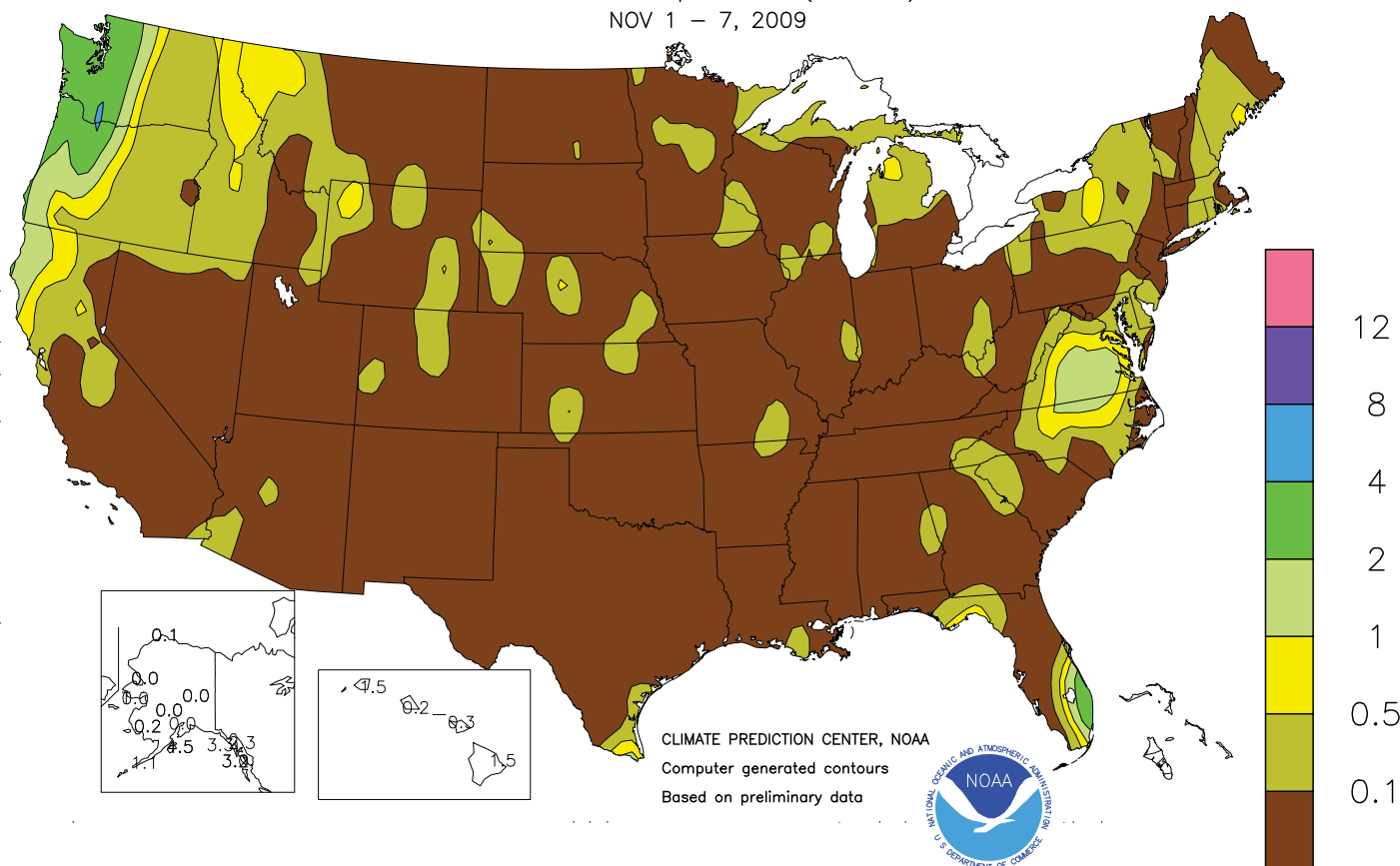


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Total Precipitation (Inches)
NOV 1 - 7, 2009



HIGHLIGHTS November 1 - 7, 2009

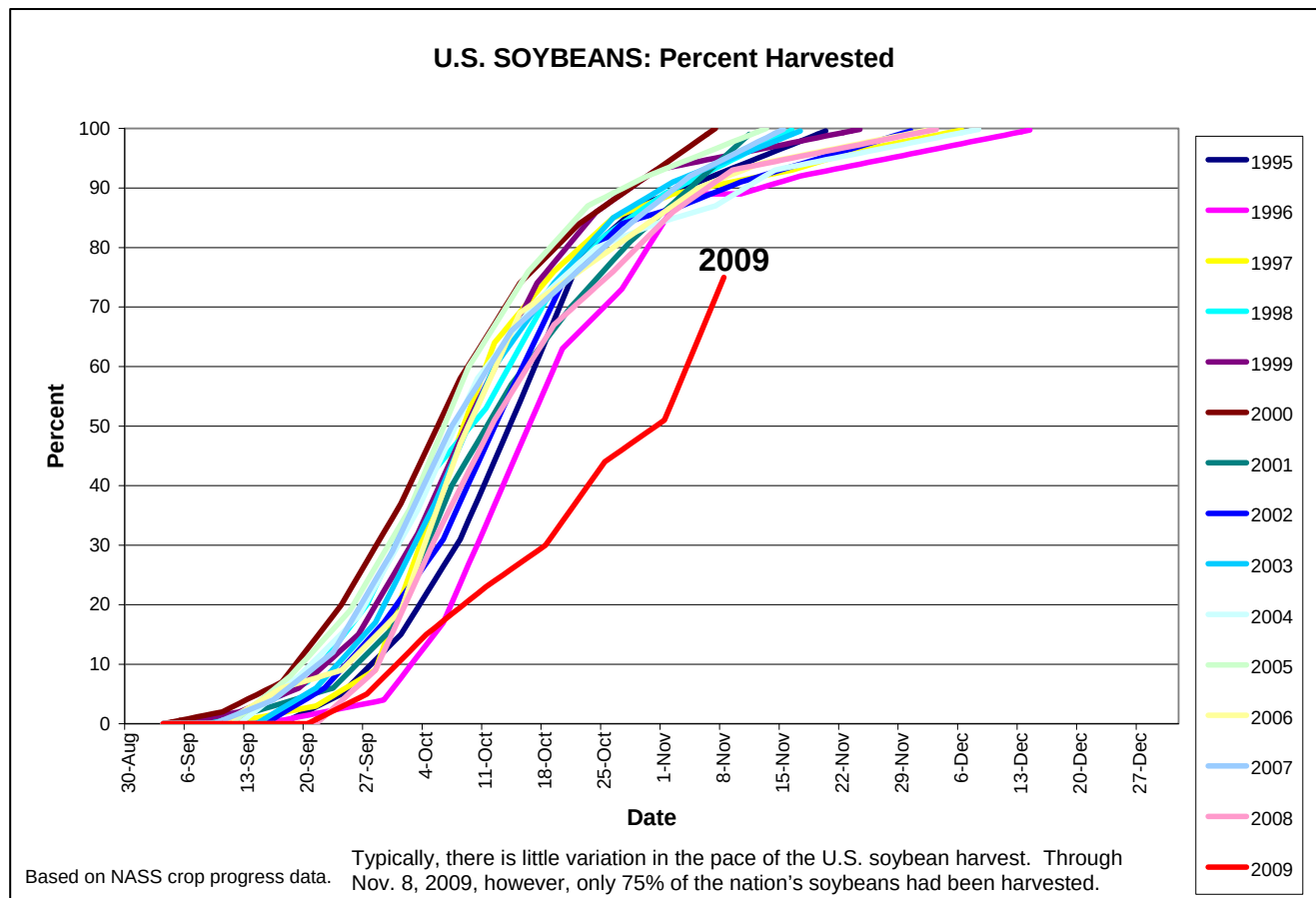
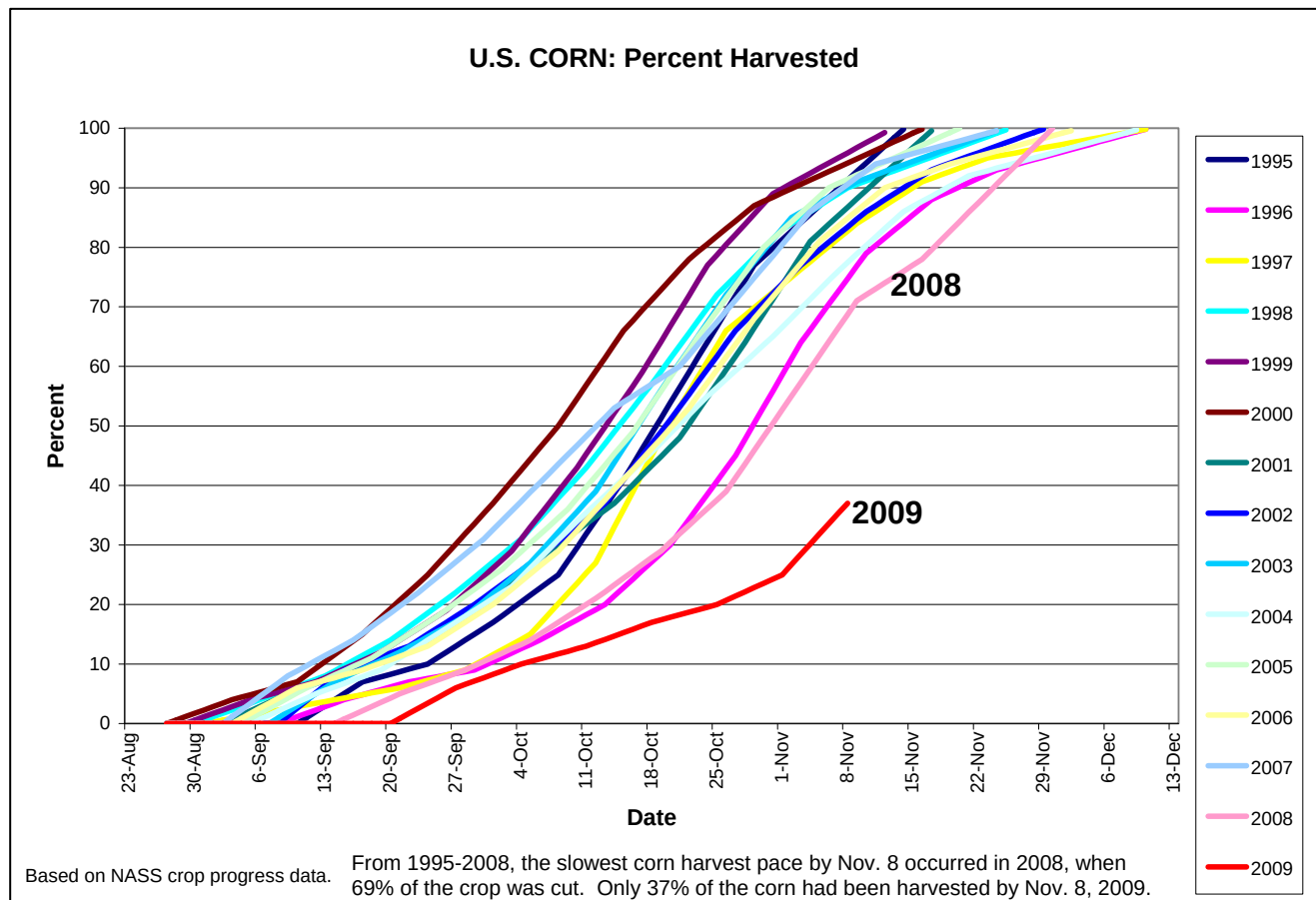
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Dry weather finally overspread the **Midwest** and **South**, allowing much-delayed fieldwork—including summer crop harvesting and soft red winter wheat planting—to resume. However, lingering pockets of excessive wetness from the **Delta into the middle Mississippi Valley** continued to limit fieldwork. In addition, some **Midwestern** producers faced a backlog of high-moisture-content corn and soybeans drying in the field or being mechanically dried. The nation's corn harvest, 37 percent complete by November 8, continued at

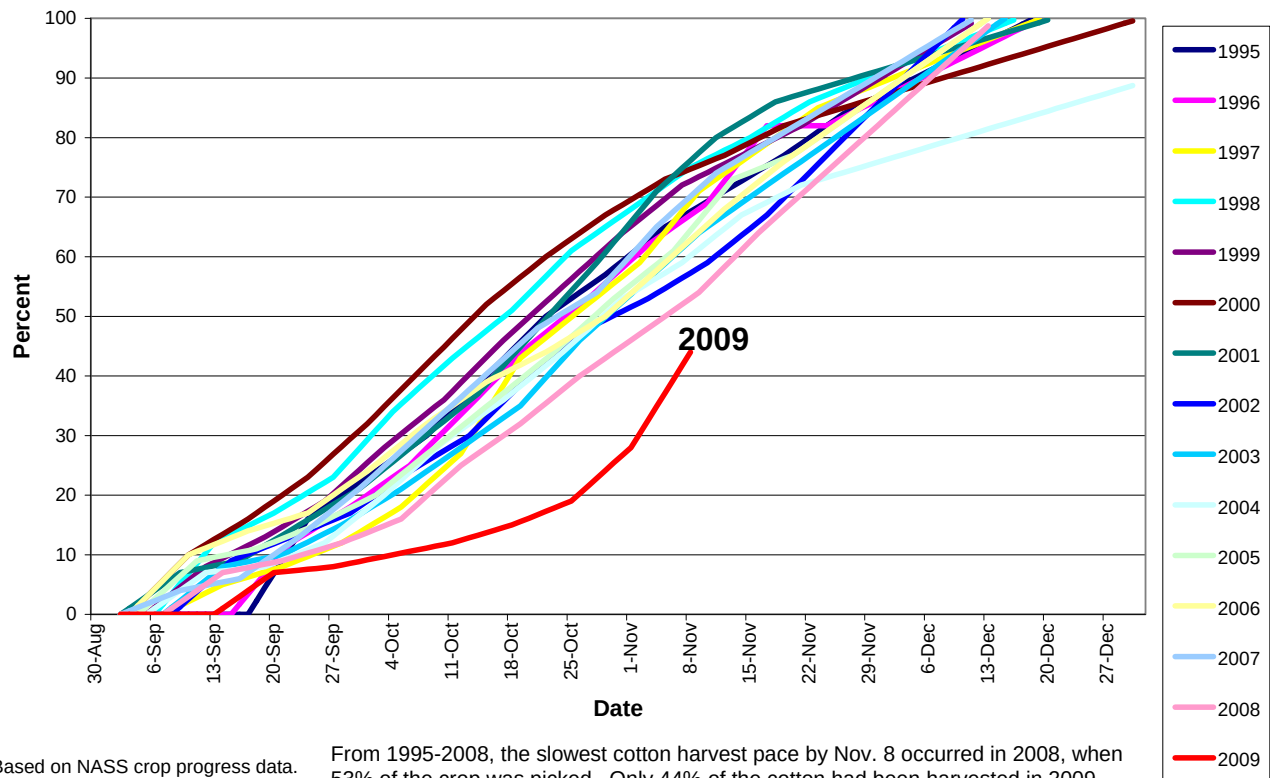
(Continued on page 5)

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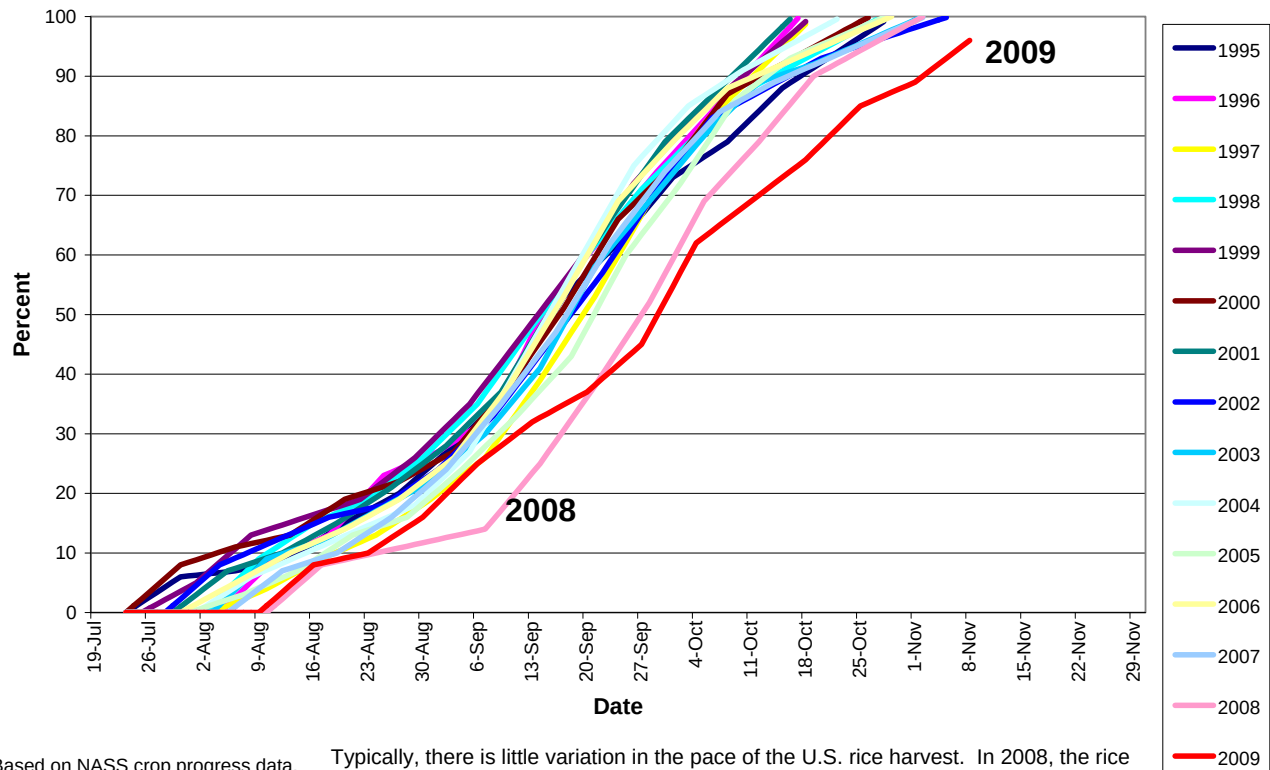
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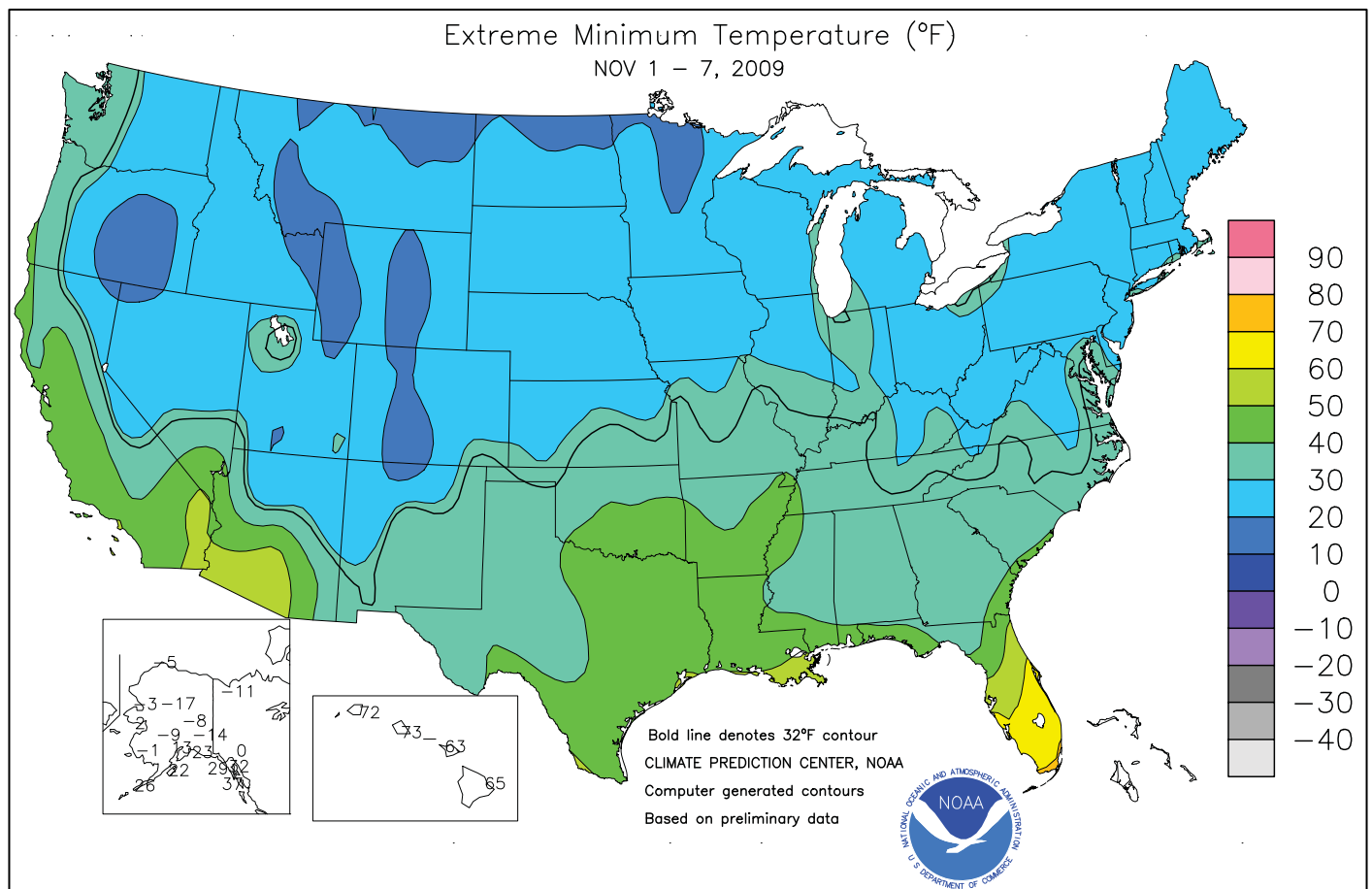
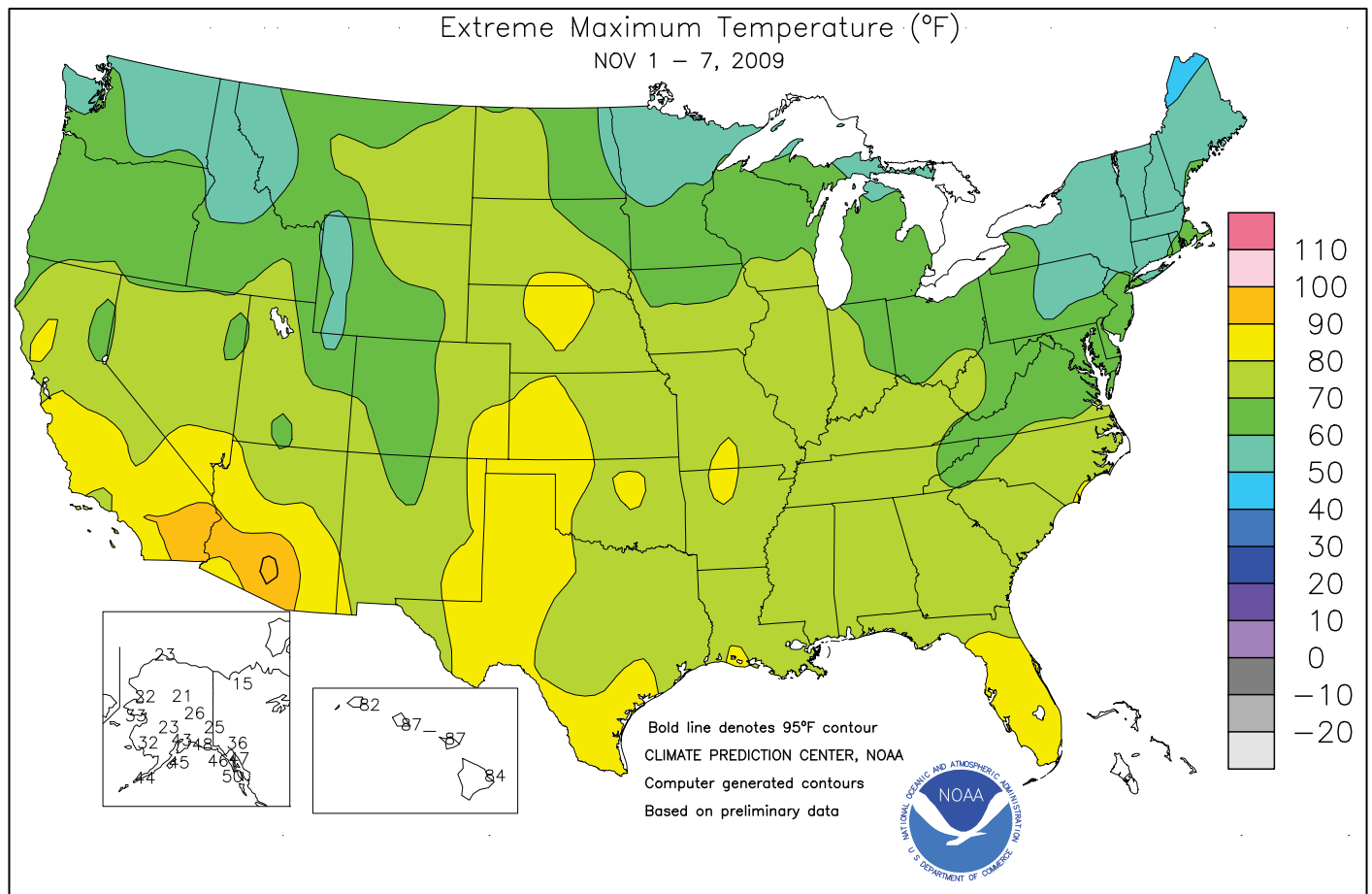


U.S. COTTON: Percent Harvested



U.S. RICE: Percent Harvested





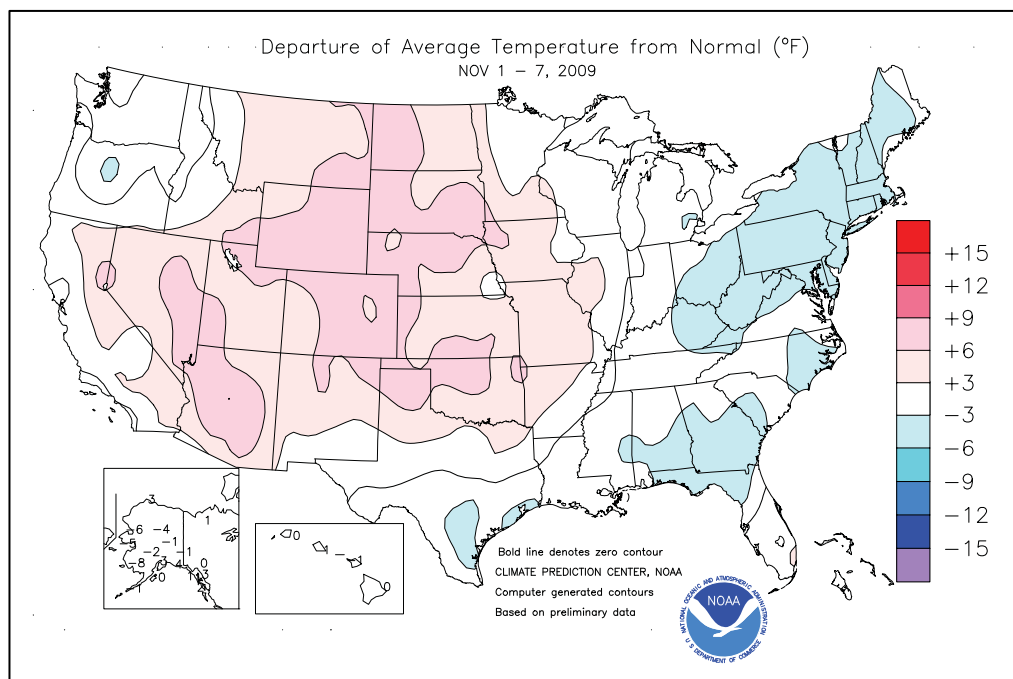
(Continued from front cover)

the slowest pace in the last 35 years (previously, 50 percent on November 8, 1992). The nation's cotton harvest, 44 percent complete by November 8, proceeded at the slowest pace since 1984 (42 percent), while the soybean harvest, 75 percent complete, advanced at the slowest pace since 1985 (70 percent). Meanwhile in the **East**, significant precipitation ended in early November, followed by a period of cool, dry weather. However, light rain and snow showers lingered for several days across the **interior Northeast**, while widespread freezes were noted during the mid- to late-week period as far south as **North Carolina** and **eastern Tennessee**.

Farther west, warm, mostly dry weather on the **Plains** promoted summer crop harvesting and wheat emergence and establishment. Elsewhere, unusually warm weather also covered much of the **West**, where precipitation was mostly confined to the **northern Rockies** and the **Pacific Northwest**. As a result, **Western** fieldwork—including cotton harvesting in **California** and **Arizona**—proceeded with few delays. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal across the **Plains** and **Southwest**, but generally ranged from 2 to 6°F below normal in the **East**, excluding **southern Florida**. By the morning of November 10, weakening Tropical Storm Ida—a former hurricane—was centered just south of **Mobile, AL**. However, most areas from the **lower Mississippi Valley into the Midwest** remained favorably dry. Ida was only the third hurricane of the 2009 **Atlantic Basin** tropical season, and was the first system to threaten the U.S. since minimal Tropical Storm Claudette arrived in **western Florida** on the night of August 16-17.

Early in the week, heavy rain lingered in the **Mid-Atlantic States**, where **Danville, VA** (1.78 inches), and **Greensboro, NC** (1.46 inches), netted daily-record totals for November 1. A day later, locally heavy showers in **Florida** produced a daily-record sum of 2.63 inches in **Vero Beach**. For the remainder of the week, precipitation highlights were negligible, although showers occasionally overspread the **Northwest**. On November 7, **Portland, OR** (1.07 inches), received a daily-record rainfall, while **Logan Pass, MT** (elevation 6,775 feet), clocked a westerly wind gust to 92 m.p.h. Meanwhile, late-week showers developed in the **western Gulf Coast region**, well in advance of Hurricane Ida's approach. **Harlingen, TX**, collected a daily-record rainfall (1.00 inch) on November 7.

