

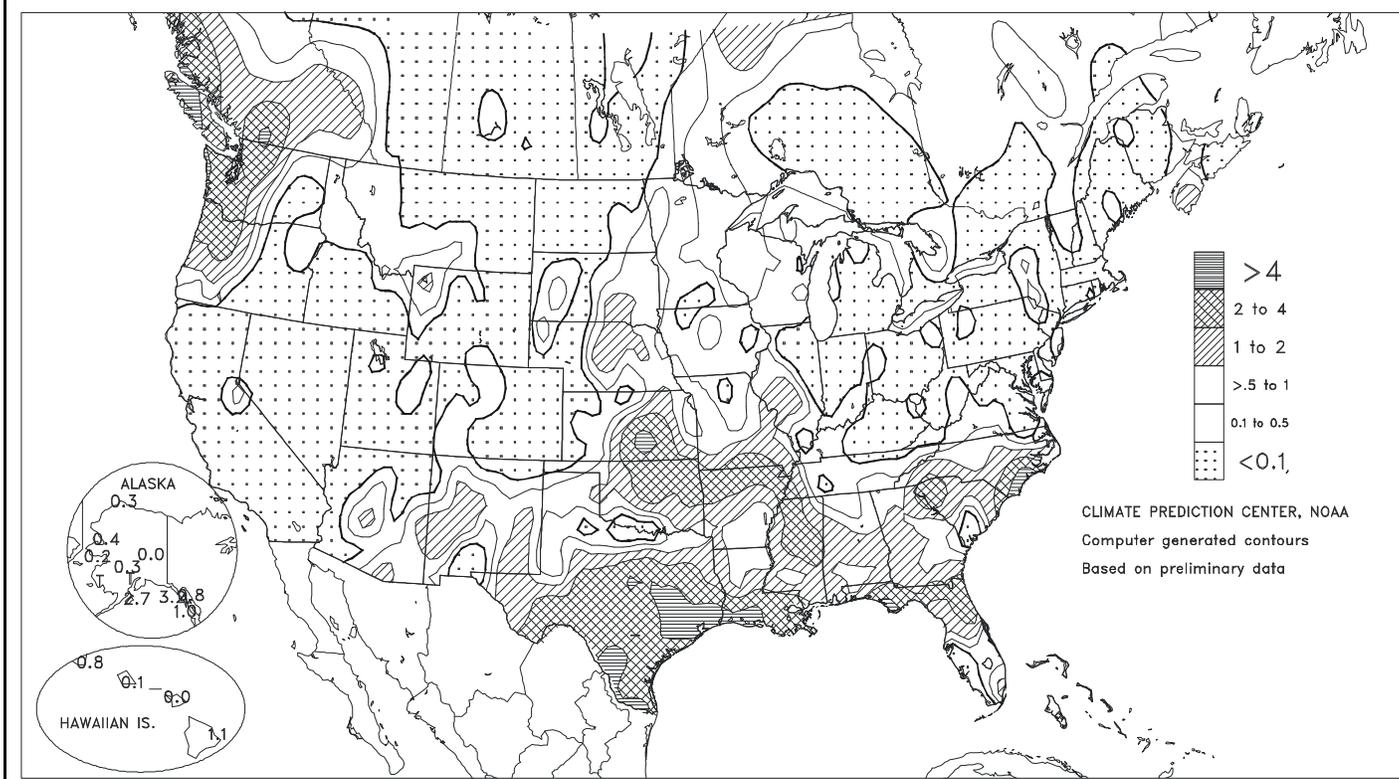
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)

OCT 5 - 11, 2003



HIGHLIGHTS

October 5 - 11, 2003

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

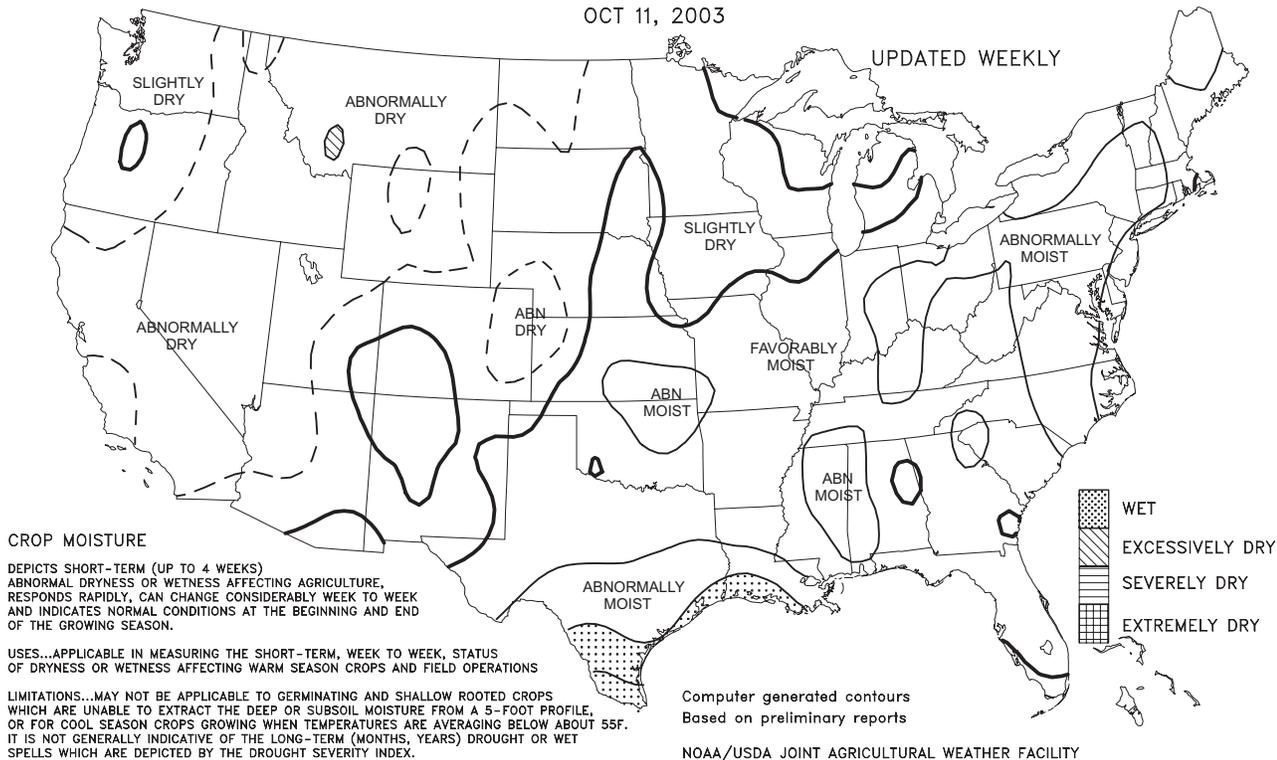
Warm, mostly dry weather promoted **Midwestern** crop maturation and fieldwork, including corn and soybean harvesting and winter wheat planting. The Nation's warmest weather, relative to normal, covered the **upper Midwest**, where weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 15°F above normal. Meanwhile on the **Plains**, unfavorably dry conditions persisted from **eastern Colorado and western Kansas northward into Montana**, maintaining concerns about a lack of soil moisture for winter wheat establishment. Pockets of dryness also existed on the **southern High Plains**, but heavy rain (2 to 4 inches, with locally higher totals) improved prospects for wheat in parts
(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-F.T. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 11, 2003

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.

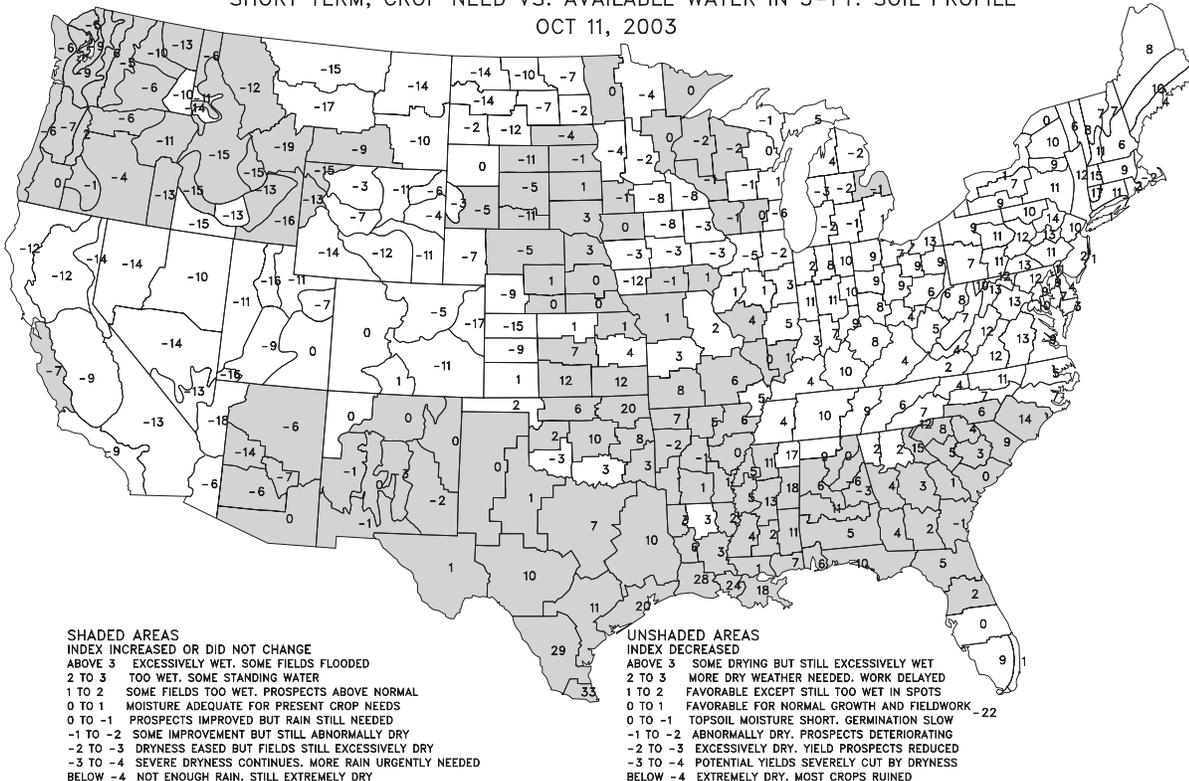
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

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-F.T. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 11, 2003



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 EASIED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY

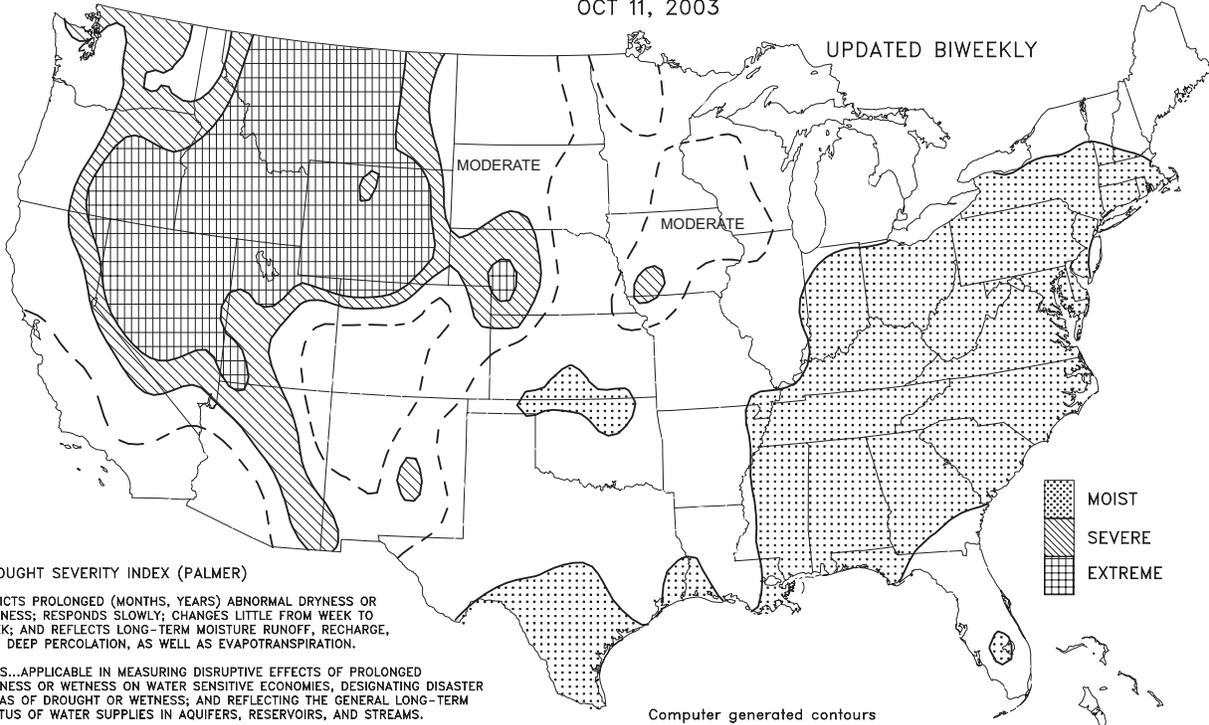
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS 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 11, 2003

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.

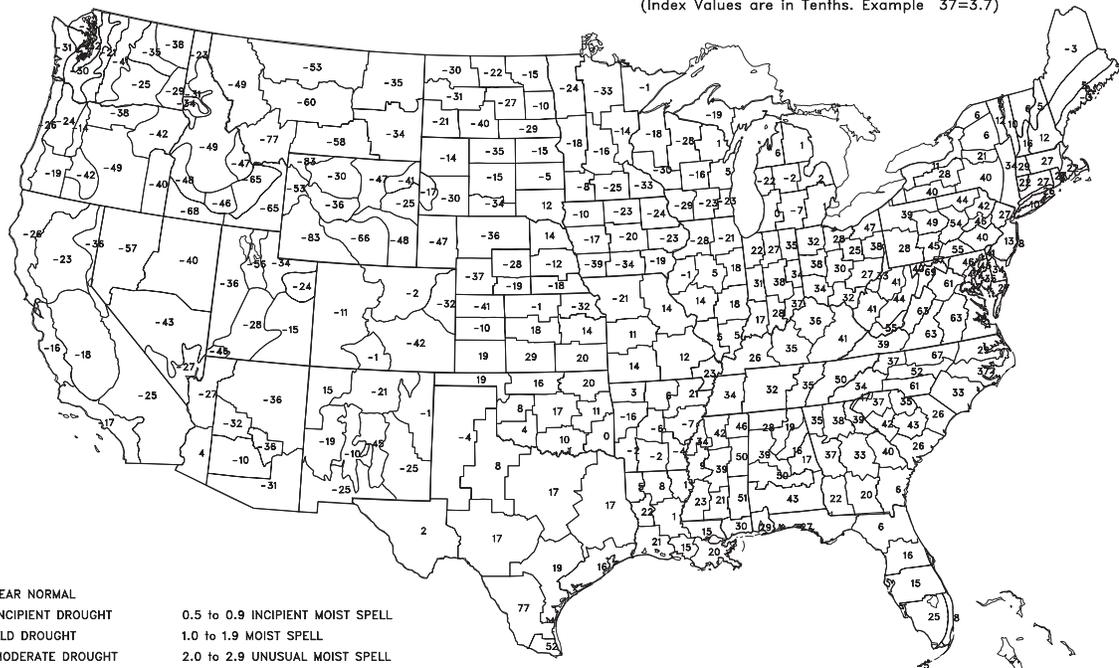
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Drought Severity Index by Division
OCT 11, 2003
(Long Term Palmer)

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



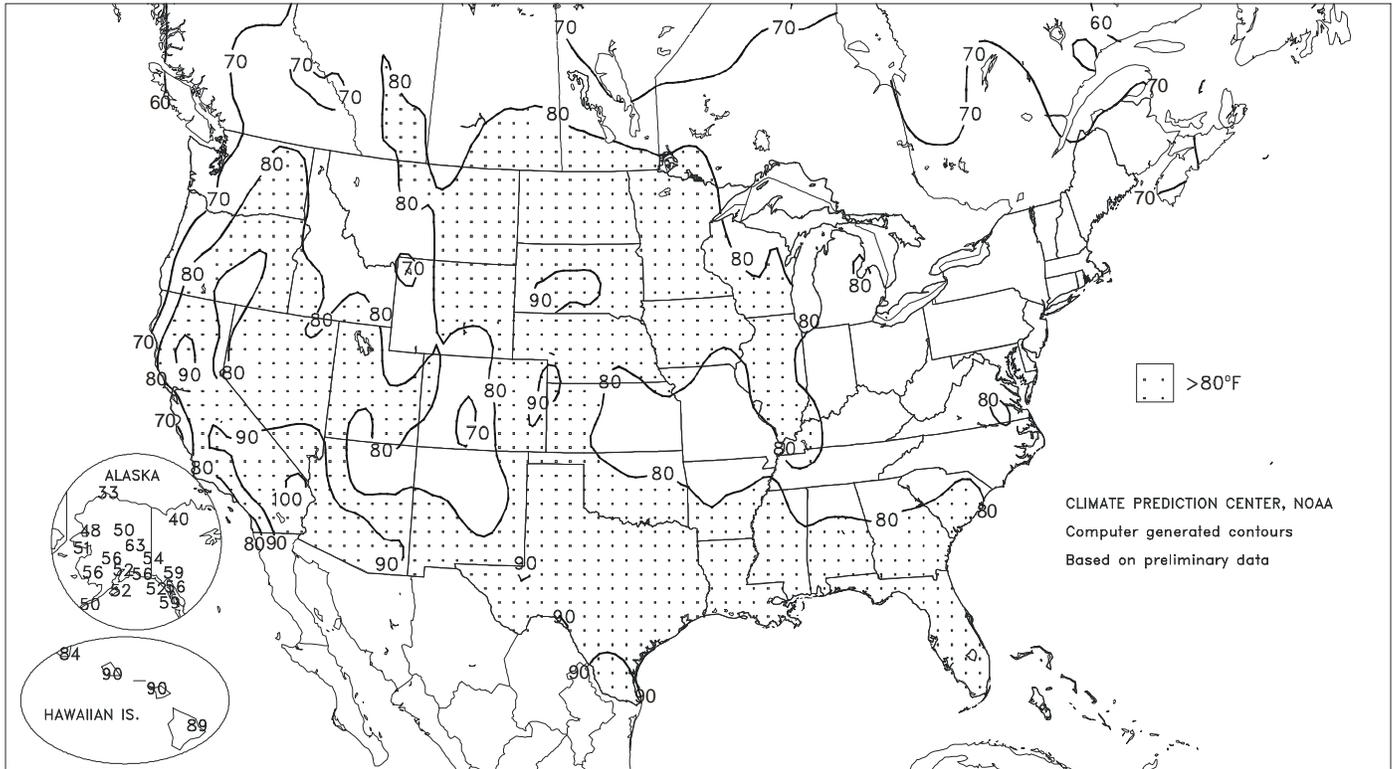
- 0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
- 0.5 to -0.9 INCIPENT DROUGHT
- 1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
- 2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
- 3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
- BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT

- 0.5 to 0.9 INCIPENT MOIST SPELL
- 1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
- 2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
- 3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
- ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

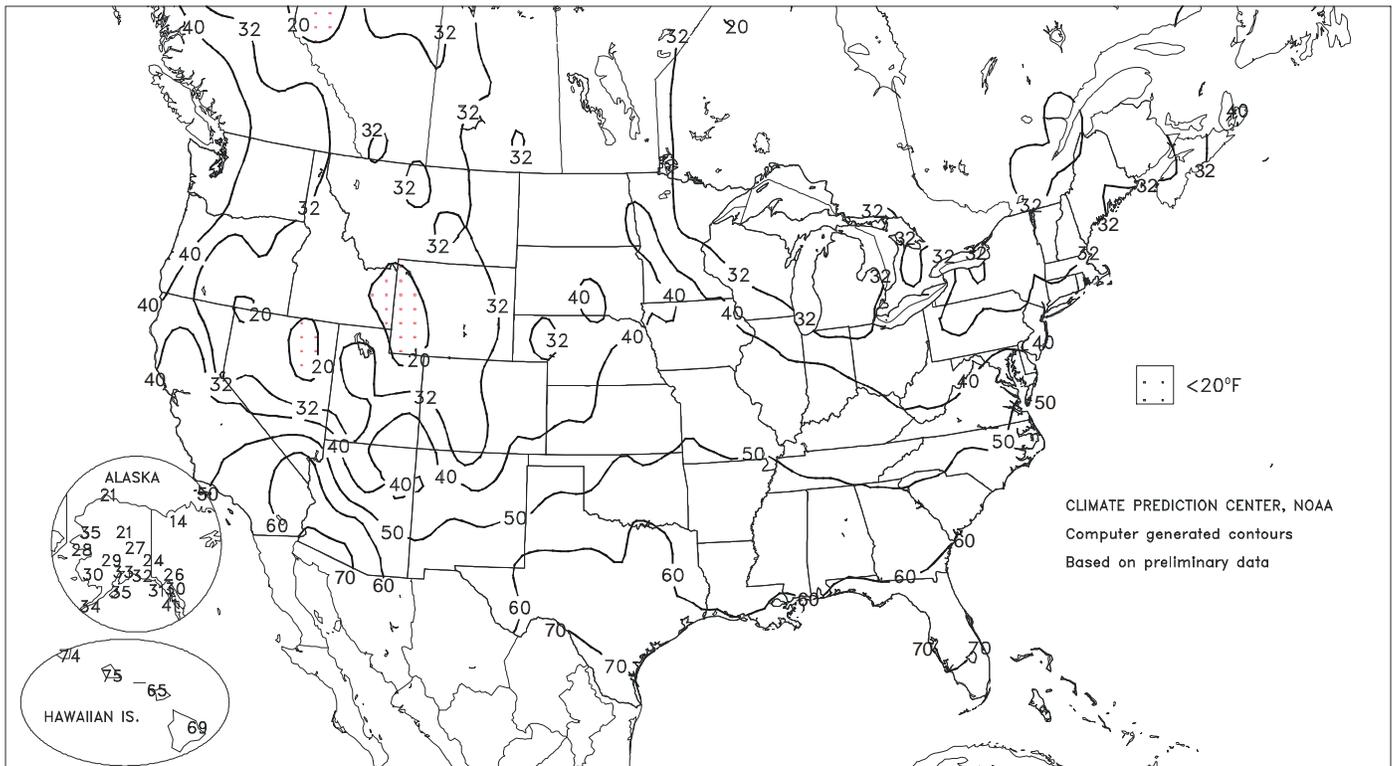
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

OCT 5 - 11, 2003



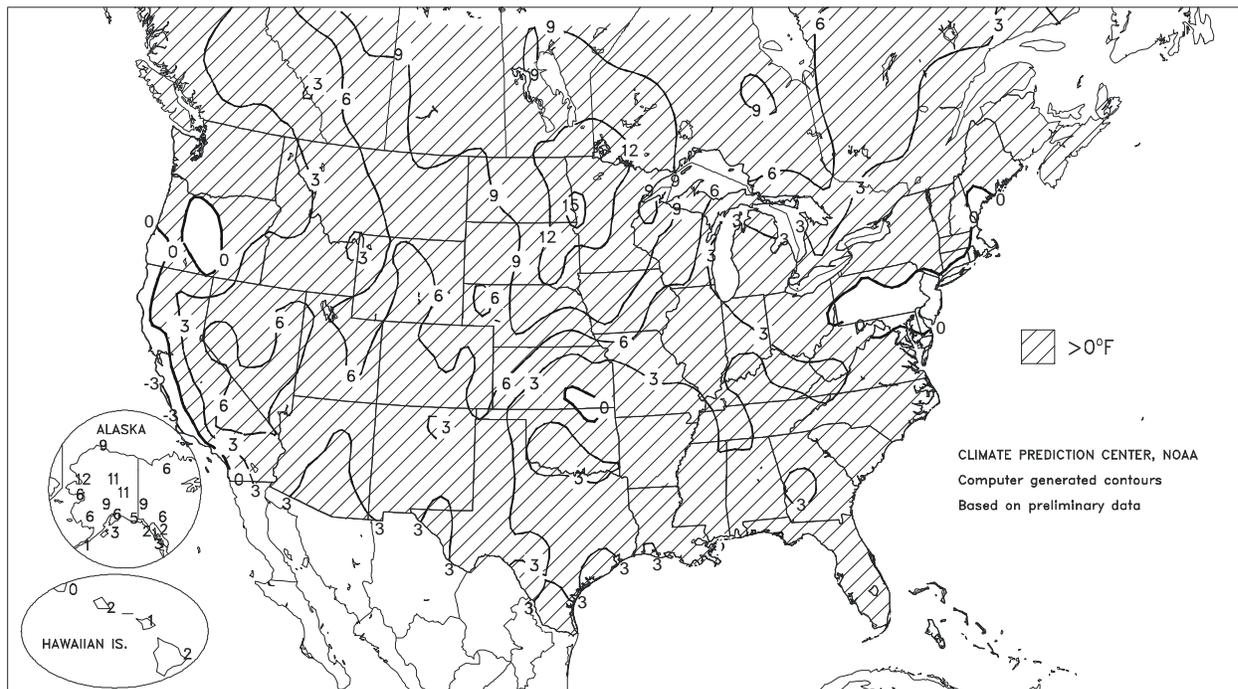
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

OCT 5 - 11, 2003



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

OCT 5 - 11, 2003



(Continued from front cover)

of **Kansas** and **Oklahoma**. Farther south, torrential rains in the **western Gulf Coast region** halted fieldwork and caused local flooding, especially in parts of **southern Texas**. Showers were lighter and more widely scattered from the **Delta to the southern Atlantic States**, causing only minor fieldwork delays. In the **West**, significant precipitation was confined to parts of **Arizona**, **New Mexico**, and the **Pacific Northwest**. The **Southwestern** showers provided only limited drought relief, while the **Northwestern** precipitation was largely confined to the coastal region. As a result, serious water-supply concerns persisted in the **Southwest**, **Great Basin**, and **Intermountain West**, while **Northwestern** winter grains remained in need of additional rain to ensure even emergence.

