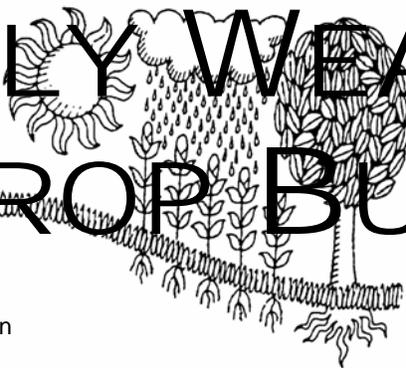
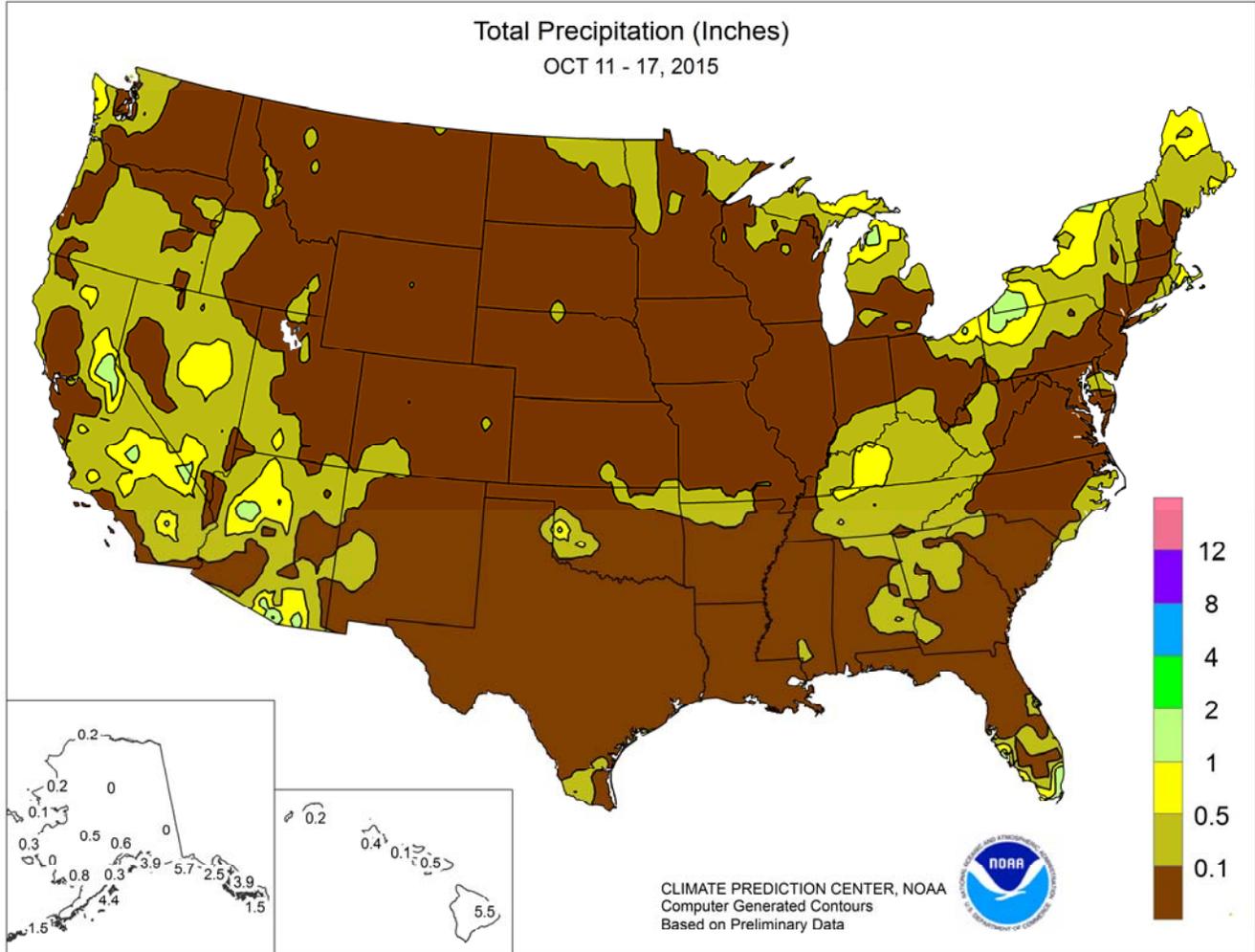


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 11 – 17, 2015

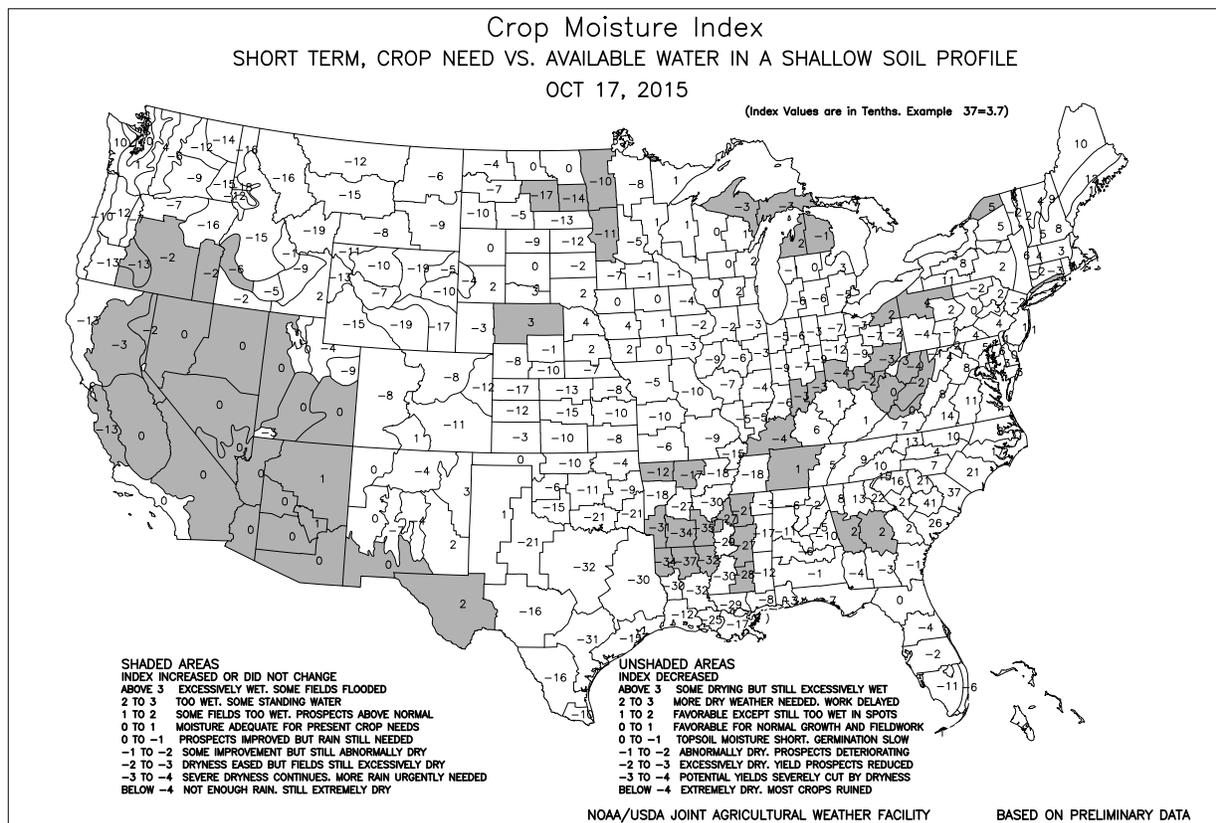
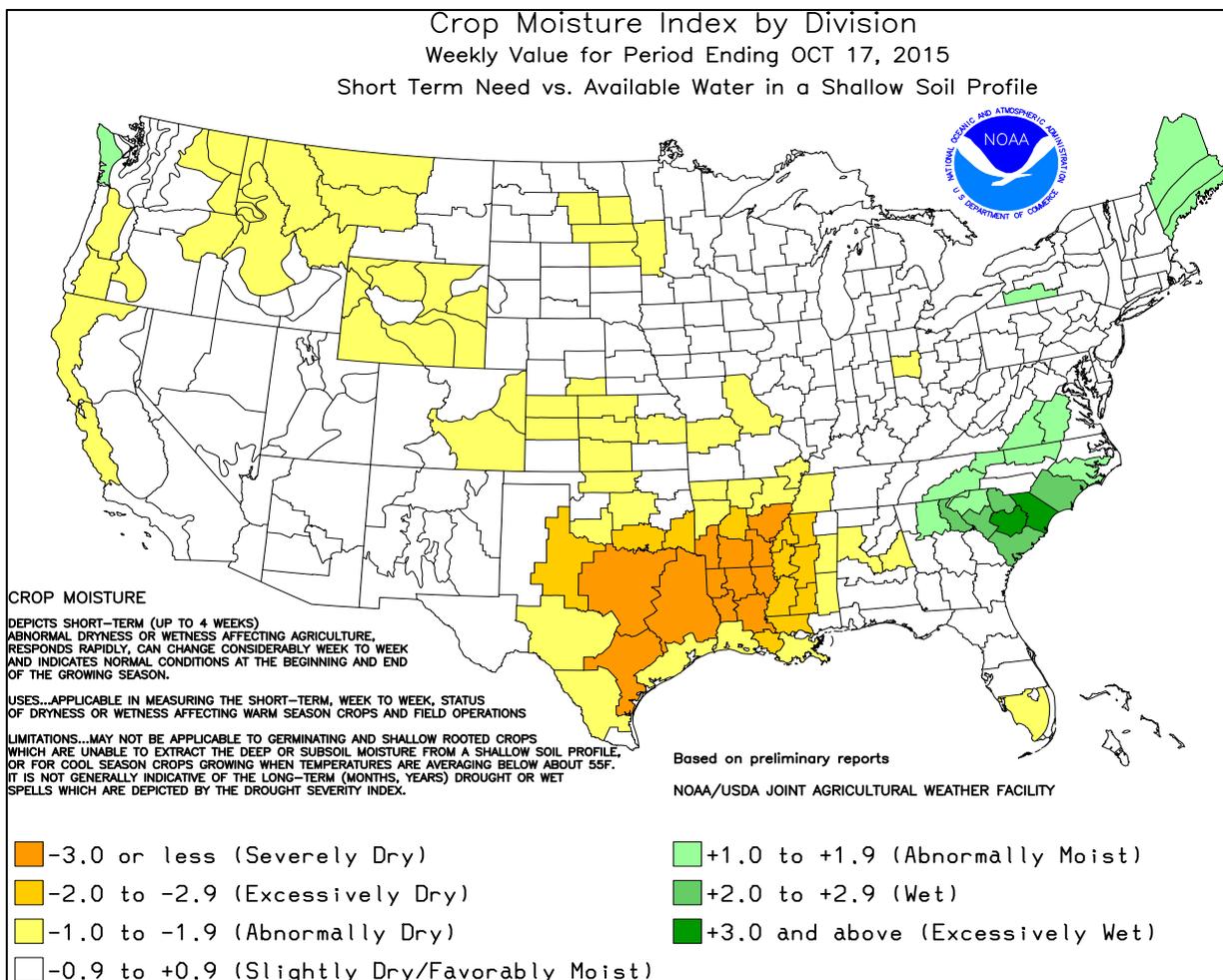
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

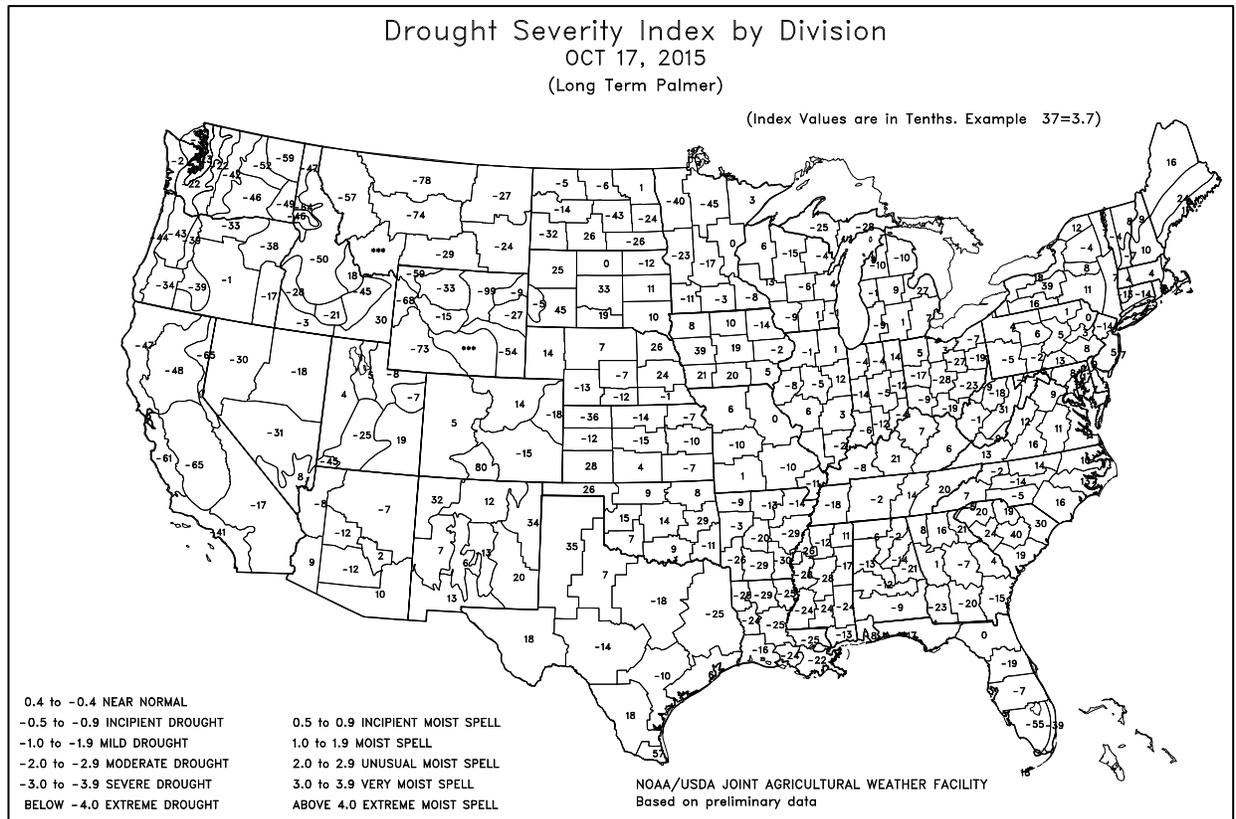
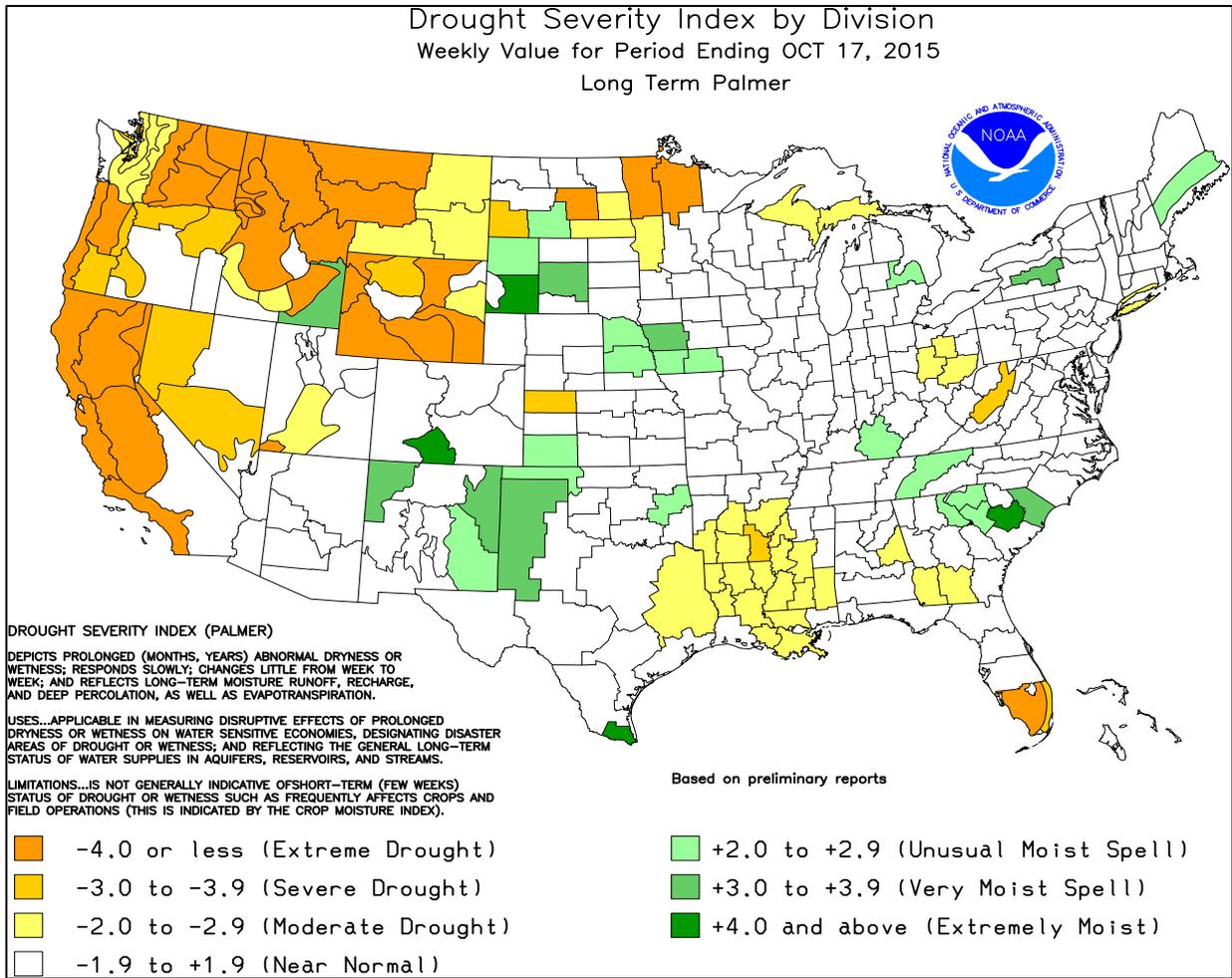
Dry weather dominated the country, favoring summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. However, topsoil moisture shortages continued to hamper wheat emergence and establishment in variety of regions, including portions of the **Plains**, **lower Midwest**, and **interior Northwest**. Meanwhile, significant short-term drought continued to grip the **South**, primarily from the **southeastern Plains to the Mississippi Delta**. In addition to concerns about recently planted winter wheat, **Southern** drought issues included stress on pastures and late-maturing summer

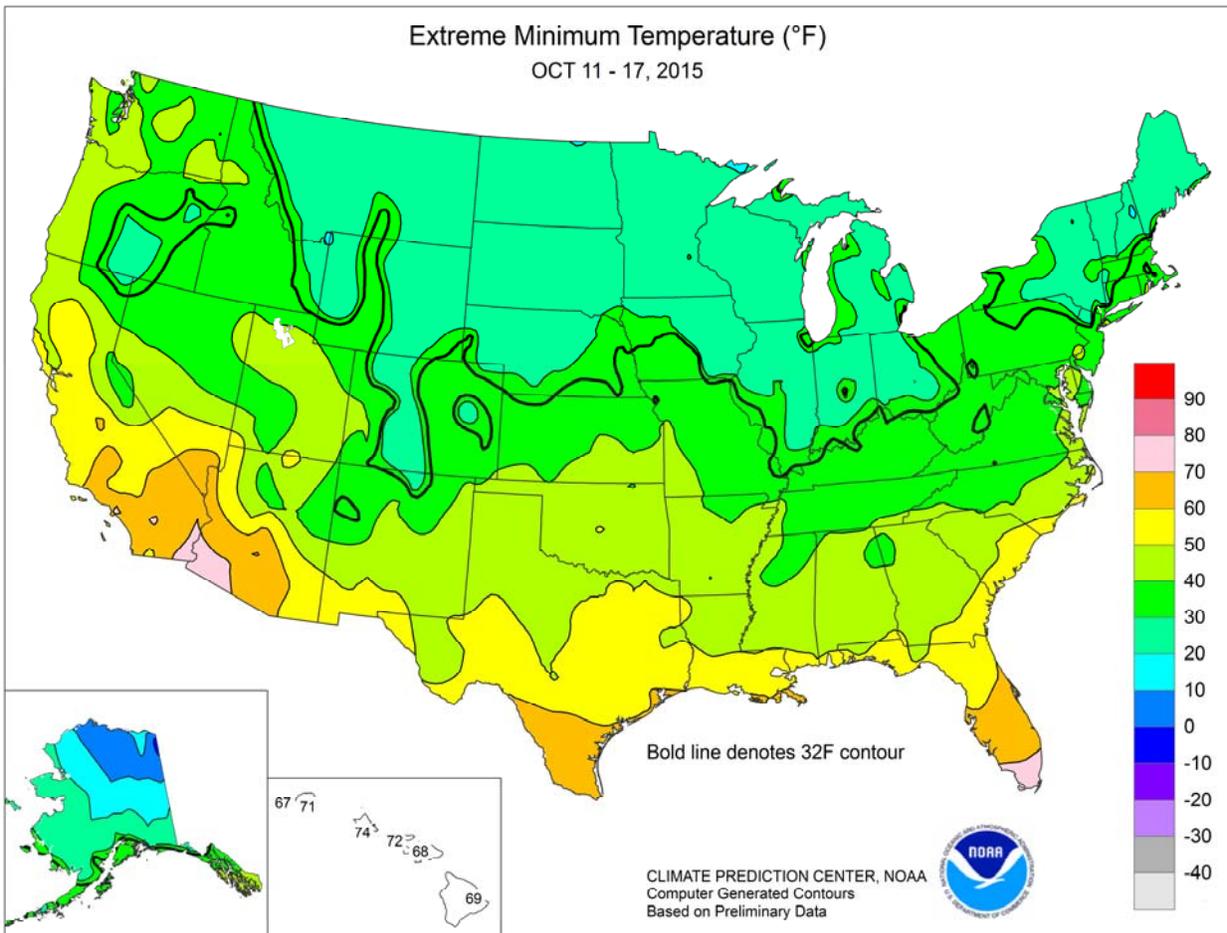
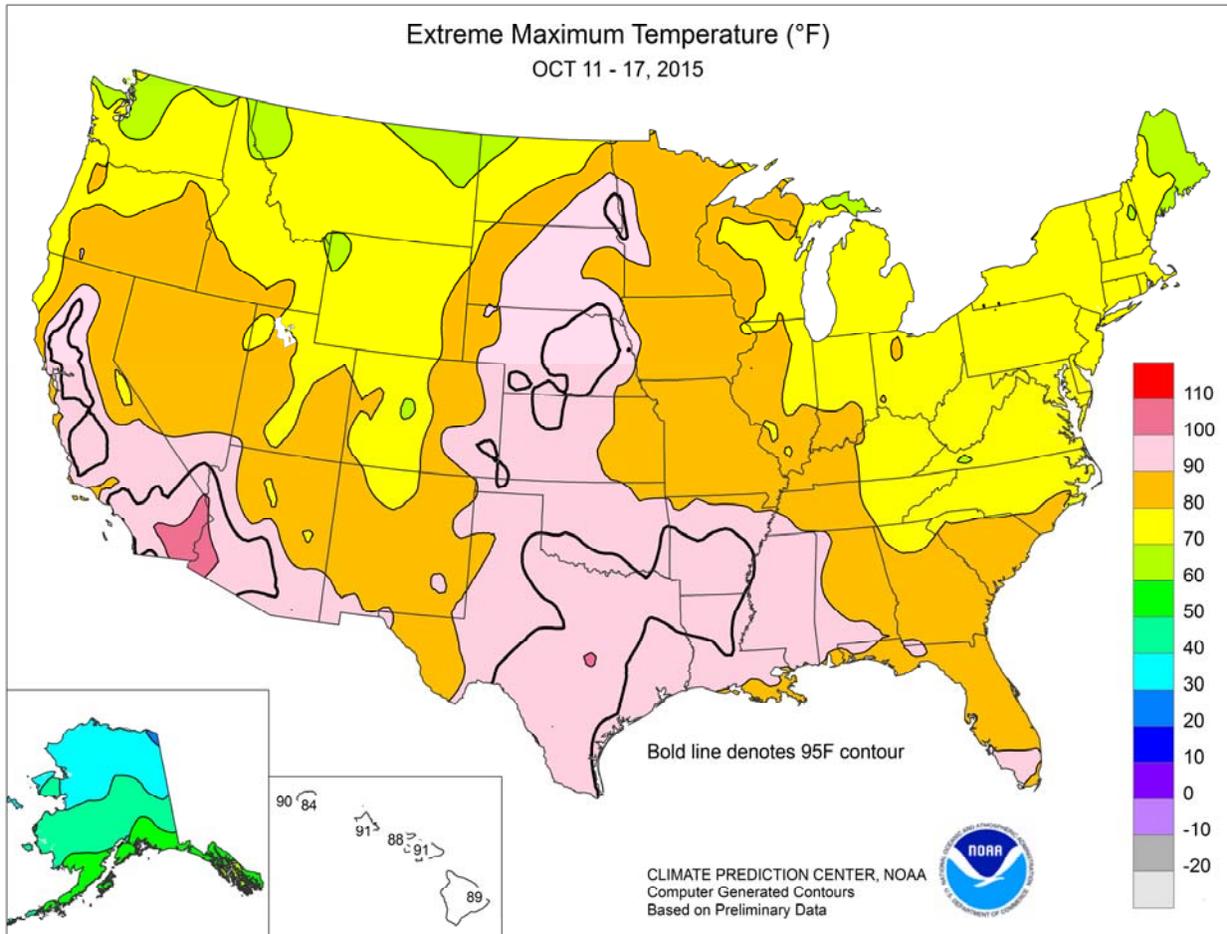
(Continued on page 5)

Contents

Crop Moisture Maps	2
Palmer Drought Maps.....	3
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps.....	4
Temperature Departure Map.....	5
October 13 Drought Monitor & U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook	6
National Weather Data for Selected Cities.....	7
National Agricultural Summary.....	10
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	11
International Weather and Crop Summary.....	17
September International Temperature/Precipitation Maps	31
Bulletin Information & Monitoring the End of the 2015 Growing Season	46





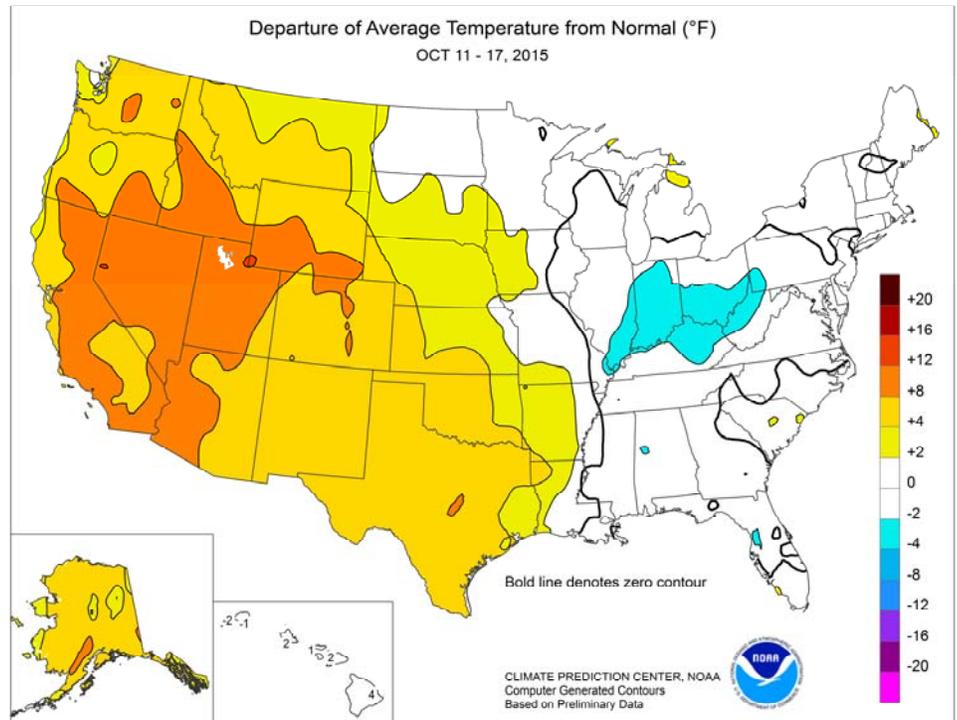


(Continued from front cover)

crops; an elevated risk of wildfires; and diminishing surface-water supplies. In stark contrast, dry weather in **South Carolina** and environs favored flood-recovery efforts. Across the **central and eastern U.S.**, a period of warm weather was replaced by sharply cooler conditions. As a result, near-normal weekly temperatures were noted across the **Midwest, Northeast, and Southeast**, while cooler-than-normal conditions covered the **Ohio Valley**. At week's end, a widespread freeze ended the **Midwestern** growing season—as much as 1 to 2 weeks later than the normal first freeze in some locations. Elsewhere, a period of record-setting **Western** warmth preceded the late-week arrival of a slow-moving storm system. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in several **Western** locations, particularly across **California**, the **Great Basin**, and the **Intermountain West**. By mid-October, however, locally heavy showers arrived in **California** and began to spread inland. The showers caused local flooding in **southern California**, the **Great Basin**, and parts of the **Southwest**, but also replenished topsoil moisture and benefited rangeland and pastures.