Warmth continued for during the early- to mid-week period in **southern Florida**, where daily-record highs included 89°F



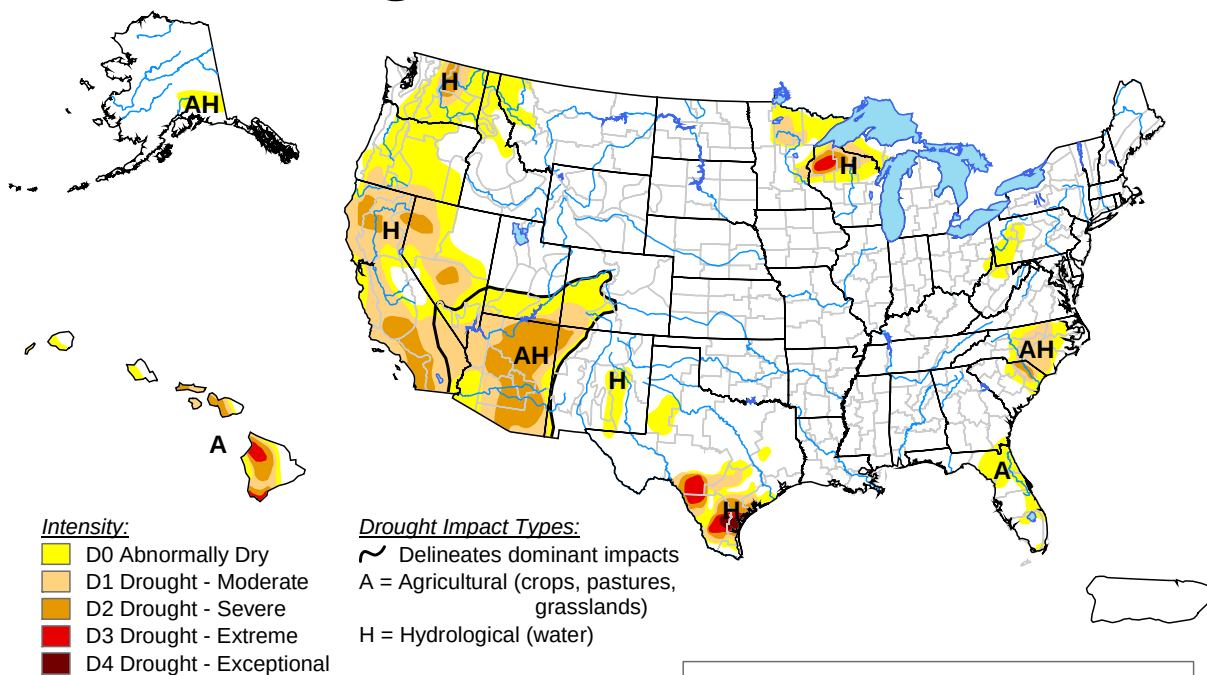
(on November 3) in **Miami** and 87°F (on November 1) in **Melbourne**. Meanwhile, record-setting warmth also developed in the **West** and gradually spread as far east as the **Plains** and **Midwest**. In **Arizona**, daily-record highs for November 3 included 97°F on **Picacho Peak** and 96°F in **Phoenix**. **Picacho Peak's** reading was a monthly record (previously, 93°F on November 1, 2008, and several earlier dates). Two days later, monthly record highs were also tied or broken in **Sidney, NE** (81°F; previously, 79°F on November 8, 2006, and November 18, 2008), and **Salt Lake City, UT** (75°F; previously, 75°F on November 6, 1999, and November 12, 1967). On the **High Plains**, daily-record highs for November 5 included 80°F in **Pueblo, CO**, and 78°F in **Valentine, MT**. The following day, highs soared to 80°F as far north as **Yankton, SD**, while daily-record highs for November 6 elsewhere on **Plains** reached 88°F in **Liberal, KS**; 82°F in **Broken Bow, NE**; and 76°F in **Dickinson, ND**. At week's end, **Midwestern** records for November 7 included 71°F in **Milwaukee, WI**, and 65°F in **Alpena, MI**. In contrast, unusually cool air settled across the **East** during the second half of the week. Daily-record lows were set or tied in a handful of locations, including **Allentown, PA** (23°F on November 7).

Locally heavy showers dotted windward sections of the **western Hawaiian Islands**. On **Kauai**, famously wet **Mount Waialeale** netted a weekly total of 14.10 inches, while **Lihue** received 1.24 inches from November 1-4. Farther north, cold weather engulfed much of **western and interior Alaska**. **Fairbanks** reported its first sub-zero reading (-1°F) on October 31, 3 days later than normal, followed by additional sub-zero temperatures on November 1, 2, 3, and 7. Significant precipitation was mainly confined to **southern Alaska**, where **Kodiak** received 4.43 inches of rain from November 3-5.

U.S. Drought Monitor

November 3, 2009

Valid 8 a.m. EST



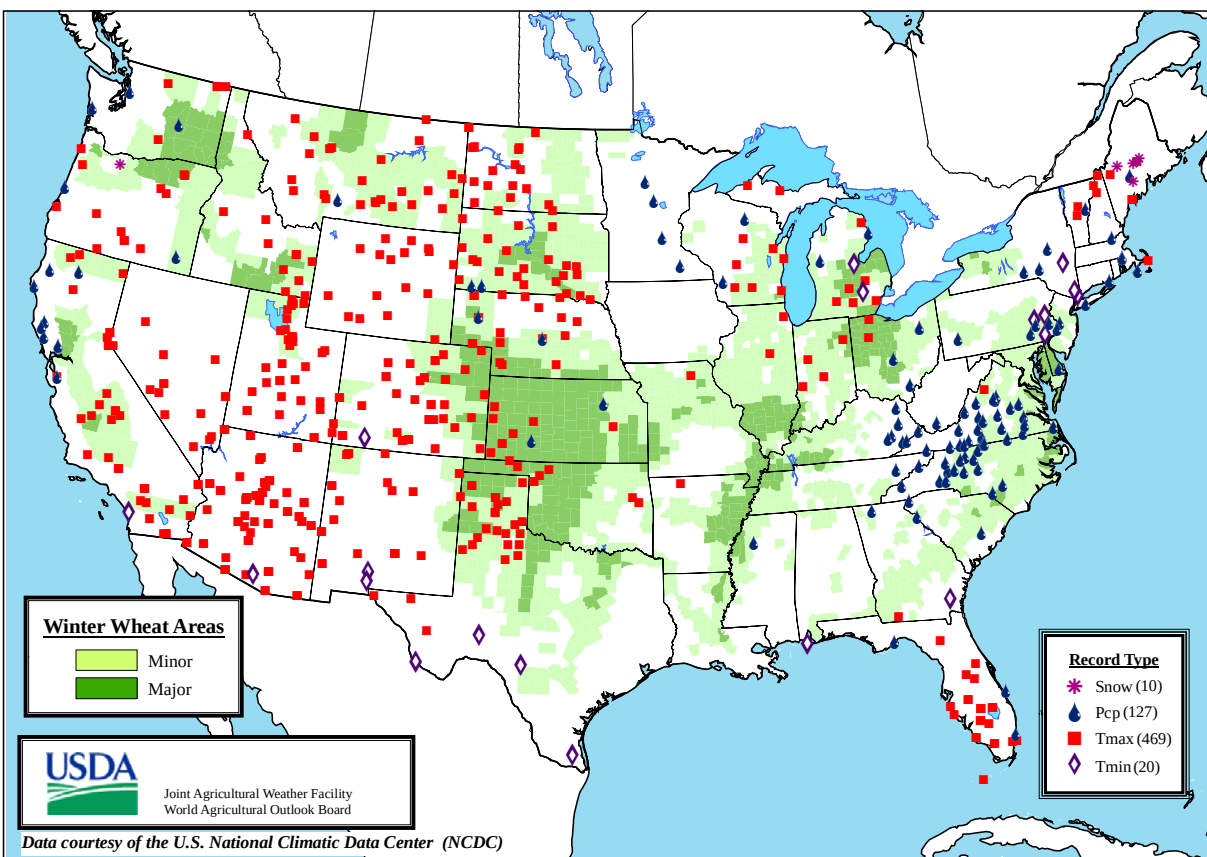
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Released Thursday, November 5, 2009

Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

November 1-7, 2009



Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 7, 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			
	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	69	43	74	41	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	0	0	-	-
LYON	71	44	74	42	57	-	0.00	-	0.00	14.35	-	-	-	61	57	0	0	0	0
VANCE	69	45	73	42	57	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	64	56	0	0	0	0
PERTSHIRE	69	44	73	42	57	-	0.00	-	0.00	10.86	-	-	-	66	53	0	0	0	0
SCOTT	70	47	75	43	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	55	0	0	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	71	45	75	42	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	26.33	-	-	-	65	-	0	0	0	0
NE VERONA	70	41	74	37	55	-	0.00	-	0.00	17.53	-	53.24	-	64	51	0	0	0	0
SD STONEVILLE x	71	46	76	43	58	1	0.02	-1.03	0.02	20.59	272	57.96	133	68	55	0	0	1	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	71	47	74	43	59	-	0.00	-	0.00	19.04	-	-	-	71	-	0	0	0	0
INVERNESS 5E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIDON	73	46	76	43	59	-	0.00	-	0.00	20.07	-	59.31	-	64	58	0	0	0	0
NORTH ISSAQUEUA	71	46	75	43	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	22.27	-	-	-	65	56	0	0	0	0
SILVER CITY	72	46	76	43	59	-	0.00	-	0.00	17.97	-	-	-	63	58	0	0	0	0
ONWARD	72	45	74	42	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	68	57	0	0	0	0
MAYDAY	72	43	75	40	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	16.23	-	-	-	61	55	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	67	38	76	27	52	7	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.61	65	24.89	77	-	-	0	3	0	0
ALBANY	65	35	77	25	50	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.95	72	35.29	108	54	45	0	4	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	65	42	78	32	54	8	0.00	-0.61	0.00	6.05	76	35.34	104	-	-	0	0	0	0
NC LINNEUS	65	38	74	27	52	6	0.00	-0.85	0.00	7.43	98	40.44	117	54	45	0	2	0	0
BRUNSWICK	66	39	75	29	53	6	0.00	-0.84	0.00	8.25	113	40.78	118	56	49	0	2	0	0
NE NOVELTY	64	37	74	28	51	5	0.00	-1.02	0.00	12.22	161	47.08	143	56	43	0	2	0	0
MONROE CITY	65	37	75	28	52	6	0.00	-0.97	0.00	11.20	152	41.51	126	54	45	0	2	0	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	68	42	75	31	55	7	0.00	-0.86	0.00	13.09	149	42.80	115	57	47	0	1	0	0
C AUXVASSE	66	41	77	33	54	6	0.00	-0.97	0.00	13.25	177	46.72	134	54	46	0	0	0	0
COL-SANBORN FLD	68	43	78	32	56	8	0.00	-0.80	0.00	13.66	181	48.36	133	58	48	0	0	0	0
WILLIAMSBURG	68	41	78	32	54	7	0.00	-0.96	0.00	15.93	193	44.23	120	57	46	0	0	0	0
COL-JEFFERS F&G	67	42	76	33	54	6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	12.40	167	46.75	129	54	47	0	0	0	0
COL SOUTH FARMS	66	42	76	33	54	6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	13.47	180	50.58	140	-	-	0	0	0	0
COL-BF	67	40	77	31	54	6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	12.75	170	-	-	56	45	0	1	0	0
VERSAILLES	69	43	77	34	57	7	0.00	-0.81	0.00	13.46	162	47.17	127	59	48	0	0	0	0
EC VANDALIA	66	38	77	30	52	4	0.00	-1.06	0.00	14.35	198	43.97	122	57	44	0	2	0	0
SW LAMAR	70	44	76	35	56	6	0.00	-0.92	0.00	12.75	131	41.30	98	61	48	0	0	0	0
SC COOK STATION	69	39	79	28	54	4	0.00	-1.05	0.00	16.22	193	45.98	123	58	48	0	2	0	0
MOUNTAIN GROVE	67	41	78	32	54	5	0.00	-1.06	0.00	13.19	152	38.53	100	59	46	0	0	0	0
SE DELTA	67	39	75	36	52	1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	14.44	187	39.45	104	58	47	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	66	41	73	37	53	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	13.20	184	43.61	115	59	46	0	0	0	0
GLENNONVILLE	68	41	75	37	54	2	0.00	-1.00	0.00	12.21	170	42.63	121	58	48	0	0	0	0
CLARKTON	68	41	76	38	54	2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	14.33	199	41.15	114	61	48	0	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	68	43	74	39	54	0	0.00	-0.95	0.00	16.04	193	48.43	126	65	49	0	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	68	43	75	37	55	1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	14.43	174	47.17	122	60	48	0	0	0	0
STEELE	68	43	74	38	55	2	0.00	-0.88	0.00	14.19	175	53.58	134	63	51	0	0	0	0
CARDWELL	69	41	76	39	54	1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	12.11	143	51.24	131	63	50	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.

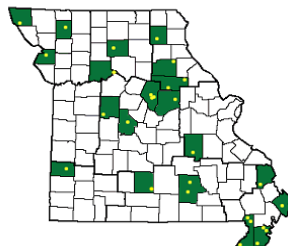
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta

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: Clear, dry weather prevailed the entire week. Temperatures averaged near normal. The dry weather allowed for continued crop assessments and cotton fieldwork.

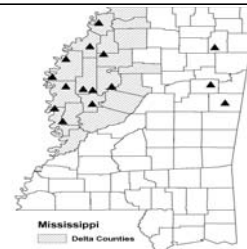
Missouri Weather Stations



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 7, 2009
Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
AL	BIRMINGHAM	70	40	73	37	55	-2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	18.57	227	60.26	132	93	31	0	0	0	0	
	HUNTSVILLE	70	39	75	36	55	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	14.13	161	56.53	119	88	50	0	0	0	0	
	MOBILE	74	46	78	41	60	-2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	11.60	113	56.70	99	85	50	0	0	0	0	
AK	MONTGOMERY	72	40	77	35	56	-4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	11.87	158	46.91	102	96	36	0	0	0	0	
	ANCHORAGE	34	23	43	13	29	3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.21	61	11.51	81	71	59	0	6	0	0	
	BARROW	13	2	23	-5	8	3	0.09	0.05	0.05	1.20	107	5.65	145	91	78	0	7	2	0	
AZ	FAIRBANKS	17	1	26	-8	9	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.03	47	7.77	86	79	70	0	7	0	0	
	JUNEAU	43	37	47	32	40	3	2.30	0.81	0.59	16.58	96	50.06	102	92	83	0	1	7	2	
	KODIAK	42	31	45	22	37	1	4.51	2.89	2.28	32.07	180	76.11	121	82	70	0	4	3	3	
AR	NOME	24	9	33	2	17	-5	0.01	-0.29	0.01	1.89	43	12.76	88	74	61	0	7	1	0	
	FLAGSTAFF	69	26	73	20	47	6	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.98	22	7.92	40	62	13	0	7	0	0	
	PHOENIX	89	59	96	55	74	7	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.16	9	2.78	41	36	17	3	0	0	0	
CA	PRESCOTT	78	39	81	34	58	9	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.50	14	7.40	44	46	11	0	0	0	0	
	TUCSON	89	54	93	51	71	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.79	28	5.59	53	26	15	3	0	0	0	
	FORT SMITH	75	46	77	43	60	4	0.00	-1.04	0.00	17.49	204	52.03	142	85	37	0	0	0	0	
CO	LITTLE ROCK	72	45	78	43	59	3	0.00	-1.19	0.00	23.00	251	68.29	164	93	38	0	0	0	0	
	BAKERSFIELD	76	50	86	46	63	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.09	16	3.49	67	62	45	0	0	0	0	
	FRESNO	76	49	85	47	62	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.40	124	6.47	72	82	55	0	0	0	0	
CT	LOS ANGELES	69	54	82	52	62	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.31	166	5.43	52	89	59	0	0	0	0	
	REDDING	71	44	82	38	58	2	0.07	-0.76	0.06	2.18	62	18.42	72	85	60	0	0	2	0	
	SACRAMENTO	73	46	79	42	59	1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.38	206	14.98	110	94	45	0	0	0	0	
DE	SAN DIEGO	70	56	74	51	63	-2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	3.10	36	87	57	0	0	0	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	54	80	51	62	4	0.01	-0.45	0.01	3.24	191	13.35	88	86	66	0	0	1	0	
	STOCKTON	73	45	78	44	59	1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.77	120	8.53	81	89	66	0	0	0	0	
FL	ALAMOSA	63	21	69	17	42	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.37	142	7.06	108	87	46	0	7	0	0	
	CO SPRINGS	66	34	74	28	50	8	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.56	69	14.63	88	73	20	0	4	0	0	
	DENVER INTL	65	35	77	27	50	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.10	101	17.18	133	70	28	0	3	0	0	
GA	GRAND JUNCTION	65	32	70	28	48	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.05	50	6.63	83	70	39	0	5	0	0	
	PUEBLO	71	31	80	26	51	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.87	174	15.58	134	77	41	0	5	0	0	
	BRIDGEPORT	54	38	58	30	46	-3	0.12	-0.72	0.08	7.68	96	32.13	85	81	52	0	1	3	0	
HI	HARTFORD	53	33	58	28	43	-3	0.06	-0.88	0.06	6.70	74	40.59	103	84	47	0	2	1	0	
	WASHINGTON	59	42	67	35	51	-2	0.56	-0.12	0.55	9.58	125	36.24	107	79	42	0	0	2	1	
	WILMINGTON	56	37	63	27	46	-4	0.09	-0.56	0.08	10.90	141	41.26	112	91	47	0	2	2	0	
ID	DAYTONA BEACH	78	65	82	56	71	1	0.00	-0.79	0.00	4.96	42	45.76	103	85	54	0	0	0	0	
	JACKSONVILLE	75	49	80	43	62	-3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	8.51	69	52.50	110	95	47	0	0	0	0	
	KEY WEST	84	75	86	74	79	1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	6.42	61	22.39	64	86	64	0	0	0	0	
IL	MIAMI	86	74	89	70	80	3	0.47	-0.60	0.43	9.92	63	46.58	86	87	53	0	0	2	0	
	ORLANDO	82	64	87	57	73	1	0.00	-0.46	0.00	7.43	83	45.07	102	84	57	0	0	0	0	
	PENSACOLA	74	50	78	45	62	-2	0.07	-0.93	0.04	21.54	198	69.83	123	83	41	0	0	2	0	
IN	TALLAHASSEE	74	43	79	35	58	-6	0.00	-0.82	0.00	5.86	65	45.02	80	89	59	0	0	0	0	
	TAMPA	81	64	85	60	72	0	0.00	-0.25	0.00	7.48	82	40.76	99	83	50	0	0	0	0	
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	72	88	70	78	3	1.84	0.55	1.41	11.23	76	49.88	92	81	53	0	0	3	1	
IA	ATHENS	68	42	74	34	55	-1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	19.00	242	46.18	112	91	57	0	0	0	0	
	ATLANTA	67	43	71	39	55	-2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	17.65	221	54.58	127	83	46	0	0	0	0	
	AUGUSTA	69	40	74	33	54	-4	0.06	-0.62	0.06	8.79	118	36.06	91	98	65	0	0	1	0	
KS	COLUMBUS	71	43	76	37	57	-3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	11.69	192	59.86	146	92	32	0	0	0	0	
	MACON	70	41	76	33	56	-3	0.00	-0.61	0.00	17.05	273	48.72	127	94	41	0	0	0	0	
	SAVANNAH	71	46	76	40	59	-3	0.00	-0.61	0.00	5.84	66	48.10	107	91	62	0	0	0	0	
MO	HILO	83	67	84	65	75	0	1.54	-1.70	0.61	17.95	82	98.24	95	88	75	0	0	5	1	
	HONOLULU	86	75	87	73	80	1	0.18	-0.34	0.11	1.60	47	10.04	73	77	65	0	0	3	0	
	KAHULUI	85	67	87	63	76	-1	0.28	-0.11	0.16	0.69	38	10.09	72	83	73	0	0	2	0	
NE	LIHUE	81	73	82	72	77	0	1.47	0.40	0.62	5.18	65	21.77	70	82	76	0	0	6	1	
	BOISE	57	37	61	31	47	1	0.07	-0.17	0.07	1.47	84	8.91	92	79	52	0	2	1	0	
	LEWISTON	54	34	60	26	44	-1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.85	42	9.69	90	75	63	0	2	0	0	
ND	POCATELLO	59	30	71	20	44	3	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.23	107	14.64	138	83	49	0	4	0	0	
	CHICAGO/O'HARE	57	38	71	30	47	2	0.01	-0.67	0.01	7.08	106	38.64	123	75	48	0	1	1	0	
	MOLINE	60	37	74	28	48	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	7.32	111	46.15	137	83	50	0	3	0	0	
OH	PEORIA	61	39	72	31	50	4	0.02	-0.61	0.00	11.50	177	47.48	152	80	43	0	3	1	0	
	ROCKFORD	57	35	71	29	46	2	0.01	-0.57	0.01	7.64	115	41.70	128	81	50	0	3	1	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	64	41	76	30	53	5	0.01	-0.61	0.01	13.51	223	44.71	145	80	36	0	2	1	0	
OK	EVANSVILLE	63	38	73	33	51	0	0.00	-0.81	0.00	13.38	203	45.87	123	81	42	0	0	0	0	
	FORT WAYNE	56	34	69	30	45	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	6.58	108	37.22	118	86	45	0	5	0	0	
	INDIANAPOLIS	59	36	70	32	47	-1	0.01	-0.75	0.01	7.46	117	44.20	126	79	41	0	1	1	0	
PA	SOUTH BEND	55	35	70	30	45	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	5.64	72	38.74	114	79	51	0	4	0	0	
	BURLINGTON	61	38	74	28	50	3	0.00	-0.61	0.00	8.22	115	49.16	146	85	42	0	3	0	0	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	58	33	69	23	45	1	0.02	-0.49	0.02	7.62	127	45.49	151	89	44	0	5	1	0	
SC	DES MOINES	62	39	73	30	51	6	0.00	-0.56	0.00	7.75	122	34.43	108	74	46	0	2	0	0	
	DUBUQUE	56	34	69	25	45	2	0.04	-0.54	0.02	8.83	133	42.11	132	85	53	0	3	2	0	
	SIOUX CITY	62	32	71																	

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 7, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	71	42	76	35	56	5	0.00	-0.47	0.00	8.98	153	36.61	132	84	41	0	0	0	0	
	JACKSON	59	38	74	33	49	-3	0.00	-0.81	0.00	8.43	109	49.33	118	78	33	0	0	0	0	
	LEXINGTON	57	34	69	29	46	-4	0.05	-0.60	0.02	11.72	181	49.08	126	77	47	0	4	4	0	
	LOUISVILLE	62	39	74	34	51	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	12.70	193	50.03	132	76	36	0	0	0	0	
LA	PADUCAH	66	38	74	33	52	0	0.00	-0.86	0.00	15.28	194	50.64	123	85	31	0	0	0	0	
	BATON ROUGE	76	46	79	44	61	-2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	18.37	191	47.96	89	93	40	0	0	0	0	
	LAKE CHARLES	77	50	80	47	64	0	0.00	-0.93	0.00	20.22	187	61.96	127	93	41	0	0	0	0	
	NEW ORLEANS	74	53	78	48	64	-1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	15.19	160	52.37	95	81	46	0	0	0	0	
ME	SHREVEPORT	76	48	77	44	62	1	0.00	-1.07	0.00	22.93	263	53.99	125	94	44	0	0	0	0	
	CARIBOU	41	28	52	24	34	-3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	6.68	96	31.36	99	79	54	0	7	0	0	
MD	PORTLAND	48	33	58	25	41	-2	0.07	-1.03	0.07	6.43	72	45.69	120	86	50	0	2	1	0	
	BALTIMORE	57	36	63	28	47	-2	0.41	-0.26	0.41	10.13	130	42.98	119	90	48	0	3	1	0	
MA	BOSTON	53	40	60	35	46	-3	0.04	-0.88	0.03	8.30	101	36.28	102	77	45	0	0	2	0	
	WORCESTER	48	34	55	26	41	-3	0.09	-0.98	0.06	7.04	70	42.22	101	91	47	0	3	4	0	
MI	ALPENA	48	30	65	23	39	-1	0.28	-0.22	0.20	7.87	140	32.74	131	94	60	0	5	3	0	
	GRAND RAPIDS	53	35	65	29	44	0	0.13	-0.53	0.12	9.49	123	38.70	122	82	52	0	4	2	0	
	HOUGHTON LAKE	46	29	61	20	38	-2	0.16	-0.34	0.10	6.95	118	28.14	112	94	62	0	4	4	0	
	LANSING	51	33	67	25	42	-1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	4.77	75	35.59	131	80	58	0	4	0	0	
MN	MUSKEGON	51	35	60	30	43	-1	0.09	-0.61	0.04	8.81	125	33.48	121	81	57	0	3	3	0	
	TRAVERSE CITY	49	32	63	27	41	-1	0.02	-0.61	0.02	5.48	77	25.55	89	90	51	0	4	1	0	
	DULUTH	45	30	59	21	37	2	0.22	-0.29	0.16	6.22	88	25.25	89	86	57	0	5	3	0	
	INT'L FALLS	43	27	56	18	35	2	0.03	-0.33	0.03	5.14	96	22.89	103	90	58	0	7	1	0	
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	55	34	64	27	44	4	0.09	-0.43	0.09	6.12	115	22.69	84	80	50	0	4	1	0	
	ROCHESTER	56	32	67	24	44	5	0.12	-0.38	0.12	8.97	154	28.31	98	81	53	0	5	1	0	
	ST. CLOUD	52	28	62	20	40	3	0.16	-0.31	0.15	6.79	120	27.09	107	90	49	0	5	2	0	
	JACKSON	73	42	76	39	58	-1	0.00	-0.99	0.00	14.13	185	49.35	106	96	37	0	0	0	0	
MO	MERIDIAN	72	38	76	34	55	-4	0.03	-0.88	0.02	14.75	188	48.02	97	98	57	0	0	2	0	
	TUPELO	70	41	74	38	56	0	0.00	-0.90	0.00	20.68	271	56.73	124	94	47	0	0	0	0	
	COLUMBIA	66	42	75	32	54	5	0.00	-0.77	0.00	14.53	197	45.85	131	75	37	0	1	0	0	
	KANSAS CITY	67	44	75	36	56	7	0.00	-0.54	0.00	5.68	67	41.11	119	81	41	0	0	0	0	
MT	SAINT LOUIS	66	44	78	36	55	4	0.00	-0.75	0.00	15.54	240	43.57	132	75	39	0	0	0	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	68	41	76	32	55	4	0.01	-0.86	0.01	15.61	170	49.08	128	80	44	0	1	1	0	
	BILLINGS	60	35	74	26	47	7	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.10	75	10.08	74	60	28	0	3	0	0	
	BUTTE	51	22	62	16	37	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.99	99	12.36	105	86	29	0	7	0	0	
NE	CUT BANK	50	27	66	17	39	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.49	28	4.89	41	73	31	0	5	0	0	
	GLASGOW	55	28	71	20	42	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.41	78	9.76	92	77	54	0	5	0	0	
	GREAT FALLS	56	31	71	26	44	6	0.00	-0.16	0.00	2.40	103	13.90	101	66	22	0	4	0	0	
	HAVRE	55	25	67	16	40	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.63	94	8.19	77	79	47	0	5	0	0	
NV	MISSOULA	50	27	58	22	38	0	0.07	-0.12	0.07	0.96	46	10.51	88	85	62	0	7	1	0	
	GRAND ISLAND	64	35	76	29	49	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	4.35	102	23.67	98	84	51	0	3	0	0	
	LINCOLN	64	31	73	23	48	3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	5.48	104	20.59	78	85	58	0	4	0	0	
	NORFOLK	63	33	75	26	48	6	0.00	-0.36	0.00	6.06	140	22.59	91	83	52	0	4	0	0	
NH	NORTH PLATTE	62	29	78	25	46	5	0.01	-0.21	0.01	5.47	197	23.13	124	92	42	0	6	1	0	
	OMAHA	63	36	72	30	50	5	0.01	-0.43	0.01	5.19	89	25.33	91	86	47	0	2	1	0	
	SCOTTSBLUFF	63	32	76	24	48	8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.23	133	18.48	122	77	53	0	4	0	0	
	VALENTINE	64	31	81	24	48	8	0.01	-0.18	0.01	2.19	73	21.39	115	77	46	0	5	1	0	
NJ	ELY	63	26	69	22	45	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.77	83	9.05	100	64	25	0	6	0	0	
	LAS VEGAS	81	55	83	50	68	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.28	33	28	18	0	0	0	0	
	RENO	69	37	74	34	53	7	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.50	150	6.24	105	68	42	0	0	0	0	
	WINNEMUCCA	66	25	74	21	46	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.51	38	6.06	88	69	40	0	6	0	0	
NM	CONCORD	50	26	58	20	38	-4	0.03	-0.81	0.03	6.10	82	39.92	125	94	47	0	7	1	0	
	NEWARK	56	40	63	31	48	-3	0.01	-0.78	0.01	7.17	90	39.60	100	68	42	0	1	1	0	
NY	ALBUQUERQUE	69	42	72	39	56	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.93	130	6.49	76	59	22	0	0	0	0	
	ALBANY	50	31	55	23	41	-3	0.05	-0.72	0.04	5.94	81	35.72	109	84	48	0	4	2	0	
NC	BINGHAMTON	46	30	53	24	38	-4	0.07	-0.63	0.06	7.13	98	33.23	101	86	61	0	5	2	0	
	BUFFALO	49	33	63	29	41	-4	0.27	-0.54	0.24	10.69	136	36.58	109	83	53	0	3	2	0	
	ROCHESTER	49	29	64	27	39	-6	0.15	-0.44	0.11	5.15	78	29.64	102	90	62	0	6	2	0	
	SYRACUSE	50	31	58	26	40	-5	0.27	-0.49	0.13	6.62	82	31.32	92	85	50	0	4	5	0	
ND	ASHEVILLE	62	36	66	30	49	-1	0.11	-0.73	0.04	13.78	178	47.82	118	87	50	0	2	7	0	
	CHARLOTTE	67	39	73	31	53	-3	0.49	-0.31	0.49	5.74	69	36.55	97	90	39	0	2	1	0	
	GREENSBORO	64	39	71	34	52	-1	1.18	0.54	1.18	9.07	111	34.33	91	82	41	0	0	1	1	
	HATTERAS	64	51	73	38	58	-3	0.33	-0.91	0.25	19.89	163	46.16	93	92	61	0	0	4	0	
OH	RALEIGH	65	39	71	33	52	-3	0.97	0.32	0.94	5.42	67	28.40	75	90	52	0	0	2	1	
	WILMINGTON	68	45	81	36	57	-3	0.00	-0.59	0.00	10.92	103	46.28	91	94	49	0	0	0	0	
	BISMARCK	58	29	72	22	43	7	0.00	-0.21	0.00	3.45	111	22.19	139	84	48	0	5	0	0	
	DICKINSON	57	26	76	21	41	5	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.85	90	15.02	96	82	29	0	6	0	0	
OH	FARGO	50	31	60	23	41	5	0.01	-0.34	0.01	7.51	167	22.64	114	82	52	0	5	1	0	
	GRAND FORKS	49	25	58	19	37	3	0.05	-0.26	0.05</											

