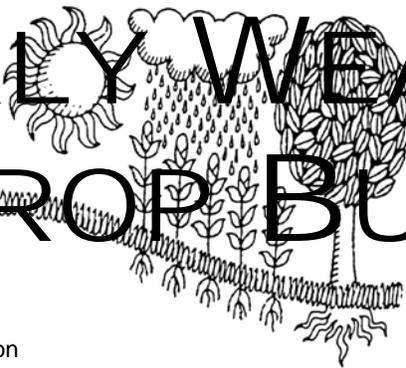
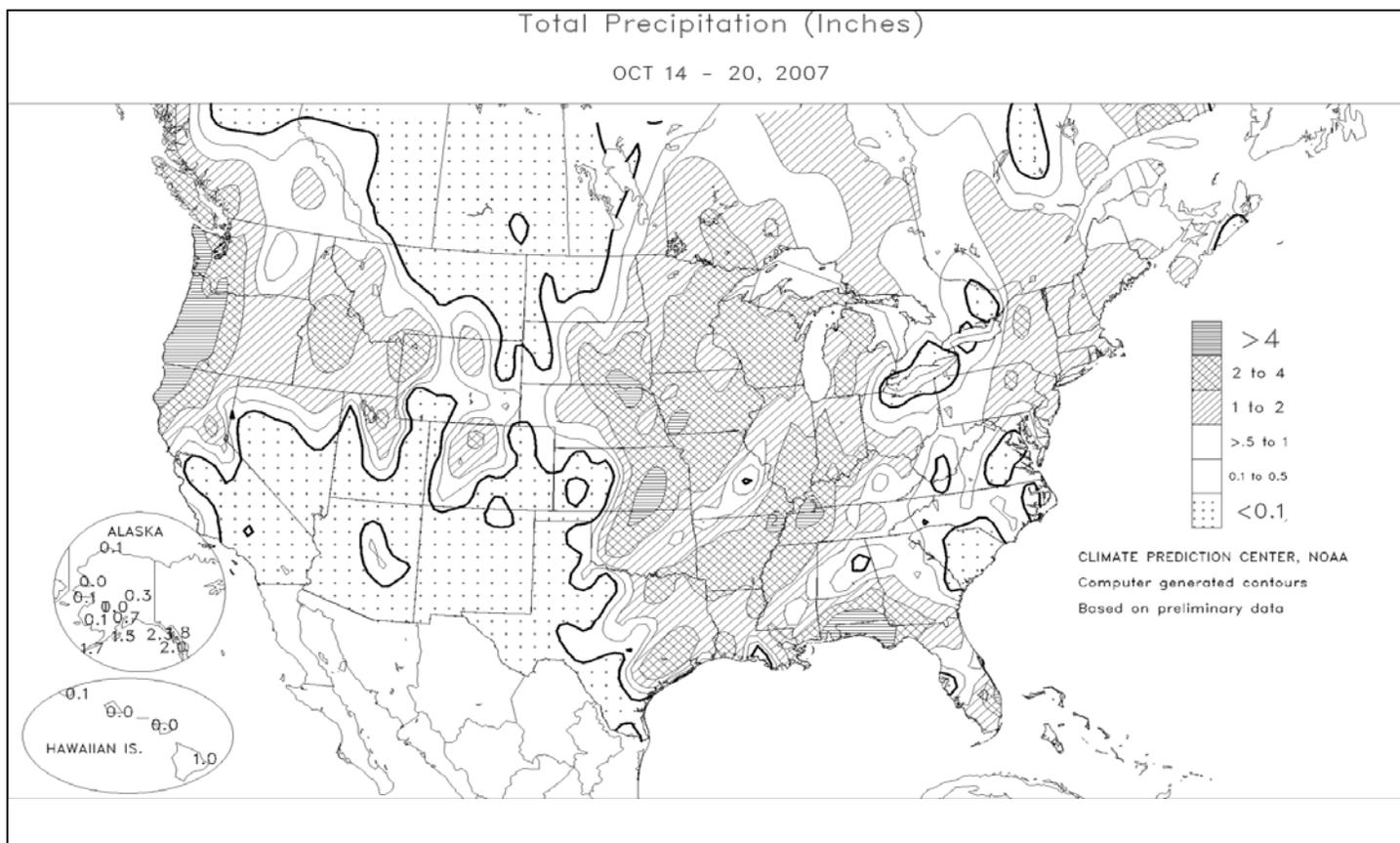


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 14 - 20, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

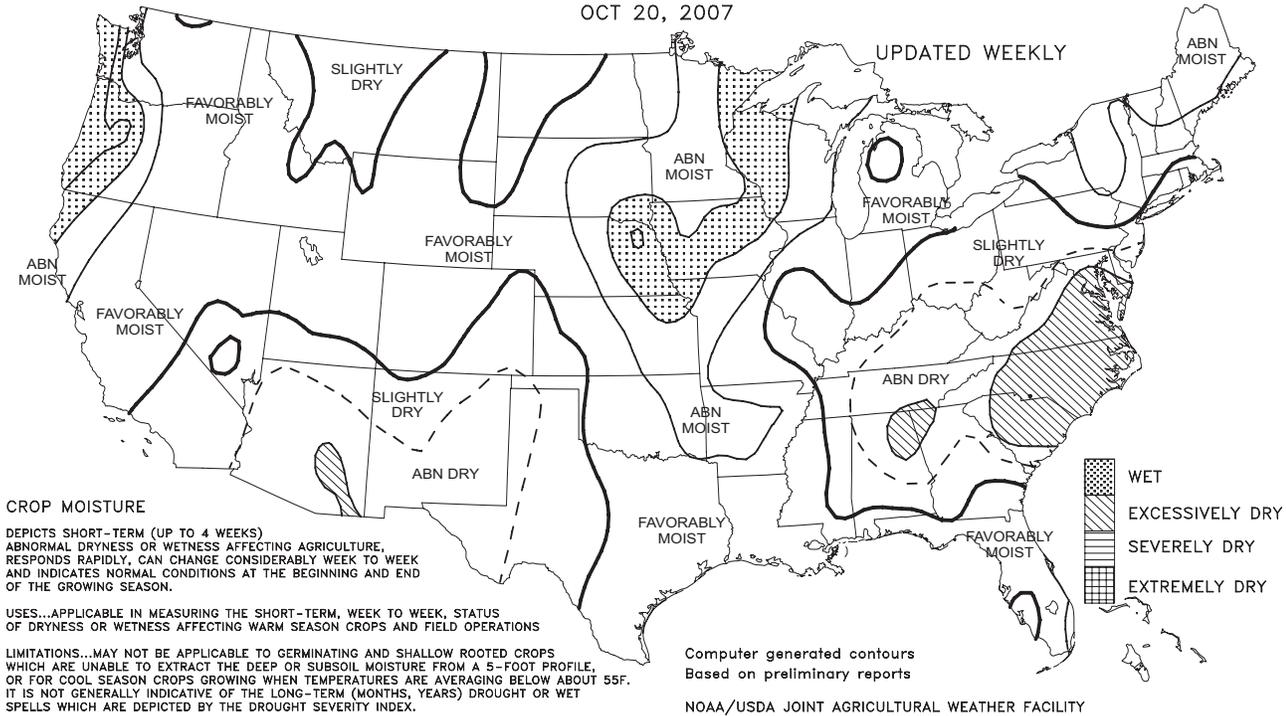
H eavy rain, with local totals in excess of 4 inches, soaked the **eastern Plains** and the **upper Midwest**, halting summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Severe thunderstorms, which originated on October 16-17 across the **southern Plains** and shifted to parts of the **South** and **Midwest** by October 17-18, spawned more than six dozen tornadoes. Locally heavy showers also dotted the **Northeast** and the **Gulf Coast region**, but generally light rain fell elsewhere across the **South** and **East**. As a result, portions of the drought-stricken **Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States** received little relief, maintaining concerns about a lack of moisture for pastures and fall-sown crops. Unusually warm weather prevailed across the **eastern half of the nation**, with weekly temperatures more than 10°F above normal in much of the

(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 20, 2007



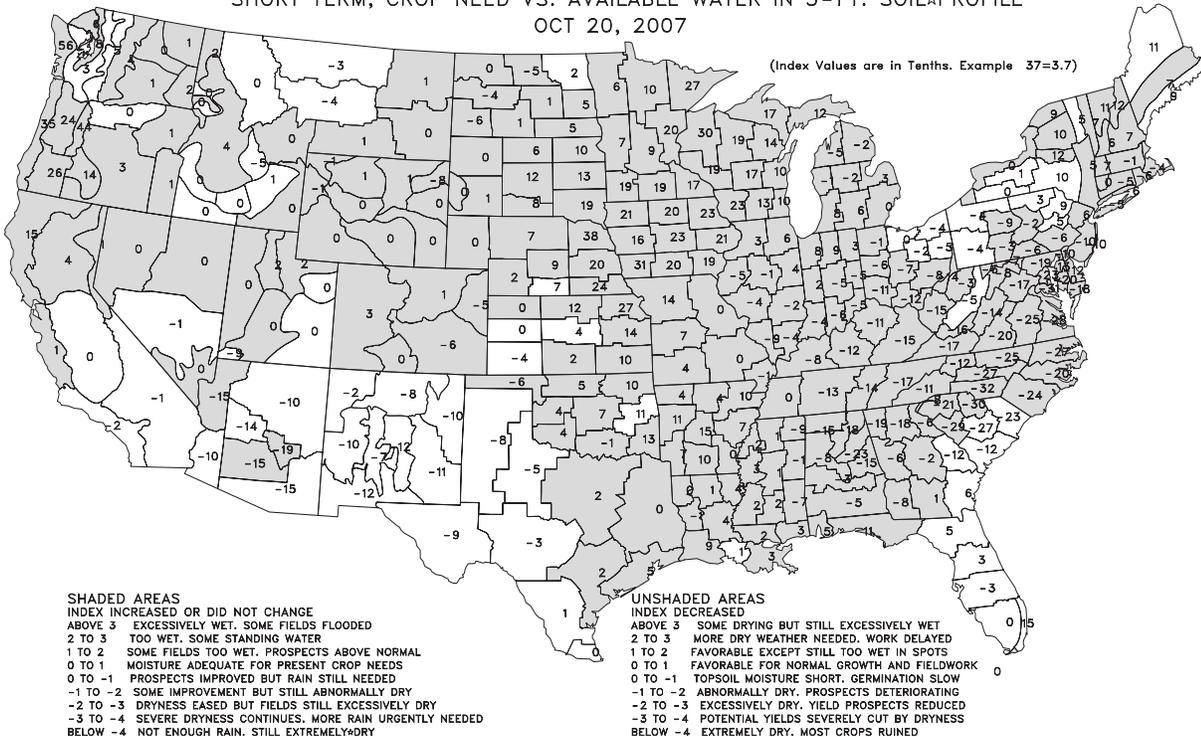
CROP MOISTURE

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

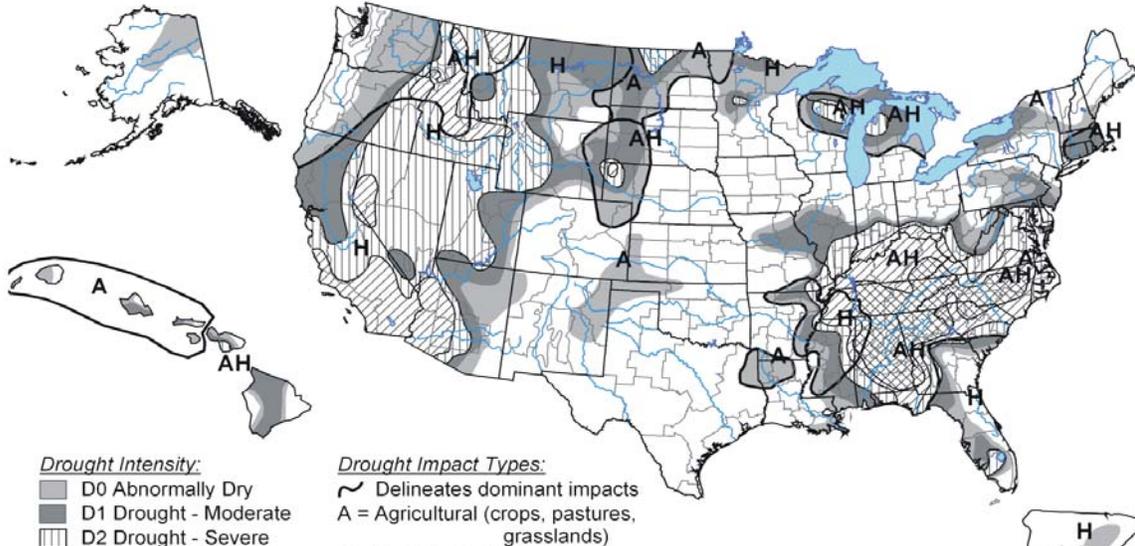
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS)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

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
OCT 20, 2007



U.S. Drought Monitor

October 16, 2007
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



- Drought Intensity:**
- D0 Abnormally Dry
 - D1 Drought - Moderate
 - ▨ D2 Drought - Severe
 - ▩ D3 Drought - Extreme
 - ▩ D4 Drought - Exceptional

- Drought Impact Types:**
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
 - A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
 - H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary.



Released Thursday, October 18, 2007

Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

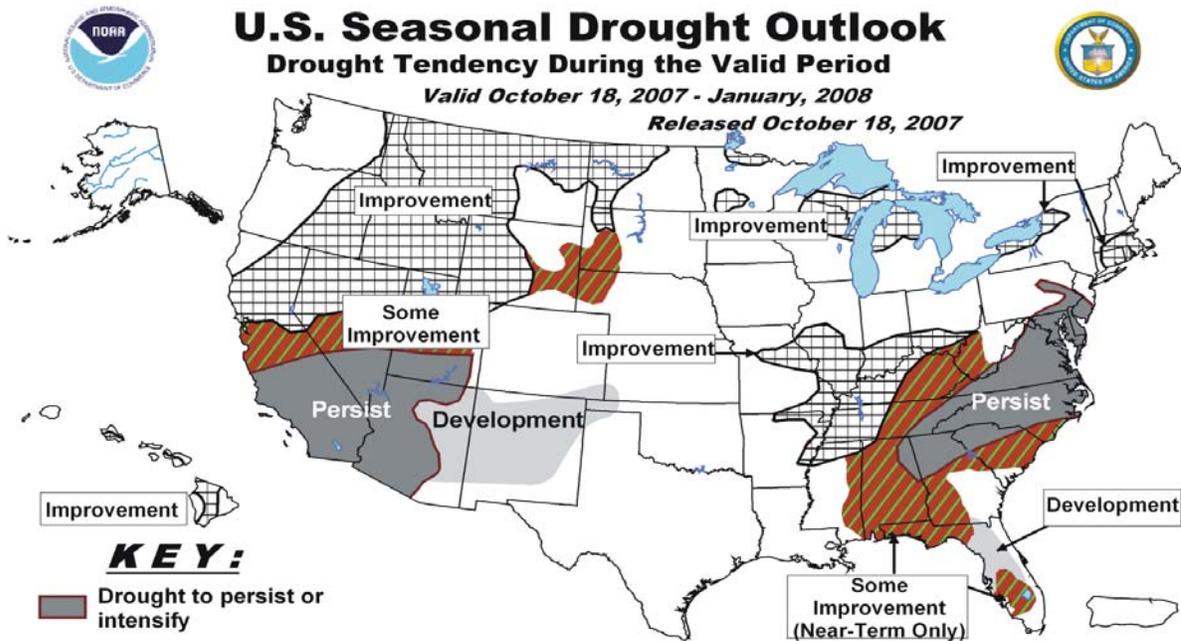
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid October 18, 2007 - January, 2008

Released October 18, 2007



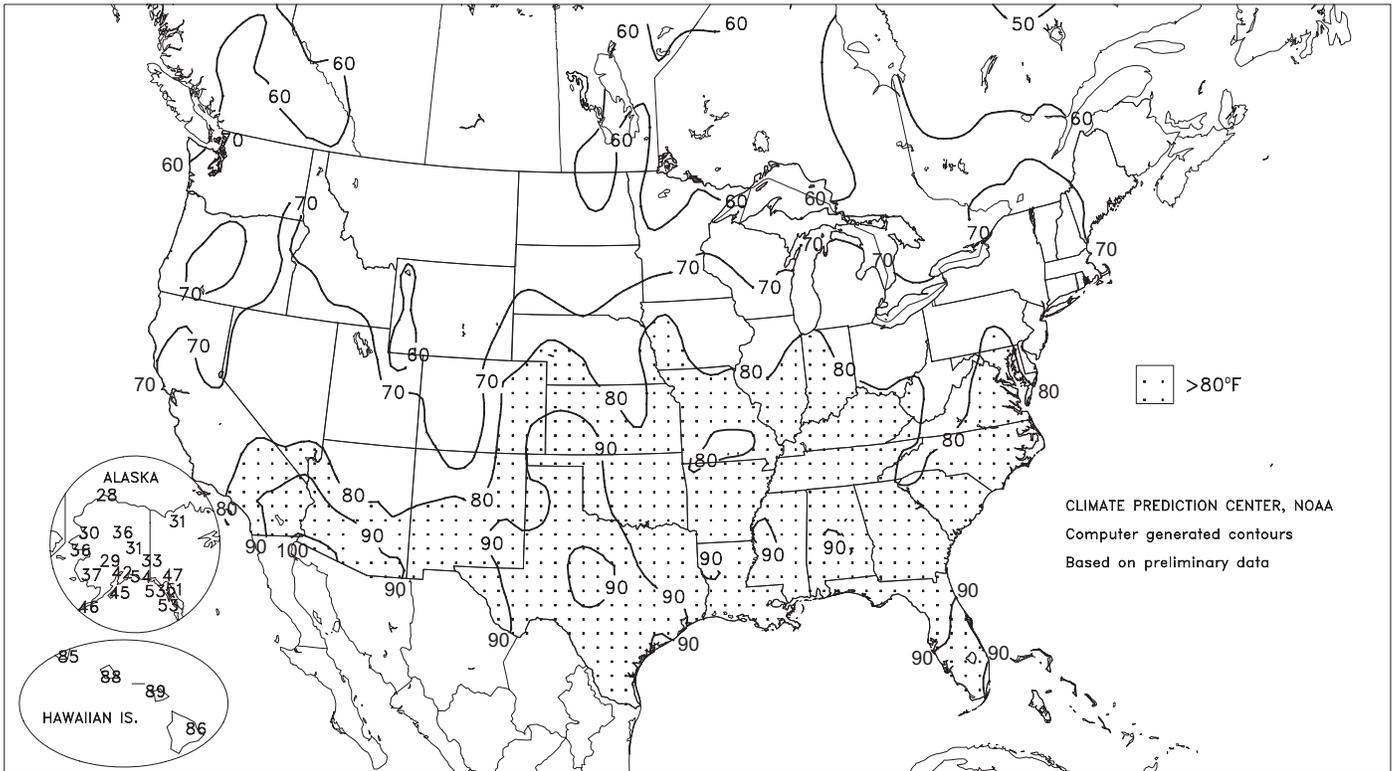
KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- ▨ Drought ongoing, some improvement
- ▩ Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

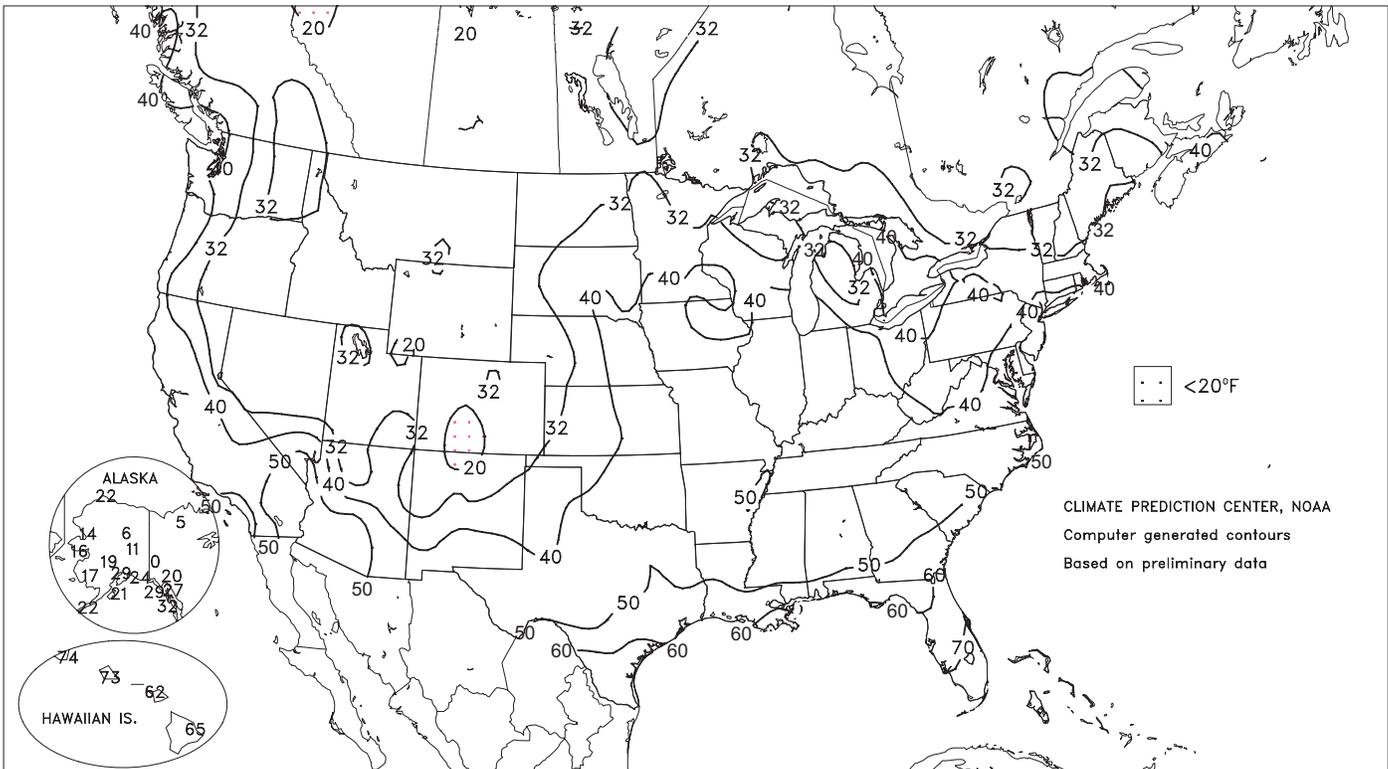
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

OCT 14 - 20, 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

OCT 14 - 20, 2007



(Continued from front cover)

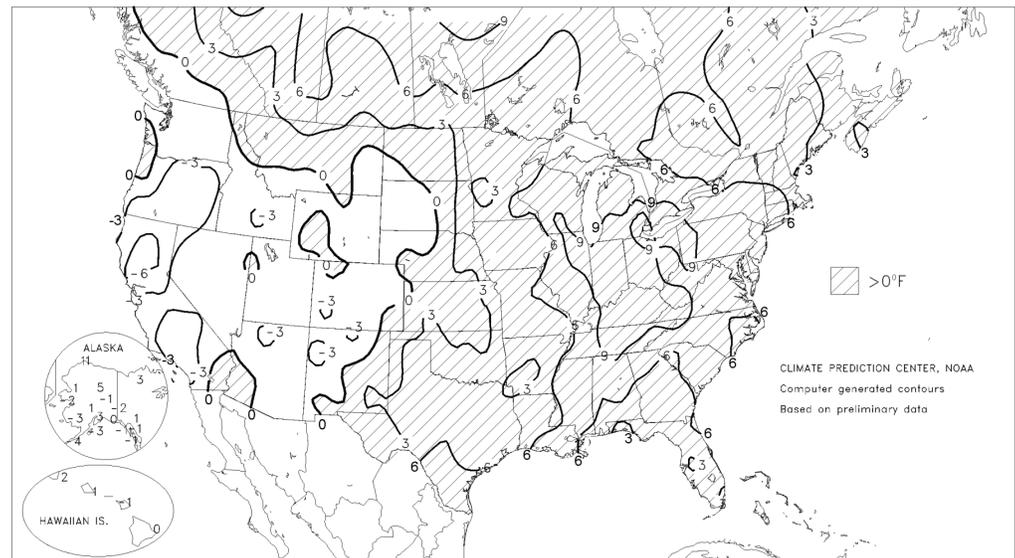
eastern Corn Belt, while generally cool conditions prevailed in the **West**. Mostly dry weather covered the **High Plains** and the **Southwest**, promoting summer crop harvesting and late-season winter wheat planting. In contrast, heavy rain and snow showers covered much of the **Northwest**. Precipitation in the **Northwest** provided some drought relief and aided emerging winter grains. Farther south, windy weather developed across drought-affected **southern California** at week's end, increasing the threat of destructive wildfires.

Early in the week, locally heavy rain soaked the **Plains** and the **western Corn Belt**. Daily-record totals for October 14 included 2.10 inches in **Des Moines, IA**, and 1.77 inches in **Wichita, KS**. **Omaha, NE** (1.71 inches on October 14), also collected a daily-record total, helping to boost its month-to-date precipitation to an October-record 6.22 inches (previously, 5.86 inches in 1877). By week's end, October precipitation records were also established in locations such as **Pierre, SD** (5.70 inches, previously, 5.39 inches in 1982), and **Norfolk, NE** (6.81 inches; previously, 4.57 inches in 1968). Later, heavy showers spread across the remainder of the **Midwest**, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as **Green Bay, WI** (1.51 inches on October 16), **Alpena, MI** (1.47 inches on October 18), and **Cincinnati, OH** (1.39 inches on October 18). Showers and thunderstorms also swept across the **South**, where daily-record totals for October 17 reached 2.76 inches in **Jackson, TN**, and 2.28 inches in **Paducah, KY**. Torrential rainfall erupted along the **eastern Gulf Coast**, where **Pensacola, FL**, received 14.05 inches of rain from October 16-19. On October 18, **Pensacola's** 8.95-inch deluge represented its wettest day since September 27, 1998, when 9.09 inches fell. Despite the **Southeastern** rain, year-to-date rainfall deficits remained in excess of 25 inches in **Alabama** locations such as **Anniston** and **Tuscaloosa**. On October 19, a rainfall total of 0.37 inch at **National Airport** near **Washington, DC**, ended the city's record-setting spell without measurable precipitation. **Washington's** 34-day dry spell, which stretched from September 15 - October 18, edged its August-September 1995 standard of 33 days.

Severe weather was most active on October 18, when nearly five dozen tornadoes were reported from **Michigan southward to the Gulf Coast**. Only one U.S. tornado-related death (in **North Dakota** on August 26) was reported from May 6 - October 16, but five fatalities (two in **Missouri** and three in **Michigan**) were noted during the October 17-18 outbreak. Meanwhile, an impressive storm arrived across the **Northwest** from October 17-19. In **Montana**, daily-record totals for October 17 included 0.82 inch in **Bozeman** and 0.45 inch in **Townsend**. A day later, winds near the **Oregon coast** were

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

OCT 14 - 20, 2007



clocked to 73 m.p.h. in **Florence** and 71 m.p.h. in **Lincoln City**. Farther inland, October 19 was the wettest day on record in **Stanley, ID**, with a total of 2.08 inches. Previously, 2.00 inches of precipitation fell in **Stanley** on December 22, 1964, February 18, 1986, and December 3, 2001. Elsewhere, heavy showers lingered toward week's end in the **East**, where daily records for October 19 included 1.46 inches in **Massena, NY**, and 1.13 inches in **Burlington, VT**. A day later, 5.02 inches fell in **Key West, FL**. Warmth in advance of the **Eastern** rain resulted in numerous daily-record highs, including the latest 90-degree heat on record in locations such as **Pinson, AL** (90°F on October 17; previously, October 13, 1953), and **Memphis, TN** (90°F on October 18; previously, October 14, 1963). Farther west, heat intensified in advance of the **Western** storm. Daily-record highs for October 20 included 96°F in **Roswell, NM**, and 94°F in **Wichita Falls, TX**. At week's end, wind gusts topped 100 m.p.h. at a few locations in **southern California**. In **Los Angeles County**, a gust to 108 m.p.h. was clocked on **Whitaker Peak** on the night of October 20-21, followed by a gust to 101 m.p.h. on **Laguna Peak (Ventura County)** during the evening of October 21. Sunday, October 21, was a very active day for wildfires in **southern California**, with more than a half dozen new blazes ranging in size from 300 to 30,000 acres. More information on the rash of fires will appear in next week's summary.

Mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, although scattered showers dotted windward locations. From October 1-20, rainfall totaled just 0.32 inch (12 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**, and 0.10 inch (8 percent) in **Honolulu, Oahu**. Farther north, mild weather across **northern Alaska** contrasted with near- to below-normal temperatures across the **southern half of the state**. **Cold Bay** (22 and 25°F) posted consecutive daily-record lows on October 18-19. Elsewhere, significant precipitation was mostly confined to **southern Alaska**, although some snow fell across the interior. **Fairbanks**, which received its first measurable snowfall of the season on October 6, netted a 6.1-inch accumulation on October 18-19.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

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

Corn production is forecast at 13.3 billion bushels, up slightly from last month and 26 percent (%) above 2006. Yields are expected to average 154.7 bushels per acre, down 1.1 bushels from September but 5.6 bushels above last year. If realized, this would be the second-highest yield on record, behind the 160.4-bushel yield in 2004. Production would be the largest on record as growers expect to harvest the most corn acres for grain since 1933. Forecast yields are higher than last year across the Great Plains, central Corn Belt, and Delta, where adequate rainfall during much of the season provided favorable growing conditions. Expected yields across the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, Northeast, and mid-Atlantic States are down from last year, as drought conditions during much of the growing season reduced soil moisture levels and stressed the crop.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.60 billion bushels, down less than 1% from the September forecast and down 19% from last year's record high. Yields are expected to average 41.4 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month but down 1.3 bushels from last year. Compared with last month, yields are forecast lower in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and most of the Atlantic Coast States. Hot, dry conditions continued to cause most of the decline, especially in Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas, all down at least 2 bushels from last month. Yields increased from the September 1 forecast in Iowa, Ohio, New York, the Dakotas, and most of the Gulf Coast States.

All Cotton production is forecast at 18.2 million 480-pound bales, up 2% from last month but down 16% from last year's 21.6 million bales. Yield is expected to average 826 pounds per harvested acre, up 15 pounds from last month and up 12 pounds from 2006. If realized, the yield will be the third largest on record. Harvested area of all cotton is expected to total 10.5 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 17% from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 17.4 million 480-pound bales, up 2% from last month but down 17% from last year. Growers in the Southeast are expecting lower production than last month. However, in the Delta and Southwest regions, producers are expecting higher production than last month, with record yields forecast in Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. American-Pima production is forecast at a record-high 775,500 bales, down 2% from last month but up 1% from last year. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 289,000 acres, unchanged from last month but down 11% from 2006.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2007-08 season is 9.83 million tons, 29% higher than the 2006-07 final utilization of 7.59 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 168 million boxes (7.56 million tons), is 30% higher than last season's final utilization of 129 million boxes and 14% above the 2005-06 final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 81.0 million boxes (3.65 million tons), 23% above last season and 8% higher than 2005-06. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 87.0 million boxes (3.92 million tons), is 37% higher than 2006-07 and 20% above 2005-06. Average fruit per tree (excluding Navels) is 52% higher than last season on early-midseason oranges and 59% higher

on Valencias. Fruit sizes are considerably smaller on all orange varieties.

California's all orange production forecast is 58.0 million boxes (2.18 million tons), up 29% from 2006-07 but 5% below the 2005-06 final utilization. Navel oranges are forecast at 43.0 million boxes (1.61 million tons), up 26% from last season but down 9% from the 2005-06 utilization. Fruit set per tree was heavy, but fruit size was smaller than average. Some varieties of Navel oranges were being picked. The October 1 production forecast for Valencia oranges is 15.0 million boxes (563,000 tons), up 36% from 2006-07 and 7% higher than 2005-06. The new season has been progressing well and growers are expecting a good production year for Valencia oranges. Meanwhile, the Texas forecast for all oranges is 1.80 million boxes (77,000 tons), down 9% from last season but 13% higher than the 2005-06 utilization. Arizona's all orange forecast, at 300,000 boxes (12,000 tons), is unchanged from 2006-07 but down 33% from 2005-06.

