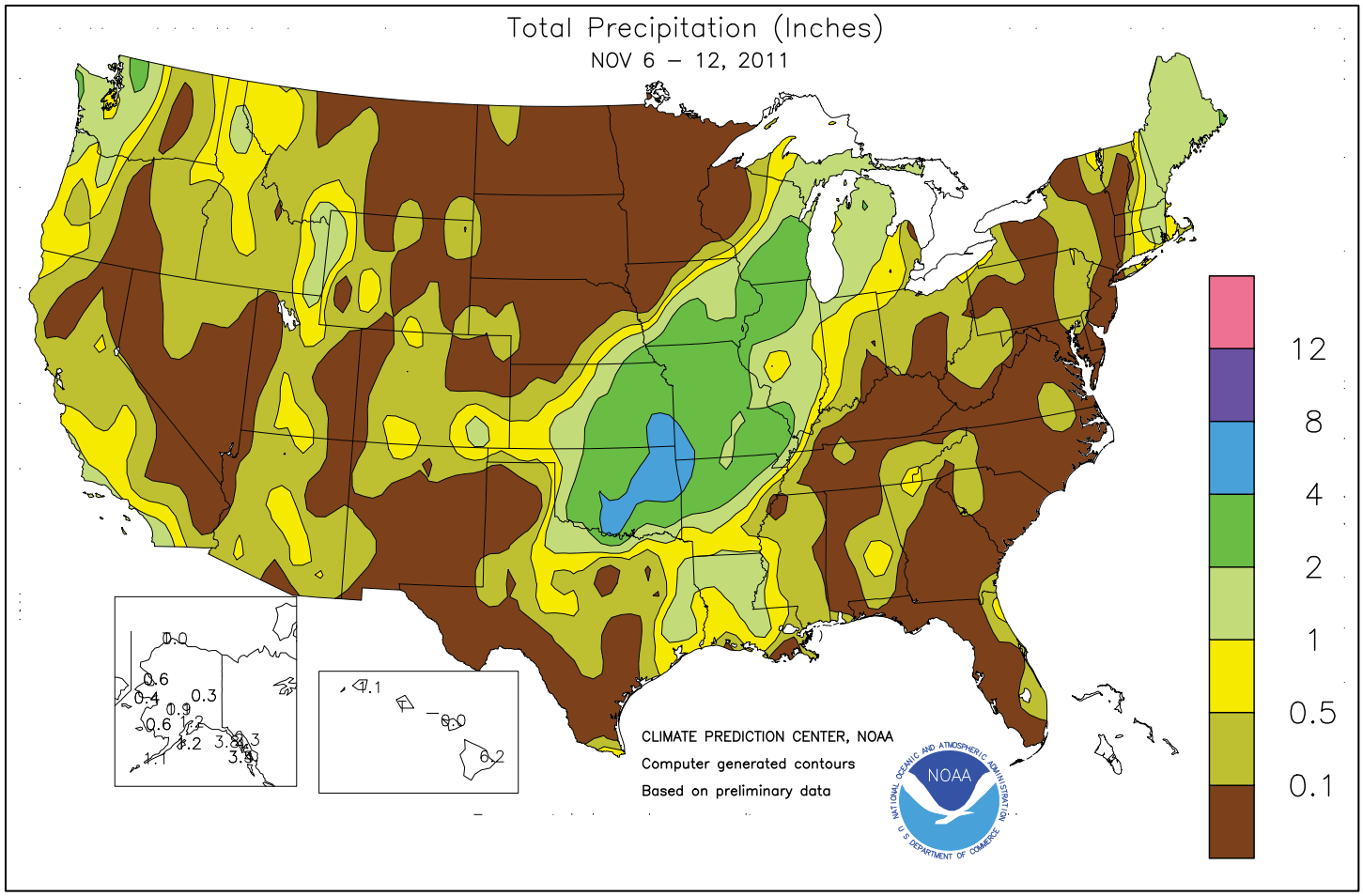
Volume 98, No. 46 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather November 15, 2011

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 6 - 12, 2011

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain fell from **central and eastern portions of Kansas and Oklahoma northeastward into parts of Michigan**, boosting moisture reserves for winter wheat but curtailing fieldwork. Weekly rainfall totaled 4 inches or more from **south-central Oklahoma into southeastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri**. Across the remainder of the **Plains** and **Midwest**, little or no precipitation fell. Harvest activities neared completion in the **upper Midwest** and advanced in much of the **eastern Corn Belt**. Meanwhile, winter wheat struggled to

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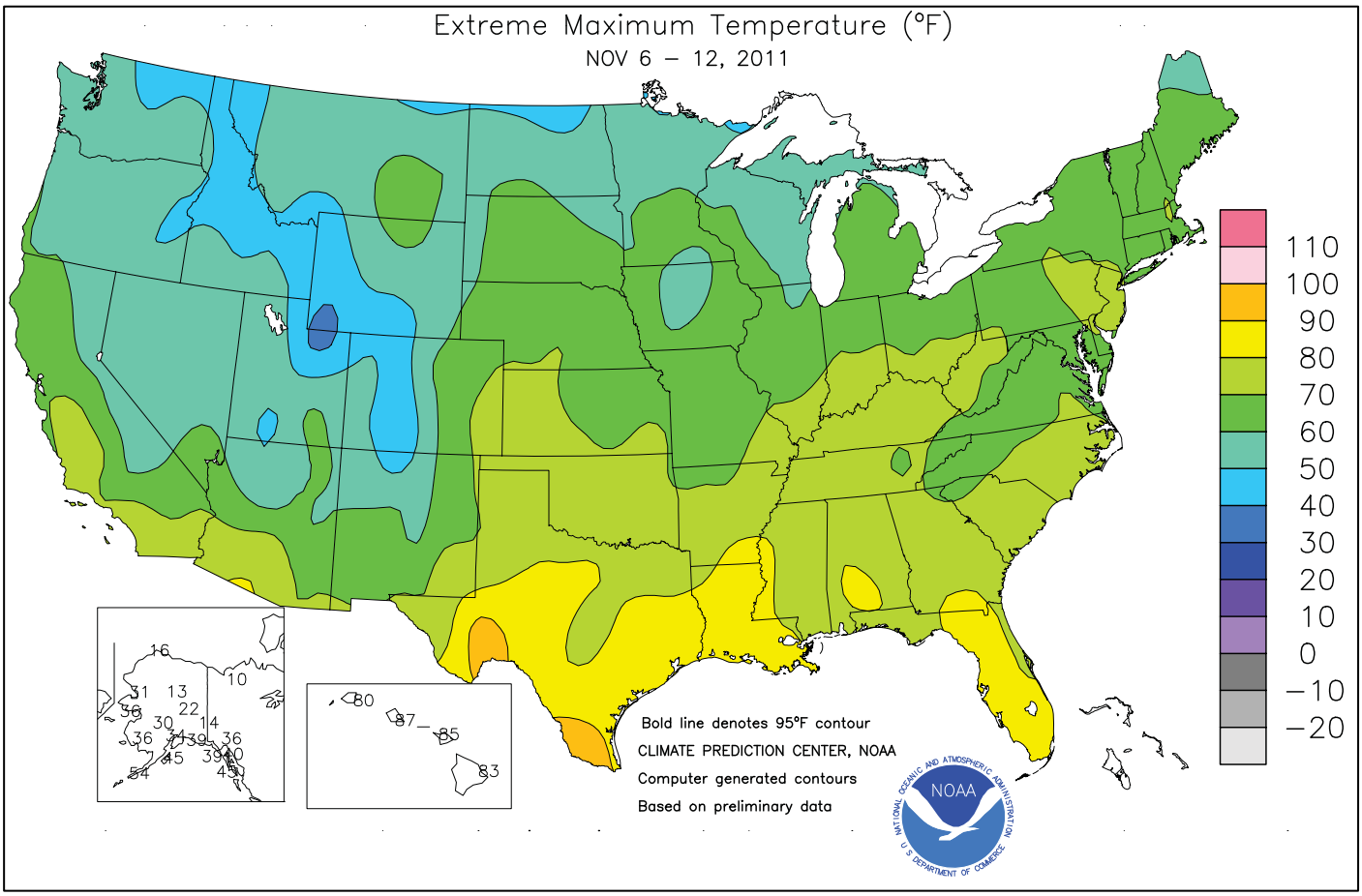
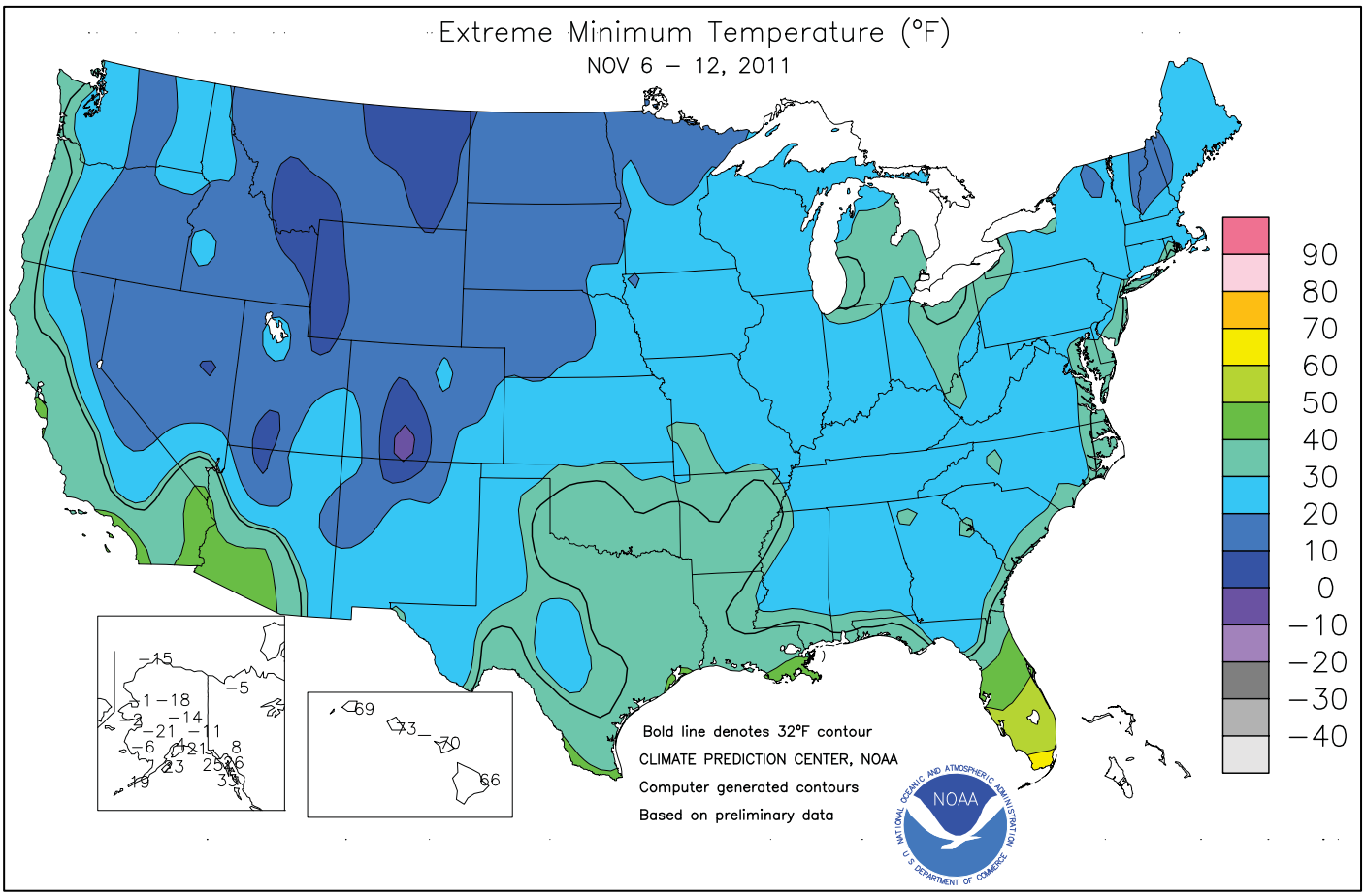
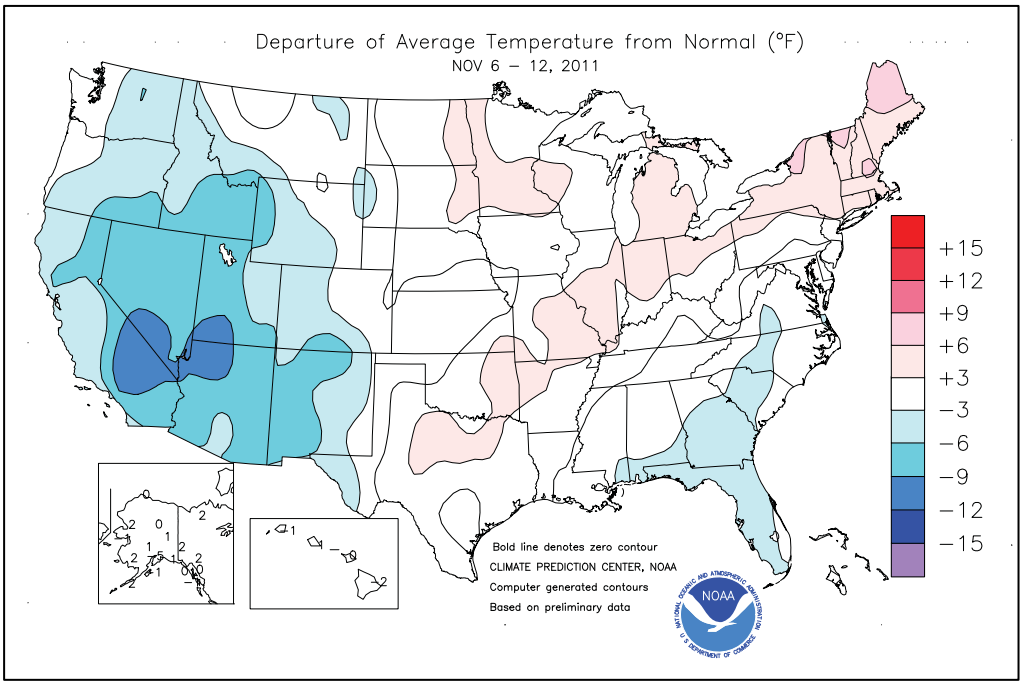

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
NOV 6 – 12, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
16
10
31 13
36 22
30 14
36 39 36
45 39 40
54 45
80
87 85
83
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
NOV 6 – 12, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
−15
−5
−18 −14
−21 −11
−6 8
19 23 25 26
31
69
73 70
66
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(Continued from front cover)
germinate across parts of the **southern High Plains** amid persistent drought. Farther east, cool, dry weather favored late-season fieldwork in the **Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States**. **Southeastern** fieldwork included winter wheat planting and cotton, peanut, and soybean harvesting. Toward week's end, rain briefly soaked parts of **New England**. Elsewhere, cold weather accompanied occasional rain and snow showers in the **West**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal from **southern California into the Four Corners region**.



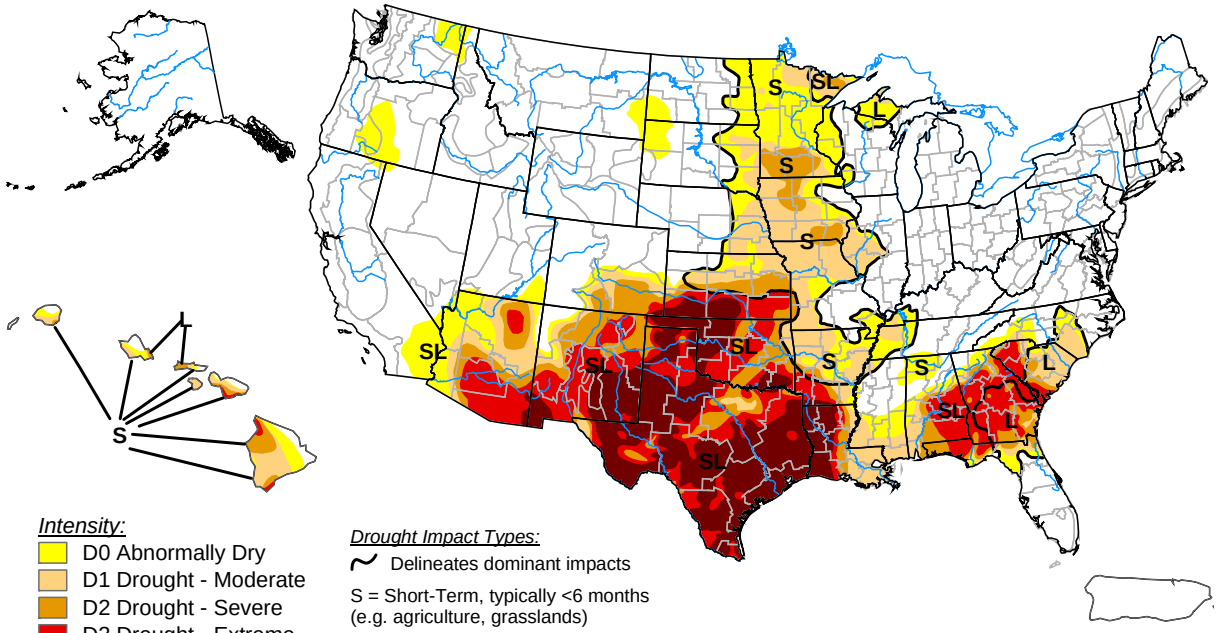
In **Arizona**, **Flagstaff** received its second significant snowfall in 3 days, with 6.8 inches on November 7 coming on the heels of a 5.7-inch total on November 5. Meanwhile, heavy precipitation erupted across the **nation's mid-section**, where daily-record rainfall totals in **Kansas** for November 7 included 2.77 inches in **Chanute** and 2.05 inches in **Topeka**. The following day, record-setting amounts for November 8 reached 2.92 inches in **Russellville, AR**; 1.91 inches in **Joplin, MO**; and 1.66 inches in **Tulsa, OK.** November 6-8 rainfall totaled 3.04 inches in **Tulsa**; 4.05 inches in **Fayettevile, AR**; and 6.16 inches in **Muskogee, OK.** Farther west, November 8-9 snowfall topped a foot in parts of the **southern Rockies**, with 19 inches reported in **Eagle Nest, NM.** Heavy precipitation also spread into parts of the **Midwest**. **Green Bay, WI**, received 2.20 inches of precipitation on November 8-9, including 2.0 inches of snow. Daily-record snowfall totals for November 9 reached 8.9 inches in **Rhinelander, WI**, and 3.7 inches in **Des Moines, IA.** The last time **Des Moines** experienced a more significant early-season snowfall was October 26, 1997, when 6.6 inches fell. Late in the week, windy weather accompanied some precipitation across the **Northwest**. In **northwestern Montana's Glacier National Park**, a wind gust to 87 mph was reported at **Logan Pass** on November 11. The following day, **Big Sky, MT**, received 6.8 inches of snow, a record for November 12.

Warmth prevailed early in the week across the **South**. In fact, highs soared to daily-record levels on November 8 in **Texas** locations such as **McAllen** (95°F) and **Harlingen** (92°F). Record-setting warmth also briefly affected the **Northeast**, where highs climbed to 70°F (on November 8) in **Buffalo, NY**, and 68°F (on November 9) in **Burlington, VT.** In contrast, cold air trailed the **Western** storminess. **Bishop, CA**, posted consecutive daily-record lows (13 and 15°F, respectively) on November 8-9. Other daily-record lows for November 8 included 7°F in **Flagstaff, AZ**, and 30°F in **Redding, CA.** Elsewhere in **California**, **Stockton** notched consecutive daily-record lows (34 and 32°F, respectively) on November 9-10. Toward week's end, a record-setting chill shifted into the **Deep South**. **Harlingen** (37°F on November 11) collected a daily-record low, just 3 days after soaring to 92°F. On November 11, **Gulf Coast** cities reporting daily-record lows included **Corpus Christi, TX** (32°F), and **Mobile, AL** (31°F). A day later, records for November 12 fell to 22°F in **Tallahassee, FL**, and 27°F in **Macon, GA.**

An unusually vicious storm over the **Bering Sea** battered **western Alaska** with high winds, heavy precipitation, and a coastal storm surge. Even before the storm arrived, unsettled weather covered parts of the state. For example, **Anchorage** received record-setting precipitation (0.49 inch) and snowfall (6.1 inches) totals for November 6. On November 8-9, the **Bering Sea** storm produced **Alaskan** wind gusts to 76 mph in **Kotzebue** and 66 mph in **Nome**. During the same period, snowfall totaled 7.9 inches in **Kotzebue** and 6.4 inches in **Nome**. Meanwhile, weekly snowfall reached 27.7 inches in **Valdez**, aided by a 9.5-inch sum on November 6 and a 9.0-inch total on November 10. In **Kodiak**, the 4.7-inch snowfall on November 11-12 included some thunder and a wind gust to 62 mph on the latter date. Farther south, occasional heavy showers and gusty trade winds continued in **Hawaii's** windward locations. On the **Big Island**, for example, **Hilo** received a weekly rainfall total of 7.10 inches. Other weekly totals on the **Big Island** included 9.40 inches in **Piihonua** and 8.44 inches in **Glenwood**. Elsewhere, a wind gust to 54 mph was reported at the **Lanai Airport** on November 10.

U.S. Drought Monitor

November 8, 2011
Valid 7 a.m. EST



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

Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

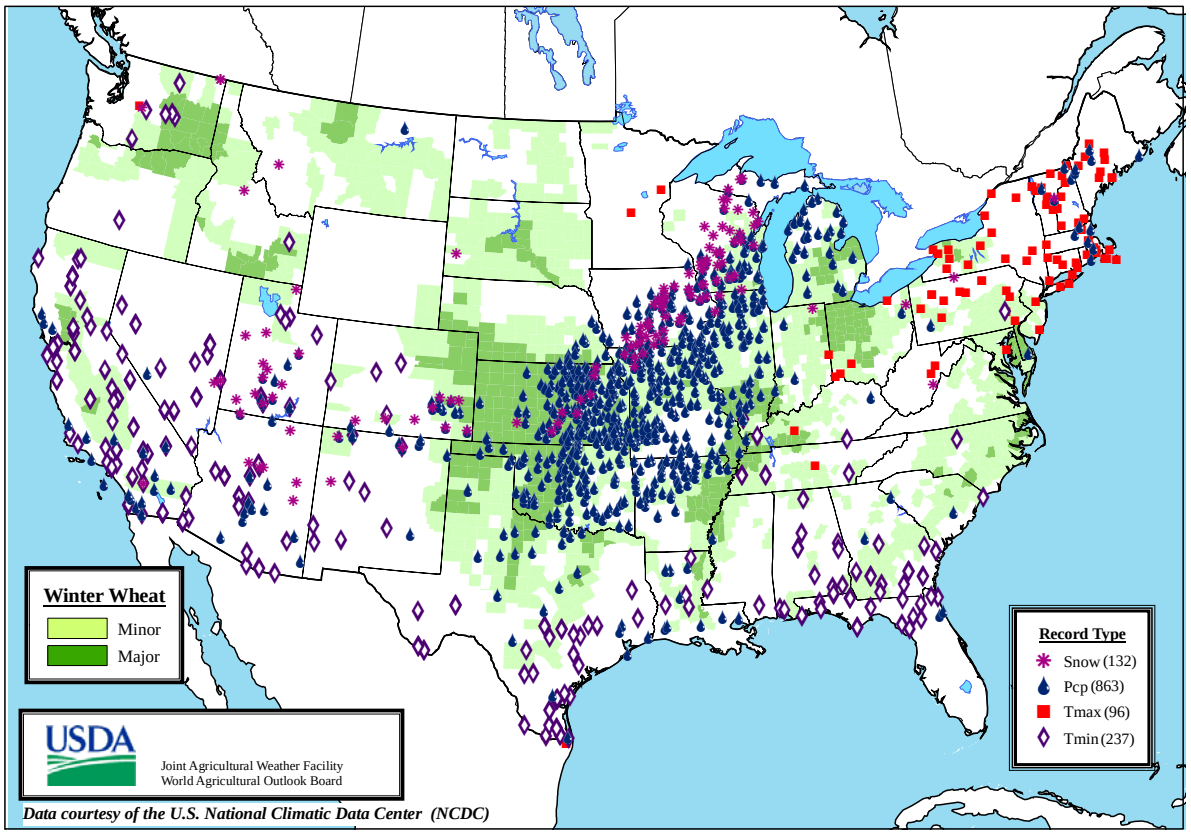
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, November 10, 2011
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

November 6-12, 2011



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 12, 2011

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		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	68	43	77	29	55	0	0.11	-0.90	0.11	12.82	144	47.02	101	83	39	0	1	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	67	40	76	26	53	-1	0.07	-1.01	0.07	7.74	81	48.53	100	80	52	0	1	1	0
	MOBILE	72	46	79	31	59	-2	0.18	-0.97	0.18	16.12	145	45.87	79	83	57	0	1	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	71	44	81	30	58	0	0.52	-0.33	0.52	8.89	109	40.59	87	84	37	0	2	1	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	26	13	34	4	19	-5	1.22	0.96	0.51	3.76	69	13.32	92	86	74	0	7	6	1
	BARROW	10	-4	16	-15	3	0	0.04	0.01	0.04	2.27	199	6.00	153	90	75	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	17	-1	22	-14	8	2	0.28	0.12	0.09	1.35	58	8.51	93	85	79	0	7	5	0
	JUNEAU	39	31	40	26	35	0	2.31	0.95	1.04	19.69	108	55.00	110	96	86	0	4	5	2
	KODIAK	40	29	45	23	34	-1	1.18	-0.38	0.91	22.43	118	61.80	97	67	51	0	5	3	1
	NOME	26	11	36	-2	19	-1	0.44	0.14	0.34	2.93	64	16.35	111	86	71	0	7	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	40	20	49	7	30	-9	0.37	-0.04	0.36	6.93	146	18.27	92	89	49	0	7	2	0
	PHOENIX	70	52	76	45	61	-4	0.25	0.11	0.25	0.84	47	3.46	50	60	37	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	53	30	59	24	41	-6	0.37	0.09	0.37	3.41	90	9.59	56	81	31	0	6	1	0
	TUCSON	67	46	73	35	57	-4	0.17	0.02	0.17	6.23	212	9.80	91	59	39	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	69	46	75	35	57	3	1.72	0.62	1.72	7.28	78	38.02	101	82	43	0	0	1	1
	LITTLE ROCK	69	46	78	33	58	3	0.79	-0.48	0.79	4.40	44	38.86	91	86	43	0	0	1	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	67	44	78	35	55	-3	0.31	0.20	0.17	1.09	170	4.17	78	77	52	0	0	3	0
	FRESNO	64	44	72	39	54	-2	0.30	0.06	0.22	1.27	98	10.63	116	83	56	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	68	52	78	46	60	-3	0.60	0.40	0.43	1.38	148	8.24	78	59	41	0	0	2	0
	REDDING	61	35	68	30	48	-6	0.01	-0.89	0.01	3.48	84	23.82	91	91	69	0	3	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	62	40	67	35	51	-5	0.10	-0.36	0.06	1.60	81	16.20	116	95	47	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	68	53	75	49	60	-4	1.45	1.22	1.40	2.71	268	7.21	82	70	41	0	0	2	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	61	46	63	43	53	-4	0.48	-0.05	0.46	2.12	101	15.84	102	82	68	0	0	3	0
	STOCKTON	62	39	70	32	50	-6	0.23	-0.15	0.14	1.14	65	9.62	89	94	78	0	1	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	40	8	49	-2	24	-8	0.33	0.22	0.20	1.98	113	4.17	63	82	52	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	52	29	65	21	40	1	0.01	-0.14	0.01	6.97	294	15.78	94	65	21	0	5	1	0
	DENVER INTL	54	29	66	22	41	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	3.15	144	16.53	127	63	23	0	5	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	47	28	55	22	37	-5	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.58	116	9.22	114	74	44	0	6	0	0
	PUEBLO	55	28	67	19	41	-1	0.28	0.13	0.20	2.00	114	8.36	72	68	35	0	6	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	58	41	64	31	50	2	0.01	-0.84	0.01	9.92	116	50.99	133	80	57	0	1	1	0
	HARTFORD	60	36	69	23	48	3	0.44	-0.52	0.43	16.60	171	61.12	152	84	51	0	2	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	61	39	68	33	50	-1	0.06	-0.63	0.06	12.81	157	40.11	116	87	45	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	60	36	74	28	48	0	0.08	-0.61	0.08	9.06	110	48.09	129	95	53	0	1	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	76	56	81	43	66	-3	0.00	-0.75	0.00	12.11	98	45.54	102	91	46	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	72	47	79	31	59	-5	0.19	-0.33	0.19	10.86	86	44.82	93	93	49	0	1	1	0
	KEY WEST	79	71	82	68	75	-3	0.00	-0.71	0.00	24.45	221	42.14	119	82	62	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	81	66	83	60	73	-3	0.04	-0.91	0.04	20.70	127	61.13	112	86	48	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	77	57	81	48	67	-4	0.01	-0.48	0.01	14.76	159	55.97	126	93	55	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	70	49	76	36	60	-3	0.10	-0.94	0.10	8.48	73	39.29	68	87	53	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	74	43	80	22	58	-4	0.00	-0.87	0.00	5.72	59	29.47	52	88	42	0	2	0	0
	TAMPA	79	58	83	49	68	-3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	9.29	100	51.83	125	85	42	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	64	83	56	72	-3	0.07	-1.28	0.05	18.35	116	45.90	84	89	57	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	66	39	72	29	52	-3	0.06	-0.80	0.06	6.55	78	30.67	73	87	54	0	2	1	0
	ATLANTA	66	43	72	32	54	-2	0.05	-0.84	0.05	4.62	53	32.93	75	77	41	0	1	1	0
	AUGUSTA	70	38	76	24	54	-3	0.01	-0.64	0.01	3.13	39	26.64	67	96	51	0	2	1	0
	COLUMBUS	70	45	77	32	57	-2	0.04	-0.77	0.02	4.54	68	31.65	76	85	34	0	2	2	0
	MACON	69	37	76	27	53	-4	0.07	-0.60	0.07	5.57	83	27.37	70	96	37	0	2	1	0
	SAVANNAH	73	44	77	30	58	-3	0.02	-0.57	0.02	6.72	73	32.80	72	89	44	0	1	1	0
HI	HILO	78	67	83	66	73	-1	6.17	2.60	1.77	19.13	78	70.54	67	89	76	0	0	7	5
	HONOLULU	85	75	87	73	80	1	0.03	-0.47	0.02	1.16	31	15.12	108	74	66	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	82	72	85	70	77	0	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.27	13	10.64	75	81	77	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	80	71	80	69	75	-2	1.07	-0.02	0.68	7.78	89	40.98	128	83	75	0	0	7	1
ID	BOISE	49	30	53	26	39	-5	0.05	-0.23	0.05	2.03	104	10.01	101	78	55	0	6	1	0
	LEWISTON	50	31	59	25	40	-3	0.23	-0.05	0.23	1.60	72	12.38	113	79	65	0	5	1	0
	POCATELLO	43	18	51	10	30	-8	0.33	0.08	0.33	2.64	116	11.41	106	87	61	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	54	39	62	30	46	3	1.97	1.28	1.53	7.49	105	45.80	143	85	67	0	2	4	1
	MOLINE	52	38	63	28	45	2	2.71	2.05	1.24	7.20	102	31.60	92	83	63	0	2	4	2
	PEORIA	55	39	62	27	47	3	1.73	1.07	1.09	7.30	104	35.30	111	87	65	0	2	3	1
	ROCKFORD	51	35	60	27	43	2	2.28	1.68	1.31	10.28	146	36.31	110	84	72	0	3	2	2
	SPRINGFIELD	58	42	63	29	50	4	0.67	0.03	0.27	4.87	75	26.70	85	87	60	0	2	3	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	63	41	73	27	52	3	0.69	-0.21	0.69	11.92	165	56.90	150	72	47	0	2	1	1
	FORT WAYNE	58	39	70	29	48	4	0.49	-0.18	0.27	9.08	138	40.19	126	87	52	0	2	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	60	41	71	27	50	4	0.26	-0.55	0.15	9.10	130	40.56	114	84	49	0	2	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	55	41	64	32	48	4	0.69	-0.07	0.26	8.91	107	41.10	119	84	63	0	2	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	54	39	63	27	46	1	0.17	-0.45	0.15	3.95	52	29.28	86	90	55	0	2	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	52	30	63	23	41	0	1.44	0.92	0.97	6.41	101	27.45	90	91	51	0	5	2	1
	DES MOINES	53	34	60	29	43	1	1.83	1.29	0.94	4.58	68	34.54	107	79	55	0	2	3	2
	DUBUQUE	49	31	61	24	40	0	2.25	1.67	1.42	7.30	104	43.30	134	92	69	0	5	3	2
	SIOUX CITY	53	27	66	21	40	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.57	11	23.33	95	71	43	0	6	0	0
	WATERLOO	51	28	61	23	40	1	2.44	1.90	1.00	6.99	110	28.88	94	90	59	0	6	3	3
KS	CONCORDIA	55	32	64	25	44	-1	0.93	0.57	0.62	2.29	46	28.96	108	81	45	0	3	2	1
	DODGE CITY	56	32	73	30	44	-2	0.74	0.48	0.52	2.57	71	7.19	34	80	36	0	5	2	1
	GOODLAND	55	26	71	23	41	0	0.02	-0.20	0.02	2.82	110	18.90	100	76	43	0	7	1	0
	TOPEKA	59	36	67	30	47	1	3.06	2.48	2.03	5.66	73	28.30	86	87	52	0	2	3	2

