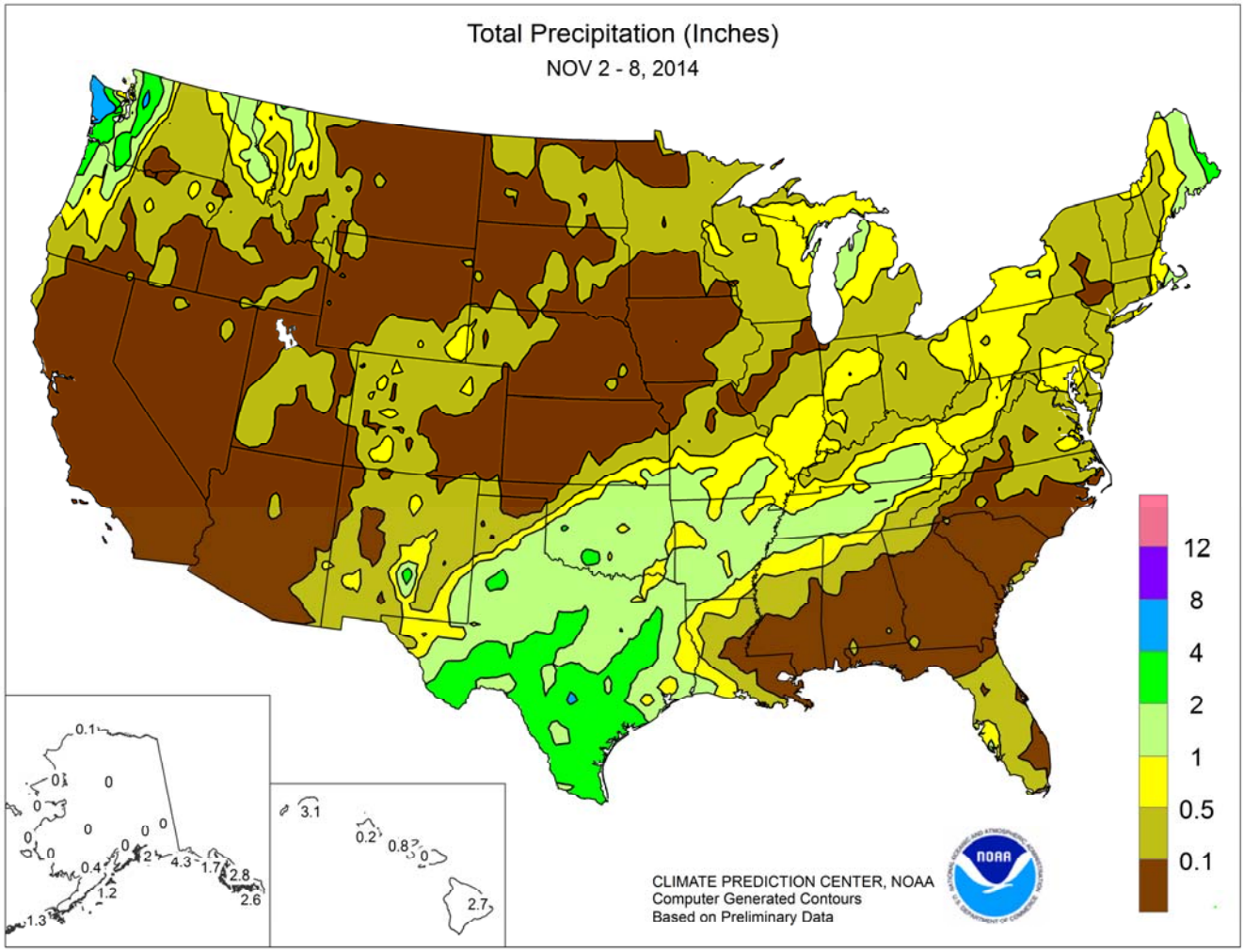
Volume 101, No. 45 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather November 12, 2014

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

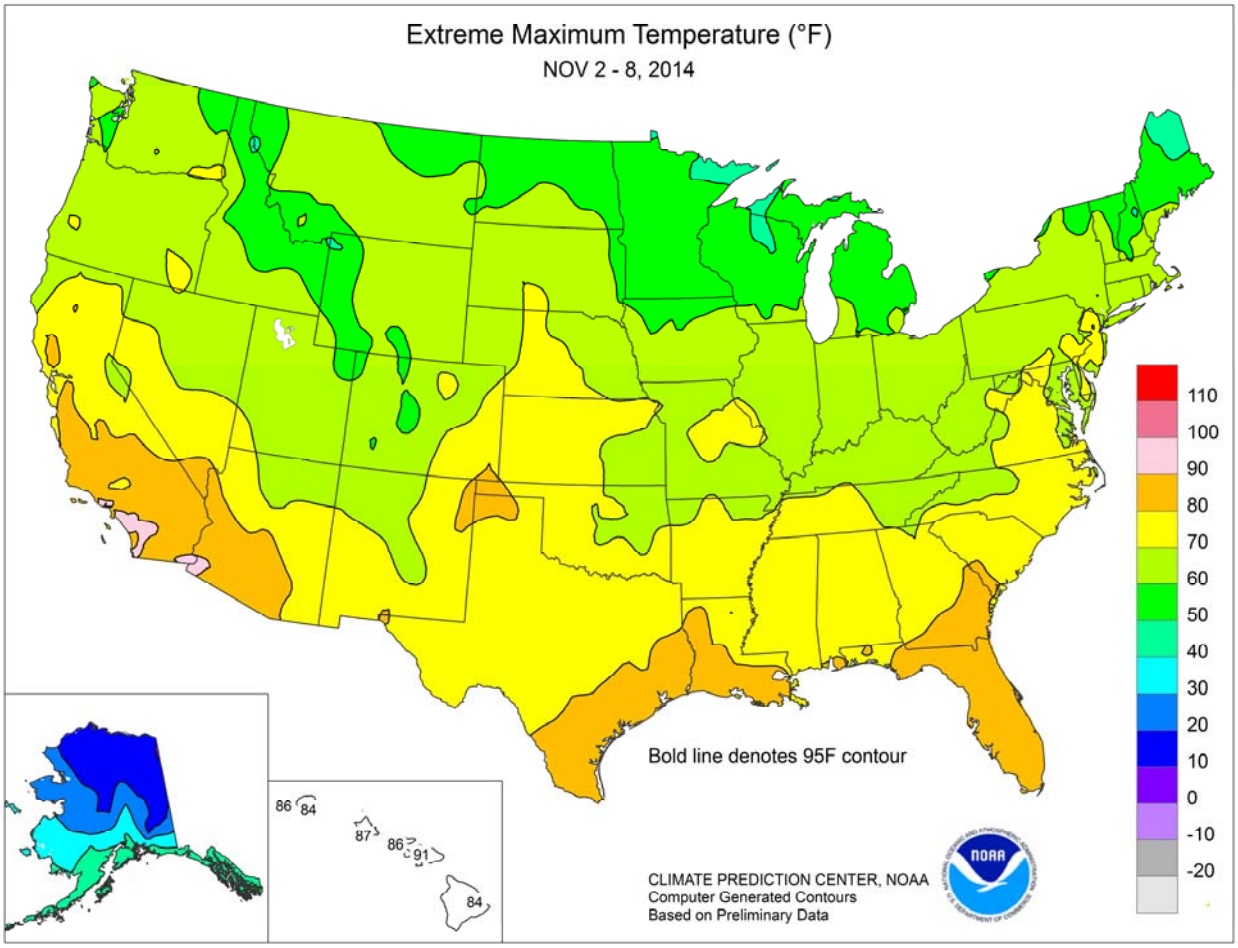
November 2 – 8, 2014

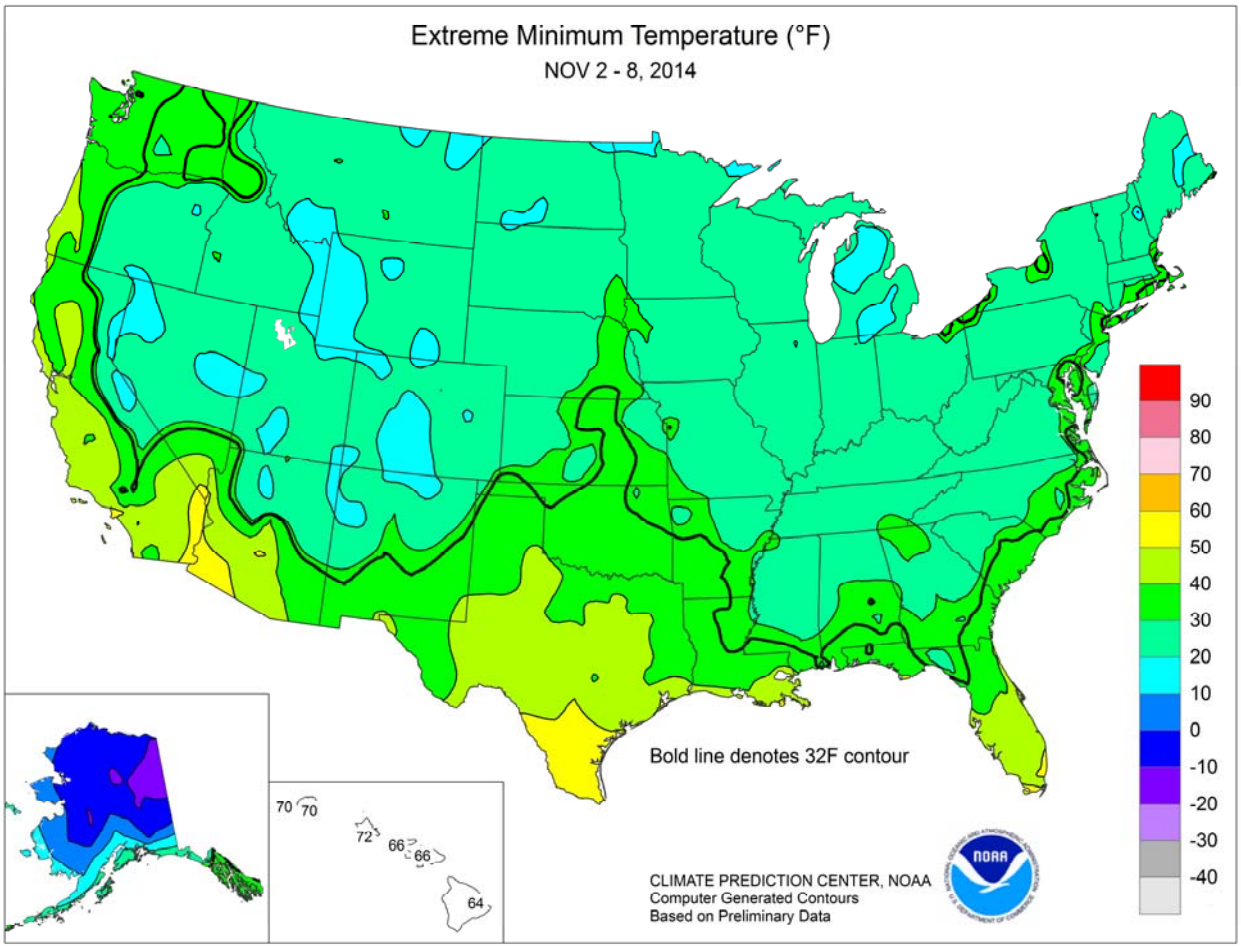
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For the fourth time this autumn, remnant moisture from a former eastern Pacific hurricane contributed to heavy showers in the **southwestern or south-central U.S.** This time, Hurricane Vance largely dissipated before reaching the **Pacific Coast of Mexico**. However, the interaction between Pacific tropical moisture and a North American cold front led to rainfall totals in excess of 2 inches across parts of **Texas**, and produced at least an inch of rain as far east as the **Tennessee Valley**. In areas of the **southern Plains** that had trended dry in recent weeks, the early-

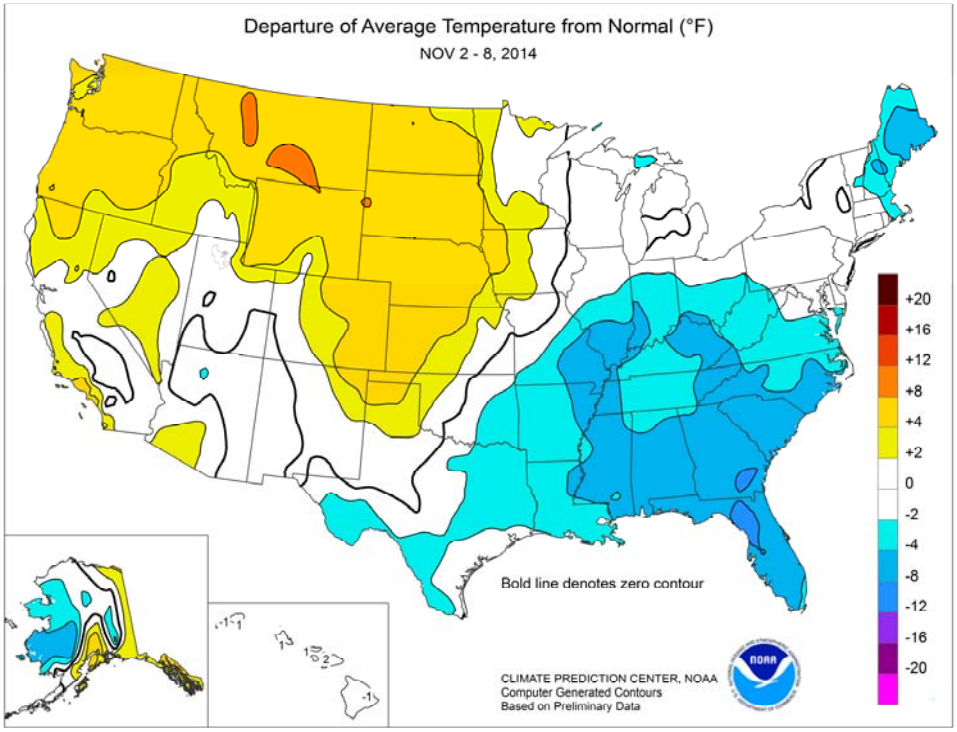
(Continued on page 3)

Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
NOV 2 - 8, 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
86
84
87
86
91
84
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
NOV 2 - 8, 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
70
70
72
66
66
64
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)



November rainfall promoted winter wheat establishment. Little or no precipitation fell across the remainder of the country, except for some heavy showers in the **Pacific Northwest**. Elsewhere in the **West**, mild, generally dry weather favored fieldwork. Record-setting warmth pushed weekly temperatures at least 5°F above normal in parts of the **Northwest**. Late-season warmth also stretched eastward across the **Plains**, promoting summer crop harvesting and other autumn fieldwork. In fact, weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 10°F above normal across the **Plains**, except for rain-affected areas from **Texas to eastern Kansas**. In contrast, near- to below-normal temperatures dominated the **South**, **East**, and **lower Midwest**. The coldest weather, relative to normal, covered the **Southeast**, where weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in many locations. The **Southeast's** coldest weather occurred on November 2-3, when freezes were noted in most areas **north of a line from central Louisiana to northern Florida**. Despite generally cold weather across the **central and eastern Corn Belt**, producers were able to make progress harvesting summer crops and planting winter wheat. Nevertheless, corn and soybean harvest delays persisted in several **Midwestern States**, for reasons—such as late crop maturation—mostly unrelated to current weather conditions.

Early in the week, cold weather lingered across the **Midwest** and settled into the **South** and **East**. Daily-record lows for November 2 dipped to 19°F in **Flint, MI**; 22°F in **Toledo, OH**; 23°F in **Frankfort, KY**; 24°F in **Cape Girardeau, MO**; 29°F in **Macon, GA**; and 30°F in **Hattiesburg, MS**. The following morning, **Charlotte, NC**, posted a daily-record low (24°F) for November 3. Farther north, **Portland, ME**, noted the end its longest growing season on record: 196 days from April 21 – November 2. Previously, **Portland's** longest growing season had been 185 days in 1990, and its latest first freeze had been October 25, 1949 and 2013. Meanwhile, record-setting warmth developed in the **Northwest**, where daily-record highs in **Washington** included 71°F (on November 4) in **Yakima** and 72°F (on November 5) in **Walla Walla**. After mid-week, warmth expanded broadly across the **West**, resulting in daily-record highs for November 6 in locations such as **Santa Ana, CA** (92°F); **Lewiston, ID** (73°F); and **Missoula, MT** (63°F). A day later, **Clayton, NM**, logged a daily-record high (81°F) for November 7. Highs on November 8 soared to daily-record levels in **California** locations such as **Elsinore** (95°F) and **Woodland Hills** (94°F).

As the week began, snow blanketed the **southern Appalachians** and developed in **New England**. November 1-2 snowfall totaled 18 inches atop **Mt. Mitchell, NC**, the highest peak east of the **Mississippi River**, and 12 inches at **Newfound Gap** on the **NC/TN border** in the **Great Smoky Mountains**. Farther north, daily-record snowfall totals for November 2 in **Maine** included 12.0 inches in **Bangor** and 10.1 inches in **Caribou**. Elsewhere in **New England**, a trace of snow fell on November 2 in **Boston, MA**, and **Providence, RI**. High winds accompanied the **Northeastern** storm, with a gust to 63 mph clocked on November 2 in **Nantucket, MA**. Meanwhile, heavy precipitation overspread the **Northwest**, where **Quillayute, WA**, collected a daily-record rainfall (4.20 inches) for November 3. Precipitation also reached portions of the **High Plains**, where record-setting totals for November 3 included 0.74 inch (including 3.1 inches of snow) in **Cheyenne, WY**, and 0.59 inch (1.1 inches of snow) in **Scottsbluff, NE**. By November 4, heavy rain arrived in parts of **Texas**, where record-setting daily amounts reached 2.01 inches in **Lubbock** and 2.48 inches in **San Angelo**. **Lubbock's** November 3-4 rainfall climbed to 2.89 inches. Rain lingered for several days in parts of **southern and eastern Texas**, resulting in additional daily-record totals in locations such as **San Antonio** (2.30 inches on November 5) and **Victoria** (1.39 inches on November 6). Significant rain also fell outside the mainland U.S., in **Puerto Rico** and the **U.S. Virgin Islands**. Weekly rainfall totaled 6.88 inches in **San Juan, PR**, aided by daily-record amounts (1.69 and 3.41 inches, respectively) on November 3 and 7. Elsewhere on November 7, **Rohlsen Airport on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands**, netted a daily-record rainfall of 3.61 inches.

