

WEATHER

2001 WEATHER AND CROP SUMMARY

By Larry Whaley & Carnethia Wright

JANUARY - MARCH

Unseasonably cold conditions characterized the first half of January, with temperatures averaging 5 to 11 degrees below normal for the first full week of the month. Despite the cold start, temperatures steadily rose during January and returned to normal by month's end. Precipitation was below normal for the remainder of the month with only light, scattered showers. No major problems with the State's wheat crop or cattle herds were reported. All areas reported above normal temperatures and precipitation during the month of February. The heaviest rainfall was reported during the week of February 12-18 which caused some isolated flooding, but damage was minimal. The month ended with the wheat crop in mostly good condition and growers spraying and applying fertilizer as the weather allowed. Temperatures and precipitation were near normal throughout the month of March. However, freezing temperatures during the last week of the month caused concern among the State's fruit growers. The generally warm springtime temperatures allowed corn growers to begin planting and cotton growers to begin preparing fields. The State's cattle held up well during the winter months, and the wheat crop was in mostly good condition.

APRIL

Below freezing temperatures during the first week of April caused only limited damage to the State's fruit crops. The cool temperature's, however, delayed overall tree development. Rain showers during the following week brought most field activities to a standstill. The majority of the State's winter wheat crop was rated in fair-to-good condition with 60 percent of the acreage having jointed. By mid-April, unseasonably warm temperatures and dry conditions allowed the State's corn growers to make excellent progress. More than 20 percent of the intended corn acreage was planted during a one-week span, helping push overall progress slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Cotton growers were busy preparing their fields for planting. Other producers were scouting fields for disease and insects, and fertilizing pastures and hay fields. Nursery growers continued digging and shipping plants, and a few fields of early soybean varieties were planted. The month's third week witnessed a cold front move through Tennessee that brought below freezing temperatures to some locations, but the majority of the State's apple, peach, and strawberry crops suffered little to no damage from the freezing temperatures. The winter wheat crop continued to show steady improvement with 77 percent rated in good-to-excellent condition. Other agricultural activities taking place included clipping tobacco transplants and planting early varieties of soybeans. By the end of April, cotton planting was underway with producers making excellent progress.

JULY

MAY

Dry conditions during the first half of May allowed producers across the Volunteer State to continue planting row crops at a record pace. Corn planting was completed by May 10, which was 19 days ahead of normal and the earliest completion date on record. Despite the excellent progress made, some producers had slowed or halted planting due to dry soil conditions. In early May, armyworm populations "exploded" in many West Tennessee counties. Most growers focused their attention on treating winter wheat fields and pastures, but corn and grain sorghum were also sprayed. In addition to insecticide applications, good progress continued to be made in hay harvest, and tobacco transplanting. Crops in most areas of the State received much needed rainfall during the second half of the month which helped improve soil moisture conditions significantly. By May 20, virtually all of the State's cotton acreage was planted. This was nearly two weeks ahead of normal, the earliest completion date on record. Sixty percent of the State's intended tobacco acreage had been transplanted by the last week of the month. Alfalfa hay growers had harvested 86 percent of their acreage by the end of May, while 59 percent of all other hay had been harvested. Fifty-nine percent of the soybeans had been planted by month's end, nearly 2 weeks ahead of the 5-year average. Pastures were rated in mostly fair-to-good condition.

JUNE

At the beginning of June, wet conditions and below normal temperatures throughout the Volunteer State hampered field activities. The wet field conditions kept many producers from planting soybeans, transplanting tobacco, harvesting hay and wheat, and spraying for weeds and insects. Weeds quickly became a problem in many locations. A few counties reported problems with flooded fields due to persistent rain showers. By mid-month winter wheat harvest was in full swing as growers from across the State took advantage of warm, dry weather conditions to make up lost ground. Harvest was nearly finished by the end of June as 34 percent of the State's acreage was harvested during the third full week of the month alone. Soybean farmers pressed into fields between showers and stayed ahead of the 5-year average pace all month, with 94 percent planted and 84 percent emerged by June 24. Tobacco transplanting was completed by the end of the month. Some areas reported budworms and tomato spotted wilt virus; however, conditions remained mostly good-to-excellent. Cotton continued to lead the normal development pace with 79 percent in the squaring stage by month's end.

Crop conditions remained mostly good during the first part of

July. Due to localized thunderstorms, some flooding and hail damage were reported in the eastern part of the State. The corn crop, with 89 percent in the silking stage on July 8 was more than 2 weeks ahead of normal. By mid-month, 95 percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage with 40 percent setting bolls. Precipitation amounts varied widely across the State, ranging from as much as two inches in some areas to none in others. For those areas receiving none, the dry conditions were quickly becoming a problem. The generally dry conditions allowed tobacco farmers to spray for insects and top early set plants. Diseases continued to show up in small clusters with black shank and blue mold being the most prominent. By month's end almost three-fourths of the corn crop had reached the dough stage, and a few fields had begun to dent. Soybean development was a week ahead of normal pace with 65 percent blooming and 40 percent setting pods; 73 percent of the crop was in good-to-excellent condition on July 29. Rain showers continued to vary widely in both location and precipitation totals, leaving some areas very dry. Most farmers had completed their second cutting of alfalfa hay, and some pastures were beginning dry out. Pastures were in mostly good-to-fair condition.