Chilly weather persisted early in the week across the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**, resulting in a few more daily-record lows. **Muskegon, MI** (30 and 28°F on October 5-6), opened the week with consecutive daily records. By midweek, however, near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed nationwide, setting or tying approximately 100 daily-record highs. Nearly half of those records were broken on October 9, when a daily-record high in **Marquette, MI** (77°F), followed a record low (23°F on October 6) by only 3 days. Similarly, the temperature in **Huron, SD**, rebounded to 90°F on October 7, up from 20°F on October 1. Both of **Huron's** readings were daily records. Farther west, **Salt Lake City, UT**, noted a high of 88°F on October 9, just 1°F shy of their monthly record high established on October 3, 1963. However, cooler air began to overspread the **West** toward week's end, resulting in a daily-record low (9°F on October 11) in **Randolph, UT**, only 2 days after a daily-record high of 76°F. Elsewhere in the **West**, record lows for October 11 included 19°F in **Pocatello, ID**, and 20°F in **Delta, UT**. In contrast, daily-record highs were established at week's end at several locations in **Maine**, including **Houlton** and **Caribou** (both 76°F on October 11).

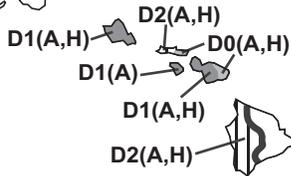
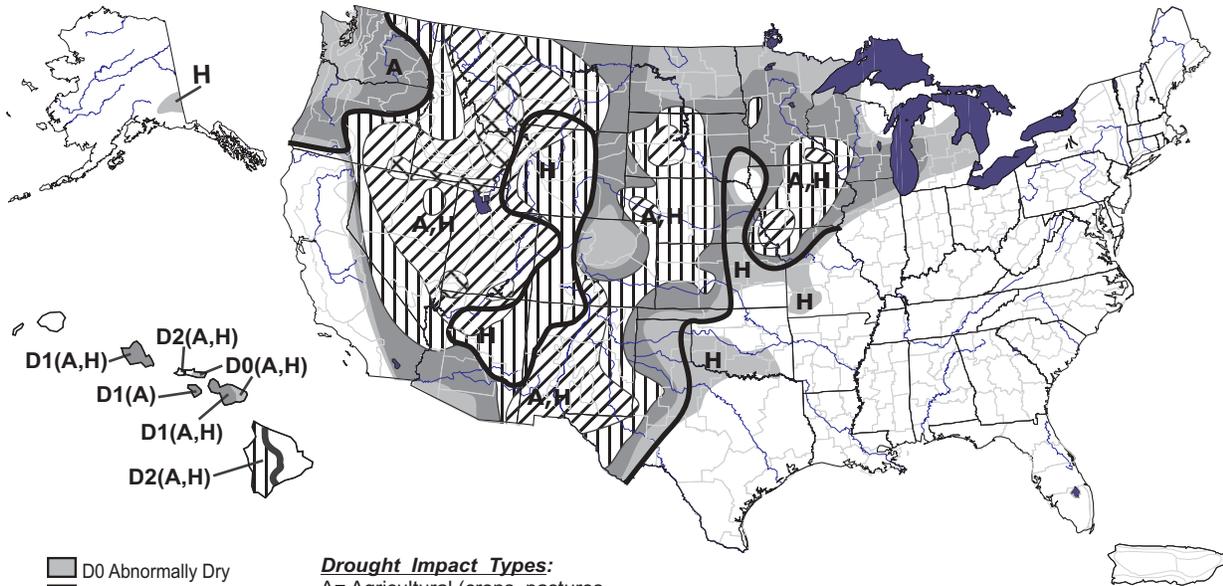
Heavy rain fell twice in a 5-day span in parts of the **western Gulf Coast region**, causing widespread flash flooding. **College Station, TX**, posted daily-record totals on October 5 and 9 (2.36 and 3.01 inches), boosting its month-to-date total to 6.19 inches. Other records in **Texas** on October 9 included 3.59 inches in **Houston** and 3.36

inches in **Waco**. Meanwhile, heavy rain also soaked the **coastal Carolinas**, resulting in October 7-11 totals of 5.29 inches in **Wilmington, NC**, and 4.75 inches in **North Myrtle Beach, SC**. The majority of the precipitation fell on October 8, when rainfall reached 3.49 inches in **North Myrtle Beach** and 3.35 inches in **Wilmington**. October 8 was also a very wet day with local flooding in **south-central Kansas**, where totals included 3.73 inches in **Hutchinson** and 2.78 inches in **Wichita**. A day later, **Tulsa, OK** (2.86 inches), collected a daily-record sum. Late in the week, showers accompanied a cold front crossing the **Northwest**. Although precipitation was spotty, **Billings, MT**, received a daily-record total (0.71 inch) on October 10, which exceeded the city's rainfall during the preceding 111 days (0.60 inch fell from June 21 - October 9). It was also **Billings'** greatest daily rainfall since 2.27 inches fell on June 13, 2001. Elsewhere at week's end, locally heavy rainfall shifted into **southern portions of Florida and Texas**. Daily records were established in locations such as **Miami, FL** (2.85 inches on October 10), and **Del Rio, TX** (3.23 inches on October 11).

Record-warmth continued through midweek in Alaska, helping to boost weekly temperatures at least 5°F above normal across the mainland. Readings averaged at least 10°F above normal in parts of **interior and northwestern Alaska**. On Monday, daily-record highs included 61°F in **Healy**, 59°F in **King Salmon**, and 56°F in **McGrath**. From October 1-7, **Fairbanks** experienced its warmest 7-day period on record in October, with an average temperature of 51.1°F (previously, 48.4°F from October 17-23, 1938). During the first several days of October, wet conditions in **south-central and northwestern Alaska** contrasted with drier-than-normal weather in the **southeastern part of the State**. October 1-12 precipitation included 1.03 inches (31 percent of normal) in **Juneau** and 8.32 inches (245 percent) in **Kodiak**. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, warm weather (temperatures up to 2°F above normal) accompanied occasional showers, especially in trade wind-favored locations on the western islands. Weekly rainfall totaled 5.22 inches at the **Manoa Lyon Arboretum on Oahu** and 14.07 inches on **Kauai's Mount Waialeale**, among the world's wettest locations. Meanwhile on the **Big Island, Hilo** posted a daily-record high of 89°F on October 6.

U.S. Drought Monitor

October 7, 2003
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

Drought Impact Types:
 A= Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
 H= Hydrological (water)
 Delineates dominant impacts
 (No type = both impacts)



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

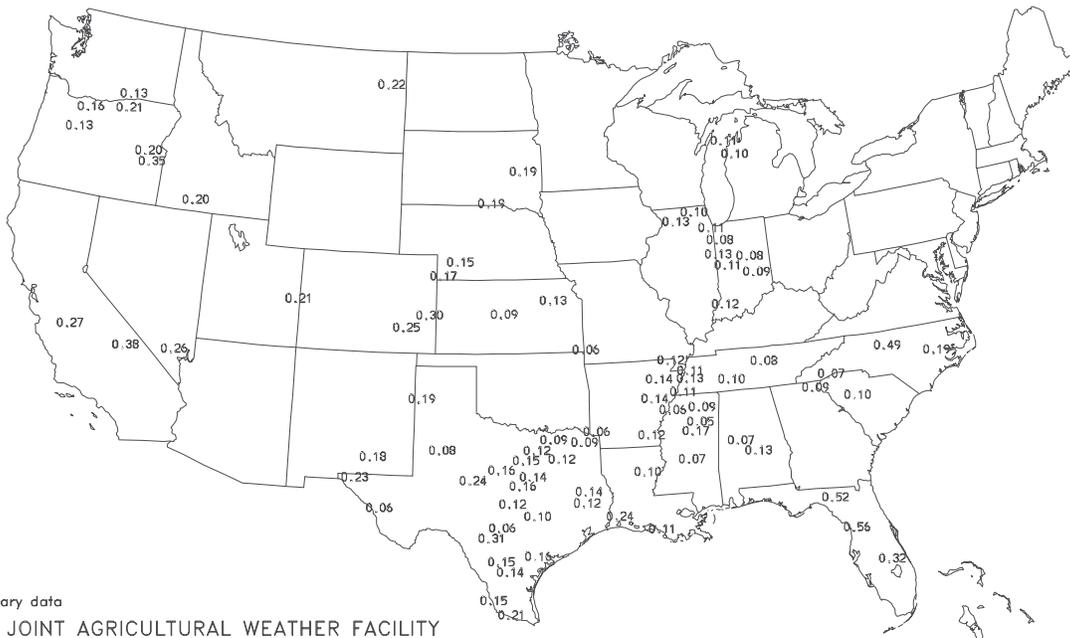
Released Thursday, October 9, 2003

Author: Douglas Le Comte, NOAA/CPC

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

Average Pan Evaporation (Inches)

OCT 5 - 11, 2003



Based on preliminary data
 NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 11, 2003

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	PRECIP		
																		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
MS BATESVILLE ^x	78	58	82	55	68	4	0.27	-0.43	0.27	4.17	96	44.65	106	-	-	0	0	1	0	
BELZONI ^x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLARKSDALE ^x	78	58	81	44	68	2	0.40	-0.19	0.40	4.29	111	38.76	94	-	-	0	0	1	0	
CLEVELAND ^x	80	59	83	51	69	1	0.86	0.20	0.81	5.75	137	35.64	84	-	-	0	0	2	1	
GREENVILLE ^x	79	60	85	48	69	1	1.76	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	
GREENWOOD ^x	78	60	81	55	69	1	1.47	0.70	0.99	4.40	99	37.81	90	-	-	0	0	2	1	
INDIANOLA 1S	79	61	83	55	70	-	2.32	-	2.29	6.16	-	36.34	-	-	-	0	0	2	1	
INVERNESS 5E	79	63	83	58	71	-	2.05	-	2.03	5.16	-	35.19	-	78	70	0	0	3	1	
LYON	80	59	84	56	69	-	0.47	-	0.45	4.16	-	38.52	-	-	-	0	0	2	0	
MACON	75	60	84	56	68	-	2.80	-	2.70	4.96	-	48.66	-	74	70	0	0	5	1	
MOORHEAD ^x	80	62	83	54	71	3	1.70	1.00	1.68	5.25	117	35.51	83	-	-	0	0	3	1	
ONWARD	78	-	84	-	71	-	0.73	-	0.49	2.55	-	-	-	76	70	0	0	4	0	
PERTSHIRE	79	62	81	58	70	-	1.83	-	1.22	5.19	-	38.19	-	-	-	0	0	2	2	
ROLLING FORK ^x	82	61	87	50	71	4	0.51	-0.33	0.20	2.85	67	34.00	80	-	-	0	0	4	0	
SCOTT	79	62	83	57	70	-	0.60	-	0.59	4.70	-	-	-	78	71	0	0	2	1	
SIDON	79	62	83	58	71	-	1.90	-	1.90	4.84	-	33.60	-	80	70	0	0	1	1	
STARKVILLE	75	59	80	55	67	1	1.56	0.86	1.08	3.63	79	47.63	110	-	-	0	0	3	1	
TUNICA ^x	78	58	81	48	68	2	2.08	1.43	2.00	6.00	163	31.83	78	-	-	0	0	2	1	
TUNICA 1W	78	58	82	54	68	-	1.73	-	1.29	6.57	-	32.78	-	-	-	0	0	3	1	
VANCE	78	59	81	55	69	-	0.43	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	0	
VERONA	76	60	80	55	68	-	0.70	-	0.59	5.18	-	44.45	-	77	68	0	0	2	1	
VICKSBURG ^x	79	62	82	50	70	1	1.39	0.59	1.16	4.70	102	44.62	100	-	-	0	0	4	1	
YAZOO CITY ^x	78	60	83	49	69	1	0.64	-0.21	0.35	4.64	112	36.55	80	-	-	0	0	4	0	
STONEVILLE ^x	81	61	85	57	71	6	1.53	0.83	1.52	6.47	140	35.68	82	80	70	0	0	2	1	
MO DELTA	76	51	81	45	63	3	0.76	0.18	0.76	6.49	149	35.66	101	66	60	0	0	1	1	
STEELE	78	56	83	51	66	4	0.67	-0.34	0.56	5.94	138	41.86	110	71	65	0	0	3	1	
GLENNONVILLE	76	54	81	49	64	2	0.27	-0.42	0.22	3.31	82	28.11	83	71	62	0	0	3	0	
PORTAGEVILLE LF	76	55	81	50	65	3	0.16	-1.02	0.08	5.32	115	38.88	107	77	63	0	0	2	0	
CLARKTON	77	54	82	49	65	3	0.38	-0.31	0.33	5.51	137	35.61	105	69	63	0	0	3	0	
CARDWELL	76	55	81	53	64	2	2.29	1.16	1.42	5.07	102	42.49	112	71	63	0	0	4	2	
CHARLESTON	76	53	80	46	64	5	0.14	-0.72	0.14	5.50	138	36.37	97	73	60	0	0	1	0	
PORTAGEVILLE DC	76	57	82	51	65	3	0.14	-1.04	0.08	5.89	128	37.06	102	73	64	0	0	3	0	

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. ^x Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Weather and Crop Summary: A cold front crossing the Delta on October 9-10 produced significant rainfall, halting harvesting and other fieldwork in most areas for the remainder of the week. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal for the week, aiding northern Delta crops that needed additional heating degree days for maturation. All crops were ahead of 5-year harvest averages except cotton, which was only 2 percentage points behind the average of 63 percent (%). Yields generally remained better than average, even on late-planted crops in the northern Delta. One quarter of the wheat was emerged, well ahead of the 5-year average of 8%. Much of the land in the southern Delta was prepared for next year's crops, with fall fertilizers being applied nearly everywhere.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on October 10, 2003. Forecasts refer to October 1.

Corn production is forecast at 10.2 billion bushels, up 3 percent (%) from last month and 13% above 2002. Yields are expected to average 142.2 bushels per acre, up 3.7 bushels from September and 12.2 bushels from last year. If realized, both production and yield would be the largest ever. Both records were set in 1994 when production was estimated at 10.1 billion bushels and the yield was 138.6 bushels per acre. Yields turned out higher than expected across much of the Corn Belt and central Great Plains as farmers began to harvest their corn. Producers are now realizing that the hot, dry conditions in August did not have as much negative impact on yields as originally thought. Based on Farm Service Agency (FSA) administrative information, acreage updates were made in several States and farmers now expect to harvest 71.8 million acres of corn for grain, down 50,000 acres from September but up 4% from 2002.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.47 billion bushels, down 7% from the September forecast and 10% below 2002. (Revised 2002 soybean acres, yield, and production numbers were published in the September 30, 2003, Grain Stocks report.) If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1996. Yields are expected to average 34.0 bushels per

acre, down 2.4 bushels from September and 4.0 bushels from 2002. With harvest underway, yields are lower than last month in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains, reflecting the impact of the hot, dry conditions in August and continued mostly dry weather during September. However, excellent growing conditions continue to support higher yields in the Delta States, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Based on FSA administrative information, acreage updates were made in several States. The area planted is estimated at 73.6 million acres, down 68,000 acres from the August estimate. Area for harvest is forecast at 72.5 million acres, down 88,000 acres from September, but up fractionally from the 2002 acreage.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.6 million 480-pound bales, up 4% from last month and 2% above last year's production. Yield is expected to average 696 pounds per acre, up 29 pounds from last month. Ten of the 17 cotton-estimating States are expecting a higher production forecast than a month ago. Harvested area, at 12.1 million acres, is down 1% from last month due to an acreage decrease in Texas. This decrease was due to the southern High Plains area being hit by one of the worst late-season hail storms.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 11, 2003

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	≥ AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	
AL	BIRMINGHAM	76	60	80	54	68	2	0.23	-0.47	0.15	2.89	56	58.66	137	96	60	0	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	76	58	79	53	67	3	0.13	-0.65	0.12	6.11	110	45.78	103	95	64	0	0	2	0
	MOBILE	80	66	85	57	73	3	1.69	0.98	1.24	3.26	45	62.65	116	91	68	0	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	76	63	84	54	69	1	1.40	0.80	1.36	5.00	95	42.58	97	97	74	0	0	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	49	39	52	33	44	6	0.03	-0.50	0.02	2.53	68	9.50	75	96	83	0	0	2	0
	BARROW	31	26	33	21	29	10	0.26	0.17	0.22	2.03	242	4.62	127	92	88	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	50	33	63	27	41	11	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.21	85	10.80	130	93	83	0	4	0	0
	JUNEAU	51	41	56	30	46	1	0.84	-1.16	0.35	12.46	117	38.67	91	97	92	0	1	5	0
	KODIAK	49	42	52	35	46	4	2.72	0.72	1.82	15.02	137	68.00	122	89	81	0	0	5	2
	NOME	43	34	51	28	39	7	0.23	-0.14	0.10	1.55	50	12.93	97	94	82	0	2	7	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	69	37	72	32	53	3	0.02	-0.40	0.01	2.77	99	14.48	81	91	33	0	1	2	0
	PHOENIX	92	73	97	71	83	5	0.21	0.04	0.21	0.46	46	6.01	98	57	36	5	0	1	0
	TUCSON	85	64	92	62	75	1	0.38	0.08	0.24	2.54	132	8.88	91	80	49	2	0	4	0
	YUMA	95	74	98	72	84	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	3.17	140	62	41	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	77	59	81	56	68	2	0.88	0.05	0.74	3.02	61	21.27	64	97	65	0	0	5	1
	LITTLE ROCK	75	61	81	58	68	2	0.81	-0.05	0.54	4.22	83	30.00	80	99	73	0	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	85	61	91	56	73	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.08	42	3.63	75	66	48	1	0	0	0
	FRESNO	86	57	90	51	72	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	5.82	70	69	41	2	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	62	73	61	66	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	8.07	81	93	79	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	85	53	92	44	69	2	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.17	19	18.84	82	54	35	2	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	84	53	90	43	69	2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	8.83	70	86	27	1	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	69	64	72	62	67	-2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	8.00	100	93	84	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	53	73	49	61	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	10.17	73	88	64	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	84	54	91	44	69	2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	4.86	51	76	44	1	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	68	34	74	31	51	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.67	149	5.62	94	91	47	0	4	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	74	44	81	37	59	7	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.66	45	12.28	78	70	24	0	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	76	46	84	36	61	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.26	19	13.67	113	58	15	0	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	77	44	82	34	61	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.16	92	5.00	70	54	31	0	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	81	41	89	37	61	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.54	53	11.48	105	65	26	0	0	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	66	48	74	40	57	0	0.00	-0.77	0.00	3.91	82	37.28	107	83	57	0	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	67	39	76	31	53	-2	0.03	-0.82	0.01	11.26	205	43.04	120	97	59	0	2	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	71	54	77	48	63	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	6.88	138	46.94	150	88	55	0	0	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	69	47	76	37	58	-1	0.03	-0.71	0.01	7.48	144	42.82	125	10	55	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	84	70	85	68	77	1	2.27	1.15	1.30	9.99	118	48.91	120	97	65	0	0	3	2
	JACKSONVILLE	80	66	85	63	73	1	2.38	1.29	1.63	5.44	56	42.06	93	10	68	0	0	6	2
	KEY WEST	88	79	89	76	84	3	0.00	-1.04	0.00	5.96	84	31.84	101	82	62	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	88	76	90	74	82	2	2.88	1.37	2.85	16.06	149	60.69	123	83	59	1	0	3	1
	ORLANDO	86	70	88	69	78	1	1.19	0.47	0.63	5.26	75	46.40	110	98	61	0	0	2	2
	PENSACOLA	80	67	85	63	73	1	1.57	0.64	1.24	4.31	59	56.73	107	96	73	0	0	4	1
	TALLAHASSEE	81	66	86	59	73	1	1.87	1.16	1.79	6.29	102	57.92	109	93	69	0	0	3	1
	TAMPA	86	72	89	69	79	2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.11	53	49.59	125	90	57	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM	88	75	89	71	81	2	0.27	-0.98	0.27	6.43	63	54.02	110	87	60	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	72	60	81	52	66	1	0.34	-0.40	0.25	2.07	44	42.40	111	99	73	0	0	3	0
	ATLANTA	73	62	78	57	68	3	0.53	-0.17	0.31	2.95	56	45.20	112	99	80	0	0	3	0
	AUGUSTA	76	59	82	49	68	2	0.50	-0.22	0.28	2.40	51	48.00	131	97	65	0	0	4	0
	COLUMBUS	78	64	83	57	71	2	2.39	1.91	1.40	4.53	118	50.10	130	97	60	0	0	5	2
	MACON	80	62	84	53	71	5	1.26	0.74	0.50	2.93	71	50.48	139	95	59	0	0	4	1
	SAVANNAH	80	64	84	58	72	2	0.09	-0.64	0.06	3.70	59	40.21	95	10	69	0	0	3	0
HI	HILO	85	70	89	69	78	2	1.08	-0.68	0.41	8.84	74	60.42	65	85	72	0	0	7	0
	HONOLULU	88	77	90	75	83	2	0.10	-0.34	0.06	0.75	54	6.67	57	78	66	1	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	89	71	90	65	80	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.17	29	9.27	73	75	65	1	0	0	0
	LIHUE	83	75	84	74	79	0	0.75	-0.13	0.21	3.98	99	25.62	94	90	78	0	0	7	0
ID	BOISE	73	50	85	39	62	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.04	4	7.76	87	54	33	0	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	72	48	84	40	60	5	0.07	-0.11	0.07	1.13	106	11.58	119	63	46	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	71	38	79	19	55	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.48	40	5.66	58	78	37	0	1	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	72	45	80	35	59	4	0.03	-0.52	0.03	2.03	49	24.08	83	94	53	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	77	47	82	42	62	6	0.21	-0.38	0.19	3.62	89	25.24	81	91	49	0	0	3	0
	PEORIA	75	51	81	45	63	6	0.43	-0.19	0.39	1.99	48	24.84	86	90	47	0	0	2	0
	ROCKFORD	76	45	82	37	60	6	0.16	-0.41	0.16	2.24	51	17.79	59	92	45	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	76	50	81	44	63	4	1.23	0.67	1.20	2.81	76	27.05	95	97	61	0	0	3	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	77	51	80	45	64	4	0.17	-0.38	0.13	3.44	89	33.42	96	10	56	0	0	5	0
	FORT WAYNE	71	44	79	33	58	3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.68	154	37.68	130	99	46	0	0	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	74	53	78	45	63	5	0.00	-0.55	0.00	10.52	281	43.88	135	86	53	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	72	44	78	29	58	3	0.01	-0.71	0.01	3.97	80	26.44	85	94	51	0	1	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	74	50	78	44	62	4	0.13	-0.55	0.09	4.16	89	25.61	82	98	54	0	0	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	75	47	80	42	61	6	0.24	-0.24	0.24	3.99	98	23.28	82	96	48	0	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	78	51	83	46	65	9	0.29	-0.29	0.29	3.01	74	26.55	90	92	55	0	0	1	0
	DUBUQUE	73	46	78	38	60	6	0.17	-0.38	0.16	3.92	88	20.06	68	93	54	0	0	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	80	50	87	38	65	11	0.65	0.20	0.56	5.45	174	24.67	109	90	54	0	0	2	1
	WATERLOO	78	49	82	38	63	9	0.25	-0.29	0.25	2.24	59	21.57	76	89	47	0	0	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	74	52	79	47	63	3	0.39	-0.04	0.31	6.15	192	22.10	88	92	66	0	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	74	53	79	40	63	2	0.32	-0.01	0.29	5.44	245	23.42	119	99	58	0	0	4	0
	GOODLAND	81	47	90	38	64	8	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.40	27	13.13	74	89	33	1	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	75	52	78	46	63	3	0.41	-0.29	0.28	3.32	69	26.35	88	96	68	0	0	2	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 11, 2003