Cold, dry air engulfed much of the **Alaskan mainland**, while mild, showery weather covered the southeastern part of the state. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F below normal in **southwestern Alaska**, where **McGrath** reported lows of 0°F or below each day—and a minimum of -11°F on November 5. Meanwhile, weekly rainfall in **Yakutat** totaled 4.18 inches. Farther south, widespread showers affected **Hawaii** early in the week and again toward week's end. On the **Big Island,** more than half (1.54 of 2.56 inches) of **Hilo's** weekly total fell on November 3. Similarly, well over half (1.20 of 1.90 inches) of the total in **Lihue, Kauai**, fell in the form of a daily-record amount on November 7.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 8, 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	66	41	71	28	54	-3	0.11	-0.81	0.11	5.41	65	38.26	83	85	33	0	1	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	66	41	72	29	53	-2	0.31	-0.67	0.20	7.23	81	45.37	95	83	49	0	1	2	0
	MOBILE	70	45	78	33	58	-4	0.00	-1.02	0.00	8.56	82	65.96	115	92	58	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	70	40	76	30	55	-4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.75	36	42.49	92	86	34	0	1	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	37	26	41	19	31	5	0.00	-0.30	0.00	5.21	98	17.52	123	71	60	0	7	0	0
	BARROW	9	-1	14	-7	4	-1	0.05	0.01	0.04	2.22	198	7.46	191	92	84	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	18	1	24	-6	9	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.33	149	16.05	176	75	69	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	45	38	47	37	42	6	1.67	0.21	0.61	19.00	108	63.17	128	94	84	0	0	7	1
	KODIAK	45	33	47	31	39	3	1.19	-0.42	0.47	14.62	81	63.85	101	98	90	0	5	6	0
	NOME	25	11	30	7	18	-3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.21	72	12.21	84	83	70	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	56	28	69	22	42	1	0.44	0.03	0.44	4.39	97	17.23	88	72	29	0	7	1	0
	PHOENIX	82	58	90	53	70	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	5.24	306	7.45	109	39	23	1	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	66	32	75	28	49	1	0.02	-0.24	0.02	2.75	75	10.32	61	64	16	0	4	1	0
	TUCSON	77	51	85	43	64	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	4.09	143	8.02	75	51	31	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	65	42	72	32	53	-2	0.59	-0.46	0.59	15.39	176	38.84	105	88	44	0	1	1	1
	LITTLE ROCK	65	44	72	34	55	-1	1.15	-0.05	0.65	6.80	73	43.91	105	87	39	0	0	2	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	72	50	84	47	61	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.10	193	2.44	46	84	61	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	72	49	82	47	61	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.23	106	5.31	59	87	69	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	79	56	88	51	67	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.46	57	4.04	39	61	26	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	74	46	82	42	60	5	0.00	-0.84	0.00	5.38	149	19.85	77	89	61	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	74	45	78	40	59	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.07	63	8.98	65	92	34	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	81	56	91	54	69	5	0.08	-0.12	0.08	0.35	40	3.24	38	53	28	1	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	52	76	49	62	4	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.73	41	8.06	53	93	78	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	73	45	80	38	59	1	0.00	-0.35	0.00	1.14	74	6.95	65	91	65	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	56	20	62	12	38	4	0.16	0.05	0.16	1.28	76	5.14	78	86	41	0	6	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	61	32	67	28	47	6	0.01	-0.17	0.01	3.58	156	16.62	100	77	24	0	4	1	0
	DENVER INTL	63	35	71	30	49	7	0.51	0.34	0.30	2.82	134	17.93	139	83	29	0	4	3	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	57	30	63	26	44	0	0.28	0.09	0.23	2.70	127	10.78	135	84	49	0	5	2	0
	PUEBLO	66	32	73	24	49	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.53	92	11.12	96	69	30	0	4	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	56	40	66	31	48	-1	0.42	-0.43	0.41	6.01	74	37.23	98	73	52	0	1	2	0
	HARTFORD	55	37	67	30	46	0	0.26	-0.68	0.26	5.99	65	37.94	96	69	48	0	1	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	62	46	69	36	54	1	0.52	-0.16	0.50	5.12	66	38.78	114	66	34	0	0	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	59	40	71	30	49	-1	0.60	-0.06	0.56	6.89	88	44.96	122	78	40	0	1	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	75	51	84	41	63	-7	0.04	-0.74	0.04	18.77	157	51.93	117	93	47	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	72	45	82	36	58	-7	0.00	-0.52	0.00	11.67	94	47.76	100	98	49	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	79	68	82	61	73	-5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	11.39	107	33.53	96	89	63	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	80	65	84	52	73	-3	0.15	-0.89	0.15	10.64	67	59.76	110	79	46	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	79	54	86	44	66	-5	0.12	-0.35	0.12	11.26	125	49.03	111	87	49	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	70	48	80	38	59	-5	0.06	-0.95	0.06	9.78	89	78.53	138	84	52	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	73	41	82	30	57	-7	0.02	-0.81	0.02	11.71	127	52.78	94	82	41	0	1	1	0
	TAMPA	77	56	83	45	66	-6	0.35	0.09	0.35	11.47	126	51.42	125	83	42	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	79	63	82	49	71	-4	0.15	-1.15	0.13	14.60	97	57.73	107	78	52	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	66	37	71	29	52	-4	0.06	-0.78	0.06	8.29	104	37.76	91	91	48	0	1	1	0
	ATLANTA	66	42	72	34	54	-3	0.03	-0.79	0.03	4.32	53	38.29	89	74	46	0	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	69	36	81	26	53	-5	0.00	-0.68	0.00	3.06	40	31.48	80	95	37	0	4	0	0
	COLUMBUS	67	41	72	34	54	-6	0.01	-0.71	0.01	8.38	135	44.55	109	87	36	0	0	1	0
	MACON	68	36	78	27	52	-6	0.01	-0.61	0.01	4.37	69	38.29	99	99	39	0	3	1	0
	SAVANNAH	72	45	81	36	58	-4	0.00	-0.61	0.00	6.84	77	41.89	93	82	39	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	80	68	84	64	74	-1	2.70	-0.62	1.51	24.01	107	105.10	101	93	83	0	0	5	2
	HONOLULU	86	74	87	72	80	1	0.19	-0.33	0.14	6.32	180	18.57	135	83	72	0	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	87	70	91	66	79	2	0.04	-0.37	0.03	1.64	86	17.28	123	80	71	1	0	2	0
	LIHUE	83	73	84	70	78	1	3.12	2.05	1.11	7.68	94	31.86	102	84	75	0	0	7	3
ID	BOISE	58	40	69	33	49	4	0.09	-0.15	0.09	1.78	99	10.40	107	81	60	0	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	60	44	73	35	52	7	0.02	-0.24	0.02	1.41	68	9.06	84	76	61	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	54	31	62	23	42	2	0.24	0.00	0.24	1.81	85	10.59	100	89	61	0	3	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	53	36	62	25	45	0	0.01	-0.68	0.01	5.20	77	37.28	118	76	51	0	2	1	0
	MOLINE	55	32	68	23	44	-1	0.27	-0.39	0.16	8.70	129	37.27	110	76	55	0	4	3	0
	PEORIA	57	35	70	26	46	0	0.08	-0.56	0.03	7.47	113	37.54	120	75	43	0	3	3	0
	ROCKFORD	54	34	65	27	44	1	0.28	-0.31	0.24	4.97	74	31.22	96	80	52	0	3	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	56	34	69	26	45	-3	0.35	-0.28	0.35	9.65	157	41.98	136	81	43	0	4	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	56	38	68	26	47	-3	0.51	-0.32	0.50	7.25	108	41.43	111	82	52	0	2	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	52	35	64	21	43	-3	0.57	-0.08	0.31	8.25	133	38.64	123	86	52	0	1	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	53	37	66	24	45	-3	0.39	-0.38	0.30	6.09	94	36.60	104	81	47	0	1	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	53	35	63	23	44	-1	0.40	-0.34	0.24	8.79	111	36.99	109	83	60	0	1	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	57	34	69	24	46	-1	0.10	-0.51	0.05	9.37	130	38.52	114	87	45	0	4	4	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	54	32	66	23	43	0	0.19	-0.32	0.13	6.31	104	36.80	122	90	47	0	4	4	0
	DES MOINES	58	38	66	31	48	4	0.10	-0.46	0.08	8.11	127	40.46	127	70	45	0	1	2	0
	DUBUQUE	51	30	62	21	41	-1	0.15	-0.43	0.14	5.34	79	35.54	111	82	58	0	5	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	59	35	67	30	47	5	0.04	-0.35	0.04	3.96	82	39.59	162	76	49	0	3	1	0
	WATERLOO	54	31	62	22	42	0	0.02	-0.53	0.01	5.33	88	32.63	107	73	51	0	3	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	64	40	71	36	52	5	0.00	-0.36	0.00	5.69	120	26.35	99	66	43	0	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	67	38	74	31	52	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.80	110	22.04	106	74	30	0	1	0	0
	GOODLAND	66	33	76	27	50	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.48	102	16.39	87	78	37	0	4	0	0
	TOPEKA	63	38	72	29	51	3	0.04	-0.55	0.04	8.64	117	28.48	87	79	48	0	2	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 8, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	64	40	71	32	52	2	0.13	-0.33	0.13	2.01	34	23.98	86	69	43	0	1	1	0
KY	JACKSON	57	37	65	27	47	-5	1.14	0.32	0.90	11.38	144	49.67	119	81	38	0	3	2	1
	LEXINGTON	56	38	69	27	47	-3	0.45	-0.21	0.42	9.27	141	49.00	125	77	53	0	3	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	59	41	68	30	50	-2	0.14	-0.61	0.10	6.96	104	38.14	101	82	46	0	1	3	0
	PADUCAH	58	37	67	23	47	-4	0.76	-0.11	0.67	5.35	67	42.11	102	91	47	0	3	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	72	47	80	34	60	-2	0.10	-0.88	0.10	5.50	56	52.61	97	91	45	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	72	52	82	37	62	-2	1.31	0.36	0.87	8.78	80	60.85	124	92	51	0	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	72	55	81	44	63	-2	0.01	-0.92	0.01	5.69	59	48.64	88	74	52	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	69	46	80	34	58	-2	1.11	0.04	0.98	8.16	92	34.14	79	91	50	0	0	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	39	29	50	22	34	-2	1.70	1.00	0.81	10.14	144	38.80	122	90	64	0	5	6	2
	PORTLAND	51	35	66	29	43	1	0.65	-0.45	0.32	8.42	93	46.62	122	82	44	0	3	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	59	40	69	30	49	0	0.60	-0.07	0.51	8.08	102	46.35	128	68	42	0	1	2	1
MA	BOSTON	52	40	66	34	46	-3	0.90	-0.03	0.59	8.02	96	34.91	97	76	42	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	49	36	61	29	43	-1	0.34	-0.73	0.34	9.83	97	44.87	106	76	39	0	2	1	0
MI	ALPENA	46	32	56	19	39	0	0.76	0.26	0.53	8.48	149	30.36	121	90	54	0	3	4	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	52	35	60	22	44	1	0.33	-0.34	0.11	8.41	107	34.88	110	83	53	0	2	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	46	32	54	16	39	-1	0.68	0.18	0.31	7.11	120	27.18	108	90	63	0	3	5	0
	LANSING	51	34	58	19	42	-1	0.24	-0.32	0.13	6.33	99	33.54	123	80	51	0	2	3	0
	MUSKEGON	51	38	60	21	45	2	0.44	-0.27	0.15	6.54	92	33.15	119	80	62	0	1	5	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	49	35	58	22	42	0	1.06	0.43	0.37	12.69	175	32.99	114	87	50	0	2	5	0
MN	DULUTH	43	31	51	27	37	2	0.20	-0.32	0.09	3.64	51	28.57	100	79	56	0	5	4	0
	INT'L FALLS	42	29	53	21	35	3	0.24	-0.12	0.19	4.50	83	29.06	130	84	57	0	6	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	49	34	56	29	42	3	0.05	-0.47	0.04	2.72	50	33.73	125	74	57	0	2	2	0
	ROCHESTER	49	32	55	28	40	2	0.09	-0.41	0.06	5.99	102	31.40	109	80	59	0	4	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	48	33	57	30	40	4	0.27	-0.19	0.25	4.98	87	34.34	135	80	55	0	3	2	0
MS	JACKSON	70	41	79	28	56	-2	0.13	-0.88	0.11	4.83	62	48.52	104	91	39	0	1	2	0
	MERIDIAN	69	39	76	27	54	-5	0.09	-0.85	0.09	4.07	51	42.52	86	93	51	0	3	1	0
	TUPELO	65	41	73	28	53	-2	0.58	-0.34	0.58	12.15	156	48.08	105	87	53	0	1	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	59	37	70	28	48	-1	0.29	-0.49	0.28	16.62	222	40.91	116	79	44	0	1	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	61	38	68	30	49	0	0.05	-0.49	0.05	11.54	134	37.53	108	80	45	0	3	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	59	39	72	30	49	-2	0.58	-0.18	0.58	9.85	149	38.82	117	73	53	0	2	1	1
	SPRINGFIELD	60	38	68	29	49	-2	1.48	0.59	1.48	14.03	151	36.00	94	74	54	0	3	1	1
MT	BILLINGS	61	36	69	31	49	9	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.73	26	12.61	93	67	26	0	2	0	0
	BUTTE	51	26	58	19	38	5	0.13	-0.01	0.10	1.95	96	13.42	114	88	41	0	7	3	0
	CUT BANK	52	34	67	29	43	8	0.07	-0.01	0.04	1.60	92	14.11	119	88	47	0	4	3	0
	GLASGOW	52	30	58	24	41	6	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.21	67	14.16	134	78	57	0	6	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	55	36	66	30	46	8	0.06	-0.10	0.00	1.43	61	17.87	129	84	41	0	3	1	0
	HAVRE	55	29	65	24	42	7	0.03	-0.05	0.02	1.63	94	10.93	103	88	60	0	6	2	0
	MISSOULA	51	35	63	24	43	6	0.46	0.27	0.39	2.57	121	12.62	106	92	77	0	1	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	64	36	70	30	50	7	0.00	-0.33	0.00	4.31	100	26.50	110	64	40	0	1	0	0
	LINCOLN	62	38	69	31	50	6	0.22	-0.17	0.21	9.57	181	33.27	126	68	45	0	1	2	0
	NORFOLK	60	36	67	32	48	6	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.97	68	28.19	113	69	46	0	1	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	64	26	73	21	45	5	0.03	-0.19	0.03	2.15	76	20.43	109	88	33	0	6	1	0
	OMAHA	61	38	67	34	49	5	0.04	-0.40	0.04	8.63	147	37.28	133	67	47	0	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	62	31	69	26	46	7	0.60	0.41	0.59	5.44	222	17.48	115	91	56	0	5	2	1
	VALENTINE	63	32	73	25	47	8	0.10	-0.09	0.10	1.40	46	20.43	109	77	45	0	4	1	0
NV	ELY	57	23	68	15	40	2	0.07	-0.11	0.07	1.11	52	8.37	92	83	51	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	74	52	82	46	63	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.64	105	1.51	39	33	20	0	0	0	0
	RENO	64	34	74	28	49	4	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.75	74	4.03	68	77	52	0	2	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	59	28	67	21	43	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.06	149	6.64	96	89	61	0	6	0	0
NH	CONCORD	49	31	62	25	40	-2	0.27	-0.58	0.25	5.36	71	38.31	120	85	41	0	5	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	58	42	71	32	50	0	0.43	-0.38	0.43	6.61	82	41.23	104	65	47	0	1	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	62	42	67	34	52	3	0.24	0.06	0.24	1.60	70	7.66	89	60	29	0	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	53	37	64	30	45	2	0.32	-0.45	0.18	5.46	74	32.24	98	73	41	0	1	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	49	35	62	27	42	0	0.36	-0.34	0.19	5.56	75	34.58	104	72	52	0	4	3	0
	BUFFALO	50	38	61	30	44	-1	0.50	-0.32	0.27	8.31	104	38.25	113	85	51	0	3	4	0
	ROCHESTER	51	36	69	30	44	0	0.90	0.30	0.45	4.65	69	29.67	102	74	57	0	1	3	0
	SYRACUSE	53	38	69	34	46	2	0.60	-0.18	0.41	6.81	83	35.85	105	77	47	0	0	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	61	34	71	25	47	-3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	10.05	128	40.82	100	81	49	0	4	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	64	37	71	24	51	-5	0.04	-0.76	0.04	5.61	67	39.37	104	79	30	0	3	1	0
	GREENSBORO	62	37	67	28	49	-4	0.21	-0.43	0.21	5.84	70	31.72	84	77	34	0	3	1	0
	HATTERAS	62	50	71	45	56	-5	0.03	-1.21	0.03	14.28	115	55.33	111	85	55	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	63	38	71	29	51	-3	0.21	-0.44	0.21	8.91	109	47.32	125	79	42	0	2	1	0
	WILMINGTON	66	41	77	33	54	-5	0.00	-0.60	0.00	8.20	77	50.72	100	91	40	0	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	52	27	66	19	39	4	0.05	-0.15	0.03	0.57	18	13.26	83	85	59	0	6	3	0
	DICKINSON	54	25	59	21	40	4	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.74	55	21.51	138	83	43	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	47	33	57	27	40	5	0.41	0.07	0.40	3.19	70	19.65	98	78	59	0	3	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	46	29	54	23	38	4	0.17	-0.13	0.08	1.83	46	22.70	123	87	54	0	4	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	47	32	58	26	40	5	0.11	-0.10	0.07	2.13	63	20.81	118	86	57	0	4	3	0
	WILLISTON	51	27	58	21	39	6	0.08	-0.06	0.08	1.68	71	10.11	77	82	61	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	53	36	66	29	44	-1	0.92	0.32	0.71	6.00	90	41.79	126	71	55	0	4	4	1
	CINCINNATI	56	37	67	25	47	-2	0.11	-0.67	0.10	6.57	99	37.03	101	70	48	0	3	2	0
	CLEVELAND	53	36	65	29	44	-2	0.69	0.02	0.58	8.63	119	39.87	121	80	51	0	4	3	1
	COLUMBUS	55	36	67	29	45	-3	0.54	-0.09	0.31	3.96	67	34.47	104	74	51	0	4	3	0
	DAYTON	56	37	66	23	46	-1	0.27	-0.45	0.18	3.51	57	31.40	92	85	46	0	1	2	0
	MANSFIELD	53	35	65	29	44	-1	0.57	-0.21	0.43	3.97	57	33.19	89	90	46	0	4	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 8, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	51	35	60	22	43	-2	0.29	-0.29	0.21	7.88	135	29.07	102	80	50	0	2	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	52	35	66	27	43	-2	0.81	0.24	0.56	5.81	83	35.37	108	77	53	0	4	3	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	65	43	71	36	54	0	1.31	0.75	1.19	5.88	71	26.60	82	80	42	0	0	2	1
	TULSA	64	42	69	34	53	-2	1.63	0.83	1.54	8.64	89	27.15	73	79	50	0	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	60	47	62	38	53	4	2.72	0.65	0.97	16.26	154	58.57	121	95	87	0	0	5	3
	BURNS	57	31	70	23	44	7	0.03	-0.18	0.03	1.53	105	7.52	89	90	69	0	3	1	0
	EUGENE	58	45	67	38	52	4	0.62	-0.94	0.32	6.61	100	29.17	81	96	87	0	0	5	0
	MEDFORD	61	45	65	42	53	5	0.02	-0.51	0.02	4.73	176	16.12	123	94	73	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	61	44	70	32	53	7	0.15	-0.18	0.15	1.30	65	9.62	96	82	61	0	1	1	0
	PORTLAND	59	49	62	41	54	5	0.70	-0.37	0.27	7.62	133	31.76	118	97	90	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	58	46	64	38	52	4	0.87	-0.33	0.46	7.88	136	30.32	106	94	89	0	0	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	55	36	70	26	46	0	0.43	-0.36	0.43	4.57	53	38.55	99	71	45	0	2	1	0
	ERIE	52	40	67	36	46	-1	0.34	-0.52	0.21	7.52	78	35.30	98	63	49	0	0	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	56	38	71	30	47	-2	0.81	0.09	0.80	4.80	66	38.47	111	78	37	0	1	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	59	43	72	34	51	0	0.53	-0.10	0.51	5.67	77	41.48	114	70	42	0	0	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	53	37	66	28	45	-1	0.82	0.23	0.71	3.73	61	33.10	101	78	45	0	3	4	1
	WILKES-BARRE	54	38	68	29	46	0	0.14	-0.53	0.08	5.06	66	26.43	81	65	37	0	4	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	55	37	69	28	46	1	0.14	-0.63	0.10	3.75	47	32.56	91	75	43	0	2	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	54	38	68	31	46	-2	0.57	-0.41	0.43	4.84	57	36.03	92	77	52	0	1	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	70	46	80	38	58	-4	0.00	-0.63	0.00	6.52	73	42.87	96	89	46	0	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	70	44	80	35	57	-4	0.00	-0.58	0.00	9.79	101	45.11	97	88	41	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	68	40	80	30	54	-4	0.00	-0.66	0.00	6.59	87	34.67	81	87	39	0	1	0	0
	GREENVILLE	64	40	71	29	52	-3	0.04	-0.83	0.04	7.56	86	42.21	97	84	35	0	1	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	54	31	68	21	43	6	0.07	-0.19	0.04	1.33	35	16.96	87	78	55	0	3	3	0
	HURON	57	34	69	24	45	7	0.14	-0.13	0.10	1.52	41	15.08	76	80	47	0	2	2	0
	RAPID CITY	60	31	64	27	46	7	0.01	-0.21	0.01	3.72	136	20.31	128	74	35	0	5	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	54	36	59	32	45	7	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.95	60	27.35	118	72	54	0	3	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	56	32	65	24	44	-5	0.48	-0.09	0.30	8.33	138	33.37	94	97	46	0	5	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	64	39	70	32	51	-3	0.30	-0.63	0.30	9.08	105	37.72	82	87	50	0	2	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	59	36	69	28	47	-5	0.26	-0.48	0.23	6.33	97	35.58	88	94	43	0	2	2	0
	MEMPHIS	64	44	75	31	54	-3	1.46	0.41	1.24	10.21	131	53.94	122	85	45	0	1	2	1
	NASHVILLE	62	40	73	27	51	-2	1.25	0.42	1.24	9.89	134	45.29	113	85	35	0	1	2	1
TX	ABILENE	69	48	76	39	58	-1	2.08	1.65	1.99	3.63	58	14.13	65	85	64	0	0	2	1
	AMARILLO	66	41	75	34	53	3	0.07	-0.17	0.07	5.31	145	19.00	102	79	39	0	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	71	50	79	38	61	-3	2.87	2.12	1.68	8.03	104	23.58	80	87	62	0	0	3	2
	BEAUMONT	74	55	84	41	64	-1	0.33	-0.69	0.26	9.27	78	44.67	88	91	55	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	78	64	86	56	71	0	2.89	2.37	1.69	17.07	176	26.59	105	90	71	0	0	4	2
	CORPUS CHRISTI	75	62	84	54	69	0	1.76	1.24	1.44	13.40	140	27.24	93	86	65	0	0	3	1
	DEL RIO	69	56	77	48	63	-2	3.11	2.83	1.89	8.58	196	15.30	91	91	75	0	0	4	2
	EL PASO	66	50	81	43	58	1	0.08	0.02	0.06	5.29	212	8.42	101	82	45	0	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	68	48	76	42	58	-2	1.41	0.67	1.24	3.55	48	19.46	64	85	50	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	74	64	82	56	69	0	0.22	-0.52	0.18	8.08	80	24.32	65	84	58	0	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	73	54	82	41	64	-1	1.29	0.27	1.12	8.12	81	36.01	88	92	67	0	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	65	45	70	38	55	2	3.26	3.06	2.40	10.58	235	22.48	128	85	54	0	0	2	2
	MIDLAND	66	50	74	44	58	1	1.01	0.82	0.88	2.70	63	7.44	54	88	61	0	0	2	1
	SAN ANGELO	69	52	76	45	60	1	3.00	2.66	2.48	4.33	73	16.31	85	88	60	0	0	2	2
	SAN ANTONIO	72	57	81	50	65	1	4.67	3.92	2.33	8.35	108	24.41	83	86	53	0	0	3	2
	VICTORIA	75	58	84	47	67	0	2.81	2.12	1.39	7.37	73	26.25	73	87	65	0	0	4	2
	WACO	69	49	76	41	59	-3	1.84	1.20	1.04	8.13	112	28.71	100	88	62	0	0	2	2
	WICHITA FALLS	69	47	72	40	58	1	1.39	0.91	1.39	4.16	61	19.97	77	79	54	0	0	1	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	57	35	63	29	46	1	0.03	-0.30	0.03	2.55	78	12.50	88	79	38	0	1	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	50	36	62	31	43	1	0.54	-0.18	0.29	6.36	82	32.06	102	75	40	0	3	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	61	34	72	24	48	-2	0.13	-0.57	0.13	5.34	66	39.33	104	74	31	0	4	1	0
	NORFOLK	63	44	72	35	54	-1	0.41	-0.31	0.39	11.22	134	43.64	108	77	40	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	65	39	75	29	52	0	0.20	-0.54	0.20	4.23	50	29.90	78	74	35	0	2	1	0
	ROANOKE	61	41	72	27	51	0	0.09	-0.62	0.06	5.21	67	33.77	91	65	36	0	1	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	59	37	70	26	48	-1	0.33	-0.43	0.29	4.27	53	40.46	111	73	43	0	2	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	56	44	59	34	50	5	1.67	0.07	0.53	11.66	145	44.07	121	97	91	0	0	5	1
	QUILLAYUTE	58	46	60	34	52	6	5.51	2.36	3.69	27.43	156	83.27	110	100	89	0	0	6	4
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	58	48	62	39	53	5	1.01	-0.17	0.33	9.99	162	39.86	148	90	81	0	0	5	0
	SPOKANE	52	39	59	29	46	6	0.33	-0.08	0.26	2.09	92	12.10	96	92	68	0	2	3	0
	YAKIMA	61	38	71	29	50	8	0.07	-0.11	0.04	1.39	124	5.35	89	87	59	0	2	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	53	33	65	25	43	-4	0.53	-0.06	0.33	8.38	128	35.77	98	74	42	0	4	3	0
	CHARLESTON	57	34	70	26	46	-3	0.73	0.00	0.46	9.81	141	41.95	111	93	39	0	4	3	0
	ELKINS	55	30	72	21	43	-1	0.96	0.27	0.80	8.82	118	37.05	93	98	33	0	5	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	57	36	66	26	46	-4	0.80	0.10	0.58	9.39	148	43.81	120	88	41	0	4	3	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	46	32	57	24	39	0	0.51	0.04	0.24	8.40	129	41.07	138	88	48	0	4	5	0
	GREEN BAY	47	34	56	28	41	1	0.73	0.20	0.26	7.93	135	28.65	110	91	57	0	3	6	0
	LA CROSSE	51	37	58	31	44	2	0.08	-0.41	0.03	6.23	102	35.71	121	86	45	0	1	5	0
	MADISON	52	36	60	28	44	3	0.26	-0.26	0.16	5.19	89	33.00	112	74	52	0	3	6	0
	MILWAUKEE	53	36	62	24	44	0	0.23	-0.36	0.17	4.18	65	29.47	96	77	53	0	1	3	0
WY	CASPER	56	28	65	24	42	4	0.03	-0.17	0.03	1.71	73	10.08	85	69	40	0	6	1	0
	CHEYENNE	58	32	65	25	45	7	0.74	0.60	0.74	2.99	128	16.65	115	74	35	0	4	1	1
	LANDER	57	30	65	21	44	7	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.29	82	9.30	77	71	24	0	6	0	0
	SHERIDAN	61	28	70	22	45	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.79	59	12.85	95	71	33	0	5	0	0

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

October Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Warmer-than-normal October weather dominated areas from the Pacific Coast to the Plains, while near- to below-normal temperatures covered much of the Corn Belt. Warmth across the Plains and Northwest was beneficial for winter wheat establishment, although dryness on the southern Plains led to an increase in stress on the emerging crop.

In general, drier-than-normal weather stretched from central and southern California into the upper Midwest, and also covered portions of the south-central U.S. and the southern Atlantic coastal plain. In contrast, wetter-than-normal weather prevailed in the Pacific Northwest, Ohio Valley, interior Southeast, and Corn Belt—excluding the upper Midwest.

Dry weather in the upper Midwest allowed the soybean harvest to near completion. However, significant delays in soybean harvesting and winter wheat planting were noted across much of the southern and eastern Corn Belt. In addition, the Midwestern corn harvest was hampered by a variety of factors, depending on location, including heavy rain and crop developmental delays.

Farther south, fieldwork was also limited by wet soils across the interior Southeast, with October-record rainfall totals reported in some locations. Closer to the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts, somewhat drier conditions allowed winter wheat planting and summer crop harvesting to proceed with only periodic disruptions.

Meanwhile, winter wheat planting and emergence advanced, roughly on schedule, across the Plains. However, developing dryness on the southern Plains, superimposed on long-term precipitation deficits, led to an increase in stress on rangeland, pastures, and emerging winter grains. On October 26, more than one-tenth of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition in Texas (17% very poor to poor) and Oklahoma (13%).

Elsewhere, beneficial showers in the Northwest contrasted with ongoing drought in California and the Great Basin. A few October showers grazed northern California but provided little overall relief from the historic, 3-year drought. By October 26, California led the nation with 75% of its rangeland and pastures rated in very poor to poor condition.

Summary: An early-October cold snap ended the growing season, roughly on schedule, across much of the upper Midwest. Although the freeze was not unusually early, some field crops—such as corn—may have been harmed due to immaturity related to developmental delays that had resulted from late planting and a cool summer. Before the cold air arrived, torrential rainfall erupted across parts of the lower Midwest. Record-setting amounts for October 2 climbed to 4.81 inches in Columbia, Missouri; 2.28 inches in South Bend, IN; and 2.08 inches in Lincoln, IL.

The cold outbreak resulted in daily-record lows by October 3 in Wyoming locations such as Sheridan (20°F) and Buffalo (22°F). The following day on the Great Plains, record-setting lows for October 4 included 29°F in Burlington, CO, and 30°F in McCook, NE. Rain and snow showers accompanied the cold snap. A trace of snow was spotted in Waterloo, IA, and Rochester, MN, on both October 3 and 4. With a 0.6-inch snowfall on October 4, Eau Claire, WI, reported its earliest measurable snowfall (previously, 0.8 inch on October 9, 1932). Peoria, IL, noted a trace of snow and sleet on October 4, marking its second-earliest occurrence of frozen precipitation (an inch of snow fell on September 25, 1942). Elsewhere in the Midwest, a trace of snow fell on October 4 in locations such as Chicago, IL, and Madison, WI. On the other side of the Rockies, however, summer-like weather continued. In coastal California, for example, daily-record highs for October 2 soared to 100°F in Santa Maria and El Cajon. Triple-digit heat affected Santa Maria on 2 additional days, with highs climbing to 100 and 104°F, respectively, on October 3-4. Santa Ana, CA, also experienced a triple-digit, daily-record high on October 3, with a high of 102°F.

Although cool air settled into the Southeast for a few days in early October, much of the remainder of the country experienced warmth—or at least a warming trend. Daily-record lows for October 5 included 36°F in Muscle Shoals, AL; 37°F in Macon, GA; and 47°F in Gainesville, FL. Elsewhere in Florida, Daytona Beach notched consecutive daily-record lows (57 and 56°F, respectively) on October 5-6. Meanwhile, late-season heat continued in the West and began to spread eastward. On October 6, Wenatchee, WA, reached 90°F in October for the first time on record. Previously, Wenatchee's latest 90-degree reading had occurred on September 24, 2009, and its highest October temperature had been 87°F on October 1, 1992. Elsewhere on the 6th, Paso Robles, CA, posted a daily-record high of 102°F. A day later, record-setting highs for October 7 reached 97°F in Fresno, CA, and 98°F in Texas locations such as Dallas-Ft. Worth and San Angelo. For Dallas-Ft. Worth, it represented the hottest October day since October 11, 1979, when the high reached 99°F. The Dalles, OR, logged consecutive highs of 90°F on October 6-7, tying a monthly record originally set on October 1, 1988. In the ensuing days, very warm weather shifted into the Southeast. In Georgia, Columbus collected a trio of daily-record highs (90, 89, and 89°F) from October 9-11. Similarly, three consecutive daily-record highs were noted from October 10-12 in Macon, GA (91, 91, and 90°F), and Montgomery, AL (91, 90, and 90°F). From October 8-13, Montgomery experienced 6 consecutive days with 90-degree heat, including a high of 92°F on October 9. Daily-record highs topped the 90-degree mark on October 11 in Southeastern locations such as Tallahassee, FL (93°F); Augusta, GA (92°F); and Columbia,

SC (91°F). Augusta also collected three consecutive daily-record highs (92, 90, and 89°F) from October 11-13.

For the third time in little more than a month, remnant moisture from a former eastern Pacific hurricane contributed to heavy showers in parts of the southern U.S. This time, however, heavy rain mostly bypassed the Southwest, instead soaking the southeastern Plains, mid-South, and interior Southeast. Following Norbert and Odile in September, the tropical culprit for heavy rain in early October was former Hurricane Simon. By October 8, tropical showers arrived in southeastern Arizona, leading to a daily-record total (0.67 inch) in Tucson. Three-day (October 7-9) totals in Arizona climbed to 1.36 inches in Douglas and 1.03 inches in Tucson. A day later, heavy rain—in part triggered by a cold front—spread to the nation's mid-section. With an October 9 total of 2.83 inches, Colorado Springs, CO, experienced its wettest October day on record (previously, 1.63 inches on October 14, 1945). In Missouri, record-setting rainfall totals for October 9 included 2.30 inches in St. Joseph and 2.22 inches in Vichy-Rolla. Elsewhere in Missouri, October 9-10 rainfall totaled 4.04 inches in West Plains and 3.62 inches in Joplin. Jackson, KY, measured a daily-record total (1.82 inches) on October 10. Elsewhere on the 10th, daily-record amounts exceeded 2 inches in several Southern locations, including Nashville, TN (2.62 inches); McAlester, OK (2.54 inches); and Harrison, AR (2.46 inches).