Selected Monthly Record-High Temperatures (°F), October 6-8, 2007

October 6

<u>Location</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
London, KY	90	89 on Oct. 15, 1958
Saginaw, MI	89	88 on Oct. 4, 1900
Bluefield, WV	85	82 on Oct. 15, 1989, and Oct. 8, 1997
Beckley, WV	81	81 on Oct. 2 and 13, 1969, Oct. 14, 1989, and Oct. 8, 1997

October 7

<u>Location</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
London, KY	92	90 on Oct. 6, 2007
Saginaw, MI	91	89 on Oct. 6, 2007
Columbus, OH	91	90 on Oct. 15, 1897, and Oct. 5, 1951
Indianapolis, IN	90	90 on Oct. 4, 1951, and Oct. 3, 1954
Dayton, OH	89	89 on Oct. 4, 1951
Jackson, KY	88	87 on Oct. 5, 2005
Gaylord, MI	86	85 on Oct. 1, 1971
Bluefield, WV	86	85 on Oct. 6, 2007
Beckley, WV	83	81 on Oct. 6, 2007, and earlier

October 8

<u>Location</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Indianapolis, IN	91	90 on Oct. 7, 2007, and earlier
Alpena, MI	90	88 on Oct. 1, 1971
Jackson, KY	89	88 on Oct. 7, 2007
Bridgeport, CT	89	86 on Oct. 6, 1997
Bluefield, WV	88	86 on Oct. 7, 2007
Beckley, WV	86	83 on Oct. 7, 2007

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 20, 2007

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					
	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	79	57	87	48	68	-	2.00	-	1.25	6.01	-	-	-	76	67	0	0	3	2	
LYON	81	57	88	48	69	-	1.53	-	0.58	3.58	-	29.02	-	75	66	0	0	6	1	
VANCE	79	58	86	48	69	-	1.27	-	0.69	4.58	-	-	-	77	69	0	0	3	2	
PERTSHIRE	79	57	86	47	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	66	0	0	1	0	
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NE VERONA	82	56	87	47	69	-	1.70	-	0.90	5.38	-	-	-	78	67	0	0	5	2	
SD STONEVILLE x	83	57	89	46	70	6	1.81	1.11	1.28	6.63	130	34.74	84	80	71	0	0	3	1	
INDIANOLA 1S*	81	59	87	51	70	-	1.74	-	0.75	8.34	-	-	-	76	69	0	0	5	1	
INVERNESS 5E	81	60	87	51	70	-	1.22	-	0.45	6.42	-	-	-	78	70	0	0	6	0	
SIDON	83	60	88	52	72	-	1.82	-	1.42	-	-	-	-	86	76	0	0	4	1	
NORTH ISSAQUENA	83	58	87	46	70	-	1.21	-	0.78	3.79	-	-	-	77	70	0	0	4	1	
SILVER CITY	82	60	88	52	71	-	2.00	-	1.40	6.34	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	5	1	
ONWARD	83	57	88	46	70	-	1.62	-	0.91	4.90	-	-	-	77	69	0	0	4	2	
MAYDAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MISSOURI																				
NW CORNING	67	52	83	49	60	6	2.99	2.51	1.95	6.59	123	35.67	116	-	-	0	0	4	2	
ALBANY	68	50	81	43	59	6	1.64	1.03	1.16	5.34	99	30.23	91	61	57	0	0	4	1	
ST. JOSEPH	68	51	80	48	59	5	1.89	1.24	1.37	7.30	117	32.40	101	-	-	0	0	4	1	
NC LINNEUS	70	51	80	44	59	5	2.08	1.36	2.06	5.93	104	29.91	94	61	57	0	0	2	1	
BRUNSWICK	72	51	81	47	61	6	1.74	0.94	1.65	5.58	99	29.29	89	64	58	0	0	3	1	
NE NOVELTY	70	49	80	43	59	5	2.50	1.82	2.28	5.99	104	32.39	107	63	55	0	0	3	1	
MONROE CITY	72	50	81	46	61	7	1.17	0.53	1.05	4.27	78	27.62	90	64	56	0	0	3	1	
WC GREEN RIDGE	73	51	81	46	61	6	1.97	1.10	1.85	7.49	122	29.60	81	64	56	0	0	2	1	
C AUXVASSE	74	51	82	46	61	6	0.63	-0.16	0.52	3.25	59	25.18	78	65	57	0	0	3	1	
SANBORN FIELD	73	53	82	50	63	7	0.65	-0.13	0.49	4.42	79	26.80	79	67	56	0	0	3	0	
WILLIAMSBURG	74	50	82	42	61	6	0.43	-0.50	0.40	3.76	59	23.59	63	64	55	0	0	2	0	
COLUMBIA	73	51	82	45	62	6	0.52	-0.25	0.35	4.02	72	25.51	75	-	-	0	0	3	0	
VERSAILLES	74	52	82	46	62	5	0.83	-0.02	0.64	5.02	81	32.02	92	66	58	0	0	3	1	
EC COOK STATION	75	46	81	39	61	4	0.09	-0.96	0.06	5.19	87	29.85	86	68	61	0	0	2	0	
SW LAMAR	73	51	80	47	62	4	0.93	-0.04	0.80	6.27	85	46.56	120	66	61	0	0	3	1	
SE DELTA	76	50	83	42	63	5	4.16	3.11	3.19	6.65	120	27.67	78	69	62	0	0	3	2	
CHARLESTON	77	54	84	47	66	9	3.99	3.18	3.50	6.91	130	34.36	93	71	60	0	0	3	1	
GLENNONVILLE	76	53	83	46	65	6	4.37	3.59	2.86	6.14	117	28.51	86	69	63	0	0	3	3	
CLARKTON	77	52	83	46	65	6	2.76	1.95	1.60	4.16	77	27.24	79	73	63	0	0	4	2	
PORTAGEVILLE DC	77	57	83	50	67	8	3.94	3.14	3.00	9.66	163	30.66	84	74	63	0	0	3	2	
PORTAGEVILLE LF	78	56	84	49	67	8	3.58	2.81	2.73	12.59	217	32.66	90	73	63	0	0	4	2	
STEELE	77	57	83	49	67	7	3.18	2.20	2.20	6.05	102	23.94	63	75	66	0	0	3	2	
CARDWELL	76	53	82	44	65	5	3.59	2.61	2.03	7.66	124	29.26	79	72	62	0	0	4	2	

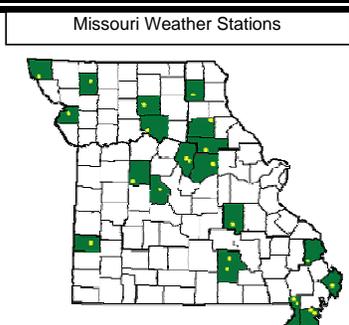
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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.

(Due to a master station malfunction, some Delta weather data is unavailable but will be updated next week if the data can be recovered.)

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Beneficial showers fell on several days. Between 1 to 2 inches of rain, which quickly absorbed into the ground, was collected at most Delta locations. Similar quantities in recent weeks helped to keep season-to-date rainfall totals mostly above normal. However, year-to-date totals remained below normal, as shown by Stoneville.



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit: <http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm>



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit: http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 20, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	82	62	89	49	72	10	0.77	0.12	0.64	4.27	71	26.54	61	86	38	0	0	3	1
AL HUNTSVILLE	81	59	85	48	70	9	1.06	0.34	0.57	2.32	36	22.52	50	87	49	0	0	4	1
AL MOBILE	83	62	86	51	73	6	1.49	0.88	0.93	8.28	103	40.48	74	87	56	0	0	4	1
AL MONTGOMERY	84	59	92	49	72	7	1.91	1.43	1.10	6.46	110	30.87	70	91	39	1	0	3	2
AK ANCHORAGE	41	32	42	29	36	2	0.66	0.21	0.38	5.45	126	12.87	97	86	78	0	4	3	0
AK BARROW	27	23	28	22	25	11	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.53	56	1.71	46	95	80	0	7	2	0
AK FAIRBANKS	27	17	31	11	22	-1	0.29	0.10	0.17	1.93	116	10.75	126	91	86	0	7	3	0
AK JUNEAU	47	35	51	27	41	-1	1.78	-0.11	1.02	15.67	119	47.97	107	95	90	0	2	5	1
AK KODIAK	43	30	45	21	36	-4	1.26	-0.61	0.53	7.55	56	63.64	109	79	73	0	4	4	1
AK NOME	32	20	36	16	26	-2	0.10	-0.23	0.07	4.47	126	11.28	82	85	78	0	7	2	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	62	29	70	26	45	-2	0.09	-0.32	0.09	3.28	99	11.78	64	80	25	0	6	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	88	62	94	61	75	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.11	9	2.75	44	41	23	3	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	71	42	80	38	56	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.88	65	10.69	66	61	20	0	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	85	52	94	50	69	-1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.49	22	8.33	83	44	22	2	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	78	55	85	48	67	5	1.16	0.31	1.16	13.87	231	41.37	121	89	44	0	0	1	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	77	55	86	47	66	3	2.72	1.80	1.57	8.88	143	34.99	90	88	47	0	0	3	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	72	52	78	49	62	-5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.13	50	2.30	47	75	52	0	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	73	53	78	49	63	-2	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.17	30	4.58	54	77	55	0	0	1	0
CA LOS ANGELES	69	57	79	54	63	-4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.13	305	2.80	28	83	65	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	63	50	72	42	56	-7	1.25	0.76	0.73	3.10	205	16.26	69	88	66	0	0	5	1
CA SACRAMENTO	69	51	75	47	60	-4	0.05	-0.13	0.04	1.70	236	8.31	65	89	46	0	0	2	0
CA SAN DIEGO	69	60	77	57	64	-4	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.46	128	2.72	34	80	68	0	0	1	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	66	53	71	51	59	-2	0.03	-0.19	0.02	2.15	352	8.51	60	86	72	0	0	2	0
CA STOCKTON	73	52	78	50	63	-1	0.12	-0.05	0.04	1.21	178	6.14	63	78	57	0	0	4	0
CO ALAMOSA	59	22	71	13	40	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.13	87	8.07	131	74	30	0	7	0	0
CO CO SPRINGS	64	36	79	31	50	1	0.04	-0.15	0.04	0.40	23	10.94	68	64	23	0	2	1	0
CO DENVER INTL	63	39	80	35	51	2	0.30	0.12	0.27	3.38	213	12.97	105	74	38	0	0	3	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	64	39	72	30	51	-1	0.12	-0.10	0.06	2.47	160	7.88	107	70	42	0	1	4	0
CO PUEBLO	71	35	86	26	53	1	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.15	13	12.29	111	63	28	0	3	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	69	53	72	45	61	7	1.57	0.79	1.56	4.62	80	34.83	98	82	55	0	0	2	1
CT HARTFORD	70	48	76	40	59	8	1.08	0.22	1.01	3.51	53	31.95	86	87	54	0	0	3	1
DC WASHINGTON	78	56	82	49	67	9	0.39	-0.30	0.39	0.99	17	22.04	69	82	44	0	0	1	0
DE WILMINGTON	75	53	79	43	64	9	0.27	-0.37	0.27	3.07	51	31.97	91	93	47	0	0	1	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	86	71	92	64	78	4	0.25	-0.71	0.16	12.70	131	38.72	92	85	53	1	0	3	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	85	66	91	62	76	7	1.01	0.24	1.00	12.24	113	41.05	88	95	57	1	0	2	1
FL KEY WEST	88	80	90	76	84	4	6.37	5.41	5.03	16.97	203	33.55	103	80	66	1	0	3	2
FL MIAMI	87	77	89	75	82	3	1.78	0.40	1.22	14.18	113	60.70	119	84	65	0	0	5	1
FL ORLANDO	87	69	90	66	78	3	0.48	-0.06	0.31	11.35	147	34.01	79	96	59	1	0	3	0
FL PENSACOLA	81	66	85	57	74	5	14.34	13.48	8.87	19.95	238	45.54	84	86	65	0	0	5	4
FL TALLAHASSEE	82	64	88	53	73	4	3.13	2.46	1.68	8.81	125	40.24	74	88	59	0	0	2	2
FL TAMPA	87	72	89	68	80	5	0.08	-0.34	0.04	5.78	69	39.43	98	84	55	0	0	2	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	86	75	89	73	81	3	7.99	6.86	6.54	17.34	149	57.70	114	86	69	0	0	4	3
GA ATHENS	79	55	84	47	67	6	1.48	0.73	0.77	2.94	52	23.94	61	91	53	0	0	2	2
GA ATLANTA	77	59	82	52	68	6	0.08	-0.55	0.07	4.04	67	24.99	61	86	56	0	0	2	0
GA AUGUSTA	85	55	89	44	70	7	0.48	-0.24	0.32	2.08	37	25.56	68	94	45	0	0	2	0
GA COLUMBUS	79	61	85	50	70	5	0.65	0.18	0.63	2.90	65	30.39	77	89	48	0	0	2	1
GA MACON	80	56	86	46	68	5	0.20	-0.30	0.17	3.94	83	31.40	85	91	50	0	0	2	0
GA SAVANNAH	83	63	89	54	73	6	0.21	-0.46	0.14	10.26	144	39.06	90	96	53	0	0	5	0
HI HILO	84	67	86	65	76	0	0.96	-1.11	0.87	15.06	104	76.79	80	85	72	0	0	4	1
HI HONOLULU	87	74	88	73	81	1	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.60	29	3.43	28	71	63	0	0	0	0
HI KAHULUI	88	67	89	62	77	-1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.34	39	4.53	35	82	69	0	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	84	75	85	74	80	2	0.10	-0.86	0.09	0.76	14	12.81	45	79	71	0	0	2	0
ID BOISE	61	42	76	35	51	-2	0.52	0.38	0.45	1.66	143	5.90	65	74	51	0	0	4	0
ID LEWISTON	62	42	75	38	52	1	0.96	0.76	0.41	1.44	108	6.14	61	88	65	0	0	5	0
ID POCATELLO	56	35	68	29	45	-2	0.60	0.41	0.35	2.91	202	9.01	91	84	57	0	2	5	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	52	78	47	60	8	0.81	0.22	0.31	2.46	50	30.95	104	85	67	0	0	6	0
IL MOLINE	69	49	77	42	59	6	1.78	1.16	1.21	3.30	68	37.90	118	86	57	0	0	4	2
IL PEORIA	72	51	78	43	62	9	0.81	0.23	0.69	2.96	61	31.25	106	85	44	0	0	4	1
IL ROCKFORD	69	51	76	42	60	9	1.23	0.68	0.45	3.53	69	34.36	111	86	67	0	0	6	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	75	51	80	44	63	8	0.95	0.38	0.71	3.96	89	26.54	91	86	40	0	0	3	1
IN EVANSVILLE	79	53	85	46	66	9	2.25	1.67	1.48	4.47	97	27.29	77	83	49	0	0	4	2
IN FORT WAYNE	73	53	79	47	63	11	0.64	0.06	0.40	4.25	96	31.49	106	87	51	0	0	3	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	75	56	82	49	65	11	1.34	0.75	0.77	3.26	72	28.45	86	81	48	0	0	4	1
IN SOUTH BEND	71	53	80	48	62	10	2.26	1.54	1.18	5.02	86	34.58	108	84	58	0	0	4	2
IA BURLINGTON	71	52	80	45	62	7	1.56	0.94	1.34	3.44	63	34.37	107	83	49	0	0	6	1
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	63	47	74	39	55	4	2.95	2.48	1.25	7.17	154	36.08	125	98	68	0	0	6	2
IA DES MOINES	64	50	78	43	57	4	3.18	2.60	2.10	9.07	189	38.64	127	88	77	0	0	5	2
IA DUBUQUE	61	47	70	37	54	4	2.37	1.85	0.82	7.72	151	37.13	122	93	71	0	0	4	3
IA SIOUX CITY	63	47	81	41	55	5	2.28	1.85	1.20	7.60	205	38.86	167	90	74	0	0	5	2
IA WATERLOO	62	48	73	37	55	5	1.46	0.91	0.75	8.08	179	40.69	140	91	77	0	0	5	1
KS CONCORDIA	66	49	76	42	58	2	3.09	2.70	0.90	9.95	269	28.61	112	85	68	0	0	5	3
KS DODGE CITY	74	44	90	38	59	2	0.06	-0.25	0.03	1.76	67	17.33	86	73	31	1	0	2	0
KS GOODLAND	66	35	89	28	50	-1	0.27	0.05	0.27	1.49	85	13.74	76	78	48	0	2	1	0
KS TOPEKA	71	52	84	46	61	5	2.38	1.73	1.37	7.10	125	35.83	116	79	55	0	0	5	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 20, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	70	48	81	41	59	1	3.03	2.50	1.77	5.26	115	35.68	135	80	56	0	0	3	2
KY JACKSON	75	56	80	49	65	8	0.74	0.07	0.48	3.40	59	23.85	60	84	42	0	0	4	0
LEXINGTON	77	56	82	48	66	10	0.75	0.17	0.39	1.89	39	28.88	77	84	53	0	0	4	0
LOUISVILLE	79	60	85	52	69	11	2.46	1.87	1.30	4.53	95	28.74	80	76	43	0	0	5	2
LA PADUCAH	79	52	85	45	65	8	2.47	1.73	2.27	4.59	80	30.85	79	85	44	0	0	3	1
LA BATON ROUGE	85	63	89	51	74	6	1.06	0.25	0.92	5.70	79	45.15	88	91	47	0	0	4	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	86	64	89	55	75	6	2.41	1.61	2.24	8.67	102	57.86	124	87	48	0	0	5	1
LA NEW ORLEANS	84	68	87	57	76	6	1.89	1.30	0.98	5.18	70	41.70	79	90	62	0	0	5	2
SHREVEPORT	83	59	91	50	71	5	2.17	1.17	1.91	3.49	59	39.74	98	83	45	1	0	2	1
ME CARIBOU	57	35	66	30	46	4	0.52	-0.14	0.36	4.13	81	28.22	94	96	52	0	3	3	0
ME PORTLAND	61	41	68	32	51	4	0.97	-0.02	0.83	8.64	143	37.10	106	91	61	0	1	5	1
MD BALTIMORE	76	49	81	40	63	8	0.28	-0.39	0.28	0.77	13	24.00	70	89	47	0	0	1	0
MA BOSTON	66	50	73	44	58	4	0.54	-0.30	0.44	3.37	58	31.07	93	82	56	0	0	2	0
MA WORCESTER	65	47	72	36	56	7	1.19	0.14	0.98	4.32	60	34.61	88	91	52	0	0	2	1
MI ALPENA	61	45	71	36	53	8	2.26	1.76	1.45	4.52	106	22.62	96	92	55	0	0	6	1
MI GRAND RAPIDS	66	52	78	39	59	10	1.69	1.12	0.67	4.01	66	28.64	95	87	63	0	0	5	1
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	61	46	73	26	54	8	1.26	0.76	0.53	2.86	63	21.45	90	91	73	0	1	6	1
MI LANSING	66	50	75	32	58	9	1.37	0.90	0.67	4.21	86	27.06	105	89	64	0	1	5	1
MI MUSKOGON	65	52	76	40	59	10	1.57	0.97	0.63	4.74	91	26.30	102	84	70	0	0	6	1
MI TRAVERSE CITY	63	50	75	33	57	9	1.19	0.56	0.32	3.43	63	16.98	63	93	59	0	0	6	0
MN DULUTH	53	43	59	34	48	5	3.90	3.40	2.66	11.28	196	27.03	100	93	76	0	0	5	2
MN INT'L FALLS	53	39	61	26	46	5	1.84	1.43	1.44	8.30	191	23.56	111	96	73	0	2	5	1
MN MINNEAPOLIS	59	48	73	42	54	6	1.68	1.22	0.81	10.27	259	33.38	130	91	76	0	0	6	2
MN ROCHESTER	61	48	73	41	55	8	1.72	1.25	0.78	10.70	238	39.71	144	89	76	0	0	6	1
MN ST. CLOUD	56	45	67	36	50	5	1.68	1.18	0.70	8.88	204	25.45	106	92	69	0	0	5	2
MS JACKSON	85	58	90	48	72	8	0.39	-0.35	0.32	4.63	88	28.38	64	90	40	1	0	3	0
MS MERIDIAN	84	57	88	45	71	7	0.64	-0.03	0.42	3.23	57	28.75	61	95	50	0	0	2	0
MS TUPELO	83	58	88	48	71	10	2.32	1.60	1.14	6.97	129	32.05	74	84	47	0	0	4	2
MO COLUMBIA	74	51	82	44	62	6	0.91	0.22	0.78	6.37	118	27.66	83	85	46	0	0	3	1
MO KANSAS CITY	69	52	82	48	61	4	2.83	2.13	2.04	9.67	138	31.29	95	85	54	0	0	4	1
MO SAINT LOUIS	76	55	83	51	66	8	0.64	0.06	0.36	3.23	70	26.13	84	80	53	0	0	2	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	72	51	80	45	61	3	1.19	0.47	0.50	6.86	98	39.49	109	83	55	0	0	5	1
MT BILLINGS	58	39	63	34	48	0	0.62	0.35	0.49	3.91	179	15.46	120	82	43	0	0	3	0
MT BUTTE	50	30	65	25	40	-1	0.37	0.20	0.19	3.63	228	12.18	107	90	42	0	5	4	0
MT CUT BANK	57	32	66	28	45	2	0.08	0.00	0.08	3.72	255	5.42	47	80	34	0	4	1	0
MT GLASGOW	58	35	62	30	46	1	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.39	166	14.38	141	85	58	0	2	1	0
MT GREAT FALLS	59	37	72	31	48	3	0.16	-0.03	0.14	2.33	128	11.06	83	77	34	0	1	2	0
MT HAVRE	62	33	71	26	47	3	0.02	-0.09	0.02	1.95	136	11.79	115	79	49	0	5	1	0
MT MISSOULA	55	37	65	30	46	2	0.35	0.18	0.25	2.07	131	8.71	77	86	58	0	2	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	62	47	73	41	55	3	3.03	2.73	1.10	6.14	182	37.78	162	85	72	0	0	5	4
NE LINCOLN	66	51	81	44	59	6	1.07	0.67	0.52	7.72	184	33.36	132	84	65	0	0	5	1
NE NORFOLK	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	7.67	237	34.31	144	***	***	***	***	***	***
NE NORTH PLATTE	63	37	83	28	50	1	0.92	0.64	0.54	3.13	148	23.56	131	92	59	0	1	3	1
NE OMAHA	64	49	80	45	57	4	2.03	1.57	1.71	9.50	205	38.69	145	89	67	0	0	4	1
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	61	35	73	29	48	1	0.36	0.16	0.22	0.77	41	8.20	56	91	56	0	3	2	0
NE VALENTINE	54	39	69	34	47	-1	1.69	1.43	0.99	3.61	149	24.96	138	93	81	0	0	6	1
NV ELY	59	27	71	18	43	-2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.15	73	5.97	70	72	38	0	6	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	79	59	84	55	69	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.67	160	2.12	58	33	23	0	0	0	0
NV RENO	64	42	74	38	53	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.47	71	2.29	41	62	39	0	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	63	33	74	26	48	0	0.25	0.11	0.20	0.92	103	5.32	83	69	42	0	4	2	0
NH CONCORD	66	39	73	29	52	5	0.67	-0.09	0.49	5.97	113	32.97	111	94	52	0	4	3	0
NJ NEWARK	73	55	79	45	64	8	0.48	-0.18	0.48	3.78	63	45.67	121	81	50	0	0	1	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	71	44	84	41	57	0	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.90	53	8.84	111	42	16	0	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	66	47	76	40	56	7	1.07	0.37	1.04	5.84	110	35.03	113	89	56	0	0	2	1
NY BINGHAMTON	63	49	72	43	56	8	1.16	0.52	1.10	6.03	109	30.58	98	88	67	0	0	3	1
NY BUFFALO	66	52	76	43	59	9	0.76	0.08	0.59	5.08	88	24.34	77	88	60	0	0	2	1
NY ROCHESTER	65	50	74	45	58	8	0.24	-0.31	0.11	4.14	81	22.42	82	86	64	0	0	4	0
NY SYRACUSE	66	48	74	37	57	7	0.39	-0.27	0.38	5.22	84	29.77	93	90	58	0	0	2	0
NC ASHEVILLE	72	49	75	41	61	6	0.11	-0.57	0.09	4.87	86	27.30	71	91	59	0	0	2	0
NC CHARLOTTE	79	55	84	45	67	6	0.27	-0.53	0.27	1.81	29	22.11	62	90	42	0	0	1	0
NC GREENSBORO	79	56	84	47	68	10	1.11	0.42	1.11	2.03	31	22.00	61	83	40	0	0	1	1
NC HATTERAS	79	66	84	53	73	8	2.43	1.25	1.23	7.06	78	26.79	58	87	55	0	0	5	2
NC RALEIGH	81	54	85	46	68	9	0.15	-0.52	0.11	2.54	40	26.60	74	91	44	0	0	2	0
NC WILMINGTON	81	59	86	49	70	6	0.08	-0.54	0.06	4.81	53	27.90	57	91	49	0	0	2	0
ND BISMARCK	55	40	64	29	48	3	0.79	0.51	0.46	2.60	106	18.81	123	88	63	0	1	3	0
ND DICKINSON	53	36	64	27	45	0	0.20	-0.09	0.16	1.64	65	16.57	111	92	53	0	1	2	0
ND FARGO	57	43	64	38	50	5	1.16	0.72	0.78	5.29	152	24.55	130	92	68	0	0	5	1
ND GRAND FORKS	57	39	63	28	48	4	1.03	0.65	0.93	3.82	125	20.16	116	95	62	0	1	4	1
ND JAMESTOWN	54	41	61	35	47	2	0.46	0.16	0.21	4.43	166	20.27	120	95	64	0	0	4	0
ND WILLISTON	56	35	64	29	46	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.99	103	14.56	115	86	58	0	3	0	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	68	51	72	39	60	9	0.36	-0.16	0.27	3.01	60	30.13	96	85	59	0	0	2	0
OH CINCINNATI	73	55	79	49	64	9	2.67	2.01	1.46	5.15	112	24.25	70	86	61	0	0	5	2
OH CLEVELAND	70	53	74	41	61	9	0.07	-0.50	0.06	2.77	50	31.41	101	78	51	0	0	2	0
OH COLUMBUS	73	56	78	43	64	10	0.40	-0.08	0.20	3.01	70	30.26	96	80	54	0	0	3	0
OH DAYTON	71	55	77	47	63	10	0.79	0.20	0.39	5.65	133	30.99	97	87	51	0	0	4	0
OH MANSFIELD	69	52	75	37	61	10	0.18	-0.39	0.06	4.40	88	38.57	110	90	52	0	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 20, 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	70	53	77	39	62	11	0.25	-0.25	0.16	2.38	56	29.29	109	86	63	0	0	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	69	50	73	39	60	10	0.07	-0.42	0.06	1.64	30	27.70	89	84	57	0	0	2	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	77	54	85	44	65	3	1.67	0.87	1.40	10.07	155	53.61	174	79	39	0	0	2	1
OR TULSA	76	54	84	48	65	3	1.22	0.35	0.66	13.24	177	48.08	137	77	50	0	0	3	1
OR ASTORIA	59	47	64	42	53	1	4.04	2.79	1.28	8.95	162	46.97	108	91	83	0	0	6	4
OR BURNS	54	27	68	22	41	-3	0.69	0.54	0.29	1.18	134	6.43	82	90	68	0	6	4	0
OR EUGENE	61	45	69	43	53	1	3.56	2.84	1.57	6.37	210	22.98	71	92	84	0	0	6	2
OR MEDFORD	59	44	74	40	52	-3	1.49	1.22	0.72	2.79	199	11.66	98	89	59	0	0	6	1
OR PENDLETON	62	39	71	35	50	-2	0.77	0.56	0.37	1.63	144	7.90	86	88	63	0	0	5	0
OR PORTLAND	60	48	67	45	54	0	1.60	0.98	0.43	4.85	154	20.18	83	93	85	0	0	6	0
OR SALEM	59	46	64	43	53	1	3.02	2.36	0.92	6.93	237	24.17	94	91	82	0	0	6	4
PA ALLENTOWN	71	50	77	39	61	10	0.76	0.07	0.76	3.92	60	33.15	90	89	58	0	0	1	1
PA ERIE	68	57	77	45	63	10	0.03	-0.82	0.03	2.26	32	29.24	87	68	61	0	0	1	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	72	51	80	42	62	8	0.54	-0.07	0.53	5.29	99	32.45	99	95	53	0	0	2	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	74	55	79	46	65	8	0.18	-0.38	0.18	2.41	43	33.48	97	84	52	0	0	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	71	51	76	39	61	9	1.17	0.71	0.97	3.60	78	32.11	103	87	49	0	0	4	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	69	49	77	40	59	8	1.26	0.62	1.26	6.77	116	33.19	108	92	52	0	0	1	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	70	47	76	36	59	8	0.76	0.09	0.76	2.72	45	26.21	77	91	54	0	0	1	1
RI PROVIDENCE	70	49	77	39	59	6	0.85	0.04	0.74	3.94	67	34.88	96	84	53	0	0	3	1
SC BEAUFORT	83	63	87	54	73	6	0.08	-0.57	0.04	8.71	124	30.74	72	92	48	0	0	5	0
SC CHARLESTON	83	62	86	53	72	6	0.07	-0.56	0.07	10.06	124	34.74	78	94	50	0	0	1	0
SC COLUMBIA	83	57	87	45	70	7	0.06	-0.56	0.04	0.87	15	23.81	58	92	45	0	0	2	0
SC GREENVILLE	78	56	80	49	67	7	0.33	-0.52	0.29	2.27	35	24.42	59	84	45	0	0	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	55	43	66	36	49	2	1.45	1.09	0.59	3.16	110	27.50	148	90	71	0	0	5	1
SD HURON	56	44	67	40	50	2	2.66	2.31	1.11	4.04	142	30.08	158	92	75	0	0	5	3
SD RAPID CITY	55	38	71	30	47	-1	0.10	-0.20	0.06	1.60	82	12.90	85	86	55	0	1	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	58	45	73	38	52	4	2.73	2.32	1.49	8.23	215	30.23	137	87	77	0	0	5	1
TN BRISTOL	79	51	84	40	65	11	0.07	-0.40	0.06	1.46	32	17.06	50	88	34	0	0	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	80	57	83	49	69	9	0.47	-0.19	0.25	2.45	39	25.46	58	86	52	0	0	2	0
TN KNOXVILLE	80	56	85	47	68	10	0.32	-0.23	0.32	2.01	43	25.00	65	87	39	0	0	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	82	61	90	51	72	9	2.11	1.42	1.32	3.66	70	24.88	59	82	45	1	0	2	2
TN NASHVILLE	80	58	86	48	69	10	0.84	0.26	0.61	2.86	54	21.57	57	83	43	0	0	3	1
TX ABILENE	82	56	91	46	69	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	2.76	57	33.79	167	70	37	1	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	75	46	89	36	61	3	0.07	-0.26	0.05	4.50	160	21.22	119	65	23	0	0	3	0
TX AUSTIN	88	57	93	47	73	3	0.02	-0.89	0.01	0.87	16	42.53	157	80	48	5	0	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	85	65	88	55	75	5	0.22	-0.77	0.21	9.89	108	54.73	113	92	51	0	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	72	94	68	82	7	0.01	-0.80	0.01	6.34	79	30.18	128	94	55	7	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	90	71	94	61	80	6	0.05	-0.82	0.03	4.16	53	40.79	148	94	59	4	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	89	64	92	52	76	5	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.99	116	29.09	183	82	56	3	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	80	52	88	46	66	1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.80	81	8.64	108	35	14	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	83	60	91	52	71	4	1.80	0.84	1.34	7.03	138	44.99	160	76	43	1	0	2	1
TX GALVESTON	85	73	88	68	79	5	0.00	-0.70	0.00	8.83	109	45.52	128	85	59	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	87	65	91	56	76	6	4.99	3.98	4.86	9.53	133	57.33	150	90	55	2	0	4	1
TX LUBBOCK	80	47	92	37	63	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.48	65	22.84	136	65	26	1	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	84	52	94	41	68	4	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.42	40	20.10	154	64	35	1	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	84	52	90	40	68	3	0.18	-0.39	0.00	2.90	61	30.53	169	80	39	1	0	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	88	65	93	55	77	7	0.01	-0.87	0.01	1.33	24	45.96	170	89	40	3	0	1	0
TX VICTORIA	88	66	92	59	77	5	2.10	1.17	1.46	7.70	97	67.51	200	95	61	1	0	3	2
TX WACO	85	58	90	46	72	4	0.21	-0.62	0.12	4.13	77	45.06	168	86	60	1	0	3	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	85	57	94	49	71	7	0.24	-0.46	0.21	4.46	84	32.30	132	66	39	2	0	2	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	63	41	73	34	52	0	1.26	0.93	0.36	3.57	154	9.64	73	83	39	0	0	4	0
VT BURLINGTON	61	45	77	32	53	6	1.20	0.54	1.16	5.28	91	28.55	96	87	58	0	1	2	1
VA LYNCHBURG	76	48	79	40	62	6	0.32	-0.41	0.32	1.53	25	29.02	81	96	49	0	0	1	0
VA NORFOLK	79	57	87	50	68	8	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.64	10	24.89	65	92	49	0	0	0	0
VA RICHMOND	79	55	83	46	67	9	0.00	-0.78	0.00	1.12	18	30.18	83	85	42	0	0	0	0
VA ROANOKE	77	51	80	43	64	8	0.10	-0.57	0.10	1.29	22	21.86	62	83	46	0	0	1	0
WA WASH/DULLES	77	49	82	39	63	9	0.35	-0.39	0.35	1.75	29	19.41	57	86	45	0	0	1	0
WA OLYMPIA	57	41	68	36	49	0	2.91	1.99	1.02	7.22	174	33.05	101	92	83	0	0	6	2
WA QUILLAYUTE	56	44	61	41	50	0	5.57	3.31	1.39	13.53	141	87.32	128	94	82	0	0	6	5
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	57	45	65	43	51	-1	1.62	0.92	0.56	6.41	196	26.14	109	94	80	0	0	6	1
WA SPOKANE	55	40	67	35	47	0	0.48	0.27	0.24	1.66	130	8.87	76	88	55	0	0	5	0
WA YAKIMA	59	34	68	28	46	-2	0.50	0.39	0.28	0.80	123	3.04	55	91	68	0	3	4	0
WV BECKLEY	71	50	78	41	61	9	0.20	-0.36	0.16	2.26	46	30.26	87	82	51	0	0	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	77	51	82	40	64	10	0.63	0.08	0.47	2.08	41	25.93	72	94	41	0	0	4	0
WV ELKINS	70	44	77	31	57	7	0.45	-0.16	0.43	5.01	89	37.51	98	100	50	0	1	3	0
WV HUNTINGTON	76	53	82	43	65	10	0.70	0.11	0.56	1.98	44	23.09	67	90	42	0	0	3	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	59	48	70	40	53	6	2.66	2.19	0.89	9.31	180	28.29	100	94	68	0	0	6	2
WI GREEN BAY	63	49	73	32	56	9	3.85	3.40	1.51	7.81	176	25.34	103	88	68	0	1	6	3
WI LA CROSSE	62	52	73	44	57	7	1.33	0.89	0.53	6.35	133	38.23	135	90	64	0	0	6	1
WI MADISON	64	51	71	46	58	9	1.73	1.26	0.58	5.78	130	40.38	143	89	71	0	0	6	2
WI MILWAUKEE	66	53	75	47	59	8	1.61	1.08	0.75	4.78	99	29.20	101	90	68	0	0	6	2
WY CASPER	58	30	69	23	44	-1	0.52	0.27	0.31	1.64	95	14.00	125	86	49	0	5	4	0
WY CHEYENNE	56	34	73	29	45	0	0.36	0.22	0.24	2.50	130	13.49	96	76	50	0	2	2	0
WY LANDER	60	32	68	26	46	0	0.13	-0.17	0.12	1.48	73	8.33	74	82	30	0	5	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	59	33	70	27	46	1	1.33	1.02	0.68	3.76	162	15.38	120	83	60	0	2	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Locally heavy rain and high-elevation snow showers arrived in the West, especially during the second half of September, boosting topsoil moisture but having little effect on long-term drought. Prior to the arrival of cool, showery weather, Northwestern winter wheat planting and other Western fieldwork advanced with few interruptions. Meanwhile, wet weather lingered on the southern Plains, hampering early-season winter wheat planting. Elsewhere across the nation's mid-section, wheat planting and summer crop harvesting proceeded smoothly, while late-month rainfall in Montana provided beneficial moisture for newly planted winter grains. Farther east, warm, mostly dry weather across the majority of the Corn Belt contrasted with frequent showers in the upper Midwest. Corn harvesting advanced at a faster-than-normal pace in nearly all Midwestern production areas, while rapid maturation of the soybean crop allowed harvesting to accelerate toward month's end. Mostly dry weather also prevailed in the East, except for rainy conditions in parts of the southern Atlantic region. In fact, little rain fell during the second half of September east of a line from central Texas to Lake Michigan. In the drought-stricken Southeast, dry weather favored harvest activities but increased concerns about a lack of moisture for pastures and fall-sown crops.

