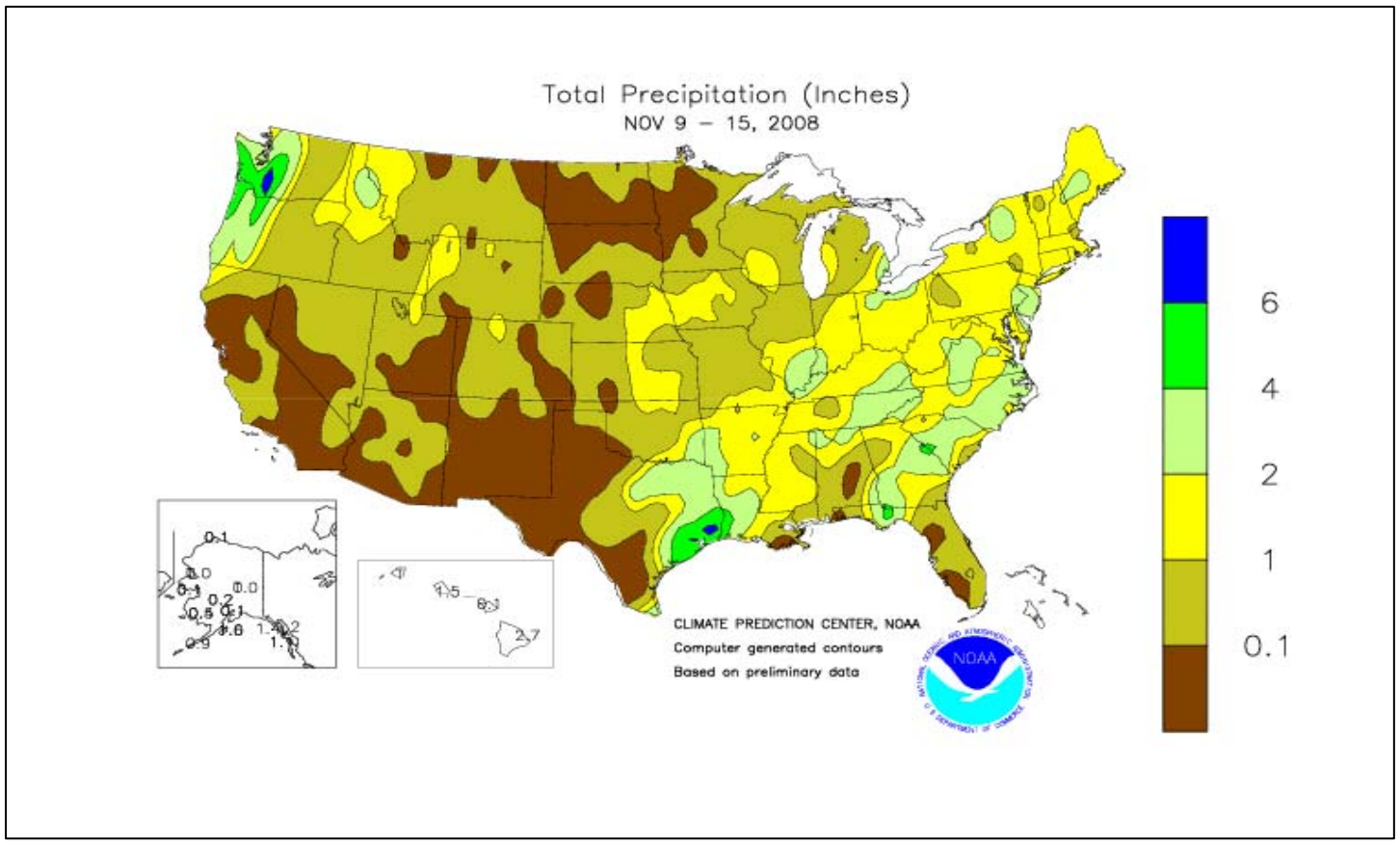
Volume 95, No. 47 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **November 18, 2008**

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

November 9 - 15, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A slow-moving storm produced widespread precipitation, especially across the **South** and **East**. Mid- to late-week rainfall totals topped 4 inches in parts of the **western Gulf Coast region** and a few locations in the **lower Southeast**, while amounts in excess of 2 inches were common from the **Gulf Coast northward into the Ohio Valley and the southern Mid-Atlantic States**. The rain slowed **Southeastern** fieldwork but revived pastures and provided beneficial moisture for winter grains. Farther north, rain aided the **eastern Corn Belt's** soft red winter wheat, while occasional showers again slowed the

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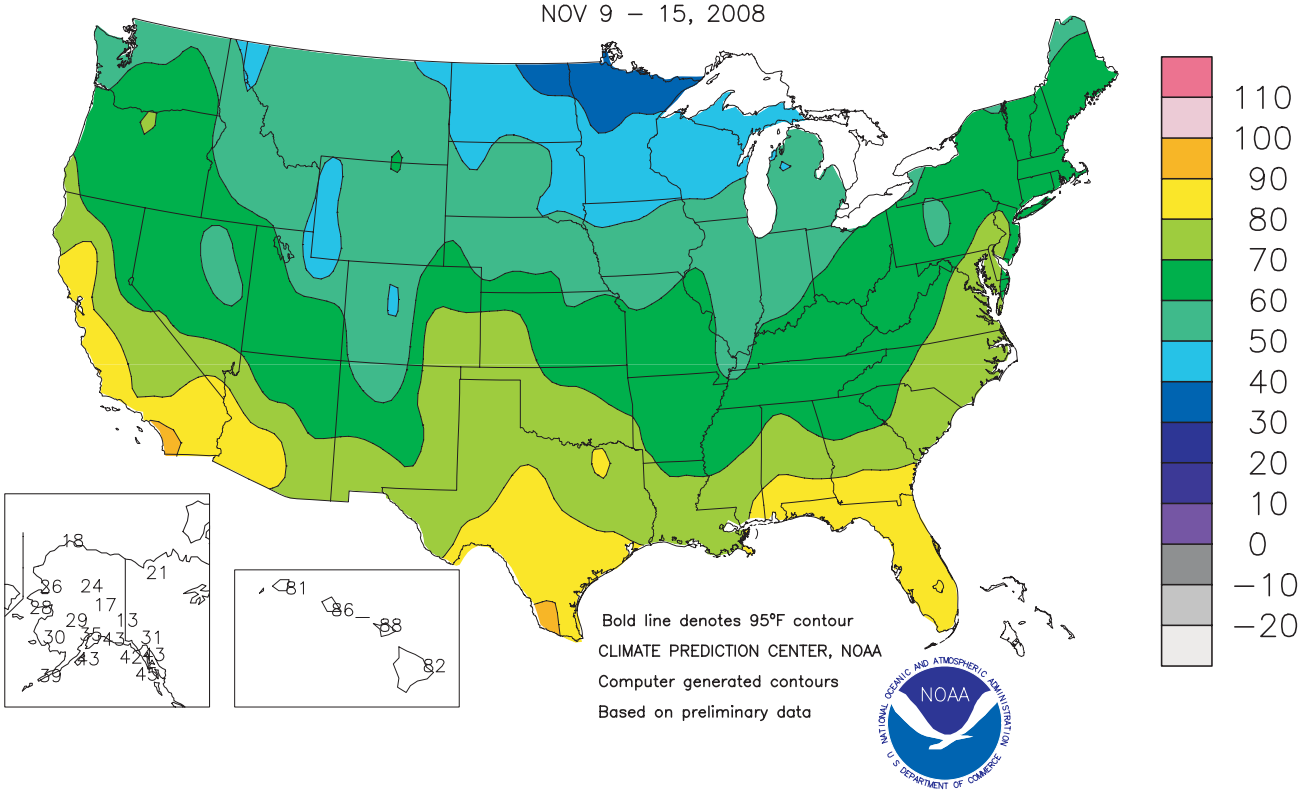
Contents

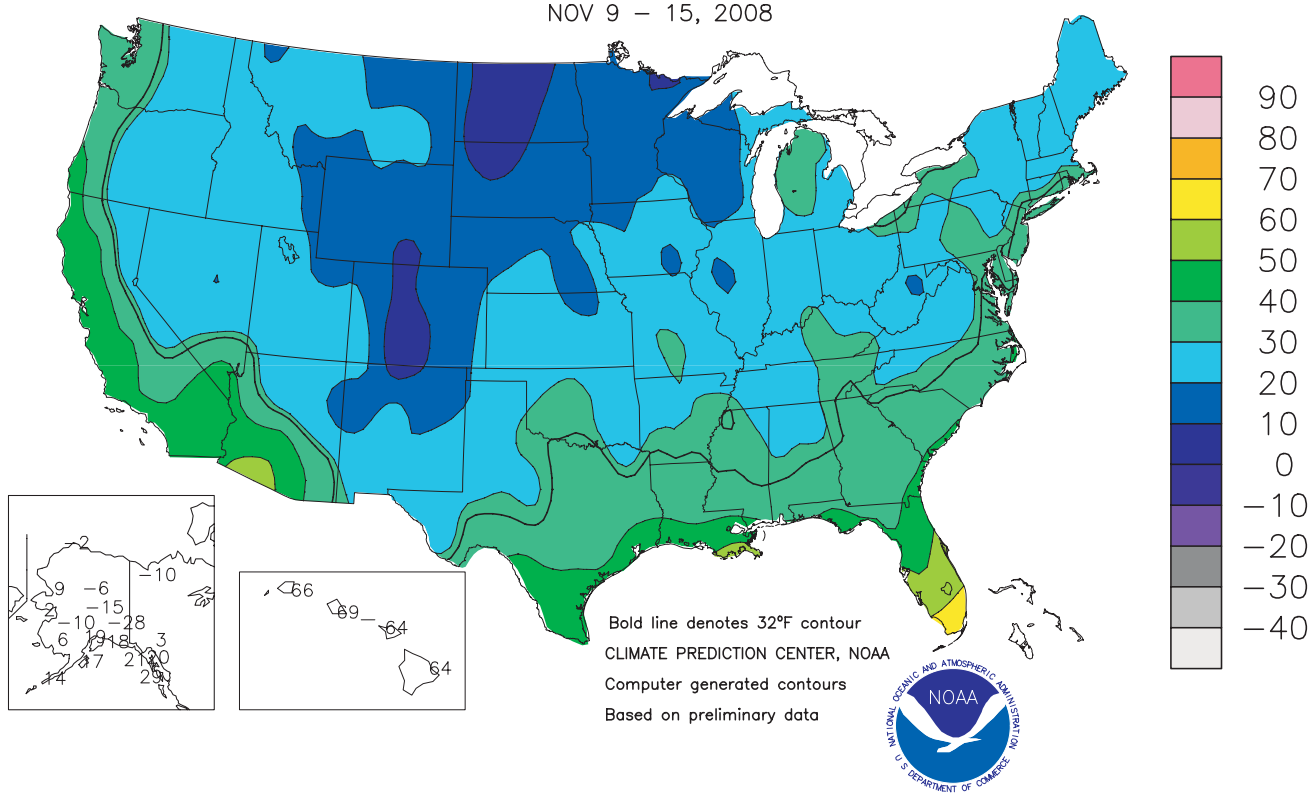
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

NOV 9 – 15, 2008



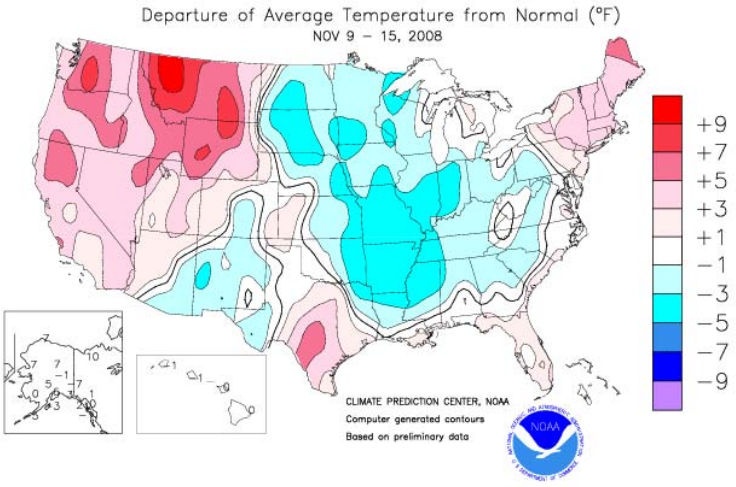
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

NOV 9 – 15, 2008



(Continued from front cover)

western Corn Belt's significantly delayed corn harvest. However, only light precipitation fell across the **northwestern fringe of the Corn Belt**, including **North Dakota**, where a winter storm had stalled fieldwork in early November. Meanwhile on the **Plains**, conditions remained mostly favorable for winter wheat, although crop growth slowed due to seasonably colder weather. From **Kansas southward into Texas**, harvesting of late-maturing cotton and sorghum advanced under mostly dry conditions. Elsewhere, **Western** weather conditions featured a marked contrast between major flooding **west of the Cascades** and ferocious wildfires in **southern California**. Heavy precipitation gradually subsided in the **Pacific Northwest**, but river levels remained high for several days in the wake of early-November downpours. Farther south, three large wildfires near **Los Angeles** charred more than 40,000 acres of vegetation and damaged or destroyed nearly 1,000 structures.

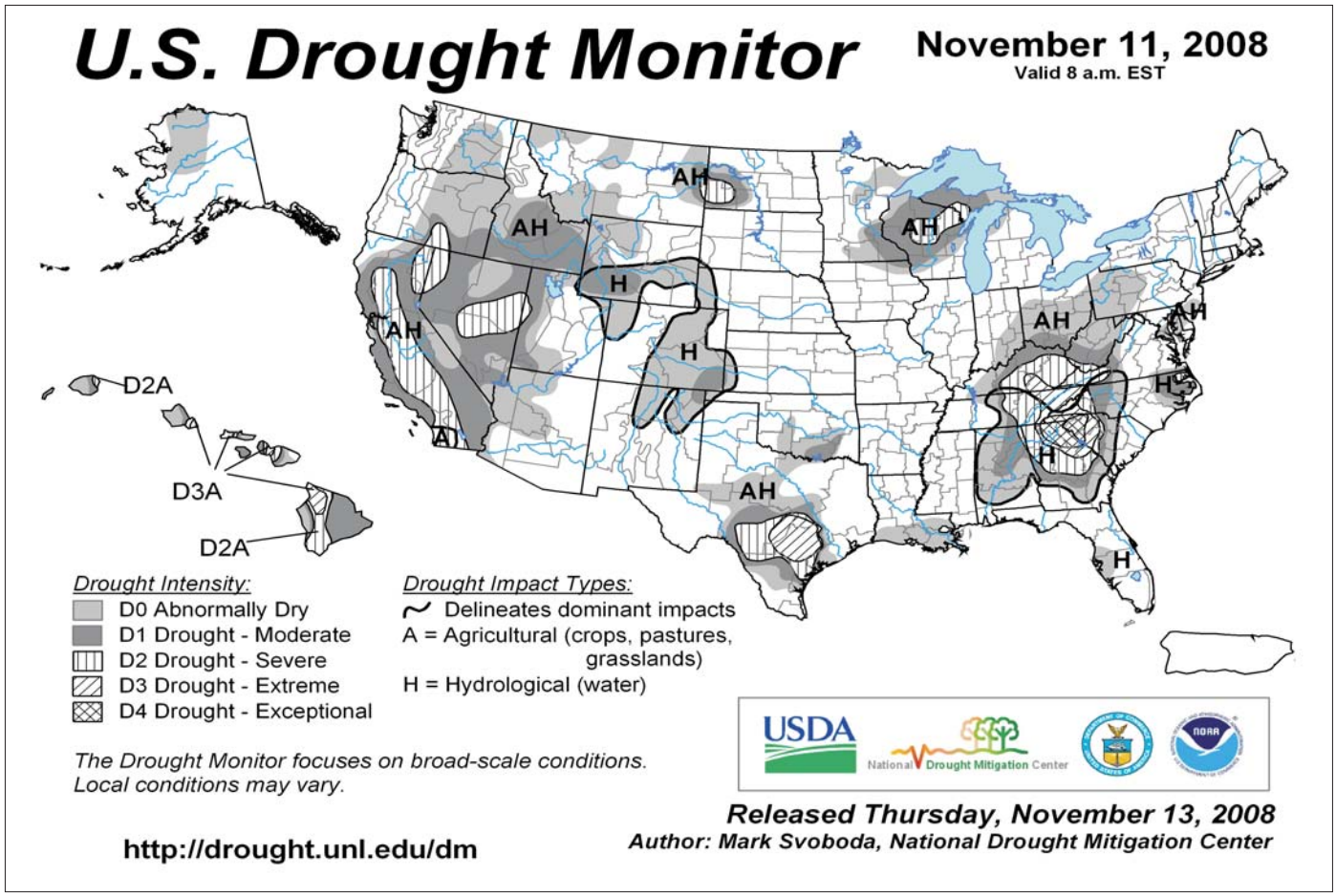


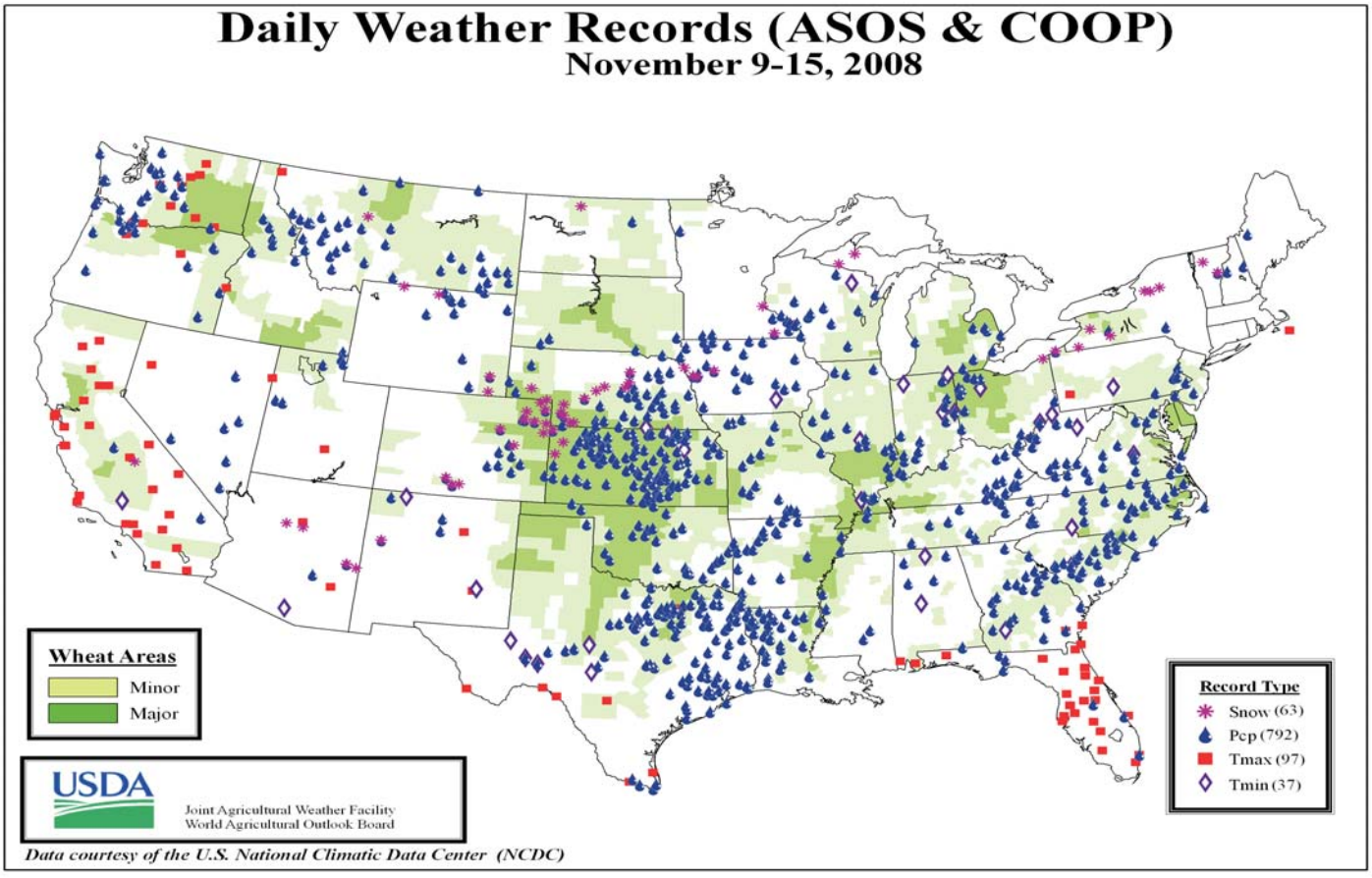
Early in the week, a storm departing the **West** produced some lingering precipitation across the **Great Basin** and the **Intermountain region**. In **Nevada**, daily-record precipitation totals for November 9 included 0.47 inch in **Elko** and 0.41 inch in **Ely**. In addition, **Ely** received a daily-record snowfall total of 1.2 inches. Daily-record snowfall totals were also broken in **Flagstaff, AZ** (2.5 inches on November 9), and **Alamosa, CO** (2.8 inches on November 10). Farther east, locally heavy rain and snow showers developed across the **nation's mid-section**, where record precipitation amounts for November 10 in **Nebraska** included 0.83 inch in **Imperial** and 0.80 inch in **Grand Island**. **Imperial's** precipitation fell in the form of 10.5 inches of snow. **Wichita, KS** (1.18 inches on November 10-11), and **Lincoln, IL** (0.33 inch on November 11-12), have already established annual precipitation records, with a month and a half remaining in the year. **Wichita's** January 1 - November 15 total reached 52.53 inches (previously, 50.48 inches in 1951), while **Lincoln's** sum climbed to 51.34 inches (previously, 50.84 inches in 1927). On November 10-11, **Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX**, noted consecutive daily-record totals (2.23 and 1.68 inches, respectively). Elsewhere in the **western Gulf Coast region**, record amounts for November 11 reached 3.18 inches in **Tyler, TX**, and 2.58 inches in **Shreveport, LA.** On November 11-12, 24-hour rainfall totals in **eastern Texas** were as high as 8.31 inches in **Lumberton** and 7.00 inches in **Liberty**.

Meanwhile, **Quillayute, WA**, netted 14.41 inches of rain during the first half of the month, aided by a daily-record sum of 2.36 inches on November 11. Record amounts in **Washington** for November 12 included 4.12 inches in **Plain** and 1.57 inches in **Pullman**. Previously, **Plain's** wettest day on record occurred on November 6, 2006, when 3.78 inches fell. **West of the Cascades**, November 11-12 rainfall totals of 4 to 8 inches were common, with isolated amounts near 10 inches reported in **southwestern Washington** and **northwestern Oregon**. In **western Washington**, the **Nisqually River near National** crested 2.82 feet above flood stage on November 12, representing the second-highest level in the last 50 years behind 3.14 feet above flood stage on November 6, 2006. Similarly, the **Carbon River near Fairfax, WA**, crested 2.32 feet above flood stage on November 12, behind only 3.43 feet on November 6, 2006, and 2.35 feet on February 8, 1996. Warmth accompanied the **Pacific Northwestern** flooding, with highs reaching daily-record values for November 12 in locations such as **The Dalles, OR** (74°F), and **Yakima, WA** (71°F).

After mid-week, warmth prevailed across the **Southeast** and expanded across the **West**. In **Florida**, highs climbed to 88°F on November 14 in **Orlando** and **Lakeland**, followed the next day by identical readings in **Miami** and **West Palm Beach**. Elsewhere in the **East**, record highs for November 15 included 64°F in **St. Johnsbury, VT**, and 62°F in **Houlton, ME.** At week's end, a cold front put an end to the **Eastern** warmth and triggered severe thunderstorms and isolated tornadoes in the **eastern Carolinas**. There were single tornado-related fatalities reported in **Johnston and Wilson Counties, NC.** There were 120 U.S. deaths due to tornadoes during the first half of 2008, but there have been only five such fatalities since July 1. Meanwhile in **California**, the week ended (on November 14-15) with consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as **Red Bluff** (81 and 84°F), **Oakland** (82 and 85°F), **Burbank** (91 and 90°F), **Santa Ana** (94°F both days), and **El Cajon** (94 and 96°F). In addition, winds howled across **southern California** during the second half of the week, with gusts reaching 75 m.p.h. (on November 13) on **Whitaker Peak** and 78 m.p.h. (on November 15) at **Camp Nine**. The latter gust occurred near the site of the Sayre fire, which was one of three major incidents (along with the Freeway complex and the Tea fire) to affect the hills near **Los Angeles**. The Freeway complex was the largest of the fires, with acreage approaching 30,000 acres by November 17, while the Sayre fire was the most destructive, with more than 600 structures consumed by flames.

Near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed in **Alaska**, accompanied by periods of light precipitation. **Fairbanks'** streak of 29 consecutive days (October 12 - November 9) with below-normal temperatures ended with a warmer-than-normal day on November 10. **Anchorage** received 2.5 inches of snow on November 11, while outlying areas netted as much as 6 to 14 inches. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, scattered showers provided local drought relief. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** received 1.94 inches from November 12-14. **Honolulu, Oahu**, collected 1.55 inches of rain on November 14-15, although the year-to-date rainfall stood at just 5.82 inches (41 percent of normal).