In the wake of the tropically enhanced cold front, another strong storm soaked the eastern half of the country. From October 12-14, a late-season severe weather outbreak resulted in more than three dozen tornadoes, according to preliminary reports, from the mid-South into the Southeast and lower Midwest. The majority of the wind damage occurred from the Gulf Coast northward into the lower Ohio Valley on October 13, when there was one tornado-related fatality in southwestern Arkansas. Daily-record rainfall totals topped 2 inches at many locations across the central and eastern U.S., starting on October 13. Specific daily-record totals for October 13 reached 3.15 inches in Muscle Shoals, AL; 2.62 inches in Pensacola, FL; and 2.61 inches in Chanute, KS. The following day, record-setting amounts for October 14 included 3.91 inches in Columbus, GA; 2.41 inches in Asheville, NC; and 2.27 inches in Crossville, TN. Elsewhere on the 14th, Sault Ste. Marie, MI, tied an October daily record with 2.24 inches of rain. Previously, Sault Ste. Marie had received 2.24 inches on October 18, 1923. The early- and mid-month downpours contributed to record-high October precipitation totals in a variety of locations, including Crossville, TN (8.91 inches, or 293 percent of normal), and London, KY (8.35 inches, or 276 percent). With 8.43 inches, Nashville topped an October rainfall record (8.35 inches) originally set in 1919. In Michigan, October precipitation records were established in locations such as Sault Ste. Marie (7.63 inches) and Traverse City (7.38 inches).

By October 15, rainfall shifted into the Northeast, where daily-record totals in Pennsylvania reached 2.98 inches in Reading and 2.62 inches in Scranton. A day later in New England, record-shattering amounts for October 16 included 2.69 inches in Worcester, MA, and 1.80 inches in Concord, NH. Heavy rain lingered across Maine through October 17, when daily-record amounts climbed to 2.13 inches in Houlton and 1.73 inches in Caribou. In advance of the Northeast's rain, consecutive daily-record highs were set on October 14-15 in several communities, including Burlington, VT (79 and 80°F), and Watertown, NY (83 and 78°F). Elsewhere in New York, Albany experienced its highest October minimum temperature (70°F on the 15th), tying a record first set on October 5, 1926. Meanwhile, warmth quickly returned to the South and West. In Colorado, daily-record highs for October 15 reached 83°F in Denver and 82°F in Colorado Springs. In Texas, record-breaking highs for October 16 soared to 95°F in Childress and 92°F in Midland.

Following the mid-month storminess, quiet weather dominated the nation for several days—except in the Northeast and Northwest. For example, daily-record precipitation totals for October 22 reached 2.44 inches in Quillayute, WA; 1.88 inches in Portland, OR; and 1.51 inches at Central Park in New York City. The following day, Bangor, ME, received a daily-record total (1.94 inches) for October 23. At the height of the Northeastern storm, on October 22-23, Boston, MA, measured 3.12 inches of rain and clocked a peak wind gust to 54 mph. Elsewhere in Massachusetts, the Blue Hill Observatory near Milton tallied 5.04 inches of rain and had a wind gust to 59 mph. During the remainder of the nation's quiet interlude, warmth surged eastward. On the northern Plains, daily-record highs for October 20 included 81°F in Havre, MT, and 78°F in Williston, ND. In contrast, chilly weather covered the eastern U.S., where high temperatures for October 22 reached only 50°F in Kentucky locations such as Jackson and London. Meanwhile, warmth continued to expand across the western and central U.S.

By October 24, highs surged to daily-record levels in dozens of locations, including Childress, TX (91°F); Colby, KS (90°F); and McCook, NE (89°F). A day later, record-setting highs for October 25 soared to 92°F in Oklahoma City, OK, and 90°F in Dodge City, KS. On October 24-25, consecutive daily-record highs were posted in locations such as Phoenix, AZ (96°F both days); Denver, CO (82 and 80°F); and Salt Lake City, UT (79°F both days). In Kansas, Wichita attained consecutive 90-degree readings later in the year than ever before, with highs of 91°F on October 25 and 90°F on October 26. Previously, Wichita's latest pair of 90-degree readings had occurred on October 11-12, 1975. Wichita also tied a 1950 record for its latest 90-degree heat. Similarly, Worland, WY—81°F on October 25—reported its latest reading above the 80-degree mark, previously set with a high of 83°F on October 24, 1992. In Texas, Childress headed back into record-setting territory on October 26 with a high of 93°F. On the same date, Ashland, KS, also netted a daily-record high of 93°F. Late-season warmth also prevailed in the Southeast, where Augusta, GA, collected a daily-record high (90°F) for October 26. A day later, record-setting highs for October 27 reached 91°F in San Angelo, TX, and 90°F in Savannah, GA. Previously, Savannah's latest 90-degree reading had occurred on October 21,

1943. On October 28, the last day of widespread warmth across the South and East, daily records included 87°F in New Orleans, LA; 86°F in Florence, SC; and 85°F in Danville, VA.

As October drew to a close, record-setting warmth settled back into the West. On the last day of the month, daily-record highs reached 81°F in Winslow, AZ, and 77°F in Salt Lake City, UT. Consecutive daily-record highs were established on October 31 and November 1 in Idaho Falls, ID (72 and 71°F), and Casper, WY (70 and 72°F). The consistently high Western temperatures capped the warmest October on record in numerous locations, including Fresno, CA; Eugene, OR; and Helena, MT. Fresno's monthly average temperature of 72.0°F edged an October 1933 standard. Even older October records—from 1901 and 1921, respectively—were erased in Eugene and Helena. With a monthly average temperature of 59.2°F, Eugene toppled its October record by 2.0°F. Perhaps more impressively, Santa Maria, CA, shattered its October 1911 average temperature record of 66.4°F by 2.2°F.

In stark contrast, the coldest air of the season swept across the central and eastern U.S. St. Joseph, MO, registered consecutive daily-record lows (23 and 20°F, respectively) on October 31 – November 1. Huron, SD, notched a daily-record low (8°F) on October 31, followed the next morning by record-breaking lows for November 1 in locations such as Pellston, MI (16°F), and Ottumwa, IA (18°F). Widespread showers accompanied the turn toward colder weather. Wintry precipitation first arrived in the Cascades on October 25-26, when snowfall totaled 10 inches on the slopes of Mt. Hood, OR, at Timberline Lodge. Later, locally heavy rain in the Great Lakes region led to daily-record totals for October 27 in Michigan locations such as Alpena (1.45 inches) and Gaylord (1.01 inches). At month's end, rain changed to snow showers from the Great Lakes southward, while beneficial precipitation arrived in California. In Wisconsin, record-setting snowfall totals for October 31 included 2.3 inches in Rhinelander and 1.7 inches in Wausau. On the same date, snowfall totaled 0.1 inch in Indianapolis, IN, and Chicago, IL, with a wind gust to 53 mph clocked in the latter city. Meanwhile, the last day of October featured daily-record rainfall in California locations such as Santa Barbara (1.16 inches) and Santa Maria (1.07 inches).

Alaska's October weather featured variable temperatures—but no extreme cold—and generally light rain and snow. However, precipitation was periodically heavier across southeastern Alaska, where Pelican netted consecutive daily-record amounts (4.26 and 3.52 inches, respectively) on October 10-11. About a week later, Juneau posted a daily-record high of 54°F on October 17. Similarly, Yakutat notched a daily-record high of 56°F on October 19. Despite mild weather, Anchorage received its first measurable snowfall of the season, 3.8 inches, on October 19-20. Later, Nome collected a daily-record snowfall (3.6 inches) on October 23. Later, widespread sub-zero temperatures were noted across interior Alaska starting on October 27, when lows plunged to -12°F in Circle Hot Springs and -7°F in Chicken and Tok. McGrath posted its first sub-zero reading of the season with a minimum of -2°F on October 29. Meanwhile, precipitation returned to southeastern Alaska and developed in southwestern Alaska, where Bethel received a daily-record sum of 1.16 inches (and a trace of snow) on October 27.

Persistently warmer-than-normal weather, a carryover from September, prevailed in Hawaii. Honolulu, Oahu, collected a daily-record high (91°F) on October 2. Daily records were also set or tied in several other locations, including Kahului, Maui (92°F on October 7), and Lihue, Kauai (89°F on October 6). Warmth continued around mid-month as Hurricane Ana passed south of the Hawaiian Islands. On Kauai, Lihue posted four consecutive daily-record highs (87, 87, 88, and 87°F) from October 14-17. Honolulu, Oahu, also collected a daily-record high (91°F) on October 17. Later, on October 18-19, Honolulu received consecutive daily-record rainfall totals (1.04 and 3.74 inches, respectively). On the Big Island, Hilo also registered a daily-record amount (4.56 inches) for October 18. Storm-total rainfall associated with Ana exceeded ten inches in isolated locations, including Oahu's Manoa Lyon Arboretum, where 11.42 inches in a 72-hour period ending on October 20. Warmth returned to Hawaii in Ana's wake, with Hilo posting daily record-tying highs (88 and 86°F, respectively) on October 21 and 24. In part due to Ana's influence, Hilo's October rainfall climbed to 14.96 inches (153 percent of normal). The month ended with heavy showers falling across some of Hawaii's windward locations. On the Big Island, 24-hour rainfall totals on October 31 – November 1 included 4.22 inches in Glenwood and 3.48 inches in Mountain View.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Above-normal temperatures were recorded for nearly the entire nation during the month of October. Exceptions were noted in the Great Lakes region and Florida, where monthly average temperatures were slightly below normal. Monthly precipitation totals exceeded 6 inches in the Pacific Northwest, New England, and a region centered on the Tennessee and middle Mississippi River Valleys. Scattered showers throughout the month in the Corn Belt led to delays in fall fieldwork, although periods of warm, dry weather allowed harvest to progress for row crops.

By September 28, sixty percent of the corn crop was mature, equal to last year but 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 12 percent of the corn crop was harvested by September 28, slightly ahead of last year but 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the nation's corn crop was mature by October 12, two percentage points behind the 5-year average. By October 12, twenty-four percent of this year's corn crop was harvested, 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Generally dry conditions in the Corn Belt led to more rapid harvest by the middle of the month, but the total percent harvested remained behind the 5-year averages in all estimating states except Tennessee. Iowa corn was 10 percent harvested by October 12, nearly 3 weeks behind normal. Overall, 74 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 26, unchanged from the beginning of the month but 12 percentage

points better than the same time last year. This represents the highest October corn condition rating since 2004. Nationally, 65 percent of the corn was harvested by November 2, six percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average.

Sixty-nine percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf dropping stage by September 28, five percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 10 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by September 28, equal to last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by October 19, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 53 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by October 19, eight percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. Drier conditions on the northern Great Plains helped harvest progress advance more than 20 percentage points in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota during the week ending October 19. On October 19, seventy-three percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from September 28 and 16 percentage points better than the same time last year. Soybean ratings were the highest during the month of October since 1994. Eighty-three percent of the soybean crop was harvested by November 2, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Nationwide, 64 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls by September 28, seven percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. By September 28, ten percent of the cotton crop was harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-seven percent of the nation's cotton acreage was at or beyond the boll-opening stage by October 12, eight percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, cotton producers had harvested 22 percent of this year's crop by October 12, two percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the nation's cotton crop had open bolls by November 2, identical to last year's pace but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By November 2, fifty percent of the cotton crop was harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 48 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition at the end of the month, down slightly from September 28 but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-three percent of the sorghum crop was coloring by September 28, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 32 percent of the sorghum crop had been harvested by September 28, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By October 19, eighty-five percent of the sorghum had reached maturity, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the Kansas sorghum crop was harvested by October 19, advancing 10 percentage points during that 1-week period. Nationally, 48 percent of the sorghum crop had been harvested by October 19, five percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the sorghum crop was mature by November 2, five percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By November 2, sixty-five percent of the sorghum crop had been harvested, 9 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 57 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 19, unchanged from the beginning of the month but 7 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By September 28, producers had sown 43 percent of the nation's intended 2015 winter wheat acreage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Dry conditions allowed for rapid planting progress in Oklahoma, with 57 percent planted at the beginning of the month—26 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 14 percent of the winter wheat had emerged on September 28, three percentage points ahead of the same time last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had sown 68 percent of the winter wheat crop by October 12, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. During that week, planting progress was most rapid in the soft white wheat growing region, advancing 29 percentage points in Oregon, 19 percentage points in Idaho, and 15 percentage points in Washington. Nationally, emergence was 43 percent complete by October 12, six percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 2, producers had sown 90 percent of the nation's intended 2015 acreage, equal to last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Winter wheat planting was complete by the end of the month in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, and Washington. Nationally, 77 percent of the winter wheat had emerged by November 2, slightly ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

Fifty-nine percent of the nation's rice crop was harvested by September 28, three percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. At the beginning of the month, the rice harvest was nearly complete in Louisiana and Texas, and a majority of the crop had been harvested in Arkansas and Mississippi. Rice producers had harvested 82 percent of the nation's crop by October 12, four percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety six percent of the nation's rice crop was harvested by October 26, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Producers had harvested 12 percent of the nation's peanut crop by September 28, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Heavy rain delayed the peanut harvest at the beginning of the month in southern Georgia and northern Florida. Producers had harvested 51 percent of the nation's peanut crop by October 19, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. The peanut harvest was progressing well during the middle of the month, with double-digit weekly progress in all estimating states. Overall, 55 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition as of October 19,

slightly below the rating on September 28 and 7 percentage points below the same time last year. Producers had harvested 79 percent of the nation's peanut crop by November 2, three percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. The peanut harvest advanced 15 percentage points in Georgia during the final week of October to reach 78 percent complete.

By September 28, thirteen percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Idaho sugarbeets were 23 percent harvested at the beginning of the month, approximately 10 days ahead of the 5-year average pace. Sugarbeet producers had harvested 74 percent of the nation's crop by October 12, twenty-nine percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ideal harvest conditions in the Red River Valley led to rapid harvest progress in Minnesota and North Dakota during the middle of the month. For the week ending October 12, forty-seven percent of the acreage in Minnesota and 44 percent of the acreage in North Dakota was harvested. By November 2, ninety-four percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers harvested 22 percent of the sugarbeet crop in both Idaho and Michigan during the final week of the month.

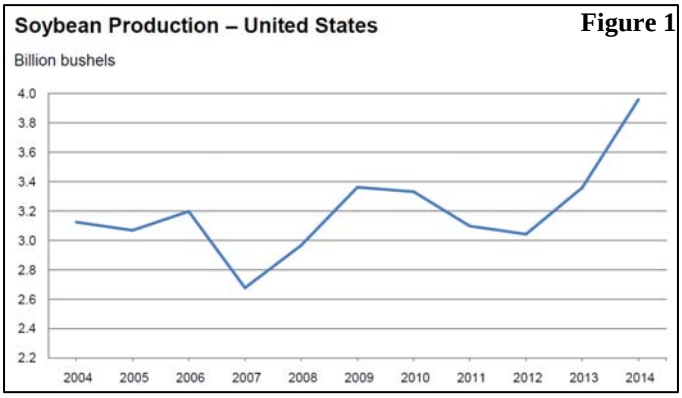
By October 12, five percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers continued to delay the sunflower harvest while waiting for fields to dry and crops to dry down. By October 26, thirty percent of the sunflower crop was harvested, 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 13 points behind the 5-year average. By November 2, half of the nation's sunflower crop was harvested, 20 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. North Dakota producers surpassed the halfway point for harvest progress—54 percent complete—by November 2, three percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

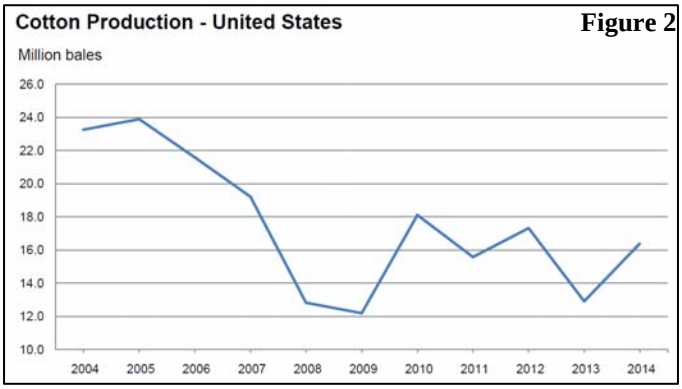
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 10, 2014. Forecasts refer to November 1.

Corn production is forecast at 14.4 billion bushels, down slightly from the previous forecast, but up 3 percent from 2013. Yields are expected to average 173.4 bushels per acre, down 0.8 bushel from the previous forecast but 14.6 bushels above the 2013 average. If realized, this will be the highest U.S. yield and production on record. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 83.1 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from 2013.

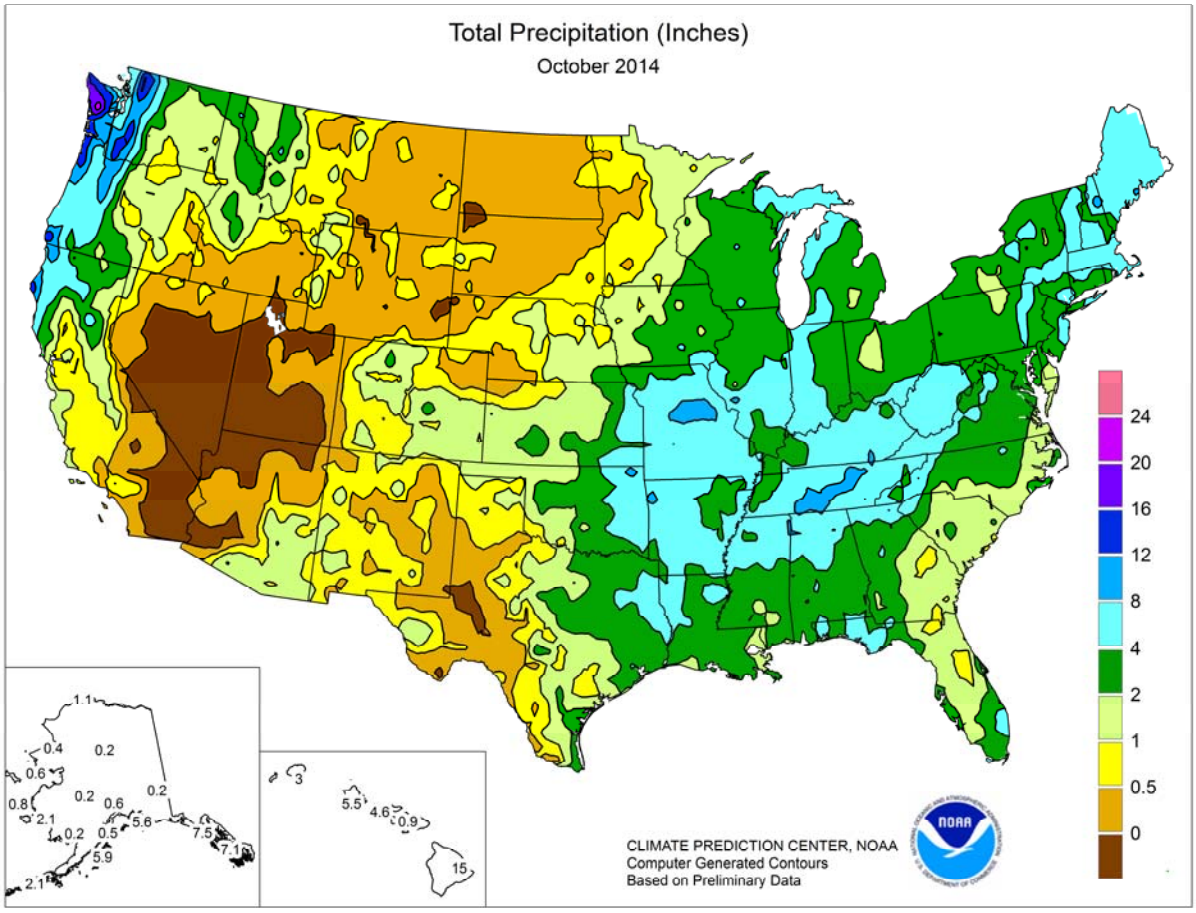
Soybean production is forecast at a record 3.96 billion bushels (figure 1), up less than 1 percent from October and up 18 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average a record-high 47.5 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month and up 3.5 bushels from last year. Area for U.S. harvest is forecast at a record-high 83.4 million acres, unchanged from last month.

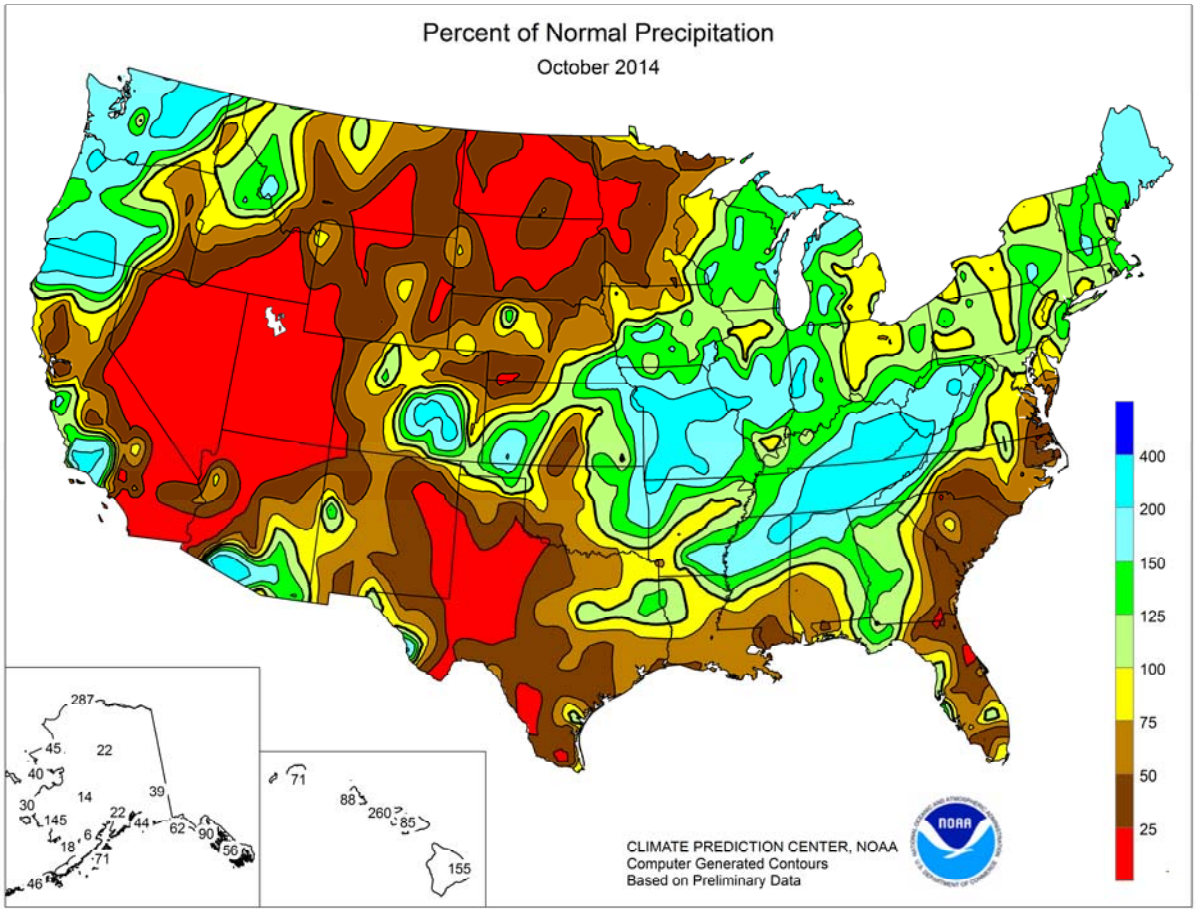


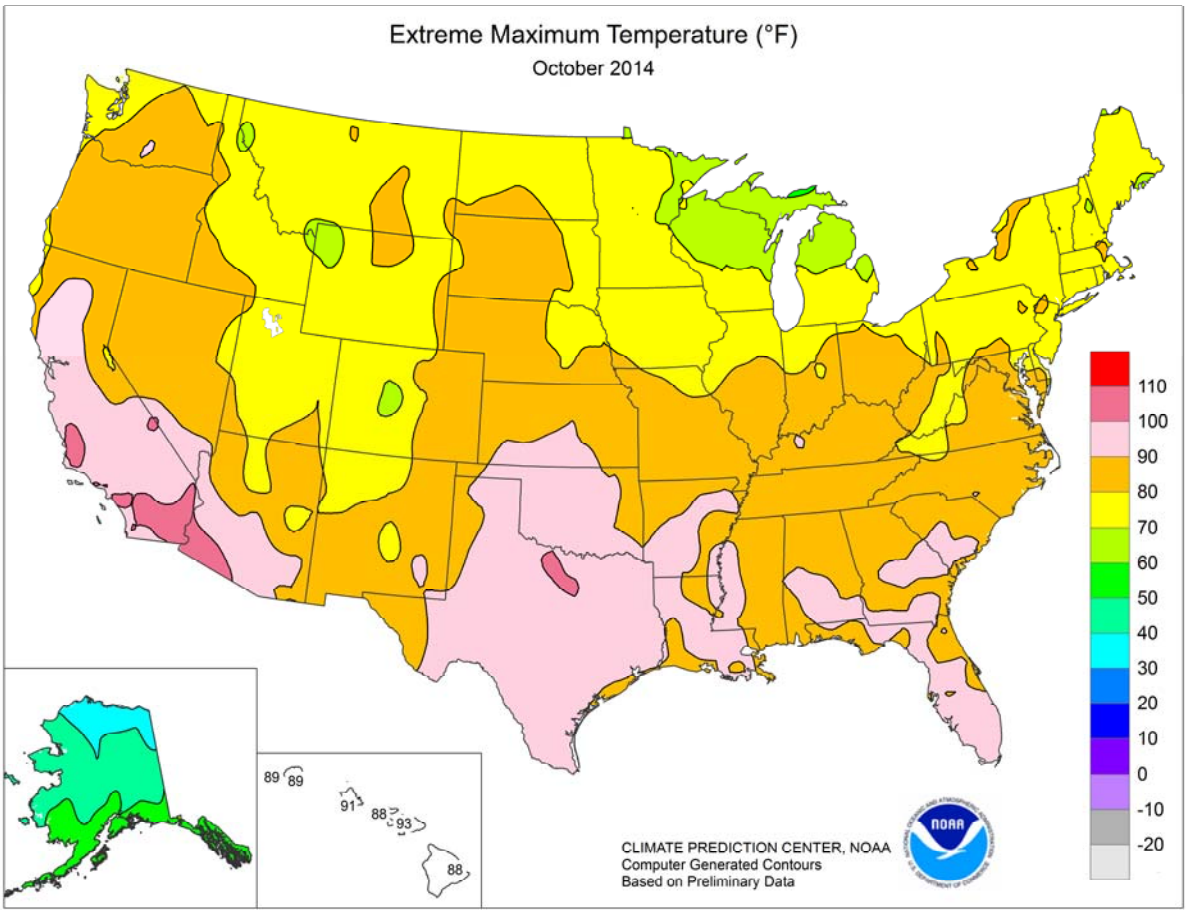
All cotton production is forecast at 16.4 million 480-pound bales (figure 2), up less than 1 percent from last month and up 27 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 797 pounds per harvested acre, down 24 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 15.8 million 480-pound bales, up 29 percent from 2013. Pima cotton production, forecast at 578,000 bales, was carried forward from last month.

