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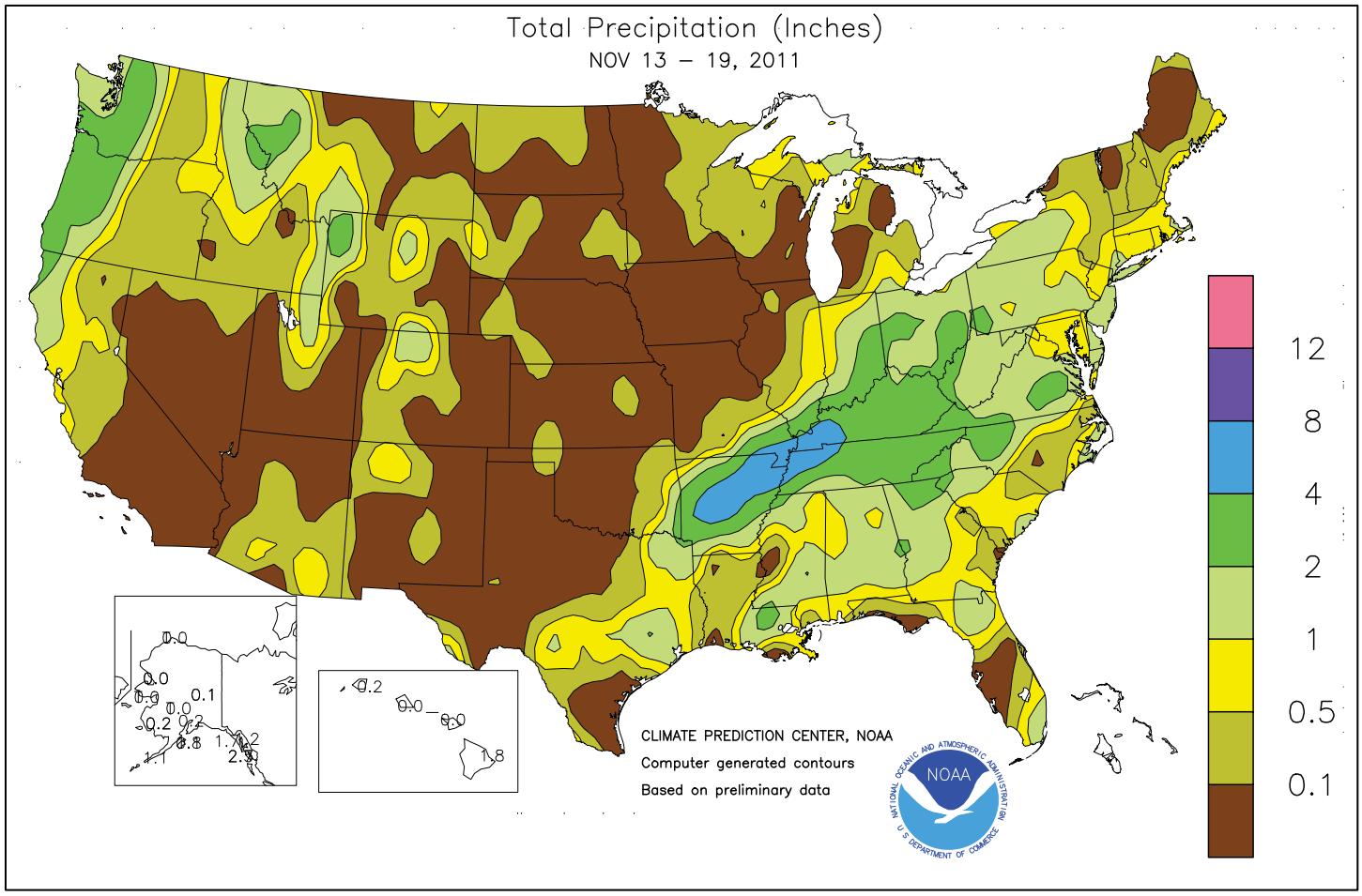
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

November 13 - 19, 2011

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain soaked the **Mid-South**, with totals in excess of 4 inches reported from **Arkansas into western portions of Kentucky and Tennessee**. Widespread rain also fell in the **Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States**, as well as the **lower Midwest**. In addition, strong thunderstorms in the **Carolinas** on November 16 resulted in the nation's first tornado-related fatalities since August. Rain and wet soils continued to hamper late-season fieldwork, including corn harvesting, in the **eastern Corn Belt**. Farther south and