U.S. Drought Monitor
November 11, 2008
Valid 8 a.m. EST
AH
H
D2A
D3A
D2A
Drought Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions.
Local conditions may vary.
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
NOAA
Released Thursday, November 13, 2008
Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center
http://drought.unl.edu/dm


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
November 9-15, 2008
Wheat Areas
Minor
Major
Record Type
Snow (63)
Pcp (792)
Tmax (97)
Tmin (37)
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 15, 2008

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LYON	57	42	60	31	49	-	0.72	-	0.45	8.79	-	-	-	58	53	0	2	3	0
	VANCE	56	42	60	30	49	-	0.98	-	0.77	8.65	-	-	-	59	53	0	1	3	1
	PERTHSHIRE	57	43	62	31	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	52	0	1	-	-
	SCOTT	58	43	63	31	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	53	0	1	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	58	44	63	32	51	-	0.98	-	0.67	10.91	-	-	-	59	-	0	1	3	1
NE	VERONA	59	43	64	29	51	-	0.68	-	0.40	9.80	-	36.44	-	59	50	0	2	5	0
SD	STONEVILLE x	63	43	69	33	53	-2	1.25	0.03	1.13	15.31	170	50.21	111	62	53	0	0	5	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	60	44	65	33	52	-	0.95	-	0.70	9.37	-	39.67	-	60	54	0	0	3	1
	INVERNESS 5E	59	45	65	34	52	-	0.72	-	0.39	9.55	-	38.95	-	60	55	0	0	3	0
	SIDON	61	46	67	36	53	-	0.76	-	0.37	10.14	-	-	-	61	54	0	0	4	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	60	44	66	31	52	-	0.82	-	0.52	15.95	-	-	-	61	56	0	1	3	1
	SILVER CITY	60	45	67	35	53	-	0.99	-	0.43	10.97	-	47.70	-	58	53	0	0	3	0
	ONWARD	61	45	68	33	53	-	0.93	-	0.53	11.73	-	-	-	61	55	0	0	3	1
	MAYDAY	61	43	68	32	52	-	1.26	-	0.49	-	-	-	-	59	54	0	2	4	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	45	33	59	26	40	-2	0.53	0.20	0.33	9.53	129	29.78	91	-	-	0	3	4	0
	ALBANY	45	31	59	25	39	-3	0.40	0.07	0.18	12.22	171	37.72	113	45	42	0	3	4	0
	ST. JOSEPH	46	34	61	27	40	-3	0.33	0.02	0.29	12.27	150	38.50	113	-	-	0	3	4	0
NC	LINNEUS	46	31	59	22	40	-2	0.43	-0.04	0.28	16.02	207	56.12	165	46	42	0	3	6	0
	BRUNSWICK	48	33	60	27	41	-3	0.39	-0.19	0.34	12.20	157	45.20	129	48	44	0	3	3	0
NE	NOVELTY	46	32	59	22	40	-3	0.62	0.06	0.34	12.15	152	53.95	165	46	40	0	3	4	0
	MONROE CITY	48	32	61	21	41	-2	0.41	-0.23	0.23	13.72	177	51.20	156	46	41	0	3	3	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	50	35	60	27	43	-2	0.28	-0.43	0.15	14.25	155	48.65	130	49	43	0	2	3	0
C	AUXVASSE	49	33	62	23	42	-2	0.49	-0.24	0.23	14.70	186	58.36	168	49	45	0	3	4	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	50	36	63	27	44	-2	0.46	-0.20	0.25	13.42	170	54.39	149	49	42	0	2	4	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	49	34	63	23	43	-1	0.56	-0.29	0.43	13.58	146	50.64	125	44	39	0	3	4	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	49	34	62	25	43	-2	0.51	-0.16	0.23	12.09	154	-	-	49	44	0	2	4	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	49	34	62	26	43	-2	0.59	-0.08	0.25	14.07	179	54.26	150	-	-	0	2	4	0
	VERSAILLES	52	37	63	31	45	-2	0.52	-0.25	0.27	11.53	130	51.32	138	50	45	0	2	4	0
EC	VANDALIA	49	33	62	22	42	-3	0.49	-0.04	0.29	-	-	-	-	47	41	0	2	3	0
SW	LAMAR	52	37	62	28	45	-3	0.28	-0.59	0.20	12.86	124	57.36	136	51	47	0	2	2	0
SC	COOK STATION	54	34	66	23	44	-4	0.67	-0.38	0.24	9.94	107	49.70	131	52	49	0	2	4	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	51	35	61	30	43	-4	0.96	-0.15	0.46	12.24	119	50.52	121	51	47	0	2	4	0
SE	DELTA	50	38	57	24	45	-3	1.68	0.70	0.74	7.27	84	53.31	139	51	45	0	2	6	1
	CHARLESTON	52	39	57	25	46	-3	1.68	0.83	1.00	4.84	59	37.55	96	51	44	0	2	6	2
	GLENNONVILLE	54	40	63	27	47	-3	1.29	0.49	0.67	7.88	99	36.76	103	53	47	0	1	2	2
	CLARKTON	54	40	61	25	46	-4	1.59	0.71	0.82	6.54	81	34.56	94	53	46	0	2	5	2
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	54	42	59	31	48	-2	1.54	0.75	1.07	7.43	81	38.32	98	55	48	0	1	4	1
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	54	41	60	29	47	-3	1.60	0.82	1.11	8.48	94	38.38	98	53	47	0	1	4	1
	STEELE	55	42	59	30	48	-3	1.28	0.57	0.98	6.03	68	37.24	91	55	49	0	2	4	1
	CARDWELL	56	40	62	27	47	-3	0.97	0.21	0.59	6.97	75	36.65	92	57	48	0	2	4	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

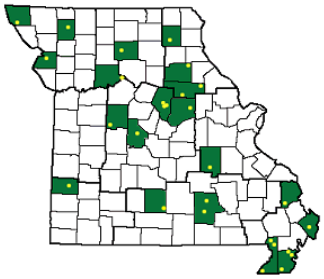
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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)

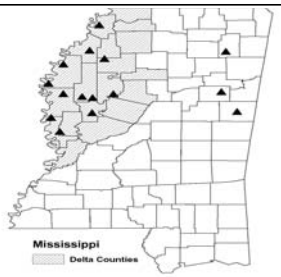
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Conditions were drizzly, rainy, and dreary most of the week, with rainfall totaling 0.50 to 1.50 inches. Toward week's end, a cold front produced cooler, blustery conditions, while rain departed to the east.

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 15, 2008

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE 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
AL	BIRMINGHAM	65	45	74	30	55	1	0.81	-0.26	0.34	3.18	34	52.78	112	82	49	0	1	4	0
	HUNTSVILLE	60	44	68	31	52	-1	1.24	0.07	0.84	7.51	74	39.00	80	79	63	0	1	4	1
	MOBILE	73	50	82	39	61	1	1.42	0.16	1.42	8.82	75	68.04	116	85	50	0	0	1	1
	MONTGOMERY	72	46	79	31	59	2	0.13	-0.85	0.12	5.37	62	47.60	101	86	45	0	1	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	31	24	35	19	28	5	0.06	-0.18	0.05	5.14	93	14.07	97	79	66	0	7	2	0
	BARROW	11	4	18	-2	8	7	0.08	0.05	0.03	1.29	112	4.73	120	91	79	0	7	5	0
	FAIRBANKS	11	-6	17	-15	3	-1	0.02	-0.12	0.02	1.61	68	13.61	147	83	79	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	38	30	43	20	34	0	1.19	-0.09	0.49	28.19	150	66.20	131	94	84	0	4	5	0
	KODIAK	39	24	43	17	32	-3	1.58	0.05	0.89	14.21	73	76.98	119	86	79	0	6	5	2
	NOME	24	10	28	2	17	-1	0.12	-0.18	0.10	0.31	7	9.73	65	84	77	0	7	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	54	29	70	24	42	4	0.29	-0.12	0.29	1.22	25	13.83	69	77	28	0	5	1	0
	PHOENIX	78	53	85	51	65	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	8.15	117	44	27	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	63	34	71	31	49	4	0.22	-0.06	0.21	1.03	26	11.01	64	79	24	0	3	2	0
	TUCSON	74	45	80	42	60	0	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.25	8	7.39	68	49	27	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	59	39	70	31	49	-3	1.75	0.62	1.55	13.65	138	56.07	147	89	57	0	2	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	59	43	69	34	51	-2	0.75	-0.58	0.50	13.30	125	52.58	122	93	58	0	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	68	48	82	44	58	2	0.14	0.01	0.14	0.43	61	2.23	41	82	67	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	68	48	78	47	58	4	0.17	-0.08	0.17	0.85	60	7.47	80	82	69	0	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	55	88	51	64	2	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.75	71	8.09	76	76	50	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	70	50	83	42	60	8	0.00	-0.93	0.00	3.82	84	18.36	69	71	51	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	69	46	79	41	58	3	0.01	-0.49	0.01	3.19	144	12.02	84	97	49	0	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	74	56	89	54	65	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.32	28	5.86	66	76	51	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	67	53	79	49	60	4	0.00	-0.57	0.00	2.07	88	13.08	83	85	68	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	71	45	77	41	58	3	0.01	-0.40	0.01	1.18	60	8.24	75	90	70	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	46	14	55	6	30	-1	0.43	0.32	0.43	1.49	83	5.21	78	85	53	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	51	25	71	13	38	0	0.07	-0.06	0.07	5.18	215	13.10	78	84	37	0	7	1	0
	DENVER INTL	53	26	66	12	40	1	0.02	-0.12	0.02	2.57	115	10.30	79	83	34	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	54	29	57	20	41	1	0.03	-0.14	0.02	0.41	18	6.14	75	70	39	0	6	2	0
	PUEBLO	54	26	77	15	40	0	0.42	0.28	0.42	1.85	103	10.83	92	83	51	0	6	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	56	43	66	36	50	3	0.75	-0.10	0.33	9.49	106	39.91	103	81	62	0	0	3	0
	HARTFORD	53	38	68	28	45	2	1.13	0.17	0.65	13.37	132	53.73	133	88	66	0	3	4	1
DC	WASHINGTON	56	44	74	35	50	0	1.51	0.81	0.76	9.15	108	42.50	122	79	55	0	0	3	2
DE	WILMINGTON	57	42	74	32	50	3	1.88	1.16	0.95	9.29	109	34.85	92	88	58	0	1	3	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	80	61	86	49	71	3	0.12	-0.60	0.10	9.59	76	42.26	94	88	52	0	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	78	53	85	41	66	3	0.17	-0.35	0.06	7.76	60	57.43	118	93	56	0	0	3	0
	KEY WEST	81	74	84	70	78	1	0.01	-0.64	0.01	20.25	179	38.53	108	87	72	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	85	73	88	66	79	4	0.17	-0.69	0.14	15.13	91	62.66	114	85	61	0	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	82	60	88	50	71	1	0.04	-0.47	0.02	7.15	75	55.91	125	87	56	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	73	53	82	44	63	1	0.01	-1.06	0.01	12.97	107	51.25	88	84	52	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	75	49	80	35	62	0	3.27	2.37	3.06	8.84	87	58.49	102	94	64	0	0	3	1
	TAMPA	83	63	88	51	73	3	0.08	-0.23	0.08	6.11	65	43.65	105	81	48	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	84	71	88	60	77	3	0.06	-1.31	0.04	9.94	60	57.98	104	81	60	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	61	42	66	34	52	-2	0.67	-0.20	0.45	7.96	90	33.00	78	81	57	0	0	3	0
	ATLANTA	62	44	66	35	53	-2	0.28	-0.67	0.17	4.87	54	38.68	88	79	59	0	0	2	0
	AUGUSTA	67	41	72	31	54	-2	3.88	3.25	3.33	9.00	110	39.72	99	94	59	0	2	2	2
	COLUMBUS	68	46	77	36	57	-1	0.79	-0.09	0.58	7.16	101	50.69	121	87	47	0	0	3	1
	MACON	69	43	79	32	56	0	1.47	0.75	1.15	6.73	95	43.17	110	87	50	0	1	3	1
	SAVANNAH	73	50	82	40	62	2	3.52	2.95	2.25	14.35	152	45.70	100	91	59	0	0	6	2
HI	HILO	82	66	82	64	74	0	2.65	-1.11	1.64	13.19	50	87.06	81	85	76	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	83	72	86	69	78	0	1.54	1.04	0.90	2.56	64	5.98	42	78	67	0	0	3	2
	KAHULUI	86	66	88	64	76	0	0.08	-0.39	0.08	0.40	17	4.47	31	82	69	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	81	70	81	66	76	0	0.02	-1.08	0.02	4.98	54	14.92	46	77	67	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	53	39	62	31	46	4	0.61	0.31	0.20	2.91	138	7.68	77	86	69	0	2	4	0
	LEWISTON	54	39	66	30	47	5	0.43	0.15	0.14	1.86	80	7.56	69	85	71	0	1	4	0
	POCATELLO	48	33	54	22	41	5	0.35	0.10	0.24	3.88	163	8.39	77	88	68	0	2	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	45	34	55	23	39	-2	0.44	-0.27	0.29	16.70	224	47.33	146	80	66	0	3	4	0
	MOLINE	46	34	58	22	40	-1	0.71	0.07	0.35	13.76	187	44.96	130	84	71	0	3	4	0
	PEORIA	45	35	55	21	40	-2	0.49	-0.19	0.39	15.19	208	44.56	139	88	65	0	2	4	0
	ROCKFORD	45	33	57	23	39	0	0.58	-0.03	0.30	8.97	123	42.38	128	83	69	0	3	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	47	34	57	18	41	-3	0.42	-0.24	0.33	10.82	159	53.81	171	95	64	0	2	4	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	51	40	62	24	46	-2	2.59	1.63	1.33	5.51	72	51.62	134	85	66	0	2	4	1
	FORT WAYNE	47	34	57	21	41	-1	1.64	0.96	0.63	5.80	84	36.66	114	86	64	0	3	6	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	47	38	54	29	43	-2	1.38	0.54	0.84	5.51	75	48.78	135	85	67	0	2	5	1
	SOUTH BEND	44	34	53	22	39	-3	0.80	0.03	0.29	18.17	209	42.79	123	86	73	0	3	5	0
IA	BURLINGTON	48	35	61	20	41	-2	0.60	-0.03	0.28	11.73	150	44.74	130	84	62	0	3	5	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	42	31	55	21	36	-3	0.69	0.17	0.31	7.63	116	48.50	157	95	72	0	4	4	0
	DES MOINES	43	31	56	21	37	-3	0.70	0.19	0.28	9.20	133	52.05	160	87	73	0	3	4	0
	DUBUQUE	42	30	54	19	36	-2	0.66	0.08	0.32	6.55	90	44.02	135	87	75	0	4	4	0
	SIOUX CITY	41	29	55	21	35	-2	0.76	0.41	0.37	8.84	170	32.70	132	89	74	0	4	4	0
	WATERLOO	41	31	55	22	36	-1	0.75	0.23	0.28	5.68	86	50.46	162	89	80	0	4	5	0
KS	CONCORDIA	48	32	59	19	40	-3	0.43	0.08	0.40	8.96	176	34.64	129	84	65	0	3	2	0
	DODGE CITY	54	32	71	27	43	-1	0.15	-0.09	0.15	7.04	190	19.16	91	80	44	0	5	1	0
	GOODLAND	50	28	71	21	39	0	0.76	0.56	0.73	6.99	266	20.33	107	83	58	0	6	3	1
	TOPEKA	51	35	64	21	43	-2	0.45	-0.11	0.32	11.12	140	40.65	123	79	60	0	2	4	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 15, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE 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
	WICHITA	53	37	63	29	45	-1	1.20	0.77	1.17	18.34	288	59.94	213	83	58	0	2	3	1
KY	JACKSON	54	40	68	31	47	-2	1.38	0.44	0.65	3.81	43	34.18	80	85	55	0	1	5	1
	LEXINGTON	52	40	60	30	46	-1	0.98	0.23	0.45	4.23	58	45.82	115	85	68	0	2	5	0
	LOUISVILLE	54	42	65	33	48	-1	1.03	0.17	0.47	4.69	62	45.86	118	83	59	0	0	4	0
	PADUCAH	52	39	58	24	46	-2	1.74	0.74	1.00	6.16	68	49.81	118	88	60	0	2	5	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	73	50	82	40	62	2	0.31	-0.77	0.23	9.39	87	50.13	91	90	49	0	0	3	0
	LAKE CHARLES	71	51	79	43	61	0	2.40	1.33	1.65	9.20	76	43.83	87	89	60	0	0	2	2
	NEW ORLEANS	73	56	79	48	65	3	0.30	-0.84	0.22	13.50	125	50.62	90	82	61	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	63	46	74	36	55	-2	2.90	1.83	2.56	8.62	87	46.44	105	90	58	0	0	3	1
ME	CARIBOU	45	32	60	22	39	6	1.87	1.15	0.64	12.27	158	42.66	131	99	86	0	4	6	1
	PORTLAND	52	37	60	26	45	5	1.53	0.41	0.90	16.26	160	56.88	145	88	64	0	3	3	1
MD	BALTIMORE	56	40	73	29	48	1	1.56	0.85	0.80	10.29	119	41.04	111	81	58	0	1	4	2
MA	BOSTON	56	44	70	37	50	4	0.70	-0.24	0.58	9.47	102	44.02	120	78	55	0	0	4	1
	WORCESTER	51	38	65	29	44	3	0.65	-0.39	0.39	13.47	120	54.91	127	86	61	0	2	3	0
MI	ALPENA	43	32	52	29	38	2	0.38	-0.11	0.22	5.82	94	28.98	113	90	67	0	4	6	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	45	37	53	31	41	1	0.56	-0.20	0.21	13.49	156	43.49	133	87	68	0	2	5	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	41	31	49	25	36	-1	0.25	-0.25	0.11	4.91	76	30.78	120	89	76	0	5	3	0
	LANSING	44	35	54	30	39	-1	0.36	-0.25	0.12	11.19	160	33.00	118	85	73	0	2	6	0
	MUSKEGON	45	37	53	33	41	1	0.94	0.18	0.28	11.75	149	39.24	137	86	67	0	0	6	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	43	34	50	29	39	0	0.71	0.10	0.34	5.39	69	26.19	89	93	67	0	4	5	0
MN	DULUTH	33	24	39	15	28	-3	0.17	-0.35	0.13	8.41	109	29.60	102	79	70	0	7	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	31	21	36	12	26	-1	0.20	-0.13	0.14	9.15	159	26.12	115	90	76	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	37	27	44	20	32	-3	0.36	-0.13	0.20	4.79	81	22.08	80	87	76	0	6	3	0
	ROCHESTER	37	27	46	19	32	-2	0.80	0.30	0.35	6.37	100	32.52	110	89	79	0	5	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	35	25	44	18	30	-1	0.13	-0.26	0.11	6.88	113	26.74	104	90	66	0	6	3	0
MS	JACKSON	64	45	70	35	55	-1	0.64	-0.51	0.29	7.89	88	49.43	103	91	57	0	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	68	42	79	30	55	-2	0.95	-0.16	0.60	4.31	47	50.11	99	93	53	0	2	2	1
	TUPELO	59	43	64	30	51	-2	0.73	-0.36	0.45	8.89	100	48.39	103	90	63	0	1	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	49	34	61	25	41	-4	0.76	-0.05	0.32	13.18	159	59.11	164	92	66	0	2	6	0
	KANSAS CITY	48	36	62	28	42	-3	0.53	0.01	0.47	15.13	166	45.63	130	84	61	0	2	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	51	37	63	26	44	-3	1.40	0.54	0.81	12.43	167	58.00	171	87	67	0	2	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	52	36	63	28	44	-4	0.61	-0.42	0.29	11.60	112	64.78	164	84	65	0	2	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	51	33	55	24	42	6	0.09	-0.08	0.05	4.52	151	12.67	92	83	49	0	2	2	0
	BUTTE	45	26	54	13	36	7	0.34	0.20	0.29	1.88	86	9.23	77	89	49	0	6	2	0
	CUT BANK	50	30	57	22	40	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.58	86	12.76	107	80	40	0	5	0	0
	GLASGOW	45	26	53	19	35	5	0.07	-0.01	0.02	3.03	160	12.77	120	90	70	0	7	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	51	34	59	27	42	8	0.01	-0.12	0.01	3.04	123	14.31	103	80	42	0	2	1	0
	HAVRE	48	27	56	22	37	6	0.12	0.04	0.10	1.95	107	11.69	109	85	72	0	7	2	0
	MISSOULA	50	35	61	24	42	8	0.90	0.70	0.69	3.37	145	11.33	93	82	69	0	2	3	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	45	28	61	17	36	-2	1.45	1.10	0.80	8.98	192	40.96	167	88	68	0	6	3	2
	LINCOLN	45	29	58	17	37	-3	1.16	0.77	0.83	10.05	177	39.94	149	85	68	0	4	3	1
	NORFOLK	42	29	58	22	35	-2	0.80	0.44	0.39	8.98	189	30.89	122	86	70	0	5	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	47	25	57	18	36	0	0.22	0.03	0.18	6.47	216	27.74	147	88	52	0	6	3	0
	OMAHA	43	31	54	25	37	-3	1.41	0.97	0.89	8.89	141	40.79	144	86	71	0	4	4	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	50	26	62	17	38	2	0.09	-0.10	0.09	2.73	103	14.05	91	84	55	0	6	1	0
	VALENTINE	41	25	51	17	33	-2	0.06	-0.11	0.03	4.55	141	22.39	119	85	69	0	6	3	0
NV	ELY	49	28	55	20	38	3	0.43	0.28	0.37	1.60	70	5.66	62	91	61	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	72	51	79	46	61	4	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.05	7	1.75	45	47	28	0	0	1	0
	RENO	59	36	69	29	47	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.78	66	5.76	94	76	59	0	3	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	55	31	62	20	43	4	0.28	0.11	0.16	0.81	53	5.52	78	89	62	0	4	2	0
NH	CONCORD	51	33	66	24	42	3	0.85	0.00	0.33	12.73	151	50.13	152	94	61	0	4	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	58	45	70	33	51	3	1.33	0.42	0.74	11.76	131	40.67	100	75	56	0	0	3	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	59	35	66	28	47	1	0.02	-0.13	0.01	1.48	61	7.52	86	56	24	0	2	2	0
NY	ALBANY	52	39	68	29	45	4	0.68	-0.09	0.44	10.16	124	41.81	124	91	67	0	4	4	0
	BINGHAMTON	48	36	61	29	42	3	1.26	0.50	0.98	6.83	84	35.33	104	87	73	0	3	3	1
	BUFFALO	50	38	64	33	44	2	2.09	1.20	1.34	10.64	120	41.61	120	84	64	0	0	3	2
	ROCHESTER	51	38	65	32	44	2	0.77	0.13	0.60	5.91	80	25.90	87	81	66	0	1	4	1
	SYRACUSE	50	38	64	34	44	3	1.01	0.15	0.77	8.64	95	36.06	103	94	65	0	0	5	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	58	36	64	26	47	-1	1.07	0.16	0.93	4.63	53	30.32	73	91	54	0	3	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	61	40	70	28	51	-3	0.98	0.18	0.89	6.58	72	37.39	97	87	51	0	1	3	1
	GREENSBORO	59	40	73	32	50	-1	1.34	0.67	1.01	7.81	87	33.81	88	87	50	0	1	4	1
	HATTERAS	66	52	71	43	59	0	2.71	1.50	1.44	23.09	170	57.43	113	89	64	0	0	3	2
	RALEIGH	65	42	76	33	54	2	1.53	0.84	0.85	13.06	147	46.10	120	89	56	0	0	3	2
	WILMINGTON	69	49	76	36	59	1	2.35	1.64	1.84	15.95	140	56.78	110	94	55	0	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	34	21	49	2	28	-2	0.02	-0.15	0.02	6.32	192	19.41	121	85	79	0	6	1	0
	DICKINSON	36	21	50	4	28	-3	0.08	-0.06	0.07	3.10	94	10.74	68	94	73	0	6	2	0
	FARGO	33	25	43	18	29	-1	0.06	-0.22	0.04	10.62	221	31.11	154	88	74	0	6	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	32	23	40	17	28	-1	0.12	-0.13	0.06	10.94	257	24.07	129	91	75	0	6	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	32	22	43	16	27	-3	0.02	-0.15	0.02	7.00	197	22.79	128	97	77	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	40	22	48	16	31	3	0.01	-0.13	0.01	5.08	202	12.19	92	89	75	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	48	37	64	30	43	0	1.24	0.56	0.95	7.44	102	36.96	109	81	66	0	2	4	1
	CINCINNATI	52	39	65	31	46	0	0.95	0.15	0.60	3.82	51	42.14	112	83	67	0	2	5	1
	CLEVELAND	49	39	62	32	44	1	1.73	0.97	1.44	8.82	110	39.13	116	88	63	0	1	4	1
	COLUMBUS	51	38	66	25	44	-1	1.18	0.46	0.80	5.62	84	40.71	120	74	62	0	2	4	1
	DAYTON	49	35	59	23	42	-2	1.59	0.83	1.02	5.53	79	38.51	111	87	62	0	3	5	1
	MANSFIELD	47	34	62	23	41	-1	1.39	0.53	1.05	7.46	95	38.41	101	91	63	0	4	5	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 15, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE 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
	TOLEDO	46	37	55	30	42	0	2.42	1.80	1.17	8.12	125	35.44	122	83	69	0	2	5	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	49	37	65	31	43	1	0.96	0.28	0.70	6.35	83	39.75	119	79	63	0	2	5	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	59	40	72	30	49	-2	0.26	-0.23	0.25	2.92	33	35.14	107	83	42	0	1	2	0
	TULSA	56	39	69	31	48	-3	0.62	-0.21	0.62	8.88	84	53.48	140	82	63	0	1	1	1
OR	ASTORIA	57	46	61	41	52	5	5.80	3.41	3.52	14.37	110	54.63	107	92	82	0	0	4	2
	BURNS	51	28	60	21	40	6	0.30	0.06	0.22	1.53	90	7.24	84	92	68	0	6	3	0
	EUGENE	57	43	65	34	50	4	0.99	-0.92	0.41	5.34	62	24.58	65	95	90	0	0	5	0
	MEDFORD	57	42	64	35	50	5	0.65	0.00	0.63	2.53	75	11.22	81	99	77	0	0	2	1
	PENDLETON	56	39	67	30	48	5	0.40	0.03	0.29	1.58	67	9.17	88	89	69	0	2	3	0
	PORTLAND	57	46	62	38	52	5	1.65	0.39	0.94	5.74	82	23.69	84	92	81	0	0	4	2
	SALEM	57	44	62	34	51	5	1.26	-0.17	0.64	4.43	61	23.45	78	94	84	0	0	5	2
PA	ALLENTOWN	54	39	70	26	46	2	1.22	0.36	0.77	12.51	132	43.69	110	84	67	0	1	3	1
	ERIE	49	39	65	33	44	-1	2.31	1.41	0.80	10.26	97	36.47	99	82	71	0	0	5	3
	MIDDLETOWN	53	41	70	32	47	1	1.31	0.51	0.78	9.88	123	37.82	107	86	59	0	1	2	2
	PHILADELPHIA	57	43	72	32	50	1	2.15	1.43	1.21	8.49	105	33.11	89	78	58	0	1	3	2
	PITTSBURGH	50	37	66	31	44	0	0.72	0.04	0.50	5.51	81	33.23	100	86	56	0	2	4	1
	WILKES-BARRE	52	39	68	31	46	3	0.62	-0.10	0.40	8.11	97	37.33	112	79	59	0	1	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	50	40	60	34	45	3	1.22	0.38	0.90	10.56	119	40.27	110	78	63	0	0	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	56	41	68	32	49	4	1.00	-0.04	0.79	14.51	152	46.58	116	81	63	0	1	4	1
SC	BEAUFORT	73	51	81	40	62	2	0.39	-0.21	0.38	9.54	99	38.62	85	94	55	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	72	50	80	38	61	2	0.16	-0.44	0.09	17.24	167	45.29	97	91	54	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBIA	64	41	73	32	53	-3	2.19	1.53	1.89	7.77	94	37.75	87	90	57	0	3	2	1
	GREENVILLE	61	42	66	33	51	-1	0.60	-0.28	0.45	6.84	70	32.18	72	81	49	0	0	3	0
SD	ABERDEEN	36	24	56	17	30	-2	0.04	-0.15	0.03	8.56	218	25.17	129	90	79	0	6	2	0
	HURON	36	26	50	17	31	-3	0.35	0.13	0.26	8.62	220	24.19	120	90	74	0	6	3	0
	RAPID CITY	41	25	53	15	33	-2	0.04	-0.11	0.04	8.37	292	26.75	167	89	60	0	6	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	36	27	48	19	32	-2	0.69	0.34	0.37	8.02	152	24.67	105	87	78	0	5	4	0
TN	BRISTOL	57	40	64	27	48	1	0.98	0.30	0.62	4.67	69	29.91	83	90	54	0	2	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	60	43	66	33	51	-1	1.37	0.26	0.80	5.26	54	36.72	78	90	63	0	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	57	42	61	33	50	0	1.96	1.08	1.00	6.95	94	37.79	91	88	61	0	0	4	2
	MEMPHIS	56	44	60	34	50	-4	1.15	-0.12	1.00	8.00	88	53.94	118	85	59	0	0	4	1
	NASHVILLE	56	42	64	29	49	-2	0.66	-0.33	0.29	7.09	84	40.28	98	86	62	0	1	4	0
TX	ABILENE	70	43	80	30	56	1	0.32	0.01	0.25	5.99	91	25.72	117	74	40	0	1	2	0
	AMARILLO	60	32	69	22	46	-1	0.12	-0.05	0.12	5.31	139	20.59	109	82	32	0	4	1	0
	AUSTIN	77	50	83	31	63	2	0.24	-0.40	0.20	1.82	22	17.95	60	84	57	0	1	2	0
	BEAUMONT	73	55	81	42	64	2	2.31	1.22	2.05	12.24	94	49.87	96	92	59	0	0	4	1
	BROWNSVILLE	80	63	86	48	72	3	2.85	2.43	2.76	15.70	156	38.37	149	88	63	0	0	3	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	61	86	46	70	4	0.37	-0.03	0.33	4.21	42	30.72	103	87	61	0	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	78	53	84	38	66	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.44	10	18.94	111	72	45	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	69	40	77	31	55	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.67	65	9.44	113	44	19	0	1	0	0
	FORT WORTH	70	51	75	40	61	4	3.91	3.30	2.23	7.18	90	27.16	88	76	40	0	0	2	2
	GALVESTON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	73	57	83	45	65	3	2.83	1.83	1.79	23.83	217	52.86	125	90	65	0	0	3	2
	LUBBOCK	66	36	73	30	51	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	12.48	269	28.34	160	67	32	0	1	0	0
	MIDLAND	69	38	75	29	54	0	0.01	-0.13	0.01	3.86	87	11.39	82	60	29	0	1	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	73	42	82	31	58	3	0.23	-0.03	0.23	6.03	98	20.73	106	76	45	0	1	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	80	55	86	38	68	6	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.72	9	14.60	49	80	33	0	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	77	55	85	36	66	2	0.85	0.23	0.44	4.04	38	21.94	60	90	67	0	0	3	0
	WACO	72	49	78	32	61	3	0.38	-0.20	0.38	4.94	63	42.64	146	86	56	0	1	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	67	42	76	34	55	1	0.01	-0.38	0.01	5.15	71	26.75	101	80	41	0	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	50	37	58	28	44	3	0.40	0.07	0.34	2.97	82	10.74	74	82	54	0	2	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	49	37	62	26	43	4	0.93	0.19	0.49	7.18	84	36.59	113	89	63	0	2	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	55	37	68	25	46	-2	2.34	1.61	1.12	6.86	78	26.61	69	91	63	0	2	4	2
	NORFOLK	62	48	77	42	55	2	2.29	1.59	1.22	14.56	161	36.37	88	89	63	0	0	3	2
	RICHMOND	61	43	77	32	52	2	1.69	0.97	1.33	9.36	102	44.10	112	82	58	0	1	4	1
	ROANOKE	56	41	65	30	49	0	0.87	0.13	0.57	4.97	58	29.92	79	79	60	0	1	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	56	38	75	26	47	0	1.18	0.41	0.78	9.83	111	40.45	109	88	61	0	2	4	1
WA	OLYMPIA	56	43	58	33	49	6	3.52	1.65	2.35	12.19	123	34.42	89	88	79	0	0	5	2
	QUILLAYUTE	55	45	60	38	50	5	4.57	1.14	2.56	24.37	116	72.87	92	92	83	0	0	5	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	46	58	40	50	4	1.46	0.11	0.91	9.09	121	27.33	97	86	80	0	0	5	1
	SPOKANE	48	36	57	25	42	6	0.39	-0.11	0.20	1.91	69	13.36	102	91	67	0	2	4	0
	YAKIMA	62	35	71	27	48	9	0.06	-0.15	0.05	1.63	122	4.85	78	86	66	0	2	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	51	35	63	24	43	-2	1.13	0.48	0.79	3.27	45	38.68	105	88	66	0	3	3	1
	CHARLESTON	57	39	69	26	48	1	1.25	0.42	0.88	4.37	56	38.88	100	86	50	0	2	4	1
	ELKINS	53	32	65	16	43	1	2.12	1.35	0.98	4.97	60	37.56	92	91	51	0	2	5	2
	HUNTINGTON	54	37	66	26	45	-2	1.21	0.45	0.60	3.29	46	35.36	95	88	59	0	2	4	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	37	27	44	16	32	-2	0.40	-0.07	0.17	4.50	64	28.56	95	90	69	0	4	3	0
	GREEN BAY	40	32	46	24	36	0	0.67	0.12	0.37	4.69	73	27.39	103	85	68	0	4	3	0
	LA CROSSE	39	29	47	22	34	-4	0.78	0.28	0.36	4.56	69	33.75	112	90	71	0	4	3	0
	MADISON	42	31	53	18	36	-1	0.72	0.17	0.33	5.49	86	41.76	139	87	73	0	4	5	0
	MILWAUKEE	45	34	57	23	40	0	0.65	0.02	0.27	7.73	109	39.93	128	84	65	0	3	5	0
WY	CASPER	48	27	55	14	38	4	0.12	-0.07	0.10	2.46	97	11.99	100	76	56	0	4	3	0
	CHEYENNE	49	27	57	13	38	4	0.22	0.08	0.20	1.92	77	14.69	100	74	47	0	6	2	0
	LANDER	50	30	61	20	40	8	0.19	-0.04	0.16	3.20	106	14.67	119	81	42	0	4	3	0
	SHERIDAN	56	28	62	17	42	9	0.60	0.41	0.54	3.74	116	16.49	121	85	56	0	5	3	1

