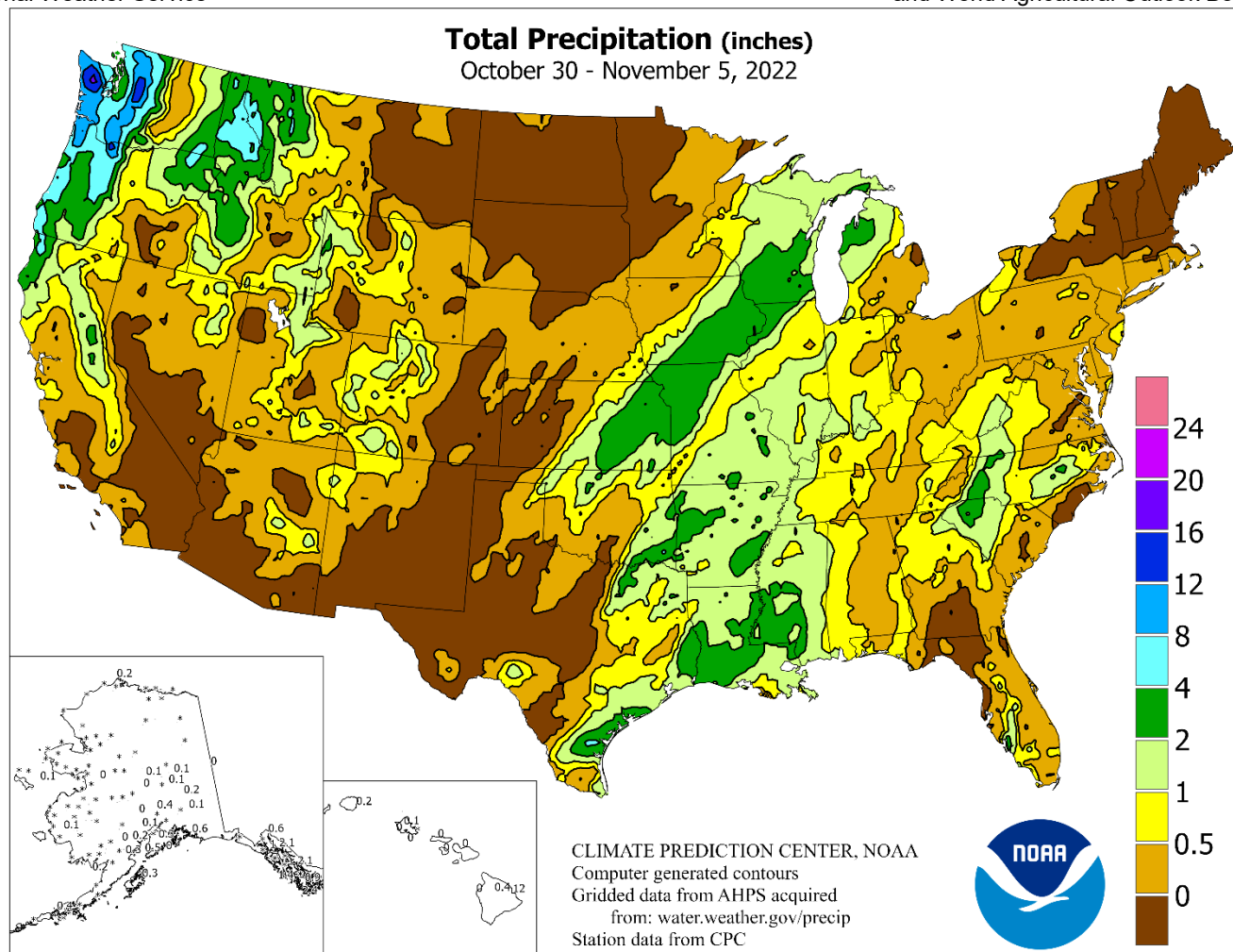


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

**October 30 – November 5, 2022**

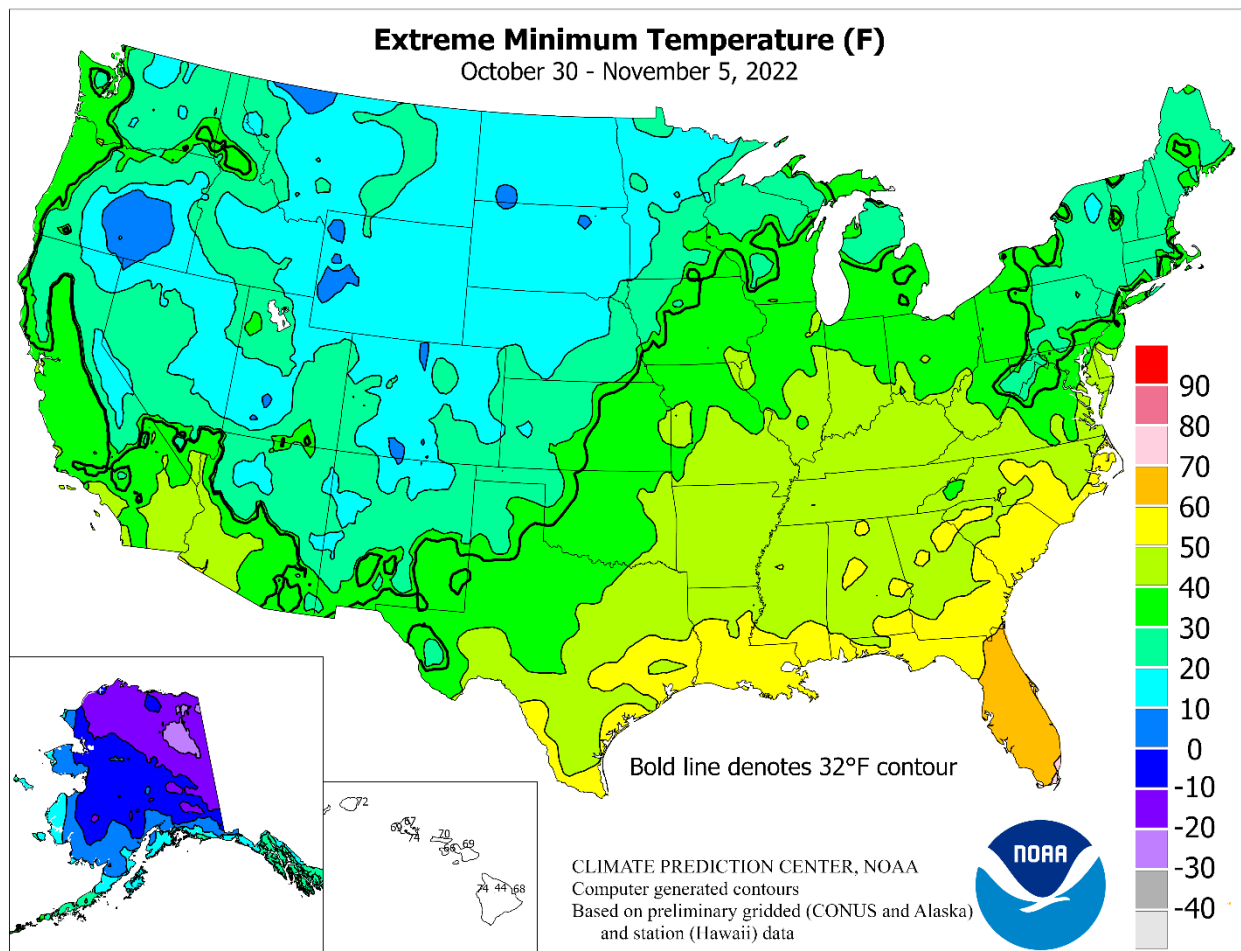
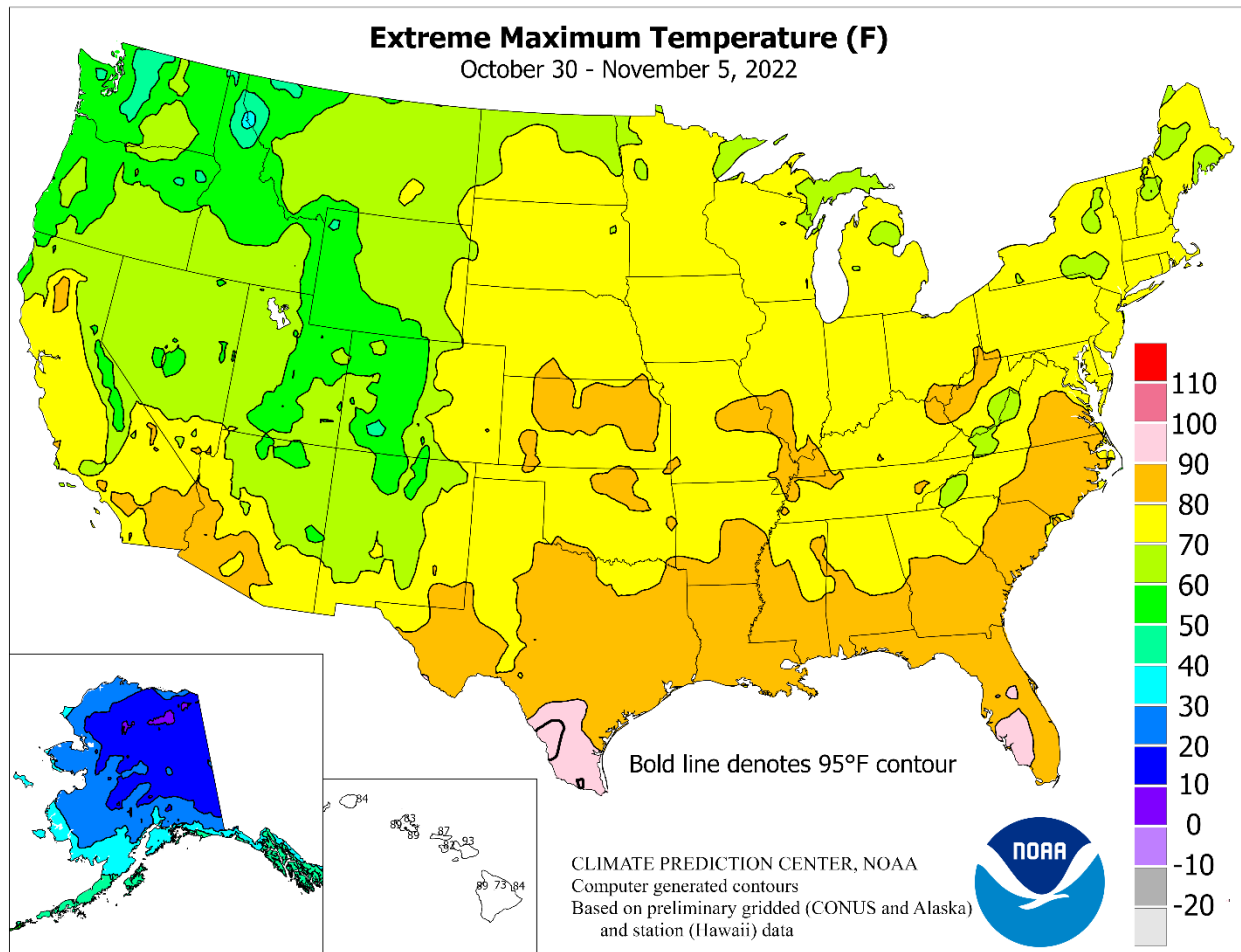
*Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB*

**F**or the second week in a row, rain provided drought relief from the **western Gulf Coast region and lower Mississippi Valley into the Great Lakes States**. Two-week rainfall topped 5 inches from **northeastern Texas into parts of the middle Mississippi Valley**, while a much larger area received at least 2 inches. The rain resulted in modest river rises in the **Mississippi Basin**, although much of the precipitation initially went into replenishing topsoil moisture rather than running off. Another area of drought-easing precipitation extended

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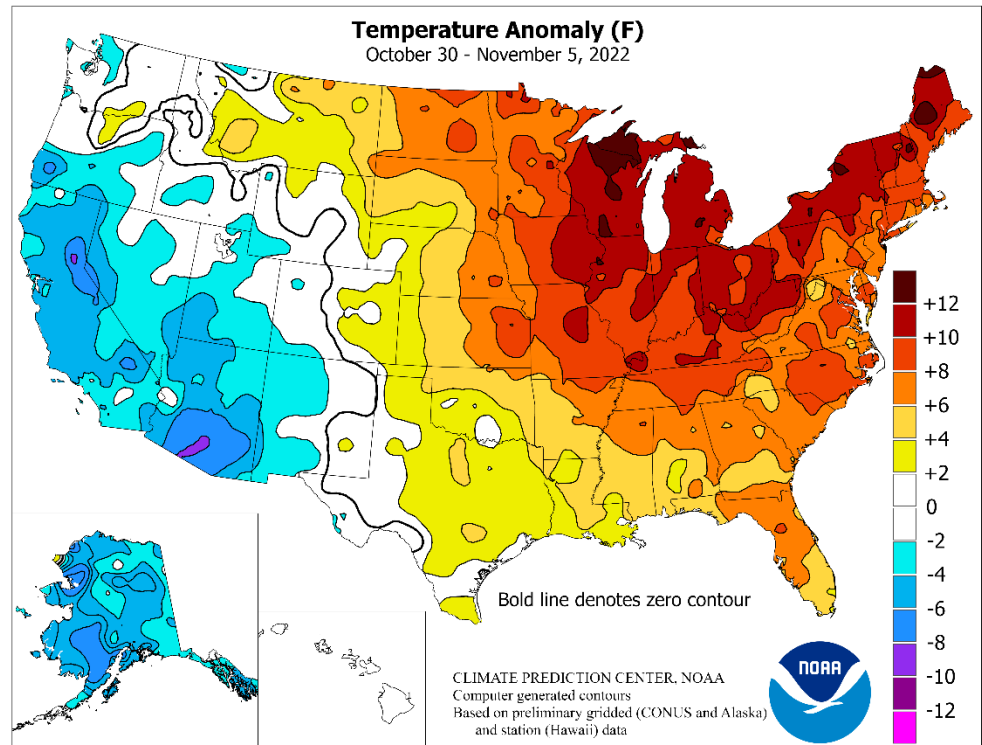
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(Continued from front cover)

inland from the **Pacific Northwest** to the **northern Rockies**. **Northwestern** precipitation helped to establish high-elevation snowpack and benefited recently planted winter wheat. However, the recent turn toward colder weather in the **West** limited wheat growth. In fact, weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in numerous locations from **California into the Southwest**. In contrast, readings averaged 5 to 15°F above normal across much of the **eastern half of the U.S.**, except in scattered areas across the **Deep South**. The warmest weather, relative to normal, covered the **Midwest and Northeast**. Temperatures rose to near the 80-degree mark as far north as the **western Corn Belt**, with 80°F readings also dotting the **Ohio Valley**. Temperatures topped 90°F in parts of **southern Florida** and **southern Texas**. In other areas of the country—including the **East, Southwest, and High Plains**—dry weather continued to promote fieldwork, including harvesting of summer crops and planting of winter grains and cover crops.



In late October, daily-record highs were widely scattered across the **central and eastern U.S.** **Marquette, MI**, posted a record-setting high (66°F) on October 31, followed the next day in **Fort Myers, FL**, by a record-tying high of 91°F. In early November, warmth expanded across the **Plains and Midwest**. November began with consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as **Duluth, MN** (68 and 71°F), and **Sioux Falls, SD** (78 and 77°F). Elsewhere in **South Dakota**, **Mobridge** set a monthly record with a high of 80°F on the 2nd (previously, 78°F on November 2, 1917, and November 3, 2020). **Green Bay** tied a monthly record—previously achieved on November 8 and 9, 2020—with a high of 75°F on November 2. Unusual warmth also persisted in **Florida**, where **Leesburg** tied a monthly record with a high of 90°F on November 1. **Fort Myers, FL**, noted additional daily-record highs (92 and 91°F, respectively) on November 2-3. **Southern Texas** also experienced record-setting heat, with November 4 highs soaring to 96°F in **Laredo** and 93°F in **Harlingen**. By November 4, warmth in the **South and Midwest** led to daily-record highs in locations such as **Alexandria, LA** (88°F), and **St. Louis, MO** (83°F). Late in the week, warmth further intensified across the **eastern U.S.** On November 4-5, locations such as **Montpelier, VT** (72 and 74°F), and **Millinocket, ME** (71 and 72°F), closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs. Monthly records were established on the 5th in parts of **northern New England**, where highs in Maine climbed to 76°F in **Augusta** (previously, 74°F on November 4, 1990) and 75°F in **Portland** (previously, 74°F on November 7, 2020, and earlier dates). Daily-record highs for November 5 reached or exceeded the 80-degree mark in **Eastern** communities such as **Alma, GA** (86°F), and **Lynchburg, VA** (80°F). In contrast, spotty daily-record lows occurred in the **West**. In **Arizona**, sub-freezing, daily-record lows occurred on November 4 in **Kingman** (28°F) and **Nogales** (29°F). A day later in **Utah**, **Marysville** collected a daily-record low (12°F on November 5).

Precipitation in the **Pacific Northwest** was generally heaviest on October 30 and November 4. **Bellingham, WA**, netted daily-record amounts both days, with respective totals of 1.67 and 1.91 inches. In fact, a slew of **Northwestern** stations received record-setting totals on November 4; among them: **Astoria, OR** (4.07 inches), and **Hoquiam, WA** (2.99 inches). For **Astoria**, it was the wettest November day since November 28, 1998, when 5.56 inches fell. Many inland locations across the **Northwest** reported significant rain on November 1, when daily-record amounts included 1.08 inches in **Walla Walla, WA**; 0.98 inch in

**Pendleton, OR**; and 0.44 inch in **Alturas, CA**. Some snow also fell. In **western Wyoming**, November 3 snowfall totaled 3.2 inches in **Lander** and 2.6 inches in **Riverton**. On the same date, **Denver, CO**, received 4.5 inches. **Alta, UT**, measured more than 15 inches of snow during the first 5 days of November. On November 4, **Boise, ID**, reported daily-record totals for precipitation (0.55 inch) and snowfall (0.2 inch). Mid-week showers briefly spread as far south as **southern California**, where **Santa Ana** (0.42 inch) and **Oceanside Harbor** (0.29 inch) collected record-setting rainfall totals for November 2. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers returned across parts of the **nation's mid-section**. **Corpus Christi, TX**, registered a daily-record total of 2.92 inches on November 1. The following day in **Florida**, **Punta Gorda**—with 3.49 inches—reported its wettest November day since November 16, 2002. On November 4, a severe weather outbreak produced as many as three dozen tornadoes across **northeastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, northwestern Louisiana, and western Arkansas**. Two deaths—one in **Texas** and one in **Oklahoma**—represented the nation's first tornado-related fatalities since May 20. Daily-record rainfall totals on the 4th included 3.01 inches in **Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX**, and 2.43 inches in **Kansas City, MO**. The week ended with rain shifting into the **Midwest** and the **lower Mississippi Valley**; record-setting amounts for November 5 reached 2.45 inches in **McComb, MS**; 1.61 inches in **Memphis, TN**; and 1.34 inches in **Rhineland, WI**. The **Mississippi River in Memphis**, with a stage near -7.0 feet on November 5, has risen approximately 3.8 feet since a record-low water level was established on October 17.

Cold, mostly dry weather blanketed much of **Alaska**. In **southeastern Alaska**, **Ketchikan** reported a daily-record low of 24°F on November 2. Meanwhile, **Kotzebue** began November with its first five sub-zero minima of the season, with low temperatures ranging from -1 to -7°F. **Anchorage** received 4.3 inches of snow on November 2-3, followed by its first single-digit temperature of the season (6°F) on November 6. Farther south, heavy rain developed in some of **Hawaii's** windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** November 1-5 rainfall totaled 9.44 inches, aided by a daily-record sum of 4.30 inches on the 3rd. However, warm, dry weather persisted in many leeward areas. In **Kahului, Maui**, where no measurable rain fell during the first 5 days of the month, daily-record highs included 92 and 93°F, respectively, on November 2 and 3. Honolulu, Oahu, also attained a daily-record high, reaching 89°F on October 31.

