

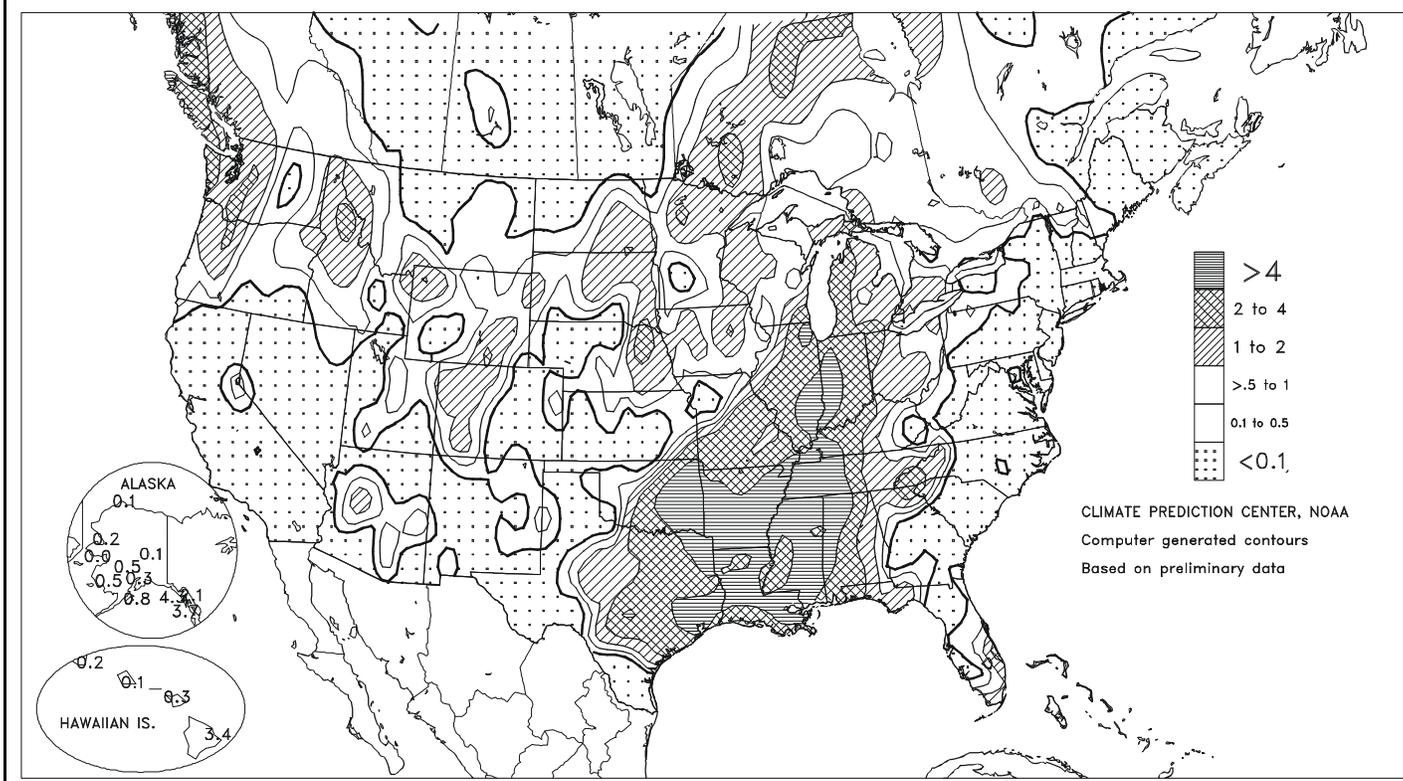
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)

OCT 7 - 13, 2001



HIGHLIGHTS

October 7 - 13, 2001

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

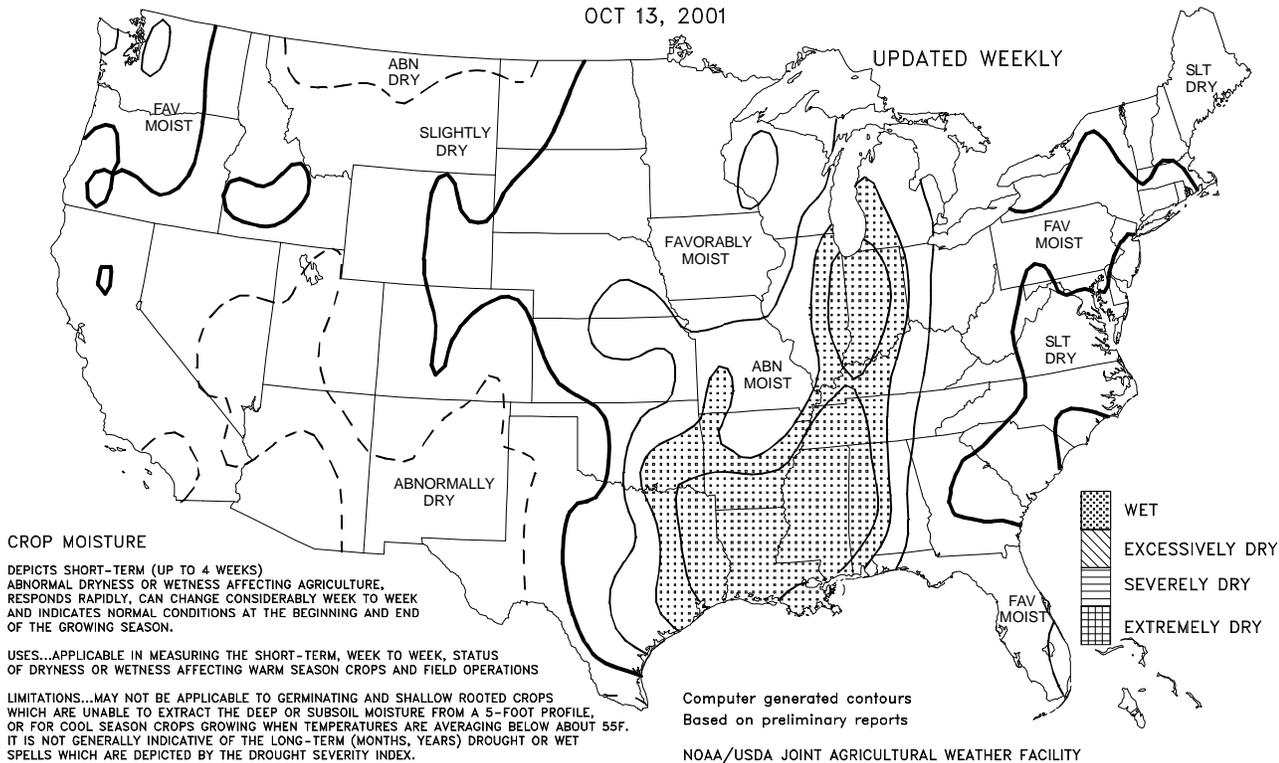
Following season-ending freezes in the **Corn Belt** on October 6-7, two rounds of heavy rain disrupted **Midwestern** fieldwork, including harvest activities and winter wheat planting. Rain, which fell during the mid- to late-week period, totaled 2 to 6 inches across **Illinois** (except in northwestern areas), **Indiana**, and the **western half of Lower Michigan**. Meanwhile, heavy rain also halted summer crop harvesting across the **South**. Heavy showers arrived across areas **west of the Delta** on October 10, then spread across the **lower Mississippi Valley** a day later. A second round of showers and thunderstorms swept across the **South** from October 12-14. Weekly rainfall
(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 13, 2001

UPDATED WEEKLY



CROP MOISTURE

DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE. RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.

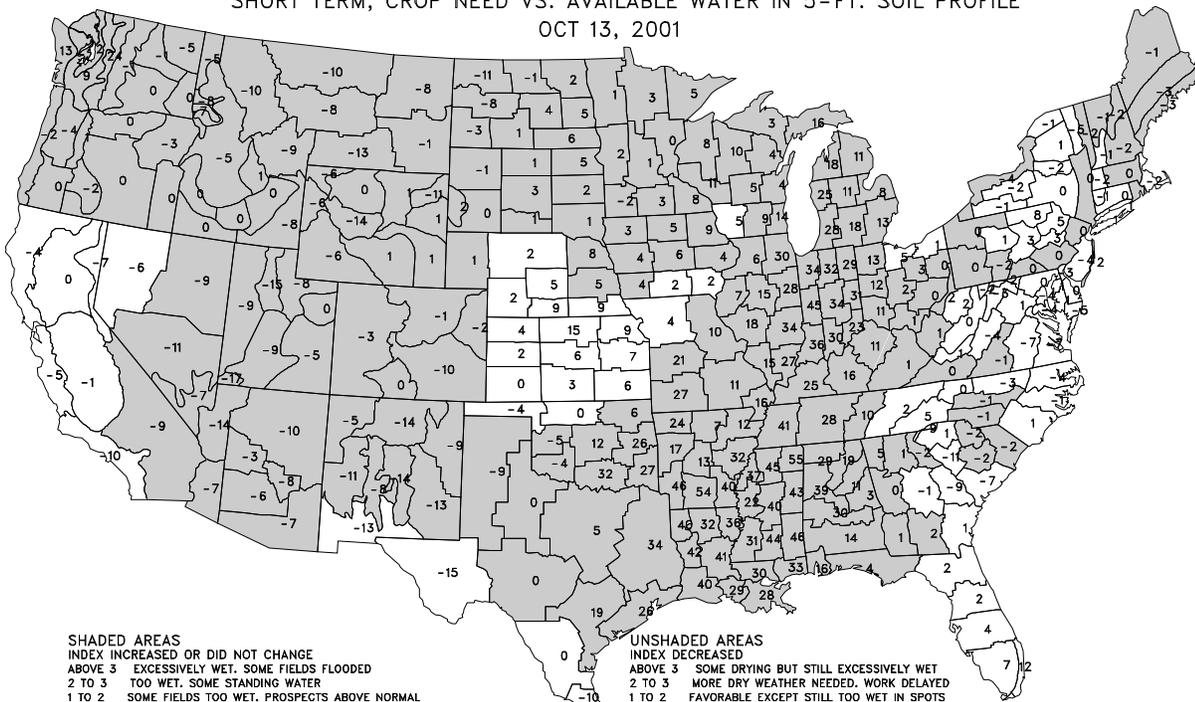
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 13, 2001

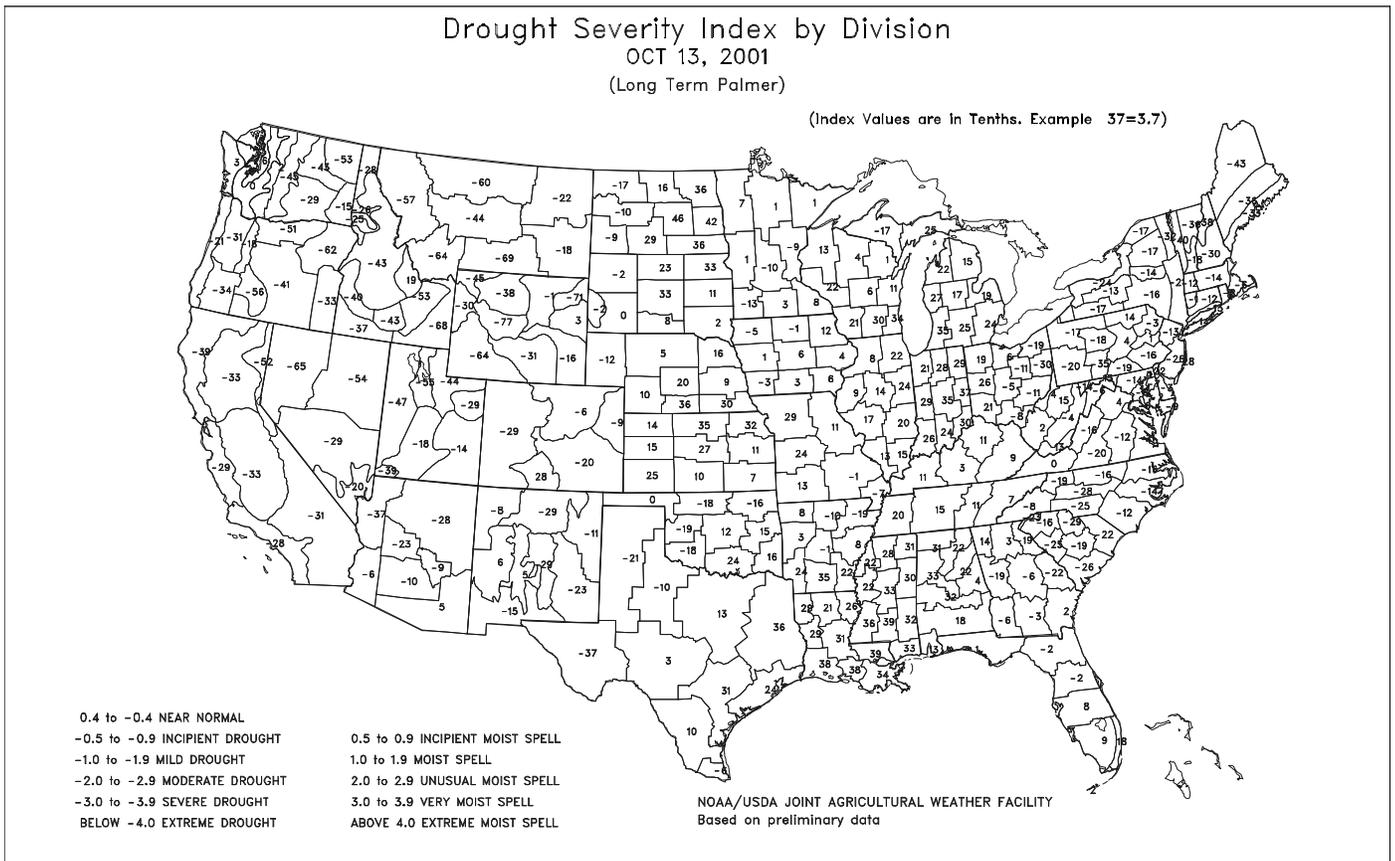
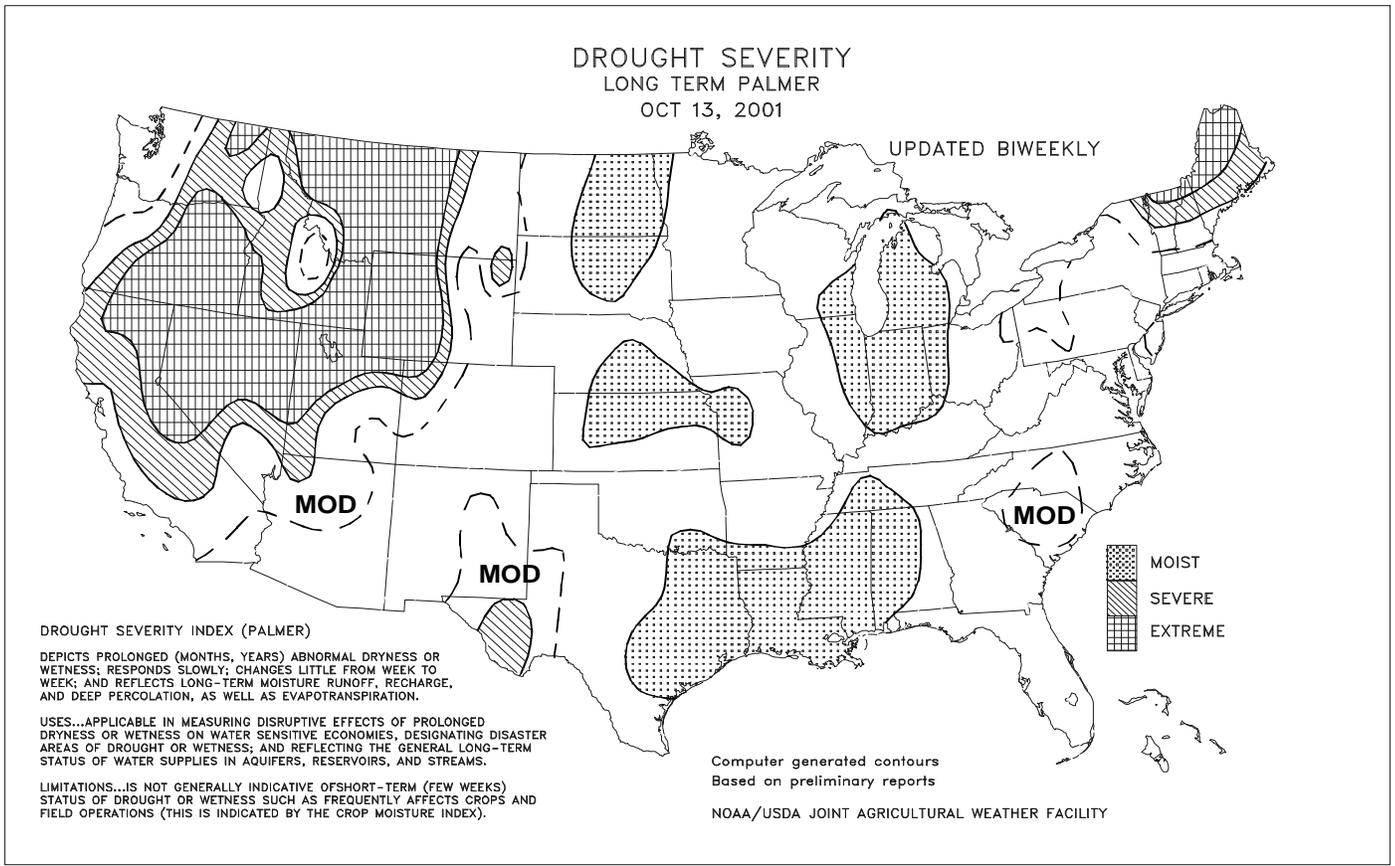


SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY

UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED

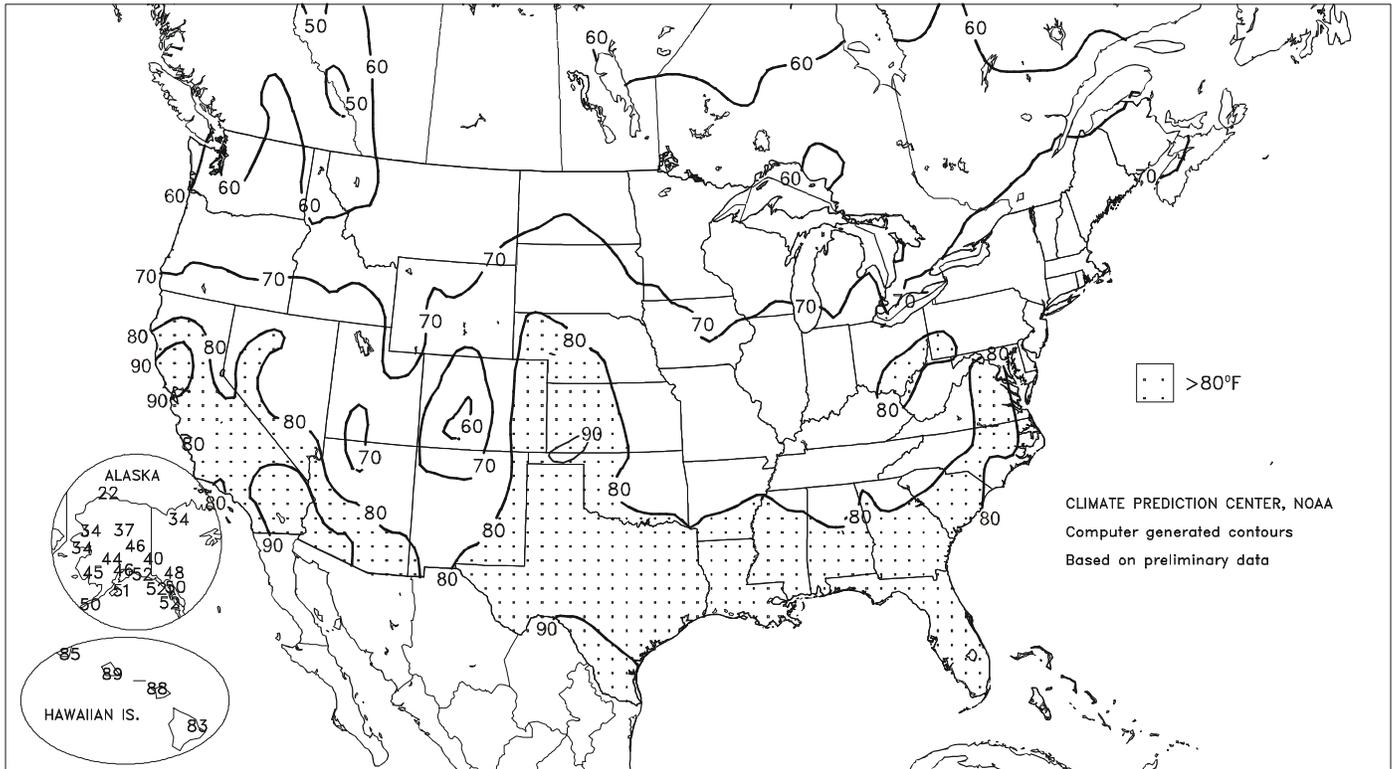
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA



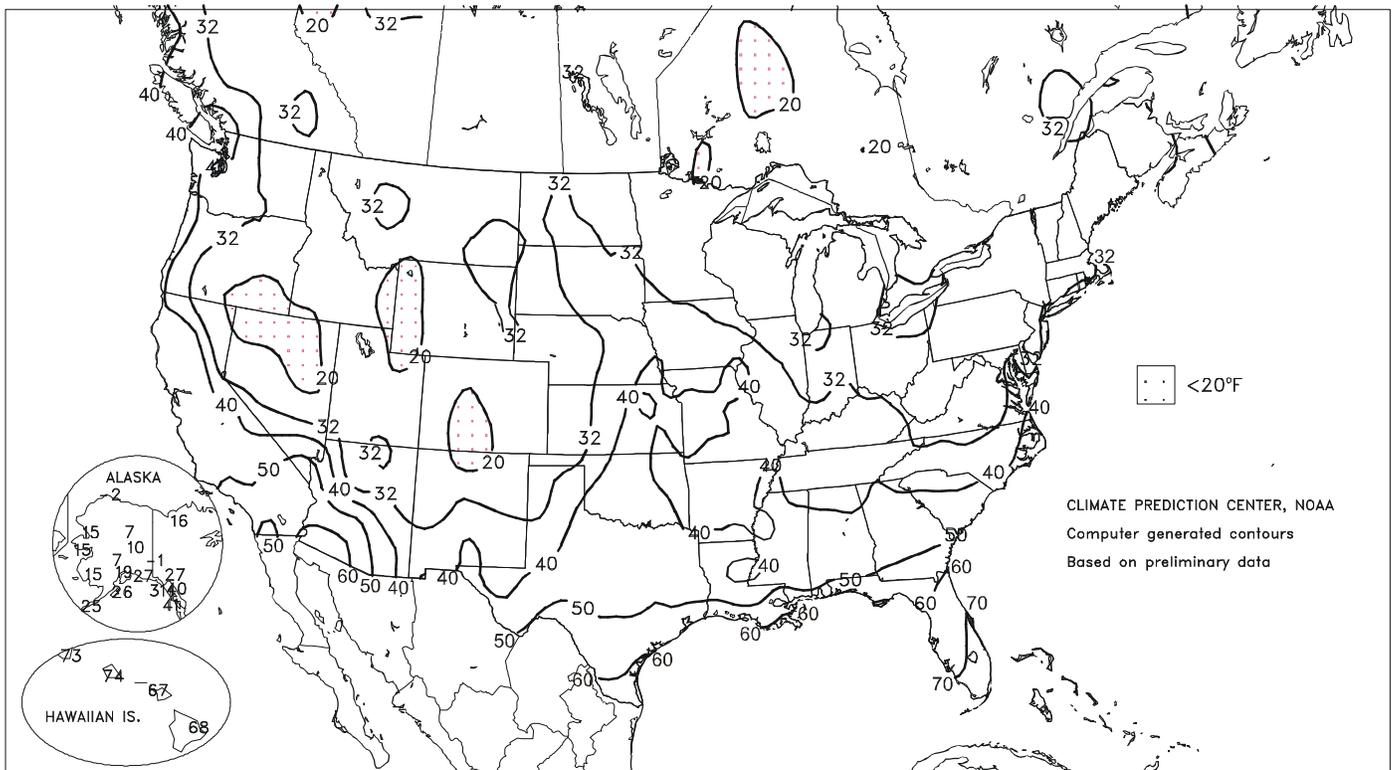
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

OCT 7 - 13, 2001



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

OCT 7 - 13, 2001



(Continued from front cover)

totaled at least 4 inches in most locations from the **eastern portions of Oklahoma and Texas to northwestern Alabama and the western half of Tennessee**. However, in the **middle and southern Atlantic States**, late-week showers aided recently planted winter wheat and eased the effects of a 2-month dry spell. According to preliminary information from the Storm Prediction Center, numerous severe thunderstorms struck areas from the **central and southern Plains to the central Gulf Coast region** between October 9-13, resulting in about five dozen tornadoes and more than 150 reports of hail at least three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Despite scattered thunderstorms on the **Plains**, summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting progressed with only minor delays. Although conditions for wheat establishment remained favorable in many areas, soil moisture shortages persisted on both the **northern and southern High Plains**. Meanwhile in the drought-affected **Northwest**, much-needed precipitation aided newly planted winter wheat, but cool weather (3 to 5°F below normal) slowed crop development. Cool, mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere in the **West**, ending a 3-week warm spell but favoring autumn fieldwork.

