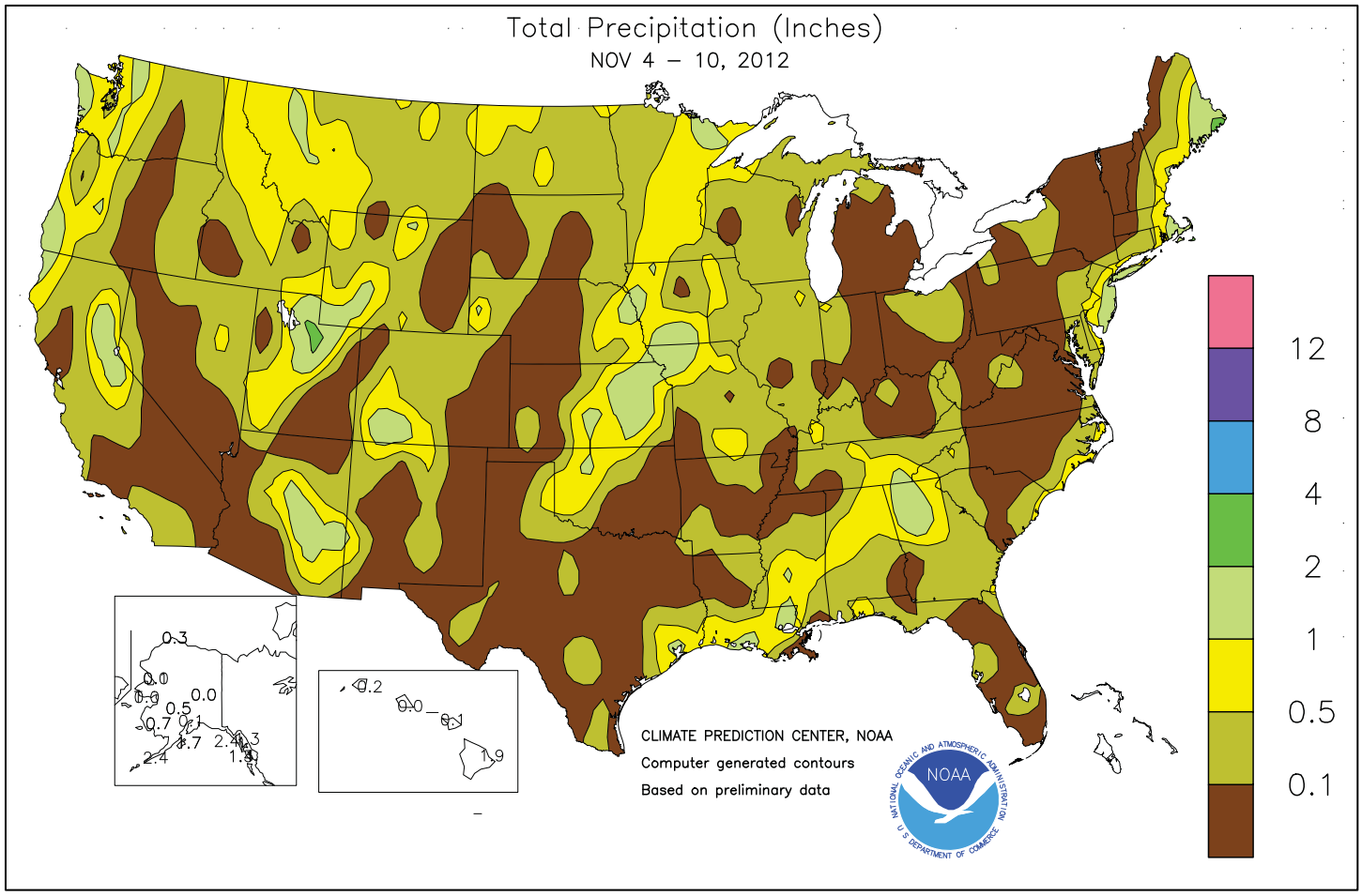
Volume 99, No. 46 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather November 14, 2012

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 4 - 10, 2012

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Tranquil weather for much of the period was replaced by a winter-like storm in the **western and central U.S.** toward week's end. Significant, wind-driven snow blanketed **Montana** and **North Dakota**, stressing livestock but providing beneficial moisture and insulation for winter grains. Patchy snow accumulated as far south as **northwestern Nebraska**, but dry conditions maintained stress on winter wheat across the **central and southern High Plains**. However, late-week showers and thunderstorms provided limited drought relief in **eastern**

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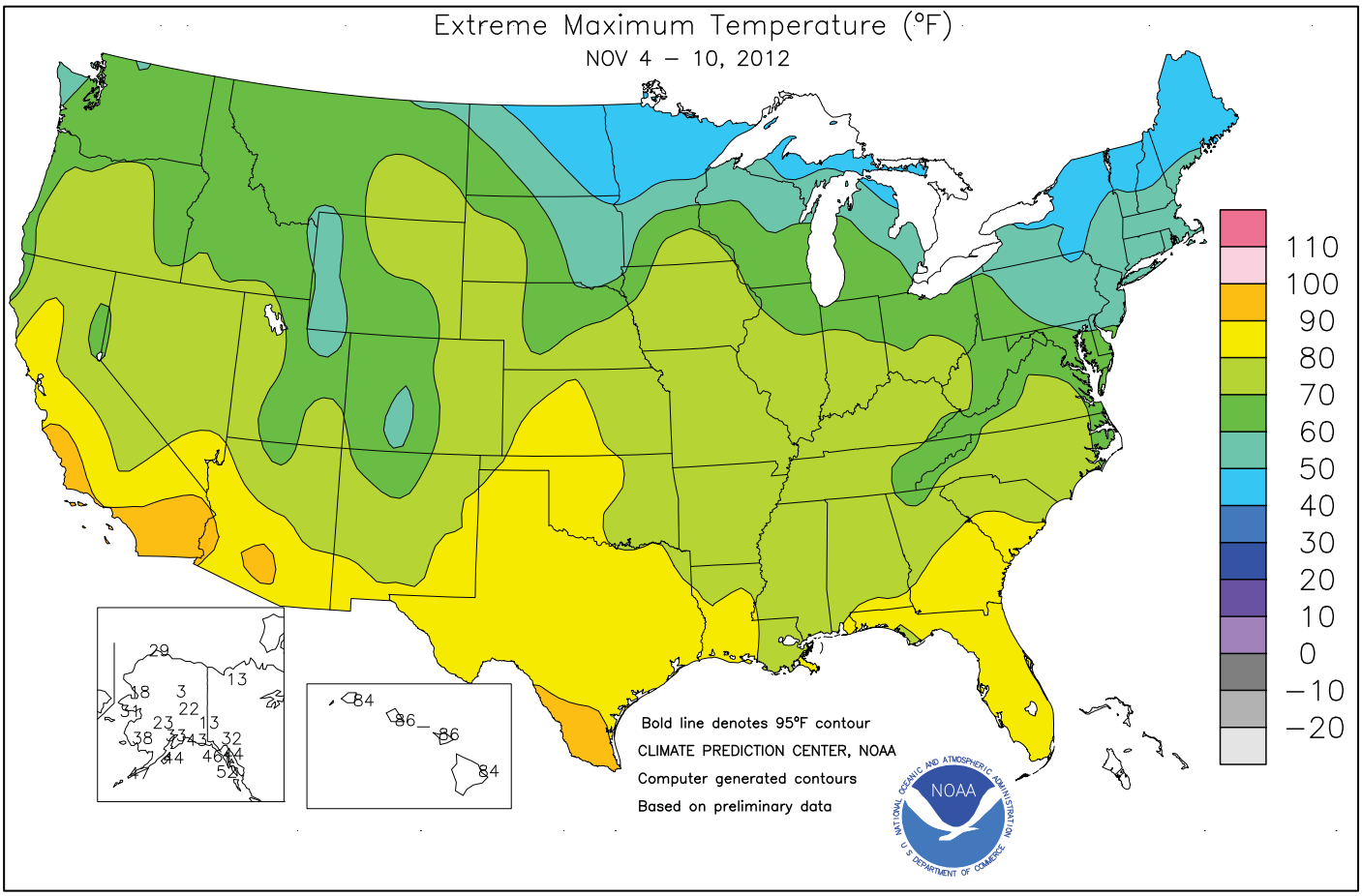
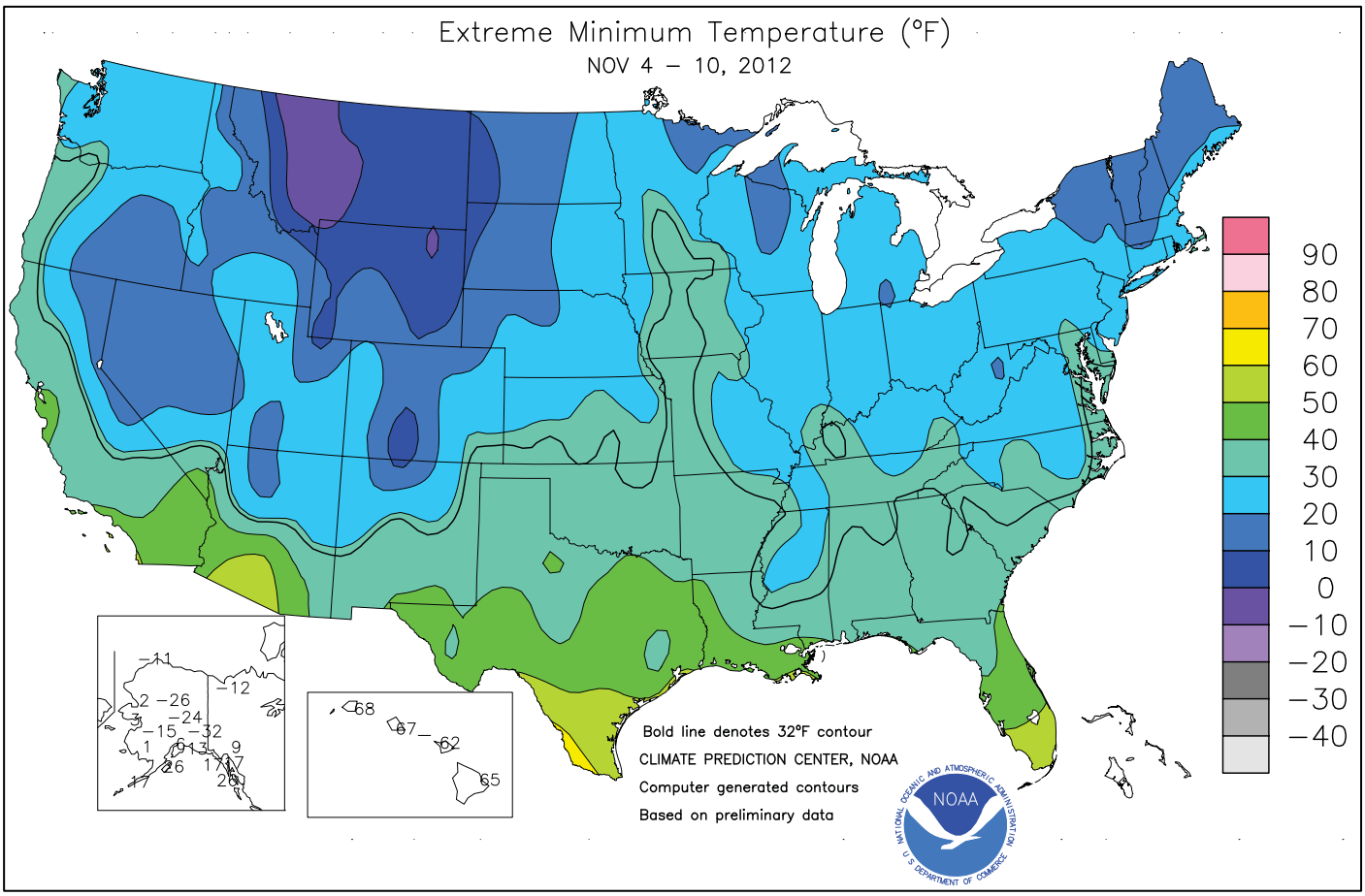
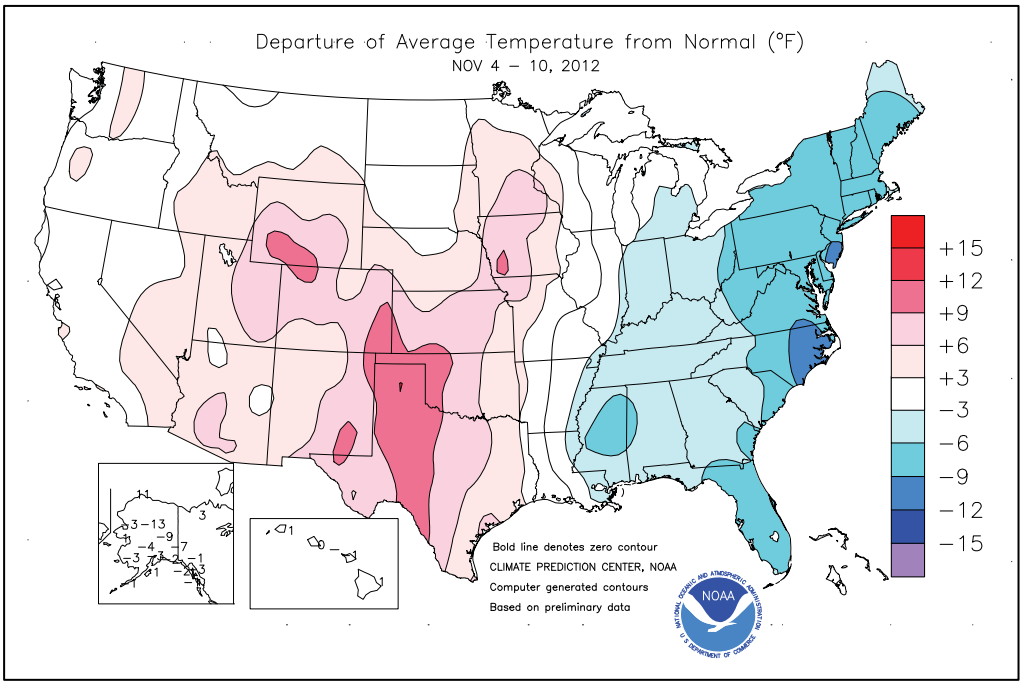
Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
NOV 4 – 10, 2012
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
29
13
18
3
31
22
23
13
38
33
32
44
46
52
84
86
86
84
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
NOV 4 – 10, 2012
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
−11
−12
2
−26
−24
−15
−32
1
9
26
68
67
62
65
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



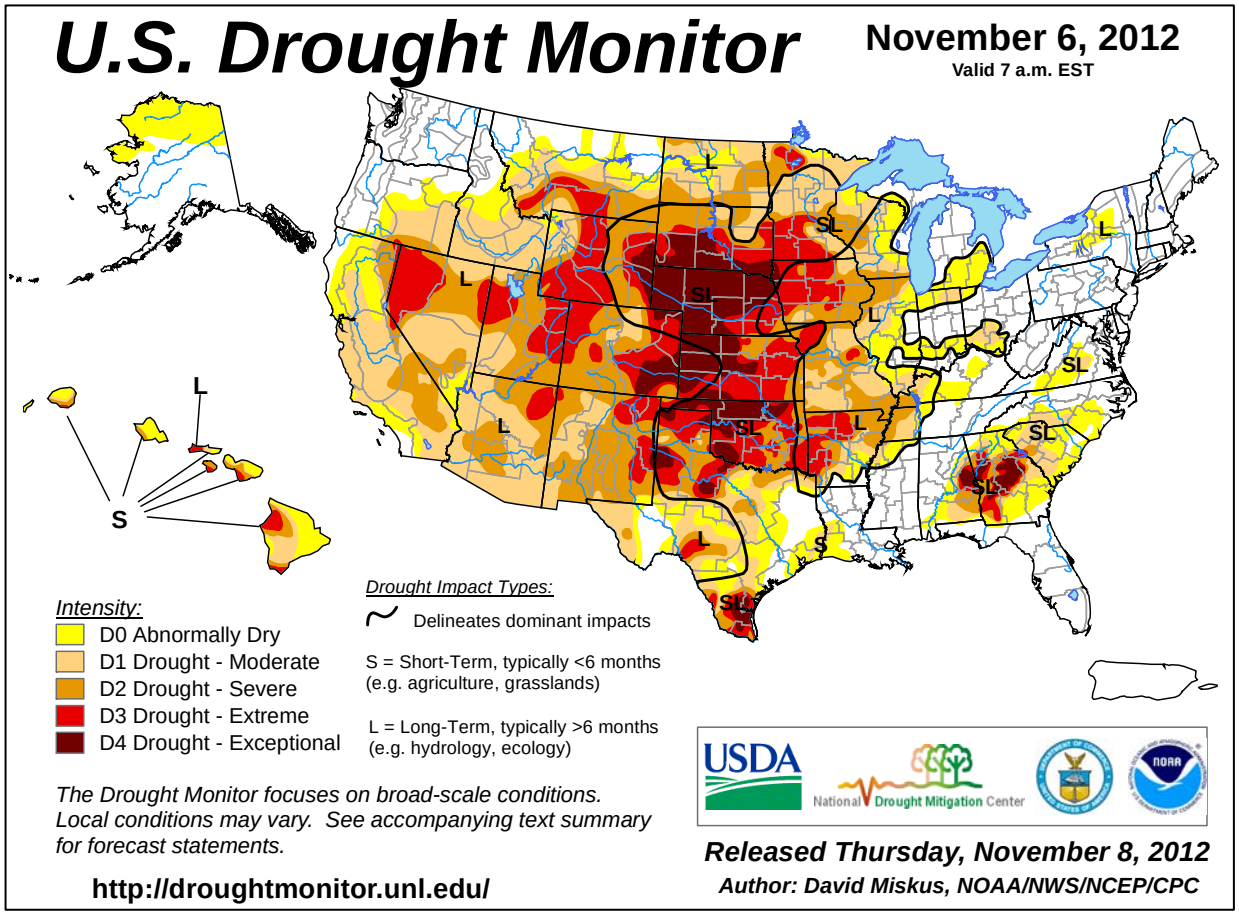
(Continued from front cover)

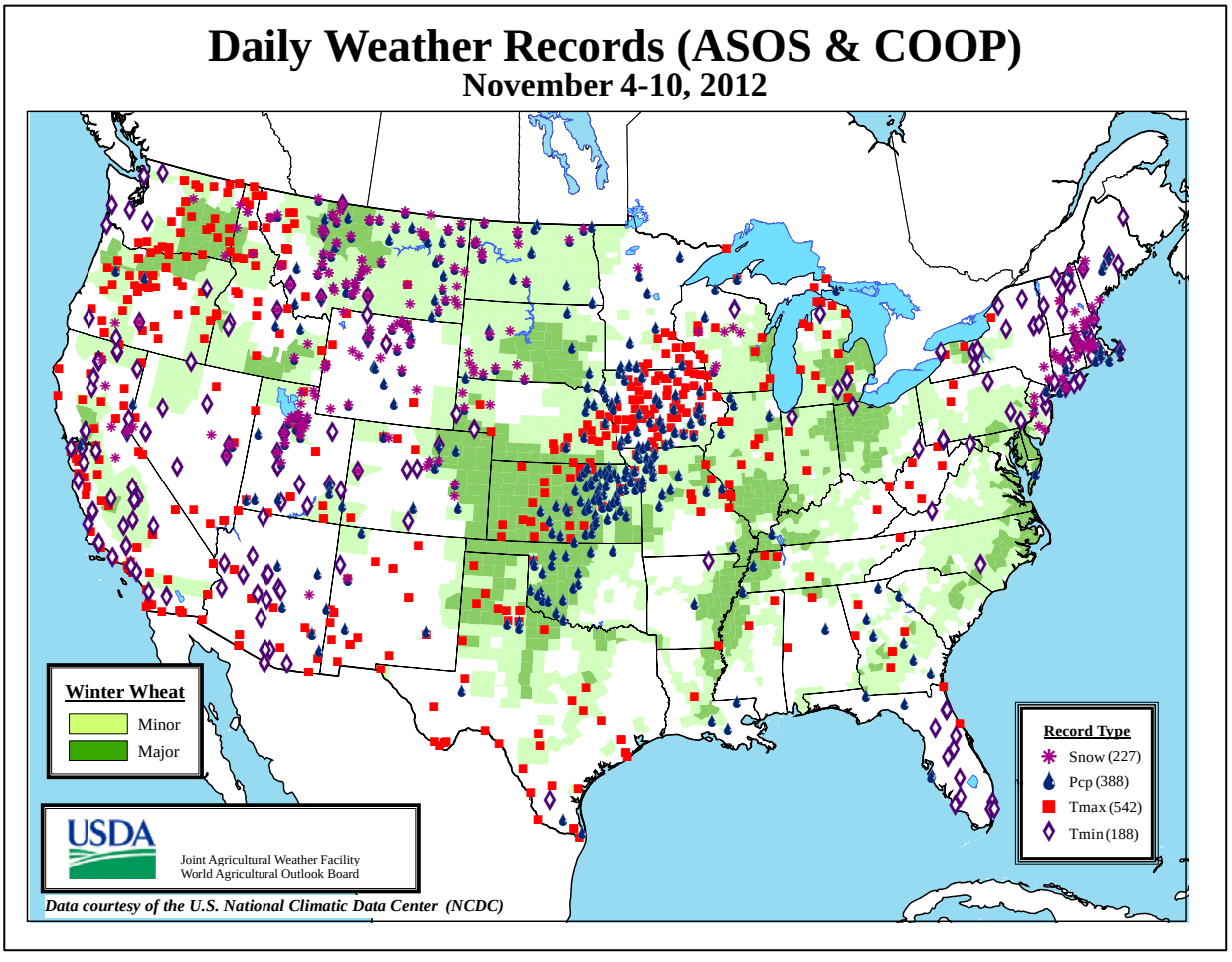
Nebraska and **central and eastern sections of Kansas and Oklahoma**. Farther east, a week of cool but mostly dry weather in the **eastern Corn Belt** promoted late-season fieldwork, including winter wheat planting and corn and soybean harvesting. Meanwhile, autumn fieldwork gained momentum in the **Southeast**, following some early- to mid-week showers. In contrast, the **northern Mid-Atlantic region** had to contend with another coastal storm, dealing a temporary setback to Superstorm Sandy recovery efforts. Effects from the latest storm, a nor'easter, were limited to the **Atlantic coastal plain**, but included strong winds, rain, and heavy, wet snow on November 7-8. Elsewhere, a period of warm, dry weather in the **West** was quickly replaced by colder, showery conditions. In most areas, **Western** precipitation was not particularly heavy, but improved mountain snow packs and aided rangeland, pastures, and winter grains. Prior to the storm's arrival, warmth boosted weekly temperatures more than 10°F above normal on the **southern High Plains**. Meanwhile, chilly conditions covered the **East** until a rapid warming trend occurred at week's end. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in the **Mid-Atlantic coastal plain**.

Chilly conditions plagued the **East** during the first half of the week. On November 6, **Northeastern** daily-record lows dipped to 20°F in **Hartford, CT**; 24°F in **Providence, RI**; 26°F in **Islip, NY**; and 27°F in **Newark, NJ.** Meanwhile, the week opened on a warm note across the **South** and **West**. Daily-record highs for November 4 included 95°F in **Thermal, CA**, and 85°F in **Savannah, GA.** By November 5, daily-record highs in **California** soared to 98°F in **Camarillo** and 96°F in **Death Valley**, **Salinas**, **Palm Springs**, and **Thermal**. For **Death Valley**, it was the warmest November day since November 1, 1997, when it was also 96°F. Warmth spread farther inland by November 6, when highs climbed to daily-record levels in **Mexican Hat, UT** (76°F), and **Reno, NV** (75°F). In **southern Arizona**, record-setting highs for November 7 reached 96°F in **Ajo** and 90°F in **Tucson**. In advance of a developing storm, warmth also overspread the **Plains**, where daily-record highs surged to 87°F (on November 8) in **Childress, TX**, and 84°F (on November 9) in **Medicine Lodge, KS.** During a final day of **Plains** and **Midwestern** warmth on November 10, highs rose to daily-record levels in **St. Louis, MO** (81°F); **Grand Island, NE** (79°F); **Des Moines, IA** (78°F); and **Rochester, MN** (75°F). Farther west, suddenly colder weather resulted in daily-record lows for November 10 in several locations, including **Olympia, WA** (20°F); **Paso Robles, CA** (27°F); and **Red Bluff, CA** (32°F). **Paso Robles** had posted consecutive daily-record highs (90 and 91°F, respectively) on November 5 and 6.

Early-week precipitation was mostly confined to patchy rain and snow showers across the **Midwest** and **Southeast**. In **Wisconsin**, **Eau Claire** received a daily-record snowfall (0.8 inch) on November 6. By November 7-8, a storm took shape east of the **Mid-Atlantic coast**. Storm-total snowfall reached a foot at isolated locations in coastal counties from **Ocean County, NJ, to New Haven County, CT.** On **Long Island**, **Islip, NY**, received 4.2 inches of snow and reported a northerly wind gust to 48 mph. Similarly, November 7-8 snowfall totaled 8.3 inches (with a wind gust to 36 mph) in **Bridgeport, CT**; 6.4 inches (with a wind gust to 44 mph) in **Worcester, MA**; and 6.2 inches (with a wind gust to 38 mph) in **Newark, NJ.** Both **Bridgeport** and **Newark** set single-storm snowfall records for November (previously, 6.6 and 5.7 inches, respectively, on November 22-23, 1989). **New York's Central Park** (4.3 inches on November 7 and a 2-day storm total of 4.7 inches) experienced its earliest 4-inch snowfall, breaking the record set with a 4.4-inch accumulation on November 23, 1938. In **coastal Massachusetts**, peak wind gusts on November 7 were clocked to 64 mph on **Nantucket Island** and 62 mph on **Martha's Vineyard**. Just offshore, a gust to 76 mph was recorded at the **Buzzards Bay** buoy, west of **Martha's Vineyard**. Farther west, snow arrived in **Montana** on November 8. **Great Falls, MT**, received 15.8 inches of snow (1.22 inches of liquid) from November 8-10. Similarly, November 8-10 snowfall totaled 17.0 inches (1.43 inches of liquid) in **Helena, MT.** **Salt Lake City, UT**, also received heavy snow, with 15.2 inches (1.53 inches of liquid) falling from November 9-11. Elsewhere in **northern Utah**, isolated November 9-11 snowfall totals in excess of 4 feet were reported in locations such as **Alta** (54 inches) and **Snowbird** (51 inches). By November 10, heavy snow spread across **North Dakota**, where daily-record totals included 9.1 inches in **Bismarck** and 8.0 inches in **Williston**. Some **North Dakota** totals exceeded a foot, with an unofficial amount of 18 inches reported in **Crosby**. Meanwhile, the **Western** storm also resulted in some unusual November tornadoes. In **Tulare County, CA**, a weak tornado on November 9 was the county's first since January 27, 2008. The following day near **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**, a pair of weak, late-evening tornadoes were only the second and third November twisters in **Minnesota** since 1950—the other tornado occurred on November 1, 2000. Farther south, high winds raked portions of the **southern Plains**, where a November 10 gust to 63 mph was reported in **Dalhart, TX.**

Mild weather persisted across **Alaska's North Slope**, but cold conditions covered the remainder of the state until late in the week. Although no records were set, temperatures on November 7 plunged to -35°F in **Chicken**; -34°F in **Tok**; and -30°F in **Northway**. **Fairbanks** noted -24°F on November 6 and 7 but by week's end warmed to 22°F and received 2.8 inches of snow. Similarly, **King Salmon** warmed from -3°F on November 7 to a daily-record high of 50°F on November 9. Meanwhile, precipitation overspread **southern Alaska**, but mostly dry weather covered northern sections of the state. On **Annette Island**, rainfall totaled 3.57 inches from November 4-7. Farther south, **Hawaii** did not receive enough rain to prevent further deepening of drought. During the first 10 days of November, rainfall at the state's major airport sites ranged from a trace at **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 1.91 inches (37 percent of normal) at **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. From September 1 - November 10, rainfall was less than 20 percent of normal at **Kahului, Maui** (0.43 inch); **Honolulu** (0.61 inch); and **Lihue, Kauai** (1.38 inches).


