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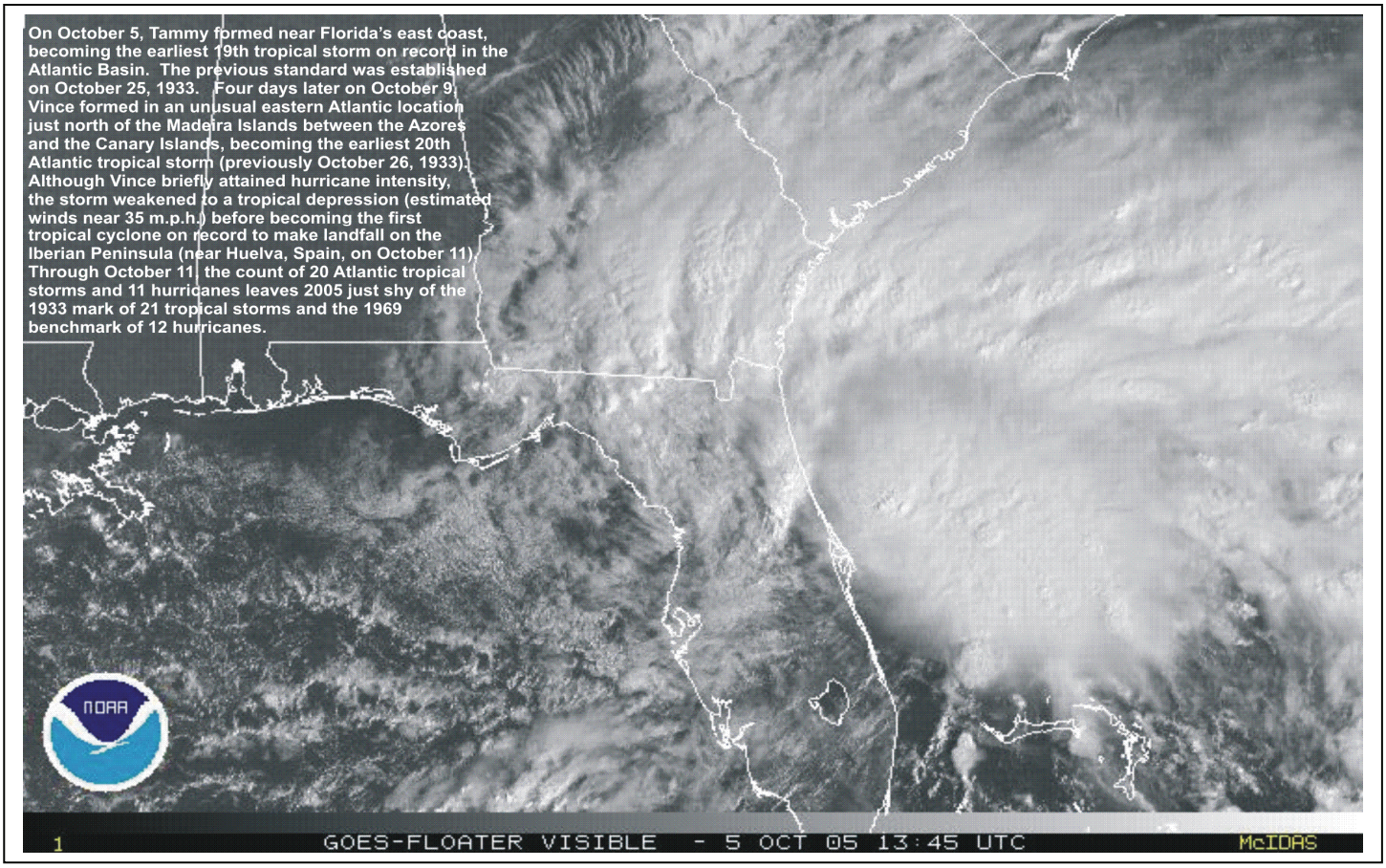
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

October 2 - 8, 2005

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

The record-setting 2005 Atlantic tropical season continued, with Tropical Storm Tammy making landfall on October 5 near **Jacksonville, FL.** For the remainder of the week, Tammy's remnants interacted with an approaching cold front, generating very heavy rain (4 inches or more) throughout the **Atlantic Coast States** from **northeastern Florida to southern Maine**. Dry soils in the **middle and southern Atlantic States** generally benefited from moisture recharge, although some flooding developed. In addition, **Southeastern** rains were untimely

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SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE

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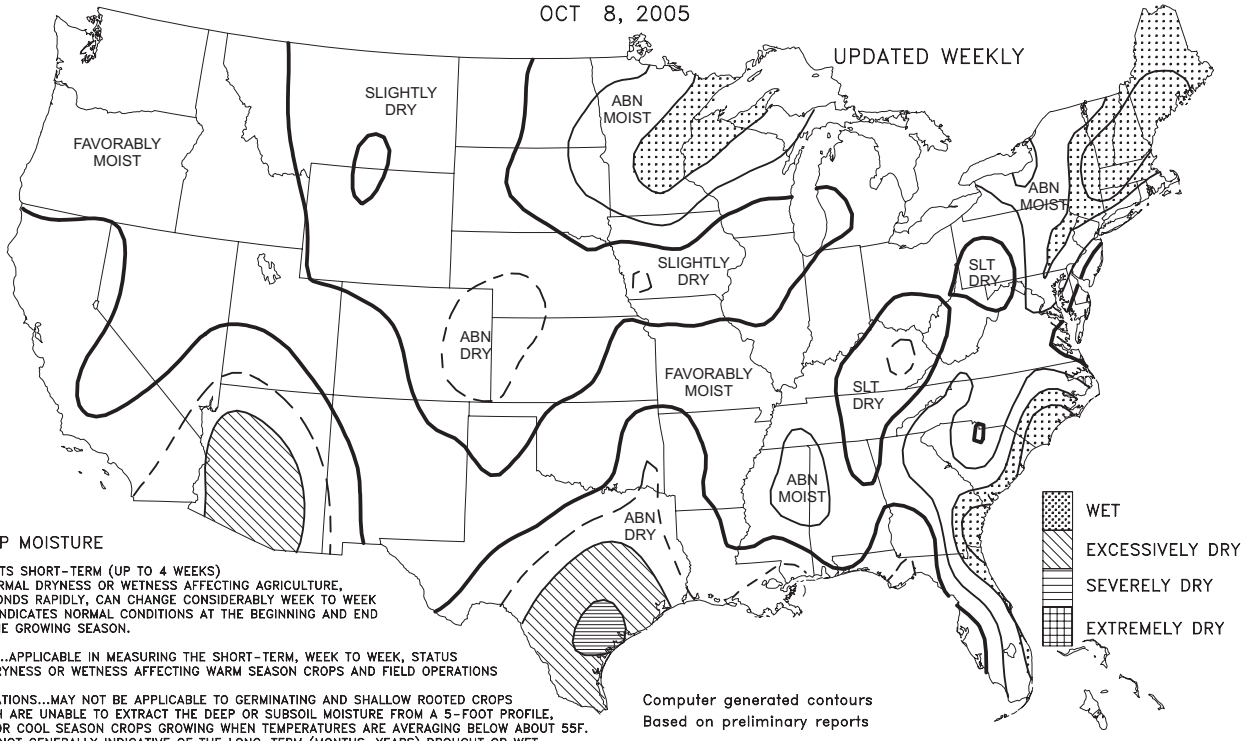


CROP MOISTURE

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

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

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

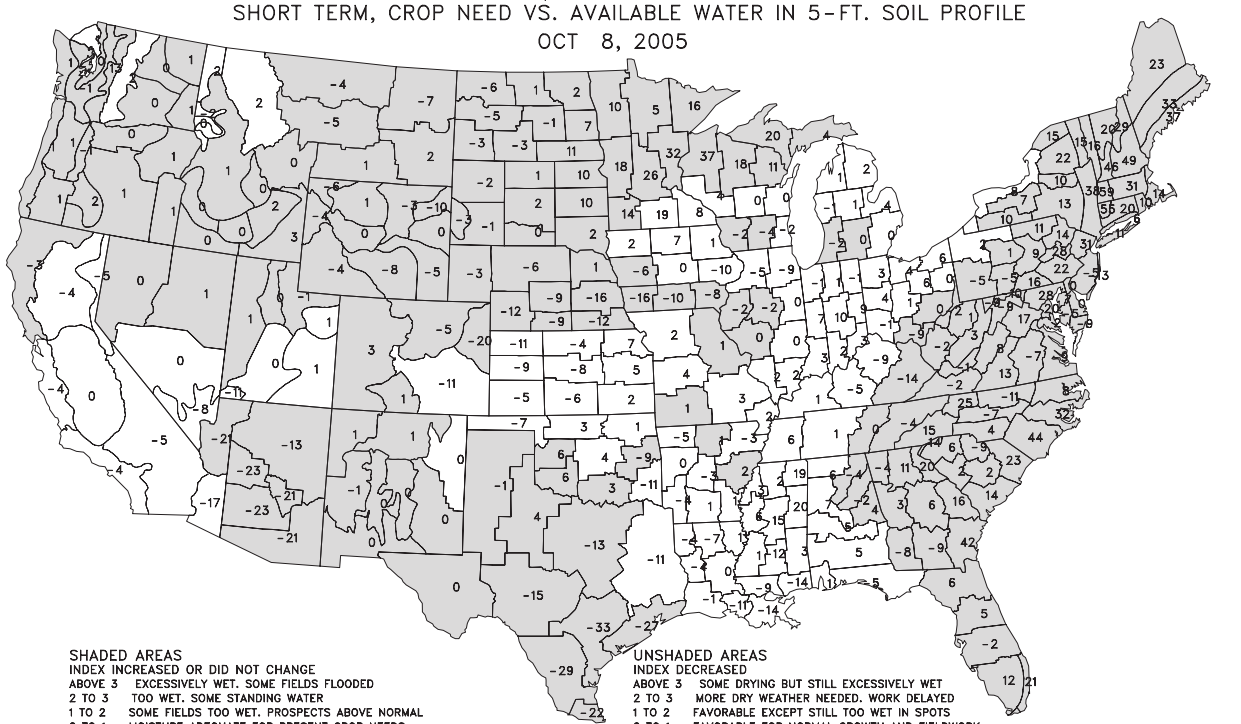
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index

SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE

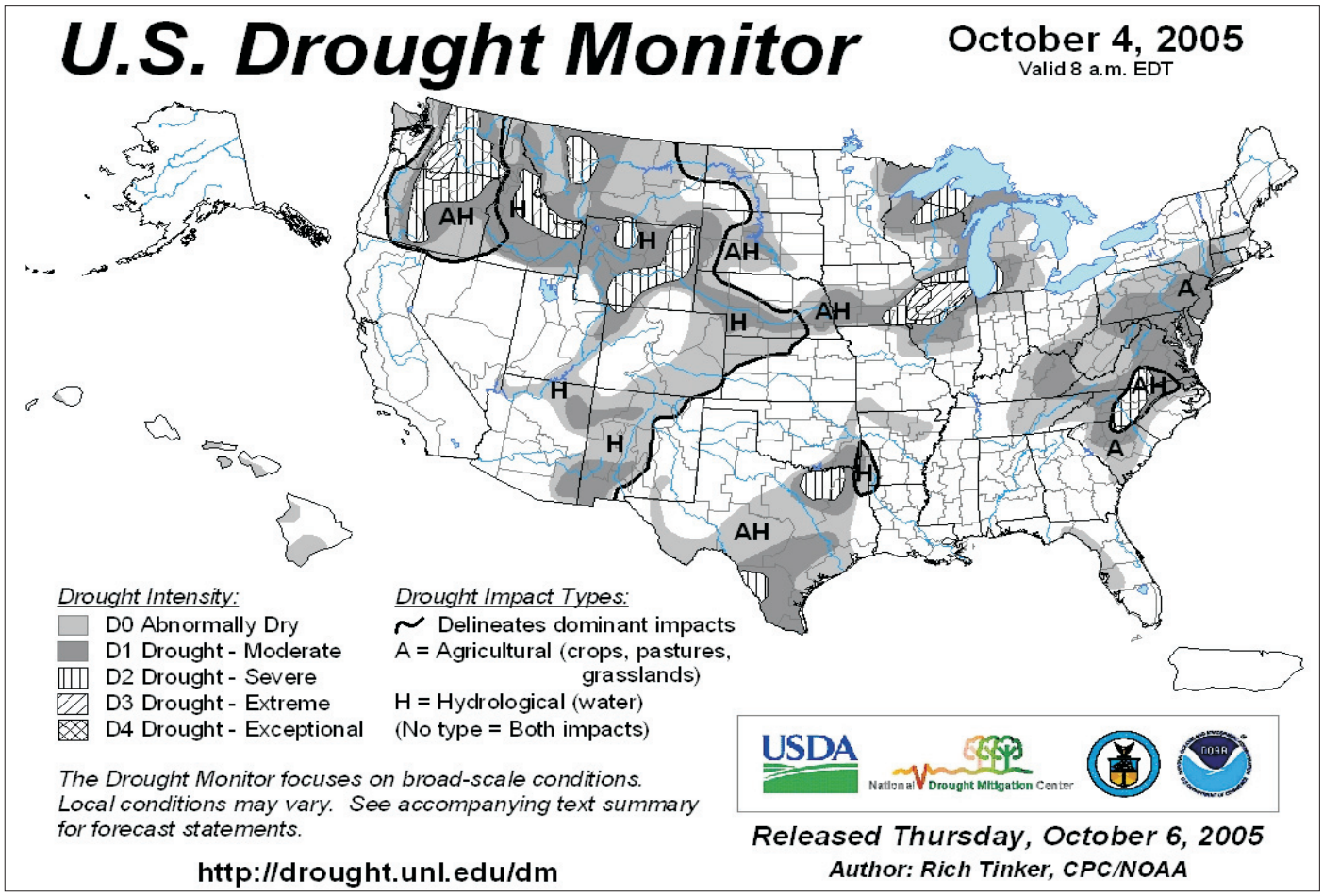
OCT 8, 2005



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

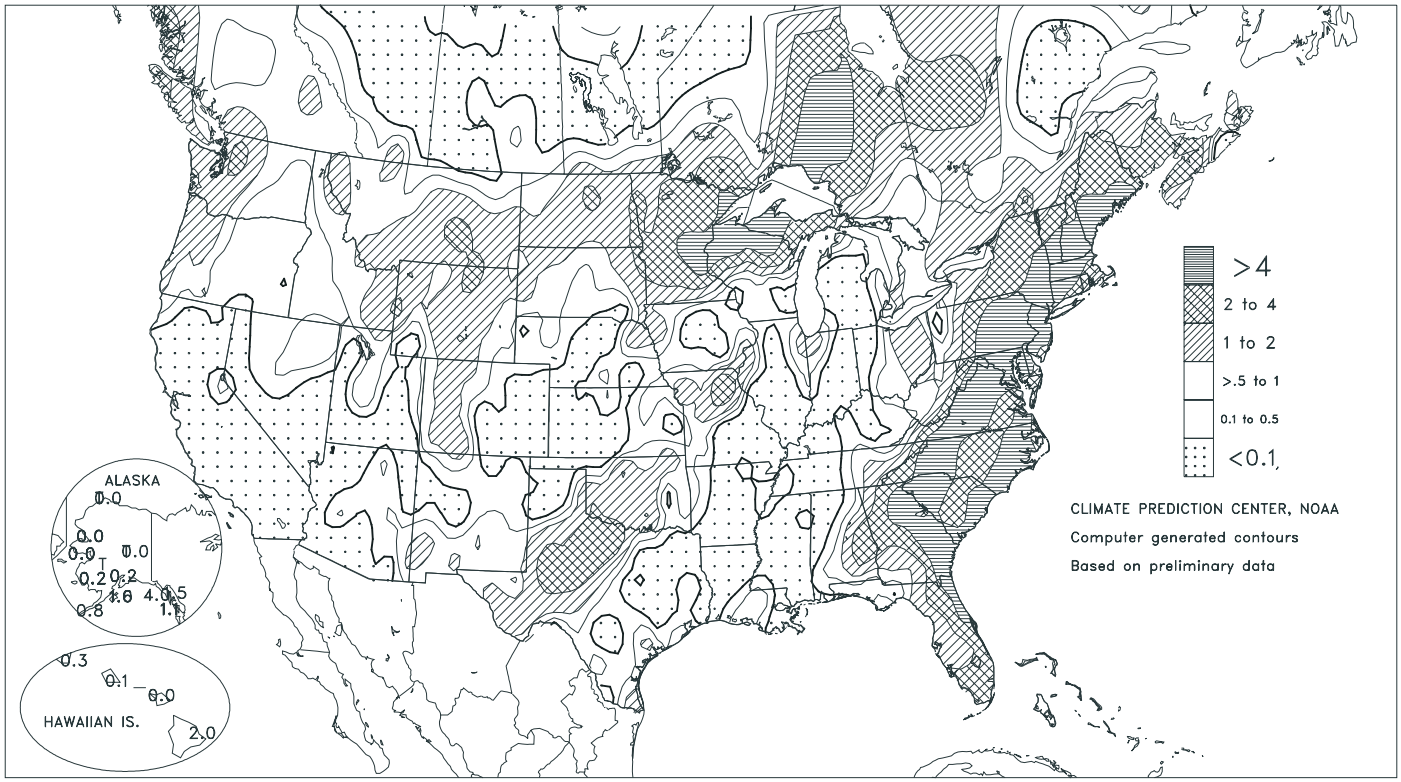
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS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

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA



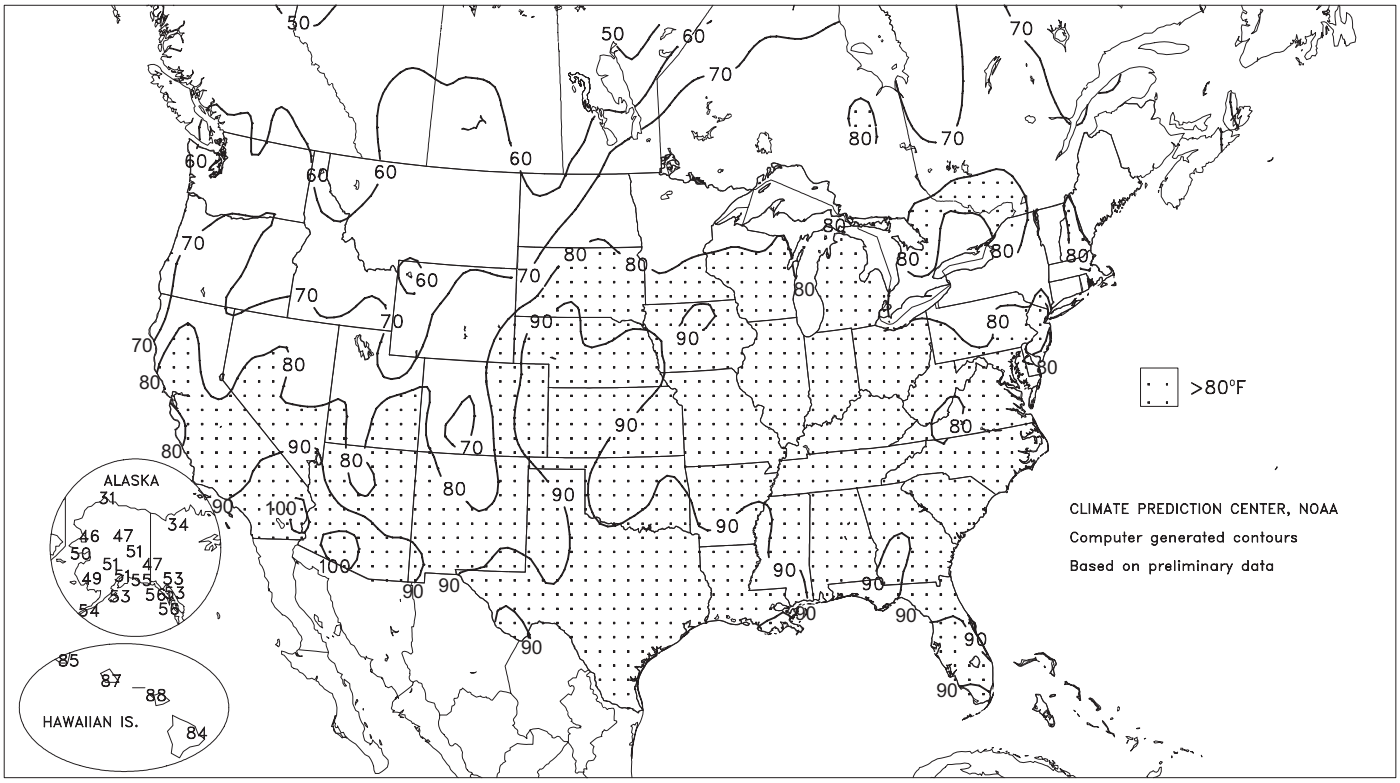
Total Precipitation (Inches)

OCT 2 - 8, 2005



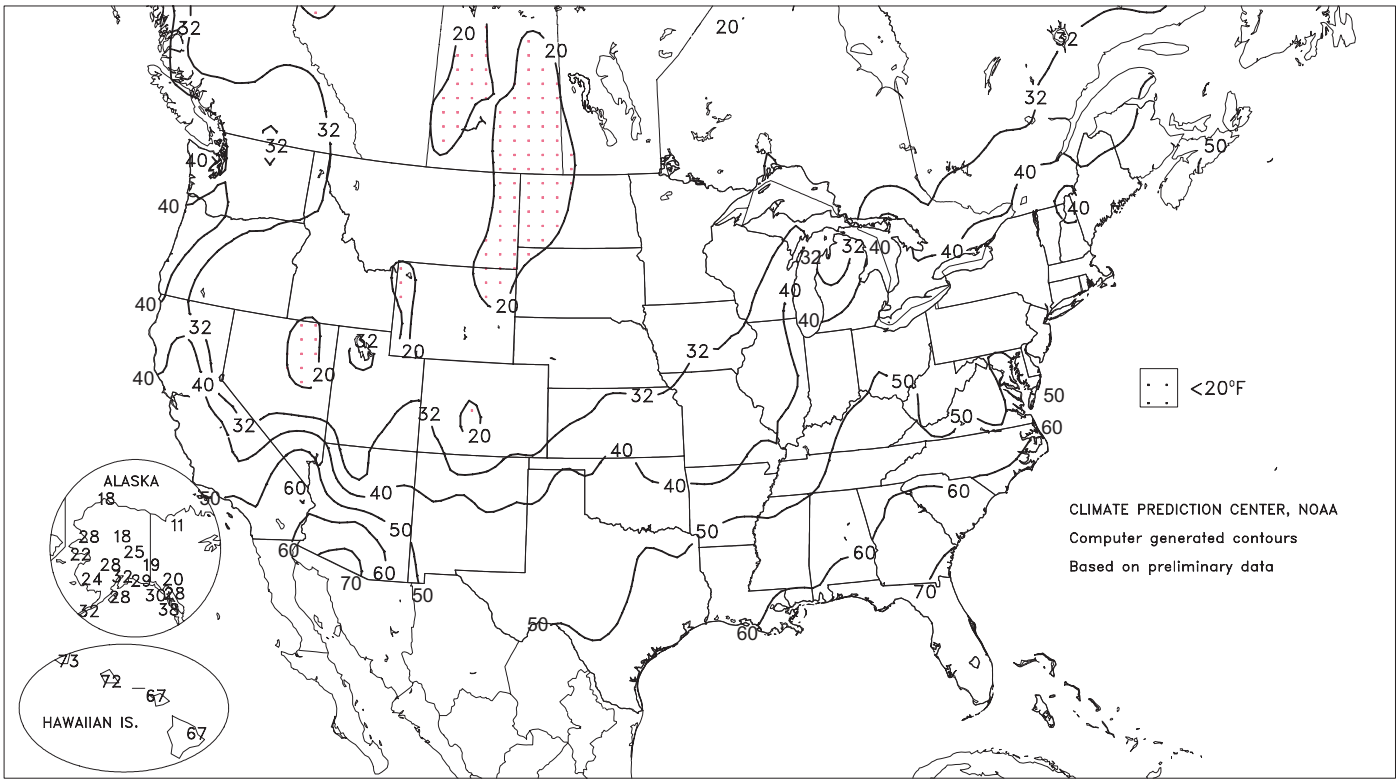
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

OCT 2 - 8, 2005



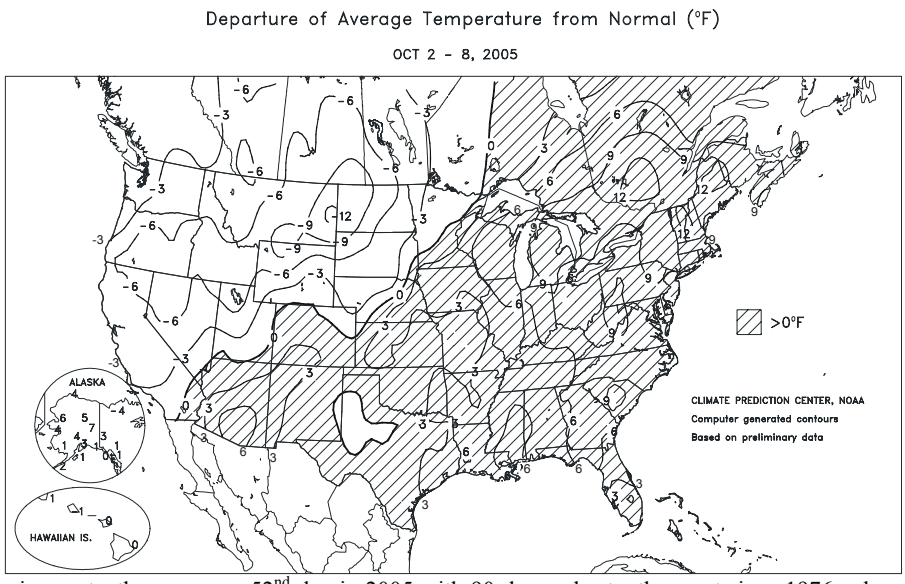
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

OCT 2 - 8, 2005



(Continued from front cover)

for unharvested, open-boll cotton. Farther north, somewhat wetter soils in **New England** were locally overwhelmed by as much as 4 to 10 inches of rain. Cool weather trailing the cold front held weekly temperatures more than 10°F below normal across parts of the **northern Plains**, while readings averaged at least 10°F above normal in much of the **Northeast**. Chilly conditions slowed or halted winter wheat development across the **northern Plains** and the **Northwest**, while warm weather elsewhere supported wheat emergence and establishment. Meanwhile, an early-season winter storm dropped heavy snow on the **northern Plains** and soaked parts of the **northwestern Corn Belt** with more than 4 inches of rain. **Midwestern** fieldwork, including corn and soybean harvesting, advanced with only minor delays in much of the **Corn Belt** but languished in the saturated **upper Mississippi Valley**. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather favored summer crop harvesting in most other areas, including **California**, the **central Plains**, and the **Delta**. Scattered showers caused some brief fieldwork delays across the **southern Plains** and the **Northwest**.