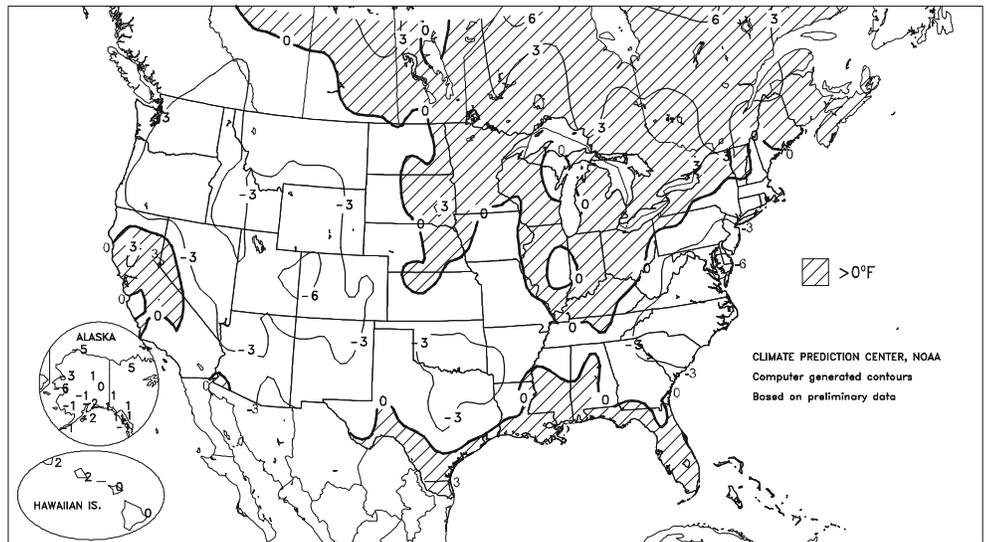
From October 7-10, cold weather produced about 50 daily-record lows across the **eastern half of the country**. On Sunday, record lows across the **Midwest** included 23°F in **Madison, WI**, 25°F in **Dubuque, IA**, and 26°F in **Rockford, IL**. A day later in **Michigan**, lows dipped to 21°F in **Alpena** and 25°F in **Flint**. In **Maryland**, **Salisbury** posted three consecutive record lows (26, 24, and 32°F) from October 8-10. Farther north, some light snow and sleet fell at the **Blue Hill Observatory** in **Milton, MA**, on October 8, matching the 1988 record for its earliest trace of frozen precipitation.

Meanwhile, precipitation diminished early in the week across the **Southwest**, but not before **Tucson, AZ**, (0.65 inch on October 8) notched a daily-record rainfall total. By Tuesday, heavy rain, accompanied by scattered severe weather, shifted into the **Nation's mid-section**, producing daily-record totals in **Joplin, MO** (3.67 inches), **Oklahoma City, OK** (2.35 inches), and **Aberdeen, SD** (1.59 inches). Separate severe weather outbreaks in **Nebraska** and **Oklahoma** spawned nearly two dozen tornadoes on Tuesday, including at least four F3-strength (winds estimated from 158 to 206 mph) storms—one in **Nebraska** and three in **Oklahoma**. Showers and thunderstorms continued to spread eastward, resulting in impressive, daily-record totals on October 11 in locations such as **Texarkana, AR** (4.99 inches), **Memphis, TN** (3.15 inches), and **Houston, TX** (3.02 inches). By week's end, **Houston's** year-to-date precipitation reached 62.43 inches (171 percent of normal), representing their highest annual total since 70.16 inches fell in 1963.

A second round of locally heavy showers and severe weather developed across the **southern Plains** on Friday and spread eastward. **El Dorado, AR**, posted daily-record totals on October

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

OCT 7 - 13, 2001



11 (3.08 inches) and 13 (2.51 inches). Farther north, heavy showers returned to the **Midwest** at week's end, producing daily-record totals on Saturday in **Chicago, IL** (3.79 inches), and **Evansville, IN** (1.74 inches). **Chicago's** year-to-date precipitation climbed to 40.83 inches (140 percent of normal), well above their annual normal of 35.82 inches. Farther west, cool weather returned to areas **from the Rockies westward** by midweek, reaching the **Plains** by week's end. On October 10, daily-record lows included 10°F in **Randolph, UT**, and 13°F in **Wells, NV**. Three days later, **Liberal, KS** (29°F), notched a daily-record low, while **Amarillo, TX** (31°F), recorded their first freeze of the autumn.

Although beneficial showers overspread the **Northwest**, several locations from the **Great Basin** northward recently completed their driest water year (October 1 - September 30) on record. In **Washington**, water-year records for dryness were established in locations such as **Concrete** (44.57 inches, or 64 percent of normal), **Stehekin** (18.64 inches, or 52 percent), and at the **Mount Adams Ranger Station** (16.99 inches, or 39 percent). But on October 10, daily-record rainfall totals included 0.71 inch in **LaGrande, OR**, and 0.57 inch at **Whitman Mission, WA**, near **Walla Walla**. Late in the week, some of the **Northwest's** precipitation fell in the form of snow, resulting in daily-record totals on October 12 in **Winchester, ID** (1.0 inch), and **Spokane, WA** (0.7 inch).

Beneficial showers continue to ease long-term moisture deficits in **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island**, weekly amounts in windward areas included 5.88 inches in **Glenwood** and 4.92 inches in **Mountain View**. Locally heavy rain also fell across **western portions of the Big Island** on October 11-12, when 24-hour totals reached 2.50 inches in **Kealakekua** and 1.55 inches in **Waiaha**. Meanwhile, cool weather (as much as 6°F below normal) enveloped **northern and western Alaska**, but showery weather and near-normal temperatures prevailed elsewhere in the State. On October 13, snowfall totaled 3.0 inches in **McGrath** and 1.2 inches in **Bethel**, boosting month-to-date totals to 7.9 and 4.4 inches, respectively. **Bethel's** October 1-13 precipitation totaled 1.95 inches, nearly three times the normal. Unusually heavy precipitation was also noted on **Kodiak Island**, where October 1-13 rainfall reached 5.54 inches (178 percent of normal).

Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 13, 2001

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC), the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F							PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		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. °F		PRECIP.		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	0.5 INCH OR MORE	
MS BATESVILLE X	73	55	78	37	64	1	5.90	5.11	5.90	7.57	156	39.10	96	--	--	0	0	1	1	
BELZONI X	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
CLARKSDALE X	75	55	84	42	65	0	9.60	8.90	8.75	11.36	294	--	--	--	--	0	0	2	2	
CLEVELAND X	77	52	87	42	65	0	5.98	5.57	4.12	8.96	298	48.99	130	--	--	0	0	3	3	
GREENVILLE X	76	53	84	42	65	-1	2.37	1.67	1.45	6.30	165	45.54	119	--	--	0	0	3	2	
GREENWOOD X	75	56	80	39	66	0	2.93	2.16	0.90	9.81	229	47.07	122	--	--	0	0	4	2	
INDIANOLA 1S	76	57	81	43	67	--	2.07	--	1.08	7.51	--	49.26	--	71	64	0	0	4	2	
INVERNESS 5E	76	58	81	46	67	--	1.63	--	0.96	6.48	--	42.58	--	--	--	0	0	4	1	
LYON	74	54	79	37	64	--	7.64	--	6.77	9.79	--	49.04	--	--	--	0	0	3	1	
MOORHEAD X	76	57	80	48	67	0	1.07	0.37	0.58	6.43	147	41.73	105	--	--	0	0	3	1	
ONWARD	77	56	82	41	67	--	3.95	--	1.69	7.45	--	38.15	--	71	65	0	0	4	2	
ROLLING FORK X	78	54	84	42	66	0	0.71	-0.08	0.48	2.50	62	35.49	91	--	--	0	0	2	0	
SCOTT	75	57	82	43	66	--	6.76	--	4.57	10.34	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	4	3	
SIDON	76	58	79	45	67	--	2.07	--	0.96	6.52	--	38.25	--	--	--	0	0	4	2	
TUNICA X	74	55	77	43	65	1	4.57	3.94	2.90	7.74	219	36.39	95	--	--	0	0	3	3	
TUNICA 1W	74	53	80	34	64	--	3.80	--	2.09	4.30	--	36.72	--	68	64	0	0	4	3	
VANCE	75	55	81	37	65	--	6.10	--	5.44	7.83	--	--	--	68	63	0	0	4	1	
VICKSBURG X	76	56	83	42	66	-2	1.70	0.75	1.18	12.87	291	52.89	127	--	--	0	0	3	2	
YAZOO CITY X	76	55	80	43	66	-1	1.61	0.76	1.33	6.69	165	47.02	113	--	--	0	0	3	1	
STONEVILLE *	75	55	84	42	65	0	2.89	2.19	1.94	6.34	138	49.27	125	74	64	0	0	3	2	
MO CARDWELL	73	53	78	36	63	1	4.20	3.39	1.44	7.12	131	29.79	75	66	62	0	0	4	3	
CHARLESTON	71	53	75	37	62	3	2.60	1.98	1.30	5.78	130	27.71	73	66	58	0	0	3	3	
CLARKTON	72	53	76	37	62	1	3.46	2.88	1.33	8.74	183	30.82	87	--	--	0	0	4	3	
DELTA	71	51	74	33	61	1	2.72	1.95	1.39	4.51	87	26.63	67	65	57	0	0	3	2	
GLENNONVILLE	72	53	75	36	62	1	2.66	2.08	1.32	6.09	127	25.95	73	67	60	0	0	3	3	
PORTAGEVILLE #1	72	55	76	37	63	2	5.43	4.78	2.32	9.22	186	32.05	83	70	60	0	0	3	3	
PORTAGEVILLE #2	75	56	79	39	65	4	3.59	2.94	1.27	6.87	139	28.33	73	69	60	0	0	3	3	
STEELE	73	55	79	38	64	2	5.24	4.64	2.23	9.01	189	35.46	89	69	62	0	0	4	3	

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Based on 1964-93 normals. X Based on 1961-90 normals.

Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: Two weather systems traversed the region, bringing strong thunderstorms and heavy rain to many locations. Cotton, soybean, and rice harvesting slowed considerably across northern areas. Harvested soybean fields were being disked, while harvested rice fields were being disked and rolled. Some winter wheat planting began.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on October 12, 2001. Forecasts refer to October 1.

Corn production is forecast at 9.43 billion bushels, up 2 percent (%) from last month, but down 5% from 2000. Yields are expected to average 136.3 bushels per acre, up 2.8 bushels from September. If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1997, but the third-highest yield on record. Forecasted yields are up in the central and eastern Corn Belt, especially in Indiana, where the forecast is 13 bushels per acre above the previous record. Farmers in the Southeast and central Great Plains found better-than-expected corn yields as harvest progressed rapidly under nearly ideal conditions.

Soybean production is forecast at a record-high 2.91 billion bushels, up 3% from September 1, and 5% above 2000. Yields are expected to average 39.2 bushels per acre, up 1.0 bushel from last month and 1.1 bushels above 2000. Forecasted yields are up in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, as September weather provided excellent conditions for crop development. Acreage for harvest is estimated at a record-high 74.1 acres, unchanged from last month, but up 2% from 2000.

All cotton production is forecast at 20.1 million 480-pound bales, up less than 1% from last month and up 17% from 2000. Yields are expected to average 681 pounds per harvested acre, up 2 pounds from last month. Harvested acreage, at 14.1 million acres, is unchanged from September 1.

The initial **all orange** production forecast for the 2001-02 season is 12.5 million tons, up 1% from last season's utilization, but down 8% from the record-large crop of 13.7 million tons in 1997-98. Florida's all orange forecast is 231 million boxes (10.4 million tons), 3% above the 223 million boxes (10.0 million tons) utilized last season. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 131 million boxes (5.9 million tons), 2% higher than last season. Fewer trees are available for harvest, but the average number of fruits per tree is higher than last season. The average fruit size is larger than the previous crop but smaller than the 10-season average. Loss from droppage is expected to be less than the 10-season average. Florida's Valencia forecast is 100 million boxes (4.5 million tons), 5% above last season's final utilization. If realized, the Valencia crop would be the second-largest on record, in part due to larger fruit size than last season and slightly below-average loss from droppage.

California's all orange production for the 2001-02 crop year is forecast at 54 million boxes (2.03 million tons), 8% lower than the previous crop. The Navel orange forecast, 32 million boxes (1.2 million tons), was carried forward from September and is 11% lower than the previous year's production. Fruit set is down significantly from last season, but fruit size is larger. The initial California Valencia forecast for the 2001-02 season is 22 million boxes (825,000 tons), 4% below the 2000-01 crop year utilization.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 13, 2001

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	74	57	78	42	66	2	1.71	1.10	1.63	8.75	171	57.74	133	84	52	0	0	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	74	53	78	39	63	0	3.16	2.46	2.67	6.76	125	53.26	120	82	52	0	0	3	1
	MOBILE	79	61	83	48	70	0	2.33	1.64	1.26	5.94	81	50.40	95	93	72	0	0	3	2
	MONTGOMERY	80	55	84	41	68	0	1.34	0.80	1.32	4.08	79	41.29	97	88	51	0	0	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	41	30	46	19	35	-2	0.33	-0.17	0.25	1.99	54	12.50	99	88	78	0	4	4	0
	BARROW	16	8	22	-2	12	-5	0.13	0.02	0.04	0.70	88	4.50	117	90	84	0	7	6	0
	FAIRBANKS	36	24	46	10	30	0	0.05	-0.14	0.03	0.51	39	7.91	91	91	85	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	48	42	50	40	45	1	2.08	0.23	0.56	11.65	115	46.56	115	93	88	0	0	7	1
	KODIAK	47	33	51	26	40	-2	0.77	-0.90	0.52	14.25	141	60.27	119	80	62	0	3	3	1
	NOME	30	19	34	15	25	-6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.38	45	12.63	103	72	64	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	59	32	68	24	45	-4	0.48	0.12	0.24	1.88	69	15.99	91	87	33	0	4	2	0
	PHOENIX	87	65	90	59	76	-1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.02	2	5.64	100	52	31	2	0	0	0
	TUCSON	82	56	84	48	69	-4	0.65	0.39	0.65	1.09	50	7.23	74	71	39	0	0	1	1
	YUMA	90	68	93	66	79	1	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.07	17	3.23	141	45	41	3	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	74	53	83	37	63	-2	3.18	2.37	1.43	7.12	151	33.07	104	93	59	0	0	5	3
	LITTLE ROCK	74	54	79	40	64	-1	3.37	2.57	1.78	6.78	122	34.44	89	96	57	0	0	4	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	81	56	84	55	69	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	5.39	129	62	42	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	82	54	85	51	68	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	7.79	105	73	46	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	72	60	80	58	66	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.01	3	16.93	203	87	68	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	83	57	89	50	70	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.49	31	18.80	90	53	36	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	82	53	89	45	67	1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.33	50	12.23	106	82	27	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	71	62	75	56	66	-3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	7.09	108	86	72	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	75	54	87	51	65	3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.11	21	12.77	99	82	63	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	82	50	86	44	66	-1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.25	45	8.15	90	77	43	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	60	26	68	16	43	-3	0.04	-0.13	0.00	0.15	12	9.49	150	70	37	0	6	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	65	36	74	26	51	-1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.04	60	14.58	98	59	16	0	3	0	0
	DENVER INTL	63	39	77	28	51	***	0.00	***	0.00	1.05	***	14.45	***	58	26	0	1	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	60	41	72	34	51	-6	0.99	0.77	0.58	1.14	93	7.03	104	75	46	0	0	3	1
	PUEBLO	73	35	83	24	54	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.57	49	11.00	110	58	24	0	3	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	64	45	72	33	54	-4	0.00	-0.68	0.00	3.30	77	31.90	98	80	52	0	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	67	41	77	28	54	0	0.01	-0.79	0.01	3.28	62	30.16	88	87	44	0	1	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	69	48	81	38	59	-3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	1.60	35	27.43	89	83	40	0	0	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	67	42	77	31	55	-3	0.01	-0.64	0.01	3.01	65	30.61	94	92	42	0	1	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	81	71	83	68	76	1	0.84	-0.18	0.51	16.95	203	48.63	121	89	61	0	0	5	1
	JACKSONVILLE	79	61	83	55	70	-2	0.36	-0.41	0.14	16.78	194	44.51	99	93	61	0	0	4	0
	KEY WEST	86	76	88	75	81	0	2.32	1.24	0.92	12.37	156	36.15	112	85	68	0	0	6	2
	MIAMI	86	76	89	74	81	2	0.73	-0.68	0.46	20.18	195	56.69	117	81	65	0	0	4	0
	ORLANDO	84	70	87	66	77	0	0.00	-0.62	0.00	10.47	143	52.12	123	85	56	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	80	63	81	53	72	1	2.40	1.41	1.89	4.60	64	43.40	83	83	65	0	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	81	63	82	58	72	1	0.00	-0.68	0.00	6.17	89	57.27	104	88	58	0	0	0	0
	TAMPA	87	71	88	69	79	3	0.03	-0.51	0.03	11.79	165	36.40	93	87	53	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM	85	76	88	74	81	2	1.73	0.14	1.52	18.78	162	57.81	116	80	62	0	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	73	51	81	42	62	-2	0.01	-0.72	0.01	1.78	38	37.34	93	88	53	0	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	72	54	78	45	63	-1	0.12	-0.54	0.09	2.45	52	35.01	86	82	53	0	0	2	0
	AUGUSTA	77	48	84	38	63	-3	0.01	-0.65	0.01	3.58	84	31.60	85	87	45	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	78	59	84	48	69	1	0.44	-0.04	0.41	4.29	103	34.48	84	77	43	0	0	2	0
	MACON	77	52	84	39	65	-2	0.01	-0.49	0.01	6.71	180	43.13	119	86	48	0	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	78	57	82	47	67	-2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	4.72	84	30.68	72	86	51	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	81	70	83	68	76	0	3.39	1.42	1.06	13.99	116	70.68	73	92	85	0	0	7	3
	HONOLULU	88	75	89	74	82	2	0.08	-0.39	0.08	0.44	28	3.59	26	74	68	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	85	72	88	67	78	0	0.27	0.05	0.09	0.57	80	3.39	24	87	75	0	0	4	0
	LIHUE	84	76	85	73	80	2	0.17	-0.75	0.15	2.15	54	19.81	67	76	73	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	62	39	72	33	51	-3	0.91	0.77	0.59	1.35	127	5.85	67	62	39	0	0	3	1
	LEWISTON	61	42	66	37	52	-3	0.45	0.26	0.29	0.66	58	7.63	80	71	53	0	0	3	1
	POCATELLO	59	35	74	22	47	-3	0.16	-0.03	0.16	0.67	55	4.97	53	57	36	0	2	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	64	48	73	29	56	1	4.81	4.25	3.79	11.89	243	40.85	140	85	63	0	1	4	2
	MOLINE	67	47	75	35	57	1	0.85	0.16	0.41	5.44	102	35.61	109	86	61	0	0	6	0
	PEORIA	66	49	72	35	57	1	1.89	1.26	0.88	7.36	145	32.59	110	92	66	0	0	4	2
	ROCKFORD	64	45	72	26	55	1	1.23	0.56	0.56	10.88	214	31.74	106	87	62	0	1	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	67	50	73	35	58	0	2.69	2.09	1.05	6.12	137	28.98	102	87	64	0	0	4	3
IN	EVANSVILLE	70	51	75	34	60	0	3.29	2.67	1.72	6.42	156	34.09	100	91	64	0	0	3	2
	FORT WAYNE	65	45	73	29	55	0	2.68	2.13	1.64	8.09	219	35.46	128	95	65	0	1	4	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	66	49	73	30	58	1	3.32	2.74	1.56	8.90	226	33.44	105	94	65	0	1	4	3
	SOUTH BEND	64	50	72	32	57	2	2.68	1.98	1.12	8.11	165	32.24	105	85	62	0	1	4	3
IA	BURLINGTON	67	48	73	38	58	1	0.85	0.14	0.50	5.76	105	34.74	115	85	57	0	0	4	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	65	43	69	31	54	0	0.46	-0.10	0.17	3.96	79	30.92	107	93	50	0	1	3	0
	DES MOINES	66	45	70	38	56	0	0.48	-0.15	0.19	5.20	110	25.03	88	88	62	0	0	3	0
	DUBUQUE	63	43	69	25	53	0	0.55	-0.10	0.28	6.22	104	28.82	89	85	61	0	1	3	0
	SIoux CITY	67	42	74	34	55	0	1.08	0.60	0.83	4.63	121	27.07	118	90	57	0	0	4	1
	WATERLOO	65	42	69	29	54	1	2.62	2.00	1.06	7.02	149	32.53	111	89	56	0	1	3	3
KS	CONCORDIA	70	48	77	41	59	0	0.68	0.19	0.62	5.31	134	26.02	101	83	52	0	0	2	1
	DODGE CITY	73	44	90	31	59	-1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.25	90	18.16	94	89	39	1	1	0	0
	GOODLAND	71	38	85	31	54	-1	0.22	0.00	0.22	1.95	97	15.35	92	79	34	0	3	1	0
	TOPEKA	70	48	75	43	59	0	0.48	-0.26	0.20	9.90	190	40.36	134	89	54	0	0	5	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 13, 2001

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	72	50	79	44	61	0	0.02	-0.53	0.02	4.14	91	23.72	93	85	55	0	0	1	0
	71	49	81	33	60	1	0.18	-0.51	0.18	1.88	38	29.91	76	84	40	0	0	1	0
	72	51	79	33	61	2	0.86	0.29	0.71	4.13	97	32.09	90	83	53	0	0	3	1
	73	53	79	38	63	3	1.73	1.15	1.38	7.24	170	33.02	93	85	49	0	0	3	1
LA	72	52	78	34	62	1	3.40	2.74	1.49	8.79	178	37.11	96	93	60	0	0	4	2
	81	61	85	47	71	1	4.58	3.79	2.94	12.60	198	57.50	117	98	68	0	0	4	3
	81	62	86	51	72	1	3.61	2.69	2.46	14.54	195	48.67	112	98	73	0	0	3	2
	81	66	84	58	74	3	4.95	4.25	2.36	11.38	165	64.02	128	85	68	0	0	3	2
	76	57	83	43	67	-1	3.59	2.78	1.99	12.03	262	49.13	139	95	66	0	0	4	3
ME	59	39	72	28	49	4	0.06	-0.63	0.05	4.36	92	24.04	86	90	47	0	3	2	0
	61	40	71	28	50	-1	0.05	-0.77	0.02	4.29	94	27.37	85	85	45	0	2	3	0
MD	69	40	79	28	54	-5	0.00	-0.66	0.00	1.55	33	30.91	96	89	41	0	2	0	0
MA	64	46	77	37	55	-2	0.01	-0.70	0.01	2.35	54	26.94	86	81	50	0	0	1	0
	61	42	73	31	51	-1	0.01	-0.95	0.01	3.56	62	28.60	78	85	42	0	1	1	0
MI	59	39	67	21	49	0	1.29	0.80	0.99	7.99	197	22.32	95	91	62	0	2	5	1
	62	43	70	29	53	1	1.97	1.32	0.92	6.20	113	31.04	110	93	62	0	2	4	2
	59	40	66	22	49	0	1.72	1.21	0.82	5.50	125	22.99	101	93	71	0	2	6	2
	63	44	70	24	54	2	1.00	0.51	0.65	5.45	121	25.01	102	86	64	0	2	4	1
	61	43	67	28	52	-1	3.25	2.60	2.04	7.24	141	28.68	116	89	67	0	2	3	2
	61	43	68	30	52	1	2.27	1.62	1.77	7.00	133	24.56	103	91	54	0	2	5	1
MN	58	39	65	24	48	2	1.58	0.97	0.55	3.02	60	26.40	103	92	60	0	1	4	1
	59	34	71	18	46	1	1.39	0.89	0.97	3.81	92	25.49	119	91	47	0	2	4	1
	62	43	66	29	52	0	0.93	0.41	0.47	4.43	119	30.37	124	84	52	0	1	4	0
	61	40	65	23	50	-1	1.51	0.94	0.91	5.33	117	35.47	137	92	56	0	1	3	1
	61	38	65	20	49	0	1.03	0.49	0.44	2.83	67	25.23	104	98	55	0	1	4	0
MS	77	59	83	46	68	1	2.24	1.55	1.61	7.86	163	52.39	123	88	64	0	0	3	2
	77	57	81	41	67	1	4.01	3.35	2.75	11.43	240	57.22	129	94	73	0	0	3	2
	74	54	78	39	64	-1	6.49	5.75	4.15	9.77	196	54.37	127	88	62	0	0	3	2
MO	67	49	76	38	58	-1	2.18	1.43	0.89	6.40	121	36.87	116	90	64	0	0	4	2
	68	49	74	40	58	-1	0.08	-0.74	0.05	9.35	145	50.98	157	90	63	0	0	4	0
	68	54	74	44	61	0	2.77	2.17	1.28	6.48	153	26.94	91	82	65	0	0	3	2
	67	51	73	38	59	-1	1.82	1.00	1.10	6.40	103	38.28	112	87	69	0	0	4	1
MT	56	41	64	35	48	-4	0.29	0.01	0.14	1.36	72	9.99	78	61	30	0	0	3	0
	50	32	60	28	41	-2	0.21	0.04	0.17	1.19	74	9.17	85	81	29	0	5	4	0
	60	35	66	30	48	-1	0.20	0.04	0.20	0.60	46	12.51	125	63	34	0	2	1	0
	57	37	64	33	47	-3	0.03	-0.16	0.03	1.57	98	9.50	71	62	25	0	0	1	0
	60	35	66	32	48	-1	0.02	-0.12	0.01	0.37	25	6.55	65	58	33	0	1	2	0
	53	31	61	25	42	-2	0.37	0.18	0.17	0.96	59	10.13	78	76	50	0	4	4	0
	54	35	60	31	44	-3	0.40	0.23	0.14	0.72	50	10.00	90	83	55	0	2	4	0
NE	69	43	77	35	56	1	0.42	0.08	0.28	2.75	77	21.33	95	87	51	0	0	2	0
	69	46	74	39	57	1	0.91	0.38	0.35	6.83	151	29.92	119	89	55	0	0	4	0
	68	45	76	35	57	3	0.96	0.56	0.73	3.40	105	24.52	109	84	49	0	0	3	1
	68	33	78	23	50	-2	0.19	-0.05	0.13	3.20	154	22.31	126	96	37	0	4	2	0
	68	47	73	41	58	2	1.14	0.57	0.67	3.67	76	25.42	97	91	58	0	0	3	1
	64	39	80	35	52	0	0.34	0.15	0.25	1.82	124	12.77	94	74	42	0	0	3	0
NV	68	37	81	30	52	0	0.06	-0.16	0.03	2.45	124	19.01	113	86	41	0	3	4	0
	63	27	72	15	45	-3	0.02	-0.20	0.02	0.45	32	4.83	58	60	30	0	5	1	0
	80	59	86	52	69	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.77	119	35	22	0	0	0	0
	73	41	82	34	57	4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.10	19	1.58	29	51	28	0	0	1	0
	67	28	81	18	48	-3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.22	35	2.91	48	55	28	0	5	0	0
NH	66	34	78	23	50	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	3.56	87	26.90	97	89	40	0	2	0	0
NJ	68	46	77	36	57	-3	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.49	91	28.08	81	76	40	0	0	0	0
NM	69	47	76	33	58	-2	0.14	-0.08	0.09	0.65	46	5.59	75	54	26	0	0	3	0
NY	66	39	78	27	53	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	1.80	44	24.29	86	83	41	0	2	0	0
	61	39	73	27	50	-1	0.09	-0.56	0.07	4.85	107	28.79	99	73	41	0	3	2	0
	63	47	78	31	55	2	0.10	-0.59	0.07	5.19	109	22.74	78	83	48	0	1	3	0
	63	46	78	31	55	2	0.01	-0.54	0.01	3.72	93	23.86	96	79	49	0	2	1	0
NC	67	42	80	30	55	2	0.23	-0.49	0.16	4.59	89	27.59	92	85	48	0	2	3	0
	65	44	70	31	54	-4	0.16	-0.65	0.10	4.57	85	30.33	79	95	60	0	2	3	0
	71	47	79	36	59	-4	0.00	-0.77	0.00	4.62	94	22.98	67	88	47	0	0	0	0
	70	44	78	33	57	-4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.14	43	26.97	79	88	43	0	0	0	0
	70	59	76	52	64	-3	0.05	-1.08	0.04	2.93	40	24.64	56	79	52	0	0	2	0
	73	44	81	34	58	-4	0.00	-0.64	0.00	1.30	30	31.06	93	98	43	0	0	0	0
	73	50	78	42	61	-6	0.01	-0.62	0.01	3.31	53	35.56	77	95	47	0	0	1	0
ND	62	35	73	31	49	0	0.46	0.23	0.45	1.52	78	20.76	148	87	54	0	2	2	0
	60	36	70	33	48	-1	0.07	-0.18	0.04	2.20	101	18.09	122	90	34	0	0	3	0
	61	40	68	34	51	2	1.66	1.25	1.00	3.12	112	17.98	105	83	47	0	0	3	2
	60	35	64	29	48	0	0.45	0.12	0.36	1.82	63	19.84	121	86	45	0	2	5	0
	60	34	69	29	47	-2	1.16	0.91	0.93	2.45	109	19.73	128	87	43	0	4	3	1
	62	31	68	27	47	-1	0.03	-0.17	0.02	0.33	19	12.78	104	74	36	0	5	2	0
OH	64	45	78	30	55	0	0.90	0.37	0.74	4.23	98	24.91	84	85	57	0	1	2	1
	70	49	77	31	59	2	1.10	0.47	0.83	5.01	124	34.34	104	91	58	0	1	3	1
	65	48	78	32	56	1	0.45	-0.12	0.43	5.67	125	25.42	88	79	53	0	1	2	0
	69	49	79	33	59	3	0.93	0.46	0.72	2.82	73	28.08	91	81	53	0	0	2	1
	67	50	76	33	58	2	0.71	0.17	0.36	5.41	153	32.23	111	85	53	0	0	3	0
	65	46	76	27	55	0	0.53	0.03	0.47	4.12	95	25.16	79	86	49	0	2	3	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 13, 2001