U.S. Drought Monitor
November 6, 2012
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, November 8, 2012
Author: David Miskus, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
November 4-10, 2012
Winter Wheat
Minor
Major
Record Type
Snow (227)
Pcp (388)
Tmax (542)
Tmin (188)
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 2012

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	63	39	71	35	51	-5	0.61	-0.37	0.58	8.93	103	41.48	90	95	43	0	0	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	61	37	72	32	49	-5	0.49	-0.57	0.29	10.11	109	44.22	92	90	57	0	1	3	0
	MOBILE	70	45	78	37	57	-4	0.21	-0.91	0.20	4.54	42	64.41	112	92	45	0	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	70	40	79	32	55	-4	0.35	-0.48	0.35	6.79	86	35.80	77	93	38	0	1	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	28	15	33	6	22	-2	0.12	-0.15	0.12	9.19	171	19.43	136	75	53	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	24	5	29	-11	15	12	0.29	0.26	0.08	3.23	286	6.04	154	93	69	0	7	6	0
	FAIRBANKS	6	-10	22	-24	-2	-9	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.96	86	9.17	100	79	73	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	37	28	44	17	33	-2	1.32	-0.07	0.52	16.12	90	55.52	112	96	88	0	4	5	1
	KODIAK	40	32	44	26	36	1	1.70	0.13	0.62	17.48	95	50.88	80	86	72	0	4	3	3
	NOME	28	15	31	3	22	2	0.02	-0.28	0.02	3.47	77	18.17	124	86	77	0	7	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	58	26	69	15	42	3	1.00	0.59	0.79	2.28	49	12.78	65	79	29	0	6	3	1
	PHOENIX	85	60	91	52	72	7	0.05	-0.09	0.05	0.63	36	3.40	50	37	23	3	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	68	37	82	26	53	6	0.12	-0.15	0.09	1.10	29	9.43	55	67	20	0	1	2	0
	TUCSON	83	54	90	46	69	7	0.03	-0.12	0.02	0.41	14	6.72	63	48	27	2	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	72	45	79	37	58	4	0.00	-1.09	0.00	4.44	49	30.90	83	80	35	0	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	66	43	76	36	55	0	0.02	-1.24	0.02	8.15	84	34.95	83	90	44	0	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	73	49	86	39	61	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.02	3	3.67	69	70	48	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	72	49	85	42	61	5	0.11	-0.13	0.10	0.36	29	6.94	76	78	59	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	74	58	91	50	66	3	0.03	-0.17	0.03	0.19	22	4.80	46	72	51	1	0	1	0
	REDDING	69	43	87	30	56	2	0.06	-0.83	0.06	2.48	64	19.77	76	83	58	0	1	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	69	45	79	36	57	0	0.07	-0.37	0.06	1.38	74	11.27	81	91	42	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	58	87	56	65	1	0.18	-0.04	0.09	0.91	96	4.37	50	78	53	0	0	2	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	68	52	79	46	60	3	0.04	-0.48	0.02	1.09	56	11.55	75	77	62	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	72	44	83	37	58	1	0.23	-0.14	0.20	0.55	33	7.02	65	89	61	0	0	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	58	15	64	10	37	4	0.08	-0.03	0.05	1.54	90	4.77	72	70	34	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	65	33	71	24	49	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.57	67	7.82	47	63	17	0	2	0	0
	DENVER INTL	64	33	77	20	48	7	0.27	0.11	0.27	4.44	207	9.85	76	68	27	0	3	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	64	36	68	26	50	8	0.15	-0.04	0.15	0.90	41	3.46	43	59	32	0	3	1	0
	PUEBLO	69	29	74	26	49	7	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.03	61	4.71	40	59	24	0	5	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	48	34	55	29	41	-7	0.70	-0.15	0.50	10.92	131	36.13	94	75	48	0	3	2	1
	HARTFORD	47	31	59	20	39	-6	0.17	-0.79	0.12	8.76	93	33.67	84	72	49	0	4	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	54	38	65	34	46	-6	0.03	-0.66	0.03	10.14	127	28.85	84	67	38	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	50	33	59	26	41	-8	0.24	-0.44	0.24	11.29	140	31.16	84	80	45	0	3	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	73	51	82	45	62	-7	0.00	-0.76	0.00	9.97	82	39.18	88	97	48	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	73	44	84	37	59	-5	0.17	-0.35	0.16	9.78	78	51.01	106	96	40	0	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	77	68	81	62	73	-5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	8.87	82	46.23	131	78	56	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	78	64	83	58	71	-5	0.00	-0.97	0.00	17.47	109	85.94	158	78	44	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	75	53	82	45	64	-7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	10.72	117	39.33	89	90	51	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	71	50	83	42	60	-3	0.31	-0.73	0.30	6.58	58	63.96	112	87	42	0	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	73	43	83	33	58	-5	0.13	-0.73	0.09	8.77	93	55.95	99	88	38	0	0	3	0
	TAMPA	75	57	82	48	66	-5	0.08	-0.19	0.08	8.79	95	53.74	130	85	45	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	77	61	83	52	69	-6	0.00	-1.34	0.00	15.35	99	76.82	141	81	46	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	65	39	74	33	52	-3	0.43	-0.42	0.39	7.21	88	30.94	74	94	55	0	0	3	0
	ATLANTA	63	42	72	38	53	-3	1.35	0.48	1.22	4.50	54	30.73	71	87	53	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	66	35	84	29	51	-6	0.05	-0.61	0.04	2.77	36	29.87	75	90	50	0	3	2	0
	COLUMBUS	69	44	79	37	57	-2	0.19	-0.60	0.15	4.83	75	29.04	70	90	35	0	0	2	0
	MACON	68	39	83	30	54	-3	0.23	-0.43	0.18	3.19	49	26.39	68	97	44	0	2	3	0
	SAVANNAH	69	43	85	37	56	-5	0.12	-0.47	0.12	4.13	46	37.94	84	91	44	0	0	1	0
HI	HILO	83	67	84	65	75	0	1.89	-1.63	0.77	9.70	41	75.30	72	88	78	0	0	7	2
	HONOLULU	85	72	86	67	79	0	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.61	17	8.38	60	74	66	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	85	67	86	62	76	-1	0.04	-0.39	0.02	0.45	22	4.81	34	93	82	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	84	73	84	68	78	1	0.22	-0.86	0.20	1.37	16	36.52	115	75	68	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	58	37	74	22	47	3	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.95	50	9.67	99	81	55	0	2	0	0
	LEWISTON	53	40	68	30	47	4	0.17	-0.10	0.17	2.48	116	13.75	127	89	73	0	1	1	0
	POCATELLO	55	31	69	23	43	4	0.48	0.23	0.35	1.63	74	8.06	75	86	59	0	3	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	50	36	66	29	43	0	0.38	-0.31	0.22	5.08	73	23.92	75	90	61	0	3	3	0
	MOLINE	52	37	71	26	45	1	0.21	-0.45	0.21	5.84	85	23.88	70	86	70	0	1	1	0
	PEORIA	52	39	72	28	46	2	0.26	-0.39	0.25	7.70	113	24.57	78	88	64	0	1	2	0
	ROCKFORD	49	34	67	24	42	0	0.17	-0.43	0.15	4.36	63	20.45	62	92	69	0	3	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	56	39	75	25	48	2	0.14	-0.50	0.13	8.17	129	25.90	83	88	60	0	1	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	57	36	73	32	46	-3	0.04	-0.84	0.04	10.56	151	28.52	76	86	55	0	3	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	52	29	69	21	41	-3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	6.93	109	25.79	81	90	52	0	6	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	53	32	72	25	43	-4	0.08	-0.72	0.06	11.76	174	34.26	97	90	53	0	5	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	51	30	67	21	40	-4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	6.46	79	31.04	91	85	62	0	6	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	54	40	73	28	47	2	0.28	-0.34	0.12	5.67	77	21.33	63	91	60	0	2	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	51	35	72	30	43	1	0.27	-0.25	0.21	5.35	86	21.37	70	99	64	0	3	5	0
	DES MOINES	57	41	78	34	49	6	0.39	-0.15	0.21	4.75	73	23.44	73	83	59	0	0	3	0
	DUBUQUE	50	35	69	28	42	1	0.22	-0.36	0.22	4.01	58	20.78	65	89	68	0	3	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	57	34	64	27	45	5	1.07	0.69	0.95	3.31	67	22.44	92	89	57	0	2	2	1
	WATERLOO	54	35	76	27	44	4	0.21	-0.33	0.13	5.96	96	21.41	70	92	69	0	2	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	65	37	75	32	51	6	0.45	0.09	0.45	4.85	100	23.08	87	80	45	0	1	1	0
	DODGE CITY	72	38	84	34	55	8	0.09	-0.17	0.09	2.52	71	17.22	82	75	26	0	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	68	31	75	25	50	9	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.96	39	9.12	48	76	34	0	4	0	0
	TOPEKA	67	43	79	30	55	8	0.00	-0.58	0.00	2.00	27	21.00	64	76	55	0	1	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	70	43	80	32	57	8	0.01	-0.44	0.01	2.97	49	24.16	87	78	43	0	1	1	0
KY	JACKSON	57	36	73	31	46	-5	0.00	-0.87	0.00	11.16	137	44.90	107	82	40	0	3	0	0
	LEXINGTON	55	32	70	25	44	-5	0.07	-0.62	0.07	7.30	108	34.91	89	89	57	0	5	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	58	37	74	31	47	-4	0.06	-0.73	0.04	8.42	121	38.00	100	86	46	0	1	2	0
	PADUCAH	57	38	72	29	48	-2	0.09	-0.83	0.09	8.07	97	24.19	58	90	53	0	1	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	72	47	80	37	59	-3	0.01	-1.00	0.01	5.82	58	60.10	110	99	48	0	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	77	53	83	47	65	2	1.57	0.57	0.90	9.13	81	66.18	134	95	50	0	0	2	2
	NEW ORLEANS	72	52	80	44	62	-2	1.34	0.32	0.86	4.77	48	62.01	112	90	59	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	73	49	80	43	61	2	0.00	-1.07	0.00	11.51	125	45.20	104	89	44	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	37	26	42	15	31	-4	0.15	-0.57	0.10	8.44	116	35.67	111	81	58	0	6	3	0
	PORTLAND	45	29	54	25	37	-4	0.85	-0.26	0.75	8.30	89	46.01	120	81	46	0	6	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	52	34	63	28	43	-5	0.06	-0.62	0.06	11.20	138	33.67	92	73	41	0	3	1	0
MA	BOSTON	48	35	55	31	41	-7	0.54	-0.40	0.33	7.30	85	30.37	84	74	46	0	3	2	0
	WORCESTER	43	30	53	23	36	-7	2.33	1.26	2.08	11.30	108	39.92	94	78	45	0	4	2	1
MI	ALPENA	42	30	48	25	36	-2	0.43	-0.07	0.40	6.68	114	24.68	98	84	65	0	6	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	49	31	66	24	40	-2	0.00	-0.71	0.00	7.11	88	29.33	92	86	52	0	5	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	43	27	53	20	35	-4	0.04	-0.46	0.03	5.17	85	29.87	118	88	67	0	5	2	0
	LANSING	48	29	64	21	38	-4	0.00	-0.57	0.00	7.35	112	26.07	95	85	56	0	5	0	0
	MUSKEGON	50	33	66	26	41	-1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	7.74	105	27.98	100	80	54	0	5	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	46	34	63	26	40	-1	0.10	-0.53	0.07	9.14	123	28.37	98	80	59	0	3	2	0
MN	DULUTH	42	31	50	23	37	4	0.56	0.04	0.28	2.78	38	31.03	108	89	76	0	2	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	37	26	42	15	32	1	0.44	0.09	0.22	4.18	76	23.41	105	94	77	0	5	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	51	37	69	30	44	6	0.59	0.08	0.33	2.19	40	27.91	103	87	68	0	1	3	0
	ROCHESTER	53	37	75	34	45	9	0.23	-0.27	0.21	3.43	57	22.84	79	82	62	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	46	34	51	28	40	6	0.88	0.44	0.57	1.82	31	23.30	91	92	63	0	3	3	1
MS	JACKSON	66	41	76	33	53	-4	1.02	-0.05	0.80	6.19	76	58.89	125	93	50	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	65	38	74	31	51	-7	0.54	-0.47	0.26	7.09	85	52.81	106	98	58	0	1	3	0
	TUPELO	63	38	73	32	51	-3	0.12	-0.86	0.12	10.96	135	41.71	90	89	52	0	1	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	58	41	77	30	50	3	0.13	-0.66	0.13	5.46	71	28.16	79	85	54	0	2	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	63	43	76	33	53	6	0.20	-0.32	0.19	4.13	47	19.79	57	79	48	0	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	58	41	81	31	49	0	0.10	-0.70	0.08	5.64	82	29.00	87	74	59	0	1	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	63	41	75	34	52	2	0.06	-0.88	0.06	9.50	99	28.89	75	85	58	0	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	52	33	73	8	42	4	0.23	0.04	0.19	1.46	51	6.54	48	79	49	0	3	3	0
	BUTTE	44	21	64	-11	32	0	0.63	0.49	0.31	1.03	50	8.43	71	87	51	0	5	3	0
	CUT BANK	42	23	63	-10	32	-1	0.04	-0.04	0.03	0.75	42	7.82	66	85	50	0	4	2	0
	GLASGOW	42	25	58	9	34	1	1.10	1.01	0.72	2.08	114	12.90	122	90	75	0	6	5	1
	GREAT FALLS	48	28	69	-1	38	2	1.22	1.07	0.75	2.62	110	12.38	89	78	49	0	4	3	1
	HAVRE	44	25	68	7	35	1	0.52	0.44	0.28	1.95	110	12.09	114	84	65	0	5	3	0
	MISSOULA	47	31	67	18	39	3	0.14	-0.05	0.10	1.81	83	12.36	103	87	74	0	4	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	60	34	79	27	47	6	0.49	0.15	0.49	1.77	40	9.87	41	85	63	0	2	1	0
	LINCOLN	62	34	78	26	48	5	0.15	-0.24	0.08	3.80	70	17.63	67	84	56	0	2	2	0
	NORFOLK	55	33	64	24	44	4	0.43	0.07	0.39	1.57	35	13.41	53	84	56	0	2	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	59	25	67	22	42	3	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.43	15	9.66	51	90	41	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	61	38	77	29	49	6	0.38	-0.06	0.29	4.07	68	20.79	74	86	53	0	1	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	60	29	78	15	45	7	2.59	2.40	2.58	4.02	160	8.69	57	85	50	0	5	2	1
	VALENTINE	51	29	66	18	40	3	0.09	-0.10	0.08	0.76	25	9.99	53	91	61	0	5	2	0
NV	ELY	59	22	72	4	40	3	0.48	0.31	0.47	2.60	119	10.52	116	74	46	0	6	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	75	54	83	42	64	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	2.11	335	4.81	125	38	24	0	0	0	0
	RENO	62	33	75	23	48	4	0.04	-0.11	0.03	0.20	19	2.85	48	61	40	0	2	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	61	25	72	15	43	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.63	44	4.02	58	77	44	0	6	0	0
NH	CONCORD	44	26	52	17	35	-6	0.27	-0.58	0.26	6.27	80	33.25	103	81	43	0	5	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	49	34	56	27	42	-8	1.08	0.23	1.06	7.70	92	30.58	76	70	44	0	2	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	67	40	73	33	53	5	0.05	-0.12	0.05	0.49	21	5.28	61	49	21	0	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	44	29	54	21	37	-6	0.01	-0.76	0.01	9.17	120	32.12	97	75	45	0	4	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	39	28	47	23	34	-7	0.06	-0.66	0.02	6.91	91	33.03	99	80	60	0	6	4	0
	BUFFALO	43	31	56	24	37	-7	0.02	-0.83	0.01	11.78	143	28.51	84	81	55	0	5	2	0
	ROCHESTER	43	31	52	26	37	-6	0.08	-0.54	0.05	9.69	140	30.17	103	80	58	0	4	3	0
	SYRACUSE	45	31	53	24	38	-5	0.01	-0.80	0.01	7.50	88	26.53	77	81	53	0	5	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	57	35	71	29	46	-3	0.34	-0.54	0.18	10.26	126	39.77	97	90	49	0	3	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	62	34	72	28	48	-7	0.00	-0.80	0.00	6.03	70	29.20	77	84	35	0	4	0	0
	GREENSBORO	58	35	72	33	47	-5	0.00	-0.65	0.00	6.96	82	33.69	89	79	36	0	0	0	0
	HATTERAS	57	43	63	39	50	-10	0.76	-0.48	0.70	13.26	104	49.52	99	90	53	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	59	35	74	31	47	-7	0.00	-0.67	0.00	9.72	116	37.35	98	83	43	0	1	0	0
	WILMINGTON	62	38	78	33	50	-9	0.48	-0.16	0.27	9.87	91	41.92	82	91	43	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	42	26	56	17	34	1	0.98	0.79	0.79	2.19	69	14.31	90	88	73	0	6	4	1
	DICKINSON	47	26	66	7	36	2	0.17	0.00	0.08	1.75	54	10.17	65	93	61	0	6	3	0
	FARGO	43	32	48	26	38	5	0.25	-0.07	0.16	2.69	58	15.43	77	86	71	0	3	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	39	30	45	27	35	3	0.37	0.08	0.22	3.10	76	16.69	90	93	78	0	6	4	0
	JAMESTOWN	40	27	49	22	34	1	0.11	-0.09	0.08	2.11	61	12.81	73	94	74	0	7	3	0
	WILLISTON	40	25	56	5	32	1	1.14	1.00	0.47	3.08	127	12.59	96	93	73	0	6	5	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	47	32	62	27	40	-4	0.18	-0.45	0.17	9.81	143	33.22	100	81	53	0	4	2	0
	CINCINNATI	55	33	71	26	44	-4	0.00	-0.79	0.00	10.44	151	32.22	87	84	54	0	5	0	0
	CLEVELAND	47	34	63	29	41	-4	0.11	-0.59	0.09	18.20	243	40.17	121	83	57	0	4	3	0
	COLUMBUS	54	33	71	29	43	-4	0.03	-0.64	0.02	8.12	132	31.00	93	84	50	0	5	2	0
	DAYTON	52	31	69	25	42	-4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	9.12	142	28.07	82	86	52	0	6	0	0
	MANSFIELD	48	30	65	24	39	-5	0.17	-0.64	0.13	13.73	189	35.20	94	92	54	0	6	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	50	28	66	20	39	-5	0.06	-0.53	0.06	4.71	78	27.27	95	87	54	0	6	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	46	30	62	23	38	-6	0.04	-0.57	0.04	10.91	152	39.34	120	85	56	0	5	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	73	46	81	34	60	7	0.00	-0.53	0.00	6.25	74	28.00	86	72	35	0	0	0	0
	TULSA	71	45	77	34	58	4	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.54	46	26.78	71	77	44	0	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	53	40	61	29	47	-1	0.85	-1.36	0.31	15.19	135	64.64	131	100	91	0	2	6	0
	BURNS	54	23	71	9	39	3	0.02	-0.20	0.01	0.80	53	7.22	85	91	66	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	59	44	74	34	51	4	0.21	-1.49	0.11	5.13	71	35.96	99	97	85	0	0	3	0
	MEDFORD	58	40	73	29	49	2	0.30	-0.28	0.12	2.30	80	16.41	123	96	66	0	1	4	0
	PENDLETON	54	37	70	28	46	2	0.02	-0.33	0.02	1.65	79	11.65	115	92	77	0	3	1	0
	PORTLAND	56	45	66	37	51	3	0.14	-1.01	0.10	6.94	113	35.41	129	95	84	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	57	44	73	34	51	4	0.32	-0.98	0.27	6.95	111	39.10	135	99	87	0	0	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	47	30	54	22	38	-7	0.00	-0.82	0.00	9.43	107	35.24	90	74	49	0	6	0	0
	ERIE	45	33	61	26	39	-7	0.00	-0.87	0.00	13.19	133	33.90	93	74	54	0	3	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	48	35	56	31	41	-7	0.00	-0.74	0.00	10.19	136	39.51	114	72	43	0	1	0	0
	PHILADELPHIA	49	35	57	32	42	-8	0.40	-0.26	0.40	9.41	124	30.33	83	64	43	0	1	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	47	31	66	24	39	-6	0.02	-0.61	0.02	10.38	164	36.97	113	83	46	0	4	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	44	30	50	24	37	-8	0.01	-0.68	0.01	10.84	138	33.01	100	75	49	0	6	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	46	32	53	25	39	-5	0.01	-0.79	0.01	7.42	90	30.07	83	78	50	0	2	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	49	33	57	24	41	-6	0.42	-0.59	0.40	9.49	108	35.14	89	75	52	0	4	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	67	44	84	36	56	-5	0.00	-0.62	0.00	1.20	13	30.65	68	91	38	0	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	66	41	83	34	54	-6	0.44	-0.14	0.43	3.52	36	38.66	83	93	41	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBIA	67	39	79	31	53	-4	0.19	-0.47	0.19	3.41	44	37.76	88	82	36	0	1	1	0
	GREENVILLE	62	40	73	33	51	-3	0.13	-0.75	0.09	5.09	56	32.15	73	79	38	0	0	3	0
SD	ABERDEEN	44	28	52	19	36	1	0.36	0.12	0.17	1.44	38	13.89	71	89	74	0	6	3	0
	HURON	48	29	54	24	38	2	0.17	-0.09	0.11	1.88	50	18.55	93	94	65	0	5	2	0
	RAPID CITY	53	27	75	13	40	2	0.21	0.02	0.13	0.79	29	10.91	69	90	49	0	7	4	0
	SIOUX FALLS	50	32	58	25	41	5	0.37	0.00	0.24	2.37	47	16.06	69	91	69	0	3	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	55	32	69	26	44	-4	0.05	-0.56	0.04	8.99	144	41.64	117	93	49	0	5	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	62	39	71	34	50	-3	0.52	-0.48	0.46	13.10	146	44.13	95	97	54	0	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	59	36	70	31	47	-5	0.30	-0.49	0.17	10.74	158	46.75	114	92	48	0	3	2	0
	MEMPHIS	62	43	74	35	52	-4	0.05	-1.08	0.04	11.24	137	30.85	69	85	48	0	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	59	37	73	32	48	-4	0.17	-0.72	0.13	9.72	126	39.98	99	89	48	0	1	2	0
TX	ABILENE	79	53	84	42	66	8	0.27	-0.11	0.27	9.47	148	23.12	106	75	46	0	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	77	44	84	37	61	12	0.01	-0.20	0.01	3.27	88	11.79	63	65	20	0	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	83	52	87	45	68	5	0.00	-0.71	0.00	5.61	71	34.32	116	83	51	0	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	79	55	83	47	67	3	0.20	-0.85	0.10	8.56	70	57.59	112	94	44	0	0	5	0
	BROWNSVILLE	87	65	90	59	76	6	0.01	-0.47	0.01	4.57	47	20.92	82	88	53	1	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	61	89	54	74	6	0.00	-0.47	0.00	4.15	43	18.57	63	82	49	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	85	60	90	54	72	9	0.00	-0.25	0.00	4.01	90	13.83	82	78	51	1	0	0	0
	EL PASO	79	49	82	43	64	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.51	60	5.92	71	41	17	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	78	54	84	45	66	7	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.79	37	29.27	96	75	32	0	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	78	66	81	59	72	4	0.25	-0.53	0.14	6.40	62	43.73	116	85	55	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	81	56	85	50	69	5	0.05	-0.97	0.05	3.50	34	39.29	95	92	47	0	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	80	47	86	38	64	12	0.01	-0.17	0.01	2.33	51	10.75	61	68	33	0	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	80	50	86	43	65	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	6.02	139	12.73	93	81	38	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	81	52	85	40	67	10	0.00	-0.31	0.00	7.41	124	21.78	113	81	48	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	82	58	86	51	70	7	0.02	-0.69	0.02	9.74	123	38.79	132	90	42	0	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	85	57	87	50	71	5	0.13	-0.53	0.12	6.00	59	26.70	74	93	50	0	0	2	0
	WACO	80	51	83	41	66	6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	4.69	63	31.52	109	83	43	0	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	79	49	85	39	64	8	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.73	54	19.00	73	74	43	0	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	63	38	72	25	50	6	1.65	1.32	1.19	3.73	111	11.26	79	76	37	0	2	2	1
VT	BURLINGTON	42	29	56	22	35	-6	0.02	-0.70	0.02	10.74	135	31.74	100	76	46	0	6	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	55	30	71	26	43	-6	0.10	-0.62	0.10	4.19	51	26.73	71	80	38	0	6	1	0
	NORFOLK	54	41	68	37	47	-8	0.42	-0.30	0.21	10.25	120	42.93	105	83	49	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	57	34	72	29	46	-5	0.03	-0.69	0.03	8.08	94	33.46	86	76	43	0	3	1	0
	ROANOKE	57	33	72	28	45	-5	0.05	-0.68	0.05	5.05	63	29.87	80	74	41	0	3	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	53	33	66	27	43	-5	0.00	-0.77	0.00	11.61	140	31.67	87	78	39	0	3	0	0
WA	OLYMPIA	54	35	64	20	44	0	0.22	-1.49	0.18	9.34	109	41.97	113	96	90	0	3	4	0
	QUILLAYUTE	53	38	59	27	46	0	1.63	-1.63	1.17	18.72	101	90.71	118	91	82	0	2	4	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	41	64	31	48	1	0.36	-0.89	0.18	7.74	118	34.13	125	84	72	0	1	3	0
	SPOKANE	47	34	57	21	40	2	0.45	0.01	0.21	2.30	95	16.26	127	96	70	0	3	5	0
	YAKIMA	55	33	66	24	44	3	0.08	-0.11	0.05	1.20	102	6.67	110	82	68	0	4	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	50	30	67	25	40	-6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	10.02	149	40.73	112	75	46	0	6	0	0
	CHARLESTON	57	30	74	26	43	-5	0.00	-0.78	0.00	9.51	132	35.86	94	88	37	0	5	0	0
	ELKINS	49	23	68	19	36	-8	0.00	-0.72	0.00	9.34	121	41.22	102	90	44	0	7	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	56	33	73	28	45	-4	0.00	-0.73	0.00	10.48	160	35.77	98	86	40	0	4	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	51	36	66	28	43	6	0.21	-0.26	0.21	2.78	42	21.93	73	87	54	0	1	1	0
	GREEN BAY	47	32	64	24	40	2	0.08	-0.46	0.04	6.10	101	28.02	107	92	67	0	3	3	0
	LA CROSSE	50	36	68	33	43	3	0.24	-0.26	0.21	4.71	75	23.70	80	87	56	0	0	2	0
	MADISON	48	31	66	21	40	0	0.14	-0.40	0.14	6.03	100	23.00	77	90	67	0	4	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	48	35	65	29	41	-2	0.10	-0.51	0.06	5.32	80	25.17	82	87	68	0	4	3	0
WY	CASPER	58	26	69	2	42	6	0.33	0.14	0.30	1.22	51	7.36	62	74	39	0	5	2	0
	CHEYENNE	57	29	70	11	43	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.29	96	9.58	66	72	41	0	3	0	0
	LANDER	57	31	69	15	44	9	0.49	0.24	0.31	1.52	53	6.20	51	71	33	0	3	2	0
	SHERIDAN	54	27	79	5	40	5	1.04	0.83	0.63	2.03	65	9.02	67	89	59	0	5	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

October Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Unfavorably dry weather returned to the southern half of the Plains' winter wheat belt during October, while exceptionally dry conditions persisted in much of South Dakota and Nebraska. As a result, nearly one-fifth (19 percent) of the U.S. winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition by November 4—a list topped by South Dakota (52 percent), Nebraska (49 percent), Oklahoma (30 percent), Colorado (28 percent), and Texas (24 percent). In addition, much of South Dakota's wheat failed to germinate by early November—33 percent emerged on November 4, compared to the 5-year average of 93 percent. Finally, October ended with at least 40 percent of the rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor in 20 states across the western and central U.S., led by Nebraska (97 percent).