Tropical Storm Tammy formed near **Florida's east coast** on October 5 and moved inland later in the day near **Jacksonville**. Tammy was the earliest 19th tropical storm in the **Atlantic Basin**, breaking the record set on October 25, 1933. Once inland, Tammy's remnant circulation turned westward across **southern Georgia** and **southeastern Alabama** before emerging over the **northeastern Gulf of Mexico**. Tammy's remnants later moved northeastward and helped to focus heavy rainfall throughout the **Atlantic Coast States**. High winds due to Tammy were displaced well north of the storm's center and partly associated with a high-pressure system situated to the north. Peak gusts in **South Carolina** on October 5-6 included 59 m.p.h. in **Edisto Beach** and 45 m.p.h. in downtown **Charleston**. On October 8, long after the departure of Tammy's remnants, **North Carolina** wind gusts were clocked to 65 m.p.h. on the **Alligator River Bridge** and 51 m.p.h. at **Cape Lookout**. October 6-8 rainfall totaled 13.05 inches in **Wilmington, NC**, 10.79 inches in **New Bern, NC**, 9.65 inches in **Allentown, PA**, and 7.34 inches in **Washington, DC.** Storm-total rainfall topped 1 foot in locations such as the NWS Office in **Wilmington, NC** (14.87 inches), **New Windsor, NY** (12.05 inches), and **Fallston, MD** (12.02 inches). Storm-total rainfall reached 6.04 inches in **Philadelphia, PA**, including a 24-hour sum of 5.94 inches on October 7-8. **Philadelphia's** previous 24-hour rainfall record for October was established on October 25-26, 1980, when 3.85 inches fell. Consecutive daily-record totals were set on October 7-8 in several **Eastern** locations, including **Wilmington, NC** (6.34 and 5.53 inches), **Washington, DC** (3.63 and 3.67 inches), and **Baltimore, MD** (2.28 and 4.37 inches). Official daily-record amounts for October 8 totaled 8.71 inches in **Allentown, PA**, 5.53 inches in **Philadelphia, PA**, 4.92 inches in **Salisbury, MD**, 4.80 inches in **Trenton, NJ**, and 4.43 inches in **Portland, ME.**

Farther west, a late-season heat wave yielded to showers and cooler weather. On October 3-4, **Midwestern** minimum temperatures were as much as 30°F above normal and in many cases were the highest on record for October. For example, October 4 lows of 74°F in **Lincoln, NE**, 72°F in **Moline, IL**, 71°F in **Rochester, MN**, and 70°F in **Green Bay, WI**, were record-high minimum temperatures for the month. In addition, **Rochester** posted a high of 88°F on October 3, its highest October temperature since October 6, 1997, when it was 89°F. Similarly, **LaCrosse, WI** (88°F on October 4), noted its warmest October day since October 3, 1997, when the high reached 91°F). In **Nebraska**, **Omaha** reported a high of 92°F on October 4, marking its 52nd day in 2005 with 90-degree heat---the most since 1976, when there were 57 such days. Elsewhere, high temperatures topped 90°F and soared to daily-record levels in locations such as **Lincoln, NE** (94°F on October 2), and **Moline, IL** (91°F on October 4).

Meanwhile, **Duluth, MN** (2.08 inches), collected a daily-record rainfall for October 3, followed the next day by records in **Minneapolis, MN** (4.61 inches), **St. Cloud, MN** (3.42 inches), and **Rhinelander, WI** (2.24 inches). **Minnesota's** October 4 totals also set single-day records for the month (previously, 2.75 inches in **Minneapolis** on October 19, 1934, and 3.21 inches in **St. Cloud** on October 1, 1950). October 4-5 rainfall totals locally topped 8 inches in **Minnesota's Chisago and Isanti Counties** and **Wisconsin's Barron and Rusk Counties**. Farther west, an early-season snow storm unfolded on the **northern Plains** and adjacent **Rockies**. In **Montana**, **Billings'** 10.8-inch storm total included a daily-record amount (9.9 inches) on October 4. **Billings'** previous earliest daily snowfall in excess of 8.0 inches occurred on October 15, 1980, when 9.5 inches fell. In **South Dakota**, **Rapid City** went just 145 days between 1-inch snowfalls (1.7 inches on May 12 and 1.0 inch on October 4), its third-shortest such span behind 130 days in 1965 and 139 days in 1903. Unofficial storm-total snowfalls in **North Dakota** included 15 inches in **Beach**, **Bowman**, **Dickinson**, and **Richardton**. Meanwhile, October 3-5 snowfall totaled 10 inches in **Alta, UT.** In the storm's wake, daily-record lows included 32°F (on October 5) in **Grand Junction, CO**; 20°F (on October 6) in **Billings, MT**; and 11°F (on October 6) in **Dickinson, ND.** It was **Billings'** earliest autumn reading of 20°F or lower, displacing the record set on October 7, 1985. Elsewhere, weather features of note included windy weather in the **Southwest** and locally heavy showers in **Texas**. On October 4, peak wind gusts included 48 m.p.h. at **Arizona's Grand Canyon Airport** and 83 m.p.h. on **southern California's Whitaker Peak**, elevation 4,120 feet. Farther east, daily-record rainfall totals in **Texas** included 1.16 inches (on October 5) in **Midland** and 2.52 inches (on October 6) in **Abilene**.

Mild, mostly dry weather prevailed on the **Alaskan mainland**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 7°F above normal. The dry weather followed a period of heavy precipitation in **McGrath**, where snowfall totaled 10.8 inches on October 1-2. Meanwhile, the first 10 days of October featured above-normal rainfall in parts of **southeastern Alaska**, including **Juneau**, which netted 3.59 inches (128 percent of normal). Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced tranquil weather, featuring scattered, generally light showers and near-normal temperatures.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 8, 2005

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	80	65	86	55	73	6	0.50	-0.24	0.45	2.24	46	41.14	97	88	61	0	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	80	62	87	56	71	6	0.10	-0.72	0.06	3.01	58	31.76	72	89	62	0	0	2	0
	MOBILE	83	68	88	59	76	5	0.17	-0.63	0.17	2.53	36	68.02	126	84	60	0	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	81	67	89	58	74	5	1.53	0.86	0.80	5.01	100	47.15	108	87	62	0	0	6	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	49	36	51	32	43	3	0.21	-0.34	0.19	4.33	124	12.86	103	86	75	0	2	3	0
	BARROW	29	21	31	18	25	4	0.01	-0.09	0.00	0.87	109	4.11	114	91	85	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	48	30	51	25	39	6	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.70	127	10.42	127	86	77	0	5	1	0
	JUNEAU	51	38	53	28	45	-1	1.50	-0.51	1.17	11.43	116	46.31	112	96	86	0	2	5	1
	KODIAK	49	38	53	28	44	1	1.57	-0.45	0.93	5.57	55	52.60	96	92	84	0	2	6	1
	NOME	46	29	50	22	37	3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.85	164	13.70	104	80	69	0	5	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	70	38	72	28	54	3	0.07	-0.36	0.07	0.57	22	22.32	125	72	27	0	1	1	0
	PHOENIX	99	75	101	71	87	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.16	17	6.87	114	36	24	7	0	0	0
	TUCSON	94	70	96	68	82	7	0.16	-0.14	0.16	0.22	12	9.52	99	46	33	7	0	1	0
	YUMA	96	73	100	67	84	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	6.00	268	51	31	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	82	61	90	44	71	4	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.51	143	28.42	87	86	48	2	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	81	62	89	49	71	3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	3.73	80	33.20	89	86	46	0	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	79	54	89	48	66	-5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.08	44	6.49	134	56	35	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	79	54	88	50	67	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.04	11	9.04	110	62	41	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	79	59	95	56	69	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.28	97	16.45	166	82	47	2	0	0	0
	REDDING	78	51	86	45	64	-4	0.01	-0.25	0.01	0.03	4	20.16	88	50	34	0	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	78	48	85	46	63	-5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	12.19	98	80	24	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	76	62	89	60	69	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.10	42	13.29	167	75	53	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	53	80	50	61	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.08	28	16.35	119	84	61	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	81	50	88	46	66	-2	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.38	88	11.70	123	68	41	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	71	34	75	26	52	4	0.11	-0.04	0.08	1.23	116	6.77	114	83	39	0	2	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	71	40	83	25	56	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.68	49	11.00	70	68	24	0	1	0	0
	DENVER INTL	74	38	88	29	56	2	0.16	-0.04	0.16	0.23	18	9.97	83	70	23	0	3	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	74	45	83	32	59	1	0.19	-0.03	0.04	2.71	234	9.56	136	54	35	0	1	2	0
	PUEBLO	77	40	89	27	59	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.94	97	9.33	86	63	45	0	2	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	73	60	76	51	67	9	2.79	2.02	2.65	4.90	110	29.65	86	93	77	0	0	5	1
	HARTFORD	77	54	79	43	65	9	4.97	4.11	4.71	6.44	126	37.87	107	98	67	0	0	5	1
DC	WASHINGTON	79	63	82	57	71	8	7.34	6.56	3.67	7.45	159	37.05	120	89	62	0	0	3	2
DE	WILMINGTON	77	58	80	48	68	8	3.44	2.66	2.51	3.88	79	29.66	87	99	64	0	0	3	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	86	75	87	73	80	4	5.37	4.18	2.12	12.77	160	54.09	134	91	68	0	0	7	3
	JACKSONVILLE	84	74	87	73	79	6	4.11	2.89	1.98	10.42	112	53.75	120	95	74	0	0	6	3
	KEY WEST	86	79	88	77	83	1	0.53	-0.53	0.24	7.94	119	43.79	141	84	69	0	0	4	0
	MIAMI	88	76	91	74	82	2	2.54	0.99	0.88	12.87	127	60.75	125	100	77	2	0	6	2
	ORLANDO	87	74	92	72	81	3	2.88	2.07	0.70	4.85	72	50.70	121	97	78	1	0	7	2
	PENSACOLA	86	70	90	61	78	5	0.07	-0.90	0.06	7.19	105	75.56	143	83	59	2	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	88	74	91	68	81	8	0.08	-0.67	0.05	1.68	29	58.96	112	84	59	3	0	2	0
	TAMPA	88	75	92	74	82	4	2.76	1.95	1.24	3.55	47	35.35	89	93	66	2	0	6	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	87	76	90	76	82	2	2.71	1.38	1.05	11.23	116	53.80	110	90	73	1	0	6	2
GA	ATHENS	80	67	87	65	73	7	2.96	2.20	2.11	3.13	71	51.17	135	90	65	0	0	4	2
	ATLANTA	79	65	85	58	72	5	1.79	1.05	1.02	1.86	38	49.66	124	90	67	0	0	3	2
	AUGUSTA	84	69	90	63	76	9	2.99	2.27	1.69	4.06	92	41.86	115	92	70	1	0	4	2
	COLUMBUS	82	69	89	61	75	5	1.38	0.88	0.83	1.88	52	55.06	143	88	58	0	0	3	2
	MACON	83	70	93	65	77	9	2.02	1.48	0.92	2.04	52	42.00	116	88	62	2	0	3	2
	SAVANNAH	82	71	87	68	77	6	6.42	5.66	3.45	6.90	116	40.07	95	94	76	0	0	4	3
HI	HILO	82	69	84	67	76	0	2.03	0.29	0.52	22.74	204	94.04	102	90	81	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	86	74	87	72	80	-1	0.06	-0.34	0.05	1.22	103	12.19	107	80	69	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	86	71	88	67	78	-1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	15.90	126	81	72	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	84	75	85	73	79	0	0.29	-0.56	0.20	2.90	79	21.67	81	80	72	0	0	6	0
ID	BOISE	62	40	69	34	51	-6	0.11	-0.03	0.04	0.59	64	8.39	95	75	48	0	0	4	0
	LEWISTON	62	44	73	40	53	-3	0.19	0.02	0.14	0.65	66	8.61	89	79	61	0	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	55	33	71	24	44	-8	0.81	0.62	0.26	1.79	161	12.25	127	90	67	0	3	5	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	74	57	87	43	65	8	0.94	0.39	0.94	3.60	92	20.01	70	80	59	0	0	1	1
	MOLINE	74	54	91	39	64	6	0.21	-0.37	0.12	2.17	57	14.64	47	79	54	1	0	3	0
	PEORIA	73	54	87	39	64	6	0.11	-0.53	0.11	4.02	104	19.24	67	85	58	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	72	52	88	38	62	6	0.01	-0.58	0.01	1.87	45	19.58	65	86	59	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	74	55	88	38	65	5	0.00	-0.57	0.00	3.96	113	23.42	83	82	54	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	78	57	88	45	67	5	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.00	55	33.56	98	93	56	0	0	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	76	54	87	44	65	8	0.00	-0.55	0.00	3.97	115	26.09	91	84	53	0	0	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	75	57	84	46	66	7	0.00	-0.55	0.00	4.67	133	35.75	111	88	52	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	73	55	85	41	64	8	0.55	-0.19	0.55	3.62	78	22.62	73	84	63	0	0	1	1
IA	BURLINGTON	71	53	87	38	62	2	1.03	0.33	0.47	4.73	107	21.01	68	89	55	0	0	4	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	70	50	87	32	60	3	0.23	-0.28	0.23	3.41	88	21.84	78	91	56	0	1	1	0
	DES MOINES	71	52	88	34	61	3	0.36	-0.22	0.35	1.77	46	25.04	85	84	60	0	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	70	50	87	33	60	5	0.24	-0.32	0.24	2.15	51	20.81	71	85	61	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	73	48	91	32	61	5	1.66	1.20	1.34	4.50	152	24.90	111	89	61	3	2	2	1
	WATERLOO	69	49	89	28	59	4	0.33	-0.21	0.33	3.39	95	27.87	99	86	61	0	2	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	77	51	93	32	64	3	0.03	-0.42	0.02	0.68	23	22.83	92	81	53	3	1	2	0
	DODGE CITY	77	54	94	36	66	4	0.03	-0.30	0.03	1.19	57	17.23	88	71	33	3	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	73	39	91	22	56	-1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.33	24	12.61	71	74	40	2	3	0	0
	TOPEKA	73	54	89	36	64	3	0.19	-0.53	0.11	11.20	247	43.51	146	83	61	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 8, 2005

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	75	57	87	40	66	3	0.23	-0.36	0.23	1.18	32	34.51	136	78	56	0	0	1	0
KY	JACKSON	77	61	87	52	69	8	0.14	-0.57	0.09	0.65	14	33.06	86	85	54	0	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	79	58	87	51	69	8	0.24	-0.38	0.23	1.13	30	28.66	79	88	57	0	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	80	59	87	50	70	7	0.11	-0.50	0.11	1.43	38	33.59	96	88	47	0	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	78	57	88	43	67	5	0.00	-0.78	0.00	3.49	78	33.61	89	94	51	0	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	87	68	91	57	77	5	1.14	0.29	0.85	12.83	221	41.35	82	86	50	5	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	87	70	91	59	79	6	0.17	-0.82	0.14	15.89	224	50.74	112	82	47	5	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	86	74	90	65	80	6	0.04	-0.66	0.03	7.26	114	56.84	110	74	57	2	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	84	67	92	57	76	5	0.04	-0.88	0.04	5.70	134	29.31	76	78	46	4	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	69	48	79	40	58	12	2.07	1.42	1.49	7.12	178	36.18	125	94	62	0	0	2	2
	PORTLAND	69	51	75	42	60	9	4.91	4.02	4.51	7.04	160	44.36	132	99	74	0	0	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	77	57	79	48	67	7	6.78	6.00	4.10	7.45	153	40.65	122	94	69	0	0	3	2
MA	BOSTON	74	56	81	50	65	7	1.27	0.47	1.17	3.06	70	30.35	95	98	68	0	0	3	1
	WORCESTER	74	56	76	47	65	12	3.62	2.60	3.31	6.45	119	39.46	105	98	58	0	0	3	1
MI	ALPENA	71	49	85	31	60	10	0.21	-0.32	0.16	2.66	78	21.04	92	92	53	0	1	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	73	53	84	38	63	9	0.02	-0.67	0.02	3.84	76	26.40	91	86	60	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	70	48	82	28	59	9	0.00	-0.51	0.00	3.74	101	19.72	86	89	61	0	2	0	0
	LANSING	72	54	84	41	63	10	0.02	-0.52	0.02	2.80	68	25.58	102	83	65	0	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	72	55	81	35	63	10	0.12	-0.48	0.05	3.94	94	19.67	79	85	62	0	0	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	73	55	85	34	64	11	0.21	-0.48	0.16	3.14	72	18.37	71	84	51	0	0	3	0
MN	DULUTH	54	42	71	28	48	0	4.23	3.60	2.09	7.83	161	26.19	100	93	78	0	3	4	3
	INT'L FALLS	54	39	77	24	46	0	1.58	1.07	1.15	2.91	80	22.61	110	92	63	0	3	3	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	66	50	85	33	58	4	5.10	4.66	4.61	9.54	299	30.55	123	85	67	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	67	50	88	32	59	7	0.35	-0.15	0.28	7.48	202	30.02	112	84	65	0	1	4	0
	ST. CLOUD	61	45	80	28	53	3	4.13	3.63	3.39	9.67	276	29.49	127	93	64	0	2	3	2
MS	JACKSON	83	65	89	55	74	6	0.00	-0.69	0.00	3.14	78	44.03	103	86	47	0	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	84	66	90	55	75	6	0.31	-0.42	0.08	4.90	109	51.49	112	88	56	1	0	6	0
	TUPELO	83	63	89	50	73	7	0.00	-0.73	0.00	4.28	102	42.48	101	82	51	0	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	73	53	85	37	63	3	0.32	-0.37	0.30	5.92	140	36.54	114	90	57	0	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	73	54	88	36	64	3	2.24	1.31	2.09	6.09	106	43.19	136	81	51	0	0	2	1
	SAINT LOUIS	76	57	87	42	66	3	0.00	-0.59	0.00	5.30	146	31.77	106	83	56	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	75	54	86	34	65	2	1.14	0.31	1.14	4.87	84	29.40	84	88	57	0	0	1	1
MT	BILLINGS	50	35	68	20	42	-10	1.66	1.35	1.06	2.49	146	13.18	106	89	66	0	3	3	1
	BUTTE	50	30	62	23	40	-5	0.71	0.52	0.28	2.09	161	11.52	104	94	47	0	4	4	0
	GLASGOW	54	35	70	28	45	-5	0.33	0.16	0.29	0.98	83	9.88	99	84	69	0	2	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	52	37	63	30	44	-5	0.47	0.25	0.20	2.18	147	13.49	104	87	51	0	2	4	0
	HAVRE	54	33	70	25	44	-5	0.56	0.40	0.34	1.10	90	9.60	95	89	62	0	2	3	0
	KALISPELL	53	33	56	27	43	-3	0.19	0.00	0.10	3.17	223	13.45	101	91	68	0	3	3	0
	MISSOULA	55	36	60	33	46	-2	0.59	0.40	0.48	2.26	175	11.47	103	89	71	0	0	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	76	47	94	26	61	4	0.14	-0.22	0.14	1.24	44	25.21	111	87	48	3	2	1	0
	LINCOLN	76	49	94	25	62	4	0.01	-0.48	0.01	0.29	8	19.29	79	83	48	3	2	1	0
	NORFOLK	74	45	94	26	60	4	2.16	1.76	1.62	3.81	141	23.10	99	86	54	2	1	3	1
	NORTH PLATTE	69	38	91	24	53	-2	0.09	-0.19	0.08	0.26	16	17.12	97	84	37	1	3	2	0
	OMAHA	75	51	92	31	63	5	0.35	-0.21	0.35	1.27	33	21.26	82	86	59	2	1	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	67	34	91	23	50	-3	0.29	0.04	0.29	1.08	72	15.37	108	82	51	1	3	1	0
	VALENTINE	63	40	90	26	52	-2	0.40	0.09	0.34	2.79	142	25.46	145	82	54	1	2	2	0
NV	ELY	63	31	74	17	47	-3	0.20	-0.02	0.10	0.93	78	10.94	135	68	37	0	4	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	85	66	94	58	75	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.30	175	19	13	1	0	0	0
	RENO	68	43	81	37	55	-1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	5.32	97	55	30	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	62	30	76	23	46	-7	0.63	0.52	0.25	0.99	150	7.07	114	77	46	0	5	3	0
NH	CONCORD	77	49	81	39	63	11	4.62	3.90	4.37	7.01	176	37.48	132	99	57	0	0	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	77	59	81	52	68	8	4.47	3.73	4.03	4.92	101	28.23	77	90	62	0	0	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	74	53	81	45	64	2	0.05	-0.17	0.04	2.88	218	10.33	136	74	43	0	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	77	53	80	44	65	12	3.21	2.52	2.70	5.41	132	33.28	112	95	57	0	0	2	2
	BINGHAMTON	71	53	75	44	62	10	2.52	1.82	2.32	4.46	101	29.05	97	89	69	0	0	2	1
	BUFFALO	74	54	81	44	64	9	0.58	-0.12	0.58	5.47	118	28.95	95	87	59	0	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	76	54	83	46	65	11	0.41	-0.19	0.41	5.39	130	27.84	105	87	59	0	0	1	0
	SYRACUSE	76	52	82	46	64	10	1.68	0.92	1.67	3.43	68	28.21	92	94	60	0	0	2	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	74	56	79	48	65	6	1.20	0.53	0.93	1.54	34	40.02	107	93	68	0	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	80	64	83	57	72	6	4.13	3.30	2.07	4.49	94	33.04	96	93	62	0	0	3	2
	GREENSBORO	78	63	82	56	70	8	2.31	1.46	1.00	2.54	48	25.39	73	98	67	0	0	4	2
	HATTERAS	80	72	82	66	76	7	2.47	1.31	1.81	6.45	92	49.24	111	92	74	0	0	7	1
	RALEIGH	81	65	85	54	73	9	1.93	1.12	0.98	2.75	53	29.67	85	95	70	0	0	5	2
	WILMINGTON	82	69	86	65	76	8	13.88	12.91	6.69	22.16	280	62.21	130	94	68	0	0	7	4
ND	BISMARCK	53	36	72	26	45	-5	1.07	0.76	0.62	1.33	68	17.48	118	88	61	0	2	2	1
	DICKINSON	43	29	62	11	36	-14	0.90	0.57	0.54	1.27	64	19.75	137	93	67	0	5	3	1
	FARGO	55	41	80	33	48	-3	2.01	1.54	1.78	3.70	136	25.90	143	85	64	0	0	2	1
	GRAND FORKS	51	37	77	30	44	-6	2.09	1.70	1.83	3.36	140	23.07	137	91	70	0	2	2	1
	JAMESTOWN	53	37	81	30	45	-5	1.11	0.76	0.98	3.54	165	20.30	124	90	58	0	3	2	1
	WILLISTON	46	31	62	12	38	-11	0.32	0.09	0.28	0.40	25	11.58	94	89	67	0	4	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	74	56	81	46	65	9	1.82	1.21	1.76	4.82	117	35.24	115	90	67	0	0	2	1
	CINCINNATI	77	57	85	49	67	7	0.03	-0.55	0.03	2.03	58	31.29	93	87	57	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	75	57	82	50	66	10	0.72	0.08	0.61	4.27	95	33.37	111	87	57	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	76	57	84	48	67	8	0.34	-0.16	0.28	3.25	93	34.31	112	89	60	0	0	3	0
	DAYTON	74	54	83	45	64	6	0.36	-0.18	0.35	7.73	237	37.01	119	89	55	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	73	54	81	47	64	8	0.99	0.45	0.60	3.86	95	32.46	95	94	61	0	0	2	1

