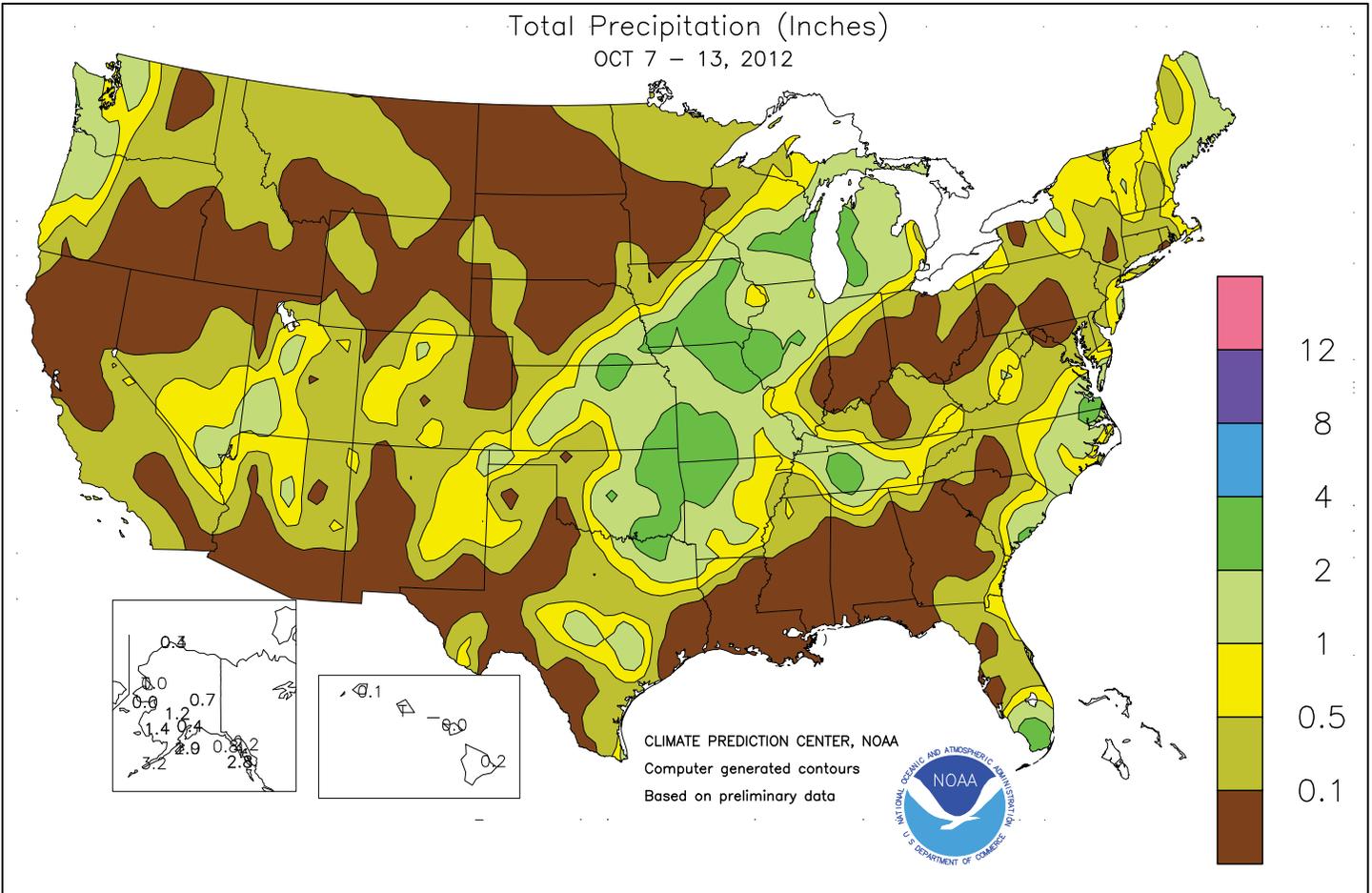


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 7-13, 2012

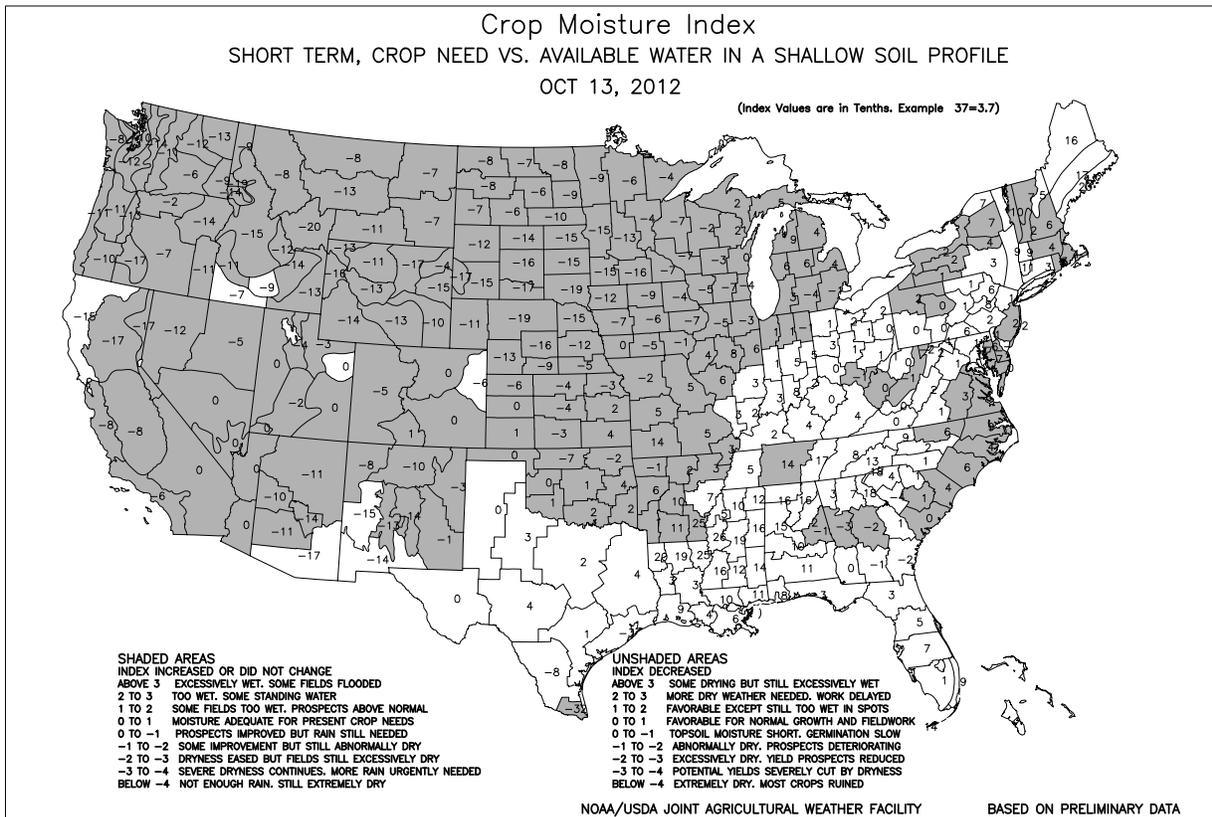
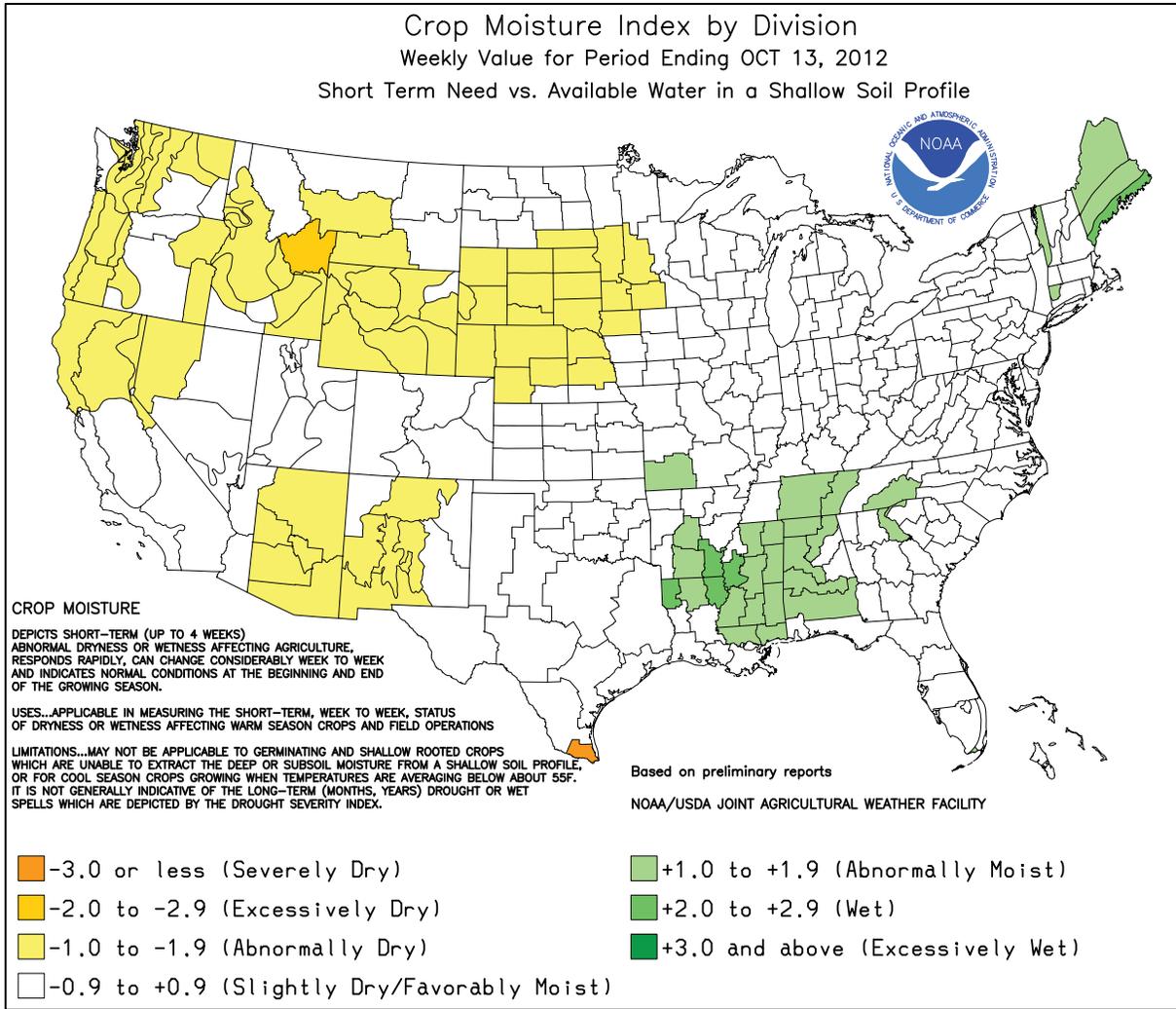
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

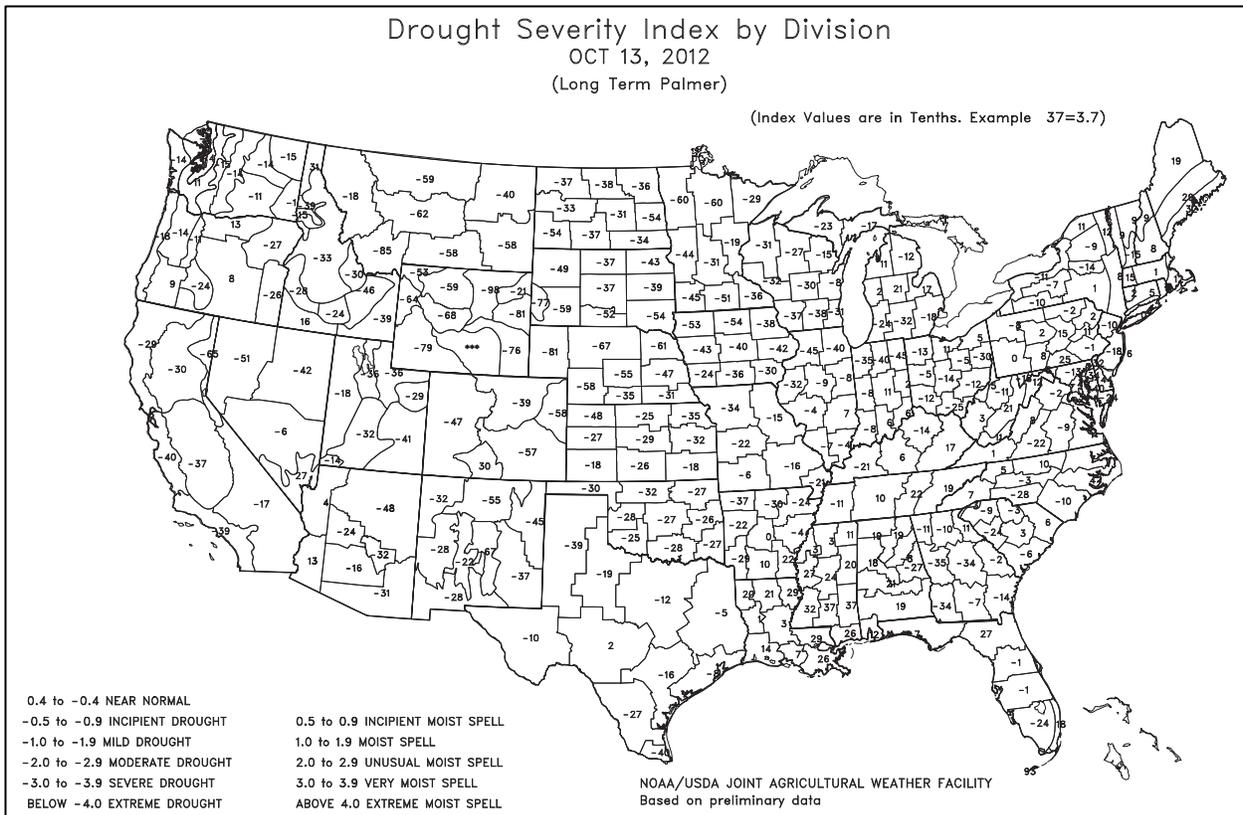
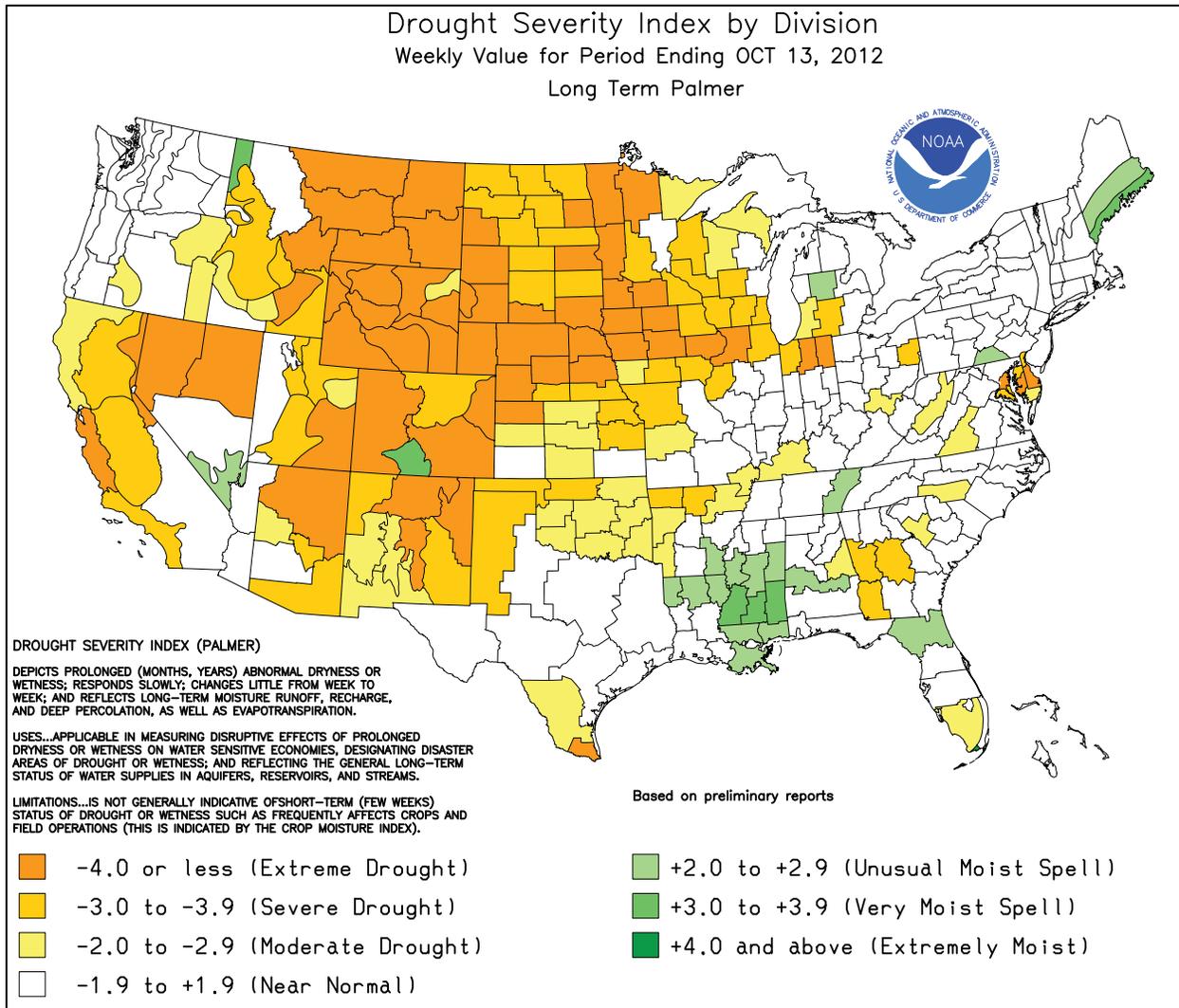
Chilly air blanketed much of the country, holding weekly temperatures as much as 10°F below normal in the **Midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States**. Freezes affected the **Rockies, Intermountain West, northern and central Plains, Midwest, and Northeast**. Despite a few showers, drier-than-normal conditions—along with cool weather—across the **northwestern half of the Plains** continued to hamper winter wheat emergence and establishment. In contrast, additional rain across the **southeastern half of the Plains** aided rangeland, pastures,

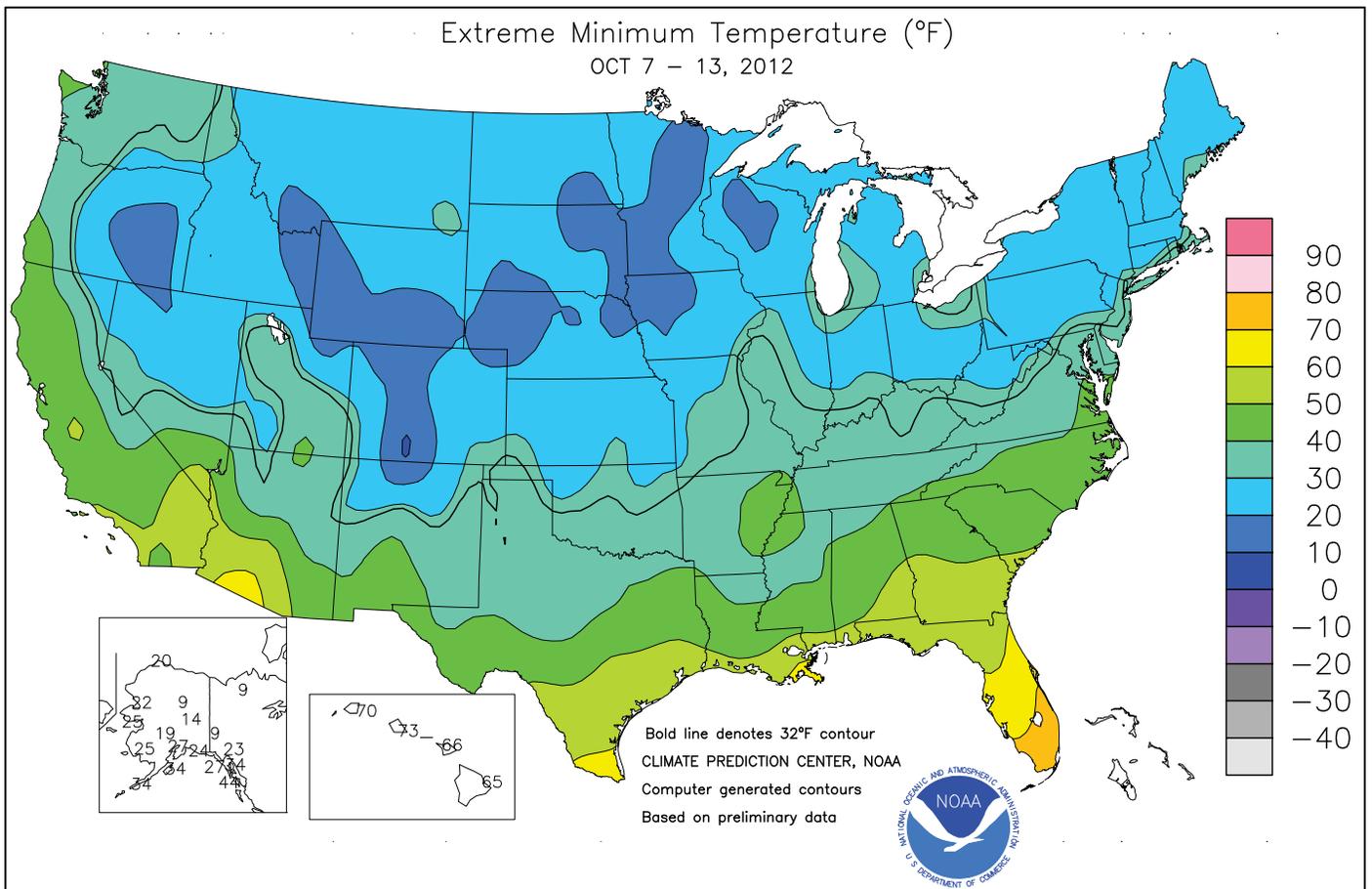
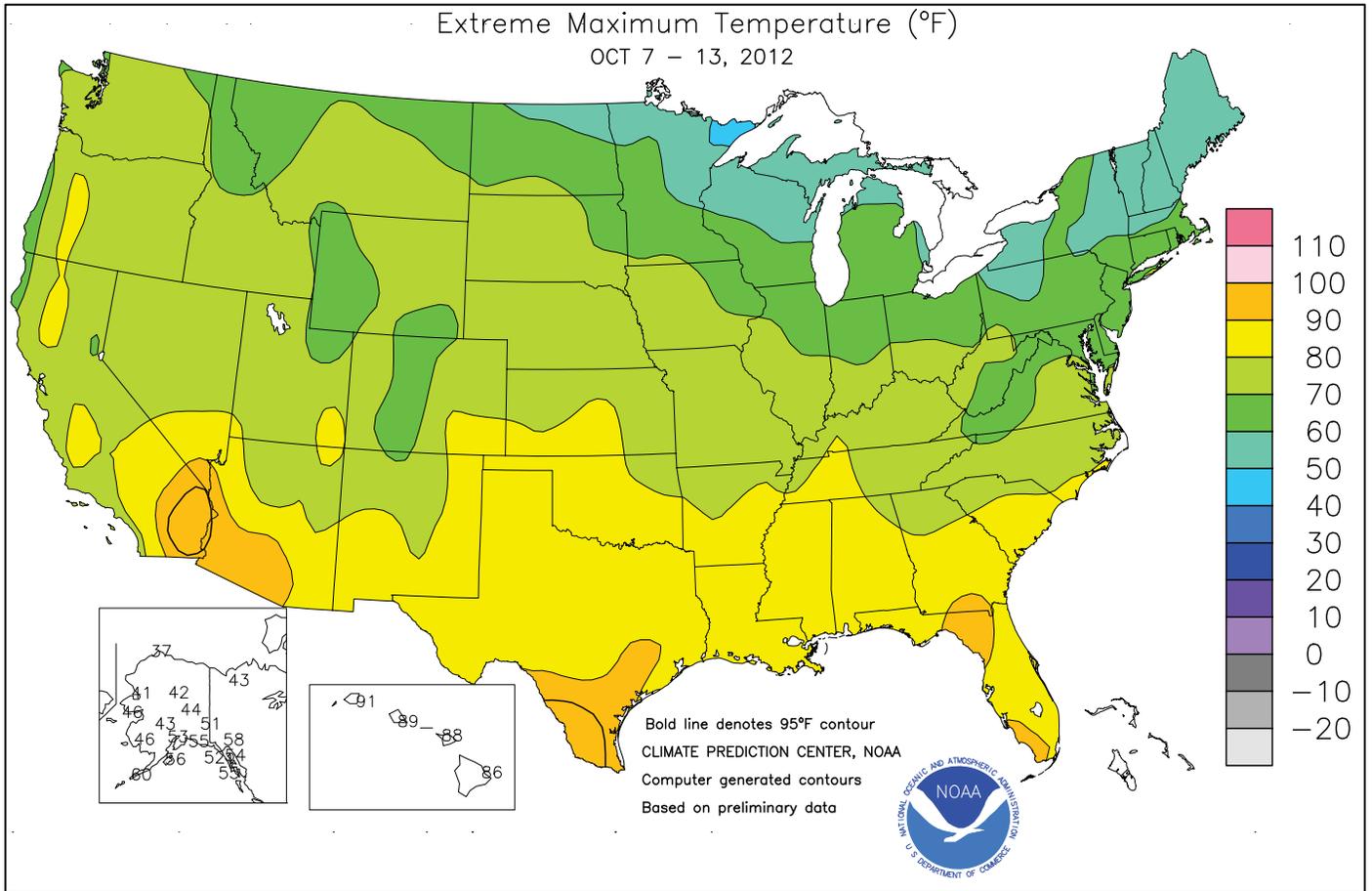
(Continued on page 5)

Contents

Crop Moisture Maps	2
Palmer Drought Maps.....	3
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps.....	4
Temperature Departure Map	5
October 9 Drought Monitor & Record Reports Map	6
National Weather Data for Selected Cities.....	7
National Agricultural Summary	10
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	11
State Agricultural Summaries	15
International Weather and Crop Summary.....	22
September International Temperature/Precipitation Maps	35
Bulletin Information & Harvest Progress Time Series for Corn	50





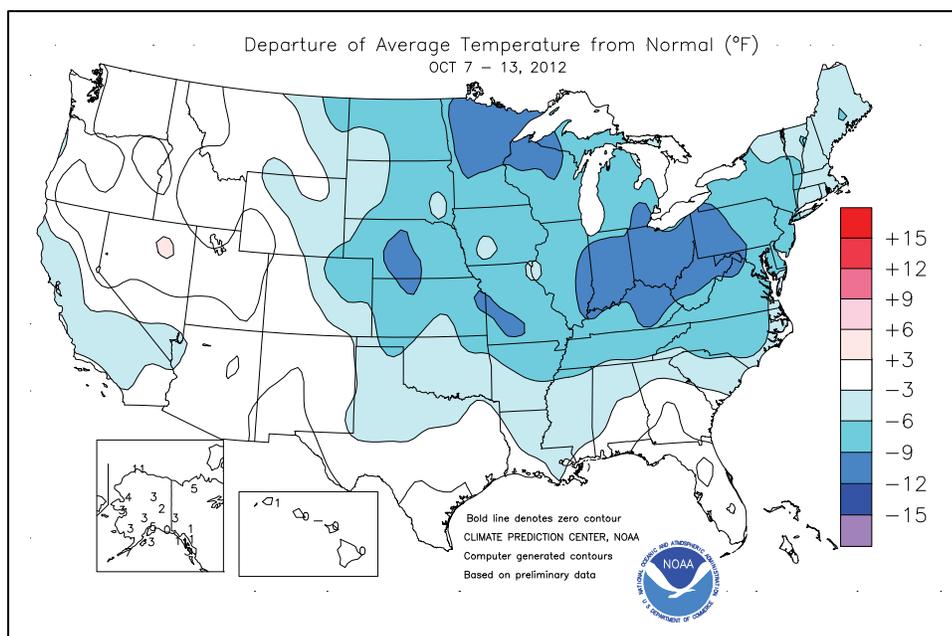


(Continued from front cover)

and recently planted winter grains. The storm responsible for the **Plains'** rain resulted in widespread, late-week precipitation from the **Southwest to the Great Lakes States**. In the **Midwest**, rainfall locally in excess of 2 inches caused some temporary harvest delays, although precipitation largely bypassed the **Ohio Valley** and the **northwestern Corn Belt**. Meanwhile, most of the **Southeast** experienced several days of dry weather, aiding cotton and other summer crops that had been previously soaked by heavy rain. **Southeastern** showers were mostly confined to the **Atlantic coastal plain** (early in the week) and the **Mid-South** (at week's end). Elsewhere, out-of-season showers dotted the **southern Great Basin** and the **Four Corners States**, benefiting pastures and rangeland. Late in the week, the season's first substantial precipitation began to overspread the **Northwest**, providing desperately needed moisture for rain-fed winter grains.

Early in the week, temperatures plunged below 20°F from the **northern Intermountain West and the Rockies into the upper Midwest**. Daily-record lows for October 7 fell to 6°F in **Laramie, WY**; 8°F in **Stanley, ID**; 13°F in **Spencer, IA**; and 14°F in **Aberdeen, SD**. In **Oregon**, **Baker City** collected daily-record lows (18, 18, 15, 16, and 18°F) on 5 consecutive days from October 4-8. Farther east, **Oklahoma City, OK** (31°F on October 8), set a record for its earliest autumn freeze, previously set with a low of 28°F on October 9, 2000. In **Texas**, **Lubbock** (32°F on October 8) experienced its second-earliest freeze, behind only 31°F on October 7, 1952. Cool conditions lingered for much of the week from the **Midwest into the Northeast**. Among the scattered daily-record lows were readings of 28°F (on October 9) in **Youngstown, OH**, and 23°F (on October 10) in **Lincoln, NE**. Toward week's end, a new surge of cold air reached the **Great Lakes States**, where lows dipped to daily-record levels for October 12 in locations such as **International Falls, MN** (15°F), and **Rhineland, WI** (16°F). A day later, the growing season ended across much of the Mid-Atlantic region, where daily-record lows for October 13 dipped to 26°F in Allentown, PA, and Binghamton, NY. In contrast, warmth returned to the **Deep South**, where daily-record highs were tied in **Texas** locations such as **Corpus Christi** (94°F on October 10) and **McAllen** (97°F on October 12).

Rain showers dotted the **northern Plains** early in the week, but were insufficient to provide appreciable drought relief. In **Montana**, **Great Falls** received a daily-record total of 0.38 inch on October 8. Farther south, precipitation began to overspread the **southern Great Basin** and the **Southwest** by mid-week. In **Nevada**, **Las Vegas** netted consecutive daily-record totals on October 10-11, totaling 0.94 inch. On the 11th, **Las Vegas** also experienced its first-ever October hail—and first in any month since August 16, 2004. Other daily-record rainfall totals for October 11 included 0.83 inch in **Tonopah, NV**, and 0.64 inch



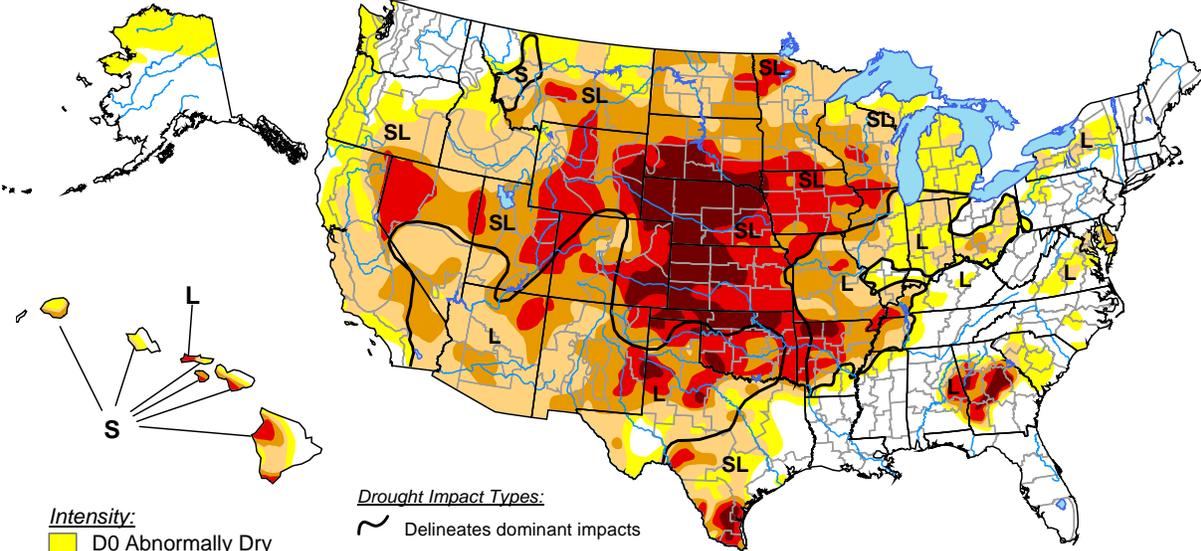
in **Needles, CA**. By October 12, showers finally overspread the **Northwest**. **Pendleton, OR**, collected a daily-record total of 0.31 inch on October 12, following 84 days (or 12 weeks, from July 20 - October 11) with only a trace of rain. Elsewhere in the **Northwest**, the period from August 1 - October 10 was the driest on record in **Washington** locations such as **Wenatchee** (a trace), **Omak** (0.01 inch), and **Spokane** (0.13 inch). **Wenatchee's** dry spell ended at 84 days (July 21 - October 12) when rainfall totaled 0.01 inch on October 13. Closer to the coast, **Quillayute, WA**, posted consecutive daily-record rainfall totals (1.75 and 2.62 inches, respectively) on October 13-14. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across portions of the **nation's mid-section**. In **Missouri**, for example, **Joplin's** October 12-13 rainfall totaled 3.70 inches. Similarly, October 13-14 totals reached 3.67 inches in **Appleton, WI**, and 3.04 inches in **Ottumwa, IA**.