In contrast, beneficial rain and snow fell across the nation's northern tier from the Pacific Northwest to the Red River Valley of the North. In particular, the precipitation aided winter grains, which previously had struggled to emerge. Farther south, warm, mostly dry weather covered California and the Southwest, promoting autumn fieldwork.

Meanwhile, corn and soybean harvest activities were complete by early November in parts of the upper Midwest, including Minnesota and South Dakota. In the eastern Corn Belt, however, frequent rainfall eased or eradicated any remaining drought but slowed summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting.

Elsewhere, drier-than-normal weather in much of the Southeast—excluding Florida's peninsula—allowed harvesting to proceed, while Hurricane Sandy made headlines toward month's end in the Mid-Atlantic States. Sandy merged with a non-tropical storm and was forced inland on October 29 by a blocking high-pressure system over the northern Atlantic Ocean. Sandy officially made landfall as a post-tropical cyclone near Atlantic City, New Jersey, with sustained winds near 80 mph. Sandy's greatest impacts occurred in coastal and tidal areas of the northern Mid-Atlantic States, where a record-setting storm surge inundated beachfront and low-lying communities. In addition, wind gusts of 60 to 90 mph in the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain downed trees and power lines. Farther inland, across the central and southern Appalachians, Sandy dumped as much as 1 to 3 feet of snow.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. overall experienced near-normal temperatures and precipitation during October. The nation's average temperature of 53.9°F (0.3°F below the 1901-2000 mean) represented the 44th-coolest October on record, while the average precipitation of 2.19 inches (104 percent of normal) marked the 52nd-driest such month.

General warmth in the Northeast and Southwest was offset by cool conditions between the Rockies and Appalachians. State rankings ranged from the 15th-coolest October in Mississippi to the 12th-warmest October in Rhode Island (figure 1). Meanwhile, wetness across the North contrasted with very dry conditions in the south-central U.S. Rankings ranged from the ninth-driest October in Texas to the wettest on record in Delaware (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for October wetness were also recorded in Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Washington.

Figure 1

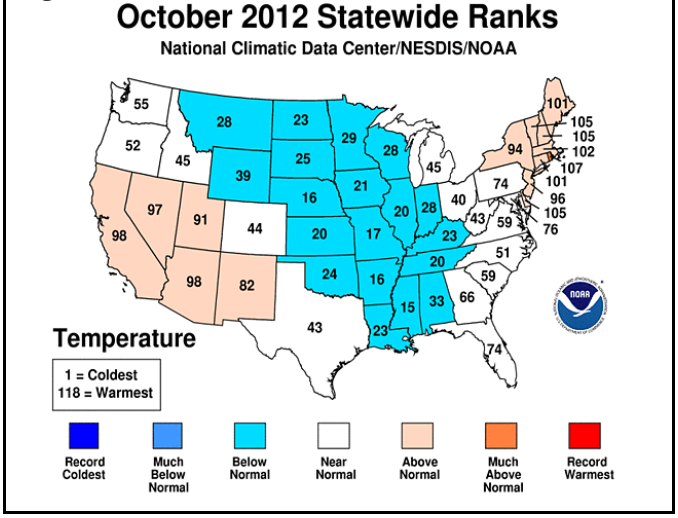
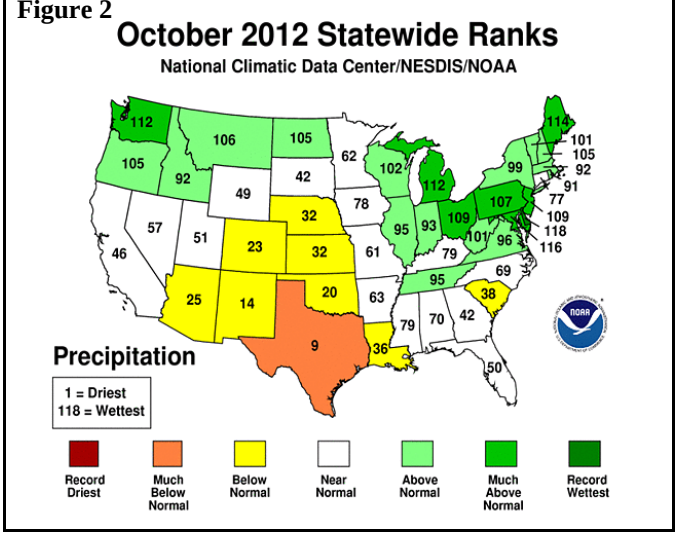


Figure 2



Summary: In early October, precipitation finally fell on the northern Plains and neighboring areas. The second-longest spell without measurable precipitation ended at 47 days (August 16 - October 1) in Great Falls, MT, where the October 2-3 total reached 0.43 inch (including 1.5 inches of snow). In Wyoming, Sheridan's longest dry spell ended at 53 days (August 11 - October 2), with 0.47 inches falling from October 3-5.

Previously, Sheridan's longest spell without measurable precipitation had been 46 days, from December 5, 2002 - January 19, 2003. After completing its driest month since August 1967, with only a trace of rain, Missoula, MT, received 0.41 inch on October 3. Meanwhile, daily-record snowfall totals reached 2.3 inches (on October 3) in Billings, MT, and 2.7 inches (on October 4) in Grand Forks, ND. Storm-total snowfall exceeded 10 inches at a few locations in Roseau County, Minnesota, with a foot reported near Badger. Duluth, MN, received only a trace of snow, but reported westerly winds gusts to 46 mph on both October 4 and 5. Farther south, record-setting totals for October 6 included 3.7 inches in Cheyenne, WY, and 3.0 inches in Scottsbluff, NE.

A broad surge of cold air accompanied and trailed the early-month storminess. From October 3-6, Pendleton, OR, collected four daily-record lows (28, 29, 28, and 29°F). Similarly, Stanley, ID, posted four consecutive daily-record lows (10, 8, 7, and 8°F) from October 4-7. Sub-zero readings were reported at a few locations in the northern Rockies, including Wisdom, MT (-1°F on October 6). Wisdom had never experienced a sub-zero reading so early in the autumn. Cold air also spilled across the Plains and Midwest. St. Joseph, MO, registered a trio of daily-record lows (28, 27, and 22°F) from October 5-7. In South Dakota, daily-record lows for October 6 included 19°F in Pierre and 20°F in Huron. A day later, record-setting Midwestern lows for October 7 dipped to 13°F in Spencer, IA, and 14°F in Aberdeen, SD. Meanwhile, Oklahoma City, OK (31°F on October 8), set a record for its earliest autumn freeze, previously set with a low of 28°F on October 9, 2000. In Texas, Lubbock (32°F on October 8) experienced its second-earliest freeze, behind only 31°F on October 7, 1952. Farther west, Ely, NV (26°F), finally recorded its first autumn freeze on October 6—the second-latest such date on record behind October 13, 1963. Earlier, however, there had been some late-season heat. In California, record-setting highs for October 1 included 113°F in Death Valley; 112°F in Thermal; and 100°F in Santa Maria. Death Valley's high tied a monthly record originally set on October 2, 1980. During another wave of records on October 2, highs in California soared to 108°F in King City and 101°F in both Fresno and Stockton. For Stockton, it was only the fifth occurrence of a triple-digit reading in October in the last 65 years, along with October 1, 2001, and October 2-4, 1980. Later, warmth briefly arrived on the Plains, where Imperial, NE (94°F on October 3), netted a daily-record high. Four days later, Imperial's low for October 7 plunged to 18°F. By October 4, lingering heat was generally confined to southern Texas, where McAllen (100°F) logged a daily-record high. Chilly weather eventually ran out of steam in the West, but not before Baker City, OR, collected five consecutive daily-record lows (18, 18, 15, 16, and 18°F) from October 4-8. However, cool conditions lingered for several more days from the Midwest into the Northeast. Among the scattered daily-record lows were readings of 28°F (on October 9) in Youngstown, OH, and 23°F (on October 10) in Lincoln, NE. Later, a new surge of cold air reached the Great Lakes States, where lows dipped to daily-record levels for October 12 in locations such as International Falls, MN (15°F), and Rhinelander, WI (16°F). A day later, the growing season ended across much of the Mid-Atlantic region, where daily-record lows for October 13 dipped to 26°F in Allentown, PA, and Binghamton, NY.

In parts of the West, an early-season, winter-like storm brought some unusually heavy precipitation. In Nevada, Las Vegas netted consecutive daily-record totals on October 10-11, totaling 0.94 inch. On the 11th, Las Vegas also experienced its first-ever October hail—and first in any month since August 16, 2004. Other daily-record rainfall totals for October 11 included 0.83 inch in Tonopah, NV, and 0.64 inch in Needles, CA. Farther north, showers finally overspread the parched Northwest. Pendleton, OR, collected a daily-record total of 0.31 inch on October 12, following 84 days (or 12 weeks, from July 20 - October 11) with only a trace of rain. Pendleton's only longer dry spell, 109 days, occurred in July-October 1974. The Dalles, OR, went 108 days (June 26 - October 11) without measurable rain, surpassing by a week the record originally set from May 31 - September 8, 2003. Elsewhere in the Northwest, the period from August 1 - October 10 was the driest on record in Washington locations such as Wenatchee (a trace), Omak (0.01 inch), and Spokane (0.13 inch). Wenatchee's dry spell ended at 84 days (July 21 - October 12) when rainfall totaled 0.01 inch on October 13. Closer to the Pacific Coast, Quillayute, WA, posted consecutive daily-record rainfall totals (1.75 and 2.62 inches, respectively) on October 13-14. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across portions of the nation's mid-section. In Missouri, for example, Joplin's October 12-13 rainfall totaled 3.70 inches. Similarly, October 13-14 totals reached 3.67 inches in Appleton, WI, and 3.04 inches in Ottumwa, IA. In addition to the aforementioned rainfall in Wisconsin, Green Bay collected 3.31 inches on October 13-14. Green Bay also experienced its wettest 2-day period in October since 1954, when 3.72 inches fell on October 2-3. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, October 13-14 was the wettest 2-day period in October in Appleton (3.67 inches) and Oshkosh (3.64 inches). In both locations, previous records (3.18 inches in Appleton and 3.23 inches in Oshkosh) had been set on October 24-25, 1967. A few days later, high winds raked the nation's mid-section, raising dust and temporarily closing several major highways, including a portion of I-80 in Nebraska. On the 18th, gusts were clocked to 74 mph in Pierre, SD, and 70 mph in Broken Bow, NE. Earlier, on October 15, Cape Foulweather, OR, had also recorded a wind gust to 74 mph. In Montana, Havre (62 mph on October 16) noted its highest October gust since 1999.

Starting around mid-month, some late-season, triple-digit heat hit both southern Texas and southern California. On October 17, triple-digit readings set daily-record highs in locations such as Laredo, TX (103°F), and El Cajon, CA (102°F). In contrast, a brief surge of cool air led to a daily-record low (19°F on October 17) in Casper, WY. Back in Texas, record-setting highs for October 18 soared to 104°F in McAllen and 101°F in Harlingen. In California's Central Valley, highs on the 18th attained daily-record levels in Hanford (96°F) and Fresno (95°F). A few days later, warmth expanded across the Plains, where Lubbock, TX (93°F on October 20), notched a daily-record high. Farther north, a 59-degree daily temperature range on October 20 in North Platte, NE—from a low of 24°F to a high of 83°F—was the greatest in that location since February 7, 2002 (low of 6°F and a high of 67°F). Once warmth arrived on the Plains, records were set for several days. On October 21, highs soared to record-setting levels in locations such as Childress, TX (95°F), and Medicine Lodge, KS (93°F). In Texas, Amarillo (90 and 88°F) posted consecutive daily-record highs on October 23-24.

Wichita, KS (91°F on October 23), reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark on its second-latest date on record, behind only October 26, 1950. By October 24, Midwestern daily-record highs included 81°F in Vichy-Rolla, MO, and 78°F in Dubuque, IA. A day later, atypical, late-October warmth resulted in dozens of daily-records across the eastern one-third of the U.S. Record-breaking highs for October 25 reached 87°F in New Iberia, LA; 85°F in Morgantown, WV; and 81°F in Pellston, MI. Toward month's end, however, markedly colder air swept across much of the nation—part of the complex regime that made Superstorm Sandy possible. Medicine Lodge dipped to 19°F on October 27, just 4 days after attaining 92°F. Elsewhere in Kansas, Garden City (22 and 19°F) posted consecutive daily-record lows on October 26-27. In Texas, record-setting lows for October 27 included 22°F in Dalhart and 26°F in Lubbock. Waco, TX (25°F on October 28), experienced its coldest October day since October 31, 1993, when the low dipped to 25°F. Farther north, daily-record lows on October 26 dipped to 2°F in Stanley, ID, and 4°F in Shelby, MT. In Florida, Vero Beach (45 and 46°F) closed the month with consecutive daily-record lows on October 30-31. Elsewhere in Florida, Daytona Beach (42°F) notched a daily-record low for October 30. In contrast, tropical warmth lingered on the northern side of Sandy's circulation, where Burlington, VT, posted a daily-record high of 70°F on October 30.

The ingredients for Superstorm Sandy came together over a period of days into a nearly unprecedented blend of the tropics and polar air. The polar component of what would eventually mix with Hurricane Sandy and help to broaden the former tropical cyclone's wind field was partially responsible for late-October snowfall across the Intermountain West, where Liberty, UT, received 28 inches. In addition, more than a foot of late-October snow blanketed portions of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada. By October 25, widespread precipitation soaked the Midwest, where daily-record amounts reached 2.34 inches in Wausau, WI, and 2.21 inches in Marquette, MI. For Marquette, it was the second-wettest October day behind only 2.89 inches on October 4, 1985. Farther west, snow blanketed portions of the central High Plains, including Denver, CO, where 5.1 inches fell on October 24-25.

Meanwhile, the western fringe of Hurricane Sandy began to affect Florida. On October 26, Melbourne clocked a peak northeasterly wind gust to 56 mph, while West Palm Beach netted a daily-record rainfall of 1.62 inches. A day later, Wilmington, NC (1.54 inches), collected a daily-record amount for October 27. Eventually, Hurricane Sandy merged with a non-tropical storm and was forced inland (westward) by a blocking high-pressure system over the northern Atlantic Ocean. Sandy's landfall in southern New Jersey occurred near 8 pm EDT on October 29, while the storm was rapidly losing its tropical characteristics. Sandy's record-setting storm surge inundated beachfront and low-lying communities, and also pushed into parts of New York City. Meanwhile, wind gusts of 60 to 90 mph in the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain downed trees and power lines, contributing to a loss of electricity for than eight million customers. Farther inland, Sandy dumped heavy snow—locally 2 to 3 feet—across the central and southern Appalachians from the Great Smokies (NC-TN border) to the Laurel Highlands of southwestern Pennsylvania. The heavy, wet, wind-driven snow resulted in more than a quarter million power outages in West Virginia alone. During the last 3 days of the month, October snowfall records were easily broken in West Virginia locations such as Beckley (22.9 inches), Elkins (18.0 inches), and Charleston (10.1 inches). In U.S. history, so-called "snow hurricanes" are exceedingly rare, with one of the best documented examples occurring in October 1804. That storm, which based on early-American records also made landfall in New Jersey, dropped a reported 2 feet of snow in Concord, NH. Although minor to moderate freshwater flooding occurred in some Northeastern river basins, runoff was limited by relatively dry antecedent conditions and the fact that some of the precipitation fell as snow in the Appalachians.

Sandy arrived near Atlantic City, NJ, with a minimum central pressure of 27.92 inches (945.5 millibars). That value narrowly edged the lowest-ever barometric pressure in the northeastern U.S., which had occurred during the Long Island Express (Hurricane) of September 21, 1938. During the 1938 storm, a record-low pressure of 27.94 inches (946.2 millibars) was reported on Long Island at Bellport, NY. The 1938 storm, however, was a full-fledged accelerating hurricane, and produced a wind gust to 186 mph at the Blue Hill Observatory in Milton, MA. During Sandy's passage, peak coastal winds gusts were near 90 mph. During the evening of October 29, peak gusts at official observation sites included 90 mph at Islip, NY; 79 mph at New York's JFK Airport; 78 mph at Newark, NJ; 76 mph at Bridgeport, CT; 74 mph at the Blue Hill Observatory; 70 mph at Allentown, PA; and 68 mph at Cleveland, OH. Multiple barometric records were broken; previous record-low pressures had generally been set on January 3, 1913; March 6, 1932; February 25, 1965; or March 13, 1993. For example, Atlantic City's lowest pressure of 28.01 inches (948 millibars) easily shattered the mark of 28.37 inches (961 millibars) set on March 6, 1932. In Baltimore, MD (964 millibars), and Philadelphia, PA (953 millibars), pressure records from March 1993 were erased. And in Harrisburg, PA (28.45 inches, or 963 millibars), a century-old record from January 1913 was broken. In addition, modern-day maximum water level records were erased in several coastal and tidal locations, including Sandy Hook, NJ, and the Battery in New York City. On October 29, Sandy Hook's maximum water level of 13.31 feet included a storm surge of 8.64 feet atop a tide of 4.67 feet. The previous record of 10.10 feet had been set with Hurricane Donna on September 12, 1960, and during a nor'easter on December 11, 1992. Similarly, the Battery's maximum water level of 13.88 feet included a 9.23-foot storm surge, easily surpassing Donna's 1960 record of 10.02 feet. A record was also established in Philadelphia, PA, where the maximum water level of 10.62 feet edged the record (previously set on November 25, 1950, and April 17, 2011) by less than 1½ inches. Finally, turbulent offshore seas included 32.5-foot waves at the entrance to New York Harbor, 15 nautical miles southeast of Breezy Point, NJ. At that location, waves associated with Sandy were considerably higher than the 26-foot waves observed with Hurricane Irene on August 28, 2011. Farther inland, Sandy contributed to the wettest October on record in parts of Ohio, including Cleveland (10.24 inches; previously, 9.50 inches in 1954) and Mansfield (7.26 inches; previously, 7.02 inches in 1919). Effects from Sandy's remnants were felt as far west as the Great Lakes region, where 21.7-foot

waves were measured on October 30 in southern Lake Michigan at the South Mid-Lake Buoy. Back in the East, Sandy's rain led to the 29th being the wettest October day on record in locations such as Baltimore, MD (5.51 inches; previously, 4.38 inches on October 10, 1922), and Virginia's Dulles Airport (4.25 inches; previously, 4.06 inches on October 1, 1979). From October 28-30, storm-total rainfall topped eight inches in Georgetown, DE (8.34 inches), and Wallops Island, VA (8.48 inches).

In early October, stormy weather persisted across the Alaskan mainland. In fact, more than 90 percent (6.69 of 7.33 inches) of the October precipitation in Valdez fell during the first 8 days of the month. Warmth accompanied the storminess, with Annette Island collecting a daily-record highs of 68 and 69°F on October 6 and 7, respectively. On October 8-9, Cold Bay posted consecutive daily-record highs (60 and 57°F, respectively). King Salmon notched daily-record highs on October 7 and 11 (61 and 56°F, respectively), but later received 11.1 inches of snow on October 13-14. Valdez received its first measurable snow of the autumn (1.6 inches) on October 13. During the second half of October, most of the Alaska experienced colder, drier conditions. Heavy snow persisted at some interior sites, including King Salmon, where a daily-record total of 7.2 inches occurred on October 14. Juneau received a trace of snow on October 16 and 17, tying daily records on both dates. Elsewhere, Fairbanks recorded 4.2 inches of snow from October 14-18, followed by a low of 3°F (not a daily record) on October 19. Later, Fairbanks recorded its first sub-zero reading of the season on October 22, then noted a low of -11°F on October 24. Many daily-record lows were established late in the month in southeastern Alaska, including October 27 readings of 12°F in Valdez and 25°F on Annette Island. No measurable precipitation fell on Annette Island in October after the 20th. Elsewhere in southeastern Alaska, Craig closed the month with four consecutive daily-record lows (25, 24, 23, and 23°F) from October 28-31. Other daily-record lows included 9°F (on October 28) in Gustavus and 10°F (on October 29) at the National Weather Service office in Juneau. In contrast, Alaska's North Slope continued to experience unusually mild weather. In fact, Barrow completed its warmest October on record, with a monthly average temperature of 27.5°F (10.3°F above normal).

Hawaii, which had shown some signs of breaking out of drought in September, slipped back into a dry weather pattern during October. In fact, records for October dryness were broken in numerous locations, including Hanalei, Kauai (0.36 inch, or 6 percent of normal); Lihue, Kauai (0.35 inch, or 9 percent); and Poamoho, Oahu (0.14 inch, or 5 percent).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

October temperatures were near normal, while precipitation was below average across much of the nation. This allowed producers ample time to harvest their remaining summer crops and seed overwintered small grains; however, less-than-adequate soil moisture levels hampered seed germination and establishment of winter wheat in portions of the Great Plains. Elsewhere, above-average moisture across the nation's northern tier boosted soil moisture levels as winter approached. Hurricane Sandy made landfall in late October, pummeling the Mid-Atlantic States with hurricane-force winds, excessive rain and snowfall, and severe flooding.

Aided by above-average temperatures and mostly dry conditions in September, dry down was rapid in the nation's corn crop. By October 7, maturity had advanced to 97 percent complete, 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Early-month rainfall slowed fieldwork in the eastern and southern Corn Belt; however, harvest remained steady. With mostly favorable weather conditions providing for one of the quickest harvest paces on record, corn producers had combined 79 percent of this year's crop by October 14. This was 37 percentage points ahead of last year and 41 points ahead of the 5-year average. High winds and rainfall in Indiana caused lodging in some fields and slowed the harvest pace around mid-month; however, progress remained over 2 weeks ahead of normal. Toward month's end, rainfall limited or halted fieldwork in portions of the Corn Belt, leaving producers waiting for drier soils to finish harvest. Nationally, 95 percent of the corn crop was harvested by November 4, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 24 points ahead of the 5-year average.

When October began, phenological development of the nation's sorghum crop was similar to last year, while harvest was advancing at the normal pace. By October 7, coloring was 93 percent complete, slightly behind the 5-year average, and 65 percent of the crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 4 percentage points behind the average pace. As the month progressed, favorable weather conditions provided ample time for fieldwork where harvest was incomplete. In Kansas, harvest gained speed as more producers finished seeding their 2013 winter wheat crop and switched their focus to sorghum. Mild, mostly dry weather in the central Great Plains allowed for rapid harvest during the week ending October 21, evidenced by progress of 11 percentage points or more in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Crop maturity was complete or nearing completion in all major estimating states except New Mexico by October 21. Fieldwork continued at a quick pace as late-month dryness dominated the major growing regions. By November 4, producers had harvested 78 percent of the nation's crop, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition when harvest surpassed the halfway mark during the week ending October 21, unchanged from October 7 and the same time last year.

Winter wheat seeding gained speed nationally in early October, following an increase in soil moisture levels. Widespread precipitation in Kansas provided much-needed moisture as producers continued to seed their crop; however, additional rainfall was needed to aid crop emergence as the month progressed. By October 14, seventy-one percent of the nation's crop had been sown, on par with the 5-year average. Mild, generally dry weather lingered throughout the month, aiding fieldwork but hindering seed germination. By November 4, emergence was 73 percent complete, slightly behind the 5-year average. The most significant emergence delay was evident in South Dakota, where topsoil and subsoil moisture levels were rated 84 and 90 percent short to very short, respectively. Overall, 39 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on November 4, compared with 49 percent at the same time last year. In Kansas, Oklahoma, and

Texas, the portion of the crop rated good to excellent was 37 percent, 21 percent, and 34 percent, respectively, compared with 45 percent, 42 percent, and 21 percent at the same time last year.

Although 79 percent of the nation's rice crop was harvested by October 7—ten percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average—harvest in California was well behind the normal pace. Additionally, rainfall in Arkansas, coupled with lodging in a portion of the state's crop, limited fieldwork. By mid-month, harvest in California was in full swing, while producers in the Delta and Texas were combining their last fields and readying fields for next year. Toward month's end, preparation for next season continued where harvest was complete, while less-than-ideal weather conditions limited progress in California. By November 4, ninety-five percent of this year's rice crop was harvested, on par with both last year and the 5-year average.

When October began, development of the nation's soybean crop was nearing completion, as harvest continued to advance rapidly. Above-average temperatures and mostly sunny skies in Iowa pushed leaf drop and harvest well ahead of the normal pace. Nationwide, 58 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by October 7, eighteen percentage points—or a week—ahead of the 5-year average. Lodging caused by high winds was evident in Nebraska at mid-month, leaving producers struggling to harvest their remaining crop. Toward month's end, rainfall in portions of the eastern Corn Belt saturated soils and limited fieldwork, while harvest in central and western portions of the region neared completion. Nationally, producers had harvested 93 percent of this year's crop by November 4, seven percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 37 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition when harvest surpassed the halfway mark during the week ending October 7, compared with 56 percent at the same time last year.

Boosted by a rapid harvest pace in the Dakotas, producers had harvested 27 percent of the nation's sunflower crop by October 7. This was compared with just 7 percent last year and a 5-year average of 8 percent. Despite persistently wet conditions in portions of North Dakota toward month's end, sunny, mostly dry weather aided fieldwork during much of October. By November 4, eighty-eight percent of the sunflower crop had been harvested, 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Despite increased rainfall in portions of the Southeast, peanut producers were busy harvesting their crop as October began. One-third of the nation's crop was dug and combined by October 7, five percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions promoted rapid fieldwork during the week ending October 14, evidenced by double-digit harvest progress in seven of the eight major estimating states. The first fall frost in Texas ended pod development in some fields, leading to an earlier-than-normal harvest. In Georgia, burrower bug infestations in some fields resulted in lower quality ratings of harvested peanuts during the latter half of the month. By November 4, producers had harvested 87 percent of the nation's peanut crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 79 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition when harvest surpassed the halfway mark during the week ending October 21, compared with 79 percent on October 7 and 43 percent at the same time last year.

With favorable weather promoting rapid phenological development and increased defoliation in Texas, 85 percent of the nation's cotton crop was at or beyond the boll-opening stage by October 7. This was 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Drier weather in Mississippi at mid-month allowed producers to harvest previously wet fields, while producers in northern Texas applied chemicals to help promote crop maturity following the first frost of the season. Nationwide, harvest was 28 percent complete by October 14, two percentage points behind the 5-year average. By October 21, bolls were opening in 94 percent of this year's cotton fields, 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was rapid toward month's end, when favorable weather aided fieldwork. By November 4, sixty-four percent of this year's cotton crop was harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 43 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition when harvest reached the halfway mark during the week ending October 28, compared with 42 percent on October 7 and 29 percent at the same time last year.

By October 7, thirty-five percent of the sugarbeet crop was harvested, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. As the month progressed, harvest in Michigan advanced slowly, as producers waited for cooler weather to allow open piling to begin. Meanwhile, digging in Idaho, Minnesota, and North Dakota was rapid. Toward month's end, digging in Minnesota slowed, as a mixture of rain and snow limited fieldwork. Nationally, 91 percent of the sugarbeet crop was harvested by November 4, two percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average.