AUGUST

Tobacco harvest marked the beginning of August with 6 percent of the burley acreage harvested by the first week. Additionally, a few farmers had even started the fire-curing process in their barns. Producers reported that there was some moderate damage caused by target spot, tomato spotted wilt virus, and blue mold. Some cattle herds were having problems with flies and pinkeye outbreaks, and control measures were being employed. Rainfall was plentiful during the week of August 6-12 as the remnants of Tropical Storm Barry made its way into the area. A few areas in East Tennessee, however, received too much rainfall which caused some flooding. The corn crop was nearly all in the dough stage on August 12 and moved closer to harvest as 22 percent had reached maturity. Corn harvest began on a very limited basis and early yields looked good. Virtually all of the State's soybeans were blooming by month's end and were setting pods at a record pace, nearly 2 weeks ahead of normal. Soybean producers detected Sudden Death Syndrome in varieties with limited resistance, and stink bugs were causing problems as well. The cotton crop was in mostly good-to-fair condition and producers had begun defoliating in some areas.

SEPTEMBER

Frequent rain showers across the State during the first part of September slowed corn harvest but provided much needed moisture for pastures and soybeans that were filling pods. The improvement of pasture conditions raised the prospects of a fall cutting of hay for many farmers. By September 9, virtually all of the State's tobacco had been topped, with burley harvest 67 percent completed. Dry conditions around mid-month helped corn farmers make excellent harvest progress. Corn silage harvest was nearly finished, and yields were ranging from good to excellent with some variety test plots surpassing 200 bushels per acre. By month's end, 9 percent of the soybeans had been harvested. Disease problems, such as stem canker, were negatively impacting yields in low-lying areas near creeks and rivers; however, the majority of the crop remained in good-to-excellent condition. Cotton harvest was in full swing as the month ended with nearly a quarter of the acreage picked. Growers were actively applying defoliant. Ninety-four percent of the burley acreage

had been harvested by September 30, in line with 2000 and slightly ahead of normal. Producers stepped up their pace to get their tobacco in the barn to guard against yield and quantity losses associated with a potentially killing frost. Low humidity, wind, and cool temperatures helped with tobacco curing conditions. The second cutting of hay was mostly completed with favorable yields. Late rains promoted good pasture growth and aided with the fall seeding of forage crops. Beef producers reported good weaning weights on yearling calves.

OCTOBER

Mostly dry weather during the first half of October allowed farmers to make good progress with fall seedings and harvest of row crops. Nearly all cotton bolls were open and harvest was approaching the half-way mark. The majority of the burley crop had been harvested by mid-month, with most of it in the barn. Virtually, all of the harvest activities for dark types had been completed. Heavy rains during the latter part of the week ending October 14 brought all field activities across the State to a standstill. Harvest of corn, cotton, and soybeans all lagged behind the normal pace, as did the seeding of the winter wheat crop. As the State moved into the second half of the month, widespread frost and wet fields were the main issues Tennessee farmers faced. Most areas of the state received a light to moderate frost, however, there was only minimal damage to the soybean crop and it actually helped prepare the cotton crop for harvest by enhancing defoliation. Wet field conditions in West Tennessee, especially in the river bottom land, continued to hold all activities slightly behind the normal pace. Many locations in East Tennessee, however, reported dry conditions and the need for more rain for pastures and tobacco in the barn. The tobacco crop continued to cure well, but the absence of good stripping conditions slowed market preparation in areas across the state. With harvest of the corn crop virtually wrapped up by month's end, producers turned their focus to soybean and cotton harvest.

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER

Little or no rain fell across the state during the first week of November as tobacco and wheat growers were in need of rainfall to continue in their efforts to finish fall operations. Burley tobacco stripping was at a near standstill as producers needed moisture to get their crop in case. The lack of rain also hampered wheat seedings and slowed the growth of recently sown forage crops. Livestock producers had begun feeding hay and other supplements. Cotton and soybean producers, however, benefitted from the dry conditions, which allowed them to make good progress harvesting their crops. Virtually, all of the State's corn had been harvested with cotton and soybean harvest lagging just slightly behind normal. The State's cattle producers were becoming concerned with the low water levels in ponds and some had to supplement with hay due to short pastures. By month's end, two well-defined cold fronts affected the region bringing rainfall and slightly cooler temperatures to the state. However, the majority of the 2002 winter wheat crop had been seeded, slightly behind the normal pace. Coming into December, the state experienced warmer than normal temperatures, especially in the Eastern sections and higher than normal rainfall in the Western sections. Hay supplies were plentiful going into the winter months. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition. As the month came to a close, temperatures averaged 4 to 9 degrees below normal, with dry, but cold weather throughout the state.