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

National Agricultural Summary

November 10 - 16, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Corn: Less than an inch of precipitation fell across most the western Corn Belt, while higher amounts fell farther east. Nationally, 78 percent of the corn crop was harvested, 19 points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in North Carolina and Tennessee, and was nearly complete in Kentucky and Texas. Significant harvest activity occurred in Michigan, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Soybeans: Producers had harvested 95 percent of the nation's soybean crop by week's end, 3 points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. North Carolina producers had harvested 42 percent of their acreage, 3 points behind the normal pace. Elsewhere, at least 83 percent of the crop had been reaped. Producers in several northern Corn Belt States had completed harvest.

Winter Wheat: Nationally, 96 percent of the winter wheat acreage had been planted, equal to last year and the 5-year average. Planting was complete or nearly complete across much of the growing area; however, substantial acreage remained to be planted in California and North Carolina. Other than in Illinois, where planting progress was 17 points ahead of the average, producers were seeding winter wheat within 5 points of the 5-year average. Major planting activity was evident in Arkansas, California, and North Carolina. Emergence had occurred on 88 percent of the national acreage, 4 points ahead of last year and the same as the 5-year average. Development was occurring rapidly in Arkansas, Missouri, and North Carolina, but was well behind normal in the Pacific Northwest. Emergence was complete in Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota and neared completion in Colorado, Michigan, and Montana. Condition of the winter wheat crop was 66 percent good to excellent, a 2-point decline from the previous week's rating.

Cotton: Sixty-four percent of the cotton acreage was harvested, 10 points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Missouri and neared completion in the Delta and in Tennessee. Harvest progress ranged from 23 points behind the 5-year average in Kansas to 12 points ahead in Missouri. Harvest was very active in California, Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas.

Sorghum: Producers had harvested 78 percent of the sorghum crop, 18 points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in the Delta, and elsewhere ranged from 45 percent complete in New Mexico to 88 percent complete in Illinois. Producers were harvesting at or behind the average pace in all States except Colorado and Texas, where harvest was 1 point ahead.

Peanuts: Producers had harvested 95 percent of the peanut crop, 6 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in North Carolina, and was within 4 points of the 5-year average elsewhere, except in Texas, where harvest was 11 points ahead.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 16, 2008

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Nov 16 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	90	82	97	90
IL	88	80	100	98
IN	93	89	97	92
IA	70	62	96	95
KS	87	81	100	98
KY	99	99	100	99
MI	83	72	88	80
MN	80	75	98	96
MO	80	71	97	96
NE	67	58	96	93
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	33	23	95	88
OH	88	83	97	86
PA	81	79	84	84
SD	59	53	92	91
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	97	91	100	99
WI	69	58	89	82
18 Sts	78	71	97	94

These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Nov 16 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	88	75	86	83
CA	40	30	39	36
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	99	100	100
IL	99	97	100	82
IN	99	98	100	99
KS	97	95	100	99
MI	100	100	100	98
MO	87	78	95	89
MT	100	100	100	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	67	45	64	71
OH	100	100	100	98
OK	99	96	95	98
OR	99	93	99	100
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	94	91	90	92
WA	100	99	100	100
18 Sts	96	94	96	96

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Nov 16 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	91	85	90	85
AZ	60	54	69	65
AR	98	97	99	93
CA	75	50	90	88
GA	70	59	65	73
KS	18	10	62	41
LA	99	97	100	99
MS	96	91	99	99
MO	100	97	100	88
NC	82	73	91	79
OK	44	40	61	62
SC	73	60	88	71
TN	98	95	99	89
TX	40	26	57	53
VA	73	68	94	77
15 Sts	64	54	74	70

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Nov 16 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	88	94	92
IL	100	95	100	99
IN	98	97	100	98
IA	98	97	99	100
KS	88	84	99	95
KY	91	89	99	88
LA	100	100	100	100
MI	99	97	99	96
MN	99	99	100	99
MS	99	97	100	100
MO	83	76	96	92
NE	100	97	99	100
NC	42	28	45	45
ND	94	92	100	99
OH	100	100	100	96
SD	100	97	100	100
TN	95	89	93	87
WI	100	98	99	97
18 Sts	95	93	98	96

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Nov 16 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	74	54	61	67
CA	20	12	20	20
CO	99	99	100	99
ID	94	88	89	91
IL	92	86	98	94
IN	94	89	98	92
KS	91	87	90	93
MI	98	93	98	93
MO	64	50	80	76
MT	97	94	97	94
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	31	20	28	40
OH	100	100	100	93
OK	92	87	78	89
OR	55	47	77	79
SD	100	94	100	97
TX	83	77	65	76
WA	81	75	92	95
18 Sts	88	83	84	88

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Nov 16 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	82	75	96	81
IL	88	64	100	96
KS	73	59	95	89
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	82	69	96	94
NE	61	51	96	95
NM	45	17	99	51
OK	54	48	86	75
SD	74	56	99	97
TX	84	79	96	83
11 Sts	78	69	96	87

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 16, 2008

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Nov 16 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	90	82	91
FL	98	94	96	98
GA	93	87	86	94
NC	100	100	99	99
OK	90	75	94	88
SC	98	95	100	99
TX	94	81	92	83
VA	98	94	100	99
8 Sts	95	88	89	93

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

Sunflower Percent Harvested

	Nov 16 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	90	83	98	93
KS	70	61	99	90
ND	83	75	95	92
SD	61	56	87	91
4 Sts	77	70	94	92

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

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Nov 16 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	82	99	99
MI	99	86	97	97
MN	100	95	100	100
ND	100	96	100	100
4 Sts	100	92	99	99

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	1	49	44	6
CA	0	0	5	55	40
CO	0	1	16	46	37
ID	0	0	12	79	9
IL	0	1	18	72	9
IN	1	2	23	60	14
KS	2	5	22	60	11
MI	1	2	25	59	13
MO	0	3	47	47	3
MT	0	3	30	60	7
NE	0	2	17	66	15
NC	0	0	19	77	4
OH	0	2	25	55	18
OK	0	5	32	51	12
OR	0	24	36	33	7
SD	0	2	27	63	8
TX	4	11	35	43	7
WA	7	23	42	28	0
18 Sts	1	6	27	55	11
Prev Wk	1	5	26	56	12
Prev Yr	6	13	36	40	5

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 2007 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 5.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 24% short, 73% adequate, 2% surplus. Soybeans 88% harvested, 89% 2007, 82% avg. Winter wheat 54% planted, 27% emerged. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent. Hay and roughage supply 9% short, 72% adequate, 19% surplus. Fieldwork across the Tennessee Valley and Appalachian Foothills slowed during the past week, as several areas received rainfall on a number of days. Soil moisture conditions improved in Districts 10, 20, 30, 50, and 60 while District 40 showed a slight decrease in available soil moisture. All weather stations reported receiving rainfall during the past week. However, the total amount of moisture received differed drastically depending on location. Winter wheat seeding surpassed the halfway mark during the past week, as producers in most places hurried to finish planting while there was a good supply of soil moisture. As the 2008 crop season drew closer to its end, producers were busy harvesting the remaining acreage of cotton, peanuts, and soybeans. Pasture conditions varied greatly depending on location. Recent frosts killed what little warm season grass remained.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending November 16. Precipitation was reported at 8 of the 22 reporting stations. Cotton harvesting is complete on 60 percent of the acreage across the State. Cotton condition in the State remains mostly good. Alfalfa harvest is active on approximately half of the State's acreage. Alfalfa condition remains mostly fair. Range and pasture conditions across the State vary from poor to good.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 81% adequate, 9% surplus. Soybeans 100% mature, 100% 2007, 99% avg. Due to the rain last week, cotton farmers harvested only an additional 1% of the crop while soybean farmers harvested an additional 6% of the soybean crop. Winter wheat producers planted another 13% of the crop by week's end, which was 2% ahead of last year and 5% in front of the 5-year average. Winter wheat emerged advanced a significant 20% from the previous week, which was 13% and 7% ahead of 2007 and the 5-year average, respectively. Winter wheat was in mostly fair to good condition. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition. Due to limited winter pasture re-growth, ranchers have needed to feed hay to livestock.

CALIFORNIA: Small grain fields continued to be planted. Recent rains were beneficial to seed germination of barley, wheat, and oats. Alfalfa was starting the dormant season. Some growers were cutting, baling for the last time. Seed alfalfa fields were going into dormancy. Cotton defoliation and harvest activities were nearing completion. Early picked cotton fields continued with stalk plow down and shredding. Sudan hay, sorghum, and safflower harvest continued. Harvest of corn for grain, silage was almost complete. Sweet potato harvest slowed down in Merced County. Grape growers were pruning, irrigating and cultivating their vineyards. Table grape harvest was slowing with Crimson and Thompson Seedless, Christmas Rose, Rouge, Kyoho, Red Globe, Summer Royal, and Autumn Royal varieties being picked. In Fresno County all types of raisin grapes had been harvested and boxed. Wine and juice grape harvests were also still underway with Alicante Bouchet, Barbera, Carnelian, Carignane, French Colombard, Merlot, Muscat, Ruby Cabernet, and Thompson Seedless varieties being picked. Growers continued harvesting late varieties of pomegranates. New pomegranate orchards were being planted. Angeleno plums and Flavor Fall pluots were picked. Quince, kiwifruit, Fuyu and Hachiya persimmons, apples, Asian pears, and jujubes were also picked. New blueberry bushes were planted. Lemons were harvested and supplies were plentiful of most sizes. The harvest of Valencia oranges continued as demand required. Navel orange harvest continued, with fruit color still lagging and high sugar content. Varieties of Navels picked included Early Becks, Bonanzas, Fukumotos, Washingtons, and T.I.s. Mandarin varieties picked and packed included Owari satsumas and Fina clementines. Chandler pummelos, and Melo Gold and Cocktail grapefruit were also being picked. Citrus harvest had slowed in some areas due to low market prices. Olives were harvested. Almond, pistachio, and walnut harvests were nearing the end. Hullers remained busy. Pruning was underway in some orchards. Pre-plant fumigations were also taking place with some new almond and pistachio orchards already being planted. Fall vegetables grew normally and looked good this week, prompting some farmers' markets to remain open for the fall season. Tulare County's broccoli, cabbage, and lettuce harvests gained momentum. After a slow start, cauliflower also picked up and harvest was expected to be in full swing in the coming weeks. While tomatoes were almost completed, spinach grew normally and started to be picked in some areas. The radicchio harvest moved forward. Head lettuce producers in Imperial County waited for temperatures to drop low enough for the lettuce to pull in and form solid heads. Kern County harvested the last of its iceberg lettuce crop. In preparation for winter planting, stale bedding was well underway. In Fresno County fall vegetables were still being harvested, especially farmers' market crops, such as amaranth, basil, green and long beans, bitter melon, carrots, cilantro, collard greens, cucumbers, daikon, dill, dongqua, eggplant, gailon, kabocha, leaf lettuce, leeks, lemongrass, kale, mint, moqua, mustard greens, okra, ong choy, opo, parsley, chili peppers, radishes, sinqua, spinach, summer and winter squashes, swiss chard, tong ho, yam leaf, as well as many varieties of herbs. Harvests continued at a slower pace for garlic, bell peppers, and onions. The pumpkin harvest finished this week, making way for debut of fall broccoli. Garlic and fresh market onions were planted. Fields were weeded, irrigated, fertilized, and treated for pests and mildew. Rangeland and pasture continued to show slight improvements in many areas due to early fall rains and milder temperatures, however conditions remained mostly poor as more of the much-needed seasonal precipitation had yet to arrive. Some greening of foothill pastures was visible. Cattle on dry pasture and rangeland continued to receive supplements of hay and other nutrients. Movement of cattle to lower elevations for over-wintering continued, and some thinning of herds continued due to the poor feed and water conditions. Irrigated pastures were in good condition. Fall beef cow calving was nearing completion in some areas. Dairy production continued to benefit from the milder temperatures. Sheep were grazing on harvested grain, alfalfa, sudan grass, and tomato fields and idle farmland in central areas, and some movement of herds into the Imperial Valley continued. Fall lambing continued. Both in-state and out-of-state honeybees were moved to foothill and mountain locations in central areas for over-wintering.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 25% short, 66% adequate 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 31% short, 49% adequate, 8% surplus. Sugarbeets 92% harvested, 97% 2007, 98% avg. Alfalfa 95% 4th cutting, 98% 2007, 97% avg. Colorado received below normal moisture for the week, however, a cold front moved into the state on Friday producing some snow. Average temperatures were close to normal for the majority of the week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 14% short, 69% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 21% short, 68% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 23% short, 58% adequate, 18% surplus. Other Hay 4th cutting, 63%, 84% 2007, 73% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 88%, 95% 2007, 94% avg.; 5th cutting 51%, 58% 2007, 46% avg. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% fair, 78% good, 19% excellent; 78% planted, 89% 2007, 85% avg.; 62% emerged, 60% 2007, 76% avg. Barley condition 4% fair, 76% good, 20% excellent; 98% planted, 95% 2007, 98% avg. Corn harvested for grain 100%, 97% 2007, 98% avg. Soybeans 93% dropping leaves, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 63% harvested, 74% 2007, 76% avg. Wet weather brought soybean harvest nearly to a standstill and is also affecting small grain/cover plantings.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 36% short, 56% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Peanuts 98% harvested, 96% 2007, 98% 5-yr avg. Rain caused field work delays, relieved dry conditions, Panhandle. Cotton, soybean, hay harvest continued, nearly finished. Sugarcane harvest underway, Glades County. Topsoil moisture short to adequate, Big Bend, central Peninsula; mostly adequate, Panhandle, southern Peninsula. Subsoil moisture adequate, southern Peninsula; short to adequate, all other regions. Cool, dry weather slowed disease, allowed vegetable harvest to progress, central, southern Peninsula. Hardee County irrigating tomatoes. Alachua County snap beans, mustard greens doing well, being harvested. Collier County problems with deer. Flagler County cabbage planting 50% complete. Light volumes of sweet corn, radishes. Other vegetables avocados, cucumbers,

eggplant, okra, peppers, squash, tomatoes. Caretakers applied supplemental sprays, fertilizers to maintain healthy citrus trees. Windy conditions, infrequent rainfall dehydrated trees causing east coast growers to run irrigation on a recurrent basis. Other activity limited mowing, general maintenance. Harvest increasing with early oranges picked for processing, plants also taking packinghouse eliminations. Fresh market for Navel oranges, grapefruit limited, fairly consistent past several weeks. Fallglo tangerine harvest almost over for season, replaced by early variety Sunburst tangerines. Pasture Feed 3% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 1% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 33% fair, 59% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle, northern areas grass growth slowed, about done for season. Winter grains for forage slowed by cool temperatures, dry soils. Pasture condition very poor to good, most fair to good. Central, southern Peninsula grass growth in pastures declining, final cuttings of hay nearly complete. Some supplemental feeding began on livestock, especially equine. Cattle condition statewide very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Weight gains on calves below average due to poor protein value in grass, hay. Some producers removed calves from pastures earlier than normal due to inadequate hay, forage.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, 7% surplus. Soil moisture rated at 7% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, and 7% surplus. Soybeans 5% very poor, 14% poor, 44% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent; 62% harvested, 58% 2007, 58% avg. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 43% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent; 41% planted, 36% 2007, 38% avg.; 25% emerged, 19% 2007, 23% avg. Range and pasture 7% very poor, 24% poor, 49% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Hay 8% very poor, 28% poor, 45% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Pecans 7% very poor, 13% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum harvested for grain 84%, 68% 2007, 76% avg. Apples 62% harvested, 79% 2007, 92% avg. Onions transplanted 28%, 5% 2007, 14% avg. Pecans 51% harvested, 42% 2007, 40% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 71%, 75% 2007, 76% avg. Other small grains planted 64%, 69% 2007, 68% avg. Daily average high temperatures were in the mid 60's most of the week. Average lows were in the 40's. The rain provided moisture that assisted the continuation of small grain planting. Some harvests were delayed due to rain. Some growers were harvesting irrigated fields first and waiting to harvest low yielding cotton and soybean fields.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture ranged from short to surplus. Banana orchards were in fair to good condition. The week's mixture of warm temperatures, light winds, and showers benefited crop growth. Papaya trees on the Big Island showed steady flowering. However, fruit columns continued to contain gaps. Recent rains also created a flush of young weeds in many papaya orchards. Head cabbage plantings made steady progress. Regular irrigation helped to maintain normal crop progress. Sweet corn plantings on Oahu were in good condition. Damage from insect infestations and the seasonal change in weather has reduced cucumber production on Oahu. Trade wind conditions prevailed during the start of the week. As a result, days were partly cloudy to mostly sunny and light showers were limited to the windward areas of the islands. An approaching cold front cut the flow of trade winds beginning at mid-week. Light to heavy convective showers occurred over interior sections of the major islands as towering clouds formed due to daytime heating of the land. The cold front cleared the State by the weekend bringing additional, mostly light, showers. Behind the cold front were fresh trade winds that carried moisture-laden clouds to the islands. Some of these trade wind showers were very heavy. While soil moisture and reservoirs were replenished from the recent showers, all existing voluntary and mandatory water conservation notices remained in effect.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 9% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 62%, 83% 2007, 83% avg.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 85% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 88% harvested, 100% 2007, 98% avg. Sorghum 88% harvested, 100% 2007, 96% avg. Winter wheat 92% emerged, 98% 2007, 94% avg. Cold temperatures and wet weather have slowed the progress of harvest. Many are waiting for fields to dry in order to finish harvesting. The average temperature was 1.1 degrees below normal. The average weekly precipitation was 0.32 inch above normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 68% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 29% short, 57% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 93% harvested, 97% 2007, 92% avg. Soybeans 98% harvested, 100% 2007, 98% avg. Winter Wheat 99% planted, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 94% emerged, 98% 2007, 92% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Hay supplies are adequate in most areas. However, some producers had to start feeding hay early in the fall causing concerns of running short by spring. Average temperatures ranged from normal to 6o below normal, with a high of 64o and a low of 18o. Precipitation averaged from 0.12 inches to 2.52 inches. Many producers are now finished with both corn and soybean harvest. Rain showers during the week did slow the remaining harvest and other field activities. High input costs are causing farmers to make tough decisions for next year's cropping season. The recent rains should prove beneficial to the 2009 winter wheat crop. Other activities during the week included cleaning and storing equipment, drying and storing grain, hauling grain to market, fall tillage, cleaning fence rows, applying fertilizer and lime, fall herbicide applications, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.1. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 64% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 73% adequate, 20% surplus. Corn 70% harvested, 95% average. 19% moisture of corn harvested. Soybean 98% harvest, 100% average. Grain movement 9% heavy, 31% moderate, 33% light, 27% none. Off-farm grain storage availability 11% short, 82% adequate, 7% surplus. On-farm storage availability rated 20% short, 75% adequate, and 5% surplus. Availability of hay and roughage for livestock feed 10% short, 83% adequate, and 7% surplus. Quality of hay and roughage for livestock feed 8% poor, 47% fair, and 45% good. Fall fertilizer applied 20% complete, average 46%. Harvest and fall fieldwork hampered by rain.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 3.6. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 81% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 87% adequate, 4% surplus. Range and pasture condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 82% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 94% adequate, 4% surplus. Primary farm activity involved harvesting corn, soybeans, sorghum, cotton, and sunflowers.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.0. Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 47% short, 17% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 48% very short, 42% short, 10% adequate. Farmers were stripping their tobacco as above normal rainfall brought their tobacco into order. The rain was also beneficial to fall sown winter wheat and pastures. Rainfall that averaged 1.6 inches statewide helped to relieve dry soil conditions but yearly precipitation totals remained well below normal.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Soil moisture 4% very short, 30% short, 62% adequate, 4% surplus. Wheat 54% planted, 54% 2007, 47% avg. Winter Wheat 23% emerged, 22% avg. Pecan 55% harvested, 70% 2007, 59% avg. Sweet potatoes 92% harvested; 97% 2007, 95% avg. Sugarcane 38% harvested, 48% 2007, 48% avg.; 4% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 10% excellent. Livestock 3% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. Vegetables 4% very poor, 17% poor, 47% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 7% very poor, 18% poor, 46% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 86% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 87% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Other Hay 4th cutting 81%, 74% 2007, 79% avg. Alfalfa Hay 4th cutting 99%, 96% 2007, 97% avg.; 5th cutting 67%, 62% 2007, 56% avg. Pasture condition 15% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent; 95% planted, 93% 2007, 88% avg.; 71% emerged, 77% 2007, 69% avg. Barley condition 20% fair, 73% good, 7% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 98%, 95% 2007, 94% avg. Soybeans 100% dropping leaves, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 69% harvested, 79% 2007, 76% avg. Barley 98% planted, 97% 2007, 98% avg. Summer crops have been mostly harvested and winter crops are planted with good germination.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 3% very short, 2% short, 68% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Fourth cutting hay 86%, 86% 2007, 95% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.34 inches east central Lower Peninsula to 1.46 inches southeastern Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 3 degrees below normal western Upper Peninsula and southwestern Lower Peninsula to normal northwestern, northeastern, west central, central, and east central Lower Peninsula. Rain and snow showers fell across State, which caused soggy fields and delayed progress of fieldwork. Some farmers may need to wait for ground to freeze before getting back into fields. Harvest activities progressed where field conditions allowed. Harvest wrapping up for most farmers. Corn harvest continued where conditions allowed and completed many areas. Alfalfa harvest came to end most areas. Winter wheat had all but emerged and generally good condition. Wet fields complicated sugarbeet harvest. Harvest of most vegetable crops