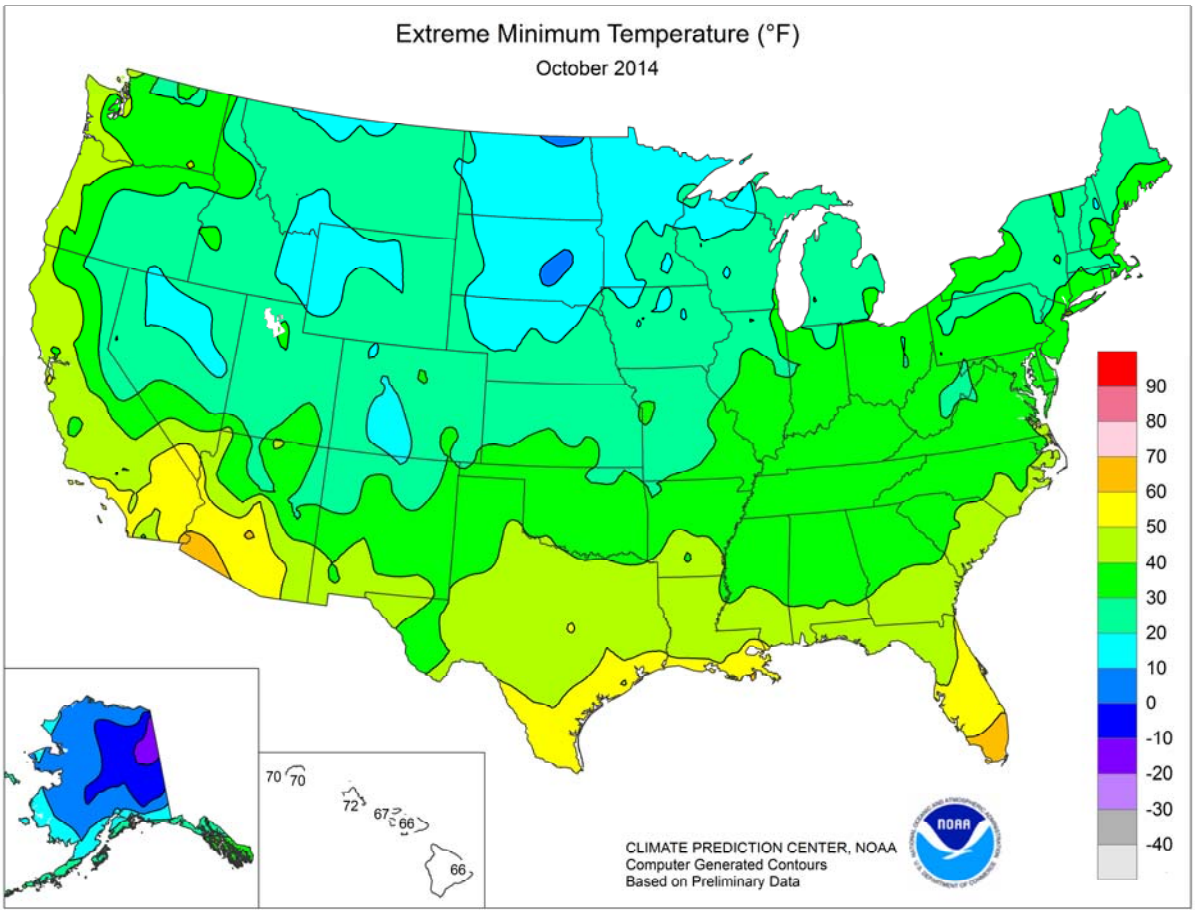


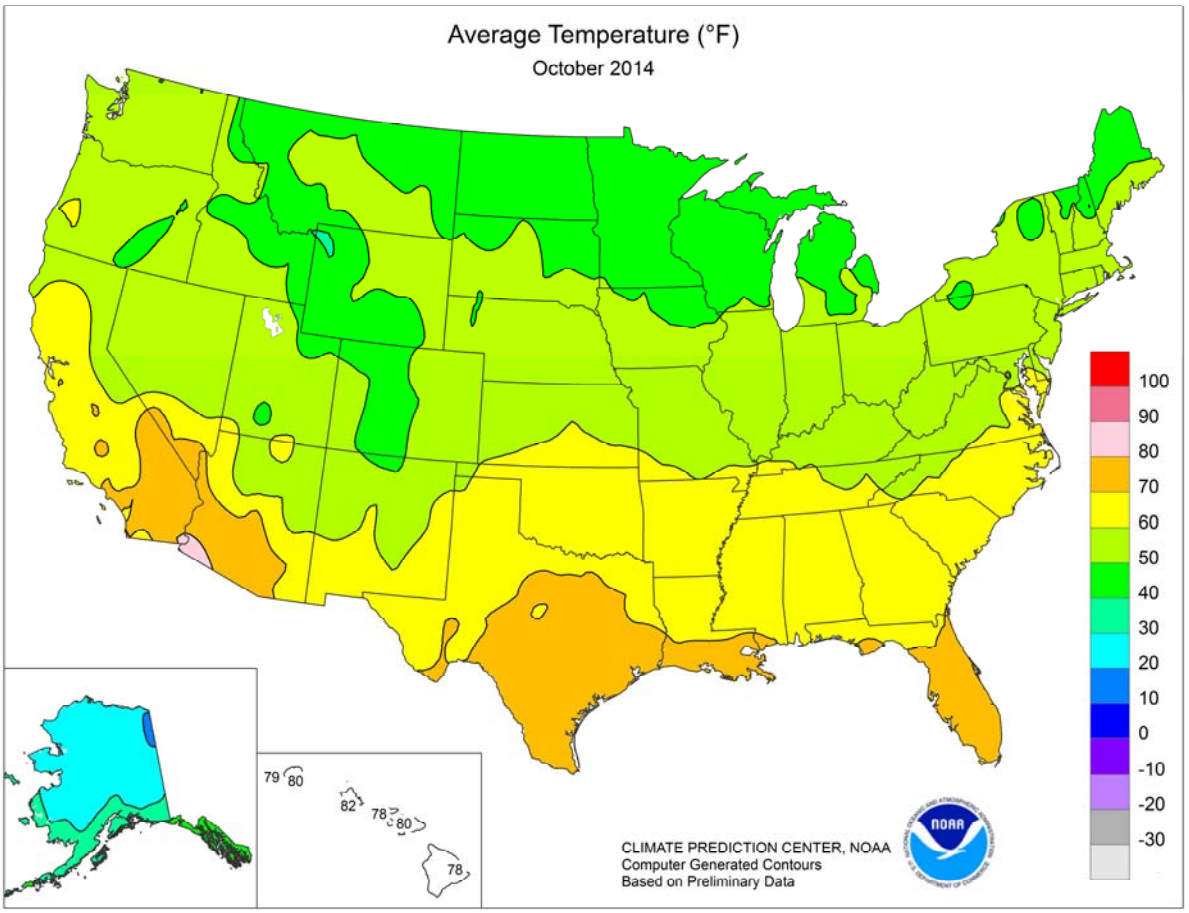
The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2014-2015 season is 6.96 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 3 percent from the 2013-2014 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 108 million boxes (4.86 million tons), is up 3 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 52.0 million boxes (2.34 million tons), down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 56.0 million boxes (2.52 million tons), is up 9 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, citrus growing conditions were ideal from the beginning of the citrus bloom to the start of the 2014-2015 season harvest. Arizona, California, and Texas forecasts are carried forward from October.

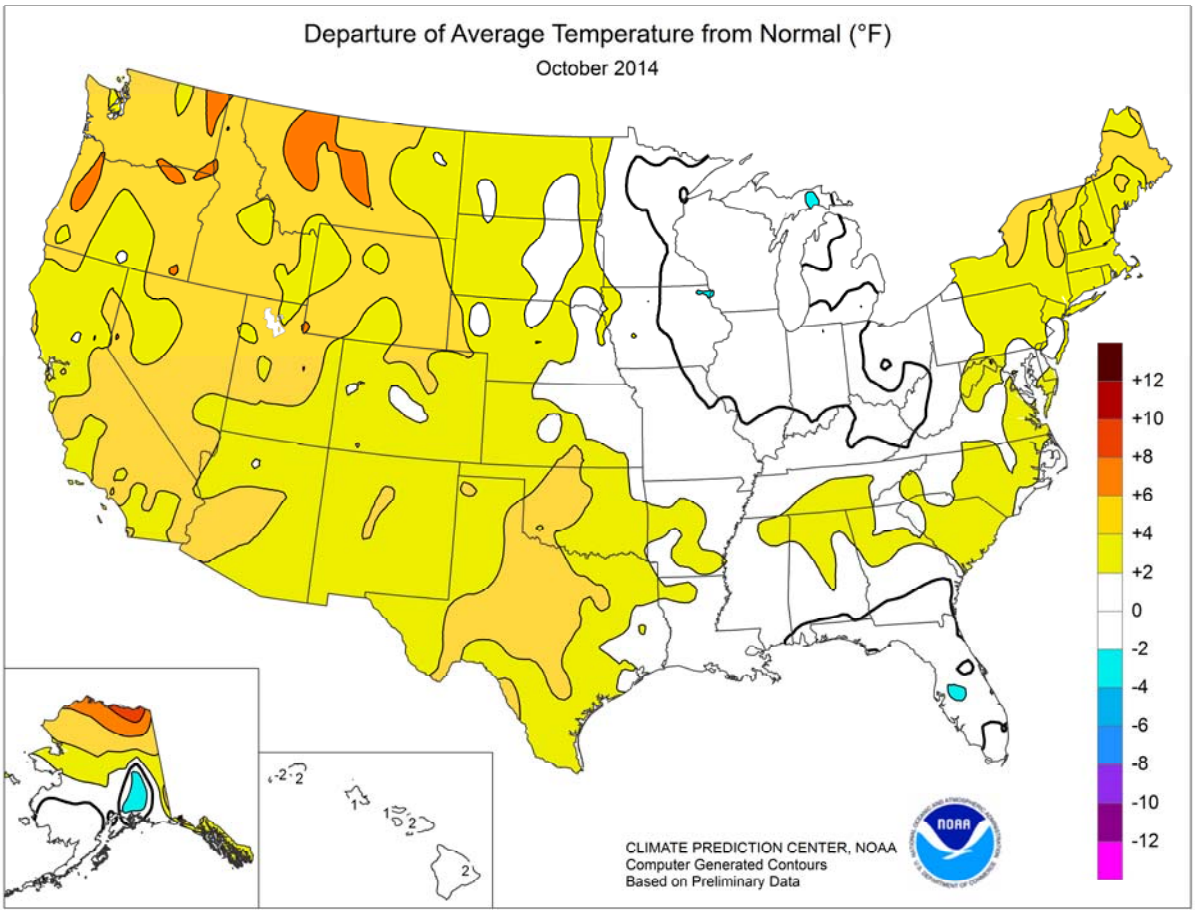

Total Precipitation (Inches)
October 2014
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
1.1
0.4
0.2
0.6
0.8
0.2
0.6
0.2
2.1
0.2
0.5
5.6
7.5
5.9
7.1
2.1
3
5.5
4.6
0.9
15
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2014
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
287
45
22
40
14
39
30
145
22
44
62
90
56
18
6
71
46
71
88
260
85
155
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
October 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
89
89
91
88
93
88
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
October 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
70
70
72
67
66
66
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
October 2014
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
79
80
82
78
80
78
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
October 2014
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
-2
2
1
1
2
2
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

October 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	66	3	3.66	0.43	LEXINGTON	58	1	4.46	1.76	COLUMBUS	54	-1	2.77	0.46
HUNTSVILLE	65	4	6.43	2.89	LONDON-CORBIN	58	2	8.35	5.55	DAYTON	55	2	2.36	-0.36
MOBILE	68	0	3.03	-0.22	LOUISVILLE	60	2	3.51	0.72	MANSFIELD	52	1	1.83	-0.85
MONTGOMERY	68	3	2.13	-0.45	PADUCAH	60	2	3.62	0.17	TOLEDO	51	-1	2.22	-0.13
AK ANCHORAGE	35	1	1.20	-0.88	LA BATON ROUGE	70	2	2.34	-1.47	YOUNGSTOWN	52	1	3.09	0.63
BARROW	22	7	1.12	0.73	LAKE CHARLES	71	2	2.51	-1.43	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	67	5	2.44	-1.20
COLD BAY	40	0	2.08	-2.46	NEW ORLEANS	73	3	1.84	-1.21	TULSA	65	2	4.82	0.77
FAIRBANKS	25	1	0.44	-0.48	SHREVEPORT	69	2	5.84	1.39	OR ASTORIA	58	5	8.60	2.99
JUNEAU	44	2	7.46	-0.84	ME BANGOR	51	3	6.85	3.37	BURNS	49	5	1.15	0.43
KING SALMON	32	-1	0.38	-1.71	CARIBOU	47	4	5.79	2.80	EUGENE	60	7	4.69	1.34
KODIAK	40	0	5.90	-2.46	PORTLAND	54	6	6.57	2.17	MEDFORD	60	5	2.59	1.28
NOME	29	0	0.63	-0.95	MD BALTIMORE	58	3	4.16	1.00	PENDLETON	58	6	0.60	-0.39
AZ FLAGSTAFF	51	4	0.69	-1.24	MA BOSTON	56	2	5.83	2.04	PORTLAND	60	6	5.94	3.06
PHOENIX	80	5	0.13	-0.66	WORCESTER	52	2	6.37	1.70	SALEM	60	7	5.80	2.77
TUCSON	76	5	1.33	0.12	MI ALPENA	46	0	3.57	1.24	PA ALLENTOWN	56	4	2.43	-0.90
AR FORT SMITH	66	3	7.90	3.96	DETROIT	52	0	2.35	0.12	ERIE	54	1	4.29	0.37
LITTLE ROCK	66	3	3.64	-0.61	FLINT	51	2	1.85	-0.49	MIDDLETOWN	57	2	2.43	-0.50
CA BAKERSFIELD	71	4	0.64	0.34	GRAND RAPIDS	51	1	4.98	2.18	PHILADELPHIA	60	3	2.53	-0.22
EUREKA	57	2	4.73	2.37	HOUGHTON LAKE	47	1	3.20	0.94	PITTSBURGH	53	0	1.89	-0.36
FRESNO	72	7	0.50	-0.15	LANSING	49	0	3.55	1.26	WILKES-BARRE	55	4	4.21	1.19
LOS ANGELES	70	3	0.24	-0.12	MUSKEGON	51	1	2.90	0.10	WILLIAMSPORT	55	4	2.50	-0.69
REDDING	67	4	2.15	-0.03	TRAVERSE CITY	49	0	5.37	2.43	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	3.11	-1.95
SACRAMENTO	68	4	0.52	-0.37	MN DULUTH	45	1	1.80	-0.66	RI PROVIDENCE	56	3	3.30	-0.39
SAN DIEGO	72	4	0.00	-0.44	INT'L FALLS	42	0	1.16	-0.82	SC CHARLESTON	70	4	0.95	-2.14
SAN FRANCISCO	69	8	0.31	-0.73	MINNEAPOLIS	49	0	1.75	-0.36	COLUMBIA	67	3	3.05	0.16
STOCKTON	68	3	0.45	-0.37	ROCHESTER	47	0	2.36	0.16	FLORENCE	66	2	1.32	-1.62
CO ALAMOSA	47	4	0.70	0.03	ST. CLOUD	48	3	0.65	-1.59	GREENVILLE	63	3	3.57	-0.31
CO SPRINGS	54	5	2.96	2.10	MS JACKSON	67	3	2.98	-0.44	MYRTLE BEACH	68	3	1.17	-2.06
DENVER	55	5	0.52	-0.35	MERIDIAN	66	1	2.29	-0.99	SD ABERDEEN	48	1	0.26	-1.37
GRAND JUNCTION	55	2	0.58	-0.42	TUPELO	65	3	8.34	4.96	HURON	49	1	0.28	-1.31
PUEBLO	56	4	0.91	0.27	MO COLUMBIA	57	1	10.18	7.00	RAPID CITY	51	3	0.54	-0.83
CT BRIDGEPORT	58	3	2.98	-0.56	JOPLIN	61	1	7.95	4.01	SIOUX FALLS	50	2	0.67	-1.26
HARTFORD	55	3	3.92	-0.02	KANSAS CITY	58	1	9.29	5.96	TN BRISTOL	57	2	6.20	3.90
DC WASHINGTON	63	4	3.49	0.27	SPRINGFIELD	60	2	7.55	4.08	CHATTANOOGA	64	4	6.30	3.04
DE WILMINGTON	58	2	2.79	-0.29	ST JOSEPH	56	-1	6.45	3.17	JACKSON	62	1	4.51	1.19
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	-1	0.58	-3.90	ST LOUIS	60	2	5.08	2.32	KNOXVILLE	60	1	5.88	3.23
FT LAUDERDALE	80	1	2.47	-3.97	MT BILLINGS	54	6	0.16	-1.10	MEMPHIS	66	2	4.00	0.69
FT MYERS	77	-1	1.32	-1.27	BUTTE	46	5	0.83	0.04	NASHVILLE	62	2	8.43	5.56
JACKSONVILLE	70	1	1.87	-1.99	GLASGOW	49	4	0.41	-0.30	TX ABILENE	71	5	0.78	-2.12
KEY WEST	81	1	5.97	1.63	GREAT FALLS	52	6	0.47	-0.46	AMARILLO	62	4	1.08	-0.42
MELBOURNE	76	1	1.82	-2.94	HELENA	53	8	0.40	-0.26	AUSTIN	72	1	1.94	-2.03
MIAMI	80	1	3.24	-2.95	KALISPELL	47	5	1.19	0.23	BEAUMONT	73	3	2.19	-2.48
ORLANDO	75	0	0.69	-2.04	MILES CITY	51	3	0.43	-0.70	BROWNSVILLE	79	4	3.82	0.04
PENSACOLA	70	1	4.44	0.31	MISSOULA	50	6	1.16	0.33	COLLEGE STATION	72	1	1.81	-2.41
ST PETERSBURG	76	0	3.51	0.87	NE GRAND ISLAND	55	3	1.28	-0.23	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	3	5.63	1.69
TALLAHASSEE	69	0	4.87	1.62	HASTINGS	55	2	1.76	0.09	DALLAS/FT WORTH	72	5	2.08	-2.03
TAMPA	76	0	1.52	-0.77	LINCOLN	55	2	2.46	0.52	DEL RIO	75	4	1.24	-0.76
WEST PALM BEACH	78	0	5.31	-0.15	MCCOOK	55	2	0.27	-1.01	EL PASO	69	4	0.98	0.17
GA ATHENS	64	2	3.41	-0.06	NORFOLK	53	2	0.97	-0.75	GALVESTON	76	2	1.75	-1.74
ATLANTA	66	3	3.54	0.43	NORTH PLATTE	52	2	0.73	-0.51	HOUSTON	73	3	2.95	-1.55
AUGUSTA	65	2	0.61	-2.59	OMAHA/EPPLEY	55	2	2.48	0.27	LUBBOCK	64	3	0.38	-1.32
COLUMBUS	67	1	4.26	1.93	SCOTTSBLUFF	53	5	0.58	-0.43	MIDLAND	69	5	0.00	-1.77
MACON	65	1	1.57	-0.80	VALENTINE	52	4	0.56	-0.66	SAN ANGELO	71	6	0.44	-2.13
SAVANNAH	70	3	1.72	-1.40	NV ELKO	52	5	0.00	-0.71	SAN ANTONIO	76	5	1.91	-1.95
HI HILO	78	2	14.96	5.32	ELY	51	6	0.00	-1.00	VICTORIA	76	4	1.84	-2.42
HONOLULU	82	2	5.51	3.33	LAS VEGAS	75	6	0.00	-0.24	WACO	72	3	5.01	1.34
KAHULUI	80	2	0.89	-0.16	RENO	58	6	0.18	-0.24	WICHITA FALLS	69	4	1.30	-1.81
LIHUE	80	2	3.03	-1.22	WINNEMUCCA	52	3	0.09	-0.57	UT SALT LAKE CITY	57	4	0.01	-1.56
ID BOISE	58	5	0.40	-0.36	NH CONCORD	51	3	4.46	1.00	VT BURLINGTON	53	5	4.17	1.05
LEWISTON	58	6	0.99	0.03	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	57	2	3.22	0.36	VA LYNCHBURG	56	0	3.57	0.18
POCATELLO	51	3	0.04	-0.93	NEWARK	59	3	4.15	0.99	NORFOLK	64	3	1.57	-1.90
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	52	0	2.48	-0.23	NM ALBUQUERQUE	62	5	0.63	-0.37	RICHMOND	62	4	2.63	-0.97
MOLINE	52	-1	2.80	0.00	NY ALBANY	54	5	4.21	1.00	ROANOKE	59	2	3.56	0.41
PEORIA	56	3	2.41	-0.35	BINGHAMTON	51	3	3.29	0.27	WASH/DULLES	57	2	3.01	-0.36
ROCKFORD	51	0	2.69	0.12	BUFFALO	53	2	4.61	1.42	WA OLYMPIA	56	6	6.91	2.72
SPRINGFIELD	56	0	4.12	1.50	ROCHESTER	54	4	1.89	-0.71	QUILLAYUTE	56	6	17.36	7.55
IN EVANSVILLE	59	2	4.19	1.41	SYRACUSE	55	5	4.54	1.34	SEATTLE-TACOMA	58	5	6.75	3.56
FORT WAYNE	52	0	2.78	0.15	NC ASHEVILLE	58	3	4.03	0.86	SPOKANE	53	6	1.42	0.36
INDIANAPOLIS	54	-1	3.17	0.41	CHARLOTTE	63	1	1.35	-2.31	YAKIMA	56	7	0.86	0.33
SOUTH BEND	53	1	5.68	2.41	GREENSBORO	61	3	2.01	-1.26	WV BECKLEY	53	0	5.30	2.66
IA BURLINGTON	54	-1	4.13	1.22	HATTERAS	66	0	3.23	-2.08	CHARLESTON	56	1	4.48	1.81
CEDAR RAPIDS	50	-2	2.57	0.36	RALEIGH	63	3	2.18	-1.00	ELKINS	52	1	6.54	3.68
DES MOINES	55	2	3.78	1.16	WILMINGTON	66	1	1.59	-1.62	HUNTINGTON	55	-1	5.29	2.56
DUBUQUE	49	-1	3.05	0.55	ND BISMARCK	48	3	0.15	-1.13	WI EAU CLAIRE	47	0	2.43	0.19
SIOUX CITY	53	2	1.13	-0.86	DICKINSON	47	2	0.37	-0.97	GREEN BAY	48	1	2.51	0.34
WATERLOO	49	-1	3.65	1.16	FARGO	48	3	0.33	-1.64	LA CROSSE	51	0	3.53	1.37
KS CONCORDIA	58	2	2.44	0.60	GRAND FORKS	46	2	0.37	-1.33	MADISON	50	1	3.09	0.91
DODGE CITY	60	3	2.14	0.69	JAMESTOWN	46	1	0.43	-0.97	MILWAUKEE	51	0	2.81	0.32
GOODLAND	55	3	0.44	-0.61	MINOT	47	2	0.28	-1.04	WAUSAU	46	-1	4.55	1.92
HILL CITY	57	2	0.83	-0.62	WILLISTON	47	3	0.25	-0.62	WY CASPER	50	4	1.04	-0.10
TOPEKA	59	2	4.46	1.47	OH AKRON-CANTON	53	1	3.82	1.29	CHEYENNE	51	6	0.51	-0.24
WICHITA	63	4	1.41	-1.04	CINCINNATI	55	-1	3.26	0.30	LANDER	51	5	0.50	-0.87
KY JACKSON	57	-1	7.77	4.59	CLEVELAND	53	1	2.84	0.11	SHERIDAN	50	5	0.16	-1.25

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

November 3 – 9, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were generally below normal in the eastern United States, with some locations in Florida, Georgia, and Missouri recording temperatures more than 6°F below normal. However, temperatures were generally above normal in the West, with parts of Montana and Washington recording temperatures more than 10°F above normal. Virtually all of the country recorded less than 3 inches of precipitation for the week, with dry conditions aiding fall fieldwork in the Corn Belt.

Corn: Nationally, 80 percent of the corn was harvested by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. The corn harvest pace was no longer behind the 5-year average for the first time during the 2014 growing season, catching up from a 22-point deficit on October 19.

Soybeans: Ninety percent of the soybean crop was harvested by week's end, equal to last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Relatively dry conditions in major soybean-producing regions allowed for double-digit harvest progress in nine of the 18 estimating states.

Cotton: By November 9, sixty-two percent of the cotton crop was harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. In the Southern High Plains and Trans-Pecos of Texas, cotton harvest was slowed due to recent rainfall.

Winter Wheat: By November 9, producers had sown 93 percent of the nation's intended 2015 acreage, slightly behind last year's pace but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 83 percent of the winter wheat was emerged by week's end, equal to last year's pace but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 60 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Nationally, 96 percent of the sorghum crop had reached maturity by November 9, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 75 percent of the sorghum crop had been harvested, 9 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 15 percentage points during the week in Kansas, ending the week at 67 percent complete.

Other Crops: Producers had harvested 88 percent of the nation's peanut crop by November 9, four percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Georgia producers reported that remaining peanuts in the field received a heavy frost last week.