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 12, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	60	36	68	28	48	0	2.02	1.57	1.72	5.00	81	21.23	76	90	61	0	1	2	1
KY	JACKSON	63	40	73	30	52	2	0.09	-0.79	0.09	8.21	98	51.10	121	69	36	0	1	1	0
	LEXINGTON	60	39	70	27	50	1	0.08	-0.62	0.08	11.20	160	55.06	139	79	54	0	1	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	64	42	75	31	53	2	0.05	-0.76	0.05	8.83	123	55.89	146	75	41	0	1	1	0
	PADUCAH	65	43	75	25	54	4	0.74	-0.20	0.69	8.60	101	58.82	140	77	42	0	2	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	73	48	80	33	61	0	0.83	-0.20	0.83	11.30	109	40.09	73	97	45	0	0	1	1
	LAKE CHARLES	75	52	84	35	63	1	1.02	0.01	1.02	7.13	62	32.65	66	92	46	0	0	1	1
	NEW ORLEANS	73	55	82	39	64	1	0.18	-0.87	0.18	13.69	133	50.34	90	77	51	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	73	50	81	36	61	2	1.16	0.09	1.16	4.09	43	22.42	51	85	46	0	0	1	1
ME	CARIBOU	53	35	58	25	44	9	0.98	0.26	0.50	8.42	113	51.31	159	85	51	0	3	2	1
	PORTLAND	59	35	66	24	47	6	0.77	-0.35	0.74	10.72	111	46.18	119	87	50	0	2	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	62	35	71	30	48	0	0.05	-0.64	0.05	16.75	202	49.69	136	88	52	0	2	1	0
MA	BOSTON	62	44	69	36	53	5	1.05	0.11	1.05	12.22	138	45.26	124	84	44	0	0	1	1
	WORCESTER	58	40	67	32	49	6	0.82	-0.24	0.82	14.19	132	58.28	136	87	47	0	2	1	1
MI	ALPENA	52	33	62	28	43	5	1.34	0.84	0.79	10.57	177	34.94	138	89	55	0	3	3	2
	GRAND RAPIDS	55	38	66	32	47	5	1.31	0.59	0.72	6.69	81	41.33	128	88	63	0	1	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	51	33	63	30	42	4	1.66	1.16	0.92	7.85	126	29.09	115	86	64	0	4	3	2
	LANSING	55	38	63	31	47	6	0.35	-0.23	0.19	5.51	82	33.76	122	87	67	0	2	3	0
	MUSKEGON	54	38	61	34	46	4	1.59	0.85	0.68	9.21	122	38.40	136	82	64	0	0	3	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	52	36	63	32	44	3	1.28	0.65	0.73	8.26	109	27.19	93	88	51	0	1	4	2
MN	DULUTH	45	26	51	22	36	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.65	35	24.95	87	76	54	0	6	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	43	20	51	12	32	2	0.13	-0.22	0.10	2.86	51	18.44	82	91	54	0	6	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	51	34	64	30	42	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.06	19	25.61	94	70	50	0	3	0	0
	ROCHESTER	51	31	61	24	41	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	2.79	45	26.20	90	73	46	0	4	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	49	25	63	19	37	3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	2.17	37	27.52	107	86	39	0	6	0	0
MS	JACKSON	71	43	79	30	57	0	0.08	-1.00	0.08	13.97	166	39.59	84	85	44	0	1	1	0
	MERIDIAN	71	39	79	27	55	-3	0.09	-0.94	0.09	6.95	81	43.93	88	92	59	0	3	1	0
	TUPELO	68	42	77	30	55	1	0.24	-0.76	0.24	10.02	120	41.51	90	86	57	0	1	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	60	41	67	25	51	4	1.96	1.16	1.33	6.96	88	34.95	98	87	55	0	2	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	56	37	65	28	47	0	2.77	2.25	1.47	5.23	59	32.87	94	82	50	0	2	3	2
	SAINT LOUIS	63	45	69	29	54	5	1.59	0.78	1.20	7.44	105	41.96	125	69	54	0	1	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	60	43	65	32	51	2	3.08	2.12	1.56	8.93	90	36.09	93	80	58	0	1	3	2
MT	BILLINGS	45	27	60	15	36	-2	0.02	-0.17	0.02	2.15	73	19.25	141	67	40	0	5	1	0
	BUTTE	40	10	53	-6	25	-6	0.12	-0.02	0.12	1.29	61	11.46	96	85	35	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	45	25	55	11	35	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.56	87	5.93	50	73	31	0	5	0	0
	GLASGOW	41	19	55	9	30	-3	0.08	-0.01	0.07	1.08	58	22.08	208	85	60	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	47	28	57	18	38	2	0.05	-0.09	0.05	2.54	105	15.95	115	69	30	0	4	1	0
	HAVRE	47	21	56	11	34	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.44	25	11.41	107	72	44	0	5	0	0
	MISSOULA	43	21	54	17	32	-4	0.03	-0.16	0.03	2.80	125	13.53	112	85	73	0	7	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	55	26	68	20	41	0	0.06	-0.29	0.05	3.23	71	26.04	107	76	41	0	7	2	0
	LINCOLN	54	29	65	23	42	0	0.95	0.56	0.80	3.87	70	27.55	104	83	45	0	6	2	1
	NORFOLK	54	26	68	21	40	1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.79	39	20.22	80	70	37	0	6	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	57	21	69	14	39	1	0.02	-0.18	0.01	3.25	111	23.36	124	85	27	0	7	2	0
	OMAHA	54	34	62	30	44	2	0.53	0.09	0.32	2.65	43	26.95	95	76	51	0	4	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	54	20	64	14	37	0	0.03	-0.16	0.03	1.96	77	18.60	122	78	52	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	54	22	66	14	38	1	0.09	-0.09	0.09	3.19	101	21.74	116	77	42	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	44	16	54	8	30	-6	0.06	-0.11	0.06	2.78	124	11.72	128	80	49	0	6	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	61	43	67	38	52	-6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.03	161	2.13	55	48	29	0	0	0	0
	RENO	53	28	58	21	40	-4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.31	28	4.90	81	73	53	0	5	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	47	20	56	13	33	-7	0.14	-0.03	0.12	1.09	74	8.97	128	87	61	0	7	2	0
NH	CONCORD	60	31	69	18	46	5	1.06	0.21	1.06	15.12	187	48.09	148	94	45	0	4	1	1
NJ	NEWARK	62	40	70	32	51	2	0.03	-0.83	0.03	13.96	163	61.90	154	79	46	0	1	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	54	32	65	27	43	-5	0.01	-0.15	0.01	1.97	83	3.48	40	61	29	0	4	1	0
NY	ALBANY	58	34	68	22	46	4	0.04	-0.73	0.03	10.20	130	48.06	144	93	52	0	3	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	55	37	66	30	46	5	0.13	-0.60	0.13	20.80	266	61.99	185	77	54	0	3	1	0
	BUFFALO	58	40	70	30	49	6	0.36	-0.49	0.26	9.64	114	43.20	126	77	45	0	1	3	0
	ROCHESTER	60	37	69	27	48	5	0.04	-0.58	0.04	9.01	127	35.56	121	76	48	0	2	1	0
	SYRACUSE	60	35	71	27	48	5	0.25	-0.58	0.23	9.81	113	42.45	123	83	45	0	2	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	61	31	68	24	46	-3	0.03	-0.86	0.03	7.24	86	36.71	89	92	55	0	4	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	65	36	71	31	50	-5	0.08	-0.72	0.08	9.82	111	39.00	102	91	42	0	2	1	0
	GREENSBORO	63	36	69	29	49	-3	0.03	-0.63	0.03	13.60	157	35.81	94	82	39	0	2	1	0
	HATTERAS	63	51	69	38	57	-3	0.09	-1.14	0.08	22.57	172	55.27	110	89	61	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	66	37	71	32	52	-1	0.01	-0.66	0.01	10.66	124	39.94	105	87	51	0	1	1	0
	WILMINGTON	70	44	78	32	57	-2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	11.06	100	42.06	82	93	42	0	1	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	48	21	60	15	35	2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.31	72	22.68	141	77	47	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	48	20	59	9	34	1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.97	30	18.47	117	83	32	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	49	27	56	20	38	6	0.05	-0.26	0.05	1.24	26	23.40	116	71	39	0	6	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	48	22	55	15	35	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.19	77	18.94	102	83	44	0	6	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	47	24	55	18	36	4	0.04	-0.15	0.04	2.11	60	21.95	124	84	39	0	6	1	0
	WILLISTON	43	19	56	11	31	0	0.06	-0.08	0.06	1.78	72	18.72	142	87	61	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	58	37	68	32	48	4	0.12	-0.52	0.12	9.52	136	48.89	146	72	48	0	2	1	0
	CINCINNATI	60	39	72	29	50	2	0.07	-0.73	0.07	12.91	181	59.81	161	80	53	0	2	1	0
	CLEVELAND	58	41	69	33	49	4	0.19	-0.53	0.10	14.33	187	55.99	168	76	48	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	60	38	70	32	49	2	0.18	-0.50	0.18	10.41	164	44.94	134	78	51	0	1	1	0
	DAYTON	57	38	68	28	48	3	0.26	-0.48	0.26	14.35	217	46.08	134	83	49	0	2	1	0
	MANSFIELD	57	40	69	31	48	4	0.15	-0.68	0.15	9.14	122	46.44	124	79	46	0	2	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 12, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	57	39	69	28	48	4	0.37	-0.23	0.27	10.04	162	38.80	135	83	56	0	1	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	58	37	68	31	47	4	0.22	-0.41	0.17	10.49	142	45.67	138	71	49	0	2	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	66	44	76	34	55	3	0.42	-0.10	0.30	7.97	93	26.67	81	82	43	0	0	2	0
	TULSA	67	47	73	32	57	4	3.04	2.23	1.72	7.87	77	28.59	75	76	57	0	1	3	2
OR	ASTORIA	55	38	59	32	47	-1	1.49	-0.76	0.86	9.67	81	56.34	113	95	82	0	1	3	1
	BURNS	44	20	49	15	32	-4	0.08	-0.14	0.08	1.71	108	9.95	117	88	65	0	7	1	0
	EUGENE	53	38	60	30	45	-2	0.11	-1.64	0.05	2.80	36	24.57	66	94	85	0	1	5	0
	MEDFORD	55	34	64	30	45	-1	0.52	-0.08	0.51	1.44	47	14.26	106	90	54	0	3	2	1
	PENDLETON	53	29	60	24	41	-3	0.13	-0.22	0.09	1.05	48	10.94	107	79	56	0	4	2	0
	PORTLAND	53	39	58	32	46	-2	0.34	-0.83	0.18	4.00	62	29.27	106	91	73	0	1	4	0
	SALEM	54	37	55	32	46	-1	0.33	-0.99	0.14	3.28	50	27.39	94	93	84	0	1	5	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	59	33	73	24	46	1	0.15	-0.68	0.14	17.64	194	62.79	159	90	54	0	3	2	0
	ERIE	59	42	69	34	50	4	0.34	-0.54	0.19	11.99	118	47.85	131	65	46	0	0	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	58	34	69	28	46	-1	0.14	-0.62	0.14	22.72	295	66.10	189	92	46	0	3	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	61	39	72	35	50	0	0.05	-0.62	0.05	14.03	181	56.14	153	83	64	0	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	60	33	68	29	46	1	0.10	-0.54	0.09	8.23	127	38.10	115	74	38	0	4	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	58	35	70	28	47	3	0.23	-0.47	0.23	15.55	193	54.25	164	90	46	0	3	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	58	32	69	25	45	1	0.12	-0.69	0.12	21.39	251	63.29	174	89	57	0	4	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	61	39	70	26	50	3	1.40	0.39	1.40	14.47	159	49.38	125	86	57	0	1	1	1
SC	BEAUFORT	72	44	76	30	58	-3	0.04	-0.57	0.02	5.87	63	30.83	68	93	40	0	1	3	0
	CHARLESTON	73	43	77	31	58	-2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	5.59	56	35.04	75	96	41	0	1	0	0
	COLUMBIA	69	38	75	29	53	-4	0.03	-0.63	0.03	5.52	69	33.98	79	87	52	0	2	1	0
	GREENVILLE	64	39	69	29	52	-1	0.08	-0.80	0.08	9.67	104	38.41	87	86	40	0	1	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	49	21	59	15	35	1	0.01	-0.22	0.01	1.45	37	22.94	118	80	49	0	7	1	0
	HURON	52	24	62	15	38	2	0.04	-0.21	0.00	1.93	50	22.07	110	81	27	0	6	1	0
	RAPID CITY	52	20	64	16	36	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.16	77	18.46	116	75	25	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	52	26	63	21	39	3	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.87	17	23.66	101	70	41	0	6	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	62	30	69	24	46	-2	0.08	-0.55	0.08	7.69	120	40.69	113	92	38	0	5	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	64	37	73	29	51	-2	0.19	-0.84	0.19	14.26	154	50.83	109	83	59	0	2	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	62	35	71	27	49	-2	0.20	-0.61	0.20	14.46	207	45.60	111	88	42	0	3	1	0
	MEMPHIS	69	47	77	33	58	3	0.12	-1.04	0.12	4.43	52	42.67	95	76	41	0	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	65	38	74	25	51	-1	0.03	-0.88	0.03	7.63	96	42.24	104	82	35	0	2	1	0
TX	ABILENE	71	47	80	31	59	2	0.01	-0.36	0.01	4.34	67	14.74	67	78	38	0	1	1	0
	AMARILLO	62	36	73	28	49	1	0.10	-0.10	0.08	2.25	60	4.93	26	71	31	0	2	2	0
	AUSTIN	75	48	82	26	62	-1	0.06	-0.64	0.04	1.90	23	9.90	33	80	50	0	2	3	0
	BEAUMONT	75	55	84	37	65	2	0.39	-0.67	0.31	5.48	44	26.34	51	90	47	0	0	5	0
	BROWNSVILLE	79	61	88	43	70	0	0.50	0.04	0.39	3.93	40	16.39	64	82	52	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	79	58	88	32	69	1	0.14	-0.31	0.12	3.02	31	10.82	37	79	52	0	1	2	0
	DEL RIO	74	51	84	36	63	0	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.53	34	8.18	48	74	53	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	63	39	71	33	51	-5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.44	17	4.30	51	44	23	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	72	51	79	38	62	4	0.24	-0.43	0.20	4.03	52	20.92	68	76	43	0	0	2	0
	GALVESTON	74	63	79	48	68	0	0.42	-0.37	0.37	6.77	64	16.65	44	83	55	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	74	55	82	38	65	2	1.24	0.22	1.24	5.88	56	16.83	40	84	51	0	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	67	37	77	26	52	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.59	56	4.08	23	72	35	0	2	0	0
	MIDLAND	69	42	82	31	55	0	0.25	0.09	0.16	3.30	75	3.91	28	65	28	0	1	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	73	48	83	31	60	3	0.31	0.01	0.31	3.65	60	8.23	42	70	33	0	2	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	74	52	80	32	63	0	0.08	-0.61	0.08	6.29	78	13.01	44	79	39	0	1	1	0
	VICTORIA	79	53	88	33	66	1	0.02	-0.63	0.02	3.62	35	11.67	32	90	61	0	0	1	0
	WACO	73	50	80	35	62	2	0.63	0.02	0.59	9.80	128	20.91	72	76	51	0	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	71	46	78	38	59	4	0.50	0.07	0.45	7.08	100	11.01	42	80	47	0	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	47	28	51	24	37	-6	0.18	-0.15	0.18	2.71	78	18.48	128	82	40	0	6	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	56	35	68	25	46	6	0.21	-0.51	0.21	9.81	120	47.60	149	85	48	0	1	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	62	31	69	26	46	-3	0.02	-0.70	0.02	7.72	91	31.36	82	90	40	0	5	1	0
	NORFOLK	62	43	67	32	53	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	9.64	110	47.95	117	90	52	0	1	0	0
	RICHMOND	65	36	70	29	51	0	0.05	-0.67	0.05	12.10	137	41.68	107	91	53	0	2	1	0
	ROANOKE	62	34	69	28	48	-2	0.00	-0.73	0.00	11.91	145	37.00	98	78	52	0	2	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	61	31	69	27	46	-2	0.07	-0.70	0.07	14.27	168	39.63	108	91	58	0	6	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	53	31	60	28	42	-2	0.87	-0.87	0.48	7.24	80	38.58	103	95	86	0	5	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	53	38	59	30	45	-1	3.50	0.20	1.24	23.05	119	89.87	115	95	80	0	2	4	4
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	39	62	32	46	-1	0.49	-0.78	0.25	5.63	82	29.87	108	81	67	0	1	3	0
	SPOKANE	45	27	52	20	36	-2	0.29	-0.16	0.25	1.24	49	13.02	101	93	54	0	7	2	0
	YAKIMA	49	21	53	17	35	-5	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.97	79	6.52	106	87	64	0	7	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	59	36	69	29	48	2	0.11	-0.50	0.11	8.48	123	34.52	94	75	43	0	1	1	0
	CHARLESTON	64	34	74	31	49	1	0.25	-0.54	0.25	10.56	143	42.73	111	74	32	0	3	1	0
	ELKINS	62	24	74	22	43	0	0.02	-0.72	0.01	10.00	127	44.38	110	92	31	0	7	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	62	36	71	30	49	1	0.11	-0.62	0.08	9.35	139	53.17	144	79	38	0	1	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	50	32	61	23	41	5	0.00	-0.47	0.00	2.68	40	30.17	101	83	42	0	3	0	0
	GREEN BAY	48	35	58	31	42	4	1.62	1.08	1.11	8.05	130	34.89	132	86	63	0	2	3	2
	LA CROSSE	51	33	62	27	42	2	0.45	-0.05	0.44	5.25	82	33.36	112	85	43	0	4	2	0
	MADISON	50	34	61	26	42	3	2.20	1.66	1.24	7.69	125	27.99	94	87	64	0	3	3	2
	MILWAUKEE	50	37	59	29	44	2	1.43	0.82	0.82	6.50	95	29.79	96	82	66	0	2	3	2
WY	CASPER	45	22	54	15	34	-2	0.04	-0.15	0.04	2.08	85	11.88	100	61	37	0	7	1	0
	CHEYENNE	45	23	56	19	34	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.77	115	18.70	128	59	34	0	6	0	0
	LANDER	45	21	52	16	33	-2	0.01	-0.24	0.01	3.12	106	14.01	114	72	26	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	50	21	65	14	36	1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	4.23	134	17.43	128	71	38	0	6	0	0

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 13, 2011

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 13 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	95	72	83	84
IL	100	94	97	85
IN	100	74	86	85
IA	99	95	98	81
KS	100	96	98	92
KY	100	96	98	98
MI	97	53	71	71
MN	97	98	99	82
MO	100	98	100	88
NE	97	87	95	77
NC	100	99	99	100
ND	93	96	100	64
OH	99	34	51	79
PA	88	57	79	76
SD	96	95	99	72
TN	100	99	100	99
TX	97	98	100	97
WI	92	72	83	70
18 Sts	98	87	93	82

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 13 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	79	89	76
CA	53	70	72	44
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	99	100	100
IL	100	95	97	94
IN	100	96	98	95
KS	100	99	100	97
MI	100	96	100	97
MO	100	89	93	83
MT	100	95	99	99
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	67	55	68	60
OH	100	83	91	97
OK	97	95	96	96
OR	100	97	100	99
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	90	82	88	90
WA	100	100	100	100
18 Sts	96	94	96	95

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	3	32	55	9
CA	0	0	15	20	65
CO	1	5	48	40	6
ID	0	0	12	68	20
IL	0	1	22	64	13
IN	0	2	27	60	11
KS	3	9	42	40	6
MI	0	2	30	58	10
MO	1	7	48	43	1
MT	2	10	51	35	2
NE	0	1	22	67	10
NC	0	0	13	80	7
OH	1	8	47	41	3
OK	2	8	36	47	7
OR	0	3	30	65	2
SD	1	8	39	51	1
TX	20	24	33	20	3
WA	0	1	20	73	6
18 Sts	5	9	36	43	7
Prev Wk	6	9	36	42	7
Prev Yr	4	13	37	38	8

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 13 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	83	93	90
IL	100	97	98	96
IN	100	91	96	96
IA	100	99	99	98
KS	98	92	96	91
KY	100	81	90	87
LA	100	100	100	99
MI	100	89	96	95
MN	100	100	100	97
MS	100	98	99	98
MO	100	91	94	88
NE	100	100	100	98
NC	54	35	44	42
ND	100	100	100	94
OH	100	67	84	97
SD	100	100	100	97
TN	99	81	90	88
WI	100	97	100	94
18 Sts	99	92	96	94

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 13 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	56	68	56
CA	24	45	47	22
CO	94	97	99	97
ID	95	90	96	92
IL	96	78	87	82
IN	78	79	89	79
KS	88	87	94	88
MI	98	81	92	87
MO	79	66	76	63
MT	97	71	87	93
NE	98	100	100	99
NC	37	23	34	29
OH	94	48	64	88
OK	91	81	86	85
OR	87	48	73	74
SD	99	97	99	98
TX	72	51	56	74
WA	97	83	84	91
18 Sts	86	76	83	84

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 13 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	87	61	72	79
AZ	53	50	55	61
AR	100	94	98	90
CA	82	65	82	79
GA	78	62	71	64
KS	59	38	55	34
LA	100	100	100	95
MS	100	96	99	94
MO	100	89	94	86
NC	84	73	80	77
OK	68	44	51	53
SC	80	69	78	70
TN	99	86	94	86
TX	67	67	78	52
VA	93	80	86	78
15 Sts	76	70	79	64

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 13, 2011

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 13 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	92	53	66	74
IL	98	75	76	87
KS	95	79	89	78
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	90	92	86
NE	97	85	92	76
NM	58	26	46	55
OK	91	52	59	68
SD	100	93	96	87
TX	89	81	85	84
11 Sts	92	78	85	80

These 11 States harvested 99% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 13 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	81	71	75	76
FL	98	94	96	95
GA	91	84	89	86
NC	93	84	92	96
OK	94	62	75	85
SC	100	83	89	98
TX	95	67	84	87
VA	95	83	90	97
8 Sts	92	80	87	87

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 13 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	88	63	74	84
KS	89	72	86	77
ND	86	85	96	81
SD	88	93	95	73
4 Sts	87	85	93	78

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

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available; *Revised

National Agricultural Summary

November 7 – 13, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Near-normal temperatures and mostly dry weather promoted a week of rapid fieldwork in areas of the country where harvest and fall seeding were not already complete. Warmer-than-normal weather on the central and northern Great Plains aided development of the winter wheat crop, while precipitation totaling at least 200 percent of normal boosted the condition of Oklahoma's winter wheat crop.

Corn: By November 13, corn producers had harvested 93 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage points behind last year but 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit progress was evident in states where harvest was not already complete or nearly complete. Above-average temperatures, coupled with little to no precipitation, aided a rapid harvest pace in Ohio during the week; however, overall progress remained well behind normal.

Soybeans: By week's end, 96 percent of this year's soybean crop was harvested, 3 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ohio was the only estimating state where overall progress remained behind normal.

Winter Wheat: Producers had seeded 96 percent of the 2012 winter wheat crop by November 13, on par with last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence advanced to 83 percent complete by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Texas, emerging wheat stands in the northern part of the state were developing well due to recent moisture, while many southern wheat fields were negatively impacted by ongoing drought conditions. Overall, 50 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

Cotton: Mostly dry weather and near-normal temperatures provided cotton producers ample time for fieldwork during the week. By week's end, 79 percent of this year's crop was harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average—and the quickest pace since 2001.

Sorghum: Eighty-five percent of the sorghum crop was harvested by week's end, 7 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite increased rainfall that slowed fieldwork in Kansas, producers in the state harvested 10 percent of their crop during the week.

Other Crops: As harvest neared completion in Florida, peanut producers had dug and combined 87 percent of the nation's crop by November 13. This was 5 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Oklahoma. In Texas, harvest in the Southern Low Plains was limited due to recent rainfall.

With harvest nearly complete in the Dakotas, 93 percent of the 2011 sunflower crop was out of the fields by week's end. This was 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average.

