



Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

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National Weather Summary September 19 - 25, 2010

Highlights: Heavy rain triggered localized lowland flooding and halted early-season harvest activities in the western Corn Belt, while unfavorably dry conditions persisted across much of the eastern one-third of the nation. From the Delta and the Ohio Valley eastward, hot, mostly dry weather promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting but resulted in drought expansion and intensification. Farther west, scattered showers across the nation's mid-section caused minor fieldwork delays. However, the rain also improved soil moisture in preparation for the Plains' upcoming winter wheat establishment season. Meanwhile, moisture associated with the remnants of eastern Pacific Tropical Storm Georgette contributed to locally heavy showers in the Southwest. Elsewhere, scattered showers dotted the Northwest, while cool but dry weather favored early-season rice harvesting and other fieldwork in California. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 5 degrees F below normal across the northern Plains and the Pacific Coast States, but ranged from 5 to 10 degrees F above normal in many locations from the southern Plains eastward into the Mid-Atlantic region and the interior Southeast.

During the course of the week, heat shifted from the Intermountain West into the East. On September 19, Phoenix, AZ (111 degrees F), experienced its latest reading of 110 degrees F or higher, previously set with a high of 110 degrees F on September 15, 2000. Similarly, Denver, CO (96 degrees F on September 19), noted its latest reading higher than 95 degrees F, previously established with a high of 96 degrees F on September 13, 1990. Elsewhere in Colorado, Alamosa (83, 84, 84, 82, and 82 degrees F) collected five consecutive daily-record highs from September 17-21. By September 20, record-setting heat also reached the Plains, where Nebraska locations such as Imperial and Valentine registered 99 degrees F. Elsewhere on September 20, Memphis, TN (100 degrees F), tallied its latest triple-digit heat on record (previously, 102 degrees F on September 16, 1980). Highs also reached 100 degrees F in Greenwood, MS (on September 19 and 20), and Tuscaloosa, AL (on September 20). At Virginia's Dulles Airport, another 4 days of 90-degree heat (from September 22-25) brought the year-to-date total to 58 days, eclipsing its 1980 annual standard of 55 days. Similarly in South Carolina, Columbia's tally of 90-degree readings climbed to 116 days, surpassing its 1954 mark of 113 days. Records for 90-degree days in a year were also broken during the week in Augusta, GA (118 days; previously 114 days in 1993); Greensboro, NC (67 days; previously, 63 days in 2007); and Philadelphia, PA (55 days; previously, 53 days in 1991). On September 24, both Dulles Airport (97 degrees F) and Washington, DC (99 degrees F), set records for the highest temperature during astronomical autumn. Previous records had been 96 degrees F (on September 27, 1998) at Dulles Airport and 98 degrees F (on September 23, 1895) at Washington, DC.

Early in the week, heavy precipitation lingered across southern Texas and the Pacific Northwest. In Texas, daily-record amounts for September 19 included 7.16 inches in Corpus Christi and 6.48 inches in Brownsville. It was Corpus Christi's third-wettest September day on record, behind 7.94 inches on September 22, 1915, and 7.64 inches on September 6, 1955. In Seattle, WA, a 4-day rainfall record for September was established when 3.23 inches fell from September 16-19 (previously, 3.10 inches from September 19-22, 1972). As the week progressed, remnant tropical moisture from Hurricane Karl (Atlantic Basin) and Tropical Storm Georgette (Pacific Basin) was drawn into storm systems crossing the nation's northern tier, triggering heavy rain. Broken Bow, NE (3.19 inches on September 22), noted its sixteenth-wettest day on record. The following day, September 23, daily-record totals included 4.34 inches in Rochester, MN; 4.12 inches in Wisconsin Rapids, WI; and 2.71 inches in Traverse City, MI. Elsewhere in Michigan, Sault Sainte Marie (2.35 inches on September 23) noted at least 2 inches of precipitation on a calendar day for the first time since August 13, 1999. From September 22-24, 48-hour rainfall totals locally topped 10 inches in locations such as Amboy, MN (10.68 inches). The 23rd, was the wettest September day on record in numerous upper Midwestern locations, including Theilman, MN (6.25 inches), and Alma Dam, WI (5.14 inches). At both Theilman and Alma Dam, the previous wettest September day had

been September 13, 1978. Record flooding ensued in several Midwestern basins, including the Wisconsin River at Portage, WI (3.66 feet above flood stage on September 27; previously, 3.50 feet on September 14, 1938), and the Minnesota River at Henderson, MN (still rising at publication time; previously, 7.65 feet above flood stage on April 11, 1965. Near Dell Rapids, SD, the Big Sioux River (4.26 feet above flood stage on September 25) rose to the second-highest level on record, behind only the April 1969 high-water mark of 4.47 feet above flood stage.

