



Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

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National Weather Summary September 12 - 18, 2010

Highlights: Locally heavy rain soaked the Nation's midsection, particularly across the east-central Plains and the western Corn Belt. Weekly rainfall exceeded 4 inches in a few locations from eastern Kansas into southern Iowa. Unsettled weather also affected the northern High Plains, where the season's first snow fell on September 17. In contrast, mostly dry weather across eastern Corn Belt and the central High Plains promoted winter wheat planting and summer crop maturation and harvesting. Farther west, mild, dry weather prevailed in most areas west of the Rockies. In the Northwest, however, occasional showers caused minor small grain planting delays. In California, warmth favored maturation of crops such as rice and cotton. Elsewhere, harvest activities continued with few delays across the South, where locally heavy showers were confined to southern Florida and the western Gulf Coast region. However, pockets of drought persisted from the Mid-South into the middle and southern Atlantic States.

Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed from the northern Plains into the Northeast, while late-season warmth covered much of the southern half of the Nation. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5 degrees Fahrenheit below normal across the northern Plains and the far upper Midwest, but generally averaged 4 to 8 degrees Fahrenheit above normal on the southern High Plains. On September 18, the season's first significant cold snap resulted in a freeze in northeastern Montana and western North Dakota. At the time of the freeze, however, spring-sown small grains in the freeze-affected region were mature or had been harvested.

For much of the week, late-season heat covered the south-central and southeastern United States. Montgomery, Alabama, posted daily-record highs (99 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit) on September 12 and 18, respectively. Other triple-digit readings included 102 degrees Fahrenheit (on September 15) in Gage, Oklahoma, and 102 degrees Fahrenheit (on September 18) in Monroe, Louisiana. In North Carolina, Raleigh-Durham (RDU) reached or exceeded 90 degrees Fahrenheit from September 14-17. As a result, RDU set an annual record with 85 days of 90-degree heat (previously, 83 days in 2007). Toward week's end, record-setting heat developed in the Southwest. Phoenix, Arizona, posted consecutive daily-record highs (109 and 111 degrees Fahrenheit) on September 18-19. The latter high was the latest 110-degree reading on record in Phoenix (previously, 110 degrees Fahrenheit on September 15, 2000). In contrast, the week ended with an impressive surge of cool air along the Canadian border. On September 18, Williston, North Dakota, notched a daily-record low of 23 degrees Fahrenheit. Other daily-record lows scattered across the North and West included 46 degrees Fahrenheit (on September 14) in Santa Barbara, California, and 38 degrees Fahrenheit (on September 15) in Flint, Michigan.

Locally heavy showers arrived across the Nation's midsection on September 13, when Salina, Kansas (1.58 inches), netted a daily-record total. A more widespread rainfall event unfolded across the central Plains and the upper Midwest at mid-month. Daily-record totals for September 15 reached 4.46 inches in Russell, Kansas; 2.56 inches in Watertown, South Dakota; and 2.03 inches in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, La Crosse (1.81 inches on September 15) recorded calendar-day precipitation totaling at least 1.50 inches for the seventh time in 2010, tying an annual record previously achieved in 1981 and 2004. On September 16, Lansing, Michigan (2.28 inches), experienced its seventh-wettest September day on record. Through September 18, year-to-date precipitation in Des Moines, Iowa, reached 45.71 inches (166 percent of normal), behind only the annual totals of 55.88 inches in 1993 and 49.42 inches in 2008 since the beginning of the 20th century. In contrast, Mobile, Alabama, continued to await its first measurable rainfall of the month and threatened its September record for dryness (0.47 inch in 1923). At week's end, heavy showers overspread the Pacific Northwest and the western Gulf Coast region. In Washington, consecutive daily-record rainfall amounts were

established on September 17-18 in Olympia and Seattle, with 2-day totals reaching 2.52 and 2.27 inches, respectively. In Arlington, Oregon, rainfall totaled 1.37 inches in a 24-hour period on September 18-19. Arlington's previous record (0.83 inch) for any 24-hour period in September occurred on September 18-19, 1982. Meanwhile in southern Texas, 3-day rainfall totals from September 17-19 included 10.34 inches in Corpus Christi, 7.45 inches in Alice, and 7.36 inches in Brownsville.