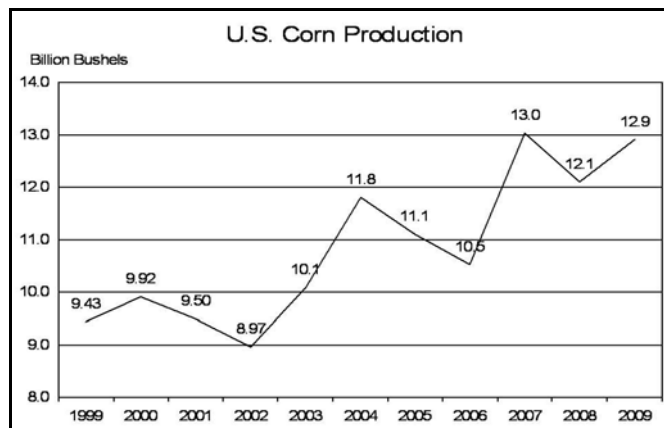
Weather Data for the Week Ending November 7, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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	PRECIP		
																			.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
OK	TOLEDO	54	32	68	24	43	-3	0.01	-0.56	0.01	6.91	120	34.33	121	82	48	0	5	1	0	
	YOUNGSTOWN	51	32	66	27	42	-3	0.08	-0.48	0.06	5.93	86	30.96	95	77	50	0	4	2	0	
	OKLAHOMA CITY	74	47	77	43	61	6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	10.25	125	33.94	105	77	37	0	0	0	0	
OR	TULSA	75	47	80	39	61	6	0.00	-0.80	0.00	14.43	150	43.66	117	76	41	0	0	0	0	
	ASTORIA	58	44	64	37	51	2	1.67	-0.36	1.03	12.85	125	46.86	97	88	71	0	0	3	1	
	BURNS	56	22	65	17	39	1	0.03	-0.17	0.03	1.19	84	9.14	109	86	61	0	7	1	0	
	EUGENE	57	38	61	32	47	-1	1.31	-0.20	0.70	5.28	83	22.39	63	94	86	0	1	3	1	
	MEDFORD	60	39	66	32	50	2	0.19	-0.33	0.17	0.92	35	8.98	69	95	63	0	1	2	0	
	PENDLETON	55	30	61	26	43	-3	0.08	-0.24	0.08	1.62	84	10.84	109	88	68	0	5	1	0	
PA	PORTLAND	59	42	62	35	51	2	1.67	0.62	1.16	6.12	110	23.60	88	87	76	0	0	5	1	
	SALEM	59	39	63	33	49	1	1.84	0.67	1.11	5.65	100	21.78	77	90	79	0	0	3	2	
	ALLENTOWN	53	30	60	23	42	-4	0.12	-0.66	0.07	7.95	94	37.29	96	94	52	0	3	2	0	
	ERIE	50	36	65	32	43	-5	0.10	-0.76	0.09	7.38	78	36.04	100	71	55	0	2	2	0	
	MIDDLETOWN	54	34	60	26	44	-5	0.15	-0.56	0.10	10.21	143	38.94	113	87	44	0	3	2	0	
	PHILADELPHIA	56	40	64	31	48	-3	0.03	-0.60	0.03	9.19	127	41.64	115	82	45	0	1	1	0	
	PITTSBURGH	53	31	67	27	42	-5	0.07	-0.50	0.07	3.91	65	28.42	87	82	39	0	5	1	0	
	WILKES-BARRE	50	30	56	22	40	-6	0.02	-0.65	0.02	6.43	85	31.60	97	88	47	0	4	1	0	
	WILLIAMSPORT	54	32	60	26	43	-2	0.01	-0.75	0.01	8.17	103	33.79	94	81	45	0	3	1	0	
RI	PROVIDENCE	54	37	60	29	46	-2	0.06	-0.91	0.02	9.46	113	44.36	114	84	48	0	1	3	0	
	BEAUFORT	69	49	75	41	59	-3	0.02	-0.61	0.01	4.00	45	37.52	84	88	46	0	0	2	0	
	CHARLESTON	72	46	77	39	59	-2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	3.19	33	43.68	95	92	43	0	0	0	0	
SC	COLUMBIA	68	42	73	34	55	-3	0.03	-0.63	0.03	12.43	166	41.42	97	91	72	0	0	1	0	
	GREENVILLE	66	42	73	34	54	-1	0.17	-0.70	0.17	10.86	125	38.56	89	91	41	0	0	1	0	
	ABERDEEN	57	27	62	25	42	5	0.00	-0.27	0.00	8.74	236	23.39	121	88	60	0	6	0	0	
	HURON	61	31	71	26	46	7	0.01	-0.27	0.01	6.62	180	21.48	108	84	36	0	5	1	0	
	RAPID CITY	62	32	77	22	47	7	0.06	-0.17	0.03	3.93	146	17.92	113	78	27	0	4	2	0	
	SIOUX FALLS	59	32	70	25	46	7	0.01	-0.38	0.01	6.74	138	20.95	90	83	53	0	4	1	0	
TN	BRISTOL	60	33	67	27	47	-2	0.00	-0.56	0.00	9.00	152	40.02	113	97	39	0	4	0	0	
	CHATTANOOGA	68	39	72	35	54	0	0.00	-0.91	0.00	19.41	229	51.41	112	92	53	0	0	0	0	
	KNOXVILLE	65	37	71	32	51	-2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	8.92	139	50.79	126	90	33	0	1	0	0	
	MEMPHIS	70	46	75	43	58	1	0.00	-1.02	0.00	19.15	251	54.76	124	79	34	0	0	0	0	
	NASHVILLE	66	37	74	34	52	-2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	17.57	242	53.21	133	89	31	0	0	0	0	
	ABILENE	74	47	79	40	61	2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	6.95	111	19.71	91	78	45	0	0	0	0	
TX	AMARILLO	75	40	84	32	58	7	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.25	62	21.69	116	80	24	0	1	0	0	
	AUSTIN	77	43	79	39	60	-4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	13.88	182	28.79	98	89	50	0	0	0	0	
	BEAUMONT	76	50	78	47	63	-2	0.00	-1.01	0.00	19.80	168	52.00	102	99	44	0	0	0	0	
	BROWNSVILLE	81	58	82	50	69	-2	0.26	-0.27	0.26	12.81	133	19.35	77	89	59	0	0	1	0	
	CORPUS CHRISTI	79	53	81	47	66	-3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	8.70	91	12.80	44	95	61	0	0	0	0	
	DEL RIO	77	50	80	43	64	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	4.02	93	13.42	80	81	49	0	0	0	0	
	EL PASO	77	44	79	38	61	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	2.72	109	6.91	83	49	17	0	0	0	0	
	FORT WORTH	76	51	78	47	64	4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	14.57	200	37.29	123	85	39	0	0	0	0	
	GALVESTON	74	60	77	57	67	-2	0.02	-0.72	0.01	12.02	120	26.69	71	95	53	0	0	2	0	
	HOUSTON	78	51	79	48	65	0	0.00	-1.02	0.00	17.84	181	39.93	97	94	59	0	0	0	0	
	LUBBOCK	76	40	83	36	58	4	0.00	-0.21	0.00	3.24	72	11.26	64	75	30	0	0	0	0	
	MIDLAND	77	40	82	33	58	0	0.00	-0.20	0.00	3.43	80	13.90	101	82	38	0	0	0	0	
	SAN ANGELO	77	41	81	36	59	0	0.00	-0.35	0.00	8.58	146	23.86	124	83	57	0	0	0	0	
	SAN ANTONIO	75	48	78	43	62	-3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	18.25	240	26.69	92	89	39	0	0	0	0	
	VICTORIA	79	50	82	46	65	-2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	12.81	129	21.27	60	96	61	0	0	0	0	
	WACO	77	47	78	43	62	0	0.00	-0.65	0.00	17.95	249	34.30	120	94	55	0	0	0	0	
	WICHITA FALLS	76	45	79	42	61	3	0.00	-0.49	0.00	8.41	124	26.96	104	88	48	0	0	0	0	
	SALT LAKE CITY	64	38	75	35	51	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.36	73	14.29	101	71	32	0	0	0	0	
UT	BURLINGTON	47	32	55	27	40	-2	0.08	-0.63	0.05	6.73	88	31.52	100	89	53	0	4	3	0	
VA	LYNCHBURG	61	35	68	29	48	-3	1.80	1.10	1.80	7.14	90	33.73	90	88	41	0	4	1	1	
	NORFOLK	61	47	70	35	54	-2	0.27	-0.45	0.18	11.25	136	48.16	119	92	56	0	0	4	0	
	RICHMOND	62	40	68	33	51	-2	1.02	0.28	1.02	7.07	85	31.58	82	86	52	0	0	1	1	
	ROANOKE	61	38	67	32	49	-2	0.72	0.02	0.72	6.55	85	38.85	105	80	43	0	2	1	1	
	WASH/DULLES	58	36	66	29	47	-2	0.64	-0.12	0.64	8.17	103	39.60	109	87	44	0	4	1	1	
	OLYMPIA	55	37	58	31	46	1	2.19	0.63	1.18	9.99	128	35.35	97	96	87	0	1	3	2	
	QUILLAYUTE	55	40	60	32	47	0	2.12	-0.98	1.04	20.16	118	56.80	75	93	79	0	1	5	2	
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	42	63	39	48	0	2.44	1.29	1.17	9.73	163	29.18	109	88	75	0	0	4	2	
	SPOKANE	48	31	51	27	40	0	0.17	-0.22	0.13	2.97	134	12.43	99	89	57	0	4	2	0	
	YAKIMA	56	29	59	21	43	1	0.02	-0.15	0.02	1.34	123	5.47	91	84	62	0	5	1	0	
	BECKLEY	55	32	69	28	43	-4	0.14	-0.44	0.14	6.88	107	37.86	104	77	47	0	4	1	0	
	CHARLESTON	59	32	75	29	46	-4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	7.07	103	40.41	107	93	36	0	5	0	0	
	ELKINS	56	27	71	23	42	-3	0.09	-0.60	0.08	7.12	97	46.51	117	96	36	0	5	2	0	
	HUNTINGTON	58	32	74	27	45	-5	0.29	-0.41	0.07	6.91	111	43.33	119	88	36	0	3	7	0	
	EAU CLAIRE	53	30	66	22	41	2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	5.70	88	22.72	77	91	44	0	5	0	0	
	GREEN BAY	51	33	68	30	42	2														

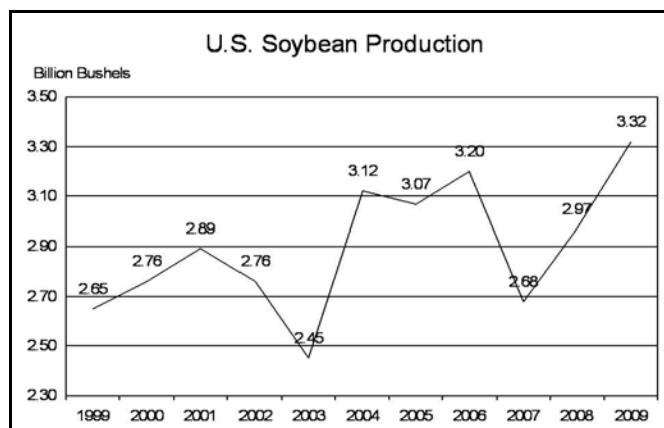
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 10, 2009. Forecasts refer to November 1.

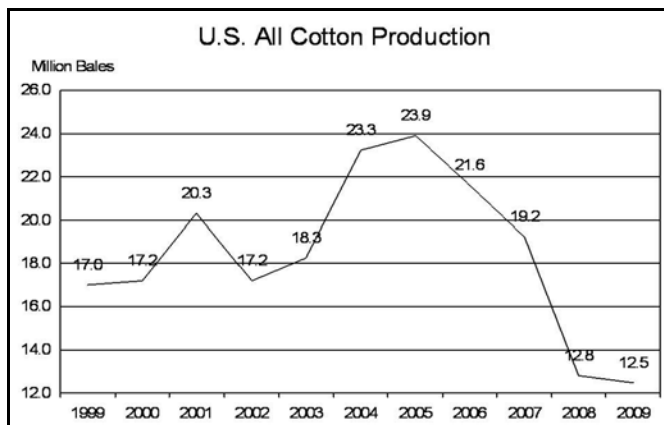
Corn production is forecast at 12.9 billion bushels, down 1 percent from last month but 7 percent higher than 2008. Yields are expected to average 162.9 bushels per acre, down 1.3 bushels from October but 9.0 bushels above last year. Despite the drop in yield from October, this yield will be the highest on record if realized. Total production will be second highest on record, only behind 2007. Within the Corn Belt, forecasted yields in Minnesota and Wisconsin increased, while Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan yields decreased.



Soybean production is forecast at a record-high 3.32 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the October forecast and up 12 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 43.3 bushels per acre, up 0.9 bushel from last month and up 3.6 bushels from 2008. If realized, this will be the highest U.S. yield on record. Compared with last month, yields are forecast higher or unchanged in all States except Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, and Texas. Increases of 3.0 bushels are expected in Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, and Maryland. The largest decrease in yield from the October forecast is expected in Mississippi, where excessive rain during October hindered yield expectations. If realized, the forecasted yield in Alabama, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will be a record high and the forecasted yield in Georgia, Maryland, and North Carolina will tie the previous record high. Area for harvest in the U.S. is forecast at 76.6 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 3 percent from 2008.



All Cotton production is forecast at 12.5 million 480-pound bales, down 4 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.1 million 480-pound bales, down 4 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Forecasted yield in the Delta region decreased due to continual wet weather. Texas producers expect lower yields due to the effects of cool, wet weather on the late-planted crop. Upland growers in Georgia, North Carolina, and Oklahoma are expecting record-high yields. The American-Pima production forecast, at 367,000 bales, was carried forward from the August 2009 forecast.



October Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Through November 1, corn and cotton harvesting advanced at the slowest pace since at least the mid-1970's, when national crop progress tables first appeared in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*. The nation's soybean harvest proceeded at the slowest pace since 1984.

Across the Plains, Midwest, and South, near-record to record-setting wetness and crop developmental delays contributed to the sluggish harvest pace and declines in the quality of crops remaining in the field. October rainfall totaled more than 400 percent of normal in portions of the lower and middle Mississippi Valley. Excessively wet conditions also hampered planting of soft red winter wheat from the Delta into the lower Great Lakes States.

Extremely cool weather accompanied the wetness, with monthly temperatures averaging at least 5 to 10 degrees F below normal in a broad area of the Plains and the middle and upper Mississippi Valley. From October 9-12, freezes ended the growing season across the majority of the Corn Belt, halting the development of immature summer crops. Unusual October warmth was limited to the lower Southeast, including Florida.

Meanwhile, drier-than-normal conditions in the Southwest and the southern Atlantic States allowed fieldwork to advance with few delays. Relatively dry conditions also prevailed in western Texas, although cool weather continued to impede cotton maturation.

Elsewhere, seasonal showers developed in the Northwest, while a single, mid-October storm resulted in briefly heavy rain and above-normal monthly precipitation totals in central California.

Summary: On October 1, cool air settled across the Great Lakes region, where daily-record lows in Michigan included 26°F in Marquette and 30°F in Traverse City. Meanwhile, even colder air arrived in the West. October opened with daily-record lows in Western locations such as Ely, NV, and Stanley, ID (both 14°F). A day later, records for October 2 included 12°F in Alamosa, CO, and 23°F in Pocatello, ID. Grand Junction, CO (27 and 29°F), started October with consecutive daily-record lows. Elsewhere in Colorado, Denver (26 and 31°F) and Pueblo (25 and 27°F) posted consecutive daily-record lows on October 2-3. Other daily records on the Plains for October 3 included 16°F in Alliance, NE; 29°F in Garden City, KS; and 32°F in Gage, OK.

As the days progressed, the chill deepened across the West, where Paso Robles, CA, (34, 33, 33, and 36°F) tallied four consecutive daily-record lows from October 4-7. Ely, NV (13 and 16°F), notched consecutive record lows on October 5-6. Other Western daily records for October 6 included 14°F in Lander, WY; 27°F in Grand Junction, CO; and 29°F in Eugene, OR. Some snow and wind accompanied the surge of cool air; On October 4, for example, Cedar City, UT, clocked a wind gust to 60 m.p.h., while Ely netted a daily-record snowfall of 2.3

inches. The following day, snowfall records for October 5 included 4.6 inches in Billings, MT, and 1.0 inch in Pocatello, ID.

In contrast, record-setting warmth prevailed in early October across the Deep South. In southern Texas, McAllen (97 and 99°F) tallied a pair a daily-record highs on October 5-6. Clewiston, FL (97°F on October 6), tied its monthly record high, previously attained on October 9, 1976, and October 2, 1997. Two days later, Orlando, FL (95°F on October 8), also tied a monthly record, previously set on October 2, 1962, and October 6, 1986.

By October 9, very cold air surged across the Plains and Midwest. Although the timing of the cold outbreak was not unusual, the magnitude of the cold blast was significant. For example, Sheridan, WY (5°F on October 9), experienced its earliest reading of 5°F or lower by nearly 3 weeks; the previous record had been set with a low of -4°F on October 29, 1991. From October 9-12, Billings (18, 16, 14, and 13°F) notched four consecutive daily-record lows. On October 11, Billings' low was its earliest sub-15°F reading on record (previously, 3°F on October 28, 1971, and 11°F on October 28, 1991). Elsewhere in Montana, some sub-zero readings were reported at the height of the cold wave. For example, Choteau reported -4°F on October 10, followed 2 days later by a low of -3°F in Cut Bank. Glasgow, MT, reported its earliest occurrence of 4 consecutive days (October 9-12) with high temperatures below 32°F, previously established from October 17-20, 1930. Farther south and east, record lows for October 11 plunged to 16°F in Pierre, SD; 21°F in Dubuque, IA; and 27°F in Amarillo, TX.

In some areas, significant snowfall accompanied the frigid conditions. North Platte, NE, set records for its snowiest 1- and 2-day periods on record in October, with 11.8 inches on October 10 and 13.8 inches on October 9-10. Former records had been 11.5 inches on October 29, 1896, and 13.0 inches on October 29-30, 1896. Farther east, Des Moines, IA (1.1 inches on October 10), tied a record for its earliest measurable snowfall (October 10, 1932) and set a record for its earliest snowfall of an inch or greater (October 20, 1916). Daily-record amounts for October 11 included 1.7 inches in Valentine, NE, and 1.1 inches in Sioux Falls, SD. In fact, Sioux Falls' October 9-12 snowfall reached 3.5 inches. Midwestern snowfall records for October 12 totaled 2.5 inches in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, and 0.8 inch in Sioux City, IA. Later, cold air settled across the Northeast, where Caribou, ME (21, 21, and 22°F both days) posted a trio of daily-record lows from October 15-17. Meanwhile, a series of disturbances interacting with the cold air maintained cold, damp, and snowy weather from the northern Plains into the Northeast. In North Dakota, 7.5 inches of snow blanketed Valley City on October 14-15. Binghamton, NY, received 2.0 inches of snow from October 15-17, while as much as 6 to 10 inches fell across northern and central Pennsylvania.

In contrast, Miami, FL, registered 13 consecutive days (October 5-17) with highs of 90°F or greater, shattering an October record previously set from October 3-13, 1986. Highs of 94°F broke daily records in Florida locations such as Sarasota-Bradenton (on October 11), Vero Beach (on October 14 and 15), and

Miami (on October 16). Mid-month highs reached or exceeded 100°F in a few locations across the nation's southern tier, including McAllen, TX (101°F on October 15); Camarillo, CA (100°F on October 16); and Phoenix, AZ (102°F on October 17).

In early October, heavy rain developed across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, while a separate area of rain spread northeastward from southern and eastern Texas. Daily-record amounts for October 1 included 2.32 inches in Sisseton, SD; 1.98 inches in Fargo, ND; and 1.68 inches in Mason City, IA. The following day, record totals for October 2 reached 1.62 inches in Lake Charles, LA, and 1.16 inches in Dayton, OH. Later, rain spread into the Northeast and expanded across the South. Portland, ME (1.90 inches), netted a daily-record sum for October 3. Meanwhile in previously drought-stricken southern Texas, San Antonio received 6.03 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on October 3-4.

San Antonio's official rainfall for October 4 was 5.42 inches, and other daily-record totals for that date included 2.82 inches in Texarkana, AR, and 2.20 inches in Greenville, MS. Additional heavy rain fell across the Delta on October 6, when Vicksburg, MS (1.82 inches), notched a daily-record sum. By October 8, a large area of heavy rain erupted from the southeastern Plains into the southeastern Corn Belt. Rainfall records for October 8 reached 5.35 inches in Joplin, MO; 4.01 inches in Harrison, AR; 2.39 inches in Oklahoma City, OK; and 2.45 inches in Evansville, IN. The following day, a large severe weather outbreak resulted in more than a dozen tornadoes across the interior Southeast and the nation's first tornado-related fatality (in Washington County, MS) since May 13. By October 14, Lake Fork Creek near Quitman, TX, climbed 5.74 feet above flood stage, representing the highest water level in that location since December 2001.

Southeastern rains were relentless, with October 11 featuring a daily record in Baton Rouge, LA (3.53 inches). The following day, record-breaking amounts for October 12 reached 3.84 inches in Athens, GA; 3.52 inches in Greenville, MS; and 2.75 inches in Birmingham, AL. Greenville (2.16 inches) also netted a daily-record sum on October 13, along with Arkansas locations such as Monticello (4.20 inches), Texarkana (3.64 inches), Little Rock (2.06 inches). Meanwhile, the season's first major storm arrived along the Pacific Coast. In central California, daily-record rainfall totals for October 13 included 6.14 inches in Kentfield and 2.64 inches at the San Francisco Airport. Several stations in the coastal ranges and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada received October 13-14 storm totals in excess of 10 inches. Most of the precipitation fell as rain, although 12 inches of snow blanketed Mammoth Lakes, CA. Elsewhere in the Sierra Nevada, a wind gust to 135 m.p.h. was clocked just northwest of Tahoe City, CA. A gust to 62 m.p.h. was reported in Sandberg, CA. For downtown Sacramento, CA (3.04 inches), October 13 was the wettest day since January 24, 2000, when 3.11 inches fell. It was also Sacramento's second-wettest October day, behind 3.63 inches on October 13, 1962. Later, the focus for heavy precipitation shifted into the Mid-Atlantic States. On October 17, Wallops Island, VA (4.50 inches), received a daily-record total.

Meanwhile, early-season snow developed in New England, where Worcester, MA (1.0 inch on October 18), received

measurable snow for the second time in 3 days. Worcester had received 1.4 inches on October 16. Elsewhere in Massachusetts, Boston (0.1 inch on October 18) experienced its third-earliest measurable snowfall, behind 0.2 inch on October 10, 1979, and 0.4 inch on October 14, 1913. Farther west, a developing storm produced daily-record precipitation totals for October 19 in locations such as Stanford, MT (1.04 inches), and Ely, NV (0.94 inch). By October 21, heavy rain arrived across the Plains and upper Midwest, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX (2.42 inches); Goodland, KS (1.87 inches); and La Crosse, WI (1.60 inches). Snow fell from Colorado into Nebraska, with daily records being set in Alamosa, CO (4.2 inches on October 21), and North Platte, NE (4.2 inches on October 22). Snow also blanketed northern New England on October 22, when Caribou, ME, received 6.1 inches. Rainfall records for October 22 included 3.98 inches in Alexandria, LA; 2.23 inches in Des Moines, IA; and 1.90 inches in Jonesboro, AR. Later, heavy rain shifted into the Great Lakes and Eastern States, while a temporary spell of favorable dryness overspread the remainder of the U.S. Grand Rapids, MI (1.92 inches), received a daily-record rainfall for October 23, followed the next day by record-setting totals in locations such as St. Johnsbury, VT (2.07 inches), and Bridgeport, CT (1.94 inches).

On October 18, frosty conditions prevailed across the interior South, resulting in daily-record lows for October 18 in Fayetteville, AR (29°F), and Pinson, AL (31°F). In North Carolina, high temperatures remained below 50°F on an October day for the first time on record in New Bern and Morehead City; both sites reached 49°F on October 18. Pinson (30°F) posted another daily-record low on October 19, along with Crossville, TN (29°F), and Charlotte, NC (30°F). Farther west, warmth briefly surged northward in advance of a developing Western storm. Pueblo, CO (88°F), registered a daily-record high for October 18, followed the next day by records in Texas locations such as Borger (92°F) and Amarillo (90°F). A few days later, warmth temporarily shifted into the East, where records for October 24 included 90°F in Daytona Beach, FL, and 83°F in Georgetown, DE. In Chicago, IL, however, the highest temperature during the month was 69°F on October 21. The only other years Chicago failed to reach 70°F during October were 1885 and 1917. In Iowa, Waterloo reached or exceeded 60°F just five times during the month, breaking its October record of 8 days set in 1917 and 1925.

Late in the month, sharply colder air invaded the West, where daily-record lows for October 26 included 15°F in Rawlins, WY, and 23°F in Grand Junction, CO. High winds accompanied the surge of cold air, with peak gusts clocked to 83 m.p.h. (on October 27) at Logan Pass, MT, and 81 m.p.h. (on October 27) atop southern California's Whitaker Peak. Meanwhile, significant snow blanketed the northern and central Rockies and central High Plains, with isolated storm totals approaching 4 feet in Jefferson County, CO. From October 25-29, snowfall totaled 15.7 inches in Denver, CO; 15.0 inches in Cheyenne, WY, and 12.6 inches in Scottsbluff, NE. Elsewhere in Nebraska, a 12.3-inch snowfall in North Platte on October 29-30 boosted its monthly sum to 30.3 inches (2,755 percent of normal). North Platte's normal annual snowfall is 28.4 inches, and its previous snowiest October (15.7 inches) occurred in 1969. Similarly, Cheyenne, WY, completed its snowiest, coldest October on record, with 28.0 inches of snow (previously, 23.1 inches in

1906) and an average temperature of 37.0°F (previously, 37.1°F in 1969). Other locations reporting their coldest October included Tulsa, OK (55.9°F, or 6.7°F below normal; tied 55.9°F in 1925); Goodland KS (43.7°F, or 8.1°F below normal; previously, 44.3°F in 1925); and Rapid City, SD (38.7°F, or 9.5°F below normal; previously, 39.0°F in 2002). In contrast, Miami, FL, set a record for its warmest October on record, with an average temperature of 82.4°F, or 3.6°F above normal (previously, 82.1°F in 2002). Miami also tied a 1989 record with 14 October days with highs of 90°F or greater. Elsewhere in Florida, Lakeland (95°F) notched a daily-record high for October 29, while Tampa posted daily-record highs of 91°F on both October 29-30. Orlando, FL (89°F on October 31), ended the month with its ninth daily-record high tied or broken during October. Meanwhile, chilly weather lingered through month's end in the West, where daily-record lows for October 29 dipped to 2°F in Stanley, ID, and 24°F in Douglas, AZ.

On October 26, heavy rain returned to the western Gulf Coast region, where daily-record totals in Texas included 2.43 inches in Houston and 2.42 inches in Waco. Later in the Mid-Atlantic region, Georgetown, DE (2.77 and 2.06 inches), posted consecutive daily-record rainfall totals for October 27-28. Meanwhile, even heavier rain developed from eastern Texas into the lower and middle Mississippi Valley. On October 29, rainfall topped 5 inches in locations such as Shreveport, LA (5.88 inches); Lufkin, TX (5.58 inches); and North Little Rock, AR (5.23 inches). For North Little Rock, it was the wettest October day on record, toppling the standard of 4.69 inches on October 29, 1991. In nearby Little Rock, AR, where 5.05 inches fell on October 29, it was the second-wettest October day behind 5.11 inches on October 18, 1984. By October 30, additional daily-record totals included 3.39 inches in Monroe, LA; 3.00 inches in Jonesboro, AR; and 2.83 inches in Grand Rapids, MI. For Grand Rapids, it was the second-wettest October day behind 3.59 inches on October 3, 1954. As October ended, drier air overspread much of the nation. However, records for October wetness were set in dozens of locations across the Midwest and South, including Monroe, LA (20.54 inches; previously, 12.14 inches in 1906); Shreveport, LA (20.35 inches; previously 14.02 inches in 1949); El Dorado, AR (19.75 inches; previously, 16.02 inches in 1919); Little Rock, AR (16.56 inches; previously, 15.35 inches in 1984); Greenville, MS (14.47 inches; previously, 10.02 inches in 1984); Vichy-Rolla, MO (12.56 inches; previously, 11.27 inches in 1949); Memphis, TN (10.56 inches; previously, 10.13 inches in 1919); Mason City, IA (6.98 inches; previously, 5.64 inches in 1984); and Sioux City, IA (5.70 inches; previously, 5.30 inches in 1979). In late October and early November, record flooding developed in parts of northwestern Louisiana, where Bodcau Bayou rose more than 28 feet above flood stage and nearly 3 feet above the previous high-water mark established on March 18, 2001. In stark contrast, northern Arizona locations such as Flagstaff (7.92 inches, or 41 percent of normal) and Bellemont (8.93 inches) experienced their driest January-October periods on record. Previous records were established with totals of 8.28 inches (in 1942) in Flagstaff and 9.73 inches (in 2002) in Bellemont.

During October, Hawaii experienced near-normal temperatures and mostly below-normal rainfall. Hurricane Neki passed west of the state's inhabited islands, but indirectly contributed to some daily-record highs in Kahului, Maui (92°F on October 21),

and Honolulu, Oahu (90°F on October 20). Farther north, Alaskan monthly temperatures generally averaged 2 to 10°F above normal, except for near-normal readings in southeastern areas. With a monthly average temperature of 34.0°F (8.7°F above normal), McGrath completed its second-warmest October behind only 35.0°F in 2006. Precipitation was heavy across south-central and southwestern Alaska, but generally light elsewhere. Kodiak received October rainfall totaling 16.22 inches, 194 percent of normal. Farther inland, Fairbanks received its first measurable snowfall of the season (5.3 inches) from October 26-28, accounting for 86 percent (0.43 of 0.50 inch) of its monthly precipitation.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

The arrival of October brought tremendous amounts of precipitation to the Great Plains, Great Lakes, Corn Belt, Delta, and Southeast, with totals across the majority of these regions exceeding 200 percent of normal. The resulting muddy fields limited small grain seeding, slowed row crop harvest, and caused declining crop conditions in many locations. With the exception of areas in the Southwest, along the Gulf Coast, and in Florida, average temperatures were below normal throughout the month. Killing frosts that ended the growing season for several states occurred early in the month as far south as western Oklahoma and northern Texas.

Hampered by mostly cooler-than-normal weather and above-average precipitation across most of the major corn-growing regions, crop development and harvest progress in this year's corn crop remained sluggish throughout October. Ninety-five percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dented stage by October 4, three points behind last year and 4 points, or slightly over 1 week, behind the 5-year average. At that time, there were double-digit denting delays remaining in Illinois, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania. Crop maturity had advanced to 83 percent complete by October 18, compared with 92 percent at the same time last year and 97 percent for the 5-year average. Cool weather minimized further crop development during the latter part of the month, as maturity advanced less than 1 percentage point each day. On November 1, crop maturity had reached 94 percent, 5 points behind the average, with progress in North Dakota over a month behind normal. Producers were able to harvest just 15 percent of the nation's corn crop from October 4 to November 1, as continual rainfall and soggy fields in the Great Plains, Great Lakes, and Corn Belt limited fieldwork. On November 1, twenty-five percent of the crop had been harvested, 28 points behind last year and 46 points, or 1 month, behind the 5-year average. Delays of 3 weeks or more were evident in the six largest corn-producing states, with progress in Illinois over 5 weeks behind normal. Overall, 67 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on November 1, down 3 points from October 4 but 3 points better than last year. As the month ended, crop conditions in unharvested fields throughout the Great Plains, Great Lakes, and Corn Belt deteriorated as reports of unfavorably high moisture levels and mold were reported.

