

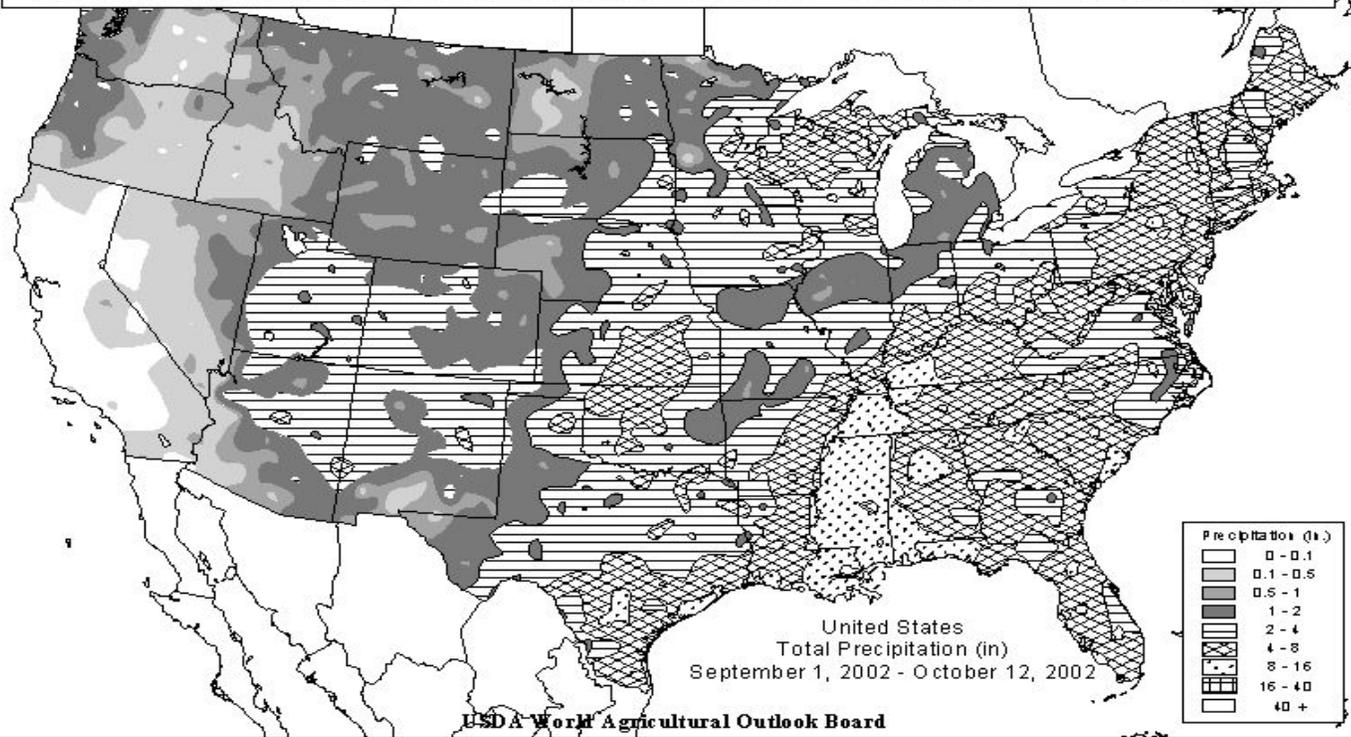
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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



About 41% of the area typically planted to winter wheat has received less than 2 inches of rain in the past 6 weeks, while about 20% of this area has received less than 1 inch of rain. Similarly, 52% of the area typically planted to cotton has received more than 4 inches of rain during this time period, while about 17% of this area has received more than 8 inches of rain.



HIGHLIGHTS

October 6 - 12, 2002

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Wet weather persisted across the **Delta** and elsewhere in the **South** in the wake of Hurricane Lili, causing additional fieldwork delays and adversely affecting unharvested summer crops, including open-boll cotton. Tropical Storm Kyle contributed to late-week downpours in the **Atlantic Coast region**, causing local flooding but further easing long-term rainfall deficits. Meanwhile, lingering wetness in the **upper Mississippi Valley** maintained the sluggish harvest pace of corn and soybeans. Rain also fell from the **Ohio River southward**, boosting soil moisture reserves for emerging soft red winter wheat. Elsewhere in the **Midwest**, dry weather favored

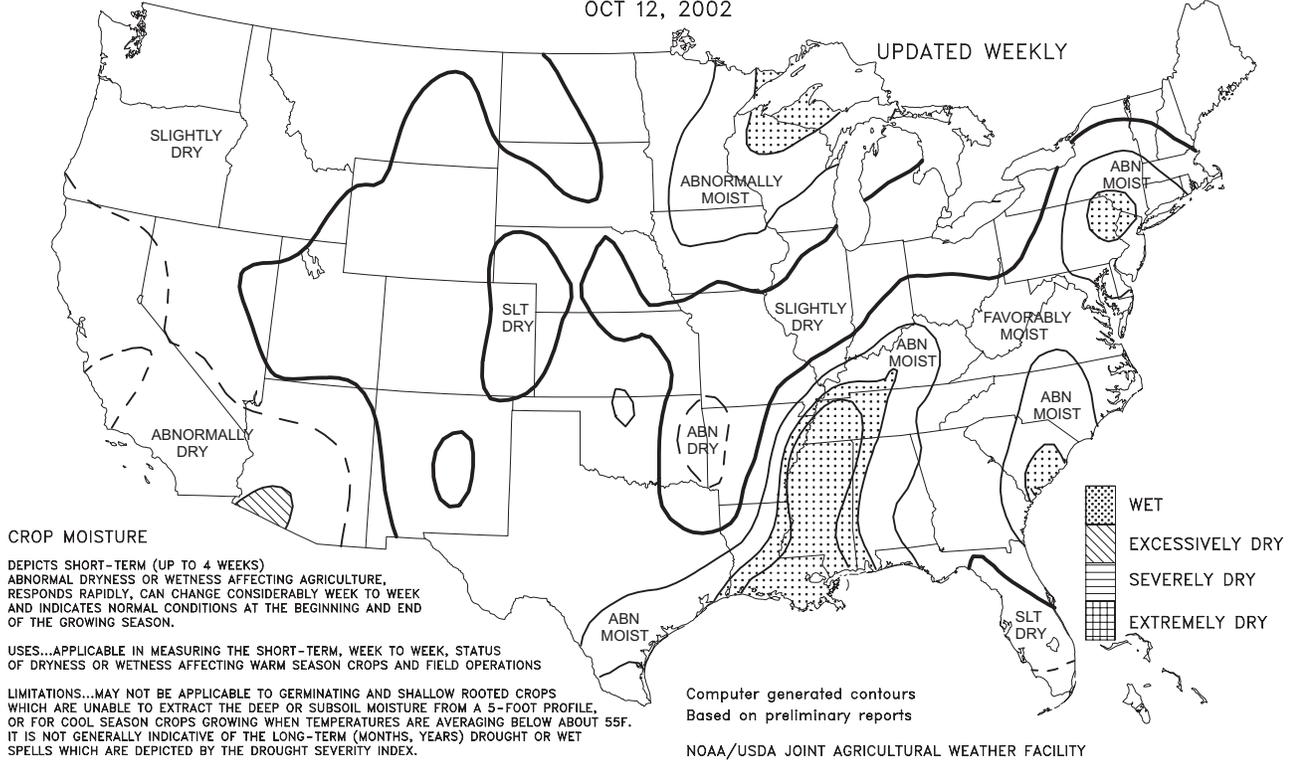
(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 12, 2002

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.

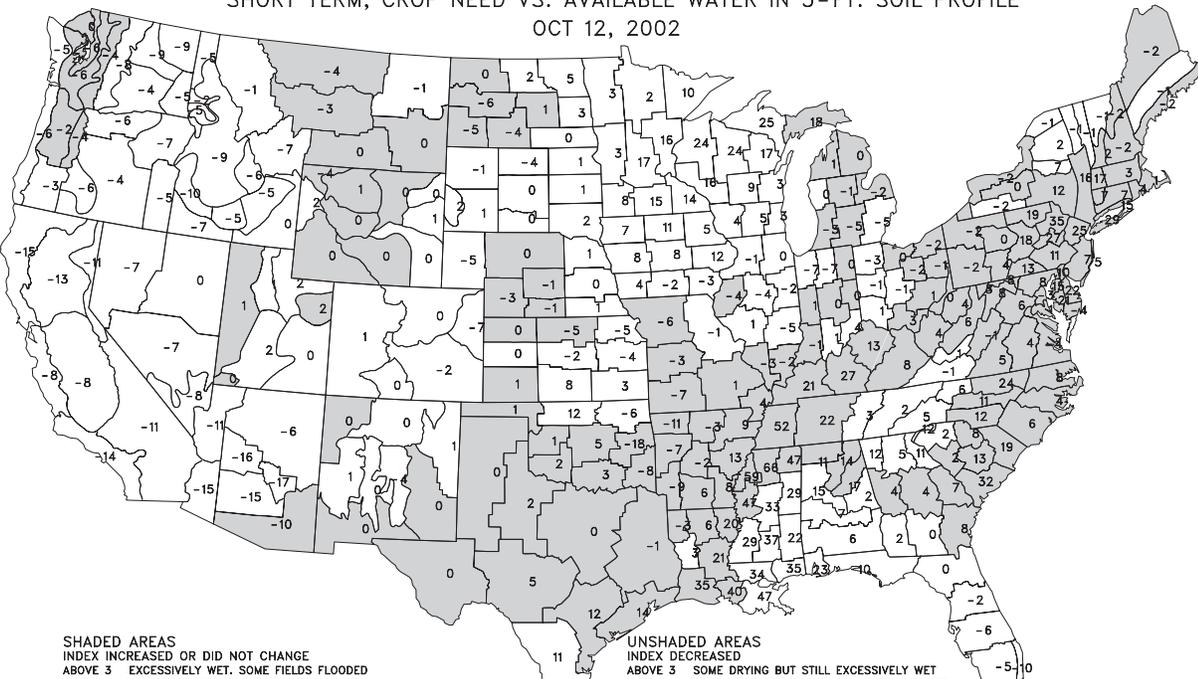
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

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 12, 2002



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

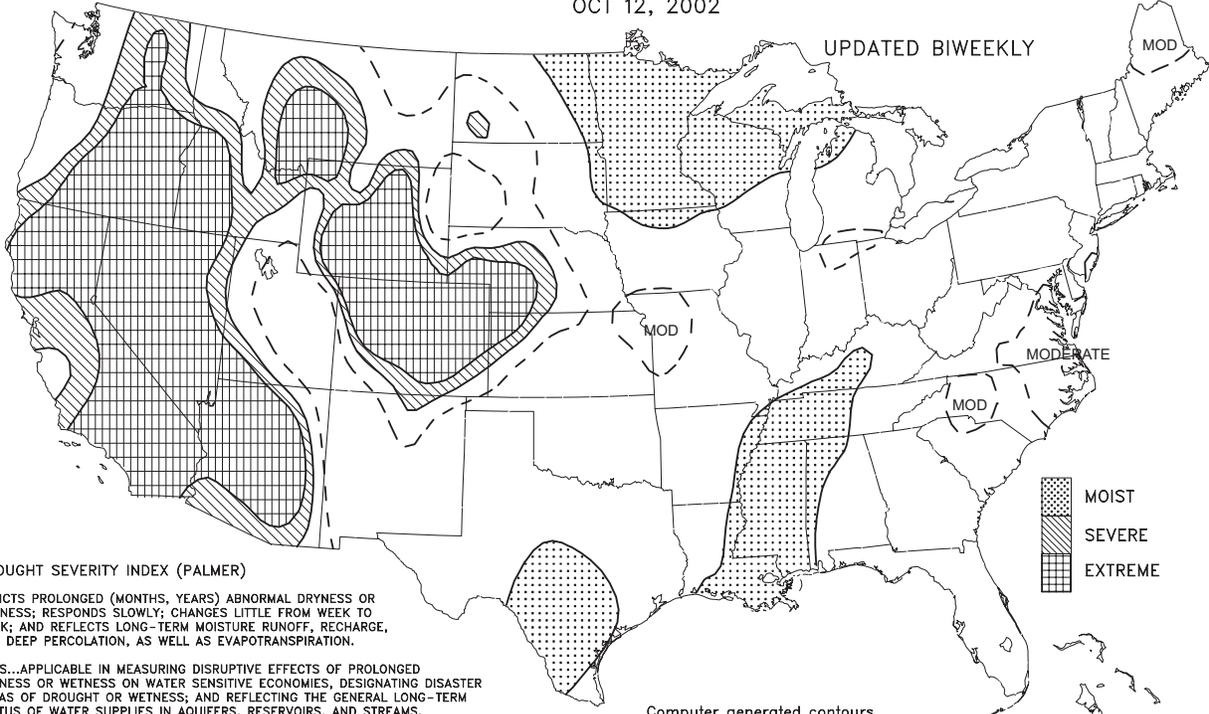
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS 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

DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
OCT 12, 2002

UPDATED BIWEEKLY



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)

DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.

USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.

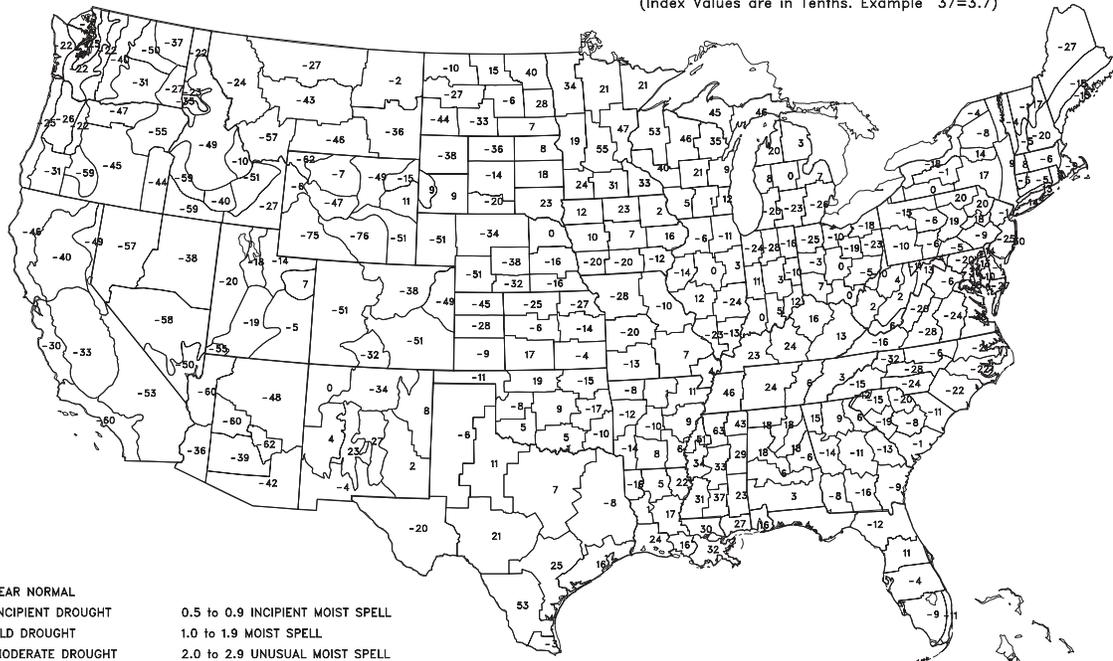
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Drought Severity Index by Division
OCT 12, 2002
(Long Term Palmer)

(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)

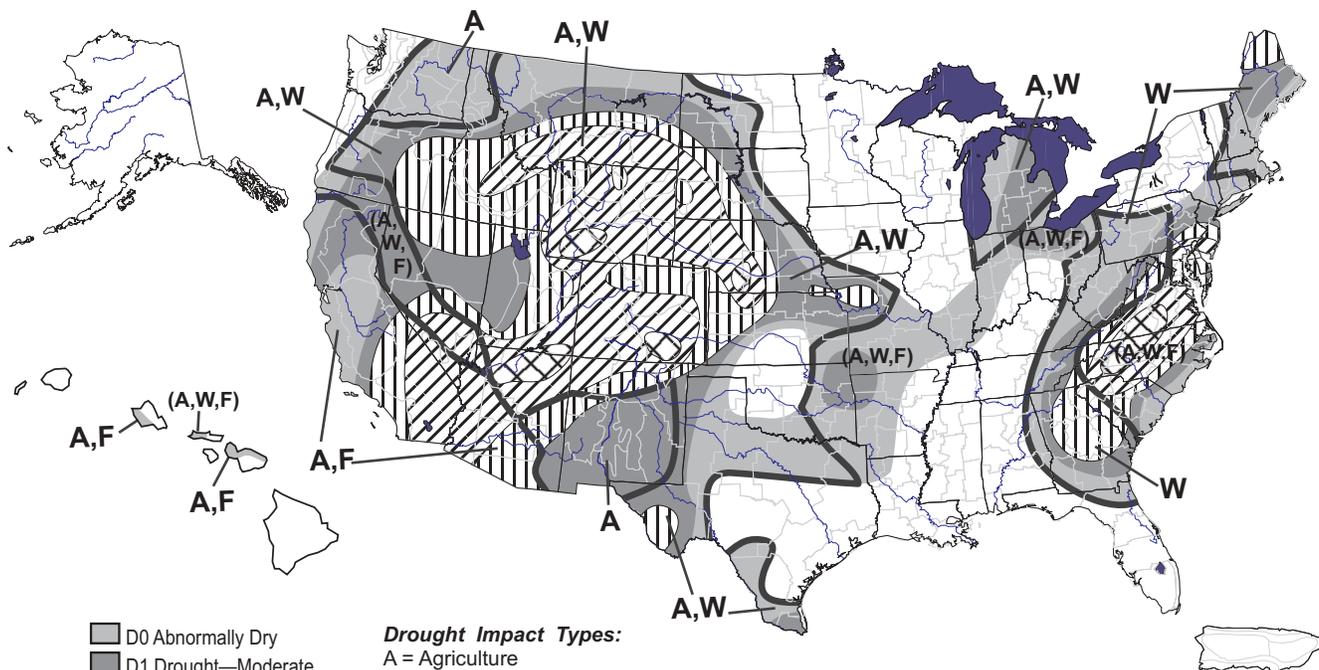


- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL | 0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL |
| -0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT | 1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL |
| -1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT | 2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL |
| -2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT | 3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL |
| -3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT | ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL |
| BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT | |

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

U.S. Drought Monitor

October 8, 2002
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought—Moderate
- D2 Drought—Severe
- D3 Drought—Extreme
- D4 Drought—Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- A = Agriculture
- W = Water (Hydrological)
- F = Fire danger (Wildfires)
- Delineates dominant impacts
- (No type = All 3 impacts)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

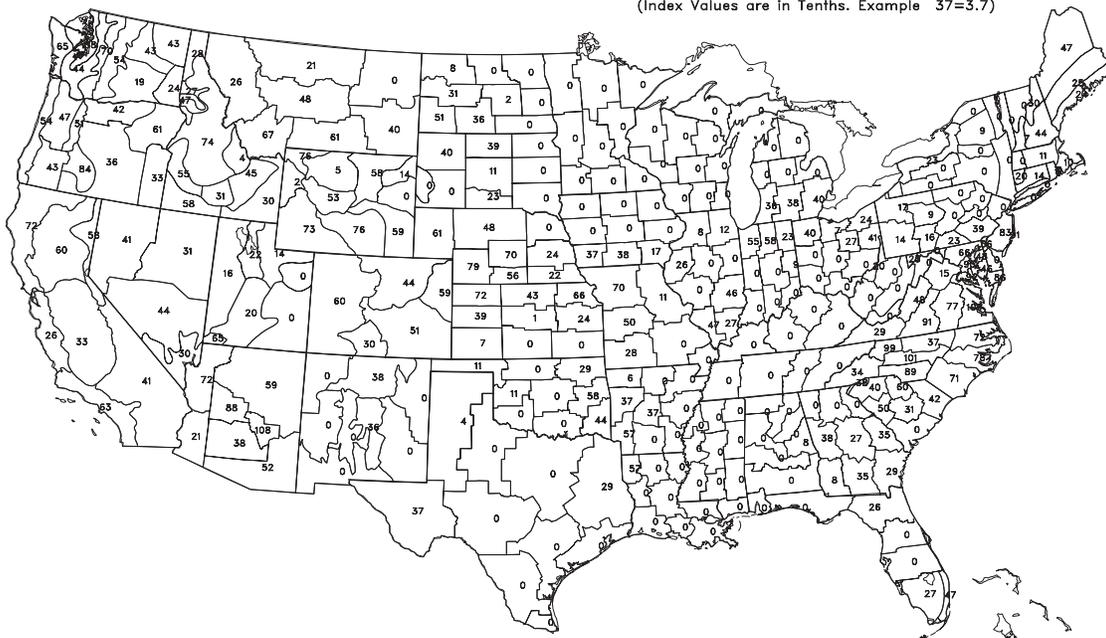


Released Thursday, October 10, 2002
Author: Rich Tinker, CPC/NCEP/NWS/NOAA

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Additional Precipitation Needed to Bring Index Near Zero OCT 12, 2002 (Long Term Palmer)

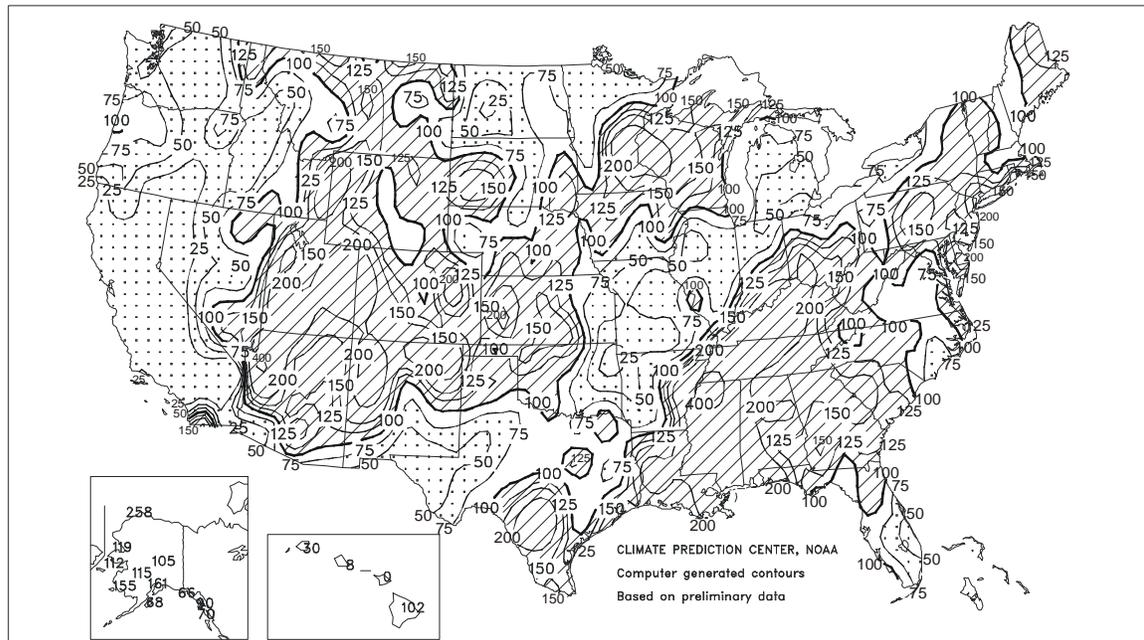
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)



NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

Percent Of Normal Precipitation

SEP 1, 2002 - OCT 12, 2002



(Continued from front cover)

fieldwork. Dry weather also promoted fieldwork, including winter wheat planting, from the **West Coast to the central and northern Plains**. However, a third consecutive week of cool weather (temperatures as much as 5°F below normal) slowed wheat development across the **northern Plains and Northwest**. On October 12, emerging winter wheat in parts of **northern High Plains** and the **interior Northwest** was burned back by temperatures below 20°F. In addition, wheat across the **Northwest** and the **High Plains** will soon need rain to ensure proper autumn establishment.

Resilient Kyle—which survived for 22 days (September 20 - October 12) at strengths ranging from tropical depression to hurricane and on five occasions was upgraded to a tropical storm—finally arrived along the **Atlantic Seaboard** on October 11, paralleling the **Carolina coastline**. In **Atlantic Basin** history, only Ginger (more than 27 days in September-October 1971) and Inga (nearly 25 days in September-October 1969) endured longer. October 11 peak wind gusts included 49 mph on **Bald Head Island (Cape Fear), NC**, and 50 mph in **Georgetown, SC**. Although Kyle was drawn into another, non-tropical storm system and not directly responsible for heavy rain farther inland, many locations from the **eastern Carolinas to southeastern New York** received late-week totals in excess of 4 inches. In **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, the 5.79-inch total on October 10-11 was their highest 2-day rainfall since 6.49 inches fell during the passage of Hurricane Floyd on September 15-16, 1999.

The storm system that absorbed Kyle was also responsible for a swath of heavy rain from **Texas into the southern Ohio Valley**. In **southern Texas**, **Del Rio** received daily-record totals on consecutive days (2.14 inches on October 7 and 2.53 inches on October 8). **Brownsville** also posted a daily-record total, netting 3.43 inches on October 9. A day later, unwelcome heavy rain returned to the **lower Mississippi Valley** and adjacent areas, totaling 2.84 inches in **Memphis, TN**. Following record September wetness, rainfall during the first 15 days of October totaled 5.31 inches (347 percent of normal) in **Tupelo, MS**, and 7.23 inches (509 percent) in **Memphis**.

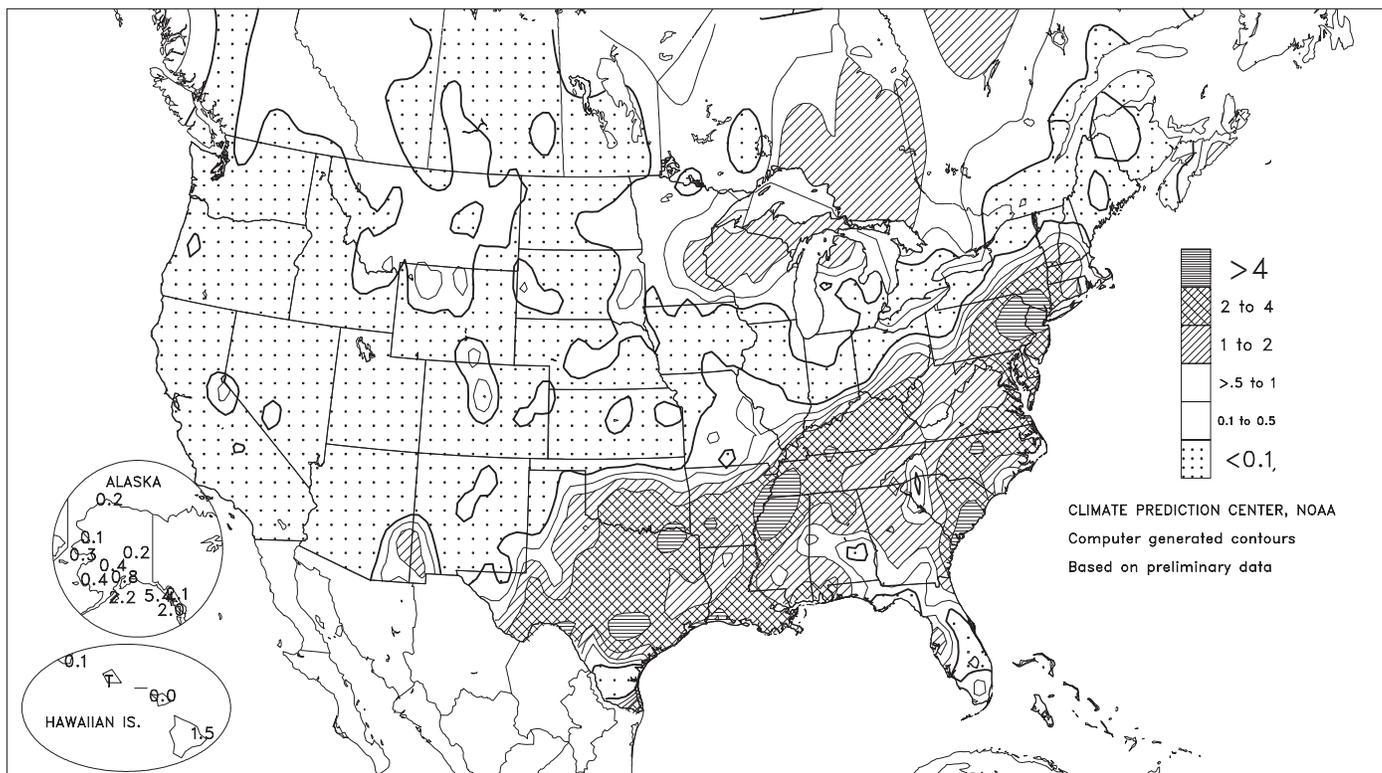
Meanwhile, a sharp contrast existed between wet conditions in the **southern Ohio Valley** and dryness just to the north. September 1 - October 15 rainfall totaled 13.09 inches (230 percent of normal) in **Bowling Green, KY**, but just 1.41 inches (32 percent) in **Peoria, IL**. Farther east, heavy rain further eased long-term drought. Much of the rain fell on October 11, when daily-record totals included 3.06 inches in **New York's Central Park**, 2.55 inches in **Allentown, PA**, and 2.44 inches in **Newark, NJ**. Prior to the arrival of the storm, a high-pressure system centered over **northern New England** produced several daily-record lows on October 9 in **Maine**, including 20°F in **Houlton** and 25°F in **Caribou**.