A mid-month cold snap brought an unusually early freeze to parts of the upper Midwest and interrupted an otherwise warm pattern from the Plains to the East Coast. However, most Midwestern summer crops were mature enough to withstand the freeze, which affected areas as far south as Iowa on September 15. Monthly temperatures generally averaged 2 to 6°F above normal across the eastern one-third of the U.S., except for near-normal readings in the southern Atlantic region. Meanwhile, warm weather prevailed in the West during the first half of the month, followed by markedly cooler conditions thereafter. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 4°F below normal at several locations in southern California.

The month opened with locally heavy showers along the southern Atlantic Coast. September 1-2 totals reached 7.60 inches in Hilton Head, SC, and 13.74 inches on Wilmington Island, GA. However, a more widespread early-month highlight was record-setting warmth, with parts of the Southeast continuing an impressive run of heat that began in late July or early August. In Montana, heat resulted in monthly record highs on September 2 in locations such as Belgrade Field (99°F) and Helena (97°F). In both of those locations, the former monthly record was 97°F, set on September 15, 2000. Meanwhile in California, Riverside opened the month with three consecutive daily-record highs (112, 113, and 112°F from September 1-3). Farther east, monthly record highs were noted on September 5 in eastern Kentucky locations such as London (97°F; previously, 95°F on September 1, 1957, and September 6, 1998) and Jackson (95°F; tied 95°F on September 6, 1998). In West Virginia, Bluefield (92°F; tied 92°F on September 13 and 14, 1998) matched a monthly record on September 5, then achieved a high of 93°F on the following day. Farther south, Key West, FL (95°F on September 3), reached the 95-degree mark for the first time since August 16, 1957, and tied its monthly record (previously, 95°F on September 2, 1956, and earlier dates). By September 8, enough cool air arrived in Muscle Shoals, AL, to end a record-tying streak of 90-degree days. Muscle Shoals reached or exceeded 90°F on 40 consecutive days from July 30 - September 7, tying its mark set from May 30 - July 8, 1925. In Nashville, TN, a streak of 46 consecutive days (July 27 - September 10) with above-normal daily average temperatures finally came to an end. In North Carolina, Raleigh-Durham (RDU) posted a high of 93°F on September 8, representing its record-tying 72nd day this year with a reading of 90°F or greater. (That number climbed to 81 days by month's end). RDU previously experienced 72 days of 90-degree heat in 1953.

September tropical activity included Tropical Storm Gabrielle and Hurricane Humberto. Disorganized Gabrielle made landfall at Cape Lookout National Seashore, NC, just after noon on September 9 with maximum sustained winds near 50 m.p.h. in a small area near the center. By the evening of September 9, Gabrielle re-emerged over the western Atlantic Ocean just north of Kill Devil Hills, NC. Peak wind gusts in North Carolina associated with Gabrielle included 61 m.p.h. in Okracoke and 53 m.p.h. on Cape Hatteras. Meanwhile, storm-total rainfall reached 4.52 inches at Cherry Point (near Havelock) and 7.43 inches in Beaufort. A few days later, Hurricane Humberto developed suddenly and struck the upper Texas coast near High Island early on September 13, then quickly weakened and moved across the lower Mississippi Valley and the Southeast. Humberto's remnants dropped more than 2 inches of rain in much of the drought-stricken Southeast. At landfall (2 a.m. CDT), Humberto had sustained winds near 85 m.p.h., following an increase in strength of 50 m.p.h. in 14 hours. During the same period, the storm's central barometric pressure fell from 1006 to 986 millibars (29.71 to 29.12 inches of mercury). All of these rapid intensity changes were unprecedented for a storm centered less than 100 miles from the U.S. coastline. In Texas, peak wind gusts included 85 m.p.h. at Sea Rim State Park, 84 m.p.h. in Beaumont-Port Arthur, and 67 m.p.h. at Sabine Pass. In Mississippi, peak gusts for September 13 were clocked to 35 m.p.h. in Vicksburg and 30 m.p.h. in Jackson. Humberto dissipated over the Southeast, but still contributed to the formation of several tornadoes in the Carolinas on the evening of September 14. September 13-14 rainfall topped 4 inches in several locations, including Greenwood, MS (5.65 inches), and Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX (6.23 inches). Later, Tropical Depression Ten moved ashore in Okaloosa County, FL, about 7 p.m. CDT on September 21, less than 12 hours after forming over the northeastern Gulf of Mexico. The harshest weather associated with the system, including heavy rain, gusty winds, and isolated tornadoes, preceded its official tropical development. In Jacksonville, FL, Craig Field (Jacksonville Naval Air Station) received a storm total of 8.72 inches, including 4.90 and 2.77 inches on September 17 and 19, respectively.

Farther north, heavy rain frequently soaked the drought-affected upper Great Lakes region, where 24-hour totals in northeastern Minnesota on September 6-7 reached 8.70 inches in Tower and 8.00 inches in Babbitt. Tower's former 24-hour record was 4.64 inches on September 11, 1947. In addition, Tower's former September precipitation record had been 8.59 inches in 1947. Meanwhile, Babbitt's previous 24-hour record for any month was 3.62 inches on October 8, 1949. Heavy rain also fell in parts of Michigan's upper peninsula, where Marquette (4.29 inches on September 4) noted its wettest day on record (previously, 4.09 inches on June 27, 1968). Later, remnant moisture from former eastern Pacific Hurricane Henriette interacting with a cold front helped to generate heavy rain in Joplin, MO (5.20 inches on September 8), and elsewhere on and near the Ozark Plateau. Wet weather also persisted across parts of the southern Plains; Oklahoma City, OK (6.28 inches on September 10), experienced its second-wettest September day behind a 7.53-inch total on September 22, 1970.

By September 10, when West Yellowstone, MT, noted a daily-record low of 18°F, signs of autumn were appearing. The following day, Wichita, KS (47°F), recorded its earliest reading below 50°F since August 29, 1988. A more impressive cold snap arrived on the northern Plains by September 14, when daily-record lows dipped to 22°F in Williston, ND, and 28°F in Kennebec, SD. The following day in Iowa, Dubuque (32°F) and Cedar Rapids (31°F) noted their earliest freeze on record; in both locations the previous records were established on September 20. Elsewhere in Iowa, Sioux City (32°F on September 15) experienced its second-earliest freeze, behind September 13, 1902. According to Iowa's state climatologist, more than half of the state was affected by the September 15 freeze. It was also Iowa's most widespread freeze so early in the season since September 12-13, 1902. Elsewhere on the 15th, Green Bay, WI (32°F) had its second-earliest freeze, behind September 12, 1955. Appleton, WI (32°F), also marked

its second-earliest freeze, behind September 10, 1917. The normal date of the first autumn freeze is October 3 in Green Bay and October 4 in Appleton. Farther south, Springfield, IL (35°F on September 15), posted its earliest reading of 35°F or lower, previously set on September 18, 1901. However, temperatures quickly rebounded in the Midwest, where Moline, IL, posted daily-record highs of 92°F on both September 18 and 21. Meanwhile in Nevada, Las Vegas' record-setting streak (June 10 - September 16) with low temperatures of 70°F or greater ended at 99 days (previously; 91 days from June 16 - September 14, 2006).

Stormy weather accompanied cooler conditions in the West. On September 22-23, snowfall totaled 6 to 12 inches at a few high-elevation locations across western Montana and northern Idaho. Farther south, both Los Angeles (LAX Airport) and Las Vegas, NV, collected consecutive rainfall records on September 21-22, totaling 0.49 and 0.66 inch, respectively. Other rainfall records for September 22 included 1.41 inches at Utah's Bryce Canyon Airport and 1.32 inches in St. George, UT. Heavy rain later returned to the upper Midwest, where Rochester, MN (2.49 inches on September 24), experienced its eighth-wettest September day. Farther east, the month ended on a warm note. Indianapolis, IN (90°F on September 23), posted its latest reading of 90°F or greater since September 28, 1999. By September 25 in West Virginia, highs soared to 96°F in Huntington and 95°F in Parkersburg. Both locations last reached or exceeded 95°F on a later date on September 30, 1953, when it was 97 and 95°F, respectively. In Connecticut, Hartford (90 and 93°F), notched consecutive daily-record highs on September 25-26. Elsewhere on September 26, highs reached 90°F at both London, KY, and Portland, ME. London tied the record for its latest 90-degree heat (previously, September 26, 1958), while Portland shattered its former mark (previously, September 21, 1978). In contrast, September 23-24 featured consecutive daily-record lows in southern California locations such as Idyllwild (30 and 34°F) and Lake Arrowhead (36 and 35°F). Meanwhile in the Northwest, late-month showers broke a long dry spell and provided much-needed moisture for newly planted winter grains. Both Walla Walla, WA, and Pendleton, OR, experienced 27 consecutive days without measurable rain before the arrival of late-month showers. From September 28-30, Walla Walla netted 0.43 inch, while Pendleton received 0.60 inch. The Western water year (October 1 - September 30) ended with some positive signs across the eastern slopes of the northern and central Rockies and adjacent High Plains. For example, Billings, MT, received 16.87 inches of precipitation (114 percent of normal) during the 12-month period ending September 30, represented its first wetter-than-normal water year since 1997-98 and ending a run of 8 consecutive drier-than-normal years.

In contrast, a late-summer and early-autumn drying trend affected much of the Northeast. For example, August-September rainfall totaled just 2.15 inches (27 percent of normal) in Hartford, CT, second only to a 1.83-inch total in 1943. However, the same high-pressure systems that kept the Northeast dry resulted in windy, showery weather across the southern Atlantic region. In particular, stormy weather caused some beach erosion along the southern Atlantic Coast from September 17-21 and again at month's end. In Flagler Beach, FL, were some coastal flooding was observed, monthly rainfall totaled 14.88 inches. Other monthly totals in northeastern Florida included 15.97 inches at Jacksonville Beach and 22.70 inches in St. Augustine. Farther inland, however, historic drought continued in parts of the Southeast. In Tennessee, Nashville recorded an 11th consecutive month with below-normal precipitation. Through September, Nashville's year-to-date precipitation totaled 20.68 inches (57 percent of normal), and the 11-month deficit climbed to 17.10 inches. Across the remainder of the Southeast, year-to-date rainfall deficits of 1 to 2 feet were noted in many locations east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River. In some of the most drought-ravaged areas of Alabama, for example, year-to-date rainfall stood at 14.50 inches (26.25 inches below normal) in Tuscaloosa. Heat continued to aggravate the effects of the Southeastern drought. London, KY, tied a 1955 record with 12 days of 90-degree heat in September. With 51 days of 90-degree heat in 2007, London shattered its 1980 annual mark of 42 days. Finally, London

reported its warmest September on record (72.4°F, or 4.5°F above normal), edging a 2005 standard. Elsewhere in Kentucky, Louisville (76.3°F, or 6.2°F above normal) experienced its third-warmest September.

Record-High September Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Naples, FL	84.2	+2.7	84.2 in 1949
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	83.9	+1.9	83.2 in 1996
London, KY	72.4	+4.5	72.0 in 2005

Earliest First Freeze on Record

Location	Low/Date	Previous Record
Cedar Rapids, IA	31°F on Sep. 15	30°F on Sep. 20, 1991
Dubuque, IA	32°F on Sep. 15	28°F on Sep. 20, 1956

Record-Low September Rainfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
London, KY	0.43	3.37	0.59 in 1961
Lihue, HI	0.44	2.69	0.45 in 1975

September ended on a dry note across much of Hawaii, securing a second consecutive month of record-low rainfall in Lihue, Kauai. Lihue netted 0.44 inch in both August and September; previous monthly record lows were 0.46 inch in August 2000 and 0.45 inch in September 1975. Through September, year-to-date rainfall stood at 12.48 inches (48 percent of normal) in Lihue; totals elsewhere included 3.30 inches (30 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, and 4.18 inches (33 percent) in Kahului, Maui. Meanwhile in Alaska, Bethel (7.05 inches, or 305 percent of normal) completed its wettest September on record, surpassing the 2005 standard of 5.40 inches. Monthly precipitation was also significantly above normal in locations such as King Salmon (6.10 inches, or 217 percent of normal), Nome (3.84 inches, or 153 percent), and McGrath (3.82 inches, or 162 percent). In southeastern Alaska, September totals reached 23.91 inches (115 percent of normal) in Yakutat and 9.09 inches (121 percent) in Juneau. Measurable rain fell on 25 September days in Juneau. Elsewhere, monthly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal in western Alaska locations such as Nome and Kotzebue. Barrow reported above-normal daily-average temperatures on every day in September, helping to boost its monthly average reading to 37.6°F (6.4°F above normal). In fact, Barrow last noted a cooler-than-normal day on August 21. In Fairbanks, the season's first reading of 32°F or lower occurred on September 21 (more than 2 weeks later than normal), representing the sixth-latest first freeze on record. Fairbanks also received no snowfall during September for the first time since 1997.

Fieldwork

Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures, on average, were higher than normal nearly nationwide, with the exception of the Pacific Coast States, Idaho, and Nevada. In those states, temperatures were up to 4°F below average. Meanwhile, heavy rain fell in the western Corn Belt, Delta, southern Great Plains, and parts of Florida. Light to moderate rain fell across the rest of the country, with minimal accumulations in California, the High Plains, and the northern Atlantic Coastal Plain.

By September 16, nearly all of the nation's corn acreage had reached the dent stage. At 96 percent (%), progress was the same as the previous year but 6 points ahead of the average pace. Although development in some states remained slightly behind last year, all were at or ahead of normal during the month. During the first 2 weeks of the month, the crop rapidly matured, especially in the Corn Belt. Maturity was delayed slightly in Colorado and Ohio early in the month, but by September 30, all states were ahead of normal. By the end of the month, 91% of the crop had matured, 5 and 10 points ahead of the previous year and normal, respectively. Progress was more than 20

points ahead of the 5-year average in Michigan and Minnesota for most of the month and was only slightly less rapid in the rest of the northern and central Corn Belt. Nationally, corn harvest began ahead of schedule, with 8% of the acreage harvested by September 9. Early in the month, the harvest pace in Tennessee was 44 points ahead of normal. In Illinois, Kentucky, and North Carolina, harvest outpaced the average by at least 10 points. Throughout the month, harvest continued without major delays and progressed at or ahead of normal in all states. By month's end, corn harvest, at 31% complete, was ahead of the 5-year average by 11 points.

By September 23, most of the nation's sorghum acreage had colored, with progress at 96%. Coloring remained more than 10 points ahead of normal throughout the month. Slight delays in development were evident in Missouri and in Oklahoma, while the crop in all other states progressed at or beyond normal. Sorghum, at 35% mature early in the month, was 2 points ahead of normal nationwide but was delayed in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. By the end of the month, 74% of the crop was mature, 15 points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of normal, with only the Missouri crop trailing its average pace. Close to one-fourth of the sorghum crop was harvested by September 9, ahead of normal by 3 points, mostly due to the rapid progress of Arkansas and Texas. As harvest season progressed, producers remained well ahead of schedule in Texas, but slowed to the normal pace in Arkansas. However, harvest gained momentum in Illinois after mid-month, while progress in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma continued to lag behind the 5-year average.

Six percent of the nation's wheat crop had been planted by September 9, four points behind normal. All states, except those in the Pacific Northwest, were behind average early in the month. These Western States remained mostly ahead of average throughout the month. Delays continued elsewhere, especially in the central and southern Great Plains, where progress was 13 to 25 points behind normal at month's end. Nationwide, 42% of the crop had been planted by the end of September, 7 points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Due to the planting delays, emergence of the crop was also behind schedule. By September 23, six percent had emerged, 2 points behind last year and 5 points behind the normal pace. During the last week of the month, the crop rapidly emerged in Colorado, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. By month's end, 16% was emerged nationally, 5 points behind last year and 7 points behind average, with emergence in many states still lagging behind normal.

By September 9, rice harvest was gaining momentum with 35% of the crop harvested, ahead of last year and normal by 2 and 5 points, respectively. By the end of the month, with nearly three-quarters of the crop reaped, progress was behind last year by 1 point but ahead of normal by 2 points. Rice producers in Mississippi and Missouri were ahead of normal by about 2 weeks, while progress was near normal elsewhere. Harvest in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas was nearly complete by month's end.

Soybean fields rapidly developed, with 32% of acreage at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by September 9, seven points ahead of last year and normal. Rapid development continued through the next 2 weeks as the crop advanced more than 20 points each week, then slowed to an advance of 12 points during the last week of the month. By the end of September, 88% of the acreage had begun dropping leaves, 3 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest started around mid-month, with 4% of the nation's acreage reaped, 1 point behind the previous year and 5-year average. By the end of the month, harvest was 29% complete, ahead of last year by 11 points and ahead of the 5-year average pace by 5 points. Producers were well ahead of normal in Illinois, Minnesota, and Tennessee, and near normal in all other states except Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, and South Dakota. In those states, the harvest progress was between 5 and 11 points behind normal.

Sunflower harvest was just getting underway by September 30, with 5% of the crop harvested. This pace was on par with the previous year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress in Colorado

was well ahead of last year and normal by 28 and 27 points, respectively. Kansas and South Dakota producers were lagging the normal harvest pace.

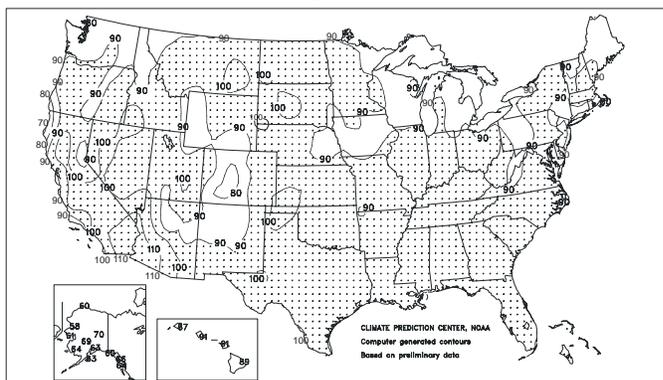
Peanut harvest began around the middle of September in many states, with most activity occurring in Florida. At that time, harvest had not begun in the Southwest, limiting nationwide progress to 2% (4 points behind normal). By September 23, producers in all peanut-producing states had begun reaping the crop. By month's end, 9% of the peanut crop had been harvested, 1 and 13 points behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. More than one-fifth of the crop had been harvested in Florida, South Carolina, and Virginia, but progress was well behind normal throughout the Southeast.

By the week ending September 9, forty-eight percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 4 points behind last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Conditions allowed the acreage in Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee to progress well ahead of the average pace. By September 30, just over three-quarters of the acreage had open bolls but development was behind last year and average by 5 and 1%, respectively. Harvest began slowly at the beginning of September, with producers in the lower Delta, Georgia, and Texas behind their average pace. After mid-month, growers in Mississippi advanced ahead of the normal pace but the other states continued to lag the normal harvest pace. By September 30, twenty-one percent of the crop was harvested nationwide, 2 points behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal. Progress was well ahead of normal in the Delta, except in Louisiana, where growers were 24 points behind.

By mid-month, sugarbeet harvest was underway, with 6% of the acreage harvested. This figure was 1 point behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal. At month's end, 15% of the crop had been harvested, 1 and 2 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average, respectively. All states were at or ahead of normal, with Michigan, at 15% harvested, ahead by almost 2 weeks.

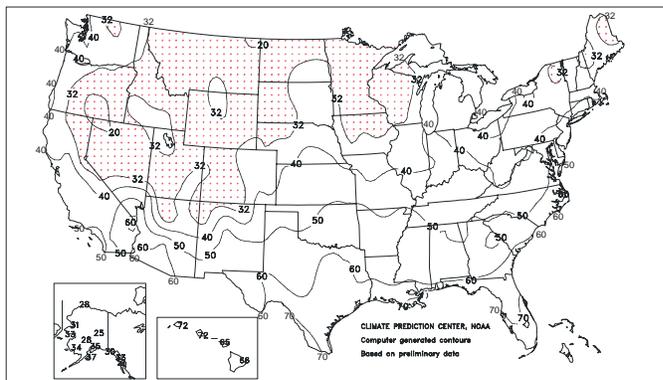
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

September 2007



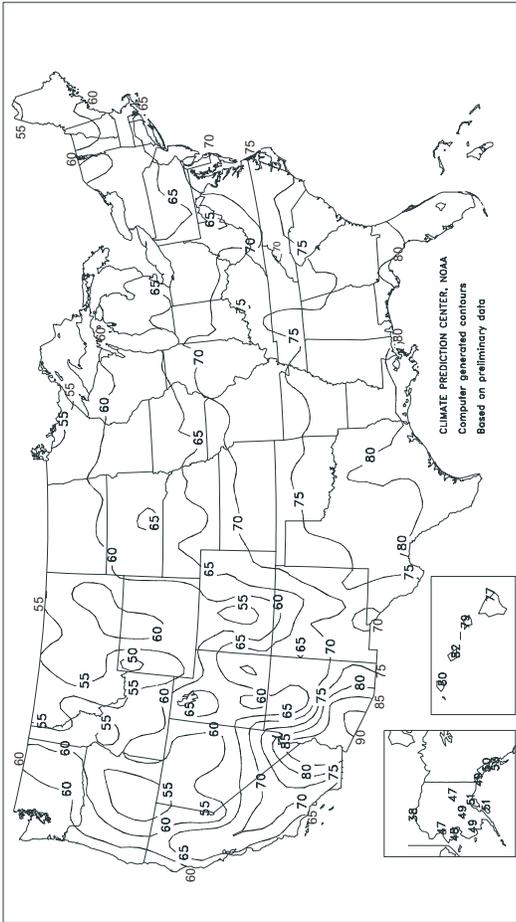
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

September 2007



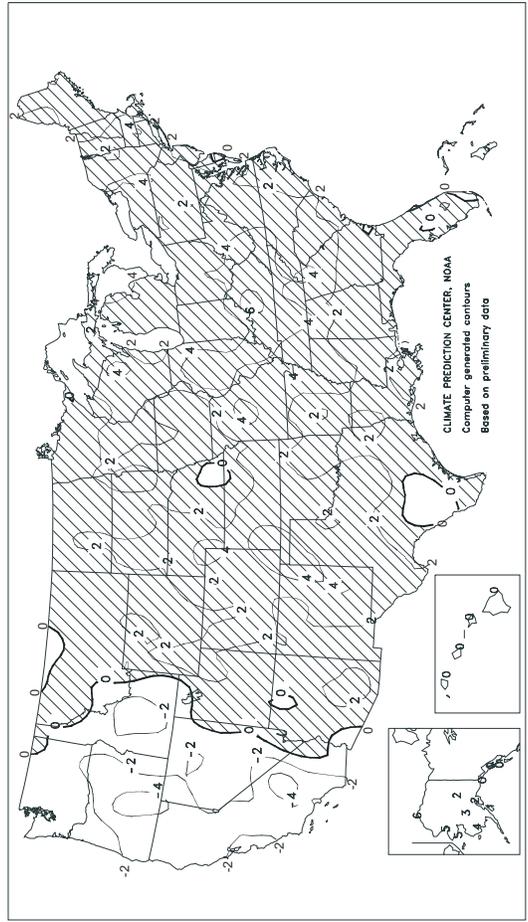
Average Temperature (°F)

September 2007



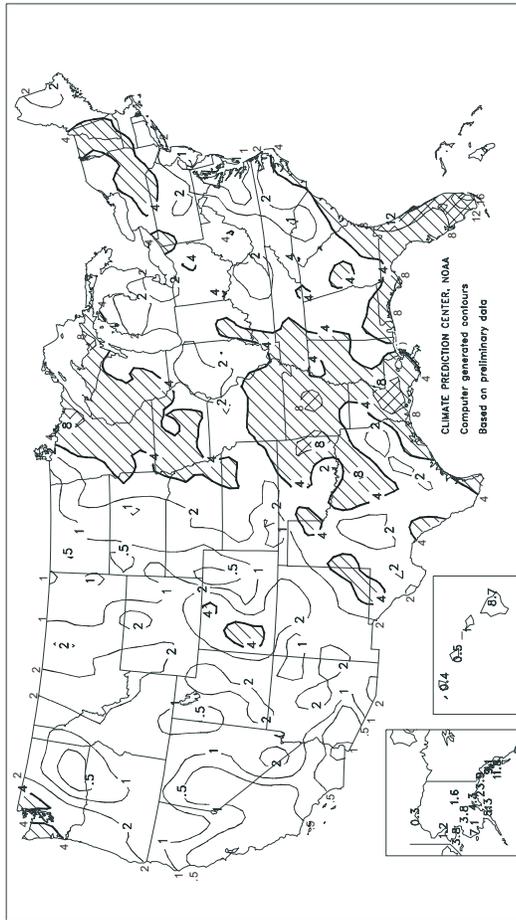
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

September 2007



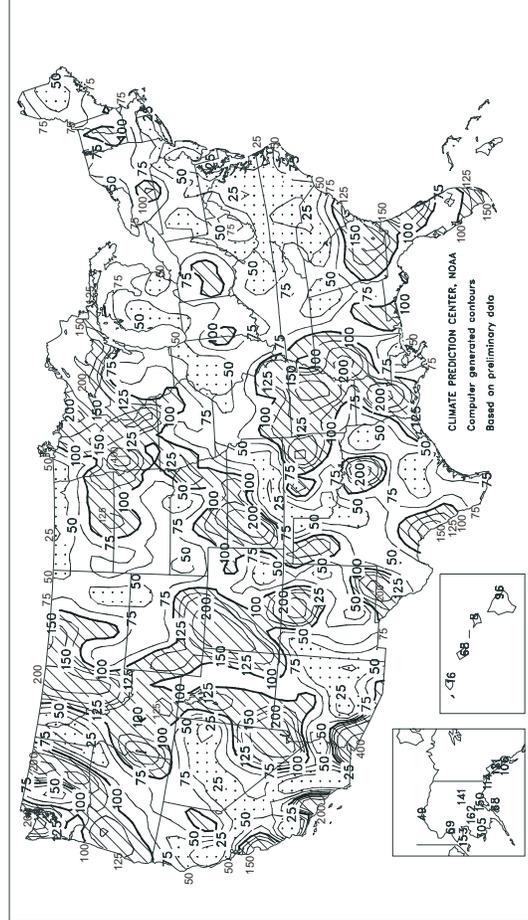
Total Precipitation (inches)

