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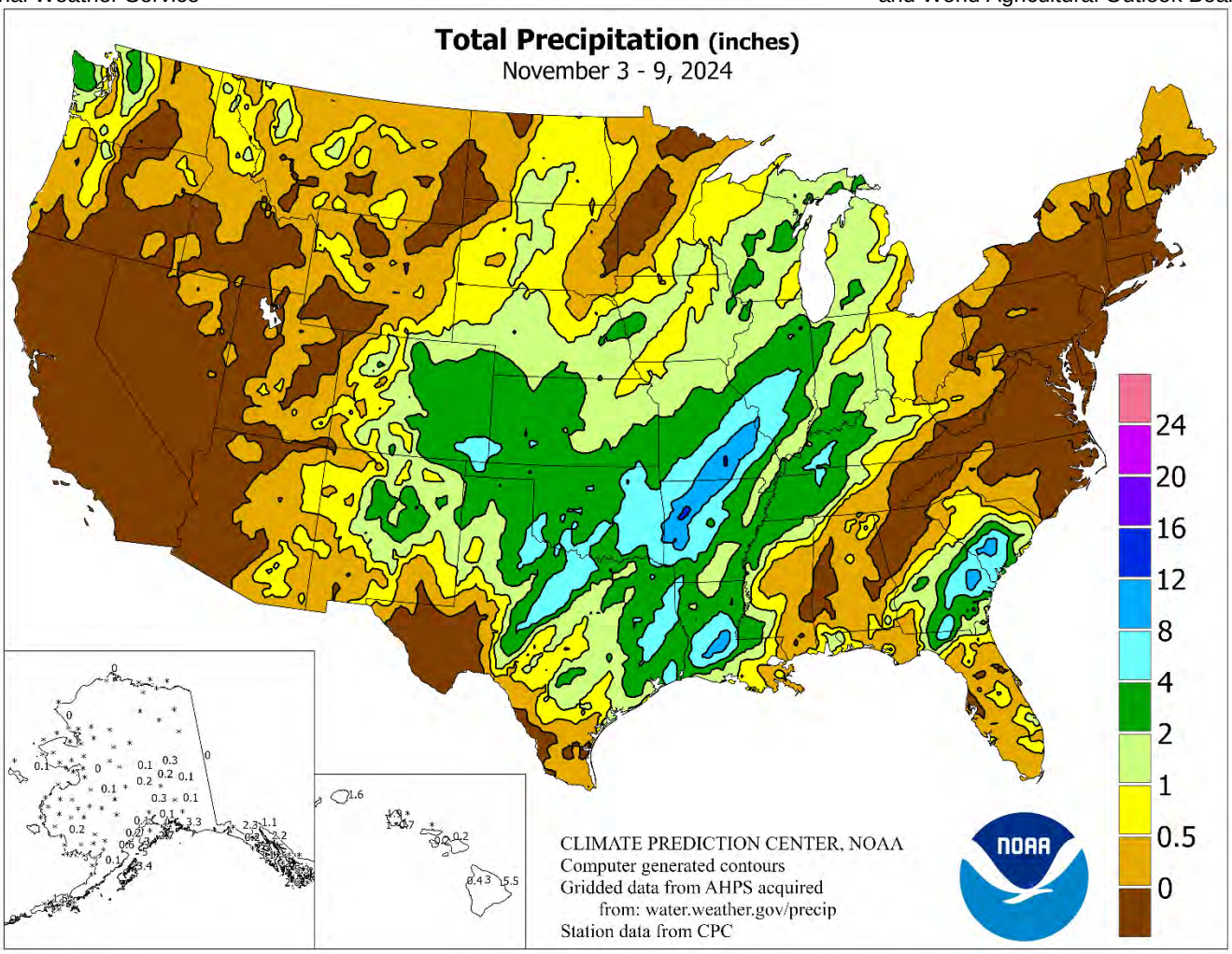
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

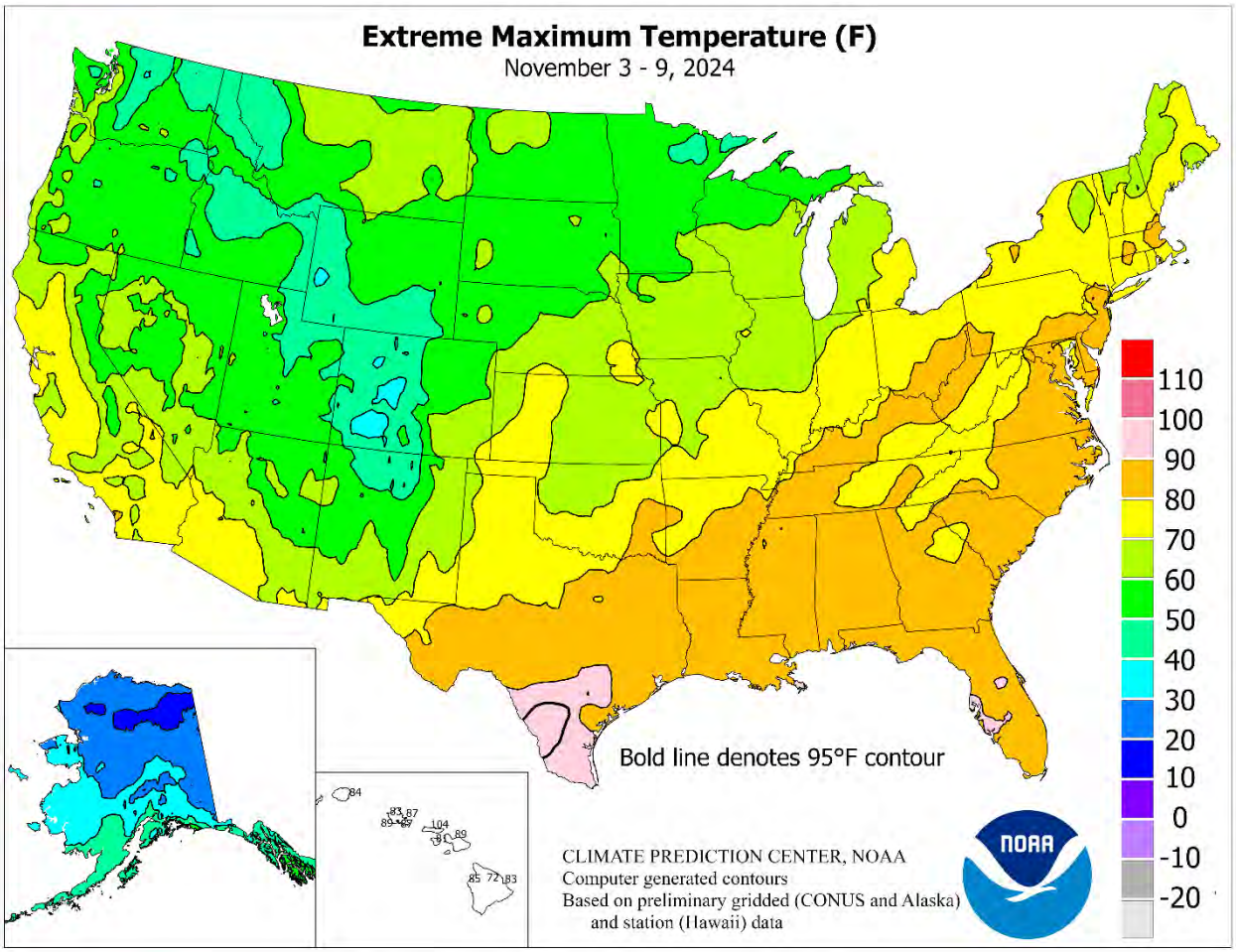
November 3 – 9, 2024

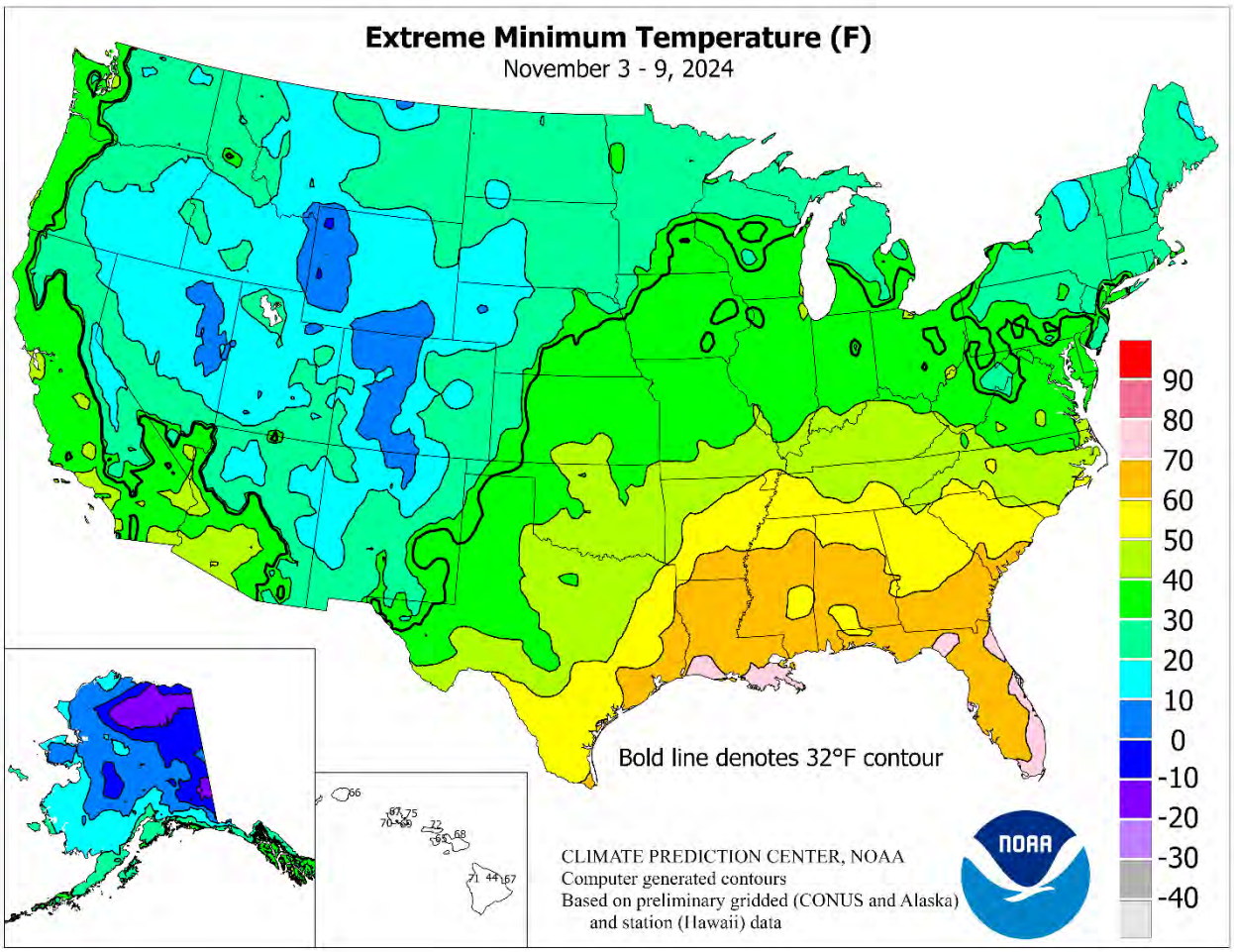
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Multiple rounds of heavy precipitation across the **nation's mid-section** led to weekly totals ranging from 2 to 4 inches or more from the **central and southern Rockies** into the **middle and lower Mississippi Valley**. A few areas, mainly in **Louisiana** and from **west-central Arkansas into east-central Missouri**, received rainfall totaling at least 8 inches, leading to flash flooding and—eventually—river flooding. The rain delayed late-season fieldwork but provided a beneficial boost in topsoil

(Continued on page 3)

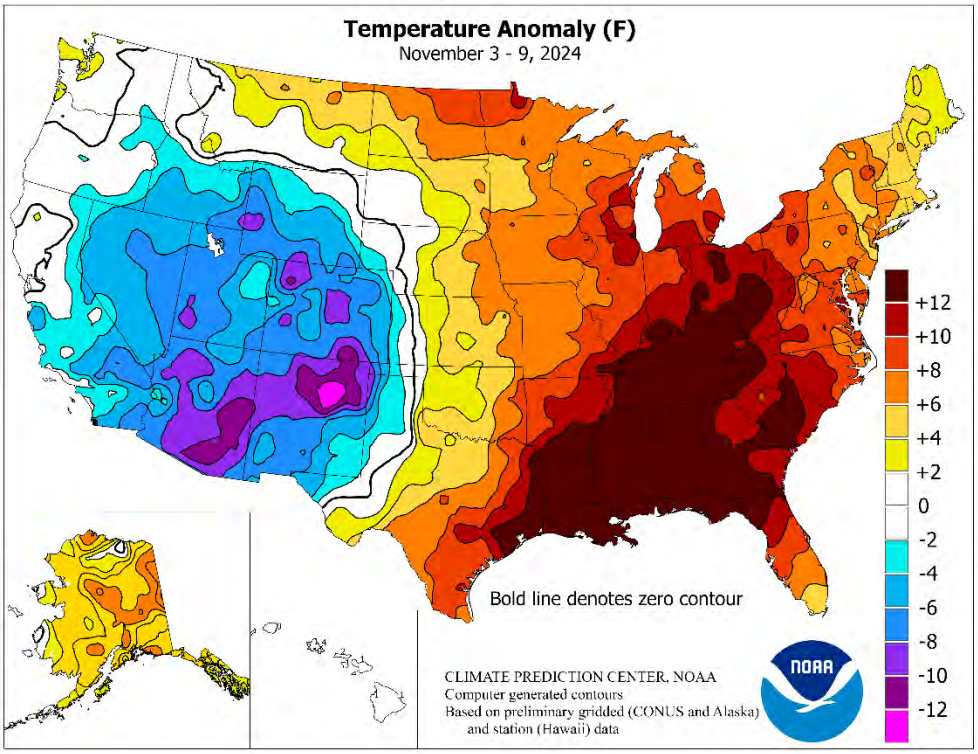
Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
November 3 - 9, 2024
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
November 3 - 9, 2024
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

moisture for pastures and winter grains. A separate, smaller area of heavy rain affected the **southern Atlantic States**, extending as far north as **central South Carolina**. However, much of the remainder of the **eastern U.S.** remained dry, as record-setting streaks without measurable rain reached 6 weeks in some locations. Additionally, there was an increase in **Northeastern** wildfire activity, especially late in the week. Meanwhile, much of the **West** experienced cool, dry weather, with notable exceptions. For example, rain and snow showers stretched from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies**, while heavy snow blanketed parts of the **Southwest**, extending as far east as the **central and southern High Plains**. In **southern California**, offshore winds fanned several blazes, including the Mountain Fire near **Camarillo**. Cooler-than-normal conditions dominated the **West**, with weekly temperatures averaging more than 10°F below normal in parts of **Arizona**, **Colorado**, and **New Mexico**. Conversely, weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal throughout the **eastern half of the country**, except in **northern New England**. Readings averaged at least 10 to 15°F above normal in a broad area stretching from the **Gulf Coast northward into portions of the Great Lakes States**.



Early in the week, November temperature records were tied or broken in numerous **Southern** and **Eastern** locations, including **Baton Rouge, LA** (91°F on the 4th); **Tallahassee, FL** (89°F on the 5th); and **Huntington, WV** (86°F on the 5th). The record in **Huntington** had been on the books since November 7, 1938, when it was also 86°F. Numerous records were also broken, especially in the **Northeast**, for the warmest weather so late in the year. For example, **Pittsburgh, PA** (81°F on the 5th), tied a record for its latest 80-degree reading, previously set on November 5, 1948, with a high of 80°F. On November 6, the high of 81°F in **Poughkeepsie, NY**, set record for the latest reading above the 80-degree mark (previously, 82°F on November 2, 1950). At the height of the warm spell, elevated temperatures lasted through the night, or several nights, with locations such as **Paducah, KY** (71°F on the 4th), and **Cape Girardeau, MO** (70°F on the 4th) reporting minimum temperatures of 70°F or higher for the first time on record during November. **Indianapolis, IN**, notched consecutive minima of 63°F on November 4 and 5, twice tying a monthly record originally set on November 6, 1924. In **Florida**, **Tallahassee** posted lows of 75°F each day from November 6-8, tying a monthly standard month recently attained on November 2, 2015. During the second half of the week, unusual warmth lingered across the **South**. In **southern Texas**, **Laredo** collected consecutive daily-record highs (95 and 97°F, respectively) on November 3-4, followed by another record (93°F) on November 7. Elsewhere on the 7th, daily-record highs soared to 85°F as far north as **Virginia** locations such as **Danville**, **Lynchburg**, and **Richmond**. In contrast, chilly **Southwestern** weather led to consecutive daily-record lows (28 and 22°F, respectively) in **Douglas, AZ**, on November 7 and 8. **Paso Robles, CA**, posted a daily-record low of 30°F on the 8th.

With two storm systems emerging from the **western U.S.** and crossing the **central and southern Plains**, active weather dominated the **nation's mid-section**. On November 4, more than a dozen tornadoes were spotted from **northeastern Texas into Missouri**, cutting across **eastern Oklahoma** and **northwestern Arkansas**. Downpours had developed the previous day, with daily-record totals ranging from 3 to 5 inches occurring on November 3 in **Fort Smith, AR** (4.85 inches); **Joplin, MO** (3.50 inches); **Chanute, KS** (3.35 inches); and **Oklahoma City, OK** (3.34 inches). November 4 was the wettest day on record in **Harrison, AR**, where 7.83 inches fell (previously, 5.70 inches on August 19, 1915), and the wettest November day in **St. Louis, MO**, where 3.75 inches fell (previously, 3.56 inches on November 18, 1921). Incredibly, **St. Louis** set another record on November 5, with a 3.89-inch total. **St. Louis** easily experienced its wettest 2-day period on record in November, with 7.64 inches. With **Harrison** reporting a November 3-4 sum of 10.28 inches and a November 3-5 total of 12.37 inches, all-time station records were broken for both time periods (previously, 8.95 inches on December 2-3, 1982, and 10.29 inches on April 23-25, 2011). In **east-central Missouri**, the **Meramec River** rose to its highest level since May 2017. Near **Sullivan, MO**, the **Meramec River** climbed 19.71 feet above flood stage on November 6, the seventh-highest crest on record and 5.81 feet below the 2017 high-water mark. Farther west, a smaller area of **Southeastern** downpours delivered 4.57 inches, a record for November 6, in **Augusta, GA**. Meanwhile, two major rounds of heavy, wet snow blanketed **eastern Colorado** and environs. From November 5-9, snowfall in **Colorado** totaled 20.0 inches in **Denver** and 19.3 inches in **Colorado Springs**, with many 3- to 5-foot totals reported in the adjacent **Rockies**. **Denver** (18.2 inches from November 5-8) experienced its fourth-snowiest 4-day period in November, behind 30.4 inches on November 2-5, 1946; 22.4 inches on November 26-29, 1983; and 20.1 inches on November 16-19, 1991. Heavy snow extended as far east as the **Kansas border** and southward into **northeastern New Mexico** and the **northwestern corner of Texas**. Just to the east, **Dodge City, KS**, experienced its wettest November day on record, with 3.42 inches on the 8th (previously, 2.08 inches on November 28, 1909). At week's end, another round of heavy rain spread eastward, with daily-record amounts topping 3 inches in **Tulsa, OK** (3.37 inches on the 8th) and **Alexandria, LA** (4.62 inches on the 9th). In stark contrast, November 9 marked 6 weeks (42 days, starting September 29) without measurable rain in **Trenton, NJ**; **Philadelphia, PA**; and **Wilmington, DE**.

