeds remain in mostly good condition.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 50% very short, 37% short, 13% adequate. Subsoil moisture 55% very short, 33% short, 12% adequate. Wheat 92% seedbed prepared, 90% last week, 100% 1999, 97% avg. Oats 81% seedbed prepared, 79% last week, 100% 1999, 95% avg.; 17% planted, 14% last week, 52% 1999, 54% avg.; 2% emerged, 1% last week, 16% 1999, 16% avg. Rye 85% seedbed prepared, 83% last week, 100% 1999, 93% avg.; 38% planted, 26% last week, 90% 1999, 74% avg.; 6% emerged, 5% last week, 60% 1999, 44% avg. Corn 98% harvested, 95% last week, 97% 1999, 88% avg. Sorghum 97% mature, 83% last week, 83% 1999, 70% avg. Soybeans 89% mature, 78% last week, 81% 1999, 78% avg.; 66% harvested, 57% last week, 46% 1999, 40% avg. Peanuts 12% very poor, 25% poor, 41% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent, 94% mature, 69% last week, 70% 1999, 75% avg.; 44% combined, 19% last week, 23% 1999, 19% avg. Cotton 26% very poor, 25% poor, 27% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent; Alfalfa Hay 17% very poor, 35% poor, 31% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent, 89% 4th cutting, 85% last week, 88% 1999, 89% avg.; 47% 5th cutting, 46% last week, 23% 1999, 30% avg. Other Hay 23% very poor, 29% poor, 31% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent, 82% 2nd cutting, 81% last week, 75% 1999, 77% avg. Livestock 3% very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent; Cattle auctions reported slightly above average marketings for the week. The price for all feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$87.90 per cwt., down nearly \$1.00 from last week. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$83.10 per cwt., down \$1.25 from the preceding week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 9% very short, 25% short, 66% adequate. Subsoil 11% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate. Winter Wheat 22% fair, 78% good, 69% planted, 21% 1999, 60% avg.; 36% emerged, 2% 1999, 30% avg. Barley 26% planted, 24% 1999, 28% avg. Range, pasture 3% very poor, 24% poor, 42% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Activities: Rain helped farmers statewide. Mid-Columbia basin 4th & 5th cutting hay about completed. Sugarbeet harvest underway, seeding fall crops continued. Rain allowed no-till annual cropping seeding to get underway. Malheur County field corn harvest in full swing, sugarbeet harvest began. Kalamth basin harvest nearing completion. Willamette Valley fall seeding winding down. Some liming, fertilizing underway on perennial

grasses. Field corn harvest nearing completion. Southern valleys haying continued, soil preparation underway. South coast corn silage being harvested. Nurseries digging, shipping plants for fall shipping season. Christmas tree growers flagging trees for harvest, ready to start harvest early November. Easter Lilly growers south coast still digging commercial bulbs. Slowed down by rains. Harvest of most summer vegetables coming to an end. Fall & winter crops available along with salad vegetables. Late harvest melons, tomatoes continued. Sweet corn harvest winding down in Willamette Valley. A few cucumbers being harvested. Potato harvest in Eastern State winding down. Onion harvest continued. Hazelnut harvest continued with some blight problem reported. Upper Willamette valley last of apples being picked, some fall copper sprays applied cherries, prunes, apples. Southern coastal areas cranberry harvest in full swing, reported good to excellent color, quality. Southern valleys finished pear harvest, apple harvest nearly complete. Most grapes harvested. Range, pasture feeds vary considerably over state from poor in the southwest, parts Malheur County to mostly good in Klamath Basin. Generally, pastures poor to good in Willamette Valley, coastal counties; fair to good east of Cascades. Some dryland pastures in the northern valley have enough growth to provide forage, supplemental feeding also continued. Weaning, gathering stock off ranges continued in northeast. Southeast most cows off ranges, most calves weaned.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 5.3. Soil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 82% adequate, 6% surplus. Fall 59% plowing, 64% 1999, 66% avg. Corn 96% dent, 97% 1999, 98% avg.; 78% mature, 74% 1999, 78% avg.; 22% harvested, 29% 1999, 30% avg.; 90% silage, 92% 1999, 85% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 47% good, 35% excellent. Barley 76% planted, 71% 1999, 77% avg.; 55% emerged, 51% 1999, avg not available. Winter wheat 55% planted, 39% 1999, 51% avg.; 24% emerged, 33% 1999, avg not available. Soybeans 13% harvested, 9% 1999, 14% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 54% good, 29% excellent. Potatoes 89% harvested, 85% 1999, 78% avg. Apples 87% harvested, 66% 1999, 72% avg. Grapes 90% harvested, 84% 1999, 72% avg. Alfalfa 94% 3rd cutting, 95% 1999, 94% avg.; 84% 4th cutting, 70% 1999, 66% avg. Quality of hay made 3% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Activities include: Harvesting corn, corn silage, soybeans, 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 6.5. Soil moisture 8% very short, 30% short, 57% adequate, 5% surplus. Apples 85% harvested, 73% 1999, 82% avg.; 71% fair, 29% good. Barley 31% planted, 26% 1999, 26% avg.; 21% emerged, 16% 1999, 16% avg.; 72% fair, 28% good. Corn 98% harvested, 100% 1999, 99% avg. Cotton 91% bolls opened, 91% 1999, 92% avg.; 31% harvested, 29% 1999, 33% avg.; 1% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 1% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Oats 24% planted, 27% 1999, 28% avg.; 17% emerged, 16% 1999, 19% avg. Peanuts 60% harvested, 35% 1999, 54% avg.; 6% poor, 42% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Pecans 13% harvested, 9% 1999, 13% avg.; 12% poor, 68% fair, 20% good. Rye 27% planted, 32% 1999, 37% avg.; 18% emerged, 24% 1999, 24% avg.; 1% poor, 75% fair, 24% good. Sorghum 93% matured, 89% 1999, 93% avg.; 65% harvested, 64% 1999, 67% avg.; 13% poor, 46% fair, 41% good. Soybeans 76% turned color, 74% 1999, 69% avg; 33% dropped, 30% 1999, 27% avg; 16% matured, 16% 1999, 14% avg; 7% harvested, 5% 1999, 4% avg.; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 59% harvested, 36% 1999, 43% avg.; 7% very poor, 37% poor, 43% fair, 13% good. Tobacco 97% stalks destroyed, 96% 1999, 93% avg. Winter Grazing 58% planted, 55% 1999, 55% avg.; 39% emerged, 40% 1999, 38% avg.; 2% poor, 81% fair, 17% good. Winter Wheat 13% planted, 14% 1999, 15% avg.; 8% emerged, 8% 1999, 7% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil 35% very short, 37% short, 28% adequate. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 33% short, 28% adequate. Feed supplies 6% very short, 19% short, 69% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 29% very short, 27% short, 41% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter Rye 94% planted, 94% 1999, 87% avg.; 74% emerged, 77% 1999, 85% avg. Soybeans 99% mature, 92% 1999, 96% avg. Sorghum 68% harvested-grain, 26% 1999, 34% avg.; 98% silage harvested, 81% 1999, 86% avg. Sunflower 6% very poor,

7% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 17% excellent, 98% mature, 76% 1999, 93% avg.; 65% harvested, 17% 1999, 36% avg. Alfalfa hay 14% very poor, 18% poor, 31% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Range, Pasture 14% very poor, 23% poor, 34% fair, 23% good, 6% excellent. Cattle 2% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent. Sheep 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Dry conditions are hastening row crop harvest while holding winter crops back, keeping ranchers busy. Soil moisture shortages continue to hamper crops, pasture growth. Weeks of dry weather have row crop harvest far ahead of average, but winter wheat seeded is behind average with the season drawing to a close. Calves are being weaned as ranchers are starting to bring cattle in early from pastures grown short. There were many reports of dry stock dams.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 19% very short, 44% short, 37% adequate. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 42% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Pastures 17% very poor, 26% poor, 35% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Burley 31% stripped, 25% 1999, 24% avg. Winter wheat 27% seeded, 19% 1999, 26% avg. Farmers took advantage of the dry conditions last week to continue making excellent progress with cotton, soybean harvest. Early indications from reports around the State show no significant loss of yield to the late soybean crop as a result of last week's killing frost. The amount of damage, however, will not be known for sure until harvest is complete. In addition to harvesting, producers were busy seeding winter wheat, stripping tobacco, renovating pastures. Most areas of the State are in need of rain to help ensure proper germination of winter wheat, fall forage crops.

TEXAS: Temperatures moderated from the below normal conditions that covered the state late last week. Rain totaled upward to six inches across Southern areas, portions of the Edwards Plateau. These rains replenished soil moisture, available water for livestock in varied locations however, it came too late in the season to add much to pasture recovery. Across the Plains conditions remained mostly dry but some moisture was received. In the wetter areas land preparation, remaining harvest was halted until drying could occur. In the dryer areas harvest moved ahead as weather permitted. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued in most all and some health problems continued as a result of the dry conditions. Some livestock, mostly goats, were lost as a result of the cold rain that was associated with the last weather front. Field Crops: Small Grains: Planting of wheat, oats continued in most locations across the state. Some areas, however remained extremely dry, producers continued to wait for adequate moisture before planting. In general emergence of earlier planted small grains remained varied as did available soil moisture. Some seedling death continued in isolated areas as moisture for further growth remained unavailable. Corn: Harvest continued on the Plains, but neared completion. Production from irrigated acres continued to be mostly favorable. Cotton: Harvest progress was halted in some areas of the Plains as a result of rain showers, high humidity, however in other areas harvest moved ahead. Growth was halted in all areas as a result of the cold temperatures. Yields continued to be greatly depressed, in some areas the majority of cotton was disaster out. State wide cotton 42% of normal compared with 58% 1999. Rice: Harvest continued for the second crop. The remainder of the ratoon crop looks good, adequate yields are expected. Bolls Opening, Published 96%, 90% 1999, 83% avg. Sorghum: Harvest continued in some areas, began in others as the cold weather has stopped all growth. Baling of severely distressed sorghum continued on the Plains as hay supplies will not be adequate for some producers. The majority of remaining production continued to be limited to irrigated acres. Peanuts: Harvest continued across the state. Yield potential for irrigated peanuts remained satisfactory, however yields in some areas were down from earlier estimates. Colder temperatures, rain showers slowed harvest progress in some areas. State wide peanut 48% of normal compared with 77% 1999. Soybeans: Conditions for soybean harvest remained varied in most locations. In areas where showers fell, harvest was delayed for remaining beans. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans Rio Grande Valley, land preparation remained generally on hold as drying out continued as a result of earlier rain showers. San Antonio-Winter Garden, limited planting of some vegetables continued. Earlier rain showers aided in land preparation in a few area, planting efforts will begin soon. Chili pepper harvest continued in some locations. State, fall planting continued in varied locations as recent rainfall has increased soil moisture. Sweet potato harvest continued but slowed or halted as weather permitted. High Plains, colder temperatures slowed harvest for remaining watermelons,