September 2007



Percent of Normal Precipitation

September 2007



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

September 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	77	3	3.30	-0.75	LEXINGTON	72	4	0.88	-2.23	COLUMBUS	71	4	2.53	-0.39
HUNTSVILLE	77	5	1.26	-3.03	LONDON-CORBIN	72	4	0.43	-2.94	DAYTON	69	4	4.81	2.16
MOBILE	79	2	6.52	0.51	LOUISVILLE	76	6	1.95	-1.10	MANSFIELD	66	3	3.73	0.29
MONTGOMERY	78	2	4.52	0.30	LODUCAH	74	5	1.99	-1.57	TOLEDO	66	2	1.45	-1.39
AK ANCHORAGE	51	3	4.30	1.43	LA BATON ROUGE	80	2	3.63	-1.21	YOUNGSTOWN	65	3	1.44	-2.45
BARROW	38	7	0.34	-0.35	LAKE CHARLES	81	3	5.72	-0.23	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	76	3	7.15	3.17
COLD BAY	50	2	5.53	1.02	NEW ORLEANS	82	3	2.12	-3.43	TULSA	75	1	10.83	6.07
FAIRBANKS	47	3	1.58	0.46	SHREVEPORT	80	3	1.32	-1.89	OR ASTORIA	58	0	1.78	-0.83
JUNEAU	50	0	9.09	1.55	ME BANGOR	60	1	1.65	-1.74	BURNS	54	-1	0.25	-0.25
KING SALMON	50	2	6.10	3.29	CARIBOU	55	1	2.07	-1.20	EUGENE	60	-2	1.85	0.31
KODIAK	51	2	5.34	-2.50	PORTLAND	62	3	3.22	-0.15	MEDFORD	65	-1	0.59	-0.19
NOME	48	5	3.84	1.33	MD BALTIMORE	70	3	0.35	-3.63	PENDLETON	61	-2	0.60	-0.03
AZ FLAGSTAFF	58	0	2.90	0.78	MA BOSTON	68	3	1.81	-1.66	PORTLAND	63	-1	2.04	0.39
PHOENIX	90	4	0.07	-0.68	WORCESTER	64	4	1.98	-2.29	SALEM	62	0	2.76	1.33
TUCSON	83	2	0.45	-1.00	MI ALPENA	61	5	1.86	-0.94	PA ALLENTOWN	67	4	0.57	-3.80
AR FORT SMITH	76	2	5.75	2.14	DETROIT	67	3	1.44	-1.83	ERIE	67	3	2.03	-2.70
LITTLE ROCK	77	3	4.65	0.94	FLINT	64	3	1.46	-2.30	MIDDLETOWN	70	4	4.41	0.90
CA BAKERSFIELD	74	-3	0.13	-0.02	GRAND RAPIDS	66	5	1.21	-3.07	PHILADELPHIA	72	3	0.58	-3.30
EUREKA	55	-2	0.60	-0.26	HOUGHTON LAKE	60	3	1.17	-1.94	PITTSBURGH	67	3	2.30	-0.91
FRESNO	74	-1	0.02	-0.24	LANSING	64	4	1.86	-1.62	WILKES-BARRE	65	3	1.33	-2.53
LOS ANGELES	68	-2	0.49	0.23	MUSKIEGON	64	4	2.25	-1.27	WILLIAMSPORT	66	3	1.63	-2.35
REDDING	71	-2	0.17	-0.31	TRVERSE CITY	64	4	1.78	-1.80	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	6.71	1.11
SACRAMENTO	69	-3	0.06	-0.30	MN DULUTH	58	3	4.38	0.25	RI PROVIDENCE	67	3	2.55	-1.15
SAN DIEGO	70	-2	0.05	-0.16	INTL FALLS	54	1	4.98	1.95	SC CHARLESTON	77	1	7.29	1.31
SAN FRANCISCO	64	0	0.15	-0.05	MINNEAPOLIS	65	4	6.04	3.35	COLUMBIA	77	2	0.72	-3.22
STOCKTON	71	-2	0.13	-0.20	ROCHESTER	64	5	7.40	4.28	FLORENCE	77	2	1.00	-2.67
CO ALAMOSA	57	2	1.06	0.17	ST. CLOUD	61	4	4.10	1.17	GREENVILLE	76	5	1.31	-2.65
CO SPRINGS	64	4	0.34	-0.89	MS JACKSON	78	2	4.23	1.00	MYRTLE BEACH	77	3	1.66	-3.92
DENVER	65	4	0.54	-0.50	MERIDIAN	77	1	1.88	-1.76	SD ABERDEEN	60	0	1.62	-0.19
GRAND JUNCTION	68	3	1.99	1.08	TUPELO	78	5	4.27	0.92	HURON	63	2	1.01	-0.79
PUEBLO	67	2	0.10	-0.74	MO COLUMBIA	73	6	2.91	-0.51	RAPID CITY	64	3	0.83	-0.27
CT BRIDGEPORT	67	1	1.83	-1.75	JOPLIN	73	3	7.43	2.21	SIoux FALLS	64	3	2.27	-0.31
HARTFORD	67	4	1.17	-2.96	KANSAS CITY	71	3	2.47	-2.17	TN BRISTOL	71	4	0.74	-2.34
DC WASHINGTON	73	2	0.60	-3.19	SPRINGFIELD	71	2	4.93	0.10	CHATTANOOGA	76	4	1.93	-2.38
DE WILMINGTON	70	2	0.49	-3.52	ST JOSEPH	68	0	2.74	-1.17	JACKSON	74	2	4.63	0.87
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	0	11.36	4.75	ST LOUIS	74	4	1.71	-1.25	KNOXVILLE	75	4	1.49	-1.55
FT LAUDERDALE	84	2	9.07	0.81	MT BILLINGS	61	1	1.73	0.39	MEMPHIS	79	4	1.39	-1.92
FT MYERS	83	1	9.04	1.18	BUTTE	51	-1	2.56	1.47	NASHVILLE	76	5	1.99	-1.60
JACKSONVILLE	79	1	5.44	-2.46	GLASGOW	59	2	0.96	-0.02	TX ABILENE	77	1	1.21	-1.70
KEY WEST	85	2	9.31	3.86	GREAT FALLS	57	2	1.71	0.48	AMARILLO	72	3	3.55	1.67
MELBOURNE	82	2	8.95	1.75	HELENA	58	2	1.69	0.64	AUSTIN	79	-1	0.73	-2.18
MIAMI	83	1	8.22	-0.16	KALISPELL	55	2	1.07	-0.13	BEAUMONT	80	1	8.25	2.15
ORLANDO	82	1	8.96	3.20	MILES CITY	62	2	0.37	-0.82	BROWNSVILLE	82	1	5.32	0.01
PENSACOLA	80	1	4.41	-1.34	MISSOULA	58	2	1.51	0.43	COLLEGE STATION	82	2	1.72	-2.19
ST PETERSBURG	84	2	3.33	-4.26	NE GRAND ISLAND	67	3	1.92	-0.51	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	1	3.79	-1.24
TALLAHASSEE	81	2	4.38	-0.63	HASTINGS	67	2	2.12	-0.62	DALLAS/FT WORTH	82	4	4.99	2.57
TAMPA	83	1	4.87	-1.67	LINCOLN	67	1	3.10	0.18	DEL RIO	80	0	3.49	1.43
WEST PALM BEACH	82	0	7.13	-0.97	MCCOOK	67	2	1.46	0.09	EL PASO	78	3	1.71	0.10
GA ATHENS	76	3	0.53	-3.00	NORFOLK	64	1	3.71	1.46	GALVESTON	83	2	8.15	2.39
ATLANTA	76	3	2.92	-1.17	NORTH PLATTE	66	4	1.94	0.62	HOUSTON	82	3	3.05	-1.28
AUGUSTA	77	3	1.44	-2.15	OMAHA/EPPLEY	67	2	2.31	-0.86	LUBBOCK	74	3	2.20	-0.37
COLUMBUS	77	1	1.90	-1.17	SCOTTSBUFF	64	4	0.41	-0.81	MIDLAND	77	3	1.25	-1.06
MACON	76	2	3.10	-0.16	VALENTINE	64	2	0.90	-0.71	SAN ANGELO	77	2	2.55	-0.40
SAVANNAH	78	1	7.42	2.34	NV ELKO	59	1	0.17	-0.51	SAN ANTONIO	80	1	1.09	-1.91
HI HILO	77	1	8.74	-0.40	ELY	57	0	0.59	-0.35	VICTORIA	81	1	4.16	-0.84
HONOLULU	82	0	0.50	-0.24	LAS VEGAS	83	2	0.67	0.36	WACO	80	1	3.79	0.91
KAHULUI	79	0	0.03	-0.36	RENO	64	2	0.44	-0.01	WICHITA FALLS	80	4	4.20	1.01
LIHUE	80	0	0.44	-2.25	WINNEMUCCA	59	-1	0.23	-0.30	UT SALT LAKE CITY	67	2	1.74	0.41
ID BOISE	65	1	0.65	-0.11	NH CONCORD	62	3	3.09	-0.07	VT BURLINGTON	63	4	1.95	-1.88
LEWISTON	65	1	0.10	-0.70	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	69	3	1.37	-1.77	VA LYNCHBURG	70	3	1.21	-2.67
POCATELLO	59	0	1.24	0.35	NEWARK	70	2	1.81	-2.20	NORFOLK	74	2	0.38	-3.68
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	68	4	1.23	-2.04	NM ALBUQUERQUE	72	3	0.73	-0.34	RICHMOND	73	3	1.11	-2.87
MOLINE	69	4	1.09	-2.07	NY ALBANY	64	3	2.74	-0.57	ROANOKE	71	3	1.11	-2.74
PEORIA	71	6	1.53	-1.59	BINGHAMTON	64	5	3.27	-0.32	WASH/DULLES	71	4	1.40	-2.42
ROCKFORD	67	4	2.04	-1.43	BUFFALO	66	4	3.55	-0.29	WA OLYMPIA	58	0	2.24	0.21
SPRINGFIELD	71	4	1.60	-1.23	ROCHESTER	65	4	2.50	-0.95	QUILLAYUTE	56	0	3.67	-0.48
IN EVANSVILLE	74	5	2.22	-0.77	SYRACUSE	65	4	3.20	-0.95	SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	-1	3.16	1.53
FORT WAYNE	67	3	2.47	-0.34	NC ASHEVILLE	68	2	3.40	-0.32	SPOKANE	59	0	0.37	-0.39
INDIANAPOLIS	72	6	1.59	-1.29	CHARLOTTE	75	2	1.07	-2.76	YAKIMA	60	0	0.19	-0.20
SOUTH BEND	67	4	1.48	-2.31	GREENSBORO	74	4	0.88	-3.41	WV BECKLEY	67	4	2.02	-1.21
IA BURLINGTON	71	4	1.33	-2.27	HATTERAS	77	2	3.24	-2.44	CHARLESTON	71	5	1.34	-2.11
CEDAR RAPIDS	65	1	2.89	-0.38	RALEIGH	75	4	2.22	-2.04	ELKINS	65	3	3.80	-0.02
DES MOINES	67	2	3.53	0.38	WILMINGTON	76	1	4.60	-2.19	HUNTINGTON	71	4	1.09	-1.71
DUBUQUE	64	2	4.20	0.64	ND BISMARCK	60	2	1.77	0.16	WI EAU CLAIRE	62	3	4.72	0.98
SIoux CITY	64	1	3.67	1.25	DICKINSON	59	2	1.35	-0.27	GREEN BAY	63	4	3.16	0.05
WATERLOO	65	2	4.18	1.23	FARGO	61	3	3.39	1.21	LA CROSSE	66	3	3.25	-0.15
KS CONCORDIA	69	1	4.55	2.05	GRAND FORKS	58	1	0.80	-1.16	MADISON	64	3	2.45	-0.63
DODGE CITY	71	2	0.24	-1.46	JAMESTOWN	58	0	2.29	0.55	MILWAUKEE	65	2	1.93	-1.37
GOODLAND	67	3	1.11	-0.01	MINOT	59	2	0.54	-1.20	WAUSAU	61	2	2.70	-1.38
HILL CITY	69	2	4.15	2.09	WILLISTON	58	2	0.62	-0.73	WY CASPER	59	1	0.71	-0.27
TOPEKA	71	3	1.35	-2.36	OH AKRON-CANTON	67	4	2.44	-0.99	CHEYENNE	59	2	1.23	-0.20
WICHITA	74	3	0.72	-2.24	CINCINNATI	73	6	2.47	-0.35	LANDER	60	1	0.66	-0.48
KY JACKSON	73	5	2.49	-1.28	CLEVELAND	67	4	2.12	-1.65	SHERIDAN	60	3	0.96	-0.42

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

October 15 - 21, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

The Cascades received abundant moisture, with accumulations reaching more than 4 inches in some areas. Farther inland, much of Idaho and parts of Wyoming received 2 to 4 inches of precipitation. Light precipitation was scattered throughout the Rocky Mountains, while temperatures averaged near to below normal across most of the West. The western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the Great Plains received abundant moisture, limiting harvest and planting activities but

aiding winter wheat emergence. Heavy rainfall was also evident in a band from eastern Texas northeastward to Michigan and along the eastern Gulf Coast. Scattered showers brought generally between one-half to an inch of rain across the entire eastern one-third of the country, with the exception of minimal precipitation in the Mid-Atlantic region and portions of the Southeast. From the High Plains eastward, temperatures averaged 3 to 12 degrees F above average.

Corn: Sixty percent of the corn crop was harvested nationwide, 9 and 5 points ahead of last year and average, respectively. Harvest progress slowed during the week in parts of the central and western Corn Belt due to heavy rainfall. Although progress was well ahead of normal in most areas, producers in Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska fell behind their normal pace. Tennessee corn was completely harvested, while nearly all of the acreage in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Texas had been reaped.

Soybeans: Soybean harvest, at 75 percent, was behind last year and normal by 1 and 3 points, respectively. Rapid harvest progress was evident in Kentucky and Ohio, where producers reaped 20 percent of their crop. Harvest was behind schedule across most of the Corn Belt, except in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, where producers were 7 to 17 points ahead of normal. Outside the Corn Belt, harvest progress was ahead of schedule.

Winter Wheat: Producers had planted 82 percent of the winter wheat crop, compared with 84 percent for both last year and the 5-year average. Conditions allowed planting to progress at or ahead of schedule in California, Oregon, and most of the Corn Belt. Meanwhile, planting was behind the normal pace in the central and southern Great Plains, Idaho, North Carolina, and Washington. Producers had seeded all of their expected acreage in Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota. In Montana, Ohio, and Washington, nearly all expected acreage had been seeded. Emergence of the crop, at 57 percent nationally, was behind the previous year's pace and normal by 5 and 7 points, respectively. Winter wheat acreage in Arkansas, the central and southern Great Plains, California, and Colorado was behind the normal pace of development. In contrast, development was ahead of normal in the Northwest and much of the Corn Belt.

Cotton: Bolls were open on 93 percent of the Nation's cotton acreage, 1 point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. All or nearly all of the acreage had open bolls except in Kansas and Texas, where only 79 and 87 percent of the crop was at or beyond this stage, respectively. Development of the crop was at or ahead of the 5-year average in all States, except Georgia and Oklahoma. Nationally, producers had reaped nearly half of the cotton crop, with harvest underway in all major cotton-producing States except Kansas. Producers in all States except Georgia,

Kansas, Louisiana, and Texas were harvesting the crop ahead of the normal pace.

Sorghum: Ninety-four percent of acreage was at or beyond maturity, 11 and 9 points ahead of last year and normal, respectively. Acreage in all States was developing at or ahead of normal, except in Missouri and Oklahoma. At 62 percent, harvest was ahead of last year by 11 points and ahead of normal by 9 points. Producers were reaping the crop more than 20 points ahead of schedule in Illinois, New Mexico, and Texas, but harvest was delayed when compared with normal in Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Harvest was complete in Arkansas and Louisiana, and nearly complete in Illinois.

Rice: Harvest, at 93 percent complete, was 2 points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Harvest in all States was complete or nearly complete, except in California, where one-quarter of the rice acreage was yet to be harvested. Producers in all States, except California, were reaping the crop at or ahead of the normal pace.

Peanuts: Half of the Nation's peanut crop had been harvested, slightly behind last year's harvest pace but 13 points behind normal. Harvest steadily advanced in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, but progress remained 11 to 22 points behind normal. Elsewhere, however, producers were reaping the crop ahead of normal, with growers in Virginia harvesting 23 points ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Other Crops: Sugarbeet harvest, at 69 percent, was lagging last year and normal by 3 and 6 points, respectively. When compared with last year, producers in all States, except Minnesota, were reaping their acreage more quickly. However, when compared to the normal harvest pace, all States, except Idaho, were lagging.

Twenty-three percent of the Nation's sunflower crop was harvested, 5 and 6 points behind last year and normal, respectively. While Colorado and Kansas producers continued to harvest their acreage ahead of schedule, those in the Dakotas were lagging behind by as much as 19 points.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 21, 2007

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Oct 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
CO	49	37	29	38
IL	92	81	72	75
IN	69	58	36	49
IA	41	37	46	49
KS	84	83	82	83
KY	97	96	84	88
MI	36	26	22	31
MN	52	47	49	45
MO	85	83	89	86
NE	44	37	36	45
NC	98	95	95	93
ND	41	27	50	38
OH	40	24	17	33
PA	48	41	49	52
SD	39	36	34	37
TN	100	99	97	97
TX	93	*92	97	94
WI	38	29	25	30
18 Sts	60	53	51	55
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Oct 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	36	20	52	35
CA	20	18	7	13
CO	100	96	100	100
ID	92	85	93	94
IL	91	70	80	74
IN	85	69	68	73
KS	83	71	92	89
MI	86	76	60	83
MO	53	41	59	55
MT	96	91	93	97
NE	100	97	98	98
NC	9	7	19	20
OH	94	78	55	76
OK	78	68	84	87
OR	81	78	89	68
SD	100	95	100	98
TX	74	67	77	78
WA	93	90	95	96
18 Sts	82	73	84	84
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Oct 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	98	96	97	97
AZ	100	99	100	100
AR	100	100	99	98
CA	97	95	92	96
GA	92	86	97	95
KS	79	70	69	73
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	100	100	98	98
NC	100	100	100	99
OK	94	92	93	95
SC	99	97	92	91
TN	100	100	100	99
TX	87	*79	88	85
VA	100	100	100	97
15 Sts	93	*89	94	92
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Oct 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	65	56	75	60
IL	93	86	81	84
IN	82	69	57	75
IA	76	71	90	93
KS	54	43	62	62
KY	69	49	38	47
LA	93	90	94	81
MI	62	50	43	68
MN	86	84	98	89
MS	93	89	99	90
MO	57	47	63	58
NE	59	52	81	85
NC	17	9	11	11
ND	80	74	95	90
OH	86	66	51	69
SD	69	61	91	88
TN	64	54	59	49
WI	52	45	63	68
18 Sts	75	66	76	78
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Oct 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AR	14	4	27	16
CA	3	0	1	4
CO	81	71	90	90
ID	53	37	55	49
IL	49	19	37	41
IN	56	25	19	34
KS	57	38	69	68
MI	57	34	24	48
MO	32	16	29	30
MT	76	55	55	69
NE	91	76	91	91
NC	0	0	7	9
OH	64	32	20	41
OK	49	37	62	71
OR	50	47	59	35
SD	84	72	86	77
TX	45	*36	60	57
WA	74	60	74	77
18 Sts	57	*42	62	64
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Oct 21	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2007	Week	Year	Avg
AL	52	38	55	42
AZ	35	25	33	31
AR	79	64	69	59
CA	35	20	14	32
GA	22	13	46	38
KS	0	0	21	10
LA	75	65	92	79
MS	87	73	92	74
MO	89	81	48	54
NC	56	36	27	32
OK	17	8	24	25
SC	47	35	29	31
TN	78	66	54	47
TX	25	*24	29	29
VA	51	44	33	34
15 Sts	48	*39	46	42
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 21, 2007

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

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Oct 21 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	99	88	69	82
IL	99	99	99	98
KS	93	86	80	83
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	92	87	99	98
NE	100	96	99	98
NM	57	40	37	45
OK	69	66	71	80
SD	100	100	99	98
TX	99	*97	85	84
11 Sts	94	*89	83	85
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Oct 21 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CO	46	31	19	30
IL	94	92	62	67
KS	47	37	40	44
LA	100	100	100	99
MO	71	57	76	74
NE	32	25	40	49
NM	31	10	0	10
OK	51	43	34	52
SD	72	69	58	64
TX	92	*91	74	69
11 Sts	62	*54	51	53
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Oct 21 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	45	33	32	66
FL	70	55	61	81
GA	45	27	55	67
NC	77	61	69	67
OK	52	30	26	37
SC	70	50	65	62
TX	35	28	36	30
VA	78	70	48	55
8 Sts	50	35	51	63
These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Oct 21 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	93	98	96
CA	75	60	79	85
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	98	100	97
MO	98	96	92	90
TX	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	93	89	95	94
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Oct 21 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	50	29	50	43
MI	25	23	22	28
MN	80	72	89	92
ND	89	78	89	95
4 Sts	69	59	72	75
These 4 States harvested 81% of last year's sugarbeets acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Harvested				
	Oct 21 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	68	60	52	44
KS	59	29	23	40
ND	31	16	47	38
SD	29	27	30	48
4 Sts	35	23	40	41
These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	40	28	23	8	1
AZ	0	3	41	46	10
AR	0	10	25	44	21
CA	0	0	0	58	42
GA	7	14	35	36	8
KS	0	15	45	35	5
LA	0	3	26	66	5
MS	1	5	24	49	21
MO	9	24	24	32	11
NC	12	22	29	30	7
OK	0	4	19	73	4
SC	24	29	34	13	0
TN	14	37	34	15	0
TX	4	8	30	39	19
VA	12	23	45	20	0
15 Sts	6	12	28	39	15
Prev Wk	6	14	26	40	14
Prev Yr	12	17	29	33	9

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	16	25	33	24	2
FL	0	25	32	37	6
GA	5	9	28	47	11
NC	7	27	34	31	1
OK	1	6	21	70	2
SC	6	21	48	25	0
TX	0	0	26	60	14
VA	25	40	35	0	0
8 Sts	6	14	30	42	8
Prev Wk	6	12	31	40	11
Prev Yr	5	21	38	30	6

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 21, 2007

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending Oct 21, 2007												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	50	28	18	4	0		NH	0	5	30	65	0
AZ	11	20	40	23	6		NJ	5	15	70	10	0
AR	2	11	34	47	6		NM	6	23	31	28	12
CA	66	23	8	3	0		NY	15	19	34	30	2
CO	4	13	36	44	3		NC	75	19	5	1	0
CT	25	25	38	12	0		ND	3	19	37	39	2
DE	31	32	23	13	1		OH	20	20	28	27	5
FL	1	14	35	45	5		OK	2	4	29	47	18
GA	30	28	23	17	2		OR	12	19	42	27	0
ID	8	39	38	15	0		PA	32	30	29	8	1
IL	31	29	22	16	2		RI	0	20	50	30	0
IN	41	27	24	8	0		SC	33	38	25	4	0
IA	3	8	26	49	14		SD	3	12	35	43	7
KS	6	17	30	40	7		TN	42	32	21	5	0
KY	49	31	18	2	0		TX	2	7	30	47	14
LA	6	10	40	42	2		UT	22	35	28	15	0
ME	9	18	19	38	16		VT	0	17	59	24	0
MD	29	45	21	5	0		VA	50	37	10	3	0
MA	0	3	77	20	0		WA	4	26	25	43	2
MI	9	14	44	26	7		WV	29	42	23	6	0
MN	5	12	32	42	9		WI	3	13	25	51	8
MS	8	24	36	24	8		WY	7	26	39	26	2
MO	22	24	34	18	2		48 Sts	17	18	28	31	6
MT	16	20	36	24	4							
NE	2	9	26	48	15		Prev Wk	18	18	28	30	6
NV	60	39	1	0	0		Prev Yr	17	23	32	24	4

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 2006 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 Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 61% very short, 27% short, 11% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 95% dropping leaves, 95% 2006, 94% avg.; 51% harvested, 58% 2006, 42% avg.; condition 53% very poor, 27% poor, 19% fair, 1% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 50% very poor, 28% poor, 18% fair, 4% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 41% very poor, 18% poor, 26% fair, 15% good, 0% excellent. The substantial accumulation of rainfall totaled at many weather stations during the past week, did very little to alleviate the worsening drought conditions experienced by most of the state. Temperatures for the past week remained above average, reaching as much 12 degrees warmer than normal. All weather stations reported receiving some precipitation during the past week. However, the total rainfall differed drastically not only from the northern to southern areas of the state, but also within Districts. Alabama's livestock were reported in mostly very poor or poor condition, as the available feedstuffs were too scarce to warrant any improvement in body condition scores.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending October 21, ranging from 4 degrees below normal to 3 degrees above normal. Precipitation was reported at 1 of the 22 reporting stations. Flagstaff received 0.09 inches of precipitation. There are two stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Alfalfa harvest continues in Arizona with over three quarters of the State's acreage active. Cotton harvesting is 35 percent completed across the State.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture re 2% very short, 14% short, 72% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Weather conditions last week, allowed wheat producers to plant an additional 16 percent of the state's winter wheat crop. During the week, wheat emergence advanced ten percentage points from the previous week. Last week, cotton growers harvested an additional 15 percent of the state's cotton crop making the total 79 percent harvested, 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average and 10 percentage points ahead of last year's pace. By the end of the week, rice harvest was 96 percent complete which was similar to the 5-year average, but slightly behind last year's pace. At the close of the week, 97 percent of the soybean crop had reached the yellowing stage, 91 percent had reached the shedding stage, 83 percent had reached maturity, and 65 percent was harvested. Last week, livestock conditions were reported as good. Alfalfa hay conditions improved from the previous week and were reported as 78 percent good to excellent, as pasture and range and other hay were reported as 53 and 50 percent good to excellent, respectively. Throughout the week, livestock producers continued applying seed and fertilizer to pastures.

CALIFORNIA: Fields for lettuce seed were being harvested. Rice straw baling was almost complete. Sudan grass was being cut, baled. Alfalfa harvest was winding down as new alfalfa fields were being planted. Safflower harvest was almost complete. Cotton harvest, defoliation continued. Oat, winter forage planting continued while winter wheat planting was underway. Herbicide sprays have been applied to earlier planted oat fields in some areas across the state. Corn silage, corn grain harvests were slowing down. Dry lima, other dry bean harvest continued. Sugar beets remained in various stages of development. Sorghum was being harvested in Fresno County. Grape harvest continued with Autumn Royal, Crimson Seedless, Christmas Rose, Red Globe table varieties being picked. Wine, juice grapes were also harvested. Varieties picked included Alicante Bouschet, Grenache, Merlot, Muscat, Zinfandel. The apple, quince, pear, jujube, kiwi harvests continued. The quality of kiwis was very good, though volumes have been low this season. Hachiya, Fuyu persimmons were being harvested. Pomegranates were showing more color with Wonderful, Early Foothill varieties being harvested. Tango peach harvest continued in Fresno County. Strawberry transplants were growing well. Early strawberry production was taking place in Tulare County. Some Valencia oranges were still being picked, packed. The Navel orange crop was showing good maturity. A few groves were harvested, though rains delayed picking. Satsuma mandarins, Chandler pummelos were picked. Olive harvest continued. Walnuts, almonds, pistachios continued to be harvested throughout the State. Almond, pistachio harvests were about 95 percent complete in Tulare County. Some harvested almond groves were pruned. Walnut groves were also pruned, cleaned. Melons, processing and fresh market tomatoes were still treated for control of insects, mildew, weeds. Ground preparations continued for winter carrot, lettuce planting. Early planted lettuce, broccoli crops continued to grow. Harvest continued for fall broccoli, carrots, pickling cucumbers, leaf lettuce, freezer lima beans, parsley, radishes, spinach, sweet corn. Processing and fresh market tomato, garlic, onion, squash, cantaloupe harvests were winding down. Watermelon, asparagus, bell pepper, pumpkin harvests were nearly complete. Harvest of amaranth, basil, bittersweet melons, bok choy, cassava, cilantro, choy sum, Indian beans, dill, daikon, leaf lettuce, lemon grass, lobok, long beans, mint, moqua, collard and mustard

greens, eggplant, kale, okra, tatsoi, tong ho, yu choy continued. Vegetable fields were being weeded, irrigated, fertilized, treated to control insects and mildew. New grass growth began on some foothills in the northern area but more rain was needed soon. Rain did not materialize in the central area where supplemental feeding of hay, nutrients continued. Fall calving continued, was winding down in a few areas. Cooler weather was boosting milk production. Sheep, goats were grazing on retired farm land, abandoned alfalfa fields as well as harvested wheat, safflower, tomato, corn, melon fields. Fall lambing continued. Feeder lambs were arriving in the Imperial Valley for the winter pasture season. Bees were pollinating cucumber, bean, squash fields. Local, out-of-State bees were moving to winter staking areas.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Top soil moisture 19% very short, 35% short, 43% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 43% short, 42% adequate, 3% surplus. Alfalfa 4th cutting 65%, 53% 2006, 61% avg.; condition 6% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 22% excellent. Dry beans 92% harvested, 83% 2006, 89% avg. Dry onion 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 97% avg. Sugarbeets 48% harvested, 45% 2006, 45% avg., condition 3% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, 18% excellent. Summer potatoes 99% harvested, 99% 2006, 99% avg. Fall potatoes 95% harvested, 99% 2006, 96% avg. Precipitation was scarce across Colorado last week. Most areas received amounts below average for this time of year; however, the first snow was recorded towards the end of the week throughout The Front Range.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2 Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 52% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 59% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybean condition 22% very poor, 36% poor, 20% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent; dropping leaves 82%, 89% 2006, 87% avg.; 29% harvested, 22% 2006, 20% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent 64% planted, 64% 2006, 68% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 90% good, 0% excellent; 31% planted, 26% 2006, 36% avg. Pasture condition 31% very poor, 32% poor, 23% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Other hay 4th cutting 56%, 49% 2006, 52% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 70%, 91% 2006, 81% avg.; 5th cutting 21%, 15% 2006, 20% avg. Hay supplies 39% very short, 45% short, 15% adequate, 1% surplus. Rain this past week will help small grains progress. Corn harvest is winding down and soybean harvest is progressing.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 35% short, 57% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 37% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Peanuts 70% harvested, 61% pr yr, 81% 5-yr avg. Tornadoes in Santa Rosa, Escambia counties damaged some cotton, too early to predict damage sustained. Recent rains helped loosen soils to dig peanuts, Panhandle, northern Peninsula areas. Heavier rains in Jefferson County delayed peanut digging, potentially damaged cotton crop slightly. Washington County peanut, cotton harvest underway. Hay supplies very short, Panhandle areas. Rains interrupted field work across State. Rains, wet fields delayed vegetable field activities, Quincy area, light harvesting underway. Tomato harvest to begin this week, central Peninsula localities. White fly, severely adverse effect on all fall vegetable, Washington County. Okra harvest continues, Dade County. Tomato, corn, snap bean growers almost finished preparing fields for plantings, Dade County. Cabbage, broccoli planting continues, St. Johns County. Marketed light supplies of cucumbers, squash, central, southern Peninsula areas. Harvesting of snap beans, eggplant, bell peppers, expected next week, northern to southern Peninsula localities. Citrus trees in good condition in well-cared-for groves. Fruit sets above average; maturity levels lagging behind last year, acids high. Quality of fruit good, most areas. Increased growth caused splitting, primarily in later variety fruit. Limited grove activity includes fertilizing, mowing, cleaning groves in preparation for harvest. Battle against citrus greening priority for growers; various methods used for scouting, removal of infected trees. Several packinghouses opened, running fruit. Two more packinghouses opening beginning of November. Fruit movement limited, a couple processing plants opened. Harvested varieties include Fallglo tangerines, early, Ambersweet and Navel oranges, grapefruit, tangelos. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair. No grass growth where drought severe. Recent rain, other locations great for pastures, not enough to raise stock pond levels. Cattle condition fair to good. Central pasture condition poor to excellent, most fair, cattle condition mostly good. Southwest pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good. Hot, dry conditions lowered water levels in canals, ponds. Summer rainfall not enough for adequate forage growth going into fall, extended summer drought still depressing pasture, forage condition. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 33% very short, 31% short, 32% adequate, 4% surplus. Soybeans 6% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum 8% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 44%

good, 5% excellent. Hay 33% very poor, 28% poor, 23% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Pecans 8% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 38% good, 20% excellent. Soybeans 71% dropping leaves, 84% 2006, 83% avg.; 10% harvested, 20% 2006, 16% avg. Sorghum harvested for grain 39%, 66% 2006, 61% avg. Winter wheat 10% planted, 10% 2006, 11% avg.; 2% emerged, 3% 2006, 4% avg. Apples 54% harvested, 69% 2006, 79% avg. Peanuts dug 62%, 69% 2006, 82% avg. Pecans 8% harvested, 8% 2006, 7% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 42%, 44% 2006, 43% avg. Other small grains 35% planted, 39% 2006, 34% avg. Rain arrived late this week. Average high temperatures were in the mid-70's to the upper 80's. Average lows ranged from the upper-40's to the mid-60's. The rainfall was a welcome sight for producers with small grains, pastures, and those waiting to dig peanuts. The rain hurt producers who had peanuts already dug, cotton ready for harvest, and those in the midst of harvesting. Some peanuts still need time to mature. Most cotton was ready to pick. Peanut and cotton yields look good so far. Some late corn still has not matured enough to harvest. Small grain and winter grazing planting slowed due to drought conditions. Pond and stream levels remained extremely low and there have been reports of shallow wells going dry. Livestock producers continued feeding hay to livestock due to poor pasture conditions. Worm infestations were reported in some pastures, although they will likely go untreated. Other activities included cotton defoliation and harvesting, digging and combining peanuts, cutting and baling hay, and harvesting corn for grain.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture remained adequate in most areas and short in others. Mostly light showers and cooler temperatures helped soils retain moisture. Crop progress for bananas was mostly good and benefited from mostly light showers. Cooler temperatures and shorter day length slowed crop progress. Papaya orchards were in fair to mostly good condition. Vegetables were in mostly good condition. Cooler temperatures aided crop growth, but were partially offset by short daylight hours. Moderate to heavy irrigation continued to ensure normal progress. Water restrictions were still in force for some areas. Coffee harvesting was active in the major producing areas of Kauai Island and the Big Island districts of Kona and Ka'u. Sugarcane harvesting ended for the year on Kauai, but remained active on Maui. Calm trade wind weather continued to prevail for most of the week. As a result, leeward areas were mostly sunny and dry. Showers were mostly light, but moderate amounts fell in isolated areas. Trade winds diminished over the weekend and turned southerly.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 35% short, 57% adequate, 3% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 47%, 47% 2006, 31% avg. Potatoes 95% harvested, 89% 2006, 92% avg. Irrigation water supply 32% very poor, 16% poor, 39% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent. For the week ending October 21, major agricultural activities included harvesting potatoes and sugarbeets, planting winter wheat, applying fertilizer, and moving livestock. The moisture this week has significantly improved the condition of pastures and range. Now 53% of range and pasture land is categorized as either fair or good.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for field work 5.1. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 31% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures across the state were warmer than normal last week but a cool front that brought welcome rains at midweek lowered temperatures to more seasonable levels. Fieldwork delays were common and ranged from corn and soybean harvest in the north to double crop soybean harvest in the south with some delays in fall tillage and fertilizer applications in most areas. The rainfall totals for this storm ranged from an inch to several inches in certain locations of southern Illinois. Wheat seeding is nearing completion and emergence has been uneven. Farmers are optimistic that the recent rains will help greatly with emergence of their wheat crop. Soybean harvest has continued to be slowed by green stems in certain varieties that are slow to ripen. Some harvest delays are also being seen in areas that received high winds along with the rains recently that has caused lodging in corn. Anhydrous applications continue to be delayed as soil temperatures remain too warm but with cooler temperatures forecast for the coming week farmers will begin soon. Farmers were also busy last week cleaning equipment, evaluating yield data, spreading lime and fertilizer.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 30% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 32% short, 33% adequate. Corn 69% harvested, 36% 2006, 49% avg. Moisture content of harvested corn continues to average about 16%. Soybeans 82% harvested, 57% 2006, 75% avg. Moisture content of harvested soybeans continues to average about 11%. Winter wheat 85% planted, 68% 2006, 73% avg.; 56% emerged, 19% 2006, 34% avg. Pasture condition 41% very poor, 27% poor, 24% fair and 8% good. Average temperatures ranged from 8(to 12(above normal with a high of 85(and a low of 43(. Precipitation averaged from 0.64 to 2.83 inches. Most of the state received some much needed precipitation during the week. Harvest of corn and soybeans was slowed only for a short time as dry soils quickly absorbed the moisture. Emergence and growth of winter wheat will be aided by last week's rainfall. Other activities included hauling grain to market, fall tillage, planting winter wheat, spreading fertilizer and lime, applications of fall herbicides and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 44% adequate, 55% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 57% adequate, 42% surplus. Corn 41% harvested. Soybeans 76% harvested. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Weather halted a majority of field work this week. Some corn stalks are beginning to rot and there is volunteer sprouting in corn and soybean fields. Manure storage is full due to extra rain and inability to spread manure on fields. Cattle are being kept on pastures as corn stubble is not available.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 18% short, 62% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 30% short, 63% adequate. Sunflowers at 95% mature dry down, 84% 2006, 85% avg.; 59% harvested, 23% 2006, 40% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Feed grain supplies 5% short, 91% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies for Kansas were 2% very short, 13% short, 82% adequate, 3% surplus. The State received rain over most of the state, heaviest in the central and eastern portions of the state. Wheat planting along with the harvesting of corn, soybeans, and sorghum were the main field activities. Comments indicate that all field work was delayed due to heavy rain in many areas. Cattle continue to be turned out onto crop residue for pasture.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3 Topsoil moisture 49% very short, 32% short, 18% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 64% very short, 29% short, 7% adequate. Tobacco 18% stripped, 15% 2006, 18% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Winter wheat 58% seeded, 46% 2006, 46% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 32% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans harvested are well ahead of normal. Pasture condition 49% very poor, 31% poor, 18% fair, 2% good. Temperatures for the week averaged 67 degrees, 10 degrees above normal. Rainfall totals for last week were above normal for the first time in the last 12 weeks.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Soil moisture 7% very short, 10% short, 66% adequate, 17% surplus. Pecans 33% harvested, 24% 2006, 21% avg. Soybeans 100% dropping leaves, 100% 2006, 97% avg. Sugarcane 100% planted, 99% 2006, 99% avg.; 16% harvested, 11% 2006, 20% avg.; 6% poor, 34% fair, 41% good, 19% excellent. Sweet potatoes 70% harvested, 71% 2006, 68% avg. Livestock 4% poor, 31% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Vegetables 9% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture 6% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 52% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 59% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybean condition 22% very poor, 36% poor, 20% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent; 82% dropping leaves, 89% 2006, 87% avg.; 29% harvested, 22% 2006, 20% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent; 64% planted, 64% 2006, 68% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 90% good, 0% excellent; 31% planted, 26% 2006, 36% avg. Pasture condition 31% very poor, 32% poor, 23% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Other hay 4th cutting, 56%, 49% 2006, 52% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 70%, 91% 2006, 81% avg.; 5th cutting 21%, 15% 2006, 20% avg. Hay supplies 39% very short, 45% short, 15% adequate, 1% surplus. Rain this past week will help small grains progress. Corn harvest is winding down and soybean harvest is progressing.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 1% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 23% short, 62% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 13% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 29% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 6% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 31% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 0% poor, 22% fair, 67% good, 11% excellent. Potatoes 85% harvested, 70% 2006. Hay 4th cutting 70%, 71% 2006, 62% avg. Apples 94% harvested, 80% 2006. Precipitation varied from 0.38 inches southeast Lower Peninsula to 1.96 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 7 degrees above normal western Upper Peninsula to 11 degrees above normal southeast Lower Peninsula. Rains returned across State limiting corn and soybean harvest and winter wheat planting. Above normal temperatures during week assisted with drying down process. Sugarbeets harvest faced delays due to warm temperatures. Alfalfa harvest of fourth cuttings continued. Dry bean harvest completed. Winter wheat planting continued ahead of normal with rainfall advantageous to emergence. Fruit harvest completed. Fall clean-up activities continued in orchards and vineyards. Carrot harvest continued. Celery harvest neared completion. Pumpkin picking completed. Winter squash harvest continued.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.1. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 45% adequate, 54% surplus. Corn 19% moisture, 18% 2006, 20% avg.; condition 10% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 35% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 14% moisture, 11% 2006, 12% avg. Potatoes 94% harvested, 96% 2006, 95% avg. Dry Beans 95% harvested, 99% 2006, 97% avg. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 12% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Harvest progress slowed to a standstill this past week, as wet field conditions prohibited farm activity in many areas of the state. Surplus soil moisture supply ratings covered more than half the state's cropland