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***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 8, 2005

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	78	52	87	43	65	9	0.02	-0.48	0.02	2.84	83	23.80	91	88	52	0	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	74	52	81	45	63	8	0.38	-0.26	0.28	4.54	98	33.20	110	94	64	0	0	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	78	59	89	44	68	2	0.10	-0.86	0.05	2.46	48	21.07	72	85	47	0	0	3	0
	TULSA	78	59	89	39	68	1	0.16	-0.87	0.16	4.33	73	27.23	81	80	53	0	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	59	45	62	37	52	-3	1.65	0.82	0.87	3.15	89	38.14	92	97	85	0	0	6	1
	BURNS	58	29	67	26	44	-4	0.14	0.02	0.11	0.78	124	9.33	123	89	63	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	64	44	71	39	54	-2	0.73	0.36	0.48	1.94	99	16.88	54	93	80	0	0	5	0
	MEDFORD	66	45	78	40	55	-4	0.17	0.00	0.10	0.69	70	10.41	91	89	48	0	0	4	0
	PENDLETON	64	40	74	36	52	-4	0.81	0.66	0.57	1.35	169	7.63	86	86	52	0	0	5	1
	PORTLAND	61	50	68	45	56	-2	0.68	0.24	0.27	2.43	113	20.96	90	90	76	0	0	6	0
	SALEM	63	44	69	40	53	-3	0.73	0.31	0.60	3.16	165	18.81	76	93	79	0	0	4	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	78	56	82	44	67	11	9.65	8.86	8.49	10.41	197	40.70	114	90	61	0	0	2	2
	ERIE	74	58	81	47	66	9	0.91	-0.01	0.74	5.35	92	30.52	95	84	61	0	0	2	1
	MIDDLETOWN	77	57	80	51	67	8	3.67	2.99	3.50	4.47	104	30.30	96	97	60	0	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	79	60	82	53	69	8	6.04	5.35	5.50	6.25	134	33.87	101	92	62	0	0	2	2
	PITTSBURGH	76	54	84	46	65	8	0.64	0.12	0.51	1.96	51	32.61	108	96	58	0	0	2	1
	WILKES-BARRE	76	54	82	48	65	10	3.22	2.48	1.78	4.02	85	26.29	88	93	58	0	0	2	2
	WILLIAMSPORT	74	53	78	48	64	9	3.10	2.35	2.79	4.88	101	35.83	110	96	69	0	0	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	75	58	78	48	66	9	1.43	0.69	1.23	5.71	125	34.05	97	95	71	0	0	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	83	72	86	67	78	7	2.94	2.21	2.25	3.04	50	47.84	114	97	68	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	84	71	86	67	77	7	3.66	2.81	1.45	4.64	67	37.76	87	97	73	0	0	5	3
	COLUMBIA	82	70	89	63	76	8	2.24	1.59	1.00	2.25	48	39.11	98	89	65	0	0	3	2
	GREENVILLE	79	66	84	63	72	8	4.08	3.19	2.09	4.24	85	44.61	112	89	60	0	0	3	2
SD	ABERDEEN	56	42	81	33	49	-3	0.78	0.39	0.49	1.98	88	16.60	93	80	61	0	0	2	0
	HURON	59	43	84	29	51	-2	0.50	0.11	0.34	7.19	321	21.31	115	85	55	0	1	2	0
	RAPID CITY	61	36	76	29	49	-4	0.74	0.44	0.71	1.32	92	14.01	96	80	49	0	3	4	1
	SIOUX FALLS	64	45	86	28	54	1	1.55	1.10	1.40	6.31	204	27.63	129	88	69	0	1	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	78	55	85	47	67	8	0.97	0.41	0.65	1.73	46	31.90	96	95	55	0	0	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	79	62	87	59	71	6	0.73	-0.03	0.38	2.65	51	38.84	92	92	64	0	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	79	59	87	56	69	6	0.94	0.34	0.64	2.68	72	32.04	85	96	58	0	0	3	1
	MEMPHIS	81	64	89	48	72	4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	2.31	57	35.69	88	78	47	0	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	78	60	87	52	69	5	0.01	-0.63	0.01	1.45	33	33.57	91	86	49	0	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	80	58	91	45	69	-1	2.72	2.01	2.52	3.28	88	18.83	99	87	54	4	0	3	1
	AMARILLO	74	51	87	39	63	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.14	6	14.31	83	80	37	0	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	86	63	96	53	75	1	0.53	-0.35	0.44	1.97	50	20.67	81	84	57	4	0	3	0
	BEAUMONT	87	70	92	59	79	5	0.06	-1.10	0.03	8.95	120	38.37	82	85	48	4	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	89	71	94	58	80	3	0.47	-0.60	0.20	3.18	49	10.27	46	84	57	5	0	4	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	71	93	59	79	2	0.95	-0.13	0.77	5.38	86	17.75	68	86	59	3	0	3	1
	DEL RIO	85	65	94	52	75	0	0.04	-0.48	0.04	0.06	2	12.19	81	85	63	3	0	1	0
	EL PASO	82	59	91	49	71	2	0.34	0.08	0.14	3.11	163	11.86	153	79	43	1	0	4	0
	FORT WORTH	84	65	94	50	75	4	0.03	-0.87	0.01	1.39	40	17.76	67	80	39	4	0	3	0
	GALVESTON	85	74	90	62	80	3	0.55	-0.39	0.49	2.69	39	20.15	59	81	58	1	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	87	68	92	56	78	4	0.00	-0.97	0.00	2.63	48	30.43	83	84	52	5	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	76	55	89	44	66	1	1.59	1.11	1.34	1.87	60	14.13	87	80	53	0	0	2	1
	MIDLAND	78	57	89	43	67	-1	2.18	1.68	1.14	2.18	75	16.33	133	83	61	0	0	3	2
	SAN ANGELO	81	58	91	45	70	1	1.21	0.54	0.97	1.23	33	17.84	105	87	60	4	0	3	1
	SAN ANTONIO	85	65	94	51	75	1	0.06	-0.78	0.06	1.45	37	15.17	60	97	51	4	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	87	67	95	57	77	2	2.23	1.11	1.09	3.68	59	28.53	89	92	54	4	0	5	2
	WACO	85	63	95	52	74	2	0.63	-0.25	0.63	1.20	31	22.70	90	81	52	4	0	1	1
	WICHITA FALLS	79	59	91	47	69	0	2.30	1.53	1.95	6.36	156	22.61	97	86	55	4	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	61	43	72	35	52	-5	0.58	0.22	0.30	0.98	56	14.51	114	83	40	0	0	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	74	50	79	43	62	10	1.61	0.89	0.83	4.31	92	28.18	99	94	55	0	0	2	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	77	60	83	51	69	9	6.18	5.35	3.86	6.30	130	29.64	86	93	67	0	0	4	2
	NORFOLK	78	68	84	57	73	8	3.87	3.05	2.63	6.77	135	36.35	98	95	79	0	0	6	3
	RICHMOND	81	63	85	52	72	10	2.39	1.53	1.63	2.47	50	30.29	86	92	69	0	0	3	2
	ROANOKE	76	60	82	51	68	8	3.69	2.95	1.80	3.92	83	30.58	90	89	66	0	0	4	3
	WASH/DULLES	79	60	82	51	69	10	6.61	5.84	3.96	6.76	144	36.75	112	93	64	0	0	3	2
WA	OLYMPIA	59	43	65	37	51	-2	1.30	0.70	0.49	3.15	117	28.57	91	96	83	0	0	6	0
	QUILLAYUTE	57	46	60	40	51	-2	1.58	-0.03	0.74	6.10	102	61.68	96	95	83	0	0	6	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	48	65	42	54	-2	0.50	0.03	0.19	1.52	70	20.83	91	94	80	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	55	40	62	35	47	-4	0.11	-0.05	0.08	1.26	134	11.89	105	96	60	0	0	3	0
	YAKIMA	62	37	68	31	49	-4	0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.40	83	4.14	77	89	64	0	3	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	72	54	78	49	63	6	1.25	0.61	0.51	1.71	43	27.37	81	94	68	0	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	79	55	85	51	67	8	0.92	0.32	0.80	1.99	48	33.10	94	96	55	0	0	3	1
	ELKINS	81	52	87	47	66	11	1.10	0.43	0.72	1.63	35	32.17	87	92	46	0	0	2	1
	HUNTINGTON	79	57	87	53	68	8	1.12	0.54	1.06	1.81	52	32.33	96	90	55	0	0	3	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	67	50	84	29	59	7	0.75	0.21	0.61	4.62	106	23.05	84	88	56	0	2	2	1
	GREEN BAY	71	51	86	36	61	9	0.77	0.28	0.38	3.85	105	21.24	89	87	56	0	0	4	0
	LA CROSSE	70	53	88	34	61	6	0.03	-0.49	0.02	6.95	174	27.16	99	83	54	0	0	2	0
	MADISON	71	51	87	34	61	7	0.17	-0.31	0.10	2.12	58	19.74	72	85	61	0	0	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	72	56	86	42	64	8	0.00	-0.56	0.00	4.17	106	20.14	72	78	61	0	0	0	0
WY	CASPER	63	35	80	24	49	-1	0.61	0.33	0.57	0.84	65	9.64	90	77	53	0	4	3	1
	CHEYENNE	63	34	81	27	49	-1	0.48	0.28	0.48	0.72	43	12.67	92	72	48	0	3	1	0
	LANDER	55	34	74	26	45	-6	1.59	1.28	1.17	2.00	133	10.73	99	82	65	0	4	5	1
	SHERIDAN	52	33	70	19	43	-7	0.58	0.24	0.51	1.29	73	15.31	125	83	79	0	4	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

On September 24, Hurricane Rita moved ashore in Cameron Parish, LA, near the Texas-Louisiana border, with maximum sustained winds of 120 m.p.h. and a storm surge in excess of 10 feet. The category 3 hurricane caused significant property damage across easternmost Texas and southern and western Louisiana. In addition, heavy rain and gusty winds adversely affected unharvested crops, including southern Louisiana's sugarcane and the Delta's open-boll cotton. Farther east, Category 1 Hurricane Ophelia grazed North Carolina's Outer Banks on September 14-15, primarily buffeting coastal areas with high winds, heavy rain, and pounding surf. Meanwhile, unusually dry weather prevailed during September across the majority of the Plains and the East, promoting summer crop maturation and harvesting but stressing pastures and reducing soil moisture for newly planted winter wheat. Corn and soybean harvesting advanced on schedule in much of the Midwest, although increasingly wet conditions plagued the upper Mississippi Valley. Across the southern and eastern Corn Belt, the interaction of Rita's remnants and a cold front briefly slowed fieldwork but provided generally beneficial, late-month rainfall. Elsewhere, much-needed precipitation arrived in the Northwest at month's end, improving topsoil moisture for winter wheat emergence and establishment. Elsewhere in the West, autumn fieldwork proceeded with few delays.

Cool weather prevailed during September west of the Rockies, but the remainder of the nation experienced unusual warmth. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal in California but generally ranged from 3 to 7°F above normal from the Plains to the East Coast. Warmth was remarkably consistent and persisted late into September, resulting in monthly record highs in locations such as Panama City, FL (100°F on September 19; previously, 98°F on September 2, 1989), and San Angelo, TX (107°F on September 25; tied 107°F on September 1, 1952).

Although Ophelia's northern eyewall spent 2 days (September 14-15) battering North Carolina's coast with maximum sustained winds as high as 85 m.p.h., the center of the hurricane's eye remained offshore, passing about 15 miles south of Cape Lookout. Ophelia passed about 40 miles southeast of Wilmington, NC, where the peak wind gust was 68 m.p.h. and storm-total rainfall reached 8.23 inches. In Brunswick County, NC, rainfall topped 10 inches in locations such as Oak Island (17.50 inches) and Sunny Point (10.74 inches). Selected peak wind gusts in coastal North Carolina included 99 m.p.h. on Oak Island, 90 m.p.h. at Cape Lookout, 84 m.p.h. on Bald Head Island, 83 m.p.h. at Cape Hatteras, and 79 m.p.h. at Wrightsville Beach. Offshore waves were measured to at least 22 feet on the morning of September 15 at Diamond Shoals, approximately 15 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras. Later, on the morning of September 17, the former hurricane passed about 60 miles southeast of Nantucket Island, MA. Storm-total rainfall at selected Massachusetts airports included 5.06 inches at Hyannis, 3.58 inches at Chatham, and 2.86 inches at Nantucket.

On September 20, Rita achieved hurricane intensity shortly before passing about 50 miles south of Key West, FL. In southern Florida, Ft. Lauderdale netted a daily-record rainfall of 3.00 inches and clocked a peak southeasterly wind gust to 55 m.p.h. Farther south, Key West's peak gust was southeasterly at 76 m.p.h. Shortly after passing between Cuba and the Florida Keys, Rita quickly became the third-most intense hurricane on record in the Atlantic Basin, based on barometric readings. During Rita's period of explosive intensification from September 19-21, the storm's central pressure fell 2.8 inches (95 mb)—from 29.32 inches (993 mb) to 26.52 inches (898 mb)—in 48 hours. On the night of September 21-22, Rita's central pressure fell to 26.49 inches of mercury (897 millibars), behind only Hurricane Gilbert in 1988 (26.22 inches, or 888 mb) and the Florida Keys' Labor Day hurricane of 1935 (26.35 inches, or 892 mb). Rita's peak sustained winds were estimated at 175 m.p.h. Despite weakening before making landfall early September 24 in Louisiana's Cameron Parish, Rita still struck with maximum sustained winds near 120 m.p.h. and a central pressure of 27.67 inches (937 mb). Farther east, Rita brought renewed storm surge-related flooding to hurricane-ravaged southeastern Louisiana and spawned at least seven dozen tornadoes on September 24-25 across Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

As Rita neared the Gulf Coast on September 23, New Orleans, LA, clocked an easterly wind gust to 48 m.p.h. Closer to the point of landfall—which occurred at 2:30 a.m. CDT on September 24 between Sabine Pass on the Texas-Louisiana border and Johnsons Bayou, LA—Texas coastal winds reached 116 m.p.h. in Port Arthur and 101 m.p.h. at Sea Rim State Park. Selected rainfall totals associated with Rita included 10.48 inches in Center, TX; 9.32 inches in Baton Rouge, LA; and 6.81 inches in Greenville, MS. Winds gusted to 53 m.p.h. in Baton Rouge and 47 m.p.h. in Greenville. On September 24, Shreveport, LA, netted 5.52 inches of rain, reported a peak wind gust to 53 m.p.h., and measured its second-lowest barometric pressure on record (29.05 inches, or 983.7 mb), behind only the winter storm-related reading of 29.04 inches, or 983.4 mb, established on February 27, 1902.

Aside from Ophelia and Rita, heavy showers were infrequent and widely scattered. In Minnesota, Chanhassen netted 5.55 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on September 3-4. Farther west, Huron, SD, received 3.77 inches from September 5-8. Meanwhile, as much as 1 to 2 feet of snow blanketed Montana's West Glacier region during a 72-hour period ending the morning of September 9. Later in the month, unusually heavy showers briefly overspread southern California on September 20, when daily-record totals were established in locations such as Lancaster (0.80 inch), Palmdale (0.64 inch), and downtown Los Angeles (0.29 inch). Three days later, record totals for September 23 included 5.61 inches in Topeka, KS, and 2.32 inches in Kansas City, MO. Topeka also noted single-day rainfall records for September (previously, 4.59 inches on September 14, 1930) and any month (previously, 5.23 inches on March 15, 1919). Heavy rain returned to Minnesota on September 25, when Rochester collected its third-highest September daily sum behind 5.98 inches on September 12, 1978, and 4.04 inches on September 14, 2004. Later, daily-record totals in southern Florida reached 3.07 inches (on September 27) in Miami and 1.88 inches (on September 28) in Fort Myers. Locally heavy, late-month showers also developed in the Southwest, where Albuquerque, NM, received consecutive record totals (0.72 and 0.84 inch on September 28 and 29, respectively). Elsewhere, highly beneficial precipitation arrived in the Northwest, where record amounts for the last day of September included 2.09 inches in Troutdale, OR, and 1.67 inches in Vancouver, WA.

In contrast, record September dryness was noted at more than a dozen locations across the South and the East. The dry weather was accompanied by a late-season heat wave, which in some cases became more intense as the month progressed. In McAllen, TX, daily-record highs were set or tied on 9 consecutive days to end the month, completing its hottest September on record (86.7°F, or 4.0°F above normal). McAllen's previous September standard of 85.3°F was established in 1985. Similarly, Corpus Christi, TX, experienced its second-hottest September on record (84.5°F, or 3.7°F above normal), behind only 85.4°F in 1977. Corpus Christi posted eight consecutive daily-record highs from September 22-29, its longest such streak on record (previously, 6 days from August 31 - September 5, 2000). In addition, Corpus Christi noted its latest high temperature of 105°F or higher (106°F on September 24; previously, 109°F on September 5, 2000) and latest triple-digit heat (101°F on September 28; previously, 102°F on September 21, 1947). Elsewhere in Texas, Houston (100°F on September 27) also observed its latest triple-digit heat, previously recorded with a high of 101°F on September 19, 1956. Heat was more fleeting farther north, although daily records were set in diverse locations such as North Platte, NE (93°F on September 27), and

Florence, SC (91ºF on September 29). Meanwhile, very dry air in California resulted in large temperature variations, including a range of 57ºF in Ramona on September 28 (from a daily-record low of 44ºF to a daily-record high of 101ºF). However, cooler, more humid conditions returned to southern California toward month's end, allowing containment of the 24,000-acre Topanga fire in Chatsworth to reach 85 percent by October 2.

Record-Low September Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
College Station, TX	Trace	3.91	0.02 in 1929
Columbia, SC	Trace	3.94	0.07 in 1985
Florence, SC	0.01	3.67	0.02 in 1981
Macon, GA	0.02	3.26	0.35 in 1984
Richmond, VA	0.08	3.98	0.15 in 1884
Washington, DC	0.11	3.79	0.14 in 1884
Martinsburg, WV	0.14	3.52	0.47 in 1943
Dulles Airport, VA	0.15	3.82	0.62 in 1967
Athens, GA	0.17	3.53	0.30 in 1925
Blacksburg, VA	0.25	3.39	0.45 in 1955
Bluefield, WV	0.37	3.21	0.38 in 1978
LaGuardia Airport, NY	0.39	3.31	not available
Clarksburg, WV	0.47	3.30	not available
Jackson, KY	0.51	3.77	1.09 in 2001
Tampa, FL	0.79	6.54	0.79 in 1910
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	1.04	7.25	2.33 in 1984

Record-High September Average Temperature (ºF)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
McAllen, TX	86.7	+4.0	85.3 in 1985
Palacios, TX	85.2	+6.2	82.8 in 1954, 1980
College Station, TX	85.0	+5.3	84.5 in 1911
Galveston, TX	84.6	+3.5	84.2 in 1900
Austin (Mabry), TX	84.4	+4.9	84.2 in 1911
Victoria, TX	84.3	+4.2	83.2 in 1977
Austin (Bergstrom), TX	84.1	+4.6	83.8 in 1954
Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX	83.7	+6.2	83.7 in 1939
Lufkin, TX	83.4	+6.1	81.3 in 1980, 1998
Houston, TX	83.4	+4.5	83.2 in 1980
Shreveport, LA	83.3	+6.3	83.2 in 1925
Raleigh-Durham, NC	76.0	+4.8	74.9 in 1954
LaGuardia Airport, NY	75.1	+6.5	not available
Jackson, KY	73.5	+5.6	73.5 in 1998
JFK Airport, NY	72.1	+4.9	not available
London, KY	72.0	+4.1	71.7 in 1955, 1978
Marquette (city), MI	64.6	+6.9	64.0 in 1998
Munising, MI	62.2	+5.1	61.0 in 1948
Houghton, MI	61.0	+5.9	59.0 in 1994

Following a dry August, heavy showers returned to Hawaii in September. In fact, it was the wettest September on record in locations such as Wainiha, Kauai (30.34 inches; previously, 17.78 inches in 1994), and Oahu's Manoa Lyon Arboretum (20.97 inches; previously, 18.88 inches in 1992). On the Big Island, Hilo's 19.73-inch total was 216 percent of normal and marked its second-wettest September on record behind 21.82 inches in 1994. Some of the heaviest showers fell on September 13-15, 22-23, and 30. More than half (11.42 inches) of Hilo's rain fell from September 13-15. The September 22-23 event was due to an upper-level disturbance, which helped to divert and demolish Hurricane Jova but nonetheless resulted in heavy rain. The late-month downpours were associated with the remnants of Tropical Depression (former hurricane) Kenneth interacting with another upper-level disturbance. Meanwhile, September was a mild but exceptionally stormy month across much of Alaska. Monthly precipitation totaled more than twice the normal in locations such as St. Paul Island (5.65 inches), King Salmon (6.01 inches), and Bethel (6.28 inches). In fact, it was the wettest September on record in St. Paul Island (previously, 5.00 inches in 1949) and Bethel (previously, 5.21 inches in 1954). Meanwhile, Juneau noted measurable rainfall on 15 consecutive days from September 16-30, boosting its monthly total to 9.92 inches (132 percent of normal). Elsewhere in southeastern Alaska, Yakutat netted 6.77 inches of rain during the last 4 days of September.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Hurricane Rita came ashore along the Louisiana/Texas Gulf Coast on September 24 as a Category 3 storm, packing high winds and heavy rain. The storm surge and rainfall exceeding 10 inches inundated coastal areas near the point of impact. Though most of the rice in the hurricane-affected areas had already been harvested, sugarcane fields in southwest Louisiana were battered by the high winds and flooded. Tornados were spawned as far east as Mississippi and precipitation totals exceeding 4 inches were seen well into Arkansas. As the storm weakened to a tropical depression, it continued to move northeast across the central Corn Belt and Northeast, dropping moderate to heavy rain along the way.

Temperatures averaged above normal east of the Rocky Mountains, promoting crop development and maturation. West of the Rocky Mountains, temperatures averaged only slightly below normal. The two tropical systems that passed through the Corn Belt, Katrina at the end of August and Rita in late September, brought moderate precipitation to the area, improving crop conditions. Monsoon rains boosted soil moisture reserves across the Rocky Mountains. Dry conditions prevailed in California, along most of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, and in the northern and southern Great Plains, stressing dryland crops.

The Nation's corn crop continued to develop ahead of the normal pace. By September 4, acreage at or beyond the dough stage was 96 percent (%), 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. All States, except Colorado, were at or ahead of the normal pace. The dent stage also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 96% by September 18. Maturation slipped behind normal early in the month, but advanced rapidly, equaling the normal pace by September 11 then surpassing it. At month's end, 90% of the crop had reached maturity, compared with 72% last year and 84% for the 5-year average. Missouri's, North Carolina's, and Tennessee's crops were 100% mature, while only Nebraska's and Texas' crops trailed behind the average maturation pace. Despite crop development progressing ahead of normal, harvest maintained a near-normal pace throughout the month. On October 2, growers had harvested 26% of their acreage, 3 points ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. Meanwhile, the steady decline of crop condition seen in previous months was halted and held steady through most of September. It even improved slightly toward month's end as rainfall from the remnants of Rita replenished soil moisture.

Acreage of sorghum which had headed began the month slightly ahead of the normal pace, reaching 96% by September 4, five points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Acreage turning color or beyond was 7 points behind normal at the beginning of the month but advanced rapidly, catching up to the normal pace of 94% by month's end. Maturation, however, trailed behind the normal pace throughout the month, and was a week or more behind the normal nationwide pace until the final week of September. Harvest progress remained over a week behind normal, reaching 36% complete on October 2, four points ahead of last year but 11 points behind normal. On that date, Kansas, the largest-producing State, was nearly 2 weeks behind the normal harvest pace, and Texas, the second-largest producer, was 3 weeks behind normal.

Rice growers harvested their acreage behind the normal pace as wet conditions across most growing areas hampered fieldwork. By month's end, 72% of the acreage had been harvested, 11 points behind last year and 5 points behind normal. All States, except Texas, were behind the normal harvest pace. Progress was most advanced in Texas and Louisiana, at 99 and 94%, respectively. As Hurricane Rita neared the Gulf Coast rice-producing region, much of the acreage in its path was already harvested. Arkansas and Mississippi growers frantically

harvested as much of their crop as they could ahead of the high winds and heavy rains, advancing 23 and 32 points, respectively, during the week ending September 25. Crop condition declined in the wake of Rita, particularly in Mississippi, where extensive lodging was reported.