pumpkins. Yields remained variable. Land preparation moved ahead but slowed in some locations as weather related problems persisted. In the Trans Pecos, harvest of chili peppers continued and tomato harvest was in full swing. Pecans: Harvest activities increased in varied locations across the state. Production will be extremely varied depending on the severity of adverse conditions encountered this growing season. As a result of the recent ice storm in portions of the Trans Pecos region some pecan trees were permanently damaged or killed and all production lost. Shuck split continued in most areas and harvest will begin soon. Range, Livestock: Recent rainfall in portions of the state continued to aid in pasture improvement. Some minor green up of pastures has occurred in areas where rains fell, however the rains have come too late in most areas as winter dormancy has begun. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued across the state and hay supplies continued to decline. Herd culling and reduction also continued for some livestock owners. Colder temperatures, dry conditions continued to cause stress to some livestock, death occurred in some goat herds as a result of the cold rains of last week.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil 7% very short, 20% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 32% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 89% planted, 88% 1999, 95% avg.; 41% emerged, 57% 1999, 67% 5-yr avg. Corn 78% mature, 74% 1999, 71% avg.; 20% harvested for grain, 20% 1999, 20% avg.; 93% harvested for silage, 94% 1999, 90% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent. Alfalfa hay 85% 4th cutting, 76% 1999, 74% avg.; seed 90% harvested, 48% 1999, 70% avg. Onions 90% harvested, 86% 1999, 84% avg. Potatoes 83% harvested, 76% 1999, 79% avg. Cattle moved from 86% summer range, 72% 1999, 73% avg. Sheep/lambs moved from 91% summer range, 73% 1999, 77% avg. Apples 72% picked, 81% 1999, 67% avg. Range, pasture 14% very poor, 39% poor, 34% fair, 11% good, 2% excellent. Major farm, ranch activities included: Finishing the harvest, fall tillage. Many counties received needed precipitation this week.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 9% very short, 36% short 52% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 19% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Pastures 1% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 1% poor, 6% fair, 77% good, 16% excellent. Corn 91% mature, 98% 1999, 97% 5-yr avg.; 59% grain harvested, 71% 1999, 67% 5-yr avg. 95% silage harvested, 99% 1999, 97% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 49% good, 33% excellent, 64% dropping leaves, 62% 1999, 37% 5-yr avg.; 10% harvested, 8% 1999, 10% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 20% seeded, 11% 1999, 14% 5-yr avg. Barley 47% seeded, 46% 1999, 38% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 7% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent, 88% dug, 68% 1999, 77% 5-yr avg.; 72% combined, 46% 1999, 56% 5-yr avg. Cotton 6% poor, 11% fair, 50% good, 33% excellent, 81% bolls opening, 93% 1999, 93% 5-yr avg.; 14% harvested, 13% 1999, 26% 5-yr avg. Apples 23% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Fall apples 90% harvested, 76% 1999, 69% 5-yr avg. Winter apples 71% harvested, 49% 1999, 41% 5-yr avg. Picture perfect weather conditions allowed farmers to make good progress on peanut harvest, small grain planting, defoliating, harvesting cotton. First frosts were reported in several areas which will slow growth of grasses. Corn harvest delayed due to shortage of on, off farm grain storage space. Hay cutting, baling continue in some areas. Other activities for the week included: Land preparation for small grain planting, mowing corn stalks, late vegetable harvest.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 11% very short, 33% short, 56% adequate. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 40% short, 56% adequate. Winter wheat 97% planted, 90% 1999, 92% avg.; 81% emerged, 76% 1999, 77% avg. Winter wheat seeding was nearly complete with many counties reporting reseeding in areas with crusting, soil erosion problems. Potatoes 83% harvested, 89% 1999, 79% avg. Potato harvest starting to wind down. Hay, roughage, 98% adequate, 2% surplus. Range, Pasture, 2% very poor, 37% poor, 39% fair, 22% good. Cattle producers continued bringing cows, calves down from summer pastures. Dairymen continued applying solids to forage fields as they empty lagoons in preparation for the rainy season. Apple, grape harvest continued under ideal conditions. Potato, dry bean harvests were nearly complete. Corn harvested for silage finished up last week with sweet corn harvest still progressing nicely. Christmas tree growers were grading harvest roads in preparation for harvest scheduled for the end of the month. U-pick pumpkin farms continued to do a brisk business.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Feeder calves are being marketed. Yearling board sales are in progress, with cattle being shipped to purchasers. Wheat planting was in full swing this week. Corn, soybean harvest continues. Third cutting of hay continues, with some areas reporting a fourth cut. Hay 10% fair, 75% good, 15% excellent; Hay 75% 3rd cut, 67% 1999, 82% 5-yr avg. Corn 5% fair, 60% good, 35% excellent.; 99% denting, 99% 1999, 92% mature, 86% 1999, 91% 5-yr avg.; 26% harvested, 43% 1999, 48% 5-yr avg. Soybean 5% fair, 50% good, 45% excellent, 90% dropping leaves, 95% 1999, 96% 5-yr avg.; 50% harvested for grain, 23% 1999, 32% 5-yr avg. Wheat 55% planted, 24% 1999, 45% 5-yr avg.; 10% emerged, 8% 1999. Apple 15% poor, 10% fair, 50% good, 25% excellent, 80% harvested, 71% 1999. Cattle 10% fair, 65% good, 25% excellent. Sheep 20% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil moisture 3% very short, 30% short, 63% adequate, 4% surplus. Excellent weather last week allowed harvest to continue at a good pace all around the state. According to reports plant harvest moisture varied from too dry to too wet around the state. The good drying weather for corn, soybeans, dropped plant moisture below optimum in some areas. Growers in these areas were harvesting soybeans early or late in the day to increase moisture, decrease splits. In other areas, growers were waiting for late-planted corn, soybeans to dry down. Sheboygan County reported snow covered fields this past week.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 15% very short, 48% short, 37% adequate. Winter wheat 92% emerged, 99% 1999, 97% avg.; 12% poor, 46% fair, 42% good. Corn 93% mature, 96% 1999, 97% avg.; 20% harvested, 13% 1999, 24% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 4% fair, 88% good, 4% excellent. Dry beans 96% combined, 94% 1999, 96% avg. Sugarbeets 52% harvested, 60% 1999, 52% avg.; 1% poor, 8% fair, 84% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 88% 3rd cutting, 95% 1999, 88% avg. Range, pasture feed 29% very poor, 38% poor, 28% fair, 5% good. Cooler than normal with light precipitation in most areas.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 8 - 14, 2000

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Mostly dry weather helped summer crop harvesting in western and central Ukraine, while farther east, showers favored emerging winter wheat in extreme eastern Ukraine and North Caucasus, Russia.

FSU-NEWLANDS: Spring grain harvesting advanced to completion in Russia and Kazakstan.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers boosted topsoil moisture for winter grains in the eastern Mediterranean.

EUROPE: Heavy rain drenched northern Italy and southeastern France, preventing winter grain planting and summer crop harvesting and causing severe flooding.

EASTERN ASIA: A later-than-normal killing freeze ended the growing season across Manchuria, while widespread rain boosted soil moisture for wheat across the North China Plain.

AUSTRALIA: Much-needed rain soaked the east, but dry weather continued to dominate Western Australia.

MEXICO: Seasonably drier weather aided corn maturation in the main corn belt, while showers boosted reservoir levels across northern Mexico.

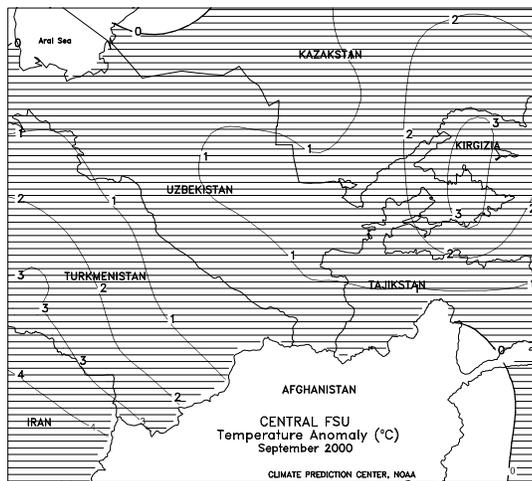
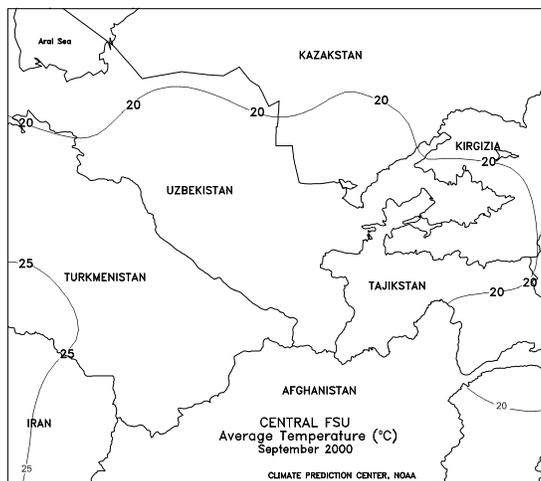
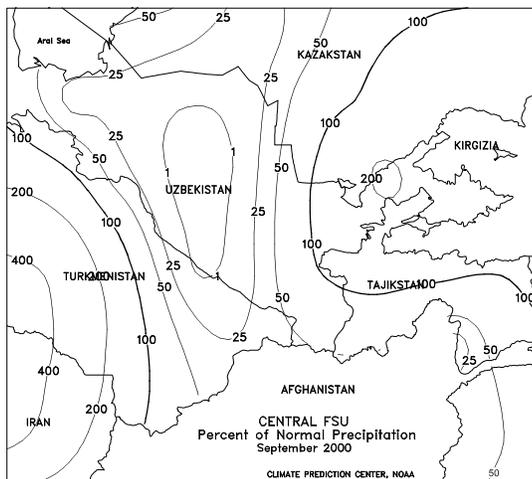
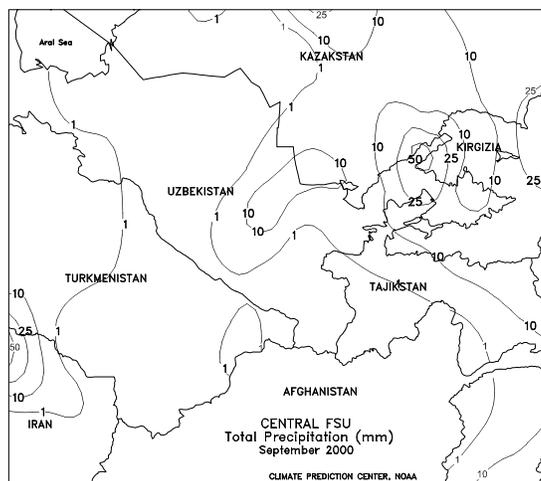
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy rains exacerbated flooding and delayed harvest activities in Vietnam.

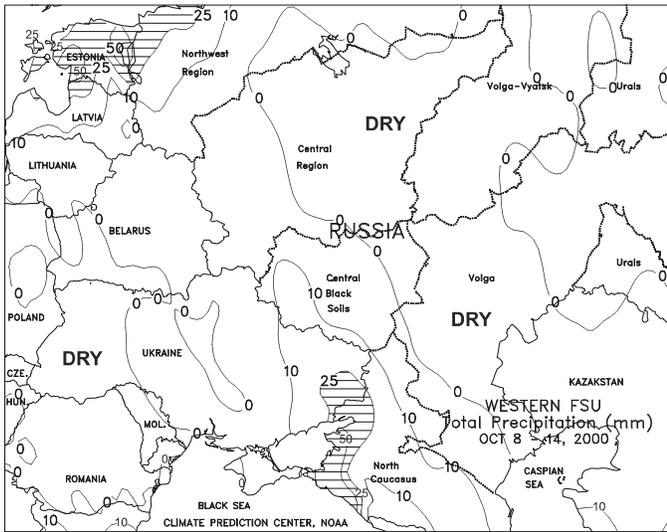
SOUTH ASIA: Mostly dry weather helped to reduce flooding in the eastern rice belt.

SOUTH AMERICA: In Argentina, rain continued to favor reproductive winter wheat and summer crop planting. In southern Brazil, rain is needed in the northern growing areas.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers in eastern sections of the corn belt maintained favorable summer crop planting prospects, but warm, dry weather developed elsewhere.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry weather favored pre-planting fieldwork in Algeria and Tunisia, while scattered showers caused only brief fieldwork delays in northern Morocco.

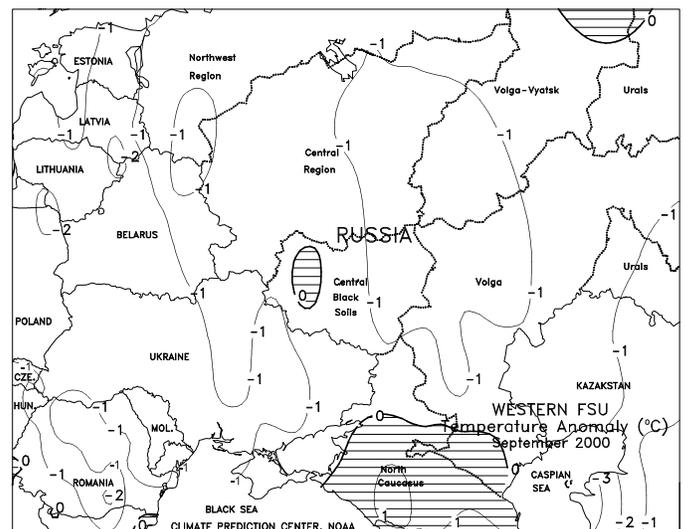
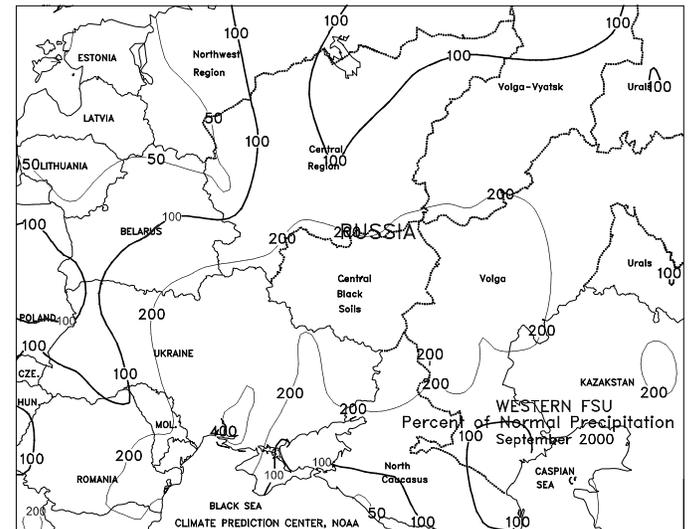
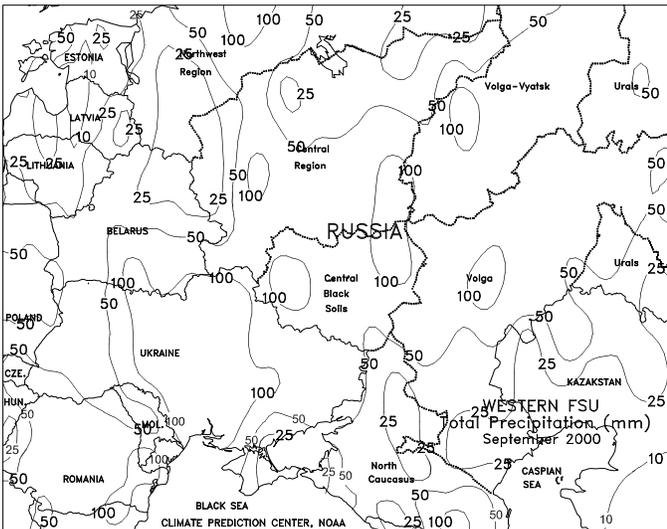