By week's end, 98 percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

By November 9, seventy percent of the sunflower crop was harvested, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 9, 2014

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	84	61	72	81
IL	92	77	87	84
IN	83	58	71	80
IA	86	61	82	83
KS	90	86	92	91
KY	89	88	92	95
MI	60	31	43	63
MN	85	71	90	81
MO	88	78	86	90
NE	80	60	79	79
NC	100	96	97	100
ND	62	48	73	70
OH	75	52	67	67
PA	75	51	65	70
SD	77	61	84	77
TN	92	96	98	97
TX	98	86	90	97
WI	60	33	50	68
18 Sts	82	65	80	80

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	81	86	92	86
IL	96	83	91	93
IN	92	73	85	92
IA	98	91	96	96
KS	85	72	84	88
KY	64	51	64	80
LA	100	98	99	98
MI	86	71	85	91
MN	98	98	99	95
MS	97	93	97	96
MO	73	64	81	83
NE	100	95	98	98
NC	28	30	41	37
ND	94	97	100	92
OH	94	72	86	90
SD	96	99	100	95
TN	55	62	73	77
WI	85	80	90	89
18 Sts	90	83	90	91

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	55	65	77	62
AZ	48	40	50	52
AR	86	82	91	86
CA	88	85	90	77
GA	45	60	74	56
KS	30	11	22	37
LA	99	94	97	93
MS	92	85	92	88
MO	61	60	72	75
NC	42	50	65	61
OK	44	27	42	50
SC	43	61	78	61
TN	33	52	60	70
TX	46	31	42	59
VA	50	36	62	70
15 Sts	54	50	62	64

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	100	96	100	99
IL	100	95	100	99
KS	100	94	97	99
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	100	100	99
NE	100	100	100	99
NM	93	60	65	90
OK	100	96	97	94
SD	100	95	100	100
TX	99	94	95	97
11 Sts	100	94	96	97

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	68	41	62	67
IL	94	75	83	83
KS	76	52	67	75
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	84	74	82	84
NE	89	71	84	80
NM	27	8	17	42
OK	76	73	75	71
SD	80	80	92	88
TX	91	79	81	84
11 Sts	84	65	75	80

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	89	81	89	74
FL	96	90	94	95
GA	90	78	87	85
NC	97	80	86	90
OK	83	62	78	76
SC	96	85	97	94
TX	90	64	79	85
VA	93	90	93	92
8 Sts	92	79	88	86

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 9, 2014

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	75	70	80	72
CA	39	45	50	50
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	100	100	99
IL	98	69	84	91
IN	96	82	91	93
KS	99	93	96	98
MI	99	91	96	96
MO	74	56	74	78
MT	99	100	100	97
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	51	37	51	52
OH	100	90	95	95
OK	97	95	96	95
OR	100	96	100	99
SD	100	99	100	100
TX	88	86	88	87
WA	100	100	100	100
18 Sts	94	90	93	93

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	53	50	63	50
CA	19	25	35	26
CO	96	100	100	93
ID	85	85	93	88
IL	77	36	52	74
IN	81	51	70	72
KS	91	82	88	87
MI	89	70	78	86
MO	56	34	43	58
MT	93	97	98	82
NE	100	96	100	97
NC	23	21	31	23
OH	89	62	75	75
OK	89	87	92	83
OR	74	62	74	71
SD	91	85	91	84
TX	73	69	74	68
WA	87	78	89	89
18 Sts	83	77	83	79

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	0	31	63	3
CA	0	0	25	35	40
CO	0	6	40	41	13
ID	0	0	6	84	10
IL	3	3	34	58	2
IN	0	2	31	51	16
KS	0	3	34	57	6
MI	0	5	27	51	17
MO	0	0	43	55	2
MT	0	2	27	43	28
NE	0	2	19	71	8
NC	0	1	24	70	5
OH	1	3	26	56	14
OK	2	10	34	48	6
OR	2	3	56	36	3
SD	1	4	25	57	13
TX	4	10	35	39	12
WA	3	10	60	26	1
18 Sts	1	5	34	50	10
Prev Wk	2	5	34	50	9
Prev Yr	1	4	30	55	10

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	96	90	96	96
MI	83	74	94	88
MN	99	100	100	98
ND	100	100	100	99
4 Sts	96	94	98	96

These 4 States planted 85%
of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 9 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	81	40	63	76
KS	69	43	61	70
ND	42	54	72	68
SD	49	48	70	71
4 Sts	48	50	70	69

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

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

NA - Not Available; *Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 6.0. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 37% short, 45% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 39% short, 45% adequate, and 2% surplus. Soybeans harvested 79%, 74% last week, 69% 2013, and 69% avg. Winter wheat planted 50%, 37% last week, 45% 2013, and 42% avg. Winter wheat emerged 30%, 23% last week, 24% 2013, and 20% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 42% fair, 52% good, and 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, and 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 7% very poor, 23% poor, 41% fair, 25% good, and 4% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 52.6 F in Haleyville to 58.3 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches most of central and southern Alabama to 1.26 inches in Muscle Shoals. Dry conditions continued with two-thirds of the state now rated from abnormally dry to severe drought. Winter grazing seeding and growth continued it's slow pace due to extensive dry conditions. Supplemental feeding of livestock increased due to dwindling pasture and grazing stands.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 37% short, 63% adequate and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 59% adequate and 0% surplus. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in fair to excellent condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Central Arizona growers shipped broccoli, red and green cabbage, cantaloupes, cilantro, collard greens, honeydews, kale, lemons, mustard, parsley, turnips and spinach last week. Western Arizona growers shipped arugula, cilantro, cantaloupes, honeydews, mixed and miscellaneous melons, kale, various lettuce including Boston, romaine, green and red leaf lettuce and spinach last week. Some areas across the State received rain, but not enough to improve dry moisture conditions. Twenty-nine of the 39 weather stations have received above 70 percent of normal precipitation to date. Range and pasture conditions ranged from very poor to excellent, depending on location. Range and pasture conditions were 13% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 37% good and 3% excellent.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 70% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 18% short, 68% adequate, 12% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, and 8% excellent. Most of the state received precipitation last week. Producers continued to harvest crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 55% very short, 25% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 45% short, 15% adequate. High pressure centered on the Great Basin region dominated the week's weather for most of California. High pressure prevented any rainfall for the vast majority of the State. A few coastal southern locations reported light precipitation early in the week. A pacific system grazed the extreme Northwest corner of the State late in the week, with rain totals mostly under one-third of an inch. Temperatures gradually warmed throughout the week, with highs near 60 degrees common early in the week. Highs near 80 degrees were common over the weekend. Lows were primarily below 50 degrees statewide, except for the Sierras, which saw lows near 20 degrees each night. Mountain snowcaps eroded through the course of the week as a result of warming temperatures and no additional snowfall. Over four-fifths of the cotton crop was harvested as farmers resumed harvest following recent rains. Winter wheat was in various stages of development throughout the State with half of the crop planted and over one-third emerged by week's end. Three-quarters of the crop conditions were rated good-to-excellent. Alfalfa was still cut and baled as farmers prepared for sheep to graze idle fields upon the completion of harvest. Sorghum, Sudan grass and corn were harvested for silage. Table grape harvest was nearly complete; Crimson Seedless and Red Globe were the main varieties still harvested. Kiwifruit, pomegranate, and persimmon harvests slowed. Stone fruit orchards were pruned and fertilized. Olive harvest was ongoing. Apple harvest continued; Granny Smith and Pink Lady were the primary varieties currently harvested. Navel oranges were maturing well as harvest increased. Lemon, mandarin, and grapefruit harvests were ongoing. Citrus orchards were sprayed with herbicides, pesticides, and foliar nutrients. Late variety walnut harvest was slowing and post-harvest irrigation was underway. Harvested nut orchards were pruned, irrigated, and fertilized. The fresh tomato harvest continued and the processing tomato harvest finished. The head lettuce season finished in Monterey County and production of other lettuces slowed considerably. Onion beds were prepared in Fresno County. Fields were prepared for organic kale and mustard seed. Jalapeño pepper, asparagus, blueberries, carrots, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, squash, zucchini, eggplant, cucumbers and parsley harvest was ongoing. Late season bell peppers continued to size. Winter vegetable field preparation and planting continued. Fall lambing continued. Severe drought conditions continued to affect rangeland pastures throughout the State. Feed costs for cattle ranchers remained high. Due to the lack of quality feed, supplemental feeding was ongoing for range cattle. Cattle and sheep continued to graze on idle fields or in alfalfa and small grain fields. Beehives were placed in bee yards to give access to blooming plants in-between pollination duties.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 35% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 33% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Sugarbeets harvested 92%, 94% 2013, 95% avg. Sunflowers harvested 63%, 81% 2013, 76% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 40% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa 4th cutting 97%, 99% 2013, 90% avg. Livestock condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 12% excellent. Weather conditions were ideal for harvest activities through most of last week. The northeastern district received some localized precipitation while

conditions remained relatively dry elsewhere. Some concerns were expressed in the northeastern district regarding warm temperatures leading to advanced growth of early planted winter wheat. However, overall winter wheat conditions showed an improvement from the previous week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 31% short, 59% adequate and 10% surplus. Pasture and Range Condition; 4% very poor, 15% poor, 43% fair, 34% good, and 4% excellent. Soybean condition; 3% very poor, 12% poor, 25% fair, 40% good, 20% excellent. Alfalfa 5th cutting; 29% this year, 20% last year, 41% five year average. Barley Planted; 90% this year, 99% last year, 98% fiver year average. Barley Emerged; 55% this year, 75% last year, 69% fiver year average. Corn for Grain; 95% this year, 98% last year, 97% five year average. Other Hay 4th cutting; 55% this year, 75% last year, 69% five year average. Soybeans mature; 96% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Soybeans harvested; 53% this year, 69% last year, 65% five year average. Winter wheat planted; 47% this year, 75% last year, 82% five year average. Winter wheat emerged; 34% this year, 57% last year, 64% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 5% short, 86% adequate and 9% surplus. Field activities should continue to continue to include harvesting soybeans and corn for grain and planting wheat and barley.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for field work; 6.3. Topsoil moisture, 2% very short, 30% short, 63% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 1% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Cool, dry week across State. Peanut harvest continued in Panhandle, north Florida. Peanuts harvested at 94 percent. Harvesting hay, cotton, soybeans continued. Holmes, Jackson, Walton county reporting good to excellent yields on cotton, soybeans. Rye grass, oats, winter grazing planting finishing in Panhandle. Sugarcane harvesting continued in Hendry, Glades counties. Vegetables; Gadsden County, tomato harvest near end. Leon County, irrigated vegetables doing good. Southwest Florida harvesting increasing of beans, eggplant, peppers, tomatoes, watermelons, squash. Miami-Dade County harvesting, okra, boniato, avocado, malanga, bitter melon, planting green beans, pole beans, yellow squash, peppers, tomato, eggplant, sweet corn, boniato, malanga, bitter melon. Pasture condition; 8% poor, 33% fair, 56% good, 3% excellent. Cattle condition; 1% poor, 19% fair, 74% good, 6% excellent. Pastures across State, declining seasonally. Panhandle, hay fed to cattle, frost hurt pastures. Mole crickets in Argentine Bahia causing damage in Duval County. Cattle being culled in Duval County. South Florida pastures turning brown due to lack of precipitation. All citrus producing areas received more than a quarter of an inch, most between a half of an inch and an inch. Ona (Hardee County) received the most rain 1.28 inches. Most harvested citrus fruit going to fresh market. Fallglo tangerines harvest starting to wind down. Fruit quality on colored grapefruit good. Other varieties being harvested include Ambersweet, Navel oranges, other early oranges, white grapefruit, tangelos. Grove activity included irrigation, mowing, removing dead trees, resetting new trees. Processing plants open for packinghouse eliminations, preparing to open for field run.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 40% short, 41% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 38% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Range and pasture condition 4% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Oats condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 48% fair, 44% good, 0% excellent. Oats planted 65%, 65% 2013. Onions transplanted 10%, 23% 2013. Pecans harvested 34%, 44% 2013. Rye condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Rye planted 67%, 63% 2013. Sorghum harvested 80%, 64% 2013. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Soybean harvested 55%, 51% 2013. Winter wheat planted 24%, 27% 2013. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 0.1 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the high 60s to the mid 70s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 30s to the low 50s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 93% adequate, 0% surplus. On November 4, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 7.33 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier. The rainfall averaged 0.75 inches across the state. On the Big Island, Kau received heavy precipitation in the beginning of the week leaving soil saturated and muddy conditions in some pastures. However, pastures were green with forage. Pastures in South Kohala dried out slightly from the heat and reduced precipitation last week, but were still in good-fair condition. High elevation pastures were green with fair amounts of fireweed in the South and North Kohala areas. Leeward coffee trees were growing well from the recent wetter than normal conditions, but some farms reported there was too much rain. Macadamia nut orchards benefitted from recent rains, but some report there were trees still recovering from wind damage attained earlier in the year from hurricane Islelle. Variable levels of volcanic fog and smoke has settled in around the island periodically throughout last week. On Maui, most crops continued to make steady progress. Irrigation water supply was adequate for most crops. Shorter days and cooler growing conditions are affecting crop growth and development. Insect pressure was relatively low. Production of vegetable crops decreased due to wildlife feeding affecting young transplants. Sugarcane planting and harvest was active last week in the central plains.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.4 days. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 25% short, 68% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 2% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat condition 6% fair, 84% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat emerged 93%, 85% 2013, 88% avg. Corn for grain harvested 68%, 67% 2013, 53% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 96%, 96% 2013, 96% avg. Temperatures for the week ranged between 0 and 13 degrees above normal. The Northern region received the greatest amount of precipitation during the week. Major agricultural activities for the week included caring for livestock, fall digging, harvesting of sugarbeets and corn for grain. Winter wheat and pasture conditions continued to do well throughout the week. The south central region reported warm and dryer weather than usually weather allowed the continuation of field activities such as harvest, manure or compost application. Sugarbeet harvest neared completion reports indicated good crop conditions. The harvesting of corn for grain continued to make progress and continued to be slightly ahead of historic averages. Fall harvest and field work began to wind down. No livestock problems were reported.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 78% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.42 inches, 0.26 inches below normal.

The statewide temperature averaged 44.2 degrees, 0.8 degrees below average. Corn and soybean harvest continued last week. Activities included fall tillage and nitrogen application.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 73% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 80% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn moisture content for grain harvested 19%, 2013 18%, 18% 5ya. Soybean moisture content for beans harvested 13%, 2013 13%, 12% 5ya. By region, corn harvested for grain was 71% in the North, 65% in Central, and 81% in South. By region, soybeans harvested was 86% in North, 87% in Central, and 80% in South. By region, winter wheat emerged was 75% in North, 71% in Central, and 66% in South. Average temperatures for the week ending November 9 ranged from 41 to 50 degrees, and from 5 degrees below to 3 degrees above normal. The lowest recorded temperature for the week was 18 degrees; the highest, 69 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 44.8 degrees, 0.7 degrees below normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.10 to 1.00 inches with a statewide average of 0.49 inches. Soft fields from scattered rain showers continued to slow corn and soybean harvest progress across the State. Many farmers are using breaks in the precipitation to finish up soybeans, as they are more sensitive to changing weather patterns than corn. Winter wheat is progressing nicely considering the slow start for planting. Fall applications of fertilizer, lime and herbicide are behind schedule. Other activities for the week included hauling and storing grain, tilling fields and conducting soil tests.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 86% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, and 10% surplus. Corn moisture content of grain at harvest 17%. Grain movement from farm to elevator 11% none, 29% light, 42% moderate, 18% heavy. Off-farm grain storage availability 14% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. On-farm grain storage availability 19% short, 77% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Iowa farmers harvested just over one-fifth of the State's corn crop during the week. Other activities for the week included fall tillage, manure and fertilizer application, corn stalk baling, and tiling. Southwest Iowa was the wettest with over one-quarter of its topsoil and subsoil in surplus condition. Livestock conditions were reported as normal.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 9% very short, 27% short, 64% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 14% very short, 28% short, 58% adequate, and 0% surplus. Sunflowers turning brown 94%, 99% 2013, 98% avg.; harvested 61%, 69% 2013, 70% avg.; conditions 2% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 51% good 6% excellent. Alfalfa fourth cutting 95%, 92% 2013, 95% avg; Stock water supplies were rated 7% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, and 1% surplus. rain and cool temperatures occurred across the southeastern corner of the state, while the rest of the state remained dry and warm. Activities included seeding winter wheat, harvesting row crops, moving cattle to winter pastures and marketing calves.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 3% very short, 8% short, 75% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.72 inches, 0.05 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 48 degrees, 3 degrees below normal. Winter wheat planted 77%, 62% 2013, 72% average; emerged 47%, 31% 2013. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Tobacco stripped 34%, 34% 2013, 30% average. Tobacco stripped quality 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Cattle and calves feed obtained from pastures 73%. Primary activities this week included harvesting corn and soybeans. Producers were also sowing wheat and stripping tobacco as conditions allowed.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.8. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 37% short, 50% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 36% short, 54% adequate, 6% surplus. Sweet Potatoes harvested 84% this week, 81% last week, 95% last year, 84% average. Sugarcane harvested 40% this week, 32% last week, 39% last year, 43% average. Pecans harvested 37% this week, 30% last week, 39% last year, 46% average. Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 15% excellent. Pecans condition 5% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 17% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 19% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 1% short, 95% adequate and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 2% short, 98% adequate and 0% surplus. Pasture and range condition; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 41% good, and 23% excellent. Soybean condition; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 51% good, 26% excellent. Alfalfa 5th cutting; 57% this year, 54% last year, 59% five year average. Barley Planted; 89% this year, 99% last year, 97% five year average. Barley Emerged; 71% this year, 91% last year, 60% fiver year average. Corn Harvested for Grain; 87% this year, 95% last year, 92% five year average. Other Hay 3rd cutting; 76% this year, n/a last year, n/a five year average. Other Hay 4th cutting; 28% this year, 59% last year, 54% five year average. Soybean dropping leaves; 96% this year, 99% last year, 98% five year average. Soybeans Mature; 87% this year, n/a last year, n/a five years average. Soybeans Harvested; 53% this year, 64% last year, 68% five average. Winter wheat planted; 80% this year, 88% last year, 89% five year average. Winter wheat emerged; 52% this year, 75% last year, 71 fiver year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate and 5% surplus. Field activities should continue to include harvesting soybeans and corn for grain and planting wheat and barley.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 72% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 78% adequate, 19% surplus. Dry edible beans harvested 97%, 100% last year, 100% 5-year average. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 72%. Corn condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent. Moisture content of harvested corn averaged 24%. Moisture content of harvested soybeans averaged 15%. Precipitation for the week ending November 9 ranged between 0.61 inch and 0.83 inch in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.16 inch and 2.78 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 19 degrees to 64 degrees, with a state average of 39.9 degrees Fahrenheit, 0.3 degree above normal. Last week's persistent cold and wet conditions continued to slow down harvest progress. Additionally, high corn moisture content and unfavorable

harvest conditions resulted in minimal corn harvest. Despite the delay, dry beans and soybean harvests were finally wrapping up in most regions of the state. Other activities for the week were repairing equipment, hauling manure, and fall tillage.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture rated 3% very short, 20% short, 76% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 3% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, and 1% surplus. Minnesota farmers harvested nearly one-fifth of the State's corn crop and 16 percent of the State's sunflower crop during the week ending November 9, 2014. Despite continued concerns over corn moisture levels, farmers put in long hours during the week harvesting and working on tillage to beat a forecasted winter storm. Corn harvest moved ahead of normal for the first time this season.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 5.3. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 23% short, 54% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 23% short, 60% adequate, 9% surplus. Peanuts 94% dug this week, 92% last week, 93% 2013, 86% Avg. Peanuts 83% harvested this week, 79% last week, 81% 2013, 81% Avg. Sorghum 96% harvested for grain or seed this week, 92% last week, 96% 2013, 98% Avg. Sweet Potatoes 87% harvested this week, 83% last week, 94% 2013, 86% Avg. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 3% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Cold weather continues to move into the state.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 81% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 5% short, 84% adequate, 11% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% short, 91% adequate, 4% surplus. Temperatures averaged 47.0 degrees statewide, 0.2 degrees below normal. Rain averaged 0.61 inches statewide.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.8, 4.8 last year. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 1% last year; 22% short, 20% last year; 67% adequate, 75% last year; 7% surplus, 4% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 3% last year; 18% short, 23% last year; 72% adequate, 70% last year; 7% surplus, 4% last year. Corn for grain 85% harvested, 67% last year. Potatoes 91% harvested, 100% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – cattle and calves 87% moved, 84% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – sheep and lambs 92% moved, 92% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle and calves 20% fed. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 35% fed. The week ending November 9 in Montana started out mild and rainy and ended with unseasonably cold temperatures and snow. Many areas received snow and many stations received at least some measurable precipitation. Libby received the highest amount of precipitation at 1.53 inches of moisture. The high temperatures for Montana ranged from the mid 50s to upper 60s. Low temperatures ranged from the lower teens to the upper 20s.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 32% short, 60% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, and 1% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 5% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 92% adequate, and 1% surplus. Warm conditions coupled with limited rainfall made for excellent harvest conditions. Precipitation of an half inch or more fell early in the week across portions of the western Panhandle, but was non-existent elsewhere. Temperatures averaged 5 degrees above normal. Sugarbeet harvest was wrapping up in western counties. Fall tillage and fertilizer applications were underway. Cattle were being moved to available stalk fields.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil Moisture 15% Very Short, 30% Short, 55% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 25% Very Short, 35% Short, 40% Adequate. A hard frost at the beginning of the week ended the growing season in North Central Nevada. Irrigation has mostly ended due to regular freezes. There were more reports of fallowed acres through the winter due to short supplies of soil moisture. Winter wheat continued to progress with less than a quarter of the crop planted. Alfalfa harvest was wrapping up and fields were grazed by livestock. Livestock supplemental feeding of hay and grain was ongoing. Main farm and ranch activities included hay shipping, potato processing and shipping, onion sorting and shipping, and livestock sorting and shipping. Temperatures were above normal for the entire State with the greatest departure from normal coming in the Western and North Central regions. Every weather station except for Las Vegas reported an overnight low below freezing with Ely getting as low as 15 degrees. There was no reported measurable precipitation as storms moved out of the State at the beginning of last week. Low temperatures persisted through Wednesday until a warm front swept through Northern Nevada at the end of the week. Temperatures increased to as much as 15 degrees above normal.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 3.5. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 8% short, 81% adequate and 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 8% short, 77% adequate, 15% surplus. Cranberries all progress (MA); 95% harvested. Hay all progress; 94% fourth cutting. Pasture and range; 0% very poor, 35% poor, 41% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.5. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate and 11% surplus. Apples all progress; 95% harvested. Corn all progress; 94% mature and 54% harvested for grain. Hay Alfalfa all progress; 71% fourth cutting. Other Hay all progress; 45% fourth cutting. Soybeans all progress; 45% harvested. Soybeans all conditions; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. There was light frost for in some counties. Following crops are being harvested: cabbages, herbs, late fall green and lettuce. Most or all summer vegetables crop fields are cleaned up.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 25% short, 44% adequate and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 29% short, 42% adequate and 2% surplus. All crops freeze damage 5% moderate, 8% light, 87% none. All crops hail damage 100% none. All crops wind damage 4% severe, 26% moderate, 6% light, 64% none. Alfalfa sixth cutting 95%, 99% last year, 96% avg. Corn harvested for grain 43%, 82% last year, 87% avg; condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 34% good, 33% excellent. Cotton bolls opening 90%, 100% last year, 100% avg; harvested 22%, 36% last year, 47% avg; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 53% fair, 24% good, 17% excellent. Lettuce harvested 77%, 57% last year, 60% avg. Peanuts harvested

