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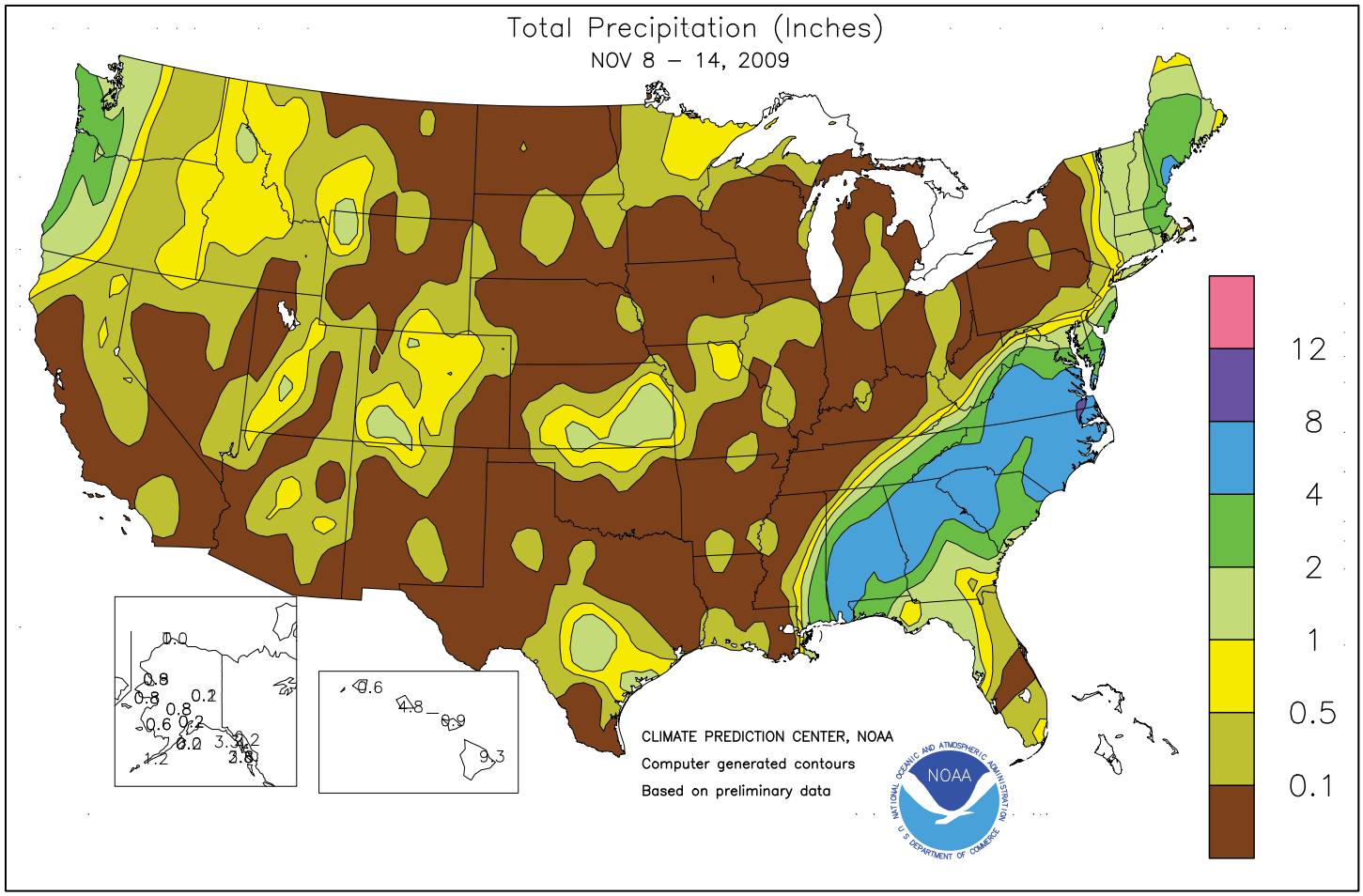
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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 8 - 14, 2009

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A second week of mild, dry weather promoted summer crop harvesting and soft red winter wheat planting from the **Midwest southward into the lower Mississippi Valley**. Cotton and soybean harvesting quickly advanced, while warm weather favored the emergence and establishment of late-planted wheat. In much of the **Midwest**, however, the corn harvest was hampered by the crop's high moisture content. The national corn harvest, 54 percent (%) complete by November 15, continued to proceed at the slowest pace in the last 35 years

(Continued on page 3)

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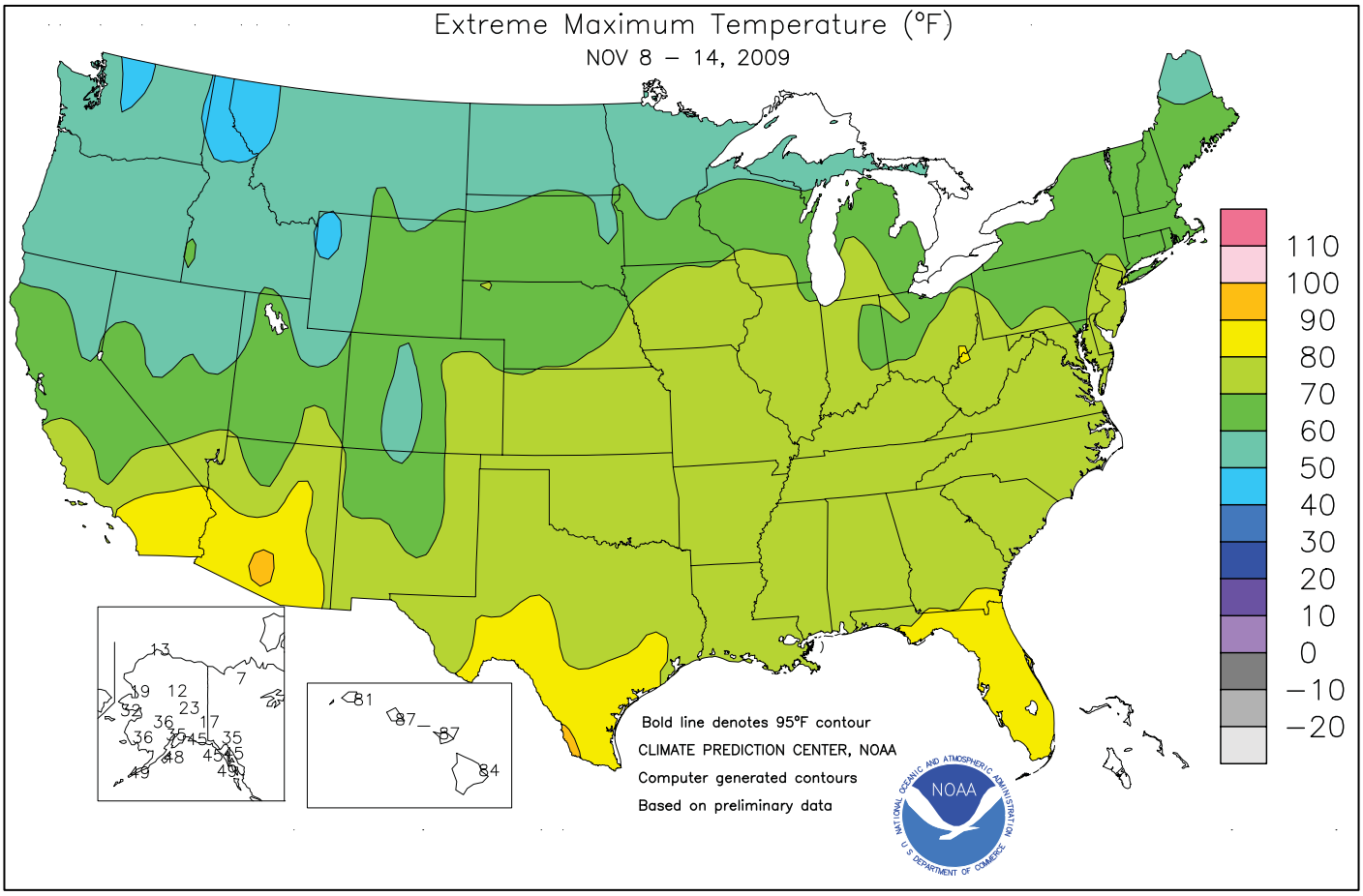
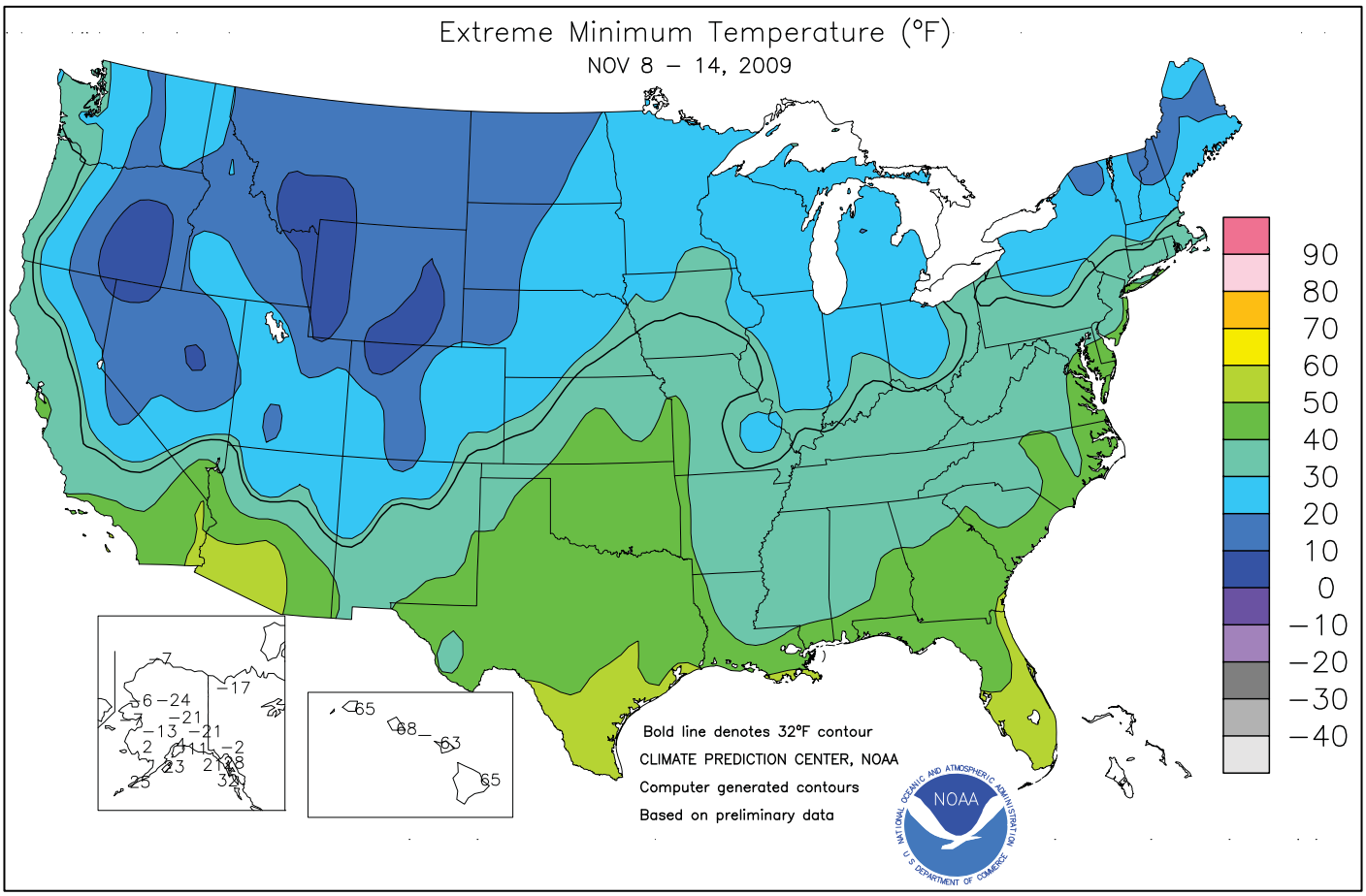
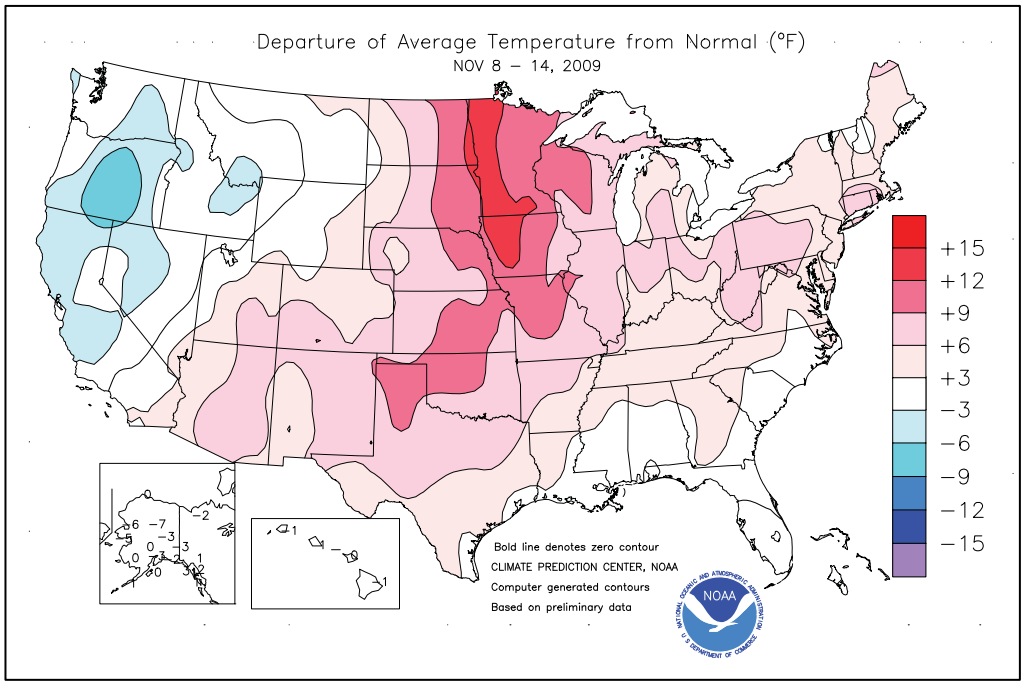

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
NOV 8 – 14, 2009
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
NOV 8 – 14, 2009
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA



(Continued from front cover)

(previously, 59% on November 15, 1992). Meanwhile, Tropical Storm Ida made landfall in **southern Alabama** on November 10 and drifted eastward into **southern Georgia** before redeveloping as a powerful extra-tropical storm near the **Mid-Atlantic Coast**. Open-boll cotton in the **southern Mid-Atlantic region** was the crop most vulnerable to damage due to the secondary storm's 4- to 10-inch rainfall totals and wind gusts of 30 to 50 m.p.h. On November 8, just prior to Ida's arrival, the following amount of cotton remained in the field: **Georgia**, 66%; **Alabama**, 64%; **North Carolina**, 49%; **South Carolina**, 47%; and **Virginia**; 38%. At week's end, heavy rain associated with Ida's remnants finally shifted into **New England**. Farther west, mild, mostly dry weather on the **Plains** continued to promote summer crop harvesting and hard red winter wheat emergence and establishment. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal across a broad area of the **nation's mid-section**, stretching from **northern Texas into the eastern Dakotas and the upper Great Lakes region**. In parts of **Montana**, however, late-week snow boosted topsoil moisture. At week's end, the arrival of rain and snow on the **central Plains** ended a 2-week period of tranquil weather. Elsewhere, dry weather in much of **California** and the **Southwest** contrasted with rain and snow showers across the remainder of the **West**. Rain was heaviest in the **Pacific Northwest**, while snow blanketed the **Rockies**. Beneficial showers dampened **Northwestern** winter wheat areas.

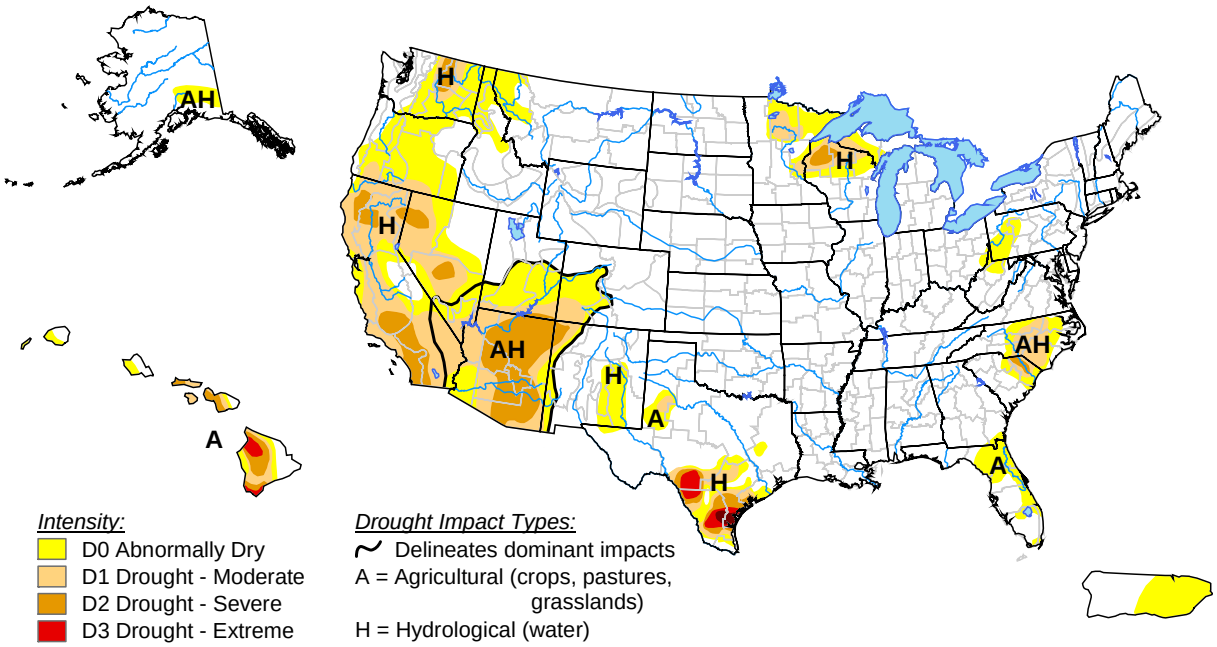
Early in the week, record warmth prevailed across the **Great Lakes and Eastern States** in advance of Ida's arrival. Daily-record highs for November 8 included 72°F in **Grand Rapids, MI**, and 78°F in both **Danville, VA**, and **Charlotte, NC.** A day later, **Northeastern** records for November 9 included 68°F in **Montpelier, VT**, and 74°F in **Georgetown, DE.** Later, warmth briefly shifted into the **Southwest**, where **Phoenix, AZ** (91°F), notched a daily-record high for November 10. **Western** records were also set in locations such as **Laramie, WY** (67°F on November 11), and **Grand Junction, CO** (68°F on November 12). At week's end, unusual warmth returned to the **Great Lakes States**, where **Flint, MI** (66°F), collected a record for November 14. Meanwhile, markedly cooler air arrived in the **West**, resulting in a daily-record low (39°F on November 14) in **Camarillo, CA.** In parts of the **West**, snow accompanied the cooler weather. In **Montana**, **Ennis** set a record for its snowiest November day, with 9.8 inches falling on November 12 (previously, 7.9 inches on November 12, 1959). Elsewhere in **Montana** on November 12, **Bozeman** received 16.2 inches of snow. Farther south, November 14-15 snowfall totaled 20 inches or more at several high-elevation locations in **Colorado**, including **Gothic** and **Telluride**. Snow also arrived on the **central High Plains**, where November 13-15 totals reached 9.3 inches in **Denver, CO**, and 6.5 inches in **Cheyenne, WY.**

Early in the week, heavy showers affected parts of **Puerto Rico**, where **San Juan** (3.10 inches on November 9) received a daily-record sum. Heavy rain also developed along the **Gulf Coast** in advance of Tropical Storm Ida's arrival. **Pensacola, FL**, netted a daily-record sum of 3.64 inches on November 9. On November 10, Ida reached **Dauphin Island, AL**, about 5:40 a.m. CST with maximum sustained winds near 45 m.p.h., then arrived on the mainland near **Bon Secour, AL**, at 7:00 a.m. After moving inland, Ida was quickly downgraded to a tropical depression. Nevertheless, wind gusts in excess of 30 m.p.h. were common across the **Southeast**, while rainfall records for November 10 included 5.44 inches in **Columbus, GA**; 3.52 inches in **Pinson, AL**; and 2.59 inches in **Chattanooga, TN.** As Ida's remnants evolved into a strong, non-tropical storm on November 12-13, wind gusts of 30 to 50 m.p.h. were common in the **Mid-Atlantic coastal plain**. A peak gust to 75 m.p.h. was clocked in **Oceana, VA**, while a record-setting wave height to 26.7 feet was reported at a buoy 26 miles southeast of **Cape May, NJ.** Due to tidal flooding, the water level at **Sewells Point, VA**, peaked on November 12 at 7.74 feet above mean lower low water (MLLW), just 0.20 foot below the level attained in September 2003 during Hurricane Isabel and 1.16 feet below the high-water mark established during an August 1933 hurricane. In **southeastern Virginia**, storm-total rainfall amounts in excess of 10 inches were reported in locations such as **Langley Air Force Base** and **Oceana Naval Air Station**. Daily-record totals were noted on both November 11 and 12 in several locations, including **Norfolk, VA** (2.31 and 4.90 inches), and **New Bern, NC** (3.99 and 2.86 inches). By November 14, heavy rain shifted into **New England**, where record-setting totals for November 14 reached 5.03 inches in **Portland, ME**, and 2.13 inches in **Providence, RI.**

In **Alaska**, widespread snowfall accompanied near- to below-normal temperatures. **Fairbanks** received measurable snow on 6 consecutive days from November 10-15, totaling 5.2 inches. **Bettles** was buried by 23.7 inches of snow on November 11-12. With 14.2 inches on November 12, **Bettles** experienced its second-earliest daily total in excess of a foot, behind 14.0 inches on November 9, 1992. **Alaskan** daily-record totals included 8.2 inches (on November 11) in **Kotzebue** and 5.3 inches (on November 14) in **Juneau**. Farther south, heavy showers developed in **Hawaii's windward areas**. On the **Big Island**, weekly rainfall totaled 12.52 inches in **Hilo**, aided by an 8.63-inch sum on November 13-14. Rainfall was especially heavy on **Kauai** toward week's end. During a 24-hour period on November 14-15, **Kauai** totals of 13.49 inches in **Kapahi**, 13.16 inches at **Hanalei River**, and 12.24 inches on **Mount Waialeale** boosted 7-day amounts to 23.45, 23.12, and 22.81 inches, respectively.

U.S. Drought Monitor

November 10, 2009
Valid 7 a.m. EST



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

Drought Impact Types:
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

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

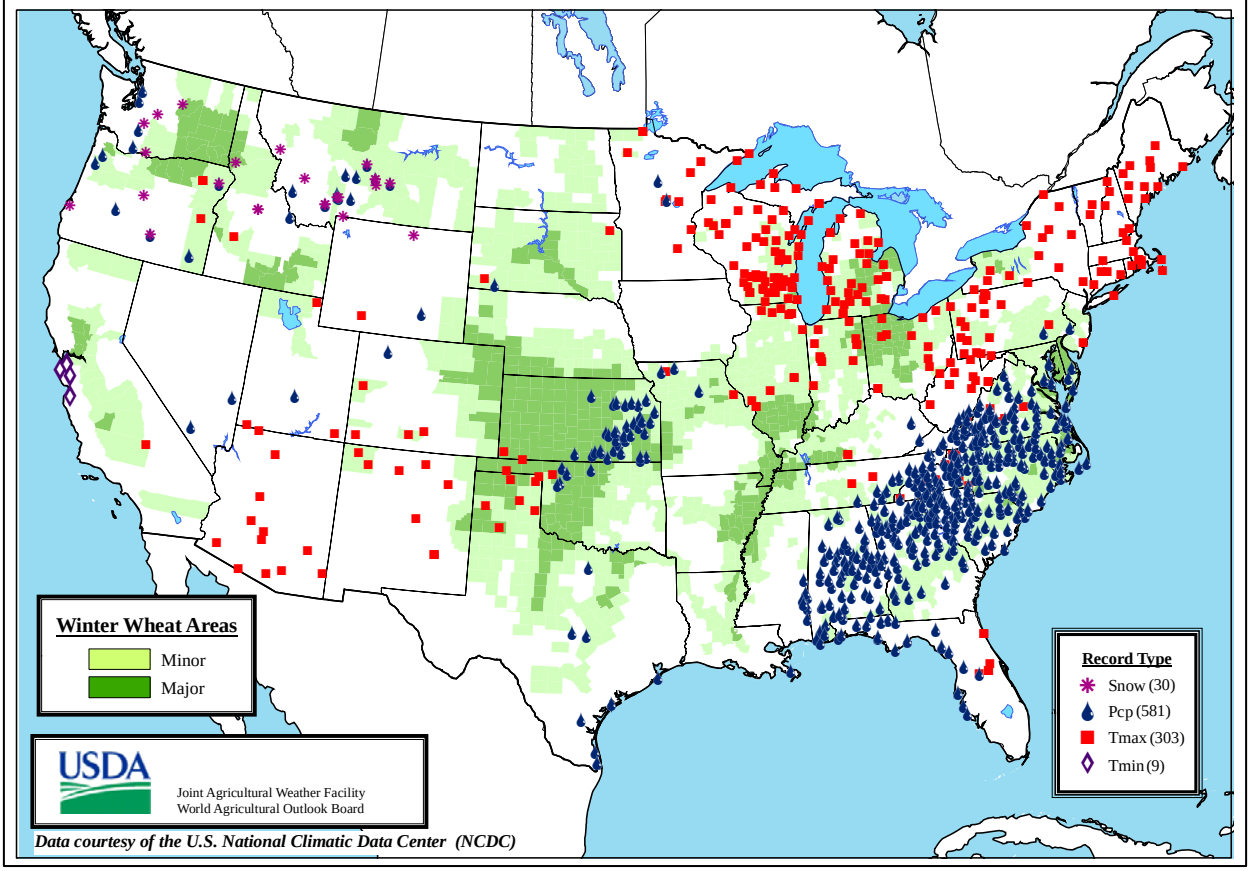
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

Released Thursday, November 12, 2009

Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

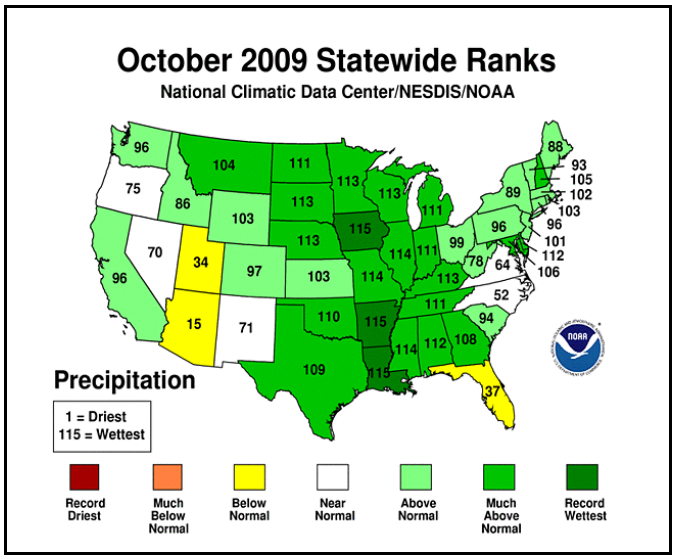
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

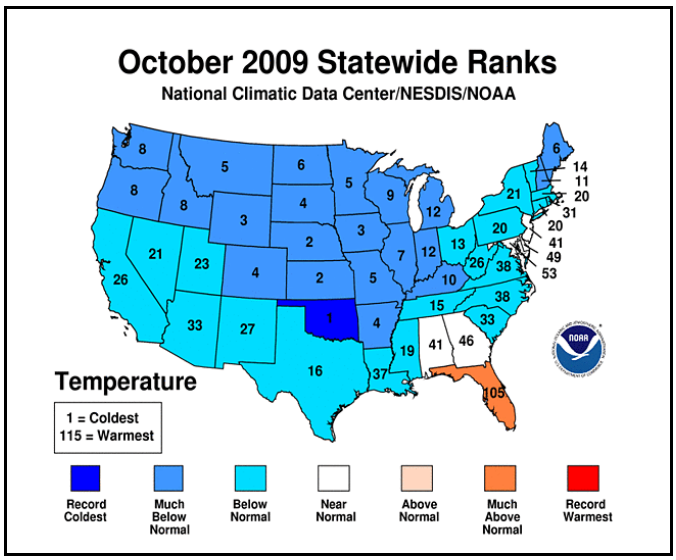
November 8-14, 2009



Selected October U.S. Temperature and Precipitation Records

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the U.S. experienced its wettest, third-coldest October during the 1895-2009 period of record (http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/2009/oct/currentmonth.html).





Record-High October Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous
Leola, AR	23.05*	4.42	13.84 in 1990
Camden, AR	22.39*	4.42	17.98 in 1984
Monroe, LA	20.54	3.91	12.14 in 1906
Shreveport, LA	20.35	4.45	14.02 in 1949
El Dorado, AR	19.75	4.33	16.02 in 1919
Monticello, AR	19.72	4.35	15.29 in 1984
Fordyce, AR	18.29*	4.60	12.70 in 1949
Little Rock, AR	16.56	4.25	15.29 in 1984
Antoine, AR	16.00	4.64	11.90 in 1954
N. Little Rock, AR	15.81*	3.81	14.03 in 1984
Des Arc, AR	14.94	3.75	11.18 in 1984
Mammoth Spring, AR	14.84	3.57	13.42 in 1941
Murfreesboro, AR	14.66	4.93	13.64 in 1993
Greenville, MS	14.47	3.39	10.02 in 1984
Pine Bluff, AR	14.34	4.49	14.05 in 1984
Salem, AR	14.01	3.47	11.87 in 1984
Calico Rock, AR	13.50	3.61	12.51 in 1941
Vicksburg, MS	13.22	3.75	12.85 in 1970
Vichy-Rolla, MO	12.56	3.26	11.27 in 1949
St. Louis, MO	12.38	2.76	8.52 in 1919
Lead Hill, AR	12.13	3.22	11.82 in 1941
Tupelo, MS	10.98	3.38	9.75 in 1932
Memphis, TN	10.56	3.31	10.13 in 1919
Browns Valley, MN	7.36	1.76	5.73 in 1998
Marinette, WI	7.05	2.47	6.04 in 1967
Wheaton, MN	7.03	1.87	6.57 in 1984
Mason City, IA	6.98	2.50	5.64 in 1984
Wilmot, SD	6.58	1.99	5.65 in 1998
Bryant, SD	6.55	1.97	6.48 in 1998
Victor, SD	6.49	1.80	5.74 in 1998
Kewaunee, WI	6.28	2.32	4.95 in 1984
Marshfield, WI	6.11	2.49	5.63 in 1928
Waterloo, IA	5.86	2.49	5.71 in 1997
Sioux City, IA	5.70	1.99	5.30 in 1979

* Wettest month on record.