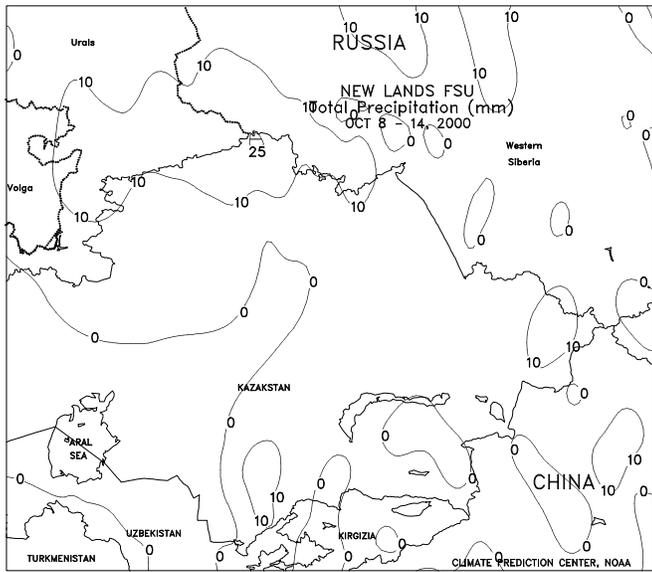


FSU-WESTERN

In Russia, light to moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) fell in North Caucasus, boosting topsoil moisture for winter wheat germination and improving emergence prospects. The precipitation in North Caucasus caused only temporary interruptions in summer crop harvesting, while farther north in the Volga Valley and Central Black Soils Region, mostly dry weather favored rapid harvest activities. Reports from Russia as of October 13 indicated that corn for grain, sunflowers, and sugar beets were about 26, 40, and 67 percent harvested, respectively. In northern Russia, seasonable temperatures allowed the continued growth of winter grains, although nighttime temperatures fell at or slightly below freezing, prompting cold hardening. In Ukraine, mostly dry weather in western and central areas allowed summer crop harvesting to progress without delays. Light showers (16-27 mm) in the extreme eastern tip of Ukraine caused only brief harvest delays. Reports from Ukraine indicated that sunflowers were about 80 percent harvested as of October 9, with sugar beets about 69 percent harvested by October 13. In September, near- to above-normal precipitation fell

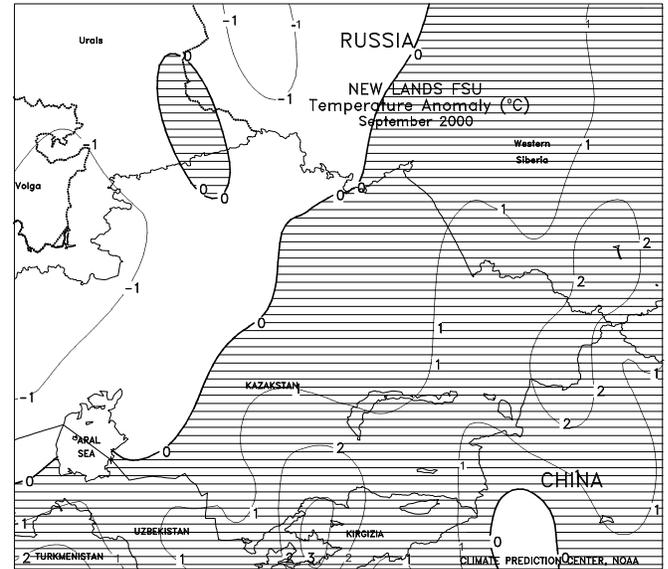
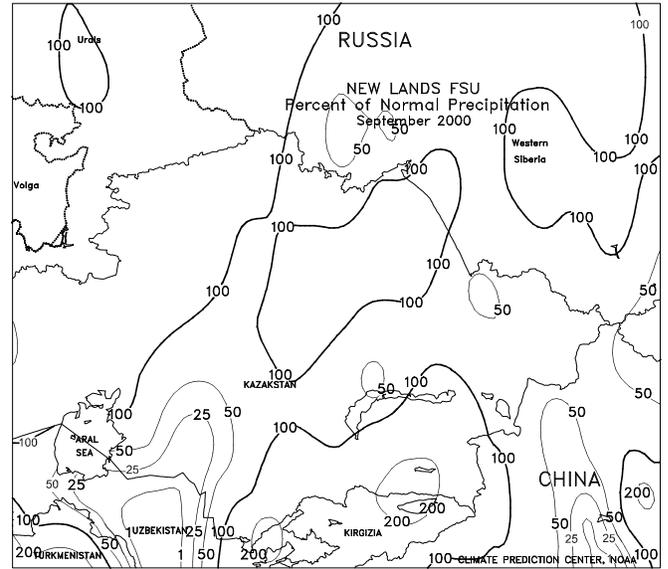
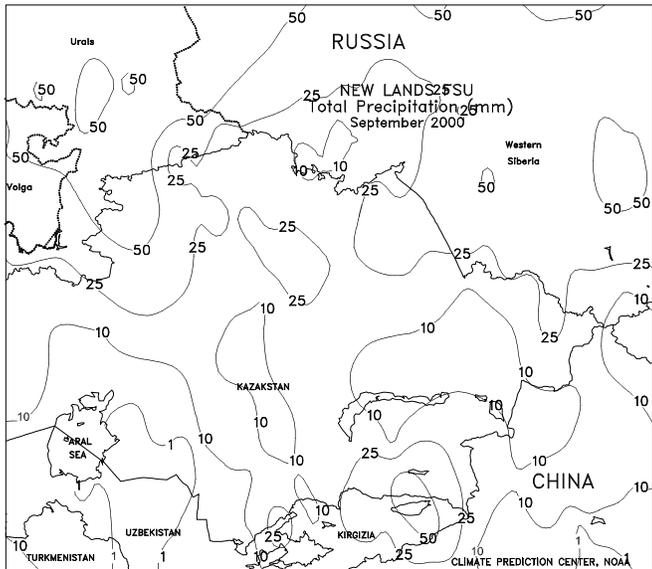
from Ukraine eastward into parts of southern Russia, providing abundant topsoil moisture for winter wheat germination. Most precipitation in these areas fell during the first 20 days of the month, slowing fieldwork for summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. However, a drying trend began on September 21 and persisted through the remainder of the month, allowing fieldwork activities to increase. In northern Russia (Northwest Region, Central Region, Volga Vyastk, and upper Volga Valley), widespread rain in early September maintained adequate moisture for winter grain establishment. September temperatures averaged near- to slightly below-normal in Ukraine and Russia, with sharply colder weather occurring at month's end, slowing winter wheat germination and early growth. During the week of September 24-30, minimum temperatures fell at or slightly below freezing (0 to -4 degrees C) as far south as the northern tip of the North Caucasus, ending the 2000 growing season. The freeze occurred around typical dates and had minimal impact on mature crops.

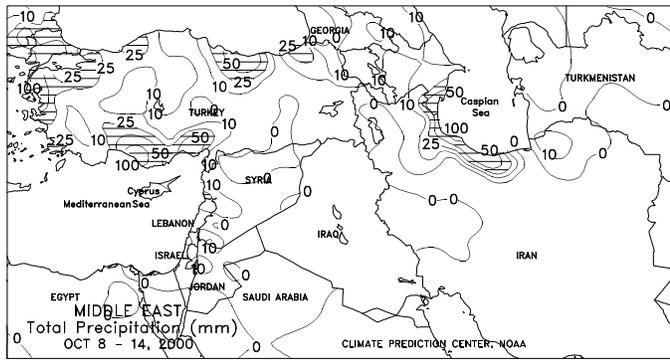




FSU-NEW LANDS

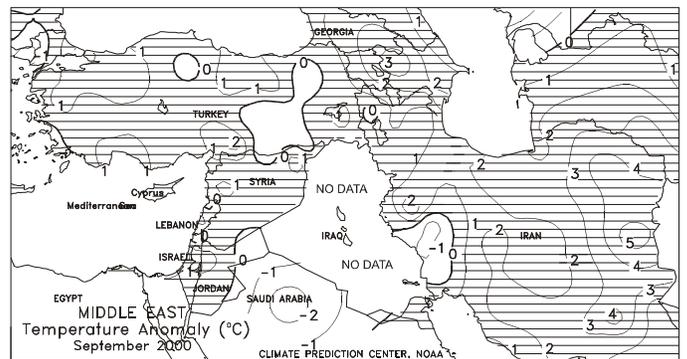
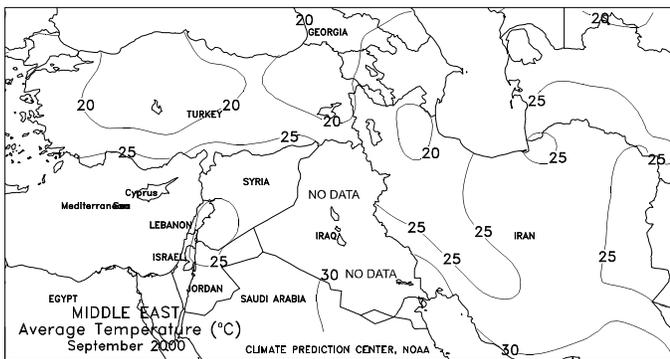
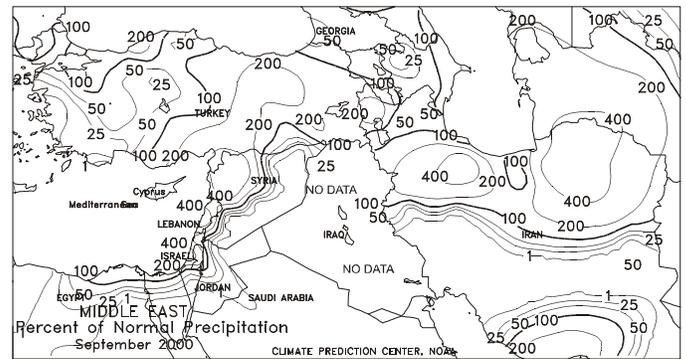
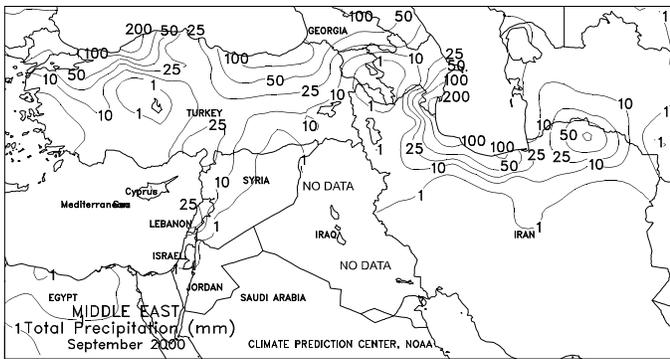
Spring grain harvesting advanced to completion in Russia and Kazakstan. In Russia, mostly dry weather in Siberia favored late harvest activities. Reports from Russia as of October 13 indicated that the grain crop, excluding corn, was about 97 percent harvested. In Kazakstan, scattered showers in primary spring grain-producing areas in the north-central portion of the country caused only brief harvest delays. Reports from Kazakstan as of October 11 indicated that grain was about 99 percent harvested. In September, periods of dry weather in Kazakstan allowed spring grain harvesting to advance with only minor delays. In Russia, dry weather during the first half of September helped spring grain harvesting. However, during the latter half of the month, cold, showery weather, including some snow was observed in the Urals, Western Siberia, and Eastern Siberia, interrupting harvest activities. On September 23, the first hard freeze of the autumn (minimum temperatures ranging from -8 to -3 degrees C) extended as far south as central Kazakstan. While the freeze ended the 2000 growing season, it had minimal impact on mature grain crops. *(This is the final summary of the season. Coverage will resume in May with the commencement of spring planting.)*