# National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 5, 2022

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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	PRECIP		
																			.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
AK	ANCHORAGE	28	18	32	15	23	-5	0.32	0.02	0.22	7.76	151	23.45	164	76	51	0	7	2	0	
	BARROW	18	1	24	-14	9	0	0.20	0.09	0.12	1.36	97	8.30	171	90	78	0	7	4	0	
	FAIRBANKS	14	0	23	-8	7	-5	0.09	-0.07	0.08	2.27	101	6.85	65	81	69	0	7	2	0	
	JUNEAU	38	30	43	23	34	-2	2.10	0.48	1.11	25.11	134	77.33	140	97	72	0	4	5	1	
	KODIAK	37	27	44	18	32	-6	0.34	-1.52	0.16	15.42	87	65.63	103	78	41	0	6	3	0	
AL	NOME	26	10	31	5	18	-6	0.08	-0.25	0.05	7.11	166	17.48	115	86	62	0	7	2	0	
	BIRMINGHAM	73	57	79	50	65	7	0.40	-0.48	0.25	4.49	56	42.92	89	90	54	0	0	2	0	
	HUNTSVILLE	73	54	79	50	63	6	0.69	-0.16	0.39	6.17	80	43.65	97	96	58	0	0	2	0	
	MOBILE	80	58	85	53	69	6	1.06	0.01	0.94	5.34	53	48.95	84	92	47	0	0	2	1	
	MONTGOMERY	77	53	81	48	65	4	0.26	-0.50	0.21	3.28	46	44.23	103	99	53	0	0	2	0	
AR	FORT SMITH	74	51	80	47	62	5	1.92	0.91	1.92	8.70	94	43.83	107	99	47	0	0	1	1	
	LITTLE ROCK	75	53	82	47	64	8	1.00	-0.05	0.87	3.84	46	36.45	88	90	48	0	0	3	1	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	54	25	61	13	40	-3	0.65	0.30	0.34	3.40	94	14.48	83	84	32	0	6	2	0	
	PHOENIX	75	53	83	45	64	-6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.72	140	3.59	59	53	21	0	0	0	0	
CA	PRESCOTT	60	34	68	25	47	-5	0.08	-0.09	0.08	3.59	162	10.53	93	72	29	0	4	1	0	
	TUCSON	74	46	81	36	60	-7	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.34	65	4.81	52	59	21	0	0	0	0	
	BAKERSFIELD	66	47	75	41	57	-5	0.26	0.16	0.18	0.26	66	2.11	43	76	34	0	0	2	0	
	EUREKA	55	42	58	36	49	-4	2.62	1.84	1.30	3.22	90	17.26	61	94	81	0	0	4	2	
	FRESNO	66	46	76	41	56	-4	0.13	-0.06	0.12	0.19	26	1.28	15	81	36	0	0	2	0	
CO	LOS ANGELES	69	56	75	50	62	-3	0.16	0.02	0.16	0.52	76	1.99	21	82	44	0	0	1	0	
	REDDING	64	43	84	39	53	-4	0.92	0.32	0.44	1.83	65	6.72	27	83	39	0	0	3	0	
	SACRAMENTO	65	43	77	36	54	-5	0.14	-0.14	0.14	0.42	37	2.61	19	90	42	0	0	1	0	
	SAN DIEGO	70	55	77	48	62	-3	0.07	-0.07	0.07	0.81	115	3.29	44	81	39	0	0	1	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	50	66	45	56	-3	0.30	-0.01	0.28	0.59	53	2.41	17	90	60	0	0	3	0	
CT	STOCKTON	66	43	78	38	55	-5	0.27	0.02	0.22	0.33	34	1.93	19	88	40	0	0	2	0	
	ALAMOSA	54	17	63	10	35	-1	0.03	-0.09	0.03	0.96	56	10.19	151	84	22	0	7	1	0	
	CO SPRINGS	61	33	71	22	47	2	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.66	29	10.65	69	58	21	0	4	0	0	
	DENVER INTL	63	33	75	22	48	4	0.19	0.00	0.19	1.83	73	10.04	73	63	17	0	4	1	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	54	35	67	23	44	-1	0.47	0.29	0.47	4.53	196	7.86	98	86	41	0	1	1	0	
DC	PUEBLO	68	29	78	20	49	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.65	43	9.00	79	56	18	0	4	0	0	
	BRIDGEPORT	66	47	73	36	56	6	0.20	-0.51	0.12	8.95	107	28.72	76	93	61	0	0	2	0	
DE	HARTFORD	71	43	78	28	57	10	0.11	-0.69	0.11	11.18	118	38.20	95	92	41	0	1	1	0	
	WASHINGTON	73	53	79	40	63	8	0.15	-0.61	0.15	4.52	55	34.00	94	94	53	0	0	1	0	
FL	WILMINGTON	70	46	76	38	58	7	0.20	-0.52	0.20	7.12	83	33.37	85	96	56	0	0	1	0	
	DAYTONA BEACH	83	69	87	67	76	6	0.84	0.16	0.60	13.29	106	40.32	86	97	63	0	0	4	1	
	JACKSONVILLE	83	62	86	59	72	7	0.16	-0.26	0.12	6.85	57	44.83	91	98	59	0	0	2	0	
	KEY WEST	85	77	87	72	81	3	0.57	-0.19	0.47	14.59	108	33.41	91	95	73	0	0	3	0	
	MIAMI	88	76	90	73	82	5	0.20	-0.85	0.14	16.55	89	60.12	96	91	58	2	0	4	0	
GA	ORLANDO	88	70	90	68	79	8	0.07	-0.42	0.07	24.20	237	55.76	117	96	50	3	0	1	0	
	PENSACOLA	80	62	84	56	71	6	0.84	-0.19	0.54	3.65	30	53.78	90	94	52	0	0	2	1	
	TALLAHASSEE	84	58	86	55	71	7	0.00	-0.62	0.00	1.50	17	49.46	95	93	46	0	0	0	0	
	TAMPA	87	70	90	67	79	6	0.91	0.57	0.91	12.15	140	49.13	107	90	53	1	0	1	1	
	WEST PALM BEACH	87	74	89	69	80	5	0.16	-0.81	0.12	12.67	87	41.26	74	88	59	0	0	3	0	
HI	ATHENS	72	54	78	51	63	6	0.51	-0.28	0.22	4.09	52	33.97	82	97	62	0	0	3	0	
	ATLANTA	74	57	79	54	65	7	0.41	-0.44	0.21	2.69	34	39.13	92	92	56	0	0	2	0	
	AUGUSTA	69	58	79	57	64	3	0.02	-0.29	0.01	4.02	63	40.96	108	99	79	0	0	2	0	
	COLUMBUS	77	56	82	51	67	5	0.15	-0.58	0.08	4.44	66	37.28	91	94	50	0	0	2	0	
	MACON	79	52	83	47	65	6	0.12	-0.55	0.11	2.69	39	38.53	97	99	52	0	0	2	0	
IA	SAVANNAH	79	58	83	51	69	6	0.07	-0.46	0.04	5.96	70	32.30	75	96	52	0	0	2	0	
	HILO	82	69	84	68	76	1	12.03	9.01	4.35	20.83	98	77.91	81	96	67	0	0	6	4	
	HONOLULU	87	75	89	74	81	2	0.03	-0.48	0.02	1.24	44	10.30	83	82	53	0	0	2	0	
	KAHULUI	90	74	93	69	82	4	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.81	53	1.63	13	74	44	5	0	0	0	
	LIHUE	83	75	84	72	79	2	0.16	-0.69	0.09	2.82	46	22.09	78	87	68	0	0	3	0	
ID	BURLINGTON	68	45	74	37	57	10	0.70	0.11	0.57	7.72	109	24.12	70	91	49	0	0	3	1	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	67	43	76	35	55	11	2.28	1.74	1.80	5.01	75	21.28	65	88	48	0	0	2	1	
	DES MOINES	66	44	77	38	55	10	2.50	1.98	1.63	5.31	83	27.31	81	84	45	0	0	2	2	
	DUBUQUE	67	41	74	35	54	12	1.98	1.40	1.59	3.56	49	26.15	75	90	52	0	0	2	1	
	SIOUX CITY	66	35	78	23	50	8	0.08	-0.24	0.08	1.31	24	12.43	45	86	38	0	3	1	0	
IL	WATERLOO	67	41	76	32	54	10	2.20	1.69	1.13	4.69	74	31.72	95	85	48	0	1	2	2	
	BOISE	55	34	69	27	44	-1	0.81	0.57	0.48	1.76	124	7.31	81	85	38	0	1	4	0	
	LEWISTON	53	40	58	35	47	1	1.57	1.28	0.60	4.04	214	13.67	127	84	53	0	0	6	2	
	POCATELLO	52	29	63	22	40	0	0.34	0.13	0.19	2.05	101	9.33	94	80	39	0	6	3	0	
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	68	49	73	43	58	11	0.31	-0.33	0.16	4.08	57	27.71	82	88	53	0	0	4	0	
IN	MOLINE	71	46	77	35	59	12	1.79	1.20	1.51	6.32	96	28.87	84	92	44	0	0	3	1	
	PEORIA	69	47	78	39	58	10	1.34	0.65	0.55	3.17	44	22.56	68	91	49	0	0	4	1	
	ROCKFORD	68	43	73	36	56	11	1.05	0.48	0.67	8.43	126	36.24	108	93	50	0	0	2	1	
	SPRINGFIELD	69	46	79	39	58	9	1.75	1.07	0.89	7.52	113	30.04	89	93	55	0	0	4	2	
	EVANSVILLE	72	50	79	45	61	9	0.98	0.08	0.52	7.75	105	40.21	98	94	52	0	0	3	1	
KS	FORT WAYNE	69	44	75	36	56	10	0.31	-0.3>												



## Weather Data for the Week Ending November 5, 2022

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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	01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	71	46	79	34	58	6	2.37	1.96	2.25	3.81	61	27.98	87	86	45	0	0	2	1	
	LEXINGTON	71	52	76	42	61	10	0.44	-0.34	0.44	2.44	32	37.79	88	88	51	0	0	1	0	
	LOUISVILLE	71	54	79	48	62	9	0.93	0.15	0.72	3.61	45	34.96	84	91	55	0	0	3	1	
	PADUCAH	74	52	81	44	63	10	1.25	0.34	0.90	3.42	41	36.67	86	89	49	0	0	2	1	
LA	BATON ROUGE	80	56	86	54	68	5	1.50	0.50	1.44	2.74	27	35.45	66	97	49	0	0	2	1	
	LAKE CHARLES	77	57	83	51	67	2	1.70	0.69	1.56	4.81	45	28.63	55	98	59	0	0	3	1	
	NEW ORLEANS	78	61	84	55	70	3	1.47	0.55	1.46	4.76	50	42.07	76	96	58	0	0	2	1	
	SHREVEPORT	76	55	84	50	65	4	0.00	-1.00	0.00	2.36	27	37.74	87	92	52	0	0	0	0	
MA	BOSTON	68	49	77	39	58	9	0.04	-0.81	0.04	6.87	84	23.83	65	96	54	0	0	1	0	
	WORCESTER	67	49	73	43	58	13	0.04	-0.93	0.04	10.64	109	38.11	93	88	45	0	0	1	0	
MD	BALTIMORE	71	48	80	36	59	8	0.10	-0.70	0.10	7.96	89	39.32	101	95	55	0	0	1	0	
ME	CARIBOU	63	36	73	29	50	11	0.00	-0.84	0.00	6.20	77	34.15	99	83	36	0	2	0	0	
	PORTLAND	64	40	75	30	52	8	0.00	-1.09	0.00	11.94	122	45.96	114	93	48	0	2	0	0	
MI	ALPENA	68	38	72	27	53	12	0.79	0.21	0.66	5.58	89	26.19	100	98	43	0	3	2	1	
	GRAND RAPIDS	65	45	71	36	55	10	0.24	-0.61	0.11	5.12	63	31.23	90	91	56	0	0	3	0	
	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	38	69	27	51	11	1.06	0.45	0.77	5.48	89	23.96	94	96	46	0	3	2	1	
	LANSING	67	45	71	35	56	11	0.40	-0.25	0.29	4.08	63	30.61	104	88	54	0	0	3	0	
MN	MUSKEGON	68	46	71	36	57	11	0.70	-0.10	0.44	7.68	100	29.81	98	87	51	0	0	3	0	
	TRAVERSE CITY	68	43	75	33	55	12	1.92	1.27	1.06	11.54	155	27.58	108	88	42	0	0	2	2	
	DULUTH	59	34	71	28	46	10	0.03	-0.50	0.03	3.52	52	26.07	92	86	42	0	4	1	0	
	INT. L. FALLS	56	26	71	15	41	8	0.13	-0.28	0.12	3.15	57	29.85	128	91	44	0	5	2	0	
MO	MINNEAPOLIS	62	41	76	32	51	10	0.25	-0.17	0.16	0.73	12	18.55	63	82	43	0	1	3	0	
	ROCHESTER	60	39	72	32	49	9	0.45	-0.01	0.30	2.11	33	32.13	100	85	54	0	1	3	0	
	ST. CLOUD	62	32	75	23	47	9	0.04	-0.37	0.04	2.34	39	21.10	79	89	40	0	5	1	0	
	COLUMBIA	73	50	81	41	61	11	1.48	0.81	1.02	5.94	76	30.26	81	87	43	0	0	4	1	
MS	KANSAS CITY	71	48	80	38	60	11	2.70	2.18	2.43	5.22	68	31.38	86	78	44	0	0	2	1	
	SAINT LOUIS	72	52	83	44	62	10	2.00	1.20	0.93	6.41	95	45.07	123	87	50	0	0	4	2	
	SPRINGFIELD	70	48	79	41	59	7	1.43	0.53	1.36	5.97	69	36.52	93	91	49	0	0	3	1	
	JACKSON	76	53	83	48	65	5	1.98	1.03	1.98	3.76	47	50.43	104	97	55	0	0	1	1	
MT	MERIDIAN	75	55	80	49	65	5	1.00	0.06	0.91	5.50	71	45.83	96	97	56	0	0	2	1	
	TUPELO	76	55	81	48	65	8	1.48	0.62	1.15	5.50	67	41.52	86	87	47	0	0	2	1	
	BILLINGS	56	33	67	26	44	3	0.03	-0.14	0.03	1.84	64	13.56	102	68	27	0	5	1	0	
	BUTTE	48	26	59	17	37	4	0.24	0.09	0.16	2.31	114	8.87	75	81	35	0	5	2	0	
NC	CUT BANK	45	27	57	10	36	1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.06	61	7.57	74	83	53	0	5	1	0	
	GLASGOW	54	31	67	23	42	6	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.76	84	7.92	62	80	40	0	5	1	0	
	GREAT FALLS	51	29	67	18	40	2	0.18	0.00	0.10	4.09	161	12.39	90	83	44	0	4	2	0	
	HAVRE	54	31	66	20	42	7	0.11	-0.02	0.07	1.89	99	8.41	76	80	44	0	4	2	0	
ND	MISSOULA	51	32	62	21	41	4	0.40	0.12	0.31	2.08	88	8.44	70	88	50	0	4	3	0	
	ASHEVILLE	65	46	69	40	56	4	0.59	-0.20	0.34	5.05	62	38.53	91	100	64	0	0	4	0	
	CHARLOTTE	72	55	80	50	63	8	0.79	0.07	0.45	5.75	77	32.65	87	96	58	0	0	3	0	
	GREENSBORO	70	54	79	50	62	8	0.26	-0.50	0.23	6.72	81	37.78	99	95	58	0	0	2	0	
OH	HATTERAS	74	63	78	59	69	6	0.94	-0.16	0.91	4.59	32	37.17	70	96	72	0	0	3	1	
	RALEIGH	74	56	83	53	65	10	0.51	-0.23	0.43	6.06	66	35.93	90	93	53	0	0	2	0	
	WILMINGTON	78	58	83	53	68	8	0.02	-0.74	0.01	5.62	40	35.93	67	96	59	0	0	2	0	
	BISMARCK	60	28	77	14	44	8	0.01	-0.20	0.01	1.43	43	24.41	136	82	29	0	6	1	0	
PA	DICKINSON	59	29	73	16	44	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.27	9	13.81	91	73	28	0	4	0	0	
	FARGO	57	29	70	19	43	7	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.64	12	17.91	80	80	37	0	6	0	0	
	GRAND FORKS	57	27	69	16	42	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.71	16	20.45	100	84	36	0	6	0	0	
	JAMESTOWN	60	30	75	19	45	10	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.81	21	14.61	76	78	31	0	5	0	0	
RI	GRAND ISLAND	67	37	78	24	52	7	0.15	-0.13	0.14	1.37	32	11.57	46	83	34	0	2	2	0	
	LINCOLN	69	38	79	26	54	8	0.19	-0.16	0.19	1.76	33	18.23	67	79	36	0	2	1	0	
	NORFOLK	66	34	78	20	50	7	0.07	-0.23	0.04	2.18	46	12.10	48	83	35	0	3	2	0	
	NORTH PLATTE	67	26	79	18	46	4	0.17	-0.02	0.16	1.57	46	12.38	61	82	26	0	6	2	0	
SD	OMAHA	66	39	78	29	53	6	0.47	0.08	0.47	2.52	45	20.48	69	82	43	0	1	1	0	
	SCOTTSBLUFF	64	26	76	16	44	2	0.24	0.04	0.24	1.41	54	8.02	54	76	24	0	6	1	0	
	VALENTINE	65	24	79	15	44	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.21	6	9.66	48	81	23	0	6	0	0	
	CONCORD	70	35	78	26	52	9	0.01	-0.87	0.01	6.72	77	30.91	87	97	37	0	5	1	0	
TN	ATLANTIC CITY	71	47	76	39	59	8	0.27	-0.60	0.23	11.44	138	45.49	117	97	53	0	0	2	0	
	NEWARK	71	50	79	37	61	9	0.17	-0.60	0.11	8.25	101	31.19	78	87	45	0	0	2	0	
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	62	35	67	29	48	-3	0.04	-0.11	0.04	1.81	85	8.06	102	67	23	0	2	1	0	
	ELY	52	24	62	12	38	-2	0.18	0.00	0.18	2.10	134	5.81	70	83	32	0	6	1	0	
NV	LAS VEGAS	68	49	79	43	59	-5	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.50	73	1.63	47	38	17	0	0	1	0	
	RENO	57	32	67	28	45	-4	0.09	-0.02	0.05	0.35	44	2.76	48	73	29	0	5	2	0	
	WINNEMUCCA	55	29	65	20	42	-2	0.13	-0.06	0.07	0.53	45	3.31	49	79	32	0	6	3	0	
	ALBANY	69	43	76	28	56	11	0.01	-0.73	0.01	8.47	104	37.91	108	89	42	0	1	1	0	
NY	BINGHAMTON	63	44	67	30	54	11	0.01	-0.77	0.01	9.17	110	35.41	97	93	51	0	1	1	0	
	BUFFALO	67	47	79	37	57	11	0.27	-0.58	0.22	7.81	89	30.07	88	89	51	0	0	3	0	
	ROCHESTER	68	42	77	30	55	8	0.01	-0.70	0.01	4.01	58	22.99	76	90	50					

## Weather Data for the Week Ending November 5, 2022

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																			01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
OK	TOLEDO	70	46	76	37	58	10	0.34	-0.25	0.22	3.67	61	35.52	117	89	51	0	0	2	0		
	YOUNGSTOWN	65	46	79	36	56	9	0.22	-0.54	0.11	4.77	61	36.60	102	91	63	0	0	3	0		
	OKLAHOMA CITY	69	44	76	33	57	3	0.08	-0.46	0.08	3.98	53	20.72	62	97	54	0	0	1	0		
OR	TULSA	73	49	79	41	61	6	1.12	0.32	1.01	4.83	59	29.18	80	89	45	0	0	2	1		
	ASTORIA	53	42	57	35	47	-2	7.41	5.26	4.42	10.99	100	52.64	105	95	75	0	0	7	4		
	BURNS	52	22	68	6	37	-2	0.33	0.13	0.20	0.65	50	4.96	61	86	41	0	7	4	0		
PA	EUGENE	55	42	63	33	49	0	2.85	1.82	0.94	3.79	71	22.49	79	96	70	0	0	5	3		
	MEDFORD	55	40	67	36	47	-2	1.04	0.59	0.66	2.04	100	9.20	72	98	60	0	0	4	1		
	PENDLETON	55	39	62	33	47	3	1.48	1.17	0.97	2.56	139	13.51	132	86	57	0	0	5	1		
	PORTLAND	55	46	60	41	51	0	3.17	2.12	1.84	5.63	98	28.50	107	89	68	0	0	6	2		
	SALEM	55	44	60	39	49	0	2.70	1.63	1.55	4.24	74	28.50	102	95	69	0	0	6	1		
	ALLENTOWN	68	41	75	28	54	6	0.31	-0.41	0.24	8.65	91	38.73	95	93	49	0	1	2	0		
	ERIE	66	48	78	39	57	9	0.18	-0.74	0.08	13.15	140	39.37	110	87	59	0	0	3	0		
	MIDDLETOWN	69	46	77	33	58	8	0.39	-0.31	0.37	7.56	82	33.75	88	94	53	0	0	2	0		
	PHILADELPHIA	71	49	78	40	60	8	0.21	-0.47	0.19	7.90	94	31.92	84	98	51	0	0	2	0		
	PITTSBURGH	66	46	79	36	56	8	0.31	-0.37	0.26	5.33	80	31.80	92	94	59	0	0	3	0		
RI	WILKES-BARRE	68	46	75	30	57	9	0.71	0.00	0.59	9.06	108	34.72	103	93	51	0	1	2	1		
	WILLIAMSPORT	67	42	74	28	54	8	0.19	-0.54	0.15	7.81	87	30.64	81	96	54	0	1	2	0		
	PROVIDENCE	68	44	75	32	56	7	0.04	-0.86	0.04	11.66	129	35.93	91	97	53	0	1	1	0		
SC	CHARLESTON	79	59	84	56	69	7	0.05	-0.59	0.01	8.59	79	43.79	93	95	55	0	0	4	0		
	COLUMBIA	75	55	84	48	65	7	0.28	-0.30	0.19	4.28	57	34.22	87	98	60	0	0	2	0		
	FLORENCE	77	57	84	55	67	8	0.33	-0.26	0.31	4.90	59	31.68	80	97	54	0	0	2	0		
SD	GREENVILLE	68	53	75	49	61	5	2.38	1.59	1.18	7.83	99	43.54	104	95	67	0	0	3	2		
	ABERDEEN	61	26	75	10	44	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.19	4	17.09	82	85	32	0	5	0	0		
	HURON	62	30	73	16	46	6	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.46	10	14.20	64	87	34	0	5	1	0		
TN	RAPID CITY	62	28	75	18	45	5	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.89	32	14.72	88	74	25	0	5	0	0		
	SIOUX FALLS	65	33	78	20	49	8	0.24	-0.08	0.24	2.41	45	21.15	81	80	36	0	5	1	0		
	BRISTOL	72	48	79	42	60	9	0.23	-0.40	0.10	3.84	66	34.63	92	93	52	0	0	3	0		
TX	CHATTANOOGA	73	53	77	49	63	7	0.60	-0.31	0.57	4.62	54	42.85	93	93	53	0	0	2	1		
	KNOXVILLE	73	52	81	48	62	9	1.01	0.23	0.52	4.30	62	42.32	97	94	54	0	0	3	1		
	MEMPHIS	74	55	79	49	64	7	1.65	0.71	1.61	8.23	107	45.30	99	93	54	0	0	3	1		
	NASHVILLE	73	56	80	47	64	9	0.79	0.01	0.39	2.62	33	42.61	99	85	50	0	0	4	0		
	ABILENE	77	50	82	37	64	3	0.03	-0.47	0.03	4.90	83	12.50	54	86	37	0	0	1	0		
	AMARILLO	70	41	77	28	56	3	0.16	-0.10	0.16	4.40	122	15.61	84	91	35	0	2	1	0		
	AUSTIN	78	58	86	50	68	2	0.56	-0.24	0.50	3.14	39	15.52	49	94	47	0	0	3	1		
	BEAUMONT	77	60	82	52	68	3	1.62	0.60	1.30	7.04	54	36.80	68	99	66	0	0	4	1		
	BROWNSVILLE	84	69	90	54	77	3	1.78	1.23	1.42	7.17	72	23.01	95	99	61	1	0	4	1		
	CORPUS CHRISTI	79	63	84	51	71	1	3.26	2.66	2.91	5.39	60	21.16	75	97	66	0	0	3	1		
UT	DEL RIO	76	55	81	43	66	-1	0.02	-0.25	0.02	1.35	27	5.60	30	90	49	0	0	1	0		
	EL PASO	73	45	79	37	59	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.54	161	9.14	116	55	18	0	0	0	0		
	FORT WORTH	76	54	80	44	65	4	3.00	2.15	3.00	7.70	100	33.87	105	89	49	0	0	1	1		
	GALVESTON	77	65	83	59	71	1	1.20	0.12	0.60	5.55	44	27.42	69	92	66	0	0	3	2		
	HOUSTON	77	58	85	53	68	2	0.27	-0.78	0.14	2.83	26	31.92	71	99	61	0	0	2	0		
	LUBBOCK	72	44	78	34	58	3	0.02	-0.24	0.02	3.19	74	12.78	75	92	35	0	0	1	0		
	MIDLAND	72	46	77	38	59	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.10	69	7.94	64	92	37	0	0	0	0		
	SAN ANGELO	76	50	81	40	63	2	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.08	78	9.80	51	83	36	0	0	0	0		
	SAN ANTONIO	80	59	88	50	69	4	0.03	-0.63	0.02	2.00	24	9.00	31	87	37	0	0	2	0		
	VICTORIA	80	60	88	50	70	3	1.61	0.91	1.55	4.17	46	18.39	51	97	58	0	0	3	1		
VA	WACO	78	53	85	47	66	4	0.65	-0.18	0.65	3.86	49	15.09	48	95	49	0	0	1	1		
	WICHITA FALLS	77	48	82	36	62	5	0.03	-0.45	0.03	3.85	62	15.48	61	92	41	0	0	1	0		
	SALT LAKE CITY	55	36	67	29	46	-1	0.63	0.33	0.46	2.20	86	8.45	65	80	32	0	2	2	0		
VT	LYNCHBURG	71	51	80	40	61	10	0.58	-0.18	0.32	3.46	45	36.06	99	92	49	0	0	2	0		
	NORFOLK	71	57	80	51	64	7	0.27	-0.55	0.24	6.04	61	29.97	69	98	72	0	0	2	0		
	RICHMOND	74	52	80	40	63	9	0.14	-0.57	0.14	3.55	41	30.75	78	96	52	0	0	1	0		
	ROANOKE	68	53	76	48	60	8	0.40	-0.24	0.26	7.42	99	37.17	100	92	57	0	0	3	0		
	WASH/DULLES	72	47	81	31	59	9	0.18	-0.59	0.18	5.43	66	32.41	86	95	50	0	1	1	0		
	BURLINGTON	66	43	74	31	54	10	0.02	-0.70	0.02	8.68	108	32.21	98	86	41	0	1	1	0		
	OLYMPIA	51	39	57	33	45	-1	5.26	3.59	3.41	7.22	86	39.06	109	98	74	0	0	7	2		
	QUILLAYUTE	51	40	56	34	46	-1	7.06	3.80	3.26	12.95	73	72.72	97	100	77	0	0	7	3		
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	43	57	37	47	-2	1.59	0.29	0.81	3.40	52	28.12	99	90	65	0	0	5	1		
	SPOKANE	48	36	55	30	42	1	1.47	1.05	0.80	2.49	110	11.90	96	91	65	0	3	5	2		
WI	YAKIMA	55	34	64	22	44	2	0.06	-0.12	0.03	0.48	47	4.48	76	87	48	0	2	3	0		
	EAU CLAIRE	64	39	75	30	51	12	0.61	0.15	0.52	3.69	57	18.80	62	89	52	0	3	2	1		
	GREEN BAY	68	42	75	36	55	13	1.67	1.16	0.89	6.28	100	29.06	102	86	49	0	0	2	2		
WV	LA CROSSE	66	43	76	34	55	10	1.57	1.11	0.88	3.30	51	24.36	75	86	48	0	0	2	2		
	MADISON	67	40	72	33	54	11	2.10	1.51	1.49	6.87	103	32.27	95	90	46	0	0	2	2		
	MILWAUKEE	67	46	72	39	57	11	0.66	0.08	0.39	8.39	132	31.51	102	88	50	0	0	3	0		
WY	BECKLEY	64	50	73	45	57	9	0.69	0.06	0.52	6.70	105	42.48	112	95	66	0	0	3	1</		