Mild and often dry weather prevailed in **Alaska**, with weekly temperatures averaging 5 to 15°F above normal, except in some western and southern locations. However, chilly conditions returned late in the week, with the temperature in **Bettles** dipping to -8°F by November 9. Early in the week, high winds raked parts of **southern and western Alaska**, with peak gusts clocked to 83 mph (on the 4th) in **Cold Bay** and 68 mph (on the 5th) in **King Salmon**. Seasonably wet weather affected **southeastern Alaska**, where rainfall in **Ketchikan** totaled an inch or more each day from November 5-7. Farther south, wet weather continued across many of **Hawaii's windward slopes**. However, some leeward locations remained mostly dry. During the first 9 days of November, rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.14 inch (31 percent of normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, to 8.15 inches (198 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. More than half (4.72 inches) of **Hilo's** rain fell on November 4.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 9, 2024

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	37	28	43	25	33	7	0.07	-0.23	0.07	5.87	110	20.18	139	92	69	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	23	19	25	14	21	0	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	0.02	0	86	76	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	25	7	33	2	16	8	0.26	0.08	0.20	5.94	254	17.02	160	87	70	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	43	37	45	30	40	5	2.23	0.70	0.88	20.04	102	66.85	119	96	81	0	1	7	1
	KODIAK	44	35	45	26	39	2	3.44	1.69	0.90	16.54	88	69.98	107	90	66	0	3	6	3
	NOME	30	20	38	9	25	3	0.07	-0.26	0.07	4.38	98	24.41	158	90	67	0	7	1	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	81	66	86	63	73	17	0.26	-0.69	0.11	6.68	78	42.85	87	88	58	0	0	3	0
	HUNTSVILLE	78	62	84	55	70	15	0.51	-0.37	0.21	6.30	77	47.02	103	93	29	0	0	3	0
	MOBILE	82	70	85	67	76	15	0.54	-0.58	0.44	6.22	58	54.50	92	97	71	0	0	5	0
	MONTGOMERY	83	67	86	61	75	16	0.37	-0.44	0.22	4.92	64	44.51	102	92	59	0	0	3	0
AR	FORT SMITH	70	56	82	48	63	8	10.10	9.11	4.83	12.96	133	51.44	124	98	71	0	0	5	5
	LITTLE ROCK	72	61	83	57	67	12	2.82	1.77	1.13	6.61	74	50.86	120	94	70	0	0	5	2
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	47	22	59	17	34	-6	0.38	0.04	0.17	4.08	107	20.30	115	82	37	0	7	3	0
	PHOENIX	72	51	75	48	62	-8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	4.43	72	47	12	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	55	29	63	25	42	-9	0.09	-0.05	0.09	1.65	72	11.35	99	65	23	0	6	1	0
	TUCSON	67	42	74	34	55	-11	0.37	0.25	0.37	0.49	22	13.36	144	73	23	0	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	71	46	75	42	58	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.02	4	5.42	110	61	23	0	0	0	0
	EUREKA	60	41	67	38	50	-1	0.08	-0.81	0.08	2.73	66	34.02	118	96	57	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	69	46	72	43	58	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.11	13	9.17	106	74	30	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	53	77	49	63	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.01	1	15.39	162	84	19	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	70	45	76	37	58	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	1.84	58	22.82	92	70	20	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	70	44	71	40	57	0	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.64	48	12.64	93	80	24	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	74	50	78	47	62	-3	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.12	14	11.01	145	73	24	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	52	72	48	60	2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.04	2	14.44	102	78	31	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	72	43	73	39	58	0	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.09	8	10.78	107	75	24	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	40	17	51	7	29	-6	0.56	0.46	0.23	3.27	185	10.98	161	95	54	0	7	4	0
	CO SPRINGS	41	27	55	23	34	-9	1.83	1.73	0.62	3.59	159	18.99	122	89	56	0	6	6	1
	DENVER INTL	43	29	58	23	36	-7	1.97	1.78	0.80	3.23	125	15.31	111	90	55	0	6	7	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	48	34	54	26	41	-3	0.67	0.50	0.19	1.74	72	8.31	102	85	47	0	3	5	0
	PUEBLO	45	29	63	25	37	-7	2.18	2.05	1.20	3.22	203	14.79	129	93	58	0	7	6	2
CT	BRIDGEPORT	64	43	74	33	54	5	0.00	-0.68	0.00	1.11	12	39.24	103	83	41	0	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	67	40	84	27	53	8	0.00	-0.78	0.00	1.35	13	41.64	102	80	32	0	3	0	0
DC	WASHINGTON	73	53	84	44	63	10	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.19	49	32.34	88	79	38	0	0	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	69	46	81	32	58	8	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.34	3	38.15	96	86	42	0	1	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	72	84	70	78	9	0.33	-0.35	0.29	28.91	224	60.94	129	99	69	0	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	84	69	87	64	77	12	0.98	0.55	0.52	16.08	132	64.81	131	95	65	0	0	3	1
	KEY WEST	85	78	86	76	81	3	2.51	1.94	1.72	9.80	71	47.44	128	95	75	0	0	4	2
	MIAMI	85	77	86	74	81	5	0.59	-0.38	0.31	17.93	93	70.43	112	84	64	0	0	4	0
	ORLANDO	86	71	88	68	78	8	0.80	0.36	0.52	6.30	60	39.89	83	99	60	0	0	2	1
	PENSACOLA	80	71	83	67	76	12	0.67	-0.33	0.37	12.08	95	56.89	94	90	68	0	0	4	0
	TALLAHASSEE	86	71	89	68	79	16	0.27	-0.38	0.24	12.37	137	61.71	117	92	59	0	0	2	0
	TAMPA	88	73	91	70	81	9	0.74	0.43	0.35	29.22	330	81.88	178	94	54	1	0	4	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	78	87	76	81	7	0.24	-0.69	0.13	22.52	149	66.57	119	85	65	0	0	4	0
GA	ATHENS	73	61	80	54	67	11	0.23	-0.63	0.22	6.50	79	48.09	114	95	64	0	0	2	0
	ATLANTA	73	63	80	59	68	11	0.00	-0.91	0.00	12.61	152	58.15	134	93	64	0	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	79	62	82	58	71	12	5.41	4.89	4.70	11.89	186	44.91	118	98	62	0	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	78	67	84	61	73	13	0.39	-0.43	0.39	12.26	171	51.83	134	91	67	0	0	1	0
	MACON	75	63	82	57	69	11	1.28	0.55	1.24	10.31	142	44.10	110	100	75	0	0	2	1
	SAVANNAH	80	67	83	63	73	12	4.83	4.30	4.28	11.76	134	56.18	129	93	67	0	0	4	1
HI	HILO	81	70	83	67	76	1	5.53	2.30	3.28	22.79	98	89.26	90	99	70	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	83	73	87	69	78	0	0.66	0.13	0.24	1.44	46	11.31	88	88	60	0	0	5	0
	KAHULUI	86	72	89	68	79	1	0.18	-0.18	0.09	0.80	46	10.77	88	90	56	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	83	72	84	66	77	0	1.63	0.74	1.36	4.61	69	30.75	106	90	66	0	0	5	1
IA	BURLINGTON	61	44	69	34	52	7	2.12	1.54	1.04	4.87	66	34.35	99	99	69	0	0	3	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	59	42	65	31	50	9	2.32	1.81	1.13	5.86	84	32.98	99	100	74	0	1	4	2
	DES MOINES	58	43	65	34	51	7	1.08	0.59	0.60	4.64	70	37.22	110	100	72	0	0	4	1
	DUBUQUE	59	43	65	33	51	10	2.93	2.38	2.19	5.91	79	34.17	97	98	70	0	0	4	1
	SIOUX CITY	57	38	62	29	48	8	1.09	0.79	0.62	2.00	36	30.21	110	98	71	0	2	3	1
	WATERLOO	57	41	66	32	49	7	2.12	1.63	1.65	4.80	73	37.54	111	95	74	0	1	4	1
ID	BOISE	50	29	55	23	40	-4	0.01	-0.23	0.01	0.96	62	11.39	124	85	39	0	6	1	0
	LEWISTON	51	35	53	29	43	-2	0.26	-0.03	0.26	1.95	95	8.67	79	86	48	0	2	1	0
	POCATELLO	46	22	55	16	34	-5	0.08	-0.13	0.04	1.51	70	11.76	117	89	41	0	7	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	62	50	68	44	56	11	2.20	1.60	1.31	4.92	66	32.64	95	88	59	0	0	4	2
	MOLINE	62	44	71	34	53	8	1.46	0.89	0.89	3.26	47	30.95	89	95	62	0	0	4	1
	PEORIA	62	49	69	38	56	10	3.29	2.60	1.48	5.22	69	31.37	93	93	63	0	0	4	2
	ROCKFORD	61	44	68	34	53	9	0.94	0.38	0.43	3.91	56	33.58	99	96	62	0	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	62	47	68	34	54	7	0.43	-0.24	0.43	0.43	6	22.63	67	98	70	0	0	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	71	53	80	42	62	12	2.44	1.52	1.32	7.94	100	39.41	95	87	54	0	0	3	2
	FORT WAYNE	65	44	75	35	55	10	0.50	-0.17	0.41	2.59	37	30.65	87	92	51	0	0	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	67	49	75	38	58	11	1.49	0.69	1.07	3.64	49	36.78	95	88	54	0	0	3	1
	SOUTH BEND	62	47	69	37	54	11	1.17	0.48	0.68	6.55	80	37.36	106	87	51	0	0	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	59	46	69	38	52	6	1.46	1.17	0.73	4.19	81	21.94	83	99	68	0	0	5	1
	DODGE CITY	58	42	72	36	50	2	3.85	3.60	3.40	6.70	183	29.62	143	96	63	0	0	4	1
	GOODLAND	48	35	64	25	42	-2	3.16	2.99	1.52	4.06	134	15.21	84	96	65	0	1	5	2
	TOPEKA	63	46	69	37	55	7	1.22	0.76	0.63	6.92	99	25.57	75	94	54	0	0	5	1

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 9, 2024

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
	WICHITA	61	47	65	41	54	4	2.30	1.91	1.56	7.55	118	29.86	92	97	63	0	0	5	1
KY	LEXINGTON	73	55	81	45	64	14	0.67	-0.07	0.31	7.56	93	39.98	92	83	54	0	0	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	73	55	81	45	64	12	1.26	0.51	1.08	9.42	112	41.89	99	77	51	0	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	71	56	80	46	64	12	3.07	2.15	2.24	12.24	140	47.52	109	87	60	0	0	4	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	87	73	91	71	80	19	1.33	0.33	0.63	13.32	126	59.39	109	91	59	2	0	3	2
	LAKE CHARLES	85	73	88	71	79	15	2.12	1.09	1.16	4.78	42	60.52	115	93	57	0	0	5	1
	NEW ORLEANS	84	74	87	72	79	14	0.41	-0.52	0.17	19.03	190	73.85	131	95	70	0	0	5	0
	SHREVEPORT	79	69	88	64	74	15	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	89	69	0	0	***	***
MA	BOSTON	63	45	82	35	54	6	0.01	-0.81	0.01	2.59	30	37.11	100	73	39	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	61	41	78	31	51	8	0.07	-0.85	0.07	2.03	19	43.98	106	77	37	0	1	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	70	45	81	33	57	7	0.00	-0.78	0.00	2.63	28	30.37	77	87	32	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	50	30	72	24	40	4	0.55	-0.27	0.36	3.14	37	29.61	84	85	55	0	4	4	0
	PORTLAND	59	36	79	24	48	5	0.11	-0.89	0.06	3.85	37	37.60	92	86	48	0	3	2	0
MI	ALPENA	58	37	66	24	48	8	0.57	0.06	0.24	2.48	38	29.88	112	96	65	0	3	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	60	45	68	33	53	9	1.75	0.95	1.04	4.54	53	32.52	93	91	61	0	0	4	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	56	35	64	24	46	6	0.92	0.37	0.58	3.09	48	15.46	76	98	69	0	4	3	1
	LANSING	61	43	69	29	52	9	1.50	0.89	0.93	3.61	53	30.85	103	94	59	0	1	3	2
	MUSKEGON	60	46	67	34	53	9	1.47	0.74	1.14	7.64	95	31.03	100	83	58	0	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	60	41	68	28	51	8	0.97	0.38	0.71	3.04	39	20.85	80	93	61	0	2	4	1
MN	DULUTH	49	34	52	28	42	7	0.56	0.05	0.20	1.99	28	24.91	87	91	59	0	3	4	0
	INT_L FALLS	49	30	55	23	39	8	0.10	-0.30	0.06	5.31	92	24.84	105	92	55	0	4	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	53	40	60	33	46	7	0.71	0.31	0.33	2.22	36	33.91	115	96	63	0	0	4	0
	ROCHESTER	53	39	61	33	46	8	0.94	0.49	0.43	2.69	40	33.34	103	97	71	0	0	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	50	36	57	28	43	7	0.27	-0.12	0.20	1.84	30	32.43	121	96	67	0	2	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	63	47	70	37	55	6	3.04	2.36	1.81	6.17	75	38.59	102	97	65	0	0	4	2
	KANSAS CITY	61	46	67	36	53	6	2.07	1.57	1.17	6.31	79	32.94	90	99	65	0	0	3	2
	SAINT LOUIS	66	53	73	43	60	9	8.76	7.93	3.91	15.02	209	46.10	124	87	59	0	0	4	3
	SPRINGFIELD	64	50	70	39	57	7	4.35	3.41	1.78	8.09	88	39.54	99	96	63	0	0	5	3
MS	JACKSON	83	69	87	62	76	18	1.20	0.20	0.99	7.71	90	63.16	128	96	68	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	82	67	88	59	75	16	0.00	-0.98	0.00	9.77	118	44.41	91	93	65	0	0	0	0
	TUPELO	79	65	85	62	72	16	0.27	-0.61	0.27	6.61	76	45.12	92	92	66	0	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	52	31	63	26	42	2	0.02	-0.13	0.02	2.52	85	11.82	88	73	28	0	4	1	0
	BUTTE	45	19	58	12	32	0	0.09	-0.06	0.07	1.83	87	9.49	80	93	42	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	51	30	65	15	40	7	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.26	70	7.10	69	78	41	0	4	0	0
	GLASGOW	53	28	63	20	41	6	0.03	-0.09	0.03	1.75	81	11.14	87	85	43	0	5	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	51	31	63	17	41	4	0.12	-0.06	0.12	2.45	93	14.69	106	83	41	0	4	1	0
	HAVRE	53	29	64	25	41	6	0.22	0.10	0.17	2.58	130	15.56	140	92	45	0	6	2	0
	MISSOULA	45	28	49	20	37	1	0.14	-0.14	0.14	1.60	63	10.52	85	93	49	0	5	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	69	55	79	51	62	12	0.30	-0.53	0.18	16.86	197	59.80	139	97	58	0	0	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	73	60	82	53	66	12	0.54	-0.21	0.24	10.10	128	47.97	126	85	56	0	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	73	53	82	44	63	10	0.00	-0.80	0.00	7.98	91	52.32	135	90	52	0	0	0	0
	HATTERAS	74	62	80	57	68	7	0.04	-1.13	0.03	11.76	80	45.43	85	97	68	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	77	54	84	44	65	11	0.04	-0.74	0.03	14.28	150	51.37	127	90	47	0	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	77	58	85	49	67	9	0.39	-0.43	0.26	9.39	65	53.10	98	95	59	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	52	30	57	23	41	6	0.93	0.74	0.75	1.82	53	17.26	95	96	61	0	6	4	1
	DICKINSON	51	26	63	22	39	5	0.31	0.15	0.31	0.81	26	12.84	84	95	50	0	5	1	0
	FARGO	49	35	55	29	42	8	0.59	0.31	0.53	1.31	25	20.24	90	95	69	0	4	3	1
	GRAND FORKS	50	33	55	28	41	10	0.94	0.66	0.72	2.22	49	23.81	115	91	62	0	4	3	1
	JAMESTOWN	48	33	54	27	41	8	0.77	0.59	0.41	2.12	53	19.14	99	99	73	0	5	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	54	41	65	32	47	4	1.37	1.10	0.50	2.38	54	26.27	104	98	67	0	1	4	1
	LINCOLN	60	42	71	33	51	7	1.89	1.56	0.54	4.19	76	24.71	93	95	65	0	0	5	1
	NORFOLK	58	40	66	31	49	8	0.89	0.59	0.44	1.31	26	25.47	100	92	62	0	1	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	51	34	61	22	43	2	1.33	1.17	0.89	2.63	76	21.76	106	88	60	0	2	5	1
	OMAHA	58	42	70	34	50	6	1.54	1.17	0.59	2.84	49	30.69	103	99	69	0	0	4	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	49	28	60	13	39	-2	0.08	-0.09	0.08	0.52	19	12.91	87	80	45	0	5	1	0
	VALENTINE	52	28	56	19	40	0	0.84	0.69	0.67	1.02	30	16.90	83	94	51	0	4	2	1
NH	CONCORD	60	32	80	22	46	4	0.05	-0.78	0.05	3.95	43	36.19	100	94	42	0	5	1	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	70	42	83	29	56	6	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.59	6	37.41	95	83	41	0	1	0	0
	NEWARK	69	47	83	38	58	8	0.00	-0.75	0.00	1.18	13	34.76	86	72	33	0	0	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	48	33	57	28	41	-9	0.98	0.83	0.51	1.63	74	8.49	106	95	50	0	3	4	1
NV	ELY	47	16	61	8	31	-7	0.07	-0.09	0.07	0.47	28	8.76	104	83	33	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	64	47	66	42	56	-6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	2.15	61	29	13	0	0	0	0
	RENO	55	30	63	25	42	-5	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.46	53	6.52	112	67	19	0	5	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	52	20	61	13	36	-6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.02	158	9.19	144	80	27	0	7	0	0
NY	ALBANY	61	37	77	28	49	5	0.00	-0.71	0.00	3.12	36	36.91	104	86	45	0	3	0	0
	BINGHAMTON	58	39	73	28	49	7	0.01	-0.73	0.01	3.85	44	38.19	103	86	48	0	2	1	0
	BUFFALO	62	45	77	32	54	9	0.12	-0.71	0.12	5.50	59	29.87	86	74	46	0	2	1	0
	ROCHESTER	62	43	81	30	53	8	0.00	-0.66	0.00	6.83	94	31.49	102	78	47	0	2	0	0
	SYRACUSE	62	42	80	31	52	8	0.33	-0.46	0.15	5.83	70	37.33	108	81	43	0	2	4	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	65	44	77	35	55	9	0.14	-0.59	0.14	4.93	63	32.85	89	85	46	0	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	69	50	78	38	60	12	0.54	-0.18	0.49	6.89	93	35.99	91	87	52	0	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	67	49	78	37	58	10	0.29	-0.52	0.29	7.13	83	29.40	82	77	46	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	69	48	79	36	59	12	0.34	-0.31	0.34	2.94	42	28.89	79	84	43	0	0	1	0
	DAYTON	68	48	77	37	58	11	0.46	-0.24	0.39	5.81	81	33.89	93	92	52	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	65	46	77	36	56	11	0.23	-0.52	0.21	3.74	50	27.87	74	85	46	0	0	2	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 9, 2024

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	65	46	76	35	56	9	0.55	-0.05	0.28	3.09	49	32.45	105	92	47	0	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	65	43	78	30	54	9	0.12	-0.59	0.12	6.46	79	39.33	109	84	43	0	2	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	66	47	70	39	57	4	5.96	5.47	3.31	9.68	126	37.04	110	98	62	0	0	4	3
	TULSA	67	51	73	41	59	5	6.96	6.21	3.35	12.02	139	45.63	123	98	65	0	0	4	3
OR	ASTORIA	58	46	64	40	52	3	0.76	-1.57	0.49	9.28	75	54.11	104	90	61	0	0	4	0
	BURNS	50	25	56	20	37	-1	0.01	-0.20	0.01	1.81	128	9.13	111	85	40	0	7	1	0
	EUGENE	56	38	63	33	47	0	0.24	-0.95	0.13	5.18	85	25.49	87	98	63	0	0	3	0
	MEDFORD	59	36	66	33	48	0	0.04	-0.48	0.04	2.19	93	14.13	108	91	44	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	53	35	56	29	44	0	0.18	-0.14	0.11	1.67	82	10.53	101	86	51	0	4	2	0
	PORTLAND	58	45	62	38	52	2	0.71	-0.45	0.33	5.50	86	28.12	103	86	53	0	0	3	0
	SALEM	58	41	62	36	49	1	0.37	-0.84	0.19	6.41	99	31.22	108	91	58	0	0	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	67	38	79	28	53	5	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.41	14	35.56	86	85	35	0	3	0	0
	ERIE	66	49	81	34	57	10	0.28	-0.60	0.28	4.63	47	29.75	81	73	43	0	0	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	68	44	80	35	56	8	0.00	-0.69	0.00	5.50	57	39.42	101	85	38	0	0	0	0
	PHILADELPHIA	70	47	80	40	59	8	0.00	-0.65	0.00	1.13	12	34.89	91	81	36	0	0	0	0
	PITTSBURGH	68	47	81	37	57	12	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.54	50	37.44	107	75	37	0	0	0	0
	WILKES-BARRE	65	41	77	31	53	7	0.00	-0.68	0.00	2.27	25	34.98	102	88	36	0	1	0	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	65	39	76	30	52	7	0.03	-0.68	0.03	2.54	27	39.81	104	88	40	0	1	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	64	41	77	28	52	5	0.00	-0.92	0.00	2.89	30	50.78	127	87	42	0	2	0	0
SC	CHARLESTON	80	65	85	62	72	12	1.88	1.26	1.08	6.33	56	52.34	110	97	64	0	0	4	1
	COLUMBIA	77	63	83	57	70	14	2.91	2.28	1.63	9.85	125	50.99	128	97	61	0	0	4	2
	FLORENCE	79	60	84	51	69	12	0.72	0.12	0.44	9.30	106	46.65	116	93	55	0	0	2	0
	GREENVILLE	71	58	83	52	65	10	0.86	0.02	0.57	11.85	143	48.66	115	94	62	0	0	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	52	30	60	23	41	6	0.86	0.64	0.50	1.57	35	20.07	96	95	63	0	5	3	1
	HURON	51	33	58	25	42	5	0.46	0.24	0.23	0.83	17	20.52	92	98	63	0	5	2	0
	RAPID CITY	53	27	61	14	40	2	0.57	0.44	0.57	2.17	77	14.15	84	83	39	0	5	1	1
	SIOUX FALLS	54	36	63	26	45	6	0.06	-0.23	0.06	0.79	14	28.36	108	95	65	0	3	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	77	50	82	41	64	14	0.00	-0.67	0.00	8.89	143	39.48	103	93	48	0	0	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	77	61	81	57	69	15	0.11	-0.85	0.11	6.76	74	38.14	82	87	55	0	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	78	55	83	46	67	15	0.01	-0.82	0.01	6.73	91	49.92	113	95	49	0	0	1	0
	MEMPHIS	73	63	82	58	68	12	3.10	2.11	1.54	13.71	165	49.46	107	93	75	0	0	4	2
	NASHVILLE	74	58	81	50	66	13	0.88	0.08	0.69	10.26	125	42.62	98	84	61	0	0	2	1
TX	ABILENE	72	53	80	42	62	3	4.66	4.24	2.01	8.70	143	22.85	98	89	42	0	0	4	3
	AMARILLO	58	39	73	32	48	-3	1.12	0.90	0.41	4.15	111	20.86	112	90	54	0	1	3	0
	AUSTIN	83	60	89	48	72	8	1.98	1.21	1.82	2.46	29	26.71	84	89	42	0	0	2	1
	BEAUMONT	84	73	88	68	79	14	2.43	1.44	1.31	3.97	29	65.68	120	94	69	0	0	5	2
	BROWNSVILLE	88	72	90	65	80	7	0.19	-0.34	0.19	12.84	125	38.06	155	89	55	1	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	88	69	91	57	78	10	0.15	-0.41	0.15	6.20	66	26.00	90	92	49	4	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	84	62	90	53	73	8	0.21	-0.04	0.10	6.95	138	11.10	60	78	31	1	0	4	0
	EL PASO	64	42	74	33	53	-5	0.48	0.38	0.21	1.01	44	6.32	80	77	31	0	0	4	0
	FORT WORTH	74	59	85	50	67	7	0.72	0.01	0.72	2.45	30	34.86	106	95	57	0	0	1	1
	GALVESTON	83	75	86	70	79	10	1.98	0.89	1.94	9.20	69	46.70	116	98	79	0	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	85	71	89	64	78	13	1.43	0.43	1.10	4.89	42	54.83	120	93	54	0	0	4	1
	LUBBOCK	65	42	76	38	54	0	1.49	1.26	0.77	5.47	124	21.36	124	90	44	0	0	3	2
	MIDLAND	70	46	80	34	58	0	0.00	-0.18	0.00	4.28	137	8.87	72	77	27	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	76	50	84	39	63	4	4.30	3.95	2.35	9.46	175	17.56	90	86	37	0	0	4	2
	SAN ANTONIO	83	62	90	50	73	9	1.98	1.41	1.28	3.66	43	21.80	74	89	44	1	0	3	2
	VICTORIA	86	64	91	52	75	10	0.32	-0.41	0.28	2.83	30	32.13	88	99	51	3	0	3	0
	WACO	79	56	86	43	68	7	1.87	1.14	1.45	3.92	47	35.29	110	93	47	0	0	4	1
	WICHITA FALLS	71	50	78	41	61	4	5.17	4.73	2.22	7.54	117	32.09	126	94	55	0	0	4	3
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	48	30	55	25	39	-7	0.27	-0.04	0.23	1.76	65	12.61	95	82	38	0	5	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	73	50	85	39	61	12	0.00	-0.78	0.00	4.32	53	34.19	92	88	46	0	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	74	57	83	45	65	9	0.02	-0.77	0.01	4.91	47	47.28	107	88	49	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	75	51	85	38	63	10	0.01	-0.71	0.01	3.94	44	47.01	117	90	44	0	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	72	52	83	41	62	10	0.00	-0.67	0.00	9.35	118	35.91	95	87	44	0	0	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	71	47	83	33	59	10	0.00	-0.76	0.00	4.26	49	31.43	82	85	42	0	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	56	39	70	28	48	5	0.24	-0.43	0.20	5.61	66	35.30	106	80	45	0	3	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	56	39	61	32	48	3	0.60	-1.19	0.48	7.14	76	33.93	91	96	58	0	1	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	56	44	59	39	50	4	2.83	-0.59	1.98	21.88	111	81.53	106	97	65	0	0	5	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	44	60	40	49	1	0.44	-0.96	0.34	4.96	67	24.39	83	92	60	0	0	3	0
	SPOKANE	46	31	48	27	38	-1	0.27	-0.19	0.26	2.41	95	10.26	80	98	62	0	4	2	0
	YAKIMA	55	29	60	23	42	1	0.06	-0.13	0.04	0.62	56	4.35	72	85	39	0	6	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	52	38	62	32	45	7	1.17	0.72	0.52	3.85	57	33.88	111	95	68	0	2	4	1
	GREEN BAY	59	43	70	33	51	11	1.74	1.26	0.74	5.01	77	31.29	109	92	65	0	0	5	2
	LA CROSSE	56	42	65	35	49	6	1.61	1.15	0.79	5.94	88	32.52	100	92	64	0	0	4	2
	MADISON	60	44	66	35	52	11	1.34	0.78	0.62	9.57	138	45.44	133	89	64	0	0	4	2
	MILWAUKEE	61	49	68	41	55	10	0.81	0.26	0.32	4.24	63	36.11	115	88	64	0	0	5	0
WV	BECKLEY	68	48	75	37	58	11	0.07	-0.56	0.03	6.18	91	32.12	83	84	48	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	74	49	84	35	62	12	0.37	-0.34	0.37	2.85	39	33.30	82	88	43	0	0	1	0
	ELKINS	69	41	75	27	55	10	0.16	-0.49	0.10	7.04	94	38.72	92	95	49	0	2	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	74	53	86	39	64	14	0.81	0.16	0.74	5.96	84	36.69	93	78	40	0	0	3	1
WY	CASPER	42	24	51	17	33	-5	0.04	-0.12	0.04	2.00	84	10.06	89	95	49	0	6	1	0
	CHEYENNE	41	23	48	12	32	-7	0.42	0.26	0.33	0.91	33	10.44	71	87	50	0	7	2	0
	LANDER	43	23	59	17	33	-4	0.21	0.01	0.14	2.10	79	10.18	84	86	45	0	7	3	0
	SHERIDAN	45	30	50	24	37	0	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.74	53	11.10	80	78	45	0	3	1	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

October Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: The remnants of Hurricane Helene, which in late September had become entangled with a disturbance crossing the Mississippi Valley, drifted eastward across the middle Atlantic States, generating some early-month rain. Meanwhile, in the wake of historic, catastrophic, and deadly flooding in the southern Appalachians, search and recovery efforts advanced amid warm, mostly dry conditions. With more than 230 confirmed fatalities, many due to inland flooding, Helene became the deadliest Atlantic hurricane to strike the U.S. mainland since Katrina in 2005. Post-hurricane assessments and repairs extended to areas of the Southeast hit hard by Helene's high winds and—along a portion of Florida's Gulf Coast—a record-setting storm surge.

The days following Helene's deadly Southeastern deluge were strikingly quiet. However, the tranquil regime was soon broken by the sudden arrival of Category 3 Hurricane Milton, which slammed into Florida's Gulf Coast near Sarasota on the evening of October 9 with maximum sustained winds estimated near 120 mph. Milton's interaction with an approaching cold front led to disastrous conditions—including high winds (gusts above 100 mph) and flooding rains (locally 12 to 20 inches)—occurring on the northern side of the storm, encompassing the Tampa Bay area. Milton also produced a storm surge exceeding 5 feet, with damaging water levels affecting coastal areas less than 2 weeks after Hurricane Helene had a similarly destructive impact on barrier islands in west-central Florida. At the height of the storm on the night of October 9-10, nearly 3.5 million customers—including farming operations—lost electricity. Damage extended to some of Florida's major crops, such as strawberries and citrus. Prior to landfall, Milton's eastern feeder bands spawned more than three dozen tornadoes on October 9, causing localized but devastating damage. In Milton's wake, major to record river flooding developed across portions of the middle section of Florida's peninsula.

Most of the remainder of the country experienced a warm, dry October, with a few exceptions. The persistently warm, dry pattern was nearly ideal for fieldwork and summer crop maturation, with the U.S. soybean harvest advancing at its fastest pace since 2010. By October 27, nearly all (89 percent) the nation's soybeans had been harvested, along with 81 percent of the corn, well ahead of the respective 5-year averages of 78 and 64 percent. The quick fieldwork pace extended to other crops, including sugarbeets (83 percent harvested by October 27, versus the 5-year average of 78 percent); cotton (52 vs. 46 percent); and sunflowers (47 vs. 40 percent). However, unlike U.S. corn and soybeans, which were largely mature when Midwestern drought intensified in September and October, cotton suffered through Southeastern hurricanes, especially Helene, and drought on the southern Plains, leaving only 33 percent of the crop in good to excellent condition by October 27.

On October 27, U.S. topsoil moisture rated very short to short, as reported by USDA/NASS, hit a 10-year high of 73 percent, topping the standard of 68 percent set the previous week and on October 23, 2022. The dryness led to some winter wheat planting and germination delays, with only 56 percent of the crop emerged by October 27, compared to the 5-year average of 61 percent. In the first winter wheat condition report of the season, on October 27, U.S. winter wheat was categorized as being 38 percent good to excellent and 23 percent very poor to poor, marking the second-lowest national rating of the 21st century in the season's initial report. The only lower initial winter wheat rating occurred on October 30, 2022, when the crop was 28 percent good to excellent and 35 percent very poor to poor.

Given the overarching dryness, national drought coverage increased by 22.58 percentage points during the 4-week period ending October 29, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, rising from 31.50 to 54.08 percent. Drought coverage in the Lower 48 States had last been above 50 percent in December 2022. Furthermore, collective coverage of abnormal dryness (D0) and moderate to exceptional drought (D1 to D4) soared to 87.16 percent of the Lower 48 States by October 29, a *Drought Monitor*-era standard. The previous record of 85.28 percent had been set on November 1, 2022. The first occurrence of D0-to-D4 coverage exceeding 80 percent occurred during the historic drought of 2012, with a peak value of 80.76 percent on July 17.

Warmth accompanied the dry pattern, especially across the western and central U.S. Monthly temperatures generally averaged 4 to 8°F above normal across the Plains, Southwest, and upper Midwest. In the warmest areas, numerous records were set for the hottest weather so late in the season and greatest number of October days above a certain temperature threshold. In Arizona, for example, Tucson achieved a record with 13 days of 100-degree heat in October, eclipsing the mark of 8 triple-digit days in 2020. Meanwhile, somewhat cooler weather—relative to normal—prevailed in the East and Pacific Northwest, although near- or slightly above-normal October temperatures were still noted in both regions.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its second-warmest, second-driest October during the 1895-2024 period of record. The nation's monthly average temperature of 58.98°F was 4.88°F above the 20th century mean. Only October 1963, with an average temperature of 59.34°F, was warmer. Meanwhile, monthly precipitation across the Lower 48 States averaged 0.95 inch, marking only the third time in the last 130 years that October precipitation, averaged nationwide, totaled less than an inch. This year's 0.95-inch total tied with 1963, while the 0.54-inch average from 1952 remained atop the list for October dryness.

State temperature rankings were in the upper (warm) half of the historical distribution nationwide; South Carolina, with its 43rd-warmest October, was the "coolest" state. It was the warmest October on record in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Texas, and among the ten warmest in 14 additional states from the Pacific Coast to the Mississippi Valley (figure 1).

Without an influx of late-month precipitation, monthly rankings would have been far more dire in parts of the western and central U.S. However, with negligible rain falling throughout the month in the South, East, and lower Midwest, top-ten rankings for October dryness were noted in 21 states. It was the driest October on record in Delaware and New Jersey (figure 2), with several locations in both states receiving no measurable rain.

In fact, monthly statewide precipitation in Delaware averaged 0.03 inch, eclipsing the October 1963 standard of 0.12 inch. Similarly, October precipitation averaged 0.02 inch in New Jersey, soundly defeating the 1963 mark of 0.25 inch. For the seven states reporting their second-driest October, previous records had been set in 1908 (Indiana), 1924 (Massachusetts), 1952 (Texas), 1963 (Connecticut, Georgia, and Kentucky), or 2000 (South Carolina).

Summary: October began and ended with stunning warmth that resulted in many locations reporting their highest temperatures so late in the year. On October 1, during the early-month hot spell, Woodland Hills, CA, achieved a monthly record with a high temperature of 113°F. In Colorado, monthly records were tied or broken on October 2 with readings of 94°F in Pueblo and 88°F in Colorado Springs. Another high of 88°F occurred in Colorado Springs on October 5. Stockton, CA, set a monthly record with highs of 105°F on October 2 and 3 (previously, 101°F on October 2, 2012, and earlier dates). Elsewhere in California, October 3 featured monthly records highs in locations such as Merced (106°F), Fresno (105°F), and Hanford (105°F). On October 4, monthly records were established in Las Vegas, NV (104°F; previously, 103°F on October 1, 1978), and Salt Lake City, UT (92°F; previously, 89°F on October 1, 2010, and earlier dates). For Las Vegas, it was also tied (with October 4, 1947) for the latest triple-digit reading on record, a mark that would be broken with highs of 100°F on October 5 and 6. Record-shattering heat extended to the Plains, where Goodland, KS (98°F on October 5), eclipsed its monthly record of 96°F, set on October 17, 1947. The Midwest also experienced unusual warmth, with daily-record highs for October 5 reaching 96°F in Omaha, NE, and St. Joseph, MO.

Figure 1

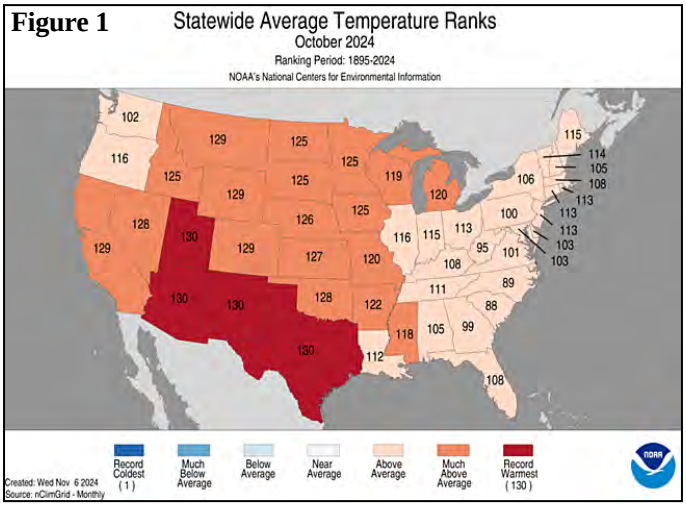
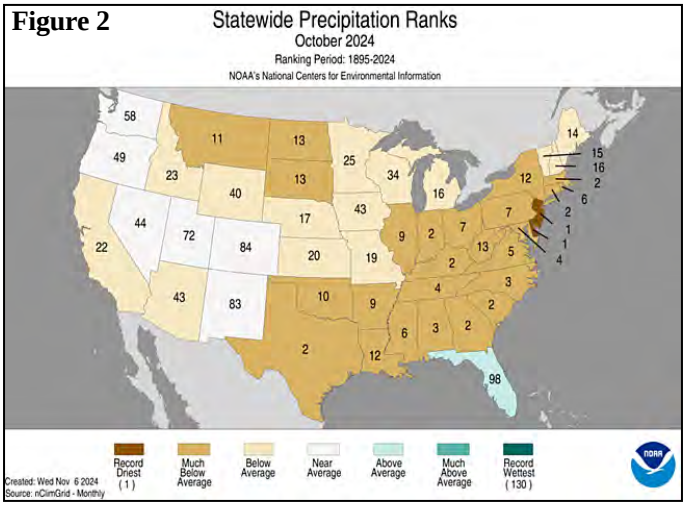


Figure 2



Any meaningful precipitation early in the month was generally limited to areas along and near the Gulf Coast, where New Orleans, LA, netted a daily-record sum (1.94 inches) for October 4. Peninsular Florida also noted some daily-record totals, with Sanford measuring 2.19 inches on October 1, and Ruskin receiving 1.41 inches on October 3. Florida's situation turned dire a few days later, when Milton became one of the most powerful Atlantic Basin hurricanes on record. At peak strength on October 7, while centered some 650 miles southwest of Tampa, FL, Milton's central pressure of 26.49 inches of mercury (897 millibars) was the fifth-lowest reading on record in the Atlantic Basin, behind Wilma (26.05 inches, or 882 millibars, in 2005), Gilbert (26.22 inches, or 888 millibars, in 1988), the Labor Day/Florida Keys Hurricane (26.34 inches, or 892 millibars, in 1935), and Rita (26.43 inches, or 895 millibars, in 2005). With maximum sustained winds near 180 mph, Milton was a top-ten Atlantic Basin hurricane in that category. Although Milton markedly weakened before reaching Siesta Key, FL, on the evening of October 9, maximum sustained winds were still near 120 mph and the central barometric pressure was

measured at 28.17 inches, or 954 millibars. Milton's storm surge along Florida's Gulf Coast was less severe than feared, but a 6.58-foot surge in Fort Myers was still the second highest on record, just 0.68 foot below the high-water mark associated with Hurricane Ian on September 28, 2022. Late on the 9th, official wind gusts were clocked to 102 mph in Sarasota-Bradenton and 101 mph in St. Petersburg (Albert Whitted Airport). St. Petersburg also received 18.54 inches of rain on October 9, the wettest day on record in that location (previously, 15.45 inches on August 2, 1915). In Tampa, where 11.43 inches fell on the 9th, it was the second-wettest day on record, narrowly trailing 11.45 inches on May 8, 1979. Daily-record totals in Florida for October 9 included 7.71 inches in Vero Beach, 7.58 inches in Sarasota-Bradenton, 6.77 inches in Sanford, and 6.49 inches in Brooksville. Sanford's rain lingered into October 10, when the 3.31-inch sum set another daily record. Hurricane-force wind gusts extended eastward across central Florida on the night of October 9-10, reaching locations such as Daytona Beach (88 mph), Orlando (87 mph), Vero Beach (84 mph), and Melbourne (79 mph). As hurricane clean-up efforts commenced, high levels on inland waterways complicated recovery. Northeast of Tampa Bay, the Hillsborough River near Zephyrhills, FL, crested 7.14 feet above flood stage on October 11, topping the March 1960 high-water mark by 1.81 feet. Farther northeast, the St. Johns River at Astor, FL, crested 2.51 feet above flood stage on October 12, edging by 0.10 foot the record set in the wake of Hurricane Ian on October 1, 2022. Lastly, and uncharacteristically for a hurricane, a few of the more than three dozen October 9 tornadoes reached EF-3 intensity. One of those tornadoes—with winds estimated as high as 155 mph—sliced at least 13 miles across Saint Lucie County, starting in Fort Pierce, resulting in six fatalities in the Spanish Lakes community.

For much of the remainder of the country, very warm, dry weather persisted. Phoenix, AZ, reported a high temperature of 103°F or greater each of the 22 days from September 23 – October 14. Prior to this year, Phoenix had never experienced more than 8 days of 103-degree heat in October. Phoenix also registered highs of 110°F or greater on October 1, 5, 6, and 7, boosting its record-high annual total to 70 days (previously, 55 days in 2023). In California, high temperatures of 100°F or greater occurred on each of the first 7 days of October in Palmdale and Lancaster. Previous October records had been 5 days (in 1980) in Palmdale and 4 days (in 2020) in Lancaster. Sandberg, CA, reached 90°F or higher from October 1-7, breaking the monthly record of 5 days, set in 1980 and 2020. Las Vegas, NV, noted its last 100°F reading of the year on October 6, breaking the city's record for the latest triple-digit heat, originally set on October 4, 1947. Widespread, triple-digit heat in California's Central Valley persisted through October 7, when daily-record highs included 101°F in Sacramento and 100°F in Hanford. A separate area of heat across the south-central U.S. led to temperatures reaching or exceeding 90°F on each of the first 15 days of October in Texas locations such as Austin, Del Rio, and San Antonio. Austin's previous standard for 90-degree readings in October was 13 days in 2007. Later, warmth advanced farther across the Plains and into the Midwest. With a high of 101°F on October 12, Childress, TX, came within a day of its latest triple-digit heat on record, achieved on October 13, 1954. Midwestern daily-record highs attained the 90-degree mark in locations such as Lincoln, NE (91°F on October 10); Quincy, IL (90°F on October 12); and Joplin, MO (93°F on October 12).

Around the middle of the month, the first notable cold wave of the season resulted in several daily-record lows, starting on October 16. On that date, lows—all records for the date—dipped to 24°F in Hill City and Salina, KS; 24°F in Dubuque, IA; 27°F in Springfield, IL; and 28°F in Vichy-Rolla, MO. Elsewhere in Missouri, Cape Girardeau collected consecutive daily-record lows (30 and 28°F, respectively) on October 16-17. With a minimum temperature of 24°F on October 17, Lincoln, IL, noted its lowest reading since March 28. Chilly weather briefly extended to the southern Plains and Southeast; record-setting lows for October 17 included 33°F in Oklahoma City, OK, and 35°F in Alexandria, LA, and Macon, GA. In advance of the cool spell, summer-like heat had prevailed across the nation's southern tier. In Arizona, triple-digit heat occurred on each of the first 13 days of October in Tucson and 14 days in Phoenix. Tucson had never recorded more than 8 October days (in 2020) with high temperatures reaching 100°F or higher. Meanwhile in Texas, Austin (Camp Mabry) set a monthly record with a high of 101°F on October 13 (previously, 100°F on October 2, 1923, and October 2, 1938). On the 14th, Houston, TX, tied a monthly record originally set with a high of 99°F on October 1, 1900. With maxima of 104 and 100°F, respectively, on October 13 and 15, Waco, TX, set multiple records, including highest October reading and most days of triple-digit heat during October. Waco had never experienced more than a single day of triple-digit October heat, and the monthly standard had been 101°F on October 3, 1979, and October 2, 1989. Prior to this year, Waco's latest date with a high of 100°F or greater had been October 12, 2022. Later, warmth on the northern Plains replaced previously cool conditions. In South Dakota, record-breaking highs for October 17 soared to 90°F in Pierre and 85°F in Mobridge.

As chilly air arrived in the central and eastern U.S., snow dusted a few areas from the Great Lakes States into the Appalachians. On October 15, Columbus, OH, received snowfall totaling 0.1 inch, while Charleston, WV, noted a trace. Meanwhile, beneficial precipitation developed in parts of the West, where record-setting totals for October 17 included 0.61 inch in Bozeman, MT; 0.37 inch in Pocatello, ID; and 0.30 inch in Winnemucca, NV. During a 24-hour period on October 17-18, precipitation totaled more than an inch in Utah locations such as Duchesne (1.46 inches), Fillmore (1.45 inches), Spanish Fork (1.36 inches), Tooele (1.17 inches), and Oak City (1.14 inches), with Oak City also reporting 3.2 inches of snow. However, too much rain fell in some areas, including Roswell, NM, where October 19 became that city's wettest day on record. Roswell's 5.78-inch daily sum surpassed the station record of 5.65 inches, set on November 1, 1901. Extreme flash flooding in the Roswell area resulted in two fatalities and dozens of injuries. Subsequently, the Pecos River above Lake Arthur, NM, attained

its fourth-highest crest on record on the 20th, just 1.56 feet below the September 1941 high-water mark. Elsewhere, daily-record amounts for October 19 reached 1.73 inches in Clayton, NM, and 1.08 inches in Alamosa, CO. Heavy precipitation overspreading western Washington produced daily-record totals for the 19th in Quillayute (4.68 inches) and Bellingham (1.97 inches). Farther east, however, long streaks without measurable rain persisted for much of the month. In San Antonio, TX, no measurable rain fell from September 6 – October 28, a span of 53 days. When San Antonio's dry spell ended on October 29, rainfall totaled just 0.01 inch. Similarly, a 55-day streak without measurable rain in Wichita Falls, TX, ended on October 30, with a meager, 0.02-inch total. To the north, Pierre, SD, went 27 days (September 25 – October 21) with no measurable precipitation; the streak ended with rainfall totaling 0.01 inch on October 22. Elsewhere in South Dakota, Mobridge reported precipitation totaling 0.01 inch in September, followed by a sum of 0.08 inch in October.