MIDDLE EAST

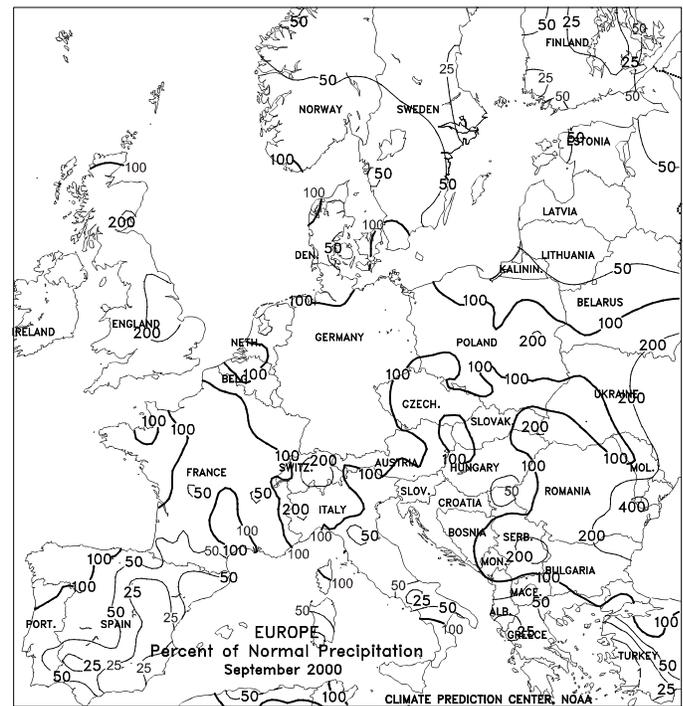
Light to moderate rain (5-25 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) improved moisture levels for winter wheat establishment in western Turkey, although a few dry pockets persisted on the Anatolian Plateau. Light showers (5-25 mm or more) also moistened topsoils from western Syria southward to western Jordan, including Lebanon and northern Israel. Farther east, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) continued along Iran's Caspian Coast, boosting moisture levels for late summer crop development and winter crop establishment. However, dry weather persisted in the winter grain areas of Iran, eastern Syria, and, as depicted by satellite imagery, Iraq. During September, above-normal temperatures maintained high summer crop irrigation demands throughout the region. Significant rainfall was generally limited to growing regions along the southern coasts of the Black and Caspian Seas, although pockets of beneficial rain favored early fieldwork in winter wheat areas of southeastern Turkey and northwestern Syria.

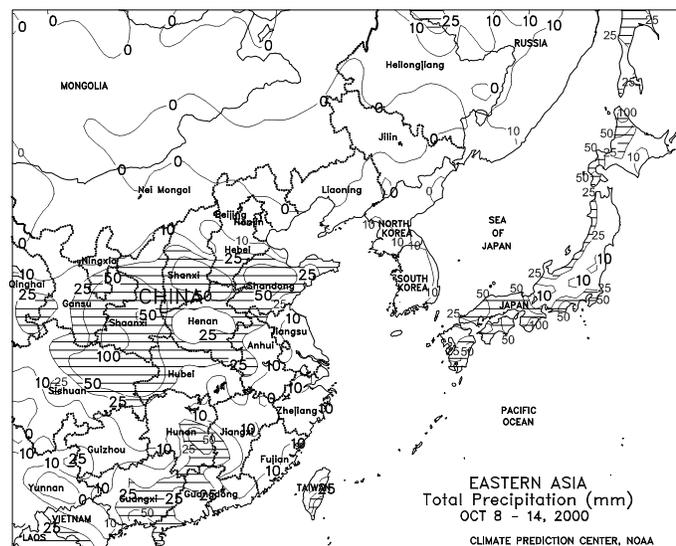
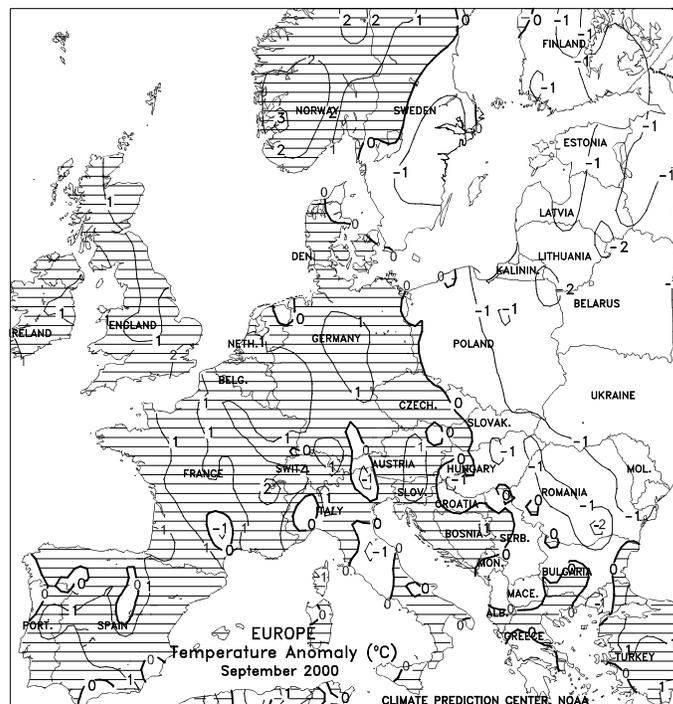




EUROPE

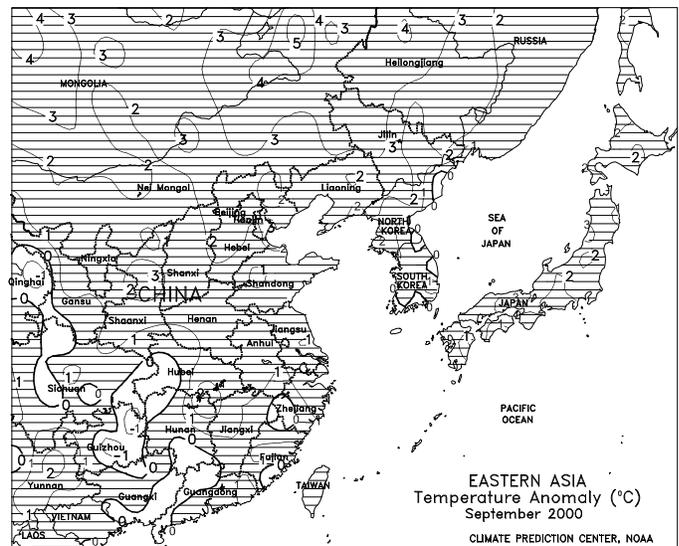
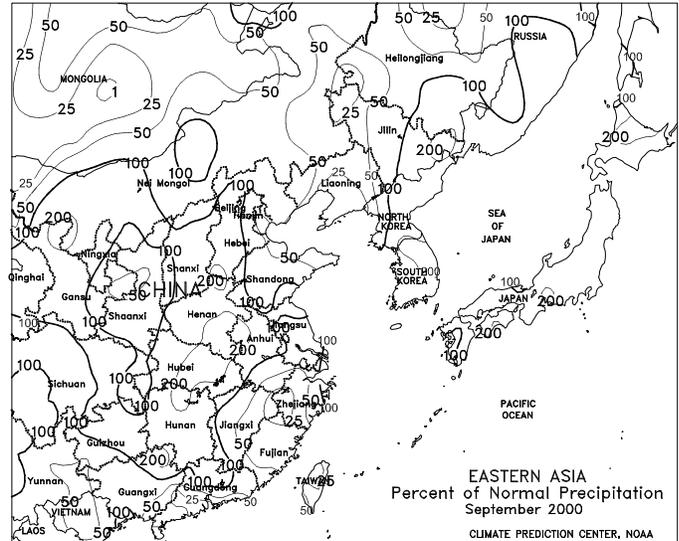
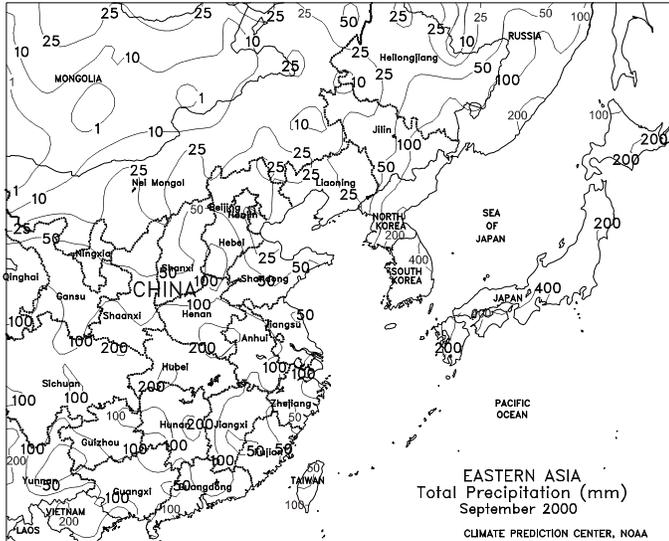
In western and central Europe, widespread rainfall (20-80 mm) hampered winter grain planting and summer crop harvesting, except in the southern Iberian Peninsula where the rainfall (8-23 mm) was more scattered. Although beneficial for germinating to emerging winter grains in the north, the rain reportedly caused localized flooding in parts of southeastern England. Similarly, heavy rain (30-90 mm, locally exceeding 150 mm) drenched parts of southeastern France and northern Italy, causing severe flooding. As a result, winter grain re-planting will likely be needed in parts of these areas. In contrast, mostly dry weather stretched from eastern Germany and Poland southeastward through the mid-Balkans. Although moisture supplies are mostly adequate for germinating to emerging winter grains in the north, drought persists across Hungary and much of the Balkans, slowing winter grain planting. Beneficial rain (7-27 mm) fell across the extreme southern Balkans, however, helping to improve topsoil moisture. Warm weather (temperatures 2 to 6 degrees C above normal) in eastern Europe spurred winter grain development, while cool weather (temperatures 2 to 4 degrees C below normal) prevailed across western Europe. In early September, dry weather helped late winter wheat harvesting in northern Europe. Nevertheless, rainfall averaged near normal across much of northern Europe, maintaining moisture supplies for upcoming winter grain planting. In England, wet weather during the latter half of the month frequently interrupted fieldwork. In contrast, below-normal precipitation favored summer crop harvesting in central France, Spain, Portugal, and central and southern Italy. Although soaking rain improved topsoil moisture in parts of southeastern Europe, more rain is needed throughout the region to end prolonged drought and encourage winter grain planting.