## October Weather Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

**Highlights:** In nearly all areas of the country, summer crop harvesting during October advanced at a torrid pace, amid frequently drier-than-normal conditions. By October 30, the U.S. rice harvest (97 percent complete) was nearly done, while progress had advanced beyond the three-quarters mark for sugarbeets (89 percent), soybeans (88 percent), peanuts (79 percent), sorghum (77 percent), and corn (76 percent). Except for rice, on par with the normal pace, all those harvest numbers were ahead of the respective 5-year averages. Meanwhile, winter wheat seeding progressed roughly on schedule (87 percent planted by October 30, versus the 5-year average of 85 percent), although emergence was hampered in some areas by lack of moisture and October freezes. Near the end of October, wheat emergence lagged the average pace by 7 to 32 percentage points in eight states—four on the Great Plains and four from the mid-South into the lower Midwest.

Cooler-than-normal October weather dominated areas from the middle and lower Mississippi Valley to the middle and southern Atlantic States. Southeastern monthly temperatures broadly averaged 2 to 4°F below normal. The chilliest weather arrived in two separate waves, about 10 days apart, in early to mid-October, with the latter cold snap resulting in freezes deep into the Gulf Coast States, including portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and northern Florida. In places where freezes occurred, the combination of dry weather and cold conditions curtailed pasture growth and limited winter wheat establishment. The cold weather also nipped a few immature summer crops, including double-cropped, late-planted soybeans. On October 9, about the time of the first round of freezes into the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, 91 percent of the U.S. soybeans were dropping leaves. Those numbers were lower in states such as Kentucky (70 percent dropping leaves) and Tennessee (85 percent), although temperatures were only marginally low enough in those areas to cause freeze injury. In contrast, monthly temperatures averaged 4 to 8°F above normal in parts of the Northwest. It was the warmest October on record in Washington locations such as Omak (57.1°F, or 8.0°F above normal) and Spokane (55.0°F, or 7.1°F above normal).

Following the nation's driest September since 1956, drier-than-normal weather continued to dominate many parts of the country in October. Among the areas receiving above-normal October precipitation were the northern Atlantic region and a swath from southeastern California to western Texas. A late-month storm system delivered much-needed moisture from the southern Plains to the Great Lakes region. Periods of beneficial precipitation also occurred from the Pacific Northwest to Montana and western North Dakota.

Even with spotty precipitation, U.S. topsoil moisture rated very short to short peaked on October 23 at 68 percent. By October 30, very short to short ratings at or above 70 percent were observed in a dozen states from the Rockies and Plains into the Southeast, led by Oklahoma (91 percent) and Kansas (89 percent). This year's dry autumn, superimposed on long-term drought, lowered river levels in the Mississippi River basin. During October record-low water levels were observed on the Mississippi River from New Madrid, MO, downstream to Greenville, MS. Previous record lows had been mostly set in July 1988 or August 2012, although Greenville's low-water mark had been established on January 4, 1964. The reduced water levels restricted barge traffic on the nation's busiest inland waterway and necessitated dredging operations to widen and deepen the river channel.

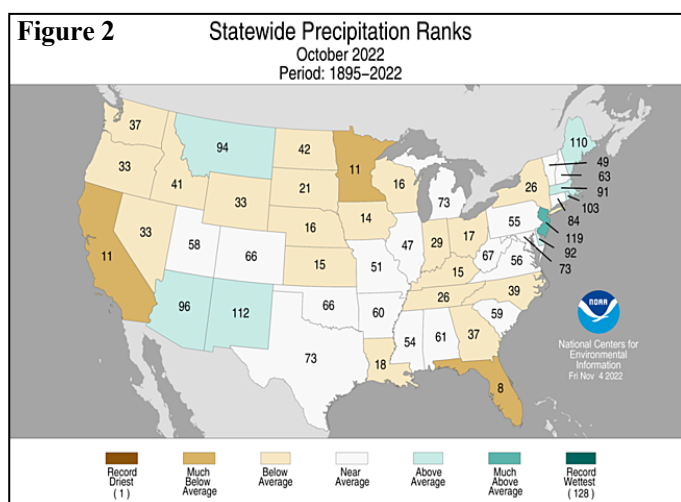
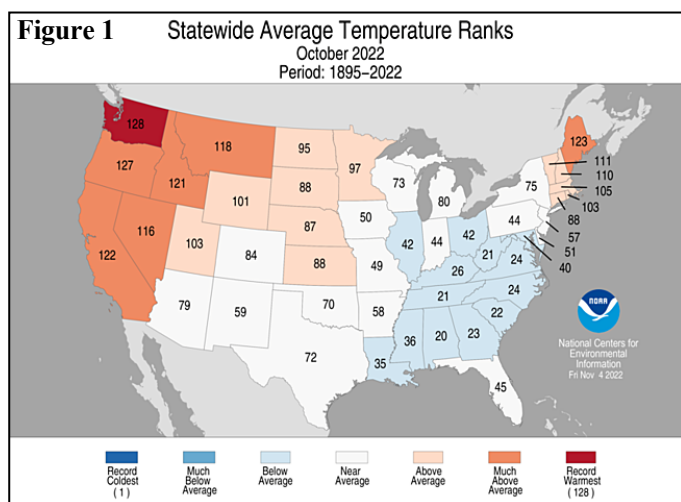
Contiguous U.S. drought coverage stood at 62.95 percent on October 25 and 62.78 percent on November 1, up from a recent minimum of 44.02 percent on September 6, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. Moderate to exceptional drought (D1 to D4) coverage was last higher in 2012, when coverage peaked at 65.45 percent on September 25. U.S. drought coverage was last below 40 percent more than 2 years ago, on September 22, 2020. Finally, coverage of abnormal dryness (D0) and drought (D1 to D4) grew to a 21st century record of 85.28 percent by November 1, surpassing 80.76 percent on July 17, 2012.

As the month progressed, Northwestern precipitation helped to tamp down dozens of previously active wildfires. Still, by late October, U.S. wildfires had burned more than 7.2 million acres of vegetation, well above the 10-year average of 6.7 million acres. January-October U.S. wildfires have charred more than 7 million acres in 5 of the last 8 years. Meanwhile, the Atlantic tropical basin turned relatively quiet again, following the early-month departure of Hurricane Ian's remnants. Named Atlantic tropical cyclones that formed during October were Julia, Karl, and Lisa—all three remained well south of the U.S. Julia, a hurricane, made landfall on October 9 in Nicaragua. Karl, a tropical storm, meandered in the southern Gulf of Mexico for more than 3 days before dissipating on October 15. Lisa, named on October 31, reached hurricane intensity on November 2, shortly before making landfall in Belize.

**Historical Perspective:** According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 29th-warmest, 22nd-driest October during the 128-year period of record. The nation's monthly average temperature of 55.3°F was 1.2°F above the 20th century mean, while precipitation averaged 1.66 inches—just 77 percent of normal. It was the nation's driest October since 1999. Combined with unusually dry weather the preceding month, September-October

precipitation across the Lower 48 States averaged just 3.51 inches (75 percent of the 1901-2000 mean). It was the nation's driest September-October period since 1987.

During October, state temperature rankings ranged from 20th coolest in Alabama to the warmest on record in Washington. The previous warmest October in Washington had occurred in 2015. Top-ten rankings for October warmth were noted in Maine and several Western States, including California, Idaho, and Oregon (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the eighth-driest October in Florida to the tenth-wettest October in New Jersey (figure 2). Those numbers in part reflected the departure of Hurricane Ian from Florida before September ended, along with lingering tropical showers along the middle Atlantic Coast in early October.



**Summary:** In the wake of Hurricane Ian, the Saint Johns River—Florida's longest river—rose to a record-high level on October 1 in Astor, cresting 2.41 feet above flood stage. Astor's previous high-water mark had been established during the active hurricane season of 1933, when the river crested 2.32 feet above flood stage on October 27. Record-shattering crests were also set along many other waterways, including the Myakka River at Myakka River State Park

(5.73 feet above flood stage on October 1) and the Peace River at Zolfo Springs (11.24 feet above flood stage on September 29). The water level in Zolfo Springs also smashed a 1933 record (9.05 feet above flood stage). Farther north, daily-record totals for September 30 topped 5 inches in Cape Hatteras, NC (5.92 inches), and Charleston, SC (5.57 inches)—and exceeded 3 inches in North Myrtle Beach, SC (3.41 inches), and Raleigh-Durham, NC (3.35 inches). By October 1, daily-record amounts of 2 inches or greater occurred in West Virginia locations such as Beckley (2.29 inches) and Parkersburg (2.06 inches). As Ian's remnants interacted with a non-tropical disturbance and a high-pressure system, record-setting rainfall amounts for October 2 included 1.99 inches in Philadelphia, PA, and 3.45 inches at New Jersey's Atlantic City Marina. October 1-3 rainfall at the Atlantic City Marina totaled 5.94 inches. As heavy rain shifted northward, daily-record amounts for October 4 topped the 2-inch mark in Pennsylvania locations such as Mount Pocono (2.21 inches) and Allentown (2.08 inches). Elsewhere on the 4th, daily records totaled 1.77 inches at both Newark, NJ, and New York's LaGuardia Airport. The heavy-rain event shifted into southern New England and finally wound down on October 5, when Hartford, CT, collected a daily-record sum of 2.17 inches. Back in Florida, remarkably quiet weather in early October allowed hurricane search and recovery efforts to progress in Ian's hardest-hit areas.

During the first full week of October, chilly air settled across the Midwest and Northeast. Soon, frost extended as far south as the Tennessee Valley and the mid-Atlantic. Daily-record lows for October 3 dipped to 24°F in Houlton, ME, and 25°F in Massena, NY. Later, on the 7th, another surge of cold air resulted in a record-tying low of 20°F in Grand Forks, ND. By Sunday, October 9, daily-record lows in Kentucky plunged to 30°F in Frankfort and 31°F in Lexington, while Parkersburg, WV (32°F), noted its first of two records. In contrast, record-breaking warmth developed in early October across the Pacific Northwest. By the 2nd, daily-record highs in western Washington soared to 83°F in Olympia and 80°F in Seattle. Troutdale, OR, posted a daily-record high of 88°F on October 2, followed by consecutive records (86 and 85°F, respectively) on October 8-9. Farther south, Montague, CA, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (92, 91, and 91°F) from October 6-8.

By mid-month, chilly weather and snow showers engulfed portions of the Great Lakes States. On October 14, high temperatures peaked at 34°F in Wisconsin locations such as Antigo, Stevens Point, Merrill, and Rhinelander. In addition, Rhinelander received a daily-record snowfall of 2.0 inches on the 14th. Duluth, MN, also measured 2.0 inches of snow on that date, helping to boost its October 14-16 sum to 5.1 inches. Elsewhere, record-setting snowfall totals for October 14 included 0.4 inch in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, and 0.3 inches in Eau Claire, WI. In contrast, record-setting warmth continued to dominate the Northwest. From October 8-10, Dallesport, WA, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (88, 87, and 88°F). Similarly, Portland, OR, posted a pair of daily-



record highs (87 and 85°F, respectively) on October 8-9, followed by another five consecutive records (80, 84, 82, 87, and 86°F) from October 12-16. In addition, Portland recorded maxima of 80°F or higher on 12 of the first 16 days of the month, breaking the October record of 6 days, set in 1952, 1980, and 1991. Portland had to wait until October 21 for its first measurable precipitation of the month—but logged 3.18 inches after rain began to fall. Farther south, Red Bluff, CA, logged a daily-record high of 100°F on October 12. Late-season warmth also lingered in the Deep South, where Fort Myers, FL (94°F on the 11th), notched a daily-record high. In Texas, Waco's high of 100°F on October 12 marked the latest triple-digit heat on record in that location (previously, 100°F on October 4, 1983). Back in the Northwest, Salem, OR (92°F on the 15th), came within 1°F of its highest October reading on record (93°F on October 3, 1932, and October 2, 1970). Prior to this year, Salem's latest 90-degree reading had occurred on October 10, 1934.

Mid-month rainfall intensified in a few areas, starting in the central Gulf Coast States. In Mississippi, record-setting rainfall totals for October 12 included 3.18 inches in Meridian and 1.89 inches in Gulfport. Showers soon swept into the East; daily-record totals for the 13th included 1.57 inches in Allentown, PA, and 1.41 inches on St. Simons Island, GA. Rain lingered in New England, particularly across Maine. Bangor, ME, received exactly 5 inches of rain on October 14-15, aided by a daily-record sum of 3.20 inches on the latter date. Elsewhere in Maine, October 13-15 rainfall totaled 3.33 inches in Augusta, 3.32 inches in Millinocket, and 3.27 inches in Portland. Later, showers developed over the southwestern and south-central U.S. Phoenix, AZ, received a 2-day (October 15-16) total of 0.94 inch. Daily-record amounts for October 15 reached 0.28 inch in Winslow, AZ, and 0.15 inch in Barstow-Daggett, CA. Meanwhile, the Mississippi River fell to record-low levels in mid-October at several gauge sites between New Madrid, MO, and Greenville, MS. In Missouri, stages of -5.51 feet (on the 15th) in New Madrid and -1.82 feet (on the 16th) in Caruthersville broke records set on August 30, 2012. Farther downstream, the gauge in Osceola, AR, recorded a stage of -11.66 feet on October 17, more than a foot below the record set on July 11, 1988. The Mississippi River at Memphis, TN, also edged a July 1988 standard, falling to a stage of -10.79 feet on October 17. Meanwhile, the Ohio River at Cairo, IL (4.88 feet on October 17), fell to its lowest level since 1901.

At the tail end of the Northwestern warm spell, a trio of daily-record highs occurred from October 15-17 in Washington locations such as Ephrata (80, 80, and 79°F) and Yakima (80, 79, and 77°F). Late-season heat extended into northern California, where Montague posted a pair of daily-record highs (89 and 87°F, respectively) on October 15-16. Elsewhere on the 16th, daily-record highs soared to 88°F in Medford, OR, and Seattle, WA. With a high of 100°F on October 19, Red Bluff, CA, observed its latest triple-digit heat on record (previously, 100°F on October 16, 1988). In southern California, daily-record highs for the 19th soared to 99°F in Anaheim and 98°F in Chula Vista. Meanwhile, heat

also lingered in the western Gulf Coast region, where Brownsville, TX, logged consecutive daily-record highs (94 and 95°F, respectively) on October 16-17. The remainder of the central and eastern U.S. turned sharply colder, with Watertown, SD, measuring a daily-record low of 13°F on October 17. Record-setting lows in South Dakota for the 18th included 9°F in Huron, 10°F in Watertown, and 12°F in Mitchell. October 18 daily-record lows below the 20-degree mark were also set in locations such as Fargo, ND (10°F), Sioux City, IA (15°F); and Norfolk, NE (15°F). Chanute, KS, collected consecutive daily-record lows (21 and 17°F, respectively) on October 18-19. Farther east, October 19 featured the earliest first autumn freeze on record in Montgomery, AL (32°F); previously, the record had been October 20, 1989. Montgomery measured a lower temperature the next day, October 20, dipping to 29°F. Consecutive daily-record lows were also established on October 19-20 in Southeastern locations such as Tallahassee, FL (33 and 31°F), and Greenwood, MS (28 and 31°F). In Missouri, Cape Girardeau set a monthly record on October 20 with a low of 22°F; previously, the record had been 23°F on October 24, 1981, and October 29, 1976. In Georgia, Augusta reported three consecutive freezes (30, 31, and 31°F) from October 20-22. Farther west, however, heat suddenly surged across the Plains and Midwest, with record-setting highs for October 22 soaring to 97°F in Wichita Falls, TX; 91°F in Oklahoma City, OK; 88°F in Broken Bow, NE; and 85°F in Quincy, IL. By October 23, daily-record highs reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark in locations such as Russell, KS (93°F), and Grand Island, NE (90°F). Grand Island's record for its latest 90-degree reading—90°F on October 28, 1922—remained intact. In Michigan, Muskegon reported consecutive daily-record highs (80 and 77°F, respectively) on October 23-24. In contrast, October 23 high temperatures struggled to top the freezing mark in parts of the Intermountain West, peaking at 35°F in Cedar City, UT. By the morning of October 24, Cedar City posted a daily-record low of 18°F. Meanwhile in Arizona, Nogales collected consecutive daily-record lows (37 and 32°F, respectively) on October 24-25. Utah's Kodachrome Basin State Park set a pair of daily records with lows of 13°F on October 28 and 29. In Oregon, Burns tied a daily record with a low of 11°F on October 27.

During the second half of October, dry weather dominated the country, with several exceptions. With cold, blustery conditions already in place downwind of the Great Lakes, snow showers developed or continued. Marquette, MI, received 19.1 inches of snow from October 17-19. In addition, Marquette's 18.1-inch total on the 17th and 18th set a station record for any 2-day period in October. Alpena, MI, received a daily-record rainfall of 1.30 inches on October 17. Heavy rain briefly returned to northern New England on October 18, when Portland, ME, achieved a daily-record total of 1.49 inches. Elsewhere, a trace of snow fell on the 18th in Kentucky locations such as Jackson, Lexington, and Louisville. In the last 40 years, Jackson's earliest observed snowfall had fallen on October 19, 1989. Later, significant precipitation arrived in the Northwest and quickly overspread

the northern and central Rockies, Great Basin, and Intermountain West. In Utah, Alta received 9.3 inches of snow in a 24-hour period on October 22-23, while Tooele reported 5.7 inches. All of Alta's October snowfall, totaling 26.1 inches, fell during a 6-day period starting October 22. Ely, NV, tallied daily records on October 22 for precipitation (0.35 inch) and snowfall (3.8 inches). Other record-setting precipitation totals for October 22 included 0.65 inch in Salt Lake City, UT, and 0.98 inch in Livingston, MT. Montana's Bozeman Airport received precipitation totaling 1.19 inches, including 4.1 inches of snow, on October 22-23. By October 24, heavy showers developed across the Plains and mid-South. Record-setting rainfall totals for the 24th included 0.96 inch in Minot, ND; 1.35 inches in Amarillo, TX; and 1.69 inches in Joplin, MO. Elsewhere in Missouri, daily-record amounts for October 25 reached 2.31 inches in St. Louis and 1.75 inches in West Plains. The Mississippi River in St. Louis rose more than 4 feet, from a minimum stage of -3.09 feet on October 24 to 1.09 feet by the morning of October 26, before falling back slightly. Stages below -3.09 feet in St. Louis have occurred only a few times since the beginning of the 21st century—in January and October 2003; December 2005; and December 2012 – January 2013. Late in the month, heavy rain developed across the western Gulf Coast region. In Texas, record-setting rainfall totals for October 28 reached 2.29 inches in Tyler and 1.74 inches in Abilene. By the 29th, daily rainfall records included 4.15 inches in Hattiesburg, MS, and 2.37 inches in Memphis, TN. At the end of October, the Mississippi River at Memphis had risen 2.64 feet from a record-low stage of -10.79 feet on October 17.