CROP PROGRESS

COTTON CROP PROGRESS

PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE PLANTED, 1992-2001

Year	April			May			June	
	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20
1992	0	3	26	71	90	97	100	100
1993	0	0	6	25	70	94	100	100
1994	0	3	13	54	91	99	100	100
1995	2	9	16	41	84	97	100	100
1996	0	0	9	53	82	98	100	100
1997	0	2	4	48	93	100	100	100
1998	0	1	5	17	68	97	100	100
1999	0	5	12	38	88	99	100	100
2000	0	1	11	40	80	95	100	100
2001	0	1	33	79	99	100	100	100
5-yr avg ¹	0	2	8	39	82	98	100	100

PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE SETTING BOLLS, 1992-2001

Year	June		July			Aug.		
	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	30
1992	0	1	13	33	66	98	100	100
1993	0	1	11	53	93	100	100	100
1994	0	6	19	60	94	100	100	100
1995	0	4	22	63	90	99	100	100
1996	0	6	33	81	98	100	100	100
1997	0	0	2	31	75	93	100	100
1998	1	14	30	65	91	99	100	100
1999	0	8	40	69	92	99	100	100
2000	0	5	30	62	87	97	100	100
2001	0	5	24	57	91	99	100	100
5-yr avg ¹	0	7	27	62	89	98	100	100

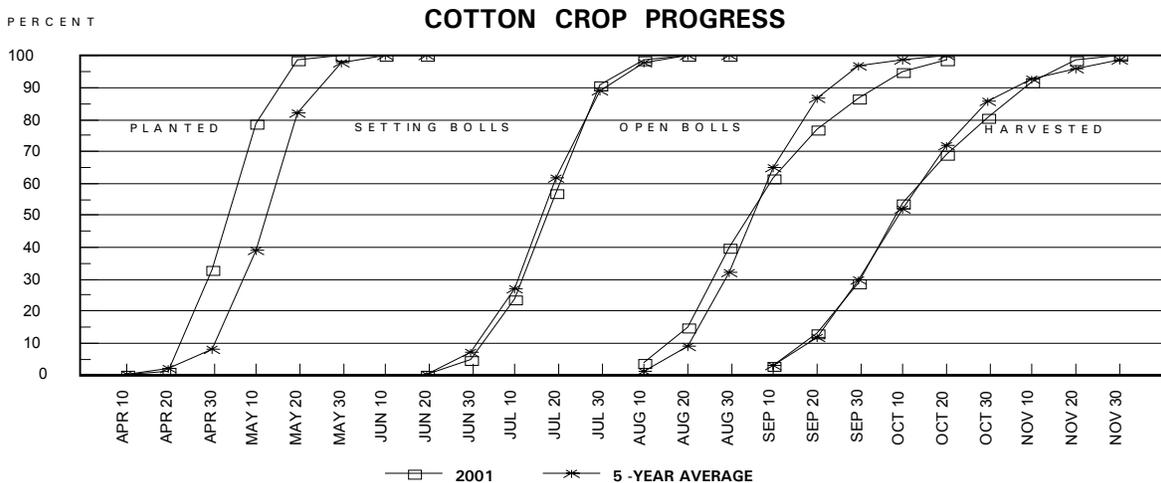
PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE WITH OPEN BOLLS, 1992-2001

Year	August			September			October	
	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20
1992	1	3	8	15	59	77	94	99
1993	1	5	30	67	87	98	100	100
1994	0	2	19	60	90	97	100	100
1995	0	3	23	55	86	96	100	100
1996	0	10	31	64	90	99	100	100
1997	0	0	2	25	65	85	95	99
1998	2	9	25	65	92	99	100	100
1999	1	13	54	86	94	100	100	100
2000	1	13	48	83	96	100	100	100
2001	4	15	40	62	77	87	95	99
5-yr avg ¹	1	9	32	65	87	97	99	100

PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE HARVESTED, 1992-2001

Year	September			October			November		
	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	30
1992	0	1	3	18	43	63	74	89	94
1993	0	6	19	42	59	81	90	94	99
1994	1	6	18	39	52	67	84	93	99
1995	0	4	12	28	53	74	83	91	98
1996	2	9	28	51	71	79	87	94	97
1997	0	0	7	23	46	71	81	88	97
1998	3	14	29	57	76	90	95	99	100
1999	6	17	42	63	82	94	99	100	100
2000	4	19	42	67	84	96	100	100	100
2001	3	13	29	54	69	81	92	99	100
5-yr avg ¹	3	12	30	52	72	86	93	96	99

¹ 1996-2000.