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 were 6.1. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 43% short, 32% adequate, and 1% surplus. Soybeans harvested 79%, 90% 2010, and 81% five-year average. Soybean condition 5% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, and 4% excellent. Winter Wheat Planted 52%, 59% 2010, and 28% five-year average. Winter Wheat Emerged 27%, 33% 2010, and 11% five-year average. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 69% good, and 0% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, and 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 13% very poor, 31% poor, 34% fair, 21% good, and 1% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 50.6 F in Hamilton, to 59.3 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in Gainesville, to 0.52 inches in Montgomery. Harvest on most major row crops is coming to completion because of the dry weather. Some cattle producers are selling livestock due to the lack of water. Drought conditions have also affected the sprouting of winter wheat.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were below normal for the week ending November 13th, ranging from 8 degrees below normal at Kingmen and Parker to 2 degrees below normal at Douglas. The highest temperature of the week was 80 degrees at Yuma. The lowest reading was 3 degrees at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded in all of the 22 weather stations for the second week in a row. The least precipitation was recorded in St. Johns with 0.01 inches and the most precipitation was recorded in Roll with 0.85 inches. Roll is the only weather station that has above normal precipitation for the year. Only 8 of the weather stations have received precipitation to date above 80 percent of normal. Alfalfa condition remains mostly fair to good. Harvesting is active just under half of the acreage across the State. Sheep have been brought in to graze on some alfalfa fields. This week Arizona growers shipped arugula, cantaloupes, honeydews, and various lettuces including Boston, Iceberg, Green Leaf, Red Leaf and Romaine. Also shipped were spinach and lemons. Rangeland conditions continue to vary from very poor to good, depending on location. Winter storms provided much needed moisture and filled some water tanks but cooler temperatures prevented any new growth of pasture.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 30% short, 49% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 34% short, 43% adequate, and 5% surplus. Soybeans 100% mature, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Rice 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Cotton producers were working fields to eliminate small pigweeds and reduce soil compaction. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition. The rainfall last week was helpful in filling stock ponds and providing moisture for winter forages.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvesting was nearly complete. Producers remained busy baling rice straw. Over three-fourths of the cotton harvest crop has been harvested. Cotton harvest was in full-swing for growers in the southern end of the San Joaquin valley. Producers were monitoring their crop in advance of a possible second picking of the crop. Cutting of corn for grain and sorghum for silage continued. Fall ground preparation continued. Winter wheat fields continued to be planted and emerging. Winter wheat crop conditions were mostly good to excellent. The table grape harvest was wrapping up in the San Joaquin Valley. Raisin grape harvest in the San Joaquin Valley was complete. Wine Grape harvest was coming to a close across the State. Asian pear and Fuyu and Hachiya persimmon harvests continued. Pineapple quinces, figs, kiwifruit, and apples were harvested. Pomegranate harvest continued. The olive harvest was nearly complete in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. Lemons and Star Ruby grapefruit were picked. Satsuma mandarin harvest continued. Tangerine harvest began to pick up. Navel orange harvest began, with good maturity reported. Valencia orange harvest was in its final stages. Harvesting of walnuts and almonds was winding down. Finished walnut groves were being irrigated. Almond pruning had begun. Pistachio harvest was complete in Merced County. Post harvest clean up and pruning was starting. Kern County reported carrots and organic vegetables were being harvested. In Tulare County, commercial tomato and pepper harvest was winding down, while winter vegetables continued to be planted. Fresno County reported processing onion, watermelon, cantaloupe and honeydew harvests were complete. Sweet corn, broccoli, head and leaf lettuce, carrots, bell peppers, fresh market tomatoes, cucumbers, and other summer vegetables were being harvested. In Merced County fresh market tomato harvest was winding down, while processing tomato harvest was complete. In San Joaquin County bell pepper harvest was winding down while field prep was taking place for next year. The condition of range across the State continued to be reported from good to poor despite recent precipitation. Cattle and sheep continue to be moved to lower elevation winter pasture. Calving season continued. Supplemental feeding of livestock increased. Mild weather stimulated dairy production.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.8 days. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 31% short, 50% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 31% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa 95% 4th cutting, 99% 2010, 89% avg. Sugarbeets 96% harvested, 99% 2010, 93% avg. Livestock condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. The southern and eastern regions of Colorado experienced above average precipitation with more snow while the rest of the State had below average precipitation. Cooler temperatures accompanied the moisture while windy conditions were reported in select areas.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 94% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 90% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 86% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay third cutting 99%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 69%, 89% 2010, 72% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 80%, 99% 2010, 96% avg. Alfalfa hay fifth cutting 42%, 41% 2010, 50% avg. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 2% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 41% good, 39% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 61% good, 38% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 60% good, 38% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 100%, 100% 2010, 97% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 100%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Soybeans harvested 68%, 96% 2010, 70% avg. Barley planted 100%, 100% 2010, 97% avg. Barley emerged 93%, 83% 2010, 27% avg. Winter wheat planted 95%, 97% 2010, 83% avg. Winter wheat emerged 74%, 90% 2010, 68% avg. Apples harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Hard frosts occurred during the last week. Most soybeans are now harvested and small grains planted. Small grains are off to a good start.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 68% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 21% short, 64% adequate, 12% surplus. Field crop harvest continued. Dry weather had adverse effect on late-maturing cotton, Escambia and Santa Rosa counties. About 75% of cotton harvested, Santa Rosa County. Washington County, soybean and cotton harvest proceeding at rapid pace. Sugarcane harvest continued, Everglades region. Cabbage planted in Flagler County. Producers marketed green beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, squash, tomatoes. Watermelons, specialty items nearly ready for market. Disease pressure lessened due to cooler, dryer weather. Early citrus harvest increased with specialty citrus (tangelos, tangerines), grapefruit and early oranges picked. Thirty-eight packinghouses opened. Processing still limited, primarily for packinghouse eliminations. Pasture Condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 5% excellent. Statewide, pasture condition fair to good, 50% in good condition. First frost of season, drought, insect damage, limited condition of pasture. Cattle condition poor to excellent, 69% in good condition. Panhandle, north pasture conditions very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Drought, cold, frost limited winter forage. Dry soil conditions preventing timely planting of small grain forage. Cattle condition fair to good. Cattle fed hay, supplements. Central pasture condition poor to good, most good. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most good. Southwest pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Standing water in poorly-drained areas. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 43% short, 38% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 39% short, 36% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay Third Cutting 94%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Oats 0% very poor, 7% poor, 66% fair, 22% good, 5% excellent. Oats Planted 74%, 73% 2010, 66% avg. Onions Transplanted 10%, 9% 2010, 12% avg. Peanuts Dug 95%, 96% 2010, 96% avg. Pecans 4% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 29% good, 10% excellent. Pecans Harvested 43%, 35% 2010, 37% avg. Rye 2% very poor, 8% poor, 61% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Rye Planted 69%, 67% 2010, 71% avg. Sorghum 5% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 25% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum Harvested 57%, 68% in 2010, 69% avg. Soybeans 16% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 19% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans Harvested 47%, 51% 2010, 48% avg. Winter Wheat Planted 35%, 32% 2010, 32% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 1 inch. The week's average temperatures ranged from the mid 40s to the upper 50s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels. Scattered showers brought some relief to eastern facing slopes and shores of all Islands, especially the Big Island of Hawaii. Coffee and macadamia harvest continued in most locations with no weather conditions slowing or impeding harvest activities. Hauling water to livestock ponds and tanks continued especially on the Big Island of Hawaii.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.5 days. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 32%, 56% 2010, 70% avg. Apples harvested 95%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 98%, 97% 2010, 97% avg. Consistent soil moisture has allowed excellent emergence and establishment of winter wheat of before winter conditions in Nez Perce County.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Temperatures were above normal last week averaging 48.3 degrees for the State. The norm for the period is 42.7 degrees. Precipitation was well above average at 1.57 inches Statewide. The norm is 0.72 inches. Northern sectors of the State received the most rain. Isolated areas received as much as three inches. Farmers welcomed the improvement in soil moisture conditions, though harvests were delayed. Dry fertilizer and ammonia applications, as well as tillage were the main operations where field conditions allowed.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 79% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 19% short, 72% adequate, 6% surplus. Moisture content of harvested corn averaged 18%. Moisture content of harvested soybeans averaged 12%. Availability of hay 1% very short, 14% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 2o to 8o above normal with a low of 21o and a high of 74o. Precipitation ranged from 0.17 to 0.92 inches. Mid week rain showers left fields too muddy to support equipment in some areas of the State which limited harvest progress once again. Corn harvest continues to lag behind in several eastern counties as the crop was planted very late and has been slow to dry down in the field. Some northern counties experienced snow showers on Thursday. Other than harvest activities, farmers have been busy with fall tillage, knifing in anhydrous ammonia, installing and repairing drainage tile and spraying fall herbicides.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture levels rated 30% very short, 31% short, 37% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply rated 32% very

short, 38% short, 29% adequate, and 1% surplus. While snow hit much of Iowa, northwest Iowa saw little or no precipitation. Over half of northwest Iowa is now considered very short of both topsoil and subsoil moisture. The dry weather in that area allowed harvest and field work to near completion. With some equipment already put away for the winter, precipitation is now desired.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 23% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 31% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Range and pasture condition 37% very poor, 24% poor, 24% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Feed grain supplies 10% very short, 18% short, 68% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 26% very short, 29% short, 42% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 25% very short, 24% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Producers in many areas of central and eastern Kansas received beneficial moisture last week, slowing harvesting of remaining row crops slightly while western areas of the State received only light amounts of rain. Eight stations received over 3 inches of rain and an additional 23 stations received between 1 and 3 inches. Howard led the State with 3.94 inches of rain, followed by Winfield - Arkansas City with 3.59 inches and Manhattan with 3.54 inches. Temperatures were mostly above normal with highs ranging from the mid-60's to the mid-70's while lows ranged from 18 degrees at Oberlin to the low 30's. This is the first week since the end of June that topsoil moisture has been greater than 50 percent adequate. Farmers continued to make progress with harvesting remaining fall crops, as well as applying fall chemicals and fertilizers. Rain slowed harvest progress in some areas last week although producers in western areas were able to continue harvesting their crops as cotton harvest advanced 17 points, sunflower harvest advanced 14 points, and sorghum harvest advanced 10 points. Livestock producers are beginning fall calving while placing some cattle on crop residues.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate, 4% surplus. Precipitation totaled 0.16 inches, 0.65 in. below normal and 20% of normal. Temperatures averaged 53 degrees, which is 3 degrees above normal. Wheat planted 89%. Condition of wheat 1% poor, 6% fair, 77% good, 16% excellent. Burley tobacco stripped 37%. Condition of stripped tobacco 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 28% very short, 47% short, and 25% adequate. Sweet Potatoes harvested 98%, 96% 2010, 85% avg. Sugarcane harvested 56%, 47% 2010, 40% avg; 5% very poor, 20% poor, 29% fair, 37% good, and 9% excellent. Wheat planted 75%, 66 2010, 41% average; Emerged 47%, 38% 2010, 14 avg. Pecan harvested 54%, 51% 2010, 53% avg. Livestock 4% very poor, 16% poor, 48% fair, 29% good, and 3% excellent. Vegetables 9% very poor, 23% poor, 45% fair, 22% good, and 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 14% very poor, 34% poor, 42% fair, 9% good, and 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 89% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Hay supplies 8% very short, 16% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Other hay third cutting 98%, 100% 2010, 93% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 65%, 78% 2010, 70% avg. Alfalfa Hay fourth cutting 99%, 93% 2010, 96% avg. Alfalfa Hay fifth cutting 40%, 55% 2010, 66% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 80% good, 16% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 71% good, 17% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 94%, 100% 2010, 94% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 100%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Soybeans harvested 69%, 90% 2010, 74% avg. Barley planted 95%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Barley emerged 74%, 57% 2010, 16% avg. Winter wheat planted 93%, 97% 2010, 90% avg. Winter wheat emerged 68%, 88% 2010, 73% avg. Apples harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Hard frosts occurred during the last week. Most soybeans are now harvested and small grains planted. Small grains are off to a good start.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 71% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 84% adequate, 14% surplus. Sugarbeets harvested 98%, 96% 2010, 94% avg. Fourth cutting hay 86%, 90% 2010, 87% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.67 to 2.32 inches Upper Peninsula, and ranged from 0.52 to 1.72 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperature 3 degrees above normal Upper Peninsula, and ranged from 5 to 7 degrees above normal Lower Peninsula. Seasonally temperate weather early week allowed farmers to make good progress in their harvest. Corn harvest, which had been running later than normal, now on-par with five-year average. Dry weather allowed for some fall tillage after corn harvest. Soybean harvest nearly complete. Wheat planting complete, and warm weather in southern Michigan enhanced growth. Sugarbeet harvest nearly complete.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 28% Very Short, 43% Short, 29% Adequate. The State's first snowfall arrived this past Tuesday and Wednesday in southeastern areas and also central and northern areas. Amounts ranged from a half inch to 2.9 inches. Precipitation shortfalls continued Statewide, and the U.S. Drought Monitor classified southern and northwestern areas as undergoing a severe drought while central and northern areas were considered abnormally dry. Statewide temperatures were nearly 5 degrees above normal this past week. Producers were completing fall fieldwork before the cold weather arrived.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil moisture 13 percent very short, 60 percent short, and 27 percent adequate. Rice 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Peanuts 100% dug, NA 2010, NA avg.; 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 89% avg. Wheat 78% planted, 83% 2010, 72% avg.; 55% emerged, 55% 2010, 44% avg.; 0% very poor, 22% poor, 8% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent. Sweet potatoes 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 87% avg. Cattle 0% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent. Pasture 19% very poor, 38% poor, 19% fair, 24% good, 0% excellent. Mississippi continues to receive very little precipitation and many counties have reported dry conditions. Harvest is nearing completion, with soybeans and cotton yet to be finished.

MISSOURI: Precipitation 2.40 in. Temperatures were 3 to 6 degrees above normal across most of the State while the NW district was near normal to 2 degrees above normal. Precipitation the first half of the week slowed harvest but replenished stock water supplies. McDonald, Newton, and Bates counties received over 4.00 inches of precipitation. More rain was needed for stock water supplies to recover from drought conditions. Winter hay supplies were a concern for some producers.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.7, 5.1 last year. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 1% last year; 37% short, 23% last year; 56% adequate, 71% last year; 2% surplus, 5 last year. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 4% last year; 34% short, 23% last year; 53% adequate, 72% last year; 3% surplus, 1% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 3% poor, 2% last year; 41% fair, 23% last year; 49% good, 59% last year; 7% excellent, 16% last year. Corn harvested for grain 60%, 55% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 2% very poor, 1% last year; 14% poor, 12% last year; 42% fair, 48% last year; 32% good, 35% last year; 10% excellent, 4% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 89%, 92% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 90%, 92% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 19%, 21% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 20%, 28% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 36% short, 57% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 34% short, 60% adequate, and 1% surplus. Near normal temperatures and mostly dry conditions allowed for over six days suitable for field operations. Statewide, corn harvest progress was 95 percent complete. Progress is near two-thirds complete in the Panhandle while the rest of the state is mostly finished. Sorghum harvest progress was winding down at 92 percent. Fall tillage was being performed as was anhydrous ammonia applications. Soil temperatures ranged from the mid 30s in the Panhandle to mid 40's in the east. Soil moisture supplies continued below average for this time of year. Wheat conditions remained well above last year. Temperatures for the week averaged 1 degree above normal for the State. High temperatures reached the low 70's and lows dipped into the low teens in the Central District. The western two-thirds of the State were dry. The only significant precipitation recorded was in the Southeast District with totals reaching one and half inches in some locations.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Cool temperatures and some precipitation dominated the week's weather. Night time lows have been below freezing. Temperatures averaged one to seven degree below normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 67 degrees. Ely had the low of 8 degrees. Elko recorded the most with 0.05 inches of precipitation. Pasture and range conditions were declining seasonally, with most being in good to fair condition. Range livestock were doing well. Livestock producers worked to gather livestock for market and to move herds to winter pastures. Main farm and ranch activities included weed control, field preparation, equipment maintenance, and livestock movement.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.9. Topsoil moisture was 1% short, 76% adequate, and 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 1% short, 79% adequate, and 20% surplus. Pasture conditions were 10% very poor, 40% poor, 28% fair, and 22% good. Rhode Island Potatoes were 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. Field Corn was 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. Second Crop Hay was 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. Third Crop Hay was 95% harvested, 100% 2010, 99% average. Apples were 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. Massachusetts Cranberries were 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 99% average. The week began fairly pleasant with temperatures above normal in the high 50s to high 60s. There was fog in the mornings and partly cloudy skies in the afternoons. Thursday, it began raining in the afternoon, heavy at times in some locations. Friday, there were a few isolated cases of light rain or snow in higher elevations and temperatures were in the mid-40s to mid-50s. The weekend began with temperatures in the high 40s to mid-50s with partly cloudy skies and wind. Sunday temperatures rose to the mid-50s to low 60s with less wind. Farmers harvested cranberries, fall vegetables, and field crops, cutting third and fourth cuts of hay, planting grass, and fertilized as field conditions permitted.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were variable throughout the week. Extreme highs reached 75 degrees and lows dropped to 23 degrees. There were minimal amounts of rainfall in most localities. Harvest of field-corn and soybeans progressed across the State as drying conditions permitted. Vegetable growers continued harvesting fall-crops until killing frost set. Other activities included field maintenance, equipment repair, attending meetings, and livestock care.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 45% short and 18% adequate. Wind damage 15% light; 20% cotton damaged, 19% sorghum damaged, 71% winter wheat damaged and 3% onion damaged. Freeze damage 2% light and 17% moderate; 4% winter wheat damaged and 6% onion damaged. No hail damage to crops this week. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 3% poor, 40% fair, 52% good and 1% excellent; seventh cutting 90% complete; eighth cutting 35% complete. Corn 2% very poor, 6% poor, 82% fair, 5% good and 45% excellent; 99% harvested for grain. Cotton 15% very poor, 33% poor, 19% fair, 19% good and 14% excellent; 53% harvested. Total sorghum 49% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair and 1% good; 92% mature. Total winter wheat 33% very poor, 37% poor and 30%; 97% emerged and 15% grazed. Peanuts 38% poor, 56% fair and 6% good; 59% harvested. Lettuce 11% fair and 89% good; 94% harvested. Chile 75% harvested red. Pecans 1% poor, 23% fair, 53% good and 23% excellent. Cattle 24% very poor, 46% poor, 28% fair and 2% good. Sheep 12% very poor, 53% poor, 27% fair and 8% good. Range and pasture 56% very poor, 26% poor, 15% fair and 3% good. A strong cold front moved through New Mexico this past week bringing windy conditions, lower temperatures and precipitation across much of the State. Precipitation reports ranged from a few hundredths of an inch to almost an inch in northern New Mexico. The driest spots were noted across the southeast. Temperatures were a few degrees below normal to the west and central mountain chain with near normal temperatures in the east.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 74% adequate, 26% surplus. Pasture conditions

5% very poor, 26% poor, 32% fair, 29% good, 8% excellent. Grain corn 63% harvested, 69% 2010, 61% average. Corn condition 12% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 78% harvested, 89% 2010, 83% average. Soybean condition 10% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent. Dry beans 92% harvested, 100% 2010, 95% average. Apples 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 97% average. Grapes 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 5.7 days suitable for field work, compared to 4.7 days the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate and 7% surplus. The State received below normal precipitation and temperatures last week. Producers continued to plant small grains, harvest cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sweet potatoes and cut hay.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% short, 77% adequate, 9% surplus. Stockwater supply 3% short, 91% adequate, 6% surplus. Another week of favorable weather conditions allowed growers across the State to finish the 2011 crop year harvest. Other activities included fall tillage, fertilizer applications, vaccinating and moving cattle from summer pastures, and hauling hay.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Corn condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 5% very poor, 17% poor, 28% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 94%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Fall & winter apples harvested 99%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Grapes harvested 96%, 100% 2010, 100% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 30% short, 52% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 57% very short, 30% short, 13% adequate. Canola condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 47% fair, 38% good, 8% excellent; emerged 97% this week, 92% last week, 90% last year. Rye condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent; emerged 97% this week, 93% last week, 99% last year, 99% average. Oats seedbed prepared 76% this week, 76% last week, 87% last year, 89% average; planted 54% this week, 49% last week, 58% last year, 63% average; emerged 51% this week, 38% last week, 51% last year, 53% average. Sorghum mature 96% this week, 88% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Soybeans mature 91% this week, 85% last week, 96% last year, 94% average; harvested 61% this week, 56% last week, 85% last year, 73% average. Peanuts dug 88% this week, 80% last week, 98% last year, 95% average. Cotton condition 68% very poor, 26% poor, 5% fair, 1% good. Alfalfa condition 43% very poor, 28% poor, 24% fair, 5% good; 3rd cutting 73% this week, 72% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; 4th cutting 20% this week, 18% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Other hay 2nd cutting 59% this week, 58% last week, 99% last year, 90% average. Livestock condition 10% very poor, 25% poor, 45% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Pasture and range condition 54% very poor, 30% poor, 14% fair, 2% good. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $145 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $132 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the fair to poor range.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 0% surplus. Range & Pasture 11% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Conditions were again cool, but fairly mild with scattered showers in parts of Oregon. Winter was approaching faster in the eastern counties. The average temperature across Oregon of 40.9 degrees was 2.4 degrees below normal. Low temperatures ranged from 38 degrees in Southern Curry, down to 9 degrees in Agency Lake. High temperatures ranged from 48 degrees in Baker City, Joseph, & Agency Lake, up to 66 degrees in Tillamook. No stations reported above normal temperatures. Thirty-five of the forty-three stations reported measurable precipitation, with the southern counties receiving little to none. Only seven stations reported more than half an inch. Astoria reported the most of 1.51 inches followed by Detroit Lake at 1.09 inches. All stations except La Grande reported less than normal precipitation. Fall work was winding down in Malheur County, where sugarbeet & corn harvests continued & fall grain was being planted. Umatilla County reported healthy emergence of winter wheat, & good yields from the corn harvest. Grain emergence was slowed by cold temperatures in Sherman County. Slug bait was used on Washington County winter wheat. In the Douglas & Jackson counties, field crops were planted but in need of additional rainfall to improve ground moisture. Some wine grapes were being picked in Jackson County, but most varieties were finished with harvest. Most all tree fruit was finally picked with Yamhill County & Lane County reporting that some late season apple harvest was ongoing. Hazelnut harvest was almost done with good yields reported. However, mold from the wet spring was spotted on some hazelnuts. Most greenhouses were still doing cleanup & maintenance, except for those operations producing holiday decorative crops. Fall nursery shrub digging & preparation for bare root tree digging had gone well under drier than normal conditions. Christmas trees were harvested. Producers were busy with fall lambing & calving, moving animals to better pastures, shipping cattle, & preparing pastures for winter. Douglas County reported some pasture replanting had not yet occurred because weather hasn't been conducive to good seed germination. There was some rain reported that helped pastures a bit, but not much was expected from it long term. Pasture quality declined as winter approaches & animals were being put on harvested fields or fed supplemental feed. Animals were reported to be in good shape.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 81% adequate, and 18% surplus. Fall Plowing 79%, 84% Prv. Yr., 82% 5 Yr. Avg. Barley planting is 96% complete, 98% Prv. Yr., 99% 5 Yr. Avg. Barley emerged 80%, 95% Prv. Yr.,96% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter wheat planted 90%, 95% Prv. Yr., 96% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter wheat emerged 74%, 81% Prv. Yr., 84% 5 Yr. Avg. Soybean harvest is 80% complete, 91% Prv. Yr., 78% 5 Yr. Avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 99%, 98% Prv. Yr., 98% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 22% excellent. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 18% poor, 32% fair, 35% good, 9% excellent.

Primary field activities for the week were harvesting of corn and soybeans, spreading lime, baling corn fodder, planting cover crops and preparing soil for spring planting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 11% very short, 45% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 6% very poor, 22% poor, 42% fair, 30% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 27% poor, 41% fair, 23% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 39% fair, 58% good, 0% excellent. Winter grazings 0% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 0% excellent. Corn harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 97%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 84%, 89% 2010, 94% avg. Soybeans mature 73%, 83% 2010, 81% avg. Soybeans harvested 37%, 50% 2010, 35% avg. Cotton bolls opened 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Winter wheat planted 41%, 42% 2010, 35% avg. Winter wheat emerged 20%, 22% 2010, 21% avg. Oats planted 58%, 48% 2010, 55% avg. Oats emerged 38%, 32% 2010, 38% avg. Winter grazings planted 85%, 85% 2010, 83% avg. Winter grazings emerged 69%, 66% 2010, 63% avg. Soil moisture conditions suffered during a dry week ending November 13th, 2011. All counties in the State remained in at least a moderate drought phase while six counties in the Upstate were downgraded to severe drought status. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.0 inches. Temperatures were in the mid-seventies during the beginning of the week. By Friday morning, many counties were reporting early morning temperatures in the 20's and 30's. The State began to warm again on Sunday and saw an average temperature of three degrees below normal for the week.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 51% short, 35% adequate. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 40% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa hay 5% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Feed supplies 7% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies 8% short, 88% adequate, 4% surplus. Range and pasture 7% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 32% good, 11% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 78% good, 12% excellent. Sheep condition 8% fair, 70% good, 22% excellent. Row crop harvest is complete in most areas of the State. Fall tillage is well under way, but difficult in some areas due to dry soil conditions. Winter wheat could still use some moisture for germination and putting on growth for next spring. Major activities this week included finishing up row crop harvest, fall tillage, hauling hay, hauling manure, repairing fences, and moving cattle to corn stubble.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 81% adequate and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 71% adequate and 1% surplus. Burley 44% stripped, 51% 2010 and 51% average. Winter Wheat 87% seeded, 90% 2010 and 79% average; 61% emerged, 53% 2010, and 51% average; 2% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Pasture 3% very poor, 13% poor, 41% fair, 41% good and 2% excellent. Farmers across the state experienced another tranquil weather pattern last week. High pressure dominated the weather at the beginning and ending of the week. The result was seasonable and dry weather conditions. For the second week in a row, farmers made good progress seeding wheat and harvesting soybeans and cotton. All three activities were progressing ahead of the five-year average pace. Other farm activities last week included preparing tobacco for sale, applying lime, and renovating fields. Across Tennessee last week, temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal. Precipitation amounts averaged below normal across the State.

TEXAS: Areas of the Cross Timbers and South East Texas received up to 6 inches of rainfall, areas of the Northern Low Plains, North East Texas, and the Lower Valley received up to 2 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the State observed scattered showers. In northern areas of the State, emerging winter wheat made good progress due to recent moisture. Some producers released grazing cattle on winter small grain fields in areas of the Blacklands and the Edwards Plateau. In areas of South Texas, winter wheat and oats suffered due to lack of soil moisture. Cotton harvest progressed well in areas of the High Plains due to dry open weather. Some cotton was in need of a killing freeze in areas of the Low Plains. Peanut harvest in areas of the Southern Low Plains was delayed due to recent rainfall. In areas of South Texas, peanut harvest and peanuts baled for hay continued. In areas of the Trans-Pecos, producers prepared to defoliate pecans due to a recent frost, while premature pecans continued to fall. Spinach and cabbage harvest progressed well due to cooler temperatures in southern areas of the State. Across the State, supplemental feeding of cattle continued. Cattle producers continued to cull or liquidate entire herds. Livestock producers continued to search for hay out of State. Producers hauled water to refill watering holes. Hay baling progressed well in areas of the Blacklands due to recent precipitation; however, it slowed in southern areas of the State due to dormant conditions. Cool season grasses made good progress in northern areas of the State due to recent rainfall. Pastures browned due to recent freezes in northern areas of the State.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 5. Subsoil Moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 88% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat emerged 87%, 87% 2010, 89% avg. Corn mature 94%, 93% 2010, 98% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 59%, 58% 2010, 78% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 74% good, 20% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 71% good, 24% excellent. Range and Pasture 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 14% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 95% adequate, 2% surplus. Days suitable for field work last week averaged 5. Winter storms were experienced in Utah towards the end of the week. Soil moisture content increased from the previous week. Last week's topsoil moisture content was 5 percent short, 87 percent adequate, and 8 percent surplus. Box Elder County corn harvest is nearing completion. Yields have been average to a little above average. Intermittent snow and rain showers slowed harvest. Farmers are completing fall tillage and planting wheat following corn harvest. Safflower harvest is almost complete, only a few unharvested fields remain. Most producers report average to above average safflower yields. The price for safflower has been good. Field work in Cache County is nearly complete. Some fall plowing continues. Grain corn still needs to be harvested as soon as weather conditions permit. It has been a good season

for Cache County growers. Crops yielded better than expected even though they were planted later than normal. Field work is done for the year in Morgan County. Field work in Weber County is complete with the exception of grain corn harvest. Some producers in Duchesne County have begun to harvest grain corn. Most of the corn is still too high in moisture content to harvest. The rest of the field work has ceased due to low temperatures and low moisture. Fall grains, which were planted early, are in good condition due to adequate moisture at planting time. However, conditions lately have been very dry. Some cattle producers in Box Elder County are still weaning and shipping calves. However, most calves have been shipped at this point. Calf weights and prices have been good. Sheep producers have flocks grazing on crop residue field; breeding season should begin very soon. Most of the calves and lambs in Morgan County have been moved off of ranges and are in feed lots. Cattle producers in Duchesne and Dagget Counties are shipping calves and pregnancy checking cows. Producers are reporting excellent cattle prices and have had very good conception rates thus far. There have been some reports of calves missing; many producers are still trying to find a few head on summer ranges.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture 4% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 19% excellent. Other Hay 3% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans harvested 52%; 69% 2010; 62% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 3% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. Winter Wheat Seeded 71%; 86% 2010; 74% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 37%; 64% 2010; 47% 5-yr avg. Oats seeded 88%; 94% 2010; 57% 5-yr avg. Apples harvested, Winter 94%; 88% 2010; 97% 5-yr avg. The Commonwealth of Virginia embraced seasonable fall weather Cool mornings, warm afternoons and cool temperatures in the evening has allowed field and farm work to progress this week. Soybean, cotton and peanuts harvest continued as yields were mostly good. Majority of the wheat has been planted. Corn harvest is complete in many areas.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.1. Topsoil moisture conditions were 6 percent very short, 13 percent short, 57 percent adequate, and 24 percent surplus. Northern counties experienced light snow while southeastern counties remained cold and dry. Producers made significant progress on field corn harvest last week while harvest of corn for silage came to a close across the state. In Snohomish County, producers were busy with field preparations for cover crops. Early seeded cover crops were growing well. Christmas tree harvest was in full swing in Thurston and Grays Harbor Counties. In the Yakima Valley, harvest of Braeburn and Fuji apples continued and the Pink Lady variety harvest was beginning. On Sunday most of Yakima County received wind gusts from 15 to 20 mph which redistributed tree leaves and hampered apple harvest. Potato harvest was close to completion, with small percentage of acres left to harvest in Franklin and Benton Counties. Range and pasture conditions were 10 percent very poor, 4 percent poor, 48 percent fair, 36 percent good, and 2 percent excellent. In Grays Harbor County, dairy producers were pumping manure lagoons and applying liquid manure to forage fields. In Asotin County, producers were busy bringing the cattle down from the hills and checking them for pregnancy. With the cold and snow in Pend Oreille County, some supplemental feeding for the cattle was taking place.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, and 8% surplus compared to 16% very short, 39% short, 44% adequate, and 1% surplus last year. Corn harvested for grain was 74%, 92% in 2010, and 77% 5-year avg. Soybeans harvested were 77%, 91% in 2010, and 74% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 30% fair and 70% good. Winter wheat planted was 87%, 96% in 2010, and 5-year avg. not available. Winter wheat was 67% emerged, 89% in 2010, and 77% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 23% fair, 72% good, and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 11% fair, 86% good, and 2% excellent. Warmer temperatures and abundant sunshine across the State allowed farmers to catch up on many chores that had been halted by previous weeks of wet weather. Farming activities included fixing fences, feeding hay to livestock, marketing calves, cutting and hauling firewood, harvesting field crops, and planting cover crops.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 11% short, 71% adequate, and 13% surplus. Fall tillage 64%, 70% 2010, 52% 5-yr. avg. Reporters across much of Wisconsin noted 2 to 9 inches of heavy, wet snow this week, though the unfrozen ground and above normal temperatures allowed snow cover to melt off in most areas. Snow melt and rain slowed harvests, but soaked in quickly for most. In the wettest areas along Lake Michigan, fieldwork was halted completely and water left standing in some fields. However, the storms bypassed northwestern Wisconsin, which remained unusually dry. The Eau Claire weather station has received 4.02 inches less rain than average since September 1, leaving topsoil moistures 64 percent short to very short in the Northwest district. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 2 to 5 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 48 to 51 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 32 to 37 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.00 inches in Eau Claire to 2.20 inches in Madison.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.30. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 21% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 65% harvested. Wheat condition 2% fair, 98% good. Winter wheat wind damage 64% none, 36% light. Winter wheat freeze damage 98% none, 2% light. Range and pasture condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Snow with cold and high winds. Corn harvest continues. Converse County reported sustained windy conditions wicking out any existing topsoil moisture. Lincoln County reported that winter has set in good with snowpack on the ground. Snow may be with us now until spring. It looks like we are in for a long winter. High temperatures ranged from the high 30s to the mid 60s. Low temperatures ranged from 2 to the low 20s.