Record-Low October Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous
Vero Beach, FL	0.48	5.04	0.75 in 1962
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	0.73	6.44	0.94 in 1977

Record-High October Average Temperature (ºF)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous
Miami, FL	82.4	+3.6	82.1 in 2002

Number of October Days With Highs of 90ºF of Greater

Location	Total	Previous
Moore Haven, FL	18	16 in 1986
Vero Beach, FL	16	6 in 1980
Miami, FL	14	14 in 1989
Melbourne, FL	5	5 in 2006

Record-Low October Average Temperature (ºF)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous
Cheyenne, WY	37.0	-8.4	37.1 in 1969
Sheridan, WY	37.7	-7.4	38.0 in 2002
Rapid City, SD	38.7	-9.5	39.0 in 2002
Chadron, NE	40.0	-8.9	40.8 in 2002
Scottsbluff, NE	40.4	-7.4	40.8 in 1925
Goodland, KS	43.7	-8.1	44.3 in 1925
Tulsa, OK	55.9	-6.7	55.9 in 1925

Record-High October Snowfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous
Big Sky, MT	30.4	N/A	20.7 in 2004
North Platte, NE	30.3	1.1	15.7 in 1969
Cascade, MT	28.1	N/A	13.0 in 1984
Cheyenne, WY	28.0	4.1	23.1 in 1906
Scottsbluff, NE	24.9	2.3	21.6 in 1969
Rochester, MN	7.9	1.1	6.6 in 1929

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 14, 2009

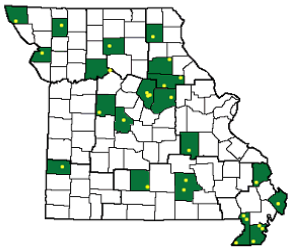
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	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
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	70	46	76	36	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	0	0	-	-
	LYON	71	46	77	37	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	14.35	-	-	-	61	57	0	0	0	0
	VANCE	69	47	76	37	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	65	55	0	0	0	0
	PERTHSHIRE	69	47	75	37	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	10.86	-	-	-	66	53	0	0	0	0
	SCOTT	70	49	75	40	60	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	65	56	0	0	0	0
	SANDY RIDGE	71	49	76	38	60	-	0.00	-	0.00	26.33	-	-	-	64	-	0	0	0	0
NE	VERONA	70	46	74	35	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	17.53	-	53.24	-	64	54	0	0	0	0
SD	STONEVILLE x	72	48	78	39	60	5	0.00	-1.20	0.00	20.59	235	57.96	129	68	56	0	0	0	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	71	49	77	38	60	-	0.00	-	0.00	19.04	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
	INVERNESS 5E	71	48	76	38	59	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	64	57	0	0	0	0
	SIDON	72	50	77	38	61	-	0.00	-	0.00	20.07	-	59.31	-	64	59	0	0	0	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	70	50	75	39	60	-	0.00	-	0.00	22.27	-	-	-	66	58	0	0	0	0
	SILVER CITY	72	49	77	39	60	-	0.00	-	0.00	17.97	-	-	-	63	59	0	0	0	0
	ONWARD	71	49	76	37	60	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	68	59	0	0	0	0
	MAYDAY	71	47	75	36	59	-	0.00	-	0.00	16.23	-	-	-	62	57	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	65	42	76	34	54	12	0.00	-0.30	0.00	4.61	62	24.89	77	-	-	0	0	0	0
	ALBANY	64	42	74	32	53	11	0.05	-0.23	0.04	5.00	70	35.34	107	56	50	0	1	2	0
	ST. JOSEPH	62	46	72	38	54	11	0.06	-0.22	0.06	6.11	74	35.40	104	-	-	0	0	1	0
NC	LINNEUS	64	45	74	37	54	12	0.37	-0.06	0.37	7.80	97	40.81	116	55	49	0	0	1	0
	BRUNSWICK	64	44	74	34	54	10	0.25	-0.20	0.24	8.50	109	41.03	117	57	52	0	0	2	0
NE	NOVELTY	61	43	74	33	52	9	0.36	-0.15	0.33	12.58	156	47.44	142	55	46	0	0	2	0
	MONROE CITY	63	43	75	31	53	10	0.33	-0.19	0.33	11.53	146	41.84	125	54	47	0	1	1	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	65	47	74	41	55	10	0.00	-0.55	0.00	13.09	140	42.80	113	58	50	0	0	0	0
C	AUXVASSE	64	45	75	35	54	9	0.00	-0.71	0.00	13.25	162	46.72	132	54	48	0	0	0	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	65	47	76	36	56	10	0.00	-0.59	0.00	13.66	168	48.36	131	57	50	0	0	0	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	66	44	77	30	54	9	0.00	-0.68	0.00	15.93	179	44.23	117	57	48	0	1	0	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	65	46	74	35	55	9	0.00	-0.60	0.00	12.40	154	46.75	127	55	49	0	0	0	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	64	46	74	35	55	9	0.00	-0.60	0.00	13.47	166	50.58	137	-	-	0	0	0	0
	COL-BF	64	44	75	31	54	8	0.00	-0.60	0.00	12.75	157	-	-	56	48	0	1	0	0
	VERSAILLES	68	48	76	39	57	10	0.00	-0.68	0.00	13.46	149	47.17	125	60	52	0	0	0	0
EC	VANDALIA	64	42	76	30	53	8	0.00	-0.51	0.00	14.35	185	43.97	120	56	47	0	1	0	0
SW	LAMAR	66	47	72	40	56	8	0.00	-0.79	0.00	12.75	121	41.30	96	61	52	0	0	0	0
SC	COOK STATION	69	40	77	24	54	7	0.00	-0.92	0.00	16.22	174	45.98	120	59	51	0	2	0	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	66	44	72	33	55	8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	13.19	139	38.53	98	59	49	0	0	0	0
SE	DELTA	68	41	73	32	54	6	0.00	-0.88	0.00	14.44	168	39.45	101	58	49	0	1	0	0
	CHARLESTON	69	44	73	36	56	7	0.00	-0.74	0.00	13.20	167	43.61	112	60	48	0	0	0	0
	GLENNONVILLE	70	44	75	35	56	6	0.00	-0.74	0.00	12.21	154	42.63	119	58	50	0	0	0	0
	CLARKTON	69	43	74	33	55	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	14.33	180	41.15	111	62	50	0	0	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	70	46	75	36	57	7	0.00	-0.72	0.00	16.04	178	48.43	124	67	52	0	0	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	70	44	75	35	57	7	0.00	-0.70	0.00	14.43	161	47.17	120	62	51	0	0	0	0
	STEELE	70	44	75	34	56	5	0.00	-0.70	0.00	14.19	161	53.58	132	63	54	0	0	0	0
	CARDWELL	69	44	74	37	56	6	0.00	-0.64	0.00	12.11	133	51.24	129	63	51	0	0	0	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: After Tropical Storm Ida made landfall east of the state, wind gusts up to 30 mph were another unfavorable development for unharvested cotton. Producers continued to harvest cotton, with some uncertainty as to the overall effect of previously adverse weather conditions. Cooler, dry air arrived late in the week, when temperatures fell to 40 degrees F or below. However, weekly temperatures averaged above normal.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations

Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 14, 2009

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

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 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	70	49	76	39	59	4	4.32	3.58	4.03	22.89	257	64.58	139	95	52	0	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	70	48	76	37	59	6	1.85	1.06	1.85	15.98	167	58.38	120	85	61	0	0	1	1
	MOBILE	71	51	77	40	61	0	3.61	2.76	2.63	15.21	137	60.31	104	90	64	0	0	2	2
	MONTGOMERY	72	50	82	38	61	3	3.17	2.53	2.36	15.04	185	50.08	107	95	63	0	0	2	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	29	15	39	4	22	-2	0.20	0.01	0.09	3.41	63	11.71	81	78	63	0	7	4	0
	BARROW	7	-4	13	-7	2	0	0.04	0.02	0.03	1.24	109	5.69	145	89	77	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	11	-7	24	-21	2	-4	0.09	-0.02	0.07	1.12	48	7.86	86	80	70	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	36	29	45	4	32	-3	2.16	1.21	1.42	18.74	103	52.22	105	95	86	0	4	6	1
	KODIAK	40	27	48	14	33	-2	0.15	-0.96	0.13	32.22	170	76.26	120	75	56	0	5	2	0
	NOME	22	2	32	-13	12	-7	0.79	0.57	0.44	2.68	58	13.55	92	91	71	0	7	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	59	32	75	25	46	7	0.64	0.34	0.64	1.62	34	8.56	43	85	38	0	5	1	1
	PHOENIX	80	59	91	49	70	6	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.16	9	2.78	40	50	33	2	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	64	40	75	36	52	6	0.08	-0.12	0.08	0.58	15	7.48	44	76	31	0	0	1	0
	TUCSON	78	54	89	50	66	5	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.79	27	5.59	52	56	38	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	71	49	78	43	60	7	0.00	-0.79	0.00	17.49	186	52.03	139	85	49	0	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	72	49	78	38	60	6	0.02	-0.90	0.02	23.02	229	68.31	160	89	48	0	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	63	45	67	38	54	-4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.09	14	3.49	66	77	58	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	63	41	68	33	52	-3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.40	108	6.47	70	88	67	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	53	79	37	62	-1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.31	141	5.43	52	81	60	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	60	40	68	32	50	-3	0.02	-0.63	0.02	2.20	53	18.44	70	80	53	0	1	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	63	41	66	37	52	-4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	3.38	171	14.98	107	87	40	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	69	56	78	48	63	0	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.01	1	3.11	36	76	60	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	64	48	66	39	56	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.24	155	13.35	86	80	60	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	63	40	67	30	52	-4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.77	101	8.53	79	79	58	0	1	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	58	25	62	19	42	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.37	135	7.06	106	82	48	0	6	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	54	34	62	27	44	5	0.28	0.18	0.17	1.84	78	14.91	89	83	43	0	4	2	0
	DENVER INTL	55	33	71	29	44	4	0.40	0.29	0.19	2.50	115	17.58	135	83	47	0	4	3	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	58	35	67	29	47	6	0.14	0.01	0.09	1.19	53	6.77	84	67	43	0	3	2	0
	PUEBLO	59	34	66	27	47	6	0.02	-0.08	0.02	2.89	165	15.60	133	85	55	0	2	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	59	44	65	33	52	4	0.37	-0.24	0.24	8.05	94	32.50	84	79	56	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	60	38	71	21	49	5	0.86	0.17	0.77	7.56	78	41.45	103	85	73	0	2	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	65	46	74	33	56	5	1.34	0.85	0.99	10.92	133	37.58	109	87	56	0	0	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	63	45	72	38	54	6	0.27	-0.23	0.19	11.17	136	41.53	111	92	59	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	79	60	83	36	69	0	0.24	-0.29	0.15	5.20	42	46.00	103	86	49	0	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	78	55	82	41	66	3	0.55	0.18	0.32	9.06	72	53.05	110	95	55	0	0	3	0
	KEY WEST	79	69	82	44	74	-3	0.22	-0.28	0.19	6.64	60	22.61	64	80	68	0	0	3	0
	MIAMI	78	68	86	49	73	-3	0.11	-0.55	0.06	10.03	62	46.69	85	82	62	0	0	3	0
	ORLANDO	80	59	86	40	70	0	0.25	-0.11	0.20	7.68	82	45.32	102	86	57	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	72	54	78	44	63	1	4.24	3.49	3.68	25.78	222	74.07	129	89	60	0	0	6	1
	TALLAHASSEE	74	53	81	37	64	2	1.27	0.64	1.22	7.13	73	46.29	82	92	65	0	0	2	1
	TAMPA	78	61	84	47	70	-1	1.14	0.94	1.13	8.62	93	41.90	101	88	57	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	64	85	45	72	-2	0.31	-0.66	0.20	11.54	73	50.19	91	78	55	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	68	47	76	39	58	3	3.97	3.36	3.30	22.97	272	50.15	120	88	64	0	0	3	2
	ATLANTA	67	50	74	44	58	2	4.87	4.22	4.16	22.52	260	59.45	136	92	72	0	0	2	2
	AUGUSTA	73	48	77	36	60	4	4.54	4.08	2.73	13.33	168	40.60	102	95	69	0	0	2	2
	COLUMBUS	69	48	76	29	58	-1	5.60	5.01	5.30	17.29	258	65.46	158	93	54	0	1	3	1
	MACON	73	48	77	40	61	4	2.77	2.28	2.61	19.82	295	51.49	132	94	58	0	0	3	1
	SAVANNAH	74	52	79	39	63	3	1.06	0.64	0.82	6.90	75	49.16	108	93	59	0	0	2	1
HI	HILO	80	69	84	66	74	0	9.27	6.67	4.62	27.22	111	107.51	101	91	80	0	0	5	3
	HONOLULU	84	73	87	66	78	0	4.75	4.40	4.62	6.35	167	14.79	105	78	71	0	0	2	1
	KAHULUI	85	70	87	65	77	0	0.90	0.58	0.51	1.59	74	10.99	77	85	74	0	0	3	1
	LIHUE	80	72	85	69	77	0	0.58	-0.20	0.20	5.76	66	22.35	70	87	76	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	50	33	60	22	42	-1	0.18	-0.02	0.08	1.65	84	9.09	92	76	54	0	3	4	0
	LEWISTON	48	36	55	27	42	-1	0.11	-0.09	0.07	0.96	43	9.80	90	87	74	0	3	3	0
	POCATELLO	48	23	57	16	36	-2	0.08	-0.10	0.08	2.31	102	14.72	137	84	60	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	60	42	70	33	51	9	0.00	-0.50	0.00	7.08	99	38.64	121	82	57	0	0	0	0
	MOLINE	61	39	75	30	50	8	0.18	-0.29	0.16	7.50	106	46.33	135	82	56	0	2	3	0
	PEORIA	62	44	75	36	53	10	0.06	-0.42	0.06	11.56	165	47.54	150	80	53	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	57	34	71	23	46	5	0.13	-0.30	0.13	7.77	110	41.83	127	80	55	0	2	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	62	44	76	29	53	8	0.00	-0.46	0.00	13.51	207	44.71	143	84	46	0	1	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	65	41	73	28	53	4	0.00	-0.66	0.00	13.38	185	45.87	121	85	55	0	2	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	62	39	72	28	51	7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	6.58	100	37.22	117	88	55	0	2	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	63	42	72	30	52	6	0.00	-0.58	0.00	7.46	107	44.20	124	84	45	0	1	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	60	39	70	28	50	7	0.05	-0.50	0.05	5.69	68	38.79	112	84	58	0	1	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	63	45	75	40	54	10	0.17	-0.28	0.17	8.39	111	49.33	144	80	48	0	0	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	57	37	72	25	47	6	0.25	-0.12	0.25	7.87	124	45.74	150	83	52	0	2	1	0
	DES MOINES	60	43	75	32	51	9	0.02	-0.36	0.02	7.77	116	34.45	107	75	55	0	1	1	0
	DUBUQUE	56	36	69	20	46	7	0.01	-0.40	0.01	8.84	125	42.12	130	78	55	0	2	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	58	33	70	16	45	6	0.01	-0.25	0.01	10.27	203	29.83	121	85	64	0	3	1	0
	WATERLOO	56	30	71	6	44	5	0.56	0.18	0.55	8.56	134	36.42	118	81	66	0	4	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	60	40	73	28	50	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	6.63	134	24.56	92	90	61	0	1	0	0
	DODGE CITY	57	43	71	34	50	5	0.08	-0.10	0.07	12.68	351	30.83	147	92	65	0	0	2	0
	GOODLAND	56	36	67	29	46	6	0.19	0.04	0.18	6.53	256	21.79	115	85	58	0	3	2	0
	TOPEKA	61	43	71	13	52	6	1.00	0.59	0.99	5.82	76	38.61	117	86	64	0	1	2	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 14, 2009

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	62	47	73	27	55	8	0.13	-0.18	0.13	9.11	147	36.74	131	94	69	0	1	1	0
KY	JACKSON	64	47	74	39	56	6	0.02	-0.62	0.02	8.45	101	49.35	116	73	39	0	0	1	0
	LEXINGTON	65	45	70	35	55	7	0.01	-0.50	0.01	11.73	168	49.09	124	75	54	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	69	46	74	36	58	8	0.00	-0.59	0.00	12.70	177	50.03	130	78	41	0	0	0	0
	PADUCAH	70	46	73	33	58	9	0.00	-0.68	0.00	15.28	179	50.64	121	86	44	0	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	74	54	76	39	64	3	0.06	-0.68	0.06	18.43	178	48.02	88	89	50	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	76	57	80	46	67	5	0.05	-0.69	0.05	20.27	175	62.01	125	90	54	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	73	56	77	46	65	2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	15.19	148	52.37	94	80	59	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	74	51	77	37	62	4	0.00	-0.77	0.00	22.93	241	53.99	123	92	51	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	49	27	56	20	38	4	0.54	0.03	0.54	7.22	97	31.90	99	82	43	0	4	1	1
	PORTLAND	58	34	66	28	46	5	5.09	4.29	5.09	11.52	119	50.78	131	82	43	0	3	1	1
MD	BALTIMORE	64	43	73	33	54	6	1.22	0.72	0.72	11.35	137	44.20	121	89	67	0	0	3	1
MA	BOSTON	60	44	69	33	52	5	1.55	0.88	1.50	9.85	111	37.83	104	79	50	0	0	4	1
	WORCESTER	59	44	76	37	52	10	1.58	0.82	1.58	8.62	80	43.80	102	83	49	0	0	1	1
MI	ALPENA	56	29	64	22	42	5	0.01	-0.34	0.01	7.88	132	32.75	129	93	43	0	6	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	60	38	72	31	49	8	0.03	-0.50	0.03	9.52	115	38.73	120	84	48	0	2	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	56	32	64	20	44	6	0.21	-0.14	0.21	7.16	115	28.35	112	92	59	0	4	1	0
	LANSING	59	35	70	28	47	6	0.03	-0.39	0.03	4.80	71	35.62	129	86	50	0	3	1	0
	MUSKEGON	58	36	71	28	47	6	0.00	-0.53	0.00	8.81	117	33.48	119	88	55	0	2	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	58	34	68	24	46	6	0.00	-0.45	0.00	5.48	72	25.55	87	89	44	0	3	0	0
MN	DULUTH	50	34	56	27	42	10	0.51	0.14	0.33	6.73	90	25.76	89	81	57	0	3	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	50	28	59	20	39	10	0.89	0.65	0.39	6.03	107	23.78	106	94	54	0	5	4	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	57	35	64	20	46	10	0.06	-0.29	0.06	6.18	109	22.75	83	80	41	0	3	1	0
	ROCHESTER	54	33	69	5	44	9	0.00	-0.35	0.00	8.97	145	28.31	97	80	46	0	2	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	55	34	62	23	45	12	0.40	0.10	0.35	7.19	121	27.49	107	84	45	0	4	3	0
MS	JACKSON	73	50	75	37	61	4	0.00	-0.79	0.00	14.13	168	49.35	104	91	48	0	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	71	48	75	35	59	2	1.50	0.75	1.32	16.25	189	49.52	99	93	66	0	0	3	1
	TUPELO	70	46	74	37	58	4	0.00	-0.73	0.00	20.68	247	56.73	122	80	58	0	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	62	45	74	30	53	7	0.24	-0.33	0.24	14.77	186	46.09	129	84	53	0	1	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	64	47	74	31	55	9	0.39	0.02	0.39	6.07	68	41.50	119	91	62	0	1	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	66	48	76	39	57	9	0.00	-0.59	0.00	15.54	220	43.57	130	76	49	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	66	47	72	41	56	7	0.07	-0.63	0.05	15.68	159	49.15	126	89	59	0	0	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	49	27	63	17	38	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.10	72	10.08	74	69	37	0	5	0	0
	BUTTE	40	15	50	-5	28	-3	0.04	-0.06	0.04	2.03	96	12.40	104	87	45	0	6	1	0
	CUT BANK	45	28	53	23	37	5	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.56	31	4.96	42	77	35	0	6	1	0
	GLASGOW	49	25	55	15	37	5	0.65	0.59	0.65	2.06	111	10.41	98	75	51	0	5	1	1
	GREAT FALLS	47	24	56	20	36	1	0.00	-0.10	0.00	2.40	99	13.90	100	75	30	0	7	0	0
	HAVRE	52	20	60	14	36	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.63	91	8.19	77	80	42	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	43	26	50	22	35	0	0.37	0.23	0.23	1.33	59	10.88	90	91	72	0	7	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	56	33	64	20	44	4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	4.35	96	23.67	97	86	57	0	4	0	0
	LINCOLN	59	34	74	24	47	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	5.48	99	20.59	77	88	54	0	3	0	0
	NORFOLK	55	35	61	27	45	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	6.06	132	22.59	90	85	56	0	3	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	55	31	65	22	43	5	0.01	-0.13	0.01	5.48	187	23.14	123	88	49	0	4	1	0
	OMAHA	58	37	75	18	47	5	0.00	-0.31	0.00	5.19	85	25.33	90	86	56	0	1	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	54	27	63	14	40	3	0.26	0.12	0.25	3.49	136	18.74	122	86	66	0	6	2	0
	VALENTINE	53	29	63	23	41	5	0.02	-0.11	0.02	2.21	70	21.41	114	87	61	0	6	1	0
NV	ELY	50	21	58	9	35	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.77	79	9.05	99	67	38	0	6	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	69	51	74	46	60	2	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.05	8	1.33	34	46	32	0	0	1	0
	RENO	57	33	68	28	45	2	0.02	-0.09	0.02	1.52	137	6.26	104	64	38	0	4	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	51	23	59	13	37	-3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.51	35	6.06	87	69	42	0	5	0	0
NH	CONCORD	58	33	69	21	45	5	1.93	1.32	1.93	8.03	100	41.85	129	90	40	0	4	1	1
NJ	NEWARK	63	46	73	35	54	5	0.23	-0.40	0.12	7.40	86	39.83	99	78	63	0	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	63	45	69	40	54	7	0.53	0.42	0.47	3.46	146	7.02	81	56	33	0	0	2	1
NY	ALBANY	58	37	68	30	47	5	1.05	0.50	1.05	6.99	89	36.77	110	86	49	0	2	1	1
	BINGHAMTON	58	39	66	32	48	8	0.04	-0.48	0.04	7.17	92	33.27	99	77	48	0	1	1	0
	BUFFALO	59	40	68	28	50	7	0.00	-0.62	0.00	10.69	126	36.58	107	83	50	0	2	0	0
	ROCHESTER	58	37	69	21	47	4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	5.15	73	29.64	101	90	64	0	3	0	0
	SYRACUSE	60	34	71	23	47	5	0.00	-0.60	0.00	6.62	76	31.32	91	86	38	0	3	0	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	65	43	75	33	54	6	4.11	3.47	2.43	17.89	214	51.93	126	94	60	0	0	3	2
	CHARLOTTE	69	47	78	39	58	4	3.26	2.69	1.79	9.00	102	39.81	104	91	55	0	0	2	2
	GREENSBORO	66	48	76	42	57	6	3.42	2.95	2.56	12.49	144	37.75	99	88	58	0	0	3	2
	HATTERAS	64	51	74	23	58	-1	3.48	2.60	1.89	23.37	178	49.64	99	97	71	0	1	5	2
	RALEIGH	66	45	76	34	55	2	3.92	3.44	2.96	9.34	109	32.32	85	90	69	0	0	4	2
	WILMINGTON	67	51	75	43	59	1	4.27	3.79	3.84	15.19	137	50.55	99	94	64	0	0	4	1
ND	BISMARCK	53	26	59	16	39	7	0.37	0.24	0.36	3.82	119	22.56	141	85	61	0	5	2	0
	DICKINSON	54	25	77	16	40	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.85	87	15.02	95	84	34	0	6	0	0
	FARGO	52	32	59	25	42	10	0.23	0.01	0.10	7.74	164	22.87	114	86	53	0	4	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	51	26	59	13	38	8	0.01	-0.18	0.01	3.46	83	17.00	92	91	49	0	6	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	53	29	63	23	41	10	0.01	-0.12	0.01	5.83	167	15.55	88	87	44	0	5	1	0
	WILLISTON	50	20	56	12	35	5	0.19	0.09	0.19	1.72	70	13.49	102	84	62	0	6	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	62	42	69	35	52	8	0.00	-0.47	0.00	6.78	97	32.68	98	82	53	0	0	0	0
	CINCINNATI	65	41	71	35	53	6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	10.26	144	39.27	106	80	53	0	0	0	0
	CLEVELAND	63	44	71	32	53	9	0.00	-0.52	0.00	7.50	98	31.60	95	81	51	0	1	0	0
	COLUMBUS	65	44	70	33	54	8	0.00	-0.49	0.00	7.40	117	31.47	94	82	53	0	0	0	0
	DAYTON	63	42	68	31	52	7	0.00	-0.54	0.00	7.48	113	31.70	92	84	51	0	1	0	0
	MANSFIELD	63	43	70	33	53	10	0.06	-0.54	0.06	7.05	94	32.68	87	88	52	0	0	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 14, 2009

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
	TOLEDO	62	39	71	30	50	7	0.03	-0.41	0.02	6.94	112	34.36	119	86	63	0	1	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	63	42	71	33	53	10	0.00	-0.46	0.00	5.93	80	30.96	94	75	49	0	0	0	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	67	52	77	45	60	8	0.00	-0.37	0.00	10.25	120	33.94	104	91	62	0	0	0	0
	TULSA	68	50	72	39	59	6	0.00	-0.59	0.00	14.43	141	43.66	115	87	63	0	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	54	40	63	32	47	-1	3.81	2.17	1.07	16.66	140	50.67	102	90	75	0	1	5	4
	BURNS	42	16	52	-1	29	-6	0.19	0.03	0.09	1.38	87	9.33	109	90	73	0	7	3	0
	EUGENE	50	34	58	19	42	-4	0.78	-0.51	0.23	6.06	79	23.17	63	88	81	0	2	5	0
	MEDFORD	49	38	56	29	43	-3	0.26	-0.18	0.14	1.18	39	9.24	68	92	74	0	1	3	0
	PENDLETON	48	30	55	16	39	-5	0.20	-0.06	0.08	1.82	83	11.04	108	83	61	0	3	4	0
	PORTLAND	50	38	58	20	44	-4	0.68	-0.18	0.15	6.80	106	24.28	88	88	74	0	1	5	0
	SALEM	50	38	57	22	44	-3	2.01	1.04	0.64	7.66	116	23.79	81	87	79	0	1	5	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	61	40	68	30	51	6	0.03	-0.57	0.02	7.98	88	37.32	95	92	69	0	2	2	0
	ERIE	59	41	66	28	50	4	0.00	-0.63	0.00	7.38	73	36.04	99	83	58	0	2	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	60	44	68	34	52	5	0.16	-0.39	0.14	10.37	135	39.10	112	87	57	0	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	63	45	70	32	54	5	0.23	-0.26	0.08	9.42	122	41.87	114	92	68	0	1	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	63	41	71	33	52	7	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.91	60	28.42	86	74	42	0	0	0	0
	WILKES-BARRE	59	39	68	28	49	5	0.02	-0.48	0.02	6.45	80	31.62	96	88	48	0	1	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	62	40	70	33	51	8	0.00	-0.58	0.00	8.17	96	33.79	93	76	53	0	0	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	62	43	70	28	52	6	2.15	1.42	2.13	11.61	128	46.51	117	82	55	0	1	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	71	53	77	43	62	1	1.26	0.83	0.59	5.26	56	38.78	86	92	64	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	74	52	80	44	63	3	1.71	1.29	1.33	4.90	49	45.39	97	94	59	0	0	4	1
	COLUMBIA	70	48	76	37	59	2	3.01	2.54	1.85	15.44	194	44.43	103	93	63	0	0	2	2
	GREENVILLE	68	49	76	44	59	6	4.52	3.89	2.75	15.38	165	43.08	98	92	53	0	0	2	2
SD	ABERDEEN	53	28	59	18	41	8	0.21	0.05	0.21	8.95	231	23.60	121	90	63	0	5	1	0
	HURON	54	32	60	23	43	8	0.18	0.01	0.12	6.80	177	21.66	108	89	57	0	3	2	0
	RAPID CITY	53	28	66	18	41	4	0.01	-0.11	0.01	3.94	140	17.93	112	78	40	0	6	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	52	31	62	15	42	7	0.10	-0.16	0.09	6.84	133	21.05	90	86	63	0	4	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	65	40	72	32	53	5	2.25	1.79	1.43	11.25	176	42.27	118	94	53	0	1	2	2
	CHATTANOOGA	67	45	74	39	56	4	2.68	1.93	2.66	22.09	239	54.09	116	87	60	0	0	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	66	45	74	37	56	5	2.28	1.69	2.11	11.20	160	53.07	129	86	47	0	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	70	50	77	41	60	5	0.03	-0.82	0.03	19.18	226	54.79	122	78	49	0	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	69	45	74	35	57	5	0.00	-0.67	0.00	17.57	221	53.21	131	83	45	0	0	0	0
TX	ABILENE	73	52	78	47	63	6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	6.95	107	19.71	90	91	66	0	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	65	47	75	40	56	8	0.12	-0.02	0.12	2.37	63	21.81	116	92	59	0	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	76	53	80	46	65	3	0.78	0.30	0.78	14.66	180	29.57	99	85	64	0	0	1	1
	BEAUMONT	72	57	77	48	65	2	0.05	-0.71	0.05	19.85	158	52.05	101	95	61	0	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	80	61	84	54	70	1	0.02	-0.30	0.02	12.83	129	19.37	76	89	66	0	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	79	60	83	56	70	3	0.43	0.12	0.43	9.13	93	13.23	45	92	70	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	77	57	81	51	67	4	0.28	0.11	0.28	4.30	95	13.70	81	90	60	0	0	1	0
	EL PASO	72	49	79	43	60	5	0.05	0.01	0.05	2.77	109	6.96	83	69	34	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	75	57	78	53	66	8	0.00	-0.46	0.00	14.57	188	37.29	121	82	53	0	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	75	64	80	56	70	2	0.59	0.02	0.34	12.61	119	27.28	72	89	65	0	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	76	58	81	48	67	4	0.07	-0.65	0.04	17.91	169	40.00	96	89	63	0	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	72	48	76	41	60	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.24	71	11.26	64	80	51	0	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	71	50	78	42	61	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.43	78	13.90	101	83	56	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	74	49	81	34	61	5	0.00	-0.20	0.00	8.58	141	23.86	123	88	69	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	77	56	80	52	67	4	0.68	0.20	0.67	18.93	233	27.37	92	88	55	0	0	2	1
	VICTORIA	78	57	83	51	67	2	1.17	0.71	1.17	13.98	134	22.44	62	90	71	0	0	1	1
	WACO	75	56	79	46	65	6	0.04	-0.39	0.04	17.99	236	34.34	118	89	68	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	71	51	77	43	61	6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	8.41	119	26.96	103	90	59	0	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	52	30	62	11	41	-2	0.02	-0.22	0.02	2.38	69	14.31	99	84	38	0	3	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	56	32	65	25	44	4	1.23	0.71	1.14	7.96	97	32.75	102	90	51	0	4	2	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	64	41	76	34	53	4	3.71	3.20	3.01	10.85	128	37.44	98	90	59	0	0	3	2
	NORFOLK	64	49	71	37	57	3	2.65	2.14	2.40	13.90	159	50.81	124	98	80	0	0	4	1
	RICHMOND	64	45	76	35	55	4	2.01	1.50	1.52	9.08	103	33.59	86	88	74	0	0	5	1
	ROANOKE	65	44	75	30	55	6	2.91	2.38	2.16	9.46	115	41.76	111	80	57	0	1	2	2
	WASH/DULLES	65	43	75	35	54	7	1.33	0.78	0.95	9.50	112	40.93	111	89	62	0	0	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	49	37	54	28	43	-1	1.75	0.47	0.54	11.74	130	37.10	99	97	87	0	1	6	1
	QUILLAYUTE	51	38	65	32	45	0	3.36	0.97	1.42	23.52	121	60.16	77	90	72	0	1	6	3
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	41	55	32	46	-1	1.37	0.44	0.35	11.10	161	30.55	111	91	76	0	1	6	0
	SPOKANE	44	30	63	21	37	-1	0.17	-0.16	0.10	3.14	124	12.60	98	94	66	0	4	4	0
	YAKIMA	49	24	54	14	36	-4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.34	109	5.47	89	92	79	0	6	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	62	41	69	33	51	6	0.83	0.39	0.43	7.71	112	38.69	106	78	54	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	65	42	74	34	54	6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	7.07	95	40.41	105	81	41	0	0	0	0
	ELKINS	63	39	73	31	51	8	0.00	-0.53	0.00	7.12	90	46.51	115	95	53	0	1	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	64	43	73	37	54	6	0.99	0.46	0.97	7.90	117	44.32	120	84	44	0	0	2	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	57	34	67	24	46	10	0.30	-0.03	0.30	6.00	88	23.02	77	92	44	0	4	1	0
	GREEN BAY	54	32	67	18	43	6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	6.38	103	24.01	91	84	44	0	3	0	0
	LA CROSSE	57	32	70	12	44	5	0.00	-0.35	0.00	6.81	106	26.56	89	87	39	0	3	0	0
	MADISON	56	29	71	9	43	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	8.50	138	33.85	113	85	52	0	3	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	55	38	63	20	47	5	0.00	-0.44	0.00	7.15	105	31.41	102	77	54	0	1	0	0
WY	CASPER	49	22	65	12	35	0	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.90	118	14.75	124	78	44	0	7	1	0
	CHEYENNE	51	28	64	16	39	3	0.30	0.20	0.16	3.76	156	17.66	121	78	54	0	5	3	0
	LANDER	50	24	64	17	37	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.12	106	15.41	126	67	24	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	49	21	57	9	35	1	0.45	0.31	0.33	1.72	54	11.69	86	84	60	0	6	2	0

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 15, 2009

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	64	54	89	86
IL	52	31	87	95
IN	63	41	92	92
IA	59	34	69	89
KS	80	68	86	95
KY	95	86	99	99
MI	35	16	81	81
MN	43	23	79	91
MO	72	62	79	92
NE	48	30	66	86
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	8	3	32	74
OH	58	37	87	85
PA	60	51	81	84
SD	27	18	58	82
TN	98	95	100	100
TX	97	92	96	99
WI	38	23	67	77
18 Sts	54	37	77	89

These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	52	32	86	80
CA	70	54	39	35
CO	99	99	100	100
ID	100	99	100	100
IL	77	63	99	98
IN	85	73	99	98
KS	93	90	97	99
MI	95	87	100	98
MO	54	38	86	87
MT	99	98	100	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	52	43	64	67
OH	95	92	100	98
OK	93	88	99	97
OR	100	97	98	99
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	87	82	94	92
WA	100	100	100	100
18 Sts	90	86	96	95

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	49	36	90	85
AZ	70	65	59	65
AR	71	46	98	94
CA	81	69	71	83
GA	44	34	68	73
KS	5	3	17	35
LA	89	64	99	99
MS	85	52	95	98
MO	69	33	100	90
NC	63	51	81	82
OK	35	26	43	58
SC	60	53	71	73
TN	59	33	98	91
TX	58	44	38	49
VA	66	62	72	78
15 Sts	60	44	63	68

These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	82	66	93	92
IL	90	69	99	99
IN	93	81	98	97
IA	96	83	98	99
KS	82	72	87	94
KY	81	61	91	88
LA	96	90	100	100
MI	94	79	99	95
MN	92	77	99	99
MS	94	82	99	100
MO	83	64	82	89
NE	97	90	100	99
NC	45	37	40	42
ND	80	64	94	98
OH	97	91	100	96
SD	93	76	100	100
TN	76	55	94	89
WI	88	54	100	97
18 Sts	89	75	95	96

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	26	22	71	63
CA	40	22	19	20
CO	94	89	99	100
ID	92	81	93	92
IL	45	37	91	92
IN	55	40	93	90
KS	82	78	90	92
MI	83	64	97	92
MO	33	21	62	72
MT	88	79	97	95
NE	100	97	100	100
NC	24	14	29	34
OH	76	63	100	93
OK	82	79	91	89
OR	82	67	54	75
SD	95	92	99	99
TX	73	68	82	76
WA	91	90	80	92
18 Sts	77	71	86	87

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

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	97	97	98
MI	98	89	97	97
MN	97	92	99	100
ND	97	94	99	100
4 Sts	98	93	98	99

These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeets acreage.

