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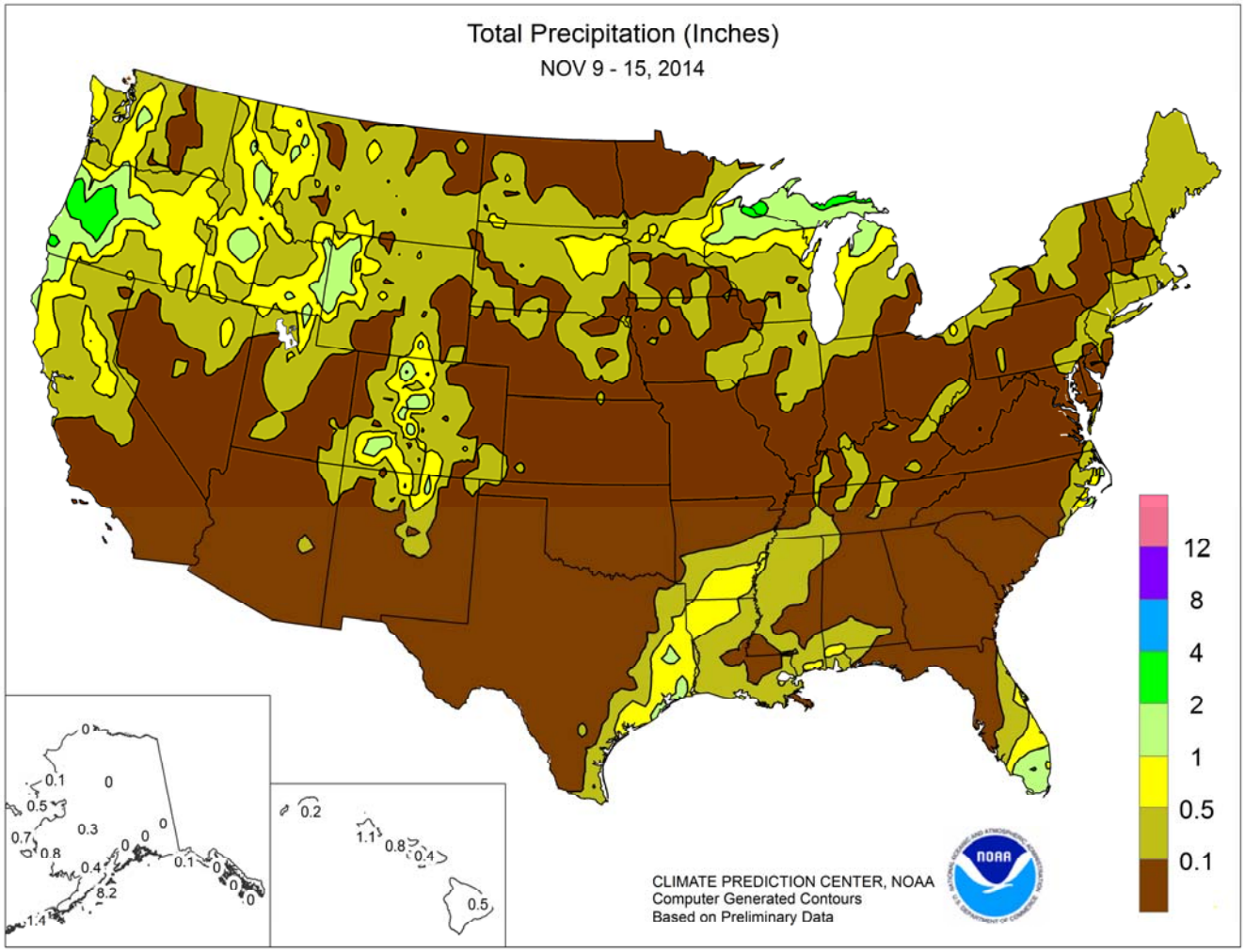
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS

November 9 – 15, 2014

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Frigid air engulfed much of the **central, eastern, and northwestern U.S.**, leaving only **California** and parts of the **Southwest** with warmer-than-normal weather. Weekly temperatures averaged 15 to 30°F below normal across the **northern and central Rockies** and the **northwestern half of the Plains**. In addition, the cold outbreak halted winter wheat growth in all but southern production areas. Snow helped to insulate the **northern Plains'** crop from the sudden chill, but wheat on the **central High Plains** was

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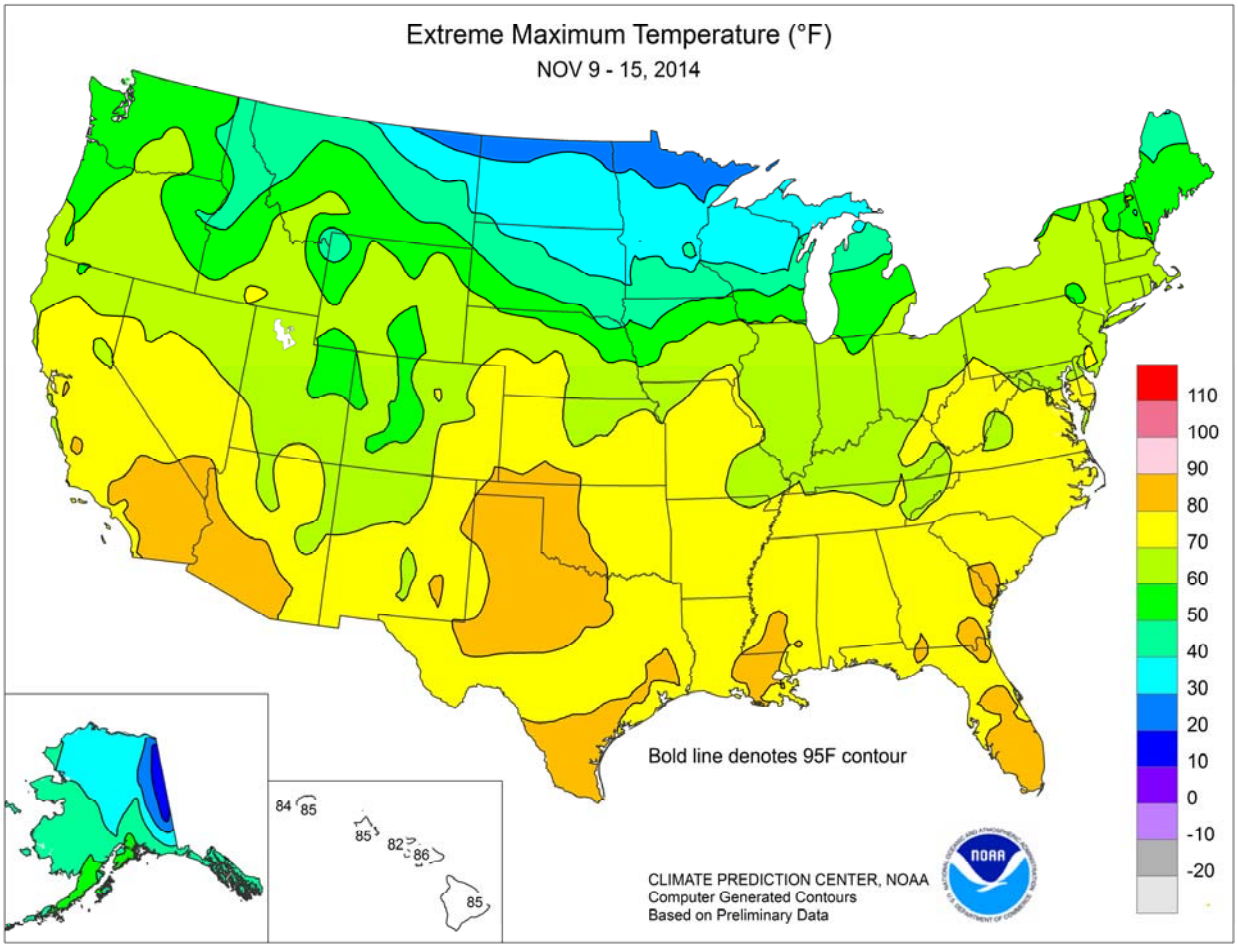
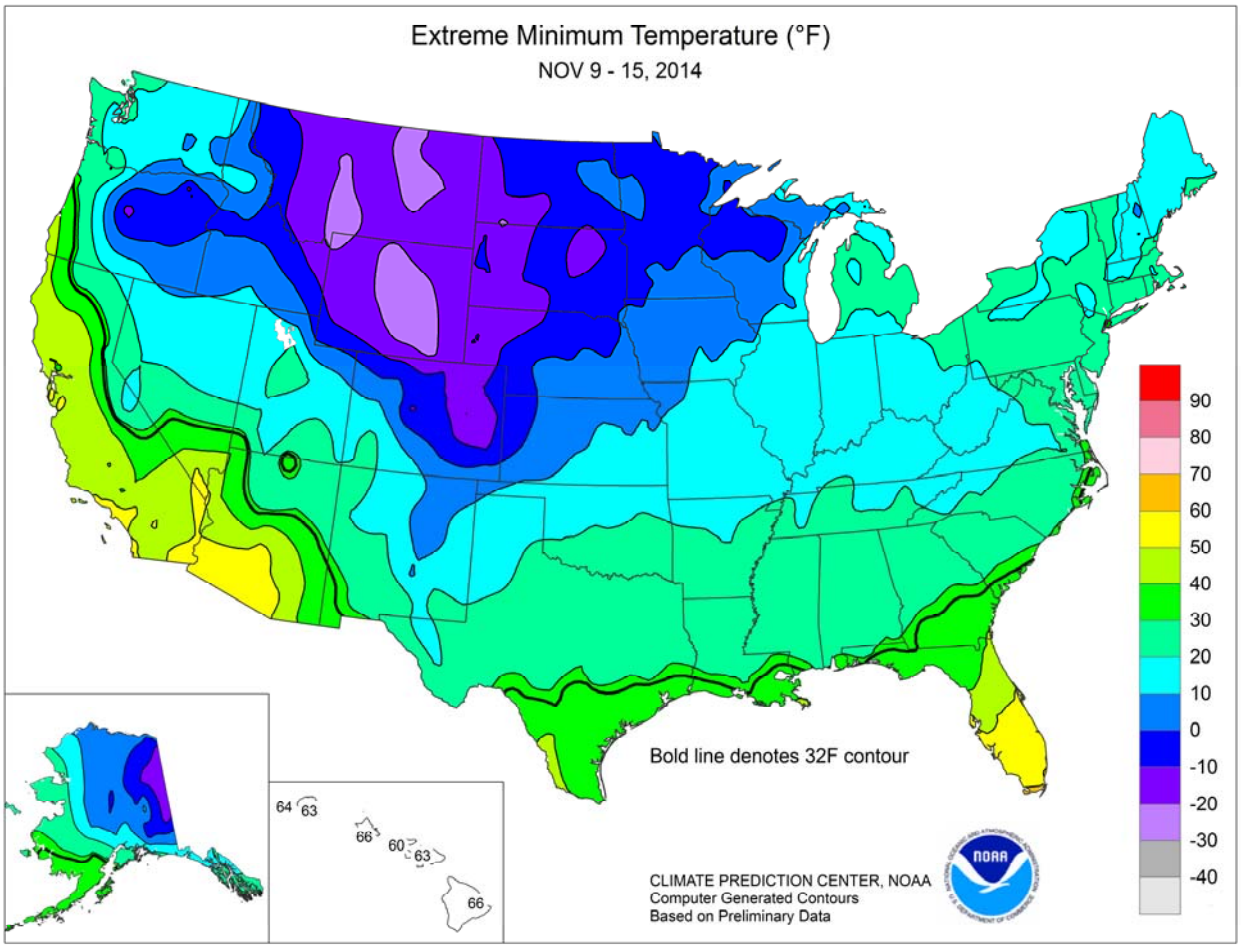
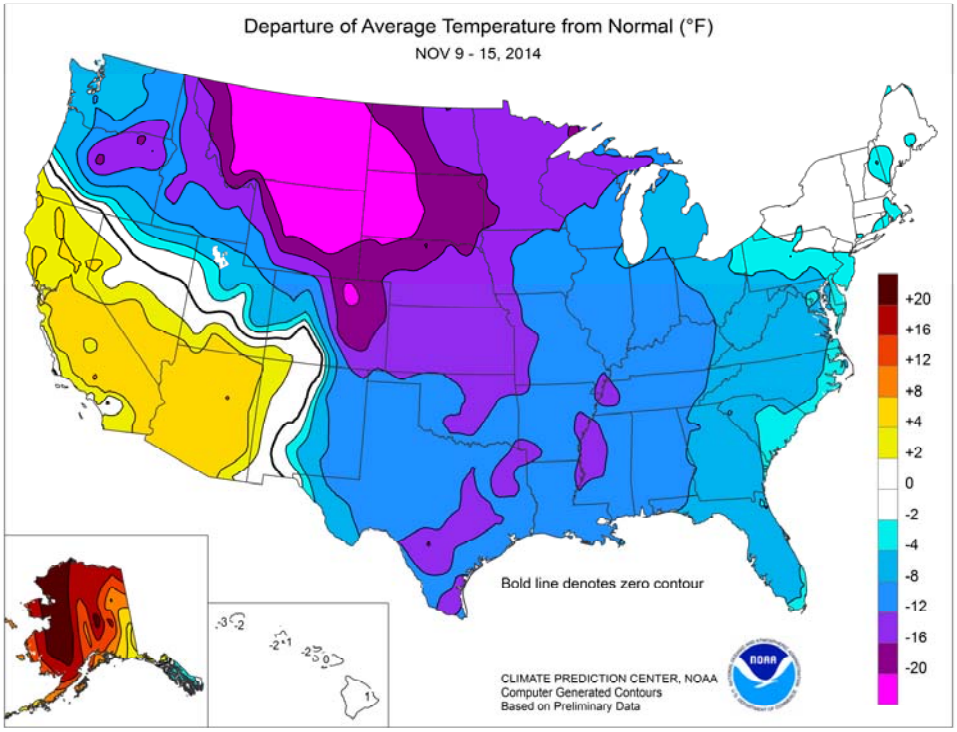
Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
NOV 9 - 15, 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
84 85
85 82 86
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
NOV 9 - 15, 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
64 63
66 60 63
66
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

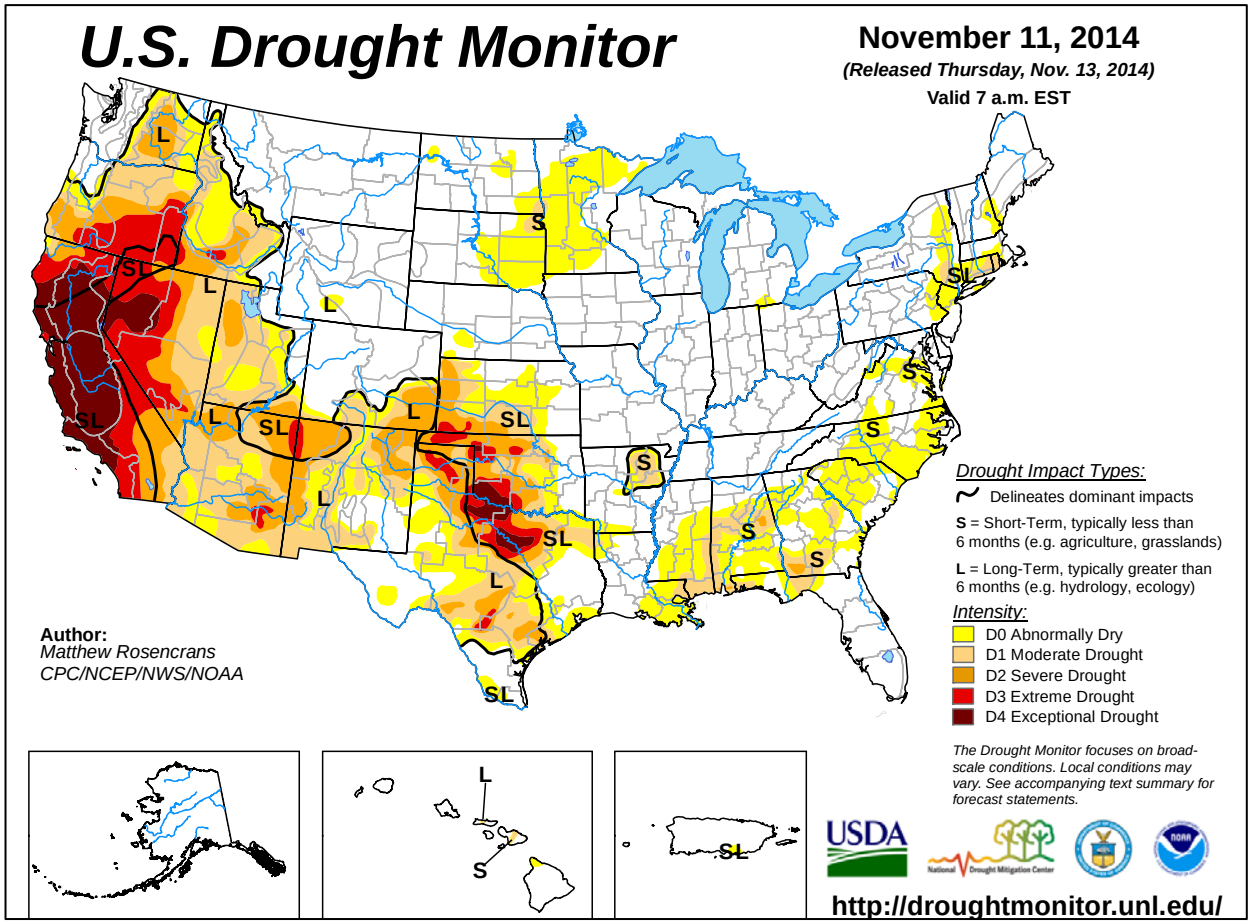
exposed to, and may have been burned back by, sub-zero temperatures. Meanwhile, dramatically colder weather increased livestock stress across the **Plains** and **Midwest**, especially in areas where snow preceded and accompanied the initial cold blast. Sub-zero temperatures first arrived on the **northern Plains** on November 11 and lingered through week's end. By November 13, readings below 0°F spread as far south as the **central High Plains**. Ultimately, only **California**, the **Desert Southwest**, and areas from **southern Texas to Florida** escaped sub-freezing temperatures. Widespread snow blanketed the **nation's northern tier**, from the **northern Rockies to the upper Great Lakes region**, as the cold air arrived. Snow showers and squalls lingered for much of the week downwind of the **Great Lakes**. Later, Pacific moisture shifted inland across **Oregon** and **northern California**, eventually reaching portions of the **Rockies** and **Plains**. The moisture's interaction with cold air resulted in wintry precipitation, including snow and freezing rain, and travel disruptions. At week's end, generally light snow spread from the **Plains** into the **Midwest**, while rain developed in the **western Gulf Coast region**. Until the late-week expansion of precipitation, harvest activities continued—despite the turn toward colder weather—in many areas of the country.

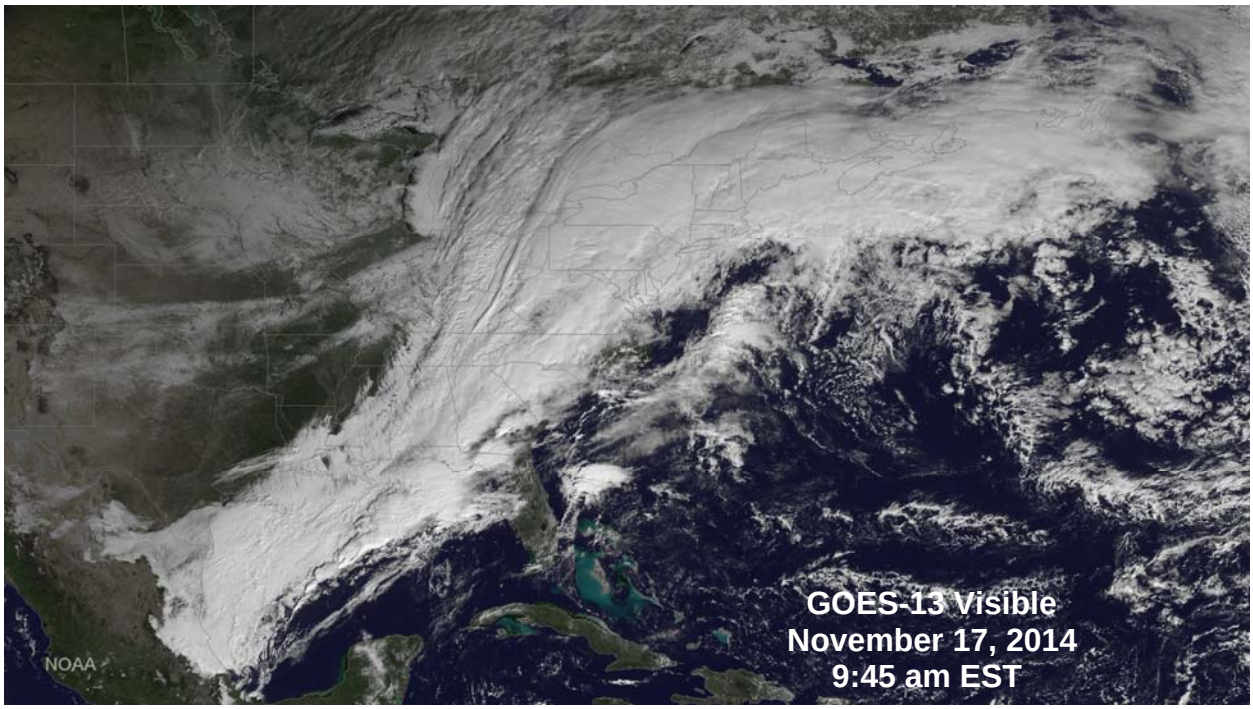


Early in the week, warmth lingered across the **West**. Daily-record highs for November 9 included 84°F in **Palmdale, CA**, and 76°F in **Reno, NV**. The following day, record-setting highs for November 10 climbed to 84°F in **Las Vegas, NV**, and 77°F in **Bullfrog, UT**. Across the **southern half of the Plains**, a final day of warmth in advance of a strong cold front led to daily-record highs for November 10 in **Childress, TX** (87°F), and **Wichita, KS** (77°F). Similarly, brief warmth in the **East** led to a daily-record highs in **Elkins, WV** (76°F on November 11), and **Wallops Island, VA** (71°F on November 12). In stark contrast, frigid weather overspread most of the remainder of the country. In **Wyoming**, **Casper**, posted three consecutive daily-record lows (-19, -27, and -26°F) from November 11-13. **Casper** also set a monthly record low, previously achieved with a reading of -21°F on November 23, 1985. Meanwhile in **Montana**, **Livingston** (-21°F on November 12) reported its earliest reading below -20°F (previously, November 13, 1959). On November 13, monthly record lows included -28°F in **Worland, WY** (previously, -26°F on November 23, 1985), and -10°F in **Burlington, CO** (previously, -8°F on November 14, 1916). With a low of -6°F on November 13, **Goodland, KS**, experienced its earliest reading below -5°F (previously, November 26, 1952). Very cold conditions persisted and expanded as the week progressed. By November 14, record-setting lows included -19°F in **Havre, MT**; -17°F in **Aberdeen, SD**; 14°F in **Fayetteville, AR**; and 21°F in **Greenwood, MS**. The week ended with daily-record lows for November 15 in locations such as **Redmond, OR** (-17°F); **St. Cloud, MN** (-6°F); and **Parkersburg, WV** (15°F). With an average temperature of 17.8°F (more than 20°F below normal) from November 11-15, **Grand Island, NE**, reported its coldest 5-day period during the first half of November since November 2-6, 1991.

Snow developed across the **northern Plains** on November 9, when **Glasgow, MT**, netted a daily-record total of 6.0 inches. The following day, November 10, became the snowiest November day on record in **St. Cloud, MN**, where 13.2 inches fell (previously, 12.0 inches on November 21, 1898). Elsewhere on the 10th, **Rapid City, SD**, received 5.0 inches, a record for the date. Record-setting snowfall totals for November 11 included 4.5 inches in **Wausau, WI**, and 2.5 inches in **Colorado Springs, CO**. In **Michigan**, nearly half (16.0 inches) of **Marquette's** 33.8-inch weekly snowfall occurred on November 11. Farther south, **Harlingen, TX**, collected a daily-record rainfall (2.24 inches) for November 11. Two days later, on November 13, daily-record snowfall totals in excess of a foot blanketed **Sault Sainte Marie, MI** (18.2 inches), and **South Bend, IN** (12.3 inches). **South Bend's** total marked its fourth-highest daily amount during November, well behind the all-time record of 18.0 inches set on November 2, 1911. Other daily-record snowfall totals for November 13 included 6.3 inches in **Muskegon, MI**; 3.7 inches in **Pendleton, OR**; 3.3 inches in **Boise, ID**; 2.3 inches in **Pueblo, CO**; and 0.4 inch in **North Little Rock, AR**. For **North Little Rock**, it represented the earliest measurable snowfall since October 29, 1993. Elsewhere on November 13, an ice storm in **western Oregon** led to accumulations of one-tenth to one-quarter of an inch. Farther inland, late-week snowfall totals of 1 to 2 feet or more were common across the **northern Intermountain West** and the **Rockies**. At week's end, snowfall returned to the **nation's mid-section**, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as **Sioux Falls, SD** (6.5 inches), and **Sioux City, IA** (4.0 inches). In **Wisconsin**, **Rhinelander** received 21.7 inches of snow during the first half of the month, eclipsing its November 1957 standard of 21.5 inches.

In a striking change from the previous week, record-setting warmth boosted weekly temperatures at least 10 to 20°F above normal across **mainland Alaska**. A complex atmospheric pattern, which included the remnants of Typhoon Nuri, helped to push the mild weather into **Alaska** and deliver the early-season cold outbreak to the **U.S. mainland**. Starting on November 11, **King Salmon** logged at least seven consecutive daily-record highs—peaking with a reading of 51°F on November 13. **McGrath** posted three daily-record highs in a row, highlighted by a monthly record maximum of 50°F on November 12. Prior to this year, **McGrath** had never experienced a high of 50°F or greater after October 22. Meanwhile, heavy precipitation fell across **south-central Alaska**, where **Kodiak's** weekly rainfall climbed to 8.27 inches. **Kodiak** also collected a daily-record total (2.42 inches) on November 11. **King Salmon's** weekly rainfall reached 1.33 inches, aided by a daily-record amount (0.59 inch) on November 12. Farther south, brief showers interrupted an otherwise dry weather pattern in **Hawaii**. On **Oahu**, **Honolulu's** weekly rainfall total of 1.08 inches was all measured on November 14-15. The week ended on a warm note, with daily record-tying highs for November 15 in **Lihue, Kauai** (84°F), and **Hilo**, on the **Big Island** (85°F).