Mild, stormy weather prevailed across much of **Alaska** until week's end, when colder air arrived. On October 8-9, **Cold Bay** posted consecutive daily-record highs (60 and 57°F, respectively). **King Salmon** notched daily-record highs on October 7 and 11 (61 and 56°F, respectively), but later received 11.1 inches of snow on October 13-14. **Valdez** received its first measurable snow of the autumn (1.6 inches) on October 13. Late-week precipitation totaled 2 inches or more in parts of **southeastern Alaska**, where October 11-13 rainfall reached 2.22 inches in **Juneau** and 2.04 inches on **Annette Island**. Earlier, **Annette Island** (69°F on October 7) had missed its October 1964 monthly record high by just 2°F. Before colder weather arrived, more than an inch of rain (1.21 inches) had pelted **King Salmon** on October 6-7. **McGrath** had also recorded more than an inch of rain, with 1.22 inches falling on October 7-8. Farther south, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. On October 9, **Lihue, Kauai**, posted a monthly record high of 91°F (previously, 90°F on October 5 and 26, 1957). Meanwhile, October 1-13 rainfall at the state's major airport sites ranged from 0.01 inch (2 to 3 percent of normal) at **Kahului, Maui**, and **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 1.01 inches (26 percent) at **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.

U.S. Drought Monitor

October 9, 2012

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

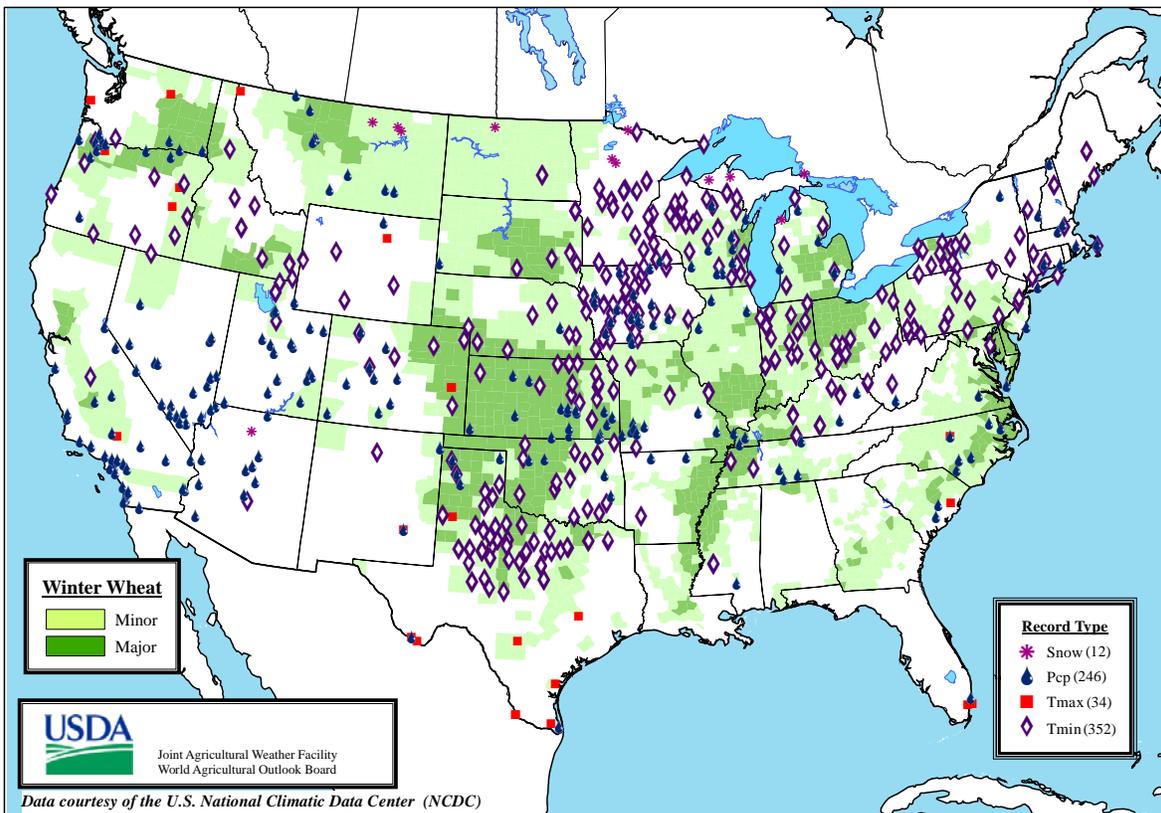


Released Thursday, October 11, 2012

Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

October 7-13, 2012

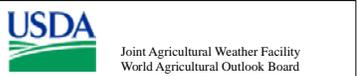


Winter Wheat

- Minor
- Major

Record Type

- Snow (12)
- Pcp (246)
- Tmax (34)
- Tmin (352)



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 13, 2012

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN, SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	73	52	82	45	63	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	7.61	141	40.15	93	92	51	0	0	0	0	
HUNTSVILLE	70	48	81	38	59	-5	0.99	0.22	0.82	7.33	127	41.44	93	88	64	0	0	2	1	
MOBILE	81	55	85	50	68	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.16	56	64.03	118	92	68	0	0	0	0	
AK MONTGOMERY	80	54	87	49	67	-1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	6.25	115	35.26	80	90	45	0	0	0	0	
ANCHORAGE	47	37	53	27	42	4	0.41	-0.11	0.28	9.00	233	19.23	150	86	74	0	3	4	0	
BARROW	33	27	37	20	30	11	0.32	0.24	0.09	2.36	271	5.17	141	91	69	0	7	6	0	
FAIRBANKS	38	24	44	14	31	1	0.71	0.52	0.59	1.42	96	8.63	103	82	70	0	5	2	1	
JUNEAU	50	40	54	34	45	1	2.20	0.20	1.72	13.35	119	52.76	123	94	77	0	0	3	1	
KODIAK	49	42	56	34	46	4	1.93	-0.06	1.25	13.86	120	47.26	84	98	92	0	0	4	2	
NOME	40	28	46	25	34	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.20	99	17.90	134	68	56	0	7	0	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	64	34	72	31	49	-1	1.02	0.60	0.41	1.28	44	11.78	65	85	34	0	2	2	1	
PHOENIX	90	69	95	61	80	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.58	55	3.35	54	39	27	5	0	0	0	
PRESCOTT	73	45	80	36	59	1	0.13	-0.16	0.07	0.98	37	9.31	58	76	26	0	0	2	0	
TUCSON	86	60	92	50	73	0	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.38	19	6.69	68	43	25	3	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	71	50	83	38	61	-5	2.43	1.60	1.23	4.40	85	30.86	93	91	46	0	0	4	2	
LITTLE ROCK	69	51	82	40	60	-6	0.07	-0.79	0.06	6.05	114	32.84	87	92	50	0	0	2	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	75	55	81	50	65	-5	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01	5	3.65	75	75	53	0	0	1	0	
FRESNO	76	56	82	51	66	-2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	6.58	79	71	53	0	0	0	0	
LOS ANGELES	72	60	75	55	66	-2	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12	39	4.73	48	86	63	0	0	1	0	
REDDING	78	50	84	48	64	-2	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0	17.29	75	76	49	0	0	0	0	
SACRAMENTO	73	51	78	48	62	-5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	9.89	79	87	41	0	0	0	0	
SAN DIEGO	73	65	75	59	69	0	0.54	0.50	0.45	0.54	200	4.00	50	74	61	0	0	2	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	67	54	72	52	61	-1	0.03	-0.09	0.02	0.03	8	10.49	76	83	68	0	0	2	0	
STOCKTON	74	51	79	47	62	-5	0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.03	6	6.51	68	83	60	0	0	2	0	
CO ALAMOSA	65	23	73	13	44	-2	0.37	0.23	0.37	1.47	126	4.70	78	75	44	0	6	1	0	
CO SPRINGS	64	36	77	28	50	-2	0.01	-0.15	0.01	1.45	96	7.71	49	75	23	0	2	1	0	
DENVER INTL	61	34	74	26	48	-5	0.54	0.35	0.52	3.49	248	8.89	73	71	30	0	2	2	1	
GRAND JUNCTION	67	40	76	30	54	-2	0.22	0.00	0.11	0.68	52	3.24	45	52	35	0	1	2	0	
PUEBLO	67	35	84	21	51	-5	0.07	-0.04	0.07	0.86	83	4.54	41	72	41	0	2	1	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	59	44	68	33	51	-6	0.38	-0.39	0.22	8.48	169	33.69	96	78	57	0	0	3	0	
HARTFORD	58	38	63	27	48	-6	0.40	-0.45	0.28	5.96	104	30.87	85	84	52	0	2	3	0	
DC WASHINGTON	62	47	71	41	55	-6	0.24	-0.50	0.11	4.97	95	23.68	75	82	46	0	0	3	0	
DE WILMINGTON	59	42	68	33	51	-7	0.28	-0.44	0.18	5.74	106	25.61	74	93	51	0	0	2	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	69	84	64	76	0	0.59	-0.51	0.59	7.52	86	36.73	89	93	61	0	0	1	1	
JACKSONVILLE	81	61	89	56	71	0	0.02	-1.04	0.02	9.17	91	50.40	110	97	59	0	0	1	0	
KEY WEST	87	78	89	77	83	2	0.29	-0.74	0.14	7.21	97	44.57	140	82	65	0	0	4	0	
MIAMI	87	75	91	73	81	1	1.48	-0.02	0.46	15.21	135	83.68	169	88	61	1	0	5	0	
ORLANDO	86	69	88	67	78	1	0.35	-0.35	0.34	10.35	143	38.97	92	93	63	0	0	2	0	
PENSACOLA	82	60	85	55	71	-1	0.12	-0.80	0.06	4.09	54	61.47	115	83	50	0	0	5	0	
TALLAHASSEE	84	62	89	55	73	2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	8.43	132	55.61	104	87	57	0	0	0	0	
TAMPA	87	70	89	67	79	2	1.23	0.57	1.20	8.58	108	53.53	134	87	51	0	0	2	1	
WEST PALM BEACH	87	76	89	71	81	2	0.22	-1.01	0.22	8.49	81	69.97	141	82	58	0	0	1	0	
GA ATHENS	71	50	79	45	60	-4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	6.64	135	30.37	79	92	56	0	0	0	0	
ATLANTA	72	54	79	51	63	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.94	54	29.17	72	86	53	0	0	0	0	
AUGUSTA	76	51	85	46	63	-2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	2.56	52	29.66	80	93	60	0	0	0	0	
COLUMBUS	80	57	87	54	69	1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	4.57	114	28.78	74	88	45	0	0	0	0	
MACON	80	53	87	50	67	1	0.00	-0.51	0.00	2.94	69	26.14	72	97	48	0	0	0	0	
SAVANNAH	78	58	88	54	68	-1	0.34	-0.38	0.34	3.87	60	37.68	88	94	67	0	0	1	0	
HI HILO	85	67	86	65	76	0	0.19	-1.59	0.15	5.89	47	71.49	76	89	70	0	0	3	0	
HONOLULU	87	75	89	73	81	0	0.01	-0.43	0.01	0.52	35	8.29	71	78	71	0	0	1	0	
KAHULUI	87	70	88	66	78	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.40	63	4.77	37	89	77	0	0	0	0	
LIHUE	86	74	91	70	80	1	0.12	-0.77	0.10	0.87	20	36.02	131	81	74	1	0	3	0	
ID BOISE	72	44	77	37	58	2	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.07	7	8.79	98	47	29	0	0	1	0	
LEWISTON	71	42	73	38	56	2	0.25	0.07	0.23	0.25	22	11.52	117	61	44	0	0	2	0	
POCATELLO	69	30	76	18	49	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.10	8	6.53	67	61	36	0	4	0	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	59	38	67	32	48	-7	0.40	-0.16	0.21	2.54	59	21.39	73	80	50	0	1	3	0	
MOLINE	62	38	71	33	50	-6	0.98	0.39	0.81	3.26	77	21.30	68	72	45	0	0	3	1	
PEORIA	61	38	69	32	49	-7	0.99	0.37	0.81	4.69	109	21.56	74	83	39	0	1	2	1	
ROCKFORD	60	35	68	30	47	-7	0.52	-0.04	0.35	2.27	50	18.36	60	78	43	0	2	3	0	
SPRINGFIELD	63	39	73	32	51	-7	1.99	1.43	1.94	5.57	143	23.30	81	86	41	0	1	2	1	
IN EVANSVILLE	64	40	79	34	52	-8	0.19	-0.36	0.19	8.74	217	26.70	77	90	54	0	0	1	0	
FORT WAYNE	59	33	72	28	46	-9	0.23	-0.32	0.19	4.83	126	23.69	81	89	40	0	3	2	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	59	37	69	31	48	-9	0.00	-0.56	0.00	9.49	243	31.98	98	85	45	0	1	0	0	
SOUTH BEND	57	36	66	31	47	-8	1.07	0.35	0.60	3.31	64	27.89	89	86	58	0	1	5	1	
IA BURLINGTON	63	39	71	31	51	-7	1.40	0.73	1.15	3.87	79	19.53	62	84	38	0	1	2	1	
CEDAR RAPIDS	59	32	67	27	46	-9	0.95	0.47	0.59	2.57	61	18.59	65	88	39	0	4	3	1	
DES MOINES	65	38	77	27	52	-4	2.16	1.58	2.08	3.15	75	21.84	73	68	41	0				

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 13, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE 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
WICHITA	70	44	81	31	57	-5	0.30	-0.27	0.22	2.96	73	24.15	93	83	53	0	1	2	0
KY JACKSON	61	41	76	37	51	-9	0.31	-0.38	0.31	8.44	166	42.18	108	89	52	0	0	1	0
LEXINGTON	62	37	74	31	50	-9	0.00	-0.59	0.00	5.79	137	33.40	91	90	57	0	1	0	0
LOUISVILLE	64	41	75	35	53	-8	0.01	-0.58	0.01	7.13	171	36.71	104	85	44	0	0	1	0
LA PADUCAH	63	42	79	34	53	-7	0.26	-0.50	0.15	5.94	119	22.06	58	93	45	0	0	2	0
BATON ROUGE	79	56	86	48	68	-2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	5.42	85	59.70	118	97	51	0	0	0	0
LAKE CHARLES	82	61	88	51	71	-1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	7.13	92	64.18	140	93	53	0	0	0	0
NEW ORLEANS	80	61	85	57	71	-1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.03	44	60.26	115	90	60	0	0	0	0
SHREVEPORT	77	56	86	43	66	-3	0.05	-0.90	0.04	7.43	151	41.11	105	95	55	0	0	2	0
ME CARIBOU	49	31	54	28	40	-5	1.22	0.59	0.83	5.26	118	32.49	111	91	54	0	5	5	1
PORTLAND	56	39	60	29	48	-2	0.90	-0.02	0.54	5.32	106	43.03	126	87	54	0	1	5	1
MD BALTIMORE	61	42	69	35	51	-7	0.23	-0.51	0.15	3.00	55	25.47	75	88	52	0	0	2	0
MA BOSTON	57	45	62	35	51	-5	0.28	-0.53	0.14	4.58	92	27.65	85	79	52	0	0	3	0
WORCESTER	53	38	59	29	46	-6	0.60	-0.42	0.37	5.63	91	34.26	90	89	53	0	2	3	0
MI ALPENA	51	32	61	29	42	-6	1.22	0.70	0.90	3.09	82	21.10	91	92	54	0	5	4	1
GRAND RAPIDS	56	35	65	32	46	-6	1.35	0.72	0.95	3.64	66	25.86	88	87	45	0	2	4	1
HOUGHTON LAKE	52	34	62	28	43	-5	1.13	0.63	0.82	2.83	70	27.54	119	85	53	0	3	4	1
LANSING	55	34	64	31	45	-7	1.07	0.57	0.84	4.25	95	22.96	90	88	60	0	2	3	1
MUSKOGON	56	37	64	31	46	-6	1.43	0.85	0.90	3.07	66	23.31	92	78	52	0	1	4	1
MN TRVERSE CITY	52	36	61	34	44	-7	1.42	0.75	0.86	5.84	120	25.07	95	87	48	0	0	5	1
DULUTH	46	31	51	23	39	-8	0.45	-0.12	0.20	1.29	24	29.54	111	86	52	0	5	5	0
INT'L FALLS	46	25	56	15	36	-9	0.27	-0.20	0.19	1.57	40	20.79	100	94	53	0	6	3	0
MNNEAPOLIS	55	35	64	28	45	-7	0.07	-0.37	0.04	0.37	11	26.09	104	73	41	0	3	2	0
ROCHESTER	57	34	68	27	46	-4	0.43	-0.05	0.27	1.72	42	21.14	78	67	46	0	3	4	0
ST. CLOUD	53	26	61	18	40	-9	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.24	6	21.72	92	86	30	0	6	0	0
MS JACKSON	77	53	85	42	65	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.26	94	56.96	131	91	50	0	0	0	0
MERIDIAN	76	49	85	40	63	-4	0.07	-0.62	0.03	4.30	86	50.01	108	97	68	0	0	4	0
TUPELO	72	50	84	41	61	-4	0.26	-0.46	0.25	9.31	198	40.06	94	95	65	0	0	2	0
MO COLUMBIA	63	40	75	31	52	-7	1.18	0.49	1.18	3.69	78	26.39	81	90	46	0	2	1	1
KANSAS CITY	64	40	73	26	52	-8	0.58	-0.27	0.56	3.48	55	19.14	59	78	42	0	2	2	1
SAINT LOUIS	65	45	78	38	55	-6	0.11	-0.47	0.09	3.68	91	27.04	89	77	49	0	0	2	0
MT SPRINGFIELD	62	42	74	31	52	-9	3.29	2.53	2.31	8.55	135	27.94	79	89	58	0	2	4	2
BILLINGS	61	38	76	32	49	-2	0.32	0.02	0.28	0.73	38	5.81	46	81	39	0	2	2	0
BUTTE	61	25	70	15	43	-1	0.02	-0.15	0.02	0.05	4	7.45	67	82	25	0	6	1	0
CUT BANK	55	33	65	24	44	-2	0.06	-0.04	0.06	0.57	41	7.63	66	90	44	0	4	1	0
GLASGOW	55	32	64	24	43	-5	0.09	-0.08	0.09	0.36	28	11.18	111	86	57	0	5	1	0
GREAT FALLS	61	37	75	30	49	1	0.47	0.26	0.38	0.91	56	10.68	82	87	35	0	1	4	0
HAVRE	60	34	74	23	47	-1	0.01	-0.14	0.01	1.01	77	11.15	110	83	63	0	2	1	0
MISSOULA	63	34	70	25	48	1	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.38	27	10.94	98	76	51	0	4	1	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	64	34	77	25	49	-6	0.48	0.15	0.48	0.96	31	9.06	39	77	43	0	3	1	0
LINCOLN	63	34	73	21	49	-8	1.00	0.55	1.00	2.73	71	16.56	67	73	39	0	3	1	1
NORFOLK	63	32	76	18	48	-6	0.20	-0.18	0.20	0.86	29	12.70	54	71	40	0	4	1	0
NORTH PLATTE	62	26	79	19	44	-9	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.27	15	9.50	53	86	33	0	6	0	0
OMAHA	64	37	73	28	51	-5	0.59	0.07	0.59	2.26	54	18.98	72	73	40	0	1	1	1
SCOTTSBLUFF	62	30	72	21	46	-5	0.06	-0.17	0.06	1.16	69	5.83	40	83	53	0	5	1	0
VALENTINE	63	30	75	19	46	-6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.33	15	9.57	54	75	36	0	5	0	0
NV ELY	66	33	72	20	49	1	0.65	0.43	0.51	1.86	138	9.78	119	77	50	0	2	4	1
LAS VEGAS	80	61	90	53	71	-1	0.94	0.90	0.83	2.11	528	4.81	133	50	34	2	0	3	1
RENO	74	46	77	40	60	5	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.16	28	2.81	51	61	36	0	0	2	0
WINNEMUCCA	74	33	78	20	54	3	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.06	8	3.45	55	44	25	0	4	1	0
NH CONCORD	55	35	57	23	45	-5	0.39	-0.35	0.20	3.95	88	30.92	107	93	49	0	2	4	0
NJ NEWARK	59	45	68	34	52	-7	0.51	-0.18	0.29	4.15	77	27.03	73	85	54	0	0	3	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	75	48	79	40	61	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.44	30	5.23	67	49	21	0	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	55	37	59	25	46	-6	0.18	-0.51	0.08	6.17	134	29.13	96	90	50	0	2	4	0
BINGHAMTON	51	34	57	26	42	-8	0.27	-0.40	0.09	3.88	80	30.00	98	90	52	0	2	4	0
BUFFALO	53	36	59	30	45	-8	0.47	-0.21	0.19	5.81	113	22.54	73	82	50	0	2	6	0
ROCHESTER	55	34	61	28	45	-8	0.32	-0.26	0.11	5.72	125	26.20	97	89	54	0	2	4	0
SYRACUSE	57	38	62	29	47	-6	0.91	0.19	0.37	4.70	85	23.73	76	89	45	0	2	6	0
NC ASHEVILLE	62	45	70	41	53	-4	0.23	-0.43	0.23	8.98	181	38.48	102	91	68	0	0	1	0
CHARLOTTE	66	46	76	44	56	-8	0.30	-0.52	0.30	5.74	107	28.91	83	88	54	0	0	1	0
GREENSBORO	62	45	72	42	54	-7	0.48	-0.31	0.39	5.54	95	32.27	91	91	57	0	0	2	0
HATTERAS	72	60	81	51	66	-2	0.02	-1.14	0.02	5.18	66	41.43	92	86	62	0	0	1	0
RALEIGH	65	47	73	42	56	-6	0.62	-0.13	0.38	8.75	152	36.38	103	90	62	0	0	2	0
WILMINGTON	72	53	84	48	62	-5	0.58	-0.25	0.36	6.61	77	38.65	80	94	59	0	0	3	0
ND BISMARCK	57	28	70	20	42	-7	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.56	26	12.68	85	79	46	0	5	1	0
DICKINSON	57	30	68	24	43	-6	0.01	-0.32	0.01	0.78	35	9.21	63	85	36	0	5	1	0
FARGO	53	30	65	24	42	-7	0.05	-0.40	0.04	0.55	18	13.29	72	77	39	0	5	2	0
GRAND FORKS	50	30	59	22	40	-8	0.11	-0.28	0.05	0.84	31	14.43	84	90	47	0	5	3	0
JAMESTOWN	53	29	66	20	41	-8	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.57	24	11.27	68	85	37	0	5	0	0
WILLISTON	54	30	64	24	42	-5	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.78	44	10.29	82	88	56	0	5	0	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	55	34	64	30	45	-9	0.04	-0.53	0.02	5.25	116	28.66	92	80	48	0	1	3	0
CINCINNATI	60	35	73	30	48	-10	0.00	-0.60	0.00	8.29	212	30.07	88	83	54	0	3	0	0
CLEVELAND	55	36	64	34	46	-9	0.39	-0.21	0.23	9.91	200	31.88	104	86	51	0	0	3	0
COLUMBUS	58	37	70	32	48	-9	0.02	-0.46	0.01	4.97	129	27.85	90	81	52	0	1	2	0
DAYTON	57	36	69	33	47	-9	0.02	-0.54	0.02	7.11	194	26.06	83	87	46	0	0	1	0
MANSFIELD	56	34	67	29	45	-9	0.11	-0.41	0.07	9.05	204	30.52	88	89	45	0	1	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 13, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	57	32	65	29	44	-10	0.16	-0.34	0.13	3.49	92	26.05	99	88	49	0	4	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	54	32	63	28	43	-10	0.34	-0.23	0.17	6.05	120	34.48	112	86	54	0	5	3	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	70	50	81	31	60	-5	2.65	1.74	2.56	6.23	109	27.98	93	85	53	0	1	3	1
OR TULSA	69	50	78	32	60	-5	2.65	1.69	2.37	4.51	68	26.75	78	87	56	0	1	2	1
OR ASTORIA	60	44	77	40	52	-2	1.45	0.51	0.95	1.76	42	51.21	121	95	78	0	0	4	1
OR BURNS	72	24	78	15	48	1	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.01	1	6.43	84	56	34	0	6	1	0
OR EUGENE	69	40	77	33	55	0	0.51	0.06	0.48	0.53	23	31.36	99	90	65	0	0	2	0
OR MEDFORD	78	43	84	40	61	3	0.23	0.03	0.23	0.23	21	14.34	124	78	35	0	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	72	40	76	32	56	1	0.35	0.19	0.19	0.35	38	10.35	116	61	34	0	2	2	0
OR PORTLAND	67	46	79	40	57	1	1.11	0.62	1.11	1.16	46	29.63	125	88	72	0	0	1	1
OR SALEM	69	41	79	38	55	0	0.98	0.50	0.96	1.02	46	33.17	133	89	70	0	0	2	1
PA ALLENTOWN	57	38	64	26	48	-6	0.27	-0.47	0.13	7.05	121	32.86	91	93	53	0	1	3	0
PA ERIE	55	38	62	33	47	-9	1.30	0.41	0.53	7.25	113	27.96	85	73	53	0	0	5	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	58	40	66	32	49	-8	0.11	-0.54	0.06	5.44	115	34.76	108	91	47	0	1	4	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	60	45	69	37	52	-8	0.22	-0.41	0.17	5.78	112	26.69	78	83	51	0	0	3	0
PA PITTSBURGH	55	34	66	30	44	-11	0.03	-0.46	0.02	5.10	122	31.69	103	86	47	0	2	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	55	38	61	27	47	-7	0.09	-0.60	0.05	6.09	117	28.26	94	87	48	0	2	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	57	37	63	27	47	-7	0.17	-0.54	0.16	4.56	85	27.21	82	89	48	0	2	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	59	42	64	31	50	-5	0.54	-0.22	0.34	6.59	129	32.25	91	88	59	0	1	3	0
SC BEAUFORT	77	57	89	51	67	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	1.20	18	30.65	72	94	57	0	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	75	54	88	48	65	-3	0.84	0.08	0.84	2.89	38	38.02	86	95	58	0	0	1	1
SC COLUMBIA	72	50	82	44	61	-5	0.44	-0.19	0.44	2.91	57	37.27	92	89	65	0	0	1	0
SD GREENVILLE	66	49	75	44	57	-6	0.28	-0.59	0.28	4.84	86	31.89	79	92	58	0	0	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	60	26	74	14	43	-7	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.03	1	12.48	69	78	37	0	4	0	0
SD HURON	61	29	69	19	45	-6	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.60	24	17.27	92	75	31	0	5	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	62	31	74	18	47	-4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.14	8	10.26	69	76	31	0	4	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	61	31	74	20	46	-6	0.00	-0.44	0.00	1.14	33	14.83	68	73	34	0	4	0	0
TN BRISTOL	61	42	73	35	51	-6	0.40	-0.12	0.26	7.71	188	40.36	120	98	57	0	0	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	66	50	77	43	58	-5	0.52	-0.18	0.23	10.43	183	41.46	97	90	66	0	0	3	0
TN KNOXVILLE	63	46	76	40	55	-6	0.44	-0.13	0.27	8.73	210	44.75	117	93	58	0	0	2	0
TN MEMPHIS	68	53	83	44	61	-6	0.21	-0.45	0.19	8.42	185	28.02	68	85	46	0	0	2	0
TN NASHVILLE	66	45	79	38	56	-7	1.19	0.59	1.15	8.85	186	39.12	105	89	47	0	0	2	1
TX ABILENE	75	55	86	34	65	-4	0.23	-0.48	0.23	8.70	206	22.35	114	87	62	0	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	70	42	85	32	56	-5	0.01	-0.32	0.01	3.26	131	11.77	67	88	40	0	1	1	0
TX AUSTIN	79	62	89	50	71	-2	0.56	-0.35	0.50	5.31	117	34.02	130	85	70	0	0	2	1
TX BEAUMONT	81	62	87	52	72	0	0.01	-1.08	0.01	6.83	83	55.85	118	93	58	0	0	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	86	71	91	63	78	1	0.21	-0.77	0.11	3.97	55	20.32	89	90	63	3	0	4	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	86	70	94	58	78	2	0.16	-0.86	0.16	3.75	54	18.16	68	81	60	4	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	82	65	91	51	73	0	0.05	-0.45	0.02	3.95	131	13.77	89	84	67	3	0	3	0
TX EL PASO	83	57	89	49	70	2	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.42	69	5.83	74	53	20	0	0	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	76	57	87	39	67	-3	0.08	-0.86	0.08	1.83	45	28.31	104	84	54	0	0	1	0
TX GALVESTON	80	70	86	59	75	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	5.64	76	42.97	123	88	65	0	0	0	0
TX HOUSTON	83	62	90	53	73	1	0.00	-0.98	0.00	2.02	33	37.81	101	93	56	1	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	73	47	90	32	60	-3	0.28	-0.16	0.22	2.32	67	10.74	65	84	56	1	1	2	0
TX MIDLAND	76	52	89	40	64	-3	0.05	-0.42	0.05	5.94	184	12.65	100	86	63	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	77	55	86	36	66	-2	0.48	-0.17	0.48	7.40	177	21.77	124	89	68	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	80	65	88	51	72	-1	0.25	-0.62	0.25	8.05	176	37.10	142	89	61	0	0	1	0
TX VICTORIA	82	64	91	53	73	-1	0.10	-0.96	0.09	5.58	79	26.27	80	90	71	2	0	2	0
TX WACO	79	60	89	41	69	-2	0.06	-0.82	0.06	4.69	104	31.52	122	85	60	0	0	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	73	55	86	43	64	-4	0.39	-0.37	0.39	3.61	78	18.88	79	83	66	0	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	70	44	80	35	57	2	0.50	0.15	0.41	1.05	53	8.58	66	66	29	0	0	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	55	38	59	26	46	-4	0.68	-0.02	0.31	7.73	150	28.73	99	84	45	0	2	6	0
VA LYNCHBURG	62	40	71	36	51	-8	0.33	-0.46	0.29	3.13	58	25.67	73	94	55	0	0	2	0
VA NORFOLK	65	52	70	45	59	-5	1.70	0.90	0.92	3.17	57	35.85	95	91	59	0	0	3	1
VA RICHMOND	63	45	72	39	54	-7	0.84	0.01	0.67	5.10	92	30.48	85	92	61	0	0	3	1
VA ROANOKE	61	42	71	39	51	-8	0.44	-0.27	0.36	4.71	90	29.53	85	85	56	0	0	2	0
WA WASH/DULLES	60	40	69	30	50	-8	0.16	-0.59	0.08	5.24	100	25.29	76	90	52	0	1	2	0
WA OLYMPIA	63	37	75	30	50	-1	0.49	-0.20	0.40	0.49	15	33.12	104	94	74	0	2	2	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	59	44	72	37	52	0	2.52	0.71	1.76	3.10	43	75.09	114	89	75	0	0	2	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	62	48	75	45	55	0	0.27	-0.26	0.19	0.30	12	26.70	115	87	72	0	0	2	0
WA SPOKANE	67	40	71	32	54	4	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.03	3	13.99	123	72	34	0	1	1	0
WA YAKIMA	73	34	78	28	53	2	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.06	11	5.53	101	79	53	0	2	1	0
WV BECKLEY	55	37	65	30	46	-9	0.44	-0.17	0.27	6.56	149	37.27	109	90	70	0	1	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	60	37	74	32	49	-8	0.22	-0.34	0.22	5.30	117	31.65	89	94	52	0	1	1	0
WV ELKINS	57	33	70	27	45	-8	0.55	-0.08	0.40	6.87	136	38.76	103	97	52	0	3	6	0
WV HUNTINGTON	61	36	74	31	48	-10	0.07	-0.51	0.07	7.09	183	32.38	95	96	51	0	1	1	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	53	31	63	21	42	-8	0.35	-0.16	0.24	1.36	29	20.52	73	82	33	0	4	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	53	33	60	26	43	-7	1.75	1.29	1.29	2.84	71	24.77	102	84	43	0	3	2	1
WI LA CROSSE	57	35	67	24	46	-8	0.64	0.16	0.45	1.78	41	20.77	75	80	38	0	3	3	0
WI MADISON	57	36	62	24	47	-5	1.01	0.54	0.86	2.34	59	19.31	70	73	44	0	1	2	1
WI MILWAUKEE	58	38	65	33	48	-6	0.94	0.40	0.78	3.27	76	23.12	81	70	47	0	0	3	1
WY CASPER	63	28	75	21	45	-4	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.47	32	6.61	60	77	47	0	6	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	57	31	67	20	44	-4	0.33	0.15	0.29	1.84	102	9.13	65	79	52	0	4	1	0
WY LANDER	62	32	69	22	47	-3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.54	31	5.22	47	75	28	0	4	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	62	33	79	27	47	-1	0.02	-0.31	0.01	0.49	24	7.48	60	84	53	0	4	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

October 8 – 14, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Near-normal temperatures prevailed in the West, while a cold front held readings more than 9°F below normal in portions of the Great Lakes region and the Ohio Valley. Unusually dry weather continued to dominate much of the Pacific

Northwest, causing some wheat producers to wait for additional moisture before seeding their 2013 crop. Similarly, ongoing drought conditions in the northern Great Plains hampered winter wheat emergence.