Sunflower Percent Harvested

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	65	60	89	90
KS	53	40	69	85
ND	60	32	82	88
SD	59	24	60	82
4 Sts	59	33	75	86

These 4 States harvested 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 15, 2009

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	100	98	100	100
IL	99	92	100	100
KS	100	96	99	100
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	97	100	100
NE	96	93	100	100
NM	100	92	97	89
OK	95	76	99	96
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	95	94	98	98
11 Sts	97	94	99	99

These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	54	44	81	79
IL	74	47	85	94
KS	59	37	71	85
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	68	55	80	91
NE	44	27	60	87
NM	70	38	41	48
OK	68	42	53	67
SD	79	67	71	91
TX	76	75	83	84
11 Sts	68	56	76	84

These 11 States harvested 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Nov 15 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	50	41	94	89
FL	93	88	97	98
GA	78	70	92	92
NC	90	88	100	99
OK	78	60	88	86
SC	99	97	98	98
TX	81	75	92	84
VA	100	99	97	98
8 Sts	78	72	94	92

These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Corn Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	7	20	18	44	11
IL	2	7	29	50	12
IN	3	9	27	47	14
IA	2	5	18	53	22
KS	3	5	26	47	19
KY	0	1	7	49	43
MI	5	14	31	39	11
MN	1	5	22	54	18
MO	3	6	24	50	17
NE	2	6	13	53	26
NC	5	15	24	43	13
ND	4	12	33	42	9
OH	1	3	20	45	31
PA	0	4	14	48	34
SD	1	6	26	46	21
TN	3	5	14	52	26
TX	25	14	24	31	6
WI	3	9	29	43	16
18 Sts	3	7	23	48	19
Prev Wk	3	7	22	49	19
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	21	49	23	1
CA	0	0	10	55	35
CO	0	5	17	53	25
ID	0	0	19	71	10
IL	0	12	46	38	4
IN	2	4	51	38	5
KS	1	3	22	61	13
MI	1	4	43	41	11
MO	0	5	40	55	0
MT	2	4	44	46	4
NE	0	1	29	59	11
NC	4	5	19	66	6
OH	1	3	33	52	11
OK	1	1	21	51	26
OR	0	0	47	45	8
SD	0	2	23	66	9
TX	4	10	41	41	4
WA	0	5	41	45	9
18 Sts	1	5	30	52	12
Prev Wk	2	5	30	52	11
Prev Yr	1	6	27	55	11

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	6	19	47	28	0
AZ	0	3	27	42	28
AR	22	20	27	22	9
CA	0	0	25	60	15
GA	2	8	37	45	8
KS	7	13	41	33	6
LA	22	46	27	4	1
MS	22	26	37	15	0
MO	1	13	31	53	2
NC	1	3	15	62	19
OK	0	7	20	55	18
SC	0	2	43	54	1
TN	1	6	40	45	8
TX	17	19	30	27	7
VA	0	6	12	52	30
15 Sts	13	16	31	32	8
Prev Wk	12	15	30	35	8
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2008 planted acres.

National Agricultural Summary

November 9 – 15, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

The remnants of Tropical Storm Ida dumped more than four times the normal weekly rainfall across much of the Southeast, limiting fieldwork and worsening the condition of unharvested crops. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather in the Great Plains and Corn Belt promoted small grain growth and summer crop harvest. With the exception of the Pacific Northwest, parts of the Great Basin, and southern Florida, temperatures were above average for most of the country during the past week.

Corn: A second consecutive week of above-average temperatures and mostly dry weather in the major corn-producing regions of the country allowed harvest to progress rapidly. Despite the active harvest pace, progress only reached 54 percent. This was 23 points behind last year and 35 points, or over 3 weeks, behind the 5-year average. Producers in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Ohio utilized over 5 days suitable for fieldwork to harvest at least 20 percent of their crop. At week's end, 67 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week.

Soybeans: Producers harvested 14 percent of the nation's soybean crop during the week, leaving progress—at 89 percent—6 points behind last year and 7 points, or 12 days, behind the 5-year average. Harvest was active throughout most of the major growing regions, but progress remained behind the average pace in all estimating states except North Carolina and Ohio.

Winter Wheat: Winter wheat seeding advanced to 90 percent complete by week's end, 6 points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Seeding was most active in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri where, producers seeded at least 12 percent of their crop during the week. Emergence reached 77 percent by November 15, nine points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were noted in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Overall, 64 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 2 points below last year.

Cotton: Nationally, cotton producers harvested 16 percent of the 2009 crop during the week. At 60 percent complete, harvest was 3 points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, the largest cotton-producing state, harvest progressed 14 points during the week, despite heavy dew and moisture in areas of the Low Plains. Overall, 40 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 points from last week. The most significant decline in condition was evident in Alabama, where the remnants of Tropical Storm Ida delivered over 5 inches of rainfall and strong winds to some areas of the state, causing lodging in some cotton fields.

Sorghum: Maturity was 97 percent complete by week's end, 2 points behind both last year and the 5-year average. The sorghum crop was mature everywhere except Illinois, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. Harvest advanced 12 points during the week. With 68 percent of the crop harvested, overall progress was 8 points behind last year and 16 points behind the average. The most significant delay was evident in Nebraska, where harvest was 43 points, or nearly 3 weeks, behind normal.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had harvested 78 percent of their crop, 16 points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Progress in Alabama, the third-largest peanut-producing state, was 39 points, or nearly 4 weeks, behind normal.

Ninety-eight percent of the sugarbeet crop was harvested, on par with last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Idaho, but lagged the normal pace in the Red River Valley.

Sunflower harvest advanced to 59 percent complete by week's end, 16 points behind last year and 27 points, or nearly 2 weeks, behind the 5-year average. Harvest was most active in the Dakotas, where 28 percent or more of the crop was harvested during the week.

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 4.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 66% adequate, and 33% surplus. Corn 97% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% average. Cotton 95% bolls opening, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 49% harvested, 90% 2008, 85% average. Peanuts dug 70%, 98% 2008, 94% avg.; combined 50%, 94% 2008, 89% average. Soybeans 96% dropping leaves, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 62% harvested, 86% 2008, 83% average. Winter wheat 33% planted, 52% 2008, 17% average. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, and 6% excellent. Cotton conditions 6% very poor, 19% poor, 47% fair, 28% good, 0% excellent. Peanut conditions 0% very poor, 6% poor, 49% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans conditions 2% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 50% fair, 50% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, and 16% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 33% fair, 55% good and 11% excellent. Hay and roughage supply 3% short, 61% adequate, 36% surplus. Alabama did not receive the worse effects that Hurricane Ida possessed, however, the tropical storm brought about heavy rains and wind through the Gulf Coast last week. The US Drought Monitor from November 10 indicated the state to once again be 100 percent free from drought, compared to 70.0 percent at the start of the calendar year, and 27.1 percent a year ago. Daytime highs fluctuated from 72 degrees in Sand Mountain and Guntersville, to 80 degrees in Headland. Overnight lows ranged from 30 degrees in Sylacauga to 46 degrees in Headland. Precipitation totals for the week ranged from 0.48 inches in Muscle Shoals to 5.64 inches of rainfall in Brewton. Cotton was the primary crop that remained in the field with a substantial amount defoliated and ready to be harvested. Producers continued working on trying to get soybeans, cotton, and peanuts harvested. Although the wind speeds of Hurricane Ida were not of typical hurricane strength, it did cause some lodging of undefoliated cotton and soybeans. The additional delay in harvesting these crops as well as remaining peanuts will result in yield and quality losses. Cattle producers made some progress on planting winter grazing last week. Winter annuals were in the ground and starting to look good in the southern region of the state.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal across the State for the week ending November 15, ranging from 2 degrees above normal at Parker to 9 degrees above normal at Phoenix, Safford and Willcox. The highest temperature of the week was 94 degrees at Coolidge, and the lowest reading of 8 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was reported at 8 of the 22 stations. Cotton harvesting is 70 percent complete, ahead of last year at 59 percent, and ahead of the five-year average of 65 percent. Cotton conditions remain fair to excellent.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 68% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Soybeans 99% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Harvesting activities continued last week thanks to another week of favorable weather. Farmers also continued to plant winter wheat and prepare fields for next spring. There were reports of some fields still underwater due to river bottom flooding. Corn producers harvested an additional 2% of their crop by week's end. Cotton producers harvested an additional 25% of the crop by week's end, 27% behind last year and 23% behind the five-year average. Rice producers harvested an additional 3% of the crop last week, 3% behind last year and the five-year average. Soybeans reaching maturity was 1% behind 2008 and the five-year average. Soybean farmers harvested an additional 16% of their crop, 11% behind 2008 and 10% behind the five-year average. Winter wheat planting increased 20% last week, 34% behind last year and 28% behind the five-year average. Winter wheat emerged was 45% behind 2008 and 37% behind the five-year average. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week.

CALIFORNIA: Ground preparation for planting winter wheat, oats, and barley continued. Early rainfall was beneficial for seed germination. Weed control started in winter crop fields where plants had already emerged. Many alfalfa fields had their last cutting before the plants go to dormancy. New alfalfa fields were being planted in Madera County. Cotton harvest continued; harvested fields were being shredded and disked. Corn harvest for grain and silage neared completion. Sorghum harvest was close to being finished. Dry bean harvest continued, with some fields being baled for straw. Rice harvest was completed in most areas. Sunflower seed harvest has ended. Post harvest ground preparation included irrigation, cultivation, and fertilization. The wine grape harvest along the Central Coast was nearly complete. Minor picking of table grapes and Pink Lady apples continued in the Central Valley. Pomegranates, Satsuma and Clementine mandarins, Oro Blanco grapefruit were being picked in the San Joaquin Valley. The kiwi harvest was essentially finished. The navel orange harvest continued to pick up in the Central Valley, fruit showed good progress and sugar content. The lemon harvest continued in the desert region. Plantings of strawberries, blueberries were ongoing for next year. Normal spraying, maintenance continued in orchards, which included tree pruning and pre-emergent spray applications. The almond, walnut, pecan, and pistachio harvests were essentially finished as minor hulling and stockpile fumigations continued for almonds. Orchards finished with harvest had ongoing pruning and maintenance activities, including continuing applications of

zinc sulfate in almond orchards. Harvesting operations for most leafy greens were slowing down in Monterey County. Ground preparation continued in Sutter County. Tulare County's harvest of fall vegetables, such as broccoli, cabbage and Romaine lettuce were gaining momentum. The cauliflower harvest was expected to be in full-swing within the next few weeks. The harvesting and packing of fresh market tomatoes was almost completed. Winter vegetables, including broccoli and spinach, were planted on the Westside of Stanislaus County. Farmers in Imperial County were harvesting some sweet corn and spring mix salad products, while fresh spinach was nearly ready for harvest. Fresno County's lettuce and broccoli were being harvested. The carrots were looking good and pesticides were applied to the crop. Producers were pre-irrigating dehydrator onions and preparing tomato beds. Kern County's asparagus was almost all harvested while lettuce, cabbage, kale, spinach and chard continued to be planted. The fresh market tomato harvest was completed in Merced County, but the radicchio harvest continued. Rangeland and dry-land pasture was reported to be showing some green in many foothill locations. Cooler temperatures and higher humidity reduced fire hazard in the foothills. The relatively dry condition of winter grasses remained a challenge to livestock producers. Supplemental feeding of cattle on low elevation range and dry pasture continued. In Imperial County most cattle had been moved to winter range. Dairy herds continue to be downsized. Movement of sheep and lambs onto winter pasture continued.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 13% short, 75% adequate 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 72% adequate 6% surplus. Alfalfa 63% 4th cutting, 94% 2008, 95% avg. Dry Beans 98% harvested, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Sugarbeets 96% harvested, 91% 2008, 95% avg. Most of the state received moisture near the end of the week in the form of snow. Harvest progress of late season crops fell further behind the average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 48% adequate, 52% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 51% adequate, 49% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate, 20% surplus. Other Hay fourth cutting 73%, 60% 2008, 66% avg. Alfalfa Hay fifth cutting 70%, 51% 2008, 50% avg. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 44% good, 30% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 71% god, 5% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 74% good, 5% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 93%, 100% 2008, 98% avg. Soybeans 100% dropping leaves, 93% 2008, 99% avg.; 52% harvested, 62% 2008, 74% avg. Barley 98% planted, 98% 2008, 98% avg. Winter Wheat 74% planted, 77% 2008, 85% avg.; 58% emerged, 62% 2008, 72% avg. Wet weather this past week has all but halted harvesting. Cover crop planting deadline was extended to 11/16 but no one will be able to get in the field to plant.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 42% short, 46% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 38% short, 54% adequate, 4% surplus. Peanuts 93% harvested, 97% 2008, 98% 5-yr avg. Rain from Tropical Storm Ida caused delays to cotton, peanut, soybean harvesting. Quality of cotton lint and seed continued to decline due to prolonged exposure to moisture. Planting of cool season forages remained active, more rain needed for growth in Big Bend, central Peninsula. Soil moisture adequate to surplus, Panhandle; short to adequate, all other regions. Strawberries, greens planted, Bradford County. Putnam County planted cabbage, broccoli. Flagler County potato fields prepped, cabbage planting continued. Southern Peninsula windy conditions blew blooms off, scarred some crops. Soils still need rain. Around the State, growers harvested light volumes of sweet corn, radishes, watermelon. Also marketed snap beans, cucumbers, eggplants, okra, peppers, squash, tomatoes, avocados. Citrus growers applied supplemental sprays, fertilizers to maintain healthy citrus trees. Other activity limited mowing, irrigation, general maintenance. Forty packinghouses opened, shipping fruit, with only a few left that could open. Varieties packed included early oranges (Navels, Ambersweet, Hamlin), white and colored grapefruit, early tangerines (Fallglo, Sunburst). Nine processors opened, accepting fruit. Pasture Feed 1% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. Cattle Condition 5% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Panhandle, north pasture condition poor to excellent, most fair to good. Tropical Storm (TS) Ida provided moisture for winter pastures. Most winter annuals up, some fields to be ready for grazing by Thanksgiving. Planting of cool season forages continued. Perennial pasture in decent condition, grass growth stopped due to cool night temperatures. Some ranchers feeding supplemental hay. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Central pasture very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Cooler night temperatures slowed grass growth. Cattle condition poor to excellent. Southwest pasture condition poor to excellent, most fair to good. Armyworms causing damage, spraying to control worms. Statewide cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Calving season underway.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 63% adequate, 32% surplus. Soybeans 0% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Hay 3% very poor, 15% poor, 43% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Pecans 1% very poor, 4% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 40% harvested, 59% 2008, 56% avg. Sorghum harvested for grain 58%, 83% 2008, 75% avg. Winter wheat 29% planted, 40% 2008, 36% avg.; 20% emerged, 24% 2008, 21% avg. Apples 80% harvested, 61% 2008, 86% avg. Onions transplanted 10%, 27% 2008, 14% avg. Peanuts dug 94%, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Pecans 50% harvested, 48% 2008, 39% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 74%, 70% 2008, 73% avg. Other small grains 66% planted, 63% 2008, 65% avg. Heavy rain that came in the middle of the week delayed field work and caused flooding to pastures and wetlands in areas of the State. The rain provided moisture that assisted the continuation of small grain planting. Cotton, soybeans and peanut harvest are still behind.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at adequate to surplus levels after a week with heavy showers and isolated flash floods across State. A Kona low, a slow moving low-pressure system that has its movement slowed in the upper atmosphere and extends its conditions to the ground bringing about unstable weather conditions, lingered over the islands for the better half of the week. This unstable weather brought highly variable weather throughout the week. Some parts of the State were subject to heavy rains and high winds, while other parts of the state were hot and humid with no winds. This weather pattern forced some operations to curtail the amount of work done during the week. Heavy rain also forced slowed planting, spraying, and harvesting. Leafy crops, primarily cabbage, were good condition. Dry onions were in fair condition, despite rainy weather. Banana and papaya orchards were in good condition across the State. There were also isolated washouts and field flooding, but overall the rain was welcomed as a relief from drought conditions. HIGHLIGHTS; A record rainfall of 4.46 inches was set in Hilo on Friday, November 13th. This breaks the previous record of 1.87 inches set in 1996 (data taken from NOAA website).

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 4% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 73%, 61% 2008, 76% avg. Apples 95% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 19% poor, 29% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 63% adequate, 36% surplus. Corn 52% harvested 87% 2008, 95% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 90% harvested 99% 2008, 99% avg. Sorghum 74% harvested 85% 2008, 94% avg. Winter wheat 77% seeded, 99% 2008, 98% avg.; 45% emerged 91% 08, 92% avg.; condition 12% poor, 46% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Harvest progressed at swift pace last week with the continued warm, dry weather. Combines were once again a common site throughout Illinois with producers harvesting late into the night. Soybean harvest progressed rapidly throughout Illinois and is nearly complete. Corn harvest was hampered by higher than desired moisture levels, but still made good progress as well. Temperatures statewide averaged 49.8 degrees, 7.7 degrees above the state average. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.09 inch, 0.81 inch below average.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 84% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 63% harvested, 92% 2008, 92% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 93% harvested, 98% 2008, 97% avg. Winter wheat 85% planted, 99% 2008, 98% avg.; 55% emerged, 93% 2008, 90% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 51% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 5° to 10° above normal with a low of 22° and a high of 74°. Total precipitation ranged from 0.0 inches to 0.07 inches. Favorable weather during the week allowed harvest to progress considerably across the state. Moisture content in the corn crop remains high causing a “bottleneck” at the elevators. Many elevators have had to limit the amount of corn they will accept each day to allow enough time to dry the wet grain. Even with a week of good weather this is the latest corn harvest since 1992 when 54 percent of the crop was harvested at this time. Other activities during the week included fall tillage, applying fertilizer and lime, hauling grain, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 83% adequate, and 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 76% adequate, and 21% surplus. Corn harvested for grain 59%, 89% average, 69% last year. Corn condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 53% good, and 22% excellent. Soybeans 96% harvested, 99% average, 98% last year. Iowa received another full week of dry weather giving farmers a chance to make good progress on the harvest season. With soybean harvest nearly complete, producers could finally shift all resources to corn harvest and fall fertilizer application. Space in grain driers continues to be the limiting factor to the corn harvest pace. Reporters also indicated some elevators were not accepting wet corn if their driers were full or if they had run out of natural gas.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 81% adequate, and 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, and 10% surplus. Sunflowers 93% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, and 11% excellent. Alfalfa 89% fourth cutting complete, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Range and pasture condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, and 7% excellent. Feed grain supplies 2% short, 88% adequate, and 10% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 81% adequate, and 15% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 2% short, 90% adequate, and 6% surplus. Temperatures were mild last week with highs in the 60s and 70s and lows in the 30s and 40s. Tribune had the coldest temperature for the week with a low of 27 degrees. Precipitation was limited to east central and southeastern areas of the State. Six counties received over an inch of rain, notably Linn County with 1.44 inches. The harvest progressed substantially in some areas as mild temperatures and limited moisture allowed producers to return to the fields. Harvest of all row crops, with the exception of cotton, advanced at least 10 percent and sorghum lead the way with a 22 percent advance in harvest completion. Primary activities for the week included catching up on corn, sorghum, sunflower, and soybean harvest, along with finishing the planting of winter wheat.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 79% adequate and 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 72% adequate and 24% surplus. Burley 37% stripped, 40% last year, 46% average. Tobacco stripped condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Winter wheat seeded 50%, 99% last year, 90% average. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. A warm, dry week enabled farmers to make much needed progress on their fieldwork this past week. Farm activities

included harvesting corn and soybeans, stripping tobacco, and seeding wheat.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 5% very short, 4% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 1% very poor, 26% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Pecans 47% harvested, 53% 2008, and 56% avg. Rice 100% ripe, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% harvested, 100% 2008, and 100% avg. Sorghum 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Soybeans 100% turning color, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% dropping leaves, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 96% harvested, 100% 2008, and 100% avg. Sweet Potatoes 63% harvested, 91% 2008 and 93% avg. Sugarcane 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 42% harvested, 37% 2008, and 42% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 16% excellent. Winter Wheat 24% planted, 53% 2008, and 47% avg.; 12% emerged, 22% 2008, and 17% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 46% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Vegetables 6% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 49% adequate, 47% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 63% adequate, 35% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 2% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. Other Hay fourth cutting 54%, 80% 2008, 76% avg. Alfalfa Hay fifth cutting 68%, 66% 2008, 64% avg. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 22% excellent. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 42% good, 25% excellent. Barley condition 5% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent. Corn 83% harvested for grain, 98% 2008, 95% avg. Soybeans 98% dropping leaves, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 63% harvested, 67% 2008, 75% avg. Barley 97% planted, 98% 2008, 98% avg. Winter Wheat 89% planted, 94% 2008, 89% avg.; 77% emerged, 70% 2009, 69% avg. Wet weather this past week has all but halted harvesting. Cover crop planting deadline was extended to 11/16 but no one will be able to get in the field to plant.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 2% very short, 3% short, 79% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 5% short, 78% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 95% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Pasture 10% very poor, 17% poor, 30% fair, 30% good, 13% excellent. Apples 97% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Precipitation varied from zero to .08 inch. Average temperatures ranged from 5 degrees above normal west central, southwest, and central Lower Peninsula to 7 degrees above normal Upper Peninsula and northern Lower Peninsula. Field activities progressed at a faster pace due to warmer than normal temperatures. Some growers continued to experience harvest delays due to high moisture content corn grain. Fall activities included planting winter wheat, harvesting soybeans, corn, and sugarbeets, and preparing fields and equipment for winter season. Warmer temperatures aided dry down and harvest of crops. Corn harvest continued as conditions permitted. Northeast, some corn taken off as high moisture and used as dairy feed. West central, some corn harvested as high moisture stored silos. Moisture levels remained high corn crop. Therefore, growers experienced high drying costs and lengthy lines at elevators. Sugarbeet and soybean harvest all but complete. Last of 2010 wheat crop planted. However, southeast, there were concerns whether crop would germinate before snow starts.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn 23% moisture, 20% 2008, 17% avg. Soybean 14% moisture, 12% 2008, 11% avg. Dry Bean 94% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 17% poor, 29% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Sunflower condition 7% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 32% good, 9% excellent. Above normal temperatures and little precipitation allowed producers to continue this fall's harvest and tillage activities. Producers continue to deal with high grain moisture levels; however, average moisture of corn being harvested fell 4 points last week. Corn mold has been reported with varying levels of severity in some locations.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 1% short, 73% adequate and 26% surplus. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 14% very poor, 16% poor, 28% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Cotton 100% open bolls, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 85% harvested, 95% 2008, 98% avg.; 22% very poor, 26% poor, 37% fair, 15% good, 0% excellent. Peanuts 60% harvested, 97% 2008, -- avg. Rice 99% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Sorghum 100% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 99% harvested, 100% 2008, 100v avg. Soybeans 94% harvested, 99% 2008, 100% avg. Winter Wheat 64% planted, 78% 2008, 78% avg.; 22% emerged, 54% 2008, 48% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 36% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 50% harvested, 100% 2008, 96% avg.; 49% very poor, 27% poor, 16% fair, 8% good, 0% excellent. Sunshine was a welcomed sight for farmers this past week as many were able to make considerable progress in the fields. Row crop harvesting is nearing completion and winter wheat planting is well underway.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 72% adequate, and 27% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 11% excellent. Rainfall averaged 0.18 of an inch during the week across the State. Continued dry weather allowed producers to greatly advance harvest and fieldwork. Toward the end of the week producers were finishing up on soybean harvest and switching to corn. Rains Sunday halted most fieldwork. Temperatures averaged 6 to 9 degrees above average across the State. Grain movement from farm to elevator 6% none, 17% light, 46% moderate and 31% heavy. Off – Farm storage 38% short, 59% adequate, and 3% surplus. On-Farm storage 35% short, 61% adequate, and 4% surplus.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 3% last year; 36% short, 23% last year; 57% adequate, 69% last year; 1% surplus, 5% last year. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 12% last year; 45% short, 34% last year; 42% adequate, 53% last year; 1%

surplus, 1% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 0% poor, 1% last year; 22% fair, 16% last year; 57% good, 62% last year; 21% excellent, 20% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 4% poor, 3% last year; 44% fair, 31% last year; 46% good, 59% last year; 4% excellent, 7% last year. Corn for grain 35% harvested, 38% last year. Winter wheat 99% planted, 100% last year; 88% emerged, 97% last year. Sugar beets 78% harvested, 78% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 16% very poor, 10% last year; 35% poor, 19% last year; 35% fair, 37% last year; 11% good, 30% last year; 3% excellent, 4% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 93%, 85% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 94%, 90% last year. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 30%, 30% last year. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 40%, 35% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 90% adequate and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 90% adequate, and 4% surplus. Corn conditions 2% very poor, 6% poor, 13% fair, 53% good, and 26% excellent. Irrigated Corn conditions 83% good or excellent. Dryland Corn 74% good or excellent. Corn 48% harvested, 66% 2008, 86% avg. Soybeans 97% harvested, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Sorghum 96% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 44% harvested, 60% 2008, 87% avg. Winter Wheat conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, and 11% excellent; 100% seeded, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Pasture and Range conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, and 15% excellent. A warm, dry week allowed harvest to progress rapidly. Corn harvest is three weeks behind average, with 2009 being the latest harvest since 1972. Corn harvest was most advanced in the southeastern and central areas of the state, while many western areas were just beginning harvest. Other activities throughout the state included moving cattle to stalk fields, fall tillage, and applying fertilizer where conditions allowed. Temperatures averaged six degrees above normal across the state and ranged from highs near 70 to lows in the teens. There were no significant amounts of precipitation recorded, except in the Panhandle which averaged a quarter of an inch of moisture.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 87% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 96% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 69% good, 0% excellent. Third Crop Hay 99% harvested, 99% 2008, 99% average; condition excellent/good in Vermont, good/fair elsewhere. The week began warm and dry with daytime temperatures ranging in the mid-50s to low 70s. The warmth ended on Wednesday. Temperatures during mid-week ranged from the upper 40s to mid-50s. Nighttime temperatures dipped below 20 degrees in northern latitudes during this time period. The remnants of tropical Storm Ida moved into the area on Friday, resulting in significant rainfall in the southern states and widespread heavy rains on Saturday. Precipitation persisted until Sunday for Maine. The week ended with above average daylight temperatures in the 50s and 60s and September-like nighttime temperatures well above the freezing point. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0.84 to 4.17 inches. Growers were finishing harvesting dry hay, haylage and corn for silage, cleaning up harvested fields, planting cover crops, spreading manure, and cleaning and storing equipment for winter.

