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SUBJECT: SOUTHERN RESEARCH & OUTREACH CENTER WEATHER UPDATE  
OCTOBER 12 THROUGH OCTOBER 18, 2017

FOR RELEASE: Immediately

Below you will find the daily maximum and minimum air temperatures, growing degree units (GDUs), and 24-hour precipitation amounts for this week. These values are recorded at 8 AM and reflect the conditions for the previous 24-hour period (8 AM to 8 AM) at the Southern Research & Outreach Center, Waseca.

Date	Air Temp.		GDU's	Precip.	Soil Temp. 6-inch	
	Max.	Min.				
	----- ° F -----			inches	° F	
Thursday	10/12	56	39	3.0	T	51
Friday	10/13	64	42	7.0	----	55
Saturday	10/14	60	40	5.0	T	54
Sunday	10/15	55	41	2.5	0.21	52
Monday	10/16	53	33	1.5	----	51
Tuesday	10/17	67	32	Freeze	----	51
Wednesday	10/18	75	42	----	----	54

COMMENTS: The growing season came to an end this week with the first observation of a 32 degree temperature. This was not a very dramatic end to the season as most of the crop was ready and had already matured naturally. The frost was light not ever killing surrounding vegetation. Temperature this week averaged 49.9 degrees, which is 1.2 degrees warmer than normal. Rainfall totaled 0.21 inch or 0.40 inch less than normal. Growing degree units (GDUs) totaled 19. This brings our season total beginning May 1 to 2656 GDUs which is 7% more than normal. Soil temperatures averaged 52.6 degrees this week.

Last year this week was warm and dry. Temperature averaged 53.7 degrees and rainfall totaled 0.16 inch.

This is the driest conditions we have seen since mid September. Soybean harvest is now in full swing. Corn in the field dried better this week than last week losing between 3 and 4 percent moisture. With high temperatures in the 70's corn can lose up to one percent moisture per day.

When soybean harvest is complete, thoughts will turn to nitrogen fertilizer applications for next year's corn. For those considering fall applications of nitrogen fertilizer the use of a nitrification inhibitor may be useful. Jeff Vetsch, SROC soils researcher, has written about

inhibitors and how they may increase the amount of nitrogen available for corn next year.  
Follow this link for more information on fall nitrogen applications:

<http://blog-crop-news.extension.umn.edu/2017/10/inhibitors-for-fall-nitrogen-application.html>

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