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
																TEMP. °F	PRECIP		
KY WICHITA	72	52	76	47	62	0	2.82	2.24	2.78	7.60	195	31.62	123	10	78	0	0	4	1
KY JACKSON	75	54	80	44	64	4	0.02	-0.68	0.01	4.57	94	43.88	113	96	52	0	0	2	0
KY LEXINGTON	74	52	78	42	63	3	0.01	-0.59	0.01	5.18	127	42.02	115	97	63	0	0	1	0
KY LOUISVILLE	75	53	77	45	64	3	0.15	-0.44	0.14	6.64	166	39.75	113	99	58	0	0	2	0
KY PADUCAH	78	52	82	44	65	4	0.26	-0.50	0.24	5.42	113	38.76	102	10	53	0	0	3	0
LA BATON ROUGE	81	66	86	55	73	2	1.50	0.68	1.32	6.00	97	35.02	69	99	66	0	0	4	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	83	67	86	58	75	3	2.38	1.46	1.42	10.90	146	36.58	80	10	73	0	0	5	2
LA NEW ORLEANS	81	70	85	63	76	3	5.50	4.85	5.34	11.18	169	59.61	115	93	73	0	0	3	1
LA SHREVEPORT	79	64	83	59	72	2	0.81	-0.13	0.49	3.75	80	29.13	75	97	65	0	0	3	0
ME CARIBOU	60	35	76	28	47	2	0.06	-0.58	0.04	2.37	55	26.80	92	93	48	0	2	2	0
ME PORTLAND	63	38	71	30	51	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	5.25	110	24.82	73	94	50	0	2	0	0
MD BALTIMORE	72	50	77	45	61	3	0.00	-0.74	0.00	7.48	144	47.32	141	94	57	0	0	0	0
MA BOSTON	64	48	74	41	56	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.87	61	30.80	95	89	54	0	0	0	0
MA WORCESTER	62	44	73	36	53	1	0.01	-1.01	0.01	4.44	76	37.39	99	93	43	0	0	1	0
MI ALPENA	68	36	82	27	52	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.95	81	19.19	83	98	47	0	3	0	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	70	42	77	28	56	3	0.00	-0.65	0.00	2.67	50	22.84	78	98	47	0	2	0	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	68	35	77	22	51	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	2.95	75	17.51	76	97	51	0	3	0	0
MI LANSING	71	37	79	24	54	2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	2.35	55	16.83	67	91	43	0	3	0	0
MI MUSKEGON	69	43	79	28	56	4	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.87	87	18.84	75	99	58	0	2	0	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	69	42	78	29	56	4	0.12	-0.55	0.11	4.26	92	20.17	77	97	45	0	1	2	0
MN DULUTH	70	46	79	28	58	11	0.58	-0.01	0.58	4.15	81	21.87	83	90	55	0	1	1	1
MN INT'L FALLS	74	45	95	27	59	14	0.67	0.19	0.67	2.88	76	15.46	75	93	47	1	2	1	1
MN MINNEAPOLIS	76	52	85	42	64	11	0.48	0.04	0.48	2.68	79	21.28	85	83	53	0	0	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	76	48	83	36	62	11	0.37	-0.11	0.37	2.04	52	21.13	78	87	50	0	0	1	0
MN ST. CLOUD	76	47	86	34	62	13	0.49	-0.01	0.49	4.24	114	22.86	98	92	46	0	0	1	0
MS JACKSON	77	62	84	53	70	3	2.13	1.44	1.37	4.77	111	49.04	113	99	74	0	0	5	2
MS MERIDIAN	74	60	83	51	67	-1	3.86	3.16	3.36	5.94	125	60.93	132	99	82	0	0	4	1
MS TUPELO	76	61	79	57	68	3	0.90	0.18	0.60	6.26	139	57.37	135	97	71	0	0	5	1
MO COLUMBIA	73	53	76	45	63	4	0.63	-0.06	0.41	8.44	187	32.63	101	98	64	0	0	4	0
MO KANSAS CITY	73	54	77	49	64	4	0.30	-0.57	0.25	2.93	48	23.58	73	99	71	0	0	4	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	77	57	81	56	67	5	1.20	0.62	1.13	5.39	139	36.81	121	91	65	0	0	2	1
MO SPRINGFIELD	71	53	76	49	62	0	0.80	0.02	0.56	4.06	66	31.75	90	97	79	0	0	5	1
MT BILLINGS	71	47	83	37	59	8	0.71	0.41	0.71	0.86	47	8.03	64	61	31	0	0	1	1
MT BUTTE	63	33	76	15	48	4	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.16	12	9.06	81	75	27	0	3	1	0
MT GLASGOW	73	41	83	35	57	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.72	58	8.90	89	57	31	0	0	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	69	39	80	29	54	6	0.01	-0.20	0.01	1.14	73	9.68	74	62	21	0	2	1	0
MT HAVRE	71	38	82	33	54	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.36	107	9.11	90	65	30	0	0	0	0
MT KALISPELL	63	32	75	25	48	3	0.03	-0.16	0.02	1.96	131	8.90	66	83	51	0	4	2	0
MT MISSOULA	66	37	77	26	52	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.05	77	11.42	102	74	48	0	2	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	77	51	82	41	64	8	0.53	0.19	0.53	2.58	86	16.01	70	92	56	0	0	1	1
NE LINCOLN	77	51	83	44	64	7	0.67	0.21	0.67	4.29	117	22.47	91	93	55	0	0	1	1
NE NORFOLK	79	51	86	40	65	10	0.83	0.44	0.83	5.05	175	20.78	89	90	52	0	0	1	1
NE NORTH PLATTE	80	45	87	35	63	9	0.43	0.15	0.42	1.55	89	17.52	99	94	33	0	0	2	0
NE OMAHA	79	53	84	45	66	9	0.63	0.10	0.63	2.04	50	18.80	72	86	55	0	0	1	1
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	80	37	90	33	59	8	0.14	-0.10	0.14	1.09	68	8.47	59	82	30	1	0	1	0
NE VALENTINE	83	41	89	34	62	10	0.33	0.03	0.23	0.92	44	14.83	84	80	29	0	0	2	0
NV ELY	74	36	80	17	55	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.18	14	6.58	80	50	23	0	2	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	89	67	96	63	78	6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.52	137	5.31	147	32	23	3	0	0	0
NV RENO	79	46	86	36	63	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	2	3.21	59	57	34	0	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	77	35	84	22	56	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.46	65	6.02	96	54	26	0	2	0	0
NH CONCORD	68	35	78	28	52	2	0.01	-0.73	0.01	5.25	122	32.91	114	97	42	0	3	1	0
NJ NEWARK	68	49	78	40	58	-1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.60	109	43.61	119	89	56	0	0	0	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	75	54	78	50	65	4	1.50	1.28	0.97	1.88	132	5.78	75	82	39	0	0	3	1
NY ALBANY	67	40	78	33	54	2	0.02	-0.67	0.01	5.17	118	32.81	109	98	49	0	0	2	0
NY BINGHAMTON	63	42	74	29	53	2	0.01	-0.67	0.01	7.74	165	33.69	111	92	52	0	1	1	0
NY BUFFALO	66	44	79	34	55	2	0.00	-0.68	0.00	5.06	103	26.98	88	89	47	0	0	0	0
NY ROCHESTER	68	42	79	32	55	2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.03	69	23.44	88	98	52	0	1	0	0
NY SYRACUSE	67	41	78	33	54	1	0.03	-0.70	0.03	3.76	70	27.72	89	96	52	0	0	1	0
NC ASHEVILLE	67	52	71	43	59	1	0.86	0.20	0.45	3.94	83	51.47	136	96	69	0	0	5	0
NC CHARLOTTE	72	58	76	49	65	1	0.70	-0.12	0.27	3.39	66	58.71	170	98	65	0	0	6	0
NC GREENSBORO	70	56	74	48	63	2	0.60	-0.21	0.36	8.52	152	55.75	159	96	67	0	0	5	0
NC HATTERAS	74	64	78	55	69	1	1.94	0.78	0.91	10.54	141	59.83	134	95	67	0	0	4	2
NC RALEIGH	71	56	77	48	64	1	0.71	-0.06	0.36	5.18	94	41.69	119	99	71	0	0	4	0
NC WILMINGTON	74	62	78	56	68	1	5.29	4.43	3.32	11.05	134	52.53	109	99	68	0	0	5	2
ND BISMARCK	79	38	86	34	59	10	0.16	-0.14	0.16	1.93	92	12.40	83	78	32	0	0	1	0
ND DICKINSON	74	41	84	36	57	8	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.92	136	12.74	87	74	23	0	0	0	0
ND FARGO	80	53	86	44	67	18	0.90	0.44	0.88	2.30	79	16.35	89	78	34	0	0	2	1
ND GRAND FORKS	78	44	86	38	61	13	0.16	-0.23	0.16	2.54	99	15.83	93	86	34	0	0	1	0
ND JAMESTOWN	80	40	86	34	60	11	0.11	-0.22	0.11	1.22	54	13.61	83	90	28	0	0	1	0
ND WILLISTON	75	37	88	33	56	8	0.05	-0.16	0.05	0.83	49	12.84	103	70	33	0	0	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	67	45	76	33	56	2	0.06	-0.52	0.06	7.89	181	42.87	139	87	49	0	0	1	0
OH CINCINNATI	74	51	78	42	62	3	0.00	-0.59	0.00	4.91	131	36.35	107	88	54	0	0	0	0
OH CLEVELAND	69	46	79	34	57	2	0.02	-0.59	0.02	6.46	135	32.49	107	92	49	0	0	1	0
OH COLUMBUS	71	47	77	39	59	1	0.02	-0.46	0.02	7.02	190	41.82	136	91	51	0	0	1	0
OH DAYTON	72	47	78	38	59	3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.61	160	34.45	110	87	45	0	0	0	0
OH MANSFIELD	69	43	76	33	56	2	0.10	-0.43	0.09	6.95	162	33.28	97	10	52	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 11, 2003

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
																TEMP. °F	PRECIP		
OK	73	44	81	32	58	3	0.06	-0.44	0.06	5.67	156	29.72	113	96	44	0	1	1	0
OK	68	40	76	29	54	1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	6.02	124	37.73	124	96	54	0	2	0	0
OK	78	59	81	55	68	3	0.73	-0.20	0.44	2.87	53	18.80	63	98	61	0	0	2	0
OR	75	57	79	54	66	0	3.52	2.54	2.89	8.80	139	37.12	109	98	75	0	0	6	2
OR	62	50	66	45	56	2	1.91	1.00	0.57	3.86	97	44.39	106	96	82	0	0	7	1
OR	67	34	80	22	50	3	0.06	-0.07	0.06	0.66	96	7.06	93	70	44	0	3	1	0
OR	64	48	75	41	56	1	1.16	0.73	0.59	1.98	92	24.09	77	93	79	0	0	5	1
OR	71	46	84	39	59	1	0.04	-0.15	0.04	0.90	85	12.85	112	87	40	0	0	1	0
OR	71	46	83	35	58	3	0.14	-0.02	0.11	0.76	87	8.66	97	73	47	0	0	4	0
OR	64	52	70	48	58	1	1.88	1.40	1.20	2.78	117	25.38	108	92	82	0	0	5	1
PA	64	48	74	45	56	1	1.19	0.73	0.48	2.13	100	25.08	101	96	83	0	0	5	0
PA	68	42	78	34	55	0	0.00	-0.76	0.00	11.27	202	43.84	122	10	59	0	0	0	0
PA	66	48	76	37	57	1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	7.62	124	32.53	100	83	57	0	0	0	0
PA	68	45	75	37	57	0	0.03	-0.62	0.01	6.73	148	44.26	139	99	53	0	0	3	0
PA	70	50	79	43	60	0	0.01	-0.63	0.01	4.71	95	35.54	105	91	55	0	0	1	0
PA	69	42	75	33	56	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.59	114	32.86	108	94	43	0	0	0	0
PA	67	41	77	32	54	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	8.87	177	37.78	126	10	45	0	1	0	0
RI	68	41	77	34	55	1	0.04	-0.68	0.01	8.51	166	40.57	123	99	55	0	0	4	0
RI	66	44	74	36	55	0	0.00	-0.75	0.00	3.52	72	36.74	104	96	55	0	0	0	0
SC	78	64	83	60	71	1	0.09	-0.61	0.06	3.79	59	40.78	97	10	71	0	0	3	0
SC	79	62	82	58	70	1	0.14	-0.64	0.05	4.62	63	44.75	102	97	66	0	0	5	0
SC	74	61	81	50	67	1	1.23	0.59	0.63	5.20	105	48.87	122	94	72	0	0	6	1
SD	70	58	75	51	64	1	1.11	0.24	0.80	2.86	53	55.96	140	98	69	0	0	5	1
SD	80	43	87	35	62	11	0.54	0.15	0.50	1.80	74	19.91	110	88	45	0	0	2	1
SD	81	48	90	37	65	13	0.85	0.48	0.61	2.45	103	15.25	82	85	31	1	0	2	1
SD	79	44	92	38	61	9	0.39	0.09	0.39	1.77	113	10.28	70	64	18	1	0	1	0
TN	77	50	82	38	63	11	0.67	0.23	0.67	5.42	165	20.17	93	92	58	0	0	1	1
TN	75	51	77	44	63	5	0.05	-0.47	0.05	5.36	136	54.27	162	96	45	0	0	1	0
TN	73	57	78	51	65	2	1.02	0.31	0.59	7.06	129	53.35	125	99	69	0	0	5	1
TN	73	54	77	46	64	2	0.19	-0.38	0.16	5.37	135	49.55	130	98	60	0	0	2	0
TX	75	62	80	59	69	2	2.17	1.51	1.24	5.73	131	43.08	105	92	64	0	0	3	2
TX	75	55	79	48	65	2	0.35	-0.26	0.18	9.06	198	47.82	128	97	55	0	0	4	0
TX	76	64	81	61	70	1	1.64	0.93	0.52	2.69	67	16.42	85	99	81	0	0	6	1
TX	75	57	85	48	66	4	0.91	0.58	0.91	2.76	115	12.90	74	95	63	0	0	1	1
TX	83	67	87	64	75	2	0.80	-0.10	0.28	2.91	68	18.56	72	91	70	0	0	6	0
TX	83	68	87	59	76	3	5.26	4.16	2.89	14.97	190	48.48	103	10	68	0	0	3	2
TX	87	74	90	70	80	3	1.00	-0.01	0.44	16.14	232	27.12	120	95	54	2	0	5	0
TX	86	74	87	69	80	4	0.86	-0.18	0.50	11.59	173	24.48	92	98	76	0	0	3	1
TX	83	72	89	69	77	3	4.33	3.83	3.23	7.70	269	23.44	153	93	79	0	0	5	2
TX	82	62	89	58	72	4	0.08	-0.15	0.08	0.35	18	3.64	47	81	43	0	0	1	0
TX	79	65	82	62	72	2	0.77	-0.17	0.39	4.78	124	20.47	76	99	67	0	0	4	0
TX	83	74	84	71	79	3	2.85	1.99	1.62	9.74	135	30.13	87	95	77	0	0	3	2
TX	84	69	88	63	77	4	4.34	3.36	3.60	11.15	190	35.74	97	98	71	0	0	4	2
TX	76	60	84	56	68	4	0.49	0.04	0.24	0.91	27	8.35	51	97	71	0	0	4	0
TX	78	66	86	63	72	5	0.16	-0.32	0.10	1.03	33	9.84	79	92	78	0	0	3	0
TX	77	65	86	62	71	3	3.24	2.59	1.32	6.39	160	18.29	105	96	82	0	0	5	3
TX	82	70	86	67	76	3	1.52	0.65	1.03	10.76	248	27.62	107	95	68	0	0	4	1
TX	85	69	88	63	77	2	2.36	1.28	0.89	10.81	160	31.18	96	10	75	0	0	7	3
TX	80	65	84	61	72	1	3.87	2.99	3.36	8.12	191	26.22	102	98	79	0	0	6	1
UT	82	61	85	57	72	4	0.01	-0.75	0.01	1.98	45	17.14	73	98	68	0	0	1	0
VT	78	50	88	37	64	8	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.59	84	10.11	79	51	21	0	0	0	0
VA	66	41	77	32	53	3	0.08	-0.62	0.08	3.83	77	22.05	77	92	47	0	1	1	0
VA	72	52	74	44	62	3	0.29	-0.51	0.22	7.52	145	50.17	144	96	59	0	0	4	0
VA	73	61	76	55	67	3	0.27	-0.53	0.16	9.81	184	49.45	132	89	63	0	0	2	0
VA	73	55	78	45	64	3	0.05	-0.79	0.03	10.17	191	52.07	147	98	63	0	0	2	0
VA	72	53	76	47	62	3	0.25	-0.47	0.13	4.64	93	46.14	134	96	60	0	0	3	0
WA	71	48	77	41	59	1	0.01	-0.75	0.01	7.39	147	50.37	151	97	60	0	0	1	0
WA	61	47	70	43	54	2	1.42	0.75	0.42	2.60	86	28.83	91	98	86	0	0	7	0
WA	58	47	62	42	53	1	3.90	2.14	1.26	7.20	107	55.39	85	96	85	0	0	7	4
WA	61	51	70	47	56	1	0.85	0.33	0.27	1.77	74	22.79	99	91	79	0	0	5	0
WA	66	42	79	33	54	4	0.03	-0.14	0.02	0.61	60	10.22	90	82	37	0	0	2	0
WV	70	39	83	27	55	3	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.07	13	4.81	89	88	56	0	2	1	0
WV	68	50	71	39	59	3	0.03	-0.58	0.01	6.61	156	40.38	119	91	56	0	0	3	0
WV	73	49	77	41	61	3	0.02	-0.55	0.02	5.26	120	47.06	133	10	54	0	0	1	0
WV	69	43	76	34	56	3	0.04	-0.60	0.01	6.61	136	41.24	110	10	47	0	0	4	0
WI	74	49	78	39	62	4	0.09	-0.49	0.04	3.90	105	44.96	133	95	44	0	0	5	0
WI	74	46	84	32	60	9	0.80	0.28	0.80	3.14	69	20.97	76	95	43	0	1	1	1
WI	72	39	80	24	56	5	0.19	-0.28	0.19	3.99	103	25.13	104	96	48	0	2	1	0
WI	76	49	84	37	62	8	0.30	-0.19	0.30	2.95	70	19.81	72	93	43	0	0	1	0
WI	73	43	79	31	58	5	0.25	-0.22	0.25	4.59	120	21.06	76	90	49	0	1	1	0
WY	70	47	82	33	58	3	0.10	-0.44	0.10	1.89	45	15.11	53	87	55	0	0	1	0
WY	73	35	83	25	54	5	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.38	98	11.82	109	64	24	0	2	0	0
WY	73	43	80	35	58	9	0.05	-0.13	0.05	1.31	75	9.72	70	58	22	0	0	1	0
WY	72	41	81	26	56	6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.06	65	8.65	79	49	32	0	2	0	0
WY	75	37	87	28	56	7	0.02	-0.31	0.02	1.30	68	10.93	88	66	30	0	2	1	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.

September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Midwestern soil moisture shortages persisted through month's end roughly north of a line from Kansas City, MO, to Detroit, MI, despite a period of locally heavy rainfall beginning September 10. Though the rain was welcomed across the northern and western Corn Belt, it came too late to aid drought-stressed corn and soybeans. Elsewhere in the Midwest, early-month downpours caused local flooding in the Ohio Valley, followed by a spell of cool, mostly dry weather. However, heavy rain returned to much of the eastern Corn Belt toward the end of September, slightly delaying fieldwork. Similar weather prevailed across the South, where humid, showery conditions in early September yielded to cool, favorably dry weather. Before widespread showers returned to the South in late September, the only interruptions in an otherwise favorable period for summer crop maturation and harvesting were persistently heavy rains in Deep South Texas and the September 18-19 passage of Hurricane Isabel through the southern Mid-Atlantic States. Farther west, the same storm that produced rainfall in the upper Midwest also delivered beneficial moisture to the Plains prior to midmonth. However, the mid- to late-September return of mostly dry, occasionally hot weather reduced soil moisture for winter wheat germination and establishment. Drought concerns were greatest on the northern and central High Plains, although newly planted wheat across portions of the southern Plains was also in need of rain. The month opened and closed on a very warm note from the Rockies westward, helping to boost September temperatures as much as 5°F above normal. Between warm spells, a winter-like storm system crossed the West, sparking heavy rainfall and some high-elevation snows from the Four Corners region northward into Wyoming. Beneficial precipitation also fell prior to mid-September in winter wheat areas of the Northwest, although unfavorably dry weather returned thereafter.

The month opened on an extremely wet note south of a line from the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys eastward into southern New England. The remnants of Tropical Storm Grace were absorbed by a stalled frontal boundary draped across the lower Midwest, triggering record-breaking rains. Labor Day 2003 was the wettest day on record for any month in Indianapolis, IN, where the September 1 total reached 7.20 inches. Indianapolis' former daily record of 6.80 inches was established on September 4, 1895. Farther east, heavy showers lingered through September 3-4 in the Mid-Atlantic States and central Appalachians, where the 24-hour rainfall reached 3.26 inches in Beckley, WV.

Showers also soaked much of the South early in the month. The September 5 development of Tropical Storm Henri helped to focus some of the heavy rain near Florida's west coast, where daily-record totals included 5.56 inches in Ft. Myers and 3.39 inches in Sarasota-Bradenton. Ft. Myers received additional heavy rainfall as the month progressed, resulting in the city's wettest September (17.21 inches, or 219 percent of normal) and June-to-September period (51.53 inches, or 143 percent) on record.

Record-High September Rainfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record/Year
Ft. Myers, FL	17.21	7.86	16.60 in 1969
Indianapolis, IN	10.37	2.88	9.33 in 1926

In fact, the wetness prevailed at many different time scales—up to 1 year—across the East. In Pennsylvania, Allentown closed September with 11.08 inches (254 percent of normal), second only to a Hurricane Floyd-enhanced, 11.57-inch total in 1999. Richmond, VA, experienced its fourth-wettest September (10.12 inches, or 254 percent of normal), completing its second-wettest January-to-September (53.19 inches) and October-September periods (67.01 inches) on record. Richmond's highest January-

September total was 61.71 inches in 1889, while its greatest October-September sum was 71.62 inches in 1888-89. Meanwhile, September was a cool, wet month in southern and eastern Texas. With an average temperature of 76.7°F (2.7°F below normal) and precipitation totaling 9.21 inches (307 percent of normal), San Antonio, TX, experienced its coolest September since 1975 and wettest since 1973. Elsewhere in southern Texas, September rainfall totaled 15.13 inches (285 percent of normal) in Brownsville. Most (14.87 inches) of Brownsville's rain fell in a 17-day period from September 7-23, including 3.60 inches on the 14th and 5.24 inches on the 19th. Farther north, rain across the interior South was the heaviest on September 21-22, when Nashville, TN, netted 5.58 inches of its 8.70-inch monthly rainfall in a 24-hour period.

Along the Atlantic Coast, the month's tropical highlight was the arrival of Hurricane Isabel on September 18. The storm made landfall during the late-morning hours near Okracoke Island on North Carolina's Outer Banks with maximum sustained winds near 100 m.p.h., down from a peak of 160 m.p.h. just 4 days earlier. Nevertheless, Isabel caused extensive storm-surge damage along the Mid-Atlantic coast and in adjacent tidal rivers, and wind damage in both the coastal plain and inland as far northwest as the central Appalachians. Wind gusts on the Outer Banks reached 100 m.p.h. in Okracoke and 96 m.p.h. on the Cape Hatteras Fishing Pier. Later in the day, wind gusts were clocked to 73 m.p.h. in Richmond, VA, and 69 m.p.h. at Lexington Park (Patuxent Naval Air Station), MD. Meanwhile, 5-foot storm surges were measured in locations such as Sewells Point, VA, and Cambridge, MD. Even greater surges were noted in some Mid-Atlantic tidal tributaries, including an 8.6-foot surge on the James River at Richmond City Locks. Farther inland, the Shenandoah River at Front Royal, VA, crested 6.1 feet above flood stage on September 19, while the South Branch of the Potomac River at Springfield, WV, peaked at 9.7 feet above flood stage on September 20. Rainfall associated with Isabel was significant but not catastrophic, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as Baltimore, MD (2.13 inches), and Richmond (4.32 inches). Where the hurricane's remnants interacted with the central Appalachians, storm-total rainfall reached 11.10 inches in Virginia's Shenandoah National Park at Big Meadows and 8.75 inches on southwestern Virginia's Apple Orchard Mountain. A strong cold front crossed the East just 4 days after Isabel's passage, producing heavy rainfall and causing additional flooding. Near Leesburg, VA, where 6.50 inches of rain fell on September 22-23, Goose Creek crested on the 23rd at 10.7 feet above flood stage.