NEW JERSEY: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 41% short, 34% adequate. Wind damage 4% light, 3% moderate. Freeze damage 11% light, 1% moderate, 2% severe with 3% of winter wheat crops damaged by freeze. Alfalfa 8% poor, 42% fair, 50% good; 97% of the sixth cutting complete, 58% of the seventh cutting complete. Cotton 5% poor, 42% fair, 32% good, 21% excellent; 66% harvested. Corn 25% fair, 73% good, 2% excellent; 94% grain harvested. Irrigated sorghum 3% poor, 32% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent; 66% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum 6% very poor, 49% poor, 45% fair; 100% mature, 72% harvested for grain. Total sorghum 4% very poor, 33% poor, 40% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent; 100% mature, 70% harvested for grain. Irrigated winter wheat 18% fair, 73% good, 9% excellent; 98% emerged. Dry winter wheat 4% very poor, 2% poor, 45% fair, 49% good; 100% emerged. Total winter wheat 2% very poor, 1% poor, 34% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent; 99% emerged. Peanuts 100% fair; 81% harvested. Chile 1% very poor, 3% poor, 37% fair, 31% good, 28% excellent; 69% red chile harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 19% fair, 44% good, 36% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 19% poor, 50% fair, 22% good, 8% excellent. Sheep 15% very poor, 27% poor, 39% fair, 19% good. Range and pasture 18% very poor, 35% poor, 35% fair, 12% good. New Mexico last week started with above average temperatures ranging in the 60's and 70's with clear skies. The passage of a cold front across the state by Friday brought rain showers and snow in the Northern Mountains. By the weekend, the temperatures dropped as the cold front moved through the state.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil moisture 2% short, 82% adequate, 16% surplus. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 32% poor, 36% fair, 23% good, 6% excellent. Silage corn 99% harvested, 99% 2008, 99% average. Grain corn 51% harvested, 50% 2008, 62% average. Dry Beans 98% harvested, 99% 2008, 95% average. Soybeans 88% harvested, 74% 2008, 70% average. Apples 91% picked, 97% 2008, 99% average. Grapes 100% harvested, 99% 2008, 100% average. Vegetable harvest was nearly complete. Grain corn harvest continued. Some farmers were spreading manure and winterizing equipment. Growers on Long Island are bringing in bird netting for the season.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 37% adequate, 62% surplus. The state received widespread precipitation last week due to Tropical Storm Ida. Precipitation ranged from 0.33 inches in High Point to 7.55 inches in Plymouth. The heavy rainfall caused flooding in some parts of the state. Average

temperatures were above normal, ranging from 48 to 62 degrees. Activities during the week included harvesting cotton and soybeans, and planting small grains.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.70. Topsoil moisture 13% short, 73% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 68% adequate, 15% surplus. Dry edible beans 96% harvested, 100% 2008, 99% average. Sunflower conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Stockwater supplies 5% short, 88% adequate, 7% surplus. Above normal temperatures and below to near normal precipitation resulted in another good week of harvest activity in most areas of the state. Corn harvest progress remained slower than other crops due to high moisture content. Some rain occurred statewide mid-week with the highest accumulation in the southeast and east central districts.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 89% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 45% good, 31% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 71% good, 16% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 58%, 87% 2008, 85% avg. Soybeans 97% harvested, 100% 2008, 96% avg. Winter wheat 95% planted, 100% 2008, 98% avg.; 76% emerged, 100% 2008, 93% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 8% short, 81% adequate, 6% surplus. Rye condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Oats seedbed prepared 93% this week, 90% last week, 78% last year, 90% average; 62% planted this week, 50% last week, 47% last year, 64% average; 58% emerged this week, 42% last week, 38% last year, 55% average. Corn 94% harvested this week, 91% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Sorghum condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 18% excellent; 94% mature this week, 88% last week, 99% last year, 97% average; 65% harvested this week, 46% last week, 76% last year, 79% average. Peanuts dug 90% this week, 81% last week, 99% last year, 96% average. Alfalfa hay condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent; 5th cutting 82% this week, 77% last week, 90% last year, 89% average; 6th cutting 39% this week, 28% last week, 47% last year, 45% average. Other hay 2nd cutting 88% this week, 86% last week, 89% last year, 93% average. Livestock condition 1% poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $95 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $85 per cwt. Livestock conditions continued to rate in the mostly good to fair range. Average livestock marketings were reported last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 11% short, 66% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 25% short, 54% adequate, 9% surplus. Winter Wheat 82% emerged, 55% 2008, 75% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 47% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Range, Pasture 8% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 0% excellent. Weather. Cool temperatures moved in this week as rain continued to fall across the State. High temperatures ranged from 60 degrees in Ontario, down to 49 degrees in Agency Lake. Lows ranged from -1 degrees in Christmas Valley, up to 36 degrees in Portland. Every station in central, eastern Oregon reported sub-freezing temperatures, Burns Oregon was the first to drop below 0 degrees Fahrenheit this season. Rain fell nearly every day along the Coast, in the Willamette Valley, accumulating more than an inch in eleven of fourteen stations. All other stations in Oregon received rain but only five had more than half an inch. Astoria/Clatsop led the way with four inches of rain over seven days, followed by Florence with 2.96 inches. Field Crops. Field work continued to be slowed by rain showers throughout the State last week. Grass seed burning, plowing, planting continued in the Willamette Valley. Clover was doing well. Fall grain crops were reported receiving adequate moisture for growth. Wheat reseeding was complete in Sherman County. Vegetables. Tomatoes were still ripening but crop harvests were complete with the exception of some late season cabbage, squash. Farm stands were closed. Fruits, Nuts. A few late varieties of apples still remained to be harvested, tree fruit growers were waiting for a clear, dry period to apply their first fungicides or lime. Nurseries, Greenhouses. Greenhouses were doing fall, winter clean up, preparing holiday decorative plants. Nurseries were busy rotating potted shrubs, shipping balled, burlapped trees. Christmas trees were cut. Livestock, Range, Pasture. Rains helped fall pasture growth. Some pastures even looked soggy. Ranchers were trying to hold off haying as long as possible, but some were having to supplement feed, haul water. Livestock continued to be moved to winter pastures.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 86% adequate, 11% surplus. Fall plowing 75% complete, 86% 2008, 86% avg. Corn 60% harvest, 81% 2008, 84% avg. Barley 97% emerged, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Winter Wheat 90% planted, 99% 2008, 98% avg.; 81% emerged, 91% 2008, 87% avg. Soybeans 70% harvest, 80% 2008, 79% avg. Wheat crop condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. Pasture conditions 17% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Excellent Week for Field Work. The favorable harvest conditions continued. Primary field activities were corn and soybean harvesting, as well as planting wheat and cover crops.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 68% adequate, 32% surplus. Soybeans 0% very poor, 2% poor, 44% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 0% poor, 41% fair, 59% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 36% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 0% poor, 62% fair, 38% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 78% good, 2% excellent. Winter grazings 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 71% good, 2% excellent. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Soybeans 98% leaves dropped,

97% 2008, 96% avg.; 79% mature, 84% 2008, 84% avg.; 36% harvested, 33% 2008, 40% avg. Winter wheat 40% planted, 31% 2008, 40% avg.; 30% emerged, 20% 2008, 28% avg. Oats 55% planted, 67% 2008, 65% avg.; 44% emerged, 50% 2008, 47% avg. Winter grazings planted 93%, 88% 2008, 83% avg. Winter grazings 88% emerged, 71% 2008, 65% avg. Tropical Storm Ida brought soaking rains to South Carolina last week. Precipitation provided relief to dry conditions, however excessively wet conditions delayed crop harvest and caused quality to decline for some field crops. Soil moisture levels increased significantly from the previous week and were reported as 68% adequate and 32% surplus. Wet, rainy weather led to a Sixty percent of cotton had been harvested by week's end. Some cotton growers expressed concern about quality losses. Nearly all soybeans had dropped leaves and 79% was reported mature. Thirty-six percent of soybeans had been harvested. Much like cotton, some soybean growers were concerned about the quality of their crop due to extended wet weather. Peanut farmers were approaching completion for the 2009 harvest. Wet weather during the peanut harvest has significantly hurt peanut quality for some farmers, with some not making contracted yields. Small grain plantings were delayed this past week with 40% of winter wheat and 55% of oats reportedly planted. Thirty percent of winter wheat and 44% of oats had emerged. Ninety-three percent of winter grazings were planted and 88% had emerged.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 17% short, 73% adequate, 7% surplus. Sunflower 1% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 85% adequate, 11% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 10% surplus. Cattle condition 12% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 12% fair, 69% good, 19% excellent. More dry condition were welcomed by producers throughout the week that helped row crop continue to dry. Harvest saw advancements in all the row crops. Some of the major farm activities included row crop harvest, weaning calves, and moving livestock to row crop stubble.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 83% adequate, and 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 80% adequate, and 20% surplus. Winter Wheat 64% seeded, 87% 2008, 80% avg.; 37% emerged, 56% 2008, 56% average. Burley 51% Stripped, 47% 2008, 64% average. Pastures 2% poor, 17% fair, 62% good, 19% excellent. Farmers across the Volunteer State were harvesting at full speed this past week, with cotton and soybean harvests advancing rapidly. Pastures remained rated in mostly good-to-excellent condition. In addition to harvest, producers were active seeding winter wheat, stripping tobacco, harvesting hay, and renovating pastures. Temperatures across Tennessee last week averaged about 4 to 7 degrees above normal. Rainfall averaged above normal across East Tennessee and below normal elsewhere.

TEXAS: Top soil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly very poor to fair statewide. Peanut condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Wheat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Oat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Soybean condition was mostly poor to fair statewide. Range and Pasture condition was mostly fair to good statewide. The southeastern part of the state received 0.01 to 2.0 inches of rainfall. The rest of the state observed little to no moisture. Winter wheat was in need of moisture in some areas of the Plains. Winter wheat responded well to the cooler weather in the Northern High Plains. Winter wheat continued to emerge in the Cross Timbers. In most areas of the state, cotton harvest progressed well. Heavy dew and moisture delayed cotton harvest in some areas of the Low Plains. Wheat and oats responded well to the recent rainfall in South Central Texas. Late planted corn dried out while pecans were splitting their shucks and falling off trees in some areas of the Trans-Pecos. Pecan harvest made good progress in the Cross Timbers, Blacklands, and North East Texas. Supplemental feeding of livestock took place across most of the state. Cooler temperatures slowed forage growth in most areas of the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 37% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 88% emerged, 91% 2008, 93% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 80%, 66% 2008, 76% avg. Range and Pasture 7% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, 0% surplus. Fall field work is slowing down. Crop and livestock conditions continue to do well. Cache County reports field work is virtually over for the season. The weather has turned cold and snow is covering much of the fall grazing land. Duchesne County reports; this week has turned very cold and temperatures went down into the teens the last few nights of the week. Fall field work has really slowed down. Producers are finishing harvesting corn and the crop looks good. Beaver County reports a good storm on Friday, but a lot more moisture is needed. Cache County reports beef cows are still grazing through the snow, but colder temperatures will soon necessitate feeding hay. Duchesne County reports producers have been working cows and evaluating their herds for next year. They have also been moving calves to the sale barn or shipping them out. Things have slowed down in the county for the year. Sevier County reports no re-growth on pasture and rangelands.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.4. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 38% adequate, 60% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 67% adequate, 27% surplus. Pasture 4% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 89%; 96% 2008; 98% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 57% harvested; 53% 2008; 66% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat seeded 69%; 70% 2008; 75% 5-yr avg.; 52% emerged; 44% 2008; 38% 5-yr avg. Barley Seeded 95%; 100% 2008; 99% 5-yr avg.; condition 4% poor, 23% fair; 63% good; 10% excellent. Peanuts combined 100%; 97% 2008; 98% 5-yr avg. Cotton 66% harvested; 72% 2008; 78% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples 99% harvested; 100% 2008;

100% 5-yr avg. Oats for Grain seeded 95%; 97% 2008; N/A% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% poor, 38% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Fieldwork came to halt mid-week as the remnants from Hurricane Ida made its way across the Commonwealth this week. The three-day storm system, which consisted of heavy rainfall and high winds caused damage and flooding in several areas, although no significant agricultural flood damage has been reported. While the rainfall greatly benefitted the majority of cover crops and small grains, there are a few reports of damage to wheat in flooded fields which will need to be replanted. Even though farmers are anxious to resume fieldwork, for most it will take several days of sunny, dry weather before row crop harvest and small grain plantings can begin again.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture conditions 7% very short, 12% short, 60% adequate and 21% surplus. Snow made its first fall appearance in grain growing counties, and winter wheat was going into dormancy. In Whitman and Walla Walla Counties, area farmers were optimistic about the new crop going into winter, while other counties were still fighting emergence problems. In Grant County, dry corn and processing carrot harvest continued. Christmas tree harvest was in full swing as growers rushed to fill orders prior to the Thanksgiving weekend when most retail lots will be open. In the Yakima Valley, a few Braeburn and Pink Lady varieties were still coming into the packinghouses. Range and pasture conditions 15% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 31% good and 3% excellent. On the eastern side, an annual bred cow sale had good demand. In Pend Oreille and Spokane Counties, most operations were on supplemental feed. Elsewhere, in Stevens County some producers were still searching for the last of cow/calf pairs on summer ranges.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate and 4% surplus compared with 25% very short, 38% short and 37% adequate last year. Corn 73% harvested, 76% 2008, 78% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 82% harvested, 67% 2008, 70% 5-yr avg. Wheat conditions 44% fair, 56% good; 86% emerged, 77% 2008, 77% 5-yr avg. Hay third cutting was reported 95% complete, 93% 2008, 5-yr avg. not available. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 18% fair, 78% good and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 17% fair, 80% good and 2% excellent. Farming activities included repairing fences, cutting hay, harvesting corn and soybeans, working cattle and marketing feeders, and preparing for the winter season.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 84% adequate, and 12% surplus. Exact temperature and precipitation data were unavailable for this week's report. However, there was a slight amount of precipitation in the northwest and northeast corners of the state, while the rest of the state received no precipitation. Corn 38% harvested for grain. Soybeans 88% harvested. Fall tillage was 38% complete. Winter wheat 84% planting, and 63% emerged. Another dry week allowed growers to make progress harvesting corn and, especially, soybeans. The warm, dry conditions reduced moisture levels in both crops, easing some concerns about drying costs, and allowed farmers to till harvested fields and haul manure.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 11% short, 87% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 25% harvested, 16% previous week, 21% previous year, 59% avg. Sugarbeets 72% harvested, 69% previous week, 96% previous year, 98% avg. Alfalfa harvested 95% third cutting, 93% previous week, 75% 2008, 94% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 91% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 76% good. Livestock condition 11% fair, 88% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture conditions 1% very poor, 17% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 89% adequate, 7% surplus. Even though Wyoming received some moisture this week the working conditions remained good. Some areas received small snow accumulations with more snow in high mountains. Livestock were fairing well and some producers were feeding hay. Corn moisture remained high and producers were waiting for it to dry. Activities hay harvest, row crop harvest, moving hay to stock yards, moving livestock.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 8 – 14, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Showers maintained favorable soil moisture for winter grain establishment in western and northern growing areas.

EUROPE: Widespread rain increased soil moisture for winter grain emergence, although unfavorably dry conditions lingered in central and southern Spain.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers boosted soil moisture and irrigation reserves in Turkey, while drier weather elsewhere allowed winter grain planting to resume.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry conditions in Morocco contrasted with additional showers in central and eastern crop districts.

SOUTH ASIA: Tropical Cyclone Phyan brought flooding rains to western India, while lighter amounts favored winter crops.

EAST ASIA: Cold weather and rainfall prevailed across winter growing areas of China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Increased rainfall across Java, Indonesia, spurred rice transplanting, while drier weather eased excessive wetness for rice in the northern Philippines.

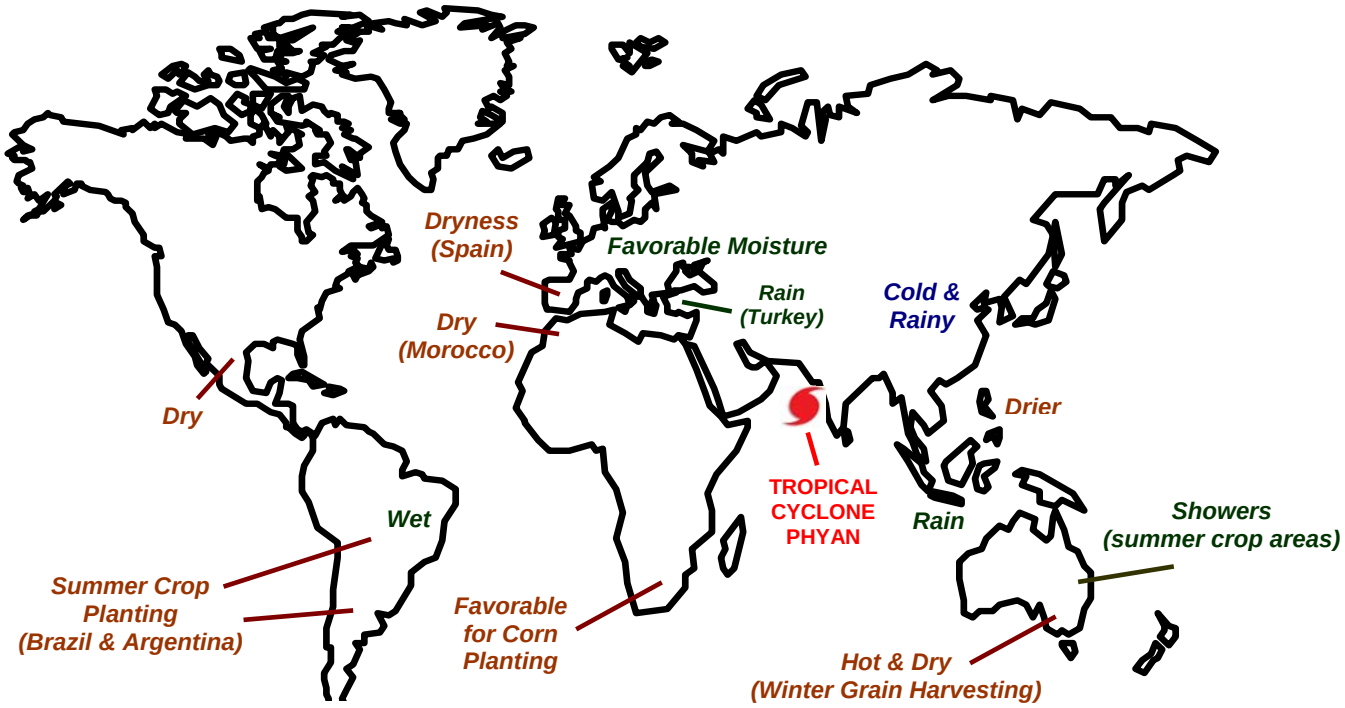
AUSTRALIA: Showers continued to benefit summer crops in Queensland and New South Wales, while hot, dry weather hastened winter grain maturation and harvesting in the southeast.

ARGENTINA: Rain overspread northern farming areas, but drier weather prevailed farther south.

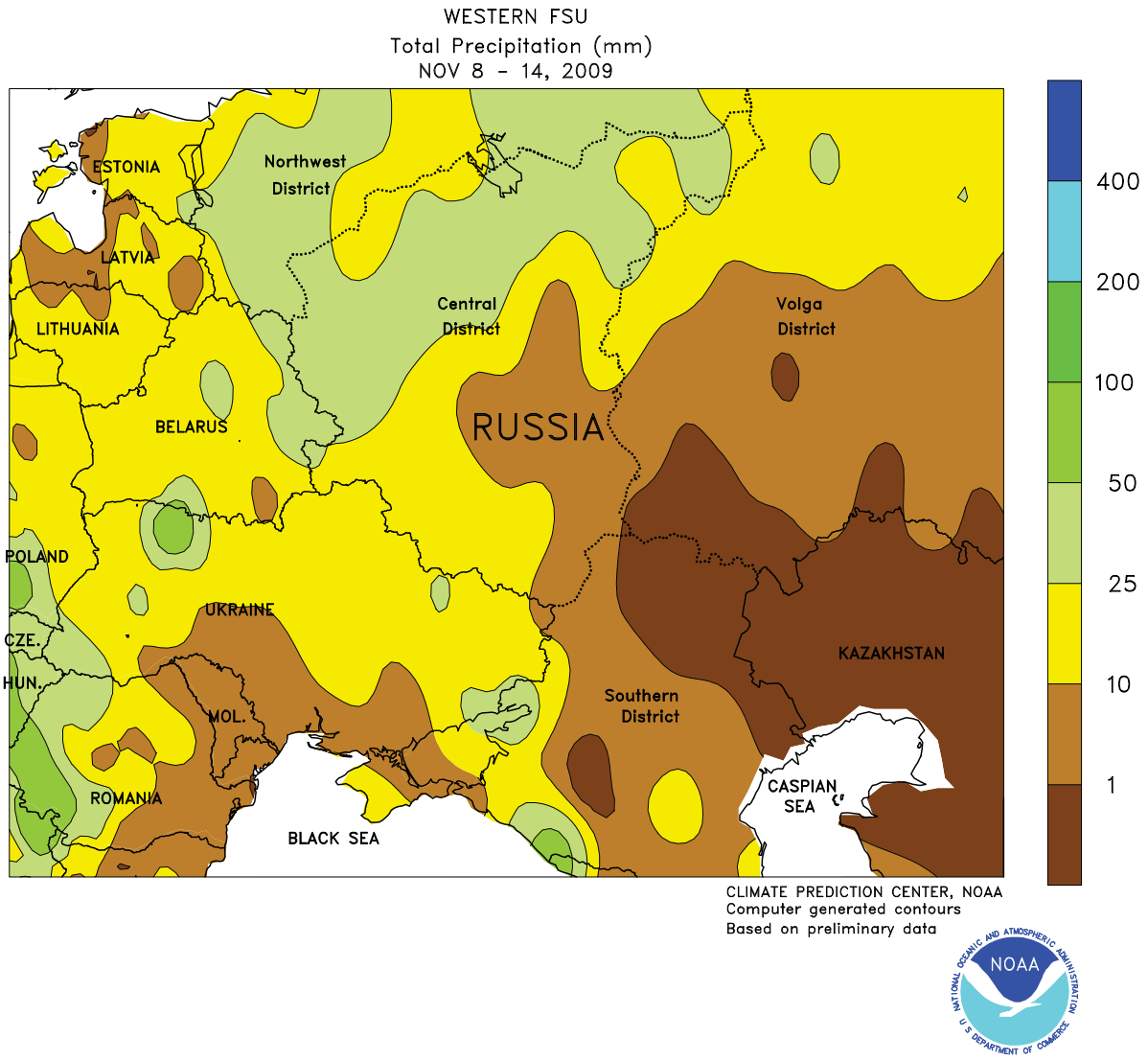
BRAZIL: Conditions remained overall favorable for soybeans and other summer row crops.

MEXICO: Dry weather promoted seasonal fieldwork throughout central and southern areas.

SOUTH AFRICA: Beneficial rain continued in central and eastern sections of the corn belt.

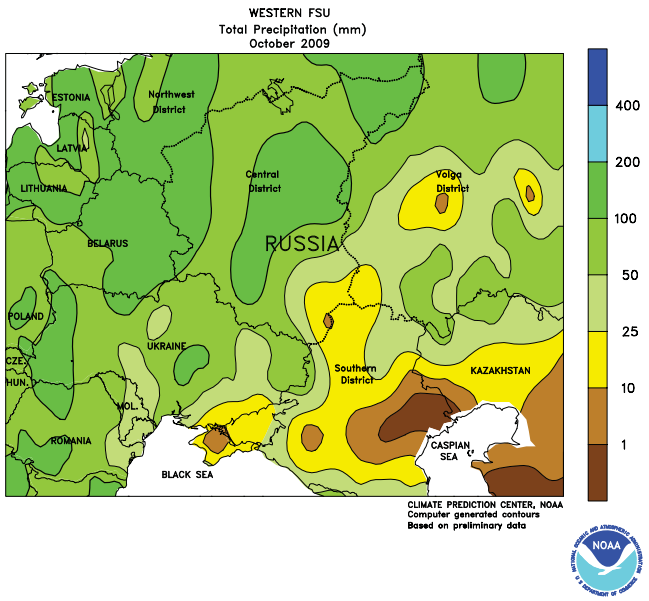


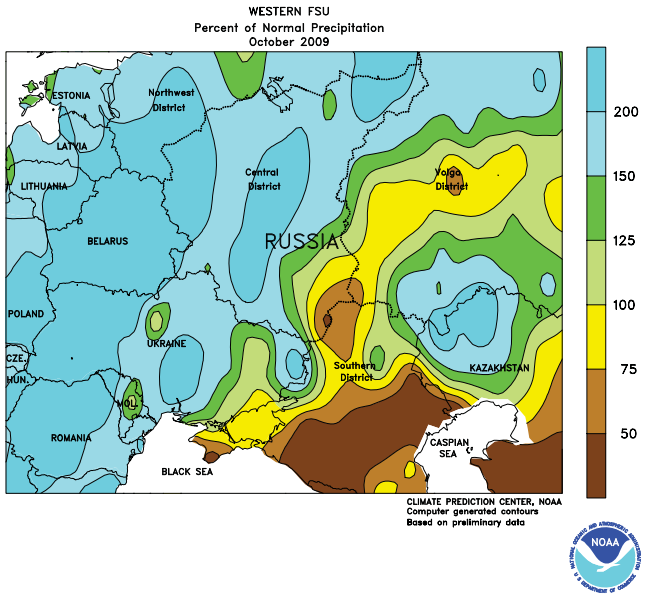
For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov

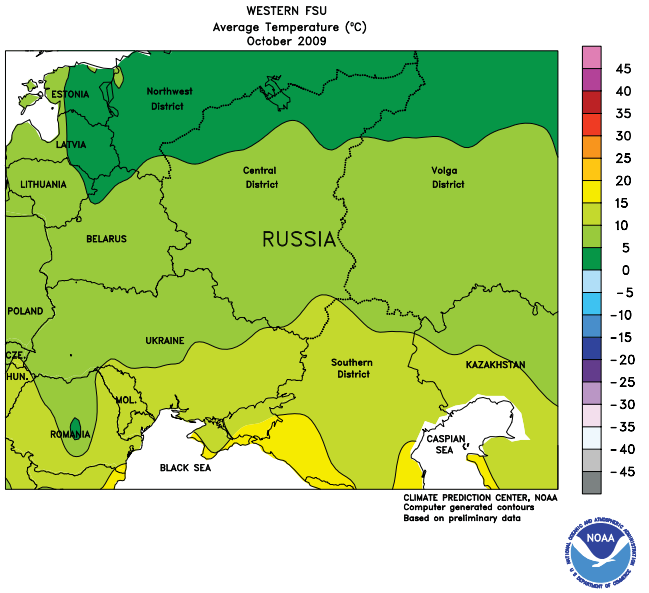


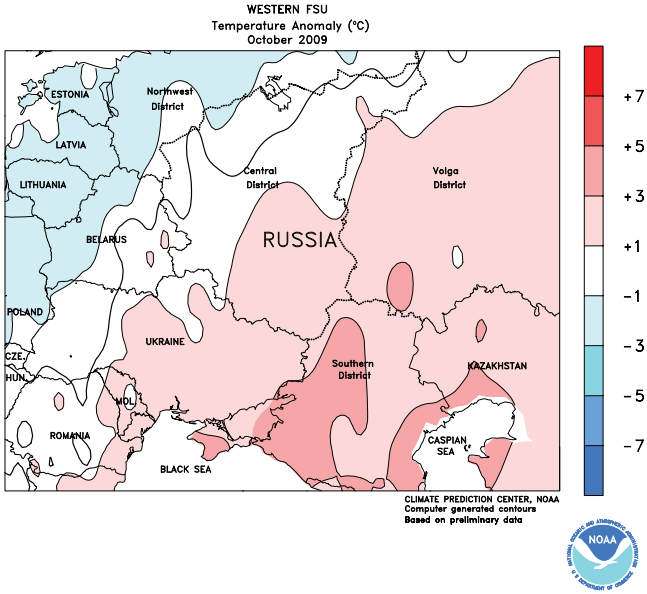
FSU-WESTERN

Wet weather over western and northern crop areas contrasted with dry conditions in the south and east. An area of high pressure anchored over the Caspian Sea deflected storms to the north and west, maintaining wet weather (10-40 mm) from Ukraine and Belarus into northern Russia. Southerly winds on the west side of the high also ushered unseasonably warm conditions (weekly average temperatures up to 5 degrees C above normal) over the western half of the region, encouraging late vegetative growth of winter wheat and barley. The warm weather also melted last week's snowfall, although far northern crop districts remained under a shallow to moderate snowpack. Soil moisture levels in Ukraine, Belarus, and western Russia have recovered from late-summer dryness, and prospects for winter crops are vastly improved heading into dormancy. Elsewhere, dry conditions prevailed, with bitter cold arctic air remaining east of the Urals. However, southern portions of the Central District and northern portions of the Southern District remained drier than normal, with soil moisture reserves less than ideal heading into the winter.



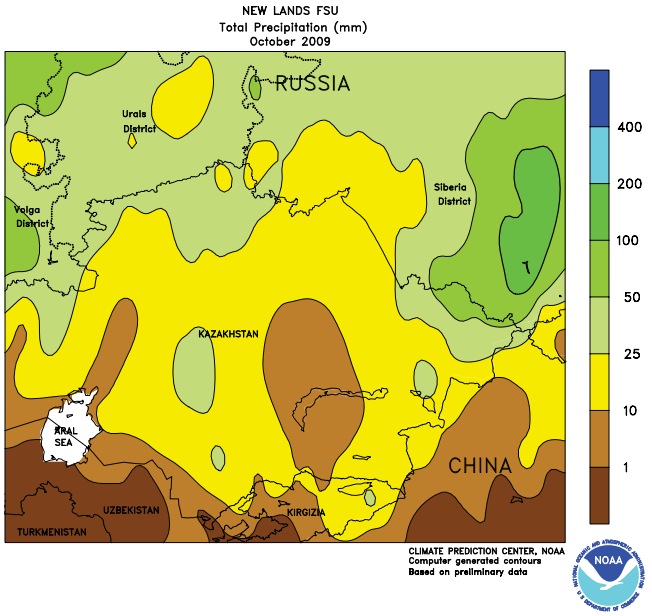


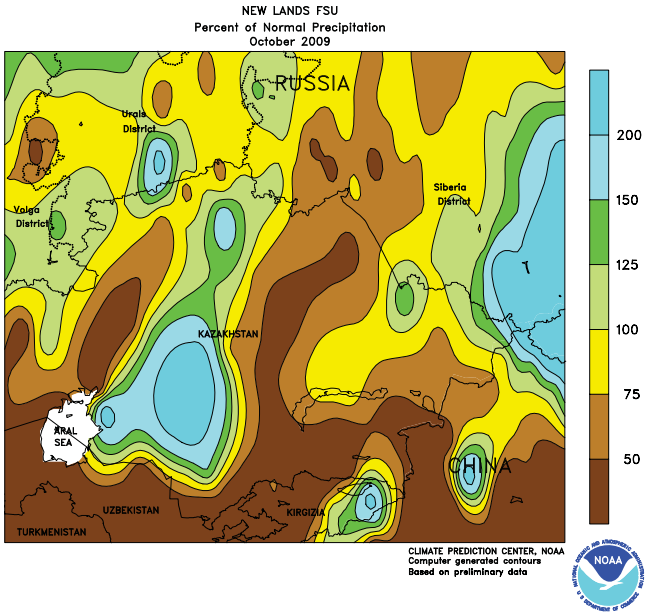


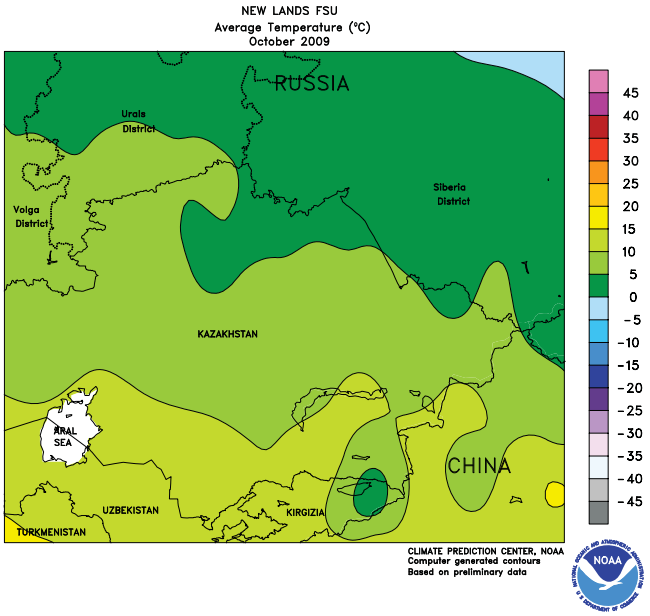


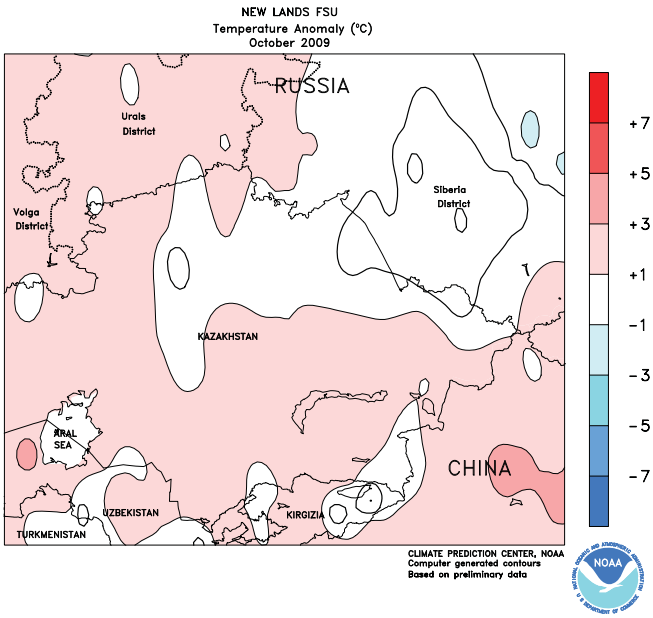
FSU-WESTERN

In October, unseasonably warm, mostly wet weather fostered later-than-usual winter grain growth across Russia. Periods of rain in Ukraine provided late-season moisture for winter crop establishment, while unfavorably dry conditions persisted in southern Russia. The season's first snow occurred at month's end, halting late summer crop harvesting in western Russia and eastern Ukraine. Fieldwork delays were minimal across Russia's Siberia District until the end-of-month snowfall.