Ninety-one percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by October 4, two points behind the 5-year

average. Meanwhile, crop maturity had advanced to 55 percent, slightly behind last year and 13 points behind the average. Cool weather on the High Plains of Texas, the second-largest sorghum-producing state, hampered crop development and as a result slowed harvest progress throughout the month. Coloring advanced just 4 points nationwide during the month, reaching 95 percent complete on October 25. By November 1, national maturity had reached 83 percent, 6 points behind last year and 10 points behind the average. Producers were able to harvest just 10 percent of the nation's crop from October 4 to November 1, when progress had advanced to 45 percent complete. This was 23 points, or nearly 1 month, behind normal. Overall, 47 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on November 1, down 2 points from October 4 and down 6 points from last year.

By October 4, fifty-three percent of the 2010 winter wheat crop had been seeded, 2 points behind the 5-year average. At that time, 26 percent of the crop had emerged, 1 point behind the average. Significant delays were evident at mid-month in the eastern Corn Belt, Missouri, and Ohio, as producers waited to seed their winter wheat crop following the late harvest of double-cropped soybeans. As November began, wheat seeding had reached 79 percent complete, 9 points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average, with significant delays remaining in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Emergence had advanced to 64 percent complete by November 1, eleven points behind the average. Overall, 64 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on November 1, compared with 67 percent last year.

Spring wheat harvest lagged normal throughout the season. By October 4, producers had harvested 97 percent of this year's crop, 3 points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington and nearly complete in Minnesota and Montana. In North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing state, progress was 2 weeks behind normal, as rainfall and saturated fields left producers struggling to complete harvest.

The month began with rice producers rapidly harvesting their crop, but progress quickly slowed as rainfall limited fieldwork across much of the Delta. On October 18, harvest had reached 76 percent complete. Harvest had advanced 13 points to 89 percent complete by November 1, nine points, or over 2 weeks, behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete or nearly complete in California, Louisiana, and Texas, while delays of 15 points or more remained in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri. Overall, 60 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, as harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending October 4. Strong winds and heavy rainfall associated with a mid-month storm in California caused lodging in some fields.

As October began, leaf drop was active across most of the major soybean-producing regions, despite below-average temperatures. By October 11, leaves had dropped on 89 percent of this year's soybean acreage, while producers had harvested 23 percent of the crop. Persistent rainfall and mostly below-average temperatures caused harvest delays in all of the 18 major states except North Carolina. Nationally, progress was over 2 weeks behind the average during the week ending October 18 and was

over 3 weeks behind normal by November 1, when 51 percent of the crop was harvested. Overall, 63 percent of the soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway mark during the week ending November 1, down 4 points from October 4. Excessive moisture led to significant crop deterioration in the Delta and Wisconsin, where many soybean stands experienced sprouting and had bursting pods.

Sunflower harvest advanced from 5 percent complete on October 4 to 15 percent complete on November 1. This was 31 points behind last year and 42 points, or over 2 weeks, behind the 5-year average. As muddy fields in North Dakota, the largest sunflower-producing state, limited fieldwork to 13 days during the month, producers were able to harvest just 4 percent of their crop. North Dakota's harvest progress, at 10 percent on November 1, was 3 weeks behind normal.

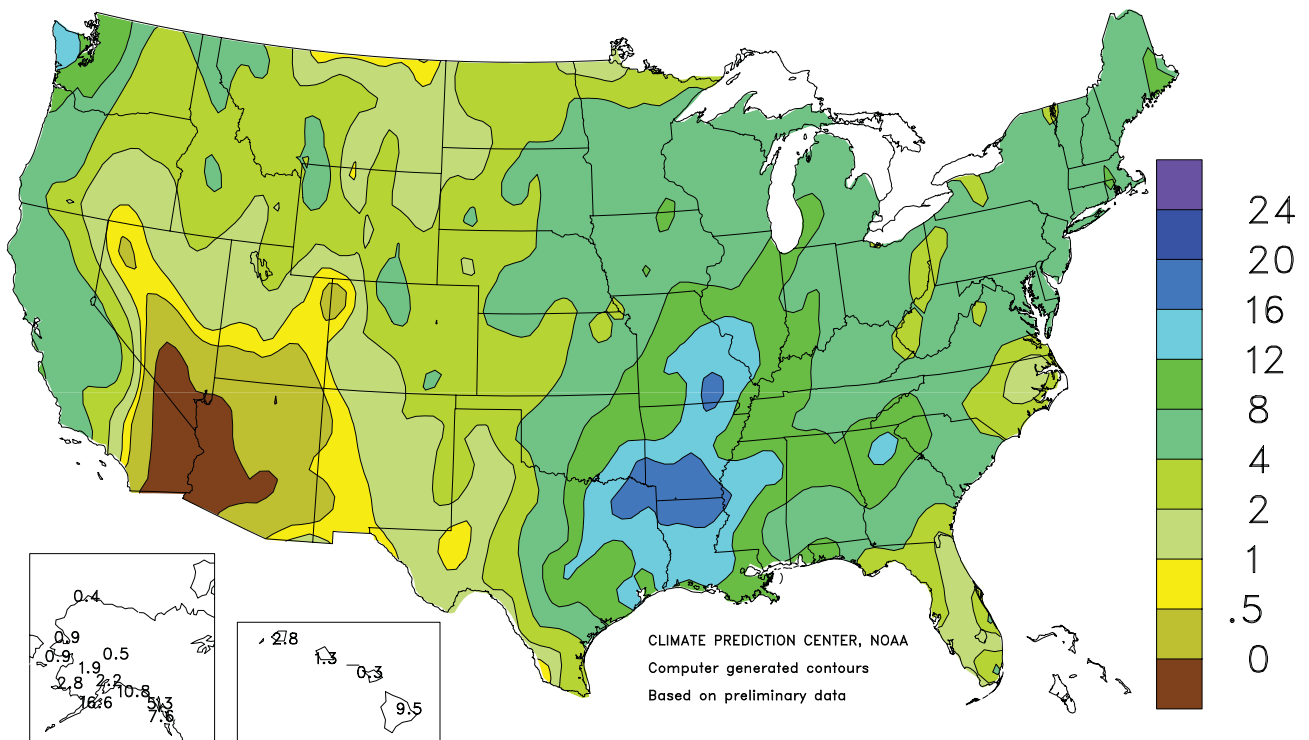
Harvest was underway in the eight major peanut-producing states by October 4, although progress was behind normal in all states except Texas. Ideal harvest conditions early in the month allowed producers in Oklahoma and South Carolina to dig nuts at a rapid pace, pushing progress equal to or ahead of the normal pace by October 11. Across the Southeast, persistent mid-month rainfall further delayed harvest in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, three of the four largest peanut-producing states. Toward month's end, drier conditions and above-average temperatures along the Atlantic Coast provided ideal harvest conditions for producers from Virginia southward into Florida. By November 1, producers had harvested 56 percent of the nation's crop. This was 21 points behind last year and 19 points, or over 1 week, behind the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on November 1, down 4 points from October 4.

By October 4, bolls had opened on 68 percent of this year's cotton acreage, 9 points behind the 5-year average. Developmental delays of 2 weeks or more were evident in Alabama, Missouri, and Tennessee. Nationally, harvest had advanced to 10 percent complete, 11 points behind the average. Rainfall and muddy fields caused major mid-month harvest delays across the Delta and Southeast. Abnormally cool weather later in the month left the crop in the High Plains of Texas lacking the heat units needed to open the bolls remaining on the tops of the plants. On November 1, acreage with open bolls had advanced to 92 percent, while producers had harvested 28 percent of the crop. This was 17 points behind last year and 22 points, or slightly over 3 weeks, behind the average. Overall, 42 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on November 1, down 5 points from both October 4 and last year. Excessive rainfall caused a significant decline in crop conditions in the Delta and Southeast, where hard lock, boll rot, and sprouting were reported in numerous fields.

Producers in the four major sugarbeet-producing states dug 61 percent of their crop from October 4 to November 1. Despite above-average rainfall in Minnesota and North Dakota, the largest and third-largest sugarbeet-producing states, harvest remained active throughout the month. However, progress was behind normal. During the month, harvest in Idaho and Michigan remained on par with or ahead of the average pace.

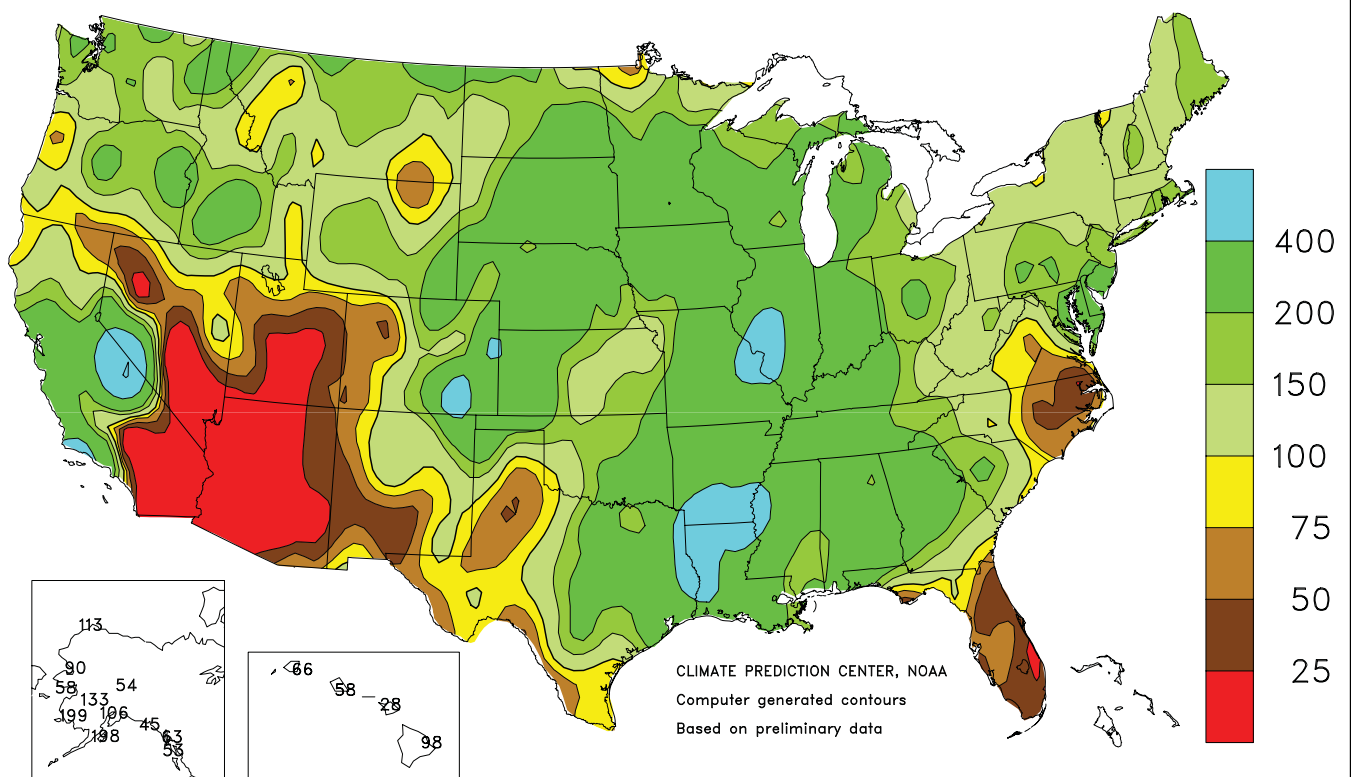
Total Precipitation (Inches)

October 2009



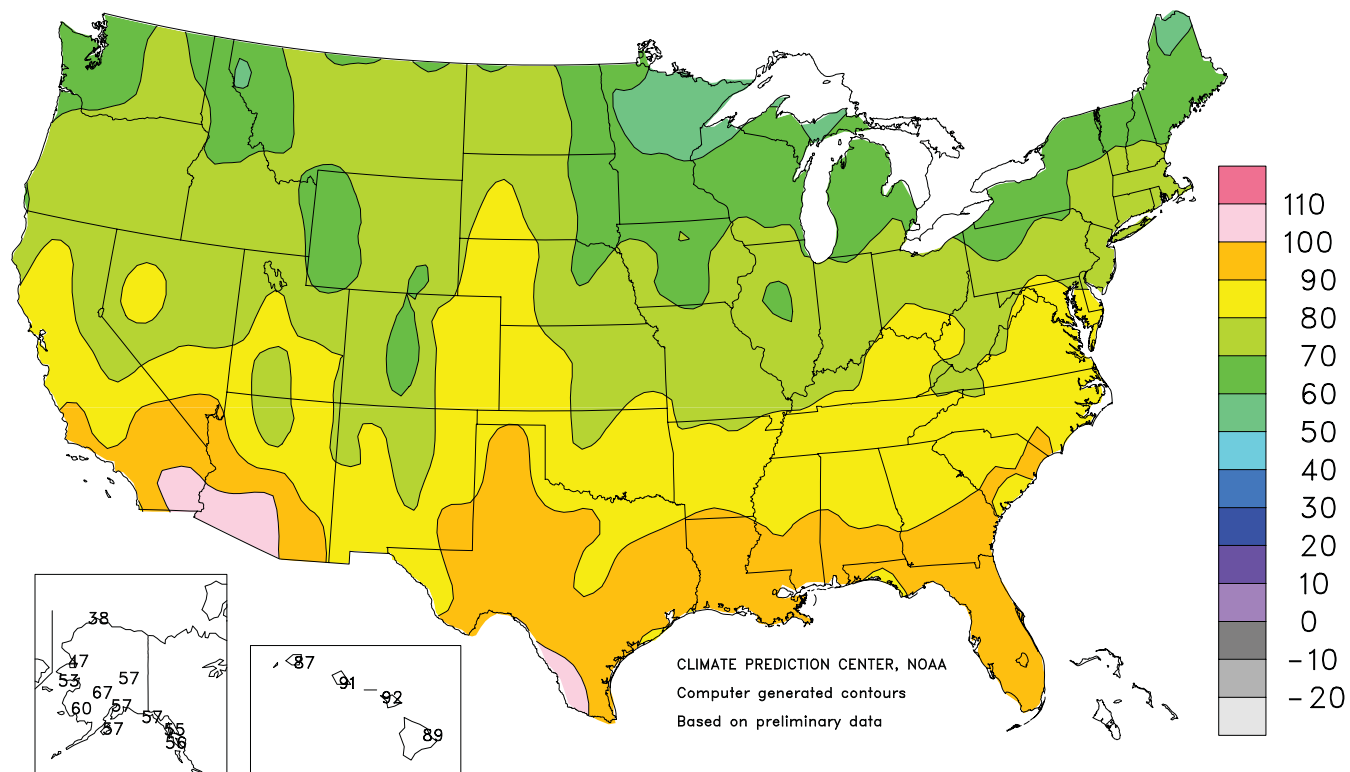
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

October 2009



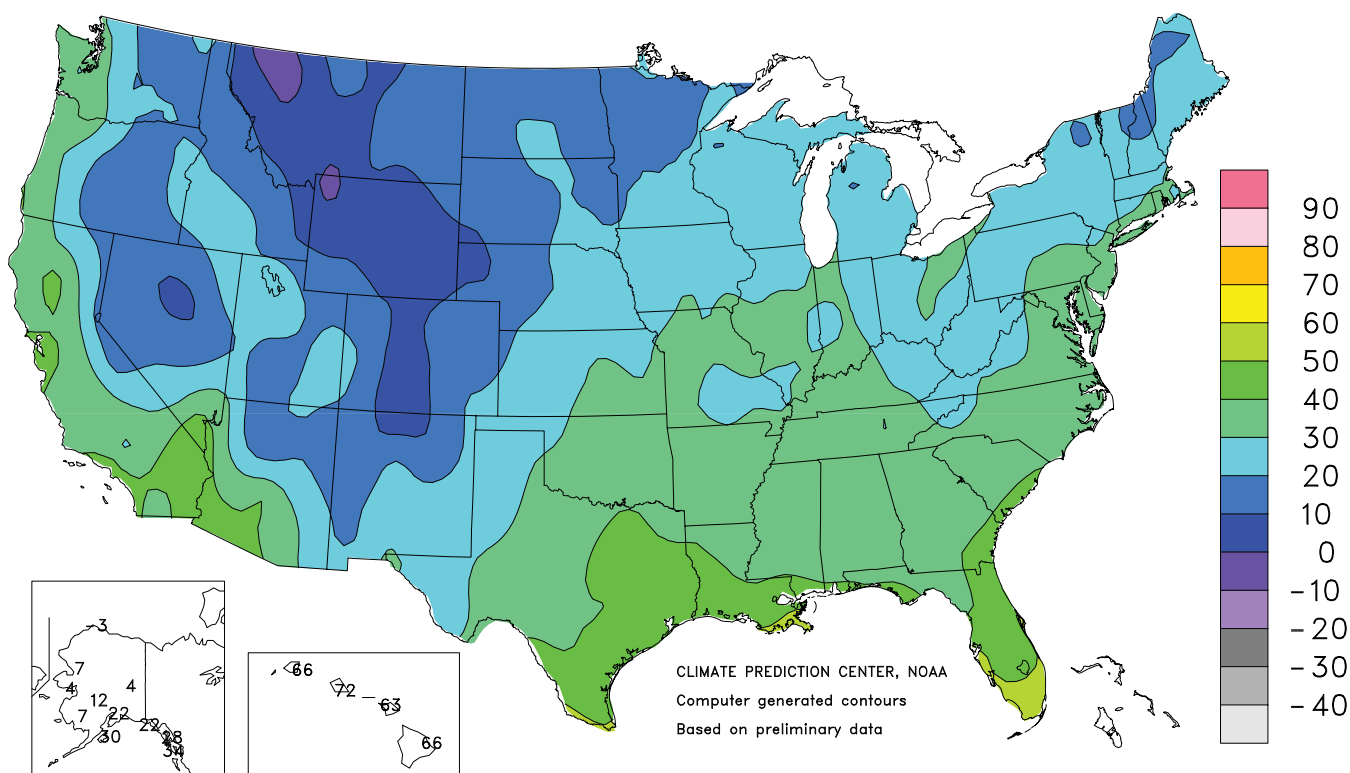
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

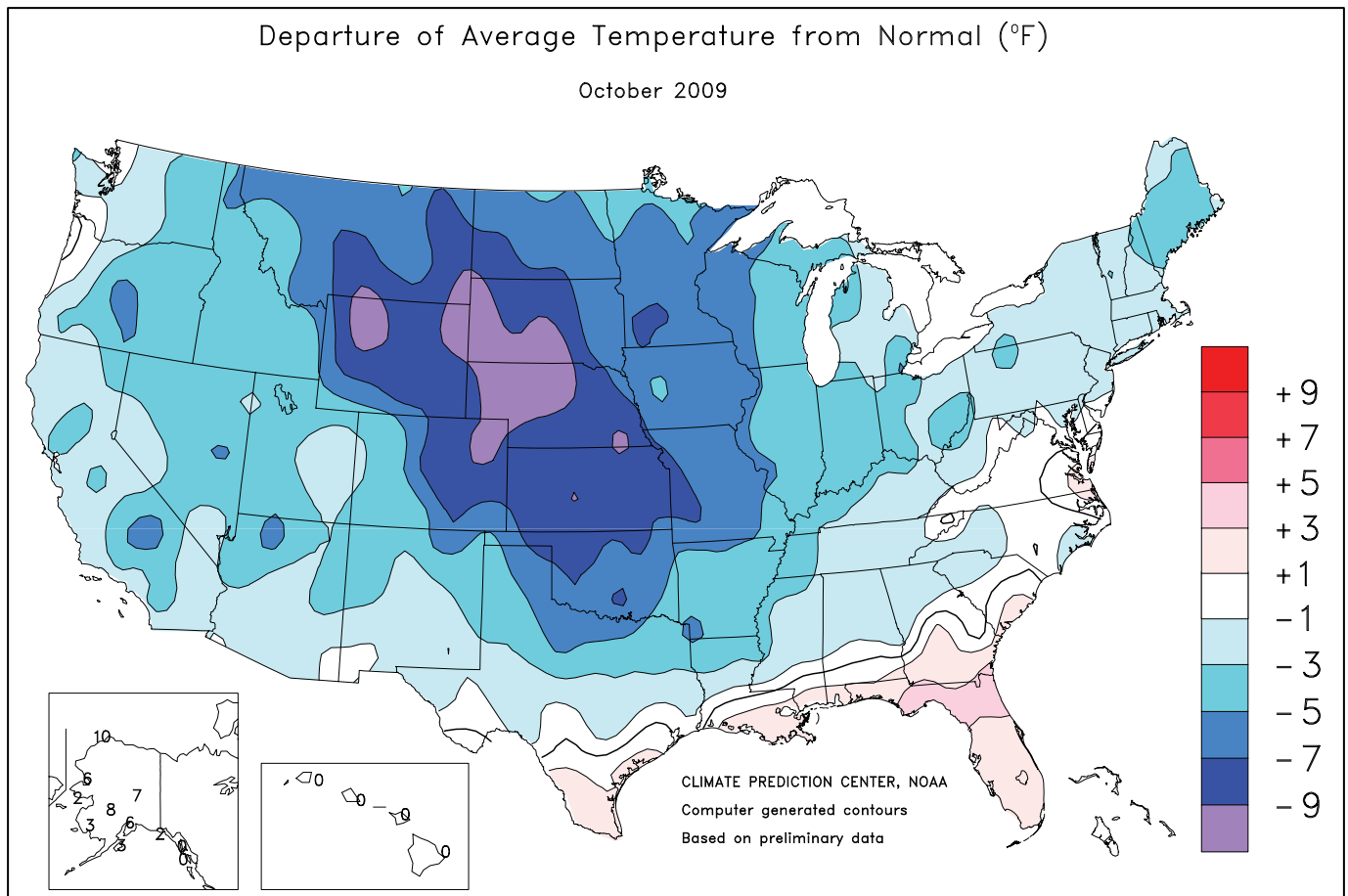
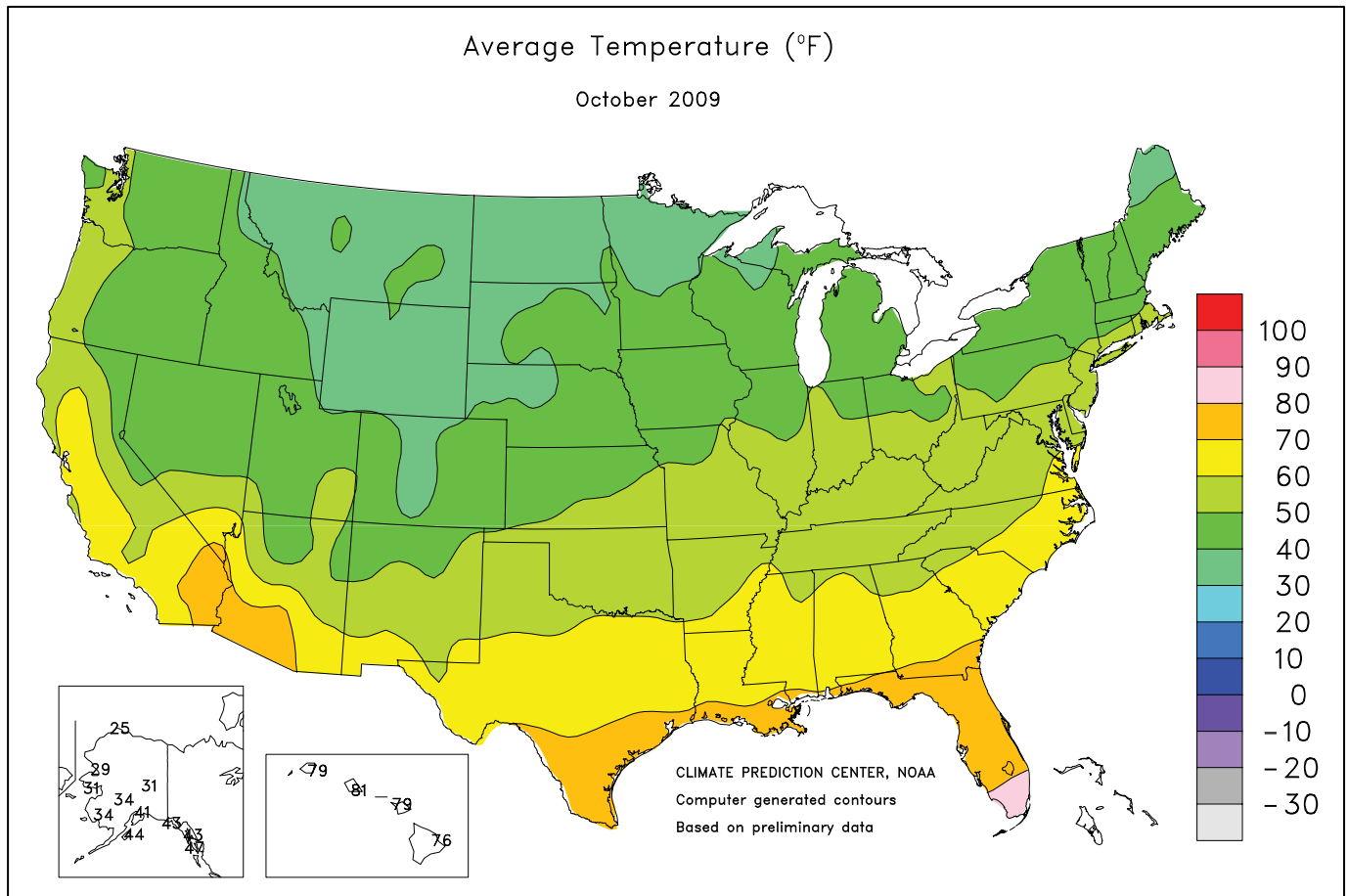
October 2009