Cooler air overspread much of Alaska, but warmth lingered across western areas. On September 19-20, Kotzebue posted consecutive daily-record highs (60 and 58 degrees F, respectively). Other daily records for September 19 included 71 degrees F in Bethel and 63 degrees F in King Salmon. Although most of Alaska experienced dry weather, precipitation returned to southeastern areas toward week's end. For example, Yakutat noted its longest September spell without precipitation (14 days from September 10-23; previously, 10 days in 1973), followed by 2.97 inches of rain from September 24-26. In addition, high winds affected south-central Alaska, with September 24 gusts reaching 62 mph in Valdez and 59 mph in Anchorage. Meanwhile, drought persisted across the majority of Hawaii. At the state's major observation sites, year-to-date rainfall through September 25 ranged from 34 percent of normal in Kahului, Maui, to 47 percent at Lihue, Kauai. On the Big Island, Hilo's January 1 - September 25 total stood at 37.02 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 20 – September 26, 2010

Highlights: The arrival of fall delivered above average precipitation to much of the Nation's midsection during the week. Most notably, much of southern Minnesota received rainfall in excess of 5 inches with isolated locations totaling upwards of 8 inches, triggering widespread river flooding. Elsewhere, drier weather in the West and South provided favorable conditions for fieldwork. While near-normal temperatures prevailed along the Pacific Coast and across the Northern Tier, hot weather dominated much of the country east of the Mississippi River, further reducing already low soil moisture levels.

Corn: By week's end, 85 percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 50 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing State, maturity advanced to 91 percent complete by September 26, forty-eight percentage points ahead of last year and 23 percentage points ahead of the average, and the earliest date since 2000 that maturity surpassed 90 percent mark. Nationally, harvest advanced to 27 percent complete, 21 percentage points, or 37 days, ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. While harvest was active throughout much of the major corn-producing areas, excessive rainfall limited fieldwork in portions of the northwestern Corn Belt. Overall, 66 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from ratings both last week and the same time last year.

Soybeans: Nationally, leaves were dropping on 77 percent of the soybean crop, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Leaf drop remained active as warm temperatures continued to dominate most of the major soybean-producing areas of the country. By September 26, soybean producers had harvested 17 percent of the Nation's crop, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. The most rapid progress was evident in Indiana, where producers utilized nearly one week of days suitable for fieldwork to harvest 21 percent of their crop during the week. Overall, 63 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but down 3 percentage points from the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Seeding advanced at a rapid pace across much of the major winter wheat-producing areas during the week, but overall progress remained behind both last year and normal. By week's end, 33 percent of the 2011 crop was in the ground, 3 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Idaho and Montana, where above average precipitation coupled with a slow harvest pace delay seeding. Overall, emergence advanced to 10 percent complete by September 26, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Cotton: By week's end, bolls were opening on 78 percent of the Nation's cotton acreage, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, ideal growing conditions in the Northern High Plains allowed for rapid development of the cotton crop. Nationally, harvest advanced to 19 percent complete by September 26, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points of the 5-year average. While harvest was limited due to above average rainfall in areas of Texas, warm temperatures and mostly sunny skies provided excellent harvest conditions in the Delta where progress was well ahead of both last year and the average. Overall, 55 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from ratings last week but 6 percentage points better than the same time last year. In Texas, condition ratings declined 6 points from last week as excessive rainfall fell on portions of the crop.

Sorghum: Nationwide, 96 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by September 26, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Coloring was complete or nearly complete in all estimating States except New Mexico where progress was 13 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of normal. Crop maturity advanced to 64 percent complete, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State, above average temperatures continued to promote a rapid maturity pace, pushing overall progress to 33 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the average. Sorghum producers had harvested 32 percent of the Nation's crop by week's end, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Texas, where harvest was over three weeks behind the average pace. Overall, 61 percent of the sorghum crop

was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 12 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: By September 26, producers had harvested 72 percent of this year's rice crop, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. While progress in Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, was 34 days ahead of last year's pace, producers in California, the second largest rice-producing State, had harvested just 5 percent of their crop, leaving progress 32 percentage points, or 22 days, behind last year.

Small Grains: Barley producers harvested 3 percent of the Nation's crop during the week, leaving progress, at 91 percent complete, 3 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers in Montana made little progress during the week as wet weather continued to hamper fieldwork, further delaying the completion of this year's harvest.

By week's end, producers had harvested 89 percent of the spring wheat crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete or nearly complete in all estimating States except Montana, where progress was 29 percentage points behind last year and 33 percentage points, or over 31 days behind the average.