Soybean acreage dropping leaves or beyond began the month slightly behind the normal pace, at 6%, but progressed rapidly during the month. By October 2, leaves were dropping on 93% of the acreage, 9 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of normal. All of South Dakota's crop was dropping leaves, while 95% or more of the crop was dropping leaves across most Corn Belt and Great Plains States. Progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Kansas and Kentucky. Meanwhile, harvest also progressed ahead of the normal pace, reaching 36% complete by month's end. Harvest was most advanced in the Delta, at 81% complete in Mississippi and 78% complete in Louisiana. Progress was behind the normal pace in Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio but was at or ahead of normal elsewhere, with Michigan growers leading their normal harvest pace by 26 points. Condition of the crop improved slightly during the month in response to rainfall in the Corn Belt but remained well below last year's condition.

The Nation's sunflower harvest was just getting underway at month's end. Growers had harvested 6% of their acreage, compared with 4% last year and 11% for the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in Kansas, at 15% complete but trailed the normal pace in all States.

Peanut producers were also behind their normal harvest pace. By October 2, just 23% of the crop had been harvested, 5 points behind last year and 8 points behind normal. Dry conditions in most growing areas of the Southeast have delayed crop development and hindered digging. Harvest progress was behind the normal pace in all States, with Alabama and Florida growers trailing their normal pace by 14 points.

Cotton development continued to lag the normal pace during September. As of September 4, bolls were opening on 30% of the acreage, compared with 34% last year and 40% for the 5-year average. Seven States, including Texas and Georgia, the two largest producing States, trailed the normal pace by over a week, while bolls opened ahead of the normal pace in Arkansas and Virginia. Progress accelerated during the month, particularly in the Southeast, where warm, dry weather favored crop development. By month's end, 77% of the acreage had open bolls, 2 points ahead of last year and just 5 points behind normal. Though progress was ahead of normal in most States, Texas trailed the normal pace by over a week, and California's crop was over 2 weeks behind normal. Meanwhile, harvest began at a near normal pace but started to slip behind by month's end. By October 2, growers had harvested 20% of their acreage, 1 point ahead of last year but 3 points behind normal. Only Louisiana and Virginia exceeded the normal harvest pace, while Alabama, Georgia, and Oklahoma were over a week behind. Condition of the crop declined significantly during the last weeks of September due to wind and rain from Hurricane Rita in the Delta and dry conditions in the Southeast.

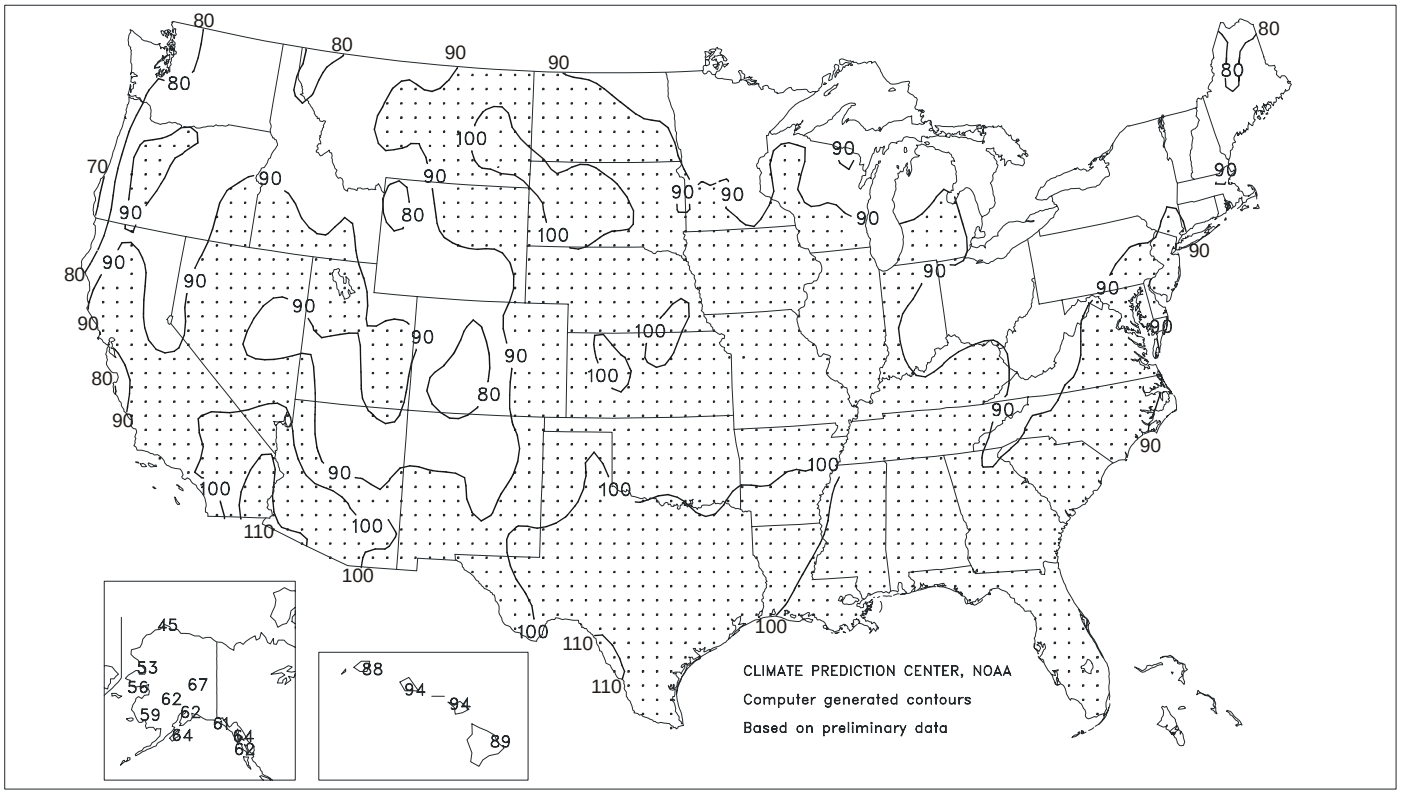
Sugarbeet producers lagged well behind their normal harvest pace. Just 10% of the acreage had been harvested by October 2, compared with 17% last year and 20% for the 5-year average. Particularly in the Red River Valley, harvest progress was limited by warm weather.

Harvest of the spring wheat and barley crops continued to progress ahead of normal. By September 11, barley growers had harvested 95% of their acreage, while 96% of the spring wheat crop had been harvested, 3 points and 7 points ahead of normal, respectively. Harvest was nearly complete, at or ahead of the normal pace, in most States. Only in Idaho, where planting was delayed by persistent rainfall early in the season, was harvest progress behind normal.

Winter wheat planting was underway in all States by September 18 and was at or ahead of the normal pace everywhere except in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Washington. Nationwide, 25% of next year's crop had been planted, 2 points behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal. By month's end, growers had planted 54% of their acreage, compared with 55% last year and 53% for the 5-year average. Meanwhile, emergence progressed at a near-normal pace, reaching 25% by October 2, two points behind last year but the same as normal.

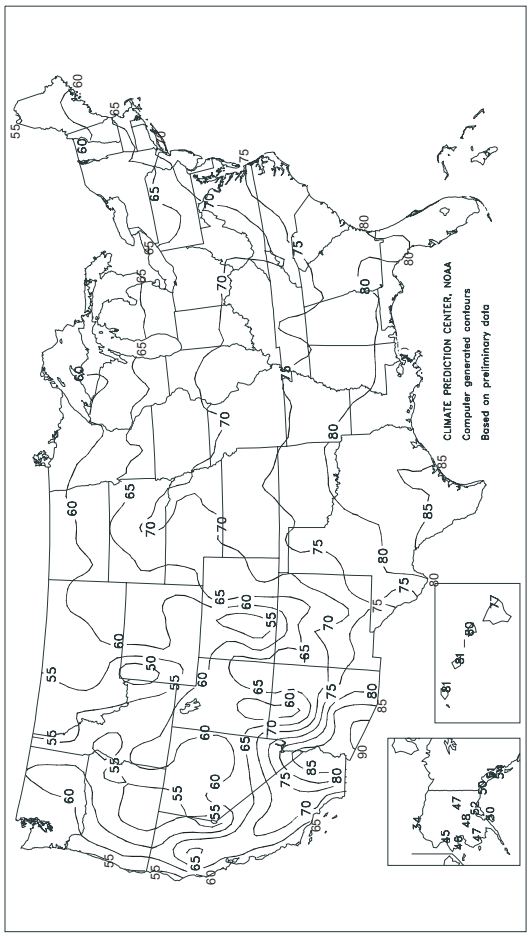
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

September 2005



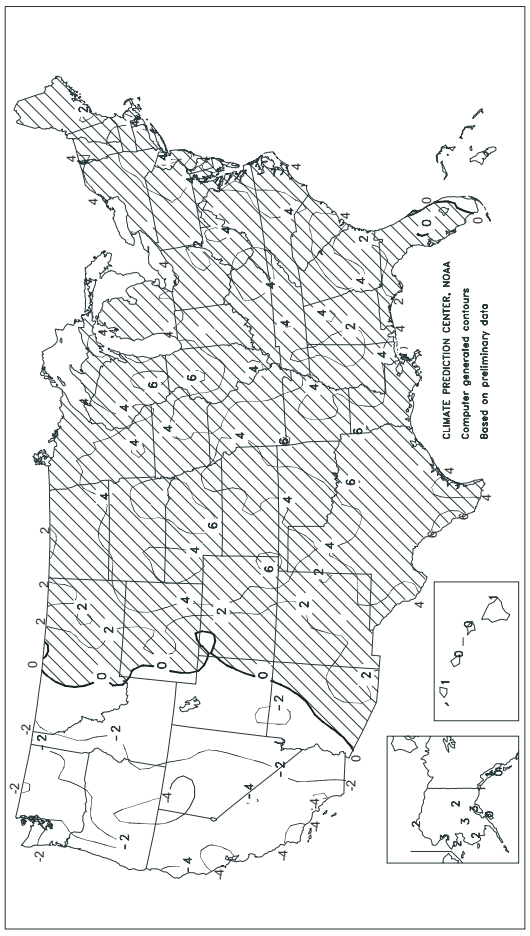
Average Temperature (°F)

September 2005



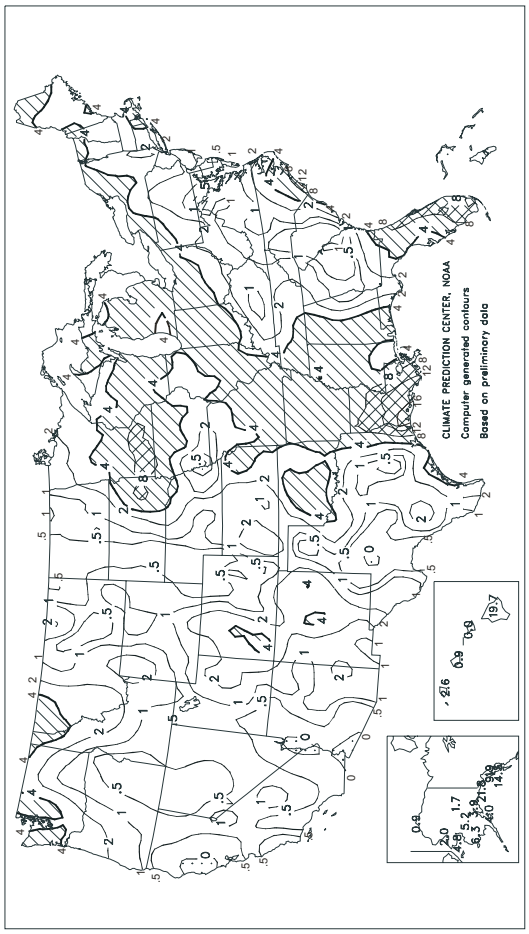
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

September 2005



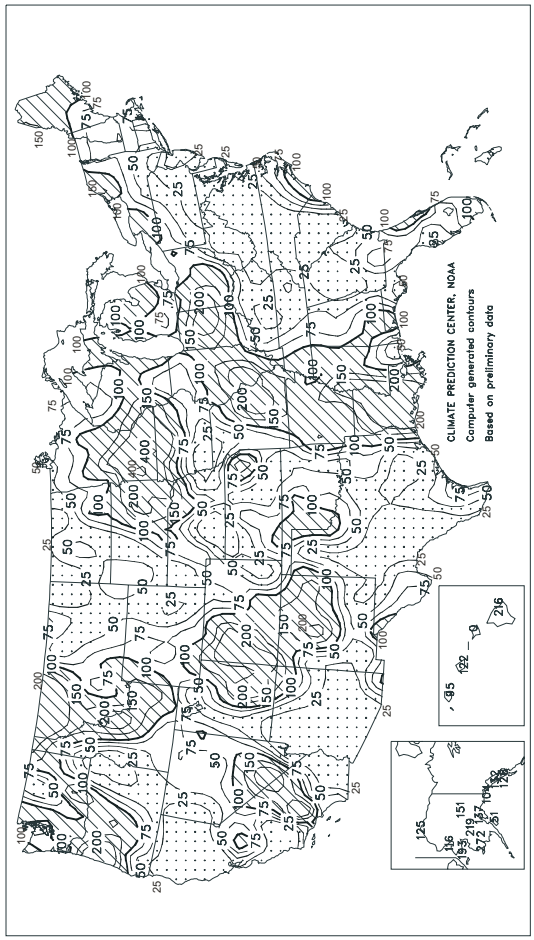
Total Precipitation (Inches)

September 2005



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

September 2005



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY
September 2005

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	78	4	1.74	-2.31
HUNTSVILLE	76	4	2.91	-1.38
MOBILE	81	4	2.34	-3.67
MONTGOMERY	80	4	3.45	-0.77
AK ANCHORAGE	52	4	3.94	1.07
BARROW	34	3	0.86	0.17
COLD BAY	50	2	5.31	0.80
FAIRBANKS	47	3	1.69	0.57
JUNEAU	51	1	9.92	2.38
KING SALMON	49	1	6.01	3.20
KODIAK	50	1	4.00	-3.84
NOME	46	3	4.85	2.34
AZ FLAGSTAFF	57	-1	0.50	-1.62
PHOENIX	90	4	0.16	-0.59
TUCSON	83	2	0.06	-1.39
AR FORT SMITH	79	5	6.51	2.90
LITTLE ROCK	78	4	3.73	0.02
CA BAKERSFIELD	74	-3	0.08	-0.07
EUREKA	53	-4	0.08	-0.78
FRESNO	74	-1	0.04	-0.22
LOS ANGELES	68	-2	0.28	0.02
REDDING	71	-2	0.02	-0.46
SACRAMENTO	69	-3	0.00	-0.36
SAN DIEGO	69	-3	0.10	-0.11
SAN FRANCISCO	62	-2	0.08	-0.12
STOCKTON	71	-2	0.37	0.04
CO ALAMOSA	57	2	1.12	0.23
CO SPRINGS	65	5	0.68	-0.55
DENVER	67	6	0.07	-0.97
GRAND JUNCTION	67	2	2.52	1.61
PUEBLO	67	2	0.94	0.10
CT BRIDGEPORT	70	4	2.11	-1.47
HARTFORD	67	4	1.47	-2.66
DC WASHINGTON	75	4	0.11	-3.68
DE WILMINGTON	72	4	0.44	-3.57
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	1	7.35	0.74
FT LAUDERDALE	83	1	6.04	-2.22
FT MYERS	83	1	6.82	-1.04
JACKSONVILLE	80	2	5.76	-2.14
KEY WEST	***	***	7.35	1.90
MELBOURNE	80	0	8.00	0.80
MIAMI	83	1	9.92	1.54
ORLANDO	82	1	1.67	-4.09
PENSACOLA	82	3	7.10	1.35
ST PETERSBURG	84	2	1.52	-6.07
TALLAHASSEE	81	2	1.60	-3.41
TAMPA	83	1	0.79	-5.75
WEST PALM BEACH	82	0	8.29	0.19
GA ATHENS	77	4	0.17	-3.36
ATLANTA	76	3	0.07	-4.02
AUGUSTA	78	4	1.07	-2.52
COLUMBUS	80	4	0.50	-2.57
MACON	80	6	0.02	-3.24
SAVANNAH	79	2	0.48	-4.60
HI HILO	77	1	19.73	10.59
HONOLULU	81	-1	0.90	0.16
KAHULUI	80	1	0.00	-0.39
LIHUE	81	1	2.56	-0.13
ID BOISE	63	-1	0.32	-0.44
LEWISTON	63	-1	0.17	-0.63
POCATELLO	58	-1	0.91	0.02
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	5	2.66	-0.61
MOLINE	70	5	1.96	-1.20
PEORIA	72	7	3.91	0.79
ROCKFORD	69	6	1.86	-1.61
SPRINGFIELD	71	4	3.96	1.13
IN EVANSVILLE	72	3	2.00	-0.99
FORT WAYNE	68	4	3.97	1.16
INDIANAPOLIS	71	5	4.67	1.79
SOUTH BEND	68	5	3.07	-0.72
IA BURLINGTON	71	4	3.70	0.10
CEDAR RAPIDS	67	3	3.18	-0.09
DES MOINES	70	5	1.41	-1.74
DUBUQUE	66	4	1.91	-1.65
SIOUX CITY	70	7	2.84	0.42
WATERLOO	66	3	3.06	0.11
KS CONCORDIA	73	5	0.65	-1.85
DODGE CITY	74	5	1.16	-0.54
GOODLAND	69	5	0.33	-0.79
HILL CITY	72	5	0.34	-1.72
TOPEKA	72	4	7.71	4.00
WICHITA	74	3	0.62	-2.34
KY JACKSON	73	5	0.51	-3.26
LEXINGTON	72	4	0.89	-2.22
LONDON-CORBIN	72	4	0.98	-2.39
LOUISVILLE	74	4	1.32	-1.73
PADUCAH	72	3	3.49	-0.07
LA BATON ROUGE	82	4	11.69	6.85
LAKE CHARLES	83	5	15.60	9.65
NEW ORLEANS	***	***	7.22	1.67
SHREVEPORT	83	6	5.66	2.45
ME BANGOR	62	3	3.55	0.16
CARIBOU	56	2	5.05	1.78
PORTLAND	64	5	2.13	-1.24
MD BALTIMORE	72	5	0.67	-3.31
MA BOSTON	68	3	1.79	-1.68
WORCESTER	65	5	2.83	-1.44
MI ALPENA	61	5	2.45	-0.35
DETROIT	68	4	1.63	-1.64
FLINT	65	4	5.47	1.71
GRAND RAPIDS	66	5	3.82	-0.46
HOUGHTON LAKE	61	4	3.74	0.63
LANSING	67	7	2.78	-0.70
MUSKEGON	66	6	3.82	0.30
TRAVERSE CITY	65	5	2.93	-0.65
MN DULUTH	60	5	3.60	-0.53
INT'L FALLS	56	3	1.33	-1.70
MINNEAPOLIS	66	5	4.44	1.75
ROCHESTER	65	6	7.13	4.01
ST. CLOUD	63	6	5.54	2.61
MS JACKSON	78	2	3.14	-0.09
MERIDIAN	78	2	4.52	0.88
TUPELO	78	5	4.28	0.93
MO COLUMBIA	71	4	5.60	2.18
JOPLIN	76	6	3.75	-1.47
KANSAS CITY	73	5	3.63	-1.01
SPRINGFIELD	74	5	3.73	-1.10
ST JOSEPH	70	2	1.37	-2.54
ST LOUIS	74	4	5.30	2.34
MT BILLINGS	62	2	0.83	-0.51
BUTTE	51	-1	1.31	0.22
GLASGOW	60	3	0.65	-0.33
GREAT FALLS	57	2	1.68	0.45
HELENA	58	2	0.72	-0.33
KALISPELL	53	0	2.74	1.54
MILES CITY	63	3	0.33	-0.86
MISSOULA	56	0	1.56	0.48
NE GRAND ISLAND	70	6	1.10	-1.33
HASTINGS	72	7	0.72	-2.02
LINCOLN	70	4	0.28	-2.64
MCCOOK	70	5	0.22	-1.15
NORFOLK	70	7	1.65	-0.60
NORTH PLATTE	68	6	0.17	-1.15
OMAHA/EPPLEY	71	6	0.92	-2.25
SCOTTSBLUFF	64	4	0.79	-0.43
VALENTINE	67	5	2.39	0.78
NV ELKO	56	-2	0.46	-0.22
ELY	56	-1	0.73	-0.21
LAS VEGAS	82	1	0.00	-0.31
RENO	63	1	0.00	-0.45
WINNEMUCCA	56	-4	0.34	-0.19
NH CONCORD	63	4	2.39	-0.77
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	71	5	0.53	-2.61
NEWARK	73	5	0.45	-3.56
NM ALBUQUERQUE	72	3	2.83	1.76
NY ALBANY	66	5	2.20	-1.11
BINGHAMTON	63	4	1.94	-1.65
BUFFALO	66	4	4.89	1.05
ROCHESTER	65	4	4.98	1.53
SYRACUSE	65	4	1.75	-2.40
NC ASHEVILLE	68	2	0.34	-3.38
CHARLOTTE	75	2	0.36	-3.47
GREENSBORO	74	4	0.23	-4.06
HATTERAS	***	***	3.98	-1.70
RALEIGH	76	5	0.82	-3.44
WILMINGTON	78	3	8.26	1.47
ND BISMARCK	61	3	0.26	-1.35
DICKINSON	59	2	0.37	-1.25
FARGO	63	5	1.69	-0.49
GRAND FORKS	60	3	1.27	-0.69
JAMESTOWN	61	3	2.43	0.69
MINOT	60	3	0.70	-1.04
WILLISTON	59	3	0.08	-1.27
OH AKRON-CANTON	66	3	3.00	-0.43
CINCINNATI	71	4	2.00	-0.82
CLEVELAND	67	4	3.55	-0.22
COLUMBUS	70	3	2.91	-0.01
DAYTON	69	4	7.37	4.72
MANSFIELD	66	3	2.87	-0.57
TOLEDO	67	3	2.82	-0.02
YOUNGSTOWN	65	3	4.16	0.27
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	77	4	1.89	-2.09
TULSA	77	3	3.09	-1.67
OR ASTORIA	56	-2	1.22	-1.39
BURNS	55	0	0.17	-0.33
EUGENE	61	-1	1.04	-0.50
MEDFORD	65	-1	0.44	-0.34
PENDLETON	61	-2	0.27	-0.36
PORTLAND	63	-1	1.71	0.06
SALEM	61	-1	2.33	0.90
PA ALLENTOWN	69	6	0.76	-3.61
ERIE	67	3	4.44	-0.29
MIDDLETOWN	71	5	0.80	-2.71
PHILADELPHIA	74	5	0.21	-3.67
PITTSBURGH	67	3	1.32	-1.89
WILKES-BARRE	67	5	0.80	-3.06
WILLIAMSPORT	67	4	1.78	-2.20
PR SAN JUAN	84	2	3.85	-1.75
RI PROVIDENCE	68	4	4.28	0.58
SC CHARLESTON	79	3	0.97	-5.01
COLUMBIA	78	3	0.01	-3.93
FLORENCE	78	3	0.06	-3.61
GREENVILLE	76	5	0.16	-3.80
MYRTLE BEACH	79	5	6.53	0.95
SD ABERDEEN	64	4	1.20	-0.61
HURON	68	7	6.69	4.89
RAPID CITY	65	4	0.58	-0.52
SIOUX FALLS	67	6	4.76	2.18
TN BRISTOL	70	3	0.76	-2.32
CHATTANOOGA	75	3	1.92	-2.39
JACKSON	74	2	4.43	0.67
KNOXVILLE	74	3	1.74	-1.30
MEMPHIS	79	4	1.60	-1.71
NASHVILLE	75	4	1.44	-2.15
TX ABILENE	80	4	0.56	-2.35
AMARILLO	73	4	0.14	-1.74
AUSTIN	84	4	1.44	-1.47
BEAUMONT	83	4	8.89	2.79
BROWNSVILLE	85	4	2.70	-2.61
COLLEGE STATION	85	5	0.00	-3.91
CORPUS CHRISTI	85	4	4.43	-0.60
DALLAS/FT WORTH	84	6	1.36	-1.06
DEL RIO	85	5	0.02	-2.04
EL PASO	78	3	2.77	1.16
GALVESTON	85	4	2.06	-3.70
HOUSTON	83	4	2.63	-1.70
LUBBOCK	76	5	0.28	-2.29
MIDLAND	78	4	0.00	-2.31
SAN ANGELO	79	4	0.02	-2.93
SAN ANTONIO	84	5	1.39	-1.61
VICTORIA	84	4	1.43	-3.57
WACO	83	4	0.57	-2.31
WICHITA FALLS	80	4	4.06	0.87
UT SALT LAKE CITY	66	1	0.40	-0.93
VT BURLINGTON	63	4	2.70	-1.13
VA LYNCHBURG	71	4	0.12	-3.76
NORFOLK	76	4	2.90	-1.16
RICHMOND	75	5	0.08	-3.90
ROANOKE	71	3	0.23	-3.62
WASH/DULLES	72	5	0.15	-3.67
WA OLYMPIA	57	-1	1.77	-0.26
QUILLAYUTE	55	-1	4.35	0.20
SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	-1	0.95	-0.68
SPOKANE	58	-1	0.84	0.08
YAKIMA	59	-1	0.37	-0.02
WV BECKLEY	65	2	0.46	-2.77
CHARLESTON	70	4	1.07	-2.38
ELKINS	67	5	0.53	-3.29
HUNTINGTON	71	4	0.69	-2.11
WI EAU CLAIRE	64	5	3.87	0.13
GREEN BAY	64	5	3.08	-0.03
LA CROSSE	67	4	6.92	3.52
MADISON	67	6	1.95	-1.13
MILWAUKEE	69	6	4.17	0.87
WAUSAU	63	4	4.71	0.63
WY CASPER	61	3	0.23	-0.75
CHEYENNE	62	5	0.24	-1.19
LANDER	61	2	0.41	-0.73
SHERIDAN	60	3	0.71	-0.67