Meanwhile, the Desert Southwest had its own tropical experience. Eastern Pacific Hurricane Marty took an unusual path across the southern tip of Baja California (on September 22) and through the Gulf of California, before stalling and dissipating (on September 25) near the northern edge of that narrow body of water. In southern Arizona, Tucson's September 23-24 total reached 1.69 inches. Due to cloudiness and rainfall associated with Marty, Tucson (73°F on September 24) also experienced its lowest September maximum temperature since September 24, 1976, and fourth-lowest September high on record. Despite the rain, Tucson ended the water year (October 2002 - September 2003) with a precipitation total of 9.85 inches (81 percent of normal), completing a 4-year period (October 1999 - September 2003) with only 36.57 inches (75 percent). Meanwhile in Salt Lake City, UT, October-September precipitation totaled 11.77 inches (71 percent of normal), marking the city's driest water year since 1989-90, when only 10.88 inches fell. It was also Salt Lake City's 5th consecutive water year with below-normal precipitation. In Montana, Billings completed its driest water year (October 1 - September 30) on record (8.71 inches, or 59 percent of normal), breaking its 1988 record of 8.80 inches. Farther south, several southeastern New Mexico stations reported their driest May-September period in more than a half-century of records. This included: Animas (0.73 inch,

or 11 percent of normal), Artesia (1.60 inches, or 17 percent), and Carlsbad (2.76 inches, or 27 percent).

Elsewhere in the West, early-month rains were impressive but provided only limited relief from a multi-year drought. On September 2, Las Vegas, NV, netted a daily-record total of 0.52 inch. Nearly all of Las Vegas' precipitation (0.46 inch) fell in a brief deluge, breaking its 15-minute rainfall record for September (previously, 0.35 inch on September 16, 1975). A week later, September 9 was the wettest day on record in several Colorado locations, including Durango (3.68 inches; previously, 3.65 inches on October 19, 1972) and Cortez (2.63 inches; previously, 1.95 inches on September 22, 1941). In Utah, September 9-10 featured the wettest 24-hour period on record at two national monuments, Hovenweep (2.76 inches) and Natural Bridges (3.10 inches). Natural Bridges' total more than doubled its previous all-time daily record of 1.52 inches, set on October 19, 1972. Meanwhile in Flagstaff, AZ, September 9 was the last of 18 consecutive days with measurable rainfall, breaking its former record of 17 days (July 20 - August 5, 1968). Meanwhile, early-month heat shattered monthly record highs at a few locations in the Northwest, including Monument, OR (109°F on September 3; previously, 105°F on September 3, 1998). However, cooler air arrived thereafter, ending a record-setting, 61-day streak (July 8 - September 6) in Seattle, WA, with high temperatures of 70°F or greater. Seattle's previous record of 49 such days was established from July 9 - August 26, 1958. By September 14 in Colorado, Denver's low of 29°F represented its earliest autumn reading below 30°F, previously established with a minimum of 23°F on September 18, 1971.

Heat returned to the West during the last 10 days of September, boosting temperatures above 100°F as far north as California's Central Valley. From September 22-24, Redding, CA (105, 105, and 107°F), noted a trio of daily-record highs. A few days later, Portland, OR (95°F on September 27), recorded its latest reading of 95°F or higher, previously established on September 24, 1974. In addition, Portland attained 90°F on 22 days through September, nearing its 1987 annual record of 23 days. Farther south, the last day of September featured daily-record warmth in locations such as Phoenix, AZ, and Laughlin, NV (both 107°F). In contrast, cool air was increasingly prominent across the Midwest and East during the last week of September. Although no daily records were broken during the initial cool outbreak, low temperatures on September 25 included 28°F in Fargo, ND, and 32°F in Sioux City, IA. Five days later, daily-record lows included 15°F in Williston, ND, and 26°F in Sisseton, SD. Farther east, Grand Rapids, MI, reported a trace of snow on September 30.

In Alaska, temperatures averaged within 2°F of normal, despite large week-to-week fluctuations. In general, a midmonth cold snap was replaced by a late-September warm spell. Several Alaskan stations reported consecutive daily-record lows, including Northway (15 and 13°F on September 14-15) and King Salmon (22 and 23°F on September 18-19). In eastern Alaska, Tok noted a daily-record snowfall of 4.5 inches on September 21. However, warmth overspread interior and southeastern Alaska toward the end of September, setting the stage for numerous monthly record highs in early October. From September 27 - October 1, Annette Island, AK, posted five consecutive daily-record highs (66, 70, 75, 65, and 67°F). Alaskan precipitation was also highly variable, ranging from less than 50 percent of normal in much of southwestern Alaska to well above normal in parts of interior, northern, and southeastern parts of the State, where September totals included 13.94 inches (147 percent of normal) on Annette Island and 11.42 inches (151 percent) in Juneau.

Hawaii experienced a relatively tranquil month, featuring near- to slightly above-normal temperatures and near- to below-normal rainfall. Hurricane Jimena made its closest approach to Hawaii on the night of August 31 - September 1, passing about 110 miles south of the Big Island's southernmost tip shortly before being

downgraded to a tropical storm. In a 48-hour period from August 31 - September 2, Big Island rainfall included 9.72 inches in Glenwood and 7.17 inches in Mountain View. The month's only other major rainfall event struck Oahu on September 10-11. During that period, the highest reported 24-hour rainfall on Oahu was 14.05 inches at the Wilson Tunnel gauge.

Fieldwork

The western half of the Nation remained mostly dry, with occasional scattered showers only slightly alleviating drought conditions. Early in the month, the Great Plains was split between above-normal temperatures in the north and milder temperatures in the south. However, toward the end of the month, temperatures were consistently below normal across the region, and the first freeze of the season hit the northern Great Plains just after midmonth. At that time, northern and central Rocky Mountains also experienced a first freeze. In the Pacific Northwest, the month began with very high temperatures, but the region cooled around the middle of the month before returning to above-normal temperatures during the last week. In the Southwest, temperatures were above normal throughout most of the month. The southern part of the Corn Belt experienced moderate to heavy rainfall early in the month but was mostly dry, with below-normal temperatures through the end of the month. The northern part of the Corn Belt was mostly hot and dry, experiencing moderate precipitation just before midmonth and milder temperatures late in the month. Mississippi Delta growers saw light to moderate rainfall scattered throughout the month, with normal to below-normal temperatures. The Southeast had adequate rainfall—heavier toward the end of the month—and below-normal temperatures in the middle of the month, but above-normal temperatures at the beginning and end of the month. In the middle Atlantic Coast States, temperatures were mild through the middle of the month, then above normal in the last half. Moderate to heavy precipitation fell throughout the month, with especially heavy showers just after midmonth in the wake of Hurricane Isabel. The Ohio Valley saw moderate rainfall with normal temperatures through most of the month. The Northeast also experienced moderate rainfall through most of the month and below-normal temperatures during the first half of the month but above-normal temperatures in the second half.

As of September 7, 95 percent of the corn crop had reached the dough stage, 1 percentage point behind last year and the 5-year average. On September 21, 95 percent of the crop was dented, the same as last year at that time but 1 point behind normal. At midmonth, 40 percent of the crop was mature, compared with 43 percent last year and 49 percent for the 5-year average. At that time, 7 percent of the acreage had been harvested, 2 points behind last year and the average. By the end of the month, 79 percent of the acreage was mature and 18 percent of the acreage had been harvested, both 1 percentage point behind last year and 5 points behind normal. At the beginning of the month, the crop was well behind normal development in the Ohio Valley and did not accelerate because of the heavy rainfall through most of the month. By month's end, maturation and harvest progress was over 1 week behind normal. In the Corn Belt, the crop began the month well behind the average denting pace but advanced rapidly during the month to near average. Development progressed well in the Great Plains, but harvest fell behind by the end of the month as growers focused their efforts on planting winter wheat. Nationwide condition ratings early in the month deteriorated further, but as harvest began later in the month, crop condition improved.

At the beginning of the month, 83 percent of the sorghum crop was headed, 50 percent was turning color, and 27 percent was mature. Heading was 2 weeks behind normal, and coloring and maturity were 1 week or more behind normal. By midmonth, 95 percent was headed, 69 percent was turning color, 40 percent was mature, and 29 percent had been harvested—all still well behind normal. By the end of the month, 86 percent of the crop was turning color,

57 percent was mature, and 36 percent was harvested—about 2 weeks behind normal for all development stages. Throughout the month, the Texas crop fell further behind in all stages of development, ending the month at over 4 weeks behind in coloring and maturity and over 3 weeks behind their normal harvest pace. Kansas, Illinois, and Nebraska crops also lagged behind their normal harvest progress by 1 to 2 weeks. Crop condition remained depressed throughout the month, with the worst condition ratings in the Great Plains but much better conditions in the Mississippi Delta.

Twenty-two percent of the rice crop had been harvested by the beginning of September, compared with 23 percent last year and 24 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest accelerated after midmonth in the interior Delta, ending the month near normal. By September 28, 69 percent of the Nation's crop had been harvested, the same as last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was almost complete in Texas and Louisiana, at 98 and 96 percent, respectively.

As of September 28, 78 percent of the soybean crop was dropping leaves and 17 percent of the acreage had been harvested, both 3 points behind the 5-year average. During the first half of the month, the crop progressed slowly through the dropping leaves stage but gained momentum during the middle of the month. However, the crop in Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, and Ohio finished the month over 1 week behind normal for dropping leaves. Harvest of the late-maturing crop slowly progressed across most of the Nation, since wet weather after midmonth kept some growers out of the fields in the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley, while Great Plains producers focused on planting winter wheat. Producers in the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley were 1 week or more behind their normal harvest pace. Crop condition continued to deteriorate throughout the month, with the largest decreases in the Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains.

By midmonth, the peanut harvest had begun in most States at just 3 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind normal. By the month's end, harvest had progressed to 22 percent complete, 2 points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Growers in Florida and Alabama progressed the most during the month, with over 40 percent of their crop harvested. Texas producers, at 4 percent harvested, were over 2 weeks behind their normal harvest pace. Nationwide crop condition was mostly unchanged through the first half of the month but declined in the second half, mostly due to Hurricane Isabel's effects on North Carolina's and Virginia's crop.

At the beginning of the month, 24 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls, 14 percentage points behind last year at that time and 15 points behind the average. By midmonth, bolls opening had progressed to 45 percent, 16 points behind last year and 19 points behind normal. By September 28, 70 percent of fields had open bolls, compared with 83 percent last year and 84 percent for the 5-year average. Eight percent of the crop had been harvested as of September 14, compared with 10 percent last year by that date and 11 percent for the 5-year average. By the end of the month, 15 percent of the acreage had been harvested, 2 points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, bolls opened over 1 week behind normal, with Mississippi, Missouri,

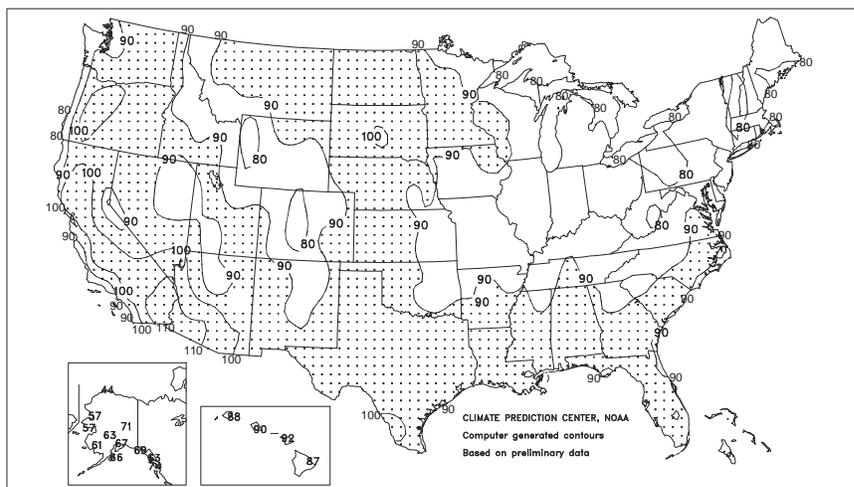
South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas more than 2 weeks behind. Harvest was also 1 week behind for the Nation and 2 weeks or more behind normal in Alabama, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Crop condition declined in the first half of the month but stabilized during the second half, despite some damage in North Carolina and Virginia due to Hurricane Isabel.

By midmonth, 16 percent of next year's expected winter wheat acreage had been planted, the same as last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As the month ended, acreage planted had increased to 49 percent, 2 points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of normal. Emergence of the crop was 20 percent by September 28, compared with 21 percent for the same date last year and 17 percent for the 5-year average. Planting progressed ahead of normal across most of the Nation, with the Great Plains States progressing well ahead of normal. Emergence of the crop was also ahead of normal in the central and northern Great Plains, while the rest of the Nation was at or slightly behind normal.

As of September 7, 97 percent of the spring wheat and barley crops had been harvested. The spring wheat harvest was 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average, while the barley harvest was 18 points ahead of last year's pace and 10 points ahead of normal. Warm, dry weather across the major producing areas in late August and early September allowed harvest to progress well ahead of normal in all States.

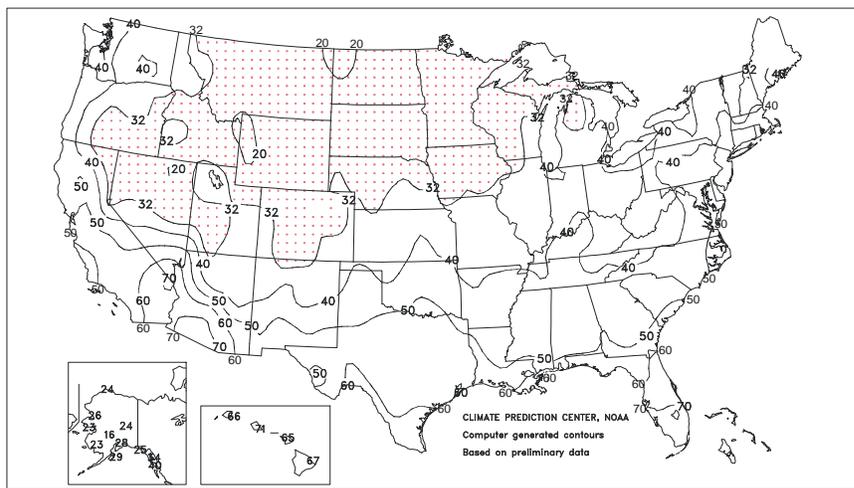
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

September 2003



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

September 2003

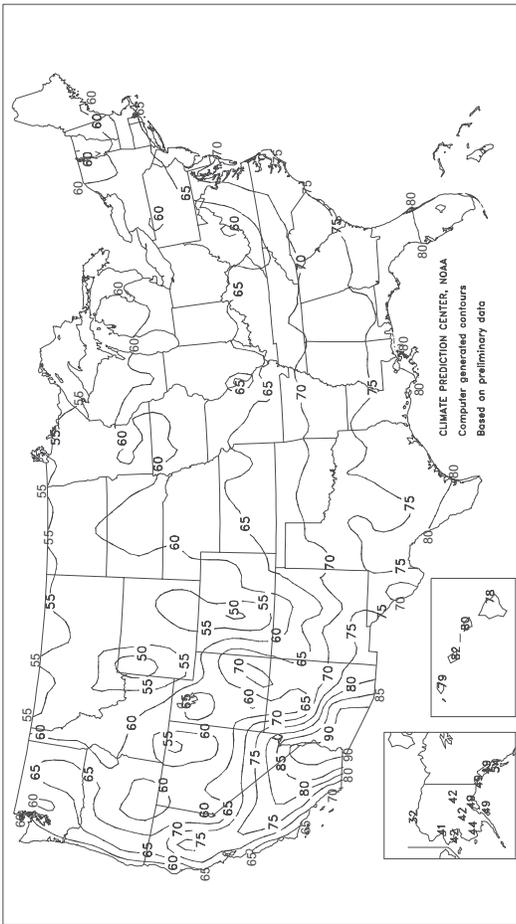


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

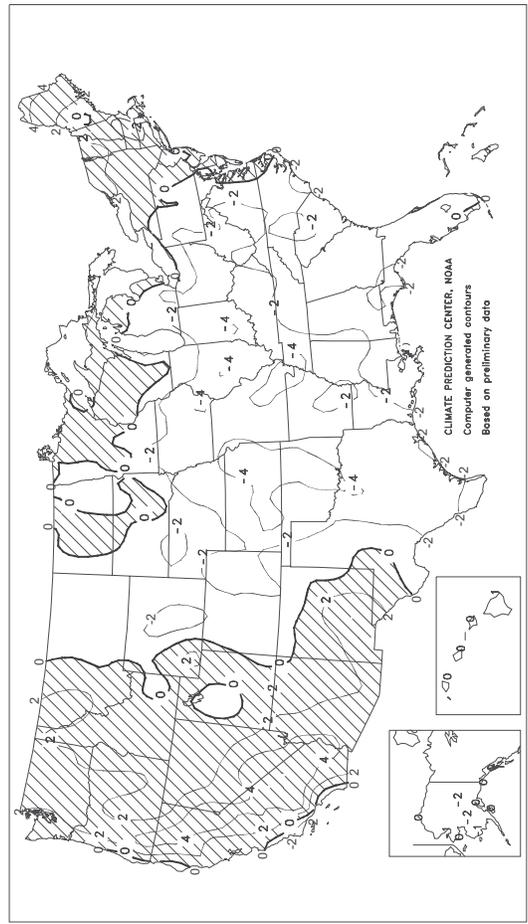
Average Temperature (°F)

September 2003



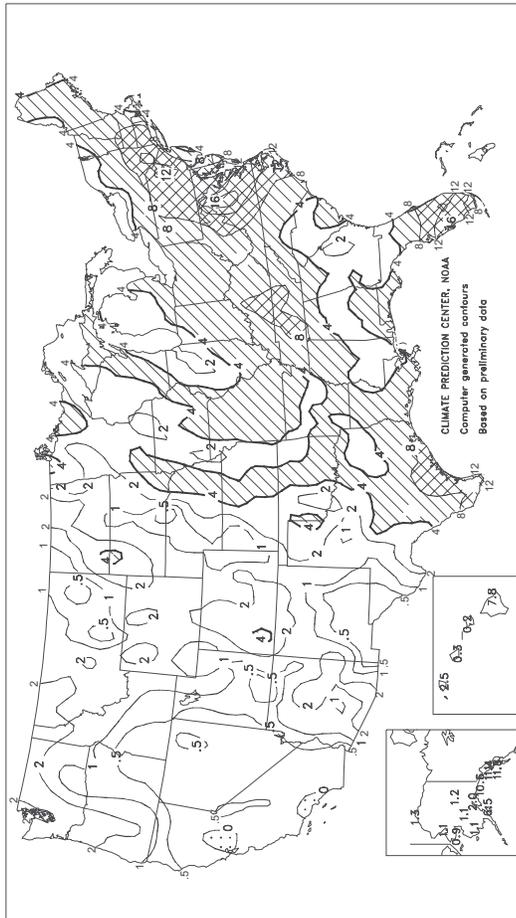
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

September 2003



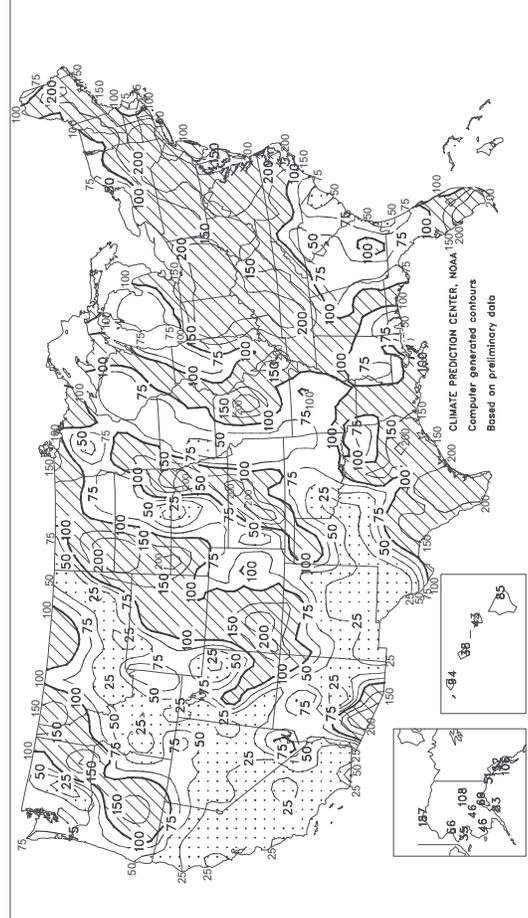
Total Precipitation (inches)

