

Midwest and Great Plains Climate & Drought Outlook 19 October 2017

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605-626-2870



DuPage River flooding in Naperville, IL (courtesy of Matt Piechota)



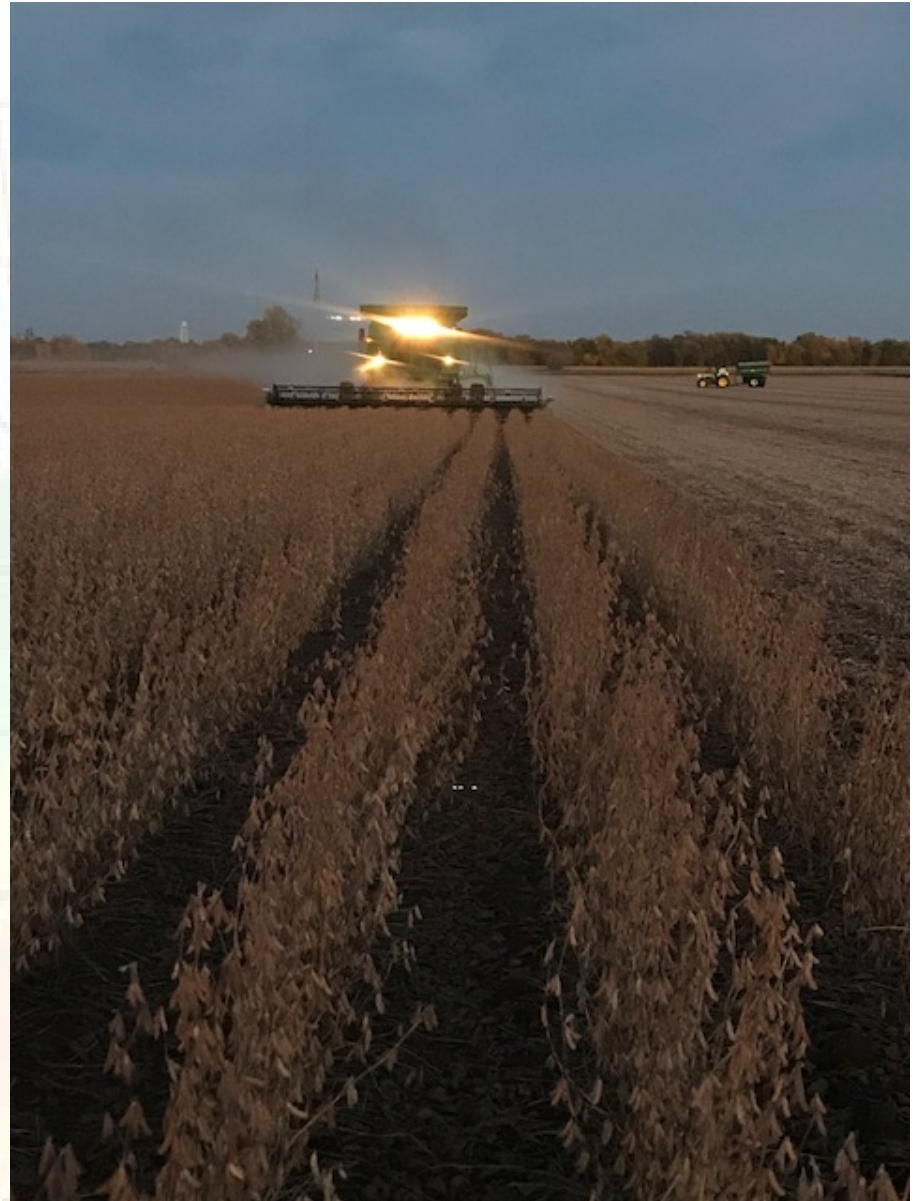
United States Department of Agriculture
Midwest Climate Hub

General Information

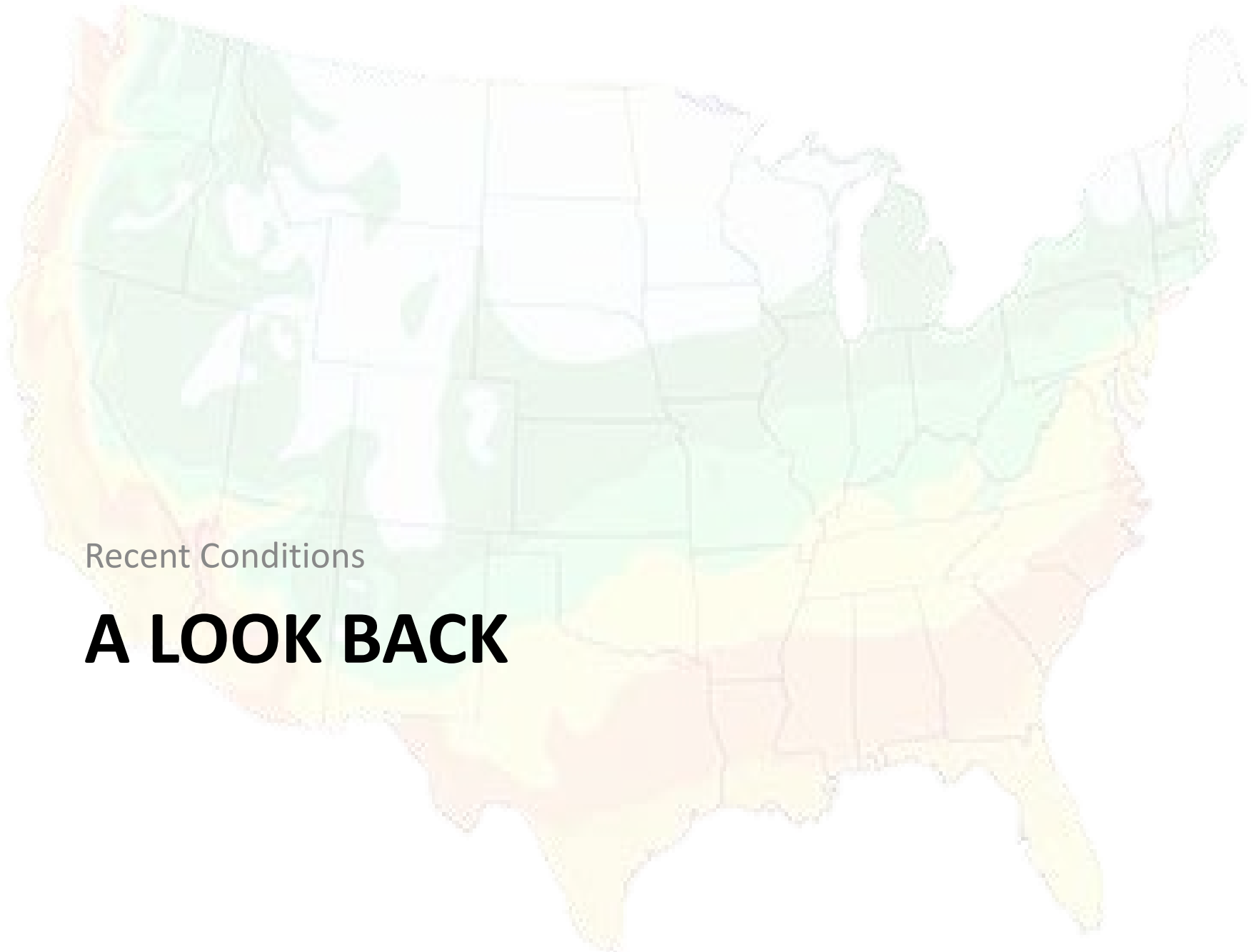
- **Providing climate services to the Central Region**
 - Collaboration Activity Between:
 - State Climatologists/American Association of State Climatologists
 - NOAA NCEI/NWS/OAR/NIDIS/
 - USDA Climate Hubs
 - Midwest and High Plains Regional Climate Centers
 - National Drought Mitigation Center/USDA
- **Next Regular Climate/Drought Outlook Webinar**
 - November 16, 2017 (1 PM CDT), presenter TBD
- **Access to Future Climate Webinars and Information**
- <http://www.drought.gov/drought/content/regional-programs/regional-drought-webinars>
- <http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/webinars.htm>
- <http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php>
- **Open for questions at the end**

Agenda

- **Recent Conditions**
- **Impacts**
- **Outlooks**
 - **La Niña Watch**
 - **Winter season**



Soybean harvest near Baltic, SD. Photo: Sara Berg



Recent Conditions

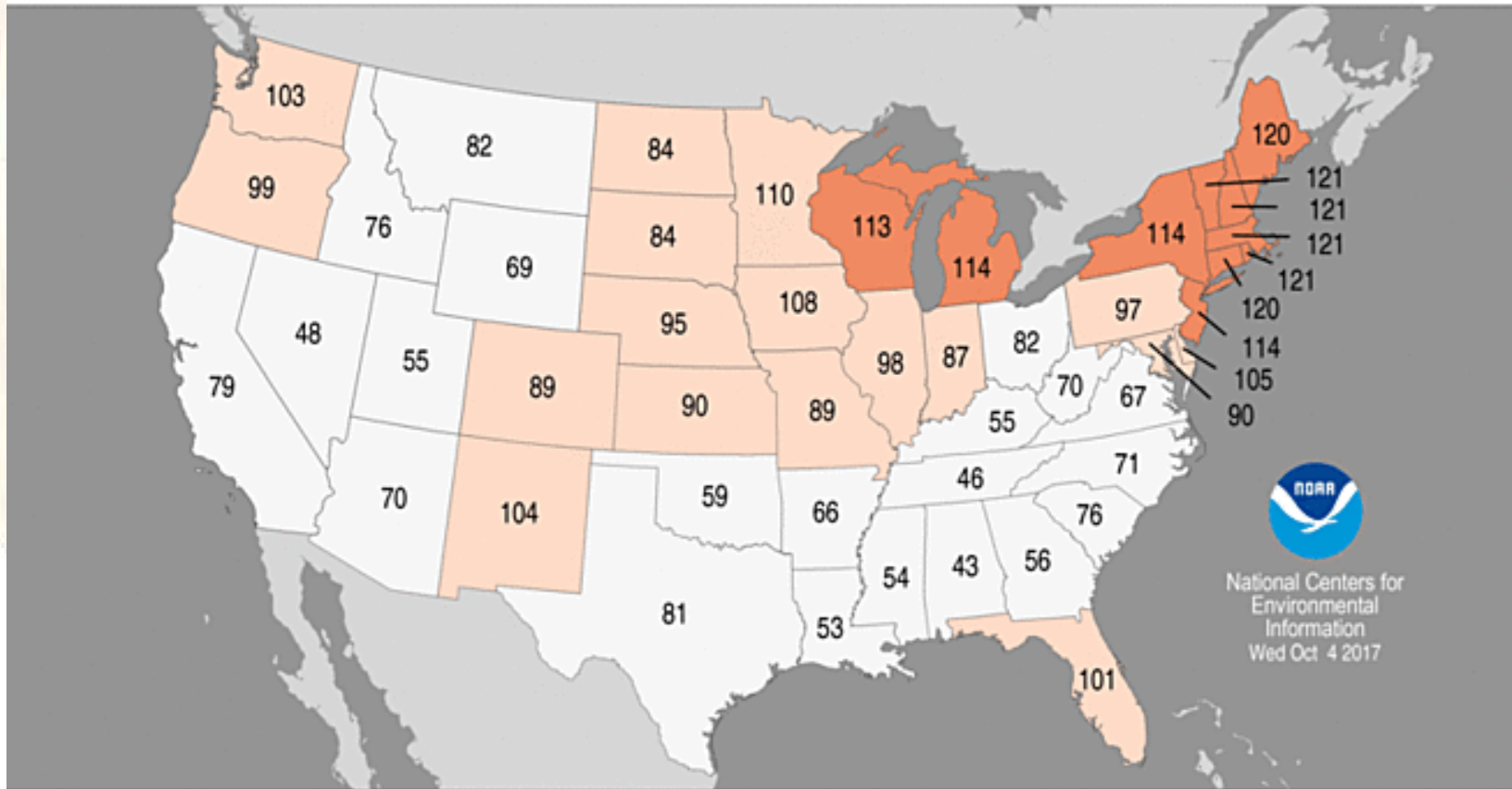
A LOOK BACK

September Temperature Ranks

Statewide Average Temperature Ranks

September 2017

Period: 1895–2017



National Centers for
Environmental
Information
Wed Oct 4 2017



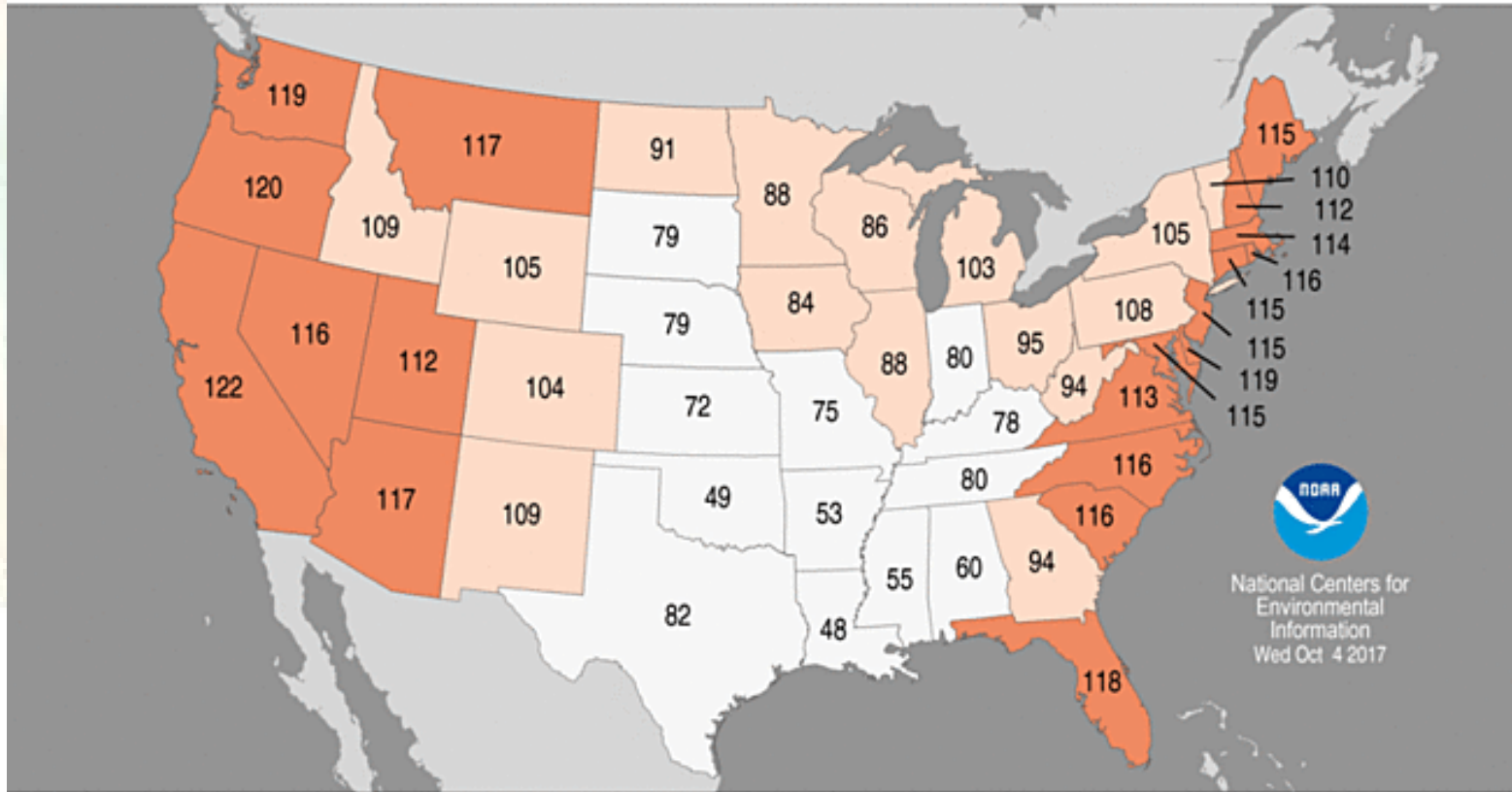
<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/us-maps/>

Growing Season Temperature Ranks

Statewide Average Temperature Ranks

April–September 2017

Period: 1895–2017



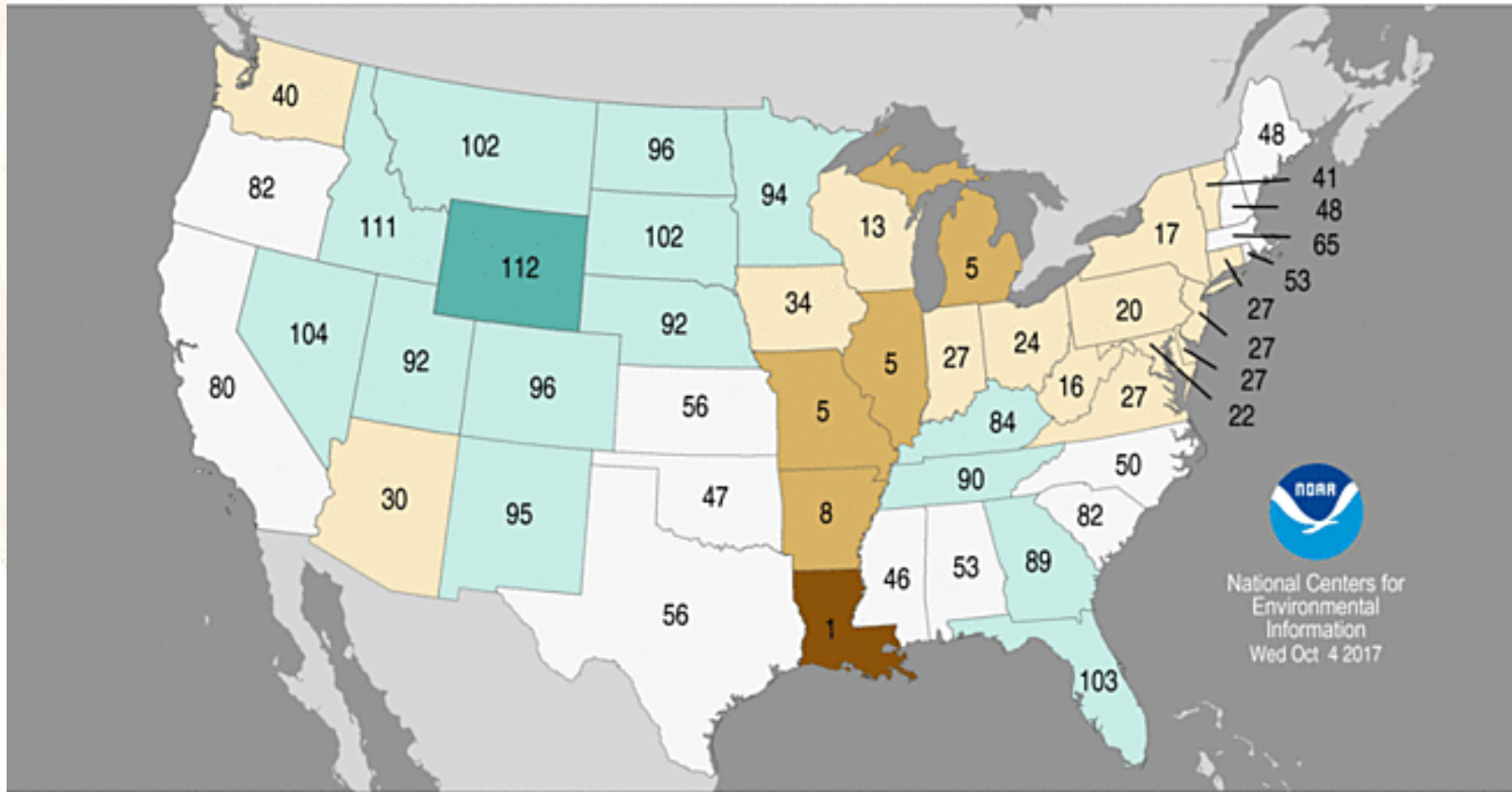
<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/us-maps/>

September Precipitation Ranks

Statewide Precipitation Ranks

September 2017

Period: 1895-2017



National Centers for
Environmental
Information
Wed Oct 4 2017



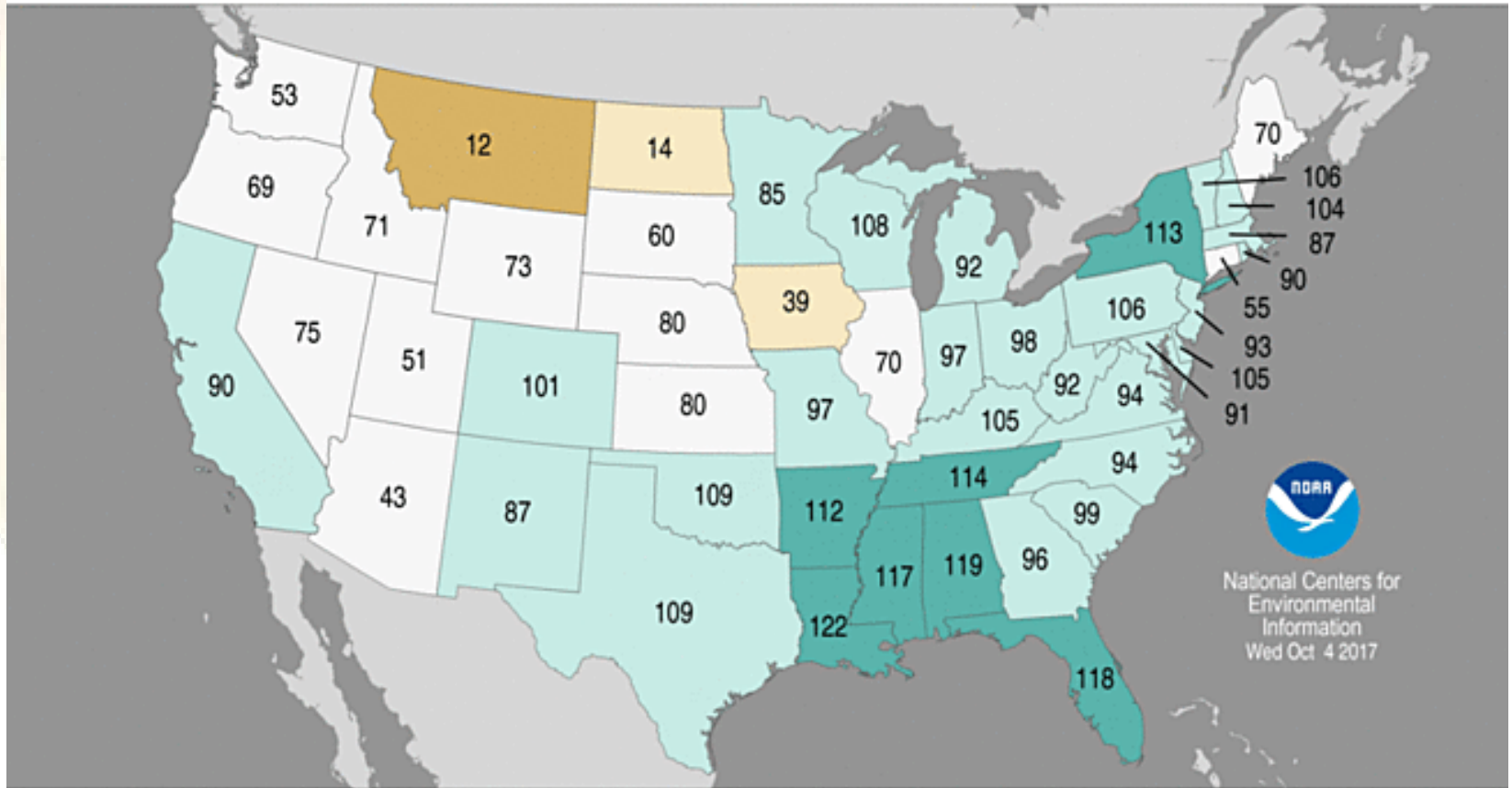
<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/us-maps/>

Growing Season Precipitation Ranks

Statewide Precipitation Ranks

April–September 2017

Period: 1895–2017



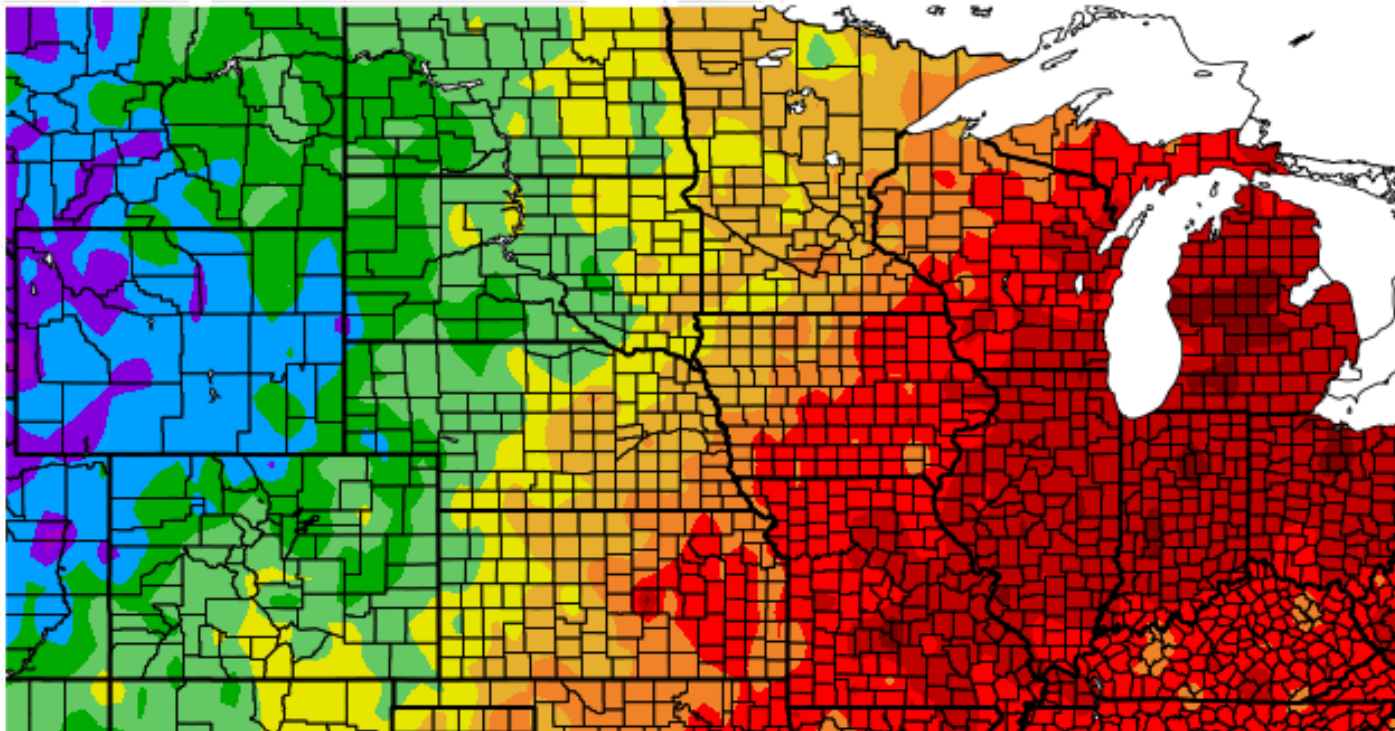
National Centers for
Environmental
Information
Wed Oct 4 2017

<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/us-maps/>

Last 30 Days

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)

9/17/2017 - 10/16/2017



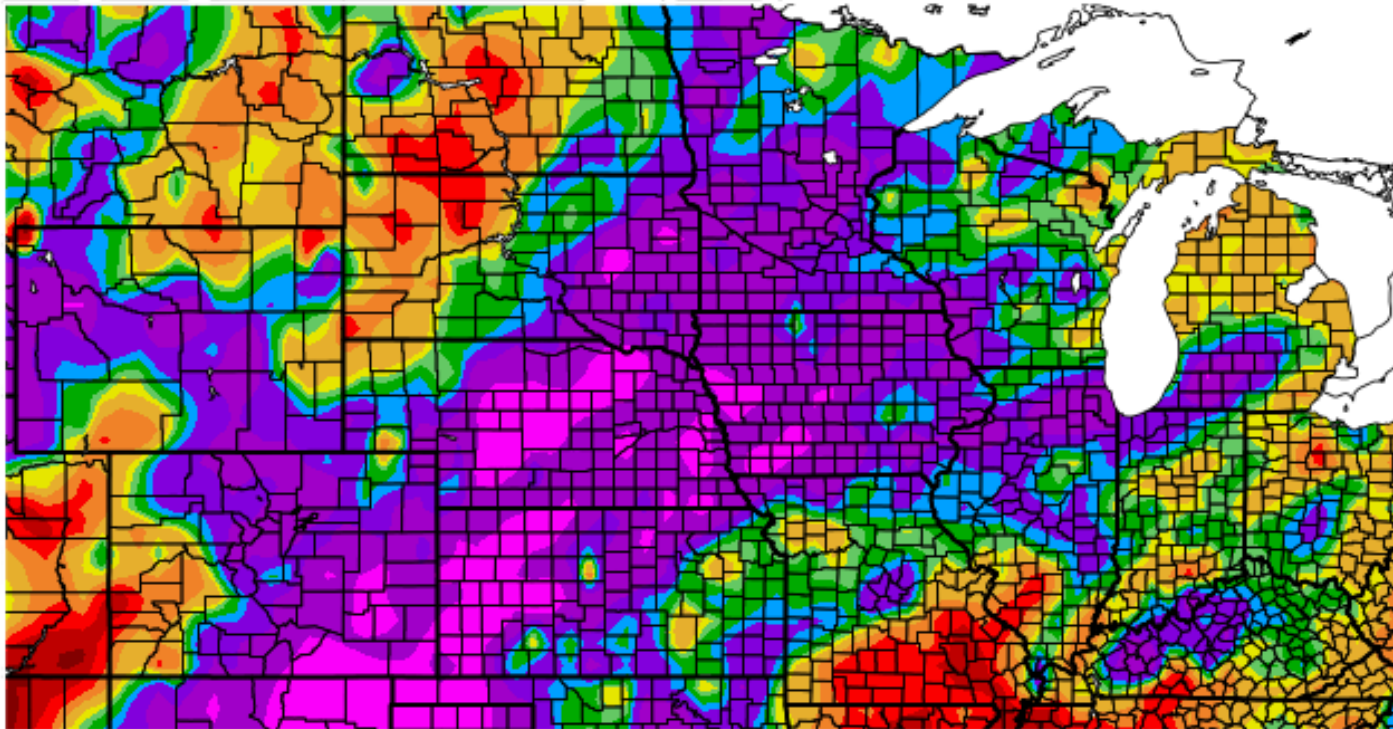
Generated 10/17/2017 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

<https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps>

Last 30 Days

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
9/17/2017 - 10/16/2017



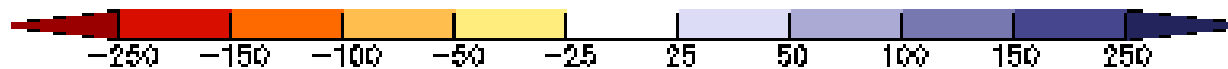
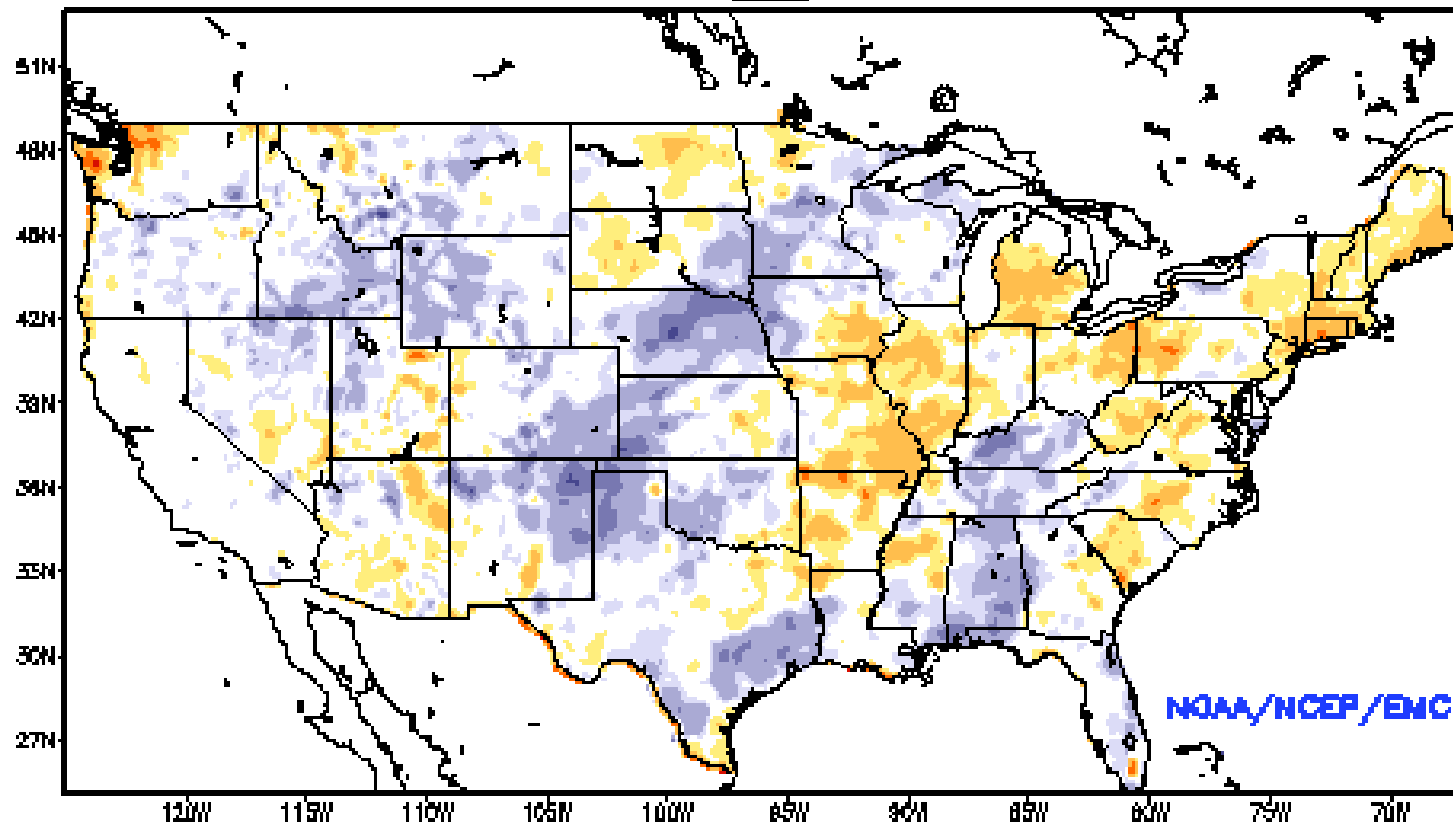
Generated 10/17/2017 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