CORN CROP PROGRESS

CORN: PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE PLANTED, 1992-2001

Year	PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE PLANTED, 1992-2001								
	April			May			June		
	1	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20
1992	0	9	49	73	87	95	98	100	100
1993	0	0	9	49	72	88	97	100	100
1994	2	4	15	53	77	88	96	100	100
1995	18	47	71	86	92	97	100	100	100
1996	0	13	49	74	85	94	98	100	100
1997	7	29	52	72	85	95	100	100	100
1998	9	30	51	65	74	89	100	100	100
1999	2	11	51	79	94	97	100	100	100
2000	11	28	51	72	85	93	98	100	100
2001	3	23	62	89	99	100	100	100	100

PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE SILKED, 1992-2001

Year	PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE SILKED, 1992-2001								
	May	June			July			Aug.	
	30	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	
1992	0	2	11	39	70	90	98	100	
1993	0	0	4	17	51	82	95	99	
1994	0	1	11	33	64	82	94	100	
1995	1	6	32	64	83	92	99	100	
1996	0	0	13	63	84	93	100	100	
1997	0	0	3	23	66	86	94	100	
1998	0	1	21	59	75	90	99	100	
1999	0	1	21	55	83	93	100	100	
2000	0	1	22	52	80	93	97	100	
2001	0	3	32	68	89	100	100	100	

5-yr avg¹ 6 22 51 73 85 93 99 100 100 0 1 16 51 78 91 98 100

CORN: PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE DENT STAGE, 1992-2001

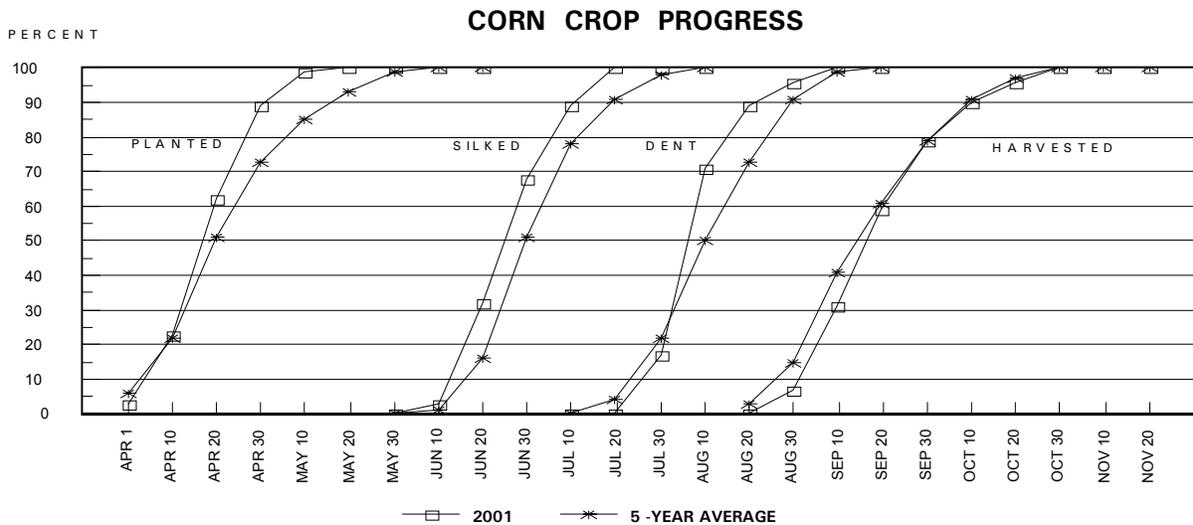
Year	PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE DENT STAGE, 1992-2001								
	July			August			September		
	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	
1992	2	8	17	40	61	88	95	99	
1993	0	1	9	25	53	82	95	99	
1994	2	7	20	42	55	80	92	99	
1995	2	10	28	55	76	92	99	100	
1996	0	5	26	49	77	92	99	100	
1997	0	3	15	41	62	88	97	100	
1998	0	6	26	52	74	92	99	100	
1999	0	5	37	61	83	95	100	100	
2000	0	0	8	47	71	88	98	100	
2001	0	0	17	71	89	96	100	100	

PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE HARVESTED FOR GRAIN, 1992-2001

Year	PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE HARVESTED FOR GRAIN, 1992-2001									
	August		September			October			November	
	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20
1992	0	3	6	23	42	61	78	86	92	96
1993	0	2	9	24	44	68	80	90	94	98
1994	0	2	10	32	53	70	81	91	96	99
1995	1	13	34	64	84	91	95	100	100	100
1996	1	6	24	38	69	84	93	99	100	100
1997	0	1	12	37	62	82	91	99	100	100
1998	3	15	45	70	85	95	100	100	100	100
1999	8	35	72	89	96	100	100	100	100	100
2000	2	19	51	70	85	96	100	100	100	100
2001	0	7	31	59	79	90	96	100	100	100

5-yr avg¹ 0 4 22 50 73 91 99 100 3 15 41 61 79 91 97 100 100 100

¹1996-2000.