completed for year. Growers continued with fall tillage and preparation of farm equipment for winter storage.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 70% adequate, 26% surplus. Corn 20% moisture, 14% 2007, 16% avg. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 23% poor, 38% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Producers harvested only five percent of Minnesota's corn and ten percent of the sunflowers during this past week. Rain during the past few weeks has left water standing in the fields and hindered farmers' ability to harvest standing crops, especially in the northwestern part of the state. As of Friday, November 14, nearly the entire state had adequate or surplus topsoil moisture. The average temperature for the week was 29.8°, 1.0° below normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Soil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 59% adequate, 24% surplus. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Cotton 96% harvested, 99% 2007, 99% avg. Peanuts 98% harvested, 98% 2007. Sorghum 100% harvested, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Soybeans 99% harvested, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Winter Wheat 80% planted, 90% 2007, 84% avg.; 58% emerged, 59% 2007, 59% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 100% harvested, 99% 2007, 96% avg. Cattle 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent. Rainfall over regions of Mississippi halted fieldwork temporarily. There are still some late planted soybeans and cotton that remain to be harvested. Winter wheat planting is well underway and ryegrass is in need of additional moisture.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 74% adequate, 13% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. All areas of the State are experiencing better than normal pasture conditions for this time of the year. Fall tillage is 56 percent complete, 7 days behind normal. As the harvest season winds down, wet field conditions continue to keep farmers out of many fields and hampers row crop harvest. Drier weather is needed for producers to finish harvest. Temperatures ranged from normal to 3 degrees below average across the State. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.69, ranging from 0.35 inches in the west-central district and 0.38 in the northeast district to 1.80 inches in the southeast district. Scott and Stoddard counties in the southeast district reported receiving over 2 inches. Activities; corn, soybean, sorghum, rice, cotton harvest; winter wheat planting; fall tillage; care of livestock.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% last year, 23% short, 42% last year, 69% adequate, 32% last year, 5% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 35% last year, 34% short, 40% last year, 53% adequate, 24% last year, 1% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat 97% emerged, 97% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% last year, 3% poor, 3% last year, 30% fair, 57% last year, 60% good, 36% last year, 7% excellent, 3% last year. Corn harvested for grain 41%, 85% last year. Corn condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. The state received moderate moisture during the week and near normal temperatures. Warm weather is allowing further grazing on pastures this year. Range and pasture feed condition 10% very poor, 20% last year, 19% poor, 19% last year, 37% fair, 36% last year, 30% good, 22% last year, 4% excellent, 3% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 85% complete, 90% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 91% complete, 92% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 30%, 27% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 36%, 26% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 67% harvested, 96% 2007, 93% avg. Soybeans 100% harvested, 99% 2007, 100% avg. Sorghum 100% mature, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 61% harvested, 96% 2007, 95% avg. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 15% excellent; 100% seeded, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Last week brought wet weather once again slowing harvest progress. Corn and Sorghum harvest remained over two and a half weeks behind average. Other activities around the state included moving cattle to stalk fields, fall tillage, and applying fertilizer when conditions allowed. Temperatures averaged one degree below normal across the state. The Northwestern, Southwestern and South Central Districts reported above normal temperatures. The Panhandle had the biggest variance in temperature with highs in the mid 60's and lows in the teens. Precipitation was widespread with much of the state receiving at least one half inch of precipitation.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Livestock were being brought to winter pastures. Onions were being taken to sheds for sorting, bagging, and shipping. Livestock marketing and shipping increased. Garlic, alfalfa seed, and mint harvests were wrapping up. Potato harvest advanced. Main farm and ranch activities; harvesting, planting of fall-seeded grains and garlic. The week recorded mild daytime temperatures with below freezing nighttime temperatures. Temperatures averaged from four to seven degrees above normal across the state. The week's high temperatures ranged from 62 degrees in Elko to 79 degrees in Las Vegas. The week's low temperatures ranged from 18 degrees in Eureka to 46 degrees in Las Vegas. Precipitation was recorded in Elko, Ely, Winnemucca, and Eureka. Winnemucca recorded the most precipitation with 0.1 inches.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 89% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 92% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture condition 16% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Third Crop Hay 100% harvested, 100% 2007, 99% average; condition good/excellent in Vermont and good/fair elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries 100% harvested, 100% 2007, 99% average; Fruit Size average/above average; condition good. Skies were mostly cloudy at the start of the week with light scattered rain and snow showers in northern areas. Temperatures during the first part of the week were below average to average. Highs ranged in the mid-30s to mid-50s with nighttime lows in the low 20s to low 40s. Weather allowed farmers to complete their third cut dry hay harvest and cranberry harvest in Massachusetts. Temperatures rose to above average levels on Friday with the arrival of rain over night Thursday. Temperatures during the weekend were unseasonably warm ranging from the low 50s to upper 60s. Some areas even saw high temperatures reach into the low 70s. Heavy rains continued to fall throughout the weekend with strong gusty winds at times. Winds were strong enough to warrant tornado watches in some areas. Rainfall totals were between 0.65 and 1.99 inches. Crops harvested included dry hay and cranberries. Other farm activities included taking down and sorting tobacco, applying lime to fields, soil testing, cleaning up vegetable fields and orchards, cleaning and putting away equipment for the winter, and moving apples and potatoes out of storage.

NEW JERSEY: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 51% short, 29% adequate, 2% surplus. Wind damage 13% light, 4% moderate, 2% severe. Freeze damage 18% light, 16% moderate, 19% severe. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 1% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent; sixth cut 75% complete. Cotton 26% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent; 99% bolls open, 41% harvested. Corn 55% good, 45% excellent; 88% grain harvested. Irrigated sorghum 1% poor, 8% fair, 88% good, 3% excellent, 44% harvested. Dry sorghum 7% very poor, 45% poor, 48% fair; 100% mature, 100% harvested. Peanuts 40% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent; 100% harvested. Lettuce 50% fair, 50% good, 95% harvested. Chile 11% poor, 27% fair, 46% good 16% excellent; 97% red chile harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 19% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Sheep 7% very poor, 13% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 17% poor, 46% fair, 29% good, 5% excellent. This has been a very dry week for most of the state except for a few stations in the north. DesMoines-Capulin had .64 inches of precipitation, Chama .44, and Farmington 0.15 inches. Temperatures were near normal over most of the state with Clayton a little above and Johnson Ranch a little below normal. The forecast for this week is mostly cool and dry.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Soil moisture 74% adequate, 26% surplus. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 22% poor, 26% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Silage corn 99% harvested, 100% 2007, 100% average. Grain corn 61% harvested, 78% 2007, 67% average. Dry Beans 90% harvested, 100% 2007, 96% average. Soybeans 84% harvested, 89% 2007, 75% average. Apples 94% picked, 100% 2007, 100% average. Grapes 97% harvested, 100% 2007, 98% average. Vegetable harvest was nearly complete. Farmers are continuing to winterize equipment. Growers on Long Island are bringing in bird netting for the season. Temperatures averaged above near normal. Precipitation was slightly above normal for the week.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Soil moisture 5% very short, 14% short, 61% adequate, 20% surplus. Activities during the week included the harvesting of hay, cotton, soybeans, sweetpotatoes, and sorghum, marketing livestock, the planting of small grains, and winterizing equipment. North Carolina received above normal rainfall for this time of the year, with precipitation ranging from 0.74 inches Hickory to 4.34 inches in Greenville. Average temperatures were normal for this time of year, ranging from 39 to 60 degrees. In the Mountain Region, Christmas tree harvest is in full swing in preparation for sales in the coming weeks. Cotton and soybean harvest and small grain plantings are progressing normally.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 11% short, 64% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 20% short, 53% adequate 15% surplus. Stockwater supplies 21% very short, 20% short, 52% adequate, 7% surplus. Wet conditions continued to hinder harvest last week as many producers wait for the ground to freeze before getting back into the fields. Corn producers remained concerned about high moisture content in unharvested corn, according to reporters.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 5.1. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 40% short, 37% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 88% harvested for grain, 97% 2007, 86% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Throughout the state, producers are harvesting corn while soybean harvest is all but completed for the year. Field activities for the week also included the deep and shallow tillage of soybean stubble and corn stalks, land leveling, installation of tile, preparing equipment for winter storage, and fertilizer and herbicide application.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 29% short, 57% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat grazed 10% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Rye condition 1% very poor 5% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent; grazed 33% this week, 22% last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Oats seedbed prepared 78% this week, 77% last week, 91% last year, 94% average; 47% planted this week, 46% last week, 77% last year, 67% average; 39% emerged this week, 35% last week, 59% last year, 60% average. Sorghum condition 1% very poor 11% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 78% harvested this week, 65% last week, 72% last year, 81% average. Cotton condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent; 5th cutting 90% this week, 89% last week, 86% last year, 88% average; 6th cutting 49% this week, 36% last week, 48% last year, 55% average. Other hay condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent; 2nd cutting 89% this week, 88% last week, 93% last year, 95% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $99 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $91 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range with mostly light to moderate insect activity reported.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Top soil moisture 14% very short, 12% short, 54% adequate, 20% surplus. Sub soil moisture 15% very short, 23% short, 51% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 24% poor, 36% fair, 33% good, 7% excellent. Range, pasture condition 12% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat 99% planted, 99% previous year, 100% 5-year average. Winter Wheat 55% emerged, 77% previous year, 79% 5-year average. Weather; The week started out wet, rainy, but became dry, pleasant by weeks end. High temperatures ranged from 75 degrees in Crescent City, down to 57 degrees in Joseph. Low temperatures ranged from 45 degrees in Crescent City, down to 18 degrees in Christmas Valley. Only one out of the forty-three stations reporting did not receive a measurable amount of precipitation last week. The Astoria/Clatsop, Detroit Lake stations reported the most with 5.34 total inches each, followed by the Florence station with 3.54 inches. Air temperatures were well above average for this time of year throughout the State. Field Crops; Rain halted most field work activities early in the week throughout much of the State. Despite the wet conditions, winter wheat, most other fall grains have all been planted for the season. In Washington County, grains were looking good, putting on good growth, some operators began preparing seed beds for spring planting. The recent rains have also helped improve fall planted grains in Wasco County. In Marion County, much of the winter wheat crop has emerged; however, winter wheat emergence was at 55 percent statewide. The sugarbeet harvest was complete in Malheur County. Vegetables; There were still some fall cabbage, pumpkins out in Jackson County. The remaining late vegetable crop in Douglas County, which accounted for only a small percentage, was lost due to heavy rains early in the week. With the majority of vegetable harvesting complete, producers mostly continued preparing for another winter. Fruits, Nuts; All fruit, nut harvesting activities have come to an end in Washington, Jackson counties, throughout most of the State. However, some late hazelnuts were lost in Douglas County due to excessive precipitation. Producers continued with winter preparations. Nurseries, Greenhouses; Greenhouses continued moving potted plants to new plantations, growing holiday ornamentals. However, greenhouses throughout the Willamette Valley were mostly done for the year. Nurseries were still busy with fall activities, getting some remaining trees, shrubs out. The Christmas tree harvest was in full swing, u-cut trees were being prepared. Other holiday related activities included gathering cuttings for wreaths, other Christmas ornamentation, packing, shipping of decorative greens. Livestock, Range, Pasture; Fall pastures have put on some growth from the rains, warmer weather. Cattle were being rounded up, moved to winter pastures in Wasco County. Livestock across the State were looking good. Supplemental feeding was occurring. Weaning was completed in some areas, calves were being sold.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 4% very short, 21% short, 65% adequate, 10% surplus. Fall 86% plowing complete, 84% 2007, 83% avg. Corn 81% harvested, 84% 2007, 84% avg. Soybeans 81% harvested, 87% 2007, 77% avg. Wheat crop condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 17% excellent; 92% emerged, 91% 2007, 86% avg. Pasture conditions 32% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. The week started off with nice conditions, but rain, snow or wind towards the last part of the week made field work difficult. Principal farm activities included spreading manure and lime, pruning fruit trees, and harvesting soybeans and corn. Farmers also conducted post harvest activities such as equipment maintenance, building repairs and preparing for winter. Fall plowing continued and is 86 percent complete.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 4% very short, 23% short, 60% adequate, 13% surplus. Soybeans 11% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 34% good, 10% excellent. Cotton 3% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 72% good, 1% excellent; 32% planted, 32% 2007, 44% avg.; 21% emerged, 14% 2007, 32% avg. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 49% fair, 36% good, 1% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 64% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 44% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Winter grazings 0% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 61% good, 2% excellent. Freeze damage 87% none, 9% light, 4% moderate, 0% heavy, 0% severe. Soybeans 98% leaves dropped, 97% 2007, 96% avg.; 86% mature, 83% 2007, 86% avg.; 35% harvested, 37% 2007, 46% avg. Sorghum 95% harvested, 98% 2007, 98% avg. Oats 69% planted, 54% 2007, 68% avg.; 52% emerged, 27% 2007, 51% avg. Sweet Potatoes 100% harvested, 96% 2007, 99% avg. Apples 100% harvested, 99% 2007, 99% avg. Winter grazings 89% planted, 68% 2007, 84% avg.; 73% grazings emerged, 37% 2007, 66% avg. Much of South Carolina received heavy showers from storms late in the week. Rainfall was over an inch in most areas with a majority of the central portion of the state getting two or more inches. Precipitation was lighter in counties in the Upstate bordering western North Carolina, and right along the coastline. The wet conditions put planting and crop combining on hold for a few days. There was a lot of cotton harvested early in the week before the rains came. Producers were also working hard combining soybeans, but will have to wait before returning to the fields due the wet ground. Sweet potato harvest was completed during the week. Farmers were so busy harvesting early in the week that they were not able to plant as much winter wheat as they had hoped by the time the rains came. Apple harvest has come to and end for this year. The state average temperature for the period was four degrees below normal. The state average rainfall for the period was 2.2 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 72% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 71% adequate, 19% surplus. Feed supplies 3% short, 85% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate, 11% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 10% fair, 67% good, 21% excellent. Wet conditions continue to slow progress of the row crop harvest in South Dakota.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 32% short, 51% adequate. Winter wheat 89% seeded, 87% 2007, 82% avg.; 59% emerged, 65% 2007, 61% avg. Burley tobacco 49% stripped, 57% 2007, 68% avg. Pastures 11% very poor, 24% poor, 38% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent. Farmers nearly wrapped up fall harvest this past week. Other farm activities last week included tobacco stripping, tending to livestock, and hauling hay. Pastures benefitted from the scattered showers last week but pond and creek levels remained low.

TEXAS: Top soil moisture was mostly short to adequate statewide. Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Peanuts condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Soybean condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Wheat condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Oat condition was mostly poor to fair statewide. Range and pasture condition was mostly poor to fair statewide. Wheat and oats planting was near completion across most areas of the state. Rainfall in the Blacklands helped wheat and oats growth while the south was in need of more rain. Cotton harvest in the Low Plains and Edwards Plateau was in full swing while harvest was complete in South Central Texas. Sorghum harvest continued in the Plains while nearly complete in South Central Texas. Peanuts continued to be harvested in some areas of the state. Pecan harvest continued while pumpkin harvest in the Northern High Plains and sunflower harvest the Southern High Plains was almost complete. Livestock were in fair to good condition across the state with supplemental feeding taking place. Pasture and range land were in good condition in the Plains while conditions in Southwest Texas continued to decline.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 28% short, 65% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 100%, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 92% emerged, 89% 2007, 92% avg. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; harvested (grain) 67%, 95% 2007, 83% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 100%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 100%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Range and Pasture 4% very poor, 14% poor, 47% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 6% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 0% surplus. Farmers are almost done with all field activities for year. Cache County reports farmers are doing some plowing and manure hauling. Winter wheat is looking better after the storms that came last week and the week before. Sevier County reports farmers continue tilling fields for next season plantings. Cache County reports ranchers are still enjoying good fall grazing with their cows, thus saving valuable hay for the cold winter months. Duchesne County reports producers are shipping calves. Farmers are almost done with all field activities for year. Cache County reports farmers are doing some plowing and manure hauling. Winter wheat is looking better after the storms that came last week and the week before. Sevier County reports farmers continue tilling fields for next season plantings. Cache County reports ranchers are still enjoying good fall grazing with their cows, thus saving valuable hay for the cold winter months. Duchesne County reports producers are shipping calves.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 15% short, 67% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 24% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture 11% very poor, 20% poor, 34% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Other Hay 10% very poor, 24% poor, 38% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 5% very poor, 15% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Corn 96% harvested, 100% 2007, 98% avg. Soybeans 55% harvested, 82% 2007, 70% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 36% good, 8% excellent. Winter Wheat 72% Seeded, 86% 2007; 78% avg.; 46% Emerged; 39% 2007; 31% avg. Barley condition 2% poor, 46% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts combined 98%; 100% 2007, 99% 5-yr avg. Cotton 73% harvested, 94% 2007, 77% avg. Oats for grain seeded 98%, condition 54% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. It was a rainy and windy week for the Commonwealth. The rain helped to replenish soil moisture but slowed field work. Small grains and cover crops improved with the cool, wet conditions. Modest progress was made on the soybean harvest; however, the harvest still remains about two weeks behind normal for this time of year. Farmers have almost completed the peanut harvest. The cotton harvest is on schedule. Growers in Suffolk County report a bumper cotton crop. Farmers are closely watching grain prices, fuel cost, and fertilizer prices to see if it will be profitable to fertilize and harvest this year's cover crops for grain. Other farming activities included shredding corn stocks, taking soil samples, and hunting deer.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 14% short, 42% adequate, 35% surplus. Warm, soaking rains occurred in the major grain growing counties. Topsoil moisture profiles were full but subsoil profile was still dry. Farmers were waiting to see how much reseeding would be needed, given the poor emergence to date. Skagit County reported the last of the potato crop had not made it in yet due to heavy rain. Christmas tree harvest was in full swing as growers rushed to fill orders for Thanksgiving weekend sales. Commercial holly growers were busy harvesting berried boughs for shipment during the holiday season. In the Yakima Valley, apple harvest was completed for most apple growers. While overall apple fruit quality was good this season, undersized fruit was the major contributor to cull bins and poor pack-outs. Range and pasture conditions 22% very poor, 30% poor, 26% fair, 22% good. Pasture reports were mixed. On the east side, Lincoln County reported cattle were being pulled off pasture and supplemental feeding had begun. Pend Oreille County reported cattle were still on green pasture with no supplemental feeding.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 38% short, 37% adequate, compared with 17% very short, 43% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus last year. Corn 76% harvested, 78% 2007, 77% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 67% harvested, 71% 2007, 71% 5-yr avg. Wheat conditions 2% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 95% planted, 96% 2007, 94% 5-yr avg.; 77% emerged, 71% 2007, 76% 5-yr avg. Hay third cutting was reported 93% complete, 95% 2007, 5-yr average not available. Cattle and calves 3% poor, 18% fair, 74% good, 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs 5% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Farming activities included harvesting corn and soybeans, hauling water for livestock, feeding hay and preparing for winter.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 17% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 0 to 4 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 37 to 45 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 27 to 34 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.40 inches in Eau Claire to 0.78 inches in LaCrosse. Corn 69% harvested for grain complete. Soybeans 100% harvested complete. Fall tillage was 52% complete. Damp fields and high moisture levels in the corn continue to slow harvest progress.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 23% short, 71% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 92% mature, 86% previous week, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 23% harvested, 12% previous week, 80% 2007, 75% avg.; condition 27% fair, 73% good. Sugarbeets 97% harvested, 90% previous week, 100% 2007, 99% avg. Winter wheat condition 31% fair, 68% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 75% third cutting, 73% previous week, 100% 2007, 99% avg. Hay and roughage supplies 7% short, 92% adequate, 1% surplus. The temperatures last week were warmer than usual for this time of the year. Corn harvest has made little progress as the producers were waiting for the corn to dry. Activities feeding cattle, harvesting, branding and moving livestock.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 9 - 15, 2008

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Dry weather allowed late-season fieldwork to continue, while a warming trend favored winter grains that were easing into dormancy across northern Russia.

EUROPE: Locally heavy rain continued across central and western Europe, slowing fieldwork but maintaining abundant moisture reserves for winter crop development.

MIDDLE EAST: Generally sunny skies promoted winter crop establishment in areas with sufficient topsoil moisture.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Favorably dry weather returned to Morocco, while locally heavy showers slowed fieldwork in Algeria.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather stretched across the wheat belt, favoring winter grain maturation and harvesting.

EAST ASIA: Seasonably dry weather eased wetness in winter rapeseed areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Seasonably dry weather eased wetness and promoted fieldwork activities in Thailand and northern Vietnam.

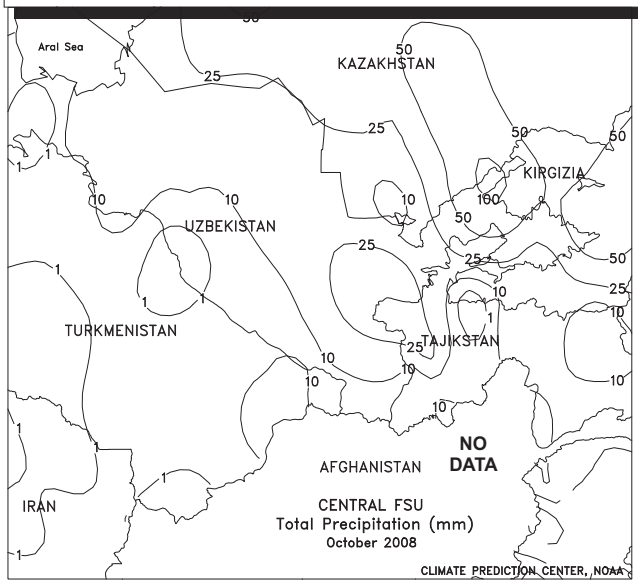
SOUTH ASIA: Tropical Cyclone Khai-Muk hampered summer crop harvesting in southeastern India, while seasonably dry weather favored winter wheat development in northern India.

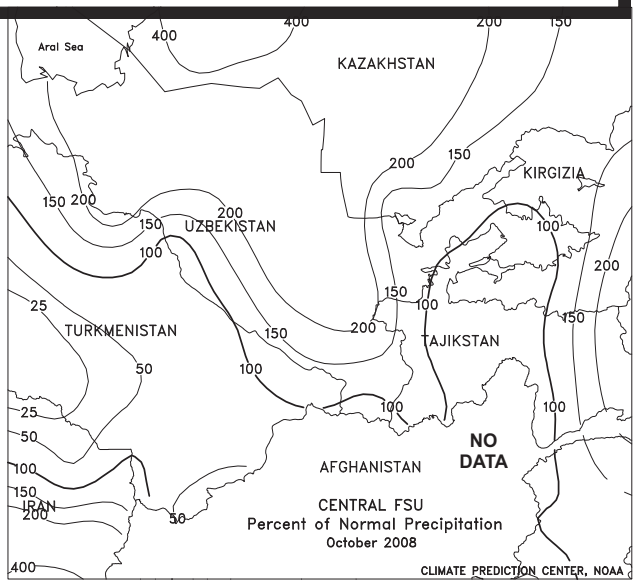
ARGENTINA: Locally heavy rain benefited emerging summer row crops in some northern and central growing areas but unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted elsewhere.

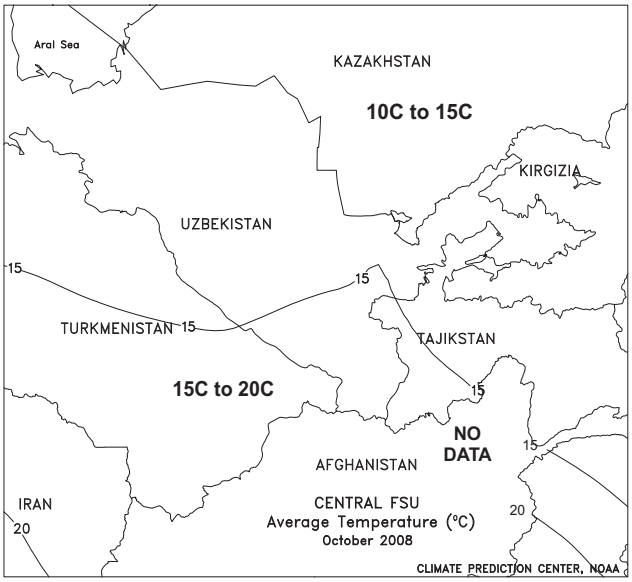
BRAZIL: Moderate to heavy rain improved soybean prospects throughout the main production areas of central Brazil.

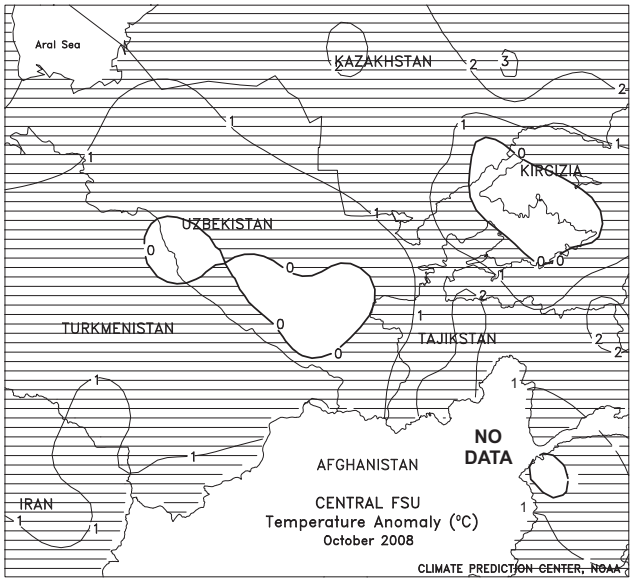
SOUTH AFRICA: Widespread rain benefited corn and other emerging summer crops.