<https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps>

Modeled Soil Moisture

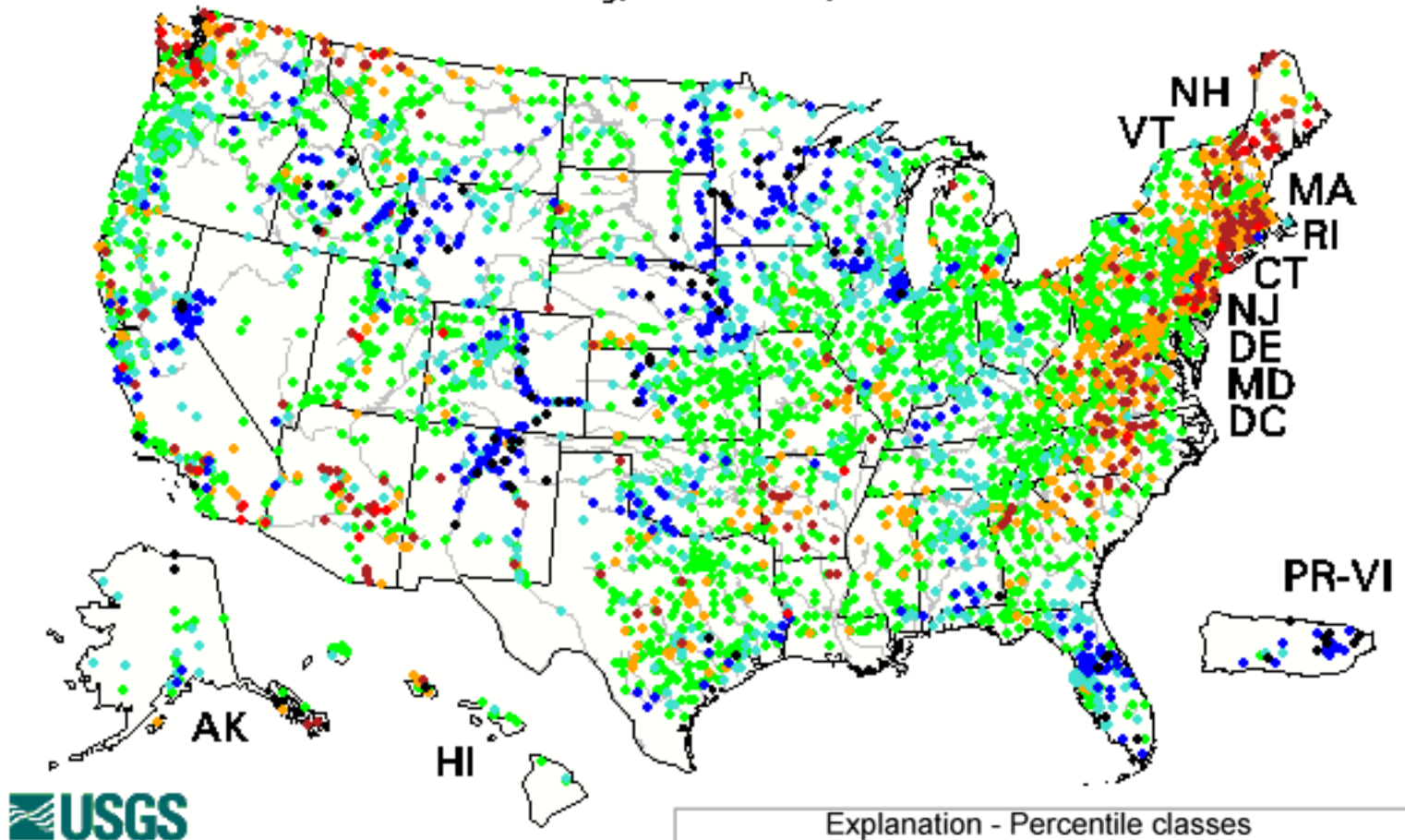
Ensemble-Mean - Current Total Column Soil Moisture Anomaly (mm)
NCEP NLDAS Products Valid: OCT 14, 2017



<http://www.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/mmb/nldas/drought/>

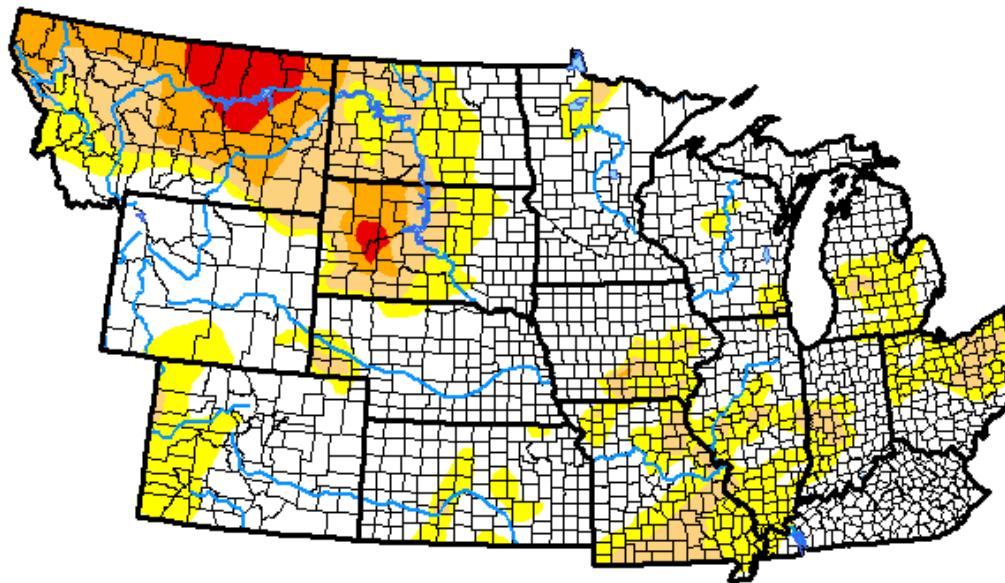
28-Day Average Streamflow

Tuesday, October 17, 2017



U.S. Drought Monitor NWS Central Region

October 17, 2017
(Released Thursday, Oct. 19, 2017)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	60.34	39.66	18.82	7.67	2.14	0.00
Last Week <i>10-10-2017</i>	53.58	46.42	22.17	10.40	2.75	0.69
3 Months Ago <i>07-18-2017</i>	56.99	43.01	19.77	12.07	6.01	0.58
Start of Calendar Year <i>01-03-2017</i>	65.79	34.21	12.04	1.70	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year <i>09-26-2017</i>	50.80	49.20	24.09	12.89	6.13	2.26
One Year Ago <i>10-18-2016</i>	77.57	22.43	4.42	0.29	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

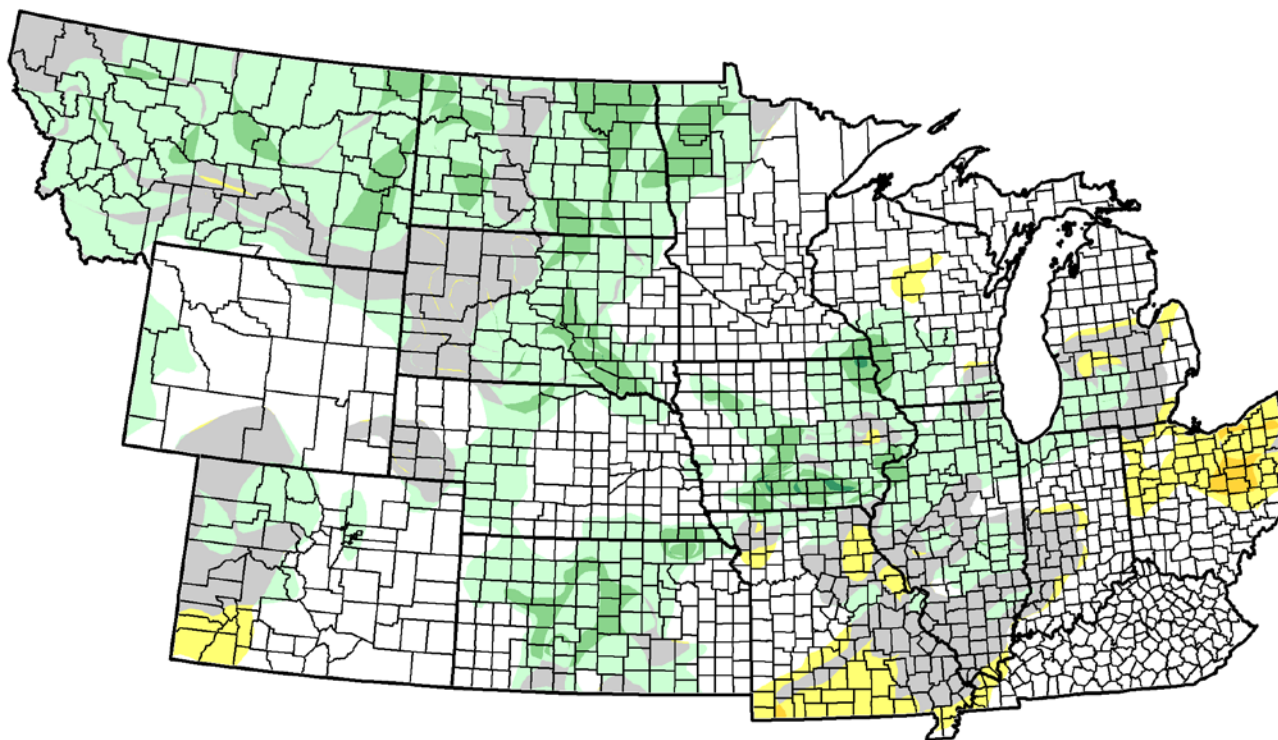
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

Jessica Blunden
NCEI/NOAA



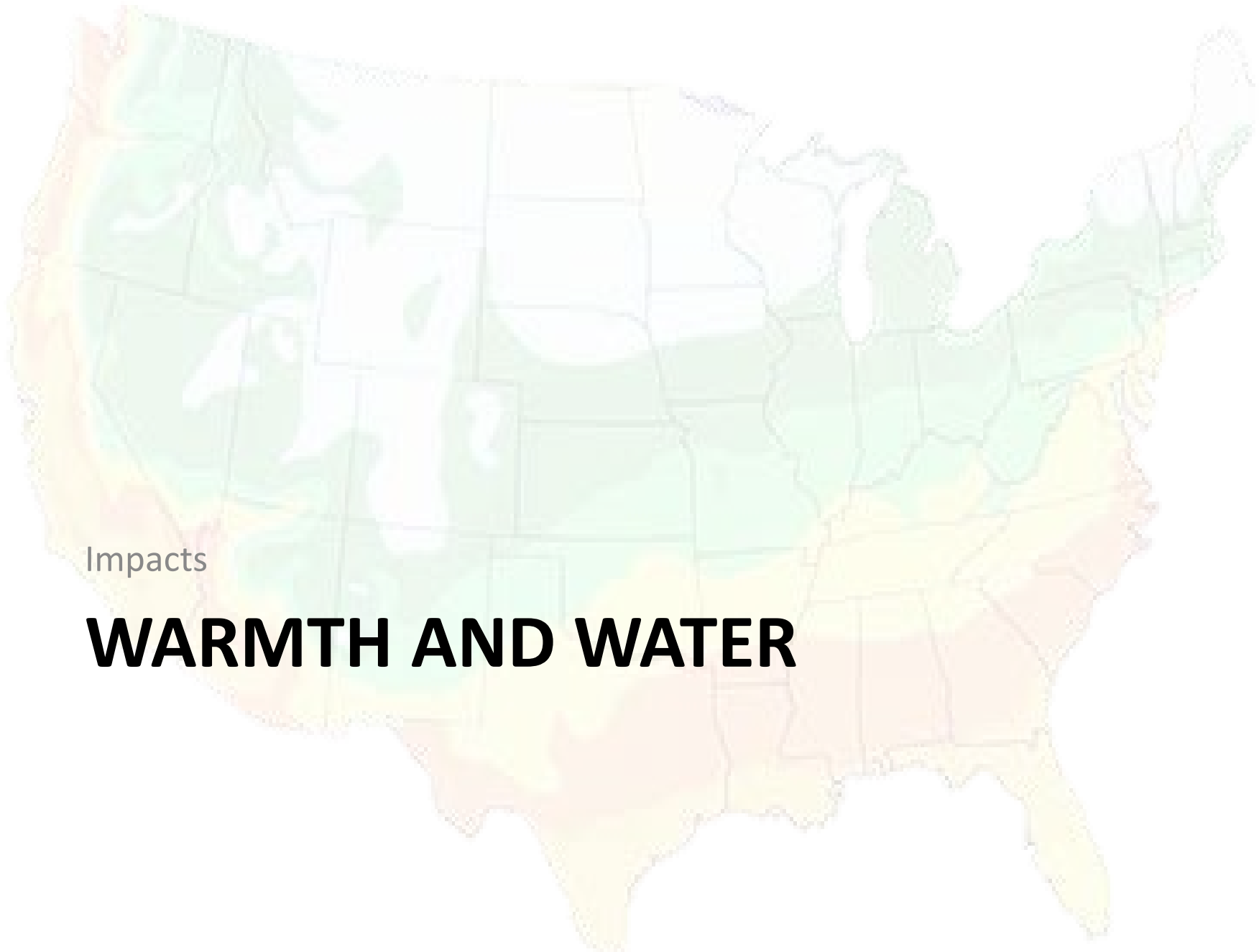
U.S. Drought Monitor Class Change - NWS Central Region 1 Month



October 17, 2017
compared to
September 19, 2017

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>

- 5 Class Degradation
- 4 Class Degradation
- 3 Class Degradation
- 2 Class Degradation
- 1 Class Degradation
- No Change
- 1 Class Improvement
- 2 Class Improvement
- 3 Class Improvement
- 4 Class Improvement
- 5 Class Improvement

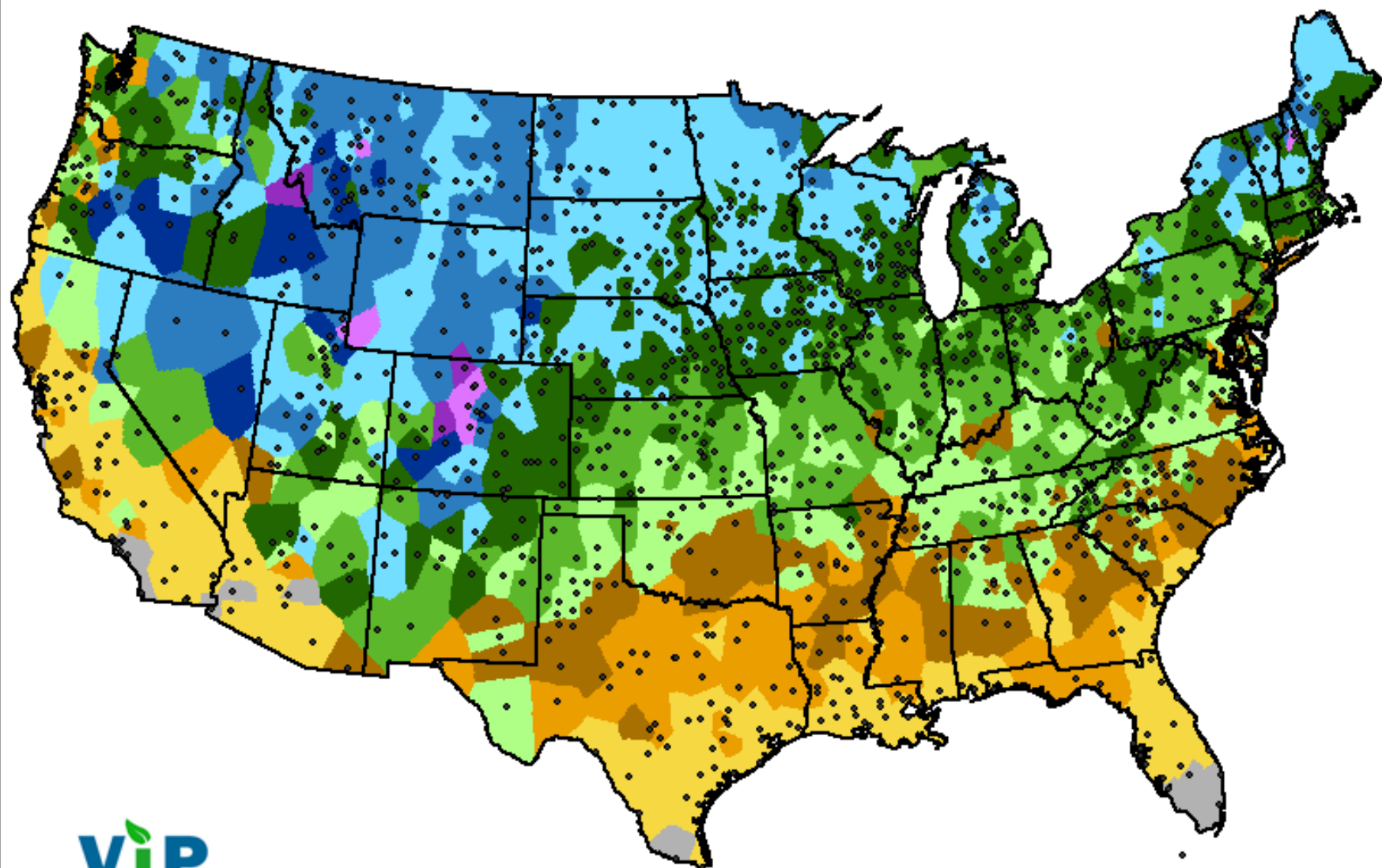
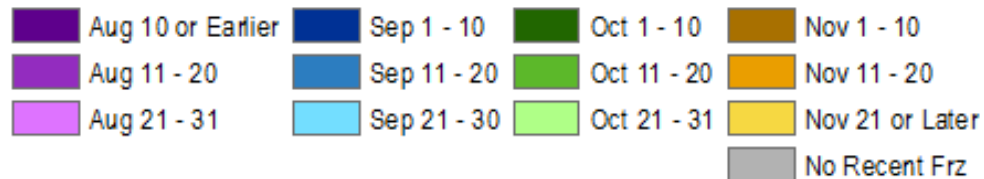


Impacts

WARMTH AND WATER

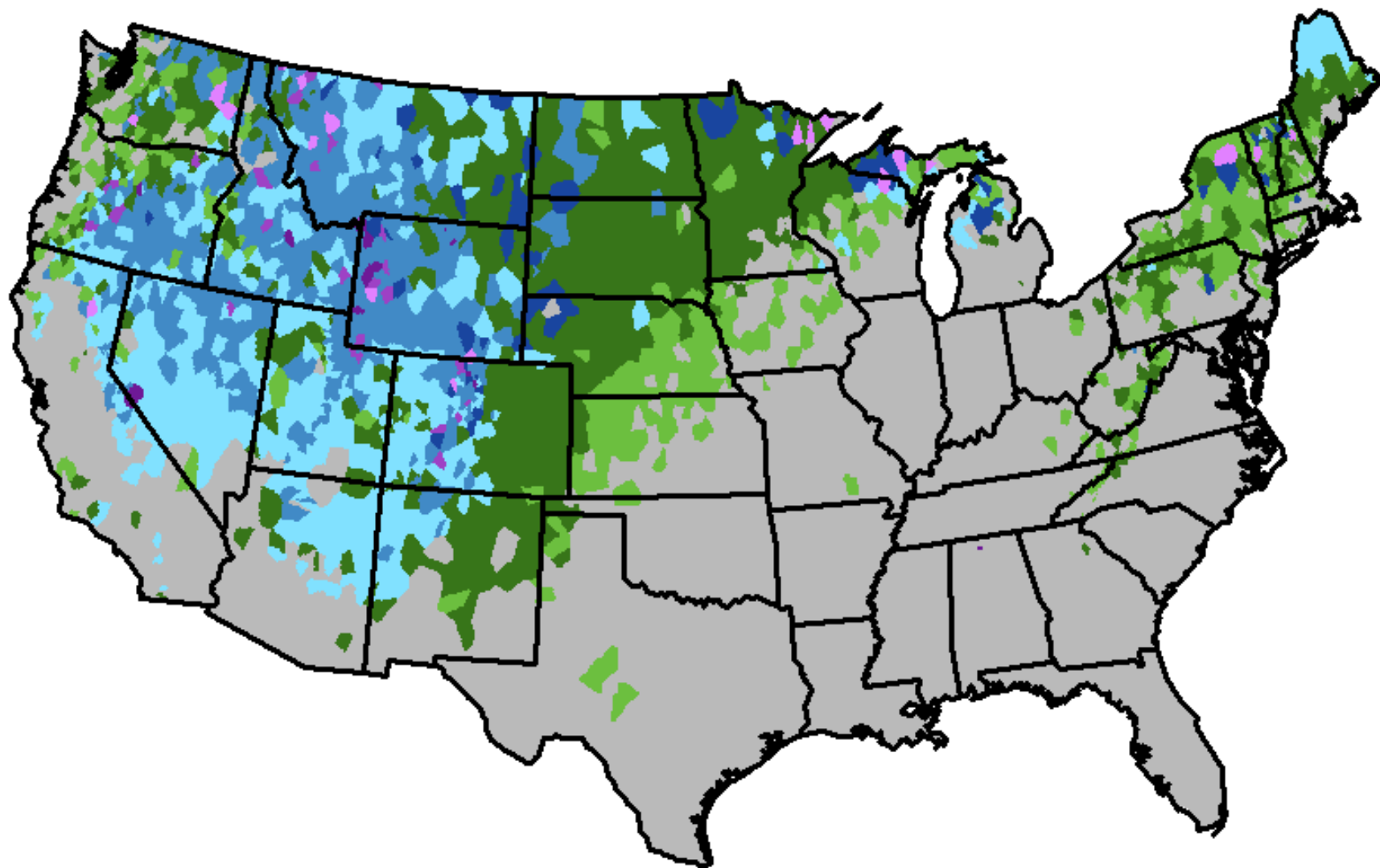
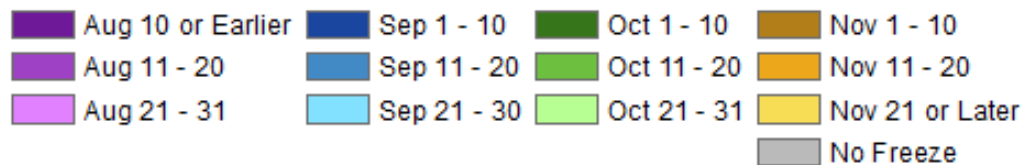
Climatological Date of Median First 32°F Freeze
For the years from 1980-81 to 2009-10

Median Defined as 50th Percentile



Date of First 32°F Freeze since 8/1

As of 10/18/2017

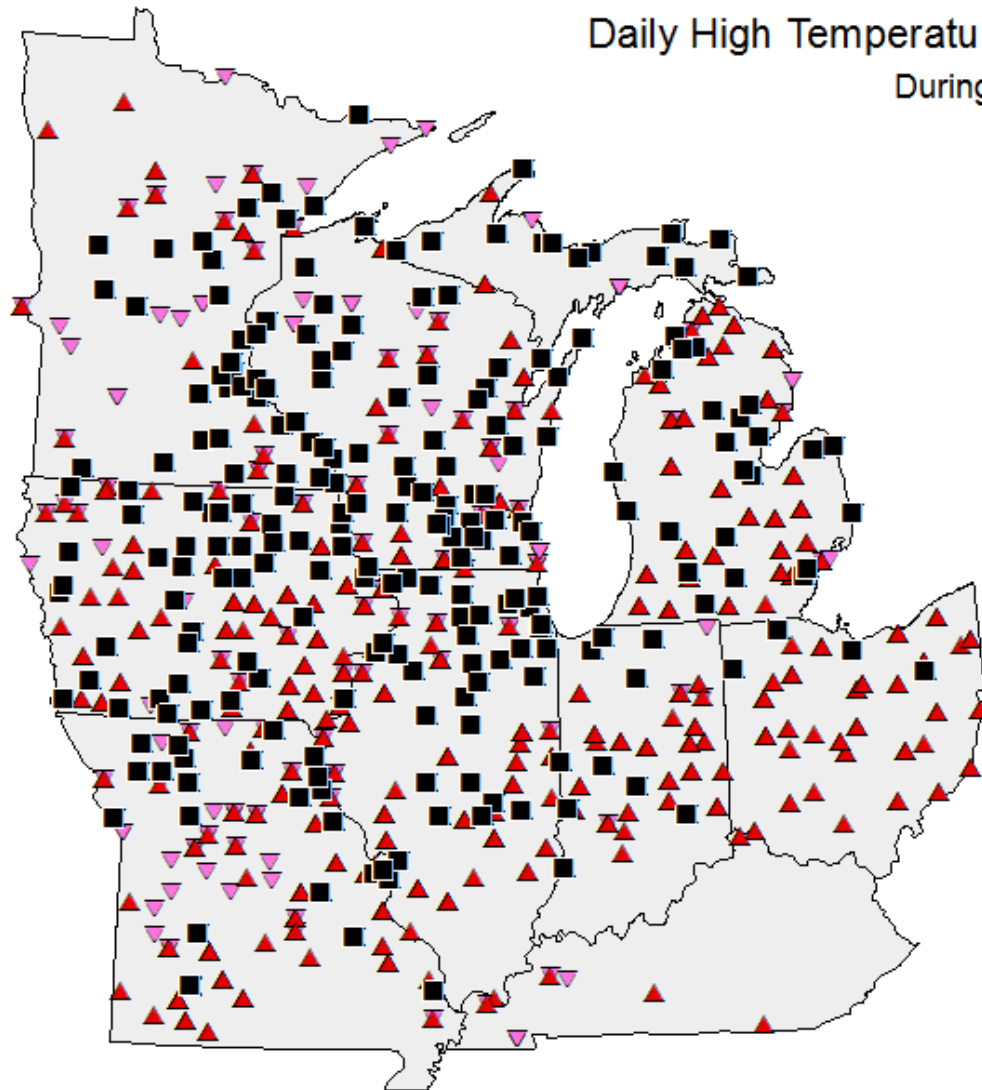


MRCC Experimental Freeze Guidance:

These experimental maps may be utilized as a guide to local and regional freeze conditions but should NOT be used by themselves for decision processes.

Record Warmth in Midwest

Daily High Temperature Records broken or tied
During the Month of September 2017



- Both High Maximum and Minimum
- ▲ High Maximum
- ▼ High Minimum

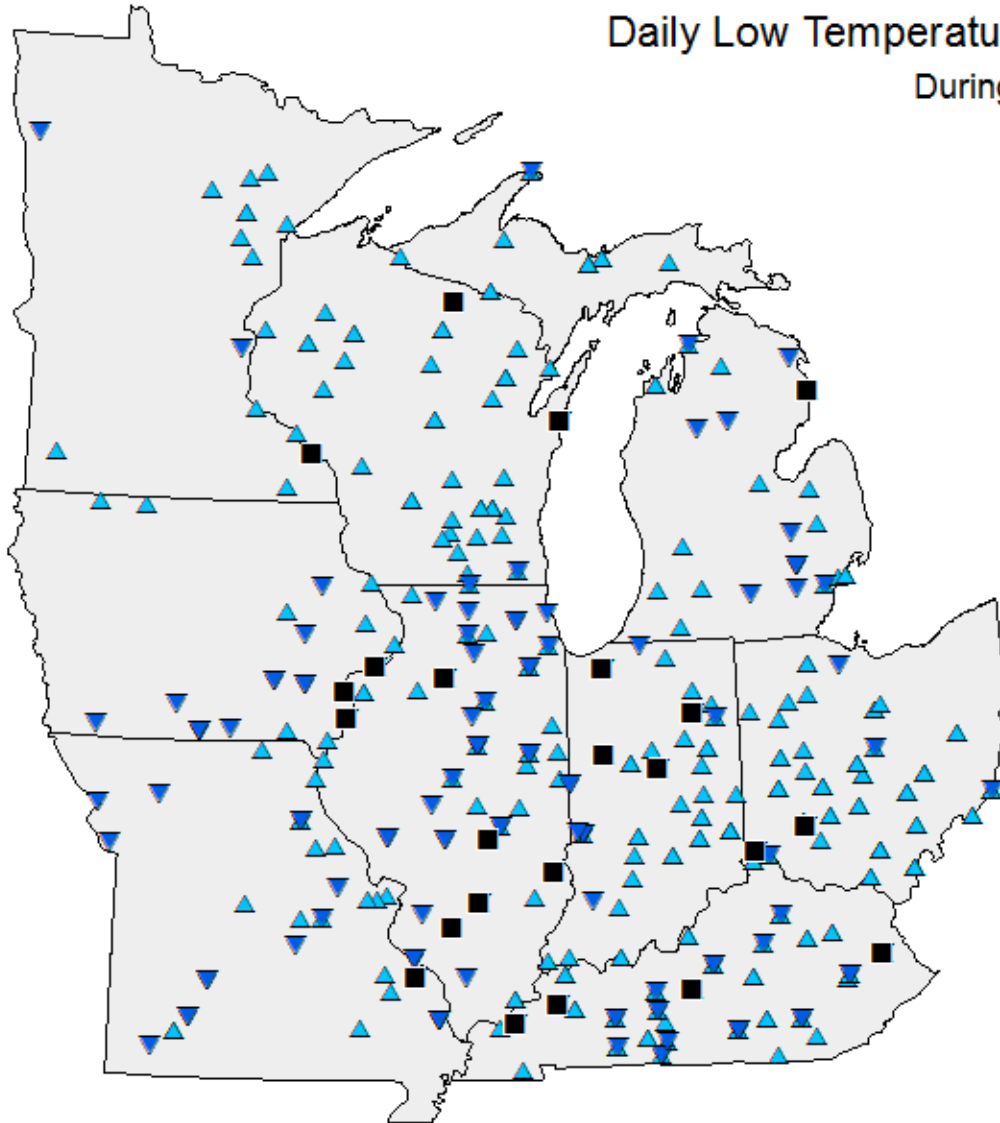


Minimum 30 years of data
All Reports Are Considered Preliminary

Record Warmth in Midwest

Daily Low Temperature Records broken or tied
During the Month of September 2017

- Both Low Minimum and Maximum
- ▼ Low Minimum
- ▲ Low Maximum



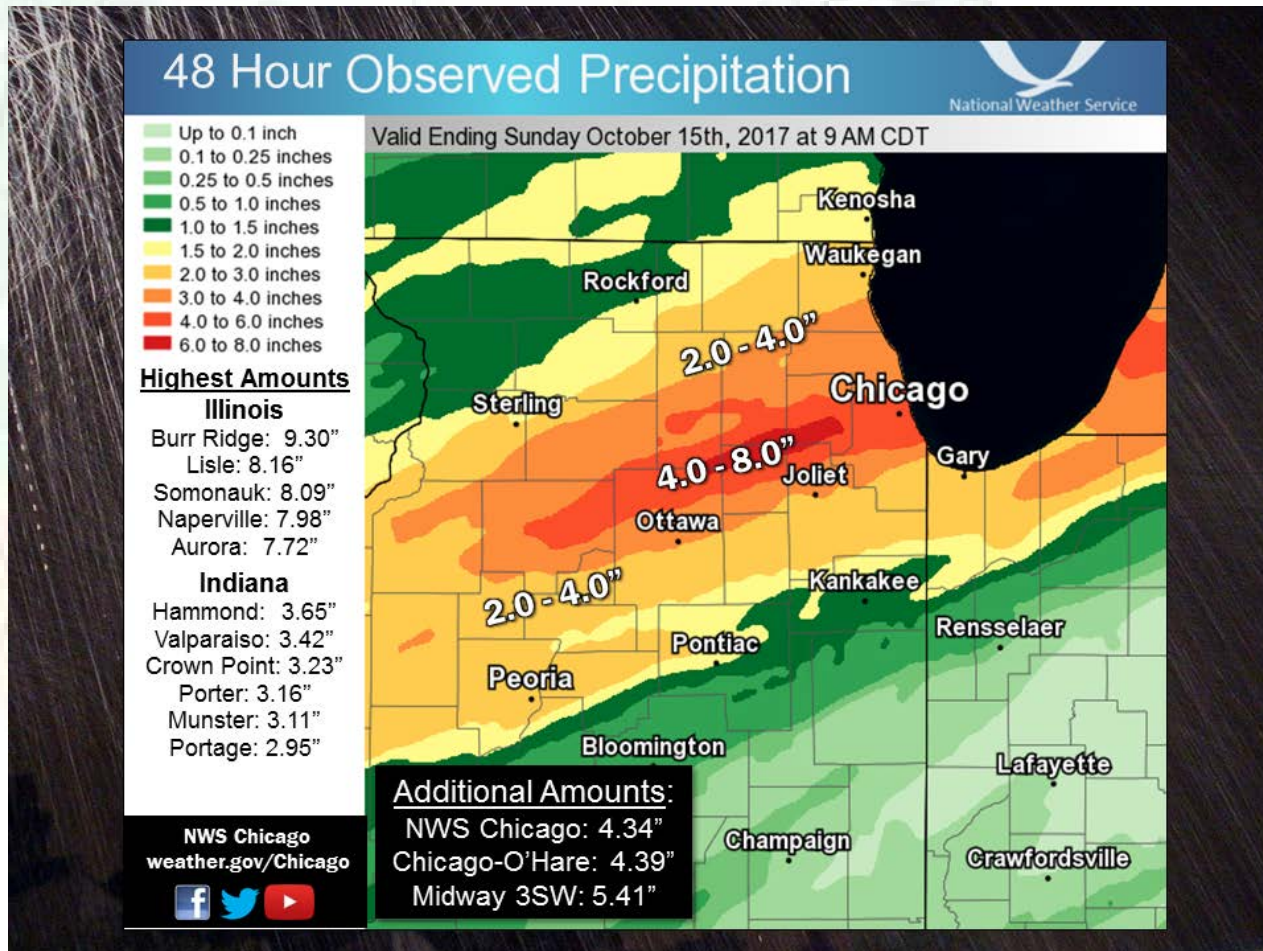
Minimum 30 years of data
All Reports Are Considered Preliminary

Chicago and Cedar Rapids



- Chicago:
 - Sep 20-26, 7 consecutive days 92-95F high temps.
 - Latest string of 92+ days on record, previous was Sep 16-19, 1955.
 - 2nd time on record (July 27-Aug 4, 1988).
- Cedar Rapids
 - Latest occurrence of the year's warmest 5-day stretch on record
 - Highs in the 90s for much of this period