70%, 79% last year, 71% avg. Pecan nut set 13% heavy, 70% moderate, 17% light; condition 24% fair, 60% good and 16% excellent. Red chile harvested 44%, 58% last year, 64% avg; condition 2% poor, 43% fair, 55% good. Sorghum condition 3% poor, 28% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat emerged 90%, 100% last year, 97% average; condition 72% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 18% very poor, 24% poor, 30% fair, 28% good. Remnants from an active low pressure system kept wet and cool conditions over the eastern half of the state. By midweek, a building ridge of high pressure from the west pushed temperatures above normal and limited any chances of precipitation. Rio Arriba County reported that producers have had ideal weather conditions for weaning and all other fall activities. Roosevelt County reported scattered freezes have ended the growing season. Scattered showers helped wheat growth and condition. Most calves have been weaned and shipped. Cows have been preg checked.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 6% short, 68% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 8% short, 71% adequate, 21% surplus. Fall Tillage, 80% this week, 76% last week. Corn Mature, 95% this week, 88% last week. Corn Harvested for Grain, 42% this week, 27% last week, 57% previous year, 54% average. Corn Silage Harvested, 93% this week, 91% last week, 98% previous year, 98% average. Hay Alfalfa Fourth Cutting, 90% this week, 81% last week. Hay Alfalfa Fifth Cutting, 24% this week, 24% last week. Hay Other Fourth Cutting, 84% this week, 75% last week. Potatoes Harvested, 95% this week, 83% last week, 100% previous year, 94% average. Soybeans Harvested, 83% this week, 57% last week, 81% previous year, 79% average. Winter Wheat Planted, 94% this week, 92% last week. Winter Wheat Emerged, 83% this week, 72% last week, 90% previous year, 18% average. Apples Harvested, 88% this week, 87% last week, 98% previous year, 97% average. Grapes Harvested, 85% this week, 82% last week, 97% previous year, 99% average. Corn condition, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 54% good, 24% excellent. Hay Alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 13% excellent. Hay Other Than Alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and Range condition, 12% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 17% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling and spreading manure, mowing and bailing hay, mowing pastures, spraying of trees, and fixing machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% short, 72% adequate and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate and 3% surplus. The state received very little rainfall this week with temperatures dropping below normal. Some areas are reporting abnormally dry conditions. Reported crop progress data for the week showed soybeans leaf drop at 96% and harvest at 41%. Cotton harvested at 65%, burley tobacco harvested is at 95%, sweet potato harvest is at 90% and peanut harvest is reported at 86%. Small grain planting continued to progress with barley reported at 70%, wheat at 51% and oats planted at 53%.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat emerged 99%, 96% 2013; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 18% fair, 53% good, 20% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 85% adequate, and 11% surplus. Significant harvest progress of row crops was made despite some moisture being received over the weekend. Snow over the weekend, in the southern part of the State, either halted or slowed harvest activities. Temperatures last week were 2 to 8 degrees above normal. Livestock producers took advantage of the warm weather last week and were busy moving cattle from summer pastures, hauling hay, and weaning or marketing calves.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short 10% short, 67% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short 10% short, 73% adequate, 16% surplus. Average temperatures recorded around the State ranged from 42 to 48 degrees or six degrees below to three degrees above normal. The lowest recorded temperature was 21 degrees and the highest was 69 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 43.9 degrees, 1.8 degrees cooler than normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.11 to 1.02 inches, with a statewide average of 0.49 inches. Farmers spent the majority of last week harvesting corn and soybeans, and planting winter wheat. Moisture content of harvested corn averaged 20%, 19% 2013, NA 5YA. Moisture content of harvested soybeans averaged 13%, 14% 2013, NA 5YA.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 38% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 39% short, 30% adequate. Oats seedbed preparation 83% this week, 73% last week, 86% last year, 84% average. Oats planted 41% this week, 33% last week, 57% last year, 53% average. Rye conditions 4% very poor, 11% poor, 50% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Rye emerged 93% this week, 88% last week, 97% last year, 97% average. Canola conditions 3% very poor, 14% poor, 40% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent. Canola emerged 95% this week, 91% last week, 96% last year, N/A average. Alfalfa fourth cutting 94% this week, 93% last week, 94% last year, 78% average; fifth cutting 63% this week, 62% last week, 44% last year, N/A average. Other Hay second cutting 93% this week, 92% last week, 88% last year, 81% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Pasture and range condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Row crop harvest continued to progress, with cotton reaching 42 percent completion last week, up 15 points from the previous week. Sorghum harvest was 75 percent complete, 4 points above normal. Other row crop harvest continued in line with their normal averages. Rye seeding reached completion across the state, with winter wheat seeding at 96 percent. By Sunday, emerging winter wheat and rye reached 92 and 93 percent respectively. Crop conditions continued to be rated mostly good to fair. Scattered showers were experienced across the state last week. Each district received more than one inch of rainfall with exception of the Panhandle and the North Central District, which averaged 0.07 and 0.79 of an inch, respectively. Precipitation improved growth for early sown wheat in areas of the Southwest District, though moisture was still needed for the crop in the Panhandle. Temperatures averaged in the low 50's across the state, with the lowest temperature recorded at 26 degrees at Kenton on Wednesday, November 5th, and the highest recorded at 82 degrees at Slapout on Friday, November 7th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to short.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 5.4 days. Topsoil Moisture 4% Very Short, 33% Short, 59% Adequate, 4% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 11% Very Short, 44% Short, 44% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture 5% Very Poor, 26% Poor, 40% Fair, 28% Good, 1% Excellent. Winter Wheat Emerged 74%, 74% 2013, 71% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 2% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 56% Fair, 36% Good, 3% Excellent. Precipitation Helps Pasture Conditions in Oregon. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.4. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 5% very poor, 26% poor, 40% fair, 28% good and 1% excellent. In western Oregon producers were fertilizing grass for seed, as well as applying fall herbicide applications in perennial crops. In certain areas the last of the fall planting has been completed and grain crops were coming up. Filberts were being pruned. The liming of orchards and vineyards was taking place. Cauliflower and broccoli was being harvested. Producers were burlapping large and small trees and shipping them. Pastures were improving and cattle looked good. Recent rains combined with warm temperatures have produced a flush of new growth on some pastures. This has provided grazing for cattle and sheep. In eastern Oregon winter wheat was coming up quickly due to added moisture. There was very little winter wheat seeding left. Some rain towards the end of the week helped all crops. Livestock producers were still in the process of moving cattle to winter pastures and feedlots.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.5. Topsoil moisture, 8% very short, 8% short, 78% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 8% very short, 11% short, 77% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay alfalfa fourth cutting, 94% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Apples harvested, 94% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Barley planted, 95% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Barley Emerged, 92% this week, 96% last year, 89% average. Corn Harvested for Grain, 65% this week, 75% last year, 70% average. Fall Tillage, 84% this week, n/a last year, n/a average. Grapes harvested, 96% this week, 99% last year, n/a average. Soybeans Harvested, 78% this week, 86% last year, 73% average. Winter Wheat planted, 95% this week, 92% last year, 88% average. Winter Wheat emerged, 88% this week, 78% last year, 73% average. Quality of hay made, 1% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 40% good, 20% excellent. Soybeans condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 62% good, 24% excellent. Field activities for the week included harvesting applying lime and spreading manure.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil Moisture 1% very short, 33% short, 66% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 4% very short, 29% short, 67% adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture and Range condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 40% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 33% fair, 63% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 81% fair, 15% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans Coloring 100%, 86% 2013. Soybeans Dropping Leaves 92%,74% 2013. Soybeans mature 89%, 70% 2013. Soybeans Harvested 59%, 27% 2013. Peanuts Harvested 97%, 96% 2013. Wheat Planted 55%, 33% 2013. Wheat Emerged 22%, 11% 2013. Oats Planted 49%, 37% 2013. Oats Emerged 27%, 20% 2013. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was two degrees below the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.0 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 25% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 73% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat emerged 91%, 91% 2013, 84% avg. Sunflower bracts turning brown 98%. Harvested 70%, 49% 2013, 71% avg. Condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, 3% surplus. Well above normal temperatures with little precipitation dominated the weather pattern across most areas of the state last week.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 78% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn harvested for grain, 98%. Cotton harvested, 60%. Soybeans harvested 73%. Winter wheat planted, 75%, emerged, 45%. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Other activities included seeding pastures.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 30% short, 51% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 37% short, 47% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn mature 100%, 100% 2013, 100% avg. Cotton bolls opening 92%, 97% 2013, 97% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 100%, 98% 2013, 98% avg. Oats planted 92%, 86% 2013, 88% avg. Oats emerged 44%, 72% 2013, 66% avg. Cotton condition 9% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 27% good and 7% excellent. Range and pasture condition 9% very poor, 19% poor, 39% fair, 29% good and 4% excellent. Significant rainfall was received in many areas of the state with parts of South Central Texas and South Texas recording up to five inches for the week. Areas of the Edwards Plateau, Coastal Bend, Lower Valley and Blacklands received up to 3 inches of rainfall. The rest of the state received adequate moisture measuring a quarter of an inch or more. Parts of the Panhandle experienced freezing temperatures. In the Northern High and Low Plains, early-planted winter wheat and oats had emerged due to recent moisture. In areas of the Cross-Timbers and the Blacklands, winter wheat and oat seedings continued. Producers in the Edwards Plateau reported light armyworm pressure. Corn harvest progressed well in areas of the Northern High Plains. In areas of the Northern High Plains, soybean harvest was wrapping up. Sorghum harvest was active in areas of the Edwards Plateau and the Northern High Plains. In areas of South Texas, peanut harvest continued. In the Southern High Plains and Trans-Pecos, cotton harvest was slowed due to recent rainfall. Pecan harvest continued across the state. In the Lower Valley, irrigation was active on fall vegetables. In South Texas, harvest of cabbage, onions and spinach was underway. Across the state, supplemental feeding of cattle continued. Cool-season grasses were beginning to emerge and some small grains were ready to be grazed. Recent rainfall aided pasture growth in many parts of the state. Cattle producers continued to wean and sell calves.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 41% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 37% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat emerged 96%, 90% 2013, 84% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 97%, 100% 2013, 99% 5-yr avg. Corn mature 95%, 100% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Corn grain harvested 69%, 79% 2013, 66% 5-yr avg. Apples harvested 95%, 91% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Cattle moved from summer range 94%, 92% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves condition 16% fair, 69% good, 15% excellent. Sheep moved from summer range 98%, 93% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lamb condition 14% fair, 79% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 7% very

short, 25% short, 68% adequate. Beaver County, Box Elder County, Cache County, and Garfield County reported very mild and dry fall weather, which allowed farmers to complete a lot of fall field work. However, winter wheat growers in Cache County could use some precipitation to benefit their crops. The mild weather helped farmers in Box Elder County finish their fall field work. Harvest for alfalfa hay was virtually complete, and harvest for corn for grain was nearing an end. Most winter wheat had emerged and was in good condition. Growers in Cache County had finished harvesting most crops, with the exception of corn for grain. Beaver County reported a lot of fall pasture left for livestock. In Box Elder County, livestock producers had moved all animals off summer ranges. Beef producers were weaning and shipping calves, while sheep producers had sent lambs to market or moved them to feedlots. Producers in Rich County had shipped most of their calves to market.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture very short 3%, short 26%, adequate 68%, surplus 3%. Subsoil moisture very 6% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Cotton harvested 62%, 50% 2013, 70% 5-yr avg. Peanuts harvested 93%, 93% 2013, 92% 5-yr avg. Corn for grain harvested 92%, 95% 2013, 95% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 5% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves 98%, 98% 2013, 99% 5-yr avg. Soybeans harvested 56%, 55% 2013, 54% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat seeded 57%, 66% 2013, 68% 5-yr avg. Barley 22% fair, 71% good, 7% excellent. Barley seeded 93%, 92% 2013, 95% 5-yr avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Pasture 5% very poor, 18% poor, 29% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa hay 20% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Other hay 3% very poor, 19% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. All apples harvested 91%. Despite this week's light rain showers, Virginia remained dry. Rainfall varied by location, from less than 0.5 inches to no rain. Temperatures were seasonable to slightly cooler than normal for this time of year. Lows dropped in the 20's for most of the Commonwealth. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.8. The dry weather was ideal for harvesting crops, but small grains and cover crops were in need of rain. The peanut and corn harvest was drawing to end with more than 90% of the crops harvested. The soybean crop was a little over half harvested. The cold temperatures brought a killing frost to many growers' vegetables; however, some locations were still harvesting and distributing sweet potatoes, collards, and greens. Other farming activities for the week included sampling soil, taking pesticide classes, purchasing seed for next year, and hunting deer.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work 5.8 days. Topsoil Moisture 10% Very Short, 31% Short, 55% Adequate, 4% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 16% Very Short, 44% Short, 38% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Range and Pasture 11% Very Poor, 15% Poor, 45% Fair, 25% Good, 4% Excellent. Winter Wheat Planted 100%, 100% 2013, 100% avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 89%, 87% 2013, 89% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 3% Very Poor, 10% Poor, 60% Fair, 26% Good, 1% Excellent. Corn Mature 97%, 99% 2013, 97% avg. Corn Harvested for Grain 64%, 74% 2013, 71% avg. Winter Wheat Planting was Complete in Washington. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.8. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 11% very poor, 15% poor, 45% fair, 25% good, and 4% excellent. In western Washington cover crops on silage fields were thick and luxurious. Most fields were too wet for a lot of field work to take place. Christmas tree farms continued to prepare for the holidays. Vegetable harvest continued from the late summer early fall plantings. In eastern Washington the last very small amount of winter wheat planting occurred. Corn was still being harvested. Some fall field work was being done but most of the farmers were finished. As apple harvest comes to a close for most producers attention was directed toward orchard clean-up, rodent management and some early tree pruning. Calves were being weaned and shipped, with cows being moved to winter pasture and some being fed hay already.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 7% short, 90% adequate, and 2% surplus, compared to 15% short, 77% adequate, and 8% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 3% very short, 21% short, 75% adequate, and 1% surplus, comparison data not available. Corn was 81% harvested for grain, 52% in 2013, and 64% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 68% harvested, 46% in 2013, and 70% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 80% planted, 60% in 2013, and 84% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 51% emerged, 30% in 2013, and 64% 5-year avg. Apples were 96% harvested, 93% in 2013, 5-year avg. not available. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, and 13% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 20% fair, 76% good, and 4% excellent. Farming activities included planting winter wheat and harvesting corn for grain and soybeans. Showers and snow flurries limited harvesting in parts of the State.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 81% adequate and 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 83% adequate, and 11% surplus. Corn for silage 96%, 99% 2013, 100% avg. Corn moisture content of grain at harvest 23%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg. Winter wheat planted 94%, n.a 2013, n.a. avg, emerged 79%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg, condition 4% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Fall tillage 52%, 46% 2013, 44% avg. Farmers were scrambling this week to get fieldwork done before oncoming winter weather. Rain and snow events late in the week interrupted fieldwork and drove up grain moistures in the eastern portions of the state. This precipitation made for slick field conditions and wind reportedly lodged standing corn in some areas. However, conditions across the rest of the state were much drier, allowing good progress on fall fieldwork. With substantial snow and much colder weather in the forecast, reporters were concerned about the amount of corn and soybeans still to be harvested and the amount of manure still to be spread. Several reporters noted farmers working through the night to clear fields while conditions allowed. The corn silage and soybeans harvests were nearing completion, as was winter wheat planting. Grain driers were going full blast across the state but some producers were reportedly still delaying their grain corn harvest until moisture content falls naturally. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures were normal to 3 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 46 to 53 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 32 to 37 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.08 inches in La Crosse to 0.73 inches in Green Bay.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 21% short, 71% adequate, 0% surplus. Sugarbeets harvested 97%, 83% 2013, 90% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat emerged 95%, 100% 2013, 100% 5-yr avg; condition 30% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 46%, 47% 2013, 55% 5-yr avg; condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 11% fair, 78% good, 0% excellent. Dry beans harvested 96%, 92% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Livestock condition 11% fair, 72% good, 17% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 4% very poor, 2% fair, 81% good, 13% excellent.

November 6 ENSO Update

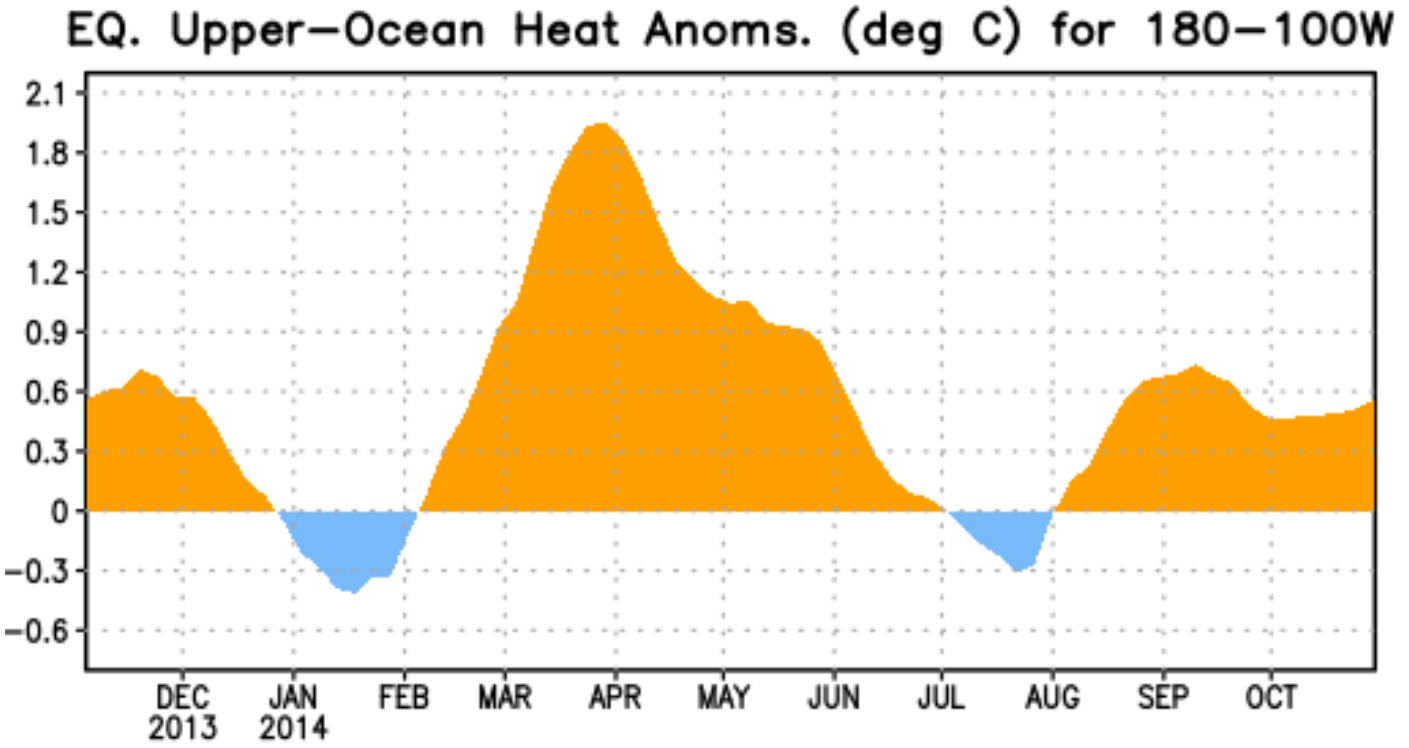


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: There is a 58% chance of El Niño during the Northern Hemisphere winter, which is favored to last into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2015.

During October 2014, above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) increased slightly across the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific. The weekly Niño indices were between +0.6°C (Niño-3.4 and Niño-1+2) and +0.9°C (Niño-3) at the end of the month. Subsurface heat content anomalies (averaged between 180º-100ºW) were largely unchanged (Fig. 1) even as a new downwelling Kelvin wave increased temperatures at depth in the central Pacific. The monthly equatorial low-level winds were near average, although anomalous westerlies continued to emerge on occasion. Upper-level winds were also mostly average across the Pacific. The Southern Oscillation Index continued to be negative, accompanied by mostly average rainfall near the Date Line and suppressed rainfall over Indonesia. Overall, several features across the tropical Pacific are characteristic of borderline El Niño conditions, but collectively, the combined atmosphere and oceanic state remains ENSO-neutral.

Similar to last month, most models predict El Niño to develop during October-December 2014 and to continue into early 2015. However, the ongoing lack of clear atmosphere-ocean coupling and the latest NCEP CFSv2 model forecast have reduced confidence that El Niño will fully materialize (at least five overlapping consecutive 3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index at or greater than 0.5°C). If El Niño does emerge, the forecaster consensus favors a weak event. In summary, there is a 58% chance of El Niño during the Northern Hemisphere winter, which is favored to last into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2015 (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome).

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 are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 4 December 2014. 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 2-8, 2014

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Rain returned to western and southern crop areas, while drier, milder weather favored winter crop development and accelerated final summer crop harvesting in eastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Lingering cold continued to ease winter wheat into dormancy, though warmer conditions returned to western- and northern-most crop districts.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain and snow further increased moisture reserves for winter grain establishment across eastern Turkey and much of Iran.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Widespread showers boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather aided fieldwork across India, although overly warm weather necessitated more irrigation for rabi crop establishment.

EAST ASIA: Warm weather promoted winter crop development in China, while mostly dry conditions necessitated supplemental irrigation in some areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Late-season showers provided a boost in Thailand's reservoir levels, while seasonal showers continued to be slow in arriving across Java, Indonesia.

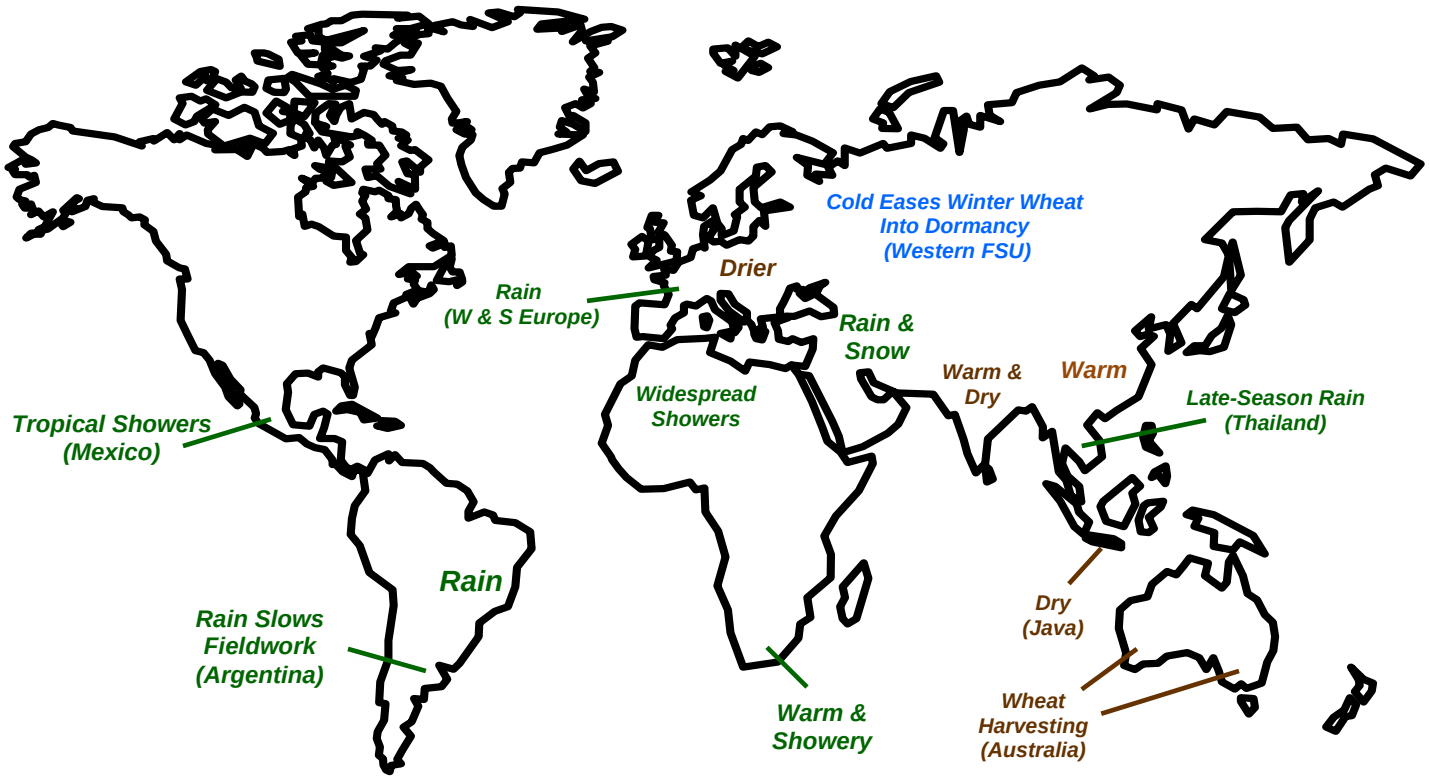
AUSTRALIA: Warm, mostly dry weather promoted winter crop maturation and harvesting in the west and southeast.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather benefited emerging corn.

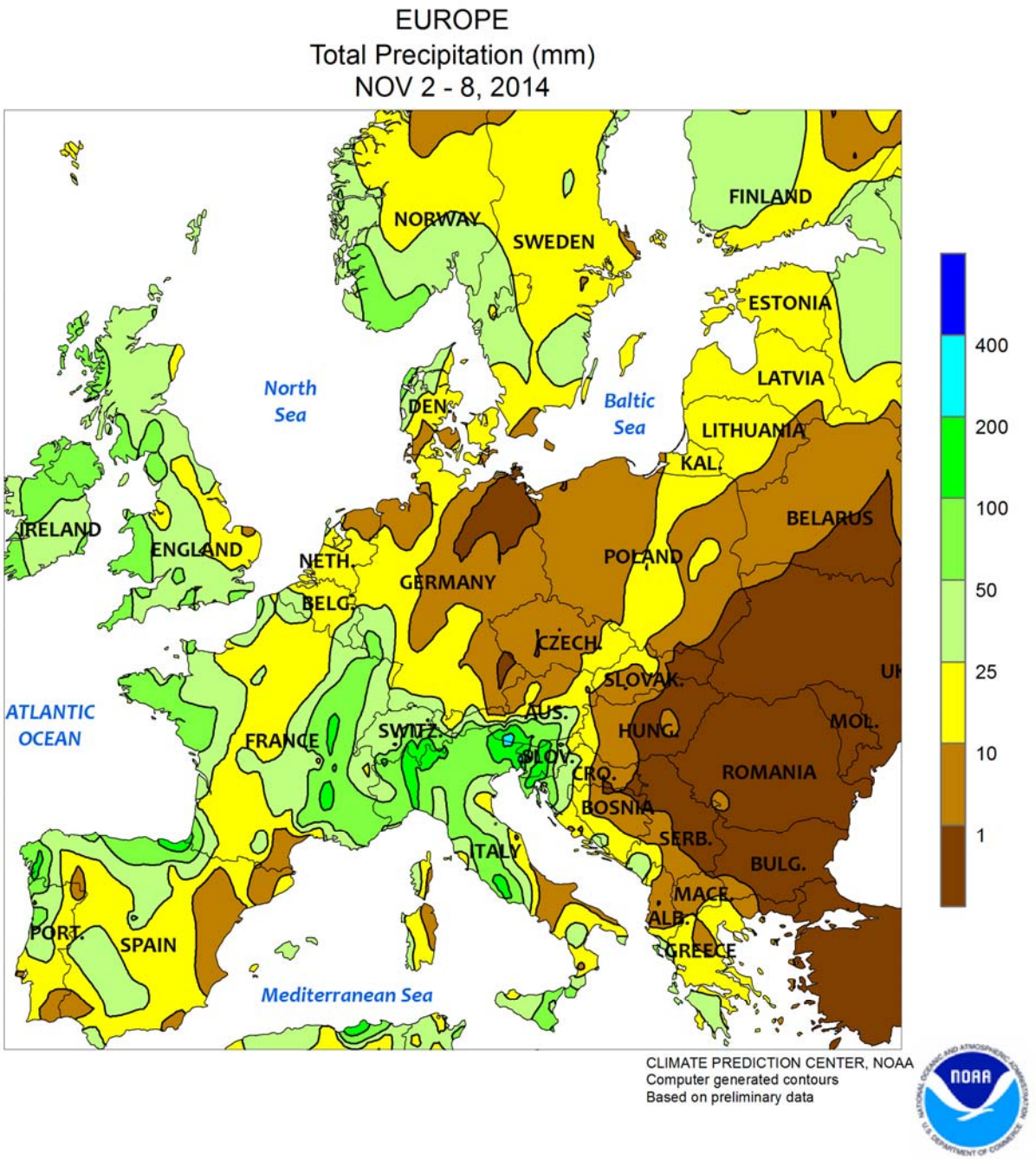
ARGENTINA: Locally heavy showers slowed corn and soybean planting.

BRAZIL: Moderate to heavy rain increased moisture for various crops, while slowing fieldwork.

MEXICO: Tropical moisture overspread central and northeastern Mexico.