as showers drifted across Minnesota, leaving behind 1 to 3 inches of new moisture.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Soil moisture 34% very short, 26% short, 28% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 100% avg. Cotton 100% open bolls, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 87% harvested, 92% 2006, 74% avg. Peanuts 75% harvested, 69% 2006, NA% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent. Rice 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 97% avg. Sorghum 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 100% avg. Soybeans 100% shedding leaves, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 93% harvested, 99% 2006, 90% avg. Wheat 18% planted, 28% 2006, 27% avg.; 4% emerged, 15% 2006, 15% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 82% good, 0% excellent. Hay 100% (Harvested warm), 98% 2006, 99% avg. Sweetpotatoes 88% harvested, 84% 2006, 80% avg. Cattle 6% very poor, 11% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Pasture 8% very poor, 24% poor, 36% fair, 24% good, 8% excellent. Rainfall put a halt to field activities, but it was welcomed by cattle producers. Conditions have improved for planting wheat and winter forages. Tornadoes were spotted in the Starkville area on Thursday with no injuries reported and minimal structural damage.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 30% short, 52% adequate, 8% surplus. Soybeans 88% mature, 92% 2006, 89% avg. Fall tillage 30% complete. Warm temperatures and moderate to heavy rain were beneficial to winter wheat emergence and pasture growth statewide. Heavy rain improved general conditions in the extremely dry southeast district. Rains in northern areas slowed corn harvest. The southwest district has made very slow progress with soybean harvest due to late planting. Temperatures averaged 4 to 8 degrees above normal. Rainfall averaged 1.71 inches. Activities corn, soybean, sorghum, rice, cotton harvest; winter wheat planting; fall tillage; fall fertilizer application; supplemental livestock feeding; fall grazing.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 5% last year, 38% short, 16% last year, 55% adequate, 68% last year, 2% surplus, 11% last year. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 19% last year, 42% short, 41% last year, 34% adequate, 39% last year, 1% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat planted 96%, 93% last year, 76% emerged, 55% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 44% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Safflower 98% harvested, 95% last year. Corn harvested for grain 33% complete, 13% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 5% last year, 4% poor, 4% last year, 10% fair, 16% last year, 71% good, 53% last year, 15% excellent, 22% last year. Farmers continue to harvest potatoes and sugar beets. Reports indicate sugar content of beets harvested is below average. Montana experienced above normal temperatures for the week ending October 21st. Temperatures were similar to the previous week with highs in the 60s to 70s and lows in the 20s and 30s. Great Falls and Fort Assiniboine shared the weekly high temperature of 72 degrees, and West Yellowstone had the low of 14 degrees. The state received moderate amounts of precipitation. Bozeman received 1.18 inches of moisture, the most for the week. Wisdom received 0.72 of an inch on October 19th, breaking the previous daily precipitation record for that day of 0.55 of an inch set in 1963. Range and pasture feed conditions 16% very poor, 11% last year, 20% poor, 25% last year, 36% fair, 41% last year, 24% good, 18% last year, 4% excellent, 5% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 64% complete, 72% last year, sheep and lambs from summer ranges 71% complete, 72% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 14%, 11% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 13%, 9% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 14% short, 57% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 21% short, 57% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 51% good, 32% excellent; 44% harvested, 36% 2006, and 45% average. Soybean 59% harvest, 81% 2006, 85% average. Sorghum conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 54% good, 33% excellent; 32% harvest, 40% 2006, 49% average. Winter wheat 91% emerged, 91% 2006, 91% average. Pasture, range conditions 2% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Precipitation was recorded in all districts with the Northeast District averaging over three inches.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Clouds, cool temperatures and significant wind encompassed much of the state during the week; however, precipitation was light and scattered. Average temperatures for the week were normal to below normal as Las Vegas recorded the week's high of 84 degrees, while the temperature dipped to 10 degrees in Ely for the week's low. Elko and Winnemucca recorded 0.29 and 0.25 inches of precipitation respectively with trace amounts falling elsewhere. Farmers and ranchers were wrapping up the final cutting of alfalfa and completing potato harvest despite the cool, damp conditions. Livestock producers continue shipment of calves to market and moving foundation herds to available feed. Supplemental feeding is necessary in most locations as the seasonal decline in range and pasture conditions continues.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 15%

poor, 47% fair, 29% good, 4% excellent. Maine potatoes 100% harvested, 99% 2006, 99% average; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island potatoes 100% harvested, 99% 2006, 99% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts potatoes 95% harvested, 90% 2006, 90% average; condition good. Field corn 99% harvested, 90% 2006, 90% average; condition good/fair in Maine and Rhode Island and good/excellent elsewhere. Sweet corn 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 100% average; condition good/excellent. Hay 3rd crop 90% harvested, 85% 2006, 90% average; condition good/fair. Apples 90% harvested, 95% 2006, 90% average; Fruit Size average/above; condition good. Pears 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 99% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries 80% harvested, 75% 2006, 80% average; Fruit Size average/below average; condition good/excellent. Last week began cloudy with average high and low temperatures, varying from the 30s into the upper 60s. Areas of northern states continue to experience their first frosts, while the southern states have yet to have their first. High temperatures were back up to above average levels by Thursday, ranging from the 60s to 70s. Conditions early in the week helped to bring much of the growing season to a close, however farmers are still trying to put up some end of season hay and haylage. Summer crops are still being harvested and quality is still good. Widespread rain fell throughout the region Friday into Saturday, totaling anywhere from 0.6 to 2.3 inches. Heavy winds were also seen in some areas. Water levels in ponds and wells remain low in the southern states despite the rainfall. Weekend temperatures remained above average with partly cloudy skies, keeping farmers' markets and pick-your-own operations busy. Major farm activities included completing harvests of pears, and sweet corn, harvesting fall vegetables, apples, potatoes, and field corn, spreading lime and manure, and planting cover crops.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 50% short, 50% adequate. Irrigation water supply 20% short, 80% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in most localities. Temperatures were above normal during the week in most areas of the Garden State. Irrigation was used in parts of the southern district. Harvest of field corn continued. Soybean harvest progressed. The planting of cover crops continued. Producers continued harvesting vegetables. Pumpkin, winter squash and pepper harvest neared completion across the state. Cranberry harvest continued. Apple harvest progressed across the state.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 39% short, 44% adequate, 2% surplus. Wind damage 33% light, 2% moderate. Freeze damage 21% light, 1% moderate. Alfalfa condition 3% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 25% excellent, 6th cutting complete 66%, 7th cutting complete 25%. Cotton condition 18% fair, 57% good, 25% excellent, 98% bolls opening, 13% harvested, condition 1% fair, 59% good, 40% excellent, 67% corn harvested for grain, 98% corn harvested for silage. Irrigated sorghum progress 90% mature, 55% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum progress 35% mature, 15% harvested for grain. Total sorghum condition progress 57% mature, 31% harvested for grain. Irrigated winter wheat condition 7% fair, 75% good, 18% excellent, 100% planted, 100% emerged. Dry winter wheat condition 49% poor, 49% fair, 2% good, 100% planted, 98% emerged. Total winter wheat condition 29% poor, 33% fair, 31% good, 7% excellent, 100% planted, 99% emerged. Peanuts condition 2% poor, 38% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent, 40% harvested. Lettuce condition 50% good, 50% excellent, 90% harvested. Chile condition 60% fair, 40% good, 65% harvested red. Onions condition 50% good, 50% excellent, 95% planted. Apples progress 98% harvested. Pecan condition 10% fair, 33% good, 57% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 28% good, 34% excellent. Sheep condition 10% very poor, 17% poor, 9% fair, 23% good, 41% excellent. Range and pasture condition 6% very poor, 23% poor, 31% fair, 28% good, 12% excellent. Farmers were finalizing fall planting, as well as irrigating and harvesting crops. Ranchers spent the week culling herds, weaning calves, shipping cattle and contracting feed. Some parts of the state experienced the first hard freeze of the season. New Mexico's weather for the week of October 15th through October 21st was dominated by a couple of fast moving troughs of low pressure. These fast moving systems provided wide day-to-day temperature swings across the northern half of the state while the southern half remained more consistent. In addition, average weekly temperatures were below normal in the northwestern quadrant of the state while more seasonable to slightly above normal temperatures prevailed in east central and southwestern New Mexico.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 6% very short, 31% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture condition 15% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Corn 6% poor, 24% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. Hay 22% poor, 29% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Silage corn 96% harvested, 90% 2006. Grain corn 32%, 24% 2006. Dry beans 65%, 66% 2006. Soybeans 46%, 36% 2006. Apple condition 6% poor, 11% fair, 58% good, 25% excellent. Grapes 3% poor, 11% fair, 66% good, 20% excellent; 88% harvested, 80% 2006. Cabbage harvest 94%, 93% average. Harvest virtually complete on all fall vegetables. Montgomery and Fulton Counties were still harvesting dry hay with summer-like weather. Corn and soybeans continue to be harvested in Jefferson County. Soybean yields were poor due to lack of rainfall. Dry weather conditions allowed for the harvest of 2007 crops and planting of 2008 winter wheat. Across the state, Concord and Catawba grape harvest was winding down. In the Lake Erie fruit region, Concord harvest continued moving smoothly due to the favorable weather. Virtually all wine grapes were harvested except some late season reds. In Albany County u-pick farms were very busy with people picking

apples. Temperatures were near normal until the middle of the week, and then trended above normal through the weekend. Precipitation was near normal with rain Friday evening.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Soil moisture 70% very short, 28% short, 2% adequate, 0% surplus. Activities during the week included the harvesting of cotton, apples, flue-cured tobacco, sweetpotatoes, peanuts and sorghum. Other activities included the scouting for pest and disease problems. Abnormally high temperatures and little rainfall dominated the week again in North Carolina. All reporting station's average temperatures were above normal by at least 4 degrees and at most by 11 degrees. Most stations reported having some rain with Greensboro reporting the largest at 1.11 inches.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 33% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Dry edible beans 97% cut, 100% 2006, 98% avg.; 93% harvested, 99% 2006, 95% average. Potatoes 96% dug, 97% 2006, 97% average. Sunflower 98% bracts turned brown, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Stockwater supplies 4% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 3% very poor, 19% poor, 37% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Harvest of late season crops was slow last week due to rains across most of the state except for the extreme west. Heavy rains fell in the Red River Valley, making the final harvest of sugarbeets and potatoes very difficult. A statewide killing frost has not yet occurred, which is later than the average date. Ranchers were shipping and weaning calves while moving cattle to fall pastures.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 5.3. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 25% short, 53% adequate, 4% surplus. Soybeans 86% harvested, 51% 2006, 69% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 44% good, 17% excellent. Corn 95% mature, 99% 2006, 95% avg.; harvested for grain 40%, 17% 2006, 33% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 36% good, 16% excellent. Winter wheat 94% planted, 55% 2006, 76% avg.; 64% emerged, 20% 2006, 41% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 96%, 99% 2006, 90% avg. Apples harvested (fall & winter) 73%, 87% 2006, 83% avg. Grapes 85% harvested, 84% 2006, 84% avg. Processing tomatoes 97% harvested, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Hay condition 24% very poor, 20% poor, 29% fair, 22% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition 20% very poor, 20% poor, 28% fair, 27% good, 5% excellent. Farmers took advantage of slightly more than 5 days suitable for field work to harvest grain corn, soybeans, apples and grapes and planting of winter wheat. Other field activities included soybean stubble tillage, lime application to fields, grain hauling, field plowing, hauling manure, harvesting of winter squash, pumpkins, and tomatoes.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 18% short, 58% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 22% short, 67% adequate 2% surplus. Wheat condition 4% very poor, 1% poor, 40% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Rye condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent; 91% planted this week, 87% last week, 96% last year, 97% average; 76% emerged this week, 59% last week, 78% last year, 90% average. Oats seedbed prepared 83% this week, 82% last week, 88% last year, 86% average; 54% planted this week, 43% last week, 57% last year, 50% average; 31% emerged this week, 21% last week, 25% last year, 37% average. Sorghum condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent; coloring 95% this week, 92% last week, 95% last year, 96% average. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 45% fair, 37% good, 12% excellent; 57% mature this week, 52% last week, 84% last year, 85% average; harvested 27% this week, 21% last week, 54% last year, 56% average. Peanuts 94% mature this week, 88% last week, 92% last year, 95% average; dug 67% this week, 48% last week, 52% last year, 57% average. Alfalfa condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 38% good, 9% excellent; 5th cutting 78% this week, 70% last week, 62% last year, 72% average; 6th cutting 29% this week, 27% last week, 7% last year, 18% average. Other hay condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 12% excellent; 2nd cutting 89% this week, 87% last week, 75% last year, 89% average. Livestock condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Livestock Producers were selling their spring born calves in some areas. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Livestock marketings remained average last week. Of the feeder cattle under 800 pounds, steers averaged \$114 per cwt. and feeder heifers averaged \$104 per cwt. Pasture and range conditions remained mostly in the good to fair range.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Top soil moisture 6% very short, 10% short, 59% adequate, 25% surplus. Sub soil moisture 9% very short, 26% short, 65% adequate. Range, pasture condition 12% very poor, 19% poor, 42% fair, 27% good. Winter wheat 81% planted, 89% previous year, 68% 5 year average. Winter Wheat 50% emerged, 59% previous year, 35% 5 year average. Weather Temperatures dropped throughout much of the State, most areas received above average precipitation last week. High temperatures ranged from 72 in Union, down to 56 degrees in Agency Lake. Low temperatures ranged from 47 degrees at the Astoria/Clatsop station, down to 19 degrees in Worden. Field work was hindered due to constant rainfall. Detroit Lake received the most precipitation with 6.60 inches, followed by 4.58 inches received in Florence. All forty-three stations reported a positive amount of precipitation with only 12

stations reporting less than one inch. Temperatures were below normal in all South Central stations. Field Crops Wet, cool, windy weather conditions prevailed this past week across the State. Farmers were prevented from getting much field work done. It was a good time to catch up with equipment repairs, maintenance. The Malheur County sugarbeet harvest started, the corn harvest was still proceeding well. Fall seeding continued at a slow pace in eastern areas as the weather warmed up towards the end of the week. Statewide, the winter wheat crop was reported in mostly good condition, the moisture was appreciated. Vegetables The majority of last week was too wet to do much outside work, but there were still some corn, tomatoes, peppers, squash, pumpkins being harvested. Corn, cabbage, cauliflower growers in Marion County were dealing with the mud during their harvest. The potato harvest was 100% complete in Jefferson County, the onion harvest was winding down in Malheur County. Fruits, Nuts The fruit harvest was in its final stages in most areas. Some late pears, apples continued to be picked. The grape harvest was hindered by the damp conditions, some late varieties may not be harvested if the rains continue. Brix levels are not reaching expected levels due to the cooler than normal temperatures. The hazelnut, walnut harvests were also delayed due to wet conditions. Nurseries, Greenhouses Nurseries were busy transporting large trees to points of sale, small to medium shrubs to new fields. The Christmas Tree harvest began last week in Marion County. Both greenhouses, nurseries were busy with fall sales. Most greenhouses are done for the season. Livestock, Range, Pasture Rain received across the State continued to help improve pasture, range conditions. Many areas primarily needed some warmer weather to jump start fall pasture growth. Producers continued weaning calves, working herds. Livestock remained in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 37% very short, 27% short, 34% adequate, 2% surplus. Fall plowing 70% complete, 67 2006, 67% avg. Corn 93% mature, 96% 2006, 93% avg.; 48% harvested, 49% 2006, 52% avg.; condition 17% very poor, 12% poor, 19% fair, 34% good, 18% excellent. Barley 83% planted, 93% 2006, 91% avg.; 58% emerged, 64% 2006, 70% avg. Winter wheat 73% planted, 76% 2006, 74% avg.; 48% emerged, 41% 2006, 45% avg.; condition 1% poor, 50% fair, 49% good. Soybeans 47% harvested, 37% 2006, 32% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 32% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes 99% harvested, 93% 2006, 95% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 88% complete, 86% 2006, 82% avg. Apples harvested 87% complete, 92% 2006, 86% avg. Grapes harvested 68% complete, 61% 2006, 76% avg. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Pasture conditions 32% very poor, 30% poor, 29% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Principal farm activities included fall plowing, filling silos, mowing pastures, repairing equipment, hauling water, making hay, baling fodder, liming fields, chopping corn for silage, planting wheat and barley, and harvesting corn, soybeans, potatoes, tobacco, grapes and apples.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 58% very short, 35% short, 7% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 26% very poor, 25% poor, 37% fair, 12% good, 0% excellent; leaves turning color 83%, 87% 2006, 81% avg.; leaves dropped 47%, 52% 2006, 47% avg.; 16% mature, 35% 2006, 28% avg.; 5% harvested, 7% 2006, 9% avg. Sweetpotatoes 0% very poor, 5% poor, 70% fair, 25% good, 0% excellent; 65% harvested, 74% 2006, 69% avg. Livestock condition 10% very poor, 15% poor, 46% fair, 29% good, 0% excellent. Winter grazings 40% very poor, 10% poor, 50% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Sorghum turned color 100%, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; 99% matured, 98% 2006, 97% avg.; 84% harvested, 89% 2006, 82% avg. Winter wheat 11% planted, 19% 2006, 29% avg.; 3% emerged, 9% 2006, 18% avg. Oats 14% planted, 24% 2006, 33% avg.; 3% emerged, 11% 2006, 21% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 97%, 99% 2006, 98% avg. Apples 85% harvested, 89% 2006, 87% avg. Winter grazings 39% planted, 71% 2006, 61% avg.; 15% grazings emerged, 32% 2006, 39% avg. A storm front that was predicted to bring a good bit of precipitation late last week, ended up yielding little more than clouds, and a few sprinkles for most of our State's farmers. Cotton harvest continued in most areas of the State that remained dry. There was an increasing number of reports of cotton acreage that will not be harvested due to poor yields. Some coastal peanut yields are not looking too bad. There are soybean fields that have not seen any rain since early September. More acreage is being cut for hay due to the lack of potential yield for grain. Other areas are reporting yields that are fair to good with early maturing varieties. High winter wheat prices have had farmers hoping to plant some small grains, but there is little chance of that happening without some moisture. Livestock were still being sold, as they have been since mid-summer due to insufficient hay stocks to feed cattle through the winter. Most pastures are not producing any forage for livestock at this point. Apple harvest was catching up from last week. The ongoing drought, and lack of sufficient soil moisture has caused winter grazings to remain well behind normal.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 59% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 12% short, 58% adequate, 18% surplus. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; 3% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 45% good, 19% excellent. Soybeans 100% mature, 100% 2006, 100% avg. Sunflower 94% mature, 91% 2006, 92% avg.; 4% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 96%, 100% 2006, 99% avg.; hay 2% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 81%

adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 13% very short, 14% short, 62% adequate, 11% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 74% good, 15% excellent. Rain showers have significantly slowed row crop harvest; however, the western part of the state remains in drought conditions.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 29% short, 38% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 53% very short, 32% short, 15% adequate. Winter wheat 35% seeded, 32% 2006, 36% avg; 9% emerged, 12% 2006, 8% avg. Burley tobacco 27% stripped, 26% 2006, 34% avg. Pastures 42% very poor, 32% poor, 21% fair, 5% good. Widespread showers across the State brought harvest to a standstill toward the end of last week. Good progress, however, was made in all crops prior to the showers. Moisture also aided the seeding of the 2008 winter wheat crop. Burley tobacco stripping has been slow, as producers continued to wait for more moisture to bring their crop into case. Other activities during the week included renovating pastures and hauling feed and water to livestock. Temperatures averaged one to three degrees above normal across the State. Rainfall across the eastern and middle portion of the State last week was around one half inch below normal, while the western portion saw rainfall amounts around one half inch above normal.

TEXAS: Soil moisture was short to adequate across the state. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Peanut condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. Wheat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Scattered showers were prevalent in the Eastern half of the state. Winter wheat planting continued in the Northern High Plains as some producers were holding off for rain in the Northern Low Plains. Cotton harvest was underway throughout most of the state as fields continued to defoliate. Good yields were reported in Northern High Plains as corn harvest neared completion. Sorghum harvest continued in the Panhandle. Peanut harvest continued in the High Plains and South Texas. Livestock continued to be in good condition across most areas of the state. Final hay harvests continued across most of the state. Ranges and pastures remained in good condition in most areas of the state, but most areas could use some rain.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 34% short, 40% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 36% very short, 28% short, 36% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat planted for harvest next year 81%, 98% 2006, 90% avg.; 58% emerged, 82% 2006, 64% avg. Corn 93% mature, 93% 2006, 91% avg.; harvested (grain) 52%, 84% 2006, 46% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 59% good, 25% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 95%, 87% 2006, 89% avg. Cattle and calves moved from summer range 82%, 88% 2006, 86% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved from summer range 80%, 90% 2006, 88% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 78% good, 3% excellent. Stock water supplies 20% very short, 37% short, 43% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples 87% harvested, 92% 2006, 85% avg. The days are getting colder and the fall harvest is almost complete. The days suitable for work was 5.6 days. Livestock continue to do well. Box Elder reports that fieldwork was slowed this week as two storms went through the county and slowed operations like fall grain seeding and grain corn harvest. The onion harvest is over and producers report good yields but a poor price at this time. The corn harvest stalled last week because of the recent rainstorms. Fruit and vegetable farmers have picked most of their fruit and are busy gathering pumpkins and squash from the fields for sale at local stands or to various grocery stores. Cache County reports that most of the winter wheat is emerging nicely following some light rainstorms. Emery County reports that most of the fieldwork is over for the year with the exception of the corn harvest (grain) which is ongoing. The overall crop harvest was pretty good, but irrigated pastures suffered from lack of sufficient water. Box Elder County reports that livestock producers are near the end of moving cattle from summer ranges. They are in the process of getting calves weaned, shipped to various feedlots, and then ready for sale. Sheep producers are moving herds from summer ranges to crop residue fields in preparation for the breeding season. Cattlemen are reporting that calves weigh from 30 to 100 lbs lighter this year. Emery County reports that winter ranges are in tough shape and most producers will not be able to put any where near the normal numbers of livestock on ranges. Moisture received to date for the new water year has been great. It needs to continue all winter long. Beaver County reports that operators are gathering cattle off ranges, but ranchers are having a hard time finding them all.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture was generally very short. Dry conditions persist another week despite some areas receiving insignificant showers. Livestock producers continue to heavily cull herds due to forage and water shortages. Hay stocks are dwindling and water levels have dropped significantly causing wells and other natural water sources to dry. A few areas are still harvesting corn. The soybean harvest continues with varying yields. Most of the state's peanuts have been dug and the harvest is coming to a close. The cotton harvest is in full swing. Some producers have decided to continue small grain planting with the hope of precipitation soon as the. Other activities this week include lime spreading, soil sampling, land preparation for small grain planting, and equipment repair and maintenance.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Soil moisture 6% very short, 25% short, 49% adequate, 20% surplus. Fall seeding was nearing an end. Whitman County reported the emergence of winter wheat was good. Recropping was reported, probably due to record high wheat prices. Similarly, Benton, Asotin, Grant and Walla Walla Counties reported recent rains had been very beneficial. Grant County reported dry corn harvest continued in full progress. Christmas tree growers continued removing stakes from Noble fir in preparation for sales. In the Yakima Valley, rainy weather slowed and delayed apple harvest several times, but may have also postponed the first killing frost of the season for vegetable producers. Nighttime temperatures did drop low enough to initiate the turn of leaf color in fruit orchards throughout the Valley. Harvest of Fuji, Red Delicious and Pink Lady apples continued. In Pacific County, cranberry growers completed harvest operations with average yields. Range and pasture conditions 4% very poor, 26% poor, 25% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. On the west side, cooler weather and heavy rains slowed pasture growth. On the east side, rain showers received during the week have improved crop and pasture conditions. Some livestock producers had begun supplemental feeding. Shellfish growers initiated fall harvest with continued strong market conditions for oysters.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 45% short, 14% adequate, compared with 1% short, 80% adequate, 19% surplus last year. Corn conditions 18% very poor, 19% poor, 22% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent; 86% mature, 82% in 2006, 5-yr avg not available. Corn was 46% harvested, 31% in 2006, 47% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 17% very poor, 27% poor, 22% fair, 34% good, dropping leaves 91%, 2006 and 5-yr avg not available. Soybeans 38% harvested, 18% in 2006, 43% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 59% planted, 59% in 2006, 61% for the 5-yr avg.; 20% emerged, 25% in 2006, 38% 5-yr avg. Hay third cutting is 77% complete, 86% in 2006, 5-yr avg not available. Apple conditions 22% very poor, 49% poor, 19% fair, 10% good. Apples 79% harvested, 72% in 2006, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle and calves 2% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 3% excellent. Farming activities included weaning and marketing calves at local markets, harvesting vegetables, fruit and hay, planting wheat, feeding hay and transporting water to livestock.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 53% adequate, 46% surplus. Corn 38% harvested, condition 8% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 33% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 52% harvested, condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Hay 4th cutting was 82% complete. Fall tillage was 23% complete. Pasture conditions 3% very poor, 13% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Rainfall over the past two weeks has caused moisture levels to increase, therefore slowing the progress of harvest and fall fieldwork.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 27% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay, roughage supplies 5% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition 8% fair, 68% good, 24% excellent. Sugarbeets 51% harvested, 51% 2006, 57% avg.; condition 44% fair, 56% good. Corn 98% dented, 94% 2006, 98% avg.; mature 92%, 76% 2006, 85% avg.; 23% harvested, 25% 2006, 31% avg.; condition 34% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent. Dry beans combined 90%, 82% 2006, 87% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 97%, 97% 2006, 89% avg. Cattle condition 16% fair, 82% good, 2% excellent. Calves condition 13% fair, 85% good, 2% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 87% good, 2% excellent. Lambs condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 88% good, 2% excellent. Cattle moved from summer pastures 85%. Sheep moved from summer pastures 77%. Range and pasture conditions 7% very poor, 26% poor, 39% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 14 - 20, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Mostly dry weather in southern and eastern Ukraine helped corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting, while early-week showers in southern Russia caused only brief harvest delays.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed across the region, allowing spring grain harvesting to progress to completion.

EUROPE: Showers across eastern Europe slowed summer crop harvesting but maintained favorable conditions for emerging winter grains.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather across much of the wheat belt increased evaporative losses and hastened development of filling to maturing winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Seasonably dry weather favored summer crop maturation in northern and central growing areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Unseasonably heavy showers slowed coffee harvesting in central Vietnam and caused flooding in oil palm areas of Indonesia.

EASTERN ASIA: Seasonably dry, cool weather aided winter crop planting as summer crop harvesting winds down.

ARGENTINA: Warm, mostly dry weather promoted summer crop planting and favored development of winter grains and pastures.

BRAZIL: Scattered showers improved planting prospects in Mato Grosso and sections of southern Brazil, but seasonal rains were just beginning elsewhere.

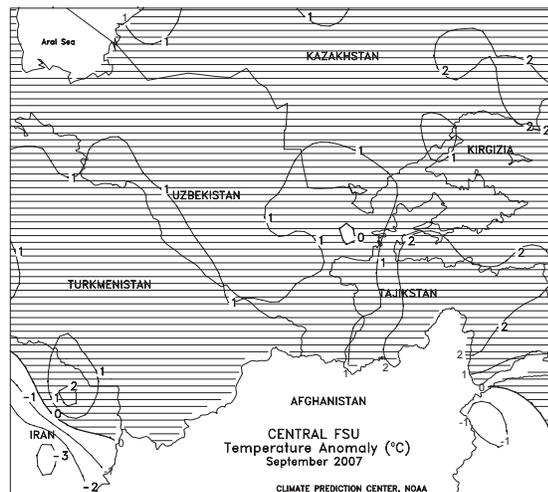
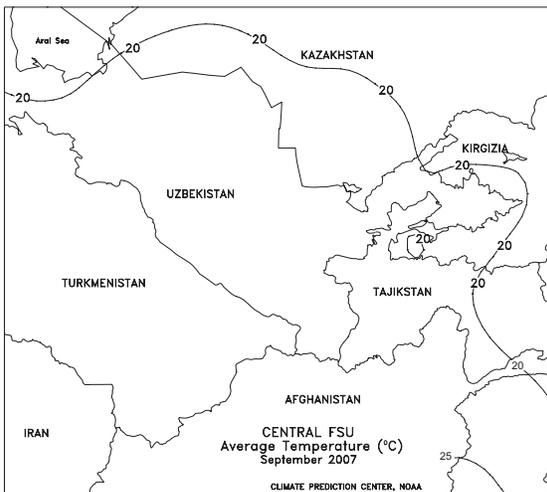
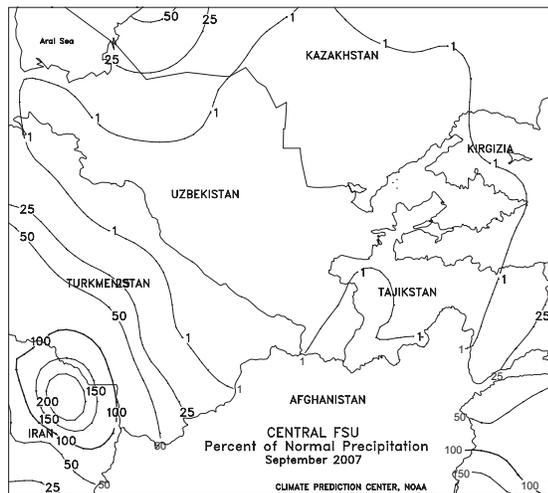
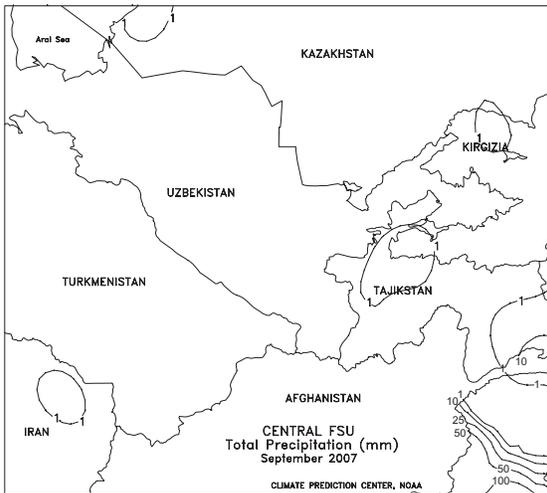
CANADA: Across the Prairies, warmth and dryness favored completion of spring grain and oilseed harvesting.

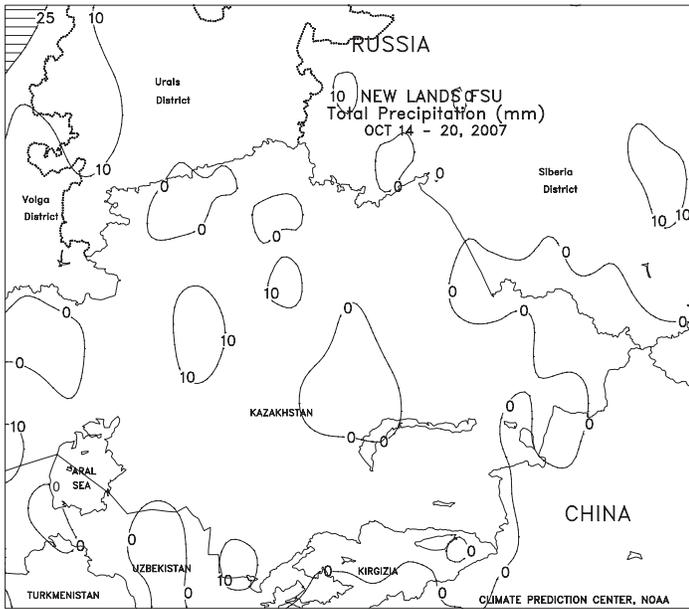
MEXICO: Unseasonably warm, dry weather accelerated maturation and dry down of summer crops, including corn and sorghum.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain provided much-needed moisture for winter crop planting, although long-term drought persists in central Turkey.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Another round of heavy rain increased moisture reserves for upcoming winter grain planting but caused local flooding.

SOUTH AFRICA: Early crop prospects are favorable across the corn belt.