On November 17-18, 2014, snow covered just over 50 percent of the contiguous United States—a record for this time of year in the modern, satellite era. In the satellite image (above), a shallow to moderately deep snow cover blankets large sections of the Plains, mid-South, and upper Midwest, while thick cloudiness prevails along and east of a line from the western Gulf Coast to the lower Great Lakes region.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 15, 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	59	33	76	23	46	-9	0.00	-1.06	0.00	5.41	58	38.26	81	84	42	0	3	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	56	33	76	22	44	-9	0.07	-1.08	0.06	7.30	72	45.44	93	80	48	0	3	2	0
	MOBILE	62	38	77	29	50	-10	0.53	-0.71	0.53	9.09	78	66.49	113	91	51	0	2	1	1
	MONTGOMERY	62	36	75	26	49	-9	0.00	-0.95	0.00	2.75	32	42.49	90	81	40	0	2	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	41	30	48	22	35	12	0.00	-0.25	0.00	5.21	94	17.52	121	82	73	0	4	0	0
	BARROW	28	15	35	3	22	21	0.03	0.00	0.01	2.25	196	7.49	190	96	87	0	7	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	27	10	38	2	18	13	0.00	-0.15	0.00	3.33	141	16.05	174	80	73	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	38	26	43	19	32	-2	0.03	-1.27	0.02	19.03	101	63.20	125	97	92	0	5	2	0
	KODIAK	48	43	49	38	46	11	8.19	6.65	2.64	22.81	116	72.04	112	99	86	0	0	7	6
	NOME	38	32	42	28	35	16	0.51	0.21	0.15	3.72	78	12.72	85	94	82	0	4	6	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	56	32	68	28	44	6	0.00	-0.41	0.00	4.39	89	17.23	86	85	42	0	4	0	0
	PHOENIX	81	60	87	57	70	7	0.00	-0.15	0.00	5.24	282	7.45	107	54	39	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	65	39	74	34	52	6	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.75	70	10.32	60	76	29	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	80	54	85	52	67	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	4.09	137	8.02	74	58	36	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	54	31	77	24	42	-11	0.00	-1.13	0.00	15.39	156	38.84	102	75	34	0	5	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	54	32	75	24	43	-10	0.03	-1.28	0.02	6.83	64	43.94	102	78	34	0	4	2	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	71	54	77	51	63	6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.10	159	2.44	45	80	65	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	70	52	77	48	61	6	0.07	-0.18	0.07	1.30	92	5.38	58	85	71	0	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	67	60	69	55	64	2	0.98	0.76	0.98	1.44	138	5.02	47	84	73	0	0	1	1
	REDDING	66	47	75	39	57	4	0.16	-0.77	0.16	5.54	122	20.01	75	94	76	0	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	69	50	79	45	59	4	0.27	-0.22	0.27	1.34	61	9.25	65	95	52	0	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	62	71	57	66	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.35	31	3.24	37	75	64	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	67	55	69	53	61	5	0.41	-0.15	0.41	1.14	49	8.47	54	89	76	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	71	49	78	45	60	5	0.40	0.00	0.40	1.54	79	7.35	67	89	70	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	54	19	62	10	37	6	0.07	-0.04	0.07	1.35	75	5.21	78	82	36	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	35	11	70	-4	23	-15	0.16	0.03	0.06	3.74	155	16.78	100	78	50	0	6	4	0
	DENVER INTL	32	6	69	-14	19	-20	0.25	0.11	0.16	3.07	137	18.18	139	76	53	0	6	3	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	46	21	59	13	34	-6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.70	117	10.78	132	73	46	0	7	0	0
	PUEBLO	35	11	74	-9	23	-18	0.39	0.25	0.17	1.92	106	11.51	98	79	60	0	7	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	54	36	63	27	45	-2	0.17	-0.68	0.12	6.18	69	37.40	96	87	57	0	2	2	0
	HARTFORD	56	31	67	22	43	-1	0.17	-0.79	0.11	6.16	61	38.11	94	84	44	0	4	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	58	40	71	32	49	-1	0.03	-0.66	0.03	5.15	61	38.81	112	74	39	0	1	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	55	34	68	27	45	-3	0.16	-0.55	0.15	7.05	82	45.12	120	91	47	0	2	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	73	54	79	47	63	-5	2.02	1.29	1.80	20.79	164	53.95	119	96	61	0	0	2	1
	JACKSONVILLE	69	48	80	40	59	-4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	11.67	91	47.76	99	96	58	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	79	68	81	65	73	-4	0.41	-0.26	0.39	11.80	104	33.94	95	98	73	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	81	65	84	63	73	-2	1.80	0.92	1.44	12.44	75	61.56	112	90	56	0	0	2	1
	ORLANDO	76	56	83	49	66	-4	0.40	-0.11	0.39	11.66	122	49.43	110	88	61	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	64	41	73	32	53	-9	0.06	-1.00	0.06	9.84	81	78.59	135	87	52	0	2	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	71	39	81	32	55	-7	0.02	-0.88	0.02	11.73	116	52.80	92	79	44	0	1	1	0
	TAMPA	74	55	78	49	64	-6	0.20	-0.10	0.20	11.67	124	51.62	125	89	49	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	61	84	58	71	-3	0.77	-0.60	0.41	15.37	94	58.50	105	92	62	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	64	35	76	26	49	-5	0.00	-0.87	0.00	8.29	94	37.76	89	86	41	0	2	0	0
	ATLANTA	60	37	72	26	49	-6	0.00	-0.93	0.00	4.32	48	38.29	87	75	43	0	2	0	0
	AUGUSTA	66	35	80	25	50	-6	0.00	-0.64	0.00	3.06	37	31.48	78	92	45	0	2	0	0
	COLUMBUS	64	38	73	28	51	-7	0.00	-0.86	0.00	8.38	118	44.55	106	83	37	0	2	0	0
	MACON	65	34	80	26	50	-6	0.00	-0.70	0.00	4.37	62	38.29	98	95	40	0	2	0	0
	SAVANNAH	70	47	82	35	59	-1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	6.84	72	41.89	92	79	46	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	83	69	85	66	76	2	0.50	-3.22	0.36	24.51	93	105.60	98	88	78	0	0	3	0
	HONOLULU	84	70	85	66	77	-1	1.08	0.58	1.08	7.40	185	19.65	138	85	72	0	0	1	1
	KAHULUI	84	68	86	63	76	0	0.41	-0.05	0.28	2.06	87	17.71	122	86	73	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	81	66	85	63	74	-2	0.15	-0.95	0.13	7.71	83	31.89	98	84	74	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	35	21	53	1	28	-14	0.82	0.52	0.45	2.60	124	11.22	112	76	57	0	6	2	0
	LEWISTON	38	24	56	14	31	-11	0.23	-0.05	0.23	1.64	70	9.29	84	70	55	0	6	1	0
	POCATELLO	38	13	65	1	26	-11	0.68	0.43	0.58	2.49	105	11.27	104	82	61	0	7	5	1
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	41	28	62	17	35	-7	0.25	-0.45	0.21	5.45	73	37.53	116	74	55	0	5	2	0
	MOLINE	41	24	67	13	33	-9	0.17	-0.48	0.11	8.87	121	37.44	108	77	56	0	6	2	0
	PEORIA	45	27	69	17	36	-6	0.10	-0.58	0.10	7.57	104	37.64	118	73	48	0	6	1	0
	ROCKFORD	41	26	63	14	34	-6	0.28	-0.33	0.27	5.25	72	31.50	95	79	58	0	5	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	45	26	67	16	35	-10	0.10	-0.55	0.10	9.75	143	42.08	134	82	48	0	6	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	46	29	66	21	37	-11	0.05	-0.89	0.03	7.30	95	41.48	108	79	52	0	5	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	43	27	61	15	35	-8	0.06	-0.62	0.06	8.31	121	38.70	120	84	55	0	5	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	43	26	62	17	34	-11	0.06	-0.77	0.06	6.15	84	36.66	102	81	52	0	5	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	41	26	61	10	34	-8	0.87	0.10	0.57	9.66	111	37.86	109	81	63	0	5	3	1
IA	BURLINGTON	41	25	69	14	33	-10	0.17	-0.46	0.15	9.54	122	38.69	112	84	53	0	6	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	37	22	64	9	29	-11	0.05	-0.47	0.05	6.36	97	36.85	120	88	56	0	5	1	0
	DES MOINES	38	23	66	11	30	-11	0.12	-0.40	0.11	8.23	119	40.58	125	71	52	0	6	2	0
	DUBUQUE	36	22	60	7	29	-10	0.08	-0.50	0.05	5.42	74	35.62	109	88	64	0	5	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	33	15	51	1	24	-14	0.23	-0.13	0.19	4.19	80	39.82	161	79	64	0	7	2	0
	WATERLOO	36	20	61	6	28	-10	0.16	-0.36	0.16	5.49	83	32.79	106	84	63	0	6	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	39	17	66	9	28	-15	0.08	-0.28	0.05	5.77	113	26.43	98	79	51	0	6	3	0
	DODGE CITY	44	17	80	6	31	-14	0.01	-0.23	0.01	3.81	103	22.05	104	71	31	0	6	1	0
	GOODLAND	37	11	73	-6	24	-15	0.55	0.34	0.55	3.03	115	16.94	89	72	47	0	6	1	1
	TOPEKA	44	23	73	12	33	-12	0.02	-0.55	0.02	8.66	109	28.50	86	70	47	0	5	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 15, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	46	24	77	16	35	-12	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.01	32	23.98	85	64	39	0	6	0	0
KY	JACKSON	50	32	72	16	41	-8	0.05	-0.88	0.02	11.43	130	49.72	116	80	44	0	3	3	0
	LEXINGTON	47	27	67	14	37	-11	0.08	-0.66	0.07	9.35	128	49.08	123	83	55	0	4	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	48	30	66	22	39	-11	0.08	-0.77	0.08	7.04	93	38.22	99	77	42	0	3	1	0
	PADUCAH	48	28	70	19	38	-11	0.09	-0.89	0.05	5.44	61	42.20	100	82	43	0	5	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	64	39	82	29	52	-8	0.01	-1.06	0.01	5.51	51	52.62	95	83	41	0	2	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	62	43	78	33	52	-10	0.24	-0.82	0.16	9.02	75	61.09	122	86	51	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	64	45	80	35	54	-9	0.71	-0.41	0.71	6.40	59	49.35	88	77	53	0	0	1	1
	SHREVEPORT	57	37	76	28	47	-11	0.00	-1.07	0.00	8.16	82	34.14	77	82	41	0	2	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	38	26	42	18	32	-1	0.15	-0.57	0.14	10.29	132	38.95	119	86	61	0	6	2	0
	PORTLAND	51	30	57	21	40	0	0.25	-0.88	0.18	8.67	85	46.87	119	91	55	0	5	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	55	33	67	25	44	-3	0.04	-0.66	0.04	8.12	94	46.39	126	87	47	0	2	1	0
MA	BOSTON	53	37	63	30	45	-2	0.29	-0.65	0.19	8.31	90	35.20	96	85	44	0	2	2	0
	WORCESTER	50	32	63	22	41	-1	0.11	-0.94	0.08	9.94	89	44.98	104	88	48	0	3	2	0
MI	ALPENA	38	25	50	19	31	-6	0.55	0.05	0.29	9.03	146	30.91	121	90	67	0	7	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	42	29	58	22	36	-5	0.33	-0.42	0.22	8.74	102	35.21	108	86	59	0	5	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	36	27	49	23	32	-5	0.37	-0.13	0.15	7.48	116	27.55	108	88	73	0	7	6	0
	LANSING	42	28	57	21	35	-5	0.13	-0.47	0.12	6.46	92	33.67	121	78	57	0	5	2	0
	MUSKEGON	42	32	58	27	37	-4	0.98	0.23	0.49	7.52	95	34.13	120	80	61	0	4	7	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	36	28	47	25	32	-7	0.76	0.14	0.33	13.45	171	33.75	114	89	63	0	7	6	0
MN	DULUTH	25	13	31	2	19	-12	0.50	-0.02	0.33	4.14	54	29.07	100	81	63	0	7	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	25	8	29	-1	16	-12	0.07	-0.26	0.05	4.57	79	29.13	129	85	58	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	27	17	39	6	22	-13	0.49	0.00	0.28	3.21	55	34.22	124	82	70	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	27	16	44	3	21	-13	0.34	-0.16	0.15	6.33	99	31.74	108	88	75	0	7	4	0
	ST. CLOUD	27	10	39	-6	18	-14	1.34	0.93	1.24	6.32	103	35.68	138	83	57	0	7	3	1
MS	JACKSON	59	34	81	24	46	-10	0.00	-1.13	0.00	4.83	54	48.52	101	84	41	0	3	0	0
	MERIDIAN	61	32	79	24	47	-10	0.03	-1.06	0.03	4.10	45	42.55	84	86	45	0	4	1	0
	TUPELO	55	32	74	21	43	-10	0.03	-1.03	0.03	12.18	138	48.11	103	80	48	0	3	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	45	26	73	15	35	-10	0.01	-0.80	0.01	16.63	200	40.92	114	80	47	0	6	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	41	21	69	11	31	-14	0.02	-0.50	0.01	11.56	127	37.55	107	78	46	0	7	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	49	29	73	19	39	-9	0.04	-0.81	0.04	9.89	133	38.86	115	69	47	0	4	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	47	26	75	14	37	-11	0.00	-1.01	0.00	14.03	136	36.00	91	76	48	0	6	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	19	2	54	-8	11	-25	0.22	0.05	0.12	0.95	32	12.83	93	87	57	0	7	4	0
	BUTTE	21	-3	59	-19	9	-21	0.08	-0.06	0.04	2.03	93	13.50	113	83	52	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	18	-5	48	-17	6	-26	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.61	88	14.12	118	87	60	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	13	-5	36	-15	4	-27	0.38	0.30	0.37	1.59	84	14.54	136	81	72	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	16	-7	54	-17	5	-29	0.35	0.21	0.27	1.78	72	18.22	131	92	61	0	7	3	0
	HAVRE	15	-7	45	-19	4	-28	0.36	0.28	0.30	1.99	109	11.29	106	82	78	0	7	3	0
	MISSOULA	25	8	46	-4	16	-18	0.65	0.45	0.39	3.22	139	13.27	109	80	68	0	7	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	36	15	70	8	26	-13	0.18	-0.17	0.18	4.49	96	26.68	109	74	54	0	6	1	0
	LINCOLN	37	18	65	4	27	-14	0.22	-0.17	0.19	9.79	172	33.49	125	75	56	0	6	3	0
	NORFOLK	32	13	57	-4	22	-16	0.26	-0.10	0.20	3.23	68	28.45	112	78	62	0	6	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	35	8	70	1	21	-16	0.03	-0.16	0.03	2.18	73	20.46	108	80	44	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	36	19	60	8	28	-13	0.16	-0.28	0.13	8.79	139	37.44	132	78	57	0	6	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	33	7	67	-9	20	-16	0.13	-0.06	0.04	5.57	211	17.61	114	77	58	0	7	4	0
	VALENTINE	29	3	59	-13	16	-19	0.44	0.27	0.43	1.84	57	20.87	111	83	62	0	7	2	0
NV	ELY	53	19	70	12	36	1	0.09	-0.06	0.05	1.20	52	8.46	92	68	42	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	76	55	84	51	65	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.64	96	1.51	39	43	31	0	0	0	0
	RENO	61	34	76	29	48	5	0.04	-0.12	0.04	0.79	67	4.07	67	70	45	0	3	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	52	25	70	14	38	-1	0.17	0.00	0.09	2.23	145	6.81	96	76	47	0	6	3	0
NH	CONCORD	51	27	62	17	39	-1	0.07	-0.78	0.05	5.43	64	38.38	117	94	46	0	6	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	55	38	66	29	46	-2	0.22	-0.67	0.21	6.83	76	41.45	102	81	47	0	1	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	60	34	72	21	47	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.60	66	7.66	88	61	28	0	3	0	0
NY	ALBANY	50	31	62	23	40	-1	0.06	-0.71	0.06	5.52	68	32.30	96	81	49	0	5	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	46	31	61	21	39	-1	0.10	-0.65	0.06	5.66	69	34.68	102	82	58	0	3	4	0
	BUFFALO	48	34	68	26	41	-1	0.08	-0.80	0.05	8.39	95	38.33	111	80	50	0	3	3	0
	ROCHESTER	49	35	69	26	42	0	0.01	-0.63	0.01	4.66	63	29.68	100	70	50	0	3	1	0
	SYRACUSE	50	35	66	23	42	0	0.23	-0.62	0.12	7.04	77	36.08	103	79	52	0	3	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	55	28	71	18	42	-6	0.00	-0.90	0.00	10.05	115	40.82	98	86	47	0	5	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	62	35	77	25	49	-5	0.01	-0.79	0.01	5.62	61	39.38	102	83	35	0	3	1	0
	GREENSBORO	59	35	74	23	47	-4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	5.84	65	31.72	82	81	40	0	2	0	0
	HATTERAS	60	49	68	39	55	-4	1.92	0.70	1.54	16.20	119	57.25	112	97	75	0	0	4	1
	RALEIGH	60	38	76	25	49	-4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	8.91	100	47.32	123	85	46	0	2	0	0
	WILMINGTON	64	44	78	30	54	-4	0.04	-0.66	0.03	8.24	72	50.76	99	94	56	0	1	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	20	4	36	-14	12	-19	0.28	0.11	0.14	0.85	26	13.54	84	84	69	0	7	3	0
	DICKINSON	15	-2	36	-11	7	-25	0.19	0.04	0.18	1.93	58	21.70	137	88	68	0	7	2	0
	FARGO	25	12	37	3	19	-11	0.04	-0.24	0.03	3.23	67	19.69	97	79	63	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	24	11	30	-1	17	-12	0.03	-0.23	0.03	1.86	44	22.73	122	86	62	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	22	10	34	-1	16	-14	0.02	-0.16	0.02	2.15	60	20.83	117	87	60	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	18	1	30	-15	9	-20	0.11	-0.03	0.10	1.79	71	10.22	77	76	67	0	7	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	47	32	68	21	39	-4	0.09	-0.58	0.09	6.09	83	41.88	124	77	52	0	3	1	0
	CINCINNATI	47	27	67	15	37	-10	0.09	-0.71	0.09	6.66	89	37.12	99	74	51	0	5	1	0
	CLEVELAND	45	32	66	22	39	-5	0.56	-0.19	0.28	9.19	115	40.43	120	80	53	0	4	3	0
	COLUMBUS	47	30	69	18	39	-7	0.03	-0.68	0.03	3.99	60	34.50	102	77	50	0	3	1	0
	DAYTON	46	29	64	16	37	-7	0.07	-0.69	0.07	3.58	52	31.47	91	81	47	0	4	1	0
	MANSFIELD	44	29	65	18	37	-5	0.07	-0.78	0.06	4.04	51	33.26	88	91	51	0	4	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 15, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	44	28	64	17	36	-7	0.05	-0.57	0.05	7.93	123	29.12	100	78	55	0	4	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	47	34	68	22	40	-3	0.27	-0.40	0.08	6.08	79	35.64	107	78	56	0	3	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	50	28	80	22	39	-12	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.88	67	26.60	81	67	33	0	5	0	0
	TULSA	49	28	79	20	38	-14	0.00	-0.83	0.00	8.64	82	27.15	71	70	40	0	5	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	50	34	57	24	42	-5	0.31	-2.05	0.31	16.57	128	58.88	116	73	54	0	3	1	0
	BURNS	38	14	63	-2	26	-9	0.67	0.44	0.34	2.20	130	8.19	95	82	60	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	48	33	59	27	40	-6	2.29	0.41	1.34	8.90	104	31.46	83	87	72	0	4	2	2
	MEDFORD	60	39	63	30	49	4	0.33	-0.31	0.26	5.06	152	16.45	119	94	58	0	2	2	0
	PENDLETON	34	17	56	2	26	-17	0.32	-0.05	0.26	1.62	69	9.94	96	85	65	0	6	2	0
	PORTLAND	47	35	58	28	41	-6	0.24	-1.00	0.17	7.86	113	32.00	113	70	56	0	4	3	0
	SALEM	50	33	59	23	41	-5	1.02	-0.39	0.98	8.90	123	31.34	105	78	63	0	4	3	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	53	30	64	24	42	-2	0.23	-0.62	0.23	4.80	51	38.78	97	84	48	0	6	1	0
	ERIE	48	36	69	24	42	-3	1.80	0.91	1.61	9.32	89	37.10	100	76	49	0	3	5	1
	MIDDLETOWN	52	32	64	27	42	-4	0.01	-0.78	0.01	4.81	60	38.48	109	87	44	0	3	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	56	38	70	32	47	-2	0.16	-0.54	0.16	5.83	72	41.64	113	78	45	0	1	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	50	33	70	22	41	-3	0.07	-0.60	0.05	3.80	56	33.17	100	78	46	0	3	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	52	32	64	26	42	-1	0.09	-0.63	0.09	5.15	62	26.52	79	76	44	0	4	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	51	31	63	26	41	-2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.75	42	32.56	89	79	43	0	5	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	53	34	63	25	44	-2	0.26	-0.77	0.20	5.10	53	36.29	91	88	58	0	3	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	68	46	80	33	57	-3	0.06	-0.55	0.06	6.58	69	42.93	95	88	50	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	68	48	79	32	58	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	9.79	95	45.11	96	82	47	0	1	0	0
	COLUMBIA	65	40	78	29	53	-3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	6.59	80	34.67	80	85	49	0	1	0	0
	GREENVILLE	63	36	78	24	50	-3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	7.56	78	42.21	95	84	37	0	2	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	22	5	36	-17	13	-19	0.46	0.26	0.30	1.79	45	17.42	89	81	70	0	7	3	0
	HURON	24	6	39	-9	15	-19	0.57	0.34	0.28	2.09	53	15.65	78	86	69	0	7	4	0
	RAPID CITY	20	0	53	-14	10	-26	0.39	0.23	0.30	4.11	143	20.70	129	84	65	0	6	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	28	12	45	-1	20	-14	0.34	-0.01	0.32	3.29	62	27.69	117	83	68	0	7	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	53	28	69	15	41	-6	0.01	-0.66	0.01	8.34	125	33.38	92	92	45	0	6	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	57	33	73	24	45	-7	0.00	-1.09	0.00	9.08	94	37.72	80	76	52	0	3	0	0
	KNOXVILLE	53	31	68	20	42	-8	0.00	-0.86	0.00	6.33	86	35.58	86	86	49	0	3	0	0
	MEMPHIS	53	33	73	24	43	-11	0.03	-1.21	0.02	10.24	113	53.97	118	77	42	0	3	2	0
	NASHVILLE	52	30	71	22	41	-10	0.05	-0.92	0.05	9.94	119	45.34	111	85	45	0	4	1	0
TX	ABILENE	58	35	84	25	47	-9	0.00	-0.32	0.00	3.63	55	14.13	64	59	42	0	5	0	0
	AMARILLO	50	23	82	13	37	-10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	5.31	139	19.00	101	67	29	0	6	0	0
	AUSTIN	57	36	78	25	47	-14	0.06	-0.59	0.06	8.09	96	23.64	79	72	44	0	2	1	0
	BEAUMONT	63	44	80	34	53	-9	0.41	-0.67	0.30	9.68	74	45.08	86	89	49	0	0	4	0
	BROWNSVILLE	68	49	86	39	58	-11	0.37	-0.06	0.26	17.44	172	26.96	105	93	62	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	63	46	81	36	54	-13	0.39	-0.02	0.25	13.79	138	27.63	93	86	58	0	0	3	0
	DEL RIO	59	41	75	34	50	-12	0.00	-0.22	0.00	8.58	187	15.30	90	80	55	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	66	42	78	29	54	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	5.29	207	8.42	101	60	33	0	2	0	0
	FORT WORTH	54	36	79	25	45	-12	0.00	-0.62	0.00	3.55	44	19.46	63	69	36	0	3	0	0
	GALVESTON	64	50	79	39	57	-10	0.92	0.09	0.47	9.00	82	25.24	66	85	56	0	0	4	0
	HOUSTON	61	42	80	34	52	-11	0.45	-0.55	0.24	8.57	78	36.46	87	77	51	0	0	3	0
	LUBBOCK	53	28	81	18	40	-10	0.00	-0.15	0.00	10.58	227	22.48	127	68	42	0	5	0	0
	MIDLAND	57	35	82	24	46	-8	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.70	61	7.44	54	64	45	0	3	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	59	36	81	28	48	-8	0.00	-0.27	0.00	4.33	70	16.31	84	62	42	0	4	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	58	41	78	35	50	-12	0.04	-0.61	0.04	8.39	100	24.45	82	71	37	0	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	63	44	82	36	54	-11	0.51	-0.12	0.31	7.88	74	26.76	73	80	46	0	0	4	0
	WACO	55	36	78	26	46	-13	0.00	-0.59	0.00	8.13	103	28.71	98	69	42	0	2	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	54	31	83	23	42	-12	0.03	-0.37	0.02	4.19	58	20.00	76	66	41	0	5	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	47	28	67	21	38	-4	0.11	-0.22	0.09	2.66	74	12.61	86	78	43	0	5	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	48	35	62	27	41	2	0.13	-0.61	0.08	6.49	76	32.19	100	75	44	0	3	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	56	31	70	19	44	-4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	5.34	61	39.33	102	81	39	0	3	0	0
	NORFOLK	57	43	71	31	50	-4	0.07	-0.64	0.06	11.29	125	43.71	106	87	57	0	1	2	0
	RICHMOND	60	37	76	26	49	-1	0.03	-0.69	0.02	4.26	47	29.93	76	81	42	0	2	2	0
	ROANOKE	55	32	69	19	43	-6	0.00	-0.74	0.00	5.21	61	33.77	89	74	41	0	2	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	54	31	70	25	42	-5	0.01	-0.76	0.01	4.28	48	40.47	109	86	46	0	5	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	48	26	56	15	37	-6	0.23	-1.61	0.21	11.89	121	44.30	115	85	61	0	5	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	50	32	57	21	41	-4	1.04	-2.36	1.04	28.47	136	84.31	106	68	46	0	3	1	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	35	56	28	42	-4	0.20	-1.13	0.20	10.19	136	40.06	142	63	44	0	3	1	0
	SPOKANE	35	20	47	11	27	-10	0.20	-0.28	0.19	2.29	83	12.30	94	71	40	0	6	2	0
	YAKIMA	44	21	64	12	33	-6	0.03	-0.18	0.03	1.42	107	5.38	86	68	42	0	7	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	48	29	71	13	38	-7	0.05	-0.59	0.05	8.43	118	35.82	97	76	54	0	4	1	0
	CHARLESTON	54	30	75	17	42	-5	0.05	-0.78	0.03	9.86	127	42.00	108	86	41	0	4	2	0
	ELKINS	51	26	76	18	39	-4	0.06	-0.70	0.04	8.88	108	37.11	91	96	45	0	6	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	50	30	71	17	40	-7	0.08	-0.67	0.05	9.47	134	43.89	118	88	44	0	4	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	28	15	39	3	21	-14	0.02	-0.45	0.02	8.42	121	41.09	136	90	62	0	7	1	0
	GREEN BAY	32	23	42	14	28	-9	0.50	-0.05	0.18	8.43	131	29.15	109	90	67	0	7	4	0
	LA CROSSE	33	23	48	12	28	-10	0.26	-0.24	0.17	6.49	98	35.97	120	82	59	0	5	3	0
	MADISON	37	23	57	10	30	-8	0.15	-0.40	0.10	5.34	83	33.15	110	81	60	0	5	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	39	26	56	15	33	-8	0.34	-0.28	0.25	4.52	64	29.81	96	78	58	0	5	3	0
WY	CASPER	24	-5	60	-27	10	-24	0.54	0.35	0.34	2.25	89	10.62	88	73	62	0	6	4	0
	CHEYENNE	29	4	64	-14	16	-19	0.05	-0.09	0.04	3.04	123	16.70	114	65	57	0	6	2	0
	LANDER	23	-1	67	-18	11	-22	0.55	0.31	0.31	2.84	93	9.85	80	81	53	0	7	3	0
	SHERIDAN	22	-1	55	-17	10	-23	0.73	0.54	0.24	2.52	78	13.58	99	81	60	0	7	5	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

November 10 – 16, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Generally dry conditions across the nation aided fall fieldwork. Exceptions to the dry pattern occurred in northern locations, extending from the Pacific Northwest to the Upper Midwest, which experienced heavy snowfall from storms during the week. Weekly temperatures were below normal across much of the United States, with some locations in the northern Rocky Mountains averaging more than 25°F below normal. Exceptions to the cold weather occurred in the Southwest and northern New England.

Corn: Nationally, 89 percent of the corn was harvested by week's end, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. The greatest advances in corn harvest progress were observed in the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley, with Michigan harvesting 16 percent of their crop, and Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin harvesting 14 percent of their corn during the week.

Soybeans: Ninety-four percent of the soybean crop was harvested by week's end, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. More than 90 percent of the soybean crop had been harvested in all estimating states except Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Cotton: By November 16, sixty-nine percent of the cotton was harvested. This was 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. On the Southern Low Plains of Texas, cotton harvest resumed as fields dried out, while on the Edwards Plateau, harvest was in full swing. In the Upper Coast of Texas, cotton stalk removal continued.

Sorghum: By week's end, 83 percent of the sorghum had been harvested, 7 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Kansas producers harvested 14 percent of the crop last week, and by November 16, the state's harvest was 81 percent complete.

Winter Wheat: By November 16, ninety-five percent of the 2015 winter wheat was seeded, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 87 percent of the winter wheat was emerged, slightly behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 60 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Producers had harvested 94 percent of the nation's peanut crop by November 16, two percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Florida's peanut harvest neared completion in the Panhandle and northern part of the state.