In Alaska, mild weather was replaced by colder conditions. However, mild, stormy conditions lingered for much of the month in southeastern Alaska. Early in the month, on October 4, daily-record highs surged to 70°F in Sitka and 60°F in Yakutat. Sitka also posted a record high (66°F) on the 5th. On October 5-6, King Salmon measured consecutive daily-record highs (61 and 63°F, respectively). Daily-record highs of 57°F occurred in Anchorage on October 5 and 8. Meanwhile, early-month precipitation led to several daily-record amounts, including 0.84 inches (on the 2nd) and 1.13 inches (on the 8th) in King Salmon and 0.94 inches (on the 8th) in McGrath. Eventually, colder weather arrived across the Alaskan mainland. In southeastern Alaska, however, daily-record highs on the 15th included 66°F in Ketchikan and 63°F in Sitka. At the same time, considerable precipitation pelted southeastern Alaska. High winds accompanied some of the storminess across southern Alaska, with Cold Bay clocking a wind gust to 68 mph on October 10. From October 15-18, Juneau posted four consecutive daily-record highs (56, 62, 60, and 57°F). Sitka also notched a daily-record high (63°F) on October 18. Meanwhile, widespread Alaskan precipitation resulted in several daily-record totals, including 0.33 inch in Anchorage on October 20. Aided by daily totals exceeding an inch on October 4, 5, 14, 15, 26, and 29, Kodiak's monthly climbed to 11.30 inches, or 128 percent of normal. Bettles reported a snow depth of 6 inches by October 22. Late in the month, drier

weather overspread Alaska, except the southern part of the state. In Sitka, a daily-record rainfall (2.50 inches) on October 26 helped to boost its monthly total to 16.83 inches, or 143 percent of normal. Ketchikan's monthly rainfall reached 21.53 inches (117 percent of normal), aided by totals ranging from 2 to 4 inches on October 17, 18, 23, 26, and 29. Across southern Alaska, Anchorage reported a 3.2-inch snowfall on October 25-26, while Bethel collected a daily-record sum (0.46 inch) on October 25. Subsequently, Bethel closed the month from October 27-31 with five consecutive readings below the 20-degree mark, including a low of 11°F on the 29th. Fairbanks (-3°F on October 29) dipped below 0°F for the first time this autumn. With a low of -2°F on October 30, King Salmon also registered its first sub-zero reading of the season.

Hawaii experienced another warm month, with variable precipitation that was often heaviest in windward locations. On a few occasions, weakening cold fronts helped to enhance rainfall. During the 5-week period ending November 1, Hawaiian drought coverage fell from 81.1 to 50.4 percent, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Still, October rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.28 inch (34 percent of normal) in Kahului, Maui, to 6.94 inches (68 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. Kahului experienced 16 days during the month with high temperatures of 90°F or greater; the only years in that location with more 90-degree days in October were 1968, 1984, 2019, and 2020.

## Fieldwork

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

Apart from the Southwest, October was warmer than normal for most of the western half of the nation. Some areas in California, Montana, and Washington recorded monthly temperatures 8°F or more above normal. Except for New England, most of the eastern half of the nation was cooler than normal. Parts of the Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, and Southeast recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal. Meanwhile, much of the nation remained drier than normal for October, although parts of the Southwest and Rockies, as well as coastal New Jersey, recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation.

By October 2, ninety-six percent of this year's corn acreage was denting, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Seventy-five percent of the corn acreage was mature by October 2, eleven percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Twenty percent of the 2022 corn acreage was harvested by October 2, seven percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the average pace. Ninety-four percent of the corn acreage was mature by October 16, three percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Forty-five percent of the 2022 corn acreage was harvested by October 16, five percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. On October 16, fifty-three percent

of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points below the same time last year. Seventy-six percent of the 2022 corn acreage was harvested by October 30, three percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of average.

Nationally, soybean leaf drop was 81 percent complete by October 2, three percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean harvest was 22 percent complete by October 2, nine percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Leaf drop was 96 percent complete by October 16, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Soybean harvest was 63 percent complete by October 16, five percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of average. On October 16, fifty-seven percent of the soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous year. Soybean harvest was 88 percent complete by October 30, ten percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Producers had sown 40 percent of the intended 2023 winter wheat acreage by October 2, five percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 15 percent of the winter wheat had emerged by October 2, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Producers had sown 69 percent of the 2023 winter wheat acreage by October 16, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Nationwide, 38 percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by October 16, four percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. Nationwide, producers had sown 87 percent of the intended 2023 winter wheat acreage by October 30, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. Sixty-two percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by October 30, three percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. As of October 30, twenty-eight percent of the 2023 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 17 percentage points below the same time last year.

By October 2, seventy-seven percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 2, twenty-two percent of the cotton acreage was harvested, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. By October 16, eighty-nine percent of the cotton had open bolls, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. By October 16, thirty-seven percent of the cotton acreage was harvested, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On October 23, thirty percent of the 2022 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 34 percentage points below the same time last year. By October 30, ninety-six percent of the cotton had open bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By October 30, fifty-five percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average.

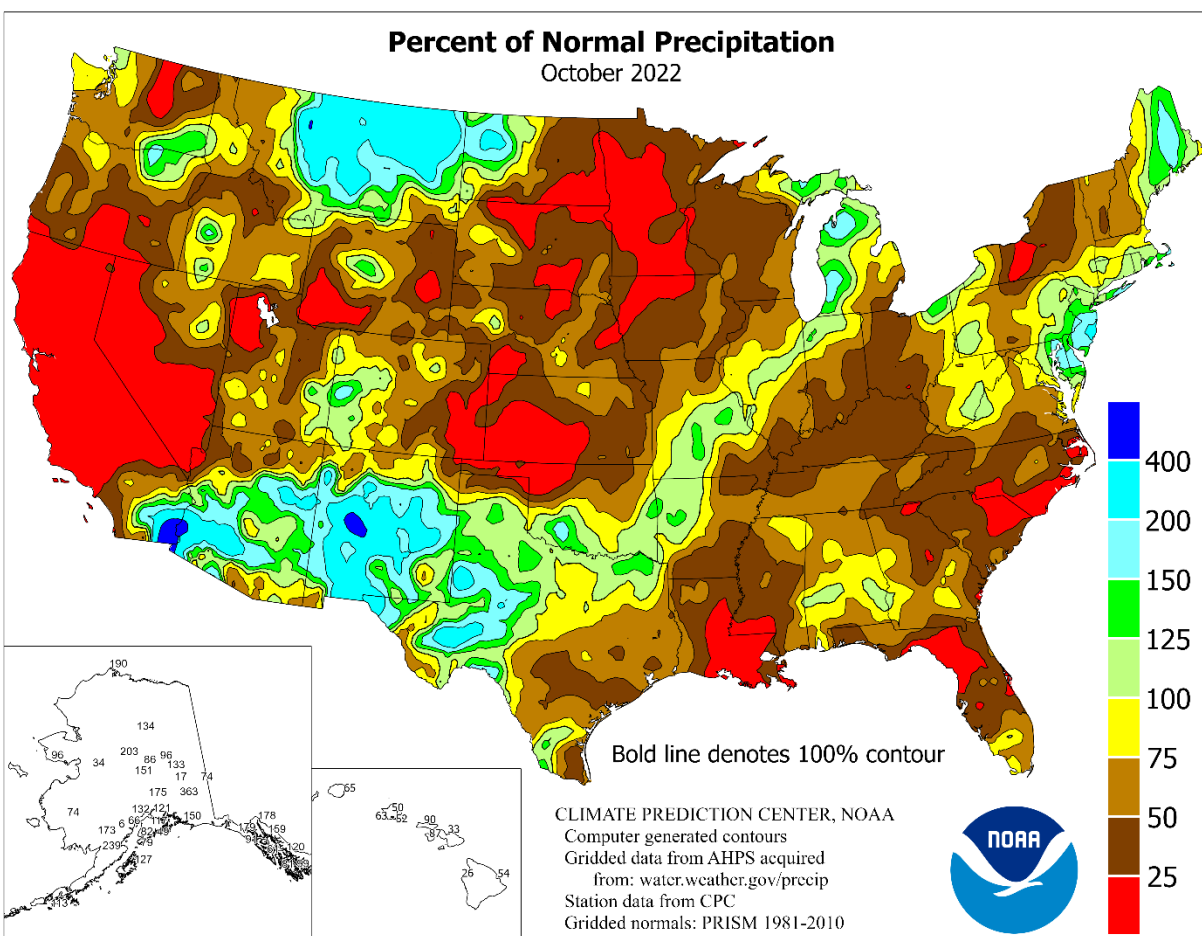
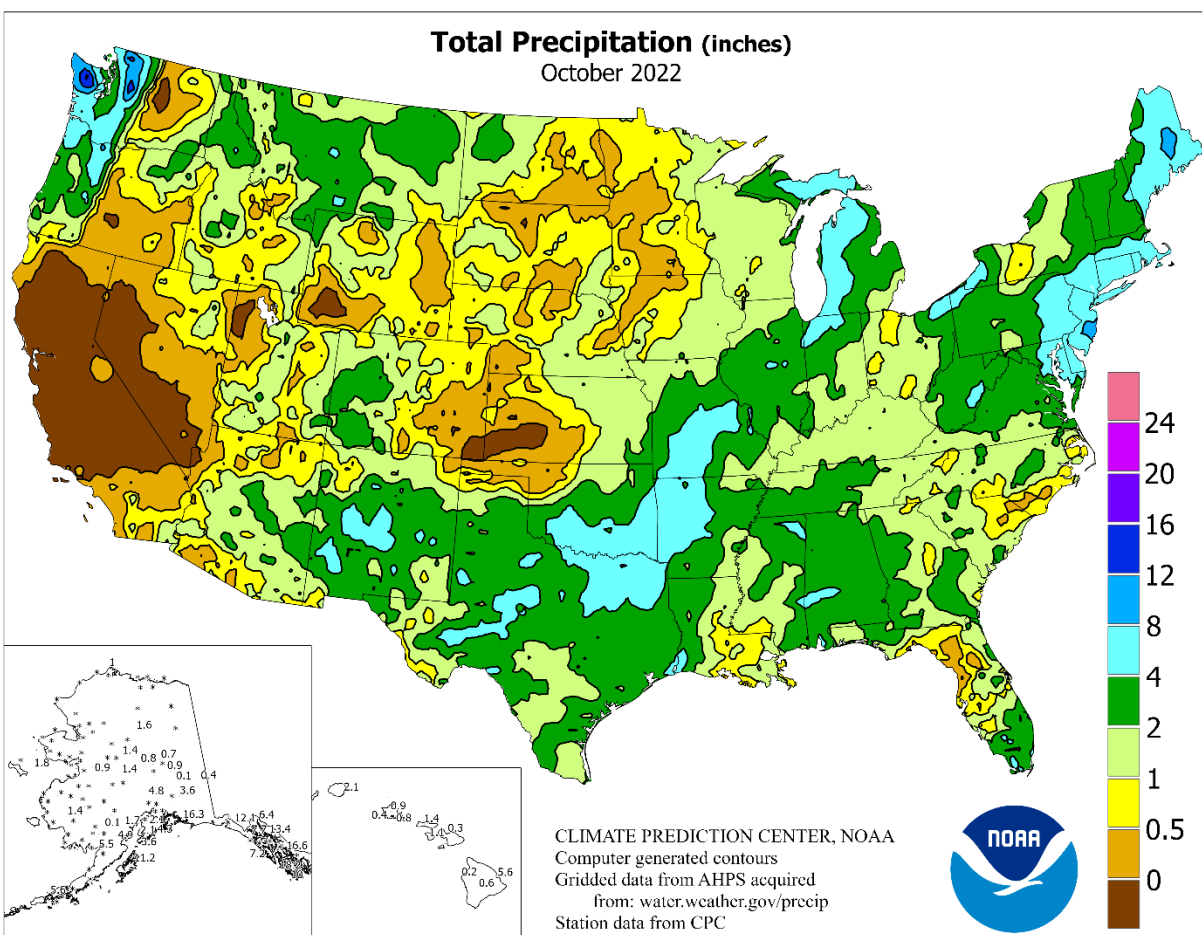
Ninety-six percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by October 2, three percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By October 2, sixty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was mature, 8 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Thirty-four percent of the 2022 sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 2, three percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. Twenty-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on October 9, thirty-three percentage points below the same time last year. By October 16, eighty-nine percent of the sorghum acreage was mature, 3 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Fifty-seven percent of the 2022 sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 16, one percentage point behind last year but 8 points ahead of average. Seventy-seven percent of the 2022 sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 30, two percentage points behind last year but 8 points ahead of average.

Nationally, 70 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by October 2, one percentage point behind the previous year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-nine percent of the rice acreage was harvested by October 16, one percentage point behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. Ninety-seven percent of the rice acreage was harvested by October 30, equal to both last year and the 5-year average.

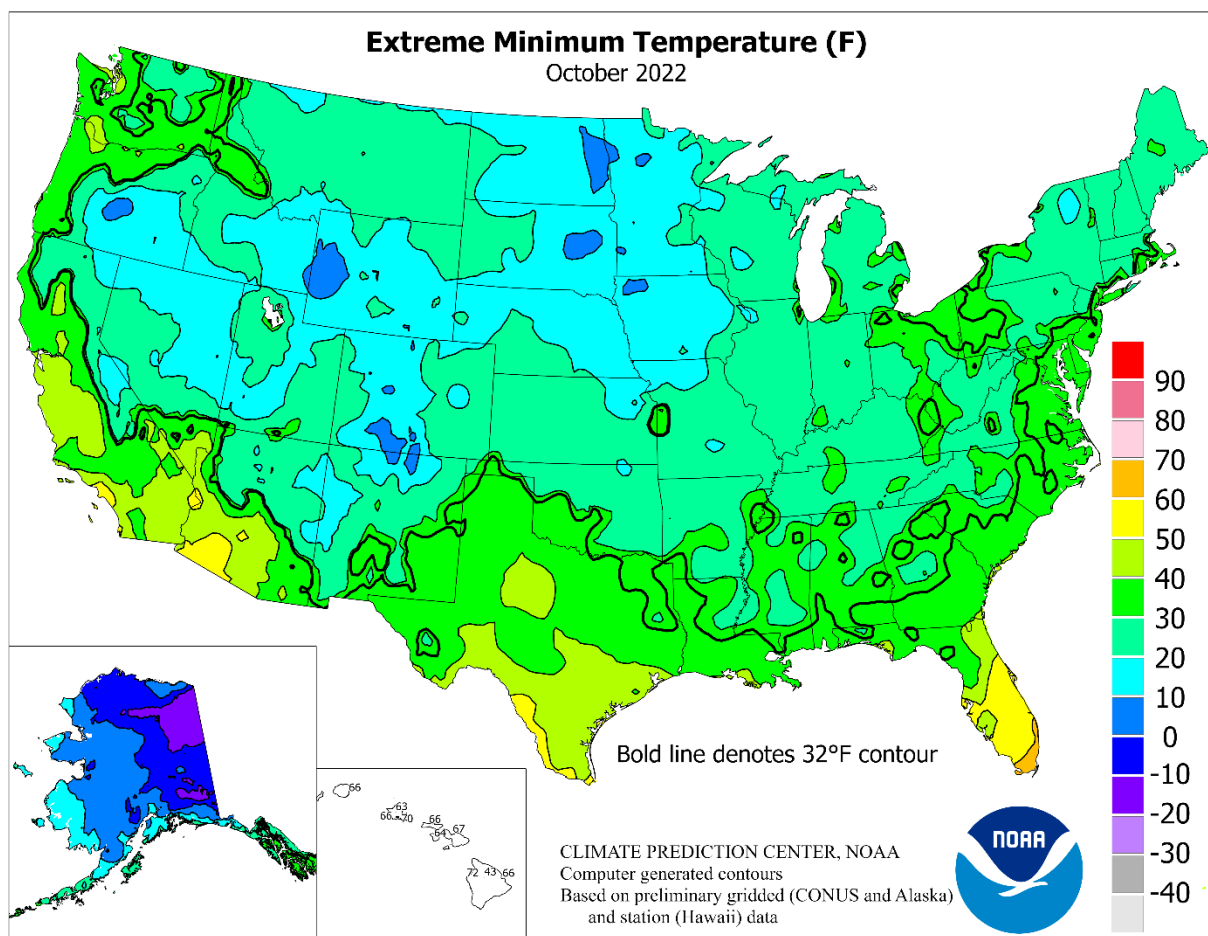
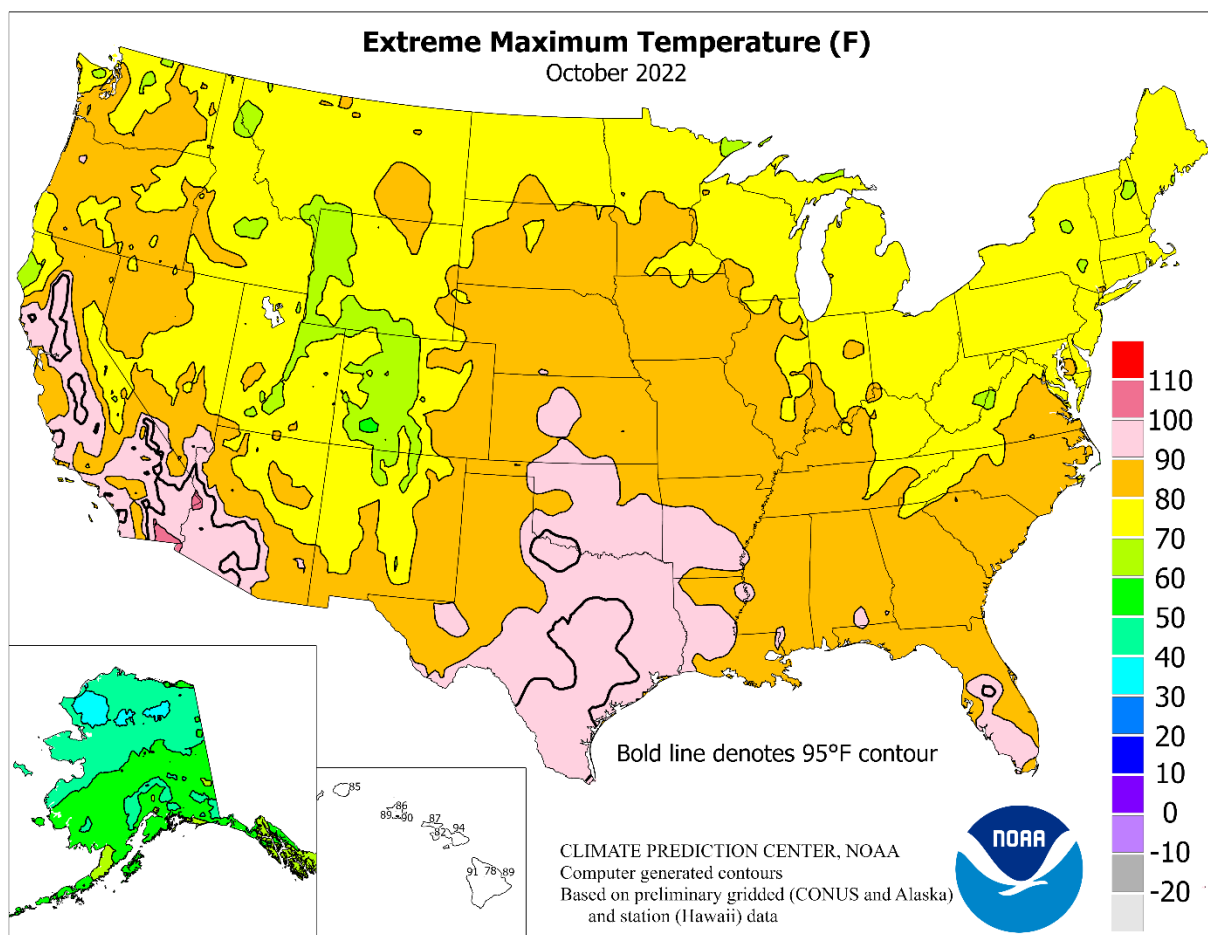
Twenty-eight percent of the nation's peanut acreage was harvested as of October 2, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the peanut acreage was harvested as of October 16, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. On October 16, sixty-two percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points below the same time last year. Seventy-nine percent of the peanut acreage was harvested as of October 30, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average.