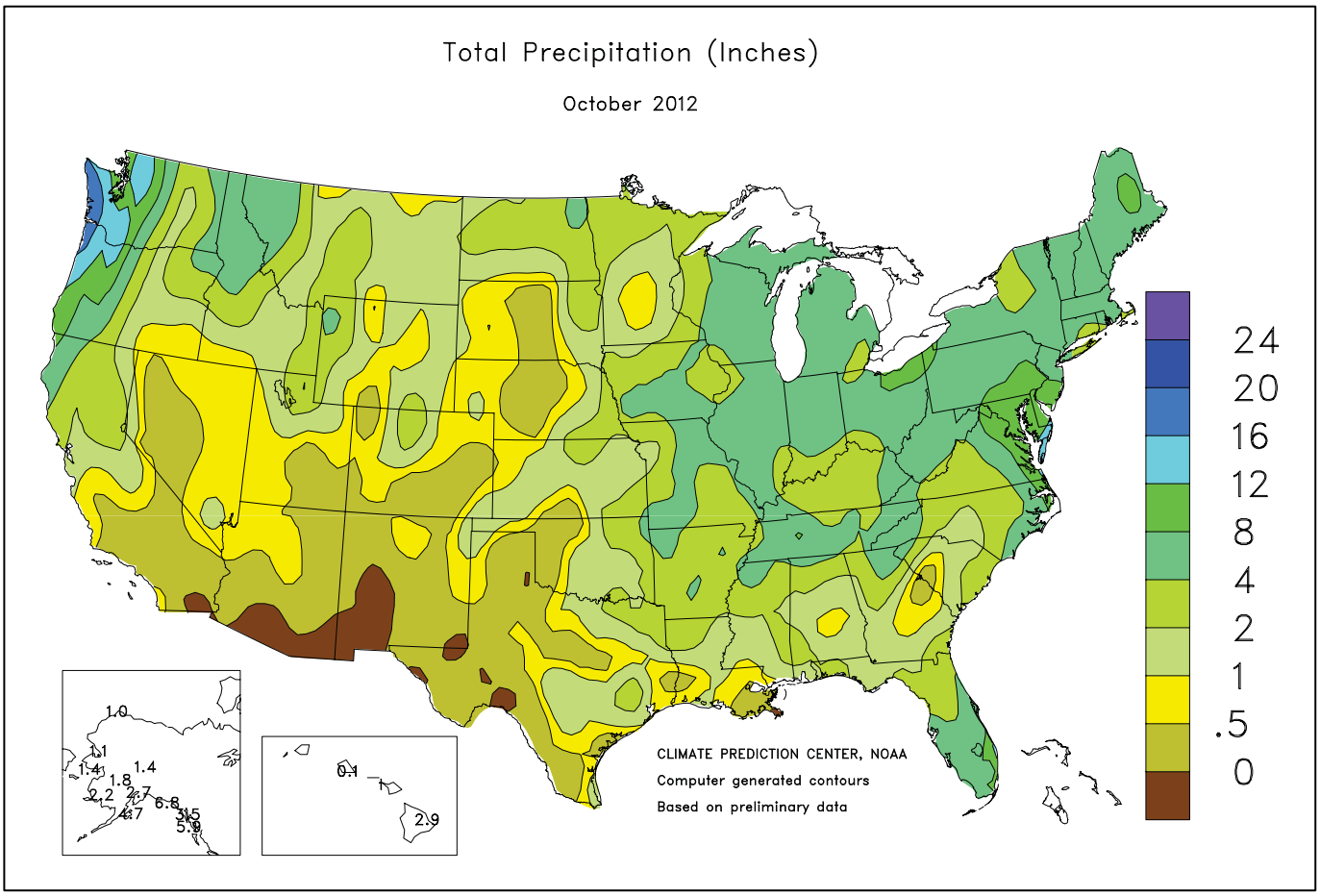
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

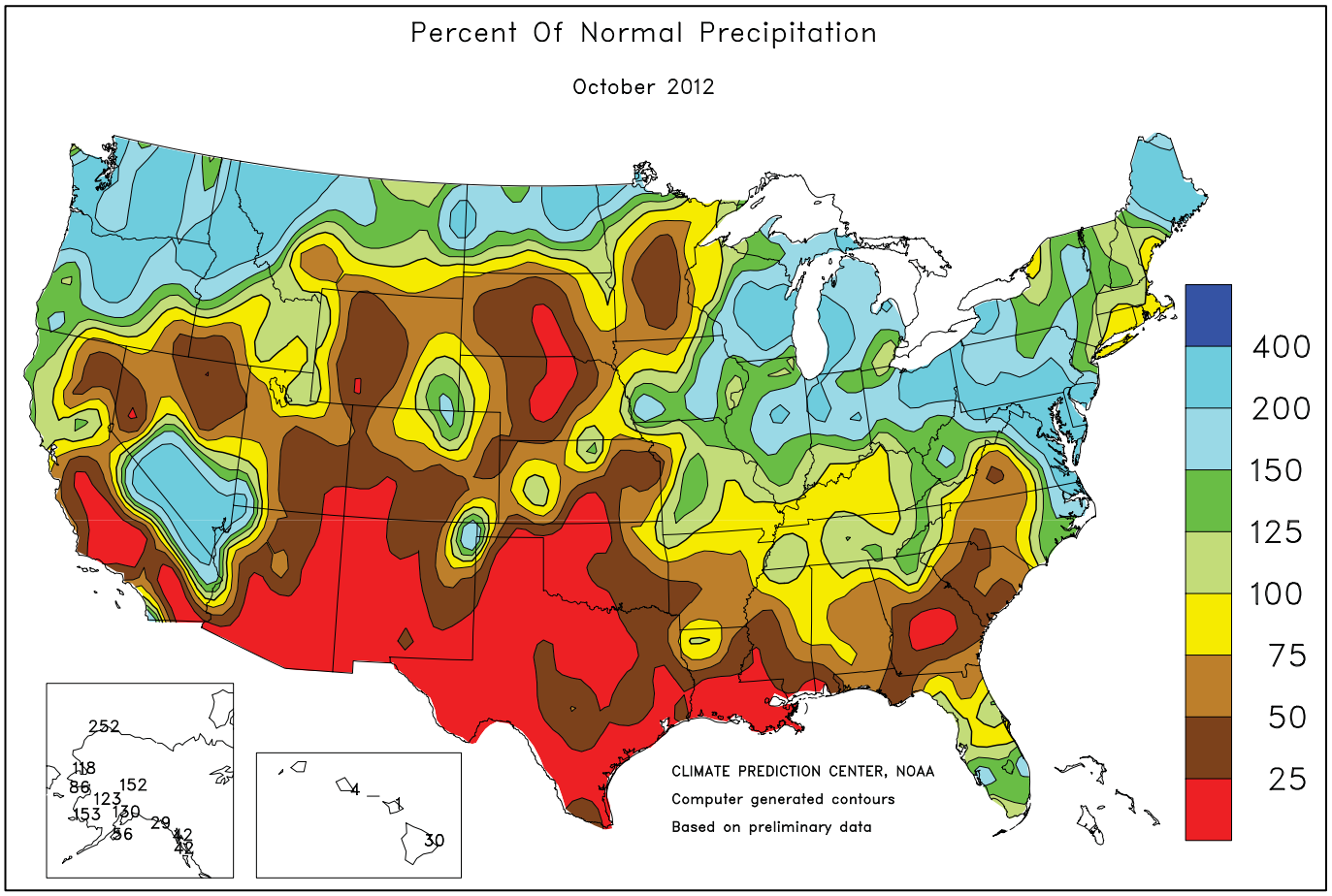
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 9, 2012. Forecasts refer to November 1.

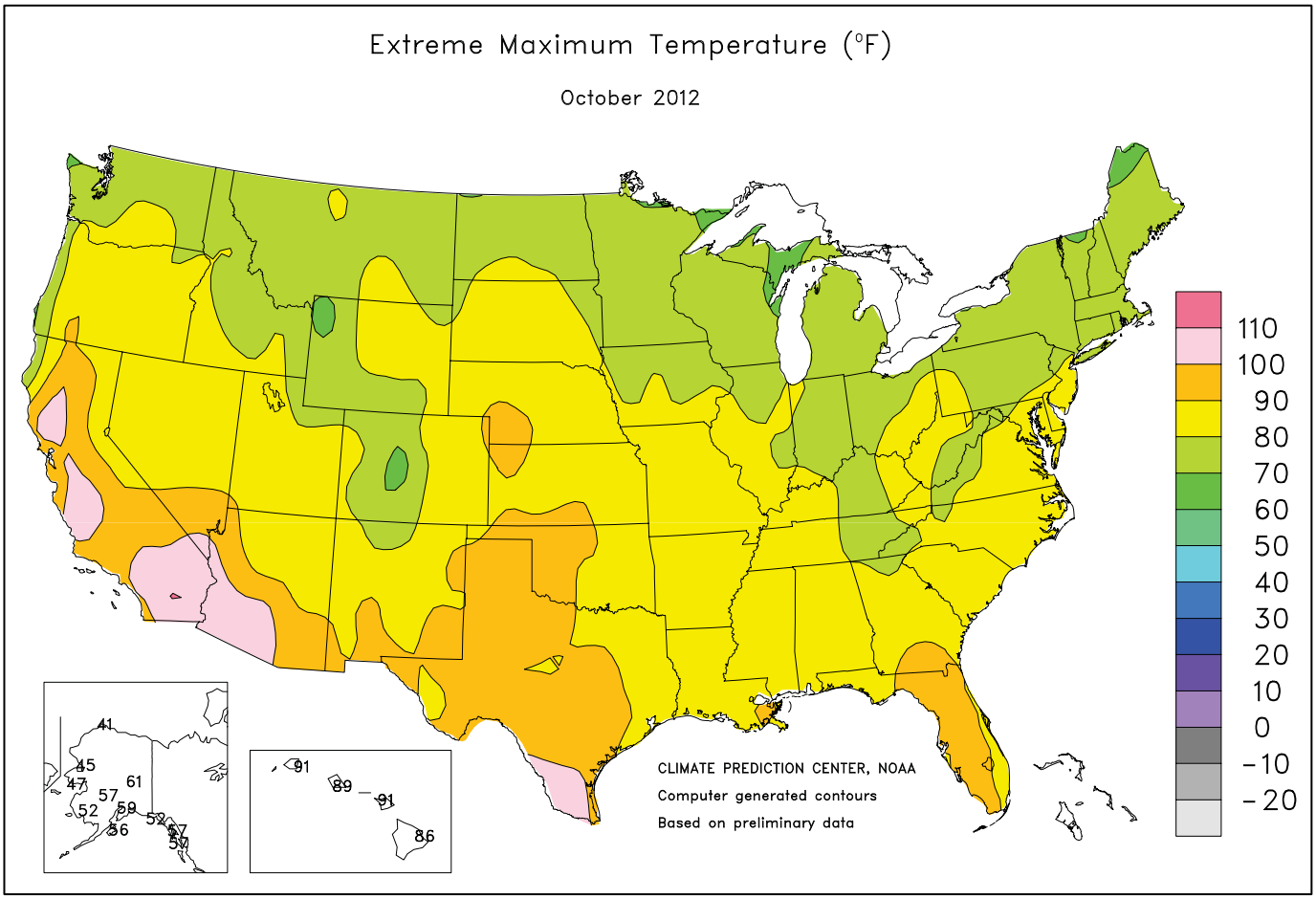
Corn production is forecast at 10.7 billion bushels, up slightly from the October forecast but down 13 percent from 2011. This represents the lowest U.S. production since 2006. Yields are expected to average 122.3 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from the October forecast but 24.9 bushels below the 2011 average. If realized, this will be the lowest average yield since 1995. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 87.7 million acres, unchanged from the October forecast and up 4 percent from 2011.

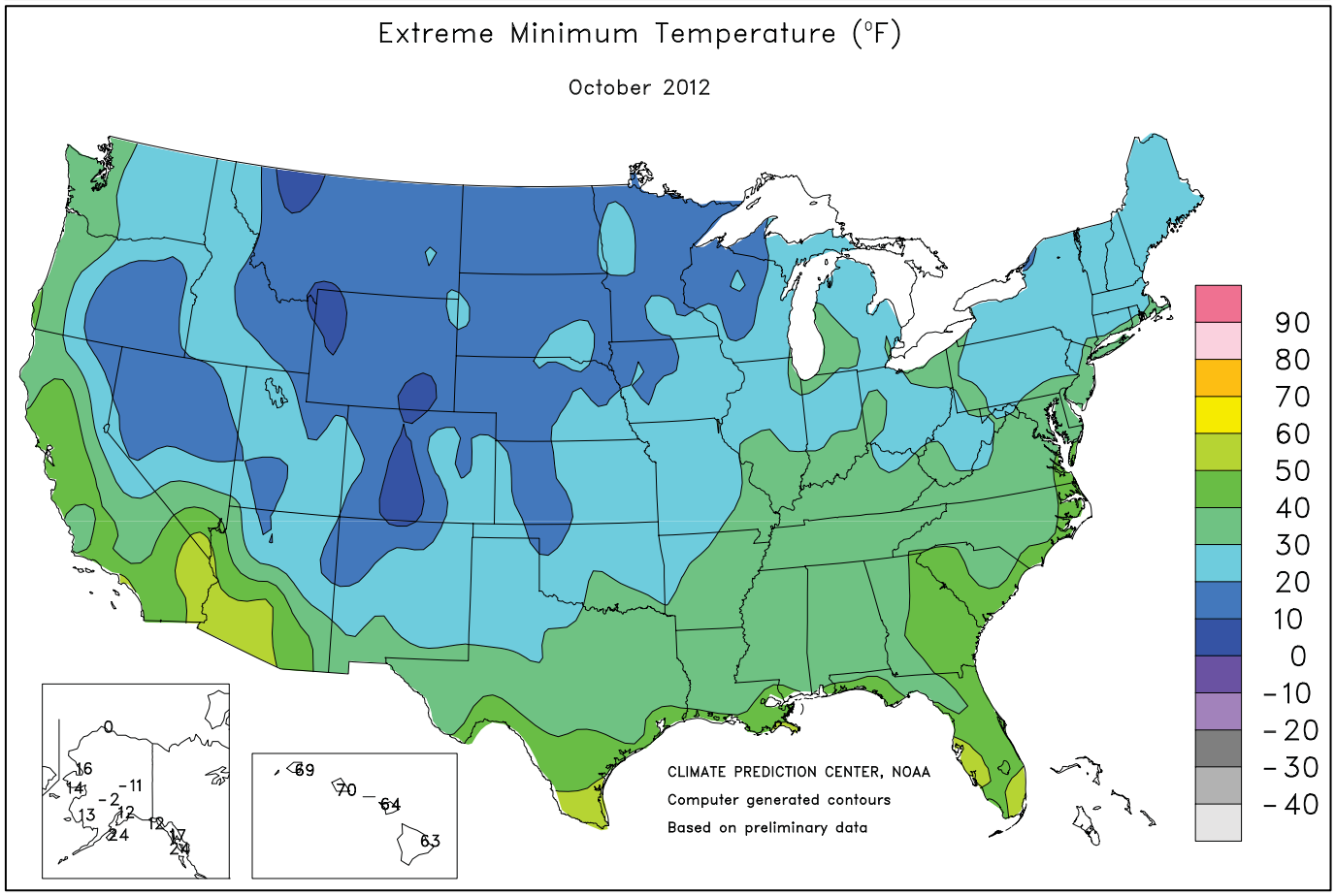
Soybean production is forecast at 2.97 billion bushels, up 4 percent from October but down 4 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 39.3 bushels per acre, up 1.5 bushels from last month but down 2.6 bushels from last year. Compared with last month, yield forecasts are higher or unchanged across all states except for Oklahoma and Texas. Area for U.S. harvest is forecast at 75.7 million acres, unchanged from October and up 3 percent from last year.

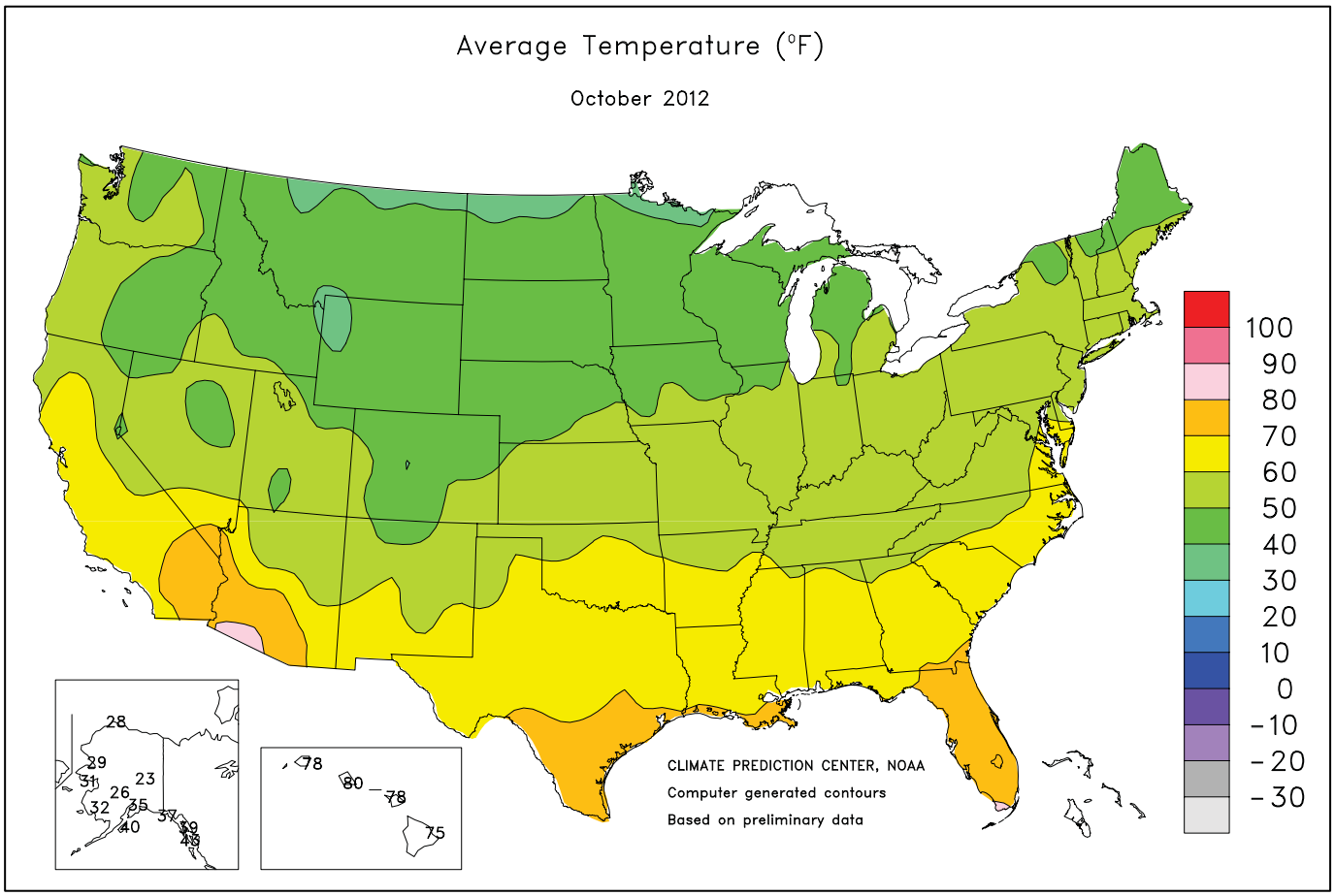
All cotton production is forecast at 17.4 million 480-pound bales, up 1 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 802 pounds per acre, up 12 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 16.8 million 480-pound bales, up 14 percent from 2011. Pima cotton production, forecast at 657,000 bales, was carried forward from last month.

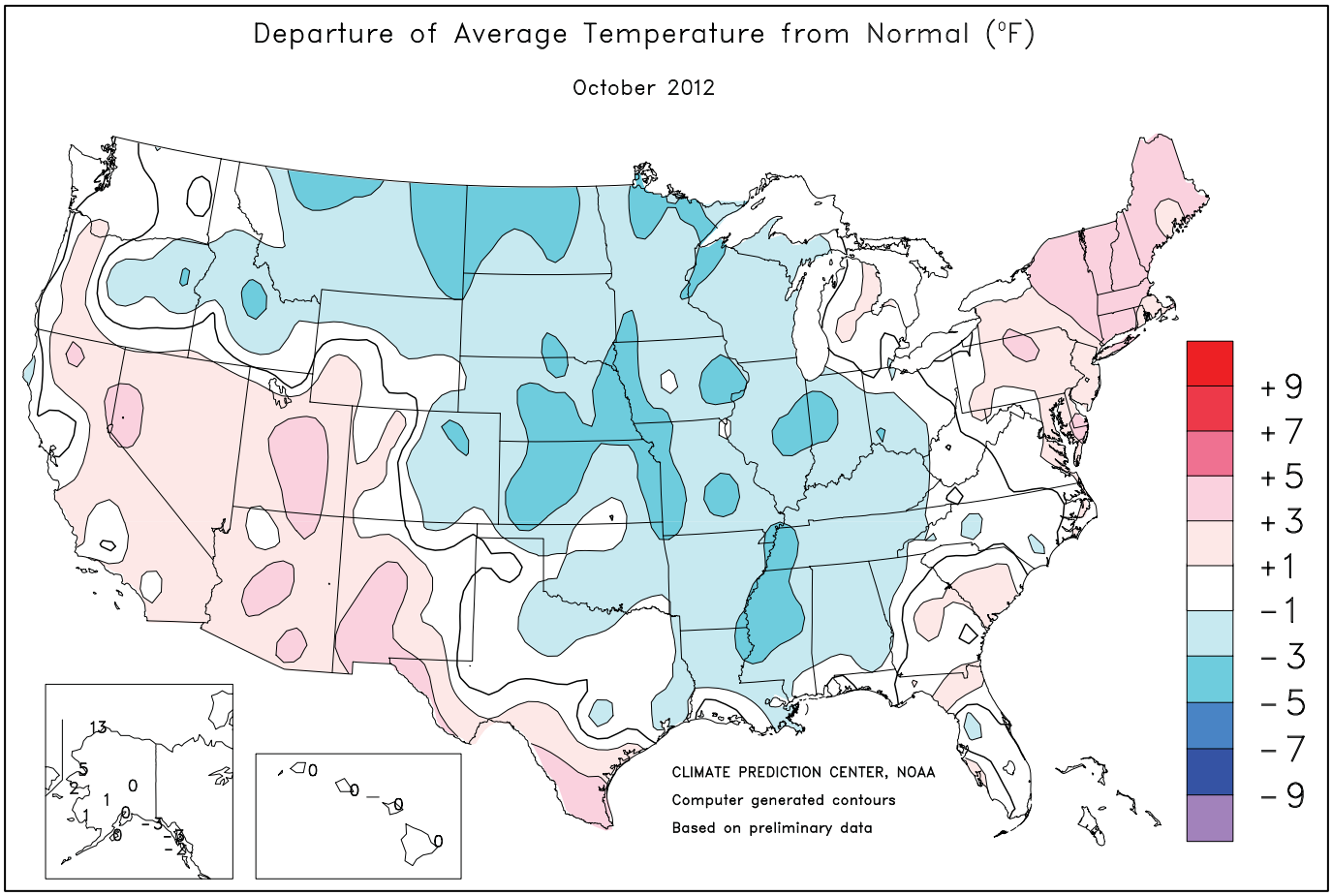

Total Precipitation (Inches)
October 2012
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
1.0
.1
1.4
1.4
1.8
2.2
2.7
4.7
6.8
5.5
5.9
0.1
2.9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
October 2012
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
252
118
86
152
123
153
130
29
36
4
30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
October 2012
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
41
45
47
57
61
52
59
56
52
57
50
91
89
91
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
October 2012
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
0
16
14
-11
-2
13
12
24
12
17
24
69
70
64
63
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
October 2012
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
28
29
31
26
23
32
35
40
78
80
78
75
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
October 2012
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
13
5
2
1
0
0
-3
0
0
0
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