As the month progressed, periods of unusual warmth remained a common theme, even in the northern U.S. In Michigan, Traverse City posted consecutive daily-record highs (79 and 83°F, respectively) on October 20-21. In New England, record-setting highs for October 21 included 78°F in Portland, ME, and 77°F in Burlington, VT. Burlington collected another daily-record high (78°F) on October 23. In the mid-Atlantic, record-setting highs for October 22 soared to 86°F in Reading, PA, and 84°F in Georgetown, DE. Meanwhile, summer-like heat returned across the southern Plains and Southwest. Tucson, AZ, reported daily-record highs each day from October 22-23 and 25-27, with temperature peaking at 99°F on the 23rd and 26th. Elsewhere in Arizona, the high of 100°F in Phoenix on October 26 occurred just a day before the latest triple-digit reading on record in that location (100°F on October 27, 2016). Farther east, daily-record highs reached 90°F on October 22 in locations such as Lubbock, TX, and Fort Smith, AR, while Chanute, KS, soared to 93°F. Fort Smith's late-month streak of 90-degree days lasted a total of 3 days, with additional daily records (93, 91, and 89°F) being set on October 23, 24, and 25. Shreveport, LA, achieved a high of 90°F or greater each day from October 23-27, tying or breaking a record each day, except the 25th. Highs in Shreveport peaked at 92°F on October 23 and 26. With 90-degree heat surging across central Plains and southern Corn Belt, daily-record highs for October 24 reached 93°F in Wichita, KS, and 90°F in Joplin, MO. Similar readings spread into the Southeast, where record-setting highs for October 25 climbed to 91°F in Tallahassee, FL, and 90°F in Montgomery, AL. Tallahassee attained 91°F again on October 26, setting another daily record. Other Southeastern daily-record highs for the 26th included 90°F in Mobile, AL, and 88°F in Columbia, SC. In contrast, cool air settling into the Pacific Coast States led to daily-record lows in locations such as Ellensburg, WA (23°F on October 23), and Montague, CA (23°F on October 24).

Late in the month, a dramatic pattern change delivered substantial precipitation across the Northwest and a broad area of the nation's mid-section, including the southeastern half of the Plains and parts of the mid-South and Midwest. Some of the heaviest, late-October rain (locally 4 inches or more) fell across the previously parched southern Plains. However, with dry weather continuing in the East, record-shattering streaks without measurable rain stretched to 35 days by November 2 in locations such as Philadelphia, PA, and Wilmington, DE. Previous records had been 29 days (October 11 – November 8, 1874) in Philadelphia and 34 days (January 7 – February 9, 1909) in Wilmington. In Georgetown, DE, where measurable rain last fell on September 27, the 36-day dry spell through November 2 broke the record of 34 days, set from October 17 – November 19, 2001. For numerous locations across the middle Atlantic States, it was the driest October and month on record. Only a trace of October rain fell in Wilmington and Georgetown, DE; Trenton and Newark, NJ; and Philadelphia, PA—the first time on record in all five cities that a month featured no measurable precipitation. Many communities across the Plains, South, and Midwest were also on track for a record-dry October, until the end of the month. Lafayette, LA, received no measurable rain on 36 consecutive days starting September 25, but was deluged by 4.11 inches on the last day of October. Meridian, MS, had a completely dry October until 2.81 inches fell on the month's final day. Still, late-month rain bypassed several Southern locations, with only a trace of October rain reported in Austin and College Station, TX; Atlanta, Augusta, and Macon, GA; and Columbia, SC. Farther north, however, changes were apparent by October 29, when daily-record amounts in Wyoming totaled 0.85 inch in Casper and 0.57 inch in Worland. Riverton, WY, received 3.1 inches of snow on October 29. In Sioux City, IA, an October 1-29 precipitation sum of a trace was followed by a rainfall total of 0.62 inch on the final 2 days of the month. Daily precipitation records for October 30 were broken in Midwestern locations such as Dubuque, IA (2.54 inches), and Madison, WI (2.21 inches). It was the wettest Halloween on record in Harrison, AR (2.56 inches), and Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN (1.26 inches), with the latter location also receiving wet snowfall totaling 0.2 inch.

As the month wound down, another round of record-setting warmth advanced northeastward from the southwestern and south-central U.S. On October 27-28, El Paso, TX, logged a pair of high temperatures reaching 91°F. Prior to this year, El Paso's latest 90-degree heat had occurred on October 26, 1979. With a high of 91°F on October 28, Fort Smith, AR, also registered its latest 90-degree heat (previously, 90°F on October 26, 1891). Similarly, Traverse City, MI, notched a high of 80°F on October 29. Previously, Traverse City's latest 80-degree reading had been observed on October 28, 1927. The warmth, in advance of a series of Western storms, eventually covered nearly all the central and eastern U.S. On October 29, temperatures soared to daily-record levels above the 80-degree mark as far north as Wisconsin locations such as Green Bay (82°F) and Appleton (81°F). In Texas, College Station set an October record of 23 days with 90-degree heat, smashing the mark of 17 days set in 1931 and 1938. College Station ended October with a 7-day streak of high temperatures reaching 90°F or greater. Similar records (days of 90-degree heat in October) were broken in many other Texas communities, including Del Rio (25 days), Austin (23

days), Waco (20 days), Wichita Falls (20 days), Corpus Christi (20 days), Houston (18 days), San Angelo (18 days), Lubbock (16 days), Childress (14 days), Beaumont-Port Arthur (12 days), Borger (11 days), and Amarillo (10 days), along with locations in neighboring states, such as Shreveport, LA (15 days), and Fort Smith, AR (11 days). Meanwhile, it was the warmest Halloween (October 31) on record in dozens of towns and cities across the South and East, with temperatures in Texas soaring to 95°F in Laredo and McAllen. Daily-record readings for October 31 topped the 80-degree mark into southern New England, with the high reaching 84°F in Hartford, CT. In northern New England, record-setting highs for the 31st reached 77°F in Caribou, ME, and Burlington, VT. In contrast, sharply cooler air spread from the West into the upper Midwest, with Chanhassen, MN, reporting snowfall totaling 0.7 inch on October 31.

Periodic October precipitation eased lingering dryness in southeastern Alaska, while a couple of early-season snowstorms struck various parts of the mainland. Ketchikan reported monthly precipitation totaling 19.74 inches (107 percent of normal), boosted by 2- to 4-inch totals on October 1, 6, 12, and 15. Yakutat netted a daily-record total of 3.78 inches on October 29. Meanwhile, Anchorage received its first measurable snow of the season on October 10, when 0.4 inch fell. However, much of the snow in Anchorage fell late in the month, with totals of 11.5 inches on October 28-29 and 9.6 inches on October 31. Farther north, the month's most significant snowy spell in Fairbanks unfolded from October 19-23, when 15.4 inches fell. Monthly snowfall included 18.4 inches (224 percent of normal) in Fairbanks and 17.9 inches (149 percent) in Bettles. The storminess in Fairbanks peaked on October 21, with precipitation totaling 1.99 inches (rain and liquid equivalency of snow) and 7.7 inches of snow. That 1.99-inch total supplanted Fairbanks' wettest October day on record, which had been 1.40 inches on October 10, 2017. Cold weather trailed the Alaskan storminess, with Fairbanks reporting minima of 0°F or below on October 26-28 and 30-31. Bettles registered a low of -19°F on October 27. Elsewhere, Nome netted a daily-record total of 0.88 inch—all rain—on October 20, followed by a string of days with temperatures remaining at 32°F or below, starting on the 23rd and continuing into November. Some high winds raked southern and western Alaska, with Kodiak clocking a westerly gust to 78 mph on the 29th. In the Aleutians, Cold Bay recorded a northwesterly gust to 69 mph on October 24.

Late in the month, Hawaii finally got a break from the warm, dry pattern that had allowed drought to expand to nearly 85 percent of the state by October 22, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. Even with late-month precipitation, sparked by a non-tropical storm system, October rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from just 0.47 inch (57 percent of normal) in Kahului, Maui, to 8.17 inches (80 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. More than two-thirds of Hilo's October rain—5.82 inches—fell during the last 7 days of the month. In fact, locally heavy showers affected many windward locations late in the month, with 24-hour totals on Oahu ending the morning of October 26 reaching 7.51 inches in Maunawili and 4.97 inches at the Manoa Lyon Arboretum. Meanwhile, with a monthly average temperature of 80.1°F (1.4°F above normal), Lihue, Kauai, matched 2014 for its warmest October on record. Lihue reported several daily-record highs, including 87°F on October 17. The following day, record-setting highs for October 18 were noted in Honolulu (91°F) and Kahului (92°F). Honolulu posted its final 90-degree reading of the month on October 25.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

October was warmer than normal for most of the nation. Large parts of the upper Midwest, Great Plains, Rockies, and Southwest recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal for the month. Meanwhile, much of the nation remained drier than normal, although parts of Florida, the southern Rockies, and the Southwest recorded at least twice the normal of October precipitation. Due in large part to Hurricane Milton, parts of Florida recorded more than 10 inches of rain. Some areas near Washington's coast also recorded at least 10 inches of rain for the month.

Eighty-seven percent of the nation's corn acreage was mature by October 6, equal to last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty percent of the 2024 corn acreage was harvested by October 6, one percentage point behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. On October 13, sixty-four percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points above the same time last year. Ninety-eight percent of the nation's corn acreage was mature by October 20, one percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Sixty-five percent of the 2024 corn acreage was harvested by October 20, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of average. Ninety-one percent of the 2024 corn acreage was harvested by November 3, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of average. On that date, corn harvest progress was at or ahead of the 5-year average pace in all 18 estimating states.

Nationally, soybean leaf drop was 90 percent complete by October 6, one percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean harvest across the nation was 47 percent complete by October 6, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of average. On October 6, sixty-three percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points above the same time last year. Soybean harvest across the nation was 81 percent complete by October 20, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of average. Soybean harvest across the nation was 94 percent complete by November 3, five percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average. On that date, soybean harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average pace in 16 of the 18 estimating states.

Nationwide, producers had sown 51 percent of the intended 2025 winter wheat acreage by October 6, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Twenty-

five percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by October 6, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Producers had sown 73 percent of the intended 2025 winter wheat acreage by October 20, one percentage point behind last year and 3 points behind average. Nationally, 46 percent of the winter wheat had emerged by October 20, three percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Producers had sown 87 percent of the intended winter wheat acreage by November 3, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. Nationwide, 66 percent of the winter wheat had emerged by November 3, six percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. As of November 3, forty-one percent of the 2025 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

By October 6, eighty-two percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On that date, 26 percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By October 20, ninety-four percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. On the 20th, forty-four percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On October 27, thirty-three percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the same time last year. By November 3, sixty-three percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average. On that date, cotton harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average in 13 of the 15 estimating states.

By October 6, eighty percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was mature, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the 2024 sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 6, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-four percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on October 13, two percentage points above the same time last year. By October 20, ninety-five percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was mature, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Sixty-four percent of the 2024 sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 20, one percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Eighty-five percent of the 2024 sorghum acreage had been harvested by November 3, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average.

Nationally, 86 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by October 6, six percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the rice acreage was harvested by October 20, six percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average.

Nineteen percent of the nation's peanut acreage was harvested by October 6, five percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Forty-four percent of the nation's peanut acreage was harvested as of October 20, seven percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind average. On October 27, forty-nine percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the same time last year. Seventy-three percent of the nation's peanut acreage was harvested by November 3, three percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average.

By October 6, sugarbeet producers had harvested 23 percent of the nation's crop, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. By October 20, sugarbeet producers had harvested 71 percent of the nation's crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the average. By November 3, sugarbeet producers had harvested 93 percent of the nation's crop, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average.

By October 6, four percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. By October 20, thirty percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. On November 3, sixty-five percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average. On that date, sunflower harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average pace in all four estimating states.

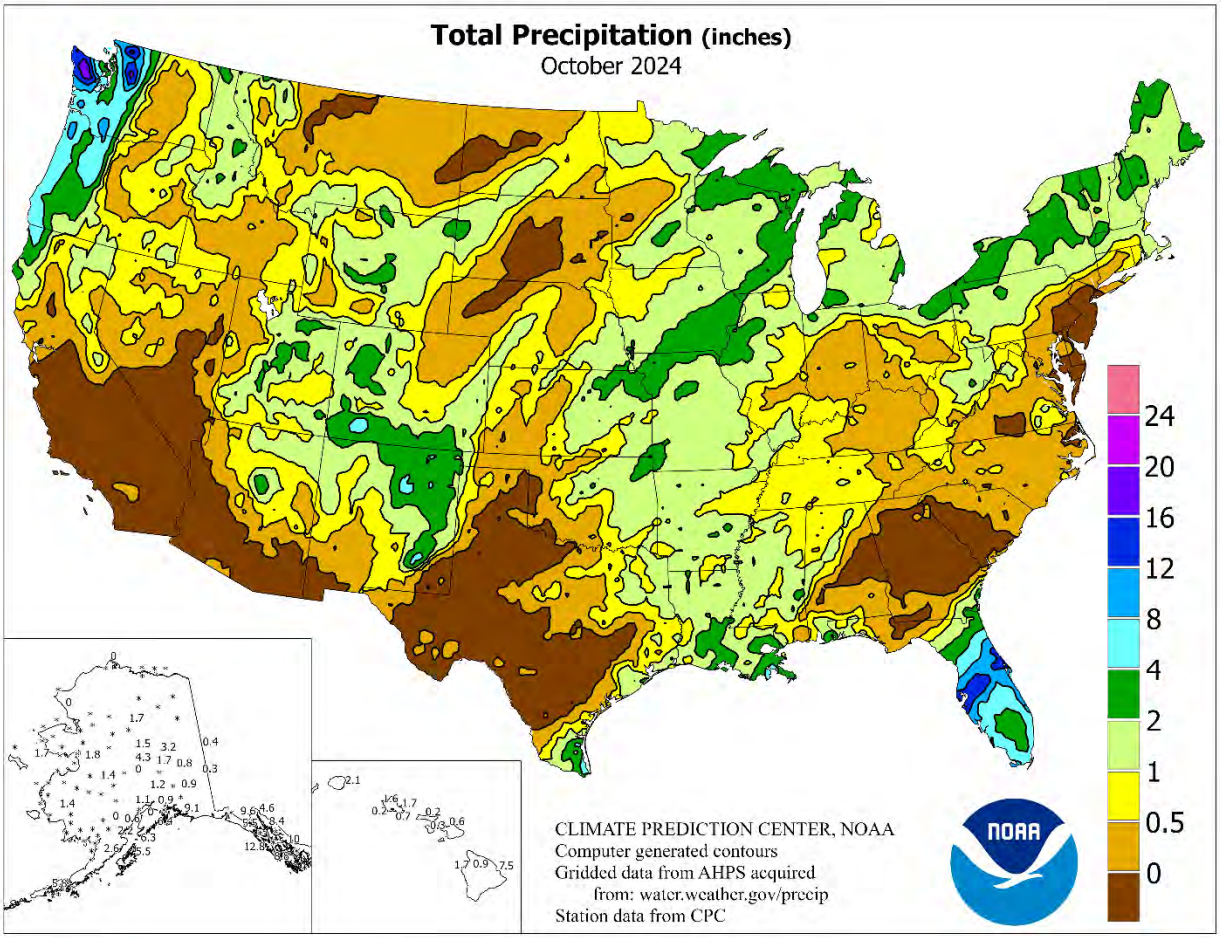
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

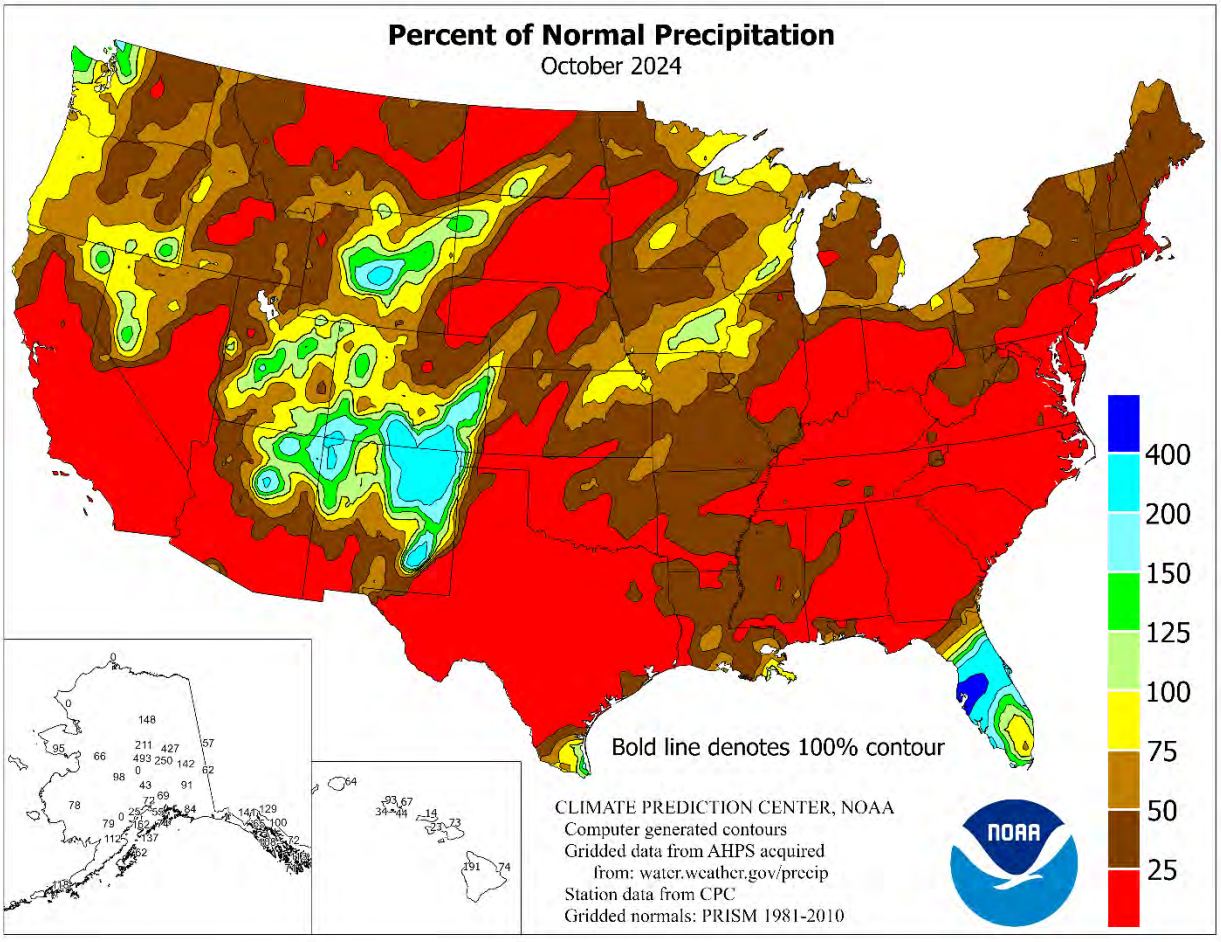
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 8, 2024. Forecasts refer to November 1.

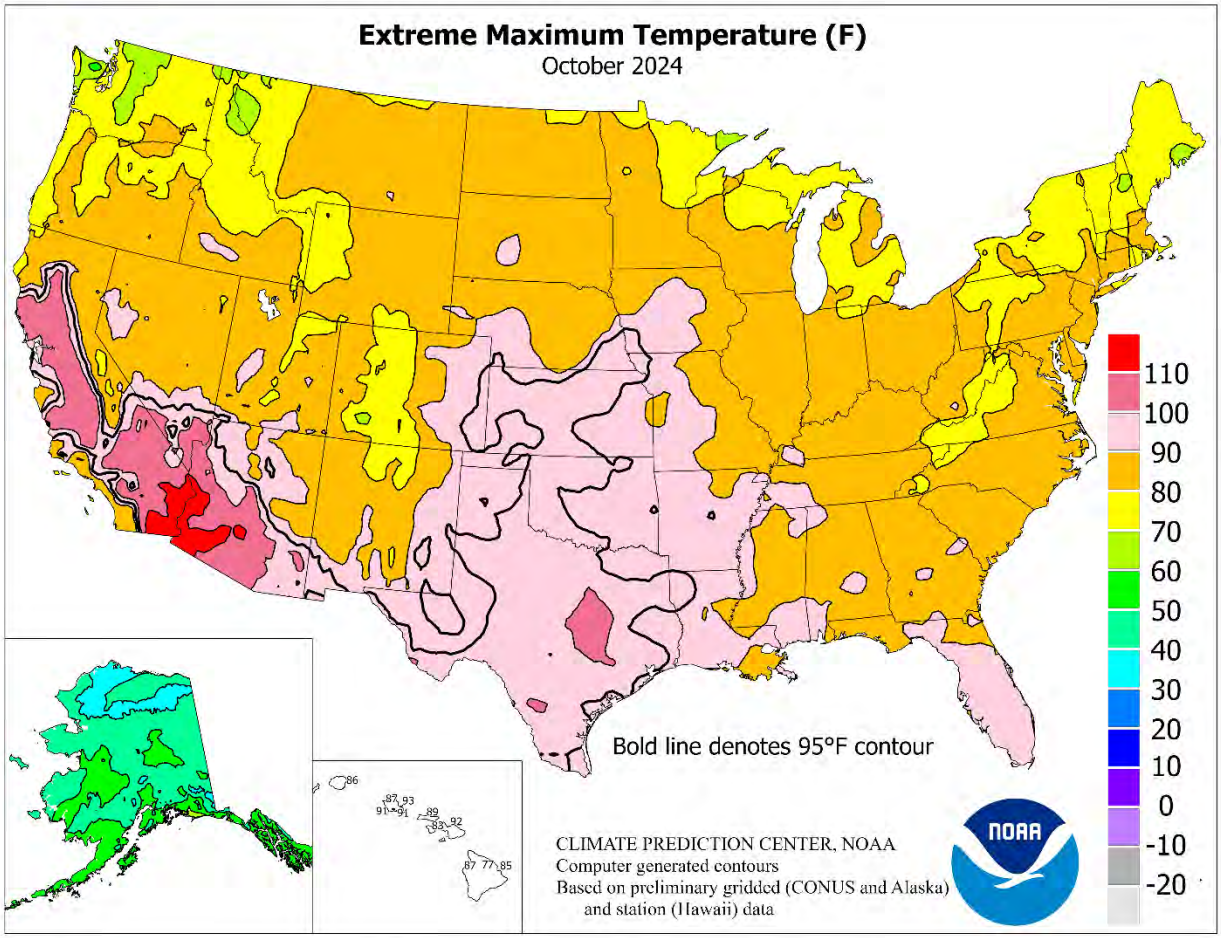
Corn production for grain is forecast at 15.1 billion bushels, down less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 1 percent from 2023. U.S. yields are expected to average a record-high 183.1 bushels per harvested acre, down 0.7 bushel from the previous forecast but up 5.8 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 82.7 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from the previous year.