November 10 ENSO Update

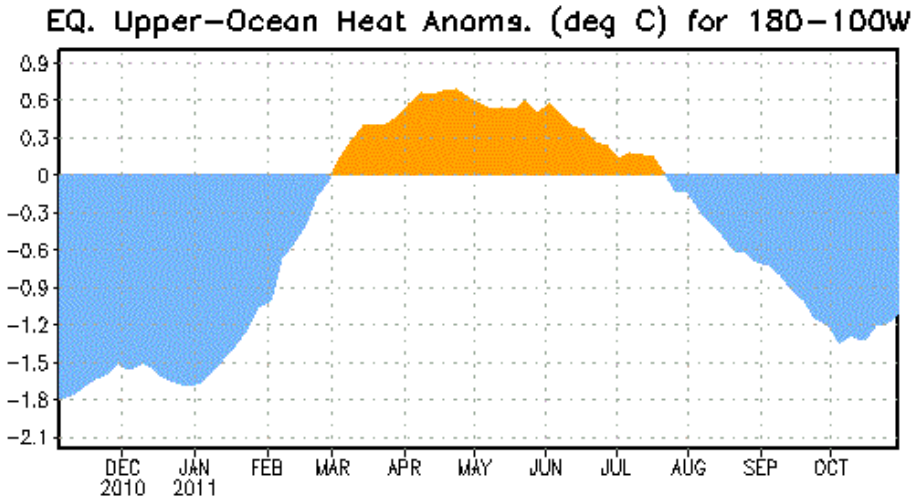


Figure 3: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1982-2004 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2011-12.

During October 2011, below-average sea surface temperatures (SST) associated with La Niña conditions strengthened across the east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean. As a result, the recent weekly SST index values in the Niño-3.4 and Niño-3 regions dropped to near -1.0°C. Also, the oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) remained below-average, reflecting an extensive area of below-average temperatures at depth. The atmospheric circulation over the global tropics featured strong week-to-week variability during October in response to the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO). Averaged over the month, convection remained suppressed near the Date Line in association with La Niña, but was near-normal over Indonesia as the MJO acted to offset the increased convection typically associated with La Niña. In addition, anomalous low-level easterly and upper-level westerly winds shifted into the western Pacific and over Papua New Guinea. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric patterns reflect the continuation of La Niña conditions, although modified slightly by the MJO.

A majority of the models now predict La Niña to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter and then gradually weaken after peaking during the November - January period. The models are roughly split between those that predict La Niña to remain weak (3-month average in the Niño-3.4 region less than -0.9°C) and those that predict a stronger episode. Over the last half-century, La Niña events that were preceded by ENSO-neutral conditions during the Northern Hemisphere summer (May-August) were less likely to attain strong amplitude (less than -1.5°C) the following winter. This observation, in combination with the model forecasts, favors a weak-to-moderate strength La Niña during the Northern Hemisphere winter.

During November 2011-January 2012, there is an increased chance of above-average temperatures across the south-central U.S. with the odds favoring below-average temperatures over the north-central U.S. Also, above-average precipitation is favored across the northern tier of states, excluding New England, and drier-than-average conditions are more probable across the southern tier of the U.S. (see 3-month seasonal outlook released on 20 October 2011).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 8 December 2011. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 6-12, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Showers favored winter wheat in southern Europe, while dry conditions elsewhere favored late-autumn fieldwork.

WESTERN FSU: An early week cold snap threatened newly emerged winter wheat in southern Russia, while dry weather promoted summer crop harvesting in western growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Periods of rain and mountain snow maintained favorable soil moisture for winter grains from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iran.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: A return to dry weather promoted winter grain planting and establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Warm, sunny conditions aided the opening of cotton bolls in the southern half of India and winter crop development in the north.

EAST ASIA: Showers in the first half of the week brought beneficial moisture to vegetative winter crops across eastern China.

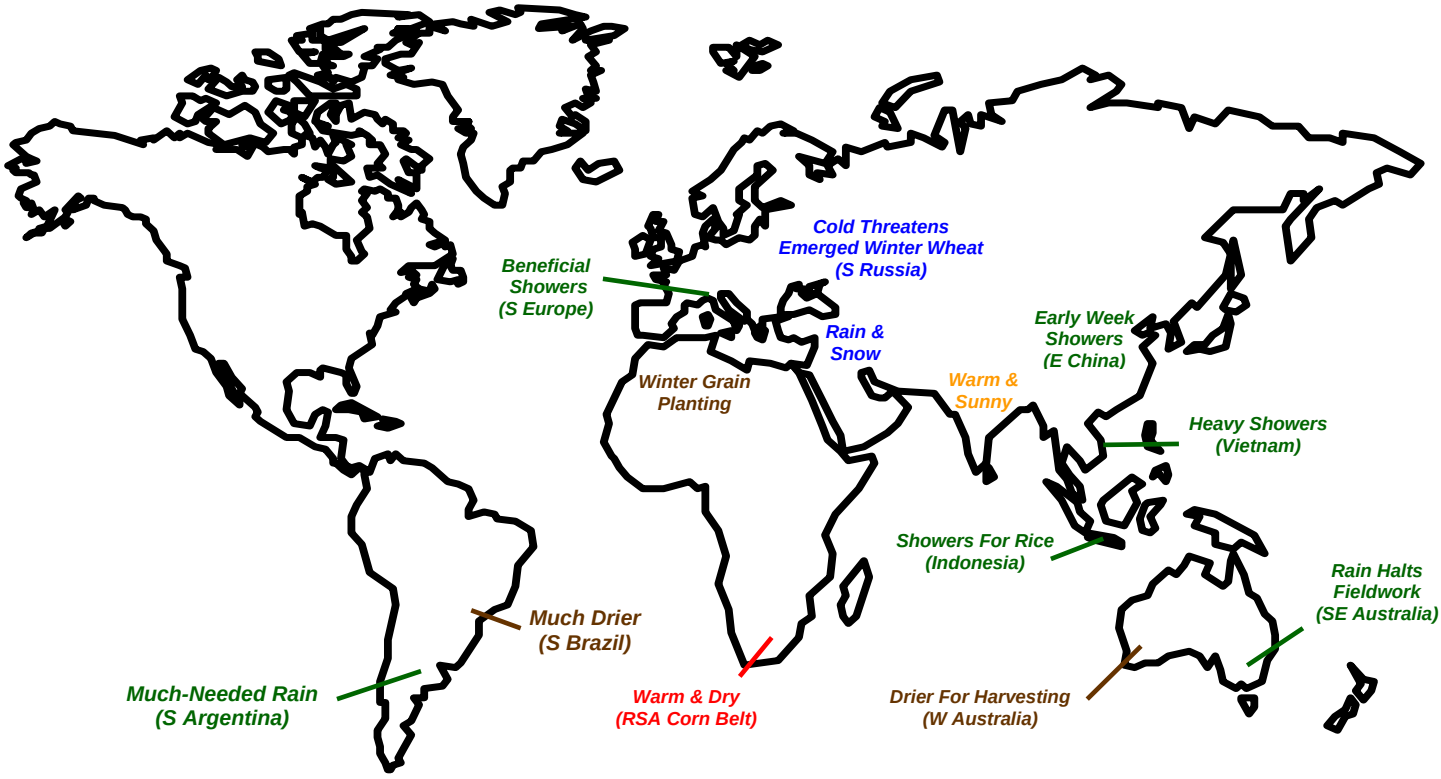
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers continued in Vietnam, while consistent rainfall aided rice transplanting in Indonesia.

AUSTRALIA: Drier weather allowed harvesting to slowly gain momentum in Western Australia, while soaking rains in southeastern Australia temporarily halted fieldwork.

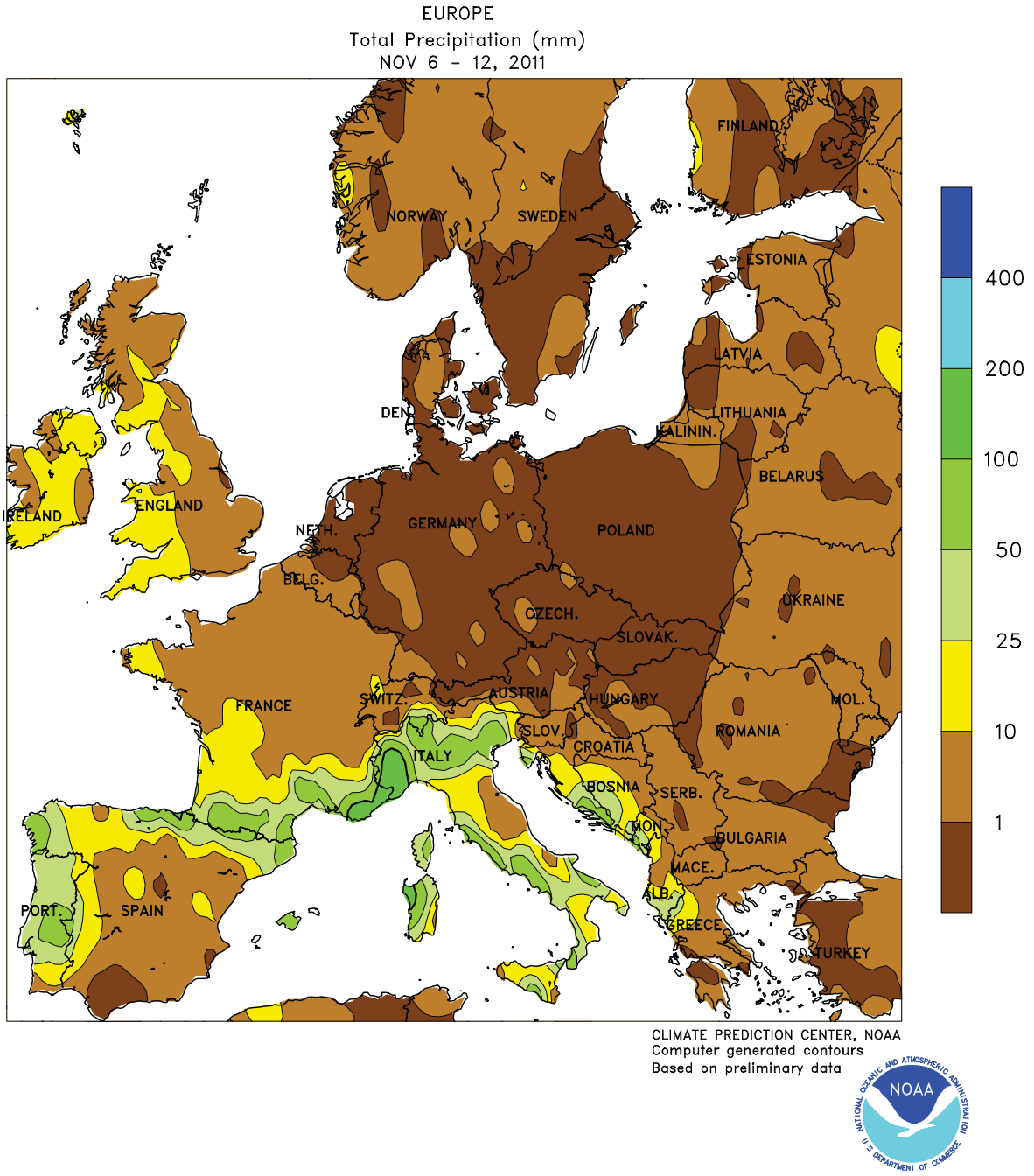
SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, dry weather promoted summer crop planting but moisture was needed for uniform germination and establishment.

ARGENTINA: Heavy rain further improved winter grain prospects in southern production areas.

BRAZIL: Drier conditions prevailed in south-central farming areas, promoting soybean planting and other fieldwork but reducing moisture for crop development.



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



EUROPE

Showers across southern crop districts contrasted with dry conditions over much of northern and eastern Europe. A large dome of high pressure maintained sunny skies from northern France into Poland and the Balkans, promoting late summer crop harvesting and winter crop establishment. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy showers (10-100 mm) boosted moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley from northern Spain into Italy, although the rain slowed corn and sunflower harvesting. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal over much of the continent, although the coldest air of the season (-8 to -4°C) ushered crops into dormancy in Poland and Slovakia by week's end.

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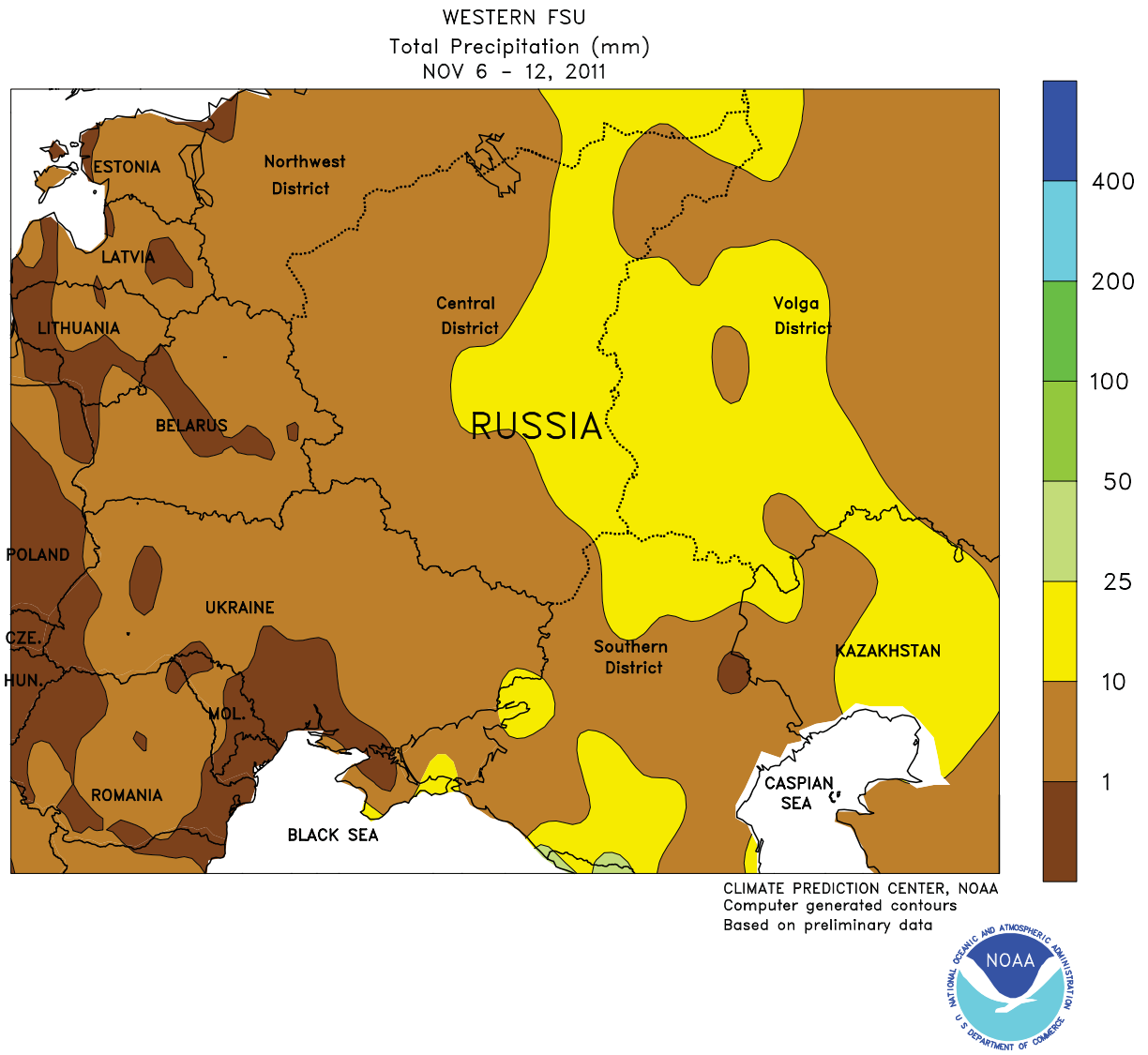

WESTERN FSU

The coldest air of the season threatened newly emerged winter crops across the south. Early in the week, unseasonably cold air (-15 to -10°C) surged into eastern Ukraine and Russia's Southern District, with the region lacking a protective snow cover. Winter wheat resistance to winterkill (lowest temperature before the crop begins to suffer burnback) in the absence of snow cover is: -10°C for recently emerged winter wheat; -15°C for wheat that has two or more leaves; -20°C for dormant winter wheat. Consequently, winter grains in the early stages of development – particularly in the Southern District – may have suffered some burnback or localized winterkill due to temperatures that dropped below -10°C (locally -15°C) for two consecutive nights. Later in the week, a second cold front produced widespread snow (2-15 mm liquid equivalent) from eastern Ukraine into Russia, protecting crops from any further freeze threats. Meanwhile, dry but chilly weather in Belarus and central Ukraine promoted corn and oilseed harvesting, although soil moisture has become limited for winter crops that are approaching or in dormancy.

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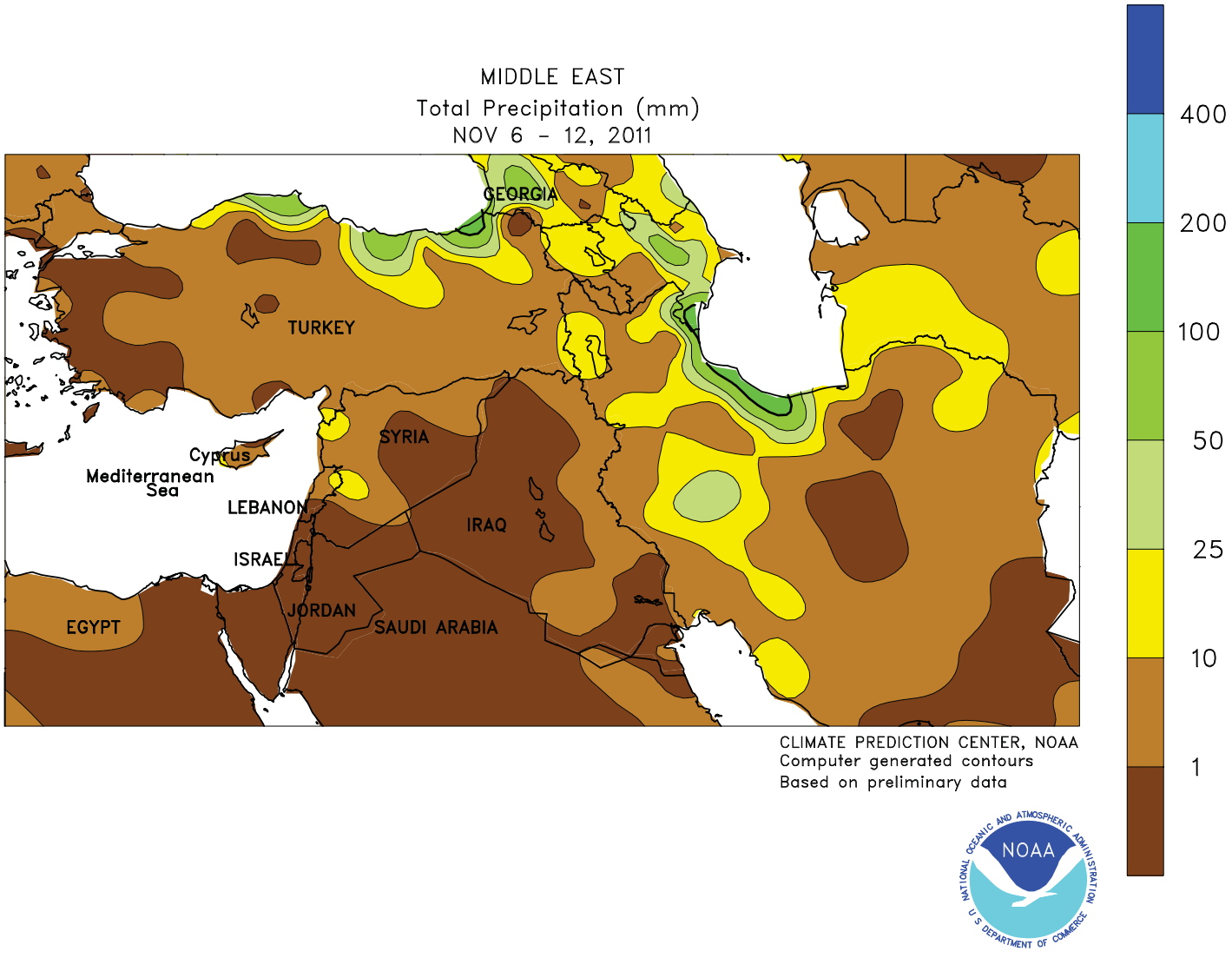

MIDDLE EAST

Unsettled weather in central and eastern crop districts contrasted with dry weather in the west. A slow-moving storm system produced rain and snow (2-30 mm liquid equivalent, locally more) from northern and eastern Turkey into western and northern Iran, boosting moisture supplies for wheat and barley. Dry weather prevailed across much of western and southern Turkey, promoting late cotton harvesting after recent rain. Temperatures averaged up to 7°C below normal, although winter crops were not yet dormant in most major growing areas.

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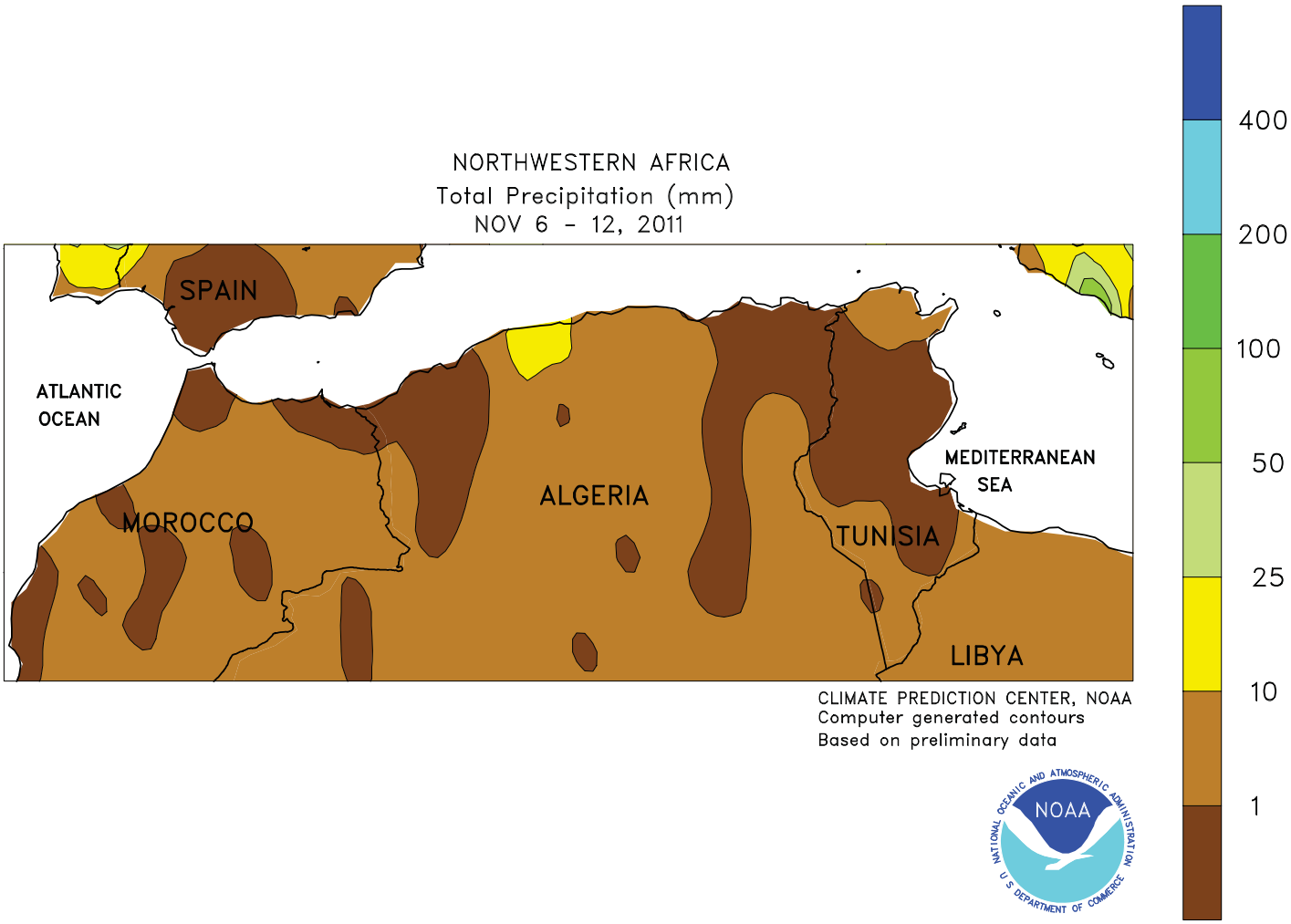

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

After recent heavy rain, dry weather promoted winter crop planting and establishment. Winter grains, which are heavily dependent on rainfall, have benefited from the early and vigorous start to the fall-winter wet season. However, some producers have likely struggled to get crops into the ground due to locally excessive rain, with this week's respite proving beneficial for fieldwork and crop establishment.

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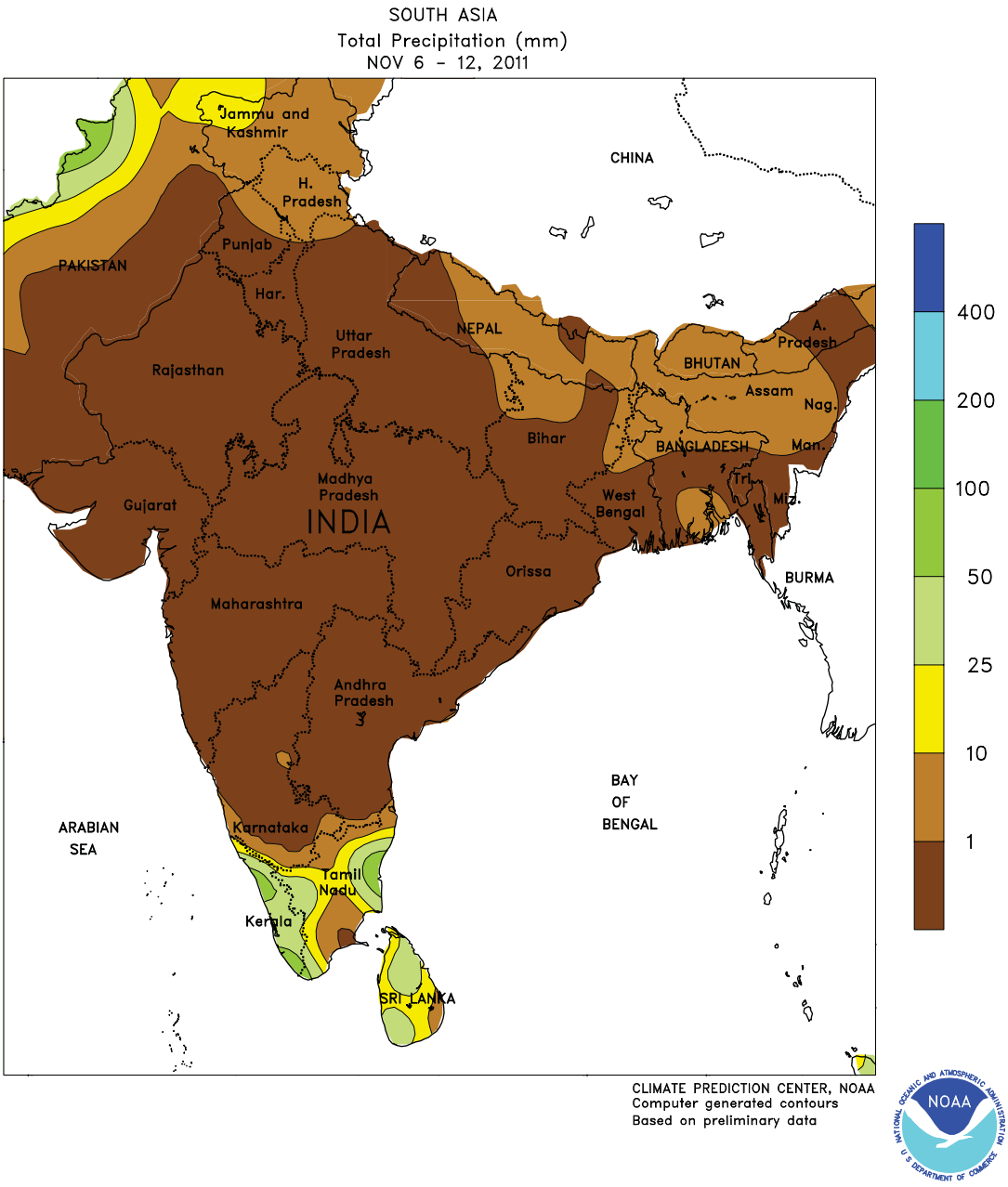

SOUTH ASIA

Seasonal rains eased in the southern tip of India as the winter dry season (rabi) became more established across the south. The drier conditions benefited cotton that was beginning to open throughout Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat. Cotton harvesting typically becomes widespread in these states around mid-December. Meanwhile, sunny conditions in the north and northwest of India benefited tillering winter wheat and rosette forming in winter rapeseed. Although, weekly temperatures in the mid- to upper-20s (degrees C) necessitated increased irrigation to compensate for moisture loss. Similarly warm, sunny weather in Pakistan aided winter wheat development but also increased water usage.

