

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
and

U. S. Department of Commerce  
Weather Bureau

Nebr. Dept. of Agr. & Inspection  
Division of Agr'l Statistics  
and

Agricultural Extension Service  
of Nebr. College of Agr.

NEBRASKA WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

Released 10/14/47 P. M.

Week Ending 10/13/47

WEATHER The week was considerably warmer than normal, with drying winds on several days. A few scattered heavy showers fell over the northeastern and east-central portions of the State, and a few moderate showers over the western portion, but large areas, particularly the southeast, received little or no rain. No killing frosts occurred.

CROPS Practically all of the corn has now matured sufficiently to withstand a killing frost; except for northwestern Nebraska where very little corn is grown, and in a few limited areas, there has been no killing frost to date. Since corn matured without frost, the quality should be better, although some light, chaffy corn is expected. Rains during the second week in September checked deterioration and the improvement to the later corn offset the deterioration that took place during the first ten days of September. As a result, the crop maintained its September yield of 22 bushels. Some corn has been husked for early feeding, but very little is dry enough to crib. A killing frost would be helpful to the corn now.

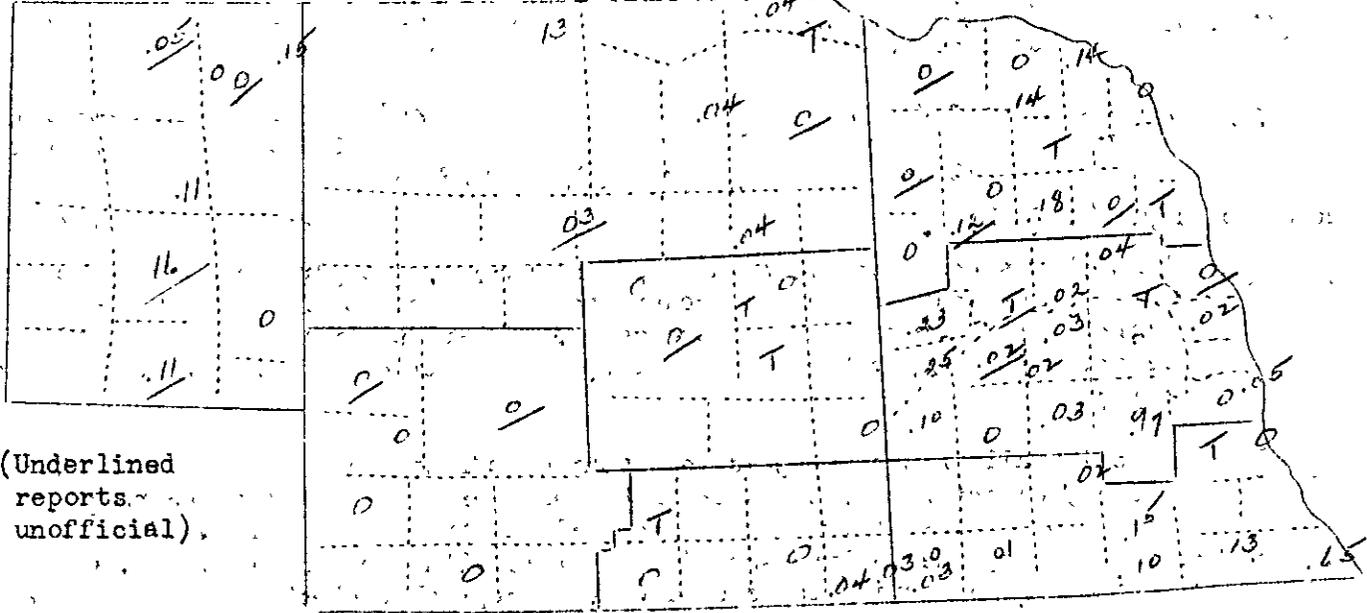
The winter wheat outlook for the State as a whole is not very good because of the lack of moisture. In the western half of the State where most of the wheat is grown under summer fallow, the condition is very good. The outlook is fairly good in central and east central Nebraska, but the crop needs rain. The outlook in most of the southcentral and southeastern districts is very poor. Only 71 percent of the intended acreage has been seeded in southeastern Nebraska, and only 82 percent in south-central Nebraska. Seeding is almost completed over the balance of Nebraska and for the State as a whole 91 percent of the planting was done by October 11.