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	67	45	76	31	56	2	1.47	1.00	0.89	7.58	203	26.38	101	92	60	0	2	4	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	64	45	78	29	54	1	0.52	-0.07	0.52	3.66	79	21.67	73	84	55	0	2	1	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	71	51	78	39	61	-3	3.51	2.73	2.30	9.06	170	27.07	96	91	59	0	0	3	3
OK TULSA	73	54	78	41	64	-1	2.37	1.50	0.96	4.40	69	23.20	70	88	69	0	0	3	2
OR ASTORIA	58	45	61	42	52	-2	1.34	0.24	0.69	2.31	48	31.95	76	96	82	0	0	7	1
OR BURNS	61	26	68	16	44	-3	0.39	0.25	0.20	1.34	163	5.72	81	80	49	0	6	2	0
OR EUGENE	64	41	68	36	52	-4	0.36	-0.22	0.28	0.99	38	12.07	40	91	77	0	0	3	0
OR MEDFORD	69	41	75	35	55	-2	0.10	-0.17	0.07	0.89	67	6.41	57	87	42	0	0	2	0
OR PENDLETON	62	42	67	33	52	-3	0.55	0.38	0.32	0.64	73	7.59	92	78	54	0	0	3	0
OR PORTLAND	60	46	64	41	53	-3	0.75	0.25	0.52	1.45	55	14.57	63	91	73	0	0	5	1
OR SALEM	63	42	68	37	53	-1	0.42	-0.13	0.36	0.99	40	13.68	57	95	72	0	0	3	0
PA ALLENTOWN	66	37	78	26	52	-3	0.02	-0.63	0.01	4.43	86	32.38	94	91	46	0	2	2	0
PA ERIE	***	***	***	***	***	***	0.32	-0.53	0.28	3.97	66	25.11	79	72	67	***	***	1	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	67	40	79	30	54	-3	0.01	-0.65	0.01	2.22	47	21.40	67	89	46	0	1	1	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	68	47	79	38	58	0	0.00	-0.58	0.00	3.07	68	28.02	84	80	42	0	0	0	0
PA PITTSBURGH	65	43	81	29	54	-1	0.32	-0.20	0.32	2.76	70	28.04	94	90	46	0	3	1	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	65	40	77	27	53	-1	0.01	-0.62	0.01	4.19	93	23.67	82	86	39	0	2	1	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	65	39	78	28	52	-2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.81	102	28.74	90	88	46	0	2	0	0
RI PROVIDENCE	64	41	75	32	52	-4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.55	92	36.86	107	90	54	0	1	0	0
SC BEAUFORT	77	58	83	52	67	-3	0.01	-0.62	0.00	5.54	89	42.07	94	88	49	0	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	77	55	81	46	66	-3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.02	82	37.23	84	92	54	0	0	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	75	49	83	40	62	-3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	1.87	38	25.97	62	83	43	0	0	0	0
SD GREENVILLE	69	49	77	40	59	-3	0.06	-0.85	0.06	7.63	135	33.68	82	85	51	0	0	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	64	36	70	27	50	0	1.90	1.62	1.59	4.51	186	21.11	124	86	56	0	3	2	1
SD HURON	68	42	76	36	55	3	0.41	0.05	0.22	2.14	89	24.36	135	83	45	0	0	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	62	37	73	26	49	-2	0.51	0.24	0.47	1.59	91	14.22	95	78	34	0	1	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	65	42	71	35	54	3	0.84	0.39	0.41	3.09	79	25.29	119	82	58	0	0	4	0
TN BRISTOL	71	40	78	30	56	-3	0.01	-0.58	0.01	2.48	57	37.30	113	97	58	0	1	1	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	74	52	80	40	63	0	0.47	-0.23	0.33	4.99	91	43.59	104	86	50	0	0	2	0
TN KNOXVILLE	72	48	80	35	60	-1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	3.78	89	35.65	96	93	46	0	0	0	0
TN MEMPHIS	74	57	78	43	66	1	5.41	4.78	3.15	9.58	203	43.51	110	84	60	0	0	4	3
TX NASHVILLE	72	52	78	37	62	-1	1.99	1.43	1.15	5.27	117	39.38	106	90	57	0	0	3	1
TX ABILENE	78	56	85	47	67	-2	0.26	-0.36	0.21	2.81	64	17.51	85	81	57	0	0	3	0
TX AMARILLO	74	46	89	31	60	-1	0.05	-0.29	0.05	3.08	117	16.60	94	81	28	0	1	1	0
TX AUSTIN	80	59	85	45	69	-4	2.56	1.75	1.14	4.27	89	25.75	100	94	76	0	0	4	2
TX BEAUMONT	81	62	87	52	72	1	3.66	2.67	2.12	14.26	173	60.89	135	97	68	0	0	4	2
TX BROWNSVILLE	90	72	93	63	81	4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	3.61	48	13.41	59	93	59	4	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	85	69	91	60	77	1	1.65	0.87	1.65	9.27	131	30.34	117	94	66	1	0	1	1
TX DEL RIO	84	65	90	57	74	1	0.17	-0.39	0.12	2.70	69	8.16	52	84	59	1	0	2	0
TX EL PASO	79	53	83	39	66	0	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.30	14	3.57	48	53	22	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	76	56	87	47	66	-3	1.92	1.09	0.91	5.65	114	33.85	123	93	61	0	0	4	2
TX GALVESTON	81	69	85	62	75	1	3.24	2.55	2.06	11.26	153	51.77	152	97	75	0	0	5	2
TX HOUSTON	80	62	88	50	71	0	6.67	5.67	3.02	17.75	262	62.43	171	98	74	0	0	4	3
TX LUBBOCK	76	47	84	34	62	-2	0.02	-0.45	0.01	0.87	25	12.05	73	87	39	0	0	2	0
TX MIDLAND	80	52	86	41	66	0	0.03	-0.42	0.03	0.98	28	8.49	66	85	43	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	79	56	85	47	68	0	1.43	0.82	1.02	2.38	52	14.94	86	84	53	0	0	3	1
TX SAN ANTONIO	80	62	84	50	71	-1	2.02	1.28	1.28	6.12	128	28.94	115	97	64	0	0	4	2
TX VICTORIA	83	65	87	57	74	1	2.75	1.89	1.76	11.87	163	35.45	114	97	69	0	0	2	2
TX WACO	77	58	88	46	67	-4	1.76	0.96	0.87	5.13	102	26.06	101	91	71	0	0	5	2
TX WICHITA FALLS	78	53	84	43	65	-2	0.58	-0.11	0.24	1.07	21	15.71	64	86	56	0	0	4	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	62	43	78	32	52	-4	0.37	0.04	0.19	0.42	22	9.70	77	66	31	0	1	3	0
VT BURLINGTON	63	45	78	28	54	4	0.06	-0.58	0.06	1.68	37	19.09	70	78	44	0	2	1	0
VA LYNCHBURG	68	39	78	27	53	-6	0.00	-0.85	0.00	2.19	46	28.22	87	90	41	0	4	0	0
VA NORFOLK	69	52	78	45	60	-3	0.00	-0.73	0.00	3.02	57	31.25	85	78	45	0	0	0	0
VA RICHMOND	71	44	81	33	57	-4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.39	50	29.28	84	94	47	0	0	0	0
VA ROANOKE	69	42	77	31	56	-3	0.01	-0.87	0.01	2.13	42	21.58	66	77	41	0	1	1	0
VA WASH/DULLES	69	39	81	26	54	-3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.52	75	33.27	104	91	40	0	2	0	0
WA OLYMPIA	57	40	61	33	49	-2	1.10	0.29	0.54	1.66	45	21.99	70	94	78	0	0	5	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	56	42	59	37	49	-3	4.05	1.91	2.04	7.45	87	58.59	86	97	88	0	0	7	3
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	56	47	58	44	51	-3	0.42	-0.20	0.30	1.27	43	19.72	85	91	78	0	0	6	0
WA SPOKANE	56	34	58	30	45	-5	0.47	0.29	0.28	0.64	61	7.44	66	88	48	0	2	3	0
WA YAKIMA	60	36	72	29	48	-4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.14	25	3.40	65	76	50	0	1	0	0
WV BECKLEY	63	44	72	28	54	0	0.08	-0.58	0.08	1.66	36	32.49	98	84	53	0	2	1	0
WV CHARLESTON	70	43	80	30	56	-2	0.30	-0.33	0.29	2.41	55	37.07	110	98	41	0	1	2	0
WV ELKINS	66	33	76	22	49	-3	0.04	-0.66	0.04	2.12	42	35.62	98	99	42	0	4	1	0
WV HUNTINGTON	72	44	83	31	58	0	0.60	-0.03	0.60	1.99	49	30.40	92	97	41	0	1	1	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	63	40	68	22	52	2	1.73	1.13	1.02	4.47	88	32.46	117	90	40	0	1	3	2
WI GREEN BAY	60	39	66	21	50	-1	0.93	0.40	0.45	3.34	74	24.00	100	92	59	0	2	5	0
WI LA CROSSE	63	42	67	26	52	-1	1.16	0.62	0.72	6.74	139	29.19	110	94	46	0	1	3	1
WI MADISON	62	44	69	23	53	2	0.48	-0.03	0.26	6.01	138	33.63	130	84	60	0	1	4	0
WI MILWAUKEE	62	48	70	29	55	2	1.88	1.32	1.05	6.63	149	32.19	120	81	62	0	1	3	2
WY CASPER	58	35	76	29	47	-2	0.17	-0.05	0.13	1.48	110	5.87	56	72	41	0	2	3	0
WY CHEYENNE	57	36	74	28	47	-2	0.04	-0.14	0.03	1.38	85	12.68	97	62	37	0	2	2	0
WY LANDER	58	37	74	28	48	-2	0.02	-0.26	0.02	1.31	81	4.69	43	55	26	0	3	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	55	34	65	30	45	-4	0.50	0.22	0.30	3.11	163	9.66	78	68	43	0	3	4	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

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

National Agricultural Summary

October 8 - 14, 2001

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Widespread, heavy precipitation halted row crop harvest and seeding of winter grains in the lower Mississippi Valley and central Corn Belt after midweek. Adjacent areas of the southern Great Plains, western Corn Belt, and Southeast also experienced fieldwork delays. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather aided fieldwork in the

Atlantic Coast States and in the Southwest. Light showers briefly delayed seeding of winter grains in parts of the Great Plains, but the precipitation was beneficial for germination and early growth. The Pacific Northwest received much-needed precipitation, but moisture shortages remained.

Corn: Ninety-six percent of the acreage was mature, and 37 percent was harvested. By this date last year, 98 percent was mature and 64 percent was harvested. Normally, 96 percent would be mature and 44 percent would be harvested. Many late-developing fields in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin reached maturity during the week. However, progress remained well behind normal in Wisconsin, where sub-freezing temperatures hindered the crop-maturing process. Heavy precipitation halted harvest across most of Illinois and Indiana after midweek, while progress slowly gained momentum in the Great Lakes, upper Mississippi Valley, and Great Plains. Despite a slight acceleration, harvest remained far behind normal in Iowa and Minnesota and well behind average in Nebraska and Wisconsin. Progress far exceeded the average in Pennsylvania, where moisture shortages promoted rapid drying.

Soybeans: Ninety-six percent of the acreage was dropping leaves, and 57 percent was harvested. At this time last year, 97 percent was shedding leaves and 72 percent was harvested. Acreage shedding leaves was slightly ahead of normal, but harvest lagged behind the 63-percent average for this date. Most late-maturing fields in the northern and western Corn Belt began dropping leaves during the week, but sub-freezing temperatures hampered normal ripening in the upper Mississippi Valley. Fields along the Atlantic Coastal Plains also rapidly approached maturity, especially in North Carolina, where more than one-fourth of the acreage started dropping leaves during the week. Harvest was very active in the eastern and western Corn Belt, while wet weather limited harvest activity in the central Corn Belt. More than one-fourth of the crop was harvested during the week in Nebraska, and just under one-fourth was reaped in Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and South Dakota.

Cotton: Bolls were opening in 93 percent of the fields, compared with 96 percent last year and the average of 92 percent. Thirty-seven percent of the crop was picked, well behind last year's 50-percent pace and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fields continued to ripen along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, although below-normal temperatures limited progress. Virtually all fields in the lower Mississippi Valley had open bolls by the end of the week, despite cool, wet weather after midweek. Harvest was active along the Mississippi Delta before the wet weather arrived, especially in Louisiana. Harvest fell well behind the normal pace in Arkansas and Mississippi. Rain also limited harvest progress in adjacent parts of the southern Great Plains and Southeast, but mostly dry weather favored harvest on the southern High Plains and Atlantic Coastal Plain. In the Southwest, most of the crop had open bolls, and harvest continued with few delays.

Winter wheat: Eighty percent of the winter wheat crop has been seeded, and 55 percent has emerged. Planting and emergence remained nearly 2 weeks ahead of last year's slow pace, but less than 1 week ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding remained active across most of the Great Plains, although heavy rain halted progress in parts of the southern Great Plains. Planting accelerated in the Corn Belt early in the week, especially in Illinois, where growers sowed almost one-third of their acreage during the week. After midweek, heavy

precipitation halted seeding along the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio River Valleys, but rain delays were shorter and less widespread in Michigan and Ohio. Planting accelerated in the Pacific Northwest, after storms provided much-needed soil moisture. Growers in Idaho and Oregon seeded about one-fifth of their acreage during the week. Light showers aided emergence in the Great Plains, but cool weather and soil moisture shortages limited growth on the northern High Plains. Mostly adequate soil moisture and seasonal temperatures promoted germination and growth on the central Great Plains, while moisture shortages hindered emergence and growth in the southern High Plains. Emergence remained far ahead of normal in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Rice: Harvest progressed to 93 percent, compared with 90 percent last year and the 5-year average of 91 percent. Storms halted harvest in the interior Mississippi Delta near the end of the week, while dry weather aided progress in California throughout the week.

Sorghum: Ninety-three percent of the crop was mature, and 68 percent was harvested. Crop development and harvest lagged behind last year, when 97 percent was mature and 86 percent was harvested by this date. Progress exceeded the averages of 91 percent mature and 58 percent harvested. Fields ripened well ahead of normal in Colorado and New Mexico, despite cooler-than-normal temperatures. Harvest was active across most of the Great Plains, especially in South Dakota, where nearly one-fourth of the crop was harvested during the week. Uneven ripening limited harvest progress in Texas. Harvest progressed far ahead of normal in Illinois, even though widespread, heavy rain halted progress near the end of the week.

Peanuts: Harvest advanced to 60 percent complete, compared with 57 percent last year and the average of 55 percent. Digging progressed with few rain delays along the Atlantic Coastal Plains. Rain delays were scattered along the eastern Gulf Coast. Late-week storms halted digging in the southern Great Plains.

Other Crops: The sugar beet harvest advanced to 64 percent complete, ahead of last year and the 5-year average of 62 and 57 percent, respectively. About 30 percent of the acreage was harvested in the Red River Valley during the week, despite temporary rain delays.

The sunflower crop was 32 percent harvested, well behind last year's 43-percent pace. Mostly dry weather aided harvest on the central Great Plains. Harvest was active on the northern Great Plains most of the week, although rain temporarily halted progress in parts of North and South Dakota.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 14, 2001

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	15	6	19	17
CA	10	7	19	6
CO	98	91	95	96
ID	76	55	81	79
IL	55	24	40	45
IN	44	26	43	49
KS	93	81	66	78
MI	60	35	65	65
MO	35	23	46	39
MT	96	84	66	84
NE	98	93	97	97
NC	25	13	19	18
OH	67	44	58	61
OK	88	82	43	67
OR	58	38	66	58
SD	92	88	79	92
TX	77	71	53	67
WA	92	82	96	93
18 Sts	80	70	61	71
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	83	87	71
IL	99	97	99	97
IN	100	98	100	99
IA	96	83	100	99
KS	98	94	100	96
KY	97	89	94	87
LA	92	89	98	95
MI	96	81	89	97
MN	99	99	99	99
MS	98	94	97	93
MO	87	74	99	92
NE	99	97	100	100
NC	70	42	57	56
ND	100	100	100	100
OH	100	98	99	98
SD	100	99	100	100
TN	85	72	87	87
WI	92	73	97	96
18 Sts	96	90	97	95
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	96	90	97	96
IL	100	98	100	97
IN	99	94	100	96
IA	98	94	100	99
KS	99	97	100	100
KY	100	100	98	99
MI	85	69	87	85
MN	96	89	99	98
MO	100	98	100	100
NE	96	90	100	98
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	97	100	99
OH	91	75	90	83
PA	87	68	74	73
SD	97	92	100	97
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	100	100	100	99
WI	70	50	95	89
18 Sts	96	90	98	96
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	2	3	5
CA	1	0	9	2
CO	81	57	72	78
ID	33	21	38	38
IL	20	4	5	12
IN	14	4	9	17
KS	71	44	23	45
MI	21	11	22	34
MO	19	7	13	14
MT	52	35	29	51
NE	83	68	80	83
NC	10	5	8	4
OH	13	2	15	22
OK	63	51	8	31
OR	34	25	33	29
SD	68	53	45	73
TX	48	40	12	42
WA	76	66	78	77
18 Sts	55	40	27	43
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	47	37	42	34
IL	65	52	72	63
IN	55	44	62	62
IA	56	34	89	79
KS	57	39	87	53
KY	37	25	39	35
LA	71	66	87	77
MI	26	15	27	38
MN	78	54	98	88
MS	73	64	79	69
MO	29	20	65	46
NE	64	37	81	71
NC	10	5	7	9
ND	86	72	88	80
OH	67	43	55	59
SD	65	43	82	64
TN	22	17	37	28
WI	30	13	66	56
18 Sts	57	40	72	63
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	33	17	39	31
IL	55	47	72	50
IN	38	31	48	36
IA	14	9	73	40
KS	80	68	97	71
KY	89	87	86	79
MI	20	9	10	21
MN	13	6	63	41
MO	72	64	90	69
NE	28	18	79	43
NC	92	90	84	84
ND	21	11	27	28
OH	18	12	23	23
PA	47	27	21	24
SD	30	18	44	27
TN	91	88	98	94
TX	96	90	94	92
WI	10	6	27	23
18 Sts	37	29	64	44
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 14, 2001

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	71	53	62	63
FL	80	65	75	76
GA	71	55	58	64
NC	50	24	42	37
OK	45	21	63	38
TX	27	20	40	32
VA	74	63	85	74
7 Sts	60	44	57	55
These 7 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	94	94	93
CA	75	60	69	72
LA	99	98	100	100
MS	94	88	90	95
TX	100	100	100	99
5 Sts	93	88	90	91
These 5 States harvested 94% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sugar Beets Percent Harvested				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	31	19	28	27
MI	32	18	10	22
MN	80	49	81	75
ND	87	57	91	76
4 Sts	64	40	62	57
These 4 States planted 74% of last year's sugar beet acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	30	19	34	NA
KS	55	35	74	NA
ND	25	10	28	29
SD	39	25	62	42
4 Sts	32	17	43	NA
These 4 States harvested 90% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	94	90	98	93
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	99	99	98
CA	95	90	98	97
GA	92	86	91	89
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	100	100	100	99
MO	98	95	100	100
NC	94	90	89	94
OK	86	81	96	86
SC	92	88	90	92
TN	96	93	100	99
TX	90	84	95	88
VA	85	77	80	91
14 Sts	93	89	96	92
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	29	18	64	46
AZ	29	24	32	27
AR	52	41	69	55
CA	15	8	19	17
GA	27	19	31	29
LA	78	59	95	80
MS	50	43	85	71
MO	55	45	76	59
NC	20	9	16	19
OK	24	11	50	30
SC	27	23	29	32
TN	59	47	77	60
TX	34	30	45	35
VA	30	12	13	20
14 Sts	37	29	50	41
These 14 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	85	63	82	69
IL	95	87	98	89
KS	94	86	100	93
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	93	90	100	94
NE	95	91	100	94
NM	65	45	60	54
OK	84	69	95	79
SD	96	86	99	95
TX	93	91	97	93
11 Sts	93	86	97	91
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Oct 14 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	97	96
CO	37	27	33	17
IL	74	53	59	38
KS	63	50	92	50
LA	100	99	100	100
MO	65	59	83	61
NE	35	18	84	40
NM	16	5	19	9
OK	61	45	66	34
SD	66	42	64	39
TX	82	81	88	76
11 Sts	68	59	86	58
These 11 States harvested 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 14, 2001

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending October 14, 2001											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	8	27	49	14	NH	24	26	26	24	0
AZ	2	8	40	43	7	NJ	0	0	56	44	0
AR	10	22	36	28	4	NM	12	35	37	15	1
CA	20	25	30	25	0	NY	4	13	38	40	5
CO	6	14	46	32	2	NC	7	19	38	30	6
CT	0	28	36	36	0	ND	9	21	42	27	1
DE	1	8	16	65	10	OH	4	16	36	36	8
FL	0	10	15	75	0	OK	11	26	37	24	2
GA	4	13	45	35	3	OR	20	39	37	4	0
ID	20	54	25	1	0	PA	33	39	15	13	0
IL	2	8	41	45	4	RI	0	40	50	10	0
IN	4	14	32	43	7	SC	6	14	36	43	1
IA	6	16	34	39	5	SD	9	16	38	33	4
KS	10	26	38	25	1	TN	0	8	25	59	8
KY	10	17	31	35	7	TX	14	19	29	32	6
LA	1	6	41	44	8	UT	16	31	34	19	0
ME	22	26	39	13	0	VT	8	38	39	15	0
MD	2	18	46	29	5	VA	11	27	38	22	2
MA	0	5	42	53	0	WA	20	55	20	5	0
MI	1	14	40	39	6	WV	0	16	38	39	7
MN	4	18	38	37	3	WI	2	13	34	47	4
MS	0	2	26	59	13	WY	30	37	23	10	0
MO	2	12	36	43	7	48 Sts	11	21	32	32	4
MT	36	36	23	4	1	Prev	10	21	35	30	4
NE	7	16	37	35	5	Prev	21	27	29	20	3
NV	10	20	37	32	1						

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

NA - Not Available; * - Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based upon the year 2000 planted acres