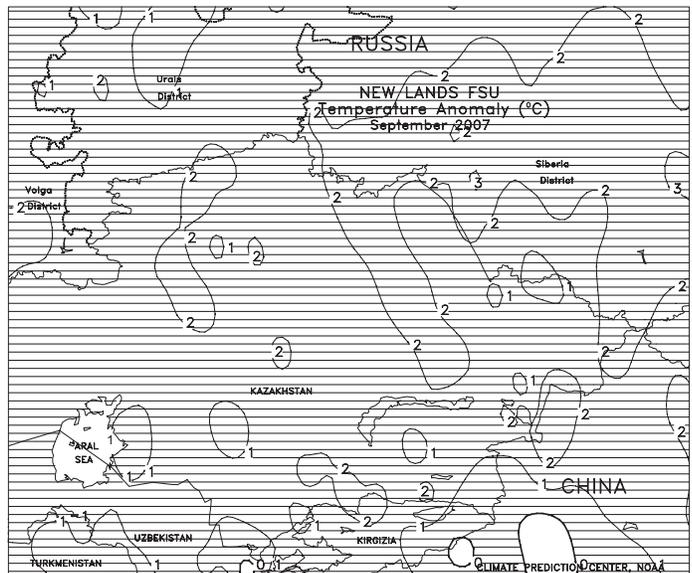
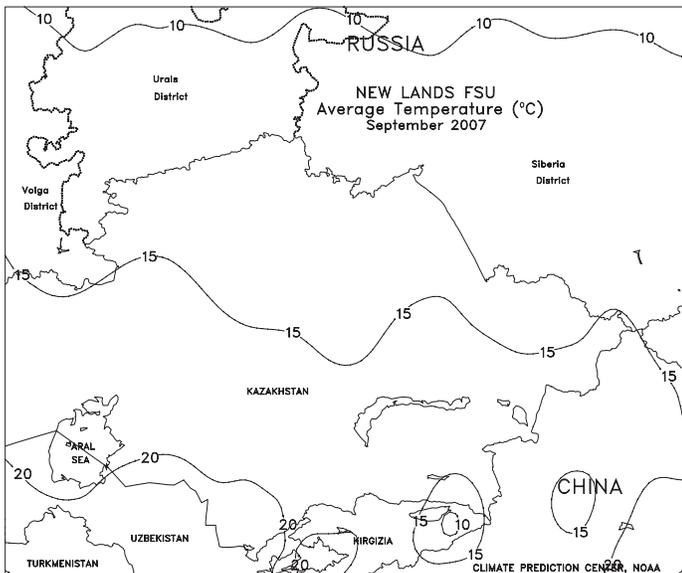
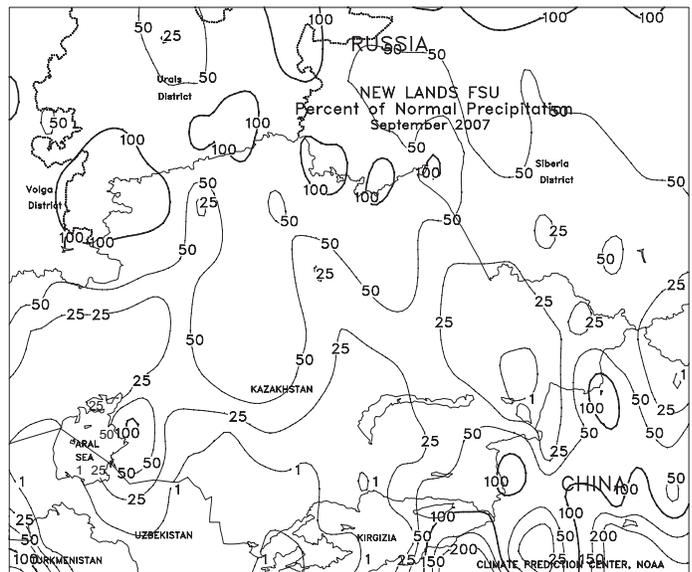
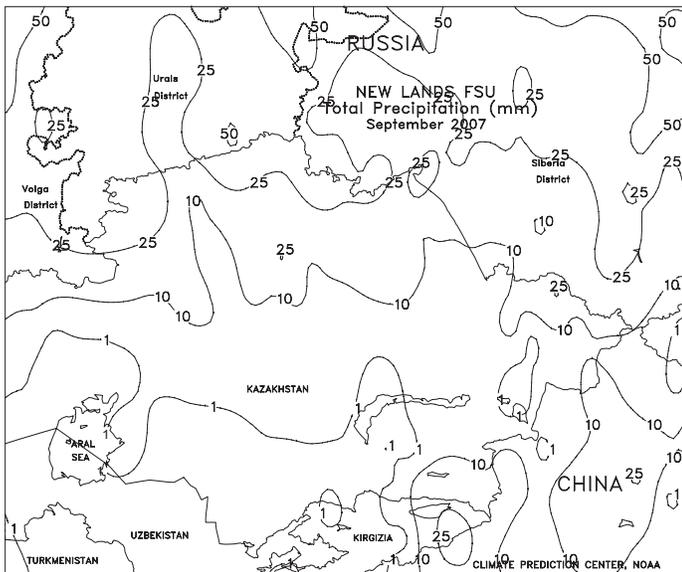


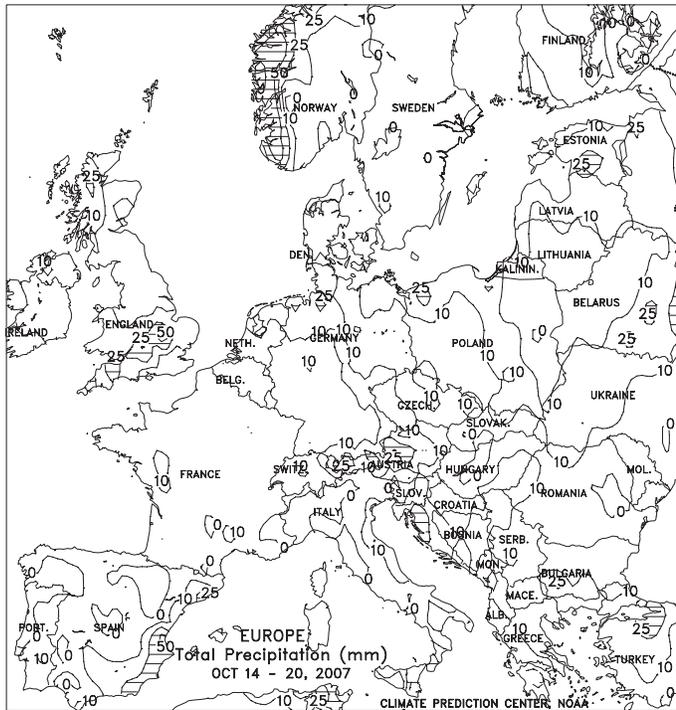


FSU-NEW LANDS

Unseasonably warm, dry weather prevailed across the region, allowing spring grain harvesting to progress to completion.

In September, spring grain harvesting was well underway in Kazakhstan and Russia. Below-normal precipitation was accompanied by unseasonably mild weather in most areas, favoring spring grain maturation and rapid harvesting. Temperatures in September averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Kazakhstan and Russia. (This is the final summary of the season. Coverage will resume in May, with the commencement of spring planting.)

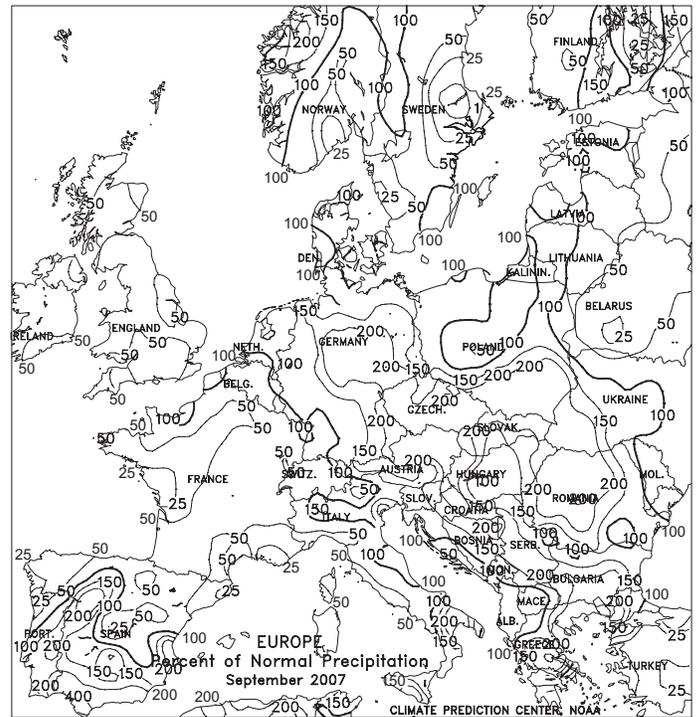
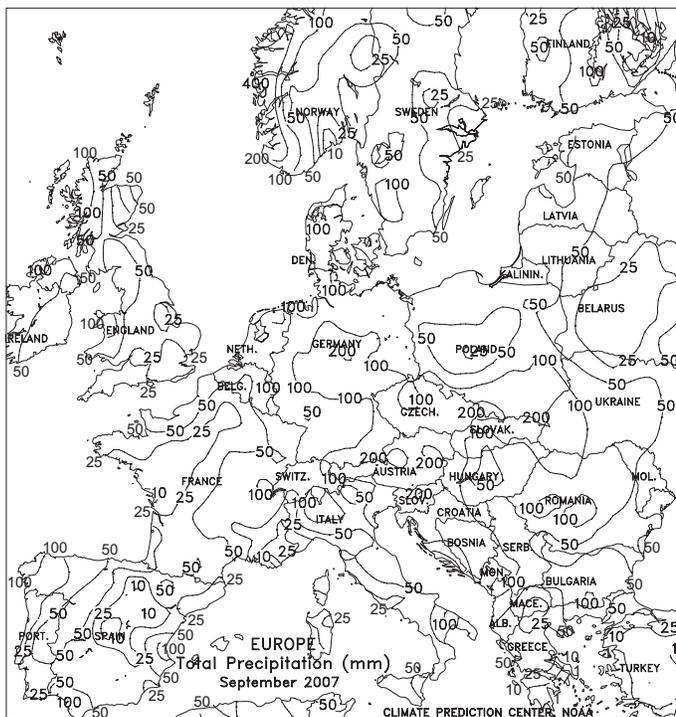


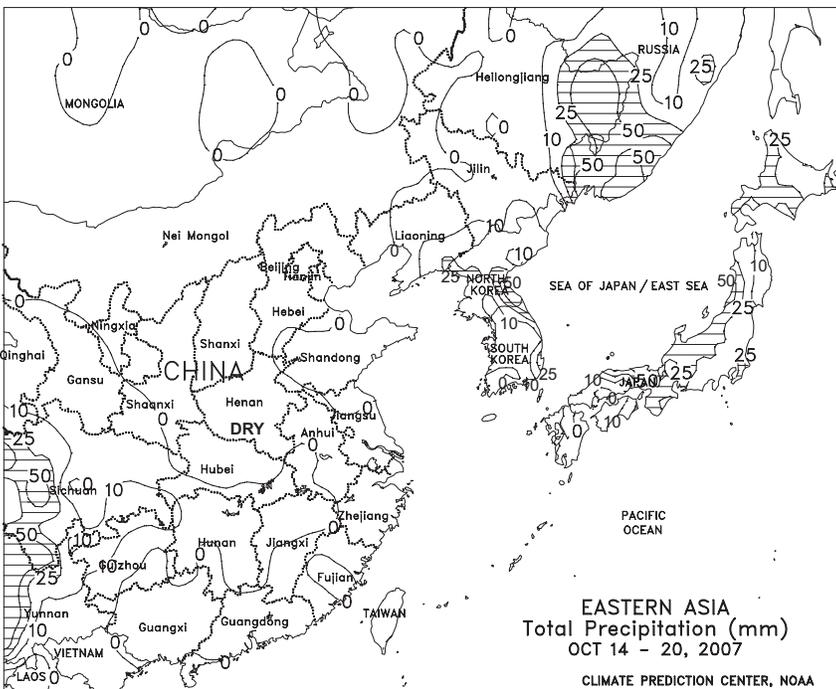
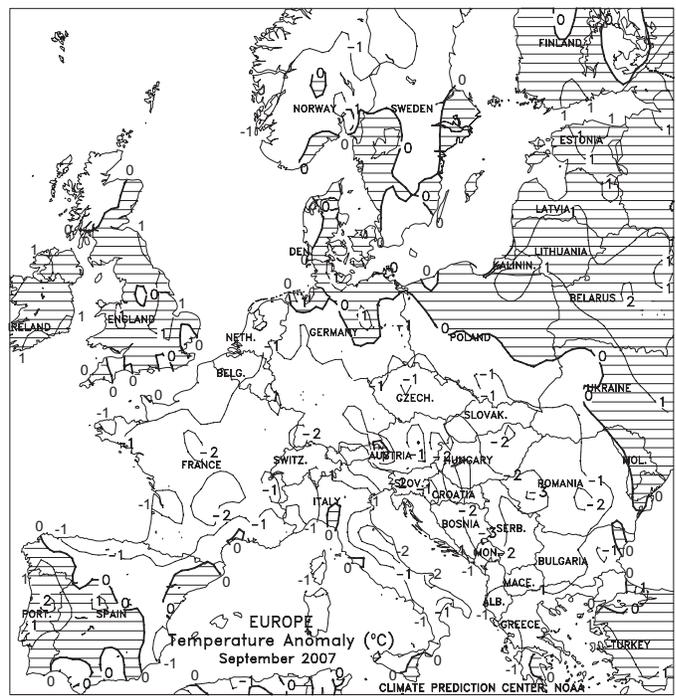


EUROPE

Dry weather across western Europe contrasted with unsettled conditions across central and eastern growing areas. A ridge of high pressure extending from the Iberian Peninsula northeastward into southern Scandinavia maintained good weather (little or no rainfall) for summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting across most of Portugal, Spain, France, and Italy. Meanwhile, a stalled frontal boundary generated moderate to heavy rains (25-65 mm) in southeastern England, slowing fieldwork but maintaining favorable moisture supplies for emerging winter grain. Elsewhere, a cold front produced light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) from Germany eastward into Poland and the Baltics, causing minor fieldwork delays but maintaining adequate topsoil moisture for emerging winter wheat and rapeseed. However, the first widespread freeze of the season settled over Germany by week's end, slowing winter crop emergence. Isolated showers (2-15 mm) prevailed across the Balkans, although much heavier rain (more than 25 mm per day) was falling over the region as of October 22.

In September, cool, wet weather in central and eastern Europe slowed summer crop harvesting but provided topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. Rain was especially welcome in southeastern Europe, where several months of excessive heat and dryness depleted moisture reserves and significantly reduced summer crop yields. In contrast, below-normal rainfall across western and northern Europe reduced topsoil moisture for germinating winter crops but accelerated summer crop harvesting.

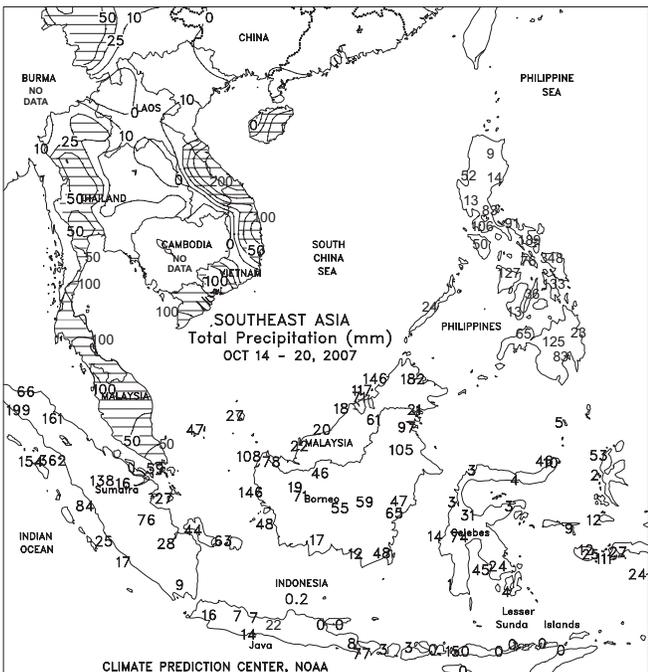
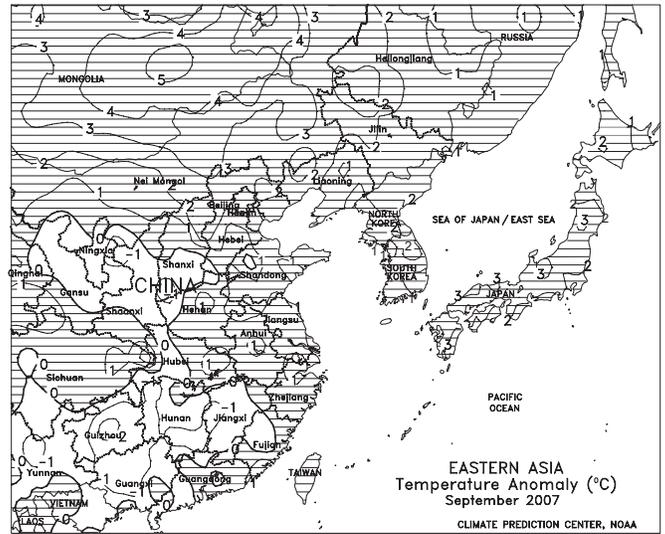
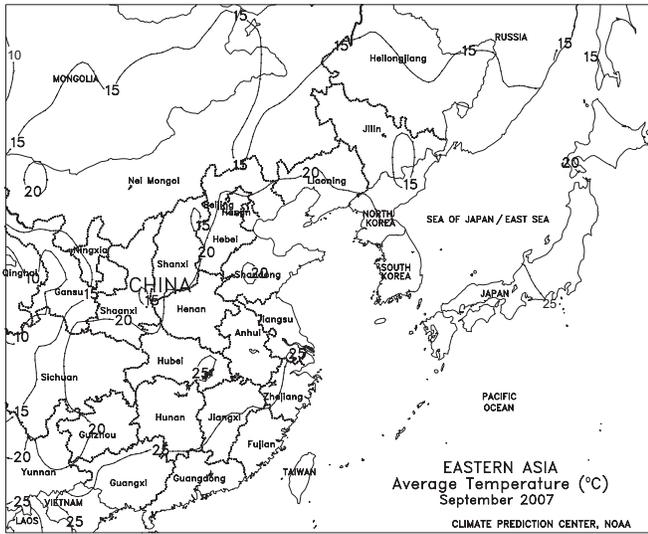
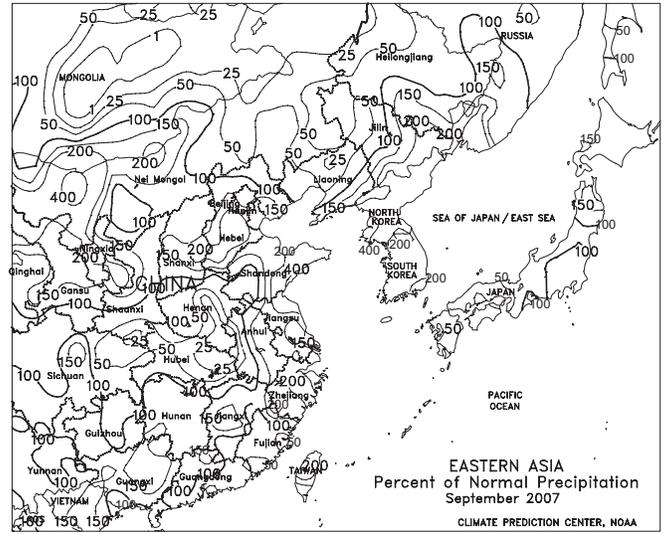
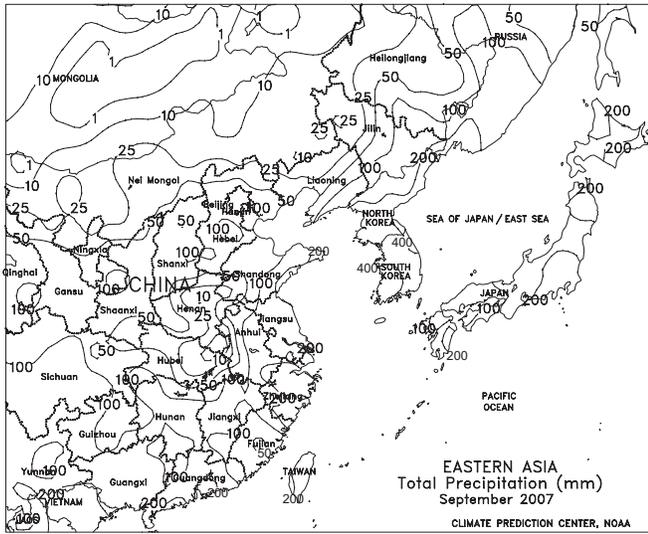




EASTERN ASIA

The dry season was well underway throughout China with cooler-than-normal temperatures in the northeast. In Manchuria, summer grain and oilseed harvesting was winding down as cool (temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C below normal), mostly dry weather prevailed. Rain and snow (25-100 mm, liquid equivalent), however, in eastern Heilongjiang likely slowed any lingering harvest activities. From the North China Plain to the southern coast, dry weather and seasonable temperatures aided winter crop planting. Since winter wheat and winter rapeseed are dry season crops in China, the majority are grown on irrigated land. Minimum temperatures below freezing extended well into Hebei, where typically the first freeze occurs in early November.

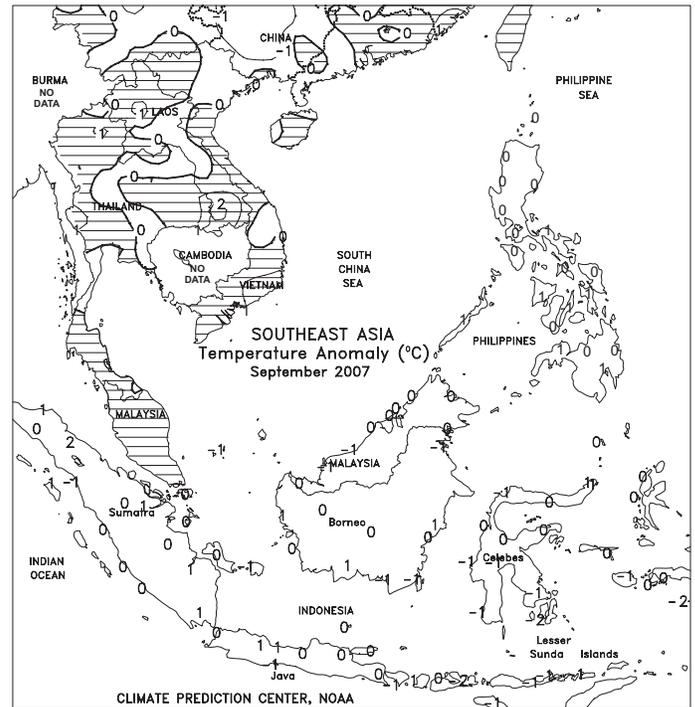
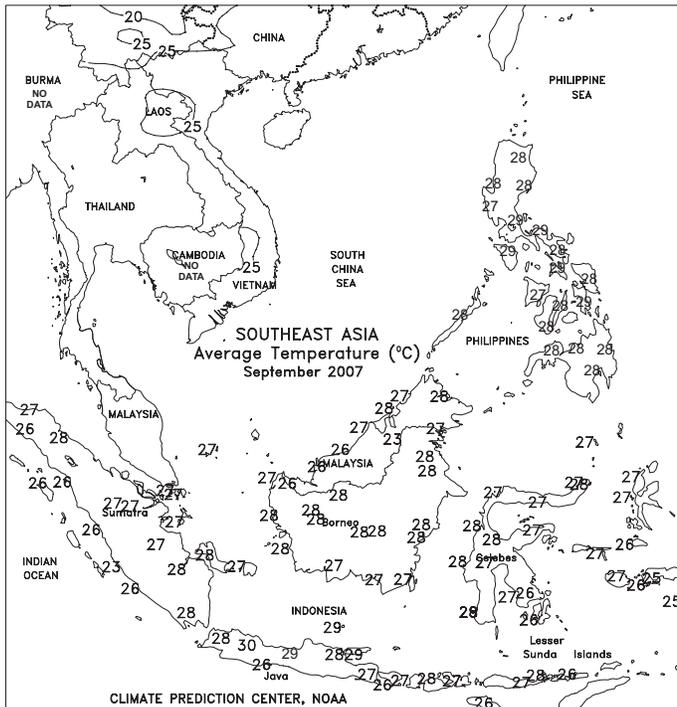
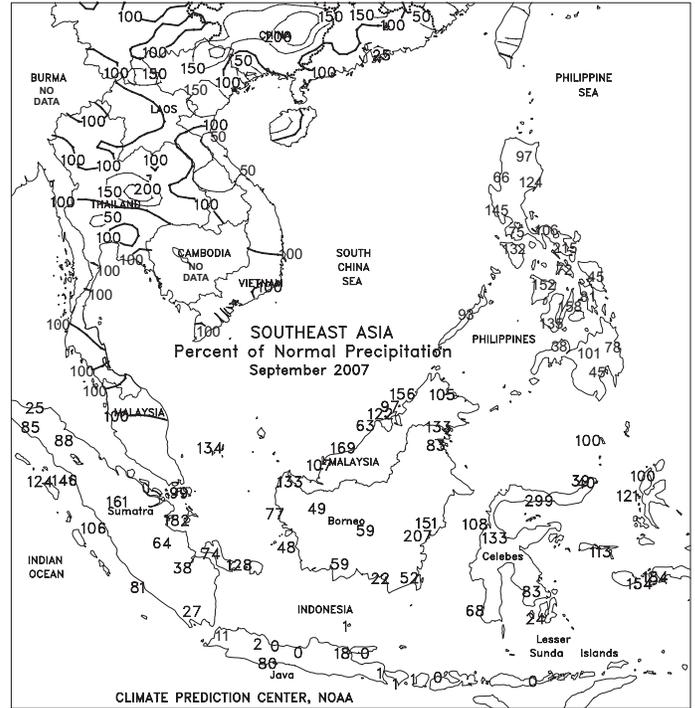
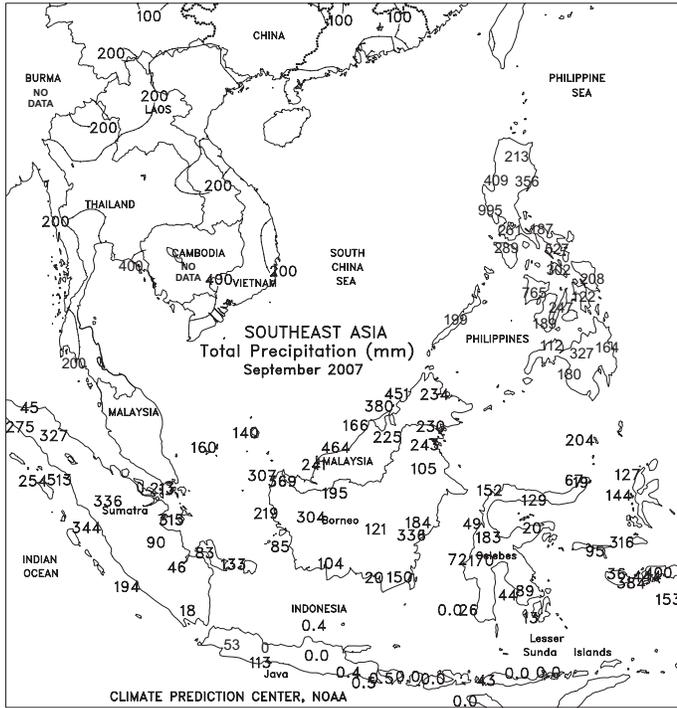
During September, warm, dry weather continued to hasten corn and soybean maturation in Manchuria. On the North China Plain, heavy showers slowed summer crop maturation and harvesting while reducing cotton quality. Mostly dry weather in Henan, however, favored harvest activities. Typhoon Wipha struck the southeastern coast of China and moved northward, bringing heavy rain and flooding to provinces along the eastern coast.

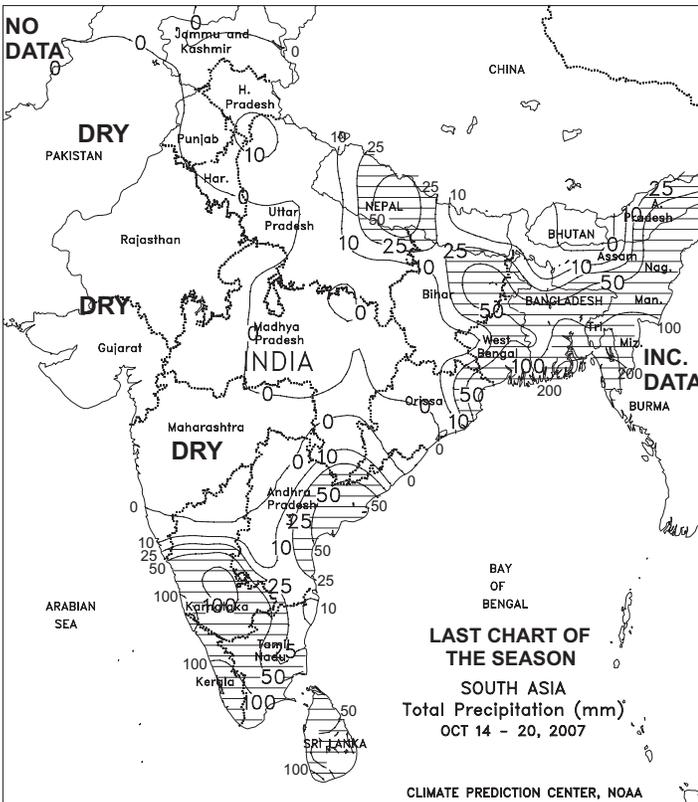


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Drier weather in Thailand benefited maturing rice and corn with showers (25-100 mm) confined to western areas. In Vietnam, however, persistent easterly winds continued to bring heavy rainfall (100-400 mm) to the Central Highlands, causing flooding and slowing coffee harvesting. Likewise, showers (50-100 mm) in southern Vietnam slowed rice maturation and harvesting, while beneficially dry weather aided rice in the north. Dry weather in the northern Philippines favored rice and corn harvesting, while heavy rain (50-100 mm) in central and southern growing areas aided vegetative crops. Heavy rainfall (50-100 mm) in Malaysia slowed oil palm harvesting but maintained good moisture supplies. In Indonesia, torrential rain (100-400 mm) caused flooding in oil palm areas of northern Sumatra, while lighter amounts (25-100 mm) provided favorable moisture in southern areas. In Java, pre-monsoon showers (10-25 mm) helped condition fields for the main-season rice planting that will begin next month.

In September, above-normal monsoon rain benefited reproductive rice in Thailand and Vietnam, but caused some localized flooding. In the Philippines, below-normal rainfall throughout Luzon increased concerns about a reduction in rice and corn yields. In Indonesia, showers across central Sumatra boosted moisture supplies for oil palm. In contrast, mostly dry weather in Malaysia aided oil palm harvesting.