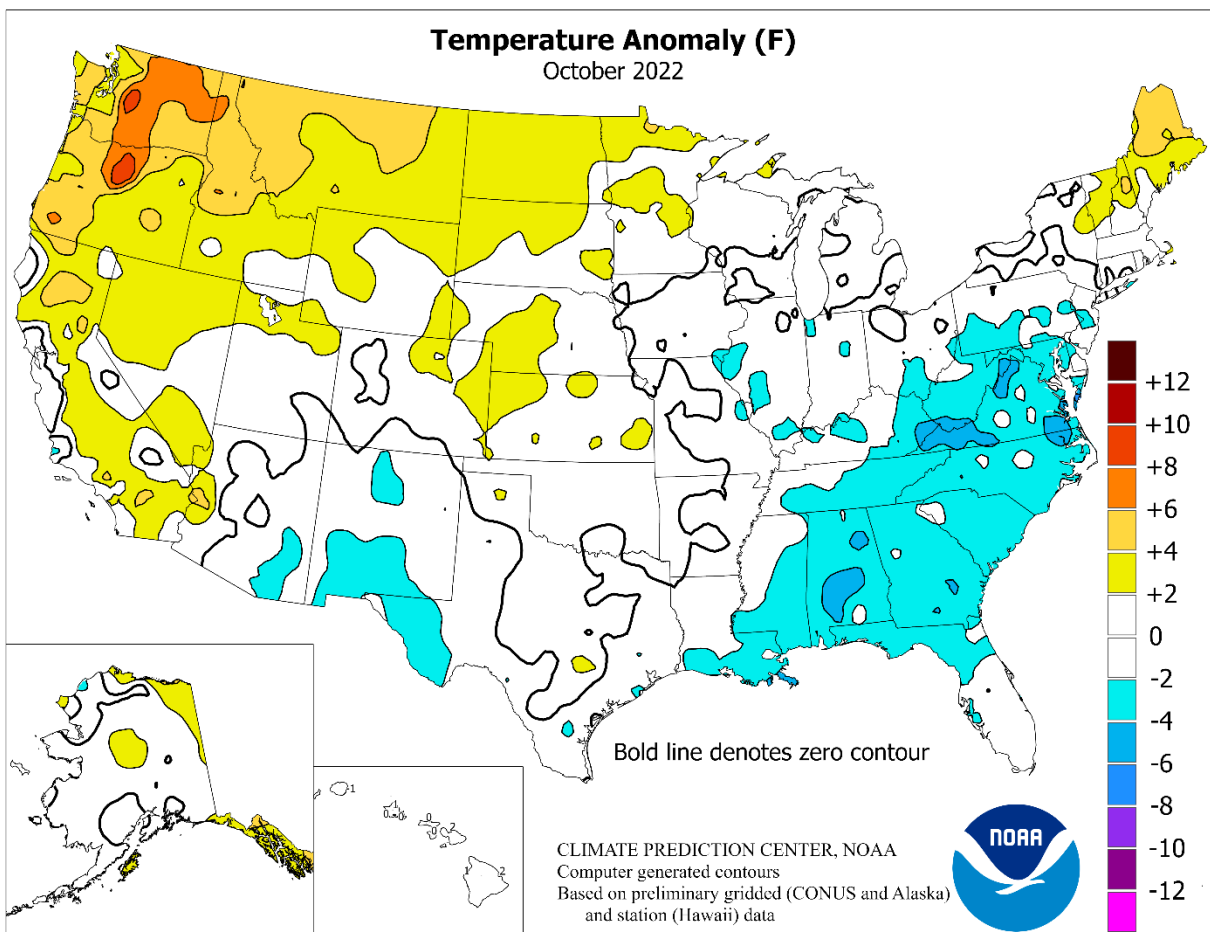
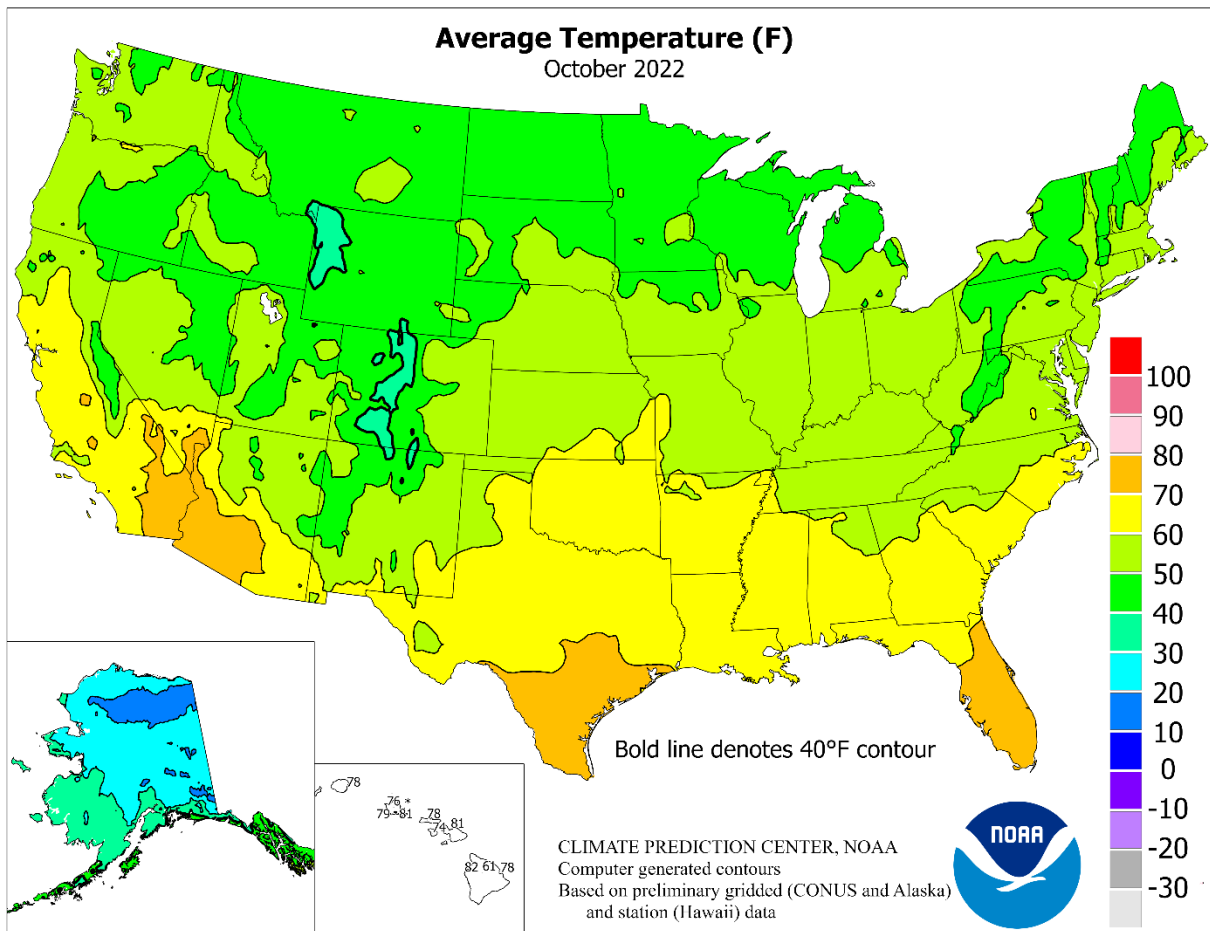
By October 2, sugarbeet producers had harvested 19 percent of the nation's crop, equal to last year but 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By October 16, sugarbeet producers had harvested 67 percent of the crop, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of average. By October 30, producers had harvested 89 percent of the nation's crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average.

By October 2, one percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By October 16, twenty-two percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 6 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. By October 30, sixty percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of average.









## National Weather Data for Selected Cities

October 2022

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK	ANCHORAGE	37	1	2.13	0.31	KY	WICHITA	61	2	0.78	-2.06	TOLEDO	54	-1	0.89	-1.69	
	BARROW	24	0	1.03	0.49		LEXINGTON	57	-1	0.94	-2.72		YOUNGSTOWN	51	-1	1.87	-1.47
	FAIRBANKS	29	2	0.73	-0.03		LOUISVILLE	58	-2	1.54	-2.18		OK OKLAHOMA CITY	62	1	2.20	-1.13
	JUNEAU	46	4	13.38	4.96		PADUCAH	59	-1	1.86	-2.13		TULSA	63	1	1.91	-1.87
	KODIAK	44	2	11.22	2.37		LA BATON ROUGE	68	-2	0.38	-4.45		OR ASTORIA	56	3	4.20	-2.54
AL	NOME	32	2	1.76	-0.08	LA	LAKE CHARLES	68	-4	1.41	-3.38	BURNS	49	4	0.11	-0.66	
	BIRMINGHAM	61	-4	2.56	-0.78		NEW ORLEANS	70	-3	0.83	-2.86	EUGENE	58	5	1.39	-1.78	
	HUNTSVILLE	60	-4	2.34	-1.22		SHREVEPORT	67	0	0.09	-4.50	MEDFORD	62	6	0.47	-0.74	
	MOBILE	68	-1	3.17	-0.78		MA BOSTON	56	2	4.25	0.22	PENDLETON	59	7	1.03	-0.06	
	MONTGOMERY	63	-5	1.69	-1.18		WORCESTER	52	2	4.44	-0.40	PORTLAND	61	6	3.13	-0.28	
AR	FORT SMITH	64	1	6.19	1.76	MD	BALTIMORE	56	-2	4.52	0.57	PA	SALEM	59	5	1.65	-1.82
	LITTLE ROCK	65	3	2.22	-2.25		ME CARIBOU	50	5	4.41	0.42		ALLENTOWN	51	-3	5.18	1.04
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	48	1	1.41	-0.11	MI	PORTLAND	51	1	7.78	2.53	ERIE	52	-2	4.72	0.35	
	PHOENIX	77	0	0.93	0.37		ALPENA	48	0	3.38	0.37		MIDDLETOWN	54	-2	3.55	-0.26
CA	PRESCOTT	56	-2	1.67	0.84	MN	GRAND RAPIDS	50	-1	3.66	-0.36	RI	PHILADELPHIA	57	-1	5.76	2.29
	TUCSON	71	-1	0.53	-0.13		HOUGHTON LAKE	47	0	1.67	-1.41		PITTSBURGH	51	-3	1.56	-1.27
	BAKERSFIELD	72	4	0.00	-0.28		LANSING	52	1	1.83	-1.32		WILKES-BARRE	52	-1	2.43	-1.28
	EUREKA	52	-2	0.16	-2.15		MUSKEGON	52	0	4.48	0.68		WILLIAMSPORT	52	-1	3.04	-0.65
	FRESNO	71	5	0.00	-0.56		TRAVERSE CITY	50	0	4.67	1.07		PROVIDENCE	55	1	5.74	1.56
CO	LOS ANGELES	68	1	0.24	-0.24	MO	DULUTH	46	2	0.79	-2.12	SC	CHARLESTON	65	-3	0.70	-3.63
	REDDING	70	5	0.00	-1.92		INT_ L FALLS	45	4	0.72	-1.51		COLUMBIA	62	-2	1.03	-2.10
	SACRAMENTO	67	2	0.00	-0.85		MINNEAPOLIS	52	2	0.24	-2.33		FLORENCE	62	-4	0.49	-2.93
	SAN DIEGO	68	0	0.09	-0.41		ROCHESTER	48	0	0.69	-1.73		GREENVILLE	58	-4	1.80	-1.79
	SAN FRANCISCO	61	-2	0.01	-0.78		ST. CLOUD	48	3	0.31	-2.30		SD ABERDEEN	48	2	0.09	-2.05
CT	STOCKTON	67	2	0.00	-0.69	MS	COLUMBIA	57	0	3.12	-0.35	TN	HURON	50	2	0.29	-1.66
	ALAMOS	43	-1	0.41	-0.24		KANSAS CITY	59	3	1.70	-1.56		RAPID CITY	50	3	0.51	-0.90
	CO SPRINGS	52	2	0.15	-0.62		SAINT LOUIS	59	-1	3.64	0.48		SIOUX FALLS	52	2	0.28	-2.09
	DENVER INTL	54	3	0.46	-0.53		SPRINGFIELD	58	-1	3.47	-0.13		BRISTOL	54	-3	0.76	-1.76
	GRAND JUNCTION	54	1	1.76	0.77		JACKSON	64	-2	1.19	-2.61		CHATTANOOGA	59	-3	1.61	-1.98
DC	PUEBLO	54	2	0.17	-0.59	MT	MERIDIAN	63	-4	4.18	0.32	TX	KNOXVILLE	57	-3	1.98	-0.82
	BRIDGEPORT	55	-1	3.81	-0.03		TUPELO	63	-2	3.76	-0.20		MEMPHIS	63	-1	4.37	0.40
	HARTFORD	54	1	5.00	0.48		BILLINGS	52	4	0.66	-0.72		NASHVILLE	60	-1	0.87	-2.49
	WASHINGTON	58	-3	2.55	-1.11		BUTTE	45	5	0.60	-0.24		ABILENE	68	1	3.84	1.02
	DE WILMINGTON	55	-2	4.20	0.52		CUT BANK	48	6	0.33	-0.24		AMARILLO	59	0	2.67	0.92
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	73	-2	0.36	-4.49	NC	GLASGOW	50	5	1.64	0.72	UT	AUSTIN	72	1	2.16	-1.76
	JACKSONVILLE	68	-3	1.57	-2.46		GREAT FALLS	49	5	1.59	0.52		BEAUMONT	70	-2	4.90	-0.57
	KEY WEST	80	-1	2.79	-2.88		HAVRE	50	6	1.46	0.72		BROWNSVILLE	77	-1	2.30	-1.53
	MIAMI	80	0	4.80	-2.85		MISSOULA	50	6	0.29	-0.89		CORPUS CHRISTI	75	0	0.80	-2.33
	ORLANDO	76	0	2.12	-1.34		ASHEVILLE	54	-4	0.63	-2.74		DEL RIO	72	-1	0.03	-2.05
GA	PENSACOLA	69	-2	1.15	-3.55	NE	CHARLOTTE	59	-3	0.66	-2.50	VA	EL PASO	66	-1	1.89	1.29
	TALLAHASSEE	67	-3	0.22	-3.02		GREENSBORO	57	-4	1.23	-1.86		FORT WORTH	69	1	4.38	0.01
	TAMPA	76	-2	1.09	-1.25		HATTERAS	64	-4	1.38	-4.20		GALVESTON	74	-1	1.54	-3.61
	WEST PALM BEACH	78	0	2.65	-3.25		RALEIGH	60	-2	1.29	-2.08		HOUSTON	70	-2	1.81	-3.65
	ATHENS	60	-3	1.29	-2.05		WILMINGTON	64	-2	0.57	-4.10		LUBBOCK	61	-1	2.33	0.81
IA	ATLANTA	62	-2	1.70	-1.58	ND	BISMARCK	48	3	0.46	-0.96	WY	MIDLAND	64	-2	1.48	0.27
	AUGUSTA	61	-5	1.85	-0.71		DICKINSON	47	3	0.20	-0.97		SAN ANGELO	67	0	2.31	-0.11
	COLUMBUS	64	-4	1.85	-0.92		FARGO	47	1	0.14	-2.02		SAN ANTONIO	72	1	1.05	-2.71
	MACON	62	-4	0.63	-1.99		GRAND FORKS	47	3	0.18	-1.71		VICTORIA	72	-1	1.59	-2.38
	SAVANNAH	65	-4	0.93	-2.79		JAMESTOWN	47	3	0.13	-1.55		WACO	69	1	2.82	-1.59
HI	HILLO	78	2	5.56	-4.68	OH	GRAND ISLAND	55	2	0.54	-1.45	WV	WICHITA FALLS	66	2	3.73	0.85
	HONOLULU	81	0	0.78	-0.72		LINCOLN	55	1	0.61	-1.52		UT SALT LAKE CITY	58	3	0.81	-0.45
	KAHULUI	81	2	0.28	-0.56		NORFOLK	52	2	0.63	-1.51		VA LYNCHBURG	56	-1	1.96	-1.16
	LIHUE	78	-1	2.12	-1.15		NORTH PLATTE	52	2	0.56	-1.09		NORFOLK	60	-4	2.02	-1.84
	BURLINGTON	52	-2	1.91	-1.18		OMAHA	54	0	0.54	-1.78		RICHMOND	57	-3	1.87	-1.52
ID	CEDAR RAPIDS	50	0	1.91	-1.00	NH	SCOTTSBLUFF	51	2	0.33	-0.90	WA	ROANOKE	56	-3	2.67	-0.29
	DES MOINES	53	0	1.02	-1.76		VALENTINE	50	0	0.21	-1.21		WASH/DULLES	55	-2	2.00	-1.65
	DUBUQUE	50	0	0.97	-1.95		CONCORD	50	1	2.68	-1.76		VT BURLINGTON	52	2	2.53	-1.30
	SIOUX CITY	51	1	0.48	-1.73		NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	56	-1	7.72	3.58		OLYMPIA	54	4	3.14	-1.93
	WATERLOO	51	-1	1.36	-1.39		NEWARK	56	-2	5.93	2.14		QUILLAYUTE	54	4	6.87	-3.81
IL	BOISE	57	4	0.84	0.03	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	57	-1	1.53	0.67	WI	SEATTLE-TACOMA	58	4	2.48	-1.43
	LEWISTON	58	5	1.29	0.21		ELY	47	0	0.33	-0.47		SPOKANE	55	7	0.50	-0.88
	POCATELLO	49	2	0.63	-0.35		LAS VEGAS	73	2	0.00	-0.31		YAKIMA	57	7	0.30	-0.34
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	54	0	1.64	-1.80		RENO	58	3	0.01	-0.49		EAU CLAIRE	48	0	0.78	-1.72
	MOLINE	53	-1	0.85	-1.96		WINNEMUCCA	53	4	0.00	-0.66		GREEN BAY	51	2	1.33	-1.34
IN	PEORIA	54	-1	1.63	-1.54	NY	ALBANY	52	1	3.07	-0.78	WY	LA CROSSE	51	-1	1.04	-1.46
	ROCKFORD	51	-1	1.52	-1.10		BINGHAMTON	49	0	1.65	-2.11		MADISON	50	0	0.82	-1.94
	SPRINGFIELD	53	-3	3.13	-0.13		BUFFALO	52	0	3.59	-0.44		MILWAUKEE	53	0	1.56	-1.22
	EVANSVILLE	57	-1	1.34	-2.06		ROCHESTER	50	-2	1.25	-1.96		BECKLEY	50	-4	4.05	1.32
	FORT WAYNE	52	-1	1.72	-1.24		SYRACUSE	52	1	1.09	-2.79		CHARLESTON	53	-4	1.81	-1.10
KS	INDIANAPOLIS	54	-1	1.41	-1.81	OH	AKRON-CANTON	53	0	2.33	-1.00	WY	ELKINS	49	-4	3.15	0.07
	SOUTH BEND	53	1	3.80	0.08		CINCINNATI	55	-1	0.99	-2.35		HUNTINGTON	54	-3	1.12	-1.89
	CONCORDIA	58	3	1.07	-0.91		CLEVELAND	54	-1	3.27	-0.33		CASPER	47	1	0.29	-0.89
	DODGE CITY	59	2	0.00	-2.02		COLUMBUS	54	-1	0.60	-2.29		CHEYENNE	49	3	0.11	-0.89
	GOODLAND	57	5	0.11	-1.30		DAYTON	55	-1	0.92	-2.03		LANDER	49	3	0.31	-1.08
	TOPEKA	59	2	1.26	-1.59		MANSFIELD	52	-1	1.46	-1.70		SHERIDAN	49	3	0.99	-0.57

## National Agricultural Summary

October 31 – November 6, 2022

*Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS*

### HIGHLIGHTS

Much of the West recorded above-normal precipitation. In fact, much of the Pacific Northwest, Rockies, and parts of Arizona, California, and Nevada recorded at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. In addition, large parts of the Great Lakes, Midwest, lower Mississippi Valley, and southern Great Plains also recorded at least twice the normal precipitation. Although most of the eastern one-third of the nation was drier than normal, parts of the Carolinas and Florida

recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Meanwhile, most of the western one-third of the country reported below-normal weekly temperatures. Much of Arizona and California, as well as some locations in Nevada, Oregon, and Utah, recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal. In contrast, the nation's mid-section and East were warmer than normal. The Great Lakes, mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Northeast, Ohio Valley, and Tennessee Valley recorded temperatures 9°F or more above normal.

**Corn:** Eighty-seven percent of the 2022 corn acreage was harvested by week's end, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Harvest progress advanced 10 percentage points or more for the week in 10 of the 18 estimating states.

**Soybeans:** Soybean harvest across the nation was 94 percent complete by November 6, eight percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progress was complete or nearing completion in 12 of the 18 estimating states.

**Winter Wheat:** Nationwide, producers had sown 92 percent of the intended 2023 winter wheat acreage by November 6, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Planting progress was complete or nearing completion in 13 of the 18 estimating states. Nationwide, 73 percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by November 6, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the average. Winter wheat emergence advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in 13 of the 18 estimating states. As of November 6, thirty percent of the 2023 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 15 points below the same time last year.

**Cotton:** By November 6, sixty-two percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last

year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Cotton harvest advanced 10 percentage points or more for the week in eight of the 15 estimating states.

**Sorghum:** Eighty-seven percent of the 2022 sorghum acreage had been harvested by November 6, two percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average pace in all six estimating states.

**Other Crops:** Eighty-six percent of the nation's peanut acreage was harvested as of November 6, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Peanut harvest progress was at or ahead of the 5-year average pace in all eight estimating states.

By November 6, sugarbeet producers had harvested 94 percent of the nation's crop, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sugarbeet harvest advanced 20 percentage points during the week in Michigan.

By November 6, eighty-one percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sunflower harvest advanced 13 percentage points or more during the week in all four estimating states.