Mostly dry weather and record-setting warmth covered much of Alaska. In fact, McGrath (71, 72, 72, 70, 69, and 68 degrees Fahrenheit) collected six consecutive daily-record highs from September 12-17. Daily-record highs reached 75 degrees Fahrenheit in Alaskan locations such as Yakutat (on September 14) and Haines (on September 16). Juneau (70 degrees Fahrenheit on September 18) noted its latest 70-degree reading on record, previously set with a high of 70 degrees Fahrenheit on September 17, 1995. Farther south, scattered showers provided little relief to Hawaii's drought-affected areas. At Hawaii's major observation sites, year-to-date rainfall through September 18 ranged from 34 percent of normal in Kahului, Maui, to 47 percent of normal in Lihue, Kauai. On the Big Island, Hilo's year-to-date total stood at 36.52 inches (42 percent of normal).

*National Weather Summary provided by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board.
For more information, call (202) 720-2397.*

Agricultural Summary

September 13 – September 19, 2010

Highlights: While warmer than normal weather dominated much of the country during the week, temperatures in the northern Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, and Great Lakes region fell to as many as 8 degrees below average. Most notably, cool, wet weather throughout much of Montana slowed fieldwork but boosted soil moisture reserves in preparation for upcoming winter wheat establishment. Elsewhere, warm, dry conditions across much of the South and West promoted harvest and summer crop maturation. In contrast, tropical storm systems in the Gulf of Mexico delivered abnormally wet weather to areas of Texas. Much of the southern half of the State received 200 percent or more of its normal precipitation, with locations in the Coastal Bend totaling 5 inches or more during the week. In addition, higher than normal precipitation also fell across the Pacific Northwest and central Plains.

Corn: Nationally, 98 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dented stage by week's end, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all estimating States except Texas. Crop maturation continued at a rapid pace as warm, mostly dry weather prevailed throughout much of the major producing areas during the week. By September 19, sixty-nine percent of the crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 49 percentage points, or 20 days, ahead of last year and 21 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Crop maturity was 58 percentage points or more ahead last year and 30 percentage points or more ahead of the 5-year average in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio. Producers had harvested 18 percent of the Nation's corn crop by week's end, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Most notably, harvest advanced 20 points in Illinois during the week, leaving overall progress 37 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from both last week and the same time last year.

Soybeans: By September 19, leaves were dropping on 60 percent of the soybean acreage, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Aided by mostly hot temperatures, leaf drop was rapid throughout much of the major soybean-producing areas. By week's end, harvest was underway in all estimating States except North Carolina and Wisconsin. Nationwide, harvest had advanced to 8 percent complete, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but down 4 percentage points from the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Producers had seeded 18 percent of the 2011 winter wheat by week's end, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Montana, where some producers were busy wrapping up the harvest of their 2010 crop.

Cotton: Nationwide, bolls were opening on 67 percent of the Nation's cotton acreage, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, an adequate number of heat units and recent rainfall promoted the start of boll opening in many dryland cotton fields. Nationally, harvest advanced 5 points during the week, leaving progress, at 13 percent complete, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Wet weather and soggy fields along the Upper Coast of Texas limited progress during the week. Overall, 58 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, 91 percent of the sorghum crop was at the coloring stage or beyond, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sorghum at or beyond the mature stage reached 47 percent complete by September 19, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. While crop maturity remained behind both last year and the average pace in Texas, continued warm temperatures promoted double-digit maturity in Kansas, pushing progress to 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, harvest inched forward during the week. By September 19, harvest had advanced to 23 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Texas, where heavy rainfall in the Southern Low Plains delayed harvest. Overall, 62 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 13 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Producers had harvested 64 percent of this year's rice crop by week's end, 28 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Although harvest began in California during the week, overall progress remained 18 percentage points, or 18 days, behind last year and 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Small Grains: Barley harvest reached 88 percent complete by September 19, slightly behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest in Montana remained slow as cool, wet weather hampered fieldwork, allowing producers just 3 days to harvest 4 percent of their crop.

Spring wheat producers had harvested 87 percent of the Nation's crop by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Montana, where cool temperatures throughout the growing season coupled with unusually wet weather throughout the harvest season pushed progress to 23 percentage points behind last year and 31 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Other Crops: By September 19, six percent of this year's peanut crop was harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Despite progress in Florida advancing ahead of both last year and normal, the harvest of many dryland fields remained slow due to dry, hard-packed fields. Overall, 49 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 8 percentage points from ratings last week and 20 percentage points from the same time last year. Hot, dry weather throughout the lower Southeastern States caused a decline of 7 points or more in condition ratings.