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 6% very short, 31% short, 56% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 92% harvested, 99% 2000, 95% avg. Soybeans 82% dropping leaves, 92% 2000, 83% avg.; 16% harvested, 27% 2000, 27% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 43% good, 45% excellent. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Livestock feed 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 52% good, 30% excellent.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures throughout the state were again below average for the week with moderate precipitation reported. Cotton harvest was progressing at a slightly slower rate than 2000 at this time, with 29% harvested compared with 32% 2000. However, the progress was slightly ahead of the 5-yr avg of 27%. Due to a decent amount of rain the last two weeks, range, pasture feeds in most parts of the State improved slightly.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Soil moisture 17% short, 40% adequate, 43% surplus. Rice 97% harvested, 94% 2000, 93% 5 yr. avg. Cotton 100% open bolls, 99% 2000, 98% 5 yr. avg.; 52% harvested, 69% 2000, 55% 5 yr. avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 90% shedding, 87% 2000, 71% 5 yr. avg.; 47% harvested, 42% 2000, 34% 5 yr. avg.; 5% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Wheat 15% planted, 19% 2000, 17% 5 yr. avg.; 3% emerged, 3% 2000, 5% 5 yr. avg. Alfalfa Hay 6% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Other Hay 13% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Pasture, Range feed 10% very poor, 22% poor, 36% fair, 28% good, 4% excellent. **FIELD CROP :** Planting, harvesting activities were slowed because of rainfall in many areas of the state. Wheat planting, ground preparation were in full swing. Soybean, cotton harvest continued with rice harvest near completion. Farmers were seeding cool season crops such as wheat, rye, ryegrass, clover. Other activities included: Applying lime to forages. **LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE:** Cattle were in good condition. Cattle producers were working cattle, weaning calves, selling livestock. Many reports are received on Friday, may not reflect conditional changes due to weekend weather.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton harvesting gained momentum. Aerial, ground defoliation spraying continued in cotton fields. Second applications were made as necessary. Heavy whitefly populations reported in some areas. Harvested cotton fields were being shredded, disced for pink bollworm plowdown program compliance. Alfalfa hay was thriving. Mature alfalfa hay fields were being cut, windrowed, baled. Alfalfa was being planted in a few areas. Oats, winter wheat were being planted. Other growers were discing in preparation for wheat planting. The season's first stands of wheat, winter forages were just beginning to emerge in previously planted fields. Corn silage was being chopped, stored for feed. Harvesting of sudan, sugar beets, seed corn and field corn continued, although the field corn harvest was showing signs of slowing. Dry bean harvesting continued; fields were being cut, windrowed, dried. Sod was harvested in a few locations. Rice harvesting was active. Harvested rice fields were being burned, chopped, disced, flooded, or baled for straw. Fruit growers performed cultural activities that included: Weed control, fungicide applications, irrigation of trees, vines. Harvest of table grapes in the San Joaquin Valley slowed. Varieties harvested included Red Globe, Crimson, Ruby Seedless, Autumn Royal, Fantasy, Prima Red, Christmas Rose, Emperor. An estimated 95% of the raisin crop had been picked up and was in bins. Wine grape harvesting continued. The last irrigation of the season was underway in many grape vineyards. Stone fruit harvest continued, but at a reduced pace. Freestone peach growers were actively harvesting Autumn Rose, Fairtime, Last Chance, September Sun varieties. Angeleno, Howard Sun variety plums were actively harvested. Peach, plum, nectarine growers were irrigating, pruning, preparing orchards for the approaching dormant season. Prune harvest slowed. Granny Smith, Fuji, Rome, Gala apples were being picked. Harvest of

Asian pears continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Early Foothill, Wonderful variety pomegranate harvesting continued. Quince, fig, kiwifruit picking continued. Ascalano, Sevillino variety olives were harvested. Harvest preparations continued in many navel orange groves. Valencia oranges were harvested in the southern coastal areas, in the lower San Joaquin Valley. Lemon picking was active in the south coast, desert areas. The grapefruit harvest continued in Riverside County. Pummelos were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Strawberry fields were in full bloom in Tulare County. Almond harvest began winding down. Pistachio harvesting continued. Ashley, Payne, Serr variety walnut orchards were being harvested. Pecan growers were preparing orchards for harvest. Fresno County lettuce, broccoli fields continued to progress favorably, with small amounts of broccoli being harvested in some early fields. Lettuce, broccoli growers irrigated, sprayed fields for control of weed, insect pests. Seed lettuce fields were progressing well. Melon fields on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley produced a plentiful crop. Some Fresno County garlic, fresh market tomatoes were harvested, the fields were being prepared for spring planting. Pumpkin harvest was active. Kern County carrot fields are being prepared for planting, as the year-round cycle of planting, harvesting continued. Harvesting of asparagus was underway in Imperial County. Sweet corn, bell peppers, chili peppers, broccoli, eggplant were harvested. The following vegetables were also harvested: Basil; carrots; cauliflower; celery; cilantro; green onions; mustard greens; pickling, Japanese cucumbers; okra; parsley, Hmong squash. Beef cattle on foothill pastures were provided supplemental feed. The amount of supplemental feeding was heavier in central state where less dry grass was available. Beef cows continued calving. Ranchers were awaiting rain, new grass growth before turning stocker cattle out on foothill pastures. Lambs continued to arrive in the Imperial Valley for winter grazing on alfalfa fields. Sheep were grazing in harvested fields in central state.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 11% very short, 27% short, 62% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 43% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Weather remained mostly warm, dry during the week. Temperatures are cooling down with lower daytime highs, nighttime readings below freezing in many areas. Dry onions 90% harvested, 93% 2000, 94% avg.; 96% harvested, 96% 2000, 93% avg. Sugar beets 20% harvested, 18% 2001, 24% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 10% fair, 59% good, 27% excellent. Fall potatoes 98% harvested, 97% 2000, 94% avg. Sunflowers 30% harvested, 34% 2000; 2% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 43% good, 10% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil 21% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 86% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 98% mature, 86% 2000, 92% avg.; 66% harvested for grain, 64% 2000, 63% avg.; 97% silage harvested, 98% 2000, 93% avg. Soybeans 88% dropping leaves, 62% 2000, 61% avg.; 16% harvested, 15% 2000, 11% avg. Sorghum 9% harvested, 9% 2000, 16% avg. Barley 1% fair, 89% good, 10% excellent, 56% planted, 34% 2000, 42% avg. Winter wheat 2% fair, 86% good, 12% excellent, 19% planted, 16% 2000, 12% avg. Rye 1% fair, 85% good, 14% excellent, 26% planted, 33% 2000, 34% avg. Apples 80% harvested, 89% 2000, 90% avg. Range, Pasture feed 1% very poor, 8% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Other hay 68% 4th cutting, 64% 2000, 68% avg.; 93% 4th cutting, 97% 2000, 90% avg.; 12% 5th cutting, 24% 2000, 20% avg. All hay 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. A dry week with frost on Tuesday morning, a heavy fog Friday morning that delayed start of harvest. The frost affected lima beans that had not yet matured, ended growth for some late season soybeans.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 8% very short, 20% short, 63% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 61% adequate, 9% surplus. Spotty storms brought traces to over 1.00 in. rain to a few southeast coast, southern localities but left most areas dry. Temperatures for week at major stations averaged mostly normal to 3° above. Daytime highs 70s, 80s; nighttime lows mostly 60s, 70s. Jacksonville, Pensacola, Tallahassee, Alachua recorded at least one low

in 50s. A cold front crossing State on October 14 caused significant rains to fall over Panhandle, northern areas, some central localities; amounts ranged from 0.33 to over 2.00 in. Peanut digging 80% done, some localities finished. Cotton picking gaining momentum, some areas just starting to defoliate plants. Haying nearing end in some northern, and Panhandle areas. Some sugarcane planting delayed by recent rainfall; growers continuing to plant as weather permits. Gusty winds caused some leaf burn, increasing bloom drop in a few southern Peninsula vegetable localities with plants expected to recover. Strawberry planting increasing around Plant City, Dover. Tomato harvesting slowly increasing in Quincy, Palmetto-Ruskin regions. Squash harvest started, East Coast region. Few scattered rains, thunderstorms, citrus groves drying out from heavy September rains, fall weather is slowing new growth. Early fruit showing color break, packers shipping early oranges, white, colored grapefruit, early tangerines, tangelos. A few processors are open to receive packing house eliminations. Caretakers cutting cover crops, fall sprays, fertilizations nearly over, dead tree removal, burning continue, few resets being planted. Pasture feed 10% poor, 15% fair, 75% good. Cattle 15% fair, 85% good. Panhandle, north: pasture condition mostly fair due to seasonal slowdown of grass growth in permanent pastures dry soil conditions. Dryness also slowed planting of small grains for winter pasture. Haying nearly finished in Panhandle. Central: pasture feed generally good; condition of some pasture on east coast poor due to standing water from recent rains. Southwest: pasture condition good. Statewide, cattle, calves mostly in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Soil moisture 14% very short, 46% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Cotton 3% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 44% good, 16% excellent. Hay 4% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts 86% dug, 76% 2000, 79% avg. Rye 30% planted, 33% 2000, 35% avg. Sorghum 2% very poor, 4% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent; 50% harvested for grain, 56% 2000, 61% avg. Soybeans 5% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Other small grains 21% planted, 23% 2000, 22% avg. Apples 80% harvested, 79% 2000, 81% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent; 2% harvested, 4% 2000, 5% avg. Temperatures were slightly below normal last week. A cold front moved through the State over the weekend bringing mostly light rain to the State. Some areas remain dry. Weather conditions the past week were excellent for harvesting the State's crops. Small grain planting was active, except in areas where planting was delayed due to dry conditions. Peanut digging, combining were active. Cotton defoliation spraying continued. Cooler weather slowed cotton maturity, while harvesting picked up in the northern part of the State. In some areas, cattlemen have had to start feeding hay, which is much earlier than normal. Other activities include: Storing, baling hay, harvesting soybeans, harvesting fall vegetables, the routine care of livestock, poultry.

HAWAII: A high pressure ridge north of the State maintained gusty trade winds, scattered trade showers in all areas. Heavy irrigation was still needed in many areas to maintain crop progress. Banana harvest was steady, but intensified spraying was needed to control black streak disease. Papaya supplies continued to be heavy, but market was sluggish.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil 38% very short, 39% short, 23% adequate. Rain showers received last week improved topsoil moisture conditions across the state, making fall seeding more manageable for producers. Light frost was experienced in Eastern areas but no damage was reported. Potatoes 88% harvested, 76% 2000, 77% avg. Apples 80% harvested, 53% 2000, 49% avg. Onions 92% harvested, 92% 2000, 90% avg. Mint 100% 2nd cutting harvested, 100% 2000, 60% avg. Sweet Corn 94% harvested, 100% 2000, 100% avg. Dry Beans 98% harvested, 97% 2000, 97% avg. Corn 97% harvested for silage, 91% 2000, 90% avg.; 27% harvested for grain, 30% 2000, 16% avg. Alfalfa hay 95% 3rd cutting harvested, 100% 2000, 97% avg.; 90% 4th cutting harvested, 96% 2000, 48% avg. Winter wheat 76% planted, 81% 2000, 79% avg.; 33% emerged, 38% 2000, 38% avg. Sugarbeets 31% harvested, 28% 2000, 27% avg. Activities: Moving livestock off summer range, fall field work, planting winter wheat, chopping corn for silage, harvesting potatoes, sugarbeets, hay, onions, apples, sweet corn, dry beans, corn for grain, mint.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 5% short, 72% adequate, 23% surplus. Winter wheat 23% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Corn, soybean harvest continued early in the week after being rained out

the previous weekend, but the rain showers returned to most of the state by midweek, stalled all harvesting operations out again. Additional heavy rains then fell this past weekend. Corn harvest made very little progress this past week as the main emphasis was on getting the soybean crop in the bin. This slowdown in harvest activity holds the amount harvested to just a few days ahead of the average as opposed to the seven to ten days ahead of average that had been common so far this fall. The southern half of the state saw the greatest increases in topsoil moisture supplies after rainfall totals from three to five inches soaked the south. Normal precipitation across the state for the week would generally be three-quarters of an inch. Farmers are now concerned about soil compaction getting the remainder of their crop out and planting conditions as they prepare to finish seeding their wheat crop. Better than expected yields have been common as harvest has progressed across the state, but nearly every county has that dry pocket where yields are reported below average. Farmers spent down time this past week repairing machinery, waiting their turn at the FSA office to file loan or LDP paperwork.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 4% short, 60% adequate, 35% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 16% short, 66% adequate, 13% surplus. Continuous rain after mid-week halted most field activities. Heavy rainfall many areas. Pondering low lying areas, some fields. Temperatures averaged 2° below to 5° above normal. Precipitation averaged 2.31 to 6.24 inches. Rain helped soil moisture, statewide. Corn harvest 1 day ahead of average. Soybean harvest 2 days behind average. Lodging of corn plants, many fields. Seed corn harvest winding down, central, southern areas. Soybeans 96% mature, 97% 2000, 93% avg. Range, pasture 4% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. Pastures improved. Livestock mostly good condition. Fall calving winding down. Major activities: Hauling grain to market, chopping stalks, tilling soils, seeding winter wheat, repairing equipment, hauling manure, spreading lime, caring for livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil 4% very short, 17% short, adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 32% short, 75% adequate, 58%, 1% surplus. Widespread rain across Iowa on Tuesday, Wednesday halted harvest progress last week. Many producers in central, southern districts are now focusing on corn harvest, will finish soybeans after the crop has dried. Soybean harvest was winding down in some areas of northern state. The west central district needs additional moisture, while most other regions require dry, sunny weather to complete harvest. Swine flu has been reported in northeast state, but other livestock remain in good condition. Corn 98% mature, 100% 2000, 99% avg.; 14% harvested, 73% 2000, 40% avg. Field corn 24% moisture; 20% harvested. Corn lodging 39% none, 39% light, 17% moderate, 5% heavy, 50% ear droppage, 39% light, 10% moderate, 1% heavy, very 3% poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent, 96% leaves shed, 100% 2000, 99% avg.; 56% harvested, 89% 2000, 79% avg.; 57% lodging: none, 29% light, 13% moderate, 1% heavy, 54% shattering: none, 31% light, 13% moderate, 2% heavy, 4% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 9% excellent. Pasture feed 6% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 3% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 31% short, 60% adequate, 1% surplus. Sunflowers 97% mature dry down, 99% 2000, 55% harvested, 74% 2000, 1% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa 93% 4th cutting complete, 92% 2000, 97% avg. Pasture feeds are good except in the west where dry conditions prevail. Cattle producers are weaning calves, moving cattle from summer pastures. Hay, forage supplies 3% very short, 19% short, 75% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 19% short, 77% adequate, 1% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.6 out of 6. Topsoil 10% very short, 26% short, 49% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 37% short, 45% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn harvest nearing completion. Fall grain seeding made good progress until rains in latter part of week. Above normal rainfall was received in many areas of the State. Some areas still need additional moisture for fall seeded grains, pasture. Temperatures averaged 3° above normal. Scattered frost experienced in many areas of State. Tobacco stripping is beginning with good quality reported. Burley tobacco 14% stripped, 11% 2000, 9% 5-yr avg. Housed tobacco 4% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 19% excellent.

Pasture feed 10% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork: 4.0. Soil moisture 1% short, 55% adequate, 44% surplus. Cotton harvest made great strides early in the week before the rains moved in. Hay 99% 2nd cutting, 98% 2000, 96% avg. Pecans 13% harvested, 7% 2000, 9% avg. Rice harvest edged closer to completion. Sorghum harvest was completed. Soybeans 99% turning color, 100% 2000, 99% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 42% good, 35% excellent; 99% planted, 100% 2000, 96% avg.; 20% harvested, 18% 2000, 12% avg. Sweet potatoes 70% harvested, 58% 2000, 66% avg. Winter wheat 17% planted, 19% 2000, 17% avg. Livestock 5% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Vegetables 4% very poor, 16% poor, 46% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil 4% very short, 39% short, 57% adequate. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 46% short, 47% adequate. Corn 99% mature, 99% 2000, 96% avg.; 67% harvested for grain, 52% 2000, 56% avg.; 98% silage harvested, 93% 2000, 94% avg. Sorghum 50% harvested, 39% 2000, 31% avg. Soybeans 84% dropping leaves, 62% 2000, 70% avg.; 28% harvested, 15% 2000, 17% avg. Tobacco 9% stripped, 7% 2000, 4% avg. Barley 7% poor, 47% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent, 67% planted, 54% 2000, 56% avg.; Apples 83% harvested, 81% 2000, 72% avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 1% poor 26% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent, 22% planted, 19% 2000, 20% avg. Rye 4% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent, planted 47%, 29% 2000, 35% avg. Range, Pasture feed 2% very poor, 18% poor, 46% fair, 29% good, 5% excellent. Other hay 88% 4th cutting, 73% 2000, 76% avg. Alfalfa hay 92% 4th cutting, 89% 2000, 83% avg.; 58% 50th cutting, 40% 2000, 33% avg. All hay supplies 3% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, 8% surplus. Last week was dry, allowing farmers to progress harvesting row crops, planting small grains. Soil moisture levels depleted somewhat due to the dry conditions.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 1% short, 60% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 16% short, 65% adequate, 17% surplus. All Hay 73% 4th cutting, 45% 2000, 55% avg. Dry beans 100% shedding leaves, 100% 2000, 100% avg.; 35% harvested, 94% 2000, 90% avg.; 59% very poor, 27% poor, 11% fair, 3% good. Silage 94% harvested, 88% 2000, 92% avg. Rain during week brought fall harvest to a standstill. Temperatures ranged from 2 to 3° above normal State. Growing degree days (GDD) remained above normal across State. Most areas have had a hard frost. Average rainfall amounts ranged from 0.84 inches western Upper Peninsula to 3.33 inches west central Lower Peninsula. More rainfall slowed fall harvest of most crops. A hard freeze during past week helped corn to dry down some, but corn moisture remained near 25°. Most corn silage harvested. Soybeans reported as small size with low yields, as harvest continued. Sugarbeet harvest slowed due to wet weather, but for most part sugarbeets looked good. Dry beans looked poor, as producers waited for crop to dry down. Wheat good condition. Apple harvest continued. In southwest, Red Delicious harvest finishing up. Golden Delicious, Fuji, Rome harvest continued. In Grand Rapids area, most varieties harvested. In northwest, Empire, Jonagold, Golden Delicious, Red Delicious, Idared harvested. Fall raspberry harvest continued. Frost has ended season for most vegetables. Carrots, celery, onions, pumpkins, radish shipments continue.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil 2% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Soybeans 99% mature, 99% 2000, 99% avg.; 44% stubble worked, 58% 2000, 48% avg.; 12% moisture content, 10% 2000, 11% avg. Corn 8% stubble worked, 23% 2000, 15% avg.; 23% moisture content, 16% 2000, 21% avg. Grain/hay 79% stubble worked, 94% 2000, 89% avg. Potatoes 91% harvested, 94% 2000, 89% avg. Dry beans 98% harvested, 95% 2000, 94% avg. Pasture feed 4% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent. Corn 3% very poor, 11% poor, 48% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. Harvest is progressing nicely despite the rains received this week. Soybean harvest gained 24% points. Corn harvest has made some progress, but many producers are waiting for the corn to dry down to begin harvesting. Lodged corn is proving difficult to harvest; additional lodging occurred this week due to strong winds. Fall tillage continues with enough topsoil moisture to aid in working stubble.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Soil moisture 7% short, 46% adequate, 47% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 100% 2000, 99% avg. Cotton 50% harvested, 85% 2000, 71% avg.; 7% very poor, 15% poor, 25% fair, 42% good, 11% excellent. Rice 94% harvested, 90% 2000, 95% avg. Sorghum 100% harvested, 100% 2000, 98% avg. Soybeans 98% shedding leaves, 97% 2000, 93% avg.; 73% harvested, 79% 2000, 69% avg. Wheat 25% planted, 20% 2000, 29% avg.; 10% emerged, 6% 2000, 14% avg.; 21% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 80% harvested, 71% 2000, 65% avg. Hay (Warm Season) 99% harvested, 98% 2000, 99% avg. Cattle, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Pasture 2% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Rains across the state on Thursday and Saturday delayed harvesting of crops and fall plantings. Farmers in some areas will not be able to return to fieldwork until the end of the week.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil 4% very short, 12% short, 63% adequate, 21% surplus. Rainfall averaged 2.01 inches, ranging from 0.44 of an inch in north-central district to 4.71 inches in Bootheel. Temperatures mostly 1° above normal varying from normal to 5° above normal. Corn 72% harvested, 90% 2000, 69% normal. Corn harvest least advanced northwest 53% and northeast 57%, virtually complete southwest and southeast. Soybean 2% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent, 96% turning color, 100% 2000, 99% normal. 87% dropping leaves, 99% 2000, 92% normal, 70% mature, 94% 2000, 79% normal, 29% harvested, 65% 2000, 46% normal. Grain sorghum 93% mature, 100% 2000, 94% normal. 65% harvested, 83% 2000, 61% normal. Winter wheat 35% seeded, 46% 2000, 39% normal, 19% emerged, 13% 2000, 14% normal. Pasture, range 12% very poor, 14% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3 last week. Topsoil 44% very short, 43% short, 13% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 61% very short, 31% short, 8% adequate, 0% surplus. The high temperature last week was 74° in Hardin. The low was 17° in West Yellowstone. Many areas received frost again this week. West Glacier, located in the Northwest part of the state, received the most precipitation at 0.81 inch. Moisture conditions continue to be worse than last year and the 5-year average. Winter wheat seeding continued rapid progress as 96% of the acreage is seeded, 66% 2000, 84% avg.; 52% 2002 emerged, 29% 2000, 51% avg. Dry conditions are helping potato, dry bean, sugar beet harvesting to advance rapidly. Potato 83% harvest, 57% 2000, 63% avg. Sugar beets 76% harvested, 50% 2000, 57% avg. Hay is now completely harvested. Winter feed supplies are of concern as hay is being shipped in from out of state. Weaning, preconditioning of calves is well underway. Movement of livestock continues from summer range. Sixty-one percent of cattle and calves, 71% of sheep, lambs have been moved off summer range. State-wide, range, pasture feed 36% very poor, 36% poor, 23% fair, 4% good, 1% excellent.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil, subsoil moisture supplies adequate to short. Temperatures for the week averaged one to 3° normals in the eastern half while the western half averaged at or slightly below normals. Precipitation was statewide with the eastern third reporting over 1.0 inch of rainfall in several locations. Corn 3% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 43% good, 26% excellent; 96% mature, 100% 2000, 98% avg.; 28% harvested, 79% 2000, 43% avg. Soybeans 64% harvested, 81% 2000, 71% avg. Sorghum 95% mature, 100% 2000, 94% avg.; 35% harvested, 84% 2000, 40% avg. Millet 95% harvested, 100% 2000. Wheat 98% seeded, 97% 2000, 97% avg.; 83% emerged, 80% 2000, 83% avg. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 41% good and 10% excellent; 87% 4th cutting harvested, 94% 2000, 87% avg. Pasture, range feed 7% very poor, 16% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent.

NEVADA: Rain was welcomed early in the week. Elko received .44 inch of precipitation, Ely .43 inch, Winnemucca .22 inch. Reno only recorded .01 inch, Las Vegas nil. Temperatures averaged near normal. Rains interrupted field work early in the week, but the return of fair weather allowed end of season activities to resume. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting neared completion, some growers were getting a fifth cutting. Seeding of new alfalfa stands was completed. Hay shipping was active with strong demand. Planting of winter grains was completed. Chopping of corn for silage, green feed continued. Potato digging advanced. Onion harvest was completed. Garlic planting continued. Ranges benefitted from rains, movement of livestock to winter range was underway. Sorting, shipping of calves continued. Main farm, ranch activities: Haying,

spraying, corn chopping, potato harvest, irrigating, working livestock, marketing hay, livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 11% very short, 49% short, 40% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 35% short, 34% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture feed 12% very poor, 28% poor, 37% fair, 23% good, 0% excellent. Maine potatoes 99% harvested, 95% 2000, 95% avg.; condition good to excellent. Rhode Island potatoes 99% harvested, 85% 2000, 85% avg.; condition good to excellent. Massachusetts potatoes 90% harvested, 95% 2000, 90% avg.; condition good to fair. Oats in Maine 100% harvested, 99% 2000, 99% avg. Barley in Maine 100% harvested, 100% 2000, 99% avg. Field corn 95% harvested, 70% 2000, 80% avg.; condition good to fair. Sweet corn 100% harvested, 100% 2000, 100% avg. Hay 99% 2nd crop harvested, 100% 2000, 95% avg.; condition fair. Hay 3rd crop 85% harvested, 90% 2000, 85% avg.; condition fair to poor. Apples 90% harvested, 85% 2000, 85% avg.; condition good to fair. Pears 90% harvested, 70% 2000, 80% avg.; very poor in RI, poor in CT, good to fair elsewhere. Cranberries in MA 70% harvested, 55% 2000, 60% avg.; condition good to fair. Killing frost hit many areas of state last week, ending the growing season for most crops. Snow has already fallen in higher elevations. Major farm activities: Liming fields; applying cover crops; spreading manure; preparing fields for winter; cutting hay, chopping haylage; harvesting the last of the oats, barley, sweet corn, other vegetables; harvesting silage corn, potatoes, apples, pears, cranberries.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil 58% adequate, 42% short. Corn 100% dent, 97% mature, 40% harvested, 42% fair, 58% good, 85% silage harvested. Soybean 93% dropping leaves, 26% harvested, 30% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Activities included: Harvesting fall vegetables, planting cover crops, small grains. Heavy frost occurred in most northern, central portions of the Garden State. Harvest of fresh market tomatoes, summer potatoes, eggplant was winding down in most localities. Producers continued to make good progress harvesting sweet potatoes, fall snap beans, fall lettuce, other greens. Crop condition was rated as mostly good. Pumpkins were also rated in mostly good condition with harvest rated as 72% complete. Cranberry harvest progressed to 75% complete. Apple harvest was rated as 62% complete as clear conditions provided excellent harvest conditions. The apple crop conditions continued to be rated mostly good by producers.