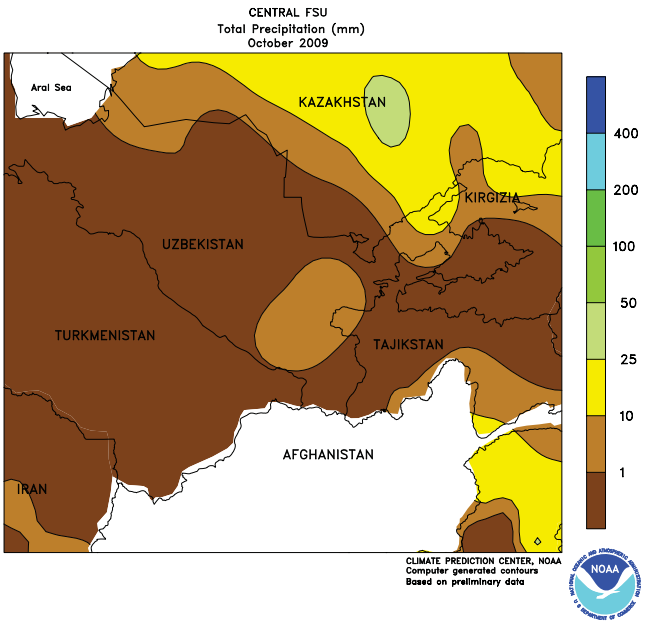


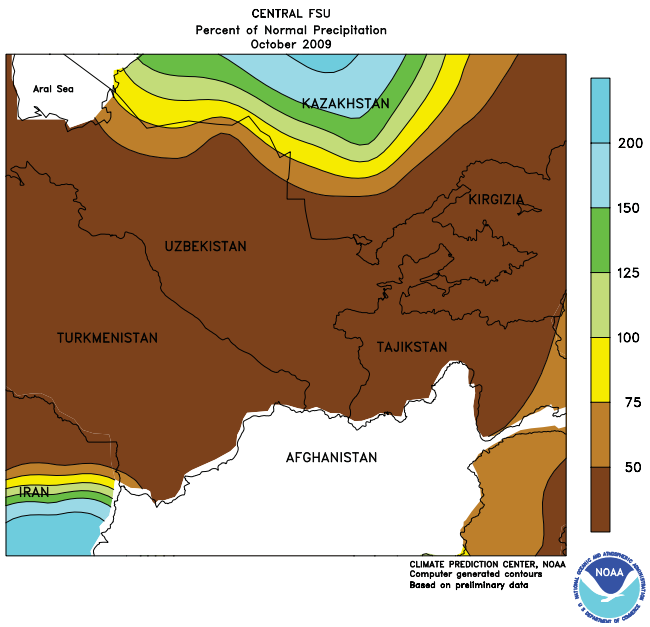


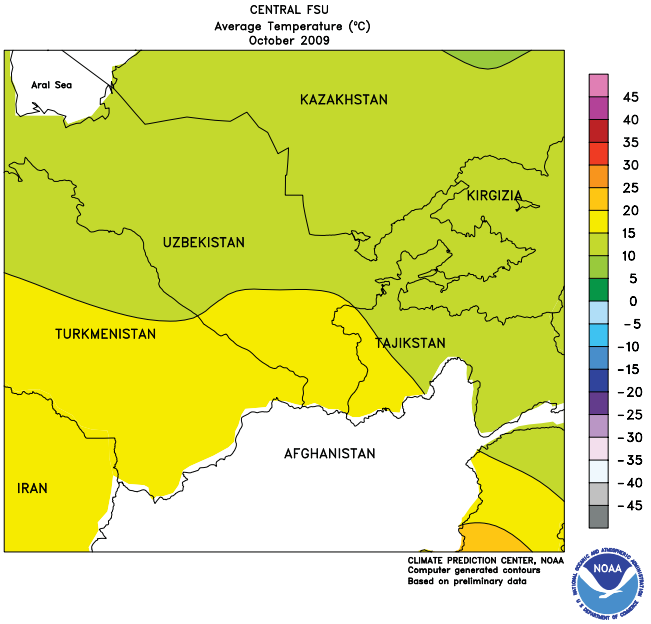


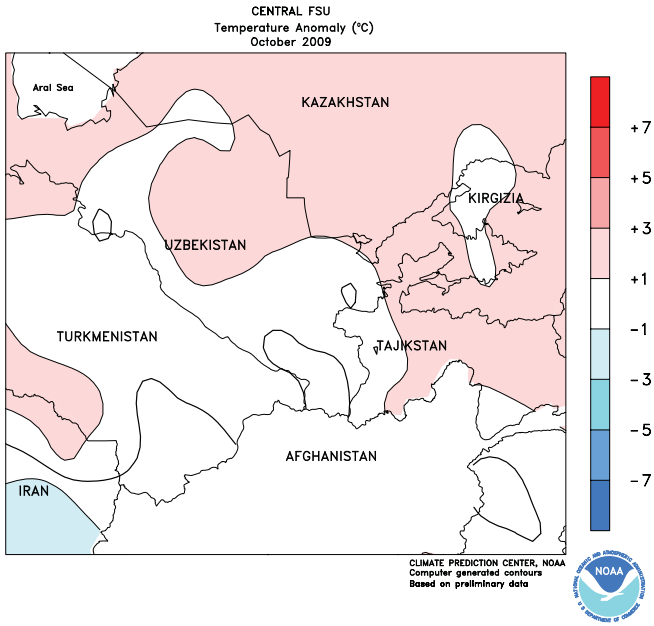
FSU-NEW LANDS

During October, mostly warm, dry conditions favored late fieldwork. Spring wheat harvesting was mostly complete prior to the arrival of the season's first snowfall, which arrived during the last week of October. Showers in western Kazakhstan and Russia's Urals District slowed fieldwork, but there were enough breaks from the rain to allow producers to complete summer crop harvesting.



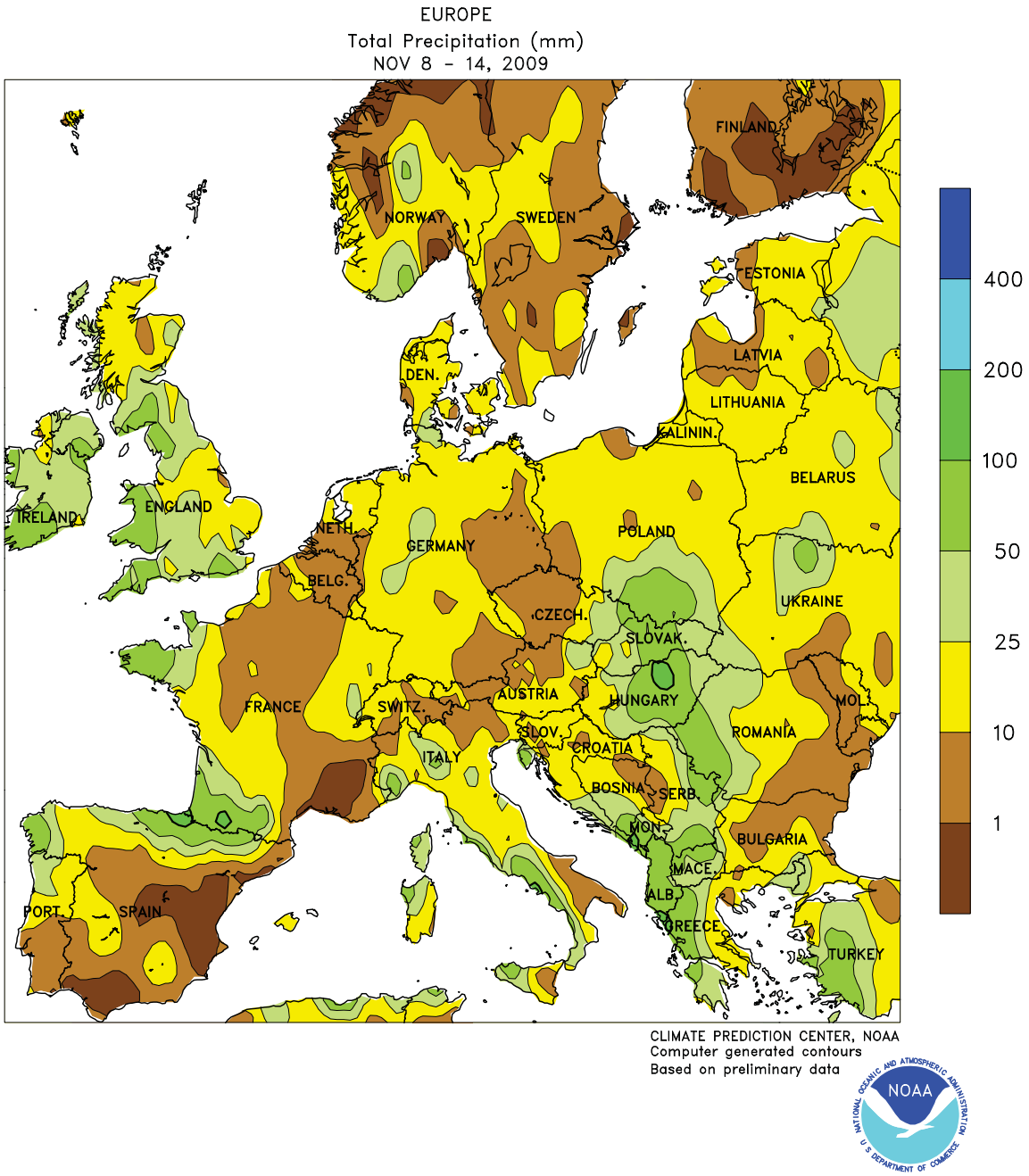






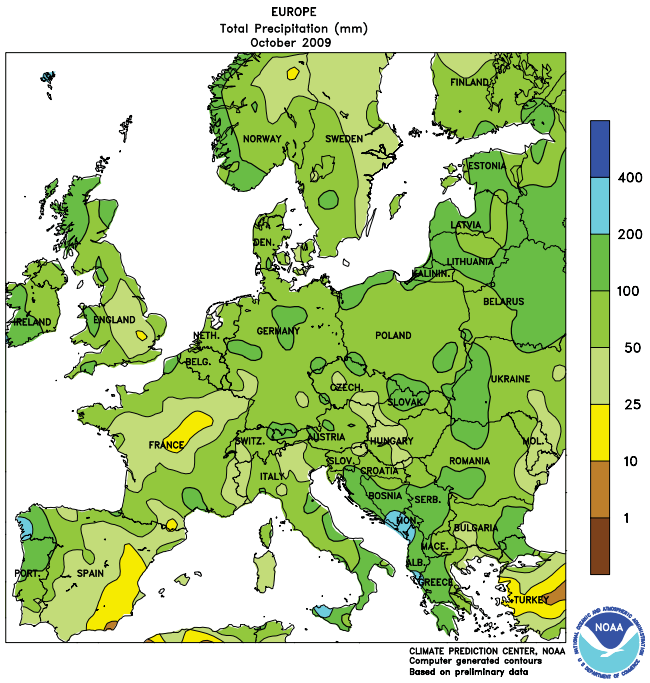
FSU-CENTRAL

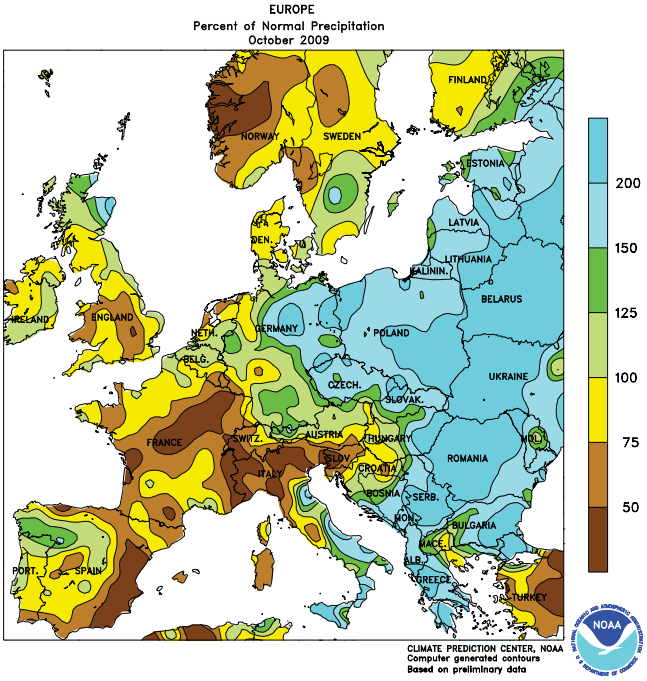
During October, seasonably dry weather favored late cotton harvesting. A few showers (locally more than 25 mm) slowed fieldwork in southern Kazakhstan, although delays were generally minimal. Above-normal temperatures were reported throughout the region, with most areas still experiencing daytime highs well into the 20s degrees C.

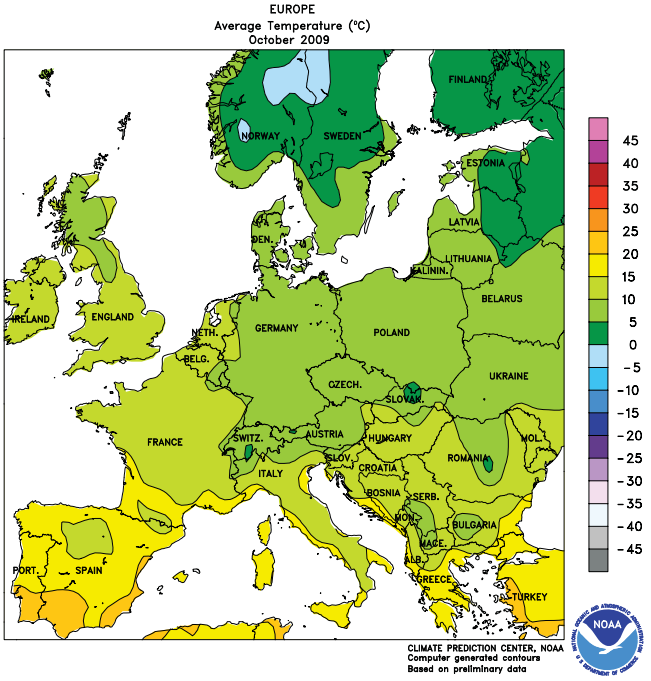


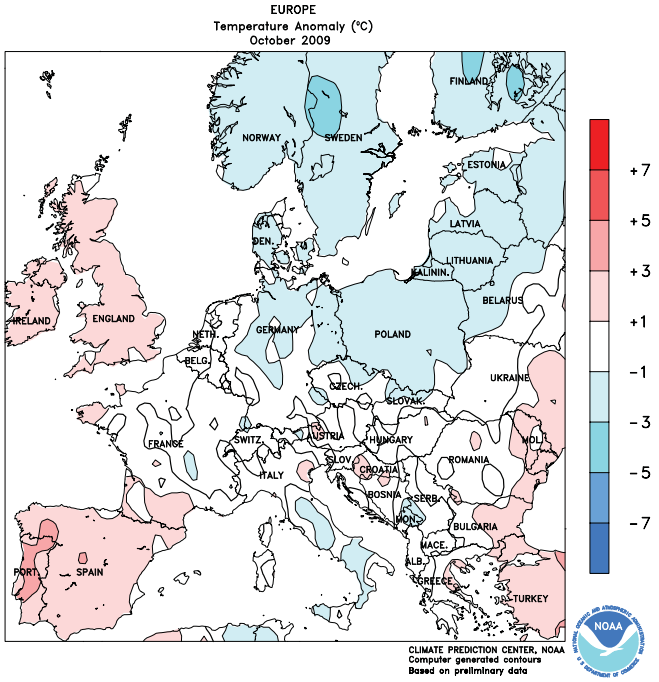
EUROPE

Wet weather prevailed over the continent, although dry conditions lingered on portions of the Iberian Peninsula. An upper-air low lifted northeast into the Baltics, producing additional rain and high-elevation snow (10-75 mm) from eastern France and Italy eastward into Poland and the western Balkans. The precipitation further improved prospects for the establishment of winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed prior to entering dormancy. However, locally heavy rain (more than 75 mm) in Greece and the northern Danube River Valley hampered late summer crop harvesting. In southern Europe, the wet weather continued to provide some recharge to northern Italy's irrigation reserves. Meanwhile, an approaching cold front triggered moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-105 mm) from England into western France and northern Spain, hampering corn harvesting but improving soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed. Despite continent-wide rainfall, dry weather continued to reduce reservoir levels and irrigation supplies in central and southern Spain. Temperatures averaged up to 4 degrees C above normal in eastern Europe, while near- to below-normal temperatures returned to central and western Europe.



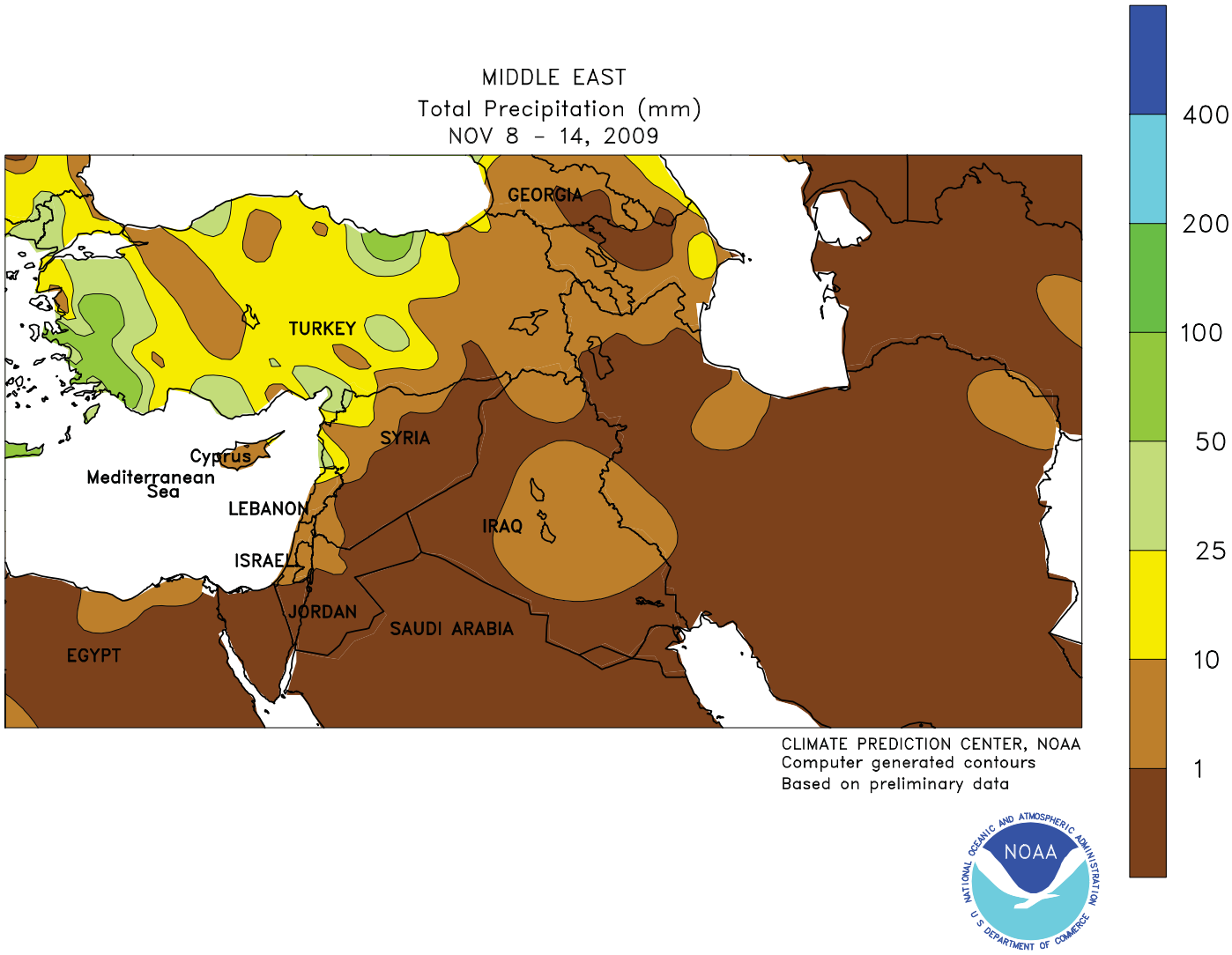






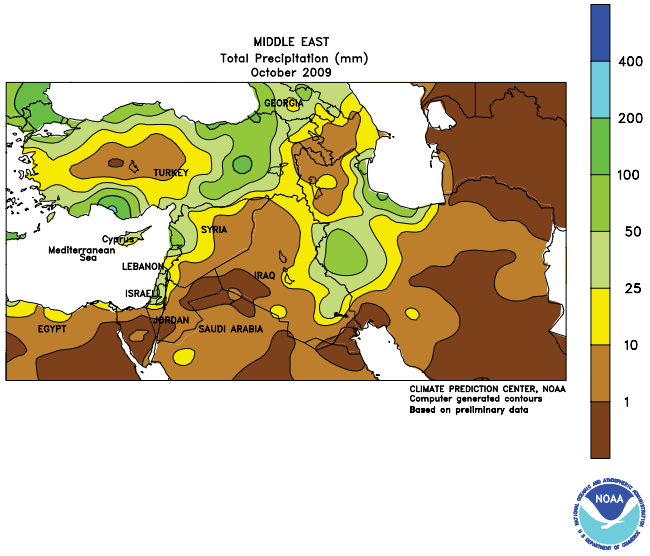
EUROPE

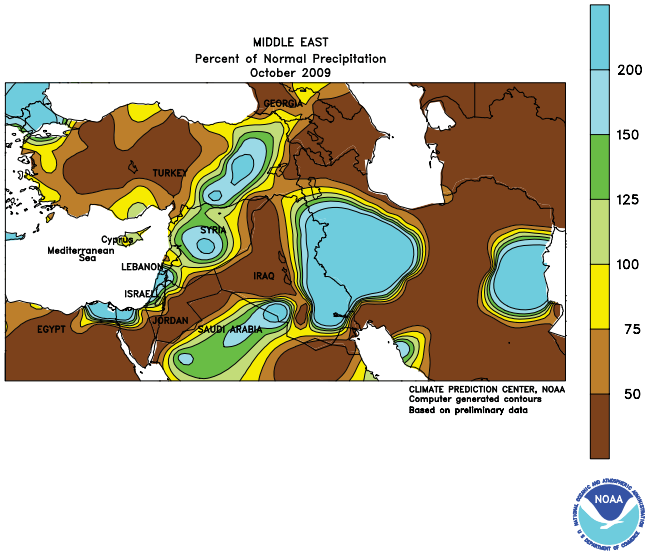
In October, wet weather over eastern Europe slowed summer crop harvesting but provided topsoil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions across Italy, France, and Spain reduced soil moisture and irrigation reserves for winter wheat planting and establishment, although heavy rain returned to western Europe in early November. While incursions of subfreezing temperatures occurred across central and northern Europe, most crop areas did not experience a season-ending hard freeze.

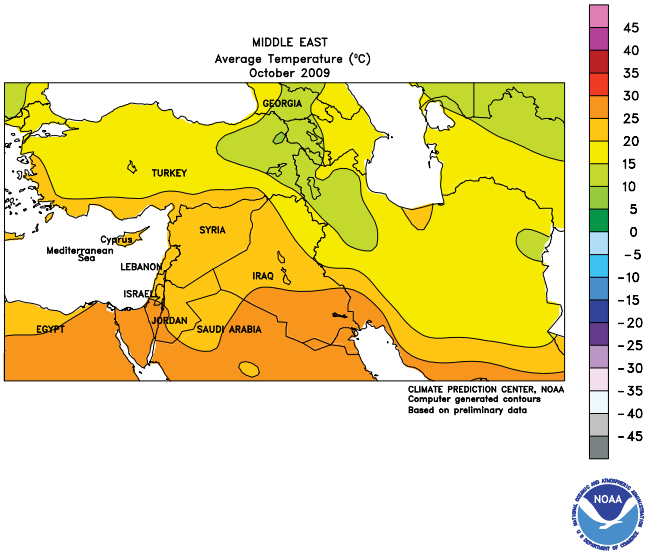


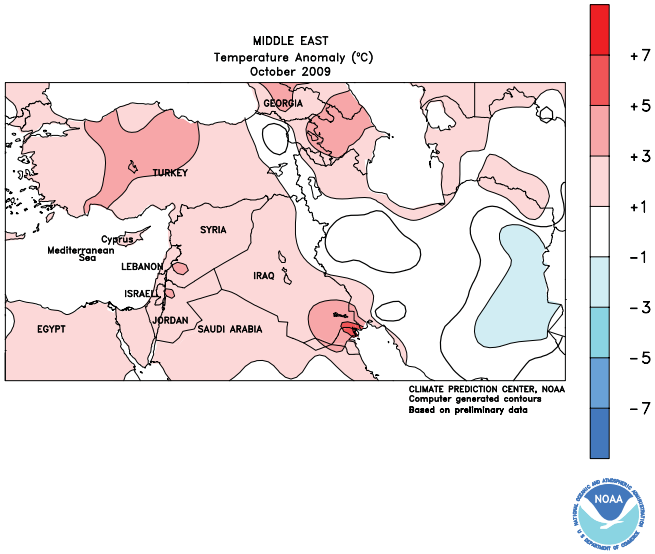
MIDDLE EAST

Wet weather in Turkey contrasted with a return to drier weather elsewhere. Following last week's soaking rainfall, sunny skies from northern Syria into northern Iran allowed producers to resume winter crop planting. The respite was short lived in Turkey, where late-week showers (10-70 mm) provided additional moisture for winter crop establishment but hampered late-season fieldwork. Farmers continued to benefit from warmer-than-normal weather, with weekly average temperatures up to 5 degrees C above normal extending the growing season; consequently, late-planted wheat and barley will likely establish enough vegetative growth to survive the region's typically harsh winters. Despite the nearly region wide increase in rainfall over the past several weeks, Iraq's central and southern winter grain areas remained unfavorably dry, reducing soil moisture for crop establishment.



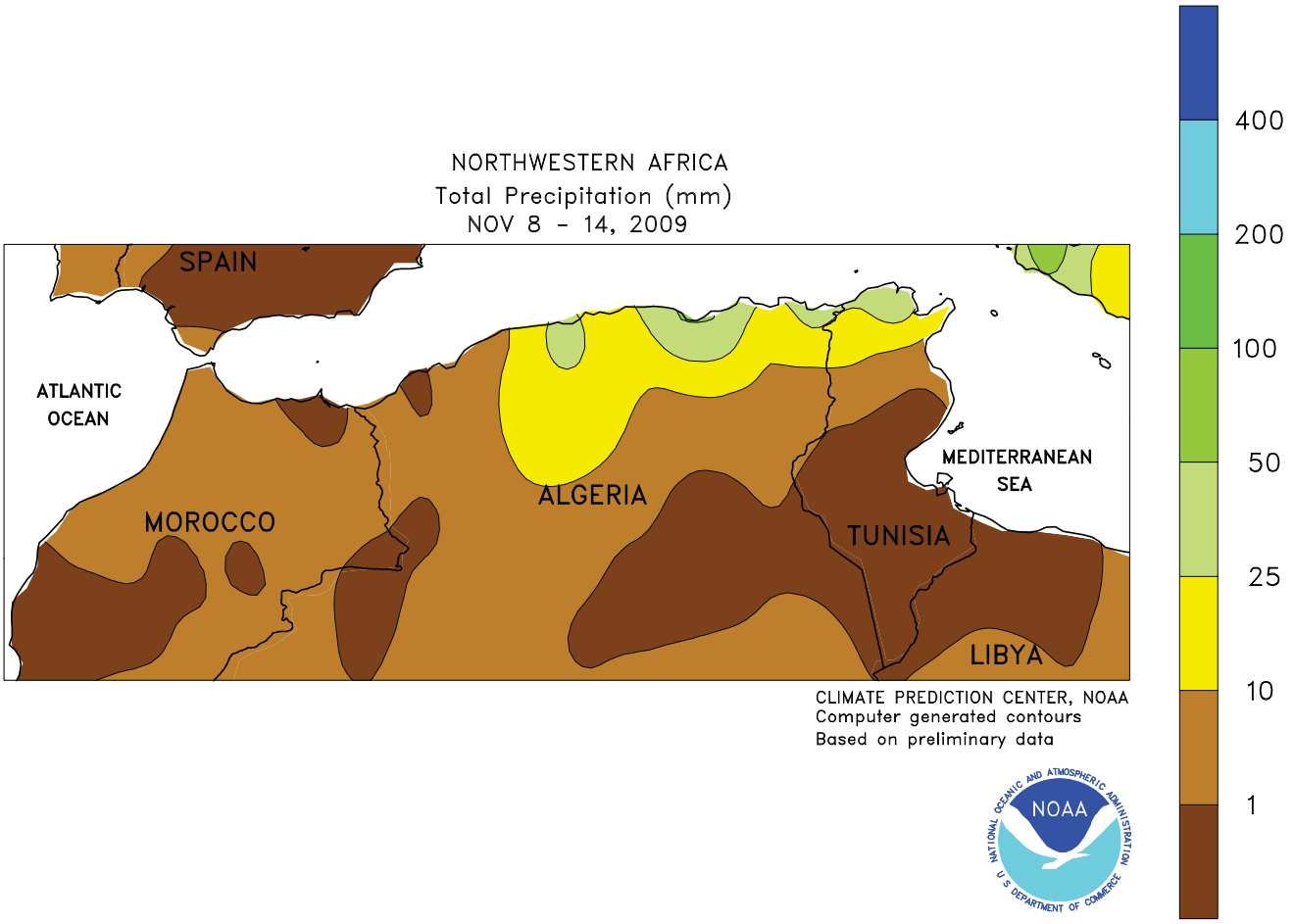






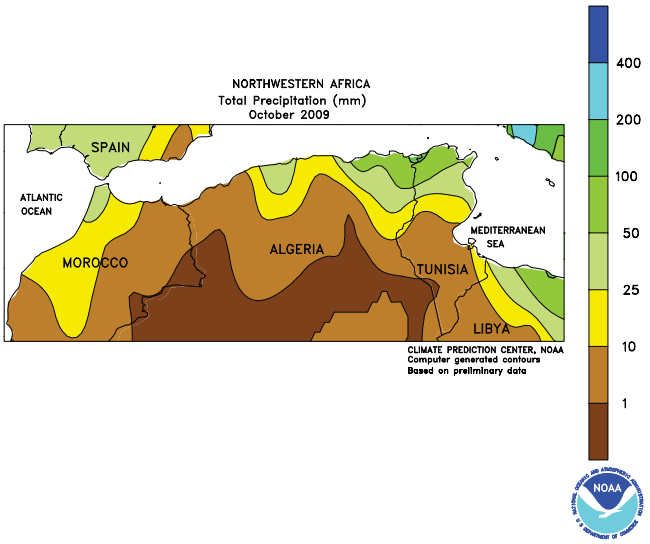
MIDDLE EAST

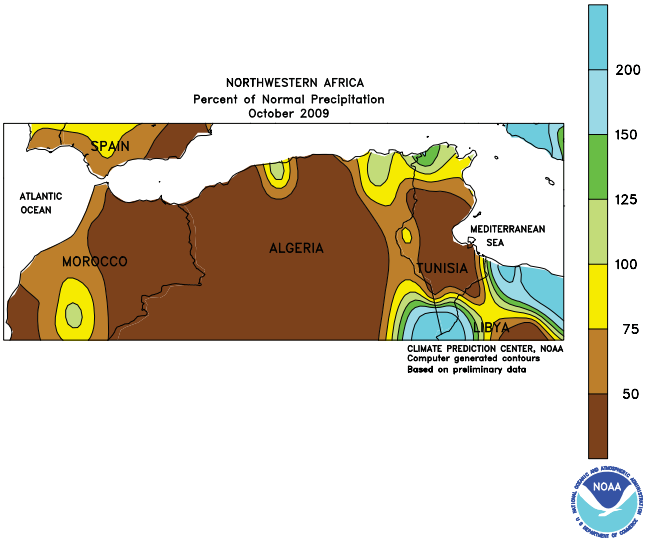
Drier- and warmer-than-normal conditions over much of the region during October reduced soil moisture and irrigation reserves for winter grain planting and establishment. However, a strong storm brought much-needed rainfall to most crop areas in early November.

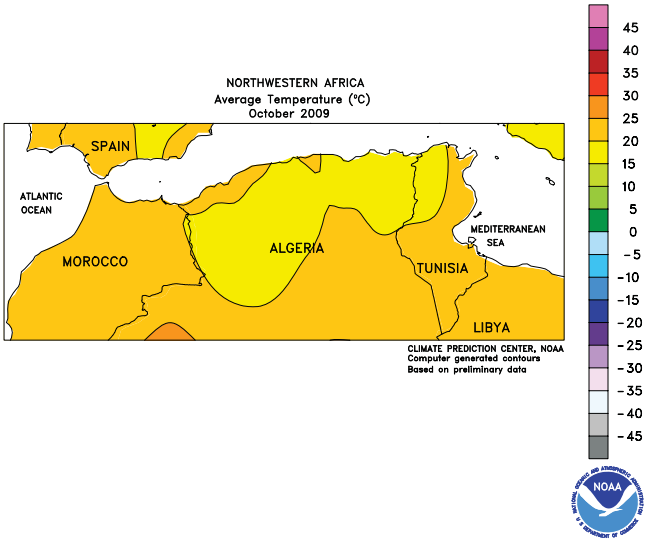


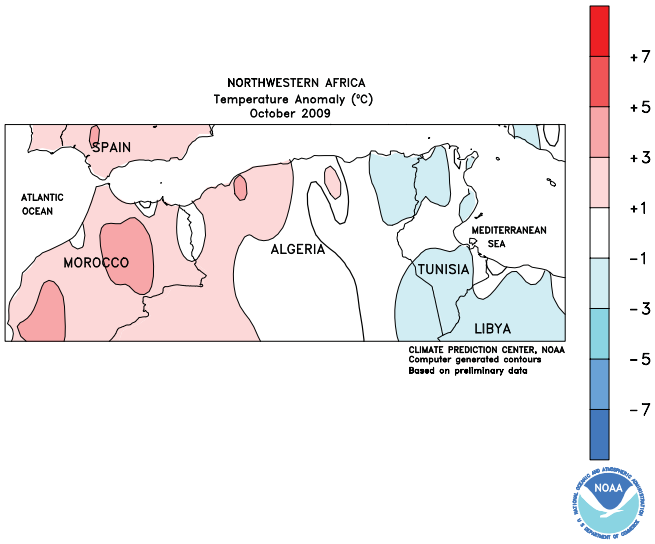
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Showers in central and eastern crop districts contrasted with dry weather in western crop areas. An upper-air low over south-central Europe produced additional showers and thunderstorms (10-85 mm) from central Algeria into northern Tunisia, increasing soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather in Morocco and western Algeria favored winter grain planting but reduced soil moisture for crop establishment. Weekly average temperatures in Morocco were within a degree or two of normal, while cooler-than-normal conditions (1-3 degrees C below normal) accompanied the cloudy skies and rainfall in Tunisia and eastern Algeria.