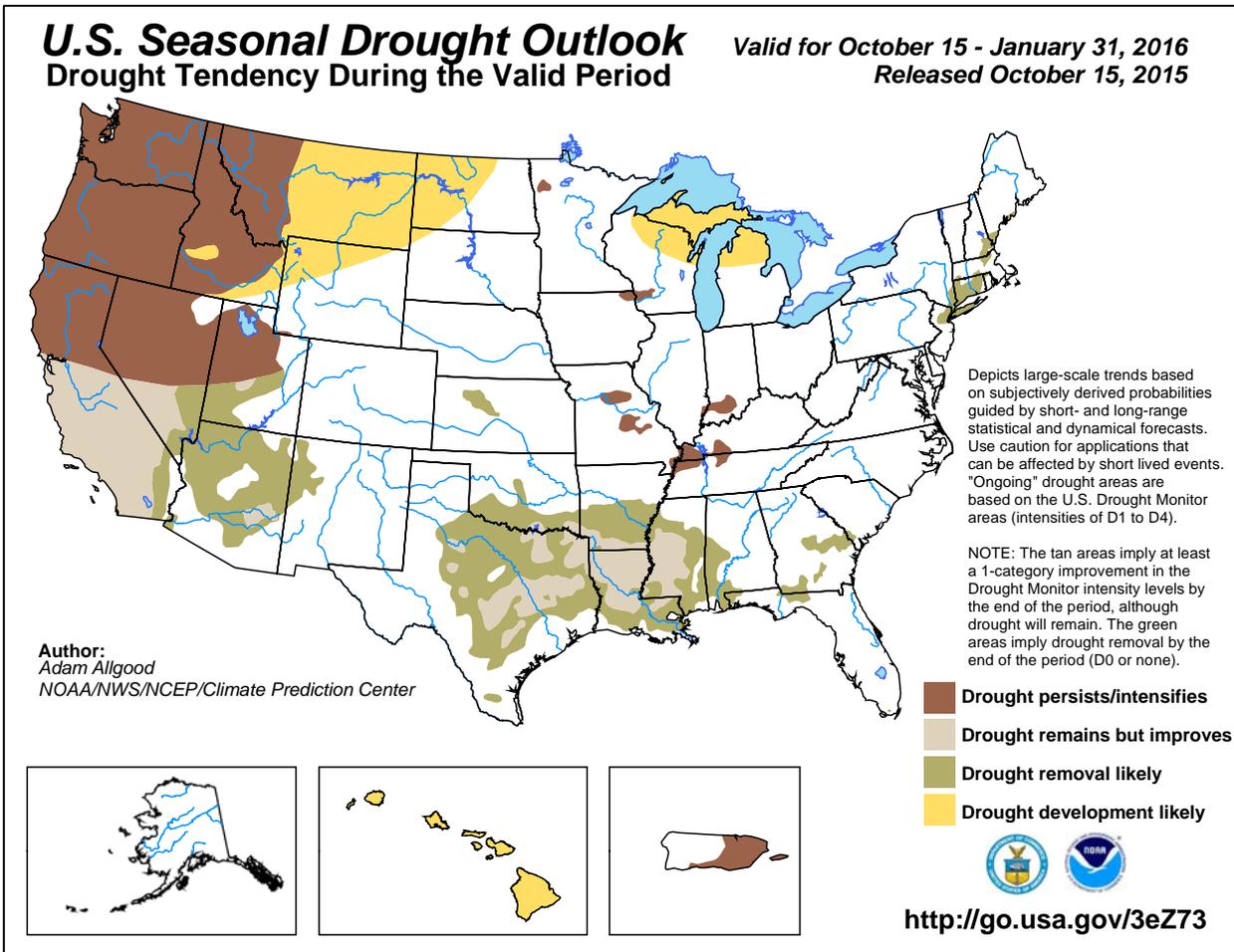
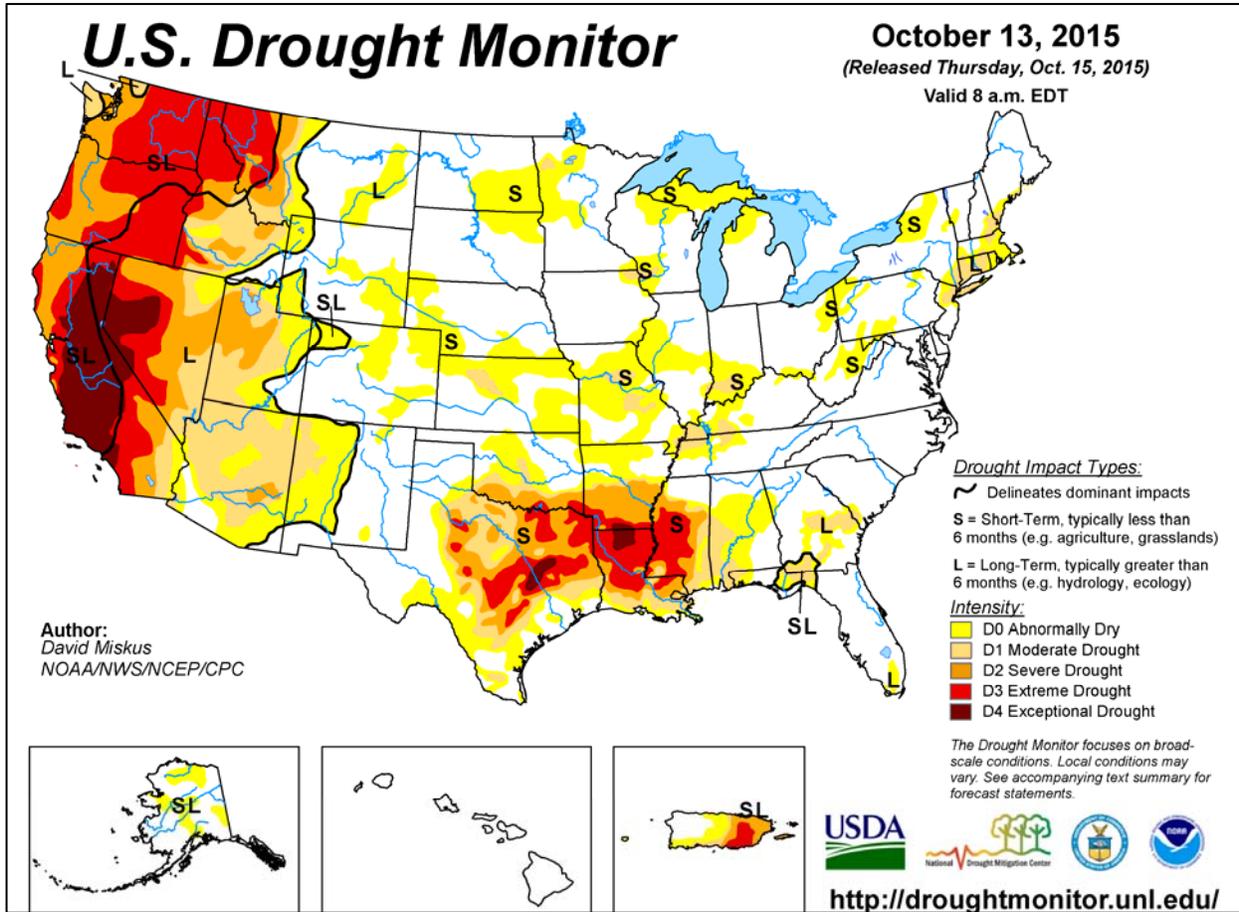
Significant rainfall was scarce for most of the week, although high winds fanned several wildfires in the **north-central U.S.** early in the week. Just north of **Casper, WY**, the 10,000-acre Station fire destroyed more than 40 structures. On October 11, gusts were clocked to 59 mph in **Lander, WY**; 58 mph in **Aberdeen, SD**; and 55 mph in **Valentine, NE**. The following morning, wind gusts in **North Dakota** reached 67 mph in **Jamestown** and 65 mph in **Minot**. High winds also swept into the **Midwest** on October 12, when gusts included 59 mph in **Mobridge, SD**, and 55 mph in **Alexandria, MN**. During the second half of the week, showers arrived in **California**, the **Great Basin**, and the **Southwest**. In **California**, record-setting totals for October 15 included 0.94 inch in **Palmdale**; 0.65 inch in **Sandberg**; and 0.44 inch in **Bishop**. The following day in **Arizona**, **Prescott** collected a daily-record sum (0.65 inch) for October 16. The week ended with record-breaking totals for October 17 in locations such as **Alturas, CA** (0.63 inch); **Klamath Falls, OR** (0.58 inch); and **Ely, NV** (0.53 inch). **Ely's** October 17-18 rainfall climbed to 1.41 inches. Farther east, the season's first widespread snow showers spread from the **Great Lakes region into the Northeast**. **Lansing, MI**, and **Buffalo, NY**, noted a trace of snow on October 17, while **Marquette, MI**, received a daily-record total of 1.2 inches.

The week opened on October 11 with a flurry of monthly record highs. All-time October records were eclipsed in locations such as **Broken Bow, NE** (98°F); **Norfolk, NE** (98°F); **Fargo, ND** (97°F); **Grand Island, NE** (97°F); and



Wheaton, MN (97°F). Also on October 11, **Hastings, NE**, tied a record (97°F) first achieved on October 5, 1947, while **Sisseton, SD**, tied a record (95°F) originally set on October 10, 1955. Farther south, **Little Rock, AR**, experienced its hottest October day (93°F on October 12) since 1981, followed by its hottest October day on record (98°F on October 15). Other all-time October records set in **Arkansas** on the 15th included 97°F in **Monticello** and **Stuttgart**. In **Louisiana**, **Shreveport** (98°F on October 15) just missed its monthly record high of 99°F, set on October 1, 1938. With a high of 93°F on October 15, **Memphis, TN**, reported its latest reading above the 90-degree mark (previously, 92°F on October 14, 1963). Farther west, triple-digit, daily-record highs on October 14 included 102°F in **Needles, CA**, and 100°F in **Phoenix, AZ**. On October 12-13, **Death Valley, CA**, notched consecutive daily-record highs of 107°F. In stark contrast, the week ended with sharply colder conditions in the **Midwest** and **Northeast**. By October 17, daily-record **Midwestern** lows included 26°F in **Lincoln, IL**, and 30°F in **Cape Girardeau, MO**.

Above-normal temperatures covered **Alaska**, accompanied by ongoing precipitation across the southern tier of the state. Weekly rainfall totaled 5.73 inches in **Yakutat**; 4.39 inches in **Kodiak**; and 2.45 inches in **Juneau**. October 16-17 featured consecutive daily-record highs (54°F on both days) in **Juneau**. Other daily-record highs for October 16 in **southeastern Alaska** included 68°F on **Annette Island** and 67°F in **Petersburg**. Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced warm, unsettled weather. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** posted a daily-record high of 89°F on October 17—the highest temperature in that location since September 10. The heaviest and most widespread **Hawaiian** showers fell late in the week in windward locations, when the **Big Island** community of **Mountain View** receiving 5.41 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on October 16-17. Meanwhile in **Puerto Rico**, **San Juan's** tenth-longest streak of 90-degree weather ended at 21 days (September 24 – October 14).



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 17, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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	80	49	87	41	64	0	0.00	-0.66	0.00	1.95	34	44.02	101	92	25	0	0	0	0	
HUNTSVILLE	80	47	86	41	64	1	0.22	-0.52	0.22	2.43	39	44.10	98	81	43	0	0	1	0	
MOBILE	83	55	93	50	69	0	0.00	-0.63	0.00	9.88	126	56.95	104	91	41	1	0	0	0	
AK MONTGOMERY	83	51	87	46	67	0	0.40	-0.13	0.40	5.02	87	36.11	82	88	32	0	0	1	0	
ANCHORAGE	46	38	50	34	42	6	0.65	0.15	0.37	9.03	217	16.34	124	98	88	0	0	6	0	
BARROW	27	18	30	3	23	6	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.67	73	5.38	145	97	83	0	7	3	0	
FAIRBANKS	41	24	50	19	33	6	0.13	-0.06	0.13	4.22	265	12.18	144	85	75	0	6	1	0	
JUNEAU	51	43	54	36	47	3	2.48	0.51	0.71	15.67	127	67.47	153	96	89	0	0	7	1	
KODIAK	52	41	55	32	46	5	4.40	2.45	2.12	10.81	85	58.35	101	93	86	0	1	5	3	
NOME	38	27	42	21	33	3	0.06	-0.29	0.05	3.31	97	13.55	100	81	69	0	6	2	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	73	40	78	36	56	7	1.11	0.70	1.07	3.63	115	22.04	120	88	26	0	0	2	1	
PHOENIX	96	75	100	72	86	9	0.04	-0.13	0.02	1.10	96	6.26	100	49	31	6	0	2	0	
PRESCOTT	83	52	87	49	67	10	0.91	-0.63	0.64	1.85	66	15.79	98	81	24	0	0	2	1	
TUCSON	91	66	96	65	78	6	0.55	0.27	0.31	3.00	138	11.12	111	59	35	5	0	2	0	
AR FORT SMITH	85	51	96	48	68	4	0.03	-0.80	0.03	2.64	47	52.25	155	76	21	3	0	1	0	
LITTLE ROCK	86	53	98	48	69	4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.14	2	39.00	102	72	21	3	0	0	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	89	68	95	64	79	10	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.14	61	2.80	57	68	45	3	0	1	0	
FRESNO	89	66	94	64	77	10	0.36	0.25	0.20	0.55	112	4.21	50	74	52	4	0	3	0	
LOS ANGELES	84	72	94	70	78	10	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.89	556	4.81	48	83	61	2	0	0	0	
REDDING	91	57	98	54	74	9	0.08	-0.30	0.08	0.65	54	7.47	32	61	37	4	0	1	0	
SACRAMENTO	90	59	96	55	74	8	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.16	26	5.21	41	79	27	4	0	1	0	
SAN DIEGO	84	73	94	70	78	10	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.67	557	7.47	93	77	62	2	0	0	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	76	60	87	56	68	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.02	4	3.65	26	84	71	0	0	0	0	
STOCKTON	90	60	98	53	75	9	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.23	40	3.13	32	66	43	4	0	1	0	
CO ALAMOSA	74	29	77	25	51	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.05	84	8.03	131	76	27	0	6	0	0	
CO SPRINGS	75	44	87	37	60	9	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.86	53	23.69	148	54	16	0	0	0	0	
DENVER INTL	78	45	87	36	61	10	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.30	20	13.89	113	44	16	0	0	0	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	78	46	80	41	62	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.23	85	9.45	129	49	25	0	0	0	0	
PUEBLO	83	42	94	39	63	9	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.05	4	15.08	136	53	19	1	0	0	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	67	48	74	37	58	2	0.01	-0.76	0.01	4.02	74	27.60	78	82	50	0	0	1	0	
HARTFORD	68	40	76	32	54	1	0.04	-0.81	0.04	5.18	83	30.60	83	87	45	0	1	1	0	
DC WASHINGTON	70	51	78	42	61	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.54	80	37.45	117	82	42	0	0	0	0	
DE WILMINGTON	68	46	75	39	57	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.64	79	39.67	113	91	44	0	0	0	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	84	63	87	61	74	-1	0.00	-1.05	0.00	5.87	62	37.16	89	95	52	0	0	0	0	
JACKSONVILLE	82	58	87	52	70	0	0.00	-0.94	0.00	8.77	82	39.96	86	96	45	0	0	0	0	
KEY WEST	86	79	90	77	83	2	0.19	-0.82	0.19	6.52	82	29.03	90	86	71	1	0	1	0	
MIAMI	87	75	90	72	81	2	1.80	0.35	1.41	12.53	104	42.56	84	93	59	1	0	2	1	
ORLANDO	86	65	88	60	75	-1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	6.03	79	50.09	117	89	47	0	0	0	0	
PENSACOLA	82	63	85	58	72	1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	6.36	79	52.06	96	79	35	0	0	0	0	
TALLAHASSEE	86	55	92	49	70	0	0.00	-0.68	0.00	3.31	49	40.59	75	86	38	1	0	0	0	
TAMPA	86	69	89	65	78	1	0.00	-0.56	0.00	6.19	74	61.61	153	81	46	0	0	0	0	
WEST PALM BEACH	86	71	89	68	79	0	0.17	-1.01	0.15	9.20	82	40.08	80	89	56	0	0	2	0	
GA ATHENS	77	50	82	41	64	1	0.13	-0.61	0.13	7.48	140	42.50	110	94	45	0	0	1	0	
ATLANTA	77	53	81	45	65	1	0.03	-0.62	0.03	5.73	98	47.14	115	81	47	0	0	1	0	
AUGUSTA	78	51	86	46	65	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	7.42	139	33.79	91	96	48	0	0	0	0	
COLUMBUS	80	54	85	50	67	0	0.12	-0.34	0.12	2.51	59	35.89	92	87	35	0	0	1	0	
MACON	79	50	88	44	65	0	0.01	-0.49	0.01	3.04	67	29.95	81	96	44	0	0	1	0	
SAVANNAH	80	57	85	52	68	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	4.07	59	40.22	93	91	59	0	0	0	0	
HI HILO	87	73	89	69	80	4	5.55	3.70	2.35	32.73	243	102.32	108	90	77	0	0	5	3	
HONOLULU	88	76	91	74	82	2	0.42	-0.06	0.28	4.91	279	16.21	135	84	72	3	0	4	0	
KAHULUI	88	72	91	68	80	2	0.52	0.35	0.39	1.25	174	23.68	185	91	83	3	0	4	0	
LIHUE	83	72	84	71	78	0	0.20	-0.72	0.13	4.87	102	22.35	80	87	78	0	0	2	0	
ID BOISE	78	50	81	48	64	9	0.17	0.03	0.17	0.72	65	6.83	76	45	29	0	0	1	0	
LEWISTON	75	48	79	45	62	9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.72	59	6.83	69	61	44	0	0	0	0	
POCATELLO	78	38	81	32	58	9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.42	104	8.34	85	69	35	0	1	0	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	44	79	33	55	1	0.01	-0.56	0.01	4.71	102	28.34	96	75	46	0	0	1	0	
MOLINE	68	44	82	30	56	1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	3.01	65	31.49	99	69	36	0	1	0	0	
PEORIA	71	46	83	33	59	4	0.00	-0.60	0.00	3.28	71	35.52	121	73	28	0	0	0	0	
ROCKFORD	67	41	81	28	54	1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	3.29	67	27.84	91	79	42	0	1	0	0	
SPRINGFIELD	71	43	82	30	57	0	0.00	-0.56	0.00	4.49	107	32.27	112	79	27	0	1	0	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	73	45	84	37	59	0	0.15	-0.41	0.15	1.26	29	38.81	110	78	35	0	0	1	0	
FORT WAYNE	65	40	77	29	52	-2	0.00	-0.56	0.00	3.29	79	38.94	132	86	40	0	1	0	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	68	43	79	33	55	-1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.84	43	38.01	116	77	34	0	0	0	0	
SOUTH BEND	62	42	76	31	52	-2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.17	75	28.45	90	82	53	0	1	0	0	
IA BURLINGTON	68	44	82	30	56	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	1.09	21	29.68	93	82	29	0	1	0	0	
CEDAR RAPIDS	65	39	81	24	53	-1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	5.04	113	30.68	107	87	36	0	2	0	0	
DES MOINES	69	45	85	38	57	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	5.25	115	34.41	114	67	31	0	0	0	0	
DUBUQUE	64	38	79	24	51	-1	0.00	-0.53	0.00	4.03	82	26.88	89	74	40	0	2	0	0	
SIoux CITY	71	40	91	32	55	2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.13	88	26.87	117	78	35	1	1	0	0	
WATERLOO	66	39	83	22	52	0	0.00	-0.55	0.00	2.59	61	27.82	97	80	44	0	2	0	0	
KS CONCORDIA	77	46	93	38	62	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.28	36	23.21	92	60	24	1	0	0	0	
DODGE CITY	79	46	91	37	63	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.68	67	21.37	107	68	19	1	0	0	0	
GOODLAND	78	42	93	33	60	6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.41	85	18.15	101	67	24	1	0	0	0	
TOPEKA	75	46	87	36	61	3	0.00	-0.67	0.00	7.55	139	40.79	133	73	32	0	0	0	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 17, 2015

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	80	54	90	46	67	6	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.80	64	35.11	134	57	26	1	0	0	0	
KY JACKSON	68	46	75	38	57	-2	0.45	-0.22	0.45	3.67	67	49.44	125	88	35	0	0	1	0	
LEXINGTON	68	43	78	32	56	-2	0.36	-0.22	0.36	4.29	93	47.58	128	85	42	0	1	1	0	
LOUISVILLE	72	48	82	41	60	0	0.39	-0.19	0.39	3.73	83	46.79	131	78	33	0	0	1	0	
PADUCAH	76	42	86	33	59	0	0.04	-0.70	0.04	1.04	19	41.46	107	89	29	0	0	1	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	88	54	95	51	71	2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.21	32	49.60	97	86	23	4	0	0	0	
LAKE CHARLES	87	57	92	54	72	1	0.01	-0.84	0.01	5.70	69	51.66	111	88	35	4	0	1	0	
NEW ORLEANS	85	61	92	57	73	2	0.00	-0.60	0.00	2.72	38	49.11	93	76	36	2	0	0	0	
SHREVEPORT	90	57	98	51	74	6	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.07	1	44.92	113	68	21	4	0	0	0	
ME CARIBOU	53	37	62	29	45	1	0.60	-0.04	0.25	4.81	99	27.28	92	89	71	0	3	6	0	
PORTLAND	63	40	70	32	52	3	0.04	-0.90	0.04	7.53	135	34.30	99	91	52	0	1	1	0	
MD BALTIMORE	68	43	78	35	56	-1	0.00	-0.71	0.00	5.95	102	42.18	123	89	44	0	0	0	0	
MA BOSTON	66	48	76	39	57	2	0.12	-0.70	0.12	4.48	83	27.27	83	81	45	0	0	1	0	
WORCESTER	62	42	74	34	52	1	0.04	-0.99	0.03	4.83	72	31.55	81	88	46	0	0	2	0	
MI ALPENA	60	41	80	28	51	4	0.49	-0.02	0.19	1.99	49	16.64	71	90	55	0	1	5	0	
GRAND RAPIDS	60	43	76	30	51	0	0.01	-0.59	0.01	2.88	49	24.52	82	87	51	0	1	1	0	
HOUGHTON LAKE	57	41	74	30	49	2	0.26	-0.24	0.12	4.07	94	20.59	88	91	63	0	2	5	0	
LANSING	59	43	75	29	51	0	0.09	-0.39	0.04	1.93	41	28.27	110	82	59	0	2	4	0	
MUSKOGON	59	45	70	31	52	1	0.04	-0.54	0.04	2.96	60	26.07	102	77	56	0	1	1	0	
TRVERSE CITY	59	44	76	33	52	2	0.42	-0.23	0.14	5.05	97	21.95	82	86	50	0	0	6	0	
MN DULUTH	59	37	84	24	48	3	0.06	-0.48	0.05	7.12	127	24.27	90	82	53	0	2	2	0	
INT'L FALLS	57	30	88	20	44	0	0.17	-0.27	0.16	1.63	39	18.11	86	91	51	0	5	2	0	
MINNEAPOLIS	64	42	85	31	53	2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	4.98	132	27.02	106	75	46	0	1	0	0	
ROCHESTER	63	38	84	24	50	1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	2.89	67	28.08	103	79	44	0	2	0	0	
ST. CLOUD	62	36	83	25	49	2	0.03	-0.47	0.03	2.84	69	26.46	111	87	36	0	2	1	0	
MS JACKSON	87	51	96	46	69	3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.07	22	37.66	86	79	20	2	0	0	0	
MERIDIAN	83	47	90	44	65	-1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.60	67	39.29	84	91	33	1	0	0	0	
TUPELO	80	47	91	39	64	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	1.36	27	53.92	125	83	35	1	0	0	0	
MO COLUMBIA	74	47	84	38	61	3	0.02	-0.67	0.02	1.21	24	33.57	102	71	25	0	0	1	0	
KANSAS CITY	73	48	84	38	61	2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	5.79	85	37.71	115	68	30	0	0	0	0	
SAINT LOUIS	73	51	81	40	62	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	3.11	71	42.07	136	63	36	0	0	0	0	
SPRINGFIELD	77	48	85	41	62	2	0.05	-0.68	0.05	4.23	62	39.77	111	68	31	0	0	1	0	
MT BILLINGS	68	42	76	33	55	5	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.11	53	10.94	85	53	24	0	0	0	0	
BUTTE	69	28	74	25	49	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.50	164	9.31	82	77	19	0	6	0	0	
CUT BANK	64	32	72	24	48	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	2.82	196	8.30	72	75	26	0	3	0	0	
GLASGOW	65	37	69	32	51	4	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.31	94	10.81	106	68	35	0	2	0	0	
GREAT FALLS	66	34	72	26	50	3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	4.94	284	13.00	98	74	28	0	3	0	0	
HAVRE	66	32	74	24	49	2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.67	191	11.15	109	80	42	0	3	0	0	
MISSOULA	70	35	71	30	52	6	0.04	-0.13	0.04	0.69	46	6.84	60	80	44	0	4	1	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	75	42	97	32	59	5	0.00	-0.32	0.00	3.38	103	20.04	87	73	26	1	1	0	0	
LINCOLN	75	42	94	32	58	3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	4.92	121	34.27	136	75	31	1	1	0	0	
NORFOLK	74	41	98	30	58	5	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.93	91	22.33	94	75	26	1	1	0	0	
NORTH PLATTE	75	35	94	28	55	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.68	84	18.26	102	79	22	1	1	0	0	
OMAHA	72	45	91	35	59	4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	9.31	207	36.14	136	73	40	1	0	0	0	
SCOTTSBLUFF	77	37	88	33	57	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.50	83	21.03	145	74	26	0	0	0	0	
VALENTINE	73	34	94	24	54	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	5.74	244	23.72	132	82	26	1	3	0	0	
NV ELY	77	39	82	32	58	11	0.54	0.32	0.54	1.39	94	6.37	76	61	30	0	1	1	1	
LAS VEGAS	90	71	95	65	80	9	0.40	0.37	0.35	1.04	248	4.10	112	48	35	5	0	2	0	
RENO	81	51	89	48	66	13	0.07	0.01	0.07	1.01	163	5.41	98	61	39	0	0	1	0	
WINNEMUCCA	81	40	87	35	61	11	0.08	-0.05	0.08	0.68	83	7.05	111	67	37	0	0	1	0	
NH CONCORD	65	36	77	30	51	2	0.03	-0.71	0.02	6.15	124	29.50	100	93	44	0	3	2	0	
NJ NEWARK	69	49	78	39	59	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.21	73	31.89	85	79	42	0	0	0	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	80	52	86	48	66	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.30	81	9.09	115	52	21	0	0	0	0	
NY ALBANY	63	41	75	32	52	1	0.05	-0.64	0.03	7.64	153	30.78	101	83	48	0	1	2	0	
BINGHAMTON	59	41	72	28	50	1	0.17	-0.49	0.06	2.91	55	34.43	111	85	52	0	1	4	0	
BUFFALO	60	45	76	34	52	0	0.41	-0.26	0.23	5.92	107	30.40	97	83	51	0	0	5	0	
ROCHESTER	63	44	78	32	53	1	0.59	0.03	0.29	5.43	111	31.57	116	83	53	0	1	6	0	
SYRACUSE	63	43	78	32	53	2	0.73	0.04	0.31	7.04	118	34.56	109	92	49	0	1	5	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	70	47	76	41	59	3	0.14	-0.52	0.14	9.07	170	35.16	92	86	42	0	0	1	0	
CHARLOTTE	75	48	78	37	61	-2	0.01	-0.80	0.01	5.75	98	28.68	81	88	40	0	0	1	0	
GREENSBORO	73	50	78	40	61	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	7.13	113	32.34	90	85	37	0	0	0	0	
HATTERAS	74	62	76	55	68	1	0.36	-0.80	0.36	19.23	227	55.93	122	91	61	0	0	1	0	
RALEIGH	73	50	79	39	62	1	0.01	-0.70	0.01	8.33	135	42.35	118	93	49	0	0	1	0	
WILMINGTON	77	56	82	51	67	1	0.39	-0.34	0.39	19.41	216	59.35	121	94	47	0	0	1	0	
ND BISMARCK	66	32	85	25	49	2	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.76	32	15.94	105	82	34	0	4	0	0	
DICKINSON	64	33	79	24	49	1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.41	17	10.19	68	73	25	0	3	0	0	
FARGO	66	33	97	22	49	1	0.03	-0.41	0.03	1.32	40	18.26	98	78	38	1	4	1	0	
GRAND FORKS	63	33	90	23	48	1	0.22	-0.17	0.22	1.28	44	18.08	105	85	38	1	3	1	0	
JAMESTOWN	65	33	93	22	49	2	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.64	25	20.63	123	83	29	1	3	0	0	
WILLISTON	63	33	69	26	48	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.75	146	10.60	84	78	42	0	4	0	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	63	43	75	35	53	0	0.26	-0.29	0.22	4.50	92	33.82	108	85	49	0	0	3	0	
CINCINNATI	67	41	79	33	54	-3	0.38	-0.24	0.38	2.62	61	34.86	101	87	44	0	0	1	0	
CLEVELAND	63	45	76	39	54	1	0.42	-0.17	0.27	5.80	109	34.23	110	81	47	0	0	4	0	
COLUMBUS	65	41	77	31	53	-3	0.08	-0.39	0.08	3.55	86	35.40	113	86	45	0	1	1	0	
DAYTON	67	40	79	29	54	-1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.15	29	30.88	97	89	38	0	1	0	0	
MANSFIELD	63	41	76	30	52	-1	0.10	-0.44	0.10	2.89	61	32.88	94	89	44	0	1	1	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 17, 2015