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

October 2009





TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

October 2009

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	62	-1	7.88	4.65	LA	LEXINGTON	53	-4	5.77	3.07	OK	COLUMBUS	51	-4	4.89	2.58
	HUNTSVILLE	61	0	8.17	4.63		LONDON-CORBIN	54	-2	4.34	1.54		DAYTON	51	-2	4.80	2.08
	MOBILE	69	1	4.91	1.66		LOUISVILLE	55	-3	7.00	4.21		MANSFIELD	49	-2	4.57	1.89
	MONTGOMERY	65	0	5.22	2.64		PADUCAH	55	-3	10.55	7.10		TOLEDO	49	-3	3.94	1.59
AK	ANCHORAGE	41	7	2.20	0.12	ME	BATON ROUGE	69	1	12.82	9.01	OR	YOUNGSTOWN	49	-2	3.70	1.24
	BARROW	25	10	0.44	0.05		LAKE CHARLES	71	2	14.96	11.02		OKLAHOMA CITY	56	-6	5.63	1.99
	COLD BAY	42	2	3.90	-0.64		NEW ORLEANS	72	2	5.97	2.92		TULSA	56	-7	6.14	2.09
	FAIRBANKS	31	7	0.50	-0.42		SHREVEPORT	63	-4	20.35	15.90		ASTORIA	54	1	7.92	2.31
	JUNEAU	43	1	5.26	-3.04	MD	BANGOR	44	-4	5.42	1.94		BURNS	42	-2	1.08	0.36
	KING SALMON	39	6	1.70	-0.39		CARIBOU	39	-4	4.73	1.74		EUGENE	52	-1	2.63	-0.72
	KODIAK	44	4	16.58	8.22		PORTLAND	47	-1	4.98	0.58		MEDFORD	54	-1	0.65	-0.66
	NOME	31	2	0.91	-0.67		BALTIMORE	55	0	6.24	3.08		PENDLETON	48	-4	1.50	0.51
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	45	-2	0.21	-1.72	MA	BOSTON	52	-2	5.17	1.38		PORTLAND	55	1	3.05	0.17
	PHOENIX	74	-1	0.00	-0.79		WORCESTER	48	-2	5.02	0.35		SALEM	53	0	2.61	-0.42
	TUCSON	70	-1	0.05	-1.16	MI	ALPENA	44	-2	4.91	2.58	PA	ALLENTOWN	51	-1	4.90	1.57
	FORT SMITH	58	-5	10.26	6.32		DETROIT	50	-2	3.23	1.00		ERIE	50	-3	3.93	0.01
CA	LITTLE ROCK	60	-3	16.56	12.31		FLINT	47	-2	3.35	1.01		MIDDLETOWN	53	-2	6.10	3.17
	BAKERSFIELD	65	-2	0.08	-0.22		GRAND RAPIDS	48	-2	7.80	5.00		PHILADELPHIA	56	-1	5.51	2.76
	EUREKA	53	-2	1.95	-0.41		HOUGHTON LAKE	44	-2	4.11	1.85		PITTSBURGH	51	-2	2.29	0.04
	FRESNO	64	-1	1.39	0.74		LANSING	47	-2	4.08	1.79		WILKES-BARRE	49	-2	4.17	1.15
	LOS ANGELES	65	-2	1.31	0.95	MN	MUSKEGON	49	-1	6.00	3.20	PR	WILLIAMSPORT	52	1	5.94	2.75
	REDDING	62	-1	1.99	-0.19		TRAVERSE CITY	46	-3	4.00	1.06		SAN JUAN	84	2	3.62	-1.44
	SACRAMENTO	62	-2	3.24	2.35		DULUTH	39	-5	4.60	2.14		RI PROVIDENCE	52	-1	7.13	3.44
	SAN DIEGO	66	-2	0.00	-0.44		INT'L FALLS	38	-4	3.24	1.26		SC CHARLESTON	67	1	2.71	-0.38
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	1	2.96	1.92	MS	MINNEAPOLIS	43	-6	5.57	3.46		COLUMBIA	63	-1	6.79	3.90
	STOCKTON	62	-3	1.49	0.67		ROCHESTER	43	-4	7.57	5.37		FLORENCE	64	0	3.14	0.20
	ALAMOSA	41	-2	1.33	0.66		ST. CLOUD	41	-4	6.02	3.78		GREENVILLE	59	-1	5.17	1.29
	CO SPRINGS	43	-6	0.36	-0.50		JACKSON	64	0	9.80	6.38		MYRTLE BEACH	65	0	2.93	-0.30
	DENVER	43	-7	1.36	0.49	MO	MERIDIAN	63	-2	5.40	2.12	SD	ABERDEEN	40	-7	4.33	2.70
	GRAND JUNCTION	50	-3	0.62	-0.38		TUPELO	60	-2	10.98	7.60		HURON	41	-7	3.90	2.31
	PUEBLO	46	-6	1.92	1.28		COLUMBIA	51	-5	10.99	7.81		RAPID CITY	39	-9	1.97	0.60
	BRIDGEPORT	53	-2	5.11	1.57		JOPLIN	53	-7	8.88	4.94		SIOUX FALLS	42	-6	5.52	3.59
	HARTFORD	50	-2	4.86	0.92		KANSAS CITY	51	-6	3.66	0.33	TN	BRISTOL	56	1	4.02	1.72
	WASHINGTON	58	-1	5.71	2.49		SPRINGFIELD	52	-6	9.97	6.50		CHATTANOOGA	60	0	7.03	3.77
DE	WILMINGTON	55	-1	5.90	2.82	MT	ST JOSEPH	49	-8	4.26	0.98	TX	JACKSON	58	-3	7.35	4.03
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	77	3	1.44	-3.04		ST LOUIS	54	-4	12.38	9.62		KNOXVILLE	58	-1	4.28	1.63
	FT LAUDERDALE	80	1	0.73	-5.71		BILLINGS	41	-7	1.45	0.19		MEMPHIS	61	-3	10.56	7.25
	FT MYERS	79	1	2.77	0.18		BUTTE	36	-5	1.28	0.49		NASHVILLE	57	-3	6.49	3.62
	JACKSONVILLE	73	4	2.03	-1.83	GLASGOW	39	-6	0.83	0.12	ABILENE	61	-5	3.40	0.50		
	KEY WEST	83	3	1.11	-3.23	NE	GREAT FALLS	39	-7	1.49	0.56		AMARILLO	53	-5	1.42	-0.08
	MELBOURNE	77	2	0.74	-4.02		HELENA	40	-5	0.89	0.23		AUSTIN	68	-3	6.90	2.93
	MIAMI	82	3	2.62	-3.57		KALISPELL	37	-5	1.29	0.33		BEAUMONT	70	0	14.90	10.23
	ORLANDO	78	3	2.85	0.12		MILES CITY	41	-7	1.09	-0.04		BROWNSVILLE	78	3	3.12	-0.66
	PENSACOLA	71	2	11.28	7.15		MISSOULA	40	-4	0.62	-0.21		COLLEGE STATION	69	-2	8.25	4.03
	ST PETERSBURG	78	2	1.20	-1.44		GRAND ISLAND	45	-7	3.39	1.88		CORPUS CHRISTI	76	2	2.43	-1.51
	TALLAHASSEE	72	3	3.37	0.12		HASTINGS	45	-8	3.53	1.86		DALLAS/FT WORTH	63	-4	8.05	3.94
	TAMPA	78	2	2.24	-0.05		LINCOLN	46	-7	4.23	2.29		DEL RIO	71	0	0.65	-1.35
GA	WEST PALM BEACH	80	2	1.91	-3.55	NV	MCCOOK	44	-9	3.89	2.61		EL PASO	65	0	0.22	-0.59
	ATHENS	61	-1	9.14	5.67		NORFOLK	44	-7	3.73	2.01		GALVESTON	***	***	6.76	3.27
	ATLANTA	61	-2	8.71	5.60		NORTH PLATTE	41	-9	4.29	3.05		HOUSTON	71	1	13.16	8.66
	AUGUSTA	63	0	5.10	1.90		OMAHA/EPPELY	47	-6	3.46	1.25		LUBBOCK	58	-3	0.78	-0.92
	COLUMBUS	65	-1	6.39	4.06		SCOTTSBLUFF	41	-7	2.53	1.52		MIDLAND	62	-2	0.96	-0.81
	MACON	65	1	6.37	4.00		VALENTINE	40	-8	1.61	0.39		SAN ANGELO	65	0	2.92	0.35
	SAVANNAH	69	2	3.41	0.29		ELKO	44	-3	0.50	-0.21		SAN ANTONIO	70	-1	11.90	8.04
	HILO	76	0	9.47	-0.17		ELY	40	-5	1.44	0.44		VICTORIA	73	1	6.37	2.11
HI	HONOLULU	81	1	1.27	-0.91		LAS VEGAS	67	-2	0.00	-0.24		WACO	65	-4	9.71	6.04
	KAHULUI	79	1	0.30	-0.75		RENO	52	0	1.50	1.08		WICHITA FALLS	59	-6	4.32	1.21
	LIHUE	79	1	2.81	-1.44		WINNEMUCCA	46	-3	0.49	-0.17		UT SALT LAKE CITY	49	-4	1.17	-0.40
	BOISE	49	-4	1.39	0.63		CONCORD	46	-2	5.15	1.69		VT BURLINGTON	46	-2	2.98	-0.14
	LEWISTON	49	-3	0.76	-0.20	NJ	ATLANTIC CITY	56	1	7.97	5.11	VA	LYNCHBURG	55	-1	3.17	-0.22
	POCATELLO	44	-4	1.25	0.28		NEWARK	55	-1	5.43	2.27		NORFOLK	62	1	3.21	-0.26
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	49	-3	6.04	3.33	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	56	-1	1.51	0.51		RICHMOND	59	1	3.59	-0.01
	MOLINE	49	-4	5.94	3.14		ALBANY	48	-1	4.16	0.95		ROANOKE	57	0	2.69	-0.46
	PEORIA	49	-4	7.95	5.19	NY	BINGHAMTON	47	-1	4.41	1.39		WASH/DULLES	56	1	5.70	2.33
	ROCKFORD	47	-4	5.94	3.37		BUFFALO	49	-2	4.77	1.58		WA OLYMPIA	50	0	5.32	1.13
	SPRINGFIELD	51	-5	11.32	8.70		ROCHESTER	48	-2	2.97	0.37		QUILLAYUTE	50	0	12.27	2.46
	EVANSVILLE	54	-3	8.21	5.43		SYRACUSE	49	-1	4.08	0.88		SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	-1	5.54	2.35
	FORT WAYNE	50	-2	5.17	2.54	NC	ASHEVILLE	55	0	5.50	2.33		SPOKANE	44	-3	2.31	1.25
	INDIANAPOLIS	52	-3	5.59	2.83		CHARLOTTE	59	-3	3.58	-0.08		YAKIMA	47	-2	0.89	0.36
	SOUTH BEND	49	-3	5.16	1.89		GREENSBORO	58	0	3.82	0.55		WV BECKLEY	51	-2	4.32	1.68
	BURLINGTON	50	-5	7.14	4.23		HATTERAS	65	-1	6.31	1.00		CHARLESTON	55	0	2.65	-0.02
	CEDAR RAPIDS	45	-7	6.29	4.08	ND	RALEIGH	60	0	1.10	-2.08	WI	ELKINS	51	0	4.73	1.87
	DES MOINES	48	-5	6.53	3.91		WILMINGTON	65	0	2.08	-1.13		HUNTINGTON	53	-3	3.99	0.66
	DUBUQUE	45	-5	7.08	4.58		BISMARCK	40	-5	2.21	0.93		EAU CLAIRE	42	-5	4.91	2.67
	SIOUX CITY	44	-7	5.70	3.71		DICKINSON	36	-9	1.33	-0.01		GREEN BAY	44	-3	5.16	2.99
	WATERLOO	44	-6	5.86	3.37		FARGO	40	-5	5.44	3.47	WY	LA CROSSE	45	-6	5.67	3.51
	CONCORDIA	48	-8	2.77	0.93		GRAND FORKS	40	-4	2.61	0.91		MADISON	46	-3	3.80	1.62
	DODGE CITY	49	-8	3.85	2.40		JAMESTOWN	38	-7	3.25	1.85		MILWAUKEE	48	-3	5.57	3.08
	GOODLAND	44	-8	2.79	1.74		MINOT	39	-6	1.94	0.62		WAUSAU	42	-5	5.15	2.52
	HILL CITY	47	-8	3.36	1.91	OH	WILLISTON	38	-6	1.16	0.29		CASPER	37	-9	1.27	0.13
	TOPEKA	51	-6	3.13	0.14		AKRON-CANTON	49	-3	4.58	2.05		CHEYENNE</				

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

November 2 – 8, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Mild, dry weather returned to much of the country, promoting fieldwork and providing ideal growing conditions for small grain crops. Average temperatures climbed to as much as 10 degrees F above normal in South Dakota and Kansas. In contrast, below-average temperatures dominated much of the Southeast and Atlantic

Coast. Precipitation totaled 5 percent of normal or less across the majority of the nation during the week. Conversely, areas along the Pacific Coast in Oregon and Washington, as well as isolated locations in the Great Plains and along the Atlantic Coast, received rainfall totaling 150 percent of normal or more.

Corn: Crop maturity advanced to 97 percent complete by week's end, 3 points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Producers harvested 12 percent of the nation's crop during the week, leaving progress—at 37 percent—32 points behind last year and 45 points, or nearly 3 weeks, behind normal. Double-digit harvest progress was made across much of the major corn-producing region, as drier weather and above-average temperatures provided nearly a week of days suitable for fieldwork. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week.

Soybeans: Harvest advanced to 75 percent complete by November 8, sixteen points behind last year and 17 points, or 18 days, behind the 5-year average. Producers in the six largest soybean-producing states, representing over 53 percent of this year's acreage, harvested 18 percent or more of their crop during the week.

Winter Wheat: Producers had seeded 86 percent of the winter wheat crop, 6 points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was most active in Illinois where producers rapidly seeded their crop on soybean acreage harvested during the week. Emergence was complete on 71 percent of the 2010 acreage, 10 points behind last year and 11 points behind the average. Aided by the return of warmer weather, emergence was most rapid in Indiana and Michigan during the week. Overall, 63 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 5 points below last year.

Cotton: Bolls were open on 97 percent of the nation's cotton acreage, 1 point ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Led by progress in the Delta, where producers had over 5 days suitable for fieldwork, 16 percent of this year's crop was harvested during the week. At 44 percent complete, harvest progress was 9 points behind last year and 15 points, or nearly 2 weeks, behind the average. Overall, 43 percent of the

cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but down 5 points from last year.

Sorghum: Crop maturity advanced to 94 percent complete by November 8, one point behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Significant development to the mature stage was evident in Texas during the week, where above-average temperatures in the Trans-Pecos region allowed the crop to dry out. The nation's harvest advanced to 56 percent, 10 points behind last year and 21 points behind the average. Overall, 48 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway mark, up 1 point from last week.

Rice: Producers had harvested 96 percent of the rice crop by week's end, 3 points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. The greatest activity was evident in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri, where ideal conditions allowed producers to harvest 10, 12, and 14 percent of their crop, respectively.

Other Crops: Peanut harvest was active throughout the major growing regions during the week. By week's end, harvest was 72 percent complete, 15 points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. Producers harvested at least 14 percent of their crop during the week in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Texas, the four largest peanut-producing states.

Sugarbeet harvest advanced to 93 percent complete, 1 point ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. While harvest neared completion in Idaho, progress in Minnesota and North Dakota remained 2 weeks or more behind normal.

Thirty-three percent of the sunflower crop was harvested by week's end, 33 points behind last year and 42 points behind the 5-year average. Producers took advantage of drier fields and harvested at least 10 percent of the crop in all four major sunflower-producing states.

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending November 8, 2009**

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

Corn Percent Mature				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	99	98	100	100
IL	97	92	100	100
IN	97	93	100	100
IA	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
KY	100	100	100	100
MI	89	87	100	100
MN	96	93	100	100
MO	100	98	100	100
NE	94	90	99	100
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	78	60	99	98
OH	99	95	100	100
PA	96	93	100	100
SD	100	98	100	100
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	94	86	100	99
18 Sts	97	94	100	100
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	66	43	86	86
IL	69	35	94	96
IN	81	63	96	94
IA	83	54	96	99
KS	72	55	82	88
KY	61	41	88	80
LA	90	80	100	99
MI	79	59	97	90
MN	77	56	99	98
MS	82	64	97	99
MO	64	33	74	82
NE	90	69	96	97
NC	37	21	26	29
ND	64	36	91	96
OH	91	82	99	92
SD	76	50	97	99
TN	55	36	87	81
WI	54	29	97	92
18 Sts	75	51	91	92
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	32	25	72	68
CA	54	45	29	29
CO	99	99	100	100
ID	99	98	99	100
IL	63	35	96	96
IN	73	55	97	96
KS	90	83	94	97
MI	87	81	100	97
MO	38	21	76	80
MT	98	96	100	99
NE	100	99	100	100
NC	43	26	44	50
OH	92	88	100	96
OK	88	84	95	95
OR	97	90	92	96
SD	100	95	100	100
TX	82	76	90	88
WA	100	99	99	100
18 Sts	86	79	92	93
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	54	48	81	73
IL	31	19	78	92
IN	41	28	87	86
IA	34	18	59	81
KS	68	52	80	93
KY	86	73	99	98
MI	16	10	69	71
MN	23	12	72	83
MO	62	49	70	89
NE	30	18	55	77
NC	100	97	100	100
ND	3	2	21	65
OH	37	24	81	75
PA	51	39	78	76
SD	18	12	50	71
TN	95	86	100	100
TX	92	91	89	96
WI	23	13	56	65
18 Sts	37	25	69	82
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
ID	97	88	81	90
MI	89	68	84	85
MN	92	81	95	99
ND	94	87	96	99
4 Sts	93	81	92	96
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeets acreage.				

Sunflower Percent Harvested				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	60	50	82	81
KS	40	20	58	74
ND	32	10	72	76
SD	24	14	54	71
4 Sts	33	15	66	75
These 4 States harvested 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	22	20	51	49
CA	22	20	11	13
CO	89	86	99	100
ID	81	70	86	85
IL	37	20	83	85
IN	40	21	87	83
KS	78	70	86	87
MI	64	45	90	87
MO	21	16	48	61
MT	79	78	94	92
NE	97	95	100	99
NC	14	5	19	21
OH	63	47	98	87
OK	79	74	86	84
OR	67	55	46	69
SD	92	85	93	96
TX	68	58	76	72
WA	90	82	74	88
18 Sts	71	64	81	82
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 8, 2009

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	92	87	100	100
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	99	98	100	100
CA	100	100	100	99
GA	100	100	100	100
KS	88	70	100	96
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	99	98	100	100
MO	95	94	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
OK	100	99	100	99
SC	100	99	100	99
TN	99	98	100	100
TX	95	87	93	94
VA	100	100	100	100
15 Sts	97	92	96	97
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	36	25	83	78
AZ	65	53	53	57
AR	46	19	96	90
CA	69	65	46	69
GA	34	22	57	62
KS	3	1	9	24
LA	64	34	97	97
MS	52	14	89	95
MO	33	17	95	84
NC	51	39	71	73
OK	26	20	39	48
SC	53	45	58	63
TN	33	14	94	84
TX	44	29	26	38
VA	62	55	67	70
15 Sts	44	28	53	59
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	98	95	100	99
IL	92	90	100	100
KS	96	89	95	98
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	97	92	98	100
NE	93	91	96	99
NM	92	76	80	78
OK	76	71	92	92
SD	100	98	100	100
TX	94	76	95	96
11 Sts	94	83	95	97
These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	98	100	100
CO	44	38	73	67
IL	47	33	62	86
KS	37	17	56	75
LA	100	99	100	100
MO	55	32	67	84
NE	27	9	48	78
NM	38	22	16	32
OK	42	30	46	58
SD	67	42	54	83
TX	75	71	78	80
11 Sts	56	45	66	77
These 11 States harvested 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	41	25	89	83
FL	88	74	93	95
GA	70	55	86	86
NC	88	80	100	96
OK	60	50	72	76
SC	97	84	94	94
TX	75	52	78	69
VA	99	93	93	95
8 Sts	72	56	87	85
These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Nov 8	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AR	94	84	99	99
CA	97	95	96	93
LA	99	98	100	100
MS	97	85	100	100
MO	92	78	99	99
TX	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	96	89	99	98
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	7	20	18	44	11
IL	1	8	26	49	16
IN	3	8	27	49	13
IA	2	6	18	52	22
KS	3	5	26	47	19
KY	0	1	7	49	43
MI	3	8	32	48	9
MN	3	5	22	53	17
MO	3	6	24	50	17
NE	2	6	13	53	26
NC	5	15	24	43	13
ND	3	10	30	49	8
OH	1	3	19	48	29
PA	0	4	14	48	34
SD	1	4	20	54	21
TN	3	5	14	52	26
TX	25	14	24	31	6
WI	3	11	29	41	16
18 Sts	3	7	22	49	19
Prev Wk	3	7	23	49	18
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending November 8, 2009**

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	9	27	50	14	0
CA	0	0	10	50	40
CO	0	7	18	47	28
ID	0	0	18	74	8
IL	0	12	50	36	2
IN	2	5	54	36	3
KS	1	3	21	61	14
MI	2	3	30	56	9
MO	0	5	40	55	0
MT	2	5	45	44	4
NE	0	1	26	66	7
NC	0	0	5	89	6
OH	0	3	36	52	9
OK	1	2	20	54	23
OR	0	0	45	47	8
SD	1	2	29	60	8
TX	4	10	41	41	4
WA	3	6	40	44	7
18 Sts	2	5	30	52	11
Prev Wk	1	5	30	55	9
Prev Yr	1	5	26	56	12

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	6	17	40	37	0
AZ	0	3	27	42	28
AR	22	20	27	22	9
CA	0	0	25	60	15
GA	2	9	37	42	10
KS	7	13	37	35	8
LA	22	46	27	4	1
MS	22	26	37	15	0
MO	0	15	30	53	2
NC	1	3	15	62	19
OK	1	9	21	64	5
SC	0	2	43	54	1
TN	1	6	40	45	8
TX	16	16	30	31	7
VA	0	6	12	52	30
15 Sts	12	15	30	35	8
Prev Wk	12	16	30	35	7
Prev Yr	7	14	31	37	11

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	9	18	32	36	5
CO	1	2	20	64	13
IL	0	6	28	61	5
KS	2	5	23	51	19
LA	3	19	47	28	3
MO	0	5	33	55	7
NE	1	4	25	56	14
NM	13	24	44	17	2
OK	2	4	31	54	9
SD	2	3	21	56	18
TX	23	16	38	20	3
11 Sts	11	10	31	38	10
Prev Wk	11	11	31	37	10
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.

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 6.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 77% adequate, and 23% surplus. Corn 94% Harvested, 100% 2008, 100% average. Cotton Bolls Opening 92%, 100% 2008, 100% average. Cotton 36% Harvested, 83% 2008, 78% average. Peanuts Dug 61%, 95% 2008, 90% average. Peanuts Combined 41%, 89% 2008, 83% average. Soybeans 95% Dropping Leaves, 100% 2008, 100% average. Soybeans 49% Harvested, 74% 2008, 75% average. Winter Wheat 18% Planted, 33% 2008, 9% average. Corn Conditions 1% very poor, 13% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, and 3% excellent. Cotton Conditions 6% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, 0% excellent. Peanut Conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 42% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans Conditions 2% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent. Winter Wheat Conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 69% fair, 30% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, and 15% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 34% fair, 57% good and 8% excellent. Hay and Roughage Supply 2% short, 60% adequate, 38% surplus. Warmer and drier weather hastened crop harvesting across the state. Daytime highs fluctuated from 70 degrees in Sand Mountain and Bridgeport, to 78 degrees in Brewton, Mobile Bates, and Headland. Overnight lows for the week ranged from a chilly 31 degrees in Belle Mina, to 44 degrees in Bay Minette and Mobile Bates. No rainfall was reported across the state in all reporting weather stations. The US Drought Monitor released November 3, 2009 portrays the state to once again be 100 percent free from drought compared to 89.3 percent 3 months ago, and 27.1 percent a year ago. Small grain preparations increased during the past week as producers were swift to take advantage of the temperate weather. Cotton was showing better quality and color because of improved weather conditions. Harvest of early soybeans showed poor quality, however, late crop soybeans were in better condition. Corn conditions continued to decline because of earlier circumstances, but most of the corn has been harvested in areas across the state. Pastures had adequate forage supplies and cows were in good body condition entering the winter feeding period.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal across the State for the week ending November 8, ranging from 2 degrees above normal at Parker to 12 degrees above normal at Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 98 degrees at Coolidge and the lowest reading of 19 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was reported at 0 of the 22 stations. Cotton harvesting is 65 percent complete, ahead of last year at 53 percent, and ahead of the five-year average of 57 percent. Cotton conditions are fair to excellent.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 47% adequate, 53% surplus. Subsoil moisture 48% adequate, 52% surplus. Corn 97% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Soybeans 99% shedding, 99% 2008, 99% avg.; 96% mature, 97% 2008, 99% avg. Harvesting activities were in full swing last week as farmers were able to return to their

fields. Flooded fields were still an issue in some parts of the state due to weeks of heavy rain. Corn producers harvested an additional 4% of their crop by week's end, 3% behind last year and the five-year average. Cotton opening bolls was 4 weeks behind last year and the five-year average. Cotton producers harvested an additional 27% of the crop by week's end, 50% behind last year and 44% behind the five-year average. Rice producers harvested an additional 10% of the crop last week, 5% behind last year and the five-year average. Sorghum harvested increased 2% by week's end. Soybeans shedding increased 3%. Soybeans reaching maturity was 1% behind 2008 and 3% behind the five-year average. Soybean farmers harvested an additional 23% of their crop, 20% behind both 2008 and the five-year average. Winter wheat planting increased 7% last week, 40% behind last year and 36% behind the five-year average. Winter wheat emerged was 29% behind 2008 and 27% behind the five-year average. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Some ranchers repaired fencing after recent flood damage.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvest neared completion, with good yields being reported. Harvested rice straw was being incorporated through burning, chopping, disking, baling, and flooding. Ground preparation for winter wheat, oats, and barley continued. Corn harvest for grain and silage continued. Harvest was slow in corn fields that were affected by the October 13th storm. Sunflower harvest continued in Sutter County. Alfalfa continued to be cut and baled, though growth slowed down. Milo harvest was completed in Fresno County. Cotton harvest continued; harvested fields were being shredded and disked. Dry bean harvest continued, with some fields being baled for straw. Field work continued in preparation for 2010 row crops. The wine grape harvest along the Central Coast neared completion as minor picking of table grapes continued in the Central Valley. Wonderful pomegranates, Satsuma mandarins continued to be picked in the San Joaquin Valley. Kiwi harvest wound down as the season approached its end. Navel orange harvest continued to pick up in the Central Valley. Lemon harvest continued in the desert region. Normal spraying and maintenance continued in orchards, which included early tree pruning and pre-emergent spray applications. A small amount of almond hulling and stockpile fumigations occurred as the season neared completion. The walnut, pecan, and pistachio harvests continued to wind down in the Central Valley. Pruning and maintenance of harvested orchards continued, including some applications of zinc sulfate in almond orchards. Head lettuce harvest was almost complete in Monterey County; however, leaf lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower and celery were still being harvested. Harvest of late cucurbits in Colusa County was almost finished. In Imperial County, the first Spring Mix salad product was delivered to the cooler with more production to follow. A short sweet corn harvest was expected in a few weeks. San Joaquin's tomato harvest was mostly complete with strong product demand. There were a few remaining fresh market tomato fields left in Stanislaus County. Tulare County's fall pole cucumbers continued to be picked, but harvest operations were winding down. Broccoli, cauliflower and spinach were progressing well. Merced County's basil harvest

was completed, but the fresh market tomato and radicchio harvests continued. Cilantro, eggplant, green beans, snow and sugar peas were being picked in Fresno County. Summer vegetables and melons, such as cucumbers, long beans, peppers, bitter melon, radishes, squash and tomatoes continued to be picked and packed. The bell pepper harvest continued while carrots, garlic, processing tomatoes cantaloupe, honeydew and watermelon were winding down. Onion harvest was completed. Fall lettuce harvest was in full swing on the Westside. Winter vegetables such as beets, choys, chards, daikon, kales and turnips were improving in quality and quantity. Bed preparation for garlic, lettuce and onions were completed and some garlic had already been planted. Growers were cultivating and weeding. Some were treating their broccoli fields prior to planting, others had already begun harvest. Tomato drip tape was removed for recycling and ground preparation began as new drip tape was being put up for next year. Rangeland and dry-land pasture continued to improve and greening was reported in some locations. 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. Milk production was up due to favorable temperatures. Sheep grazed alfalfa and vegetable fields in central areas. Movement of sheep and lambs onto winter pasture continued. Both in-state and out-of-state honeybees were moved to winter locations in preparation for spring pollination.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 79% adequate 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 74% adequate 5% surplus. Alfalfa 60% 4th cutting, 86% 2008, 85% avg. Dry Beans 96% harvested, 98% 2008, 98% avg. Sugarbeets 95% harvested, 83% 2008, 86% avg. Precipitation was well below normal while temperatures were about 7 degrees above the average. However, harvest progress of late season crops fell further behind the average due to melting snow received the last week of October.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 61% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 79% adequate, 21% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 8% short, 72% adequate, 20% surplus. Other Hay fourth cutting 71%, 38% 2008, 57% avg. Alfalfa Hay fifth cutting 68%, 48% 2008, 40% avg. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 44% good, 37% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 79% good, 4% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 81% good, 6% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 89%, 99% 2008, 98% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 99%, 90% 2008, 98% avg.; 45% harvested, 56% 2008, 58% avg. Barley 95% planted, 98% 2008, 96% avg. Winter Wheat 68% planted, 73% 2008, 76% avg.; 50% emerged, 57% 2008, 66% avg. Dry weather this past week has been excellent for harvesting. Drier field conditions also allowed wheat planting to proceed but there were still some fields wet from last week's rain.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 43% short, 45% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 37% short, 56% adequate, 4% surplus. Peanuts 88% harvested, 93% 2008, 95% 5-yr avg. Drier weather allowed peanut harvest to resume; below normal yields in late-harvested fields, Panhandle. Soybean harvest completed, most areas. Very little cotton crop harvested; defoliated and open, but much lying on ground. Drier conditions allowed final cutting of hay in previous

wet areas. Sugarcane harvest active. Winter forage planting in progress, although behind schedule. Vegetable harvest continued, volume light. Hot weather in October reduced yields, southern Peninsula. Light volumes of cucumbers, cantaloupes, eggplant, lettuce, peppers, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, watermelons, specialty items moved to market. Cabbage, herb planted, Hastings area. Avocados, okra, some greens moved through market, but in seasonal decline. Citrus activity limited harvesting, herbiciding, irrigation, mowing. Scouting for greening, removing affected trees. Thirty-nine packinghouses opened, shipped fruit. Varieties packed early oranges (Navels, Ambersweet, Hamlin), white and colored grapefruit, early tangerines (Fallglo and Sunburst). Seven processors opened, accepted fruit. Pasture Feed 1% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition 5% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Panhandle, north pasture condition poor to excellent, most fair to good. Cool weather slowed grass growth. Cattle receiving feed supplements to compensate for lower condition of summer pasture. Field preparation, planting of cool season grains, forages continued. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Central pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Very poor to poor pasture condition due to drought. Most pasture holding in spite of drought. Cattle condition poor to excellent. Southwest pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Pasture condition declined due to drought. Statewide cattle poor to excellent, most in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 12% surplus. Soybeans 1% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum 1% very poor, 7% poor, 47% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Hay 2% very poor, 21% poor, 37% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. Pecans 1% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 96% dropping leaves, 97% 2008, 98% avg.; 27% harvested, 42% 2008, 40% avg. Sorghum harvested for grain 53%, 78% 2008, 70% avg. Winter wheat 25% planted, 29% 2008, 27% avg.; 15% emerged, 17% 2008, 15% avg. Apples 75% harvested, 57% 2008, 82% avg. Onions transplanted 0%, 19% 2008, 6% avg. Peanuts dug 89%, 95% 2008, 97% avg. Pecans 29% harvested, 26% 2008, 25% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 69%, 61% 2008, 65% avg. Other small grains planted 60%, 54% 2008, 57% avg. Harvest still remained behind in most areas despite the increased harvest activity. Some fields, in the northern part of the State, were still wet from recent rains. Growers were able to harvest their final cutting of hay. Small grain and winter grazing planting continued. Moist vines prevented peanut harvest in some areas.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at adequate levels after a week with passing showers for much of the State. Shorter days and, humidity negating, breezy trade wind weather are now having a noticeable effect on crops Statewide. Temperatures are also decreasing across the entire State, slowing crop development. Leafy crops, primarily cabbage, were good condition. Dry onions were in fair condition, despite slowing crop maturity. Banana and papaya orchards were in good condition across the State with clear skies between showers encouraging growth.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 27% short, 68% adequate, 4% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 56%, 58% 2008, 68% avg. Apples 85% harvested, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very

poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 66% good, 20% excellent. Sugarbeets 97% harvested, 81% 2008, 90% avg. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 19% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. The Twin Falls extension educator reported that continued favorable weather will help improve harvest. Some corn has been reported at 15% moisture or lower in Twin Falls County. The Power County extension reported that some fall field work continues as weather permits.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 65% adequate, 35% surplus. Corn 31% harvested 78% 2008, 92% avg.; corn condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 69% harvested 94% 2008, 96% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Sorghum 47% harvested 62% 2008, 86% avg.; condition 6% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Winter Wheat 63% seeded, 96% 2008, 96% avg.; 37% emerged 83% 08, 85% avg.; condition 12% poor, 50% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. The return of warmer, drier weather has finally allowed farmers to make good progress in crop harvest. Brightly lit combines rolling after dark were a common sight throughout Illinois as producers were harvesting late into the night. Soybeans in particular made noteworthy progress, with just over one-third of Illinois soybean acreage being harvested last week. Temperatures statewide averaged 50.7 degrees, 5.1 degrees above the state average. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.01 inch, 0.61 inch below average.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 75% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 75% adequate, 21% surplus. Corn 97% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 41% harvested, 87% 2008, 86% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 81% harvested, 96% 2008, 94% avg. Winter wheat 73% planted, 97% 2008, 96% avg.; 40% emerged, 87% 2008, 83% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 54% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 3° below normal to 5° above normal with a low of 26° and a high of 74°. Total precipitation ranged from 0.0 inches to 0.05 inches. Sunny, breezy days allowed a great deal of field work to be accomplished during the week. Corn harvest was slowed because of limited dryer capacities at the elevators and on farms. Soybean harvest is nearing completion in a few northern and central areas with only extremely late planted soybeans left at this point. Topsoil moisture level remains high in many areas resulting in rutted fields as harvest progresses. Corn harvest is running about 25 days behind the average pace and soybean harvest is running about 15 days behind average. Adequate moisture and moderate temperatures have left pastures in remarkably good condition for this time of year. Livestock remain in mostly good condition with very little weather related stress being reported. Hay is in good supply with very little being fed so far this fall.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 73% adequate, and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 71% adequate, and 27% surplus. Corn harvested for grain 34%, 81% average, 59% last year. Corn condition rated 2% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 52% good, and 22% excellent. Soybeans 83% harvested, 99% average, 96% last year. Pasture and range condition rated 3% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Iowa farmers finally received a much needed week of dry, sunny, and warm weather. Producers took full advantage as combines

ran non-stop on ground dry enough to support harvesting equipment. With driers running at capacity, grain moisture issues are starting to bottleneck corn movement and slow the harvest pace.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 90% adequate, and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 87% adequate, and 6% surplus. Sunflowers 98% bracts yellow, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 92% mature, 99% 2008, 98% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, and 10% excellent. Alfalfa 84% fourth cutting complete, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Range and pasture condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, and 8% excellent. Feed grain supplies 2% short, 90% adequate, and 8% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 2% short, 84% adequate, and 14% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 91% adequate, and 5% surplus. After an unusually wet, cool month of October Kansas farmers were finally relieved with some warm, dry weather the first week of November. High temperatures reached the 70's and low 80's, and precipitation was very limited with only light amounts reported in the North Central and Northeast districts. Farmers took full advantage of the weather last week as harvest progressed substantially despite all row crops still being well behind the average progress. Sorghum and sunflowers advanced the most, gaining 20 percentage points each, while soybeans advanced 17 points and corn advanced 16 points. Activities for the week included catching up on corn, sorghum, sunflower, and soybean harvest, along with planting winter wheat.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 62% adequate and 37% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 55% adequate and 42% surplus. Burley 32% stripped, 28% last year, 38% average. Tobacco stripped condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat seeded 35%, 89% last year, 79% average. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 18% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Dry weather 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 5.1. Soil moisture 4% very short, 2% short, 56% adequate, 38% 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. Hay 100% second cutting, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Pecans 36% harvested, 42% 2008, and 47% avg. Rice 100% ripe, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 99% 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.; 90% harvested, 100% 2008, and 99% avg. Sweet Potatoes 50% harvested, 81% 2008 and 87% avg. Sugarcane 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 35% harvested, 29% 2008, and 35% avg.; 2% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 33% good, 15% excellent. Winter Wheat 18% planted, 41% 2008, and 34% avg.; 5% emerged, 17% 2008, and 10% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 49% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Vegetables 8% very poor, 31% poor, 35% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 5% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 82% adequate, 16%

surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 2% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. Other Hay fourth cutting 53%, 70% 2008, 71% avg. Alfalfa Hay fifth cutting 66%, 56% 2008, 50% avg. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 20% excellent. Winter wheat condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 16% fair, 45% good, 28% excellent. Barley condition 5% very poor, 6% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 80%, 96% 2008, 93% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 96%, 99% 2008, 99% avg.; 59% harvested, 54% 2008, 62% avg. Barley 97% planted, 98% 2008, 96% avg. Winter Wheat 81% planted, 83% 2008, 80% avg. Winter wheat 62% emerged, 58% 2009, 35% avg. Dry weather this past week has been excellent for harvesting. Drier field conditions also allowed wheat planting to proceed but there were still some fields wet from last week's rain.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Pasture 6% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, 11% excellent. Fourth cutting hay 83%, 82% 2008, 88% avg. Apples 90% harvested, 99% 2008, 99% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.02 inch southeastern Lower Peninsula to 0.24 inch northwest Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 1 degree below normal east central Lower Peninsula to 3 degrees above normal western and eastern Upper Peninsula. Week began with much of same wet weather experienced over past couple of weeks. However, drier conditions and warmer temperatures arrived at week end, allowing harvest and winter preparation to progress. Some growers forced to harvest under less than ideal conditions due to emergence of mold. Harvest of corn for grain continued in earnest, as many growers continued to wait for additional warm, dry days to reduce crop moisture to a more acceptable level before harvesting. Wet fields made harvest difficult in many areas. Warmer temperatures and minimal precipitation, going into weekend, aided dry down and harvest of crops. Corn harvest underway as conditions permitted. However, moisture levels higher than ideal for harvest of corn for grain. As a result, growers experienced high drying costs and lengthy lines at elevators. Soybean harvest continued. Wheat planting continued, where soybean fields harvested, and as conditions permitted. Southeast, planting was expected to wrap up by the weekend; warmer weather should aid in planting and emergence of crop. Sugarbeet harvest completed in some counties and neared completion in others. Dry bean harvest completed.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 56% adequate, 41% surplus. Corn 27% moisture, 20% 2008, 18% avg. Soybean 15% moisture, 12% 2008, 11% avg. Dry Bean 92% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. Soybean producers had their most active harvest week this fall. Precipitation amounts were light ranging from a trace to just over a tenth of an inch in most locations. Sunshine returned mid-week along with above-normal temperatures. Friday's highs were 15° or more above normal for many Minnesota locations. Rochester's high of 67° on Saturday was 23° above normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Soil moisture 1% short, 56% adequate and 43% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 99% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 16% very poor, 18% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Cotton 99% open bolls, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 52% harvested, 89% 2008, 95% avg.; 22% very poor, 26% poor,