Toward week's end, more than six dozen daily-record lows were set or tied across the **northern Plains** and the **Northwest**. On October 12, the coldest weather on record so early in the season was noted at a few locations in **Washington**, including **Spokane** (19°F; previous earliest reading below 20°F was 18°F on October 13, 1881), **Omak** (17°F; previous earliest reading below 20°F was 17°F on October 15, 1970), and **Davenport** (13°F; previous earliest reading below 15°F was 14°F on October 16, 1965). Farther east, **Kalispell, MT**, posted three consecutive daily-record lows (14, 16, and 17°F) from October 12-14. Elsewhere in **Montana**, October 12 lows included 6°F in **Cut Bank** and 16°F in **Great Falls**. In contrast, some daily-record warmth lingered across **Florida**, where October 11 highs reached 93°F in **Orlando** and 92°F in **Melbourne**.

Mild, showery weather prevailed in **Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 7°F above normal. During the first 15 days of October, precipitation in **southern Alaska** totaled 3.00 inches (268 percent of normal) in **Anchorage**, 3.90 inches (179 percent) in **Cold Bay**, and 6.24 inches (148 percent) in **Kodiak**. Meanwhile, tranquil weather prevailed again in much of **Hawaii**, although locally heavy showers fell early in the week on parts of the **Big Island**. On October 6-7, 24-hour totals included 1.28 inches in **Waiaha** and 1.14 inches in **Kealahakua**.

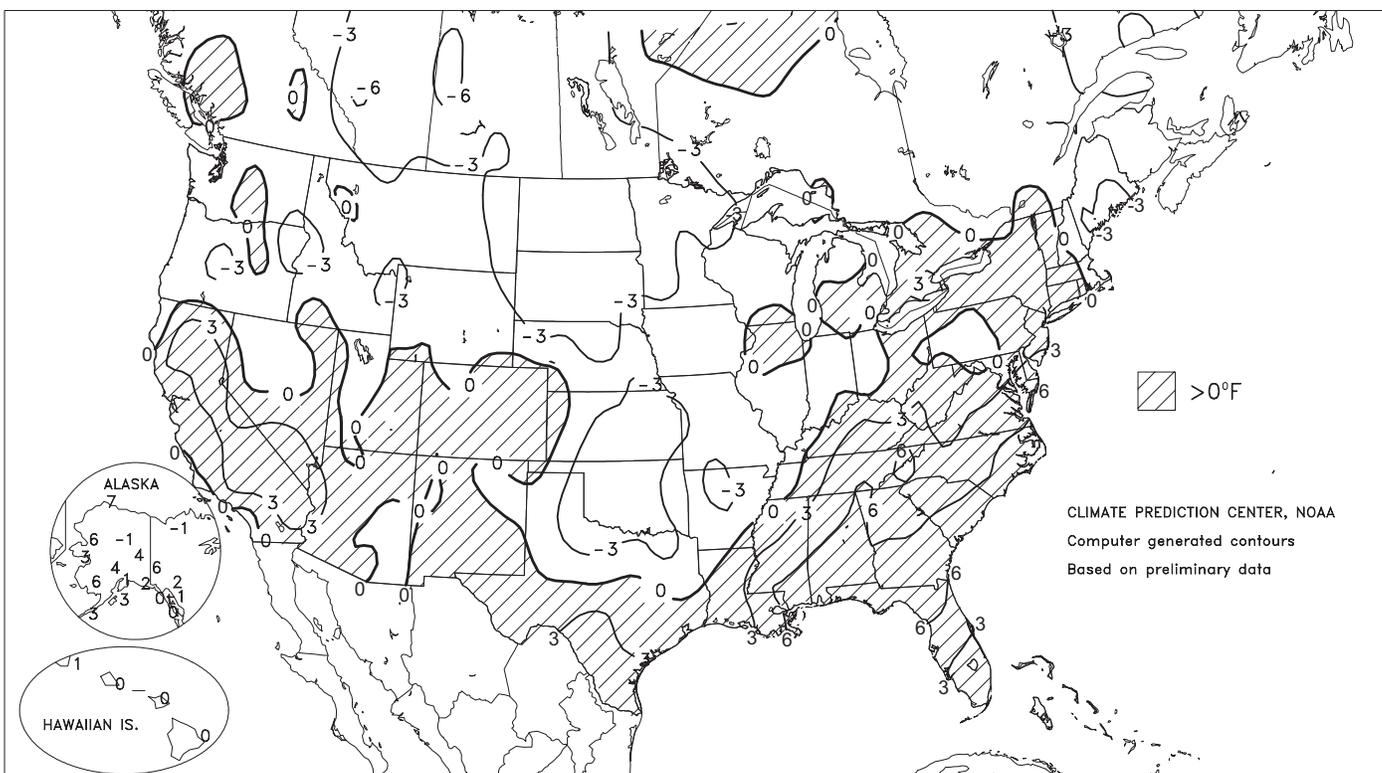
Total Precipitation (Inches)

OCT 6 - 12, 2002



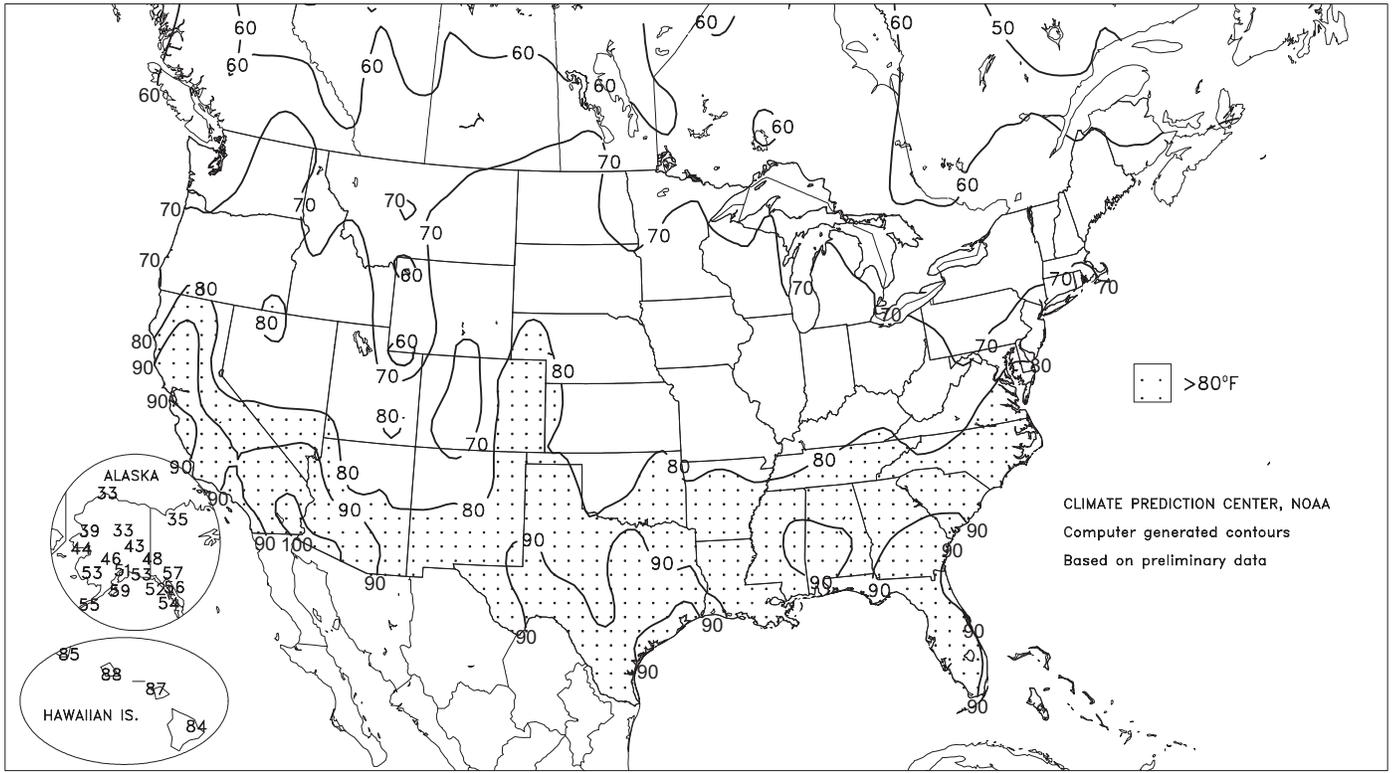
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

OCT 6 - 12, 2002



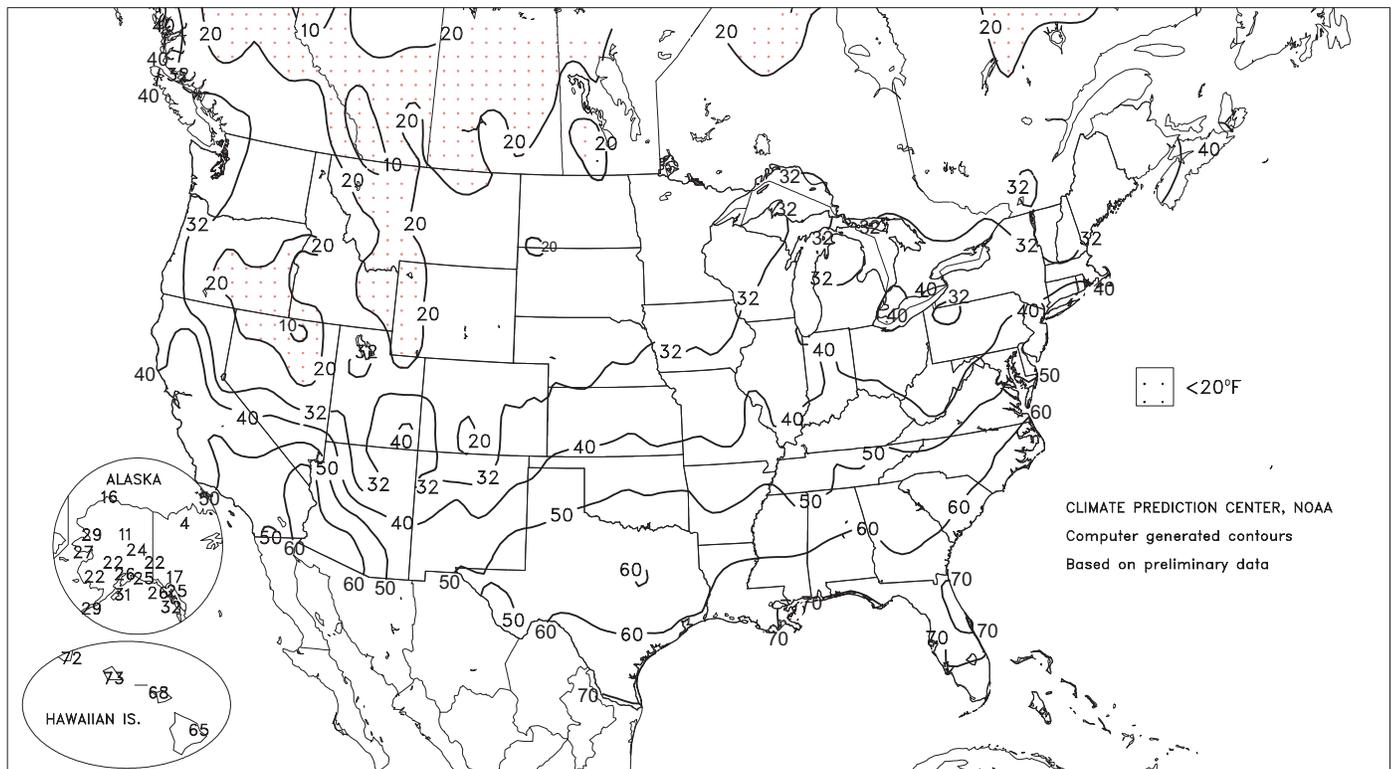
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

OCT 6 - 12, 2002



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

OCT 6 - 12, 2002



Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 12, 2002

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
MS BATESVILLE X	73	59	79	51	66	2	6.47	5.77	4.00	19.77	446	58.42	138	-	-	0	0	4	2		
BELZONI X	87	60	93	55	74	7	4.90	4.13	1.70	8.10	196	-	-	-	-	1	0	3	3		
CLARKSDALE X	77	56	86	53	67	1	4.77	4.18	2.50	14.14	356	59.77	145	-	-	0	0	3	3		
CLEVELAND X	76	57	88	53	67	-1	5.17	4.51	3.60	12.67	295	49.96	117	-	-	0	0	4	3		
GREENVILLE X	78	61	91	57	70	2	2.78	2.12	2.65	10.49	272	45.63	111	-	-	1	0	2	1		
GREENWOOD X	78	59	88	52	68	0	3.57	2.80	2.12	12.34	270	41.65	99	-	-	0	0	3	3		
INDIANOLA 1S	78	61	89	56	69	-	3.64	-	1.49	11.43	-	42.91	-	76	72	0	0	3	3		
INVERNESS 5E	78	62	88	57	70	-	2.53	-	1.20	12.04	-	39.11	-	77	69	0	0	3	3		
LYON	74	58	88	51	66	-	4.38	-	1.61	12.20	-	44.68	-	74	68	0	0	4	3		
MACON	79	64	92	57	72	-	0.74	-	0.53	8.32	-	35.00	-	77	72	1	0	4	1		
MOORHEAD X	76	62	87	57	69	1	1.79	1.09	1.14	4.12	90	31.84	74	-	-	0	0	3	1		
ONWARD	79	62	88	57	71	-	3.38	-	1.58	11.42	-	39.02	-	79	72	0	0	3	3		
PERTHSHIRE	75	59	88	54	67	-	2.88	-	1.13	9.54	-	-	-	76	67	0	0	4	3		
ROLLING FORK X	79	62	91	57	70	3	4.59	3.75	3.52	11.18	254	32.62	76	-	-	1	0	4	2		
SCOTT	76	60	87	56	68	-	1.87	-	1.09	8.13	-	-	-	76	69	0	0	4	2		
SIDON	78	61	90	55	70	-	2.27	-	1.01	10.57	-	46.85	-	78	68	1	0	3	3		
STARKVILLE	78	62	90	53	70	-	0.50	-	0.24	12.21	-	-	-	78	70	0	0	4	0		
TUNICA X	75	55	86	52	65	-1	4.51	3.85	3.68	16.15	427	56.94	139	-	-	0	0	3	2		
TUNICA 1W	72	57	86	49	64	-	2.19	-	0.82	11.22	-	46.25	-	70	66	0	0	6	2		
VANCE	73	60	85	53	67	-	8.43	-	3.60	19.09	-	52.09	-	74	72	0	0	4	4		
VERONA	77	61	89	51	69	-	2.85	-	1.58	13.60	-	48.70	-	77	68	0	0	4	2		
VICKSBURG X	80	64	87	59	72	3	4.30	3.49	3.73	15.06	319	42.51	95	-	-	0	0	3	1		
YAZOO CITY X	78	62	89	56	70	2	3.56	2.70	1.63	13.38	313	48.51	106	-	-	0	0	3	3		
STONEVILLE X	77	61	90	55	69	2	3.31	2.61	2.74	13.38	305	51.32	127	77	69	1	0	4	1		
MO DELTA	67	50	73	40	59	-1	1.06	0.37	0.53	3.16	63	46.97	118	67	59	0	0	6	1		
STEELE	70	55	77	46	62	0	1.61	1.00	0.82	7.82	168	40.29	102	70	64	0	0	3	2		
GLENNONVILLE	68	53	75	44	60	-1	0.58	0.00	0.25	4.80	102	33.33	94	68	61	0	0	3	0		
PORTAGEVILLE LF	69	55	75	47	61	0	1.16	0.40	0.70	6.60	135	36.62	95	71	62	0	0	5	1		
CLARKTON	69	53	76	45	61	0	0.71	0.13	0.36	5.64	120	42.07	119	68	62	0	0	4	0		
CARDWELL	70	54	77	47	62	0	1.38	0.56	0.84	6.08	114	36.86	93	70	63	0	0	3	2		
CHARLESTON	67	54	71	47	60	1	1.23	0.64	0.50	6.07	141	38.75	102	67	60	0	0	3	2		
PORTAGEVILLE DC	68	55	73	48	61	0	1.32	0.56	0.61	5.88	120	34.60	90	70	61	0	0	5	1		

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. X Based on 1971-2000 normals.

Weather and Crop Summary: In the Delta, another week of poor drying conditions and additional rain hampered fieldwork and further reduced the quality and yield potential of unharvested crops. The remaining rice, approximately 15 percent (%), was being harvested at about one-half speed because of lodging and muddy conditions. Cotton harvesters were being fitted with rear-wheel, hydraulic-assist systems to pick in the mud. Approximately 70% of the cotton crop awaited harvest, with some cotton gins stopping for lack of modules. Regrowth of leaves was a concern because of the threat of additional cotton staining and the cost of additional defoliation chemicals. In addition, cool weather was mandating a change for the 20 to 30% of the cotton that remained undefoliated.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on October 11, 2002. Forecasts refer to October 1.

Corn production is forecast at 8.97 billion bushels, up 1 percent (%) from last month but down 6% from 2001. Yields are expected to average 127.2 bushels per acre, up 1.8 bushels from September but down 11.0 bushels from last year. If realized, production would be at the lowest level since 1995. Yields are lower than last month in the eastern Corn Belt, as farmers are starting to record actual harvested yields and realizing the overall effect the late planting and summer drought had on the crop. However, expected yields are up sharply in Iowa and Minnesota, as conditions have been ideal during the entire growing season.

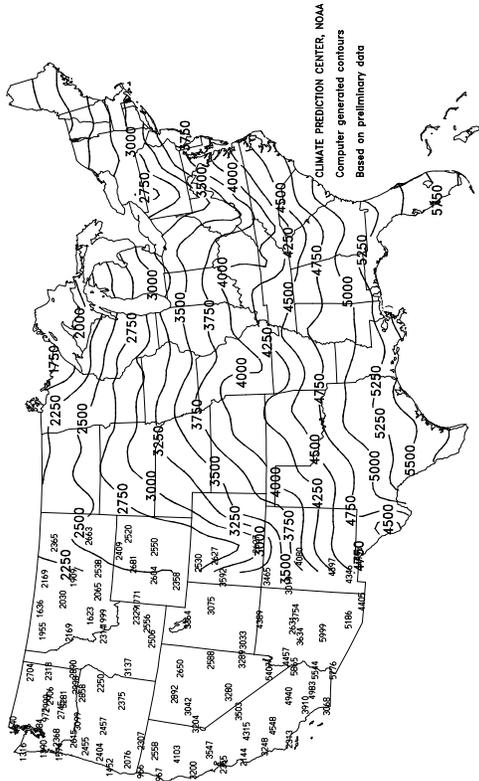
Soybean production is forecast at 2.65 billion bushels, virtually unchanged from September but 8% below 2001. Yields are expected to average 37.0 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month. If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1999. Yield forecasts increased from last month in the central Great Plains, upper and lower Mississippi Valley, and the Tennessee Valley, as September provided beneficial showers. However, yields declined in the northern Great Plains and eastern Corn Belt due to above-normal temperatures. Acreage for harvest is forecast at 71.8 million acres, unchanged from September and 2% below last year.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.1 million 480-pound bales, down less than 1% from last month and 11% below last year's record-high production. Yield is expected to average 674 pounds per acre, down 1 pound from last month. The reduced production is due to further deterioration of the crop in Southeastern States, offset by favorable conditions in Texas and California.

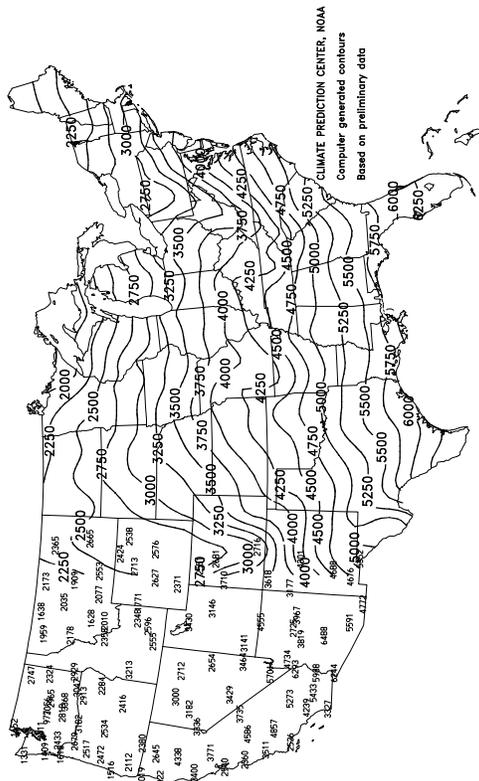
Harvested acreage, at 12.9 million acres, decreased slightly in North Carolina based on administrative data. The Delta experienced two significant weather systems in late September and early October. Tropical Storm Isidore, which hit the Delta region in late September, brought substantial rain. Hurricane Lili also affected the Delta, but not until after October 1, and its impact is not reflected in this report.

The **all orange** initial forecast for the 2002-03 season is 11.3 million tons, down 10% from last season's utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is 197 million boxes (8.87 million tons), 14% below last season's utilized production of 230 million boxes. Summer weather conditions led to accelerated maturity, evident by fruit size being larger than recent seasons. Early and midseason varieties in Florida are forecast at 113 million boxes (5.09 million tons), 12% below last season. Fruit per tree is lower than last year, but fruit size is very large for this early in the season. Florida's Valencia forecast is 84.0 million boxes (3.78 million tons), 18% below last season's final utilization. Fruit per tree is down from last season but fruit size is larger. California's all orange production for the 2002-03 season is forecast at 63.0 million boxes, (2.36 million tons), 13% more than the previous crop. The Navel orange forecast was carried forward from September at 40.0 million boxes (1.50 million tons) and is 18% higher than the 2001-02 season. Fruit size is expected to be normal. The initial California Valencia forecast for the 2002-03 crop is 23.0 million boxes (863,000 tons), 5% above last year's utilization. The crop is progressing normally with fruit set above last season.

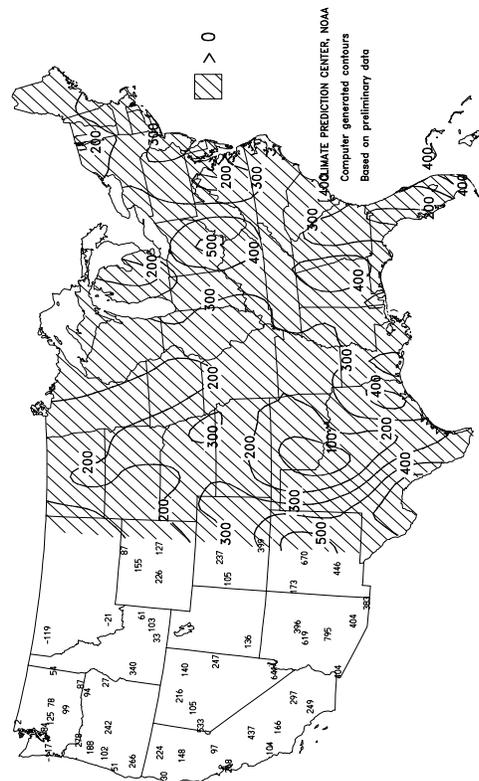
Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - OCT 12, 2002



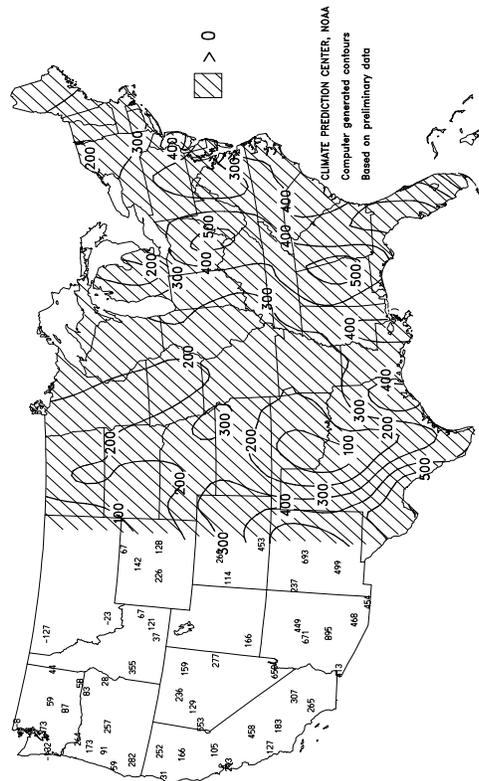
Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - OCT 12, 2002



Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - OCT 12, 2002



Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - OCT 12, 2002



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 12, 2002

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE 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	50 INCH OR MORE	
AL	BIRMINGHAM	76	61	83	50	68	3	0.37	-0.30	0.20	12.38	226	49.51	115	-99	-99	0	0	3	0
	HUNTSVILLE	74	58	81	47	66	3	0.31	-0.43	0.27	7.30	124	38.42	86	97	76	0	0	4	0
	MOBILE	81	66	86	58	74	5	2.09	1.44	1.37	16.14	215	53.46	98	97	70	0	0	3	2
	MONTGOMERY	81	64	87	57	73	6	0.62	0.07	0.57	4.45	82	27.95	64	10	74	0	0	5	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	44	33	53	26	39	2	0.58	0.08	0.50	6.12	156	13.49	105	88	73	0	2	4	1
	BARROW	27	22	32	16	25	7	0.11	0.03	0.10	2.18	248	4.21	115	83	75	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	39	27	45	25	33	5	0.18	-0.01	0.09	1.55	103	12.24	146	90	76	0	7	3	0
	JUNEAU	47	38	50	25	43	-1	1.47	-0.51	0.89	9.96	86	41.70	97	95	85	0	2	6	1
	KODIAK	51	37	52	31	44	3	3.02	1.06	1.55	8.65	73	55.87	99	89	71	0	3	4	2
	NOME	41	35	48	27	38	7	0.40	0.05	0.15	3.67	113	11.38	85	91	77	0	3	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	69	34	73	23	51	2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	4.73	159	9.55	53	75	19	0	3	0	0
	PHOENIX	94	69	96	67	82	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.54	50	1.91	31	35	22	6	0	0	0
	TUCSON	90	61	93	59	76	3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.69	83	6.47	66	41	25	3	0	0	0
	YUMA	96	69	98	66	83	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.02	6	0.19	8	39	30	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	67	52	82	38	59	-6	0.52	-0.31	0.40	1.65	31	35.77	107	96	61	0	0	5	0
	LITTLE ROCK	67	54	78	43	61	-4	2.04	1.17	1.40	5.39	99	34.58	91	92	52	0	0	4	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	85	59	94	53	72	3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	1.59	33	53	38	2	0	0	0
	FRESNO	85	58	92	54	71	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.10	22	2.83	34	74	49	2	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	59	76	58	64	-4	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.09	28	1.77	18	94	77	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	87	53	97	43	70	5	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.11	10	10.97	47	48	22	1	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	84	51	91	45	67	1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	8.37	66	86	27	1	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	62	74	60	66	-2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.32	114	1.90	24	86	74	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	54	84	50	63	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	5.96	43	92	73	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	85	50	93	46	68	2	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	4.63	48	73	45	2	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	67	26	73	19	47	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.59	135	3.78	62	75	26	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	67	39	79	29	53	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.73	112	6.52	41	77	25	0	1	0	0
	DENVER INTL	69	38	81	28	53	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.71	49	6.56	54	66	20	0	2	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	72	40	77	31	56	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.98	221	6.01	83	51	26	0	1	0	0
	PUEBLO	74	38	85	28	56	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.89	84	3.38	31	76	44	0	2	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	61	50	64	40	56	0	2.23	1.46	1.60	8.94	175	33.35	95	87	67	0	0	3	2
	HARTFORD	59	46	62	32	52	-1	2.41	1.56	1.19	5.78	99	31.10	86	92	66	0	1	3	2
DC	WASHINGTON	67	56	72	45	61	0	1.41	0.68	0.79	3.51	66	21.95	70	94	70	0	0	4	2
DE	WILMINGTON	64	52	67	39	58	1	3.04	2.34	1.81	6.51	118	27.76	80	95	67	0	0	5	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	87	71	89	70	79	4	0.81	-0.26	0.55	4.77	54	46.47	112	99	63	0	0	5	1
	JACKSONVILLE	85	70	88	68	78	7	1.89	0.91	0.96	11.27	111	46.04	101	97	67	0	0	4	2
	KEY WEST	88	79	89	77	84	3	0.16	-0.86	0.07	9.78	130	35.02	110	93	73	0	0	4	0
	MIAMI	89	77	91	74	83	4	0.04	-1.43	0.03	6.70	59	55.66	112	93	66	4	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	90	72	93	70	81	5	2.61	1.96	2.58	7.37	102	50.35	119	99	63	3	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	83	70	87	63	77	6	1.95	1.05	1.31	15.47	202	50.92	95	94	71	0	0	4	2
	TALLAHASSEE	86	70	89	67	78	7	0.12	-0.57	0.10	9.40	146	43.53	81	95	67	0	0	3	0
	TAMPA	89	73	91	71	81	4	0.76	0.17	0.54	8.27	104	43.95	110	96	60	3	0	2	1
	WEST PALM	89	74	90	72	82	3	0.84	-0.36	0.50	3.65	34	53.21	107	95	61	3	0	2	1
GA	ATHENS	74	60	84	53	67	4	0.26	-0.48	0.18	7.78	155	33.10	86	94	76	0	0	3	0
	ATLANTA	74	60	84	55	67	3	0.77	0.11	0.73	7.57	137	32.34	80	95	75	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	77	61	85	54	69	4	1.20	0.48	0.47	7.97	159	30.88	83	97	81	0	0	6	0
	COLUMBUS	79	64	86	60	72	5	0.24	-0.22	0.24	4.61	114	32.91	85	96	66	0	0	1	0
	MACON	77	63	86	58	70	5	1.43	0.93	1.43	6.14	142	29.67	81	94	73	0	0	1	1
	SAVANNAH	80	66	87	61	73	4	2.64	1.94	2.23	7.57	115	36.65	86	96	84	0	0	7	1
HI	HILO	84	68	87	65	76	0	1.60	-0.22	0.55	12.77	101	118.6	126	88	76	0	0	7	2
	HONOLULU	86	74	87	71	80	-1	0.01	-0.46	0.01	0.11	7	9.73	82	72	64	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	86	69	87	63	77	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	9.71	76	84	75	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	83	74	84	69	79	0	0.07	-0.84	0.04	1.26	28	26.04	94	77	67	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	65	38	74	31	52	-3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.39	38	3.76	42	50	29	0	1	0	0
	LEWISTON	64	38	71	31	51	-3	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.65	57	8.31	84	70	49	0	3	1	0
	POCATELLO	64	28	74	18	46	-4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.22	95	5.73	59	70	34	0	4	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	43	73	30	54	0	0.10	-0.46	0.10	2.82	64	31.06	106	89	49	0	1	1	0
	MOLINE	68	43	78	36	55	0	0.02	-0.58	0.02	2.06	47	30.95	98	85	50	0	0	1	0
	PEORIA	67	42	77	31	55	-1	0.04	-0.57	0.04	1.48	34	30.11	103	93	44	0	1	1	0
	ROCKFORD	66	43	75	31	54	1	0.01	-0.55	0.01	4.10	89	30.85	101	83	46	0	1	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	68	41	77	30	54	-4	0.07	-0.48	0.07	2.05	52	35.67	124	95	48	0	2	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	65	49	70	34	57	-2	0.28	-0.27	0.20	6.46	157	37.94	109	93	63	0	0	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	64	39	74	28	52	-2	0.05	-0.51	0.04	3.07	78	28.23	96	95	43	0	2	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	65	46	76	34	56	-1	0.01	-0.55	0.01	4.39	110	31.87	98	91	56	0	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	66	42	75	32	54	0	0.26	-0.46	0.25	2.19	42	24.49	78	88	47	0	1	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	67	41	77	32	54	-3	0.06	-0.60	0.06	2.91	59	34.59	110	91	42	0	1	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	65	40	74	29	53	-1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	6.90	162	34.96	123	92	42	0	1	0	0
	DES MOINES	67	42	75	32	55	0	0.04	-0.54	0.04	3.51	81	24.48	82	82	44	0	1	1	0
	DUBUQUE	62	42	73	29	52	-1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	5.94	127	39.60	132	84	58	0	1	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	69	41	77	25	55	2	0.09	-0.35	0.05	2.83	85	23.82	104	88	46	0	2	2	0
	WATERLOO	68	41	77	29	54	2	0.09	-0.45	0.07	2.62	65	29.12	102	93	55	0	1	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	68	45	73	32	57	-1	0.19	-0.22	0.16	4.68	139	16.40	65	80	51	0	1	3	0
	DODGE CITY	67	45	72	32	56	-3	0.01	-0.32	0.01	1.97	83	12.87	65	95	55	0	1	1	0
	GOODLAND	70	42	85	31	56	2	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.52	97	8.56	48	78	57	0	1	1	0
	TOPEKA	69	43	74	33	56	-3	0.09	-0.59	0.08	4.23	83	24.72	82	97	56	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 12, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	65	46	71	33	56	-5	0.02	-0.54	0.02	6.18	150	29.11	112	88	58	0	0	1	0
KY JACKSON	66	53	77	39	60	1	2.38	1.70	1.32	6.00	116	40.83	104	96	73	0	0	5	2
KY LEXINGTON	66	51	76	37	58	0	3.67	3.08	2.29	9.40	218	37.67	102	92	75	0	0	4	3
KY LOUISVILLE	67	52	77	39	60	0	1.90	1.32	1.64	10.98	259	42.36	120	93	68	0	0	3	1
LA PADUCAH	66	50	71	35	58	-2	1.38	0.63	1.02	8.28	162	42.75	111	97	62	0	0	5	1
LA BATON ROUGE	79	65	83	56	72	2	1.10	0.29	1.06	10.62	163	44.21	87	93	68	0	0	4	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	78	64	83	56	71	0	3.92	3.05	3.04	11.87	151	56.27	123	95	70	0	0	4	1
LA NEW ORLEANS	80	69	84	62	75	3	1.48	0.87	1.12	18.65	271	46.94	90	93	75	0	0	2	1
LA SHREVEPORT	72	57	81	47	65	-4	2.37	1.40	1.40	5.74	113	28.98	73	90	65	0	0	3	2
ME CARIBOU	51	34	61	25	43	-1	0.61	-0.03	0.25	5.15	113	29.27	99	95	62	0	3	4	0
ME PORTLAND	56	43	60	31	50	1	0.48	-0.46	0.47	4.55	88	31.42	92	88	63	0	2	2	0
MD BALTIMORE	65	53	70	39	59	2	1.98	1.26	1.01	5.15	94	26.54	78	95	73	0	0	3	2
MA BOSTON	58	50	60	40	54	-2	0.69	-0.12	0.36	4.14	81	28.22	86	82	64	0	0	3	0
MA WORCESTER	54	45	58	36	50	-1	1.59	0.57	0.79	5.93	94	33.63	88	89	65	0	0	3	1
MI ALPENA	56	33	67	24	45	-2	0.50	-0.02	0.35	2.91	76	22.48	97	96	57	0	3	3	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	63	40	71	30	52	0	0.30	-0.31	0.30	2.11	38	24.20	82	94	53	0	2	1	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	58	32	70	21	45	-3	0.32	-0.18	0.30	3.20	77	20.07	86	95	61	0	5	3	0
MI LANSING	65	36	73	28	50	-1	0.19	-0.30	0.15	1.47	33	19.38	76	92	49	0	2	2	0
MI MUSKEGON	63	41	73	30	52	1	0.32	-0.26	0.31	2.93	62	23.32	92	87	57	0	1	2	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	61	38	73	28	49	-2	0.46	-0.20	0.39	2.36	48	26.07	98	94	49	0	2	3	0
MN DULUTH	52	34	69	25	43	-3	0.75	0.20	0.67	6.29	118	29.33	110	89	70	0	4	5	1
MN INT'L FALLS	50	33	67	22	42	-2	0.11	-0.34	0.09	1.87	47	22.35	107	91	62	0	3	2	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	63	40	75	31	52	1	0.86	0.42	0.36	7.91	222	38.02	151	87	55	0	1	4	0
MN ROCHESTER	63	37	74	28	50	1	0.75	0.28	0.61	5.11	125	31.60	116	90	53	0	3	2	1
MN ST. CLOUD	60	36	75	28	48	0	0.27	-0.23	0.12	9.48	242	32.19	136	92	51	0	4	4	0
MS JACKSON	75	61	83	50	68	2	0.25	-0.44	0.22	12.12	263	53.32	122	96	74	0	0	2	0
MS MERIDIAN	77	62	84	50	70	4	0.38	-0.30	0.33	13.48	266	39.95	86	96	81	0	0	4	0
MS TUPELO	73	56	80	42	65	1	2.41	1.69	2.11	15.89	330	53.85	126	98	74	0	0	5	1
MO COLUMBIA	66	42	73	34	54	-4	0.15	-0.54	0.14	4.01	83	37.74	116	93	54	0	0	2	0
MO KANSAS CITY	69	43	75	31	56	-3	0.03	-0.78	0.03	2.79	44	22.44	69	92	48	0	1	1	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	68	49	77	36	58	-2	0.11	-0.47	0.11	4.90	119	35.49	116	83	52	0	0	1	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	67	46	75	33	56	-4	0.12	-0.62	0.11	0.94	15	30.31	85	86	50	0	0	2	0
MT BILLINGS	62	38	76	30	50	0	0.36	0.06	0.28	2.07	106	8.72	69	73	31	0	1	2	0
MT BUTTE	56	22	66	16	39	-4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.21	84	10.42	93	82	20	0	7	0	0
MT GLASGOW	60	30	74	20	45	-3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.18	89	11.99	119	80	44	0	4	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	60	29	71	16	45	-3	0.05	-0.15	0.03	1.79	108	14.11	108	82	24	0	5	2	0
MT HAVRE	59	33	70	24	46	-1	0.02	-0.12	0.02	1.45	109	13.25	130	79	61	0	4	1	0
MT KALISPELL	56	23	67	14	40	-4	0.05	-0.14	0.05	1.30	82	10.48	77	88	56	0	6	1	0
MT MISSOULA	61	29	69	22	45	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.54	38	9.13	81	73	44	0	4	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	68	41	72	29	54	0	0.01	-0.31	0.01	3.94	126	15.91	69	87	54	0	2	1	0
NE LINCOLN	68	41	74	29	55	-1	0.03	-0.41	0.02	4.70	122	24.59	99	87	52	0	1	2	0
NE NORFOLK	67	39	76	25	53	-1	0.16	-0.21	0.12	2.58	85	18.01	76	90	49	0	2	3	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	66	37	73	24	52	0	0.34	0.06	0.28	2.28	122	9.73	55	91	47	0	2	3	0
NE OMAHA	69	45	75	34	57	1	0.04	-0.46	0.04	3.57	84	25.37	96	83	50	0	0	1	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	68	33	81	20	51	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.09	64	6.85	47	80	36	0	3	0	0
NE VALENTINE	65	31	78	20	48	-3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.29	58	10.64	60	93	49	0	4	0	0
NV ELY	67	28	72	20	48	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.69	50	3.09	37	66	30	0	6	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	86	63	92	57	75	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.36	90	0.98	27	27	20	2	0	0	0
NV RENO	75	39	83	33	57	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.05	8	3.77	68	52	25	0	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	72	25	80	15	49	-2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.37	48	4.26	68	46	23	0	6	0	0
NH CONCORD	56	40	60	24	48	-1	0.88	0.14	0.44	4.75	103	28.94	100	97	62	0	3	3	0
NJ NEWARK	63	52	65	44	58	0	4.14	3.47	2.80	7.90	145	32.61	88	87	70	0	0	4	2
NM ALBUQUERQUE	73	48	80	42	61	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.53	101	5.02	64	58	24	0	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	59	45	63	32	52	1	1.39	0.70	0.71	4.88	104	29.24	97	94	61	0	1	4	2
NY BINGHAMTON	55	42	60	31	49	-1	0.72	0.05	0.48	5.78	117	33.26	109	94	79	0	1	4	0
NY BUFFALO	62	44	70	36	53	1	0.10	-0.57	0.10	3.14	60	29.14	94	93	53	0	0	1	0
NY ROCHESTER	62	44	71	34	53	1	0.05	-0.52	0.05	2.97	64	25.64	95	88	62	0	0	1	0
NY SYRACUSE	62	44	71	33	53	1	0.36	-0.34	0.17	4.96	88	31.23	99	90	58	0	0	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	69	55	79	49	62	5	0.11	-0.55	0.08	5.60	111	29.49	78	96	74	0	0	3	0
NC CHARLOTTE	71	57	82	52	64	1	2.96	2.15	2.17	6.50	119	28.59	82	95	66	0	0	6	2
NC GREENSBORO	68	58	80	52	63	3	2.75	1.99	2.03	6.51	110	27.10	76	94	74	0	0	5	1
NC HATTERAS	76	69	79	64	73	6	2.17	1.01	1.57	9.30	116	44.31	98	98	80	0	0	3	2
NC RALEIGH	71	59	78	52	65	3	5.87	5.15	5.32	9.37	161	34.62	98	92	73	0	0	4	1
NC WILMINGTON	78	63	82	55	71	5	0.91	0.15	0.63	4.86	57	39.28	81	97	68	0	0	3	1
ND BISMARCK	58	30	76	25	44	-4	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.99	45	10.48	70	80	50	0	5	1	0
ND DICKINSON	58	31	78	24	45	-3	0.04	-0.28	0.04	0.73	32	10.67	72	79	28	0	6	1	0
ND FARGO	56	35	71	27	45	-3	0.04	-0.40	0.03	2.66	86	22.41	121	90	60	0	3	2	0
ND GRAND FORKS	52	33	61	24	42	-5	0.40	0.01	0.16	1.36	50	19.04	111	94	52	0	4	3	0
ND JAMESTOWN	54	30	67	23	42	-6	0.16	-0.17	0.16	2.11	87	13.19	79	93	48	0	5	1	0
ND WILLISTON	56	29	73	22	43	-3	0.01	-0.19	0.01	0.99	55	13.32	106	91	56	0	6	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	61	42	65	30	52	-1	0.06	-0.50	0.06	4.70	102	31.75	102	94	62	0	1	1	0
OH CINCINNATI	63	49	72	37	56	-2	0.62	0.01	0.62	6.06	151	35.24	103	86	67	0	0	1	1
OH CLEVELAND	64	44	69	33	54	0	0.06	-0.53	0.06	3.62	72	27.62	90	94	56	0	0	1	0
OH COLUMBUS	64	47	71	34	56	-1	0.22	-0.25	0.20	5.32	136	32.76	106	86	57	0	0	3	0
OH DAYTON	64	44	74	32	54	-1	0.04	-0.52	0.03	6.32	169	30.91	98	87	51	0	1	2	0
OH MANSFIELD	62	42	68	28	52	-1	0.00	-0.53	0.00	2.87	64	27.78	80	92	50	0	1	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 12, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	67	40	72	29	53	-1	0.04	-0.46	0.03	2.83	74	22.88	87	94	47	0	2	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	61	41	66	29	51	-1	0.12	-0.43	0.12	2.97	58	32.86	107	94	61	0	2	1	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	65	49	73	39	57	-7	1.50	0.61	1.25	4.59	79	28.59	95	93	56	0	0	3	1
OR TULSA	67	50	73	33	58	-7	0.29	-0.65	0.24	1.54	23	25.06	73	95	65	0	0	2	0
OR ASTORIA	63	42	72	35	53	-1	0.04	-0.97	0.01	1.88	42	37.53	88	94	63	0	0	4	0
OR BURNS	65	18	72	12	42	-4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.10	13	3.71	48	56	27	0	7	0	0
OR EUGENE	68	36	73	29	52	-2	0.01	-0.49	0.01	1.23	51	20.64	65	91	67	0	3	1	0
OR MEDFORD	74	36	81	31	55	-2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.70	60	7.40	64	84	32	0	2	0	0
OR PENDLETON	65	36	72	27	50	-4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.33	35	6.42	72	62	41	0	3	0	0
OR PORTLAND	67	44	76	39	56	0	0.02	-0.50	0.02	2.16	83	21.33	90	87	64	0	0	1	0
PA SALEM	68	38	77	32	53	-1	0.09	-0.43	0.09	1.43	61	23.00	92	90	59	0	2	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	61	47	64	35	54	1	3.05	2.32	2.41	7.37	125	29.81	82	93	73	0	0	4	2
PA ERIE	61	47	66	38	54	-1	0.06	-0.82	0.06	8.43	129	35.27	107	86	62	0	0	1	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	61	50	63	39	55	-1	2.82	2.18	1.47	6.57	136	28.95	90	99	76	0	0	4	2
PA PHILADELPHIA	66	55	68	46	60	1	2.83	2.22	1.95	6.62	128	27.70	81	84	71	0	0	5	2
PA PITTSBURGH	60	45	64	34	53	-1	0.35	-0.13	0.23	3.90	92	25.44	83	95	66	0	0	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	60	46	63	34	53	0	2.11	1.43	1.15	7.49	142	30.81	102	91	65	0	0	4	2
PA WILLIAMSPORT	61	47	64	35	54	1	4.05	3.35	2.47	8.77	161	33.19	100	95	72	0	0	4	2
RI PROVIDENCE	60	49	63	39	55	1	0.74	-0.02	0.31	6.06	116	29.18	82	86	64	0	0	3	0
SC BEAUFORT	79	67	85	61	73	4	3.86	3.19	2.29	9.07	135	42.54	100	98	76	0	0	6	3
SC CHARLESTON	80	66	85	61	73	5	6.40	5.68	3.44	12.15	160	47.62	108	96	77	0	0	6	4
SC COLUMBIA	76	61	84	54	69	4	2.33	1.70	1.01	9.69	185	37.75	93	94	71	0	0	6	2
SC GREENVILLE	71	58	81	50	64	2	0.59	-0.27	0.30	7.80	137	32.90	81	97	73	0	0	7	0
SD ABERDEEN	60	29	75	20	45	-4	0.04	-0.34	0.03	1.68	65	14.52	80	89	54	0	4	2	0
SD HURON	63	32	76	26	48	-2	0.07	-0.29	0.05	2.04	80	13.52	72	93	43	0	5	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	62	32	78	23	47	-4	0.24	-0.06	0.18	3.02	179	10.20	69	85	38	0	3	2	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	64	36	77	27	50	-1	0.29	-0.14	0.21	4.53	131	23.11	106	91	53	0	3	2	0
TN BRISTOL	73	54	78	41	63	6	0.45	-0.05	0.26	3.53	85	27.96	83	98	65	0	0	3	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	74	60	81	55	67	5	0.35	-0.33	0.33	7.49	130	36.20	84	91	72	0	0	3	0
TN KNOXVILLE	72	59	79	51	66	5	0.37	-0.19	0.20	6.40	152	43.87	115	97	73	0	0	3	0
TN MEMPHIS	69	56	76	45	63	-3	5.36	4.70	2.84	19.59	422	60.73	147	91	61	0	0	2	2
TN NASHVILLE	70	57	78	43	64	2	2.51	1.92	1.95	10.08	209	47.24	126	92	69	0	0	3	1
TX ABILENE	67	54	80	45	61	-7	1.63	0.93	1.62	3.92	91	23.20	118	91	74	0	0	2	1
TX AMARILLO	66	47	86	35	57	-3	0.04	-0.29	0.02	3.58	141	15.71	89	90	57	0	0	3	0
TX AUSTIN	78	61	86	55	69	-3	2.38	1.47	1.77	5.84	125	24.35	92	88	65	0	0	4	1
TX BEAUMONT	78	64	83	55	71	-1	3.28	2.22	2.06	9.20	110	42.03	89	10	75	0	0	4	2
TX BROWNSVILLE	85	70	88	61	78	2	3.44	2.50	3.42	9.61	131	18.11	79	95	68	0	0	3	1
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	84	66	91	59	75	0	0.00	-0.98	0.00	6.51	92	16.62	62	91	61	1	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	79	63	85	52	71	-2	2.76	2.27	2.53	4.08	133	12.08	78	90	73	0	0	2	1
TX EL PASO	78	53	88	47	65	-2	0.14	-0.06	0.14	0.68	33	4.93	62	76	38	0	0	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	70	58	82	52	64	-5	1.11	0.15	0.81	3.03	71	35.00	128	87	66	0	0	2	1
TX GALVESTON	78	68	85	60	73	-2	4.77	3.98	3.21	16.18	215	50.65	145	93	72	0	0	2	2
TX HOUSTON	76	63	84	54	70	-2	1.21	0.22	0.67	9.25	147	36.48	97	96	76	0	0	3	1
TX LUBBOCK	70	50	88	41	60	-3	0.17	-0.25	0.17	1.64	47	12.33	75	88	66	0	0	1	0
TX MIDLAND	72	54	87	45	63	-3	0.17	-0.27	0.12	1.38	42	5.61	44	93	72	0	0	4	0
TX SAN ANGELO	71	55	85	45	63	-4	0.59	-0.04	0.41	4.14	97	10.94	62	92	72	0	0	4	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	78	63	85	54	70	-2	2.36	1.48	1.34	9.60	204	36.62	140	95	63	0	0	4	2
TX VICTORIA	81	64	89	58	72	-2	0.29	-0.74	0.29	4.57	64	24.91	76	97	75	0	0	1	0
TX WACO	72	61	85	53	67	-3	4.22	3.35	2.62	8.00	173	23.95	92	84	71	0	0	5	2
TX WICHITA FALLS	67	54	80	45	61	-6	2.98	2.23	2.96	5.57	118	24.64	103	94	69	0	0	3	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	66	40	74	32	53	-2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	1.59	78	8.88	68	67	25	0	1	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	59	43	66	30	51	2	0.28	-0.40	0.28	6.78	129	29.83	103	86	47	0	1	1	0
VA LYNCHBURG	67	54	78	46	61	3	1.00	0.23	0.80	3.57	65	24.00	68	89	69	0	0	3	1
VA NORFOLK	73	65	77	57	69	6	3.68	2.90	3.44	10.37	183	38.94	103	85	68	0	0	4	1
VA RICHMOND	70	56	74	44	63	3	1.94	1.12	1.16	4.82	85	25.90	72	92	71	0	0	3	2
VA ROANOKE	67	54	77	46	60	2	0.69	-0.01	0.42	4.25	80	22.10	64	89	68	0	0	3	0
VA WASH/DULLES	64	50	70	36	57	0	1.38	0.64	0.89	4.25	80	26.72	80	97	72	0	0	2	1
WA OLYMPIA	62	36	65	28	49	-2	0.05	-0.69	0.02	0.79	24	29.96	94	97	78	0	4	3	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	59	36	69	31	48	-3	0.10	-1.81	0.05	4.30	56	60.91	92	96	76	0	3	5	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	44	64	38	52	-2	0.06	-0.51	0.03	0.84	32	22.14	95	94	74	0	0	3	0
WA SPOKANE	59	31	66	19	45	-4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.74	68	8.92	78	74	32	0	4	0	0
WA YAKIMA	65	30	74	23	48	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.19	35	3.88	71	78	40	0	4	0	0
WV BECKLEY	64	49	69	37	57	2	0.52	-0.07	0.29	3.46	77	29.48	86	97	79	0	0	4	0
WV CHARLESTON	67	52	74	39	60	3	2.08	1.52	1.27	5.93	129	34.25	96	10	70	0	0	4	1
WV ELKINS	64	46	70	34	55	3	1.39	0.77	0.51	5.06	99	40.41	107	10	64	0	0	7	1
WV HUNTINGTON	66	52	74	39	59	2	1.99	1.41	1.27	6.69	169	37.31	110	95	68	0	0	5	2
WI EAU CLAIRE	63	37	74	29	50	0	0.62	0.13	0.41	10.07	211	37.99	136	93	44	0	3	5	0
WI GREEN BAY	60	36	73	26	48	-2	0.44	-0.02	0.20	4.54	112	25.41	105	96	54	0	2	4	0
WI LA CROSSE	63	41	73	34	52	-1	0.49	0.02	0.24	6.41	146	29.10	104	89	44	0	0	4	0
WI MADISON	61	39	73	32	50	-1	0.03	-0.44	0.03	4.11	102	23.76	86	85	60	0	1	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	61	43	72	35	52	-1	0.08	-0.45	0.06	3.73	85	24.35	85	79	52	0	0	2	0
WI CASPER	61	27	73	18	44	-4	0.01	-0.25	0.01	1.49	99	6.39	58	79	39	0	7	1	0
WI CHEYENNE	61	33	73	24	47	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.93	107	8.39	60	74	32	0	4	0	0
WI LANDER	61	34	72	26	48	-1	0.01	-0.29	0.01	1.46	83	6.79	61	65	38	0	2	1	0
WI SHERIDAN	60	29	74	22	44	-3	0.33	0.00	0.29	2.52	122	10.27	82	86	49	0	5	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

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

National Agricultural Summary

October 7 - 13, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Muddy fields and additional rain delayed fall harvest and winter grain seeding in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and scattered parts of the Southeast. Along the Atlantic Coastal Plain and southern High Plains, the precipitation eased soil moisture shortages and provided much-needed moisture for forage growth and germinating winter grains. In the

Mississippi Delta, soils were saturated and the additional precipitation only extended harvest delays. In the Corn Belt, central and northern Great Plains, and Pacific Coast States, dry weather supported harvest and winter grain seeding. However, many areas of the Great Plains remained unfavorably dry for germinating and establishing hard red winter wheat.

Corn: Ninety-six percent was mature, 1 percentage point more than last year on this date but equal to the 5-year average. Harvest was 37 percent complete, slightly more than last year's 35 percent but well behind the 45-percent average for this date. Nearly all fields were mature in the southern and western Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. Late-planted fields quickly ripened in the eastern Corn Belt, especially in Ohio. Harvest gained momentum throughout the Corn Belt, but progress fell several days behind the 5-year average in Iowa and Minnesota, where most producers were focusing on the soybean harvest. In Illinois, harvest was 50 percent complete at the end of the week. Elsewhere, harvest was active in North Carolina most of the week and rapidly accelerated in Colorado. Harvest was well ahead of normal in Missouri and Pennsylvania.

Soybeans: Ninety-six percent of the acreage was dropping leaves, matching last year's pace and the 5-year average. Harvest progress, at 53 percent, was slightly behind last year's 55 percent and lagged well behind the 63-percent average for this date. Warm weather promoted ripening in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, especially in North Carolina, where nearly one-fifth of the acreage began shedding leaves during the week. In Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Tennessee, double-cropped and other late-planted fields neared maturity. In the Corn Belt, all but a few isolated fields were shedding leaves, and dry weather supported a rapid harvest pace. Iowa producers harvested more than one-third of their crop, while Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio growers harvested more than one-fourth of their acreage. Harvest also progressed without delay in the central and northern Great Plains.

Cotton: Ninety-four percent of the acreage had open bolls, and 30 percent was harvested. Fields with open bolls slightly exceeded last year's pace and the 5-year average of 93 percent. Harvest progress lagged behind last year's 37-percent pace and the 5-year average of 41 percent. Late-ripening fields quickly approached maturity in the southern Great Plains, despite cooler-than-normal temperatures. In Oklahoma, fields with open bolls advanced 15 percentage points. Muddy fields and additional rain kept picking at a near standstill in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley. Progress was far behind normal in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Rain also interrupted harvest in the Southeast, but lengthy delays were more isolated. Picking remained ahead of normal along the Atlantic Coastal Plain and in the Southwest.

Winter wheat: Seeding advanced to 74 percent complete, compared with 79 percent on this date last year and the 5-year average of 70 percent. Fifty-two percent of the acreage was

emerged, slightly less than last year's 54 percent progress but well ahead of the 43-percent average for this date. Rain interrupted seed bed preparation and sowing in parts of the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Atlantic Coastal Plain, while dry weather supported planting in the Corn Belt and central and northern Great Plains. Illinois and Ohio producers planted about one-third of their soft red winter wheat during the week. Producers in Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri seeded between one-fifth and one-fourth of their acreage. Fields quickly emerged in the Great Plains and Corn Belt, even though moisture shortages hampered seed germination in many areas.

Rice: Harvest progressed to 88 percent complete, behind last year's 92 percent and the 5-year average of 91 percent. Rain curtailed harvest progress in the lower Mississippi Valley, especially in Mississippi. Along the western Gulf Coast, the first crop harvest was virtually complete, but rain delayed harvest of the ratoon crop. Elsewhere, warm, dry weather aided harvest in California.