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	64	40	79	28	52	-1	0.06	-0.44	0.04	1.63	40	29.97	112	83	47	0	2	3	0		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	61	42	73	33	51	-1	0.78	0.24	0.47	4.93	92	35.90	116	91	55	0	0	5	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	56	93	53	70	6	0.00	-0.87	0.00	1.22	20	44.12	145	63	25	3	0	0	0		
OR TULSA	82	53	90	48	68	4	0.02	-0.90	0.02	3.27	46	45.02	129	77	36	1	0	1	0		
OR ASTORIA	67	50	77	43	59	6	0.16	-0.89	0.08	3.58	74	32.70	76	93	77	0	0	3	0		
OR BURNS	78	34	83	30	56	10	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.62	78	5.40	70	55	28	0	4	1	0		
OR EUGENE	72	44	77	41	58	4	0.04	-0.49	0.02	0.98	38	13.63	43	94	77	0	0	2	0		
OR MEDFORD	83	50	92	43	67	10	0.03	-0.19	0.02	0.28	23	7.74	66	80	31	1	0	2	0		
OR PENDLETON	73	42	78	40	58	4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.85	84	5.86	65	71	42	0	0	0	0		
OR PORTLAND	72	51	80	47	61	5	0.01	-0.52	0.01	1.63	58	17.33	72	93	77	0	0	1	0		
OR SALEM	73	49	82	45	61	7	0.04	-0.50	0.04	1.37	54	17.34	69	90	75	0	0	1	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	66	42	77	37	54	1	0.05	-0.67	0.05	5.96	96	33.16	91	87	49	0	0	1	0		
PA ERIE	63	47	76	35	55	0	0.70	-0.17	0.31	6.18	89	29.88	90	71	48	0	0	5	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	67	45	76	40	56	0	0.04	-0.59	0.04	10.16	198	34.78	107	86	42	0	0	1	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	68	50	76	45	59	0	0.00	-0.60	0.00	8.67	158	38.86	113	76	40	0	0	0	0		
PA PITTSBURGH	62	43	74	34	52	-2	0.27	-0.20	0.18	6.30	141	34.05	110	89	45	0	0	4	0		
PA WILKES-BARRE	63	42	76	32	53	0	0.16	-0.51	0.12	3.75	67	24.92	81	84	44	0	1	2	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	64	43	74	35	54	1	0.19	-0.50	0.07	4.34	75	32.60	97	88	53	0	0	4	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	66	44	73	38	55	1	0.29	-0.48	0.29	4.52	82	31.92	89	87	47	0	0	1	0		
SC BEAUFORT	79	59	84	54	69	1	0.03	-0.64	0.03	7.12	101	43.20	101	92	46	0	0	1	0		
SC CHARLESTON	79	58	82	52	68	1	0.80	0.10	0.80	20.31	255	62.16	140	89	43	0	0	1	1		
SC COLUMBIA	79	54	86	49	66	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	18.75	340	49.80	122	84	43	0	0	0	0		
SC GREENVILLE	74	50	79	42	62	0	0.15	-0.71	0.15	12.68	208	41.29	101	88	42	0	0	1	0		
SD ABERDEEN	69	32	93	21	51	2	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.40	15	17.73	96	81	33	1	4	0	0		
SD HURON	68	35	88	25	52	2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.20	81	21.41	113	83	28	0	2	0	0		
SD RAPID CITY	69	36	86	27	53	3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.92	51	23.50	157	72	27	0	3	0	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	67	39	90	29	53	3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	3.24	89	24.87	113	71	38	1	1	0	0		
TN BRISTOL	69	44	73	33	57	1	0.23	-0.26	0.20	5.65	129	34.82	103	98	38	0	0	2	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	75	50	79	42	62	0	0.01	-0.66	0.01	7.30	120	47.98	111	94	46	0	0	1	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	71	49	74	39	60	0	0.25	-0.31	0.24	4.01	90	36.93	96	92	40	0	0	2	0		
TN MEMPHIS	82	53	93	48	68	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	1.35	27	35.31	85	64	24	2	0	0	0		
TN NASHVILLE	75	46	83	39	61	0	0.37	-0.21	0.37	3.80	74	38.24	101	86	29	0	0	1	0		
TX ABILENE	90	58	94	47	74	6	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.13	25	26.29	131	62	31	5	0	0	0		
TX AMARILLO	81	51	90	47	66	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.52	57	30.23	170	73	29	1	0	0	0		
TX AUSTIN	93	57	97	52	75	3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	3.65	72	33.22	124	73	31	6	0	0	0		
TX BEAUMONT	88	60	91	56	74	3	0.00	-1.04	0.00	5.81	66	53.28	111	90	34	4	0	0	0		
TX BROWNSVILLE	91	71	95	69	81	5	0.00	-0.92	0.00	6.54	84	33.59	144	95	55	5	0	0	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	91	68	94	65	80	5	0.00	-0.96	0.00	2.53	33	38.54	141	91	54	5	0	0	0		
TX DEL RIO	91	67	98	61	79	7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	3.50	107	24.13	153	78	47	4	0	0	0		
TX EL PASO	86	61	92	58	73	6	0.02	-0.18	0.02	1.87	85	9.04	113	63	25	2	0	1	0		
TX FORT WORTH	91	62	96	56	76	7	0.00	-0.96	0.00	2.14	46	39.08	141	58	21	5	0	0	0		
TX GALVESTON	87	72	90	67	79	4	0.02	-0.75	0.02	11.15	141	42.72	121	86	47	1	0	1	0		
TX HOUSTON	91	60	95	56	76	4	0.00	-0.99	0.00	2.59	39	47.98	127	84	35	6	0	0	0		
TX LUBBOCK	85	54	92	49	69	7	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.12	58	24.42	146	74	35	3	0	0	0		
TX MIDLAND	86	59	91	53	72	6	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.11	89	17.14	133	77	37	3	0	0	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	92	58	95	51	75	8	0.00	-0.63	0.00	1.28	28	21.53	120	78	33	5	0	0	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	93	64	97	58	79	7	0.00	-0.88	0.00	2.34	46	32.38	122	78	26	6	0	0	0		
TX VICTORIA	92	61	96	56	77	3	0.00	-1.02	0.00	4.52	59	44.81	134	99	48	6	0	0	0		
TX WACO	94	60	98	53	77	7	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.33	7	28.50	108	70	23	6	0	0	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	90	56	97	48	73	7	0.00	-0.74	0.00	1.61	32	35.18	145	57	31	5	0	0	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	79	52	82	49	66	12	0.13	-0.21	0.13	2.18	100	13.33	101	59	22	0	0	1	0		
VT BURLINGTON	61	43	76	31	52	3	0.31	-0.37	0.21	5.90	106	30.67	104	77	52	0	2	3	0		
VA LYNCHBURG	70	43	77	33	56	-1	0.00	-0.76	0.00	9.54	163	34.28	97	93	36	0	0	0	0		
VA NORFOLK	70	54	77	46	62	0	0.04	-0.74	0.04	8.24	137	41.36	108	86	54	0	0	1	0		
VA RICHMOND	71	47	79	38	59	-1	0.00	-0.81	0.00	5.88	97	38.58	107	94	46	0	0	0	0		
VA ROANOKE	70	47	77	39	59	1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	11.53	205	42.94	123	81	39	0	0	0	0		
WA WASH/DULLES	69	42	79	32	56	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	4.14	73	31.44	93	85	42	0	1	0	0		
WA OLYMPIA	65	43	71	37	54	3	0.09	-1.08	0.08	2.34	65	25.96	81	95	83	0	0	2	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	65	45	73	39	55	4	0.94	-0.63	0.66	9.35	112	55.98	84	96	86	0	0	2	1		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	50	70	48	58	4	0.24	-0.35	0.17	2.60	91	22.21	94	91	79	0	0	3	0		
WA SPOKANE	70	45	75	41	57	8	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.74	64	7.95	69	67	34	0	0	0	0		
WA YAKIMA	77	43	80	38	60	10	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.05	9	4.35	79	67	38	0	0	1	0		
WV BECKLEY	63	42	71	33	53	-1	0.12	-0.46	0.10	4.43	93	41.51	120	85	45	0	0	2	0		
WV CHARLESTON	68	44	76	35	56	0	0.12	-0.43	0.12	3.92	80	40.34	113	92	37	0	0	1	0		
WV ELKINS	62	40	75	32	51	-1	0.03	-0.58	0.03	3.47	64	40.91	108	91	39	0	1	1	0		
WV HUNTINGTON	67	42	75	34	55	-2	0.08	-0.50	0.08	5.54	132	40.34	118	94	38	0	0	1	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	62	38	82	28	50	1	0.05	-0.43	0.05	5.89	117	33.45	119	85	38	0	2	1	0		
WI GREEN BAY	63	39	80	27	51	2	0.07	-0.38	0.07	6.41	150	22.62	92	82	40	0	2	1	0		
WI LA CROSSE	65	41	85	29	53	1	0.00	-0.46	0.00	2.78	60	25.50	91	80	36	0	1	0	0		
WI MADISON	62	40	78	27	51	0	0.00	-0.47	0.00	5.99	141	28.98	104	76	45	0	1	0	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	64	45	79	33	54	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	4.59	99	22.35	78	68	44	0	0	0	0		
WY CASPER	76	32	79	23	54	7	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.32	20	10.72	97	60	22	0	4	0	0		
WY CHEYENNE	74	42	82	32	58	11	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.64	34	14.53	103	48	25	0	1	0	0		
WY LANDER	73	40	77	34	57	9	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.04	55	13.45	120	50	17	0	0	0	0		
WY SHERIDAN	71	37	76	28	54	7	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.42	65	14.91	118	66	30	0	2	0	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

October 12 – 18, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Below average precipitation across most of the U.S. spurred the harvest of fall row crops and other fieldwork. Only parts of the Intermountain West (between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains) and a small area near Lake Erie recorded above-average rainfall for the week.

Temperatures were variable across the nation, with almost all areas west of the Mississippi River noting warmer-than-normal weather for the week. In the eastern U.S., temperatures were generally within 3°F of normal, although some locations in the Ohio Valley reported slightly cooler weather.

Corn: Ninety-eight percent of the corn was mature by October 18, six percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-nine percent of this year's corn was harvested by week's end, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide harvest progress advanced 17 percentage points during the week, with harvest advancing 29 percentage points in Minnesota, 23 points in Iowa, and 22 points in North Dakota. Overall, 68 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 96 percent of the soybean crop was dropping leaves or beyond, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By October 18, soybean producers had harvested 77 percent of the nation's crop, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest remained well ahead of historical averages in the eastern Corn Belt, with progress 32 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Ohio and 20 points ahead in Indiana.

Winter Wheat: Producers had sown 76 percent of the 2016 winter wheat crop by week's end, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Planting progress advanced 27 percentage points during the week in Indiana, 23 points in Ohio, and 22 points in Illinois. Nationwide, emergence had advanced to 49 percent by October 18, five percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Cotton: Ninety-four percent of the cotton was at or beyond the boll-opening stage by October 18, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, producers had harvested 31 percent of the cotton by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Producers harvested one-

quarter of their crop during the week in Arkansas and California. Overall, 46 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from both last week and the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, 91 percent of this year's sorghum was at or beyond the mature stage, 7 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Nationwide, sorghum producers had harvested 61 percent of the crop by October 18, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Rice: By October 18, ninety-five percent of the rice was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was at or ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating states.

Other Crops: By October 18, forty-five percent of the nation's peanut crop had been dug and combined. This was 3 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Georgia producers reported cases of peanut leaf spot and shedding of peanut leaves as the harvest progressed. Overall, 61 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 6 points better than the same time last year.

Producers had harvested 79 percent of the sugarbeet crop by week's end, slightly ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The sugarbeet harvest was virtually complete in Minnesota and North Dakota.

By week's end, 33 percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, sunflower condition was rated 72 percent in the good to excellent categories, 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 18, 2015

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

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	89	86	95	94
IL	97	100	100	98
IN	94	92	98	95
IA	95	96	99	98
KS	96	99	100	98
KY	97	99	100	98
MI	74	82	92	89
MN	91	97	98	96
MO	100	98	100	99
NE	93	92	97	95
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	83	92	97	92
OH	88	93	99	87
PA	92	92	95	92
SD	90	90	96	97
TN	99	99	99	100
TX	93	87	90	96
WI	74	81	91	87
18 Sts	92	94	98	96
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	28	15	25	41
IL	42	71	85	68
IN	30	45	64	52
IA	18	29	52	52
KS	65	76	85	78
KY	75	79	87	82
MI	10	18	30	30
MN	15	29	58	47
MO	57	81	89	77
NE	27	26	40	46
NC	88	88	91	94
ND	6	15	37	35
OH	22	35	55	34
PA	27	41	53	40
SD	18	21	39	45
TN	87	87	93	89
TX	75	67	75	84
WI	10	16	27	35
18 Sts	30	42	59	54
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	26	58	13
IL	5	10	29	43	13
IN	9	14	28	36	13
IA	1	3	16	53	27
KS	3	8	32	46	11
KY	1	4	11	51	33
MI	2	6	21	54	17
MN	0	2	9	48	41
MO	6	11	33	40	10
NE	1	5	18	55	21
NC	11	17	30	32	10
ND	1	8	20	59	12
OH	5	14	30	39	12
PA	1	6	24	39	30
SD	0	3	18	59	20
TN	0	2	14	52	34
TX	3	8	33	41	15
WI	1	4	16	52	27
18 Sts	3	7	22	48	20
Prev Wk	3	7	22	48	20
Prev Yr	2	5	19	50	24

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	89	95	87
IL	94	94	97	97
IN	96	95	99	97
IA	98	95	97	98
KS	87	83	92	92
KY	77	80	90	88
LA	99	97	99	98
MI	99	97	100	99
MN	99	99	100	99
MS	95	92	95	97
MO	88	71	83	90
NE	99	95	99	99
NC	73	67	77	70
ND	100	100	100	100
OH	96	97	100	97
SD	100	99	99	99
TN	90	88	94	90
WI	94	95	97	96
18 Sts	94	92	96	96
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	63	57	66	61
IL	36	71	85	68
IN	30	62	80	60
IA	58	65	83	80
KS	29	31	51	52
KY	27	38	50	44
LA	92	90	93	91
MI	22	49	66	57
MN	82	91	97	90
MS	81	79	85	86
MO	24	31	50	44
NE	66	57	79	81
NC	15	9	14	12
ND	80	86	94	82
OH	35	65	85	53
SD	85	71	90	86
TN	29	34	51	44
WI	40	46	73	67
18 Sts	51	62	77	68
These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	93	96	91
CA	81	65	90	57
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	89	91	98	95
MO	77	85	90	86
TX	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	90	88	95	87
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 18, 2015

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	91	90	92	92
AZ	100	99	100	99
AR	96	96	98	99
CA	96	93	95	93
GA	96	93	95	94
KS	75	60	67	86
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	96	98	99	98
MO	87	91	99	90
NC	95	93	96	95
OK	95	81	94	90
SC	91	93	96	89
TN	93	87	93	91
TX	77	87	92	85
VA	94	97	98	96
15 Sts	85	89	94	89
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	34	29	48	33
AZ	27	25	30	25
AR	38	33	58	58
CA	51	10	35	28
GA	31	11	19	27
KS	2	8	11	5
LA	79	72	82	85
MS	48	51	69	66
MO	29	20	39	48
NC	22	8	15	24
OK	7	1	5	14
SC	24	16	19	26
TN	19	14	23	43
TX	22	24	28	25
VA	9	6	17	25
15 Sts	28	22	31	32
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	31	60	6
AZ	5	1	16	41	37
AR	4	2	23	39	32
CA	0	0	10	25	65
GA	1	7	25	52	15
KS	1	11	26	51	11
LA	2	19	48	29	2
MS	1	9	34	43	13
MO	1	8	48	36	7
NC	6	19	37	35	3
OK	0	3	35	61	1
SC	24	26	28	19	3
TN	0	2	18	54	26
TX	4	15	44	33	4
VA	0	0	40	57	3
15 Sts	4	12	38	38	8
Prev Wk	3	12	38	38	9
Prev Yr	6	13	34	37	10

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	76	68	90	83
IL	90	84	93	94
KS	77	85	93	80
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	96	93	96	91
NE	94	89	96	94
NM	42	50	60	42
OK	91	91	95	82
SD	86	85	90	94
TX	92	86	89	89
11 Sts	84	85	91	84
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	98	99	97
CO	18	16	35	18
IL	33	63	76	61
KS	24	37	52	35
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	50	54	64	57
NE	25	17	35	34
NM	3	1	2	8
OK	57	50	58	51
SD	44	32	38	62
TX	75	69	74	73
11 Sts	47	51	61	52
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	13	18	46	40
KS	11	5	26	28
ND	10	14	31	26
SD	11	5	34	32
4 Sts	10	10	33	28
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	45	36	41	45
MI	28	27	35	27
MN	99	88	99	80
ND	99	92	99	83
4 Sts	78	70	79	67
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 18, 2015

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	26	14	22	27
CA	31	6	12	19
CO	99	86	95	97
ID	90	75	89	88
IL	21	41	63	58
IN	36	46	73	56
KS	76	69	82	84
MI	58	63	76	74
MO	23	33	52	40
MT	96	92	95	88
NE	97	93	97	96
NC	11	3	10	11
OH	53	62	85	61
OK	83	65	78	78
OR	82	48	60	74
SD	93	89	97	91
TX	70	48	63	67
WA	92	80	82	92
18 Sts	75	64	76	77
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	10	2	8	10
CA	13	0	2	6
CO	81	47	60	72
ID	53	38	62	48
IL	10	13	33	22
IN	19	18	37	21
KS	56	34	51	56
MI	41	28	48	40
MO	13	11	20	18
MT	70	63	77	54
NE	88	70	83	76
NC	7	0	1	3
OH	27	23	50	28
OK	64	32	49	52
OR	34	4	18	31
SD	62	47	75	57
TX	49	20	35	40
WA	69	60	62	72
18 Sts	54	33	49	49
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 18 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	56	46	60	48
FL	66	73	82	72
GA	47	23	39	53
NC	47	11	23	45
OK	33	17	45	33
SC	50	17	24	60
TX	25	29	34	45
VA	41	20	35	34
8 Sts	48	32	45	53
These 8 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	10	26	53	11
FL	2	6	30	54	8
GA	1	7	24	49	19
NC	5	16	35	38	6
OK	0	2	10	81	7
SC	13	30	35	18	4
TX	0	1	34	58	7
VA	0	0	41	55	4
8 Sts	2	9	28	48	13
Prev Wk	2	7	28	50	13
Prev Yr	4	13	28	45	10

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent												
Week Ending Oct 18, 2015												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	18	39	40	2		NH	9	7	60	24	0
AZ	9	8	37	39	7		NJ	5	18	28	19	30
AR	14	35	36	14	1		NM	4	9	33	42	12
CA	35	30	25	5	5		NY	2	11	35	41	11
CO	2	17	29	45	7		NC	9	16	45	28	2
CT	7	51	38	4	0		ND	2	15	39	41	3
DE	7	19	38	32	4		OH	4	10	45	34	7
FL	1	3	29	51	16		OK	7	14	38	36	5
GA	2	7	30	53	8		OR	29	38	26	7	0
ID	11	21	33	32	3		PA	13	23	35	18	11
IL	7	19	35	35	4		RI	0	25	41	34	0
IN	13	21	35	27	4		SC	6	10	38	44	2
IA	3	10	29	48	10		SD	2	9	39	46	4
KS	4	14	37	40	5		TN	3	10	32	51	4
KY	3	12	31	48	6		TX	17	29	35	17	2
LA	14	32	35	17	2		UT	1	11	39	46	3
ME	0	7	37	52	4		VT	0	0	50	50	0
MD	4	13	29	34	20		VA	2	11	42	38	7
MA	0	18	42	40	0		WA	22	22	24	28	4
MI	2	9	37	44	8		WV	5	13	34	45	3
MN	6	10	20	58	6		WI	4	13	25	44	14
MS	13	30	33	20	4		WY	0	4	32	57	7
MO	9	14	44	31	2		48 Sts	8	17	35	35	5
MT	12	27	42	18	1							
NE	3	9	28	54	6		Prev Wk	7	16	34	37	6
NV	15	20	40	25	0		Prev Yr	5	13	33	41	8

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 18, 2015

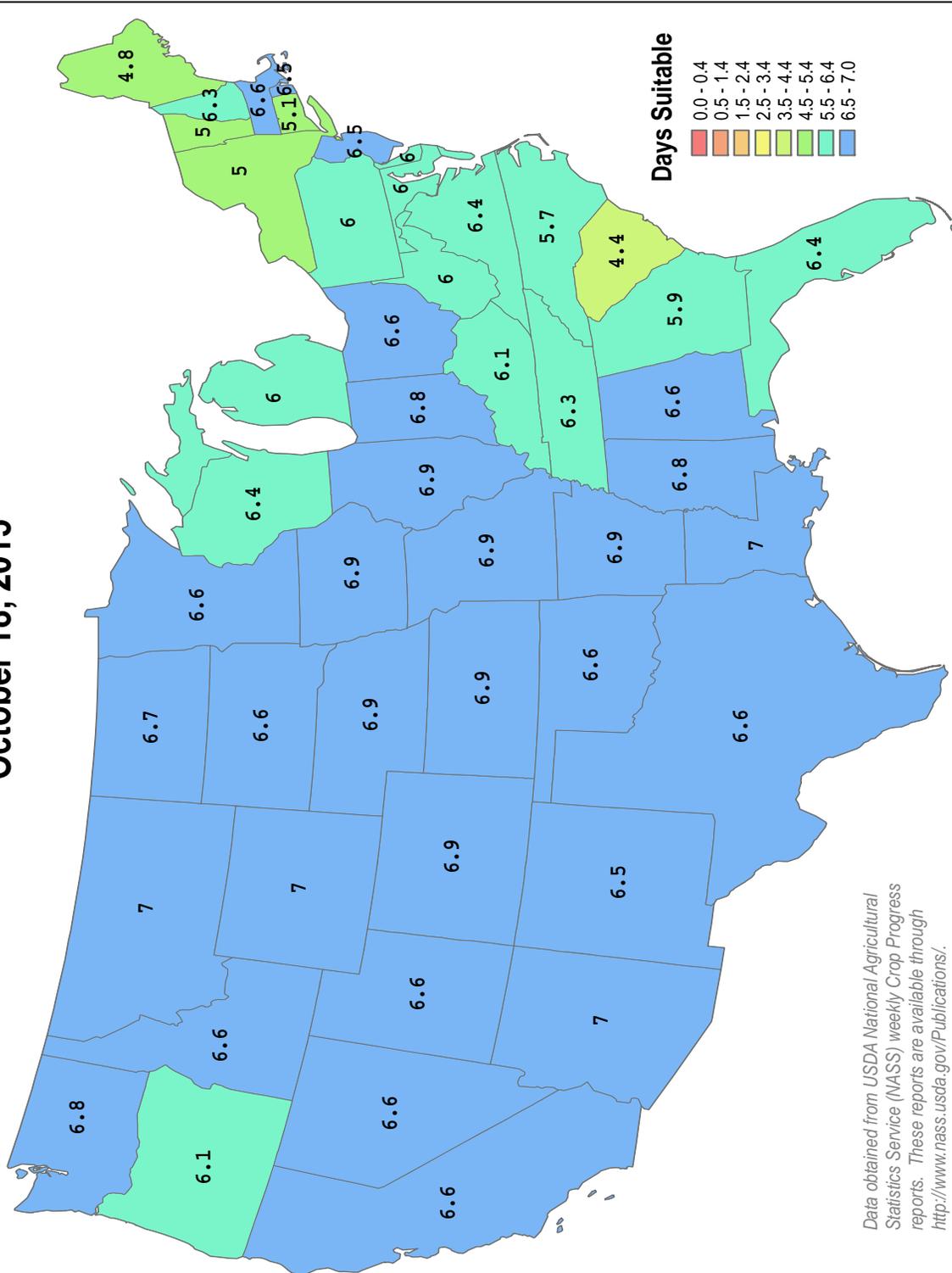
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending October 18, 2015



This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

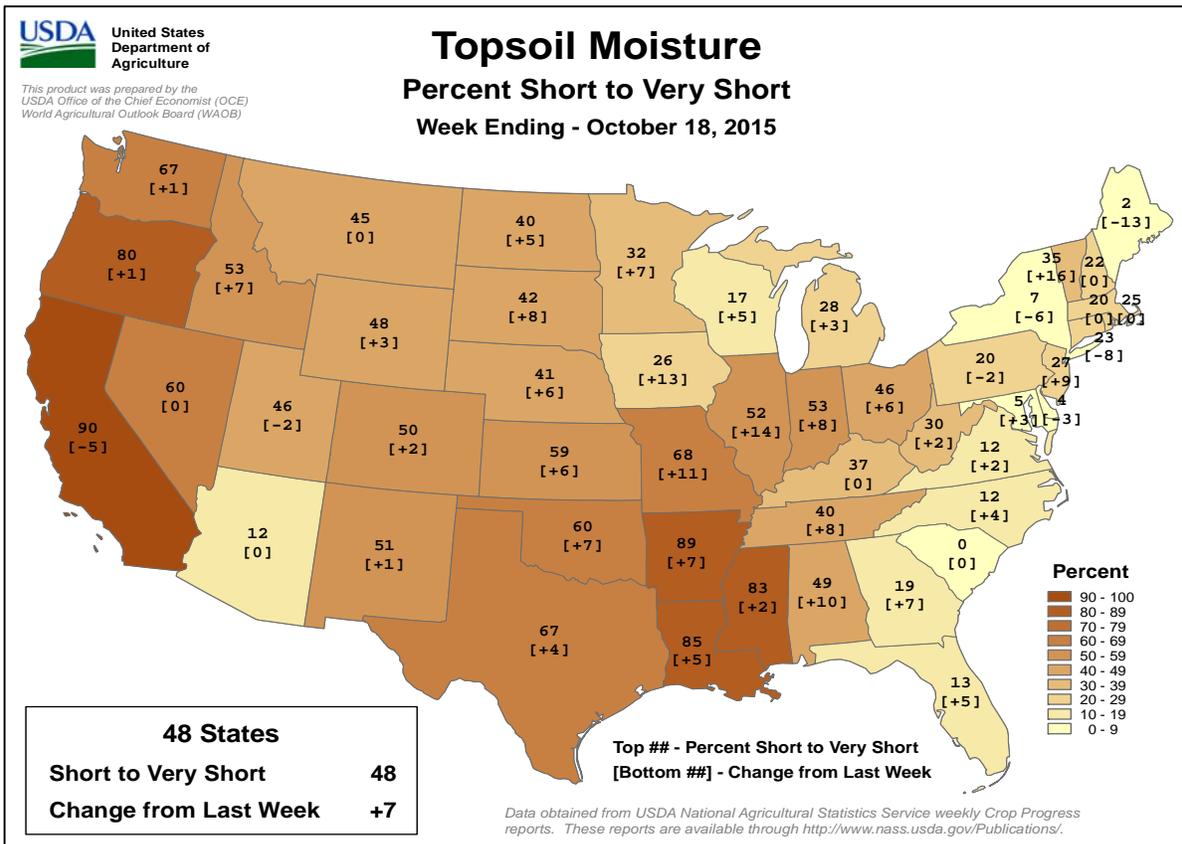
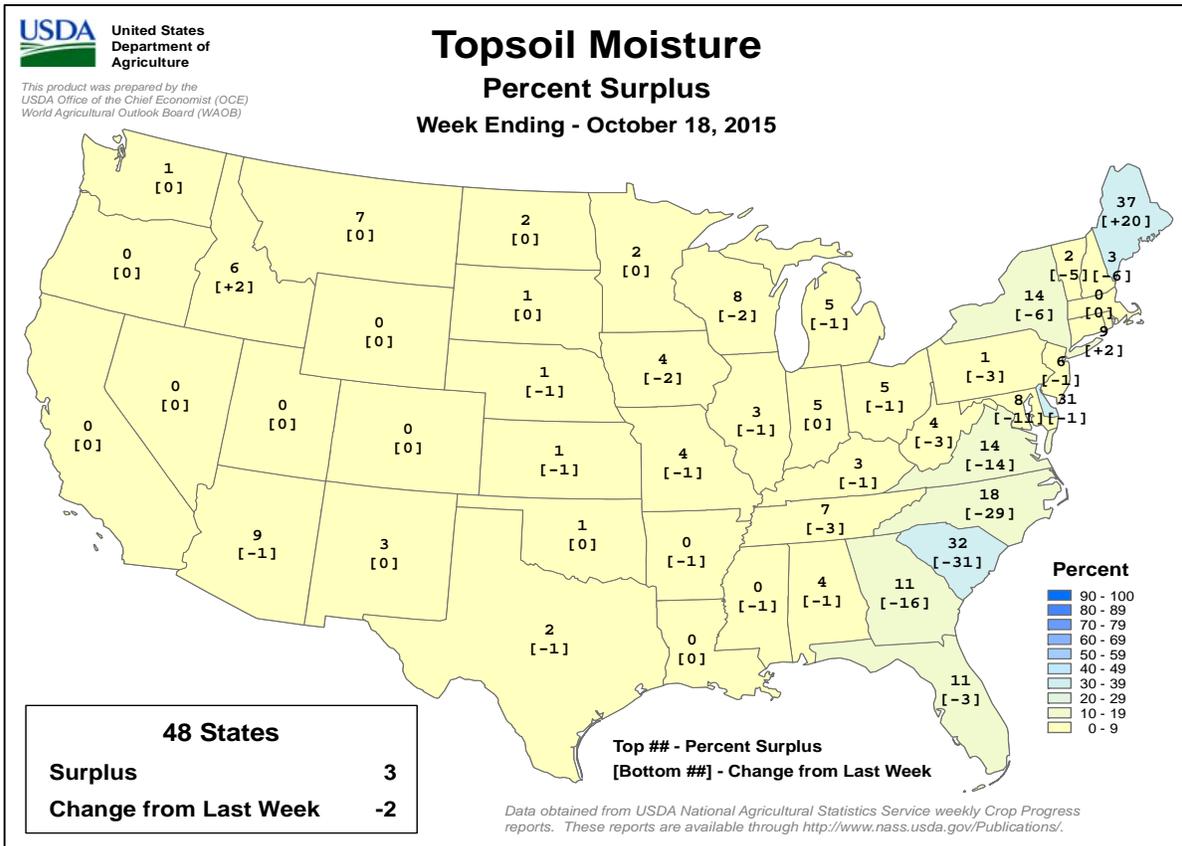


Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural
Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress
reports. These reports are available through
<http://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/>.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 18, 2015

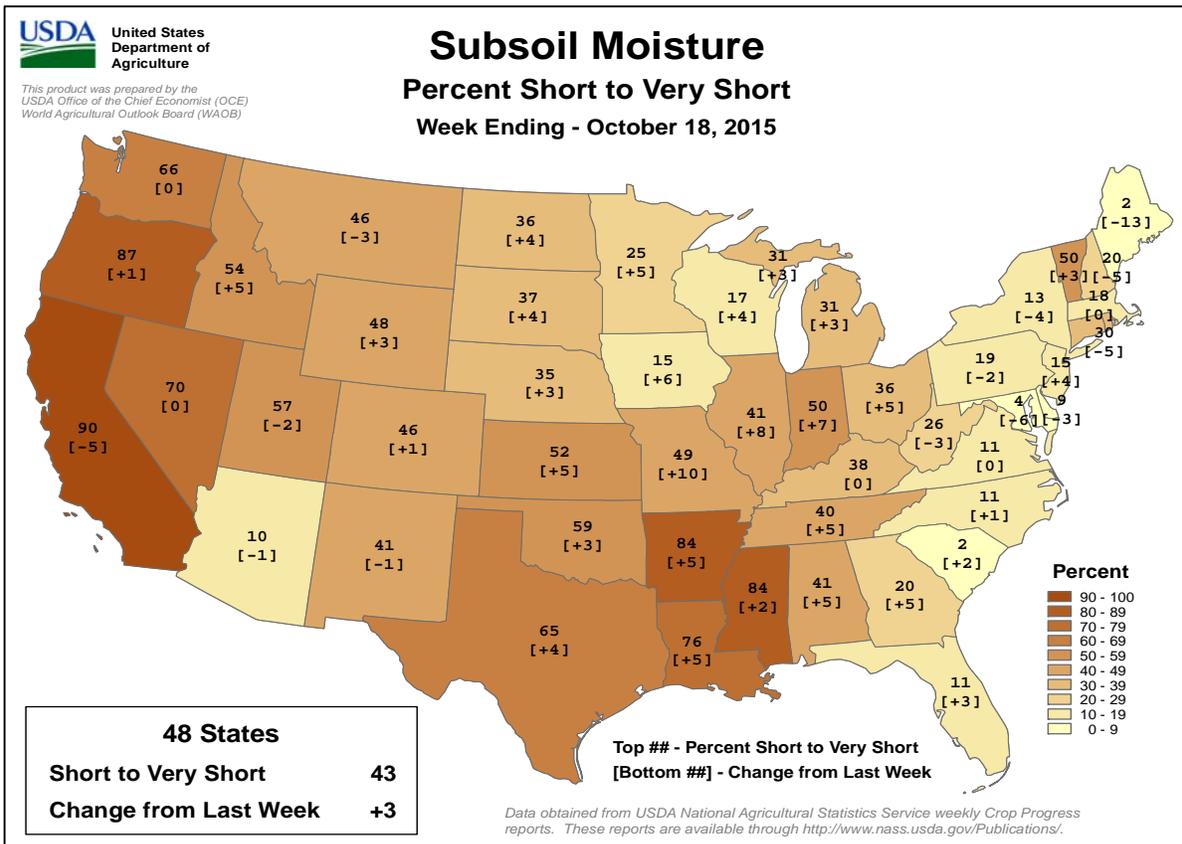
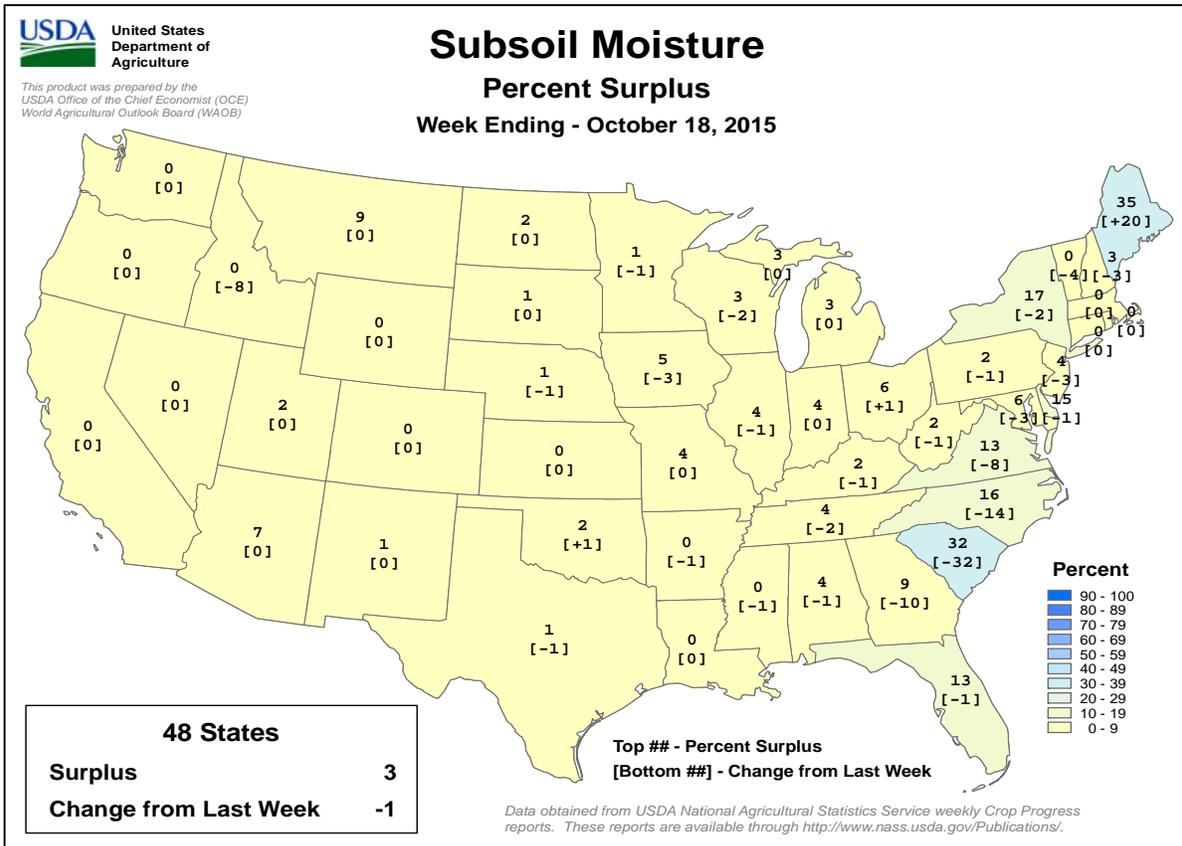
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 18, 2015

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



International Weather and Crop Summary

October 11-17, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Rainy, chilly weather prevailed, sustaining or boosting soil moisture for winter crop development.

WESTERN FSU: Drought coupled with an early-season cold snap maintained concerns for winter wheat establishment, though some timely showers were reported in the south.

EASTERN FSU: Harvesting of spring wheat neared completion as winter-like weather settled over northern production areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional showers boosted soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment in northern growing areas.

SOUTH ASIA: Hot, dry weather replaced the summer monsoon across the majority of India, aiding crop harvesting and field preparations for winter crops.

EAST ASIA: Dry, warm weather promoted fieldwork throughout China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Tropical Cyclone Koppu brought high winds and heavy rainfall to the northern Philippines and likely caused localized damage to mature summer corn and rice.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry, occasionally hot weather persisted in the west and southeast, further reducing local winter crop prospects.

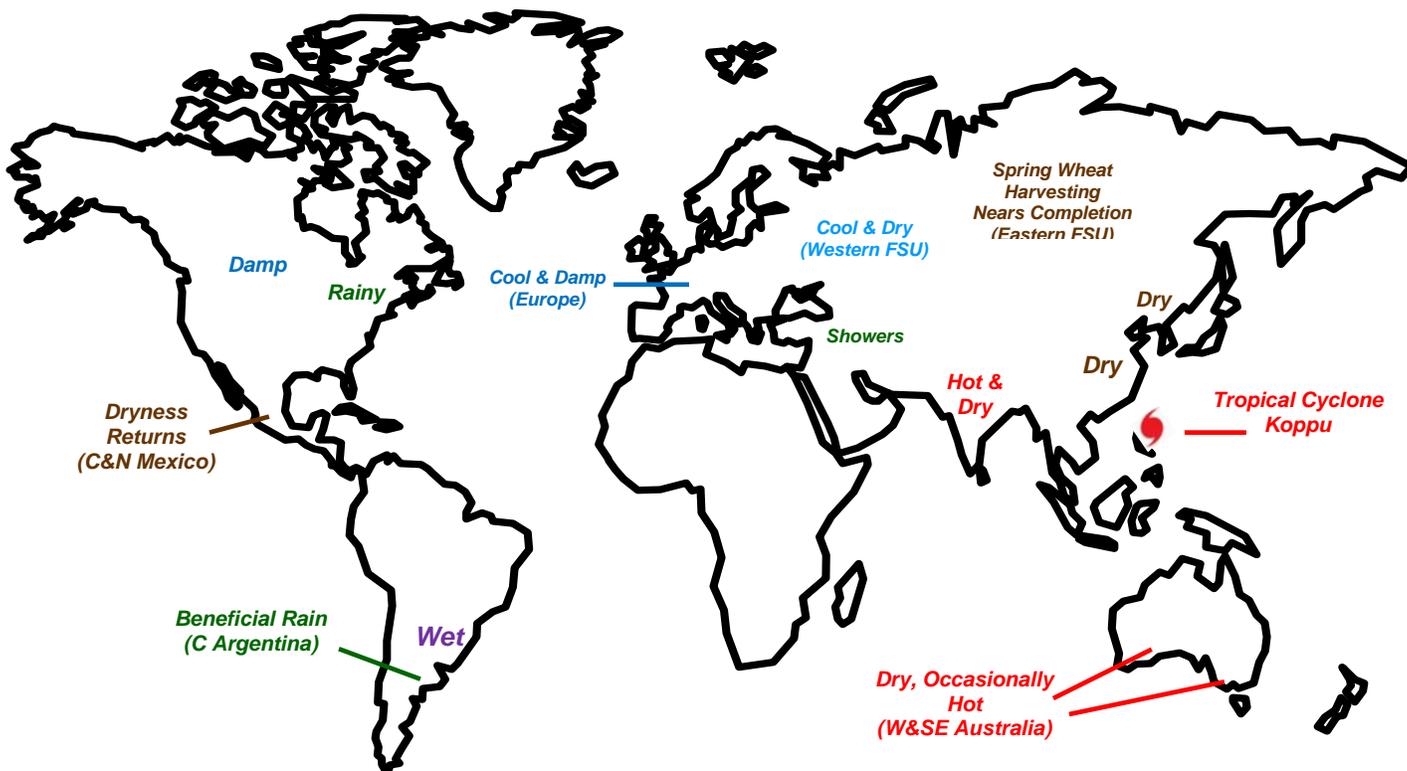
ARGENTINA: Beneficial rain continued for winter grains in central Argentina.

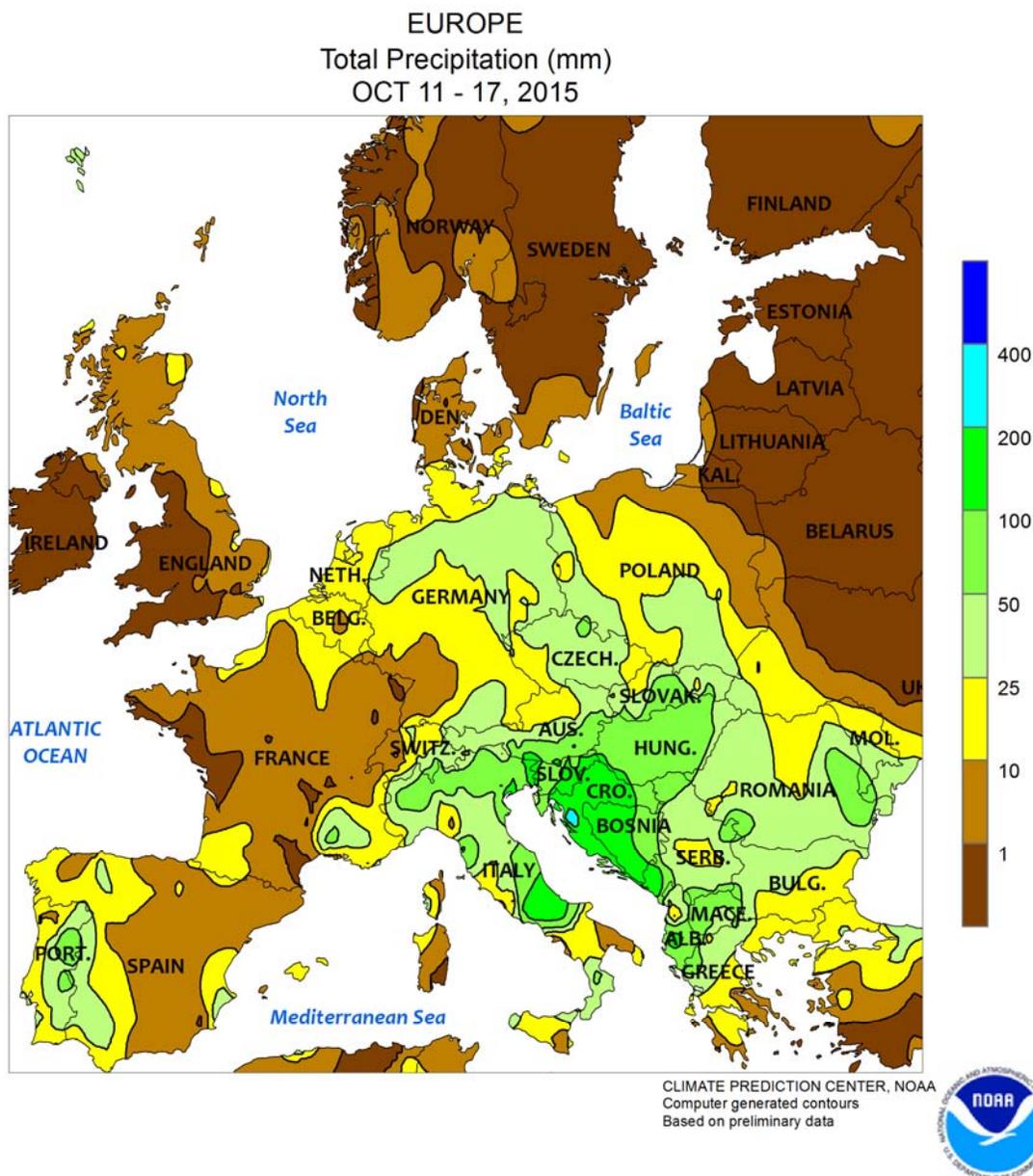
BRAZIL: Unfavorable wetness persisted in southern wheat areas as drier conditions developed in central soybean areas.

MEXICO: Following last week's surge in moisture, drier conditions returned to northern and central Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Damp conditions slowed the final stages of spring grain and oilseed harvesting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool, rainy weather hampered corn and soybean harvesting, while increasing moisture for winter wheat.



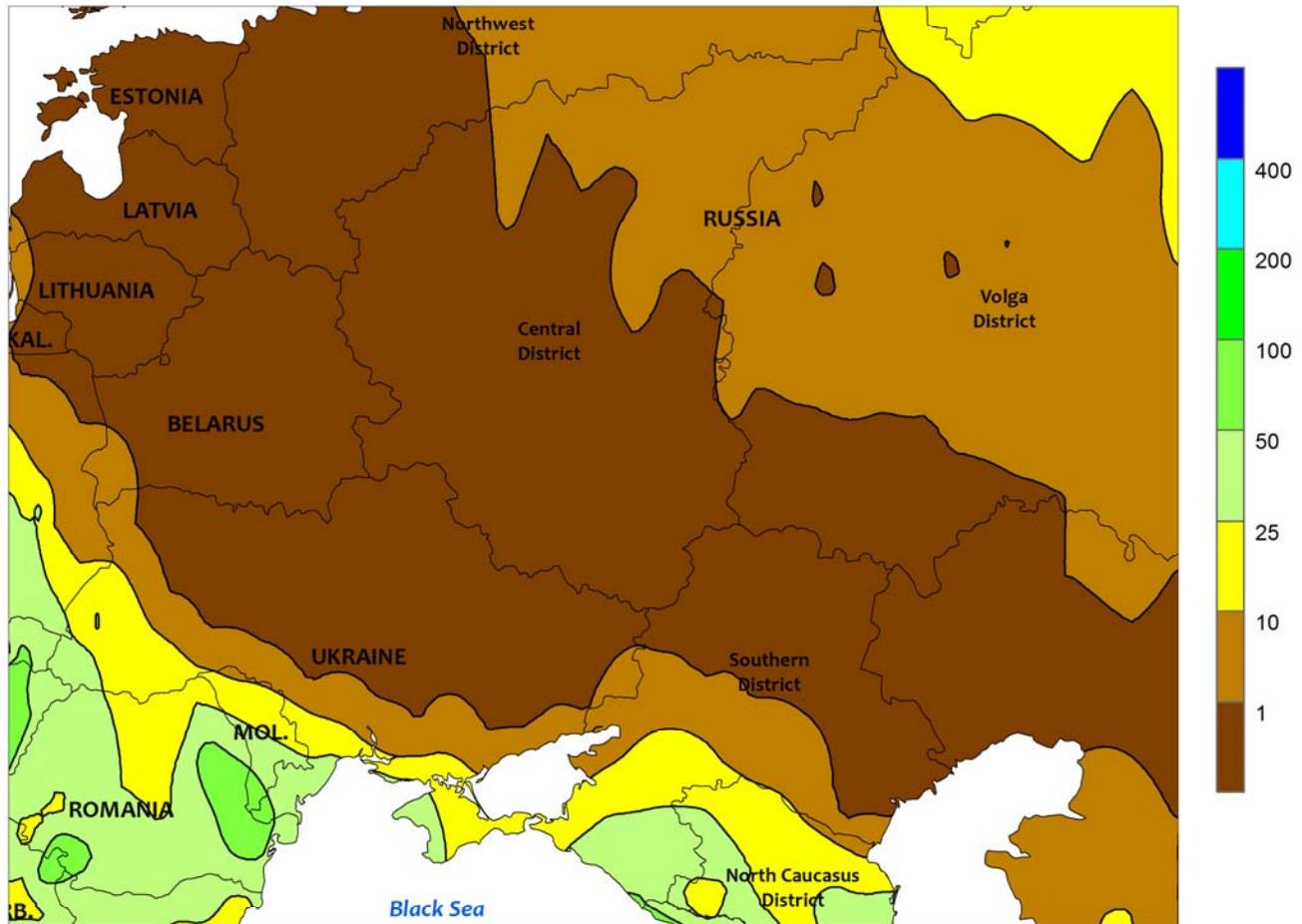


EUROPE

Unsettled albeit chilly weather over much of the continent sustained favorable conditions for winter crop establishment. A storm system drifted north from the central Mediterranean, generating widespread moderate to heavy rain (10-100 mm, locally more) from Italy and the Balkans northward into Poland, Germany, and the Low Countries. In Poland, this marked the first appreciable precipitation since mid-September, improving soil moisture for winter crop establishment. In contrast, localized flooding was reported in Italy, where more than 100 mm fell in locally severe thunderstorms. Elsewhere, the rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for wheat and rapeseed establishment. Prior to the storm's arrival, a season-ending

freeze (-5 to -2°C) was observed over northeastern Germany, Poland, and the Baltic States, with the season's first snow (little or no accumulation) also observed in some of these same locales. By week's end, the storm had made little eastward progress, and was generating additional moderate to heavy rain over the northern Balkans. Generally dry weather favored late-season fieldwork in central and western France and the United Kingdom, while another slow-moving storm system produced heavy rain (10-75 mm, locally more) over the western Iberian Peninsula. For the week, temperatures averaged 3 to 7°C below normal in most major winter crop areas of central and northern Europe, though weekly average temperatures of 6 to 10°C indicated winter crops were not yet dormant.

WESTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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

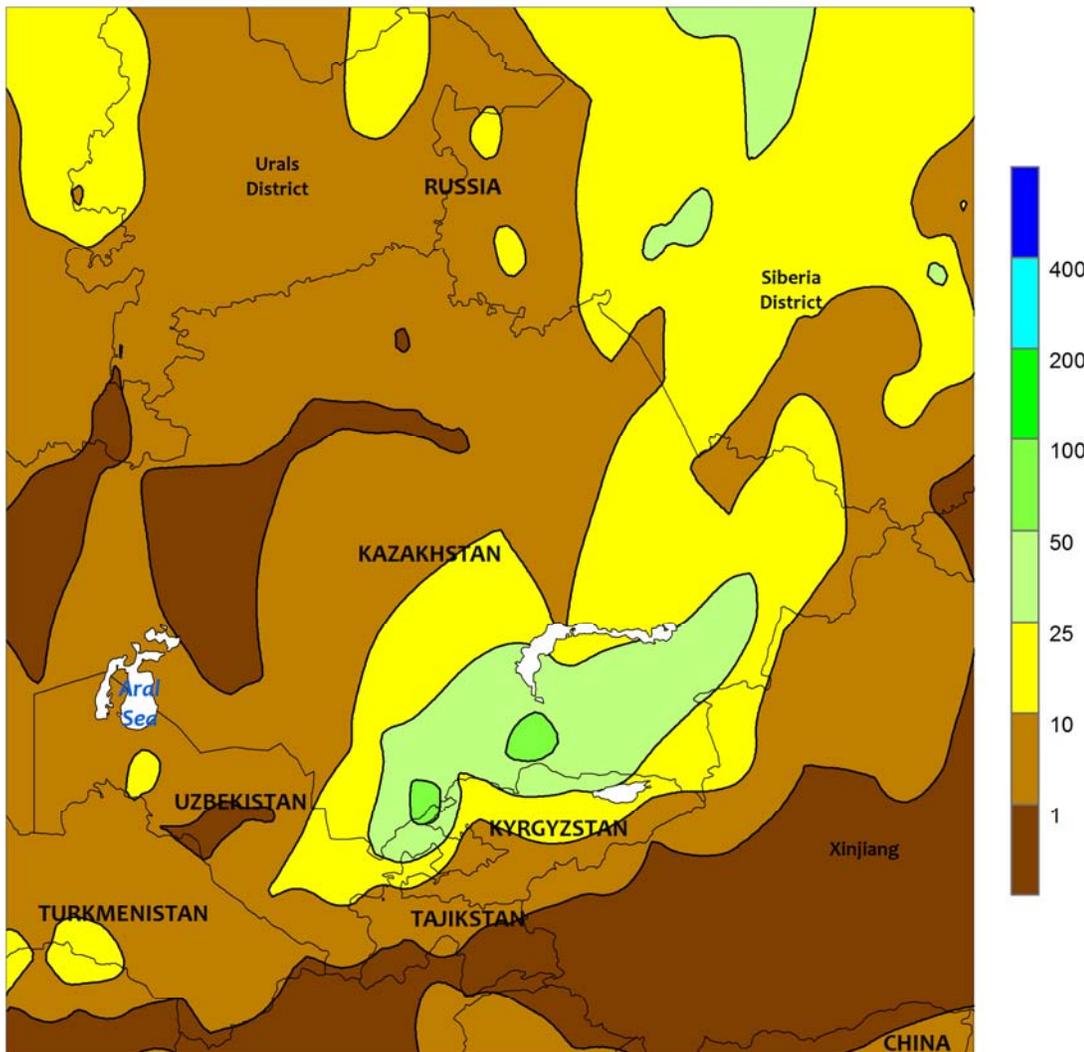


WESTERN FSU

Intensifying drought along with sharply colder weather maintained concerns for proper winter grain establishment over much of the region. Over the past 60 days, precipitation has tallied less than 25 percent of normal from southern and eastern Ukraine into southern portions of Russia’s Central District as well as the northern two oblasts in the Southern District. The window of opportunity for proper winter wheat establishment is slamming shut in many of these drought-impacted areas; another round of hard freezes (-8 to -3°C) and weekly average temperatures at or below 5°C effectively ended

the autumn growing season. The drought and early cold snap will likely force many producers to wait until the spring to plant alternative crops. Despite the region’s intensifying drought, much-needed rain (10-40 mm) arrived in key winter wheat oblasts in the Southern District (Krasnodar) and the North Caucasus (Stavropol), where weekly average temperatures above 5°C supported late winter crop establishment. Locally heavy rain also extended west along the Black Sea Coast into Crimea and Moldova, aiding winter crop prospects following pronounced summer heat and drought in these locales.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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



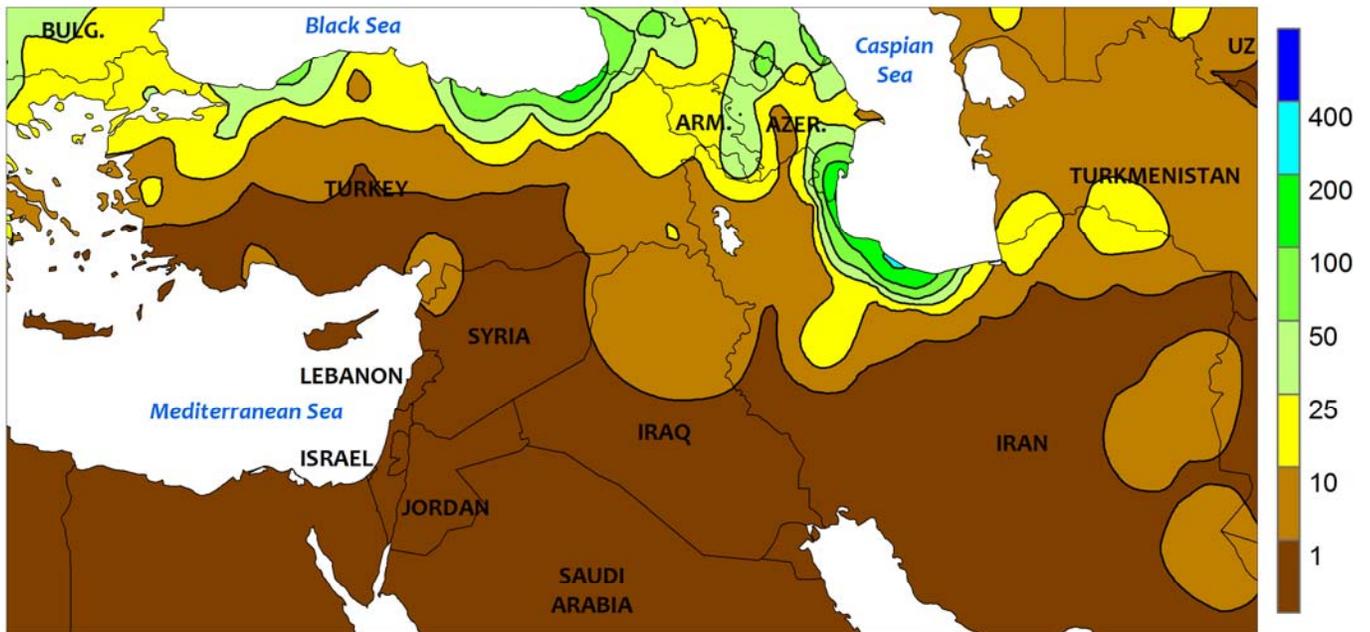
EASTERN FSU

Cold, mostly dry weather allowed the final stages of spring wheat harvesting to proceed without delay. In northern Kazakhstan and the southern Urals District in Russia, nighttime lows approaching -10°C signaled the window for spring wheat harvesting was likely nearing an end, with an approaching snow storm at week's end encouraging producers to hasten final harvest efforts. Farther east, rain and wet snow hampered late harvesting in the Siberia District, though there were enough dry days for some fieldwork. Farther south, unusually heavy rain (10-70 mm) halted cotton drydown and

harvesting over Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan. However, the rainfall provided supplemental moisture for Uzbekistan's winter wheat establishment, which is largely irrigated; Uzbekistan has been steadily increasing wheat production since the 1990s, and now ranks among the top 15 producers in the world.

This will be the last weekly summary for Eastern FSU. Coverage will resume in April, 2016, to coincide with spring grain planting.