Corn: Aided by mostly favorable conditions, corn producers were harvesting the nation's crop at one of the quickest paces on record. By October 14, seventy-nine percent of this year's corn crop was out of the fields, 37 percentage points ahead of last year and 41 points ahead of the 5-year average. In portions of the Corn Belt, frequent precipitation coupled with cooler weather slowed the crop's dry down pace. High winds and weekend rainfall in Indiana caused lodging in some fields and slowed the harvest pace; however, progress remained over 2 weeks ahead of normal.

Soybeans: By week's end, leaf drop in this year's soybean crop was 96 percent complete. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, producers had harvested 71 percent of the soybean crop, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Indiana, reports indicated an increase in harvest loss due to pods opening up.

Winter Wheat: By October 14, producers had sown 71 percent of the intended 2013 winter wheat crop. This was 3 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. In Kansas, widespread precipitation provided much-needed moisture as producers continued to seed their crop; however, additional rainfall was needed to aid crop emergence. Nationally, emergence was 36 percent complete by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average.

Cotton: Ninety-one percent of the nation's cotton acreage was at or beyond the boll-opening stage by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. The first frost hit northern Texas during the week, as producers applied chemicals to promote crop maturity. Nationwide, cotton producers had harvested 28 percent of this year's crop by October 14, six percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Drier weather in Mississippi allowed producers to harvest previously wet fields during the week. Overall, 42 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 12 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Nationally, 96 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by week's end, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Crop maturity had advanced to 76 percent complete by October 14, five percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 43 percent of the nation's crop by week's end, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from both last week and the same time last year.

Rice: With harvest advancing rapidly in California during the week, rice producers had harvested 85 percent of the nation's crop by October 14. This was 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: By week's end, 48 percent of this year's peanut crop was harvested, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions promoted a double-digit harvest pace in seven of the eight major peanut producing states during the week. Overall, 77 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 37 points better than the same time last year. In Texas, the first fall frost ended pod development in some fields, leading to an earlier than normal harvest.

Sugarbeet producers had harvested 61 percent of the nation's crop by week's end, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest in Michigan advanced slowly as producers waited for open piling to begin, while producers in Idaho, Minnesota, and North Dakota dug 19 percent or more of their crop during the week.

Sunny, mostly dry weather promoted a rapid harvest pace for sunflower producers in the major growing states during the week. By October 14, half of this year's crop was out of the field, 30 percentage points ahead of last year and 33 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced and the farthest ahead of normal in the Dakotas.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 14, 2012

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	21	36	50	34
IL	60	80	87	53
IN	27	49	61	43
IA	40	76	87	30
KS	72	82	90	66
KY	77	87	91	80
MI	12	23	36	22
MN	40	78	90	27
MO	84	92	95	66
NE	27	67	80	26
NC	93	88	92	92
ND	25	63	84	14
OH	7	22	31	24
PA	21	32	41	34
SD	32	78	90	22
TN	90	95	97	88
TX	86	82	88	84
WI	18	36	54	20
18 Sts	42	69	79	38
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	78	85	92	79
IL	97	97	98	95
IN	93	94	96	96
IA	98	98	99	98
KS	88	79	90	90
KY	88	82	89	93
LA	97	93	96	97
MI	94	97	98	97
MN	100	100	100	100
MS	98	96	99	95
MO	88	77	86	84
NE	99	96	99	99
NC	55	49	67	62
ND	100	100	100	100
OH	88	100	100	97
SD	100	100	100	100
TN	87	82	91	92
WI	98	98	99	98
18 Sts	94	93	96	95
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	45	53	64	44
IL	66	47	69	60
IN	47	30	51	57
IA	82	80	93	69
KS	54	23	40	48
KY	35	34	42	42
LA	91	81	87	83
MI	42	46	67	47
MN	92	95	99	73
MS	81	81	91	78
MO	49	20	36	37
NE	78	71	86	65
NC	9	5	7	9
ND	84	93	98	64
OH	17	23	38	49
SD	84	94	98	62
TN	38	24	33	44
WI	52	75	88	46
18 Sts	64	58	71	58
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	86	87	95	88
AZ	99	98	99	98
AR	98	99	100	97
CA	90	83	93	88
GA	95	88	93	92
KS	78	84	93	75
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	97	99	98
MO	100	97	100	95
NC	99	85	90	97
OK	76	79	89	91
SC	92	80	87	93
TN	97	97	99	97
TX	92	81	88	82
VA	95	95	99	94
15 Sts	93	85	91	88
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	24	6	17	30
AZ	24	21	22	26
AR	47	50	65	48
CA	8	0	10	11
GA	25	12	17	19
KS	4	4	6	2
LA	92	68	78	68
MS	67	33	50	55
MO	50	38	47	51
NC	28	4	8	25
OK	1	7	15	10
SC	31	6	12	27
TN	42	37	49	46
TX	29	19	24	23
VA	27	3	14	30
15 Sts	34	21	28	30
These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	28	59	9
AZ	0	1	22	65	12
AR	3	6	19	45	27
CA	0	0	5	15	80
GA	3	8	32	41	16
KS	11	25	42	19	3
LA	0	2	18	65	15
MS	1	5	22	46	26
MO	10	24	35	29	2
NC	0	1	33	51	15
OK	30	47	14	9	0
SC	0	2	20	65	13
TN	1	3	25	59	12
TX	20	27	31	18	4
VA	0	0	10	71	19
15 Sts	12	18	28	31	11
Prev Wk	12	19	27	31	11
Prev Yr	22	19	29	25	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 14, 2012

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	97	100	100	99
IL	99	99	100	99
KS	94	92	96	97
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	94	96	98
NE	100	100	100	99
NM	81	56	72	90
OK	85	91	93	91
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	93	94	97	94
11 Sts	94	93	96	96
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	70	53	70	83
IL	98	94	94	88
KS	64	55	67	73
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	92	68	74	84
NE	89	84	94	81
NM	25	8	25	35
OK	58	69	77	59
SD	93	100	100	91
TX	80	77	87	84
11 Sts	71	65	76	77
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	100	100	96
CO	8	16	18	23
IL	58	38	57	50
KS	22	19	24	27
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	57	38	45	48
NE	19	31	45	16
NM	0	0	1	7
OK	31	49	55	32
SD	56	64	74	46
TX	72	63	64	75
11 Sts	42	39	43	46
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	15	27	41	11
CO	55	35	7	3	0
IL	44	21	23	10	2
KS	35	32	24	8	1
LA	0	1	28	61	10
MO	20	36	33	11	0
NE	12	42	35	10	1
NM	33	30	33	3	1
OK	33	26	31	10	0
SD	24	25	36	14	1
TX	8	14	26	36	16
11 Sts	25	26	25	18	6
Prev Wk	25	26	25	18	6
Prev Yr	22	25	29	19	5

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	16	11	25	15
CA	22	7	8	16
CO	98	80	92	96
ID	85	64	79	84
IL	57	30	46	48
IN	44	18	47	49
KS	80	65	81	76
MI	59	49	76	64
MO	33	23	41	30
MT	83	65	74	89
NE	94	81	95	95
NC	7	6	9	7
OH	26	19	41	58
OK	58	59	75	69
OR	59	37	51	66
SD	90	67	77	91
TX	49	55	67	65
WA	91	75	85	90
18 Sts	68	57	71	71
These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	2	8	5
CA	9	0	0	3
CO	71	36	51	72
ID	42	20	33	41
IL	16	4	11	14
IN	11	2	9	14
KS	50	25	44	46
MI	17	15	25	27
MO	9	7	19	11
MT	44	14	25	53
NE	82	31	47	77
NC	1	0	1	1
OH	4	2	7	20
OK	27	29	42	43
OR	24	17	24	30
SD	65	8	11	67
TX	16	26	43	37
WA	76	59	63	69
18 Sts	39	23	36	44
These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 14, 2012

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

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	85	95	98	84
CA	27	18	38	52
LA	100	100	100	99
MS	96	96	98	87
MO	79	92	94	82
TX	100	99	100	100
6 Sts	76	79	85	80
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	36	18	34	32
FL	66	56	70	61
GA	44	35	50	38
NC	27	27	41	38
OK	2	13	23	21
SC	42	44	60	53
TX	50	17	34	36
VA	18	11	19	35
8 Sts	44	33	48	41
These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	12	75	13
FL	1	2	21	44	32
GA	0	3	16	53	28
NC	0	0	16	61	23
OK	4	5	26	60	5
SC	0	3	24	62	11
TX	3	11	35	46	5
VA	0	0	11	70	19
8 Sts	1	3	19	55	22
Prev Wk	1	3	17	58	21
Prev Yr	8	15	37	32	8

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	21	27	46	25
MI	18	21	25	22
MN	43	41	74	62
ND	49	37	68	67
4 Sts	37	35	61	51
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 14 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	36	16	35	45
KS	26	17	29	19
ND	10	33	61	11
SD	27	26	46	17
4 Sts	20	27	50	17
These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 14, 2012

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Oct 14, 2012												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	3	7	29	56	5		NH	3	3	49	34	11
AZ	21	18	39	20	2		NJ	0	5	20	65	10
AR	11	20	47	20	2		NM	67	24	9	0	0
CA	37	58	5	0	0		NY	6	30	33	25	6
CO	59	24	15	2	0		NC	0	5	29	59	7
CT	0	0	35	65	0		ND	27	38	28	7	0
DE	3	22	45	28	2		OH	16	23	34	24	3
FL	0	3	22	59	16		OK	31	39	24	6	0
GA	2	12	44	39	3		OR	23	40	22	15	0
ID	21	35	25	19	0		PA	5	26	26	35	8
IL	15	14	37	30	4		RI	0	0	60	40	0
IN	13	24	37	23	3		SC	0	4	28	64	4
IA	50	28	19	3	0		SD	51	29	17	3	0
KS	51	29	17	3	0		TN	1	7	32	53	7
KY	4	13	41	35	7		TX	18	24	34	21	3
LA	1	5	43	44	7		UT	16	34	29	20	1
ME	0	4	27	69	0		VT	0	35	60	5	0
MD	4	11	27	50	8		VA	1	9	28	53	9
MA	0	0	54	46	0		WA	15	31	29	24	1
MI	16	26	31	19	8		WV	0	10	40	43	7
MN	34	29	25	11	1		WI	45	33	18	4	0
MS	0	7	38	51	4		WY	60	26	11	3	0
MO	41	22	28	8	1		48 Sts	29	26	25	18	2
MT	45	33	18	4	0							
NE	73	24	3	0	0		Prev Wk	30	26	24	18	2
NV	58	27	10	5	0		Prev Yr	23	18	28	27	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 2008 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 were 5.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 78% adequate, and 7% surplus. Soybeans dropping leaves 83%, 69% last week, 81% 2011, and 84% five-year average. Soybeans harvested 17%, 10% last week, 25% 2011, and 34% five-year average. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, and 18% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, and 8% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 59.4 F in Scottsboro to 69.6 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in most areas to 2.54 inches in Huntsville. According to some reporters throughout the State, a mostly dry early part of the week ultimately gave way to a few scattered showers later in the week. Soybean harvest progressed this week, and yields were above average. Some livestock producers were getting their last cutting of hay, and pastures were in good condition.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above average across the State for the week ending October 14, ranging from 5 degree below normal at Parker to 4 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon, Phoenix and Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 96 degrees at Roll. The lowest reading was 28 degrees at the Grand Canyon. The least amount of precipitation was recorded at Aguila and Buckeye with 0.01 inches. The most precipitation was received at Flagstaff with 1.03 inches. Eleven of the 21 weather stations have received less than 75 percent of normal precipitation so far this year. Only two weather stations (Safford and Yuma) have received above normal precipitation to date. Alfalfa conditions were mostly fair to excellent. Harvesting occurred on over three-fourths of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Forage and tank water are both rapidly declining. A cold front provided some moisture that may maintain tank water levels. Rangeland conditions vary widely from very poor to good, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 17% short, 69% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 33% short, 49% adequate, 4% surplus. Precipitation ranged from scattered showers through most of the State to heavy rains in the North. The major farming activities for the week were harvesting crops, planting wheat and making land preparations. Livestock were in fair condition. Pasture and range conditions were mostly poor to fair.

CALIFORNIA: An upper level low pressure system was situated off the Northern California coast at the start of the week. After a dry and mild Monday across California, rain associated with this low reached the Northern Coast on Tuesday. The low pressure slid southward, roughly along the coast as the week progressed, spreading rain, cooler air and even isolated thunderstorm activity along the Central Coast and the Bay Area Wednesday and Thursday. On Thursday, the low which was now off the Southern Coast, turned inland and moved across Southern California, bringing widespread rain showers across the south and to the deserts. Northern California had light showers as far north as the Northern San Joaquin Valley, although amounts there were not significant. The main effect in the North was to keep temperatures relatively cool. By Saturday, the low pressure had moved out of the State, and high pressure centered off the Southern California Coast began to rebuild. This brought clearing skies and warming temperatures to all of the State. Nearly all of the cotton bolls were open by week's end. Producers main activities this week were defoliating cotton, however, harvest had begun in early planted fields. Fields producing silage corn and

sorghum were being harvested. Corn for grain continues to dry down, with some grain harvest underway. The rice harvest was in full-swing. Over a third of the crop has been harvested and harvested fields were being cleared. Cotton crop was rated mostly good to excellent. Alfalfa continued to be cut, raked and baled across the State. Producers continued to plant their winter small grain crops, however, the majority of producers were waiting for precipitation before planting the majority of their crops. Milo was reaching maturity. Black-eyed beans were being harvested. Raisin grape harvest was nearly complete across the State. Late variety table grapes continued to be harvested and exported. In Napa, all white wine grape harvest was over. Red wine grapes were being harvested, except for Cabernet Sauvignon. Cabernet Sauvignon harvest was expected to begin soon, once brix levels were a little higher. In the Central Valley, red wine grapes continued to be harvested. Pomegranate harvest was ongoing; fruit color was light due to warmer weather. Persimmons continued to size and color; harvest of Fuyu's started in a few locations. Peach, nectarine and fresh plum harvests continued to wind down. Prune harvest was complete; fertilizer was being applied and irrigation and cleanup was ongoing in harvested orchards. Apples and pears continued to be picked and packed. Fig harvest was ongoing. Kiwi harvest began this week. Olive harvest was slowly increasing. Valencia oranges continued to be packed and exported. Tangerine harvest began this week. Lemons were picked and packed. Almond harvest was nearly complete. Growers were removing dead trees. Walnut harvest was moving slowly; rain would help increase hull split. Pistachio harvest continued. Pecans were developing well. Kern County cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli were being planted, while other organic vegetables were being grown and harvested. Tulare County reported eggplant, peppers, cucumber, squash, onion and tomatoes continued to be harvested; the melon harvest is complete. Pumpkins continued to grow and are available in Farmer's Markets for the fall season. In Fresno County, winter carrots were being fertilized and irrigated, ground preparation continued for broccoli, kales, onions and processing tomatoes. Monterey County reported the beginning of head lettuce harvest. In Stanislaus County, cantaloupe harvest was slowing down, while harvest continued for broccoli, tomatoes, honeydew, squash and pumpkins. Tomato and cantaloupe fields were diced after harvest. San Joaquin County reported ongoing harvest for gourds, pumpkins, green beans and watermelons; bell peppers were being packed. In Sutter County, processing tomato harvest was finished. Rangeland and non-irrigated pasture continued to be reported as mostly poor to very poor condition. Cattle and sheep were moved down from some higher elevation range. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients to cattle continued.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.8 days. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 38% short, 31% adequate. Subsoil moisture 62% very short, 31% short, 7% adequate. Alfalfa 4th cutting 95%, 59% 2011, 49% avg Fall potatoes harvested 95%, 80% 2011, 84% avg; Sugarbeets 41% harvested, 24% 2011, 36% avg; condition 5% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Dry onions harvested 89%, 94% 2011, 94% avg. Dry beans harvested 94%, 77% 2011, 79% avg; Sunflowers condition 35% very poor, 37% poor, 12% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 45% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Colorado received scattered showers and snow, for above average precipitation in most areas. Winter wheat conditions in some areas remain very dry.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 41% short, 47% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil

moisture 2% very short, 41% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 7% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 98%, 94% 2011, 91% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 54%, 53% 2011, 46% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 98%, 74% 2011, 77% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 39%, 0% 2011, 11% avg. Soybeans condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 30% good, 33% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 94%, 82% 2011, 78% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 98%, 96% 2011, 88% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 81%, 79% 2011, 75% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 11%, 5% 2011, 19% avg.; Barley Planted 71%, 54% 2011, 52% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 29%, 35% 2011, 25% avg.; Winter Wheat Emerged 19%, 17% 2011, 9% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 98%, 97% 2011, 90% avg.; Apples harvested 87%, 93% 2011, 82% avg.; Non-irrigated corn condition varies widely. There is optimism for double crop soybeans. A light frost occurred on Saturday.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 66% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 9% short, 58% adequate, 30% surplus. Harvest of hay, peanuts, corn continued, Gadsden County. Jackson County, peanut harvest resumed after rain delays. Cotton defoliation ongoing, some modules been brought to the gin. Escambia, Santa Rosa counties begun defoliating cotton, less than 5% harvested to date. Washington County peanut, cotton, hay harvest on schedule. Peanut yields look very good; cotton suffered some from excessive rains in July and August. Pasco County hay making progressing. Cabbage planting resumed in Flagler and Putnam counties. Tomato harvest continued, Gadsden County. Vegetables marketed cucumbers, okra, tomatoes and watermelons. Application of fall miticide and herbicide, young citrus tree care, general grove maintenance, and harvesting of grapefruit, Fallglo tangerines, oranges primary grove activities. Cattle Condition 2% poor, 14% fair, 62% good, 22% excellent. Statewide, pasture condition mostly good, seasonal decline of warm season grasses. Cattle condition mostly good. Panhandle; pasture, cattle conditions ranged from very poor to excellent. Drought, cool temperatures limited grass growth. Some cattlemen planting cool season forages. North; pasture, cattle condition mostly good. Central; pasture, cattle condition mostly good. Drought limited some grass growth. Southwest; pasture, cattle were mostly good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 35% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 41% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay Third Cutting 88%, 64% 2011, N/A avg. Oats Planted 20%, 25% 2011, 25% avg. Pecans 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 15% excellent. Pecans Harvested 9%, 6% 2011, 4% Avg. Rye Planted 25%, 26% 2011, 29% avg. Sorghum 3% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Sorghum Harvested 39%, 36% 2011, 41% avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans Harvested 12%, 11% 2011, 7% Avg. Winter Wheat Planted 11%, 14% 2011, 9% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 2.5 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 60's to the low 80's. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 40's to the mid 60's.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 47% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Extremely dry weather conditions persisted throughout the week. The precipitation that was received came in very light, very isolated showers, which passed quickly. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid to upper eighties in most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.11 inch. During the first half of the week, winds from the south brought warm, humid conditions, and carried vog from the Big Island across the rest of the State. Towards the end of the week, breezy trade winds resumed bringing a noticeable drop in humidity. Approximately 73 percent of the State remains rated in some stage of drought (abnormally dry though extreme). For the time, irrigation reservoirs remain adequately full and continue to provide water in

areas where available.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.7 days. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 37% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 13%, 5% 2011, 13% avg. Field corn harvested for silage 97%, 57% 2011, 78% avg. Potatoes harvested 89%, 78% 2011, 79% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 78%, 65% 2011, 76% avg. Irrigation water supply 8% very poor, 18% poor, 31% fair, 34% good, 9% excellent. The Latah County extension educator reports winter wheat planting increased this week due to anticipated and precipitation. The Franklin County extension educator reports high moisture grain corn is now being harvested and yields are projected to be good. The Caribou County extension educator reports crops are mostly harvested for this year and fall field work is the main activity.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 23% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 43% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Fall harvest and tillage were once again in full swing last week with some slowdown in activities due to weekend rainfall throughout the State. Temperatures averaged 50.7 degrees, 5.2 degrees below average. Statewide rainfall totals averaged 1.13 inches, 0.59 more than average with the higher totals being reported in the northern half of the State.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 17% short, 71% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 35% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Tobacco harvested 95%, 94% 2011, 95% avg. Average moisture content of harvested corn 19%. Average moisture content of harvested soybeans 13%. Temperatures ranged from 40 to 120 below normal with a low of 210 and a high of 790. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 1.31 inches. Farmers had a very productive week for harvest and other field work across most of the State. Field activities in many northwestern and north central counties did come to a halt due to weekend rain showers and high winds. Winds gusting in excess of 50 miles per hour on Sunday caused some lodging in corn and damage to structures. Corn harvest is running about 17 days ahead of last year while soybean harvest is only about 2 days ahead of last year. Crops are slow to dry down at this point due to frequent rain showers and cooler temperatures. There have been several reports of harvest loss in soybean fields due to pods opening up.

IOWA: There were 5.9 days suitable for fieldwork Statewide during the past week. Topsoil moisture levels improved to 50 percent very short, 29 percent short, 21 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture improved slightly and is now rated 70 percent very short, 25 percent short, 5 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Grain movement slowed a bit, with 45 percent of the State seeing moderate to heavy grain movement from farm to elevator. As the harvest season advances, 98 percent of the State reports adequate or surplus off-farm storage capacity and 95 percent of the State reports adequate or surplus on-farm storage capacity. Iowa farmers took full advantage of dry weather during the first part of the week, advancing corn and soybean harvest according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Iowa Field Office. A much needed rain moved in Friday evening aiding pastures and settling dust in areas. Fall tillage continues as harvest is nearly complete. Some farmers are delaying anhydrous applications as they wait for cooler conditions and better soil moisture.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 32% short, 35% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 48% very short, 36% short, 16% adequate, 0% surplus. Sunflowers ray flowers dried or dropped 97%, 99% 2011, 97% avg.; turned yellow 93%, 94% 2011, 89% avg.; turned brown 81%, 80% 2011, 68% avg.; condition 17% very poor, 28% poor, 44% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa fourth cutting 79%, 76% 2011, 84% avg. Feed grain supplies 21% very short, 27% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 37% very short, 36% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water

supplies 38% very short, 30% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. With mostly below normal temperatures and wide-spread showers throughout Kansas, fall harvest and wheat seeding continued. Temperatures ranged from a high of 90 in Ashland to a low of 22 in Baileyville. Four stations reported over 2.00 inches of precipitation, with Iola having received 3.55 inches for the highest report. Twenty of the 53 stations received between 1 to 2 inches of rainfall. Showers around the State have helped with wheat emergence, while the hard freeze felt throughout Kansas pushed harvest progression for soybeans and sorghum. More moisture is still needed to improve pasture and pond conditions and to improve wheat emergence. Farmers harvested 8 percent of the Kansas corn crop last week. Kansas farmers seeded 16 percent of the State's wheat acreage last week to reach 81 percent complete by Sunday. Sorghum harvest reached 24 percent complete by Sunday. Seventeen percent of the Kansas soybean crop was harvested last week.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 30% short, 56% adequate and 3% surplus. Rainfall totaled 0.28 inches Statewide, 0.45 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 54 degrees, which was 5 degrees below normal. Condition of housed tobacco, 2% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, and 13% excellent. Tobacco ready for stripping 24%. Tobacco already stripped 8%. Winter Wheat seeding complete 21%.

LOUISIANA: 6.6 Days suitable for fieldwork. Soil moisture 5% very short, 17% short, 72% adequate, 6% surplus. Livestock condition 1%, 2% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Vegetables condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 50% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat planted 5% this week, 1% last week, 4% last year, 2% average. Sugarcane planted 99% this week, 96% last week, 100% last year, 97% average; Sugarcane harvested 17% this week, 10% last week, 14% last year, 11% average; Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent. Sweet potatoes harvested 63% this week, 45% last week, 58% last year, 49% average; Sweet potato conditions 2% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 78% good, 2% excellent. Pecans harvest 16% this week, 14% last week, 15% last year, 14% average.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 15% short, 71% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 19% short, 71% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 88%, 87% 2011, 85% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 10%, 26% 2011, 42% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 99%, 81% 2011, 86% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 59%, 0% 2011, 17% avg.; Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 76%, 65% 2011, 69% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 96%, 86% 2011, 88% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 77%, 55% 2011, 72% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 18%, 9% 2011, 20% avg.; Barley Planted 77%, 56% 2011, 71% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 51%, 41% 2011, 39% avg.; Winter Wheat Emerged 25%, 21% 2011, 16% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 98%, 100% 2011, 91% avg.; Apples harvested 89%, 85% 2011, 87% avg.; First frost of season reported and a killing frost on Saturday morning. Rain has continued to provide needed moisture for small grains. Corn and soybean harvest is going well. Vegetable harvest is winding down. Good hay harvest in the last week. Grain sorghum is almost ready for harvest.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 10% very short, 25% short, 57% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 28% very short, 33% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Fourth cutting hay 71%, 51% 2011, 52% avg. Dry beans harvested 94%, 85% 2011, 86% avg. Four days suitable for field work last week. Cooler than normal temperatures abounded and wet weather arrived late week. Temperatures ranged from 7 to 8 degrees below normal Upper Peninsula and 5 to 7 degrees below normal Lower Peninsula. Precipitation ranged from 1.25 inches to 2.65 inches

Upper Peninsula and 0.91 to 3.43 inches Lower Peninsula. Corn harvested between rains this past week, however harvest activities slowed as some fields too wet to work after weekend rains. Soybean harvest continued at above average rate. Dry bean harvest nearly complete Thumb region. Early dig of sugarbeets continued. Growers waiting for favorable weather for long-term storage before piling. Recent rain has been beneficial for winter wheat emergence. Reports of dairy farmers south central Michigan chopping a fifth cutting of hay.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 50% Very Short, 36% Short, 14% Adequate. Corn 14% moisture content, 16% 2011, 21% avg. Sugarbeets 74% Harvested, 43% 2011, 62% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 18% Fair, 61% Good, 18% Excellent. Scattered showers occurred in some areas, and produced varying amounts of precipitation. Amounts ranged from no precipitation in central areas, to nearly an inch and a half recorded in Preston.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 72% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 97% avg. Hay-warm season hay harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Sorghum harvested 99%, 100% 2011, 90% avg. Sweet potatoes harvested 65%, 78% 2011, 66% avg. Winter wheat planted 12%, 38% 2011, 14% avg. Winter wheat emerged 5%, 29% 2011, 8% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Most parts of Mississippi had a dry week with some showers on Sunday. The rain encouraged the emergence of winter wheat. The sweet potato harvest has been slower this year and is below the five year average mainly due to wet fields. Last week, cotton producers were able to make good progress and get previously wet fields harvested.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Precipitation 1.63 inches. Temperatures were to 1 to 4 degrees below average. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 26% short, 50% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 51% short, 32% short, 17% adequate. Supply of hay and other roughages 54% very short, 31% short, 15% adequate. Stock water supplies 49% very short, 31% short, 20% adequate.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.9, 5.3 last year. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 8% last year; 31% short, 36% last year; 30% adequate, 54% last year; 1% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 12% last year; 38% short, 41% last year; 15% adequate, 45% last year; 0% surplus, 2% last year. Corn for grain harvested 20%, 7% last year. Corn for silage harvested 93%, 90% last year. Corn condition 4% very poor, 0% last year; 15% poor, 3% last year; 30% fair, 35% last year; 32% good, 45% last year; 19% excellent, 17% last year. Potatoes harvested 83%, 65% last year. Sugar beets harvested 47%, 28% last year. Sugar beets condition 5% very poor, 0% last year; 5% poor, 8% last year; 26% fair, 41% last year; 57% good, 39% last year; 7% excellent, 12% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges — cattle and calves 64%, 59% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges — sheep and lambs 72%, 64% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed — cattle 28%, 5% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed — sheep 37%, 7% last year. During the week ending October 15th much of Montana saw cooler days and freezing nights with scattered precipitation. Stanford received the largest amount of precipitation for the week with 0.58 of an inch of moisture and most other stations saw 0.00 to 0.47 of an inch of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the lower 60s to upper 70s, with the State-wide high temperature of 78 degrees recorded in Livingston. A majority of stations reported lows in the mid teens to the lower 30s. The coldest reported low of 11 degrees was recorded in Wisdom followed by West Yellowstone with 15 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 72% very short, 23% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 80% very short, 18% short, 2% adequate. Dry beans harvested 85%, 95% 2011, 95% avg. Proso millet harvested 90%, 88% 2011, 85%

avg. Rain over the weekend in the southeastern quarter of the State brought some much needed moisture to the region. Row crop harvest is winding down in the east and continues active in western counties. Statewide, corn harvest is 80 percent complete, over one month ahead of average. Soybean harvest was 86 percent complete, near three weeks ahead of average. Winter wheat seeding at 95 percent was near completion. However, less than half of the winter wheat crop had emerged, near two weeks behind average. Sorghum harvest approached the half way point. Sugar beet, proso millet, and dry bean harvests were active in western counties. Corn Stalks were being baled or grazed with 97 percent of the State's pastures in poor or very poor condition. Cattle are being marketed as producers face high forage prices and limited feedstocks. Precipitation was received mainly in the southeastern quarter of the State with highest amounts recorded in the East Central and Southeast Districts. Some isolated pockets received over 2 inches of moisture. Temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees below normal across the State. Highs reached the low 80's in the Central District but were mostly in the mid 70's elsewhere. Lows dipped into the lower 20's.