SOYBEAN CROP PROGRESS

SOYBEANS: PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE PLANTED, 1992-2001

Year	April		May			June			July	
	30	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	
1992	2	8	22	44	62	70	90	99	100	
1993	0	1	8	25	57	79	90	97	100	
1994	0	4	13	36	55	77	93	99	100	
1995	1	5	13	30	45	67	90	97	100	
1996	1	4	16	31	41	53	79	95	100	
1997	0	4	18	31	40	49	66	91	99	
1998	0	3	14	31	53	75	88	96	100	
1999	3	8	22	50	73	87	96	100	100	
2000	1	7	20	37	66	83	86	97	100	
2001	6	23	50	61	72	89	97	100	100	
5-yr avg ¹	1	5	18	36	54	69	83	96	100	

PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE SETTING PODS, 1992-2001

Year	July			August			September	
	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20
1992	0	6	11	41	58	83	93	99
1993	0	2	10	33	60	80	95	99
1994	0	5	20	39	48	69	91	100
1995	0	5	22	43	64	88	98	100
1996	0	6	18	37	57	80	96	100
1997	0	2	13	30	49	72	89	97
1998	0	9	23	43	63	81	96	100
1999	5	18	36	53	72	87	98	100
2000	1	9	25	49	69	86	97	100
2001	7	28	43	62	82	92	98	100
5-yr avg ¹	1	9	23	42	62	81	95	99

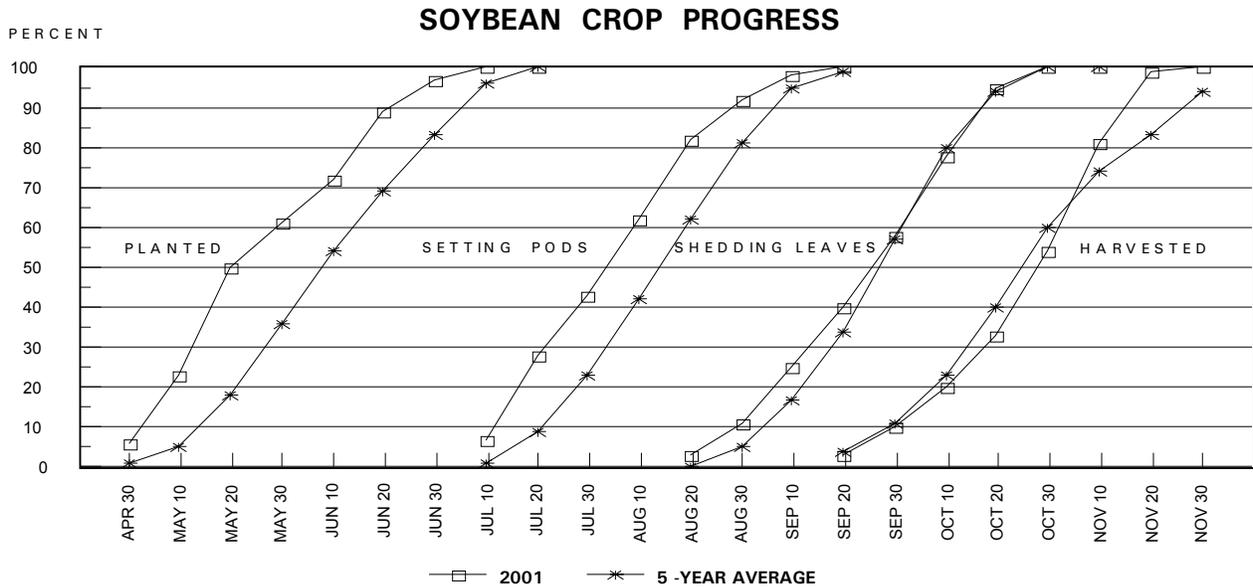
SOYBEANS: PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE SHEDDING LEAVES, 1992-2001

Year	August		September			October			Nov
	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	30	10
1992	0	3	7	22	36	61	86	96	100
1993	0	3	10	27	45	75	91	98	100
1994	0	5	11	25	46	73	88	99	100
1995	1	6	15	37	58	81	94	100	100
1996	0	2	10	27	49	77	91	99	100
1997	0	0	6	21	44	72	90	99	100
1998	0	3	19	36	67	89	97	100	100
1999	0	13	28	47	67	85	95	100	100
2000	1	10	23	38	56	78	95	100	100
2001	3	11	25	40	58	78	95	100	100
5-yr avg ¹	0	5	17	34	57	80	94	100	100

PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE HARVESTED, 1992-2001

Year	September		October			November		
	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	30
1992	0	2	8	21	42	62	80	90
1993	0	3	11	22	45	66	86	93
1994	1	5	13	23	45	68	86	95
1995	0	3	11	30	57	71	81	92
1996	0	2	6	17	28	45	64	78
1997	0	4	13	31	51	62	74	91
1998	0	9	25	47	75	91	95	100
1999	11	23	41	55	73	88	93	100
2000	7	16	31	50	73	84	90	99
2001	3	10	20	33	54	81	99	100
5-yr avg ¹	4	11	23	40	60	74	83	94

¹ 1996-2000.