MIDDLE EAST
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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

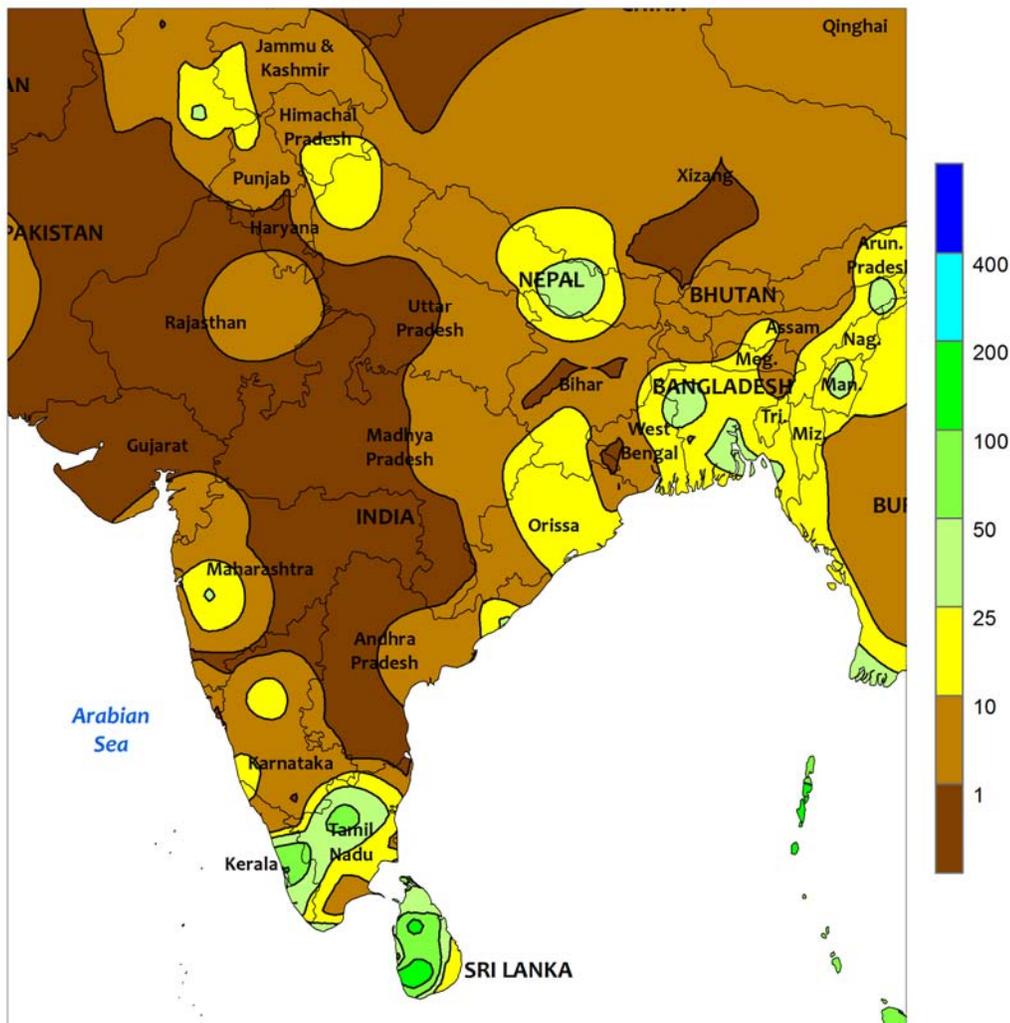


MIDDLE EAST

The favorable start to the 2015-16 winter grain growing campaign continued in the north, while seasonably dry weather prevailed elsewhere. Widespread showers over Turkey — increasing from light (1-6 mm) on the Anatolian Plateau to heavy (15-150 mm) along the Black Sea Coast — boosted soil moisture supplies for winter grain planting and establishment. Showers (1-20 mm) also fell in northern portions of Iran and Iraq, conditioning fields for winter

grain planting (which typically occurs in November). For the second consecutive week, heavy to excessive rain (50-240 mm) was reported along Iran’s Caspian Sea Coast, likely causing localized flooding but falling outside of the country’s primary winter wheat and barley areas. From the eastern Mediterranean Coast into central and southern Iran, seasonably dry weather allowed producers to prepare fields in advance of winter crop planting.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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

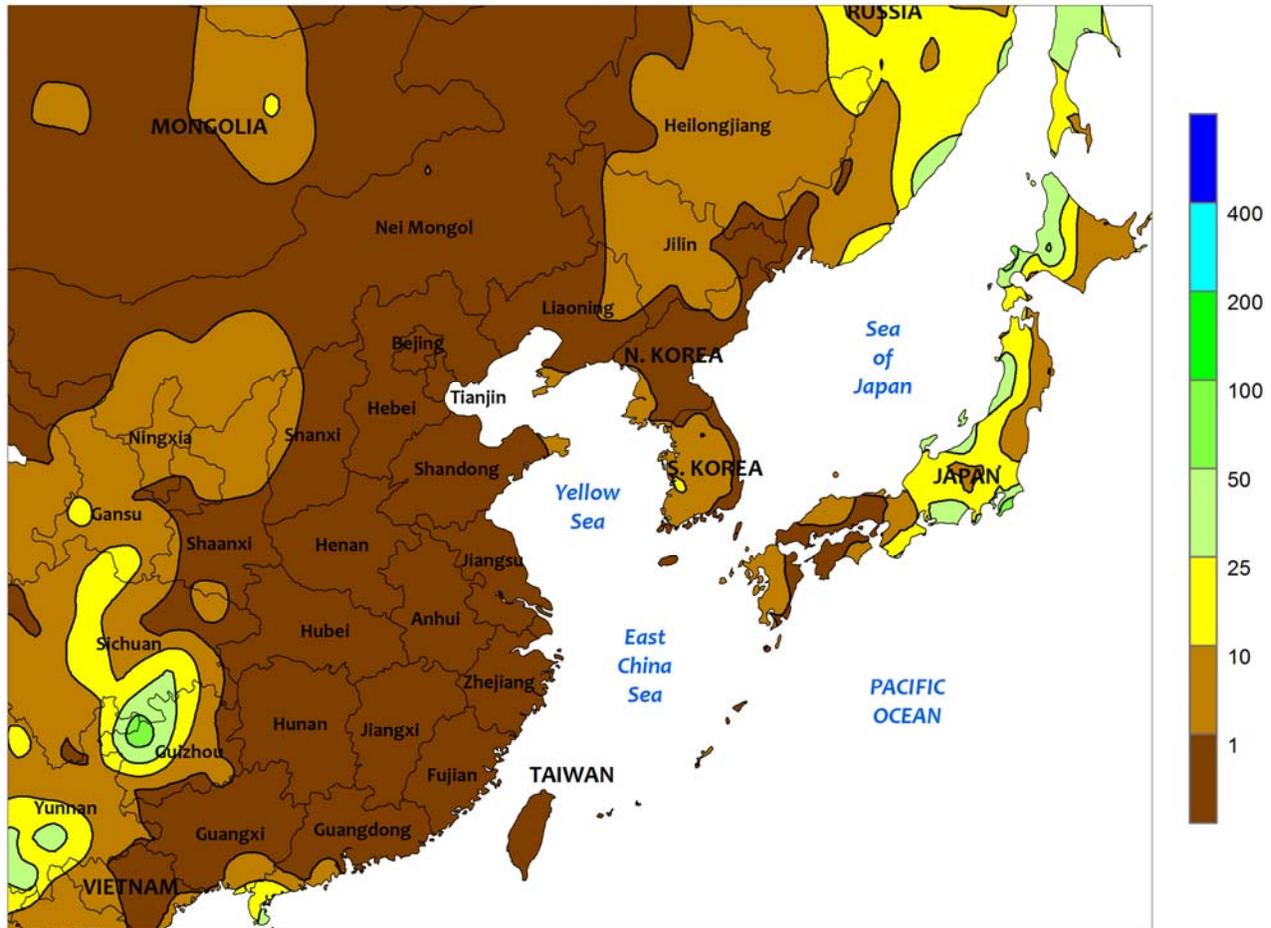


SOUTH ASIA

With the summer monsoon all but fully withdrawn from India, hot, dry weather overspread much of the country. The onset of drier weather was slightly premature in many areas of India, leaving immature summer crops short of beneficial moisture, but aiding harvesting of the mature portion. In addition, weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C above normal, with maximum temperatures approaching 40°C, accelerated maturation and drying of summer crops, particularly in the north. As harvesting

progresses, fieldwork preparations will also occur for winter (rabi) crop planting. Elsewhere in the region, similar weather conditions occurred in Pakistan, where harvesting of the summer crop and simultaneous winter crop field preparations were well underway. In Bangladesh, occasional showers (10-25 mm or more) kept summer-grown (aman) rice well watered, while showers (50 mm or more) across Sri Lanka increased water supplies for the winter (maha) rice crop being transplanted.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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

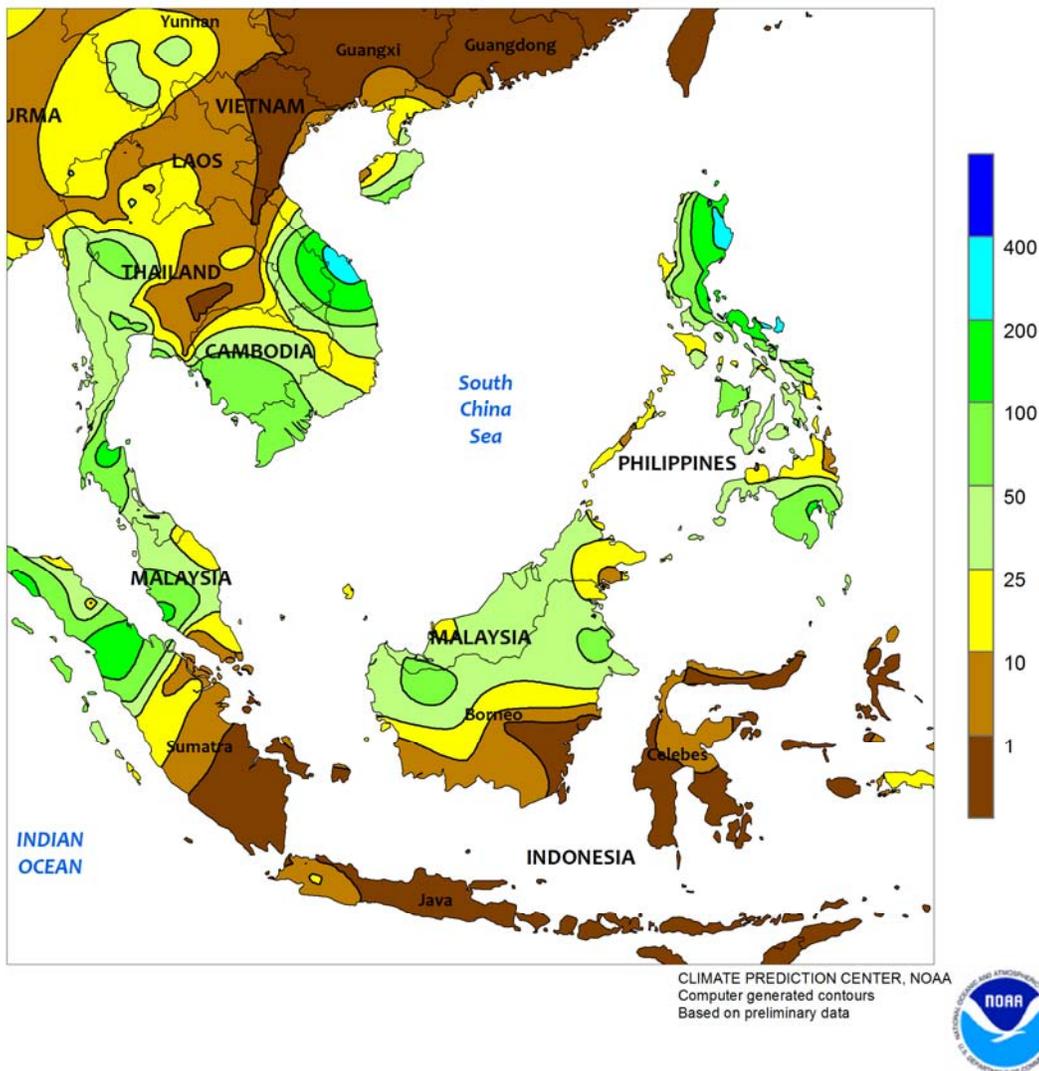


EASTERN ASIA

Dry weather overspread much of China, with only a few locales reporting rainfall for the period. The dryness corresponded with average temperatures that were 1 to 3°C above normal throughout much of the northeast, North China Plain, and Yangtze Valley. The conditions proved favorable for lingering summer crop harvesting, while also encouraging winter rapeseed planting within the Yangtze

Valley (winter wheat planting was also likely underway on the North China Plain). Freezing temperatures remained confined to Heilongjiang and Jilin in the northeast, with the cold weather promoting drydown of corn and soybeans. Dry weather also aided rice harvesting throughout the Korea, while occasional showers (less than 25 mm for the week) slowed rice harvesting in Japan.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2015

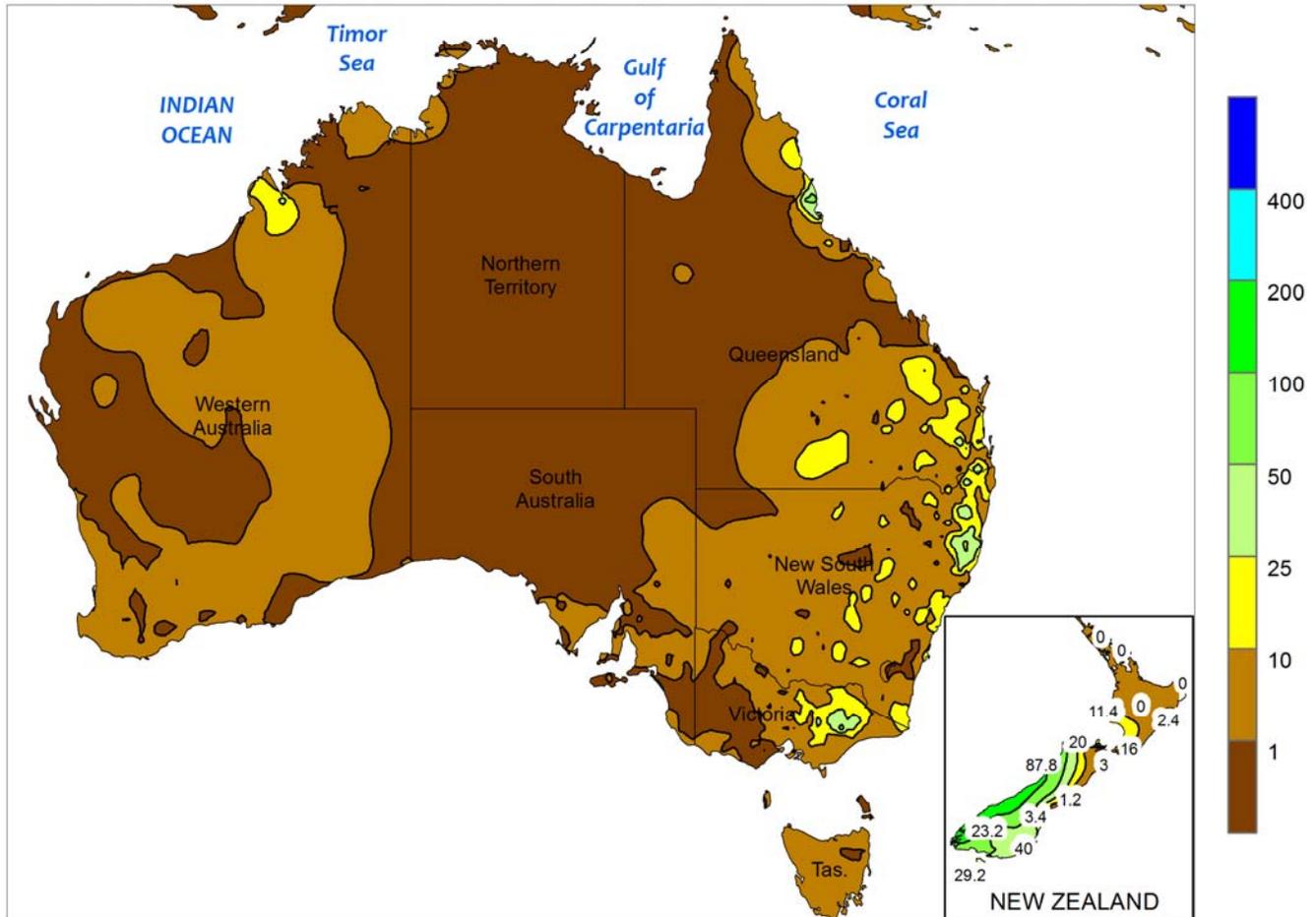


SOUTHEAST ASIA

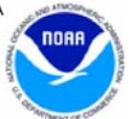
Tropical Cyclone Koppu was approaching the on northern Philippines by the end of the period and made landfall on October 18. Koppu intensified rapidly as winds increased from 95 knots to 130 knots in little over 24 hours on October 16. Early rainfall totals surpassed 100 mm across eastern Luzon, with higher amounts expected (more information will appear in next week’s Bulletin). Eastern Luzon is a major rice and corn producer, and harvesting of the summer-grown portion of the crop was underway. Damage from lodging and flooding was likely in some areas. In other parts of the region, drier weather occurred in

northern Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand. The dryness in northeastern Thailand aided rice ripening, while dryness in the northern Chao Phraya basin continued to limit the recharge of reservoirs used for dry-season cropping. Rainfall (25-50 mm or more) in southern sections of Indochina slowed winter rice and coffee harvesting in Vietnam and slowed rice maturation in affected areas of the Central Plains region of Thailand. Meanwhile, oil palm harvesting was accelerating under generally favorable conditions in Indonesia, while showers (25-50 mm or more) slowed harvesting in Malaysia.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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

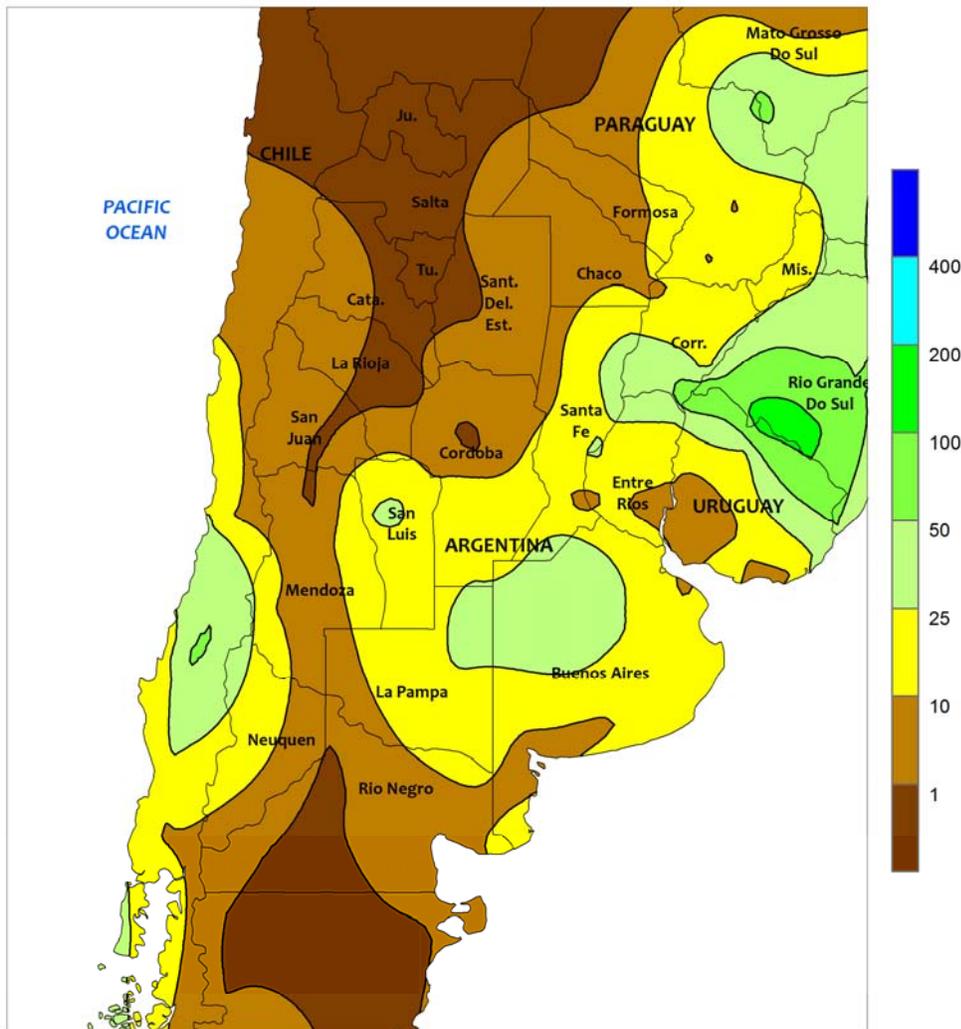


AUSTRALIA

Mostly dry weather persisted in Western Australia, South Australia, and northern Victoria, further reducing moisture supplies for immature winter grains and oilseeds but aiding drydown of earlier maturing varieties. Unseasonably warm weather (temperatures averaging 2-5°C above normal) continued as well, hastening crop development while increasing stress on immature crops. The hottest weather was located in northern Victoria, where maximum temperatures approached 35°C during midweek. Elsewhere, maximum temperatures occasionally reached into the lower to middle 30s degrees C in Western Australia and South Australia. In New South Wales and southern Queensland, widely scattered showers (5-25 mm) aided local summer crop

germination, emergence, and establishment. Hot weather in southern New South Wales further trimmed yield prospects for filling wheat and other immature winter crops. However, the heat likely had minimal impact on winter crops in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland where many crops are maturing or rapidly approaching maturation and the weather was somewhat cooler than locations farther south. Temperatures averaged 4 to 6°C above normal in southern New South Wales, 2 to 4°C above normal in northern New South Wales, and slightly above normal in southern Queensland. Maximum temperatures were occasionally in the lower to middle 30s degrees C during the second half of the week in southern New South Wales.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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

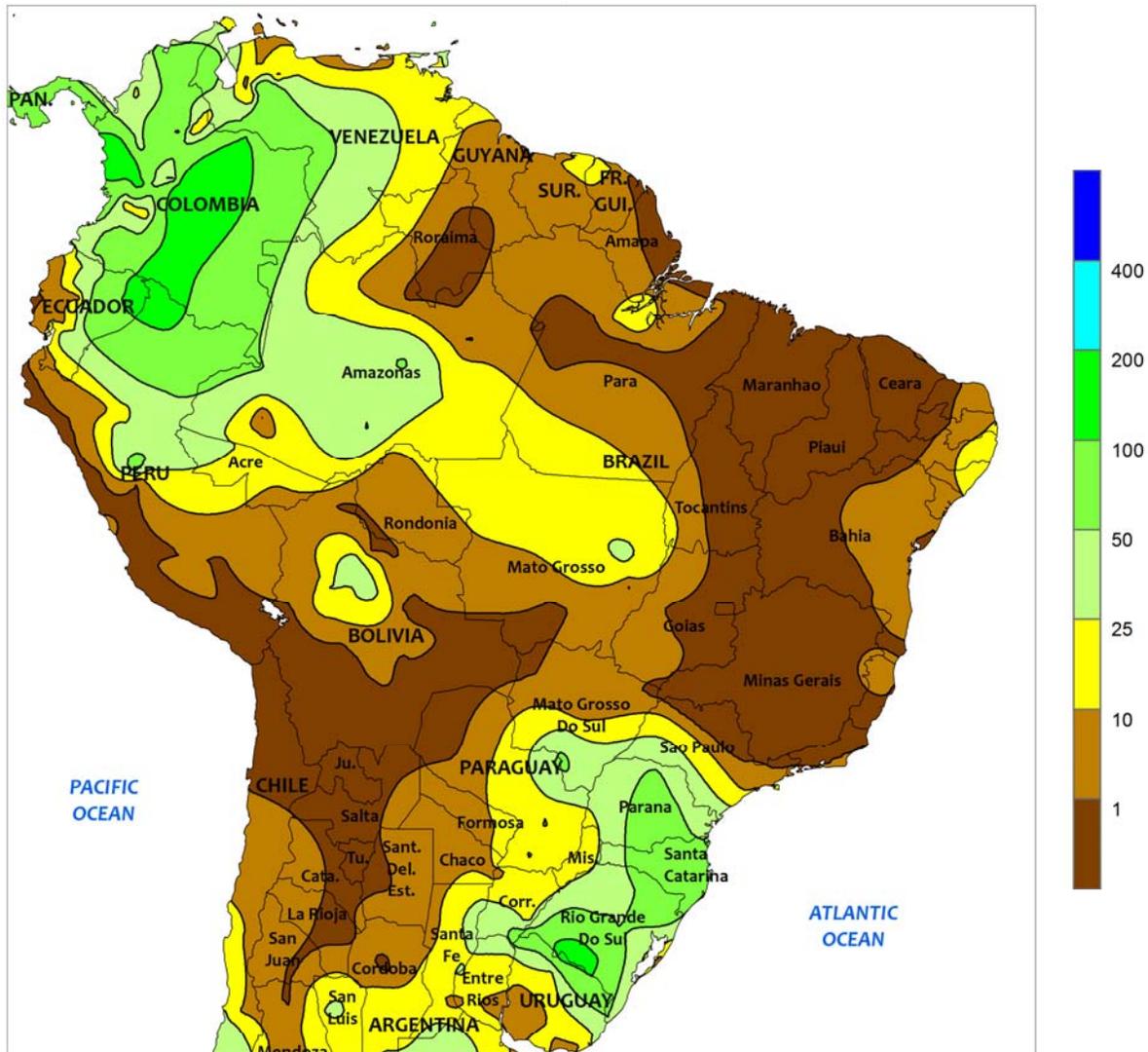


ARGENTINA

Rain improved conditions for vegetative to reproductive winter grains in central Argentina. The heaviest rainfall (greater than 25 mm) was concentrated over northern La Pampa and northwestern Buenos Aires, marking the fourth week of improved rainfall in these areas. Amounts totaled 5 to 25 mm elsewhere in the region, with the lightest rain (less than 10 mm) occurring again in southwestern Buenos Aires. Below-normal temperatures (2-3°C below normal, with nighttime lows falling below 5°C) slowed growth of winter wheat and barley; freezes were confined to traditionally cooler southern farming areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires but the potential for frost raised concern for crops in or

nearing reproduction in central Buenos Aires. Farther north, showers (5-25 mm, locally higher) lingered in the northeast — notably Corrientes and neighboring locations in Santa Fe and Entre Rios — but dry weather continued to dominate northwestern farming areas, including Santiago del Estero, Salta, and most of Chaco and Formosa. Northern temperatures also averaged several degrees C below normal, though nighttime lows stayed well above freezing and daytime highs occasionally exceeded 35°C. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 21 percent planted as of October 15 (virtually unchanged for the past three weeks), compared with 28 percent last year.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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

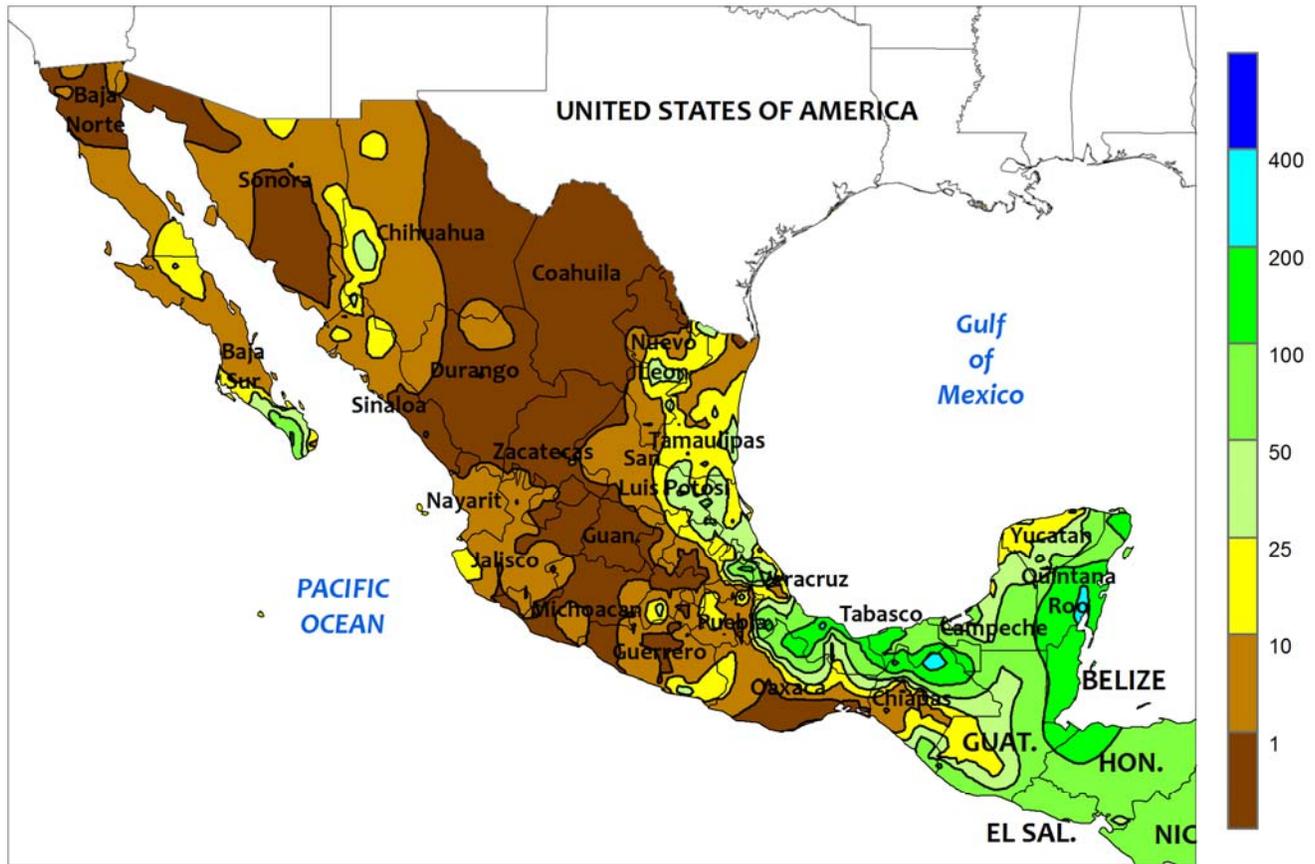


BRAZIL

Untimely wetness persisted in key southern wheat areas, as drier conditions developed in the central soybean belt. Rainfall totaling 25 to 100 mm extended from southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo southward through Rio Grande do Sul. The rain fell on several days, limiting the capacity of farmers to harvest mature grains and to treat for pests and diseases. In contrast, warm, mostly dry weather (daytime highs approaching 40°C) reduced moisture for sugarcane and coffee in northern Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Similar conditions extended northward into Brazil’s northeastern interior (including

major agricultural areas of Bahia, Tocantins, Maranhao, and Piaui), where farmers awaited rain for the planting of soybeans, cotton, and other main-season summer row crops. Meanwhile, showers tapered off over the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul), and developing summer warmth (highs reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C) elevated evaporative losses. In the absence of irrigation, soybeans may need to be replanted in Mato Grosso and other parts of central Brazil where early planting may have taken place.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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