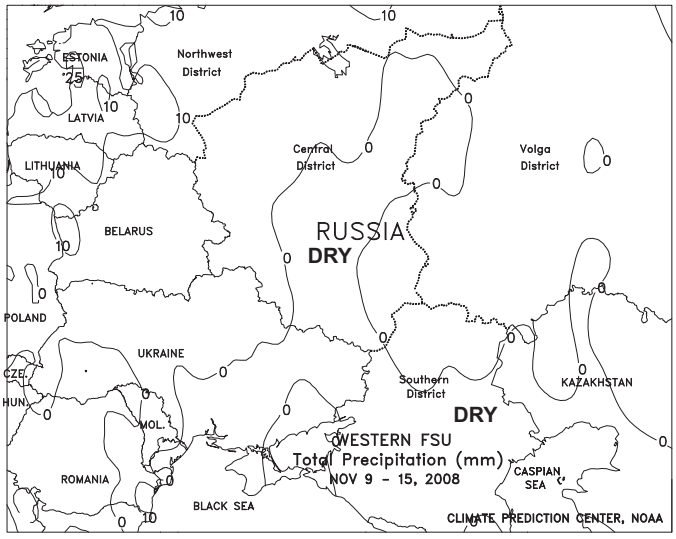
MEXICO: Dry weather promoted seasonal fieldwork, including winter wheat planting and harvesting of corn and other summer crops.







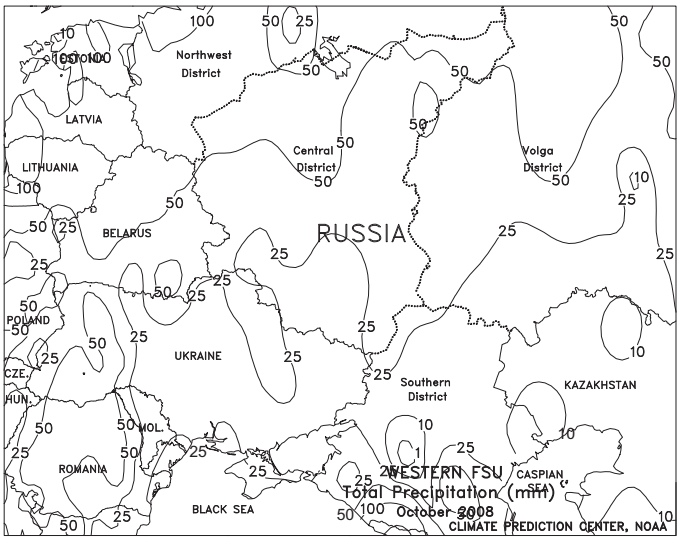


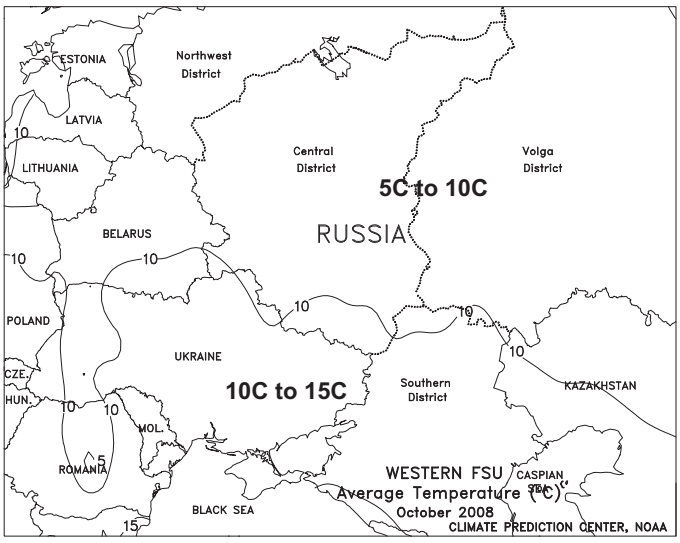


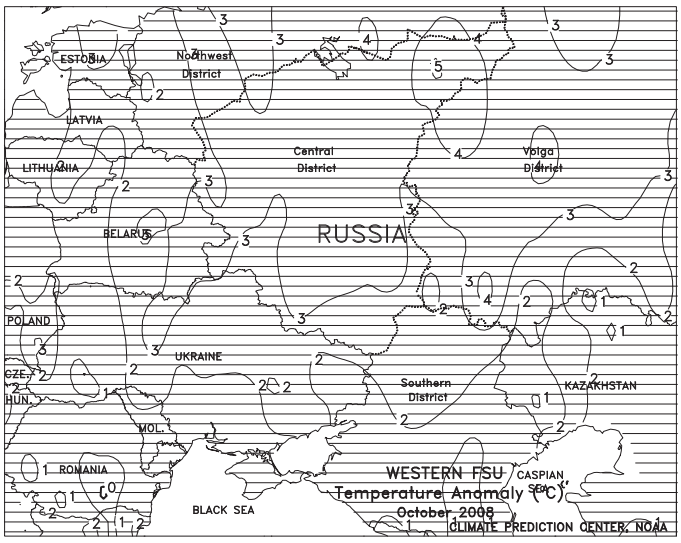
FSU-WESTERN

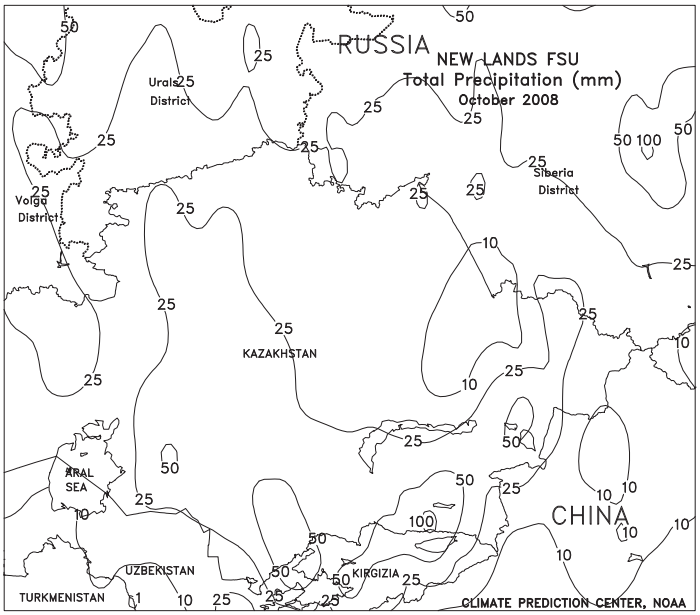
Dry weather persisted throughout most of the region, allowing late-season fieldwork for summer crop harvesting, fall tillage, and fertilizer applications. Unseasonably cold weather prevailed across most areas early in the week, but was followed by a steady increase in temperatures as the week progressed. Weekly temperatures across northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts) averaged below 5 degrees C for the second consecutive week, prompting winter grains to begin easing into dormancy about 3-4 weeks later than usual. Winter grains across Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia continued to cold harden prior to dormancy. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Ukraine and southern Russia and 3 to 5 degrees C above normal across northern Russia.

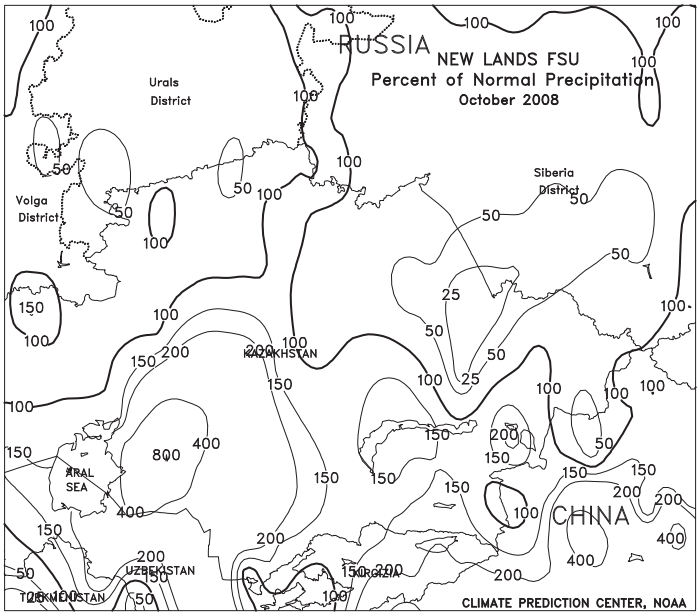
In October, welcomed drier weather followed in the wake of September's above-normal rainfall in Ukraine and southern Russia, allowing fieldwork for corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting and late-season winter grain planting to accelerate. Above-normal precipitation was confined to extreme western Ukraine, Belarus, and the Northwest District in Russia. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in Belarus and most of northern Russia, fostering later-than-usual winter grain growth. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Ukraine and southern Russia.

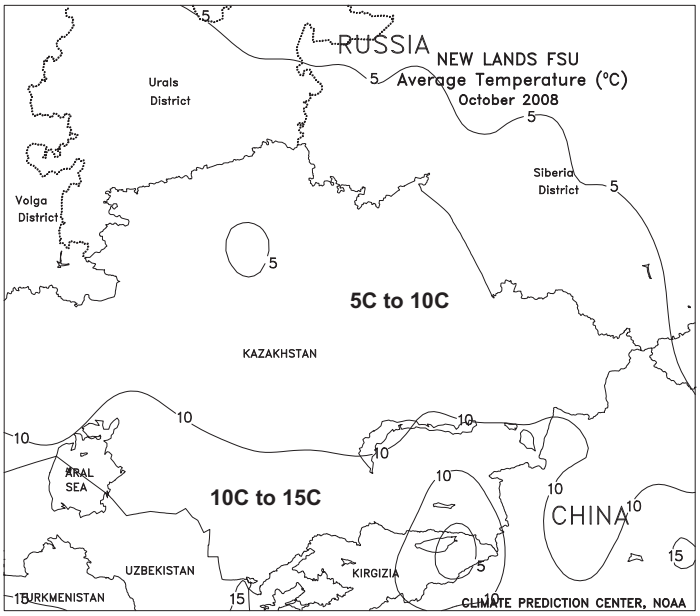


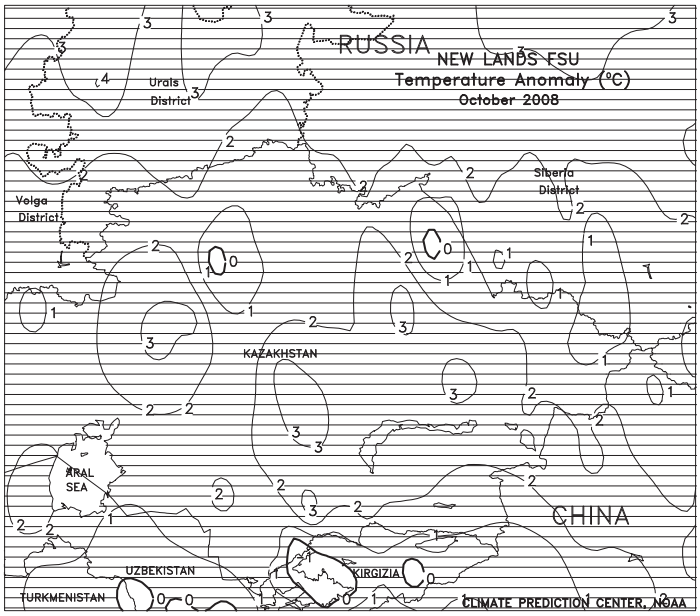





RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
October 2008
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
CHINA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2008
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
CHINA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

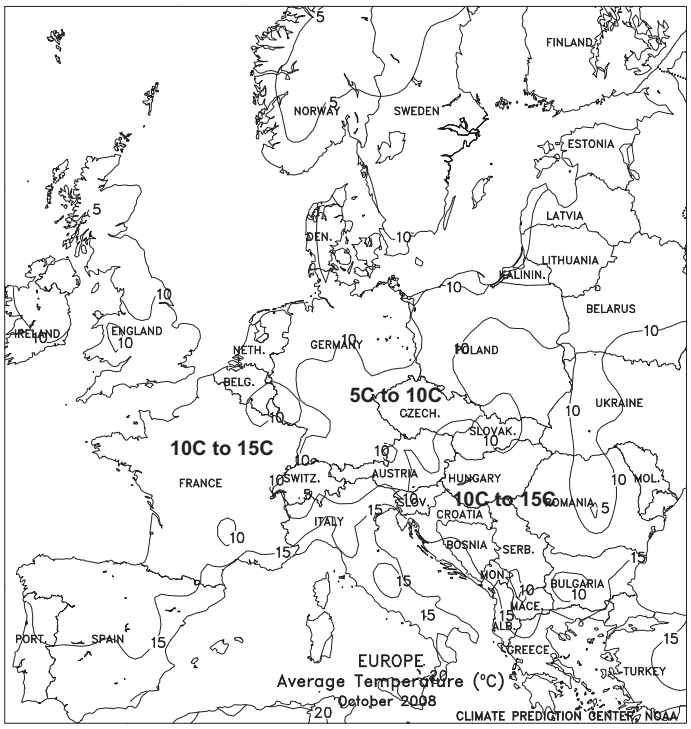

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
October 2008
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
5C to 10C
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
10C to 15C
CHINA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

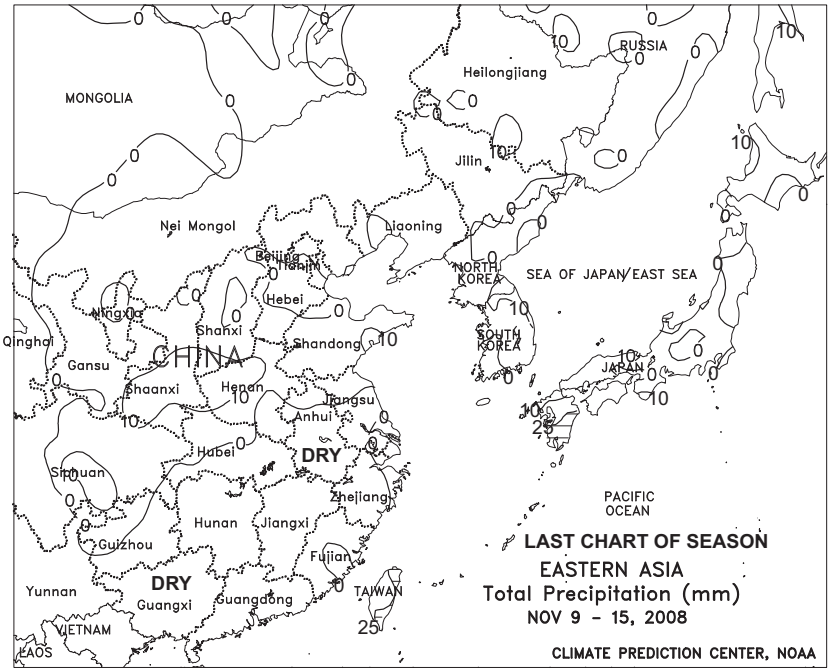

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
October 2008
Urals District
Volga District
Siberia District
KAZAKHSTAN
ARAL SEA
CHINA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

EUROPE

A stagnant weather regime continued, with periods of locally heavy rain across most of central and western Europe contrasting with dry conditions in the Balkans. From England into northern France and the Low Countries, 10 to 50 mm of rain maintained saturated topsoils and hampered late summer crop harvesting. However, the moisture was overall beneficial for winter wheat and rapeseed development. Lighter showers (less than 15 mm) across the remainder of western Europe maintained nearly ideal conditions for winter wheat and barley establishment. In Italy, moderate to heavy rain (25-60 mm) slowed winter grain planting but provided an additional boost to reservoir levels and irrigation reserves. In contrast, mostly sunny weather from eastern Germany and Poland into the Balkans promoted a brisk pace of fieldwork, with soil moisture across much of eastern Europe adequate for winter crop development.

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

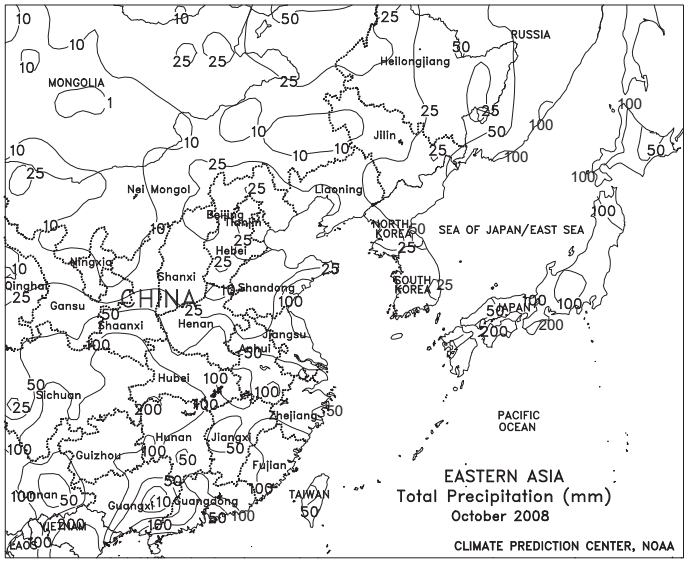


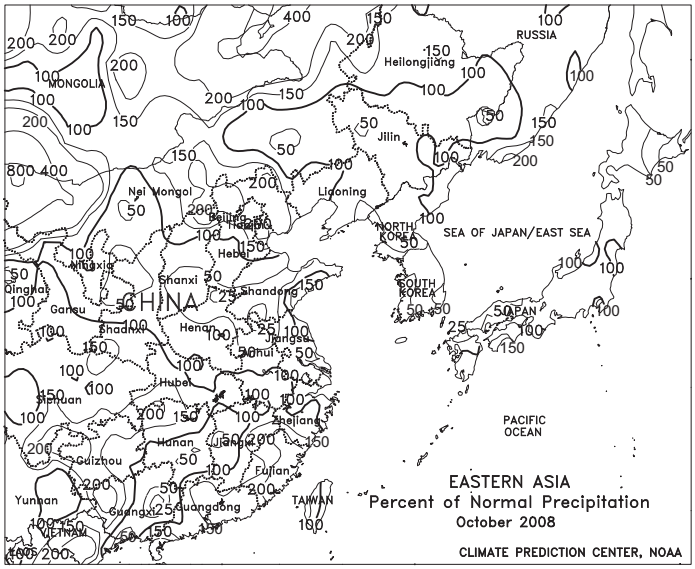


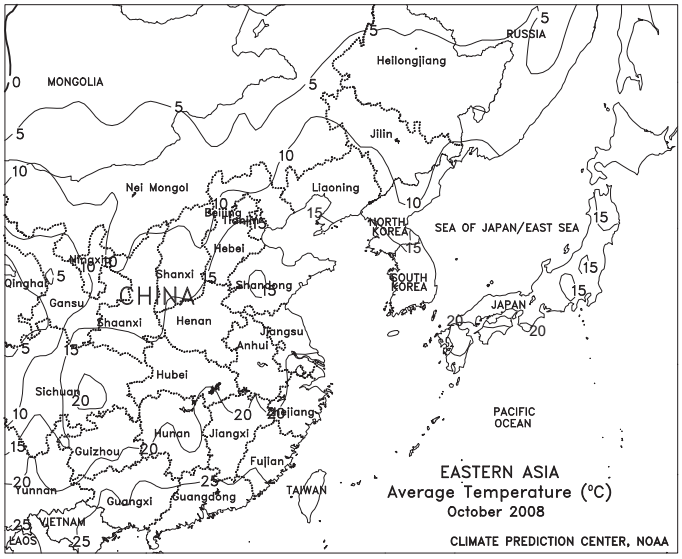
EASTERN ASIA

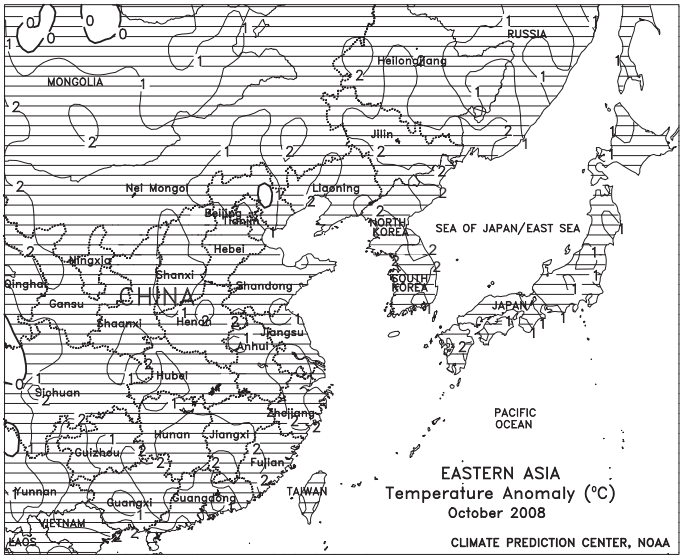
Seasonably cool, dry weather prevailed throughout most of China's winter growing areas. Across the Yangtze River Basin, much-needed dry weather eased excessive wetness brought on by flooding rains in late October and early November. Meanwhile, on the North China Plain, 1 to 10 mm of rain maintained favorable soil moisture for emerging to vegetative winter wheat. Weekly average temperatures in winter growing areas remained above 5 degrees C, allowing for continued crop development. In northern parts of the North China Plain, however, a freeze slowed winter wheat development. Winter crops typically begin entering dormancy in early December when average temperatures remain consistently below 5 degrees C. *(This is the final weekly summary of the season, while a monthly summary will continue. Full coverage will resume in spring of 2009.)*

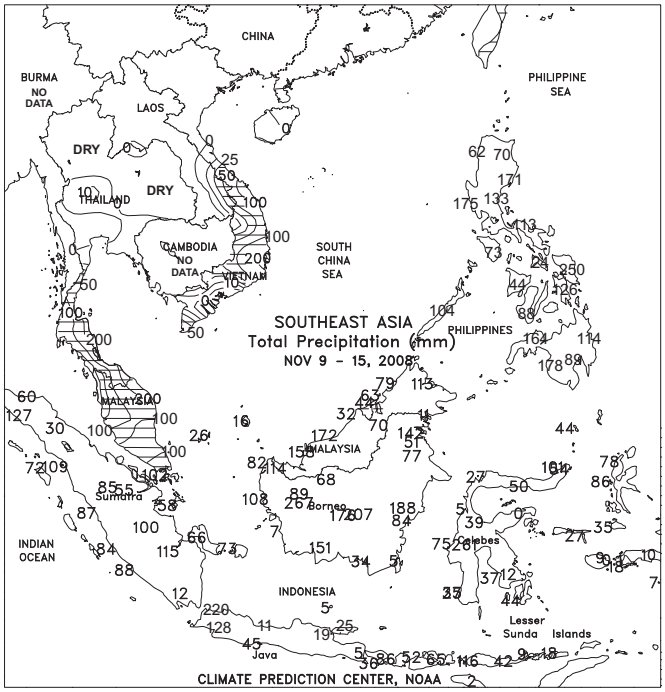
In October, generally dry weather favored summer crop harvesting, including cotton, across the North China Plain. In Manchuria, corn and soybean harvesting progressed with few delays. Showers throughout much of the Huai and eastern Yangtze River basin slowed winter wheat and rapeseed planting but aided germination and emergence. In contrast, unseasonably heavy showers along western portions of the Yangtze River Basin caused some flooding and slowed winter rapeseed planting.