September 2003



Percent of Normal Precipitation

September 2003



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

September 2003

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	74	0	2.66	-1.39	LEXINGTON	65	-3	5.09	1.98	COLUMBUS	64	-3	6.85	3.93
AL HUNTSVILLE	72	0	5.98	1.69	LONDON-CORBIN	65	-3	6.65	3.28	DAYTON	63	-2	5.44	2.79
MOBILE	78	1	1.57	-4.44	LOUISVILLE	68	-2	6.46	3.41	MANSFIELD	61	-2	6.64	3.20
AK ANCHORAGE	49	1	1.97	-0.90	LA PADUCAH	67	-2	5.16	1.60	TOLEDO	63	-1	5.34	2.50
AK BARRROW	32	1	1.29	0.60	LA BATON ROUGE	77	-1	4.50	-0.34	YOUNGSTOWN	61	-1	5.62	1.73
AK COLD BAY	49	1	3.62	-0.89	LA LAKE CHARLES	77	-1	8.52	2.57	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	69	-4	1.99	-1.99
AK FAIRBANKS	42	-2	1.21	0.09	LA NEW ORLEANS	81	2	5.68	0.13	OK TULSA	69	-5	4.95	0.19
AK JUNEAU	49	-1	11.43	3.89	ME SHREVEPORT	75	-2	2.94	-0.27	OR ASTORIA	60	2	1.93	-0.68
AK KING SALMON	46	-2	1.61	-1.20	ME BANGOR	61	2	5.73	2.34	OR BURNS	59	4	0.60	0.10
AK KODIAK	49	0	6.53	-1.31	ME CARIBOU	58	4	1.79	-1.48	OR EUGENE	64	2	0.81	-0.73
AK NOME	42	-1	0.88	-1.63	ME PORTLAND	61	2	4.69	1.32	OR MEDFORD	69	3	0.86	0.08
AZ FLAGSTAFF	59	1	2.62	0.50	MD BALTIMORE	68	1	7.47	3.49	OR PENDLETON	66	3	0.62	-0.01
AZ PHOENIX	91	5	0.25	-0.50	MA BOSTON	66	1	2.66	-0.81	OR PORTLAND	67	3	0.90	-0.75
AZ TUCSON	83	2	2.16	0.71	MA WORCESTER	62	2	4.29	0.02	OR SALEM	65	3	0.94	-0.49
AR FORT SMITH	71	-3	2.07	-1.54	MI ALPENA	57	1	2.59	-0.21	PA ALLENTOWN	65	2	11.08	6.71
AR LITTLE ROCK	73	-1	3.41	-0.30	MI DETROIT	63	-1	4.27	1.00	PA ERIE	63	-1	6.78	2.05
CA BAKERSFIELD	81	4	0.08	-0.07	MI FLINT	62	1	3.16	-0.60	PA MIDDLETOWN	66	0	6.12	2.61
CA EUREKA	56	-1	0.35	-0.51	MI GRAND RAPIDS	61	0	2.24	-2.04	PA PHILADELPHIA	70	1	4.63	0.75
CA FRESNO	79	4	0.00	-0.26	MI HOUGHTON LAKE	57	0	1.85	-1.26	PA PITTSBURGH	63	-1	4.20	0.99
CA LOS ANGELES	68	-2	0.00	-0.26	MI LANSING	61	1	2.06	-1.42	PA WILKES-BARRE	63	1	8.34	4.48
CA REDDING	78	5	0.17	-0.31	MI MUSKEGON	62	2	3.09	-0.43	PA WILLIAMSPORT	63	0	8.06	4.08
CA SACRAMENTO	74	2	0.00	-0.36	MI TRAVERSE CITY	60	0	2.58	-1.00	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	4.50	-1.10
CA SAN DIEGO	70	-2	0.00	-0.21	MN DULUTH	56	1	3.56	-0.57	RI PROVIDENCE	66	2	3.39	-0.31
CA SAN FRANCISCO	67	3	0.00	-0.20	MN INT'L FALLS	54	1	2.17	-0.86	SC CHARLESTON	74	-2	4.48	-1.50
CA STOCKTON	74	1	0.00	-0.33	MN MINNEAPOLIS	63	2	2.20	-0.49	SC COLUMBIA	73	-2	3.97	0.03
CO ALAMOSA	55	0	1.29	0.40	MN ROCHESTER	60	1	1.67	-1.45	SC FLORENCE	73	-2	0.86	-2.81
CO CO SPRINGS	58	-2	0.59	-0.64	MS ST. CLOUD	58	1	3.75	0.82	SC GREENVILLE	71	0	1.75	-2.21
CO DENVER	59	-2	0.26	-0.78	MS JACKSON	74	-2	2.64	-0.59	SC MYRTLE BEACH	73	-1	2.46	-3.12
CO GRAND JUNCTION	65	0	1.05	0.14	MS MERIDIAN	73	-3	2.08	-1.56	SD ABERDEEN	58	-2	1.26	-0.55
CO PUEBLO	63	-2	0.46	-0.38	MO TUPELO	72	-1	5.35	2.00	SD HURON	61	0	1.60	-0.20
CT BRIDGEPORT	67	1	3.91	0.33	MO COLUMBIA	64	-3	7.81	4.39	SD RAPID CITY	60	-1	1.38	0.28
CT HARTFORD	64	1	11.16	7.03	MO JOPLIN	68	-2	4.05	-1.17	SD SIOUX FALLS	60	-1	4.75	2.17
DC WASHINGTON	70	-1	6.88	3.09	MO KANSAS CITY	65	-3	2.63	-2.01	TN BRISTOL	66	-1	5.29	2.21
DE WILMINGTON	68	0	7.43	3.42	MO SPRINGFIELD	66	-3	3.23	-1.60	TN CHATTANOOGA	71	-1	6.04	1.73
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	-1	4.15	-2.46	MO ST JOSEPH	63	-5	2.40	-1.51	TN JACKSON	68	-4	2.49	-1.27
FL FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	7.00	-1.26	MO ST LOUIS	68	-2	4.16	1.20	TN KNOXVILLE	69	-2	5.18	2.14
FL FT MYERS	82	0	17.22	9.36	MT BILLINGS	60	0	0.15	-1.19	TN MEMPHIS	72	-3	3.56	0.25
FL JACKSONVILLE	76	-2	3.06	-4.84	MT BUTTE	52	0	0.15	-0.94	TN NASHVILLE	70	-1	8.70	5.11
FL KEY WEST	85	2	5.69	0.24	MT GLASGOW	57	0	0.72	-0.26	TX ABILENE	73	-3	1.05	-1.86
FL MELBOURNE	80	0	4.47	-2.73	MT GREAT FALLS	56	1	1.13	-0.10	TX AMARILLO	68	-1	1.81	-0.07
FL MIAMI	82	0	13.18	4.80	MT HELENA	58	2	0.74	-0.31	TX AUSTIN	76	-4	2.11	-0.80
FL ORLANDO	80	-1	3.93	-1.83	MT KALISPELL	56	3	1.93	0.73	TX BEAUMONT	77	-2	9.71	3.61
FL PENSACOLA	78	-1	2.74	-3.01	MT MILES CITY	59	-1	0.16	-1.03	TX BROWNSVILLE	81	0	15.14	9.83
FL ST PETERSBURG	81	-1	8.82	1.23	MT MISSOULA	59	3	1.05	-0.03	TX COLLEGE STATION	76	-4	6.27	2.36
FL TALLAHASSEE	77	-2	4.42	-0.59	NE GRAND ISLAND	62	-2	2.05	-0.38	TX CORPUS CHRISTI	79	-2	10.73	5.70
FL TAMPA	81	-1	4.01	-2.53	NE HASTINGS	63	-2	3.08	0.34	TX DALLAS/FT WORTH	74	-4	4.00	1.58
FL WEST PALM BEACH	82	0	6.06	-2.04	NE LINCOLN	62	-4	3.62	0.70	TX DEL RIO	78	-2	3.37	1.31
GA ATHENS	72	-1	1.73	-1.80	NE MCCOOK	64	-1	1.17	-0.20	TX EL PASO	78	3	0.08	-1.53
GA ATLANTA	72	-1	2.42	-1.67	NE NORFOLK	61	-2	4.22	1.97	TX GALVESTON	80	-1	6.89	1.13
GA AUGUSTA	73	-1	1.90	-1.69	NE NORTH PLATTE	61	-1	1.10	-0.22	TX HOUSTON	78	-1	6.81	2.48
GA COLUMBUS	76	0	2.14	-0.93	NE OMAHA/EPPLEY	63	-2	1.41	-1.76	TX LUBBOCK	71	0	0.19	-2.38
GA MACON	75	1	1.66	-1.60	NE SCOTTSBLUFF	59	-1	0.95	-0.27	TX MIDLAND	75	1	0.87	-1.44
GA SAVANNAH	76	-1	3.61	-1.47	NE VALENTINE	61	-1	0.59	-1.02	TX SAN ANGELO	74	-1	3.15	0.20
HI HILO	78	2	7.76	-1.38	NV ELKO	60	2	0.20	-0.48	TX SAN ANTONIO	77	-2	9.24	6.24
HI HONOLULU	82	0	0.28	-0.46	NV ELY	58	1	0.17	-0.77	TX VICTORIA	78	-2	8.45	3.45
HI KAHULUI	80	1	0.17	-0.22	NV LAS VEGAS	84	3	0.52	0.21	TX WACO	76	-3	4.25	1.37
HI LIHUE	79	-1	2.53	-0.16	NV RENO	68	6	0.01	-0.44	TX WICHITA FALLS	73	-3	1.97	-1.22
ID BOISE	67	3	0.04	-0.72	NV WINNEMUCCA	61	1	0.38	-0.15	UT SALT LAKE CITY	66	1	1.59	0.26
ID LEWISTON	67	3	1.06	0.26	NH CONCORD	61	2	5.05	1.89	VT BURLINGTON	63	4	3.39	-0.44
ID POCATELLO	59	0	0.48	-0.41	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	68	2	2.98	-0.16	VA LYNCHBURG	66	-1	7.23	3.35
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	63	-1	1.73	-1.54	NJ NEWARK	69	1	5.57	1.56	VA NORFOLK	74	2	9.54	5.48
IL MOLINE	63	-2	3.41	0.25	NM ALBUQUERQUE	71	2	0.30	-0.77	VA RICHMOND	70	0	10.12	6.14
IL PEORIA	64	-1	1.56	-1.56	NY ALBANY	63	2	4.96	1.65	VA ROANOKE	67	-1	4.37	0.52
IL ROCKFORD	63	0	1.99	-1.48	NY BINGHAMTON	59	0	7.22	3.63	VA WASH/DULLES	67	0	7.32	3.50
IL SPRINGFIELD	63	-4	1.58	-1.25	NY BUFFALO	63	1	3.91	0.07	WA OLYMPIA	60	2	1.14	-0.89
IN EVANSVILLE	67	-2	3.23	0.24	NY ROCHESTER	62	1	2.69	-0.76	WA QUILLAYUTE	58	2	3.25	-0.90
IN FORT WAYNE	61	-3	5.44	2.63	NY SYRACUSE	63	2	3.14	-1.01	WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	2	0.89	-0.74
IN INDIANAPOLIS	64	-2	10.37	7.49	NC ASHEVILLE	65	-1	3.08	-0.64	WA SPOKANE	62	3	0.58	-0.18
IN SOUTH BEND	62	-1	3.69	-0.10	NC CHARLOTTE	70	-3	2.69	-1.14	WA YAKIMA	64	4	0.05	-0.34
IA BURLINGTON	62	-5	4.03	0.43	NC GREENSBORO	69	-1	7.92	3.63	WV BECKLEY	62	-1	6.28	3.05
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	61	-3	3.75	0.48	NC HATTERAS	74	-1	8.60	2.92	WV CHARLESTON	65	-1	4.77	1.32
IA DES MOINES	63	-2	2.72	-0.43	NC RALEIGH	70	-1	4.47	0.21	WV ELKINS	62	0	5.92	2.10
IA DUBUQUE	61	-1	3.75	0.19	NC WILMINGTON	73	-2	5.76	-1.03	WV HUNTINGTON	65	-2	3.60	0.80
IA SIOUX CITY	60	-3	4.80	2.38	ND BISMARCK	60	2	1.77	0.16	WI EAU CLAIRE	60	1	2.15	-1.59
IA WATERLOO	61	-2	1.99	-0.96	ND DICKINSON	57	0	2.92	1.30	WI GREEN BAY	61	2	3.35	0.24
KS CONCORDIA	65	-3	5.76	3.26	ND FARGO	59	1	1.40	-0.78	WI LA CROSSE	63	0	2.61	-0.79
KS DODGE CITY	65	-4	5.11	3.41	ND GRAND FORKS	56	-1	2.38	0.42	WI MADISON	61	0	4.27	1.19
KS GOODLAND	63	-1	0.36	-0.76	ND JAMESTOWN	57	-1	1.11	-0.63	WI MILWAUKEE	63	0	1.65	-1.65
KS HILL CITY	65	-2	1.30	-0.76	ND MINOT	58	1	1.58	-0.16	WI WAUSAU	60	1	2.30	-1.78
KS TOPEKA	65	-3	2.91	-0.80	ND WILLISTON	56	0	0.78	-0.57	WY CASPER	55	-3	1.38	0.40
KS WICHITA	66	-5	4.39	1.43	OH AKRON-CANTON	62	-1	7.51	4.08	WY CHEYENNE	56	-1	1.24	-0.19
KY JACKSON	66	-2	4.42	0.65	OH CINCINNATI	65	-2	4.87	2.05	WY LANDER	57	-2	1.06	-0.08
					OH CLEVELAND	64	1	6.02	2.25	WY SHERIDAN	57	0	1.28	-0.10

Based on 1971-2000 normals.

*** Not Available.

National Agricultural Summary

October 6 - 12, 2003

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were above normal for almost the entire Nation. In the northern Great Plains and western Corn Belt, temperatures were well above normal, with little rainfall, aiding dry down and encouraging harvest of summer crops. Farther east, in the Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and Northeast, similar conditions and progress prevailed, although temperatures were just slightly above normal. The central and southern Great Plains experienced moderate to heavy rainfall in some areas, promoting winter

wheat emergence, but little to no precipitation in the western portions of the region. Only light, scattered rain fell from the central High Plains northward into Montana and across the Northwest, where concerns over soil moisture shortages remain. Moderate rainfall in the Pacific Northwest was limited to coastal areas. Scattered but heavy showers in parts of the Mississippi Delta and Southeast caused only minor fieldwork delays.

Corn: Ninety-five percent of the crop was mature, 1 percentage point behind last year at this time and 2 points behind normal. Thirty-nine percent of the crop had been harvested, 3 points more than last year but 5 points below the 5-year average. Warm weather accelerated maturation in the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley, where the crop had been slow to mature. By the end of the week, maturity of the crop in the Corn Belt advanced to near normal, but the Ohio Valley was still 1 week or more behind normal. Despite the warm, dry weather throughout the Corn Belt, harvest progress was limited, as producers continued to focus their efforts on harvesting soybeans and planting winter wheat. The Ohio Valley remained about 1 week behind its normal harvest pace.

Soybeans: Ninety-five percent of the crop was dropping leaves, the same as last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Sixty percent of the crop had been harvested, 10 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the normal pace. Warm, dry weather throughout most of the major-producing areas promoted harvest. Across the Nation, 23 percent of the crop was harvested during the week. Producers in Nebraska harvested 38 percent of their crop, while those in Michigan, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin harvested 30 percent or more.

Winter Wheat: Seeding advanced to 74 percent complete, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-eight percent of the expected acreage had emerged, 2 points behind last year but 6 points ahead of normal. Planting rapidly progressed in the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley, where the weather was favorable. Ohio growers planted 31 percent of their crop during the week, while Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri producers planted over 20 percent. The lack of rain in the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley was not as favorable for emergence, as most of the region fell behind normal. However, emergence rapidly progressed in other areas, with over 20 percent of the crop emerging in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, and Washington during the week.

Cotton: Eighty-three percent of fields had open bolls, 10 percentage points behind last year and the 5-year average. Acreage harvested, at 28 percent, was 1 point behind last year and trailed the normal for this date by 11 points. Across the Nation, development through the open bolls stage was over 2 weeks behind normal. Arkansas, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas were over 2 weeks behind normal, while Tennessee was over 3 weeks behind. Harvest was also over 1 week behind normal nationwide. All States were behind their average harvest progress, most by 1 week

or more. Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia trailed their normal harvest pace by over 2 weeks.

Sorghum: Ninety-two percent of the crop had turned color, 5 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the average. Seventy-one percent of the crop was mature, compared with 84 percent last year and 90 percent for the 5-year average. Forty-five percent of the acreage was harvested, 11 points behind last year and 18 points behind normal. Nationwide, the crop was over 3 weeks behind the average in turning color and over 2 weeks behind in maturation and harvest. Texas was over 5 weeks behind in all progress stages, while Kansas trailed its 5-year average by more than 2 weeks. However, significant harvest progress was made during the week in Nebraska and South Dakota, where 21 and 30 percent of the crop was harvested, respectively.

Rice: Acreage harvested advanced to 89 percent, 2 percentage points more than last year at this time but the same as the 5-year average. California producers harvested 20 percent of their crop during the week but remained 8 points behind normal. Texas growers completed harvesting, while Louisiana producers neared completion.

Peanuts: Forty-seven percent of the acreage had been harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind normal for this date. North Carolina growers harvested 18 percent of their crop during the week, followed closely by Florida and Georgia, with 15 percent. Virginia producers remained over 1 week behind their normal harvest pace, while Texas growers fell behind by over 3 weeks.

Other Crops: Fifty-three percent of the sugar beet crop was harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind normal. Harvest slowly progressed in Michigan and was over 1 week behind normal. Growers in Minnesota and North Dakota harvested 18 percent of their crop, bringing their totals to 72 and 77 percent, respectively.

Thirty-six percent of the sunflower crop had been harvested, compared with 19 percent last year and 26 percent for the 5-year average. North Dakota growers harvested 21 percent of their crop during the week, followed closely by South Dakota growers, who harvested 18 percent. Harvest advanced ahead of normal in all major-producing States except Kansas, where progress was 14 points behind the average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 12, 2003

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	64	51	67	75
IL	96	92	98	98
IN	97	88	96	99
IA	100	97	99	98
KS	90	81	96	97
KY	99	96	94	91
LA	89	82	86	93
MI	98	93	100	95
MN	99	99	99	99
MS	96	91	95	97
MO	90	76	88	91
NE	98	93	98	99
NC	58	49	55	55
ND	100	100	100	100
OH	97	89	99	99
SD	100	100	100	100
TN	73	60	86	86
WI	99	94	96	95
18 Sts	95	89	95	96

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

Corn Percent Mature				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	93	94	95
IL	98	95	98	99
IN	91	78	91	97
IA	100	97	100	99
KS	99	99	99	99
KY	99	96	100	100
MI	87	63	94	90
MN	99	99	97	97
MO	99	97	100	100
NE	94	85	96	98
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	98	96	98
OH	77	62	85	92
PA	58	44	87	75
SD	99	94	96	96
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	99	98	100	100
WI	92	85	88	88
18 Sts	95	90	96	97

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	21	12	10	11
CA	9	5	9	8
CO	98	95	95	95
ID	87	66	85	76
IL	34	13	60	41
IN	38	12	46	44
KS	78	62	78	73
MI	57	38	71	63
MO	36	14	38	32
MT	92	80	92	82
NE	96	93	95	96
NC	20	10	15	18
OH	43	12	67	63
OK	78	70	77	65
OR	51	46	27	41
SD	93	84	91	89
TX	76	68	68	63
WA	92	76	92	90
18 Sts	74	63	73	68

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	35	26	28	35
IL	64	38	61	60
IN	44	19	54	59
IA	84	56	58	67
KS	23	10	51	52
KY	26	13	26	37
LA	62	56	46	71
MI	44	11	52	39
MN	89	68	46	74
MS	82	75	54	69
MO	28	13	45	41
NE	70	32	51	62
NC	3	2	7	8
ND	87	60	66	73
OH	46	16	55	63
SD	78	47	44	56
TN	20	15	23	29
WI	54	23	34	42
18 Sts	60	37	50	58

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	29	18	19	27
IL	47	32	48	56
IN	24	13	30	40
IA	31	17	20	35
KS	80	71	80	76
KY	78	65	86	88
MI	8	5	25	24
MN	38	19	16	32
MO	75	69	84	75
NE	30	18	29	43
NC	94	91	70	83
ND	32	17	18	24
OH	13	6	21	25
PA	24	10	52	32
SD	32	18	24	29
TN	93	89	94	95
TX	90	85	90	92
WI	20	13	13	21
18 Sts	39	27	36	44

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	7	4	4	3
CA	2	1	4	2
CO	73	52	71	75
ID	34	23	36	32
IL	6	2	19	11
IN	8	3	20	15
KS	50	25	52	44
MI	16	10	31	27
MO	14	2	15	12
MT	32	10	67	48
NE	82	71	81	79
NC	4	1	9	6
OH	3	0	29	19
OK	62	47	59	36
OR	23	16	7	21
SD	50	33	64	65
TX	50	35	48	36
WA	69	40	71	72
18 Sts	48	31	50	42

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 12, 2003

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	94	91	97	95
AZ	99	99	100	99
AR	91	87	98	98
CA	94	85	94	93
GA	90	85	94	90
LA	99	98	99	100
MS	98	93	97	99
MO	87	82	98	99
NC	89	82	97	94
OK	95	90	93	94
SC	74	66	83	89
TN	89	83	99	99
TX	71	62	89	90
VA	72	61	96	89
14 Sts	83	76	93	93

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

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	24	11	28	41
AZ	15	11	29	24
AR	35	22	25	50
CA	7	5	22	12
GA	22	15	29	26
LA	70	60	45	74
MS	61	45	30	63
MO	27	12	38	55
NC	7	2	24	19
OK	17	10	24	34
SC	11	5	24	29
TN	24	12	25	55
TX	25	23	30	37
VA	4	1	37	27
14 Sts	28	21	29	39

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

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	93	86	87	93
CA	60	40	79	68
LA	99	97	98	99
MS	94	85	82	91
MO	84	68	73	79
TX	100	99	100	100
6 Sts	89	80	87	89

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	100	100	91	97
IL	98	94	100	99
KS	95	94	97	99
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	99	98	100	100
NE	100	98	100	100
NM	96	85	99	97
OK	95	93	90	96
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	85	80	97	99
11 Sts	92	90	97	99

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

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	90	74	65	73
IL	93	67	98	93
KS	64	61	80	92
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	86	79	96	95
NE	96	67	95	95
NM	46	27	53	54
OK	80	73	84	82
SD	98	90	85	91
TX	67	65	88	91
11 Sts	71	66	84	90

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	93	96	98
CO	30	19	25	23
IL	13	7	57	52
KS	26	25	39	53
LA	100	99	95	99
MO	57	47	73	67
NE	34	13	40	41
NM	6	3	7	10
OK	44	36	65	47
SD	68	38	27	41
TX	61	60	72	79
11 Sts	45	42	56	63

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	73	64	54	57
FL	80	65	68	69
GA	60	45	52	57
NC	28	10	44	38
OK	25	20	46	39
TX	9	6	16	27
VA	30	21	59	65
7 Sts	47	36	45	49

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

Sugar Beets Percent Harvested				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	20	12	16	24
MI	6	5	12	30
MN	72	54	72	72
ND	77	59	86	80
4 Sts	53	40	55	58

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Oct 12 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	25	18	21	16
KS	35	27	30	49
ND	32	11	13	19
SD	50	32	32	39
4 Sts	36	17	19	26

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

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	22	54	20
CO	11	36	40	10	3
IL	1	19	38	35	7
KS	24	35	29	11	1
LA	0	2	34	59	5
MO	6	22	41	27	4
NE	23	32	34	11	0
NM	19	46	26	7	2
OK	4	29	38	28	1
SD	34	16	24	23	3
TX	10	24	34	27	5
11 Sts	16	29	32	20	3
Prev Wk	16	30	31	20	3
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 12, 2003

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

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	6	10	24	46	14
IL	2	6	24	52	16
IN	5	9	25	45	16
IA	6	15	36	36	7
KS	20	25	34	18	3
KY	1	4	21	37	37
MI	2	8	32	47	11
MN	6	15	39	35	5
MO	23	24	29	19	5
NE	14	13	22	33	18
NC	1	5	29	45	20
ND	4	16	34	42	4
OH	2	5	19	51	23
PA	4	5	17	48	26
SD	6	12	24	41	17
TN	2	3	15	56	24
TX	17	19	32	28	4
WI	9	20	39	30	2
18 Sts	7	13	29	39	12
Prev Wk	8	13	29	38	12
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	5	31	53	9
AZ	1	11	25	20	43
AR	1	6	24	47	22
CA	0	0	15	55	30
GA	1	6	27	51	15
LA	0	1	15	56	28
MS	4	6	13	47	30
MO	2	7	37	46	8
NC	4	5	57	33	1
OK	8	13	47	26	6
SC	0	3	27	66	4
TN	0	3	18	60	19
TX	18	21	37	18	6
VA	1	4	21	50	24
14 Sts	8	12	31	36	13
Prev Wk	8	13	29	37	13
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	4	22	56	16
FL	1	1	18	55	25
GA	0	2	22	57	19
NC	1	1	36	58	4
OK	0	7	41	47	5
TX	1	3	27	46	23
VA	0	1	22	50	27
8 Sts	1	3	25	52	19
Prev Wk	1	3	24	54	18
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	7	25	43	23
IL	5	12	37	40	6
IN	7	14	34	39	6
IA	14	30	40	15	1
KS	19	33	36	11	1
KY	0	2	15	48	35
LA	4	11	24	54	7
MI	5	17	42	31	5
MN	10	25	45	19	1
MS	0	2	17	46	35
MO	18	27	33	18	4
NE	14	24	33	23	6
NC	2	5	36	51	6
ND	5	12	37	43	3
OH	4	9	30	44	13
SD	7	13	33	38	9
TN	0	1	10	53	36
WI	17	32	37	12	2
18 Sts	9	18	35	31	7
Prev Wk	9	18	35	31	7
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending October 12, 2003											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	8	37	49	3	NH	0	2	20	29	49
AZ	20	23	24	22	11	NJ	0	0	45	55	0
AR	0	9	35	50	6	NM	48	31	20	1	0
CA	40	50	10	0	0	NY	0	5	20	58	17
CO	10	28	40	22	0	NC	0	3	21	72	4
CT	0	0	42	50	8	ND	21	39	28	12	0
DE	0	4	12	70	14	OH	2	5	19	57	17
FL	0	5	30	60	5	OK	5	17	39	33	6
GA	2	10	39	45	4	OR	20	37	42	1	0
ID	11	49	36	4	0	PA	2	8	14	62	14
IL	4	13	38	39	6	RI	0	0	4	87	9
IN	2	8	26	58	6	SC	0	12	22	61	5
IA	31	31	26	11	1	SD	22	34	29	14	1
KS	25	30	33	11	1	TN	0	6	21	58	15
KY	2	4	21	61	12	TX	8	17	31	34	10
LA	1	8	47	41	3	UT	9	24	41	26	0
ME	0	11	20	45	24	VT	0	18	66	16	0
MD	2	6	18	50	24	VA	1	3	17	57	22
MA	0	3	12	85	0	WA	9	34	46	11	0
MI	8	26	43	22	1	WV	0	1	26	53	20
MN	22	33	32	13	0	WI	24	28	32	16	0
MS	2	13	35	45	5	WY	11	23	44	21	1
MO	6	17	41	32	4	48 Sts	14	22	30	29	5
MT	40	33	21	6	0						
NE	35	29	26	10	0	Prev	14	22	30	28	6
NV	12	42	33	13	0	Prev	22	22	30	23	3

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
 * - Revised; NA - Not Available