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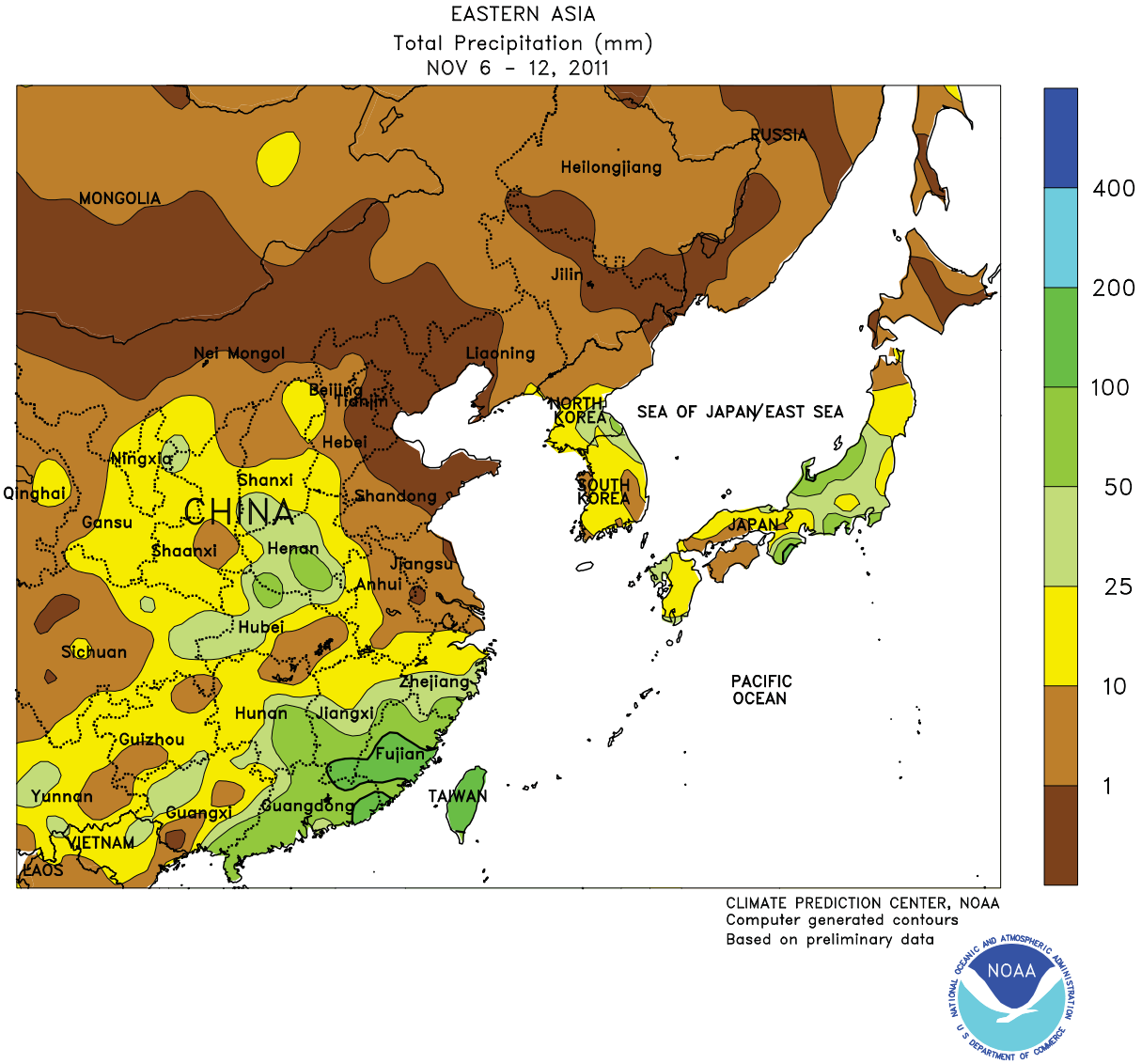

EASTERN ASIA

Last week's stationary weather front in eastern China began sliding eastward during the early part of this week. As the front slowly progressed, widespread showers developed along the boundary, bringing beneficial moisture to winter crops. In particular, winter wheat in Henan (in the heart of the wheat belt) received 25 to over 50 mm of rainfall, while significantly lesser amounts (about 10 mm) occurred for wheat in neighboring wheat producing provinces. Wheat continued to add vegetative growth (progressing through the early tillering stage) with weekly temperatures averaging around 10°C and no freezes reported in the area. Meanwhile in the Yangtze Valley, the passing front brought upwards of 40 mm of rain (the highest amounts localized to Hubei) to winter rapeseed in the early rosette stage. As the front neared the southeastern coast, heavy showers (50-100 mm) developed and boosted moisture supplies for sugarcane and winter vegetables that had experienced unseasonably dry conditions for the last few weeks. By the end of the week, warm, sunny conditions prevailed, benefiting further development of vegetative winter crops.

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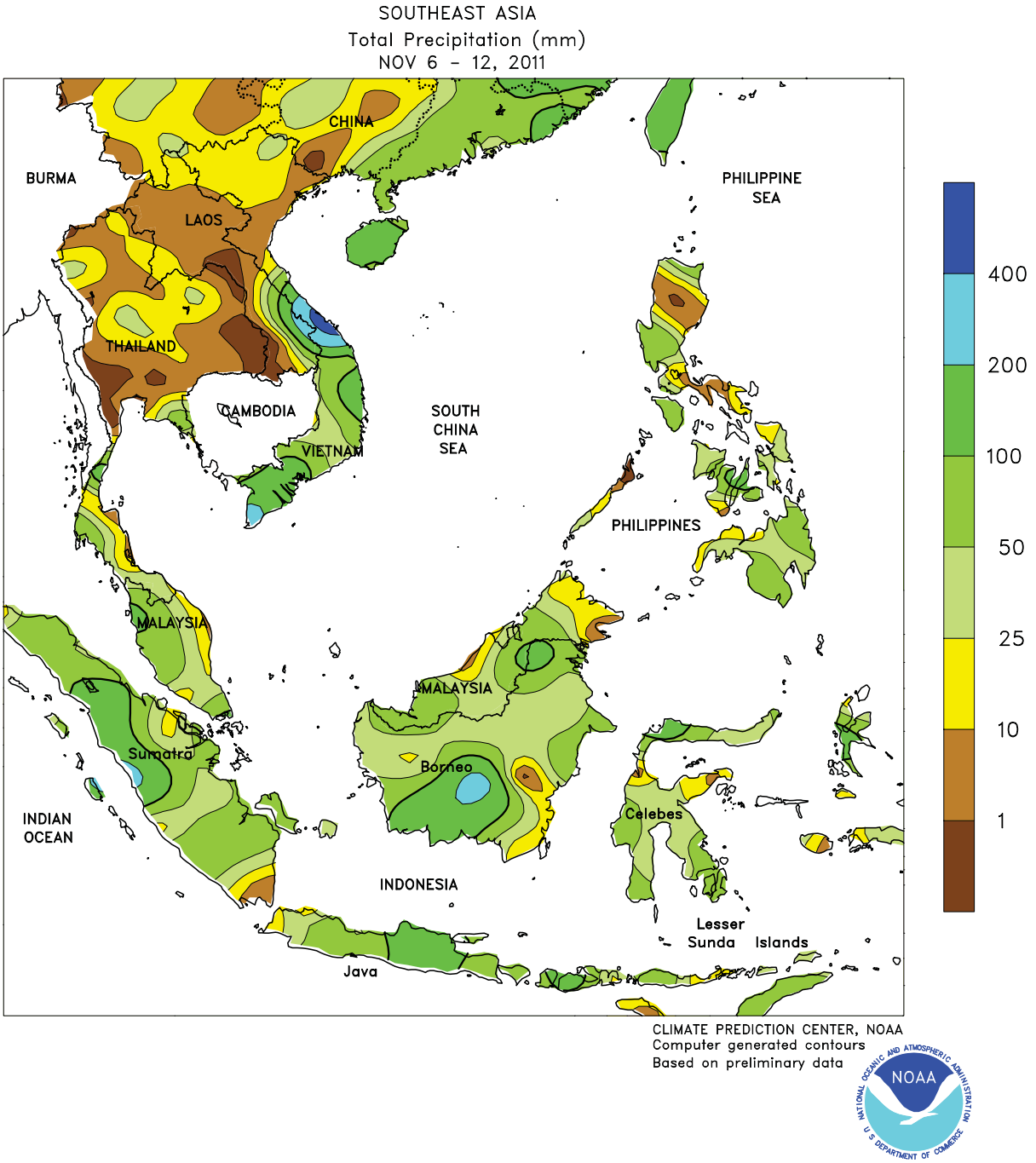

SOUTHEAST ASIA

A tropical disturbance in the South China Sea maintained flooding, with over 400 mm of rain in central Vietnam, while around 100 mm of rain increased moisture supplies for winter rice in the south. Wet weather (50 mm of rain) also slowed coffee harvesting in the Highlands just to the north of the Mekong Delta. The disturbance also brought unseasonably heavy showers (over 50 mm) to the western Philippines, slowing harvesting of rice and corn. Somewhat drier weather, however, prevailed in the eastern Philippines, with rainfall totals generally less than 30 mm easing some of the flooding in the northeast. Meanwhile, widespread and heavy showers (50-100 mm) occurred across Malaysia and Indonesia, increasing moisture supplies for oil palm and in turn improving yield prospects. In addition, the rainfall helped with paddy moisture across Java as rice transplanting progressed.

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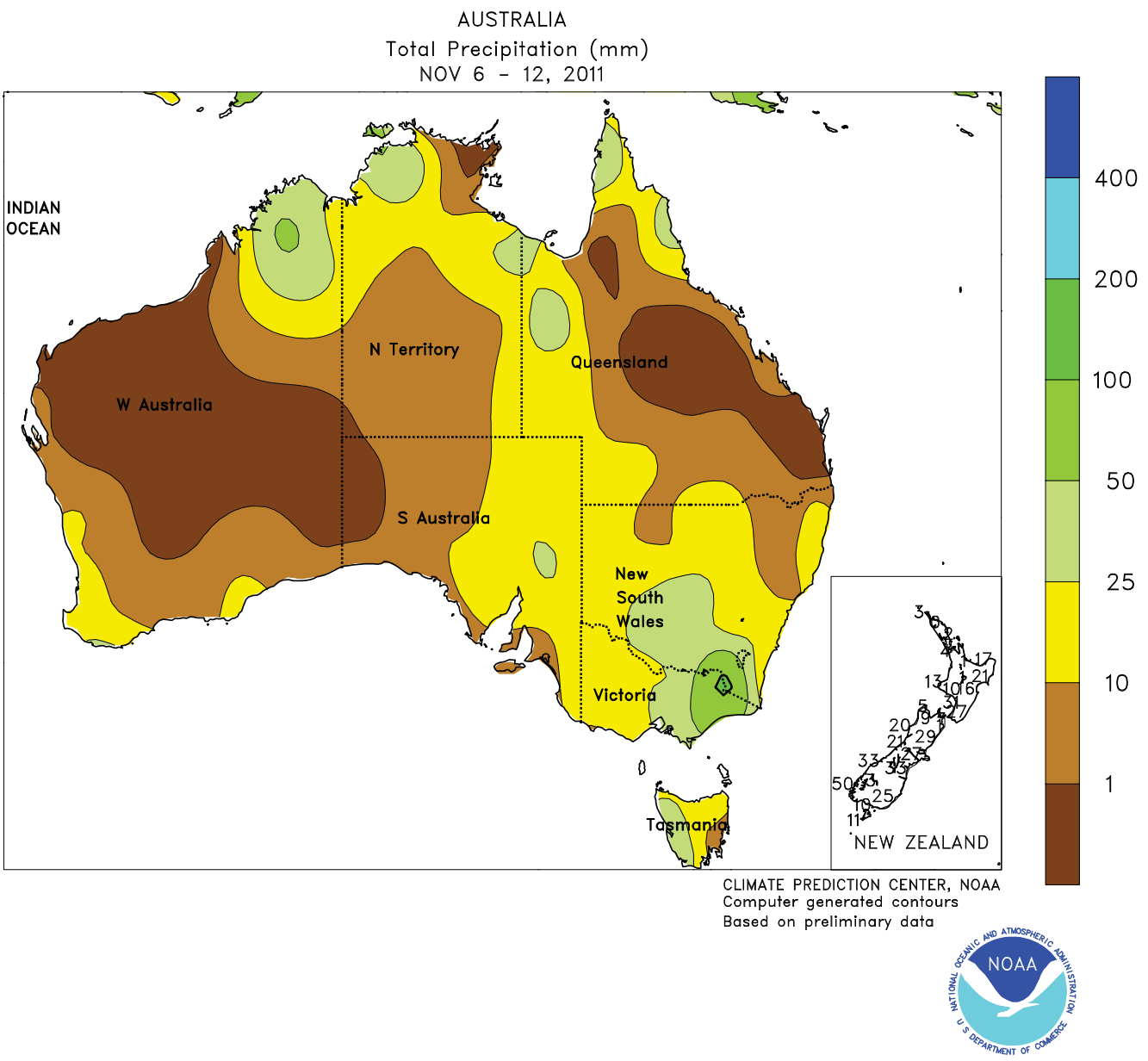

AUSTRALIA

Following 3 weeks of persistent rain and lingering showers early in this period (3-10 mm), much-needed drier weather overspread Western Australia, helping dry waterlogged winter grains and oilseeds. The drier weather helped stabilize crop conditions, which had been deteriorating, and allowed harvesting to gain momentum as the week progressed. Soaking rains (10-50 mm) interrupted winter crop harvesting in South Australia, Victoria, and most of New South Wales. Dry weather returned by the middle of the week, however, enabling fieldwork to resume in many areas. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, hot, dry weather in northeastern New South Wales and Queensland aided winter wheat harvesting and encouraged additional summer crop sowing. A combination of sunny skies and adequate to abundant moisture supplies favored early cotton and sorghum development as well. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged 2 to 4°C above normal, while in Western Australia temperatures were generally seasonable.

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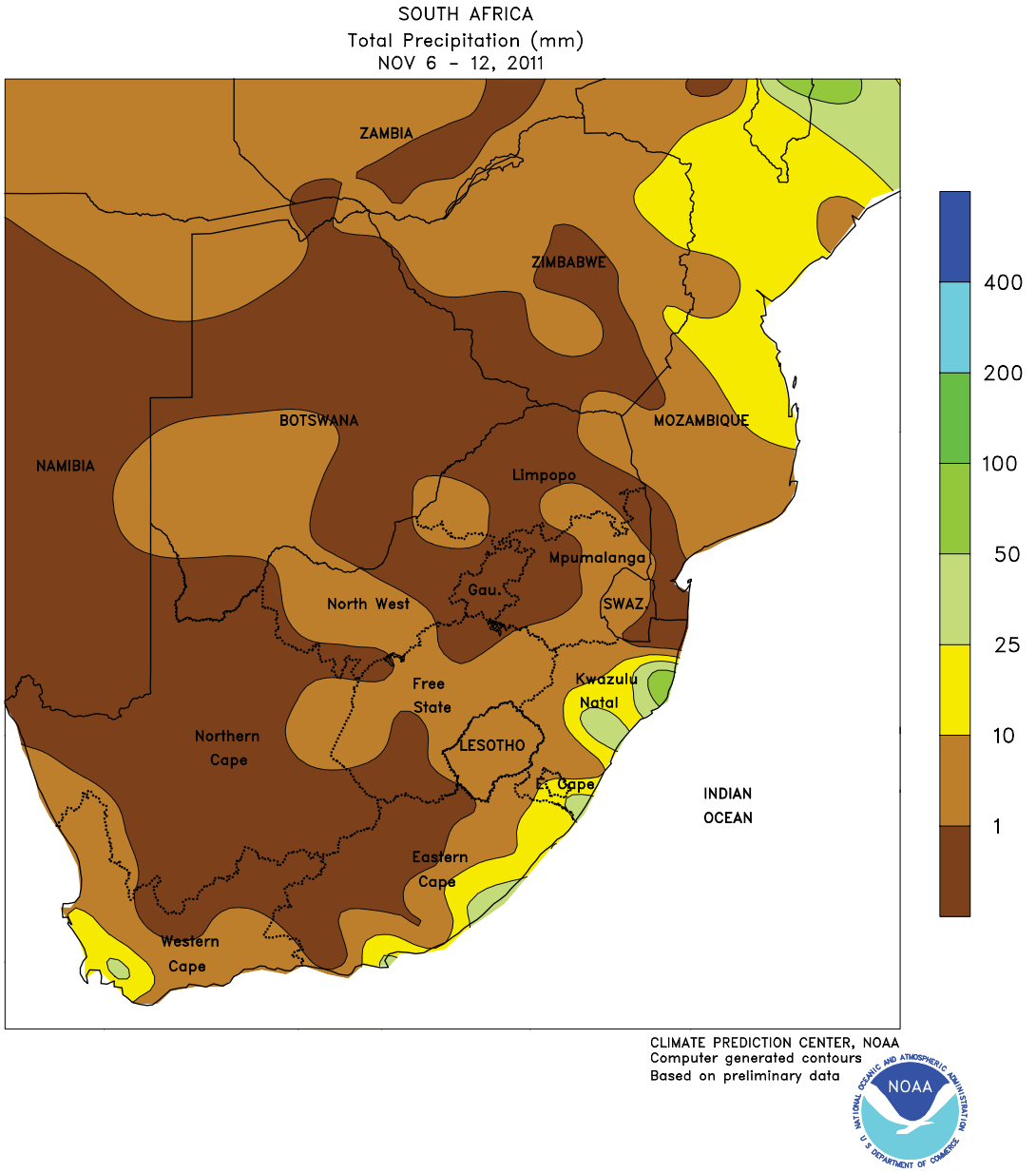

SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, dry weather dominated the corn belt, allowing summer crop planting and related fieldwork to advance but reducing moisture for germination and establishment. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal in the main commercial corn production areas; highs ranged from the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) in eastern sections of the corn belt to the middle and upper 30s in traditionally warmer locations farther west. Planting will become more widespread in western production areas as seasonal rain increases. Elsewhere, showers were generally scattered and light in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, although a few locations reported rainfall in excess of 25 mm. As in the corn belt, however, above-normal temperatures (highs reaching the middle and upper 30s) maintained high moisture requirements for both rain-fed and irrigated sugarcane. Warm, mostly dry weather also continued in Eastern Cape, with rain (5-25 mm) generally limited to coastal locations. In Western Cape, isolated showers (generally below 10 mm) were confined to farms in the vicinity of Cape Town. Meanwhile, generally seasonable warmth and dryness sustained irrigation requirements for cotton and other crops grown in the Orange River Valley of Northern Cape.

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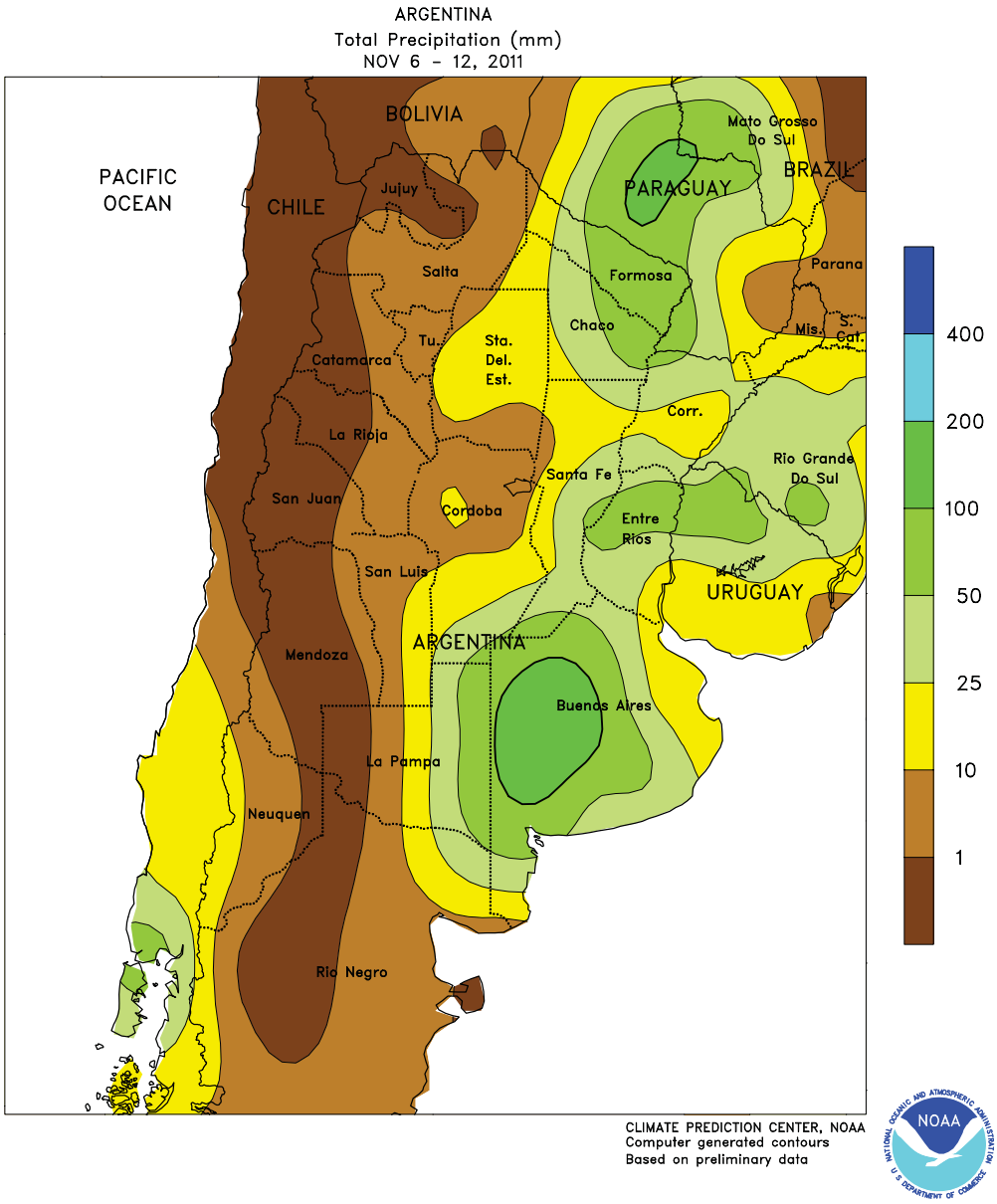

ARGENTINA

Widespread, locally heavy rain swept across the region, lowering temperatures and providing both winter and summer crops with much-needed moisture. Rainfall totaled 25 to more than 100 mm over La Pampa and Buenos Aires, greatly improving conditions in areas that had until recently struggled with low moisture reserves. Locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) also fell in Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and in northeastern farming areas in and around Chaco. Other locations, including sections of Cordoba and Santiago del Estero, received lighter amounts (5-25 mm). Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 2°C above normal in the east to more than 3°C above normal in some western agricultural districts. Before the onset of the rain, daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) in the southwestern winter grain belt (La Pampa and western Buenos Aires) and more than 40°C in the far north (western Santiago del Estero to northern Salta), posing some stress on emerged summer crops and hastening maturation of winter wheat and barley. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers and corn were 71 and 66 percent planted, respectively, as of November 10, lagging last year's pace for both crops. Soybeans were 30 percent planted, similar to last year's progress.

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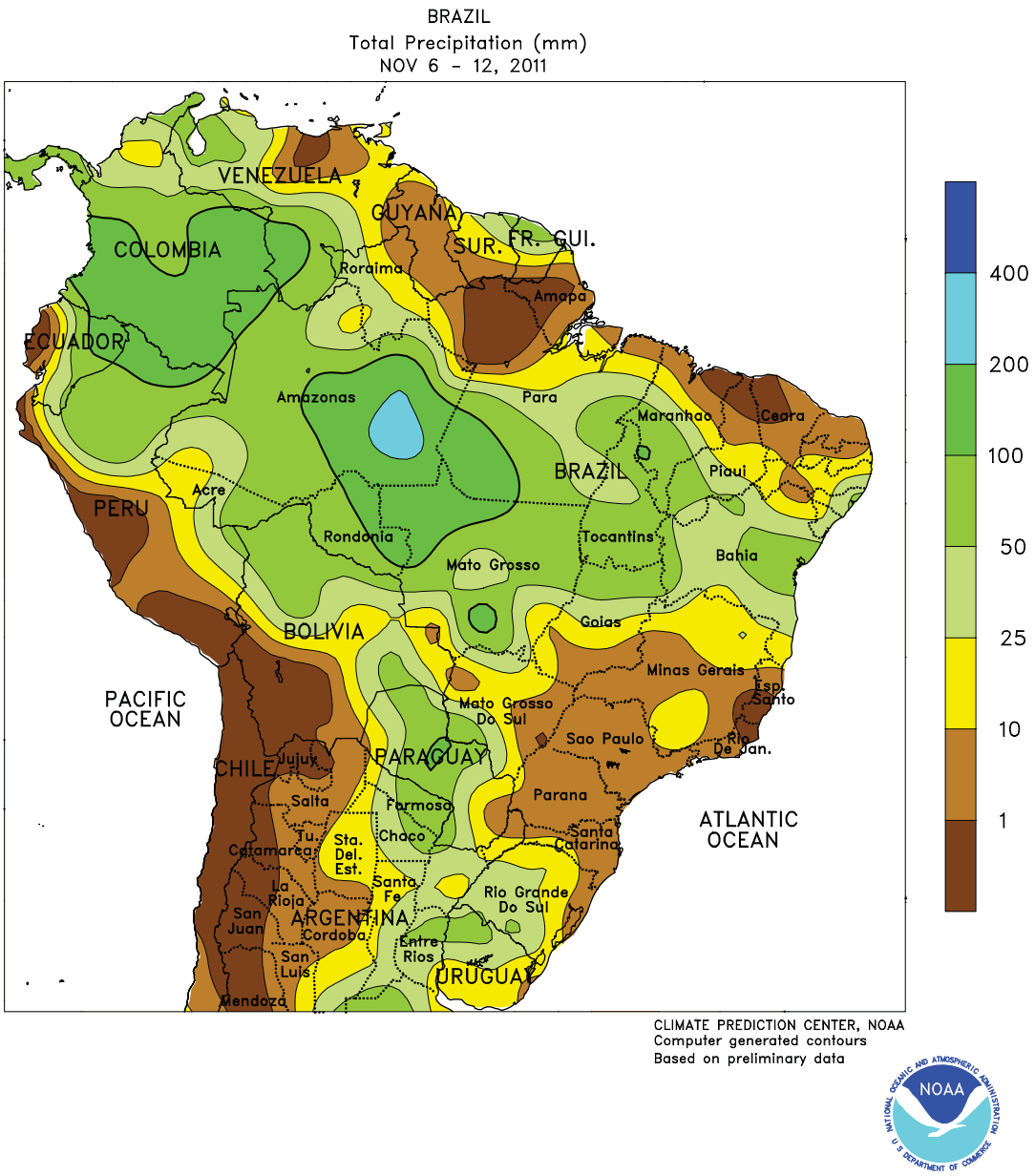
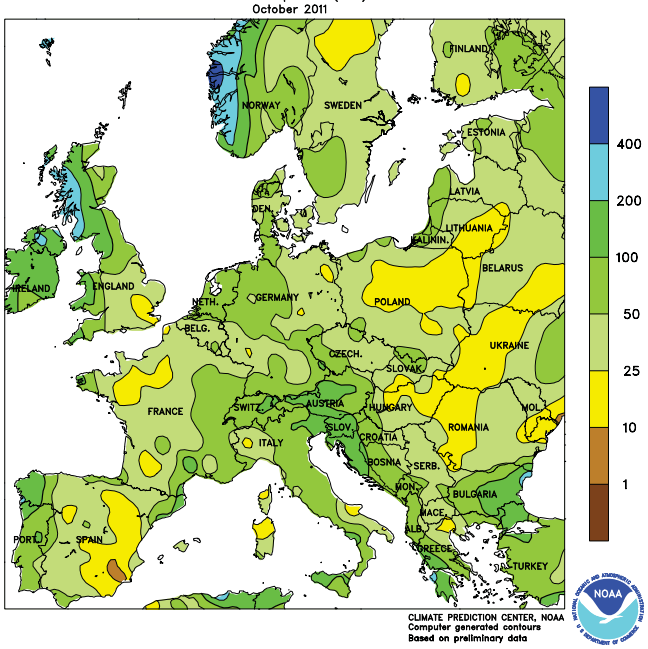


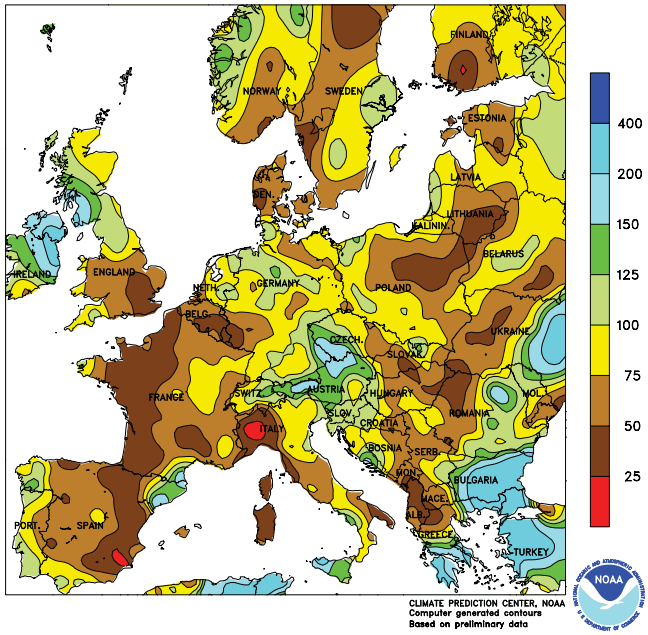
BRAZIL

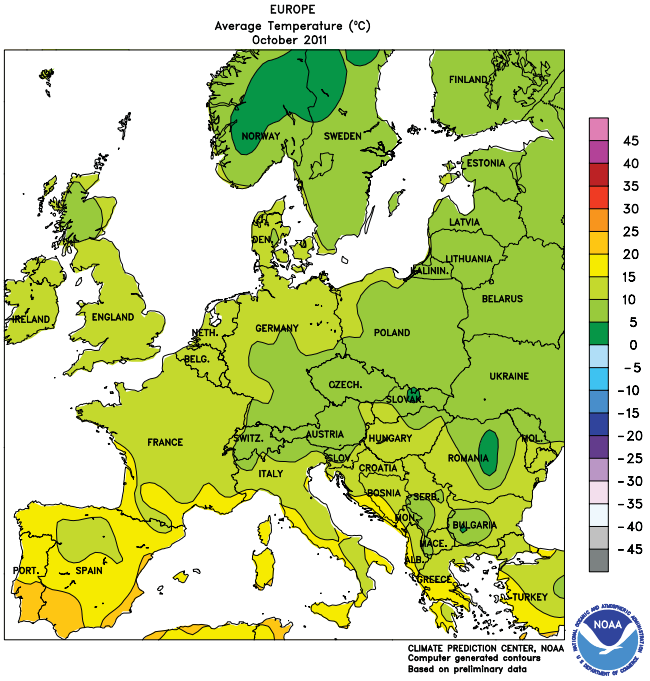
Unseasonable dryness dominated a large section of south-central Brazil, aiding fieldwork but reducing available moisture for developing crops. Areas affected included southern sections of the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul) and key sugarcane and coffee production areas of the southeast (notably Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo), with many locations reporting less than 10 mm of rainfall. It was the second week of dryness in the southeast, but isolated locations in the vicinity of northern Mato Grosso do Sul have been trending drier than normal since early October. Drier weather also prevailed in Parana, Santa Catarina, and northern Rio Grande do Sul, which had previously received beneficial rain and likely benefited from the dryness in the form of rapid soybean and corn planting. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal in the aforementioned areas, with highs reaching the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) at many locations by week's end. Elsewhere, locally heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) maintained overall favorable prospects for soybeans and other recently planted summer row crops from northern Mato Grosso eastward through Bahia. Unseasonably heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) also fell along the eastern coast (Bahia to eastern Pernambuco), boosting irrigation reserves but hampering harvesting of sugarcane and cocoa. Weekly average temperatures were near to below normal in these wetter areas, though highs still reached the middle 30s in traditionally warmer parts of the northeastern interior.