NEW MEXICO: Several strong cold fronts moved into the state with temperatures dipping into the teens and low twenties across the rangelands along the Continental Divide and the mountain communities of the north. A light to moderate freeze of 27 to 30 degrees was also reported during the late week across the eastern plains from Clayton and Roy south into northern Chavez County. Precipitation remained scarce except along the eastern slopes of the north and central mountains. Top soil moisture diminished last week at 32% very short, 44% short and 24% adequate. There were 6.5 days suitable for field work. Freeze damage was reported at 23% light and 12% moderate. Hail damage was reported to be 5% severe. With temperatures falling quickly, farmers were working hard to get the chile, corn, milo, alfalfa, cotton, pumpkin and peanut crops out of the ground. The 6th cutting of alfalfa was 74% complete. Cotton harvest continued at 15% harvested with low prices reported. Sorghum harvest was 16% complete and 65% of the crop was mature, affected by hail damage in the eastern part of the state. Wheat was reported in very poor to good condition with 86% of the crop emerged. Farmers continued thrashing peanuts last week, with harvest at 37% complete. Green chile harvest was virtually complete while red chile harvest was moving slow at 34% complete. Onion planting was 67% complete. Apple harvest continued in the northern part of the state, reported at 85%. Lettuce harvest began last week in the southern counties at 10% complete. Last week ranchers started to ship calves and lambs off to market and began to purchase or contract their winter feed. Pasture and range feed was reported at 12% very poor, 35% poor, 37% fair, 15% good and 1% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.5. Topsoil 1% very short, 16% short, 82% adequate, 1% surplus. Week began unseasonably cool. Dramatic warmup mid-week, temperatures in the 70's. Rainfall limited. Pasture feed 4% very poor, 13% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Hay 7% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting virtually complete. Yields from 4th cuts highest in at least 5 years. Corn 15% poor, 36% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Silage harvest winding

down. Some grain combining, most areas will be ready in 2 weeks. Early grain yields 60% of normal. Cabbage, squash, pumpkins harvests winding down. Orange County onion harvest virtually complete, planting cover crops. Apple harvest full swing under ideal conditions. Heavy traffic at pick your own operations. Cider making active. Finger Lakes grapes 85% harvested, late vinifera varieties will be last. Concord grape harvest in Chautauqua County virtually complete. Yields lower than normal due to light set, lack of moisture.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork, at 6.2, is unchanged from last week. Dry, cool weather continued throughout the week for most of state. Soil moisture levels continue to falter 11% very short, 34% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Light to moderate frost was registered in the higher elevations. Persistent dry weather for scattered areas from the mountains to the coast has run rainfall deficits into the double digits. Significant precipitation moved through the State on Sunday, will be reflected in next week's report. Aside from the lack of moisture, weather has provided ample opportunity for fall harvest. Farmers made excellent gains in peanut threshing, sweetpotato harvest. Moderate progress was made in cotton, soybean harvest, with corn for grain harvest nearing completion. Considerable gains were made in seeding small grains though soil moisture levels are a concern for seed germination. Other activities included: Apple, sorghum harvest, defoliating cotton, disking tobacco stalks, cutting hay, equipment repair, tending livestock.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 13% very short, 32% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Rain across the eastern part of the state starting the middle of last week slowed the progress of the row crop harvest. Dry edible beans 96% combined, 90% 2000, 95% avg. Potatoes 94% dug, 98% 2000, 94% avg. Crop conditions: Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 47% good, 31% excellent. Sunflowers 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Pasture feed 9% very poor, 21% poor, 42% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies 3% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil 5% very short, 19% short, 63% adequate, 13% surplus. Alfalfa hay 83% 4th cutting, 83% 2000. Corn 93% harvested for silage, 91% 2000, 81% avg.; 18% harvested for grain, 23% 2000, 24% avg.; 91% mature, 90% 2000, 83% avg. Fall, winter apples 76% harvested, 78% 2000. Grapes 86% harvested, 94% 2000. Other hay 92% 3rd cutting, 92% 2000, 96% avg. Potatoes 96% harvested, 100% 2000, 92% avg. Soybeans 95% mature, 86% 2000, 67% harvested, 55% 2000, 59% avg. Sugarbeets 2% harvested. Tobacco 16% stripped, 17% 2000. Winter wheat 67% planted, 58% 2000, 61% avg.; 13% emerged, 15% 2000, 22% avg. Corn 4% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 42% good, 14% excellent. Hay 1% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent. Pasture feed 4% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 36% good, 8% excellent. Soybean 3% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 43% good, 15% excellent. Activities throughout the state include: Chisel plowing, mowing ditches, waterway construction, preparation, spreading lime, fertilizer, winter wheat, rye planting, cutting tobacco, baling hay, repairing equipment, cutting firewood, hauling grain, manure, drying grain, harvesting raspberries, apples, grapes, harvesting corn silage, corn, soybean, speltz harvesting, pumpkins, potatoes, other vegetables harvesting continues. Corn, soybean harvesting is progressing well. Frost, some heavy freeze was reported in parts of the state last week. Reported insects included: Soybean aphids, ladybugs, squash bugs, box elder bugs, mosquitoes, spider mites. Reported weed problems include dandelion, jimsonweed, thistles, pokeweed, garlic. Fruit, vegetable crops were reported in good to excellent condition throughout the state. Apple harvesting is almost complete with just a few late varieties left. Livestock were reported in mostly good condition. Calves in Harrison County were being weaned while others were hauled to market.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 15% very short, 33% short, 44% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 34% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat 9% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent; Rye 11% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent; 93% planted, 91% last week, 36% 2000, 70% avg.; 79% emerged, 68% last week, 6% 2000, 38% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 1% poor, 40% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent; 87% seedbed prepared, 82% last week, 81% 2000, 92% avg.; 52% planted, 40% last week, 17% 2000, 45% avg.; 33% emerged, 17% last week, 2% 2000,

12% avg. Corn 97% harvested, 95% last week, 98% 2000, 93% avg. Sorghum 11% very poor, 32% poor, 39% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent; 97% coloring, 94% last week, 96% 2000, 99% avg. Soybeans 82% mature, 76% last week, 87% 2000, 83% avg.; 68% harvested, 59% last week, 65% 2000, 45% avg. Peanuts 3% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 9% excellent; 80% mature, 63% last week, 90% 2000, 77% avg.; 45% dug, 21% last week, 63% 2000, 38% avg. Cotton 11% very poor, 20% poor, 31% fair, 30% good, 8% excellent; Alfalfa Hay 8% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent; 84% 4th cutting, 81% last week, 88% 2000, 88% avg.; 47% 5th cutting, 45% last week, 47% 2000, 30% avg. Other Hay 12% very poor, 30% poor, 37% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent; 79% 2nd cutting, 76% last week, 82% 2000, 73% avg. Livestock 2% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent; Cattle auctions reported average marketings for the week. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds increased from last week, averaged \$90.40 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds also increased from last week, averaged \$83.50 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 53% very short, 41% short, 6% adequate. Subsoil 42% very short, 53% short, 5% adequate. Irrigation water supply 27% very short, 35% short, 38% adequate. Winter Wheat 58% planted, 66% 2000, 58% avg.; 34% emerged, 33% 2000, 29% avg.; 7% very poor, 73% poor, 19% fair, 1% good. Barley 20% planted, 25% 2000, 27% avg. Range, Pasture: 20% very poor, 39% poor, 37% fair, 4% good. Activities: Fall small grains planting continued Statewide. Klamath County hay harvest winding down. Union County sugarbeet harvest near completion. Polk County perennial ryegrass, some fescues planted. Washington County field corn continued to be cut. Balled material digging ongoing; bareroot digging will start soon. Greenhouses continued to supply fall flowers, greenery. Nurseries busy with fall maintenance, clean up. Christmas tree operators gearing up for cutting, shipping. Western area fall vegetables, salad greens still available. Carrots, table beets shipped to processors. Pumpkins harvested, on way to local stores. Pumpkin patches full of youngsters picking pumpkins. Jackson, Josephine county truck gardens winding down. Most onions in storage. Squash, pumpkins being harvested; some tomatoes still producing. Eastern State potato harvest mostly done; yields, quality reported good. Crook, Deschutes county carrot seed harvest wrapping up. Wine grape harvest in full swing throughout Willamette Valley with good quality, tonnage reported, although light rain damage reported in central counties. Hazelnut harvest continued, moving along quickly. Most cranberry, strawberry winterization complete. Late variety winter pear harvest continued in Parkdale. Apple harvest continued throughout Hood River Valley. Southern coast cranberry harvest continued. In Jackson County, fall cleanup sprays applied to fruit trees not too stressed from lack of water. Rainfall welcomed last week, as range, pasture land suffers from dry conditions this year. Despite the moisture, 59% of pasture land rated very poor to poor. Josephine County livestock on non-irrigated pastures received supplemental feed. Livestock conditions mostly fair to good. Jackson County cattle moved off higher ranges. Fall calving in progress. Pregnancy checks underway in Baker County, rates looked good.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil moisture 25% very short, 48% short, 27% adequate. Fall plowing 69% complete, 57% 2000, 64% avg. 97% dent, 95% 2000, 96% avg.; 87% mature, 74% 2000, 73% avg.; 47% harvest, 21% 2000, 24% avg.; 8% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent, 92% silage harvested, 88% 2000, 84% avg. Barley 76% planted, 73% 2000, 75% avg.; 58% emerged, 52% 2000, 48% avg. Winter wheat 66% planted, 52% 2000, 50% avg.; 35% emerged, 23% 2000, 29% avg. Soybeans 23% harvested, 12% 2000, 12% avg.; 5% very poor, 12% poor, 25% fair, 43% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes 89% harvested, 88% 2000, 81% avg. Alfalfa 74% 4th cutting complete, 82% 2000, 72% avg. Apples 78% harvested, 86% 2000, 73% avg. Grape 95% harvested, 86% 2000, 74% avg. Quality of hay made 6% poor, 36% fair, 36% good, 22% excellent. Pasture feeds 33% very poor, 39% poor, 15% fair, 13% good. Activities include: Harvesting corn for grain, silage, soybeans, apples, grapes, cool weather vegetables, potatoes; planting wheat, barley, cover crops; fixing fences; making hay, haylage; filling silos; machinery maintenance; spreading lime, fertilizer; hauling, pumping, spreading manure; caring for livestock; plowing for the fall.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 13% very short, 56% short, 31% adequate. Sorghum 92% matured, 92% 2000, 92% avg.; 75% harvested, 64% 2000, 68% avg.; 0% very poor, 7% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Cotton 92% bolls opened, 90%

2000, 92% avg.; 27% harvested, 29% 2000, 32% avg.; 6% poor, 46% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Peanuts 61% harvested, 57% 2000, 51% avg.; 15% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 99% pods set, 100% 2000, 100% avg.; 80% turning color, 72% 2000, 71% avg.; 33% leaves dropped; 31% 2000, 28% avg.; 16% matured, 15% 2000, 15% avg.; 3% harvested, 7% 2000, 5% avg.; 3% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Corn 99% harvested, 98% 2000, 99% avg. Pasture feed 6% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 43% good, 1% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 53% harvested, 57% 2000, 47% avg.; 7% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 45% good. Tobacco 95% stalks destroyed, 96% 2000, 93% avg. Winter Wheat 16% planted, 13% 2000, 16% avg.; 9% emerged, 8% 2000, 8% avg. Apples 87% harvested, 82% 2000, 83% avg.; 45% poor, 48% fair, 5% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 4% poor, 19% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Winter Grazings 49% planted; 56% 2000; 56% avg.; 33% emerged, 37% 2000, 38% avg.; 11% very poor, 6% poor, 54% fair, 29% good.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Topsoil 6% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 2% very short, 17% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter rye 99% planted, 93% 2000, 95% avg.; 88% emerged, 73% 2000, 80% avg. Corn silage 99% harvested, 99% 2000, 97% avg. Soybeans 99% mature, 99% 2000, 97% avg. Sorghum 66% harvested-grain, 64% 2000, 39% avg.; 90% silage harvested, 95% 2000, 89% avg. Sunflower 1% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent, 96% mature, 97% 2000, 93% avg.; 39% harvested, 62% 2000, 42% avg. Alfalfa 5% very poor, 21% poor, 29% fair, 37% good, 8% excellent. Range, pasture 9% very poor, 16% poor, 38% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Cattle feed 2% poor, 15% fair, 69% good, 14% excellent. Sheep feed 2% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, 14% excellent. Rain showers fell across the state mid-week slowing row crop harvest temporarily, but leaving much needed moisture for winter wheat, rye emergence. Major farm activities for the week included: Harvesting of row crops, moving cattle to harvested acres, moving hay, fixing fences.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 2% very short, 11% short, 72% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Burley 19% stripped, 30% 2000, 24% avg. Pastures 0% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Heavy rains the end of last week brought all field activities across the state to a standstill. The first half of the week, however, was dry and producers made some progress with crop harvest, wheat seedings. A cold front moved through the state Thursday, Friday spreading rainfall to most locations. Harvest of corn, cotton, soybeans all lag behind 2000, the 5-yr avg, as does the seeding of the 2002 wheat crop. Other activities last week included: Stripping, grading tobacco, harvesting hay. The rainfall last week benefitted pastures, helped replenish ponds.

TEXAS: In early week a mild frost occurred in many areas of the Plains, was hard enough to kill most warm season grasses. Later in the week moderate to heavy rain showers, isolated hail, strong wind, some tornadoes crossed the majority of the state. Some rain totals were significant, however property damage seemed to be light. Drying out will be necessary for many locations before harvest of summer crops can resume. In general, the increased moisture levels will greatly benefit the small grain crops as moisture stress was evident in some areas. Supplemental feeding continued to be required in the drier areas that had missed most rains. Herd reduction also continued to be necessary in some of these drier locations. Cutting, baling of hay was curtailed in most areas as a result of the rains. Armyworms remained active in some coastal bermuda fields, some earlier planted small grain fields. Field Crops: Small Grains: Planting of wheat, oats was winding down in many areas around the state, however some planting will occur after harvest of remaining summer crops. The rains greatly benefitted small grains across the state as some areas were experiencing moisture stress. Irrigation was necessary in some locations. Army worms remained active in varied areas of the state. Corn: Late planted corn was about all that remained to be harvested in most areas. Land preparation continued where possible for 2002 corn crop. Fall corn in the Valley region was progressing well. Cotton: Cotton harvest was interrupted in many areas by rainfall during late week. Prior to the rain harvest aids continued to be applied by some producers; others were waiting for frost before harvesting their cotton. Cotton 48% of normal compared with 42% 2000. Sorghum: Harvest activities continued across the Plains during early

week but were suspended in late week as rains crossed the area. Maturation continued in late planted sorghum where different stages of development remained visible. A few producers continued to bale their sorghum as hay supplies remained low in their areas. Late sorghum in the Valley regions looked good as a result of recent rains. Sorghum Turning Color, Published 100%, 2000 100%, Average 100%. Peanuts: Harvest activities were in full swing in most growing areas of the state. Some late planted peanuts were still benefitting from the earlier rains, were not yet ready for harvest. Peanut 62% of normal compared with 48% 2000 Rice: The ratoon crop continued to show good development, harvest remained extremely isolated. The Bay City Rice Festival will be held October 17-21 2001. Soybeans: Harvest was mostly completed, however a few late beans remained as maturation was not complete at this point. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans. Rio Grande Valley onion planting began, land preparation continued in most locations. Peppers, cabbage, green beans, watermelons, tomatoes made good progress. Fall corn continued to progress well. Harvest continued for pickling cucumbers. Harvest of early season citrus began. San Antonio-Winter Garden area land preparation continued for fall planted vegetables. Spinach planting continued during the week; planting for carrots, onions will begin in a few days. Earlier planted cabbage made good progress, however irrigation was necessary in some locations. Cabbage loopers remained active in some areas. East Texas land preparation continued but was stalled by the latest round of rain showers that crossed the area during late week. Sweet potato harvest continued as conditions allowed. High Plains harvesting of remaining squash, cucumbers, watermelons continued. Some remaining vegetables may have received slight damage from light frost. Pecans: Harvest continued to move forward across the state as more of the crop was reaching maturity. Most areas expected to harvest a good crop, however some areas will be extremely variable as a further result of the dry summer. Range, Livestock: Range, pasture feeds continued to improve across most areas as a result of the increased moisture levels. A mild frost occurred across areas of the Plains, will render most warm season grasses dormant for the winter. Grazing on small grains was increasing slowly as conditions allowed. Cattle placements on small grains has reduced the need to supplement cattle in these areas. Some areas remained desperately dry, supplemental feeding remained necessary for most producers in these areas. Winter grazing will be short in these same areas. Livestock herd reduction continued to be necessary for some producers in these areas, and water reserves were low as well.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 28% very short, 43% short, 29% adequate. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 41% short, 32% adequate. Pasture, range feed 16% very poor, 31% poor, 34% fair, 19% good. Irrigation water supplies 43% very short, 35% short, 22% adequate. Stock water supplies 25% very short, 36% short, 39% adequate. Winter wheat 67% planted for harvest 2002, 88% 2000, 93% avg.; 36% emerged, 39% 2000, 61% avg. Corn 83% mature, 76% 2000, 73% avg.; 24% harvested for grain, 19% 2000, 20% avg. Alfalfa hay 76% 4th cutting, 84% 2000, 73% avg. Apples 93% picked, 71% 2000, 64% avg. Cattle moved from summer range 68%, 84% 2000, 74% avg. Sheep moved from summer range 73%, 89% 2000, 79% avg. Major farm activities included: Harvesting corn for grain, moving livestock from summer range, continuing to plant winter wheat. Utah has finally seen some light storms, weather has cooled off. Fall pastures are low on grass due to lack of moisture.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 28% very short, 44% short, 28% adequate. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 43% short, 33% adequate. Pasture 11% very poor, 27% poor, 38% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 2% poor, 19% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent. Corn for grain 71% harvested, 57% 2000, 62% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 2% poor, 8% very poor, 25% fair, 47% good 18% excellent, 83% dropping leaves, 61% 2000, 48% 5-yr avg.; 13% harvested, 9% 2000, 8% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 21% seeded, 19% 2000, 13% 5-yr avg. Barley 45% seeded, 44% 2000, 38% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 74% dug, 85% 2000, 74% 5-yr avg.; 61% combined, 68% 2000, 53% 5-yr avg. Cotton 85% bolls opening, 80% 2000, 91% 5-yr avg.; 30% harvested, 13% 2000, 20% 5-yr avg. All Apples 5% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 52% good. Fall Apples 72% harvested, 89% 2000, 73% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples 49% harvested, 69% 2000, 43% 5-yr avg. The State experienced another week of cool, dry conditions. Heavy frost hit the area early in the week with some damage to a few tobacco fields. The soybean crop is dropping leaves fast, drying down quickly. Crop harvesting continued while small grain seeding

progressed. Peanut harvest continues at a rapid pace with good yields. Other farm activities include: Sowing cover crops, small grain planting, applying lime, fertilizer, baling hay.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 5.1. Topsoil 20% very short, 50% short, 30% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 60% short, 20% adequate. The highest temperature statewide was 72° in Yakima. The lowest temperature statewide was 25° in Deer Park. Much needed rain was received across the State last week, but more is required to relieve the drought situation. Winter wheat seeding continued with good emergence in most areas. Soil crusting was reported in Whitman county over deep seeded winter wheat. Winter wheat 92% planted, 76% emerged. Potato, carrot harvests continued. Potato 5% fair and 95% good; 76% harvested. Christmas tree growers continued to prepare trees, fields, roads for harvest. Corn harvested for silage was in full swing. Lima bean harvest was beginning to wind down. Turfgrass growers were mowing fields between rain showers. U-Pick pumpkin patches, corn mazes continued to receive good business over the weekend. Range, pastures benefitted from last weeks' showers, but little growth was expected due to shorter days, cooler nights. On the western side of the state, cattle herds were being moved to fields not subject to flooding. Dairy producers were applying liquid manure to forage fields. Eastern State cattle producers continued to wean, cull herds due to lack of feed, water. Range, pasture feeds 20% very poor, 55% poor, 20% fair, 5% good. Red Delicious apple, Asian pear harvests were in full swing. Cranberry festival was underway in Grayland, featuring antique equipment used for growing and harvesting cranberries, cranberry arts, crafts. Sweet corn harvesting continued.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 15% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Rainfall was below normal across the state. Lack of rainfall remains a concern. Near normal temperatures were favorable for the harvesting of apples, corn, soybeans, hay. Producers have been preparing and marketing cattle. Hay 92% 3rd cut, 75% 2000, 78% 5-yr avg. Corn 2% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent; 91% mature, 92% 2000, 89% 5-yr avg.; 36% harvested for grain, 26% 2000, 37% 5-yr avg. Wheat 40% planted, 55% 2000, 49% 5-yr avg.; 10% emerged, 10% 2000. Soybeans 1% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent; 96% dropping leaves, 90% 2000, 94% 5-yr avg.; 41% harvested for grain, 50% 2000, 37% 5-yr avg. Apple 100% good. Cattle 13% fair, 78% good, 9% excellent. Sheep 5% fair, 88% good, 7% excellent. Activities: Marketing livestock, hay making, clipping pastures, harvesting vegetables, corn, soybeans, apples.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6 last week. Crop harvest and fall tillage slowly moved forward last week when weather permitted. Last week's rain, normal temperatures resulted in plant moisture remaining steady, slowing corn, soybean harvest. Farmer's are concerned about low test weights, high drying costs this fall. Carrot harvest in Portage County was reported as a good crop, near harvest completion. Dark red kidney bean yields were reported variable by a Dunn County reporter. A Sauk County farmer reported very good apple, pumpkin crops. Fall tillage began last week with 12% complete, compared to 19% 2000, 20% for the 5-yr avg. The soil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 9% surplus.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 36% very short, 45% short, 19% adequate. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 81% good, 2% excellent. Sugarbeet 8% very poor, 9% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, 5% excellent, 36% harvested, 49% 2000, 49% avg. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 14% fair, 74% good, 6% excellent, 95% mature, 92% 2000, 97% avg.; 14% harvested, 19% 2000, 21% avg. Dry beans 95% combined, 95% 2000, 97% avg. Alfalfa hay harvested 95% 3rd cutting, 87% 2000, 87% avg. Stock water supplies 33% very short, 35% short, 32% adequate. Range, pasture feed 30% very poor, 37% poor, 23% fair, 10% good.

October 10 ENSO Update

Most oceanic and atmospheric indices reflect ENSO-neutral conditions. However, there are indications that a warm episode may develop during the next several months. Since late June 2001 sea surface temperatures (SSTs) have become anomalously warm in the central equatorial Pacific, with anomalies near 1°C in the vicinity of the date line (Fig. 1). During the same period, subsurface temperature anomalies have remained positive in the central equatorial Pacific between 170°E and 120°W (Fig. 2), indicating a deeper-than-normal thermocline in that region. This pattern has been observed during the early stages of past warm episodes.

In recent months, many tropical Pacific atmospheric and oceanic variables have been modulated by intraseasonal (30-60 day) fluctuations, associated with the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). In the past, MJO activity has been instrumental in producing low-level wind fluctuations during both the onset and demise phases of warm episodes. During the onset phase, westerly wind bursts, associated with the convectively active phase of the MJO, initiate eastward propagating oceanic Kelvin waves that often result in subsequent oceanic warming in the eastern equatorial Pacific. This process tends to occur more often during the transition seasons (March-May and September-November) when the monsoon systems of both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are in transition from winter to summer or vice versa. At that time the westerly wind bursts, associated with the MJO, tend to occur along the equator. Since we are currently in a transition season, special attention will be focused on the evolution of the MJO, and any effect that it has on surface and subsurface ocean temperatures. (See regular intraseasonal updates on the CPC website.)

There is no clear consensus amongst the latest statistical and coupled model predictions. However, several of these predictions indicate that positive SST anomalies will continue in the central equatorial Pacific during the remainder of 2001 and into the first half of 2002. The impacts that this warming will have on global temperature and precipitation patterns depend to a large degree on its intensity. At the moment, considering both the SST predictions, the time of year and the observed oceanic and atmospheric circulation patterns, it seems most likely that the intensity of any warming will be weak or moderate.

Weekly updates for SST, 850-hPa wind, OLR and the equatorial subsurface temperature structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center homepage at: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov> (Weekly Update). Forecast for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin Forecast Forum

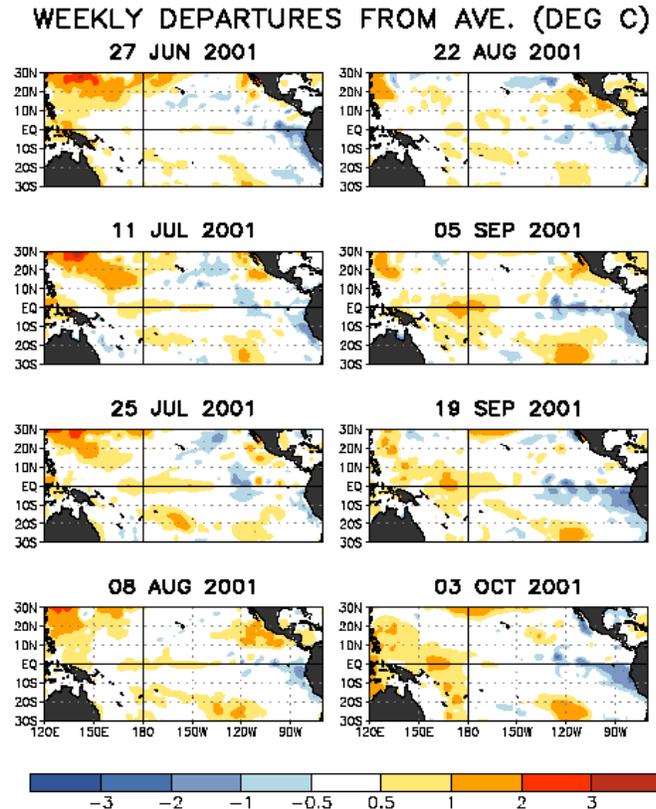


Figure 1. Weekly SST anomalies (°C) for the period from late June 2001 through early October 2001. Departures from average (anomalies) are computed based on the 1971-2000 base period means.

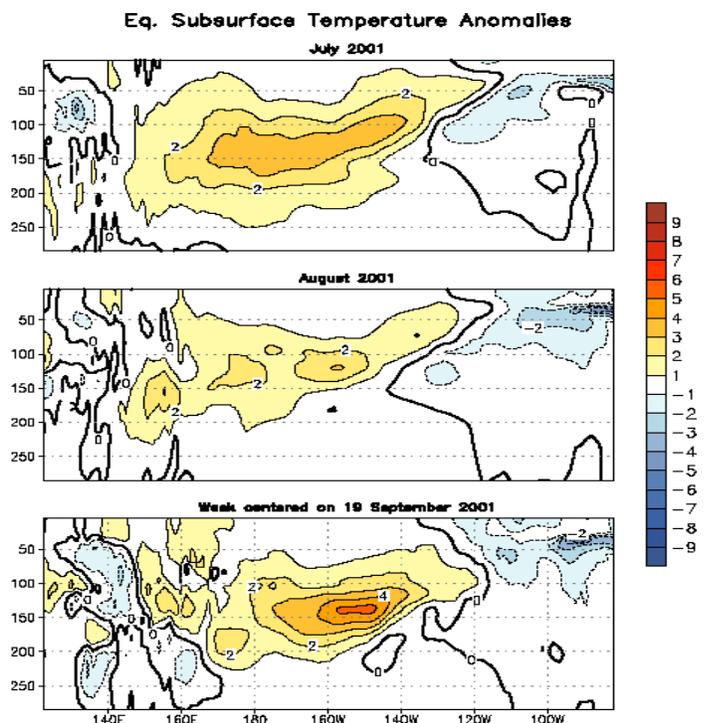


Figure 2. Depth-longitude sections of anomalous equatorial ocean temperatures (°C) for July 2001, August 2001, and the week centered on 19 September 2001. Contour interval is 1°C. Anomalies are departures from 1981-2000 base period means.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 7 - 13, 2001

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

FSU-NEW LANDS: Wet weather, including some snow, hampered late-season harvest activities in Russia and Kazakstan.

MIDDLE EAST: Chronic warmth and dryness continued to limit moisture for early winter wheat development.

EUROPE: Mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather in eastern Europe continued to favor winter grain planting and development and summer crop harvesting.