Sorghum: Eighty-five percent was mature, 7 percentage points behind last year and the average for this date. Harvest, at 53 percent complete, also lagged behind last year and the average of 67 and 61 percent, respectively. Near-normal temperatures supported ripening on the central and southern Great Plains, where about one-fifth of the Colorado and New Mexico fields reached maturity during the week. Rain limited harvest progress in the lower Mississippi Valley, while dry weather aided progress in the central and southern Corn Belt. In the central and northern Great Plains, slow ripening limited harvest progress.

Other Crops: The peanut harvest, at 47 percent complete, lagged 10 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest quickly advanced in the Southeast, where rain delays were mostly brief. Cool, wet weather hampered ripening and harvest in the southern Great Plains.

Fifty-nine percent of the sugar beet crop was harvested in the four major sugar beet-producing States. Progress trailed last year's 62-percent pace, but exceeded the 5-year average of 56 percent. Digging rapidly progressed in the northern Red River Valley, where cold, nighttime temperatures and cool, daytime temperatures favored piling. Harvest gained momentum in Idaho and Michigan, but progress remained behind normal.

The sunflower harvest advanced to 23 percent, but progress lagged behind last year and the 5-year average of 32 and 34 percent, respectively. Harvest accelerated, but remained far behind normal in Kansas and well behind normal in North Dakota.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 13, 2002

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	58	89	75
IL	99	92	99	98
IN	97	92	100	100
IA	99	98	94	99
KS	97	90	97	97
KY	95	86	96	90
LA	88	74	92	95
MI	100	98	94	96
MN	99	99	99	99
MS	96	90	97	95
MO	90	77	85	93
NE	98	95	99	100
NC	58	40	66	57
ND	100	100	100	100
OH	99	97	100	99
SD	100	98	100	100
TN	88	76	83	85
WI	97	93	89	97
18 Sts	96	91	96	96

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Corn Percent Mature				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	95	91	95	96
IL	98	95	100	98
IN	92	85	98	98
IA	100	99	97	99
KS	99	98	99	99
KY	100	99	100	99
MI	95	89	83	85
MN	97	95	95	98
MO	100	99	100	100
NE	97	92	95	98
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	97	91	100	99
OH	87	71	89	89
PA	87	84	84	72
SD	97	91	96	96
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	100	98	100	99
WI	89	81	67	87
18 Sts	96	92	95	96

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CO	68	48	82	72
IL	99	94	94	93
KS	81	74	93	95
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	97	92	93	95
NE	96	90	94	95
NM	56	35	62	56
OK	85	80	82	83
SD	87	74	95	94
TX	88	85	93	92
11 Sts	85	79	92	92

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	93	100	97
CO	26	17	36	20
IL	60	39	71	49
KS	39	36	61	55
LA	95	92	100	100
MO	74	69	64	63
NE	42	31	33	43
NM	8	2	14	11
OK	65	62	59	40
SD	28	20	63	44
TX	72	70	82	78
11 Sts	53	50	67	61

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	29	24	46	36
IL	65	35	63	66
IN	58	30	53	65
IA	63	26	53	75
KS	54	34	54	55
KY	27	18	35	38
LA	46	45	70	78
MI	55	32	24	37
MN	48	33	75	85
MS	55	50	72	71
MO	48	27	28	44
NE	54	33	60	67
NC	8	3	9	9
ND	68	55	84	80
OH	59	33	64	64
SD	46	35	62	64
TN	23	20	21	29
WI	36	19	28	51
18 Sts	53	31	55	63

These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	21	7	31	31
IL	50	35	54	54
IN	31	21	37	39
IA	21	13	13	38
KS	81	74	78	75
KY	87	78	89	83
MI	27	11	18	21
MN	17	9	12	37
MO	85	81	71	71
NE	30	24	27	43
NC	73	55	92	86
ND	19	11	20	28
OH	22	15	17	24
PA	53	46	44	27
SD	25	16	28	29
TN	94	92	91	94
TX	91	83	95	93
WI	14	8	9	21
18 Sts	37	28	35	45

These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's corn acreage.

Sugar Beets Percent Harvested				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	17	9	29	27
MI	13	6	30	28
MN	76	45	76	69
ND	92	53	83	72
4 Sts	59	34	62	56

These 4 States planted 81% of last year's sugar beet acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 13, 2002

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	10	7	14	14
CA	10	5	10	7
CO	96	90	97	96
ID	88	64	73	76
IL	65	28	51	45
IN	49	27	41	48
KS	80	67	91	78
MI	74	51	56	64
MO	41	20	33	36
MT	94	82	94	84
NE	96	91	97	97
NC	15	12	23	19
OH	72	40	64	63
OK	78	73	87	67
OR	28	22	55	53
SD	92	84	91	91
TX	69	61	76	64
WA	92	90	91	91
18 Sts	74	64	79	70

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	97	95	93	93
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	98	97	100	98
CA	95	90	94	95
GA	94	91	91	88
LA	99	98	100	100
MS	97	96	100	98
MO	98	97	98	100
NC	97	95	93	93
OK	95	80	85	89
SC	84	79	91	91
TN	99	97	96	98
TX	90	84	89	90
VA	97	92	84	87
14 Sts	94	90	93	93

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	56	41	68	66
FL	70	55	78	76
GA	54	40	69	65
NC	47	*25	46	37
OK	49	31	42	38
TX	17	10	26	32
VA	62	40	72	71
7 Sts	47	33	57	55

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

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	88	82	97	93
CA	80	70	73	72
LA	98	96	99	99
MS	82	80	93	93
MO	74	65	73	80
TX	100	100	100	99
6 Sts	88	83	92	91

These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	4	1	3	3
CA	5	1	1	2
CO	74	53	78	79
ID	38	22	31	35
IL	22	4	18	11
IN	23	5	13	16
KS	55	37	67	47
MI	33	17	20	31
MO	17	6	17	14
MT	70	51	50	50
NE	82	72	81	82
NC	10	3	9	5
OH	32	9	11	19
OK	61	47	61	34
OR	8	4	33	28
SD	67	47	66	70
TX	50	38	47	36
WA	72	65	75	76
18 Sts	52	38	54	43

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	29	21	27	41
AZ	30	25	28	27
AR	26	18	50	53
CA	25	5	14	13
GA	30	20	26	26
LA	45	43	75	79
MS	30	28	49	66
MO	39	29	54	57
NC	25	16	18	17
OK	25	21	22	32
SC	25	18	26	28
TN	26	20	57	58
TX	30	27	33	37
VA	39	27	27	22
14 Sts	30	24	37	41

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Oct 13 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	22	15	28	12
KS	31	21	52	52
ND	14	7	23	27
SD	34	17	37	42
4 Sts	23	13	32	34

These 4 States harvested 89% of last year's sunflower acreage.

NA - Not Available
* - Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 13, 2002

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending October 13, 2002											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	12	43	39	4	NH	1	20	47	32	0
AZ	38	41	17	4	0	NJ	0	0	67	33	0
AR	5	20	46	26	3	NM	29	36	27	7	1
CA	75	20	5	0	0	NY	7	19	45	28	1
CO	53	20	20	7	0	NC	9	29	35	25	2
CT	0	14	36	50	0	ND	30	28	28	13	1
DE	3	15	37	43	2	OH	22	28	36	13	1
FL	0	5	30	65	0	OK	6	12	40	36	6
GA	6	18	43	29	4	OR	40	27	22	11	0
ID	8	31	50	11	0	PA	24	22	35	17	2
IL	12	23	38	24	3	RI	0	19	79	2	0
IN	25	30	30	15	0	SC	4	12	42	41	1
IA	12	27	32	25	4	SD	32	25	26	14	3
KS	35	28	25	11	1	TN	6	15	33	41	5
KY	3	9	35	41	12	TX	12	22	36	24	6
LA	2	11	46	36	5	UT	31	35	24	10	0
ME	17	19	58	6	0	VT	20	22	37	17	4
MD	11	22	39	24	4	VA	18	31	31	19	1
MA	4	18	67	11	0	WA	11	44	31	14	0
MI	6	22	38	33	1	WV	8	23	45	23	1
MN	1	9	32	49	9	WI	1	8	29	55	7
MS	0	5	25	59	11	WY	52	23	19	6	0
MO	35	33	24	8	0	48 Sts	22	22	30	23	3
MT	24	29	31	15	1						
NE	49	32	15	4	0	Prev Wk	22	23	31	21	3
NV	14	32	33	20	1	Prev Yr	11	21	32	32	4

VP - Very Poor

P - Poor

F - Fair

G - Good

EX - Excellent

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based upon the year 2001 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 4.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 61% adequate, 31% surplus. Corn 93% harvested, 92% 2001, 95% average. Soybeans 85% dropping leaves, 81% 2001, 84% avg.; 24% harvested, 16% 2001, 26% avg.; 20% very poor, 32% poor, 26% fair, 22% good, 0% excellent. Pasture, range feed 2% very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Rainy weather continues to delay row crop harvest.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures throughout the state were slightly above average for the week. Cotton harvest was 30% complete, slightly ahead of 2001 rate of 28%, ahead of the 5-yr avg of 27%. Alfalfa harvest remains active, with mostly good conditions reported. Six of 17 reporting stations are above 50% of normal precipitation levels for this time of year.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Soil 1% very short, 22% short, 50% adequate, 27% surplus. Sorghum 100% mature, 100% 2001, 100% 5 yr. avg.; 96% harvested, 100% 2001, 97% 5 yr.-avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Corn 99% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% 5 yr.-avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 26% excellent. Soybeans 86% yellowing, 94% 2001, 83% 5-yr. avg.; 68% shedding, 89% 2001, 75% 5 yr.-avg.; 54% mature, xx% 2001, 50% 5 yr.-avg.; from '96-2000. 29% harvested, 46% 2001, 36% 5 yr.-avg.; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 16% excellent; Cotton 98% opening bolls, 100% 2001, 98% 5 yr.-avg.; 26% harvested, 50% 2001, 53% 5 yr.-avg.; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Rice 100% ripe, 99% 2001, 99% 4-yr avg.; ('97, '98, '00, '01); 88% harvested, 97% 2001, 93% 5-yr. avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 44% good, 25% excellent. Wheat 10% planted, 14% 2001, 14% 5 yr.-avg.; 4% emerged, 3% 2001, 3% 5-yr avg. Other Hay 2% very poor, 14% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent; Pasture, Range feed 5% very poor, 20% poor, 46% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Revisions: No revisions made to previous week. FIELD CROP: All row crops are being harvested. Corn, sorghum harvests are winding down. Cotton harvest continues well behind normal because of wet cotton, wet fields. Harvest continues for apples. Winter wheat, other cool season forages such as ryegrass, clover are being planted. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE, RANGE: Cattle remain in good condition. Cattle are being worked, calves are being weaned, sold. Pastures are being fertilized, some producers are still getting a last hay cutting before winter.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton harvesting was in full swing across much of the San Joaquin Valley. Defoliant applications continued in a few locations, but were generally winding down. A few plantings of Pima cotton were irrigated, treated to control pests. Many cotton growers shredded, disced their fields as soon as harvesting operations were complete. Soil preparation was underway for fall planting of winter forage, grains. Winter wheat planting began in a few locations. Fields of alfalfa hay, sudan grass were cut, dried, baled, stacked. Maturing alfalfa hay fields showed good growth. New alfalfa hay fields were planted. Good emergence was visible in alfalfa fields planted recently. Field, silage corn harvesting continued, but at a reduced pace. Harvested corn fields were disced in preparation for planting of the next crop. Dry beans were harvested; a few remaining mature fields were waiting to be harvested. Sugar beets, sweet potatoes were harvested in several areas. Fields of sugar beets, sweet potatoes planted for later harvest were progressing well. Rice harvesting neared completion in several locations. Fields of rice stubble were either burned or chopped, disced, flooded. Picking of raisin grapes was essentially complete for the season. Trays were picked up in approximately 75% of harvested vineyards, with only 10% of the crop still on open trays. Mechanical harvesting of dried on vine raisins was underway in most districts. Picking, packing of table grapes continued, but at a slower pace due to shipping problems, the normal progress of the season. Varieties picked, packed included Red Globe, Fantasy, Ruby Seedless. Harvesting of wine, juice grapes continued. Stone fruit harvesting was winding

down, with few orchards still producing fruit. Varieties picked, packed included Autumn Flame, Last Chance peaches, Angelo plums. Other tree fruits harvested included Granny Smith apples, Early Foothill pomegranates, Shinko Asian pears, Fuyu persimmons, Pineapple quince. Strawberries were harvested in the Central Coast counties. Vigorous growth continued in strawberry plantings with good bloom underway. Fields were irrigated, treated to control insect pests. Irrigation, weed control activities were underway in many citrus orchards; whitewash, gibb applications were also taking place. Harvesting of Valencia oranges continued in a few locations. Much of the fruit was sent to processing for juice. The Navel orange harvest in the South Valley is approximately two weeks away. Small sizes were being reported. Lemon harvesting continued. Baronne, Sevillano olives were harvested. Olive fruit fly treatments continued. Almond harvesting neared completion, some harvested blocks were being pushed out. Walnut, pistachio harvesting continued. Most growers were reporting a heavy pistachio crop. Irrigation, pest control activities continued in many orchards. Broccoli harvesting was underway in Fresno county, marking the start of the fall vegetable season. Lettuce fields should be ready for harvest within a few days. Fall broccoli, cauliflower plantings continued to thrive. Sweet peas were in bloom. Spinach continued to show steady development. Some growers sprayed their cauliflower, broccoli fields for worms. Bell pepper harvesting was winding down. Melon harvesting continued in a few locations. Pumpkin, gourd harvesting continued. Harvesting of fresh, processing tomatoes, sweet corn, eggplant, cucumbers, peppers continued. The following vegetables were also harvested: cabbage, carrots, daikon, freezer lima beans, lettuce, green onions, squash, garlic, parsley, spinach. An outbreak of Exotic Newcastle Disease in small flocks of backyard birds was reported in Southern state. It has not been detected in commercial flocks. Birds may catch the disease through contact with infected birds or contaminated materials. CDFA has suspended all poultry exhibitions at fairgrounds, bird owners were being asked to stop movement, sales of backyard birds. Predator problems regarding sheep were reported in the Sutter Buttes area. Sheep grazed on stubble in harvested fields. Supplemental feeding of hay continued for cattle on lower elevation rangeland. Fall calving continued. Excellent weather conditions boosted milk production. Beehives were being prepared for overwintering. Hives were also being brought into the State for the winter.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Top soil 26% very short, 28% short, 46% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 63% very short, 26% short, 11% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures across state were just above seasonal norms. Scattered moisture was received at higher elevations, but not more than .5 inches. Dry onion 83% harvested, 89% 2001, 92% avg. Summer potatoes 93% harvested, 97% 2001, 96% avg. Fall potatoes 82% harvested, 96% 2001, 93% avg. Dry beans 99% cut, 98% 2001, 98% avg; 92% harvested 95% 2001, 92% avg.; 17% very poor, 26% poor, 29% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa 93% 3rd cutting, 93% 2001, 93% avg.; 45% 4th cutting, 47% 2001, 51% avg.; 11% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 33% good, 7% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.70. Topsoil 81% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 35% short, 61% adequate, 3% surplus. Barley 24% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent; 54% planted, 52% 2001, 43% avg. Corn 88% harvested for grain, 63% 2001, 63% avg. Soybeans 10% harvested, 15% 2001, 11% avg.; 66% dropping leaves, 83% 2001, 63% avg. Sorghum 59% mature, 70% 2001, 53% avg.; 32% harvested, 8% 2001, 14% avg. Range, Pasture feed 3% very poor, 15% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Other hay 4th 44 cutting%, 67% 2001, 67% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th 79% cutting, 92% 2001, 92% avg.; 5th 24% cutting, 11% 2001, 18% avg. Winter wheat 10% fair, 84% good, 6% excellent; 30% planted, 17% 2001, 13% avg. Apples 85% harvested, 78% 2001, 87% avg. Hay supplies 14% very short, 51% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Rain showers over the weekend put an end to dry weather condition. The precipitation helped to restore topsoil, subsoil moisture. Small grains are expected to establish well with the added moisture.

FLORIDA: Topsoil, subsoil 5% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperature average 2 to 8° above normal in major cities. Daytime highs: 80s, 90s. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s. Rainfall ranged from 0.00 in., several central, southern Peninsula localities to almost 1.50 in. Immokalee, Pensacola. A few central, northern Peninsula localities also recorded over 1.00 in. Peanuts dug 70%, 78% 2001, 76% 5-yr avg. Rains, some Panhandle areas, improved soil moisture conditions. However, most Panhandle, northern Peninsula soil moisture rated short to adequate with a few localities reporting surplus supplies. Central, southern Peninsula soil moisture rated mostly adequate with pockets of short moisture in areas not receiving recent rains. Recent rains reduced cotton quality in Panhandle; heavy showers caused some cotton to fall to ground. High humidity delayed some peanut digging until mid day or later, most Panhandle areas. Sugarcane rated good to excellent; harvesting expected to get underway this week after threat of tropical storms passes. Small grain planting slowly increasing. Rainfall delayed some hay harvesting; peanut hay making gaining momentum, Panhandle. Strawberry planting 40% completed; growers to transplant late maturing varieties this week. Strawberry picking expected to begin early November; increased supplies available for Thanksgiving. Vegetable harvesting slowly increasing, southern Peninsula. Quincy tomato harvesting continues; picking getting underway, southern Peninsula. Okra cutting active, Dade County. Growers marketing very light supplies of watermelons, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, squash. Very little rain most citrus areas, some irrigation, new growth starting to harden up, groves; trees generally in very good condition. Fresh fruit shippers moving Navels, Hamlin, Ambersweet oranges, early tangerines, white, colored grapefruit. Only a few processing plants open at this time. Caretakers cutting cover crops, spraying, fertilizing, herbiciding, cutting out, burning dead trees, replanting new trees. Pasture feed 5% poor, 30% fair, 65% good. Cattle 20% fair, 80% good. Panhandle: planting of small grains for winter forage began; planting held up in many locations due to rainy weather, wet soil condition. North, Big Bend: pasture in mostly fair condition due to drought. Central: breakout of armyworms was short; pasture feeds mostly good with some locations poor due to drought. South: pasture fair to good. Statewide, condition of cattle mostly good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Soil 3% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate, 12% surplus. Cotton 10% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent. Hay 8% very poor, 24% poor, 42% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts 8% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent; 72% dug, 84% 2001, 80% avg. Rye 32% planted 29% 2001, 33% avg. Sorghum 57% harvested for grain, 48% 2001, 60% avg. Soybeans 8% very poor, 19% poor, 47% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Other small grains 21% planted, 20% 2001, 21% avg. Apples 70% harvested, 78% 2001, 77% avg. Pecans 7% very poor, 27% poor, 42% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent; 4% harvested, 2% 2001, 4% avg. Temperatures were well above normal during the week, then cooler on Sunday, Monday. Rainfall was very scattered, with some areas receiving substantial amounts, other areas little or no rain. Rainfall has helped pasture and hay fields. Armyworms continue to be a major problem in soybeans, pastures. Growers were active in planting small grains for grazing, cover crops. Cloudy, rainy weather has delayed peanut, cotton harvesting. Corn harvest was winding down. Cotton defoliation spraying continues. Activities: Apple picking was active, growers were getting their last cutting of hay, baling peanut hay, routine care of livestock, poultry.

HAWAII: The high pressure system in the northern Pacific brought light to moderate trade winds, slightly cooler temperatures to the State during the past week. Heavy irrigation was still necessary to maintain crop progress. East state banana harvest remained active. Papaya orchards benefitted from the light showers, warm, sunny weather. Most vegetable crops continued to make fair to good progress.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 25% very short, 39% short, 36% adequate. Irrigation water supply 18% very poor, 27% poor, 32% fair, 23% good. Potatoes 78% harvested, 85% 2001, 75% avg. Alfalfa hay 85% 4th cutting harvested, 88% 2001, 62% avg. Field Corn 93% harvested for silage, 96% 2001, 90% avg.; 5% harvested for grain, 25% 2001, 18% avg. Onions 99% harvested, 90% 2001, 87% avg. Apples 43% harvested, 76% 2001, 50% avg. Activities: Planting fall grains, fall cultivation, harvesting potatoes, sugarbeets, corn for silage, apples.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 8% very short, 36% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 71% good 2% excellent. Corn, soybeans were harvested at a rapid pace across the state last week. However, there

were some reported delays. Soybean harvest delays were primarily due to lingering morning fog, scattered showers while some corn harvest has been delayed because of high moisture levels. Winter wheat had reached 65% planted, 51% 2001, 45% 5-yr average. Activities: Moving livestock to graze on corn stalks, equipment clean-up, fall tillage, applying manure, other fertilizers to pastures, delivering grain to elevators.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 11% very short, 26% short, 59% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 24% very short, 36% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Most areas received some rain, minimal most central, northern regions. Temperatures cooled down, especially at night. Frost some areas. Temperatures averaged 4° below to 3° above normal. Precipitation averaged 0.00 to 1.60 inches. Excellent week for major field activities in most areas of the state. Soybean harvest made excellent progress. Corn harvest 5 days behind average. Soybean harvest 2 days behind average. Corn, soybean yields highly variable. Lodging of corn plants is a major concern. Soybeans 90% mature, 95% 2001, 96% avg. Pastures have improved, some areas. Pastures 25% very poor, 30% poor, 30% fair, 15% good. Tobacco harvest winding up, southern regions. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Feeding of hay continues. Fall calving active. Activities: Harvesting corn, soybeans, chopping stalks, tilling soils, stripping tobacco, spreading fertilizer, lime, seeding winter wheat, selling grain, preparing equipment, hauling manure, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.4. Topsoil 8% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 16% very short, 27% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Over one-third of the state's soybean acreage was harvested last week. East Central, Southeast districts led the way with 40 and 57% of their acreage harvested, respectively. As farmers complete soybean harvest, corn harvest is gearing up, although there are scattered reports that moisture levels in corn are still a bit high. Moisture levels for field corn dropped 2% to 22% while harvested corn fell 1% to 19%. Statewide, harvesting conditions of corn lodging, corn ear droppage, soybean lodging, soybeans shattering showed little change. Pasture feeds also remain basically unchanged. Corn mature 100%, 2001 97%, 99% avg.; 21% harvested, 2001 13%, 38% avg.; 99% dropping leaves, 2001 94%, 99% avg.; 63% harvested, 53% 2001, avg.; 75%. Pasture feed 12% very poor, 27% poor, 32%, fair, 25% good, 4% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 9% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 32% very short, 42% short, 26% adequate. Wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 42% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum 27% very poor, 31% poor, 30% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Soybean 14% very poor, 30% poor, 38% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent. Sunflower 77% mature, 96% 2001, avg.; 95%; 31% harvested, 52% 2001, avg.; 52%; 21% very poor, 36% poor, 31% fair, 12% good. Alfalfa 4th 78% cutting completed, 92% 2001, 96% avg. Pasture feed 35% very poor, 28% poor, 25% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil 1% very short, 9% short, 64% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 19% short, 59% adequate, 15% surplus. Rainfall Statewide was 2.28 inches. Burley tobacco 13% stripped, same as 2001, 10% for a 5-yr average. Tobacco in barn 4% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 14% excellent. Pasture feed 3% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 12% excellent. Winter Wheat 16% seeded, compared to 25% 2001, 27% for a 5-yr average. Activities: Stripping of tobacco, harvesting soybeans, seeding of fall grains.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.8. Soil 3% short, 29% adequate, 68% surplus. Cotton 5% very poor, 13% poor, 40% fair, 33% good. 9% excellent. Hay 96% 2nd cutting, 95% last week, 99% 2001, 95% avg. Pecans 15% harvested, 4% last week, 12% 2001, 9% avg. Harvesting of rice should be completed soon if weather conditions improve. Soybeans 6% very poor, 23% poor, 48% fair, 23% good; 96% turning color, 89% last week, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Sugarcane 11% very poor, 20% poor, 30% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent; 97% planted, 96% last week, 99% 2001, 98% avg.; 14% harvested, 10% last week, 19% 2001, 14% avg. Sugarcane remained twisted, lodged in many areas. Sweet potatoes 56% harvested, 53% last week, 68% 2001, 65% avg. Winter wheat 11% planted, 10% last week, 15% 2001, 17% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Vegetables 10% very poor, 25% poor, 46% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.80. Topsoil 4% very short, 18% short, 68% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil 21% very short, 47% short, 32% adequate. Barley 69% planted, 63% 2001, 55% avg.; 9% fair, 75% good, 16% excellent. Range, Pasture feed 11% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 24% good, 4% excellent. Corn 76% harvested for grain, 64% 2001, 57% avg. Apples 70% harvested, 80% 2001, 75% avg. Soybeans 78% dropping leaves, 80% 2001, 70% avg.; 19% harvested, 26% 2001, 19% avg. Sorghum 30% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 81% coloring, 100% 2001, 93% avg.; 30% harvested, 49% 2001, 35% avg. Tobacco 5% stripped, 8% 2001, 4% avg. Winter wheat 1% poor, 15% fair, 74% good, 10% excellent; 33% planted, 20% 2001, 19% avg. Other hay 4th 60% cutting, 87% 2001, 81% avg.; 4th 85% cutting, 91% 2001, 84% avg.; 5th 26% cutting, 58% 2001, 35% avg. Hay supplies 23% very short, 39% short, 36% adequate, 2% surplus. Rain showers over the weekend put an end to dry weather condition. The precipitation helped to restore topsoil, subsoil moisture. Small grains are expected to establish well with the added moisture.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 15% very short, 33% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 25% very short, 37% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 7% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 40% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 6% very poor, 13% poor, 27% fair, 41% good, 13% excellent. All Hay 3rd 96% cutting, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 4th 60% cutting, 70% 2001, 60% avg. Hay 6% very poor, 18% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent. Dry beans 95% harvested, 33% 2001, 84% avg. Silage 97% harvested, 93% 2001, 92% avg. Temperatures ranged from normal to 3° below normal State. Average rainfall amounts ranged from 0.10 inch southeast Lower Peninsula to 1.29 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Corn dry down continued at a good rate. Harvest of grain advanced at a rapid pace as moisture levels dropped. Harvest weather near ideal; rain light, did not cause much delay. Corn silage harvest wrapped up. Soybean harvest moved along quickly. Heavy dew mornings did slow progress a little. Sugar beet harvest just getting underway with beets benefitting from latest rains. Alfalfa growth too short for a fourth cutting some areas. Dry bean harvest nearly complete. Winter wheat planting made good progress. Most had enough moisture for a good stand to emerge. Pastures still holding up. Fall tillage made good progress, light rain helped settle dust. Apple harvest continued. Most southwest growers will finish this week. Growers harvesting Red Delicious, Jonagold, Jonathan, Golden Delicious, Empire, Rome for processing southwest; Jonathan, Jonagold, Golden Delicious, and Red Delicious on Ridge; McIntosh, Gala, Honeycrisp, Jonagold, Empire, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious northwest. Grape harvest continued across State. Frost has ended season for most vegetables. Harvest continued on carrots, potatoes, pumpkins, winter squash. Potato harvest about 90% complete.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for field work 3.5. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 74% adequate, 25% surplus. Soybeans 99% mature, 98% 2001, 98% avg. Dry beans 91% harvested, 96% 2001, 93% avg. Potatoes 75% harvested, 88% 2001, 88% avg. Corn 24% moisture, 23% 2001, 20% avg. Soybeans 14% moisture, 12% 2001, 11% avg. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent. Sugarbeets 2% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Precipitation eased up this past week but the soybean harvest is still slow. Some farmers have switched over to harvesting corn instead of soybeans, while they wait for crop moisture to fall. Rainfall has eased up slightly compared to the previous week, but some farmers are still finding the ground is too wet to harvest. Statewide temperatures for the week averaged 3.4° below normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.5. Soil 34% adequate, 66% surplus. Corn 98% harvested, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Cotton 97% open bolls, 100% 2001, 98% avg.; 30% harvested, 49% 2001, 66% avg. Rice 82% harvested, 93% 2001, 93% avg. Sorghum 99% harvested, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 93% silage harvested, 100% 2001, 99% avg. Soybeans 99% turning color, 100% 2001, 98% avg.; 96% shedding leaves, 97% 2001, 95% avg.; 55% harvested, 72% 2001, 71% avg. Hay 99% harvested (Warm Season), 99% 2001, 99% avg. Sweetpotatoes 48% harvested, 79% 2001, 65% avg.; 6% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Wheat 15% Planted, 24% 2001, 25% avg. Cattle 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 11% excellent. Pasture 0% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Soils have been saturated. Producers are anxious to get back into the fields, finish harvesting.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.6. Topsoil 32% very short, 37% short, 29% adequate, 2% surplus. Harvesting of corn, sorghum,

soybeans is ahead of normal, as dry weather prevailed over most of the State. Less favorable weather in the southeastern counties slowed progress on rice, cotton. Corn harvesting ranges from 68% in the northeast district to 99% in the southwest, southeast districts. Soybean harvest varies from 25% or less in the southeast district to 61% in the north-central, west-central districts. Sorghum harvesting ranges from 45% or less in the north-central, northeast, central, east-central districts to over 90% in the northwest, southwest, southeast. Winter wheat seeding varies from 30% south-central to 57% northwest. Rain of 2 weeks ago was helpful to early wheat seedings but more moisture is needed for germination of later seedings. Pasture feed 35% very poor, 33% poor, 24% fair, 8% good. Stock water supply 21% very short, 36% short, 43% adequate. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.17 inch, ranging from 0.05 inch in the western third of the State to 0.22 inch in the south-central district, 0.89 inch in the southeast district.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 19% very short, 40% short, 41% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 40% very short, 40% short, 20% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 94% seeding, 94% 2001, 84% 5-yr avg.; 70% emerged, 50% 2001 avg.; 50% 5-yr avg. 1% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Barley 96% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% 5-yr avg.; Spring wheat 95% harvested, 100% 2001, 5-yr 100% avg. Dry bean 83% harvest, 93% avg.; 97% 5-yr avg. Corn silage 96% harvested, 99% 2001, 97% 5-yr avg. Potato 0% poor, 7% fair, 76% good, 17% excellent; 77% harvest, 79% 2001, 64% 5-yr avg. Sugar beet 1% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 45% good, 22% excellent; 55% harvest, 2001 72% harvest, 56% 5-yr avg.; Alfalfa 2nd cutting 99% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% 5-yr avg.; All other hay 2nd cutting 96% harvested, 99% 2001. Pasture, range feed 24% very poor, 29% poor, 31% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent; 5-yr avg.; 17% very poor, 27% poor, 31% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Cattle, calves movement from summer range 58% compared to 60% 2001, 61% for the 5-yr avg. Sixty percent of sheep, lambs have been moved in contrast to last year's movement of 69%, the 5-year average of 67%.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Subsoil moisture supplies were very short or short across 85% of the State. Temperatures averaged near normals to 3° below normals for the week. Precipitation was very light and limited to parts of central, northeastern state with amounts less than 40 hundredths of an inch. Cattle receiving supplemental feed with producers moving cattle to stalks as fields become available.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil 5% very short, 18% short, 74% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 36% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture feed 14% very poor, 19% poor, 47% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Maine Potatoes 95% harvested, 99% 2001, 95% avg.; condition good to excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes 95% harvested, 99% 2001, 90% avg.; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Potatoes 85% harvested, 90% 2001, 90% avg.; condition good. Field Corn 85% harvested, 90% 2001, 80% avg.; condition good/fair. Sweet Corn 99% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; condition good/fair. Second Crop Hay 100% harvested, 99% 2001, 95% avg.; condition good/fair. Third Crop Hay 95% harvested, 85% 2001, 85% avg.; condition fair. Apples 75% harvested, 85% 2001, 85% avg.; condition good/fair. Pears 90% harvested, 90% 2001, 85% avg.; condition very poor/poor. Massachusetts Cranberries 65% harvested, 65% 2001, 60% avg.; condition good/fair. Cool, rainy conditions persisted in State last week as harvest for most crops was winding down. Poor weather over the holiday weekend reduced the number of buyers at local farmers' markets, roadside stands. Most farmers are readying fields for next season, are preparing for the winter months ahead. Activities: Harvesting silage corn, hay, potatoes, apples, pears, cranberries, late season vegetables for roadside stands; sampling soil for next year; disking; tilling; cleaning up, planting cover crops on harvested fields; spreading manure, lime.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 4.1. Top soil 87% adequate, 13% surplus. Temperatures averaged above normal last week. A slow moving low pressure system triggered storms, showers across much of the region on Thursday. Rains were heavy at times, with some localities receiving over three inches before the skies finally cleared Sunday afternoon. Activities: Equipment repair, harvesting vegetables, soybeans, field corn. Small grain producers were finishing up fall plantings. Producers reported emergence of winter wheat.