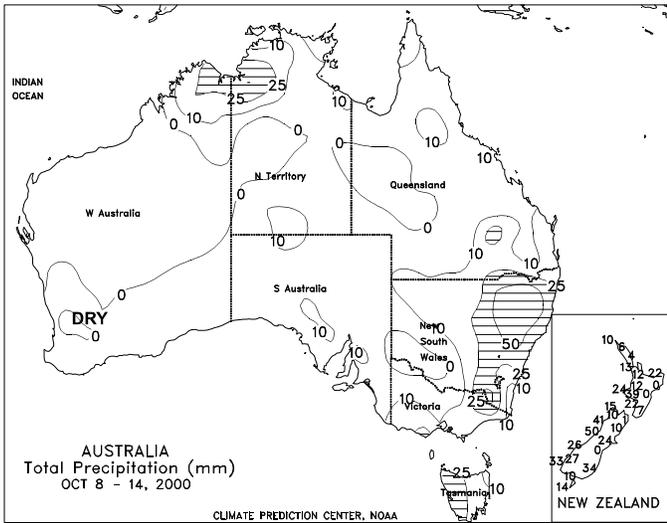




EASTERN ASIA

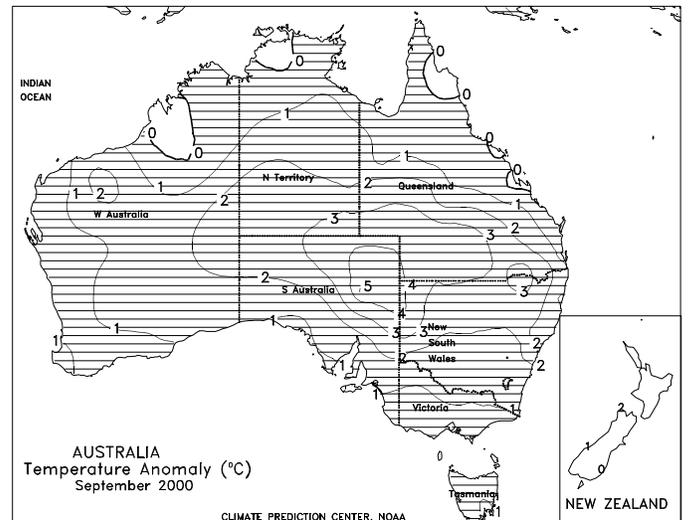
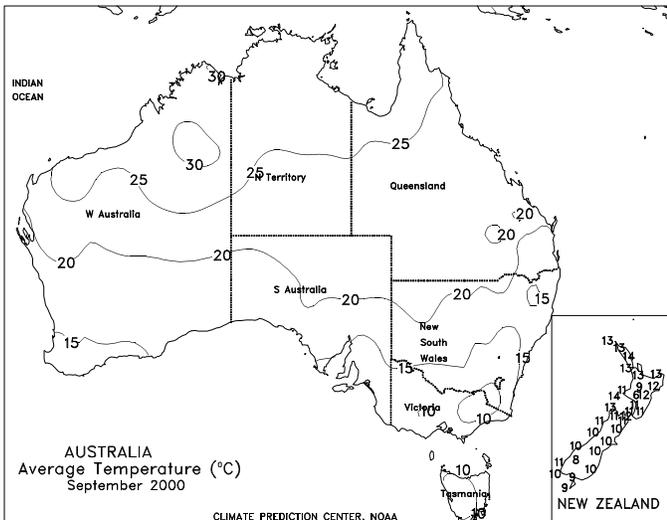
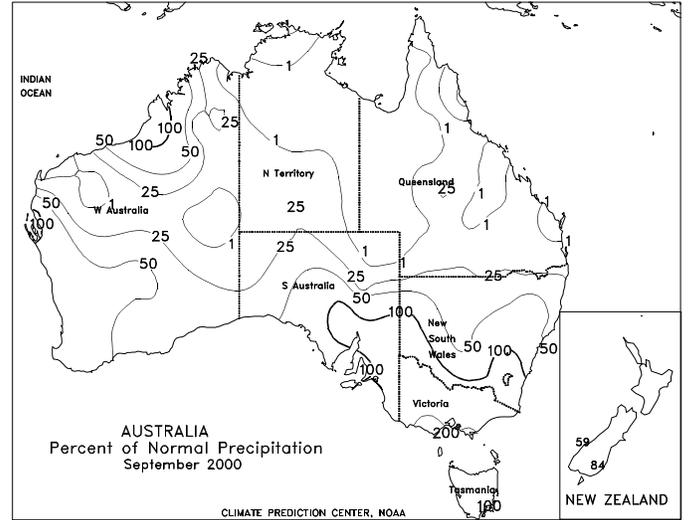
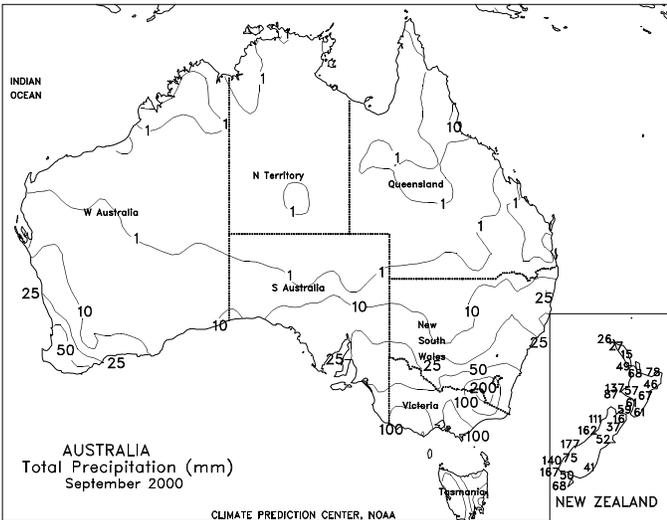
Across Manchuria, minimum temperatures ranged from -5 to -1 degrees C, ending the growing season for corn and soybeans. Virtually all summer crops were mature; therefore, little or no damage was expected by the cold weather. Unseasonably heavy rain (25-70 mm) covered the North China Plain and Sichuan Basin, slowing summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. The moisture, however, increased moisture supplies for winter wheat development. Seasonable rain (10-30 mm) fell across southern China, providing adequate moisture for late double-crop rice filling. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across the North China Plain and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across southern China. Light rain (less than 20 mm) did not significantly hamper rice harvesting across the Korean Peninsula and Japan. Heavier rain (20-50 mm) caused some minor fieldwork delays in southern Japan. During September, below-normal rainfall across Manchuria reduced soil moisture for filling corn and soybeans, but favored early-maturing summer crops. Across the North China Plain, Yangtze Valley, and Sichuan Basin, near- to above-normal monthly rainfall slowed summer crop maturation and early harvesting, but boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting. In the southern coastal Chinese provinces, below-normal rainfall reduced moisture supplies for sugarcane and rice. Several typhoons brought excessive moisture and flooding to South Korea and central Japan, possibly damaging filling to maturing rice.

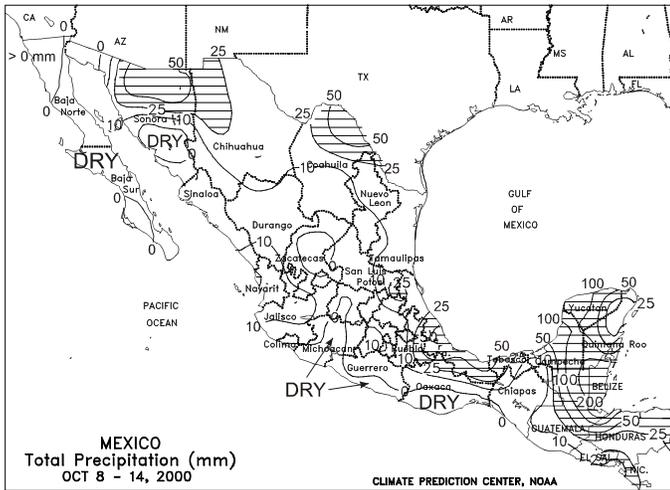




AUSTRALIA

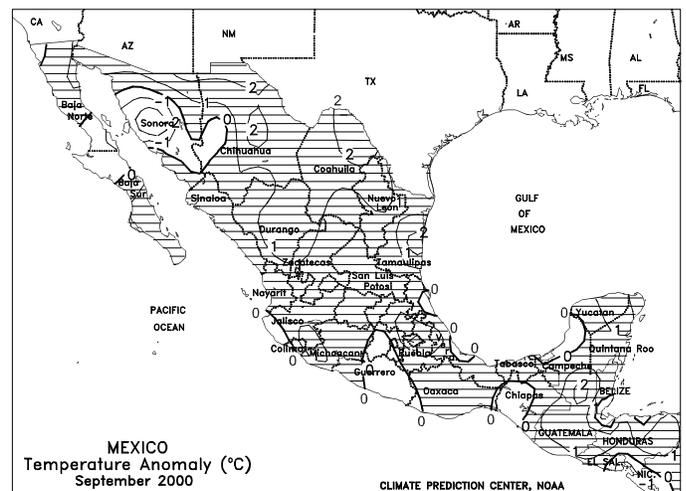
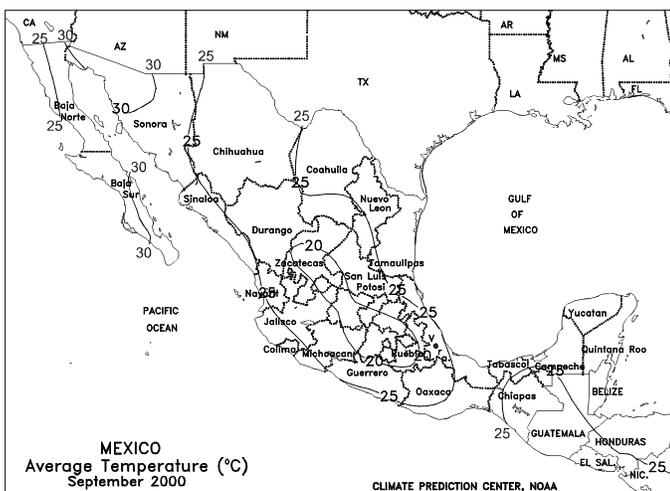
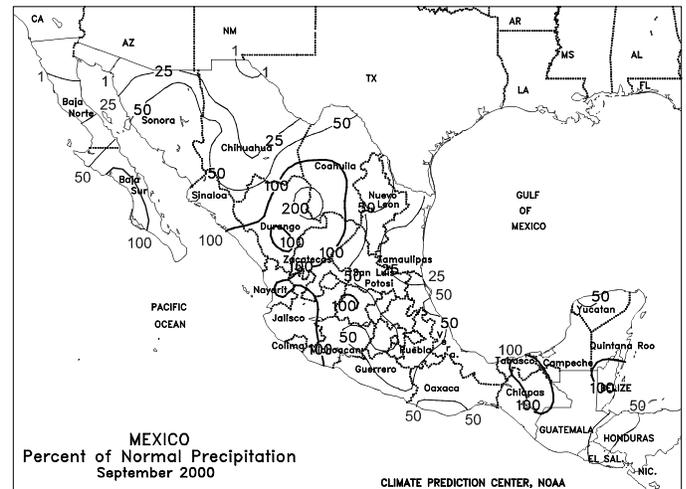
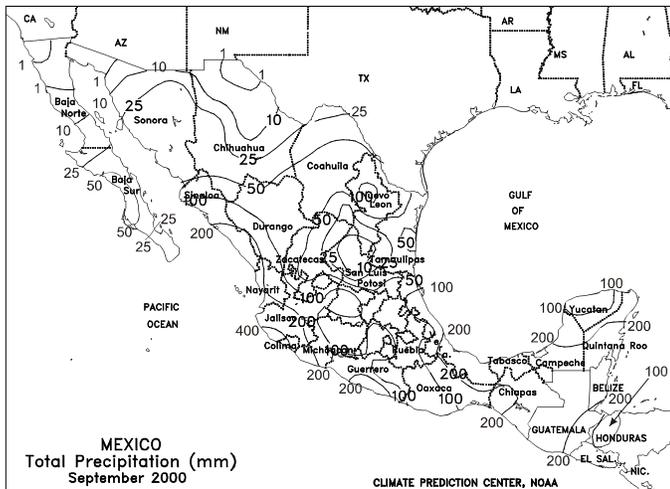
Soaking rains (25-50 mm or more) covered a broad area of southern Queensland and New South Wales. In central and southern New South Wales, the rainfall was beneficial for immature winter crops. The moisture came too late to help winter crops in the more northerly growing areas, but was very timely for summer crop establishment. Light showers (10 mm or less) moistened topsoils in winter crop areas of South Australia and Victoria, where winter crop prospects remained overall favorable. Dry weather persisted in Western Australia, but temperatures averaged below normal, reducing the potential for stress. In New Zealand, scattered showers (5-25 mm) continued to improve pastures and small grain prospects. During September, much-warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated east-central Australia (southern Queensland and northern New South Wales), reducing yield potential of reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds. Dry pockets also persisted in Western Australia, but in the southeast (South Australia and Victoria), warm, showery weather maintained favorable crop prospects.