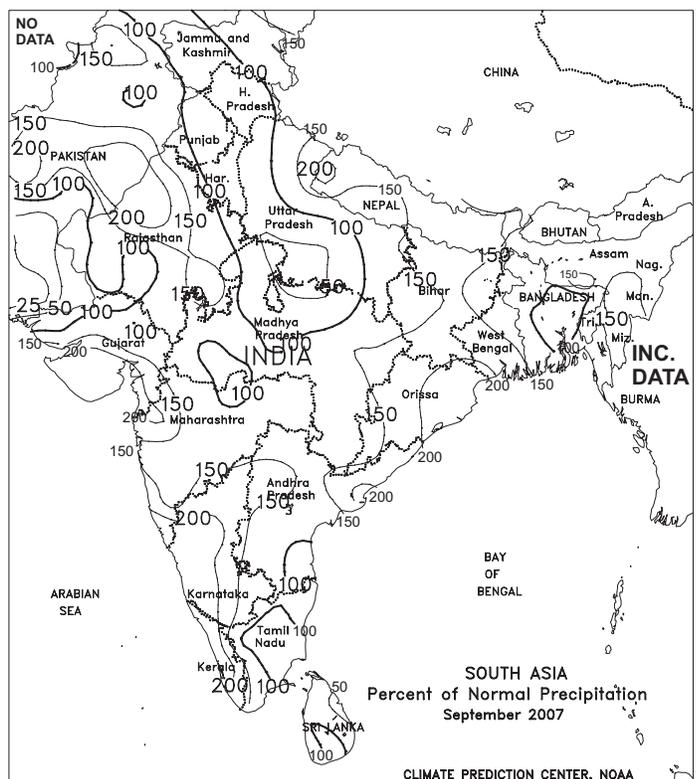
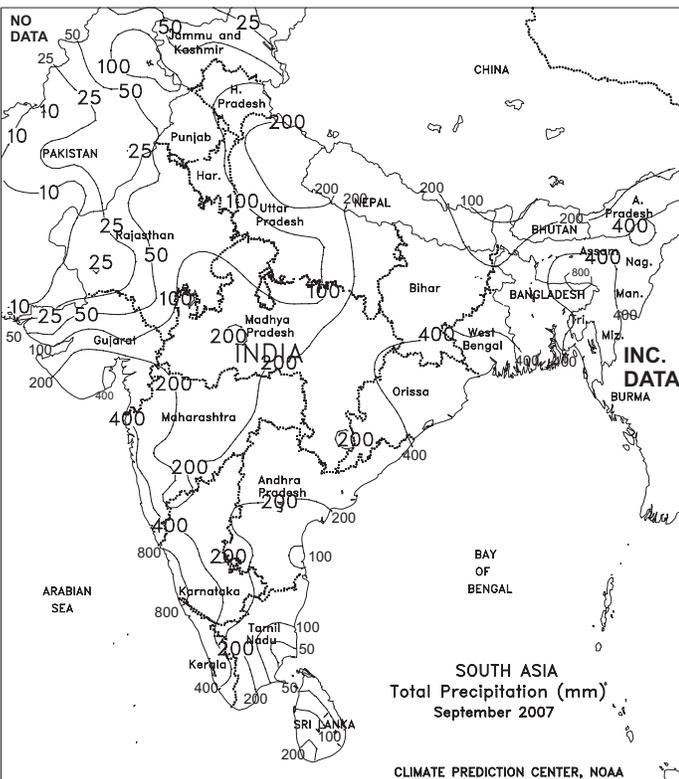


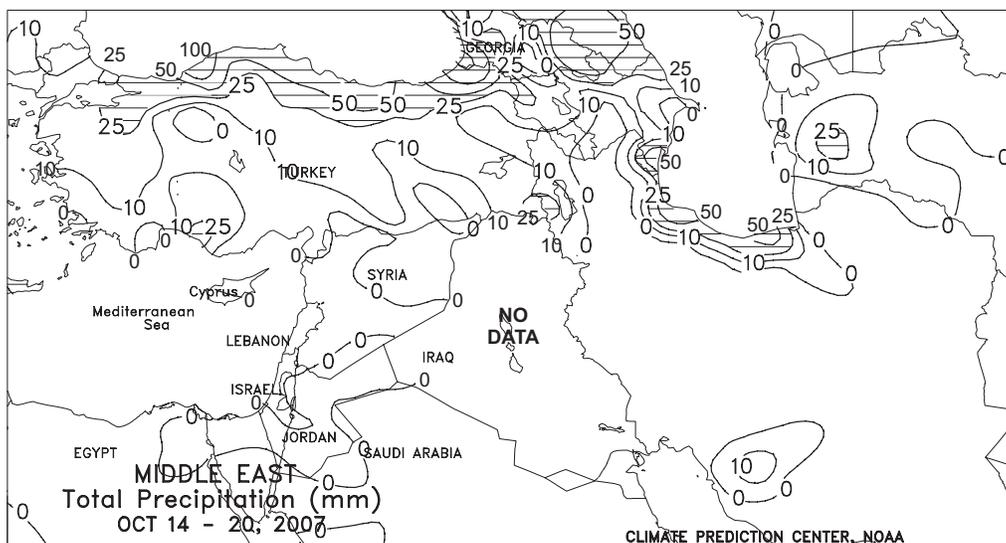
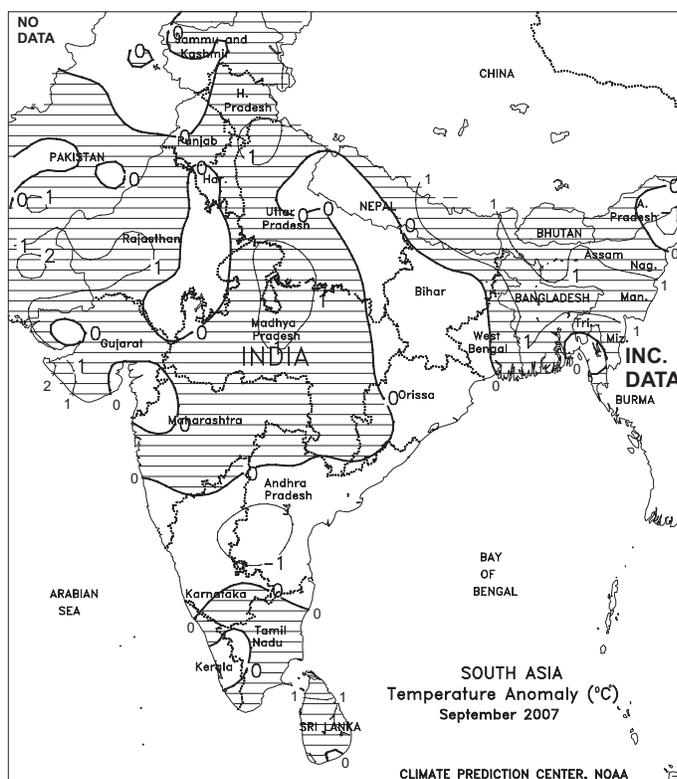
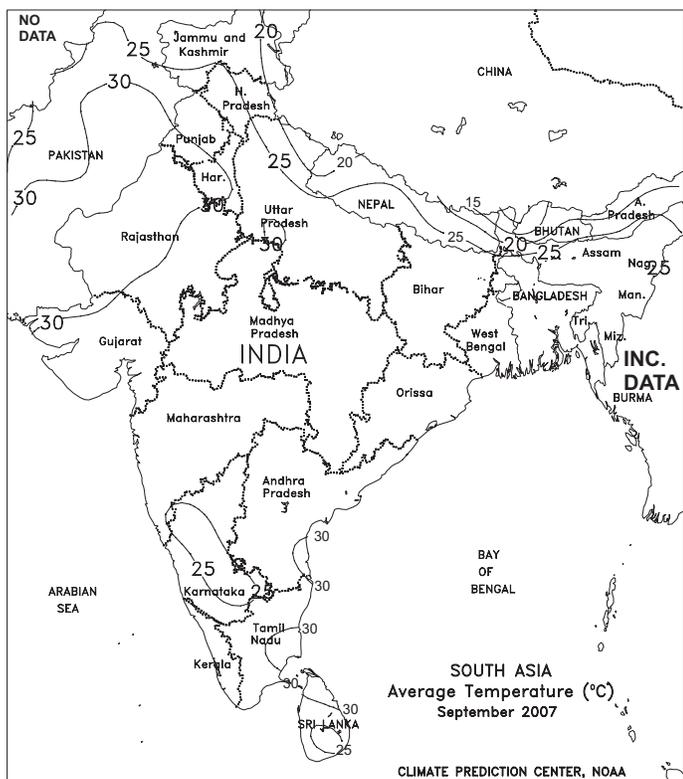


SOUTH ASIA

Dry weather in central and northern areas contrasted with wet conditions across southern and eastern portions of the region. Locally heavy monsoon showers (25-125 mm) returned to southern India, increasing topsoil moisture and reducing irrigation requirements for cotton and groundnuts. For the second consecutive week, an unnamed tropical disturbance triggered locally heavy downpours (50-230 mm) and flooding in rice areas of Bangladesh and Assam, India; however, rain subsided by week's end, allowing fieldwork and flood recovery efforts to resume. Meanwhile, seasonably dry weather over central and northern India promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting as well as winter wheat planting. In India, the 2007 monsoon season was the wettest since 1981, with adequate to abundant rainfall providing mostly favorable prospects for oilseeds and cotton. In addition, the wetter-than-normal monsoon season has provided a good start for winter crops, which are typically planted during October. *(This will be the final weekly summary of the season. Regular coverage will resume in June 2008 with the onset of next year's monsoon.)*

During September, excessive rainfall adversely impacted vegetative rice in eastern India. In contrast, locally heavy monsoon showers benefited immature cotton and oilseeds in central and southern India. Elsewhere, late-season rain in northern Pakistan boosted moisture reserves for winter grain planting. By month's end, the monsoon finally began to withdraw from the region, approximately two weeks later than normal.



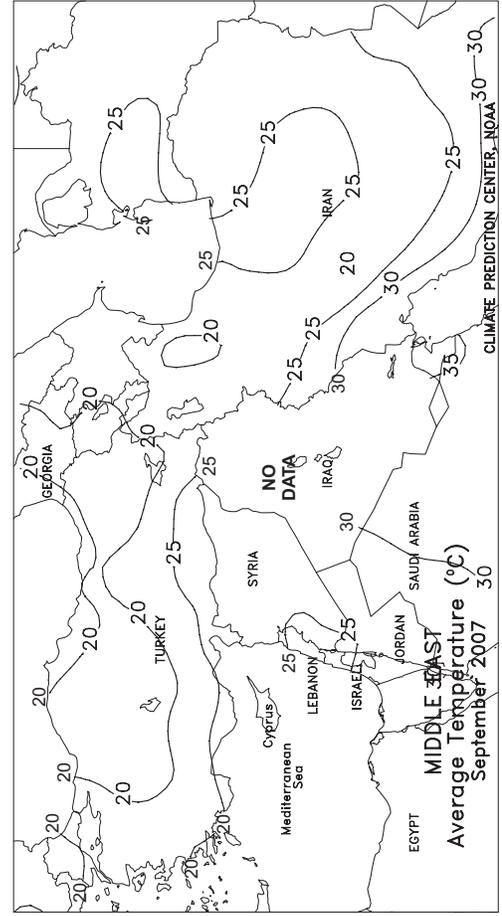
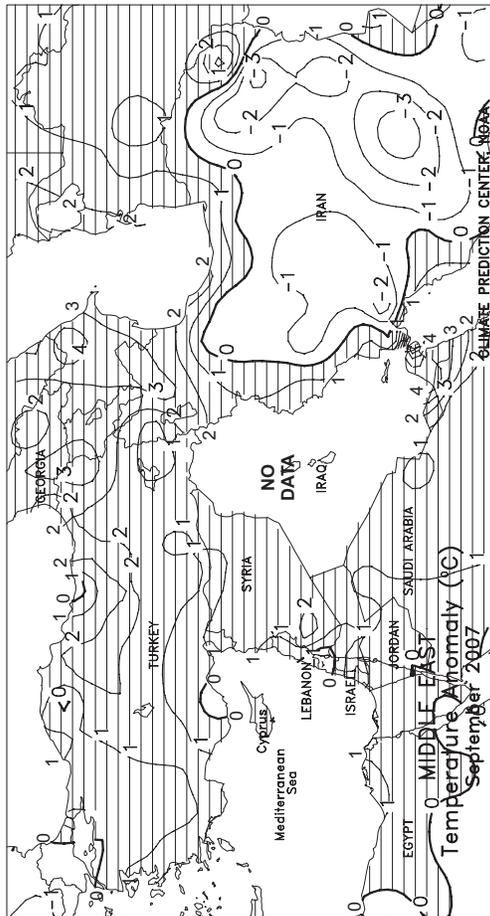
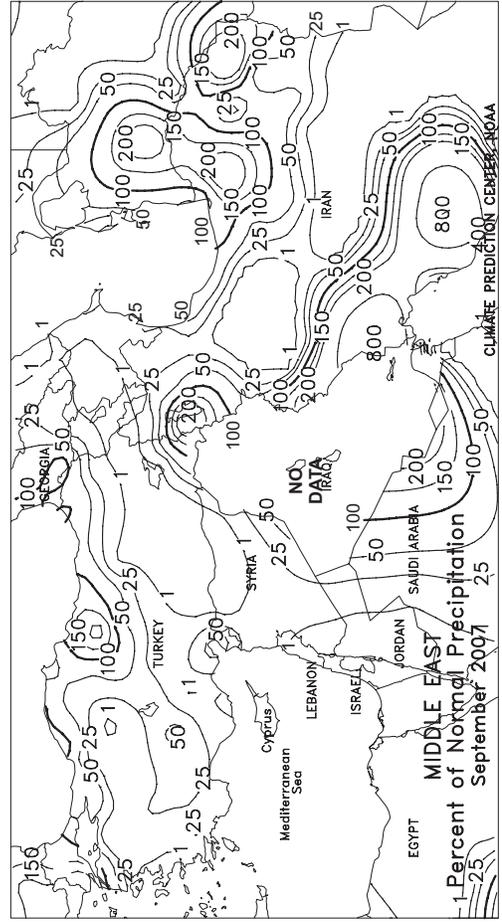
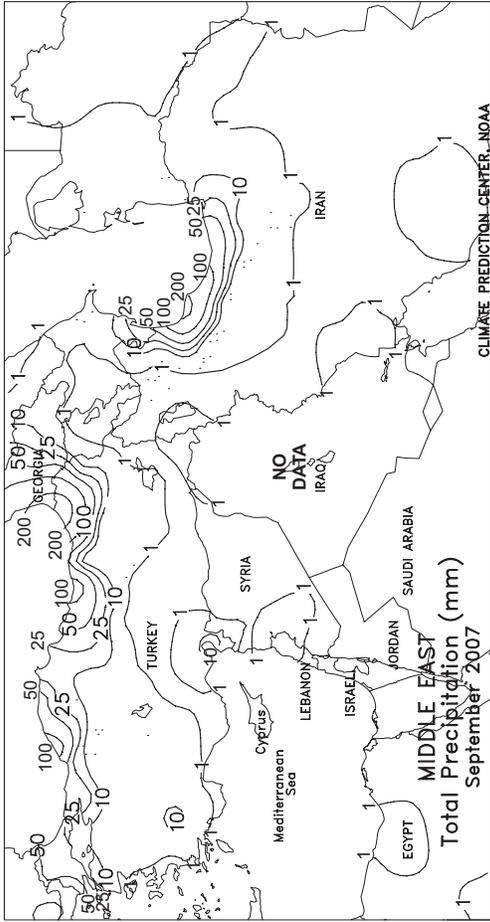


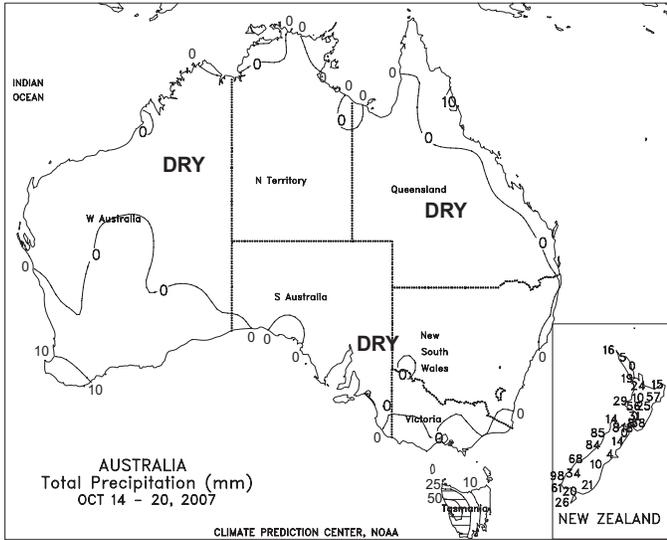
MIDDLE EAST

Showers provided much-needed topsoil moisture for winter grain planting in Turkey, although pockets of long-term drought continued. For the second consecutive week, rain was heaviest (25-130 mm) across the northern tier of Turkey, while unfavorably dry conditions (less than 10 mm) persisted across the Anatolia Plateau. Light to moderate showers (5-30 mm) fell in southern and western Turkey, conditioning topsoils for winter crop planting but causing local fieldwork delays.

In Syria, where rain usually returns by early October, dry weather likely delayed planting of winter crops in areas with insufficient irrigation. Dry conditions also prevailed in Iran, although the wet season does not typically begin until November in eastern growing areas.

In Turkey, dry September weather perpetuated long-term drought and severely limited moisture for winter grain planting. In Iran, seasonably dry weather promoted planting of winter wheat and barley.

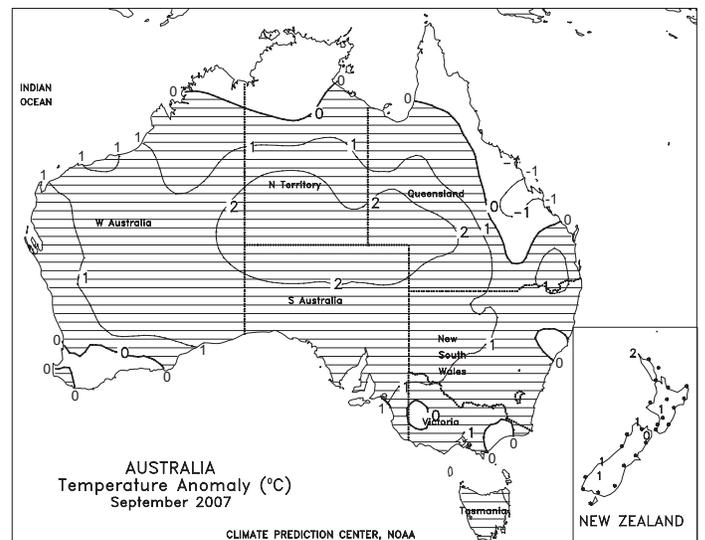
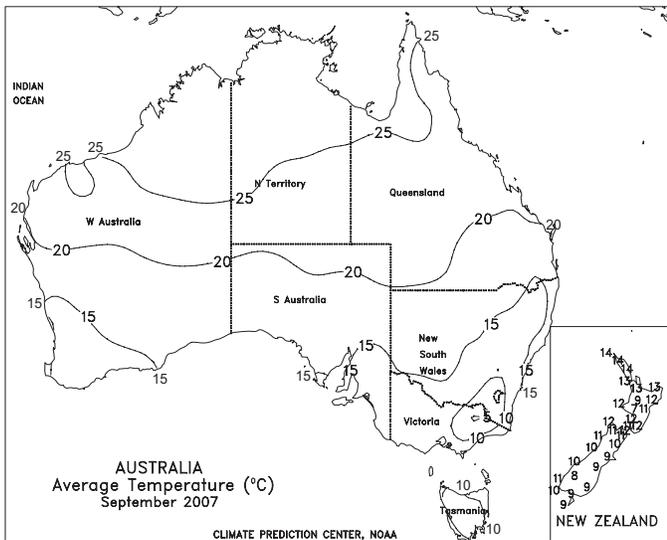
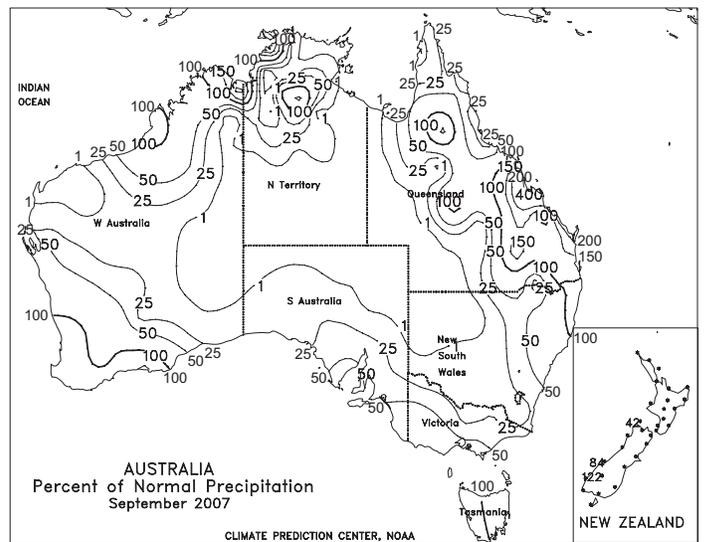
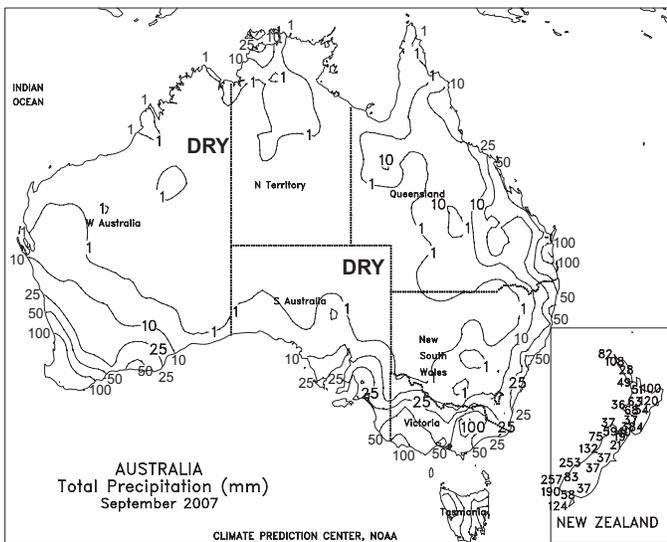




AUSTRALIA

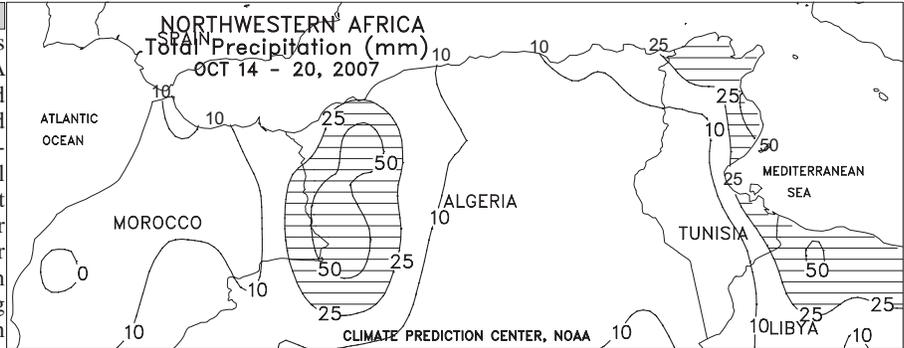
Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal (temperatures averaging about 2 degrees C above normal) weather overspread Western Australia, increasing evaporative losses and accelerating winter grain development. Occasionally hot weather (temperatures in the lower to middle 30s degrees C) may have caused some stress to immature winter wheat and barley, but the magnitude of the stress was likely tempered by beneficial rainfall the previous week. Elsewhere, unseasonably warm (temperatures about 2 degrees C above normal), dry weather maintained drought across the southeastern Australia wheat belt. The dryness further reduced the grain fill potential of immature winter crops and hastened the maturation of drought-stressed winter grains. Farther north, dry weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland favored winter grain maturation and harvesting, but the lack of rain limited topsoil moisture for summer crop germination and emergence. Temperatures in east-central Australia averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal.

In September, unseasonably warm, mostly dry weather in eastern Australia stressed reproductive winter grains and accelerated crop development. In Victoria and South Australia, early September rain helped stabilize crop conditions, but a return to drier weather by month's end hampered further crop development. In Western Australia, occasional showers helped maintain winter grain prospects as crops advanced through reproduction.

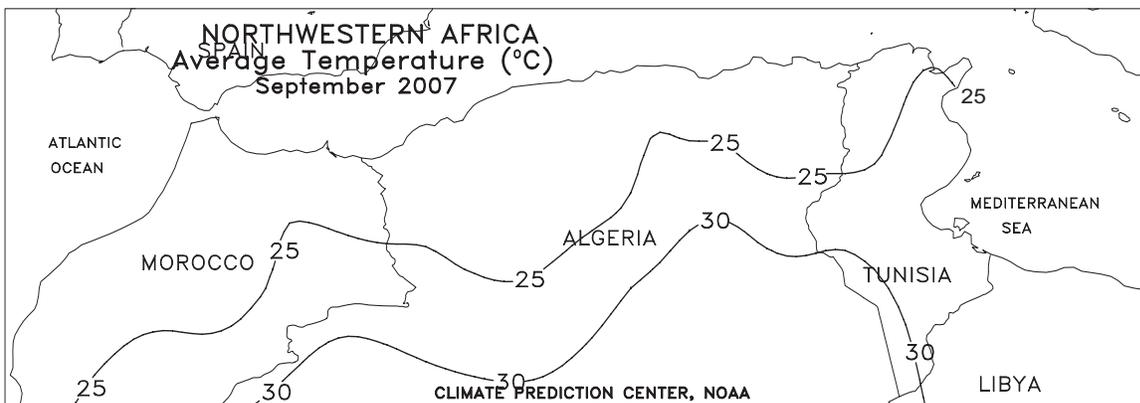
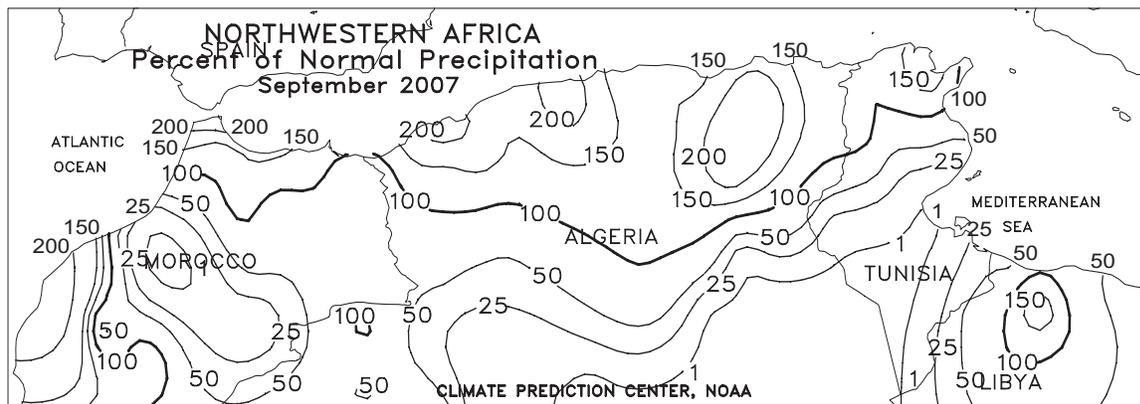
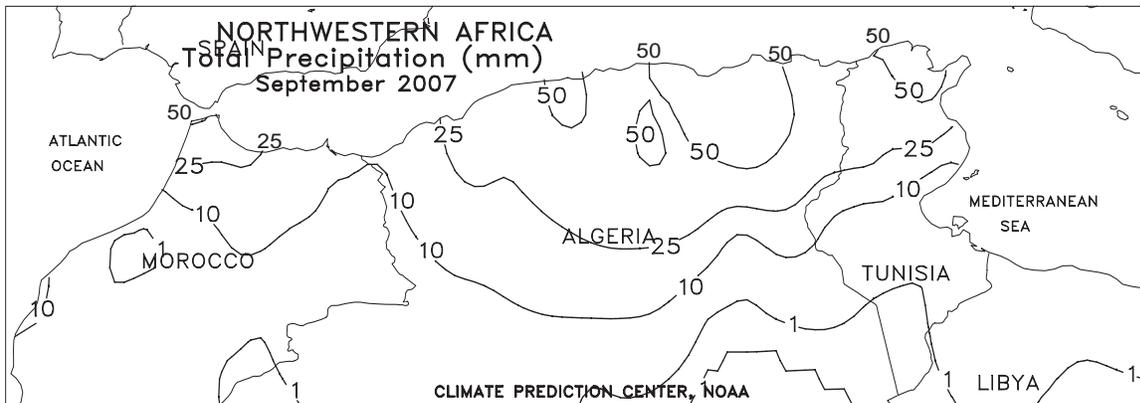


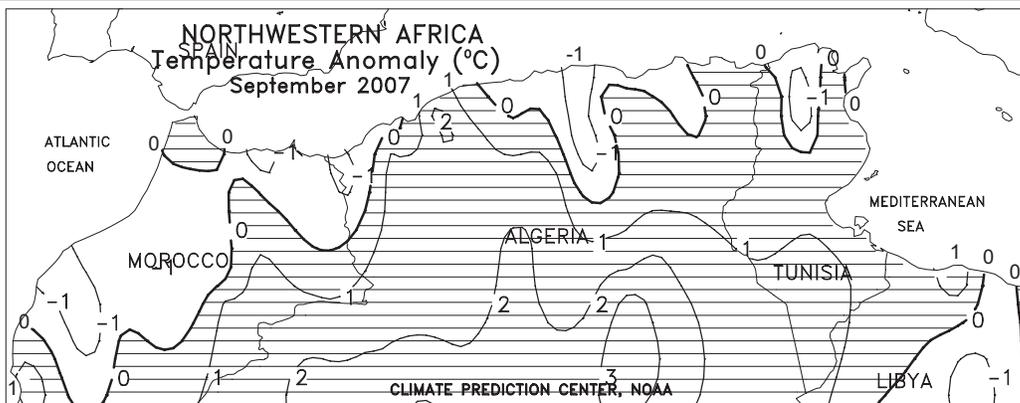
NORTHWEST AFRICA

Favorably wet weather in eastern growing areas contrasted with dry conditions in the west. A subtropical Mediterranean storm system developed along the northern Tunisia coast and tracked southeastward, generating locally heavy rain (25-105 mm) across Tunisia and Libya. The rainfall continued the faster-than-normal start to the wet season and further conditioned topsoils for winter crop planting. Meanwhile, a stationary upper-air low generated heavy downpours (25-160 mm) in western Algeria, causing flooding but boosting moisture reserves for upcoming winter grain planting. Dry conditions prevailed in Morocco, signaling a slow start to the rainy season; typically, rain resumes in Morocco by mid-October.



During September, above-normal rainfall in Algeria and Tunisia provided an early start to the winter rainy season, although farmers will likely wait until late October to begin planting wheat and barley. Drier-than-normal conditions prevailed in Morocco, where last year's drought left moisture reserves significantly depleted heading into the 2007-08 growing season.

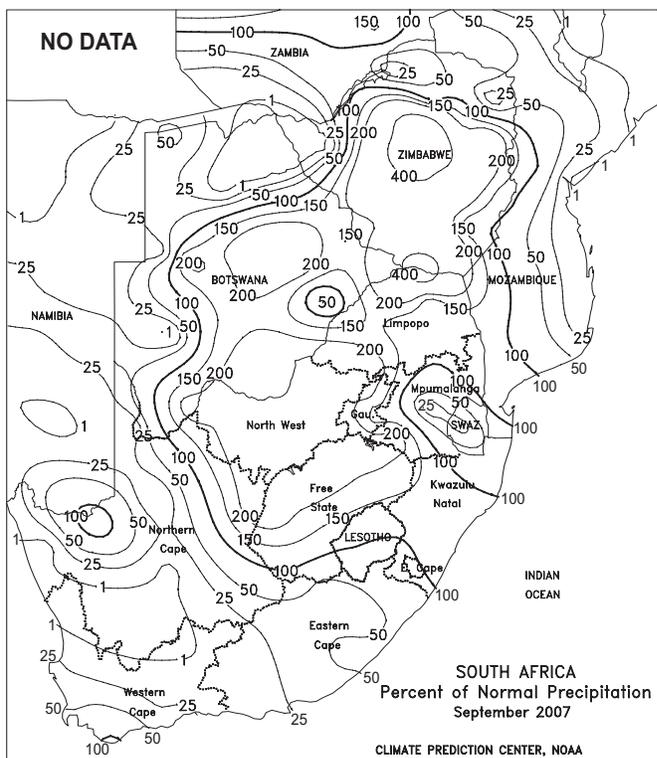
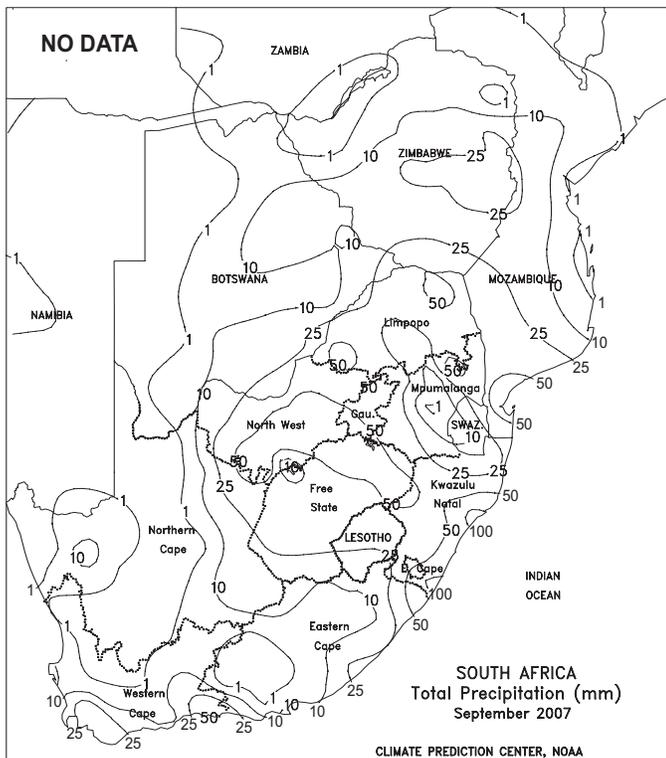
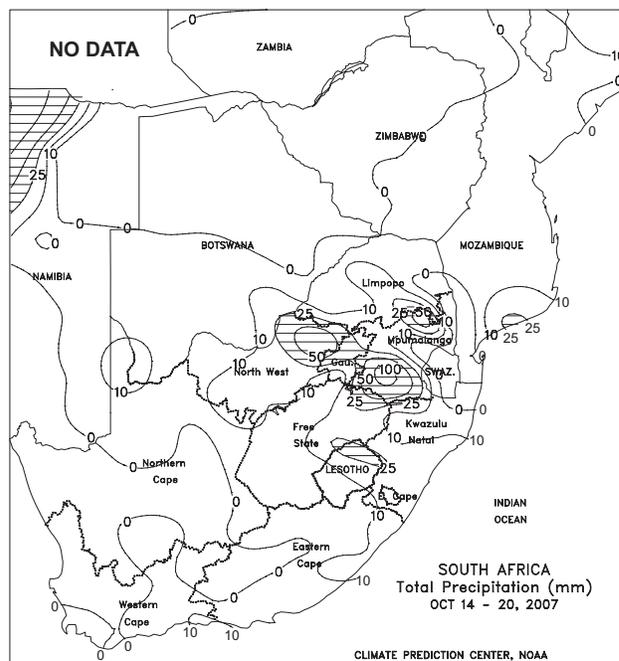


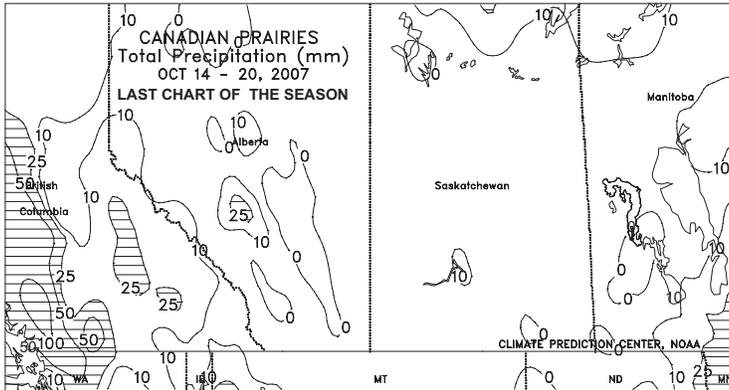
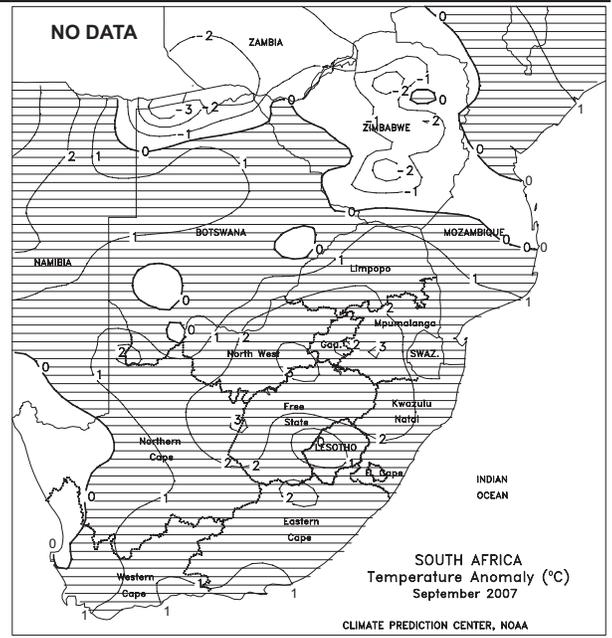
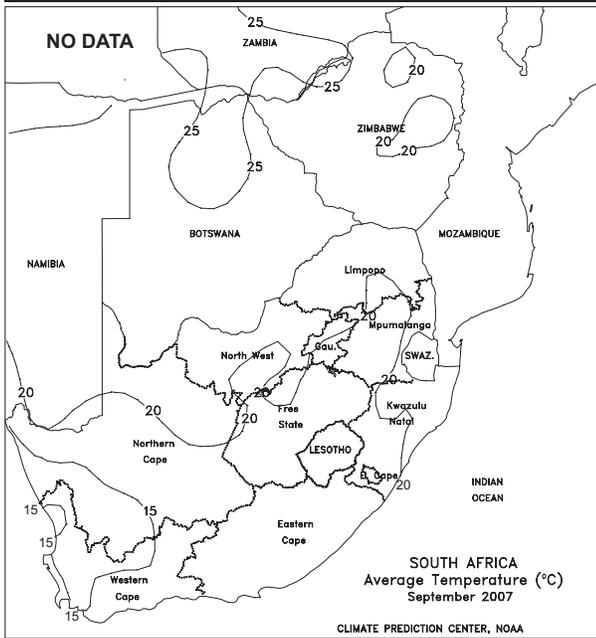


SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, showery weather maintained favorable early crop prospects across the corn belt. The heaviest rain (25-50 mm or more) stretched from North West to southern Mpumalanga, but nearly all locations received at least 10 mm. Planting should be in full swing in the eastern corn belt (Mpumalanga and eastern sections of Free State) in response to the current beneficial moisture situation. Light to moderate showers (greater than 10 mm) also covered KwaZulu-Natal, boosting moisture for early-season growth of sugarcane, but dry weather dominated the Cape Provinces. Temperatures averaged near to above normal across the region.