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 8, 2005

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
	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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTT	82	63	90	51	72	-	0.03	-	0.02	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	0
NE VERONA	82	62	87	50	72	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	29.22	-	86	71	0	0	0	0
STARKVILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC MACON	83	65	89	53	74	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	40.55	-	81	71	0	0	0	0
SD STONEVILLE x	87	62	91	51	75	6	0.00	-0.70	0.00	7.03	176	33.96	85	90	75	5	0	0	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INVERNESS 5E	83	64	90	52	73	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.31	-	28.67	-	86	73	1	0	0	0
SIDON	85	66	91	53	75	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.73	-	29.23	-	87	76	4	0	0	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SILVER CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	87	61	96	54	74	12	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.38	11	29.64	102	-	-	4	0	0	0
ALBANY	84	61	89	54	72	10	0.05	-1.18	0.05	1.30	41	23.72	80	78	68	0	0	1	0
ST. JOSEPH	83	63	88	60	73	11	0.41	-1.04	0.28	1.65	44	30.24	103	-	-	0	0	2	0
NC LINNEUS	83	62	88	55	72	10	0.10	-0.88	0.10	0.72	24	21.31	74	76	68	0	0	1	0
BRUNSWICK	85	63	93	57	73	10	1.95	1.07	1.70	2.69	93	30.84	103	79	70	1	0	2	1
NE NOVELTY	83	61	90	55	72	9	0.33	-0.68	0.25	2.36	81	24.50	90	76	68	1	0	3	0
MONROE CITY	85	64	92	57	73	10	0.64	-0.41	0.36	1.95	67	21.08	74	78	68	2	0	4	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	85	66	91	60	75	12	0.21	-1.01	0.14	1.45	47	25.80	76	81	70	1	0	4	0
C AUXVASSE	85	65	91	60	74	11	1.37	0.29	0.97	2.05	69	24.52	82	77	69	2	0	4	1
SANBORN FIELD	85	67	92	64	75	11	3.03	2.06	2.85	4.42	155	32.86	105	79	70	2	0	2	1
COLUMBIA	83	66	89	63	74	10	2.87	1.84	2.87	3.99	139	33.18	107	-	-	0	0	1	1
VERSAILLES	87	67	92	65	75	10	0.73	-0.38	0.48	2.32	74	26.63	84	77	71	2	0	3	0
EC COOK STATION	87	64	93	58	74	9	1.80	0.61	1.28	4.80	167	29.33	92	76	72	2	0	4	1
SW LAMAR	89	68	95	67	78	12	0.01	-1.23	0.01	2.63	73	25.74	72	83	72	3	0	1	0
SE DELTA	89	64	95	54	76	10	0.80	-0.14	0.54	2.65	97	29.62	90	81	70	4	0	2	1
CHARLESTON	88	66	93	55	77	10	0.26	-0.62	0.25	1.37	60	28.68	84	85	71	4	0	2	0
GLENNONVILLE	88	68	94	60	77	8	0.10	-0.76	0.07	1.98	84	26.83	86	83	73	5	0	2	0
CLARKTON	90	67	96	58	78	9	0.03	-0.92	0.03	0.91	36	27.02	84	87	72	5	0	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	90	70	94	60	79	11	0.01	-1.01	0.01	1.04	38	28.15	83	91	74	5	0	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	89	68	94	58	78	10	0.04	-1.00	0.02	0.87	32	29.30	86	90	72	5	0	3	0
STEELE	90	69	96	61	79	10	0.45	-0.55	0.41	2.19	84	31.55	88	90	77	5	0	2	0
CARDWELL	92	68	97	58	79	10	0.17	-0.90	0.17	1.63	61	29.90	88	88	74	5	0	1	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Above-normal temperatures, northerly winds, and little to no rain promoted fall tillage and harvest of remaining summer crops throughout the Delta.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on October 12, 2005. Forecasts refer to October 1. For more details, visit: http://www.usda.gov/nass/

Corn production is forecast at 10.9 billion bushels, up 2 percent (%) from last month but 8% below 2004. If realized, this would be the second-largest crop on record. Yields are expected to average 146.1 bushels per acre, up 2.9 bushels from September but 14.3 bushels below last year. Forecast yields are either unchanged or higher than last month in all forecasting States, except Alabama and Mississippi. As harvest progresses, producers are finding that the warm, dry conditions during July and August did not reduce yields as much as originally expected. Farmers now expect to harvest 74.3 million acres of corn for grain, up 15,000 acres from September and up 1% from 2004.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.97 billion bushels, up 4% from the September forecast but 5% below 2004. Yields are expected to average 41.6 bushels per acre, up 2.0 bushels from September but 0.6 bushel below last year's record-high yield. Adequate moisture and below-normal temperatures in August and early September in many key growing areas were beneficial to the crop during the final stages of development. Above-normal temperatures followed for the rest of September, just in time for harvest to begin. Area planted is now estimated at 72.2 million acres, down 903,000 acres from the previous estimate. Area for harvest is forecast at 71.3 million acres, down 914,000 acres from September. Revised 2004 soybean acreage, yield, and production numbers were published in the Grain Stocks report released September 30, 2005.

All Cotton production is forecast at 22.7 million 480-pound bales, up 2% from the September forecast but 2% below last year's record-high production. Yield is expected to average 797 pounds per acre, up 15 pounds from last month but down 58 pounds from 2004. The October area expected for harvest remains unchanged from last month at 13.7 million acres but is up 5% from 2004.

National Agricultural Summary

October 3 - 9, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across most of the Nation, promoting summer crop maturation and winter wheat emergence. Temperatures were below normal only along the Pacific Coast, in the northern and central Rocky Mountains, and in the northern Great Plains. Temperatures dropped below freezing across much of the western Corn Belt, northern and central Great Plains, and northern and central Rocky Mountains. Tropical Storm Tammy combined with a slow-moving cold front to produce heavy rainfall along the Atlantic Coast, hampering harvest of cotton and peanuts. Mostly dry conditions in the southern Corn Belt and Mississippi Delta favored summer crop harvest and winter wheat planting. Widespread and heavy snowfall was reported across much of the northern Rockies and northern Great Plains. Moderate precipitation fell in coastal areas of the Pacific Northwest, while California remained seasonably dry.

Corn: Maturation advanced to 96 percent, compared with 86 percent last year and 92 percent for the 5-year average. Progress trailed the normal pace in Kansas and Texas but was at or ahead of the normal pace elsewhere. Pennsylvania's crop led the normal pace by 23 points, while Michigan's crop was 20 points ahead of normal. Growers had harvested 36 percent of their acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but the same as normal. Harvest progress was mostly ahead of normal in the eastern Corn Belt but trailed behind the 5-year average pace in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains.

Soybeans: Ninety-seven percent of the acreage was dropping leaves or beyond, 4 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. In Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota, leaves had begun dropping in all fields. Progress was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Kansas. Meanwhile, harvest advanced to 60 percent complete, compared with 55 percent last year and 51 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest progressed rapidly in the Corn Belt and central Great Plains under warm, mostly dry conditions. Growers in Ohio harvested 35 percent of their acreage during the week, while Indiana and Nebraska growers advanced 30 points.

Winter Wheat: Producers had planted 68 percent of their acreage, the same as last year but 1 point ahead of normal. Planting progressed rapidly in the eastern Corn Belt, advancing 47 points in Michigan and 38 points in Ohio. Acreage emerged, at 38 percent, was 3 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Emergence accelerated in Montana, advancing 34 points despite below-normal temperatures.

Cotton: Acreage with open bolls, at 83 percent, was 3 points ahead of last year but 4 points behind normal. Progress was at or ahead of normal across most of the Mississippi Delta and Southeast, with the exception of Georgia and Missouri, but trailed behind in Arizona, California, and Texas. Growers had harvested 28 percent of their acreage, compared with 27 percent last year and 30 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in the Delta, at 73 percent complete in Louisiana, 52 percent complete in Mississippi, and 50 percent complete in Arkansas. Progress trailed behind the normal pace in most States.

Sorghum: Acreage turning color or beyond, at 97 percent, was 2 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Maturation advanced to 75 percent, compared with 70 percent last year and 81 percent for the 5-year average. The crop matured rapidly in Colorado, advancing 20 points during the week. Progress was over a week behind normal in the two largest producing States, Kansas and Texas. Harvest advanced to 43 percent complete, 4 points ahead of last year but 11 points behind normal. Progress was well behind normal in the central and southern Great Plains, trailing the 5-year average pace by over a week in Kansas and Nebraska and nearly 3 weeks in Oklahoma and Texas. In contrast, Illinois growers were 20 points ahead of their normal harvest pace, while Louisiana, Missouri, and South Dakota growers were slightly ahead of normal.

Rice: Producers had harvested 86 percent of their acreage, 4 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Harvest was complete in Texas and nearly complete in Louisiana, at 98 percent. Missouri growers harvested one-fourth of their acreage during the week to reach 83 percent complete. Progress was also ahead of normal in Mississippi but behind normal in Arkansas, California, and Louisiana.

Other Crops: The Nation's peanut harvest advanced to 37 percent complete, 7 points behind last year and 8 points behind normal Virginia producers harvested over one-fourth of their acreage during the week, reaching 48 percent completion. Harvest was also over 40 percent complete in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia but was behind normal in all States.

Sugarbeet growers had harvested 29 percent of their acreage, compared with 38 percent last year and 44 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest advanced 26 points in Minnesota and North Dakota, where cool weather began to permit piling. However, progress remained well behind normal in both States, as well as in Idaho. Only Michigan growers were ahead of their normal harvest pace, by 1 point.

The sunflower harvest, at 13 percent complete, was 6 points ahead of last year but 8 points behind normal. Kansas producers had progressed the most, with 30 percent of their acreage harvested, but remained behind their normal pace. Growers in the Dakotas also trailed behind normal, while Colorado producers, with 27 percent of their acreage harvested, were 4 points ahead of normal.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 9, 2005

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	12	6	7	10
CA	4	3	7	9
CO	94	87	96	93
ID	68	53	66	70
IL	39	11	31	30
IN	34	11	41	33
KS	75	55	67	69
MI	71	24	60	54
MO	29	12	20	26
MT	91	74	91	81
NE	92	83	90	93
NC	3	2	12	14
OH	48	10	53	47
OK	71	60	76	69
OR	29	16	58	45
SD	92	83	84	86
TX	59	50	67	65
WA	79	74	84	87
18 Sts	68	54	68	67

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	2	1	1	2
CA	0	0	2	2
CO	77	53	76	67
ID	23	15	23	26
IL	7	2	5	6
IN	5	1	8	8
KS	39	25	40	39
MI	27	5	12	14
MO	7	3	6	8
MT	51	17	60	40
NE	70	53	69	73
NC	0	0	4	5
OH	5	1	8	8
OK	48	31	47	43
OR	6	5	13	17
SD	50	33	52	49
TX	29	20	42	36
WA	44	40	63	64
18 Sts	38	25	41	39

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	81	73	80	73
IL	99	94	97	96
IN	98	95	98	97
IA	100	97	98	96
KS	92	83	89	93
KY	94	78	86	90
LA	94	91	89	88
MI	100	97	87	89
MN	100	97	97	99
MS	99	97	100	95
MO	92	82	88	86
NE	100	98	98	97
NC	69	57	48	49
ND	99	98	96	99
OH	100	97	92	95
SD	100	100	99	99
TN	94	88	81	76
WI	98	93	81	89
18 Sts	97	93	93	93

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	50	40	53	36
IL	63	36	67	56
IN	52	22	70	48
IA	78	50	76	62
KS	43	20	50	46
KY	30	20	35	26
LA	82	78	69	65
MI	67	38	37	28
MN	61	39	39	63
MS	91	81	94	73
MO	30	12	37	34
NE	75	45	59	54
NC	7	4	6	5
ND	73	55	45	67
OH	54	19	58	45
SD	59	34	38	52
TN	44	30	36	24
WI	48	23	25	32
18 Sts	60	36	55	51

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	90	77	63	88
IL	99	97	99	98
IN	95	89	95	92
IA	99	96	93	97
KS	97	96	98	99
KY	99	97	99	99
MI	95	86	63	75
MN	96	86	76	92
MO	100	100	100	99
NE	93	81	82	92
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	95	85	38	85
OH	87	79	86	80
PA	94	87	91	71
SD	95	87	79	92
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	96	94	100	99
WI	90	80	43	72
18 Sts	96	90	86	92

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	18	7	19	21
IL	58	42	61	51
IN	31	20	44	31
IA	20	12	15	25
KS	71	55	62	77
KY	80	66	81	81
MI	26	17	12	11
MN	8	4	3	18
MO	77	69	71	76
NE	28	17	18	32
NC	91	84	93	83
ND	6	3	1	15
OH	14	7	23	16
PA	57	43	47	32
SD	21	14	8	22
TN	88	76	94	93
TX	86	81	79	87
WI	20	10	5	11
18 Sts	36	26	32	36

These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 9, 2005

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	94	93	94
AZ	96	94	99	100
AR	98	98	97	96
CA	65	56	94	93
GA	86	81	93	90
KS	68	51	55	60
LA	100	100	95	98
MS	98	96	97	98
MO	93	91	96	95
NC	96	93	98	91
OK	94	84	86	89
SC	83	75	90	83
TN	99	96	96	95
TX	72	62	60	78
VA	98	95	94	82
15 Sts	83	77	80	87

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	19	7	34	30
AZ	19	15	19	23
AR	50	23	41	38
CA	4	2	14	12
GA	14	8	20	21
KS	0	0	0	3
LA	73	53	42	62
MS	52	31	59	53
MO	39	19	37	40
NC	18	6	23	14
OK	7	2	18	21
SC	16	8	22	19
TN	30	17	32	38
TX	25	24	21	29
VA	21	10	16	15
15 Sts	28	20	27	30

These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	44	28	65	58
FL	47	35	63	66
GA	42	27	42	49
NC	29	9	49	33
OK	28	14	22	31
TX	15	8	22	20
VA	48	22	53	53
7 Sts	37	23	44	45

These 7 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	99	86	92	95
IL	99	97	100	99
KS	98	97	96	97
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
NE	100	100	99	99
NM	85	80	67	88
OK	97	93	91	93
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	96	90	93	94
11 Sts	97	94	95	96

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CO	60	40	46	65
IL	95	94	96	91
KS	70	62	66	79
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	95	90	90	92
NE	92	86	73	88
NM	20	15	12	40
OK	74	62	59	75
SD	90	82	81	88
TX	79	70	78	84
11 Sts	75	67	70	81

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	89	95	96
CO	15	10	11	22
IL	63	36	63	43
KS	31	22	26	46
LA	100	100	100	98
MO	64	56	55	63
NE	23	13	13	34
NM	4	1	1	6
OK	29	27	42	50
SD	41	26	20	39
TX	65	61	61	72
11 Sts	43	36	39	54

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	87	74	89	90
CA	63	41	78	66
LA	98	94	100	99
MS	93	77	97	88
MO	83	58	82	76
TX	100	99	100	100
6 Sts	86	72	90	87

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	27	10	26	23
KS	30	15	17	36
ND	7	2	2	13
SD	15	8	8	30
4 Sts	13	6	7	21

These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflowers acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Oct 9 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	15	10	17	18
MI	11	6	5	10
MN	37	11	51	57
ND	35	9	52	64
4 Sts	29	10	38	44

These 4 States harvested 82% of last year's sugarbeets acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 9, 2005

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

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	9	20	35	30	6
IL	11	18	38	29	4
IN	3	9	31	45	12
IA	2	4	17	47	30
KS	1	9	39	46	5
KY	1	9	22	40	28
LA	7	14	41	35	3
MI	5	8	31	41	15
MN	2	5	19	52	22
MS	4	9	23	52	12
MO	10	19	35	27	9
NE	3	8	28	43	18
NC	5	22	38	32	3
ND	2	5	19	54	20
OH	2	7	32	47	12
SD	4	11	23	44	18
TN	2	6	26	50	16
WI	3	10	31	40	16
18 Sts	5	10	28	42	15
Prev Wk	5	11	28	41	15
Prev Yr	2	8	24	47	19

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	7	34	51	5
FL	0	10	33	38	19
GA	3	12	41	39	5
NC	3	15	37	40	5
OK	0	3	21	70	6
TX	1	3	23	54	19
VA	0	7	39	54	0
8 Sts	2	9	35	45	9
Prev Wk	2	8	34	46	10
Prev Yr	3	8	27	52	10

Corn Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	4	21	47	26
IL	21	27	31	18	3
IN	5	13	33	40	9
IA	2	6	19	50	23
KS	4	11	32	48	5
KY	4	13	26	39	18
MI	1	7	26	48	18
MN	2	5	19	51	23
MO	22	21	26	26	5
NE	4	8	20	44	24
NC	2	10	27	41	20
ND	1	5	21	53	20
OH	4	12	35	40	9
PA	4	8	23	46	19
SD	6	12	21	45	16
TN	2	9	31	46	12
TX	12	16	31	30	11
WI	4	11	24	42	19
18 Sts	7	12	25	41	15
Prev Wk	7	12	26	40	15
Prev Yr	3	5	18	49	25

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	9	24	57	8
AZ	0	8	28	59	5
AR	2	6	25	50	17
CA	0	0	15	65	20
GA	2	9	35	45	9
KS	1	4	31	55	9
LA	7	14	35	41	3
MS	9	17	36	36	2
MO	4	14	22	55	5
NC	2	13	41	41	3
OK	0	8	22	59	11
SC	0	5	33	60	2
TN	0	3	22	59	16
TX	7	12	20	45	16
VA	0	14	25	53	8
15 Sts	5	10	25	48	12
Prev Wk	5	11	27	46	11
Prev Yr	4	9	21	45	21

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	16	38	35	7
CO	1	12	49	35	3
IL	2	15	26	55	2
KS	3	11	41	39	6
LA	1	10	31	48	10
MO	11	20	44	23	2
NE	3	11	27	43	16
NM	0	15	29	55	1
OK	0	4	31	45	20
SD	2	10	41	45	2
TX	7	9	33	42	9
11 Sts	4	10	37	41	8
Prev Wk	4	11	36	42	7
Prev Yr	2	8	28	46	16

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 9, 2005

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent
Week Ending Oct 9, 2005

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	8	32	53	5	NH	1	4	32	62	1
AZ	16	36	32	13	3	NJ	0	5	95	0	0
AR	22	31	32	15	0	NM	4	20	32	35	9
CA	65	21	14	0	0	NY	7	23	40	26	4
CO	6	23	47	22	2	NC	8	19	42	22	9
CT	17	20	41	22	0	ND	2	12	37	45	4
DE	13	23	40	24	0	OH	6	14	36	38	6
FL	0	5	40	50	5	OK	9	13	31	42	5
GA	5	25	40	29	1	OR	17	33	40	10	0
ID	1	14	41	34	10	PA	44	26	22	8	0
IL	18	19	40	22	1	RI	0	21	32	47	0
IN	6	18	41	32	3	SC	7	32	44	15	2
IA	18	25	30	24	3	SD	7	18	31	37	7
KS	7	18	41	31	3	TN	7	14	41	35	3
KY	13	35	31	19	2	TX	23	35	29	12	1
LA	20	30	36	13	1	UT	1	4	16	64	15
ME	0	5	26	41	28	VT	8	17	58	13	4
MD	8	29	46	16	1	VA	34	32	25	9	0
MA	0	21	32	47	0	WA	1	17	25	57	0
MI	8	21	43	27	1	WV	12	21	51	15	1
MN	3	8	28	53	8	WI	5	19	42	27	7
MS	0	11	20	22	47	WY	5	16	30	45	4
MO	17	19	42	20	2	48 Sts	15	21	34	26	4
MT	9	21	40	26	4						
NE	14	20	32	31	3	Prev Wk	15	23	33	26	3
NV	3	3	19	50	25	Prev Yr	11	16	32	34	7

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

NA - Not Available;
*** Revised**

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2004 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 5.7. Topsoil 5% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 92% harvested, 89% 2004, 92% avg. Soybeans 81% dropping leaves, 90% 2004, 82% avg.; 36% harvested, 35% 2004, 20% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent. A cool front late in the week brought mild temperatures, precipitation to most areas of the state. Crop harvest was hampered by rainfall and growers will resume field activity as weather permits.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were above normal for the week ending October 8. Precipitation was reported at 5 of the 17 reporting stations. Safford Ag Center received the highest amount of rainfall at 0.81 inches, while Payson received the lowest amount of rainfall at 0.03 inches. Cotton bolls have opened on ninety-six percent of the acreage, three percentage points behind last year and four percentage points behind the five-year average. Cotton condition is mostly good. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good. Range, pasture conditions are mostly poor to fair.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 7. Soil 16% very short, 31% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 97% previous week, 100% 2004, 99% 5- yr average. Soybeans 93% yellowing, 86% previous week, 90% 2004, 85% 5- yr avg.; 81% shedding, 73% previous week, 80% 2004, 73% 5-yr avg.; 69% matured, 59% previous week, 68% 2004, 42% 5- yr avg.; 50% harvested, 40% previous week, 53% 2004, 36% 5- yr average. Sorghum 100% mature, 99% previous week, 100% 2004, 100% 5- yr avg.; 92% harvested, 89% previous week, 95% 2004, 96% 5- yr average. Cotton 98% bolls open, 98% previous week, 97% 2004, 96% 5- yr avg.; 47% harvested, 23% previous week, 41% 2004, 38% 5- yr average Rice 100% ripe, 98% previous week, n/a% 2004, 99*% 3- yr avg.; 87% harvested, 74% previous week, 89% 2004, 90% 5- yr average. Winter wheat: 12% planted, 6% previous week, 7% 2004, 10% 5- yr avg.; 2% emerged, 1% previous week, 1% 2004, 2% 5- yr avg.; n/a-Not asked in 2004. *Three year average for 2000,2002, 2005. Soybeans 9% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent. Cotton 2% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Hay-Other: 27% very poor, 35% poor, 32% fair, 6% good, 0% excellent. Hay-Alfalfa 18% very poor, 42% poor, 38% fair, 2% good, 0% excellent. Pasture, Range 22% very poor, 31% poor, 32% fair, 15% good, 0% excellent. CROPS: Cooler temperatures made harvest of field crops more comfortable. Harvest for rice progressing at a slower pace due to downed rice. Apple harvest continued. Fields starting to dry out again. Hay producers made final cutting of warm season forages. Cool season forages need rain. Armyworms reported in pastures, newly emerged wheat fields. LIVESTOCK: Livestock were reported to be in fair condition. Culling cows, calves, feeding hay reported due to dry conditions. Some cattle being sold due to shortage of pastures and hay. Fields drying out again. Fertilized cool season perennial forages, and planted cool season annual forages. Had problems with armyworms in some counties.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton defoliation was in full swing across the State. Rice harvest was over sixty percent complete. Many alfalfa hay fields were in their final cutting for the season. New alfalfa field plantings continued. The sugarbeet harvest continued at Mendota, while planting in the Imperial Valley was ongoing. Chopping of field corn continued which was being stored for silage. Field preparation was ongoing for fall plantings of wheat, barley, oat crops. Harvest continued in vineseed, blackeye bean fields. Raisin grape harvest continued to progress smoothly in Fresno County, with about one third of the crop harvested. In Tulare County, harvest was complete. Dried on the vine raisins continued to dry in the vineyards. Table grape harvest continued with overall good quality reported. Among the table grape varieties harvested were Thompson Seedless, Red Globe, Royal, Christmas Rose. Wine, juice grapes were harvested with Carignane, French Colombard, Barbera, Merlot among the varieties picked. Stone fruit harvesting remained underway in the San Joaquin Valley. Harvested varieties included Angelino, Autumn Beaut plums, Snow Fall, Full Moon peaches, Arctic Mist nectarines. Pruning continued in many orchards following harvest to establish fruit wood for next season. Fig harvesting continued with good yields reported. Granny Smith, Fuji, Pink Lady, Gala apple varieties were picked. Harvesting of early variety Hachiya persimmons was underway in many locations. Asian pears, Pineapple, Smyrha quince, kiwifruit, Early Foothill, Wonderful pomegranates were picked, packed. Strawberries were blooming, showing good growth in the San Joaquin Valley. Weed control and irrigation were ongoing in many citrus groves. A few late variety Valencia oranges continued to be harvested. The olive harvest remained underway. Olive orchards in the San Joaquin Valley were showing good size, plenty of fruit. Almonds, walnuts, pistachios continued to be harvested, with trees being shaken, nuts being swept, picked up from orchard floors, transported to hulling facilities. Normal weather patterns were encouraging to vegetable growers. Insecticide was applied to some broccoli, lettuce fields. Bell pepper, cantaloupe, processing tomato harvest neared completion. Harvest of watermelons ended in most fields. Honeydew harvest was complete. Asparagus harvest continued with good yields reported. Pumpkins were nearly ready for harvest. Garlic, squash, sweet corn continued to be harvested. Rangeland pastures conditions were dry with high fire danger. Beef cows were moving from higher elevation summer pastures to winter foothill pastures. While dry grass was abundant on many foothill ranches, due to poor nutritive value of the grass, many cows were receiving protein supplements. Fall calving of beef cows continued. Sheep were grazing on various pastures, including cantaloupe fields in the central area. Mild temperatures were aiding milk production. Bees were being moved to winter staging areas.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 20% very short, 43% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 46% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. The state experienced some much needed moisture throughout. however killing frost during the weekend has ended the growing season for much of the Eastern Plains. Late in the week the state received snow mixed with rain. The snow was contained to areas near, slightly east of the Front Range, while areas in eastern state received mostly rain. Corn silage 90% harvested, 92% 2004, 97% avg. Sunflower 27% harvested, 26% 2004, 23% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent. Dry bean 96% cut, 90% 2004, 96% avg.; 80% harvested, 66% 2004, 83% avg. Dry onions 87% harvested, 89% 2004, 88% avg. Summer potatoes 90% harvested, 86% 2004, 92% avg. Fall potatoes 70% harvested, 84% 2004, 81% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 95%, 93% 2004, 91% avg.; 45% 4th cutting, 47% 2004, 45% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 10% poor, 21% fair, 41% good, 22% excellent. Sugarbeets 13% harvested, 18% 2004, 13% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 19% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 17% short, 62% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 33% short, and 57% adequate. Corn 100% mature, 99% 2004, 94% avg.; 82% harvested for grain, 83% 2004, 68% avg.; 100% harvested for silage, 93% 2004, 90% avg. Soybeans condition 33% very poor, 28% poor, 16% fair, 23% good; 85% dropping leaves, 82% 2004, 58% avg.; 14% harvested, 10% 2004, 7% avg. Barley 45% planted, 37% 2004, 33% avg. Winter wheat 12% planted, 12% 2004, 13% avg. Pasture feeds 13% very poor, 23% poor, 40% fair, 24% good. Other hay 4th cutting 10%, 54% 2004, 53%

avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 58%, 78% 2004, 77% avg.; 5th cutting 9%, 8% 2004, 10% avg. Apples 75% harvested, 69% 2004, 74% avg. Hay supplies 28% short, 65% adequate, 7% surplus. Most areas in Delaware received over three inches of rain last week with air temperatures in the mid 70's and 80's. Corn for grain harvest was 82% complete, 13% above last week, well above the five-year average. Harvest progress for soybeans was at 14% percent, 7 percent above the five-year average, 4 percent above last year.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 1% very short, 15% short, 56% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil 16% short, 58% adequate, 26% surplus. Rainfall range: none, Monticello, to nearly 5.00 in. or more Alachua, Daytona Beach; most other Peninsula areas, about 1.00 to 3.00 in. Temperature average 2 to 6 deg. above, major cities. Daytime highs: mostly 80s; 90s at least one day, several cities. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s; upper 50s, Jay on October 8, 9. Mostly dry conditions in western Panhandle allowed growers to advance peanut, cotton harvests. Passage of Tropical Storm Tammy, eastern seaboard, clash of sea breezes, brought abundant rains to many Peninsula localities; some flooding prevented field entry. Peanut 47% harvested, 63% 2004, 66% 5-yr. avg.; condition 10% poor, 33% fair, 38% good, 19% excellent. Rains from Tropical Storm Tammy slowed field activities, some areas; drier areas able to accelerate some field crop harvest. Clear condition allowed peanut, cotton harvest to advance. Scattered rains from Tammy brought peanut harvesting to a halt, most peanut yields average to slightly above average, Suwannee County. Cloudy, damp conditions slowed peanut harvest, Jackson County. Hay baling active, most areas. Hay baling behind due to continuous rainfall; hay quality in poor condition, Brevard County. Warm temperatures helped decrease some insect problems, Leon County. Sugarcane harvest to start soon, mills starting to open October 12. Drier conditions, some central, southern Peninsula vegetable areas, allowed planting, harvesting to stay mostly on schedule; saturated soils, Miami-Dade County, delayed some planting. Snap bean, squash, sweet corn picking underway; very light amounts available. Tomato harvesting, Quincy, pickle picking, central, southern Peninsula, watermelon cutting, remained active. Okra cutting, Miami-Dade County, continued. Eggplant, pepper harvest expected to start next few days. St. John's County: rains from Tropical Storm Tammy, sea breeze clashes caused rain abundance; suspended cabbage planting until fields dried. Cooler temperatures, citrus areas at beginning of week, warming up towards middle, brought average temperatures slightly above normal. Highs mid 80s to lower 90s. Tropical Storm Tammy brought rain to east coast, center of citrus belt. Maximum rainfall: Ft. Pierce, just under 2.00 in. Trees in good condition; new foliage abundant on most varieties. Fruit uniform: maturity levels running slightly behind normal. Early oranges, grapefruit showing good color break. Grove owners mowing middles, pulling vines, cleaning groves, getting ready for harvesting. Eight fresh fruit packing houses, three small juice plants open. Varieties packed: Fallglo tangerines, Ambersweet, Navel oranges, grapefruit. Pasture feed 5% poor, 40% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 15% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. Panhandle: pasture condition poor to excellent, most in fair condition; rain needed where pasture condition poor; planting of small grains for winter grazing started. North: pasture condition poor to excellent; cattle condition mostly fair; pasture condition poor in interior counties due to drought; poor in counties bordering Atlantic due to surplus moisture. Central: pasture condition poor to good; cattle condition mostly good. Southwest: pasture condition poor to good; considerable pasture in Atlantic coast counties under water due to Tropical Storm Tammy, earlier rainfall; cattle condition mostly good. Statewide: cattle condition mostly good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 4.1. Soil 5% very short, 18% short, 61% adequate, 16% surplus. Sorghum 2% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent; 45% harvested for grain, 53% 2004, 53% avg. Apples 3% poor, 41% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent; 47% harvested, 74% 2004, 69% avg. Hay 6% very poor, 25% poor, 41% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts 54% dug, 61% 2004, 67% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent; 1% harvested, 3% 2004, 2% avg. Rye 13% planted, 24% 2004, 25% avg. Other Small Grains 9% planted, 16% 2004, 17% avg. Tropical Storm Tammy provided most of the State with much needed rainfall. Up to 4 inches of rain were received in many areas of the State and some areas received more. The rainfall aided areas that were experiencing poor pasture conditions, low pond levels. Rains helped soften soils, therefore, allowing producers to dig their remaining peanuts. However, peanuts that were already dug, on top will probably have to be re-shaken. The wet weather conditions could cause some problems for cotton. Not only will harvest be delayed, plants, which have already been defoliated, could experience new growth, may have to be defoliated again. Also, many fields with open bolls were soaked which could lead to boll rot or lower quality lint. The recent moisture should allow producers to proceed with their planting of small grains for grazing and cover crops. Commercial vegetables appeared in good condition. Apple harvest picked up momentum but lagged behind normal for this time of the year. In other activities, producers harvested soybeans, continued to feed hay to cattle, and the routine care of livestock and pastures.

HAWAII: Weather was fair to good for crop progress. Moderate trade winds with sunny, dry days, light passing showers prevailed for the week. Most orchards crops remained in fair to good condition. Harvesting of bananas was at moderate levels. Papaya orchards remained in fair condition with beneficial rainfall. Vegetable crops were in fair condition, with steady harvesting. The head cabbage crop made fair progress with continued elevated pressure from insect infestation, damage. Sugar cane and coffee harvesting continued active.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil: 9% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate. Most of the state received some much needed rainfall during the past week, while temperatures were below normal. The potato crop is in fair to excellent condition with harvest still lagging slightly behind last year and the five-year average. Field corn harvested for grain has begun throughout the state. Apple harvest is nearing completion in the Treasure Valley, is progressing slightly behind last year but ahead of the five-year average. Field corn 4% harvested for grain, 6% 2004, 13% avg.; 89% harvested for silage, 94% 2004, 90% avg. Onions 80% harvested, 90% 2004, 89% avg. Potato condition 18% fair, 67% good, 15% excellent; 53% harvested, 77% 2004, 70% avg. Dry Beans 95% harvested, 98% 2004, 96% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th Cutting harvested 84%, 77% 2004, 82% avg. Irrigation water supply 1% very poor, 7% poor, 44% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. No major livestock problems were reported as cattle, sheep are in good to excellent condition. Some producers have moved their herds to winter alfalfa fields. Activities Included: Fall field work, harvesting crops, irrigating, planning fertilizer applications, and planting winter wheat.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 21% very short, 36% short, 43% adequate. Weather conditions were ideal for farm activities, presented the opportunity to progress through harvest. Corn, soybean acres harvested lag behind last year at this time, but are ahead of the five-year average. Activities Included: Harvest, repairing machinery, grain handling equipment, hauling grain, fall tillage, fertilizer, lime application, seeding wheat, and tending livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 3% very short, 15% short, 79% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 27% short, 61% adequate, 2% surplus. Ideal weather conditions in most areas of the state allowed farmers to make good progress harvesting corn, soybeans. Corn condition 49% good to excellent compared with 84% a year ago. Corn mature at this time 95%, 95% 2004, 92% avg. Corn harvest is about 5 days behind last year but is on pace with the 5 year average. Corn harvested 31% complete, 44% 2004, 31% avg. Soybean condition 57% good to excellent compared with 78% a year ago. Soybeans 98% shedding leaves, 98% 2004, 97% avg.; 91% mature, 92% 2004, 86% avg. Soybean harvest is about 2 days ahead of the 5 year average but is about 7 days behind last year. Soybeans 52% harvested, 70% 2004, 48% avg. Pastures 6% very poor, 18% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Temperatures averaged from 5^0 to 11^o above normal. Afternoon temperatures were mainly in the mid to upper 80's during most of the week. Precipitation throughout state ranged from 0 to 1.92 inches. Activities included: Harvesting corn, soybeans, seeding wheat, hauling grain to market, fall tillage, spreading fertilizer, lime, working on harvest equipment, and tending to livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 20% very short, 23% short, 52% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 26% very short, 25% short,

45% adequate, 4% surplus. Over one-fourth of the state's soybean crop was harvested again last week. Some farmers worked on fall tillage as well as manure application as they waited for the corn to dry down further in the fields. Aflatoxin concerns continue to be raised. Dry conditions in parts of the state contributed to field fire problems. Field Crops Report: Corn harvested reached 20% complete which is ahead of last year, but 25% 5 percentage points behind the normal, 20% moisture, down from last week's rating of 24 percent. Harvest corn percent moisture was at 18%, which is 1 percentage point lower than the previous week 2 percentage points below2004, 66% lodging none, 26% light, 6% moderate, 2% heavy. Corn ear droppage 71% none, 24% light, 3% moderate, 2% heavy. Soybeans 78% harvested reached complete, which is ahead of both last year, normal. Soybeans lodging rated 74% none, 23% light, 3% moderate, 66% shattering none, 27% light, 6% moderate, 1% heavy. Grain movement from farm to elevator 19% none, 27% light, 33% moderate, 21% heavy. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Pasture, range feeds 18% very poor, 25% poor, 30% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent. Livestock were generally reported to be in good condition. Light frost minimized the number of insects and pests around livestock. Grazing of stubble fields was reported.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 10% very short, 39% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 11% very short, 38% short, 51% adequate. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 92%, 90% 2004, 82% avg. Activities Included: Wheat planting, row crop and silage harvesting. Sunflowers 94% bracts yellow, 80% 2004, 95% avg.; 69% mature dry down, 48% 2004, 77% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 52%, good, 7% excellent. Pasture feed 7% very poor, 18% poor, 41% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Hay, forage supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 87% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, 2% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork totaled 5.8. Topsoil 30% very short, 41% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 31% very short, 43% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures averaged 66 degrees, 5^0 above normal. Rainfall statewide was 0.18 in., 0.48 in. below normal. Burley tobacco ready for stripping 29%, 5% stripped. Housed tobacco condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 15% excellent. Farmers report good tobacco curing conditions. Pasture feeds 13% very poor, 35% poor, 31% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Farmers across the State continued to harvest soybeans, tobacco, corn and began planting winter wheat.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil 11% very short, 32% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay 2nd cutting 99%, 99% last week, 100% 2004, 98% avg. Pecans 5% harvested 0% last week, 5% 2004, 6% avg. Soybeans 99% turning color, 97% last week, 97% 2004, 97% avg. Sugarcane 16% very poor, 23% poor, 44% fair, 17% good; 98% planted, 97% last week, 100% 2004, 99% avg.; 4% harvested, 1% last week, 9% 2004, 13% avg. Sweet potatoes 4% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 47% good 1% excellent; 49% harvested, 38% last week, 33% 2004, 54% avg. Wheat 3% planted, 0% last week, 3% 2004, 8% avg. Livestock 5% very poor, 18% poor, 46% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent. Vegetable 21% very poor, 26% poor, 44% fair, 9% good.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 44% short, 38% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 31% short, 50% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 98% mature, 96% 2004, 96% avg.; 61% harvested for grain, 64% 2004,54% avg.; 97% harvested for silage, 94% 2004, 88% avg. Soybean condition 6% very poor, 19% poor, 33% fair, 34% good, 8% excellent; 73% dropping leaves, 60% 2004, 56% avg.; 23% harvested, 12% 2004, 10% avg. Barley 60% planted, 51% 2004, 43% avg. Winter wheat 29% planted, 21% 2004, 16% avg. Pasture feeds 8% very poor, 29% poor, 46% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. Other hay 4th cutting 55%, 61% 2004, 62% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 86%, 79% 2004, 77% avg.; 5th cutting 6%, 16% 2004, 23% avg. Apples 83% harvested, 67% 2004, 65% avg. Hay supplies 2% very short, 18% short, 76% adequate, 4% surplus. Rain showers, mild temperatures resulted in 5.1 days suitable for field work for the week ending October 9, 2005; ending an extended period with out significant rain. Wet fields toward weeks' end slowed harvest for corn, alfalfa hay, and other hay. Corn for grain harvest increased to 61%, 19% above last week, 7% above the five-year average. Approximately 73% soybean crop has dropped their leaves, 23% harvested.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Subsoil 18% very short, 41% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Potatoes 70% harvested, 71% 2004. All hay 6% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Hay 3rd cutting 93%, 92% 2004, 93% avg. 4th cutting 45%, 47% 2004, 45% avg. Dry beans 95% harvested, 92% 2004, 77% avg. Apples 73% harvested, 64% 2004. Precipitation amounts ranged from none central Lower Peninsula to 2.24 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 3^0 above normal western Upper Peninsula to 8^0 above normal northwest, northeast, west central, central, east central Lower Peninsula. Reports of variable frost across State. Corn harvest continued ahead of normal. Reports of moisture content 15 to 18 percent range. Soybean harvest continued, ahead of normal. Alfalfa harvest winding down some areas, on par with 5-year average. For sugarbeets, harvest continued at a rate to meet factory needs. Dry bean harvest neared completion. Winter wheat planting continued ahead of normal. Emergence good due to recent rains. Apple harvest full swing southwest, where growers picking Golden Delicious. In west central, harvest continued; some orchards nearing completion of harvest. In northwest, all but latest maturing varieties being harvested. Grape harvest continued southwest, will be completed by October 17. In eastern part of state, raspberry harvest completed. Vegetable growers continued to harvest late season crops. Harvest of carrot crop continued. Celery harvest neared completion. Onion harvest continued. Growers continued to harvest potatoes. Pumpkin harvest progressed at a steady pace. Squash harvest for processing well underway. Harvest of tomatoes completed.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 60% adequate, 39% surplus. Corn 96% silage cut, 78% 2004, 94% avg.; 22% moisture, 27% 2004, 23% avg. Soybeans 98% mature, 79% 2004, 93% avg.; 13% moisture, 12% 2004, 12% avg. Potatoes 75% harvested, 77% 2004, 79% avg. Dry beans 92% harvested, 59% 2004, 81% avg. Pasture feed 3% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Sugarbeets 7% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent. Heavy rains midweek added to already wet fields, slowed or halted harvest activities in much of the State. In some areas, harvest activities await drying down of the soil. In addition to scattered rainfall amounts of over 4 inches, light snow was reported in the north along with sub-freezing temperatures.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil 4% very short, 32% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 100% 2004, 99% avg. Cotton 98% open bolls, 97% 2004, 98% avg.; 52% harvested, 59% 2004, 53% avg.; 9% very poor, 17% poor, 36% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. Rice 93% harvested, 97% 2004, 88% avg. Soybeans 99% shedding leaves, 100% 2004, 95% avg.; 91% harvested, 94% 2004, 73% avg. Hay (Warm Season) 100% harvested, 97% 2004, 98% avg. Sweetpotatoes 70% harvested, 62% 2004, 64% avg. Cattle 2% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 20% excellent. Pasture 11% poor, 20% fair, 22% good, 47% excellent. With fall weather arriving in the state, time in the field was plentiful, well utilized. Rice and cotton harvesting progressed well compared to the past few weeks. The cool, dry conditions have been a blessing to some, but have caused concerns for those trying to prepare for winter forage planting, especially on ryegrass fields.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 9% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 3% surplus. Harvesting of row crops proceeded at a normal pace during the dry weather of the past week. The corn harvest ranges from 50% complete in the northwest district to around 90% complete across the central third of the State, 97% in the southwest, southeast districts. Some corn from the drought areas tested high for aflatoxin. The soybean harvest is progressing nearly uniformly across the State, nearly catching up to normal. The cotton harvest also nearly reached normal progress, rice slightly exceeded the average pace. Wheat seeding advanced rapidly in all areas. Pasture 17% very poor, 19 % poor, 42% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Pastures in the dry southwest district show further deterioration. Stock water supplies 18% very short, 22% short, 58% adequate, 2% excellent. Precipitation for the week averaged 0.28 inches, ranging from virtually

none in the east-central, south-central, southeast districts, to 0.78 inch in the northeast. The most significant rainfall was limited to scattered northern counties and was extremely localized.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 3.8. Topsoil 5% surplus, 3% 2004, 60% adequate, 38% 2004, 26% short, 36% 2004, 9% very short, 23% 2004. Subsoil 1% surplus, 1% 2004, 33% adequate, 26% 2004, 42% short, 34% 2004, 24% very short, 39% 2004. During the week ending October 9th, temperatures ranged from highs in the 60s to lows in the teens. There was moderate to heavy, wide-spread precipitation across the state. Some areas experienced heavy snow. Valentine had the high temperature of 72 degrees. Baker had the low temperature of 8 degrees. Hysham received the most moisture last week with 2.68 inches of precipitation. Winter wheat 91% planted, 91% 2004, 51% emergence, 60% 2004. Dry beans 86% harvested, 84% 2004. Other hay 2nd cutting is 98%, 88% 2004. This week range and pasture feed conditions 9% very poor, 18% 2004, 21% poor, 24% 2004, 40% fair, 36% 2004, 26% good, 18% 2004, 4% excellent, 4% 2004. Ranchers have moved 53% of cattle, 54% 2004, 54% of sheep, 55% 2004 off summer ranges. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 7% of cattle and 7% of sheep.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 21% very short, 35% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 29% very short, 32% short, 39% adequate, 0% surplus. Hard freezing temperatures, dry conditions across most of the state lowered crop moisture levels allowing soybean harvest to progress at a rapid pace. Producer concerns include storage space for harvested crops. Temperatures ranged from 9^0 below normal to 3^0 above. Precipitation was recorded across most of the state, with only the Panhandle, portions of the eastern half of the state receiving significant amounts. Dry beans 85% harvested, 47% 2004, 79% avg Proso millet 84% harvested, 60% 2004, 83% avg. Alfalfa conditions 6% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent; of 4th cutting taken 87% , 77% 2004, 85% avg. Pasture, range feeds 14% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, and 3% excellent.

.**NEVADA:** Temperatures turned sharply cooler as storm systems passed over the State. Nighttime frosts were common in northern Nevada where average temperatures were well below normal. Temperatures warmed briefly toward the end of the week before another storm system arrived on the weekend. Precipitation totals were light with Elko recording .21 inch, Winnemucca .18 inch, Ely .12 inch. The third cutting of alfalfa hay was complete, fourth cutting was well along. Rains damaged some cut hay. Some growers were still raking previously rained on hay. Small grain seeding continued as did potato digging. Onion packing was active. Mint distilling continued. Weed control was very active. Cattle were being moved to market, home ranges. Aftermath grazing was common in lower valleys. Cows were being vaccinated, pregnancy checked. Activities: Haying, planting, potato digging, weed spraying, gathering, shipping cattle.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork: 4.9. Topsoil 2% short, 55% adequate, 43% surplus. Subsoil 3% short, 66% adequate, 31% surplus. Pasture feeds 5% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 8% excellent. Maine Potatoes 80% harvested, 95% 2004, 85% average; condition excellent/good. Rhode Island Potatoes 99% harvested, 100% 2004, 95% average; condition fair/good. Massachusetts Potatoes 85% harvested, 85% 2004; 80% average; condition very poor/poor. Maine Oats 90% harvested, 99% 2004, 99% average; condition good. Maine Barley 95% harvested, 99% 2004, 99% average; condition good. Field Corn 85% harvested, 75% 2004, 75% average; condition good/fair in ME, MA, good/excellent elsewhere. Sweet Corn 99% harvested, 99% 2004, 99% average; condition excellent/good in VT, good/fair elsewhere. Hay 2ndharvested 99% , 99% 2004, 99% average; condition good; 3rd harvested 90%, 85% 2004, 85% average; condition very poor in ME, fair/poor in CT, good/excellent elsewhere. Apples 80% harvested, 80% 2004, 80% average; size average/below average in CT, ME, average elsewhere; condition good/excellent in VT, good/fair elsewhere. Peaches 100% harvested, 100% 2004, 100% average; size average/below average in CT, average elsewhere; condition fair/good. Pears 95% harvested, 85% 2004, 75% average; size below average/average in CT, average elsewhere; condition fair in CT, good/fair elsewhere. Cranberries 55% harvested, 45% 2004, 45% average; size average/below average; condition good. Warm, sunny weather dominated the beginning of the week, providing excellent harvest conditions. Rain arrived Friday afternoon, continued into the early evening bringing all activities to a halt. Heavy rains continued through the holiday weekend, brought eight to ten inches of rain to some locations, causing flooding, mudslides along rivers, streams. Hundreds of acres of corn, hay, potatoes along the Connecticut River were flooded, crops were lost. Heavy winds also caused damage. Activities Included: Seeding cover crops, baling hay, taking down broadleaf tobacco in sheds, chopping corn silage, chopping grass, cleaning, putting away equipment, and spreading manure. Producers harvested a variety of fruits, vegetables such as apples, cranberries, peaches, pears, raspberries, brussel sprouts, cabbage, eggplant, greens, kale, potatoes, pumpkins, sweet corn, tomatoes, and winter squash.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 100% adequate. Activities Included: Harvesting corn for grain, cutting, baling hay, picking apples, seeding of small grains, harvesting fall vegetables. Rainfall ranged from 1.05 inch to 9.38 inch. Temperatures were above normal during the week. Winter wheat, barley began to emerge in some areas. Soybean harvest continued. Sweetpotato harvest continued. Harvest of fall vegetables continued. Pepper harvest neared completion in many localities. Vegetables were rated in mostly good condition. Pumpkin harvest continued. Pumpkin crop condition was rated mostly good. Apple harvest of late varieties continued. Apple crop condition was rated good to excellent. Cranberry harvest progressed. Pasture was rated in mostly fair condition, and need for supplemental feeding continued.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.4 . Topsoil 20% very short, 21% short, 59% adequate. Wind damage 21% light, 5% moderate. A slow-moving storm system provided much of the state with precipitation during the week. Some snow fell in the high country, with a cool rain elsewhere. Ruidoso (2.23) reported over two inches of moisture, while Red River (1.67), Chama (1.57), Alamogordo (1.27), Tatum (1.25), Roswell (1.24), Las Cruces (1.10), Clovis (1.06) and Raton (1.01) all measured over an inch. Temperatures for the week were generally above normal, especially in the west, thanks to the cloud cover leading to relatively-warm nights. Farmers were busy with irrigation and harvesting. Alfalfa was in mostly fair to excellent condition, with 100% of the 5th cutting complete, of the 6th cutting complete 65%, 22% of the 7th cutting complete. Cotton was mostly fair to excellent, with 82% of bolls opening, 8% harvested. Corn was in mostly fair to excellent condition. The crop was 97% mature, 42% was harvested for grain, 100% silage harvested. Sorghum was in poor to good condition, 85% coloring, 20% mature, 4% harvested for grain. Wheat was in mostly fair to good condition. Planting had reached 100% complete, 100% had emerged. Peanuts were in fair to good condition with 24% harvested. Lettuce was fair to excellent, harvest is expected to begin soon. Chile was in mostly fair to excellent condition. Green chile 89% harvested, red chile 5% harvested. Fall onions 50% planted. Apples 88% harvested. Pecans were in mostly fair to excellent condition. Ranchers continued marketing calves, culling herds, contracting winter feed. Weight gains were decreasing and additional moisture is needed to fill tanks. Cattle 9% poor, 19% fair, 54% good,18% excellent. Sheep 6% very poor, 9% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Range, pasture feeds 4% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 35% good, and 9% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil 7% very short, 7% short, 63% adequate, 23% surplus. Pasture feeds 7% very poor, 23% poor, 40% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent. Potatoes 69% harvested compared to 100% 2004. Dry conditions allowed corn to be harvested for silage and grain. Soybeans started to be harvested with good yields being reported. Corn 5% poor, 23% fair, 46% good, 26% excellent. Hay 6% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. In the Long Island fruit region, harvest was in full swing in the vineyards. The Hudson Valley region, also Albany County, reported severe dropping of apples from the heavy rains that occurred. Vegetable harvest continued in full swing.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.7. Soil 10% very short, 23% short, 49% adequate, 18% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting hay, harvesting apples, corn for grain, cotton, peanuts,