TOBACCO CROP PROGRESS

TOBACCO: PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE TRANSPLANTED, 1992-2001

Year	April			May			June			
	30	10	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	30
1992	5	17	48	73	88	96	100			
1993	1	9	27	61	87	96	100			
1994	2	12	41	71	92	97	100			
1995	6	18	36	61	80	92	98			
1996	3	13	34	57	78	88	97			
1997	1	13	33	46	58	69	86			
1998	2	6	28	48	64	79	92			
1999	3	14	39	69	88	95	99			
2000	1	16	46	64	85	96	100			
2001	2	11	45	64	79	93	99			
5-yr	2	12	36	57	75	85	95			

TOBACCO: PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE TOPPED, 1992-2001

Year	July		August			September		
	20	30	10	20	30	10	20	30
1992	23	42	71	83	94	100	100	100
1993	11	28	51	77	90	98	100	100
1994	19	43	73	85	96	100	100	100
1995	23	42	60	77	86	94	99	100
1996	22	41	66	76	89	94	100	100
1997	18	35	51	63	77	88	96	100
1998	16	34	57	73	81	89	95	100
1999	26	52	73	86	93	100	100	100
2000	30	49	70	84	92	97	99	100
2001	26	50	72	86	94	99	100	100
5-yr	22	42	63	76	86	94	98	100

BURLEY: PERCENTAGE OF ACREAGE HARVESTED, 1992-2001

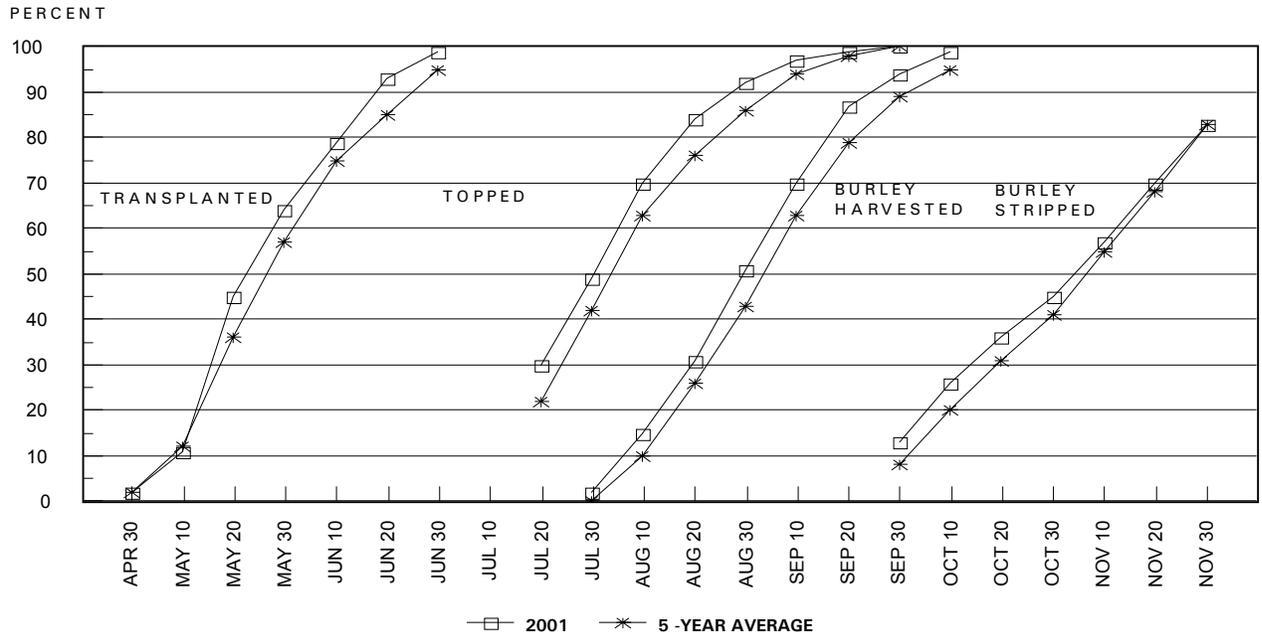
Year	July	August			September			October
	30	10	20	30	10	20	30	10
1992	2	10	23	46	66	83	93	98
1993	0	4	16	31	56	73	89	96
1994	2	9	20	45	66	85	94	98
1995	2	9	27	45	65	81	91	96
1996	0	6	20	41	63	81	90	96
1997	0	7	21	36	53	71	81	89
1998	0	8	21	34	52	71	88	93
1999	0	17	35	54	76	88	93	98
2000	2	13	31	50	71	86	92	98
2001	2	15	31	51	70	87	94	99
5-yr avg ¹	0	10	26	43	63	79	89	95