By November 16, eighty percent of the sunflowers were harvested, 17 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Progress was slow in North Dakota, but harvest continued as weather permitted.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 16, 2014

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 16 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	94	72	84	88
IL	95	87	94	89
IN	91	71	84	88
IA	92	82	92	90
KS	94	92	96	95
KY	93	92	95	97
MI	73	43	59	75
MN	93	90	95	87
MO	93	86	91	93
NE	90	79	91	87
NC	100	97	100	100
ND	76	73	85	76
OH	86	67	81	79
PA	85	65	79	81
SD	87	84	92	83
TN	97	98	99	99
TX	99	90	97	99
WI	72	50	64	78
18 Sts	90	80	89	88

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 16 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	92	96	93
IL	98	91	95	97
IN	96	85	93	97
IA	99	96	98	99
KS	90	84	92	93
KY	76	64	75	90
LA	100	99	100	99
MI	95	85	92	97
MN	99	99	99	98
MS	99	97	98	99
MO	84	81	89	91
NE	100	98	100	99
NC	47	41	53	50
ND	99	100	100	96
OH	99	86	93	96
SD	100	100	100	99
TN	72	73	83	87
WI	92	90	93	96
18 Sts	94	90	94	96

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 16 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	77	77	82	75
AZ	54	50	60	58
AR	95	91	98	93
CA	96	90	95	89
GA	60	74	83	66
KS	41	22	35	50
LA	100	97	99	98
MS	96	92	96	96
MO	73	72	84	86
NC	59	65	77	74
OK	55	42	43	60
SC	59	78	89	72
TN	54	60	71	82
TX	58	42	46	69
VA	68	62	66	80
15 Sts	66	62	69	74

These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 16 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	80	62	74	79
IL	97	83	92	90
KS	87	67	81	86
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	92	82	91	90
NE	96	84	93	87
NM	60	17	26	64
OK	83	75	87	82
SD	87	92	95	93
TX	95	81	83	87
11 Sts	90	75	83	87

These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 16 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	94	89	91	80
FL	99	94	98	97
GA	96	87	94	92
NC	100	86	92	96
OK	92	78	87	87
SC	100	97	98	97
TX	96	79	88	92
VA	96	93	99	97
8 Sts	96	88	94	92

These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 16 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	92	63	76	84
KS	85	61	74	82
ND	60	72	82	81
SD	61	70	80	82
4 Sts	63	70	80	81

These 4 States planted 83% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 16, 2014

Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 16 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	80	90	84
CA	53	50	55	62
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	100	100	100
IL	100	84	90	95
IN	100	91	95	97
KS	100	96	99	99
MI	100	96	100	99
MO	86	74	88	86
MT	100	100	100	98
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	73	51	67	67
OH	100	95	100	97
OK	100	96	98	98
OR	100	100	100	100
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	92	88	89	91
WA	100	100	100	100
18 Sts	99	93	95	97

These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 16 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	63	79	65
CA	24	35	40	36
CO	99	100	100	96
ID	94	93	96	95
IL	85	52	64	81
IN	92	70	81	83
KS	95	88	92	91
MI	94	78	82	93
MO	70	43	59	69
MT	95	98	100	87
NE	100	100	100	98
NC	38	31	48	35
OH	95	75	86	85
OK	94	92	93	89
OR	84	74	80	83
SD	95	91	95	88
TX	78	74	76	73
WA	92	89	94	92
18 Sts	88	83	87	84

These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	0	32	59	6
CA	0	0	20	35	45
CO	0	6	40	41	13
ID	0	0	6	86	8
IL	4	5	34	55	2
IN	0	2	31	51	16
KS	0	3	35	56	6
MI	2	4	28	50	16
MO	0	0	45	54	1
MT	0	2	28	43	27
NE	0	2	20	69	9
NC	0	0	24	69	7
OH	1	3	27	54	15
OK	2	10	33	48	7
OR	3	3	57	34	3
SD	1	4	26	58	11
TX	3	9	37	39	12
WA	3	10	59	27	1
18 Sts	1	5	34	50	10
Prev Wk	1	5	34	50	10
Prev Yr	2	5	30	52	11

VP - Very Poor; **P - Poor;** **F - Fair;** **G - Good;** **EX - Excellent**

NA - Not Available; ***Revised**

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.nass.usda.gov.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 6.0. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 30% short, 48% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 30% short, 51% adequate, and 4% surplus. Soybeans harvested 89%, 79% last week, 82% 2013, and 80% avg. Winter wheat planted 64%, 50% last week, 60% 2013, and 53% avg. Winter wheat emerged 40%, 30% last week, 33% 2013, and 27% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 54% good, and 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, and 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 7% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 25% good, and 4% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 43.1 F in Haleyville to 50.4 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in Greensboro and Montgomery to 3.45 inches in Anniston. Dry conditions prevailed again in Alabama throughout the week until a cold front moved into the state on Sunday. The front brought cooler temperatures and rain for the northern portions of the state through Sunday night. The area of the state rated from abnormally dry to severe drought increased to 70%. Winter grazing seeding, crop harvesting, and supplemental feeding of livestock were the major activities.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 35% short, 64% adequate and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 59% adequate and 0% surplus. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in fair to excellent condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Central Arizona growers shipped broccoli, Bok Choy, Chinese cabbage, red and green cabbage, cantaloupes, cilantro, collard greens, honeydews, kale, lemons, mustard, parsley, turnips and spinach last week. Western Arizona growers shipped anise, arugula, broccoli, celery, Chinese cabbage, red and green cabbage, cilantro, cantaloupes, endive, escarole, honeydews, kale, various lettuce including Boston, iceberg, romaine, green and red leaf lettuce and spinach last week. Warm temperatures across the State are reducing soil moisture conditions. Twenty-nine of the 39 weather stations have received above 70 percent of normal precipitation to date. Range and pasture conditions ranged from very poor to excellent, depending on location. Range and pasture conditions were 13% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 34% good and 3% excellent.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 75% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, and 7% excellent. Most of the state received precipitation last week. Producers continued to harvest crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for field work was 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 30% short, 25% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 50% short, 15% adequate and 0% surplus. High pressure firmly anchored over Nevada drove much of the weather across the State this week. A plume of moisture off the ocean moved in on Thursday, leading to rain showers for the northern 2/3 of the State. The week started out warm but locations gradually cooled statewide as the week progressed. Highs in the valley and along the coast were in the 60s and 70s during the week, with 50s in the mountains and deserts and across the northern portions. Lows reached the 40s for much of the State, although the desert stayed in the 50s. The mountains were generally much cooler, with lows ranging from the single digits to the low 30s. Much of the state was dry, although most locations in the northern 2/3 of the state saw light precipitation on Thursday and Friday. The northern portions of the state saw the most rainfall, up to half an inch, with some locations receiving 3/4 of an inch. No rain fell across the deserts. Some mountain locations received light snow on Thursday night and Friday morning to re-establish a meager snowpack at the highest elevations. Cotton harvest is nearing completion and has finished in some locations. Field preparations for winter grains continue, with irrigated fields germinating well. Winter wheat was in various stages of development throughout the State with half of the crop planted and over one-third emerged by week's end. Sorghum, Sudan grass and corn were harvested for silage. Pasture and rangeland condition was 65 percent poor to fair. Fuyu and Hachiya persimmon harvest continued. Kiwifruit and pomegranate harvests slowed. Apple harvest continued; Granny Smith and Pink Lady were the primary varieties harvested. Late wine and table grape harvests continued. Harvested vineyards were irrigated and sprayed. Stone fruit orchards were pruned and fertilized; older orchards were replanted. Olive harvest was ongoing. Navel oranges were maturing well as harvest increased. Cooler temperatures helped with fruit color. Lemon, mandarin, and grapefruit harvests were ongoing. Citrus orchards were sprayed with herbicides, pesticides, and foliar nutrients. Late variety walnut harvest was slowing and post-harvest irrigation was underway. Harvested walnut orchards were irrigated and sprayed for scale and weeds. Zinc was applied to harvested pistachio orchards to defoliate the leaves before any frosts. Almond acres were sprayed with fertilizers and defoliants post harvest, as well as irrigated. Harvesting continued in some areas for broccoli, cauliflower, salad mix lettuce, sweet corn and carrots. In most areas, however, the focus has shifted to winter vegetable field preparation and planting. Severe drought conditions continued to affect non-irrigated pasture. Though earlier rains stimulated range grass and forb germination, more precipitation is needed to improve foothill and valley range conditions. Due to the scarcity of quality forage, supplemental feeding continued for range cattle. Ewes and some new lambs were grazing in lower pastures, alfalfa fields and retired farmland. Lambing was ongoing. Cool temperatures stimulated milk fat production. Beehives were moved to winter staging areas.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 36% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 33% short, 51%

adequate, 1% surplus. Sugarbeets harvested 95%, 99% 2013, 98% avg. Sunflowers harvested 76%, 92% 2013, 84% avg. Livestock condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Frigid weather conditions occurred in many areas last week while wet conditions delayed agricultural activity in several localities along and east of the Front Range. However, some progress was achieved between precipitation events in localities not impacted by rain or snow. Reporters indicated much of the northwest and mountain district was under snow as of last week. Some concerns were expressed over winter wheat winterkill in the northeastern district.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 16% short, 73% adequate and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 31% short, 54% adequate and 15% surplus. Pasture and Range Condition; 3% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, and 5% excellent. Alfalfa 5th cutting; 33% this year, 29% last year, 50% five year average. Barley Planted; 92% this year, 100% last year, 100% fiver year average. Barley Emerged; 77% this year, 81% last year, 77% fiver year average. Corn for Grain; 96% this year, 99% last year, 98% five year average. Other Hay 4th cutting; 64% this year, 89% last year, 82% five year average. Soybeans harvested; 68% this year, 79% last year, 78% five year average. Winter wheat planted; 67% this year, 82% last year, 89% five year average. Winter wheat emerged; 45% this year, 63% last year, 75% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate and 10% surplus. Field activities should continue to include harvesting the remaining soybeans and corn for grain and planting cover crops, wheat and barley.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for field work; 6.3. Topsoil moisture, 4% very short, 34% short, 58% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 1% very short, 31% short, 63% adequate, 5% surplus. Cool, dry week across State. Peanut harvest near completion in Panhandle, north Florida. Peanuts harvested at 98 percent. Cotton, soybean harvest continued. Planting winter forage almost complete. Orange, Seminole counties haying continued. Vegetables; Gadsden County, tomato harvest completed. Bradford County harvesting, cabbage, broccoli, squash, greens; planting onions, strawberries, cabbage, greens. Miami-Dade County harvesting, green beans, squash, cucumbers for pickles, okra, boniato, avocado, malanga, planting green beans, yellow squash, zucchini, peppers, tomato, eggplant, sweet corn, boniato, malanga. Pasture condition; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent. Cattle condition; 1% poor, 20% fair, 73% good, 6% excellent. Pastures across State, declining seasonally. Dry weather not conducive to winter pasture establishment in Panhandle. Cattle continued to be culled in Duval County. Statewide, cattle condition good, pasture condition fair to good. Very little rainfall in citrus growing area. Daytime temperatures seasonally warm, reaching mid 80s. Red grapefruit counts for largest share of harvest. Sunburst tangerine harvest increasing rapidly. Fallglo tangerine harvest about complete. Ambersweet, Navel oranges, other early oranges, white grapefruit, tangelos also being harvested. Grove activity, irrigating, mowing, spraying, fertilizing. New groves being set in center and southern portion of citrus growing region.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 42% short, 37% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 41% short, 47% adequate, 2% surplus. Range and pasture condition 5% very poor, 20% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Oats Condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 47% fair, 44% good, 0% excellent. Oats planted 74%, 78% 2013. Onions transplanted 18%, 29% 2013. Pecans harvested 36%, 55% 2013. Rye condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Rye planted 74%, 70% 2013. Sorghum harvested 87%, 68% 2013. Soybean harvested 69%, 66% 2013. Winter wheat planted 35%, 32% 2013. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 0.9 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 50s to the low 70s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 30s to the high 40s.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 3.8 days. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 29% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 28% Short, 66% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Winter Wheat Emerged 96%, 94% 2013, 95% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 0% Very Poor, 0% Poor, 6% Fair, 86% Good, 8% Excellent. Corn Harvested for Grain 85%, 78% 2013, 66% avg. Range and Pasture 2% Very Poor, 11% Poor, 33% Fair, 49% Good, 5% Excellent. Very Cold Temperatures in Idaho. Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.8. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 2% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, and 5% excellent. It was very cold in Idaho. Temperatures for the week ranged between 9 and 21 degrees below normal. The southwest region received the most precipitation during the week, while the eastern region received the least amount. Almost all harvesting was complete. Winter cereal crops have emerged and look to be in good condition. Most field work was completed. Farmers were still doing some tilling within the last week, but the last few days have been unseasonably cold. Cattle were still grazing but the snow on the ground has made things a little more difficult for them.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 78% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.13 inches, 0.59 inches below normal. The statewide temperature averaged 31.1 degrees, 10.4 degrees below average. Corn and soybean harvest neared completion last week. Other fieldwork included fall tillage and applying fertilizers.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.9. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn moisture content for grain harvested, 19%, 2013 18%, 19% 5ya. Soybean moisture content for beans harvested 13%, 2013 13%, 13% 5ya. By region, corn harvested for grain was 85% in the North, 81% in Central, and 89% in the South. By region, soybeans harvested was 94% in the North, 94% in Central, and 89% in the South. By region, winter wheat emerged was 84% in North, 77% in Central, and 80% in the South. Average temperatures for the week ending November 16 ranged from 32 to 39 degrees, and from 12 degrees to 7 degrees below normal. The lowest recorded temperature for the week was 10 degrees; the highest, 66 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 33.6 degrees, 8.4 degrees below normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.00 to 0.87 inches with a

statewide average of 0.14 inches. Cold and wet wintery weather continued to make harvest slower than normal as farmers are trying to finish up corn and soybeans. Some areas of the state were still too wet to harvest the fields. The variation in temperatures over the past couple weeks led to heaving on some of the newly emerged winter wheat plants. Most livestock have been moved to winter pastures. Farmers have been busy this week applying fall fertilizer and manure, planting cover crops, working ground after harvest, and preparing machinery for the winter.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 88% adequate, and 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, and 8% surplus. Grain movement from farm to elevator 17% none, 35% light, 33% moderate, 15% heavy. Off-farm grain storage availability 16% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. On-farm grain storage availability 21% short, 76% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Iowa farmers harvested one-tenth of the state's corn crop during the week. This was the first time this season that corn harvest was ahead of the normal pace. Corn harvest in south central Iowa continued to trail behind the rest of the State with only 79 percent complete. Cold temperatures and snow halted most other activities during the week, but some corn stalks were baled, and manure hauled. Cold and snowy conditions tested livestock, and some farmers have started to feed hay.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 10% very short, 29% short, 61% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 14% very short, 29% short, 57% adequate, and 0% surplus. Sunflowers turning brown 97%, 100% 2013, 99% avg.; harvested 74%, 85% 2013, 82% avg. Stock water supplies were rated 7% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, and 1% surplus. Temperatures averaged 16 to 20 degrees below normal across the State. Scattered snowfall of up to 2 inches was received. Activities included applying fertilizer, harvesting row crops, moving cattle to winter pastures, and marketing calves.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 76% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 78% adequate, 9% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.29 inches, 0.58 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 38 degrees, 11 degrees below normal. Winter wheat planted 85%, 76% 2013, 82% average; emerged 59%, 42% 2013. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Tobacco stripped 42%, 41% 2013, 38% average. Tobacco stripped quality 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Primary activities this week included stripping tobacco and harvesting crops.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.6. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 27% short, 51% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 31% short, 56% adequate, 8% surplus. Sweet Potatoes harvested 93% this week, 84% last week, 98% last year, 91% average. Sugarcane harvested 49% this week, 40% last week, 49% last year, 52% average. Pecans harvested 49% this week, 37% last week, 51% last year, 55% average. Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 15% excellent. Pecans condition 8% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 17% poor, 35% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 20% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 96% adequate and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 2% short, 98% adequate and 0% surplus. Pasture and range condition; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 40% good, and 24% excellent. Soybean Alfalfa 5th cutting; 67% this year, 58% last year, 64% five year average. Barley Planted; 93% this year, 100% last year, 98% five year average. Barley Emerged; 77% this year, 96% last year, 71% fiver year average. Corn Harvested for Grain; 94% this year, 97% last year, 95% five year average. Other Hay 3rd cutting; 79% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Other Hay 4th cutting; 36% this year, 64% last year, 61% five year average. Soybeans Mature; 98% this year, n/a last year, n/a five years average. Soybeans Harvested; 72% this year, 81% last year, 79% five average. Winter wheat planted; 86% this year, 94% last year, 95% five year average. Winter wheat emerged; 62% this year, 85% last year, 82% fiver year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate and 5% surplus. Field activities should continue to include harvesting the remaining soybeans and corn for grain and planting cover crops, winter wheat and barley.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 73% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 80% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Moisture content of harvested corn averaged 23%. Moisture content of harvested soybeans averaged 15%. Precipitation for the week ending November 16 ranged between 0.13 inch and 3.58 inches in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.04 inch and 1.32 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 5 degrees to 64 degrees, with a state average of 30.1 degrees Fahrenheit, 5.3 degrees below normal. Last week was characterized by cold, windy conditions and several episodes of snow – Upper Peninsula received about 3 feet! Wet and snow-covered fields in most parts of the state hindered harvest and field work. While some producers wrapped up corn harvest because of high moisture content and hunting season, others are waiting for grounds that can support equipment to complete harvest. Soybean and sugarbeet harvests were nearing completion.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture rated 3% very short, 20% short, 76% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 3% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, and 1% surplus. The snow storm earlier in the week halted harvesting progress for some farmers, thus leaving standing corn that may have to wait till spring to be harvested. Livestock across much of the state have been move to winter dry lots. The sudden change in temperatures caused respiratory sickness in some cattle.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 18% short, 56% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 21% short, 58% adequate, 14% surplus. Peanuts 95% dug this week, 94%

last week, 98% 2013, 92% Avg. Peanuts 87% harvested this week, 83% last week, 87% 2013, 88% Avg. Sorghum 98% harvested for grain or seed this week, 96% last week, 99% 2013, 100% Avg. Sweet Potatoes 92% harvested this week, 87% last week, 97% 2013, 90% Avg. Livestock condition was 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 5% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Cold fronts continue to move throughout the state.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 18% short, 76% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 5% short, 84% adequate, 11% surplus. Stock water supplies 6% short, 90% adequate, 4% surplus. Temperatures averaged 30.9 degrees statewide, 13.3 degrees below normal. Rain averaged 0.04 inches statewide.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 0.9, 4.6 last year. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 4% last year; 21% short, 25% last year; 67% adequate, 69% last year; 8% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 6% last year; 18% short, 27% last year; 72% adequate, 64% last year; 7% surplus, 3% last year. Corn for grain 90% harvested, 71% last year. Potatoes 95% harvested, 100% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – cattle and calves 92% moved, 87% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – sheep and lambs 96% moved, 94% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle and calves 47% fed. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 52% fed. The week ending November 16 in Montana was marked with well below normal highs and lows and many locations received at least some snow. The cold temperatures led to an increase in providing supplemental feed to cattle and sheep across the state.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 31% short, 61% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, and 1% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 4% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 91% adequate, and 1% surplus. Unseasonably cold conditions engulfed the state with snow late in the period slowing final harvest activities. Temperatures averaged 15 to 20 degrees below normal. Snow accumulations of 2 to 4 inches were common across the eastern half of the state with larger amounts in northern areas. Livestock producers worked to get animals in protected areas as the cold temperatures arrived.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil Moisture 15% Very Short, 30% Short, 55% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% Very Short, 35% Short, 40% Adequate. The growing season has ended in North Central Nevada. There were more reports of fallowed acres through the winter due to short supplies of soil moisture. Winter wheat continued to progress with less than a quarter of the crop emerged. Alfalfa harvest was wrapping up and fields were grazed by livestock. Livestock supplemental feeding of hay and grain was ongoing. Main farm and ranch activities included equipment repair, hay shipping, potato processing and shipping, onion sorting and shipping, and livestock sorting and shipping. Temperatures were below normal for the majority of the State with the greatest departure from normal coming in the Eastern and North Central regions. Every weather station except for Las Vegas reported an overnight low below freezing with Eureka falling below 0 to -2 degrees Fahrenheit. There was measurable precipitation at every weather station except for Las Vegas. Elko, Ely and Winnemucca each reported snowfall during the week. A strong storm system entered the State during the end of the week and persisted until Sunday. Elko and Eureka both recorded over 0.5 inches of snow and late week temperatures in Elko, Ely, Winnemucca and Eureka were more than 15 degrees below normal.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 6% short, 81% adequate and 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 5% short, 76% adequate, 19% surplus. Pasture and range; 5% very poor, 36% poor, 39% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate and 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 7% short, 83% adequate and 10% surplus. Corn all progress; 97% mature and 74% harvested for grain. Hay Alfalfa all progress; 74% fourth cutting. Other Hay all progress; 55% fourth cutting. Soybeans all progress; 60% harvested. Soybeans all conditions; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. Most of the field crop season is done.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 25% short, 44% adequate and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 29% short, 42% adequate and 2% surplus. All crops freeze damage 10% heavy, 4% moderate, 8% light, 78% none. All crops hail damage 100% none. All crops wind damage 4% severe, 26% moderate, 6% light, 64% none. Corn harvested for grain 50%, 89% last year, 95% avg; condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 36% good, 31% excellent. Cotton bolls opening 94%, 100% last year, 100% avg; harvested 36%, 48% last year, 60% avg; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 53% fair, 24% good, 17% excellent. Lettuce harvested 87%, 79% last year, 70% avg. Peanuts harvested 75%, 84% last year, 81% avg. Pecan nut set 13% heavy, 70% moderate, 17% light; condition 24% fair, 60% good and 16% excellent. Red chile harvested 53%, 73% last year, 72% avg; condition 2% poor, 43% fair, 55% good. Sorghum mature 73%, 99% last year, 97% avg; condition 3% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat emerged 92%, 100% last year, 98% average; condition 67% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 18% very poor, 24% poor, 30% fair, 28% good. Pasture and range condition 15% very poor, 23% poor, 31% fair, 25% good, 6% excellent. The week started off with above normal temperatures, and by Tuesday, a strong back door cold front from the northeast dropped temperatures by 40 degrees across the east. The eastern half of the state experienced well below normal temps with periods of snow across the northern mountains and northeastern Plains. The west cooled some but remained near to above normal the entire week. Temperatures stayed below normal for the majority of the week across the east, except for a brief warm up Friday and Saturday. By Sunday, another arctic air mass swept in from the north dropping temperatures and producing snow showers north and east. Rio Arriba County reported morning

temperatures around the county were very cold throughout the week. High mountains between El Rito and Chama received 4-6 inches of snow, making this is a good start to our snowpack. Curry County reported hard freezes occurred on several mornings during the week. Field crop growth and native pasture growth stopped except for winter wheat. Cotton harvest was beginning. Milo harvest was in first stages with portions of the crop still immature, so it was unclear how freeze will affect the crop's condition. Livestock movement was still heavy as producers were weaning and selling calves, and selling or moving stockers to feedlots or wheat pasture. Receipts were still heavy at auctions. Pastures and cattle were still in good condition.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 7% short, 65% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 7% short, 75% adequate, 18% surplus. Fall Tillage, 81% this week, 80% last week. Corn Harvested for Grain, 53% this week, 42% last week, 60% previous year, 63% average. Corn Silage Harvested, 95% this week, 93% last week, 99% previous year. Hay Alfalfa Fourth Cutting, 92% this week, 90% last week. Hay Alfalfa Fifth Cutting, 24% this week, 24% last week. Hay Other Fourth Cutting, 87% this week, 84% last week. Soybeans Harvested, 91% this week, 83% last week, 84% previous year, 86% average. Winter Wheat Planted, 95% this week, 94% last week. Winter Wheat Emerged, 88% this week, 83% last week, 91% previous year, 18% average. Apples Harvested, 91% this week, 88% last week, 99% previous year, 98% average. Grapes Harvested, 90% this week, 85% last week, 97% previous year, 99% average. Corn condition, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 55% good, 24% excellent. Hay Alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Hay Other Than Alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and Range condition, 13% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling and spreading manure, plowing of fields, mowing and bailing hay, mowing pastures, spraying of trees, and fixing machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate and 3% surplus. The state again received very little rainfall with temperatures holding well below normal. Over half of the state is showing abnormally dry conditions. Reported crop progress data for the week showed soybeans harvest at 53%. Cotton harvested at 77%, sweet potato harvest is at 94% and peanut harvest is reported at 92%. Small grain planting continued to progress with barley reported at 80%, wheat at 67% and oats planted at 61%.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, and 10% surplus. Progress was slow, but harvest of corn and sunflowers continued as weather permitted. Varying amounts of snowfall were reported last week with temperatures averaging 15 to 25 degrees below normal, putting an end to fall tillage activities. Livestock producers continued weaning or marketing calves. Some producers moved livestock to harvested corn fields when possible, while others were prompted to start supplemental feeding.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short 9% short, 70% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short 11% short, 72% adequate, 16% surplus. Average temperatures recorded around the State ranged from 34 to 39 degrees or ten degrees below to two degrees below normal. The lowest recorded temperature was 12 degrees and the highest was 72 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 36.3 degrees, 5.0 degrees cooler than normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.01 to 1.17 inches, with a statewide average of 0.77 inches. Farmers are rushing to get the last of the crops harvested as snow has hit the area and is hindering their ability to wrap up harvest. Moisture content of harvested corn averaged 19%, 19% 2013, NA 5YA. Moisture content of harvested soybeans averaged 13%, NA% 2013, NA 5YA.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 41% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 40% short, 30% adequate. Rye condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 49% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Canola condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent. Oats condition 20% poor, 41% fair, 38% good, 1% excellent. Oats seedbed preparation 84% this week, 83% last week, 87% last year, 87% average. Oats planted 42% this week, 41% last week, 58% last year, 57% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting 95% this week, 94% last week, 95% last year, 79% average; fifth cutting 67% this week, 63% last week, 47% last year, N/A average. Other Hay second cutting 94% this week, 93% last week, 89% last year, 83% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 7% very poor, 16% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Freezing temperatures were experienced across the state last week, with several locations recording temperatures in the low teens by Sunday. Temperatures ranged from 9 degrees at Erick on Sunday, November 16th to 88 degrees at Mangum on Monday, November 10th. Across the state, temperatures generally averaged in the mid 30's. The state received very little rainfall last week, with the Southeast District averaging 0.08 of an inch, the highest in the state. Winter wheat seeding reached 98 percent complete, with 93 percent emerged by Sunday. Canola and Rye emerged reached completion, with both crops rating 78 and 82 percent good to fair, respectively. Row crop harvest continued to progress in line with their normal averages. Crop conditions continued to be rated mostly good to fair. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to short.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 3.7 days. Topsoil Moisture 4% Very Short, 30% Short, 61% Adequate, 5% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 10% Very Short, 37% Short, 51% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Range and Pasture 6% Very Poor, 24% Poor, 41% Fair, 28% Good, 1% Excellent. Winter Wheat Emerged 80%, 84% 2013, 83% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 3% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 57% Fair, 34% Good, 3% Excellent. Field Crops were in Excellent Shape in Oregon. Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.7. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 6% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 28% good and 1% excellent. In western Oregon winter herbicide applications on grass seed fields were applied. The moisture