Sugarbeet harvest remained active and ahead of both last year's and the average pace in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota, but had yet to begin, and was behind normal in Idaho. Nationally, harvest advanced to 11 percent complete by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Corn Dented – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	74	70	93	82
Illinois	71	97	100	90
Indiana	70	96	99	89
Iowa	87	97	99	92
Kansas	95	98	100	98
Kentucky	96	98	99	98
Michigan	61	94	98	85
Minnesota	73	94	98	92
Missouri	88	94	97	95
Nebraska	90	92	98	95
North Carolina	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	45	86	96	81
Ohio	78	90	100	92
Pennsylvania	68	73	84	82
South Dakota	71	85	92	91
Tennessee	99	100	100	100
Texas	96	92	93	98
Wisconsin	62	87	93	79
18 States	79	93	98	91

Corn Mature – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	29	10	32	39
Illinois	12	79	90	55
Indiana	13	69	88	44
Iowa	20	62	79	49
Kansas	50	70	84	71
Kentucky	59	87	93	82
Michigan	9	60	75	39
Minnesota	4	28	49	37
Missouri	50	65	80	71
Nebraska	14	26	48	37
North Carolina	96	96	100	98
North Dakota	-	24	47	32
Ohio	14	50	72	32
Pennsylvania	17	31	47	43
South Dakota	10	21	43	34
Tennessee	66	95	98	88
Texas	73	73	77	82
Wisconsin	9	27	47	28
18 States	20	52	69	48

- Represents zero.

Corn Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 94% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	4	-	3	4
Illinois	1	18	38	12
Indiana	-	13	27	6
Iowa	-	3	6	2
Kansas	7	28	39	23
Kentucky	11	54	68	31
Michigan	-	4	13	2
Minnesota	-	-	1	2
Missouri	10	23	34	32
Nebraska	-	2	5	3
North Carolina	53	67	82	58
North Dakota	-	-	-	1
Ohio	-	3	11	1
Pennsylvania	5	6	16	12
South Dakota	-	-	1	2
Tennessee	12	72	84	49
Texas	69	50	57	70
Wisconsin	-	-	2	2
18 States	4	11	18	10

- Represents zero.

Corn Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 19, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	-	4	19	63	14
Illinois	4	13	29	42	12
Indiana	5	12	27	44	12
Iowa	4	8	20	47	21
Kansas	3	10	28	48	11
Kentucky	5	15	34	40	6
Michigan	3	7	18	47	25
Minnesota	-	2	9	53	36
Missouri	6	16	29	40	9
Nebraska	1	4	12	57	26
North Carolina	17	17	31	28	7
North Dakota	2	4	13	54	27
Ohio	2	9	26	47	16
Pennsylvania	5	19	21	43	12
South Dakota	2	8	22	48	20
Tennessee	8	14	31	38	9
Texas	10	9	19	45	17
Wisconsin	1	3	13	43	40
18 States	3	8	21	48	20
Previous week	4	8	20	47	21
Previous year	3	7	22	48	20

- Represents zero.

Soybeans Dropping Leaves – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	26	36	47	40
Illinois	18	42	65	44
Indiana	36	60	79	55
Iowa	45	32	57	57
Kansas	38	20	37	44
Kentucky	38	53	69	41
Louisiana	71	71	74	76
Michigan	20	38	66	46
Minnesota	44	37	68	63
Mississippi	55	75	79	77
Missouri	23	12	27	30
Nebraska	36	20	44	44
North Carolina	17	14	23	20
North Dakota	24	36	68	63
Ohio	48	52	78	59
South Dakota	67	48	72	72
Tennessee	39	49	66	57
Wisconsin	21	25	50	47
18 States	36	38	60	52

Soybeans Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	7	(NA)	21	19
Illinois	-	(NA)	10	5
Indiana	-	(NA)	20	3
Iowa	2	(NA)	4	4
Kansas	-	(NA)	1	1
Kentucky	-	(NA)	12	2
Louisiana	48	(NA)	55	52
Michigan	-	(NA)	5	3
Minnesota	1	(NA)	3	4
Mississippi	29	(NA)	55	52
Missouri	-	(NA)	1	1
Nebraska	1	(NA)	1	2
North Carolina	-	(NA)	-	-
North Dakota	-	(NA)	1	6
Ohio	1	(NA)	11	3
South Dakota	-	(NA)	1	1
Tennessee	-	(NA)	12	8
Wisconsin	-	(NA)	-	1
18 States	2	(NA)	8	6

- Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

Soybean Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 19, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	6	18	35	32	9
Illinois	3	7	30	46	14
Indiana	6	13	30	40	11
Iowa	3	7	20	49	21
Kansas	5	13	33	43	6
Kentucky	11	22	40	22	5
Louisiana	1	8	27	46	18
Michigan	2	6	24	47	21
Minnesota	-	2	11	55	32
Mississippi	7	14	29	38	12
Missouri	5	13	31	40	11
Nebraska	2	3	16	55	24
North Carolina	11	18	34	32	5
North Dakota	1	2	11	58	28
Ohio	1	8	30	46	15
South Dakota	2	10	25	44	19
Tennessee	8	21	32	33	6
Wisconsin	1	3	14	47	35
18 States	3	9	25	46	17
Previous week	4	9	24	46	17
Previous year	2	7	24	51	16

- Represents zero.

Cotton Bolls Opening – Selected States

[These 15 States planted 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	33	73	81	66
Arizona	81	70	78	82
Arkansas	41	88	94	75
California	38	25	35	48
Georgia	42	73	85	59
Kansas	15	30	45	19
Louisiana	85	97	98	92
Mississippi	69	92	95	84
Missouri	32	79	88	66
North Carolina	63	82	88	73
Oklahoma	41	55	75	44
South Carolina	72	49	68	61
Tennessee	39	79	92	72
Texas	39	41	53	40
Virginia	46	40	60	75
15 States	43	56	67	52

Cotton Harvested – Selected States

[These 15 States harvested 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	-	5	14	6
Arizona	17	10	12	12
Arkansas	-	9	23	6
California	1	-	-	-
Georgia	-	3	7	2
Kansas	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	5	33	48	15
Mississippi	-	19	37	13
Missouri	-	3	10	7
North Carolina	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	1	-	1	1
Tennessee	-	4	14	3
Texas	14	10	13	16
Virginia	-	1	4	-
15 States	7	8	13	10

- Represents zero.

Cotton Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 19, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	8	28	38	25	1
Arizona	-	1	17	49	33
Arkansas	1	5	33	42	19
California	-	-	15	55	30
Georgia	13	22	33	27	5
Kansas	2	5	27	59	7
Louisiana	-	21	34	42	3
Mississippi	3	8	28	50	11
Missouri	11	20	28	37	4
North Carolina	5	16	36	38	5
Oklahoma	2	11	38	35	14
South Carolina	4	15	26	50	5
Tennessee	1	4	26	57	12
Texas	2	5	27	48	18
Virginia	16	30	42	12	-
15 States	4	9	29	44	14
Previous week	3	9	29	45	14
Previous year	8	11	31	40	10

- Represents zero.

Peanuts Harvested – Selected States

[These 8 States harvested 98% of the 2009 peanut acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	-	-	-	5
Florida	21	14	23	13
Georgia	1	1	6	3
North Carolina	-	-	3	2
Oklahoma	-	-	-	1
South Carolina	12	5	14	9
Texas	3	-	3	2
Virginia	-	-	-	-
8 States	4	2	6	4

- Represents zero.

Peanut Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 19, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	9	14	54	22	1
Florida	3	25	19	43	10
Georgia	4	13	37	35	11
North Carolina	5	15	52	26	2
Oklahoma	1	2	24	51	22
South Carolina	1	6	29	58	6
Texas	-	1	11	69	19
Virginia	33	38	20	9	-
8 States	4	13	34	39	10
Previous week	2	9	32	44	13
Previous year	-	2	29	56	13

- Represents zero.

Sorghum Coloring – Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	100	100	100	100
Colorado	87	70	95	80
Illinois	74	89	94	86
Kansas	77	84	92	82
Louisiana	100	100	100	100
Missouri	75	86	91	83
Nebraska	71	93	94	88
New Mexico	52	35	45	57
Oklahoma	79	69	83	73
South Dakota	84	94	98	91
Texas	81	87	90	84
11 States	79	85	91	83

Sorghum Mature – Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	96	100	100	96
Colorado	41	20	30	40
Illinois	19	52	74	52
Kansas	11	19	31	23
Louisiana	100	100	100	100
Missouri	24	50	63	48
Nebraska	4	3	16	20
New Mexico	10	1	6	8
Oklahoma	22	35	44	28
South Dakota	20	22	43	32
Texas	67	61	66	71
11 States	37	38	47	45

Sorghum Harvested – Selected States

[These 11 States harvested 99% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	35	89	97	67
Colorado	6	-	-	4
Illinois	-	15	26	11
Kansas	1	3	6	6
Louisiana	96	98	99	95
Missouri	4	12	21	16
Nebraska	-	-	1	1
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	3	13	17	11
South Dakota	1	1	2	3
Texas	65	45	46	68
11 States	27	21	23	31

- Represents zero.