NEVADA: Moderate temperatures dominated the week's weather. Temperatures began to cool as the growing season approaches the end. Weekly average temperatures were 2 degrees below normal to 6 degrees above normal. Las Vegas temperature hit 90 degrees. Overnight lows ranged from 53 degrees in Las Vegas to 23 degrees in Winnemucca. All stations recorded some precipitation. Tonopah and Las Vegas recorded the most precipitation with 0.94 inch. Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Scattered rains interrupted some field work. Pasture and range conditions remained in poor to very poor condition. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition. Third cutting of alfalfa was near completion and fourth cutting was underway. Onion and potato harvest continued. Fields were being prepared for fall seeded crops. Fall caving was underway. Calves are being sorted and shipped. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, irrigating, pesticide application, weed control, and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 66% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 70% adequate, 24% surplus. Maine Potatoes 95% harvested, 95% 2011, 90% avg. Massachusetts Potatoes 70% harvested, 85% 2011, 90% avg. Rhode Island Potatoes 70% harvested, 70% 2011, 85% avg. Field Corn 80% harvested, 65% 2011, 85% avg. Second Crop Hay 99% harvested, 95% 2011, 99% avg. Third Crop Hay 85% harvested, 75% 2011, 85% avg. Sweet Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Apples 85% harvested, 85% 2011, 85% avg. Pears 95% harvested, 90% 2011, 95% avg. Massachusetts Cranberries 70% harvested, 75% 2011, 70% avg, size 70% average, 30% above average, condition 80% good, 20% excellent. The week ending October 14 was cooler than normal with several rain showers. Average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal in Rhode Island to 6 degrees below normal in Maine. Most areas received the first hard frost of the season during the week. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.2 to 1.6 inches across the region. General activities included harvesting fruits, fall vegetables, hay, corn, and potatoes. Farmers also cleaned, spread manure, and planted cover crops on harvested fields.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture was 15% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 15% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures reached highs in the mid 70s and lows in the upper 20s across the Garden State. Frost was reported in multiple counties. Field corn was harvested for grain across the State. Soybeans are being harvested also. Farmers continued clean-up of the summer crop and planting fall cover crops. The fall vegetable harvest was almost complete. The pumpkin and winter squash harvest was in full swing. Milk production was average and livestock condition was good.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil

moisture 53% very short, 37% short and 10% adequate. Wind damage 4% light, 2% moderate and 2% severe; 85% cotton damaged and 70% sorghum. 10% light hail damage reported this week. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 7% poor, 12% fair and 77% good; 65% 6th cutting complete and 18% 7th cutting complete; Cotton 5% very poor, 23% poor, 33% fair, 9% good and 30% excellent; 88% bolls opening and 3% harvested. Corn 4% very poor, 17% poor, 50% fair, 20% good and 9% excellent; 72% mature; 92% Silage harvested. Total Winter wheat 1% very poor, 25% poor, 58% fair, 15% good and 1% excellent; 98% planted; 66% emerged. Peanut 12% very poor, 35% poor and 53% fair; 29% harvested. Lettuce 10% very poor, 5% poor, 10% fair, 70% good and 5% excellent; 5% harvested. Chile 6% very poor, 18% poor, 6% fair, 65% good and 5% excellent; 100% harvested green; 15% harvested red. Apples 30% fair and 70% good; 87% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 1% fair, 49% good and 49% excellent. Cattle condition 29% very poor, 35% poor, 34% fair, and 2% good. Sheep condition 40% very poor, 47% poor, 10% fair and 3% good. The week started off with 2 to 11 degrees above average temperatures. By midweek a low pressure system from the West brought much cooler temperatures following showers and thunderstorms across the State. Locations with the highest rain amounts were Clayton with 1.97 in., Clovis with 0.98 in., and Chama with .52 in.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Soil moisture 3% very short, 7% short, 73% adequate, 17% surplus. Hay crops 14% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent. Potatoes 94% harvested, 79% last year, 85% avg. Dry beans 46% harvested, 54% last year, 62% avg. Corn 11% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Grain corn 17% harvested, 8% last year, 14% avg. Corn silage 85% harvested, 78% last year, 82% avg. Soybeans 35% harvested, 16% last year, 23% avg. Soybeans 3% poor, 33% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Apples 89% harvested, 69% last year, 71% avg. Apples 43% poor, 28% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Grapes 91% harvested, 73% last year, 72% avg. Grapes 34% poor, 18% fair, 26% good, 22% excellent. The average rainfall for the State was below normal. Temperatures ranged from 70 to 19 degrees. The average temperature was below normal.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.9 days suitable for field work, compared to 4.5 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 14% short, 75% adequate and 11% surplus. Most of the state received below normal precipitation inches. Average temperatures were also below normal for the week ending October 14, 2012. Some producers took advantage of the relatively dry weather and continued with hay, tobacco, and corn harvest.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture supplies 29% very short, 45% short, 26% adequate. Subsoil moisture supplies 33% very short, 44% short, 23% adequate. Corn for silage chopped 94% this week, 90% last week, 89% last year, 89% average. Potatoes dug 86% this week, 83% last week, 91% last year, 91% average. Stockwater supplies 22% very short, 39% short, 39% adequate. Progress was made harvesting late season crops across the State last week. According to reporters, anhydrous application and fall tillage occurred in areas of the State with adequate levels of soil moisture.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work, 5.3. Top soil moisture 5% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, and 7% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Fall & winter apples harvested 81%, 71% 2011, 72% avg. Grapes harvested 88%, 63% 2011, 74% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 33% short, 43% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 49% very short, 36% short, 15% adequate. Winter wheat seedbed prepared 96% this week, 93% last week, 92% last year, 97% average. Canola planted 89% this week, 73% last week, 77% last year, n/a average; emerged 52% this week, 30% last

week, 27% last year, n/a average. Rye condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 42% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent; planted 95% this week, 79% last week, 59% last year, 86% average; emerged 75% this week, 52% last week, 33% last year, 64% average. Oats seedbed prepared 75% this week, 72% last week, 68% last year, 76% average; planted 32% this week, 26% last week, 24% last year, 33% average; emerged 15% this week, n/a last week, 6% last year, 16% average. Corn harvested 91% this week, 87% last week, 87% last year, 85% average. Soybeans condition 28% very poor, 36% poor, 27% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent; mature 50% this week, 39% last week, 38% last year, 52% average; harvested 18% this week, 14% last week, 12% last year, 21% average. Peanuts dug 39% this week, 25% last week, 9% last year, 37% average. Alfalfa condition 23% very poor, 34% poor, 32% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent; 4th cutting 66% this week, 63% last week, 7% last year, 81% average. Other hay 2nd cutting 66% this week, 65% last week, 54% last year, 78% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 14% poor, 46% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Storms travelled through Oklahoma Friday and Saturday bringing an inch of rain on average. Overall, the rain was beneficial to wheat and other fall-planted crops, as well as for operators still waiting to plant small grains. An early freeze the previous week and overnight into the past Monday reached temperatures as low as 26 degrees. Freeze damage to struggling soybeans was reported. Conditions of pasture and range continued to be rated mostly poor to very poor. Livestock conditions were rated mostly good to fair, despite the limited availability of grasses.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 35% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 41% very short, 31% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 73% good, 0% excellent. Corn, Harvested 59%, N/A 2011, N/A average. Weather Oregon cooled down this week following the first rain of fall, with most stations reporting high temperatures in the upper 70's & measurable precipitation. Medford had the highest record temperature at 81 degrees, above its normal high for this time of fall. Almost all stations in eastern Oregon continued to have below freezing overnight temperatures. Christmas Valley & Burns both had the lowest recorded temperature at 15 degrees. The first rainfall of the season occurred for several counties, relieving fire danger in some areas & improving soil moisture for fall crops. Tillamook recorded receiving 2.05 inches of rain, slightly above its normal precipitation for this time of the year. Some areas reported the first rain since July. Field Crops In north Willamette Valley, fall wheat was dusted in. Field corn silage finished there. Soil was being prepared for new rye grass planting. First rains since July fell on Friday, providing some relief to dry conditions. In anticipation of rain showers, a lot of fall pre-emergent field spraying for weeds were going on in perennial grass seed fields. Klamath potato harvest continued. Some producers were still harvesting fourth cutting alfalfa. Malheur hay, potatoes, corn & sugarbeets were being harvested. This week had ideal harvesting conditions. In the Union/Baker County area, sugarbeet harvest continued. Sunflowers & corn have not been harvested; farmers expect some delays next week if forecasted rain arrives. Umatilla County potato harvest was wrapping up, with corn harvest (yellow corn for grain) in full swing. Wheat plantings have slowed, as conditions were dry & producers were waiting for more available moisture; wheat producers hoped for upcoming rain. The weekend precipitation & cooler temperatures should help the germination & emergence of recent wheat seedings. Seeding continued, as the region had enough rain to settle the dust & hopefully improve seeding conditions. Sherman County was 75 percent seeded & had about 40 percent of grain up. Wasco County was much lower seeded as direct seeders were waiting for moisture. Things did get busy this week in Wasco County, however. The region had some light precipitation earlier this past week, the first precipitation in 84 days. Fruits & Nuts Winter pear harvest continued in mid & upper Hood River Valley, while wine grape & apples continued harvest throughout the Valley. Pear & wine grape harvest continued in Douglas County, harvesting good quality fruit. Late season apple harvest continued in western

Oregon; the crop appears to have fewer issues with the codling moth than last year. Everbearing strawberry harvest ongoing. Hazelnut harvest continued, appearing to have fair yields & good quality. Good quality walnuts were starting to drop. Cranberry producers continued preparation for the upcoming harvest season. Vegetables Sweet corn harvest continued for Oregon, nearing completion. Farmers expect late blight in tomatoes after first fall rain. Pumpkin & squash were being harvested. Powdery mildew has been hitting pumpkin, squash, & cucumber crop hard in Lane County. Malheur onions harvested. Nurseries & Greenhouses Nurseries & greenhouses were removing unwanted arborvitae from plantation. They were continuing irrigation on shrubs. Fall sales of plants & shrubs were happening. Livestock, Range & Pasture Pastures need rain. Supplemental feeding has been keeping stock in good shape. Animals were moved from area to area to graze where there might be green. Some producers were starting to ship cattle to winter pastures. In Coos & Curry counties, better than average feed in some areas for this time of year, but the uplands continue to be dry. Cattle were mostly off the bottoms & were being gathered off the hills. In Klamath County, some were irrigating pastures, pre-irrigation for 2013 was occurring.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5. Soil moisture; 0% very short, 3% short, 87% adequate and 10% surplus. Fall plowing; 61% this week, 57% last week, 41% last year, 56% average. Corn silage, harvested; 95% this week, 92% last week, 84% last year and 91% average. Barley planted; 84% this week, 53% last week, 52% last year, and 74% average. Barley emerged; 49% this week, 29% last week, 29% last year, and 47% average. Winter wheat planted; 59% this week, 55% last week, 30% last year, and 56% average. Winter wheat emerged; 33% this week, 17% last week, 11% last year, and 29% average. Soybean harvest; 33% this week, 18% last week, 10% last year, 27% average. Potato harvest; 99% this week, 92% last week, 79% last year and 89% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting; 97% this week, 89% last week, 80% last year and 86% average. Apples harvested; 90% this week, 88% last week, 87% last year and 84% average. Corn conditions; 1% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Soybeans condition; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 48% good, and 25% excellent. Field activities for the week included fall plowing, filling silos, seeding for fall crops, and spreading lime.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 3% very short, 29% short, 68% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 0% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 63% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, 4% excellent. Corn harvested 99%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Soybeans pods set 99%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 58%, 60% 2011, 67% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 20%, 20% 2011, 31% avg. Soybeans mature 12%, 14% 2011, 17% avg. Soybeans harvested 3%, 6% 2011, 5% avg. Winter wheat planted 29%, 22% 2011, 14% avg. Winter wheat emerged 6%, 4% 2011, 3% avg. Oats planted 14%, 11% 2011, 13% avg. Oats emerged 5%, 2% 2011, 3% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 100%, 89% 2011, 96% avg. Winter grazings planted 52%, 46% 2011, 45% avg. Rains fell from gray skies on Monday. At noon, light rain was falling at Columbia, Sumter and Florence. At 255 p.m., the Marion and Walterboro airports reported "heavy rain." Monday's high temperature at Hunts Bridge and Long Creek was a chilling 51 degrees. Tuesday morning, 24-hour rainfalls included 1.90 inches at Mullins, 1.86 inches at Givhans, 1.79 inches at Cades and 1.60 inches at Gallivants Ferry. Under overcast conditions, Florence, Orangeburg and Myrtle Beach reported 55 degrees at 1200 p.m. Slow clearing from the southwest was observed during the afternoon hours. Much cooler air arrived by Wednesday morning. The Hartsville AP recorded a sunrise temperature of 43 degrees. At 900 a.m. on Thursday, the N Myrtle Beach AP noted northeast winds of 16 mph, gusting to 22 mph. The Thursday morning, 1142 a.m., Springmaid Pier surf water temperature of 72.7 degrees represented a seven degree drop since Sunday. At 400 p.m., the Marine Corps Air Station at Beaufort noted clear skies and 74 degrees. Partly sunny

conditions and light winds allowed Friday afternoon temperatures to warm back into the 80's. Orangeburg, McCormick and Pinopolis reached 82 degrees. A weak boundary influenced the State on Saturday with cooler northeast winds. Andrews recorded the warmest temperature on Saturday at 75 degrees. Much of South Carolina observed a mild and seasonal Sunday. Allendale and Dillon warmed to 83 degrees. The State average temperature for the period was five degrees below normal. The highest official temperature reported was 86 degrees at Edisto Beach on October 14. The lowest official temperature reported was 40 degrees at Caesars Head on October 9, Pelion and Saluda on October 10, Hunts Bridge, Ninety Nine Islands, Spartenburg, Walhalla and Hunts Bridge on October 11, and at Cedar Creek on October 12. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 1.96 inches at Edisto Island ending at 700 a.m. on October 8. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.4 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 79% very short, 17% short, 4% adequate. Subsoil moisture 78% very short, 16% short, 6% adequate. Sunflower condition 10% very poor, 20% poor, 42% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent. Feed supplies 18% very short, 36% short, 44% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 35% very short, 41% short, 24% adequate. Cattle condition 5% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 6% excellent. Sheep condition 4% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. Row crop harvested continues to advance ahead of average this past week. Major activities last week included harvesting row crops, hauling grain, fall tillage, planting winter wheat, and moving cattle to stubble fields.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Burley tobacco 90% harvested, 93% 2011, 93% avg. Dark Air Cured tobacco 98% harvested, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 95% harvested, 96% 2011, 97% avg. Winter Wheat 24% seeded, 29% 2011, 20% avg. Between showers farmers made good harvest progress. Hay, corn harvest finished. Growers turned focus to gathering soybeans, cotton. Hope to complete tobacco harvest next week. Other endeavors wheat seeding, stripping tobacco, fall calving, insect control. Temperatures slightly below normal majority of last week. Above normal rainfall.

TEXAS: Many areas of Texas received precipitation last week. Portions of East and Central Texas recorded three inches or more for the week. Parts of West Texas, South Texas, and the Low Plains received little or no rainfall while most other areas observed scattered showers. Small Grains Recently seeded winter wheat and oats were off to a good start in most areas due to timely rainfall. Plowing and seeding activities continued as well, with producers taking advantage of soil moisture while available. Producers were hoping for additional precipitation over the next few weeks to aid in plant development. Some producers around North Texas were spraying for weeds. Row Crops High Plains producers continued to harvest corn, sorghum, and soybeans. Cotton harvest progressed in the Plains and West Texas while in East and South Texas harvest was reaching its later stages and modules were being removed from fields for ginning. First frost hit some areas of the Plains and cotton producers were using harvest aids to speed up maturity. Peanuts were still developing pods in the Low Plains, but in some areas peanut development ended with first frost and harvest commenced. Sunflower harvest continued in the Plains but had ended in other areas. Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops Preparations for pecan harvest were being made around the State with harvest beginning in some areas. In the Lower Valley, spinach and onion planting continued and cabbage development progressed. Irrigation was active on fall corn, citrus, and sugarcane. Harvest of sugarcane and early-season citrus progressed. Livestock, Range, and Pasture Pastures continued to green up in areas that had received rainfall. Planting of winter grasses continued while cooler temperatures slowed the growth of warm-season grasses. Livestock benefited from the increase in forage growth but were removed from some pastures to facilitate pasture recovery. In areas of South Texas,

soil moisture remained short and stock tank levels were low. Some livestock producers continued to reduce herd sizes.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 6. Subsoil Moisture 30% very short, 42% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 70%, 84% 2011, 79% avg. Corn mature 91%, 57% 2011, 75% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 44%, 4% 2011, 21% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 95%, 68% 2011, 68% avg. Corn condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 83%, 78% 2011, 71% avg. Onions harvested 95%, 77% 2011, 86% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 76%, 57% 2011, 65% avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 72%, 61% 2011, 68% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 6% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 15% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples harvested 76%, 57% 2011, 71% avg. Peaches harvested 98%, 95% 2011, 98% avg. For the week ending October 14, 2012, there was a reported 6.34 days suitable for field work. Beaver County reported their first frost this week. Box Elder County reported another good week of weather for field work. Two hundredths of an inch of precipitation was received in the Tremonton area. Cache County farmers are still very hesitant to plant winter wheat because soil conditions are unusually dry. Growers are very concerned about our lack of moisture as we approach the winter months. Carbon County reported a combination of gentle and heavy rains which helped improve soil moisture. The first frost for most of the area was last weekend. Iron County received over 1 inch of rain this week which improved soil moisture and range conditions. Summit County reported the first significant rain has eased dry conditions in the county. In Box Elder County farmers are busy harvesting grain corn and safflower, wrapping up 4th crop hay and have mostly completed the onion harvest. Dry land farmers are planting fall wheat -- mostly in dry soil -- to meet the final planting date for Crop Insurance. An average corn yield of 200 bushel per acre is common throughout the county. Corn grain moisture is still in the 20 to 25 percent range and must be dried before being stored. However, much of the crop is harvested as high moisture corn and is processed through a hammer mill or grinder and ensiled in pits for cattle feed. Cache County reports safflower harvest is almost finished. The corn for grain harvest is also progressing. All other crops are virtually in. Beaver County livestock look good and are starting to coming in off rangeland. Box Elder County cattle and sheep producers have brought most of their livestock home. Their concern is having enough feed. Many will need to start feeding alfalfa or other hay earlier than normal this fall. Livestock are doing well, but fall pasture is very short. Many producers are shipping calves. Sheep producers are moving sheep into irrigated crop residue fields. Carbon County reports that some cattle are starting to come down from the mountains on their own. Cache County ranchers report that calves are being weaned and, in most cases, sold. Most ranchers are quite pleased with the size of their calves and also market prices. In Summit County cattle and sheep producers continue to bring livestock off summer rangeland. Producers have started shipping calves/lambs and will continue to do so throughout the month.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 53% good, 23% excellent. Other Hay 5% very poor, 14% poor, 27% fair, 41% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 49% good, 25% excellent. Corn Harvested 91%, 82% 2011, 77% 5-yr avg. Corn Silage Harvested 96%, 98% 2011, 98% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans Dropping Leaves 74%, 62% 2011, 75% 5-yr avg. Soybeans Harvested 8%, 8% 2011, 13% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat seeded 27%, 35% 2011, 22% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 8%, 0% 2011, 4% 5-yr avg. Barley 2% fair, 94% good, 4% excellent. Barley Seeded 72%, 58% 2011, 59% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured Tobacco Harvested 91%, 86% 2011, 85% 5-yr avg.

Peanuts 11% fair, 70% good, 19% excellent. Peanuts Dug 60%, 40% 2011, 54% 5-yr avg. Peanuts Combined 19%, 18% 2011, 35% 5-yr avg. Cotton 10% fair, 71% good, 19% excellent. Fall Apples Harvested 97%, 66% 2011, 79% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples Harvested 74%, 50% 2011, 52% 5-yr avg. Oats 54%, 62% 2011, 44% 5-yr avg. Moderate temperatures and clear skies allowed field work to continue steadily across Virginia this week. Although a few areas of the State received the first frost of the season, no crop damage has been reported. Days suitable for field work were 5.5. For those producers concentrating on harvesting, early soybeans and tobacco were the targets this week, with some corn harvest being delayed due to moisture levels. Peanut harvest is also moving forward with average to better than average yields being reported. In addition, hay cutting has been a major activity with recent weather being ideal for growth. Many are reporting getting a third and fourth cutting of their hay crop. In other areas, small grain planting took precedence, as well as, field preparation through applications of lime, fertilizer, and burn down herbicides.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 40% short, 39% adequate, 5% surplus, Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 42% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 2% very short, 3% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay and Roughage 6% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate and 4% surplus. Winter Wheat Dryland 0% very poor, 2% poor, 37% fair, 58% good, 3% excellent. Winter Wheat Irrigated 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 78% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 80% harvested, 70% last week, 81% last year, 81% five-year average. Field Corn 0% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Field Corn Dough 99%, 98% last week, 97% last year, 99% five-year average. Field Corn Dented 90%, 80% last week, 89% last year, 93% five-year average. Field Corn Mature 60%, 41% last week, 46% last year, 64% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for grain 25% harvested, 9% last week, 6% last year, 27% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for Silage 75%, 54% last week, 60% last year, 67% five-year average. Dry Beans Harvested 100% harvested, 99% last week, 100% last yr, 99% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay fourth Cutting 70% cut, 57% last week, 72% last year, 81% five-year average. In Franklin County rain showers at the end of the week did a great job to clear out the smoky air and provide much needed moisture for planted winter wheat. In Whitman County some producers had finished fall planting while others still had a ways to go. In Thurston County Christmas tree growers were extremely pleased to see the arrival of rain to help replenish needle moisture. In Stevens County winter wheat seeding was finished and crops were emerging well given the very dry conditions. In Gray's Harbor a forecast of rain at the end of the week kept Ag producers focused on getting cover crops seeded and silage corn harvested while Christmas tree growers began preparing roadways for harvest. In Snohomish County all the early plantings of corn silage were in the bunkers and the fields were disked and planted with cover crops. In Yakima County Concord grape harvest was in full swing while harvest of cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, and summer squash continued at a slower rate due to cold nighttime temperatures. In Adams County potato and onion farms didn't have any problem with the rain for harvest. In Snohomish County rains over the weekend slowed business at U-pick pumpkin farms. In Gray's Harbor U-Pick vegetable farms reported excellent sales of warm season vegetable crops including cucumbers, sweet corn and pumpkins. In Snohomish County corn harvest was complete on several farms in the area. Whatcom County welcomed rain that aided in dust control as fields were being worked for hilling of blueberry plants. In Klickitat County Squashes and pumpkins were harvested and stored. In Pend Oreille County cattlemen continue to get ready for winter and a few calves are heading to market.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 6. Topsoil moisture was 3% very short, 31% short, 65% adequate and 1%

surplus compared to 9% short, 79% adequate and 12% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 20% fair, 74% good, and 6% excellent. Corn was 88% mature, 67% in 2011, and 79% 5-year avg. Corn harvested for grain was 28%, 21% in 2011, and 37% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 23% fair, 74% good, and 3% excellent. Soybeans were 34% harvested, 18% in 2011, and 35% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 61% planted, 68% in 2011, and 59% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 31% emerged, 32% in 2011, and 25% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 86%, 76% in 2011, and 74% 5-year avg. Apples were 93% harvested, 70% in 2011, and 73% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 18% fair, 76% good, and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 14% fair, 82% good, and 3% excellent. Farmers had to make preparations for frost this week as temperatures dropped around the State. Farming activities included making hay, harvesting apples, corn for grain, and soybeans, and moving feeder cattle to market.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 38% short, 20% adequate, and 1% surplus. Fifth cutting hay 66% this week, 58% last week, n.a. last year, n.a. average. Fall tillage complete 29% this week, 21% last week, 21% last year, 19% average. Good harvest weather was interrupted by periods of much-needed rain this week, with some areas in the central part of the State reportedly receiving up to 5.0 inches of precipitation. Soil moistures improved, averaging 79 percent short to very short Statewide, compared to 90 percent last week. More precipitation is needed to bring soil moistures back up to normal levels; however rain received was reportedly very welcome for fall seedings. Reporters noted that additional moisture in the ground will make fall tillage easier on equipment. Progress on the corn and soybean harvests continued rapidly and remains well ahead of average. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 5 to 8 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 53 to 58 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 31 to 38 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.35 inches in Eau Claire to 1.75 inches Green Bay.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil moisture 52% very short, 43% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 38% very short, 56% short, 6% adequate. Winter wheat emerged 93%, 94% 2011, 94% avg; condition 3% very poor, 26% poor, 32% fair, and 39% good. Corn mature 86%, 95% 2011, 83% avg; harvested 32%, 20% 2011, 16% avg; condition 8% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent. Corn harvested for silage 94%, 92% 2011, 93% avg. Dry beans combined 91%, 90% 2011, 83% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 52%, 34% 2011, 28% avg; condition 14% fair, 60% good, 26% excellent. Alfalfa harvested third cutting 80%, 77% 2011, 79% avg. Crop insect infestation 25% light, 4% moderate, 1% severe. Cattle moved from summer pasture 77%. Sheep moved from summer pasture 74%. Stock water supplies were 23% very short, 45% short, 32% adequate. Some precipitation received in Uinta County helped settle the dust and put a small amount of water into livestock ponds. Producers are deciding whether to buy hay or sell livestock. Converse County reported some of the driest conditions in years. High temperatures ranged from 61 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 79 degrees in Gillette and Sheridan. Low temperatures ranged from 5 degrees in Shirley Basin to 31 degrees in Buffalo-Johnson. Average temperatures ranged from 37 degrees in Shirley Basin to 51 degrees in Rock Springs. Temperatures were 6 degrees above normal in Rock Springs and Evanston and 6 degrees below normal in Fort Laramie. Only three stations received more than a quarter-inch of rain. Laramie received 0.46 inch, Evanston received 0.44 inch, and Cheyenne received 0.27 inch. Nineteen out of the 33 stations received no precipitation. Jackson Hole is now 8.24 inches below normal for the year, Lance Creek is 7.04 inches and Douglas is 6.91 inches below normal for the year. This time last year the largest departure from normal at any station was 2.22 inches.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 7-13, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread rain favored winter crop establishment, although drought remained a concern across the lower Danube River Valley.

WESTERN FSU: Much-needed rain improved soil moisture for winter wheat establishment in southern portions of the region.

EASTERN FSU: The spring wheat harvest neared completion under sunny skies and above-normal temperatures.

MIDDLE EAST: Locally heavy showers boosted soil moisture for winter wheat and barley establishment in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather prevailed across most of India, benefiting summer crop harvesting in the north and west, while also aiding winter wheat and rapeseed planting.

EAST ASIA: A season-ending freeze occurred in parts of northeastern China, where harvest activities were already well underway.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Seasonally dry weather became established in northern portions of Indochina, aiding maturation of rice.

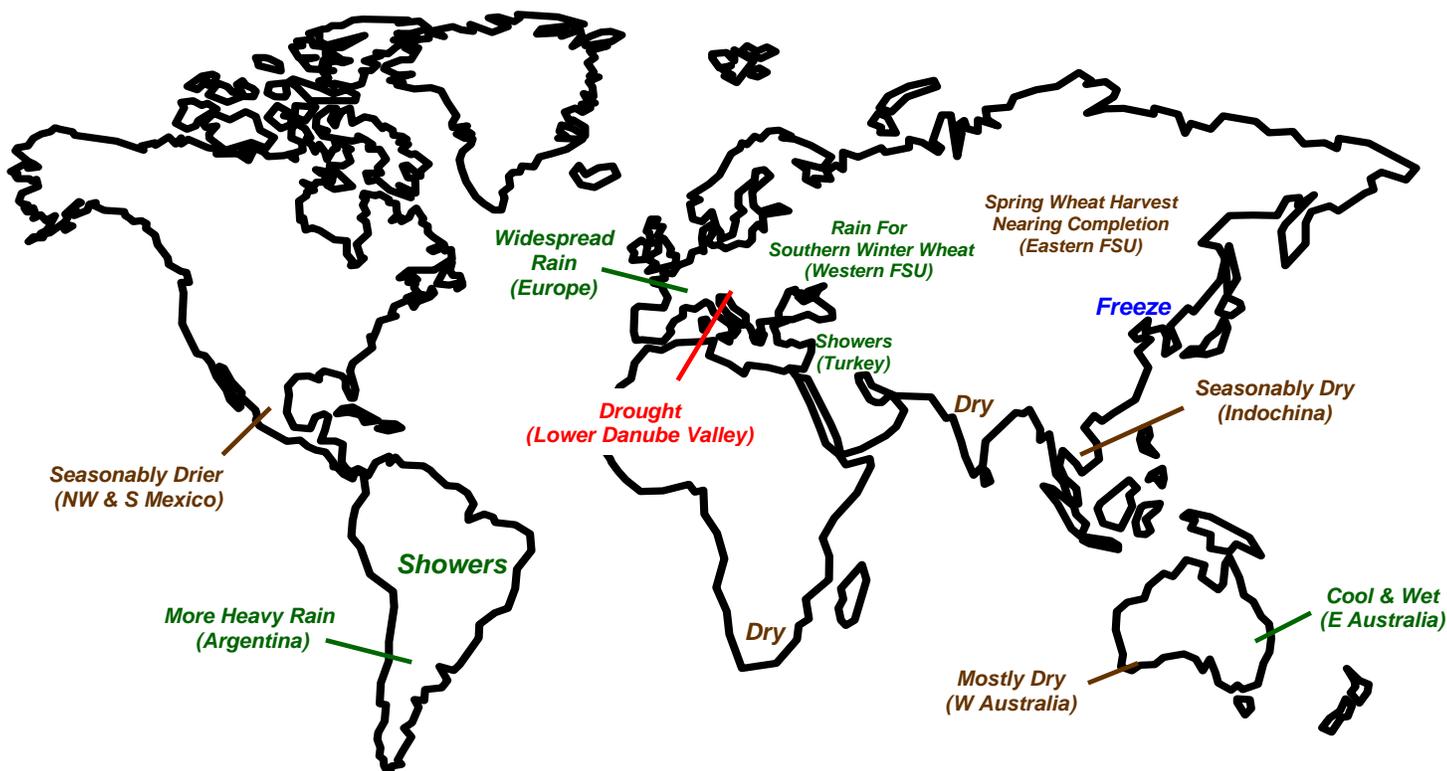
AUSTRALIA: Warm, dry weather hastened winter crop development in Western Australia, while unseasonably cool, wet weather helped maintain yield potential in southern and eastern Australia.

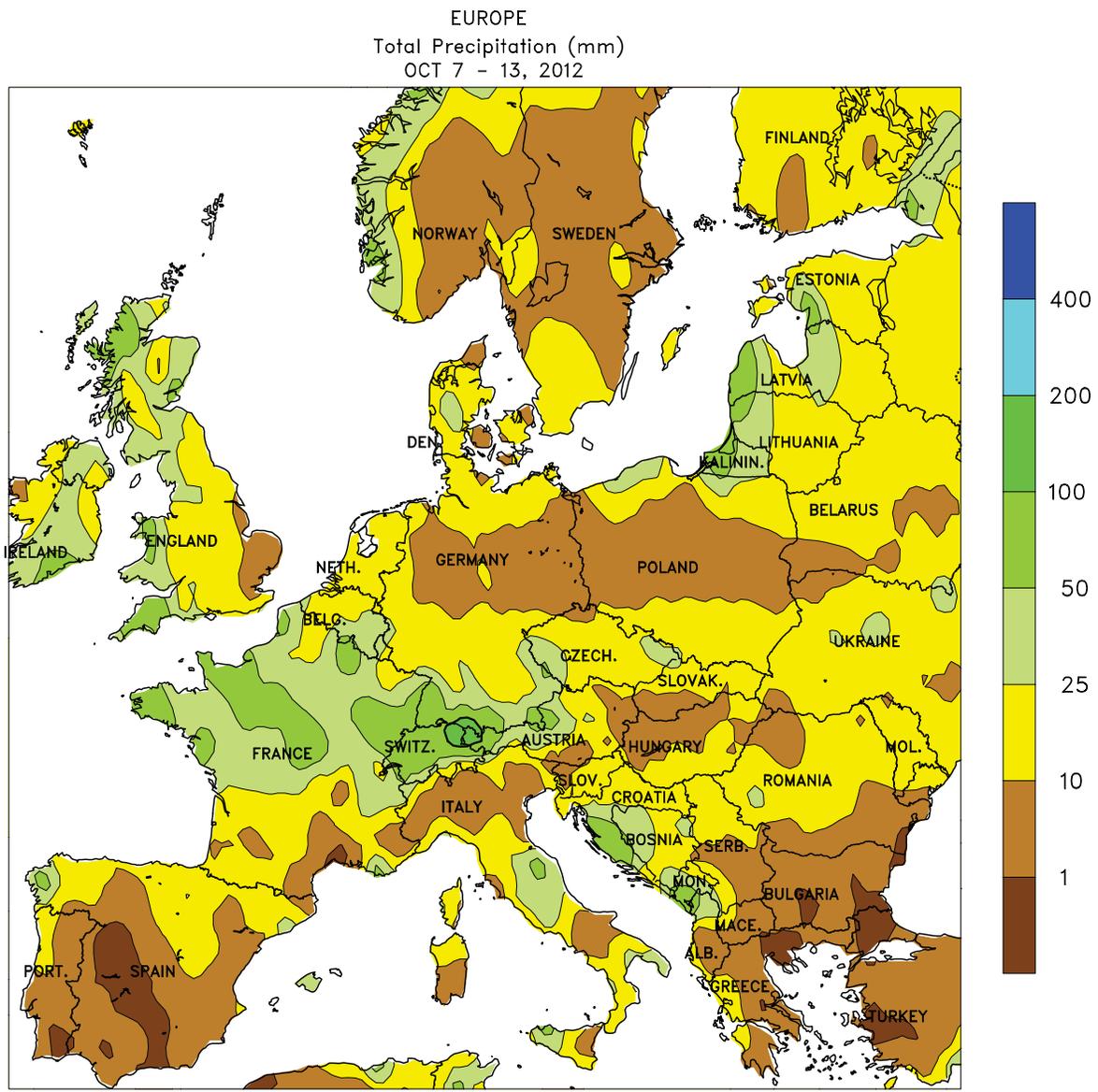
SOUTH AFRICA: Showers increased moisture for corn and sugarcane.

ARGENTINA: Heavy rain slowed summer crop planting and caused some additional flooding.

BRAZIL: Showers returned to central Brazil, boosting moisture for soybean establishment.

MEXICO: Seasonably drier conditions prevailed in the northwest and on the southern plateau.