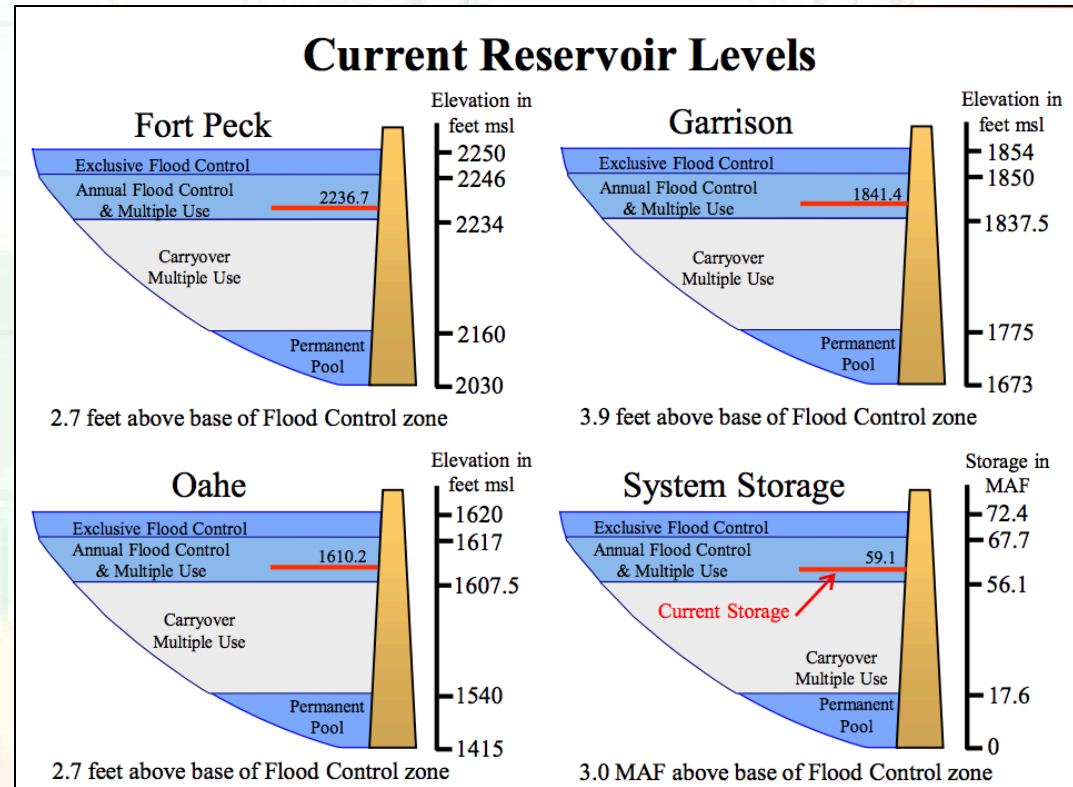
October 14-15 Extreme Rainfall

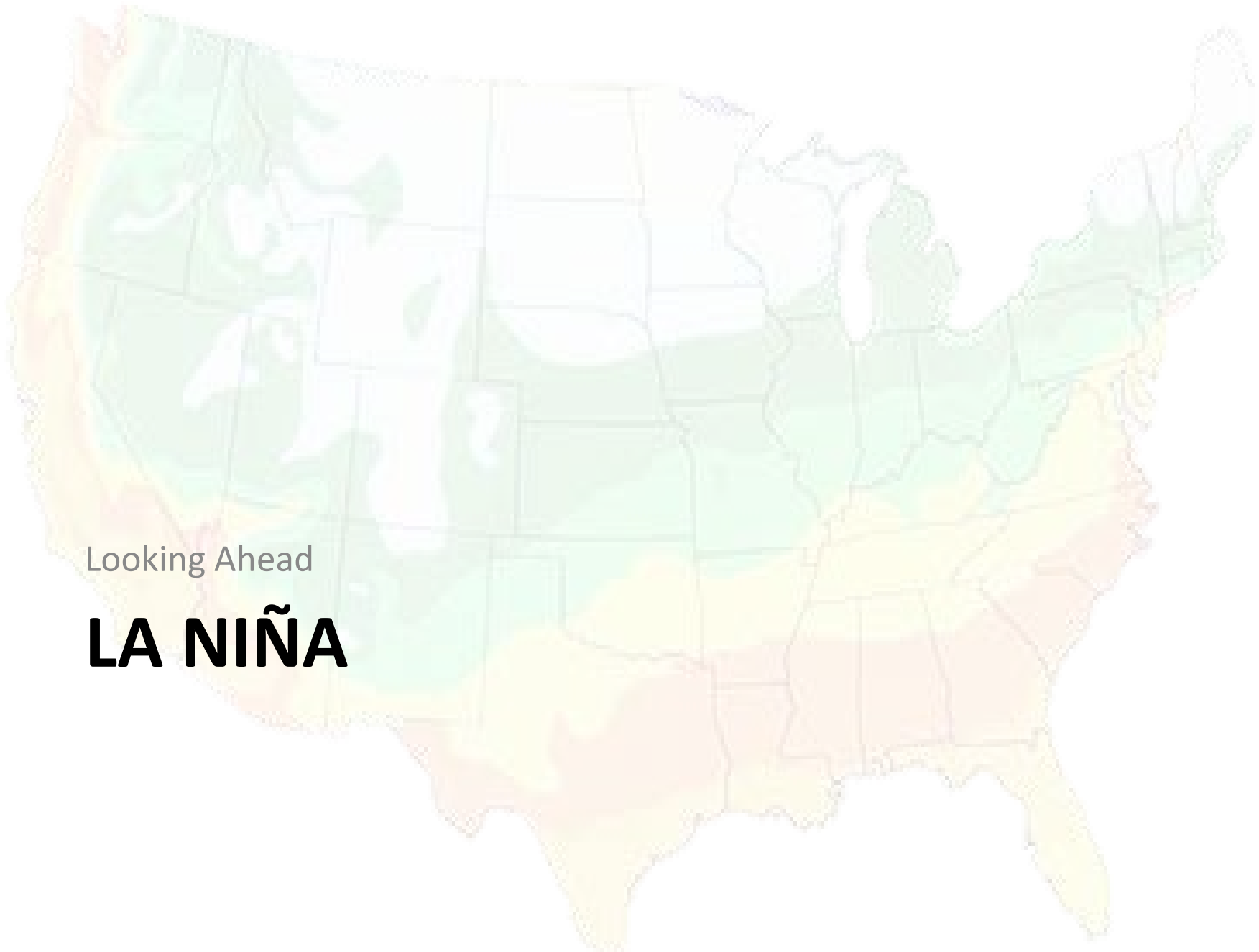


Missouri River

Missouri Mainstem Reservoir Status (as of 10/10/17):

- System storage is 59.1 million acre-feet (MAF), 3.0 MAF above the base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone.
- Gavins Point and Fort Randall releases were reduced to lessen downstream flooding. Releases will be increased to previous levels as downstream flows recede.





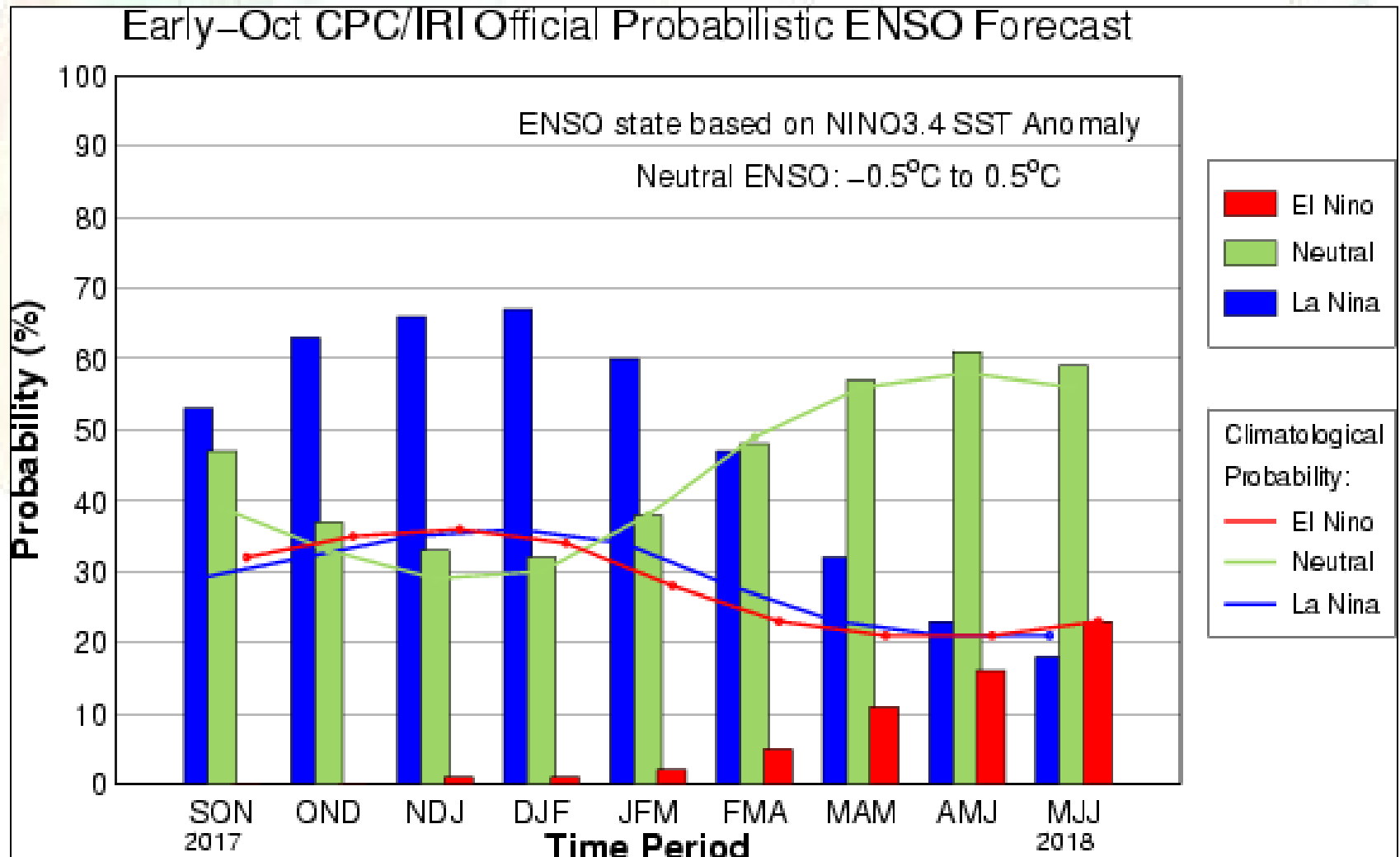
Looking Ahead

LA NIÑA

La Niña Winter?

- 55-65% likely development between November – February
- Has often meant colder in the northern states, and wetter in the Ohio River basin
- Recent La Niña events have shown a lot of variability

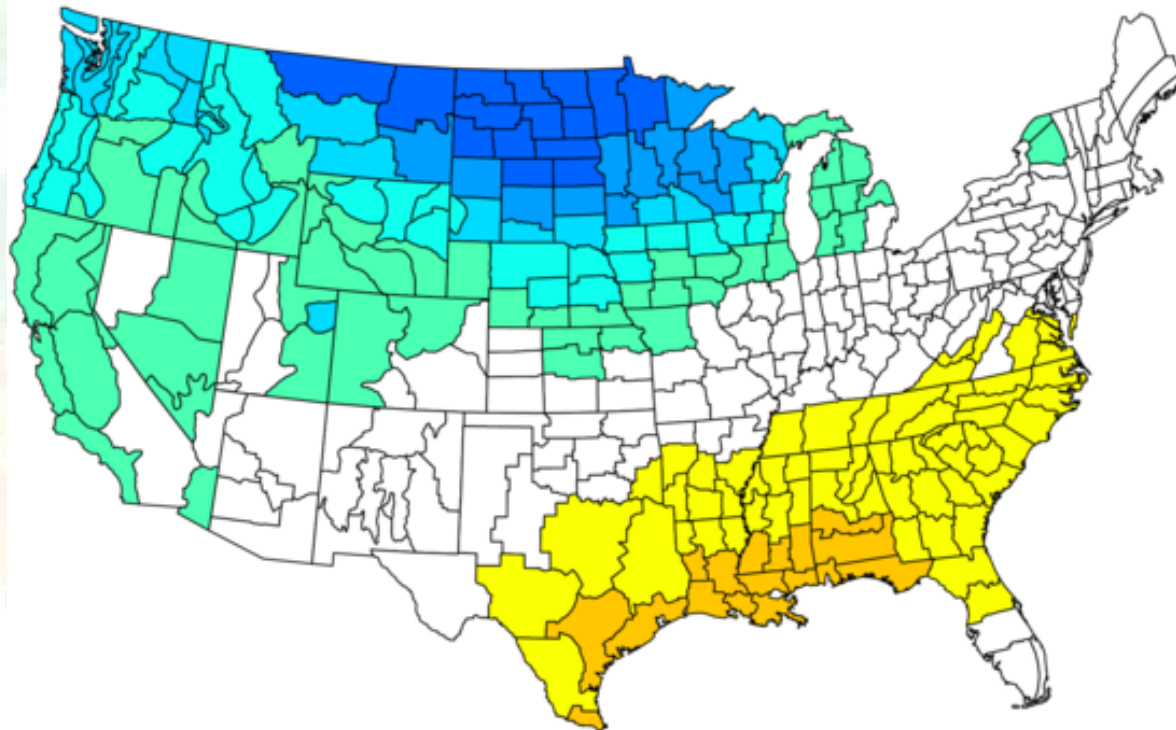
La Niña Probabilities



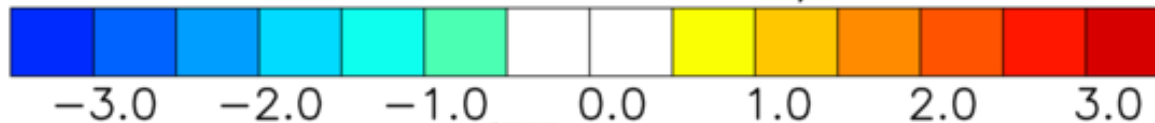
Temperature anomalies during La Niña Episodes 21 Events, 1949-2012

NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Temperature Anomalies (F)
Versus 1981–2010 Longterm Average

Dec to Feb 1973–74, 1988–89, 1999–00, 1975–76, 2007–08, 1949–50, 1998–99, 1970–71
2010–11, 1955–56, 1984–85, 1995–96, 2005–06, 2008–09, 2011–12, 1954–55, 1971–72, 2000–01, 1964–



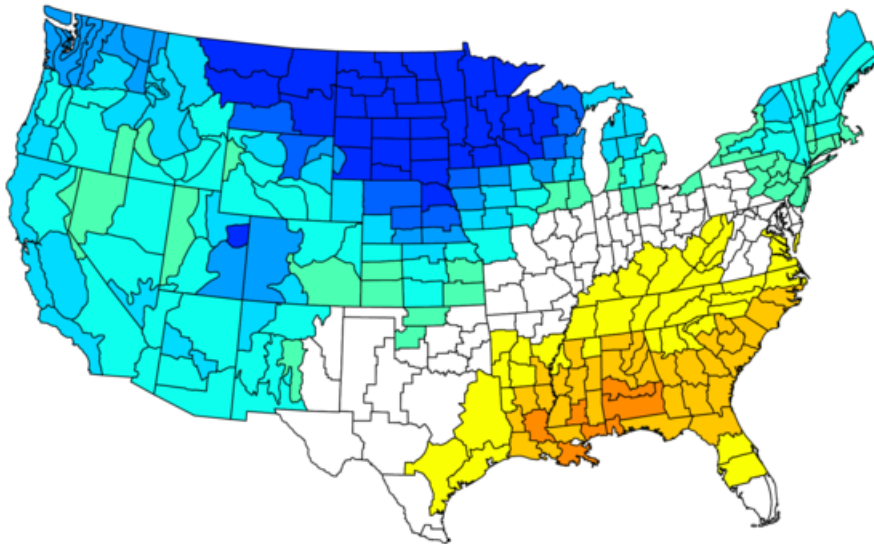
NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES-CU



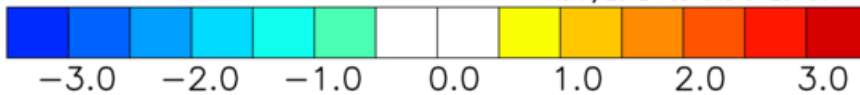
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1975–76, 1983–84,



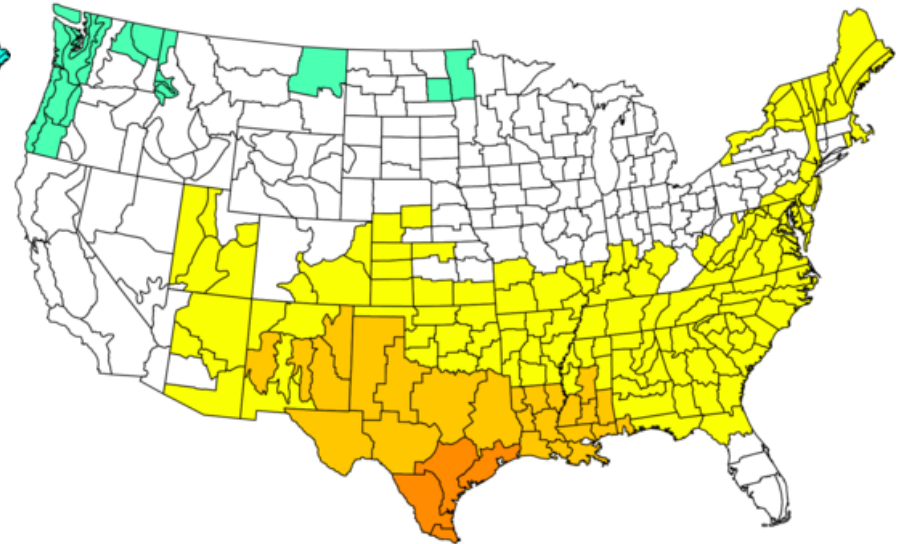
NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES-CU



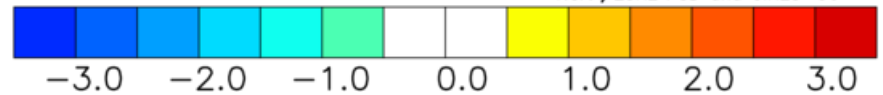
Episodes prior to 1985

NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Temperature Anomalies (F)
Versus 1981–2010 Longterm Average

Dec to Feb 1988–89, 1995–96, 1998–99, 1999–00, 2000–01, 2005–06, 2007–08, 2008–09
2010–11, 2011–12,

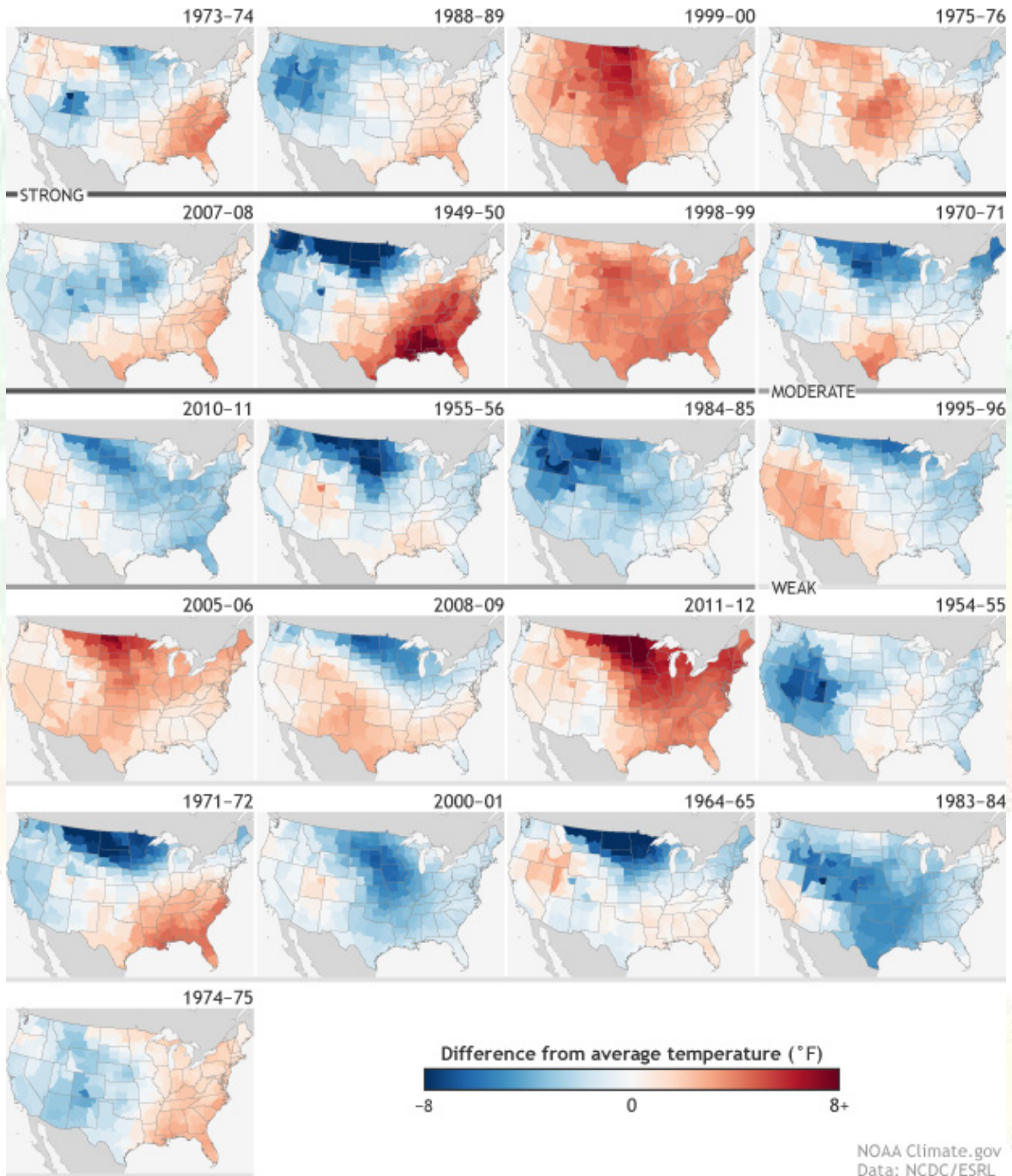


NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES-CU



Episodes after 1985

Winter (December-February) temperature during strong, moderate, and weak La Niñas since 1950

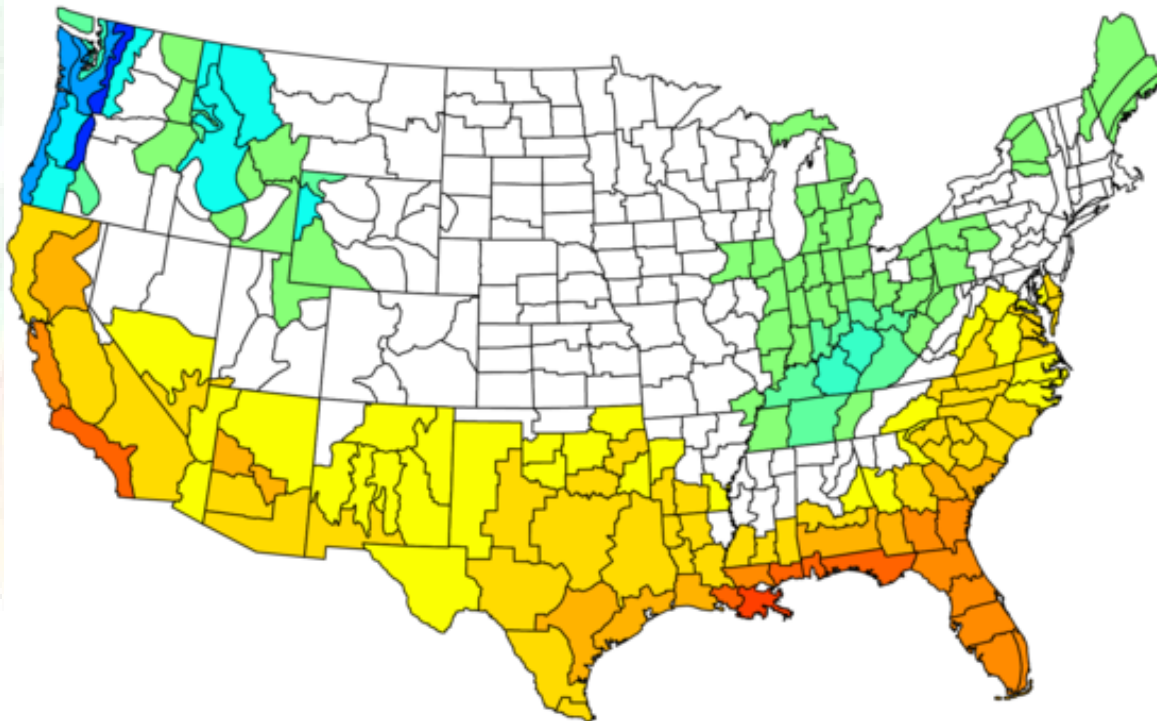


Precipitation anomalies during La Niña Episodes

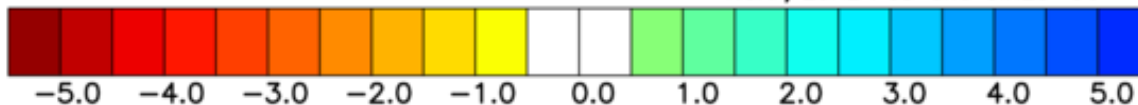
21 Events, 1949-2012

NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Precipitation Anomalies (in)
Versus 1981–2010 Longterm Average

Dec to Feb 1973–74, 1988–89, 1999–00, 1975–76, 2007–08, 1949–50, 1998–99, 1970–71
2010–11, 1955–56, 1984–85, 1995–96, 2005–06, 2008–09, 2011–12, 1954–55, 1971–72, 2000–01, 1964–



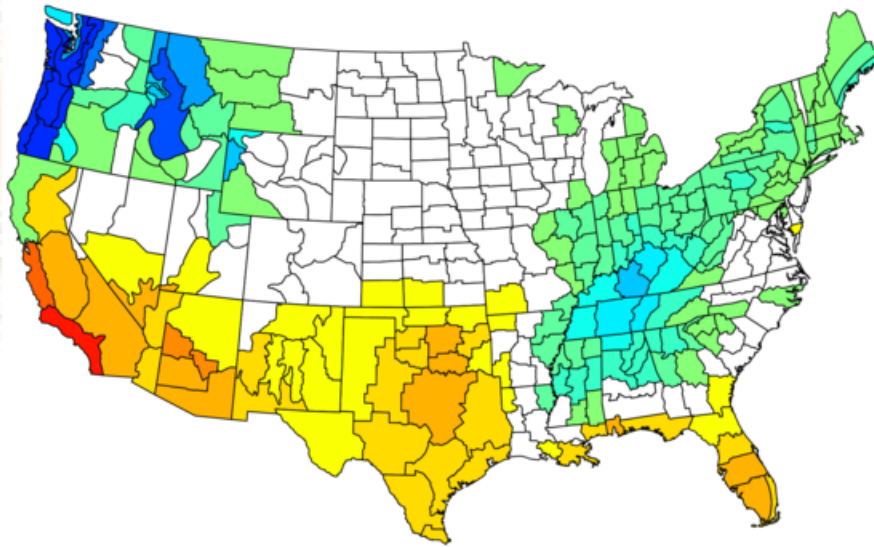
NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES-CU



Precipitation anomalies during La Niña Episodes

NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Precipitation Anomalies (in)
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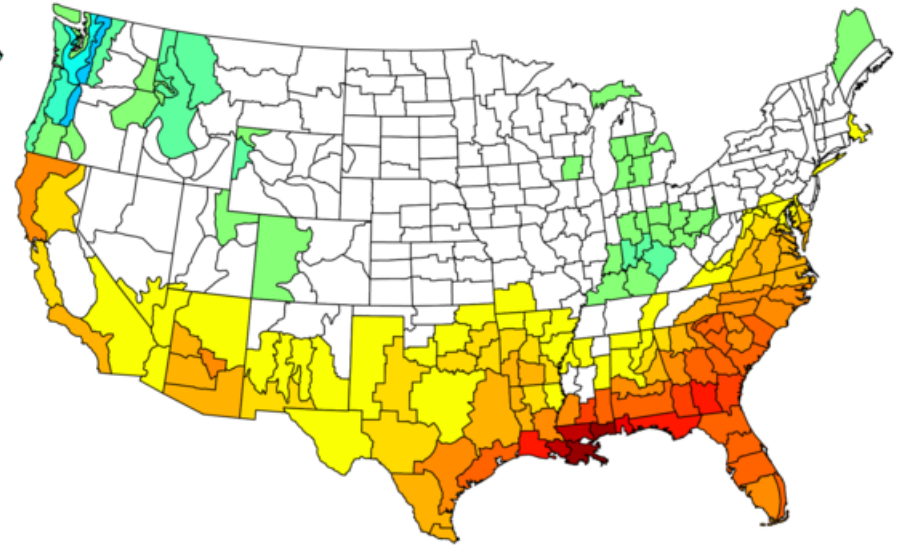


NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES-CU



NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Precipitation Anomalies (in)
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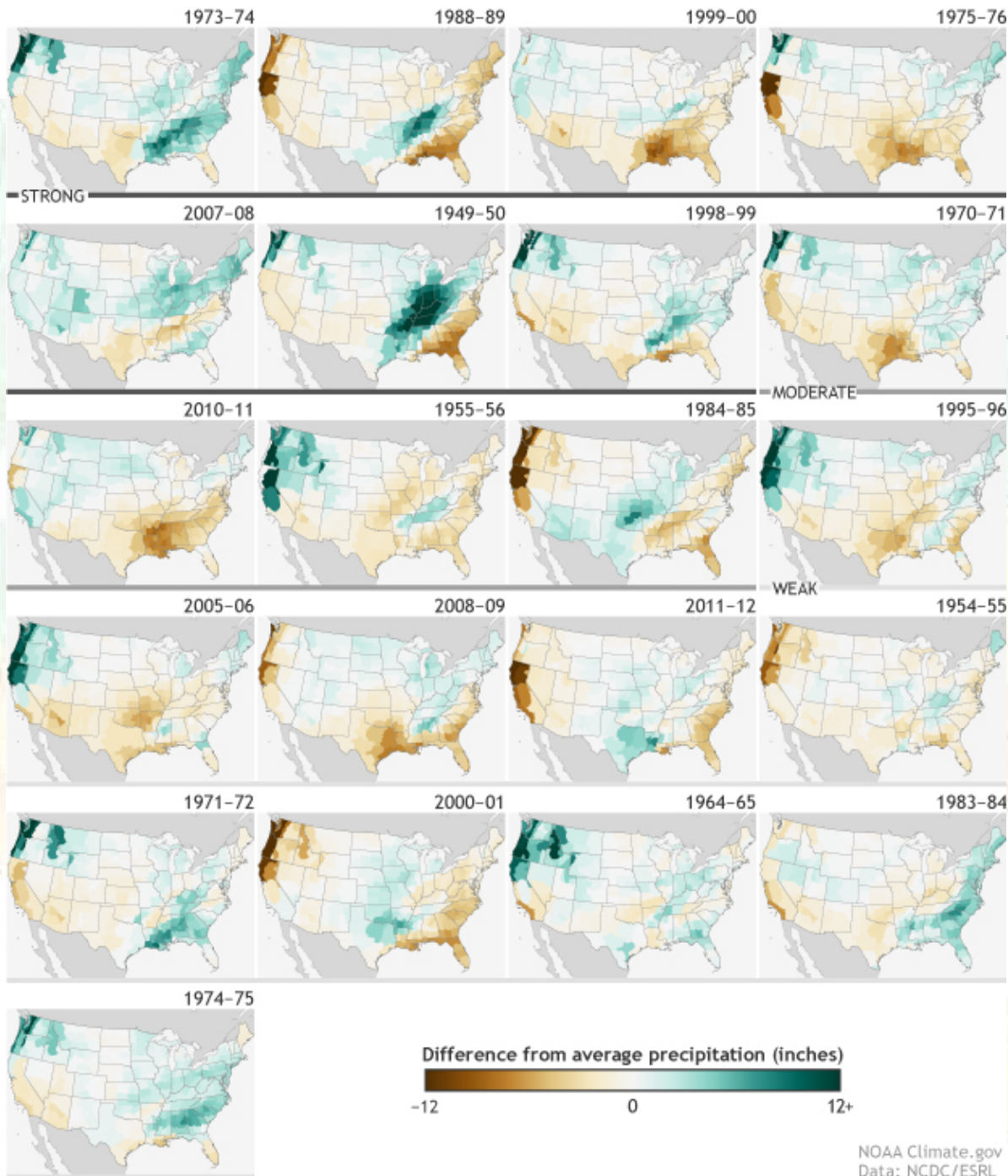
NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES-CU

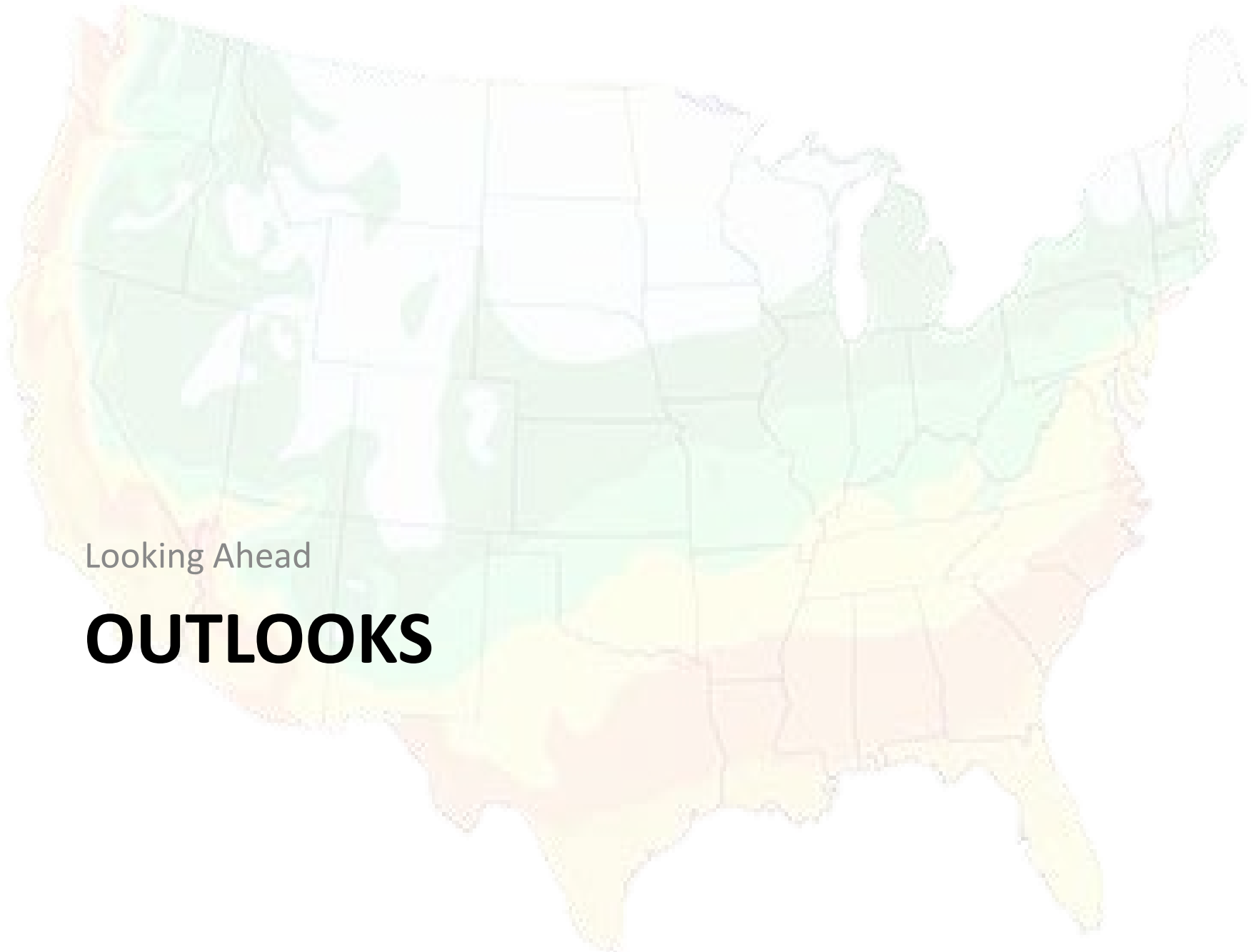


Episodes prior to 1985

Episodes after 1985

Winter (December-February) precipitation during strong, moderate, and weak La Niñas since 1950