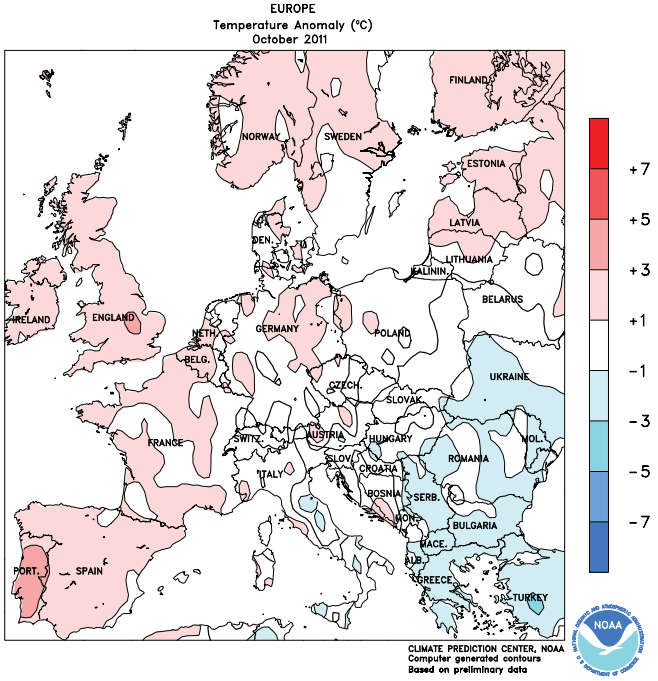
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

October International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



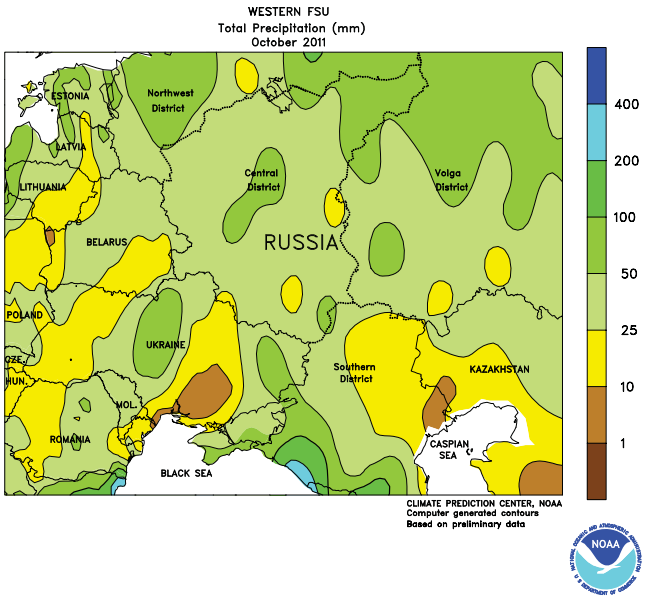


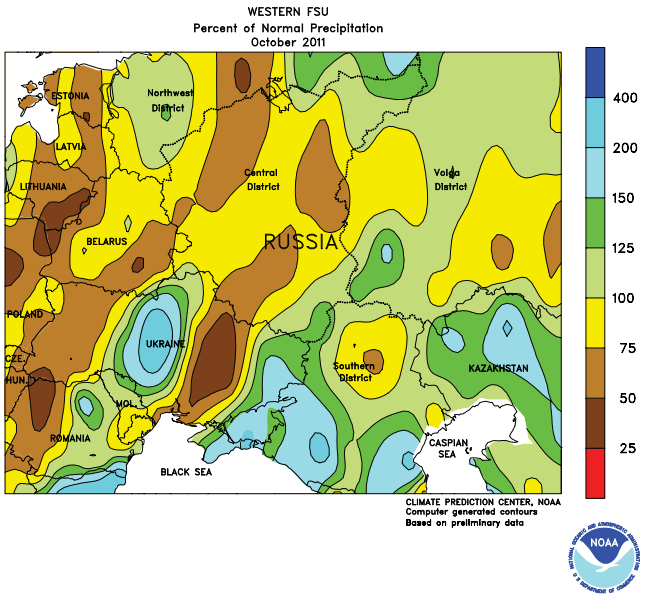


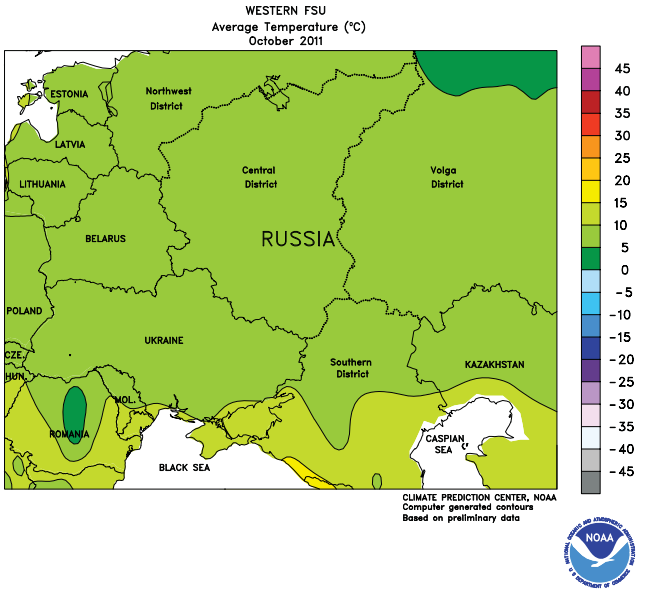


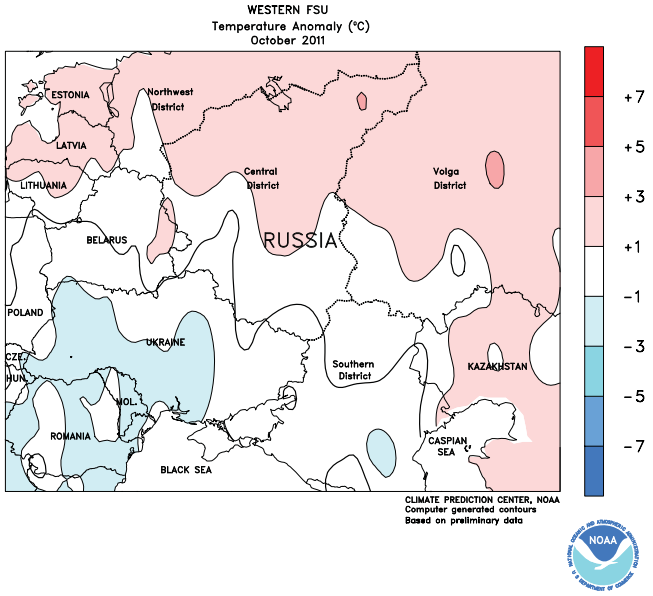
EUROPE

Abnormally wet October weather over southeastern Europe hampered cotton harvesting in Greece but boosted soil moisture for winter grain establishment in the lower Balkans. In particular, rain tallied more than 100 mm in Greece as well as neighboring portions of eastern and southern Bulgaria. In contrast, dry weather accelerated summer crop harvesting across Italy, Spain, and southern France but signaled a slow start to the rainy season on the Iberian Peninsula. Drier-than-normal conditions across northeastern Germany and much of Poland favored late summer crop harvesting. Despite season-ending freezes over most of central and northern Europe, winter crops were not yet dormant at month's end.









WESTERN FSU

In October, favorably wet weather across southern and central Russia favored winter grain establishment. In Ukraine, pockets of unfavorable dryness (locally less than 50 percent of normal) impeded winter crop establishment but favored corn and sunflower harvesting. Nevertheless, central and eastern-most Ukraine crop areas benefited from 50 mm or more of rain during the month. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Russia, encouraging additional crop growth prior to the onset of dormancy. At month's end, most of the region was devoid of a protective snow cover, with crops becoming dormant in the Volga and Central Districts.

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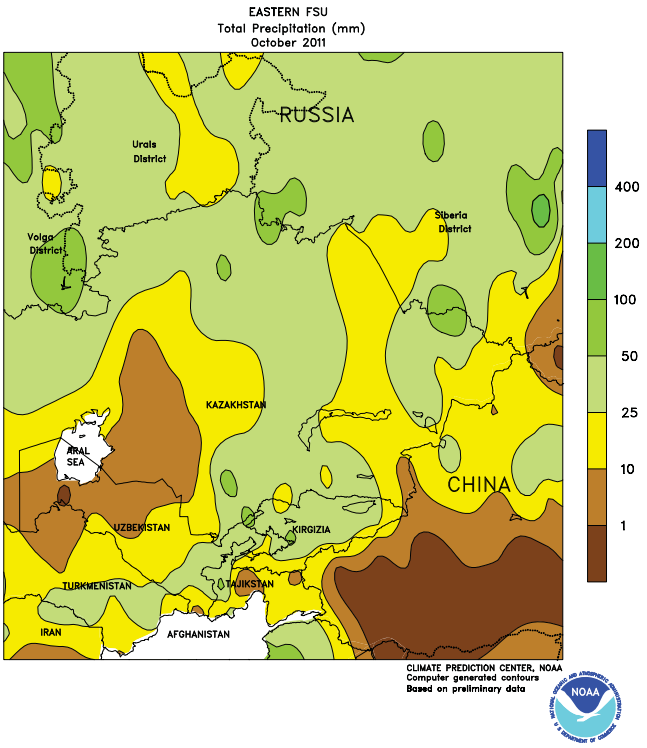
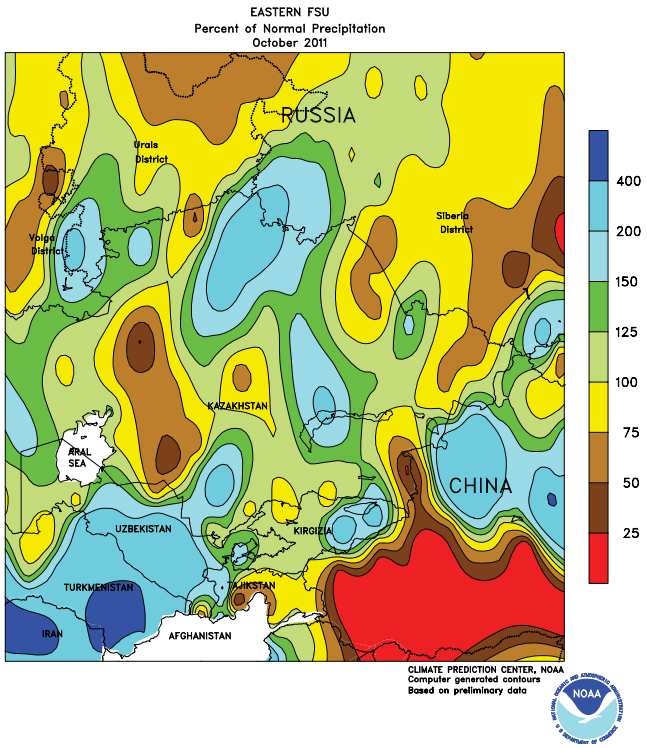
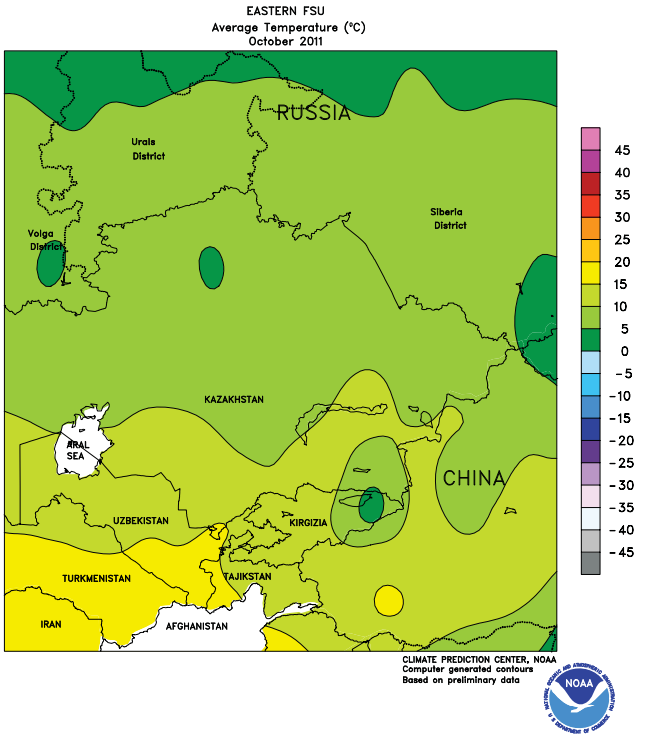
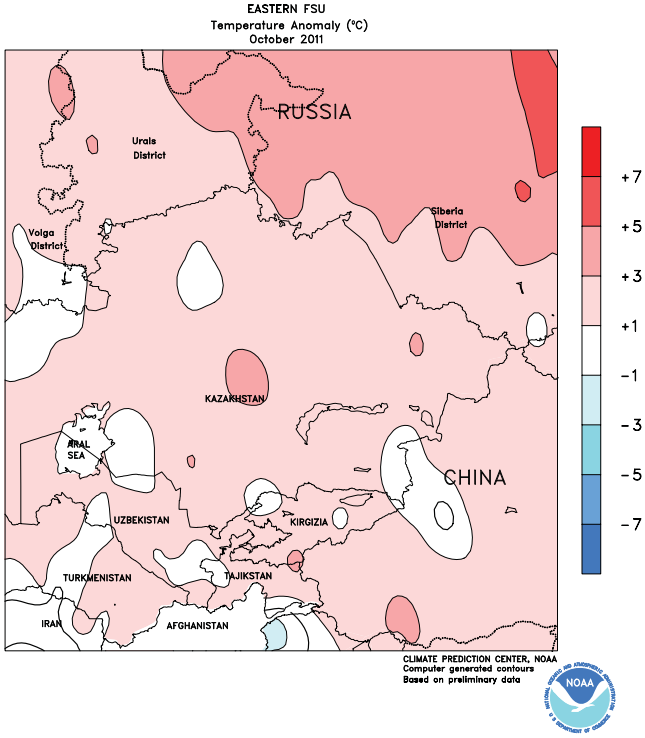


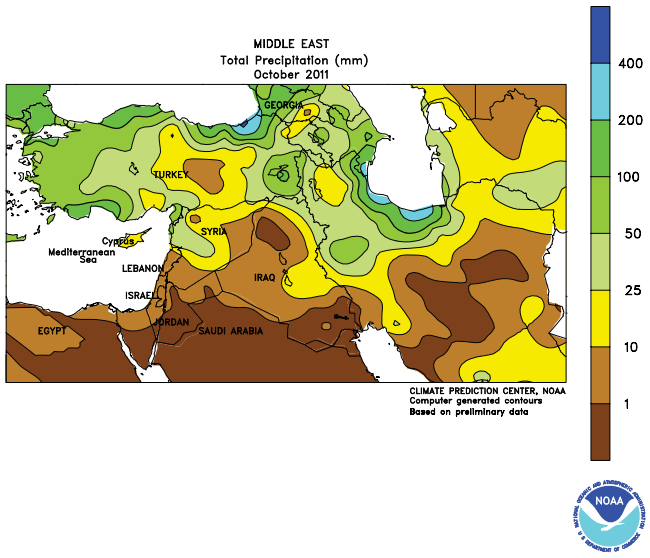


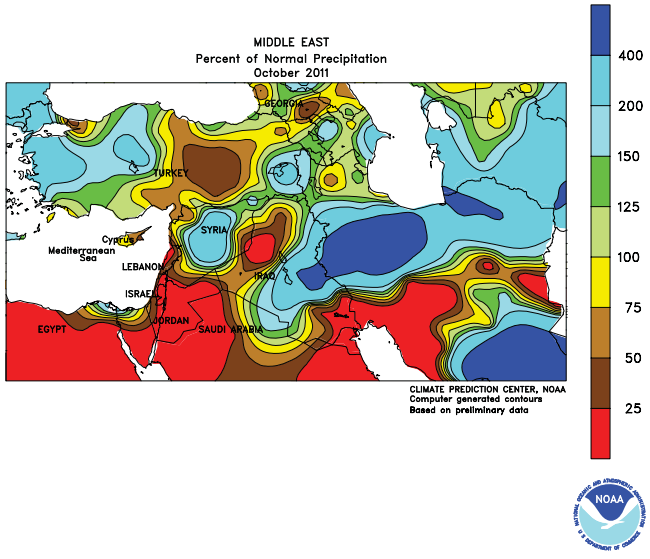


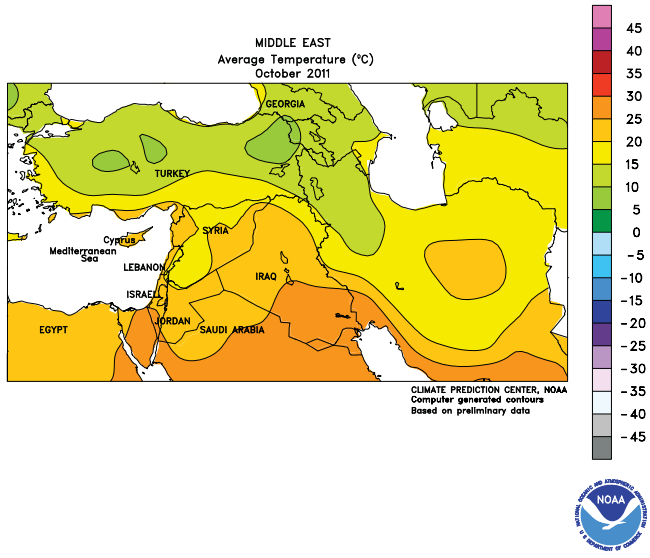


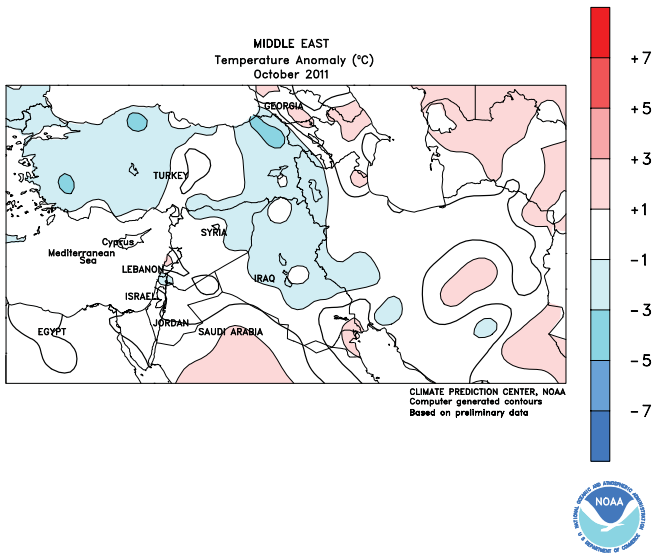
EASTERN FSU

In October, wetter-than-normal weather across Kazakhstan and Russia's Siberia District slowed late spring grain harvesting. However, the region remained free of snow cover, which can often impede the final stages of the grain harvest in the region; snow was not reported in Russia and northern Kazakhstan until month's end. Meanwhile, unseasonable showers in southern growing areas slowed cotton harvesting, although the heaviest rain did not arrive until the final week of October.



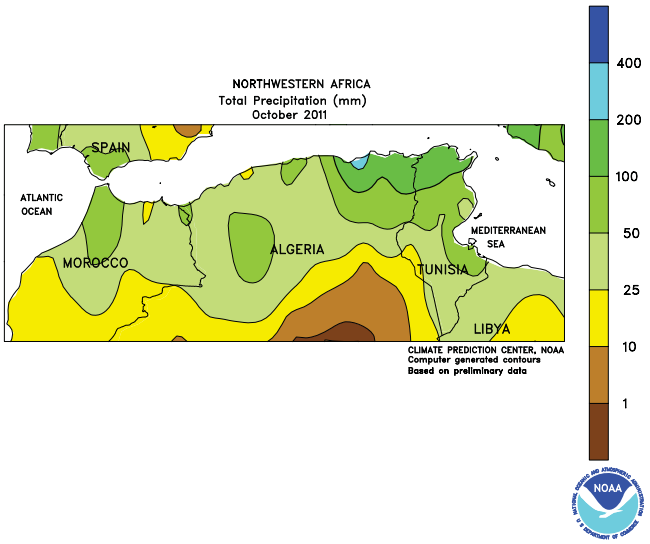


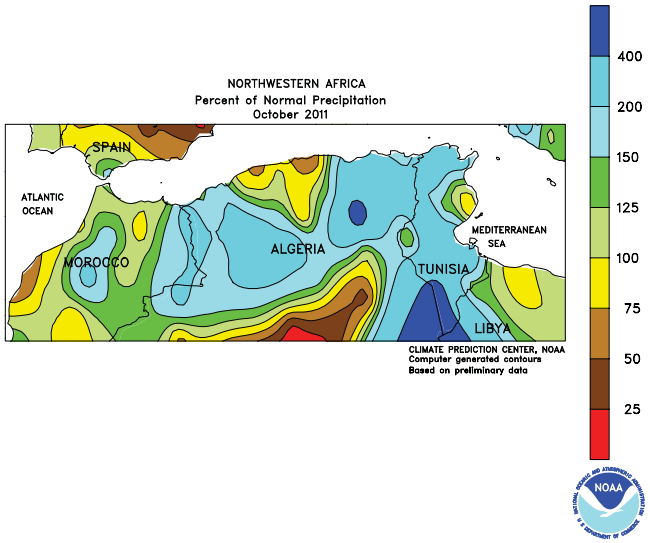


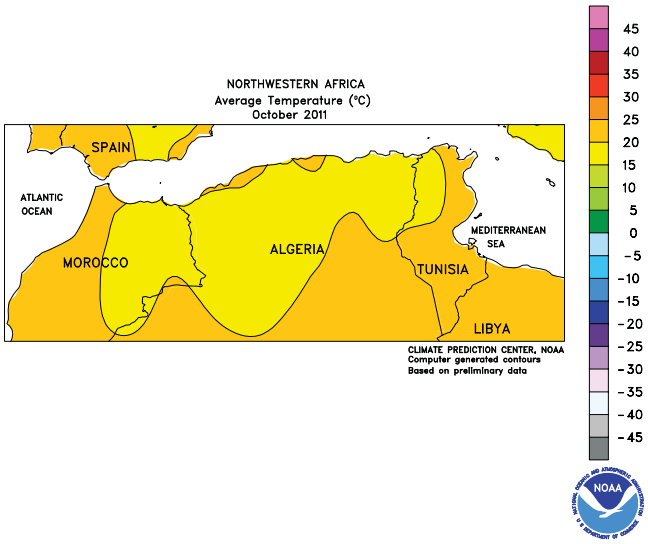


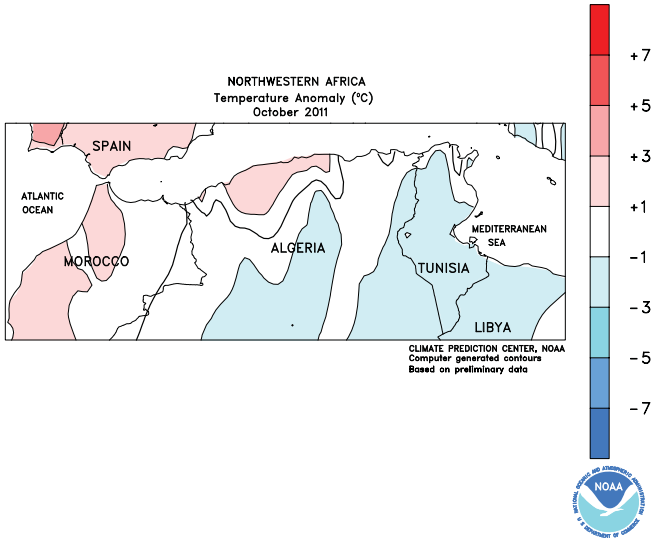
MIDDLE EAST

Wet October weather boosted soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment over much of the region. Rain was unseasonably heavy (50 mm or more) in western Iran, and locally excessive (200 mm or more) along the Caspian Sea Coast. The wet start to the autumn was in sharp contrast to last year, when unfavorably dry conditions limited soil moisture for winter grain establishment. Despite being overall favorable, locally heavy rain (75-100 mm) in western Turkey hampered cotton harvesting.