allowed fall seeded grain, seed, and vegetable crops to be in good shape. Slug bait was distributed in strawberry plantations. Orchard trimming continued. Broccoli and cauliflower continued to be delivered to processors. Raised bed seedlings were looking good. Digging, balling and burlapping trees continued. Field grown nursery crops were also in good shape going into winter. Supplemental feeding were keeping cattle and calves looking good. Recent midweek rains combined with warm temperatures have produced a flush of new growth on some pastures. However, slightly cooler temperatures have slowed pasture grass growth a little in some areas. In eastern Oregon temperatures turned cold and seeding is complete for fall.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture, 3% very short, 8% short, 70% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 3% very short, 11% short, 74% adequate, 12% surplus. Hay alfalfa fourth cutting, 95% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Apples harvested, 96% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Barley Emerged, 95% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Corn Harvested for Grain, 79% this week, 85% last year, 81% average. Fall Tillage, 87% this week, n/a last year, n/a average. Soybeans Harvested, 87% this week, 90% last year, 85% average. Winter Wheat emerged, 95% this week, 81% last year, 80% average. Quality of hay made, 3% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 44% good, 20% excellent. Soybeans condition, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 62% good, 23% excellent. Field activities for the week included harvesting and some hay making.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil Moisture 2% very short, 40% short, 58% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 3% very short, 32% short, 65% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture and Range condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 33% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 69% good, 14% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 83% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans Dropping Leaves 100%, 90% 2013. Soybeans mature 97%, 85% 2013. Soybeans Harvested 68%, 40% 2013. Peanuts Harvested 98%, 100% 2013. Wheat Planted 68%, 48% 2013. Wheat Emerged 37%, 19% 2013. Oats Planted 58%, 49% 2013. Oats Emerged 31%, 32% 2013. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was four degrees below the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.0 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat emerged 95%, 95% 2013, 88% avg. Sunflowers harvested 80%, 61% 2013, 82% avg. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate, 3% surplus. Well below normal temperatures and snowfall dominated the weather pattern across most areas of the state.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn harvested for grain, 99%. Cotton harvested, 71%. Soybeans harvested 83%. Winter wheat planted, 85%, emerged, 59%. Winter wheat condition, 1%poor, 21%fair, 61%good, 17% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Other activities included planting cover crops and putting out hay.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 30% short, 52% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 37% short, 47% adequate, 4% surplus. Cotton bolls opening 95%, 99% 2013, 99% avg. Sorghum mature 97%, 100% 2013, 98% avg. Oats planted 93%, 88% 2013, 90% avg. Oats emerged 46%, 77% 2013, 71% avg. Cotton condition 9% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 26% good and 8% excellent. Oat condition 5% very poor, 7% poor, 42% fair, 38% good and 8% excellent. Range and pasture condition 9% very poor, 20% poor, 38% fair, 28% good and 5% excellent. Many areas from the Northern High Plains to South Texas experienced freezing temperatures last week. Areas stretching from North East Texas to the Lower Valley received up to three inches of rainfall. Areas of the Plains, the Blacklands, and South Texas received scattered showers. The rest of the state received little to no rainfall. Seeding of winter wheat continued throughout the state last week, while oats seeding was wrapping up in many areas. Recent cold weather slowed wheat development in the Blacklands. Harvest of corn was in its final stages in most areas of the Plains. In the Northern High Plains, sunflower harvest was active. Harvest of sorghum progressed well in the High Plains, while harvest neared completion in many other areas. In South Texas, peanut harvest had slowed, due to damp field conditions. In the Southern Low Plains, cotton harvest resumed as fields dried out, while in the Edwards Plateau, harvest was in full swing. In the Upper Coast, cotton stalk removal continued. Pecan harvest was ongoing in the Cross-Timbers and shuck separation reached completion in the Trans-Pecos. Pecan harvest had begun in the Edwards Plateau. In the Lower Valley, fall vegetables were progressing well. Warm season forage growth across much of the state was slowed by freezing nighttime temperatures. Livestock were in good condition across the state. Supplemental feeding increased due to pasture and rangeland damage from recent frost.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 39% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 38% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 76% good, 12% excellent. Corn grain harvested 77%, 80% 2013, 74% 5-yr avg. Cattle moved from summer range 96%, 92% 2013, 98% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves condition 15% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Sheep and lamb condition 14% fair, 79% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate. Cache County and Weber County reported an end to the mild, dry fall weather, with cold weather and snow delaying fall fieldwork and field preparations. Farmers in Summit County had completed most fall field operations and stored their equipment for the winter. In Carbon County, reservoir levels were still very low, and Garfield County continued to report very dry fall conditions. The recent cold weather and snow hindered fall fieldwork in Cache County, but harvest for corn for grain was virtually complete. Growers in Weber County were still harvesting corn for grain and preparing their fields for spring planting, while farmers in Morgan County had finished all crop harvest. In Daggett County, farmers had finished most fall fieldwork, with the exception of harvesting corn for grain. In Cache County, livestock producers were shipping beef calves. Mother cows

were still grazing ditch banks and fence lines, and almost no hay was being fed at this point. Morgan County reported good livestock growth over the summer. Despite the low reservoir levels in Carbon County, fall rains contributed to a more positive outlook for winter range and pasture. Livestock producers in Daggett County were shipping calves to feedlots, while producers in Summit County had finished shipping most of their calves and lambs to market.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Cotton harvested 66%, 68% 2013, 80% 5-yr avg. Peanuts harvested 99%, 96% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Corn for grain harvested 94%, 97% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 5% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans harvested 72%, 71% 2013, 66% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 1% poor, 22% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat planted 71%, 77% 2013, 79% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat emerged 49%, 48% 2013, 55% 5-yr avg. Barley 27% fair, 66% good, 7% excellent. Barley planted 95%, 95% 2013, 98% 5-yr avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 20% poor, 29% fair, 39% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa hay 13% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. Other hay 3% very poor, 20% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. All apples harvested 98%. It was a cold and dry week for the Old Dominion. Some locations did receive light rainfall, but overall Virginia remains dry. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.9. The dry weather contributed to favorable progress made towards harvesting crops; however, small grains and cover crops continued to struggle. In some places, farmers were considering replanting small grains due to the poor germination. The dry weather forced some livestock producers to begin feeding hay that was earmarked for winter, which has lead to concerns that there may be a shortage of feed this winter. Other farming activities for the week included spreading manure, applying lime, taking soil samples, hunting deer, and planning for 2015.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work 4.4 days. Topsoil Moisture 10% Very Short, 31% Short, 56% Adequate, 3% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 16% Very Short, 44% Short, 38% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Range and Pasture 13% Very Poor, 17% Poor, 43% Fair, 23% Good, 4% Excellent. Winter Wheat Planted 100%, 100% 2013, 100% avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 94%, 92% 2013, 92% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 3% Very Poor, 10% Poor, 59% Fair, 27% Good, 1% Excellent. Corn Harvested for Grain 72%, 81% 2013, 81% avg. Apple Harvest was finishing up in Washington. Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.4. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 13% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 23% good, and 4% excellent. In western Washington fields were frozen but some producers got one last cutting of green chop off. Subfreezing temperatures slowed fall re-growth of pastures. In eastern Washington almost all crop harvest was completed. CRP grass seeding was being completed. Growers were winterizing irrigation, tractor and vehicles. No crop losses due to weather conditions were reported. Corn for grain was being harvested. Dry land winter wheat seeding continued but also slowed with the cold onset. Apple harvest was finishing up at the beginning of the week and ended shortly after the cold snap hit, some apple fields not having been picked. Home gardeners harvested the last of the herbs, peppers, and tomatoes that remained in the garden. Cattle were grazing on the crop aftermath and winter pasture. There was not much supplemental feeding yet.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 8% short, 88% adequate, and 3% surplus, compared to 21% short and 79% adequate last year. Subsoil moisture was 3% very short, 15% short, 79% adequate, and 3% surplus, comparison data not available. Corn was 85% harvested for grain, 62% in 2013, and 75% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 79% harvested, 61% in 2013, and 78% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 1% poor, 46% fair, 52% good, and 1% excellent. Winter wheat was 89% planted, 82% in 2013, 5-year avg. not available. Winter wheat was 70% emerged, 54% in 2013, and 74% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, and 10% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 16% fair, 80% good, and 3% excellent. Farming activities included planting winter wheat and harvesting corn for grain and soybeans. Farmers are preparing for winter; some producers are putting hay feeders together and weaning a few calves.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 81% adequate and 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 82% adequate, and 12% surplus. Corn moisture content of grain at harvest 22%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg. Winter wheat planted 96%, n.a 2013, n.a. avg, emerged 84%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg, condition 5% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Fall tillage 60%, 54% 2013, 56% avg. Harvest activities stalled this week as a major winter storm system plowed through the state. A band of heavy snow fell across northern Wisconsin early in the week, with sleet, freezing rain or rain falling in the south and along Lake Michigan. Frigid arctic air followed this storm, with daytime highs in the teens and twenties and lows falling below zero in parts of the north. After days of flurries, a second storm system dusted the entire state with another one to three inches of snow over the weekend. Reporters noted snow totals up to 24 inches for the week. Snow cover on unfrozen ground created treacherous or impassable field conditions in some areas. However, areas missed by heavy snow saw the ground freeze solid enough to support machinery, a welcome event where harvest has been delayed by muddy soils. Between deep snow and frozen ground, reporters commented that most remaining fall tillage will be prevented. With cold and snowy weather seemingly here to stay and grain moistures still running high, farmers were left with tough decisions to make about the remainder of this year's crop. Harvest activates forged ahead wherever standing crops were accessible. Manure spreading necessary to clear pits for winter was also going full force, though the operation was hampered by wet conditions in some areas. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures were 8 to 14 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 28 to 39 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 15 to 26 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.02 inches in Eau Claire to 0.50 inches in Green Bay.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 23% short, 71% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 34% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 57%, 57% 2013, 65% 5-yr avg; condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 12% fair, 77% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 11% fair, 73% good, 16% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 4% very poor, 2% fair, 81% good, 13% excellent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 9-15, 2014

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather in the south and west contrasted with warm, dry conditions in central and eastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Dry, warm weather promoted fieldwork and eased stress on winter crops caused by recent bitter cold.

MIDDLE EAST: Cold, dry conditions prevailed in Iran, while warm, showery weather returned to winter crop areas in Turkey.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers maintained favorable soil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment over much of the region.

SOUTH ASIA: Wet weather increased moisture reserves for crops in southern India, while drier weather facilitated wheat and rapeseed planting in the north.

EAST ASIA: Sunny, mild weather benefited winter wheat and rapeseed establishment in China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Dry weather aided rice fieldwork in Indochina, while increasing rainfall in western Java, Indonesia, improved moisture conditions for main-season rice there.

AUSTRALIA: Wet weather in western and southeastern Australia slowed winter crop harvesting.

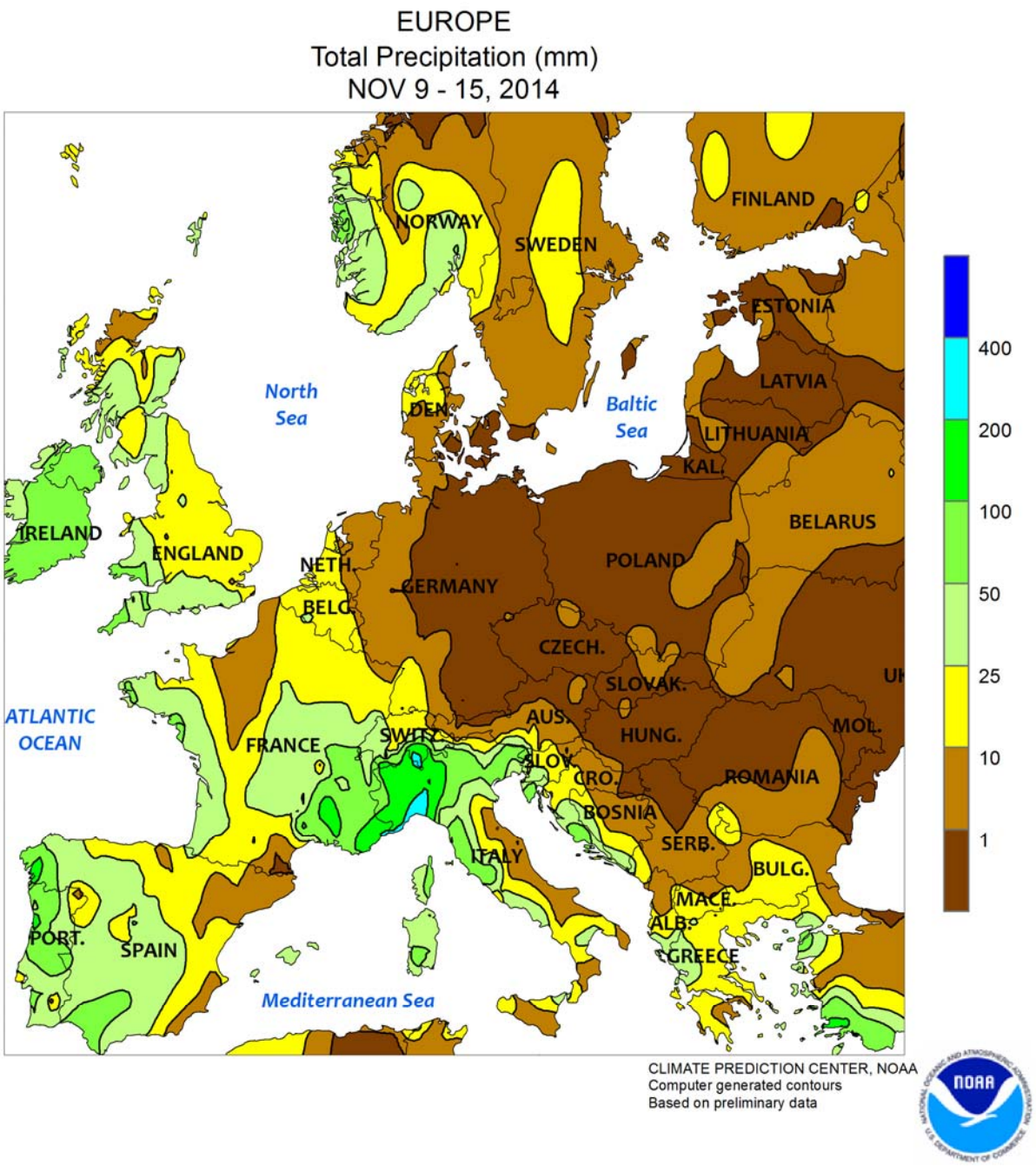
SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather favored emerging summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Warm, drier conditions aided corn and soybean planting.

BRAZIL: Drier conditions favored wheat harvesting in the south, but heavier rain favored soybean development farther north.

MEXICO: Seasonably dry weather dominated most major agricultural areas.

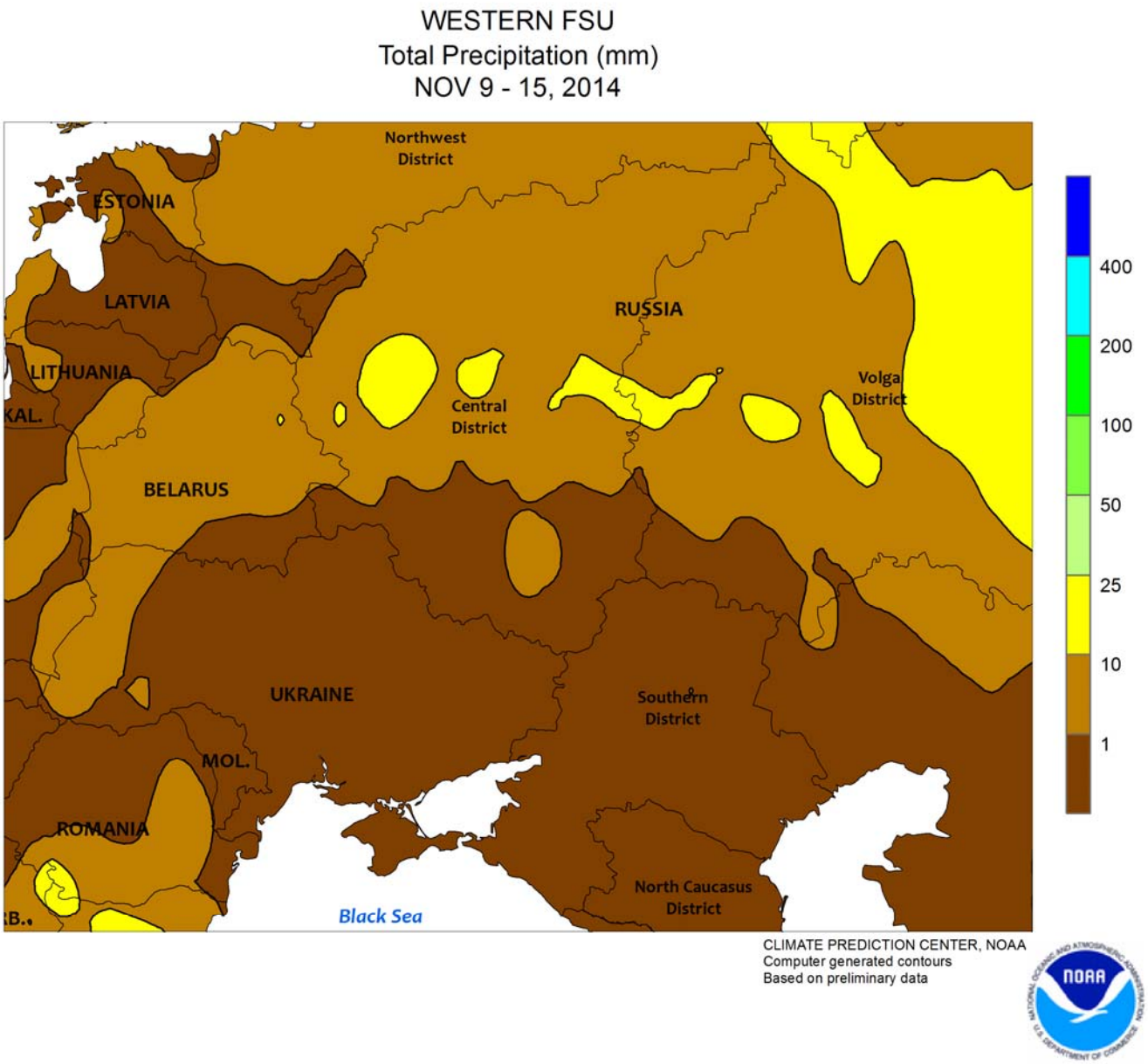
For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Wet weather in southern and western Europe contrasted with dry, increasingly warm conditions in central and eastern growing areas. A strong storm system in the northern Atlantic generated periods of rain across the western third of the continent, with locally heavy downpours (10-75 mm) and gusty winds halting fieldwork in the United Kingdom. Light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) in central and northern France benefited winter wheat and rapeseed, while moderate to heavy rain (10-70 mm) in southern France slowed late summer crop harvesting. In addition, rainfall tallied 10 to 75 mm in Spain, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter wheat and barley sowing while signaling a favorable start to the 2014-15 winter wet season. Meanwhile, another round of heavy to excessive rainfall (50-100 mm, locally more) in northern Italy caused localized flooding and likely required some winter crop replanting, though high-elevation snow boosted mountain snowpacks for warm-season irrigation. In contrast, dry weather prevailed from Germany into Poland and the Balkans, promoting a rapid pace of late summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting. These same areas were exceptionally warm (5-10°C above normal), accelerating winter wheat and rapeseed establishment while eliminating the risk for freeze stress.

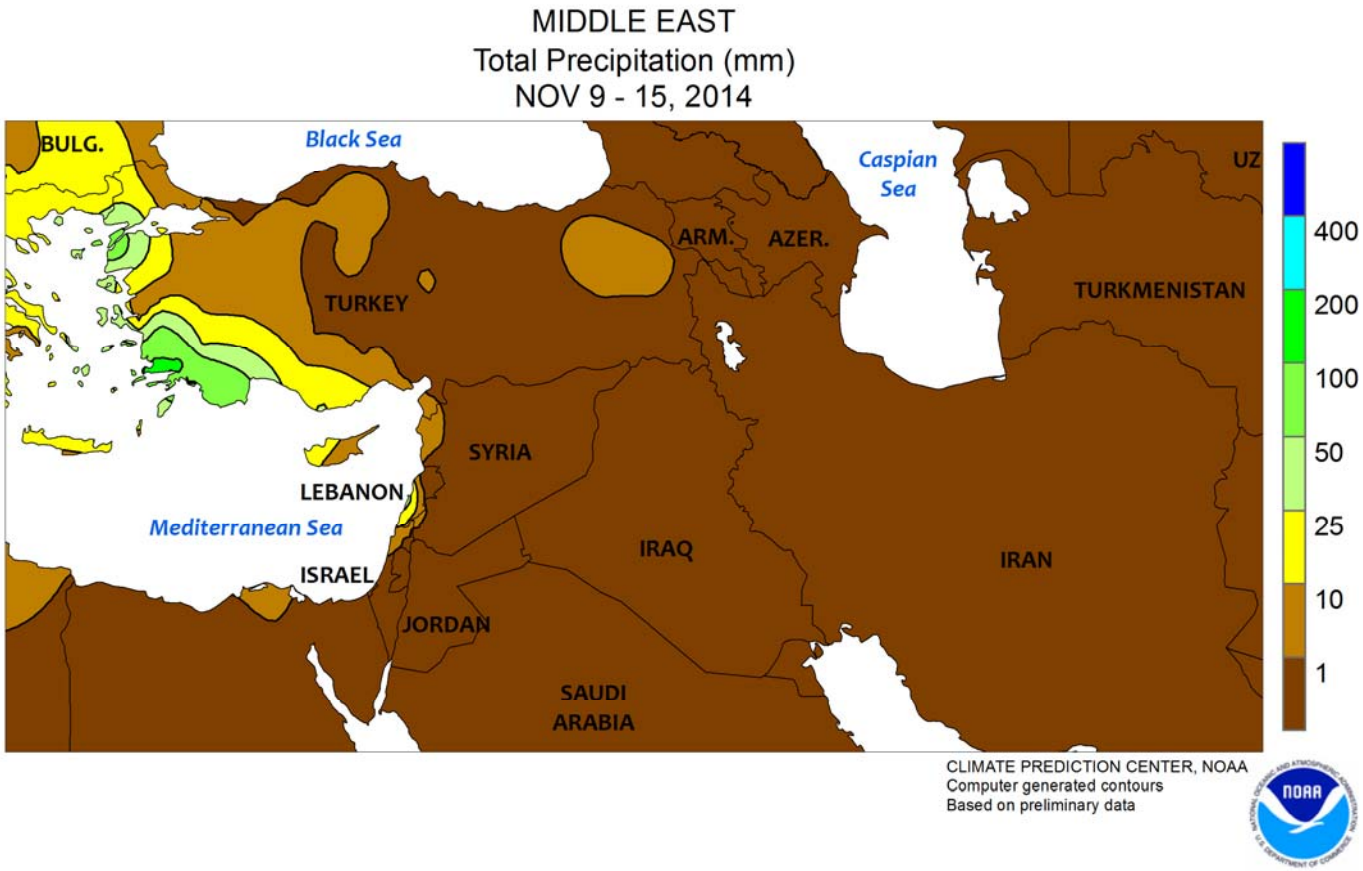
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Dry, warmer weather overspread the region, benefiting winter crops in areas with sufficient soil moisture. In particular, sunny skies allowed temperatures to rebound from October's unseasonable cold, with readings during the week averaging 3 to 6°C above normal. The warmer weather eased stress caused by recent bitter cold and allowed wheat to add vegetative growth in southern portions of the region. The primary winter wheat oblasts in far southern Russia have received favorable autumn rainfall for establishment, and the week's warmth and dryness further improved crop prospects. However, soil moisture remained in short supply for winter wheat establishment from the southern Central District eastward into the northern Southern District and southern Volga, with many crops in these dry areas close to or already dormant.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

Cold, dry weather in the east contrasted with mild, unsettled conditions in the west. Following last week's storm, dry but cold weather (1-5°C below normal) settled over Iran. Despite the chill, only crops in the coldest northern-most regions began to approach dormancy. Sunny skies also replaced recent beneficial rain in Iraq, allowing winter grains to add vegetative growth. Meanwhile, warm, showery weather returned to Turkey courtesy of an approaching Mediterranean storm, with weekly rainfall topping 20 mm in southern and western portions of the country. The rain increased soil moisture for winter grain planting but slowed fieldwork, including late summer crop harvesting. Temperatures in Turkey averaged up to 4°C above normal, allowing most winter crops to add vegetative growth following recent cold.

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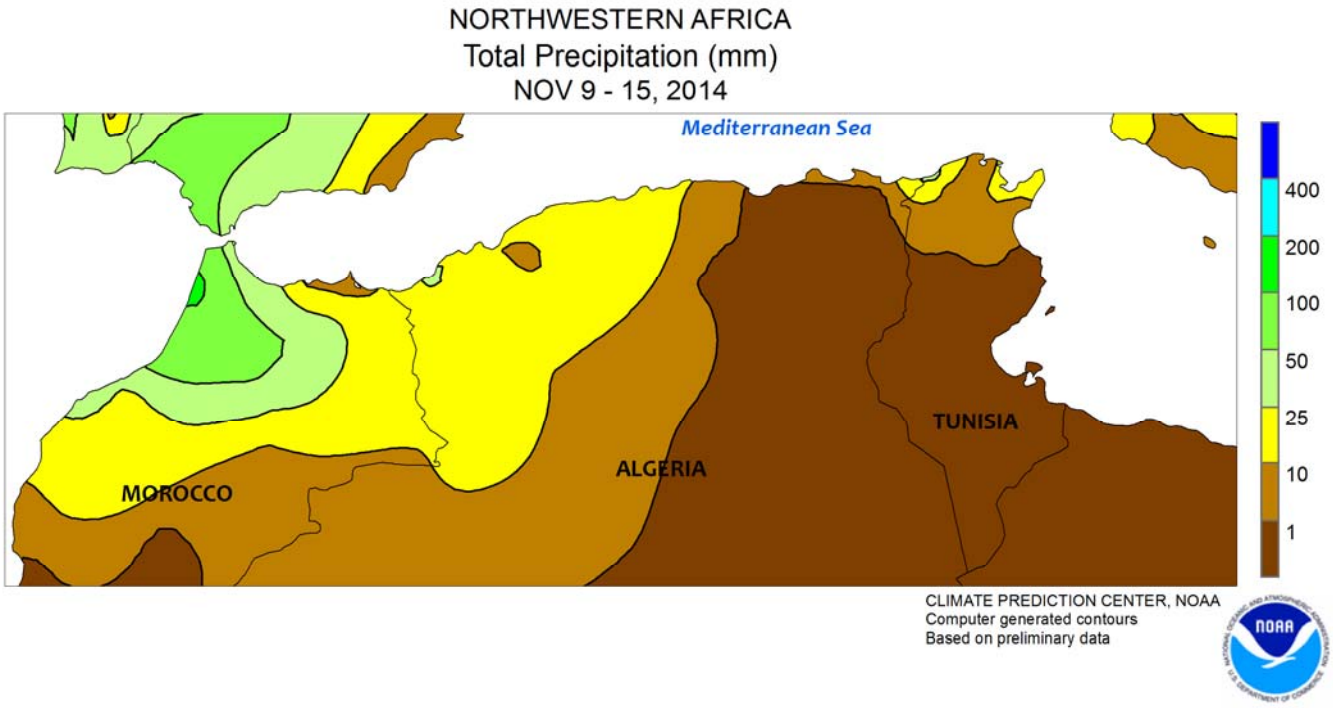

NORTHWEST AFRICA

Wet, mild weather prevailed across most growing areas, maintaining favorable conditions for winter crop planting and establishment. The same weather pattern responsible for western Europe's wet conditions also generated widespread showers in northwestern Africa, with rainfall of 5 to more than 25 mm maintaining favorable soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. However, showers bypassed northeastern Algeria, though conditions here were still generally favorable for winter crops. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, with no concerns of untimely early freezes.