Sorghum Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 19, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	4	20	55	19	2
Colorado	1	5	27	59	8
Illinois	4	6	26	51	13
Kansas	3	10	31	49	7
Louisiana	1	1	30	68	-
Missouri	2	7	30	56	5
Nebraska	-	3	21	57	19
New Mexico	-	-	38	58	4
Oklahoma	1	4	34	47	14
South Dakota	-	4	21	65	10
Texas	2	6	28	54	10
11 States	2	7	29	53	9
Previous week	2	7	29	52	10
Previous year	11	10	30	39	10

- Represents zero.

Sugarbeets Harvested – Selected States

[These 4 States harvested 84% of the 2009 sugarbeet acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	3	-	-	3
Michigan	3	11	16	2
Minnesota	7	9	13	7
North Dakota	7	9	13	7
4 States	6	8	11	6

- Represents zero.

Rice Harvested – Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 100% of the 2009 rice acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	23	59	74	39
California	20	-	2	16
Louisiana	87	87	92	88
Mississippi	28	67	79	48
Missouri	18	41	55	27
Texas	91	98	99	94
6 States	36	54	64	45

- Represents zero.

Spring Wheat Harvested – Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 99% of the 2009 spring wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	94	69	85	97
Minnesota	83	100	100	96
Montana	87	56	64	95
North Dakota	74	85	89	94
South Dakota	100	100	100	100
Washington	100	95	99	100
6 States	82	83	87	96

Winter Wheat Planted – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 89% of the 2010 winter wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	4	(NA)	1	2
California	3	(NA)	2	4
Colorado	47	(NA)	40	46
Idaho	29	(NA)	22	26
Illinois	1	(NA)	3	2
Indiana	1	(NA)	3	2
Kansas	8	(NA)	11	13
Michigan	7	(NA)	8	8
Missouri	2	(NA)	2	3
Montana	44	(NA)	18	37
Nebraska	52	(NA)	51	45
North Carolina	-	(NA)	-	1
Ohio	-	(NA)	2	1
Oklahoma	16	(NA)	13	20
Oregon	27	(NA)	16	19
South Dakota	-	(NA)	-	-
Texas	30	(NA)	25	24
Washington	57	(NA)	50	49
18 States	22	(NA)	18	21

- Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

Barley Harvested – Selected States

[These 5 States harvested 81% of the 2009 barley acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 19, 2009	September 12, 2010	September 19, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	91	77	84	94
Minnesota	88	100	100	98
Montana	81	65	69	91
North Dakota	92	97	100	98
Washington	100	95	98	100
5 States	89	84	88	95

Pasture and Range Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 19, 2010

[National pasture and range conditions for selected States are weighted based on pasture acreage and/or livestock inventories]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Alabama	15	38	33	14	-
Arizona	17	14	27	28	14
Arkansas	13	39	35	13	-
California	5	30	25	40	-
Colorado	1	17	45	36	1
Connecticut	8	38	38	16	-
Delaware	10	23	36	29	2
Florida	1	2	22	50	25
Georgia	21	26	37	14	2
Idaho	2	24	24	47	3
Illinois	5	9	37	42	7
Indiana	25	31	32	11	1
Iowa	2	5	28	48	17
Kansas	4	14	36	42	4
Kentucky	27	33	20	18	2
Louisiana	8	21	39	29	3
Maine	1	3	53	43	-
Maryland	24	22	30	23	1
Massachusetts	-	3	29	66	2
Michigan	2	14	30	46	8
Minnesota	-	1	15	64	20
Mississippi	9	24	53	12	2
Missouri	8	11	31	42	8
Montana	3	12	33	41	11
Nebraska	-	2	14	72	12
Nevada	4	10	63	22	1
New Hampshire	1	8	21	70	-
New Jersey	-	25	50	25	-
New Mexico	4	12	31	50	3
New York	3	8	31	51	7
North Carolina	15	34	31	19	1
North Dakota	-	5	28	57	10
Ohio	14	25	32	24	5
Oklahoma	6	19	40	33	2
Oregon	10	25	35	24	6
Pennsylvania	27	19	40	11	3
Rhode Island	-	-	16	84	-
South Carolina	14	23	37	26	-
South Dakota	2	10	25	50	13
Tennessee	12	25	38	24	1
Texas	5	14	36	38	7
Utah	1	6	30	57	6
Vermont	3	33	43	21	-
Virginia	37	33	22	8	-
Washington	13	9	25	52	1
West Virginia	32	35	24	8	1
Wisconsin	-	2	18	56	24
Wyoming	-	11	34	45	10
48 States	7	16	31	39	7
Previous week	7	16	33	37	7
Previous year	9	14	30	40	7

- Represents zero.