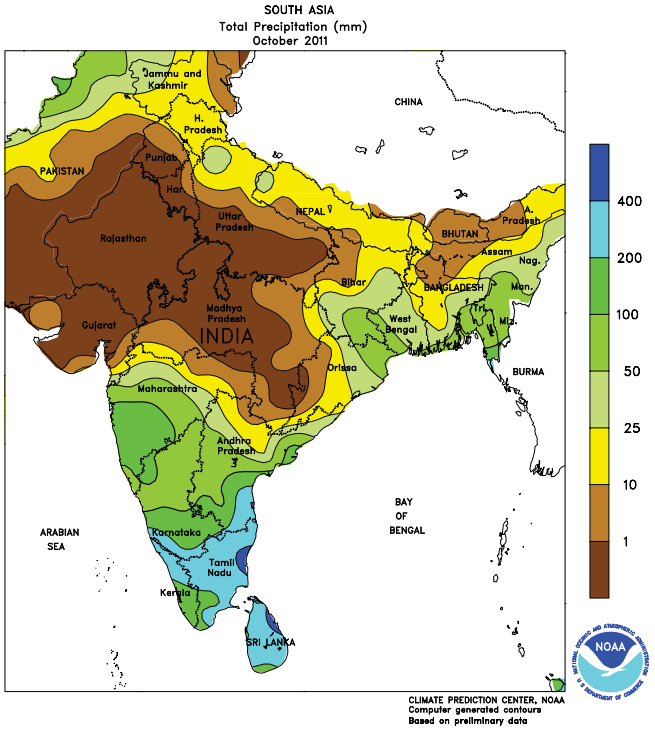


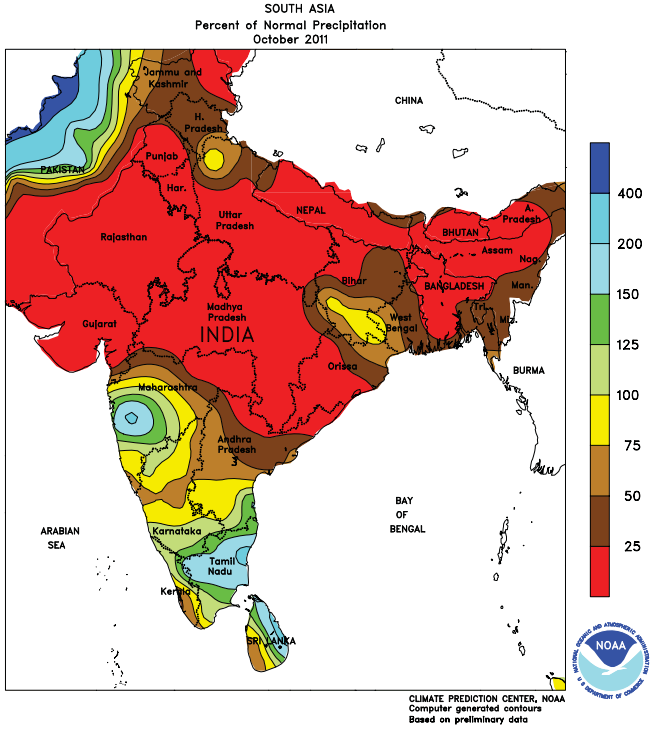


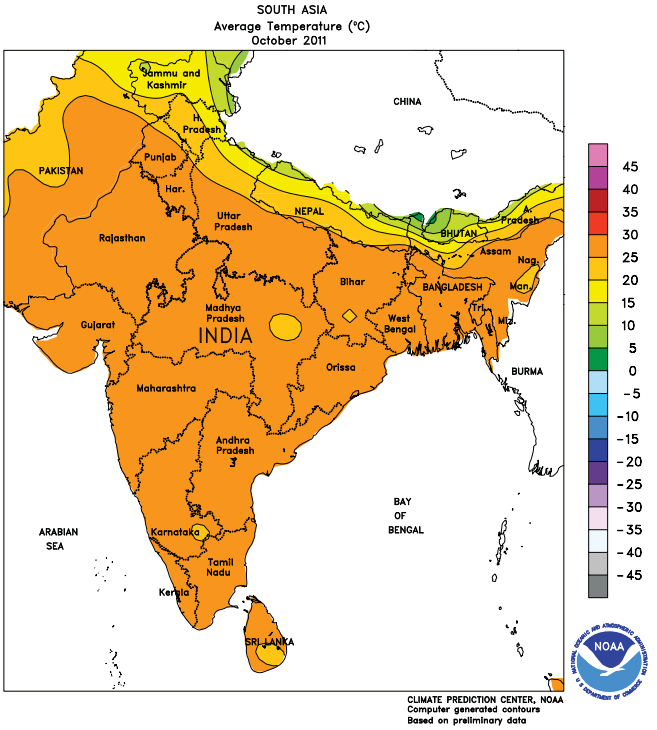


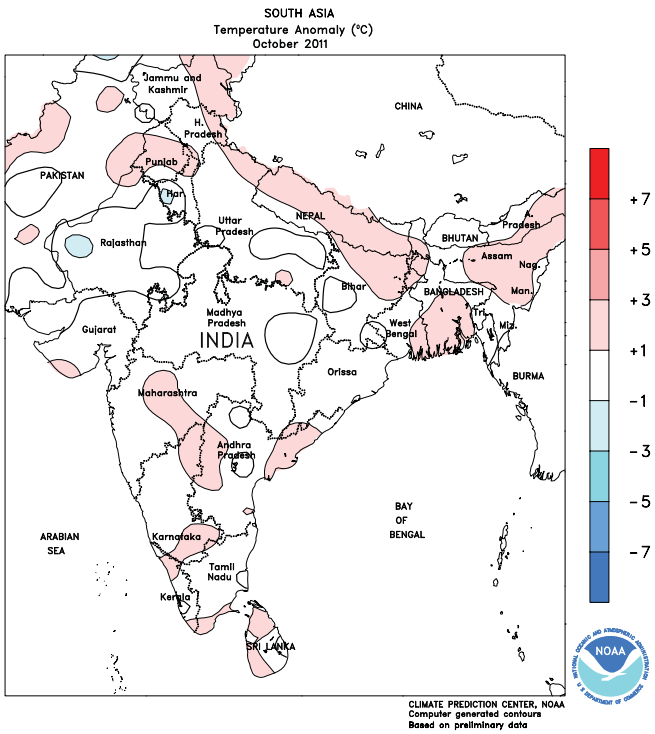
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Across much of northern Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, above-normal October rainfall boosted topsoil moisture and encouraged early winter grain planting. Rain was locally excessive (100-200 mm) in eastern crop districts, causing flooding and hampering fieldwork. Despite causing some fieldwork delays, the wet start to the rainy season boded well for winter grain establishment and early season growth.



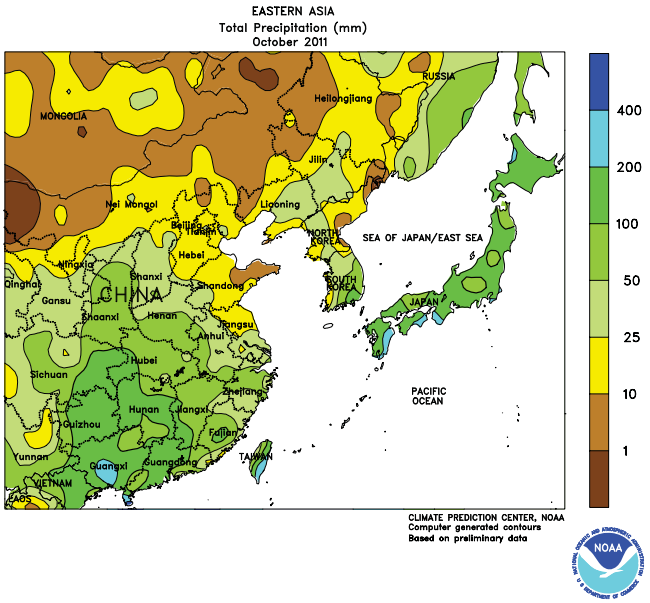


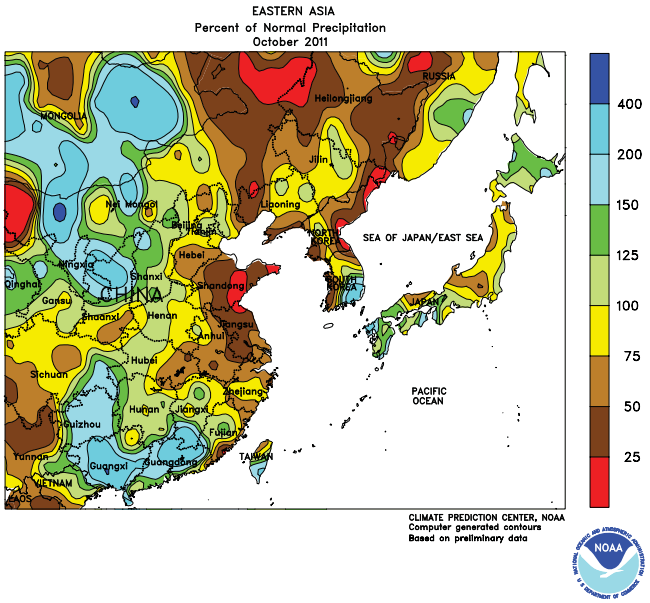


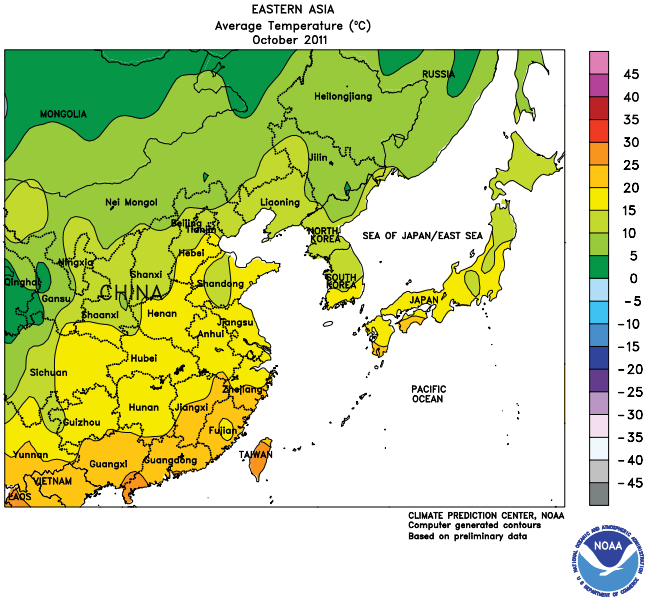


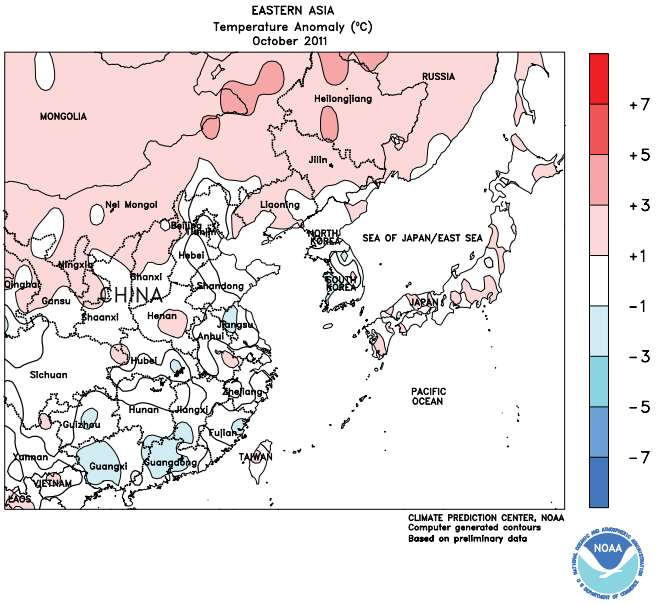
SOUTH ASIA

A resurgence of monsoon moisture into west-central India in early October gave way to seasonably drier weather. Reproductive cotton in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh was the main beneficiary of the late-season moisture. The continuation of seasonal rainfall in southern India benefited both late-season and winter (rabi) cotton and groundnuts. Warm, sunny weather favored winter wheat and rapeseed planting across northern states and into northern Pakistan.



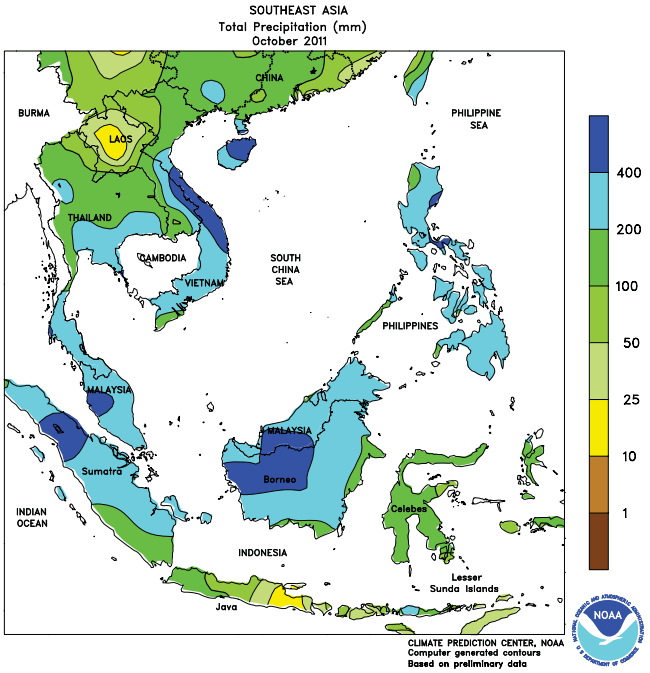


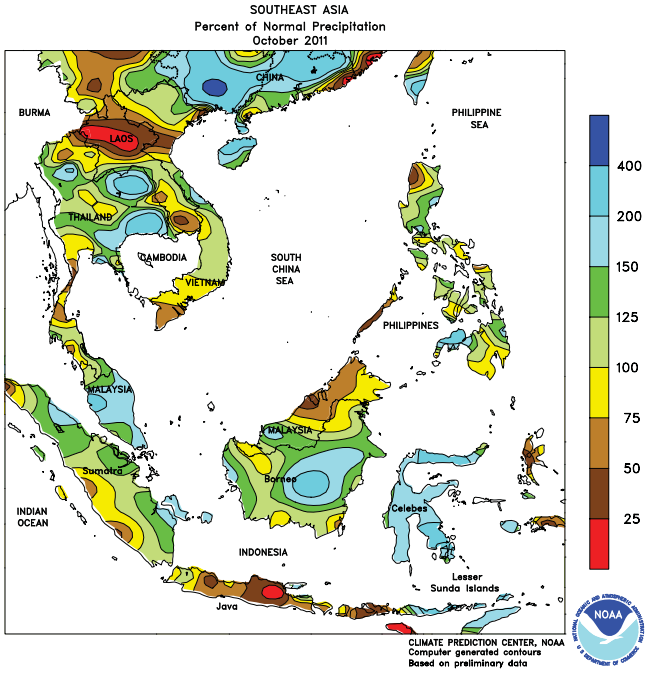


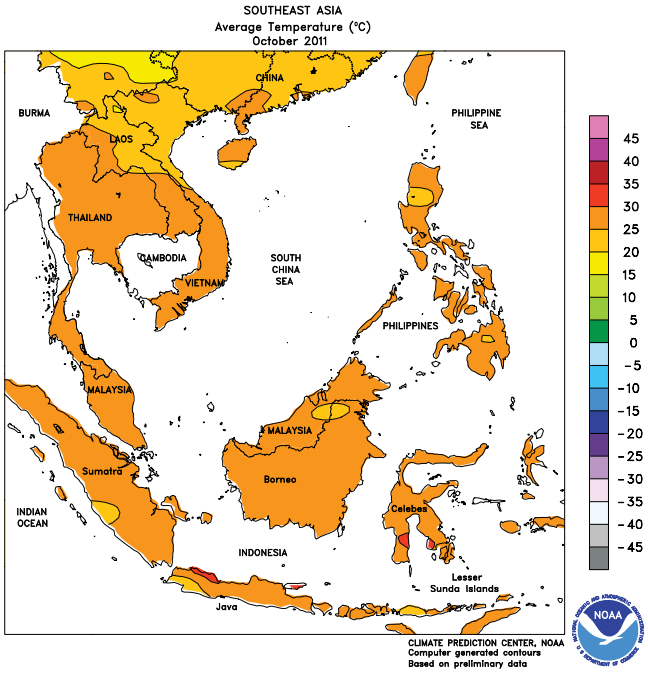


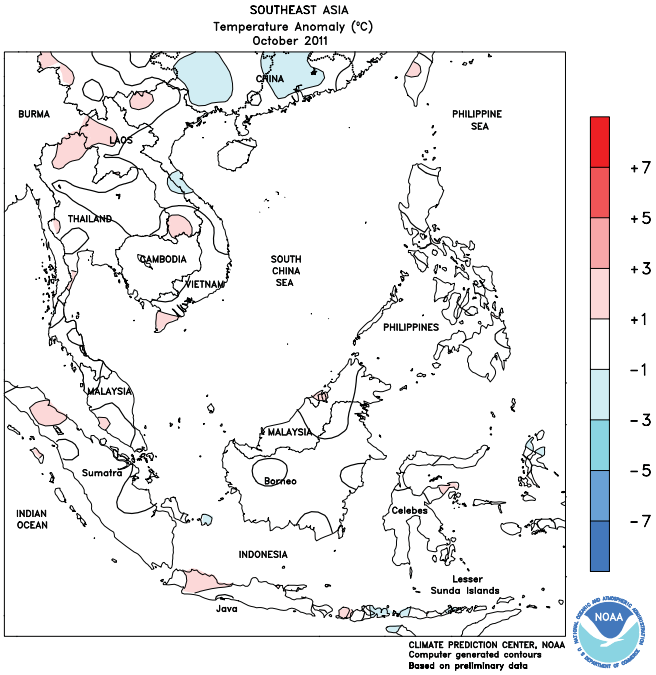
EASTERN ASIA

Wet weather continued into early October across east-central China, hampering cotton and corn harvesting but improving moisture reserves for winter wheat planting. Winter rapeseed planting, underway through the month in the Yangtze Valley, benefited from unseasonably warm, sunny conditions. Meanwhile, persistent heavy rainfall in Sichuan slowed rapeseed planting but boosted irrigation supplies. In the northeast, harvesting of corn, rice, and soybeans neared completion by month's end, facilitated by cool, dry weather.



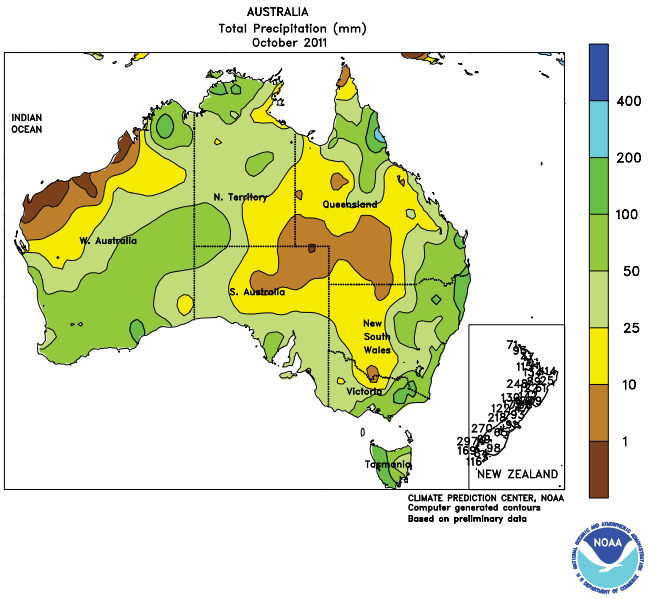


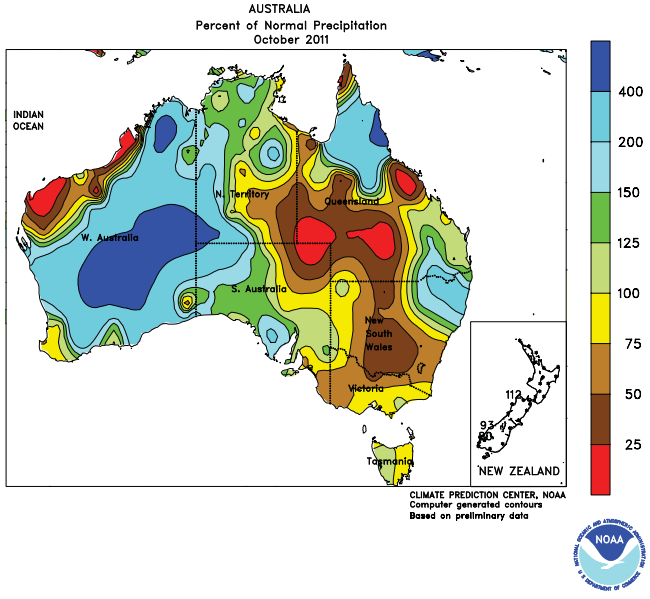


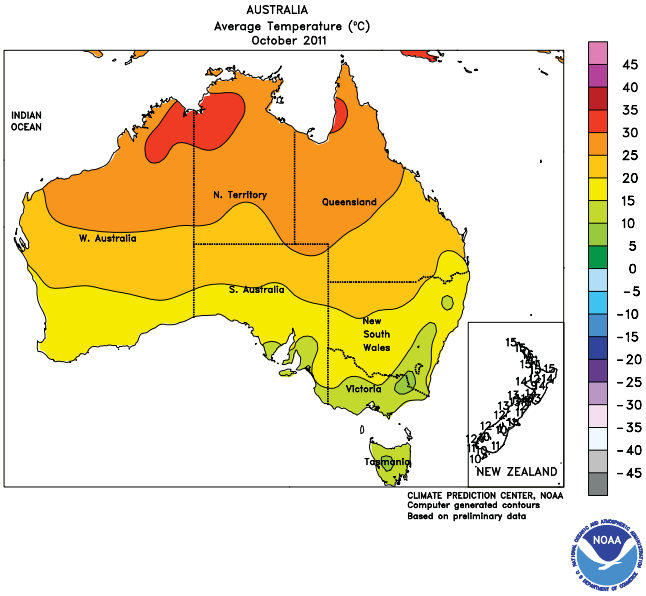


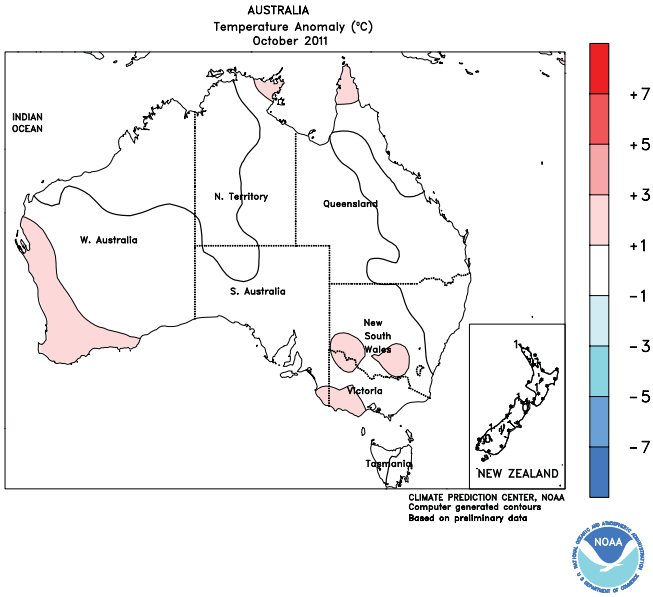
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Flooding continued into October across central Thailand, spurred by record rainfall for the season. The flooding reduced wet-season rice prospects. By early November, easterly winds ushered in the dry season to Thailand, aiding flood recovery and rice replanting efforts. However, the turn to easterly winds brought flooding rains to the eastern Philippines, where replanting of winter rice was necessary.





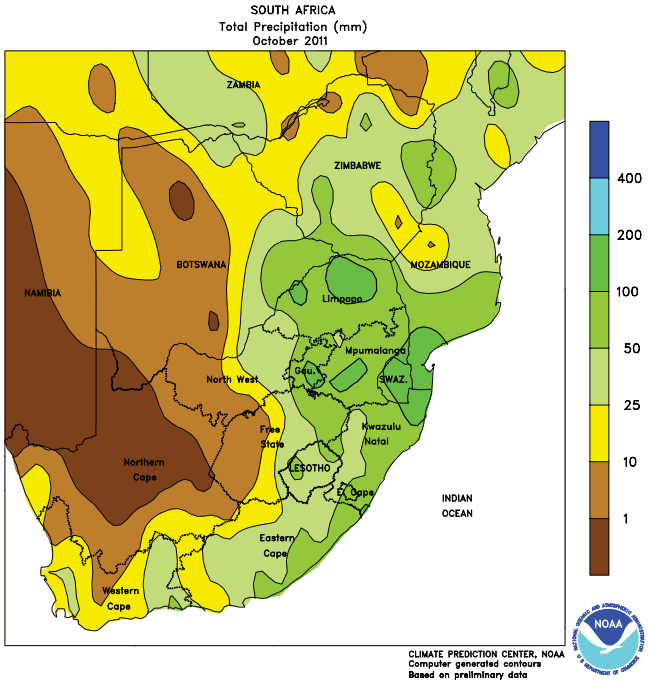


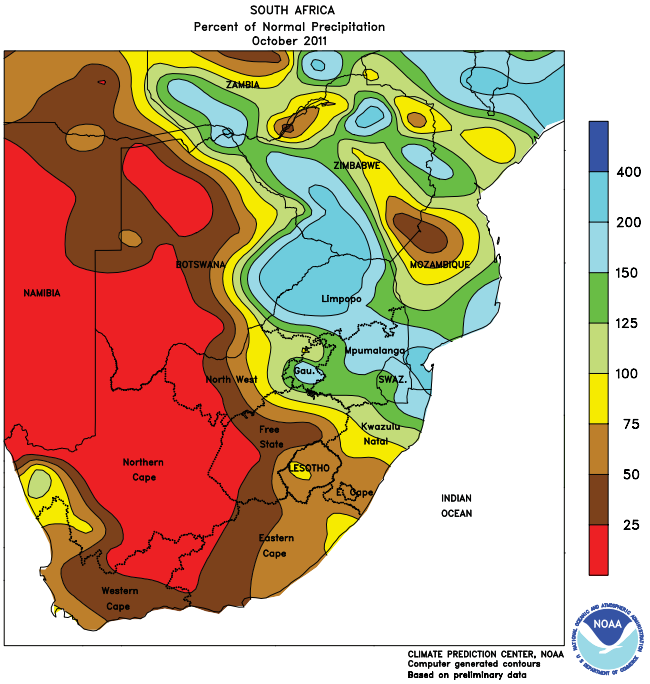


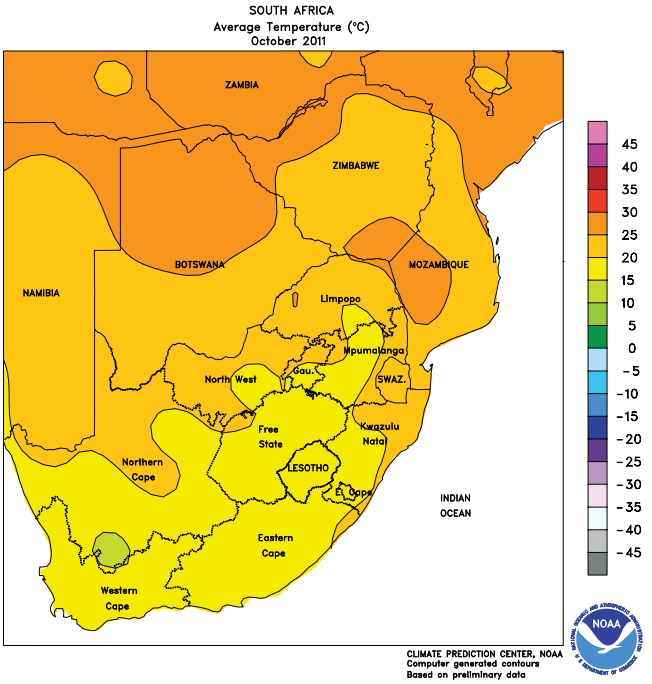
AUSTRALIA

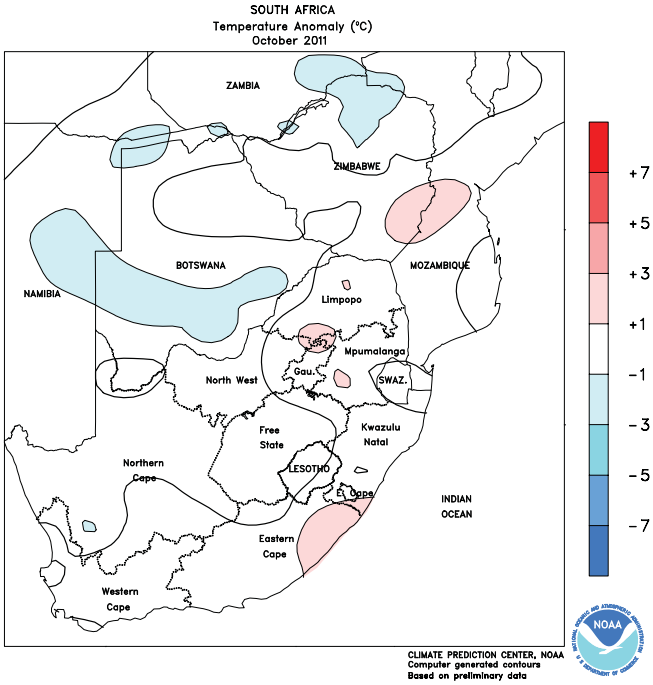
In October, above-normal rainfall in Western Australia benefited immature winter grains and oilseeds but hampered drydown and harvesting of mature crops. Similarly, wet weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland slowed fieldwork, including winter wheat harvesting, but aided early cotton and sorghum development. In southeastern Australia, intermittent showers favored filling winter crops while periods of warm, dry weather helped wheat, barley, and canola maturation and harvesting.

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









SOUTH AFRICA

In October, seasonal showers developed in eastern sections of the corn belt, helping to condition fields for summer crop planting and enabling early fieldwork. Monthly accumulations were near to above normal in Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Limpopo, and neighboring sections of North West, Free State, and KwaZulu-Natal. Drier weather prevailed in the more westerly commercial corn areas, where planting typically occurs later in the growing season. Elsewhere, unseasonably heavy rain swept across Eastern Cape and southern KwaZulu-Natal during the first part of the month, boosting moisture for sugarcane and other regionally important crops. However, drier conditions dominated for the remainder of the month, resulting in below-normal monthly totals and reduced moisture for rain-fed sugarcane. Rainfall was generally infrequent and light in the predominantly irrigated agricultural areas of Western and Northern Cape. October temperatures were near to slightly above normal throughout the country's main agricultural areas. Seasonal warming encouraged germination but sustained high evaporative losses in southern KwaZulu-Natal and other areas struggling with limited moisture reserves.