(Continued on page 3)

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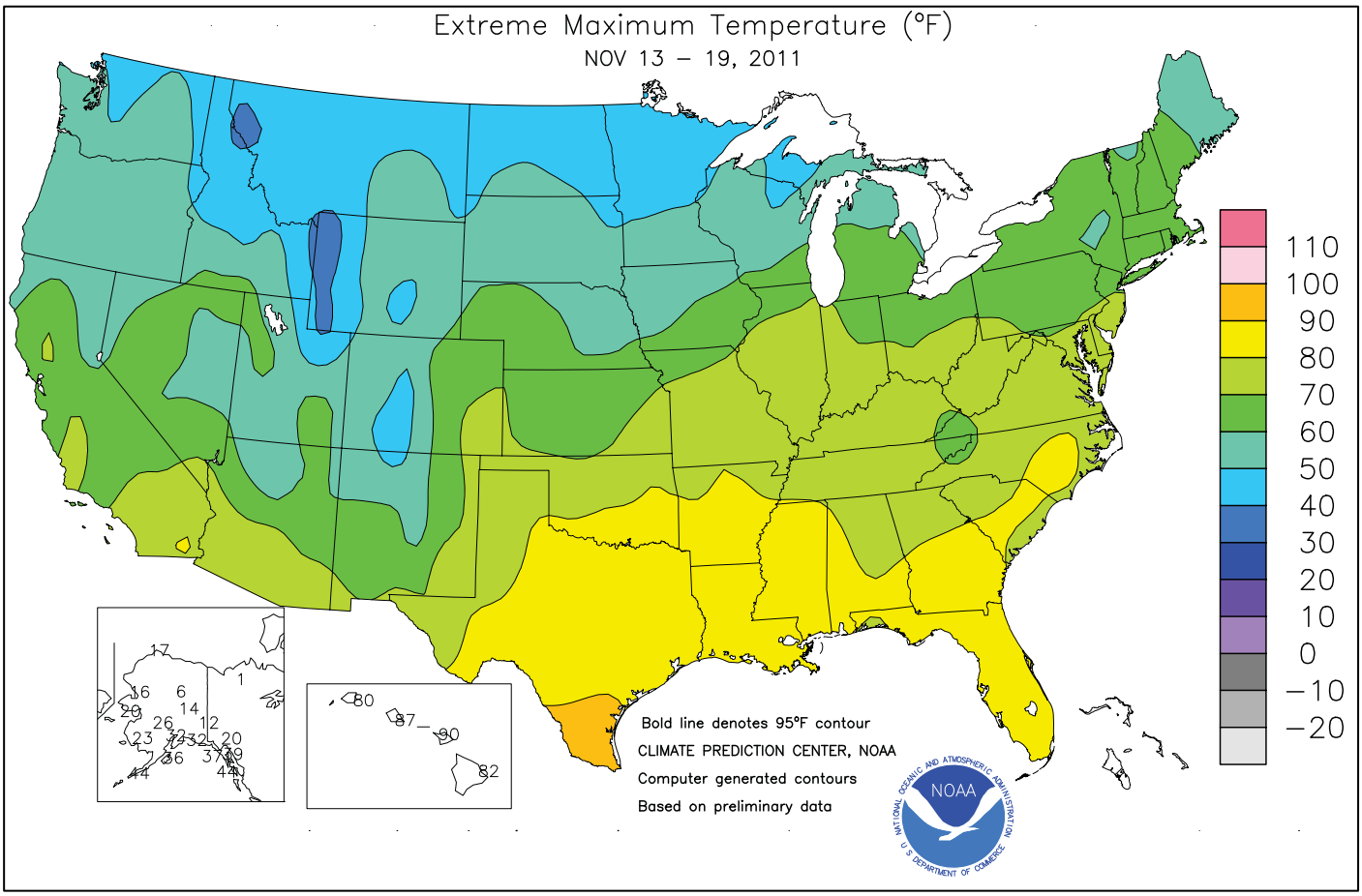
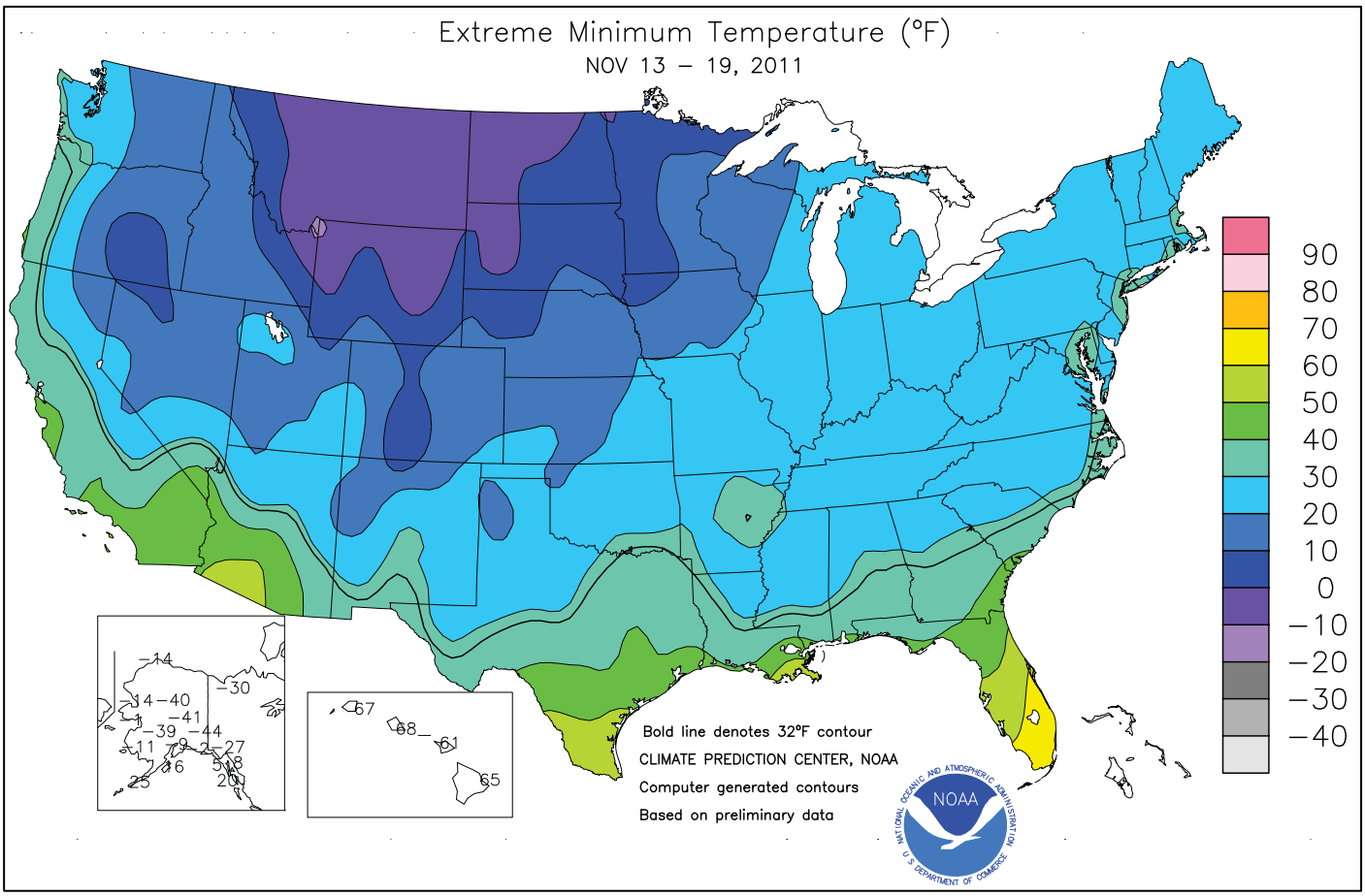
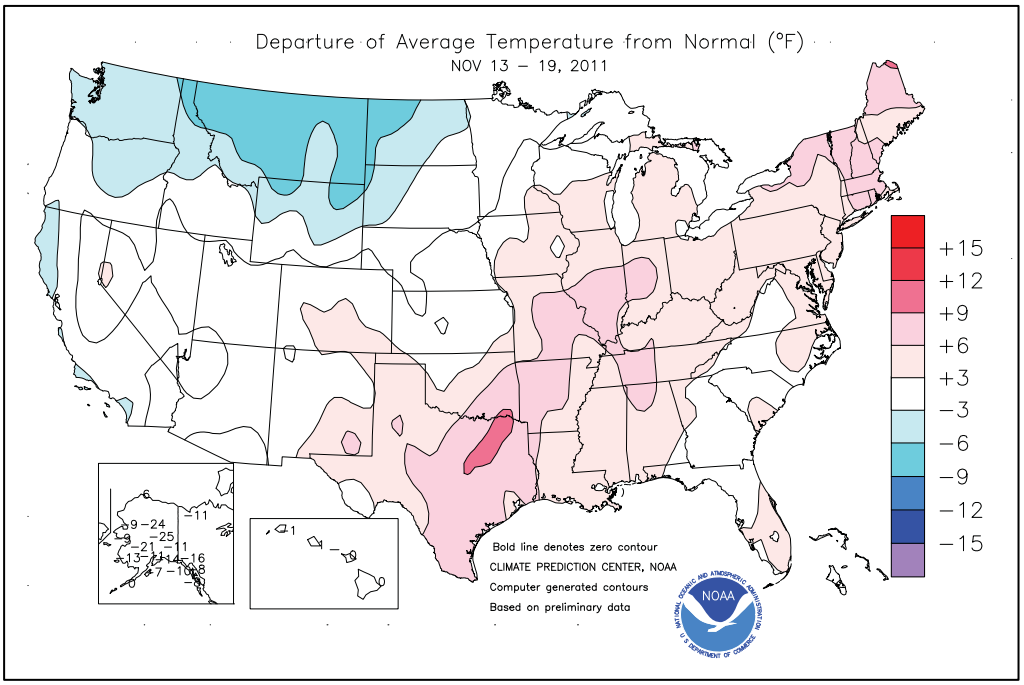

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
NOV 13 – 19, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
NOV 13 – 19, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

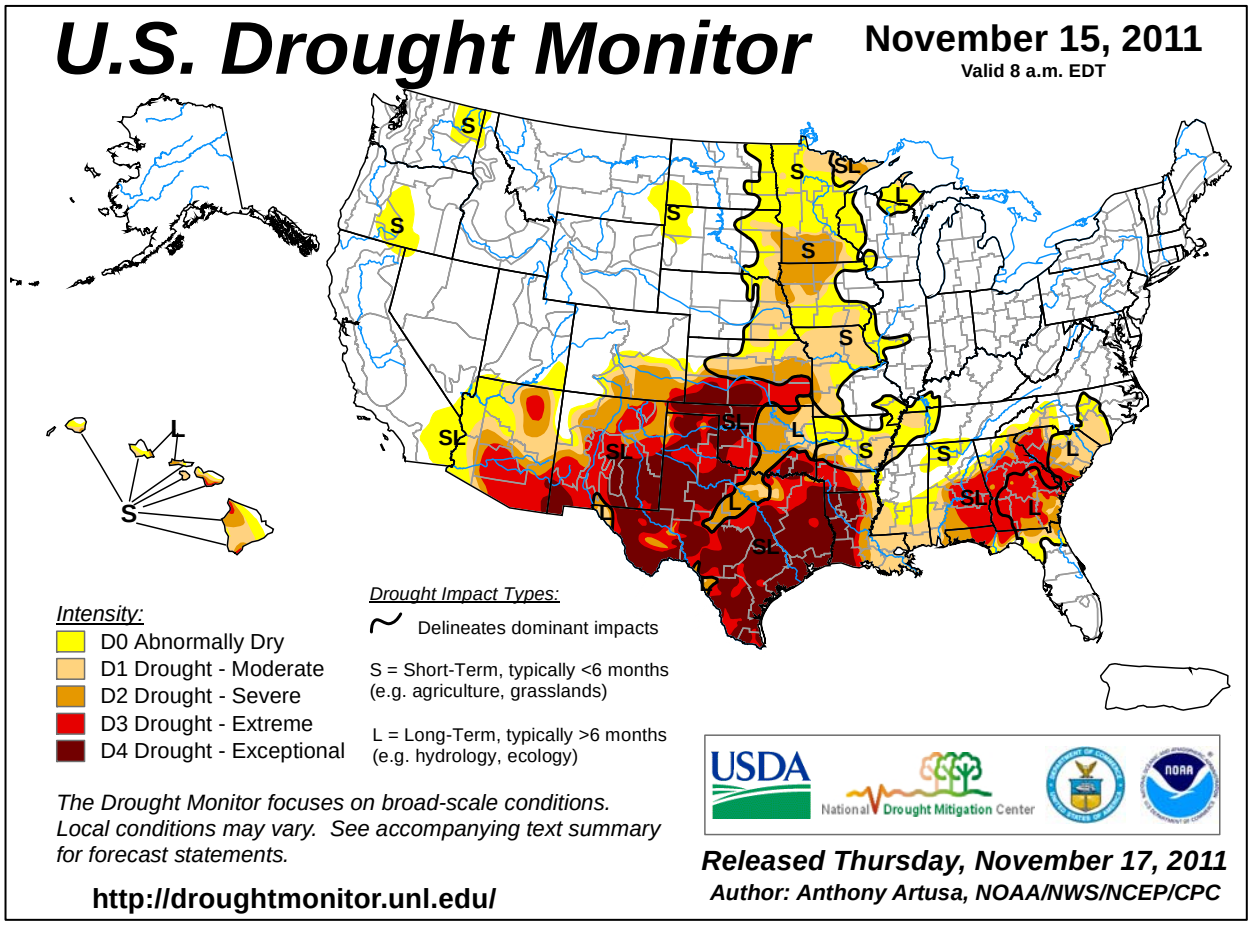


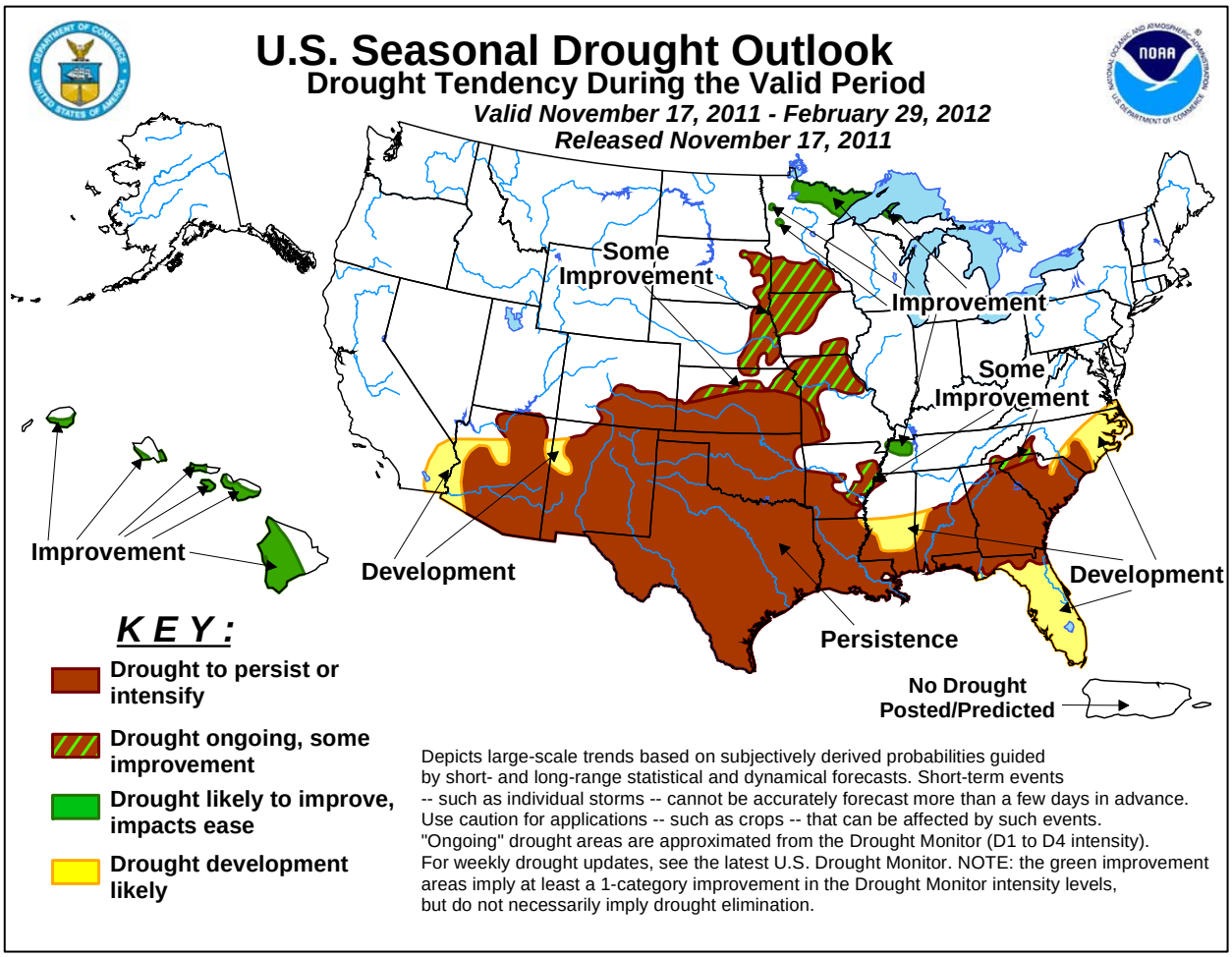
(Continued from front cover)