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

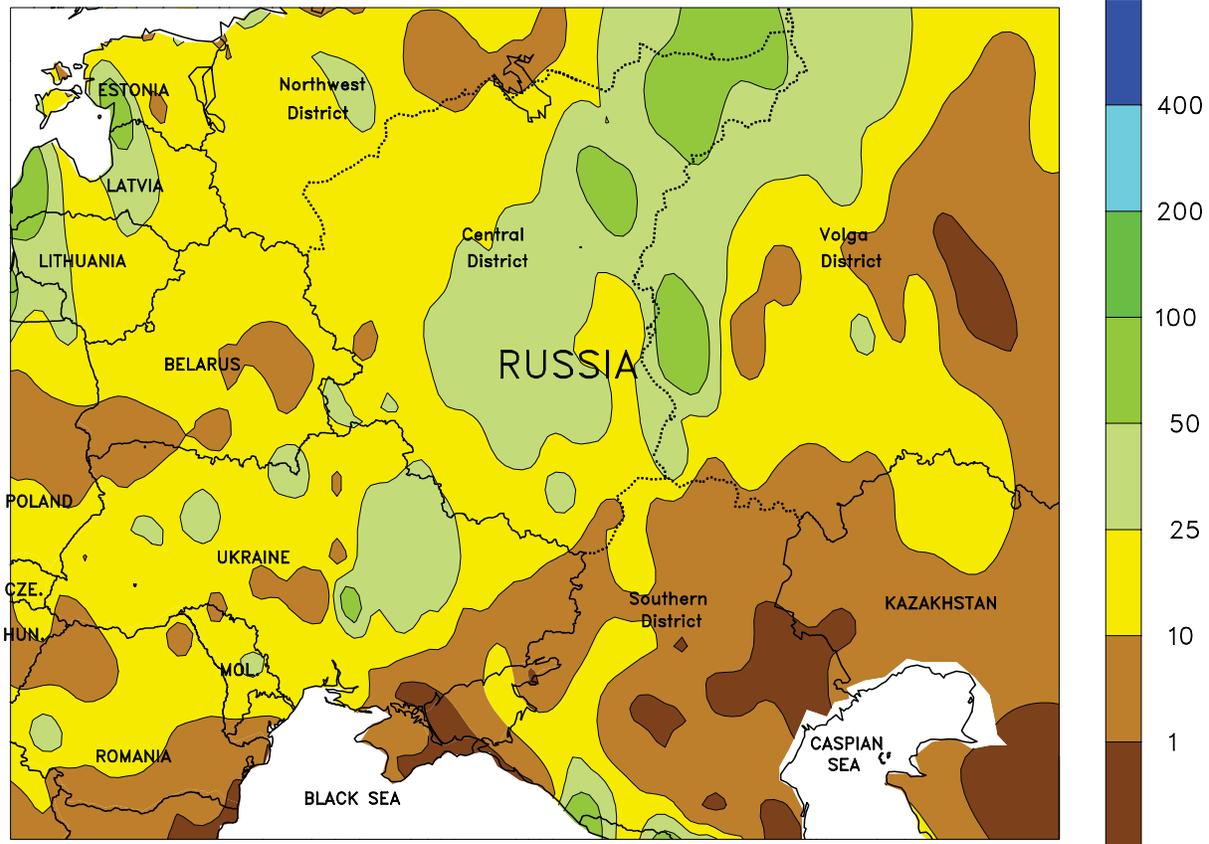


EUROPE

Widespread rain boosted soil moisture for winter crop establishment, although localized drought continued to lower winter wheat prospects in the southern Balkans. A pair of slow-moving cold fronts generated showers and thunderstorms (5-50 mm, locally more) from France and England into Poland and the Baltic States, improving soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed. Light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) also arrived in the central and northern Balkans, providing much-needed moisture for winter wheat. In contrast, drought

persisted across the lower Danube River Valley, maintaining poor conditions for wheat establishment. Elsewhere in southern Europe, mostly light rain (2-15 mm) improved irrigation reserves and soil moisture for winter wheat and barley in northern portions of Italy and Spain, while dry weather returned to central and southern Spain. Above-normal temperatures prevailed across western Europe, while chilly weather along with the season's first freeze (-3 to -1°C) settled over northern and eastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 7 - 13, 2012



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

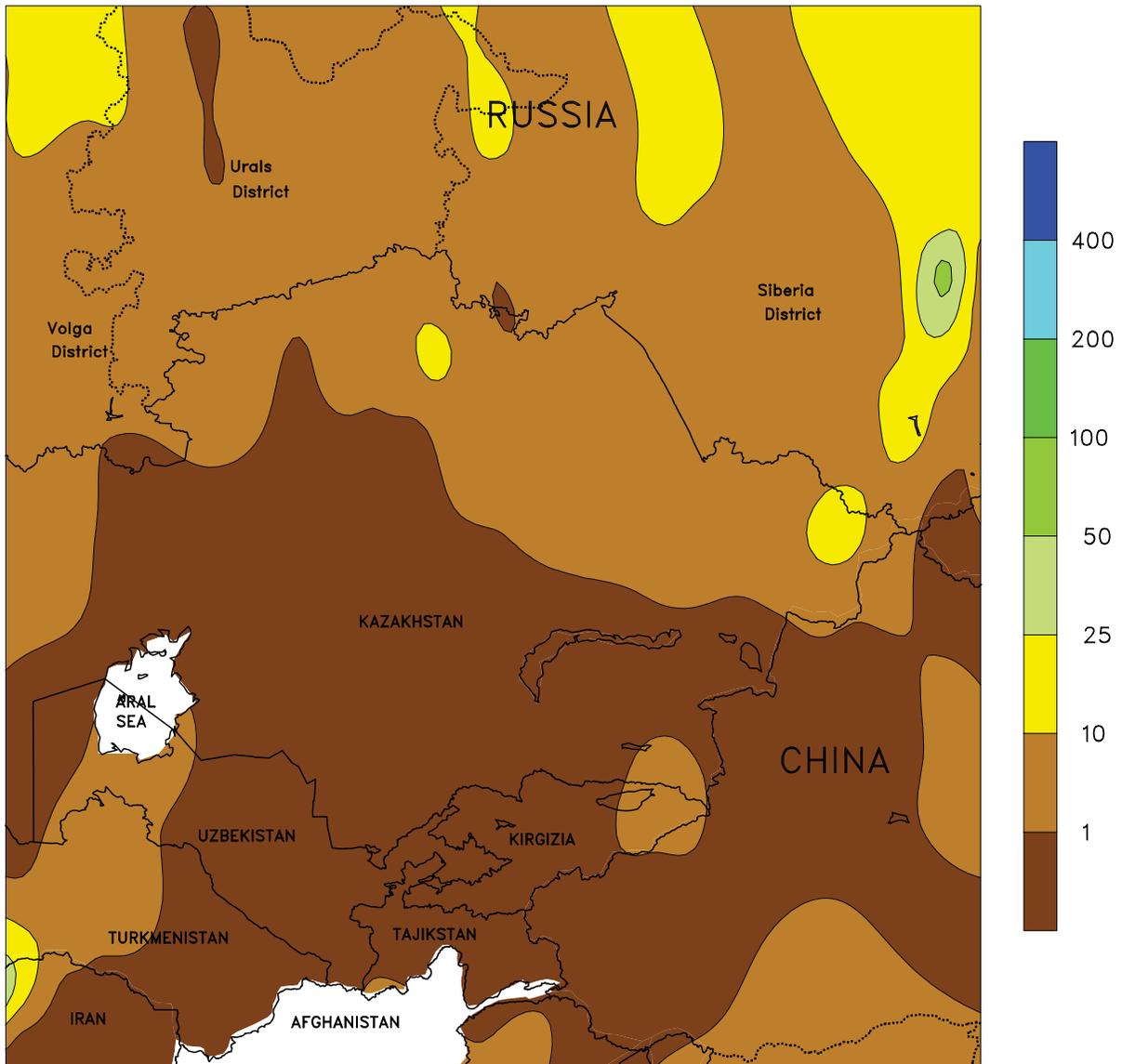


WESTERN FSU

Rain expanded across the region, favoring winter crops in the north and improving winter wheat prospects in southern Russia and Ukraine. A slow-moving cold front generated 10 to 50 mm of rain across central and northern crop districts, boosting moisture reserves for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Meanwhile, light to moderate

showers (10-30 mm) in central and southern portions of Russia's Southern District provided much-needed soil moisture for winter wheat. Despite the widespread rainfall, unfavorably dry conditions continued in Crimea, where soil moisture remained limited for winter wheat establishment.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 7 - 13, 2012



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

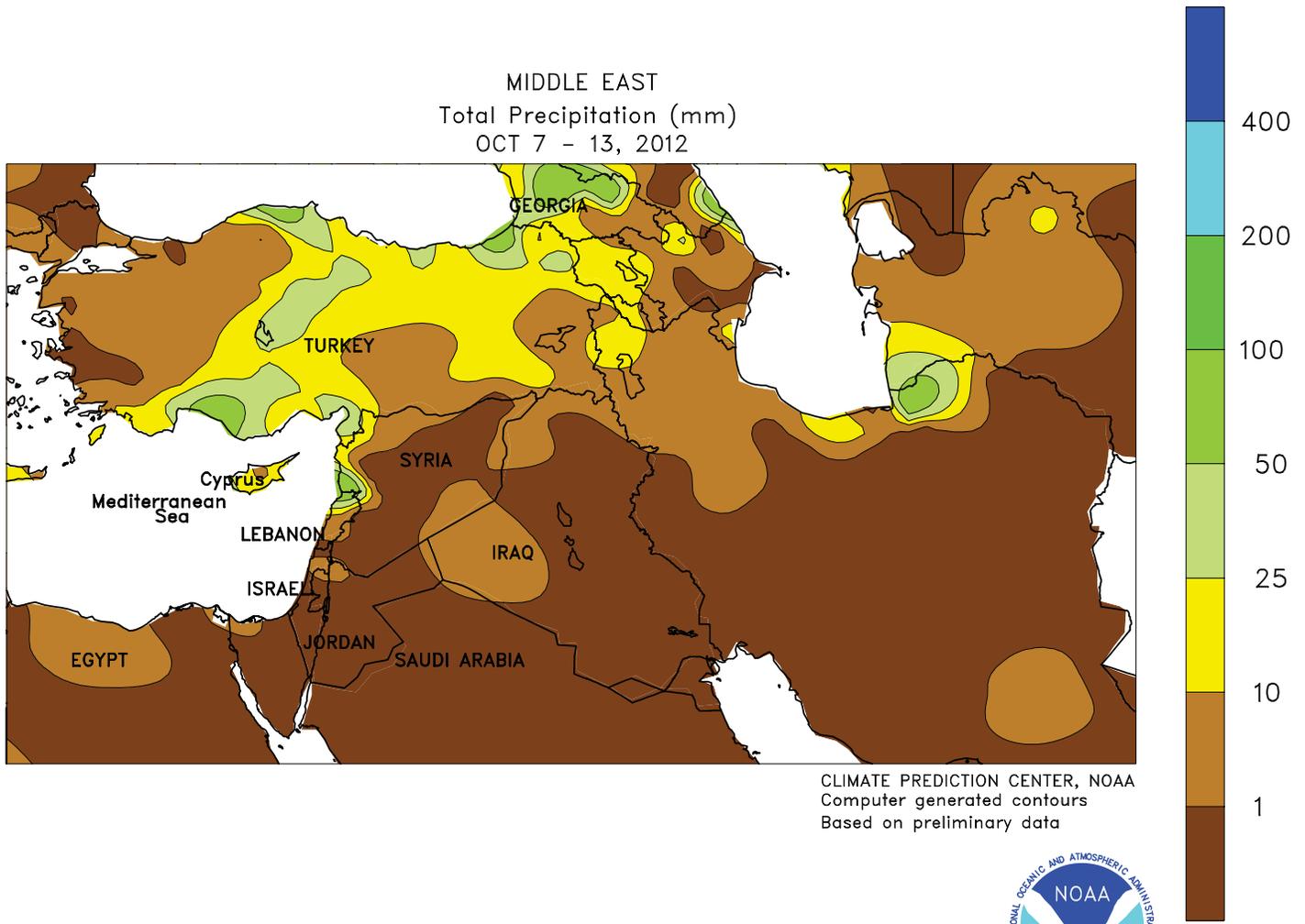


EASTERN FSU

Mostly dry weather allowed spring wheat harvesting to near completion. With the 2012 harvesting campaign wrapping up, reports from the field confirmed much lower spring wheat yields this past season due to drought and heat, especially in Russia. Spring wheat yields also suffered in northern Kazakhstan, although rain late in the season

provided some benefit. In southern portions of the region, cotton harvesting proceeded under sunny skies and seasonable temperatures.

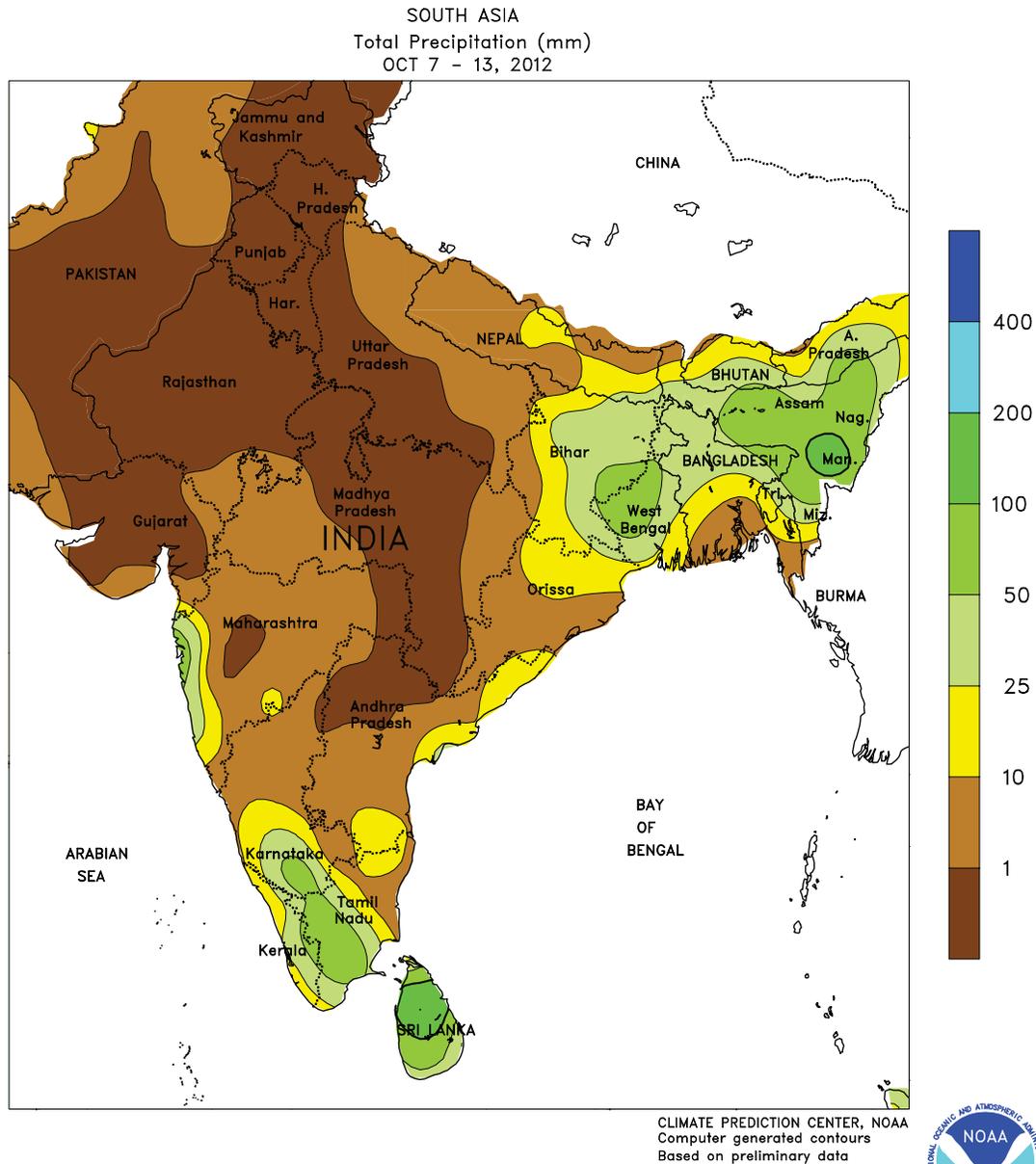
This will be the last weekly summary of the season. Weekly coverage will resume in the Spring of 2013.



MIDDLE EAST

Intensifying showers across the north contrasted with seasonably dry weather elsewhere. A slow-moving disturbance triggered widespread rainfall (2-40 mm, locally more) in Turkey and along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, improving soil moisture for winter wheat and barley

emergence. Lighter showers (2-20 mm) also developed in northern Iran, providing localized moisture for winter grains. Meanwhile, seasonably dry weather continued across central and southern portions of the Middle East, facilitating a rapid pace of fieldwork.

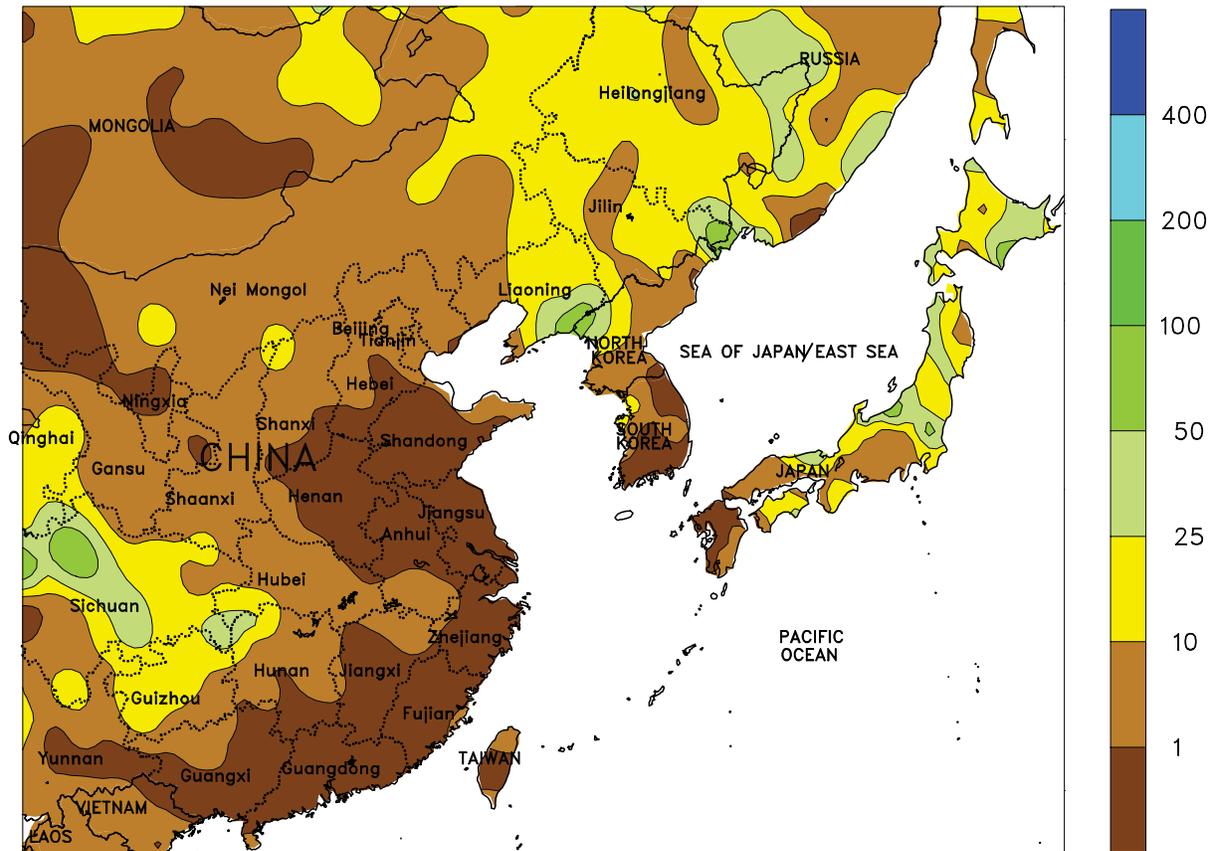


SOUTH ASIA

Dry weather overspread the majority of India, benefiting summer crop harvesting including rice and cotton in northern growing areas. The drier weather also aided soybean maturation in central India as well as groundnut harvesting in portions of the west. Unseasonably dry weather prevailed in southern India, where monsoon rains typically continue until late October. Cotton especially could still benefit from more

rainfall as it progresses through flowering in this part of India. Rainfall (25-100 mm) was confined to far eastern states of India and parts of Bangladesh. The wet weather slowed rice harvesting specifically in Bihar and northern Orissa. Meanwhile, winter wheat and rapeseed planting was underway in northern and western India, with favorable moisture supplies from late-season monsoon rains.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 7 - 13, 2012



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

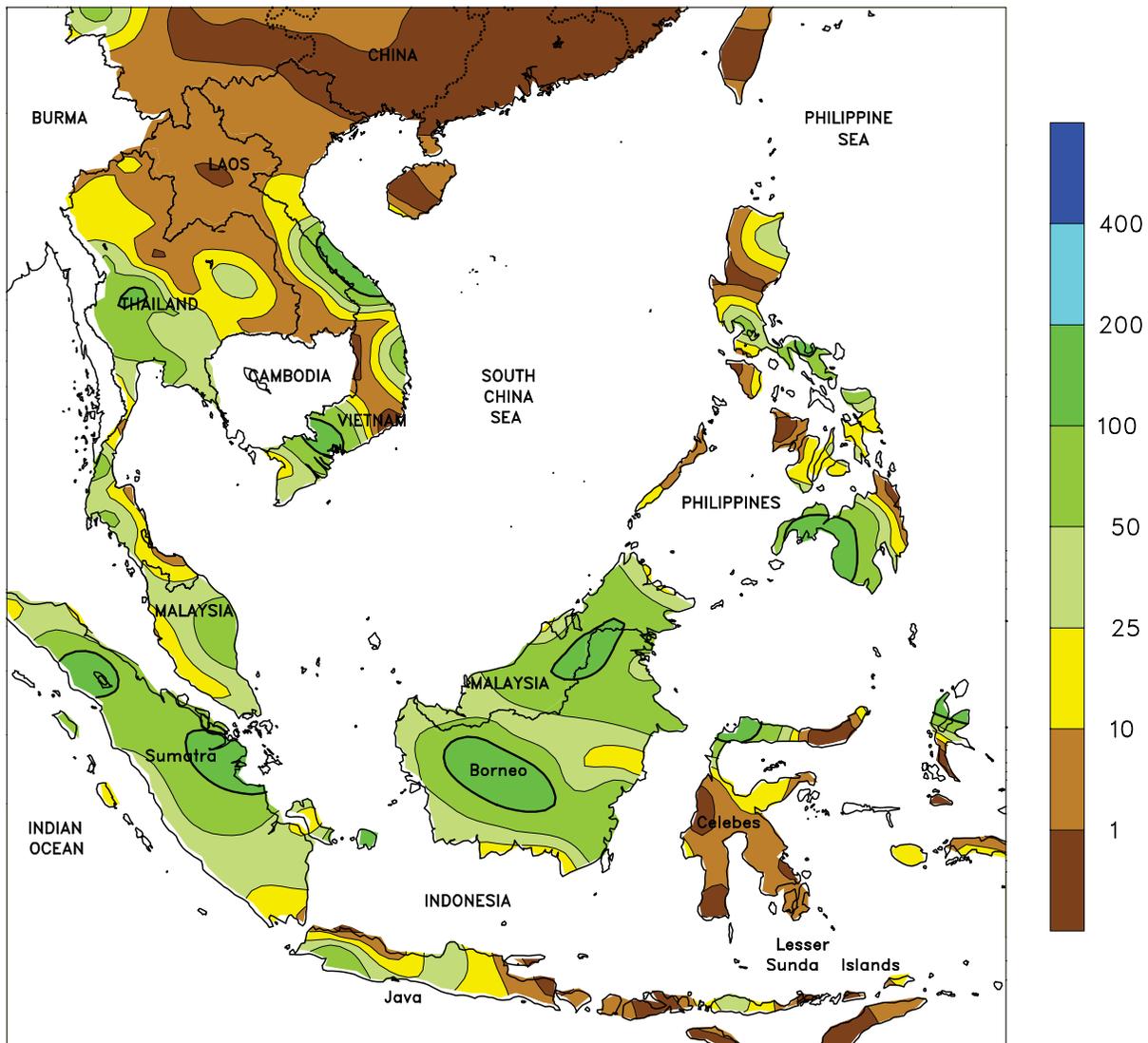


EASTERN ASIA

A widespread freeze ended the growing season in far northeastern China. Minimum temperatures ranged from -6° to -2°C in Heilongjiang after the passage of a cold front during the middle part of the week. The occurrence of a freeze in the second week of October was somewhat later than normal, and extended the growing season for late-developing corn. Additionally, the cold, dry air aided drydown of corn and

soybean defoliation. Meanwhile, warm, dry weather across the North China Plain and the eastern Yangtze Valley benefited summer crop harvesting as well as winter wheat and rapeseed planting. Moisture supplies were generally favorable for winter crop establishment, although short-term moisture deficits were apparent in eastern portions of the Yangtze Valley.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 OCT 7 - 13, 2012



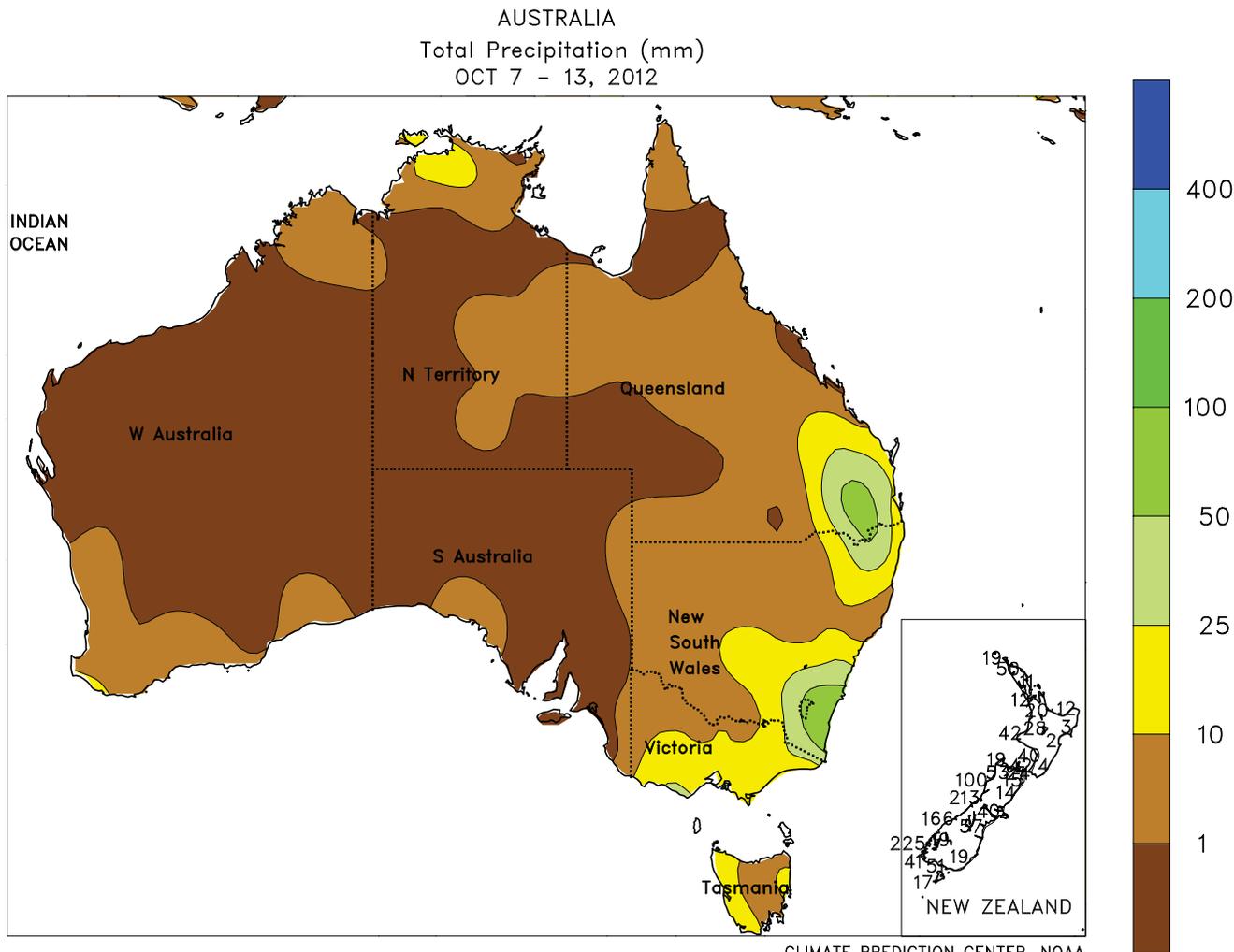
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

With the monsoon receding southward, drier weather became established across much of northern Indochina, aiding maturing rice. Some late-season rains (25-70 mm) benefited immature rice in the Central Plains Region of Thailand as well as rice in southern Vietnam. However, showers (10-25 mm) in the Central Highlands region of Vietnam caused minor delays

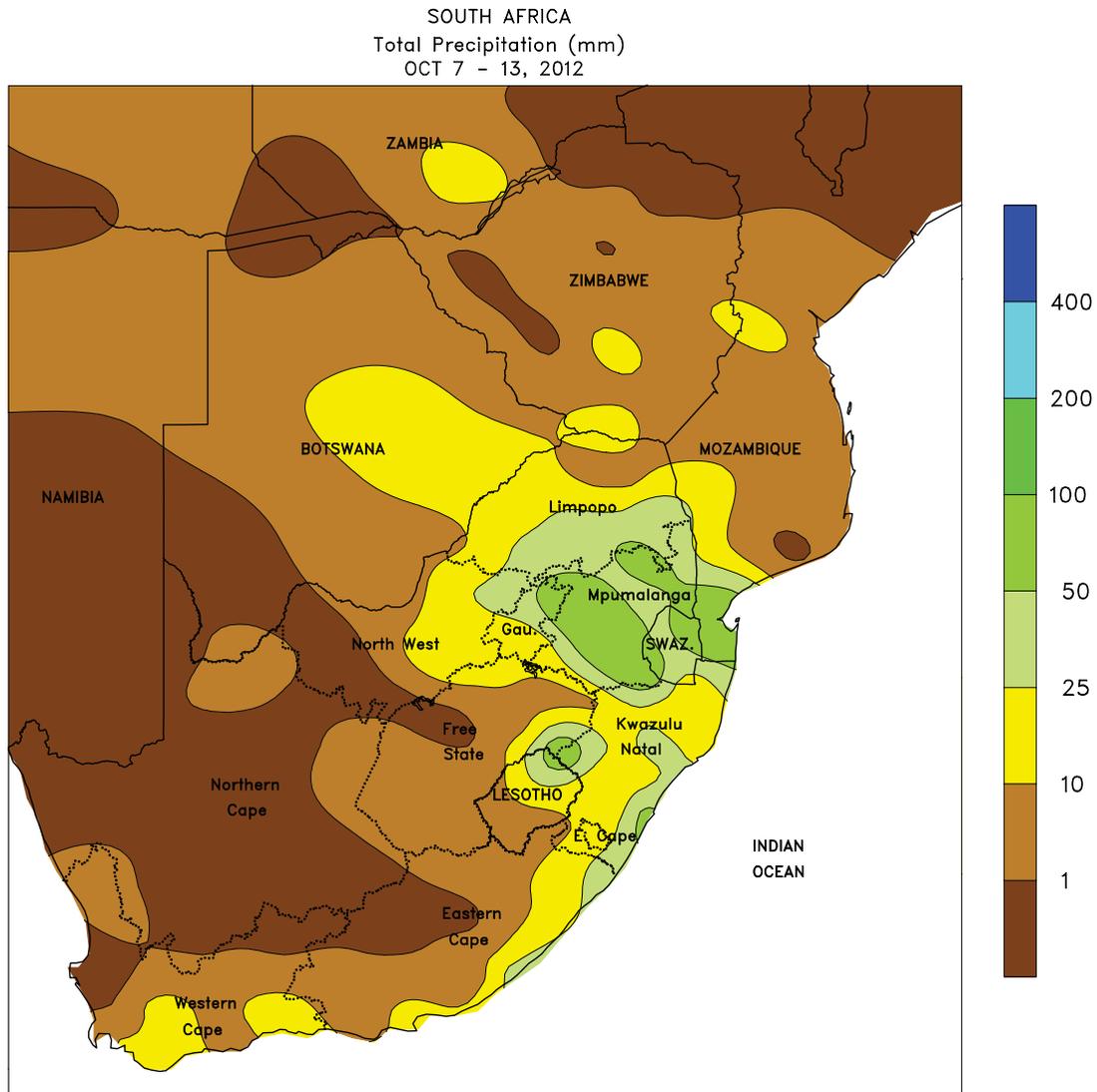
in coffee harvesting. In the Philippines, generally dry weather throughout northern Luzon and portions of the western Visayas aided corn and rice harvesting, while showers (25-100 mm) continued in much of the east and south. In Malaysia and Indonesia, showers (50-150 mm) increased in most oil palm areas as the dry season comes to an end.