barley stands in some areas due to recent rains. Field corn, soybean harvest continued as weather permitted. Corn, soybean yields remain light, with low test weights reported by producers. Vegetable producers continued harvesting broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce. Sweet potato harvest was also underway in some areas. Apple harvest was winding down in most areas. Cranberry harvest was in full swing, with crop condition rated mostly good.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil 27% very short, 47% short, 26% adequate. Two storm systems affected state during the week. The first brushed across southern state at the beginning of the week, producing some significant rains in the southwest. Late in the week, a cold front, associated storm system brought cooler air, patchy rain into state. Greatest rainfall totals for the week included 1.98 inches at Animas, .90 inches at Silver City, .88 inches at Gallup. Average temperatures for the week were close to normal. Freeze damage was 18% light, 3% moderate. Farmers were busy harvesting their crops and cutting hay. Cotton remains in mostly fair to good condition, with 94% bolls opening, 12% harvest complete. Defoliants have been applied, harvest should pick up once things dry out. Irrigated sorghum was listed as fair to good, 79% mature, 12% harvested. Dryland sorghum was listed as very poor to fair, with only 42% mature, 6% harvested. Corn for grain was 66% harvested. Peanuts 30% harvested, the red chile harvest 38% complete. The apple 83% harvest finished, with reports of low production due to the late frost experienced this spring. Alfalfa 12% very poor, 13% poor, 45% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent; 6th 76% cutting complete, 7th 42% complete. Ranchers spent the week filling tanks, supplementing feed. They continue to sell calves, lambs, cull older animals. Many are also reducing some of their breeding stock due to the limited availability of feed. Cattle 9% very poor, 19% poor, 39% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Sheep 12% very poor, 29% poor, 31% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Range, pasture feeds 29% very poor, 36% poor, 27% fair, 7% good, 1% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 5.1. Topsoil 5% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture feed 7% very poor, 19% poor, 45% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Corn 23% poor, 37% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. Silage 88% chopped, 89% 2001. Grain 19% harvested, 18% 2001. Hay 10% poor, 40% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cut 99% harvested, 98% 2001. Dry beans 56% combined, 64% 2001. Soybeans 42% harvested, 36% 2001. Apple picking winding down. Yields down, strong prices. Most of the Lake Erie Region Concord grape crop has been harvested. Finger Lakes Riesling, Cabernet Franc, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon harvests underway. Long Island wineries finished Chardonnay harvest; some began picking Merlot. Squash, pumpkin, cabbage harvests winding down.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Soil 7% very short, 17% short, 64% adequate, 12% surplus. Heavy rain at the end of the week continued to improve pasture, hayfield quality in the west, while hampering crop harvest in the east. Despite the needed rain, many farm irrigation ponds remain at abnormally low levels. Before the rains, farmers were able to defoliate cotton; harvest sorghum, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, peanuts; prepare the land for small grain planting. Activities: Equipment maintenance, marketing tobacco, cutting hay, spraying forage, planting strawberries, sowing small grain.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 16% very short, 30% short, 51% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 30% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Sugarbeet, potato, dry bean harvest made good progress while corn, soybean, sunflower harvest remained behind average. Corn for silage 96% chopped, 97% 2001, 96% average. Dry edible beans 90% combined, 95% 2001, 94% average. Flax 97% combined, 100% 2001, 97% average. Potatoes 94% dug, 93% 2001, 95% average. Sunflower 97% bracts turned brown, 100% 2001, 98% average. Emerged crop conditions: Sunflower 3% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Pasture, range feeds 30% very poor, 28% poor, 28% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies were 19% very short, 21% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 14% very short, 35% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 87% mature, 89% 2001, 89% avg.; 22% harvested for grain, 17% 2001, 24% avg.; 98% harvested

for silage, 92% 2001, 86% avg. Soybeans 95% mature, 94% 2001, 92% avg.; 59% harvested, 64% 2001, 64% avg. Alfalfa 4th 85% cutting complete, 82% 2001. Other hay 3rd 95% cutting complete, 92% 2001, 95% avg. Fall, winter apples 73% harvested, 74% 2001, 73% avg. Potatoes 97% harvested, 95% 2001, 96% avg. Tobacco 15% stripped, 15% 2001, 9% avg. Winter wheat 72% planted, 64% 2001, 63% avg.; 32% emerged, 11% 2001, 19% avg. Grapes 86% harvested, 84% 2001, 85% avg. Sugarbeets 50% harvested, 2% 2001. Corn 28% very poor, 31% poor, 29% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Soybean 23% very poor, 29% poor, 36% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Hay 23% very poor, 23% poor, 36% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Pasture feed 22% very poor, 28% poor, 36% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Combines continued to roll all across the State last week as producers made good progress harvesting both corn, soybeans. Those not harvesting row crops spent their time planting winter wheat, harvesting hay, spreading lime, fertilizer, working ground, harvesting pumpkins, spreading manure, cleaning grain bins.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Subsoil 10% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Topsoil 4% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter Wheat 96% seedbed prepared, 93% last week, 100% 2001, 96% avg.; 0% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Rye 93% planted, 88% last week, 93% 2001, 73% avg.; 84% emerged, 60% last week, 77% 2001, 45% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 43% good, 35% excellent. Oats 82% seedbed prepared, 81% last week, 86% 2001, 89% avg.; 40% planted, 36% last week, 50% 2001, 42% avg.; 31% emerged, 24% last week, 31% 2001, 15% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 44% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Corn 77% harvested, 70% last week, 97% 2001, 95% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Sorghum 90% coloring, 87% last week, 97% 2001, 99% avg.; 2% very poor, 15% poor, 42% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 85% mature, 75% last week, 81% 2001, 83% avg.; 50% harvested, 40% last week, 67% 2001, 50% avg.; 0% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts 88% mature, 71% last week, 78% 2001, 77% avg.; 49% dug, 31% last week, 42% 2001, 38% avg.; 1% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa 97% 4th cutting, 95% last week, 84% 2001, 85% avg.; 61% 5th cutting, 62% last week, 47% 2001, 32% avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Other Hay 92% 2nd cutting, 91% last week, 79% 2001, 68% avg.; 5% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 0% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Livestock: Livestock conditions continued to be rated in mostly fair or good condition. Livestock auctions reported a decrease in marketings of steers less than 800 pounds. Marketings of heifers less than 800 pounds increased slightly from the previous week. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds increased an average of .50 cent per cwt. from the previous week and averaged \$81.00 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds was virtually unchanged from the \$75.10 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 43% very short, 45% short, 12% adequate. Subsoil 51% very short, 39% short, 10% adequate. Winter wheat 28% planted, 22% previous week, 55% 2001, 53% 5 yr avg.; 8% emerged, 4% previous week, 33% 2001, 28% 5 yr avg. Barley 8% planted, 4% previous week, 17% 2001, 24% 5 yr avg. Range, Pasture 40% very poor, 27% poor, 22% fair, 11% good. Activities: Weather conditions near ideal for soil preparations, seeding of fall grains in western state, but seeding of fall grains in the north central area continued as a stop-and-go operation with growers looking for moisture. Silage corn harvest nearly complete. A few hay crops still being finished but most done. Soils remained dry. Newly seeded crops need rain for emergence. Planting of perennial ryegrass, other grass seeds continued. Last of red clover has been combined. Most crops have been harvested. Some late haying going on. Cool to cold weather, scattered rain showers delayed last of third, fourth crop alfalfa harvest in Harney County. Nurseries started fall shipping season, were busy rotating potted, balled shrubs. Easter lily growers harvesting commercial-size bulbs on southern state coast. Christmas tree growers ready to harvest trees. Potato harvest continued in eastern areas of State with Klamath County reporting harvest about 35% finished. Baker County reported potato harvest complete with good yields. In Willamette Valley, fall vegetables still available with a variety of squash being harvested. Pumpkin patches open for business, supplies good; potatoes reported finished; sweet corn

nearly done, tomatoes ongoing despite some frost damage. In Josephine/Jackson County area, truck gardens busy selling pumpkins, winter squash; tomatoes, peppers winding down. Hazelnut harvest well underway in Willamette Valley. Grape harvest continued in western state. Wineries in Josephine County overwhelmed with grapes. Cranberry harvest continued in Coos, Curry counties, with excellent quality reported although somewhat small in size. Braeburn, Fuji, Granny Smith, Jonagold apples harvested in Hood River Valley. Pear harvest continued in area, neared its finishing stages. Removal of cattle from summer pastures continued. Movement to feedlots nearly complete. Cattle in good condition. Sheep being moved off lowland pastures to upland winter pasture. Range, pasture in fair to good condition if irrigated, otherwise in poor to very poor condition.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Soil 15% very short, 28% short, 47% adequate, 10% surplus. Fall 62% plowing, 67% 2001, 65% avg. Corn 87% mature, 84% 2001, 72% avg.; 53% harvested, 44% 2001, 27% avg.; 93% silage harvested, 91% 2001, 86% avg.; 31% very poor, 34% poor, 24% fair, 11% good. Barley 79% planted, 75% 2001, 73% avg.; 68% emerged, 56% 2001, 48% avg. Winter wheat 61% planted, 63% 2001, 50% avg.; 52% emerged, 32% 2001, 28% avg. Soybeans 27% very poor, 29% poor, 29% fair, 15% good, 18% harvested, 21% 2001, 14% avg. Potatoes 89% harvested, 86% 2001, 82% avg. Alfalfa 4th 72% cutting, 74% 2001, 72% avg. Apple 2% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent; 83% harvested, 76% 2001, 72% avg. Grapes 85% harvested, 94% 2001, 74% avg. Quality of hay made 5% very poor, 13% poor, 55% fair, 19% good, 8% excellent. Pasture feed 24% very poor, 22% poor, 35% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Activities: Harvesting grain, forages; cleaning, repairing machinery, building; hauling, spreading manure; fertilizing; caring for livestock; harvesting, canning vegetables; cutting firewood, attending meetings, banquets.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.7. Soil 1% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Soybeans 99% pods set, 99% 2001, 100% avg.; 67% leaves turning color, 76% 2001, 70% avg.; 36% leaves dropped, 31% 2001, 28% avg.; 18% mature, 15% 2001, 15% avg.; 9% harvested, 3% 2001, 4% avg.; 13% very poor, 29% poor, 38% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 95% matured, 91% 2001, 91% avg.; 86% harvested, 74% 2001, 67% avg.; 8% very poor, 21% poor, 26% fair, 45% good. Cotton 84% bolls opened, 91% 2001, 91% avg.; 25% harvested, 26% 2001, 28% avg.; 19% very poor, 42% poor, 34% fair, 5% good. Peanuts 48% harvested, 58% 2001, 49% avg.; 5% very poor, 28% poor, 42% fair, 20% good, 5% excellent. Winter Wheat 23% planted, 16% 2001, 16% avg.; 12% emerged, 9% 2001, 8% avg.; 43% poor, 41% fair, 16% good. Barley 32% planted, 33% 2001, 29% avg.; 21% emerged, 23% 2001, 19% avg. Pastures 4% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 41% good, 1% excellent. Rye 28% planted, 27% 2001, 32% avg.; 16% emerged, 16% 2001, 21% avg.; 93% fair, 7% good. Oats 32% planted, 24% 2001, 24% avg.; 17% emerged, 15% 2001, 16% avg.; 49% poor, 47% fair, 4% good. Sweet potatoes 61% harvested, 52% 2001, 49% avg.; 6% poor, 53% fair, 41% good. Tobacco 92% stalks destroyed, 94% 2001, 95% avg. Apples 73% harvested, 86% 2001, 82% avg.; 71% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 5% poor, 40% fair, 52% good, 1% excellent. Pecans 16% harvested, 17% 2001, 12% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Winter Grazings 48% planted, 48% 2001, 53% avg.; 39% emerged, 32% 2001, 36% avg.; 3% poor, 46% fair, 50% good, 1% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 19% very short, 27% short, 50% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 30% very short, 27% short, 41% adequate, 2% surplus. Feed supplies 30% very short, 34% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 35% very short, 23% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Rye 94% planted, 99% 2001, 96% avg.; 80% emerged, 85% 2001, 81% avg. Sunflower 25% very poor, 24% poor, 37% fair, 14% good. Soybeans 97% mature, 98% 2001, 97% avg. Sorghum 28% harvested-grain, 63% 2001, 44% avg. Sunflower 100% bracts yellow, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 91% mature, 94% 2001, 92% avg.; 34% harvested, 37% 2001, 42% avg. Corn silage 98% harvested, 99% 2001, 98% avg. Sorghum silage 88% harvested, 88% 2001, 90% avg. Alfalfa hay 36% very poor, 17% poor, 28% fair, 16% good, 3% excellent; 3rd cutting 91% harvested, 98% 2001, 97% avg. Cattle 6% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Sheep 5% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 9%

excellent. Range, Pasture 32% very poor, 25% poor, 26% fair, 14% good, 3% excellent. Scattered rain showers fell across the state, slowing crop harvest, according to USDA's South State's Agricultural Statistics Service. Activities: Hay hauling, winter wheat planting, cutting silage, harvesting row crops, tillage of harvested acres, weaning cattle, moving cattle to fall grazing. The condition of range, pastures improved slightly.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil 5% short, 51% adequate, 44% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 11% short, 56% adequate, 29% surplus. Burley 96% harvested, 100% 2001, 97% avg. Wheat 16% seeded, 18% 2001, 20% avg. Pastures 6% very poor, 15% poor, 33% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Warm, wet weather has been the story for the State's farmers over the past month. West, Middle state continued to receive abnormally high amounts of rain, causing more flooding in low-lying areas last week. Harvest of row crops got off to a good start early last week until a slow-moving storm system moved across the State, basically brought all farm activities to a halt. Farmers are hoping for drier weather to restart their efforts. The wet weather has been beneficial to tobacco growers, however, as conditions have been favorable for getting the crop prepared for market. As of Sunday, nearly all of the burley was in the barns, with one-fifth of the crop already stripped. Winter wheat planting has been slow to this point, fast-growing populations of armyworms may prove troublesome. Pasture overseeding, fertilization continued last week as weather permitted. Armyworms were causing problems in pastures, hay fields in a few areas of East state still suffering from drought stress.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Conditions turned generally wet, cool across many areas of the state during early to mid week. Some areas of the Plains received moderate amounts of rainfall accompanied by light hail. Other parts of the state received varied amounts of rain. The additional moisture was welcomed by many small grain producers, however harvest of fall crops was delayed as drying out was needed. In locations that remained dry, harvest continued, but was slow due to heavy morning dews. Land preparation, planting continued where possible. Hay producers continued to be optimistic about the possibility of another cutting, but many were in a wait, see situation. Despite all the rainfall in many areas, there were still some locations where drought conditions continued to be severe, supplemental feeding remained necessary. Planting was also running behind in parts of the dry areas. Insect pressure continued to decline, however some areas continued to experience problems with army worms, grasshoppers. Small Grains: Generally, land preparation, planting was stalled or slowed as additional rainfall fell across many portions of the state. In some locations, drying out will be required before farming activities can resume. Widespread rains were expected to help wheat, oat acreage. In a few other areas, moisture was still needed and dry planting was in progress. Armyworms remained a problem in some areas. Corn: Harvest remained active but was hampered due to cool, damp, wet weather across the Plains. Cotton: Conditions were less favorable for harvest across the Plains during the week. Defoliation and harvest was active in a few areas, but cool, cloudy, damp days prevented many producers from harvesting their crop. In a few locations, cotton was damaged from heavy rainfall, light hail. Cotton 67% of normal compared with 48% 2001. Sorghum: Generally, maturity in sorghum continued to advance. However cool, damp days slowed maturity, prevented normal harvest activities. Some grazing, baling continued in areas that have suffered from extended dry growing conditions. Peanuts: Peanut harvest moved ahead in a few locations across the state. However many areas received additional rainfall, drying out will be necessary before harvest can resume. Peanut 85% of normal compared to 62% 2001. Soybeans: Harvest continued, but many remaining areas received additional rainfall, harvest was on hold until drying out occurred. Rice: Development of the ratoon crop continued under mostly cool, cloudy conditions. Many producers were expecting a fair to good ratoon crop. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans. In the Rio Grande Valley earlier planted vegetables continued to make fair to good progress. Soil moisture remained adequate, some planting was in progress. Sugarcane harvest continued. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden land preparations, planting of winter vegetable crops was on hold in many locations as heavy rainfall was received across the area. Earlier planted spinach, cabbage, carrot, tomatoes, green beans, onions made good progress. In East state harvest of sweet potatoes continued in a few locations. However,

wet conditions slowed progress in many locations. In the High Plains watermelon harvest was mostly completed. Pumpkin harvest remained active. Pecans: Harvest began in a few more locations during the week. Preparation for harvest continued in many locations, but some producers will wait on a frost before beginning harvest. Range, Livestock: Pasture conditions remained variable across the state. Many pastures received additional moisture during the week which added to the already favorable soil moisture condition. However, drought conditions remained in effect in some areas, winter grazing will be insufficient. Supplemental feeding remained heavy in these locations. Haying activities remained active in some locations around the state as weather conditions allowed. Armyworms, grasshoppers continued to cause damage in a few locations.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 11% very short, 33% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 28% very short, 39% short, 33% adequate. Winter wheat 86% planted for 2003 harvest, 66% 2001, 85% avg.; 49% emerged, 35% 2001, 50% avg. Corn 96% dent stage, 98% 2001, 90% avg.; 70% mature, 80% 2001, 71% avg.; 11% harvested for grain, 22% 2001, 17% avg.; 88% silage, 99% 2001, 89% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4th 60% cutting, 74% 2001, 72% avg.; 61% seed harvested, 74% 2001, 74% avg. Onions 90% harvested, 99% 2001, 84% avg. Potatoes 61%, harvested 99% 2001, 73% avg. Apples 79% picked, 92% 2001, 70% avg. Cattle 4% very poor, 14% poor, 41% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent; moved from summer ranges 93%. Sheep 12% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent; moved from summer ranges 92%. Range, Pasture feed 31% very poor, 35% poor, 24% fair, 10% good. Irrigation water supplies 52% very short, 36% short, 12% adequate. Stock water supplies 26% very short, 43% short, 31% adequate. Activities: Harvesting silage corn, alfalfa hay, planting winter wheat. High temperatures were in the 50's to 70's throughout most of the state with no significant precipitation reported. Corn silage harvest neared completion, Cache county reports that tonnage, quality of silage corn have been good. Drier weather this week has allowed more acres of third, fourth crop of alfalfa hay to be cut. Farmers continued planting winter wheat, fall barley, other fall grains. Many areas in state experienced above average rainfall in September which has helped improve fall pasture feeds. San Juan county reported that cattle coming off summer ranges look good thanks to the good nutritional value of the green grass that has sprung up due to the recent rains. Many producers had to wean calves at least one month early so calf weights were lighter than normal.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 13% very short, 35% short, 50% adequate, 2% excellent. Subsoil 39% very short, 36% short, 25% adequate. Pasture 18% very poor, 31% poor, 31% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Other Hay 19% very poor, 29% poor, 32% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 11% very poor, 18% poor, 37% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Corn 82% harvested, 70% 2001, 64% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 18% very poor, 34% poor, 32% fair, 13% good, 3% excellent; 77% dropping leaves, 80% 2001, 62% 5-yr avg.; 15% harvested, 12% 2001, 9% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 18% seeded, 20% 2001, 14% 5-yr avg. Barley 59% seeded, 42% 2001, 36% 5-yr avg. Flue tobacco 78% harvested, 100% 2001, 93% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 13% very poor, 28% poor, 26% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent; 62% dug, 72% 2001, 71% 5-yr avg.; 42% combined, 58% 2001, 52% 5-yr avg. Cotton 7% very poor, 29% poor, 34% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent; 97% opening bolls, 84% 2001, 87% 5-yr avg.; 39% harvested, 27% 2001, 22% 5-yr avg. Apples 16% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 30% good. Fall Apples 86% harvested, 70% 2001, 71% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples 49% harvested, 47% 2001, 43% 5-yr avg. State experienced cooler temperatures, welcomed rain this week. The rain greened up pastures, hay fields. This will provide for good fall grazing in some areas of the state if temperatures do not drop drastically over the next couple of weeks. The rain received this week helped maintain topsoil moisture for small grain seeding. Some of the soybean acreage has either been harvested for hay or plowed under for small grain seeding. Activities: Marketing livestock, feeding hay to livestock, checking livestock water supplies, seeding small grains, harvesting corn, tobacco, fall hay, renovating pastures, taking soil samples, planting cover crops, harvesting peanuts, cotton.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 7.0. Topsoil 19% very short, 46% short, 35% adequate. Subsoil 5% very short, 58% short, 37% adequate. Irrigation water supply was 5% short, 95% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 79° in Colville, Hanford. The lowest temperature in the state was 15° in Deer Park. Winter wheat 92% planted, 72% emerged. Brilliant fall colors were augmented with intermittent shades of brown on recently harvested corn fields, which have been disked, seeded with a winter cover crop. Winter wheat was in good condition, but moisture is needed to further the development. Potato growers were sorting, bagging Yellow Finn potatoes for direct farm sales. Field corn 5% fair, 95% good. Corn for silage was 90% harvested. Corn for grain was 11% harvested. Dry edible bean 2% poor, 10% fair, 88% good, 80% harvested. Potatoes 85% harvested. Dry conditions in western state allowed dairy producers to harvest green shop, apply liquid manure to forage fields without getting equipment stuck. In Grant County, the fourth cutting of alfalfa was being cut. Range, pasture feed 11% very poor, 44% poor, 31% fair, 14% good. Hay, roughage supply 9% short, 91% adequate. Very cold temperatures in the upper 20's near the end of the week quickly brought the growing season for most annual vegetables, flowers to an end. Spring flowering bulb growers were planting the last of the tulip fields.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 9% very short, 41% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus, 15% very short, 50% short, 35% adequate, last week, 15% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus in 2001. Corn 3% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent; 93% dent, 92% last week, 100% 2001, 98% 5-yr avg.; 78% mature, 75% last week, 91% 2001, 89% 5-yr avg.; 38% harvested for grain, 20% last week, 36% 2001, 39% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent; 91% dropping leaves, 90% last week, 96% 2001, 93% 5-yr avg.; 38 harvested for grain, 15% last week, 41% 2001, 41% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 51% planted, 48% last week, 40% 2001, 43% 5-yr avg.; 48% emerged, 45% last week, 10% 2001. Hay 6% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent; 3rd cut 91%, 90% last week, 92% 2001, 81% 5-yr avg. Apples 79% harvested, 70% last week. Cattle, calves 3% poor, 26% fair, 65% good, 6% excellent. Sheep, Lambs, 2% poor, 46% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Most of the state received badly needed rainfall with the southern, northern areas receiving the least. Long term concerns for water supplies remain. Early feeding of hay to livestock was slowed due to some pasture improvement from recent rains. Hauling water was also reported as declining. Activities: Harvesting fruits, vegetables, corn, soybeans, planting winter wheat.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Soil 3% short, 69% adequate, 28% surplus. Surplus moisture ratings in the northwest increased, kept most fieldwork at a standstill. Temperatures returned to normal over most of state for the week. A killing frost was reported in the northern tier of counties, light frost reported statewide. Growing degree days remained above normal for the year, although most vegetative growth has ceased. A killing frost would be welcomed to help reduce the moisture content of grains. Rainfall in the northwest complicated harvest further. Rains were accompanied by high winds in some areas, causing some crops to lodge. Pasture feed conditions were mostly unchanged, but were above normal for this time of year.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 39% very short, 37% short, 24% adequate. Hay, roughage supplies 28% very short, 47% short, 25% adequate. Corn 8% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 2% excellent. Sugarbeet 8% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 87% good, 97% emerged, 97% 2001, 96% average. Corn 92% mature, 94% 2001, 95% avg.; 3% harvested for grain, 13% 2001, 14% avg.; 97% harvested for silage, 99% 2001, 97% average. Dry Beans 96% windrowed, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 83% combined, 95% 2001, 96% average. Sugarbeets 39% harvested, 34% 2001, 42% average. Alfalfa 3rd 84% cutting, 95% 2001, 86% average. Range, pasture feed 52% very poor, 23% poor, 19% fair, 6% good.