37% fair, 15% good, 0% excellent. Peanuts 70% harvested, 92% 2008, -- avg.; 7% very poor, 30% poor, 37% fair, 23% good, 3% excellent. Rice 97% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Sorghum 100% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 96% harvested, 99% 2008, 100v avg.; 12% very poor, 29% poor, 45% fair, 14% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 100% shedding leaves, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 82% harvested, 97% 2008, 99% avg.; 26% very poor 19% poor, 31% fair, 20% good, 4% excellent. Hay (harvested-warm) 100%, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Winter Wheat 31% planted, 63% 2008, 51% avg.; 13% emerged, 29% 2008, 29% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 36% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 42% harvested, 99% 2008, 94% avg.; 32% very poor, 34% poor, 26% fair, 8% good, 0% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 11% excellent. Pasture 1% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. The long hoped for break in the rains finally arrived last week. Producers across the state seized this opportunity to harvest their already delayed crops; as a result, steep climbs in harvest progress were reported for all crops.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 79% adequate, and 21% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, and 11% excellent. Virtually no rainfall was received during the week across the State. Dry, warm conditions allowed producers to return to fieldwork and advanced a harvest that is well behind normal. Temperatures averaged 3 to 4 degrees above average in the southeast district and 7 to 9 degrees above average across the rest of the State. Grain movement from farm to elevator 7 % none, 20 % light, 43 % moderate and 30 % heavy. Off – Farm storage 32 % short, 64 % adequate, and 4 % surplus. On-Farm storage 35 % short, 60 % adequate, and 5 % surplus.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 3% last year; 28% short, 22% last year; 61% adequate, 72% last year; 2% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 16% last year; 34% short, 33% last year; 48% adequate, 51% last year; 1% surplus, 1% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 1% poor, 2% last year; 29% fair, 13% last year; 49% good, 63% last year; 21% excellent, 21% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 5% poor, 2% last year; 45% fair, 35% last year; 44% good, 51% last year; 4% excellent, 11% last year. Corn for grain 32% harvested, 20% last year. Winter wheat 98% planted, 100% last year; 79% emerged, 94% last year. Sugar beets 74% harvested, 94% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 13% very poor, 10% last year; 32% poor, 18% last year; 39% fair, 39% last year; 13% good, 29% last year; 3% excellent, 4% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 90%, 84% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 93%, 87% last year. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 25%, 26% last year. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 36%, 29% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 84% adequate and 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 82% adequate, and 16% surplus. Corn conditions 2% very poor, 6% poor, 13% fair, 53% good, and 26% excellent. Irrigated Corn conditions rated 83% good or excellent. Dryland Corn 74% good or excellent; 94% mature, 99% 2008, 100% avg.; 30% harvested, 55% 2008, 77% avg. Soybeans 90% harvested, 96% 2008, 97% avg. Sorghum conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, and 14% excellent; 93% mature, 96% 2008, 99% avg.; 27% harvested, 48% 2008, 78% avg.

Winter Wheat conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 66% good, and 7% excellent; 100% seeded, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 97% emerged, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Proso millet 68% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Dry beans 95% harvested for grain, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Pasture and Range conditions 2% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, and 15% excellent. Warm temperatures, wind, and sunshine allowed harvest to make considerable progress. Soybean harvest was the priority for most producers and is nearly complete and eight days behind average. Corn harvest remained behind last year and over three weeks behind the average with producers still reporting excess grain moisture levels. Temperatures averaged six degrees above normal across the state and ranged from highs in the low 80's to lows near 20. There was no significant precipitation reported.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 94% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 96% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Field Corn for Silage 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 99% average; condition fair/good. Third Crop Hay 99% harvested, 99% 2008, 99% average; condition excellent/good in Vermont, good/fair elsewhere. Apples 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% average; Fruit Size average/above; condition good in Vermont, good/fair elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries 100% harvested, 95% 2008, 95% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/excellent. The week began partly cloudy with average daytime temperatures ranging in the mid-40s to upper 50s. Starting on Wednesday, high temperatures remained below average throughout the region and remained cool until Sunday. Daytime temperatures for this time period ranged from the upper 30s in the northernmost latitudes to low 50s in the southern states. Skies were overcast throughout New England on Thursday, with some areas receiving light precipitation. Friday was a particularly windy day. Skies began clearing up on Saturday and were mostly free of clouds by Sunday. Temperatures at the end of the week were unseasonably warm, ranging in the upper 50s to upper 60s. Despite Sunday's warmth, nighttime temperatures for the week were generally average, ranging in the mid-20s to upper 30s. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0 to 0.35 inches. Growers were finishing harvesting dry hay, haylage and corn for silage, cleaning up harvested fields, planting cover crops, spreading manure, cleaning and storing equipment for winter, and finishing the picking of apples and cranberries.

NEW JERSEY: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 39% short, 42% adequate. Wind damage 7% light. Freeze damage 19% light, 6% moderate with 3% of winter wheat crops damaged by freeze. Alfalfa 6% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 19% excellent; 95% of the sixth cutting complete, 61% of the seventh cutting complete. Cotton 2% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 18% excellent; 99% bolls opening, 51% harvested. Corn 1% very poor, 25% fair, 72% good, 2% excellent; 99% mature, 78% grain harvested. Irrigated sorghum 13% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent; 100% mature, 41% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum 20% very poor, 30% poor, 50% fair; 88% mature, 37% harvested for grain. Total sorghum 13% very poor, 24% poor, 44% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent; 92% mature, 38% harvested for grain. Irrigated

winter wheat 25% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent; 97% emerged. Dry winter wheat 5% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 62% good. Total winter wheat 3% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent; 99% emerged. Peanuts 100% fair; 73% harvested. Chile 1% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 43% good, 24% excellent; 66% red chile harvested. Pecans 24% fair, 54% good, 22% excellent. Cattle 10% poor, 51% fair, 30% good, 9% excellent. Sheep 10% poor, 57% fair, 33% good. Range and pasture 6% very poor, 31% poor, 49% fair, 14% good. Temperatures this week remained well above normal across the state. Northern New Mexico saw temperatures ranging from 6 to 15 degrees above normal. While southern New Mexico temperatures were 7 to 12 degrees above normal, except for Roswell which was at its normal. The average temperature for Southern New Mexico was in the 50's and low 60's, the northern part of the state's average temperatures were in the low 50's to the mid to upper 40's. No precipitation was recorded across the state this week.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Soil moisture 1% short, 68% adequate, 31% surplus. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 26% poor, 33% fair, 29% good, 8% excellent. Silage corn 98% harvested, 98% 2008, 98% average. Grain corn 33% harvested, 45% 2008, 56% average. Dry Beans 91% harvested, 97% 2008, 89% average. Soybeans 69% harvested, 68% 2008, 64% average. Apples 87% picked, 96% 2008, 95% average. Grapes 98% harvested, 98% 2008, 100% average. Vegetable harvest was nearly complete. Long Island Vineyards continued to harvest red wine grape varieties.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, 5% surplus. The state received very little rain last week, with precipitation ranging from no rain to 0.16 inches in Burlington. Row crop harvest progressed with the dry conditions. Average temperatures were below normal, ranging from 44 to 57 degrees. Activities during the week included harvesting cotton, soybeans, and peanuts, and planting small grains.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 9% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 70% adequate, 15% surplus. Flaxseed 96% harvested, 100% 2008, 99% average. Dry edible beans 91% cut and beyond, 100% 2008, 99% average; 84% harvested, 99% 2008, 98% average. Sunflower conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 67% good, 8% excellent. Corn for silage 97% chopped, 100% 2008, 100% average. Stockwater supplies 7% short, 87% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Dry, warm weather across the state last week enabled field access for harvest and dried high-moisture fields. Well above normal temperatures and precipitation allowed for good harvest progress statewide, excluding high-moisture corn which was allowed to dry down.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 74% adequate, 26% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 48% good, 29% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and Range 1% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Corn 99% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; harvested for grain 37%, 81% 2008, 75% avg. Soybeans 91% harvested, 99% 2008, 92% avg. Winter wheat 92% planted, 100% 2008, 96% avg.; 63% emerged, 98% 2008, 87% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 6% short, 79% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 8% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Rye condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 66% good, 24% excellent. Oats seedbed prepared 90% this week, 86% last week, 77% last year, 89% average; 50% planted this week, 42% last week, 46% last year, 61% average; 42% emerged this week, 36% last week, 35% last year, 50% average. Corn harvested 91% this week, 85% last week, 97% last year, 99% average. Soybeans condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 16% excellent; 88% mature this week, 72% last week, 92% last year, 93% average; 46% harvested this week, 34% last week, 63% last year, 68% average. Peanuts dug 81% this week, 71% last week, 92% last year, 91% average. Alfalfa hay condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent; 5th cutting 77% this week, 71% last week, 89% last year, 88% average; 6th cutting 28% this week, 15% last week, 36% last year, 40% average. Other hay 2nd cutting 86% this week, 83% last week, 88% last year, 92% average. Livestock condition 1% poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 11% 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 \$87 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 4.6. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 12% short, 69% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 30% short, 49% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter Wheat 97% planted, 93% 2008, 96% avg.; 67% emerged, 47% 2008, 69% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 45% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Range, Pasture 10% very poor, 21% poor, 40% fair, 29% good, 0% excellent. Weather. Autumn conditions continued with mild temperatures, rain, falling leaves. High temperatures ranged from 71 degrees in Christmas Valley, Lakeview, Lorella, down to 53 degrees in Parkdale. Lows ranged from 14 degrees in Christmas Valley, up to 41 degrees in Florence. All stations but one reported measurable rainfall this week, led by Detroit Lake with 3.99 inches. Parkdale reported 3.02 inches. All Coastal, Willamette Valley stations reported more than an inch of rain, although only three stations in the rest of Oregon accumulated more than half an inch. Field Crops; Field work was slowed in many areas of the State as fall rain showers became heavy late last week. Some farmers were wrapping up the last of the fall planting, while others have begun winterizing in between rain showers. Grass seed was burned, clover was reported to be established in the Willamette Valley. Winter wheat plantings were nearly complete, emergence progressed to over fifty percent. Vegetables; Farm stands have closed down, but farmers markets continued to have fresh vegetables available. Plenty of tomatoes were still green, ripening each week. The pumpkin harvest was good, the cabbage harvest continued. Fruits, Nuts; Hazelnut harvest was completed. A few late varieties of apples remained to be harvested, while fall copper sprays were being applied to apples, pears where the harvest had finished. Orchard, vineyard, berry crops had all lost their leaves for the winter. The Douglas County wine grape crop reportedly had a lower than average yield, quality issues that were related to the extreme heat in July, August. Nurseries, Greenhouses; Christmas tree harvest picked up this week in Clackamas County, although nursery activity was generally low. Nurseries were selling fall-planted trees, shrubs, while greenhouses were working on maintenance, preparing holiday

season plants. Large balled, burlapped trees were being shipped. Livestock, Range, Pasture; Conditions were good for fall grass growth. Some cattle were receiving supplemental feed, others were on cut hay fields. Cattle were being rounded up and spring calves were being sold.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 78% adequate, 21% surplus. Fall plowing 70% complete, 85% 2008, 84% avg. Corn 96% mature, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 51% harvest, 78% 2008, 76% avg. Barley 97% planted, 99% 2008, 99% avg.; 88% emerged, 96% 2008, 96% avg. Winter Wheat 88% planted, 95% 2008, 94% avg.; 72% emerged, 81% 2008, 80% avg. Soybeans 57% harvest, 75% 2008, 71% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 97% complete, 100% 2008, 96% avg. Corn crop condition 4% poor, 14% fair, 48% good, 34% excellent. Wheat crop condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent. Soybean crop condition 2% poor, 9% fair, 48% good, 41% excellent. Pasture conditions 14% very poor, 7% poor, 18% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Fair Week for Field Work; A wide area of the state finally experienced sunny and dry weather last week. These were the kind of harvest conditions we were all hoping for. Primary field activities were corn and soybean harvesting, planting barley, wheat and cover crops, as well as finishing up the final cutting of alfalfa. Fall plowing continues, and is 70% completed, behind last year's estimate of 85% and the average of 84%.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil moisture 8% very short, 22% short, 66% adequate, 4% surplus. Soybeans 1% very poor, 5% poor, 43% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 39% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 0% poor, 87% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 70% good, 2% excellent. Winter grazings 1% very poor, 1% poor, 44% fair, 52% good, 2% excellent. Corn matured 100%, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Corn harvested 100%, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 100%, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 92%, 88% 2008, 88% avg. Soybeans 74% mature, 68% 2008, 70% avg. Soybeans harvested 29%, 20% 2008, 26% avg. Winter wheat planted 37%, 26% 2008, 34% avg. Winter wheat 24% emerged, 16% 2008, 23% avg. Oats 52% planted, 57% 2008, 54% avg. Oats 38% emerged, 36% 2008, 36% avg. Winter grazings planted 90%, 84% 2008, 77% avg. Winter grazings emerged 79%, 57% 2008, 55% avg. Cooler temperatures with very little to no precipitation was reported for South Carolina this past week. Dry days allowed harvest of field crops to continue at a rapid pace. Small grain planting resumed as well, although soils are becoming dry again which may stall further small grain plantings until rain returns. Soil moisture levels regressed with the lack of rain and were reported 8% very short, 22% short, 66% adequate and 4% surplus. All cotton bolls had opened for the 2009 crop. Cotton harvested continued to lag behind historical averages with 53% of the crop reportedly harvested. Soybeans had finished turning color by week's end. Ninety-two percent of soybeans had dropped leaves and 74% was reported mature. Twenty-nine percent of growers had harvested their crop. Peanut farmers had harvested 97% of their crop. Small grain plantings made considerable gains this past week with 37% of winter wheat and 52% of oats reportedly planted, with 24% and 38% emerged, respectively. Much like small grains, winter grazings made substantial gains with 90% planted and 79% emerged.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 79% adequate, 15% surplus.

Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 71% adequate, 11% surplus. Sunflower 3% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 84% adequate, 11% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 21% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 67% good, 20% excellent. Producers welcomed dry and warm conditions, throughout the week, that enabled the row crops to dry. Some of the major farm activities included harvesting row crops, general care of livestock, weaning calves, and waiting for wet areas to continue to dry down.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 82% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 78% adequate, and 22% surplus. Winter Wheat 46% seeded, 70% 2008, 66% average; 24% Emerged, 35% 2008, 40% average. Burley 42% Stripped, 34% 2008, 53% average. Pastures 2% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. After a record breaking wet October in some areas, fair skies settled in over the entire state, allowing nearly a full week of harvest activity. Despite these gains, harvest still lags behind the normal pace by several weeks. The sunny conditions were also beneficial to winter wheat growers, who were able to plant in earnest after earlier delays due to wet fields. Other agricultural activities last week included burley stripping, harvesting hay and renovating pastures. Temperatures across the state last week averaged around 2 degrees above normal. Rainfall averaged below normal across the state as only trace amounts of precipitation were reported.

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 1.5 inches of rainfall. The rest of the state observed little to no moisture. Winter wheat planting resumed due to drier weather conditions in the Northern Plains, Cross Timbers, and Blacklands. In the Northern Plains, cotton harvest progressed well. Corn harvest resumed in some areas of the Northern High Plains due to drier weather conditions. Cotton defoliation was active in some areas of the Low Plains. Winter wheat planting continued in North East Texas and the Edwards Plateau. Recent rainfall improved wheat and oat growing conditions in the southern part of the state. Cotton harvest continued and late-planted corn dried-out in the Trans-Pecos. Pecan harvest progressed well in the Cross Timbers and the Blacklands. Livestock conditions improved in the southern part of the state due to increased forage growth.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 59% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat 81% emerged, 78% 2008, 88% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 70%, 56% 2008, 69% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 97%, 99% 2008, 100% avg. Alfalfa Seed Harvested 87%, 94% 2008, 94% avg. Onions 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 100%, 96% 2008, 98% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 74% good, 11% excellent.

Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 100%, 98% 2008, 99% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 81% good, 10% excellent. Range and Pasture 5% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 10% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 0% surplus. Pears harvested 100%, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Farming activities are coming to an end in most counties around Utah. Crop and livestock conditions continue to do well. Duchene County reports the weather is warmer than usual. The temperature has been up in the 60's, but most areas reached freezing each night. Weber County reports all of the grain corn being stored as high moisture corn has been harvested. Most of the remaining growers are waiting for the corn to dry down more. Utah County reports dry land farms need more rain. Most of the winter wheat has been planted within the county while grain corn harvest is about to come to an end. Emery County reports It continues to be very dry in our area. Crops almost are almost complete for the year as freezing temperatures in the morning are becoming the norm. Box Elder reports calves are being shipped. Farmers are still concerned about the halogeten that has grown on some rangeland. Wayne County reports drought conditions continue to persist, winter ranges are in poor shape and calves and lambs are being weaned about 10% lighter than usual. Ranchers are having more open cows which is a typical problem that goes along with a drought. Emery County reports range conditions continue to look pretty bad in most areas of the county. Stock water supplies on the desert range are in very short supply, and producers will have to haul water to livestock in order to keep their livestock grazing. Beaver County reports fall work going well. Farmers are hauling manure, disking fields and gathering the last cattle off the range. Morgan County reports farming has about shut down for the winter. Livestock are being worked and animals selected for sale and replacements. Duchene County reports producers are currently prep checking to make decisions for next year. Those who have winter range are very concerned as rangelands are very dry, they fear numbers will be reduced, and water will have to be hauled. There is a large supply of hay in the county but no hay is currently moving due largely to the dairy crisis. The price of hay has dropped in the area due to the oversupply. The dairy situation is looking better but more improvement is hoped for. Dairy producers within the county continue to operate and make do with what they have. Beaver County reports hauling manure, disking fields and gathering the last cattle off the range. Utah County reports livestock are in good condition.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 87% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 3% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 85%; 92% 2008; 95% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 50% harvested; 40% 2008; 54% 5-yr avg.; condition 4% poor, 16% fair, 54% good, 26% excellent. Winter Wheat seeded 62%; 58% 2008; 64% 5-yr avg.; 43% emerged; 30% 2008; 29% 5-yr avg. Barley Seeded 92%; 99% 2008; 96% 5-yr avg.; condition 2% poor, 13% fair; 66% good; 19% excellent. Peanuts combined 99%; 93% 2008; 95% 5-yr avg. Cotton harvested 62%; 67% 2008; 70% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples harvested 90%; 98% 2008; 97% 5-yr avg. Oats for Grain seeded 90%; 92% 2008; N/A 5-yr avg; condition 1% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, 19% excellent. Lingerin rain showers early in the week delayed harvest activities for many producers across the state. Small grain and cover crop planting continued and conditions have been favorable for rapid germination. As the week progressed and fields dried up, row

crop harvest resumed as producers worked on catching up with fieldwork. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.5. The harvest of corn and peanuts is beginning to wind down, as soybean and cotton harvest moves ahead full force. Yield reports range from good to excellent for most crops and cover crops and winter grain crops are looking good, as well. A few regions reported scattered frost in their area this past week.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 14% short, 46% adequate and 31% surplus. More rain and fairly warm temperatures have continued to push winter wheat emergence and development. One county reported winter wheat which was presumed "killed" was indeed alive and emerging. Overall, fall grain looked good and some producers were fall fertilizing in anticipation of planting hard red spring wheat next year. The fourth cutting of hay was over and the potato harvest was winding down. In the central portion of the State, dry corn harvest for grain continued. Christmas tree growers in western counties continued cutting for wholesale orders. In the Yakima Valley, the apple harvest was nearly done. In Pacific County, cranberry harvest was finished and producers were cleaning up and putting equipment away. In Grant County, processing carrot harvest was winding down. Range and pasture conditions 9% very poor, 19% poor, 49% fair, 20% good and 3% excellent. Many counties reported all types of cattle activities. In northern counties, most cattle had been gathered for the winter but some ranchers were allowing bad weather to push the rest down while supplemental feeding had begun. In Kittitas County, calves were still moving to market. Overall, hay supplies were very good.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 14% short, 85% adequate and 1% surplus compared with 39% very short, 27% short and 34% adequate last year. Corn 67% harvested, 66% 2008, 69% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 79% harvested, 65% 2008, 62% 5-yr avg. Wheat conditions 51% fair and 49% good. Wheat 98% planted, 91% 2008, 87% 5-yr avg. Wheat 78% emerged, 65% 2008, 53% 5-yr avg. Hay third cutting was reported 94% complete, 89% in 2008, 5-yr avg. not available. Apples 95% harvested, 95% 2008, 5-yr avg. not

available. Cattle and calves 1% poor, 16% fair, 79% good and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs 1% poor, 17% fair, 80% good and 2% excellent. Farming activities included repairing fences, cutting hay, harvesting corn, soybeans and apples, working cattle, and preparing for the winter season.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 66% adequate, and 32% surplus. Temperatures were 2 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 51 to 55 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 30 to 38 degrees for the week. Across the reporting stations, precipitation ranged from 0.0 inches in Eau Claire and Green Bay to 0.12 inches in La Crosse. Corn harvested for grain was 23% complete. Soybeans harvested 54% complete. Fall tillage was 29% complete. Winter wheat planting 77% complete and 49% emerged. Warmer and drier weather allowed growers to harvest soybeans and high moisture corn. Corn for grain was slowed by continued high moisture. Because of previous wet weather, mold on soybeans and corn continued to be a major concern.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 11% short, 87% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 24% short, 72% adequate. Dry Beans 95% combined, 92% previous week, 94% 2008, 97% avg. Corn 97% mature, 94% previous week, 84% 2008, 95% avg.; 16% harvested, 13% previous week, 11% previous year, 48% avg. Sugarbeets 69% harvested, 66% previous week, 88% previous year, 93% avg. Alfalfa harvested 93% third cutting, 90% previous week, 73% 2008, 93% avg. Winter wheat condition 8% fair, 91% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 77% good. Stock water supply 13% short, 87% adequate. Range and pasture conditions 1% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent. Wyoming experienced warmer temperatures and dry conditions last week. Harvest resumed for beets once dry then was halted due to warm temperatures. Corn harvest resumed but still needs drying conditions. Livestock was fairing well and were back off the rangeland pastures. Activities hay harvest, row crop harvest, moving hay to stock yards, moving livestock.

November 5 ENSO Update

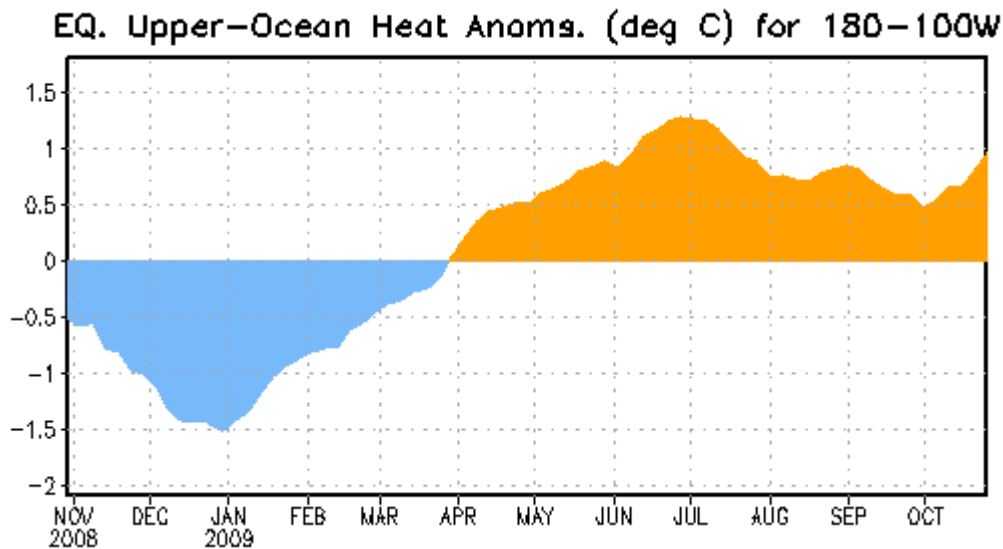


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: El Niño is expected to continue strengthening and last through at least the Northern Hemisphere winter of 2009-2010.

During October 2009, sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies increased across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The Niño-3.4 index increased nearly a degree, with the most recent weekly value at $+1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Above-average subsurface temperature anomalies increased across a large region of the central and east-central Pacific, with anomalies ranging between $+1$ to $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$ by the end of the month. Consistent with the warming, subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average departures in the upper 300 meters of the ocean, Fig. 1) also increased during the month.

In addition, low-level westerly and upper-level easterly wind anomalies strengthened over much of the equatorial Pacific. The pattern of tropical convection also remained consistent with El Niño, with enhanced convection over the west-central Pacific and suppressed convection over Indonesia. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect a strengthening El Niño.

There continues to be disagreement among the models on the eventual strength of El Niño, but the majority indicates that the 3-month average Niño-3.4 SST index value will range between $+1.0$ and $+1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the Northern Hemisphere winter. Consistent with the historical evolution of El Niño, a peak in SST anomalies is expected sometime during November-January. At this time, there is a high degree of uncertainty over how long this event will persist. Most of the models suggest that this event will last through March-May 2010, although the most likely outcome is that El Niño will peak at least at moderate strength (3-month Niño-3.4 SST

index of $+1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or greater) and last through the Northern Hemisphere winter of 2009-10.

Expected El Niño impacts during November 2009-January 2010 include enhanced precipitation over the central tropical Pacific Ocean and a continuation of drier-than-average conditions over Indonesia. For the contiguous United States, potential impacts include above-average precipitation for Florida, central and eastern Texas, and California, along with below-average precipitation for parts of the Pacific Northwest. Above-average temperatures and below-average snowfall will be most likely for the Northern Rockies, Northern Plains, and Upper Midwest, while below-average temperatures can be expected for the Southeastern States.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center's web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 10 December 2009. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ensupdate@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 1 – 7, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Rain and snow maintained soil moisture for winter grain establishment in western growing areas, while seasonably cold weather ushered crops into dormancy elsewhere.

EUROPE: Heavy rain boosted soil moisture for winter grain emergence over most of Europe, although unfavorably dry conditions lingered in central and southern Spain.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread rain provided much-needed soil moisture and irrigation reserves for winter crop establishment.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers in eastern crop districts were favorable for winter grain establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Warm, dry weather aided kharif crop maturation and harvesting as well as rabi crop planting and emergence.

EAST ASIA: Seasonably dry weather prevailed throughout China, aiding fieldwork, while a hard freeze improved drydown of crops in Manchuria.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Tropical Cyclone Mirinae brought flooding rains to Vietnam, while torrential showers prevailed in the Philippines.