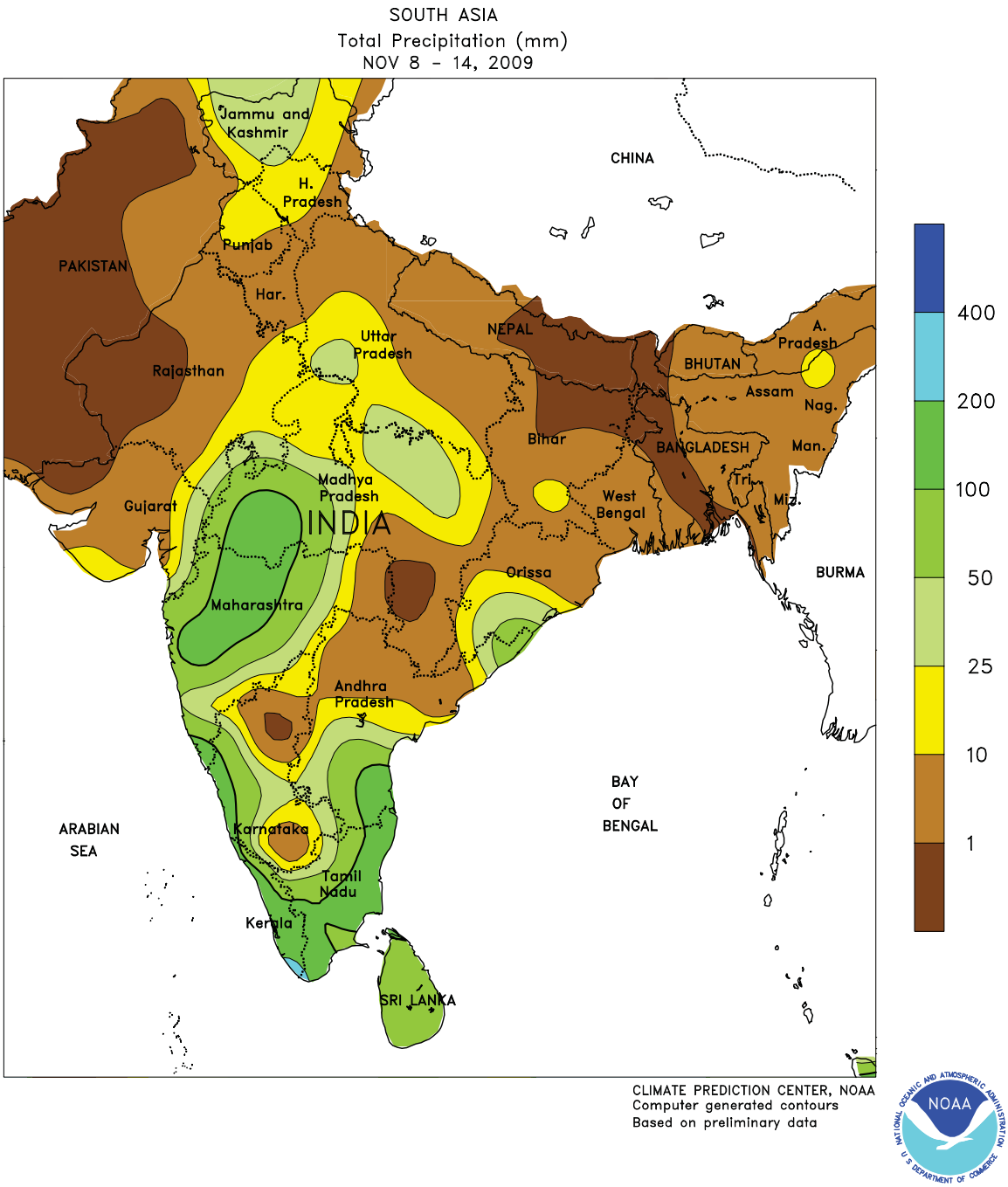






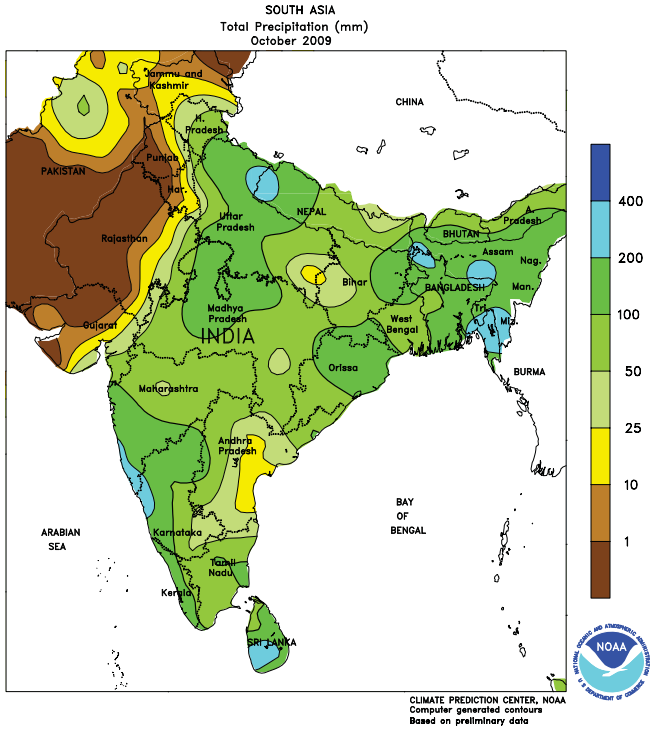
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

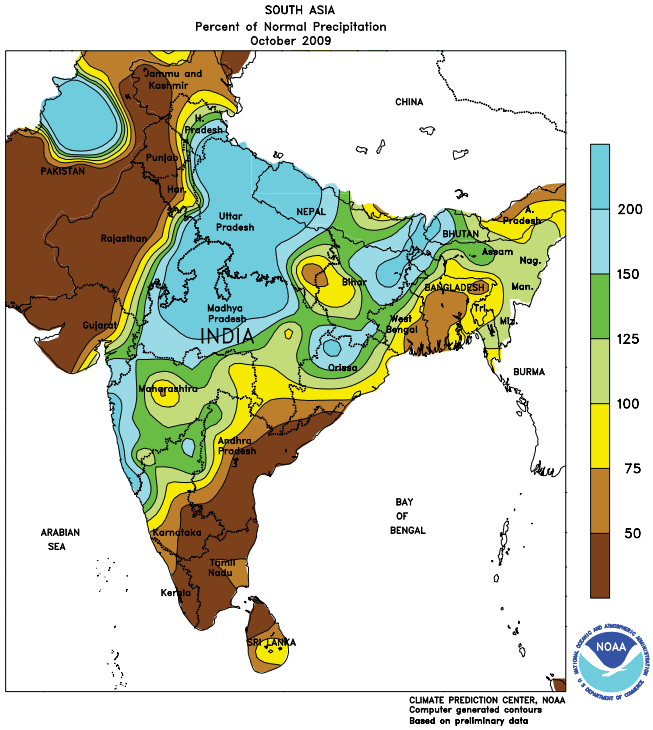
Across much of northern Morocco and Algeria, below-normal October rainfall reduced topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting. Showers in northern Tunisia provided early moisture for winter crops, although planting typically commences in November. Summer-like heat in western portions of the region accelerated evaporation losses, with daytime highs peaking in the upper 30s degrees C. Somewhat cooler conditions accompanied the showery weather in Tunisia.

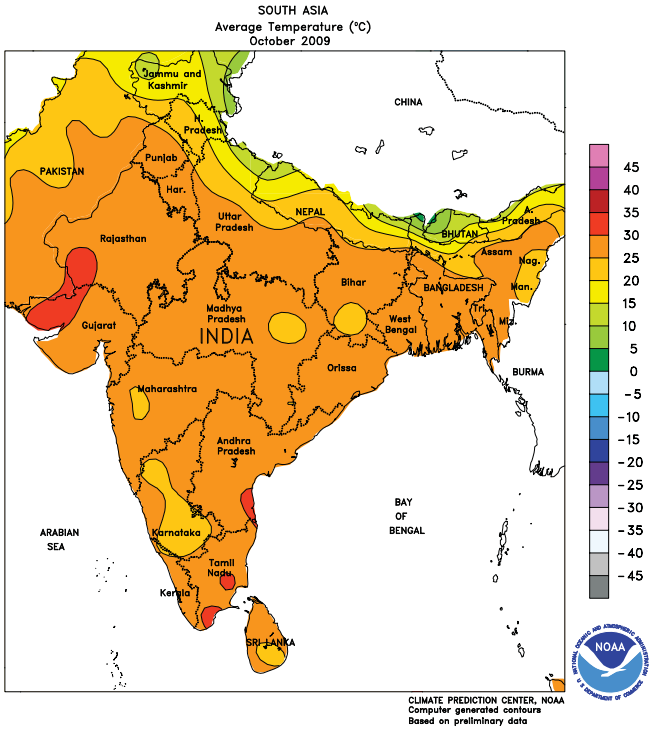


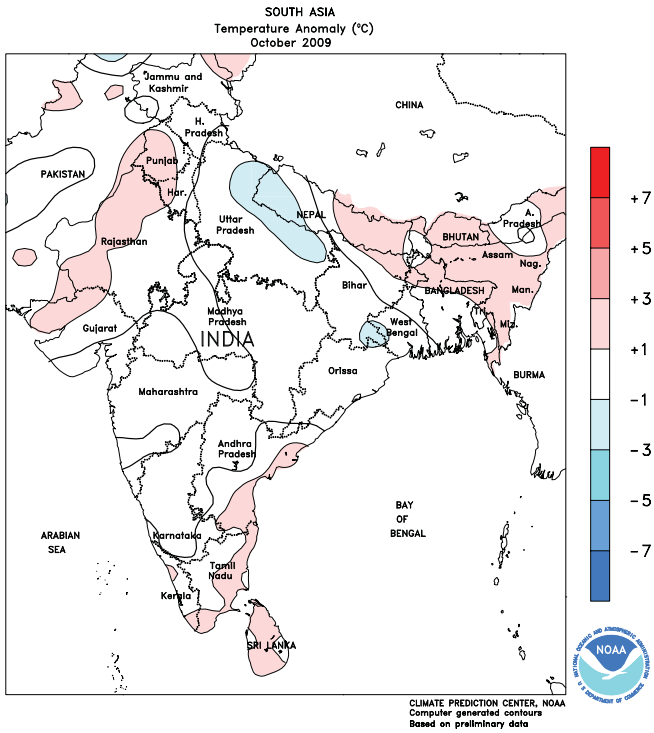
SOUTH ASIA

An unseasonable increase in moisture across the northern Indian Ocean resulted in a flare-up of heavy tropical showers across southern India and the development of a tropical cyclone. Tropical Cyclone Phyan moved into Maharashtra midweek, bringing flooding rainfall (over 100 mm) to the coast and 50 to 100 mm farther inland. The unseasonable moisture was unfavorable for mature kharif crops and especially for cotton. In contrast, however, the remnants of Phyan brought lighter, more favorable rainfall (10-25 mm) to newly planted winter rapeseed in eastern Rajasthan and winter wheat in Uttar Pradesh. Generally dry conditions prevailed elsewhere in the region, favoring winter crop planting activities.



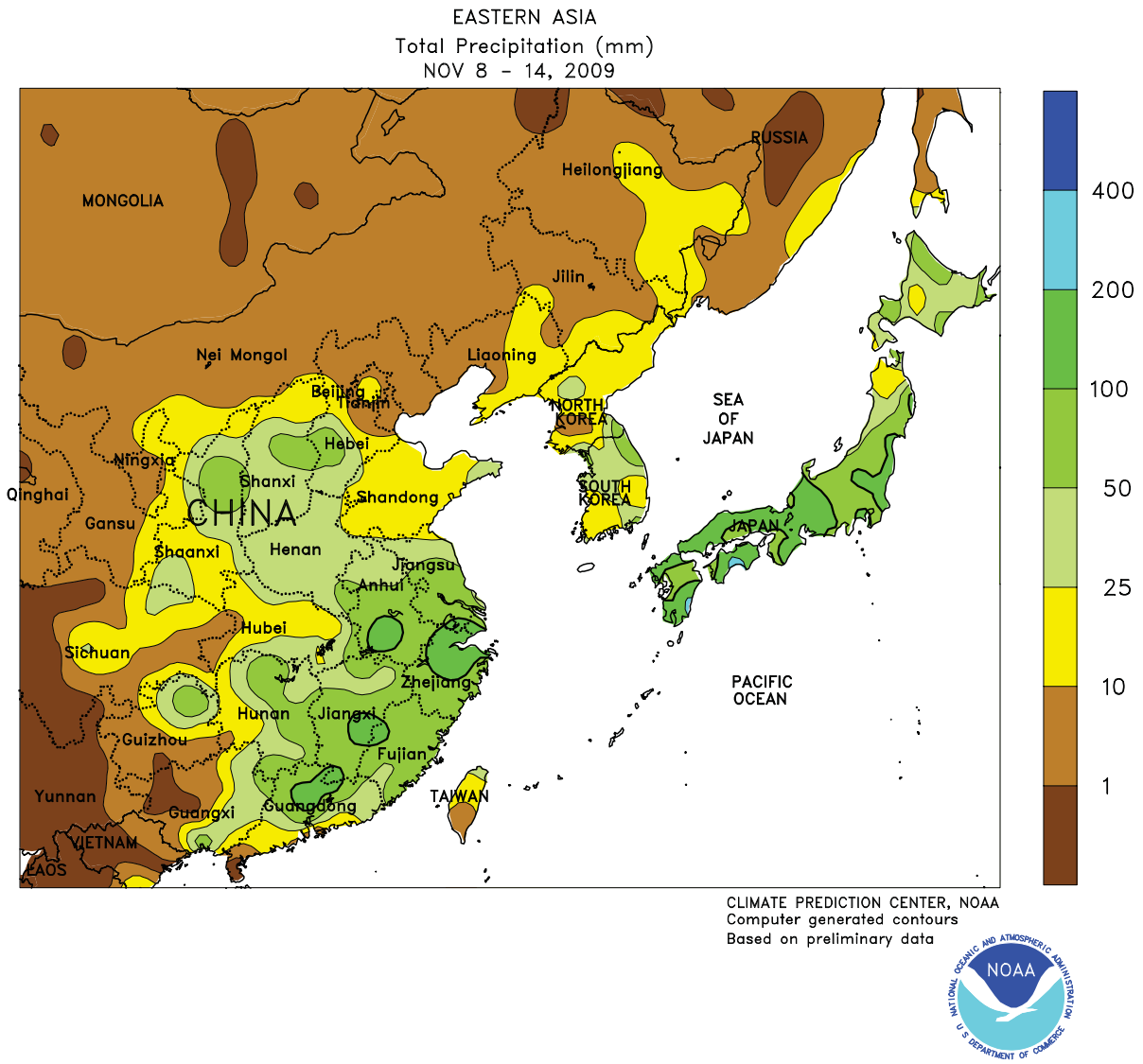






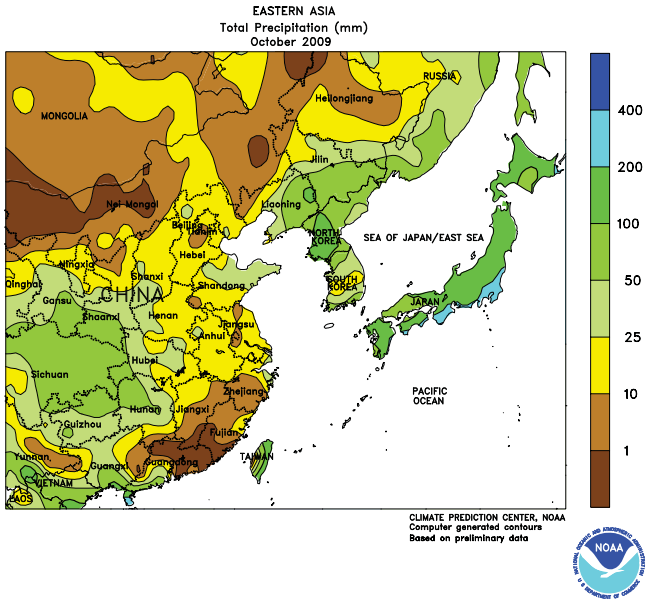
SOUTH ASIA

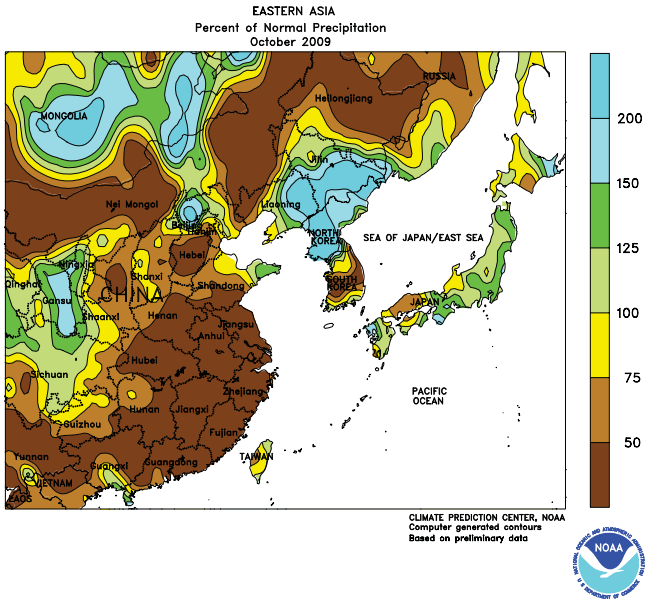
In October, unseasonably heavy showers provided a significant boost to soil moisture for filling grains and oilseeds in India. By month's end, however, the monsoon had retreated to southern India as more seasonably warm, dry weather prevailed for early winter crop planting.

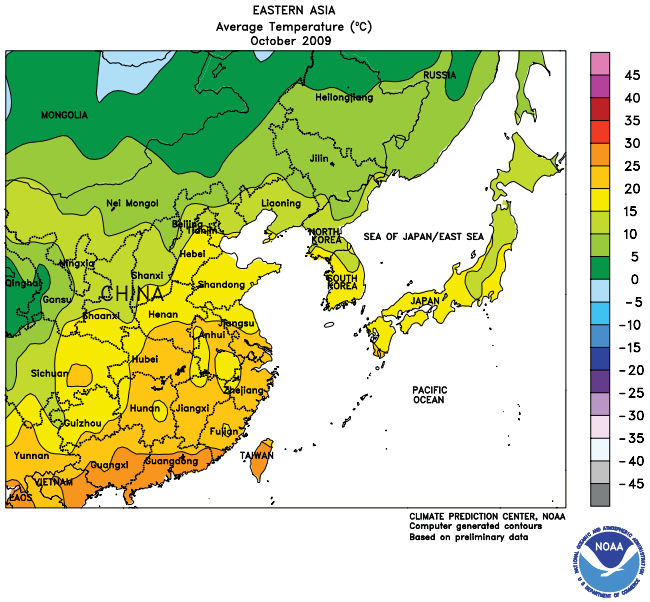


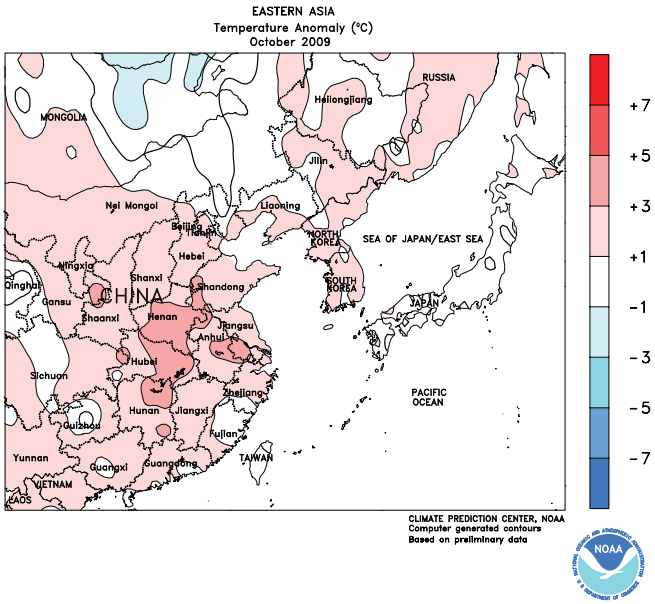
EAST ASIA

A cold front descending from the north interacted with the western edge of the North Pacific High resulting in freezing temperatures as well as snow and rain (25-50 mm liquid equivalent) for winter wheat in Hebei and Henan. Temperatures between -10 and -5 degrees C likely resulted in localized burn back to recently emerged wheat despite sheltering from snow. However, the cold weather sped hardening of more developed winter wheat. Meanwhile to the south, 50 to 100 mm of rain boosted soil moisture for winter rapeseed in the eastern Yangtze Valley, although likely causing some flooding where the heaviest amounts occurred. Also, a wedge of freezing temperatures in Hubei and Anhui helped harden winter rapeseed in these areas.



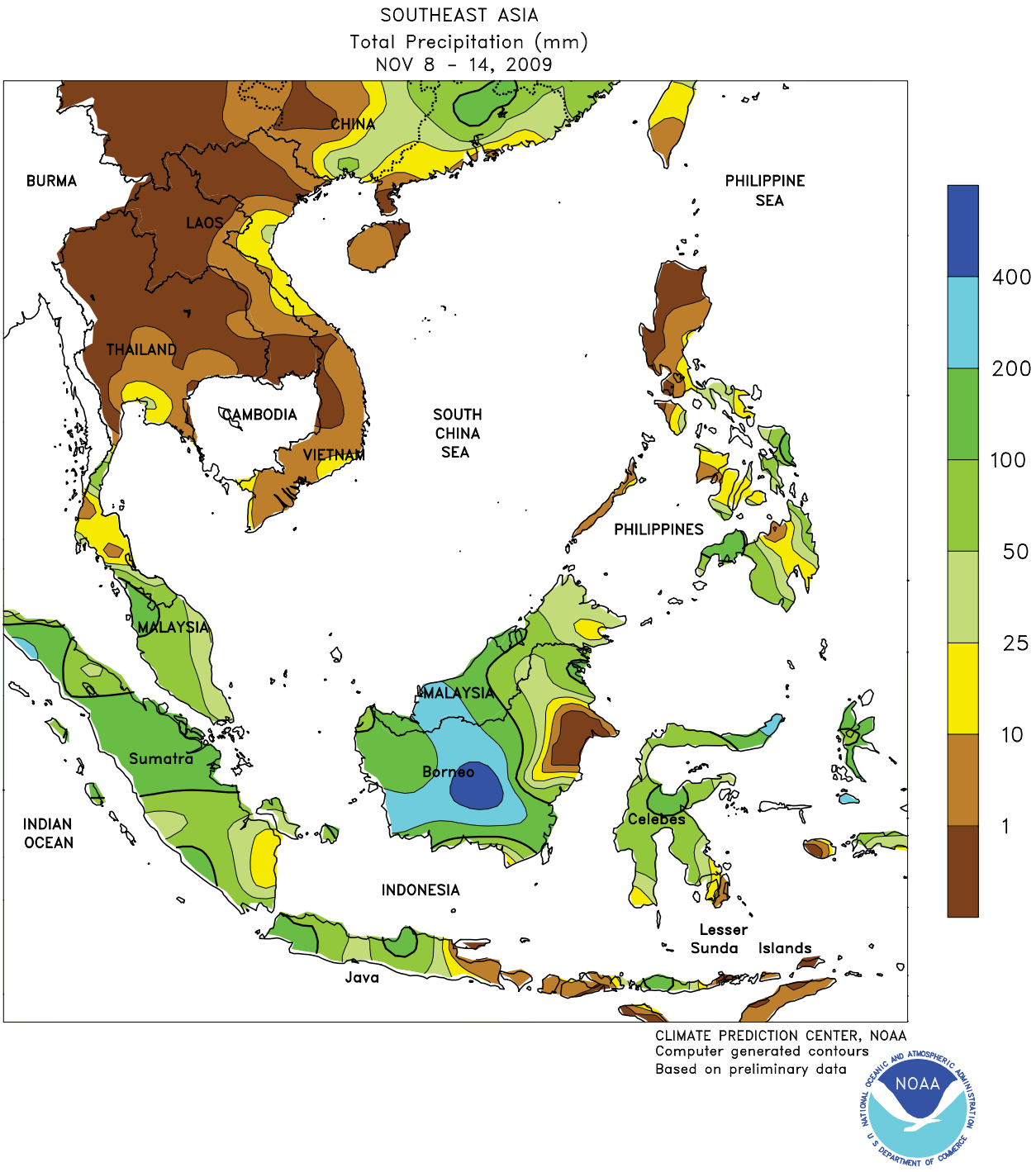






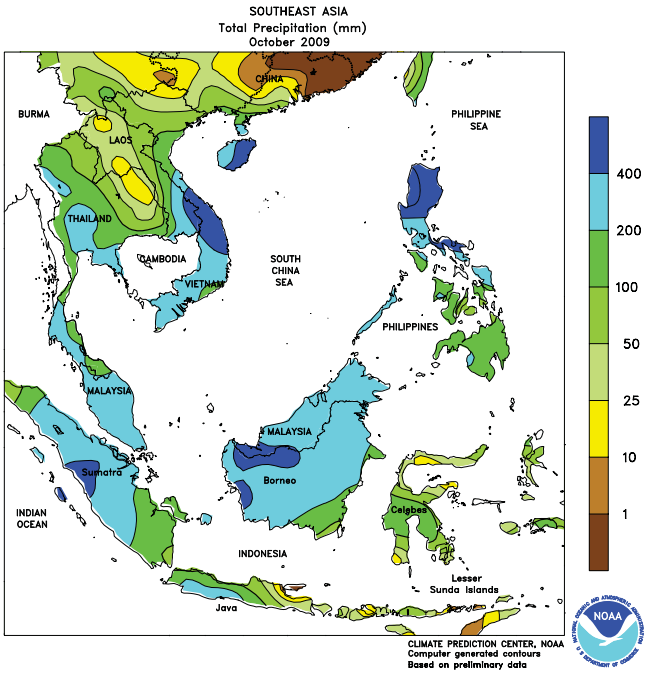
EAST ASIA

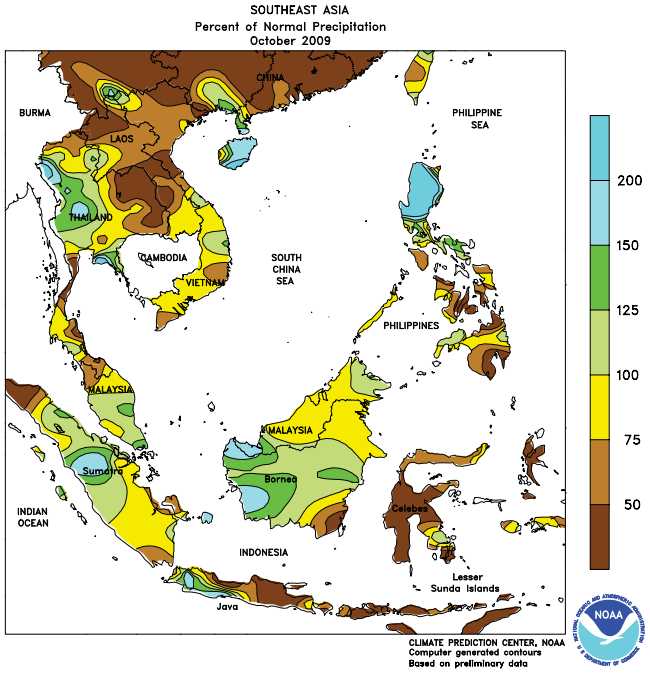
In October, generally dry weather across the North China Plain favored harvesting of cotton and other summer crops. In Manchuria, corn and soybean harvesting progressed with few delays. Passing showers on the North China Plain late in the month provided beneficial moisture for newly planted winter wheat, although irrigation will still be necessary for proper crop establishment. Showers also benefited winter rapeseed, especially in the Sichuan Basin where the heaviest amounts occurred.

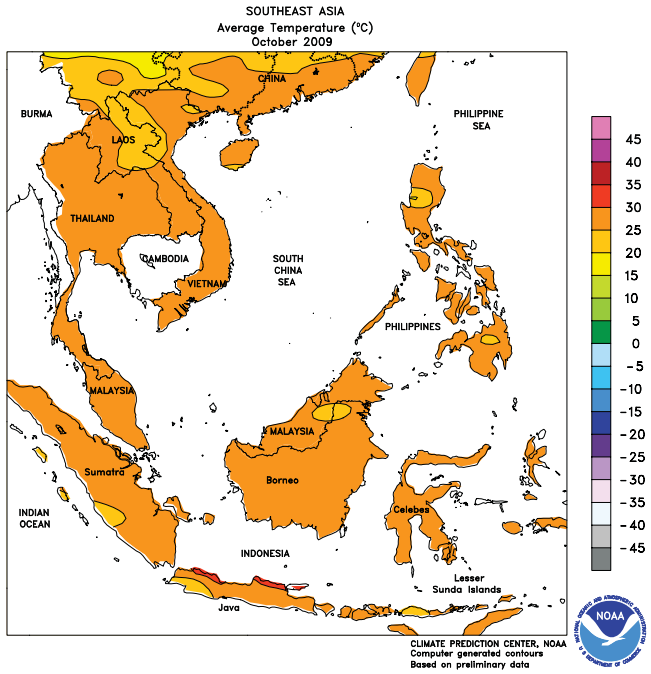


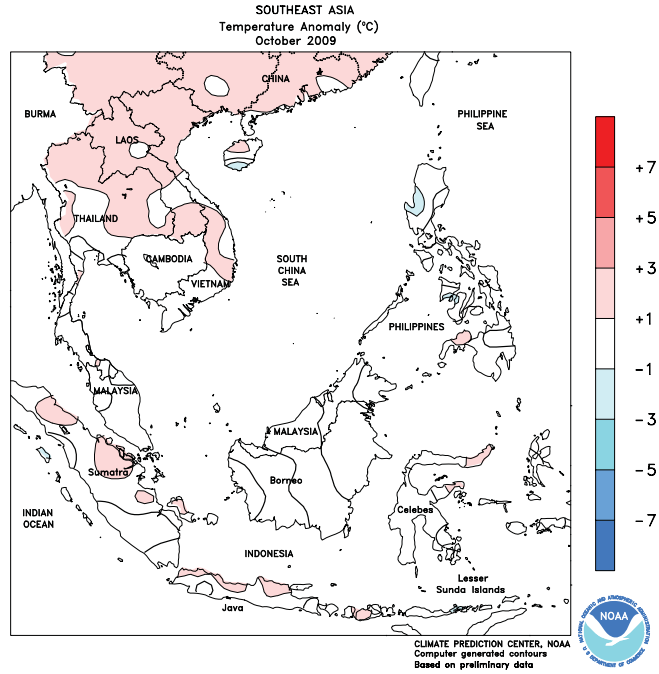
SOUTHEAST ASIA

In Indonesia, rainfall increased across Java, where 25 to 100 mm boosted soil moisture and spurred rice transplanting. Similarly, oil palm in Sumatra and western Kalimantan benefited from widespread showers of over 100 mm, although the rain caused minor delays in harvesting. Oil palm in Malaysia also benefited from abundant rainfall (25-100 mm, locally more), while some flooding was likely in Sarawak. Meanwhile in the Philippines, rainfall continued the seasonal progression southward, bringing favorably drier weather to Luzon and 10 to 50 mm of rain to much of the Visayas and Mindanao. Winter-grown rice transplanting continued in the north, while corn planting was occurring in the south. Seasonably dry weather prevailed in Vietnam, favoring coffee harvesting, while increased sunshine benefited winter rice development.