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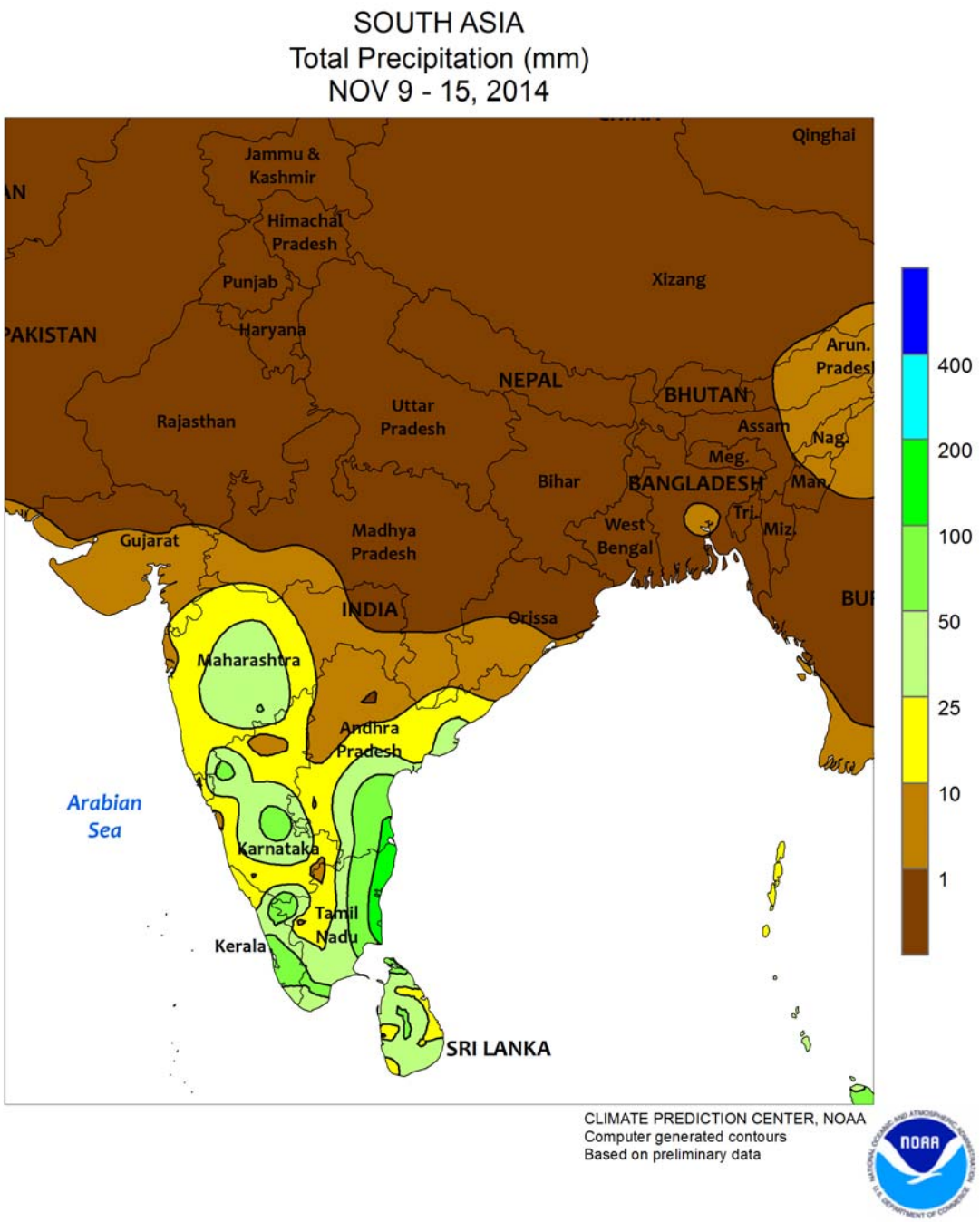

SOUTH ASIA

The northeast monsoon continued to bring widespread showers across the southern half of India. Rainfall totals between 10 and 50 mm were reported from Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu, with amounts in excess of 100 mm (locally over 200 mm) along coastal portions of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The rainfall boosted water reserves for rabi (winter) crops including groundnuts and corn as well as late-planted kharif (summer) cotton. The remainder of India continued to experience seasonably dry, mild conditions (as did Pakistan and Bangladesh) as wheat and rapeseed planting progressed. Irrigation supplies were likely sufficient for crop establishment in northern India and neighboring areas of Pakistan thanks in large part to a strong finish from the summer monsoon.

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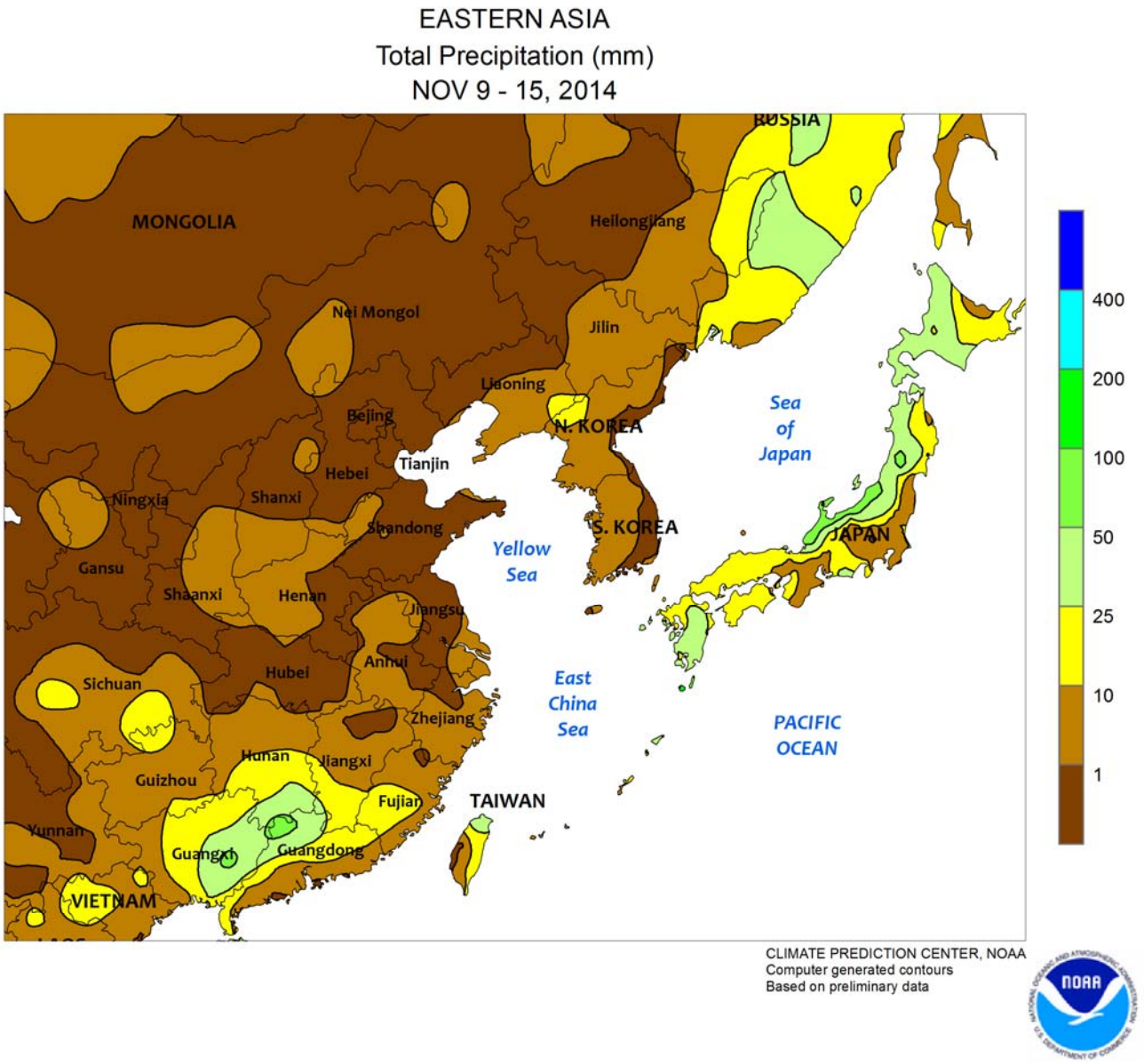
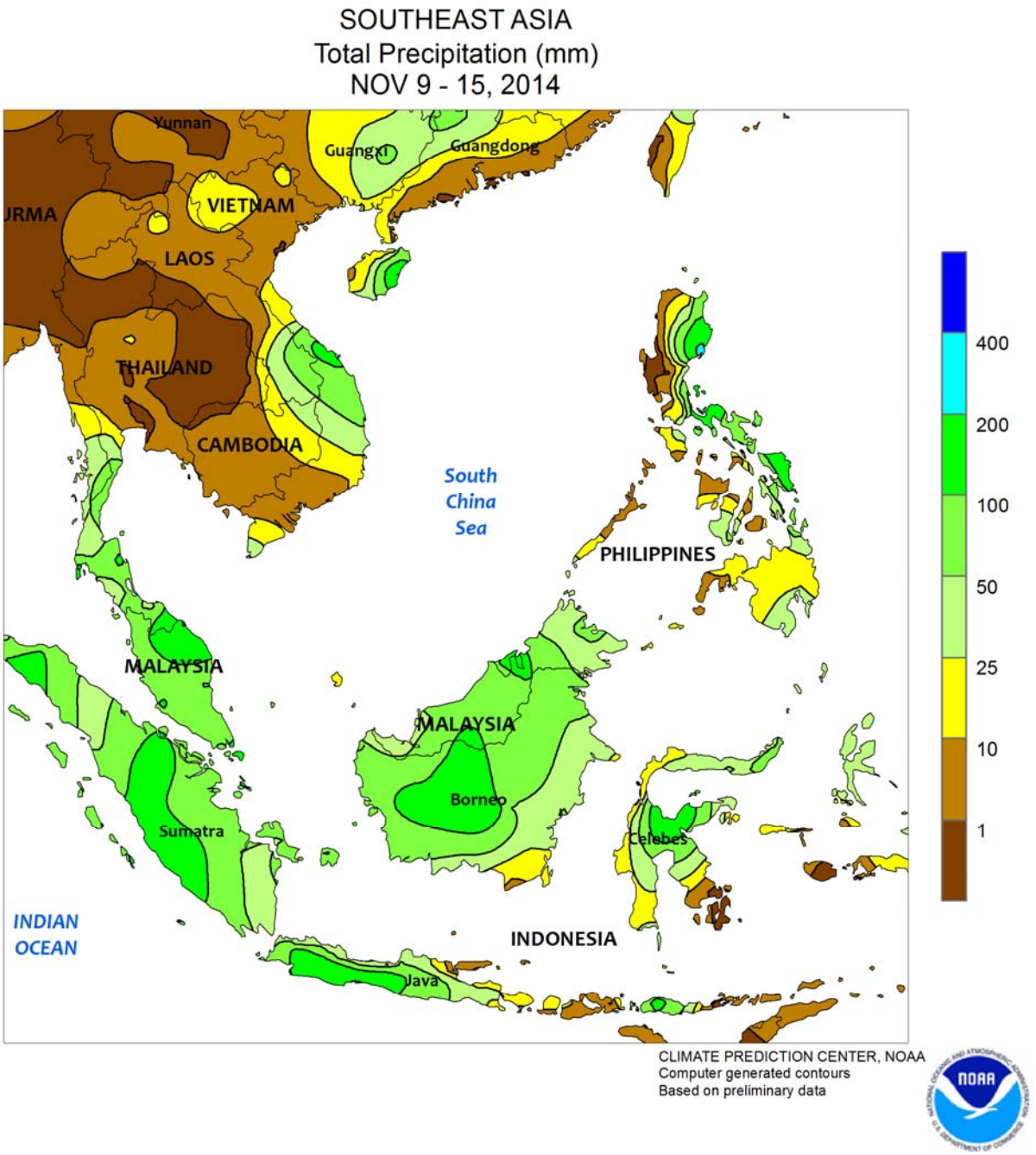


EASTERN ASIA

Seasonably dry weather prevailed across winter crop areas of China, with only scattered rainfall amounts of 1 to 10 mm being reported. In general, the sunny weather aided wheat and rapeseed development, although concerns linger over sufficient irrigation after a below-normal rainy season on portions of the North China Plain and within the Yangtze Valley. Temperatures — averaging 10°C for the week — also supported crop development, while minimum temperatures routinely below freezing in Hebei and Shandong eased water requirements for vegetative winter wheat.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Dry weather in Thailand supported main-season rice harvesting, while below-average reservoir levels threatened to reduce dry-season rice prospects. In Vietnam, dry weather aided harvesting of the relatively small winter rice crop, as winter-spring rice transplanting was well underway in the south. The majority of rainfall that did occur in Vietnam was located outside major agricultural areas, where totals surpassed 100 mm. Meanwhile in the Philippines, heavy showers (25-100 mm, locally up to 200 mm) throughout the east maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter corn and rice. In south portions of the region, the rainy season was underway across Malaysia and much of Indonesia, boosting soil moisture for oil palm. Rainfall improved in western Java, Indonesia, where weekly totals averaged 75 mm. However, the rainy season continued to be delayed in central rice areas of Java, as the heaviest showers (over 200 mm) were south of the main central growing area.

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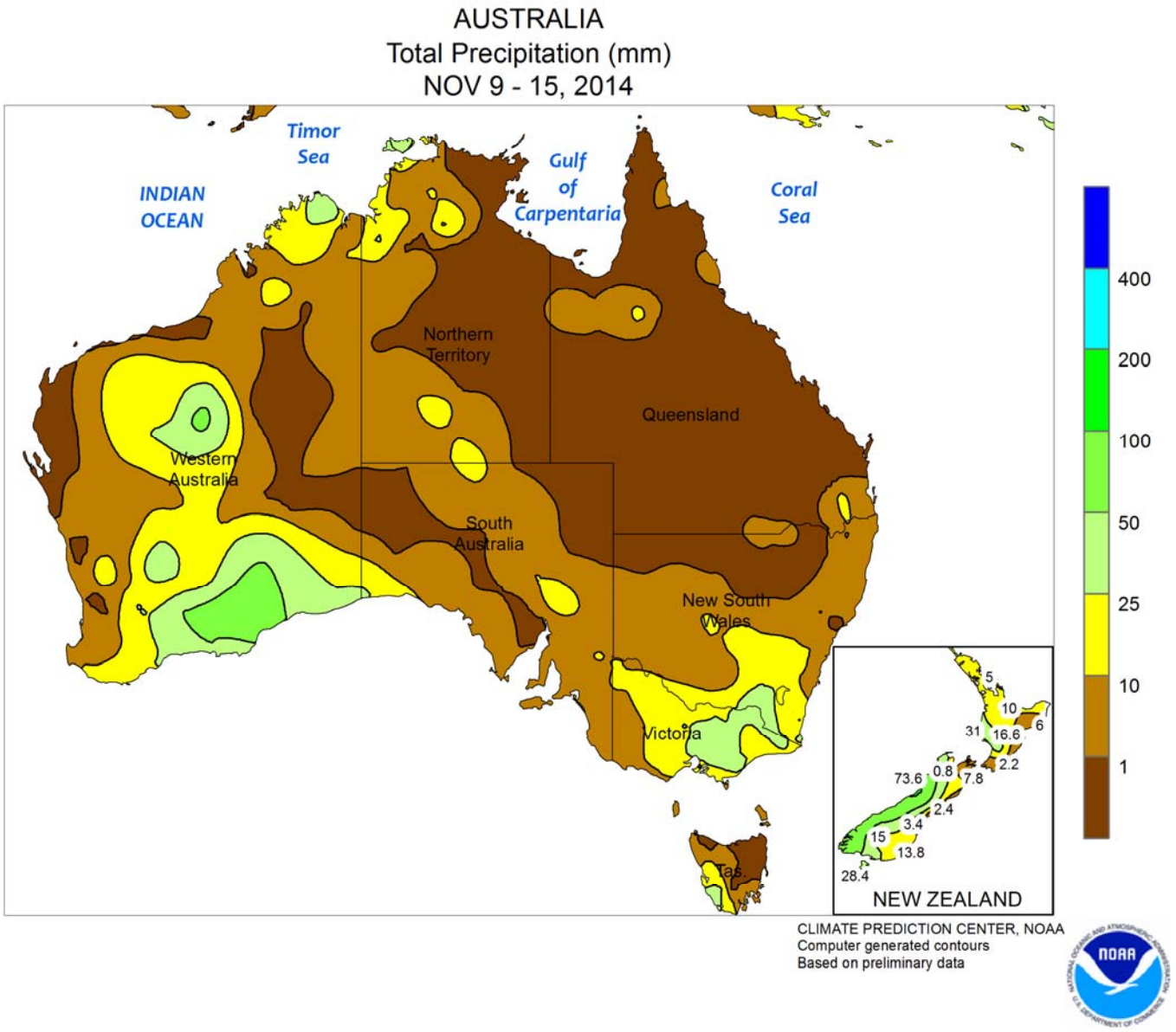

AUSTRALIA

In western and southeastern Australia, widespread showers (5-25 mm or more) hampered drydown and harvesting of winter grains and oilseeds. Pockets of relatively dry weather allowed local fieldwork to progress with little delay, but many locations likely received enough rainfall to stall harvest activities, at least temporarily. Farther north, hot, mostly dry weather favored uninterrupted winter crop harvesting in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. However, the heat and dryness reduced soil moisture for dryland summer crops while increasing irrigation requirements for cotton. More rainfall is needed in this region to aid summer crop germination, emergence, and establishment and to promote additional planting. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged 2 to 6°C above normal with maximum temperatures in the middle 30s to lower 40s degrees C. In Western Australia, temperatures were generally seasonable with maximum temperatures generally in the 30s degrees C.

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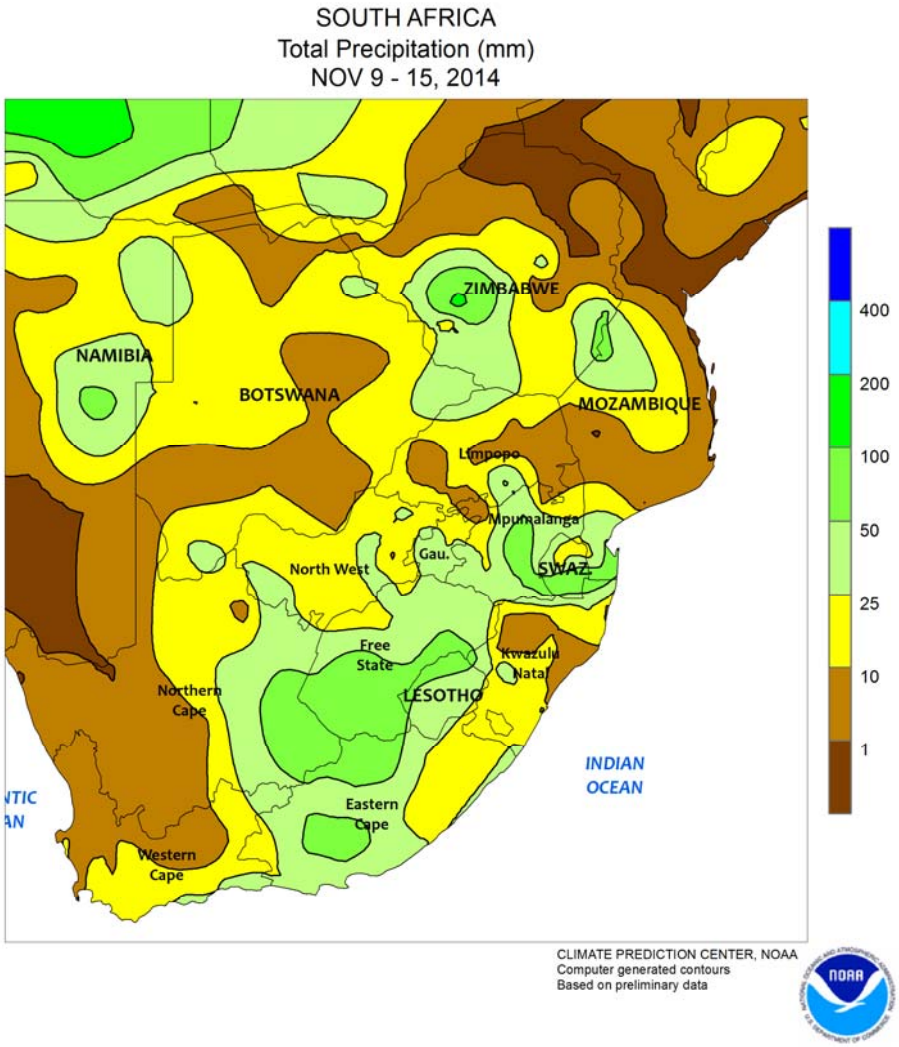

SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, showery weather benefited emerging summer crops in sections of the corn belt. Most areas recorded above-normal rainfall, with amounts totaling more than 25 mm (locally approaching 75 mm) across much of Free State, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga. The rain provided additional moisture for establishment of corn and other summer crops and encouraged additional planting farther west. However, drier conditions prevailed in neighboring locations of KwaZulu-Natal, where additional moisture would be welcome. Farther west, showers intensified over North West and outlying production areas of western and southern Free State, helping to condition fields for planting that usually takes place in December. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in eastern and northern production areas (notably Mpumalanga and Limpopo) and near normal to the west, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C). Elsewhere, scattered showers (5-25 mm) prevailed in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, where moisture remained limited for production in rain-fed areas. Meanwhile, unseasonable rain (3-25 mm) continued in Western Cape, boosting irrigation reserves but hampering seasonal fieldwork, including the late stages of the wheat harvest.

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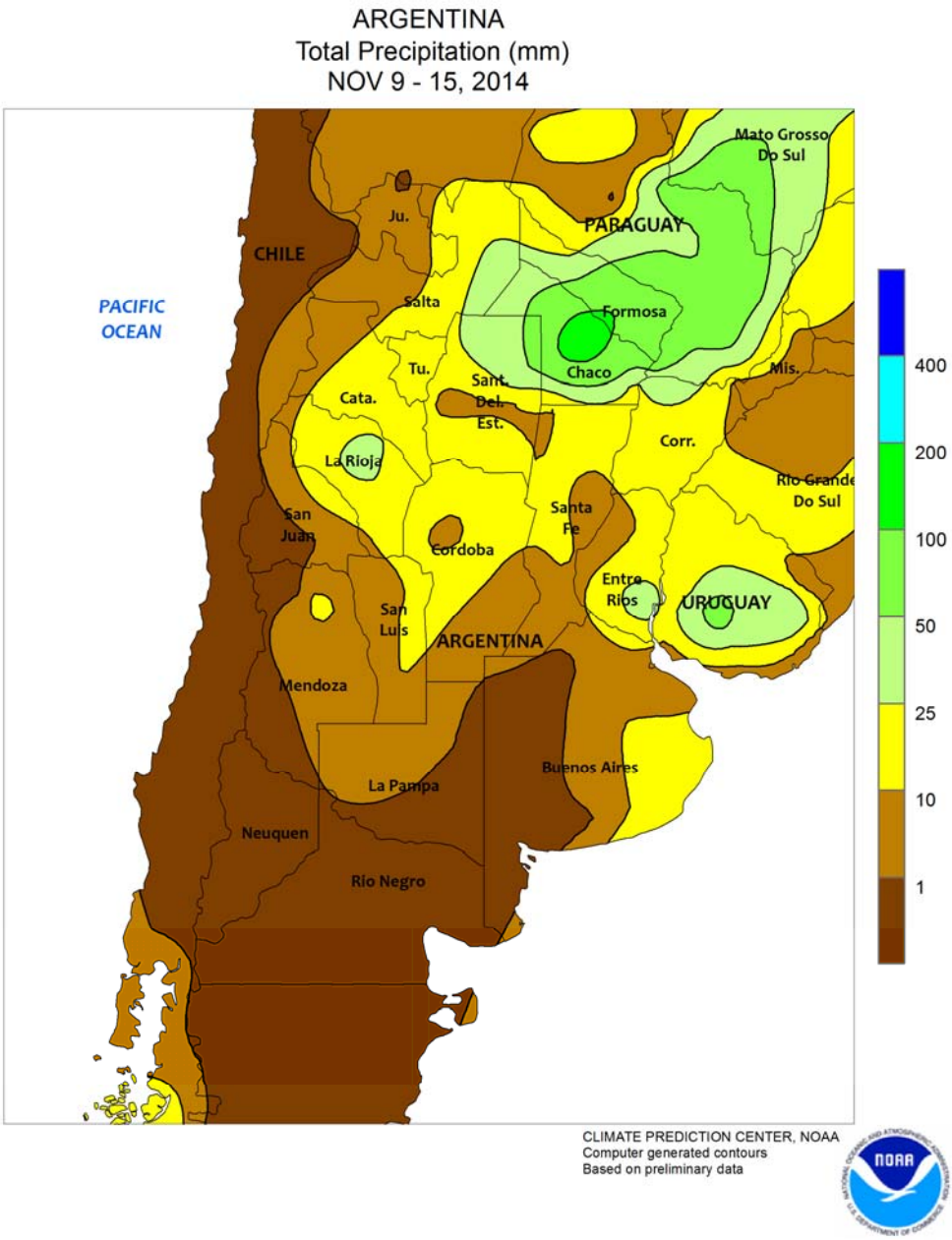

ARGENTINA

Drier weather supported fieldwork in Argentina's southern agricultural areas, following recent weeks of abundant moisture. Rainfall totaled less than 10 mm over a broad area extending as far north as central Santa Fe. Weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C at week's end) aided in the drying process. Light to moderate showers (10-50 mm) lingered farther north, slowing fieldwork but maintaining abundant moisture for development of winter grains and early-planted summer crops in Chaco and Formosa. Temperatures averaged near to above normal across the north as well, with daytime highs reaching the upper 30s at the beginning of the week. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 65 percent planted as of November 13, compared with 83 percent last year. In addition, corn was 38 percent planted (40 percent last year) and soybeans were 22 percent planted (28 percent last year).

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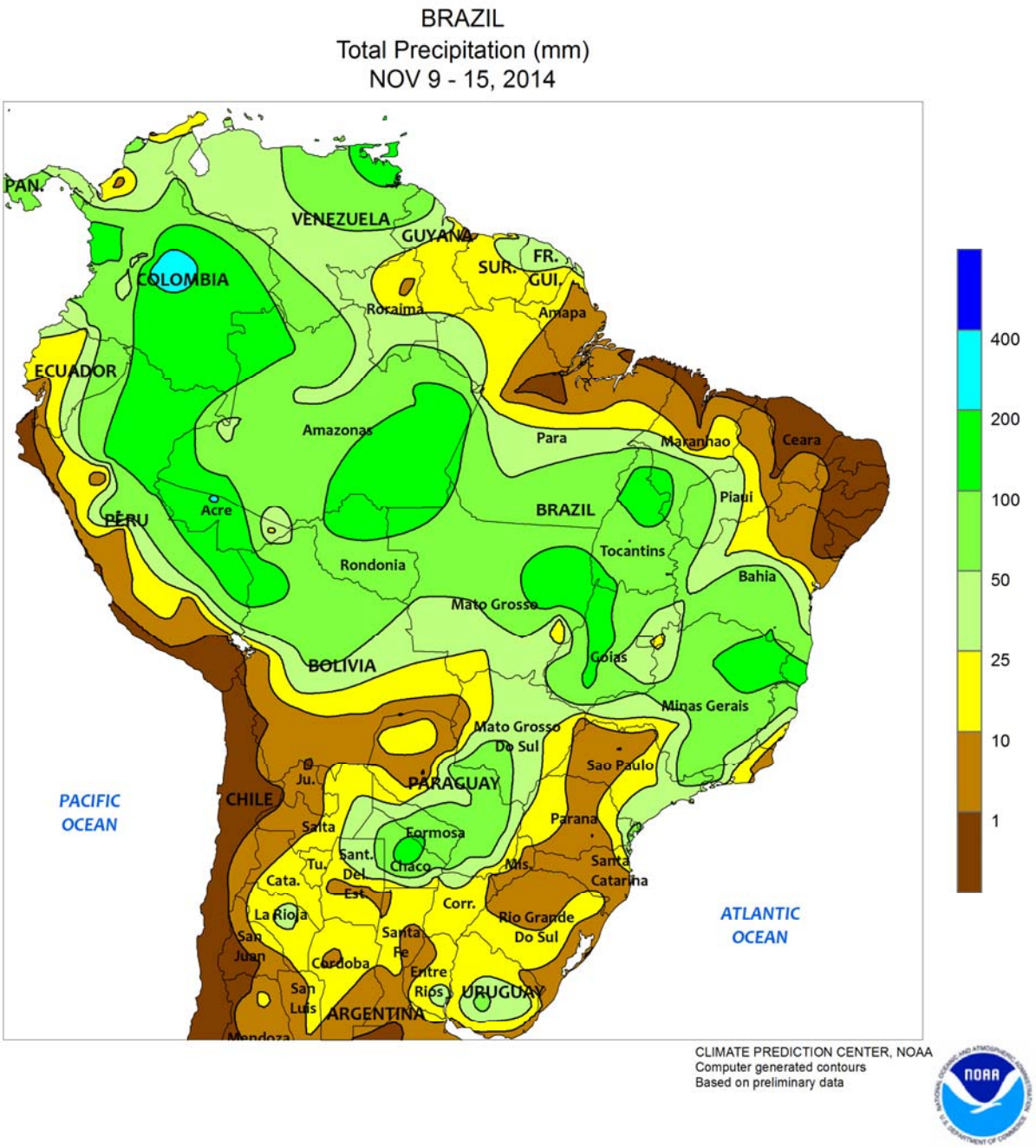

BRAZIL

Favorably drier conditions prevailed in Brazil's southern wheat areas, as showers intensified in soybean areas of the central interior. Rainfall totaled below 10 mm from Rio Grande do Sul to Sao Paulo; the dryness in the south was timely for wheat harvesting, but the more northerly areas needed additional moisture for sugarcane production. Wheat harvesting was reportedly 72 percent complete in Rio Grande do Sul, on par with the average pace. Farther north, locally heavy rain (25 to more than 100 mm) soaked farming areas stretching from Mato Grosso southeastward to the Atlantic Coast. The increase in rainfall was particularly timely in the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia) for germination and establishment of soybeans after several weeks of erratic rainfall. The rain also benefited previously dry coffee areas of the southeast (eastern Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo). Seasonably drier conditions favored sugarcane harvesting in Brazil's northeastern tip. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in most agricultural areas, with daytime highs reaching the upper 30s (degrees C) in the traditionally warmer locations of Mato Grosso and Tocantins.