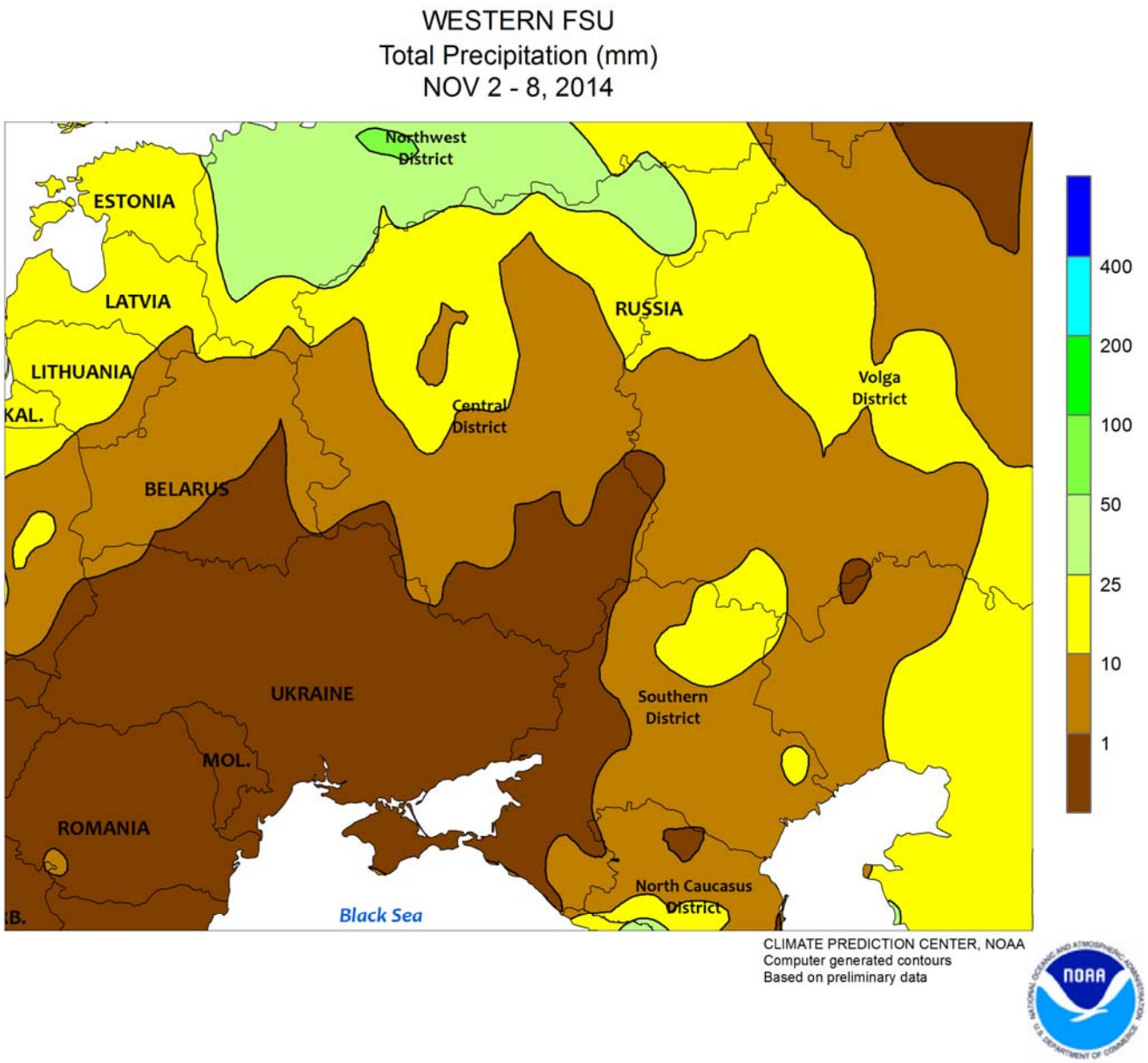
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Increasingly unsettled weather in western and southern Europe contrasted with drier, milder conditions farther east. After last week's respite, a slow-moving cold front generated widespread showers across much of western and southern Europe. In Spain, 10 to 50 mm (locally more) of rainfall improved soil moisture for winter wheat and barley planting and signaled a favorable start to the 2014-15 winter wet season. Farther north, moderate to heavy showers (10-75 mm) over France, the United Kingdom, and Low Countries maintained adequate to abundant moisture for winter grains and oilseeds. However, torrential downpours (50-200 mm) in parts of northern Italy caused flooding and likely necessitated some replanting of winter crops. Despite the flooding, the rain and mountain snow in Italy were overall beneficial for winter crops and boosted reservoirs and mountain snowpacks, which are key water sources for summer irrigation. In contrast, warm, mostly dry weather promoted winter crop establishment and late summer crop harvesting from northeastern Germany into the Balkans, though showers (5-25 mm) did cause some minor fieldwork delays from Austria into central Poland.

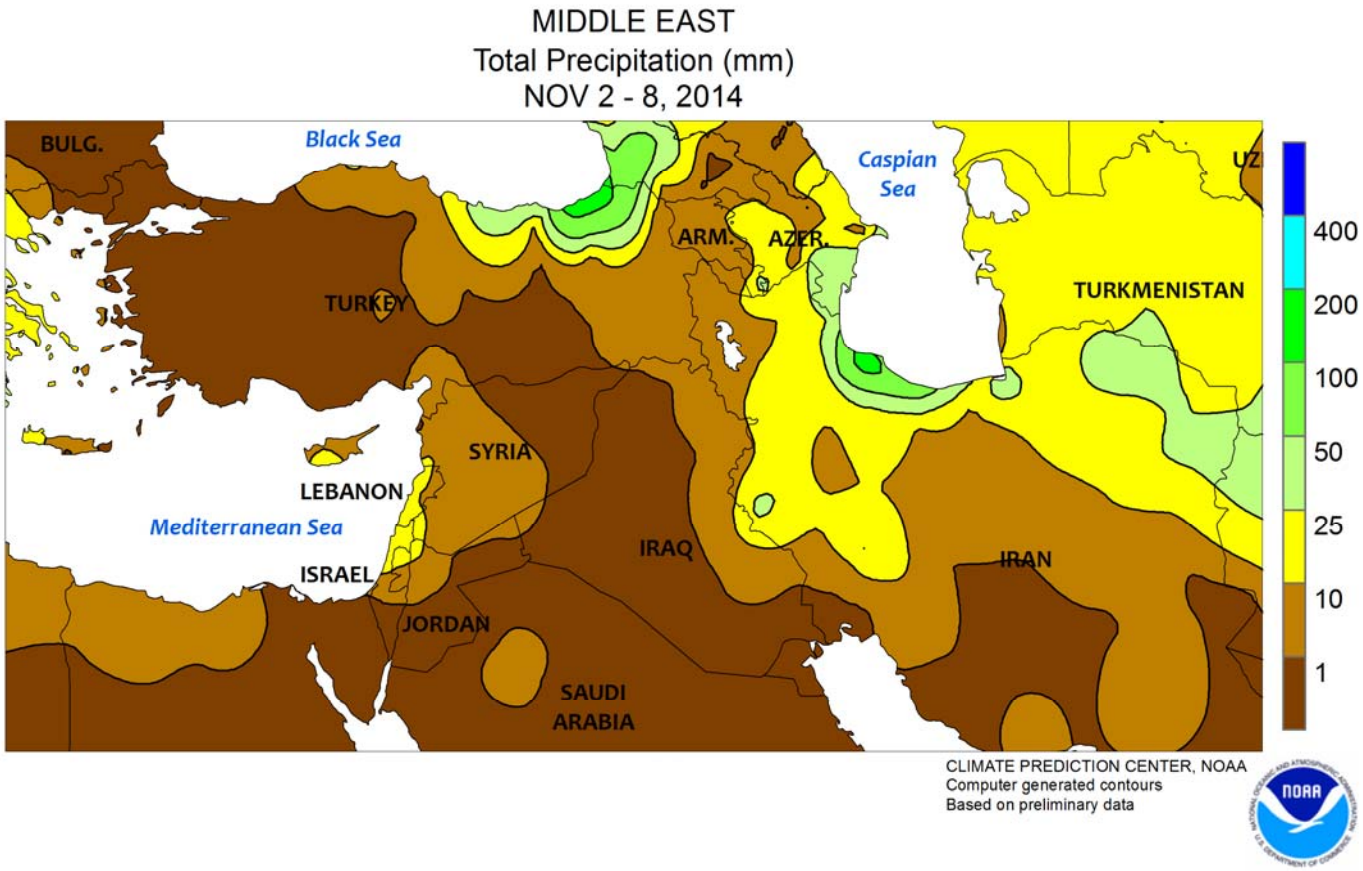
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Cold, mostly dry weather prevailed in major winter wheat areas, though somewhat milder conditions returned to northern- and western-most parts of the region. A strong area of high pressure maintained sunny skies and below-normal temperatures (1-4°C below normal) in southern Russia. Nighttime readings dropped below -5°C in key southern wheat oblasts, with weekly average temperatures less than 5°C indicating winter wheat was approaching or entering dormancy in the Southern and North Caucasus Districts in Russia. Rain and snow (1-20 mm, liquid equivalent) were mostly confined to the North Caucasus District, though a secondary area of precipitation in northern portions of the Southern District provided some moisture for winter crops beset by an unfavorably dry autumn. Meanwhile, near- to above-normal temperatures in Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, and northern Russia eased crop stress brought on by the abrupt early-November cold.

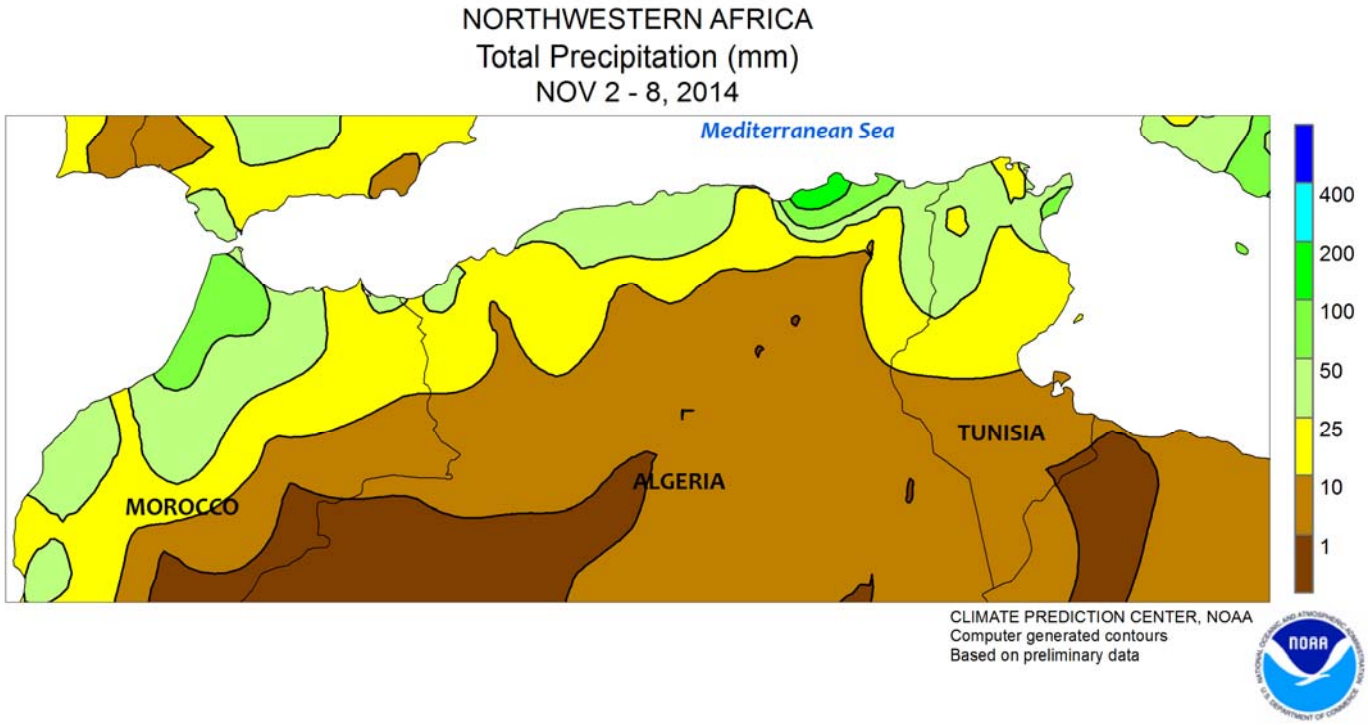
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

Cold weather settled over the region, while unseasonably heavy rain and mountain snow lingered in central and eastern growing areas. A departing storm system produced 10 to 35 mm (liquid equivalent, locally more) of rain and mountain snow over much of central and northern Iran, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture for wheat and barley establishment but hampering fieldwork. Drier weather returned to Turkey, though light to moderate showers (2-40 mm) lingered in eastern portions of the country and along the eastern Mediterranean Coast. The arrival of cold weather (-10 to 0°C) caused some of the precipitation to fall as snow, particularly in the higher elevations of eastern Turkey. In addition, the cold weather also eased winter crops toward dormancy on the Anatolian Plateau of central Turkey as well as the colder valley locations of northwestern Iran. Overall, winter crop prospects in the region have benefited from a favorable start to the 2014-15 growing season.

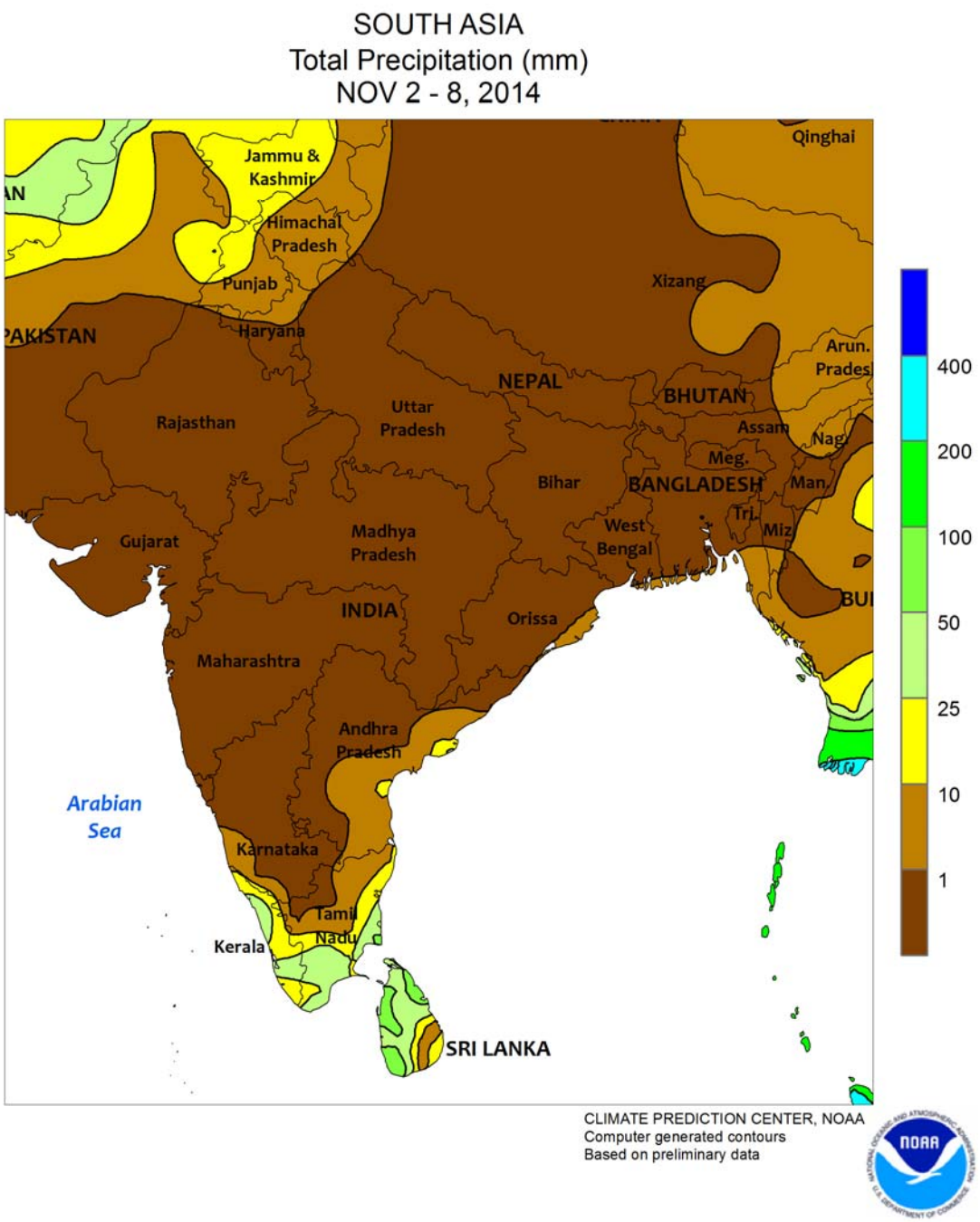
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Showers overspread the region, boosting soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. An Atlantic storm system and its attendant cold front generated showers and thunderstorms over the entire region, with totals in excess of 25 mm reported in most major winter wheat and barley areas from western and northern Morocco into northern Tunisia. The wet weather slowed planting activities but was a welcome sign for grain producers in a region that relies almost exclusively on rainfall for crop prospects.

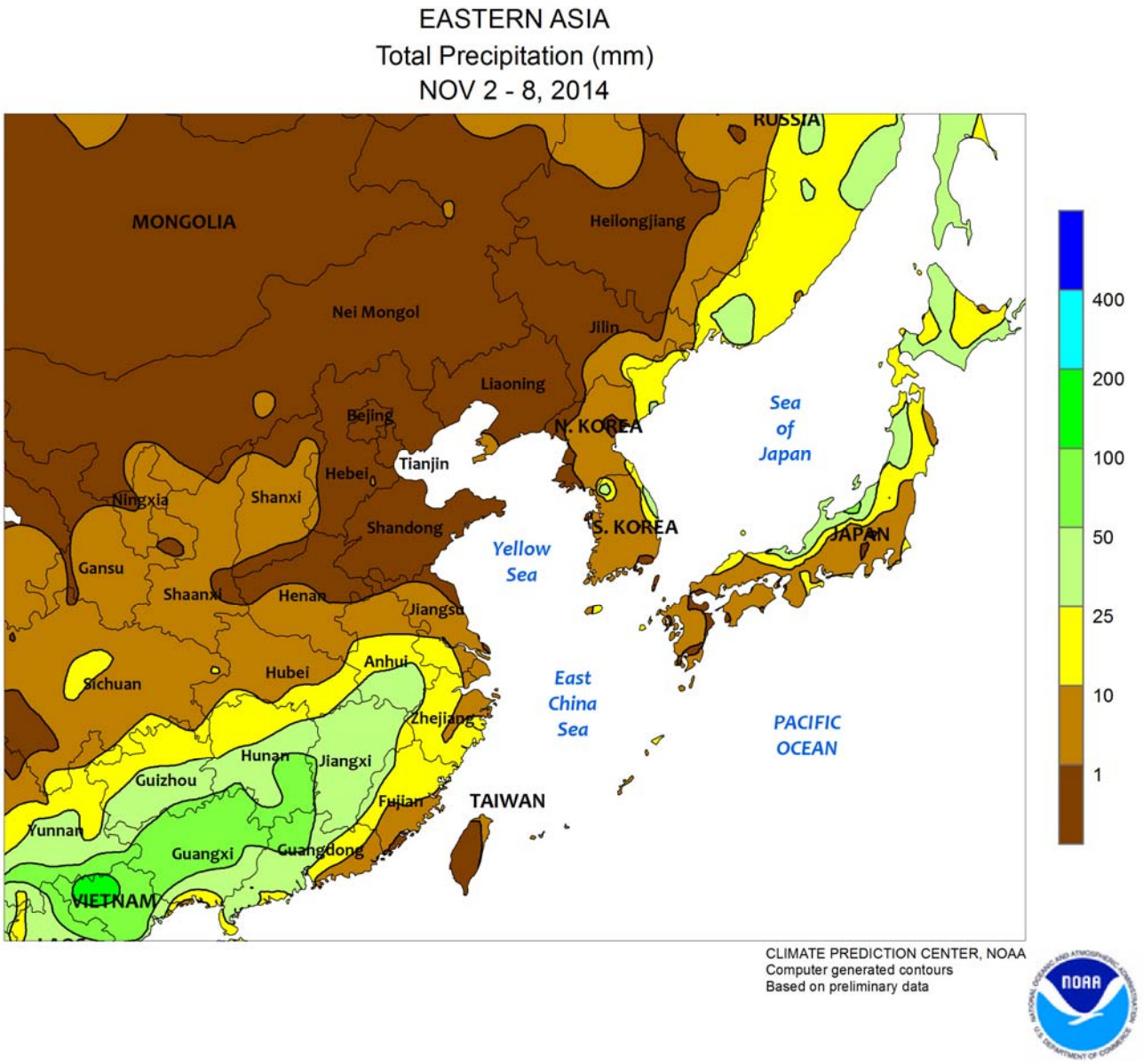
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTH ASIA

Dry weather facilitated rabi crop planting across India, although daytime temperatures consistently above 30°C necessitated more irrigation for proper crop establishment. The dry weather also benefited kharif harvesting (in particular cotton) in central and western India. Meanwhile, showers (over 25 mm) continued in southern India maintaining adequate to abundant moisture reserves for rabi rice and groundnuts. Rainfall (over 50 mm) also continued across most of Sri Lanka, boosting moisture reserves for maha rice.

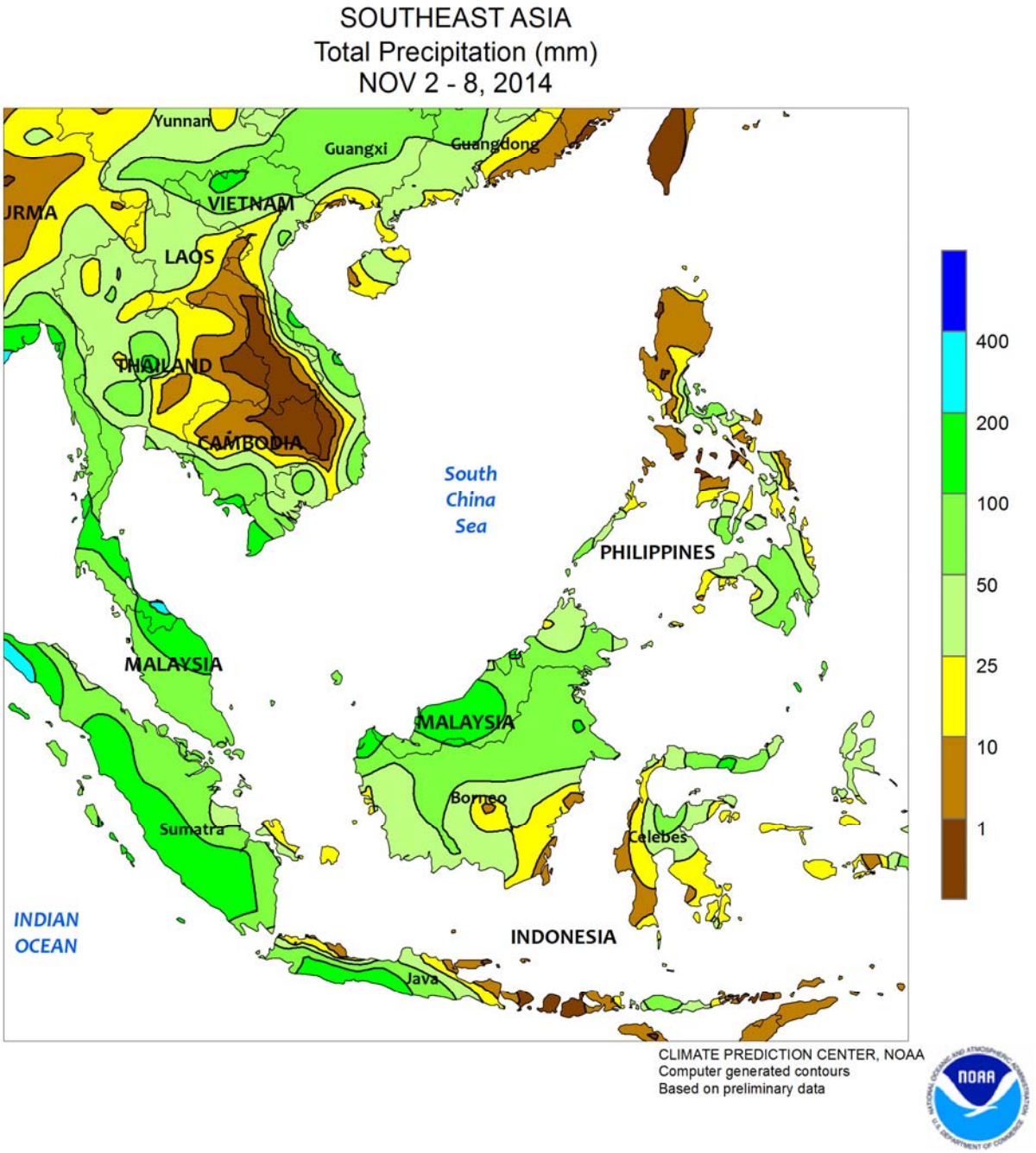
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN ASIA

Warm, dry weather continued over portions of the North China Plain, and while the warm weather (weekly average temperatures of 10°C) aided winter wheat development, the dryness necessitated more supplemental irrigation to ensure proper establishment. In contrast, Henan has received consistent light to moderate showers, maintaining favorable soil moisture for wheat. In the Yangtze Valley, warm weather (weekly average temperatures of 15°C) benefited winter rapeseed establishment, and despite mostly dry weather for the week, heavy rainfall from the preceding week provided sufficient soil moisture for the crop.