October 10 ENSO Update

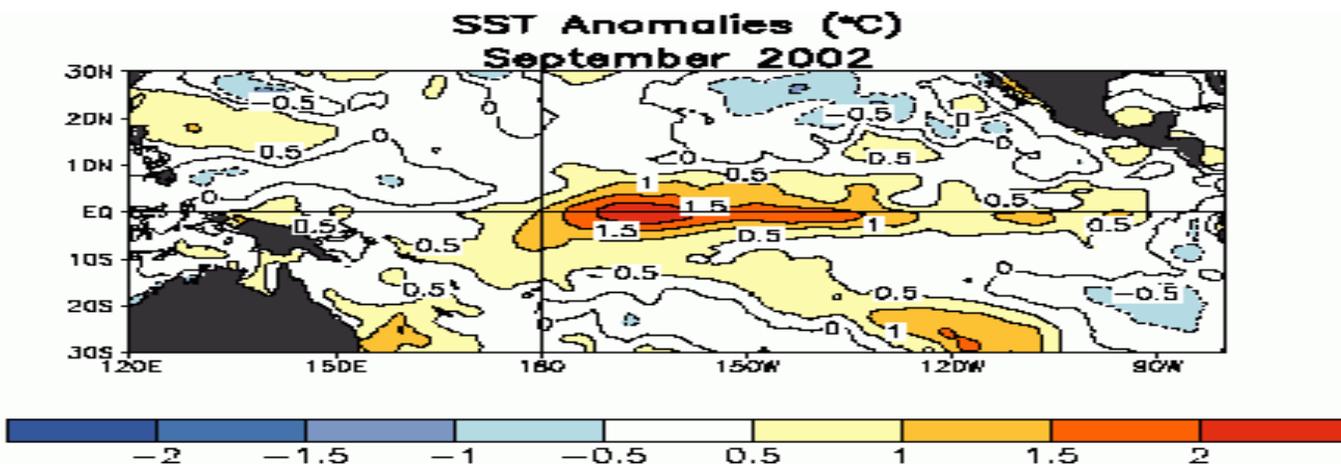


Figure 1. Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies during September 2002. Departures from average (anomalies) are based on the 1971-2000 base period means. (Analysis based on NOAA/PMEL TAO buoy data, NOAA/AVHRR satellite data and ships of opportunity.)

Moderate warm episode (El Niño) conditions continued during September 2002, as SST anomalies (departures from average) remained greater than +1°C throughout the central equatorial Pacific between 180°W and 125°W (Fig. 1), and positive subsurface temperature departures and a deeper-than-average oceanic thermocline prevailed throughout most of the equatorial Pacific (Fig. 2). Atmospheric indicators of El Niño include consistently negative values of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) since March 2002, and weaker-than-average low-level easterly winds (positive 850-hPa zonal wind departures) since May 2002 throughout the equatorial Pacific. In addition, above-average precipitation has been observed over the tropical Pacific, especially in the vicinity of the date line (180°W), while drier-than-average conditions prevailed over many sections of Indonesia, India, Mexico and Central America. These oceanic and atmospheric conditions indicate the presence of El Niño.

Most coupled model and statistical model forecasts indicate that El Niño conditions will continue through early 2003. Based on the recent evolution of conditions in the tropical Pacific, we expect SST anomalies to increase further in the eastern equatorial Pacific (Niño 3 and Niño 1+2 regions), with the establishment of basin-wide mature El Niño conditions during December 2002-February 2003. Furthermore, based on the latest predictions and an assessment of current oceanic and atmospheric conditions, we expect that this event will be substantially weaker than the 1997-98 El Niño. Thus, the global impacts should generally be weaker than those observed during 1997-98. However, strong impacts are still possible in a few locations.

Expected global impacts include: 1) drier-than-average conditions over Indonesia and eastern Australia continuing during the next several months, 2) wetter-than-average conditions over southeastern South America (Uruguay, northeastern Argentina, and southern Brazil) during the next three months, 3) drier-than-average conditions over southeastern Africa during December 2002-February 2003, and 4) wetter-than-average conditions over coastal sections of Ecuador and northern Peru during December 2002-April 2003.

Over the United States and Canada we expect: 1) drier-than-average conditions in the Pacific Northwest and mid-Atlantic states during fall 2002 and in the Ohio Valley states and northern Rockies during winter 2002-2003, 2) wetter-than-average conditions along much of the southern tier of the U.S. during winter 2002-2003, and 3) warmer-than-average conditions in the northern tier states, southern and southeastern Alaska, and western and central Canada during late fall 2002 and winter 2002-2003.

This discussion is a team effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Updates of SST, 850-hPa wind, OLR and the equatorial subsurface temperature structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center web page at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/WeeklyUpdate>. Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin Forecast Forum.

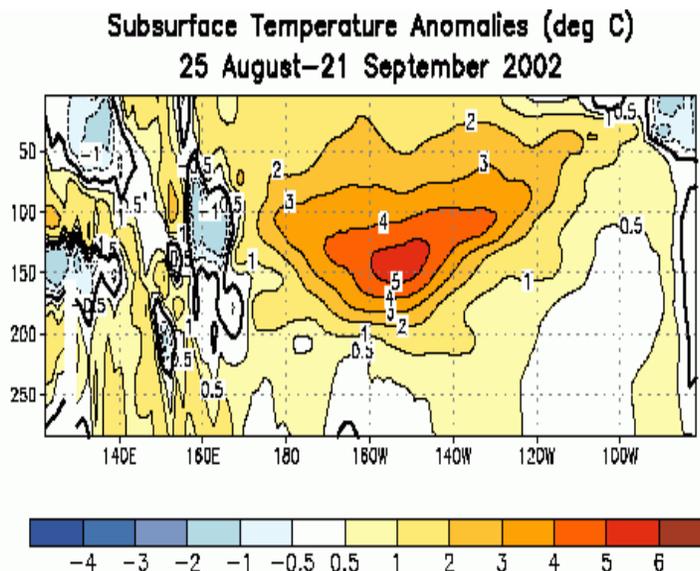


Figure 2. Depth-longitude sections of anomalous equatorial ocean temperatures for recent weeks. Contour interval is 1°C. Anomalies are departures from the 1981-2000 base period means.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 6 - 12, 2002

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Wet weather in Ukraine and southern Russia slowed corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting, but boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat emergence and establishment.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Light rain and snow showers hampered late-season harvest activities in Russia.

EUROPE: Mostly dry weather favored winter and summer crop fieldwork in northwestern Europe, but wet weather hampered fieldwork across much of eastern and southern Europe.

SOUTH ASIA: Seasonable dryness eased flooding in the east, while increased showers favored immature summer crops and rabi grains to the south.

EASTERN ASIA: Dry weather dominated central and southern China, promoting summer crop harvests and winter wheat planting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Drier weather continued to ease excessive wetness in Thailand, while heavy rains caused flooding in the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Light showers dampened the topsoil in some areas, but much more rain was needed to significantly improve moisture supplies following months of severe drought.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers boosted moisture supplies for summer crop planting in the corn belt, while dry weather in Western Cape favored winter wheat maturation and harvesting.

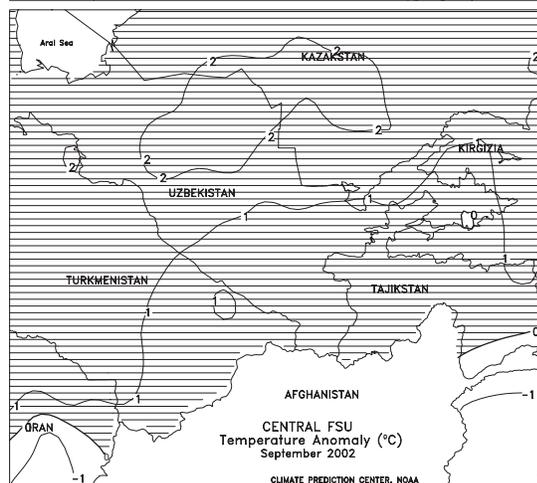
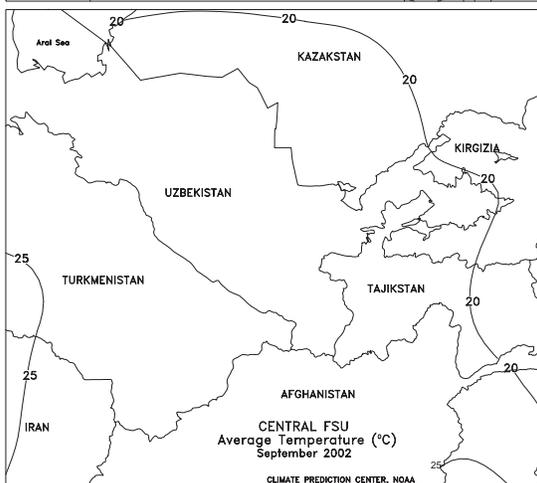
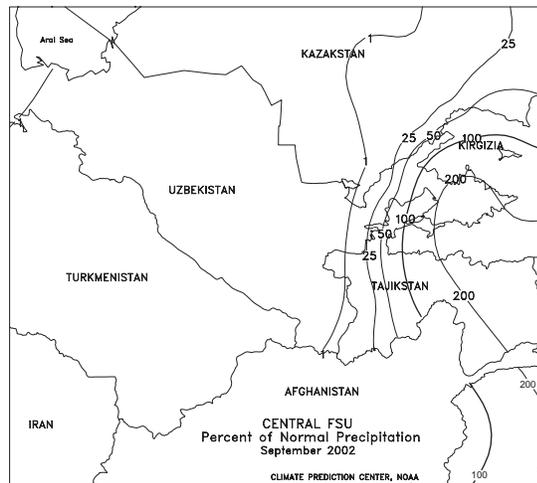
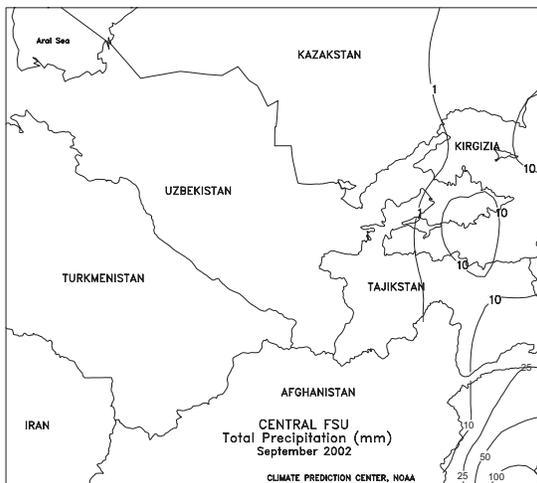
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Widespread showers boosted soil moisture reserves across Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, but slowed pre-planting fieldwork for winter grains.

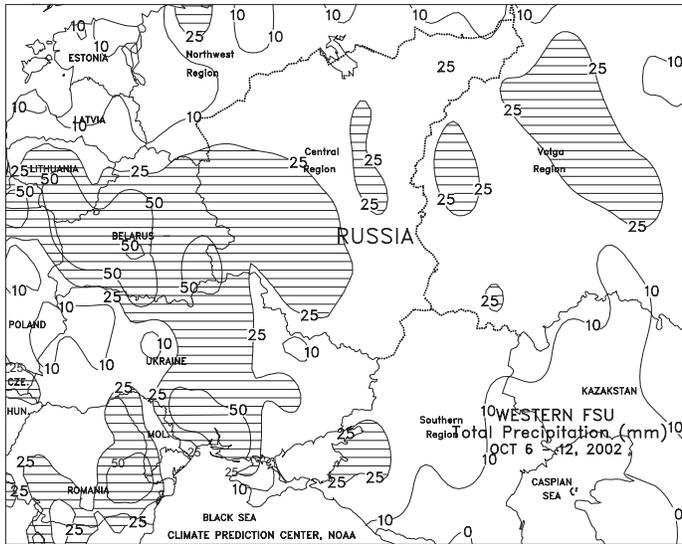
MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry weather favored fieldwork across most of Turkey, but rain was needed in northern Iran for winter grain planting.

CANADA: Cool, showery weather lingered in the western Prairies, hampering spring crop harvesting.

MEXICO: Showers favored immature summer crops across the main corn belt and the southeast.

SOUTH AMERICA: Showers maintained adequate to excessive moisture reserves for summer crop establishment in northeastern Argentina and southern Brazil.

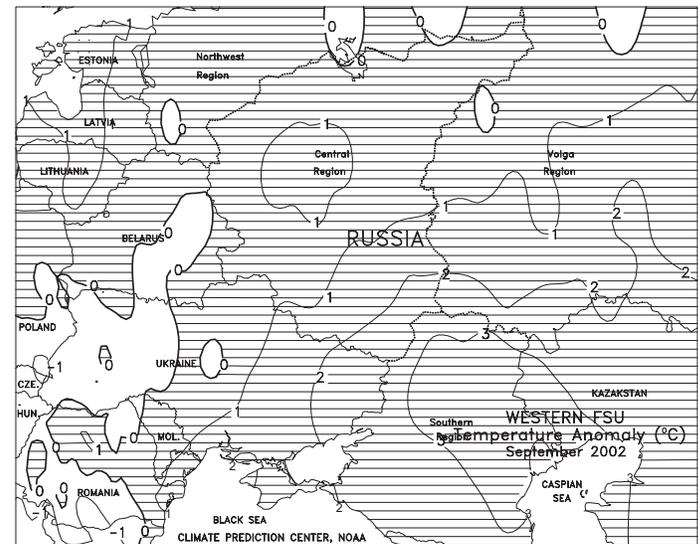
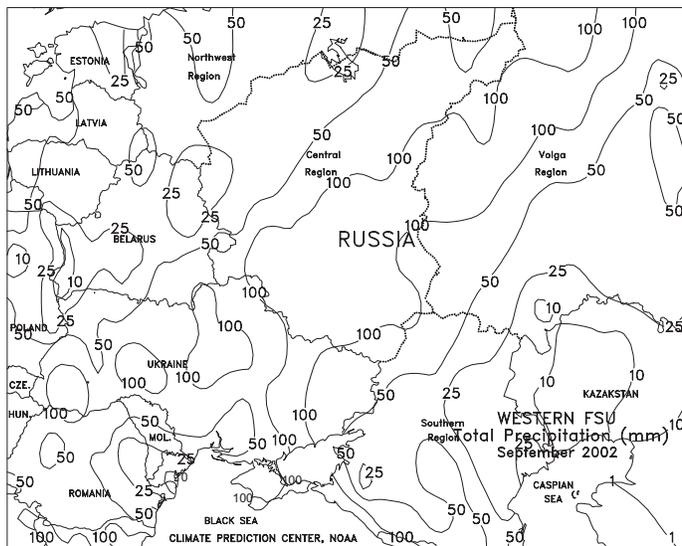


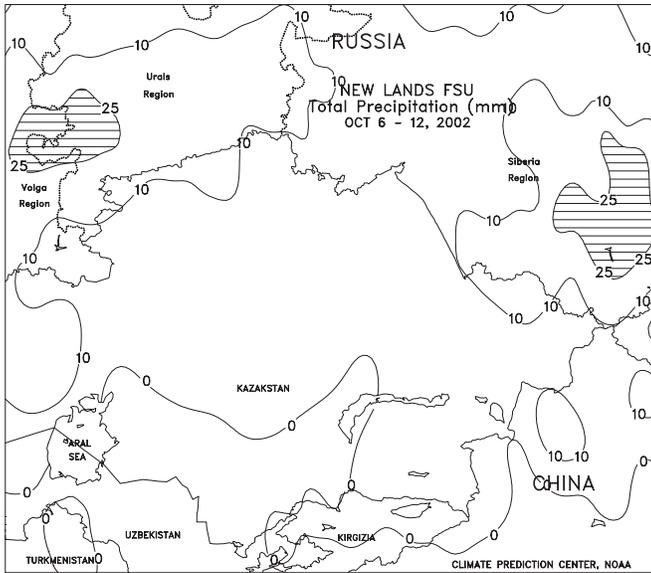


FSU-WESTERN

Stormy weather produced widespread precipitation and ushered in unseasonably cold weather to most areas. Wet weather (10-35 mm or more) extended from Ukraine eastward into the Southern Region in Russia, slowing fieldwork for corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting, but providing abundant topsoil moisture for winter wheat germination and establishment. Farther north, a strong storm moved through Belarus, spreading soaking rain (25-50 mm or more) from Lithuania eastward through Belarus, into parts of northern Russia. While the precipitation benefited winter grains, it likely resulted in muddy fields, delaying the potato and sugar beet harvests. Behind the storm, rain changed to light snow across northern Belarus and the northern portions of the Central Region in Russia. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in most of Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltics, and northern Russia, slowing winter grain development. In September, above-normal precipitation fell from Ukraine eastward into southern Russia, providing abundant topsoil moisture for winter wheat emergence. September is the optimum month for planting winter grains in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia. The precipitation fell periodically during the month, likely causing some interruptions in fieldwork for corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting and winter wheat planting. In northern Russia (Central and Volga Regions), wet weather began around September 15

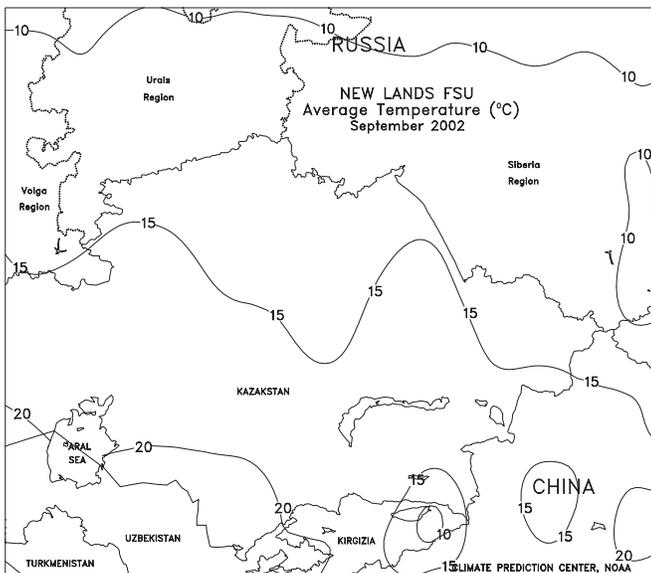
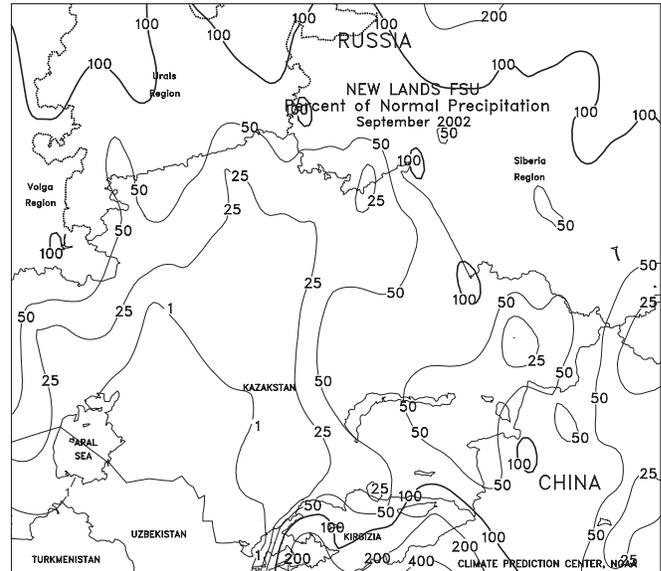
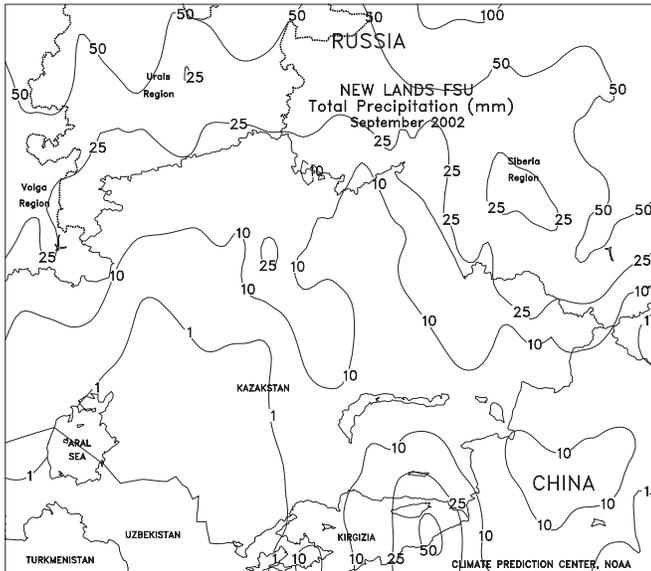
and persisted until month's end, easing drought and improving emergence prospects for winter grains. September temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in most areas, except in eastern Ukraine and southern Russia, where temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal.





FSU-NEW LANDS

Spring grain harvesting was complete in Kazakstan and nearing completion in Russia. Scattered showers (2-35 mm), including some snow, fell over most of Russia, hampering late season harvest efforts. Greatest delays in harvesting likely occurred in the Urals and eastern areas in Siberia, where precipitation amounts ranged from 10 to 25 mm or more. Weekly temperatures in Russia averaged 2 to 5 degrees C below normal, with hard freezes (minimum temperatures ranging from -9 to -3 degrees C) observed on several days during the week. In September, mostly dry weather in Kazakstan allowed spring grain harvesting to rapidly advance. The grain harvest was virtually complete by the end of the month. In Russia, a period of mostly dry weather from September 7-28 helped spring grain harvesting. However, cold, showery weather, including some snow, was observed in northernmost areas of the Urals and Siberia late in the month, likely interrupting late-harvest activities. On September 15, the first hard freeze of the autumn (minimum temperatures ranging from -7 to 0 degrees C) extended as far south as central Kazakstan. While the freeze ended the 2002 growing season, it had minimal impact on mature grain crops. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, continued unseasonably warm, dry weather favored boll maturation and harvest activities. *(This is the final summary of the season. Coverage will resume in May with the commencement of spring planting.)*

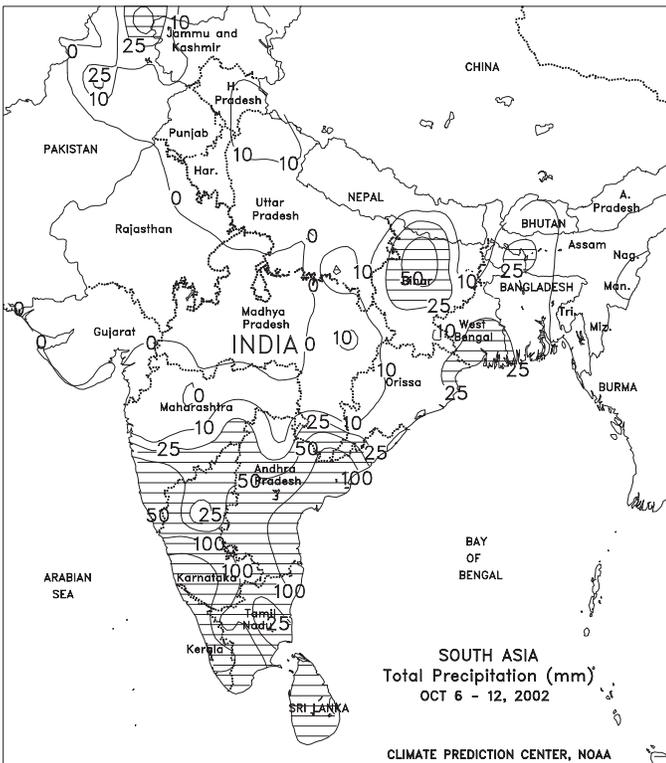




EUROPE

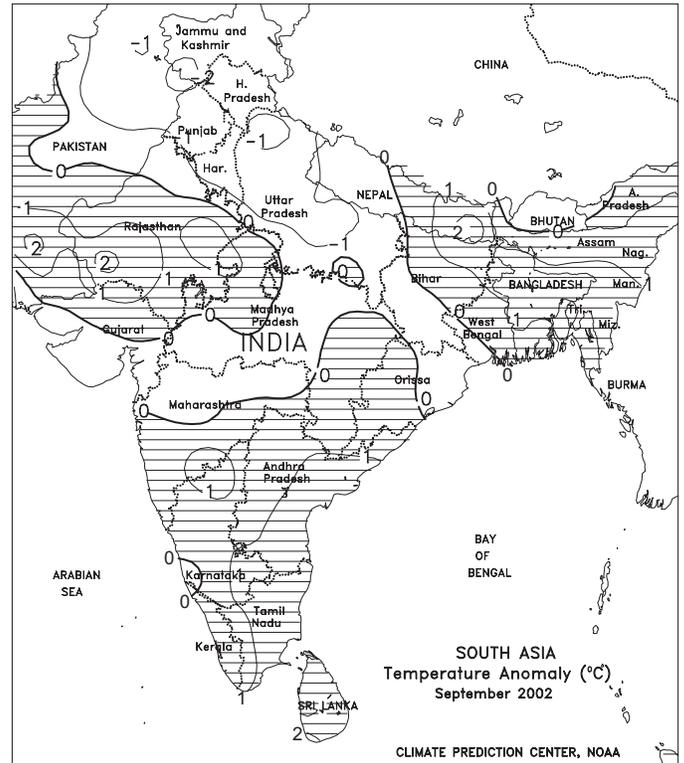
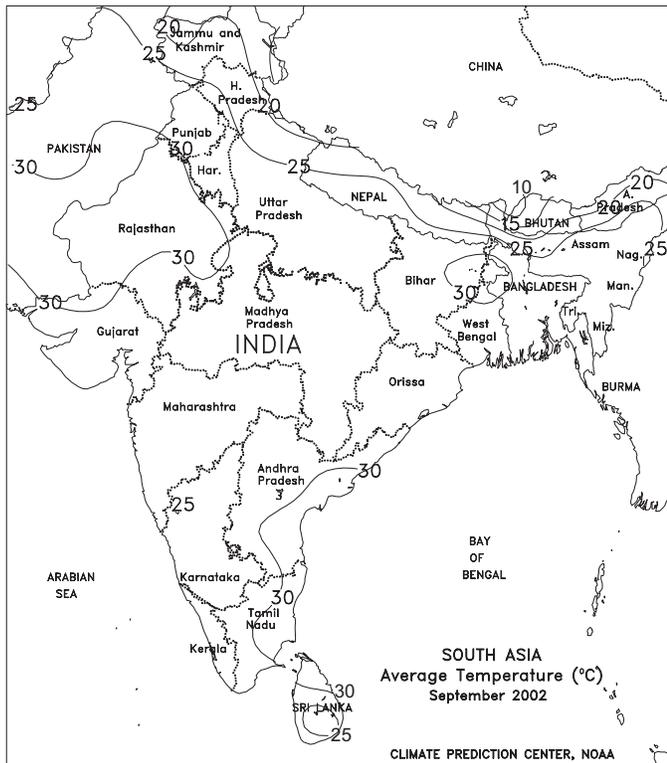
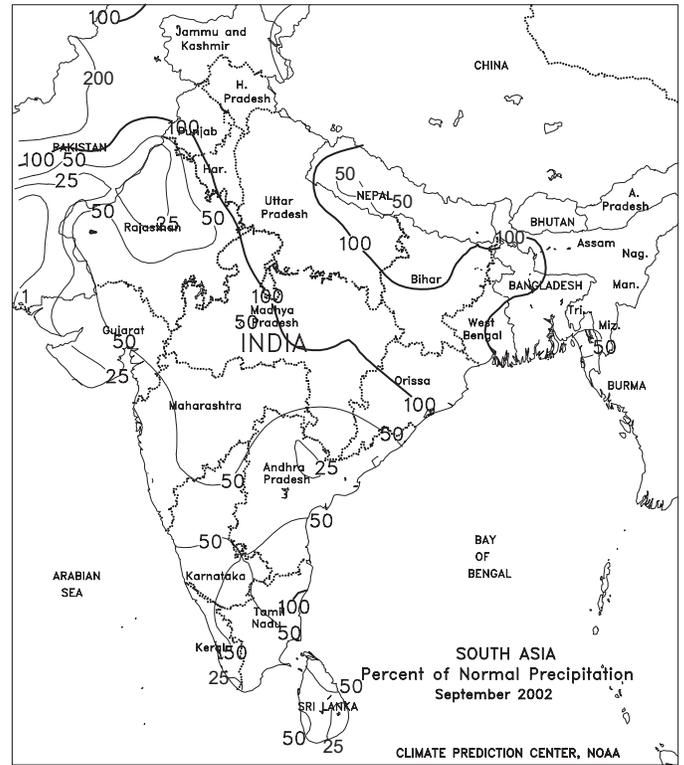
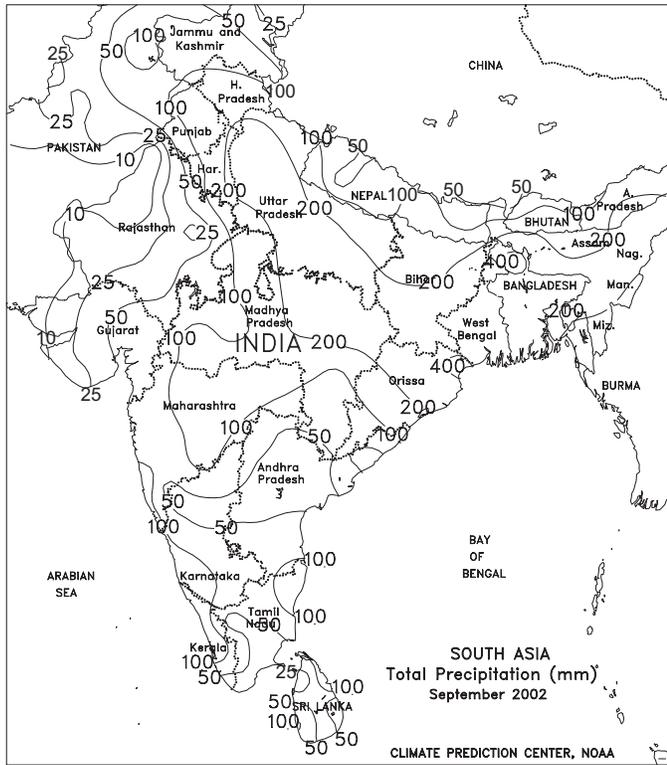
In England, most of France, the Benelux countries, and northwestern Germany, mostly dry weather (2-15 mm) favored winter grain and oilseed planting and summer crop harvesting. Further east into eastern Europe, including eastern and southern Germany, moderate rain (10-40 mm) and cool weather delayed fieldwork. Freezing temperatures were reported across Poland, Slovakia, and portions of Germany. While the freeze occurred several weeks before the average freeze date, most summer crops were mature and harvesting was already underway. Across southeastern Europe, Italy, extreme southern France, and northern Spain, widespread heavy rain (25-75 mm or more) hampered summer crop and tree and vine crop harvesting as well as winter grain planting. The heaviest rain (50-125 mm) fell across the coastal regions of the Balkans and Greece, causing local flooding and possibly damaging cotton in Greece. Across southern Spain, rain (5-20 mm) increased topsoil moisture for winter grain planting but slowed summer crop harvesting. Temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C below normal across northeastern Europe. Temperatures were slightly below-normal elsewhere in Europe, except for slightly above-normal temperatures in England and Greece. During September, below-normal rainfall in northwestern Europe, favored winter grain and oilseed planting and summer crop harvesting. In central and eastern Europe, near-to slightly above-normal rainfall boosted moisture supplies without significantly delaying fieldwork. Across southeastern Europe, widespread unseasonably heavy rain eased long-term dryness but slowed fieldwork and summer crop maturation, especially cotton. Above-normal rainfall also slowed fieldwork and summer crop maturation and caused local flooding in the western Iberian Peninsula, southern France, and portions of Italy.