sweetpotatoes, sorghum, flue-cured, burley tobacco. Farmers were also planting small grains, scouting for insects, disease. Most areas of the state received much needed rainfall with amounts ranging from .73 to 12.8 inches. However temperatures remained above normal.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil 1% very short, 12% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 6% surplus. An early winter storm with heavy snow, rain, high winds moved through the state midweek, temporarily halting harvest progress. Some damage to crops occurred such as lodging, broken stalks as a result of the heavy snow, wind. Most of the state experienced its first killing frost, as temperatures were below average. Corn for silage 91% chopped, 83% 2004, 94% average. Dry edible beans 95% cut, 70% 2004, 92% avg.; 90% harvested, 57% 2004, 83% average. Potatoes 99% vines killed, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 86% dug, 86% 2004, 89% average. Sunflower 95% bracts turned brown, 75% 2004, 92% average. Crop condition ratings: Sugarbeets 2% very poor, 15% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Stockwater supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 6% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 3% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 79%, 72% 2004, 76% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 90%, 85% 2004, 90% avg. Corn 87% mature, 86% 2004, 80% avg.; 14% harvested for grain, 23% 2004, 16% avg. Soybeans 100% dropping leaves, 92% 2004, 95% avg.; 96% mature, 77% 2004, 81% avg.; 54% harvested, 58% 2004, 45% avg. Winter wheat 48% planted, 53% 2004, 47% avg.; 5% wheat emerged, 8% 2004, 8% avg. Fall and winter apples 62% harvested, 63% 2004, 66% avg. Grapes 61% harvested, 54% 2004, 72% avg. Potatoes 87% harvested, 94% 2004, 94% avg. Corn conditions 4% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Hay conditions 4% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Pasture feeds 6% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 62% good, 18% excellent. Soybean conditions 2% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. The major activity for the week has been the corn, soybean harvest. Farmers in the N.W. have increased planting acres of wheat, because of high prices being received for wheat compared to corn and soybeans. Some operators are concerned about drying costs, are waiting for standing corn to dry down in the field before initiating the corn for grain harvest. Activities Included: Top dressing of wheat, alfalfa fields, fall tillage, spreading fertilizer and lime, cutting hay, chopping corn, and hauling calves.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 12% very short, 18% short, 58% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 26% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus. Oats 77% seedbed prepared, 75% last week, 79% 2004, 80% avg.; 30% planted, 20% last week, 28% 2004, 34% avg.; 17% emerged, 7% last week, 20% 2004, 19% average. Rye 88% planted, 81% last week, 91% 2004, 78% avg.; 75% emerged, 59% last week, 68% 2004, 55% average. Corn 91% harvested, 81% last week, 83% 2004, 85% average. Soybeans 2% very poor, 15% poor, 36% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent; 72% mature, 67% last week, 68% 2004, 75% avg.; 46% harvested, 32% last week, 46% 2004, 50% average. Peanuts 83% mature, 61% last week, 86% 2004, 79% avg.; 28% dug, 14% last week, 22% 2004, 31% average. Alfalfa hay 3% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 5% excellent; 5t. cutting 88%, 83% last week, 77% 2004, 55% avg.; 6th cutting,5% 19% last week, 18% 2004, 14% average. Other hay 5% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent; 2nd cutting 87%, 81% last week, 93% 2004, 85% average; Livestock 35% fair, 61% good, 4% excellent; Pasture, Range 9% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Livestock: Livestock conditions were mostly good. Livestock marketings were rated as average. Death loss of cattle was mostly light. Livestock insect activity was mostly moderate due to high insect activity in the Panhandle, the Southwest districts. Feeder steers less than 800 pounds were $118.03 per cwt, a $0.64 decrease from last week. Feeder heifers less than 800 pounds were $111.52 per cwt, a $0.97 decrease from last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 22% very short, 48% short, 30% adequate. Subsoil 32% very short, 49% short, 19% adequate. Winter wheat 29% planted current week, 16% previous week, 58% 2004, 45% avg.; 6% emerged current week, 5% previous week, 13% 2004, 17% avg. Range, pasture: 17% very poor, 33% poor, 40% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Weather: Most temperatures throughout the State were below normal last week. The departure from normal shows that only three weather stations, Detroit Lake, The Dalles, Prairie City, recorded average temperatures above normal. Areas in the South Central, Northeastern parts of the State reported average low temperatures in the twenties last week. The Rome weather station also reported a low of twenty, while the remaining areas of the State recorded low temperatures in the thirties, forties. High temperatures were mainly in the sixties, seventies. Although minimal, most areas received precipitation last week. Only three weather stations did not record any rainfall. Those stations included Bend, Christmas Valley, Lakeview. Field Crops: Producers continued fall fieldwork as weather conditions allowed. Activities included fall planting, tillage, fertilizer applications as well as some late haying, silage harvest. As of October 10th, 29 percent of the winter wheat had been planted statewide, 6 percent had emerged. Grass seed planting continued in Marion, Polk counties. Corn for silage was being harvested in Washington County. Winter wheat seeding, corn harvest were both in full swing in Malheur County. With a little moisture, winter wheat seeding was in full swing in Umatilla County. Vegetables: Processing sweet corn harvest was winding down. Tomatoes were peaking in Washington County where frost was absent. Broccoli was close to harvest. Pumpkins, other winter squash were plentiful in western state. The rain slowed potato harvest in Baker County but overall production has been above average. Onion harvest was about 70 percent complete in Malheur County. Fruits, Nuts: Most berry fields in Clackamas County have been prepared for the winter. Hood River growers continued harvesting winter pears in the upper valley, apple picking continued across the whole valley. Post harvest orchard spraying, cleanup continued throughout the Hood River Valley as well. Apple, pear harvest is near completion in Jackson County, while wine grapes are being picked as sugar levels increase. Rainfall halted the harvest of hazelnuts last week in Washington County. Wasco, Sherman counties continued picking wine grapes, pears, apples. Nurseries & Greenhouses: Nursery fall marketing picking up. Nurseries still busy with upkeep, watering as needed. Also nurseries are moving large potted plants to new locations, planting cuttings. Greenhouses are still planting fall plants. Livestock, Range, Pasture: Pastures were beginning to show some growth from precipitation received over the past couple of weeks. Pasture regrowth was slow, but some areas were starting to turn green again. Producers continued to move livestock from higher elevation open rangeland to lower elevation winter-time pastures. Ranchers were busy weaning calves, working herds. Livestock were reported in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil 7% very short, 33% short, 36% adequate, 24% surplus. Fall 65% plowing, 66% 2004, 54% avg. Corn 94% mature, 91% 2004, 71% avg.; 57% harvested, 47% 2004, 32% avg.; 98% silage harvested, 95% 2004, 84% avg;. condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 46% good, 19% excellent. Barley 82% planted,, 86% 2004, 67% avg.; 44% emerged, 46% 2004, 43% avg. Winter wheat 58% planted, 55% 2004, 43% avg.; 24% emerged, 25% 2004, 22% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 18% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent; 25% harvested, 14% 2004, 12% avg. Potatoes 95% harvested, 95% 2004, 86% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 89%, 74% 2004, 67% avg. Apples 61% harvested, 93% 2004, 77% avg. Grapes 50% harvested, 69% 2004, 69% avg. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 48% good, 32% excellent. Pasture feeds 44% very poor, 26% poor, 22% fair, 8% good, 0% excellent. Activities Included: Plowing, haymaking, harvesting apples, grapes, planting barley, wheat, harvesting corn, harvesting soybeans, finishing the corn silage harvest as well as alfalfa's fourth cutting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.9. Soil 11% very short, 22% short, 52% adequate, 15% surplus. The highest official temperature reported was 89^0 at Jamestown on October 8. The lowest official temperature reported was 53^0 at Cheraw on the morning of October 3. For the week, the State average temperature was five degrees above normal. The heaviest 24-hour rainfall reported was 6.57 inches at Gray Court on October 8. The average Statewide rainfall

for the period was 4.4 inches. . Corn 99% harvested, 97% 2004, 98% avg. Sorghum 100% turned color, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 89% matured, 89% 2004, 90% avg.; 57% harvested, 58% 2004, 67% avg.; 4% poor, 14% fair, 81% good, 1% excellent. Cotton 83% open bolls, 90% 2004, 83% avg.; 16% harvested, 22% 2004, 19% avg.; 5% poor, 33% fair, 60% good, 2% excellent. Tobacco 92% stalks destroyed, 89% 2004, 91% avg. Soybeans 99% pods set, 100% 2004, 99% avg;. 53% turning color, 50% 2004, 56% avg.; 20% leaves dropped, 20% 2004, 23% avg.; 11% mature, 13% 2004, 12% avg.; 6% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Pastures 7% very poor, 32% poor, 44% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent. Apples 70% harvested, 71% 2004, 74% avg.; 5% poor, 30% fair, 65% good. Rye 8% planted, 24% 2004, 23% avg. Oats 5% planted, 23% 2004, 23% avg. Winter wheat 10% planted, 29% 2004, 20% avg. Barley 8% planted, 27% 2004, 27% avg. Livestock 4% poor, 27% fair, 65% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts 40% harvested, 44% 2004, 43% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent. Pecans 5% harvested, 12% 2004, 13% avg. Sweet Potatoes 36% harvested, 48% 2004, 50% avg.; 51% fair, 49% good. Winter grazings 30% planted, 51% 2004, 46% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 7% very short, 19% short, 67% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 16% very short, 25% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Feed supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 16% very short, 22% short, 58% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat 92% seeded, 84% 2004, 86% avg. Sunflower 2% very poor, 13% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent; 97% bracts yellow, 93% 2004, 97% avg.; 65% mature, 60% 2004, 81% avg.; 15% harvested, 8% 2004, 30% avg. Soybeans 98% mature, 82% 2004, 93% avg. Sorghum 41% harvested-grain, 20% 2004, 39% avg. Cattle condition 2% poor, 11% fair, 66% good, 21% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 8% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Range, Pasture 7% very poor, 18% poor, 31% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Corn 98% silage harvested, 91% 2004, 96% avg. Sorghum 98% silage harvested, 84% 2004, 86% avg. Alfalfa hay 7% very poor, 15% poor, 25% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent; 3rd cutting harvested 92%, 91% 2004, 92% avg. Precipitation put fieldwork on hold in several areas of the state, with producers welcoming the rain as it helped to improve soil moisture levels and benefit winter wheat emergence. Many areas of the state also reported a hard freeze which has helped to accelerate the dry down of crops in the field, aid harvest progress. Activities Included: Row crop harvest, seeding winter wheat, silage harvest, moving hay, machinery maintenance, and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 7% very short, 30% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 26% short, 66% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 13% seeded, 10% 2004, 13% average. Burley tobacco 97% harvested, 98% 2004, 97% avg.; tobacco 20% stripped, 18% 2004, 19% average. Pastures 7% very poor, 14% poor, 41% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco harvest was almost complete, growers are now concentrating on managing the curing process. Producers were also grading, baling their crop, as recent moist conditions have helped keep tobacco in case. Rain towards the end of the week helped newly seeded forage crops, revived established pastures. Some cattle producers in the eastern part of the State were feeding hay, due to the lack of available grazing. In addition to harvest, producers were busy seeding winter wheat, stripping tobacco, renovating pastures. Temperatures averaged 2 to 7^0 above normal across the State, while rainfall averaged slightly above normal in the East and Plateau but below normal elsewhere.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Weather conditions were relatively stable at the beginning of the week. Harvest of summer crops moved ahead, but planting of small grains remained slow as soil moisture levels remained mostly unacceptable for optimum planting. In areas where irrigation was possible emergence of earlier planted grains was progressing well, however in dry locations emergence was very limited, death losses were continuing to rise. Replanting will be necessary when moisture conditions improve. Range, pastures were also in varying stages of drought across the state forcing many producers to reduce the size of their herds. Supplemental feeding was necessary in nearly all areas, however due to the continued dry conditions many producers were unable to locate adequate supplies. Water available for livestock also remained short to very short in many locations across the state. In mid to late week, a strong cold front crossed the state, brought light to moderate rains to portions of the Plains. Generally only minor accumulations were reported, however a few locations received one to two inches of moisture. Some hail was reported resulting in slight crop damage. Elsewhere, only very light showers occurred as the cool front moved south and east. The colder temperatures will reduce the growth, maturity rate of remaining crops, however most crops were in the final stages of development, awaited harvest. Small Grains: Land preparation, planting continued, but was extremely slow as soil moisture levels were generally inadequate for good emergence. Many producers continued to indicate that replanting will be necessary as soon as sufficient rain is received. High winds across the Plains destroyed a few recently dry planted fields. Irrigation remained active in areas where possible. Some problems with army worms continued, however there were no widespread problems. Wheat condition 58% normal Cotton: Further development became impossible as much cooler temperatures covered the Plains. Harvest, pre-harvest activities moved ahead at a rapid rate across most remaining areas. Ginning, stalk destruction activities continued in areas where harvest was ongoing. Cotton condition 73% normal, compared with 76% 2004. Corn: Harvest activities were heavy across the Plains, portions of North State. Sorghum: Continued growth was mostly finished for the season as a result of colder temperatures across the Plains. Harvest remained active across many areas of the Plains, North Central State. Only a few delays were reported from these areas. Peanuts: Harvest, preparations for harvest were moving ahead at a rapid pace in portions of the Plains. Pre watering before harvest was necessary in a few locations. Further south, a few locations needed a few more days of development prior to harvest to obtain satisfactory yields. Peanut condition 84% normal, compared with 77% 2004. Soybeans: Harvest continued across areas of the Plains, in a few other locations where rains had prevented earlier harvest. Irrigated soybeans were producing relatively well, however dryland soybeans were showing decreased yields in most areas. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans. In the Rio Grande Valley, vegetable planting was in progress across several areas where pre-watering was possible. Early citrus harvest was in progress on a limited basis. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, early planted cabbage made good progress, pre-watering continued in areas where other fall crops will be planted. Spinach planting continued in varied locations, but only where pre-watering had occurred. In the High Plains, harvest of late season watermelons and pumpkins continued, but was winding down in all reporting areas. Pecans: Pecans continued to make fair to good progress across the state, especially where irrigation has been available this season. Nut drop increased in dry land orchards in several areas as the dry conditions continued. Other losses occurred during the week as the result of high winds across portions of the Plains and the Trans Pecos region. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Pasture green up, improvement was generally slow to non-existent across most areas of the state. The improvement that occurred as the result of earlier rains has generally diminished as dry, hot weather conditions have returned. Many areas have reported that pasture grasses have started to go dormant, available forage is quickly disappearing. With the cool front that crossed the state, temperatures are considerable cooler, native pastures will be slow to recover prior to winter. Hay production remained very slow across the state as rainfall was needed in the majority of all locations. Culling, herd reduction continued to be necessary in the driest locations. Many producers who planted small grains for fall grazing have indicated that replanting, additional moisture will be necessary before grazing could occur. Hauling water to livestock was ongoing in a few of the driest areas. Improvement in areas of East State that received significant rain were still undefined. Some locations received quick run-off, but did little to improve pastures. A few reports of army worms were received, however problems appear to be isolated with no widespread problems at this time.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil 7% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 1% very short, 15% short, 83% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 88% planted for harvest next year, 87% 2004, 73% avg.; 48% emerged, 59% 2004, 36% avg. Corn 92% dent, 97% 2004, 94% avg.; 66% mature, 74% 2004, 72% avg.; 5% harvested (grain) , 24% 2004, 14% avg.; 77% silage harvested, 77%, 92% 2004, 90% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 66%, 76% 2004, 71% avg. Alfalfa seed 61% harvested, 67% 2004, 70% avg. Onions 90% harvested, 92% 2004, 89% avg. Dry beans 82%

harvested, 75% 2004, 86% avg. Cattle, calves moved from summer range 50%, 63% 2004, 68% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 75% good, 17% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved from summer range 62%, 59% 2004, 69% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 79% good, 15% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 5% short, 93% adequate, 2% surplus. Apples 52% harvested, 78% 2004, 71% avg. Two days of rain slowed the growth of some crops. Farmers continued to harvest onions, alfalfa hay, safflower, fruits, vegetables, corn silage. Activities Included: Livestock relocation, planting fall grains. Northern counties reported farmers are moving forward on harvest, fall grain seeding. Safflower, corn silage harvest are progressing well with good yields reported. Additionally in the northern counties, two days of rain were helpful to those who had winter wheat planted. Eastern counties reported the first frost last week, which is about two weeks later than average. Southern counties are in the process of putting up fourth crop hay, reported that there is a lot of pasture feed still available, but most of it has dried out. Livestock were in good condition. Warm days, cooler nights have proved problematic causing some pneumonia in cattle. Vets in northern counties are keeping busy treating cattle, especially those calves weighing less than 600 pounds. Southern counties report livestock to be in the best condition since before the drought began six years ago.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 37% very short, 28% short, 24% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 30% very short, 41% short, 27% adequate, 2% surplus. Rain was welcomed throughout the Commonwealth during the week ending October 9, 2005. The total average rainfall amount for the state was 3.8 inches, the average temperature was 68.8 degrees. The rain improved topsoil and subsoil moisture. Water tables were replenished, pastures were refreshed. Many farmers were still feeding hay to cattle herds, but pastures may rebound after the rain showers. The rain delayed soybean, corn harvesting, but many producers should continue harvesting activities the following week. It was reported that corn, early bean yields looked good while late bean yields may not be as good. The rain moisturized the soil so that farmers should be able to finish peanut digging, continue with small grains, cover crop planting. Pasture over seeding, new hay seedlings should be underway during the next few weeks. Activities Included: Sowing barley, applying lime, fertilizers, harvesting late vegetables, harvesting hay, filling out Disaster Assessment Reports, and repairing fences.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5.3 . Topsoil 5% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 22% very short, 40% short, 38% adequate. Irrigation water supplies 1% very short, 2% short, 97% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 76^0 in Whitman, Walla Walla. The lowest temperature in the state was 25^0 in Deer Park, Republic. Winter wheat conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 41% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent; 74% planted, 44% emerged. Potatoes 75% harvested. Corn conditions 4% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent; 65% harvested for silage, 12% harvested for grain. Dry edible beans 92% harvested. Alfalfa 3rd cutting completed 99%. Washington continued to experience typical October weather. Periodic rain showers covered most of the state throughout the week. Corn harvest, winter wheat seedings, fall field activities were delayed slightly by fall rains. Rains helped improve moisture conditions for seeded winter wheat. More rain is needed in order to establish stronger wheat stands to help withstand the winter months. Range, pasture feeds 1% very poor, 17% poor, 25% fair, 57% good. Cattle producers were weaning calves, preparing them to be shipped. Other marketable livestock were being taken to the stockyards. Sows were readying for winter litters. Dairymen continued to empty their lagoons in preparation for the winter months. Apple, sweet corn harvests continued. Pumpkin harvest was underway in many areas, business at u-pick farms increased as annual fall festivities drew closer.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5.0. Topsoil 22% very short, 32% short, 43% adequate, 3% surplus compared with 2004 1% very short, 17% short, 81% adequate,1% surplus. Corn conditions 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 7% excellent; 91% mature, 83% 2004, 75% 5-yr avg.; 34% harvested, 42% 2004, 27% 5-yr avg. Wheat 20% planted, 27% 2004, 41% 5-yr avg.; 5% emerged, 24% 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Soybean conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 39% fair, 55% good; 98% dropping leaves, 97% 2004, 91% 5-yr avg.; 32% harvested, 26% 2004, 29% 5-yr avg. Tobacco 99% harvested, 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Third cutting complete 83%, 64% 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Apples 12% very poor, 24% poor, 29% fair, 27% good, 8% excellent. Apples 62% harvested, 73% 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle, calves 2% poor, 22% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Activities Included: Harvesting apples, cutting hay, tobacco, hauling water, harvesting pumpkins, feeding hay, picking corn, chopping silage and plowing fields.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Soil 3% very short, 17% short, 66% adequate, 14% surplus. Fall Harvest Continues: Most areas of the state saw little rainfall while corn, soybean harvest continued. The week started with high temperatures, humidity. Temperatures then turned much cooler by the end of the week. Heavy rains, frost hit the northwest corner of the state. There were reports of some areas receiving 8 to 12 inches during the week. Official rainfall totals last week ranged from 0.03 in La Crosse to 0.77 inches in Green Bay. Average temperatures were 6 to 9^0 above normal. Low temperatures dipped to 29 in Eau Claire, while highs reached the 80s in most locations. Corn conditions 4% very poor, 11% poor, 24% fair, 42% good, 19% excellent; 90% mature, above 2004 42%, 71% 5-yr avg.; 94% harvested for silage, higher than 66% 2004, 79% 5-yr avg.; 20% harvested for grain, above 5% 2004, 11% 5-year average. Most corn silage has been harvested with only a few water-logged fields left. Corn for grain harvest gained some momentum during the week as most areas saw little rain, warm temperatures for at least part of the week. Harvest progress is well ahead of last year's pace and the 5-year average. High moisture corn continued to be harvested during the week. Dry corn harvest started to increase in many southern, central counties. Harvest in northern parts of the state stopped about mid-week due to rain. Soybean conditions 3% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 40% good, 16% excellent; 98% dropping leaves, compared to 80% 2004, 89% 5-yr r avg.; 48% harvest , higher than 26% 2004, 32% 5-year average. Heavy rains in the northwest stopped most harvesting for the week. With the high humidity, rain, some reporters have noticed dry pods, but tough, green stems. This has given some growers concerns about shatter loss. Yield reports continue to vary, but most areas are expecting an average crop. Hay 4th cutting was at complete 60%, compared to 57% 2004, 57% 5-year average. This cutting may be the best for many producers in the eastern part of the state. Overall, hay harvest has slowed, while some farmers are waiting for the first frost to get their last cutting. Pasture feed conditions 5% very poor, 19% poor, 42% fair, 27% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat planting continued, as the recent rains have given the crop good emergence potential. Cranberries harvested during the week had good color, yields. There were reports of apples and beets being harvested during the week, along with the last of the canning beans.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 4.7. Topsoil 15% very short, 25% short, 55% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat 99% emerged, 83% 2004, 91% 5-yr avg.; condition 2% poor, 46% fair, 52% good. Sugarbeets 4% harvested, 19% 2004, 5-year average. Sugarbeets condition 15% fair, 85% good. Corn dent 97% stage, 92% 2004, 97% 5-yr avg,; 80% mature, 36% 2004, 77% 5-yr avg.; 14% harvested, 0% 2004, 12% 5-yr avg.; condition 5% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 13% excellent. Dry beans 95% windrowed, 86% 2004, 95% 5-yr avg.; 83% combined, 58% 2004, 81% 5-year average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 73%, 51% 2004, 78% 5-year average. Hay, roughage supplies 1% very short, 2% short, 80% adequate, 17% surplus. Range, pasture feeds 5% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 13% fair, 77% good, 10% excellent. For the week ending Friday, October 7th, temperatures ranged from 4.6^0 below normal in Cody, Greybull to 5.0^0 above normal in Laramie. The high temperature was 91^0 in Torrington, the low was 18 in Big Piney. All areas reported some precipitation and most amounts were above normal. Storms during the week and the weekend brought widespread precipitation, much cooler temperatures with freezing temperatures everywhere. The most precipitation was reported in Sundance with 1.85 inches followed by Newcastle with 1.42 inches and Kaycee with 1.29 inches.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 2 - 8, 2005

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather promoted summer crop maturation and early harvesting across northern and eastern growing areas, while locally heavy rain returned to Italy.

FSU-WESTERN: Chronic dryness and unseasonably warm weather continued to prevail in Ukraine and most of Russia, aiding summer crop harvesting but hampering winter wheat emergence and establishment.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Warm, dry weather helped final spring grain harvest efforts.

CANADA: Dry, albeit cool weather promoted spring grain and oilseed harvesting on the western Prairies.

MEXICO: Rain from Hurricane Stan hampered summer crop harvesting in the southeast and resulted in some flooding.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather favored maturing summer crops in northern and central growing areas as the monsoon continued its seasonal withdrawal.