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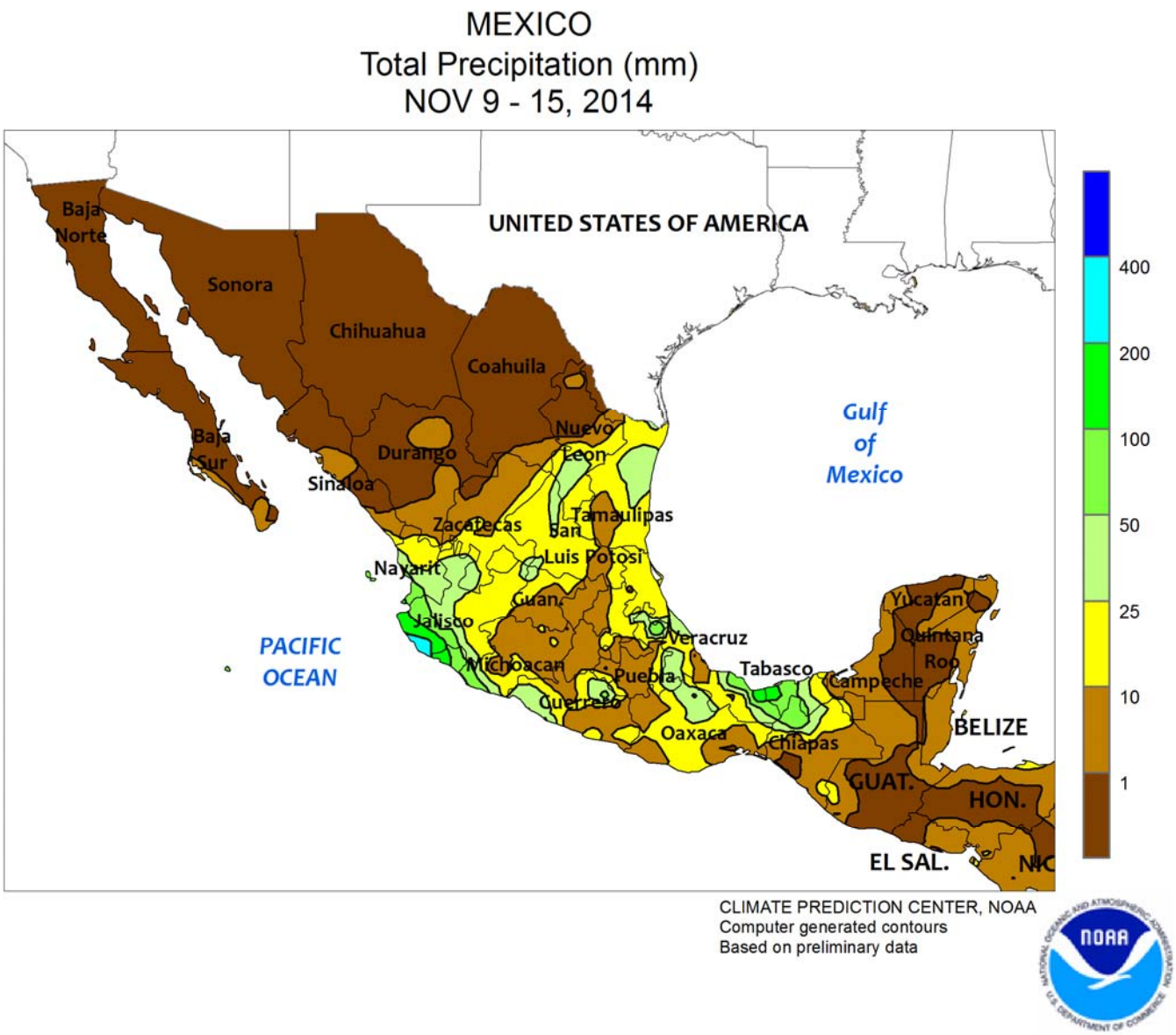


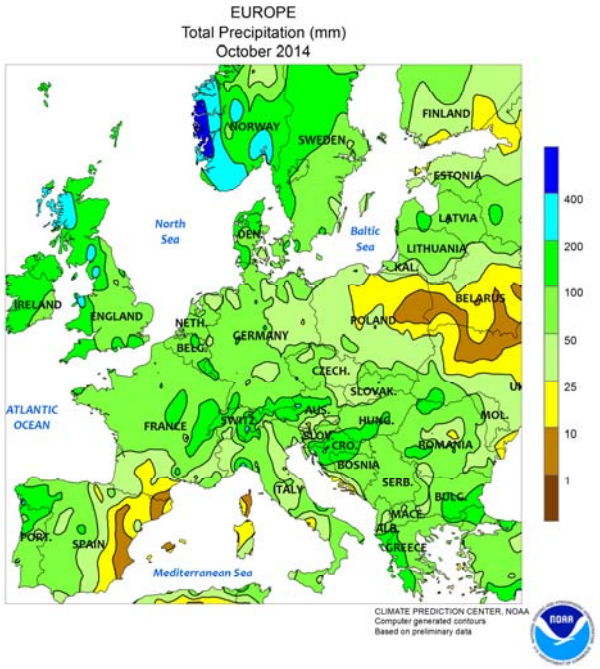
MEXICO

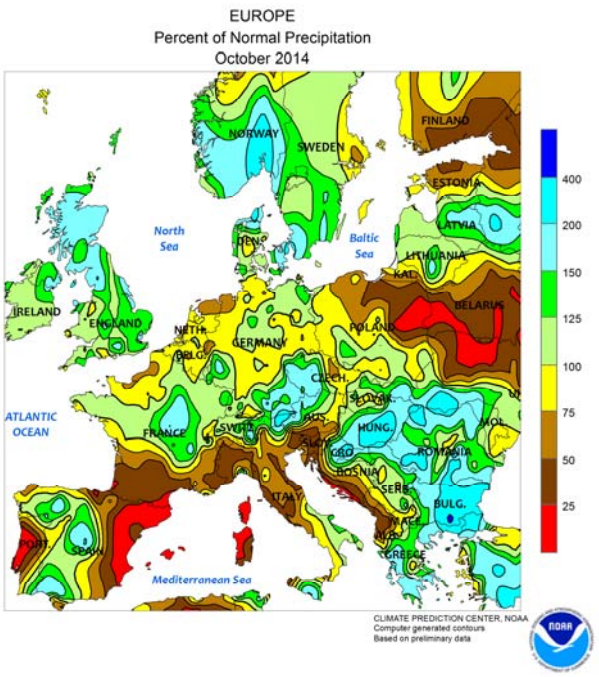
Seasonably drier weather returned to central and northeastern Mexico, following last week's influx of tropical moisture. Little to no rain fell from the northern Pacific Coast (Sonora and Sinaloa) eastward to Nuevo Leon; scattered showers (10-25 mm) lingered over Tamaulipas early in the week but amounts were lower than those recorded last week. Similarly, rain (10-50 mm) boosted local reservoirs along the southwestern Pacific Coast, though amounts and coverage were considerably lower than last week. Mostly dry weather, accompanied by seasonable temperatures, prevailed across the southern plateau, favoring maturing corn. Locally heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) fell in the vicinity of Tabasco but the rest of the southeast was generally dry.

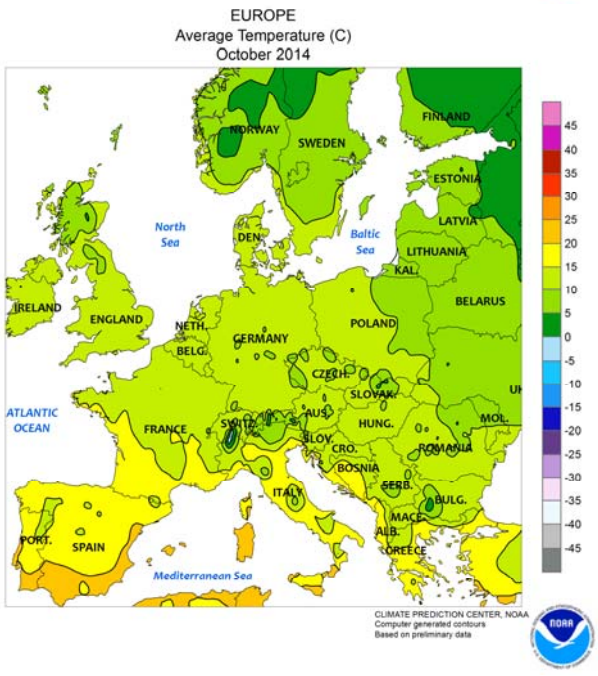
(This will be the last weekly summary of 2014; coverage will resume in April of 2015).

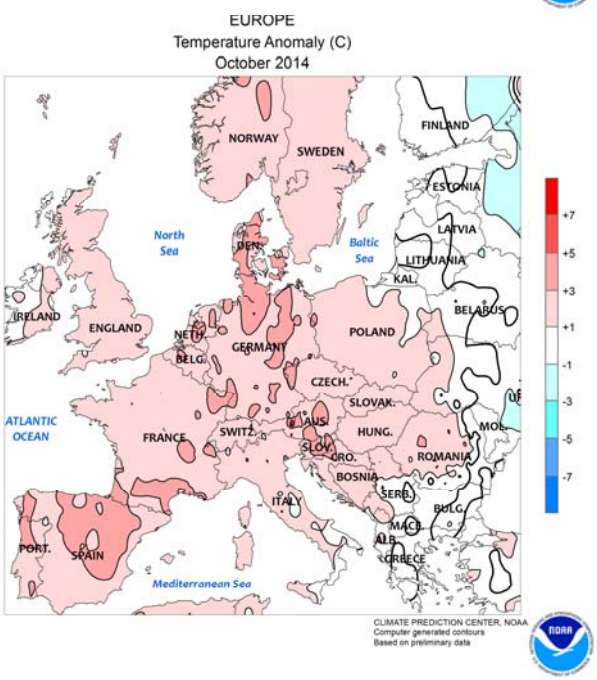
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

October International Temperature and Precipitation Maps









EUROPE

During October, near- to above-normal rainfall over much of the continent maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grain and oilseed establishment. However, pockets of excessive wetness, particularly in the Balkans, hampered summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Parts of southeastern Europe reported nearly 150 mm of rain, representing 200 to 400 percent of normal. Showers in Spain (30-100 mm) signaled a favorable start to the 2014-15 winter wet season, and likely encouraged producers to begin field preparation as well as early winter grain planting. Temperatures during October were generally mild (2-4°C above normal), extending the growing season and minimizing the risk for freeze damage during the early stages of winter crop establishment.

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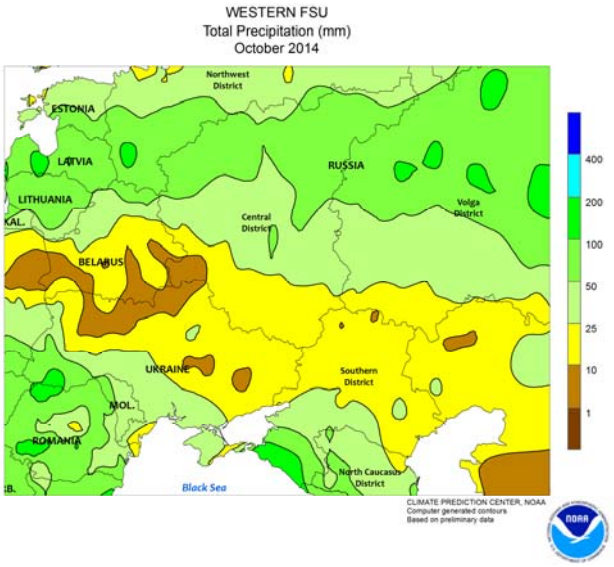
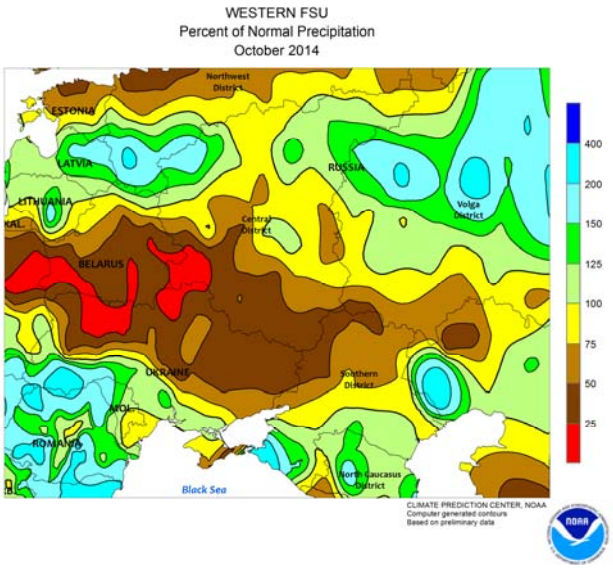
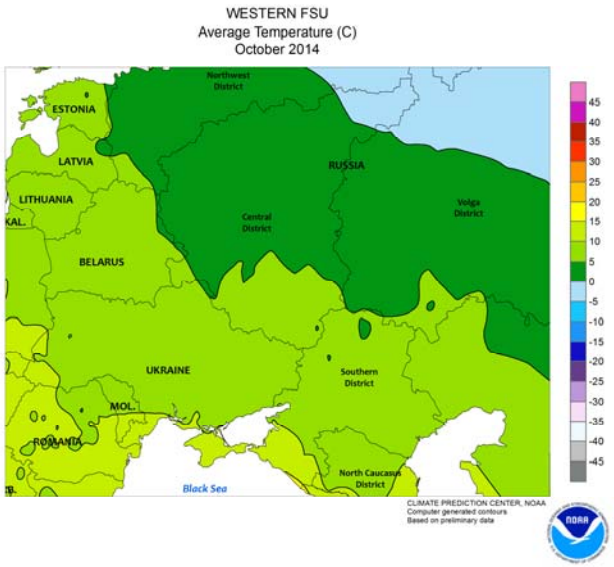
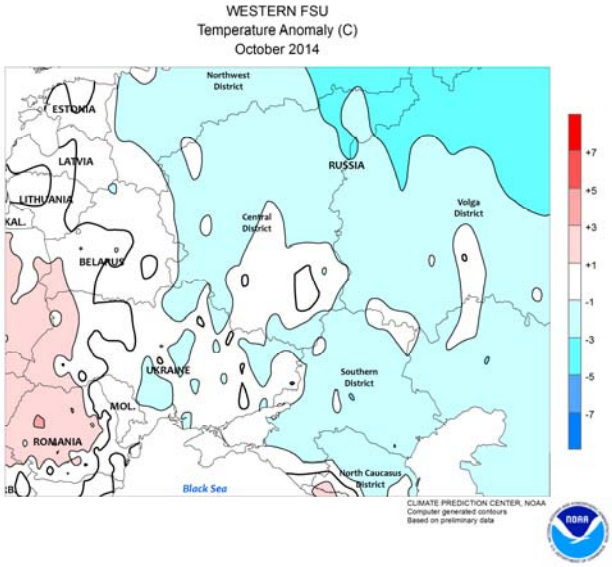


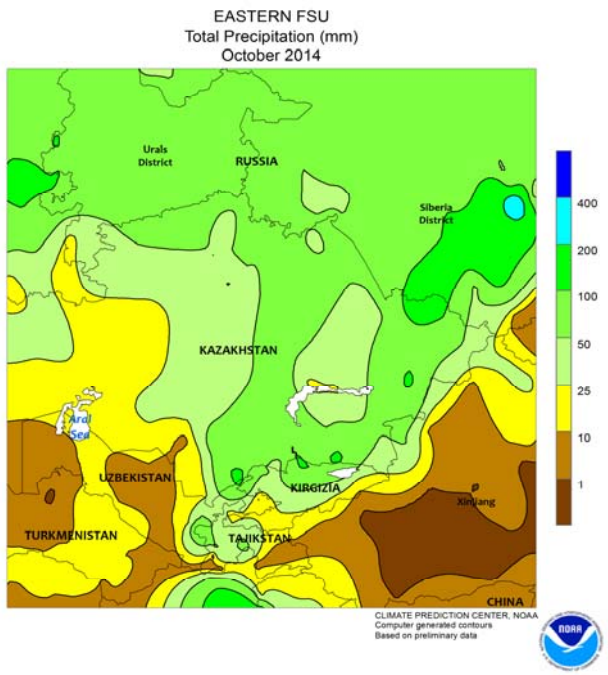


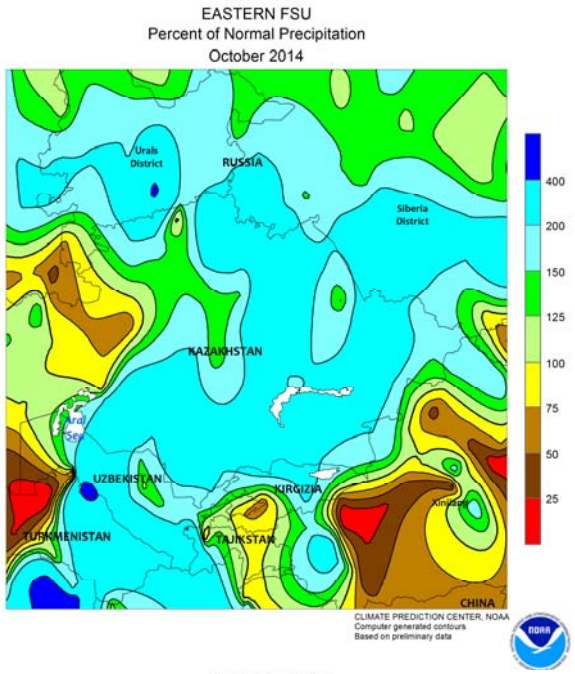


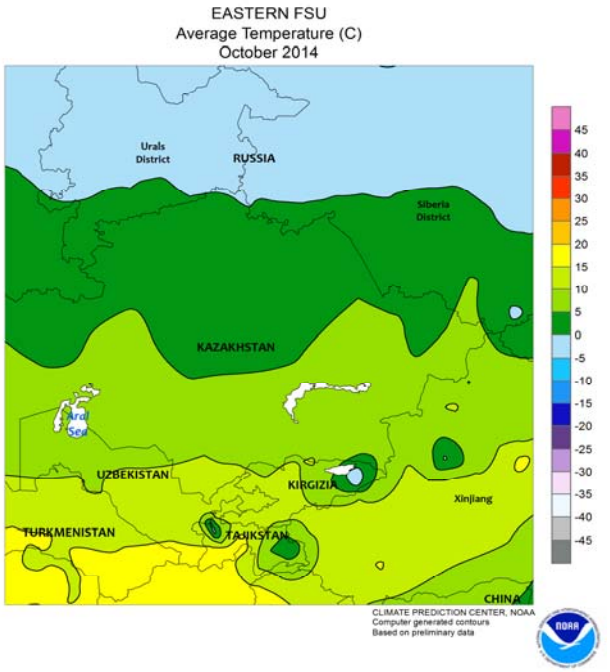


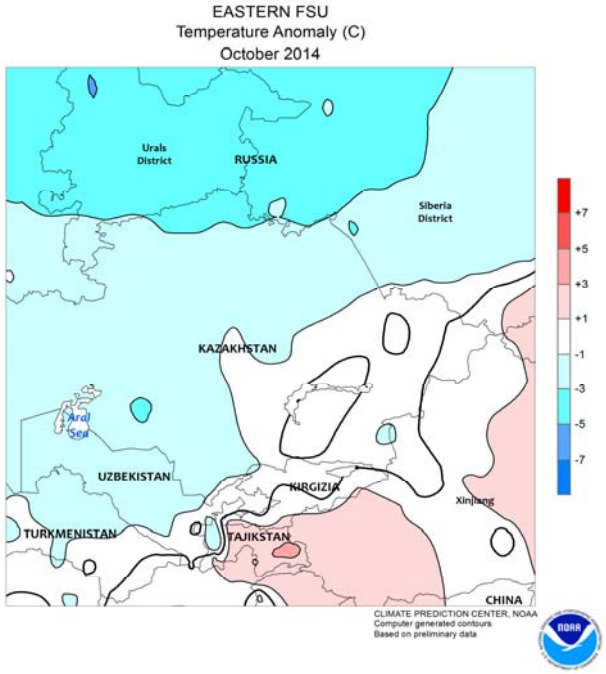
WESTERN FSU

Favorable October rainfall was reported in key southern winter wheat areas, where prospects for crop establishment remained good to excellent. In particular, rain totaled 25 to 100 mm from southern Ukraine into southern portions of Russia's Southern District (100-150 percent of normal). In contrast, dryness (locally less than 10 percent of normal) lingered in northern winter wheat districts of Russia and Ukraine, reducing soil moisture for winter crop establishment. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal during October, with a sharp cold (-10 to -20°C) snap at month's end accelerating winter crops into dormancy over central and northern portions of the region and causing some burnback in the coldest locales.





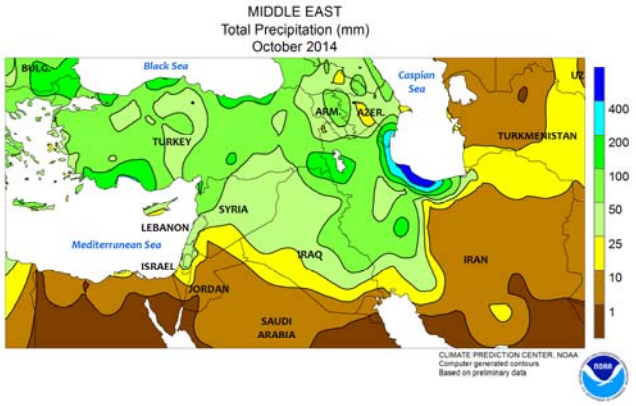


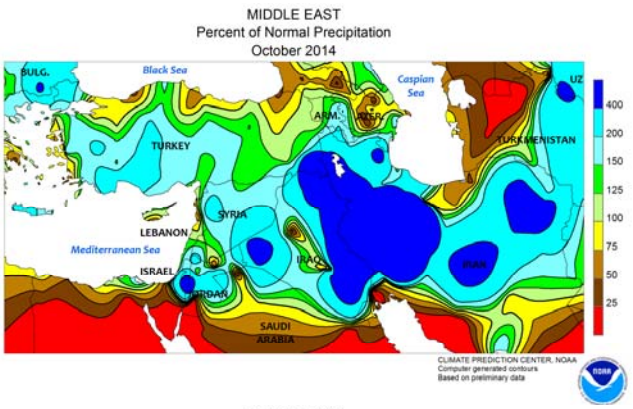


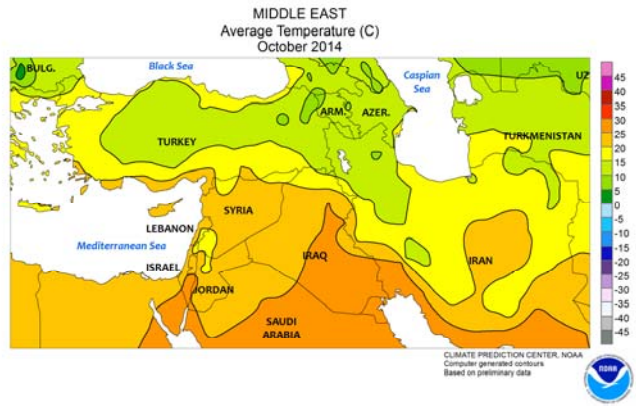
EASTERN FSU

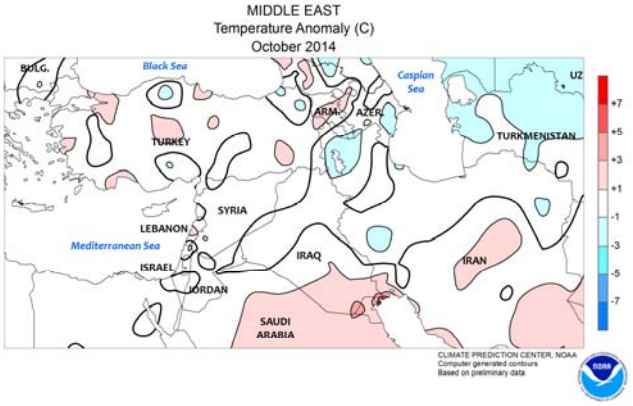
During October, favorable early-month harvest weather contrasted with sharply colder, snowier conditions at month's end. In particular, a late-month snow storm dropped up 10 to 25 cm of snow from northeastern Kazakhstan into southern portions of Russia's Siberia District, halting spring wheat harvesting. The snow was accompanied by bitter cold (-20 to -15°C), further hindering harvest efforts. Farther south, moderate to heavy showers (50-100 mm, locally more) hampered late summer crop harvesting across Kyrgyzstan and neighboring portions of Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, though the cotton harvest was reportedly mostly complete when the wet weather arrived.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



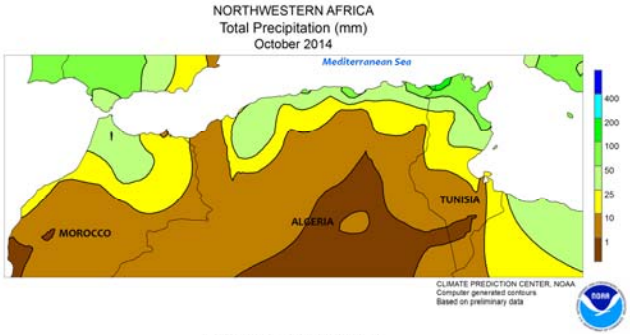


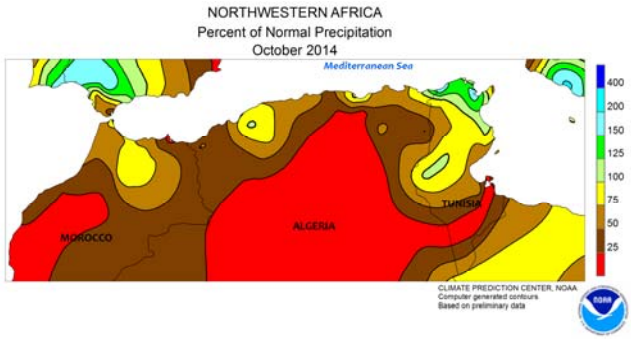


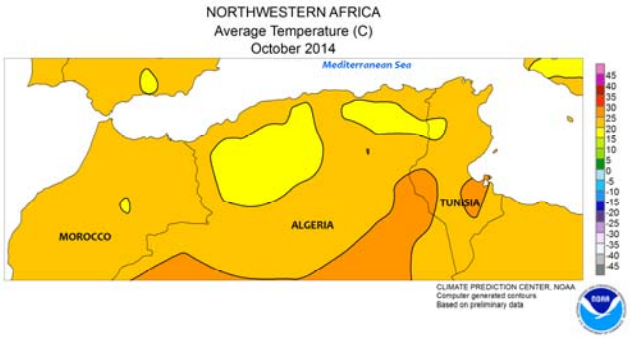


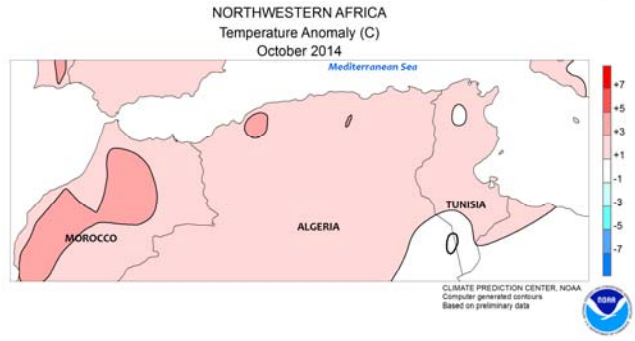
MIDDLE EAST

A wet October across much of the region provided a favorable, early boost to soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. However, the wet weather likely caused fieldwork delays, particularly in northwestern Iran and western Turkey, where precipitation was heaviest. Rainfall exceeded 100 mm in summer crop areas of northwestern Turkey, hampering corn and sunflower harvesting. Rain in excess of 120 mm recharged reservoirs in northwestern Iran and southeastern Turkey but hampered fieldwork, including winter wheat and barley planting. Colder weather at month's end caused snow to fall in the higher elevations, though winter crops remained vegetative.