Looking Ahead

OUTLOOKS

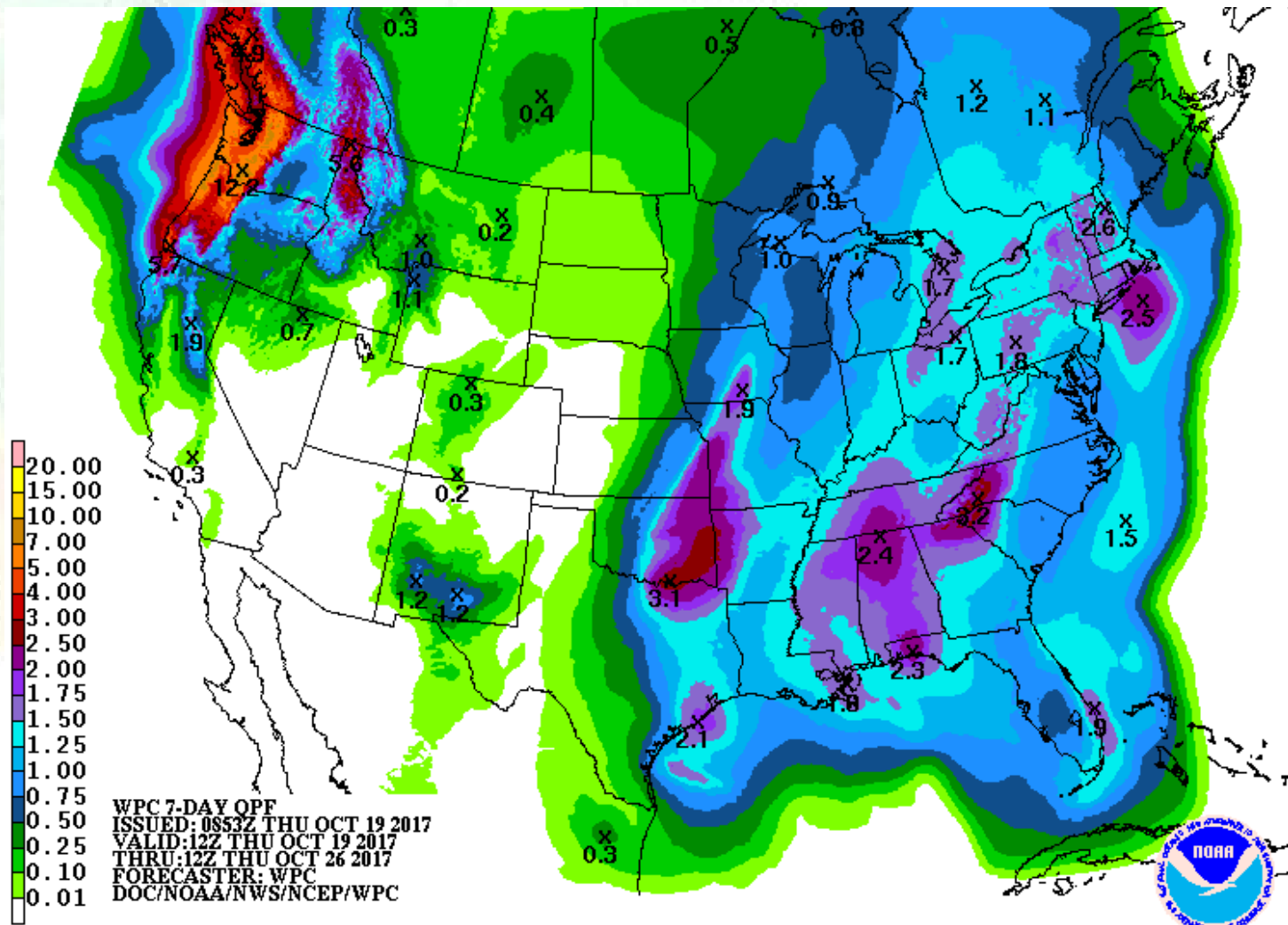
Climate Outlooks



- **7-day precipitation forecast**
- **8-14 day outlook**
- **November temperature and precipitation**
- **Winter season temperature and precipitation**

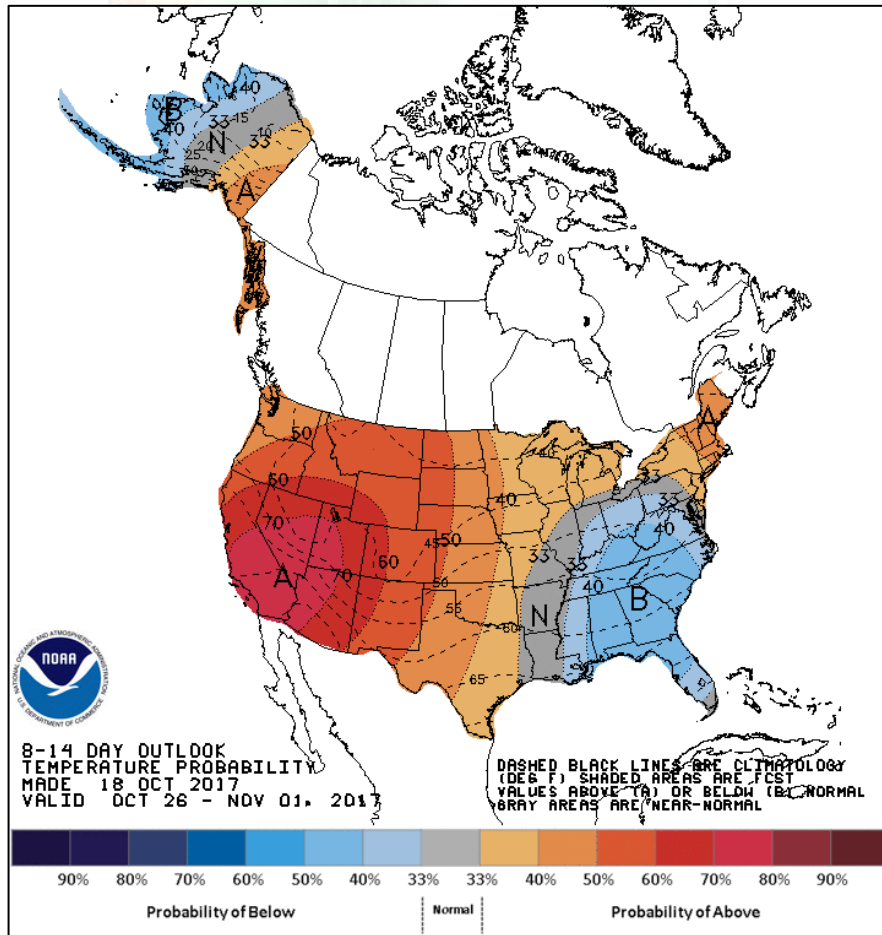
7-day Quantitative Precipitation Forecast

Valid: Thu 19 Oct – Thu 26 Oct

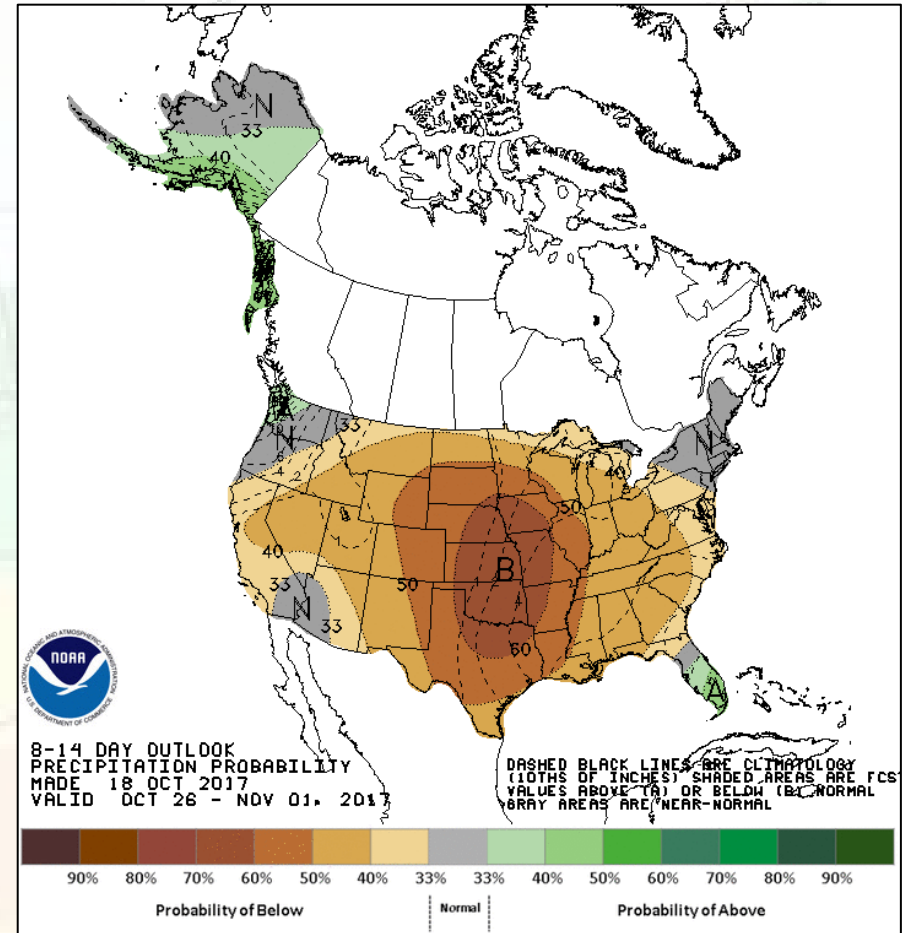


<http://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/qpf/day1-7.shtml>

Temperature and Precipitation Probabilities for 26 Oct-1 Nov 2017

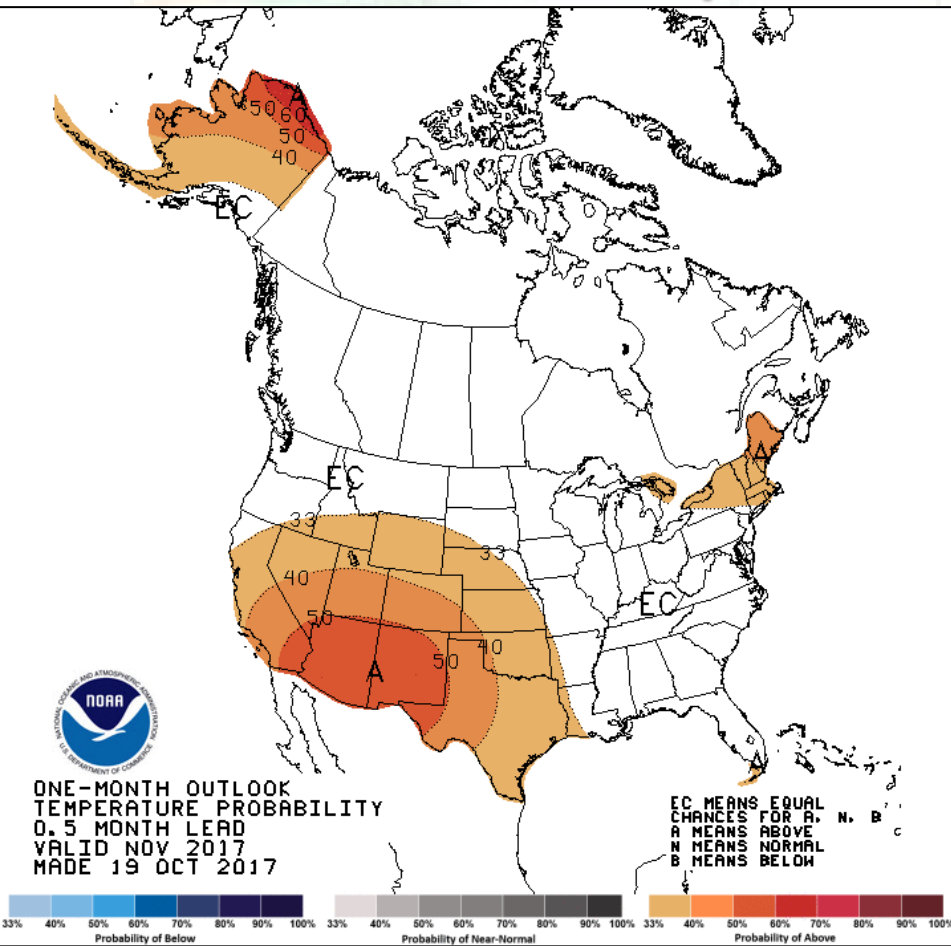


Temperature

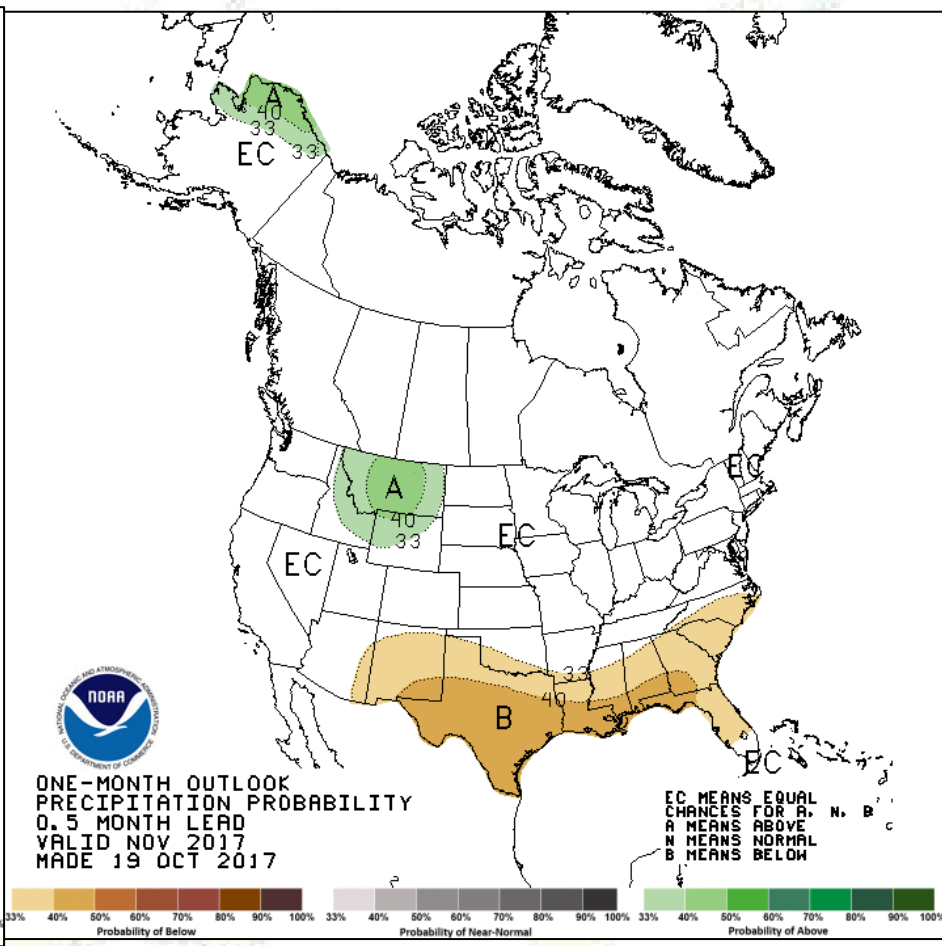


Precipitation

November Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks



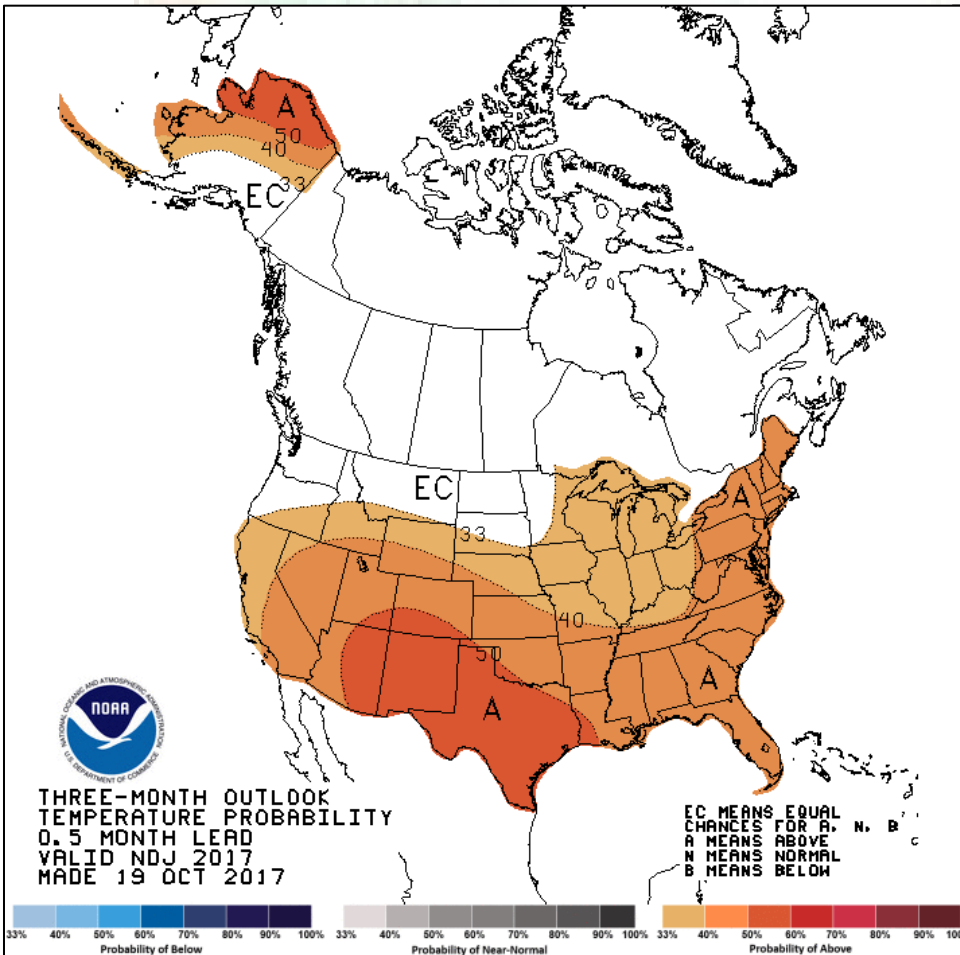
Temperature



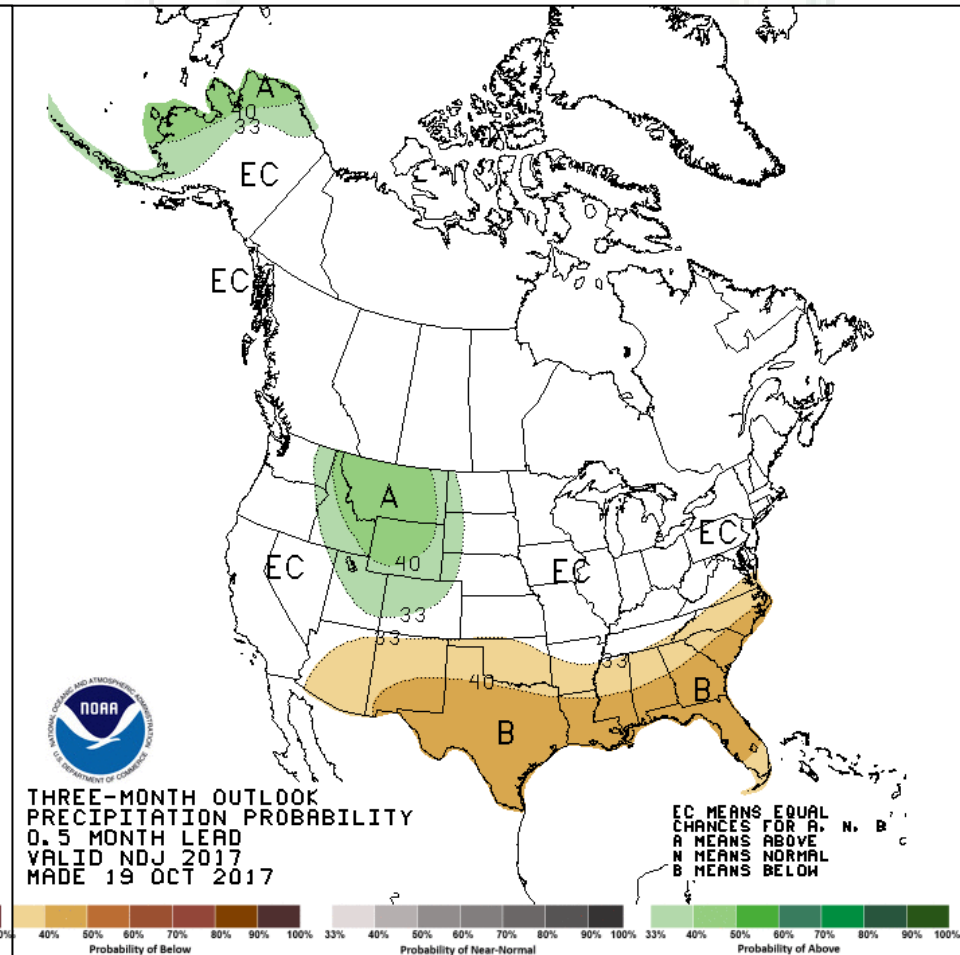
Precipitation

<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/30day/>

3 Month Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks, Nov-Jan

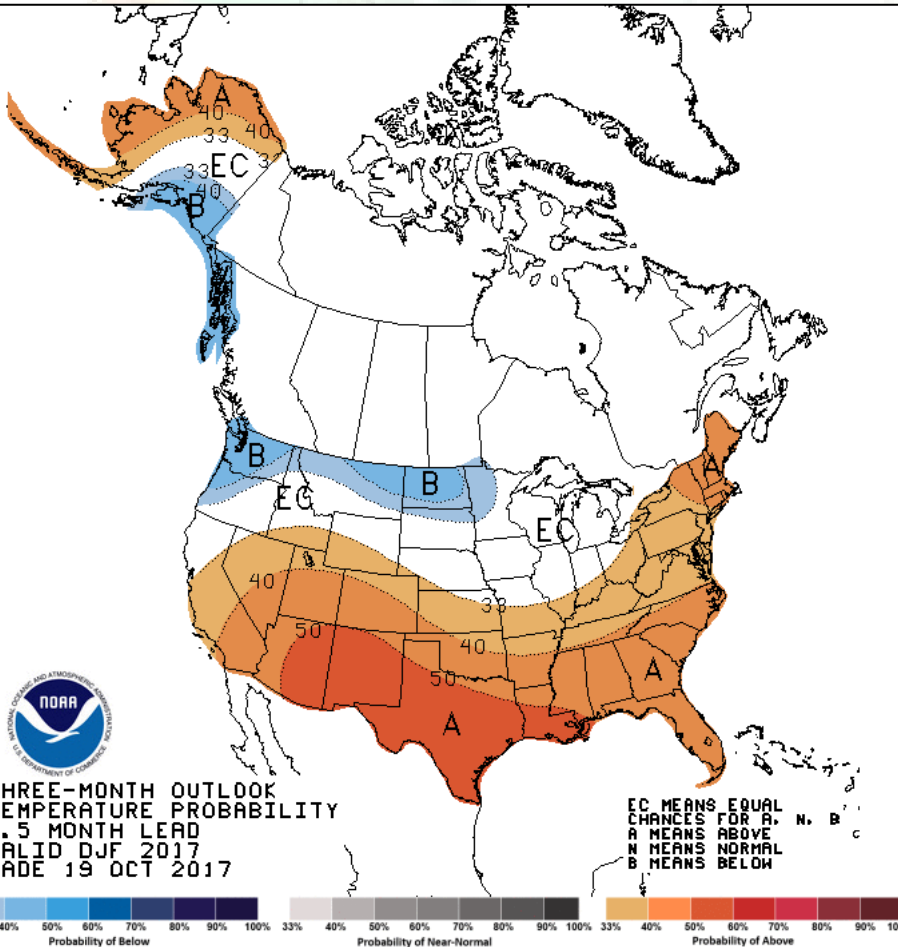


Temperature

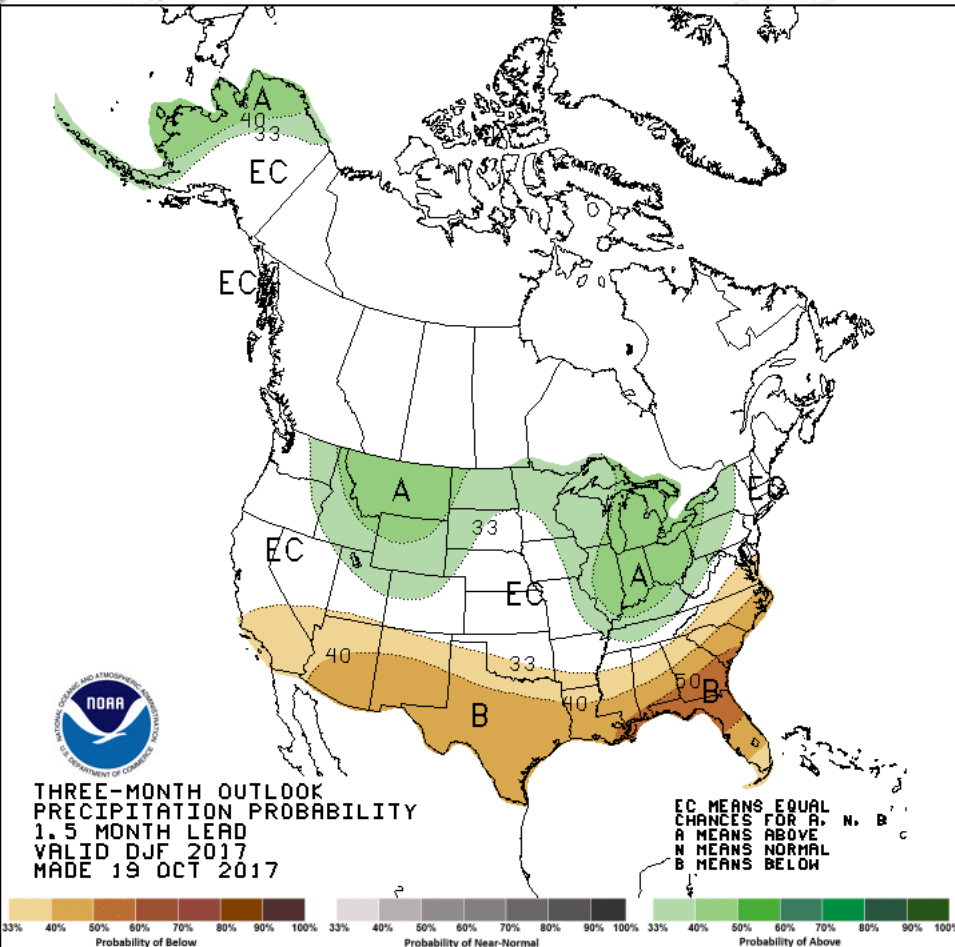


Precipitation

3 Month Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks, Dec-Feb



Temperature



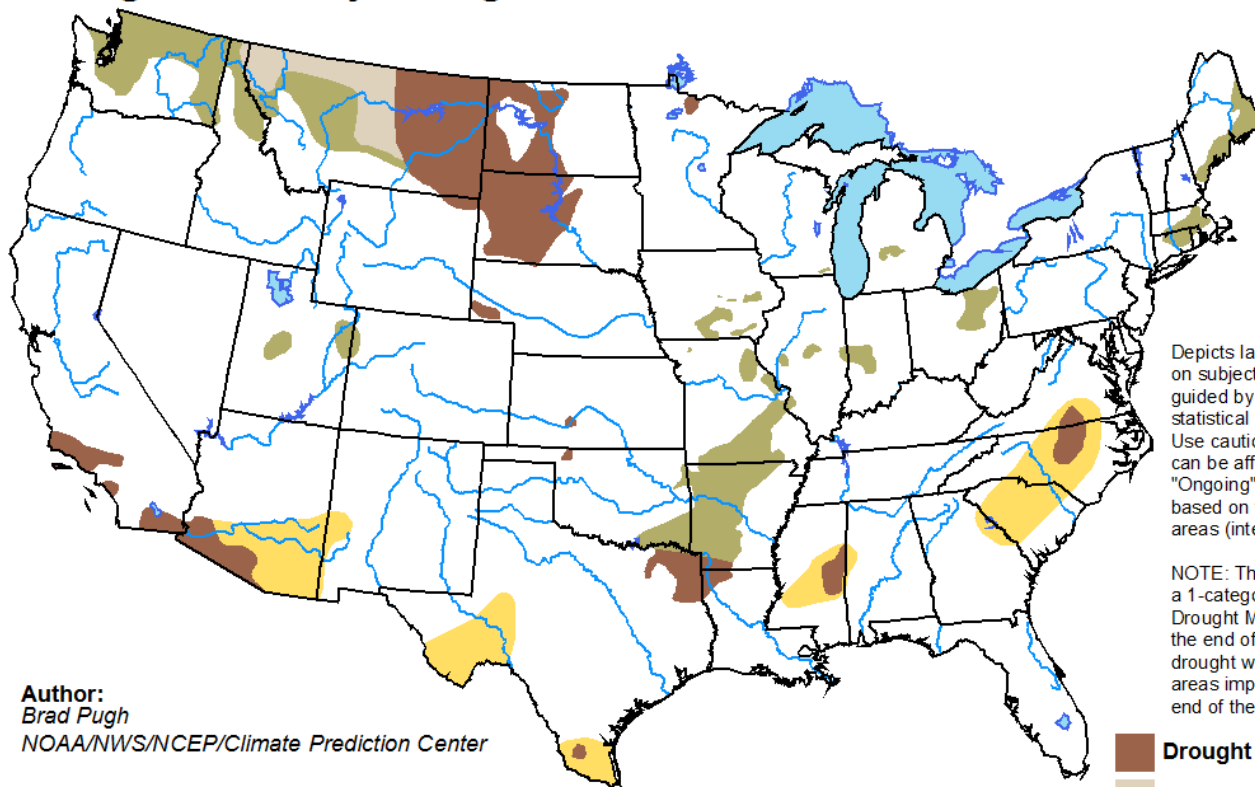
Precipitation

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/long_range/seasonal.php?lead=2

Seasonal Drought Outlook

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period





Valid for October 19 - January 31, 2018
Released October 19, 2017

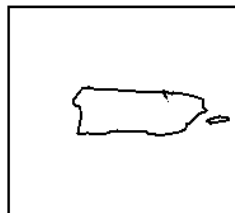
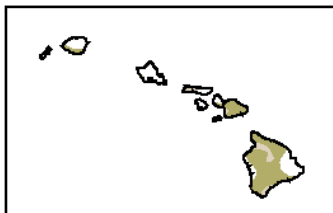
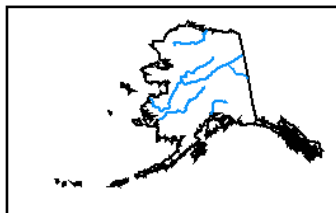


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Author:
Brad Pugh
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

-  Drought persists
-  Drought remains but improves
-  Drought removal likely
-  Drought development likely

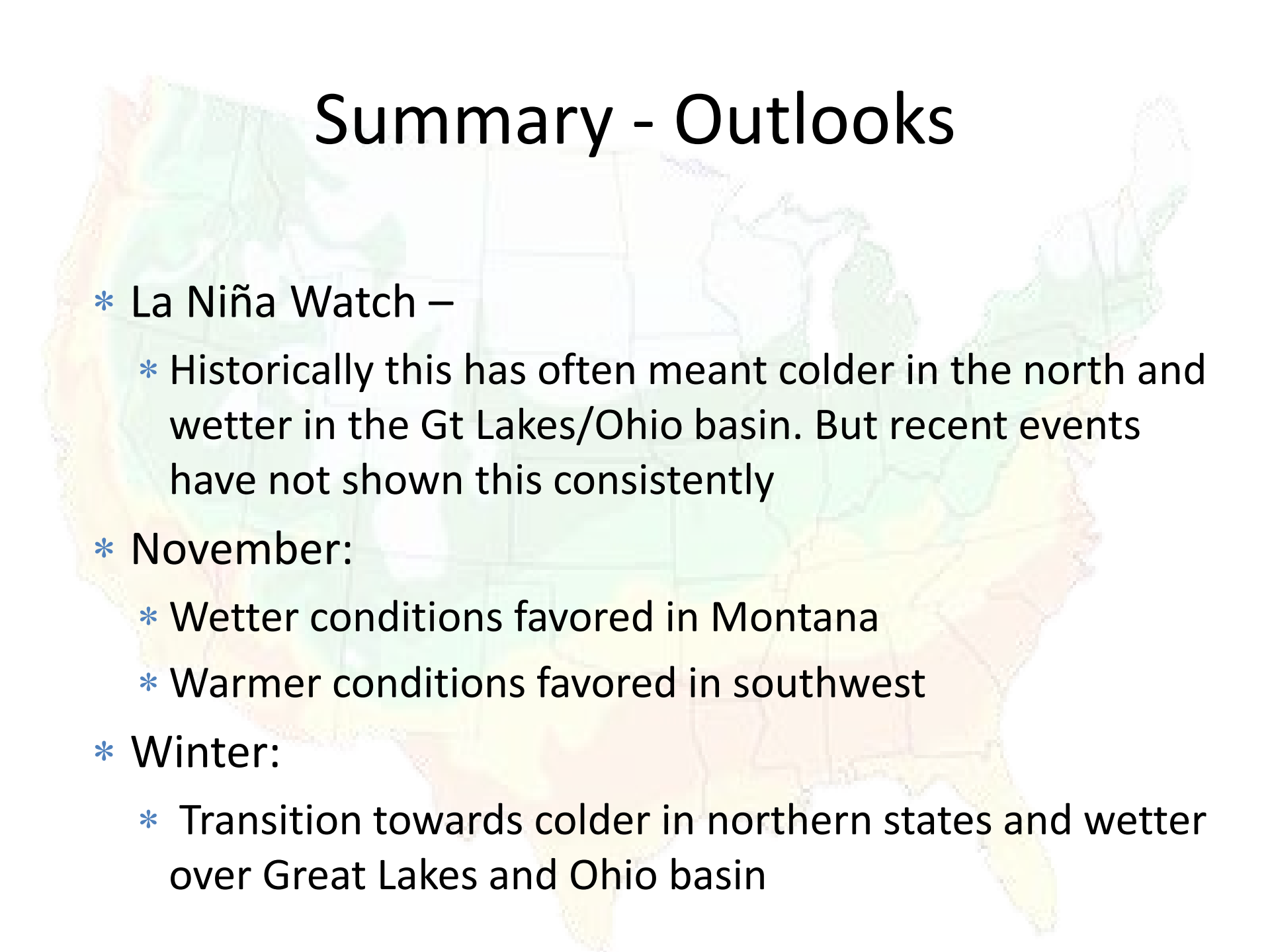


<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

Summary - Conditions

- * Cool in the west, warm in the east
- * Dry in west and south, very wet through center of the region
- * Frost (32F minimum temperature) is later than average.
- * Rivers were dry in late September, but recent rains have increased flows for barge traffic
- * Water supply in Missouri River is near normal.