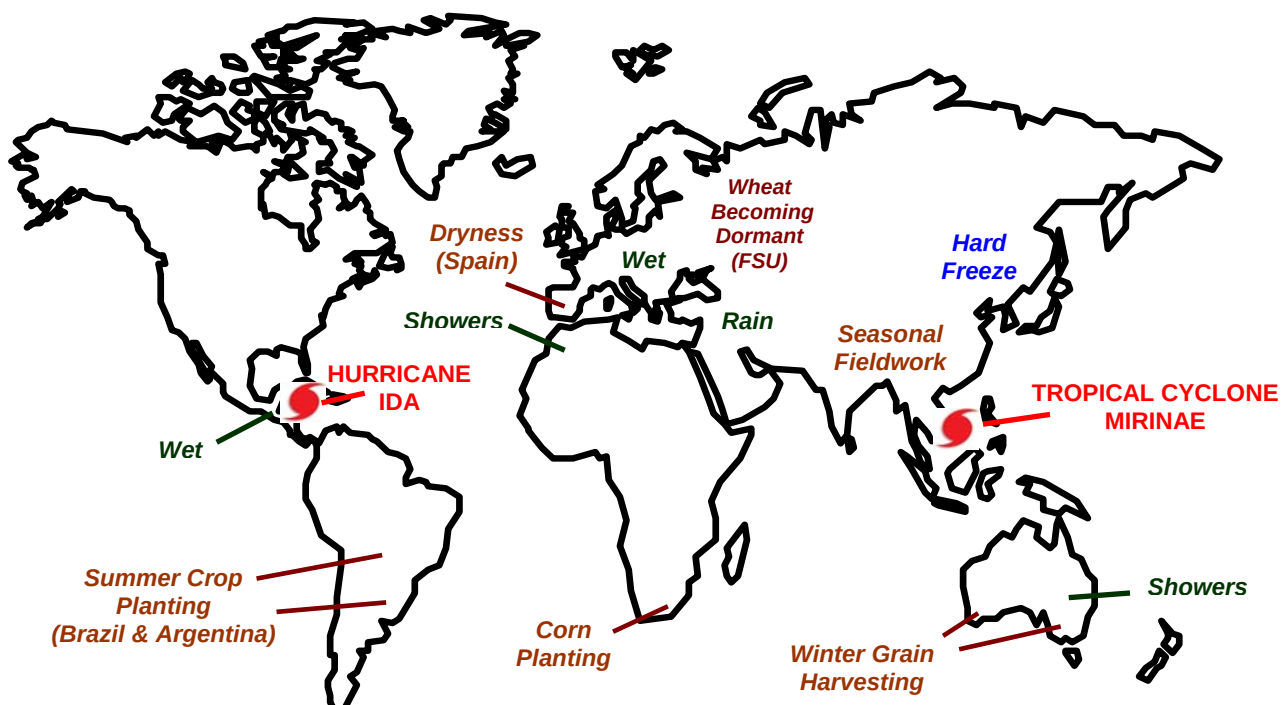
AUSTRALIA: Showers further improved moisture supplies in major summer crop areas, while hot, generally dry weather elsewhere aided winter grain maturation and harvesting.

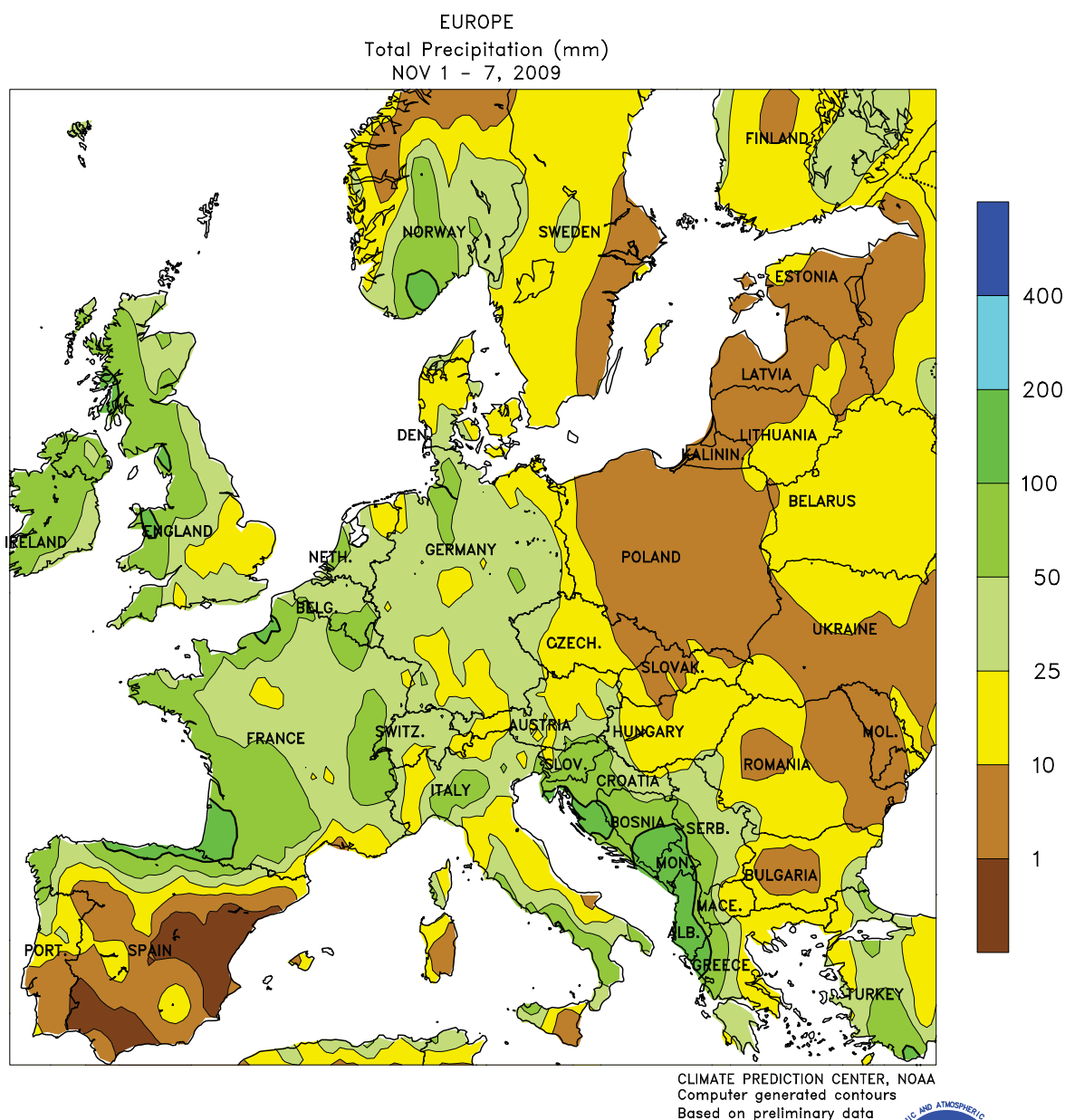
ARGENTINA: Locally heavy showers brought some relief from heat and dryness in Argentina's northern and eastern crop areas.

BRAZIL: Conditions remained overall favorable for soybean planting, although heavy rain was returning to southern farming areas at week's end.

MEXICO: Dry weather favored seasonal fieldwork throughout northern and central Mexico, but locally heavy rain fell in the southeast.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather maintained favorable prospects for emerging corn and other summer crops.

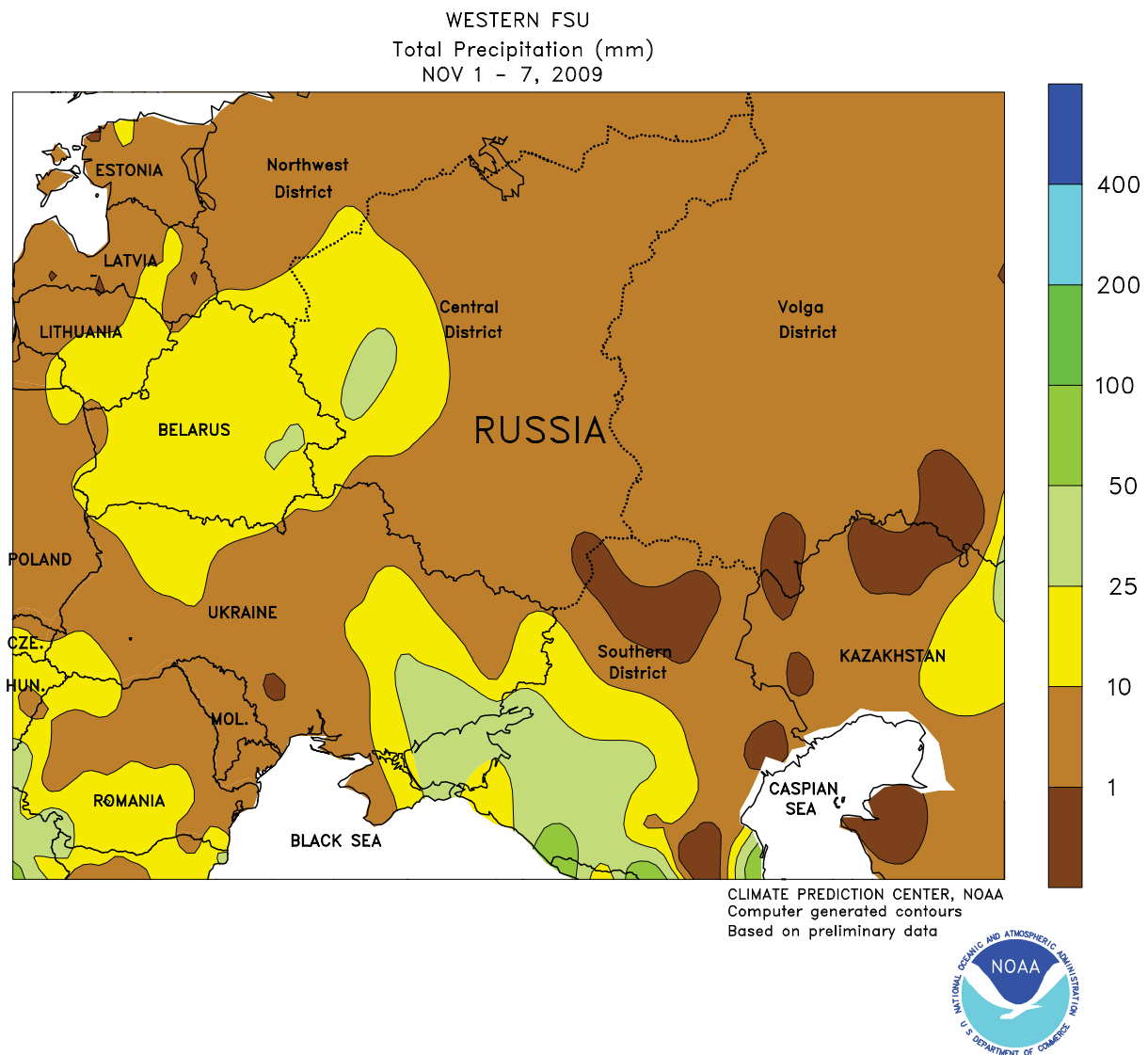




EUROPE

Wet weather overspread most of the continent, although dry conditions lingered on the Iberian Peninsula. An upper-air low stalled over south-central Europe, producing periods of locally heavy rain and high-elevation snow (10-100 mm) from northern Spain and England eastward into western Poland and the Balkans. The precipitation eased soil moisture shortages in northern France and southeastern England and improved prospects for winter wheat establishment prior to entering dormancy later in the fall. However, locally excessive rain (more than 100 mm) in southwestern France halted late corn harvesting. In southern Europe, heavy rain (50-200 mm)

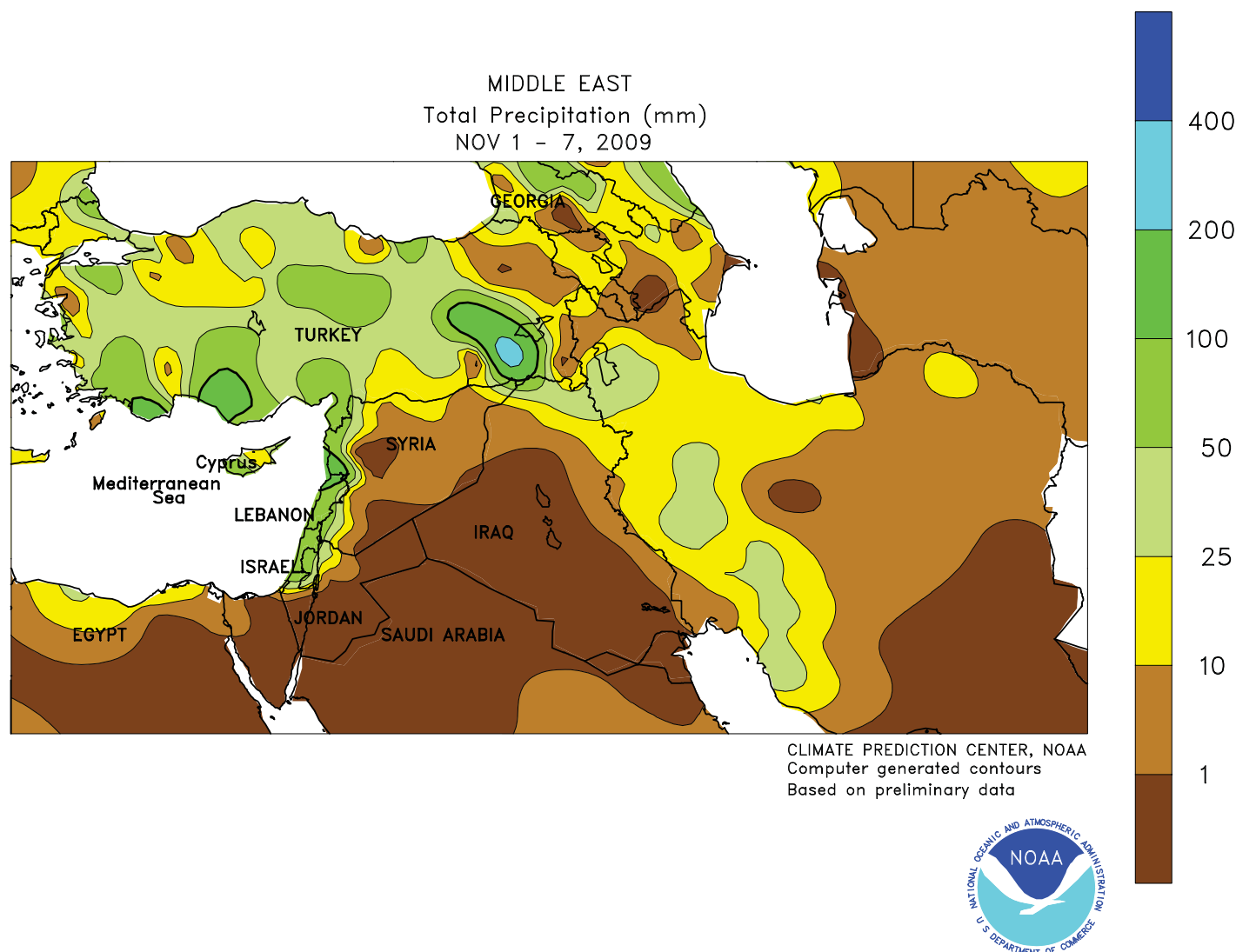
caused flooding in the Balkans but provided a much-needed boost to northern Italy's irrigation reserves. Showers were lighter in Poland (less than 10 mm) and the eastern Balkans (10-25 mm), although soil moisture remained favorable for semi-dormant winter grains and oilseeds. In contrast, dry weather continued in central and southern Spain, reducing reservoir levels and irrigation supplies for upcoming winter wheat planting and establishment. Temperatures averaged up to 4 degrees C below normal in eastern Europe, while near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed in central and western Europe.



FSU-WESTERN

Wet weather continued over western crop areas, while dry conditions prevailed farther east. A stalled frontal boundary produced periods of rain and snow (5-50 mm) across the western third of the region, hampering late corn and sugarbeet harvesting. However, the precipitation provided additional soil moisture for winter grain development. In contrast, mostly dry weather promoted late summer crop harvesting from the eastern Central District into the Volga District. Soil moisture

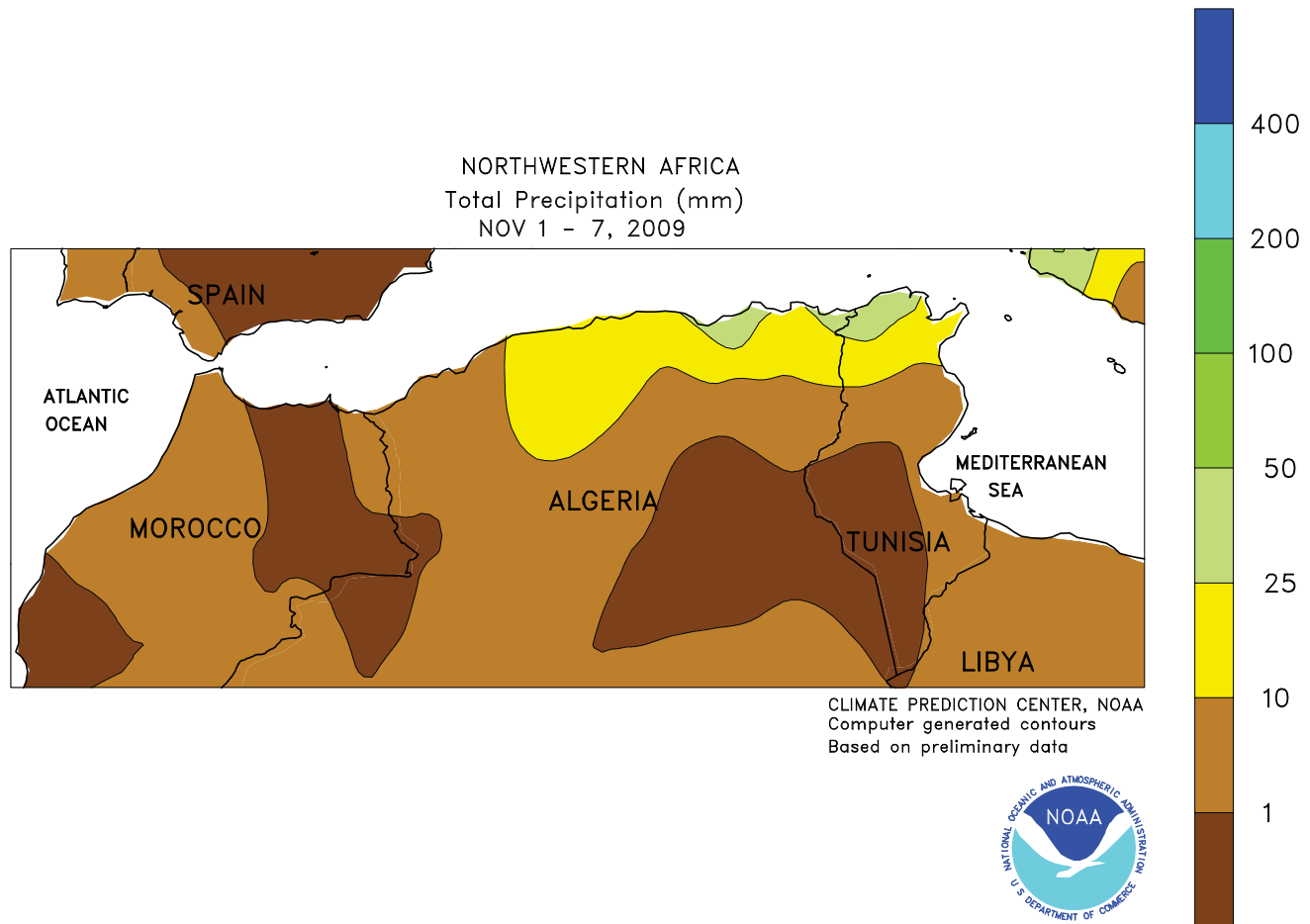
supplies remained limited for winter wheat establishment in northern portions of Russia's Southern District, where little if any rainfall was observed during the past week. A second week of below-normal temperatures (up to 5 degrees C below normal) ushered winter grains into dormancy over the northern and eastern growing areas, while briefly colder weather (nighttime lows between -7 and -4 degrees C) settled over southern Russia and Ukraine.



MIDDLE EAST

Widespread precipitation developed over the region, although unfavorably dry conditions persisted in portions of Iraq. A pair of strong Mediterranean storms produced 10 to locally more than 200 mm of rain (and high-elevation snow) from Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean coast into northern Iraq and western Iran, providing much-needed soil moisture for winter grain establishment. Rain was heaviest in southern and eastern Turkey, although most of the resultant flooding occurred outside primary winter wheat areas. This marked the

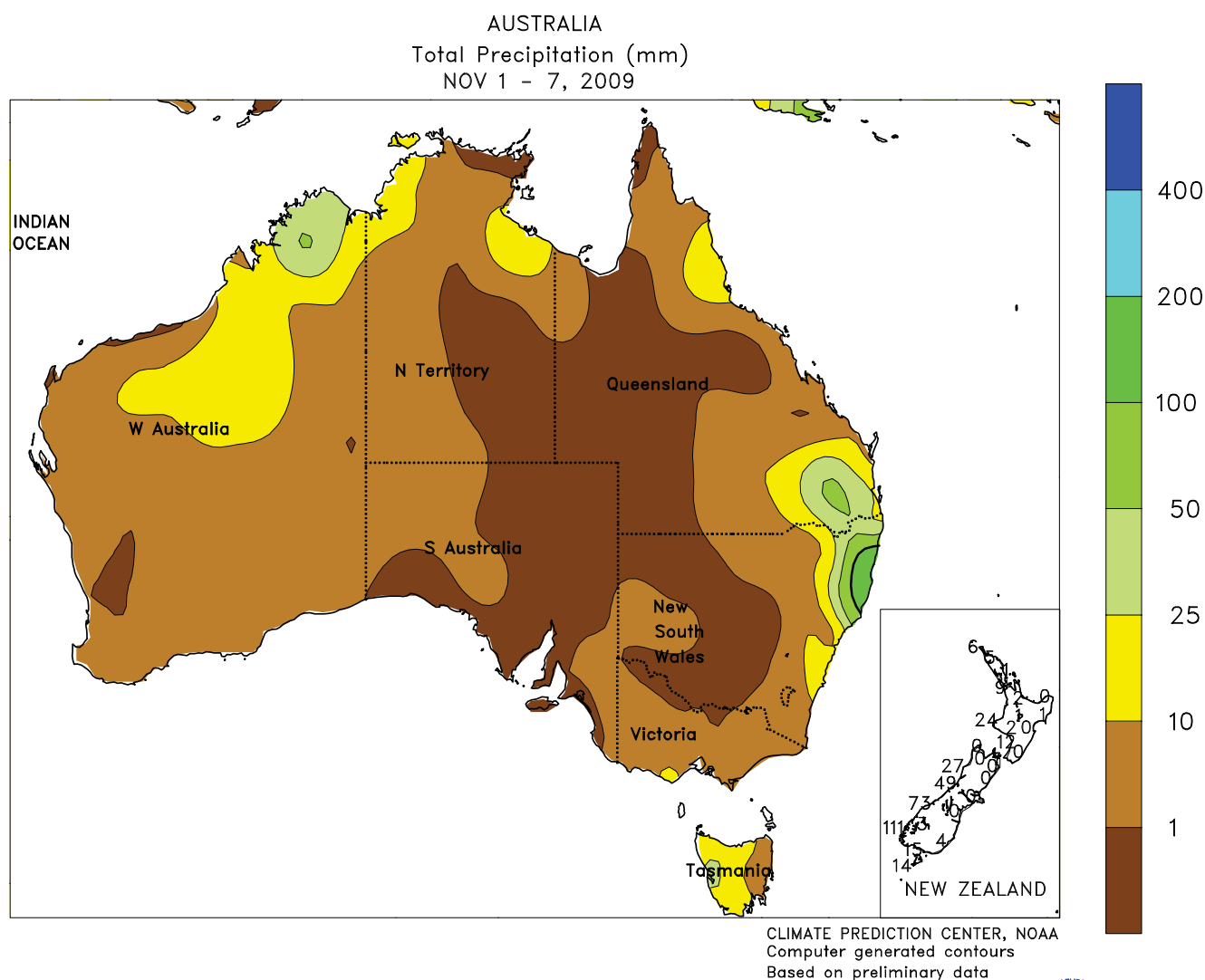
first precipitation since late September in key wheat-producing areas of central Turkey's Anatolia Plateau, easing concerns over potential drought. The precipitation also provided a boost to water levels in the Euphrates River watershed, improving prospects for irrigation. However, precipitation bypassed Iraq's central and southern winter grain areas, reducing soil moisture for crop establishment. Weekly average temperatures remained well above 5 degrees C, encouraging additional late-season vegetative growth of winter wheat and barley.



NORTHWEST AFRICA

Rain in eastern crop districts contrasted with sunny skies across western crop areas. A stalled upper-air low over south-central Europe produced showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm) from central Algeria into northern Tunisia, boosting soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. In contrast, mostly dry weather in Morocco and western Algeria favored winter grain planting but reduced soil moisture for

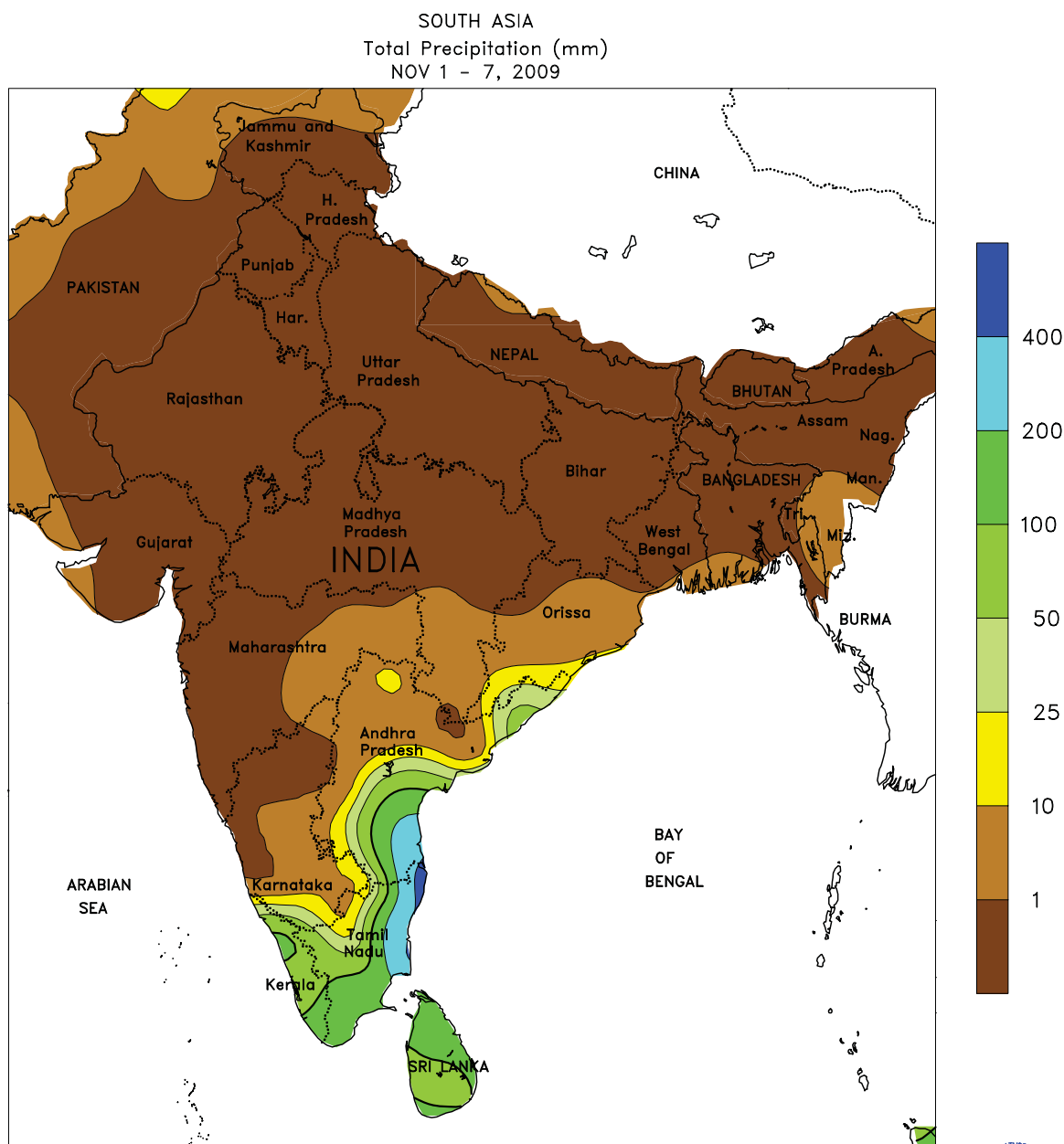
crop establishment. However, temperatures in Morocco were not as high as last week's unfavorable 35-degree C heat, with weekly maximum values in the upper 20s. Temperatures for the week averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal over the western two-thirds of the region, while near- to slightly cooler-than-normal conditions were observed in eastern Algeria and Tunisia.



AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers (8-30 mm) in central and southern Queensland further improved moisture supplies in major summer crop areas, while showers (5-25 mm) in northern New South Wales were confined primarily to the headwaters east of these areas. The rain in Queensland benefited dryland and irrigated summer crops, helping germination, emergence, and establishment. The showers in northern New South Wales provided little additional moisture for dryland crops but indirectly aided irrigated crops, maintaining reservoir levels for

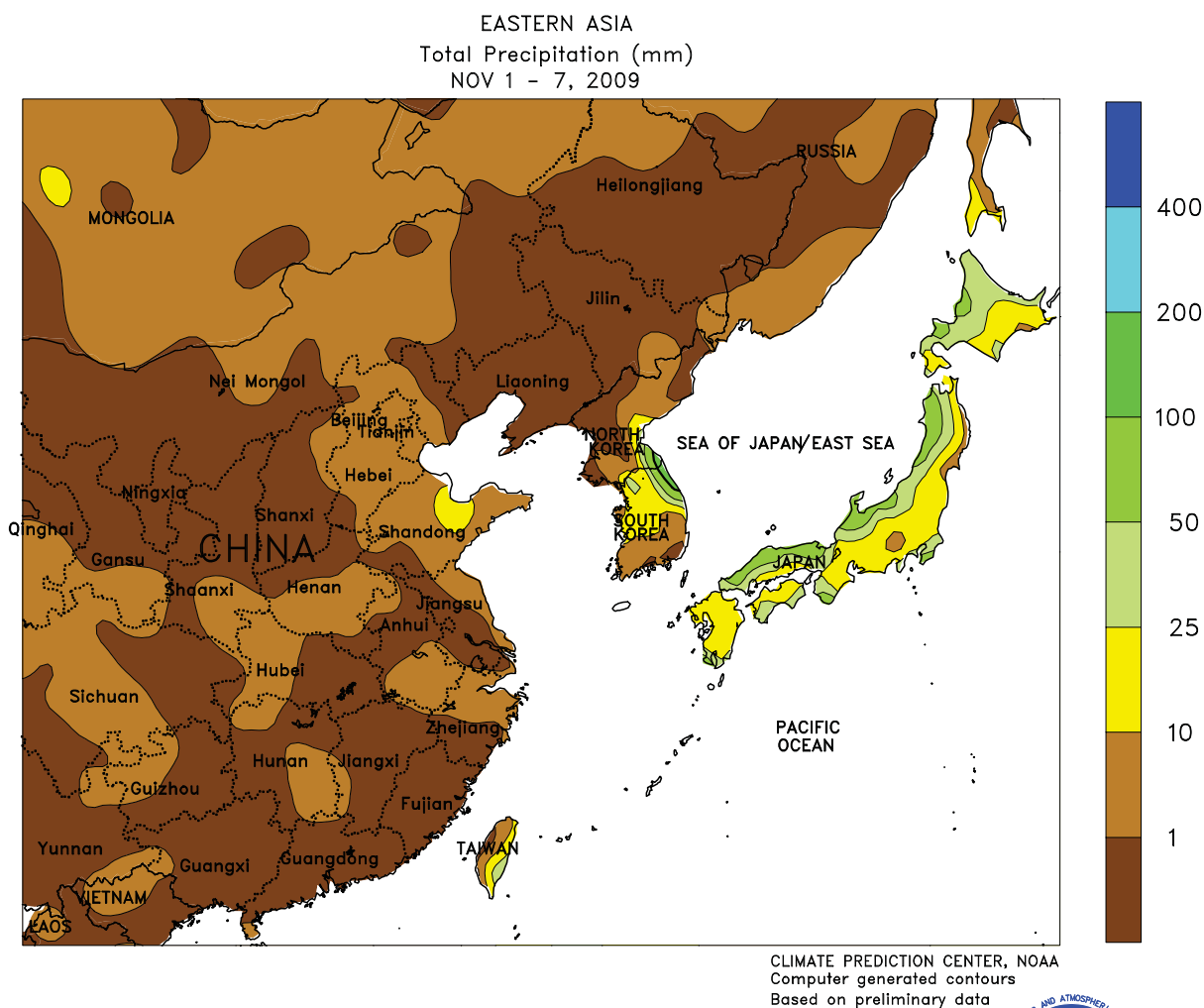
downstream cotton and sorghum. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, hot, generally dry weather favored winter grain maturation and harvesting in southeastern and western Australia. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures near 40 degrees C across portions of southeastern Australia. In major summer crop areas, temperatures averaged about 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures in the middle to upper 30s degrees C.



SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably warm, dry weather prevailed across winter growing areas of India, while flooding rains occurred in cotton areas of southern India. In northern and central India, maximum temperatures between 30 and 35 degrees C aided emergence of winter wheat, and with adequate irrigation, prospects are favorable. Additionally, the warm, dry weather accelerated maturation of kharif grains and oilseeds as well as harvest activities. Meanwhile, maximum

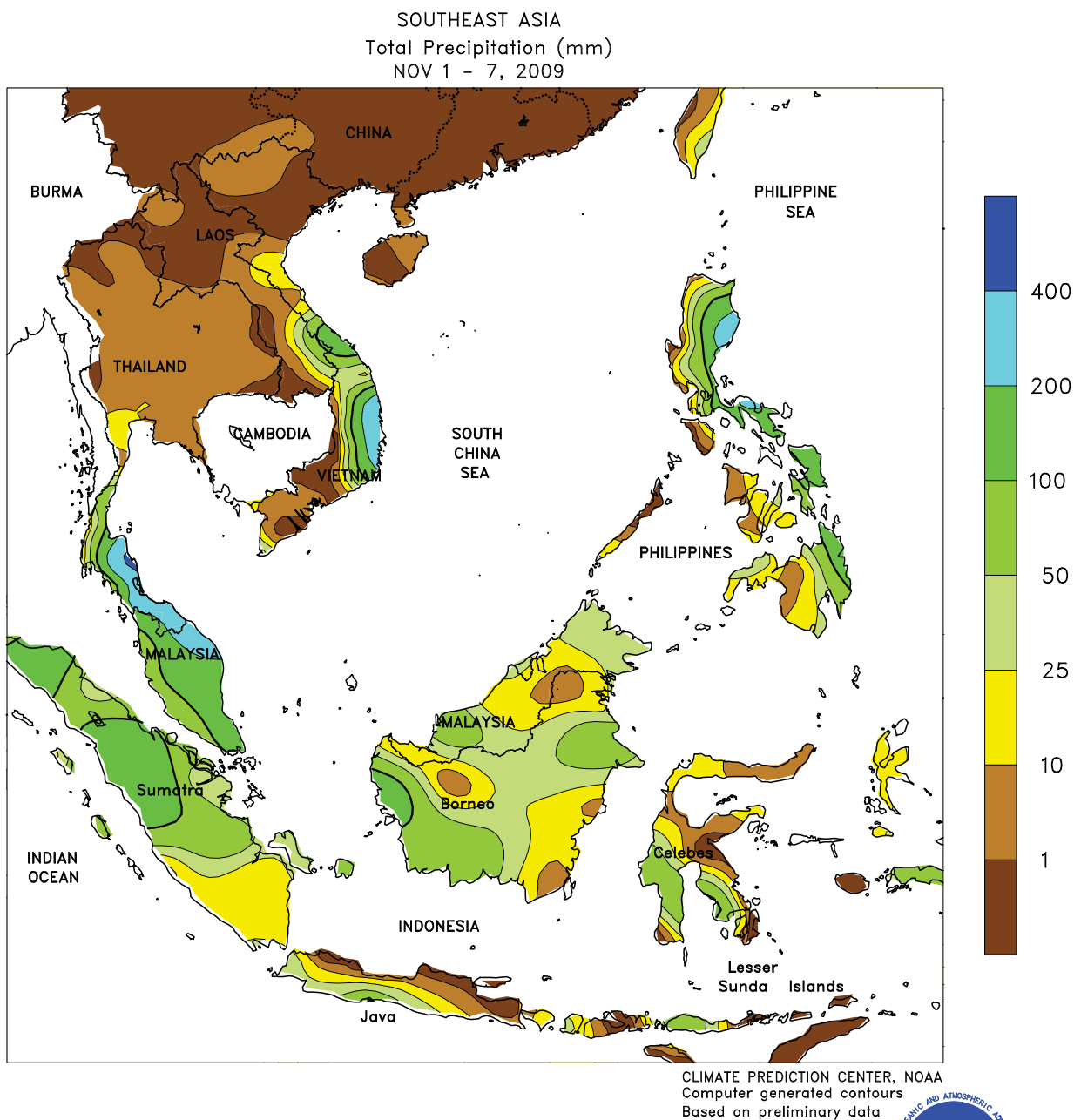
temperatures over 35 degrees C in Rajasthan favored germination and emergence of winter rapeseed; reduced irrigation supplies due to an erratic monsoon mitigated some benefits of the warm weather. In contrast to the dry weather across most of India, a late surge of monsoon moisture brought flooding rains to the south. In Tamil Nadu, heavy showers (50-200 mm) were unfavorable for cotton harvesting.



EAST ASIA

Drier weather prevailed throughout China after last week's rainfall on the North China Plain and in the Yangtze Valley. The dry weather favored summer crop harvesting as well as winter grain and oilseed planting while irrigation supplies remained adequate for winter crop establishment. The passing cold front from last week ushered bitterly cold air into

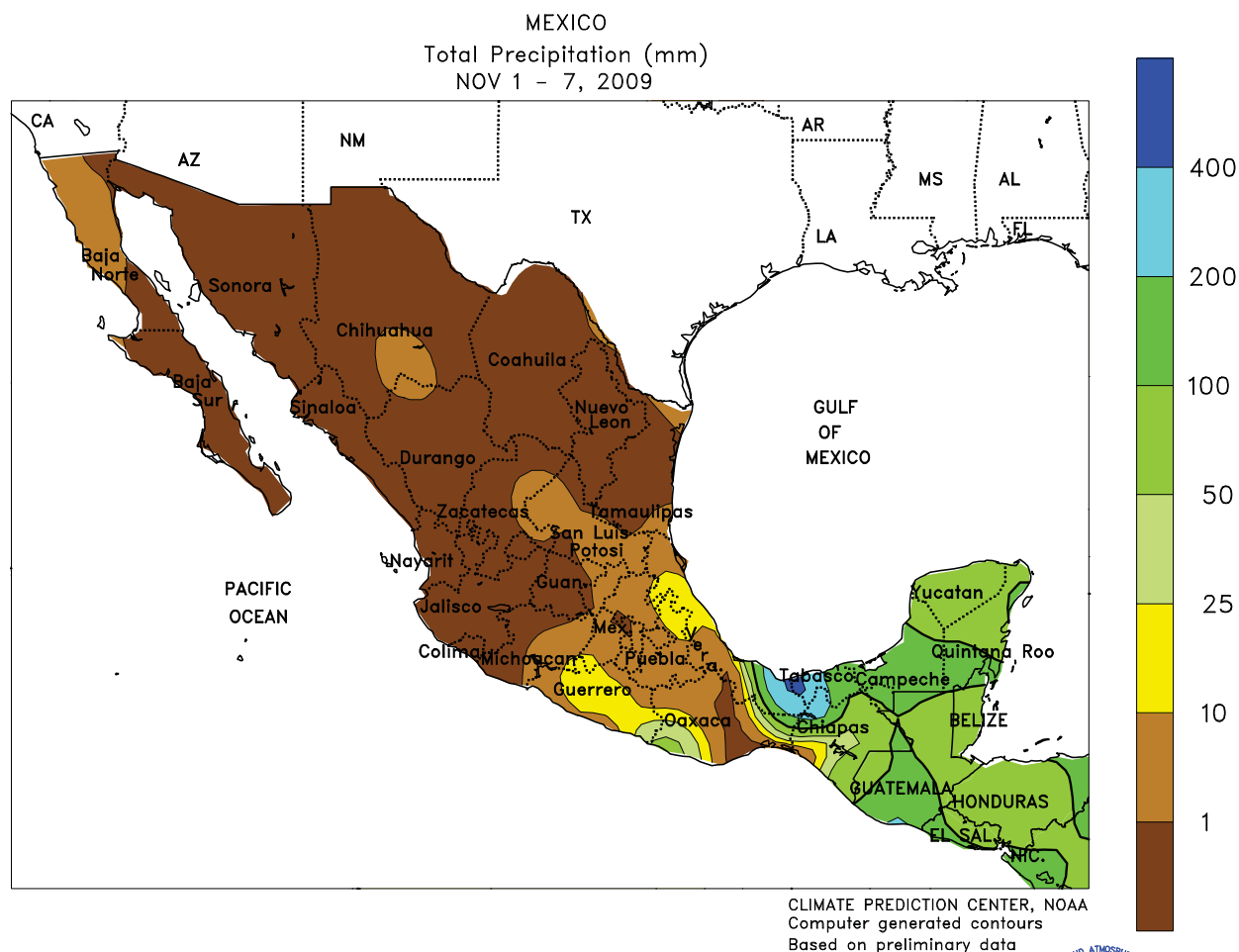
Manchuria, where minimum temperatures fell below -10 degrees C. The hard freeze accelerated corn and soybean drydown and harvesting. Freezing temperatures (-5 to 0 degrees C) also plunged well into the Yangtze Valley, helping to defoliate cotton for harvest but slowing winter crop emergence.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Tropical Cyclone Mirinae made landfall in central Vietnam early in the week. Mirinae brought flooding rains (over 100 mm) to the coast, but heavy rainfall generally avoided coffee areas of the Central Highlands. Meanwhile, seasonably dry, warm weather benefited winter rice development in the Red River and Mekong Deltas. In the Philippines, a tropical system produced locally torrential rainfall (100-200 mm) in

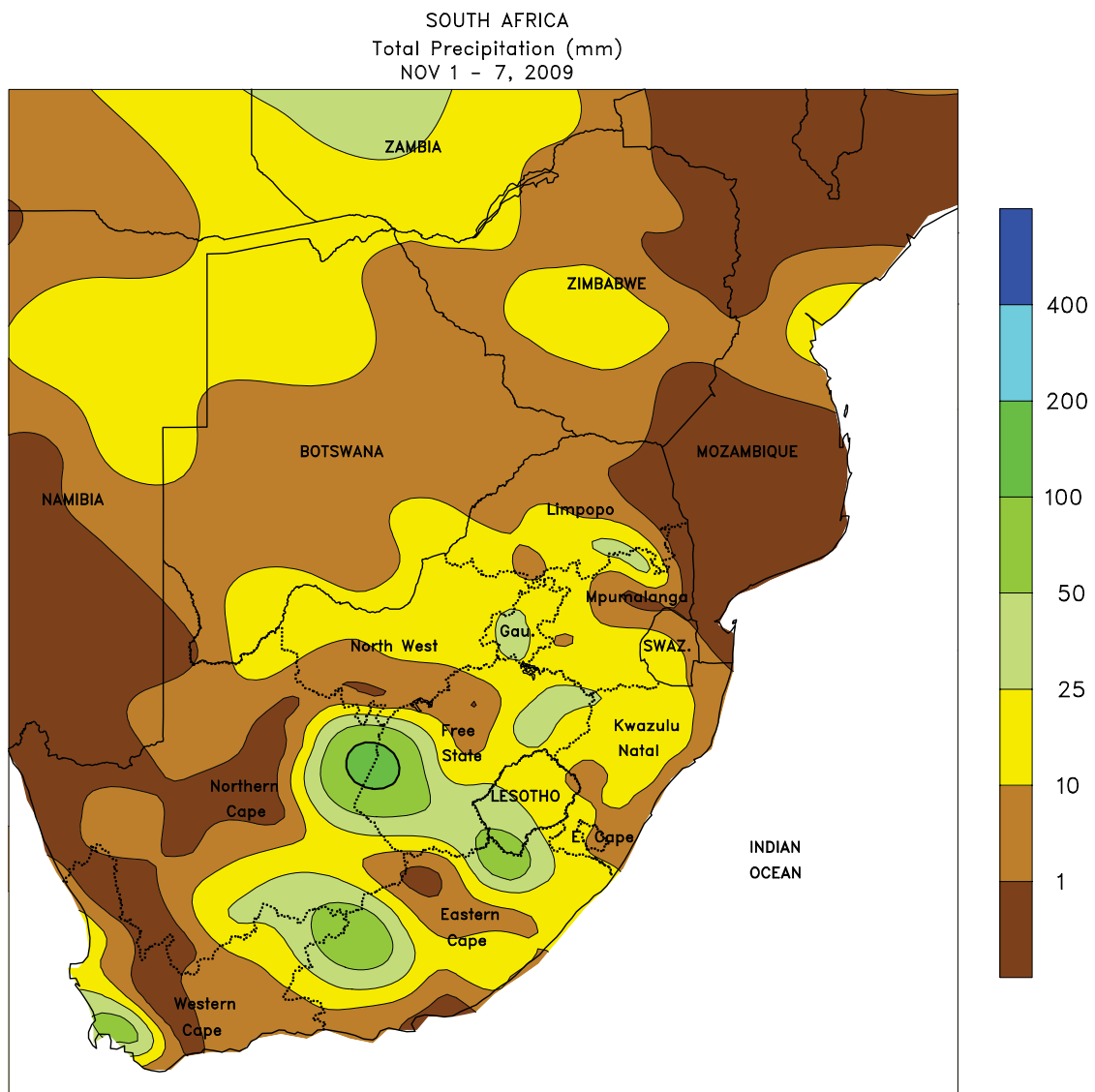
winter rice areas of eastern Luzon and the eastern Visayas. While damage was generally localized, the rainfall slowed rice transplanting. Oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia continued to receive copious amounts of rain (25-200 mm), slowing harvest activities but providing favorable soil moisture. In rice areas of Indonesia, rainfall remained unseasonably light (10-25 mm) as transplanting was underway.



MEXICO

Dry weather dominated much of northern and central Mexico, favoring seasonal fieldwork that likely included winter wheat planting and the harvesting of corn and other summer crops. However, locally heavy rain covered the southeast. In Tabasco and nearby locations of Veracruz and other neighboring states, inundating rain (100-200 mm or more) caused localized flooding and

possible damage to crops and infrastructure. More moderate amounts (25-50 mm) fell throughout the rest of the southeast. Moisture from Hurricane Ida, which passed along the eastern coasts of Nicaragua and Honduras on November 6 and 7, contributed to the rainfall (additional information will appear in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*).



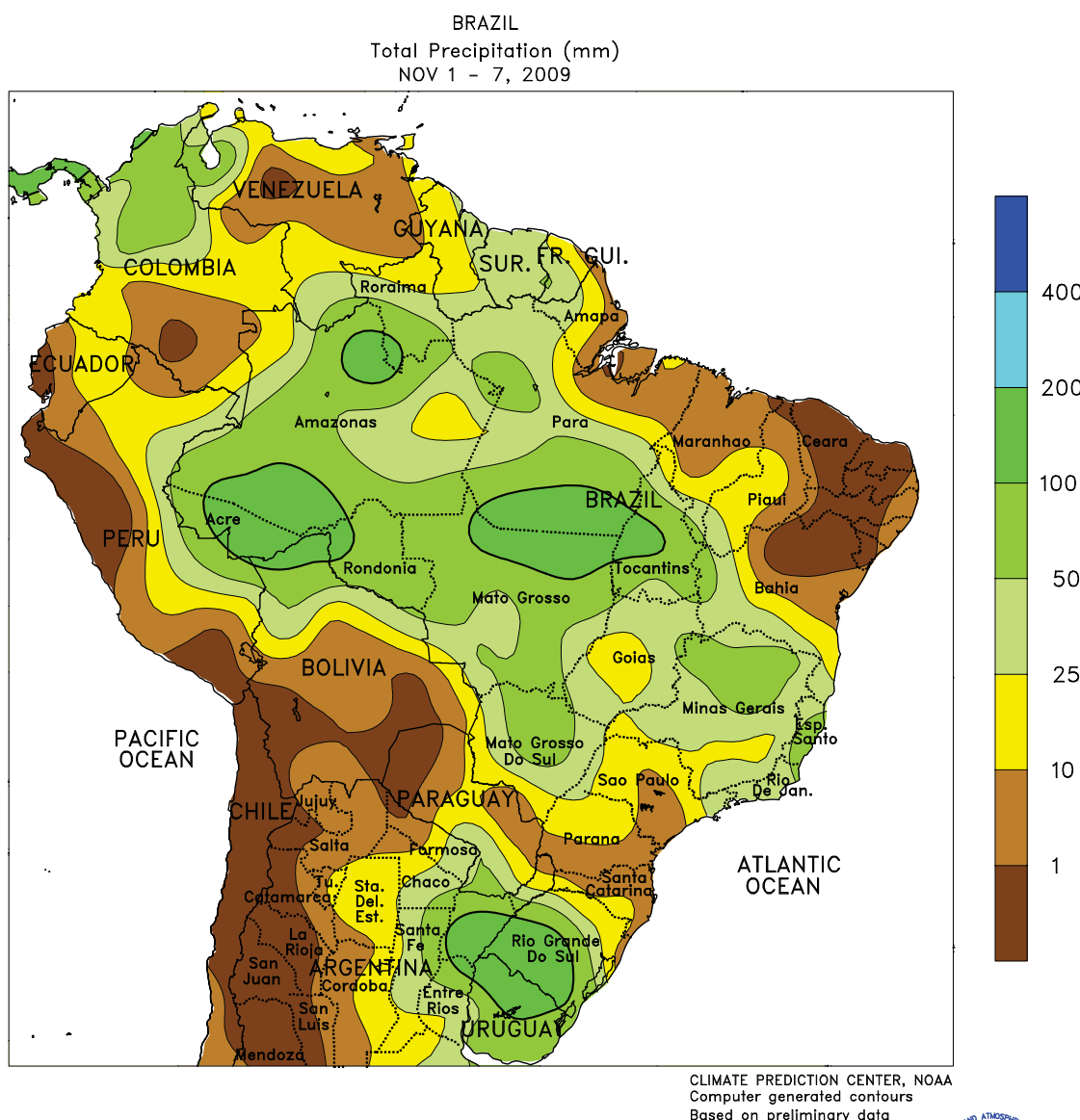
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH AFRICA

Mostly dry, sunny weather spurred summer crop planting in central and eastern sections of the corn belt, including Mpumalanga and eastern crop areas of Free State. Near-normal temperatures (highs in the upper 20s degrees C) favored germination and establishment while keeping evaporative losses to within seasonable levels. Scattered, heavier showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) increased soil moisture levels elsewhere in the corn belt,

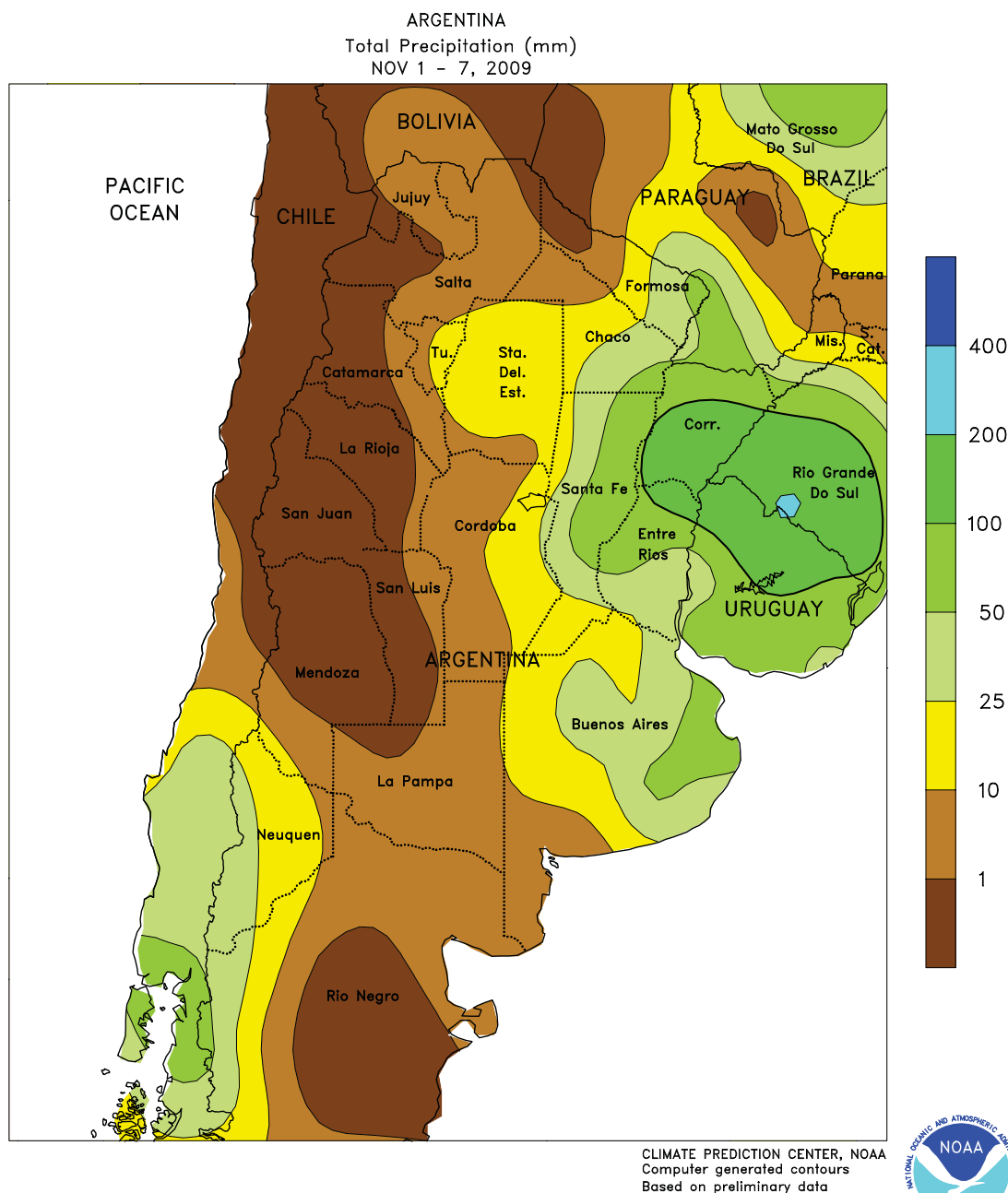
but the heaviest rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) fell to the west of the corn belt, in the irrigated farming areas of Northern Cape. Elsewhere drier weather returned to KwaZulu-Natal and neighboring locations of Eastern Cape, but scattered showers (10-50 mm) covered the western farming areas of Western Cape, increasing irrigation reserves but slowing seasonal fieldwork.



BRAZIL

Conditions remained overall favorable for soybeans and other emerging summer row crops. Warm, showery weather (rainfall totaling 25-50 mm or more with highs in the middle 30s degrees C) maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves throughout the farming areas of the Center-West and northeastern interior (Mato Grosso eastward through western Bahia and Minas Gerais), where soybean planting was reportedly making good progress. Conditions also favored development of coffee, citrus, and sugarcane in the main production areas of Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo after several weeks of somewhat drier

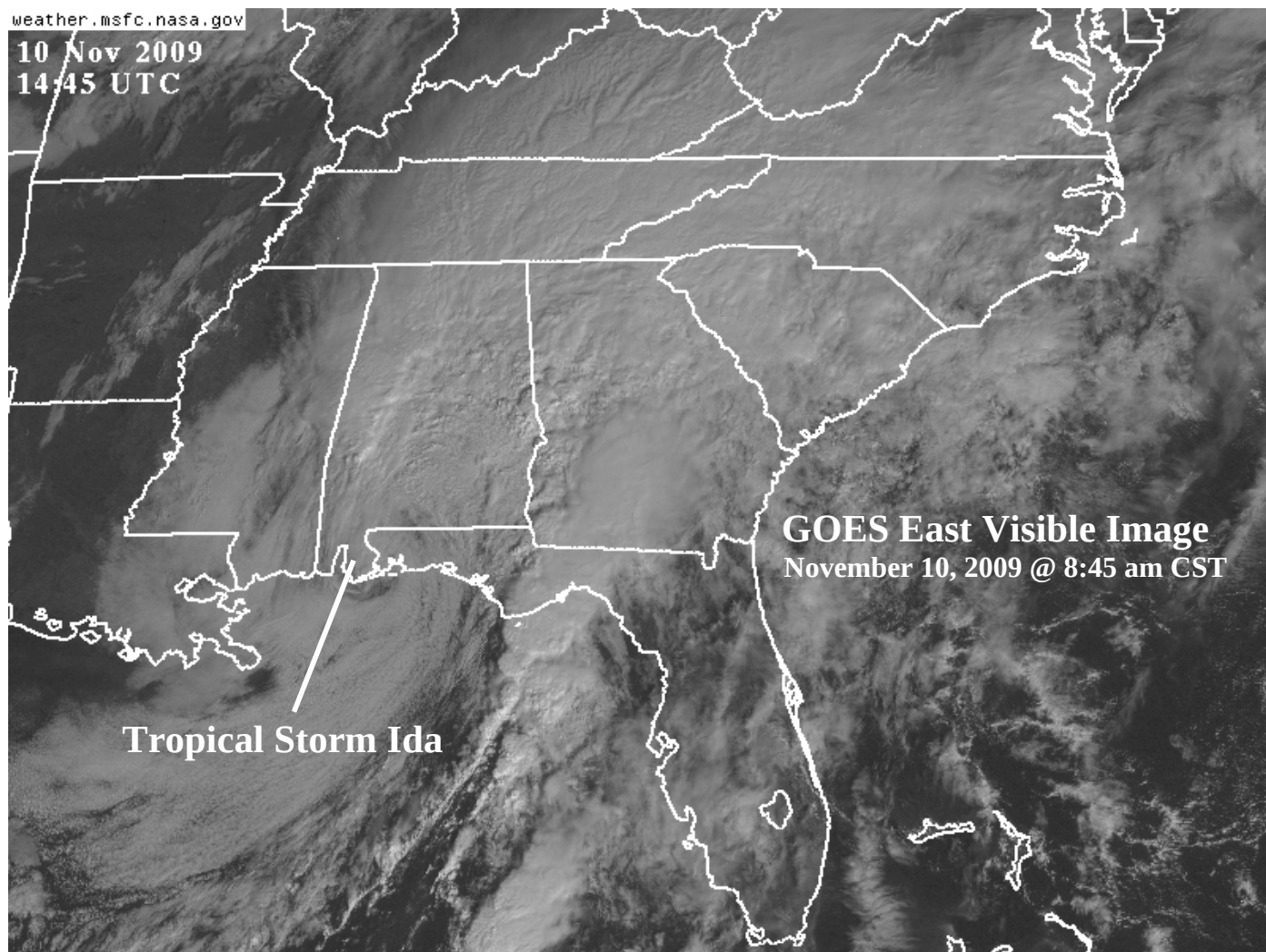
weather (rainfall mostly totaling less than 25 mm). In southern Brazil, sunny weather brought relief from the excessive wetness that has been plaguing wheat for the past few months and, more recently, fostering delays in soybean and corn planting. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal over most of southern Brazil, with highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C enhancing evaporative drying and speeding emergence of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Elsewhere, seasonable warmth and dryness favored seasonal fieldwork, including sugarcane harvesting, along the northeastern coast.



ARGENTINA

Rain benefited filling winter grains and emerging summer crops in eastern agricultural areas, after a brief period of unseasonable heat and dryness. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more from eastern Cordoba southward, with higher amounts (greater than 50 mm) in eastern Buenos Aires and outlying production areas of northern Entre Rios. Lighter rain (less than 10 mm) was recorded in La Pampa, southwestern Buenos Aires, and western Cordoba, but temperatures fell to more seasonable levels (highs from the middle 20s degrees C to the lower 30s), reducing evaporative losses. However, many of

these areas remained too dry for planting, and significant rain will be needed to ease drought concerns. Farther north, scattered showers (greater than 25 mm) increased moisture for planting summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. The rainfall also provided a welcomed boost for pastures but the moisture arrived too late in the season to significantly help winter grains, which are currently being harvested in the northern zones. Although temperatures continued to average 3 to 6 degrees C or more above normal across northern Argentina, cooler weather enveloped the region by week's end.



Ida, a former hurricane, made landfall on November 10 in southern Alabama as a minimal tropical storm, striking Dauphin Island about 5:40 am CST and arriving on the mainland near Bon Secour about 7:00 am CST. Ida was downgraded to a tropical depression at 9 am CST, but continued to produce a broad area of heavy rain in the southeastern U.S. At the time of Ida's arrival, about two-thirds of the cotton remained in the field in Alabama and Georgia, while nearly half of the crop had not yet been harvested in the Carolinas. Ida was only the third hurricane of the 2009 Atlantic Basin tropical season, and was the first system to make a U.S. landfall since minimal Tropical Storm Claudette arrived in western Florida on the night of August 16-17.

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