October 2012

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	62	-1	1.83	-1.40	LEXINGTON	54	-3	1.28	-1.42	COLUMBUS	54	-1	4.06	1.75
HUNTSVILLE	61	0	3.91	0.37	LONDON-CORBIN	54	-2	2.79	-0.01	DAYTON	52	-1	3.81	1.09
MOBILE	67	-1	0.19	-3.06	LOUISVILLE	57	-1	2.39	-0.40	MANSFIELD	51	0	7.30	4.62
MONTGOMERY	65	0	1.71	-0.87	PADUCAH	57	-1	2.92	-0.53	TOLEDO	51	-1	2.06	-0.29
AK ANCHORAGE	35	1	2.70	0.62	LA BATON ROUGE	67	-1	0.40	-3.41	YOUNGSTOWN	52	1	5.85	3.39
BARROW	28	13	0.98	0.59	LAKE CHARLES	70	1	0.42	-3.52	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	61	-1	2.67	-0.97
COLD BAY	40	0	4.71	0.17	NEW ORLEANS	70	0	0.40	-2.65	TULSA	61	-2	2.75	-1.30
FAIRBANKS	23	-1	1.40	0.48	SHREVEPORT	65	-2	4.12	-0.33	OR ASTORIA	52	-1	13.17	7.56
JUNEAU	39	-3	3.50	-4.80	ME BANGOR	50	2	6.96	3.48	BURNS	44	0	0.77	0.05
KING SALMON	32	-1	1.86	-0.23	CARIBOU	47	4	4.92	1.93	EUGENE	55	2	4.27	0.92
KODIAK	40	0	4.71	-3.65	PORTLAND	53	5	3.64	-0.76	MEDFORD	57	2	1.96	0.65
NOME	31	2	1.36	-0.22	MD BALTIMORE	58	3	8.92	5.76	PENDLETON	52	0	1.58	0.59
AZ FLAGSTAFF	49	2	1.03	-0.90	MA BOSTON	56	2	2.62	-1.17	PORTLAND	56	2	6.14	3.26
PHOENIX	79	4	0.00	-0.79	WORCESTER	53	3	4.16	-0.51	SALEM	55	2	5.94	2.91
TUCSON	73	2	0.00	-1.21	MI ALPENA	47	1	4.56	2.23	PA ALLENTOWN	55	3	5.13	1.80
AR FORT SMITH	62	-1	2.65	-1.29	DETROIT	53	1	2.32	0.09	ERIE	54	1	8.34	4.42
LITTLE ROCK	62	-1	2.59	-1.66	FLINT	51	2	3.32	0.98	MIDDLETOWN	55	0	6.58	3.65
CA BAKERSFIELD	68	1	0.02	-0.28	GRAND RAPIDS	51	1	6.32	3.52	PHILADELPHIA	59	2	4.08	1.33
EUREKA	53	-2	2.72	0.36	HOUGHTON LAKE	47	1	3.60	1.34	PITTSBURGH	53	0	4.44	2.19
FRESNO	69	4	0.25	-0.40	LANSING	50	1	4.46	2.17	WILKES-BARRE	54	3	5.73	2.71
LOS ANGELES	69	2	0.15	-0.21	MUSKEGON	50	0	6.71	3.91	WILLIAMSPORT	54	3	3.44	0.25
REDDING	65	2	2.34	0.16	TRAVERSE CITY	49	0	5.18	2.24	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	4.67	-0.39
SACRAMENTO	65	1	1.14	0.25	MN DULUTH	42	-2	1.34	-1.12	RI PROVIDENCE	56	3	3.63	-0.06
SAN DIEGO	69	1	0.70	0.26	INT'L FALLS	39	-3	2.87	0.89	SC CHARLESTON	67	1	1.05	-2.04
SAN FRANCISCO	64	3	0.70	-0.34	MINNEAPOLIS	47	-2	1.30	-0.81	COLUMBIA	65	1	1.42	-1.47
STOCKTON	65	0	0.27	-0.55	ROCHESTER	49	2	1.85	-0.35	FLORENCE	65	1	1.76	-1.18
CO ALAMOSA	44	1	0.37	-0.30	ST. CLOUD	44	-1	0.73	-1.51	GREENVILLE	61	1	2.43	-1.45
CO SPRINGS	49	0	0.14	-0.72	MS JACKSON	64	0	1.04	-2.38	MYRTLE BEACH	65	0	1.88	-1.35
DENVER	49	-1	1.22	0.35	MERIDIAN	62	-3	2.61	-0.67	SD ABERDEEN	44	-3	1.05	-0.58
GRAND JUNCTION	53	0	0.29	-0.71	TUPELO	61	-1	3.06	-0.32	HURON	46	-2	1.09	-0.50
PUEBLO	51	-1	0.29	-0.35	MO COLUMBIA	55	-1	3.08	-0.10	RAPID CITY	46	-2	0.44	-0.93
CT BRIDGEPORT	58	3	3.24	-0.30	JOPLIN	56	-4	4.63	0.69	SIOUX FALLS	46	-2	0.86	-1.07
HARTFORD	55	3	4.00	0.06	KANSAS CITY	55	-2	1.03	-2.30	TN BRISTOL	56	1	2.95	0.65
DC WASHINGTON	61	2	5.82	2.60	SPRINGFIELD	54	-4	4.29	0.82	CHATTANOOGA	60	0	5.25	1.99
DE WILMINGTON	58	2	6.25	3.17	ST JOSEPH	53	-4	1.65	-1.63	JACKSON	58	-3	4.37	1.05
FL DAYTONA BEACH	74	0	6.91	2.43	ST LOUIS	57	-1	2.50	-0.26	KNOXVILLE	58	-1	2.78	0.13
FT LAUDERDALE	79	0	8.37	1.93	MT BILLINGS	46	-2	1.14	-0.12	MEMPHIS	61	-3	3.66	0.35
FT MYERS	78	0	4.92	2.33	BUTTE	40	-1	0.36	-0.43	NASHVILLE	58	-2	3.83	0.96
JACKSONVILLE	71	2	3.01	-0.85	GLASGOW	42	-3	0.98	0.27	TX ABILENE	65	-1	0.73	-2.17
KEY WEST	80	0	3.32	-1.02	GREAT FALLS	44	-2	1.37	0.44	AMARILLO	58	0	0.01	-1.49
MELBOURNE	76	1	3.04	-1.72	HELENA	44	-1	0.65	-0.01	AUSTIN	69	-2	0.84	-3.13
MIAMI	79	0	6.42	0.23	KALISPELL	42	0	2.66	1.70	BEAUMONT	70	0	1.32	-3.35
ORLANDO	75	0	2.22	-0.51	MILES CITY	45	-3	1.05	-0.08	BROWNSVILLE	78	3	0.80	-2.98
PENSACOLA	70	1	2.54	-1.59	MISSOULA	44	0	1.82	0.99	COLLEGE STATION	70	-1	2.17	-2.05
ST PETERSBURG	76	0	3.43	0.79	NE GRAND ISLAND	50	-2	0.78	-0.73	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	3	0.19	-3.75
TALLAHASSEE	70	1	1.46	-1.79	HASTINGS	49	-4	1.46	-0.21	DALLAS/FT WORTH	67	0	1.02	-3.09
TAMPA	76	0	3.10	0.81	LINCOLN	50	-3	1.92	-0.02	DEL RIO	74	3	0.06	-1.94
WEST PALM BEACH	78	0	9.45	3.99	MCCOOK	50	-3	0.50	-0.78	EL PASO	69	4	0.10	-0.71
GA ATHENS	62	0	1.93	-1.54	NORFOLK	48	-3	0.49	-1.23	GALVESTON	74	0	0.51	-2.98
ATLANTA	63	0	1.83	-1.28	NORTH PLATTE	47	-3	0.28	-0.96	HOUSTON	71	1	1.00	-3.50
AUGUSTA	65	2	1.36	-1.84	OMAHA/EPPLEY	51	-2	2.07	-0.14	LUBBOCK	60	-1	0.28	-1.42
COLUMBUS	67	1	1.04	-1.29	SCOTTSBLUFF	48	0	0.98	-0.03	MIDLAND	64	0	0.12	-1.65
MACON	65	1	0.25	-2.12	VALENTINE	47	-1	0.46	-0.76	SAN ANGELO	66	1	0.49	-2.08
SAVANNAH	69	2	1.15	-1.97	NV ELKO	49	2	0.25	-0.46	SAN ANTONIO	71	0	2.40	-1.46
HI HILO	75	-1	2.91	-6.73	ELY	48	3	0.91	-0.09	VICTORIA	73	1	0.39	-3.87
HONOLULU	80	0	0.09	-2.09	LAS VEGAS	72	3	0.94	0.70	WACO	67	-2	0.06	-3.61
KAHULUI	78	0	0.01	-1.04	RENO	58	6	0.08	-0.34	WICHITA FALLS	63	-2	0.51	-2.60
LIHUE	78	0	0.35	-3.90	WINNEMUCCA	50	1	0.52	-0.14	UT SALT LAKE CITY	55	2	1.53	-0.04
ID BOISE	53	0	0.98	0.22	NH CONCORD	52	4	3.48	0.02	VT BURLINGTON	53	5	5.04	1.92
LEWISTON	53	1	2.15	1.19	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	58	3	8.09	5.23	VA LYNCHBURG	56	0	1.68	-1.71
POCATELLO	47	-1	1.04	0.07	NEWARK	59	3	3.65	0.49	NORFOLK	62	1	8.97	5.50
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	52	0	3.15	0.44	NM ALBUQUERQUE	61	4	0.00	-1.00	RICHMOND	60	2	4.00	0.40
MOLINE	51	-2	3.44	0.64	NY ALBANY	53	4	3.40	0.19	ROANOKE	57	0	1.30	-1.85
PEORIA	52	-1	4.08	1.32	BINGHAMTON	50	2	3.50	0.48	WASH/DULLES	57	2	8.87	5.50
ROCKFORD	51	0	2.42	-0.15	BUFFALO	52	1	6.98	3.79	WA OLYMPIA	51	1	8.07	3.88
SPRINGFIELD	54	-2	5.03	2.41	ROCHESTER	53	3	4.92	2.32	QUILLAYUTE	51	1	15.60	5.79
IN EVANSVILLE	56	-1	2.90	0.12	SYRACUSE	54	4	3.99	0.79	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	1	6.71	3.52
FORT WAYNE	51	-1	3.31	0.68	NC ASHEVILLE	56	1	4.01	0.84	SPOKANE	49	2	1.54	0.48
INDIANAPOLIS	53	-2	3.87	1.11	CHARLOTTE	60	-2	1.21	-2.45	YAKIMA	50	1	1.01	0.48
SOUTH BEND	51	-1	4.39	1.12	GREENSBORO	59	1	2.44	-0.83	WV BECKLEY	51	-2	4.48	1.84
IA BURLINGTON	52	-3	3.28	0.37	HATTERAS	67	1	9.38	4.07	CHARLESTON	55	0	4.61	1.94
CEDAR RAPIDS	47	-5	3.44	1.23	RALEIGH	61	1	1.83	-1.35	ELKINS	51	0	4.11	1.25
DES MOINES	53	0	3.34	0.72	WILMINGTON	65	0	4.39	1.18	HUNTINGTON	55	-1	3.66	0.93
DUBUQUE	48	-2	2.62	0.12	ND BISMARCK	43	-2	1.02	-0.26	WI EAU CLAIRE	45	-2	1.54	-0.70
SIOUX CITY	47	-4	1.77	-0.22	DICKINSON	42	-3	1.34	0.00	GREEN BAY	47	0	4.92	2.75
WATERLOO	48	-2	3.86	1.37	FARGO	44	-1	2.22	0.25	LA CROSSE	48	-3	3.33	1.17
KS CONCORDIA	53	-3	3.30	1.46	GRAND FORKS	42	-2	2.14	0.44	MADISON	49	0	4.56	2.38
DODGE CITY	54	-3	1.52	0.07	JAMESTOWN	42	-3	1.54	0.14	MILWAUKEE	50	-1	2.91	0.42
GOODLAND	50	-2	0.41	-0.64	MINOT	41	-4	2.02	0.70	WAUSAU	46	-1	5.49	2.86
HILL CITY	51	-4	1.03	-0.42	WILLISTON	40	-4	1.55	0.68	WY CASPER	45	-1	0.56	-0.58
TOPEKA	56	-1	1.42	-1.57	OH AKRON-CANTON	52	0	5.29	2.76	CHEYENNE	45	0	1.13	0.38
WICHITA	58	-1	0.32	-2.13	CINCINNATI	53	-3	2.99	0.03	LANDER	45	-1	0.68	-0.69
KY JACKSON	56	-2	4.23	1.05	CLEVELAND	53	1	10.40	7.67	SHERIDAN	45	0	0.95	-0.46

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

November 5 – 11, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures west of the Mississippi River were near to above normal, while weekly readings in the East averaged more than 8°F below normal. Precipitation totals for much of the country were below average. Conversely, portions of the Northern Tier, Great Plains, and Four Corners regions accumulated rain and snow totaling at least 200 percent of normal.

Soybeans: Producers had harvested 96 percent of this year's soybean crop by November 11, slightly ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of North Carolina, where a large portion of the soybean crop is grown following winter wheat, harvest was complete or nearing completion by week's end.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-five percent of the 2013 winter wheat crop was sown by November 11, on par with last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, emergence was 79 percent complete by week's end, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Despite increased moisture across portions of the Northern Tier, persistently dry weather throughout much of the Great Plains maintained drought stress on the developing crop. Overall, 36 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and 14 points below the same time last year. This represents the lowest good to excellent rating for this week since wheat condition estimates began in 1986.

Cotton: Mostly dry weather across the nation's Cotton Belt favored rapid fieldwork during the week. By week's end, 75 percent of this year's cotton crop was harvested, 3 percentage points behind last year but 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. With harvest ongoing, producers in the northern and western regions of Texas defoliated late-planted cotton fields.

Sorghum: By week's end, 89 percent of the sorghum crop was harvested, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest advanced 14 percentage points or more during the week in Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico, where above-average temperatures and mostly below-average rainfall promoted fieldwork.

Other Crops: Despite the first fall frost in portions of the Southeast as far south as northern Florida, peanut harvest was steady during the week. By November 11, producers had harvested 95 percent of this year's crop, 9 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

With cooler weather providing favorable storage conditions, sugarbeet harvest in Michigan gained speed—with producers harvesting 33 percent of the state's crop during the week. Nationally, 99 percent of this year's crop had been dug by November 11, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By week's end, 93 percent of the sunflower crop was harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, rain and late-week snow limited fieldwork, allowing producers to harvest just 2 percent of their remaining crop.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 11, 2012

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 11 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	75	87	73
CA	71	31	40	50
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	98	99	100
IL	96	96	98	92
IN	97	93	98	95
KS	100	98	99	97
MI	99	96	98	98
MO	92	83	91	82
MT	98	90	91	99
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	64	28	54	55
OH	89	90	97	96
OK	96	96	97	95
OR	99	95	99	98
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	86	87	91	88
WA	100	99	100	100
18 Sts	95	92	95	94

These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 11 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	65	47	66	52
CA	46	10	20	26
CO	98	85	90	96
ID	94	81	88	89
IL	84	74	81	81
IN	86	72	86	79
KS	92	87	92	87
MI	89	87	91	90
MO	73	60	69	61
MT	82	60	63	90
NE	100	83	91	99
NC	31	12	23	24
OH	59	64	77	84
OK	85	78	82	83
OR	66	70	76	68
SD	98	33	43	97
TX	55	69	74	68
WA	84	83	90	88
18 Sts	81	73	79	81

These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	0	27	54	16
CA	0	0	30	35	35
CO	6	25	38	30	1
ID	0	1	33	56	10
IL	1	3	24	70	2
IN	0	2	24	58	16
KS	4	17	46	32	1
MI	0	2	29	51	18
MO	0	2	36	57	5
MT	3	5	63	27	2
NE	14	28	43	14	1
NC	0	0	29	63	8
OH	0	1	28	56	15
OK	8	30	49	12	1
OR	0	0	37	60	3
SD	21	32	44	3	0
TX	6	22	42	25	5
WA	0	2	18	70	10
18 Sts	5	17	42	32	4
Prev Wk	5	14	42	35	4
Prev Yr	5	9	36	43	7

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 11 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	93	97	88
IL	98	96	98	94
IN	95	89	96	95
IA	99	99	99	97
KS	95	86	94	90
KY	87	83	91	88
LA	100	99	100	99
MI	94	94	97	95
MN	100	100	100	96
MS	99	99	100	96
MO	93	79	89	87
NE	100	100	100	98
NC	41	26	36	41
ND	100	100	100	93
OH	79	86	93	95
SD	100	100	100	96
TN	87	80	90	86
WI	99	100	100	92
18 Sts	95	93	96	93

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 11 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	69	59	74	74
AZ	54	33	50	58
AR	97	97	99	90
CA	77	70	87	73
GA	68	53	62	60
KS	50	45	66	35
LA	100	99	100	94
MS	98	90	97	91
MO	93	83	89	88
NC	78	48	61	76
OK	49	59	74	48
SC	75	51	63	71
TN	92	86	92	86
TX	75	56	71	54
VA	84	49	72	80
15 Sts	78	64	75	68

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 11 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	62	62	80	74
IL	76	93	99	80
KS	86	75	89	76
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	91	87	92	84
NE	90	94	99	73
NM	40	32	63	52
OK	57	87	95	65
SD	95	100	100	85
TX	84	78	85	85
11 Sts	85	78	89	80

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 11, 2012

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 11 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	74	82	90	74
FL	95	94	98	95
GA	88	87	95	84
NC	90	86	95	93
OK	71	73	79	81
SC	87	90	96	96
TX	79	91	96	84
VA	88	80	99	95
8 Sts	86	87	95	86

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

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 11 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	97	93	100	95
MI	93	62	95	92
MN	100	97	100	98
ND	100	95	100	98
4 Sts	98	91	99	97

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 11 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	71	74	88	80
KS	82	71	83	75
ND	93	89	91	78
SD	94	95	100	71
4 Sts	90	88	93	75

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

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

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.9. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 30% short, 63% adequate, and 0% surplus. Soybeans dropping leaves 99%, 98% last week, 100% 2011, and 99% five-year average. Soybeans harvested 73%, 59% last week, 75% 2011, and 76% five-year average. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 56% good, and 26% excellent. Winter wheat planted 51%, 35% last week, 49% 2011, and 34% five-year average. Winter wheat emerged 22%, 11% last week, 27% 2011, and 14% five-year average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, and 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, and 4% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 50.5 F in Huntsville to 57.1 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.08 inches in Mobile to 1.42 inches in Huntsville. Many areas throughout the State remained dry after receiving little or no rains. Several farmers have completed their crop harvest, while others will be finished in the next weeks. Yields for soybeans were good to excellent. With warm season pastures dormant and winter grazing barely available on most farms, some producers have started feeding hay and other supplements.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above average across the State for the week ending November 11, ranging from 2 degrees below normal at Parker to 9 degrees above normal at Douglas and Phoenix. The highest temperature of the week was 94 degrees at Coolidge. The lowest reading was 3 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded at 14 of the weather stations. The least precipitation was recorded in Buckeye with 0.01 inches and the most was recorded in Flagstaff with 1.00 inch. All weather stations are below normal for the year. Twelve of the 21 weather stations have received less than 75 percent of normal precipitation so far this year. Twelve of the 21 weather stations have received less than 75 percent of normal precipitation so far this year. Despite favorable temperatures across the State, the lack of precipitation has resulted in diminished pasture conditions. Surface and soil moisture are also declining. Rangeland conditions vary widely from very poor to good, depending on location. Central Arizona growers shipped cabbage, cantaloupes, cilantro, honeydews, kale, and miscellaneous melons, lemons, parsley last week. Western Arizona growers shipped arugula, cantaloupes, honeydews, lemons, Boston, iceberg, red leaf, romaine and green leaf lettuce, spinach. Rangeland conditions vary widely from very poor to good, depending on location. Alfalfa conditions were also mostly fair to excellent. Harvesting occurred on over three-fourths of the alfalfa acreage across the State.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 36% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Soybeans 100% mature, 99% 2011, 99% avg. The major farming activities for the week included harvesting crops, planting wheat, and making land preparations for 2013. Livestock were in fair condition.

CALIFORNIA: A high pressure ridge over California at the start of the week was weakened by a cold front which brushed the north sections of the State. This system brought a few light showers to the north, but no precipitation to the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California. The high pressure re-asserted itself on Tuesday in the wake of the cold front. This high pressure resulted in near record warmth across Northern and Central California. Another low pressure system rapidly moved south from the Gulf of Alaska, pushing a vigorous cold front through California on Thursday. This system brought widespread shower activity all across the State, and was cold enough to bring snow to the Sierra Nevada and to the Northern Mountains. The cold air behind the front resulted in widespread frost across interior Northern California by Sunday morning, and temperatures across the State were generally below normal across the State. Over three quarters of the cotton crop was harvested by week's end. As cotton fields were harvested producers began to plow down their fields. The rice harvest continued, however, low temperatures hindered harvest completion. With the season nearing an end, the last of the alfalfa was being cut, raked and baled across the State. Over a third of the winter small grain crop has been planted. Recent rainfall increased soil moisture and aided seeds to germinate and emerge from the ground. Nearly, a quarter of the winter wheat crop was emerged. Olives continued to be harvested in San Joaquin County. Harvest continued for both persimmons and pomegranates. Fig and kiwi harvests were slowing. Apples and pears continued to be picked and packed. Asian pears and quince continued to be packed. Late variety table grapes continued to be harvested and exported, including Autumn King, Autumn Royal and Red Globe varieties. Navel orange harvest picked up in Kern and Tulare counties; oranges were being received at packing houses. Lemons were expected to start arriving at packing houses next week. Tangerine harvest continued, with good internal maturity and color. Late variety walnuts and pistachios continued to be harvested in the Sacramento Valley. In orchards where harvest was complete, post-harvest cleanup was ongoing. Almond harvest was complete; post-harvest activities were ongoing. Pecans continued to be shipped. In Kern County, carrots were being harvested. Tulare County reported harvest of squash and eggplant was winding down. Pumpkins were still available, while cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli were being planted. In Fresno County, lettuce, broccoli and spinach were growing. Merced County reported bell peppers, squash, lima beans, tomatoes, and radicchio were being harvested. In San Joaquin County, harvest was winding down for peppers and pumpkins. Monterey County reported that lettuce harvest operations were moving to the central valley. Rangeland and non-irrigated pasture continued to recover in areas that have received sufficient precipitation. Range conditions were reported as mostly fair to poor for the northern parts of the State, while very poor conditions

persisted in the south. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients to cattle continued. Bees were coming in to the State to be stored in preparation for almond bloom.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.0 days. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 35% short, 36% adequate. Subsoil moisture 51% very short, 40% short, 9% adequate. Sugarbeets 98% harvested, 93% 2011, 93% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. The majority of the State received no moisture and the continued dry conditions generate concerns for the winter wheat crop.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 77% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 91% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 24% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 100%, 99% 2011, 98% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 80%, 68% 2011, 71% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 58%, 31% 2011, 48% avg.; Pasture condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 52% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 5% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 36% good, 22% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 100%, 100% 2011, 97% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 74%, 57% 2011, 65% avg.; Barley Planted 100%, 99% 2011, 98% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 92%, 88% 2011, 83% avg.; Winter Wheat Emerged 70%, 67% 2011, 64% avg.; Some wheat was damaged by Heavy rains and tidal surge. Farmers will replant those fields. Some fields have residue from Hurricane Sandy. Farmers have had a few good days for soybean harvest. The ground seems to have soaked up the rain.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 43% short, 48% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 36% short, 55% adequate, 5% surplus. Cotton picking underway. Sugarcane harvest, planting in full swing. Rice harvest finished. Farmers getting fields ready to plant wheat, Jackson County. Palm Beach County, early planted winter vegetables nearing harvest. St. Lucie County, vegetables progressing well. Tomato harvest continues, Gadsden County. Ten citrus processors, 37 packinghouses open. Application of fall miticide and herbicide, young tree care, general grove maintenance, and harvesting of grapefruit, tangerines, and oranges primary grove activities. Pasture Condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 58% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Statewide; pasture condition decreased, most in fair condition. Pasture condition limited by flooding, light frost, drought. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair. Calving in progress. Panhandle; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Drought limited pasture condition. Winter forage planting continues where soil moisture adequate. Jefferson County; winter forage already planted hampered by drought. Dry weather pressured pasture, winter grazing establishment. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good. Washington County; pasture condition declined due to frost, feeding hay and protein. North; pasture condition fair to excellent, most good. Small grain winter forage planting continued. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Central; pasture condition mostly fair. Most cattle in fair condition. Southwest; pasture condition poor to excellent, most in fair condition. Brevard County; forage growth slowed by cooler temperatures, shorter daylight. Winter forages being planted. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Most calves weaned. Calving begun.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 42% short, 26% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 41% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Range and Pasture 11% very poor, 31% poor, 38% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Oats Planted 47%, 70% 2011, 65% avg. Onions Transplanted 8%, 9% 2011, 9% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 2% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 16% excellent. Pecans Harvested 46%, 40% 2011, 35% Avg. Rye 1% very poor, 14% poor, 62% fair, 23% good, 0% excellent. Rye Planted 56%, 68% 2011, 68% avg. Sorghum Harvested 64%, 54% 2011, 64% avg. Soybeans Harvested 63%, 45% 2011, 43% Avg. Winter Wheat Planted 32%, 33% 2011, 31% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 2.8 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 50's to the high 70's. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 30's to the mid 60's.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 72% short, 0% adequate, 0% surplus. Very dry weather conditions persisted throughout most of the week. Mostly light trade winds prevailed throughout the week. The island of Hawaii received the majority of the rainfall this week, and the precipitation fell in light, isolated showers primarily on windward areas. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid eighties for most areas, dropping down to the high sixties during the evenings. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.49 inch. Drought conditions were advanced with 100 percent of the State categorized in some stage of drought (abnormally dry though extreme). Irrigation is needed in many areas to maintain crop progress and condition.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.1 days. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 68%, 31% 2011, 56% avg. Irrigation water supply 7% very poor, 10% poor, 51% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 20% very poor, 34% poor, 23% fair, 23% good, 0% excellent. The Caribou County extension educator reports snow and cold weather has stopped field work. Pasture is short and ranchers may have to feed hay sooner than they would like in Caribou County.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 40% short, 44% adequate. Statewide rainfall totals averaged 0.25 inches, 0.47 inches below average. Temperatures averaged 46.6 degrees, 3 degrees above average. Most of the State experienced a warmer and wetter week last week compared to the previous week. The increased rainfall delayed the final fieldwork for some portions of the State. With harvesting activities virtually complete most farmers have turned their attention to tillage, fertilizer applications, preparing equipment for the harvest and planning for next year.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 78% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 26% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Average moisture content of harvested corn 17.5%. Average moisture content of

harvested soybeans 13%. Temperatures ranged from normal to 7o below normal with a low of 18o and a high of 74o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 0.46 inches. Harvest of corn and soybeans is winding down around the State with many operations now finished. The majority of the remaining corn is in north central and eastern counties. Replenished soil moisture and moderate fall temperatures have allowed for good growth and development of hay and cover crops before winter. More cover crops have been planted than normal to help preserve the unused nutrients in the soil due to the summer drought.

IOWA: There were 5.4 days suitable for fieldwork Statewide during the past week. Topsoil moisture levels improved to 23 percent very short, 36 percent short, 39 percent adequate, and 2 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture is rated at 61 percent very short, 31 percent short, 8 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Grain movement continues to slow, with just 19 percent of the State seeing moderate to heavy grain movement from farm to elevator. Ninety-nine percent of the State reports adequate or surplus off-farm storage capacity and 97 percent of the State reports adequate or surplus on-farm storage capacity. Although the State received precipitation during the week, moistures levels are a concern across much of Iowa as farmers contemplate starting the 2013 crop season with low moisture levels according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Iowa Field Office. With most farmers having completed field work, the week's most common field activities were application of anhydrous, tiling, and repairing waterways.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 34% short, 26% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 53% very short, 33% short, 14% adequate, 0% surplus. Range and Pasture Condition 51% very poor, 30% poor, 15% fair, 4% good, and none excellent. Feed grain supplies 21% very short, 29% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 35% very short, 38% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 42% very short, 30% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Scattered showers and cooler temperatures were found throughout parts of the State, towards the end of last week. Thirteen of 53 stations reported receiving over 1.0 inch of precipitation, with Holton receiving the most at 1.61 inches. Temperatures dipped down into the teens in areas of the State, with Colby reaching a low of 16 degrees. High temperatures ranged from 86 degrees in Ashland to 69 degrees in Oberlin. Even though many areas across the State received beneficial showers, more precipitation is needed to support the emerging wheat crop and replenish the stock ponds.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Rainfall totaled 0.08 inches Statewide, 0.71 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 48 degrees, 2 degrees below normal. Condition of stripped tobacco, 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 67% good, 16% excellent. Tobacco already stripped 33%. Winter Wheat seeding complete 85%. Condition of winter wheat, 1% poor, 9% fair, 70% good, and 20% excellent.

LOUISIANA: 6.3 Days suitable for fieldwork. Soil moisture 9% very short, 36% short, 51% adequate, 4% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Vegetables condition 5% very poor, 12% poor, 47% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 5% very poor, 18 poor, 44% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat planted 63% this week, 44% last week, 66% last year, 47% average; Winter Wheat emerged 25% this week, 12% last week, 40% last year, 19% average. Sugarcane harvested 54% this week, 43% last week, 52% last year, 42% average; Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Sweet potatoes harvested 92% this week, 88% last week, 95% last year, 85% average. Pecans harvest 57% this week, 48% last week, 51% last year, 52% average.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 77% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 84% adequate, 16% surplus. Hay supplies 7% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 95%, 97% 2011, 93% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 29%, 64% 2011, 68% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 94%, 34% 2011, 54% avg.; Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 4% fair, 74% good, 16% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 96%, 93% 2011, 93% avg.; Soybeans Harvested 78%, 64% 2011, 70% avg.; Barley Planted 98%, 94% 2011, 97% avg.; Winter Wheat Planted 92%, 91% 2011, 89% avg.; Winter Wheat Emerged 83%, 61% 2011, 69% avg.; Fall Harvest had a good week. Soil moisture is excellent for small grain germination. Some farmers are still harvesting corn for grain.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 4% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 24% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn harvested 83%, 66% 2011, 69% avg. Six days suitable for field work last week. Temperatures ranged from 3 to 4 degrees above normal both Upper and Lower Peninsulas. Precipitation ranged from 1.01 to 1.06 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.19 to 0.58 inches Lower Peninsula. Harvest continued at a rapid pace, especially toward end of week when high temperatures low 60's Southern Michigan. Soybean and sugarbeet harvests nearly complete. Corn harvest slowed some areas due to back-ups at grain elevators. Winter wheat stands look very good. Emergence excellent.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 27% Very Short, 42% Short, 29% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Precipitation was received across most of the State this week. The greatest weekly total was 1.12 inches recorded in Aitkin.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 5% surplus. Sweet potatoes harvested 95%, 99% 2011, 88% avg. Winter wheat planted 83%, 73% 2011, 68% avg. Winter wheat emerged 52%, 52% 2011, 39% avg. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 37% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent. Range and pasture 0% very poor, 4% poor, 40% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Warm weather prevailed this week ending with a cold front moving through the State that brought showers Sunday evening. Last week's warm temperatures and dry conditions provided many days suitable for fieldwork in which excellent progress on winter

wheat was made. Most of the cotton, sweet potatoes, and peanuts are now harvested.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Precipitation 0.75 inch. Temperatures were normal to 5 degrees above average. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 31% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 43% very short, 36% short, 21% adequate. Pasture condition 29% very poor, 27% poor, 30% fair, 14% good. Supply of hay and other roughages 45% very short, 35% short, 20% adequate. Stock water supplies 39% very short, 37% short, 24% adequate.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 3.5, 5.8 last year. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 6% last year; 26% short, 38% last year; 53% adequate, 54% last year; 3% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 11% last year; 41% short, 33% last year; 30% adequate, 52% last year; 0% surplus, 4% last year. Corn for grain harvested 73%, 55% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 46% very poor, 3% last year; 29% poor, 14% last year; 21% fair, 41% last year; 4% good, 31% last year; 0% excellent, 11% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges — cattle and calves 90%, 88% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges — sheep and lambs 94%, 89% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle 54%, 17% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep 54%, 17% last year. The week ending November 11th saw most of Montana blanketed under the first heavy snow of the season, along with markedly colder temperatures.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 67% very short, 26% short, 7% adequate. Subsoil moisture 78% very short, 20% short, 2% adequate. Corn harvest virtually complete. Corn remaining to be harvested is in western counties where producers are struggling to salvage lodged crops, a result of high winds in mid-October. Soil temperatures averaged in the upper 40's for most of the State except for some Southwestern border counties where soil temperatures were in the low 50's. Average air temperatures during the week varied widely and averaged from 5 degrees above normal in the Southeast to 3 degrees below normal in North Central. Highs ranged from upper 70's in the southern half of the State to lows near zero in the Panhandle. Light precipitation fell in the form of rain across the eastern third of the State and as snow in Panhandle areas. However, moisture accumulations were often less than .25 inch, with southwestern and south central counties largely missed.