BURLEY: PERCENTAGE OF CROP STRIPPED, 1992-2001

Year	Sept.	October			November		
	30	10	20	30	10	20	30
1992	3	13	23	36	57	72	91
1993	3	11	24	38	51	69	88
1994	7	17	32	43	59	73	83
1995	11	21	33	45	59	74	87
1996	8	18	28	38	53	71	89
1997	4	13	24	31	49	61	75
1998	6	24	36	48	60	72	87
1999	9	18	29	40	58	64	82
2000	13	26	36	45	57	70	83
2001	7	15	25	35	47	71	79
5-yr avg ¹	8	20	31	41	55	68	83

¹ 1996-2000.

TOBACCO CROP PROGRESS



FREEZE DATES

TENNESSEE FIRST FREEZE DATES

Data taken from National Weather Service offices, Cooperative Observers, and University of Tennessee Experiment Stations through the years have provided the following table. The table lists the chance of occurrence, or probability, that a freeze will occur by a certain date. For example, at Bolivar there is a 10 percent chance (1 in 10) that a freeze will occur on or before October 9 ... a 50 percent chance that it will occur by the 24th ... and a 90 percent chance by November 8. Also, the historical first fall freeze date has been provided by the University of Tennessee.

TENNESSEE FALL FREEZE DATES AT SELECTED PROBABILITY LEVELS

DISTRICT/STATION	FIRST	10 PERCENT	50 PERCENT	90 PERCENT
WEST TENNESSEE				
AMES	10/02	10/05	10/20	11/04
BOLIVAR		10/09	10/24	11/08
BROWNSVILLE		10/16	10/29	11/11
COVINGTON	10/07	10/17	10/30	11/13
DYERSBURG	10/14	10/23	11/04	11/16
JACKSON EXP STN	09/30	10/15	10/28	11/11
JACKSON AIRPORT	10/04	10/16	10/29	11/11
MARTIN	10/04	10/13	10/25	11/07
MEMPHIS AIRPORT	10/16	10/25	11/07	11/20
MILAN	10/02	10/10	10/23	11/04
NEWBERN		10/10	10/24	11/08
PARIS	10/03	10/09	10/22	11/05
SAMBURG WLD REFUGE		10/14	10/25	11/05
UNION CITY	10/03	10/06	10/20	11/02
MIDDLE TENNESSEE				
CLARKSVILLE		10/08	10/22	11/05
COLUMBIA		10/05	10/20	11/04
DICKSON		10/08	10/22	11/06
DOVER		10/04	10/14	10/25
FRANKLIN		10/07	10/21	11/04
LEWISBURG	09/30	10/07	10/20	11/02
MURFREESBORO		10/09	10/22	11/04
NASHVILLE	10/02	10/13	10/29	11/11
SAVANNAH		10/12	10/25	11/07
SHELBYVILLE		10/06	10/21	11/05
SPRINGFIELD	10/03	10/07	10/19	11/01
SPRING HILL	10/02	10/02	10/20	11/06
WAYNESBORO		09/28	10/11	10/23
CUMBERLAND PLATEAU				
ALLARDT		10/03	10/16	10/29
CELINA		10/05	10/20	11/03
CROSSVILLE EXP STN	09/30	10/01	10/15	10/29
CROSSVILLE AIRPORT	10/02	10/04	10/19	11/02
MCMINNVILLE		10/08	10/23	11/07
MONTEAGLE		10/15	10/29	11/11
TULLAHOMA		10/08	10/21	11/04
EAST TENNESSEE				
BRISTOL	10/02	10/11	10/24	11/06
CHATTANOOGA	10/18	10/20	11/01	11/13
COPPERHILL		10/06	10/18	10/30
GATLINBURG		10/03	10/15	10/26
GREENEVILLE	10/03	10/08	10/20	10/31
KINGSPORT		10/07	10/20	11/02
KNOXVILLE UT		10/10	10/25	11/09
KNOXVILLE AIRPORT		10/23	11/04	11/17
LENOIR CITY		10/14	10/27	11/09
NEWPORT		10/09	10/21	11/03
OAK RIDGE		10/14	10/27	11/10
ROGERSVILLE		10/04	10/17	10/31

Source: National Weather Service, Cooperative Observers, and the University of Tennessee Experiment Stations.

TENNESSEE LAST FREEZE DATES

Data taken from National Weather Service offices, Cooperative Observers, and University of Tennessee Experiment Stations through the years have provided the following table. The table lists the chance of occurrence, or probability, that a freeze will occur after a certain date. For example, at Bolivar there is a 90 percent chance (9 in 10) that the last freeze will occur after March 25 ... a 50 percent chance that it will occur after April 6 ... and a 10 percent chance after the 17th.