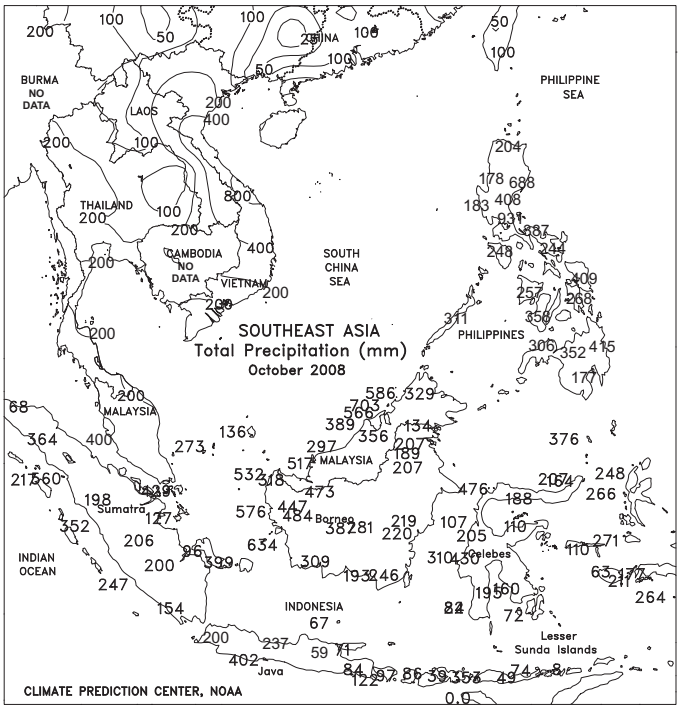


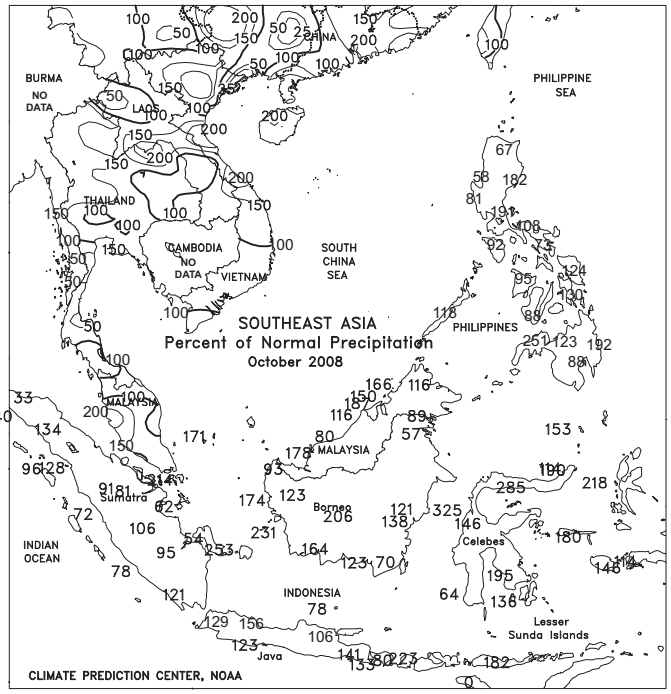


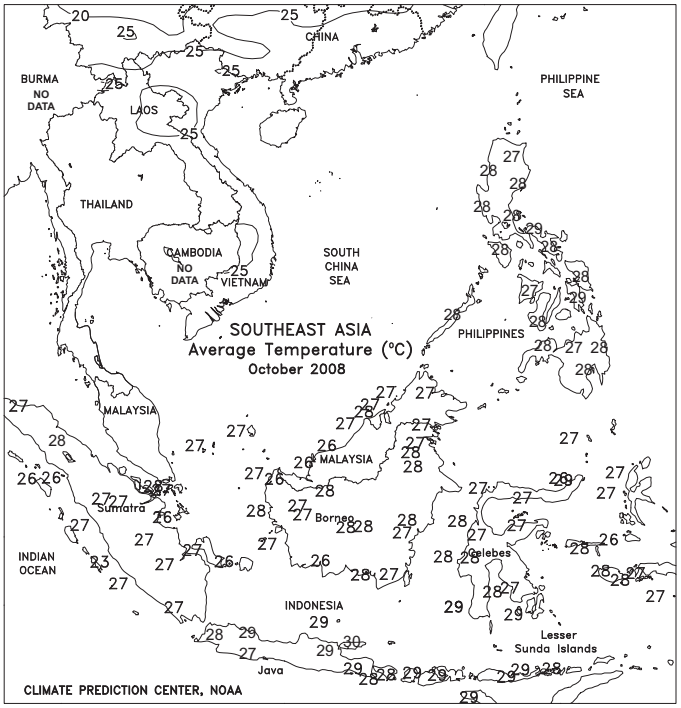
SOUTHEAST ASIA

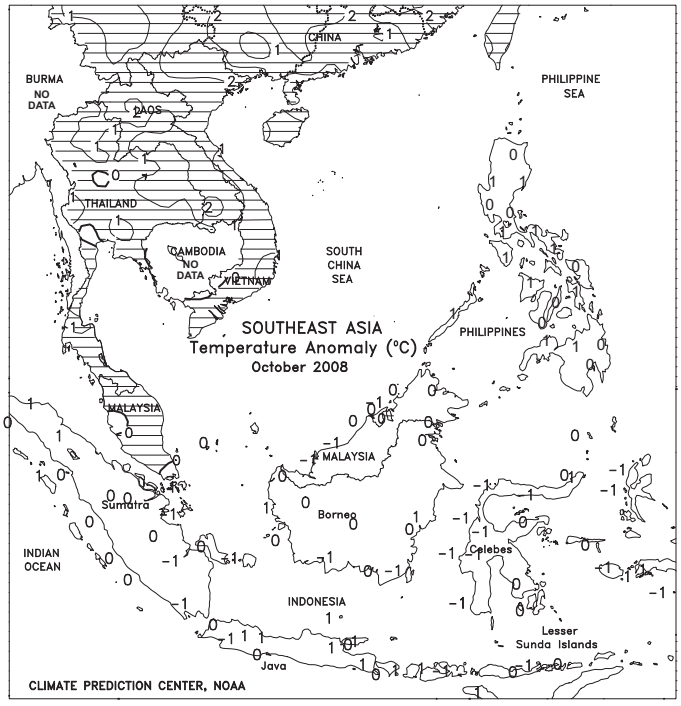
Seasonably dry weather across Thailand continued to ease excessive wetness and aid rice and corn harvesting. Meanwhile, a developing tropical cyclone off the coast of Vietnam produced 50 to 200 mm of rainfall, halting the coffee harvest in the Central Highlands as well as slowing rice fieldwork. In contrast, the torrential showers of the last six weeks across the northern half of Vietnam gave way to seasonably dry weather, helping to ease excessive wetness and allowing seasonal fieldwork to resume. Rainfall (50-200 mm) was well above normal throughout the Philippines, slowing wet-season crop harvesting as well as dry-season crop planting. The rainfall, however, continued to increase farm reservoirs for dry-season crops. In Indonesia, showers (10-100 mm) maintained favorable moisture for main-season rice across Java, while 50 to 200 mm of rainfall slowed oil palm harvesting elsewhere. Likewise, heavy showers (50-200 mm) in Malaysia slowed oil palm harvesting but maintained favorable moisture for crop development.

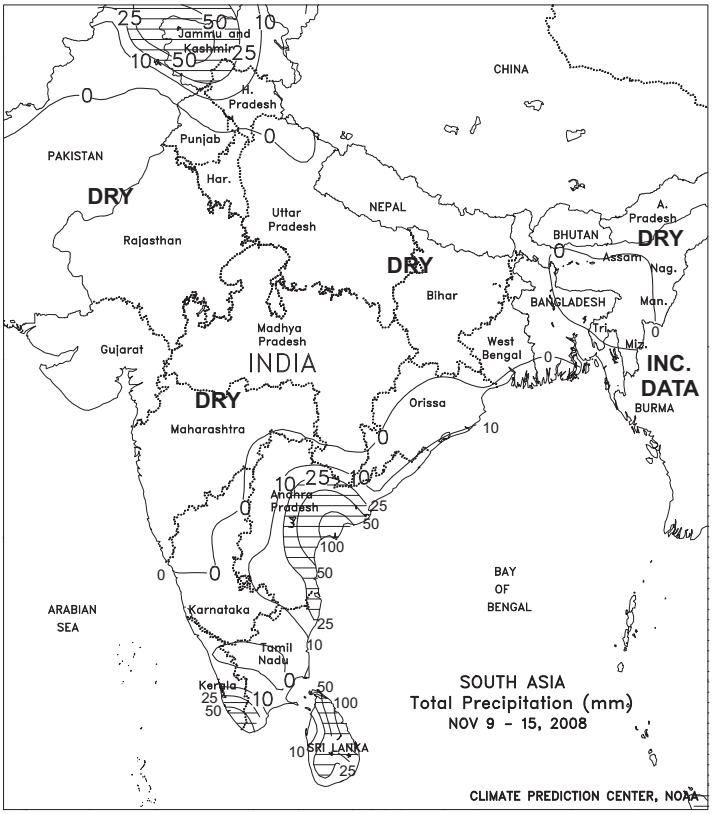
Unseasonably heavy rainfall throughout October slowed rice and corn maturation in Thailand. Torrential showers in central Vietnam caused widespread flooding in minor agricultural areas. Meanwhile, seasonal showers in the Philippines slowed the summer crop harvest but were generally favorable for the upcoming dry-season crops. In Indonesia, rainfall spurred rice planting in Java, but caused some harvest delays in oil palm areas.


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
October 2008
BURMA NO DATA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2008
BURMA NO DATA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTHEAST ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
October 2008
BURMA NO DATA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

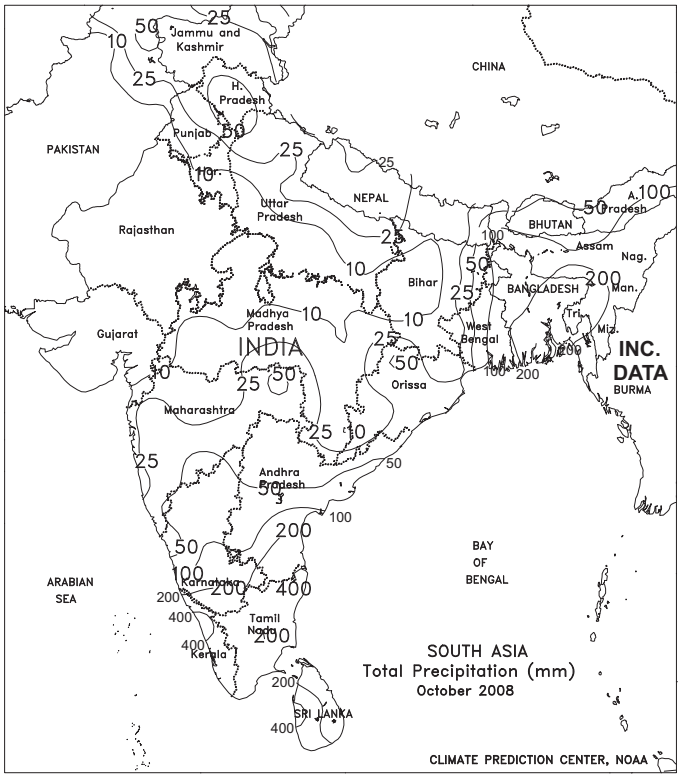

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
October 2008
BURMA NO DATA
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA NO DATA
VIETNAM
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
Lesser Sunda Islands
Java
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

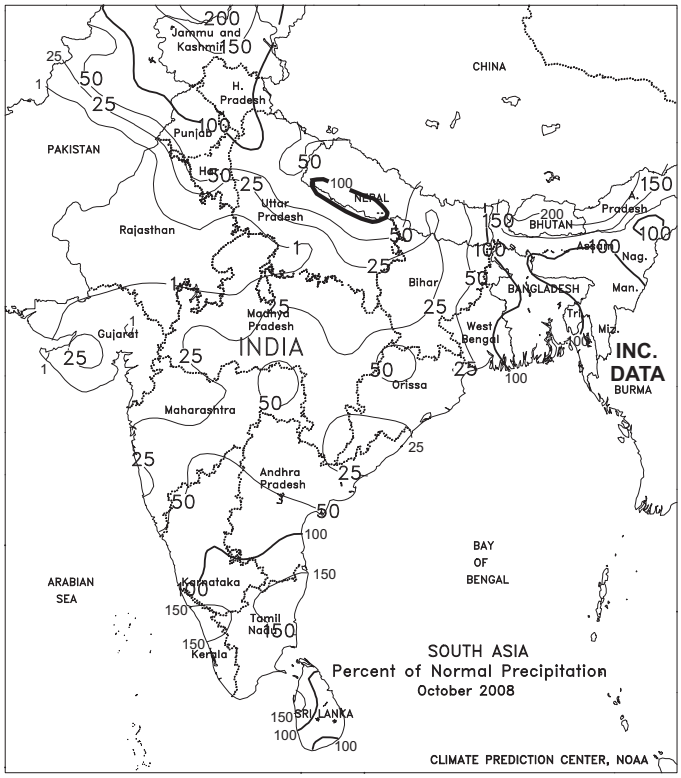


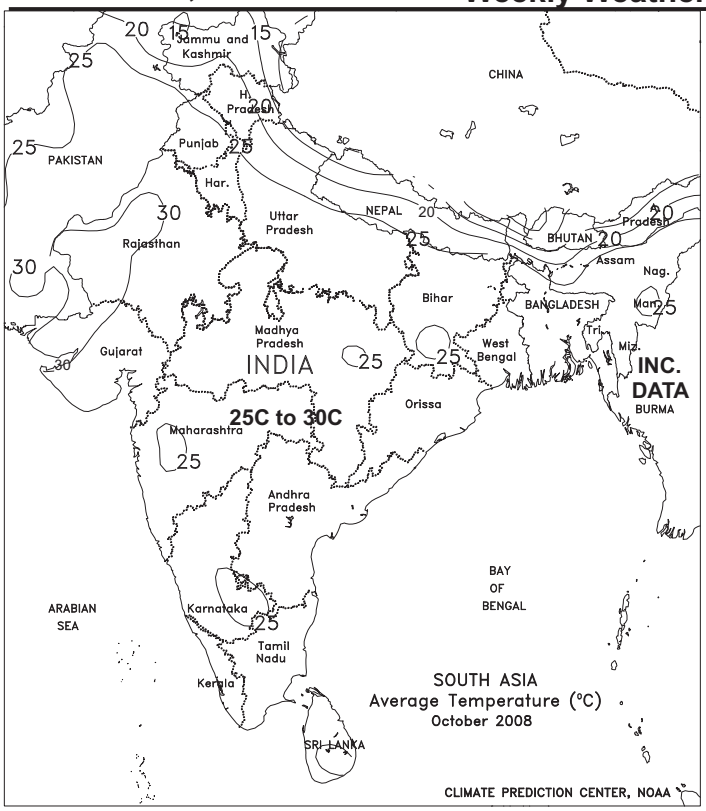
SOUTH ASIA

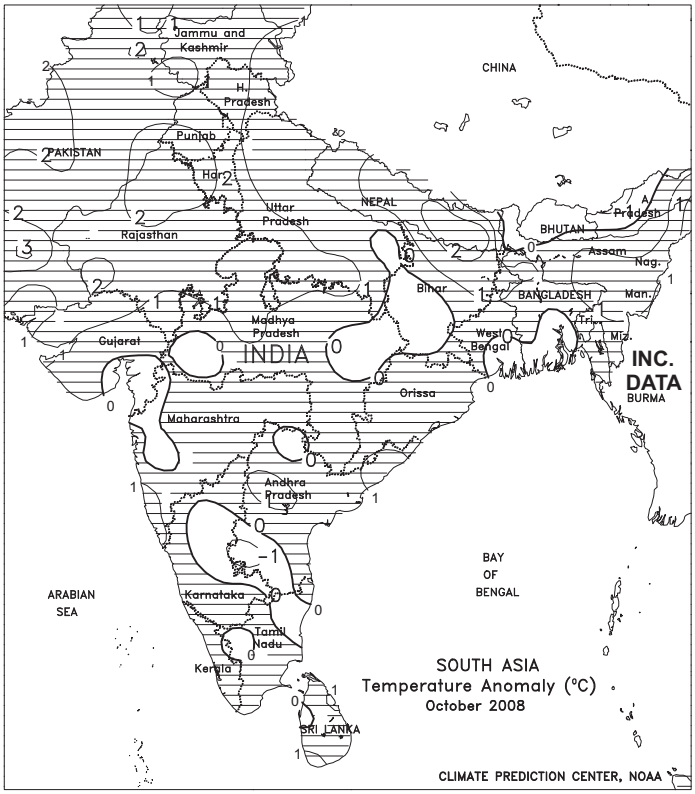
The second tropical cyclone of the season impacted southeastern India, while dry, sunny weather prevailed over the rest of the region. Tropical Cyclone Khai-Muk formed in the Bay of Bengal late in the week (November 14) and drifted westward, reaching India's southeastern coast on the 15th. The storm made landfall in central Andhra Pradesh with sustained winds near 40 knots (gusts to 50 knots), and dropped 25 to 140 mm of rain in coastal areas before rapidly dissipating over land. The wet, windy weather hampered rice harvesting and was untimely for mature cotton, although the footprint of Khai-Muk was relatively small. Meanwhile, dry weather across the remainder of the subcontinent favored summer crop harvesting and winter wheat establishment.

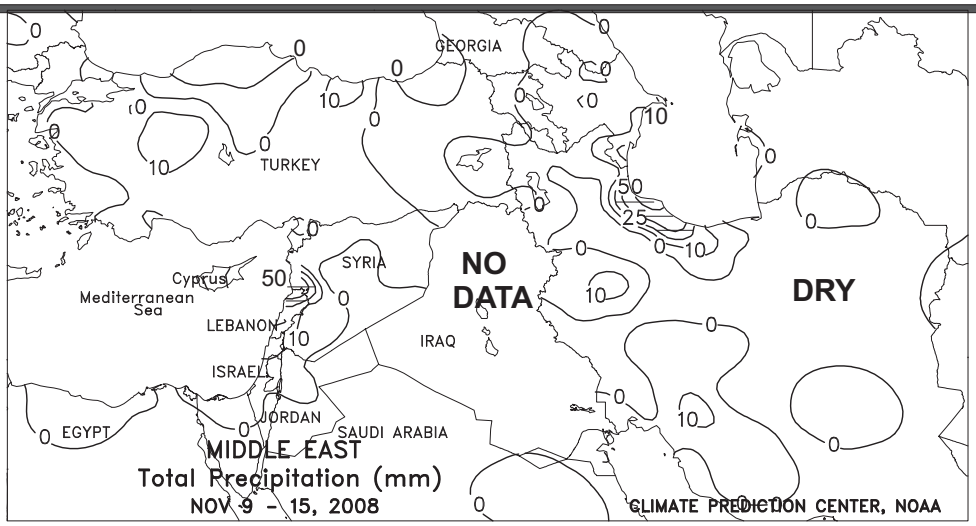
In October, Tropical Cyclone Rashmi brought heavy rain and gusty winds to Bangladesh and northeastern India, hampering rice maturation and harvesting. Early-month showers in northern India and Pakistan were untimely for open-boll cotton. Dry weather across central India favored maturing soybeans. Heavy rain lingered in southern India, maintaining adequate to abundant topsoil moisture for vegetative cotton and groundnuts. By month's end, the monsoon retreated from most of the subcontinent.

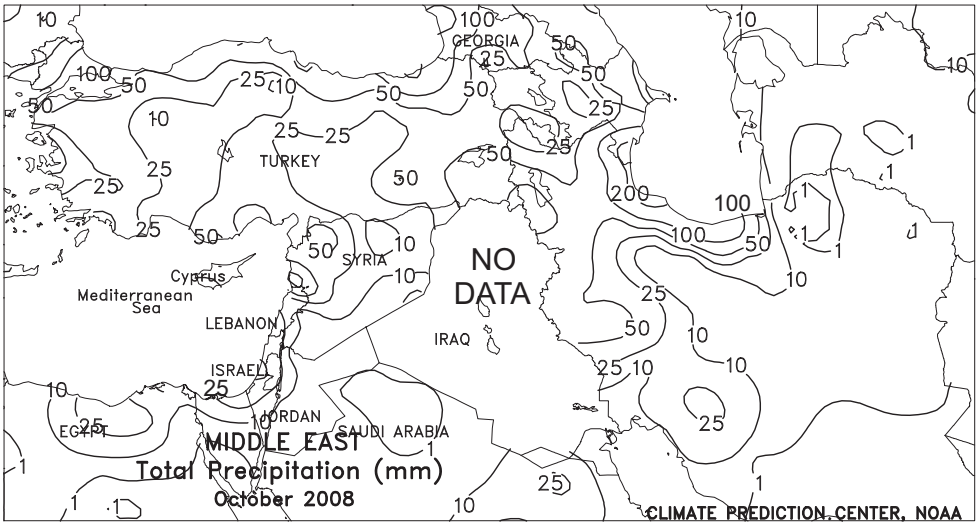








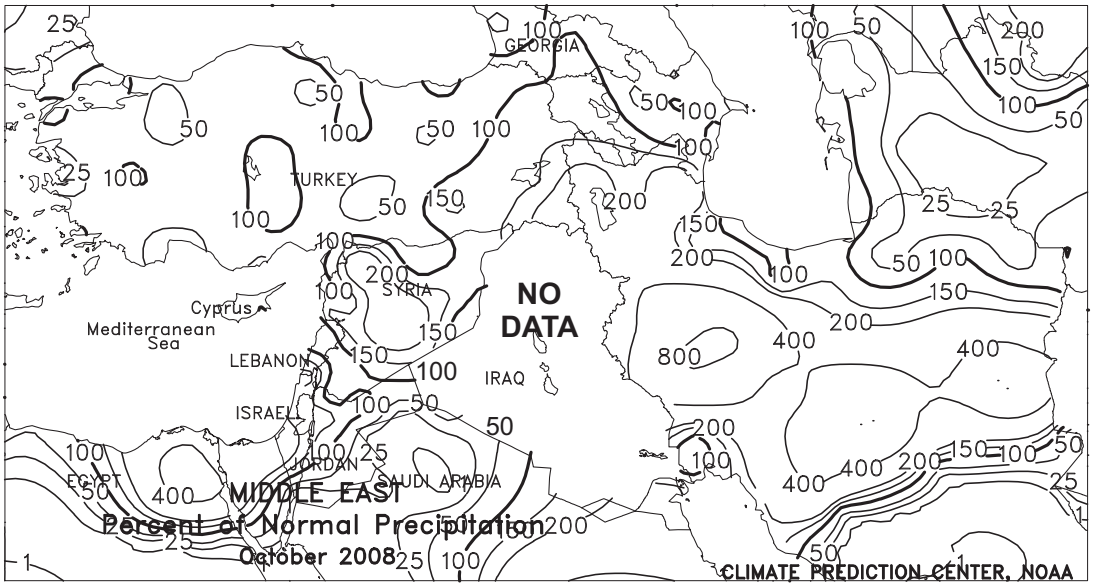


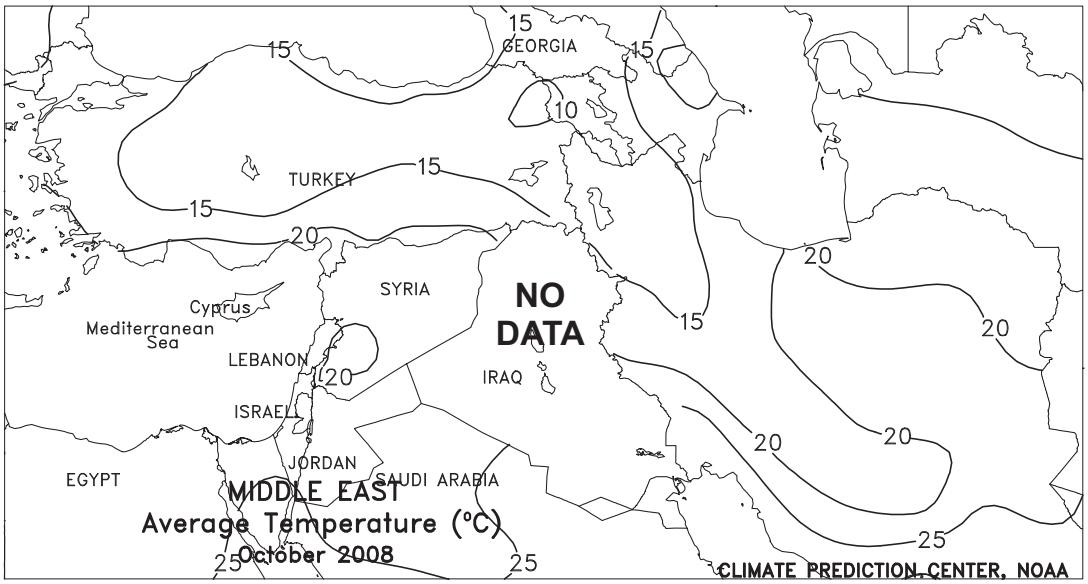


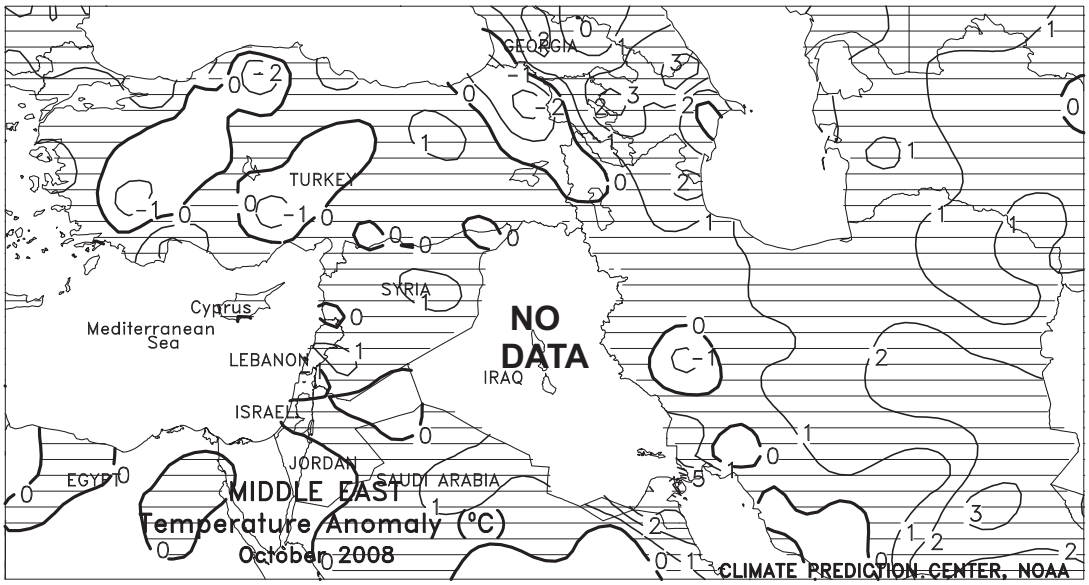
MIDDLE EAST

Dry weather prevailed over most crop areas, with isolated showers providing little additional topsoil moisture. The sunny skies coupled with near-normal temperatures promoted winter grain growth and was favorable for late-season fieldwork. A few light showers (10 mm or less) in western Turkey offered little if any additional soil moisture, while isolated, locally heavy showers (10-50 mm) along the eastern Mediterranean coast were beneficial for vegetative winter grains. In Iran, where recent rain has eased the impacts of long-term drought, the generally dry weather aided winter crop sowing and establishment.

During October, showers maintained topsoil moisture for emerging winter crops in Turkey. In Iran and northern Iraq, locally heavy late-month rainfall provided much-needed moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. However, much of the region was impacted by a severe long-term drought over the past winter and spring; consequently, producers enter this growing season with limited water reserves and are at risk should drought return.