SOUTH ASIA

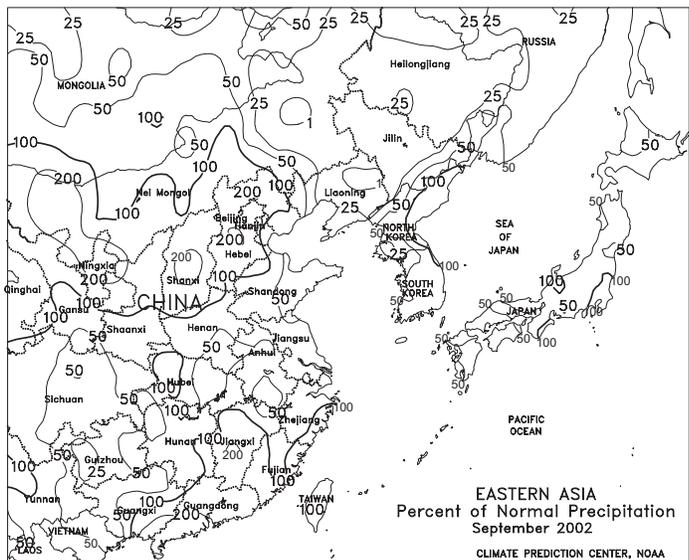
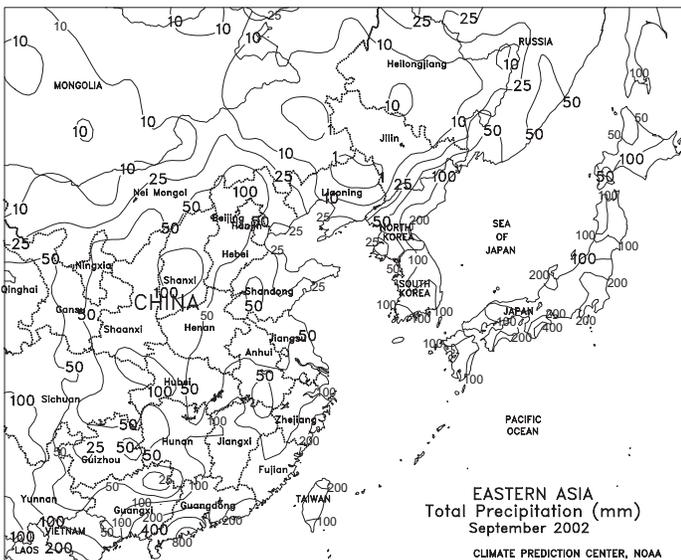
Seasonably drier weather allowed flooding to subside in rice areas of far eastern India and Bangladesh. In contrast, monsoon showers (10-50 mm) lingered over rice areas of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, boosting moisture reserves for dry-season cropping. An increase in rainfall across southern India benefited rabi (winter-grown) grains and oilseeds as well as flowering karif cotton. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather aided summer crop drydown in central and northern India and Pakistan. Winter wheat and oilseed planting activities were reportedly delayed due to dryness across the north following a drought during the monsoon season. During September, monsoon moisture was confined to the Gangetic Plain and far eastern areas of India. Unseasonably dry weather limited moisture for immature oilseeds and cotton in central India. Also, a lack of significant shower activity reduced moisture reserves and irrigation for filling summer crops and winter-grown (rabi) agriculture in southern India. Seasonally, the Indian Meteorological Department stated that rainfall for this past monsoon season was 19 percent below normal, causing drought in 29 percent of the country.

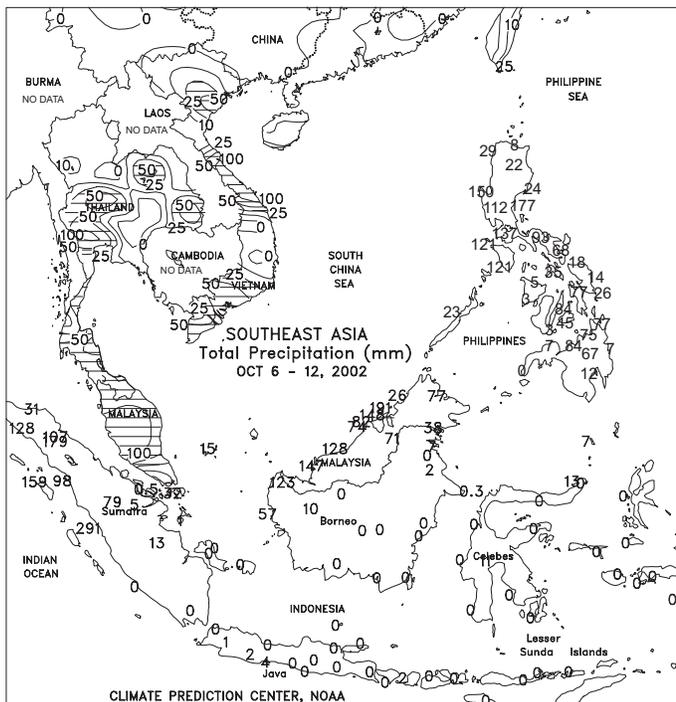
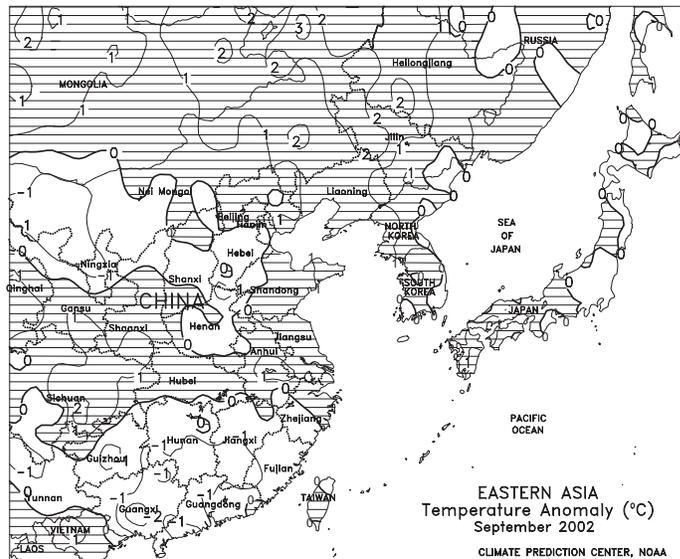
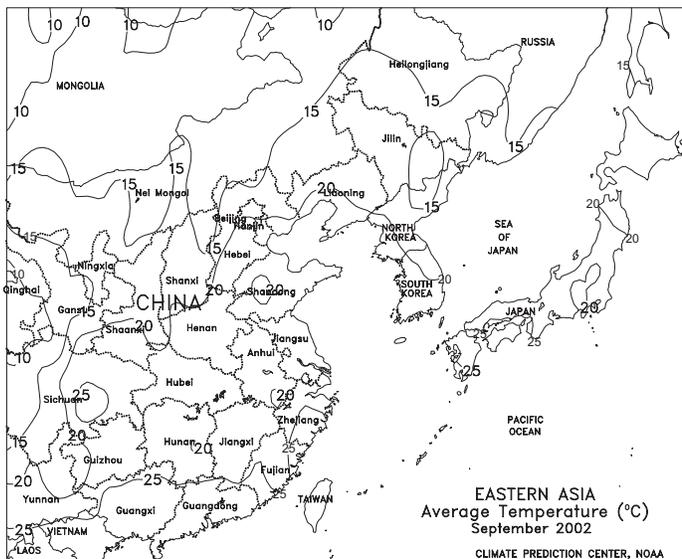




EASTERN ASIA

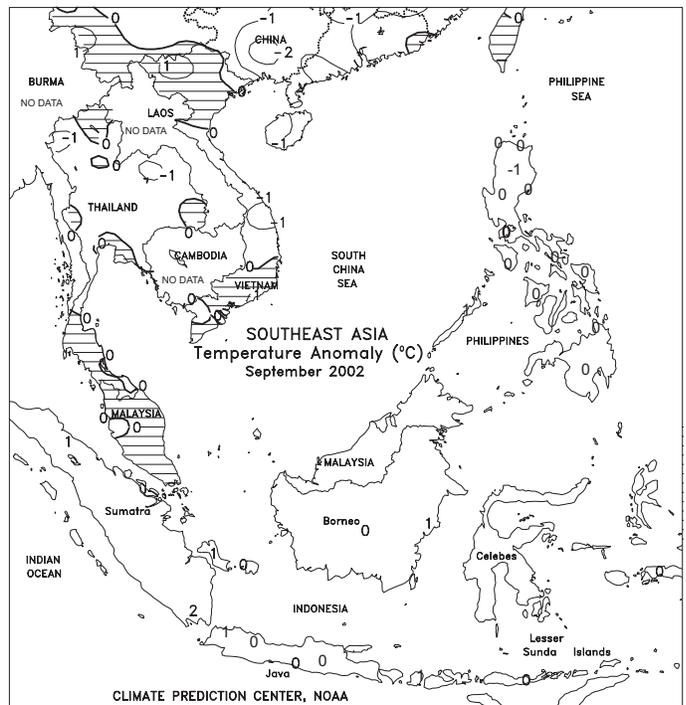
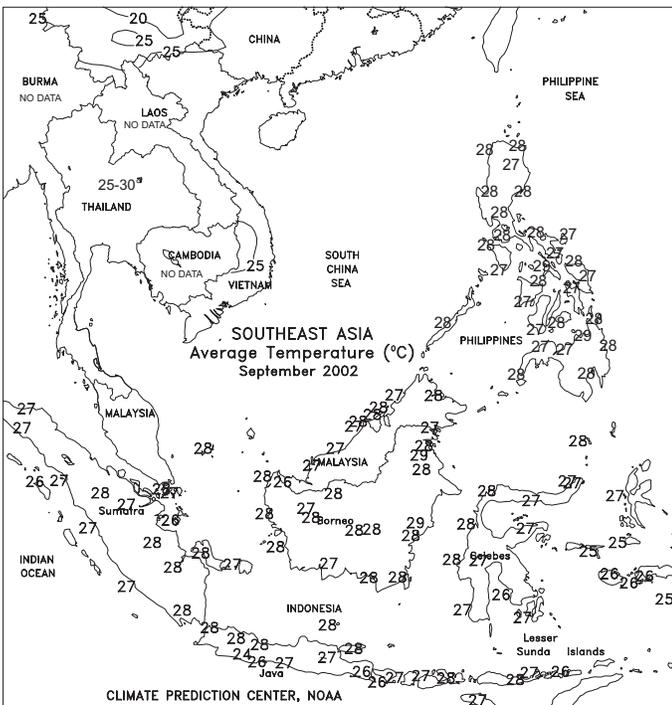
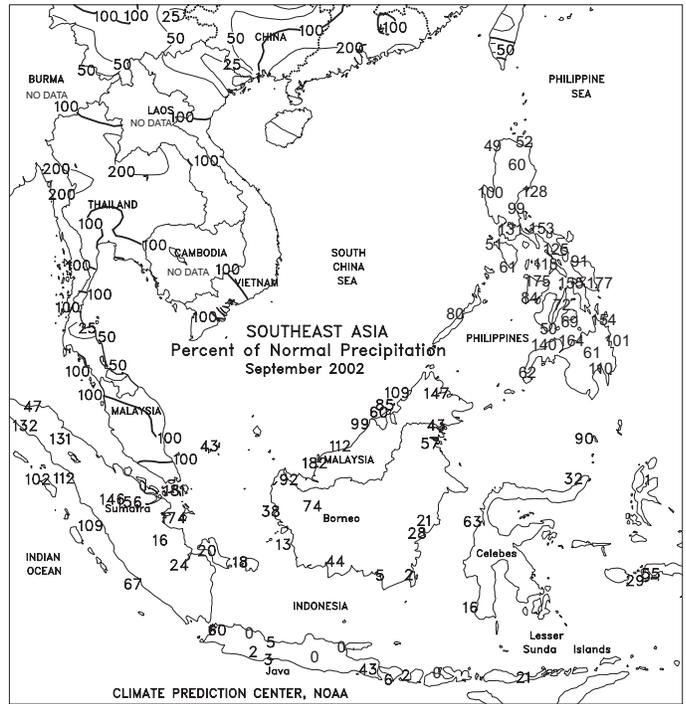
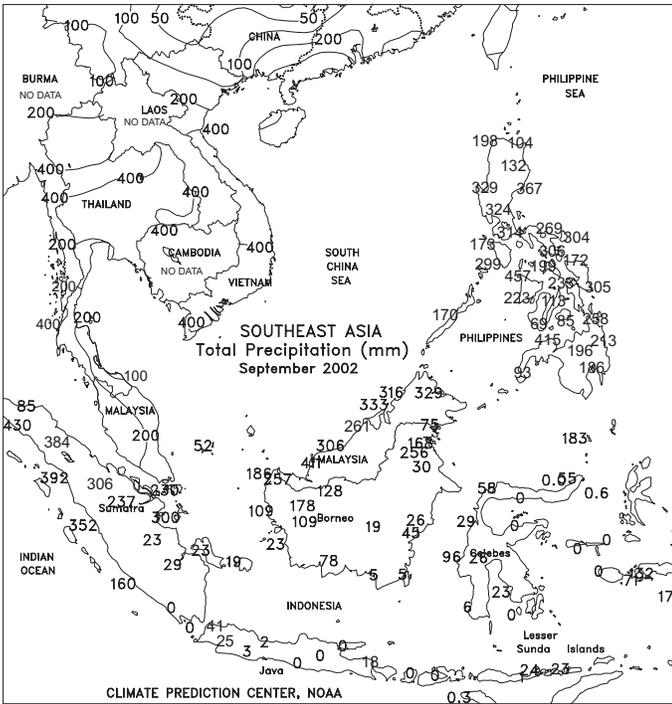
Dry weather prevailed throughout central and southern China, promoting drydown and harvesting of summer crops. In the North China Plain, conditions favored winter wheat planting, although additional moisture was needed to ensure even germination. In southern China, the dryness encompassed the Yangtze Valley and the coastal region (Guanxi to Fujian), improving conditions for rice harvesting following recent weeks of excessive moisture accumulations. Temperatures averaged slightly below normal in southern China and northern sections of the North China Plain but near to above normal elsewhere, with highs generally reaching the upper 20s degrees C. In Manchuria, cool, showery weather was untimely for maturing soybeans in northern growing areas (Heilongjiang) but lighter showers (less than 15 mm) fell in Jilin and Liaoning. Mostly dry weather also dominated North Korea, but light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) swept through South Korea and Japan, hampering seasonal fieldwork that included main-season rice harvesting. During September, showers boosted moisture reserves for winter wheat germination across the North China Plain, although additional rain helped proper establishment. Harvesting of summer crops, including cotton and rice, likely progressed well in central and southern China, but periodic showers in the south may have caused additional local delays in main-season rice harvesting. Conditions were generally favorable for maturing summer crops in Manchuria. In Japan and the Korea's, tropical storms caused periodic disruptions in the harvesting of rice and other summer crops at different times of the month.

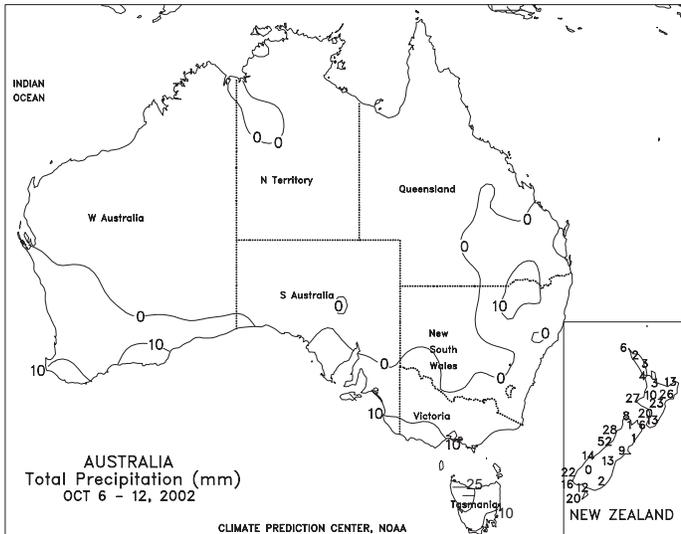




SOUTHEAST ASIA

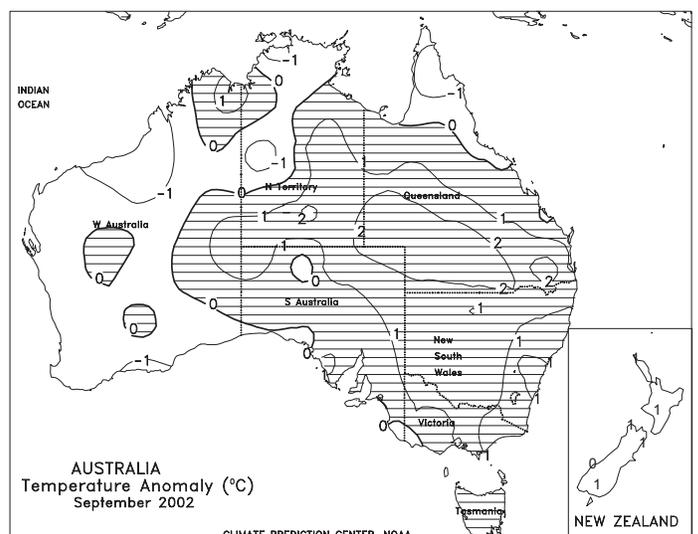
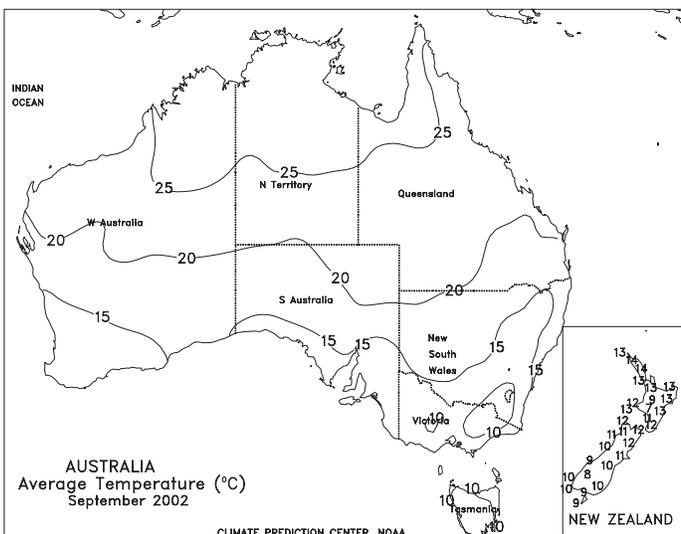
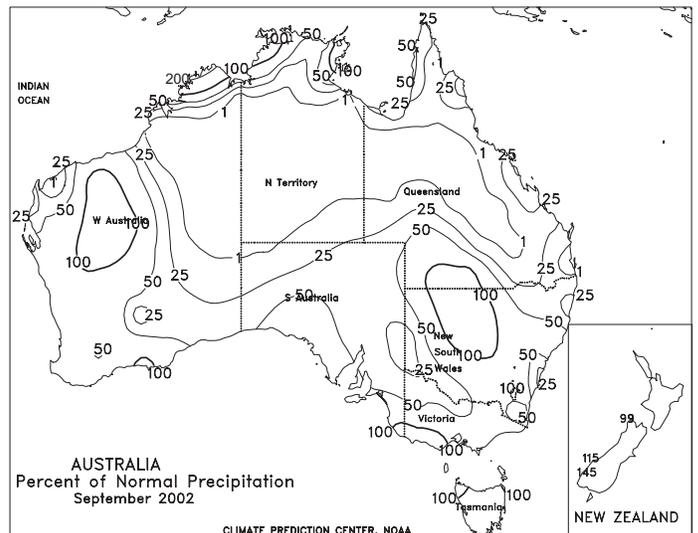
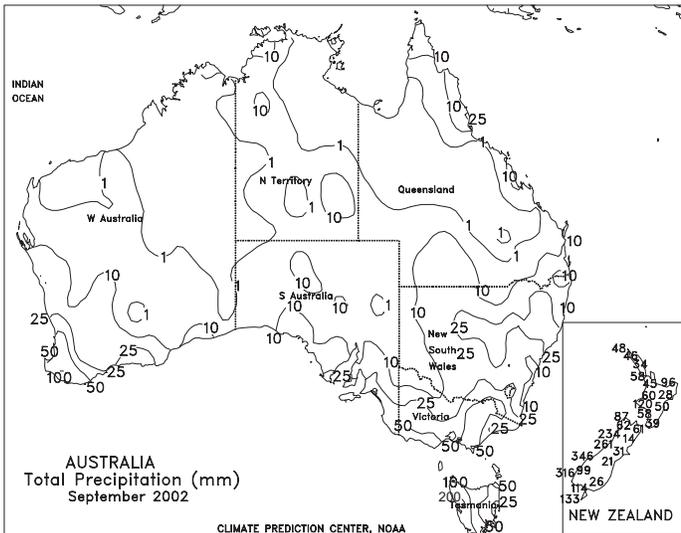
Generally drier weather eased excessive wetness across Thailand. However, recent flooding delayed main-season rice harvesting as farmers attempted to drain fields. Showers (25-50 mm) in northern Vietnam slowed main-season rice harvesting, while to the south, rainfall (50-100 mm) boosted moisture supplies for reproductive rice. Heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) caused some flooding in rice areas of the northern and southern Philippines, delaying fieldwork activities. In peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra, heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) boosted moisture supplies for oil palm. Mostly dry weather favored maturing second-season rice in Java, Indonesia. However, farmers await the start of the rainy season before main-season rice planting will begin. In September, heavy monsoon showers caused widespread flooding in Thailand, resulting in some damage to rice and corn. Generally dry weather favored summer-autumn rice harvesting in southern Vietnam. Above-normal rainfall boosted moisture supplies for second crop rice and corn in the Philippines. In peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra, above-normal precipitation maintained adequate moisture for oil palm. Seasonably dry weather prevailed in Java, Indonesia, where irrigation supplies were generally adequate for second-season rice.

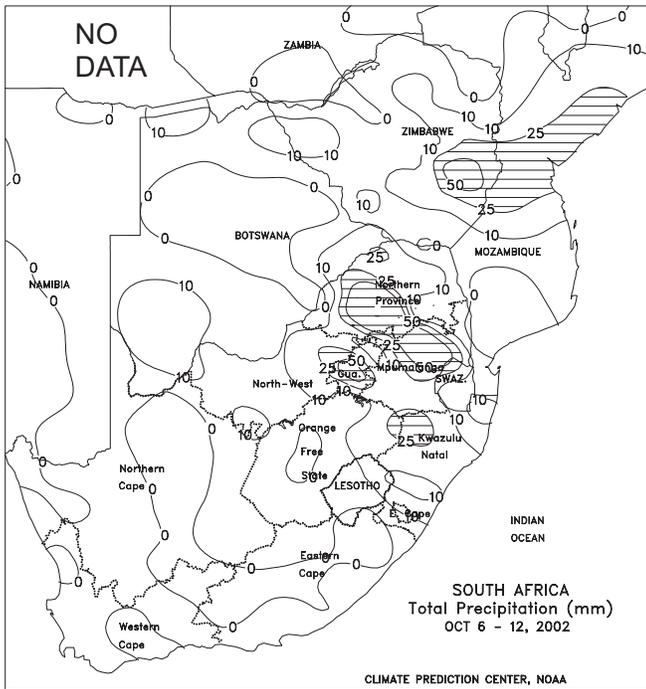




AUSTRALIA

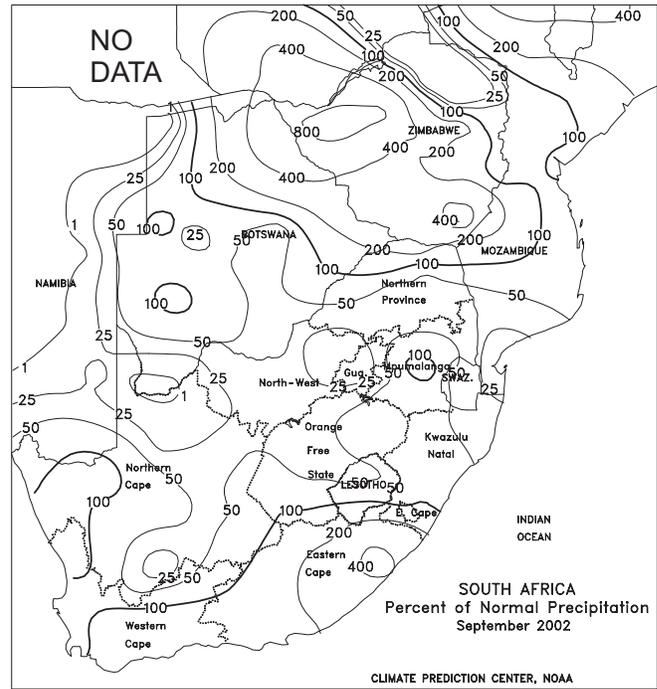
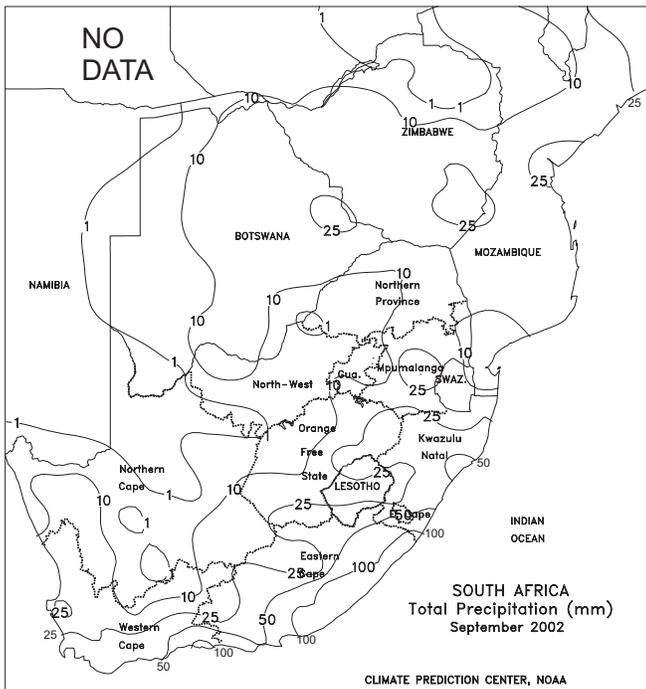
In parts of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, light showers (3-16 mm) dampened topsoils for summer crop planting, but much more rain was needed to significantly improve moisture supplies following months of severe drought. Farther south, dry weather persisted over central and southern New South Wales and northern Victoria, providing no relief from widespread drought. Meanwhile, light showers (1-3 mm) in South Australia and Western Australia had little impact on drought-stressed winter grains. Temperatures in Western Australia and South Australia averaged about 2 degrees C below normal, while temperatures in eastern Australia averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C above normal. In New Zealand, scattered showers (3-13 mm) and unseasonably cool weather (temperatures 1-2 degrees C below normal) prevailed in major crop-producing areas. Since early September, mostly dry weather kept a severe drought entrenched over southern and eastern Australia, stressing reproductive to filling winter grains and hampering summer crop planting. More consistent, although below-normal, rainfall in Western Australia helped stabilize conditions for winter grain development.