Summary - Outlooks



- * La Niña Watch –
 - * Historically this has often meant colder in the north and wetter in the Gt Lakes/Ohio basin. But recent events have not shown this consistently
- * November:
 - * Wetter conditions favored in Montana
 - * Warmer conditions favored in southwest
- * Winter:
 - * Transition towards colder in northern states and wetter over Great Lakes and Ohio basin

Further Information - Partners

- **Today's and Past Recorded Presentations:**
- <http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/webinars.htm>
- <http://www.hprcc.unl.edu>
- NOAA's National Climatic Data Center: www.ncdc.noaa.gov
 - Monthly climate reports (U.S. & Global): www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/
- NOAA's Climate Prediction Center: www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov
- Climate Portal: www.climate.gov
- U.S. Drought Portal: www.drought.gov
- National Drought Mitigation Center: <http://drought.unl.edu/>
- State climatologists
 - <http://www.stateclimate.org>
- Regional climate centers
 - <http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu>
 - <http://www.hprcc.unl.edu>

Thank You and Questions?

- Questions:
 - **Climate:**
 - Laura Edwards: laura.edwards@sdstate.edu, 605-626-2870
 - Dennis Todey: dennis.todey@ars.usda.gov , 515-294-2013
 - Doug Kluck: doug.kluck@noaa.gov, 816-994-3008
 - Mike Timlin: mtimlin@illinois.edu; 217-333-8506
 - Natalie Umphlett: numphlett2@unl.edu ; 402 472-6764
 - Brian Fuchs: bfuchs2@unl.edu 402 472-6775
 - **Weather:**
 - crhroc@noaa.gov



North-Central U.S. Agricultural Update, Oct. 19, 2017

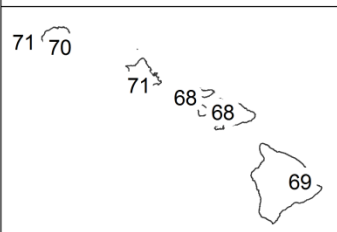
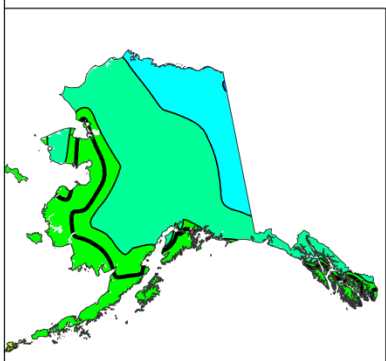
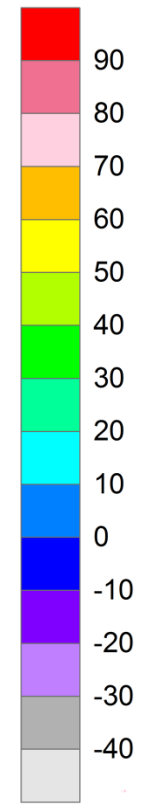
Winter Wheat in St. Joseph Co., IN, June 27, 2016. Photo by B. Rippey, USDA.

Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

OCT 8 - 14, 2017

Freeze, Oct. 10-11

Bold line denotes 32F contour

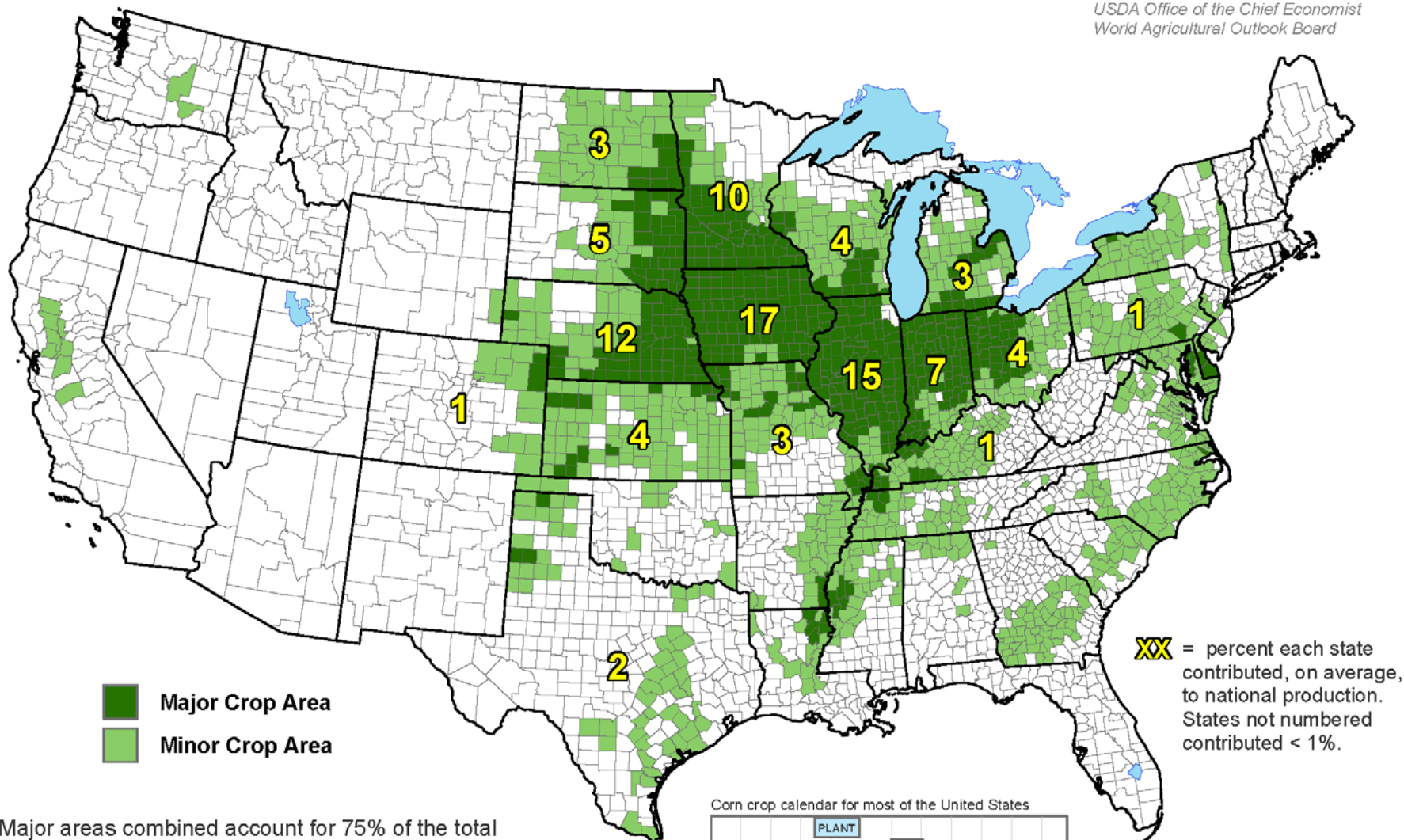


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data



United States: Corn

*This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board*

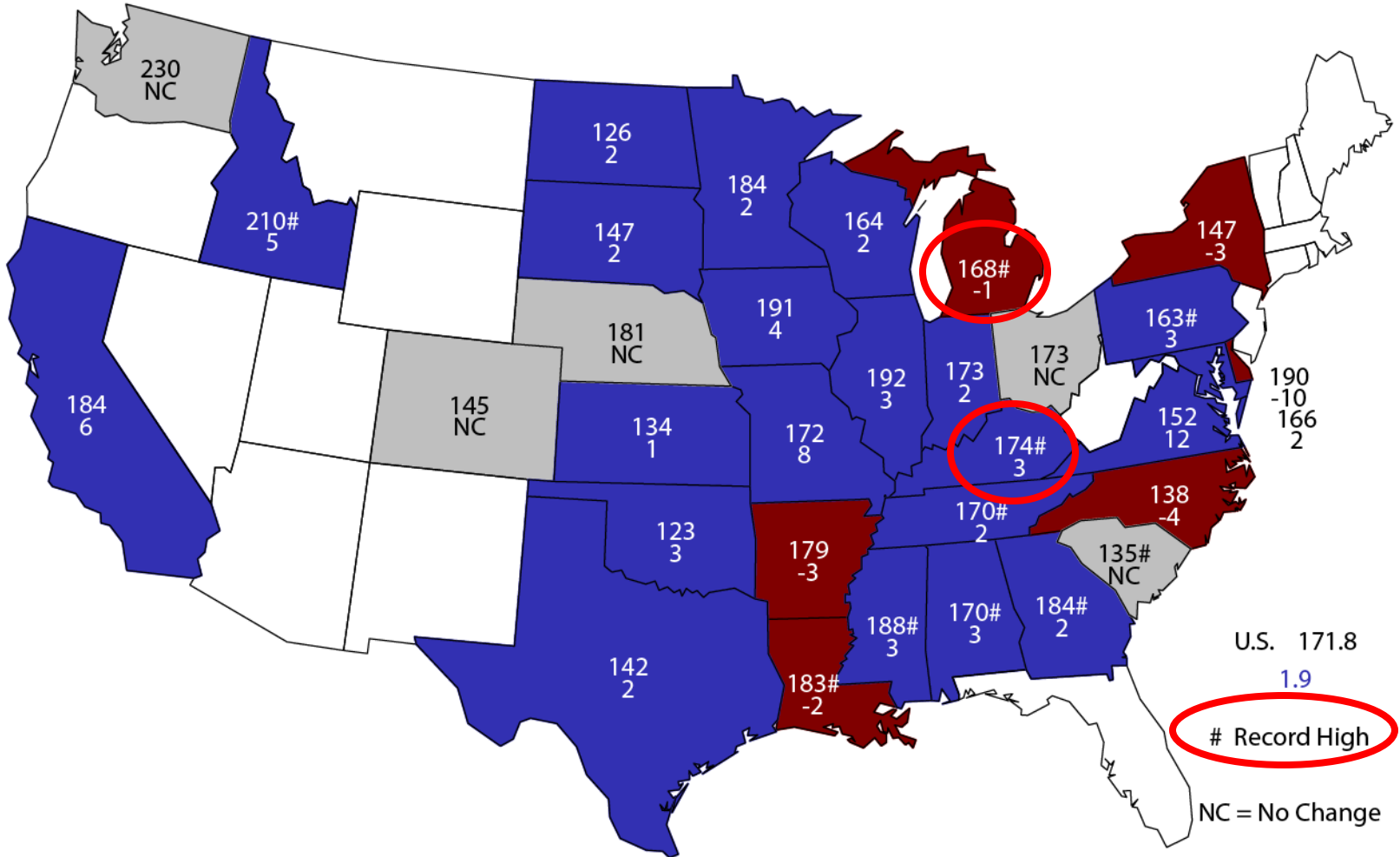


- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS survey data from 2010 to 2014.

The crop calendar was developed using NASS crop progress data from 2010-2014. This calendar illustrates, on average, the dates when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

October 1, 2017 Corn Yield

Bushels and Change From Previous Forecast

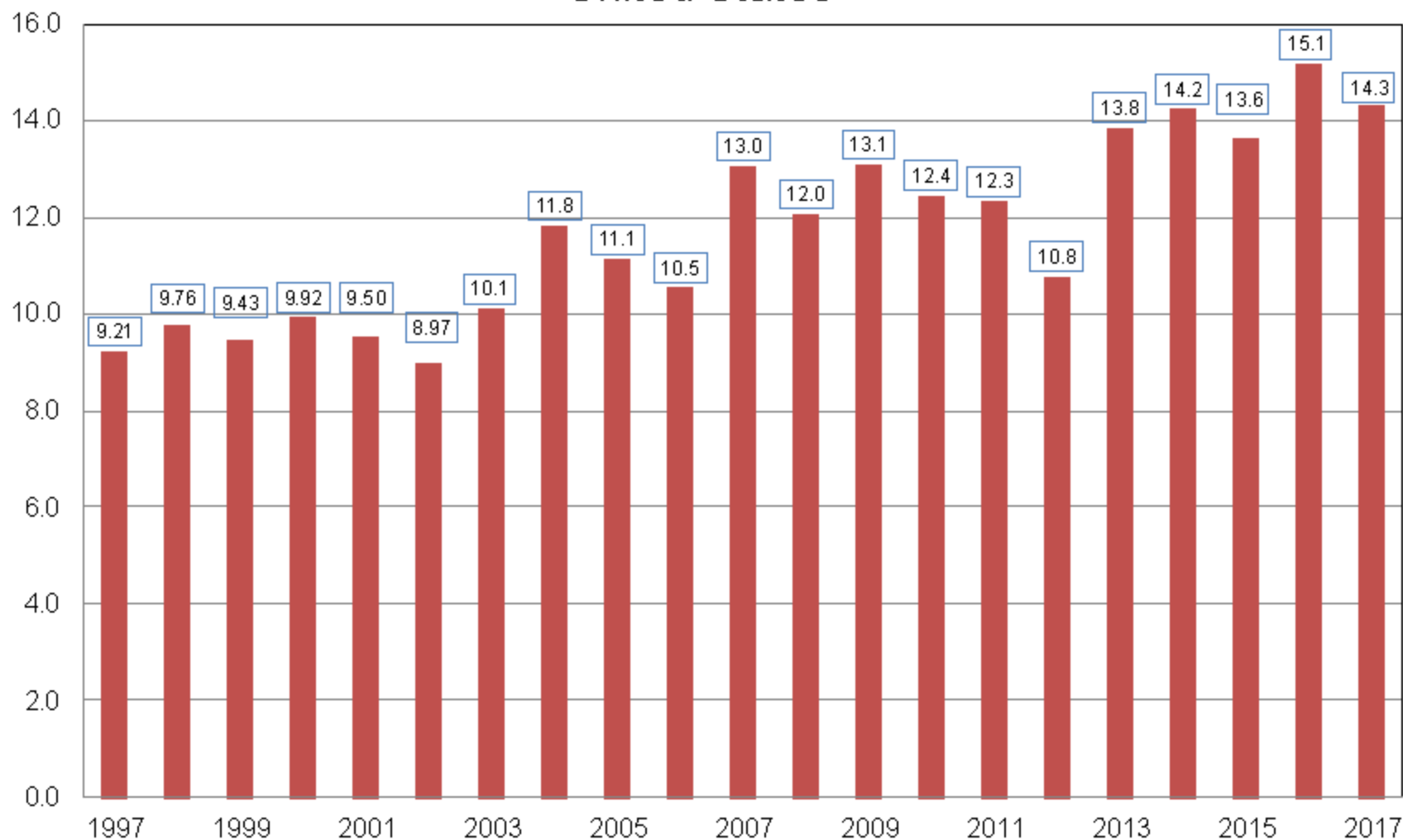


Record High

NC = No Change

Corn for Grain Production United States

Billion Bushels

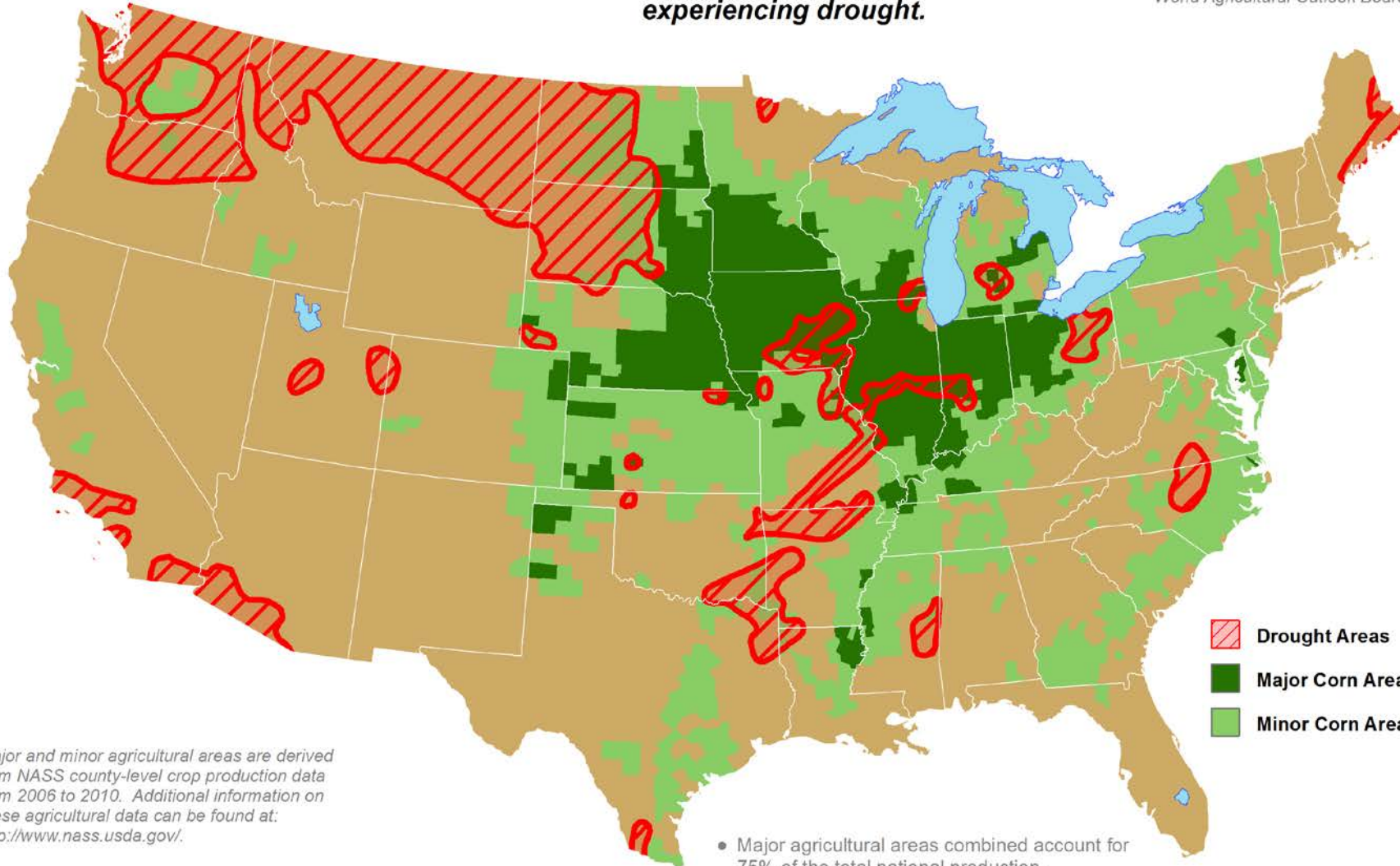


U.S. Corn Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects **October 10, 2017**
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately **9%** of corn
production is within an area
experiencing drought.

This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board

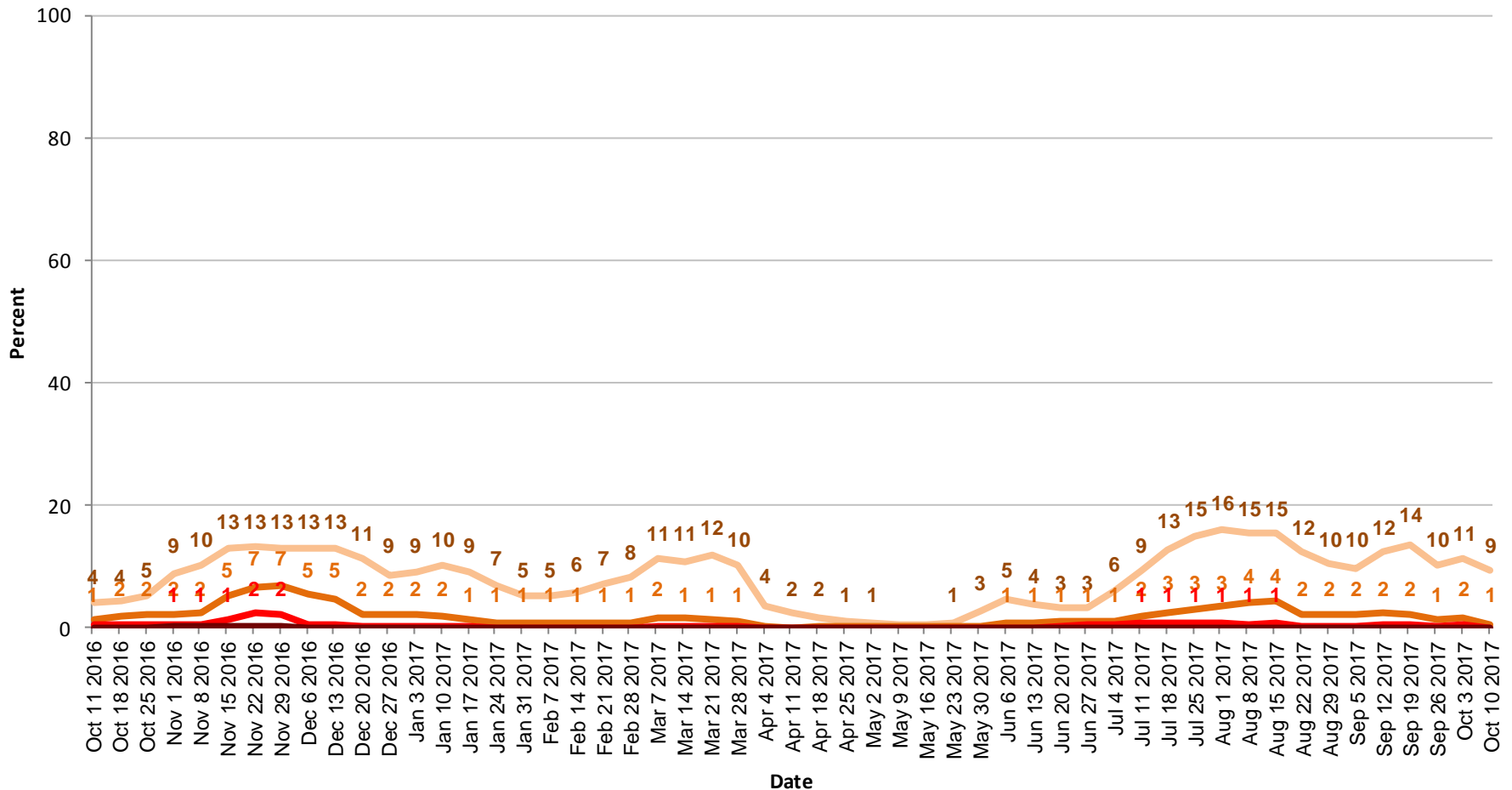


Major and minor agricultural areas are derived from NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

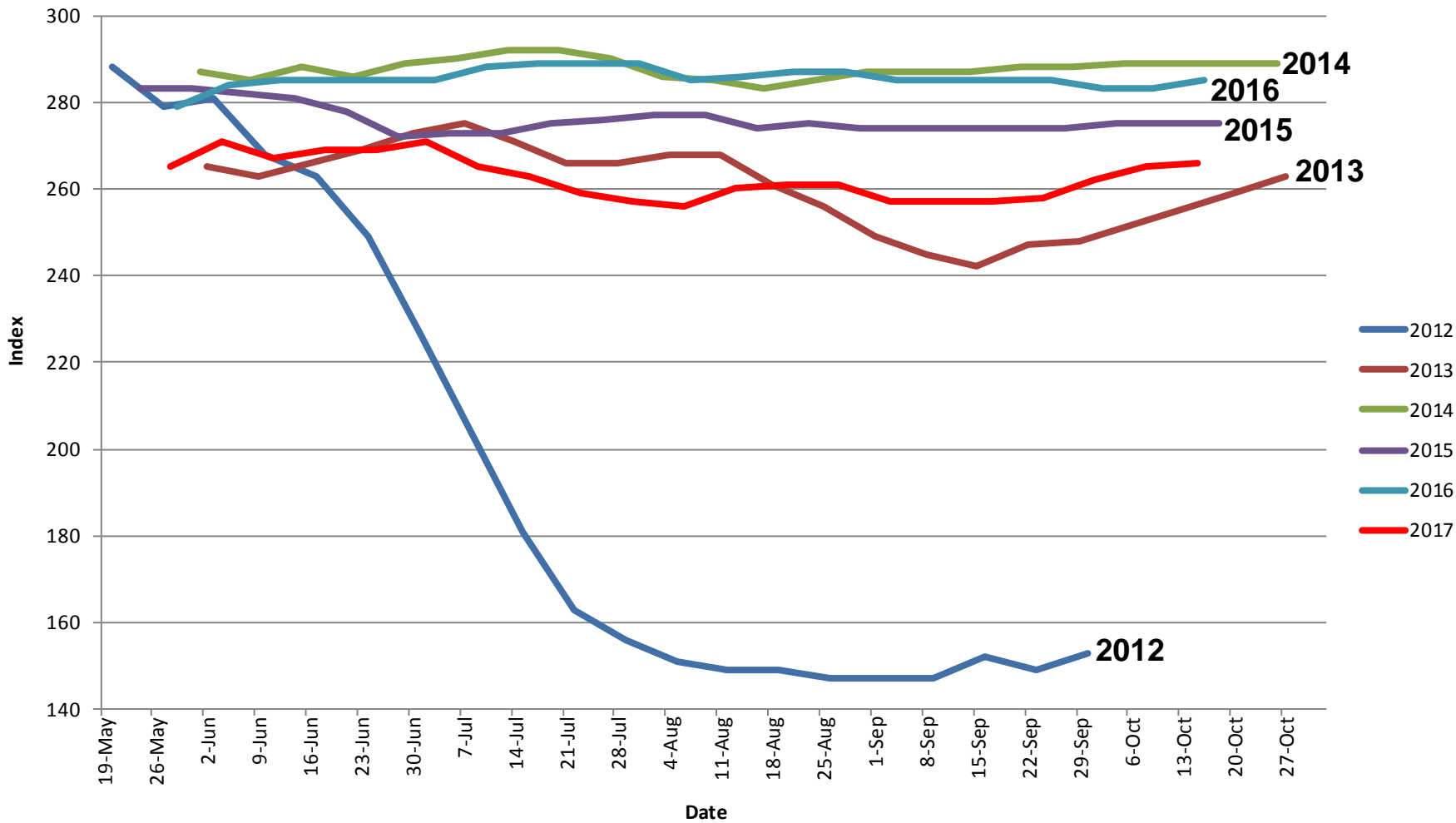
Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

- Major agricultural areas combined account for 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor agricultural areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.

United States Corn Areas Located in Drought



U.S. CORN Condition Index

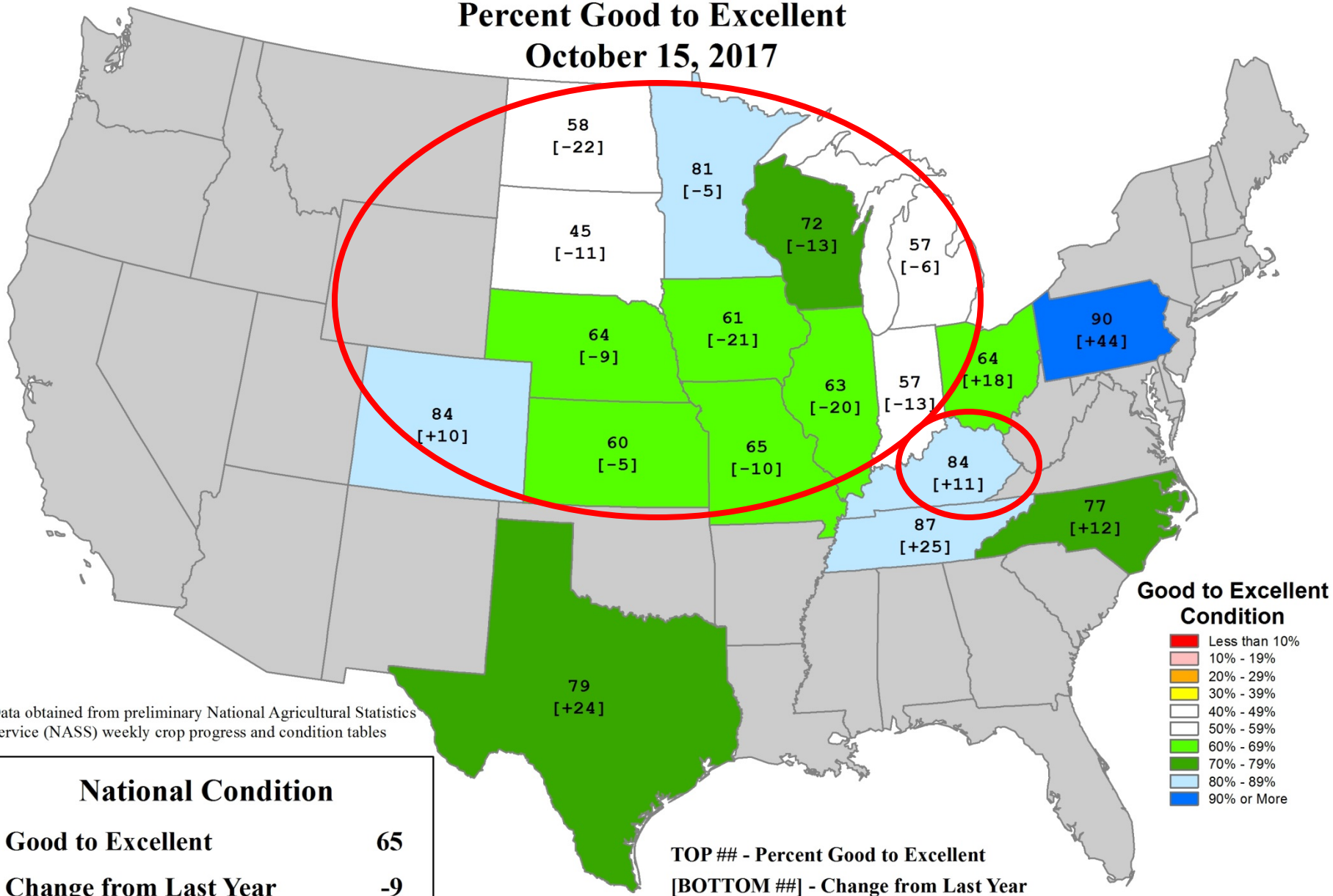


Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

U.S. Corn Conditions

Percent Good to Excellent
October 15, 2017



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Condition	
Good to Excellent	65
Change from Last Year	-9

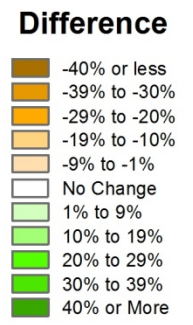
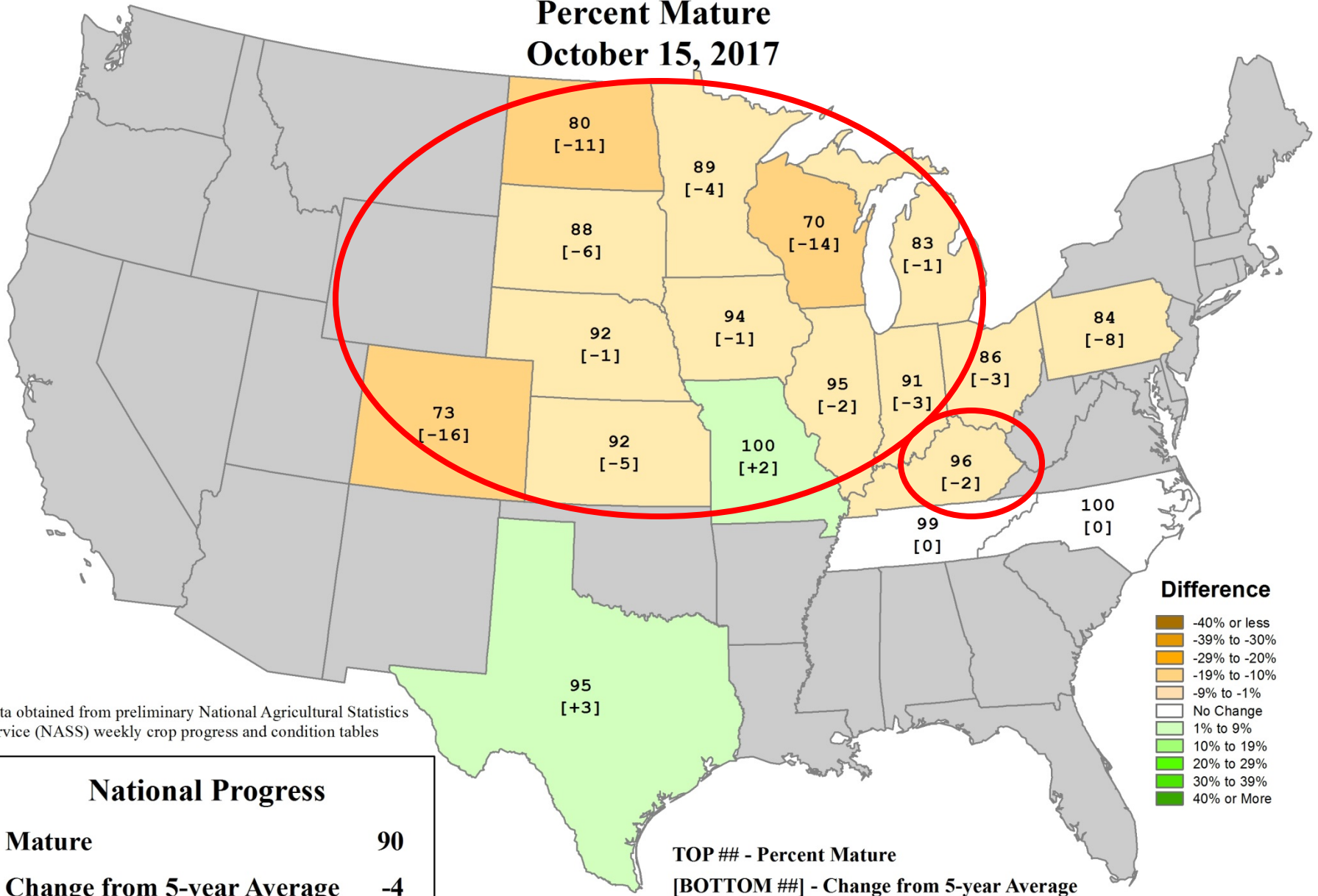
TOP ## - Percent Good to Excellent
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from Last Year