**Crop Progress and Condition****Week Ending November 6, 2022**

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 6 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	83	45	65	74
IL	89	78	88	85
IN	73	71	83	75
IA	82	77	89	74
KS	93	90	93	89
KY	88	91	94	92
MI	61	43	60	56
MN	91	80	92	75
MO	90	83	90	86
NE	81	80	90	75
NC	99	96	98	99
ND	80	74	91	59
OH	63	56	75	62
PA	67	46	55	64
SD	80	82	91	66
TN	94	97	99	97
TX	99	97	100	93
WI	74	37	55	54
18 Sts	83	76	87	76
These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 6 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	88	65	79	75
KS	77	68	82	70
NE	84	75	87	77
OK	79	64	80	73
SD	91	78	89	76
TX	100	100	100	94
6 Sts	85	77	87	79
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 6 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	88	88	94	84
IL	84	89	94	89
IN	76	87	93	85
IA	94	94	97	92
KS	78	79	88	79
KY	65	71	80	68
LA	97	98	100	98
MI	64	77	89	75
MN	99	98	100	95
MS	91	93	96	92
MO	69	73	86	70
NE	94	97	100	95
NC	55	45	55	48
ND	98	99	100	89
OH	80	87	92	84
SD	98	97	99	95
TN	64	73	80	69
WI	92	86	95	84
18 Sts	86	88	94	86
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 6 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	75	80	87	81
FL	92	92	94	94
GA	79	83	89	83
NC	83	79	89	78
OK	66	59	70	69
SC	62	66	80	72
TX	57	55	60	56
VA	94	95	98	89
8 Sts	77	79	86	80
These 8 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 6 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	50	59	70	60
AZ	51	43	49	45
AR	85	87	97	88
CA	82	60	70	56
GA	46	47	58	56
KS	16	50	65	19
LA	85	95	98	92
MS	70	84	92	81
MO	73	68	92	75
NC	55	60	71	60
OK	47	29	45	39
SC	33	51	58	52
TN	52	65	74	66
TX	50	48	51	48
VA	44	68	74	59
15 Sts	54	55	62	55
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 6 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	92	85	92	90
MI	77	51	71	76
MN	99	100	100	96
ND	99	97	100	95
4 Sts	95	89	94	92
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 6 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	60	40	53	70
KS	80	65	78	68
ND	65	62	82	62
SD	69	60	84	58
4 Sts	68	60	81	61
These 4 States harvested 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending November 6, 2022

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 6 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	69	48	67	71
CA	43	30	45	38
CO	99	98	99	99
ID	100	95	99	100
IL	79	80	95	88
IN	84	81	90	88
KS	94	87	93	93
MI	84	94	98	91
MO	75	68	83	69
MT	98	98	99	97
NE	100	98	100	100
NC	48	38	54	46
OH	85	93	97	94
OK	88	84	90	89
OR	93	94	98	95
SD	100	99	100	100
TX	83	84	88	81
WA	100	98	99	98
18 Sts	90	87	92	90
These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 6 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	22	43	54
CA	19	10	15	16
CO	83	75	85	88
ID	91	75	88	88
IL	58	26	45	71
IN	63	42	63	70
KS	79	58	68	76
MI	73	74	91	77
MO	57	35	57	49
MT	79	84	93	79
NE	93	94	96	94
NC	30	17	32	29
OH	73	57	73	81
OK	71	62	75	77
OR	49	51	63	56
SD	95	68	75	92
TX	62	59	67	64
WA	84	77	90	82
18 Sts	73	62	73	74
These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	21	49	26
CA	0	0	5	55	40
CO	19	25	34	21	1
ID	2	5	45	41	7
IL	5	8	53	29	5
IN	1	4	28	55	12
KS	20	22	32	24	2
MI	2	8	31	46	13
MO	1	10	31	53	5
MT	10	14	52	20	4
NE	17	19	40	21	3
NC	0	5	22	72	1
OH	6	8	35	39	12
OK	17	25	44	13	1
OR	2	4	17	36	41
SD	9	25	40	26	0
TX	24	25	37	13	1
WA	1	6	29	53	11
18 Sts	15	19	36	25	5
Prev Wk	17	18	37	23	5
Prev Yr	9	13	33	39	6

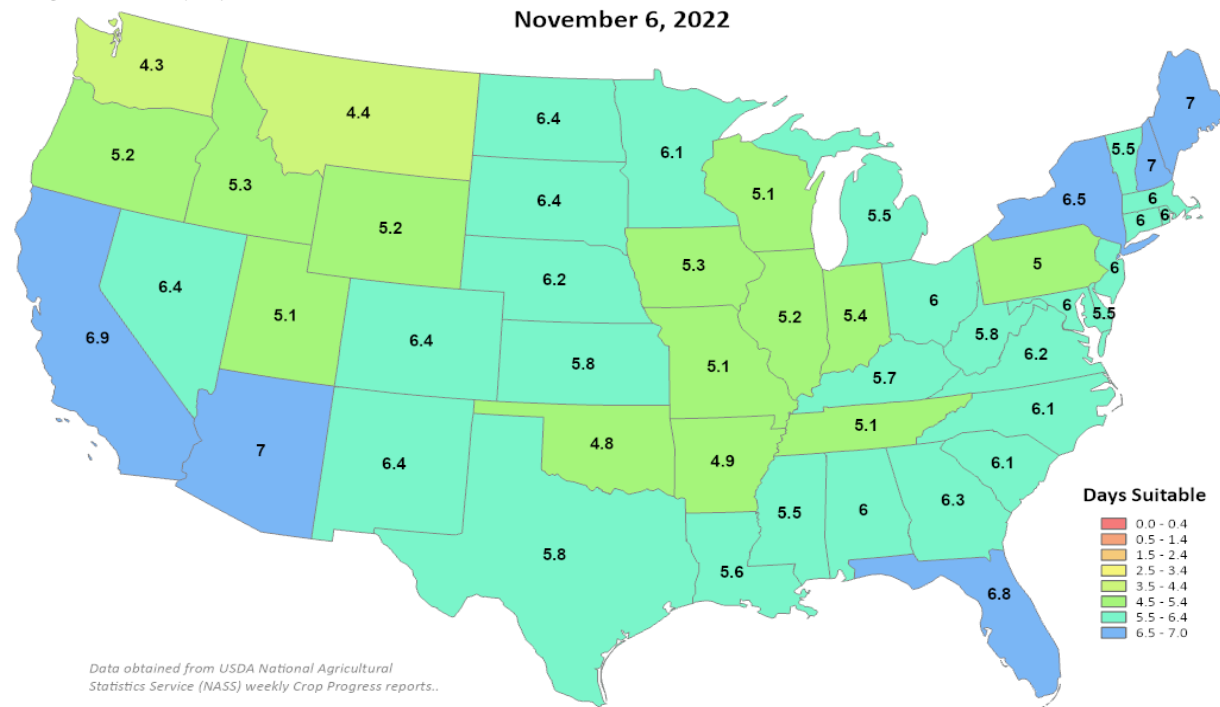


United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

This product was prepared by the  
USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)  
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

## Days Suitable for Fieldwork

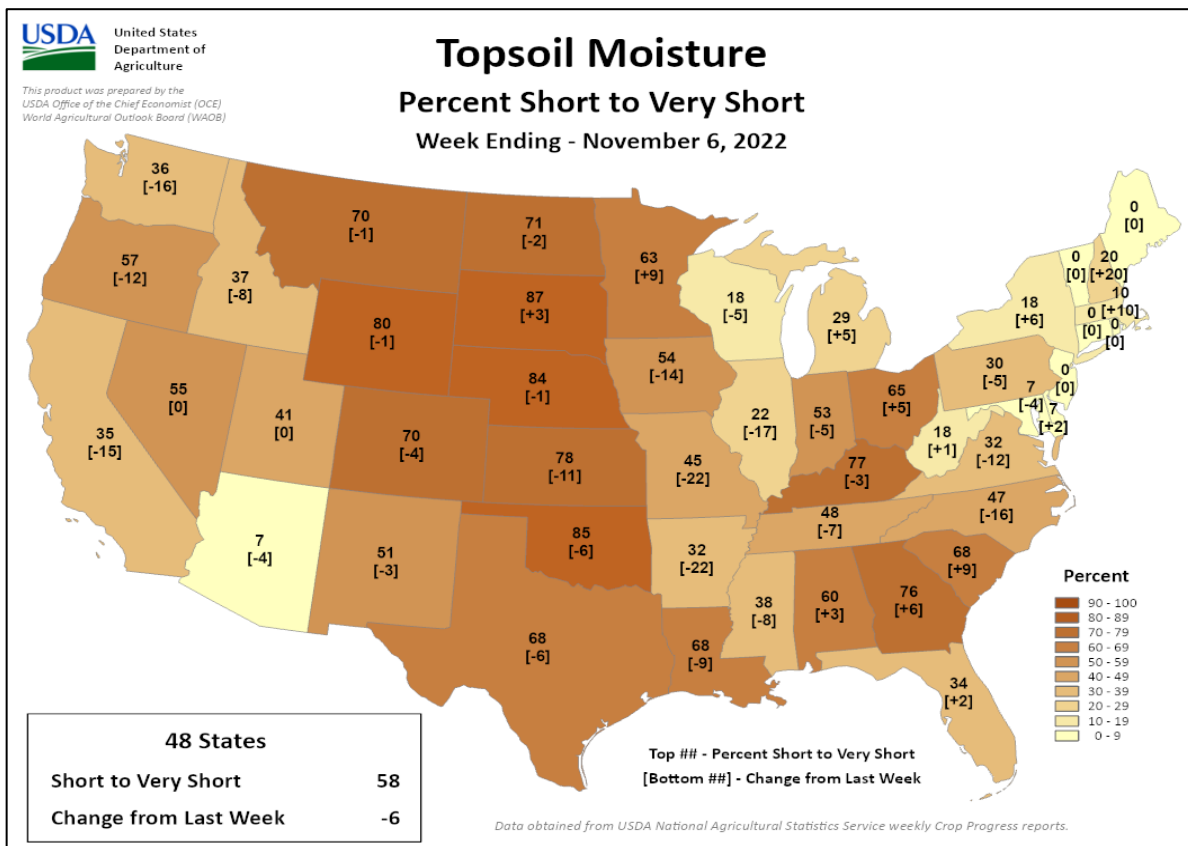
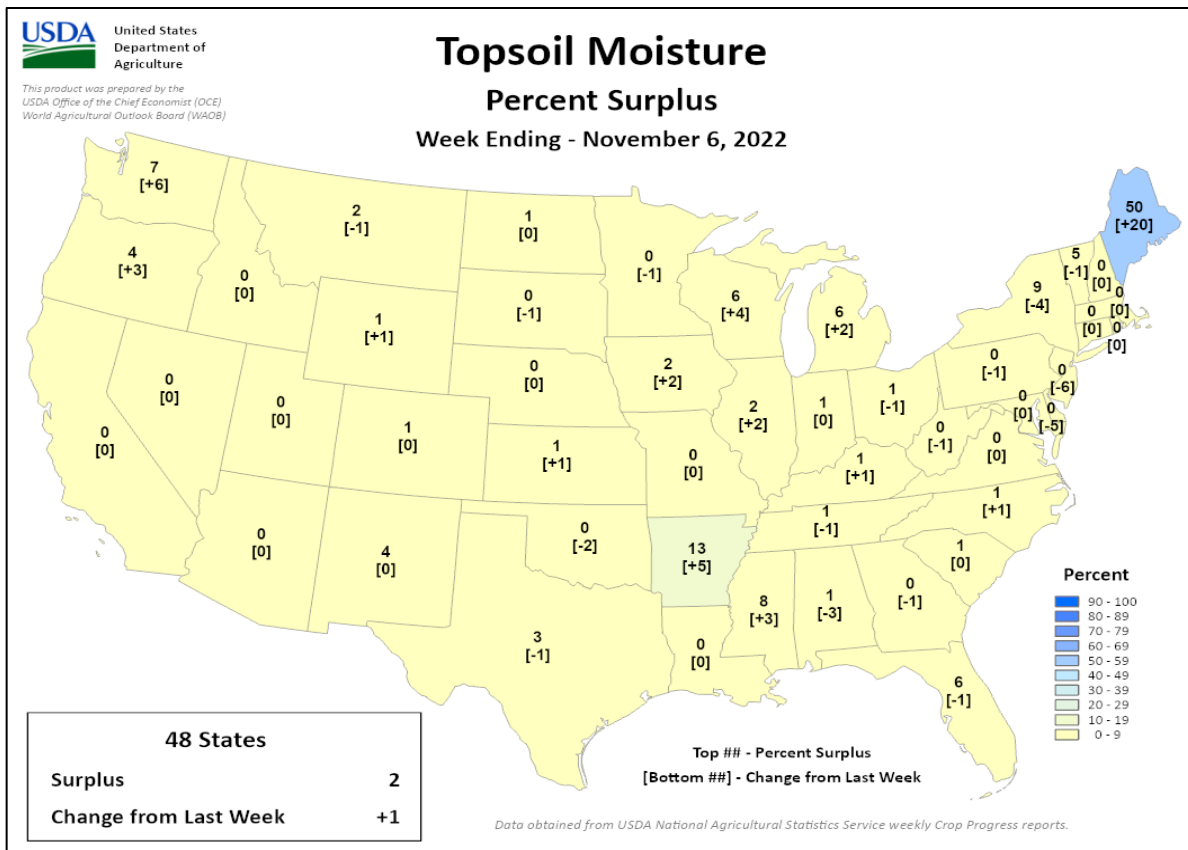
Week Ending  
November 6, 2022



## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending November 6, 2022

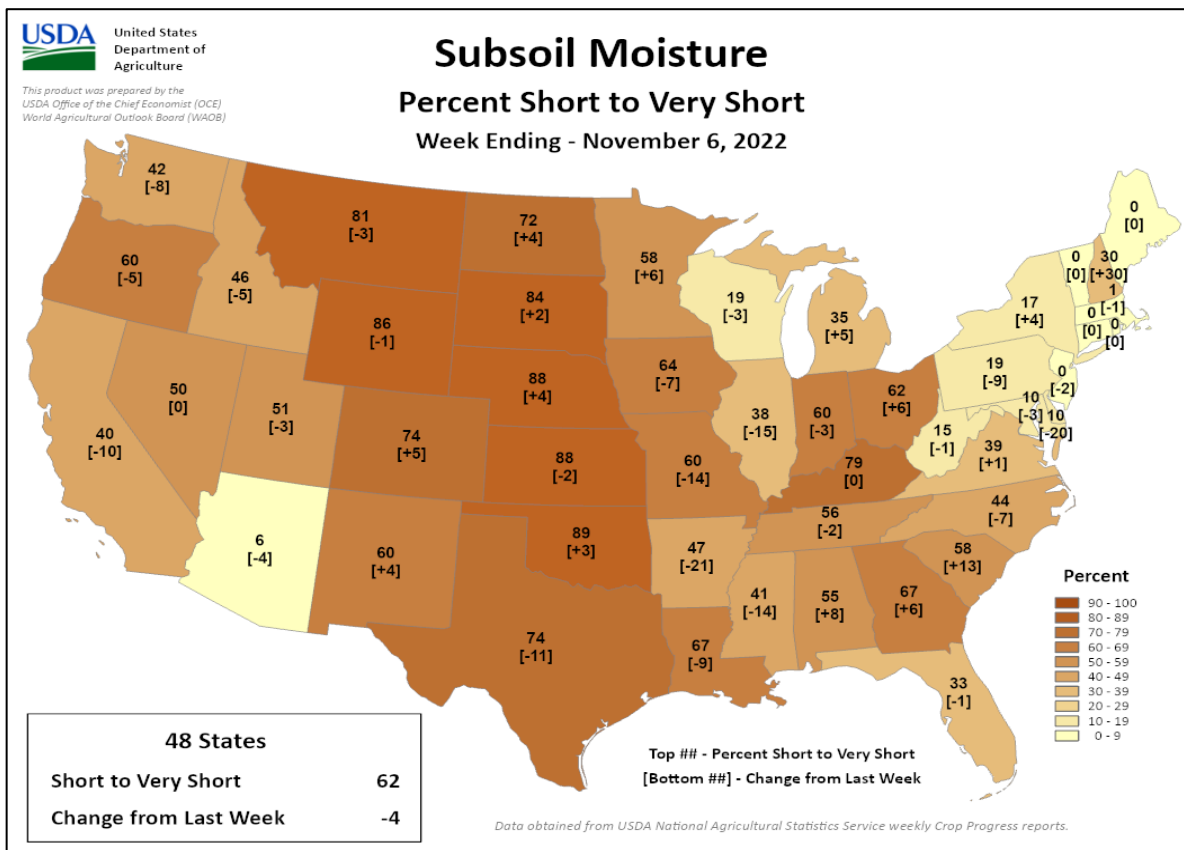
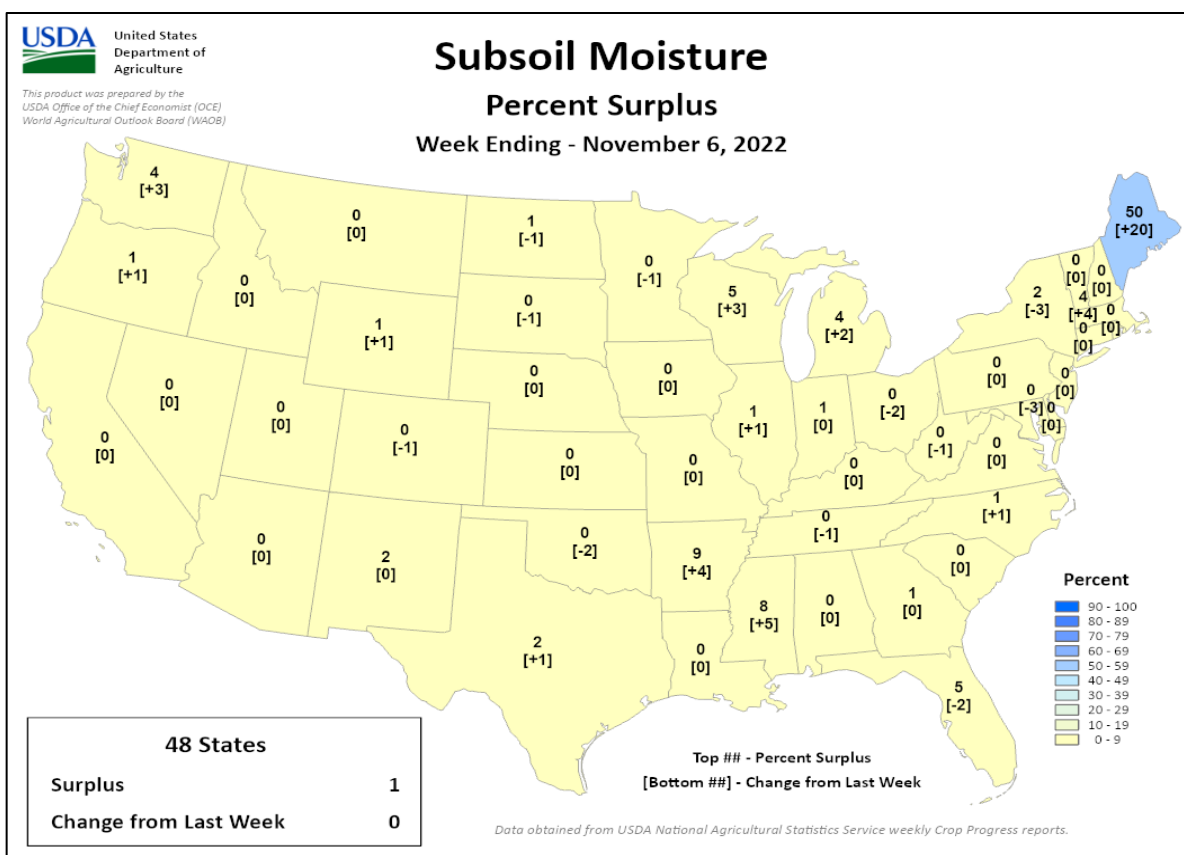
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending November 6, 2022

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





## International Weather and Crop Summary

October 30 – November 5, 2022

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Warm weather prevailed over much of Europe, though widespread showers returned to many of the continent's primary winter crop areas.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Mostly dry weather favored winter grain sowing but kept soil moisture very limited for crop establishment.

**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA:** Sunny skies and summer-like heat kept soils devoid of moisture for early winter grain planting and establishment over much of the region.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Seasonably dry weather across much of India and Pakistan aided rabi crop sowing and other fieldwork.

**EAST ASIA:** Sunny, mild weather continued to aid winter crop establishment but also necessitated more irrigation which may be limited in some areas from lingering drought.

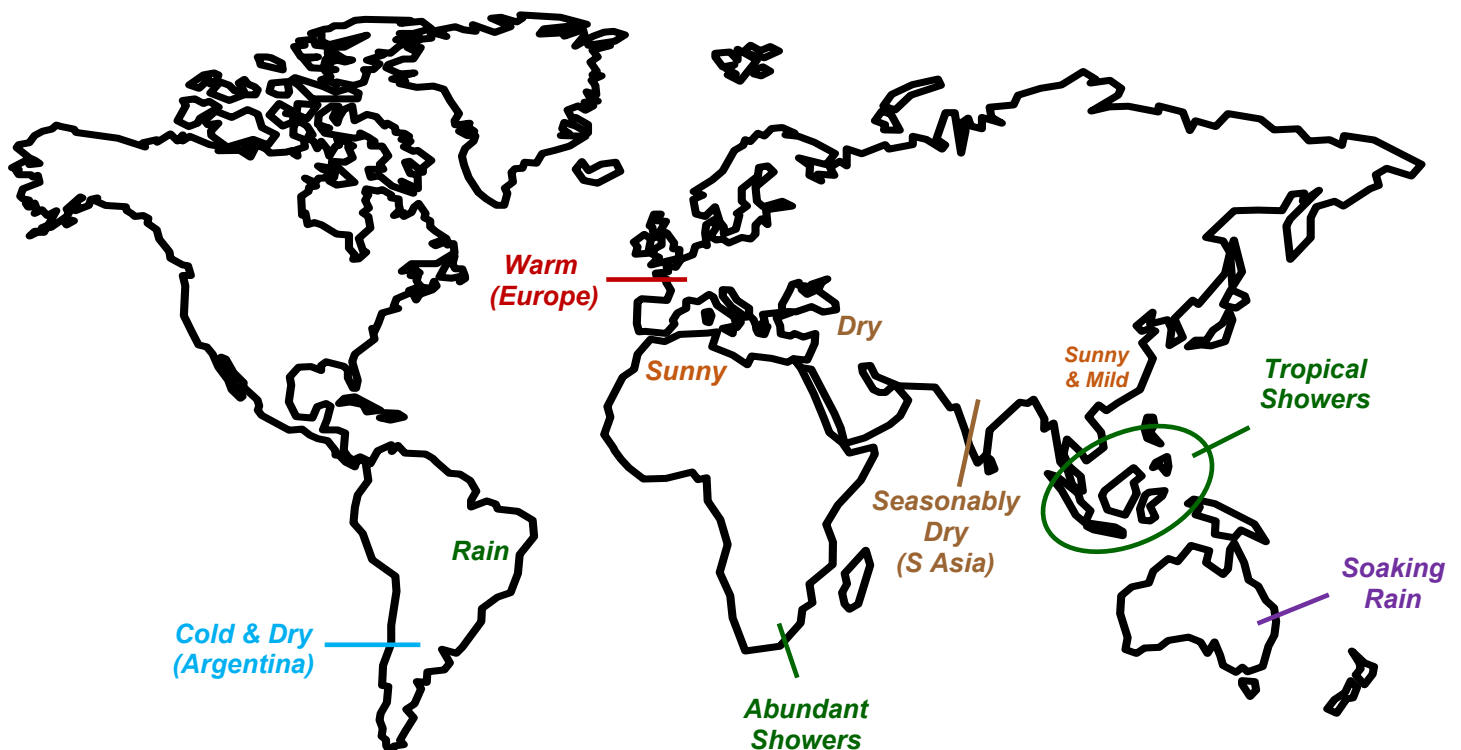
**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Showers across the Philippines and southern portions of the region maintained ample moisture supplies as the next cropping cycle of rice begins.