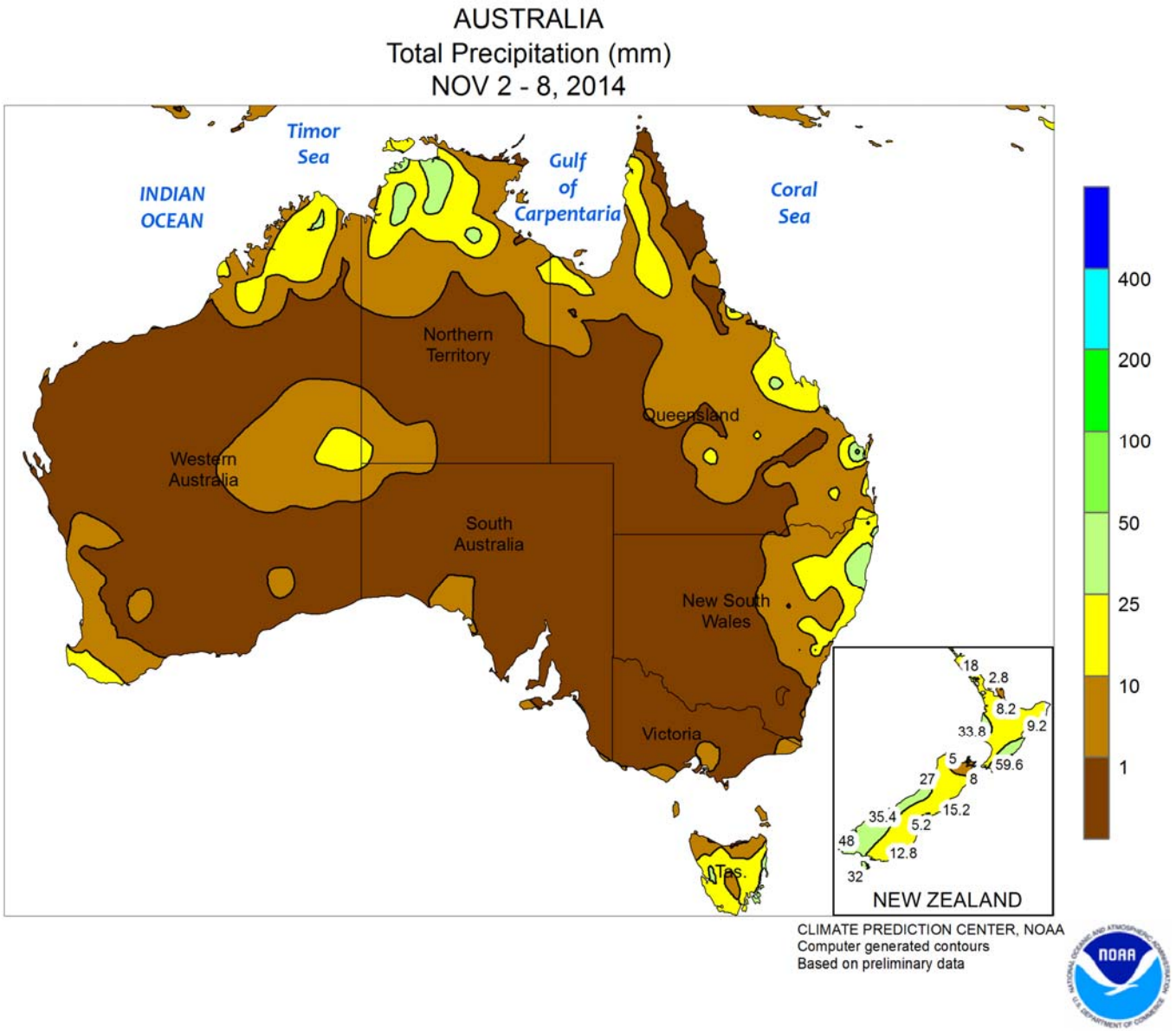
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers returned to the Northern and Central Plain regions of Thailand, with amounts surpassing 30 mm providing unseasonably wet conditions for rice harvesting. The rainfall did, however, benefit reservoir levels that continued to be unfavorably low for dry-season cropping. In the Philippines, showers covered much of the country with the highest totals (over 50 mm) occurring in southern Luzon, the southern Visayans, and Mindanao. The rainfall maintained favorable moisture conditions for winter rice and corn establishment but slowed harvesting of the summer crops. Meanwhile, rainfall continued to be slow to arrive in Java, Indonesia, as the majority of the rainfall remained in far northern portions of the archipelago and into Malaysia. The lack of significant rainfall continued to delay widespread rice transplanting in areas without supplemental irrigation.

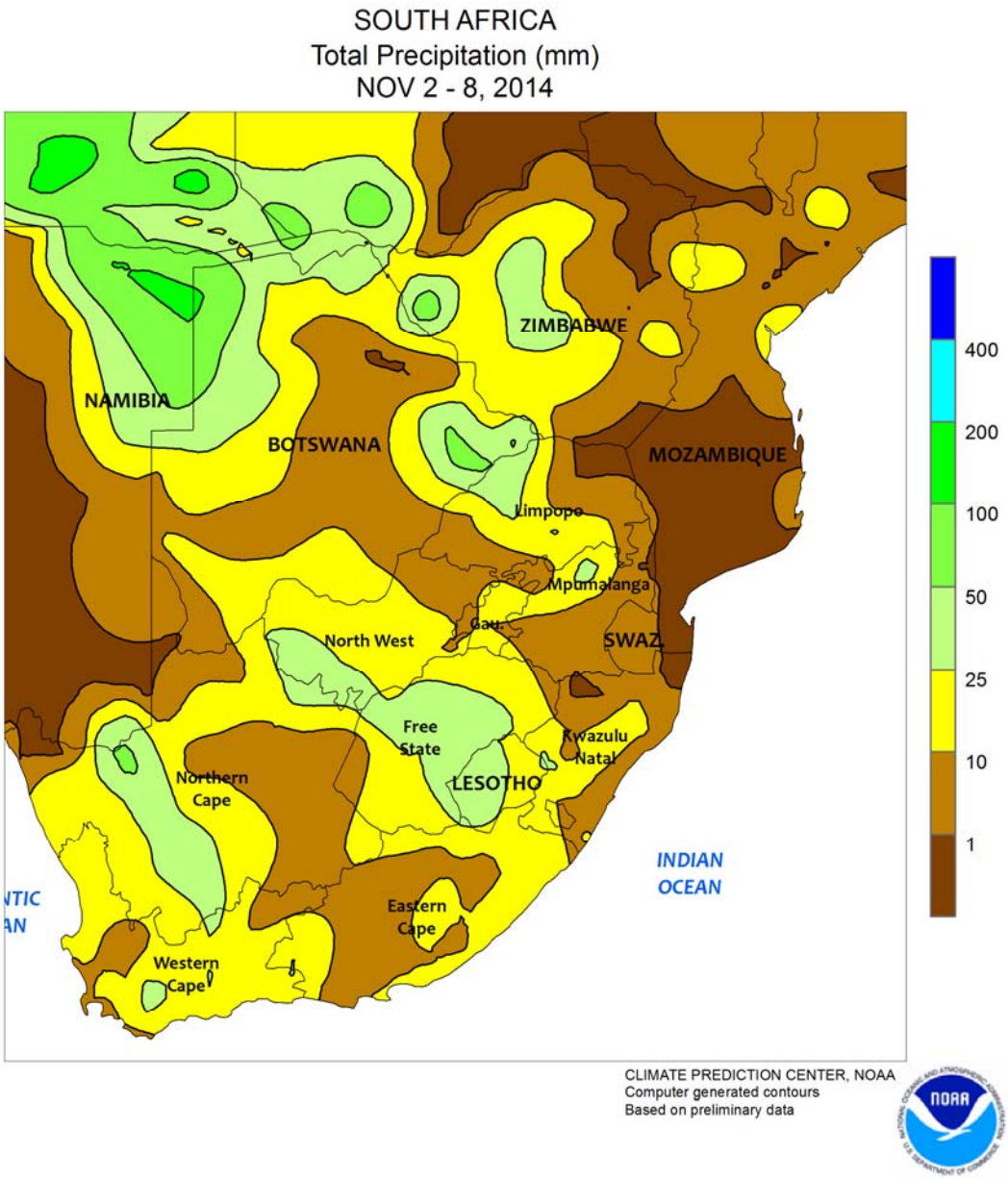
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

Warm, mostly dry weather persisted in western and southeastern Australia, promoting wheat, barley, and canola maturation and harvesting. Farther north, scattered, light showers (5-25 mm) fell in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, increasing local moisture supplies. The showers may have temporarily delayed local fieldwork, such as winter wheat harvesting and summer crop planting, but the rain was overall beneficial, providing a needed boost in topsoil moisture for vegetative summer crops. Much more rain is needed throughout the region to sustain early cotton and sorghum development and to encourage additional summer crop planting. Temperatures in the wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within 1°C of normal in most locations.

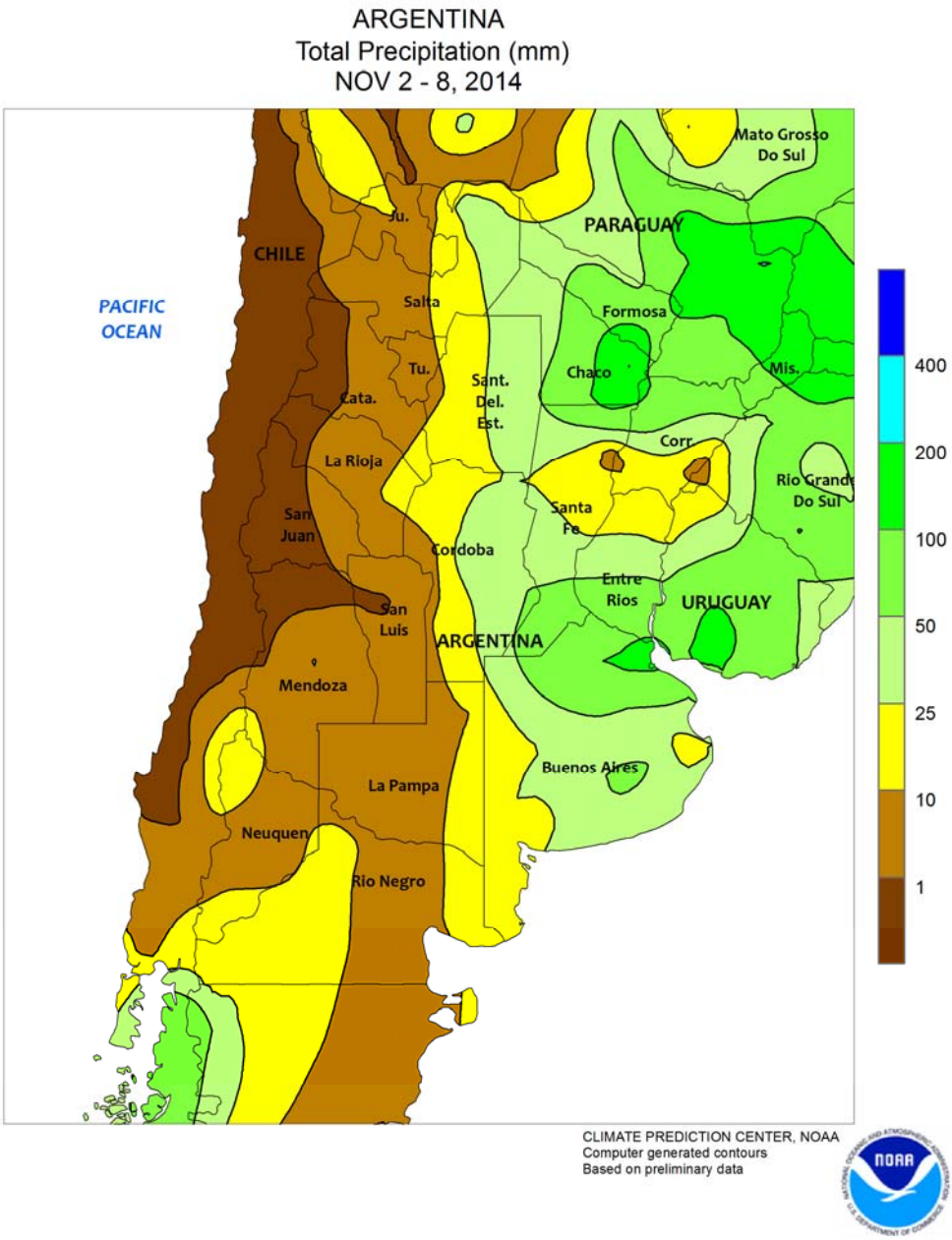
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, showery weather maintained generally favorable prospects for germination and establishment of rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm across most of the corn belt, with locally higher amounts in far western and southern production areas of Free State and North West. Near- to above-normal temperatures spurred rapid emergence of newly-sown summer crops; daytime highs ranged from the middle and upper 20s in the east (in and around southern Mpumalanga) and reached as high as the lower 30s farther west (western production areas of North West and Free State). Elsewhere, unseasonably light rain (generally below 10 mm) fell in southern KwaZulu-Natal, where moisture remained limited for growth of rain-fed sugarcane. Virtually no rain fell in production areas of northern KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga, necessitating increased irrigation. In contrast, unseasonable showers (5-35 mm, locally approaching 50 mm) increased irrigation reserves in the Cape Provinces, though the moisture was untimely for maturing wheat and other winter-grown crops.

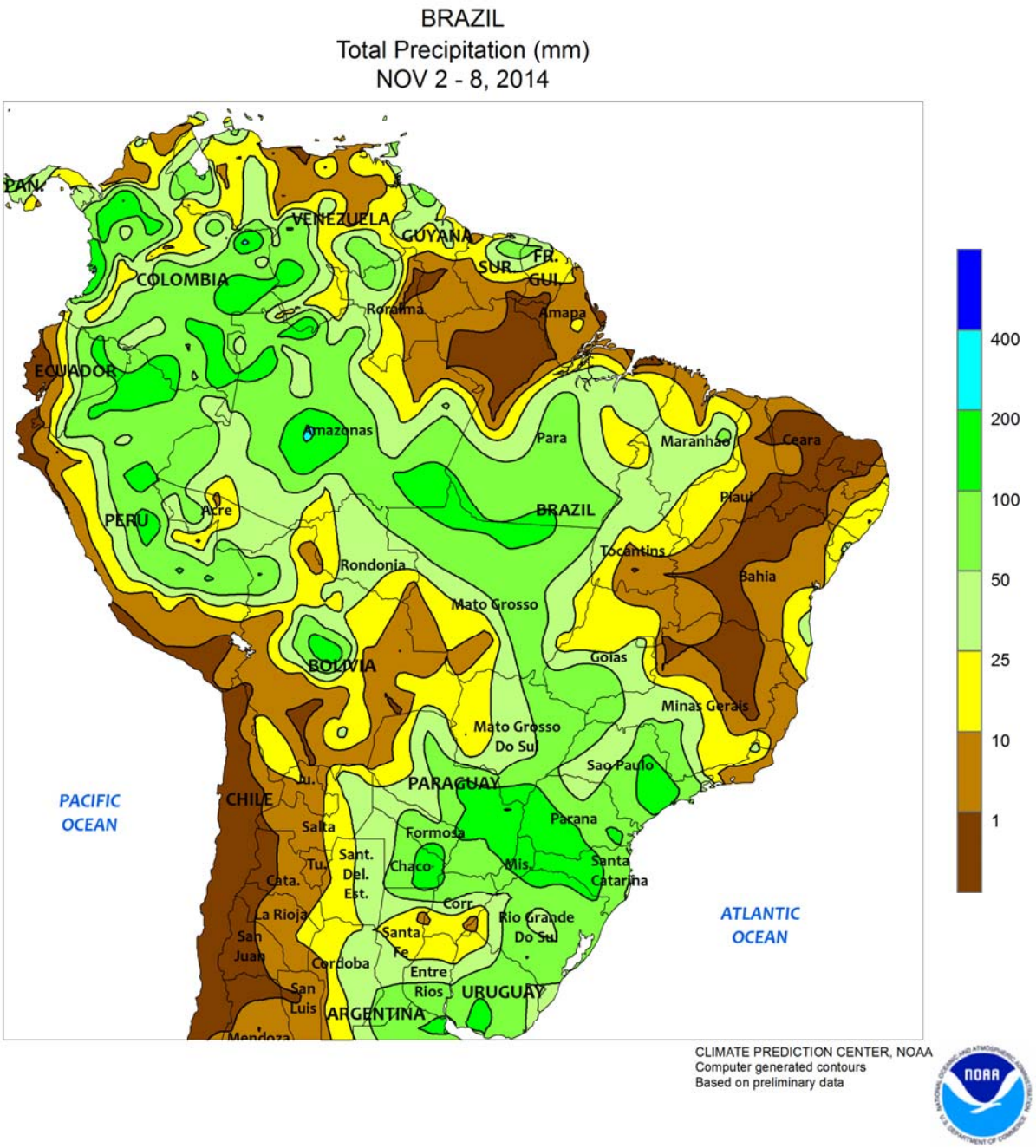
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Locally heavy rain slowed summer crop planting, but moisture reserves remained adequate to abundant for germination and establishment in most agricultural areas. For a second week, the heaviest rain (50 to more than 100 mm) was concentrated over the lower Parana Valley (northern Buenos Aires and nearby locations in Santa Fe and Entre Rios) and the northeast (notably eastern sections of Chaco and Formosa). Lighter amounts (5-25 mm) fell in western production areas (La Pampa northward to Salta), where additional moisture would be welcome for germination and establishment of summer grains and oilseeds. Weekly average temperatures were near to below normal, due mainly to several days of cool weather during the early part of the week. By week's end, daytime highs had reached the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) in southern farming areas (La Pampa and Buenos Aires) and the upper 30s farther north. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 52 percent planted as of November 6, compared with 74 percent last year. In addition, corn was 35 percent planted versus 37 percent last year.

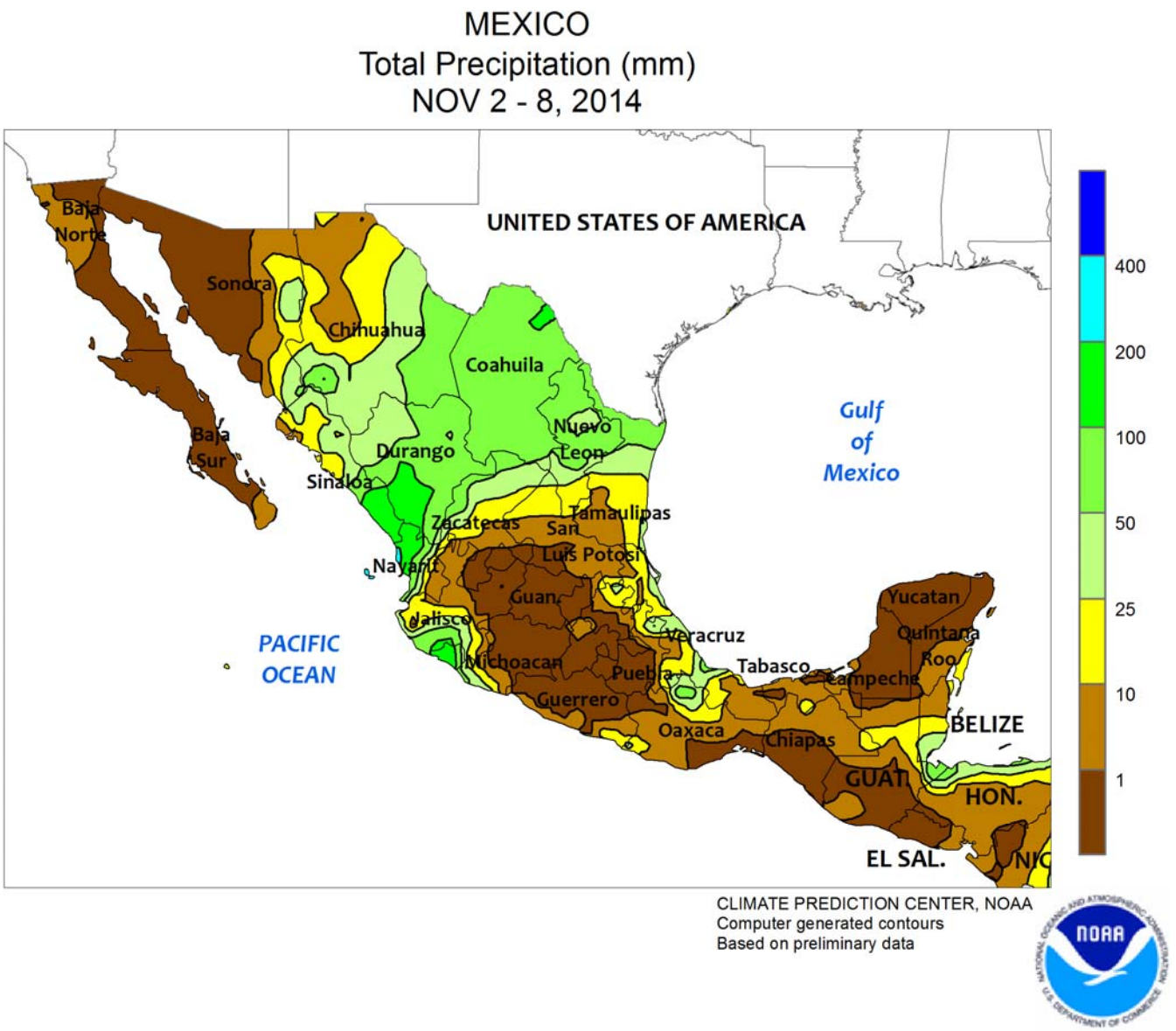
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Widespread showers increased moisture for crop growth, but moisture was excessive in some areas for seasonal fieldwork. Rainfall intensified from the previous week over southern Brazil, with amounts greater than 50 mm stretching from Rio Grande do Sul to southern Minas Gerais. The moisture was welcome for flowering coffee and sugarcane development in the main production areas of Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo, while maintaining abundant moisture for germination and establishment of soybeans, corn, and other summer crops. However, the chronic wetness was unfavorable for mature wheat in Rio Grande do Sul. Weekly average temperatures were several degrees C above normal (daytime highs ranging from the middle 20s to lower 30s) throughout the south, promoting growth of emerging summer row crops and fostering development of specialty crops. Elsewhere, locally heavy rain (25-100 mm) continued in the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), favoring soybean germination, but drier weather returned to the northeastern interior (notably western Bahia and southern Tocantins). The drier conditions in the northeast supported planting of soybeans and other crops but additional rain will be needed to ensure uniform germination and proper establishment. Weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal (daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s) sped growth of emerging soybeans. Meanwhile, light rain (less than 25 mm) fell along the northeast coast, temporarily slowing harvesting of sugarcane and other crops.

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



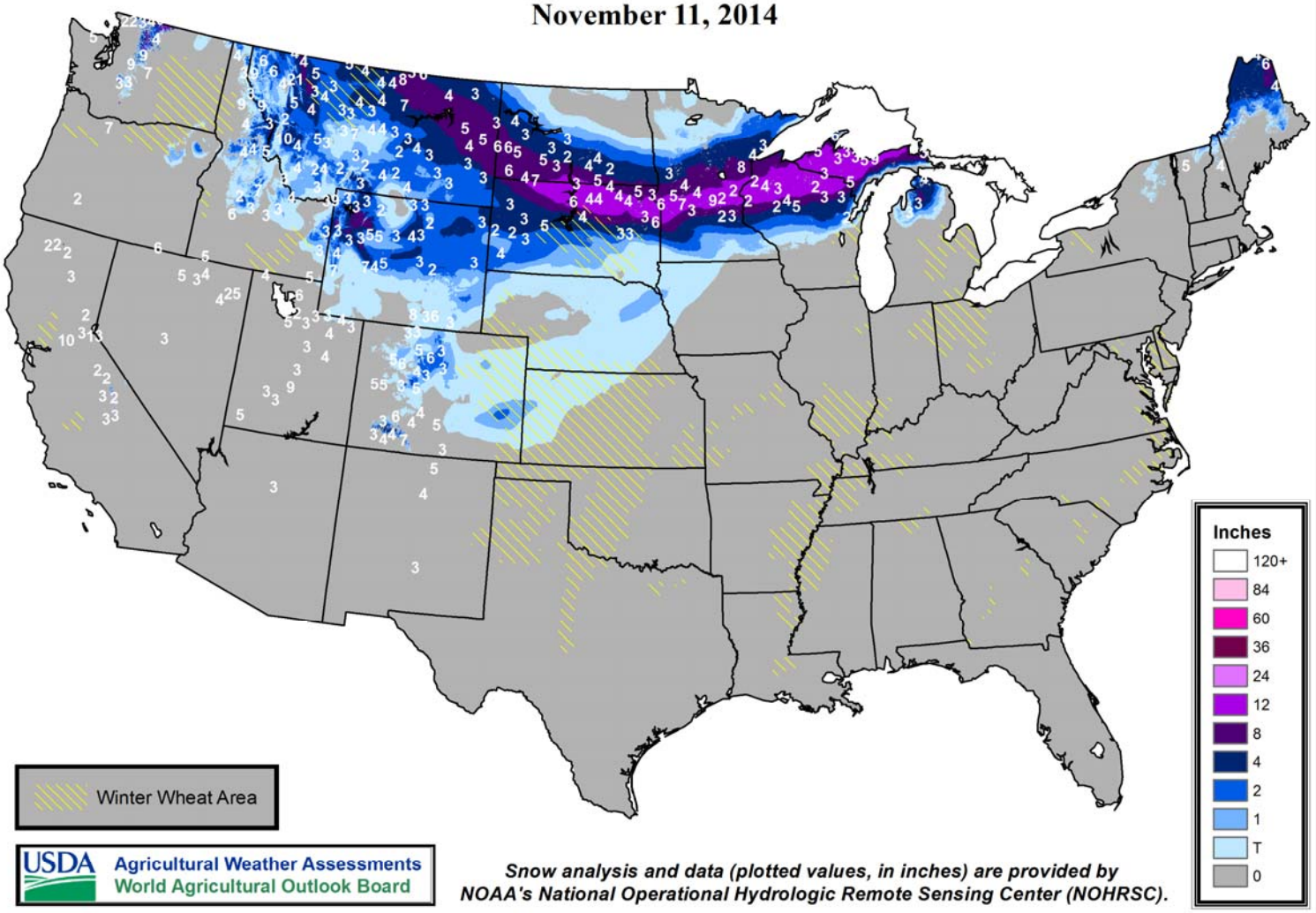
MEXICO

Tropical moisture brought unseasonably heavy rain to the west and northeast, providing a late-season boost to reservoirs. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm from the southwestern Pacific Coast to the Rio Grande Valley, with locally higher amounts in coastal areas of Jalisco and southern Sinaloa. Lighter rain (generally less than 10 mm) was recorded in the northwest (including northern Sinaloa and Sonora), though isolated heavier showers improved local irrigation reserves. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather dominated the southeast, aiding drydown and harvesting of corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Daytime highs reached the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) across the southern plateau (eastern Jalisco to Puebla), aiding in the maturation process.

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

Snow Depth

November 11, 2014



The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**
Internet URL: **http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather**
E-mail address: ***brippey@oce.usda.gov***

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* and archives are maintained on the following USDA Internet URL:
http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Weekly/Wwcb/index.htm