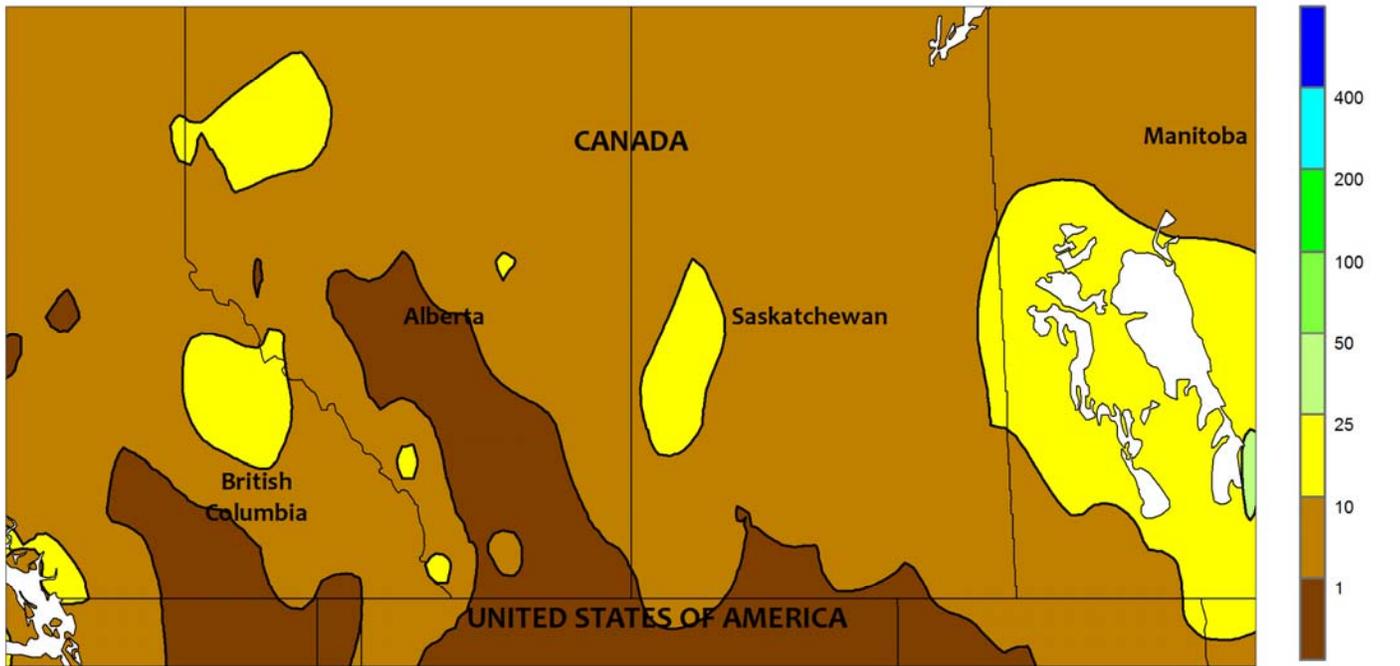


MEXICO

Drier conditions returned to northern and central Mexico after last week's resurgent rainfall. Aside from a few pockets of moderate rain (greater than 10 mm), dry weather dominated northwestern and north-central watersheds, ranging from Sonora to Coahuila. The dryness extended southward to the southern plateau and Pacific Coast areas. Above-normal temperatures (weekly temperatures averaging 2-5°C above normal) accompanied the aforementioned

dryness, aiding drydown and maturation of corn and other summer crops but maintaining high moisture demands of livestock in the northern rangelands, where daytime highs approached 40°C. Rain lingered along the Gulf Coast, with heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) returning from southern Veracruz to Campeche. Scattered showers (5-25 mm, locally higher) also boosted local reservoir levels in the northeast (northern Veracruz to Nuevo Leon).

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 OCT 11 - 17, 2015



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



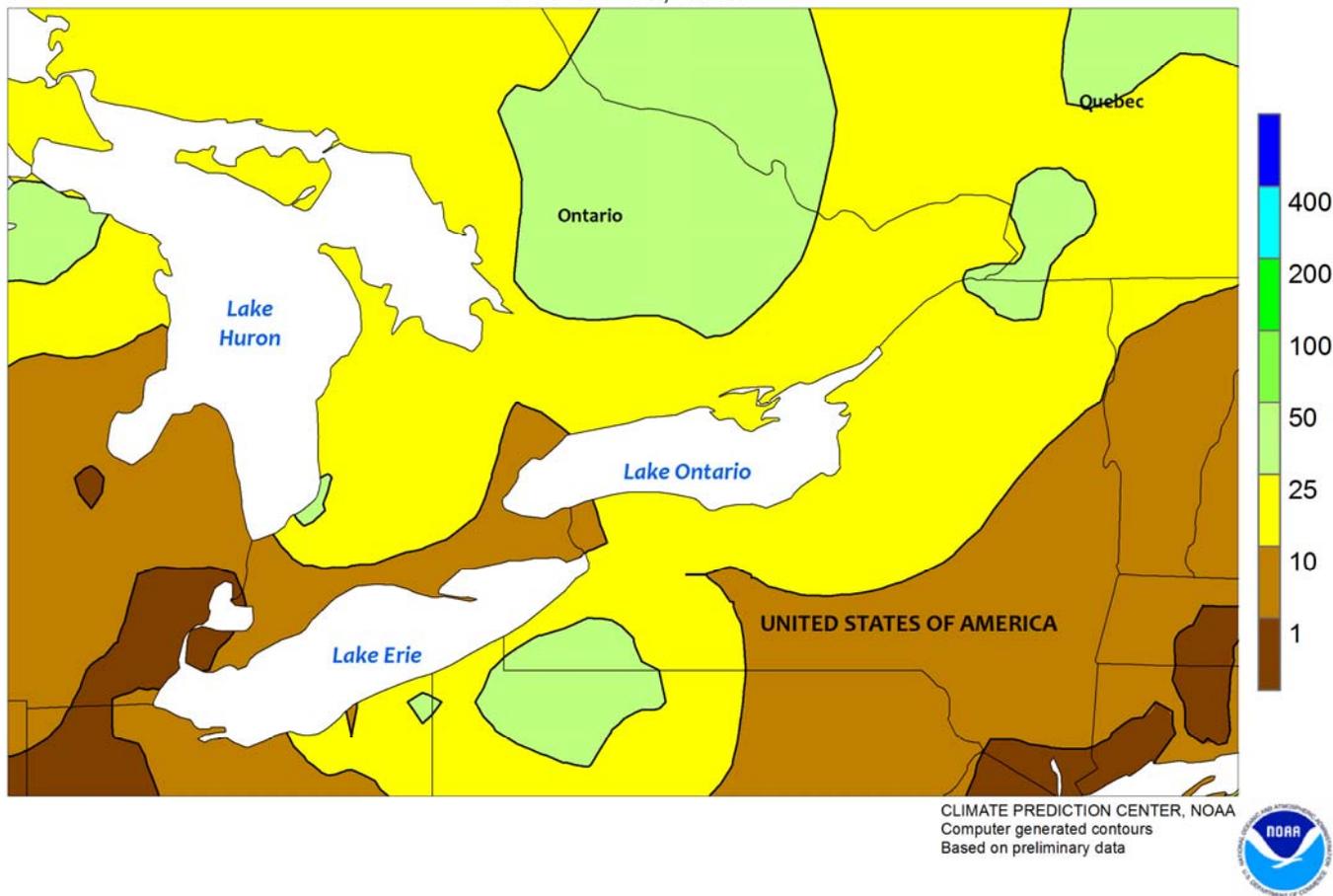
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Damp weather slowed the final stages of spring grain and oilseed harvesting. Most of the rain (5-25 mm) fell early in the week, with the heaviest amounts generally occurring in northern production areas. Although weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, nighttime lows frequently dropped below freezing; at week’s end, nighttime lows fell below -5°C over large sections of Manitoba after early week temperatures reached the middle and upper 20s (degrees C).

Reports emanating from the Prairies indicated relatively good progress despite lingering problems with wetness; as of last week, Manitoban crops were reportedly 95 percent harvested, Saskatchewan was 91 percent harvested, and Alberta was 87 percent harvested.

This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in May, 2016, as spring crop planting intensifies.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
OCT 11 - 17, 2015



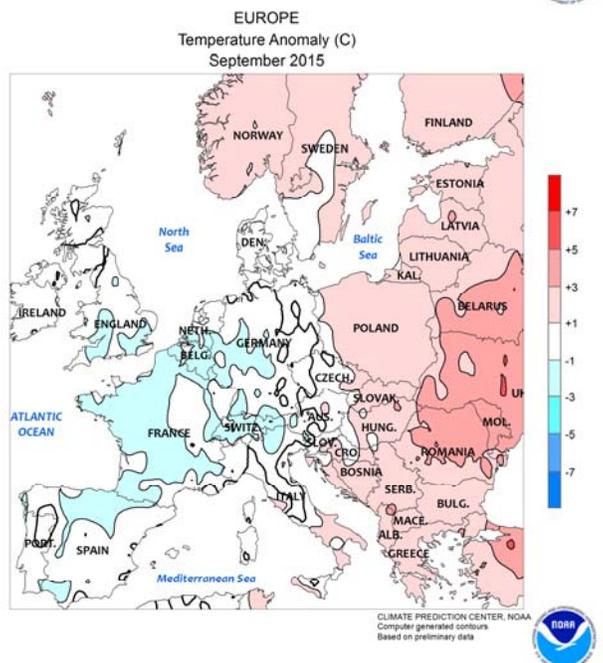
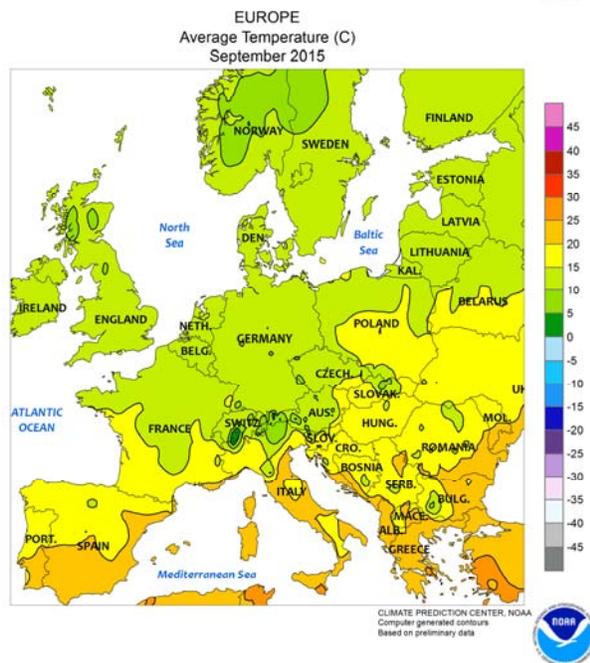
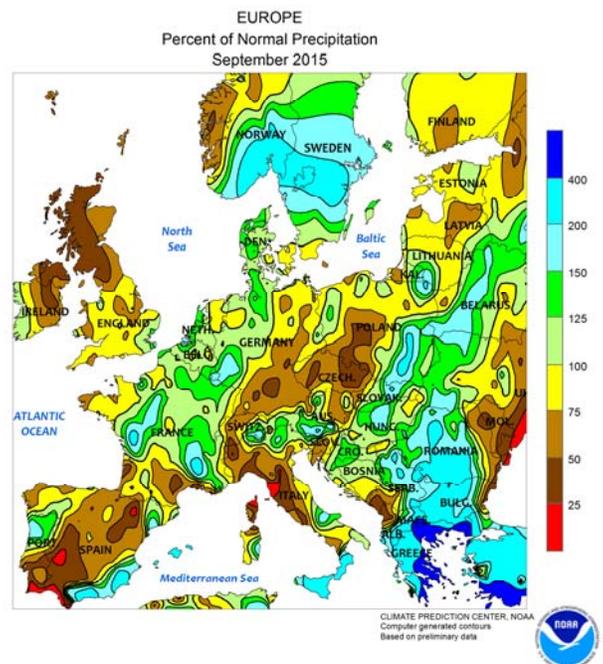
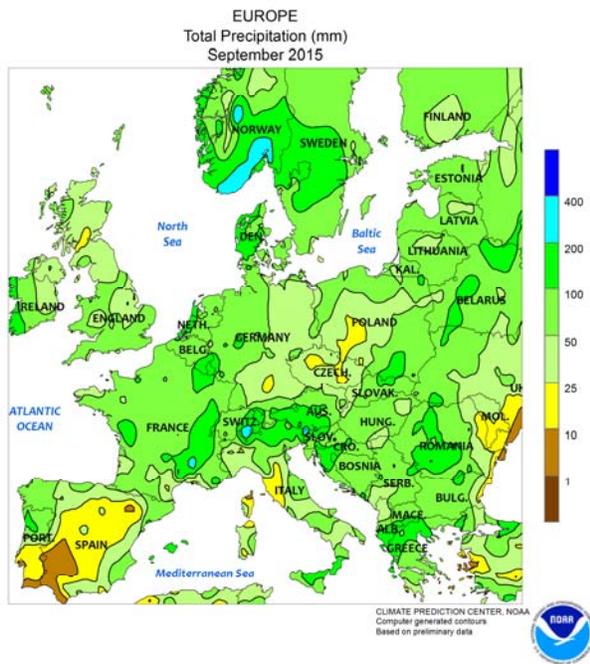
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather continued across the region, slowing summer harvesting but maintaining overall favorable levels of moisture for winter wheat establishment. Rainfall totaled 5 to 35 mm, with most areas recording at least 10 mm. Most locations reported weekly average temperatures within 1°C of normal, as early-week warmth (daytime highs in the lower and middle 20s degrees C) gave way to cooler weather (highs

below 10°C) at week's end. Interior farming areas of southwestern Ontario recorded nighttime lows of -2°C or less, aiding drydown of corn and soybeans.

This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in May, 2016, upon commencement of summer crop planting.

September International Temperature and Precipitation Maps

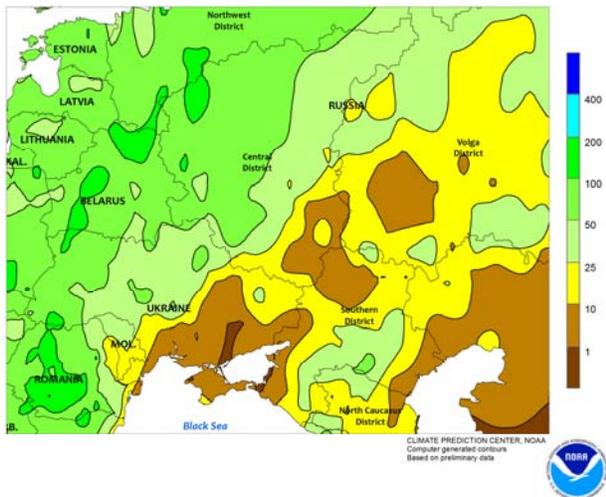


EUROPE

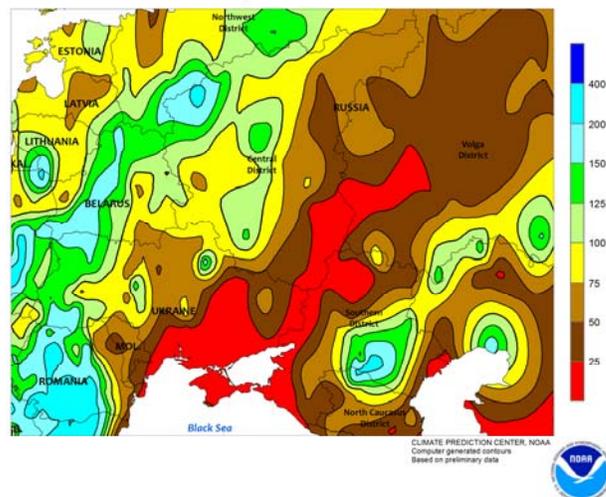
In September, widespread rainfall eased summer drought and provided much-needed topsoil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment. While some fieldwork delays were likely where rain was heaviest (France and the Balkans), small grain and summer crop harvesting proceeded at a near-normal pace in most primary growing areas. Lingering dryness concerns from this summer's

heat and drought were mostly limited to an area stretching from central and northern Italy into southwestern and central Poland; these locales generally reported less than 50 percent of normal rainfall during the month. Above-normal temperatures in eastern Europe accelerated winter crop emergence, but the late-season heat did not impact crops negatively.

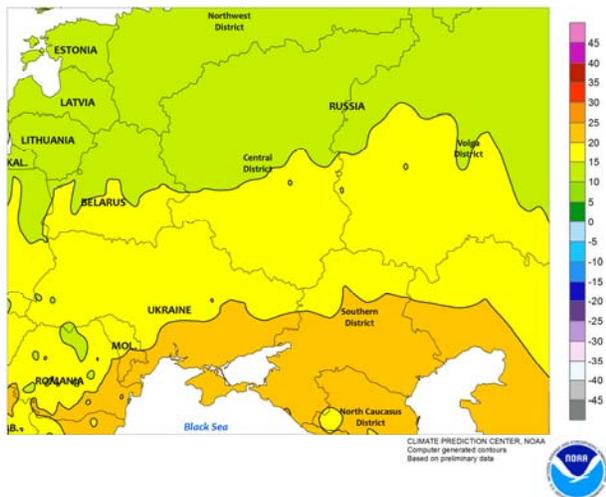
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 2015



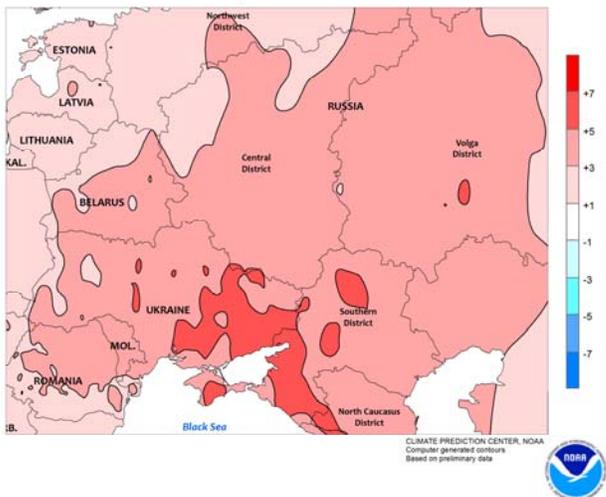
WESTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
September 2015



WESTERN FSU
Average Temperature (C)
September 2015



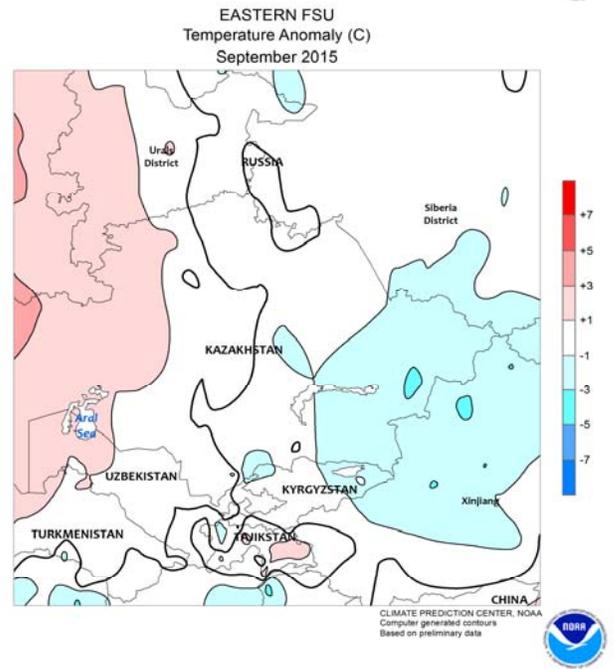
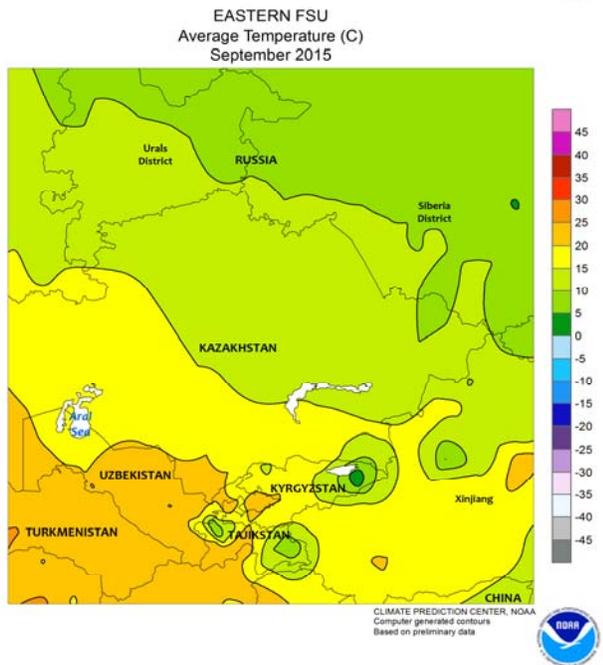
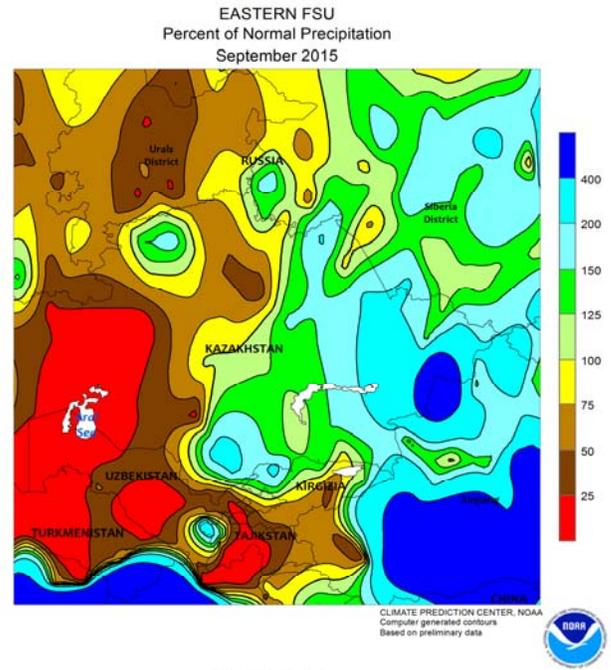
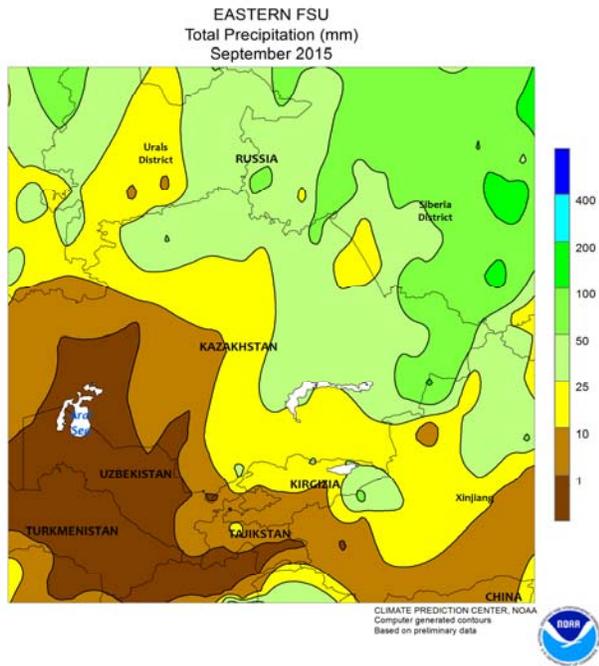
WESTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (C)
September 2015



WESTERN FSU

During September, excessive heat and intensifying drought further depleted soil moisture for winter wheat establishment from southern Ukraine into central and southern Russia. Monthly rainfall tallied a meager 3 to 25 percent of normal in many of these drought-afflicted locales, with several stations reporting no rainfall

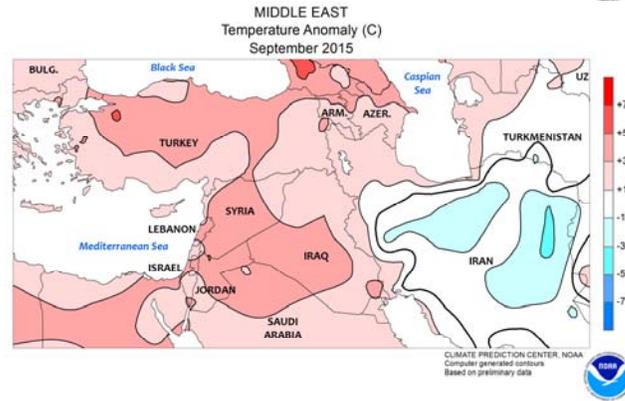
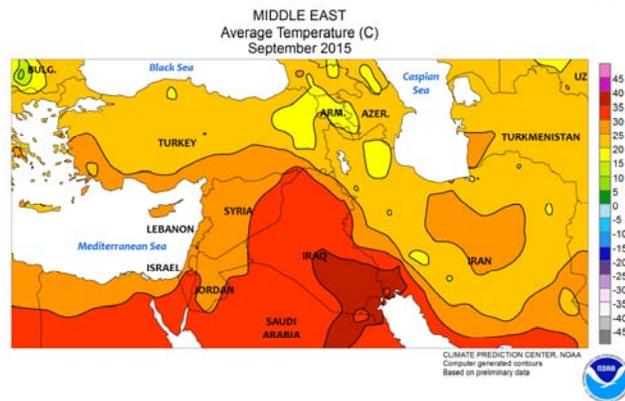
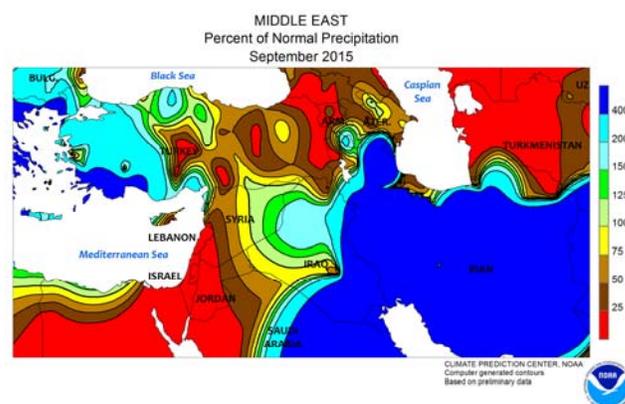
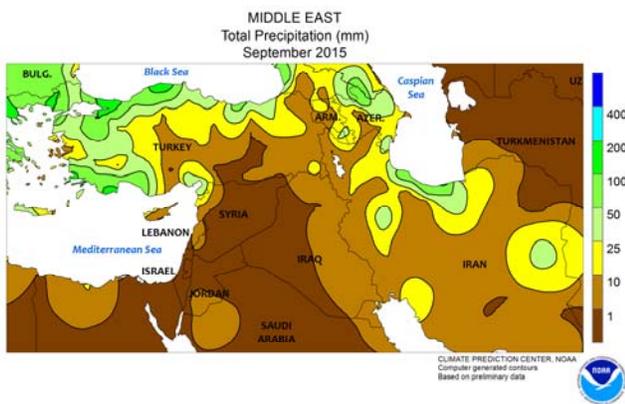
whatsoever during September. Temperatures peaking as high as 38°C further exacerbated soil moisture losses in areas already beset by a lack of rainfall. However, the dry, occasionally hot weather promoted a rapid pace of fieldwork, including summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting.



EASTERN FSU

During September, conditions were overall favorable for spring wheat harvesting in central Russia and Kazakhstan. However, periodic showers (100-200 percent of normal) caused some delays in fieldwork in eastern growing areas.