Other Crops: Peanut producers harvested 10 percent of this year's crop during the week, leaving progress, at 16 percent complete, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was most rapid in Texas during the week, where producers in the Southern Low Plains were rushing to dig their fields before wild hogs ruined the crop. Overall, 47 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from ratings last week and 23 percentage points from the same time last year.

Nationally, sugarbeet producers had harvested 15 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. With progress limited to the south-central area of the State, producers in Idaho began digging their fields during the week.

Corn Mature – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	41	32	55	56
Illinois	22	90	97	69
Indiana	29	88	94	60
Iowa	43	79	91	68
Kansas	74	84	93	85
Kentucky	76	93	96	90
Michigan	18	75	90	59
Minnesota	15	49	79	56
Missouri	66	80	90	81
Nebraska	30	48	78	59
North Carolina	99	100	100	100
North Dakota	5	47	71	52
Ohio	23	72	85	52
Pennsylvania	34	47	69	61
South Dakota	31	43	67	57
Tennessee	81	98	99	94
Texas	78	77	91	88
Wisconsin	19	47	63	45
18 States	35	69	85	65

Corn Harvested – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	9	3	9	8
Illinois	2	38	57	21
Indiana	2	27	46	11
Iowa	2	6	8	5
Kansas	17	39	54	34
Kentucky	17	68	80	44
Michigan	-	13	19	5
Minnesota	-	1	2	3
Missouri	18	34	42	43
Nebraska	3	5	10	7
North Carolina	68	82	87	72
North Dakota	-	-	-	2
Ohio	1	11	24	5
Pennsylvania	10	16	30	20
South Dakota	-	1	2	5
Tennessee	16	84	93	62
Texas	70	57	64	73
Wisconsin	-	2	8	4
18 States	6	18	27	15

- Represents zero.

Corn Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 26, 2010

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

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Colorado	1	3	18	65	13
Illinois	5	13	29	43	10
Indiana	5	11	27	44	13
Iowa	4	9	20	45	22
Kansas	3	9	29	48	11
Kentucky	5	15	34	40	6
Michigan	2	6	18	48	26
Minnesota	1	3	11	53	32
Missouri	7	16	28	39	10
Nebraska	1	4	14	58	23
North Carolina	17	17	31	28	7
North Dakota	2	3	12	58	25
Ohio	2	9	25	46	18
Pennsylvania	4	18	24	40	14
South Dakota	2	8	17	56	17
Tennessee	8	14	31	38	9
Texas	10	9	19	45	17
Wisconsin	1	3	11	45	40
18 States	4	9	21	47	19
Previous week	3	8	21	48	20
Previous year	3	7	22	49	19

Soybeans Dropping Leaves – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	36	47	62	50
Illinois	38	65	80	67
Indiana	60	79	89	74
Iowa	72	57	75	79
Kansas	56	37	54	63
Kentucky	57	69	84	61
Louisiana	77	74	89	84
Michigan	49	66	86	68
Minnesota	76	68	90	86
Mississippi	59	79	87	82
Missouri	38	27	44	49
Nebraska	69	44	81	74
North Carolina	25	23	38	32
North Dakota	66	68	81	86
Ohio	73	78	88	80
South Dakota	84	72	84	89
Tennessee	56	66	84	71
Wisconsin	48	50	72	71
18 States	59	60	77	72

Soybeans Harvested – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	8	21	33	23
Illinois	1	10	22	13
Indiana	3	20	41	10
Iowa	5	4	7	15
Kansas	1	1	7	4
Kentucky	2	12	18	7
Louisiana	50	55	67	61
Michigan	1	5	17	8
Minnesota	4	3	6	13
Mississippi	30	55	65	59
Missouri	2	1	4	5
Nebraska	6	1	9	10
North Carolina	-	-	4	1
North Dakota	3	1	3	17
Ohio	5	11	29	9
South Dakota	2	1	3	7
Tennessee	1	12	29	14
Wisconsin	-	-	4	5
18 States	5	8	17	13

- Represents zero.