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based upon the year 2002 planted acres.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 5% very short, 35% short, 60% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn harvested 90%, 92% 2002, 94% avg. Soybeans 85% dropping leaves, 84% 2002, 82% avg.; 15% harvested, 23% 2002, 25% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 33% fair, 59% good, 6% excellent. Pasture feed 3% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 14% fair, 56% good, 26% excellent. Dry weather patterns exist over much of the state.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were above average for the week. Cotton harvested was reported at 15%, behind last years 29%, five-year average of 24%. Alfalfa conditions were mostly good to excellent, with harvest progressing at a normal rate. Precipitation was reported at 10 of the 18 reporting stations. Precipitation ranged from 0.01 inches at Prescott and 0.51 inches at Douglas.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil 3% very short, 20% short, 67% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 100% Harvested, 99% 2002, 100% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 85% Yellowing, 85% 2002, 83% 5-yr avg.; 64% Shedding, 67% 2002, 75% 5-yr avg.; 52% Matured, 52% 2002, 35% Harvested, 28% 2002, 35% 5-yr avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 43% good, 22% excellent. Sorghum 98% Harvested, 96% 2002, 98% 5-yr avg. Cotton 91% opening bolls, 98% 2002, 98% 5-yr avg.; 35% Harvested, 25% 2002, 50% 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 22% excellent. Rice 93% Harvested, 87% 2002, 93% 5-yr avg. Wheat 21% Planted, 10% 2002, 11% 5-yr avg.; 7% Emerged, 4% 2002, 3% 5-yr avg. Hay - other 1% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Hay - Alfalfa 0% very poor, 3% poor, 50% fair, 46% good, 1% excellent. Pasture, Range 0% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Fall has arrived with cool, wet weather. Harvest is complete for corn, nearing complete for both sorghum, rice. Cotton is being harvested statewide. Late planted cotton, specifically in the northeastern part of the state, is still progressing slowly. Cool temperatures in this area of the state have slowed cotton bolls from opening, thus delaying harvest. Warm weather, sunshine are needed to help mature the cotton in the northeast. Producers continue to apply boll opening agents in the northeast. Late soybeans are being scouted, sprayed for insects. Land preparation is being made for winter wheat. Livestock were reported to be in good condition. Continuing final hay harvest of both warm, cool season grasses. Producers are planting cool season forages, annuals for pastures. Producers are culling cattle, selling calves.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton harvesting was underway in a number of fields in the San Joaquin Valley. A few harvested fields were already shredded, disced to comply with pink bollworm plow-down requirements. Defoliant applications continued in many cotton fields including later maturing Pima varieties. Growth regulators were still being applied in some fields to enhance boll opening. Many grain fields were disced, leveled, treated with herbicides, irrigated to prepare for fall planting. Winter grain, forage planting continued in a few locations. Grain fields previously planted to winter forage were exhibiting good development, being irrigated. Alfalfa hay was cut, windrowed, baled, stacked. Irrigation of maturing alfalfa hay fields continued. Some alfalfa fields were green chopped for use as feed. Harvesting of corn for grain, silage continued, but was beginning to wind down. The sugar beet harvest continued in a few fields. Several blackeye bean fields

were harvested. Other bean fields were maturing, nearly ready for harvest. Harvesting of Sudan grass, sweet potatoes was ongoing. Rice harvesting was progressing fairly well, although there were some fields that still appeared very green. Defoliant applications were being made to several late-planted sunflower seed fields. Potato harvesting continued in southern areas. Raisin grape harvesting was nearly complete. Less than 5% of this season's crop was still drying on open trays. Approximately 15% was on rolled trays, nearly 80% has been picked up, put in bins. Fruit in dried on the vine raisin vineyards continued to dry. Mechanical harvesting was in progress in a number of vineyards. Picking, packing of table grapes continued, with Crimson, Thompson Seedless, Red Globe, Autumn Royal the primary varieties harvested. Harvesting of wine, juice grapes continued. A few late stone fruit varieties were being picked. Varieties picked, packed included September Sweet peaches, Arctic Mist nectarines. Many harvested tree fruit orchards were irrigated, cultivated. Tree fruit varieties harvested included Hachiya, Fuyu persimmons, pineapple quince, Wonderful pomegranates, Mission figs. Kiwifruit harvesting continued in Tulare County at a slow pace. Strawberry plants continued to grow steadily in Fresno County, were being irrigated, weeded. Olive harvest was in full swing. A small number of Valencia oranges continued to be harvested. The Navel orange crop was sizing normally. Lemons were harvested in the Coachella Valley. Grapefruit harvesting continued in the southern coastal areas of the State. Chandler pummelos were harvested in Tulare County. Citrus orchards were irrigated, treated to control insect pests. Almond harvesting slowed as the season wound down. In areas where harvesting continued, trees were shaken, nuts were raked into windrows, picked up, hauled to processors. Walnuts, pistachios were harvested. Irrigation, treatments to control insect pests were underway in nut orchards as needed. Melon harvesting was completed or nearly completed in many areas. Fresh market, processing tomato harvesting continued, though volumes decreased. Fields of broccoli, lettuce, cabbage, carrots showed good growth, with harvest time quickly approaching. Eggplant, green beans, squash, cucumbers, daikon, fresh tomatoes were harvested for wholesale markets. Spider mites were a problem for cucumber producers. Fall sweet corn harvesting was expected to begin in a week to ten days. Garlic, onions showed good development under cooler weather conditions. Irrigation, cultivation, weeding continued as needed. Miniature, standard pumpkin harvesting continued at a brisk pace. Carrot harvesting continued in southern areas. Vegetables were also Harvested: Basil, bok choy, cauliflower, celery, green onions, long beans, moqua, okra, ong choy, parsley, hot peppers, spinach, yam leaves. Fall calving of beef cows continued on irrigated, non-irrigated pastures. Supplemental feeding of cattle on dry foothill pastures took place in some areas. Cooler weather was proving beneficial to the State's milk, turkey producers. Sheep were grazing in melon fields, harvested grain fields, in a few recently cut alfalfa hay fields in the central area. Most feeder lambs had arrived in the Imperial Valley for the upcoming winter alfalfa grazing season.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Top soil 35% very short, 36% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 40% very short, 33% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Warmer temperatures, limited rainfall allowed harvest to progress substantially for late season crops. Precipitation was limited to the high country and North Central state which received a few light dustings of snow. Sunflower 25% harvested, 21% 2002, 16% avg.; 7% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 30% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa 92% 3rd cutting, 92% 2002, 93% avg.; 41% 4th cutting, 44% 2002, 47% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Dry beans 98% cut, 98% 2002,

99% avg.; 86% harvested, 91% 2002, 93% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Sugar beets 22% harvested, 13% 2002, 17% avg.; 3% poor, 5% fair, 60% good, 32% excellent. Fall potatoes 90% harvested, 77% 2002, 88% avg. Dry onions 99% harvested, 82% 2002, 88% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 10% short, 83% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 91% adequate, and 9% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 35% good, 10% excellent; 98% mature, 99% 2002, 94% avg.; 79% silage harvested, 95% 2002, 94% avg.; 78% harvested for grain, 86% 2002, 70% avg. Soybean 6% poor, 13% fair, 57% good, 24% excellent; 74% turning color, 95% 2002, 84% avg.; 43% dropping leaves, 63% 2002, 61% avg. Sorghum 87% mature, 94% 2002, 83% avg.; 44% harvested, 31% 2002, 17% avg. Barley condition 65% good, 35% excellent; 33% planted, 50% 2002, 41% avg. Winter Wheat condition 50% good, 50% excellent; 17% planted, 28% 2002, 15% avg. Other Hay 4th cutting 59%, 42% 2002, 59% avg. Alfalfa Hay 4th cutting 65%, 76% 2002, 88% avg. ; 9%, 21% 2002, 19% avg. Pasture feed 4% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 14% excellent. Hay supplies 31% very short, 21% short, 43% adequate, 5% surplus. Sunshine, with no measurable rainfall allowed farmers to harvest corn, sorghum, chop silage, make good quality hay, plant small grains. Corn for grain harvest rapidly increased last week as well as sorghum harvest. A few full-season soybean fields are being harvested, but most will not be ready for at least two weeks. Farmers are on their fourth cutting of other, alfalfa hay. Some farmers are starting a fifth cutting of alfalfa hay. Hay supplies are short to adequate.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 1% very short, 19% short, 64% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 17% short, 63% adequate, 19% surplus. Temperature average: 1 to 2° above normal, major cities. Daytime highs: mostly 80s. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s; Tallahassee, Jay, Quincy recorded at least one low in 50s. Rainfall range: none mainly over west central, southern Peninsula, to over 3.00 in. Alachua; most reports 1.00 to 2.00 in. Rains perked up crops, helped soften soils which had hardened and made digging peanuts difficult. Amount barely enough for drilling small grains. Cotton harvest progressing, yields variable. Weekend rains halted harvest temporarily. Armyworms problem in new growth hay fields. Peanuts Marion County look very good. Topsoil, subsoil moisture supplies declined slightly, supplies rated mostly adequate to surplus. Few localities in southwestern Peninsula reported surplus soil moisture, while soil moisture rated short in small area in southeastern Peninsula, few areas in northern Panhandle. Peanut feed 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent; 80% harvested, 68% 2002, 69% 5-yr avg. Drier, warmer weather, west central, southern Peninsula, aided vegetable maturation in oldest fields; harvesting slowly gaining momentum. Tomato picking, Quincy area, active; scattered rains delaying some progress. Other vegetables available: very light amounts of cucumbers, okra, peppers, squash. Warmer, dryer weather with only scattered showers citrus areas except east coast up to 1.50 in. Summer cultural practices continue, natural color break occurring on early orange varieties, tangerines, some grapefruit. Packing houses shipping early tangerines, early oranges and grapefruit. Panhandle; cool nights slowed growth of warm season forages. Hay being fed. In Jackson, Jefferson counties, needed rain fell for planting winter small grains. North: winter annual pastures planted as rain fell. There is mole cricket damage on pastures, armyworm damage to cool season forages. Big Bend; condition of pasture fair due to drought. West central: cattle, pasture feed good following rain. Southwest: range condition good as land is drying out. Statewide: condition of cattle poor to excellent; most condition good. Pasture feed 5% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 80% good, 4% excellent.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.3. Soil 5% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay 1% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Peanuts 75% dug, 70% 2002, 74% avg. Rye 34% planted, 31% 2002, 31% avg. Sorghum 64% harvested for grain, 56% 2002, 60% avg. Other small grains 23% planted, 20% 2002,

20% avg. Apples 70% harvested, 69% 2002, 73% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent; 5% harvested, 4% 2002, 4% avg. Scattered showers fell across the State last week. As much as three inches of rain fell in some areas. Rains helped soften soils, therefore, allowing farmers to dig their remaining peanuts. More rain was still needed for fall planting. Pastures, hay fields benefitted from recent rainfall. Growers were active planting small grains for winter cattle grazing. Rye appeared in good condition. Hay feeding continued to increase due to declining pasture feeds. Showers delayed peanut digging, cotton harvesting. Activities: Harvesting fall snapbeans, squash, applying cotton defoliant, cutting, baling hay, the routine care of livestock, poultry.

HAWAII: A high pressure system north of the State produced moderate trade winds with limited moisture, confining showers to windward, mountain areas. Banana harvest remained active. Papaya orchards were making fair to good progress with steady harvest. Vegetable crops remained in mostly fair to good condition.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.90. Topsoil 36% very short, 43% short, 21% adequate. Above normal temperatures continued throughout the state this past week providing farmers excellent conditions for harvest and fall seeding. Irrigation Water Supply is 19% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Potatoes 88% Harvested, 74% 2002, 73% avg. Apples 47% Harvested, 41% 2002, 45% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting Harvested 97%, 100% 2002, 97% avg.; 4th Cutting Harvested 83%, 84% 2002, 72% avg. Dry Beans 99% Harvested, 99% 2002, 96% avg. Onions 100% Harvested, 98% 2002, 86% avg. Field Corn 96% Harvested for Silage, 91% 2002, 89% avg.; 22% Harvested for Grain, 4% 2002, 15% avg. Sugarbeets 20% Harvested, 16% 2002, 24% avg. Activities: Irrigating, caring of livestock, harvesting hay, apples, dry beans, corn for silage, grain, potatoes, onions, sugarbeets, winter wheat seeding.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 8% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Above normal temperatures across the state last week rendered favorable conditions for corn, soybeans still drying in the fields. Corn, soybean harvest became more intense last week as the crops grow near complete maturity. The frosts from two weeks ago have speeded crop maturity in much of the state, but soybeans in southern part of the state, which are still about a month from maturity, were damaged. The extent of the frost damage to the crop will not be known until after harvest. Activities: Planting wheat, harvesting green beans, tilling, harvesting sorghum, spreading fertilizer.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 0% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Excellent weather this week allowed soybean harvest to move along at a rapid pace. Soybeans yields lower than expected in the northern regions. Corn harvest made good progress. Precipitation less than an inch, most areas. Best week thus far this fall for field activities. Warm, dry week. Temperatures averaged from 2° to 8° above normal for the week. Precipitation averaged 0.00 to 0.42 inches. Seed corn harvest continued. Corn condition rated 61% good to excellent, 27% year ago. Soybean plants rapidly dropping leaves and maturing. Soybean condition rated 45% good to excellent, 32% a year ago. Farmers were drilling wheat on harvested soybean ground. Fourth cutting of alfalfa continued on some farms. Soybeans 87% mature, 88% 2002, 94% avg. Tobacco harvest virtually complete. Pastures 2% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Activities: Mowing, baling hay, spreading fertilizer, lime, tilling soils, chopping stalks, moving grain to market, hauling manure, preparing equipment for harvest, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 40% very short, 37% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 50% very short, 39% short, 11% adequate, 0% surplus. Last week was another big week for

soybean harvest as 28% of the state's soybeans were harvested. State farmers harvested 14% of the state's corn last week as well, but others are delaying harvest to allow the corn to dry down in the field. Other agricultural activities included fall application of dry fertilizer, manure spreading, tillage of bean stubble. Field Crops Report: The corn acreage harvested for grain or seed was 31%, ahead of last year's progress of 20% but two days behind the 5-year average of 35% harvested. Field corn 20% moisture, 17% harvested, 56% lodging, 30% light, 12% moderate, 2% heavy, 62% ear droppage, 30% light, 6% moderate, 2% heavy. Soybean acreage 84% harvested, 58% 2002, 67% 5-yr avg.; 73% lodging, 21% light, 5% moderate, 1% heavy, 64% shattering, 25% light, 9% moderate, 2% heavy. Fall fertilizer application for the 2004 crop season was 7% completed statewide. Grain movement from farm to elevator was rated 24% none, 27% light, 36% moderate, 13% heavy. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Dust continued to be a concern for livestock producers. Favorable cattle prices have contributed to heavy cattle movement. Pasture, range feed 31% very poor, 31% poor, 26% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 12% very short, 24% short, 53% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 29% very short, 29% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Sunflowers 85% mature, 75% 2002, 90% avg.; 35% harvested, 30% 2002, 49% avg.; 12% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 23% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa 4th cutting 72%, 77% 2002, 92% avg. Cotton 56% bolls opening, 1% very poor, 9% poor, 49% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent. The eastern two-thirds of the State received scattered showers, with heavy amounts in some areas. The rain was helpful for the wheat crop, but the moisture is delaying harvest of row crops. Pasture feed 25% very poor, 30% poor, 33% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Hay, forage supplies 6% very short, 22% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Cattle, calves continue to be marketed due to favorable prices; some are being moved to crop residue when available.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 1% very short, 13% short, 83% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 15% short, 82% adequate, 2% surplus. Rainfall statewide was 0.12 inches which was 0.54 inches below average. Corn, soybean harvests made rapid progress due to favorable weather. Burley tobacco not ready for stripping 69%, ready for stripping 25% and 6% stripped. Tobacco in the barn condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 20% excellent. Winter wheat 19% seeded, 15% 2002, 22% avg. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Activities: Cutting, housing tobacco, harvesting corn, seeding winter grains.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Soil 2% very short, 11% short, 52% adequate, 35% surplus. Rainfall at the end of the week slowed all field activities. Hay 2nd cutting 99%, 99% last week, 96% 2002, 95% avg. Pecans 8% harvested, 1% last week, 13% 2002, 9% avg. Soybeans 98% turning color, 97% last week, 95% 2002, 98% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 41% good, 20% excellent; 99% planted, 98% last week, 97% 2002, 98% avg.; 16% harvested, 10% last week, 13% 2002, 14% avg. Sweet potatoes 65% harvested, 61% last week, 56% 2002, 62% avg. Wheat 8% planted, 4% last week, 11% 2002, 14% avg. Livestock 3% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Vegetables 3% very poor, 18% poor, 52% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 6% short, 77% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil 82% adequate and 18% surplus. Corn condition 6% very poor, 14% poor, 22% fair, 42% good, 16% excellent; 93% mature, 99% 2002, 97% avg.; 51% harvested for grain, 75% 2002, 62% avg. Soybean condition 5% very poor, 14% poor, 22% fair, 37% good, 22% excellent; 77%, turning color 98% 2002, 92% avg.; 43% dropping leaves, 76% 2002, 70% avg. Sorghum 80% mature, 93% 2002, 82% avg. 40% harvested, 29% 2002, 35% avg. Barley condition 66% fair, 34% good; 24% planted, 67% 2002, 54% avg. Winter wheat condition 44% fair, 41% good, 15% excellent; 10% planted, 32% 2002,

21% avg. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 50% good, 24% excellent. Tobacco 10% stripped, 5% 2002, 4% avg. Other hay 4th cutting 57%, 57% 2002, 77% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 54%, 85% 2002, 84% avg.; 5th cutting 5%, 23% 2002, 35% avg. Apples 64% harvested, 70% 2002, 71% avg. Corn silage 75% harvested, 100% 2002, 94% avg. Hay supplies 13% very short, 26% short, 61% adequate. Picture perfect weather conditions have allowed farmers to harvest corn, chop silage, make good quality hay, plant small grains. Corn for grain harvest is over 50% complete. A few full-season soybeans are being harvested, but most will not be ready for at least two weeks. Farmers are on their fourth cutting of other, alfalfa hay. Some farmers are starting a fifth cutting of alfalfa hay. Hay supplies continues to be short to adequate.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 6.0% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 3.0% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 47% short, 40% adequate, 1.0% surplus. All hay 3rd cutting 93%, 92% 2002, 97% avg.; 4th cutting 37%, 46% 2002, 57% avg. Dry beans 95% harvested, 94% 2002, 83% avg. Silage 93% harvested, 96% 2002, 94% avg. Warm, dry weather helped dry down field crops, allowed farmers to harvest a variety of crops relatively unhindered. Temperatures well above normal across State and ranged from 4° above normal east central, southwest Lower Peninsula to 9° above normal western Upper Peninsula. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.01 inches southeast Lower Peninsula to 0.36 inches western Upper Peninsula. Corn for grain harvest underway, much of crop still drying down. Corn silage harvest neared completion. Progress continued on fourth cutting of alfalfa hay. Winter wheat planting progressing around State. Soybean harvest full swing with conditions ideal for harvesting. Harvest of dry beans nearly completed. Sugarbeet harvest underway with soil conditions being dry. Apple harvest continued. Several frosty mornings early last week expected to help speed maturity. The cool, sunny weather has also helped color development. Asian lady beetles feeding on cracked, damaged apples southeast. Golden Delicious harvest continued southwest, southeast, began west central. Rome, Fuji harvests began southwest. Jonagold, Jonathan, Northern Spy varieties harvested northwest. Concord grape harvest began. Wine grape harvest continued. Good weather across much of State allowed harvest of fall vegetables to progress unhindered. Potato harvest full swing. The harvest moved along nicely, farmers hoped for continued nice weather to finish in a timely manner. Tomato harvest wrapped up southeast. Pumpkin harvest continued across State, many roadside stands open for fall business. Arrival of frost moved along winter squash picking. Carrot harvest continued. Celery harvest neared completion southwest.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 21% very short, 47% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 18% moisture, 24% 2002, 21% avg. Soybeans 11% moisture, 14% 2002, 12% avg. Potatoes 86% harvested, 74% 2002, 83% avg. Dry beans 96% harvested, 88% 2002, 90% avg. Pasture feed 22% very poor, 33% poor, 32% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Sunflowers 2% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Soybean harvest is beginning to wind down. Dry conditions, warm temperatures throughout most of this past week have enabled good harvest progress, allowed some producers to begin fall tillage. The statewide average temperature for the week was 61.8°, which is 12.3° above normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Soil 3% very short, 13% short, 66% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 98% 2002, 99% avg. Cotton 98% open bolls, 97% 2002, 99% avg.; 61% harvested, 30% 2002, 63% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 13% fair, 47% good, 30% excellent. Rice 94% harvested, 82% 2002, 91% avg. Sorghum 100% harvested, 99% 2002, 100% avg. Soybeans 99% turning color, 99% 2002, 99% avg.; 96% shedding leaves, 95% 2002, 97% avg.; 82% harvested, 54% 2002, 69% avg. Wheat 40% planted, 15% 2002, 22% avg.; 25% emerged, NA 2002, 8% avg.; 18% fair, 61% good, 21% excellent. Hay 100% harvested (warm season), 99% 2002, 98% avg. Sweetpotatoes 80% harvested, 48% 2002, 62% avg.; 1% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 25% good, 35% excellent. Cattle 1%

very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Although harvesting activities across the State were halted due to late-week rain showers, the excess precipitation proved to be favorable in areas where winter forages were being planted. In addition, cotton harvest is making headway with excellent yields being reported.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 3% very short, 13% short, 82% adequate, 2% surplus. Showers over most of the State caused temporary delays but farmers made reasonable progress in most areas. The corn harvest is on schedule but more warm, dry weather is needed for harvesting of soybeans, sorghum, cotton. Corn harvest ranges from 52% in the northeast district, 62% east-central, to 93% west-central, southwest, virtual completion southeast. Soybeans 66% mature, 77% 2002, 77% avg. Soybean harvesting varies from 7% southwest to over 33% in the northern third of the State. Cotton harvest is a week behind last year, over 2 weeks behind average, as much of the late crop is maturing slowly. Winter wheat planting ranges from 25% or less in the northeast, west-central, east-central districts, to 51% in the southeast. Pastures 6% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent, with the northwest district having the lowest ratings at 62% poor or very poor, while the best ratings are mainly in the southern half of the State. Rainfall averaged 0.61 inch, ranging by area from 0.24 inch in the north-central district to 1.52 inch in the south-central district.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 49% very short, 40% short, 11% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 64% very short, 29% short, 7% adequate, 0% surplus. Weather conditions for the week were warmer temperatures with limited rain. Potato 84% harvested, 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 64% good, 30% excellent. Sugar beets 51% harvested, 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 35% good, 42% excellent. Winter wheat 92% Seeding, 32% emerged. Pasture, Range Feed 40% very poor, 33% poor, 21% fair, 6% good, 0% excellent. Sixty-five percent of both cattle, sheep have been moved from summer ranges with 24% of cattle, 17% sheep receiving supplemental feed.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 28% very short, 39% short, 33% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 46% very short, 40% short, 14% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures averaged from 4 to 11° above normals for the week. Precipitation was scattered, light with most received in the eastern half of the state. Dry beans 93% harvested, 88% 2002, 92% avg. Alfalfa condition 15% very poor, 20% poor, 33% fair, 28% good, 4% excellent; 4th cutting 92% harvested, 89% 2002, 89% avg. Pasture, range feed 35% very poor, 29% poor, 26% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Some cattle being moved to stalk fields, others given supplemental feed on pastures.

NEVADA: Warm dry weather continued across the state with averages ranging from 16° above normal during the early part of the week to 8° below normal at the end of the week. No precipitation was reported across the state. Temperatures moderated during the end of the week as the feeling of fall became more apparent. The warm, mostly dry weather was helpful to late season farm activities. Hay harvest continued with the fourth cutting of alfalfa advancing, a few growers were getting a fifth cutting in the south. New alfalfa seeding neared completion. Winter wheat seeding continued. Potato harvest continued. Onion sacks were being moved from the field to shipping plants. Mint distilling continued. Range, pasture feeds showed seasonal decline. Cattle marketing increased with high demand, cows were moving to winter headquarters. After math grazing was underway. Activities: Haying, potato harvest, onion harvest, alfalfa planting, winter wheat planting, livestock marketing.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 73% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 90% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture feed 0% very poor, 16% poor, 45% fair, 29% good, 10% excellent. Maine Potatoes 90% harvested, 95% 2002, 90% avg.; condition good/excellent.

Massachusetts Potatoes 70% harvested, 80% 2002, 85% avg.; condition good/fair. Maine Oats 99% harvested, 100% 2002, 99% avg. Maine Barley 100% harvested, 100% 2002, 100% avg. Silage Corn 80% harvested, 80% 2002, 80% avg.; condition good/fair. Crop Hay 2nd harvested 99%, 100% 2002, 99% avg.; 3rd harvested 85%, 90% 2002, 85% avg. Sweet Corn 99% harvested, 99% 2002, 100% avg. Apples 85% harvested, 75% 2002, 80% avg. Peaches 100% harvested, 100% 2002, 100% avg. Pears 75% harvested, 75% 2002, 80% avg.; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries 65% harvested, 60% 2002, 60% avg.; condition good. Mild temperatures mixed with warm, dry weather prevailed for much of the region; vegetable harvest continued at a rapid pace. Activities: Chopping haylage, making dry hay; harvesting potatoes, small grains, corn silage, apples, pears, cranberries, vegetables; finishing peach harvest; disking fields; spreading manure; applying lime; planting cover crops; monitoring fields; performing general farm maintenance.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Top soil 10% short, 90% adequate. Temperatures were below normal the beginning of the week. There were measurable amounts of rainfall across most of the state. Activities: Harvesting fruit, vegetables, orchard clean-up, removing plastic mulch, planting cover crops, harvesting corn for grain, silage, harvesting soybeans, irrigating fall vegetables, baling hay. In some areas, standing corn stalks suffered wind damage. Late soybeans were hit by frost. Short soybean vines made harvesting pods. Some deer damage to sweet potato fields were reported. Unharvested fall bell peppers suffered from frost in the north. Apple harvest continued in most localities. Milk production increased in response to cooler weather conditions.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 42% very short, 32% short, 26% adequate. A slow moving low pressure system combined with tropical moisture from storms off the west coast of state to produce some wet weather for portions of state. The heaviest rainfall was generally over the central, south central sections of the state. Albuquerque, Moriarty, Socorro, Carizozo, Ruidoso, Clovis all measured at least an inch of rain. Freeze damage 2% light. Farmers spent the week cutting hay, maintaining their crops, harvesting corn for grain, peanuts, apples, red, green chile. Alfalfa production continued to slow down, with the 6th cutting 65% complete, the 7th cutting 16% complete. Some northern counties reported cutting the last of their hay. Cotton had 91% of its bolls opening with harvest just starting with 3% complete. Conditions were listed as mostly fair to good. Corn 100% mature, 51% harvested for grain. Total sorghum conditions fell slightly, with most of the crop in poor to fair condition. Nearly half of the crop was mature and 6% had been harvested for grain. Winter wheat 89% planted, 70% emerged. Wheat is not starting off as well as it did last year, with the total crop listed as mostly poor to fair condition. Chile was reported as mostly fair to good. The green harvest was finishing up at 97%, the red harvest, at 25% complete, was only slightly behind the 5 year average. Apples 95% harvested. Peanuts 20% harvested. Onions 55% planted. Ranchers continued to supplement feed, cull their herds. Weight gains were slipping, conditions declined. Cattle 9% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 18% good, 18% excellent. Sheep 15% very poor, 23% poor, 35% fair, 26% good, 1% excellent. Range, pasture feeds 48% very poor, 31% poor, 20% fair, 1% good.