Over much of the eastern half of the State and especially in the two southern tiers of counties from Furnas and Phelps counties east to the Missouri river, there is practically no surface moisture, and not much subsoil moisture. In fields that were plowed early, the wheat is up and making some progress. In the late plowed fields, wheat is not coming up very well and some has not sprouted. Late plowed fields are cloddy, loose and not in shape for seeding. If ample rain is received before the close of the month, most of these plowed fields will be seeded. Without rain soon, some of the sown wheat will dry out and with the dry, loose soil, chances for winter-kill is very great. With ample rainfall soon, wheat seeding could still reach the requested goal, as there is some evidence that seedings were increased in the more favored areas. Without rain, seeding will fall below the suggested goal and winter killing is likely to reduce the acreage still further.

The dry edible bean harvest is nearing completion. The potato harvest is well along and sugar beet harvest is progressing. Pastures are short because of the dry fall but range in the sandhills is excellent. Very little, if any, wheat pasture can be expected in the eastern half of the State, but there is ample hay and forage.

LIVESTOCK Reports indicate that marketings of cattle are heavy. There is a marked difference of opinion as to the finishing of cattle for market. Many of the reports indicate decreased feeding, while others are still undecided and are waiting to learn how much corn will be available before deciding on the feeding operations. September shipments to the country were up 1000 head, the first increase for several months, while sheep were about half of the receipts at country points of September a year ago. The information on the size of the fall pig crop will be rather indefinite until the December survey is made. The poor condition of pasture and lack of wheat pasture is expected to reduce milk production per cow. Issued by the Weather Bureau and the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

PRECIPITATION, WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1947



HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES (For 24 hours ending 6:30 a.m.)

		Oct. 7th		8th		9th		10th		11th		12th		13th	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
NW	Chadron	77	42	72	52	80	48	77	45	85	47	63	36	64	39
	Scottsbluff	76	48	71	51	81	45	74	49	82	53	64	43	61	37
	Sidney	80	44	72	51	76	46	76	44	81	49	66	41	59	37
N-C	Burwell	75	--	72	48	77	55	82	--	85	64	83	43	65	--
	Valentine	69	45	66	46	76	58	80	60	83	68	73	45	66	40
NE	Norfolk	80	53	74	55	73	60	81	60	82	62	81	49	65	46
	Sioux City	82	54	76	52	74	53	77	57	82	62	--	51	67	42
Cen.	Grand Island	88	56	78	54	79	60	83	59	85	66	83	48	67	47
E-C	Lincoln	91	70	89	59	70	60	82	62	83	66	83	53	74	49
	Omaha	92	69	89	59	72	54	79	59	83	62	81	58	72	47
SW	Hayes Center	83	50	76	49	79	51	83	56	86	63	78	45	64	41
	North Platte	75	50	73	48	78	52	80	59	84	67	76	46	64	40

WEATHER BUREAU TELEGRAPHIC REPORT OF PRECIPITATION FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1947.

Eastern Division		Central Division		Western Division	
Grand Island	0	Burwell	.10	Chadron	.32
Lincoln	1.18	North Platte	.10	Hayes Center	.57
Norfolk	1.34	Valentine	.13	Scottsbluff	0
Omaha	.06			Sidney	.29
Sioux City	.39				

CORN MATURITY REPORT TO OCTOBER 3, 1947

Reports from farmers indicate that about 91% of the corn acreage in Nebraska was in the mature and dented stages on October 3 and, thereby, generally safe from frost. Killing frosts to date have been local only and during the week ending October 10, winds and high temperatures were exceptionally favorable for drying corn still further, thus making the soft corn problem in Nebraska even more inconsequential than it appeared a week ago. Except for the very latest corn, frost would hasten maturity of the corn crop and reduce the moisture content for husking and safe cribbing. Corn is considered safe for rapid cribbing when the moisture content drops to 20% or less. A small amount of corn is now being husked. As of October 3, the corn was classified in the following stages of maturity: 81% mature; 10% dented; 2% hard dough; 1% soft dough and 6% with no ear formed. A large part of the latter is corn which failed to pollinate, hence, is safe as far as frost damage is concerned.