Good to Excellent Condition

- Less than 10%
- 10% - 19%
- 20% - 29%
- 30% - 39%
- 40% - 49%
- 50% - 59%
- 60% - 69%
- 70% - 79%
- 80% - 89%
- 90% or More

U.S. Corn Progress

Percent Mature
October 15, 2017



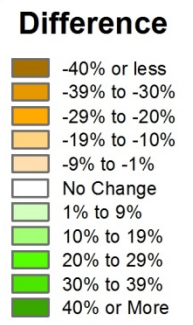
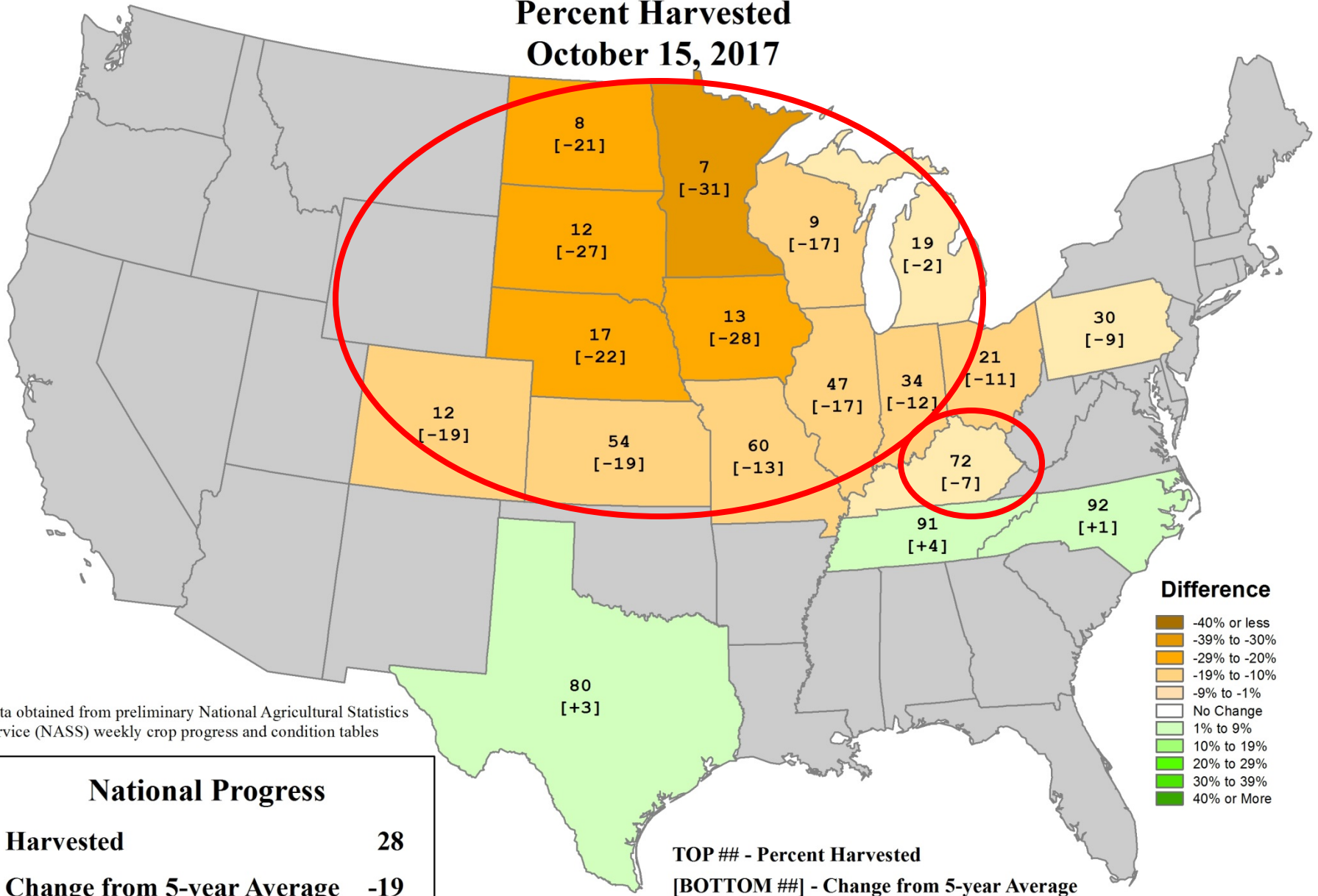
Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Mature	90
Change from 5-year Average	-4

TOP ## - Percent Mature
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

U.S. Corn Progress

Percent Harvested
October 15, 2017



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Harvested	28
Change from 5-year Average	-19

TOP ## - Percent Harvested
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

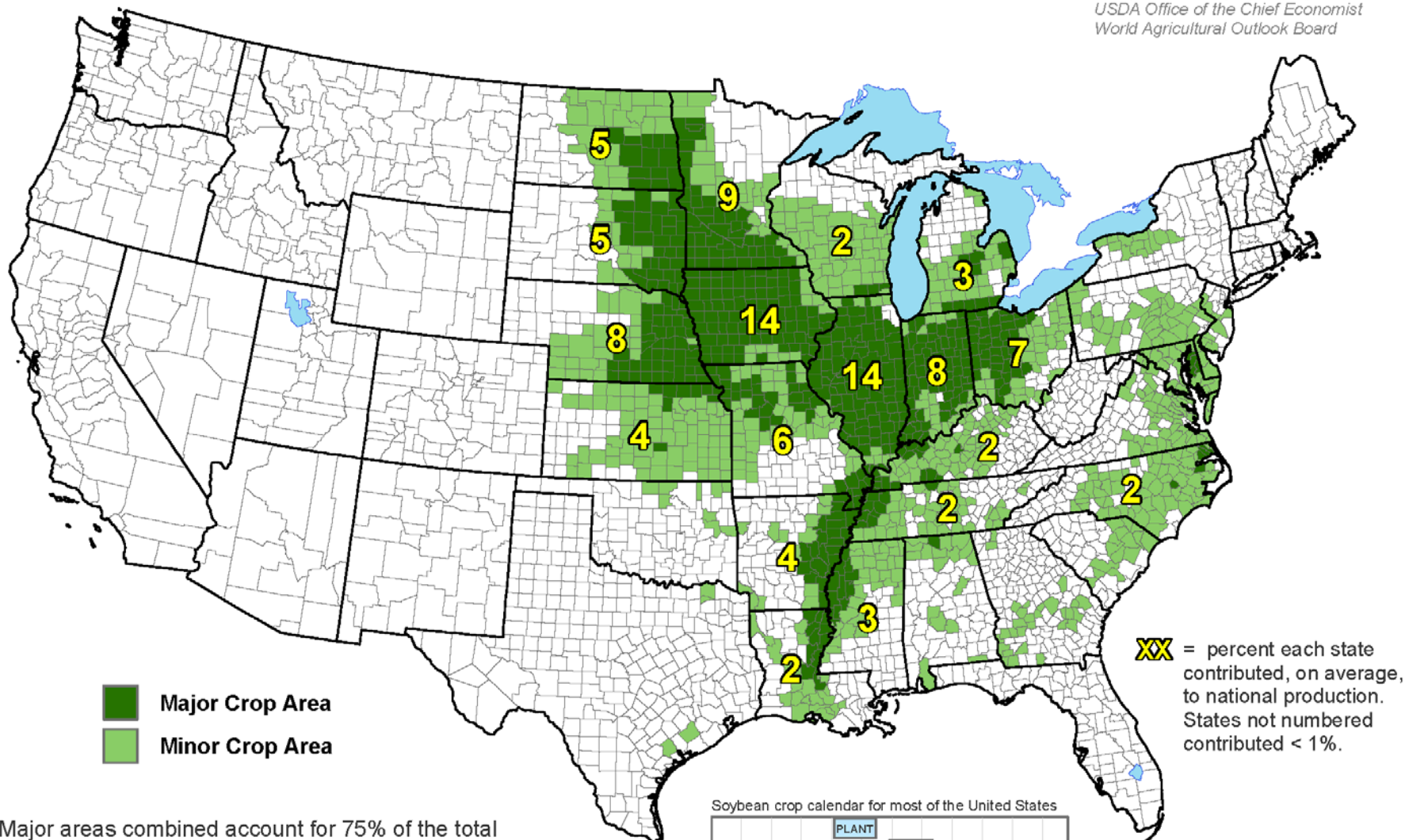
St. Joseph Co., IN, June 27, 2016
Photo by Brad Rippey, USDA



- **It was an imperfect year for corn, especially in the upper Midwest (drought) and the eastern Corn Belt (late planting, erratic rainfall).**
- **October 1 estimates, if realized, indicate record-high corn production in Kentucky and Michigan.**
- **If October 1 estimates are realized, 2017 will feature the second-highest U.S. corn yield (171.8 bushels/acre) and production (14.3 billion bushels) on record.**
- **Drought affected 0 to 16% of the U.S. corn production area during the 2017 growing season.**
- **Currently, 65% of the U.S. corn crop is rated good to excellent.**

United States: Soybeans

*This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board*

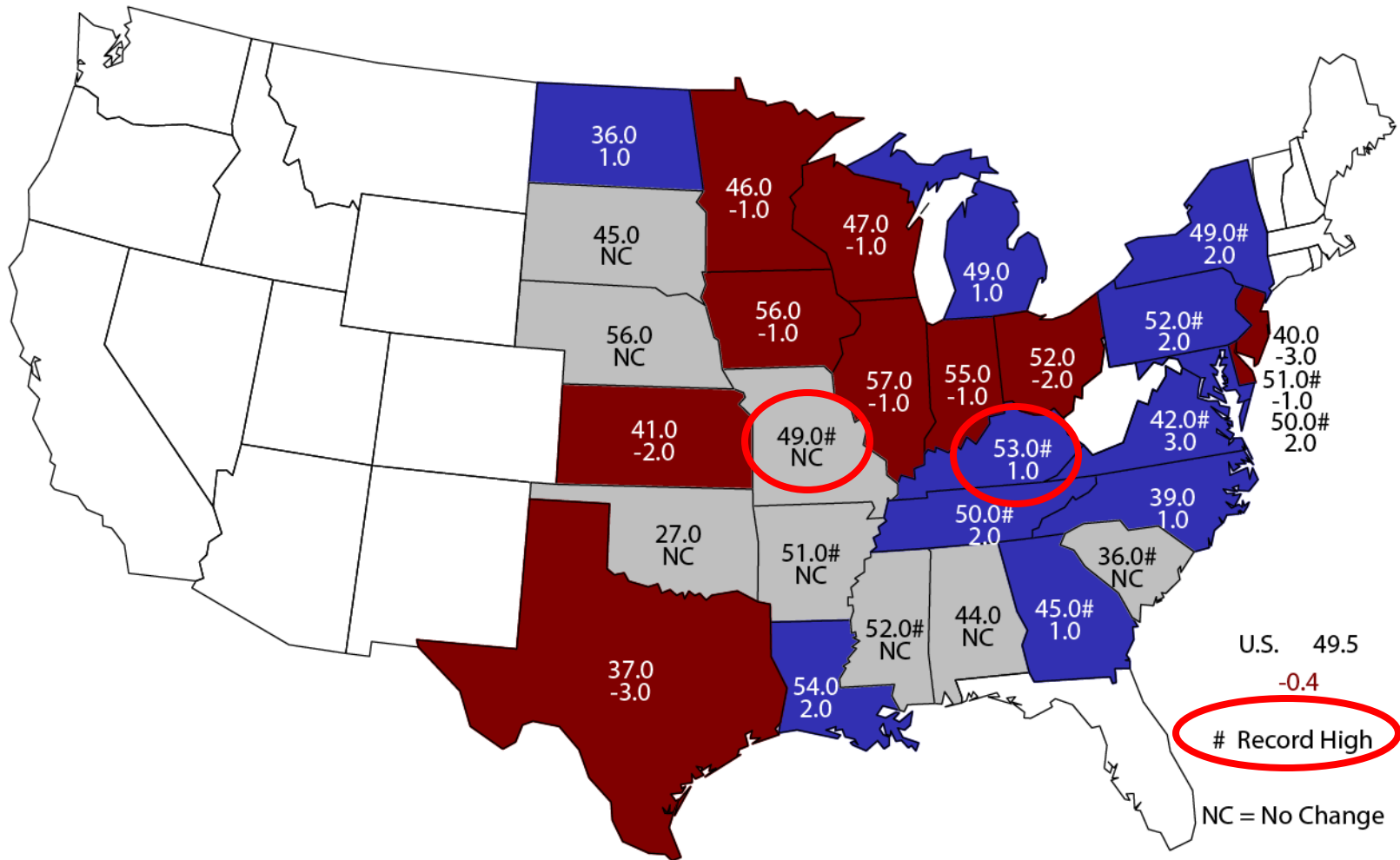


- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS survey data from 2010 to 2014.

The crop calendar was developed using NASS crop progress data from 2010-2014. This calendar illustrates, on average, the dates when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

October 1, 2017 Soybean Yield

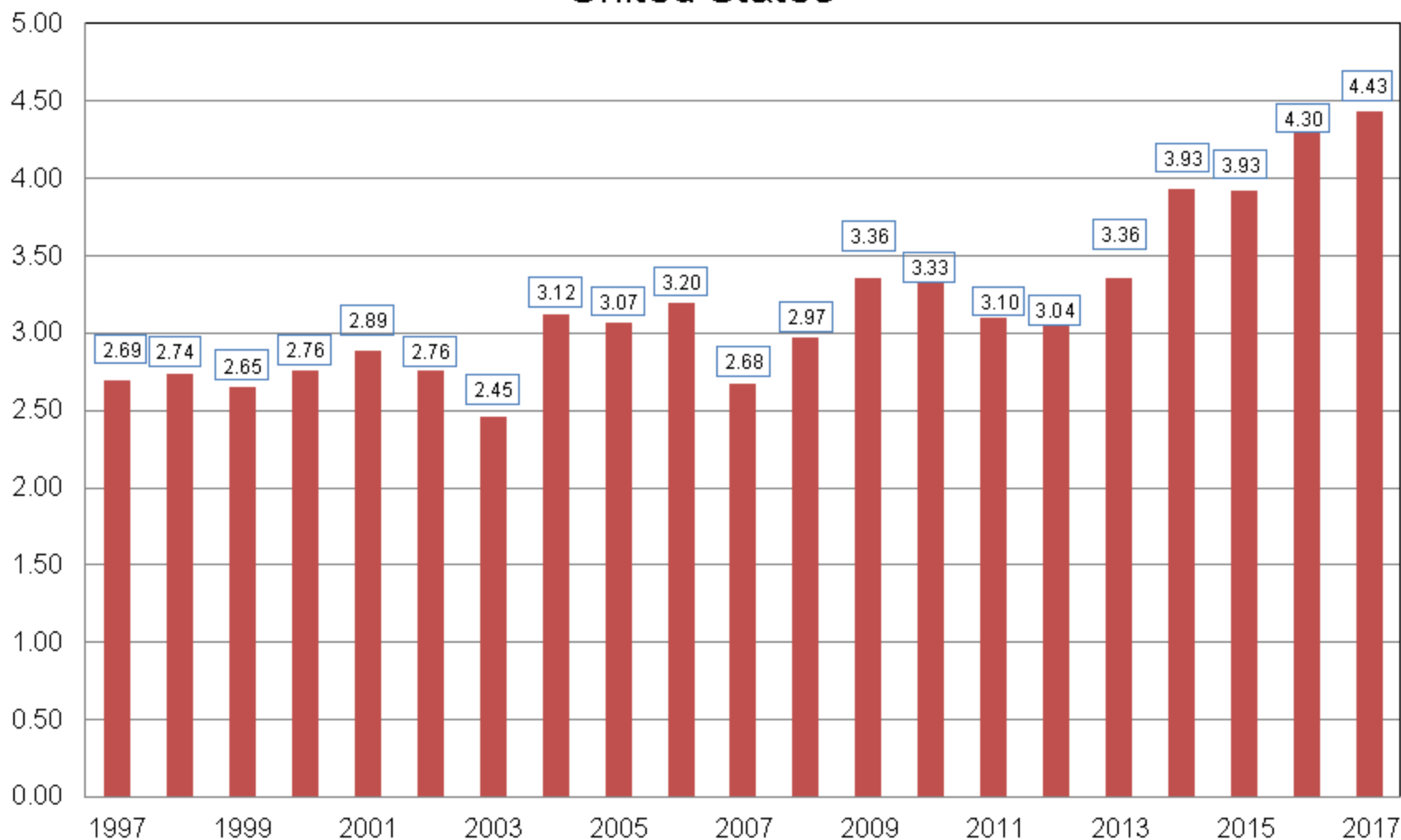
Bushels and Change From Previous Month





Soybean Production United States

Billion Bushels

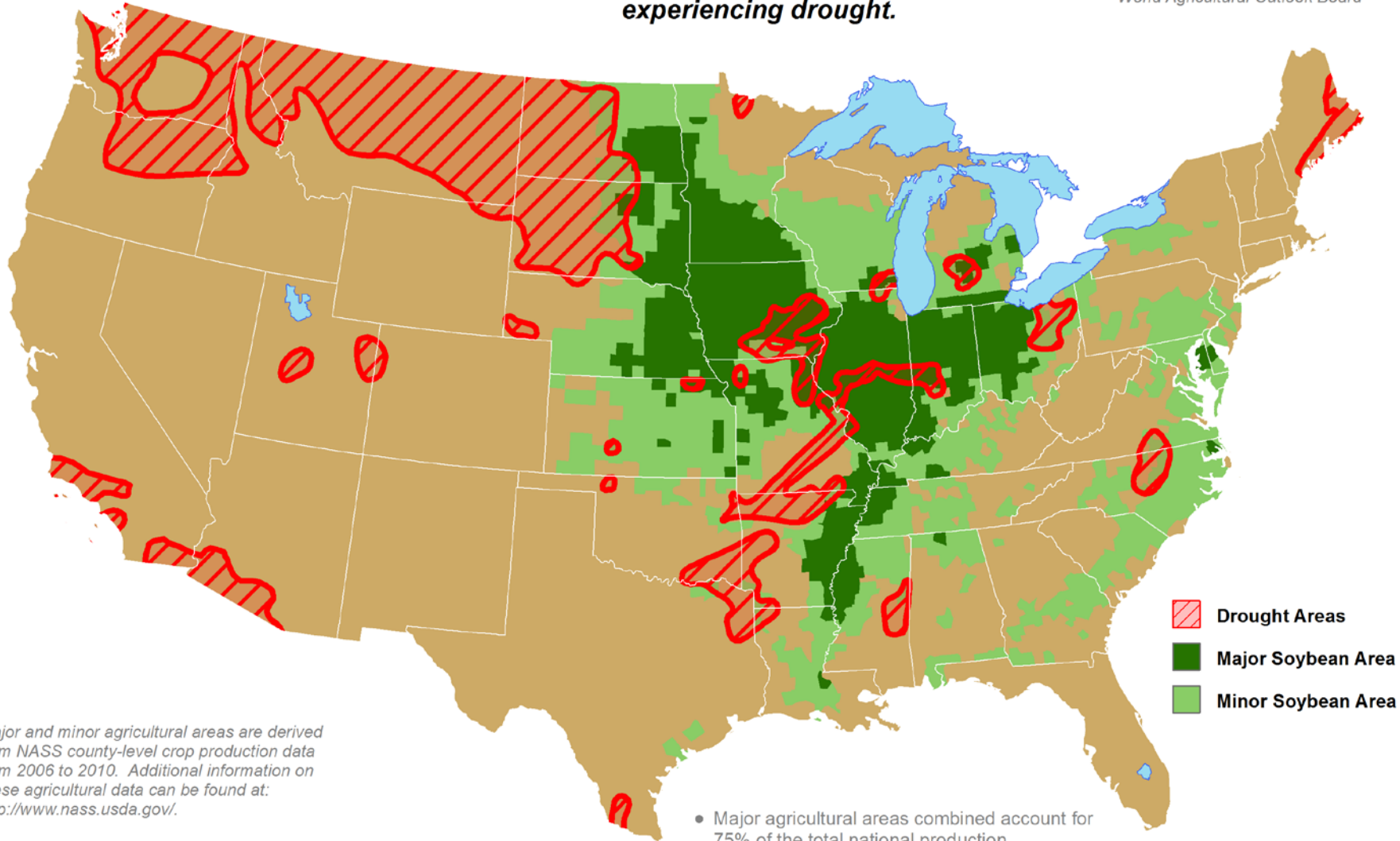


U.S. Soybean Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects **October 10, 2017**
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately **9%** of soybean
production is within an area
experiencing drought.

This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board

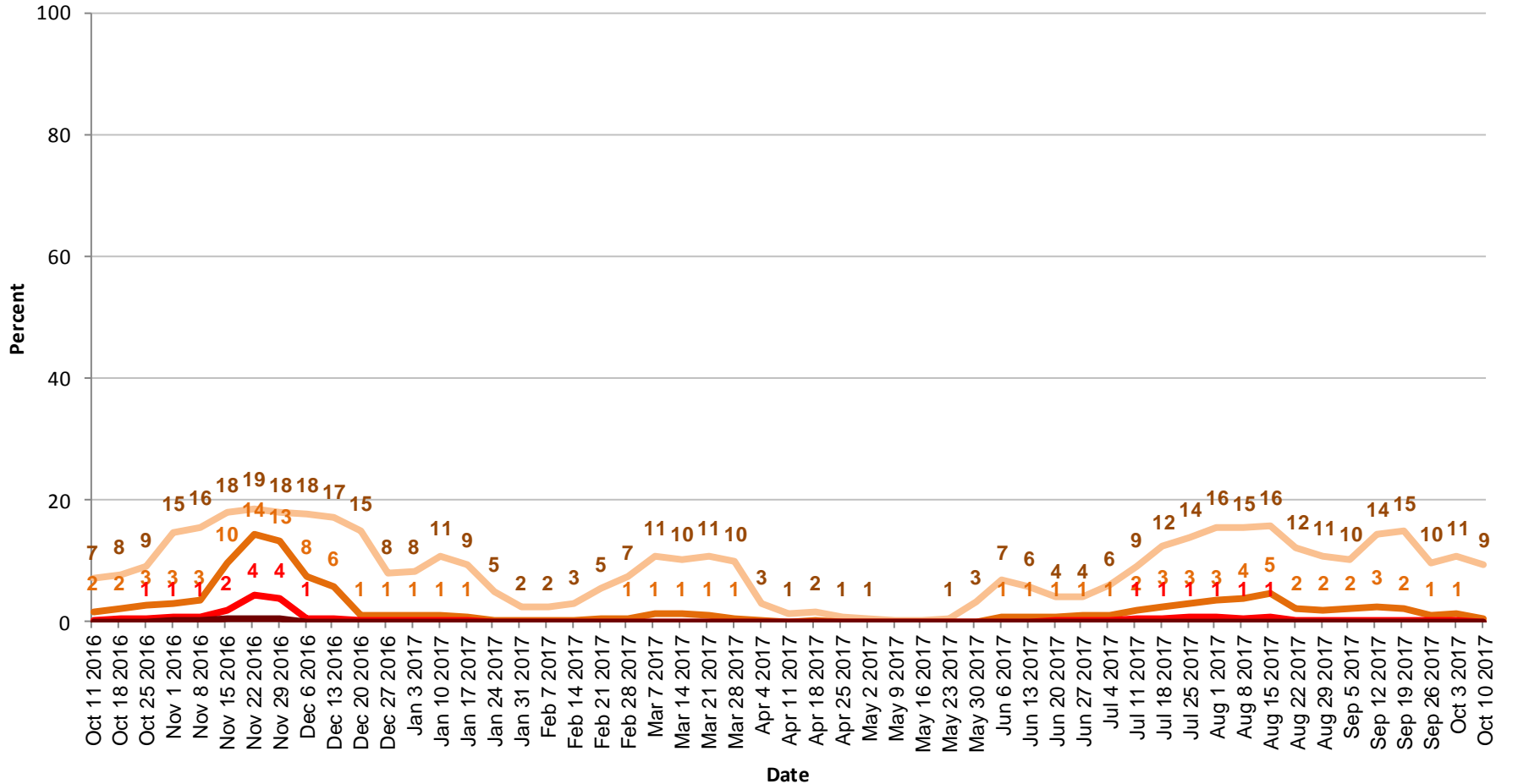


Major and minor agricultural areas are derived from NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

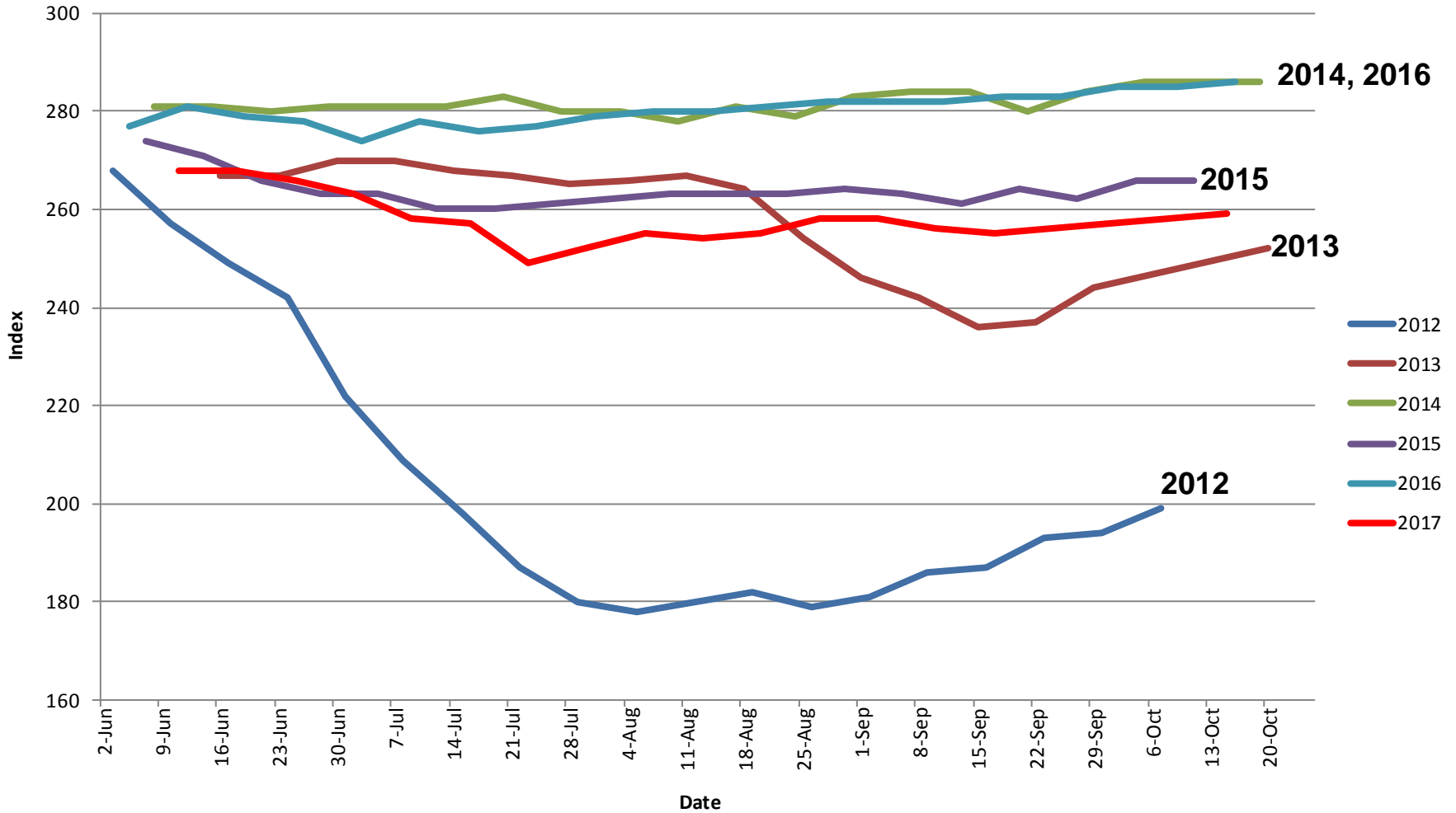
- Major agricultural areas combined account for 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor agricultural areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.

United States Soybean Areas Located in Drought



- Moderate or more intense drought (D1+)
- Severe or more intense drought (D2+)
- Extreme or more intense drought (D3+)
- Exceptional drought (D4)

U.S. SOYBEAN Condition Index

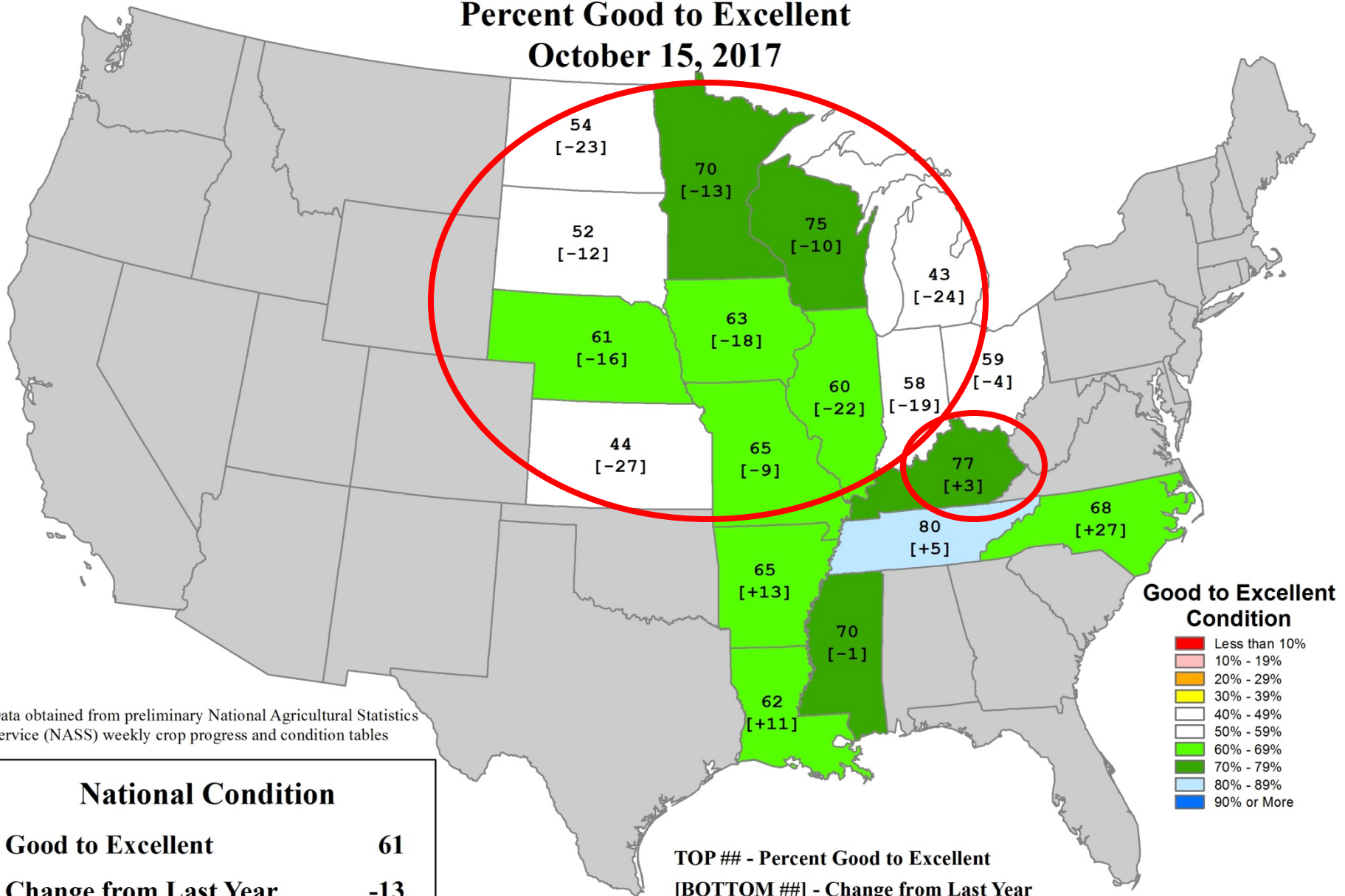


Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

U.S. Soybean Conditions

Percent Good to Excellent
October 15, 2017



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

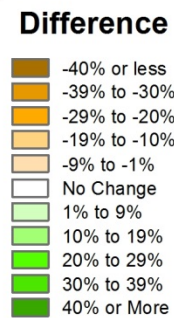
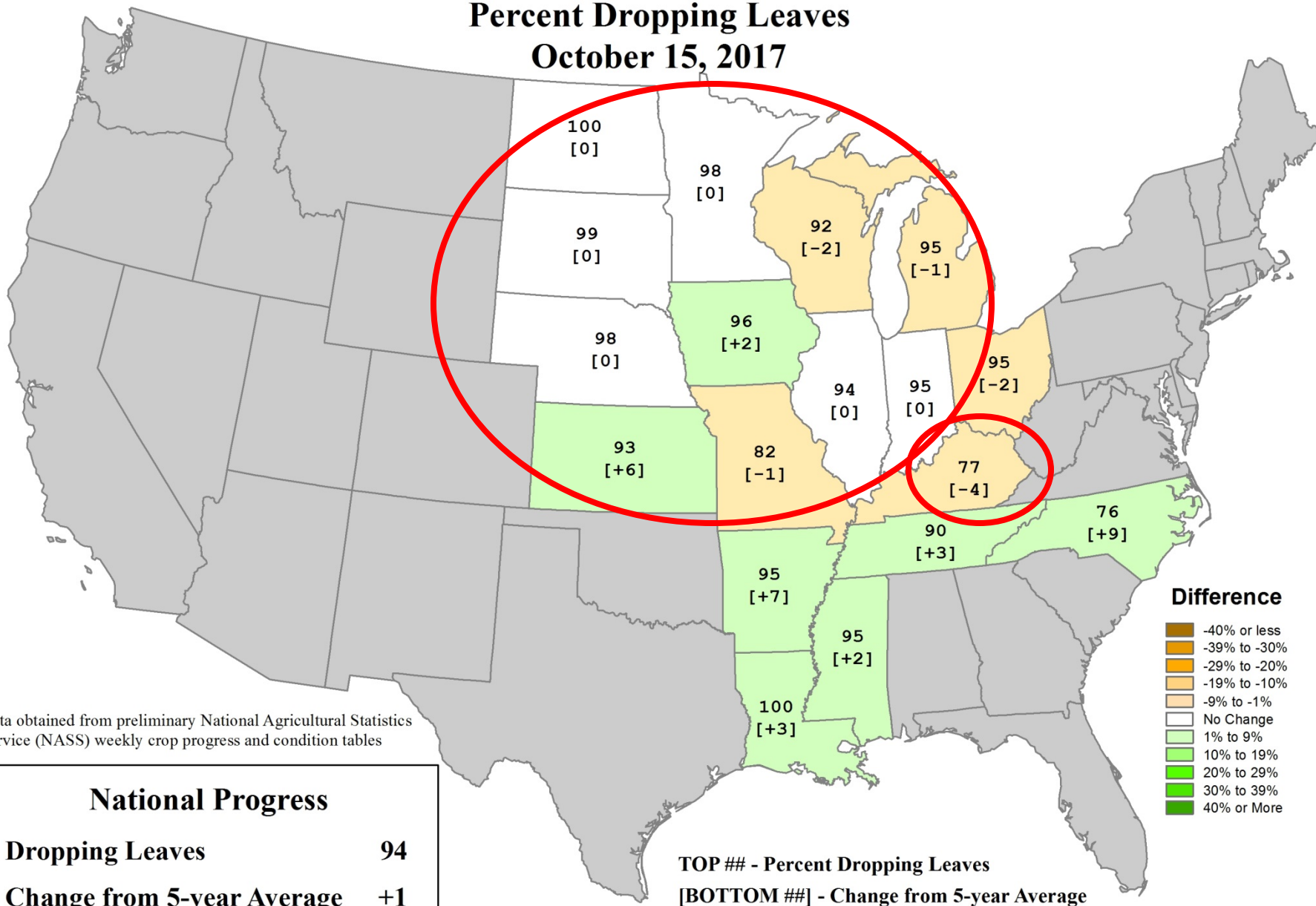
National Condition	
Good to Excellent	61
Change from Last Year	-13