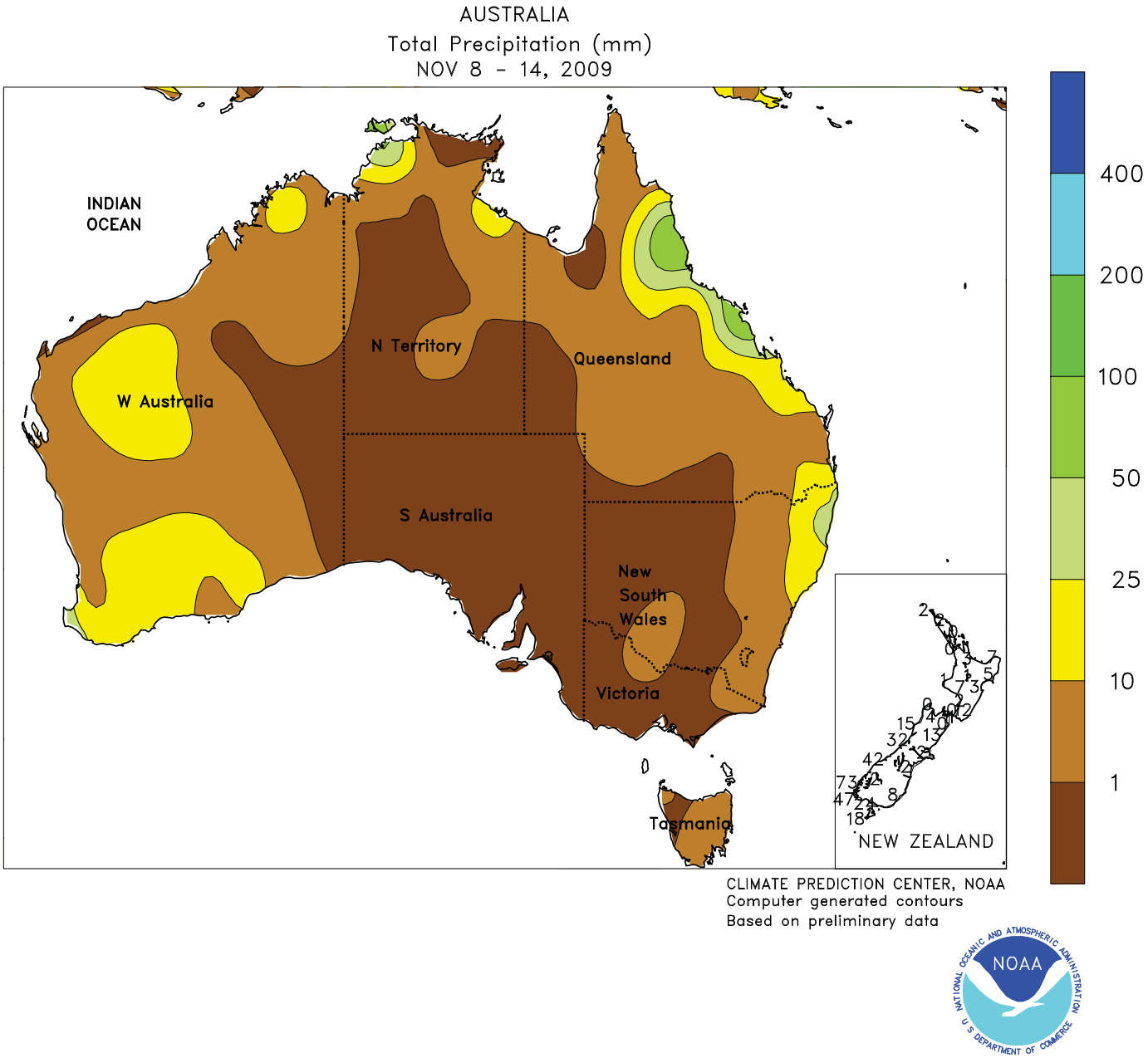






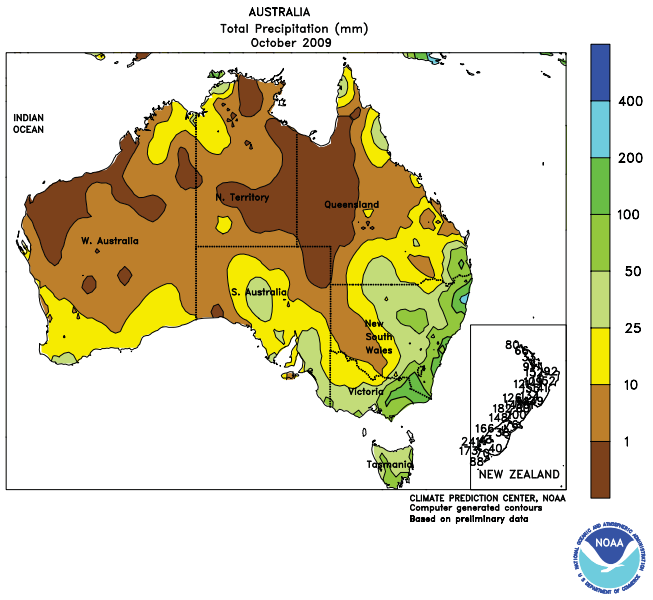
SOUTHEAST ASIA

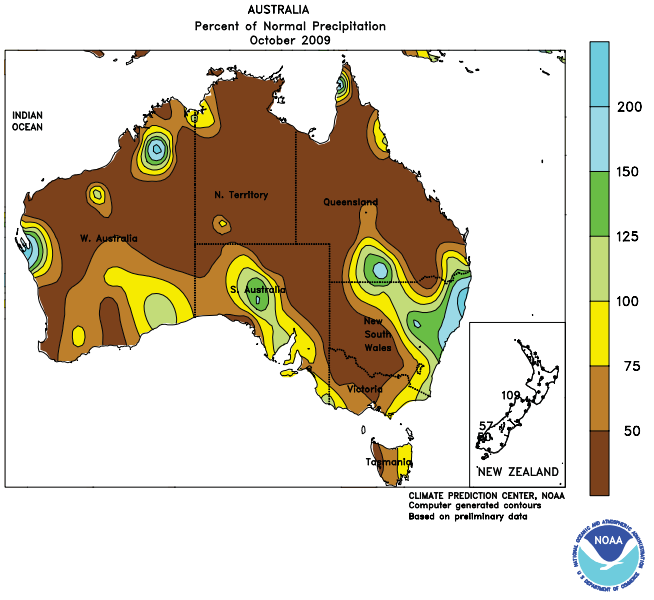
Three tropical cyclones affected the Philippines in October, producing flooding rains and causing damage to rice in western Luzon. Above-normal rainfall in Thailand slowed rice maturation in western areas, while drier weather in the main growing areas to the east favored maturation. In Vietnam, coffee harvesting progressed with few delays, while warm weather and periodic showers benefited winter rice. Rice transplanting was underway in Java, Indonesia, with above-normal rainfall confined to western areas.

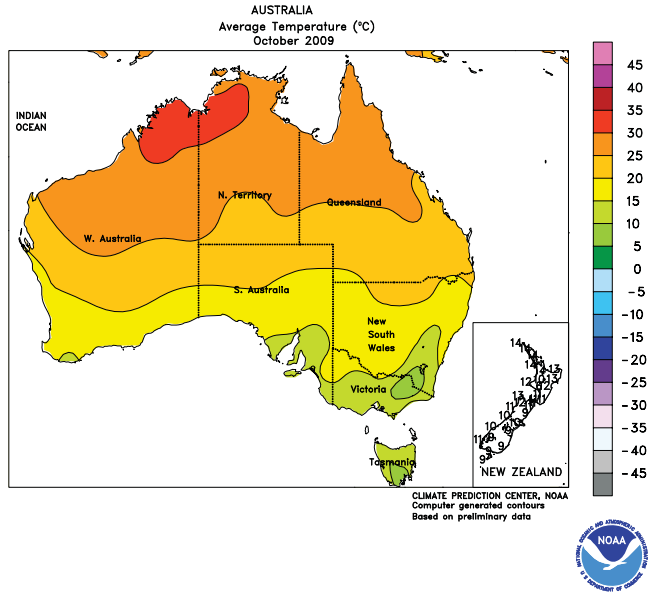


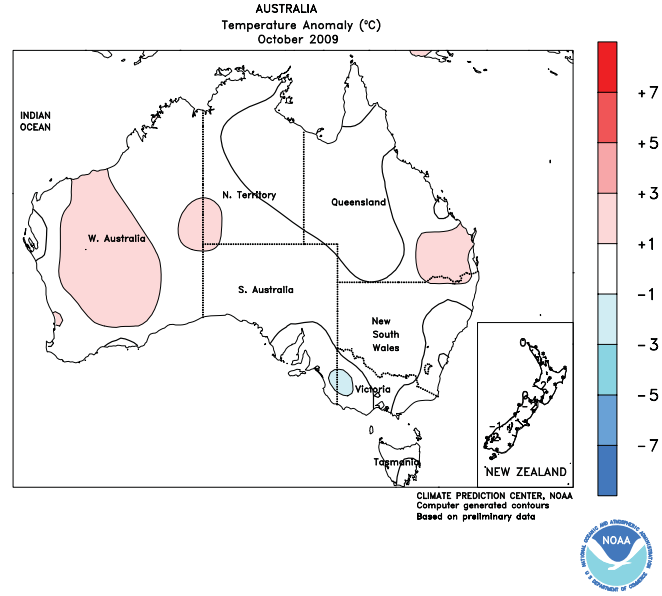
AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (5-25 mm) continued for the second consecutive week in central and southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Similar to the previous week, the rain in Queensland fell throughout major cotton and sorghum areas, benefiting dryland and irrigated crops. Farther south, the rain in New South Wales fell primarily east of the major crop areas, maintaining reservoir levels for irrigated crops downstream but providing little additional moisture for dryland crops. In Western Australia, scattered showers (5-25 mm) likely slowed the dry down and harvesting of winter grains and oilseeds. In contrast, hot, dry weather in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales hastened winter grain maturation and harvesting. Temperatures in southeastern Australia averaged about 5 to 8 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures near 40 degrees C. In Western Australia, temperatures averaged about 2 to 4 degrees C above normal. In major summer crop areas of eastern Australia, temperatures were generally seasonable.



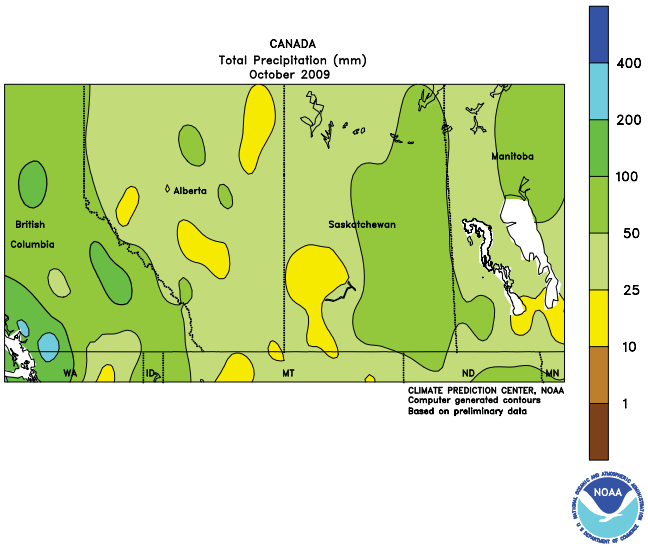


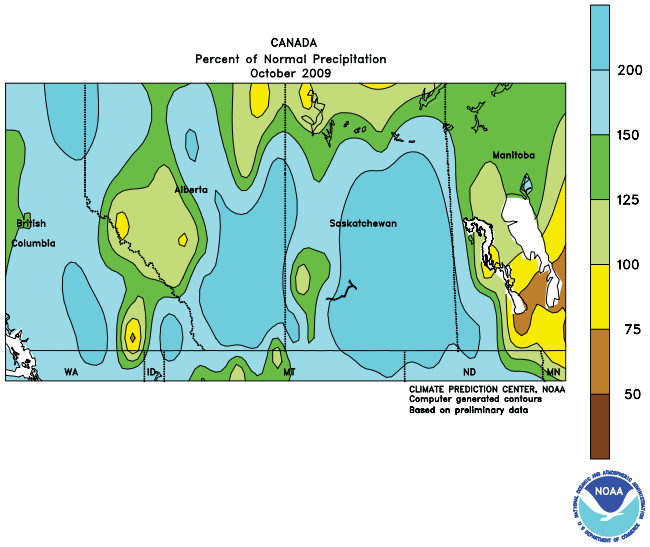


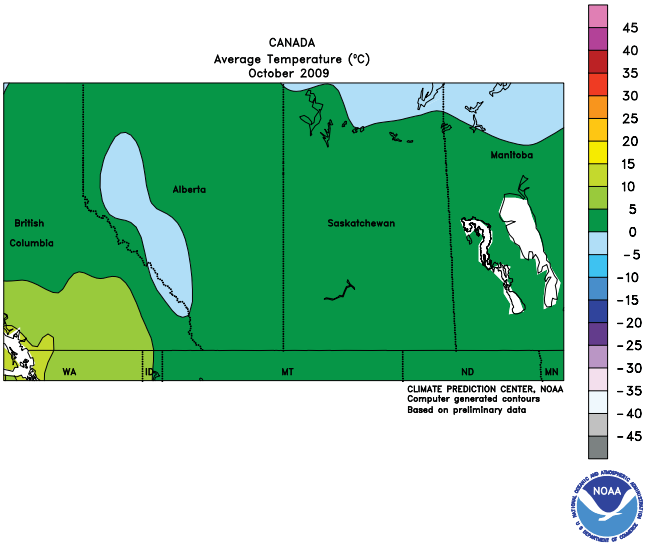


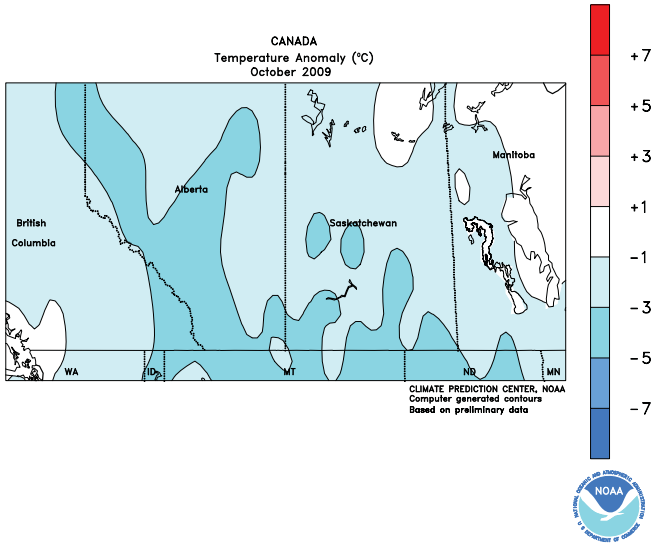
AUSTRALIA

In October, below-normal rainfall in Western Australia reduced moisture supplies for immature winter crops. In contrast, early month rain in southeastern Australia benefited filling winter grains. The remainder of the month was warmer and drier than normal, aiding crop maturation. Dry weather during much of October favored rapid winter grain harvesting in northern New South Wales and Queensland. Soaking rain at month's end benefited dryland and irrigated summer crops.



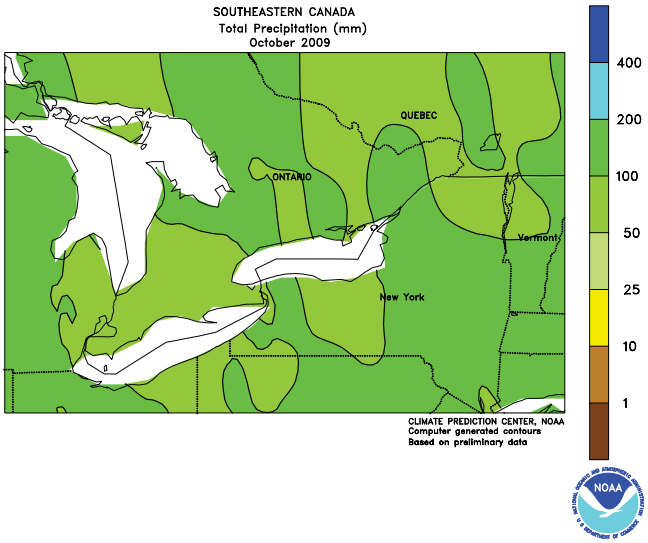


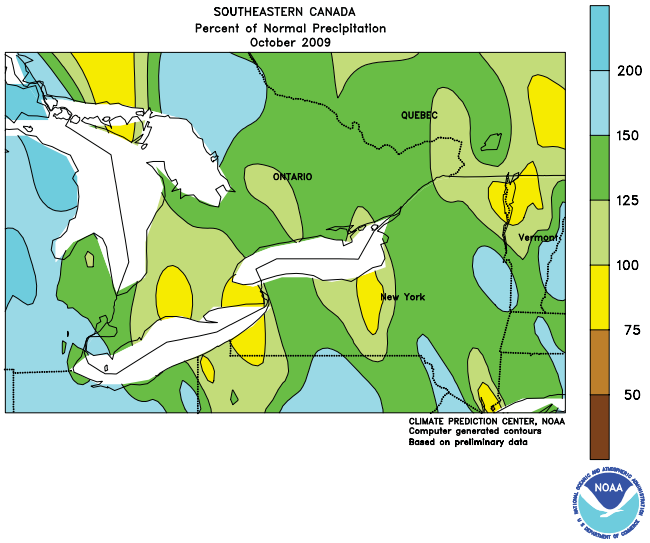


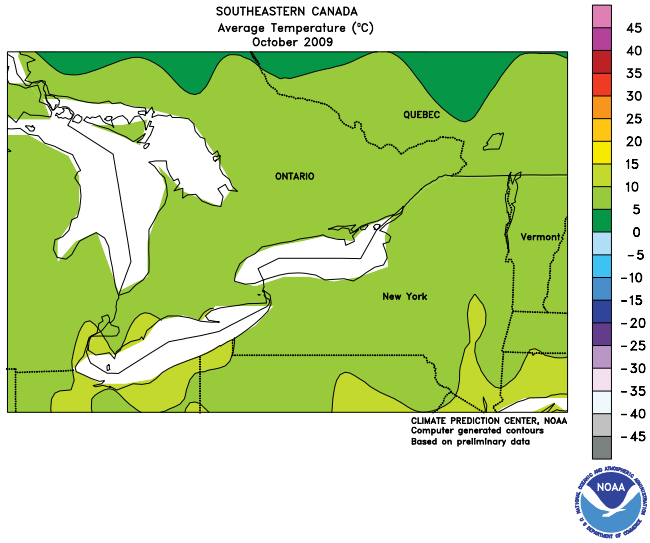


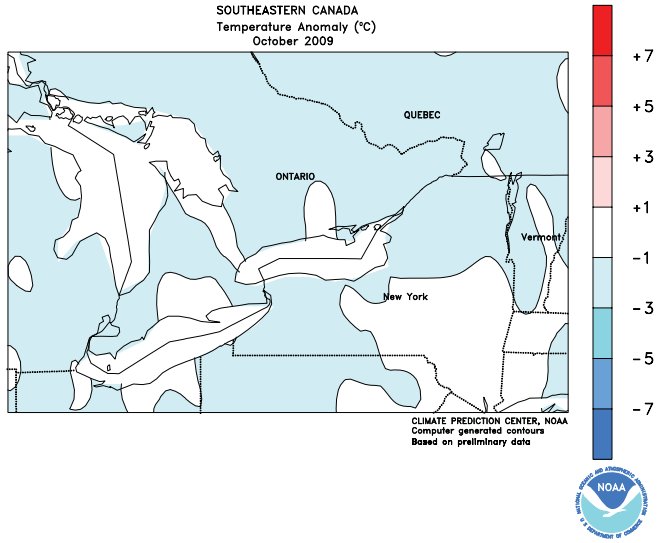
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In a drastic reversal of September's pattern of warmth and dryness, cool, showery weather slowed the final stages of spring grain and oilseed for much of October. Highest monthly totals (greater than 50 mm) were concentrated in eastern Saskatchewan and western-central Manitoba, although several locations in Alberta also received heavy rain. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal, prompting winter grains into dormancy.



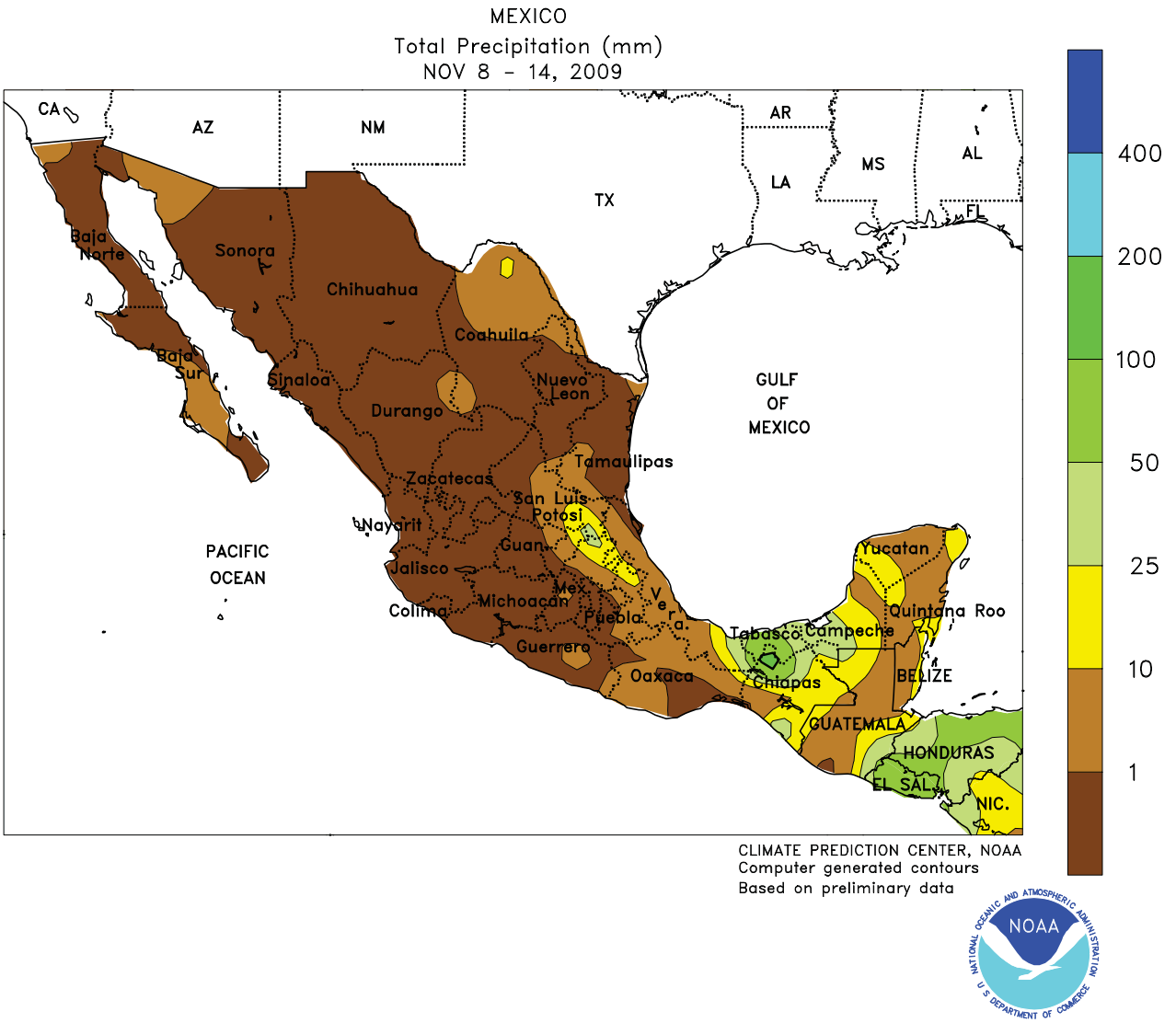






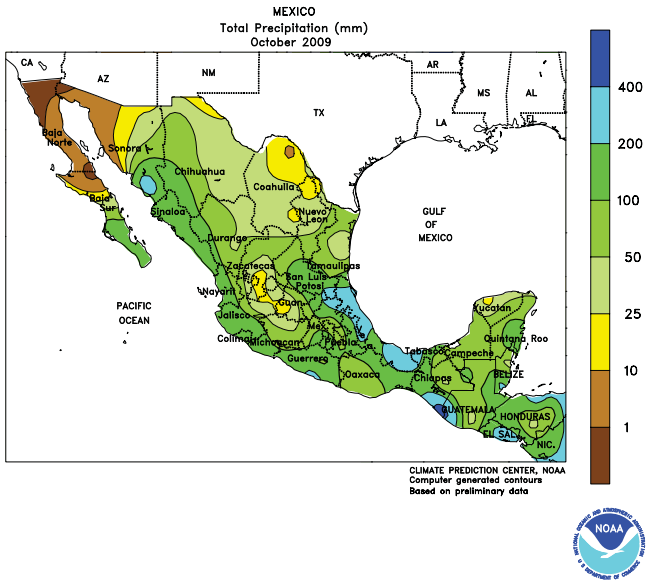
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

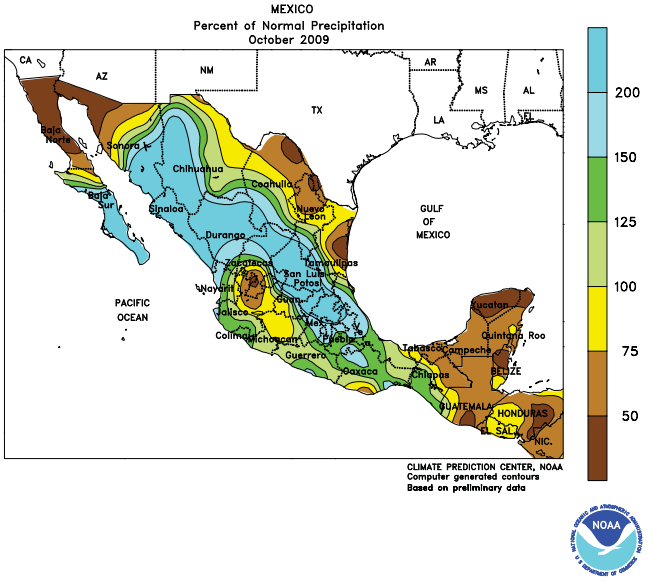
Cool, showery weather prevailed for much of October, maintaining mostly favorable moisture levels for winter wheat establishment but slowing seasonal fieldwork, including late wheat planting and soybean harvesting. Early in the month, most of southwestern Ontario received a hard freeze, possibly causing some damage to late-maturing corn. However, the freeze occurred roughly on schedule, and warmer conditions during September were credited with advancing most of the crop toward maturation, making it less vulnerable to significant freeze damage.

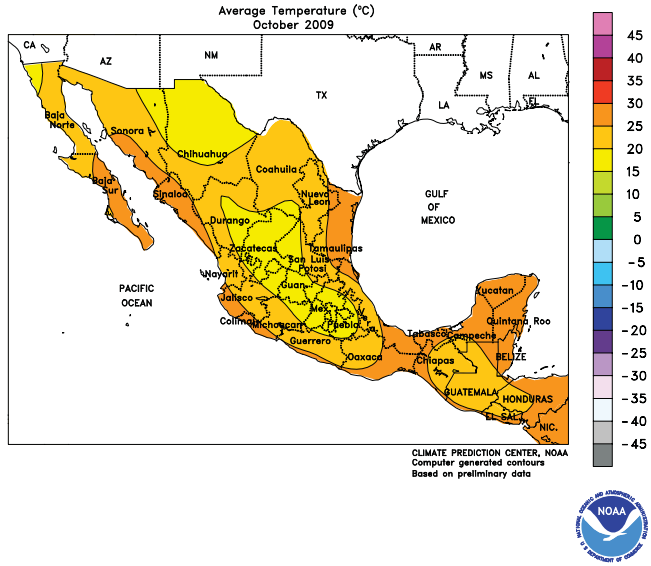


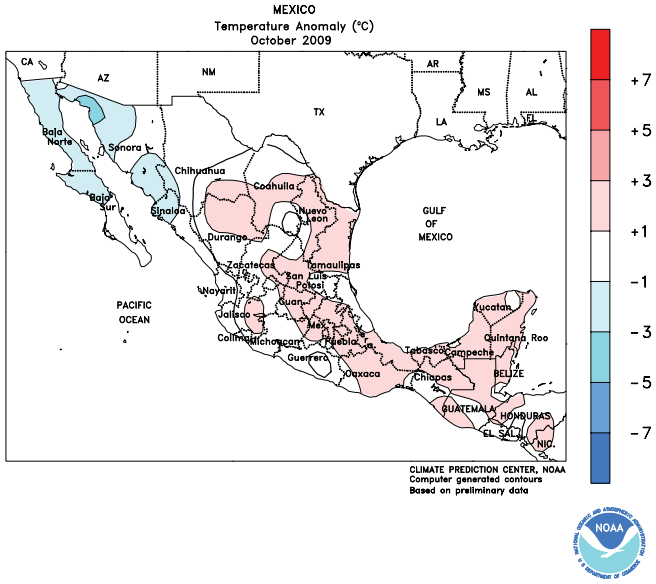
MEXICO

Mostly dry, generally mild weather promoted dry down and harvesting of crops throughout central and northern areas, and allowed for the preparation of winter wheat planting. Drier conditions also prevailed in Veracruz and other locations along the western Gulf Coast that had until recently been unseasonably wet. Pockets of heavier rain (greater than 25 mm) lingered over the vicinity of Tabasco and northern Chiapas, although amounts were much lower than those causing last week's flooding. Rainfall was scattered and light (generally less than 25 mm) throughout the Yucatan Peninsula. Early in the week, Hurricane Ida passed between the Yucatan Peninsula and western Cuba as it strengthened from a tropical storm to a hurricane. The heaviest rain from Ida (50-100 mm or more) fell in Central America and Cuba.