GEORGIA
TURKEY
SYRIA
Cyprus
Mediterranean Sea
LEBANON
IRAQ
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
NO DATA
MIDDLE EAST
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

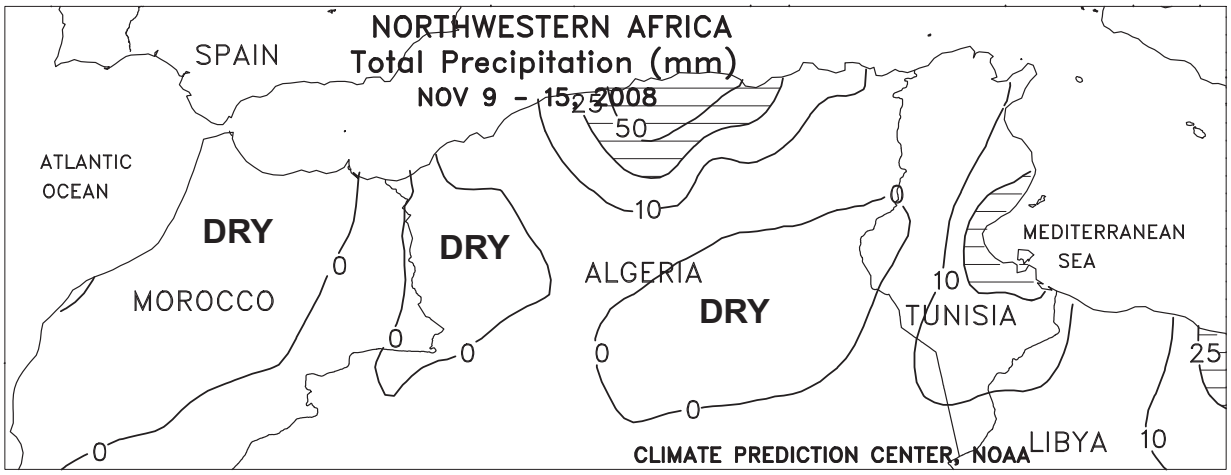

GEORGIA
TURKEY
SYRIA
Cyprus
Mediterranean Sea
LEBANON
IRAQ
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
NO DATA
MIDDLE EAST
Average Temperature (°C)
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

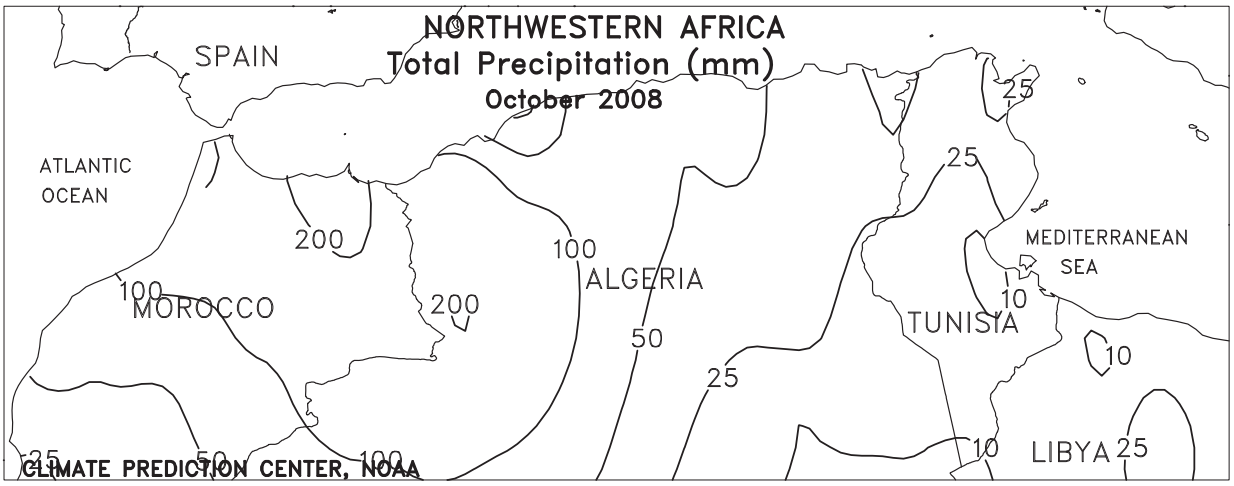

GEORGIA
TURKEY
SYRIA
Cyprus
Mediterranean Sea
LEBANON
IRAQ
ISRAEL
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
NO DATA
MIDDLE EAST
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

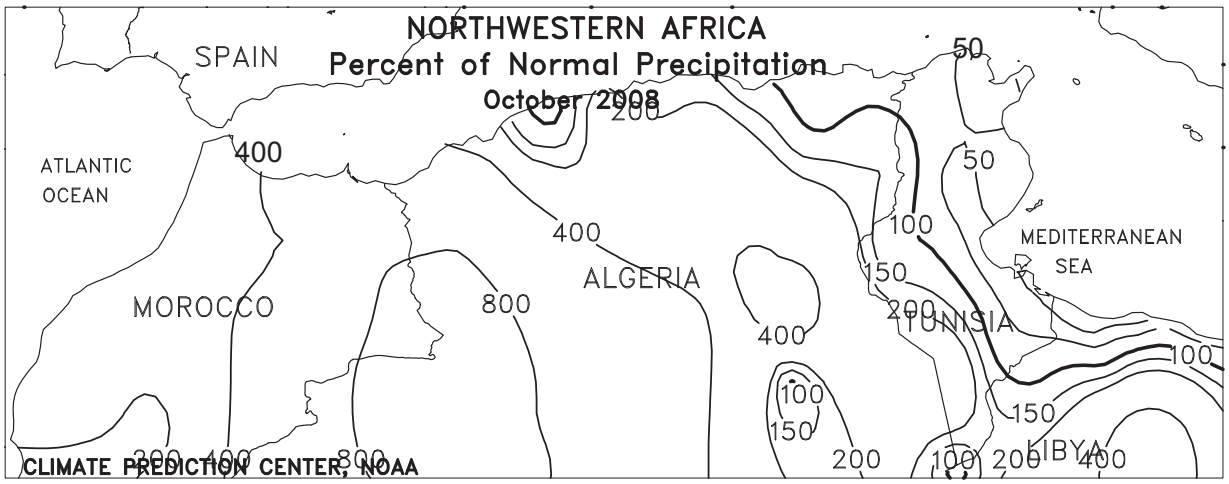
NORTHWEST AFRICA

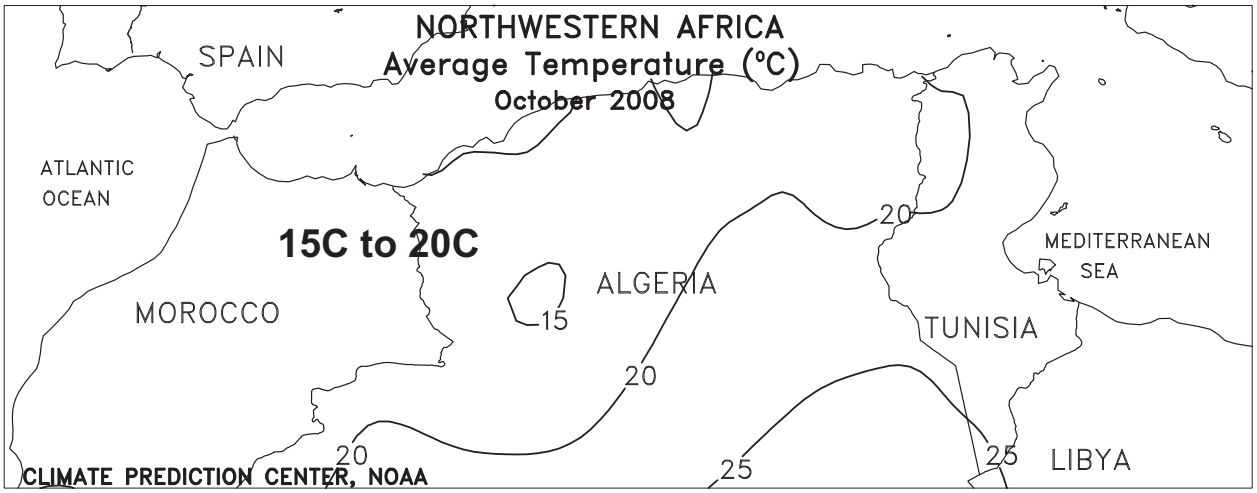
Dry weather returned to western crop areas, while rain fell farther east. An upper air low drifted into northern Algeria, triggering widespread, locally heavy showers (20-110 mm) over the country's primary winter grain areas. The rain slowed planting activities but provided locally abundant topsoil moisture for crop establishment. In Morocco, a much-needed dry spell on the heels of record-setting rain allowed producers to resume winter grain planting. Dry weather also favored fieldwork in northern Tunisia, where near-normal rainfall since early September has provided adequate soil moisture for wheat and barley establishment.

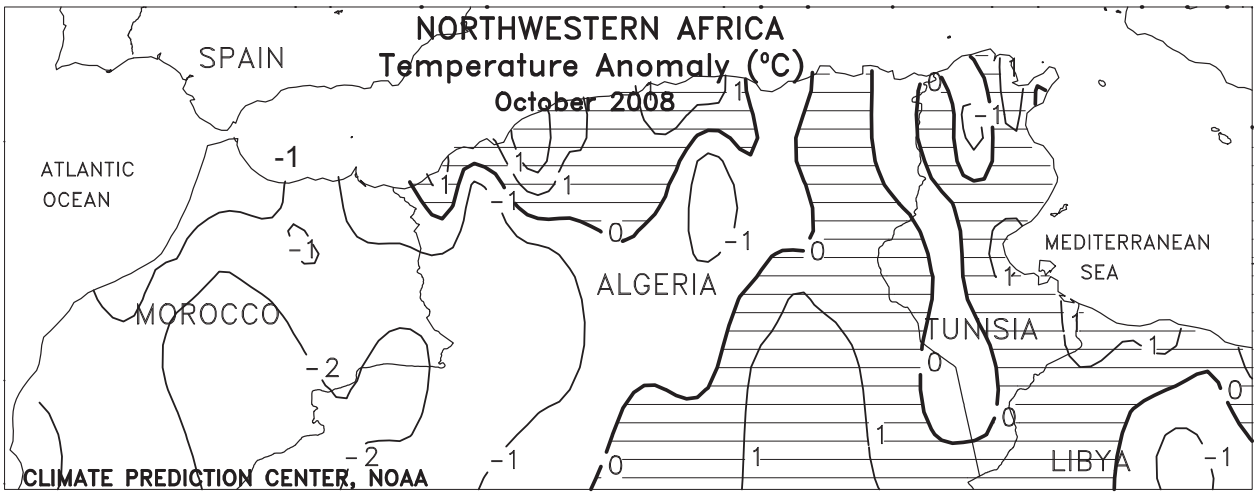
Above-normal rainfall during October increased topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting over most major growing areas. However, 100 to locally more than 350 mm of rain in northern Morocco and western Algeria caused flooding and widespread fieldwork delays. The record-setting start to the rainy season was most pronounced in northern Morocco, where many stations reported 300 to 800 percent of normal monthly rainfall.

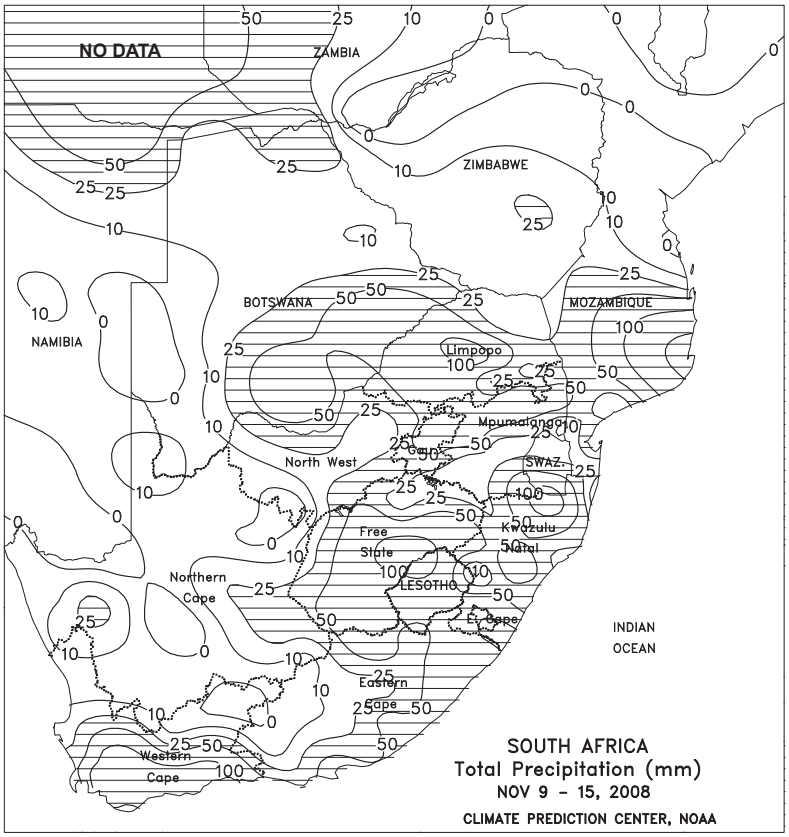








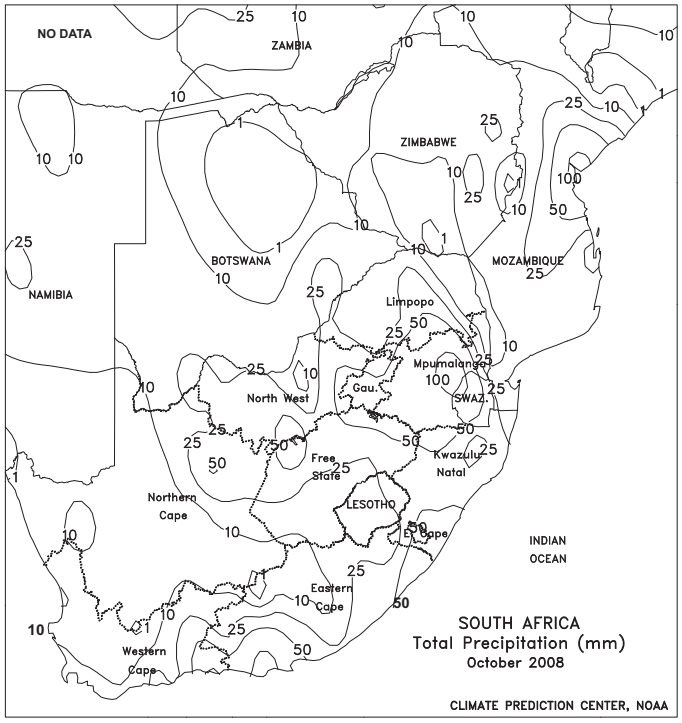


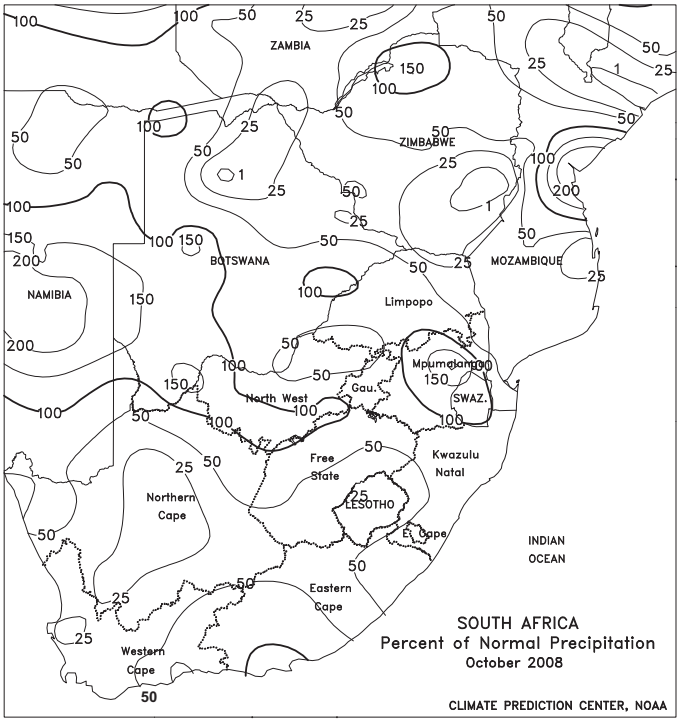


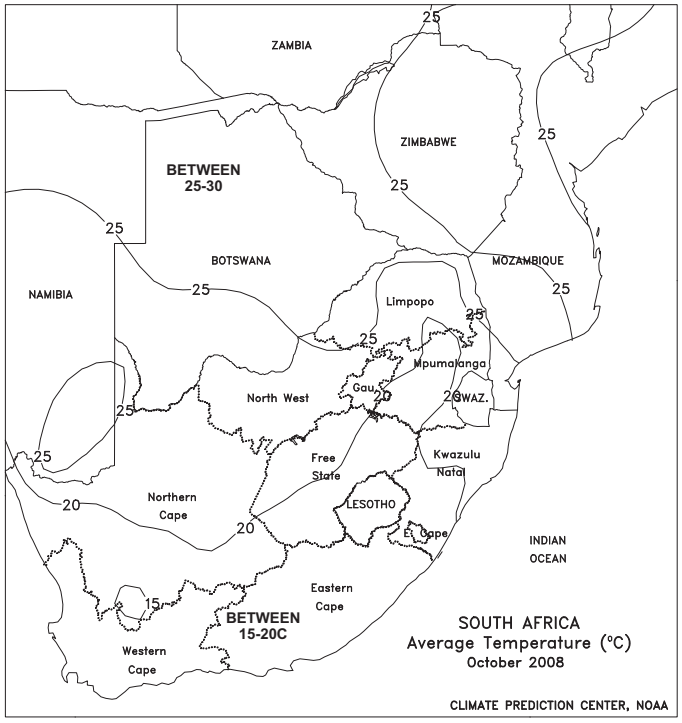
SOUTH AFRICA

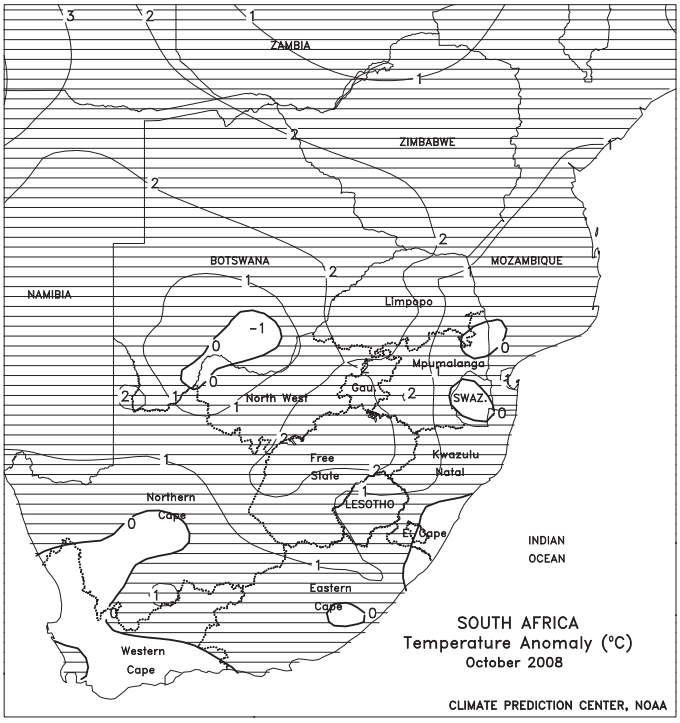
Widespread, moderate to heavy rain (15-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) swept across the country during the early part of the week, providing ample moisture for summer crop germination. In the corn belt, rain reached previously dry western growing areas of Free State and North West, although fieldwork may still be several weeks away for some locations. However, planting should be underway in central sections of the corn belt, including eastern growing areas of Free State that received the heaviest rain of the season thus far. Elsewhere, farmers in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal also received their heaviest rain of the season (25-100 mm), with similar amounts covering most farming areas of Eastern Cape. Rainfall was excessive in parts of Western Cape, possibly including orchard and vineyard areas east of Cape Town. Rainfall was lighter (less than 25 mm) in winter wheat growing areas in the western part of that province, possibly affecting late harvests.

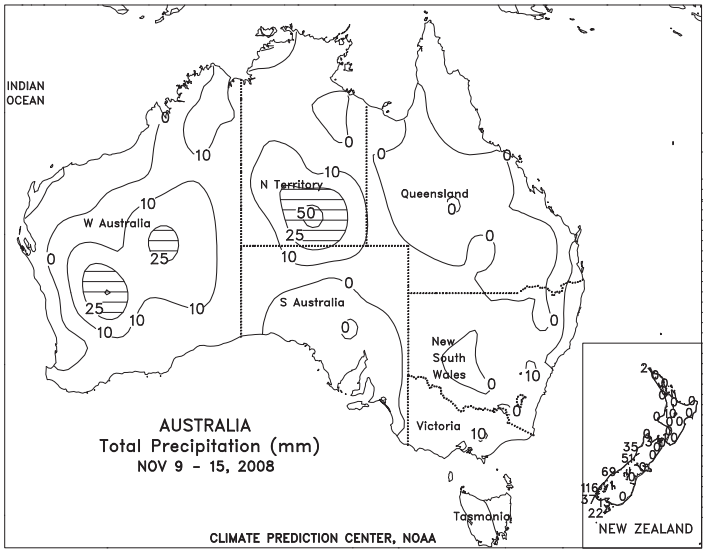
During October, showers gradually developed over northern and eastern sections of the corn belt, moistening topsoils for summer crop germination. However, above-normal temperatures maintained high evaporative losses, preventing a significant recharge of moisture for establishment. Showers were also generally scattered and light in the sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. In Western Cape, light rain fell early in the month, followed by several weeks of sunny weather that favored mature winter wheat and spurred early development of crops in the region's irrigated vineyards and orchards.


NO DATA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
Gau.
North West
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
Northern Cape
LESOTHO
E. Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
Gau.
North West
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
Northern Cape
LESOTHO
E. Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BETWEEN 25-30
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
Gau.
North West
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
Northern Cape
LESOTHO
E. Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
Eastern Cape
BETWEEN 15-20C
Western Cape
SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

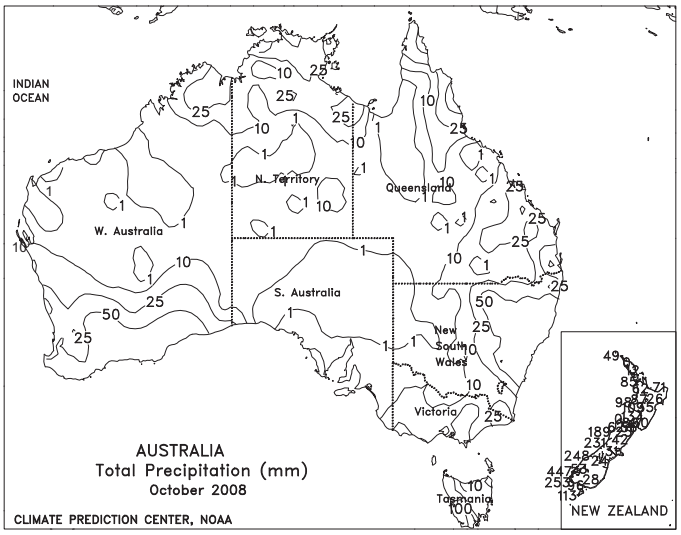

ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
Gau.
North West
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
Northern Cape
LESOTHO
E. Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

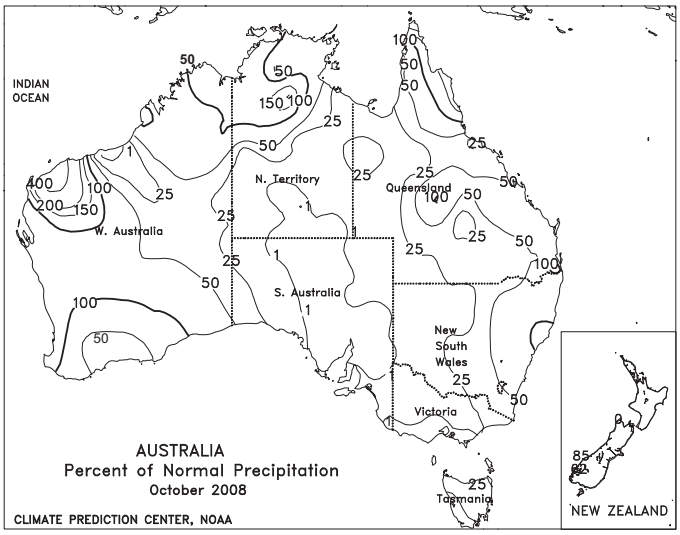


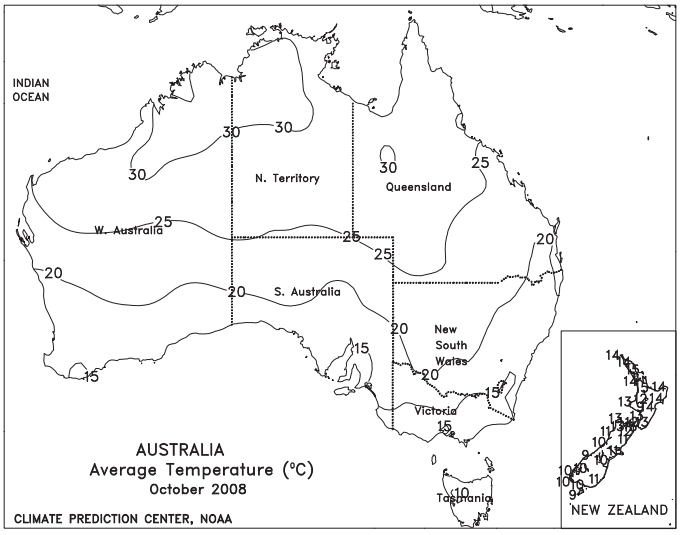
AUSTRALIA

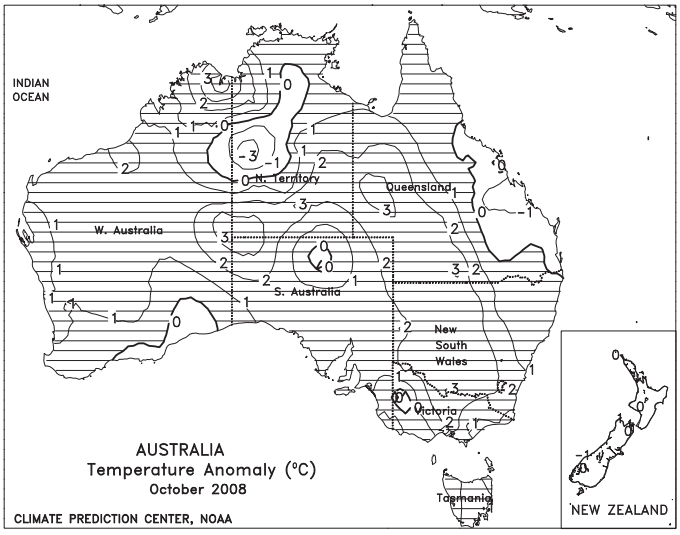
Following last week's locally heavy rainfall, mostly dry, sunny weather in northern New South Wales and Queensland benefited germinating to emerging summer crops and allowed winter wheat harvesting to resume. Elsewhere across the Australia wheat belt, mostly dry weather favored winter grain maturation and harvesting in southeastern and western Australia. Temperatures in these latter regions averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C above normal, while in major summer crop areas temperatures averaged about 1 degree C below normal.

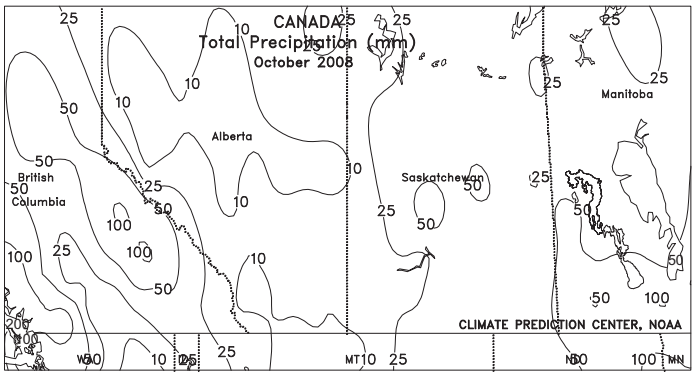
In October, near- to above-normal rainfall in Western Australia favored filling winter wheat. In contrast, mostly dry, periodically hot weather stressed immature winter grains in southeastern Australia, further reducing yield prospects. In northern New South Wales and Queensland, occasional rain maintained local moisture supplies for recently planted summer crops, but periods of dry weather enabled additional summer crop planting and aided winter wheat dry down and early harvesting.