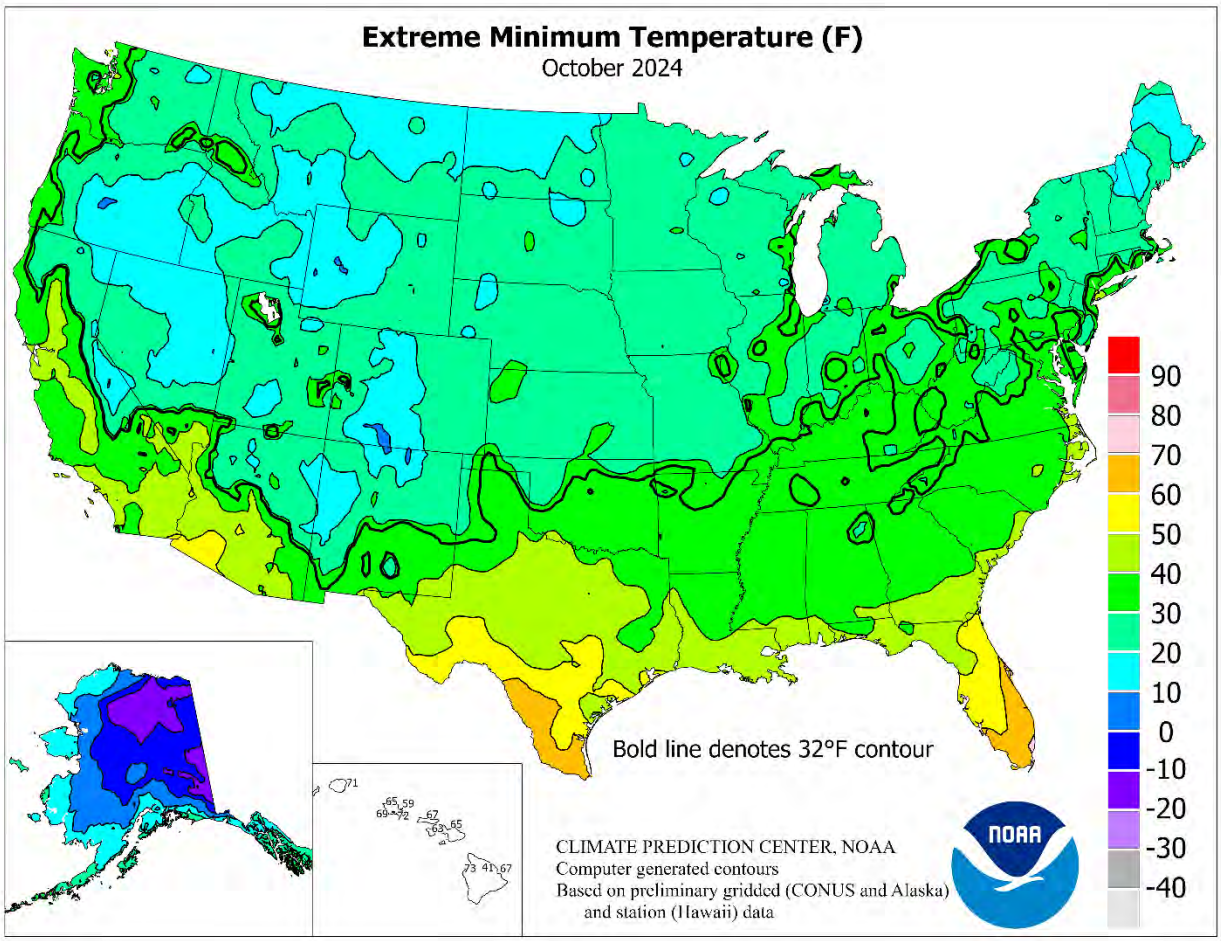
Soybean production for beans is forecast at 4.46 billion bushels, down 3 percent from the previous forecast but up 7 percent from 2023. U.S. yields are expected to average 51.7 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from the previous forecast but up 1.1 bushels from 2023. Area harvested for beans in the U.S. is forecast at 86.3 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 5 percent from 2023.

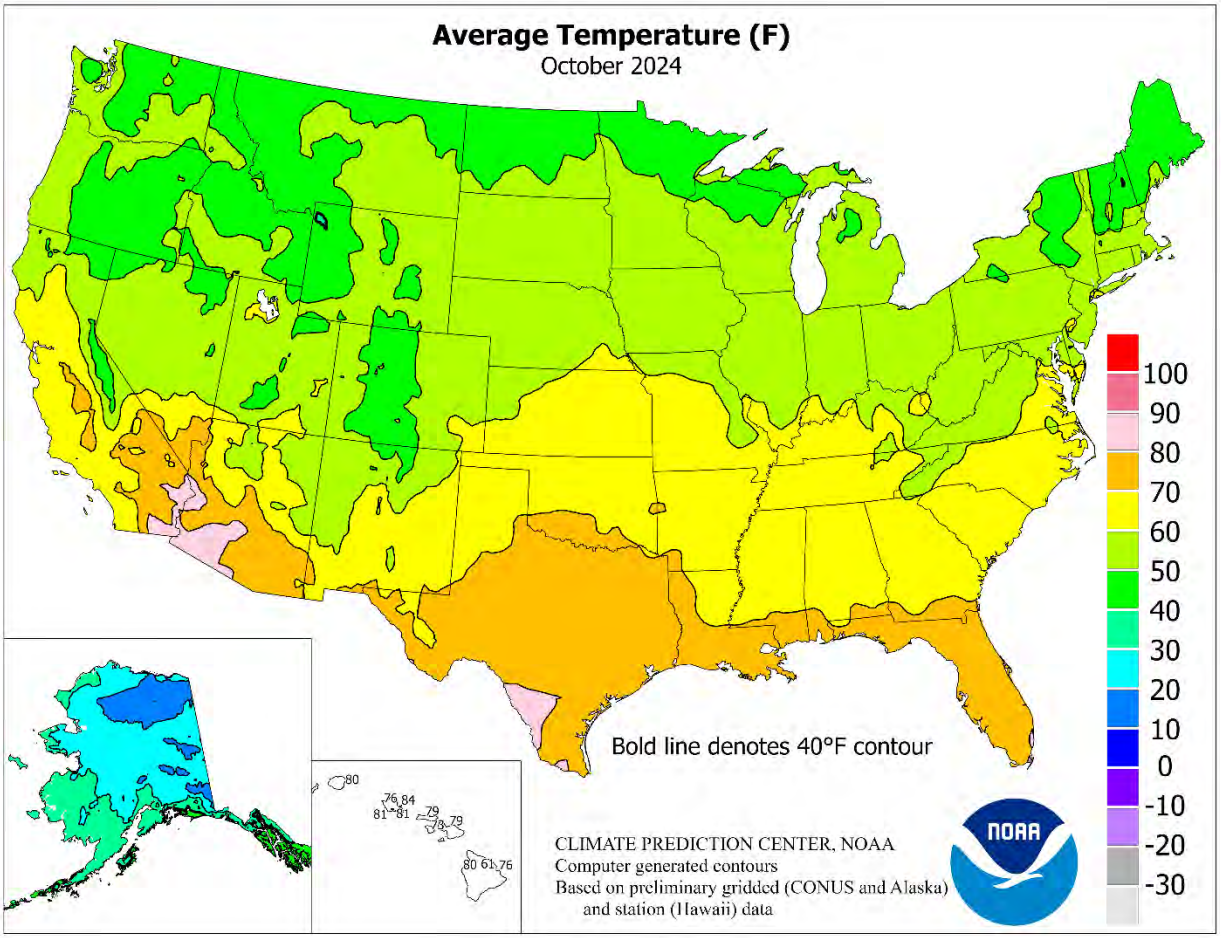
All cotton production is forecast at 14.2 million 480-pound bales, down slightly from the previous forecast but up 18 percent from 2023. U.S. yields are expected to average 789 pounds per harvested acre, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 110 pounds from 2023. Upland cotton production is forecast at 13.7 million 480-pound bales, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 17 percent from 2023. Pima cotton production is forecast at 481,000 bales, down 7 percent from the previous forecast but up 52 percent from 2023.

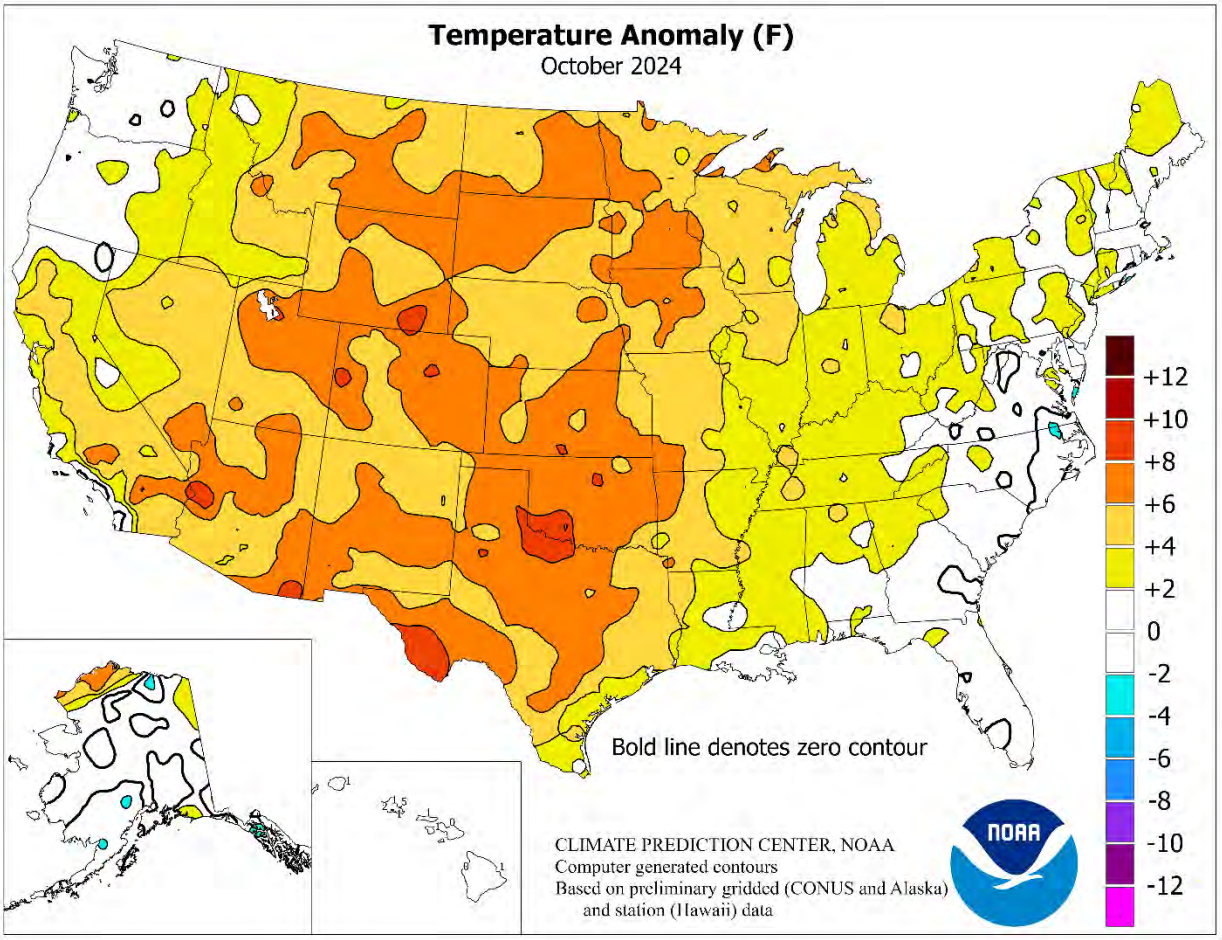

Total Precipitation (inches)
October 2024
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2024
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
Gridded normals: PRISM 1981-2010
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
October 2024
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
October 2024
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Average Temperature (F)
October 2024
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
80
76 84
81 81
79
78 79
80 61 76
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Temperature Anomaly (F)
October 2024
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

October 2024

Accessible Data Available from the 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	68	3	0.24	-3.10	WICHITA	65	6	1.54	-1.31	TOLEDO	56	1	1.50	-1.08
HUNTSVILLE	67	3	0.56	-3.00	KY LEXINGTON	60	3	0.46	-3.20	YOUNGSTOWN	54	2	1.98	-1.36
MOBILE	72	3	0.52	-3.43	LOUISVILLE	63	3	0.41	-3.31	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	68	7	0.43	-2.90
MONTGOMERY	68	1	0.06	-2.81	PADUCAH	63	3	0.81	-3.17	TULSA	68	6	1.78	-2.00
AK ANCHORAGE	37	1	1.93	0.11	LA BATON ROUGE	74	5	1.85	-2.99	OR ASTORIA	55	3	5.32	-1.42
BARROW	28	0	0.00	-0.54	LAKE CHARLES	74	2	1.59	-3.21	BURNS	48	3	0.62	-0.15
FAIRBANKS	27	1	3.24	2.48	NEW ORLEANS	74	2	2.15	-1.55	EUGENE	55	2	2.70	-0.47
JUNEAU	41	-1	8.42	0.00	SHREVEPORT	73	6	***	***	MEDFORD	58	2	1.29	0.07
KODIAK	42	0	5.46	-3.39	ME CARIBOU	47	3	1.37	-2.62	PENDLETON	54	3	0.53	-0.56
NOME	32	1	1.75	-0.09	PORTLAND	51	0	1.79	-3.46	PORTLAND	58	2	3.39	-0.03
AZ FLAGSTAFF	53	6	3.41	1.89	MD BALTIMORE	56	-1	0.36	-3.58	SALEM	57	3	3.95	0.48
PHOENIX	85	7	0.00	-0.56	MA BOSTON	56	1	0.99	-3.04	PA ALLENTOWN	56	1	0.06	-4.08
PRESCOTT	63	6	1.22	0.40	WORCESTER	55	4	0.89	-3.95	ERIE	57	3	2.47	-1.91
TUCSON	79	6	0.00	-0.67	MI ALPENA	52	4	0.70	-2.31	MIDDLETOWN	57	2	0.51	-3.30
AR FORT SMITH	71	7	1.25	-3.17	GRAND RAPIDS	55	3	1.45	-2.57	PHILADELPHIA	61	3	0.00	-3.47
LITTLE ROCK	68	6	1.65	-2.82	HOUGHTON LAKE	49	2	1.07	-2.01	PITTSBURGH	57	3	0.79	-2.04
CA BAKERSFIELD	73	5	0.00	-0.28	LANSING	54	3	1.35	-1.81	WILKES-BARRE	55	1	0.74	-2.98
EUREKA	54	0	1.80	-0.52	MUSKEGON	55	3	1.16	-2.64	WILLIAMSPORT	55	2	1.13	-2.57
FRESNO	72	6	0.00	-0.56	TRAVERSE CITY	55	5	1.57	-2.03	RI PROVIDENCE	55	1	1.01	-3.17
LOS ANGELES	66	-1	0.00	-0.48	MN DULUTH	50	6	0.99	-1.92	SC CHARLESTON	68	0	0.24	-4.09
REDDING	69	4	0.31	-1.61	INT_L FALLS	46	5	1.71	-0.51	COLUMBIA	65	1	0.00	-3.13
SACRAMENTO	68	4	0.25	-0.60	MINNEAPOLIS	57	8	1.39	-1.18	FLORENCE	67	1	0.01	-3.41
SAN DIEGO	67	-1	0.00	-0.50	ROCHESTER	54	6	1.09	-1.33	GREENVILLE	63	1	0.44	-3.14
SAN FRANCISCO	65	2	0.01	-0.78	ST. CLOUD	53	7	1.19	-1.42	SD ABERDEEN	52	6	0.08	-2.06
STOCKTON	70	4	0.00	-0.69	MS JACKSON	70	3	0.61	-3.19	HURON	54	6	0.16	-1.79
CO ALAMOSA	49	5	1.79	1.14	MERIDIAN	68	1	2.83	-1.03	RAPID CITY	55	8	0.37	-1.05
CO SPRINGS	57	7	0.80	0.03	TUPELO	67	3	0.70	-3.26	SIOUX FALLS	56	6	0.52	-1.84
DENVER INTL	59	8	0.12	-0.87	MO COLUMBIA	61	4	1.65	-1.82	TN BRISTOL	59	1	0.53	-1.99
GRAND JUNCTION	62	9	0.88	-0.11	KANSAS CITY	62	5	2.39	-0.86	CHATTANOOGA	66	3	0.21	-3.38
PUEBLO	59	7	0.34	-0.42	SAINT LOUIS	63	4	0.82	-2.33	KNOXVILLE	62	2	0.10	-2.71
CT BRIDGEPORT	58	1	0.19	-3.65	SPRINGFIELD	64	5	1.67	-1.93	MEMPHIS	68	3	0.83	-3.14
HARTFORD	57	4	0.69	-3.83	MT BILLINGS	54	6	0.49	-0.89	NASHVILLE	65	3	0.48	-2.88
DC WASHINGTON	63	2	1.51	-2.15	BUTTE	45	5	0.51	-0.33	TX ABILENE	74	7	0.00	-2.83
DE WILMINGTON	59	1	0.00	-3.68	CUT BANK	48	6	0.15	-0.42	AMARILLO	67	7	0.00	-1.75
FL DAYTONA BEACH	76	2	12.97	8.12	GLASGOW	52	7	0.34	-0.58	AUSTIN	78	6	0.07	-3.85
JACKSONVILLE	72	1	1.91	-2.13	GREAT FALLS	51	7	0.26	-0.81	BEAUMONT	75	3	0.45	-5.02
KEY WEST	82	1	3.54	-2.13	HAVRE	49	5	0.07	-0.67	BROWNSVILLE	79	1	2.39	-1.44
MIAMI	80	0	7.77	0.12	MISSOULA	47	3	0.35	-0.83	CORPUS CHRISTI	78	3	0.37	-2.76
ORLANDO	77	1	4.95	1.49	NE GRAND ISLAND	58	5	0.68	-1.31	DEL RIO	80	7	0.01	-2.07
PENSACOLA	73	1	1.31	-3.39	LINCOLN	60	6	1.06	-1.08	EL PASO	74	7	0.06	-0.54
TALLAHASSEE	71	1	0.26	-2.98	NORFOLK	58	7	0.20	-1.94	FORT WORTH	76	8	0.00	-4.37
TAMPA	77	0	14.31	11.97	NORTH PLATTE	55	5	1.03	-0.62	GALVESTON	78	3	0.84	-4.31
WEST PALM BEACH	79	1	10.16	4.26	OMAHA	60	5	0.99	-1.33	HOUSTON	77	5	0.47	-4.99
GA ATHENS	65	1	0.01	-3.33	SCOTTSBLUFF	55	6	0.15	-1.08	LUBBOCK	71	9	0.04	-1.48
ATLANTA	68	3	0.00	-3.28	VALENTINE	54	5	0.08	-1.34	MIDLAND	71	4	0.00	-1.21
AUGUSTA	65	-1	0.00	-2.34	NV ELY	51	5	0.26	-0.54	SAN ANGELO	73	5	0.00	-2.42
COLUMBUS	69	1	0.21	-2.56	LAS VEGAS	77	6	0.00	-0.31	SAN ANTONIO	78	7	0.09	-3.67
MACON	65	-1	0.00	-2.63	RENO	58	3	0.16	-0.34	VICTORIA	77	4	0.01	-3.96
SAVANNAH	69	1	0.11	-3.61	WINNEMUCCA	53	4	0.72	0.06	WACO	75	6	0.71	-3.70
HI HILO	76	1	7.54	-2.70	NH CONCORD	50	1	1.96	-2.47	WICHITA FALLS	73	9	0.02	-2.86
HONOLULU	81	1	0.66	-0.85	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	58	1	0.02	-4.11	UT SALT LAKE CITY	62	8	0.86	-0.40
KAHULUI	79	0	0.61	-0.22	NEWARK	61	4	0.00	-3.79	VT BURLINGTON	53	3	2.60	-1.23
LIHUE	80	1	2.09	-1.19	NM ALBUQUERQUE	66	7	0.51	-0.35	VA LYNCHBURG	59	2	0.26	-2.85
ID BOISE	56	3	0.24	-0.58	NY ALBANY	53	2	1.48	-2.37	NORFOLK	64	0	0.09	-3.77
LEWISTON	56	3	0.63	-0.45	BINGHAMTON	51	2	1.53	-2.23	RICHMOND	62	2	0.63	-2.76
POCATELLO	51	4	0.66	-0.33	BUFFALO	55	3	2.31	-1.72	ROANOKE	60	1	0.60	-2.36
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	60	6	1.28	-2.15	ROCHESTER	54	1	3.06	-0.16	WASH/DULLES	58	1	0.20	-3.44
MOLINE	58	4	1.38	-1.44	SYRACUSE	55	4	2.34	-1.54	WA OLYMPIA	52	2	3.83	-1.24
PEORIA	60	5	0.99	-2.18	NC ASHEVILLE	60	2	0.03	-3.34	QUILLAYUTE	52	2	13.93	3.24
ROCKFORD	56	4	0.89	-1.74	CHARLOTTE	64	2	0.32	-2.84	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	0	2.95	-0.96
SPRINGFIELD	58	2	0.00	-3.26	GREENSBORO	62	1	0.29	-2.81	SPOKANE	51	3	1.00	-0.38
IN EVANSVILLE	62	3	0.58	-2.81	HATTERAS	66	-2	0.80	-4.78	YAKIMA	50	0	0.42	-0.22
FORT WAYNE	57	3	0.43	-2.52	RALEIGH	63	2	0.41	-2.96	WV BECKLEY	56	2	0.45	-2.28
INDIANAPOLIS	60	4	0.59	-2.62	WILMINGTON	66	0	0.24	-4.43	CHARLESTON	58	1	0.37	-2.54
SOUTH BEND	57	5	1.72	-1.99	ND BISMARCK	51	6	0.63	-0.80	ELKINS	54	1	1.96	-1.11
IA BURLINGTON	58	4	2.13	-0.96	DICKINSON	50	6	0.24	-0.93	HUNTINGTON	60	3	0.12	-2.89
CEDAR RAPIDS	57	6	3.39	0.48	FARGO	53	7	0.43	-1.74	WI EAU CLAIRE	53	6	0.46	-2.03
DES MOINES	60	7	2.13	-0.65	GRAND FORKS	50	7	0.72	-1.16	GREEN BAY	54	5	2.25	-0.42
DUBUQUE	55	5	2.87	-0.05	JAMESTOWN	51	7	0.52	-1.16	LA CROSSE	56	5	2.45	-0.04
SIOUX CITY	57	6	0.60	-1.60	OH AKRON-CANTON	56	2	1.16	-2.18	MADISON	55	5	2.99	0.22
WATERLOO	57	6	1.76	-0.99	CINCINNATI	60	3	0.47	-2.87	MILWAUKEE	58	5	1.56	-1.21
KS CONCORDIA	63	7	1.76	-0.22	CLEVELAND	57	2	2.67	-0.93	WY CASPER	50	5	1.50	0.31
DODGE CITY	63	6	0.23	-1.80	COLUMBUS	58	3	0.37	-2.52	CHEYENNE	53	7	0.12	-0.88
GOODLAND	59	7	0.39	-1.02	DAYTON	58	2	0.54	-2.41	SHERIDAN	53	8	1.34	-0.23
TOPEKA	63	6	2.87	0.02	MANSFIELD	56	3	0.56	-2.61		53	8	1.34	-0.23

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

November 4 – 10, 2024

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Much of the East and West were drier than normal, while portions of the Midwest, Mississippi Valley, Great Plains, southern Rockies, Southeast, and Southwest recorded at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Parts of Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Missouri recorded rainfall totaling 9 inches or more during the week. Meanwhile, most of the East and the nation's mid-section were warmer than normal. Large parts of the South recorded temperatures 15°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the West was cooler than normal, with parts of the Rockies and Southwest recording temperatures 10°F or more below normal.