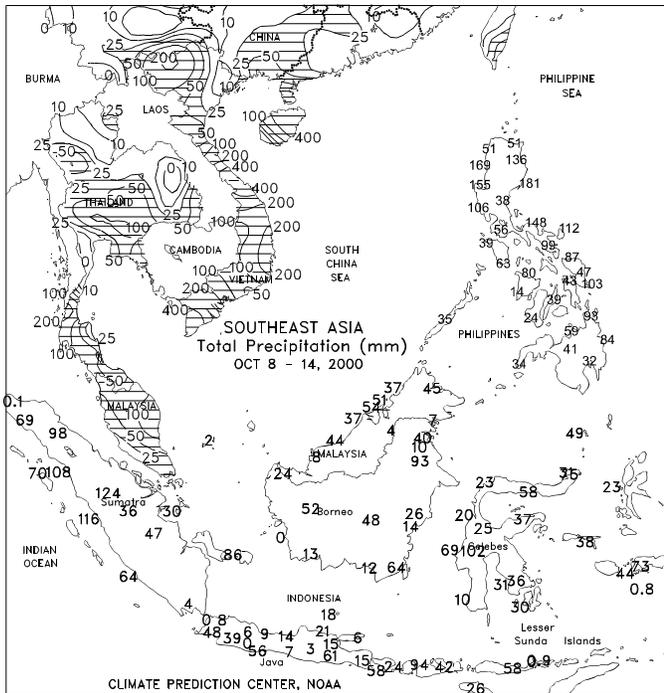




MEXICO

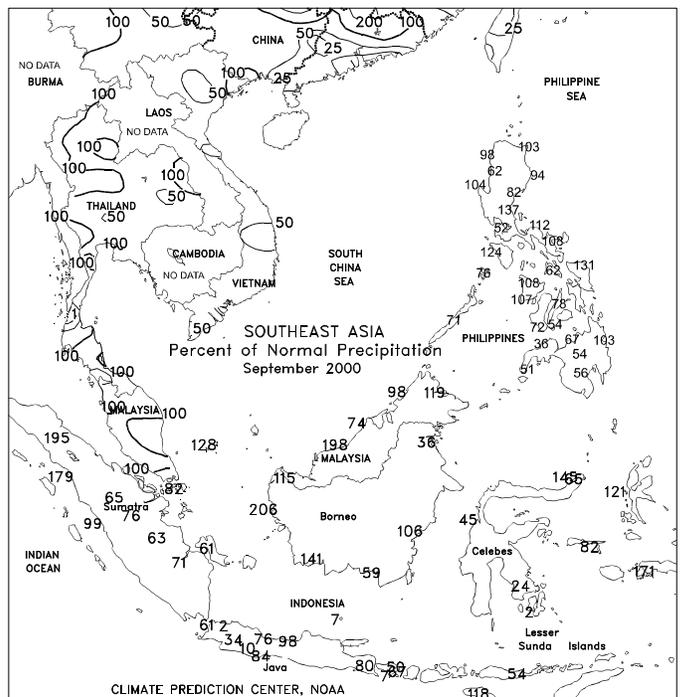
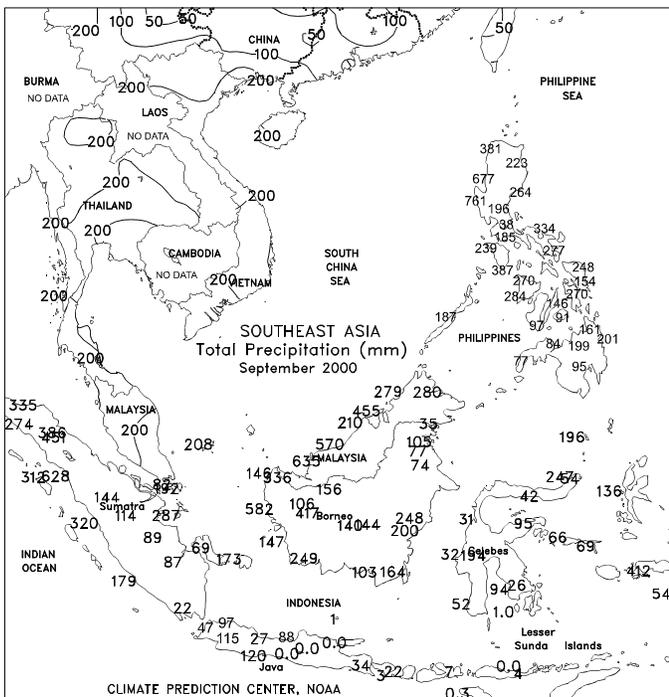
Heavy showers continued across the Yucatan Peninsula, Belize, and northern Guatemala, causing additional flooding and possible crop damage. In the main corn belt, mostly dry weather favored corn maturation. Showers (10-60 mm) increased reservoir supplies across eastern and northern Mexico. Cool weather produced isolated near-freezing temperatures in the north (Coahuila and Chihuahua). Temperatures averaged 3 to 7 degrees C below normal across north-central and northeast Mexico. Near-normal temperatures prevailed across the main corn belt. During September, near to slightly below-normal rainfall favored corn across the Southern Plateau corn belt. Above-normal rainfall extended from western Jalisco northward into southern Sinaloa and Durango, primarily from the impact of Tropical Storm Norman during late September. Elsewhere across Mexico, rainfall averaged below normal.

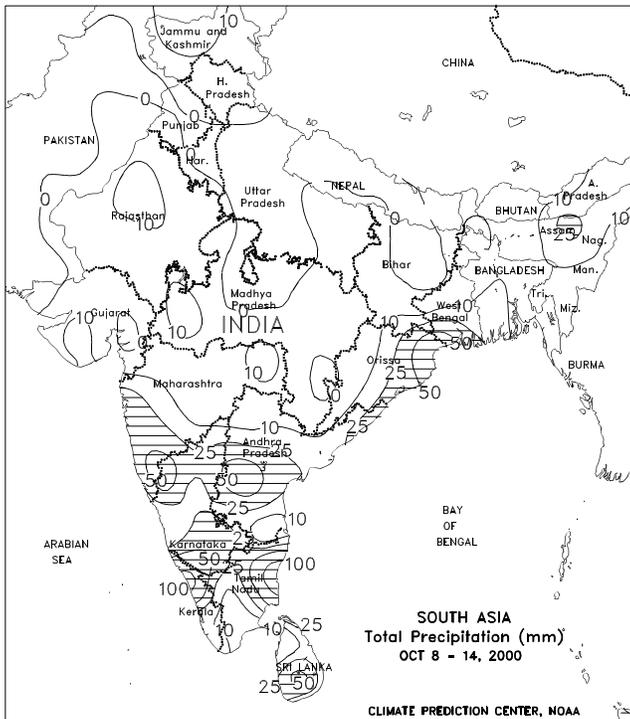
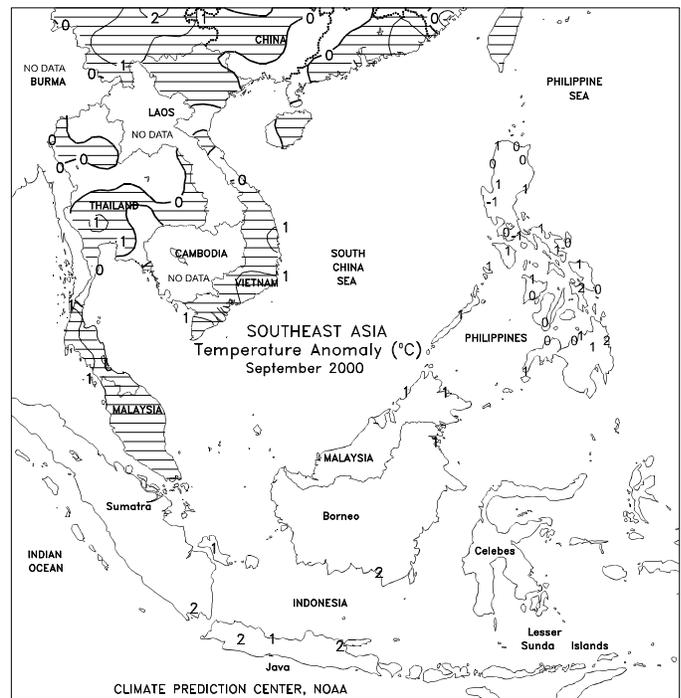
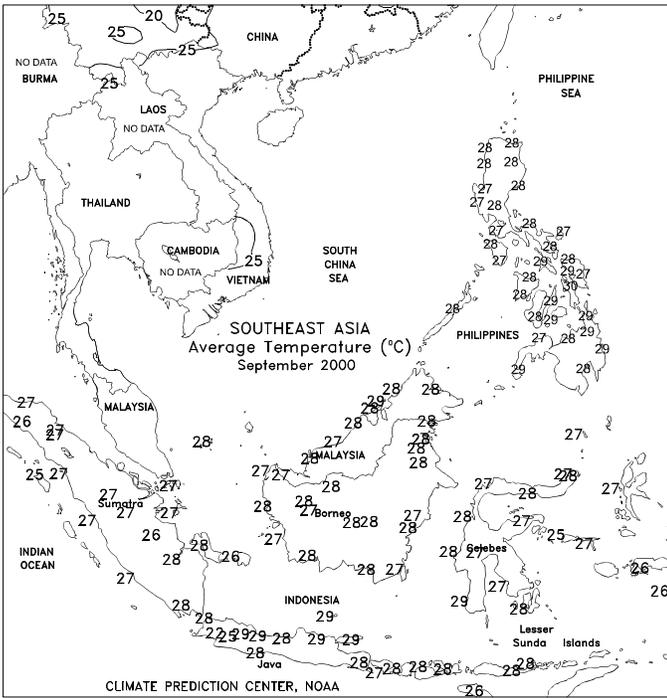




SOUTHEAST ASIA

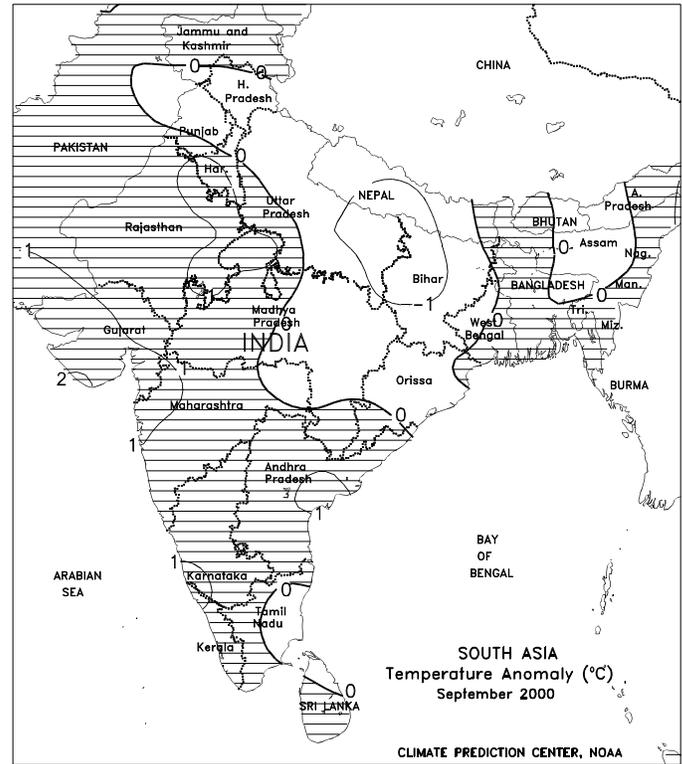
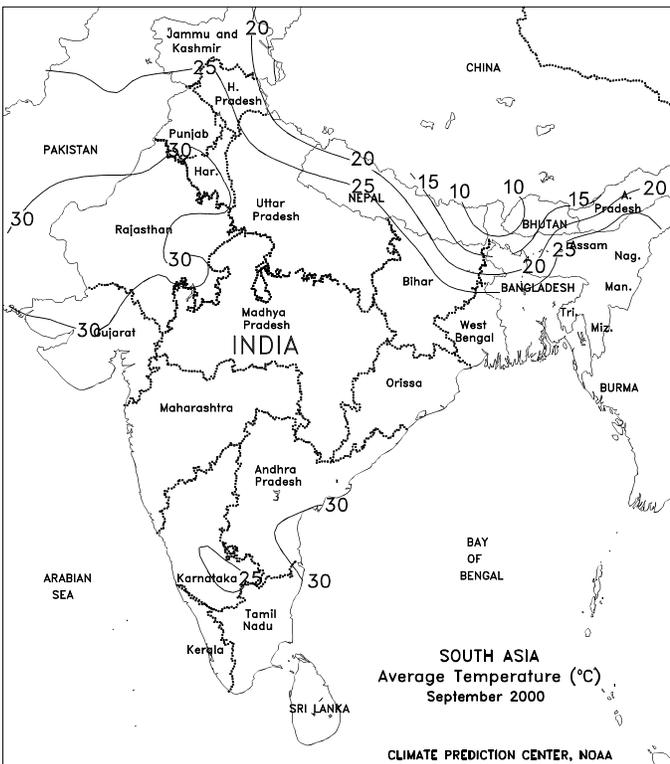
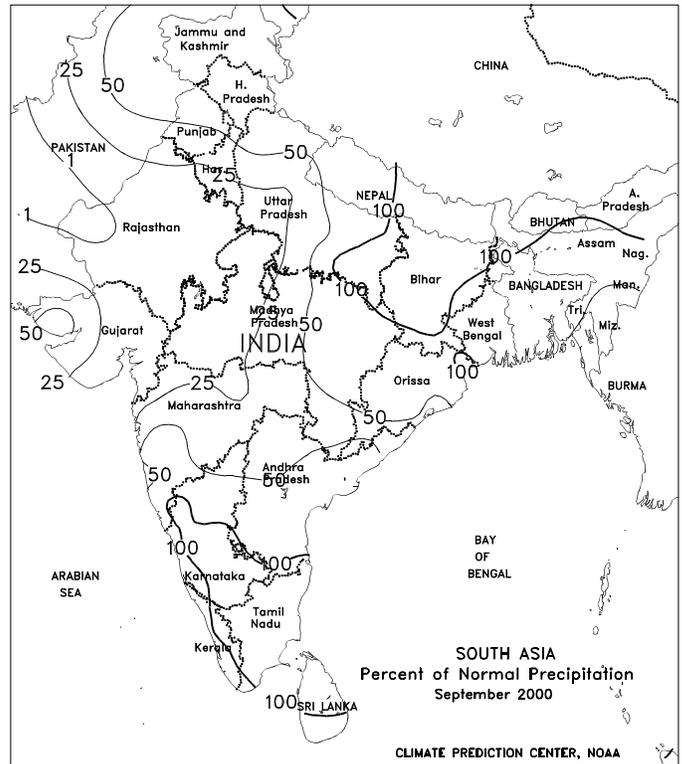
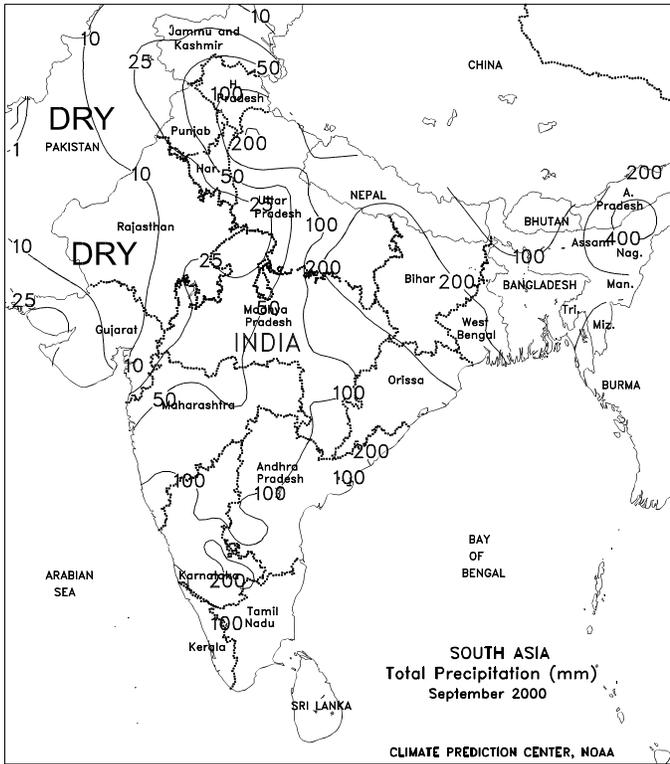
A weak tropical depression off the coast of central Vietnam brought heavy rains (200-450 mm) to most of the country. The rains delayed rice harvesting in the northern areas. Flooding in the Mekong Delta, due to rivers at record flood stage, was exacerbated by the heavy rains. Most rice has been harvested in the south. Heavy rains (50-150 mm) in southern Thailand delayed rice harvesting. Tropical showers (100-200 mm) caused flooding and delayed rice harvesting throughout Luzon, Philippines. Seasonal showers (25-50 mm) maintained moisture supplies for oil palm across peninsular Malaysia. Dry weather continued in Java, Indonesia, decreasing moisture supplies for main-season rice transplanting. In September, near- to below-normal rainfall across Thailand and Vietnam aided early rice harvesting. In the Philippines, near- to above-normal September rainfall helped filling rice. Above-normal rainfall maintained adequate moisture supplies for oil palm in peninsular Malaysia. Relatively dry, sunny weather favored irrigated second-crop rice in Java, Indonesia.