In late-September, above-normal rainfall (total accumulations of 25-50 mm or more) overspread the corn belt, helping to condition fields for early planting. Prior to the rain, however, above-normal temperatures (2-3 degrees C above normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C) hastened maturity of winter wheat in North West and Free State, likely at the expense of yield potential. Elsewhere, beneficial rain fell in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and in southern agricultural areas of Western Cape, but lighter showers (monthly accumulations below 10 mm) and seasonable warmth enabled fieldwork in the state's more northerly winter wheat areas.

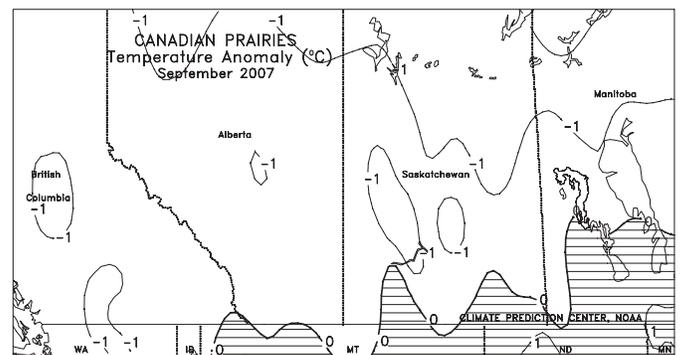
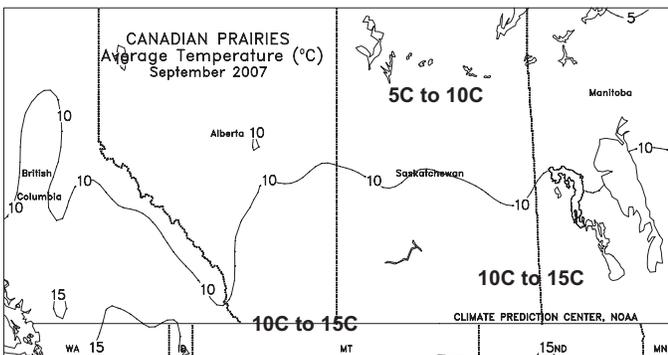
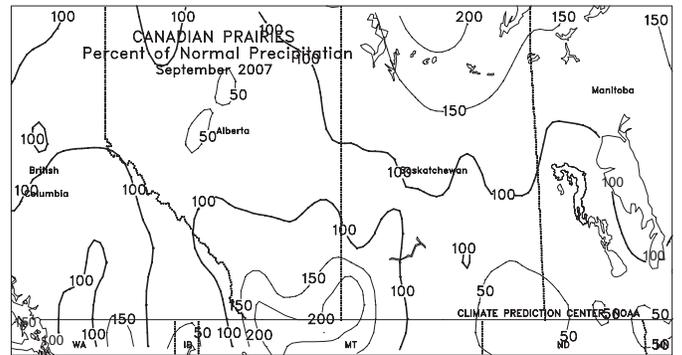
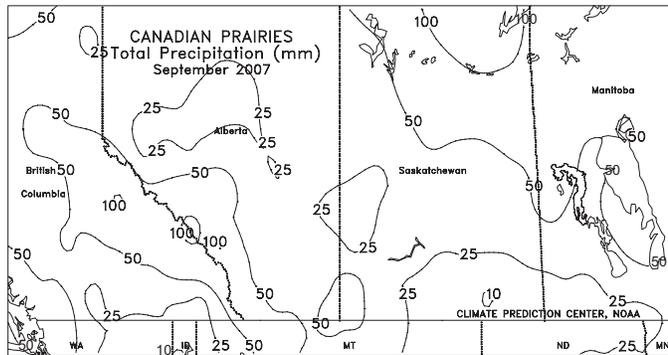


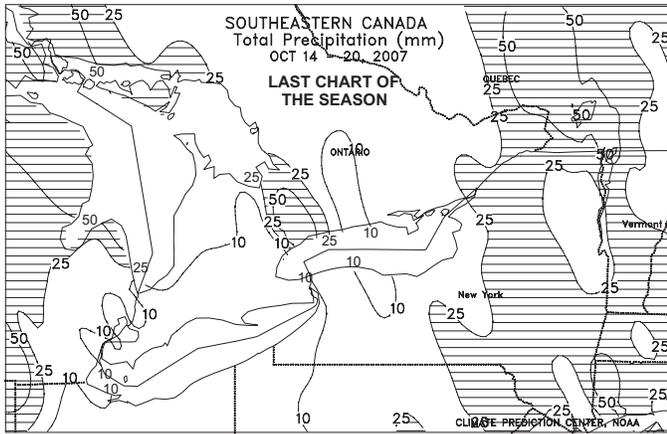


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees C above normal) dominated the Prairies, aiding the final stages of spring grain and oilseed harvesting. Rainfall exceeding 10 mm was confined to southeastern Manitoba and the upper reaches of the Peace River Valley, where fieldwork has reportedly faced difficulty in recent weeks due to lingering wetness.

In September, conditions were generally favorable for spring grain and oilseed harvesting in most major farming areas. An exception was Alberta's Peace River Valley, where damp weather reportedly resulted in significant fieldwork delays. Late-month showers boosted moisture for winter wheat establishment in southern growing areas, but the rain came after most spring crops had been harvested.



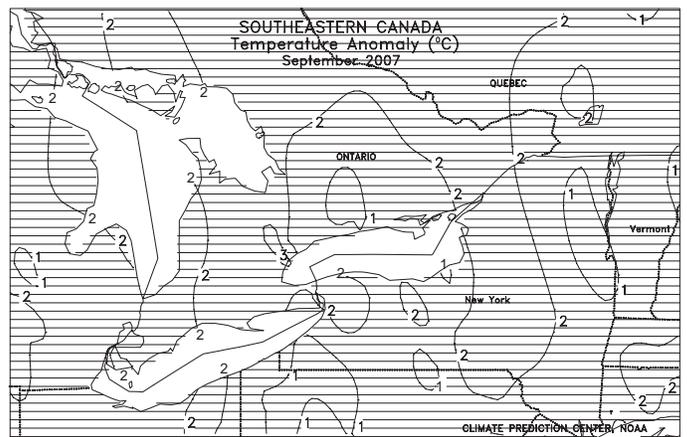
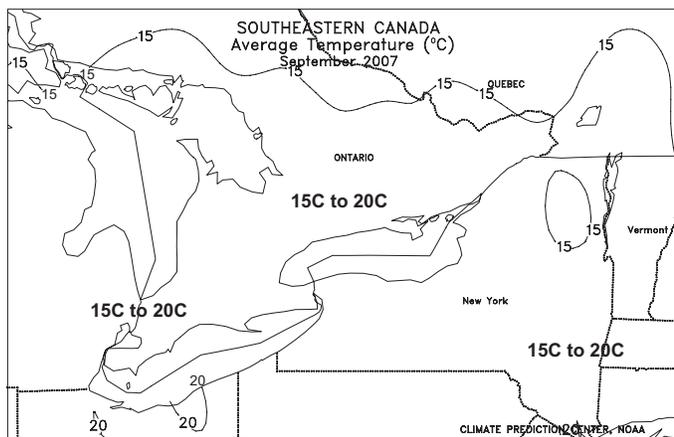
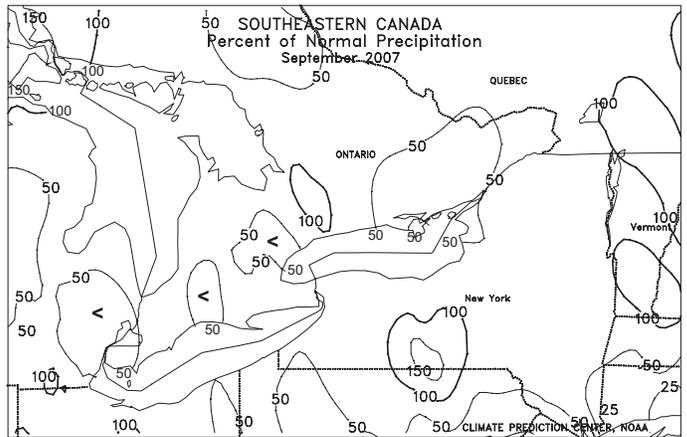
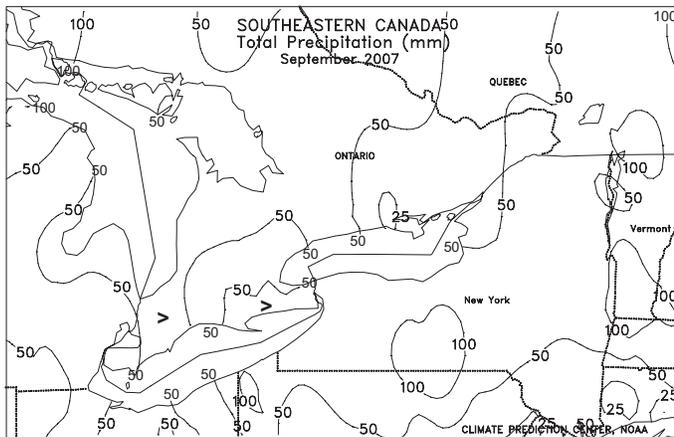


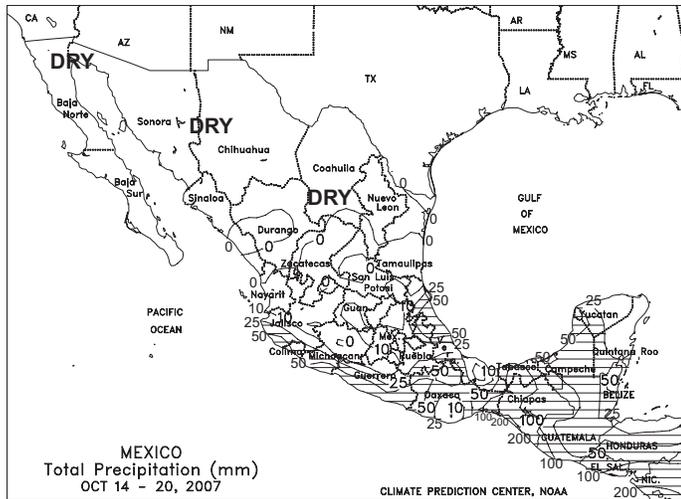
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In eastern Canada, unseasonable warmth (temperatures averaging 3-5 degrees C above normal) and dryness fostered rapid dry down and harvesting of Ontario's corn and soybeans. Conditions also favored rapid germination and emergence of winter wheat, although additional moisture would be welcome for establishment. Moderate to heavy rain (10-80 mm) fell in Quebec, increasing moisture for winter grains and pastures but stalling fieldwork.

In September, a general trend of warmer- and drier-than-normal weather hastened maturity of corn and soybeans. This was especially true for southwestern Ontario, which experienced unfavorably dry conditions for much of the growing season. Mid-month showers were timely for winter wheat germination, although subsoil moisture was limited for establishment.

(This is the final weekly summary of the season for Canada. Coverage will resume in the spring upon commencement of summer crop planting.)

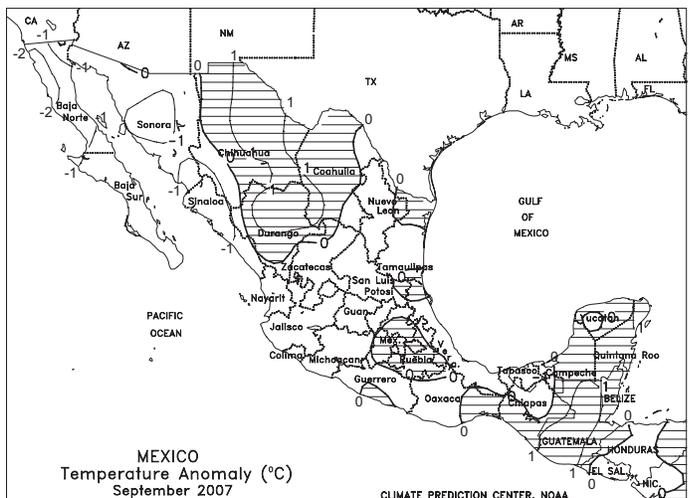
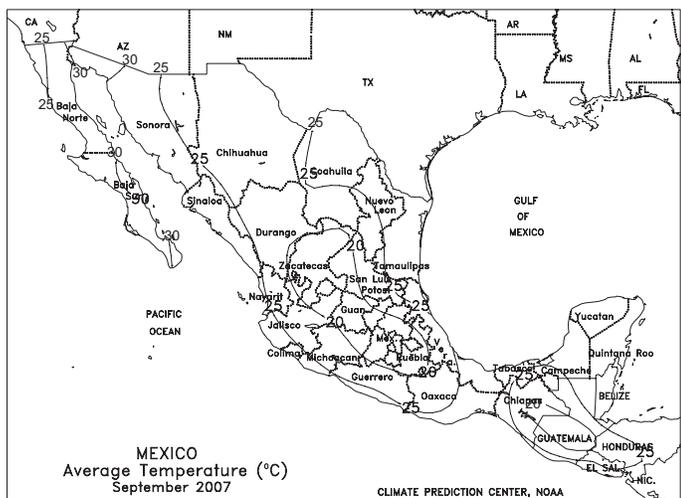
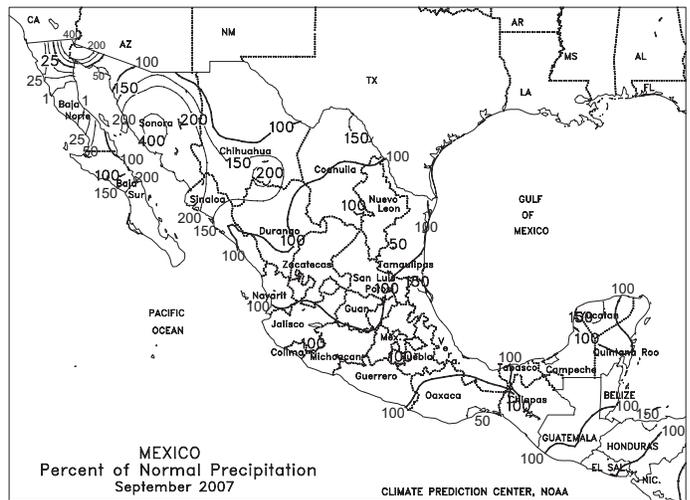
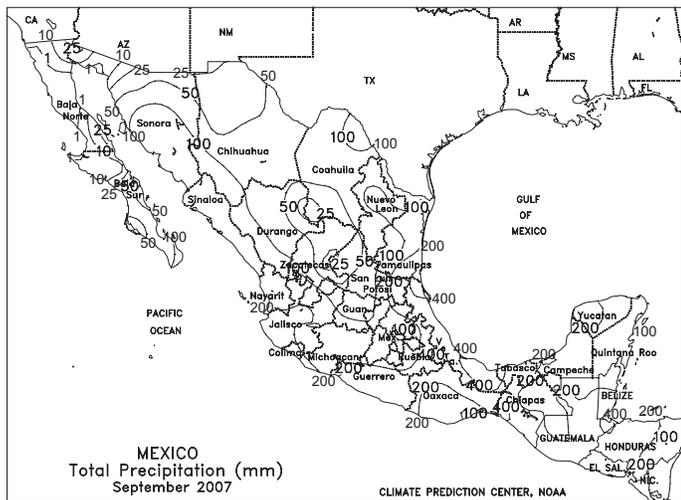


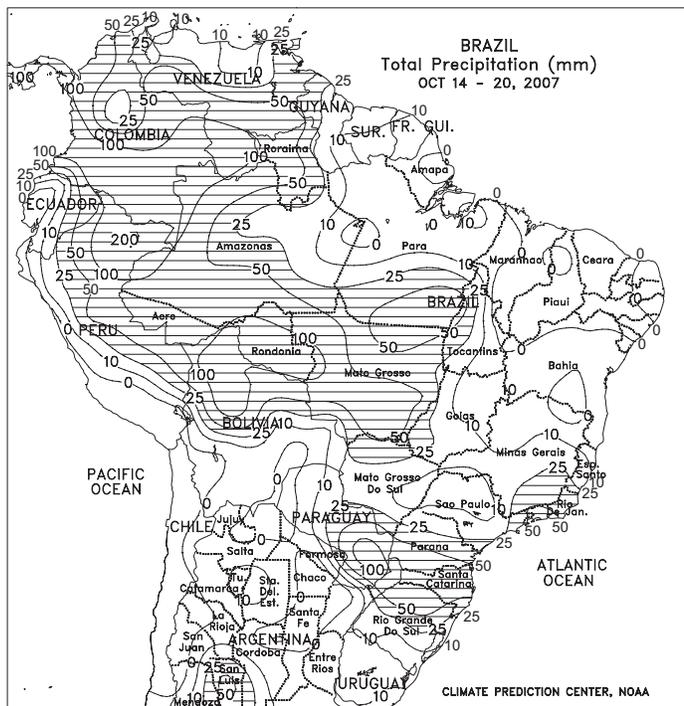


MEXICO

Dry, unseasonably warm weather dominated much of northern and central Mexico. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal (highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C) in the northeast, fostering rapid maturation and early harvesting of corn and sorghum. The warmth and dryness also encompassed most of the southern plateau, promoting maturation and harvesting of corn and other summer crops there as well. Moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) were generally confined to southeastern Mexico (including Chiapas) and coastal areas of the southern states bordering the Pacific (Jalisco to Oaxaca).

During September, near-to above-normal rainfall covered nearly all major agricultural areas. Tropical Storm Henriette brought locally heavy showers to northwestern watersheds early in the month; by month's end, however, monsoon showers had diminished considerably. Frequent showers maintained moisture reserves for corn and other rain-fed summer crops throughout central and southern Mexico. At month's end, Hurricane Lorenzo struck Veracruz as a Category 1 storm, limiting its potential for damage.

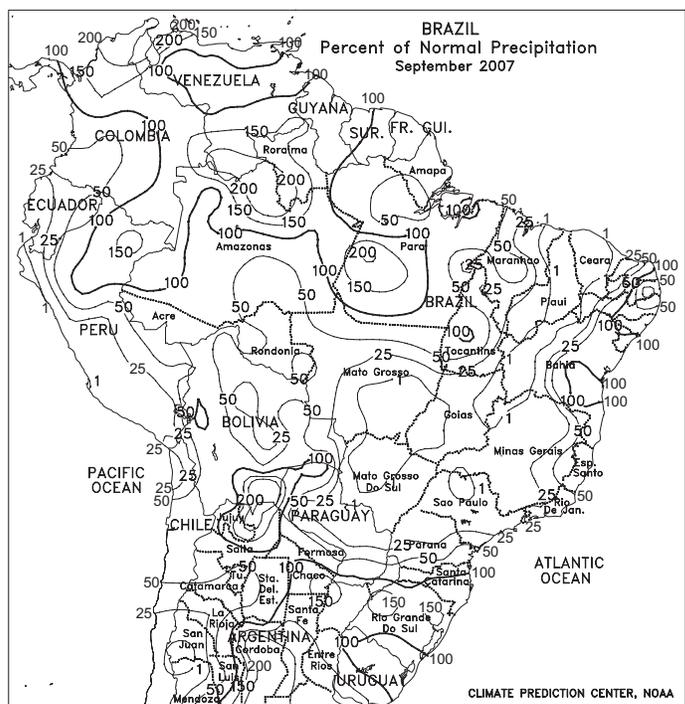


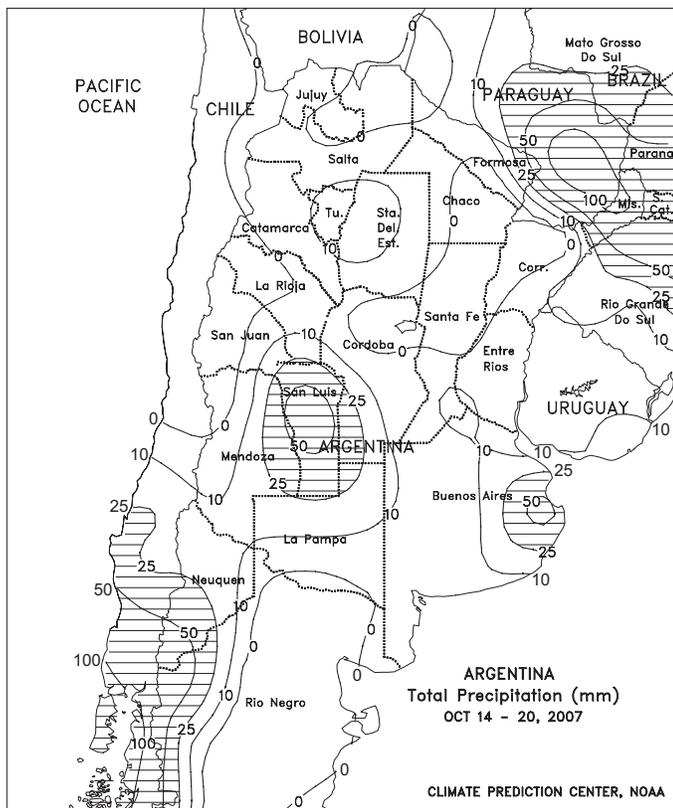
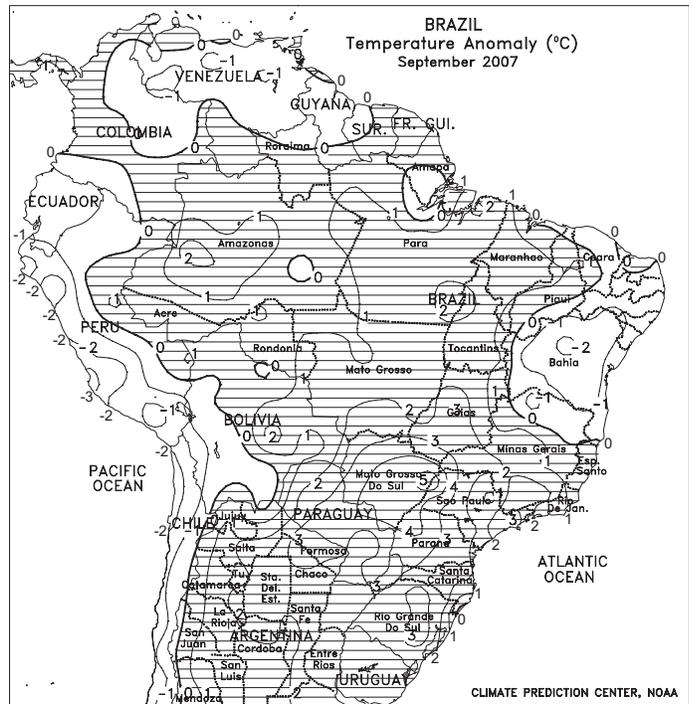


BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy showers (10-50 mm) continued in Mato Grosso, improving planting prospects of soybeans and other summer row crops after an exceptionally late start to the rainy season. More widely scattered, generally lighter showers improved local moisture reserves elsewhere in the Center-West Region (Goiás and Mato Grosso do Sul), and in key soybean areas of the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia), but most areas still require a soaking rain before planting can commence. By week's end, seasonal rains (daily amounts exceeding 5-10 mm) had finally developed in coffee areas of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santa, and in neighboring citrus, coffee, and sugarcane areas of Sao Paulo. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal (highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C) over much of central and northeastern Brazil, maintaining high evaporative losses in between showers. In southern Brazil, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally approaching 100 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture for corn and early soybean planting, with much-needed rain continuing for a second week in the more northerly growing areas of Parana. Weekly temperatures were near to slightly above normal in southern Brazil, with highs briefly reaching the middle 30s degrees C in northern Parana.

In September, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather gripped Brazil's Center-West Region, preventing early soybean planting and raising concern for the production potential of summer row crops in general. Conditions were also unfavorable for coffee and citrus in southeastern Brazil, including the main production states of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. In Rio Grande do Sul, periods of heavy rain during the latter half of the month soaked reproductive to filling winter wheat. Rainfall was unseasonably light elsewhere in southern Brazil, with above-normal temperatures accelerating development of maturing wheat.

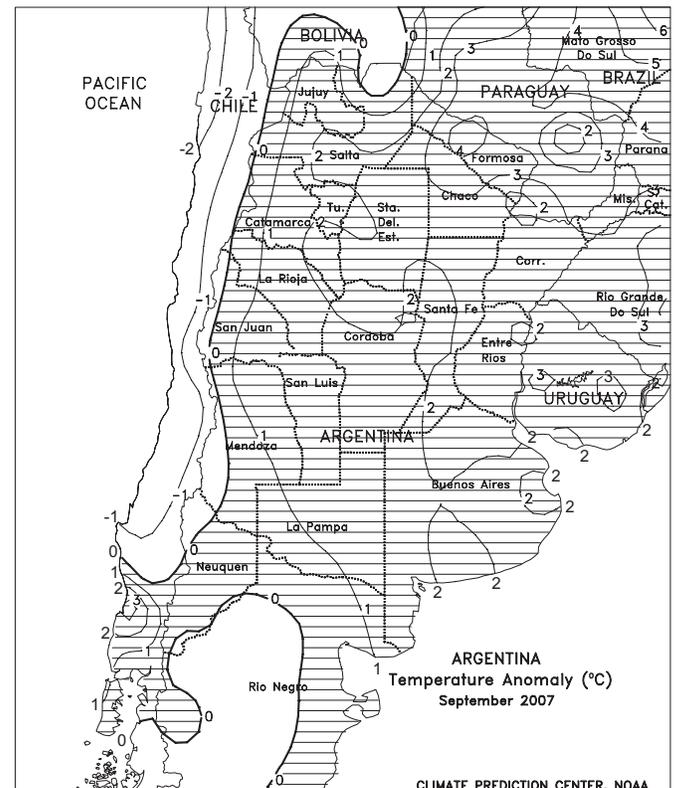
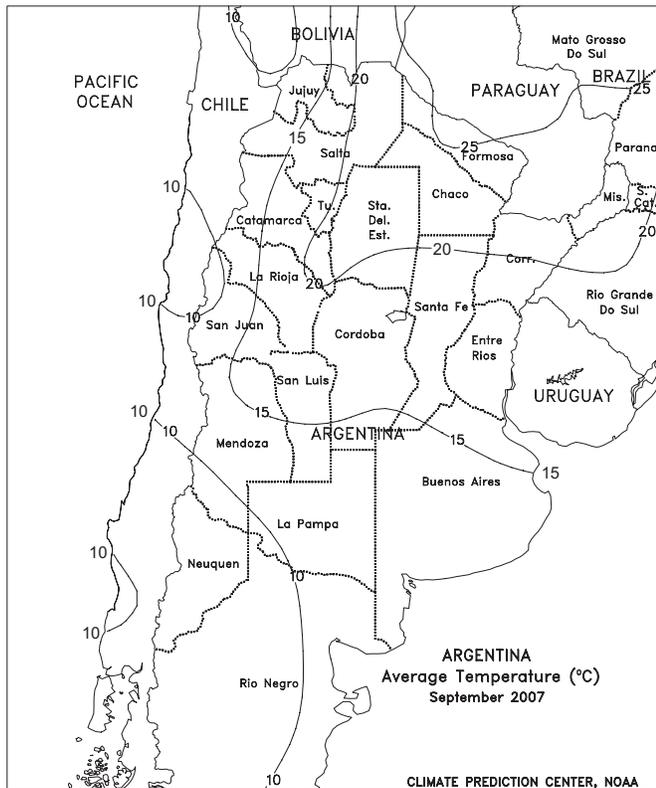
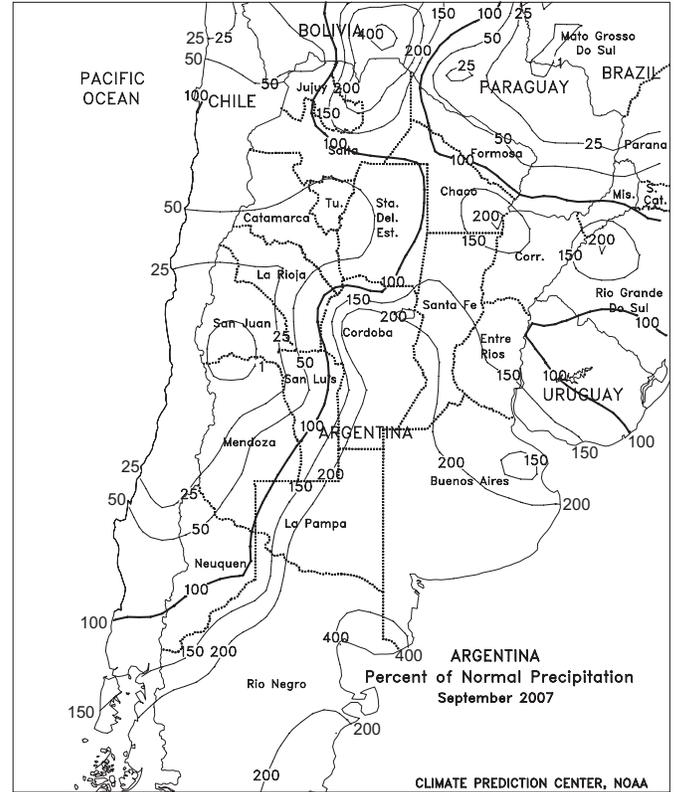
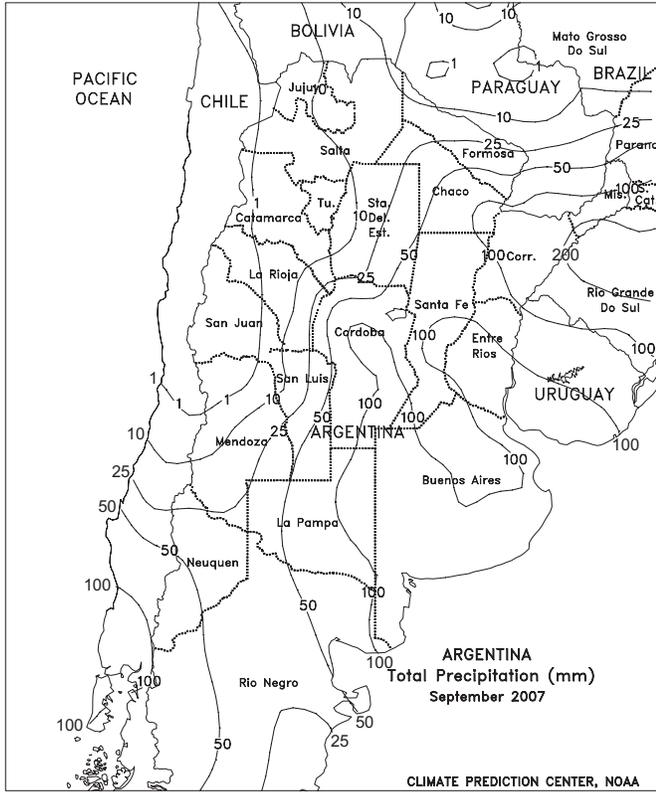




ARGENTINA

Warm, mostly dry weather promoted planting of corn and other summer crops throughout well-watered agricultural areas of central Argentina. Conditions were also generally favorable for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat, with growth spurred by the return of seasonably warmer weather (1-2 degrees C above normal, with highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C). Scattered, generally light showers (5-25 mm) boosted topsoil moisture in southern sections of Cordoba, but unseasonably dry weather continued elsewhere in the state, which has trended drier than normal for about 4 weeks. Farther east, locally heavy showers developed at week's end in eastern Buenos Aires, renewing local fieldwork delays in some of the wetter parts of the state. Dry, summer-like weather (highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C) fostered rapid development of wheat and pastures in northern Argentina, although moisture reserves were likely limited in western growing areas (notably Santiago del Estero) for cotton and other rain-fed agriculture. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunflowers were 28 percent planted as of October 18, slightly behind last year's pace. In contrast, corn was 55 percent planted, up 15 points from last week and still well ahead of last year's pace (44 percent). In Cordoba, corn was 71 percent planted compared with 25 percent last year; despite the recent dryness, moisture levels are reportedly favorable for both winter and summer crops.

In September, widespread, locally heavy rainfall improved winter grain and corn prospects throughout central Argentina after months of drought. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal throughout Argentina's main agricultural areas, due mainly to an early-month warm spell that gradually abated as a rainier pattern enveloped the region.



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