Corn: Ninety-five percent of the 2024 corn acreage was harvested by week's end, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average pace in 17 of the 18 estimating states.

Soybean: Soybean harvest across the nation was 96 percent complete by November 10, two percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average pace in 16 of the 18 estimating states.

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, producers had sown 91 percent of the intended 2025 winter wheat acreage by November 10, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Winter wheat planting progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in Arkansas, California, and North Carolina. Nationwide, 76 percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by November 10, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Winter wheat emergence advanced 11 percentage points or more during the week in nine of the 18 estimating states. As of November 10, forty-four percent of the 2025 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week but 3 points below the same time last year.

Cotton: By November 10, seventy-one percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Cotton harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average in 13 of the 15 estimating states.

Sorghum: Ninety-one percent of the 2024 sorghum acreage had been harvested by November 10, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sorghum harvest advanced 11 percentage points during the week in Colorado.

Other Crops: Eighty-two percent of the nation's peanut acreage was harvested as of November 10, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Peanut harvest advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

By November 10, sugarbeet producers had harvested 97 percent of the nation's crop, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Sugarbeet harvest advanced 15 percentage points during the week in Michigan.

By November 10, eighty-one percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sunflower harvest advanced 11 percentage points or more during the week in three of the four estimating states, with overall harvest progress ahead of the 5-year average in all four states.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 10, 2024

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	84	74	82	85
IL	94	95	97	89
IN	78	88	94	81
IA	93	92	95	86
KS	96	93	97	94
KY	92	92	95	93
MI	49	82	91	60
MN	91	95	98	87
MO	93	91	93	90
NE	89	90	94	87
NC	99	99	100	99
ND	73	85	90	72
OH	61	89	96	69
PA	53	60	67	65
SD	84	89	94	79
TN	97	98	99	98
TX	96	100	100	97
WI	61	81	89	63
18 Sts	86	91	95	84

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	93	96	91
IL	96	95	97	93
IN	92	93	96	90
IA	98	98	99	96
KS	91	93	96	88
KY	78	75	83	77
LA	100	99	100	100
MI	79	95	97	82
MN	98	100	100	98
MS	99	97	99	95
MO	89	86	90	81
NE	98	98	99	98
NC	56	43	53	56
ND	96	98	100	94
OH	93	96	99	89
SD	99	98	100	97
TN	85	85	89	79
WI	87	98	99	89
18 Sts	94	94	96	91

These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	76	69	79	70
AZ	49	72	73	51
AR	97	94	97	93
CA	49	50	65	63
GA	54	52	60	59
KS	58	50	57	43
LA	100	95	98	96
MS	95	92	95	87
MO	90	84	94	80
NC	67	42	60	67
OK	55	40	48	52
SC	54	61	70	57
TN	83	78	85	73
TX	53	58	65	56
VA	59	63	74	61
15 Sts	64	63	71	63

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	83	78	89	89
KS	87	81	88	85
NE	88	81	85	87
OK	80	72	80	82
SD	85	90	94	86
TX	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	90	85	91	89

These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	89	95	95
MI	89	70	85	87
MN	100	100	100	100
ND	100	99	100	100
4 Sts	97	93	97	97

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	91	85	92	81
KS	85	79	90	83
ND	56	62	76	67
SD	66	65	83	71
4 Sts	64	65	81	70

These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	89	73	84	88
FL	95	90	97	96
GA	85	69	78	87
NC	93	73	88	86
OK	92	54	60	80
SC	80	80	90	81
TX	63	71	77	63
VA	97	96	100	92
8 Sts	85	73	82	85

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 10, 2024

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	83	63	76	78
CA	42	45	55	46
CO	100	99	99	100
ID	100	99	100	100
IL	96	92	96	93
IN	90	83	92	92
KS	97	94	97	96
MI	89	96	100	92
MO	83	79	86	81
MT	98	95	99	98
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	69	34	49	58
OH	98	95	99	97
OK	90	72	79	93
OR	93	95	98	96
SD	100	98	100	100
TX	81	76	81	85
WA	100	100	100	99
18 Sts	92	87	91	93

These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	64	30	49	61
CA	19	15	20	21
CO	91	86	92	90
ID	97	83	89	92
IL	83	69	83	75
IN	71	57	71	73
KS	85	76	84	81
MI	74	78	92	83
MO	62	44	64	61
MT	89	80	86	84
NE	98	83	90	97
NC	42	19	33	37
OH	86	69	86	86
OK	77	47	63	80
OR	66	66	72	64
SD	92	70	75	90
TX	64	52	63	68
WA	96	95	99	89
18 Sts	79	66	76	79

These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

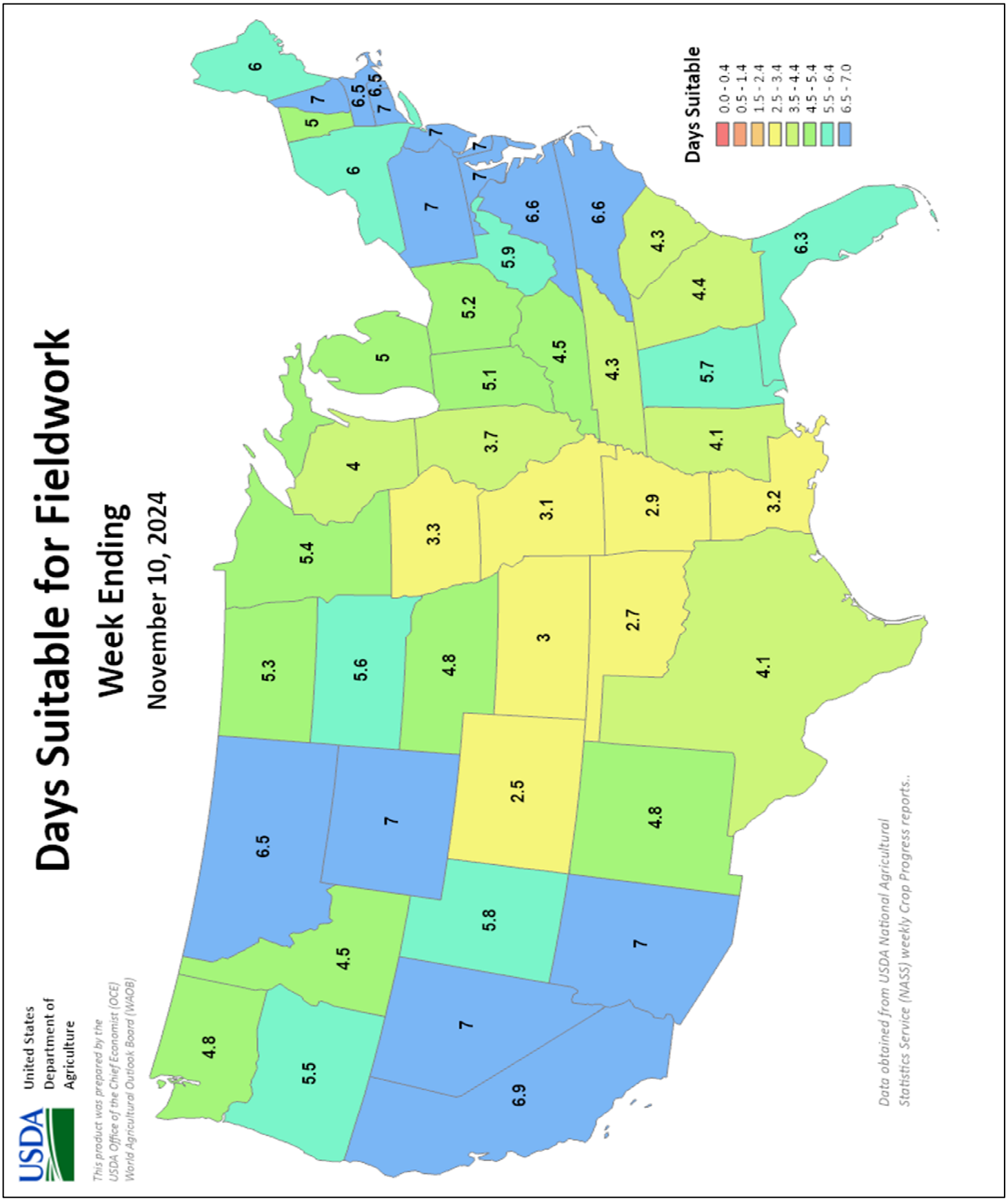
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	53	35	4
CA	0	0	10	75	15
CO	6	12	28	53	1
ID	0	1	57	37	5
IL	1	2	23	70	4
IN	1	5	32	50	12
KS	4	10	39	39	8
MI	0	1	27	62	10
MO	1	3	22	68	6
MT	5	9	59	27	0
NE	3	13	44	35	5
NC	2	4	23	67	4
OH	1	3	31	57	8
OK	5	17	50	24	4
OR	2	7	24	41	26
SD	3	26	43	24	4
TX	15	19	33	28	5
WA	3	7	36	43	11
18 Sts	6	12	38	38	6
Prev Wk	8	15	36	35	6
Prev Yr	7	10	36	39	8

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

NA - Not Available; ***Revised**

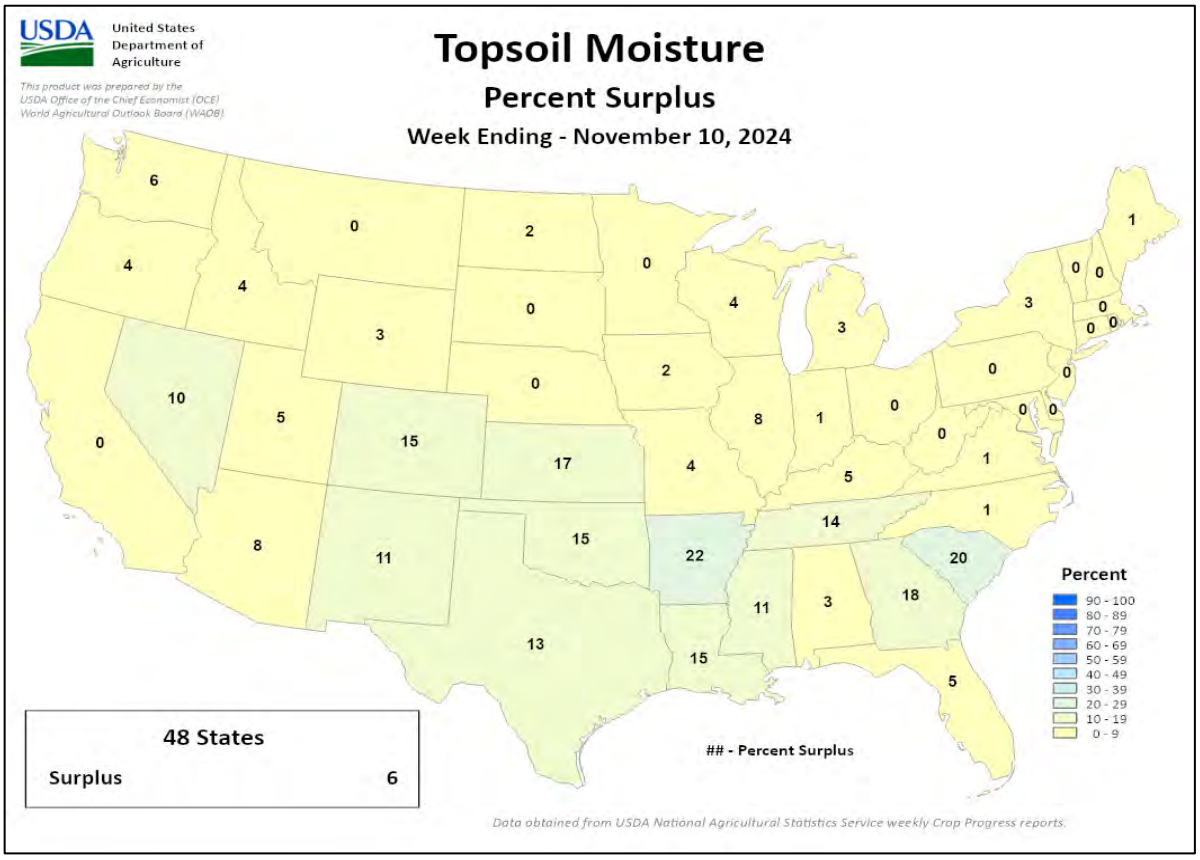
Crop Progress and Condition

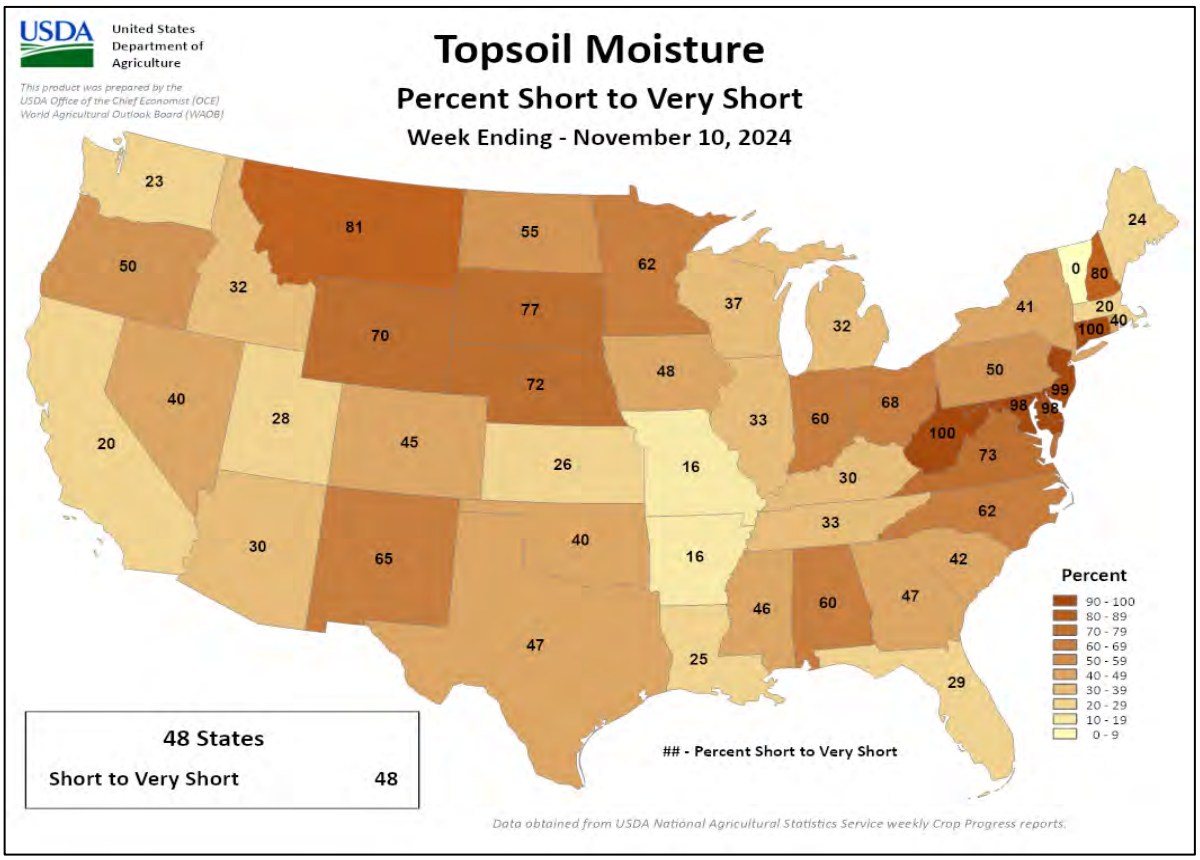
Week Ending November 10, 2024



Crop Progress and Condition

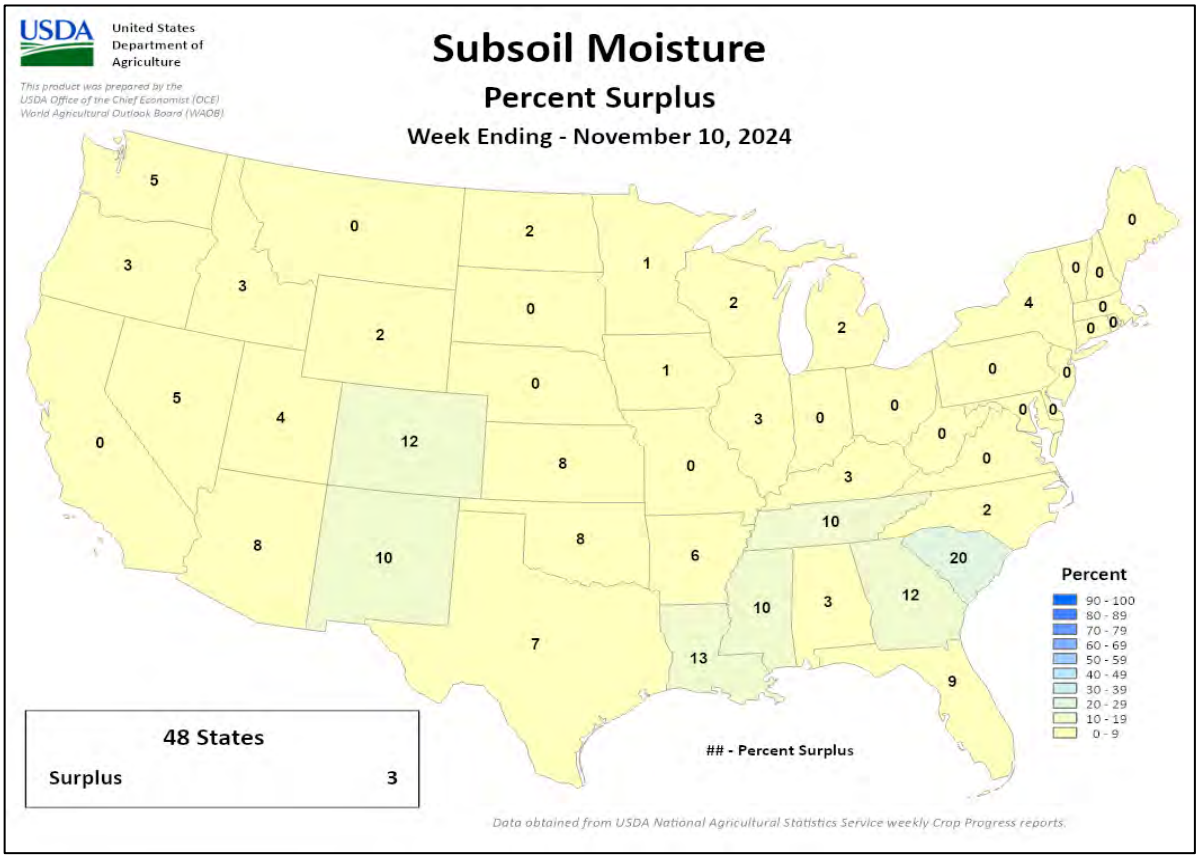
Week Ending November 10, 2024

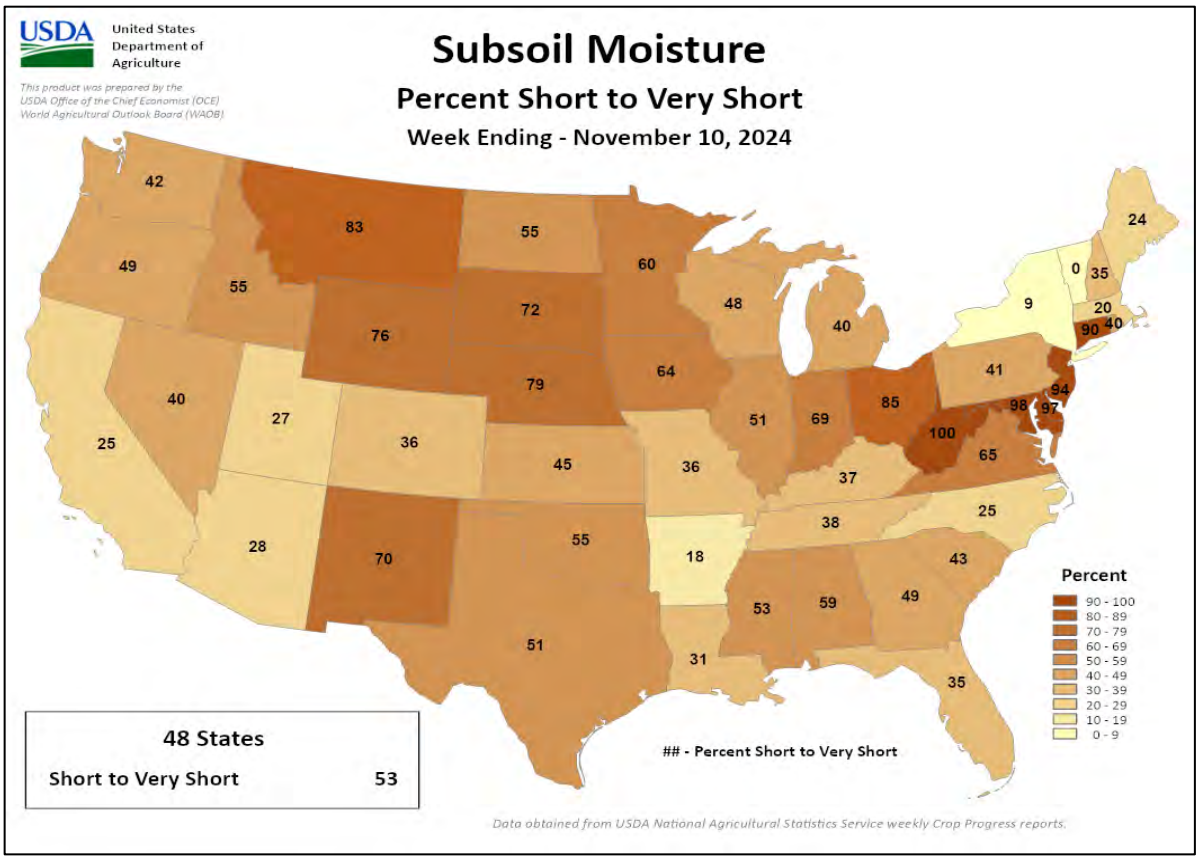




Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 10, 2024





International Weather and Crop Summary

November 3-9, 2024

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather prevailed over much of Europe, while western anomalous warmth contrasted with sharply colder weather in eastern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Seasonably colder weather ushered winter crops toward or into dormancy, with late-season rain in Russia providing additional soil moisture improvements.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry weather exacerbated short-term drought in Turkey, while showers further moistened soils in Iraq and adjacent portions of Iran.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Typhoon Yinxing produced heavy showers in northernmost portions of the Philippines, but impacts were largely limited.