EASTERN ASIA: Light rain brought some relief to the North China Plain, while rain benefited winter grains in the Yangtze Valley. Widespread heavy rain disrupted rice harvesting in the Korean Peninsula and Japan.

AUSTRALIA: Showers overspread the east, benefiting immature winter grains and oilseeds and boosting moisture reserves for summer crop establishment.

MEXICO: Seasonably drier weather prevailed across northern and central Mexico, aiding summer crop maturation and early harvesting.

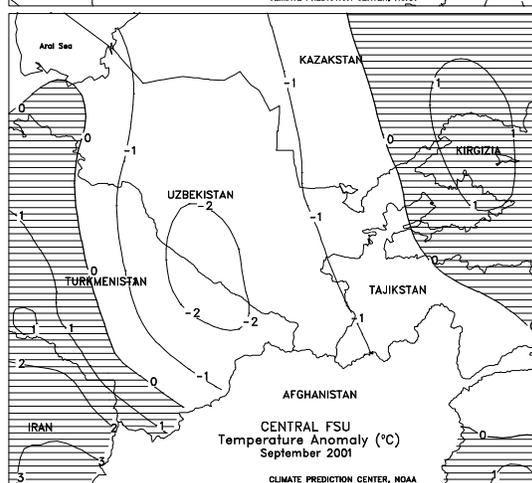
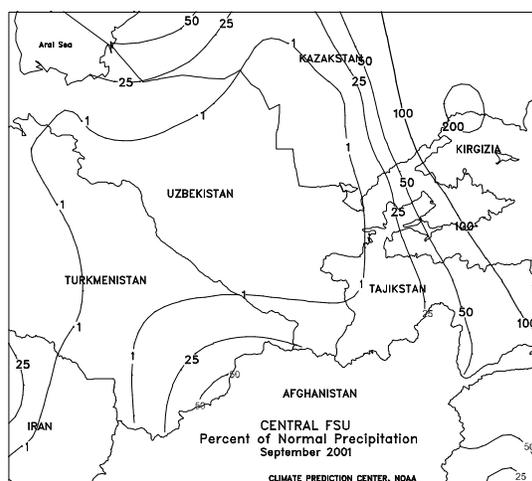
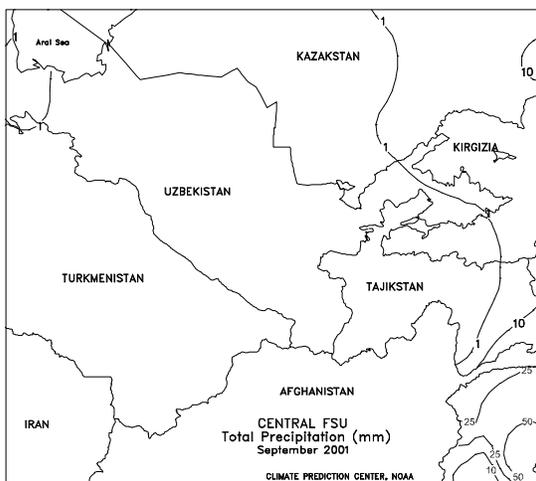
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers slowed rice harvesting throughout Indochina and the Philippines.

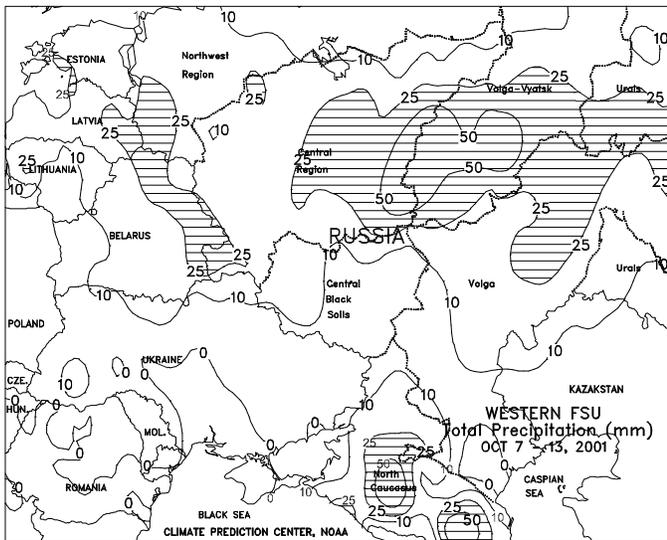
SOUTH ASIA: Rain continued in oilseed and cotton areas of central and southern India, benefiting immature crops and increasing irrigation reserves for dry-season cropping.

SOUTH AMERICA: Across the region, widespread rain continued to boost soil moisture for summer crop planting, but raised concerns about winter wheat quality in Argentina and Brazil.

SOUTH AFRICA: Dry weather supported seasonal fieldwork, including preparations for corn planting.

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

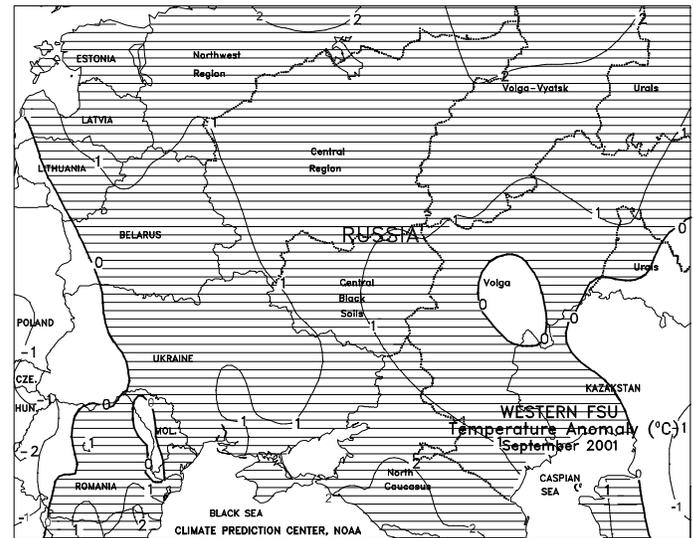
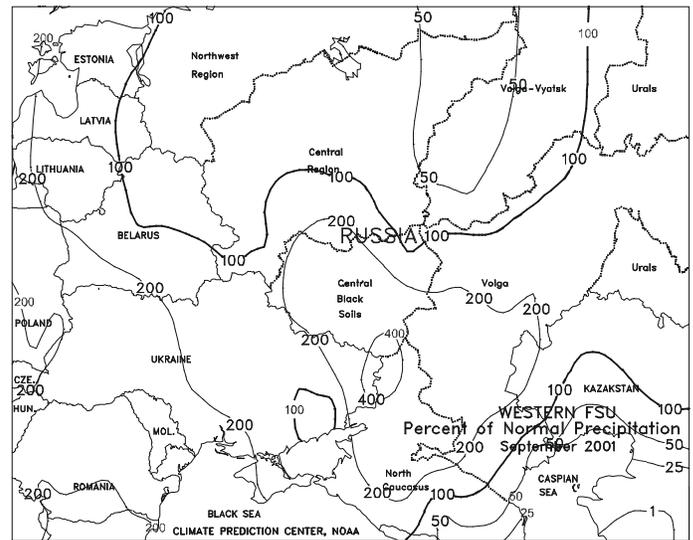
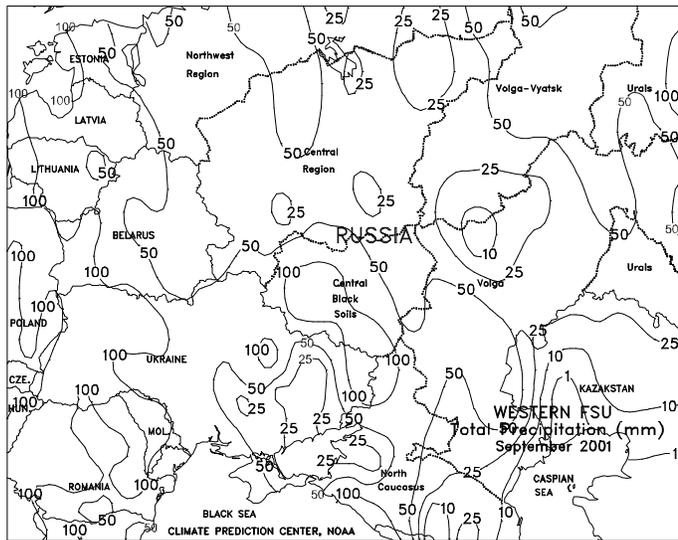


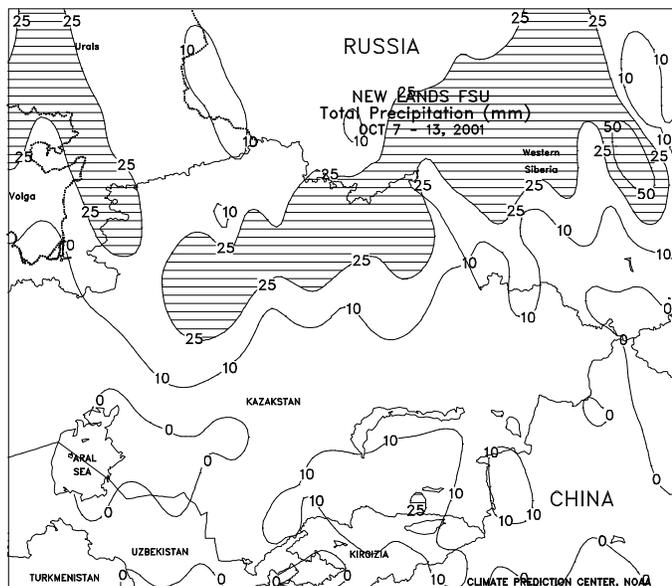


FSU-WESTERN

In Russia, light to moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) fell in North Caucasus, maintaining sufficient topsoil moisture levels for winter wheat germination and establishment. 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 9 indicated that sugar beets were about 60 percent harvested. In northern Russia, reasonable temperatures and widespread precipitation (10-25 mm or more) favored the continued growth of winter grains. Furthermore, winter grains continued to cold harden prior to dormancy, with low temperatures at or slightly below freezing. In Ukraine, mostly dry weather allowed summer crop harvesting to progress without delays. Reports from Ukraine indicated that sugar beet harvesting was about 52 percent completed by October 10, compared with 64 percent last year. In September, above-normal precipitation fell from Ukraine eastward into southern Russia (North Caucasus, lower Volga Valley, and the southern portion of the Central Black Soils Region), providing abundant topsoil

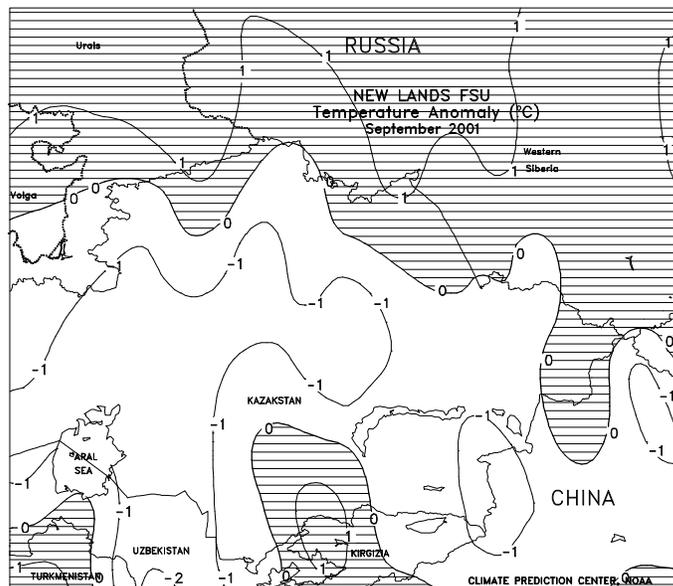
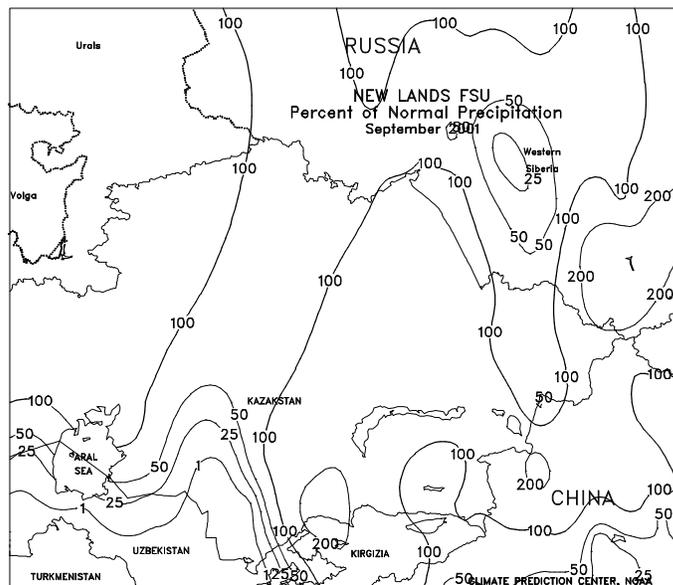
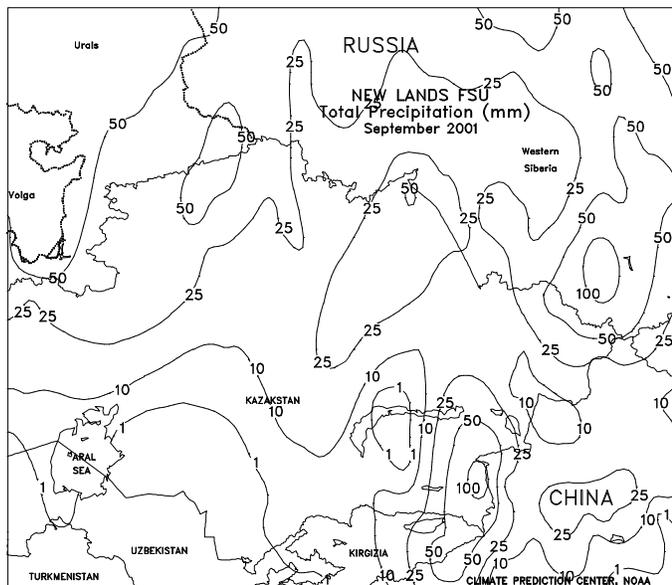
moisture for winter wheat germination. In Ukraine, most precipitation fell during the first half of the month, followed by favorably drier weather that prevailed until month's end, helping fieldwork for summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. In southern Russia, most precipitation fell early and late in the month, with dry weather from September 15-27 allowing fieldwork to progress. Although below-normal precipitation was observed in September, throughout most of northern Russia (Northwest Region, Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and upper Volga Valley), light showers helped maintain adequate topsoil moisture levels for winter grain establishment. September temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Ukraine and Russia, promoting winter grain germination and early growth.

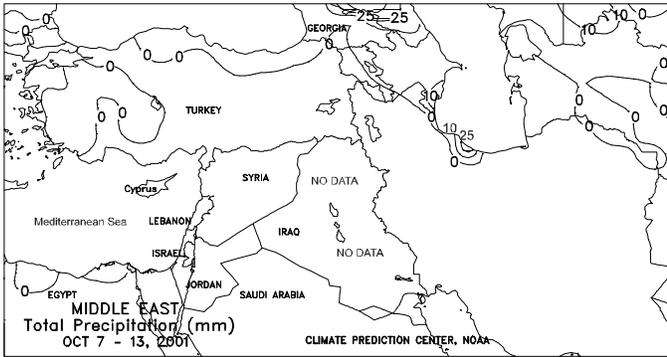




FSU-NEW LANDS

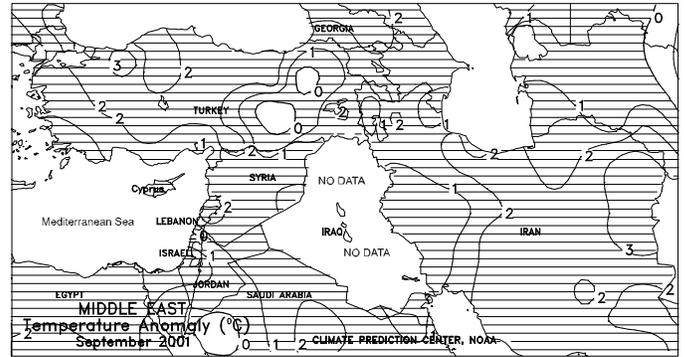
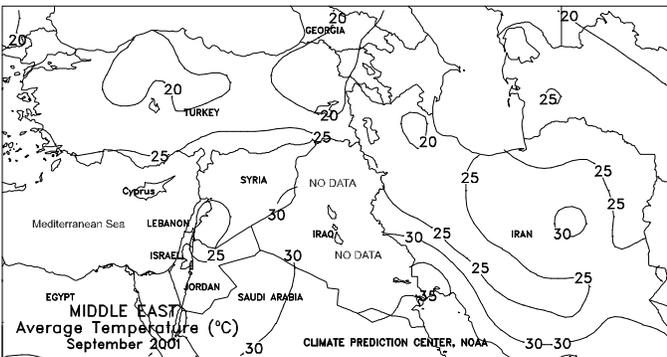
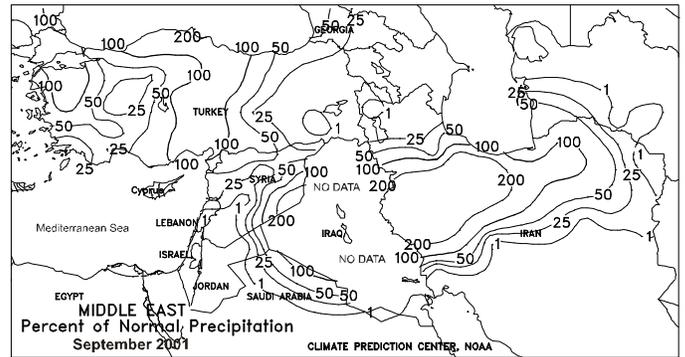
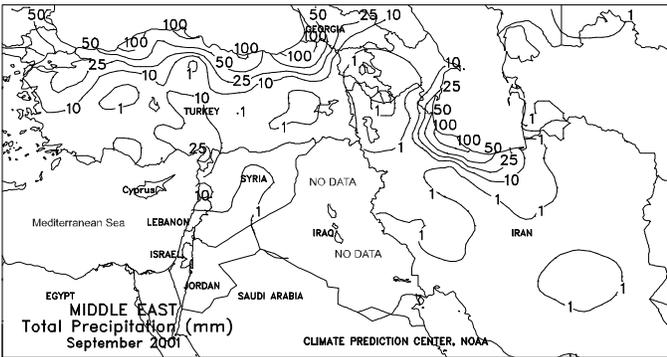
In Russia, wet weather (10-45 mm or more), including some snow, hampered late-season harvest activities. In Kazakhstan, frequent showers fell in primary spring grain-producing areas in the north-central portion of the country, halting final harvest efforts. The grain harvest in Kazakhstan was virtually finished, with reports as of October 10 indicating that the grain harvest was about 97 percent complete. In September, periods of dry weather in Kazakhstan allowed spring grain harvesting to advance with only minor delays. In Russia, showers in early September in the Urals and most of Western Siberia were followed by a period of generally dry weather that persisted from September 8-25, helping harvest activities. Showers returned to these areas at month's end, accompanied by colder weather, slowing late-season harvesting. Farther east, spring grain harvesting likely progressed in the Altay Kray region of Western Siberia and Eastern Siberia, despite periodic showers. *(This is the final summary of the season. Coverage will resume in May with the commencement of spring planting.)*





MIDDLE EAST

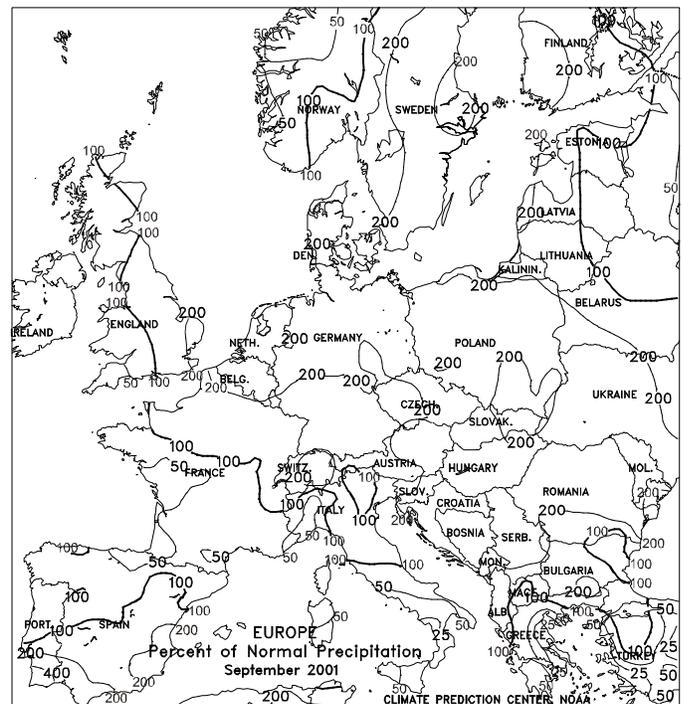
Much warmer- and drier-than-normal weather persisted throughout the region, with temperatures averaging 2 to 5 degrees C above normal in nearly all agricultural areas. While favoring summer crop harvests, early winter wheat prospects remained unfavorable in areas without irrigation. Drier weather was welcomed, however, along Iran's Caspian coast after last week's inundation. During September, dry, warm weather favored harvesting of cotton and other summer crops across most of the region, as significant shower activity was limited to coastal crop areas along the Black Sea (northern Turkey) and Caspian Sea (north-central Iran). However, a lack of moisture reserves limited early planting preparations in most major winter wheat areas.





EUROPE

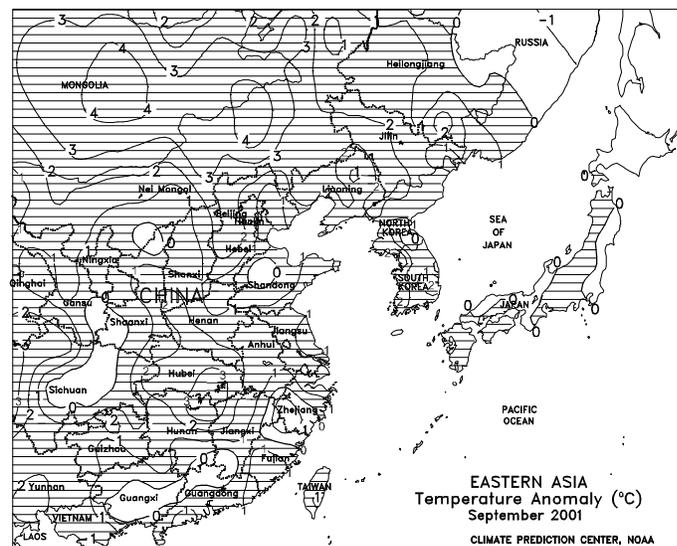
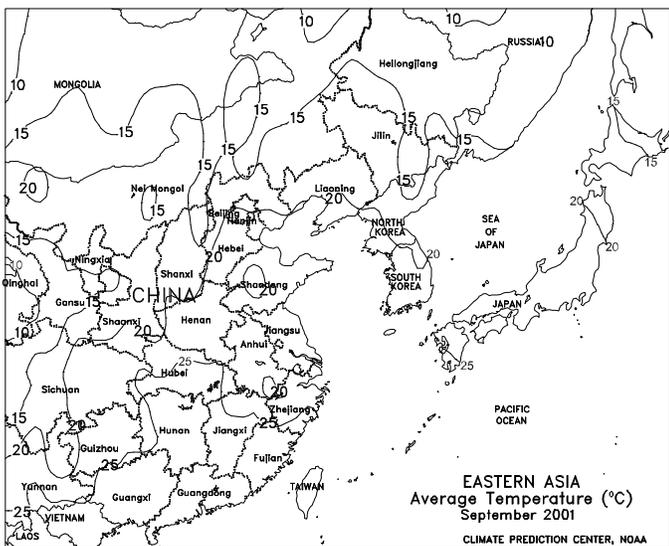
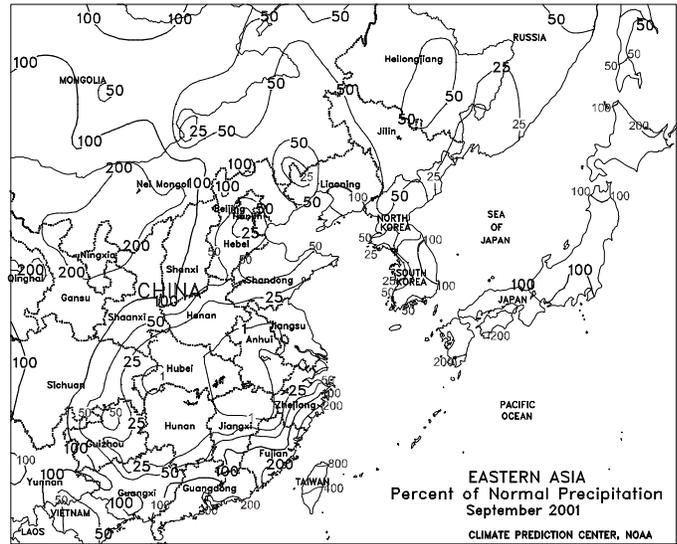
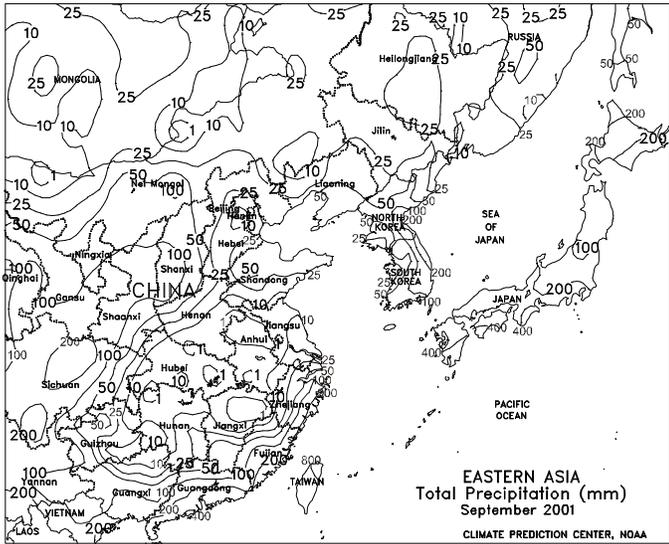
Scattered showers (mostly between 5-25 mm) delayed fieldwork early in the week in England, France, southern Germany, and the Benelux countries. Drier weather during the last half of the week allowed fieldwork to resume, including winter wheat planting and corn and sugar beet harvesting. Similarly, showers (5-25 mm) slowed corn and other summer crop harvesting in northern Italy during the first half of the week, before drier weather allowed the pace of fieldwork to increase. Summer crop harvesting delays were likely more significant in western and southern Spain and Portugal where periodic showers (10-50 mm) throughout the week kept topsoil moist. Elsewhere in Europe, little or no precipitation (less than 8 mm) fell in northern and eastern Germany and eastern Europe, allowing for rapid winter grain planting and corn and sunflower harvesting. Furthermore, unseasonably warm weather and sufficient topsoil moisture favored early winter grain development. Temperatures across much of Europe averaged between 3 and 6 degrees C above normal. In Spain and Portugal, temperatures averaged within about 2 degrees C of normal. In September, cool, showery weather in northwestern and south-central Europe slowed winter grain planting and summer crop harvesting. Similarly, frequent rain in much of eastern Europe hampered corn and sunflower harvesting and winter grain planting, but maintained abundant topsoil moisture for early winter grain development. In Spain and Portugal, variable showers caused brief summer crop harvesting delays, but improved soil moisture for future winter grain planting.