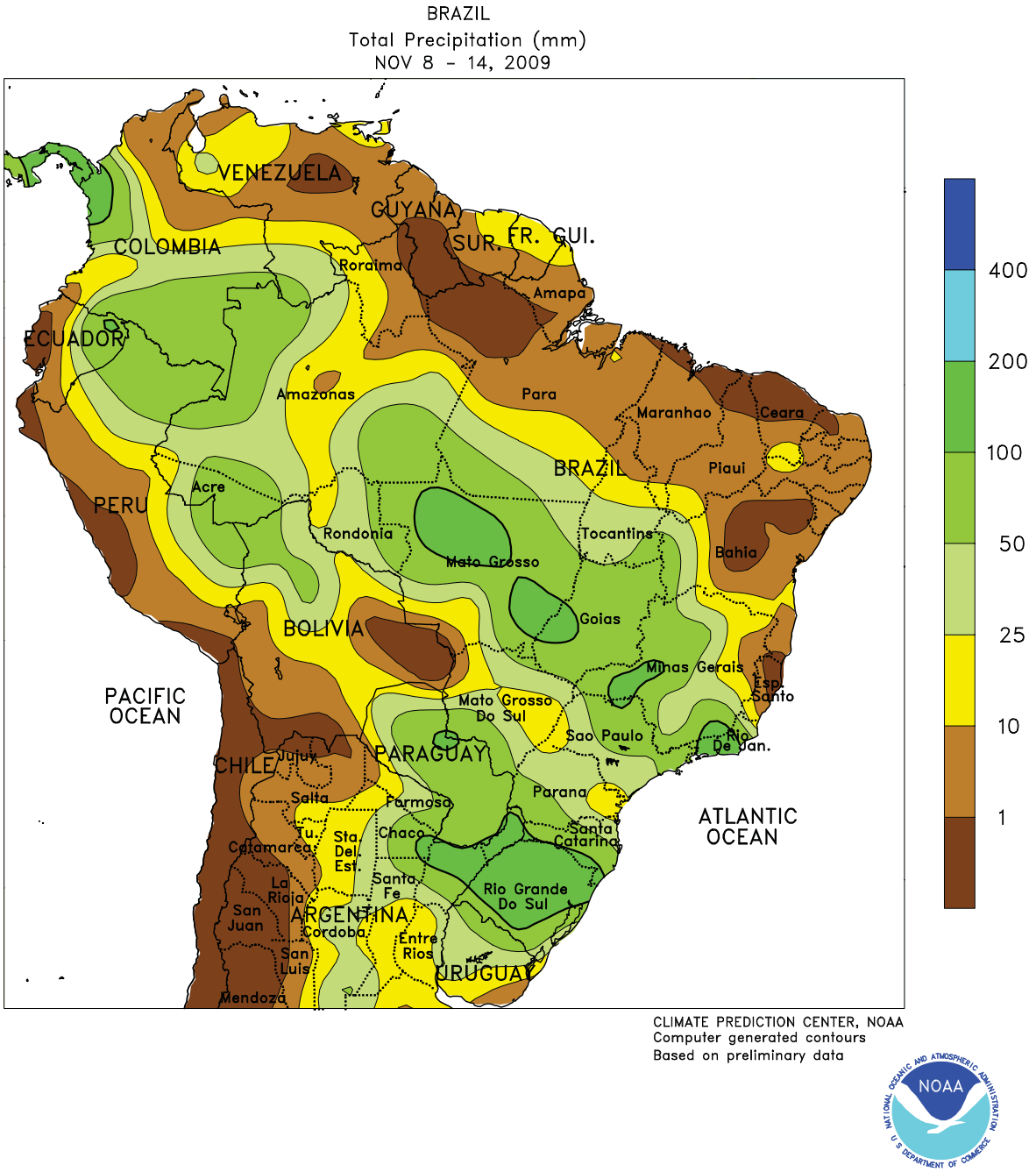






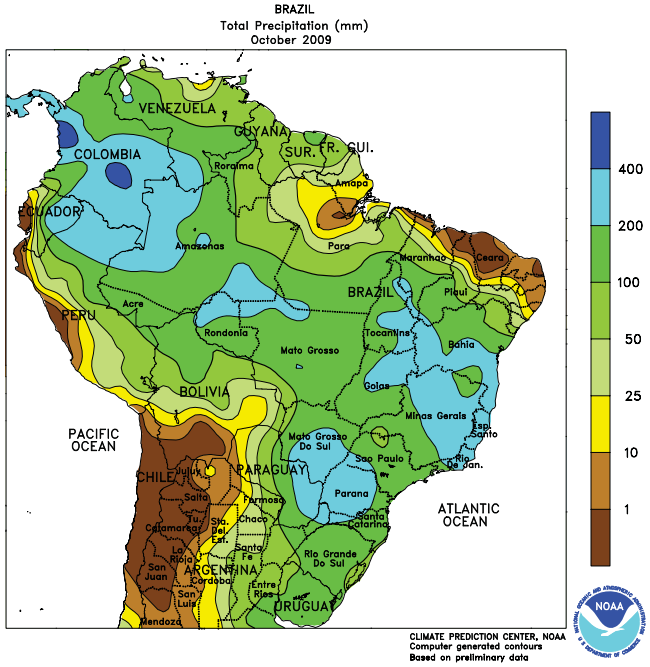
MEXICO

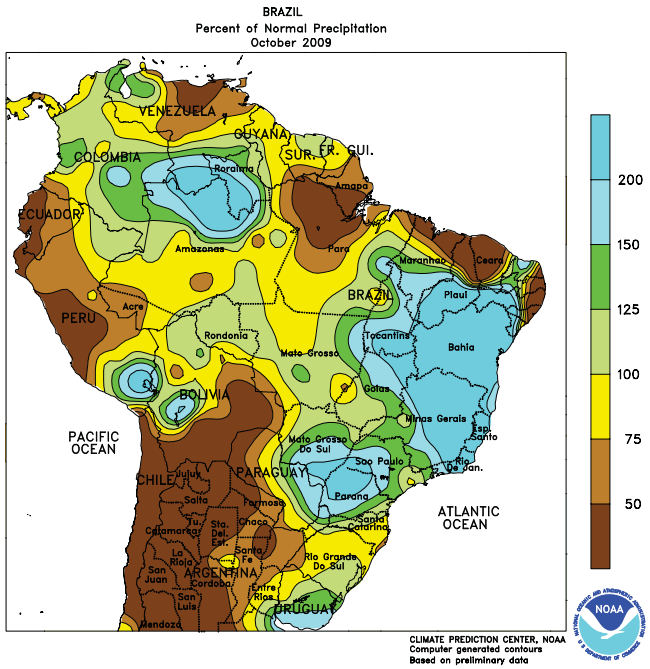
In October, unseasonable showers lingered throughout much of the northwest, due to several late-season surges in tropical moisture. While boosting reservoirs for wheat and other winter-grown crops, the moisture was untimely for mature cotton, especially in the vicinity of southern Sonora where some of the heaviest rain fell. Heavy rain maintained localized problems with flooding along the Gulf Coast, particularly in Veracruz and San Luis Potosi, where monthly rainfall totaled more than 300 mm. In coastal areas of southern Mexico, occasional showers increased irrigation reserves for winter agriculture but came too late for summer corn.

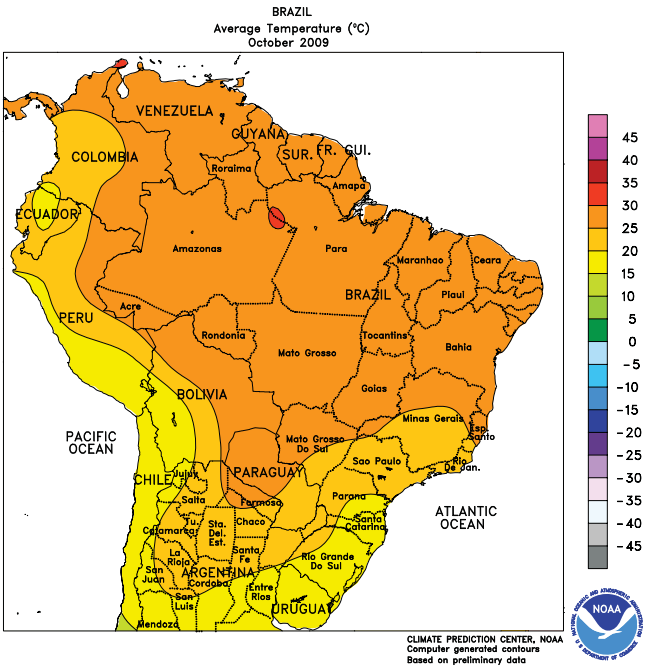


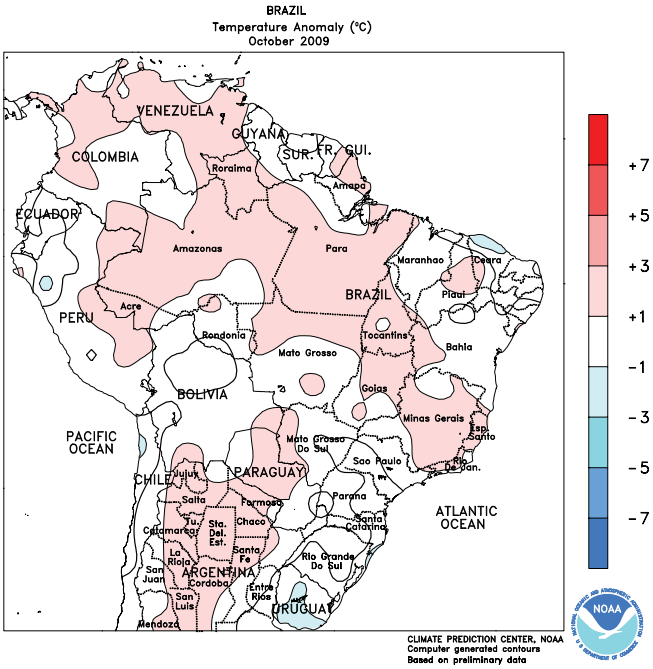
BRAZIL

Rain maintained adequate to abundant moisture for soybeans and other emerging summer crops. In the south, heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) continued over Rio Grande do Sul and nearby locations in Santa Catarina, but somewhat lower amounts (25-50 mm) were recorded in Parana; the rainfall continued to disrupt winter wheat harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork but the high soil moisture levels favored establishment of corn and soybeans. Farther north, heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) continued from southeastern Mato Grosso to Rio de Janeiro, maintaining abundant moisture for soybean establishment and the development of coffee and citrus. More sunshine would be welcome for crop development. Scattered showers (25-50 mm or more) maintained generally favorable conditions for emerging soybeans and cotton in the main growing areas of the northeastern interior. In contrast, warm, seasonably dry weather dominated the northeastern coastal areas, favoring sugarcane harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork but maintaining high irrigation requirements.



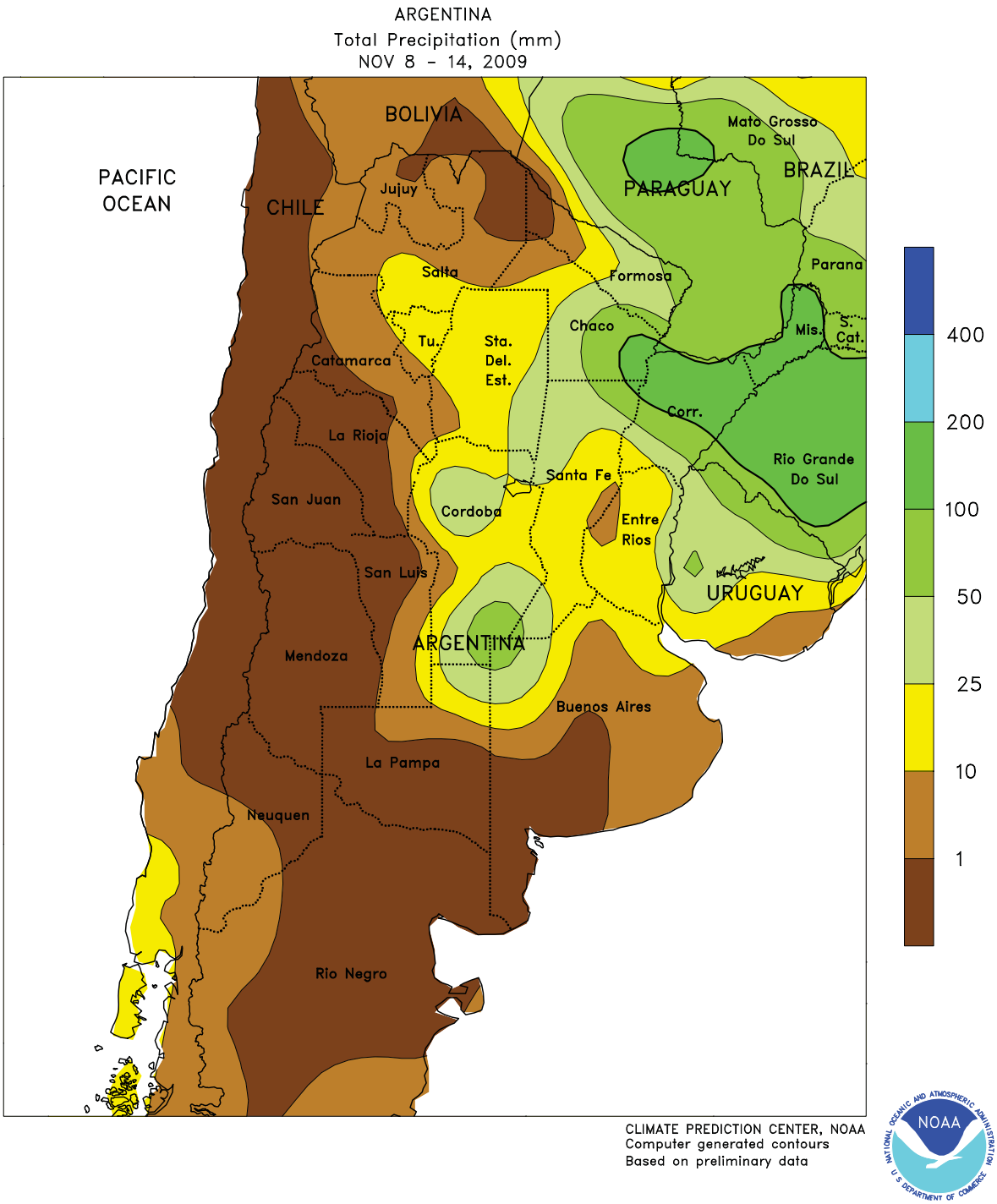






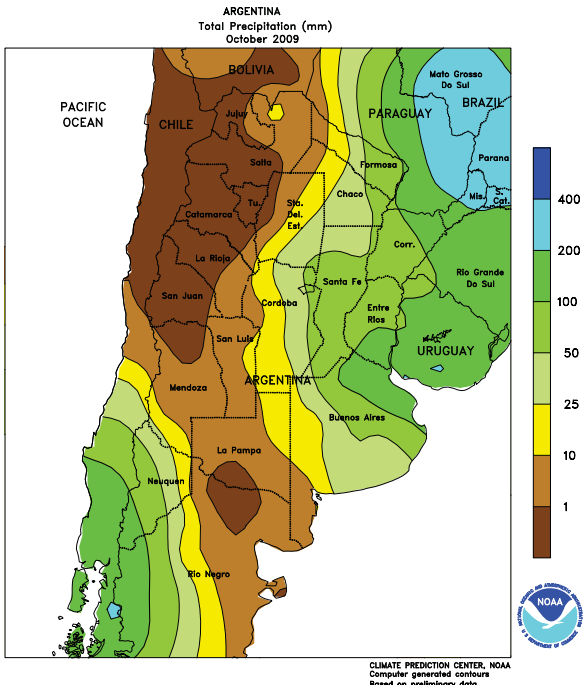
BRAZIL

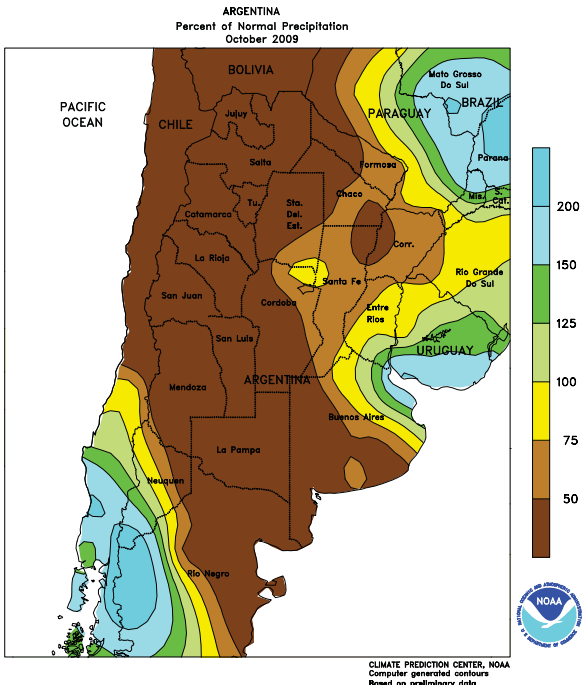
In October, chronic wetness across southern Brazil worsened winter wheat conditions and led to delays in soybean planting. Rainfall exceeded 300 mm (more than 200 percent of the monthly normal) in parts of northwestern Parana, Brazil's leading producer of wheat. However, summer crop prospects remained overall favorable due to abundant early season moisture in all other major growing areas. October rainfall was the highest since 2006 throughout the Center-West and northeastern interior.

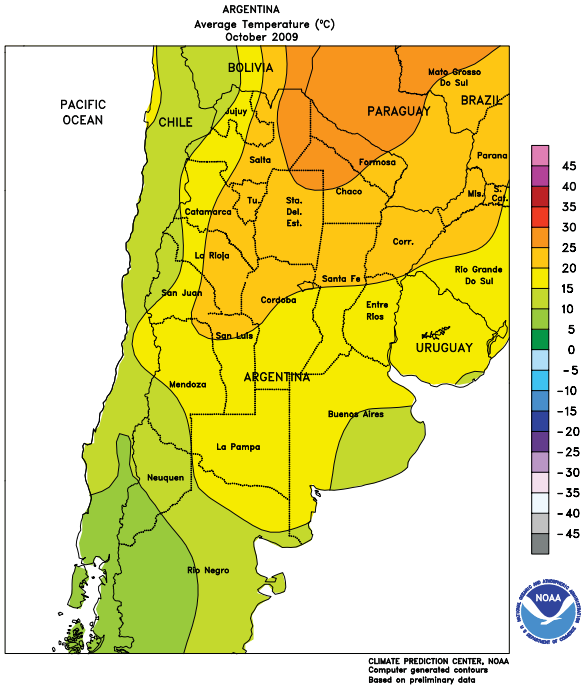


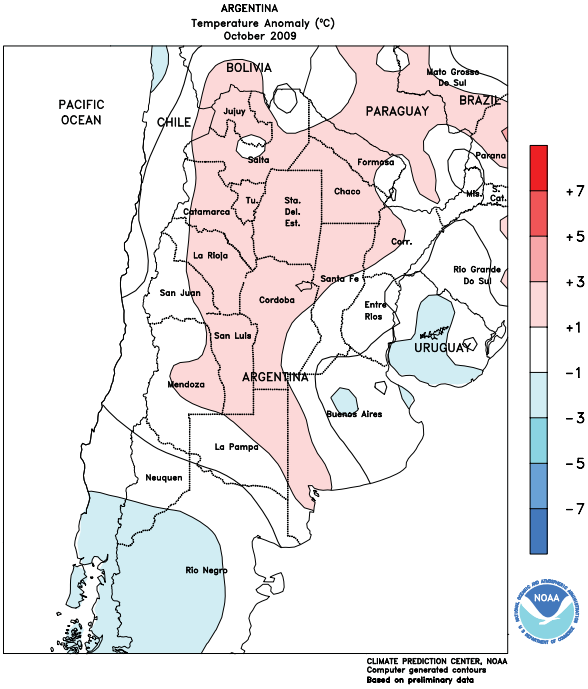
ARGENTINA

Rain benefited key farming areas of the north, increasing moisture for summer row crops, pastures, and livestock and bringing needed relief from a spell of unusually warm weather. Amounts totaled 10 to 25 mm or more from Santiago del Estero to Corrientes, including southern Chaco and northern Santa Fe. Although the rainfall brought generally cooler weather, high temperatures gradually rose to the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C by week's end, warming soils for rapid germination of cotton and other summer crops. Farther south, showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) developed late in the week in the vicinity of southern Cordoba, but most other areas remained dry, with highs mostly in the middle and upper 20s degrees C. Summer grain and oilseed planting should be well underway throughout the region, but lingering dryness has prevented timely planting of corn and sunflowers in some areas, and farmers may switch to soybeans or other crops when rains finally arrive.



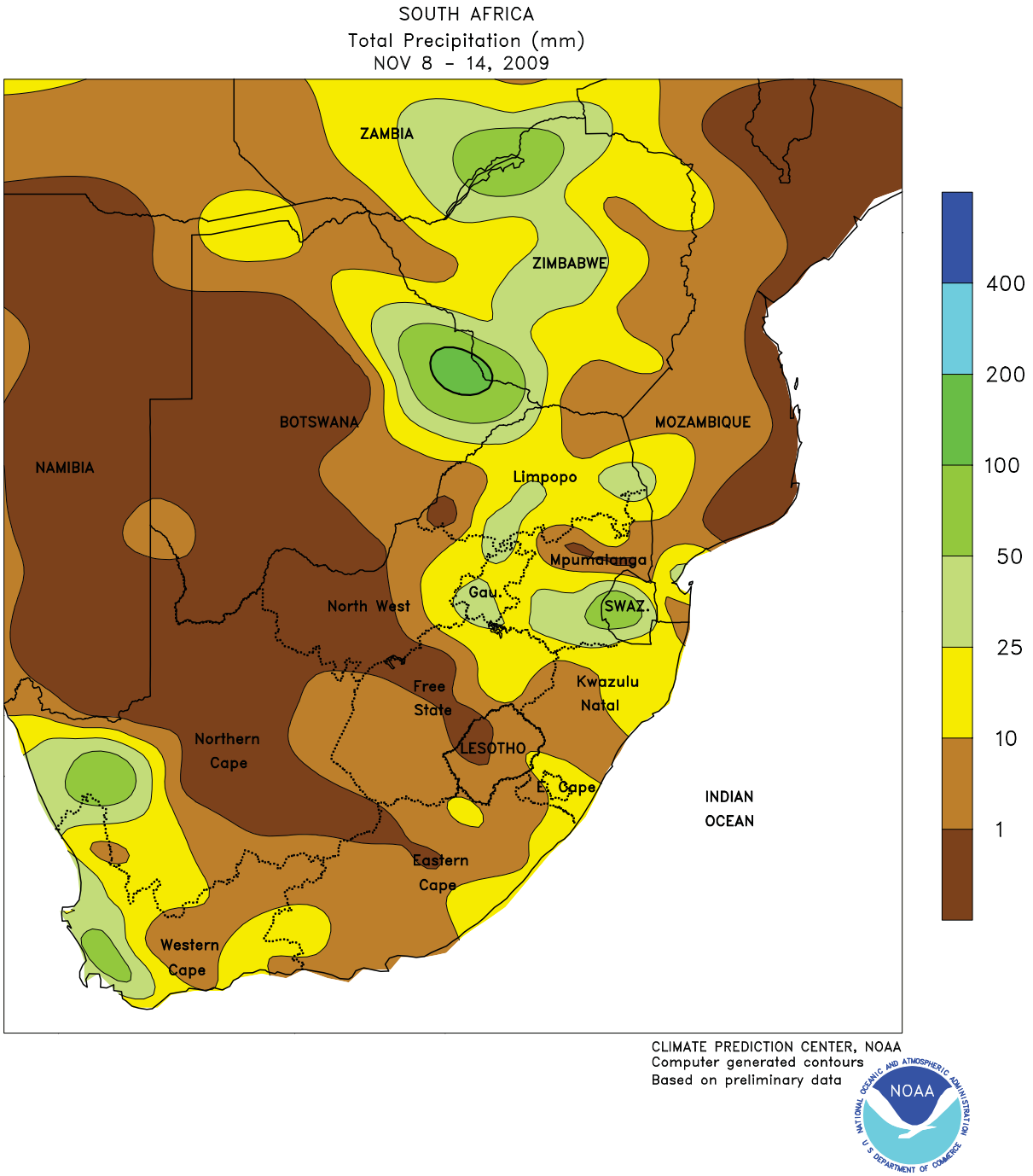






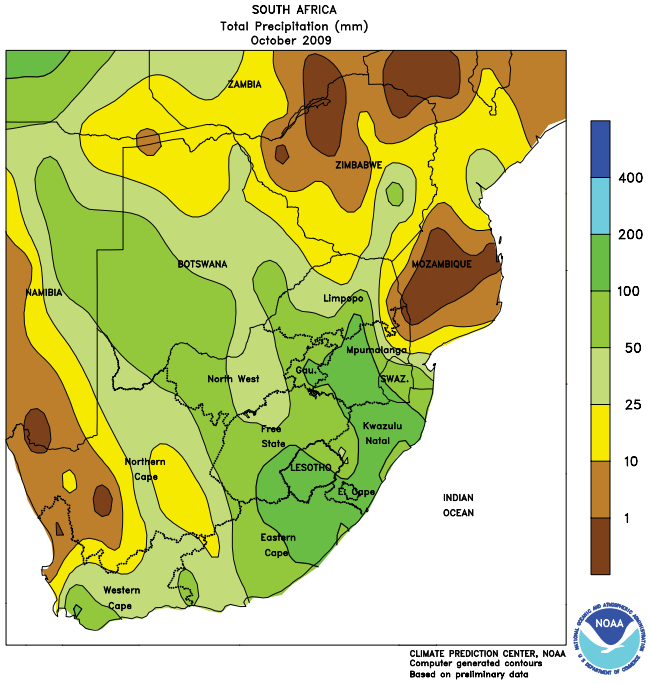
ARGENTINA

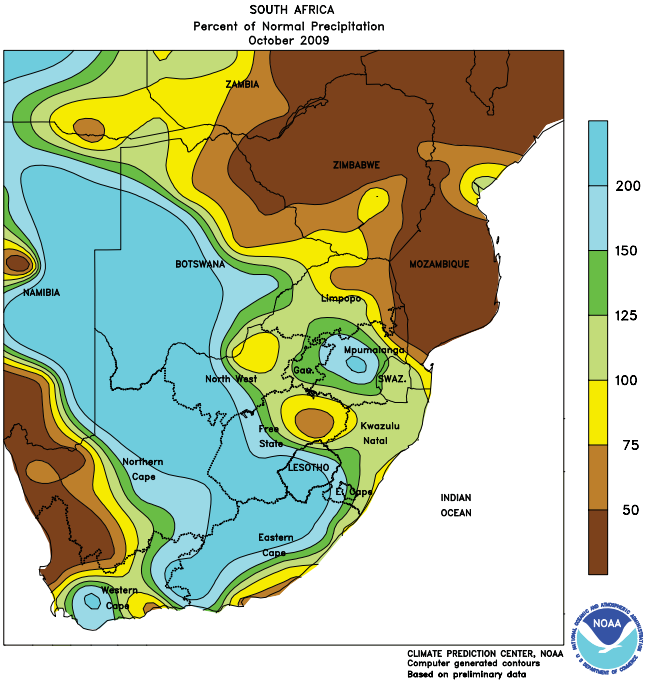
In October, beneficial rain aided summer grain and oilseed planting in portions of central Argentina, although near-normal rainfall was confined to northeastern Buenos Aires and neighboring locations in Entre Rios. Lingering drought, exacerbated by monthly temperatures averaging up to 2 degrees C above normal, caused planting delays in northern, western, and southern farming areas. Wheat harvesting began in Argentina's northern production zones.

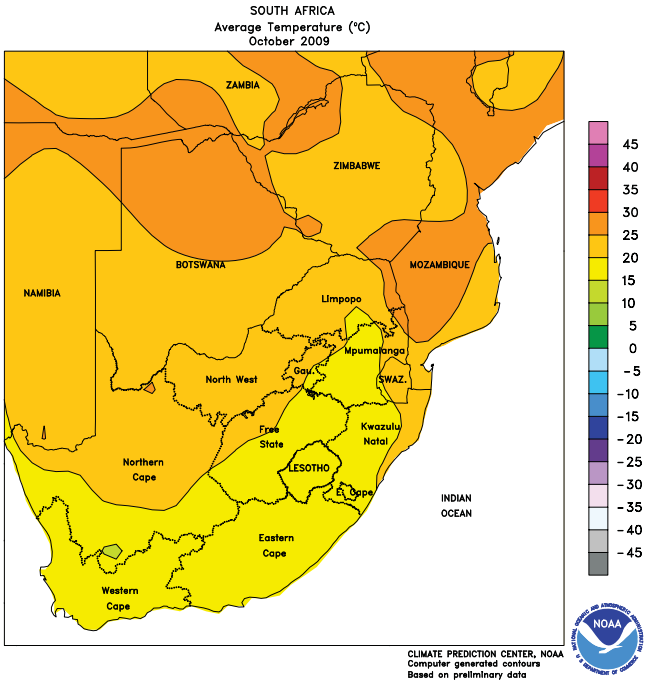


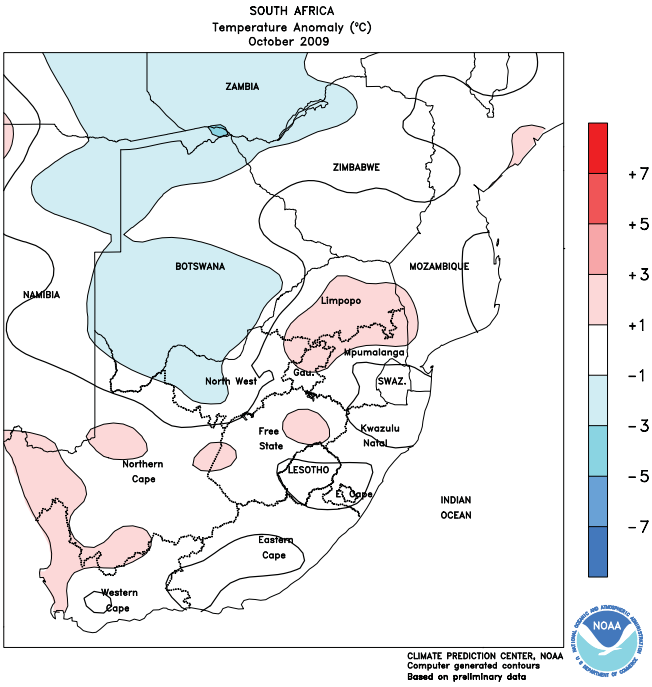
SOUTH AFRICA

Rain (10-25 mm or more) increased topsoil moisture for germination and establishment of summer crops in central and eastern sections of the corn belt. High temperatures were mostly in the middle and upper 20s degrees C, boosting early crop growth. Drier, somewhat warmer conditions in the western corn belt (notably western farming areas of North West and Free State) aided maturation and dry down of winter grains. Rainfall was also light and scattered in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and eastern growing areas of Eastern Cape. In Western Cape, unseasonably heavy rain (10-25 mm or more) lowered irrigation requirements for tree and vine crops but below-normal temperatures (highs in the 20s degrees C) slowed crop development and raised concern for potential outbreaks of disease and pests. A return to sunny, seasonably warmer weather would be welcome.



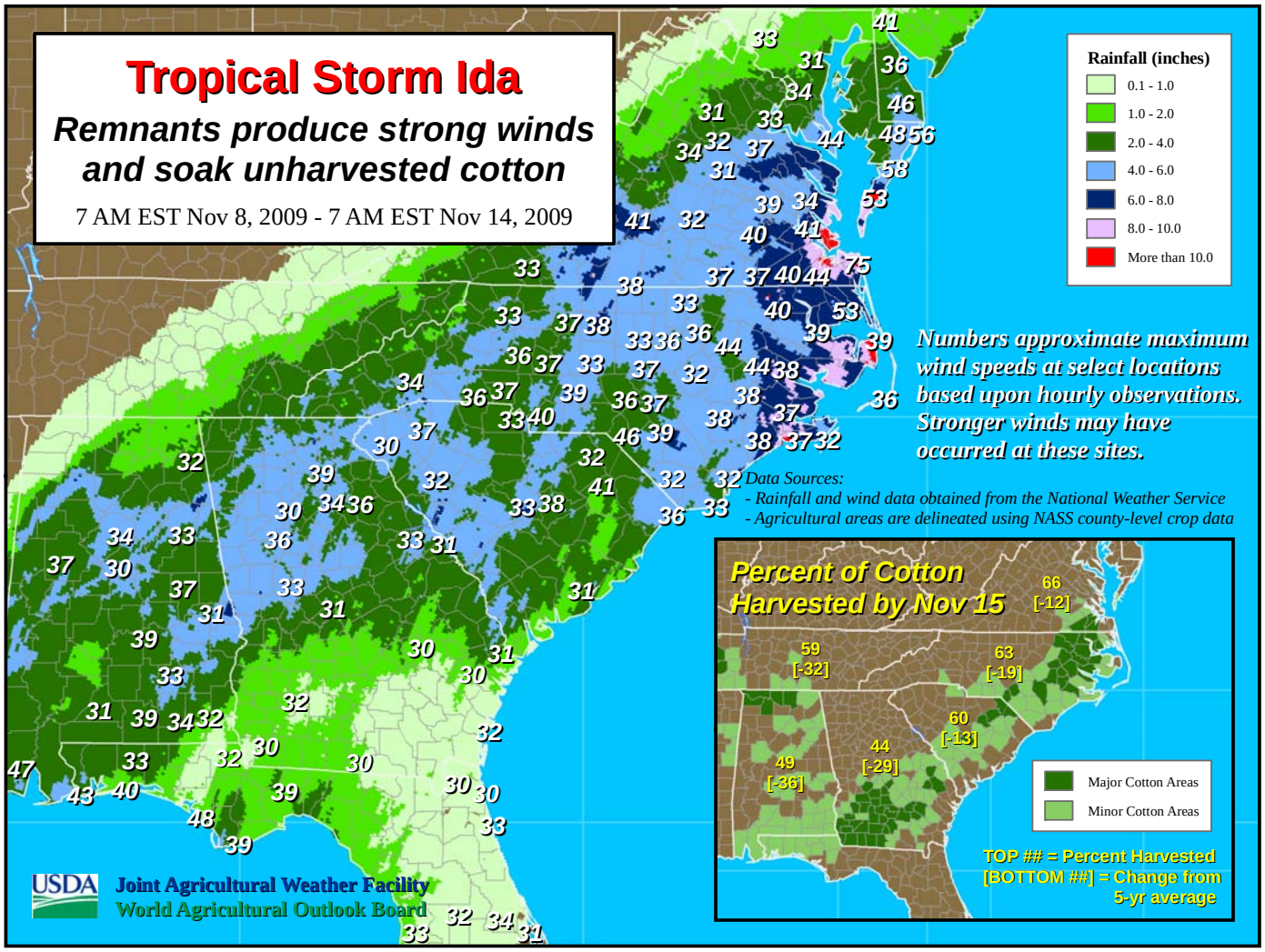






SOUTH AFRICA

October rainfall was near to above normal in many eastern farming areas, including most of the corn belt and sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. The rainfall was timely for early summer crop planting, and fieldwork likely got off to a good start in eastern sections of the corn belt. Showers also gave a late-season boost in moisture to filling winter grains in North West and Free State. October showers reduced irrigation requirements for fruit and vegetables in Western Cape although some delays in seasonal fieldwork, including wheat harvesting, were possible.



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