NEVADA: Temperatures cooled during the week as a low pressure system moved across the State. Weekly average temperatures were near normal. Las Vegas temperature hit 83 degrees. Overnight lows ranged from 39 degrees in Las Vegas to 4 degrees in Ely. Precipitation totaled 0.04 inch in Reno, 0.1 inch in Elko, 0.47 inch in Ely, 0,23 inch in Eureka, and Trace amounts at other weather stations. Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Rain and snow limited some field work. Fields were being prepared for fall seeded crops. Onion bagging and shipping was ongoing. Livestock producers worked to gather livestock for market and to move herds to winter pastures. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, equipment maintenance, weed control, and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 90% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 94% adequate, 5% surplus. The week was mostly dry with cooler than normal temperatures. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 5 degrees below normal in New Hampshire to 7 degrees below normal in Vermont. Precipitation totals for the week ranged from zero to 2.7 inches across the region. Agricultural activities included soil testing for next season, spreading lime and manure on fields, and storing farm equipment for the winter.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were variable throughout the week. Extreme highs reached 71 degrees and lows dropped to 21 degrees. Accumulating snow occurred for most of the State. Harvest of field-corn and soybeans progressed across the State as drying conditions permitted. Vegetable growers continued harvesting fall-crops until killing frost set. Other activities included field maintenance, equipment repair, attending meetings, and livestock care.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 65% very short, 28% short and 7% adequate. Wind damage 19% light, 5% moderate and 3% severe. No hail damage reported this week. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 50% good and 9% excellent; 93% 6th cutting complete and 75% 7th cutting complete. Cotton 5% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair, 22% good and 14% excellent; 52% harvested. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 47% fair and 47% good; 91% grain harvested. Irrigated Sorghum 13% poor, 86% fair and 1% good; 87% harvested grain. Dryland Sorghum 48% very poor and 52% poor; 100% mature and 50% harvested for grain. Total Sorghum 31% very poor, 38% poor, 30% fair and 1% good; 100% mature; 63% harvested. Total Winter wheat 12% very poor, 36% poor, 34% fair and 18% good; 95% emerged; 18% grazed. Peanut 74% harvested. Lettuce 87% harvested. Chile 38% fair, 37% good and 25% excellent; 65% harvested red. Pecans 1% poor, 25% fair, 25% good and 49% excellent. Cattle condition 33% very poor, 45% poor, 21% fair and 1% good. Sheep condition 20% very poor, 59% poor, 16% fair and 5% good. Range and pasture condition 68% very poor, 23% poor and 9% fair. The week started off with 3 to 11 degree above average temperatures in certain locations. As the weekend approached a pacific low from the west brought much colder temperatures and precipitation with snow showers in higher elevations across portions of the state.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Soil moisture 5% short, 74% adequate, 21% surplus. Hay crops 20% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Dry beans 85% harvested, 90% last year, 97% avg. Corn 13% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Grain corn 70% harvested, 58% last year, 56% avg. Soybeans 88% harvested, 74% last year, 80% avg. Soybeans 7% poor, 33% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition 11% very poor, 32% poor, 33% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. The average rainfall for the State was below normal. Temperatures ranged from 61 to 15 degrees. The average temperature was below normal.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 5.9 days suitable for field work, compared to 4.9 days the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 5% very short, 21% short, 65% adequate and 9% surplus. For the second week in a row most of the State received below normal temperatures. Average temperatures ranged from 44 degrees to 51 degrees. Farmers are busy planting small grains and harvesting field crops.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture supplies 10% very short, 33% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 23% very short, 37%

short, 38% adequate, 2% surplus. Sunflower harvested 91% this week, 89% last week, 93% last year, 78% average. Stockwater supplies 11% very short, 40% short, 49% adequate. Pasture and range conditions 23% very poor, 34% poor, 30% fair, 13% good. Rain and snow late in the week slowed field work to a halt in areas across much of the State. Last week's precipitation provided much needed moisture. Some reporters noted that hay and livestock are being moved home.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work, 5.1. Top soil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, and 17% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 14% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent..

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 56% very short, 36% short, 8% adequate. Subsoil moisture 70% very short, 26% short, 4% adequate. Canola condition 5% very poor, 25% poor, 53% fair, 17% good; emerged 94% this week, 93% last week, 96% last year, n/a average. Oats seedbed prepared 85% this week, 81% last week, 76% last year, 84% average; planted 47% this week, 47% last week, 53% last year, 57% average; emerged 40% this week, 39% last week, 47% last year, 47% average. Rye condition 10% very poor, 32% poor, 43% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans mature 96% this week, 90% last week, 89% last year, 91% average; harvested 78% this week, 63% last week, 60% last year, 66% average. Peanuts dug 92% this week, 86% last week, 86% last year, 92% average. Alfalfa 4th cutting 78% this week, 77% last week, 19% last year, 84% average. Other hay 2nd cutting 74% this week, 73% last week, 59% last year, 85% average. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 47% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 41% very poor, 35% poor, 21% fair, 3% good. A cold front and general rain came through the state over the weekend, bringing a statewide average of half an inch of rainfall. The wind and abnormally warm temperatures continued to affect the small grains and canola trying to emerge. Overall, crop conditions continued to fall and much more rainfall was needed to reverse that trend. The condition of small grains has dampened producer's hopes for winter grazing. Stock pond levels remain low and hay production made very little progress.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 11% short, 76% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 18% short, 53% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 97% good, 0% excellent. Corn, Harvested 98%, N/A 2011, N/A average. Range & Pasture 17% very poor, 26% poor, 31% fair, 26% good, 0% excellent. Weather Oregon weather was moderate, as most stations reported high temperatures in the 60's to lower 70's. All stations in the State reported below average precipitation. Outside of south central & coastal Oregon, most stations reported above normal temperatures. Madras & Prairie City continued to have the highest recorded temperature, at 86 degrees, above their normal highs for this time of the season. Most stations in Oregon, with exception to the Coast, reported below freezing overnight temperatures. Burns reported the lowest recorded temperature at 2 degrees. The above normal daytime temperatures dropped to colder, normal temperatures later in the week, bringing snow to some parts of the State. Bandon received the most precipitation at 1.55 inches, but still below its normal precipitation for this time of the year. Field Crops Grass seed & wheat were growing well. Some fields in preparation for seeding & planting. Sugarbeet harvest was mostly done in Malheur County, except for a few straggler fields. Corn was the only crop left & its harvest will depend on moisture of corn & weather. Columbia Basin potatoes were being trucked out of sheds. Fruits & Nuts Some apples, Asian pears, & hazelnuts were being harvested in Lane County. Most of the hazelnut harvest finished; despite the rainfall during the harvest season, it has been a low mold year for the hazelnut crop. Vegetables Cole crops were doing well, but some cold weather will be happening the next few days. A few tomatoes & peppers were harvested this week. Nurseries & Greenhouses Christmas trees were harvested. Livestock, Range & Pasture Some livestock producers have started feeding hay due to the lack in acres of fall pasture in southern Oregon. In eastern Oregon, where there was snow in the forecast, cattlemen were working to get cattle out of the mountains & down to lower elevations.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5. Soil moisture; 0% very short, 0% short, 82% adequate and 18% surplus. Fall plowing; 88% this week, 86% last week, 74% last year, 79% average. Corn harvested; 79% this week, 72% last week, 73% last year, and 74% average. Barley emerged; 98% this week, 92% last week, 74% last year, and 90% average. Winter wheat planted; 89% this week, 88% last week, 85% last year, and 92% average. Winter wheat emerged; 70% this week, 68% last week, 70% last year, and 79% average. Soybean harvest; 77% this week, 66% last week, 71% last year, 77% average. Winter Wheat conditions; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 65% good, 23% excellent. Pasture condition; 7% very poor, 17% poor, 33% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 32% very short, 35% short, 33% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 41% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Winter grazings 27% very poor, 11% poor, 46% fair, 16% good, 0% excellent. Freeze damage 87% none, 12% light, 1% moderate, 0% heavy, 0% severe. Soybeans leaves turning color 99%, 96% 2011, 99% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 91%, 80% 2011, 89% avg. Soybeans mature 80%, 68% 2011, 74% avg. Soybeans harvested 43%, 34% 2011, 33% avg. Cotton bolls opened 99%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Winter wheat planted 44%, 38% 2011, 33% avg. Winter wheat emerged 17%, 18% 2011, 19% avg. Oats planted 46%, 55% 2011, 52% avg. Oats emerged 32%, 35% 2011, 33% avg. Winter grazings planted 79%, 81% 2011, 80% avg. Sunny, seasonal weather was observed on Monday. Summerville and Orangeburg reported 65 degrees for a high temperature. A boundary of light rain edged into the Upstate on Tuesday morning just ahead of falling temperatures. At noon, Anderson, Columbia and Charleston reported 51 degrees. Wednesday began cloudy and cold with more light rain for the upper Savannah basin. Rock Hill and Lugoff noted a freezing 32 degrees. On Thursday morning, Keowee Dam had received a 24-hour rainfall of 0.21 inches. Laurens, Darlington, Marion and Conway noted a Thursday morning minimum temperature of 30 degrees. Sunny, clear conditions helped the Charleston AP rebound to an afternoon high temperature of 65 degrees. The Friday sunrise temperature at Summerville was a frosty 31 degrees. Sunny weather settled in for the weekend with afternoon temperatures warming into

the 70's. Johnston and Hartsville reached 75 degrees on Saturday. Bishopville and Allendale recorded 76 degrees on Sunday. The State average temperature for the period was five degrees below normal. The highest official temperature reported was 80 degrees at Pinopolis on November 11. The lowest official temperature reported was 20 degrees at Cedar Creek on November 8. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 0.29 inches at Greenwood AP ending at 700 a.m. on November 8. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.1 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 59% very short, 22% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil moisture 73% very short, 19% short, 8% adequate. Feed supplies 23% very short, 36% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 37% very short, 39% short, 24% adequate. Cattle condition 3% poor, 25% fair, 67% good, 5% excellent. Sheep condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 11% excellent. Major activities last week included finishing up fall tillage, baling corn stover, hauling grain and hay, fertilizing, moving cattle to stubble fields and preparing for winter.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 5.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 2% surplus. Burley tobacco 33% stripped, 43% 2011, 46% avg. Winter Wheat 86% seeded, 83% 2011, 76% avg; 56% emerged, 57% 2011, 46% avg. Soybean and cotton harvest coming to end and should finish up within next couple weeks. Wheat planting approaching completion, less than 15 percent of crop left to be seeded. Over 80 percent of wheat rated in good-to-excellent condition. Over half emerged. Some farmers started feeding hay. Other farm activities include stripping tobacco, preparing tobacco for sale. Temperatures averaged normal across the West and slightly below normal throughout remainder of State. Rainfall averaged below normal.

TEXAS: Northern and Eastern portions of the State received rainfall last week with parts of Northeast Texas recording up to two inches for the week. Other areas experienced scattered showers. Most areas of Central and West Texas received little or no precipitation. Small Grains Winter wheat and oats seeding progressed last week. Low soil moisture delayed seeding activities in some areas and left producers in need of rainfall to complete the seeding process. Heat and lack of moisture also impeded the germination and growth of some dry land wheat in the Low Plains and North Texas. However some early-planted wheat had already reached grazing stage. Row Crops Cotton harvest continued across West Texas and the Plains, with defoliants being sprayed on late-season cotton. Some of the harvested crop had made its way to the gin. Insurance adjusters were out in cotton fields, and in some areas dry land cotton was being zeroed out and destroyed. Sorghum harvest was ongoing in the High Plains while soybeans continued to be harvested in the High Plains and North Texas. Harvest of peanuts and sunflowers progressed in the Plains. Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops Pecan harvest continued around the State. In South Texas, irrigation was active on some fall corn and vegetable fields. Harvest of cabbage and fresh market spinach was underway. In the Lower Valley, winter vegetable harvest had begun and citrus, sugarcane, and late-season cantaloupe harvest continued. Livestock, Range, and Pasture Dry, windy weather across much of the State hindered range and pasture growth and slowed planting activities. However, thanks to previous rainfall, many pastures remained in fair to good condition. Livestock were generally doing well with good forage availability. However supplemental feeding was still underway in some areas. Many producers reported good winter hay supplies. Fire danger existed in areas of the Trans-Pecos as well as East Texas.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 6. Subsoil Moisture 25% very short, 44% short, 29% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 96%, 95% 2011, 98% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 81%, 54% 2011, 67% avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 58% good, 0% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 99%, 95% 2011, 99% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 3% excellent. Range and Pasture 18% very poor, 34% poor, 31% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 14% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate, 0% surplus. For the week ending November 11, 2012, there was a reported 5.71 days suitable for field work. In Box Elder County a storm moved through on Thursday and Friday. Most of the county received about a half inch of moisture and some was in the form of snow. It was very welcome and the producers are counting on more moisture this winter to replenish soil moisture and ground water. Duchesne County did not receive a large amount of snow in the valleys, but the mountains received close to a foot. This was a welcomed sign to many producers. Box Elder County field work is winding down. There are still a few fields of grain corn that are being harvested. The harvest rate is dictated by the producer's ability to dry the corn. Yields have been good and the corn price is still strong. Some are plowing fields while they are frozen. Dry land wheat producers have reported that most of the wheat planted in dry soil has sprouted; however, there are some dry land fields that haven't sprouted due to the lack of moisture. In Duchesne County the corn crop is just about all harvested. It has been a decent year for producers who had irrigation water that lasted the entire season. Weber County grain corn growers are still waiting for the corn to dry before they harvest, to avoid drying costs. Box Elder County Cattle producers are shipping calves. Many livestock operations are now preg checking cows. Some are feeding their livestock because fall pastures are depleted. Some livestock deaths have been reported due to halogeton poisoning. Halogeton is an invasive plant species in the Great Basin area which sheep can safely eat after some of the oxalates are removed by rain or snow, but is toxic to cattle. A lot of sheep producers have turned their flocks out on irrigated crop fields in the county. Bucks will be turned in with ewes soon. Each sheep operation has their ideal time to begin lambing which determines when they initiate breeding. In Duchesne County many ranchers have continued to cull cows and reduce herd numbers as feed is short and expensive. Many producers who don't normally preg checks, have done so this year, and are feeding only pregnant cows. The lamb price is down, and producers have not done as well with them this year.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Livestock 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Corn Harvested 99%, 97% 2011, 96% 5-yr avg. Soybeans

Dropping Leaves 100%, 100% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Soybeans Harvested 57%, 49% 2011, 58% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat Seeded 72%, 67% 2011, 72% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 46%, 33% 2011, 43% 5-yr avg. Barley 11% fair, 82% good, 7% excellent. Barley Seeded 98%, 98% 2011, 98% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples Harvested 100%, 91% 2011, 94% 5-yr avg. Oats Seeded 88%, 87% 2011, 73% 5-yr avg. Even though the week started off with many fields still too wet for field activity, conditions improved by the end of the week and it was an excellent weekend for soybean harvest. The warm, dry weekend weather allowed Virginia producers to work on getting their soybeans combined, as well as, small grains planted. Days suitable for field work were 5.8. As soybean harvest has continued, and in some areas already been completed, the reports from producers are indicating that the crop has been very good to excellent. Many small grains have also gone into the ground, some areas followed by fertilizer, and for the most part emergence has been good. A few areas along the coast, however, will have to reseed their small grains due to Hurricane Sandy. Livestock continue to look good, although some are starting to require more hay in the fields.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 74% adequate, 16% surplus, Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 31% short, 54% adequate, 4% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very short, 0% short, 94% adequate, 6% surplus. Hay and Roughage 8% very short, 17% short, 71% adequate and 4% surplus. Range and Pasture 5% very poor, 31% poor, 37% fair, 27% good, 0% excellent. Winter Wheat Dryland 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Winter Wheat Irrigated 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 71% good, 22% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 98% harvested, 96% last week, 99% last year, 99% five-year average. Field Corn Dented 99%, 98% last week, 100% last year, 100% five-year average. Field Corn Mature 98%, 95% last week, 95% last year, 98% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for grain 70% harvested, 60% last week, 59% last year, 79% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for Silage 97%, 96% last week, 100% last year, 99% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay fourth Cutting 100% cut, 99% last week, 95% last year, 99% five-year average. Days suitable for fieldwork were 4. In Whitman County, rain and snow showers brought an end to fieldwork halfway through the week. In Lincoln County, below freezing temperatures slowed the growth of winter wheat and more precipitation was needed to improve the condition of the crop. In Adams County, recent snowfall stopped dry corn harvest for the time being and potato harvest was wrapping up. In Grays Harbor, Christmas tree harvest was in full swing and potato growers reported excellent retail sales of this year's crop. In Yakima County, apple harvest continued with Fuji and Pink Lady varieties coming in along with a few other varieties. In Whatcom County, with the exception of apples, farm activity was winding down for the season. In Klickitat County, pruning of cherry trees was underway. In Pend Oreille County, some supplemental feed was provided to cattle as temperatures decreased. In Klickitat County, livestock producers provided supplemental feed for cattle as winter hay supplies were adequate. In Thurston County, livestock producers reported good sales of haylage due to the colder temperatures. In Kittitas County, prices continue to remain strong for hay.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 10% short, 76% adequate and 13% surplus compared to 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate and 8% surplus last year. Corn harvested for grain was 73%, 74% in 2011, and 79% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 79% harvested, 77% in 2011, and 78% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 25% fair, 73% good, and 2% excellent. Winter wheat was 91% planted, 87% in 2011, and 5-year avg. not available. Winter wheat was 72% emerged, 67% in 2011, and 78% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 11% fair, 85% good, and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 6% fair, 92% good, and 2% excellent. On Saturday, an earthquake with an epicenter in Kentucky was felt in parts of West Virginia. Farming activities included the continued cleanup from Hurricane Sandy, moving fallen trees and other debris, repairing fences and barns, and harvesting corn for grain and soybeans.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 38% short, 46% adequate, and 4% surplus. Corn harvested for grain 94% this week, 87% last week, 80% last year, 69% average. Fall tillage complete 72% this week, 58% last week, 60% last year, 52% average. Wisconsin saw light precipitation and a wide range of temperatures this week. Many areas received a dusting of snow early in the week though reporters noted that it did not stick. Saturday saw daytime temperatures in the 60s across much of the State. Cloudy skies and fog slowed fieldwork slightly as farmers worked to wrap up corn combining and stalk bailing. Manure applications and fall tillage continued. Soil moistures held steady at 50 percent short to very short. Though recent precipitation has softened the ground and eased tillage, several reporters noted that subsoil moisture remains below normal in their area. Fall-planted crops have reportedly responded well to recent rains and warm days, filling in spots where emergence was previously poor. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 2 degrees below to 6 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 47 to 51 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 31 to 36 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.08 inches in Green Bay to 0.24 inches in La Crosse.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 55% short, 10% adequate. Corn harvested 84%, 63% 2011, 48% avg. Alfalfa harvested 85%, 89% 2011, 91% avg. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 28% poor, 36% fair, 29% good; wind damage 64% none, 36% light; freeze damage 100% none. Stock water supplies were 14% very short, 39% short, 47% adequate. Farm activities included harvesting corn and tending to livestock. The majority of the State received some precipitation last week. The Southeast portion of the State received the least amount. High temperatures ranged from 50 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 79 degrees in Sheridan. Low temperatures ranged from -9 in Worland to 13 degrees in Rock Springs. Average temperatures ranged from 31 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 45 degrees in Torrington. Temperatures were above normal at all stations, ranging from 2 degrees in Powell and Wheatland to 13 degrees in Buford. All but 4 stations received some precipitation. Sheridan received the most precipitation at 1.03 inches followed by Afton at 0.59, Worland at 0.50, and Lander at 0.49. Only one station is reporting above normal precipitation for the year, compared to 25 stations reporting above normal precipitation at this time last year.

November 8 ENSO Update

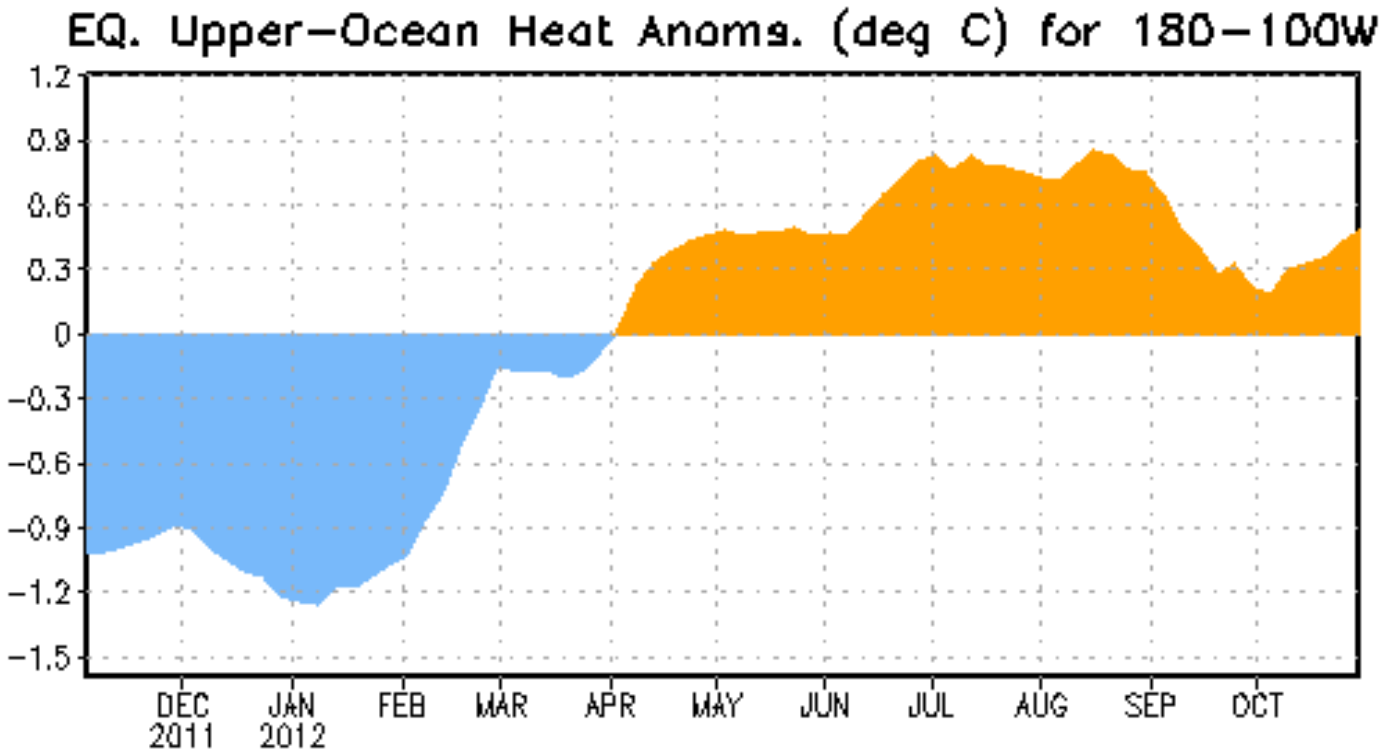


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1982-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is favored through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2012-13.

During October 2012, the Pacific Ocean continued to reflect borderline ENSO-neutral/ weak El Niño conditions. Equatorial sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies increased across the Pacific Ocean during the latter half of the month, which was also reflected in the Niño indices. The oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) anomalies also increased slightly (Fig. 1) in association with the downwelling oceanic Kelvin wave. While the subsurface and surface Pacific Ocean has recently warmed, the tropical atmosphere remained largely consistent with ENSO-neutral. Upper-level and lower-level winds were near average, and the strength of anomalous convection decreased over the past month. Thus, the atmosphere and ocean continue to indicate borderline ENSO-neutral/ weak El Niño conditions.

Relative to last month, the SST model predictions more strongly favor ENSO-neutral, although remaining above-average in the Niño-3.4 region through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2012-13. While the tropical ocean and atmosphere may resemble a weak El Niño at times, it is now considered less likely that a fully coupled El Niño will develop. Therefore, the previous El Niño Watch has been discontinued as the chance of El Niño has decreased. While the development of El Niño, or even La Niña, cannot be ruled out during the next few months, ENSO-neutral is now favored through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2012-13 (see CPC/IRI consensus forecast).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 6 December 2012. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 4-10, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread, locally heavy rain hampered late winter crop planting but maintained favorable soil moisture for wheat and rapeseed development.

WESTERN FSU: Rain and snow across central and northern portions of the region boosted moisture reserves for winter crops, while much-needed showers improved winter wheat prospects in Russia's Southern District.

MIDDLE EAST: Moderate to heavy rain in western growing areas increased soil moisture for winter wheat and barley.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Locally heavy early season rain continued, boosting moisture reserves for winter grains but hampering fieldwork.

SOUTH ASIA: Drier weather prevailed in southern India, benefiting cotton harvesting.

EAST ASIA: Sunny, cool weather benefited winter wheat and rapeseed development in China.