NEW YORK: Days suitable: 5.9. Topsoil 76% adequate, 24% surplus. Pasture feed 5% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 17% excellent. Hay 19% fair, 66% good, 15% excellent. Corn 5% poor, 16% fair, 50% good, 29% excellent. Soybeans 5% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cut complete 96%, 99% 2002. Corn silage 68% chopped, 87% 2002. Grain corn 7% combined, 17% 2002. Potato digging 88% complete, 87% 2002. Soybeans 22% combined, 39% 2002. Dry beans 48% harvested, 53% 2002. Niagara grape processing ended; Concord harvest off to shaky start, low sugar. Some processors lowered sugar standards for start of processing season. Apple harvest active. Picking of Empire, Jonagold to begin next week.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.9. Soil 0% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 13% surplus. Most of the State received less than an inch of precipitation for the week, except for some areas in the southeast which received one to five inches of rainfall. Corn for grain harvest is much further along than last year, is also above the 5-year average. Weather permitting, the corn harvest should be virtually complete within the next week. Activities: Making preparations for wintering livestock, defoliating cotton, preparing for soybean harvest, general farm maintenance.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 26% very short, 40% short, 34% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 30% very short, 45% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Above normal temperatures, combined with limited precipitation statewide, enabled producers to have another good week harvesting remaining late season crops. Dry edible beans 98% harvested, 88% 2002, 92% avg. Potatoes 94% dug, 92% 2002, 93% avg. Sugarbeets 77% lifted, 86% 2002, 80% avg. Sunflowers 32% harvested, 13% 2002, 19% avg.; 4% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Stockwater supplies 20% very short, 33% short, 47% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture, range feeds 21% very poor, 39% poor, 28% fair, 12% good, 0% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 87% adequate, 10% surplus. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting complete 82%, 84% 2002, 86% avg. Apples 72% harvested fall, winter, 70% 2002, 73% avg. Corn 77% mature, 85% 2002, 92% avg.; 13% harvested for grain, 21% 2002, 25% avg.; 89% silage harvested, 97% 2002, 91% avg. Grapes 69% harvested, 84% 2002, 86% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting complete 94%, 94% 2002, 95% avg. Potatoes 96% harvested, 96% 2002, 98% avg. Soybeans 97% dropping leaves. 99% 2002, 99% avg.; 82% mature, 93% 2002, 93% avg.; 46% harvested, 55% 2002, 63% avg. Sugarbeets 3% harvested, 47% 2002, 10% avg. Winter wheat 43% planted, 67% 2002, 63% avg.; 3% emerged, 29% 2002, 19% avg. Corn conditions 2% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 51% good, 23% excellent. Hay conditions 3% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Soybean conditions 4% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Field activities picked up this past week across state as the fall harvest kicks into high gear. Farmers continue harvesting corn, beans, planting winter wheat, baling hay. Cattle producers weaned, vaccinated, sold feeder calves. Vegetable growers harvested pumpkins, peppers, tomatoes. Dairy producers chopped silage, while fruit growers harvested apples, grapes.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 6% very short, 21% short, 65% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 34% short, 50% adequate, 4% surplus. Wheat 98% seedbed prepared, 95% last week, 96% 2002, 95% avg. Rye 98% seedbed prepared, 96% 2002, last week, 100% 2002, 93% avg.; 93% planted, 89% last week, 92% 2002, 75% avg.; 67% emerged, 53% last week, 81% 2002, 48% avg. Oats 21% seedbed prepared, 77% last week, 82% 2002, 85% avg.; 48% planted, 43% last week, 39% 2002, 40% avg.; 30% emerged, 23% last week, 30% 2002, 17% avg. Corn 2% poor, 18% fair, 30% good, 50% excellent; 79% harvested, 74% last week, 77% 2002, 92% avg. Soybeans 9% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent; 77% mature, 68% last week, 83% 2002, 82% avg.; 45% harvested, 36% last week, 49% 2002, 54% avg. Peanuts 92% mature, 87% last week, 86% 2002, 78% avg.; 25% dug, 20% last week, 46% 2002, 39% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent; 91% 4th cutting, 89% last week, 97% 2002, 86% avg.; 48% 5th cutting, 42% last week, 61% 2002, 38% avg. Other Hay 6% very poor, 19% poor, 40% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent; 85% 2nd cutting, 83% last week, 92% 2002, 72% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent; Pasture, Range 5% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent; Livestock were

rated in mostly good to excellent condition. Cattle auctions reported an increase in marketings of steers, heifers less than 800 pounds for the week. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds increased \$2.51 per cwt. from last week, averaged \$103.00 per cwt. The average price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds increased \$3.40 per cwt., averaged \$97.53 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.4. Topsoil 30% very short, 56% short, 14% adequate. Subsoil 52% very short, 37% short, 10% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 51% planted, 46% previous week, 27% 2002, 41% 5- yr avg.; 23% emerged, 16% previous week, 7% 2002, 21% 5- yr avg. Range, Pasture 20% very poor, 37% poor, 42% fair, 1% good. Activities: Temperatures continued to cool down across state this past week, an increase of precipitation noticed in some parts. Several Willamette Valley areas received between one, two inches of rainfall, some coastal areas saw more than two inches of rainfall. Snowfall seen in some high-elevation areas of northeast state. Cooler daytime temperatures created ideal conditions for fieldwork. Nighttime temperatures fell in lower to mid twenties in some areas of south central, northeast state. Seeding of fall grain well advanced before rains began in Western state. Planting, field preparation continued over much of the rest of state. In north central areas, traces of rain fell. However, more rain needed for fall seeded grains. Sugarbeet harvest continued. In northeastern state, some mint, alfalfa fields irrigated to establish good growth before winter dormancy. In Willamette Valley, most new fields of tall fescue to be seeded this fall were in. Some red clover seed remained to be harvested. Most field operations, other than harvesting, planting, involved winter preparation. Fall arrived in vegetable country with wet, cool weather. Vegetables such as pumpkins, squash, melons, salad greens still available in adequate supplies. Still lots of tomatoes, sweet corn, bell peppers, cucumbers at farmers markets. Recent rains increased disease, rot in tomatoes, powdery mildew on pumpkins. Potato harvest almost complete in Baker, Klamath counties, with above average yields reported. Nursery activities included large trees, plants being balled, burlapped for shipment out of State. Greenhouses finishing up fall plants, working on winter plants. Commercial Easter lily bulb harvest, shipping continues on southern state coast. Christmas tree growers getting ready to start harvest. Wine grape harvest continued as different varieties reach proper sugar levels. There are now eight hazelnut orchards that have discovered Eastern Filbert Blight in southern Willamette Valley. Winter pear harvest virtually complete Statewide with late season apples still being harvested. Cranberry harvest continued on southern coast. Fall orchard cleanup spaying began. Cooler temperatures, accompanied by moisture, enjoyed across most of state last week. However, rainfall limited in southwestern state, pastures in Jackson County being used up quickly. Pasture regrowth minimal Statewide. Ranchers busy weaning calves, gathering cattle, providing supplemental feed, some shipping of early spring calves. Cattle herds reported to be in good condition heading into fall season.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 84% adequate, 16% surplus. Fall plowing 43% complete, 65% 2002, 61% avg. Corn 87% dent, 97% 2002, 95% avg.; 58% mature, 87% 2002, 75% avg.; 24% harvested, 52% 2002, 32% avg.; 73% silage harvested, 93% 2002, 89% avg.; 4% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 48% good, 26% excellent. Barley 60% planted, 78% 2002, 72% avg.; 28% emerged, 66% 2002, 49% avg. Winter wheat 31% planted, 59% 2002, 47% avg.; 13% emerged, 48% 2002, 30% avg. Soybean 1% very poor, 5% poor, 16% fair, 47% good, 31% excellent; 17% harvested, 17% 2002, 13% avg. Potatoes 87% harvested, 89% 2002, 83% avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 97% complete, 97% 2002, 96% avg.; 4th cutting 55% complete, 71% 2002, 72% avg. Timothy clover 2nd cutting 92% complete, 95% 2002, 97% avg. Apple crop condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 43% good, 39% excellent; 71% harvested complete, 83% 2002, 74% avg. Grapes 35% harvested, 85% 2002, 79% avg. Quality of hay made 3% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 8% poor, 14% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Activities: Making hay; harvesting corn silage; harvesting corn, soybeans;

spreading manure, lime, fertilizer; planting wheat, barley; caring for livestock; harvesting, processing, canning/freezing fruit, vegetables.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.1. Soil 2% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 98% harvested, 99% 2002, 99% avg. Soybeans 100% pods set, 99% 2002, 99% avg.; 69% turning color, 65% 2002, 65% avg.; 29% leaves dropped, 34% 2002, 27% avg.; 12% mature, 17% 2002, 14% avg.; 3% harvested, 8% 2002, 5% avg.; 6% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Sorghum 89% matured, 94% 2002, 89% avg.; 65% harvested, 85% 2002, 68% avg.; 39% fair, 61% good. Cotton 74% bolls opened, 83% 2002, 89% avg.; 11% harvested, 24% 2002, 29% avg.; 3% poor, 27% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts 46% harvested, 47% 2002, 45% avg.; 4% poor, 14% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent. Winter Wheat 33% planted, 22% 2002, 16% avg.; 16% emerged, 11% 2002, 9% avg. Barley 37% planted, 31% 2002, 27% avg.; 19% emerged, 20% 2002, 17% avg. Pastures 12% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Rye 27% planted, 27% 2002, 28% avg.; 16% emerged, 15% 2002, 17% avg. Oats 27% planted, 31% 2002, 23% avg.; 16% emerged, 16% 2002, 13% avg. Sweetpotatoes 51% harvested, 60% 2002, 51% avg.; 20% very poor, 39% poor, 39% fair, 2% good. Tobacco 95% stalks destroyed, 91% 2002, 93% avg. Apples 82% harvested, 72% 2002, 78% avg.; 2% poor, 43% fair, 55% good. Livestock 1% poor, 14% fair, 79% good, 6% excellent. Pecans 15% harvested, 15% 2002, 14% avg.; 20% poor, 50% fair, 20% good, 10% excellent. Winter grazings 53% planted, 47% 2002, 49% avg.; 24% emerged, 38% 2002, 34% avg.; 4% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 68% good.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 36% very short, 35% short, 29% adequate. Subsoil 46% very short, 33% short, 21% adequate. Feed supplies 8% very short, 29% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 35% very short, 26% short, 39% adequate. Winter Wheat 93% seeded, 91% 2002, 89% avg.; 98% Rye seeded, 93% 2002, 95% avg.; 60% Rye emerged, 78% 2002, 76% avg. Sunflower 29% very poor, 30% poor, 25% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent; 95% bracts yellow, 99% 2002, 99% avg; 88% mature, 88% 2002, 90% avg.; 50% harvested, 32% 2002, 39% avg. Soybeans 99% mature, 96% 2002, 96% avg. Sorghum 68% harvested-grain, 27% 2002, 41% avg. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Sheep condition 5% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 17% excellent. Range, Pasture 22% very poor, 34% poor, 29% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 16% very poor, 26% poor, 30% fair, 24% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 94%, 90% 2002, 95% avg. Rain fell in small amounts across the state last week. However, with drying winds, warm temperatures, farmers, ranchers were still able to make progress. Activities: Row crop harvest, winter wheat seeding, fall tillage, weaning cattle, caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 14% short, 81% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 14% short, 81% adequate, 5% surplus. Pastures 6% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat 15% seeded, 15% 2002, 17% avg. Burley 21% stripped, 20% 2002, 22% avg. Last week, producers welcomed temperatures that ranged from 3 to 5th above normal, hoping the warmth would prompt more bolls to open. Yields for both corn, soybeans have been reported as above average, while reported cotton yields were highly variable. In addition to harvesting, producers were busy seeding winter wheat, stripping tobacco, renovating pastures.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Texans had to contend with heavy rain across most regions of the State. In the Plains, rain gauge readings ranged from trace amounts to 4 inches, with most areas recording a half inch to almost 2 inches. Hail losses to cotton, sorghum were reported in a few locations. Large areas of the Edwards Plateau, Central state, the Upper Coast received minimum accumulations of 2 inches of rain, with many locations reporting 4 to 6 inches. Some isolated locations received in excess of 7 to 9 inches of rain. In the Trans Pecos region, rainfall

varied from a trace up to 4 inches for the week. South state, the Rio Grande Valley received more rain than any other region, with all locations reporting at least 3 inches of rain. Accumulations of 5 to 6 inches were common and a few isolated locations reported over 10 inches of rain. At one point, 2 feet of water was flowing across I-35 between San Antonio, Laredo. Temperatures across the State were below average due to the rain, cloud cover. Soil moisture improved considerably across all regions, stock tanks were filling up. Despite all the rain, there were still locations on the Plains, in North Central state that were short on moisture. Field work was completely shut down in most areas. Cotton boll damage was seen in some locations because of the excess moisture. Native pastures have responded well to the rain, but growth has been limited due to shorter days. Body condition scores on cattle remained good. Insect populations were active in many locations, and continued to cause damage. Small Grains: Rains were very beneficial to wheat, oats. The excess moisture, along with below average temperatures, produced excellent stands. Planting was suspended in most areas. With improved soil moisture, many dryland producers will put their crop in the ground as soon as they get the chance. Many producers plan to graze their cattle on small grains within the next couple of weeks, if field conditions permit. Armyworms continued to be a major problem in some areas. Some fields were being sprayed while others were waiting for the first frost to finish them off. Corn: Harvest on the Plains was delayed. Most of what was being harvested was late planted, but yields were reported as favorable. Cotton: Heavy rains, hail were not welcomed news for cotton producers. Excess moisture strung out bolls in locations where the heaviest rain fell. Hail wiped out some cotton acres on the Plains. The amount of acres lost or damaged was yet to be determined. Boll development was slow due to unseasonably cool weather. Harvest was delayed until fields dry out. Applications of harvest aids were postponed. More heat units were needed for maturation of many cotton fields. In the rest of the State, producers were shredding stalks when conditions allowed. Cotton 51% normal, 67% 2002. Sorghum: Harvest was mostly delayed on the Plains. Later planted fields were not maturing on schedule due to cooler temperatures. Some acreage was lost to hail. Some dryland acreage was being grazed or baled for hay. Peanuts: Harvest was hampered by the rain. Many producers began digging in early week before the rains arrived. Late planted peanuts were slow to mature due to the current conditions. Peanut 84% normal, 85% 2002. Rice: Harvest was complete in all areas. Second cutting rice was making slow progress because of the milder conditions. Soybeans: Soybean harvest was delayed in remaining fields on the Plains. Harvest was mostly completed on the Upper Coast. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans in the Rio Grande Valley, early orange harvest was delayed due to wet ground. Sugarcane harvest was scheduled to begin as soon as conditions allowed. Preparation for fall onion planting continued. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, cabbage, spinach, onions made good progress with the increased moisture. Irrigation was halted for obvious reasons. In East state, most field work was halted. The fall pea crop yield was looking favorable. Late watermelons were having trouble maturing with cooler temperatures, lack of adequate sunlight. In the High Plains, some pumpkin fields were lost to hail. Those pumpkins that had cosmetic hail damage were deemed undesirable for Halloween decorations. Most other field work was delayed due to weather. Pecans: Many pecans were ripening, falling. Producers were rushing to get them in before the wet conditions damaged the nuts. Fall webworms continued to show up in some orchards. Range, Livestock: Pasture feeds improved in most regions. Remaining summer grasses were growing just a bit more before winter forages took over. Haying activities were halted for the most part. Many producers were still planning another cutting before year's end. Supplemental feeding continued in some locations. Cattle were in mostly good condition. Cattlemen expressed optimism with good prices being received at auctions, other markets. Wildlife food plots that were planted should get a great start with all the excess moisture.

UTAH: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 18% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 24% very short, 38% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 47% very short,

39% short, 14% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat Planted For Harvest Next Year 60%, 84% 2002, 83% avg.; 32% emerged, 45% 2002, 46% avg. Corn 94% mature, 67% 2002, 72% avg.; 26% harvested (grain), 10% 2002, 13% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 68% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 87%, 58% 2002, 72% avg. Alfalfa Seed Harvested 78%, 59% 2002, 71% avg. Onions 93% harvested, 90% 2002, 85% avg. Potatoes 60% harvested, 59% 2002, 71% avg. Cattle, calves moved From Summer Range 62%, 92% 2002, 73% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved From Summer Range 68%, 91% 2002, 77% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 71% good, 7% excellent. Range, Pasture 9% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 26% good, 0% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 18% very short, 47% short, 35% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples harvested 75%, 72% 2002, 71% avg. Activities: Tilling fields, planting winter wheat, harvesting vegetables, tending to livestock. Weather forecasts which called for rain last week never materialized, state went through another week of dry conditions. Warm temperatures early in the week gave way to cooler temperatures over the weekend. Planting of winter wheat is approximately two weeks behind normal. Farmers have been hesitant to plant due to dry soil moisture conditions. Corn for grain harvest in under way throughout the state, progress is one week ahead of the average. The majority of the corn crop is still in fair to excellent condition. Onion harvest continued, dry weather has allowed the crop to cure in the field which should help reduce the shrinkage, storage problems growers encountered with last years crop. The majority of livestock are reported to be in good condition. Ranchers were still bringing herds off summer ranges. Box Elder County reported that average calf weight is lower this year, points to the warm, dry conditions throughout the year being the main culprit. Producers in Cache County have been very pleased with the price of feeder calves.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 75% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 4% short, 81% adequate, 15% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 22% excellent. Livestock 1% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 21% excellent. Other Hay 5% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Corn for Grain 9% very poor, 19% poor, 20% fair, 37% good, 15% excellent; 95% dent, 100% 2002, 100% 5-yr avg.; 81% mature, 100% 2002, 95% 5-yr avg.; 52% harvested, 80% 2002, 69% 5-yr avg.; Silage 92% harvested, 100% 2002, 91% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 4% very poor, 9% poor, 21% fair, 42% good, 24% excellent; 66% dropping leaves, 75% 2002, 64% 5-yr avg.; 7% harvested, 14% 2002, 9% 5-yr Ag. Winter Wheat 15% seeded, 17% 2002, 14% 5-yr avg. Barley 34% seeded, 55% 2002, 38% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 1% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 27% excellent; 30% dug, 59% 2002, 65% 5-yr avg.; 17% combined, 40% 2002, 46% 5-yr avg. Cotton 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 24% excellent; 72% bolls opening, 96% 2002, 89% 5-yr avg.; 4% harvested, 37% 2002, 27% 5-yr avg. Apples 5% poor, 41% fair, 53% good, 1% excellent. Fall Apples 76% harvested, 85% 2002, 74% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples 69% harvested, 48% 2002, 46% 5-yr avg. State experienced a mostly dry week with only a small amount of rainfall in some parts of the state. Temperatures remained a few degrees above normal for this time of the year. Unlike last week, there were no reports of frost in the Commonwealth. There was still evidence of hurricane damage in many of the crops. Farmers continued harvesting corn, soybeans, seeding barley, wheat. Hay making continued. Cotton, peanut harvesting activities got underway this week. Producers continued with cleanup activities following Hurricane Isabel. Activities: Fall calving, repairing fences, spreading fertilizer, lime, sampling soil, bush hogging, preparing land for small grain seeding, defoliating cotton.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 18% very short, 31% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short,

37% short, 45% adequate. Irrigation water supplies 6% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 85° in Colville, Pasco, Whitman Mission. The lowest temperature in the state was 24° in Deer Park. Winter wheat 92% seeded, 69% emerged. Potatoes 78% harvested. Around the Palouse, conditions remained dry with the newly emerged winter wheat in need of precipitation. Potato harvesters in Adams County were able to dig full days due to cooler temperatures. In the west, heavy rain showers throughout the week brought a halt to most field activity. Christmas tree growers were getting ready equipment ready for tree harvest. Corn for silage 76% harvested. Corn for grain 13% harvested, 28% fair, 72% good. Dry edible beans 96% harvested. Alfalfa 3rd cutting was complete 100%. Hay, other roughage supplies 1% very short, 20% short, 67% adequate, 12% surplus. Range, pasture feeds 9% very poor, 34% poor, 46% fair, 11% good. An increase in soil moisture in the west resulted in good pasture growth, while conditions in the east continued to deteriorate. Cranberry harvest was underway with good yields in Pacific County. U-Pick pumpkin farms continued to report excellent sales despite rainy weather. In the central region, harvest of sweet corn, onions, carrots continued. In Douglas, Chelan Counties, apple yields were noted as being slightly down due to the "alternate" bearing year.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil 1% short, 89% adequate, 10% surplus 9% very short, 41% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus 2002. Corn 3% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent; 84% dented, 93% 2002 93% 5-yr avg.; 58% mature, 78% 2002, 77% 5-yr. avg.; 12% harvested, 38% 2002, 30% 5-yr avg. Soybeans condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 70% good, 2% excellent; 91% dropping leaves, 91% 2002, 90% 5-yr avg; 18% harvested, 38% 2002 30% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 62% planted; 51% 2002, 36% 5-yr. avg; 35% emerged, 48% 2002. Hay 2nd cutting 91%, 100% 2002, 95% 5-yr avg. Apples 7% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent; 72% harvested. Cattle, calves 18% fair, 74% good, 8% excellent. Sheep, Lambs 12% fair, 82% good, 6% excellent. Activities: Harvesting corn, soybeans, hay, planting wheat, marketing cattle.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 15% very short, 38% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Following a week of cold weather, State saw a week of above normal temperatures. Temperatures were 3-9° above normal for the past week. Farmers took advantage of the dry, warm weather to quickly advance all fall farm activities. There were scattered rain events around the state, but most of the week allowed for fieldwork activities. Many areas could use substantial rains to add to soil moisture levels, to build up low reserves for the next growing season. Pasture feed 24% very poor, 28% poor, 32% fair, 16% good, 0% excellent. Livestock continue to need supplemental feeding on the short pastures.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil 30% very short, 45% short, 25% adequate. Winter wheat 97% emerged, 2002 96%, 95% 5-yr avg.; 56% fair, 44% good. Sugarbeets 45% harvested, 35% 2002, 37% 5-yr avg.; 3% poor, 15% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Corn 94% mature, 91% 2002, 93% 5-yr avg.; 59% harvested, 3% 2002, 11% 5-yr avg.; 2% poor, 9% fair, 74% good, 15% excellent. Dry beans 98% windrowed, 95% 2002, 99% 5-yr avg.; 89% combined, 2002 81%, 92% 5-yr avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting harvested 88%, 2002 82%, 87% 5-yr avg. Range, pasture feed 11% very poor, 23% poor, 44% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Hay, roughage supplies 8% short, 81% adequate, 11% surplus. Temperatures were above normal. The highest temperature was 90° in Torrington and the lowest temperature was 22° in Big Piney. Precipitation was below normal with most stations receiving a trace to none. The most precipitation fell in Greybull with 0.11 inch, Jackson with 0.10 inch, and Afton with 0.08 inch.