TOP ## - Percent Good to Excellent
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from Last Year

- Good to Excellent Condition**
- Less than 10%
 - 10% - 19%
 - 20% - 29%
 - 30% - 39%
 - 40% - 49%
 - 50% - 59%
 - 60% - 69%
 - 70% - 79%
 - 80% - 89%
 - 90% or More

U.S. Soybeans Progress

Percent Dropping Leaves
October 15, 2017



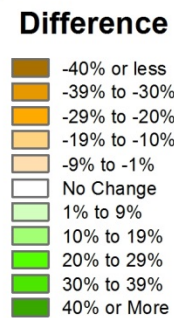
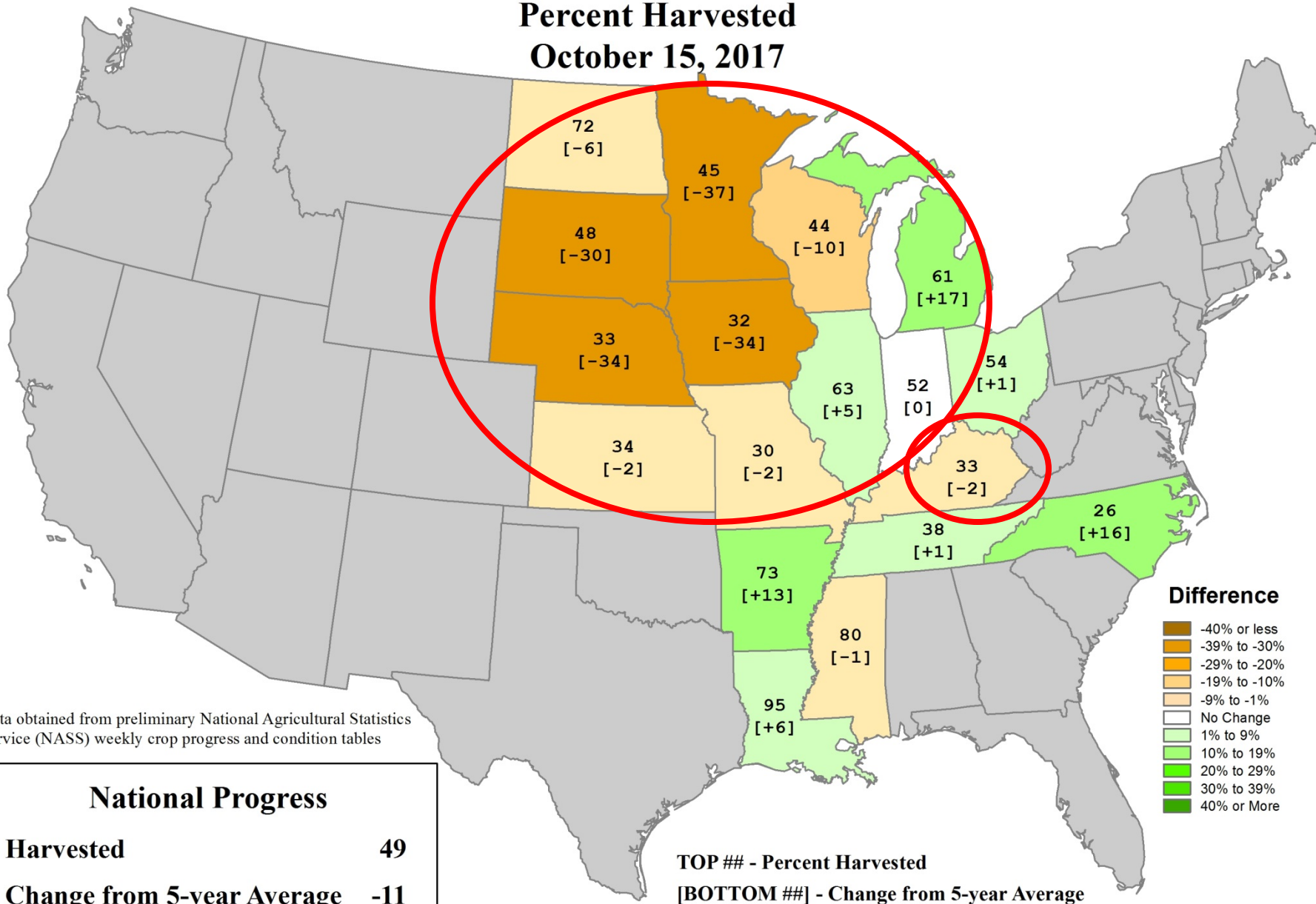
Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Dropping Leaves	94
Change from 5-year Average	+1

TOP ## - Percent Dropping Leaves
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

U.S. Soybeans Progress

Percent Harvested
October 15, 2017



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Harvested	49
Change from 5-year Average	-11

TOP ## - Percent Harvested
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average



**South Dakota soybeans, Oct. 2017.
Photo courtesy of Laura Edwards.**

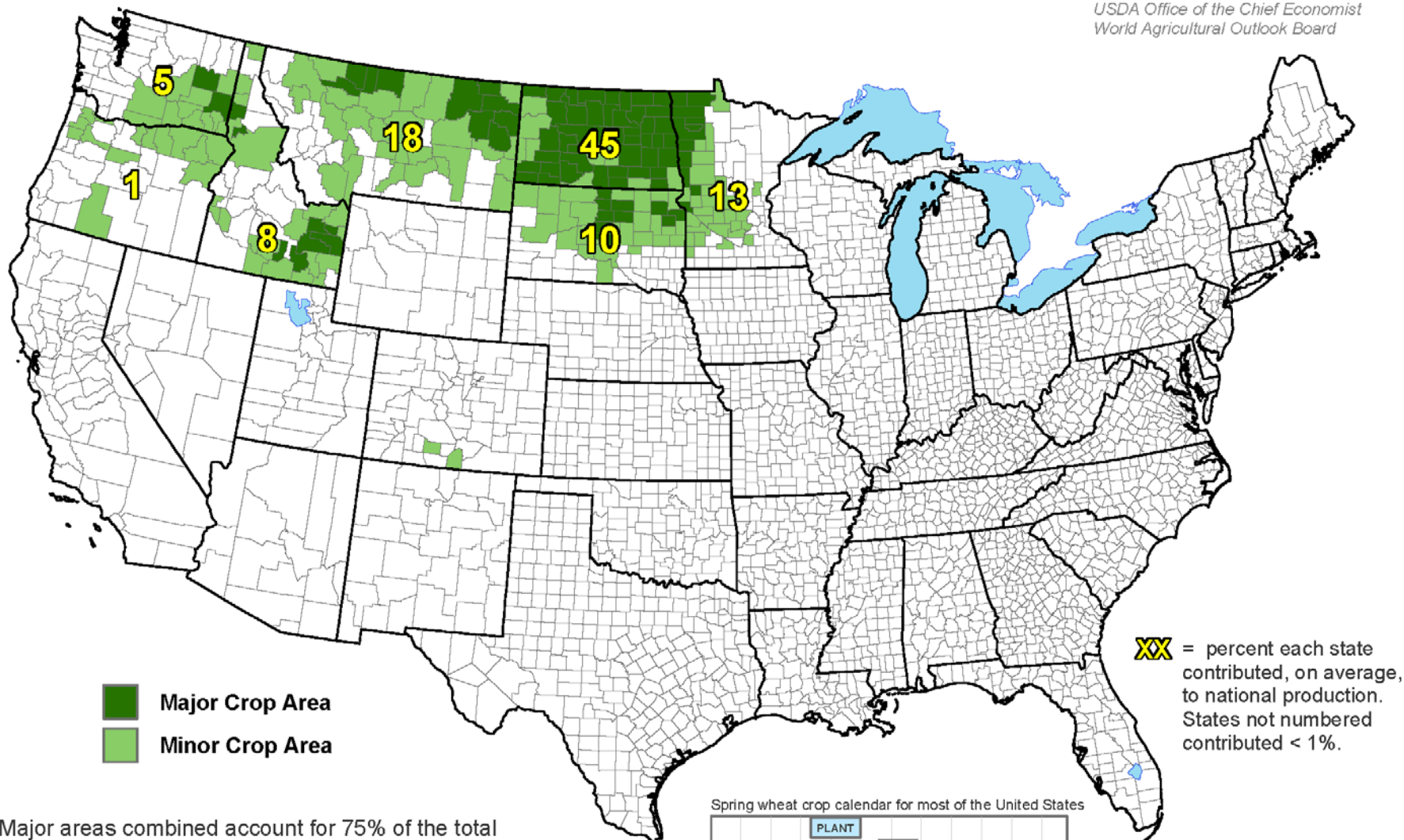
- **It was also an imperfect year for soybeans, but better in states bordering the MS River.**
- **October 1 estimates, if realized, indicate record-high soybean production in two Central Region States (KY and MO).**
- **If October 1 estimates are realized, 2017 will feature record-high U.S. soybean production (4.43 billion bushels).**
- **Drought affected 0 to 16% of the U.S. soybean production area during the 2017 growing season.**
- **Currently, 61% of the U.S. soybean crop is rated good to excellent.**

Other Current Agricultural Highlights

- **Spring wheat** harvest wrapped up early, following the growing region's worst drought since 1988. Production is down 25% from last year; harvested area is down 7%.
- **Sunflower** production is down 32% from last year; early harvest activities have been delayed. Harvested area is down 12%.
- **Winter wheat** is emerging across the Plains and lower Midwest. Emergence in Kansas, in particular, has been delayed by rain-induced planting disruptions.
- The **sugarbeet** harvest is well underway. The production estimate is down more than 3% from last year.
- **Sorghum** production is down 24% from last year, with harvested acres down 18% and yield down 7%.
- **Rangeland and pastures** across the northern High Plains were severely stressed by drought. Some recovery has begun with autumn rainfall, but significant new grass growth may not be fully realized until spring 2018 or beyond.

United States: Spring Wheat

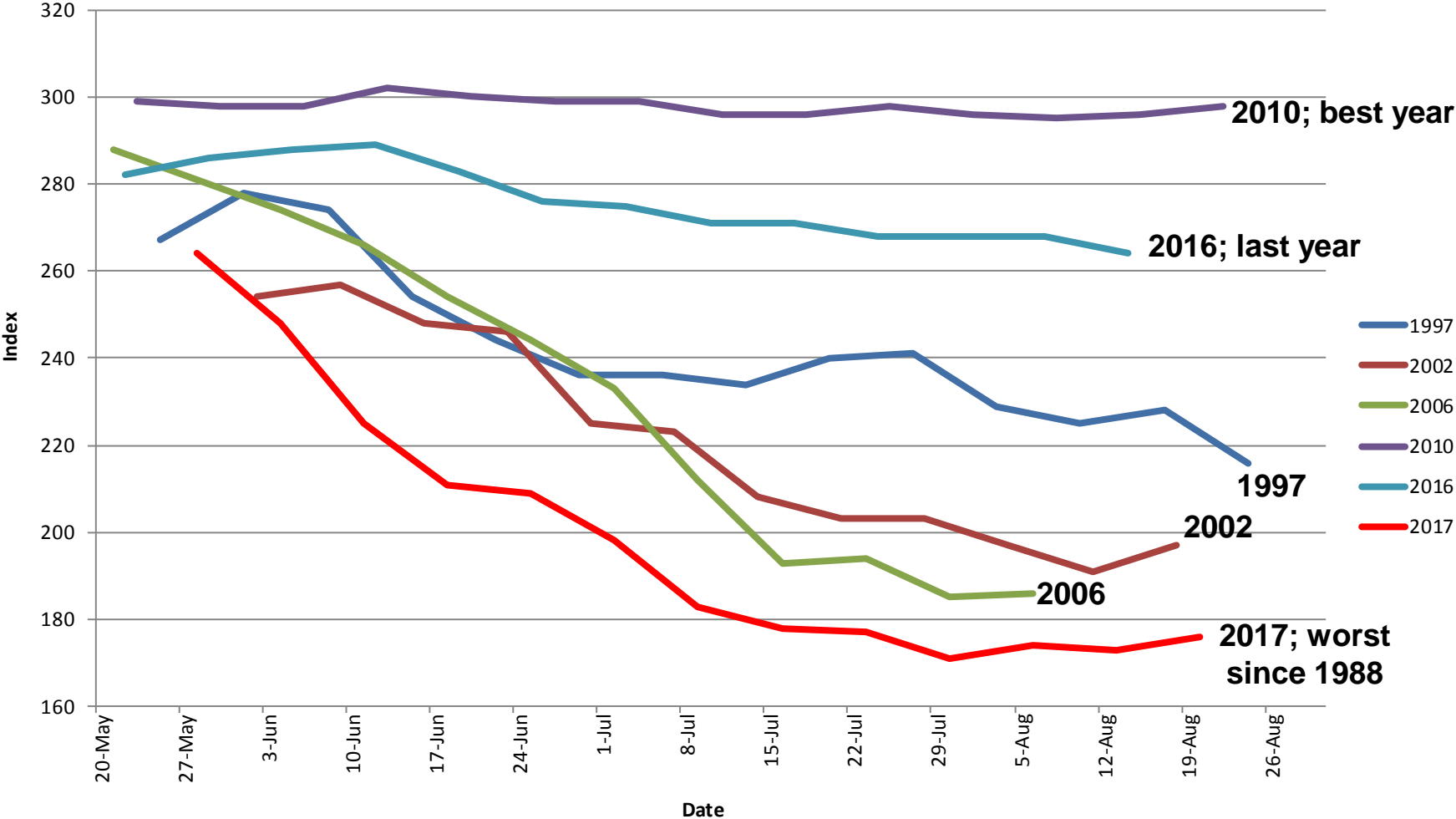
*This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board*



- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS survey data from 2010 to 2014.

The crop calendar was developed using NASS crop progress data from 2010-2014. This calendar illustrates, on average, the dates when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

U.S. SPRING WHEAT Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

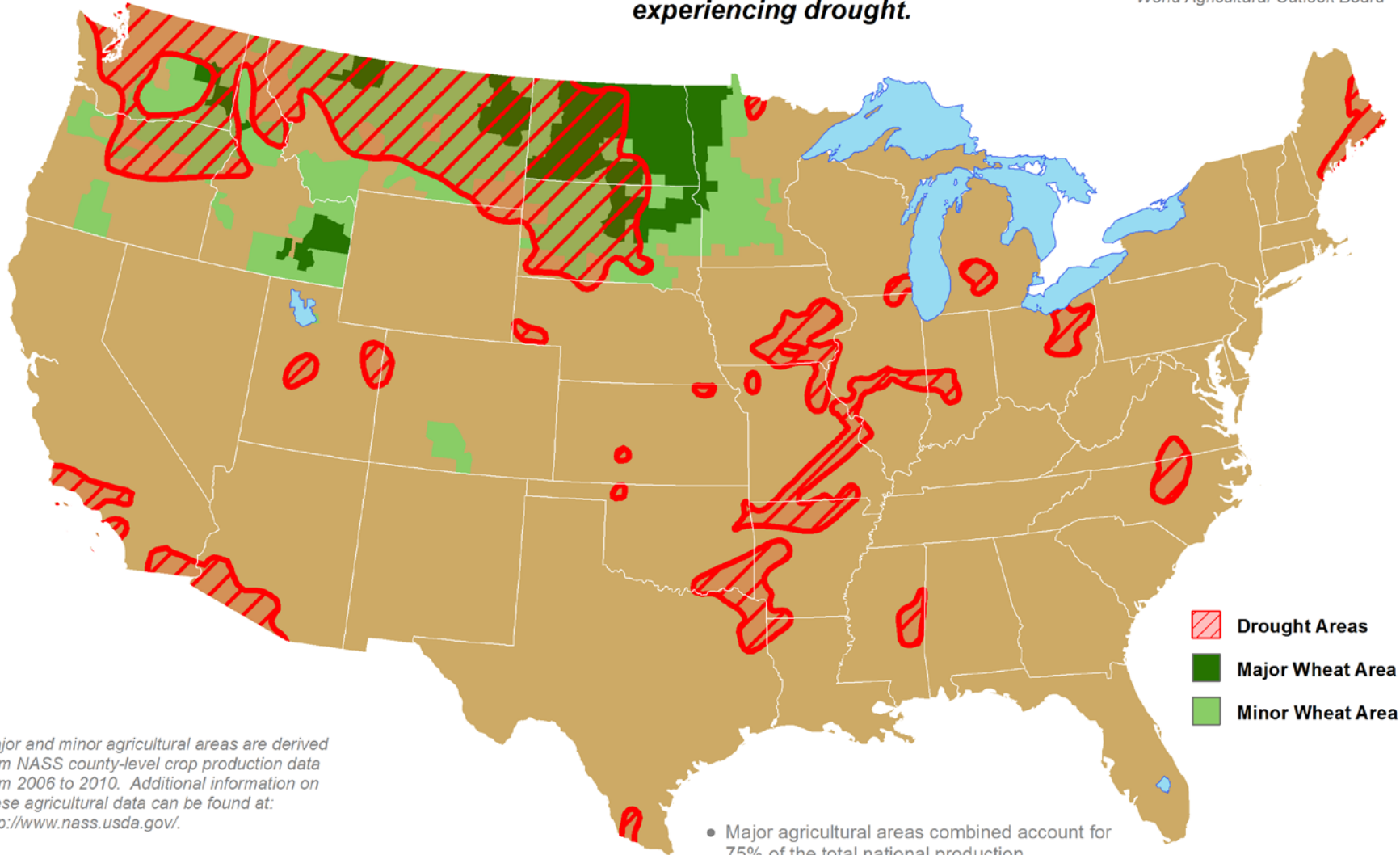
Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

U.S. Spring Wheat Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects **October 10, 2017**
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately **51%** of spring wheat
production is within an area
experiencing drought.

This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board

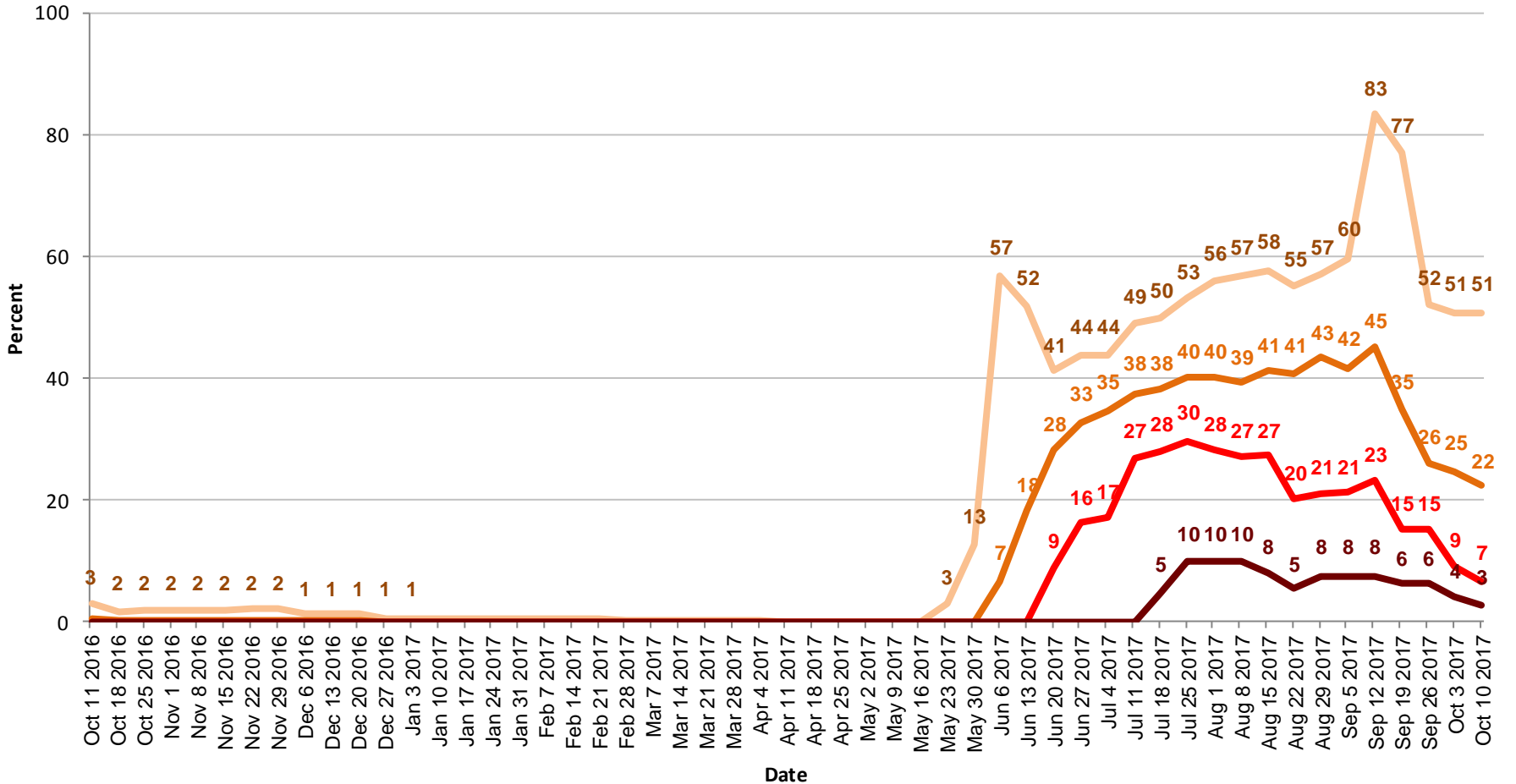


Major and minor agricultural areas are derived from NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

- Major agricultural areas combined account for 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor agricultural areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.

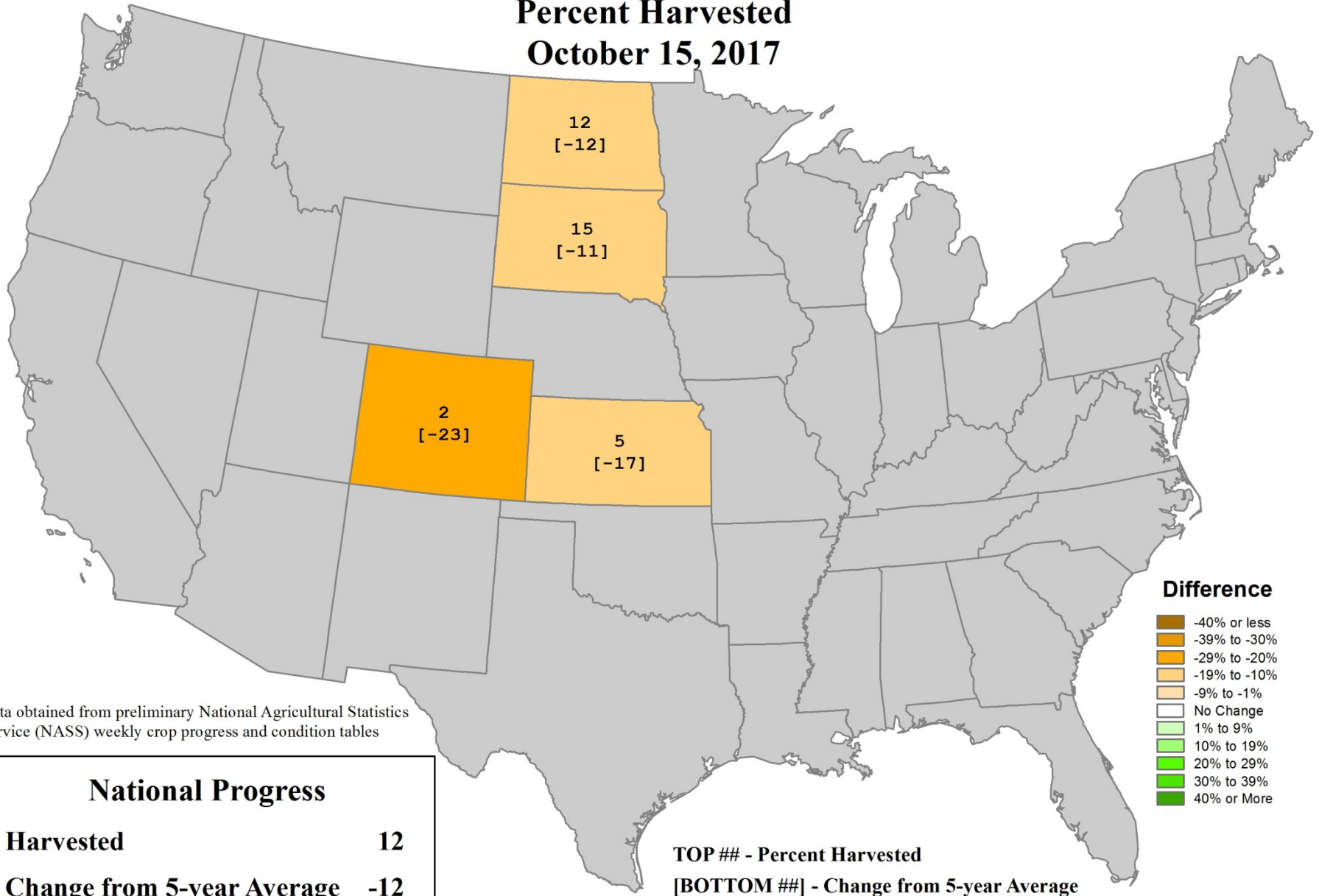
United States Spring Wheat Areas Located in Drought



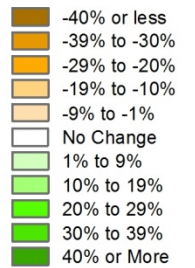
- Moderate or more intense drought (D1+)
- Severe or more intense drought (D2+)
- Extreme or more intense drought (D3+)
- Exceptional drought (D4)

U.S. Sunflowers Progress

Percent Harvested
October 15, 2017



Difference



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

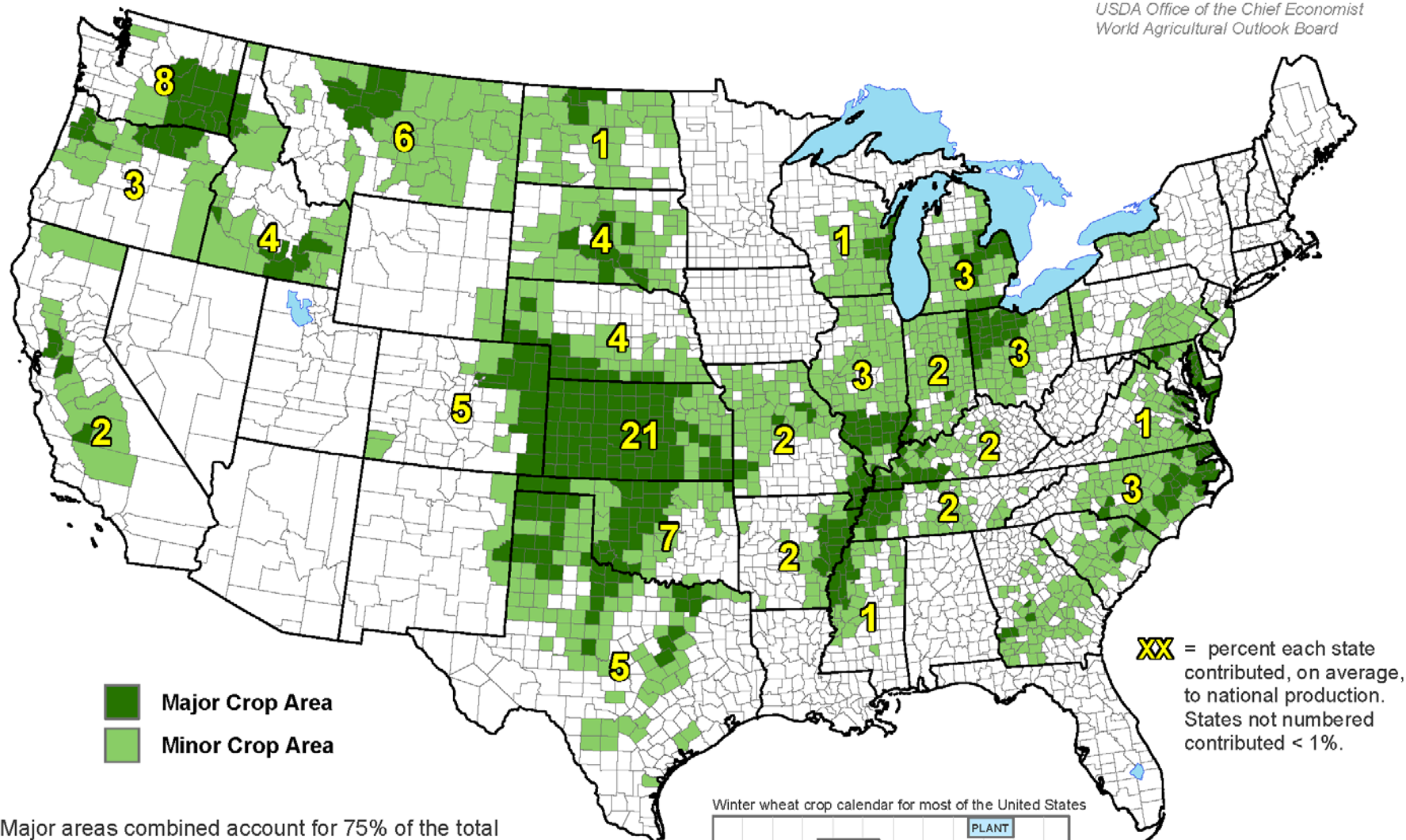
National Progress

Harvested	12
Change from 5-year Average	-12

TOP ## - Percent Harvested
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

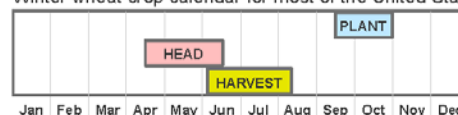
United States: Winter Wheat

*This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board*



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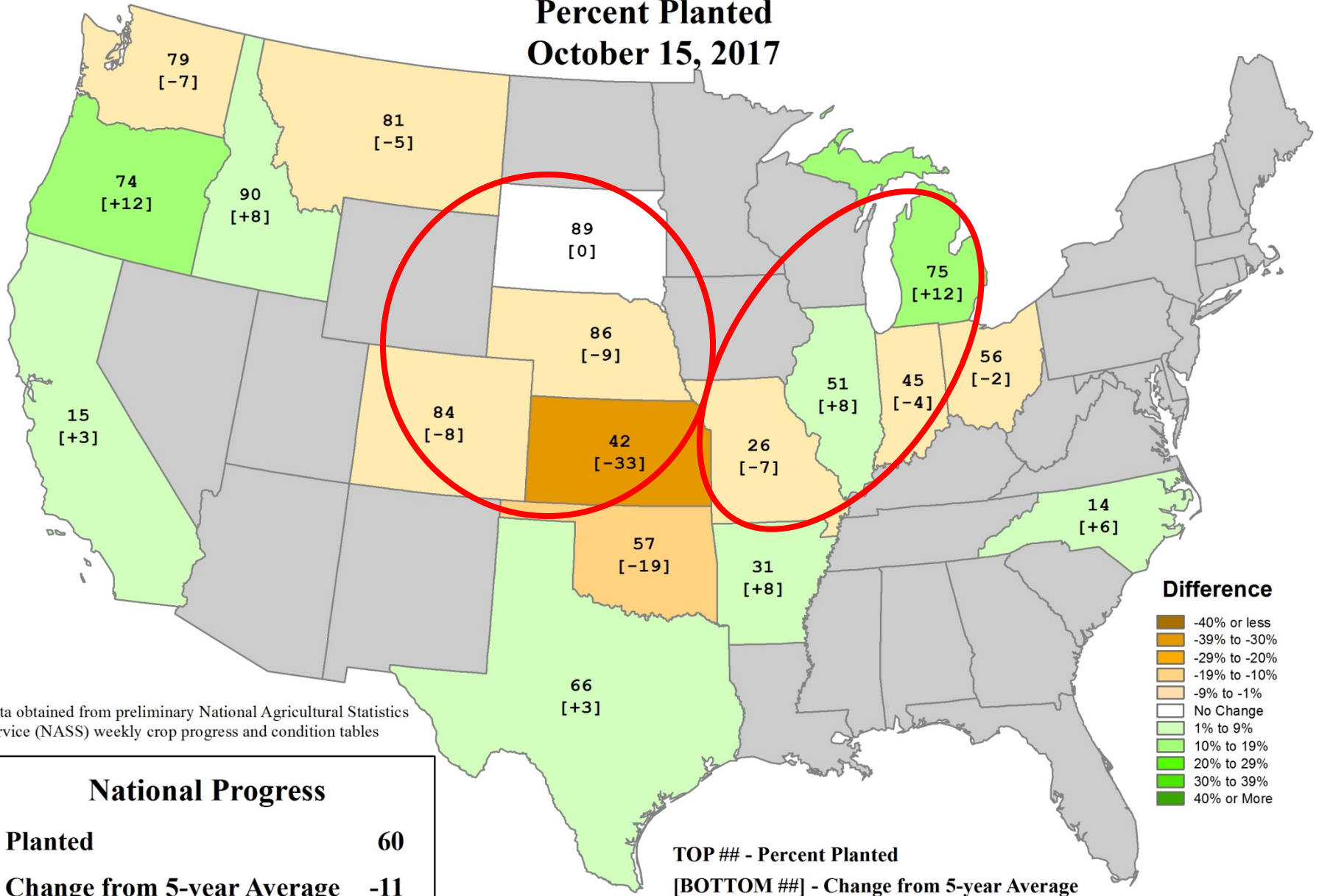
Winter wheat crop calendar for most of the United States