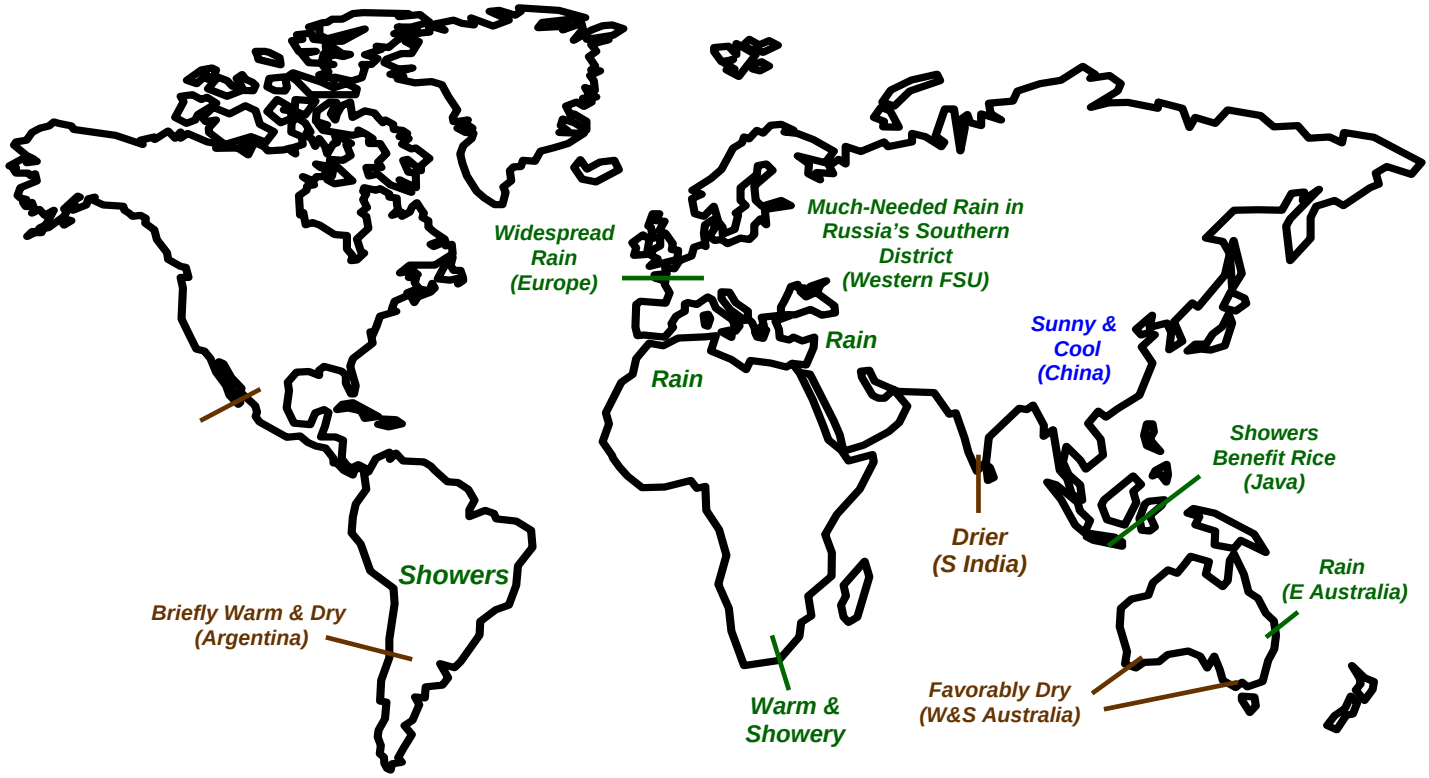
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers continued to push into Java, Indonesia, benefiting rice establishment.

AUSTRALIA: Favorably dry weather overspread southern and western Australia, while rain in eastern Australia slowed wheat maturation and harvesting but favored summer crops.

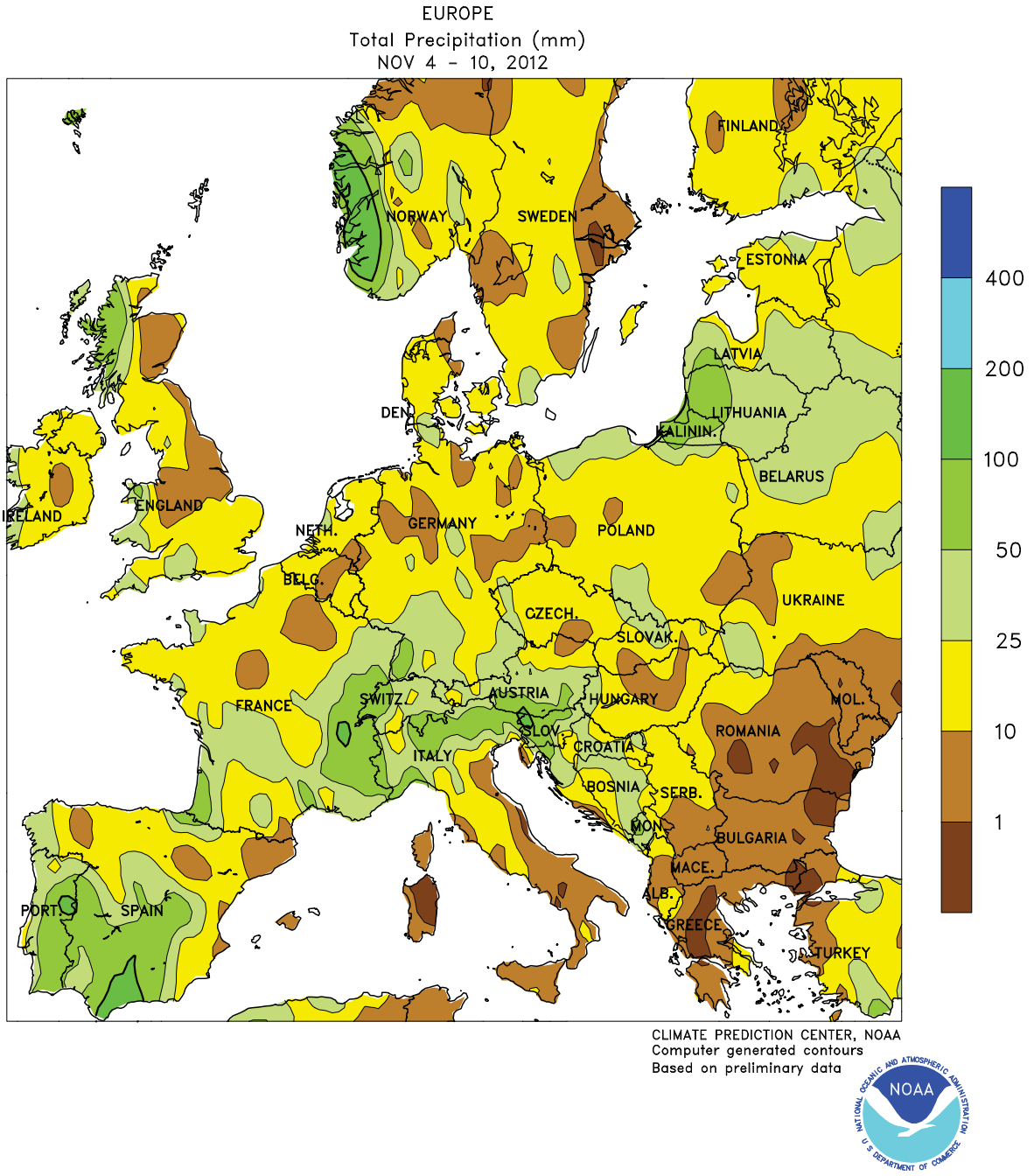
SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather benefited emerging corn and sugarcane.

ARGENTINA: Warmth and dryness aided winter grain development and helped to dry fields for summer crop planting.

BRAZIL: Showers increased throughout central Brazil, increasing moisture for soybeans and other crops.



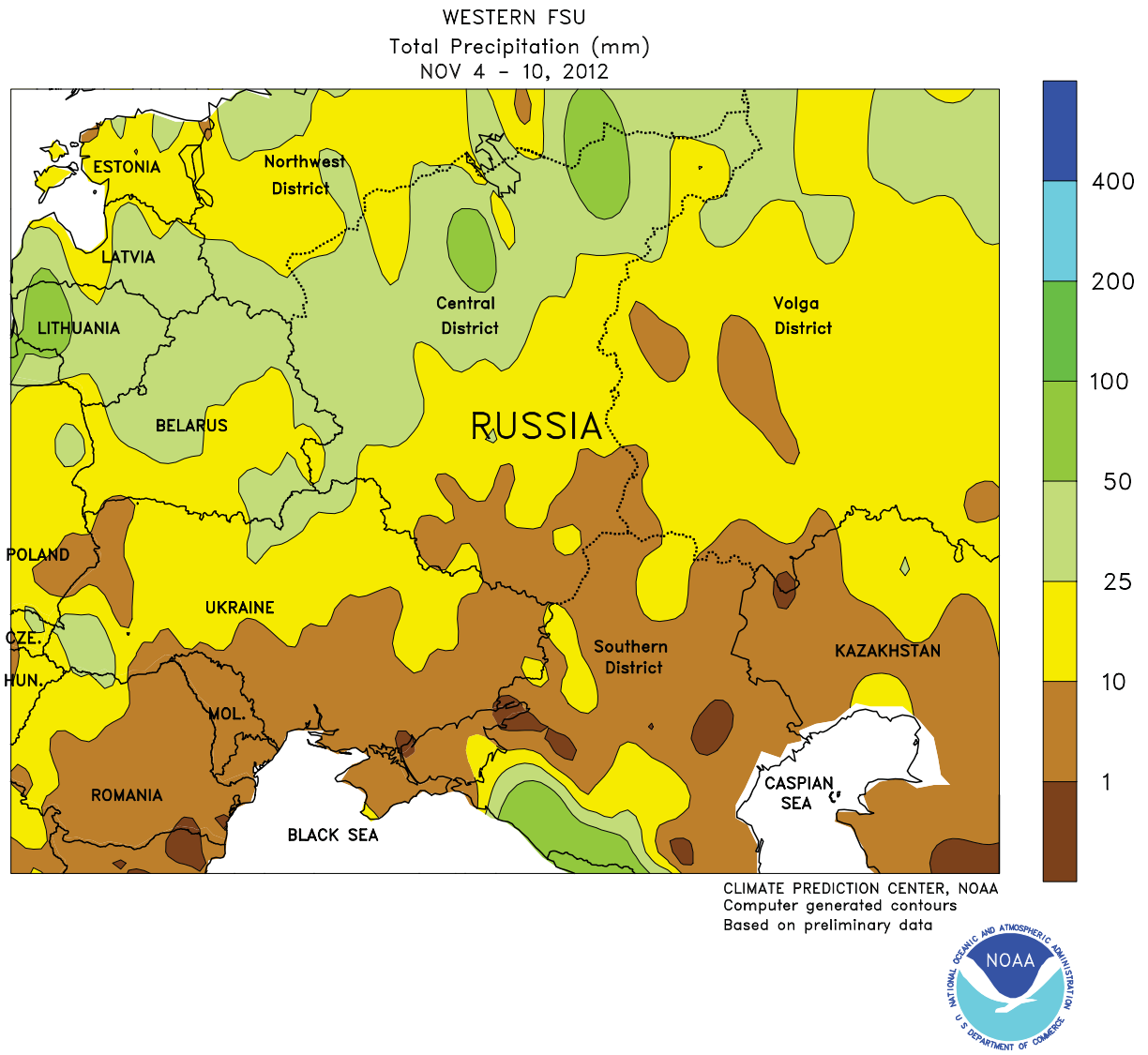
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Wet weather persisted across the continent, although drier, warmer conditions returned to the southern Balkans. A large storm system and its attendant cold front generated widespread showers (10-50 mm) across central and northern Europe. The wet weather hampered late winter grain planting (particularly in France and England) but maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for wheat, rye, and rapeseed. Farther south, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm generated additional moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm) across Spain and northern Italy, further recharging reservoirs and soil moisture for winter wheat planting and establishment. Meanwhile, drier weather returned to the southern Balkans, where additional rain is needed to ensure uniform winter wheat emergence and establishment. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6°C above normal across most major growing areas, with the warmest conditions (highs topping 20°C) in the Danube River Valley providing producers a welcome extension to what has been an unfavorably dry growing season.

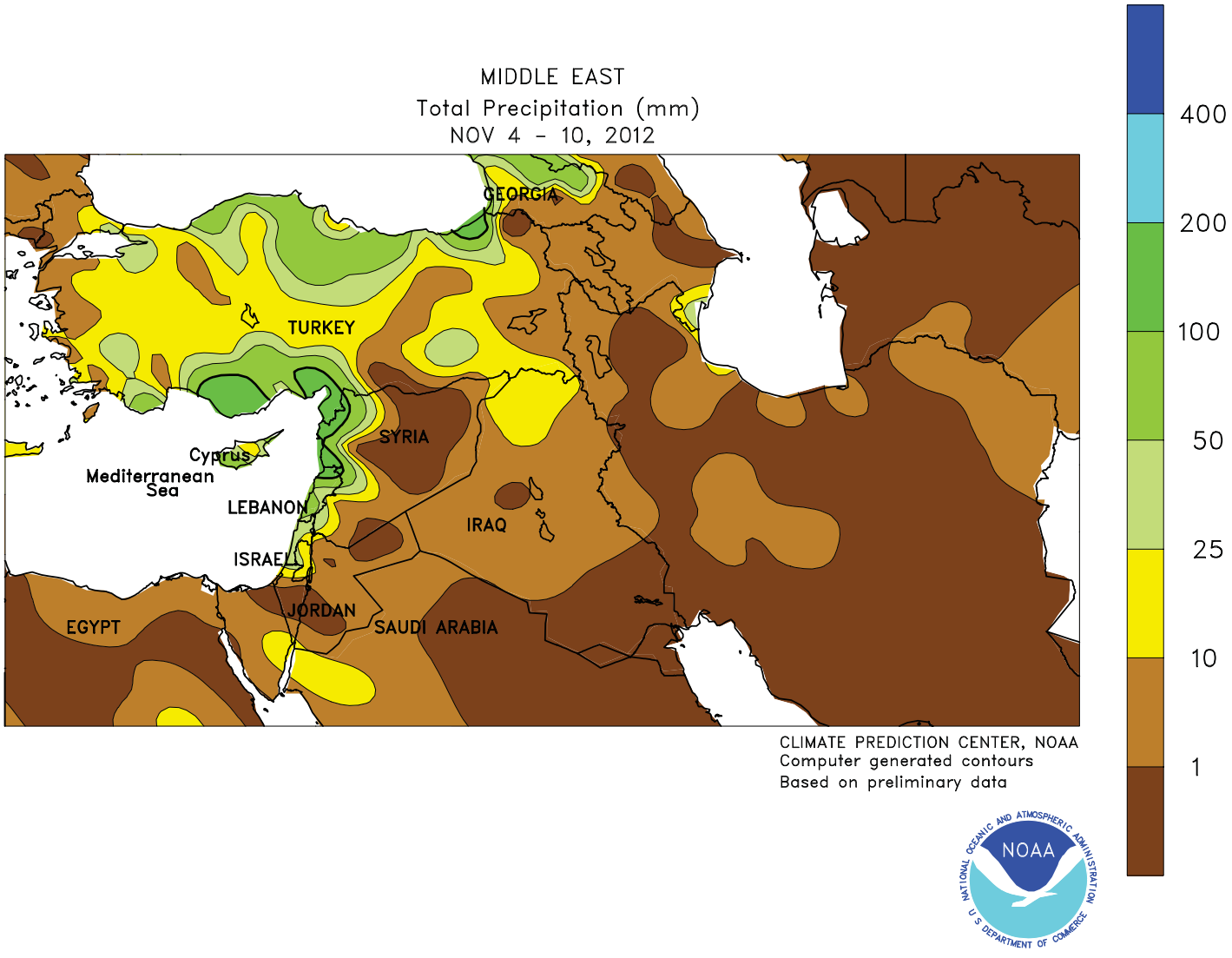
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Wet weather persisted in the north, while much-needed showers arrived in southern wheat districts. A series of disturbances triggered rain and wet snow from Belarus and northern Ukraine into central and northern Russia, maintaining favorable soil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds. Despite temperatures averaging 4 to 7°C above normal in these locales, winter crops were likely entering dormancy from northern Belarus into central and eastern portions of the Volga District. Farther south, moderate to locally heavy showers (10-55 mm) in southern portions of the Southern District provided much-needed moisture for winter wheat emergence, with temperatures up to 6°C above normal providing producers a welcome extension to the growing season.

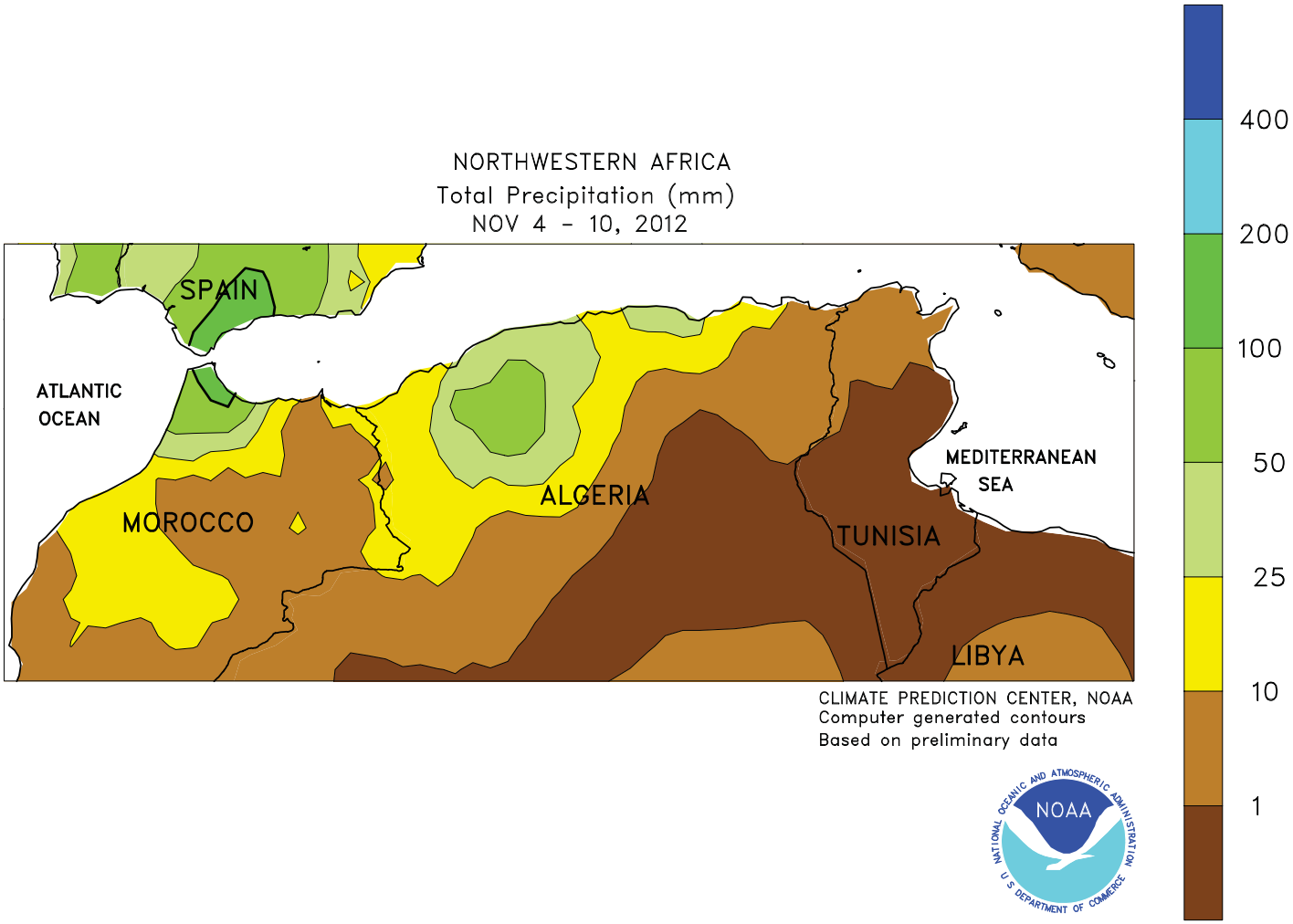
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

For the second consecutive week, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm system generated widespread rain across the western half of the region. Totals were highest in southern Turkey and along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, where 50 to 160 mm of rain boosted moisture reserves for winter crops but likely caused localized flooding and fieldwork delays. Farther north, moderate to heavy showers (10-65 mm) across central and northern Turkey maintained favorable prospects for wheat and barley establishment. In contrast, sunny skies and temperatures up to 6°C above normal promoted winter crop establishment from eastern Syria and Iraq into Iran.

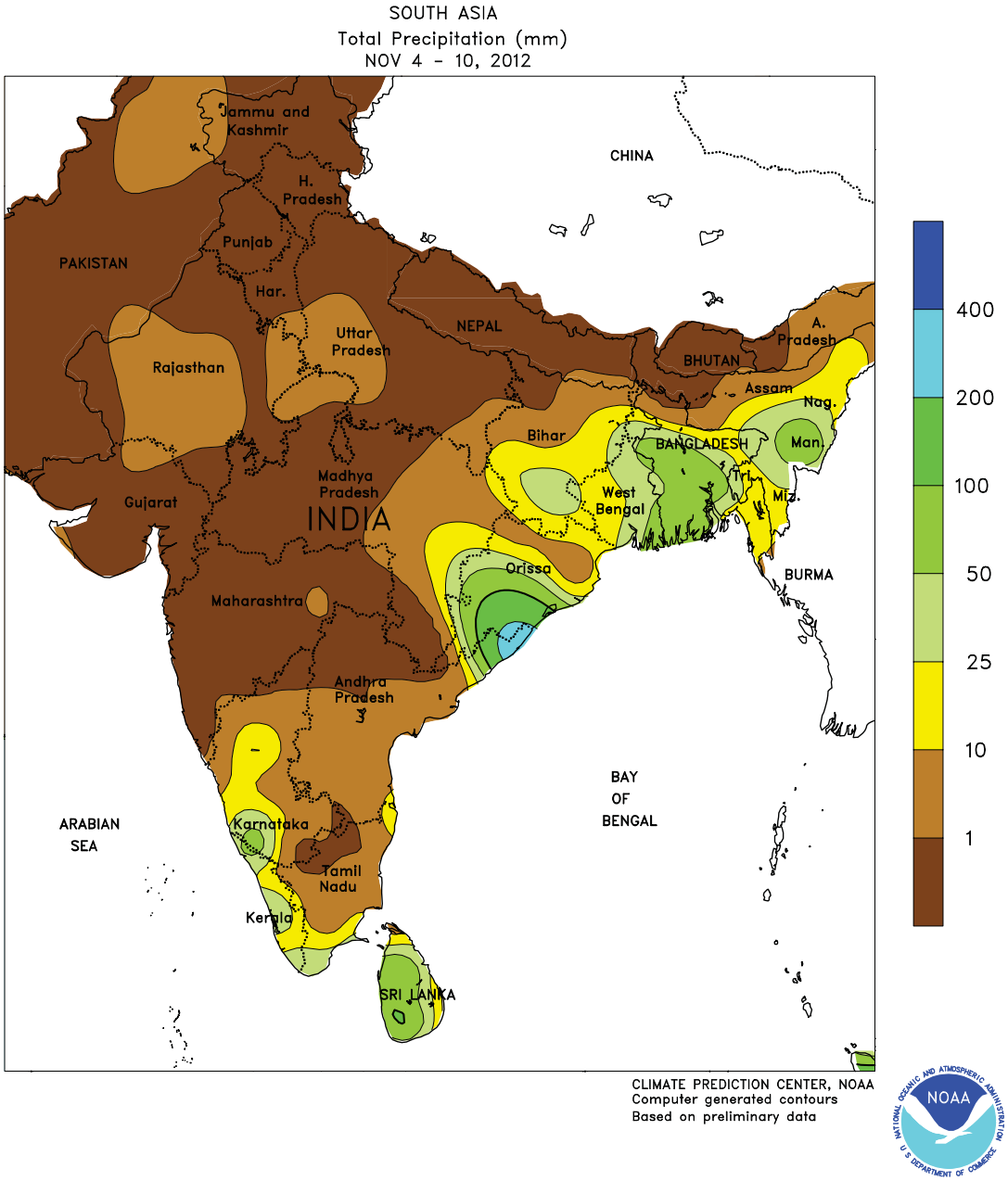
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



NORTHWEST AFRICA

The stormy start to the growing season continued, increasing moisture reserves for winter grains but hampering fieldwork. A slow-moving Mediterranean storm generated moderate to heavy rain (10-125 mm) in Morocco and Algeria, providing ample to excessive soil moisture for winter wheat and barley establishment. Despite being overall beneficial, the rain likely hampered field preparation and planting efforts. Showers were somewhat lighter (less than 5 mm) in Tunisia, although rain was approaching from the west at week's end.

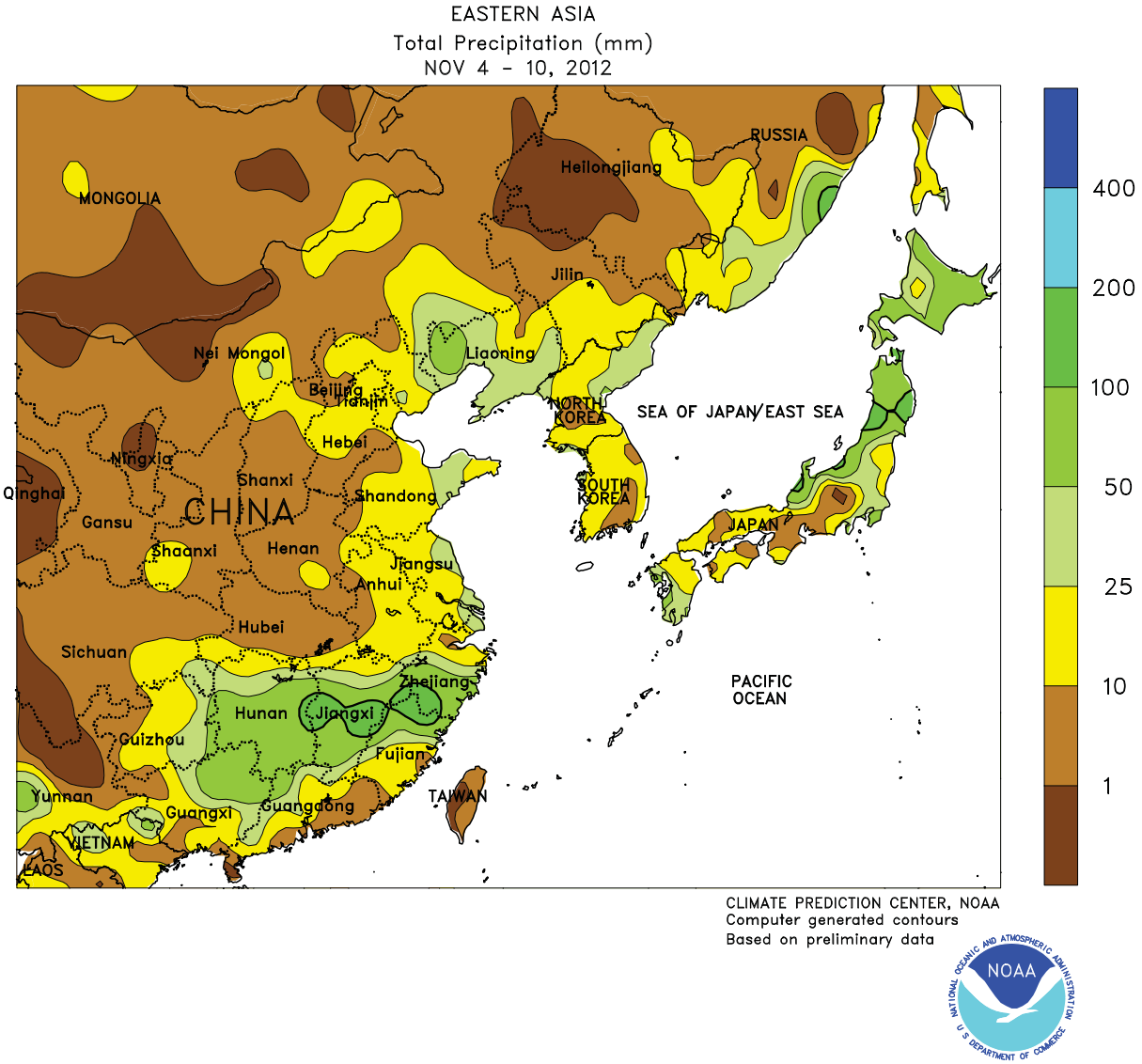
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably drier weather returned to southern and eastern India after the heavy showers from Tropical Cyclone Nilam moved into Bangladesh early in the period. The improved conditions benefited cotton harvesting and allowed bolls saturated by the untimely rain to dry out. In northern and western India, sunny, warm (temperatures averaging over 20°C) weather promoted winter wheat and rapeseed development but increased moisture requirements.