TENNESSEE SPRING FREEZE DATES AT SELECTED PROBABILITY LEVELS

DISTRICT/STATION	90 PERCENT	50 PERCENT	10 PERCENT
WEST TENNESSEE			
BOLIVAR	3/25	4/06	4/17
BROWNSVILLE	3/19	4/01	4/14
COVINGTON	3/16	3/31	4/14
DYERSBURG	3/09	3/26	4/12
JACKSON EXP STN	3/25	4/06	4/18
JACKSON AIRPORT	3/23	4/03	4/15
MARTIN EXP STN	3/24	4/07	4/21
MEMPHIS AIRPORT	3/08	3/23	4/08
MILAN	3/24	4/05	4/16
NEWBERN	3/20	4/01	4/12
PARIS	3/28	4/11	4/24
SAMBURG WLD REFUGE	3/23	4/04	4/16
UNION CITY	3/23	4/06	4/20
MIDDLE TENNESSEE			
CLARKSVILLE	3/29	4/12	4/27
COLUMBIA	3/25	4/08	4/23
DICKSON	3/27	4/09	4/22
DOVER	4/04	4/22	5/10
FRANKLIN	3/29	4/14	4/29
LEWISBURG EXP STN	3/30	4/15	5/01
MURFREESBORO	3/27	4/10	4/23
NASHVILLE AIRPORT	3/24	4/05	4/16
SAVANNAH	3/27	4/09	4/22
SHELBYVILLE	3/30	4/15	4/30
SPRINGFIELD	3/27	4/10	4/24
WAYNESBORO	4/11	4/27	5/13
CUMBERLAND PLATEAU			
ALLARDT	4/03	4/22	5/11
CELINA	4/07	4/20	5/02
CROSSVILLE EXP STN	4/04	4/26	5/17
MCMINNVILLE	3/27	4/11	4/26
MONTEAGLE	3/26	4/11	4/27
TULLAHOMA	3/28	4/09	4/21
EAST TENNESSEE			
BRISTOL	4/04	4/17	4/30
CHATTANOOGA	3/23	4/05	4/18
COPPERHILL	4/03	4/21	5/10
GATLINBURG	4/18	5/01	5/13
GREENEVILLE EXP STN	4/09	4/23	5/08
KINGSPORT	4/03	4/16	4/29
KNOXVILLE UT	4/02	4/16	4/30
LENOIR CITY	3/31	4/13	4/25
NEWPORT	4/02	4/17	5/01
OAK RIDGE	3/28	4/11	4/26
ROGERSVILLE	4/06	4/22	5/07

CROPS: USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES, TENNESSEE

Crop	2001 Harvested Acreage	Usual Planting Dates	Usual Harvesting Dates			Principal Producing Agricultural Statistics Districts*
			Begin	Most Active	End	
Corn:						
Grain	620,000	Apr. 5-June 1	Sep. 1	Sep. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 10	Statewide
Silage	55,000	Apr. 15-June 10	Aug. 10	Aug. 25-Sep. 20	Oct. 10	Statewide
Cotton	615,000	Apr. 25-June 5	Sep. 20	Oct. 5-Nov. 1	Nov. 25	10, 20
Hay	2,135,000		May 1		Oct. 1	Statewide
Sorghum:						
Grain	27,000	Apr. 15-June 25	Sep. 1	Sep. 15-Oct. 10	Nov. 1	10,20,30,40
Silage	2,000	Apr. 25-June 25	Aug. 20	Sep. 1-Sep. 30	Oct. 15	10,20,30,40
Soybeans	1,050,000	May 10-July 10	Oct. 5	Oct. 20-Nov. 15	Dec. 5	10,20,30,40
Tobacco:						
Eastern						
Dark-Fired (22)	6,500	May 5-June 20	Aug. 10	Aug. 25-Sep. 15	Oct. 5	30,40
Western						
Dark-Fired (23)	520	May 5-June 20	Aug. 10	Aug. 25-Sep. 15	Oct. 5	Henry, Weakley
Burley (31)	32,000	May 5-June 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 25-Sep. 15	Oct. 5	20,30,40,50,60
One-Sucker (35)	670	May 5-June 20	Aug. 10	Aug. 25-Sep. 15	Oct. 5	20,30,40
Wheat, Winter	340,000	Sep. 25-Nov.30	June 10	June 15-June 30	July 10	Statewide
Vegetable Crops:						
Fresh Market						
Tomatoes	3,000	Apr. 20-May 25	June 25	July 1-Aug. 31	Oct. 15	10,50,60
Snap Beans	7,200	May 1-July 31	June 25	July 1-Sep. 30	Oct. 5	Cumberland Plateau
Fruit:						
Apples						
East			July 15	Aug. 20-Sep. 30	Oct. 20	50,60
Middle, West			July 1	Aug. 1-Sep. 15	Oct. 5	10,20,30,40
Peaches			June 15	July 1-Aug. 10	Aug. 15	Statewide

* See State Map on back page of bulletin for district boundaries.