AUSTRALIA

Mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather hastened wheat, barley, and canola development in Western Australia. Rainfall (generally less than 5 mm) remained confined primarily to southern- and western-most growing areas, while temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal throughout the wheat belt. Farther east, relatively cool, wet (5-25 mm, locally more) weather benefited filling

winter grains and oilseeds in southern and eastern Australia, helping maintain yield potential. The wet weather provided a welcome boost in topsoil moisture in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, aiding summer crop planting and early development. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C below normal in southern and eastern Australia.



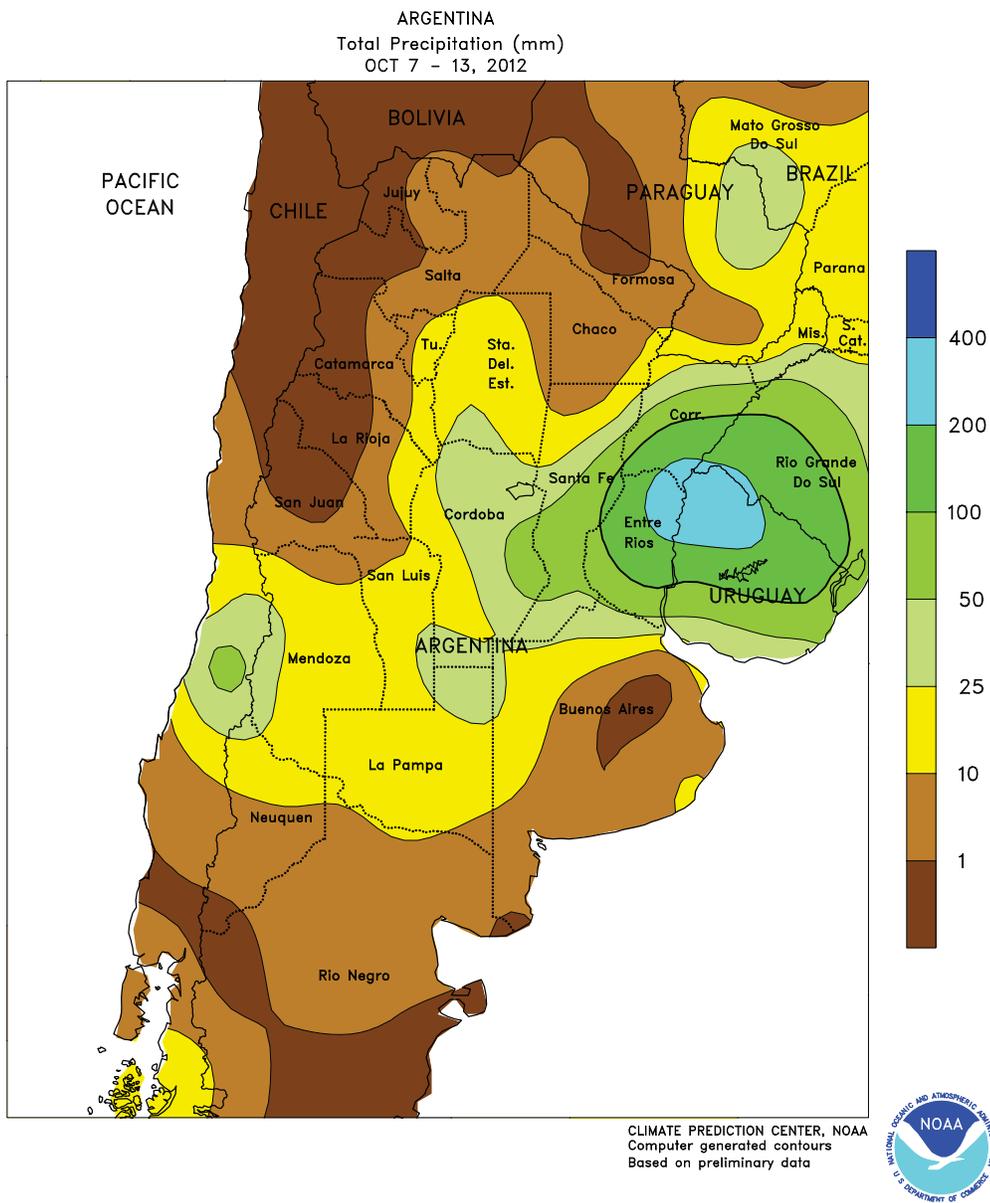
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH AFRICA

Beneficial rain overspread much of the east, providing timely moisture for rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm across northern sections of the corn belt (North West to Mpumalanga), boosting topsoil moisture for germination and establishment of summer crops and giving a late-season boost to winter wheat. The rain also ushered cooler weather into the region, ending a brief heat wave with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) at the beginning of the

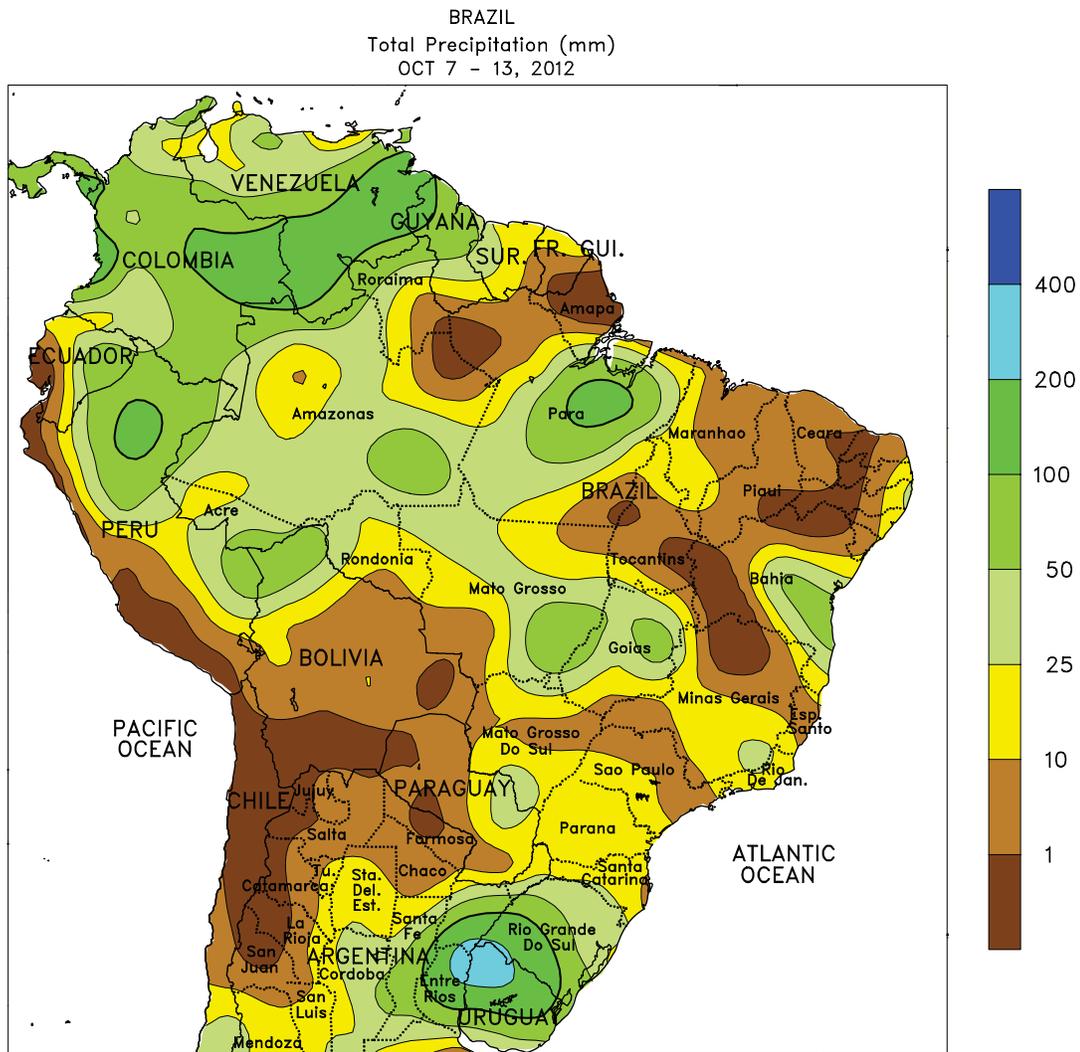
week. Little to no rain fell in Free State but scattered showers (5-50 mm) occurred throughout KwaZulu-Natal with the heaviest rainfall recorded in coastal sugarcane areas. Unseasonably mild weather prevailed in the Cape Provinces, where weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C below normal. Light showers (locally in excess of 10 mm) brushed the southern coast, boosting irrigation reserves but slowing seasonal fieldwork, including wheat harvesting.



ARGENTINA

Heavy rain continued across portions of central Argentina, hindering summer crop planting and causing some additional localized flooding. Rainfall totaled 50 to 200 mm across major farming areas of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios; somewhat lighter amounts (10-50 mm) were recorded in La Pampa and northern Buenos Aires, with parts of central and southern Buenos Aires receiving little to no rain. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal throughout central Argentina, with patchy frost lingering in the traditionally cooler locations in southeastern Buenos Aires. However, warmer conditions developed at week's end after several days of dryness, with

daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C). Similar conditions prevailed across northern Argentina, according to satellite depictions of locally heavy showers over data-sparse areas of northern Santiago del Estero, Chaco, and Salta. Drier, warmer conditions would be welcome throughout the region to prevent significant summer planting delays, and for development of winter grains in the absence of excessive moisture. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 32 percent planted as of October 11, compared with 23 percent last year. In addition, corn was 29 percent planted, slightly behind last year's pace.



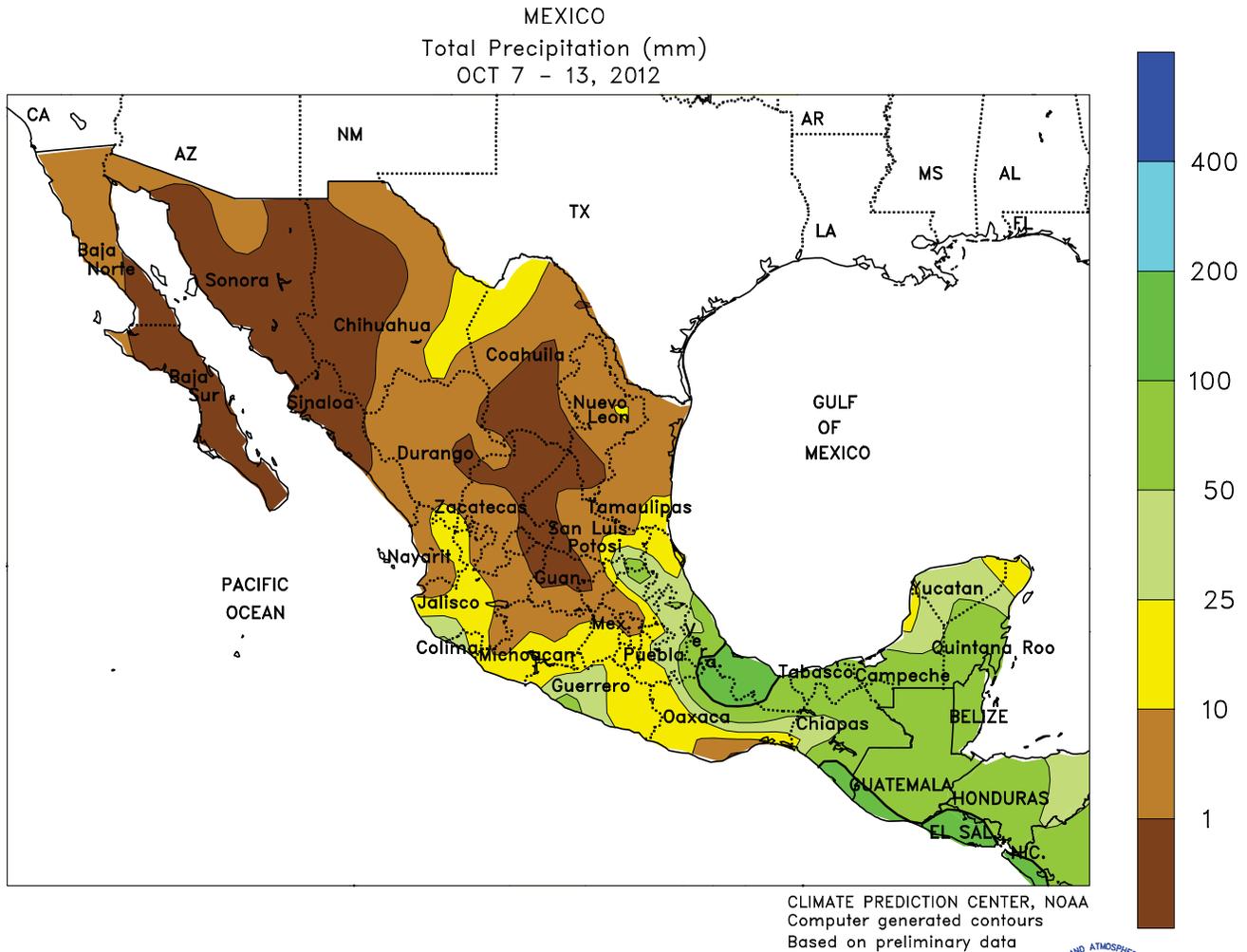
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Showers returned to central Brazil after a brief respite, providing additional moisture for germination and establishment of soybeans. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm over a large area encompassing Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul. Drier conditions persisted, however, in the northeastern interior (Tocantins, western Bahia, and neighboring states to the north), where summer rain has yet to fully develop. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 3°C above normal throughout the aforementioned areas, with daytime highs approaching 40°C. Farther south, heavy rain (25-100 mm) maintained excessive levels of moisture for maturing wheat in Rio

Grande do Sul, but more seasonable amounts of rainfall (10-50 mm) were recorded in Parana and southern Mato Grosso do Sul, where soybean planting was likely underway. In spite of the rain, above-normal temperatures (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) fostered rapid development of corn and emerging soybeans. Elsewhere in the south, lighter rain (5-25 mm) fell in Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo, where additional rain would have been welcome for flowering coffee. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers (greater than 25 mm) boosted moisture reserve for coffee and cocoa in eastern sections of Bahia.

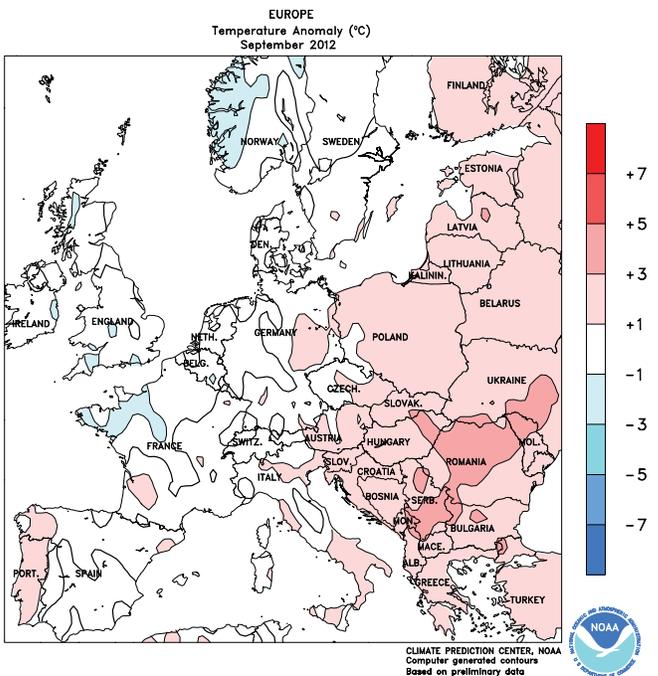
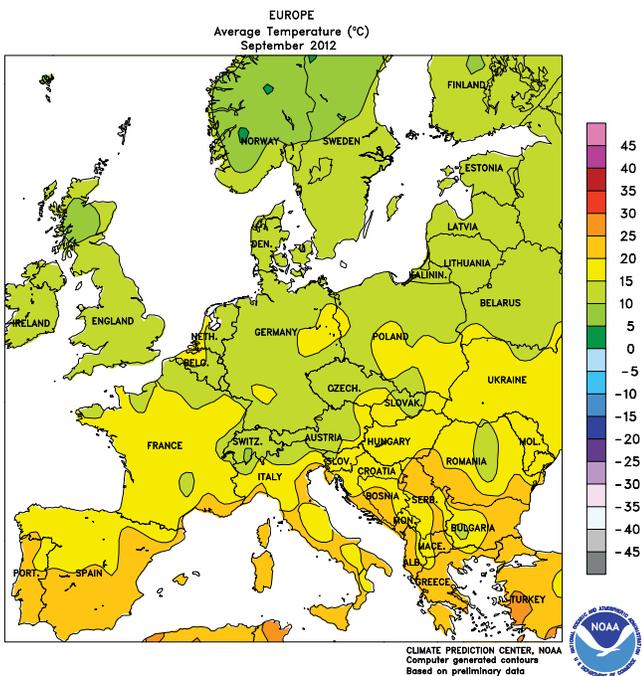
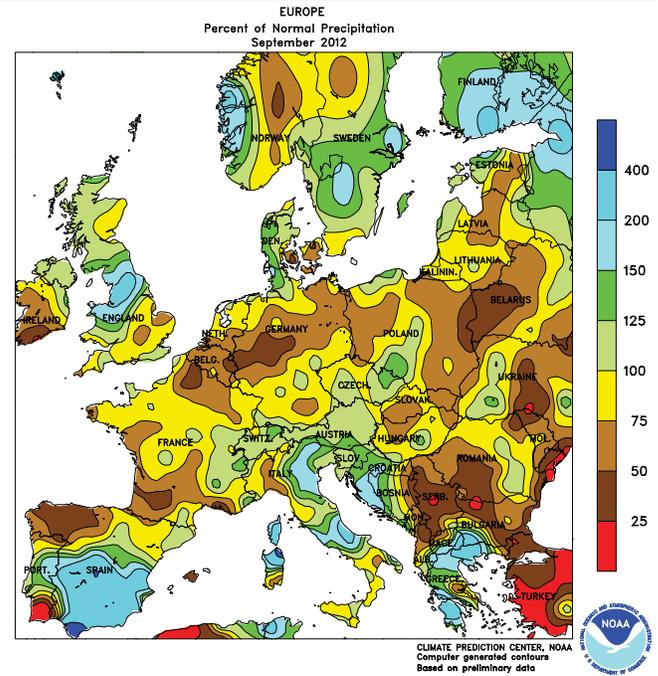
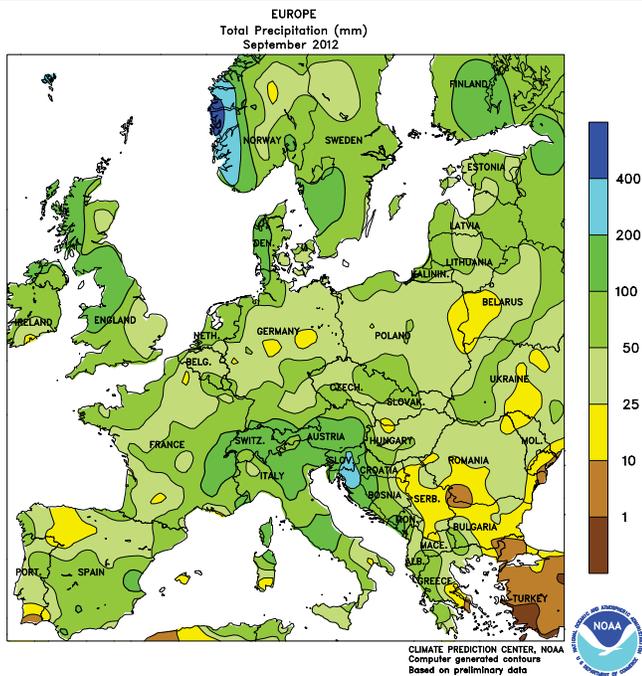


MEXICO

Seasonably drier weather continued throughout much of northern and central Mexico. The monsoon circulation has weakened substantially, with light showers (only isolated totals in excess of 10 mm) confined to Durango and eastern Chihuahua, east of the country's main northwestern watersheds. Rainfall was also sparse in the Rio Grande Valley. Locally heavy rain continued, however, over the

southeast, with rainfall in excess of 100 mm recorded in southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, and southern Chiapas. On the southern plateau, amounts ranged from 5 to 25 mm, with a few locally heavier amounts. Rain also lingered along the southern Pacific Coast and in sugarcane areas in and around northern Veracruz, giving a late-season boost to rain-fed summer crops.

September International Temperature and Precipitation Maps

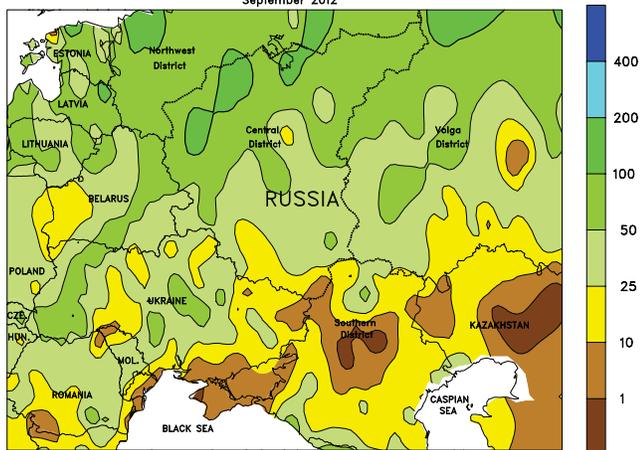


EUROPE

In September, drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across much of the continent, although pockets of locally heavy rain had varying degrees of crop impacts. In particular, wet weather continued to hamper the final stages of the U.K. small grain harvest, especially in northern portions of the country. Meanwhile, much-needed rain arrived in Spain and northern Italy, boosting

soil moisture and irrigation reserves for wheat and barley planting. Dry weather favored fieldwork across the remainder of Europe, although timely rain at month's end ensured adequate soil moisture for wheat and rapeseed establishment. However, heat and drought continued to afflict the Balkans, where prospects for winter crop planting and establishment remained bleak.

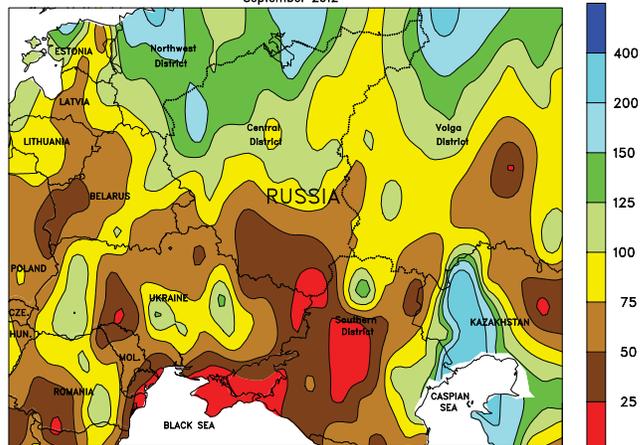
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 2012



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



WESTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
September 2012



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



WESTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
September 2012



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



WESTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
September 2012



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

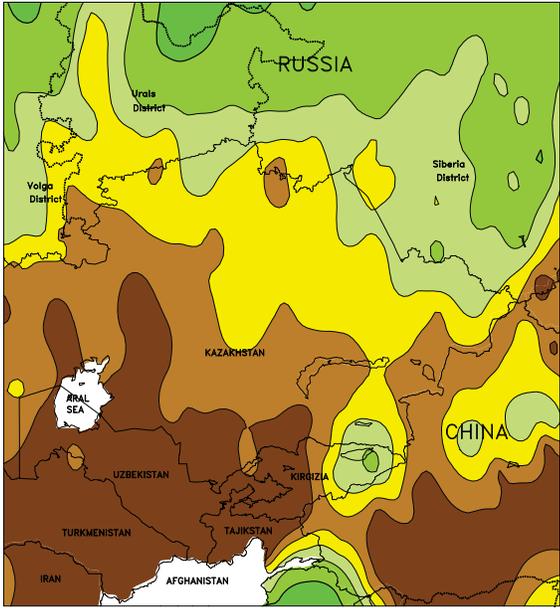


WESTERN FSU

A warmer- and drier-than-normal September facilitated summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting from Ukraine into southern Russia. In contrast, locally heavy showers in Belarus and northern portions of Russia's

Central and Volga Districts slowed summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting, although the rain ensured adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter wheat and barley establishment.

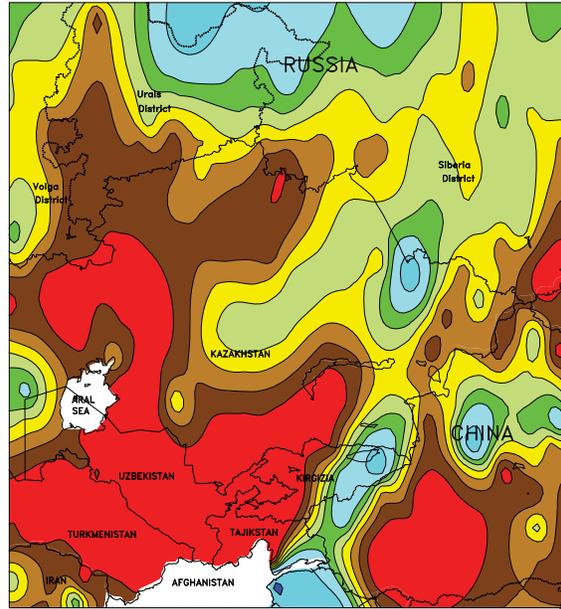
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 2012



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



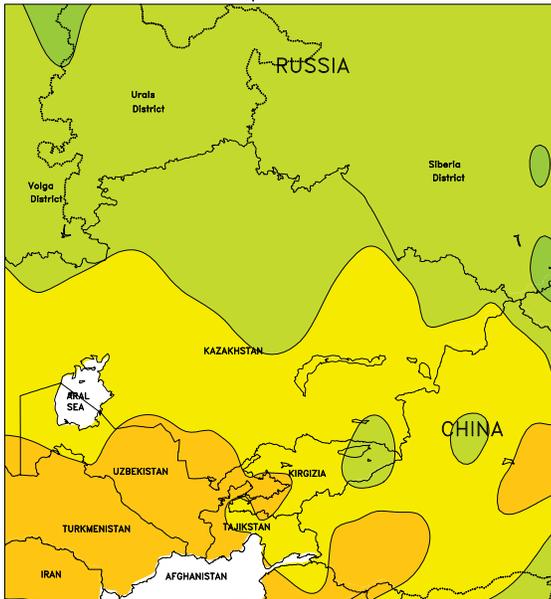
EASTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
September 2012



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



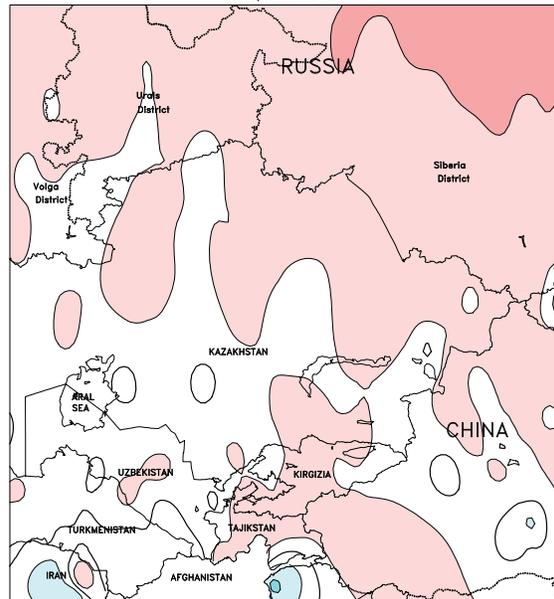
EASTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
September 2012



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



EASTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
September 2012



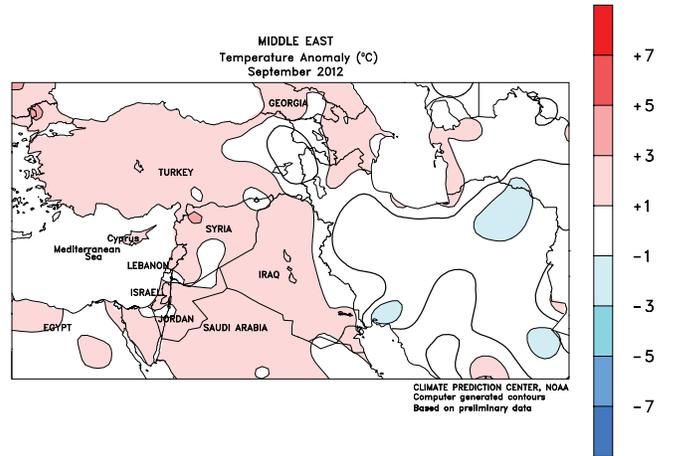
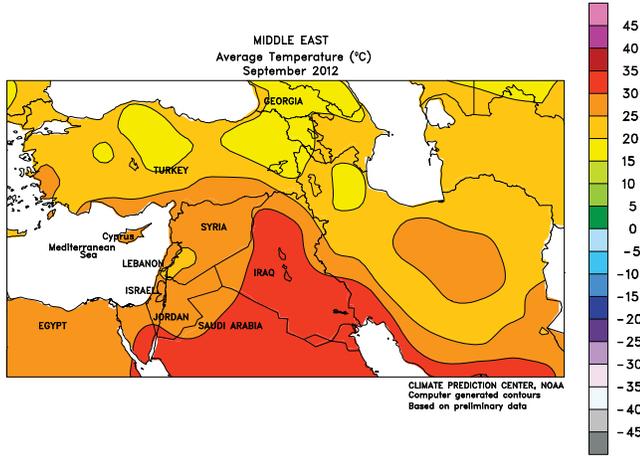
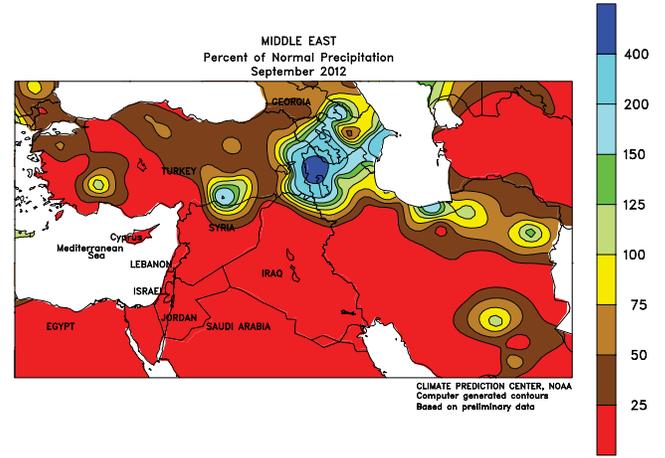
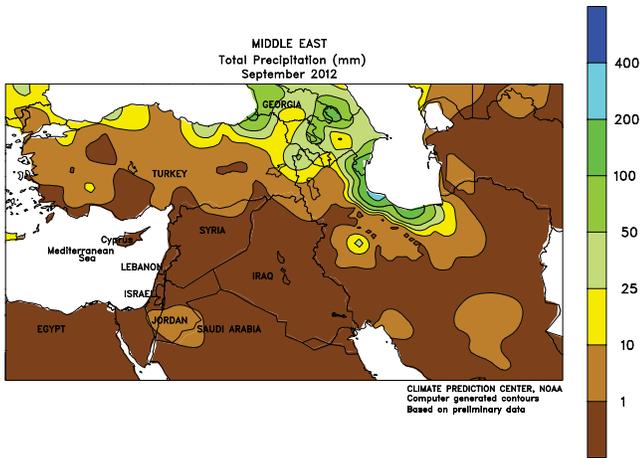
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

In September, drier-than-normal weather across Kazakhstan and much of Russia favored spring grain maturation and harvesting. However, showers in the Siberia District caused

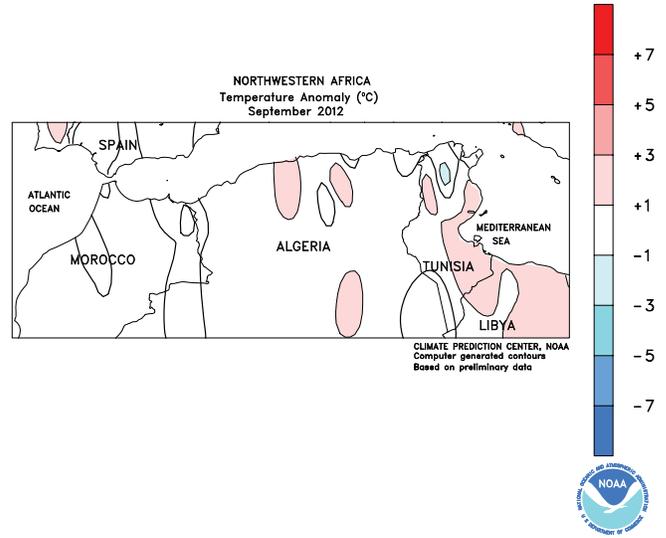
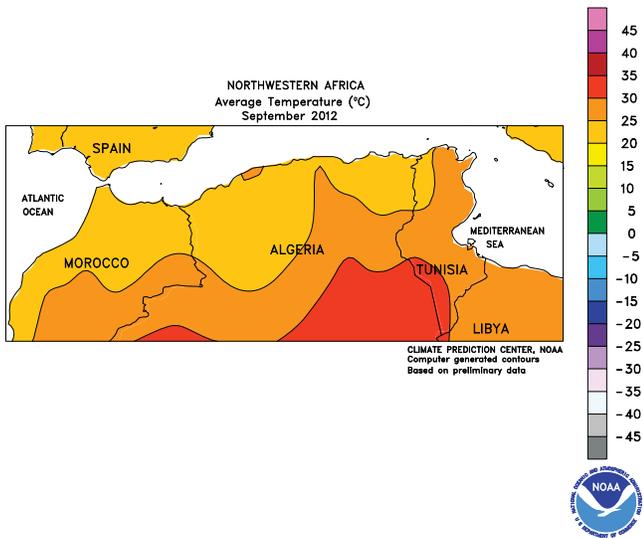
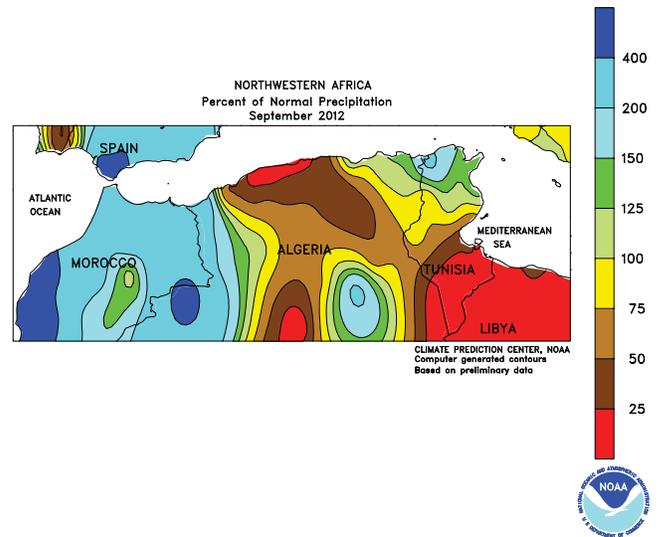
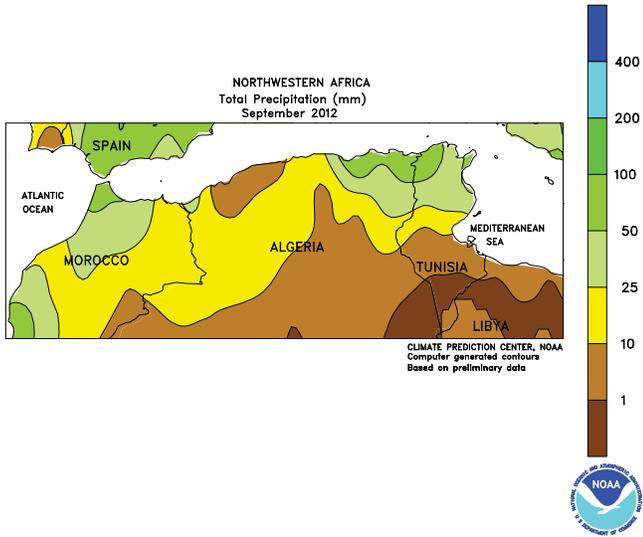
minor harvesting delays. Sunny skies and seasonably hot weather in southern portions of the region favored cotton maturation and harvesting.