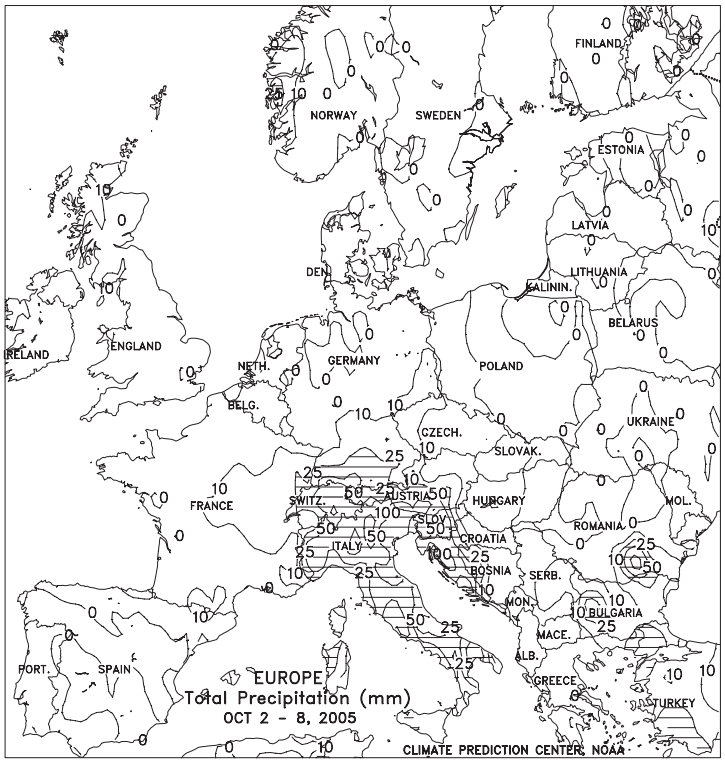
AUSTRALIA: Warm, showery weather in western and southeastern Australia favored reproductive winter wheat, while hot, dry weather stressed immature winter grains in northern New South Wales and Queensland.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers in central Vietnam slowed coffee harvesting.

EASTERN ASIA: Beneficially dry weather aided harvesting throughout China.

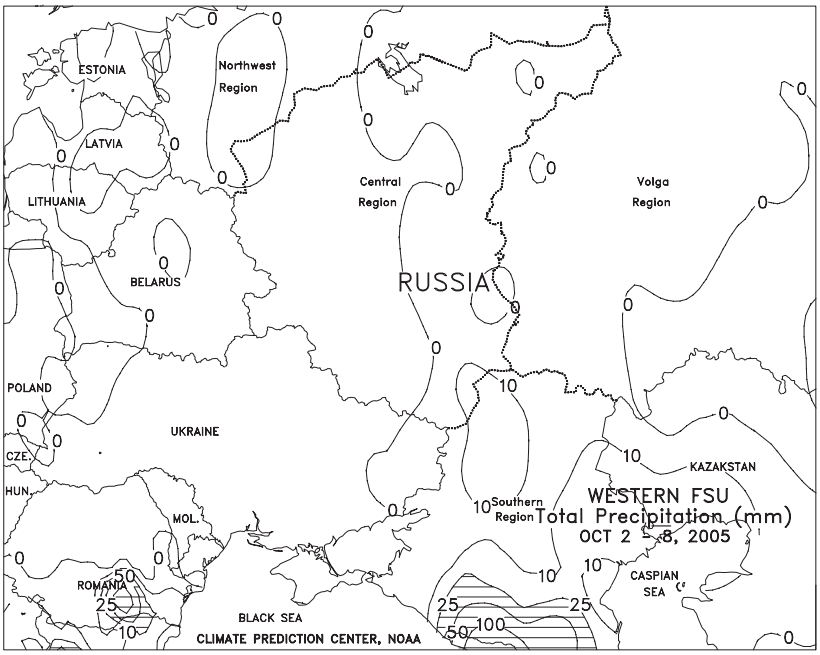
BRAZIL: Heavy rain hampered winter wheat harvesting in the south, but drier weather likely encouraged soybean planting in the center-west region.

ARGENTINA: Beneficial rain covered the southern winter wheat belt, but dry pockets persisted to the north.



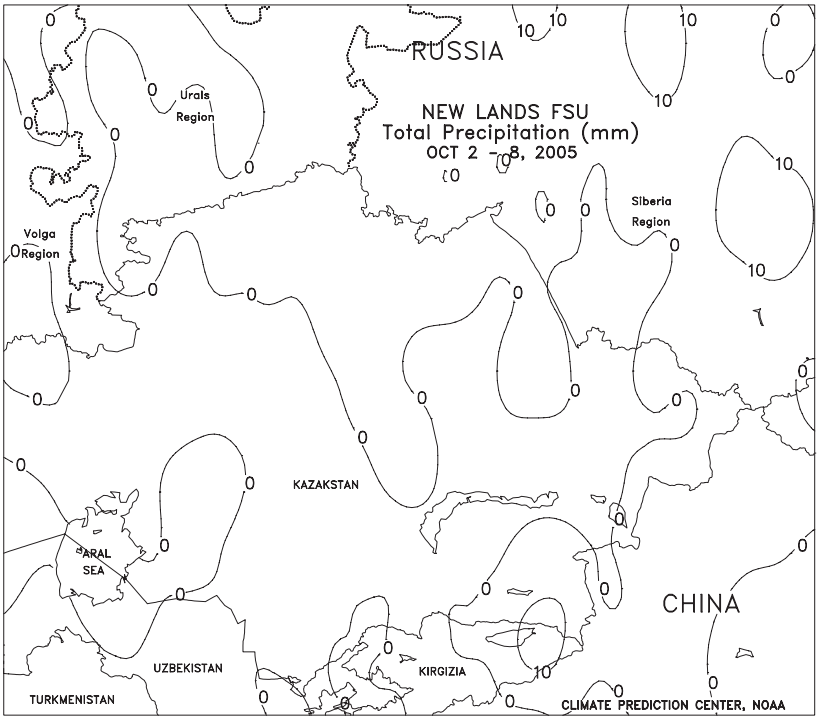
EUROPE

Dry weather across much of the continent contrasted with locally heavy rain in south-central Europe. A strong area of high pressure maintained dry, warm weather (1 to 4 degrees C above normal) across much of Europe, promoting summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting from England and northern France eastward into Poland. However, a lack of late-summer rain coupled with short-term dryness in Poland has depleted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. Farther west, ongoing drought on the Iberian Peninsula continues to delay winter grain planting, although recent rain (October 9th and 10th) has provided much-needed topsoil moisture in southern Spain and Portugal (*additional information will be provided in next week's summary*). Meanwhile, a slow-moving storm triggered locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (50-140 mm) across central and northern Italy, benefiting maturing summer crops. In the Balkans, drier weather facilitated summer crop maturation and early harvesting, although locally heavy early-week showers (20-150 mm) in southeastern Romania slowed fieldwork.



FSU-WESTERN

Dryness persisted in Ukraine and most of Russia, favoring corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting, but slowing winter wheat planting as growers waited for rain to boost emergence prospects. In addition, unseasonably warm weather prevailed over these areas, further depleting topsoil moisture. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Russia and 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in Ukraine. In Ukraine, reports as of October 10 indicated that corn for grain was 39 percent harvested, while sunflowers were 90 percent harvested. Although scattered showers (1-10 mm, with local amounts in excess of 10 mm) fell in Russia, rainfall amounts were not sufficient to significantly improve prospects for crop emergence and establishment. In Russia and Ukraine, the areas affected by unfavorable dryness historically account for about 80 and 60 percent of winter wheat production, respectively. Crops planted after the middle of October in Ukraine and southern Russia may not become well established before entering dormancy, making the crop more vulnerable than usual to potential winterkill conditions.

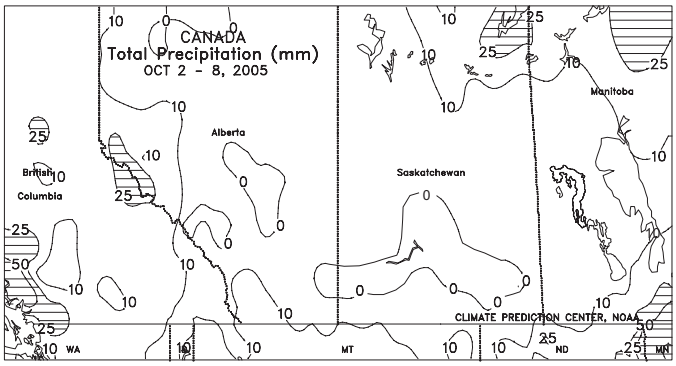


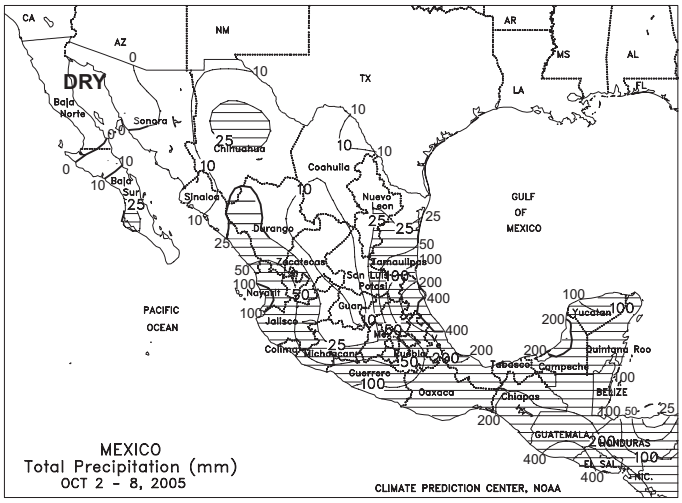
FSU-NEW LANDS

Spring grain harvesting was complete in Kazakstan. In Russia, warm, dry weather allowed harvest activities to progress toward completion. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Russia. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, unseasonably warm, dry weather favored harvest activities. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal across most of the region.

CANADA

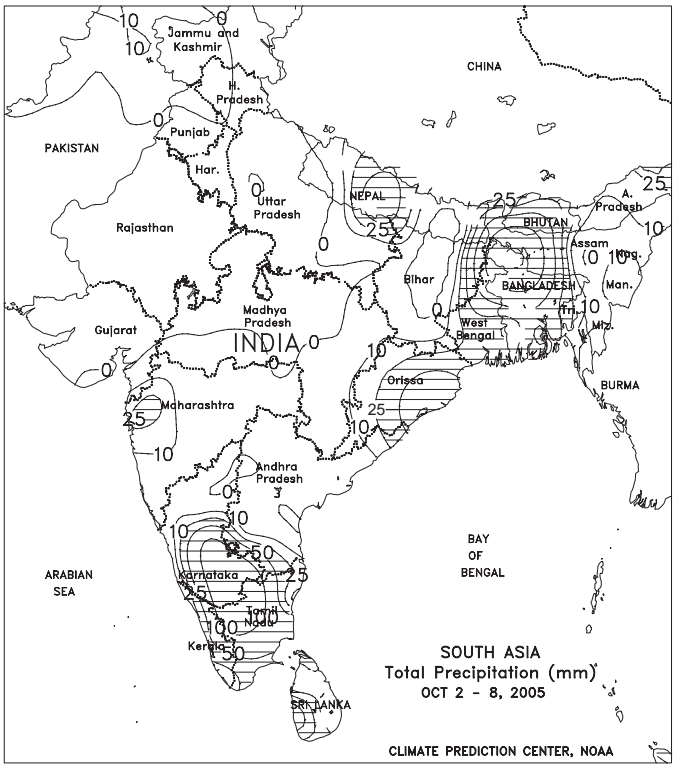
Mostly dry weather dominated the Prairies, promoting dry down and harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds. It was the third consecutive week of mostly dry weather in previously wet locations of Alberta and western Saskatchewan. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C below normal, and lows fell below -2 degrees C or lower in all major crop areas, including Manitoba's Interlake and Red River Valley regions, which had yet to record a killing freeze. In eastern Canada, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 4-6 degrees C or more above normal) promoted maturation and harvesting of corn and soybeans in southwestern Ontario. Moderate to heavy showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) slowed seasonal fieldwork in southeastern Ontario and Quebec while maintaining overall favorable moisture for winter crops and pastures.





MEXICO

Hurricane Stan brought locally heavy showers (50-100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm) to the southeast, hampering summer crop harvesting and causing some flooding. The storm made landfall as a tropical storm on the Yucatan Peninsula, strengthened to a weak hurricane (sustained winds of at least 75 mph) after re-emerging over the Gulf of Mexico, then made a second landfall in Veracruz. States affected by the heavy rain included the key agricultural producers Veracruz, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Hidalgo, and some damage to crops, including coffee and sugarcane, was likely. More moderate amounts of rain (10-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) covered the northeast (Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon). Lighter showers (less then 25 mm) fell in central and western sections of the southern plateau, maintaining favorable late-season moisture levels for late-planted corn. Farther west, Hurricane Otis was still generating scattered showers (10-50 mm or more) along the western coast early in the week.

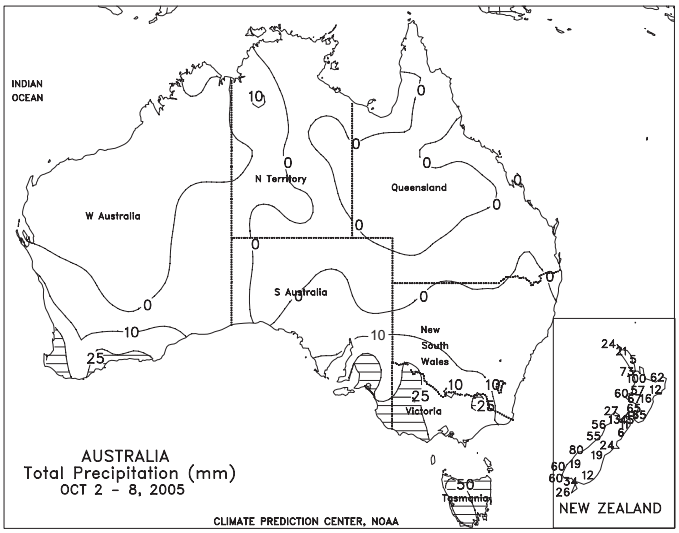


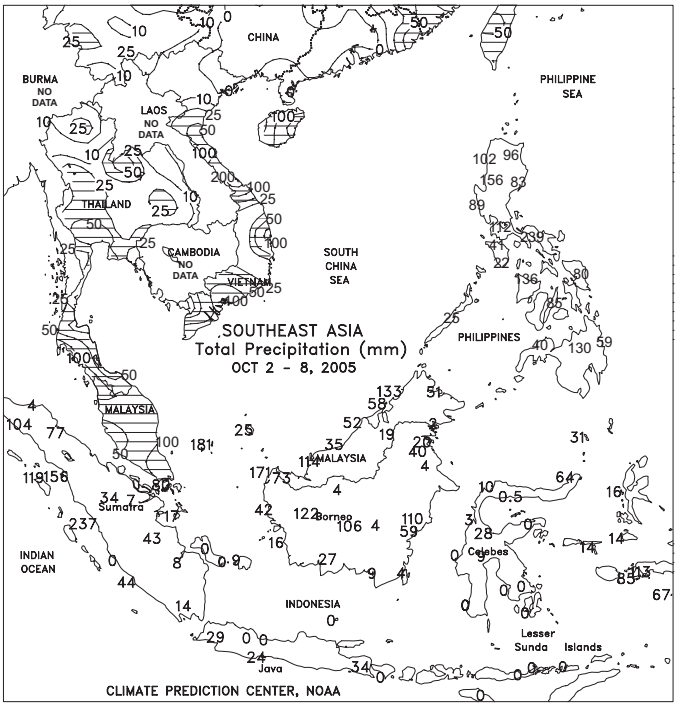
SOUTH ASIA

Dry weather prevailed across much of the region as the monsoon continued to retreat southeastward into Bangladesh and southern India. A second week of seasonally dry weather across Pakistan and central and northern India promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting. Farther south, locally heavy seasonal showers (90-120 mm) maintained adequate moisture supplies for maturing summer crops in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Meanwhile, heavy rain (50-420 mm) in Bangladesh increased moisture supplies for main-season rice but caused local flooding. Light to moderate showers (10-90 mm) in Orissa and West Bengal, India, maintained adequate moisture supplies for maturing summer crops, while dry conditions in Bihar increased irrigation requirements.

AUSTRALIA

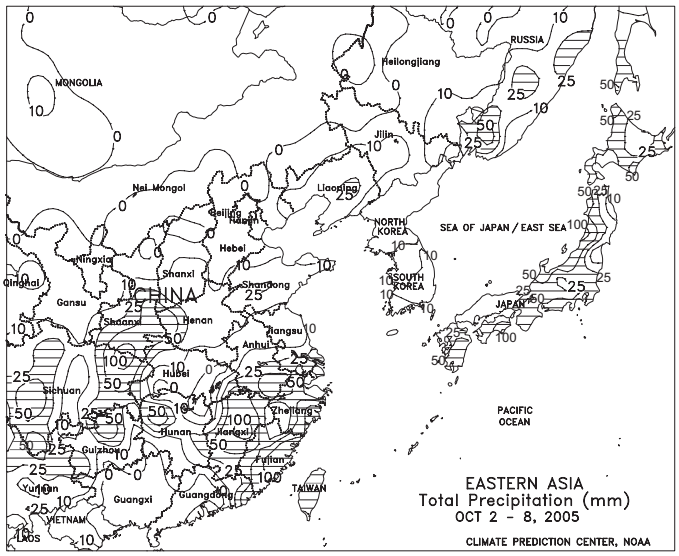
In Western Australia, occasional showers (3-16 mm) and seasonably warm weather continued to favor reproductive to filling winter grains. Similarly, in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales, late-week showers (10-35 mm) combined with seasonably warm weather to maintain favorable soil moisture and air temperatures for winter grains, generally in the reproductive to filling stages of development. Farther north, unfavorably hot, dry weather stressed immature winter grains and hastened crop maturation in northern New South Wales and Queensland. Temperatures in these latter two regions averaged about 3 to 6 degrees C above normal.





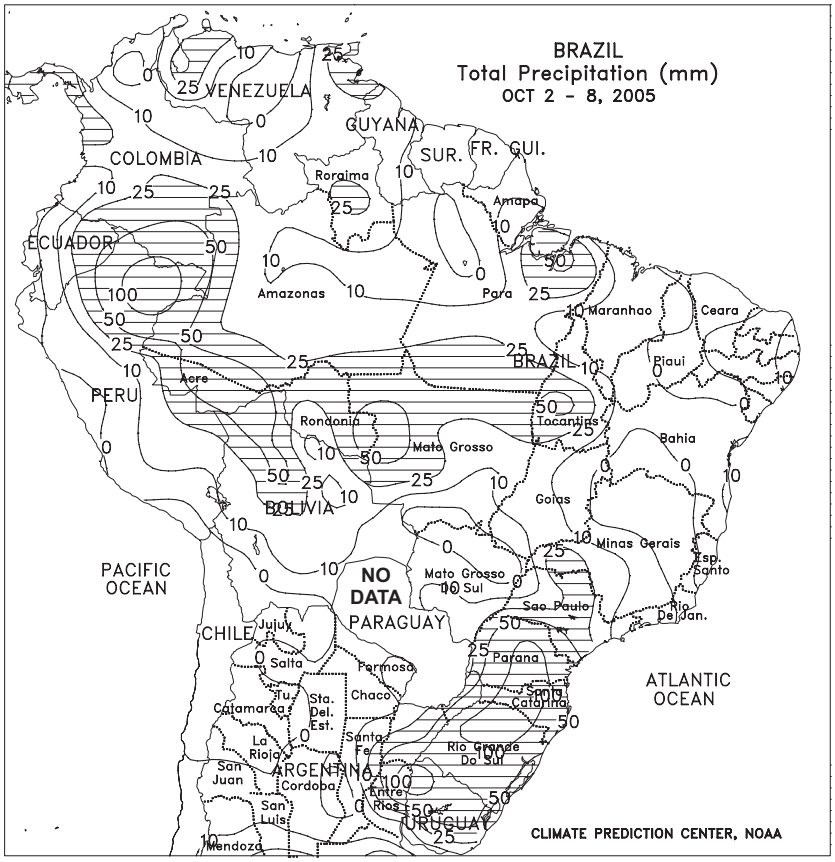
SOUTHEAST ASIA

A tropical cyclone brought heavy showers to coffee areas in central Vietnam. The rainfall slowed harvesting and the resulting flooding likely caused some damage to trees. Heavy showers (50-100 mm) in southern Vietnam slowed 10th month rice harvesting. Light showers (less than 25 mm) prevailed in Thailand, keeping adequate moisture levels for maturing main-season rice. Widespread showers (50-100 mm or more) in the Philippines kept moisture levels high for maturing main-season rice. In oil palm areas of Sumatra and Malaysia, heavy showers (50-100 mm) maintained abundant moisture supplies, but likely slowed harvesting.



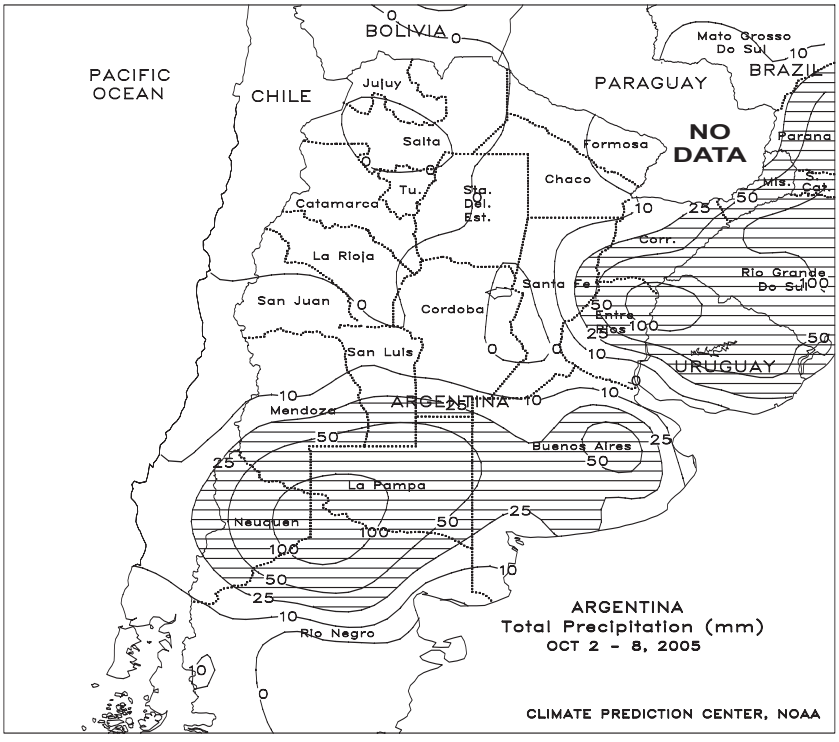
EASTERN ASIA

Mostly dry weather prevailed throughout the week on the North China Plain. The dryness was welcomed after two weeks of heavy showers saturated open cotton bolls. In Manchuria, dry, cool weather (minimum temperatures below freezing) helped harden unharvested corn and defoliate mature soybean plants. Harvesting should conclude by the end of the month. Showers (25-100 mm) were concentrated in the southeast and the Sichuan Basin. Elsewhere, dry weather prevailed on the Korean peninsula, while moderate showers (25-50 mm or more) covered Japan.



BRAZIL

Unfavorably heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) persisted in the southern winter wheat belt (Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul), disrupting fieldwork and likely lodging some stands of unharvested grain. Farther north, moderate to heavy showers (10-25 mm or more) increased moisture for flowering citrus and coffee in Santa Fe and western Minas Gerais, as well as a few locations in Goias and Mato Grosso. However, rainfall was substantially lower than last week in the main soybean areas of the center-west, enabling pre-planting fieldwork and early sowing. Consequently, near- to above-normal temperatures (with highs ranging from 35-40 degrees C) maintained high evaporation rates. Warmth and dryness also aided fieldwork in sugarcane and cocoa areas along the northeast coast.



ARGENTINA

Widespread, locally heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) overspread La Pampa and Buenos Aires, maintaining generally favorable moisture levels for vegetative winter wheat. Rain also continued in the northern growing areas of Entre Rios, but mostly dry weather dominated Cordoba and Santa Fe, supporting seasonal fieldwork that included corn planting. According to Argentina's Agricultural Secretariat (SAGPyA), corn was 38 planted as of October 6. In Cordoba, which is projected by SAGPyA to be this year's leading corn producer, planting is 32 percent complete (compared to 31 percent last year) but local planting delays due to dryness were noted. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather promoted planting in the northern cotton belt. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal throughout the region, slowing winter wheat development and germination of newly sown summer crops. On October 5, temperatures fell to 0 degrees C in southern growing areas of Cordoba and Santa Fe, raising some concern for the potential impact on reproductive winter wheat and emerged summer crops. However, temperatures quickly rebounded to more seasonable levels and the duration and areal extent were not comparable to the killing freeze recorded several weeks ago.

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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***

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
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Meteorologists . . . . . ***Kevin Laws, Brad Pugh, ... Chester Schmitt, Mike Murphy, and Patrick O'Hara***

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