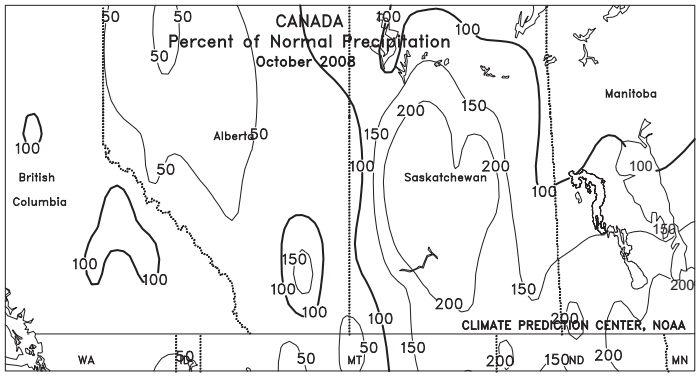


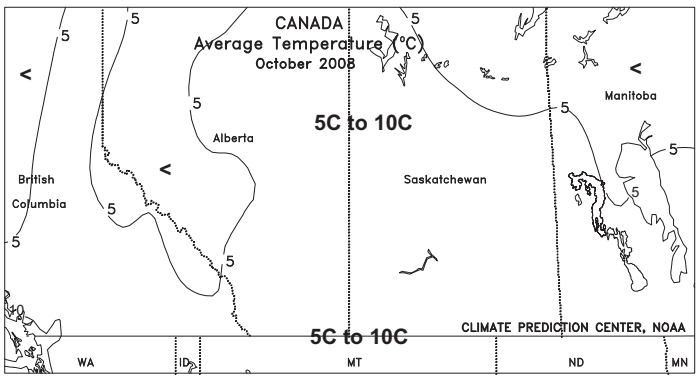


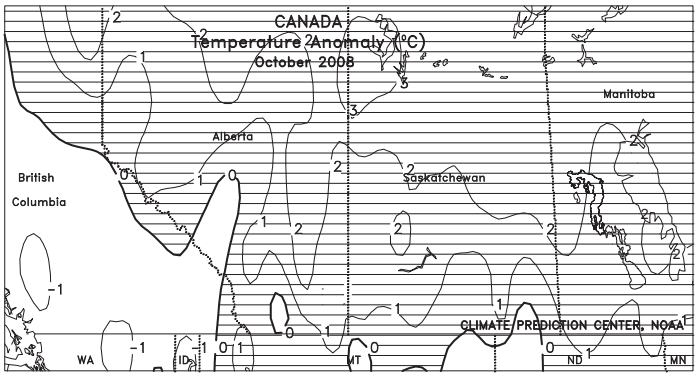


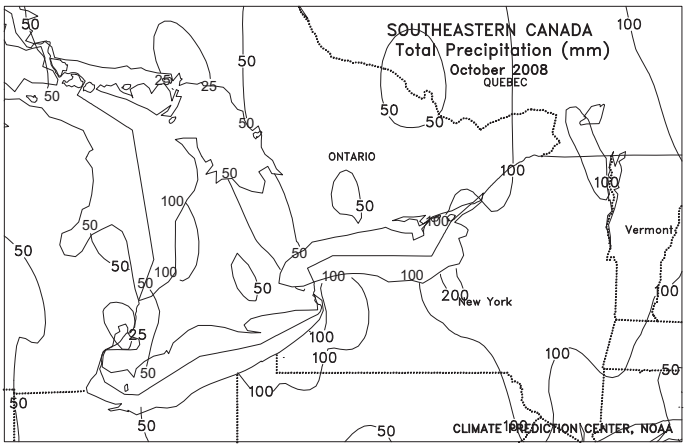


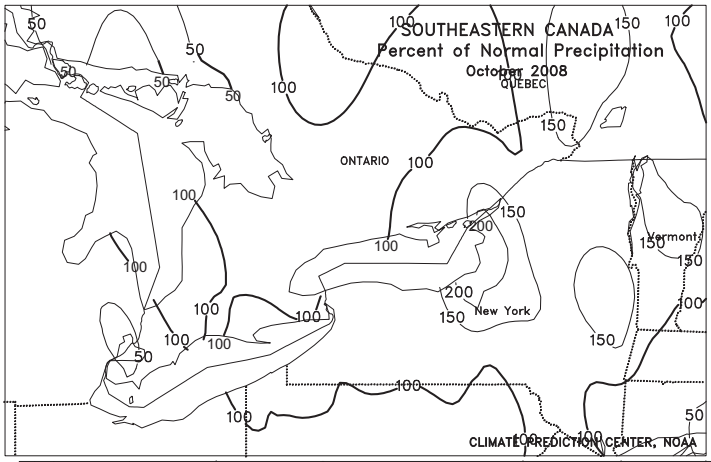

CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
October 2008
Alberta
British Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

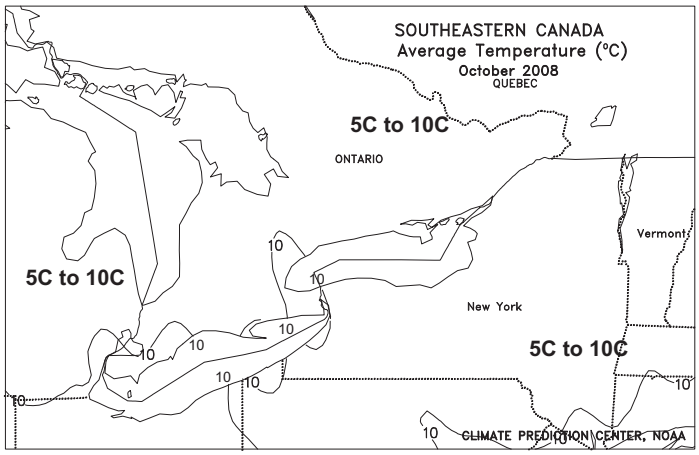

CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2008
Alberta
British Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

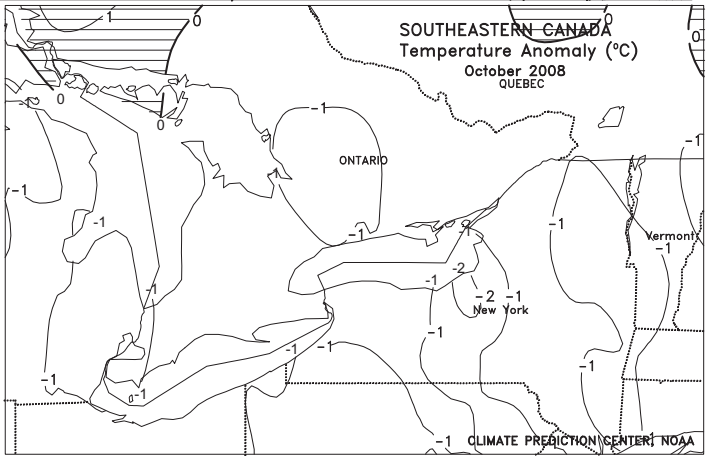

CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
October 2008
5C to 10C
Alberta
British Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
5C to 10C
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

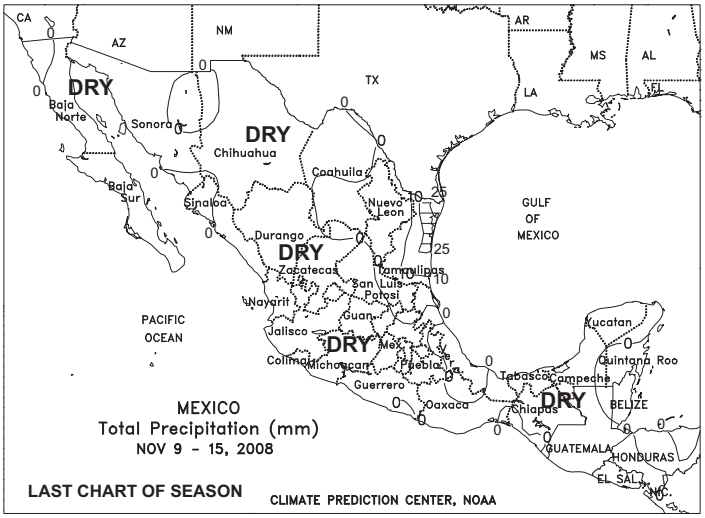

CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
October 2008
Alberta
British Columbia
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
October 2008
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2008
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
October 2008
QUEBEC
5C to 10C
ONTARIO
Vermont
5C to 10C
New York
5C to 10C
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

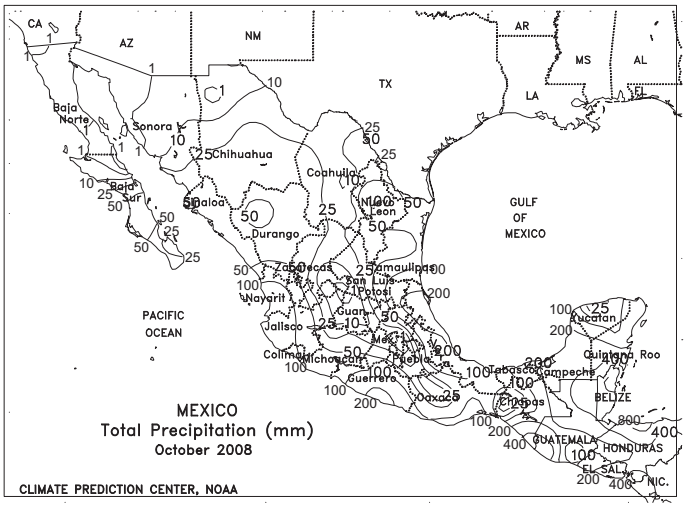

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
October 2008
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
Vermont
New York
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

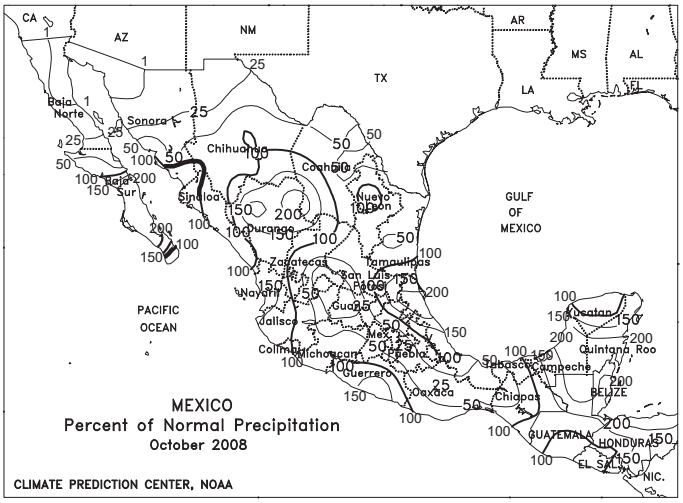


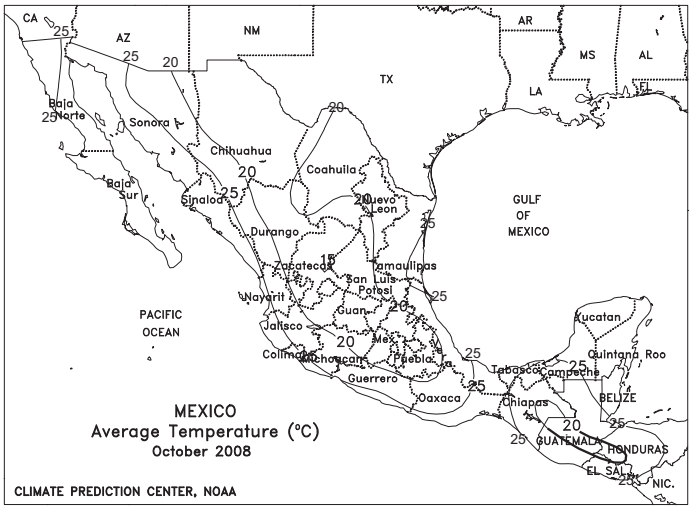
MEXICO

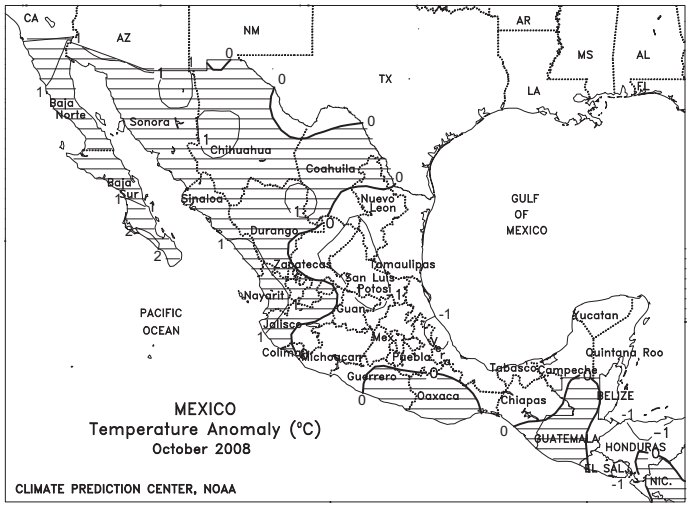
Dry weather dominated nearly all major growing areas, the exception being northern Tamaulipas, which received locally heavy showers (10-50 mm) along the coast. Conditions remained overall favorable for dry down and harvesting of corn and other crops in the main production areas of central and southern Mexico, including the southern plateau. Wheat planting is usually underway in the predominantly irrigated production areas of the northwest, particularly Sonora and Baja California. (*This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will resume in April, 2009*).

During October, seasonably drier weather gradually enveloped the main agricultural areas of northern, central, and southern Mexico, although lingering showers provided Veracruz and several other locations with a late-season boost to reservoirs. According to Mexico's agricultural secretariat (SAGARPA), reservoirs were at 91.8 percent capacity (nationally) as of November 10, compared with about 75 percent last year. In the northwest, dry, seasonably warm weather provided nearly ideal conditions for early winter wheat planting while farther south, sunny skies aided maturation and dry down of corn and other rain-fed summer crops.





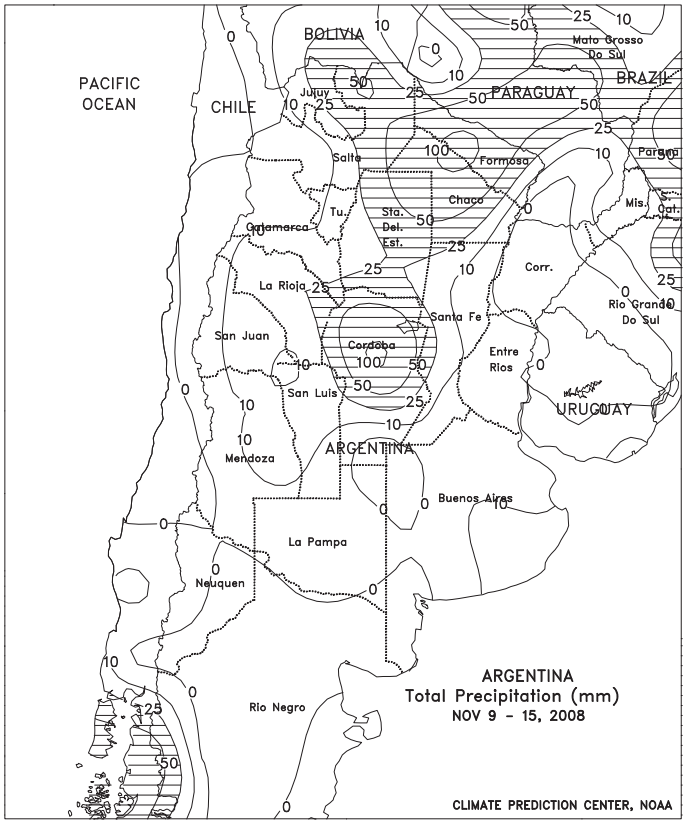




BRAZIL

Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) improved planting prospects of soybeans and other summer row crops throughout major production areas of central and northeastern Brazil. Farmers in western Bahia received their first substantial rain of the season (greater than 25 mm), which will likely encourage planting. The rainfall also broke a dry spell in nearby locations of northern Goias and Tocantins, which had received only sporadic rains so far this season. The region's heaviest rainfall (50-100 mm or more) stretched from central Mato Grosso to eastern Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo, increasing moisture for summer row crops and coffee. In contrast, seasonably dry weather prevailed along the northeastern coast. Farther south, somewhat lighter rain (25-50 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture for summer crop establishment in and around Parana. Favorably drier weather prevailed in most farming areas of northern Rio Grande do Sul, helping to alleviate localized flooding and the excessive wetness affecting unharvested winter wheat. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal throughout Brazil's farming regions, fostering development of citrus, sugarcane, and coffee and promoting rapid early growth of emerged summer crops.

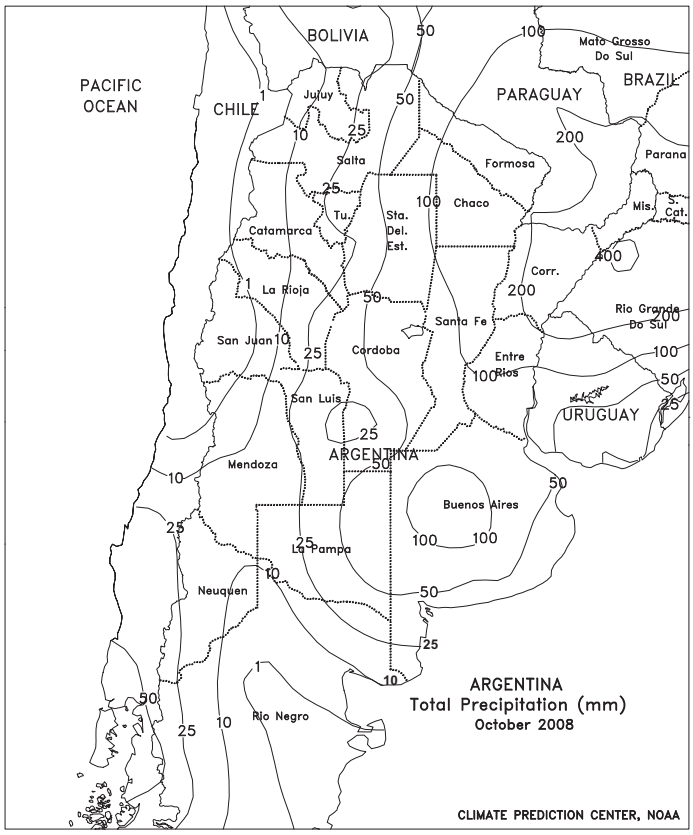
During October, rainfall continued to be below normal in the main soybean areas of the Center-West Region and northeastern interior, including a broad area between southeastern Mato Grosso and western Bahia. However, the rains that did fall were timely for summer crop germination and overall conditions were better than last year, although above-normal temperatures maintained unseasonably high evaporation rates. In contrast, excessive rain was unfavorable for mature winter wheat in southern Brazil, and damage to unharvested grains was likely in Rio Grande do Sul, where winter grains typically mature later. The heavy rain (200-400 mm, total monthly accumulation), which extended into southern Parana, also resulted in planting delays of soybeans, corn, and other summer row crops.



ARGENTINA

Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) brought needed relief to emerging summer crops from central Cordoba to Formosa. However, temperatures still averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in these areas owing to a mid-week outbreak of unseasonable warmth (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) during breaks in the rainfall. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees C above normal, with highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) persisted in southern and eastern growing areas (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and much of Santa Fe), reducing moisture for summer grain and oilseed establishment and hastening maturation and dry down of winter grains. An exception was in southeastern Buenos Aires, where late-week showers (greater than 10 mm) maintained that region's more favorable moisture levels. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), corn and sunflowers were 70 and 72 percent planted, respectively, as of November 13. In addition, soybeans were 34 percent planted, slightly below last year's pace. Rain is needed throughout the region to ensure uniform germination of summer grains and oilseeds.

In October, rain helped to stabilize drought-stressed winter grains in several key production areas of Argentina, although the moisture came too late to significantly improve yield prospects in some areas affected by long-term dryness. In addition, rainfall accumulations were below normal over a broad section of central Argentina that included the southern winter wheat belt (southern growing areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires) and the southern growing areas of Cordoba and Santa Fe. While timely for planting summer grains and oilseeds, the rainfall was insufficient to fully recharge topsoil moisture levels, and near- to above-normal temperatures accompanying the drier-than-normal conditions maintained high evaporative losses. In northern Argentina, near- to above-normal rainfall increased moisture for germination of cotton and other summer row crops while boosting pasture growth, although a drying trend enveloped the more westerly growing areas the latter half of October.


PACIFIC OCEAN
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URUGUAY
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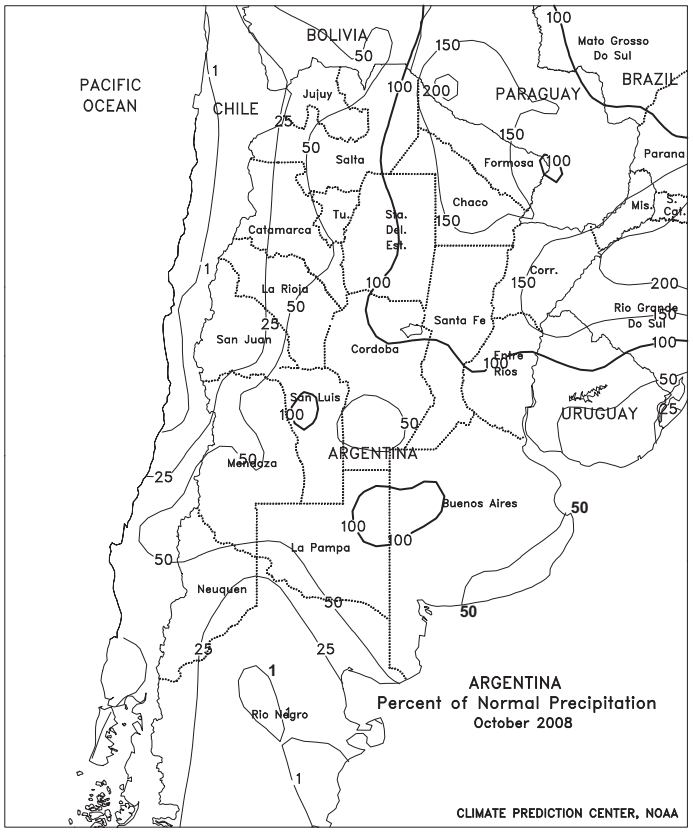
Catamarca
La Rioja
San Juan
Mendoza
San Luis
Cordoba
Sta. Del. Est.
Chaco
Formosa
Parana
Mis.
S. Cat.
Corr.
Santa Fe
Entre Rios
Rio Grande Do Sul
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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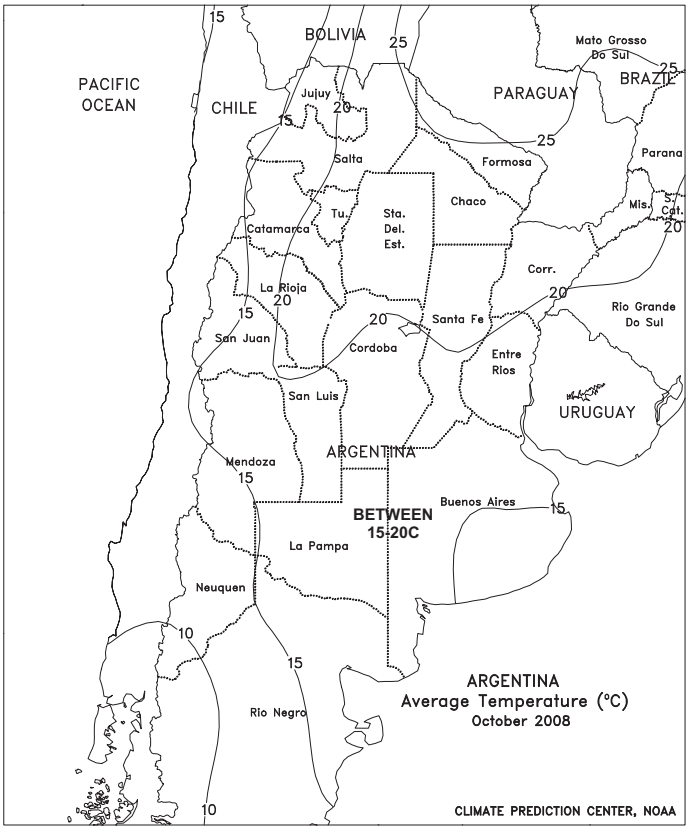
Entre Rios
Rio Grande Do Sul
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
ARGENTINA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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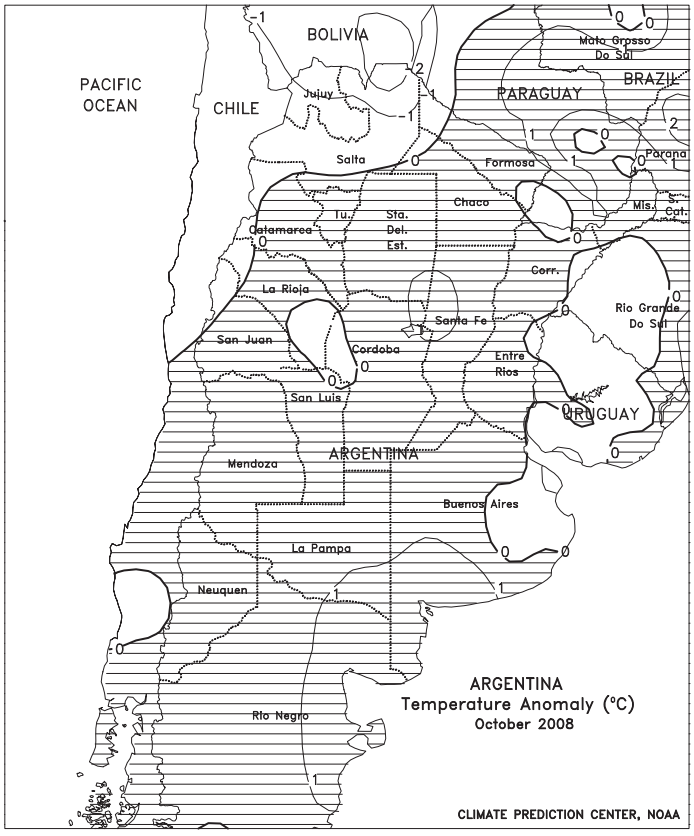
Entre Rios
Rio Grande Do Sul
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
BETWEEN 15-20C
ARGENTINA
Average Temperature (°C)
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
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Santa Fe
Entre Rios
Rio Grande Do Sul
Mato Grosso Do Sul
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
ARGENTINA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
October 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

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