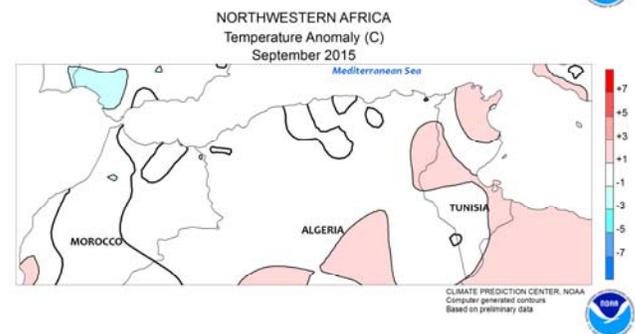
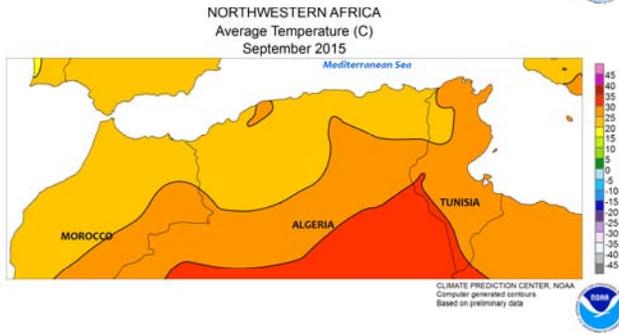
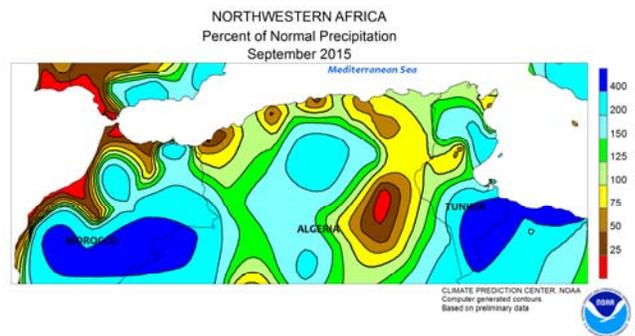
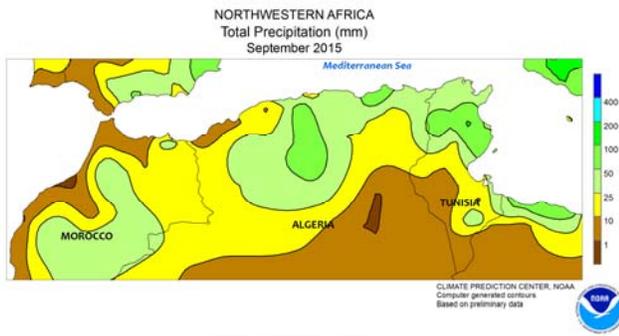
Similarly, seasonable dryness favored maturing cotton in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan. In addition, winter wheat sowing operations proceeded without delay in Uzbekistan.



MIDDLE EAST

In Turkey and Iran, unseasonably heavy September showers boosted irrigation reserves and increased moisture for winter grain establishment, but the wetness slowed summer crop harvesting. The rain, which totaled 25 to more than 150 mm in

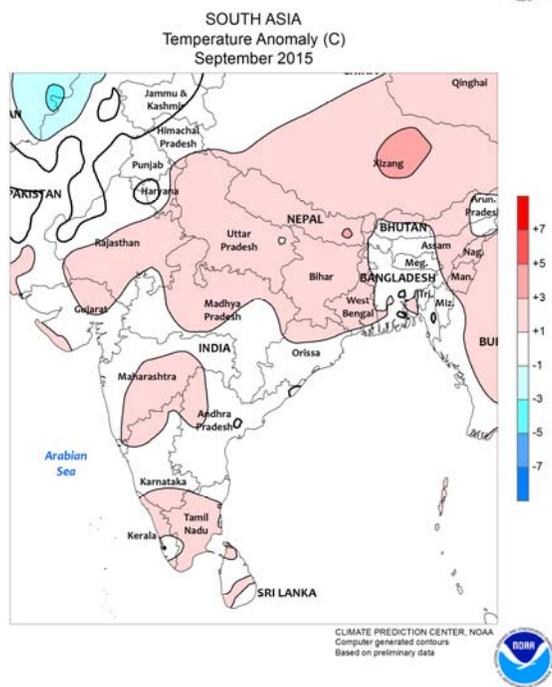
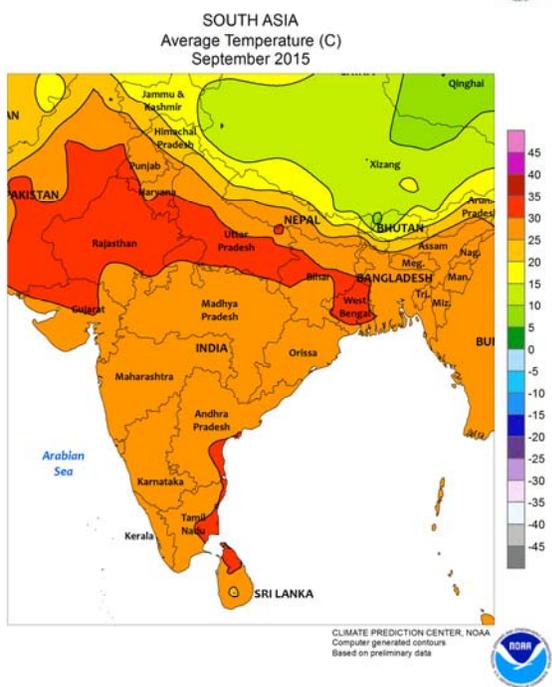
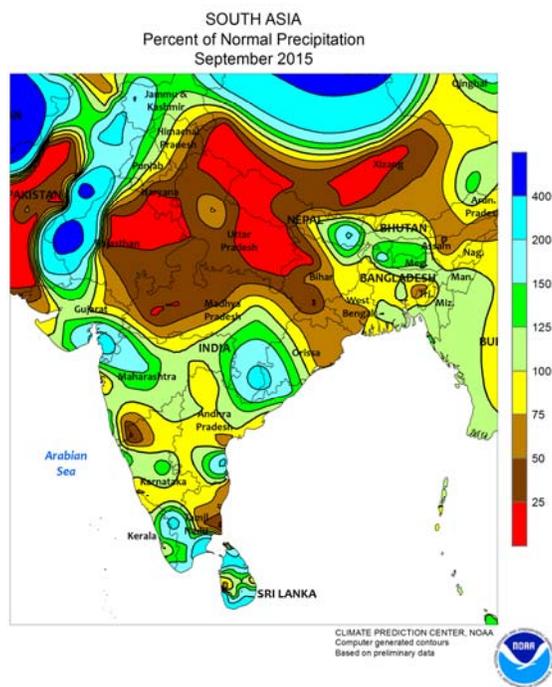
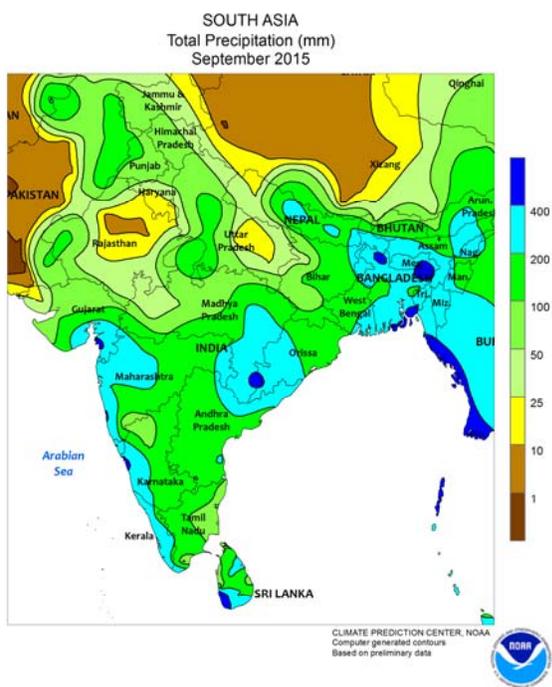
western and northern portions of Turkey, was locally more than 400 percent of the monthly normal. Warmth and dryness elsewhere in the Middle East favored drydown and harvesting of summer crops, while supporting planting of winter grains.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Highly unusual, locally heavy rainfall persisted during September from southern Morocco into central and northern Tunisia. While agricultural activity during September is generally minimal, the moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm,

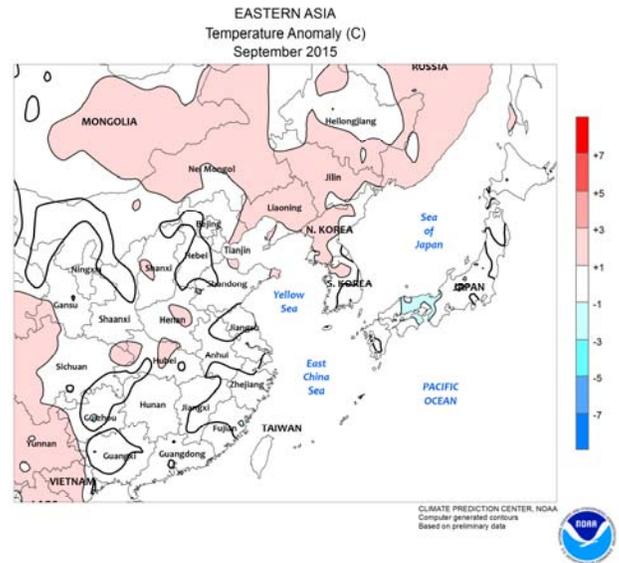
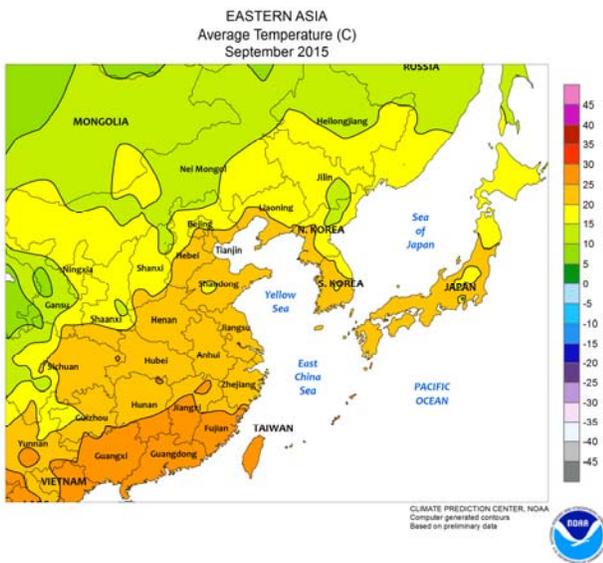
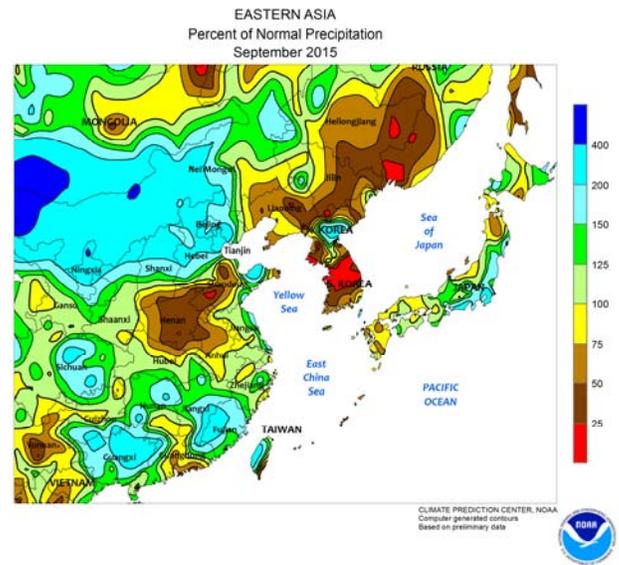
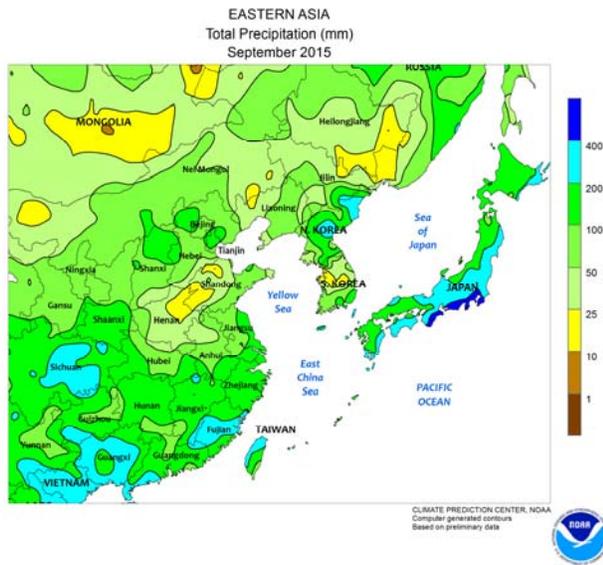
locally more than 100 mm) boosted soil moisture reserves for winter wheat planting. Winter wheat is typically sown during November, though planting can start as early as September if conditions are favorable.



SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rainfall lingered in northern India and adjacent sections of Pakistan through September, bringing unwelcomed wetness to maturing rice and cotton but increasing water supplies for winter (rabi) crops. Additional rainfall in western India (Gujarat and Maharashtra) provided late-season moisture to cotton that had experienced inconsistent rainfall during much of the growing season. In nearby Madhya Pradesh, drier conditions aided soybean maturation and harvesting.

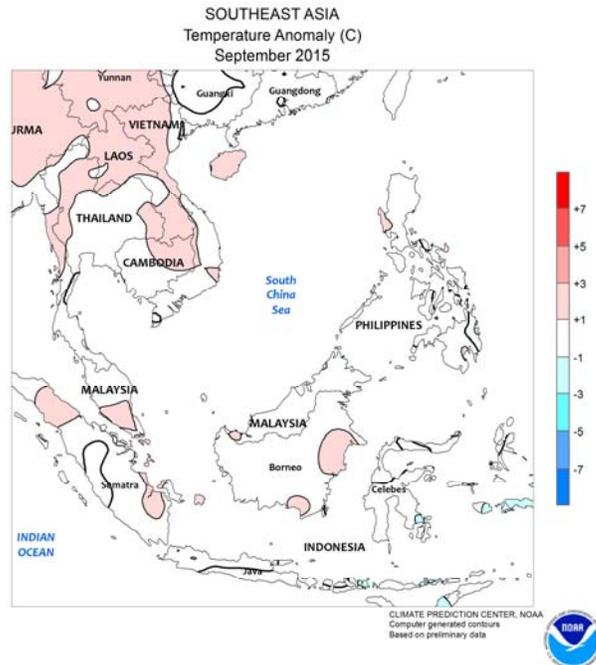
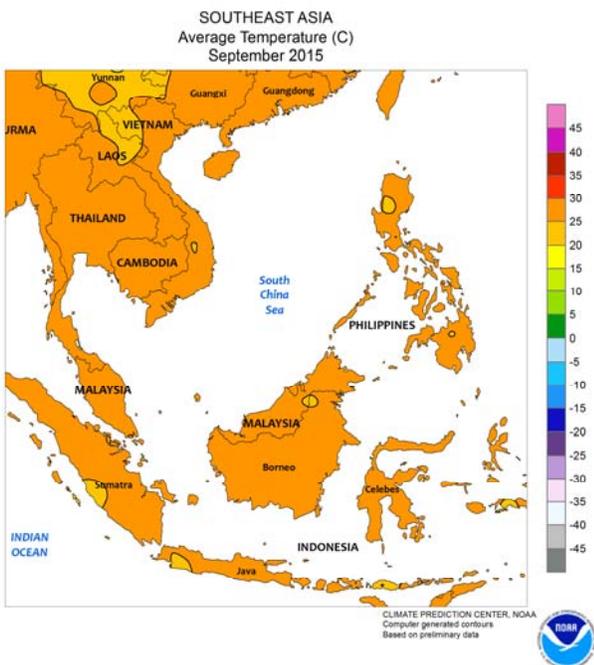
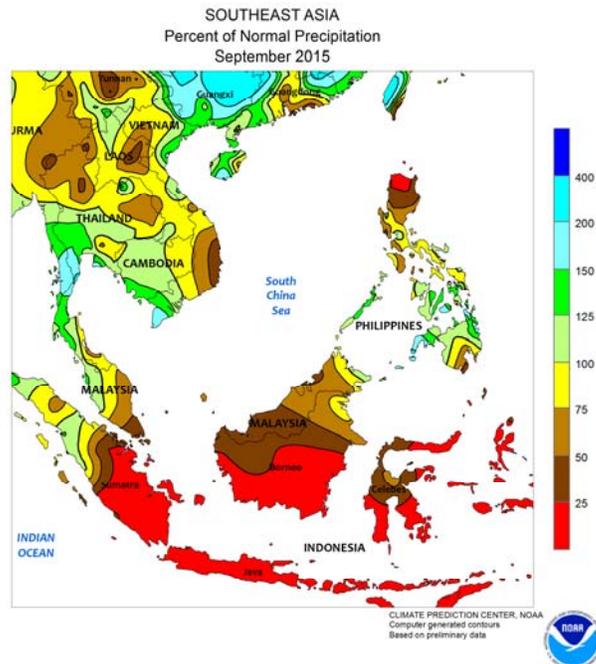
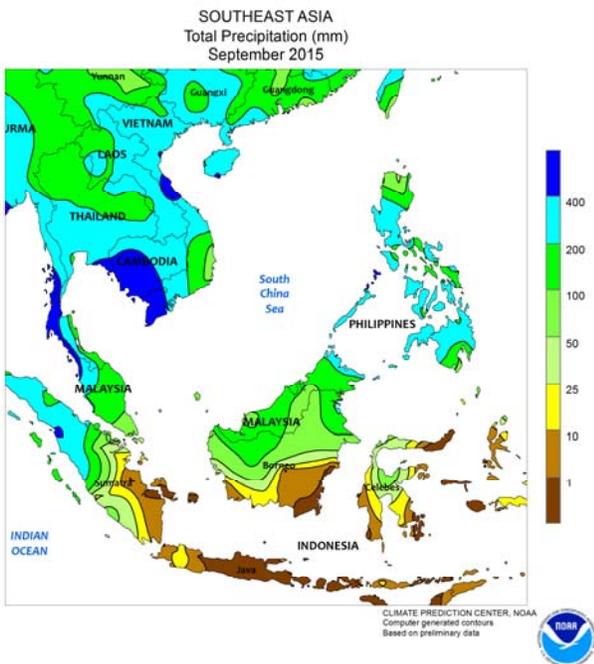
Meanwhile, showers in Orissa and northern Andhra Pradesh to the east kept late-season rice well watered, with drier conditions in other eastern rice areas aiding maturation. By month's end the monsoon had withdrawn from the northern half of India, with rainfall limited to mostly southern states. Elsewhere in the region, near-normal rainfall maintained good water supplies for rice in Bangladesh, while above-normal rainfall in Sri Lanka slowed summer rice (yala) harvesting.



EASTERN ASIA

During September, above-normal rainfall in western sections of northeastern China slowed maturation of corn and soybeans, while drier weather to the east was more favorable. Dryness on the North China Plain maintained good crop conditions as most crops continued through maturation and harvesting began. Meanwhile, Typhoon Dujuan made landfall in southeastern China during the final

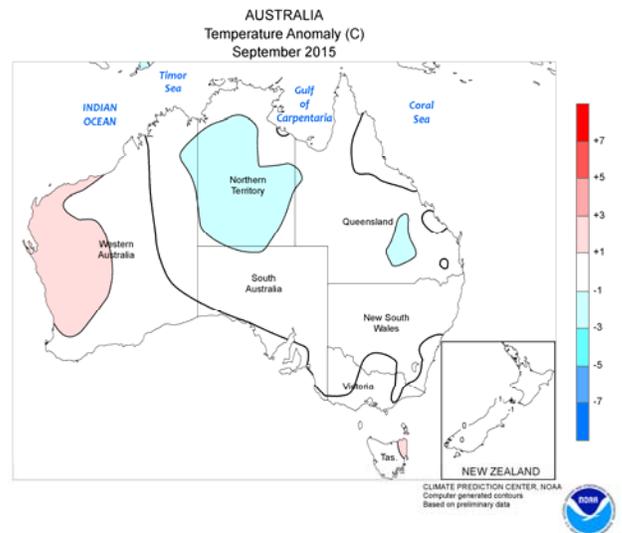
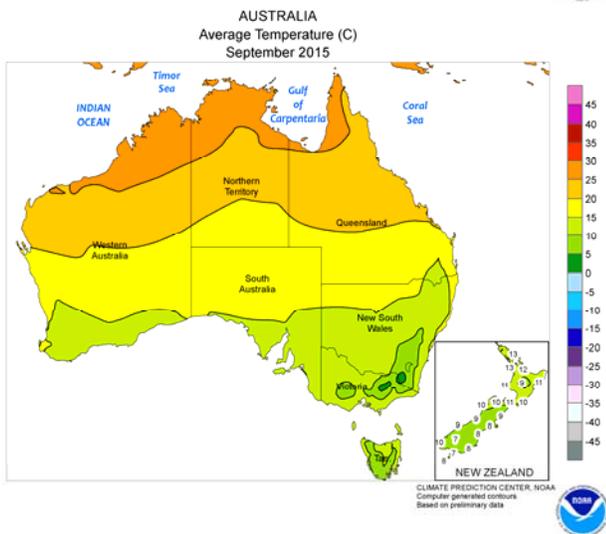
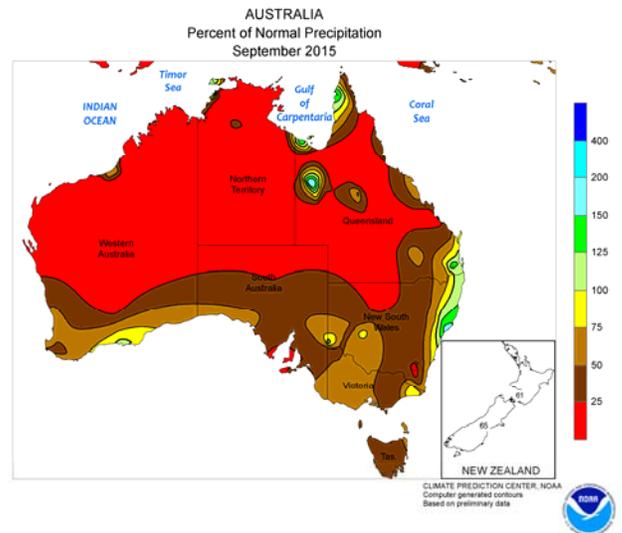
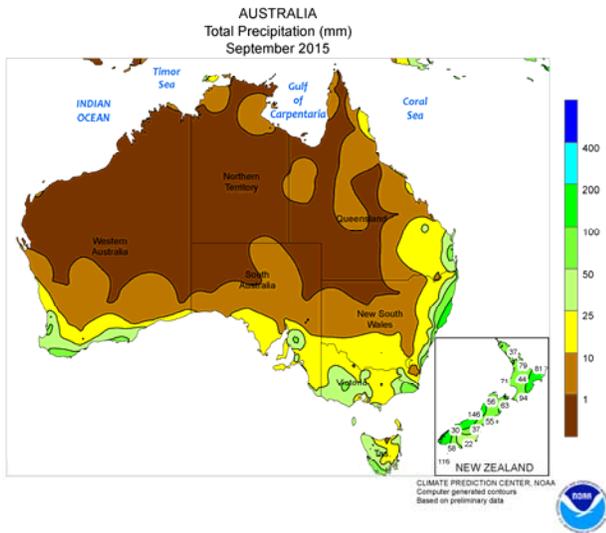
days of September and contributed to near- to above-normal monthly rainfall in southern provinces of China. The wetness slowed summer crop harvesting but kept water supplies ample for winter crops planted in October. In other parts of the region, above-normal showers slowed rice harvesting in Japan, while mostly dry weather aided rice harvesting on the Korean Peninsula.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

During September, above-normal rainfall in the lower Chao Phraya Basin of Thailand boosted reservoir levels severely depleted from two consecutive years of below-normal rainfall during the wet season. However, much more rain is needed to replenish reservoirs used to irrigate the dry-season crop transplanted in November. Much of the remainder of Indochina was unfavorably dry during the month, further limiting moisture to rice. An exception was northern

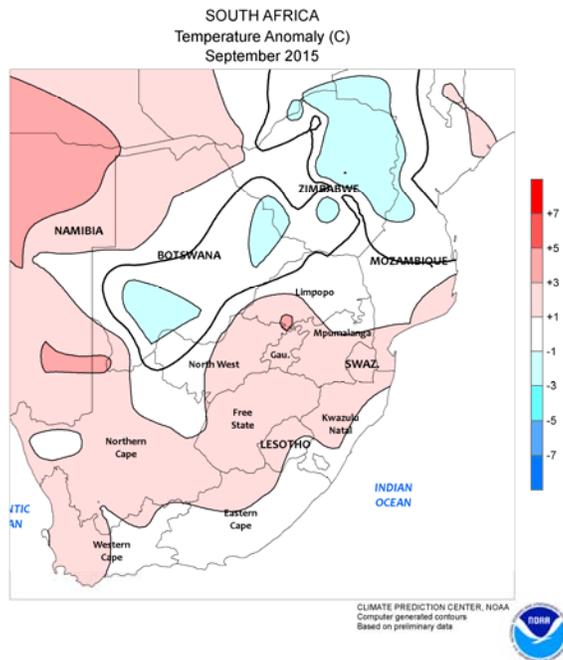
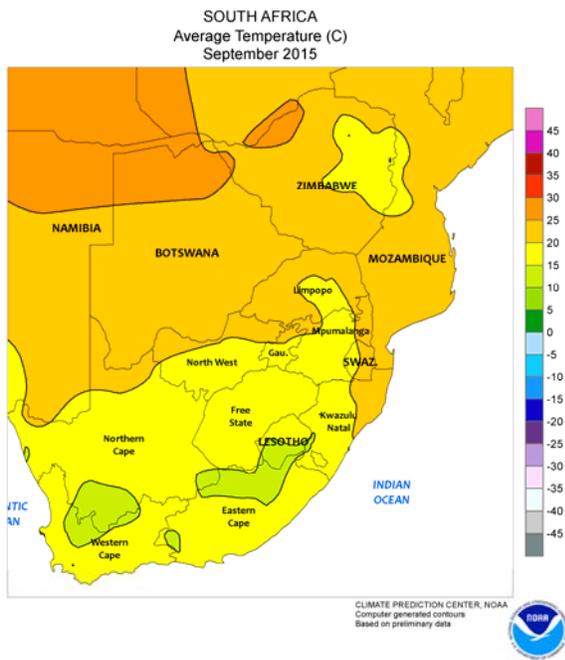
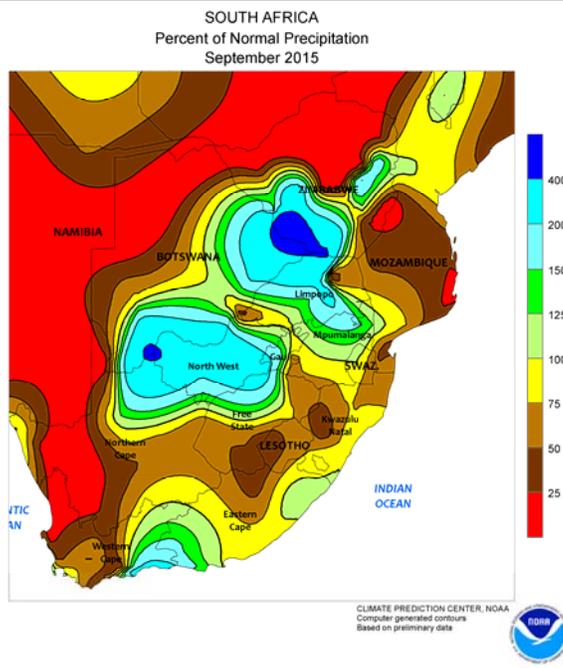
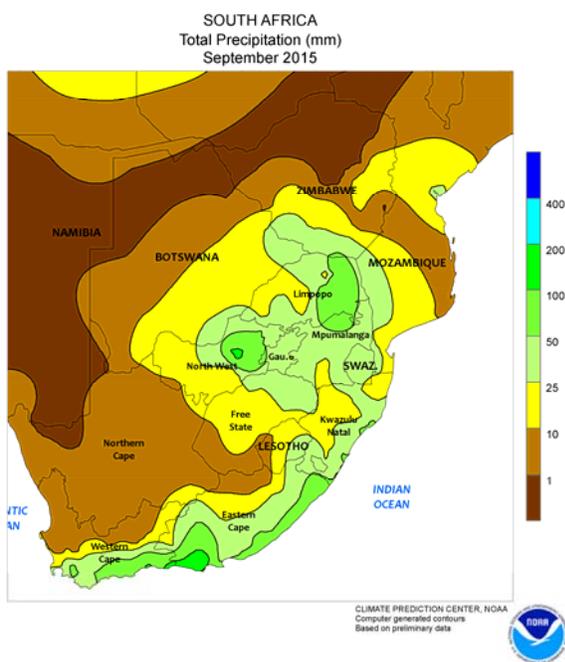
Vietnam, where above-normal rainfall favored winter rice. In the Philippines, frequent showers kept crops well watered in most of the country, while drier-than-normal weather in Luzon aided rice and corn harvesting, although the bulk of the summer crop harvest occurs in October and November. In oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, mostly dry weather aided harvesting, with peak harvesting typically occurring in September and October.