The crop calendar was developed using NASS crop progress data from 2010-2014. This calendar illustrates, on average, the dates when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

U.S. Winter Wheat Progress

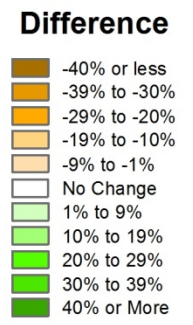
Percent Planted
October 15, 2017



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

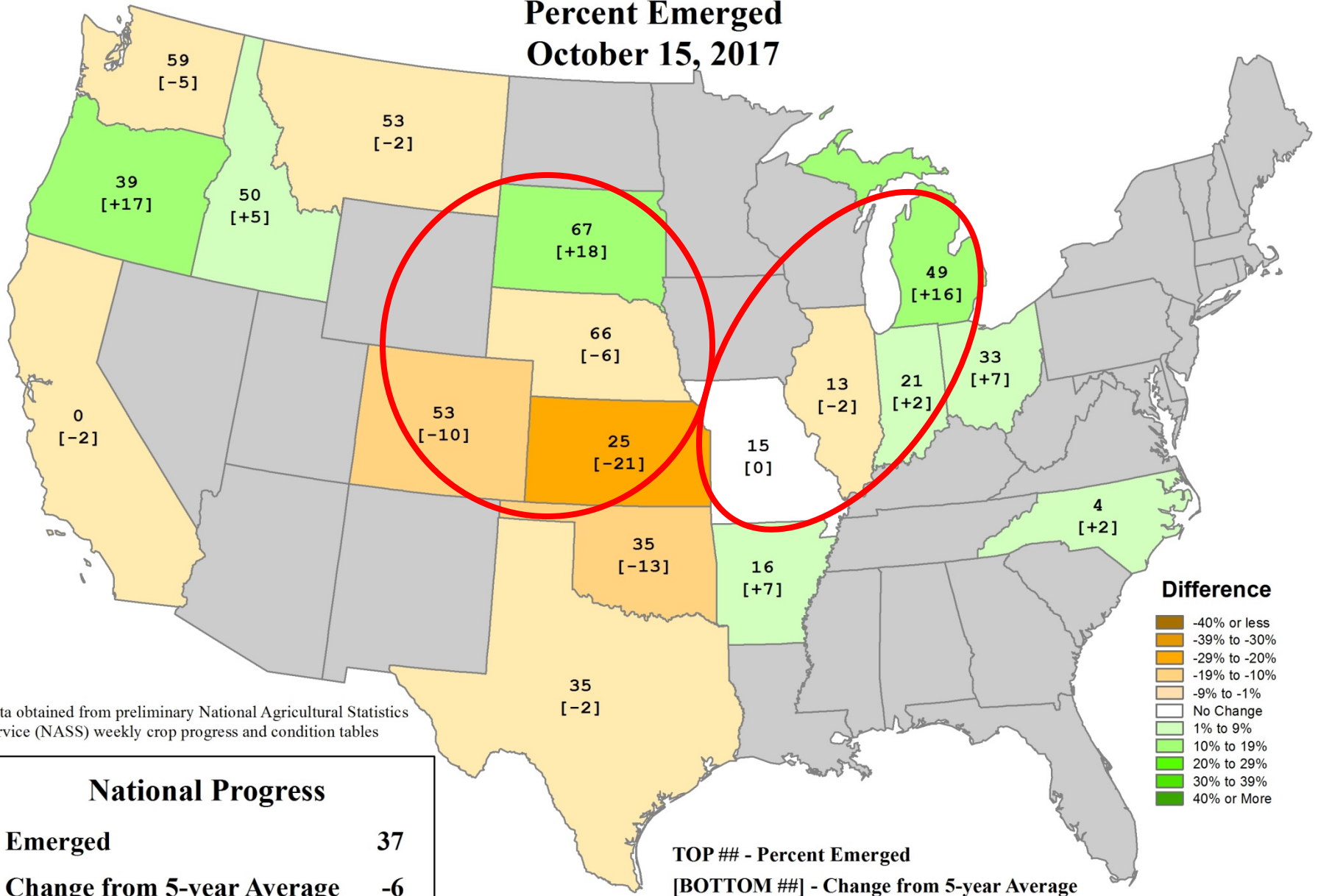
National Progress	
Planted	60
Change from 5-year Average	-11

TOP ## - Percent Planted
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average



U.S. Winter Wheat Progress

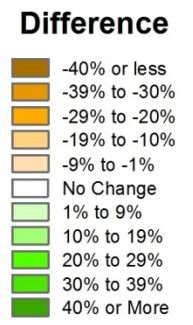
Percent Emerged
October 15, 2017



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

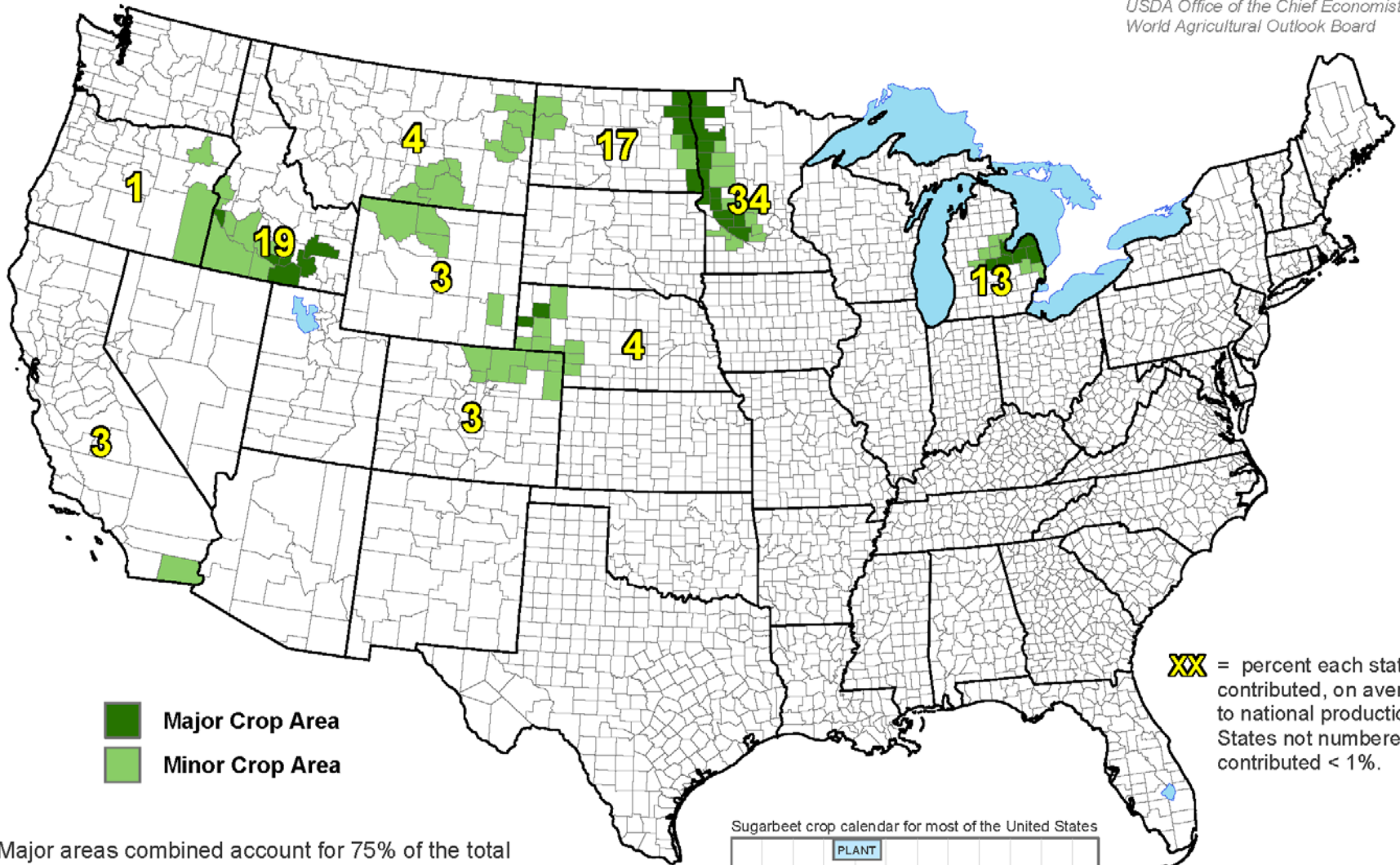
National Progress	
Emerged	37
Change from 5-year Average	-6



TOP ## - Percent Emerged
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average



United States: Sugarbeets

*This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board*

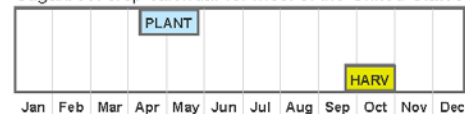


 Major Crop Area
 Minor Crop Area

XX = percent each state contributed, on average, to national production. States not numbered contributed < 1%.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS survey data from 2010 to 2014.

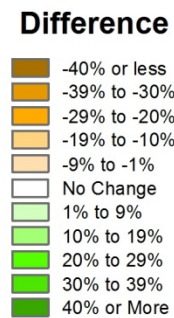
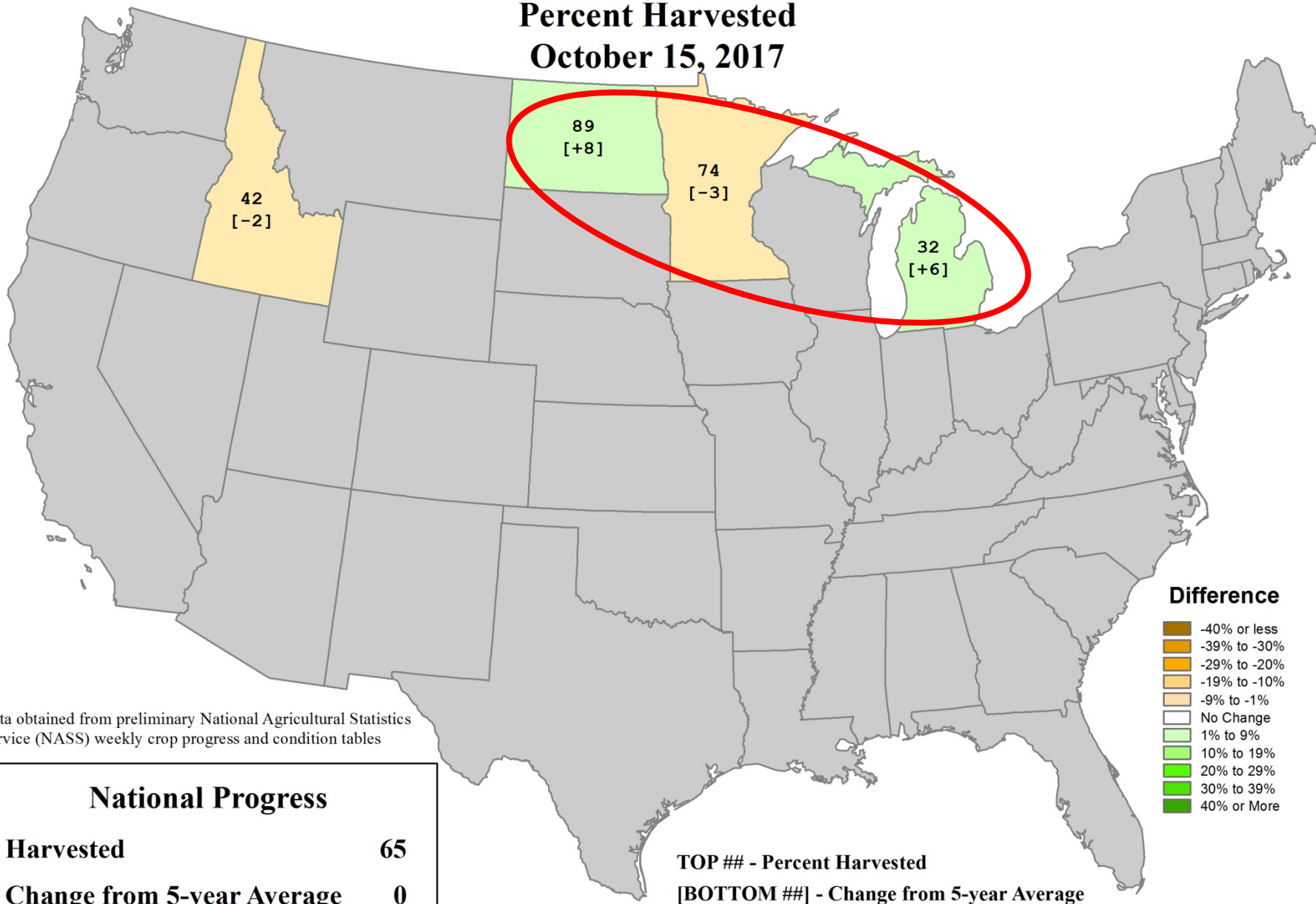
Sugarbeet crop calendar for most of the United States



The crop calendar was developed using NASS crop progress data from 2010-2014. This calendar illustrates, on average, the dates when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

U.S. Sugarbeets Progress

Percent Harvested
October 15, 2017



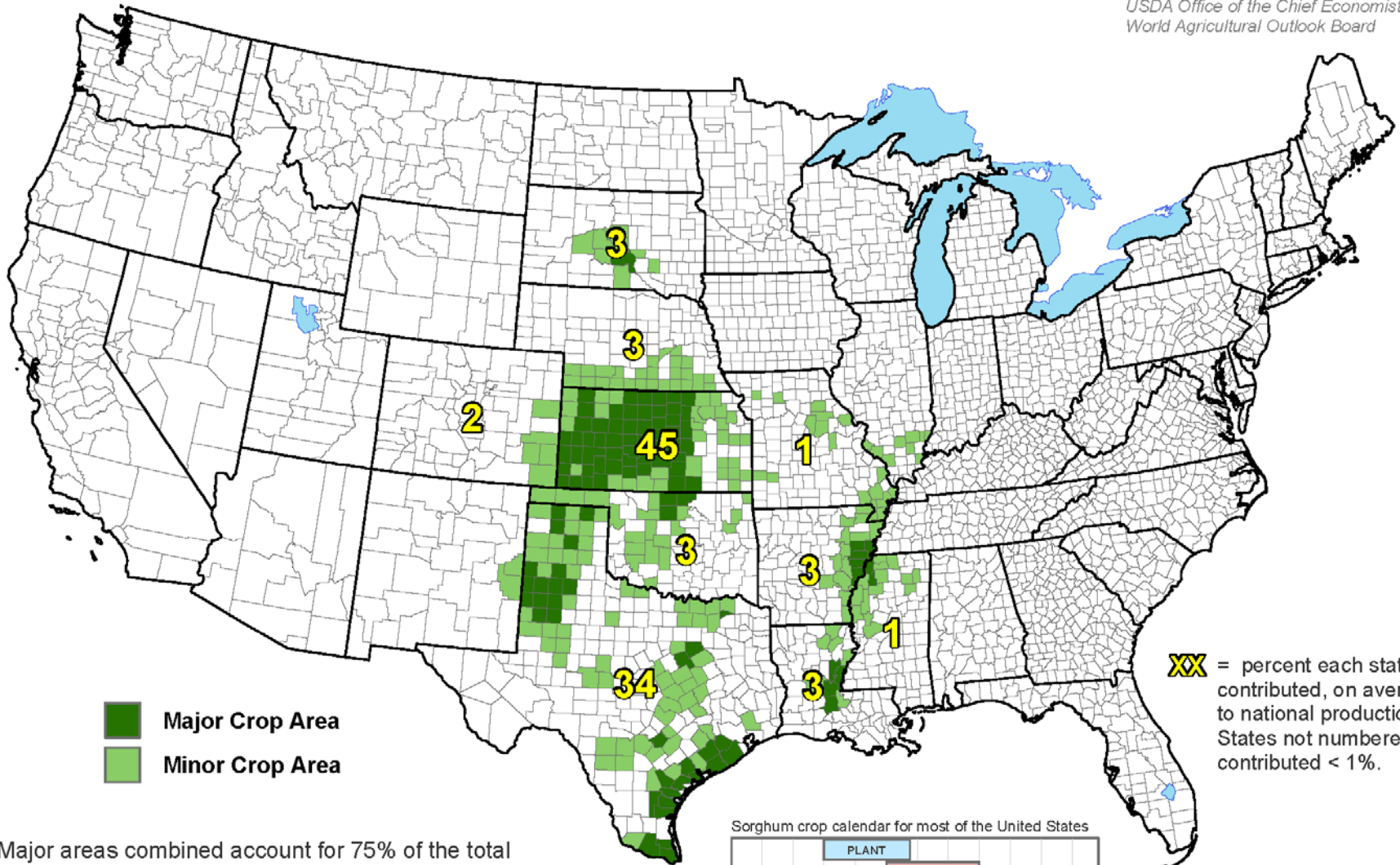
Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Harvested	65
Change from 5-year Average	0

TOP ## - Percent Harvested
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

United States: Sorghum

*This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board*

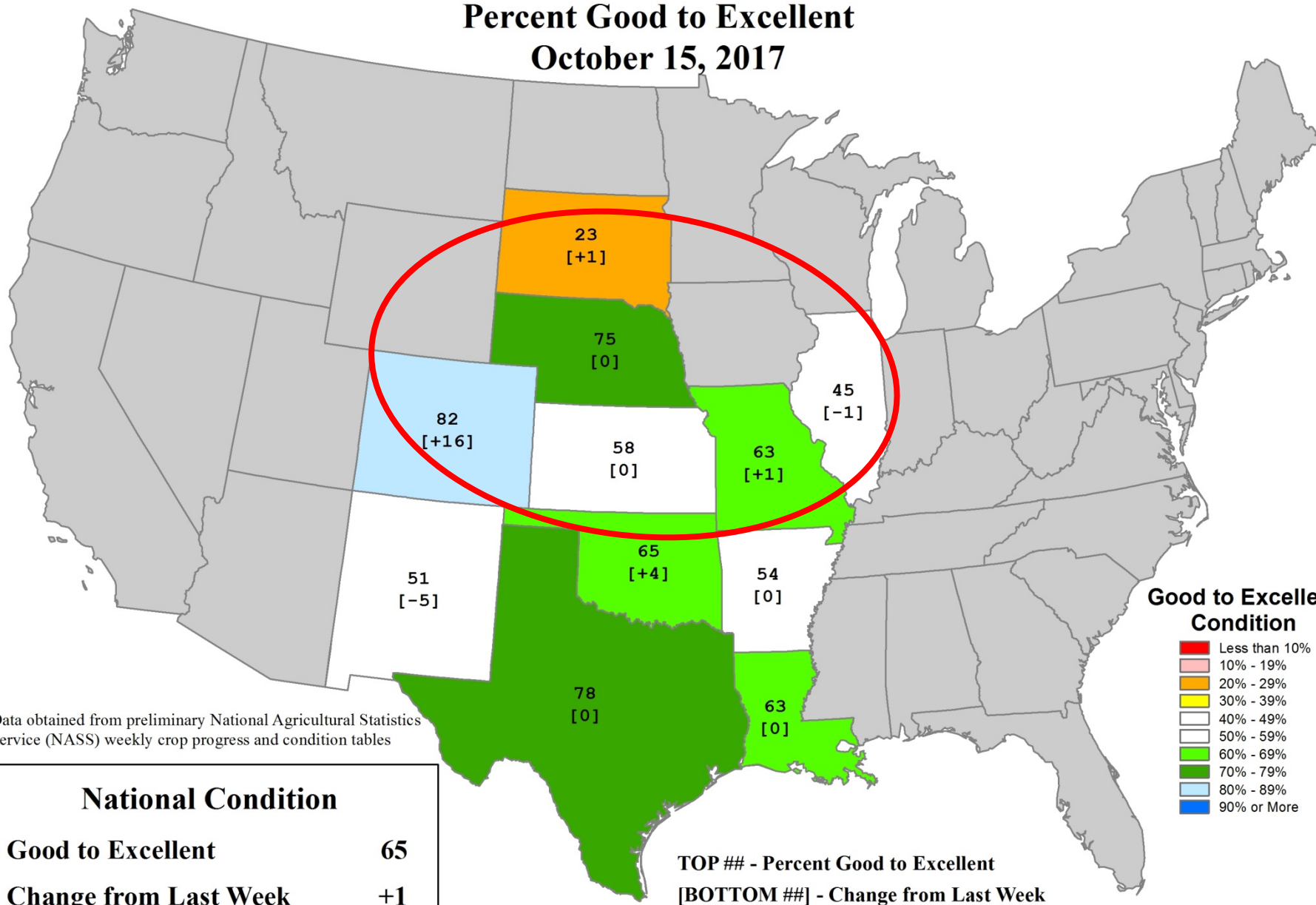


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- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS survey data from 2010 to 2014.

The crop calendar was developed using NASS crop progress data from 2010-2014. This calendar illustrates, on average, the dates when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

U.S. Sorghum Conditions

Percent Good to Excellent
October 15, 2017



Good to Excellent Condition

- Less than 10%
- 10% - 19%
- 20% - 29%
- 30% - 39%
- 40% - 49%
- 50% - 59%
- 60% - 69%
- 70% - 79%
- 80% - 89%
- 90% or More

Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

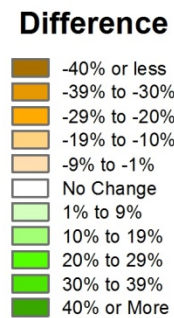
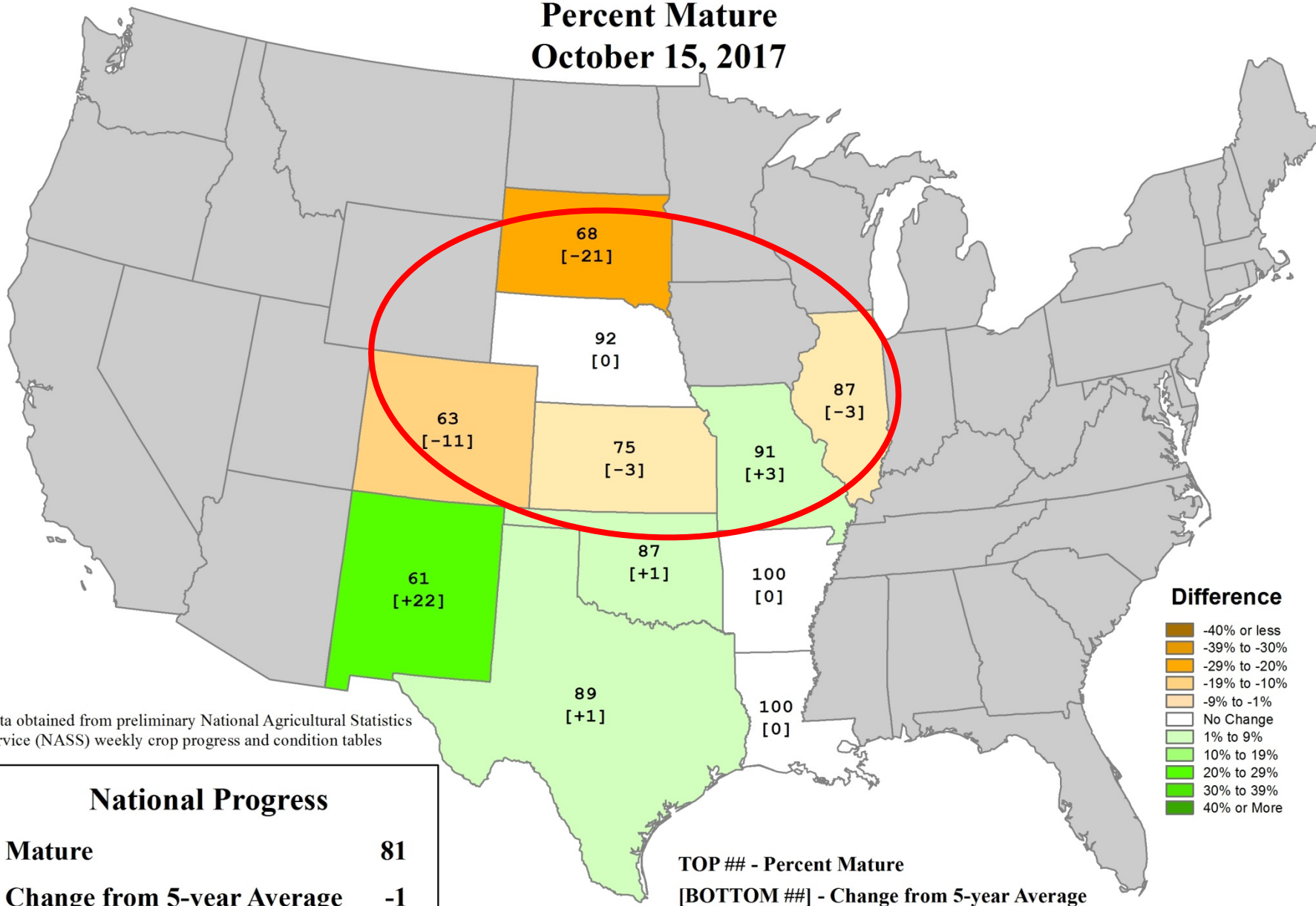
National Condition

Good to Excellent	65
Change from Last Week	+1

TOP ## - Percent Good to Excellent
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from Last Week

U.S. Sorghum Progress

Percent Mature
October 15, 2017



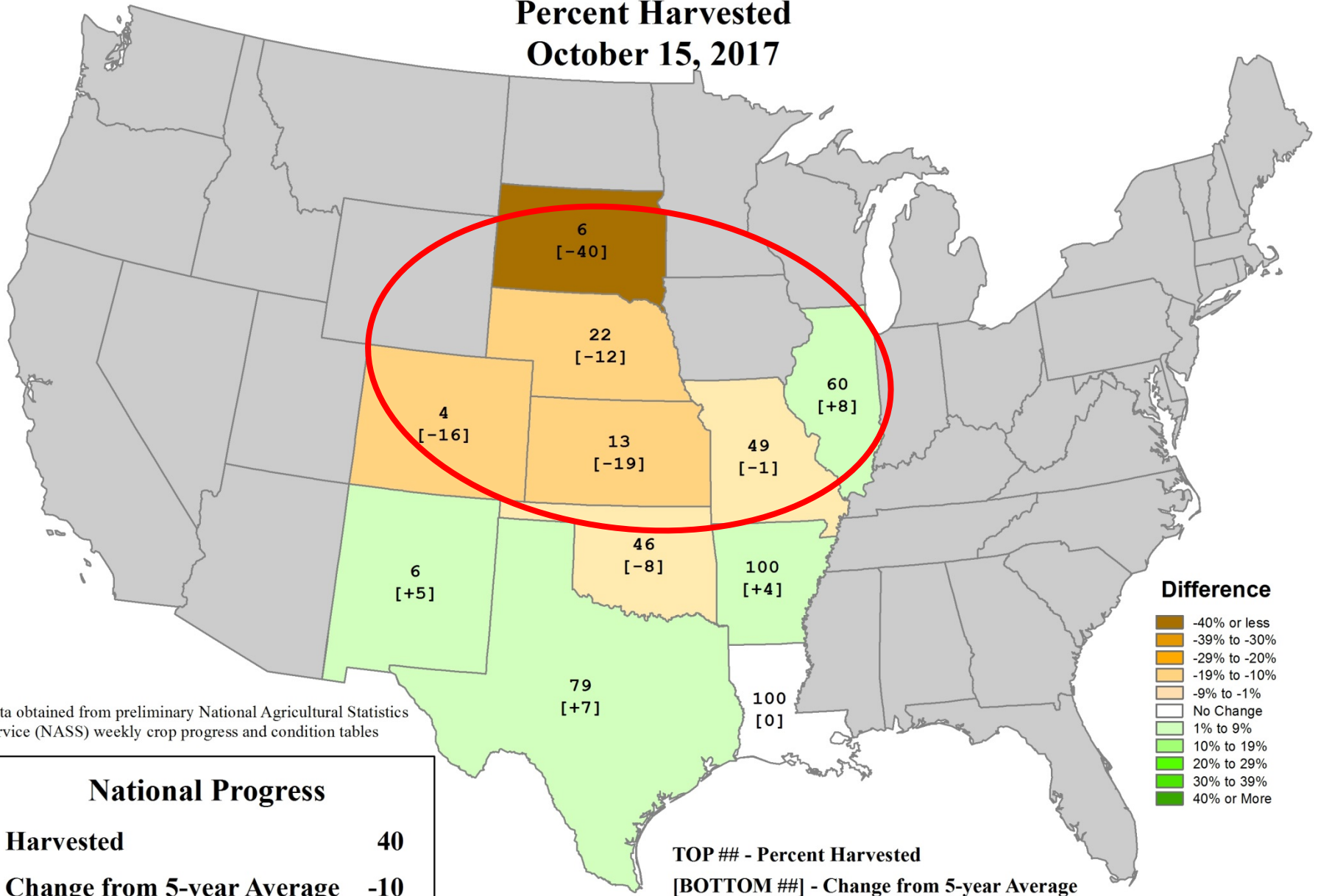
Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Mature	81
Change from 5-year Average	-1

TOP ## - Percent Mature
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

U.S. Sorghum Progress

Percent Harvested
October 15, 2017



Difference

- 40% or less
- 39% to -30%
- 29% to -20%
- 19% to -10%
- 9% to -1%
- No Change
- 1% to 9%
- 10% to 19%
- 20% to 29%
- 30% to 39%
- 40% or More

Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress

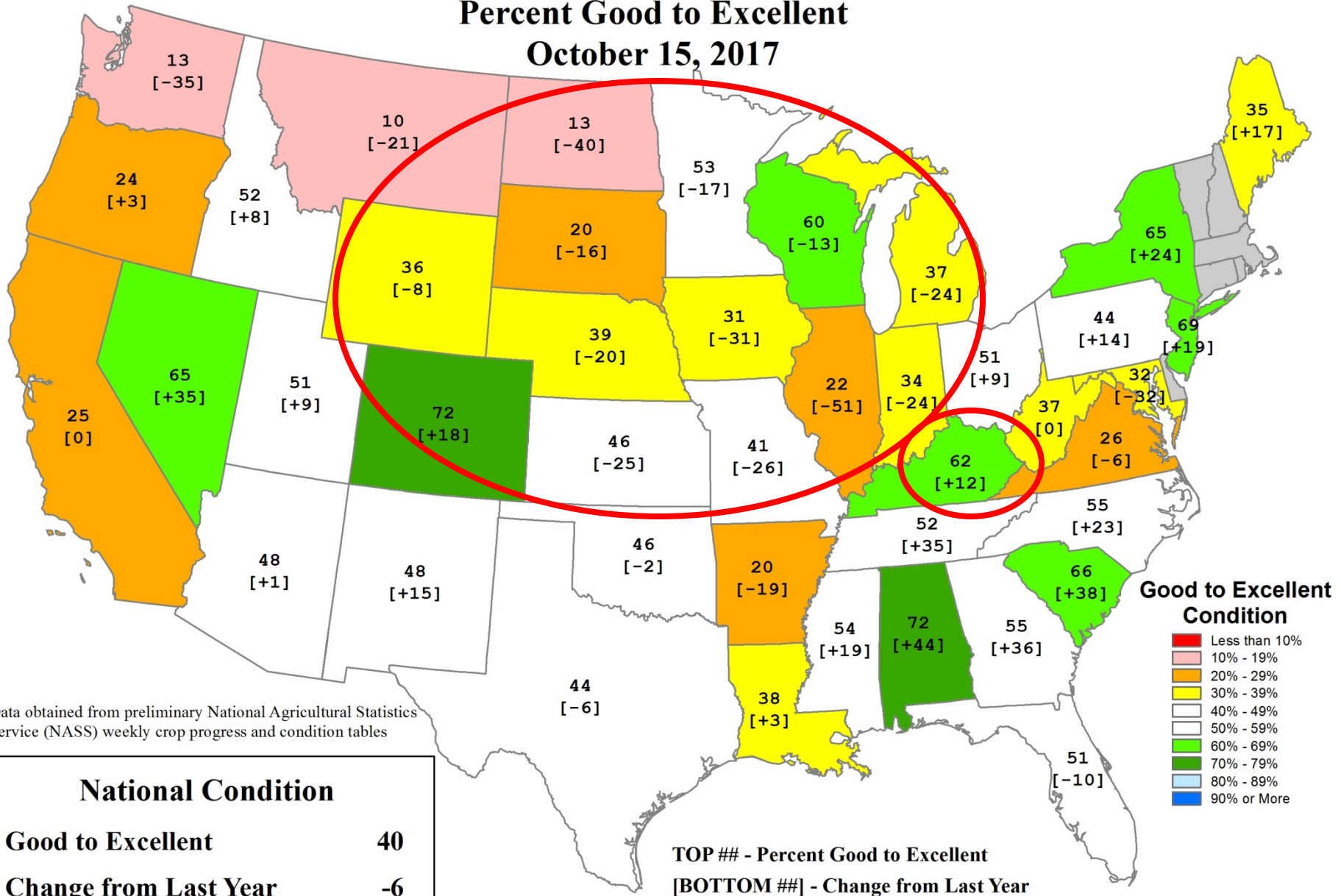
Harvested	40
Change from 5-year Average	-10

TOP ## - Percent Harvested

[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

U.S. Pasture and Range Conditions

Percent Good to Excellent
October 15, 2017



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Condition	
Good to Excellent	40
Change from Last Year	-6

TOP ## - Percent Good to Excellent
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from Last Year



Berrien County, MI, June 29, 2016
Photo by Brad Rippey, USDA



Cherry Production

ISSN: 1948-9072

Released June 9, 2017, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Tart Cherry Production Down 23 Percent

United States tart cherry production is forecast at 238 million pounds, down 23 percent from the 2016 production.

In Michigan, the largest producing State, growers are still assessing damage from an early May freeze event but expect an average crop.

Utah growers reported a less than average crop this year. Some growers reporting low production cited freeze and frost at bloom. In Wisconsin, the season has been wet and cool, which may have hurt pollination. There was a frost in early May but it appears to have only caused modest damage.

Tart Cherry Production – States and United States: 2015, 2016, and Forecasted 2017

State	Total production		
	2015	2016	2017
	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)
Michigan	158.0	222.7	164.5
New York	10.5	8.0	9.0
Oregon ¹	1.5	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania ¹	7.5	(NA)	(NA)
Utah	40.7	43.0	29.0
Washington	25.0	24.4	25.3
Wisconsin	9.3	11.0	10.4
United States	252.5	309.1	238.2

(NA) Not available.

¹ Estimates discontinued in 2016.

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**Chicago Skyline
from Mt. Tom, IN
June 29, 2016
(B. Rippey photo)**