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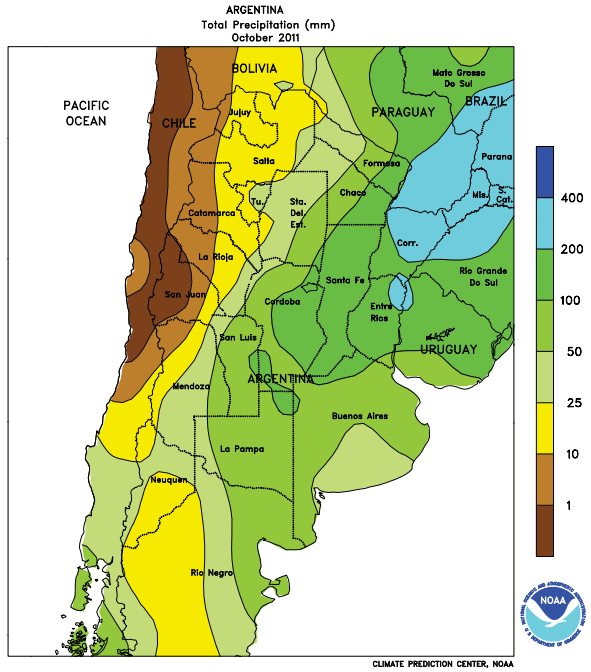

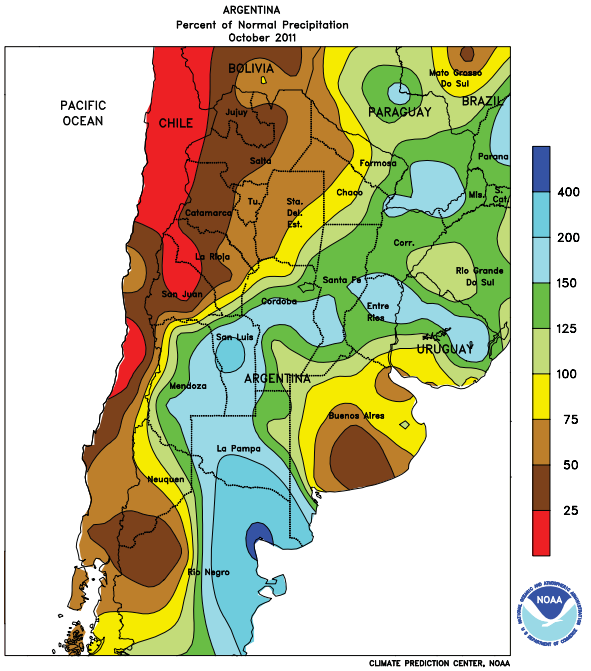

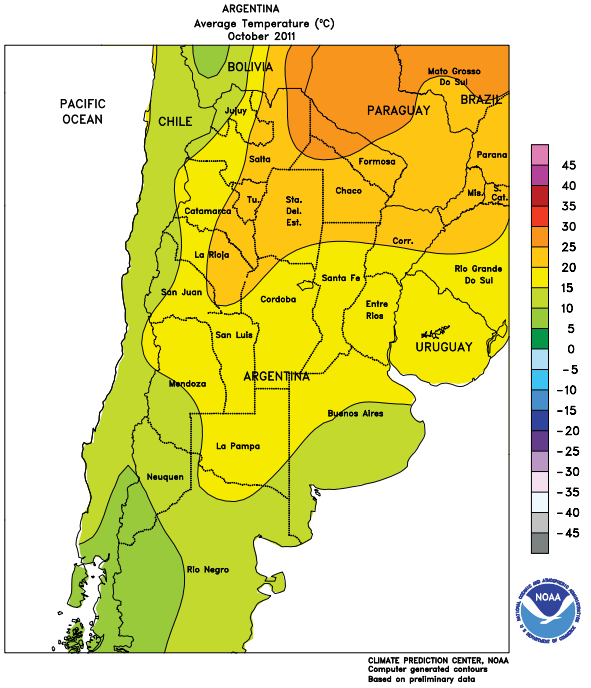

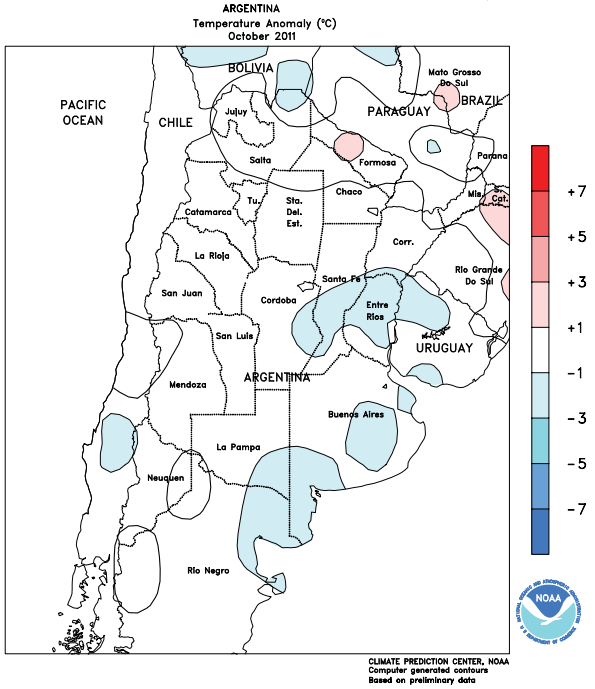

ARGENTINA

In October, much-needed rainfall provided timely moisture for winter grain development and germination of summer crops. In central Argentina, the rainfall was particularly timely for agriculture in previously dry western growing areas (La Pampa and southern Cordoba) after an especially dry winter. However, pockets of dryness lingered over high-yielding winter grain areas of southeastern Buenos Aires, and moisture was limited for normal development of crops that were approaching reproduction by the end of the month. Drier-than-normal conditions also persisted in northwestern agricultural districts (including Salta, Santiago del Estero, and western sections of Chaco and Formosa) though wetter weather was developing in that region at month's end. In contrast, monthly rainfall was above normal in the main cotton areas extending from northern Santa Fe to eastern Formosa. October average temperatures were near to slightly below normal, with occasional freezes in southern Buenos Aires throughout the month. In spite of the cool conditions, however, seasonal warming pushed daytime highs well into the 30s (degrees C) in most areas, advancing winter grain development and warming topsoils for summer crop planting.

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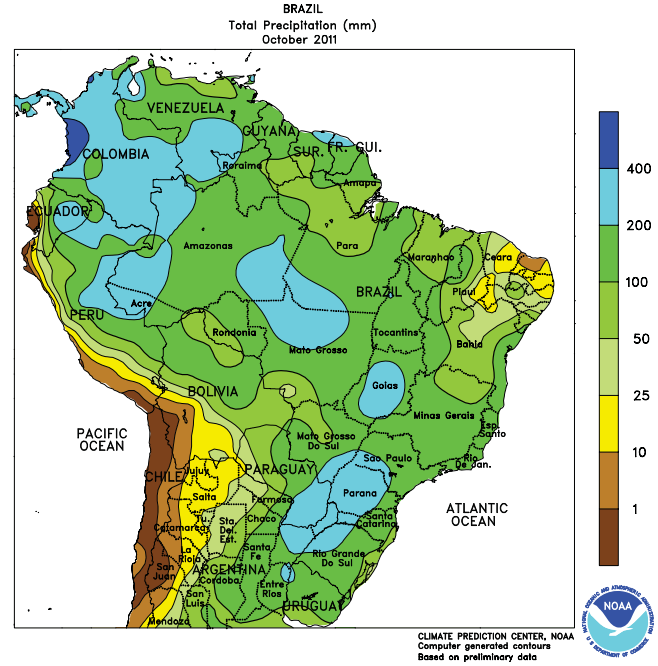
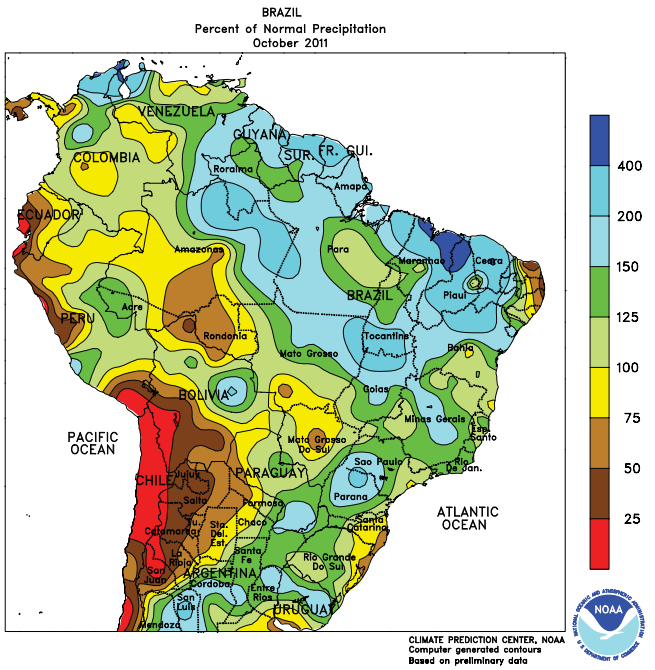
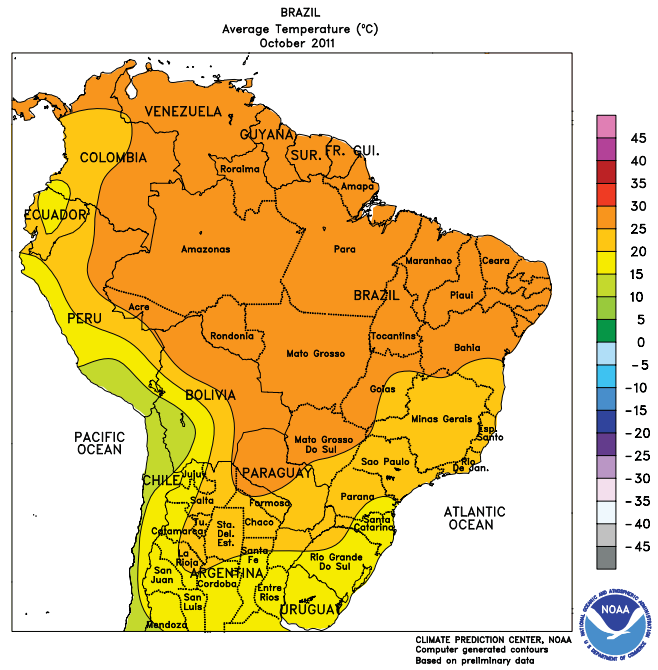
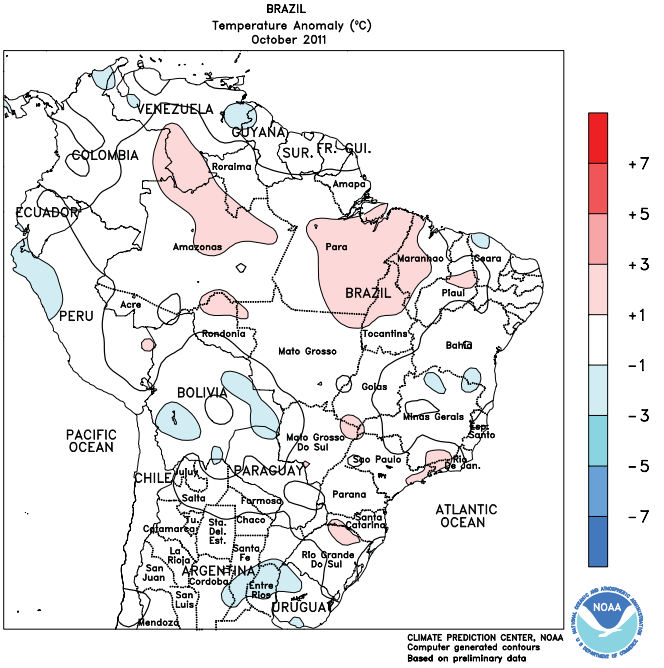


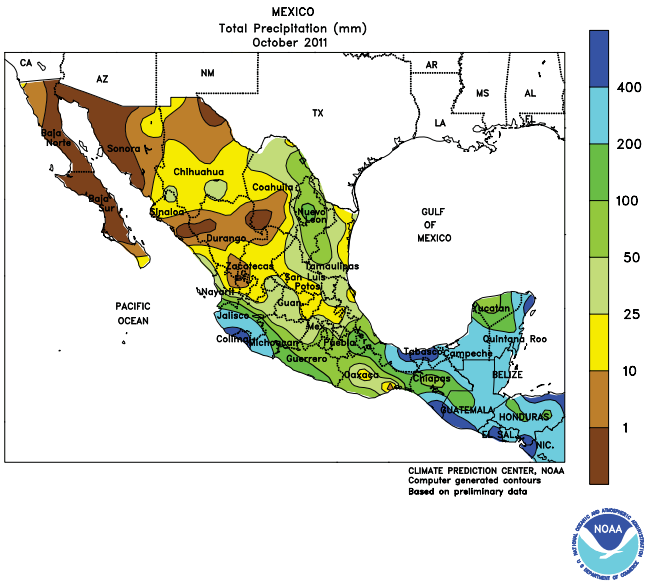


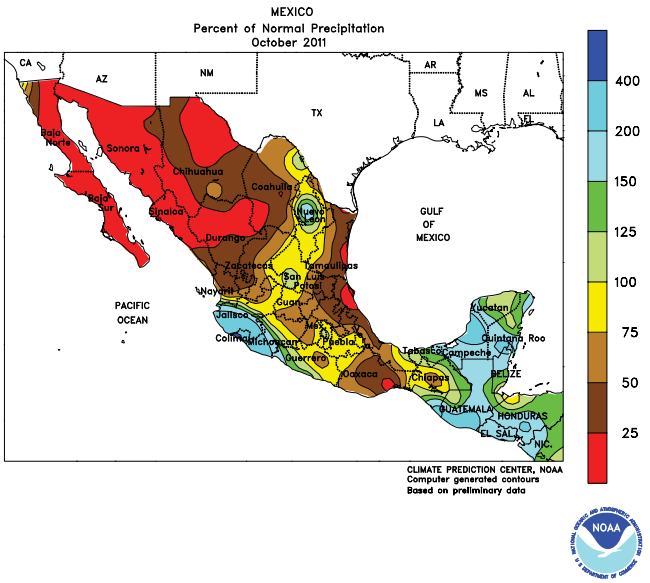


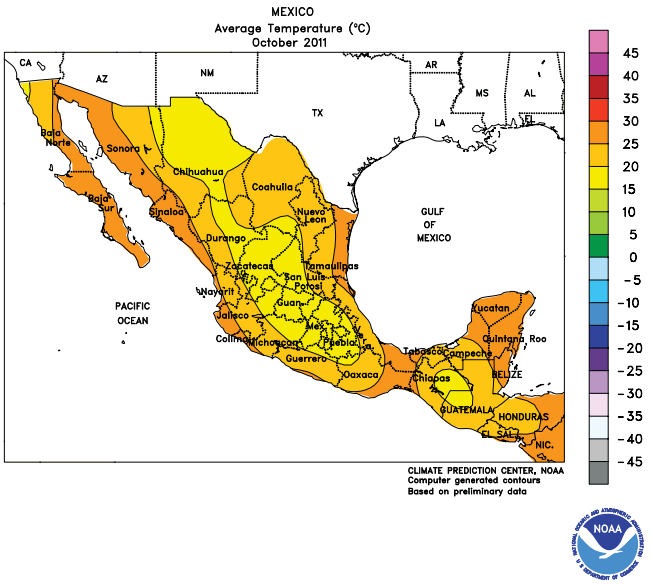


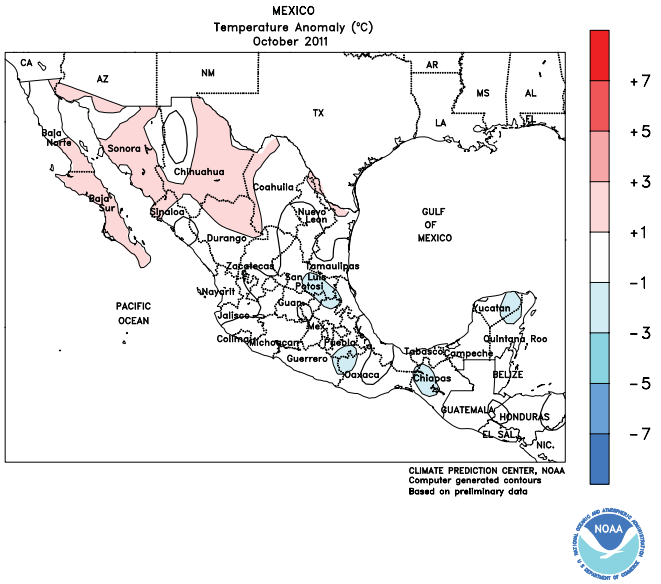
BRAZIL

In October, an increase in seasonal rains provided much-needed moisture for germination of soybeans and other summer row crops throughout the country's main production areas. Like last year, the rainy season arrived somewhat later than usual in central Brazil; however, showers were more frequent and widespread, and rainfall was overall higher than in 2010. Consequently, soybean planting reportedly made rapid progress and was progressing ahead of schedule by the end of the month. In addition, the rainfall was timely for coffee flowering and sugarcane production, following September's unseasonable dryness. Conditions were also generally favorable in the south, although the frequency of the rain may have slowed wheat harvesting. October temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, with highs periodically reaching the upper 30s (degrees C) in Mato Grosso and the northeastern interior on dry days.



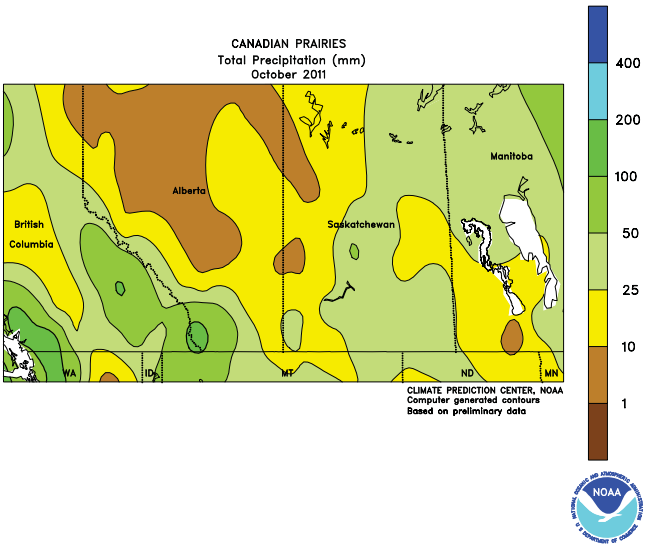


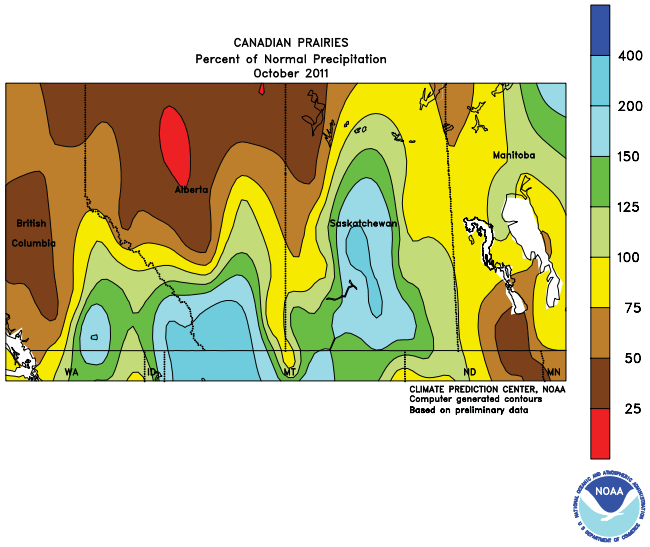


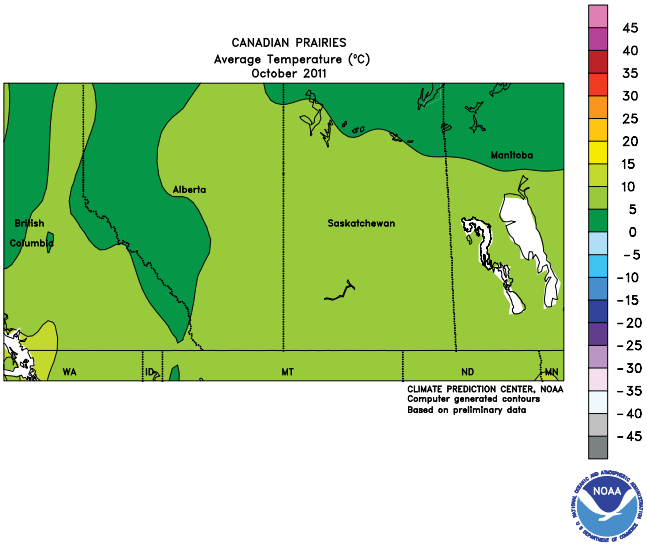


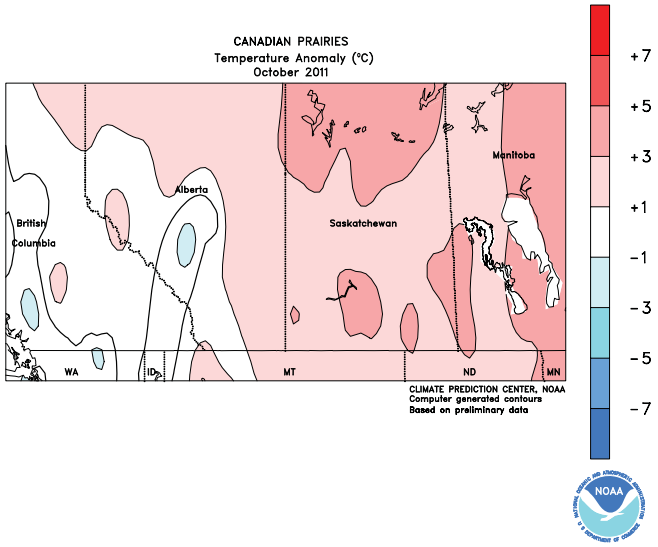
MEXICO

In October, an early month infusion of tropical moisture gave a late-season boost to rain-fed summer crops and reservoirs across southern Mexico. In the southwest, locally heavy rain was associated with Hurricane Jova and Tropical Storm Irwin; farther east, showers partly related to a tropical depression led to deadly flooding in Central America. Seasonably drier conditions prevailed during the latter part of the month, resulting in near- to below-normal monthly accumulations on the southern plateau. Similar conditions prevailed in northeastern Mexico but dry weather dominated the northwest for the entire month as the monsoon continued to diminish. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal across the north, maintaining high evaporative losses, and near to slightly below normal in wetter sections of the south. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 58.7 percent as of October 30, compared with 88.9 percent last year, and 81.7 percent in 2009.



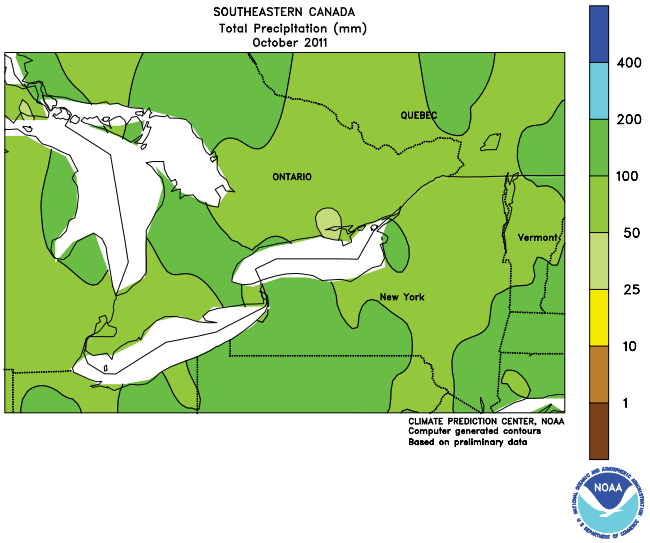


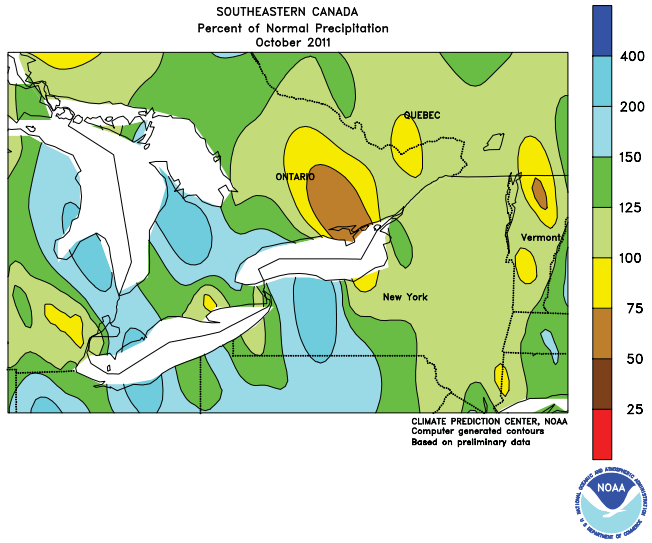


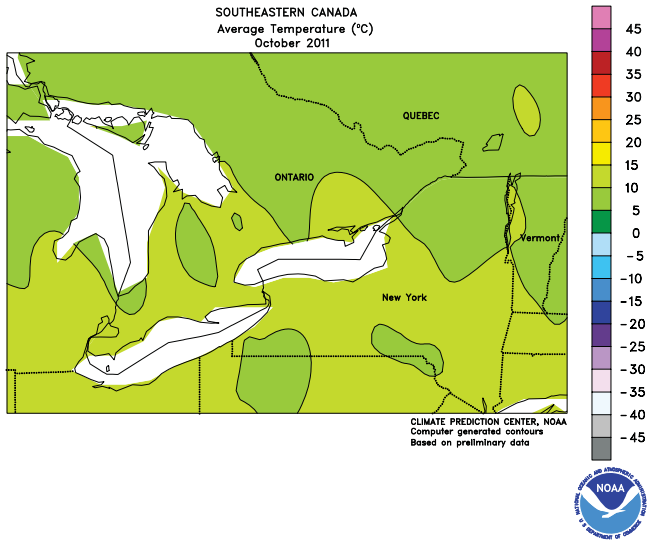


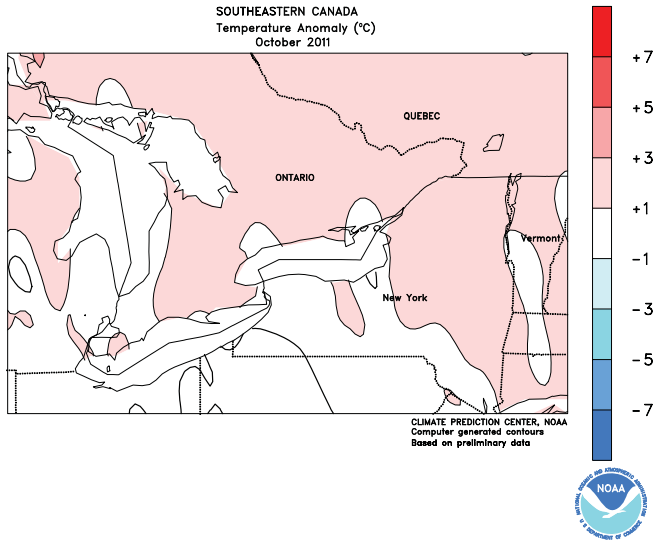
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

October precipitation was near to above normal across the Prairies, due mainly to a period of unseasonable wetness during the early part of the month. However, most spring crops had reportedly already been harvested, making the moisture overall beneficial for winter grains and pastures. Unseasonable warmth allowed additional vegetative growth of winter crops prior to dormancy. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal in the eastern Prairies and 1 to 2°C in the west. In most production areas, crops were likely not fully dormant by month's end.









SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Wet weather prevailed for much of the month of October in the main agricultural areas of Ontario and Quebec. While maintaining abundant moisture for wheat and pastures approaching winter dormancy, the wet conditions hampered autumn fieldwork, including corn and soybean harvesting and the final stages of winter wheat planting. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal across the region, fostering vegetative growth of emerged winter crops; by month's end, however, temperatures had fallen below the 5°C threshold for growth. In addition, all major agricultural areas had recorded a killing freeze by the end of the month, in some instances later than usual. The lateness of the freeze was favorable, allowing late-planted summer crops more time to reach maturity.

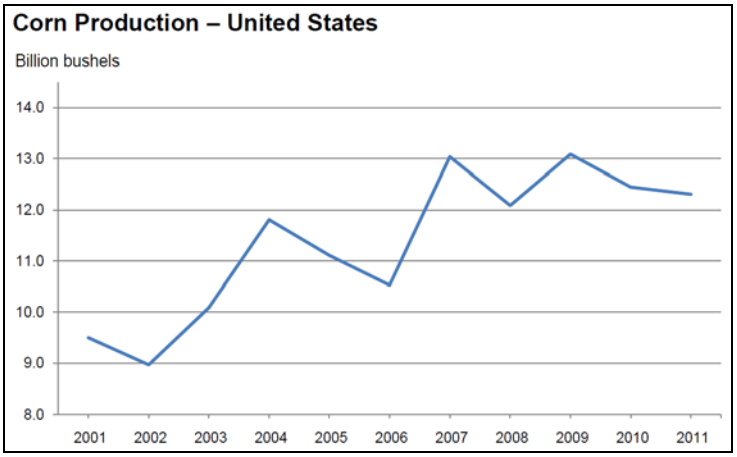
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

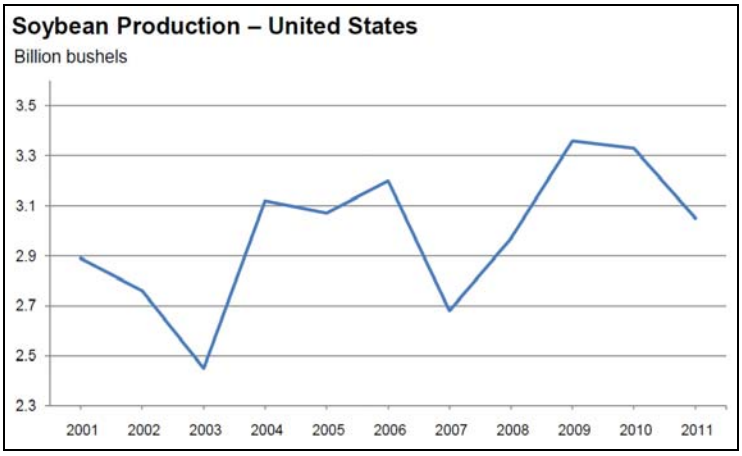
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 9, 2011. Forecasts refer to November 1.

Corn production is forecast at 12.3 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the October forecast and down 1 percent from last year. If realized, this will be the fourth-largest U.S. production total on record. Yields are expected to average 146.7 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from the October forecast and down 6.1 bushels from 2010. If realized, this will be the lowest average yield since 2003. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 83.9 million acres, unchanged from the October forecast.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.05 billion bushels, down slightly from the October forecast and down 9 percent from 2010. Yields are expected to average 41.3 bushels per acre, down 0.2 bushel from last month and down 2.2 bushels from last year. If realized, the average yield will be the second lowest since 2003. Area for harvest is forecast at 73.7 million acres, unchanged from October but down 4 percent from 2010.

All cotton production is forecast at 16.3 million 480-pound bales, down 2 percent from the October forecast and down 10 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 794 pounds per harvested acre, down 18 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 15.6 million 480-pound bales, down 12 percent from 2010. American Pima production, forecast at 737,200 bales, was carried forward from last month.





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