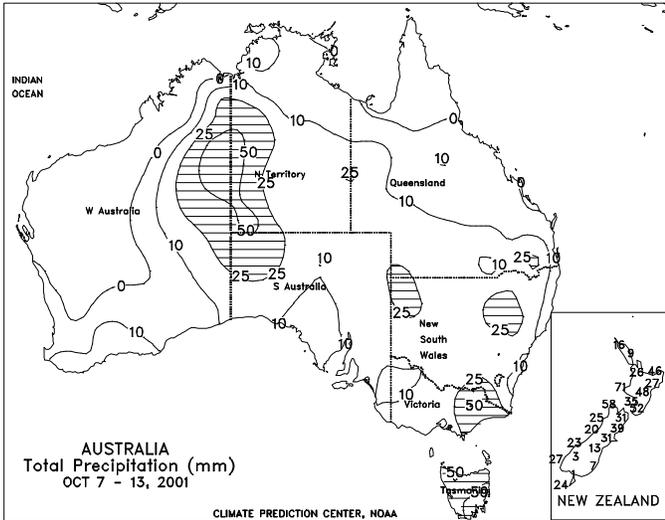




EASTERN ASIA

In the North China Plain, light rain (less than 10 mm) brought some relief to germinating rainfed winter wheat. Supplemental irrigation or one significant rain event (greater than 15 mm or more) will be needed to provide adequate establishment moisture before the wheat enters dormancy in early December. Farther west in Shaanxi and Shanxi, heavier rain (10-30 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for germinating winter wheat. In Manchuria, mostly dry, warm weather favored corn and soybean maturation and harvesting. Widespread moderate rain (10-35 mm or more) also benefited winter wheat and rapeseed across the Yangtze Valley and most of southern China, but did not cause significant rice and summer crop harvesting delays. A slow-moving, low-pressure system brought widespread rain (30-100 mm or more) and local flooding to the Korean Peninsula and Japan, disrupting rice harvesting. The heaviest rain (100-225 mm) fell in central Japan, near Tokyo. In September, below-normal rainfall reduced soil moisture for filling summer crops in Manchuria. On September 20 to 22, an earlier-than-expected freeze (5-12 days earlier than usual) caused localized damage to late-planted corn and soybeans in Heilongjiang and eastern Jilin. Much-below-normal rainfall also reduced soil moisture for late-filling summer crops and winter wheat planting in the North China Plain and Yangtze Valley, but favored rice and summer crop harvesting. Above-normal rainfall increased irrigation supplies across the upper Yellow River Basin. Two typhoons brought widespread flooding to Taiwan. Above-normal rainfall slowed rice harvesting in extreme southern China. Across the Korean Peninsula and Japan, below-normal rainfall favored rice maturation and harvesting.

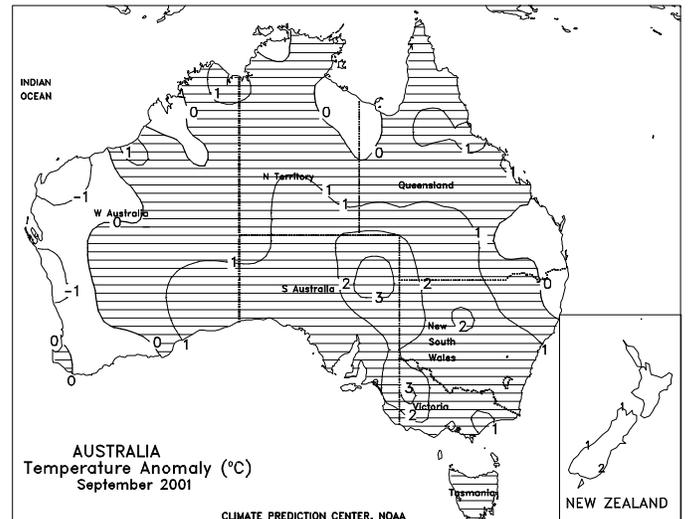
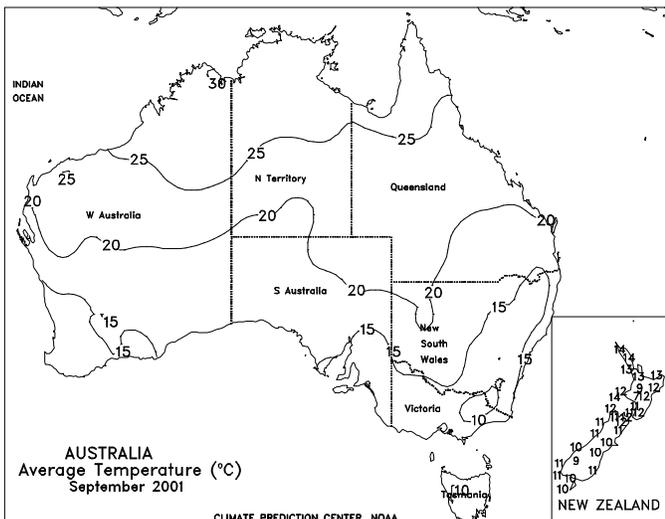
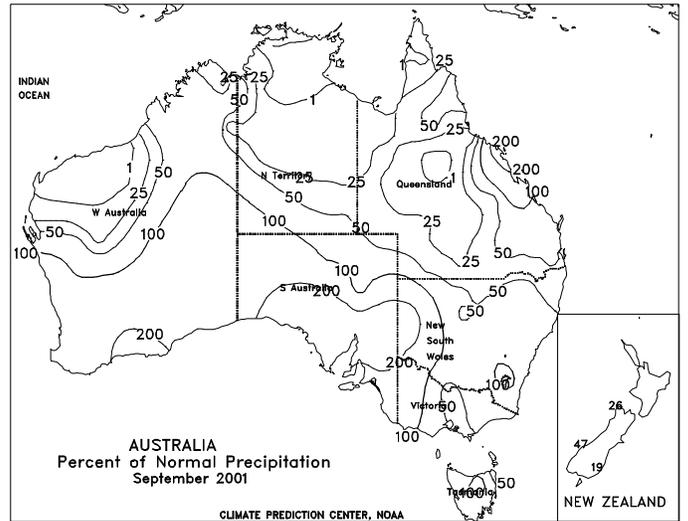
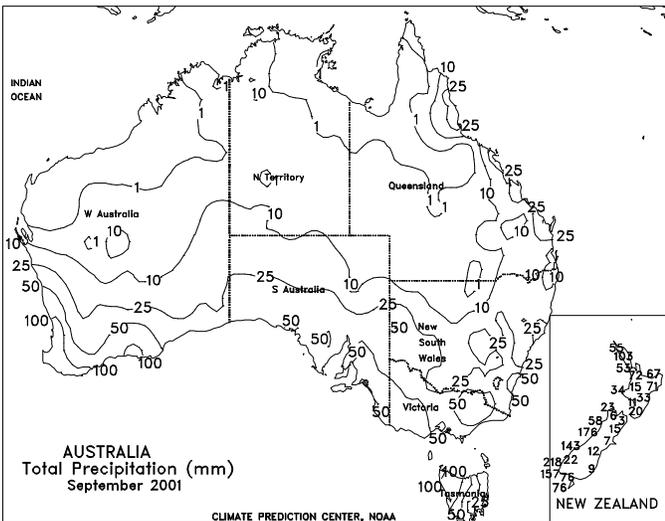


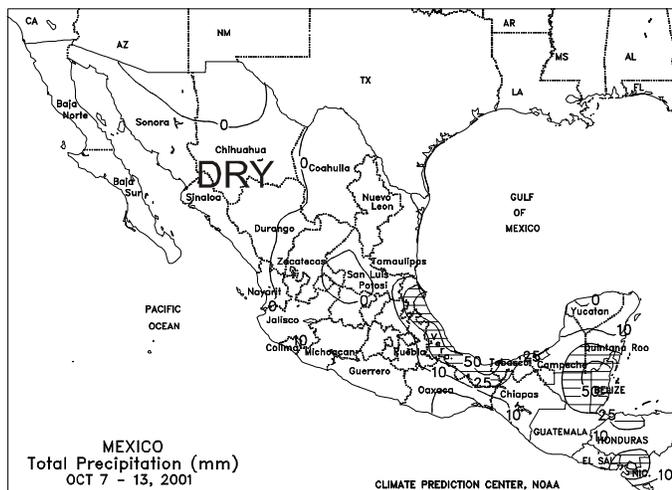


AUSTRALIA

Widespread, beneficial rain (5-25 mm or more, locally exceeding 50 mm) covered primary agricultural districts across the east. In South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales, the rain benefited immature winter grains and oilseeds and helped to further improve pastures. Farther north (northern New South Wales and southern Queensland), the moisture improved planting prospects in most major sorghum and cotton areas. Dry weather continued, however, along the east coast, fostering sugarcane harvesting and enhancing sugar content and quality. Showers (2-10 mm or more) in Western Australia were confined to southern growing areas. Across Australia, temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in the winter grain belts, slowing crop development. Lows fell below 5 degrees C, but frost, if any, was isolated. Much-needed rain (10-25 mm or more) covered New Zealand, including previously dry pasture and small grain areas of southern and eastern South Island. During September, scattered showers improved prospects for reproductive to filling winter crops in Western Australia and the southeast (South Australia to southern

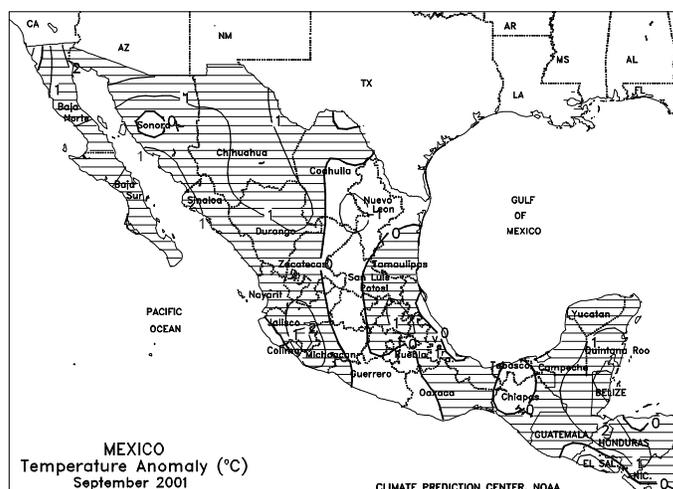
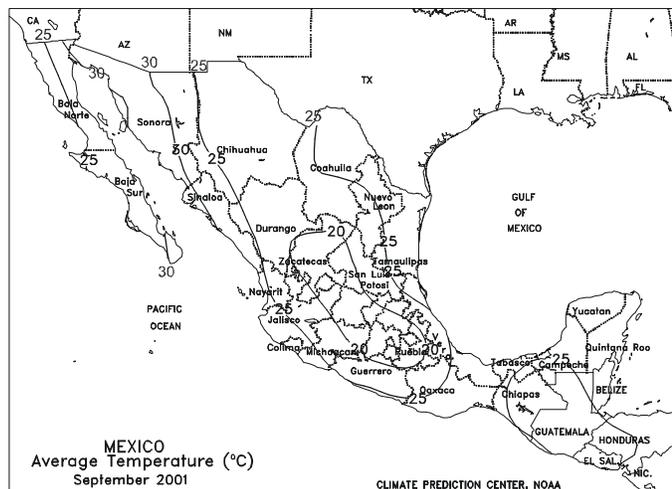
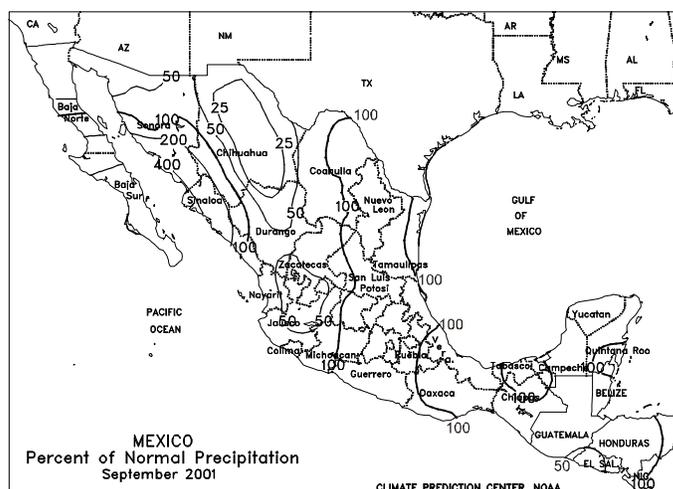
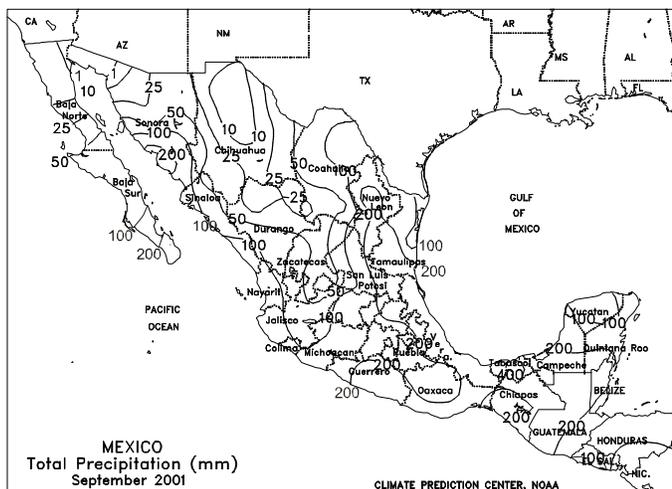
New South Wales), although dry pockets lingered for much of the month in outlying crop districts. Generally seasonable temperatures fostered crop development in Western Australia, while near- to above-normal temperatures dominated the east. Unfavorable dryness persisted in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, spurring early harvesting of drought-stressed winter grains. Conditions also favored sugarcane harvesting along the coast. However, moisture reserves were unfavorably low for planting and germination of sorghum and upland cotton, and some delays in early field preparations were likely.

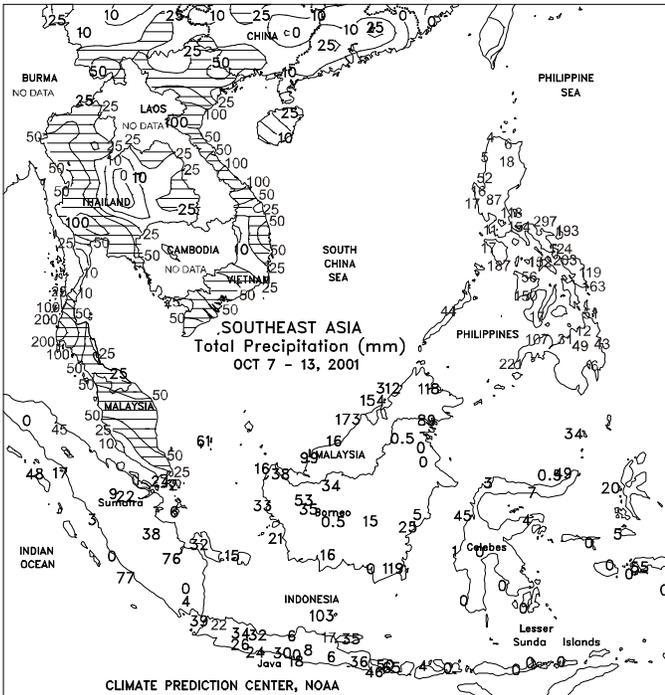




MEXICO

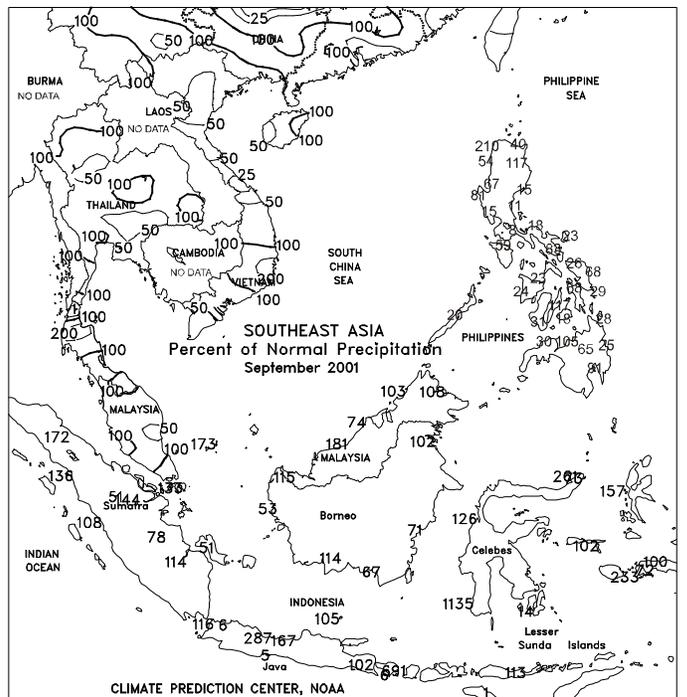
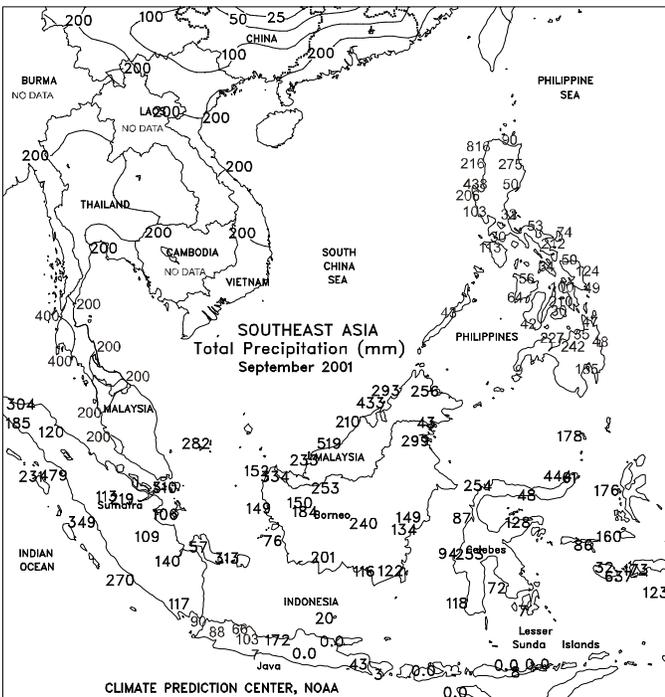
Seasonably dry weather (less than 10 mm) prevailed across the main corn belt and northern Mexico, aiding summer crop maturation and harvesting. However, more rain is needed across northeastern Mexico for winter crop planting. Seasonably heavy showers (25-75 mm) fell across coastal Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal across most of Mexico. On October 9, Hurricane Iris hit southern Belize with sustained winds of 120 knots (138 mph). Iris helped to produce locally heavy showers (30-60 mm or more) and local flooding in Belize. In September, near- to above-normal rainfall favored summer crops across the eastern corn belt, and northeastern and southeastern Mexico. Below-normal rainfall reduced soil moisture for corn in the western corn belt. Hurricane Juliette contributed to above-normal rainfall in Baja California, southern Sonora, and northern Sinaloa. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees above normal during the month.

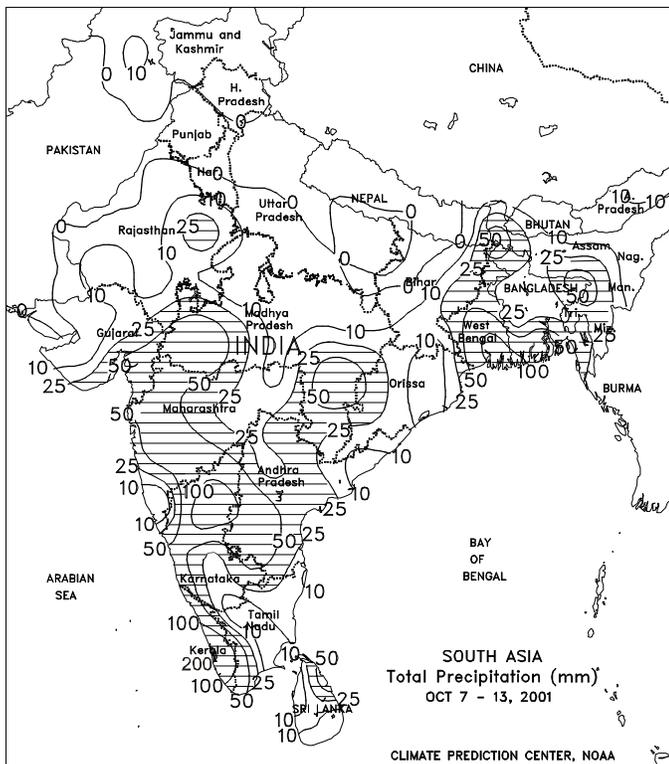
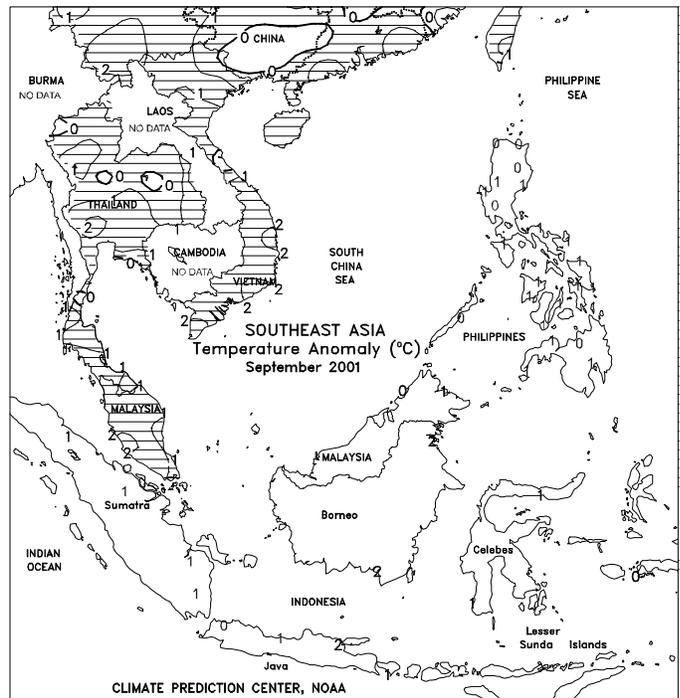
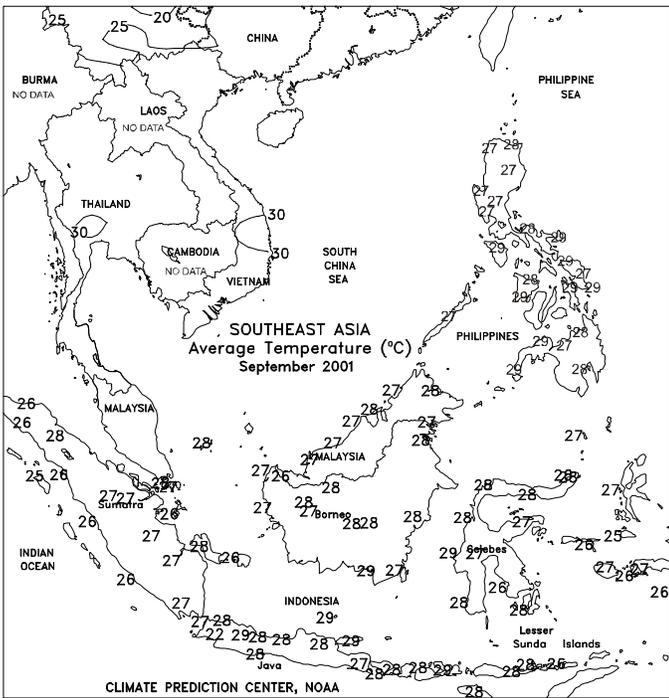