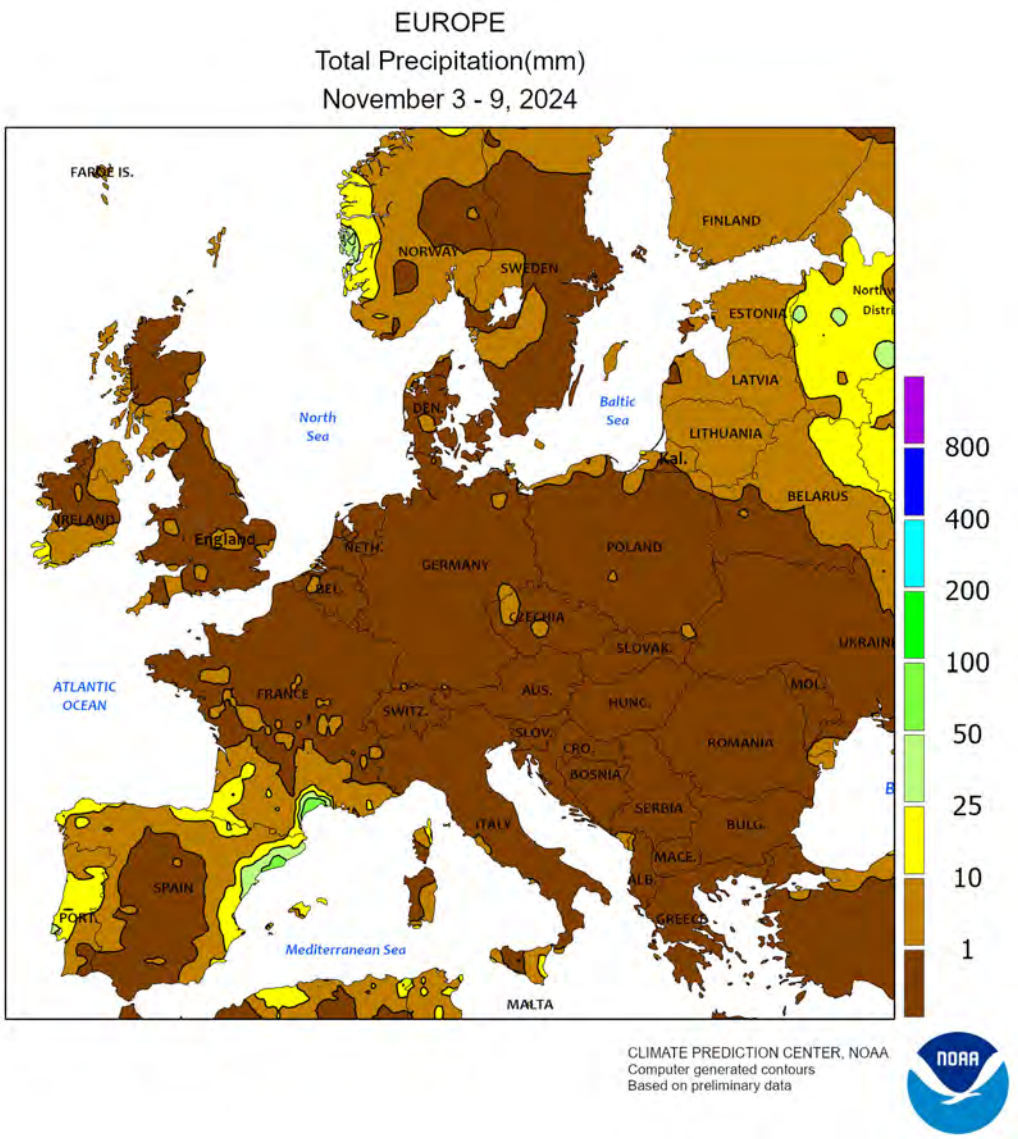
AUSTRALIA: Hot, mostly dry weather in the northeast increased early-season irrigation requirements for summer crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, wet weather primed fields for planting in western portions of the corn belt.

ARGENTINA: Locally heavy showers benefited emerging summer crops and immature winter grains.

BRAZIL: Intensification of seasonal rainfall encouraged a rapid pace of planting soybeans and other summer crops.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov



EUROPE

Dry weather prevailed across most of Europe, while anomalous warmth in the west juxtaposed with sharply colder conditions in eastern croplands. A large blocking high expanded northwestward over the western half of the continent, maintaining dry and warm weather (3-6°C above normal) over England, France, and the Iberian Peninsula. Sunny skies in Spain facilitated recovery efforts from the preceding week's historic rain and flooding over southern and eastern portions of the country, though locally heavy showers (25-160 mm) early in the period caused localized flooding immediately to the north of the previously worst-hit locales. Highly variable but lighter showers (2-40 mm) also dotted Portugal, northern Spain, and southern France. Otherwise, mostly dry weather over the continent favored seasonal fieldwork and winter crop development. In contrast to western warmth, sharply colder conditions (up to 4°C below normal) overspread the eastern third of the continent, with hard freezes (-7 to -2°C) and 7-day average temperatures well below 5°C indicating winter crops were rapidly approaching or entering dormancy from Poland into Romania.

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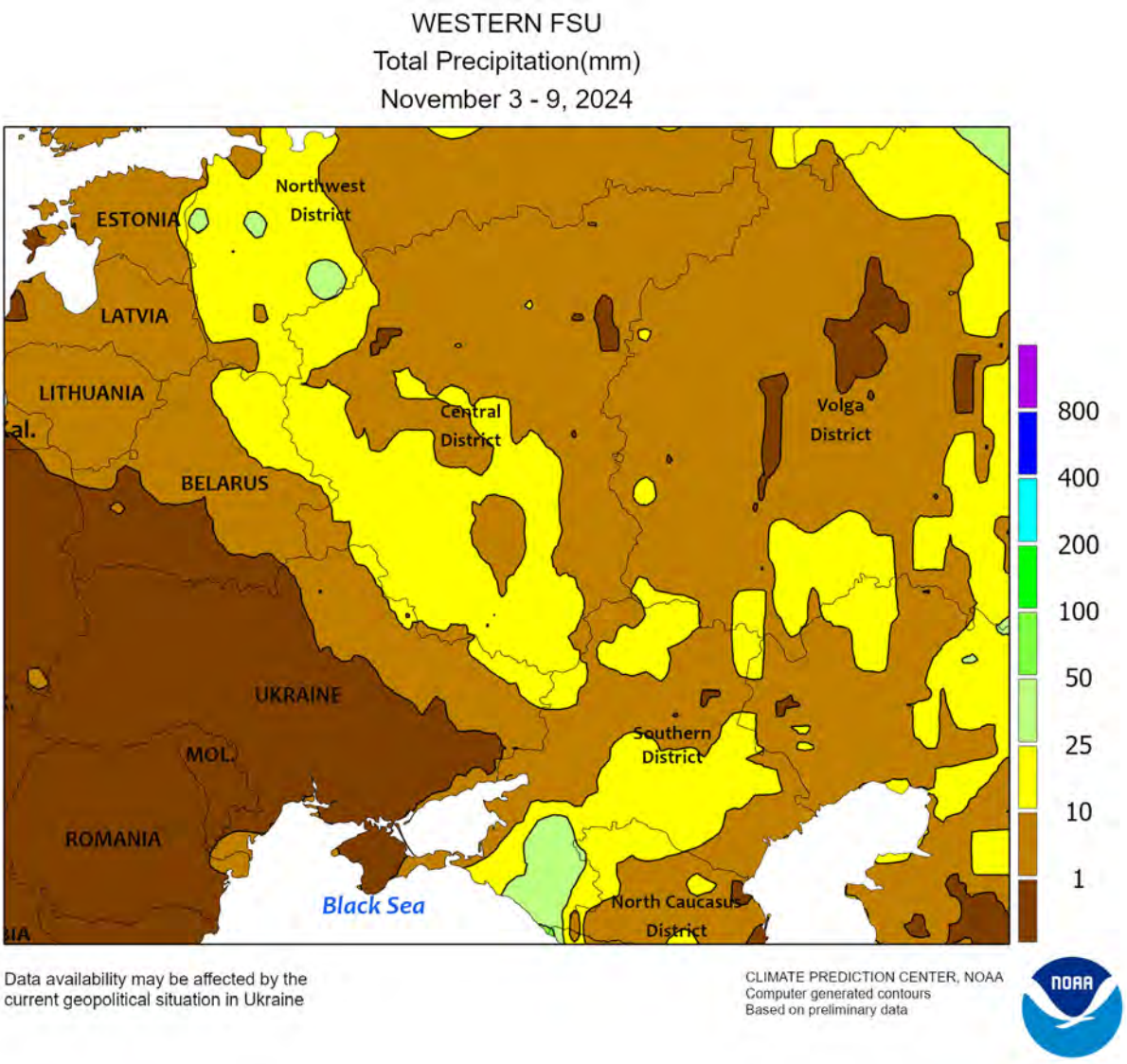

WESTERN FSU

Seasonably colder weather ushered winter crops toward or into dormancy. Near- to below-normal temperatures over Moldova, Ukraine, and western Russia netted the season's first widespread hard freeze (-7 to -2°C). Furthermore, 7-day average temperatures at or below 5°C indicated winter crops were approaching or entering dormancy over most of the region save for locales immediately adjacent to the Black Sea Coast. Dry weather prevailed over Moldova and Ukraine, while additional late-season showers in Russia (5-25 mm) further eased drought. Nevertheless, the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index continued to depict very poor crop vigor over most primary winter crop areas of southwestern Russia and eastern Ukraine.

This will be the last weekly summary for Western FSU. Coverage will resume in March 2025 to coincide with winter wheat breaking dormancy.

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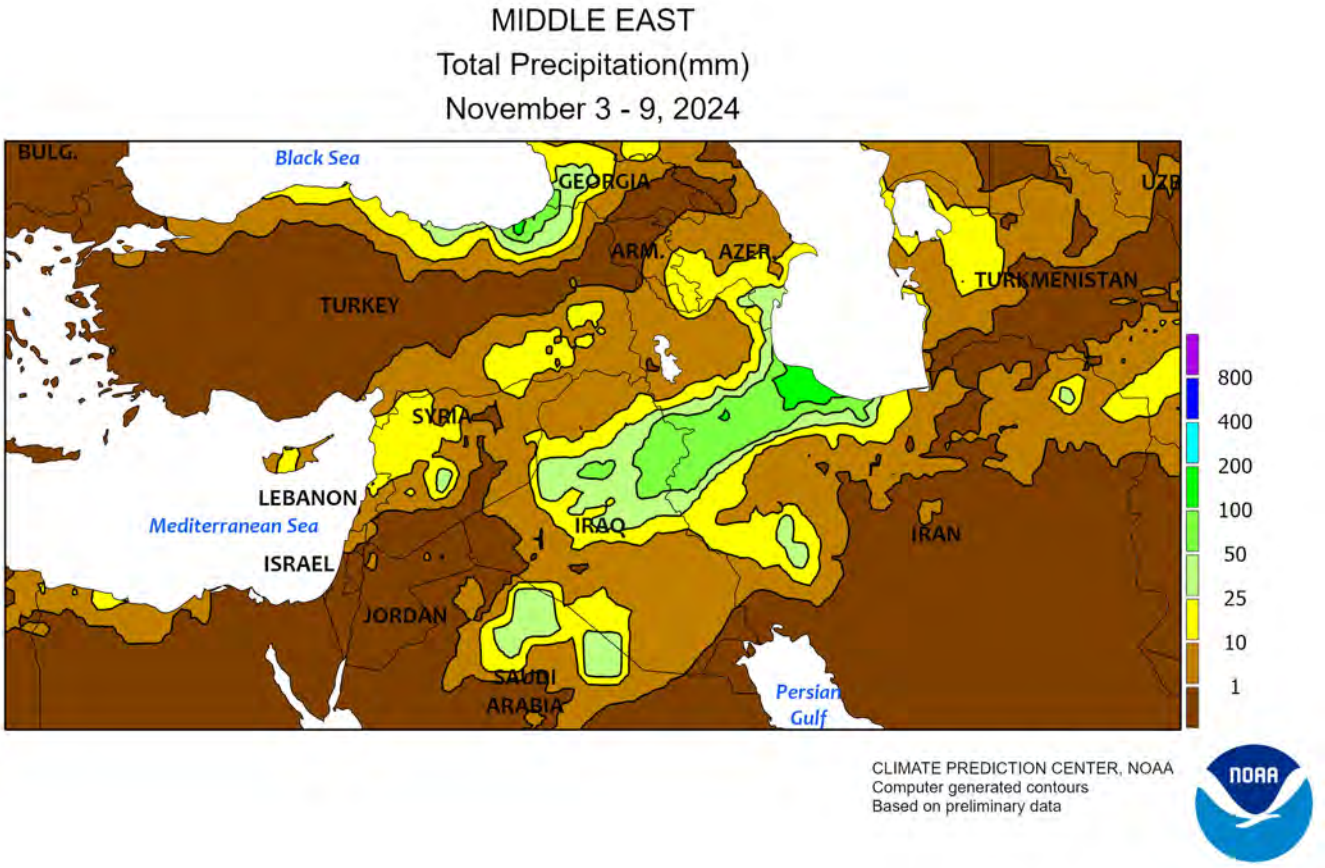

MIDDLE EAST

Increasingly dry conditions in Turkey contrasted with additional showers in central growing areas. The recent dry trend persisted across Turkey save for the Black Sea Coast, with little to no rain since the beginning of October over the country's primary winter grain areas. Rainfall has tallied a meager 20 and 11 percent of normal in Thrace (northwest) and on the Anatolian Plateau (central), respectively, since October 1, the driest of the past 30 years in both regions. Soil moisture supplies have rapidly diminished in Turkey and rain will be needed soon to ensure uniform winter crop establishment. Sunny skies over central and eastern Iran favored winter grain planting and establishment after rain during the latter half of October. Meanwhile, additional widespread showers (10-65 mm) across Iraq and northwestern Iran further improved soil moisture for winter grains, with even heavier rain (up to 70 mm) falling in climatologically arid portions of northern Saudi Arabia. Colder-than-normal conditions (up to 5°C below normal) prevailed over central and northern Turkey, though 7-day average temperatures above 5°C indicated wheat and barley were not yet dormant. Conversely, temperatures up to 6°C above normal in central and southern Iran accelerated winter grain emergence and establishment.

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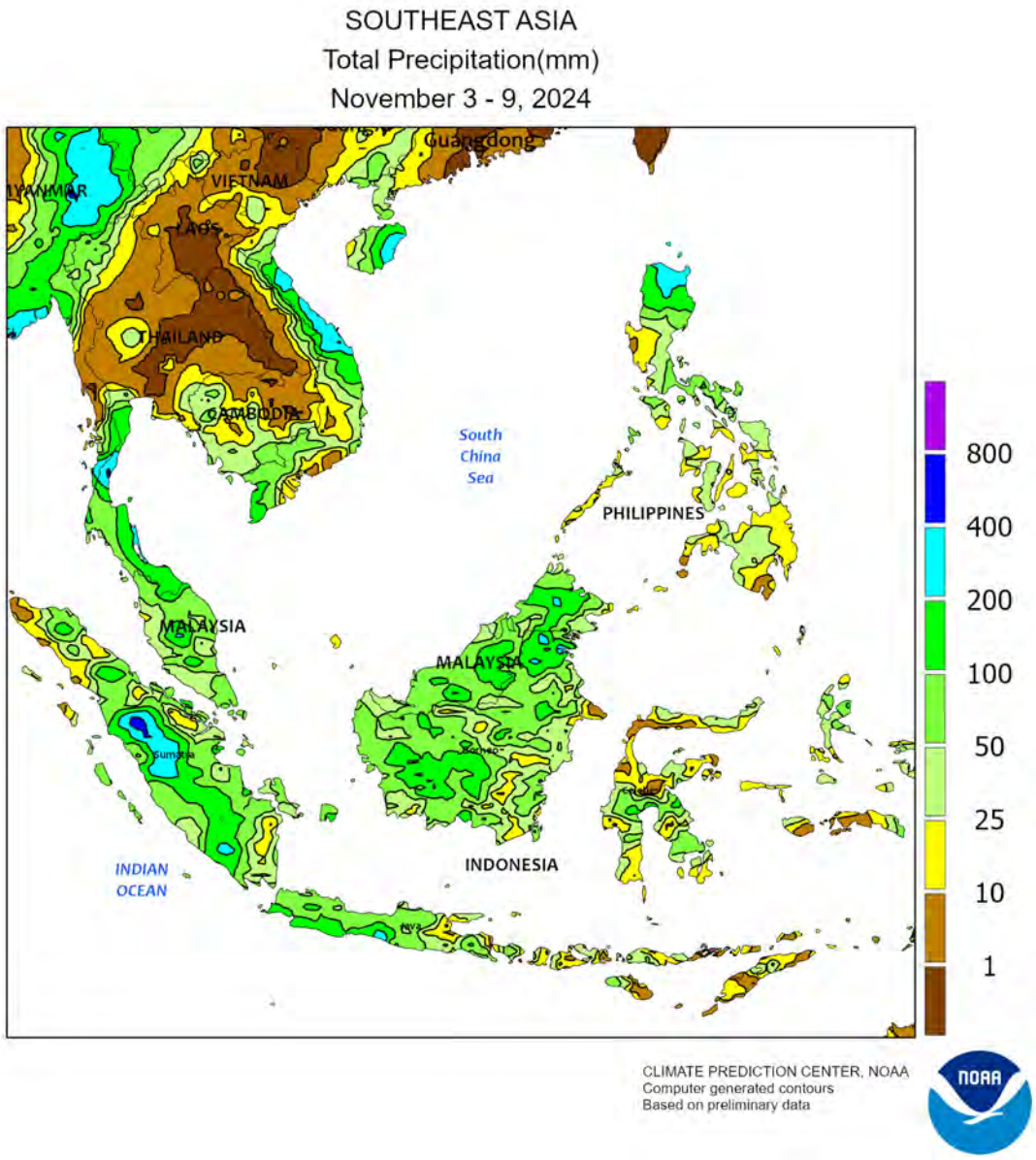

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Typhoon Yinxing skimmed the northern Philippines during the latter half of the reporting period with peak 10-minute-averaged winds of 95 kts (categorized as a Very Strong Typhoon by the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre in Japan). The typhoon was responsible for the majority of the weekly rainfall (topping 200 mm) affecting northernmost districts of Luzon. However, the extent of damage to rice and other crops was limited, as the majority of the main-season crop had been harvested. More seasonable showers (10-50 mm) across the rest of the country maintained favorable moisture supplies for the second cropping season (November-March). After impacting the Philippines, Yinxing began weakening in the South China Sea and on approach toward Vietnam. Meanwhile in Indochina, seasonably drier weather prevailed in northern sections, supporting ripening and harvesting of rice, with wetter weather (25-100 mm) in southern portions. Additionally, extreme wetness (weekly rainfall surpassing 300 mm locally) continued in minor agricultural areas of Vietnam; 30-day rainfall totals have surpassed 1,000 mm in some locations. Elsewhere in the region, moisture conditions remained adequate for oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia, while seasonal rains (25-100 mm or more) continued to slowly spread across Java, Indonesia, encouraging wet-season rice sowing.