east, however, showers caused only minor delays in **Southeastern** fieldwork activities such as winter wheat planting and late-season cotton, peanut, and soybean harvesting. Meanwhile, dry weather for much of the week allowed harvest activities to near completion across the **Plains** and **Midwest**. Late in the week, however, snow spread across the **northern Plains** in advance of a cold outbreak. By November 19-20, temperatures plunged to near -10°F in parts of **Montana**, although a shallow snow cover provided winter wheat with some insulation. Elsewhere, cool, stormy weather prevailed in the **Pacific Northwest** and **northern Rockies**, while late-week showers briefly spread as far south as **California**. A few showers dotted the **Southwest** early in the week, but fieldwork such as **Arizona's** cotton harvest advanced with few delays.

Early in the week, rain and snow showers dotted the **Four Corners States**. **Tucson, AZ**, netted a daily-record rainfall (0.48 inch on November 13), while November 12-13 snowfall exceeded a foot in **Alta, UT**, and several other high-elevation sites. Heavy rain erupted across the **Mid-South** on November 15, when daily-record totals in **Arkansas** included 5.12 inches in **Little Rock** and 3.71 inches in **Jonesboro**. For **Little Rock**, it was the second-wettest November day on record, behind only 6.23 inches on November 19, 1988. The following day, record-setting **Southeastern** totals for November 16 reached 2.31 inches in **Bowling Green, KY**, and 1.59 inches in **Columbus, GA.** In addition, nearly three dozen tornadoes were spotted on November 15-16 from **eastern Texas to southern Virginia**. Deadly tornadoes claimed a total of five lives in **York County, SC**, and **Davidson County, NC.** Farther north, **Philadelphia, PA**, set a record for its highest annual precipitation, aided by a 0.74-inch rainfall on November 16. **Philadelphia's** year-to-date total of 56.88 inches surpassed its 1996 annual standard of 56.45 inches. During the second half of the week, precipitation began to overspread the **nation's northern tier**. From November 16-19, **Yakima, WA**, received 3.6 inches of snow. **Idaho Falls, ID** (0.49 inch), collected a daily-record precipitation total for November 17. High winds also swept into parts of the **West**, with a gust to 141 mph reported on **Virginia Peak** in **western Nevada**. On November 18-19, snowfall reached 13.8 inches in **Rapid City, SD.** Elsewhere in **South Dakota**, daily-record amounts for the 19th included 9.5 inches in **Pierre**, 5.0 inches in **Huron**, and 4.0 inches in **Watertown**. **Pierre** also experienced its snowiest November day on record, previously set with an 8.0-inch total on Novmeber 9, 1998, and November 25, 2001.