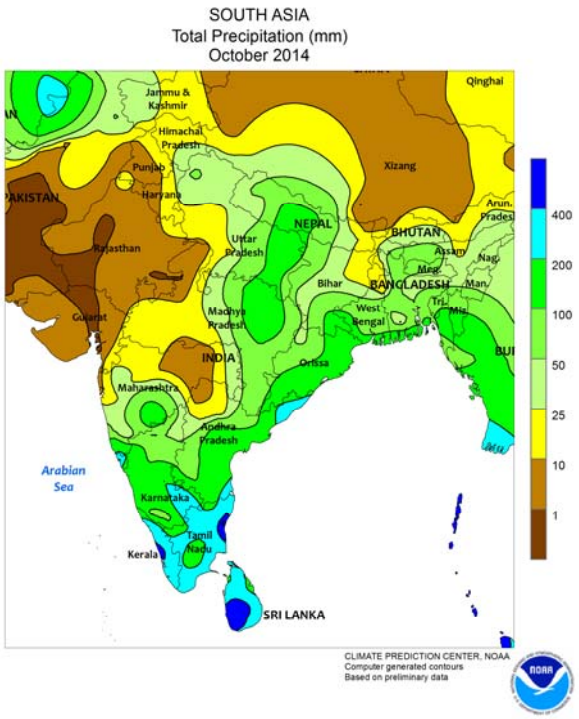


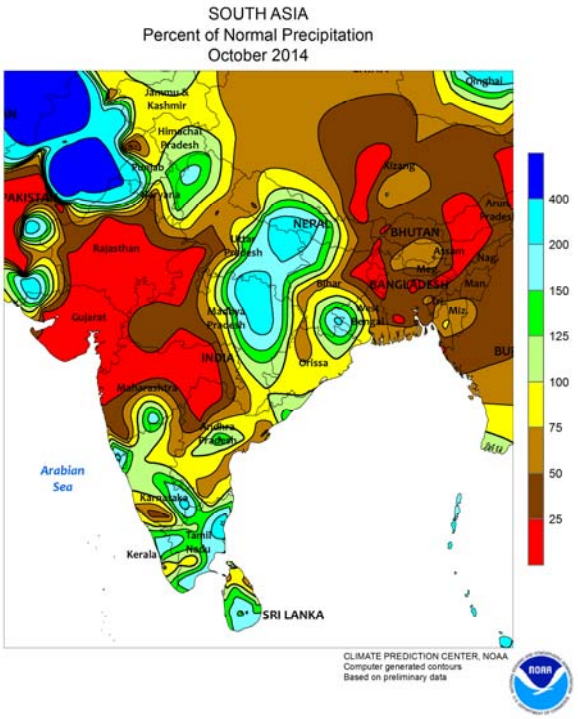


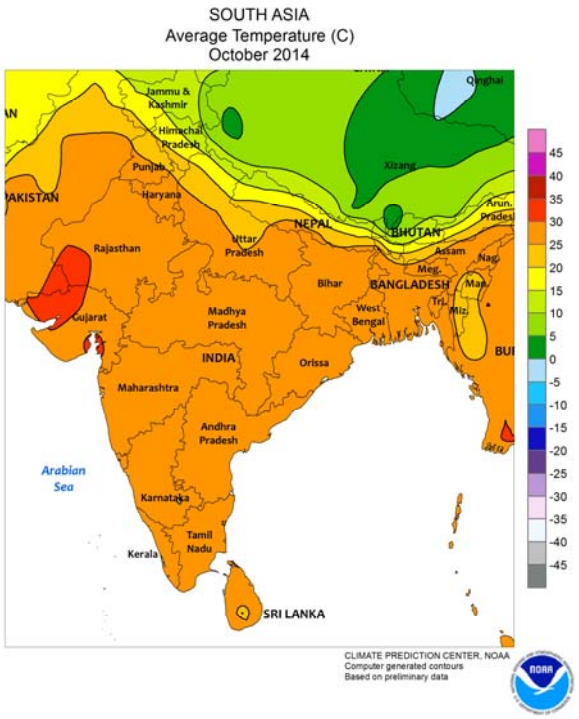


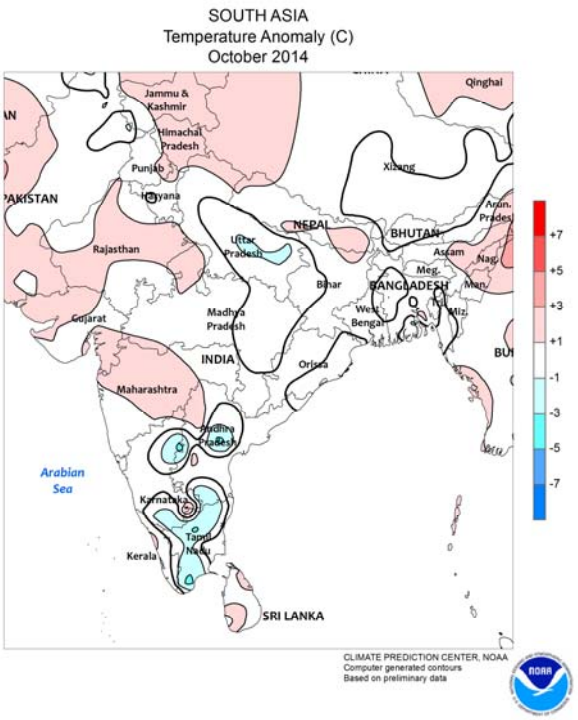
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

A drier-than-normal October facilitated early fieldwork for upcoming winter grain planting. A sharply wetter weather pattern developed in early November, signaling a favorable start to the 2014-15 growing campaign. Some of this rain fell at the end of October, pushing monthly totals to or above 25 mm in most major growing areas.



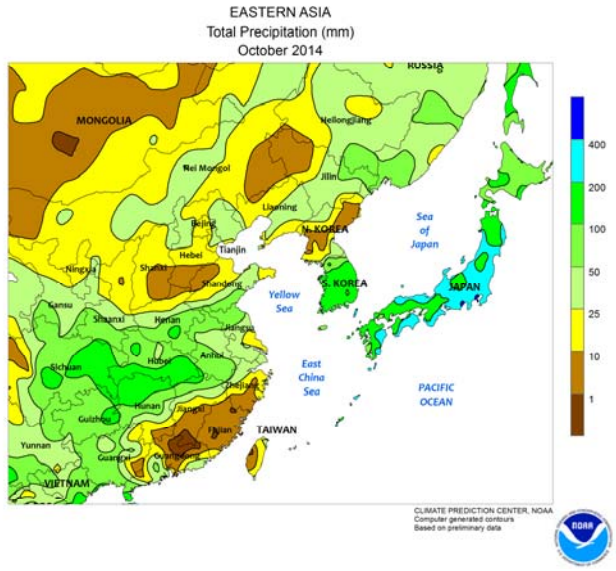


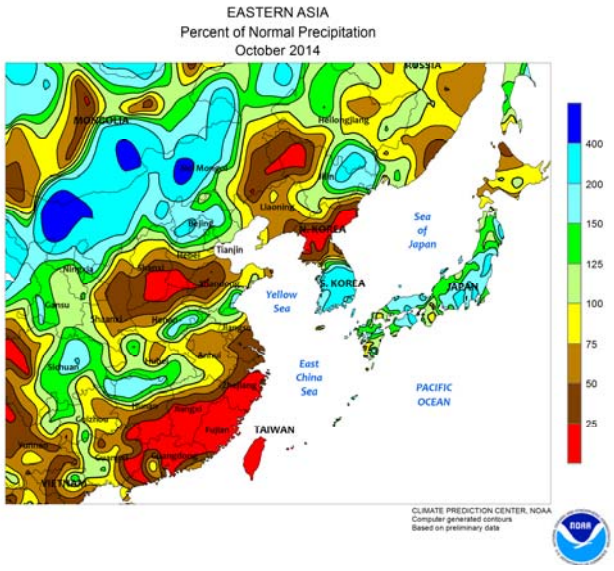


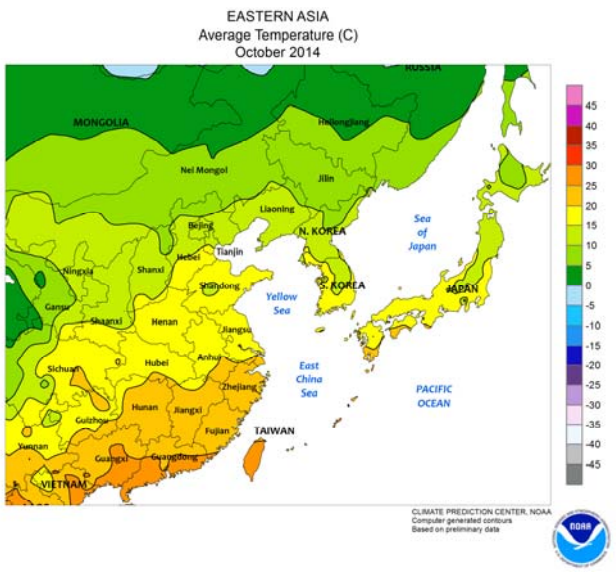


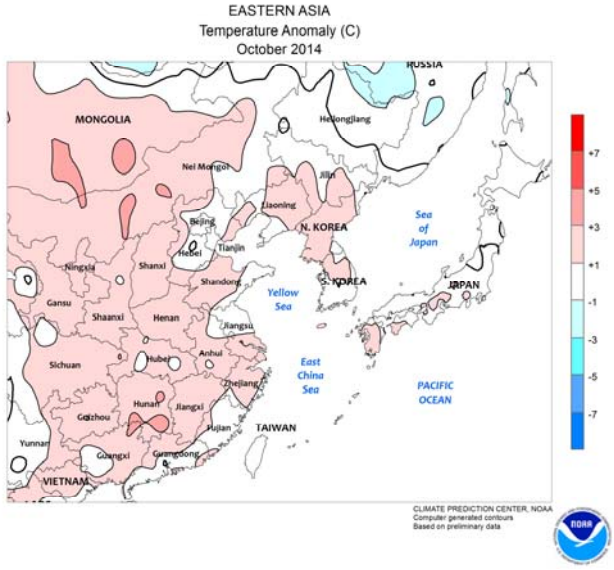
SOUTH ASIA

In October, a near-normal withdrawal of the southwest monsoon from northern India brought beneficially drier weather that aided rice and cotton harvesting. However, the monsoon withdrew rapidly from the remainder of India leaving many crops, planted late due to a delayed onset of rain, short of adequate moisture and reinforced diminished prospects for crops like cotton and groundnuts. Meanwhile, Tropical Cyclone Hudhud made landfall in eastern India around mid-month, with high winds and heavy rainfall that likely caused localized damage to rice.



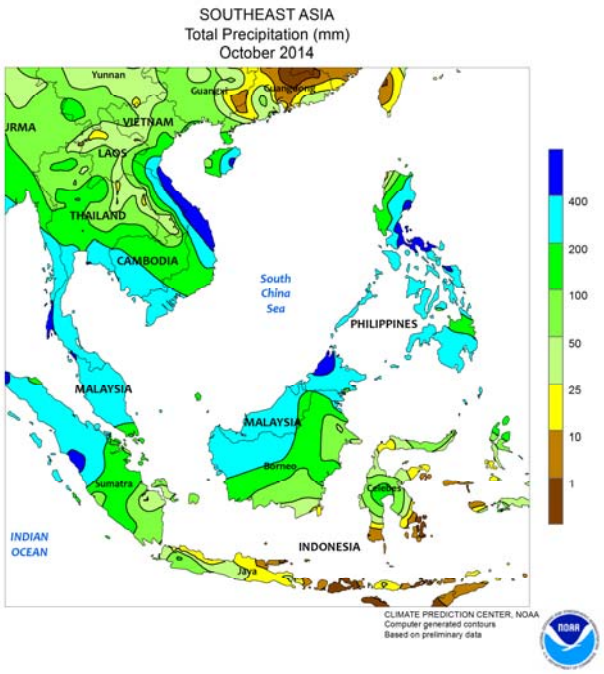


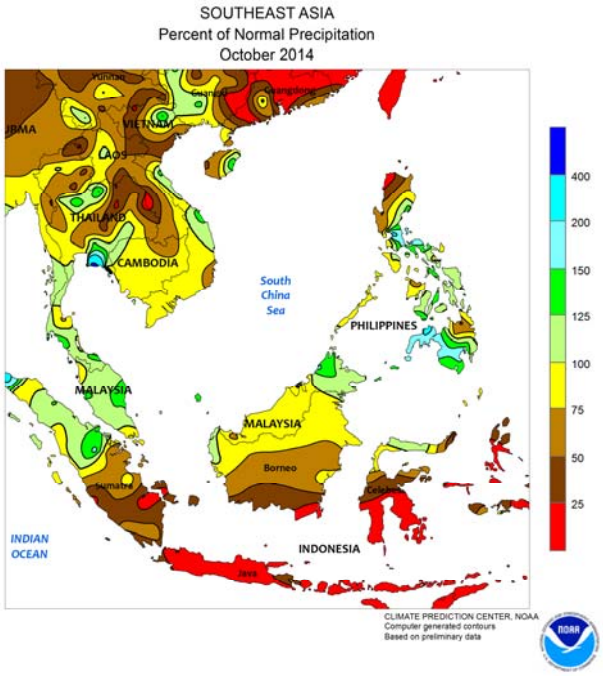


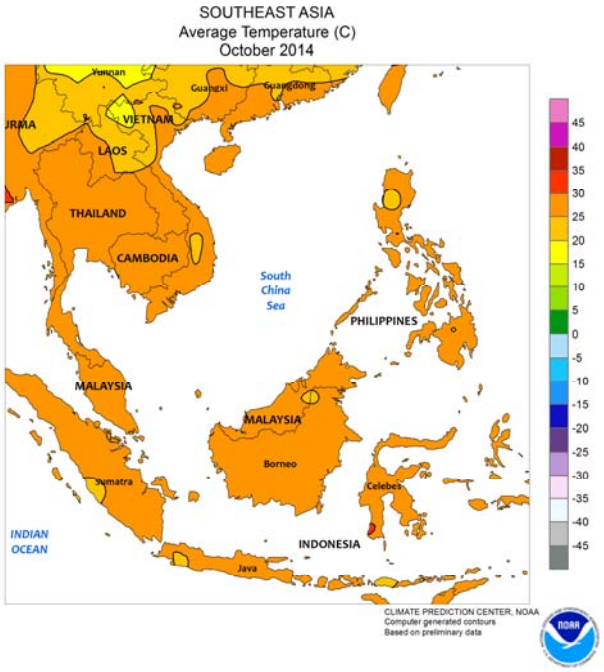


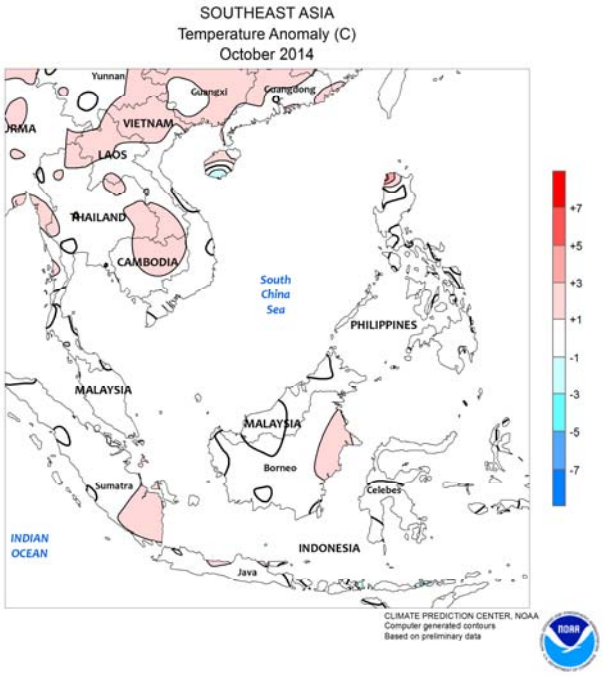
EASTERN ASIA

A freeze early in October ended the growing season across northeastern China and stymied yield potential for corn, although mostly dry weather throughout the month aided harvesting of corn and other summer crops. Drier weather during October on the North China Plain facilitated summer crop harvesting as well as winter wheat planting, but the dryness likely necessitated supplemental irrigation to aid wheat establishment. Meanwhile, showers throughout the month (heavy at times) in the western sections of the Yangtze Valley boosted moisture reserves for newly planted winter rapeseed.



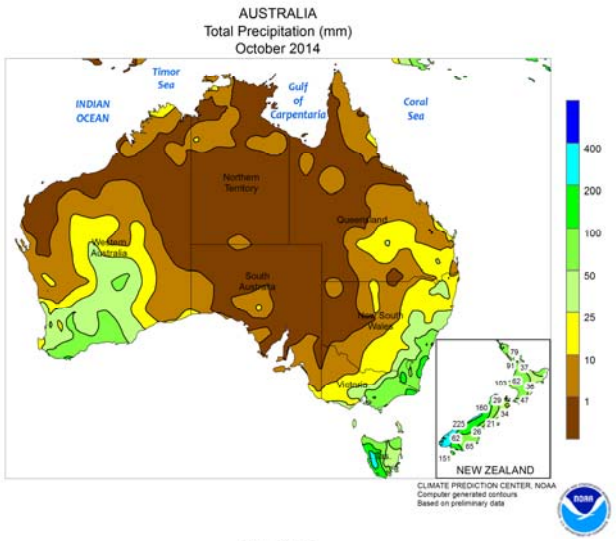


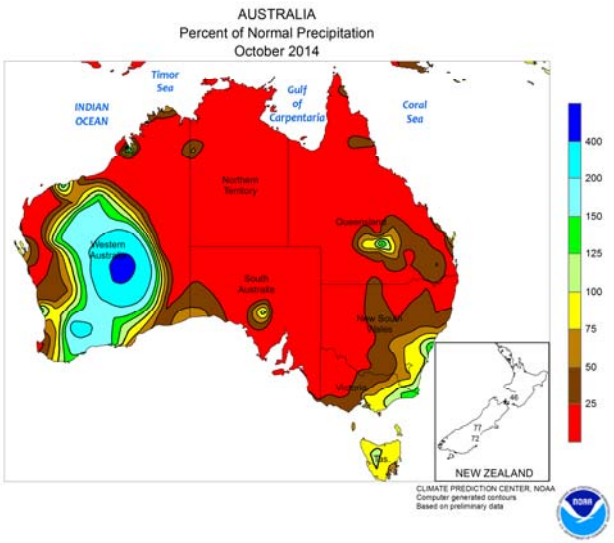


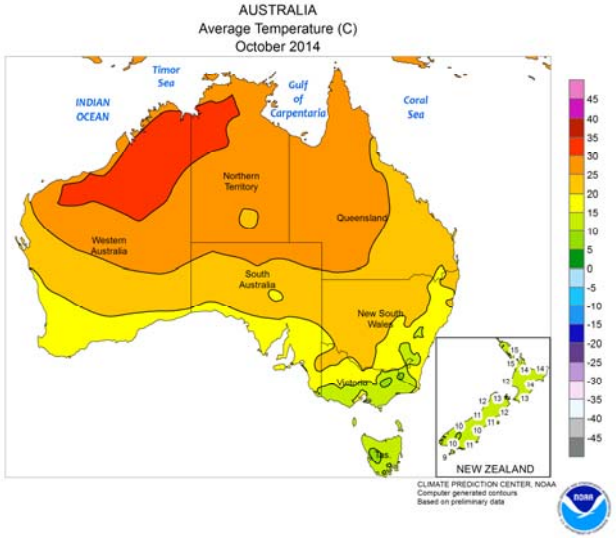


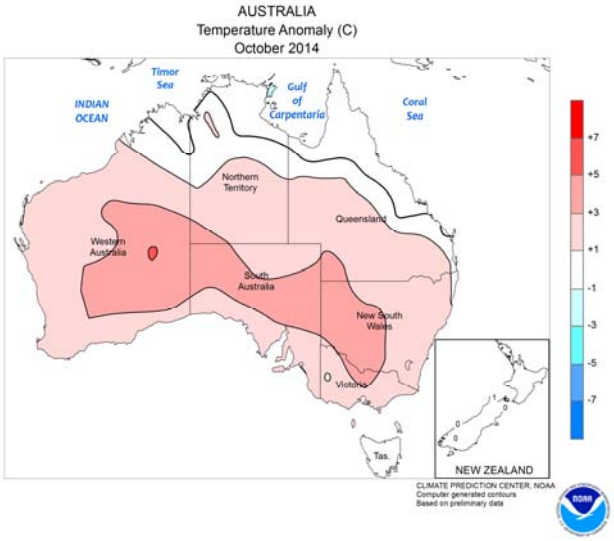
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon rainfall withdrew earlier than normal in Thailand, leaving some late developing wet-season rice short of necessary moisture. In addition, the unseasonable dryness reduced reservoir recharge for dry-season rice planted in the coming weeks. In the Philippines, drier weather in western crop areas aided rice and corn harvesting as the onset of the northeast monsoon brought heavy showers to portions of eastern and southern Luzon, maintaining favorable moisture conditions for winter-grown crops.



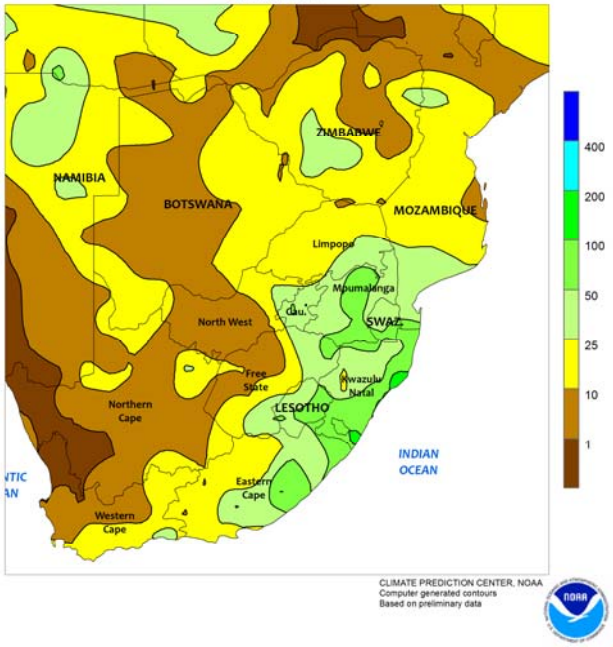


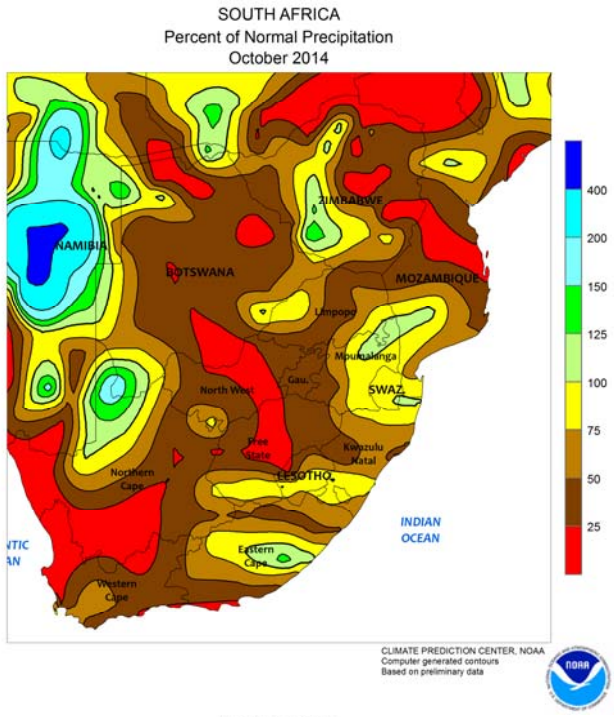


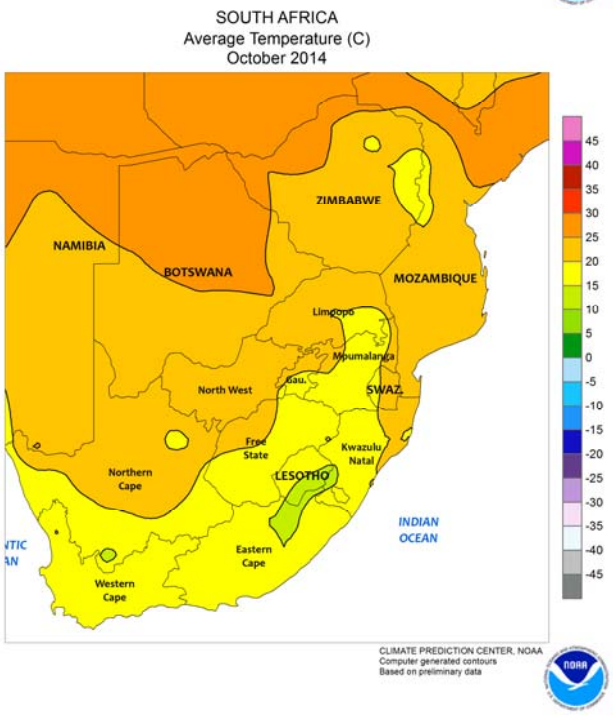


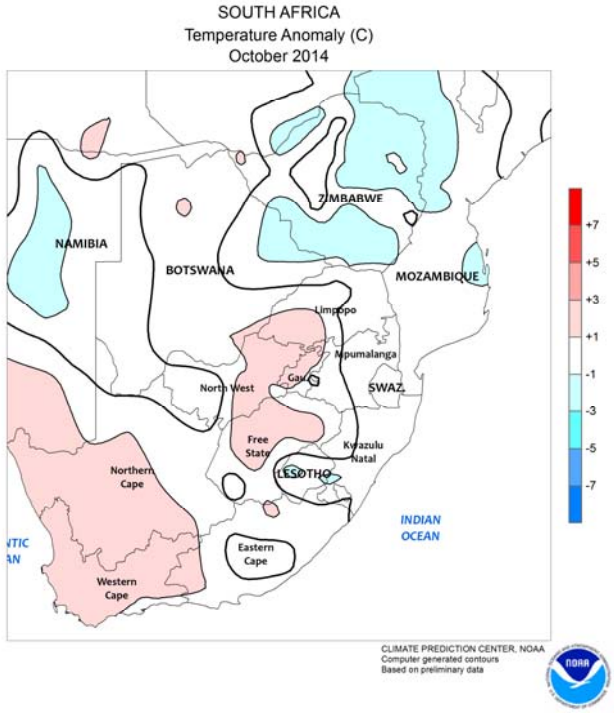
AUSTRALIA

In October, warm, sunny weather bookended soaking mid-month rains in Western Australia, maintaining generally favorable conditions for immature wheat, barley, and canola. In contrast, unfavorably dry weather persisted for a third consecutive month in southeastern Australia, further reducing prospects for immature winter grains and oilseeds. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, drier-than-normal weather aided winter wheat maturation and harvesting, but slowed summer crop planting, germination, and emergence.