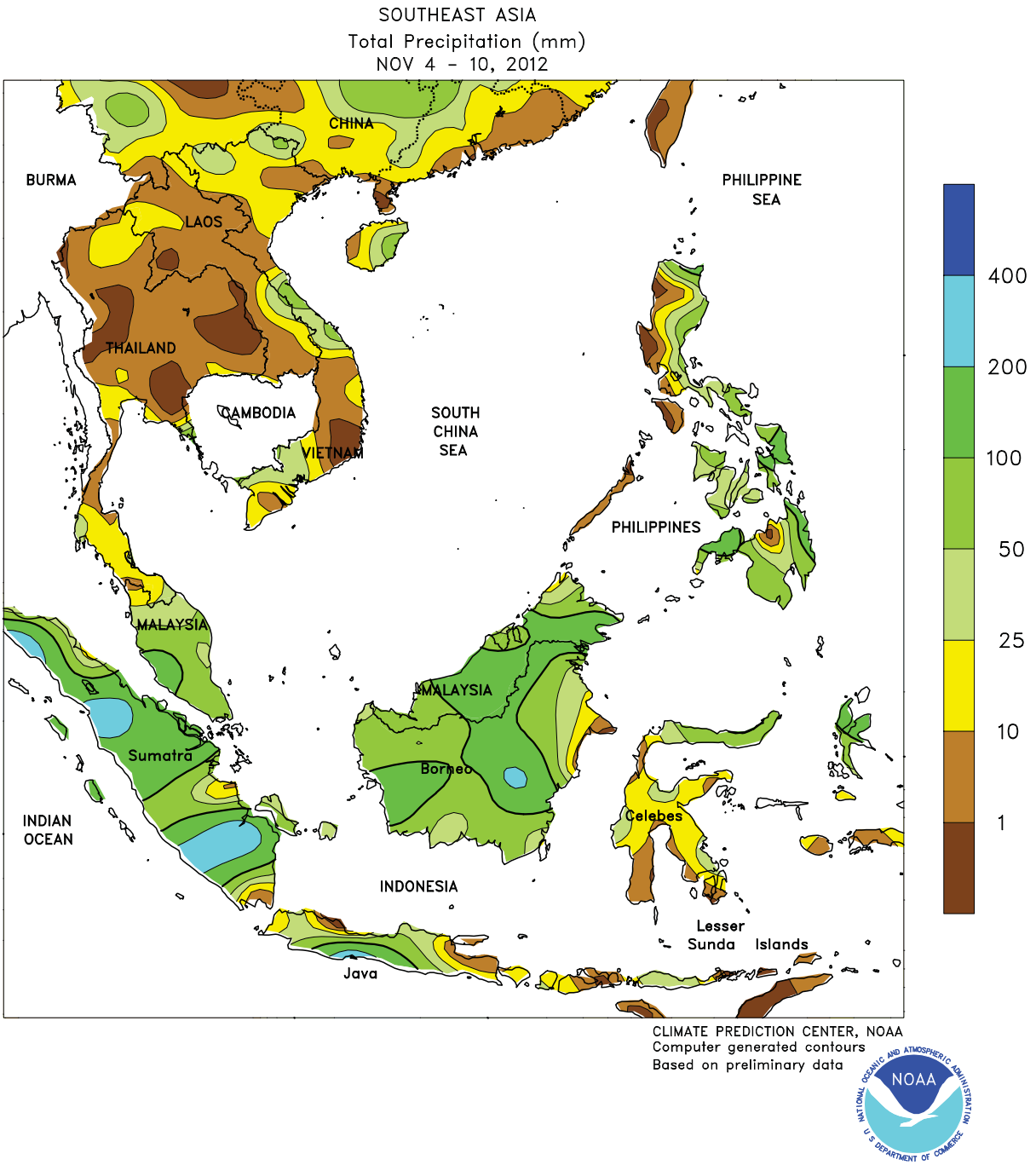
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN ASIA

Mostly sunny, seasonably cool weather prevailed across eastern China. Temperatures averaged near 10°C on the North China Plain and in the Yangtze Valley, allowing winter wheat and rapeseed to put on additional growth prior to entering dormancy (typically occurs in early December), while minimizing moisture requirements. Light showers (less than 10 mm) late in the week maintained adequate topsoil moisture, but more rain would be welcomed to boost moisture reserves going into the winter.

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



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers continued to spread across Indonesia, boosting moisture supplies for transplanted rice in Java. Much of western and central Java received upwards of 30 mm of rain, while growers in eastern Java awaited the onset of seasonal rainfall. Heavy showers (50-200 mm) elsewhere in Indonesia and Malaysia boosted soil moisture for oil palm but caused some harvest delays. In the Philippines, dry weather across western portions of the country aided rice and corn harvesting as showers (50-200 mm) in the east increased moisture supplies for winter rice and corn.

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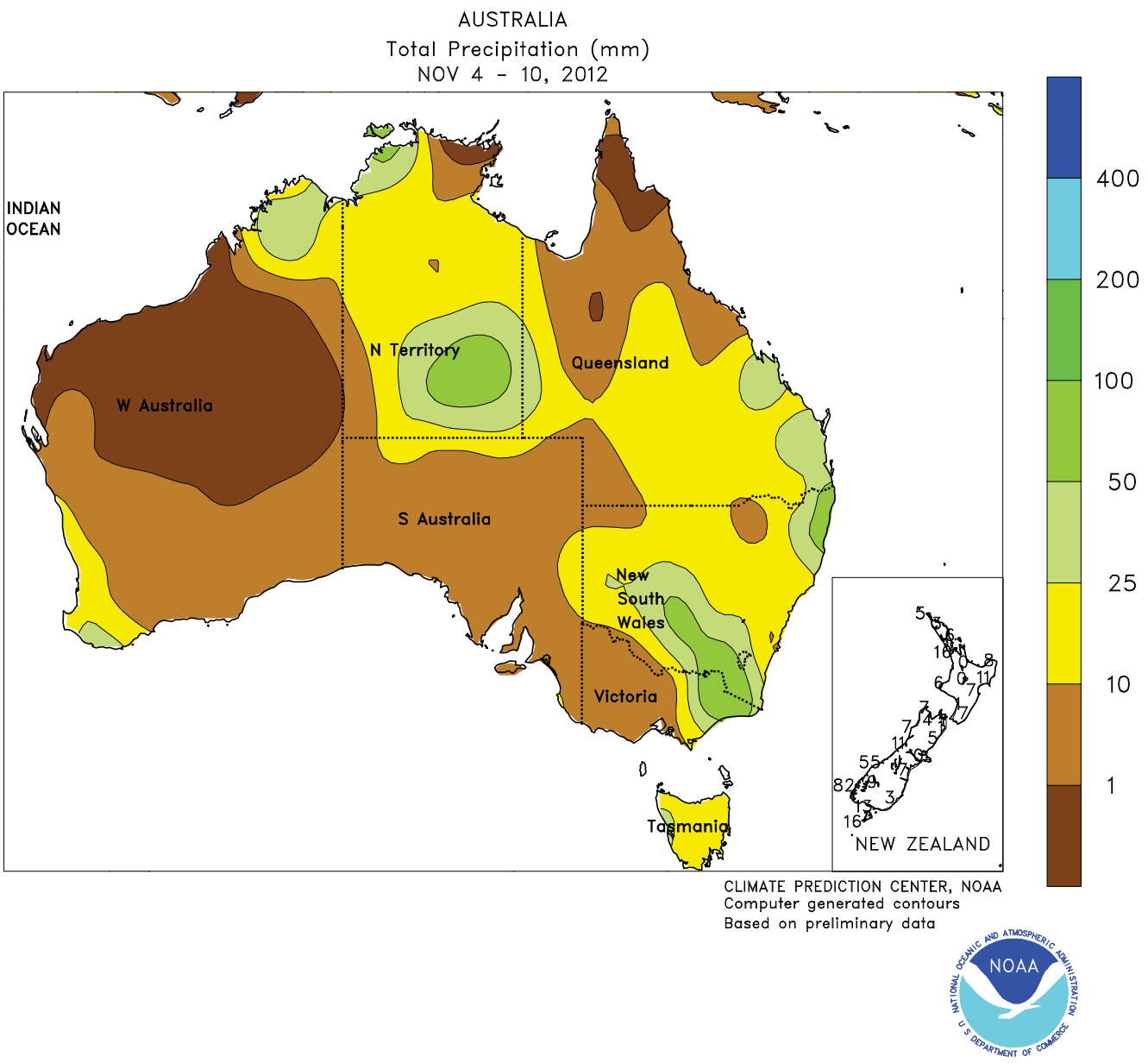

AUSTRALIA

Following early week showers (2-10 mm), dry weather overspread Western Australia, aiding winter grain drydown and harvesting. Similarly, mostly dry weather in South Australia and northern Victoria favored wheat, barley, and canola maturation and harvesting. Farther north, widespread showers (10-35 mm, locally more) in New South Wales and Queensland slowed winter grain drydown and harvesting. The rain slowed summer crop planting as well, but provided a needed boost in topsoil moisture for dryland crops, promoting germination, emergence, and establishment. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, while in Western Australia temperatures averaged up to 1°C below normal.

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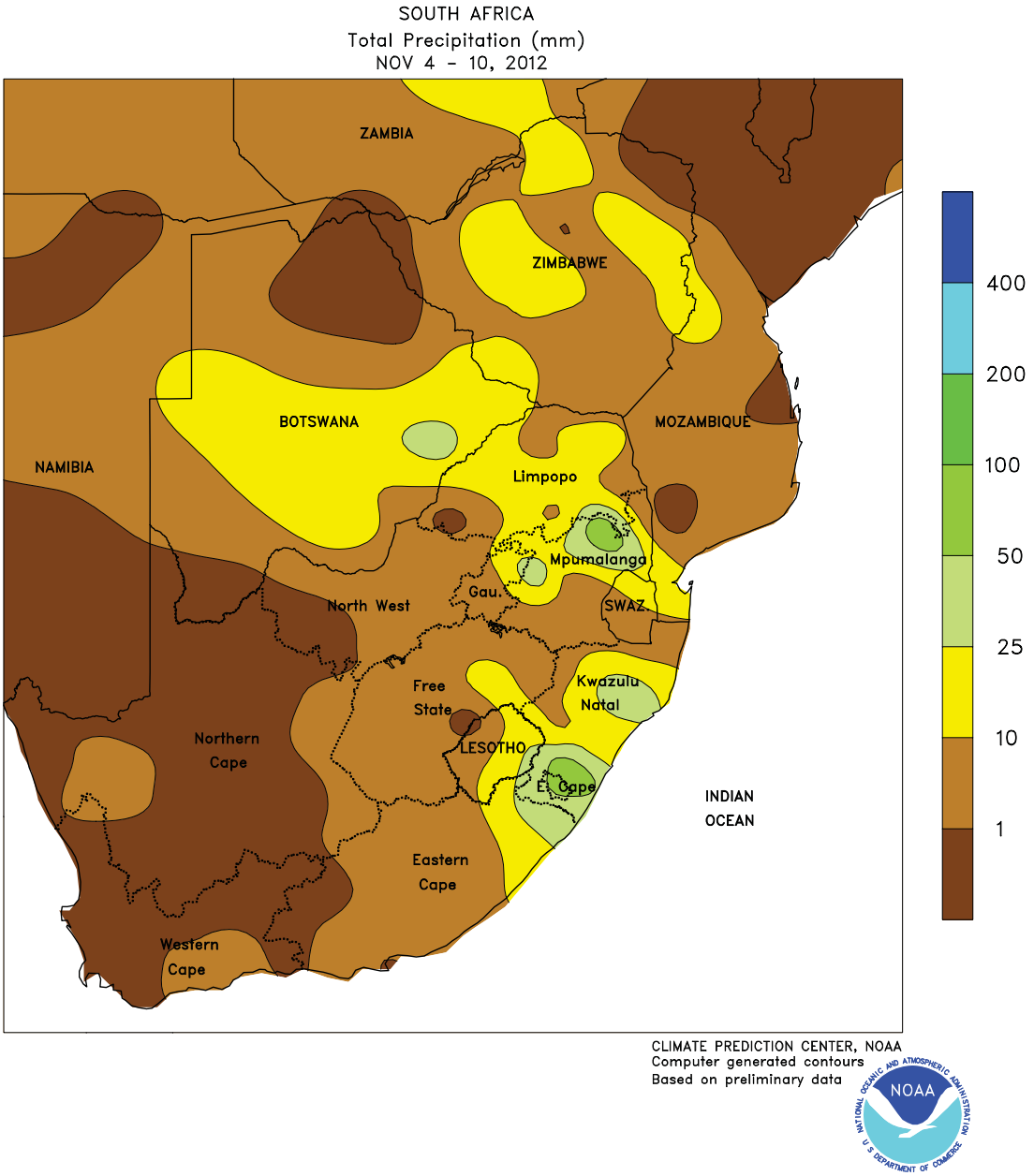

SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for emerging corn and rain-fed sugarcane. Rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm across much of the east (Limpopo to KwaZulu-Natal), including commercial corn areas in and around Mpumalanga. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal throughout this region. In the eastern corn belt, daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) early in the week before the onset of showers. Farther west, dry, unseasonably warm weather (weekly temperatures averaging 1-3°C above normal, with daytime highs in the middle 30s) dominated North West and central Free State, hastening drydown and maturation of winter wheat. Dryness and seasonable warmth dominated the Cape Provinces, fostering growth of irrigated crops, including tree and vine crops in the main production areas of Western Cape, and drydown and harvesting of winter wheat.

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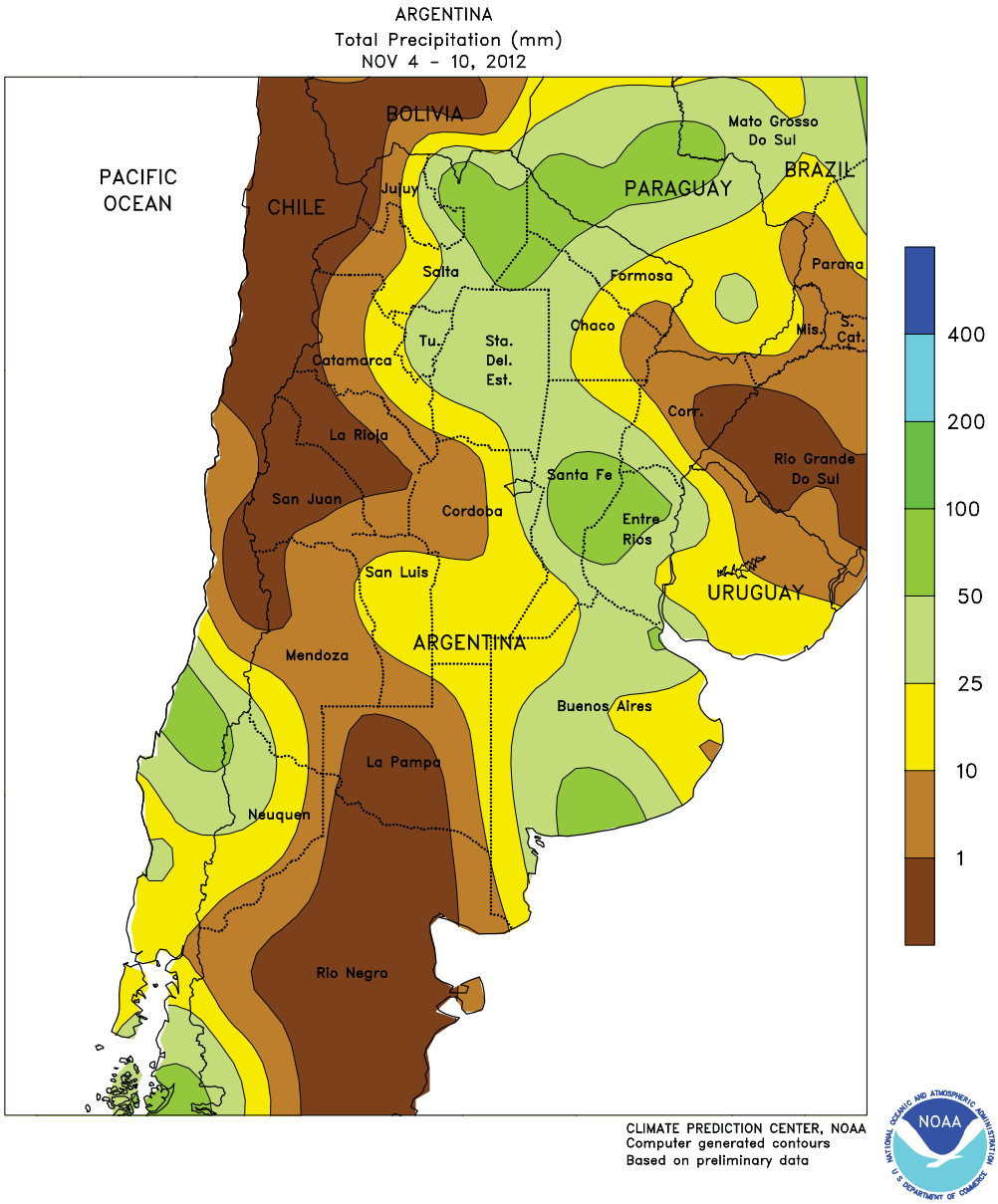

ARGENTINA

For most of the week, warm, dry weather dominated previously wet farming areas of central and northeastern Argentina. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5°C above normal over the main production areas of central Argentina (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios), with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C). Showers (10-50 mm) swept across the area at week's end, lowering temperatures to more seasonable levels but renewing fieldwork delays. Farther north, drier (5-25 mm), unseasonably warm weather promoted cotton planting and spurred development of winter grains and sunflowers in eastern production areas (northern Santa Fe and eastern portions of Chaco and Formosa). Scattered showers (10-50 mm) continued farther west (Salta, Santiago del Estero, and western growing areas of Chaco and Formosa), providing additional moisture for germination of cotton and other summer row crops. Weekly average temperatures 2 to 4°C above normal (daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s) fostered rapid summer crop development. A return to warmer, drier conditions would be welcome for summer crop planting and for more optimal development of reproductive to filling winter grains. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 59 percent planted (an increase of 11 percentage points from last week) as of November 8, 12 points behind last year's pace. Similarly, corn was 49 percent planted (an increase of 6 percentage points), lagging last year by 15 percentage points.

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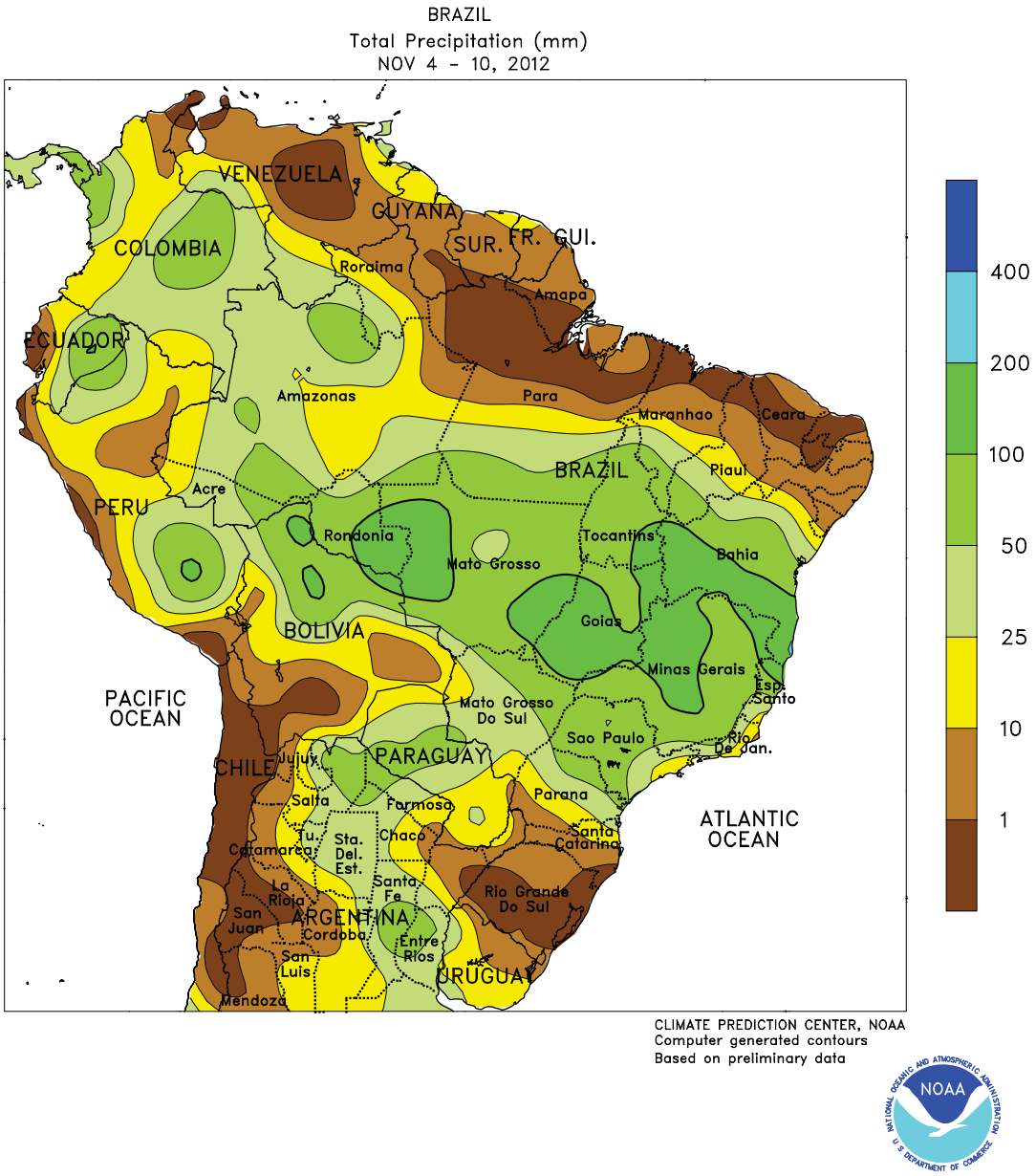

BRAZIL

Seasonal rainfall intensified over central Brazil and spread eastward into interior farming areas of the northeast. Rainfall totaled 50 to 200 mm from Mato Grosso eastward through Bahia; it was the heaviest rain of the year for farmers in western Bahia, likely spurring soybean and cotton planting. The rain also helped to lower temperatures to more seasonable levels (daytime highs from the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C). Rainfall was generally lighter (10-50 mm) from Mato Grosso do Sul to southern Minas Gerais, with temperatures averaging slightly above normal. The moisture and more seasonable temperatures were favorable for emerging soybeans as well as sugarcane and coffee, following last week's occasional warmth and dryness. Mostly dry, seasonably warm weather (weekly temperatures averaging 2-4°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s early in the week) benefited maturing winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul and southern Parana following several weeks of soaking rain. Conditions also favored soybean planting, given the current dry weather and abundant topsoil moisture. Reports emanating from Brazil indicated that planting lagged behind last year's pace but was ahead of the 5-year average. Elsewhere, seasonably dry conditions aided sugarcane harvesting in Brazil's northeastern tip, but unseasonable rain (25-100 mm, locally approaching 200 mm) hindered fieldwork in cocoa areas along the southern coast of Bahia.

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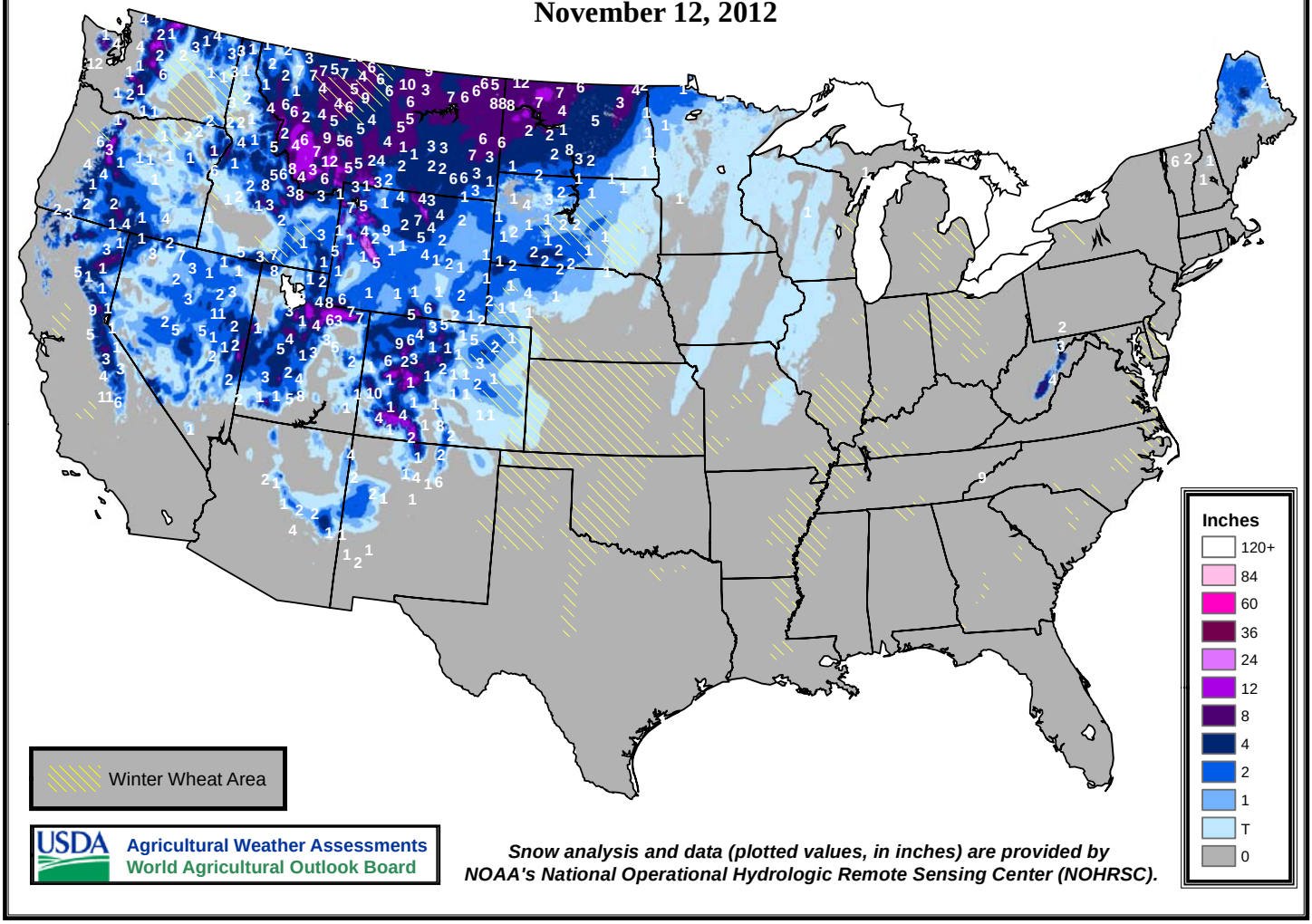
Snow Depth

November 12, 2012



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