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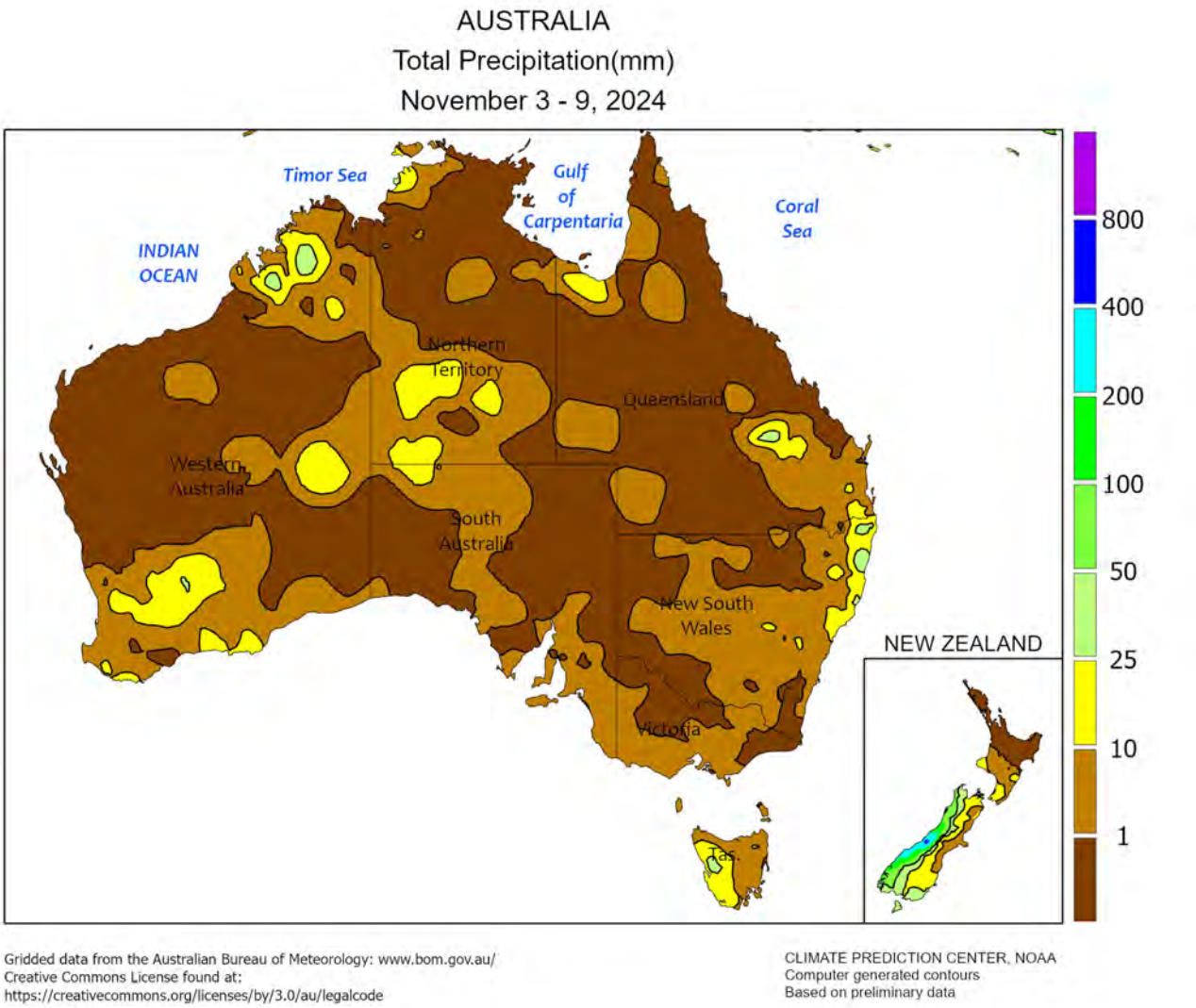

AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers spread across the wheat belt, but the rainfall was generally light with only isolated locations reporting more than 10 mm. The mostly dry weather aided winter crop maturation, helped maintain grain quality, and allowed wheat, barley, and canola harvesting to progress with little delay. In the east, the mostly dry weather favored cotton, sorghum, and other summer crop planting as well, but the relative dryness combined with unseasonably hot weather to increase early-season irrigation requirements. Temperatures averaged 3 to 6°C above normal in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, with maximum temperatures climbing into the lower 40s degrees C in the hottest areas. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, temperatures averaged near normal in the southeast and 2 to 3°C below normal in the west, with maximum temperatures ranging from the middle 20s to lower 30s degrees C in most locations.

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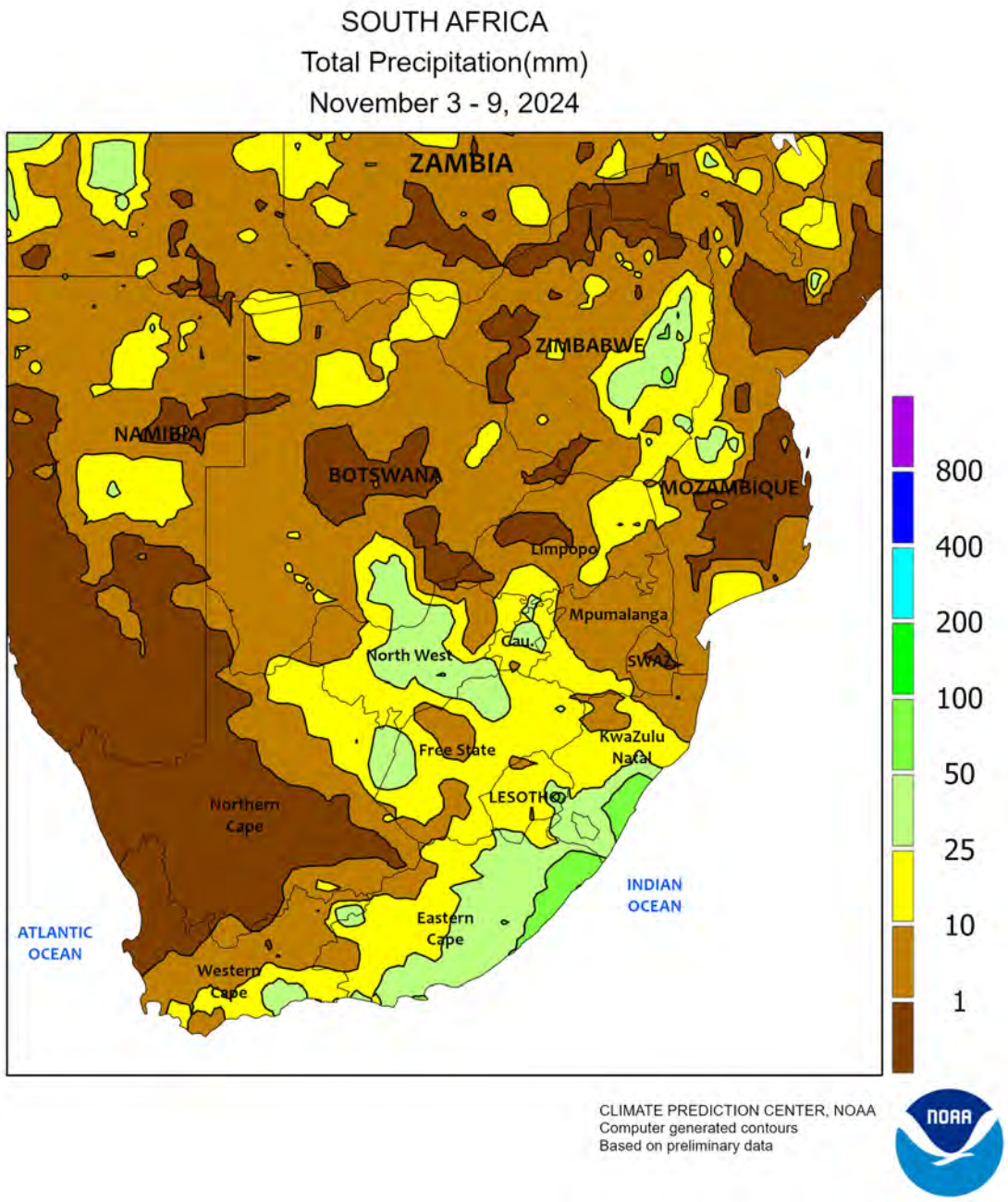

SOUTH AFRICA

Western portions of the corn belt experienced warm, wet weather, priming fields for planting. Most of the area received 10 to 50 mm of rainfall, with the exception of parts of North West province where amounts totaled 50 to 100 mm. The Northeast continues to experience near- to above-normal temperatures, with highs ranging from the middle 30s to the lower 40s degrees C. Heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) returned to rain-fed sugarcane areas in KwaZulu-Natal and neighboring locations in Eastern Cape, while warm, mostly sunny weather promoted harvesting in western portions of the country, with temperatures reaching 25 to 35°C. Western Cape received rainfall (5-25 mm) in the southern regions and along the coast, hindering late rapeseed and wheat harvesting.

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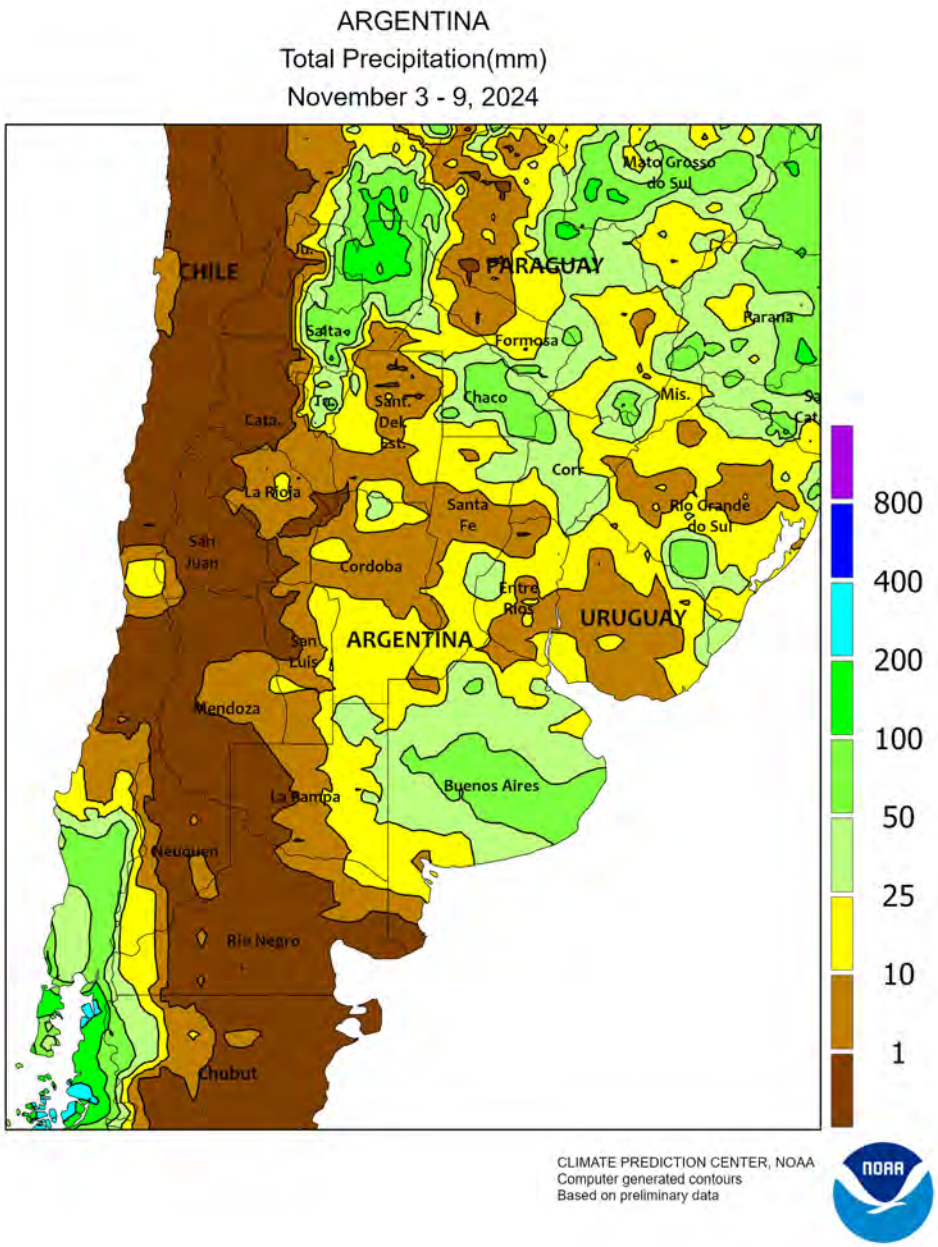

ARGENTINA

Locally heavy showers benefited emerging summer crops and immature winter grains. Moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm) fell throughout Buenos Aires, providing timely moisture for flowering to filling wheat and barley in previously dry southern farming areas. Similar amounts were recorded across northern Argentina (Salta to Corrientes), benefiting emerging summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton but, unlike the rain in the more southerly farming areas, coming too late for mature winter crops. Elsewhere, warm (daytime highs reaching the lower 30s degrees C), mostly dry weather continued from Córdoba eastward through southern Entre Rios, supporting summer grain and oilseed planting in areas with sufficient moisture. Despite improved October rainfall, the recent dryness in high-yielding farming areas of central Argentina has led to drying of topsoils, and more rain will be needed as corn and soybean planting becomes more widespread. According to the government of Argentina, sunflowers were 61 percent planted as of November 7, 12 points ahead of last year's pace, while corn and soybeans were 34 and 12 percent planted, respectively. Meanwhile, wheat was 11 percent harvested (12 percent last year).

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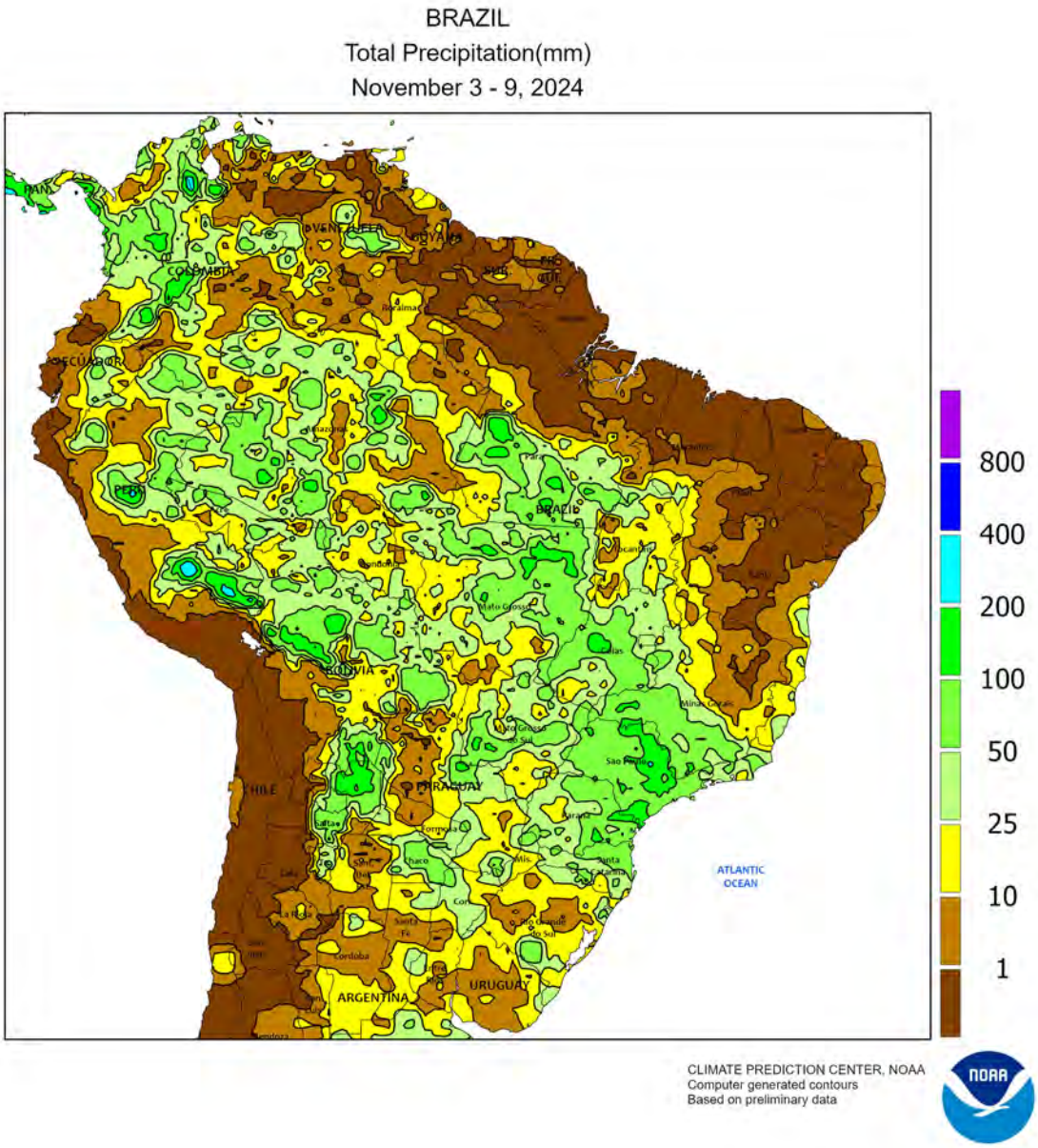

BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy showers maintained favorable prospects for soybeans and other emerging summer crops. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm over much of the Center West (Mato Grosso, Goiás, and Mato Grosso do Sul), maintaining adequate to abundant levels of moisture for germination and establishment. The rain also brought temperatures down to more seasonable levels (highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C), reducing stress on emerging crops. According to the government of Mato Grosso, soybeans were 94 percent planted as of November 1, now slightly ahead of the 5-year average pace (92 percent). Similar conditions prevailed farther east, although showers were patchy in the northeastern interior (notably western Bahia and Tocantins), and pockets of dryness lingered. Farther south, moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm, locally higher) fell from Minas Gerais southward through Paraná, providing a significant boost in moisture following a brief dry spell. According to the government of Paraná, wheat was 95 percent harvested as of November 4, while first-crop corn and soybeans were 98 and 85 percent planted, respectively. Drier conditions (rainfall totaling below 10 mm locally) continued, however, in Rio Grande do Sul, and additional moisture would be welcome for emerging summer crops; corn and soybeans were reportedly 78 and 23 percent planted, respectively, as of November 7, while wheat was 64 percent harvested.

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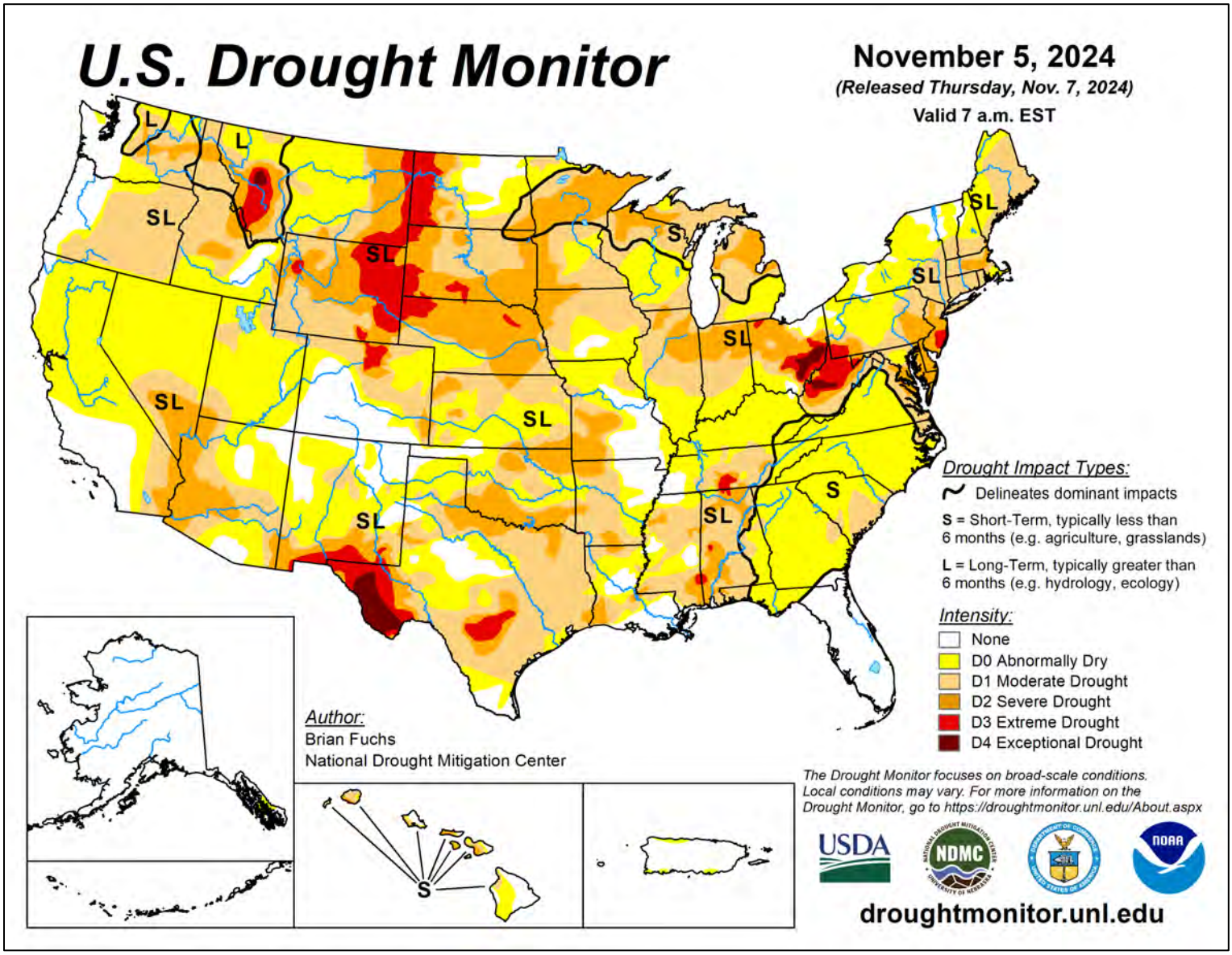

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