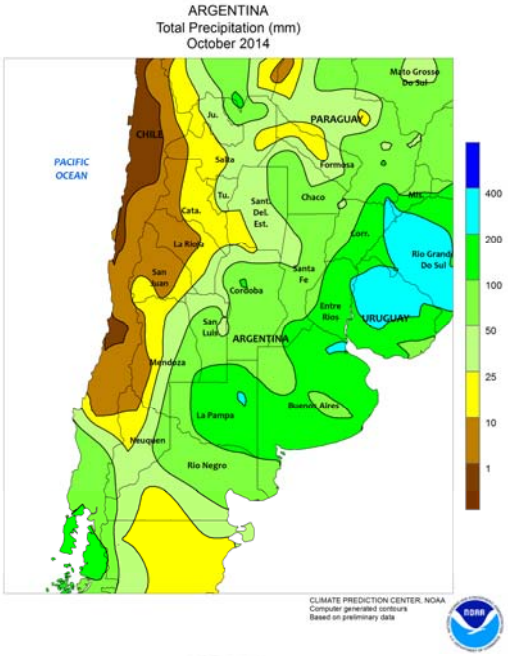


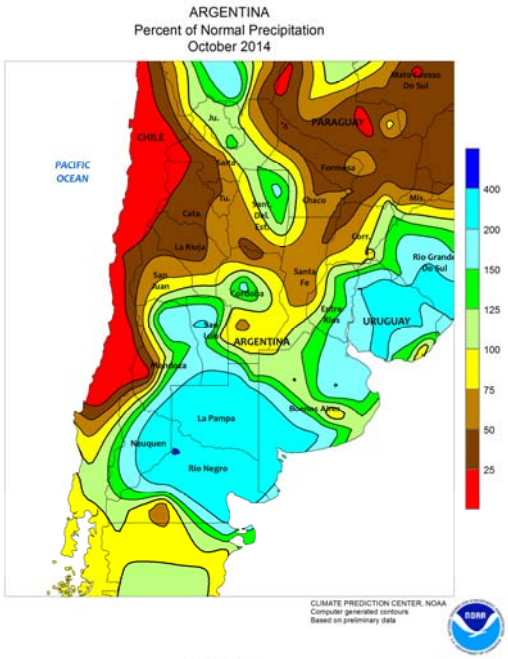


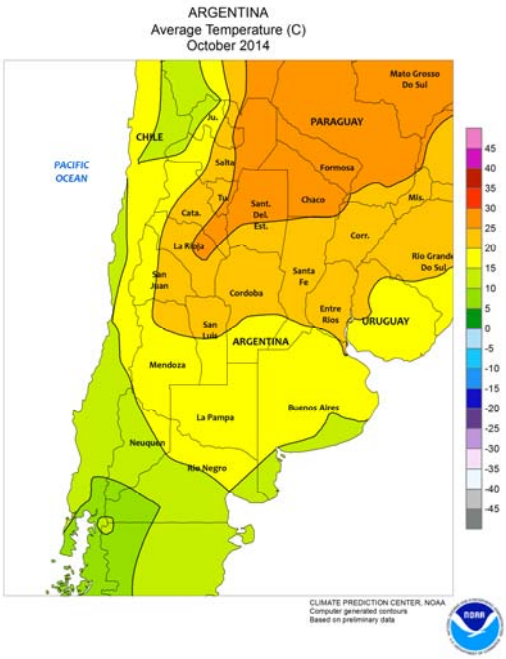


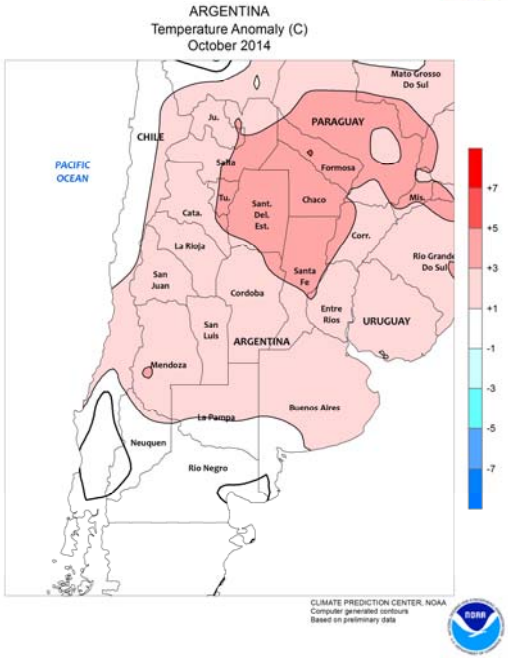
SOUTH AFRICA

In October, late-month showers boosted moisture reserves for germination and establishment of summer crops in eastern sections of the corn belt. However, amounts were generally below normal, and farmers were likely awaiting additional rain before planting in some areas. Dry weather dominated much of North West and Free State, where additional moisture would have been welcome for late-season wheat development. In spite of a mid-month cold wave, which saw temperatures dropping to near freezing, monthly temperatures averaged up to 2°C above normal in the corn belt, warming topsoils for germination and spurring development of winter grains and pastures. In contrast, mild, showery weather spurred early sugarcane development in KwaZulu-Natal. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather during October spurred rapid development of wheat and other crops.



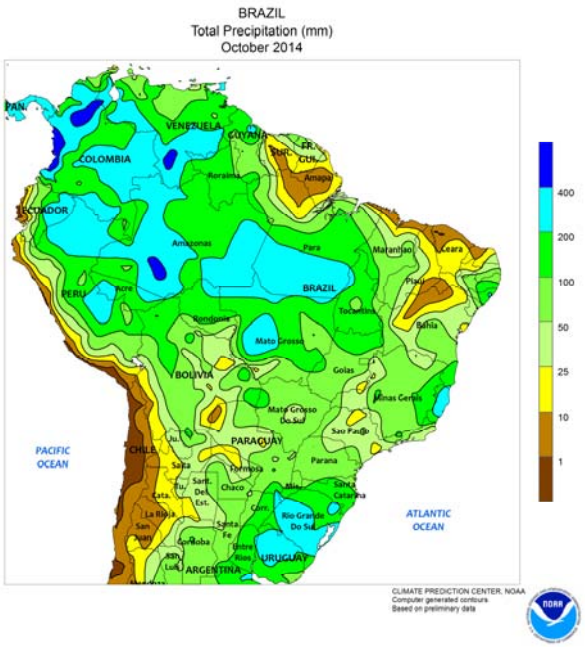


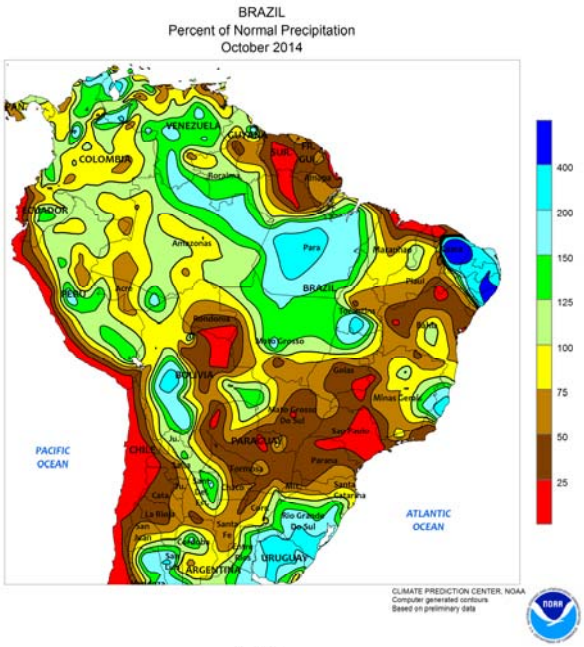


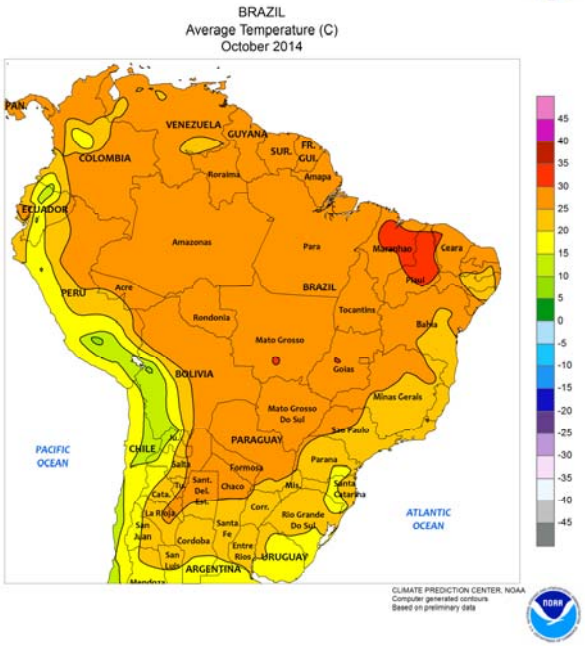


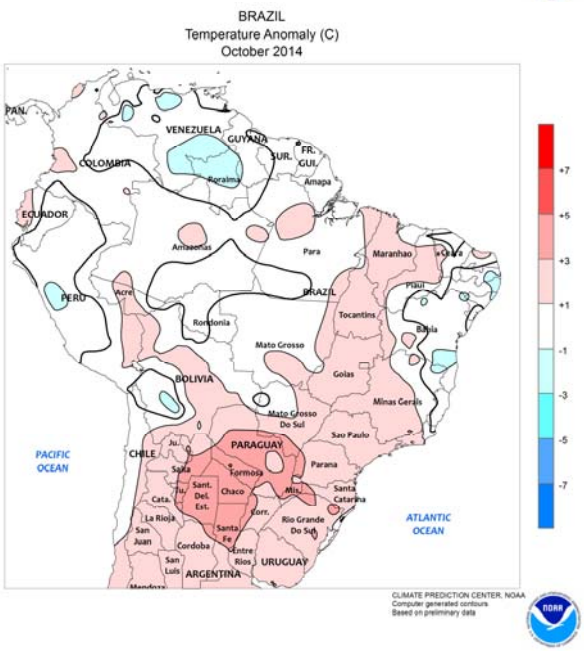
ARGENTINA

In October, periods of heavy rain maintained adequate to abundant levels of moisture for wheat but the ample wetness slowed early summer crop planting efforts. Monthly accumulations totaled more than 100 mm from La Pampa and Buenos Aires northeastward through Corrientes; for some southern areas, these totals represented more than twice the normal monthly amounts. Rainfall was generally lighter elsewhere, with some northwestern locations recording less than 25 mm over the month. Some western areas — including Cordoba — received rainfall early in the month then became drier, making the wetter conditions in November welcome. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal in central Argentina and up to 5°C above normal farther north, with daytime highs in excess of 40°C in some locations during several unusually early heat waves. In contrast, some traditionally cooler locations in southeastern Buenos Aires recorded occasional frost, though no significant impact on agriculture was likely.



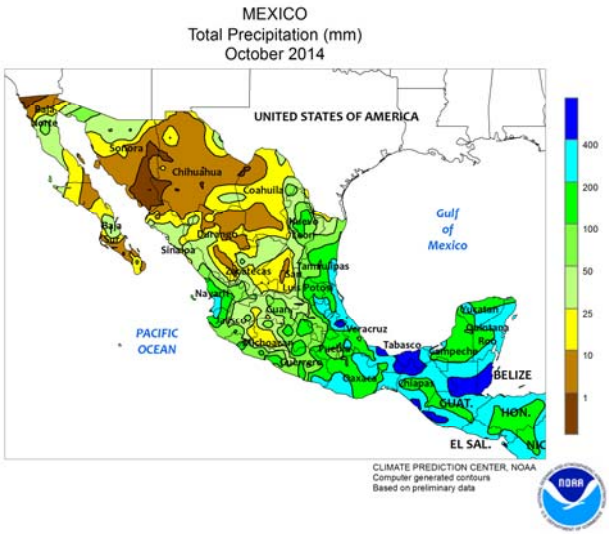


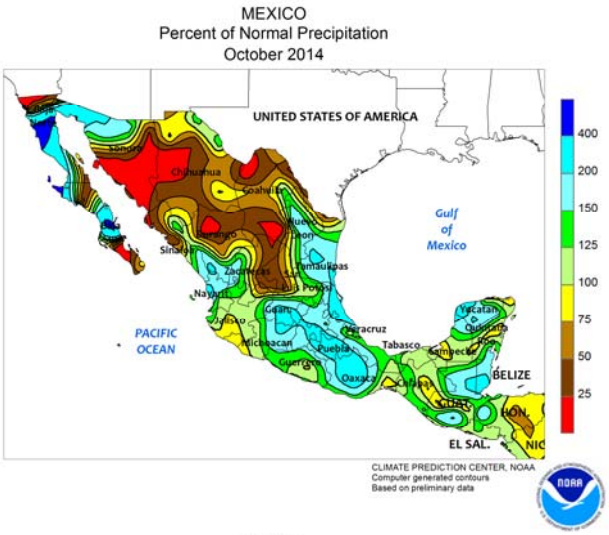


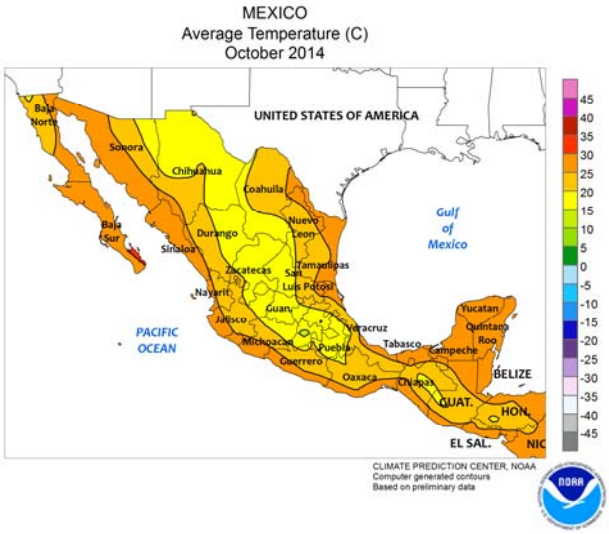


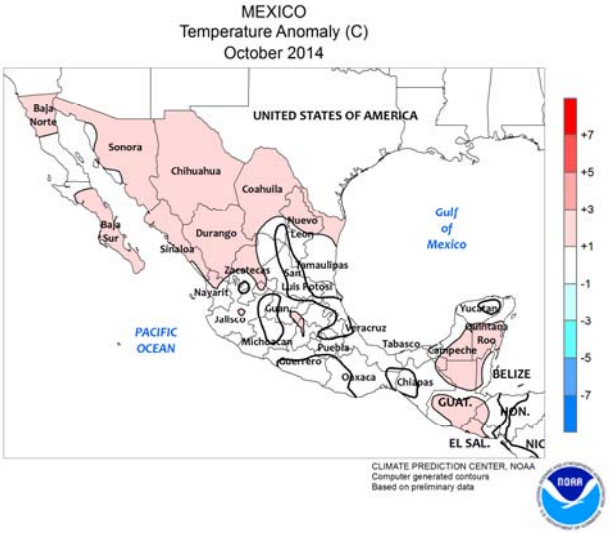
BRAZIL

Rainfall was variable throughout Brazil's main agricultural areas during October. In Rio Grande do Sul, monthly rainfall totaling more than 100 mm kept maturing wheat unfavorably wet. However, drier conditions prevailed farther north. In Parana, the dryness was timely for the final stages of wheat harvesting, following a wetter-than-normal September. In contrast, below-normal rainfall in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais was unfavorable for sugarcane, coffee, and other specialty crops needing a timely start to the rainy season. In Mato Grosso, rain returned during the latter half of the month after several weeks of dryness; unseasonable warmth (daytime highs exceeding 40°C) during the dry spell may have necessitated some replanting of early planted soybeans damaged by stressful heat. Similarly, rain developed in Brazil's northeastern interior (notably western Bahia and Tocantins), likely encouraging soybean planting after a late start to the rainy season. Meanwhile, early-month wetness slowed sugarcane harvesting along the northeastern coast, but seasonably drier weather prevailed for the remainder of the month. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal throughout southern and central Brazil, owing mainly to unseasonable warmth before the onset of rainfall during the latter half of October.



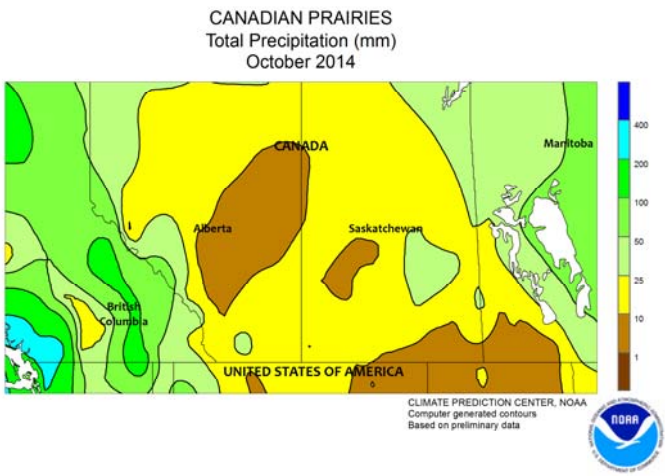


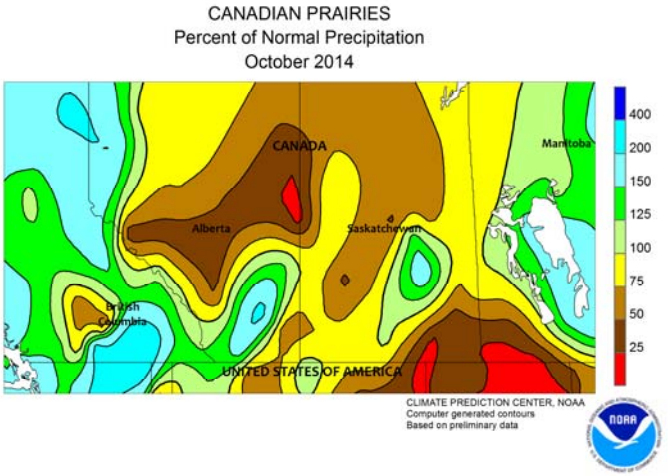


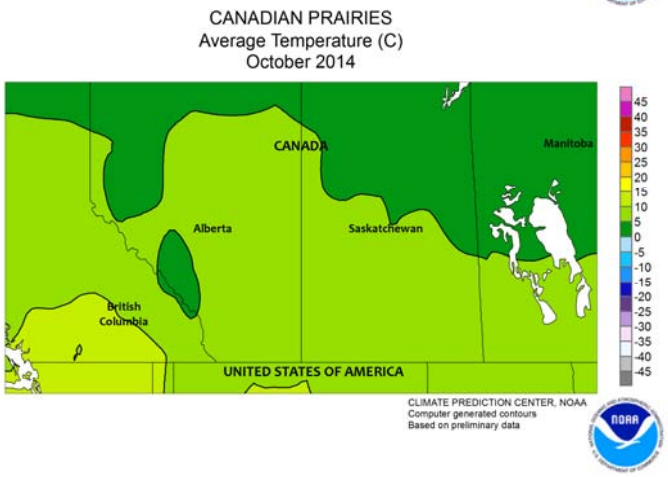


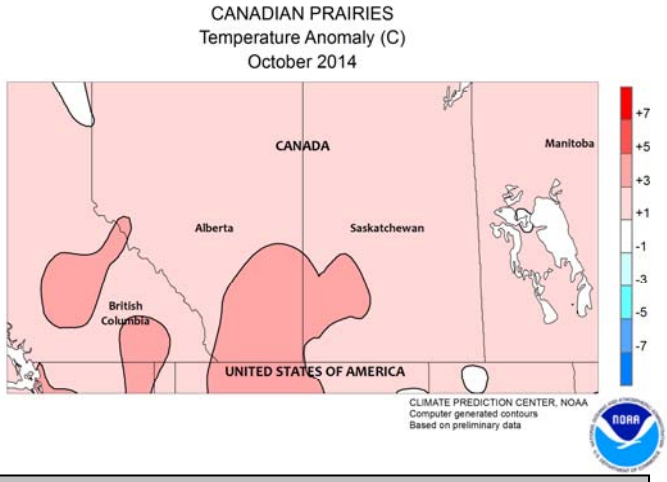
MEXICO

During October, above-normal rainfall maintained favorable levels of moisture for late development of corn and other rain-fed summer crops in key production areas, while giving a late-season boost to southern reservoirs. The rainfall was partly generated from several tropical storm systems; one of these was Hurricane Simon, which eventually brought showers to Baja California and sections of Sonora and Sinaloa. Drier conditions prevailed in north-central Mexico, but occasional heavy rain fell in the northeast as far west as northern Coahuila. According to the Government of Mexico, total National reservoir levels were at 55.3 percent capacity as of October 30, compared with 62.3 last year and 50.1 in 2012.



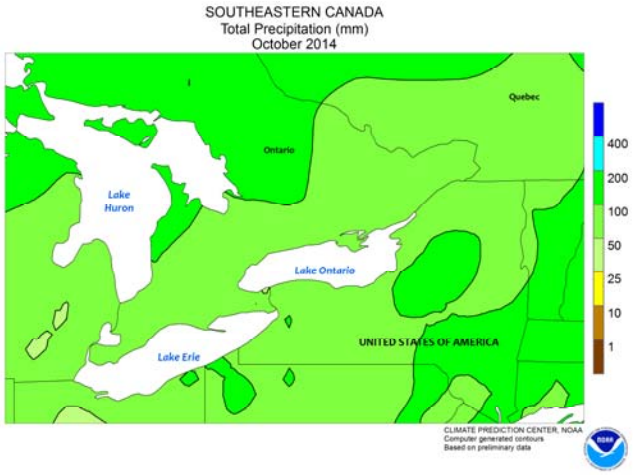


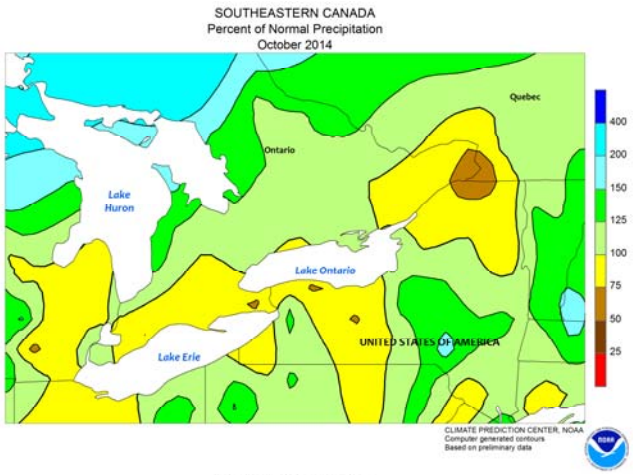


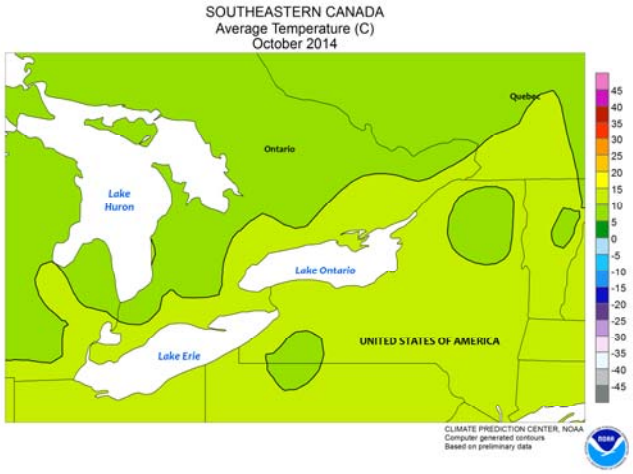


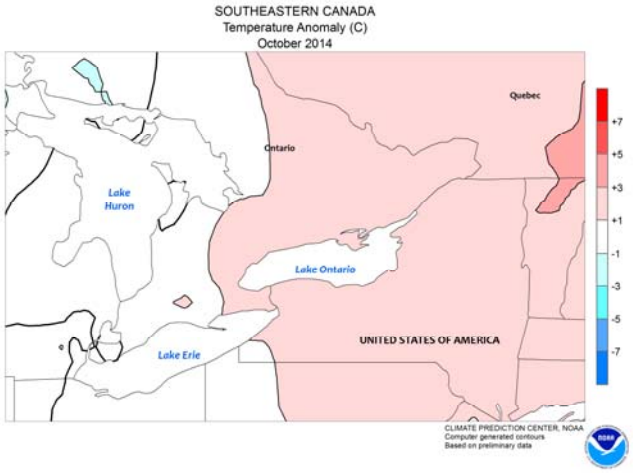
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During October, extended periods of warmth and dryness favored spring grain and oilseed harvesting. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal; however, freezes were still common, with farming areas of southern Manitoba recording a season-ending freeze during the early part of the month. Monthly precipitation totaled below 25 mm in most areas, the exceptions being Manitoba's Interlake Region, sections of north-central Saskatchewan, and Alberta's Peace River Valley. Reports from Canada suggested harvesting was virtually complete by the middle part of October.





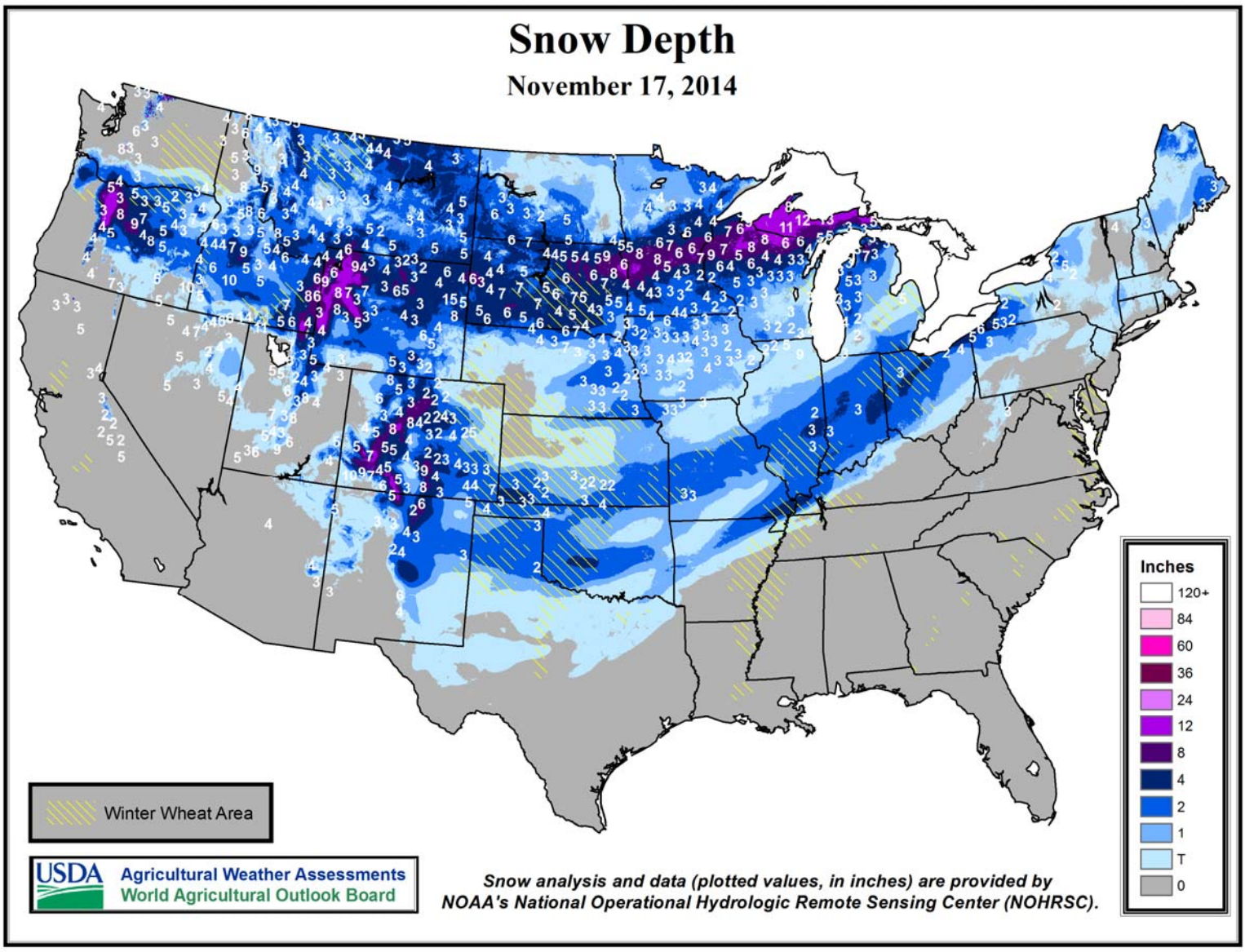




SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In October, generally mild but showery weather maintained a sluggish pace of seasonal fieldwork, including corn and soybean harvesting and planting of winter wheat. Precipitation was variable, totaling 50 to 150 mm across the region, exacerbating problems with local wetness. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, due mainly to an outbreak of exceptionally warm weather during the middle part of the month. Prior to the outbreak of warmth, cold weather descended upon the region, resulting in a season-ending freeze in parts of southwestern Ontario. The freeze arrived slightly ahead of schedule in some areas but no significant impact on standing crops was expected.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



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