MIDDLE EAST

Drier-than-normal weather prevailed across most major crop areas during September, promoting a rapid pace of fieldwork. Producers were able to prepare fields for winter crop planting, although the lack of early season rain in

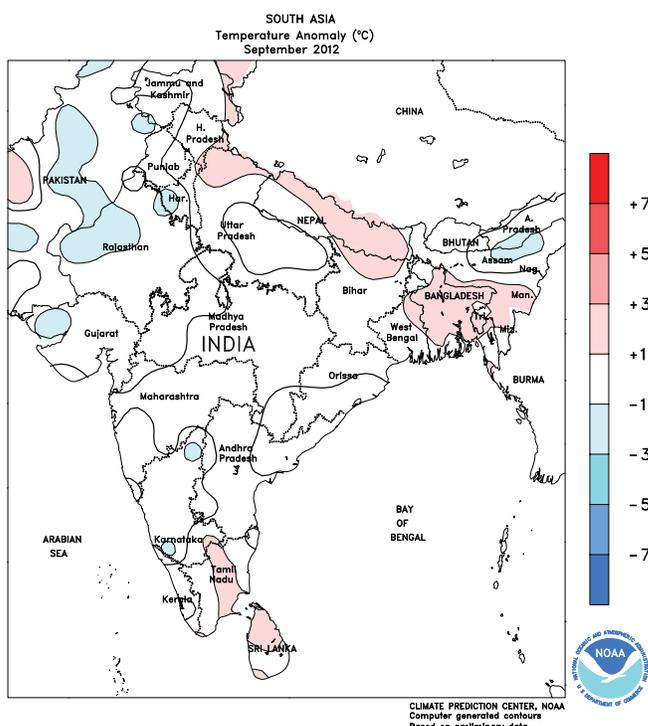
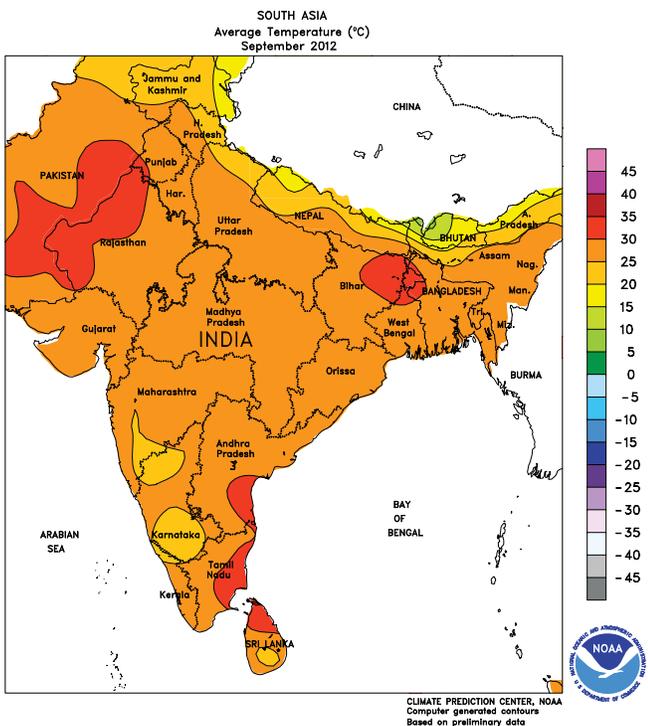
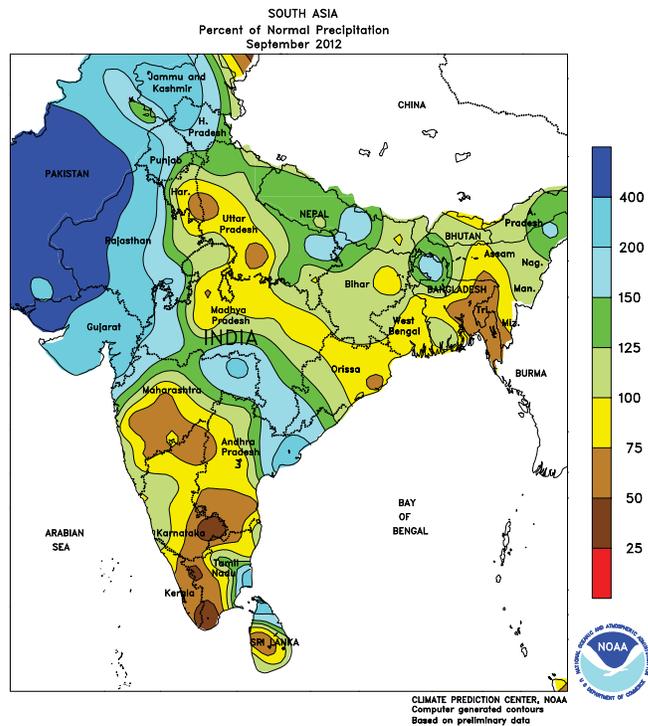
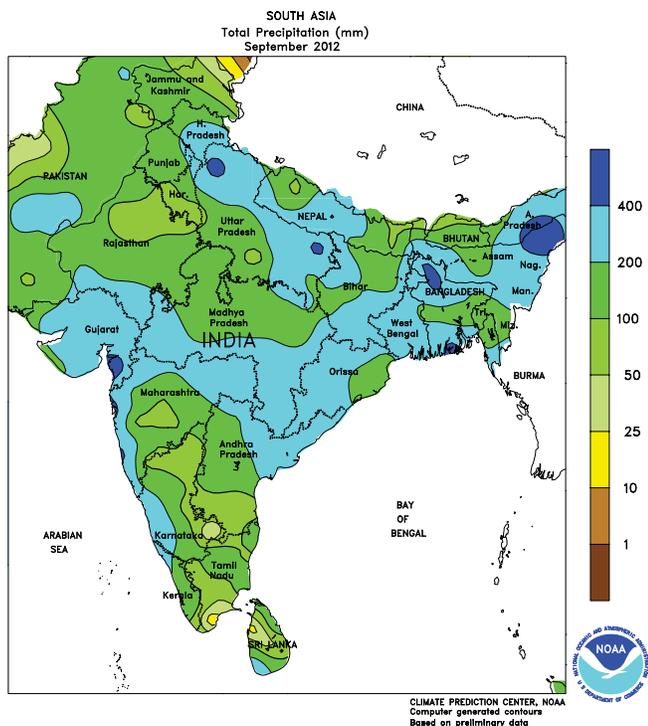
Turkey left soils devoid of moisture for winter crop emergence. Showers were reported in northern-most portions of Turkey and Iran, but most of the rain fell outside primary wheat and barley regions.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

In September, unseasonable showers conditioned fields for upcoming winter grain planting but were mostly too early to offer significant agricultural benefit. Rain exceeded 25 mm in key wheat area of northern Morocco, and topped 50 mm in

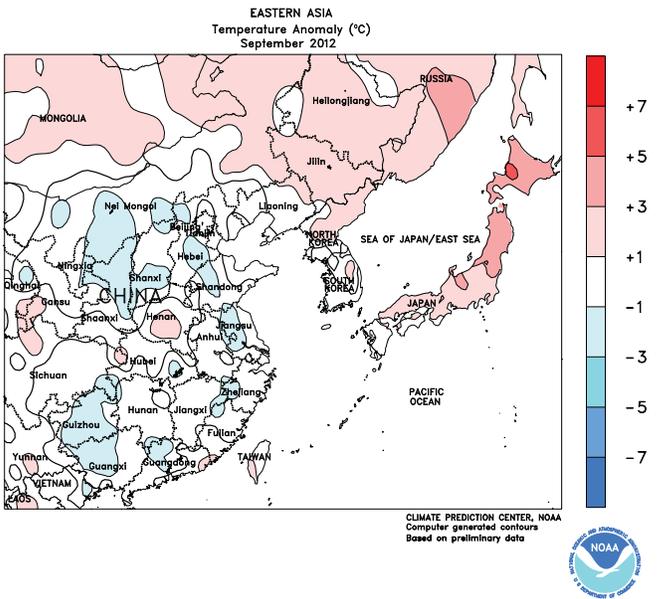
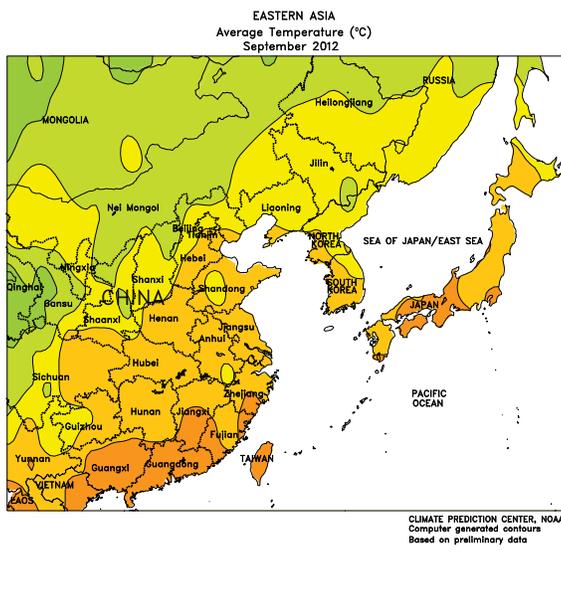
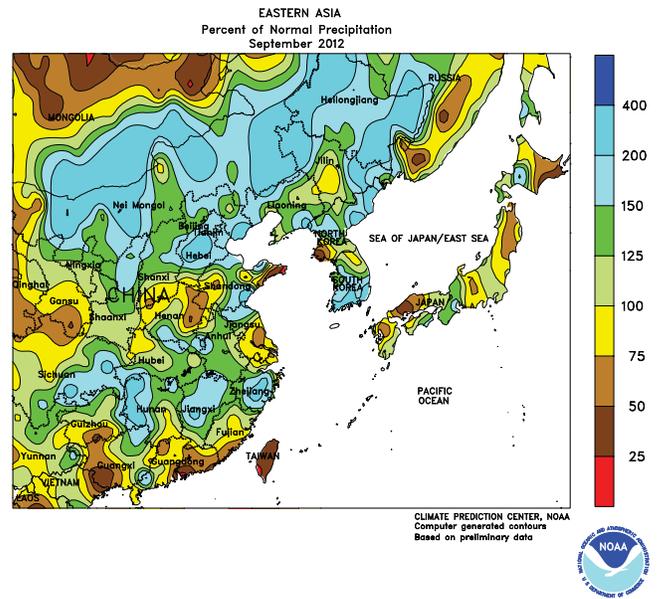
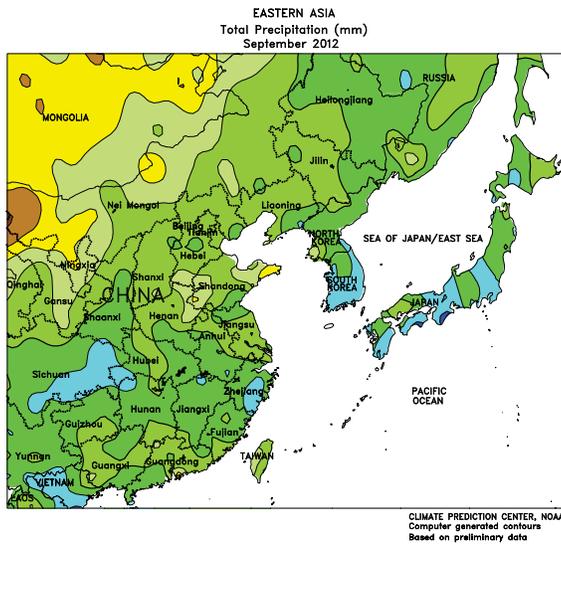
primary barley and wheat areas of northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia. The rain may have encouraged some producers to sow winter crops, but winter grain planting typically does not commence until November.



SOUTH ASIA

Rainfall continued across India for much of September as the monsoon began withdrawing about 2 weeks late. The late-season rains in the north were particularly unwelcome for mature cotton and rice, although drier weather by month's end aided harvesting. Above-normal rainfall in Gujarat boosted

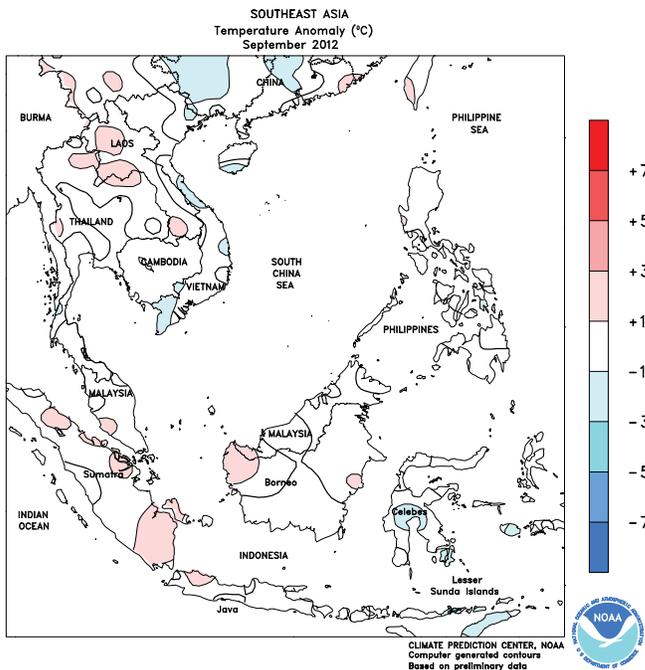
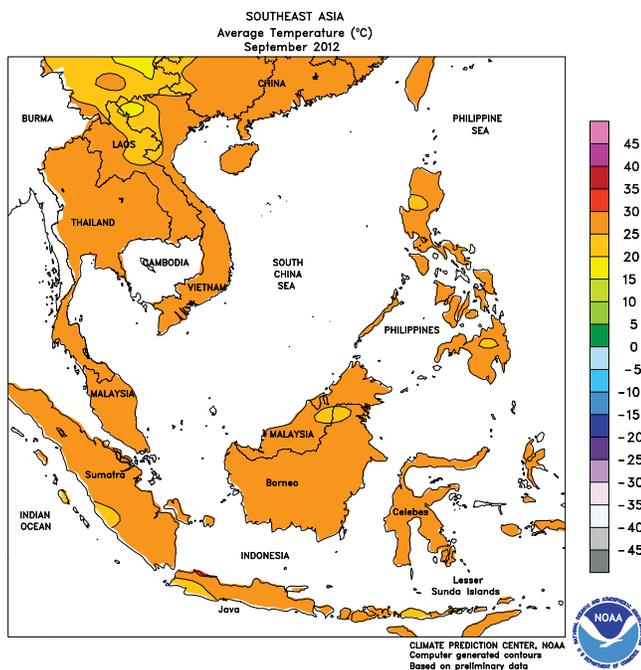
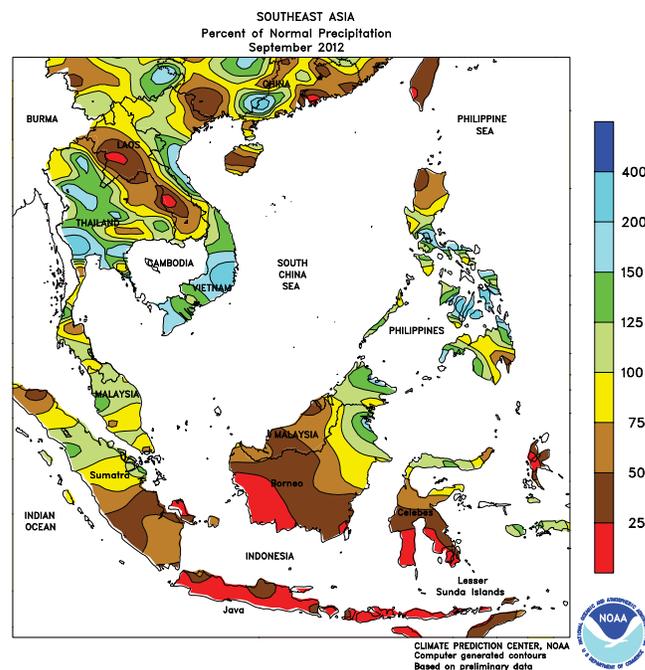
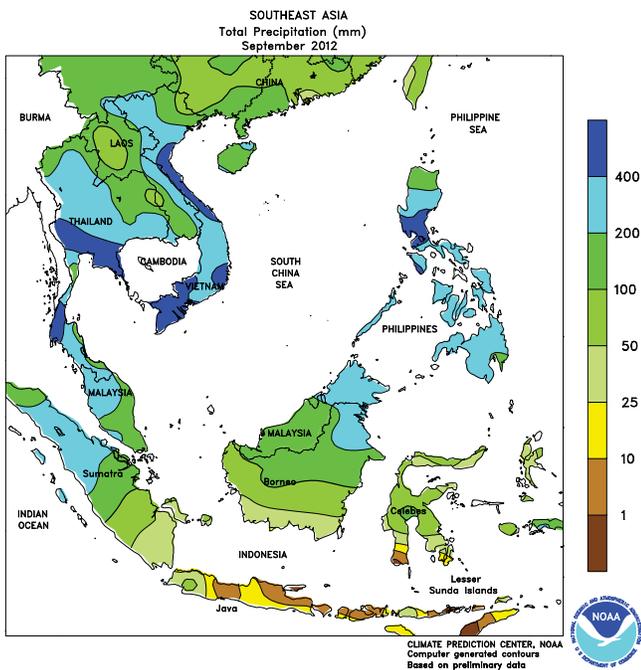
soil moisture and helped stabilize cotton and groundnut prospects but likely came too late to improve yields. Filling soybeans in Madhya Pradesh benefited from above-normal rainfall, while farther east, diminishing showers aided rice maturation and harvesting.



EASTERN ASIA

Wet weather prevailed across much of China in September. Above-normal rainfall in Manchuria slowed corn and soybean maturation as well as harvesting. Similarly, wet weather in the Yangtze Valley delayed the completion of summer crop harvesting, including single-season rice. In contrast, dry weather on the North China

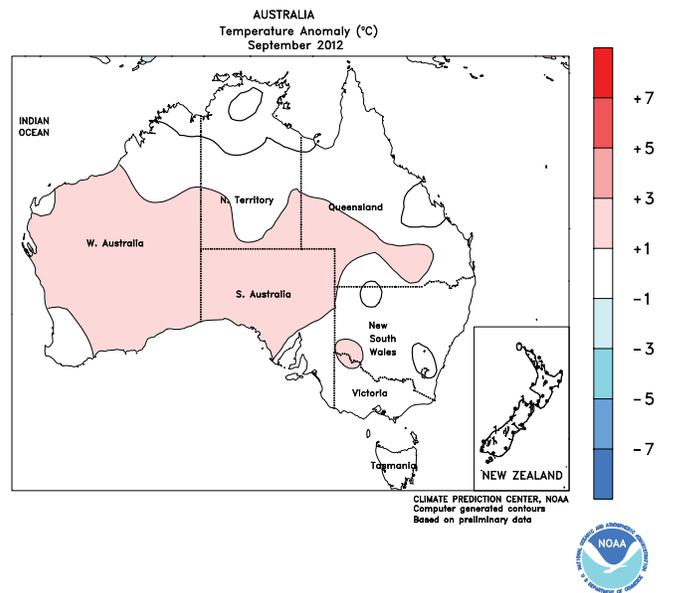
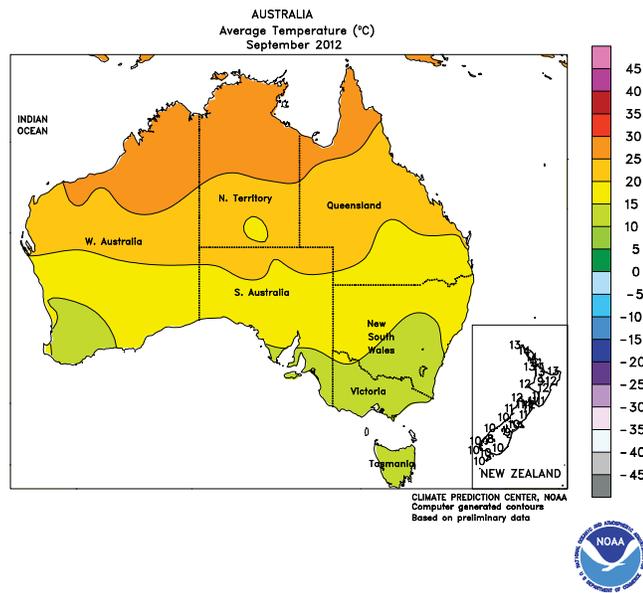
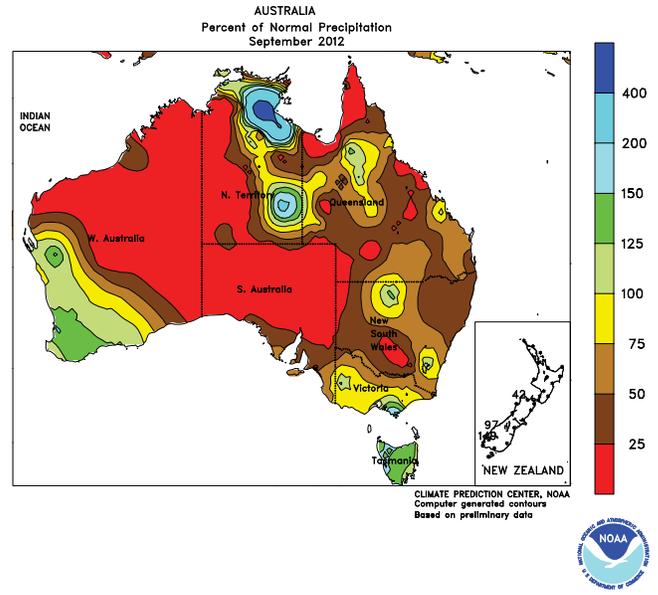
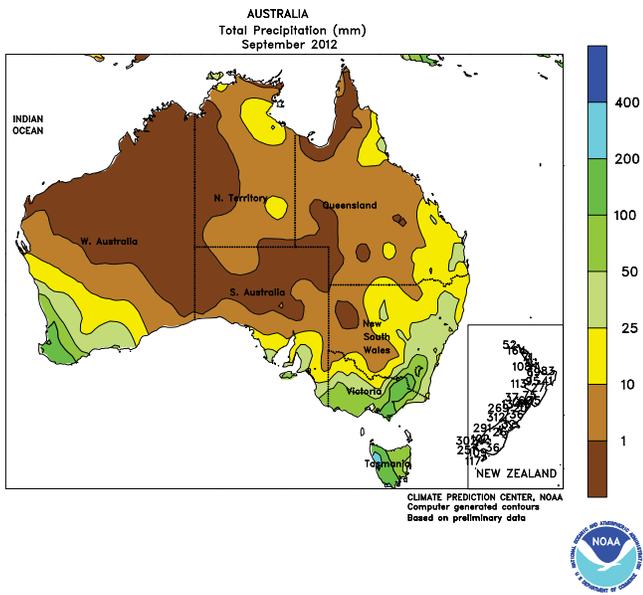
Plain aided corn maturation along with soybean and cotton harvesting. Two Super Typhoons occurred during the month (Sanba in South Korea and Jelawat in Japan) but weakened significantly prior to making landfall. The heavy rainfall associated with the storms, however, caused delays in rice harvesting.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Rainfall increased across Thailand during September, but remained below normal in key northeastern growing areas, where concerns mounted regarding sufficient moisture for rice. In Vietnam, above-normal rainfall maintained favorable

moisture supplies for winter rice. Meanwhile in the Philippines, below-normal rain in northern growing areas aided early harvesting of rice, with abundant soil moisture elsewhere for reproductive rice and corn.

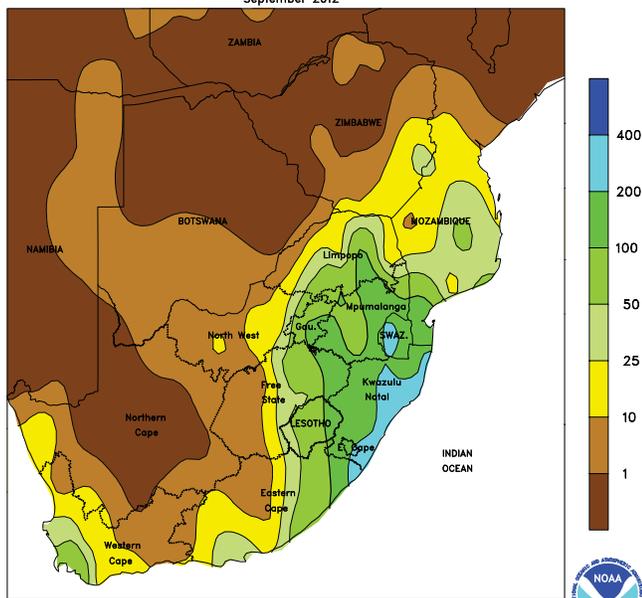


AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, near- to somewhat above-normal September rainfall helped stabilize crop prospects as winter grains and oilseeds advanced through the reproductive stages of development. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, below-normal

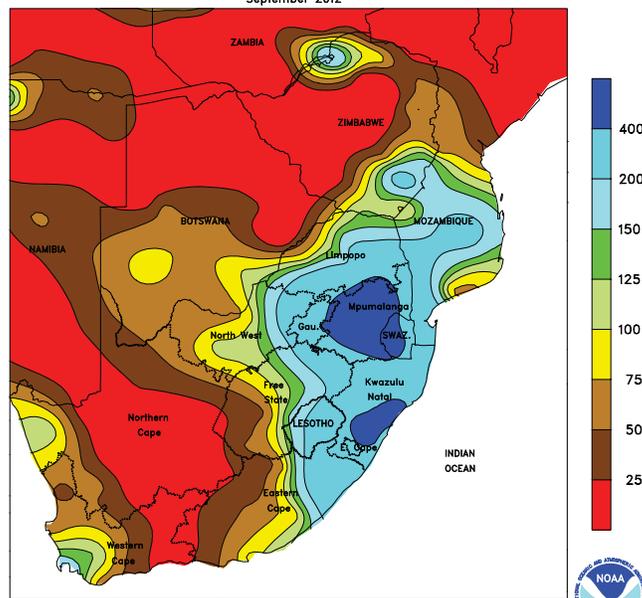
rainfall in southern and eastern Australia was unfavorable for wheat, barley, and canola development. Untimely dryness increased crop water requirements and likely reduced local yield prospects.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 2012



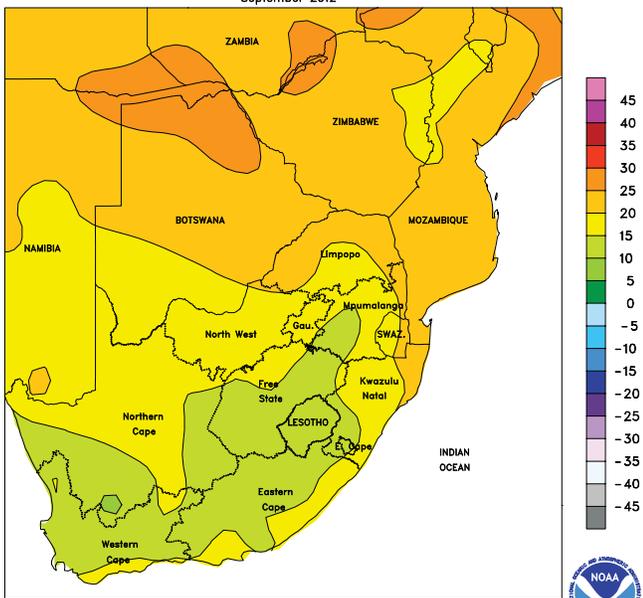
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
September 2012



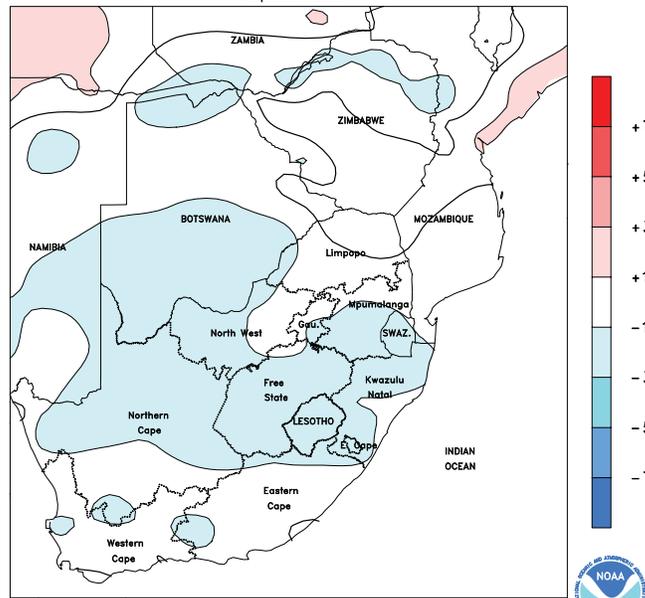
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
September 2012