During the first half of the week, record-setting warmth prevailed in parts of the **South**. In **Louisiana**, **Monroe** (86°F) and **New Orleans** (84°F) posted daily-record highs for November 14. **Monroe** also notched a daily-record high on the 15th, reaching 87°F. **New Orleans'** streak of records reached 3 days, with highs soaring to 86 and 85°F on November 15-16, respectively. Highs topped 90°F in **southern Texas** on November 16, when both **Harlingen** and **McAllen** attained 93°F. By November 17, record-setting warmth was confined to **Florida**, where **West Palm Beach** reached 87°F. Late in the week, sharply colder air trailed the **Northwestern** storminess. Daily-record lows for November 19 included -14°F in **Casper, WY**; -7°F in **Rapid City, SD**; and 27°F in **Redding, CA.** By the morning of November 20, lows in **Montana** dipped to -10°F in **Cut Bank** and -13°F in **Havre**—although neither reading was close to a daily record.

An intense early-season cold wave gripped **Alaska**, holding weekly temperatures more than 20°F below normal at many interior locations. In **Fairbanks**, temperatures plunged to -35°F or lower on 7 consecutive days (November 15-21), including a reading of -41°F on November 17. That marked **Fairbanks'** first November reading below -40°F since November 30, 1994 (-45°F), and its earliest temperature below -40°F since November 10, 1989 (-42°F). In addition, **Fairbanks'** weekly average temperature of -23°F (24°F below normal) represented its second-coldest pre-Thanksgiving week on record, behind November 16-22, 1969. At the height of the cold spell, **Manley Hot Springs** recorded a low of -54°F on November 17. Elsewhere, daily-record lows included -39°F (on November 17) in **McGrath** and -8°F (on November 19) in **Anchorage**. Meanwhile, some widespread snow fell across **southern Alaska**, where **Kodiak** received 5.9 inches on November 14-15 and 9.6 inches on November 19-20. From November 13-16, snowfall totaled 23.5 inches in **Yakutat** and 15.9 inches in **Juneau**. In some areas, high winds accompanied the snow, with a monthly record wind gust to 83 mph recorded in **Valdez** on November 15. Farther south, drier weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, although widespread showers continued in windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** weekly rainfall of 2.04 inches boosted its November 1-19 total to 15.25 inches (152 percent of normal).