Soybean Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 26, 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	19	33	33	9
Illinois	3	8	27	49	13
Indiana	6	12	29	41	12
Iowa	3	7	19	47	24
Kansas	4	13	35	40	8
Kentucky	12	23	38	23	4
Louisiana	1	8	27	46	18
Michigan	2	6	24	48	20
Minnesota	2	4	13	53	28
Mississippi	7	14	29	38	12
Missouri	5	13	31	41	10
Nebraska	2	4	18	55	21
North Carolina	14	21	32	29	4
North Dakota	2	2	12	61	23
Ohio	1	9	30	44	16
South Dakota	2	10	22	51	15
Tennessee	8	19	32	36	5
Wisconsin	1	2	11	47	39
18 States	4	9	24	46	17
Previous week	3	9	25	46	17
Previous year	2	7	25	50	16

Cotton Bolls Opening – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	44	81	84	74
Arizona	85	78	85	89
Arkansas	56	94	98	84
California	61	35	50	61
Georgia	55	85	92	70
Kansas	29	45	70	32
Louisiana	89	98	99	95
Mississippi	73	95	97	89
Missouri	42	88	95	77
North Carolina	77	88	91	83
Oklahoma	55	75	88	61
South Carolina	76	68	81	73
Tennessee	51	92	95	83
Texas	50	53	68	52
Virginia	59	60	71	85
15 States	55	67	78	63

Cotton Harvested – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	-	14	22	9
Arizona	20	12	15	16
Arkansas	-	23	39	12
California	2	-	-	1
Georgia	-	7	12	4
Kansas	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	5	48	69	25
Mississippi	-	37	51	23
Missouri	-	10	31	13
North Carolina	-	-	11	2
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	3	1	10	3
Tennessee	-	14	26	9
Texas	16	13	14	19
Virginia	2	4	12	3
15 States	8	13	19	14

- Represents zero.

Cotton Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 26, 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	29	38	24	1
Arizona	-	1	18	59	22
Arkansas	1	4	23	45	27
California	-	-	15	60	25
Georgia	13	23	35	24	5
Kansas	1	4	25	62	8
Louisiana	1	14	30	51	4
Mississippi	3	9	28	45	15
Missouri	12	20	26	33	9
North Carolina	4	16	38	37	5
Oklahoma	2	10	39	36	13
South Carolina	4	13	30	49	4
Tennessee	1	4	27	58	10
Texas	2	7	31	44	16
Virginia	21	32	36	11	-
15 States	4	10	31	41	14
Previous week	4	9	29	44	14
Previous year	9	12	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 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	7	-	7	6
Michigan	7	16	21	6
Minnesota	11	13	16	11
North Dakota	9	13	15	10
4 States	9	11	15	9

- Represents zero.

Peanuts Harvested – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	1	-	10	10
Florida	26	23	37	22
Georgia	3	6	13	8
North Carolina	3	3	9	6
Oklahoma	-	-	-	3
South Carolina	17	14	28	16
Texas	27	3	21	9
Virginia	-	-	4	5
8 States	9	6	16	10

- Represents zero.

Peanut Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 26, 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	17	47	26	1
Florida	1	14	33	45	7
Georgia	6	15	38	33	8
North Carolina	7	15	56	21	1
Oklahoma	3	1	21	66	9
South Carolina	-	3	31	59	7
Texas	-	1	9	70	20
Virginia	37	37	18	8	-
8 States	5	13	35	39	8
Previous week	4	13	34	39	10
Previous year	-	1	29	55	15

- Represents zero.

Sorghum Coloring – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	100	100	100	100
Colorado	94	95	97	88
Illinois	84	94	97	91
Kansas	84	92	96	89
Louisiana	100	100	100	100
Missouri	87	91	93	90
Nebraska	86	94	95	95
New Mexico	84	* 61	71	70
Oklahoma	89	83	90	82
South Dakota	93	98	100	97
Texas	85	90	96	87
11 States	85	91	96	88

* Revised.

Sorghum Mature – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	99	100	100	99
Colorado	56	30	40	52
Illinois	24	74	76	64
Kansas	19	31	52	36
Louisiana	100	100	100	100
Missouri	44	63	72	61
Nebraska	14	16	45	42
New Mexico	12	* 8	10	12
Oklahoma	31	44	55	38
South Dakota	34	43	66	50
Texas	68	66	79	73
11 States	42	47	64	54

* Revised.

Sorghum Harvested – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	38	97	99	75
Colorado	9	-	1	7
Illinois	1	26	32	17
Kansas	3	6	13	9
Louisiana	97	99	100	97
Missouri	6	21	25	26
Nebraska	-	1	2	3
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	6	17	24	16
South Dakota	6	2	2	8
Texas	66	46	60	70
11 States	28	23	32	34

- Represents zero.

Sorghum Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 26, 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	2	4	16	65	13
Illinois	8	6	31	43	12
Kansas	3	9	29	51	8
Louisiana	1	1	30	68	-
Missouri	2	6	27	60	5
Nebraska	-	2	26	56	16
New Mexico	-	-	65	35	-
Oklahoma	2	3	29	50	16
South Dakota	1	4	21	66	8
Texas	2	10	29	52	7
11 States	2	8	29	53	8
Previous week	2	7	29	53	9
Previous year	11	10	30	41	8

- Represents zero.