October 9 ENSO Update

Average SST Anomalies 7 SEP – 4 OCT 2003

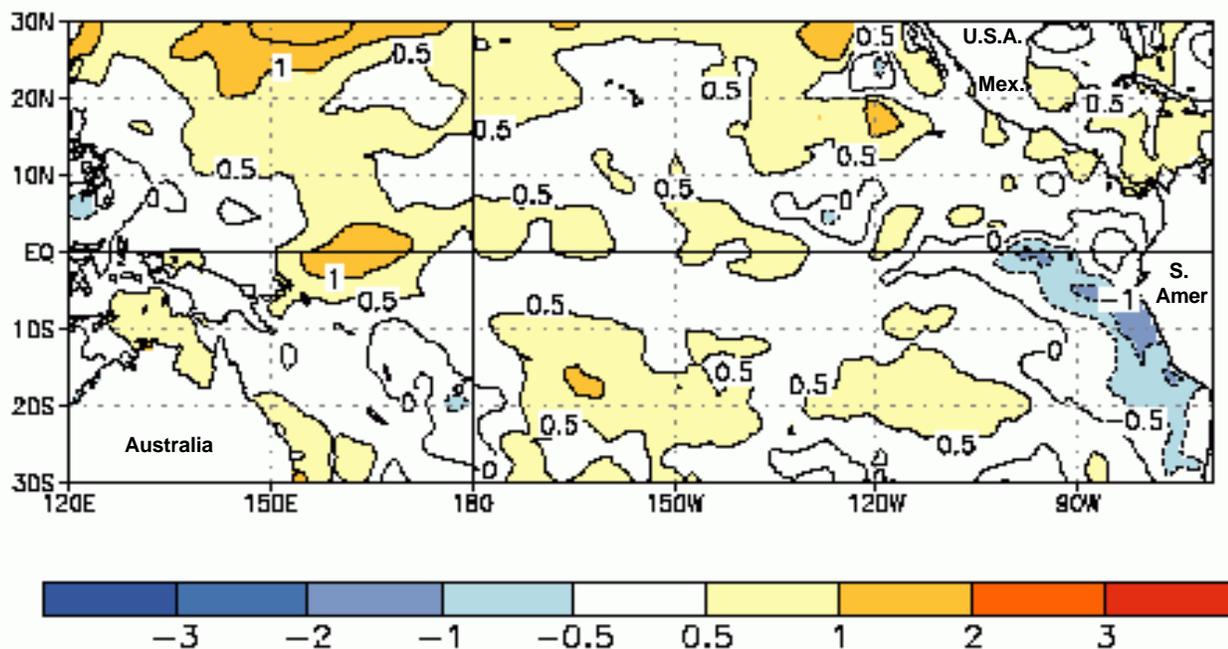


Figure 1. Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) for the equatorial Pacific Ocean for September 7 - October 4, 2003. Most values are currently between 0 and $+1^{\circ}\text{C}$, although a small area of negative anomalies can be seen off the coast of South America. Departures are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means.

Equatorial surface and subsurface temperatures were slightly warmer than average throughout most of the Pacific during September (Fig. 1). Equatorial SST anomalies greater than $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\sim 1^{\circ}\text{F}$) persisted in the region west of the date line during September, and developed over most of the region between the date line and 120°W during the last half of the month. This anomalous warming east of the date line was associated with a brief weakening of the easterlies that occurred during September 19 - 25. Generally, atmospheric conditions in the tropical Pacific have been near average in recent months, with no significant trends that would support large-scale anomalous warming or cooling of SSTs in that region. Thus, slightly warmer-than-average conditions are likely to persist for the next several months.

A majority of the statistical and coupled model forecasts indicate near neutral conditions (Niño

3.4 SST anomalies between -0.5°C and $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) for the remainder of 2003 and early 2004. However, over the past few months there has been a trend in the suite of forecasts towards somewhat warmer conditions, consistent with observations. Thus, it is likely that slightly warmer-than-average conditions will persist in the equatorial Pacific through the Northern Hemisphere winter of 2003-04.

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> (Weekly Update). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin Forecast Forum.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 5 - 11, 2003

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

HIGHLIGHTS

CANADA: In Ontario and Quebec, cold, dry weather hastened summer crop maturation while slowing winter wheat and pasture growth.

MEXICO: Tropical activity contributed to widespread showers, favoring immature corn and boosting northern irrigation supplies, but slowing western vegetable fieldwork and causing local flooding in the southeast.

EUROPE: Much-needed widespread rain covered central and eastern Europe, favoring winter crop germination and establishment, while generally dry weather continued to limit topsoil moisture for winter crops in England and northern Italy.

FSU-WESTERN: Widespread rain improved emergence prospects for winter wheat in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia but interrupted summer crop harvests.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Mostly dry weather in Kazakstan and Russia allowed spring grain harvesting to progress to completion.

EASTERN ASIA: Late-week showers soaked maturing summer crops in central China.

SOUTH ASIA: Seasonably dry weather favored drydown and cotton and oilseed harvesting in northern and central India.

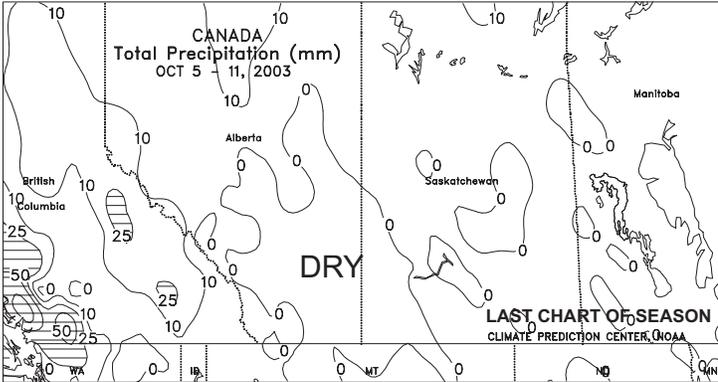
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Dry weather continued to favor early harvesting in northern Indochina, while showers increased moisture supplies for main-season rice planting farther south in Indonesia.

SOUTH AMERICA: Highly beneficial rain covered most major crop areas of Argentina and Brazil.

SOUTH AFRICA: Moisture reserves remained limited for germination of corn and other summer crops.

AUSTRALIA: In eastern Australia, showers boosted reservoir levels for irrigated summer crops, while drier weather overspread major crop-producing areas elsewhere across the continent.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry weather favored fieldwork in preparation for winter grain planting, except in western Turkey, where rain slowed cotton maturation.



CANADA

In eastern Canada, dry weather promoted seasonal fieldwork and fostered drydown of corn and soybeans. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal across the region, boosting growth of winter wheat and pastures. A hard freeze (-2 degrees C or lower), however, effectively ended the growing season for summer crops in central and eastern Ontario and neighboring locations in Quebec. Spring crop harvesting was virtually complete on the Prairies, with mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather (3-5 degrees C above normal) promoting autumn fieldwork and spurring growth of winter grains and pastures. *(This is the final summary for the growing season; coverage will resume in May 2004, with the commencement of spring and summer crop planting.)*

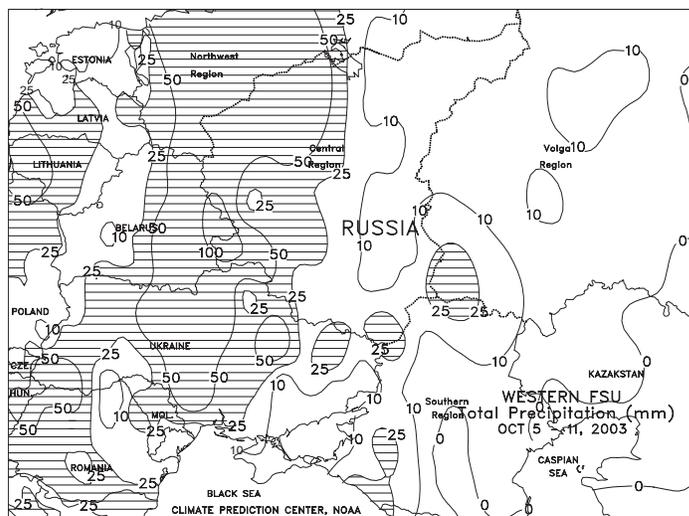
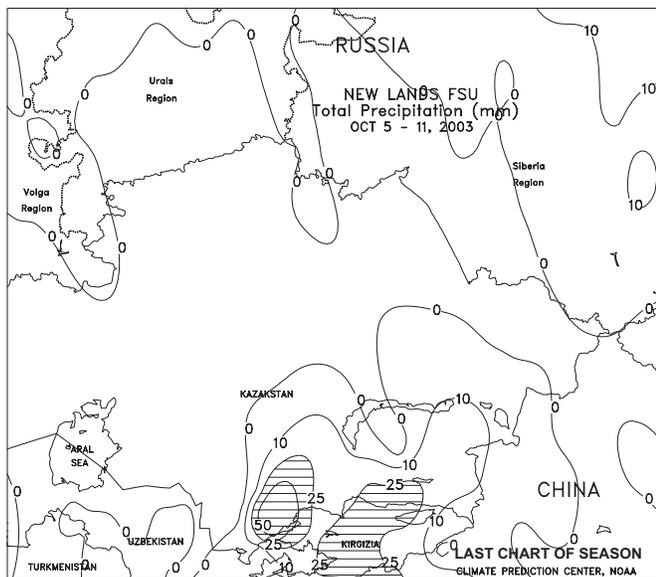
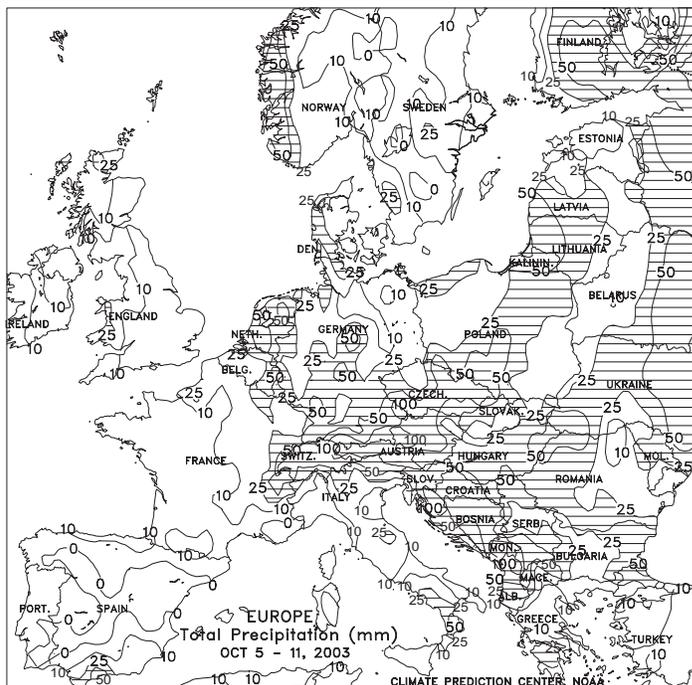


MEXICO

Moderate showers (10-40 mm) favored immature corn across western and eastern portions of the Southern Plateau Corn Belt, while only light rain (5-20 mm) fell across the central corn belt. Widespread, moderately heavy showers (25-75 mm) covered eastern and southeastern Mexico (Veracruz to Chiapas), boosting moisture supplies for sugarcane, coffee, and immature corn. Heavy showers (75-125 mm or more) locally flooded in Chiapas and eastern Oaxaca. On the night of October 6-7, Tropical Storm Olaf hit the western coastal states of Jalisco and Colima with sustained winds near 55 knots, producing locally heavy showers (40-100 mm or more) and causing local flooding and wind damage. Farther north, across the coast of Sinaloa, Tropical Depression Nora moved inland with sustained winds of less than 30 knots on the night of October 8-9. The storm minimally damaged vegetable crops. However, widespread showers (25-50 mm) slowed fieldwork across the western vegetable areas but boosted irrigation supplies in the Sierra Madre. Moisture from the remnants of Nora also produced widespread moderate to heavy showers (25-75 mm or more) across northern Mexico, increasing irrigation supplies and boosting soil moisture for pastures and winter crops. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across most of Mexico, favoring maturing summer crops.

EUROPE

During the first half of the week, a slow-moving weather system brought much-needed widespread rain (15-50 mm or more) to central and eastern Europe. The rain extended from the Low Countries and northeastern France eastward into Poland and southward into the Balkans, Romania, and Bulgaria. The rain was extremely timely for newly planted winter grains and oilseeds, because topsoil and subsoil moisture were limited from the previous summer's drought and heat wave. The rain also helped to increase river levels in the Rhine and Danube River Basin. The wetness, however, slowed summer crop harvesting. In portions of southern Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and the Czech Republic, heavier rain (50-100 mm) locally flooded and possibly washed out newly planted winter crop fields. In Greece, variable showers (10-40 mm) slowed cotton maturation. In western Europe, drier weather prevailed in England (less than 10 mm) and northern Italy (scattered amounts of 5-30 mm), where more rain is needed to ensure adequate topsoil moisture for winter crop germination and establishment. Additionally in northern Italy, large cumulative moisture deficits continued from last summer's drought and heat wave, decreasing irrigation supplies. In central and southern Italy, light to moderate rain (10-40 mm) favored winter crop planting and germination. Elsewhere, dry weather prevailed across western and southern France, Spain, and Portugal, favoring fieldwork after last week's beneficial rain. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across Europe, with only England, Portugal, southern Spain, and Greece reporting near- to slightly above-normal temperatures.



FSU-NEW LANDS

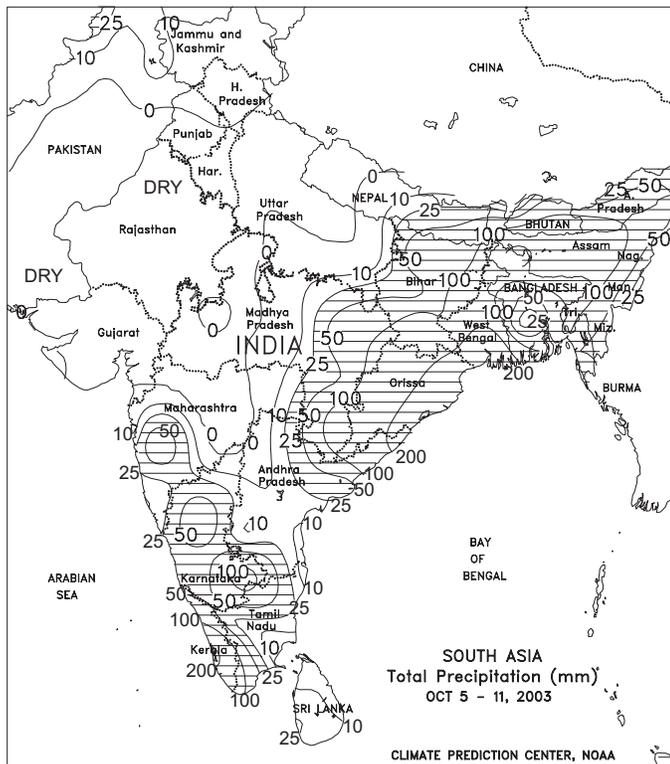
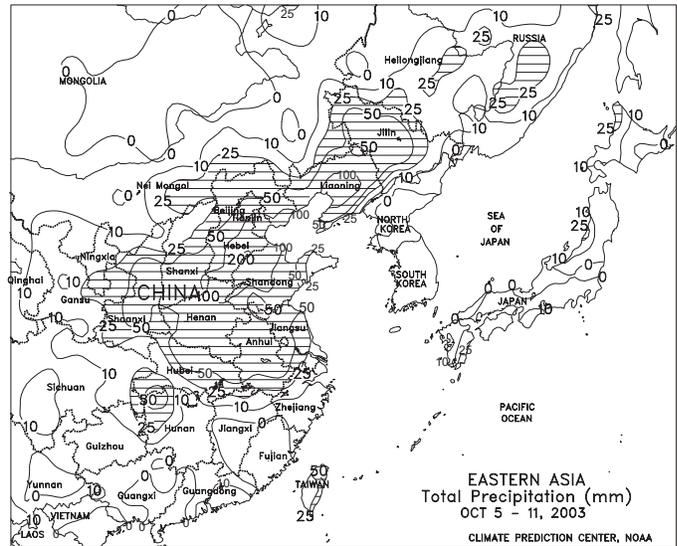
Dry weather continued to favor rapid spring grain harvesting across most of Kazakstan and Russia. Reports from Kazakstan as of October 6 indicated that grain was about 99 percent harvested. In Russia, reports as of October 13 indicated that small grains and pulses, excluding corn, advanced to 97 percent harvested. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in the Urals Region in Russia and western Kazakstan and 2 to 6 degrees C below normal in the Siberia Region in Russia and eastern Kazakstan. Extreme minimum temperatures for the week ranged from -5 to -1 in the Urals Region in Russia and western Kazakstan, and -15 to -5 degrees C in eastern Kazakstan and the Siberia Region in Russia. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, dry weather favored cotton harvesting in Turkmenistan and most of Uzbekistan. From October 6-7, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) fell from Tajikistan northward through eastern Uzbekistan, interrupting some cotton harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in most of Central Asia. (This is the final summary for the growing season; coverage will resume in May 2004 with the commencement of spring grain planting.)

FSU-WESTERN

Widespread rain (10-50 mm or more) spread from Ukraine eastward into the Southern Region in Russia, improving emergence prospects for winter wheat, but interrupting fieldwork for corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting. The precipitation was especially welcomed in eastern Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, where mostly dry weather had persisted since the start of winter wheat planting in early September. Reports from Ukraine as of October 9 indicated that corn, sunflower, and sugar beets were 50, 84, and 70 percent harvested, respectively. Winter wheat was 81 percent planted. Reports from Russia as of October 6 indicated that sunflower and sugar beets were 35 and 66 percent harvested, respectively. In northern Russia, mild weather early in the week was followed by a cooling trend at week's end, slowing winter grain growth. Typically, winter grains begin entering dormancy in northern Russia during the middle of October. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal in eastern Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, and 1 to 4 degrees C above normal from the Baltics and Belarus eastward across northern Russia.

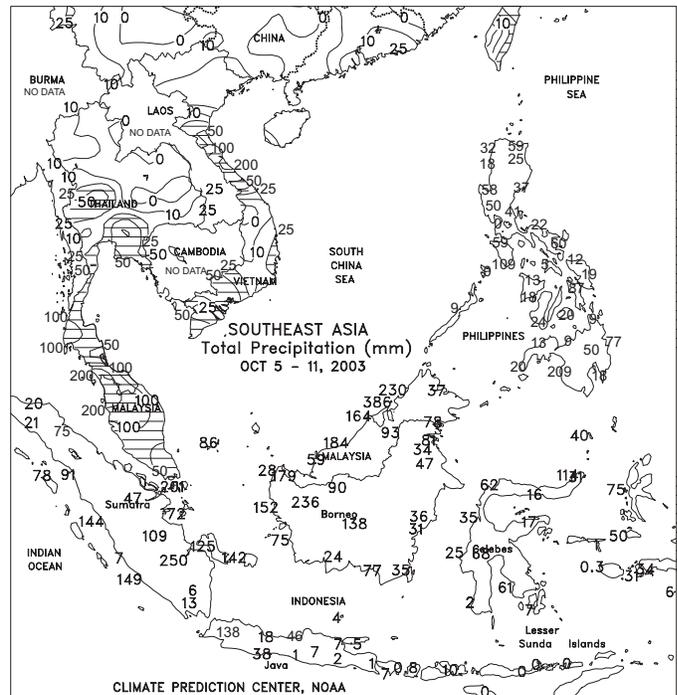
EASTERN ASIA

Heavy, late-week showers (50-100 mm or more) covered a broad area of central China, including the North China Plain and sections of the lower Yangtze River Valley. The rainfall disrupted fieldwork and was overall unfavorable for maturing summer crops, especially cotton. Prior to the rains, seasonably warm weather (highs from the lower to upper 20s degrees C) benefited summer crop maturation and harvesting. Farther north, light to moderate rain (10-50 mm or more) fell ahead of a cold front that swept across Manchuria. Low temperatures ranged from -2 to 2 degrees C in Manchuria's main growing areas, with many central and southern locations still awaiting a killing freeze. In southern China, mostly dry, seasonably mild weather favored rice harvesting. Dry weather also dominated Japan and the Korean Peninsula, aiding drydown of rice and other summer crops.



SOUTH ASIA

As the monsoon continued to withdraw, seasonal dryness prevailed in northern and central India, favoring cotton and oilseed harvesting. Heavy showers (50-200 mm) remained concentrated in eastern India and Bangladesh, likely causing flooding. Light to moderate showers (10-25 mm) provided beneficial moisture to late-season cotton in southern India. Overall, moisture supplies are favorable for winter-season planting.

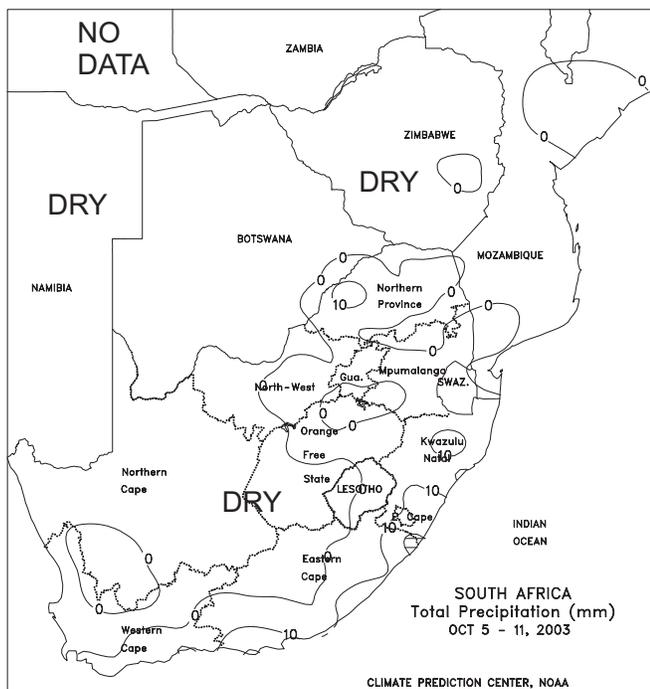


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Dry weather prevailed throughout most of northern Thailand and Vietnam, benefiting harvest activities. Showers (25-50 mm) slowed rice harvesting but boosted pre-planting moisture supplies for winter-season crops in the Philippines. Heavy showers continued in peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra, increasing moisture supplies for oil palm, while showers remained active in Java, Indonesia.

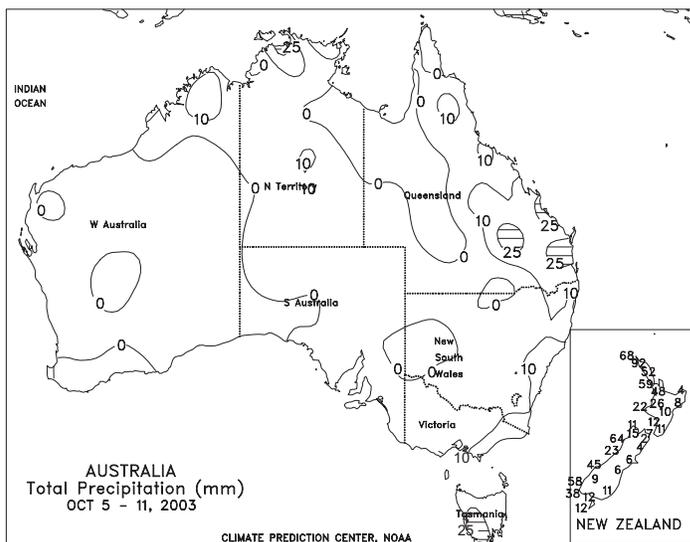
SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, much-needed rain (10-50 mm or more) benefited vegetative winter wheat in primary southern growing areas (La Pampa and Buenos Aires). The rain also ushered in somewhat colder weather, with temperatures falling below freezing in some southern growing areas, possibly burning back tender vegetation. Wheat ranges from vegetative in the more southerly growing areas to reproductive and filling in the north. Farther north, showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) boosted moisture reserves for winter wheat development and summer crop germination and establishment from southern Santa Fe northward through Formosa. However, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather persisted in Cordoba, which accounts for 15 to 20 percent of Argentina's winter wheat. According to the Argentina's Agricultural Secretariat, corn and sunflowers were 27 and 21 percent planted, respectively, as of October 10. In Brazil, moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) maintained favorable topsoil moisture reserves in primary southern and western soybean areas (Rio Grande do Sul to Parana; northwestward through Mato Grosso and Amazonas). By week's end, the moisture had reached previously dry growing areas of southern Goias and southwestern Minas Gerais, but moisture was still limited elsewhere in the east for summer crop germination and establishment. Temperatures continued to average 1 to 3 degrees C above normal throughout Brazil, maintaining high evaporation rates.



SOUTH AFRICA

Unseasonably dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 2-5 degrees C above normal, with highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) persisted across the corn belt, maintaining unfavorable prospects for early summer crop planting and establishment. However, conditions favored rapid drydown and harvesting of winter wheat in Free State and North West. Dry weather also continued in Western Cape, with seasonable warmth (highs generally in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) maintaining high moisture requirements for crops and livestock.



AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales, mostly dry weather (generally less than 5 mm) prevailed in major winter grain-producing areas. Nevertheless, topsoil moisture remained adequate for winter wheat and barley development, following last week's abundant rainfall. In Western Australia, unseasonably warm weather (temperatures about 2 degrees C above normal) promoted rapid crop development. In contrast, unseasonably cool weather (3-4 degrees C below normal) slowed crop development in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales. Farther north, mostly light showers (5-15 mm, locally more) in northern New South Wales and Queensland boosted reservoir levels for irrigated cotton and sorghum, but hampered winter wheat and barley maturation and harvesting. Temperatures averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C below normal in these regions.

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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to: **Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250**. Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>; E-mail address: jawfweb@oce.usda.gov

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
Meteorologists **Eric Luebehusen,**
..... **Brad Pugh, and Chester Schmitt**

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