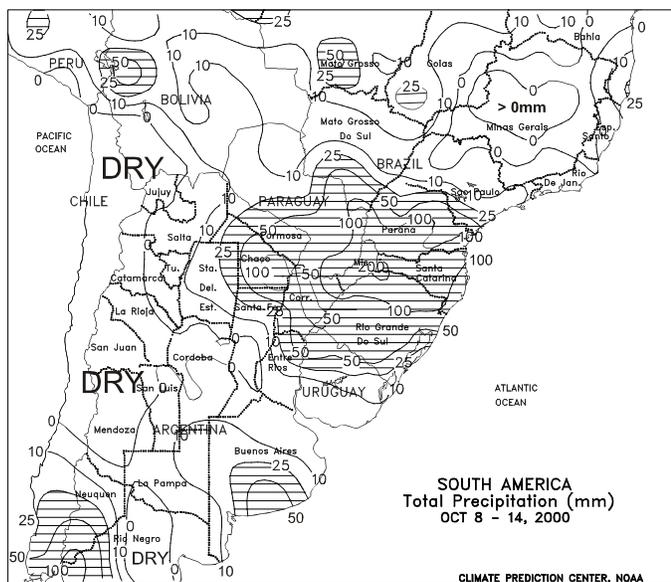




SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably drier weather allowed flooding to subside in rice areas of Bangladesh and India's eastern states. In contrast, monsoon showers (10-50 mm or more) lingered over coastal rice areas of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, boosting moisture reserves for dry-season cropping. Rain elsewhere in southern India benefited rabi (autumn sown) grains and oilseeds. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather aided summer crop drydown in central and northern India and Pakistan. Winter wheat and oilseed planting activities were likely underway across the north. In September, rainfall over central and northwestern India and Pakistan was below normal due to an overall weak monsoon circulation and early withdrawal. As a result, insufficient moisture and periodic heat stress lowered summer crop yield prospects, especially those of soybeans and groundnuts. The warmth and dryness was favorable, however, for maturing cotton and rice farther north. In the east, locally heavy monsoon rains caused additional flooding in important rice areas, while in the south, near-to above-normal rainfall boosted irrigation levels for immature summer crops, including cotton, and the future establishment of autumn-sown crops.

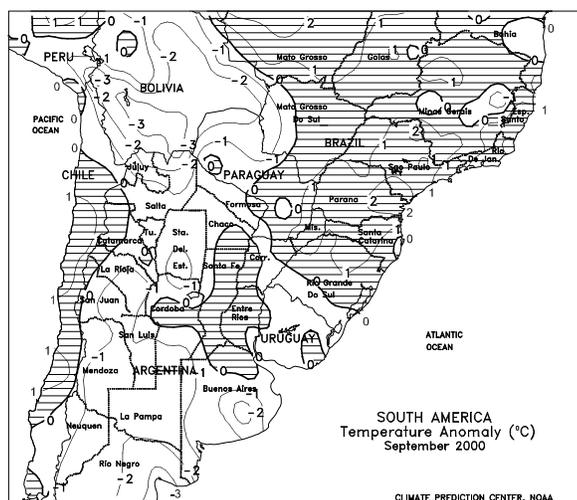
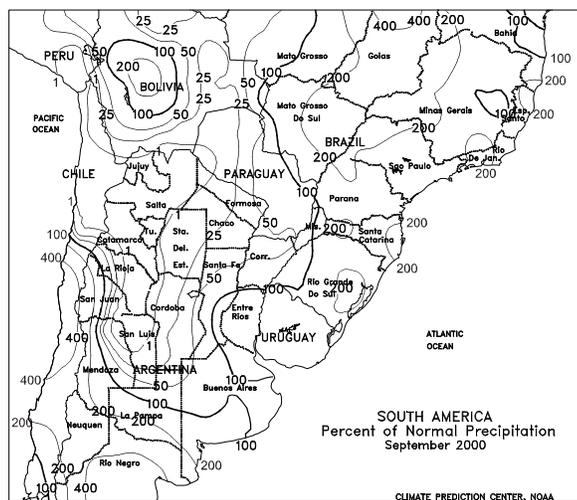
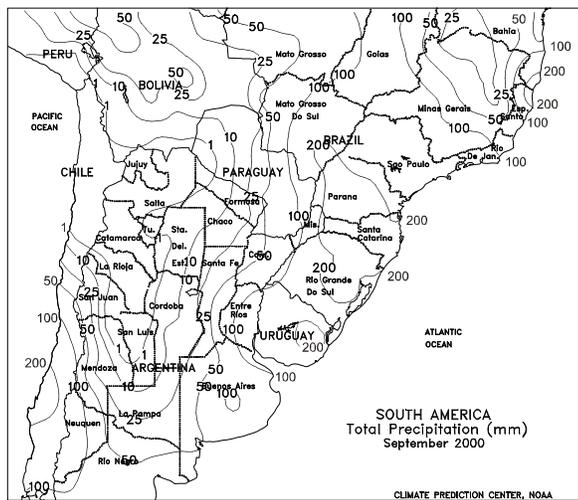


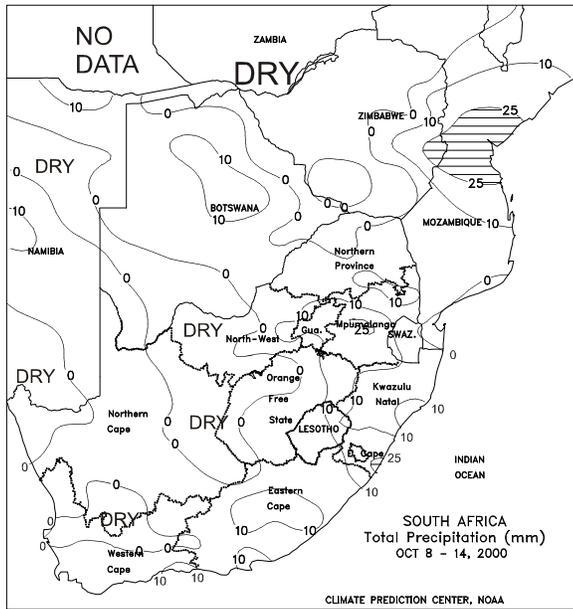


SOUTH AMERICA

Light rain (5-15 mm) fell across most of central Argentina, continuing to increase soil moisture for vegetative to early reproductive winter wheat and corn and sunflower planting. Heavier rain (25-50 mm) fell across eastern La Pampa and central and southern Buenos Aires, boosting soil moisture for summer crops. Showers (50-100 mm) increased moisture supplies for cotton planting in northern Argentina. Minimum temperatures reached near freezing in southern Buenos Aires, but caused no threat to tillering or early jointing winter wheat. Temperatures averaged near normal across central Argentina and 1 to 2 degrees C above normal across northern Argentina. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of October 13, nationwide corn was 33 percent planted, compared with 40 percent last year, and sunflowers were 13 percent planted, compared with 17 percent last year. In the provinces of Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Buenos Aires, and Cordoba, corn was 77, 58, 34, and 26 percent planted, respectively. Dryness in northern Cordoba and Santa Fe slowed sunflower and corn planting. In southern Brazil, widespread heavy rain (50-150 mm) covered Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Parana, boosting soil moisture, but hampering summer crop planting and winter wheat