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

SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
September 2012

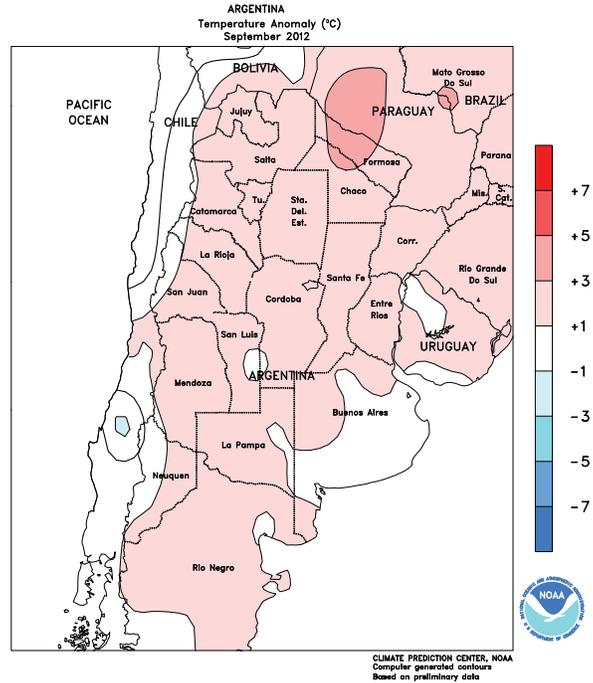
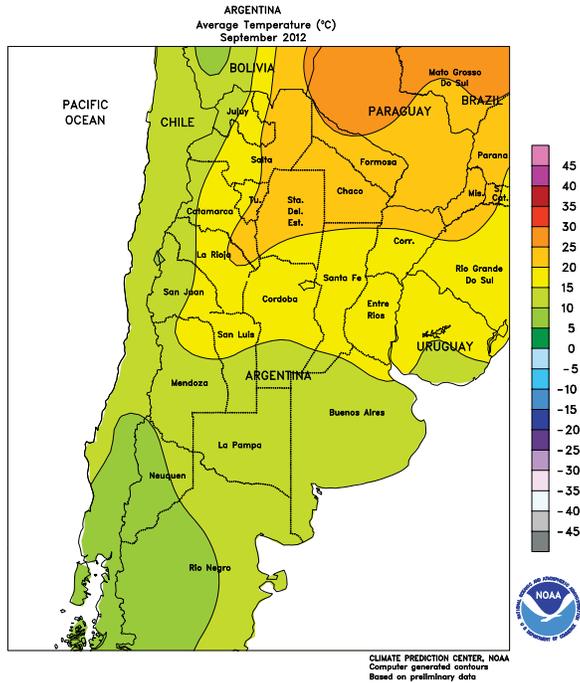
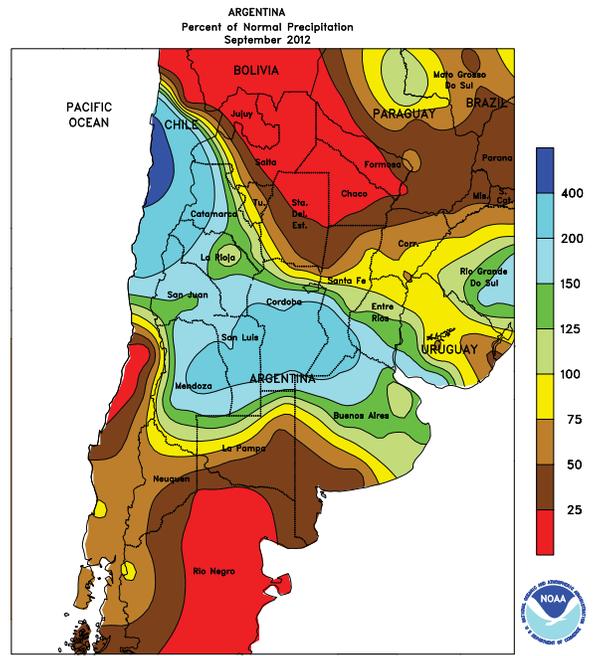
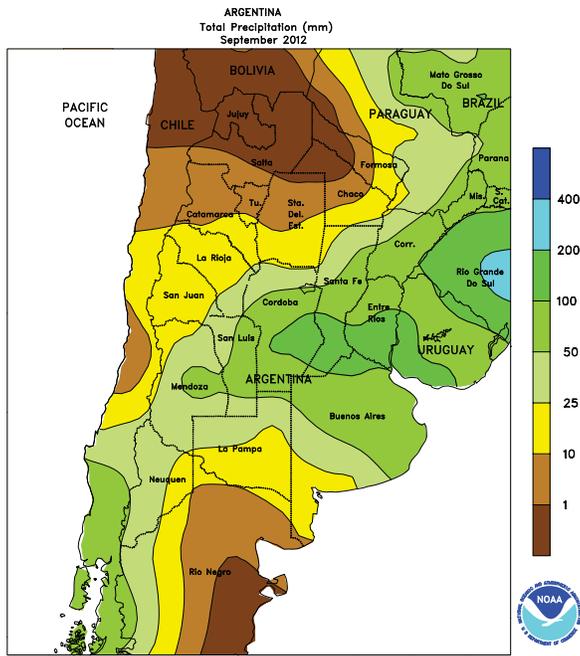


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA

In September, unseasonably heavy rain benefited immature winter wheat, while increasing moisture for the upcoming summer growing season. Monthly rainfall totaled more than 100 mm over a large section of the east, encompassing the eastern corn belt (Mpumalanga and eastern sections of Gauteng and Free State) and KwaZulu-Natal, where accumulations in coastal sugarcane areas exceeded 200 mm. Lighter, albeit still beneficial amounts (10-50 mm), fell in North West and central Free State, boosting moisture for immature winter wheat. Some of the heaviest rain fell in the

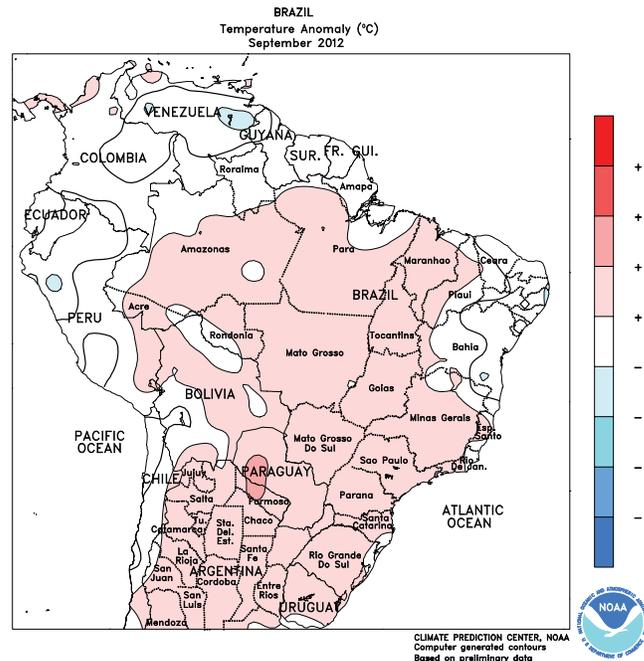
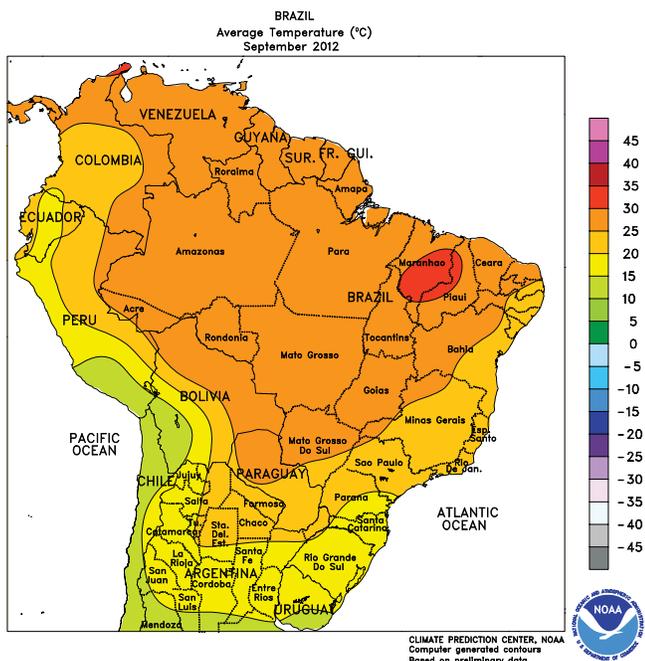
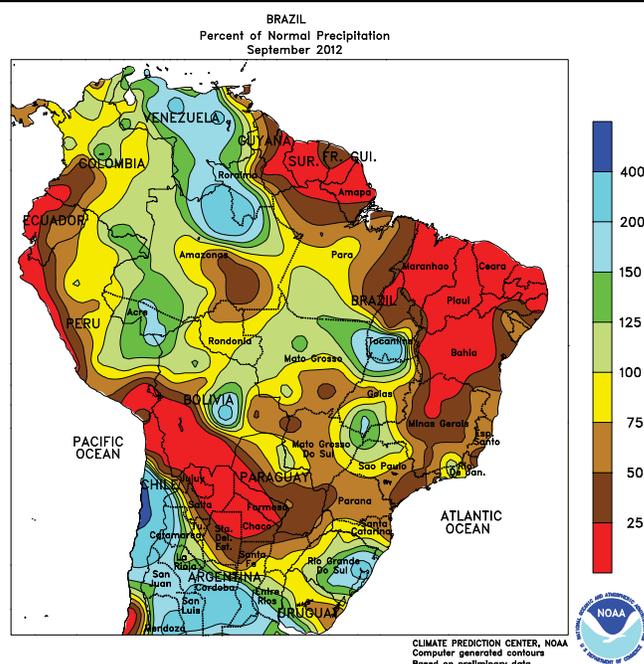
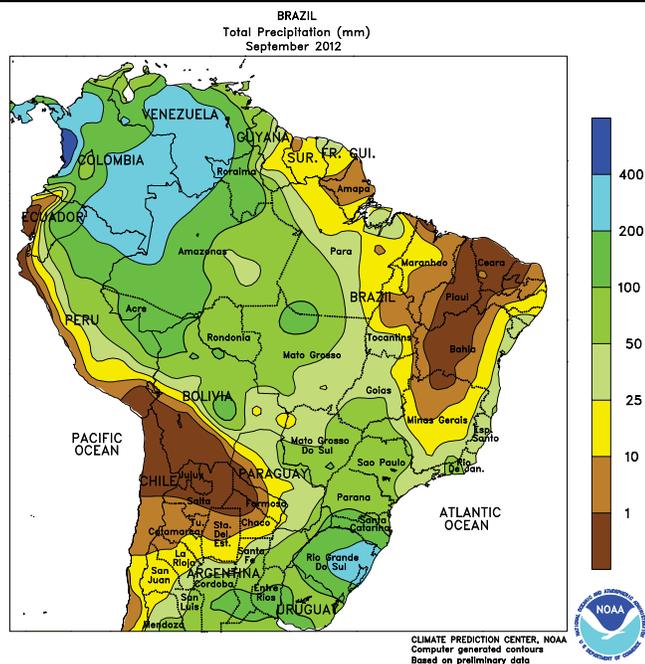
early part of month, and drier conditions in late September aided recovery from excessive wetness, including any late sugarcane harvesting, and fieldwork in preparation of corn planting. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal throughout the east, with patchy frost slowing growth of winter wheat at month's end. In Western Cape, mild weather favored winter wheat development, with a surge in rainfall during the latter part of September giving a late-season boost in moisture to immature wheat, grazing lands, and greening tree and vine crops.



ARGENTINA

The trend of unseasonably wet weather that began in August continued during the month of September, maintaining adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for winter grains and soon-to-be planted summer grains and oilseeds. For a second month, total accumulations exceeded 100 mm in the lower Parana River Valley, slowing the recession of excessive moisture on flooded fields. The remainder of central Argentina recorded amounts ranging from 10 to 100 mm, with the driest weather concentrated over the southern wheat belt (La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires). Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal

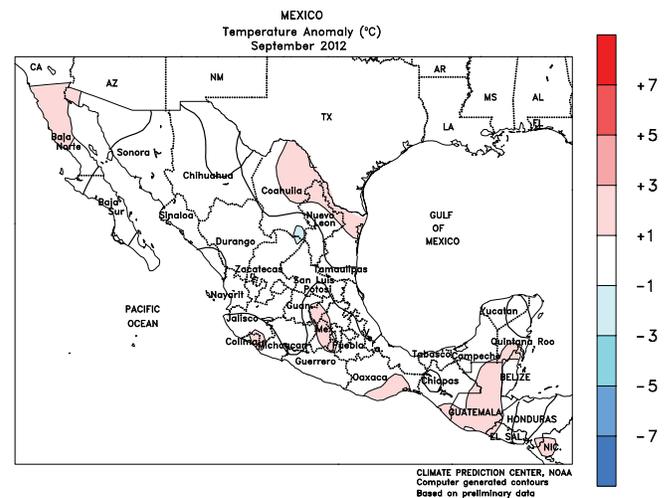
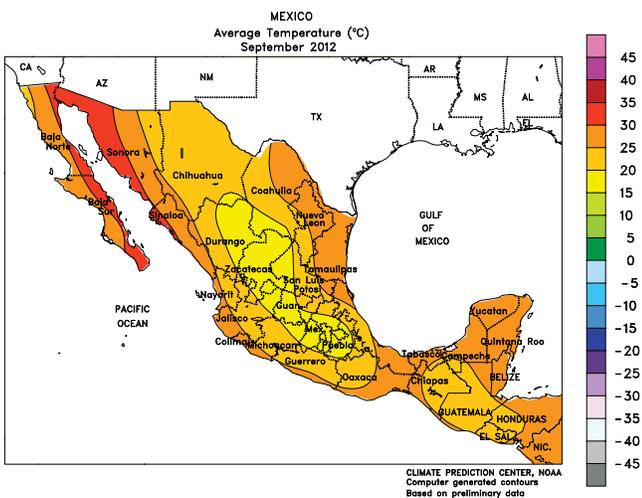
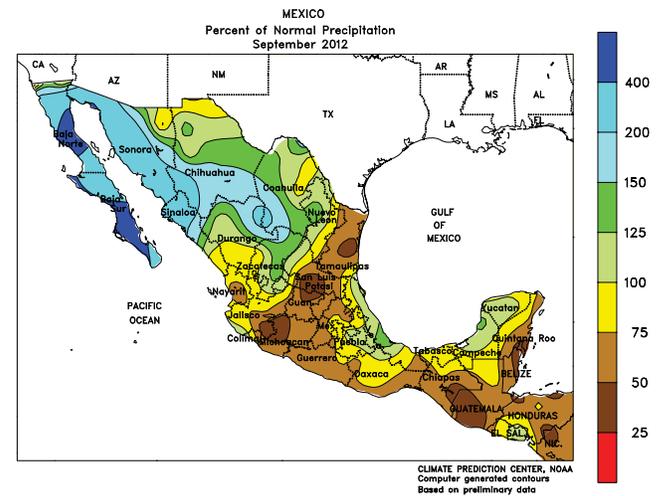
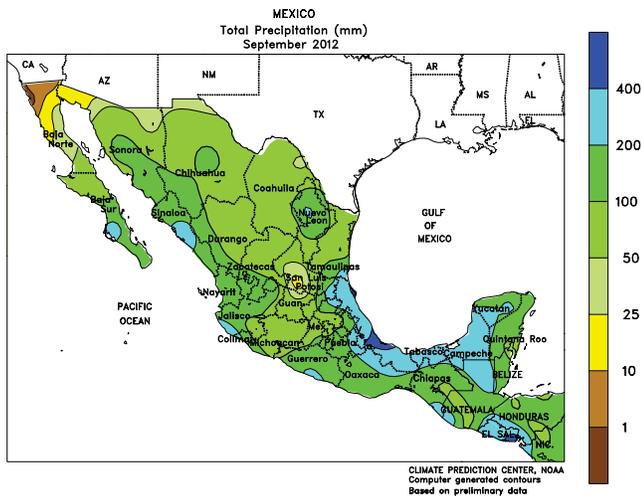
throughout the region; however, a late-month frost may have caused some damage to emerged corn that had been planted exceptionally early. In northern Argentina, drier conditions prevailed, although scattered showers boosted topsoil moisture in eastern growing areas (northern Santa Fe and eastern sections of Chaco and Formosa) for winter wheat development and germination of sunflowers. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal, spurring development of crops and pastures and keeping freezing conditions south of areas where sunflowers had already emerged.



BRAZIL

Seasonal rainfall prompted soybean planting in key production areas of central Brazil during the latter part of September. The rain also covered previously dry sections of the south and was favorable for summer grains and oilseeds and flowering coffee in nearby Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo. However, the southern wetness was untimely for maturing winter wheat. Monthly average temperatures were 2 to 3°C above normal throughout much of southern and central Brazil, although the onset of the rain during the latter half of September helped to lower temperatures to more seasonable levels. A late-season cold snap reportedly led to

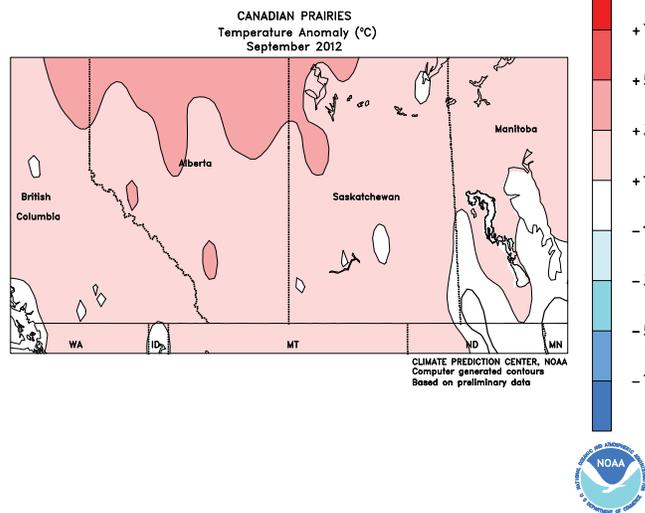
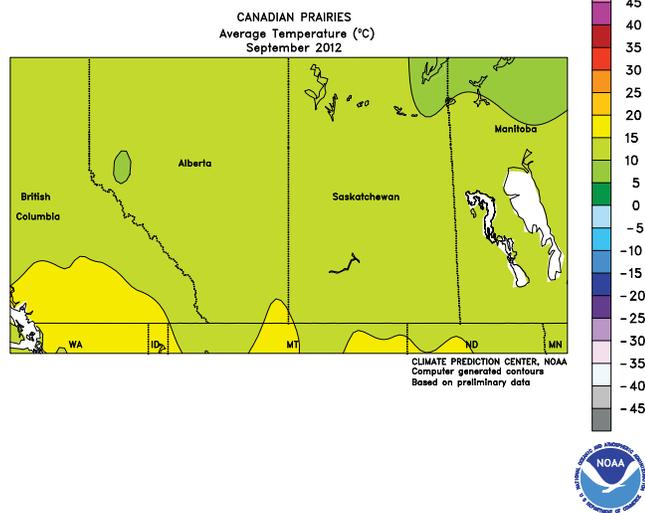
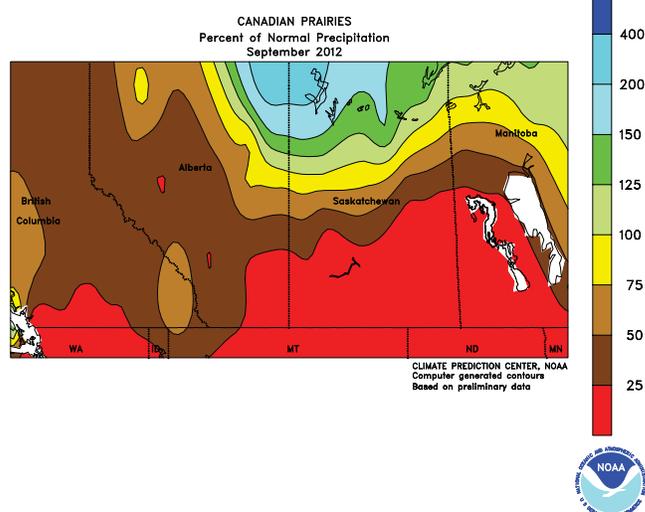
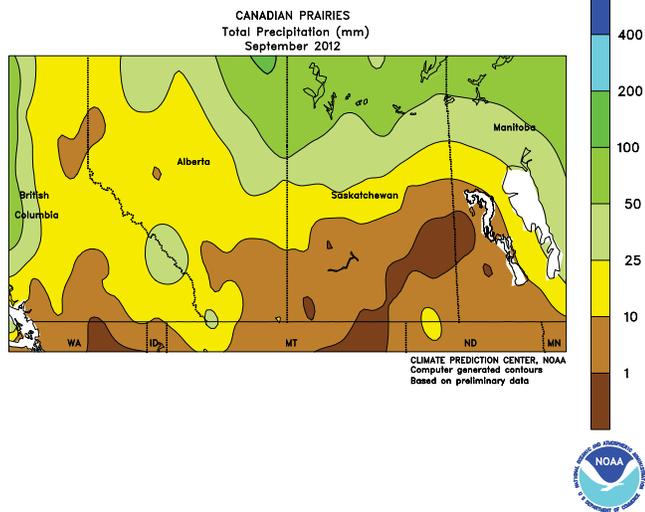
frosty conditions in outlying southern production areas, possibly causing isolated damage to immature wheat and emerged summer row crops. Elsewhere, except for a few isolated showers, seasonably dry weather persisted in the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia). As in central Brazil, monthly temperatures were above normal (anomalies of +3 to 4°C) as farmers awaited the onset of the summer rainy season. Meanwhile, shower activity dwindled along the northeastern coast, promoting harvesting of sugarcane, cocoa, and other plantation crops as the region enters its driest time of year.



MEXICO

September rainfall was near to below normal throughout much of the country with the gradual development of seasonably drier conditions. Rainfall was most frequent across the south, including the southern plateau, which recorded weekly totals of 10 to 50 mm throughout the month. Locally heavy showers were common throughout the southeast (southern Veracruz and Oaxaca eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula), possibly resulting in some localized flooding. Rain tapered off throughout the month across the northwest as the monsoon

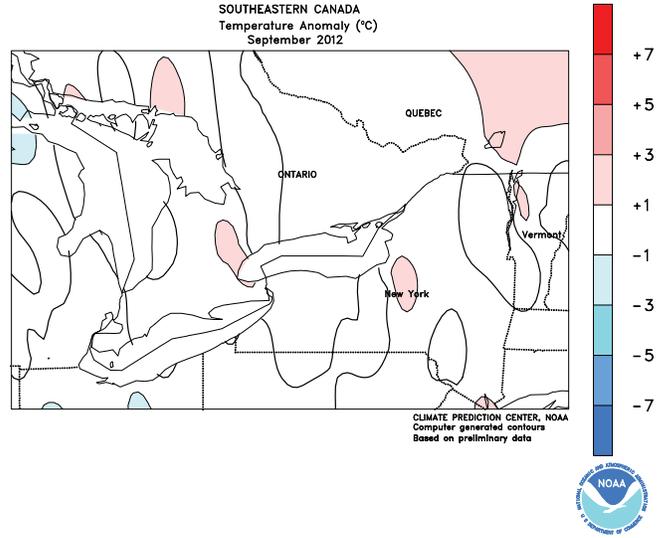
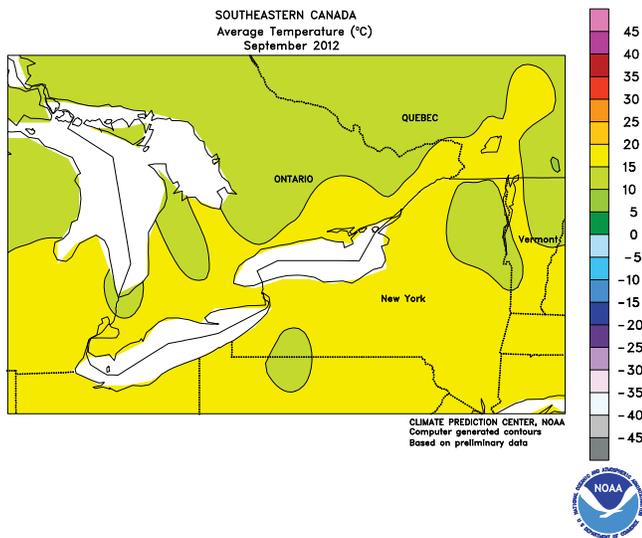
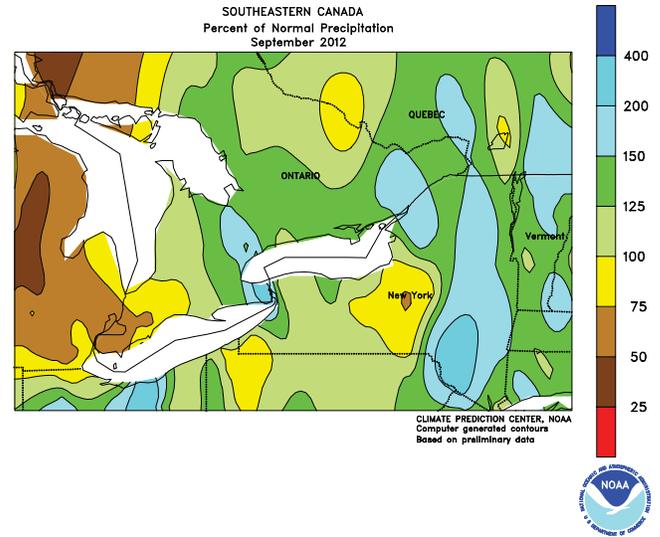
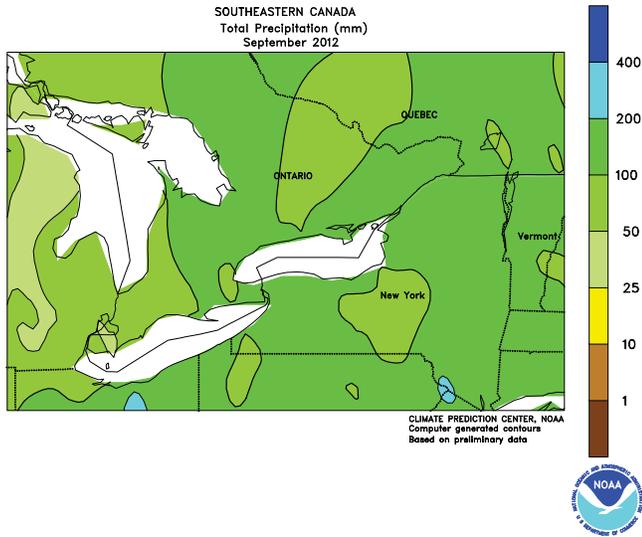
weakened, although a surge in tropical moisture brought locally heavy rain to Sinaloa at month's end, giving irrigation reserves a welcomed late-season boost. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 53.5 percent as of September 30, compared with 60.7 percent last year and 90.3 percent in 2010. In the northwest (Sinaloa and Sonora), total reservoir capacity was at 50.8 percent as of September 30, ahead of last year (48.3 percent) but still well behind 2010 (88.5 percent).



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warmer- and drier-than-normal conditions continued throughout September, hastening maturation of spring grains and oilseeds but causing some yield reductions in late-planted crops. On September 10, an unusual outbreak of high winds reportedly caused additional damage to canola awaiting harvesting. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, with highs briefly reaching the middle 30s (degrees C)

in southern farming areas during the early part of September. Most areas recorded their first autumn freeze with little to no impact on agriculture given the advanced state of most spring crops. Monthly precipitation totaled below 10 mm throughout much of the south, and below 25 mm in most northern agricultural districts, raising concern for winter wheat and pastures entering the winter with insufficient moisture.

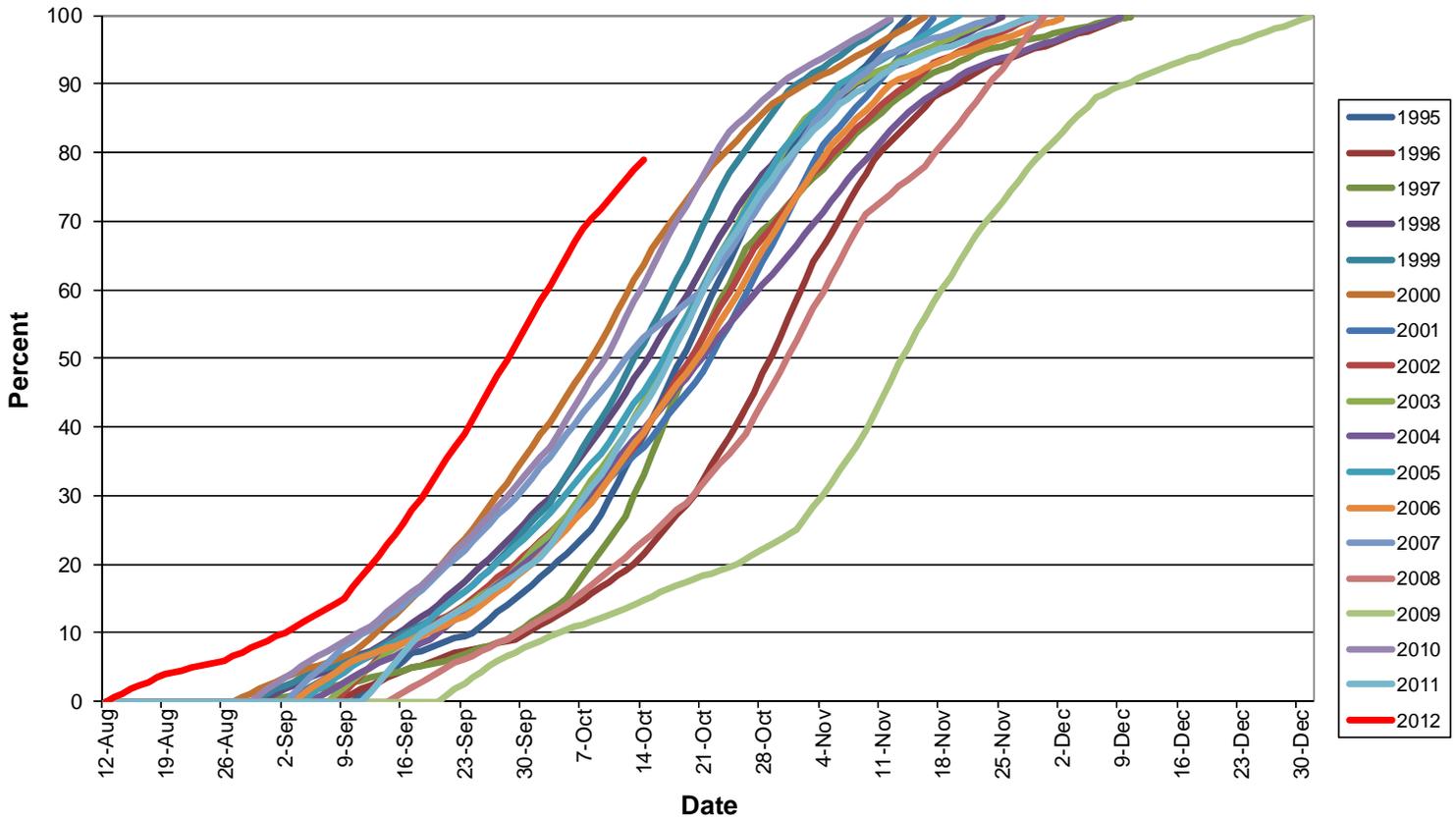


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In September, timely showers increased moisture for winter wheat establishment while causing minor delays in the summer harvest. Most locations recorded near-to above-normal monthly rainfall, with many areas recording amounts in excess of 100 mm. Temperatures averaged near

to slightly above normal, although seasonal cooling progressed during the month, and northern and eastern agricultural districts recorded their first autumn freeze during the latter part of the month. Maturing corn and soybeans were likely largely unaffected by the freeze.

U.S. CORN: Percent Harvested



Based on NASS crop progress data.

The U.S. corn harvest, 79% complete by October 14, continues to advance at a record-setting pace, based on USDA/NASS data since 1995. The previous October 14 record of 64% was set in 2000. Even compared to 1987 and 1988 (not shown on the chart, above)—two years featuring a rapid corn harvest pace—2012 stands alone. The U.S. corn harvest was 66% complete on October 14, 1987 and 59% complete on that date in 1988.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.

Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather>
 E-mail address: brippey@oce.usda.gov

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* and archives are maintained on the following USDA Internet URL:
<http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Weekly/Wwcb/index.htm>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE World Agricultural Outlook Board

Managing Editor.....**Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397
 Production Editor.....**Brian Morris** (202) 720-3062
 International Editor.....**Mark Brusberg** (202) 720-3508
 Editorial Advisors.....**Charles Wilbur and Brenda Chapin**
 Agricultural Weather Analysts.....**Harlan Shannon
 and Eric Luebehusen**

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Agricultural Statistician and State Summaries Editor.....
Julie Schmidt (202) 720-7621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
 Meteorologists.....**David Miskus, Brad Pugh,
 and Adam Allgood**

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (866) 632-9992 (Toll-Free Customer Service), (800) 877-8339 (Local or Federal relay), (866) 377-8642 (Relay voice users).