Rice Harvested – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	31	74	82	55
California	37	2	5	32
Louisiana	88	92	96	92
Mississippi	29	79	85	63
Missouri	25	55	83	42
Texas	92	99	100	97
6 States	43	64	72	59

Winter Wheat Planted – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	5	1	3	3
California	6	2	3	7
Colorado	66	40	65	68
Idaho	46	22	35	42
Illinois	4	3	8	5
Indiana	2	3	10	5
Kansas	21	11	21	28
Michigan	18	8	19	19
Missouri	3	2	4	6
Montana	66	18	32	60
Nebraska	70	51	69	67
North Carolina	1	-	1	1
Ohio	1	2	8	5
Oklahoma	31	13	30	36
Oregon	36	16	26	31
South Dakota	64	* 37	61	64
Texas	39	25	36	37
Washington	71	50	72	63
18 States	36	* 20	33	38

* Revised.
- Represents zero.

Winter Wheat Emerged – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	2	(NA)	-	1
California	-	(NA)	-	-
Colorado	27	(NA)	26	29
Idaho	6	(NA)	6	7
Illinois	1	(NA)	-	1
Indiana	-	(NA)	-	-
Kansas	7	(NA)	4	9
Michigan	-	(NA)	-	1
Missouri	1	(NA)	1	2
Montana	8	(NA)	6	11
Nebraska	42	(NA)	25	31
North Carolina	-	(NA)	-	-
Ohio	-	(NA)	-	-
Oklahoma	9	(NA)	8	11
Oregon	1	(NA)	6	6
South Dakota	21	(NA)	27	22
Texas	11	(NA)	9	11
Washington	41	(NA)	47	30
18 States	12	(NA)	10	12

- Represents zero.
(NA) Not available.

Spring Wheat Harvested – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	97	85	94	99
Minnesota	96	100	100	99
Montana	94	64	65	98
North Dakota	89	89	92	98
South Dakota	100	100	100	100
Washington	100	99	100	100
6 States	93	87	89	98

Barley Harvested – Selected States

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

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 26, 2009	September 19, 2010	September 26, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	95	84	91	97
Minnesota	98	100	100	100
Montana	89	69	73	95
North Dakota	97	100	100	99
Washington	100	98	100	100
5 States	94	88	91	98

Pasture and Range Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 26, 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	16	40	33	11	-
Arizona	23	15	27	27	8
Arkansas	13	33	35	19	-
California	5	30	25	40	-
Colorado	1	27	40	29	3
Connecticut	7	41	35	17	-
Delaware	11	21	36	29	3
Florida	1	4	25	50	20
Georgia	20	29	37	13	1
Idaho	2	20	35	40	3
Illinois	7	10	36	42	5
Indiana	31	29	30	9	1
Iowa	1	6	26	52	15
Kansas	5	13	36	43	3
Kentucky	36	29	18	16	1
Louisiana	12	30	34	22	2
Maine	1	8	33	58	-
Maryland	17	24	40	19	-
Massachusetts	-	3	49	46	2
Michigan	1	17	31	40	11
Minnesota	-	3	20	58	19
Mississippi	28	39	27	5	1
Missouri	8	7	35	41	9
Montana	1	6	36	46	11
Nebraska	1	2	14	74	9
Nevada	4	11	61	23	1
New Hampshire	11	9	19	61	-
New Jersey	-	20	55	25	-
New Mexico	4	12	33	47	4
New York	4	10	34	45	7
North Carolina	19	34	26	20	1
North Dakota	-	4	26	56	14
Ohio	12	26	39	19	4
Oklahoma	5	18	39	35	3
Oregon	3	21	46	23	7
Pennsylvania	30	28	31	10	1
Rhode Island	-	-	36	64	-
South Carolina	18	29	36	17	-
South Dakota	1	9	21	59	10
Tennessee	19	26	35	20	-
Texas	6	14	33	38	9
Utah	1	13	34	47	5
Vermont	-	37	50	13	-
Virginia	37	33	24	6	-
Washington	2	9	37	49	3
West Virginia	31	36	29	3	1
Wisconsin	1	3	19	55	22
Wyoming	-	13	34	44	9
48 States	8	17	31	37	7
Previous week	7	16	31	39	7
Previous year	9	13	30	40	8

- 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: Mature, Harvested, Condition
Soybeans: Dropping Leaves, Harvested, Condition
Spring Wheat: Harvested
Sugarbeets: Harvested
Sunflowers: 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.