Crop Progress and Condition Tables Expected Next Week

Barley: Harvested
Corn: Mature, Harvested, Condition
Cotton: Bolls Opening, Harvested, Condition
Pasture and Range: Condition
Peanuts: Harvested, Condition
Rice: Harvested
Sorghum: Coloring, Mature, Harvested, Condition
Soybeans: Dropping Leaves, Harvested, Condition
Spring Wheat: Harvested
Sugarbeets: Harvested
Winter Wheat: Planted, Emerged

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: Crop progress and condition estimates are based on survey data collected each week from early April through the end of November. The non-probability crop progress and condition surveys include input from approximately 5,000 reporters whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these reporters subjectively estimate the progress of crops through various stages of development, as well as the progress of producer activities. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop conditions.

Most reporters complete their questionnaires on Friday or early Monday morning and submit them to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Field Offices in their States by mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, or through a secured internet website. A small number of reports are completed on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Regardless of when questionnaires are completed, reporters are asked to report for the entire week ending on Sunday. For reports submitted prior to the Sunday reference date, a degree of uncertainty is introduced by projections for weekend changes in progress and condition. By the end of the 2009 season, over 80 percent of the data were being submitted through the internet website. As a result, the majority of all data are submitted on Monday morning, significantly reducing projection uncertainty.

Reporters are sent written reporting instructions at the beginning of each season and are contacted periodically to ensure proper reporting. Terms and definitions of crop stages and condition categories used as reporting guidelines are available on the NASS website at www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National_Crop_Progress.

Estimating Procedures: Reported data are reviewed for reasonableness and consistency by comparing with data reported the previous week and data reported in surrounding counties for the current week. Each State Field Office summarizes the reported data to district and State levels, weighting each county's reported data by NASS county acreage estimates. Summarized indications are compared with previous week estimates, and progress items are compared with earlier stages of development and historical averages to ensure reasonableness. Weather events and reporter comments are also taken into consideration. State estimates are submitted to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) along with supporting comments, where they are compared with surrounding States and compiled into a National level summary by weighting each State by its acreage estimates.

Revision Policy: Progress and condition estimates in the *Crop Progress* report are released after 4:00 pm ET on the first business day of the week. These estimates are preliminary and subject to corrections or updates in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* that is released at 12:00 pm ET on the second business day of the week. These estimates are subject to revision the following week.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov

Lance Honig, Chief, Crops Branch	(202) 720-2127
Jacqueline Moore, Head, Field Crops Section	(202) 720-2127
Suzanne Avilla – Peanuts, Rice.....	(202) 720-7688
Shiela Corley – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats	(202) 690-3234
Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed	(202) 720-9526
Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops	(202) 720-7621
Travis Thorson – Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds.....	(202) 720-7369

Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: <http://www.nass.usda.gov>
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit <http://www.nass.usda.gov> and in the “Receive NASS Updates” box under “Receive reports by Email,” click on “National” or “State” to select the reports you would like to receive.
- Printed reports may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by calling toll-free (800) 999-6779, or (703) 605-6220 if calling from outside the United States or Canada. Accepted methods of payment are Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@nass.usda.gov.

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USDA Data Users' Meeting
Monday October 25, 2010

Crowne Plaza Chicago-Metro
Chicago, Illinois 60661
312-829-5000

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for data users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and seek comments and input from data users. Other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/meeting/> or contact Marie Jordan (NASS) at 202-690-8141 or at marie_jordan@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook Meeting that will be held at the same location on Tuesday October 26, 2010. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For registration details or additional information for the Industry Outlook Meeting, see the Livestock and Marketing Information Center (LMIC) homepage at <http://www.lmic.info/> or contact Erica Rosa 303-236-0461 at rosa@lmic.info or Laura Lahr 303-236-0464 at lahr@lmic.info.