SOUTHEAST ASIA

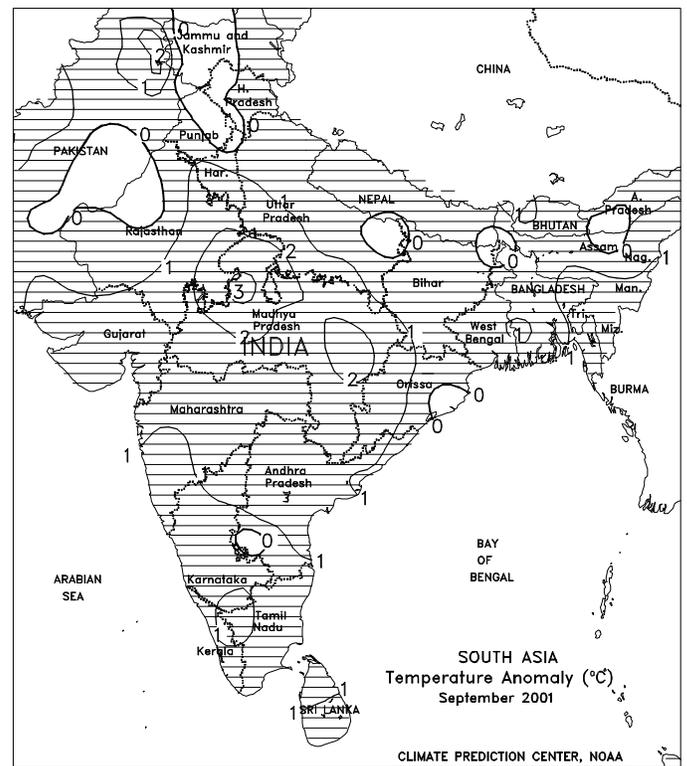
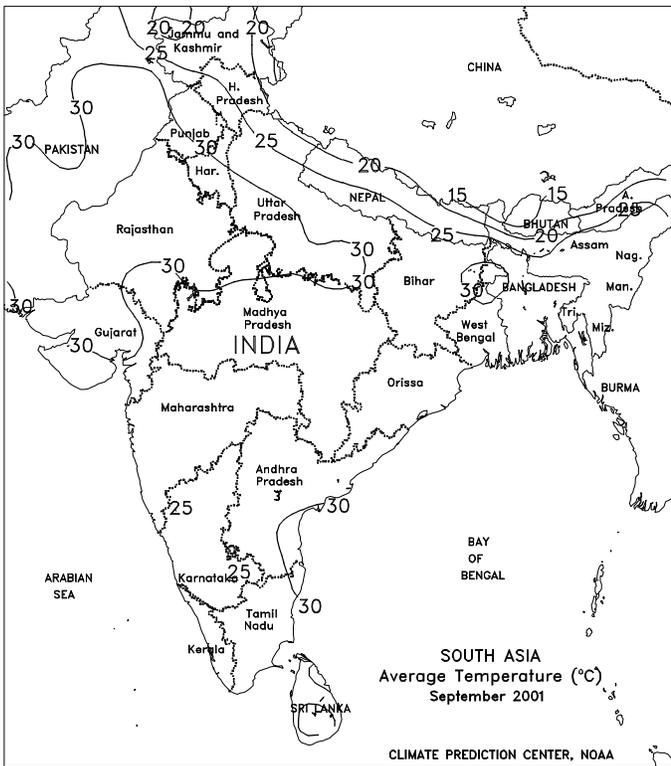
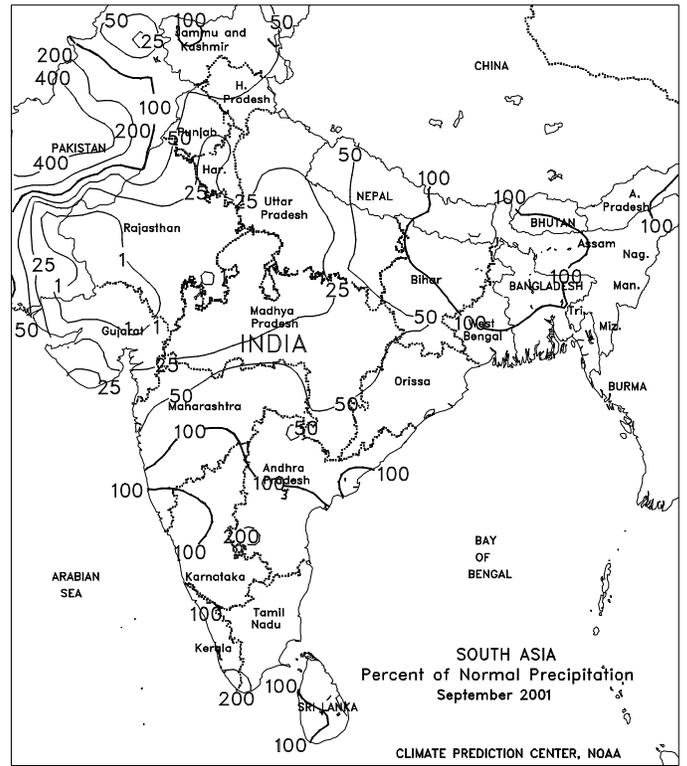
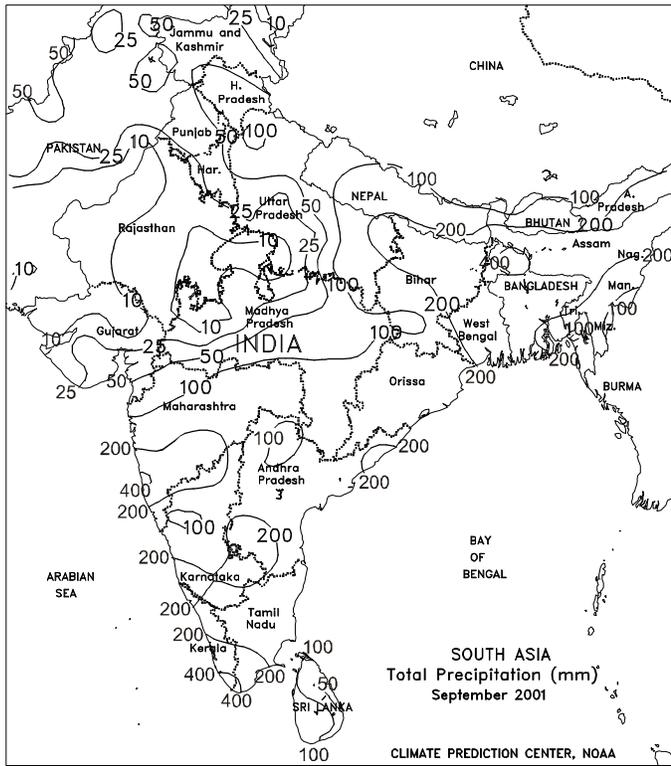
Light showers (10-25 mm) did not significantly hamper early harvest activities for main-season rice in eastern Thailand. Showers (25-50 mm) in northern Vietnam caused minor delays in 10th month rice harvesting, while in southern Vietnam, showers (25-100 mm) boosted moisture supplies for rice. Throughout the Philippines, moderate to heavy showers (25-200 mm) slowed main-season rice harvesting, while boosting moisture reserves for second crop planting. Scattered showers (10-50 mm) maintained moisture supplies for main-season rice in Java, Indonesia. In peninsular Malaysia, moderate showers (25-50 mm) maintained moisture availability for oil palm. In September, near-normal precipitation and above-normal temperatures favored main-season rice in Thailand. In northern Vietnam, generally dry weather favored early rice harvesting, while dry weather to the south reduced moisture supplies for rice. Typhoon Lekima brought heavy rains to northern Luzon, Philippines, causing localized flooding. Above-normal rainfall boosted moisture reserves for oil palm in peninsular Malaysia and second-season rice in Java, Indonesia.

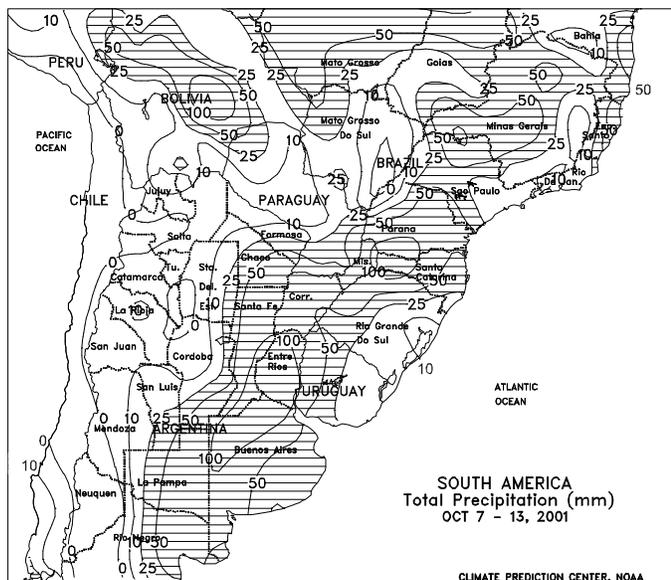




SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon activity declined from the previous week. However, showers (10-50 mm or more) continued over much of the south and east, maintaining moisture levels for summer crops and further helping to replenish dry-season irrigation reserves. Unseasonably late rains (10-50 mm) continued in central India, increasing moisture reserves for late-planted oilseeds (groundnuts and soybeans) and cotton but coming too late in the season to significantly improve overall crop prospects. Across Pakistan and northern India, seasonably dry, somewhat warmer-than-normal weather favored maturing cotton and rice. During September, the monsoon continued its withdrawal from the region. After an apparent early end to the rainy season in the northwest, scattered showers developed early in the month over Pakistan and northwestern India, raising some concern for the quality of maturing cotton. Monsoon showers abated earlier than usual in central India, resulting in warmer- and drier-than-normal weather that limited moisture for immature oilseeds, including groundnuts and soybeans, cotton, and coarse grains. Monsoon activity surged, however, in southern India, providing much-needed moisture for immature oilseeds and cotton and increasing irrigation reserves for winter-grown (rabi) agriculture. Widespread, locally heavy rain throughout the month maintained adequate to excessive irrigation reserves in primary rice areas of eastern India and Bangladesh.

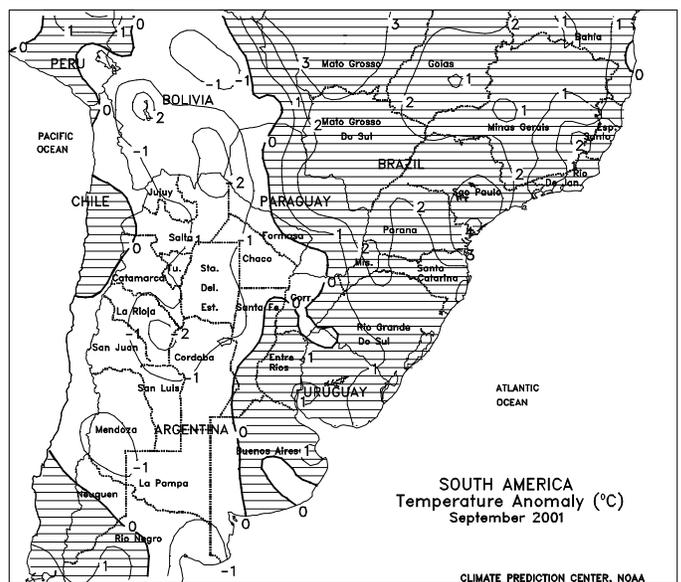


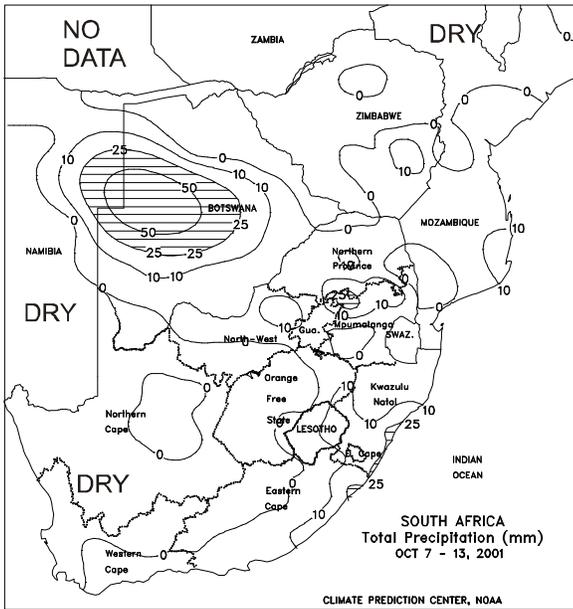


SOUTH AMERICA

Heavy showers (25-125 mm) fell across central Argentina on October 8 and 9, boosting soil moisture for winter wheat and summer crops, but causing summer crop planting delays. The excessive moisture of the past 2 weeks also raised concerns about winter wheat quality and disease outbreaks. The heavy rain (15-70 mm) extended into northern Argentina, increasing moisture supplies for cotton, but slowing planting. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of October 5, nationwide corn and sunflower planting was 24 and 14 percent complete, comparable to last year. In southern Brazil, widespread showers (25-100 mm) continued to boost soil moisture reserves for soybean and corn planting. The wet weather in Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, however, slowed winter wheat harvesting. Only Mato Grosso do Sul received drier weather (less than 15 mm). Showers (30-80 mm) boosted moisture supplies across coastal Bahia and Espirito Santo, but slowed fieldwork. Temperatures averaged near normal across Argentina and 1 to 4 degrees C above normal in Brazil. During September, widespread above-normal rainfall in Argentina continued to boost soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat and upcoming summer crop planting. Below-normal rainfall eased

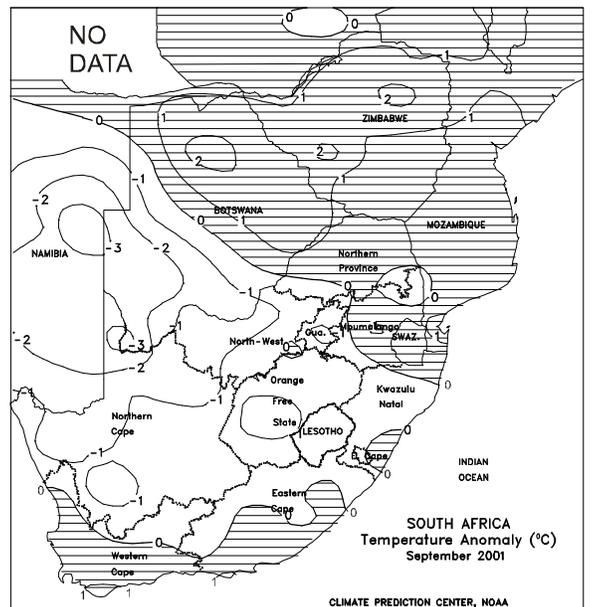
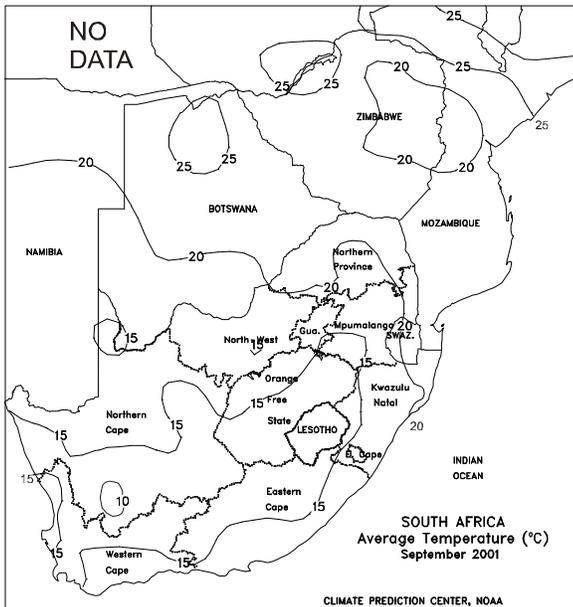
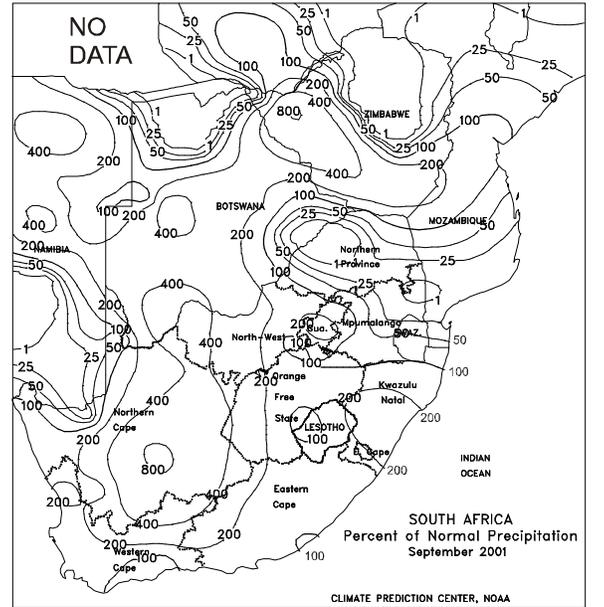
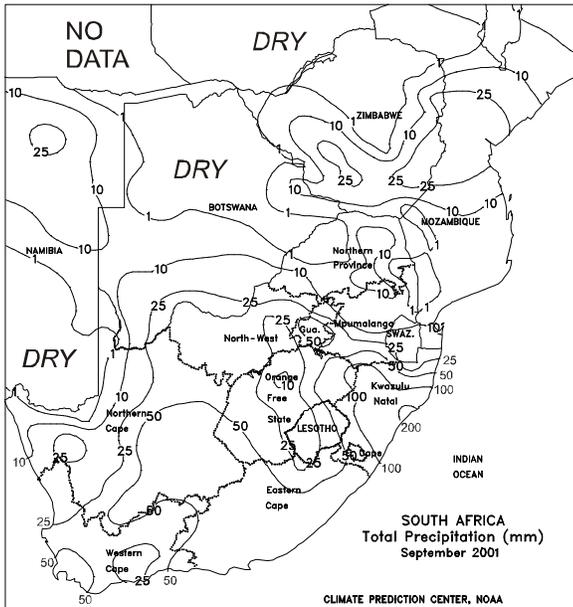
wetness in eastern Buenos Aires and favored late wheat planting. Across southern Brazil, near- to above-normal September rainfall also increased soil moisture for upcoming summer crop planting and for early development of coffee, sugarcane, and oranges. The heavier showers in Rio Grande do Sul slowed wheat harvesting and raised quality concerns.

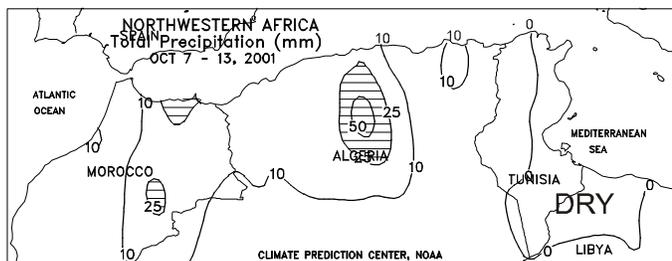




SOUTH AFRICA

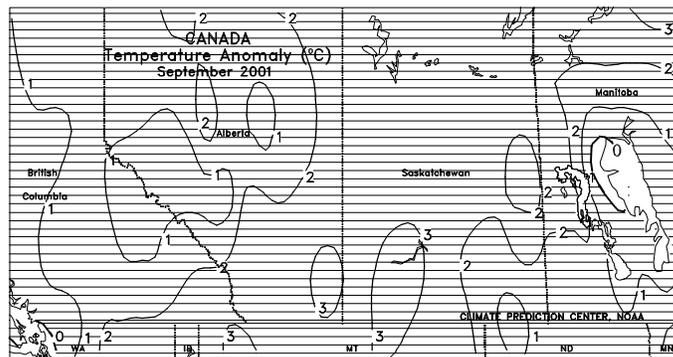
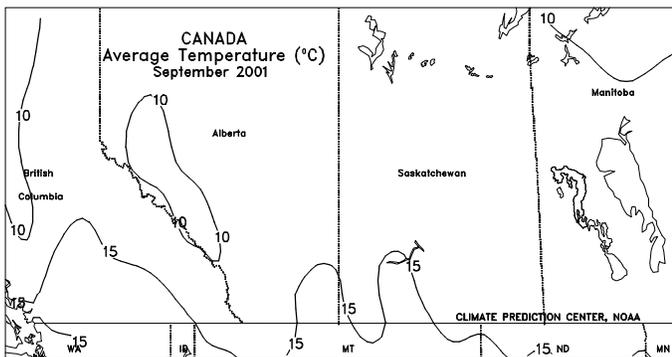
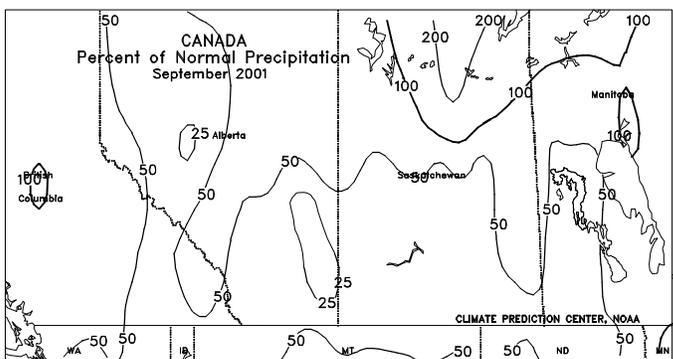
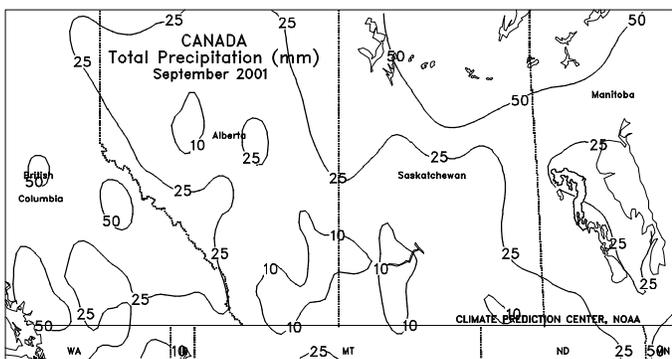
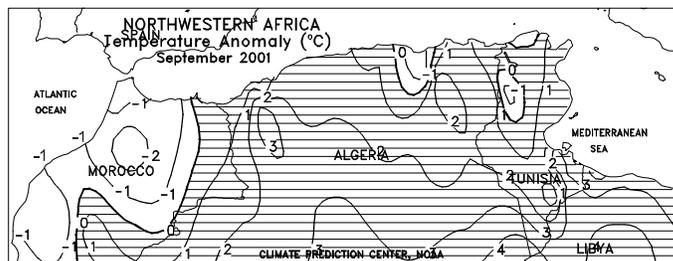
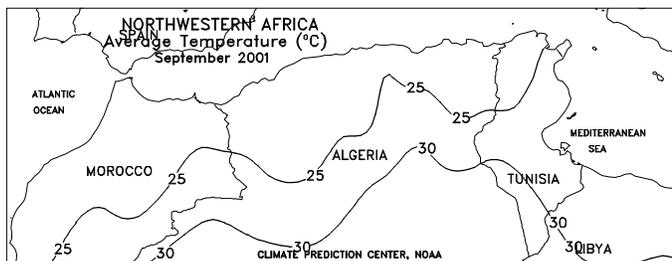
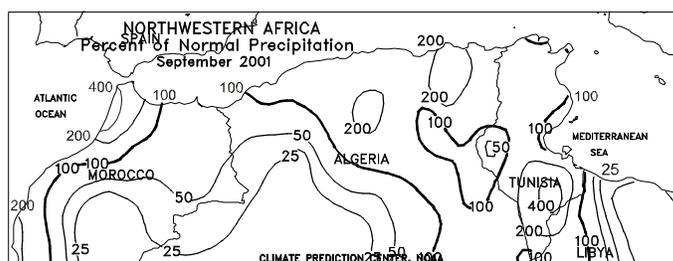
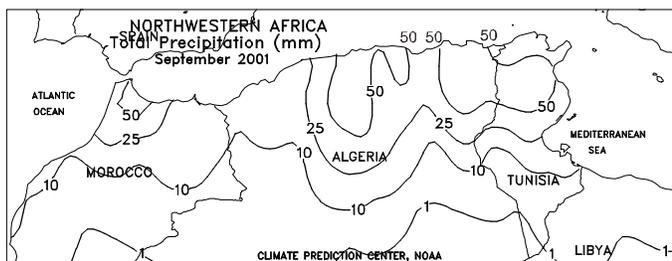
Dry weather continued across the corn belt, with scattered showers (5-10 mm or more) limited to northern fringe growing areas. Temperatures averaging near to above normal contributed to topsoil drying (highs reached the middle 30s degrees C in parts of North West and Free State), necessitating some rain before summer crop planting can become widespread. However, conditions remained favorable for winter wheat drydown and harvesting. Elsewhere, mostly light showers (5-10 mm or more) fell in coastal crop areas of KwaZulu Natal and eastern sections of Eastern Cape, boosting irrigation for sugarcane and other crops. Dry, warmer-than-normal weather increased irrigation requirements in Western Cape's orchards and vineyards. In early September, scattered showers benefited immature winter wheat in Western Cape and the main growing areas within the corn belt (North West and Free State). The moisture also helped to recharge subsoil moisture levels for summer crop development, although showers are still needed in most areas to help moisten topsoils for germination. Heavier-than-usual September rains (50-200 mm or more) increased irrigation reserves in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu Natal.





NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Most of the region prepared for winter grain planting. Mostly dry weather in Morocco and Tunisia favored pre-planting fieldwork. In Algeria, scattered showers (10-25 mm) 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 7 degrees C above normal in Algeria and Tunisia. In September, near- to above-normal precipitation in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco boosted topsoil moisture.



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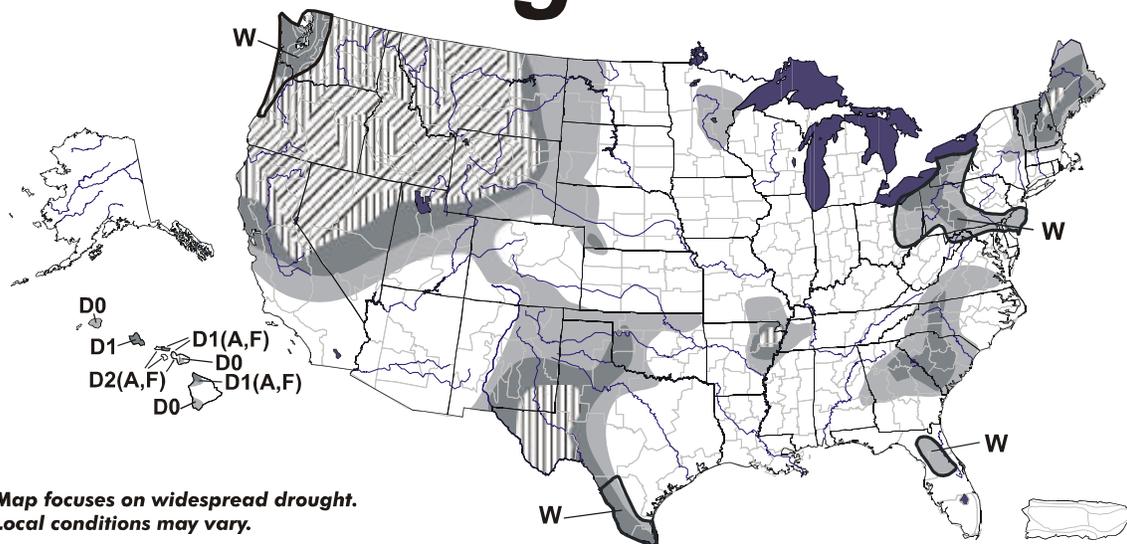
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October 9, 2001 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

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 Impact Types:
A = Agriculture
W = Water (Hydrological)
F = Fire danger (Wildfires)
(No type = All 3 impacts)



See accompanying text summary for forecast statements
<http://enso.unl.edu/monitor/monitor.html>

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