AUSTRALIA

At the beginning of September, sunny, warm weather and adequate moisture supplies favored winter grain and oilseed development throughout most of the wheat belt. By month's end, however, below-normal rainfall had reduced moisture supplies for winter crops, trimming yield prospects somewhat. Despite the recent dryness,

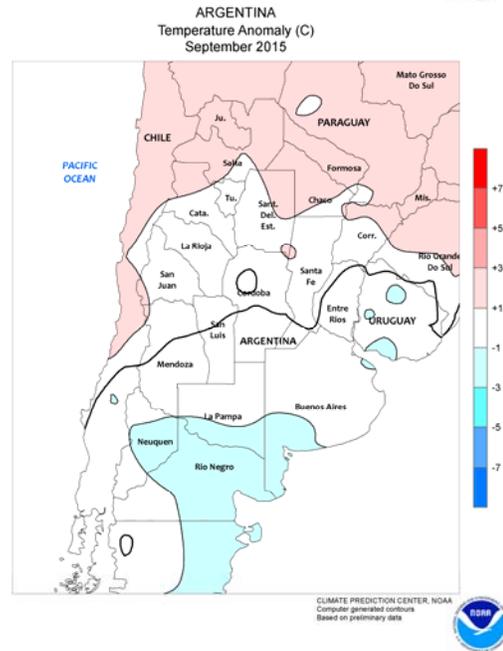
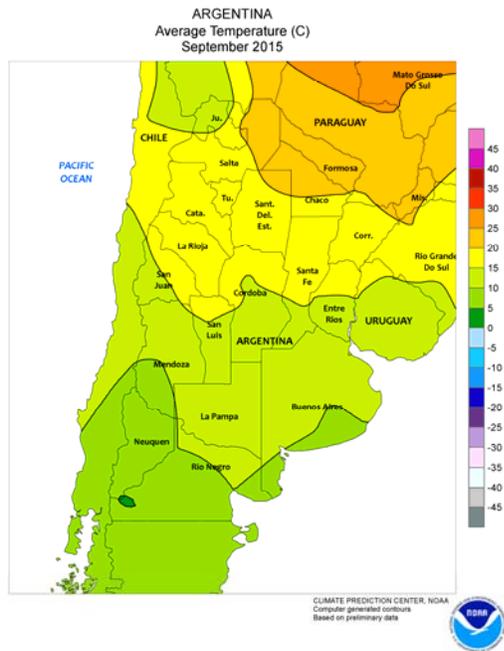
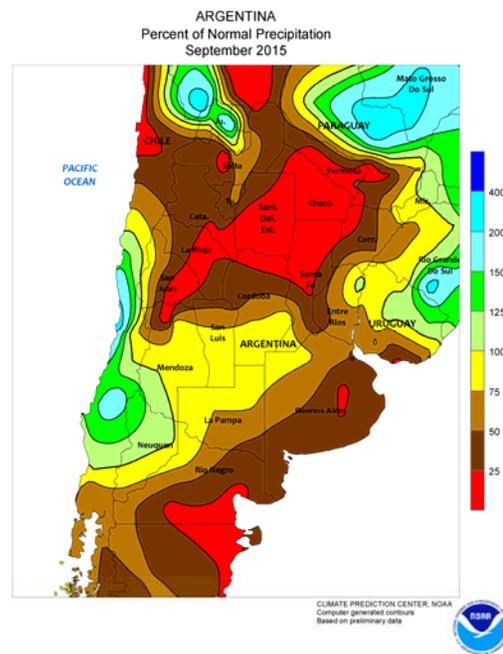
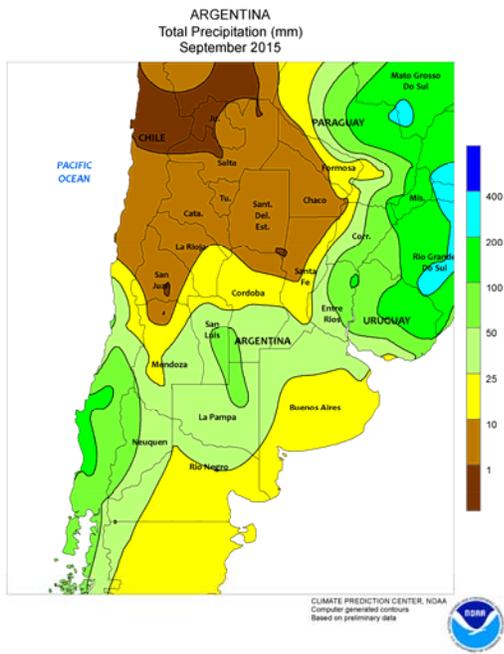
yield prospects remained good overall for wheat, barley, and canola. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, the dry weather favored summer crop sowing in early September, but the continuing dryness likely slowed planting, germination, and emergence later in the month.



SOUTH AFRICA

In September, unseasonable rain increased moisture for winter wheat across a broad section of central South Africa. Monthly accumulations totaled 10 to 50 mm (locally higher) from North West and Free State eastward through Limpopo and Mpumalanga. The rain also helped condition fields for early corn planting in eastern production areas, although above-normal temperatures (daytime highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C) during the last week of September increased

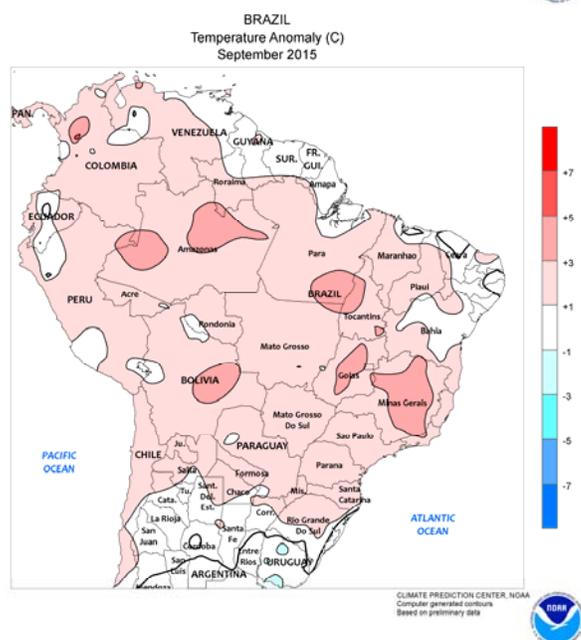
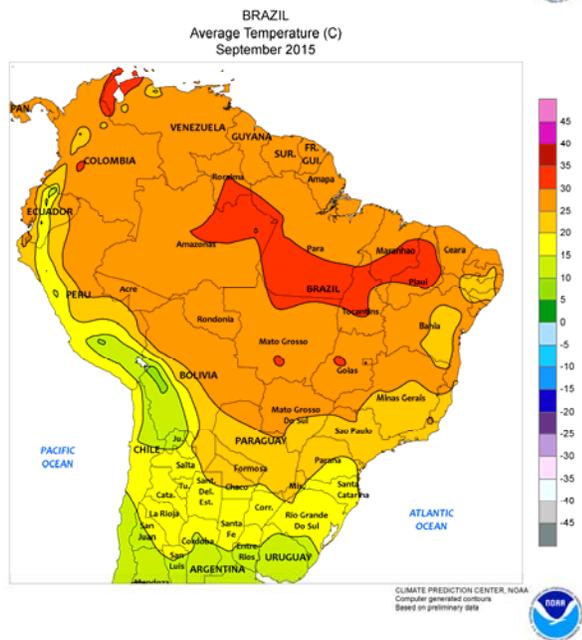
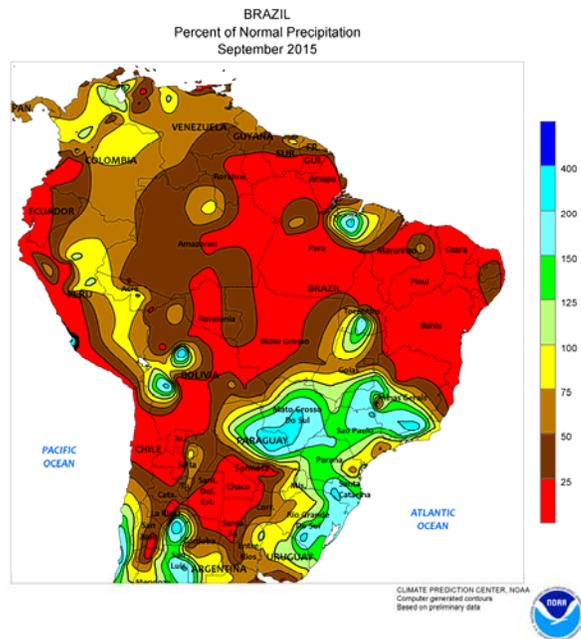
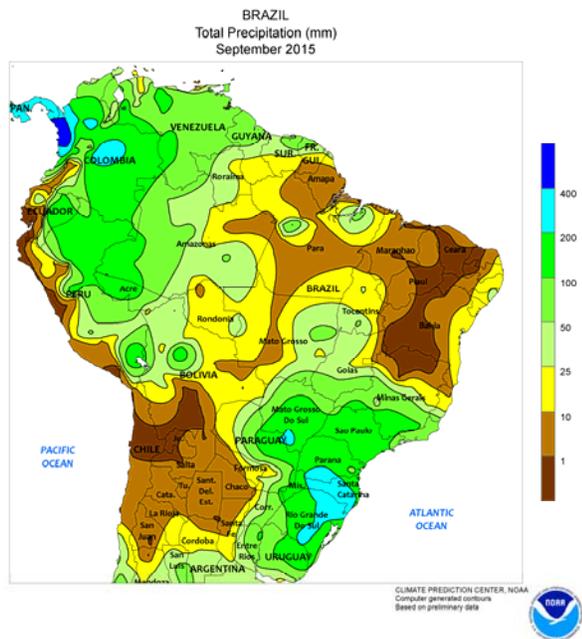
evaporative losses. Elsewhere, showery weather prevailed for much of the month along the southern coast, improving local irrigation reserves but slowing seasonal fieldwork, including the final stages of sugarcane harvesting in Kwa-Zulu Natal. In Western Cape, the rain was generally confined to southern agricultural districts; drier- and warmer-than-normal weather persisting in northwestern sections of the province maintained limited levels of moisture for winter wheat.



ARGENTINA

In September, beneficial rain improved winter grain prospects in major production areas of central Argentina. The heaviest rainfall (monthly accumulations greater than 100 mm) was concentrated over northern Buenos Aires from a combination of storms occurring at different points during the month. In late September, rain finally developed over western production areas (notably La Pampa and southern Cordoba) that had until then been dry. Wetter conditions also developed over the main production areas of southern Buenos Aires at month's end. In northern

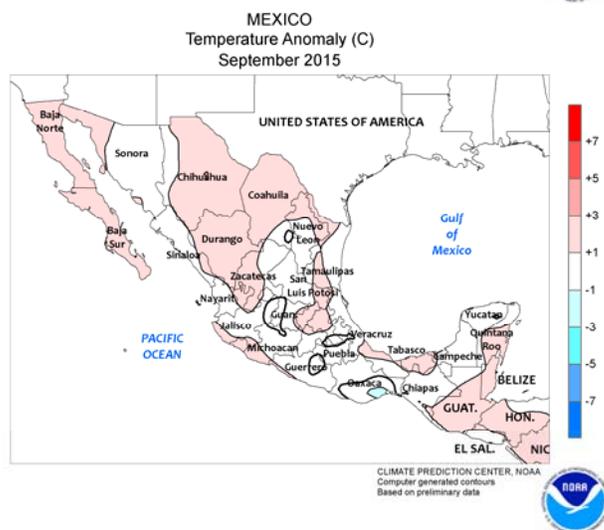
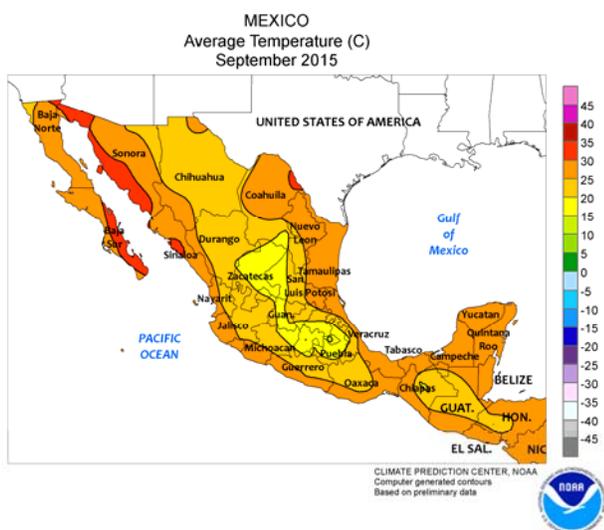
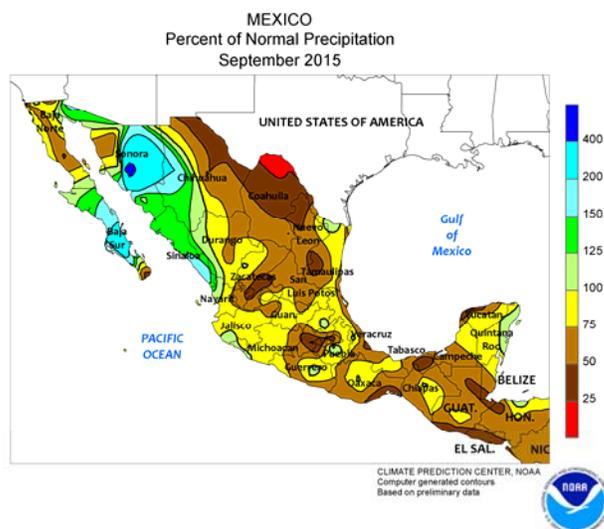
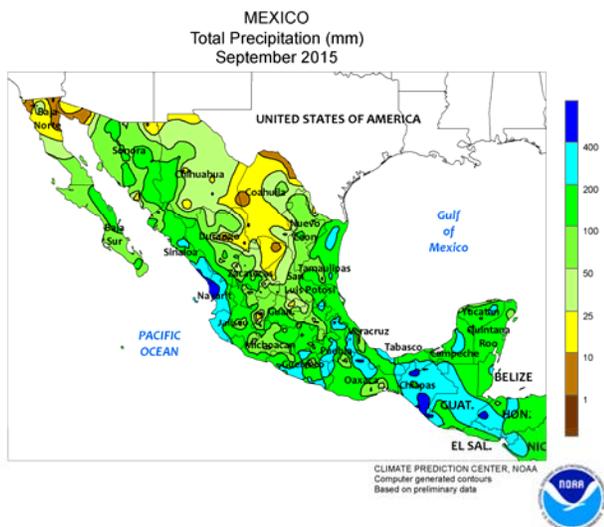
Argentina, rain was generally confined to the northeast (Entre Rios and Corrientes eastward), and rain was needed for wheat development and establishment of early-planted sunflowers. Monthly temperatures averaged near to below normal in central Argentina and 1 to 2°C above normal over sections of the north. As would be expected, seasonal warming occurred during September, with freezes becoming less frequent in Argentina's southern farming areas, and daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) more often across the north.



BRAZIL

During September, frequent, often heavy rain fell throughout southern Brazil, keeping wheat unfavorably wet and disrupting seasonal fieldwork. Monthly rainfall totaled more than 200 mm in sections of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's leading producers of wheat; reports emanating from Parana indicated wheat harvesting was underway at the time, leading to concerns regarding potential damage from the storms or reductions in grain quality. Unseasonable rainfall (monthly accumulations of 25-100 mm, locally higher) reached as far north as southern Goias, with several separate events in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais; the moisture was untimely for sugarcane and coffee harvesting, although flowering of the

next coffee crop was reportedly triggered by the early onset of seasonal rains, and pre-planting moisture was abundant for soybeans, corn, and other summer row crops. By month's end, scattered showers were becoming more frequent in Mato Grosso and neighboring locations in Tocantins and Goias, spurring the early stages of soybean planting. However, a pattern of seasonal rainfall was not firmly established in central Brazil and hot weather (daytime highs reaching 40°C) in between the showers maintained high evaporation rates. In contrast, drier conditions prevailed in the northeastern interior (in and around western Bahia) and seasonal rains diminished along the northeastern coast.

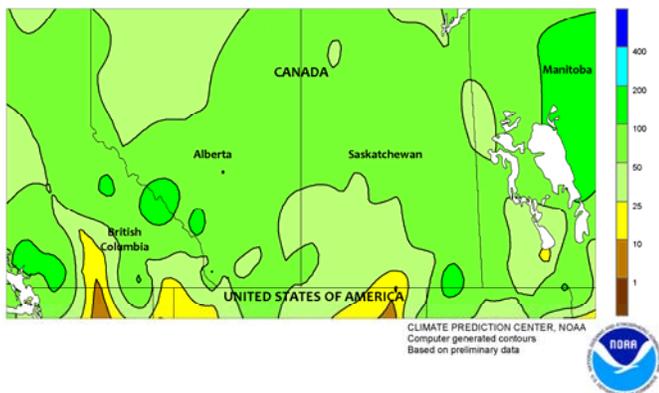


MEXICO

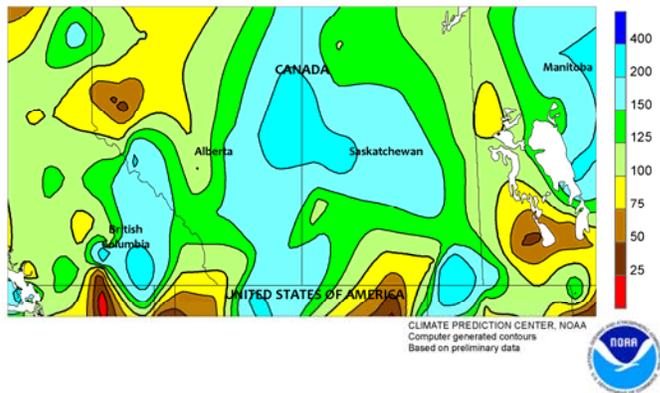
Frequent showers during the early part of September maintained overall favorable conditions for rain-fed summer crops on the southern plateau. At month's end, seasonably drier conditions and sunny skies aided maturation of corn and other summer row crops. Conditions were similar in agricultural areas along the southern Pacific (Michoacan to Oaxaca) and the western Gulf Coasts, with early month rain giving a late-season boost to crops and reservoirs. In Veracruz, rainfall was generally heavier in southern sugarcane areas than in the north, as tropical moisture led to an

intensification of rainfall in southeastern Mexico. Meanwhile, monsoon showers continued for most of the month in the northwest, helping to further replenish reservoirs. According to the government of Mexico, reservoir levels in the northwest — encompassing winter wheat and corn areas in Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa — were at nearly 89 percent of average as of September 30, the highest reported level since 2008. Showers were less frequent in north-central Mexico and periods of warm, sunny weather favored maturation of irrigated summer crops such as cotton.

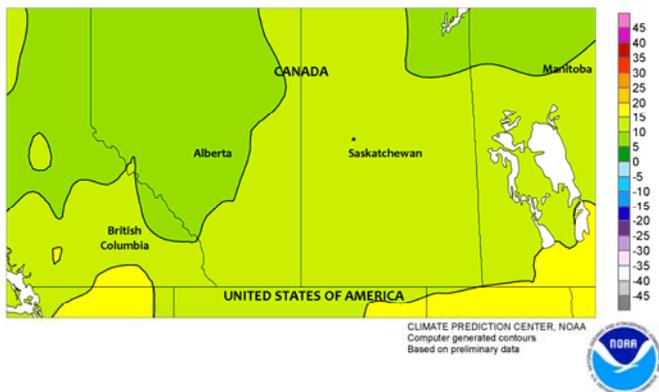
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 2015



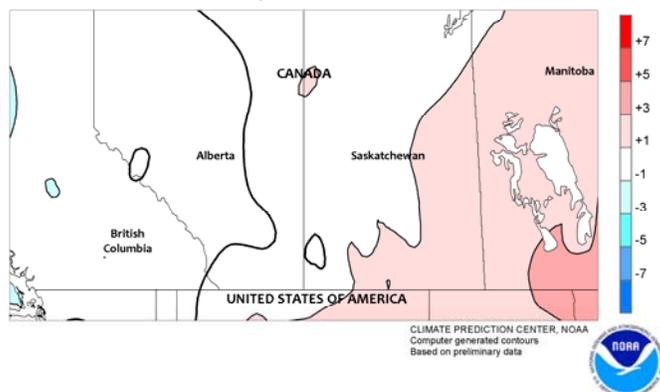
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
September 2015



CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (C)
September 2015



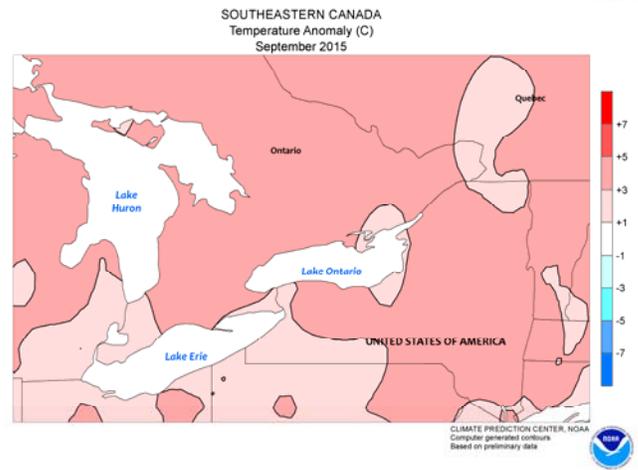
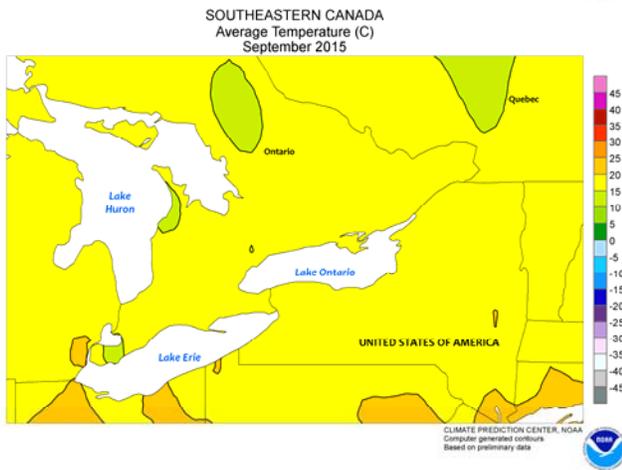
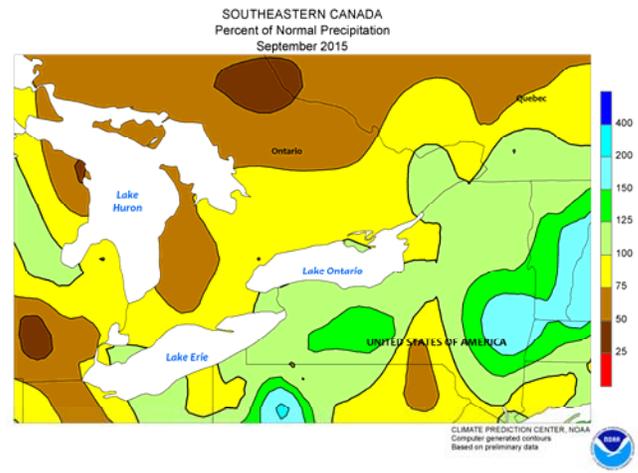
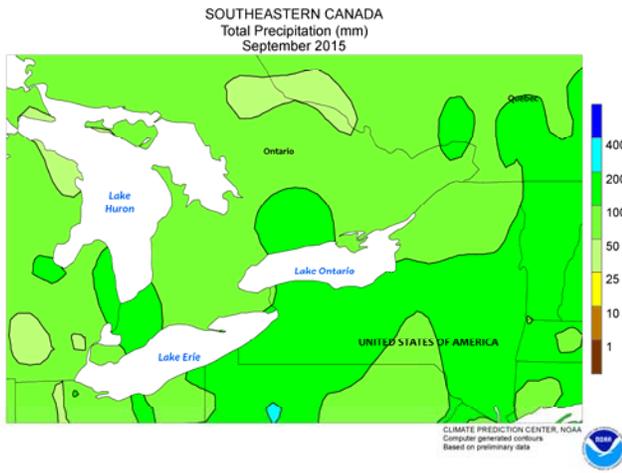
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (C)
September 2015



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

September showers slowed spring grain and oilseed harvesting in most agricultural districts. However, even though most areas recorded near- to above-normal amounts of rainfall (monthly accumulations totaling 25-100 mm), harvesting reportedly made relatively good progress with respect to the normal pace due to this season's early plantings. Above-normal temperatures dominated Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan at different

times in the month, enhancing maturation rates. In contrast, seasonably cooler weather descending into the western Prairies brought widespread freezing temperatures to the region during the latter half of September, finally reaching Manitoba during the last days of the month. As a result, monthly temperatures averaged slightly below normal in Alberta and near to above normal farther east.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

A general pattern of warm, showery weather prevailed for much of September, spurring growth of filling to maturing summer crops and keeping topsoils moist for winter wheat germination. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the 30s (degrees C) during the first

weeks of the month. By month's end, traditionally cooler agricultural districts in Quebec and eastern Ontario had reported the first autumn freeze, within the usual time frame. Important corn and soybean areas of southwestern Ontario escaped a freeze, allowing additional late-season growth.

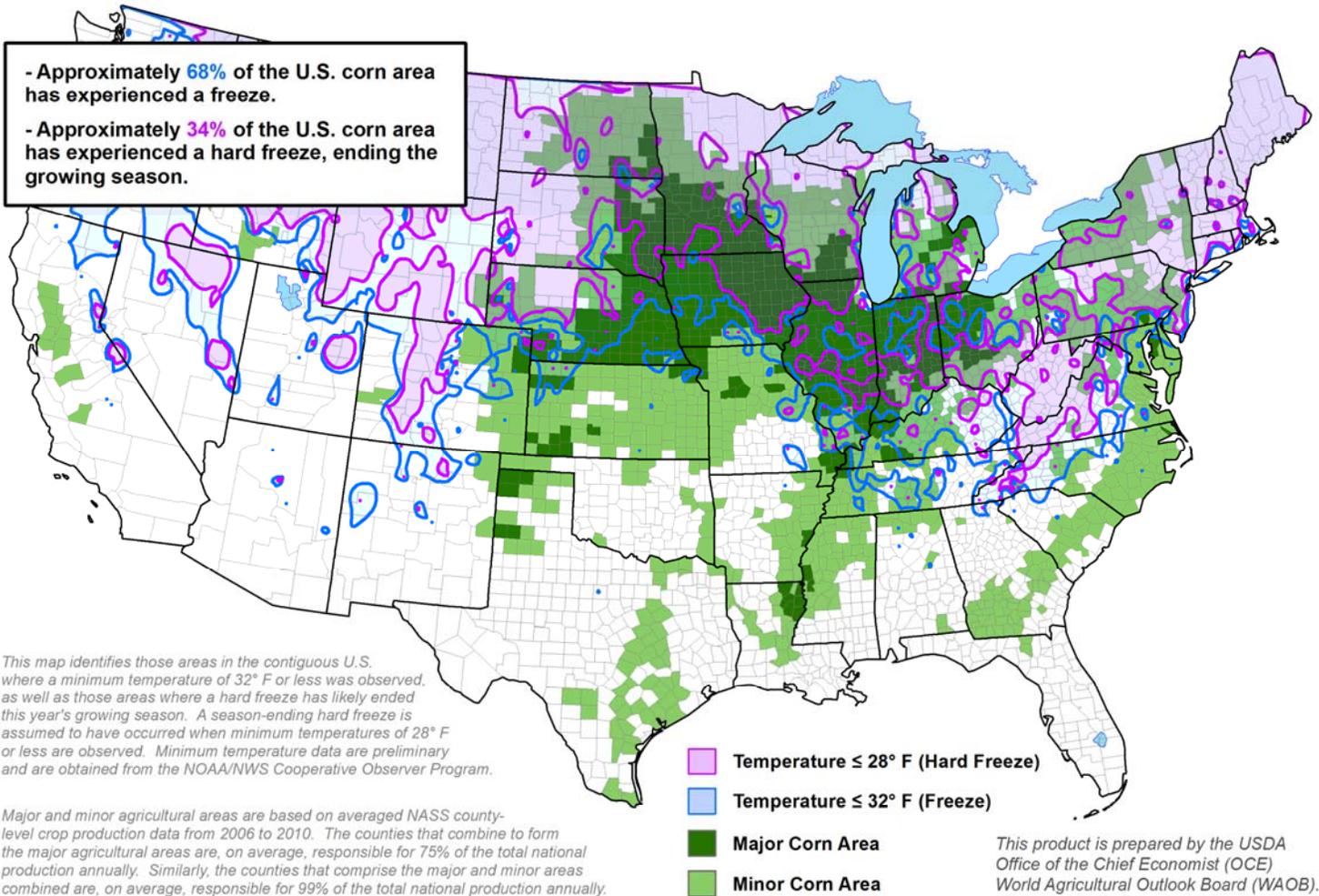


United States
Department of
Agriculture

Monitoring the End of the 2015 Growing Season

September 1 - October 18, 2015

- Approximately 68% of the U.S. corn area has experienced a freeze.
- Approximately 34% of the U.S. corn area has experienced a hard freeze, ending the growing season.



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) 720-2012
Editorial Advisor.....**Charles Wilbur**
Agricultural Weather Analysts..... **Harlan Shannon
and Eric Luebehusen**

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Agricultural Statistician and State Summaries Editor.....
Tony Dahlman (202) 720-7621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

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).