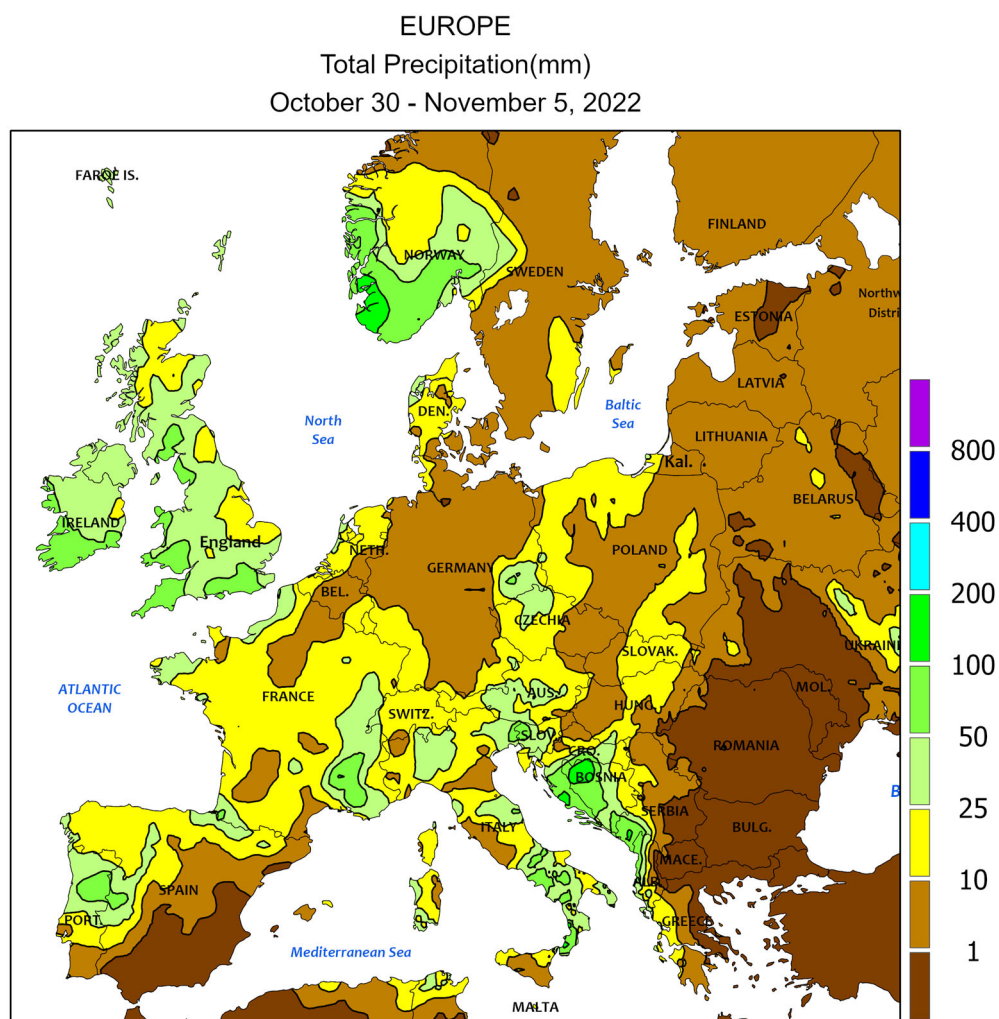
**AUSTRALIA:** Soaking rain in the east further delayed fieldwork and raised additional concerns about crop quality.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Showers maintained favorable prospects for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

**ARGENTINA:** Cold, mostly dry weather placed additional stress on immature winter grains.

**BRAZIL:** Rain provided additional moisture for germination of soybeans and other summer crops in the northeastern interior.





CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data

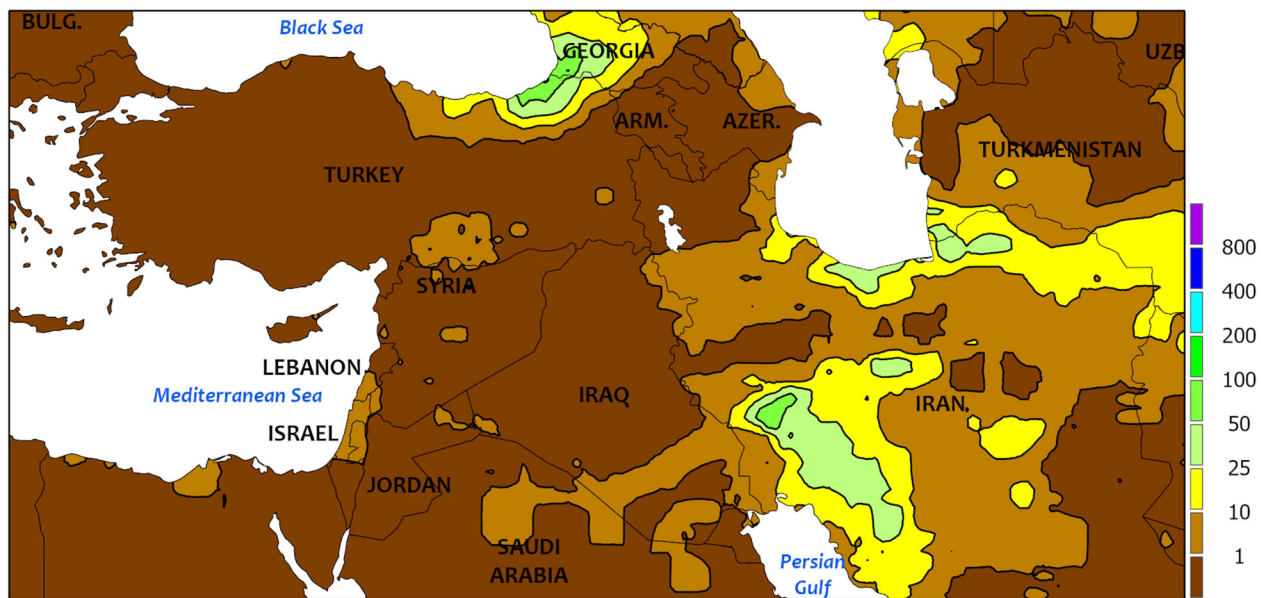


## EUROPE

Showers returned to much of Europe while warmer-than-normal weather persisted. Rainfall during the monitoring period totaled 5 to 50 mm (locally more) across most of the continent's primary winter crop areas, though dry conditions were noted in southern portions of Spain and the Balkans. Consequently, moisture supplies for winter barley, wheat, and rapeseed remained overall favorable. However, longer-term deficits persisted across western and southern France as well as

central and northern Italy. While rainfall during the past week was non-existent over Greece and the southeastern Balkans, many of these same crop areas were hit with very heavy rain in late September and early October. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6°C above normal over western and central Europe and up to 8°C above normal in the Danube River Valley; the warmth kept winter crops from going dormant, even in the typically colder northeastern climates.

MIDDLE EAST  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
October 30 - November 5, 2022



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



#### MIDDLE EAST

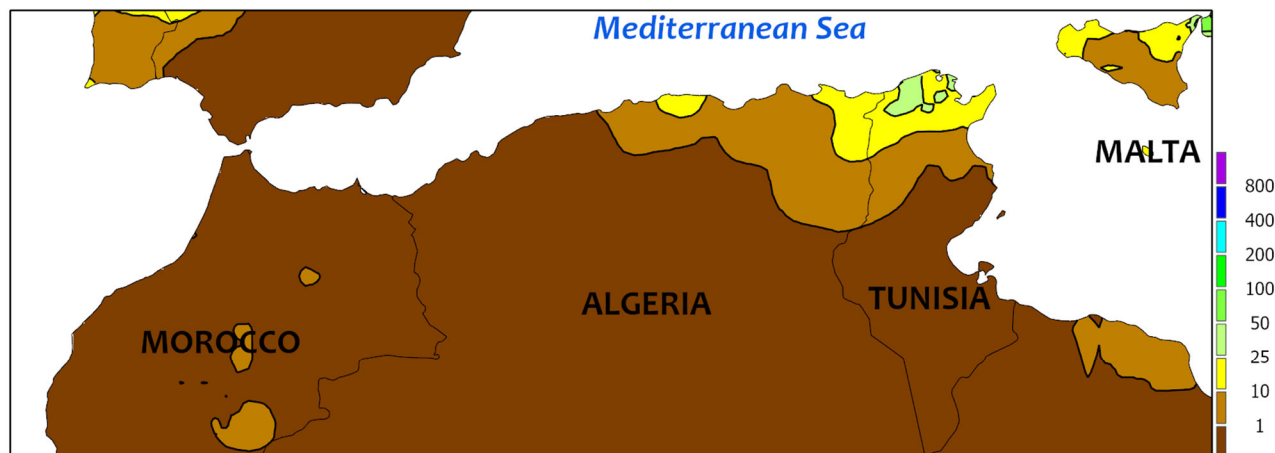
Dry weather prevailed across the region save for locally heavy showers in southwestern Iran. Little to no rainfall was recorded from Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast into northwestern Iran, leaving many of these primary crop areas devoid of soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. Even the Anatolian Plateau of central Turkey has trended dry after favorable early autumn rain. However, light showers in northeastern Iran (1-12 mm)

moistened soils locally, while moderate to heavy rain (10-65 mm) in southwestern Iran benefited winter wheat and barley establishment. Above-normal temperatures across central and southern portions of the Middle East (2-5°C above normal) contrasted with near-normal temperatures over much of Turkey, though 7-day average temperatures remained well above 5°C (the threshold for winter crop dormancy) across the entire region.

## NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Total Precipitation(mm)

October 30 - November 5, 2022



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data

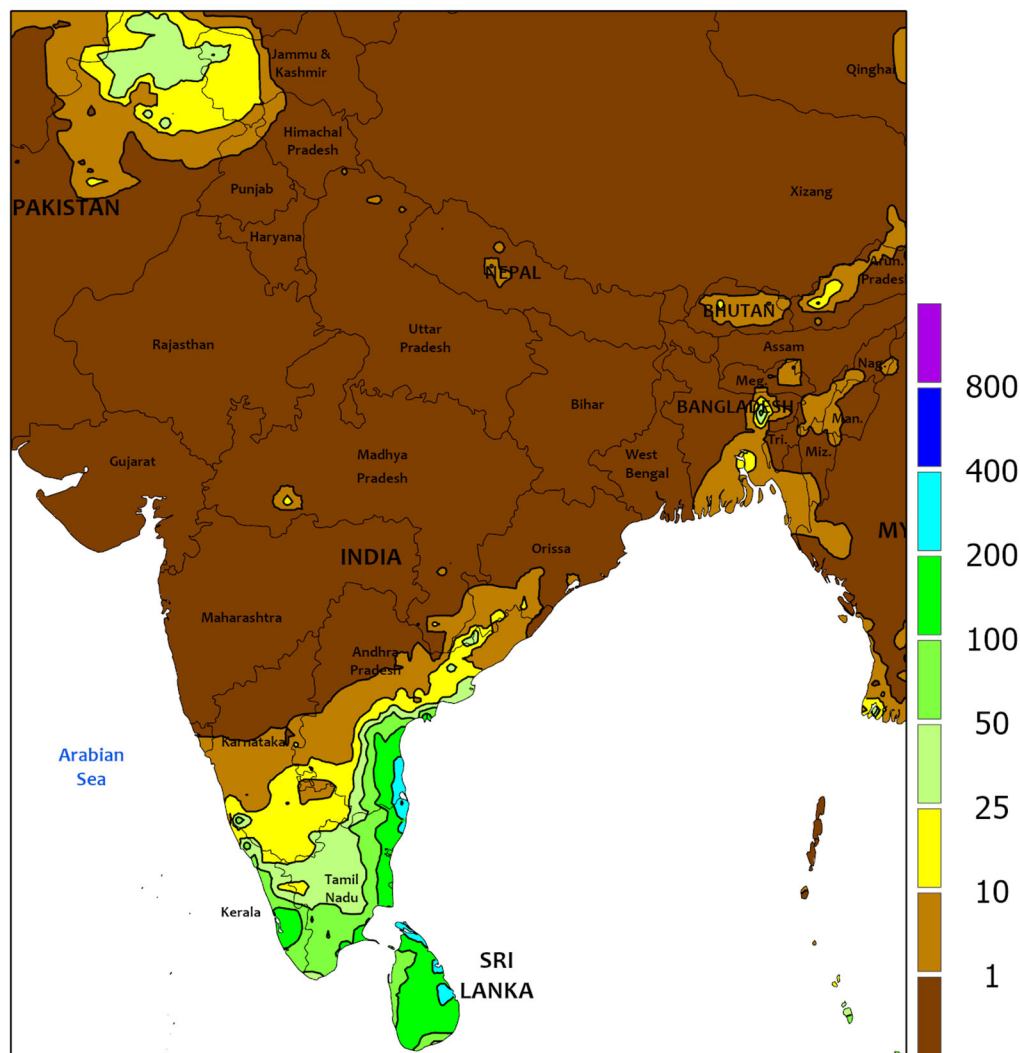


## NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Despite some showers in the east, drought intensified across much of the region. No rain was reported during the monitoring period from Morocco into western Algeria. Season-to-date (since September 1) regional-average rainfall in Morocco's primary croplands stood at a meager 15 mm, a deficit of 70 mm (less than 20 percent of normal) and the second driest start to the autumn-winter growing campaign over the past 30 years; last year's historic drought in Morocco was marginally worse at this same time. Exacerbating the impacts of the acute dryness were temperatures averaging up to 5°C above normal over western and central Morocco, with daytime

highs into the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) more typical of August. Western Algeria likewise saw temperatures surge into the lower 30s, which kept evapotranspiration rates very high. Highly variable showers (2-30 mm) in northeastern Algeria moistened soils locally for wheat and barley planting, while moderate to heavy rain (10-25 mm) in northern Tunisia quickly transitioned to dry weather away from the coast. It is still early in the winter grain growing campaign, although winter grain sowing typically begins in November and producers will need soaking rainfall soon for uniform crop establishment.

SOUTH ASIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
October 30 - November 5, 2022



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



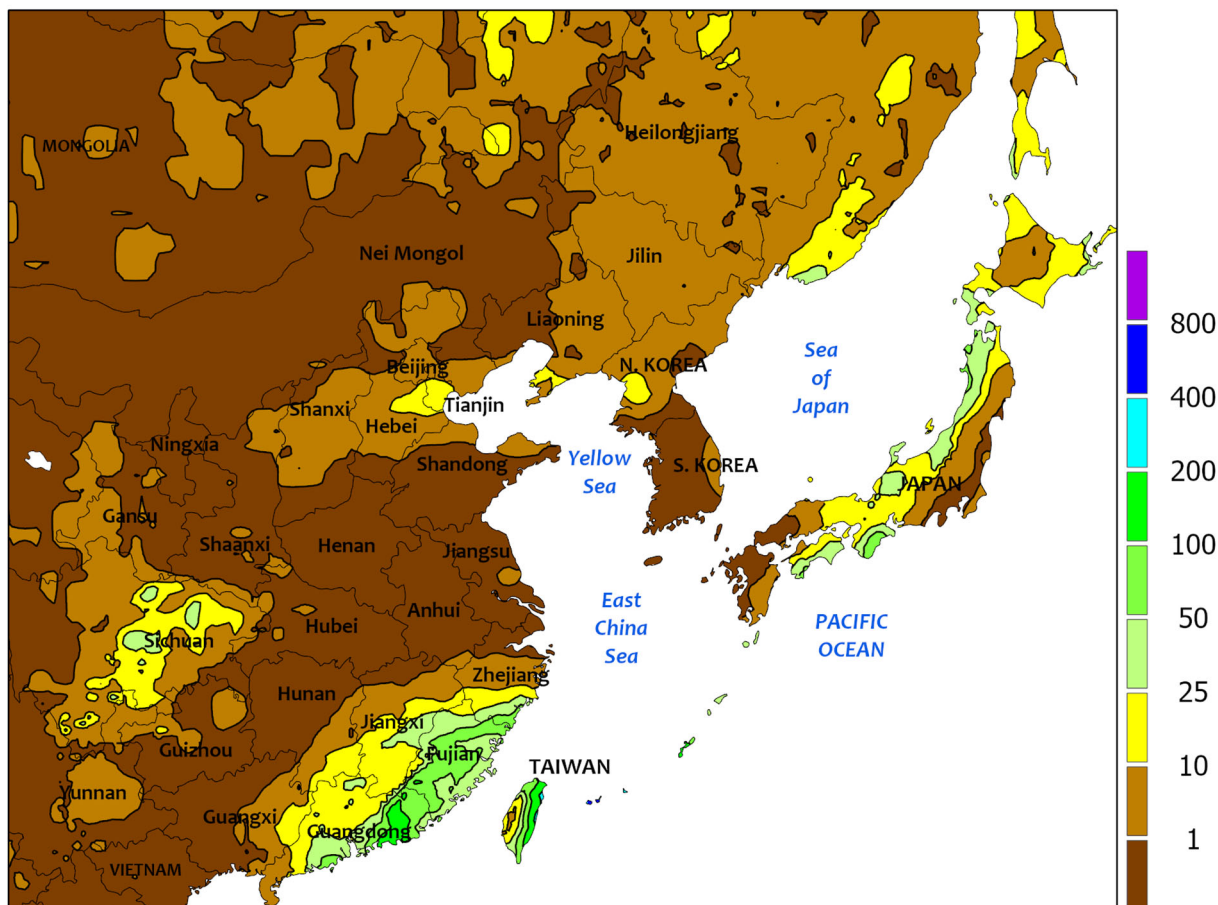
### SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably dry weather prevailed across most of the region with showers (25-100 mm) limited to locales in southern-most India. The dry weather supported fieldwork that included rabi crop sowing in India and Pakistan. In fact, rabi sowing in

India was well ahead of last year at this time in most areas due to ample moisture from better-than-average monsoon rain. Meanwhile, the rainfall in the south not only boosted moisture reserves for rabi crops but also later-planted kharif cotton.



EASTERN ASIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
October 30 - November 5, 2022



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



#### EASTERN ASIA

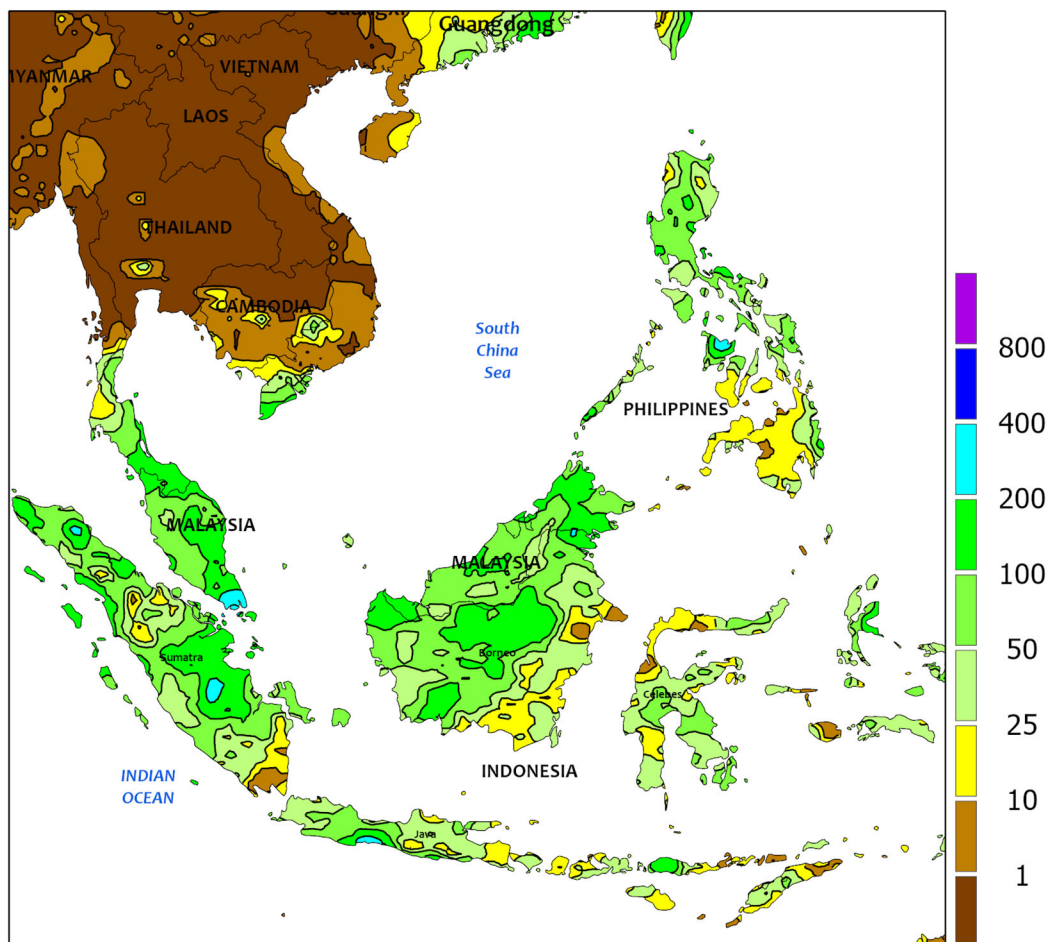
Dry weather prevailed across most of eastern and southern China with the sunny conditions supporting wheat and rapeseed establishment. In addition, temperatures remained 1 to 3°C above normal, further promoting crop development. However, the warm, dry weather reduced soil moisture and necessitated more irrigation; irrigation supplies in the Yangtze Valley may be limited due to lingering late-summer drought

(35 percent of normal rainfall since August 1). Meanwhile, showers (10-50 mm or more) from a weakening tropical cyclone (Nalgae) moved into southeastern China, providing limited relief from unrelenting drought since late summer.