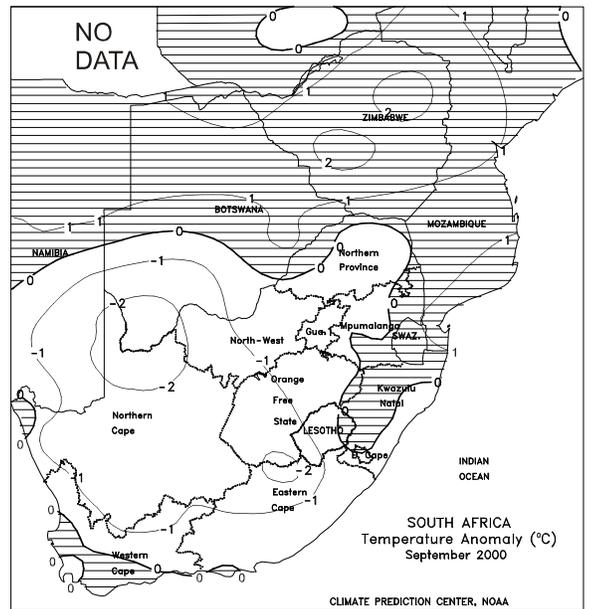
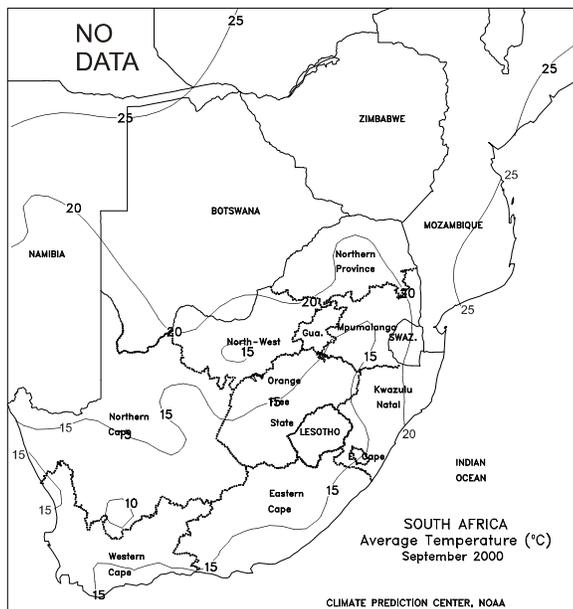
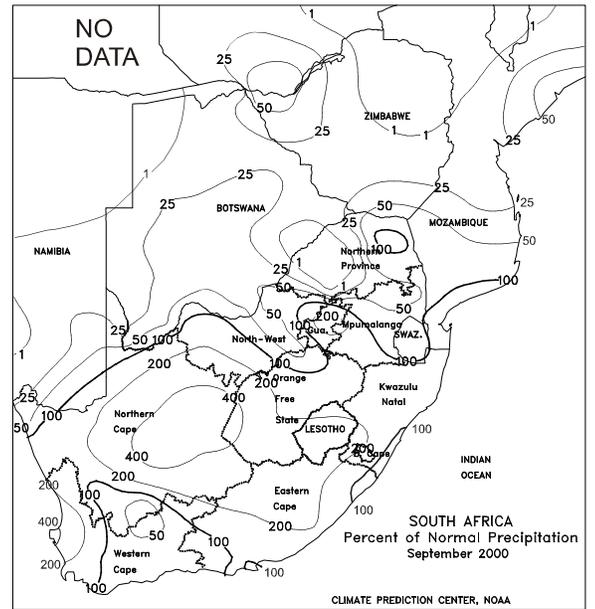
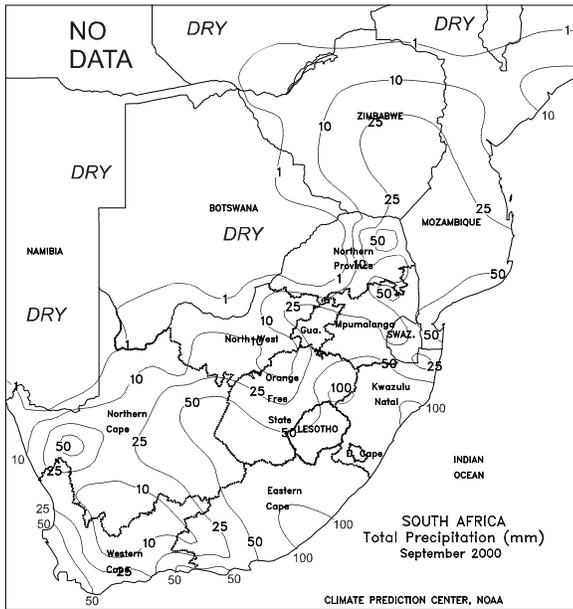
harvesting. Farther north in northern Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Goias, dry, warm weather reduced soil moisture for summer crop planting and coffee and citrus development. Adequate soil moisture exists in southern Mato Grosso. Heavy showers also boosted soil moisture in southern Paraguay for cotton and soybean planting. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal across most of southern Brazil, with maximum temperatures exceeding 35 degrees C for a few days from Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo northward. During September, unseasonably heavy rain fell across most of southern Brazil, boosting soil moisture for corn and soybean planting, but slowing winter wheat harvesting and raising concerns about possible reductions in wheat quality. In central Argentina, below-normal rainfall in September limited soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat, especially in Cordoba, eastern La Pampa, and northwestern Buenos Aires. During late September, pockets of frost stressed wheat in southern Santa Fe and Cordoba. In early October, soaking rain fell in central Argentina, benefiting winter wheat and boosting topsoil moisture for corn and sunflower planting.

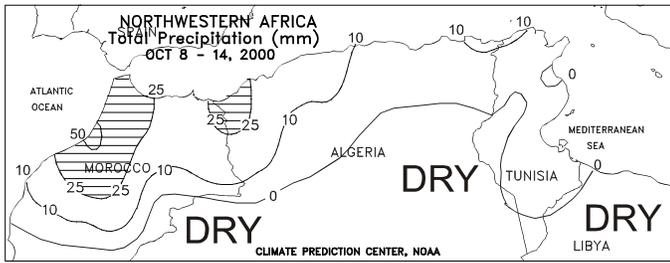




SOUTH AFRICA

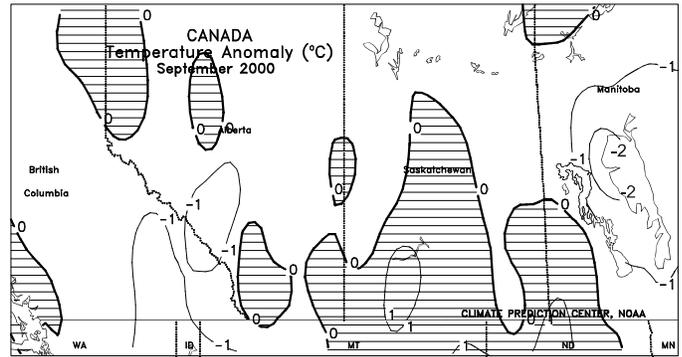
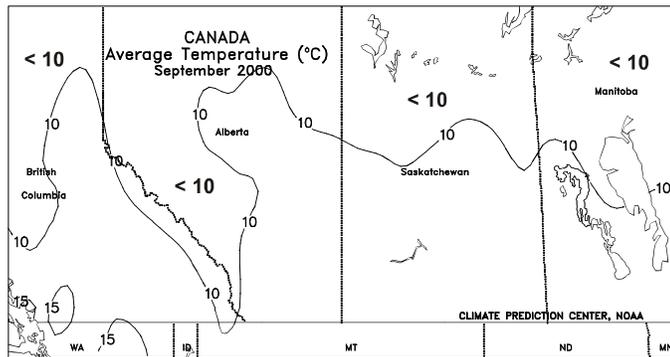
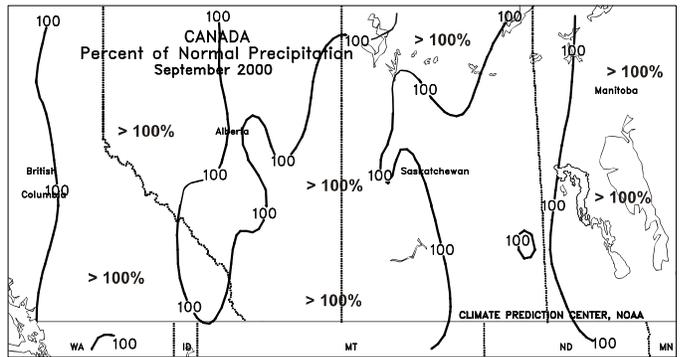
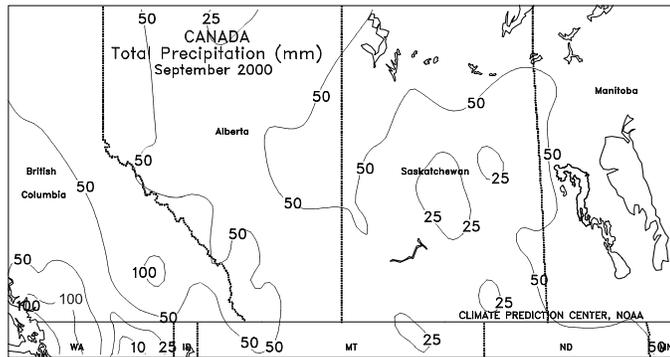
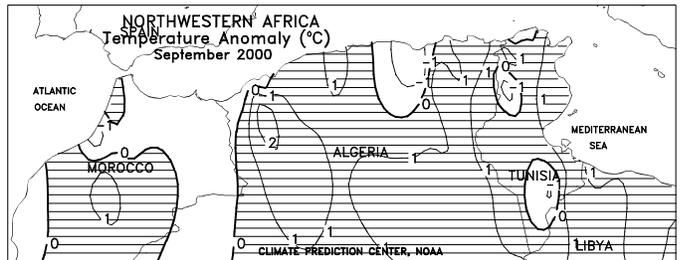
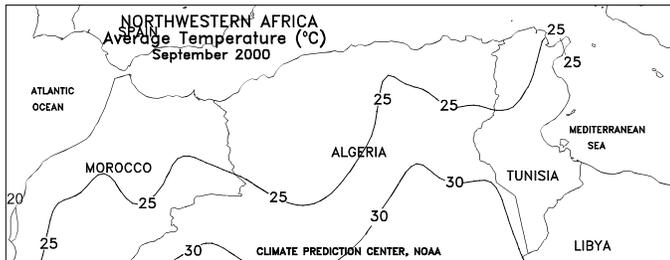
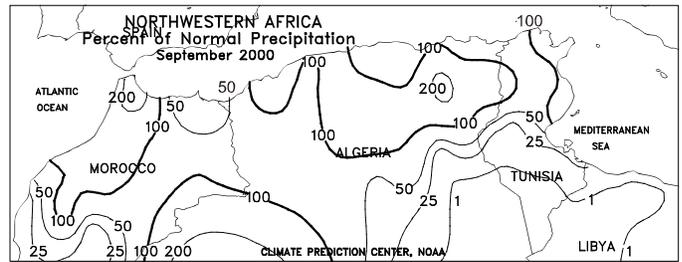
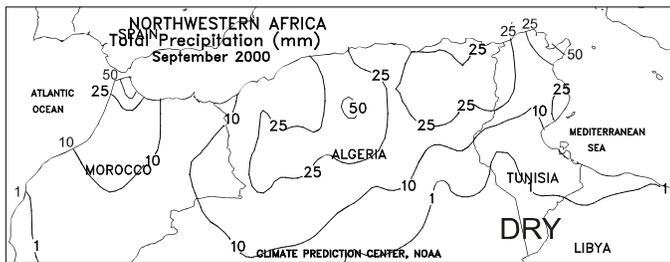
Light showers (5-25 mm) improved moisture levels for summer crop germination in eastern growing areas (Gauteng, southern Mpumalanga, and environs). Warm, dry weather elsewhere in the corn belt aided summer crop planting in locations with sufficient moisture reserves, and helped to ripen winter wheat. Generally light, scattered showers (5-25 mm) benefited early crop development in the coastal provinces (Western Cape to KwaZulu-Natal). During September, near- to above-normal precipitation, due mainly to mid-month soaking rains, improved summer crop planting prospects in most areas. The exception was North West province, an important white corn producer, where dry pockets are still causing planting delays. *(October is the optimal period for summer crop planting, but fieldwork can last through December.)*





NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Most of the region prepared for winter grain planting. Mostly dry weather in Algeria and Tunisia favored pre-planting fieldwork. In Morocco, scattered showers (10-50 mm) in northern areas boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting, but slowed fieldwork. Growers throughout most of the region likely await the onset of consistent autumn rains before widespread planting can begin. The bulk of the winter grain crop is typically planted from mid-November to mid-December, although planting can occur as early as late October if soil moisture is sufficient. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. In September, near- to above-normal precipitation in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco boosted topsoil moisture.



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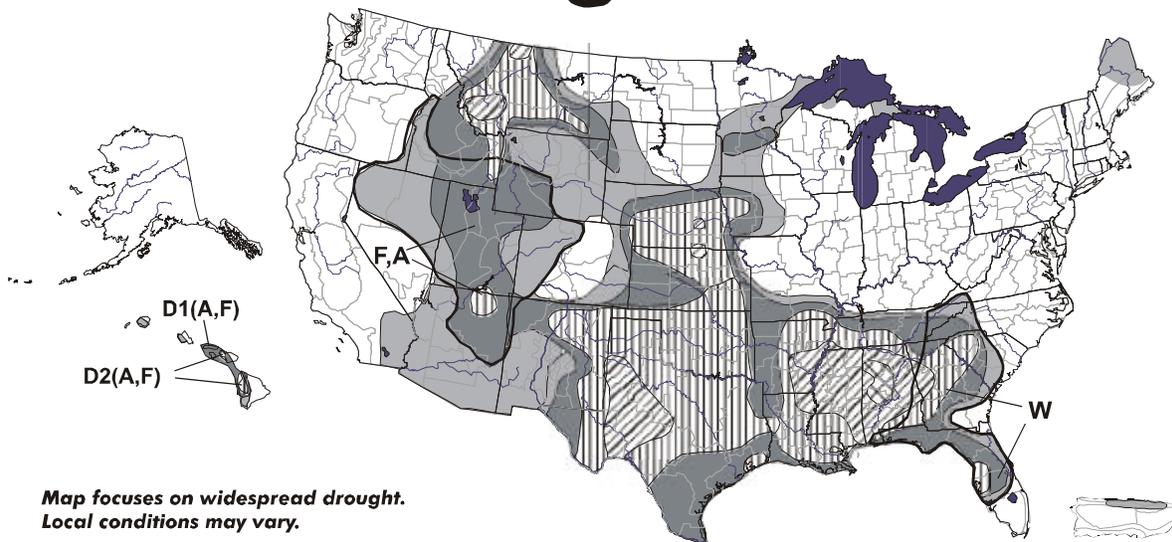
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October 10, 2000 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

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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