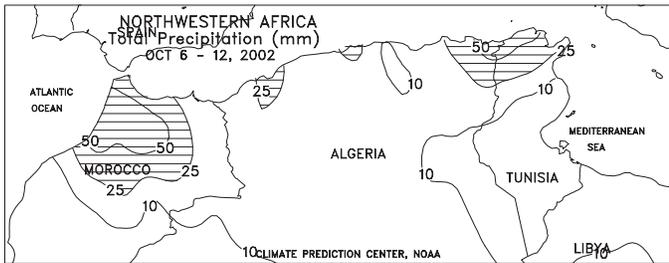
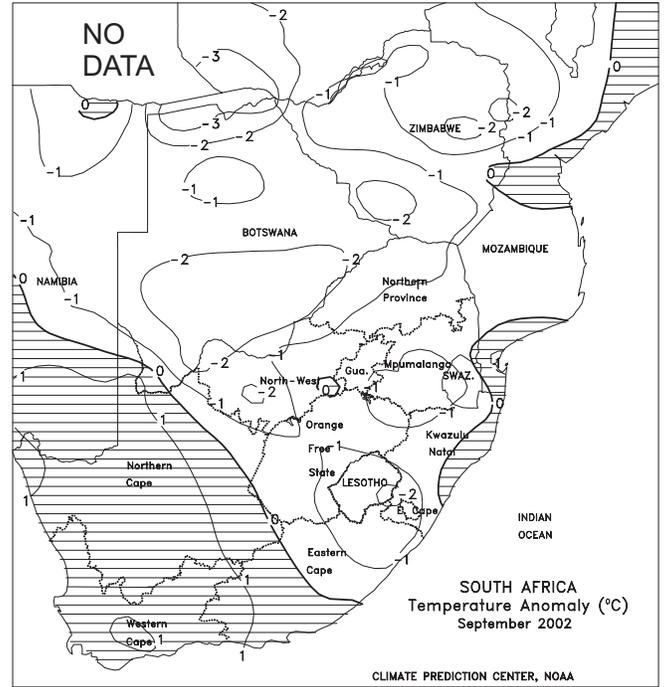
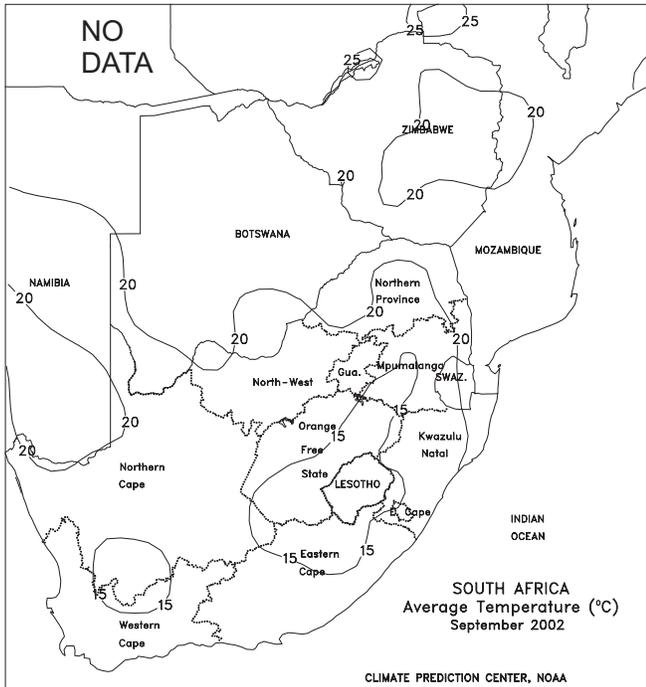




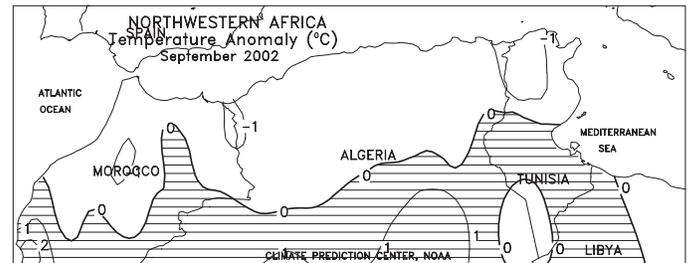
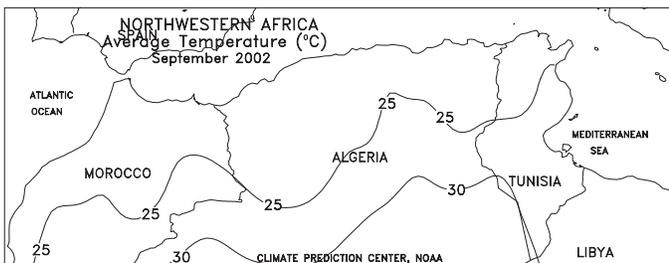
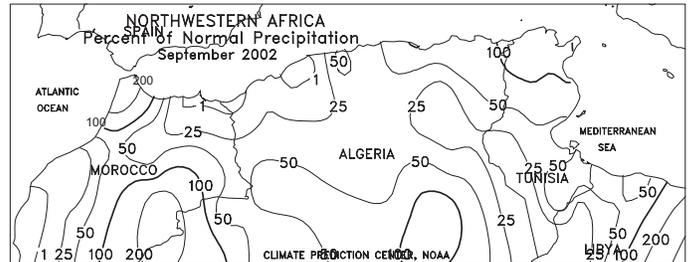
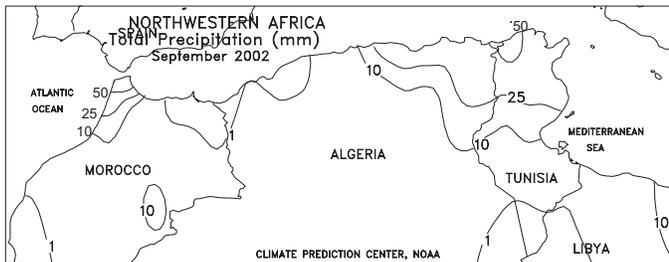
SOUTH AFRICA

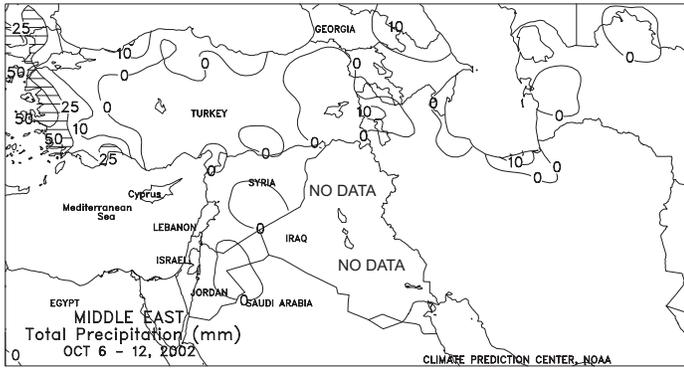
Widespread showers (10-30 mm or more) in North West, Northern Province, Mpumalanga, and eastern Orange Free State boosted topsoil moisture for summer crop planting. Corn, sunflower, and other summer crop planting typically begins during October. In western Orange Free State, seasonably warm, dry weather favored winter wheat drydown and maturation. Farther south, hot (temperatures in the middle 30s degrees C), dry weather in Western Cape favored winter wheat maturation and harvesting. Elsewhere, mostly light showers (3-19 mm) fell across coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu Natal. In September, below-normal precipitation in the corn belt reduced moisture supplies for spring planting, but favored fieldwork in preparation for this planting. In contrast, near-normal rainfall helped winter grain development in extreme western Orange Free State and Western Cape.





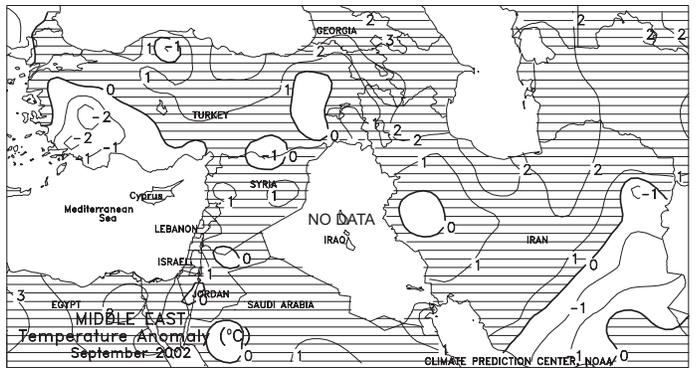
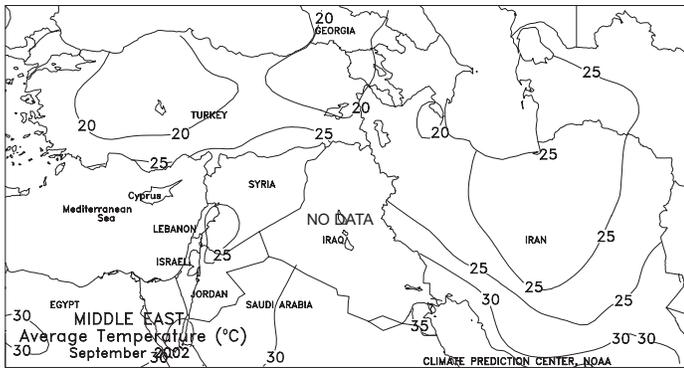
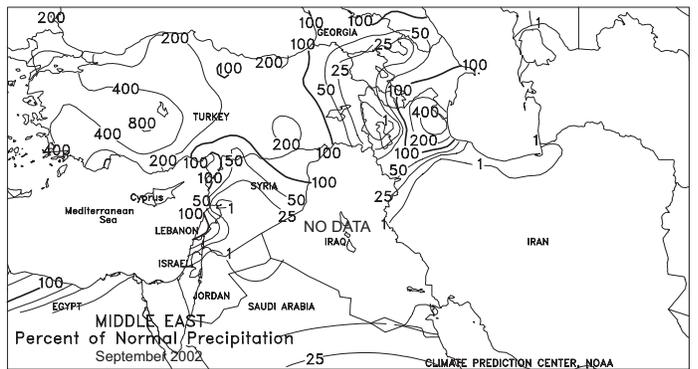
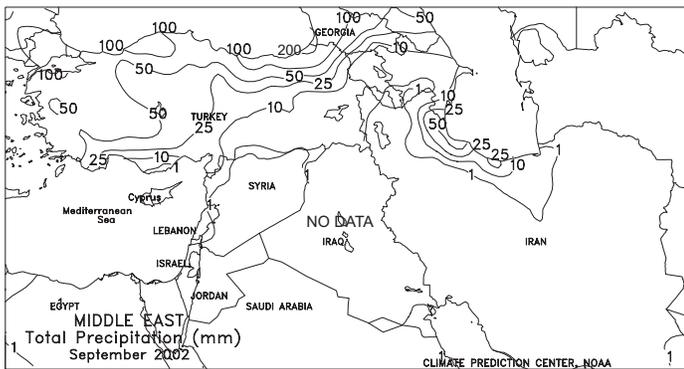
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
 Moderate to heavy rain (25-70 mm) fell across Morocco and northern Tunisia, delaying pre-planting fieldwork, but boosting soil moisture reserves for the upcoming winter grain season. In Algeria, lighter showers (5-20 mm) increased soil moisture, but slowed fieldwork. The bulk of 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. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across eastern Algeria and Tunisia and slightly above normal across western Algeria and Morocco. In September, seasonable temperatures and scattered rain favored pre-planting fieldwork.

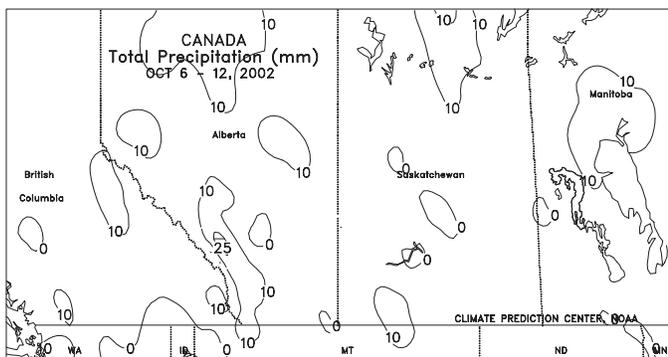




MIDDLE EAST

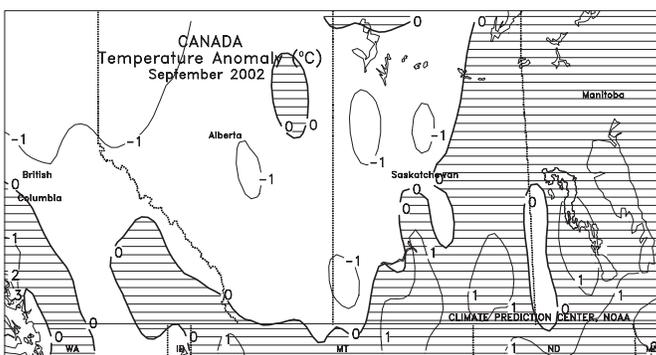
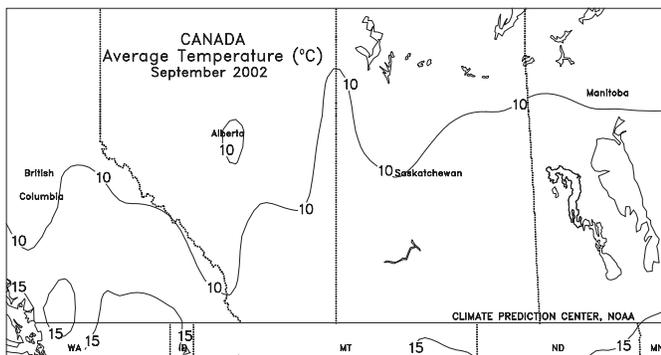
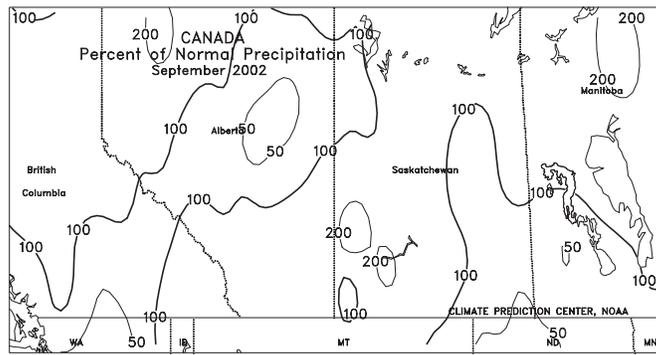
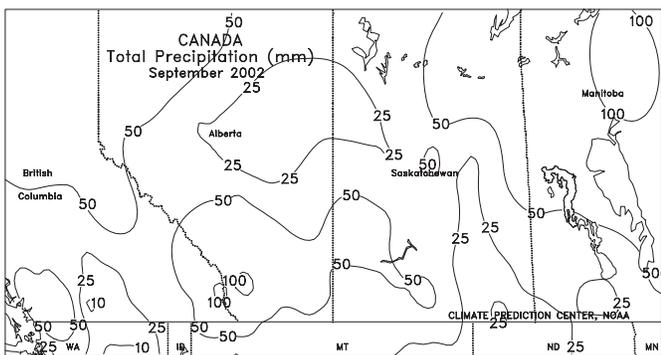
In western Turkey, rain (10-50 mm or more) boosted moisture supplies for winter grain planting and germination, but slowed cotton harvesting and winter grain fieldwork. Drier weather (less than 10 mm) prevailed across the rest of Turkey, favoring fieldwork after last week's rain. In northern Iran, however, only scattered, light rain (5-20 mm) was reported, where moisture supplies were becoming limited for wheat planting and establishment, especially along the Caspian coast. During September, above-normal rainfall across Turkey and portions of Syria continued to boost irrigation reserves for winter wheat, but hampered cotton maturation in western Turkey. In Iran, below-normal rainfall reduced moisture supplies for winter wheat except in the extreme northwest.





CANADA

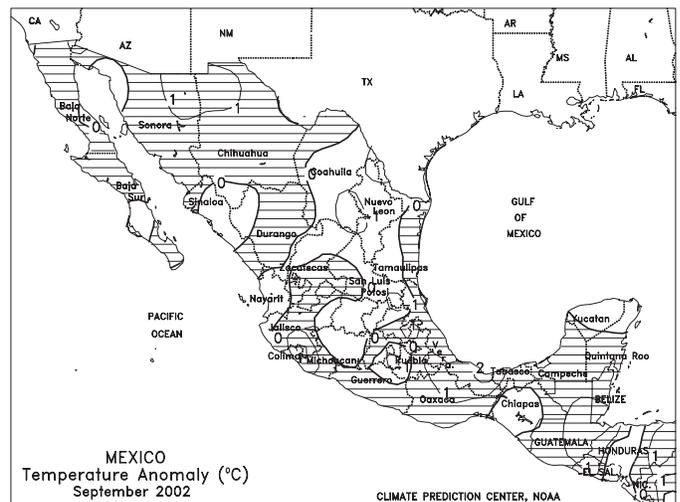
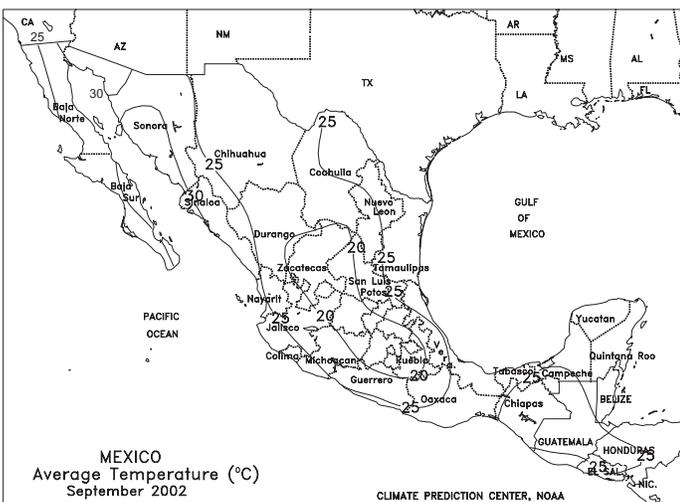
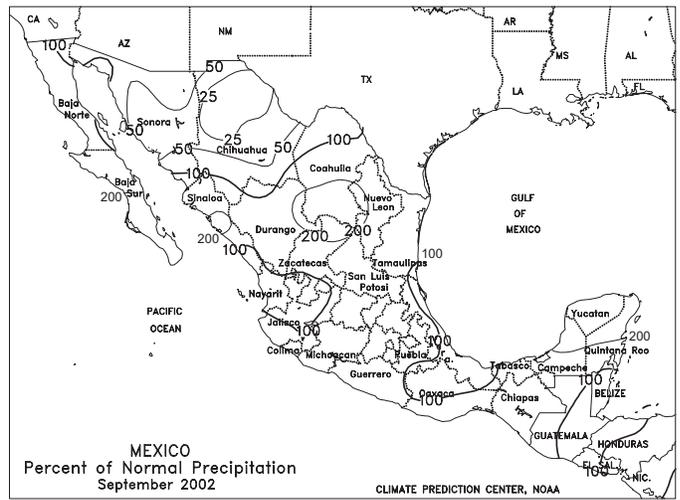
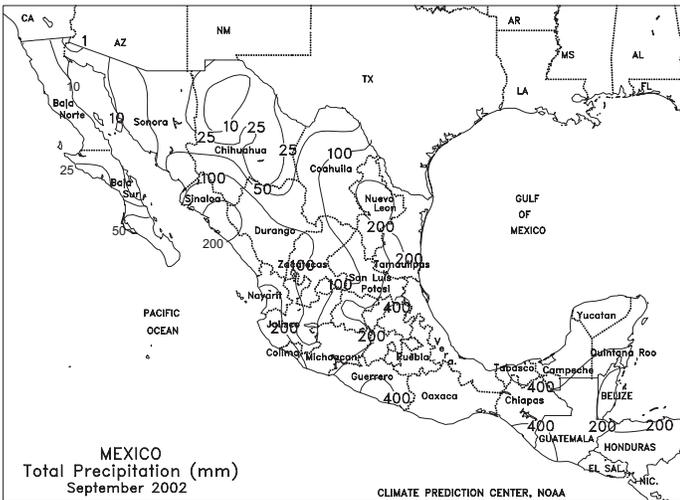
Cool, showery weather caused further harvest delays in the western Prairies. Light showers (mostly below 10 mm) and below-normal temperatures (2-4 degrees C below normal, with lows of -10 to -5 degrees C) kept unharvested spring grains and oilseeds unfavorably wet while hampering combining. In Saskatchewan, harvesting reportedly advanced only 5 percent, with 65 percent of all crops harvested as of October 7. In the eastern Prairies, mostly dry, although colder-than-normal, weather supported final harvest efforts. In eastern Canada, dry weather promoted fieldwork, including summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Temperatures averaged near to above normal, but freezing temperatures were recorded at some locations in Quebec and Ontario's interior. According to Ontario's Ministry of Agriculture and Food, soybeans were 60 to 80 percent harvested as of October 3. The report indicated that seed corn harvesting was nearly complete, but most of the remainder of the crop was unharvested. During September, spring crop harvesting progressed well across the Prairies after a sluggish start caused by lingering wetness. The first widespread killing freeze of autumn came in the latter half of the month, aiding crop maturation but possibly causing some damage to unharvested crops of high-moisture content. In eastern Canada, drier and warmer-than-normal weather hastened maturation of corn and soybeans and promoted winter wheat harvesting. By month's end, however, soil moisture reserves had become limited for germination of the new winter wheat crop. *(This is the final summary of the season. Coverage will resume in May with the commencement of spring planting.)*

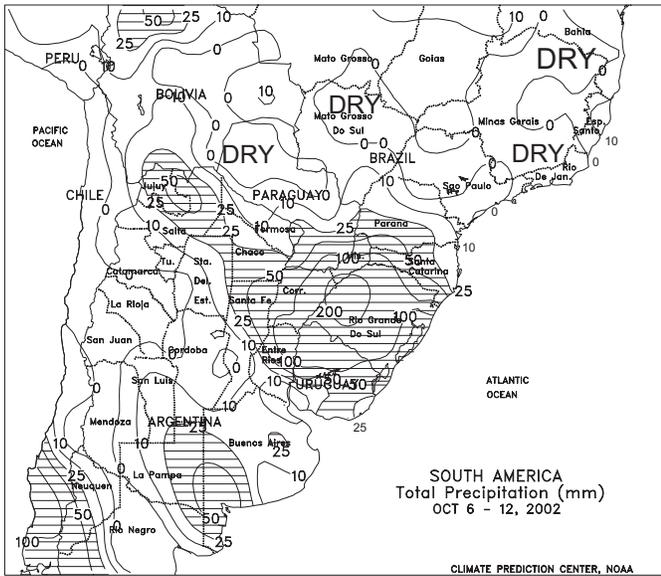




MEXICO

In the Rio Grande River Valley, scattered showers (5-50 mm) increased irrigation reserves and topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting. In the southern Plateau corn belt, showers (10-40 mm) favored immature summer crops. Across Veracruz, heavier showers (25-100 mm) boosted moisture supplies for corn, sugarcane, and coffee. Across the Yucatan Peninsula, widespread showers (20-70 mm) continued to provide ample moisture for immature corn, but caused local flooding due to the heavy rains of the past few weeks. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal across Mexico, favoring maturing summer crops. During September, near- to above-normal rainfall favored immature corn across the main corn belt. Much-needed, above-normal rainfall eased long-term dryness across the lower Rio Grande River Valley, but more rain was still needed to completely eliminate the long-term deficits. Hurricane Isidore brought much-above-normal rain to the Yucatan Peninsula, causing flooding and local crop damage to citrus and corn but boosting moisture supplies. Temperatures averaged near normal across Mexico.

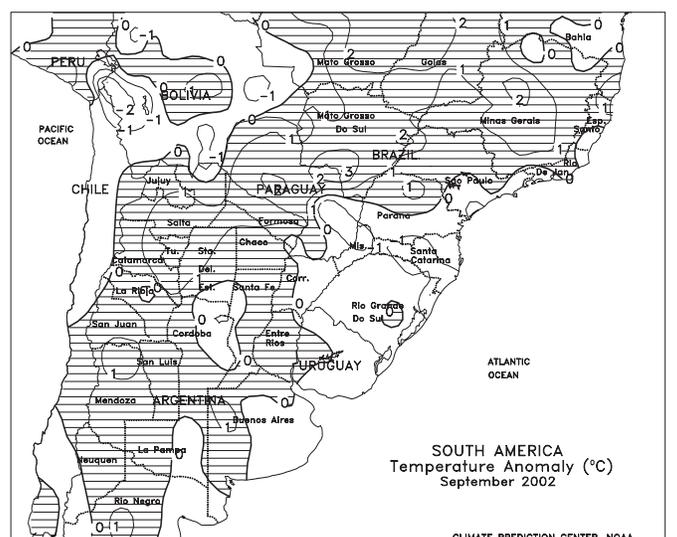
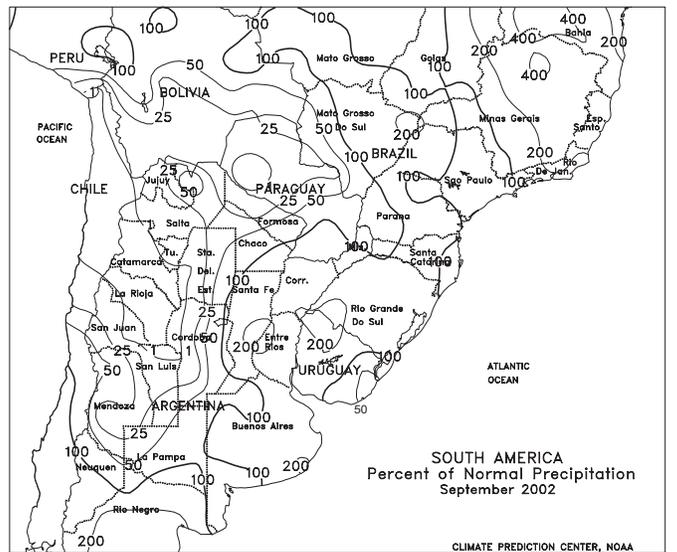




SOUTH AMERICA

In southern Brazil, locally heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) persisted over Rio Grande do Sul and neighboring locations in northeastern Argentina and Uruguay, likely causing additional local flooding and maintaining excessive moisture levels for fieldwork related to summer crop planting. The unrelenting rain was also unfavorable for maturing winter wheat, likely causing lodging and possible reductions in quality. Lighter showers (10-25 mm or more) continued in Santa Catarina and southern Parana, maintaining generally favorable pre-planting moisture levels, but dry weather returned to important grain and oilseed areas north of Parana. In these dry areas, temperatures averaging 3 to 5 degrees C or more above normal, with highs in the upper 30s to lower 40s degrees C, increased evaporative losses and may have stressed flowering coffee and citrus. In Argentina, showers (10-50 mm or more) increased moisture reserves for summer crop germination throughout the northeast, including Santa Fe and Chaco, and the more southerly crop areas of San Luis, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires. Unseasonable dryness persisted in most of Cordoba, where moisture remained limited for summer crop germination. Warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C or more above normal) exacerbated the effects of the dryness on soil moisture losses. According to Argentina's department of agriculture, corn and sunflowers were 27 and 25 percent planted, respectively, as of October 4. During September, in Argentina, summer crop planting progressed slowly. Moisture reserves

were overall favorable for germination, except in western growing areas. In Brazil, locally heavy September rainfall improved moisture reserves for summer crop germination and was timely for flowering coffee. However, chronic wetness in the far south kept winter wheat unfavorably wet.



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