*This will be the last weekly summary for East Asia. Coverage will resume in March 2023.*



SOUTHEAST ASIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
October 30 - November 5, 2022



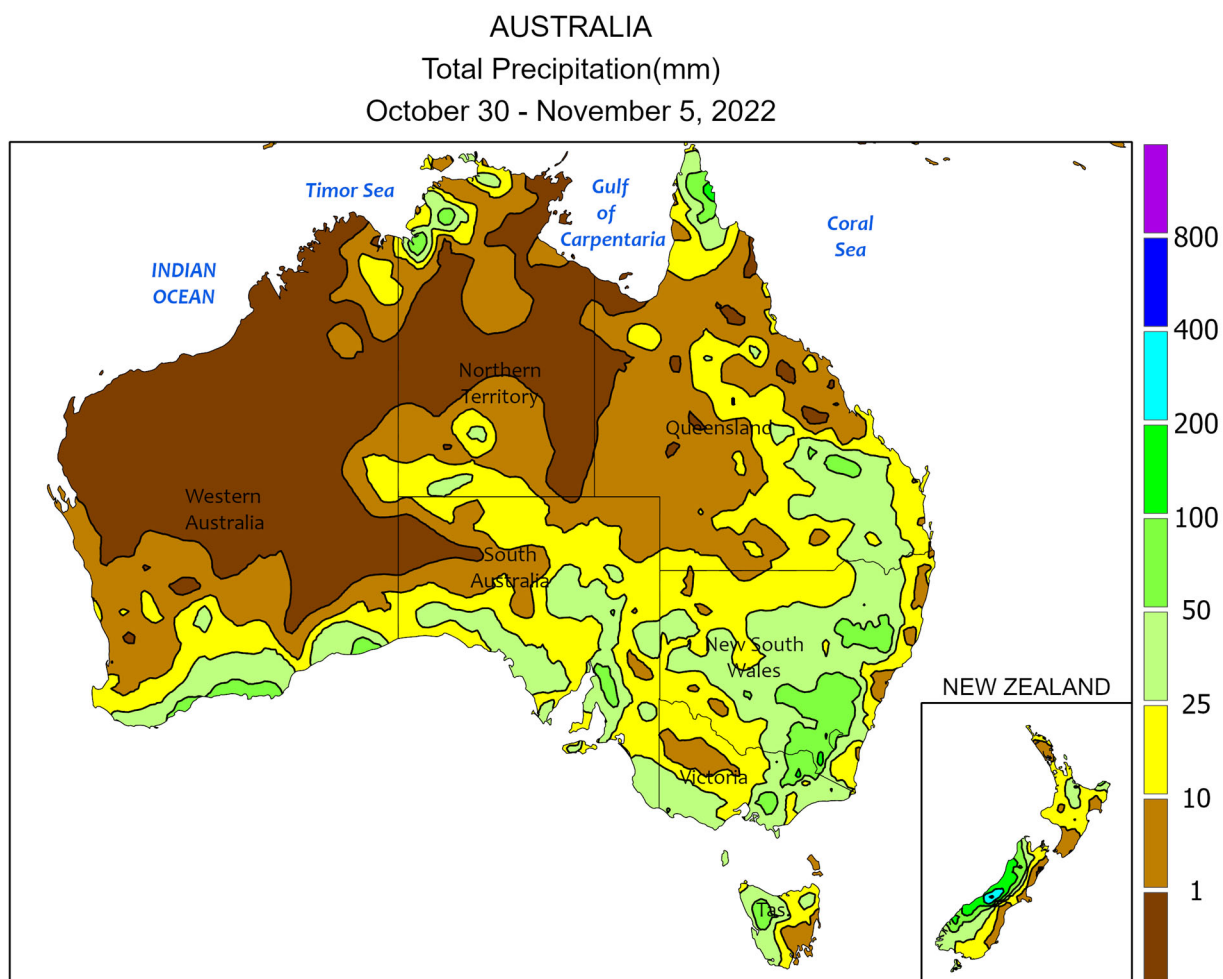
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



### SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers lingered across the northern Philippines as Tropical Cyclone Nalgae moved offshore early in the period. Rainfall totals between 25 and 100 mm were common in the northern half of the Philippines, slowing seasonal fieldwork but maintaining favorable moisture conditions ahead of the next growing cycle. Similar totals also prevailed in southern

sections of the region (Malaysia and Indonesia), slowing oil palm harvesting but aiding rice establishment, particularly in the main growing area of Java, Indonesia. Meanwhile, seasonably dry weather in Thailand and the surrounding areas supported maturation and harvesting of wet-season rice as well as sowing of the next rice crop.



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: [www.bom.gov.au/](http://www.bom.gov.au/)  
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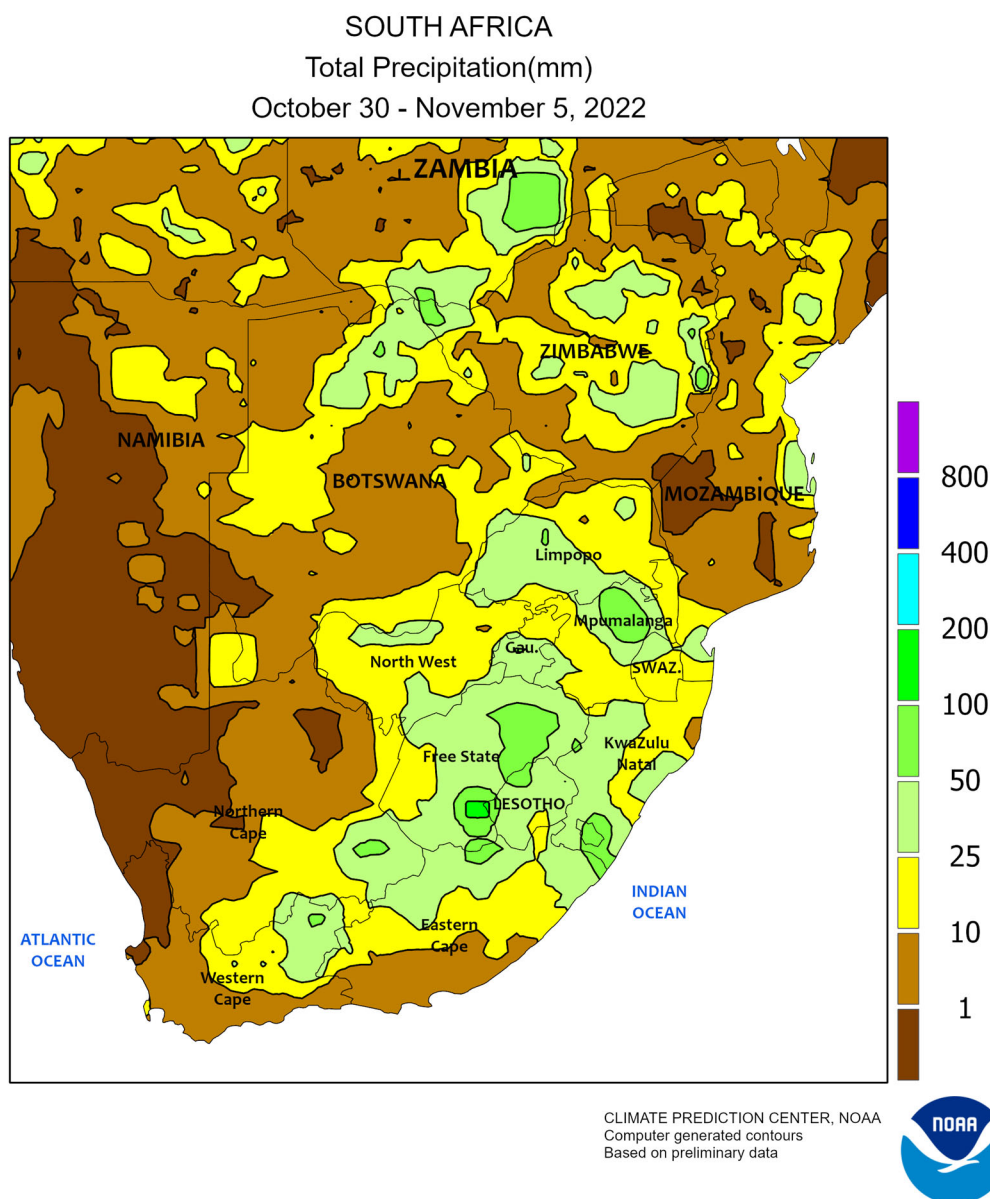
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



### AUSTRALIA

Widespread, soaking rain slid across the wheat belt early in the week, slowing winter crop drydown and harvesting and raising more concerns about crop quality in the east. Fieldwork delays were most pronounced in eastern Australia, where chronic wetness has hampered winter crop harvesting and summer crop planting during the past several weeks. Rainfall amounts generally ranged from 20 to 50 mm in most areas. Drier

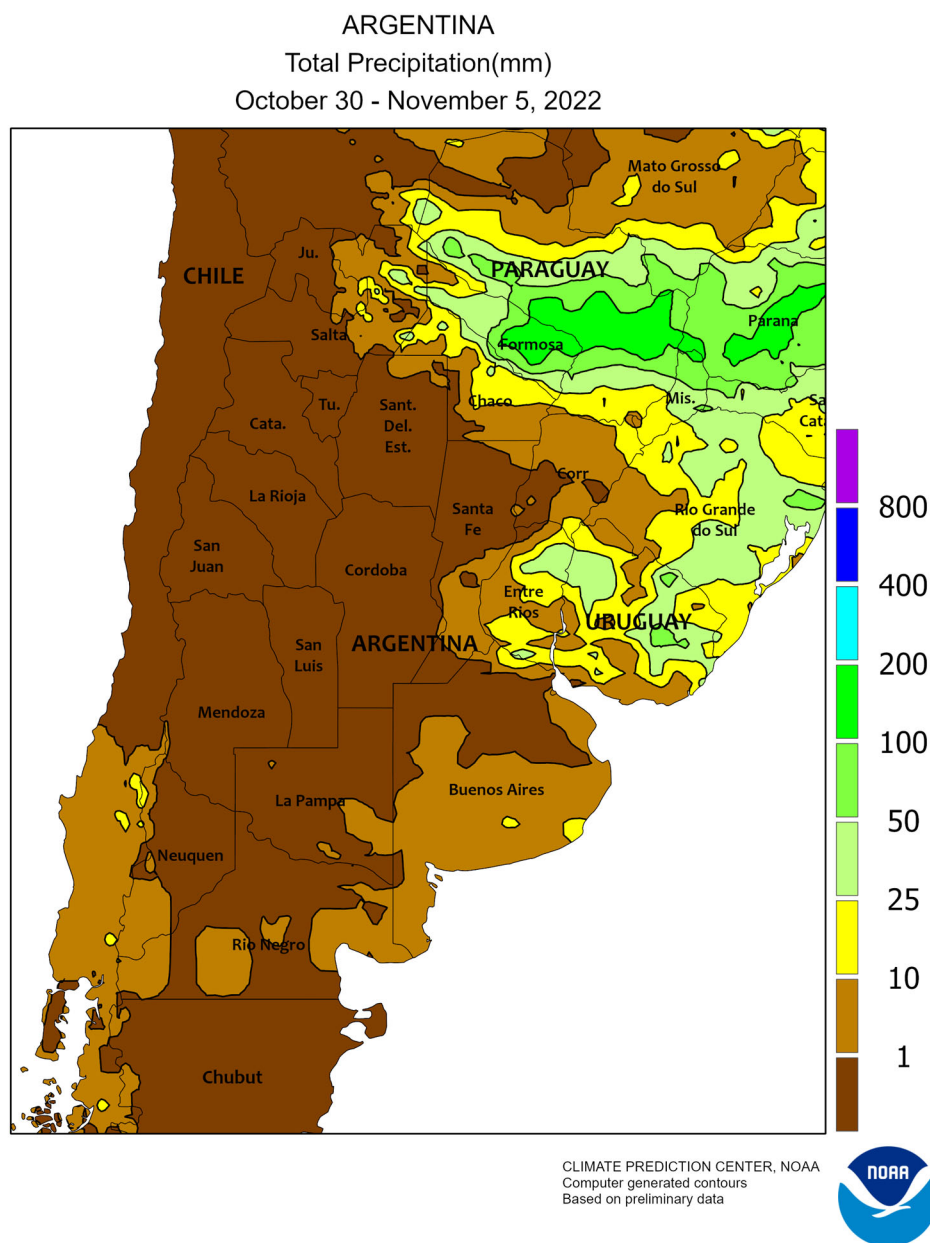
weather overspread the wheat belt during the second half of the week, however, bringing much-needed sunshine to waterlogged portions of the east. The tranquil weather helped ease local flooding and allowed fieldwork to regain momentum, albeit slowly, in eastern Australia. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C below normal, with maximum temperatures in the 20s (degrees C) in most areas.



### SOUTH AFRICA

Widespread, locally heavy showers maintained favorable prospects for emerging corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaling 25 to 50 mm spanned key commercial farming areas from Limpopo southward to KwaZulu-Natal and the Cape Provinces, increasing topsoil moisture for early summer crop growth and helping to build long-term moisture

reserves for irrigation. Cooler-than-normal weather accompanied the wetness, although nighttime lows stayed well above freezing and daytime highs reached the middle 20s and lower 30s (degrees C). Elsewhere, warm, sunny weather favored development of tree and vine crops in Western Cape, which are predominantly irrigated.



### ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, cooler-than-normal weather dominated nearly all major farming areas, providing little to no drought relief and raising concern for additional frost damage to immature winter grains. Measurable rainfall was generally confined to Buenos Aires (1-15 mm) and the northeast (10-50 mm, reaching 100 mm near the border with Paraguay), with near complete dryness in other parts of the country. Below-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, with frost and freezes (nighttime lows

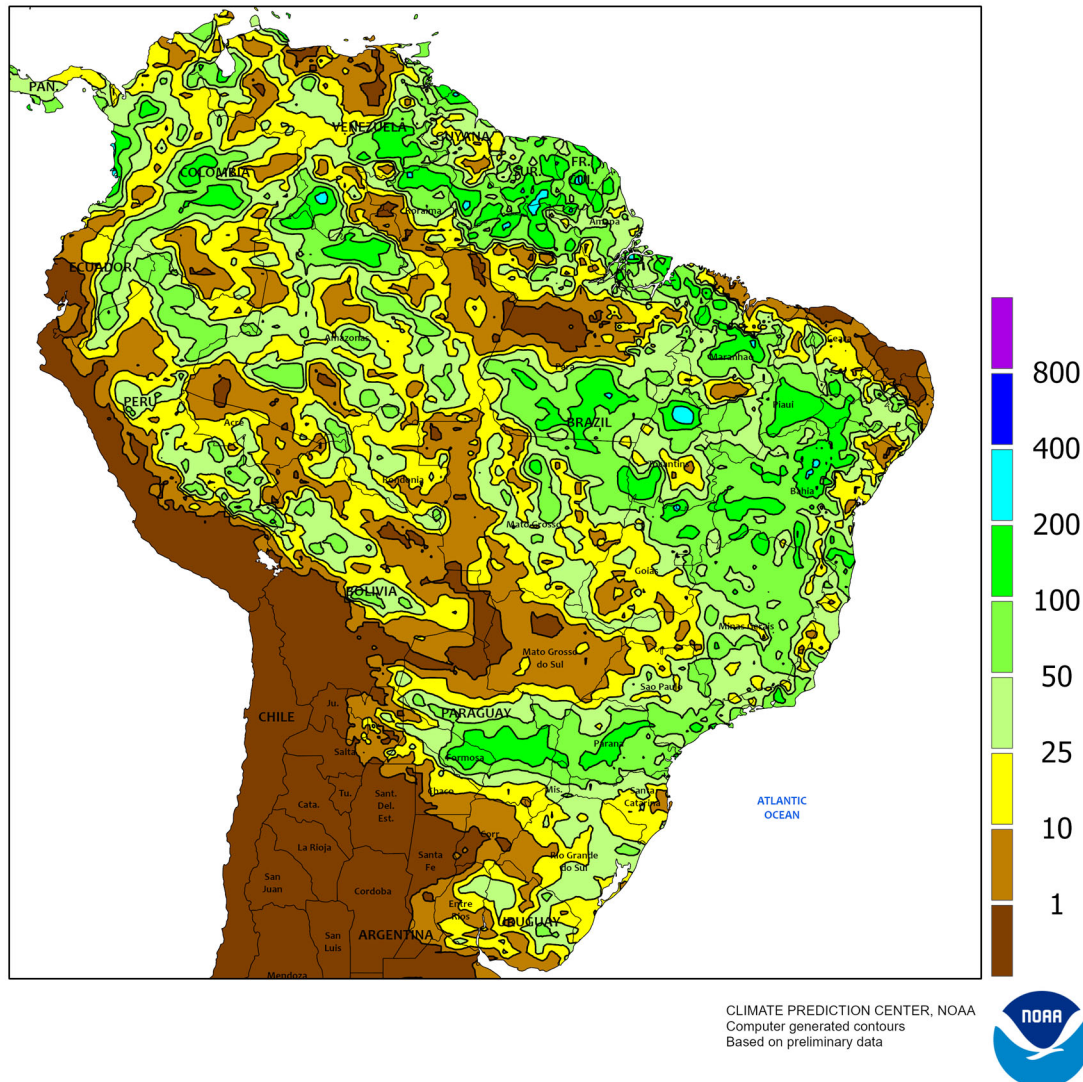
dropping as low as  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) reported in the vicinity of Córdoba following the passage of an early-week cold front. According to the government of Argentina, sunflowers and corn were 39 and 23 percent planted, respectively, as of November 3; corn was 16 percent planted in Buenos Aires, compared with 54 percent last year. In addition, cotton was 12 percent planted versus 26 percent last year. The report also noted visible damage to flowering and filling wheat from the recent frost.



## BRAZIL

Total Precipitation(mm)

October 30 - November 5, 2022



## BRAZIL

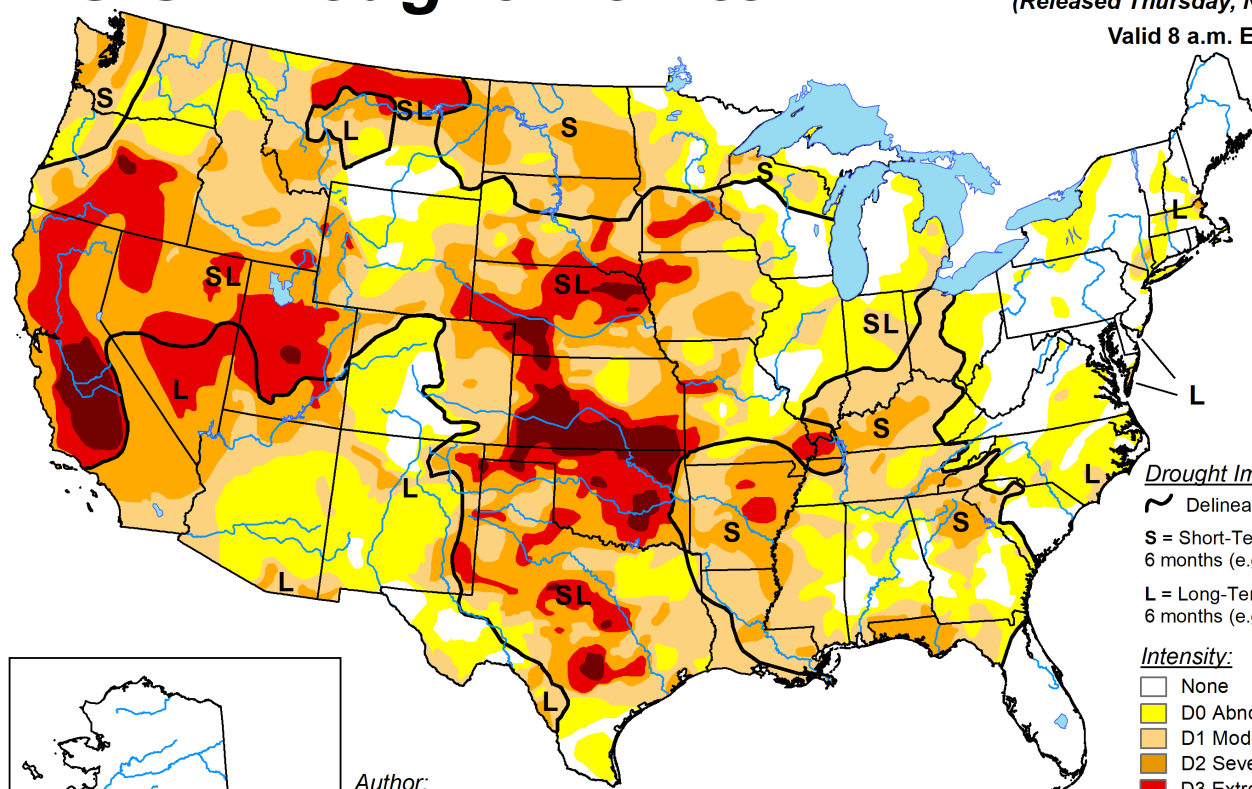
A second week of widespread, locally heavy showers provided additional moisture for soybeans and other emerging summer crops. Rainfall totaling 25 to 50 mm – locally exceeding 100 mm – covered a broad area extending from northern Minas Gerais northward into Tocantins, including key farming areas in western Bahia. Following the relatively late arrival of seasonal rainfall in the aforementioned region, the moisture was especially timely. Elsewhere, showers tapered off to below-normal levels, with many locations from western Mato Grosso to Rio

Grande do Sul recording less than 25 mm. While allowing seasonal fieldwork, the dryness – punctuated by daytime highs locally reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) – necessitated a return to seasonal rainfall to ensure uniform germination of later-planted summer crops. According to the government of Mato Grosso, soybeans were 94 percent planted as of November 4, compared with the 5-year average of 82 percent. In Paraná, first-crop corn and soybeans were 91 and 67 percent planted, respectively, as of October 31; in addition, wheat was 72 percent harvested.

# U.S. Drought Monitor

November 1, 2022  
(Released Thursday, Nov. 3, 2022)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



## Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

## Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

Author:  
Brian Fuchs  
National Drought Mitigation Center

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

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