U.S. Drought Monitor
November 15, 2011
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
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 17, 2011
Author: Anthony Artusa, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid November 17, 2011 - February 29, 2012
Released November 17, 2011
Some Improvement
Improvement
Some Improvement
Improvement
Development
Development
Persistence
No Drought Posted/Predicted
KEY:
Drought to persist or intensify
Drought ongoing, some improvement
Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
Drought development likely
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 19, 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	69	51	79	31	60	7	1.20	0.09	0.90	14.02	140	48.22	101	85	49	0	1	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	67	48	77	27	58	6	0.84	-0.38	0.71	8.58	79	49.37	99	80	56	0	1	2	1
	MOBILE	73	55	82	36	64	5	0.84	-0.48	0.74	16.96	137	46.71	79	89	63	0	0	4	1
	MONTGOMERY	73	51	79	35	62	6	1.37	0.31	1.26	10.26	111	41.96	88	88	54	0	0	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	17	5	32	-9	11	-11	0.15	-0.08	0.15	3.91	69	13.47	92	71	59	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	12	-2	17	-14	5	5	0.02	-0.01	0.02	2.29	196	6.02	152	89	77	0	7	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	-14	-30	14	-41	-22	-24	0.09	-0.05	0.09	1.44	59	8.60	92	***	***	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	30	21	39	8	26	-7	1.19	-0.03	0.71	20.88	107	56.19	110	95	79	0	7	4	1
	KODIAK	32	22	36	16	27	-7	0.81	-0.70	0.42	23.24	114	62.61	96	73	53	0	7	3	0
	NOME	14	2	20	-1	8	-9	0.01	-0.28	0.01	2.94	60	16.36	108	71	59	0	7	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	49	27	54	22	38	1	0.15	-0.26	0.15	7.08	137	18.42	91	94	49	0	6	1	0
	PHOENIX	74	54	79	53	64	2	0.08	-0.09	0.08	0.92	47	3.54	50	75	48	0	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	59	35	64	32	47	3	0.13	-0.15	0.13	3.54	87	9.72	56	90	39	0	3	1	0
	TUCSON	70	47	76	44	59	0	0.48	0.34	0.48	6.71	219	10.28	94	84	51	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	69	50	83	32	59	8	2.22	1.07	2.18	9.50	90	40.24	104	83	43	0	1	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	68	49	82	33	59	7	5.37	4.01	5.12	9.77	86	44.23	101	86	47	0	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	64	46	69	44	55	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.09	142	4.17	77	90	71	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	65	46	69	41	55	2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.27	82	10.63	113	91	72	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	64	54	69	52	59	-3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.38	117	8.24	76	84	63	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	62	36	68	27	49	-2	0.16	-0.79	0.11	3.64	72	23.98	88	89	64	0	1	3	0
	SACRAMENTO	64	42	70	34	53	-1	0.08	-0.44	0.05	1.68	67	16.28	112	95	47	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	65	55	72	52	60	-2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.71	215	7.21	80	84	66	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	60	48	63	43	54	-1	0.25	-0.34	0.24	2.37	88	16.09	100	87	71	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	64	40	70	36	52	-1	0.05	-0.36	0.03	1.19	55	9.67	86	94	66	0	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	48	17	53	6	33	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.98	106	4.17	62	77	37	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	56	29	66	15	42	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	6.97	281	15.78	94	54	17	0	4	0	0
	DENVER INTL	55	24	67	15	40	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.15	136	16.53	126	58	20	0	7	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	51	29	57	24	40	2	0.17	0.01	0.17	2.75	115	9.39	114	81	48	0	6	1	0
	PUEBLO	60	27	67	15	43	4	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.00	106	8.36	71	61	38	0	5	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	58	45	66	35	52	6	0.74	-0.11	0.73	10.66	113	51.73	131	68	51	0	0	2	1
	HARTFORD	57	39	67	30	48	6	0.70	-0.26	0.69	17.30	162	61.82	150	74	49	0	2	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	60	45	73	34	53	4	0.55	-0.16	0.53	13.36	150	40.66	116	73	45	0	0	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	58	42	70	28	50	4	0.35	-0.39	0.00	9.41	105	48.44	127	90	52	0	2	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	80	61	85	50	70	3	0.03	-0.67	0.01	12.14	93	45.57	100	94	57	0	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	78	51	85	43	64	2	0.46	-0.07	0.46	11.32	86	45.28	93	97	54	0	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	83	74	84	71	78	1	0.05	-0.56	0.05	24.50	210	42.19	117	92	72	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	83	73	85	70	78	3	1.07	0.28	0.87	21.77	127	62.20	112	89	68	0	0	2	1
	ORLANDO	82	61	85	51	72	3	0.04	-0.50	0.04	14.80	150	56.01	124	94	67	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	72	57	79	41	64	3	0.53	-0.54	0.44	9.01	71	39.82	68	95	68	0	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	76	50	81	37	63	2	0.21	-0.70	0.20	5.93	56	29.68	52	92	64	0	0	2	0
	TAMPA	82	65	83	57	73	3	0.67	0.33	0.67	9.96	103	52.50	126	87	60	0	0	1	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	82	73	87	71	78	5	0.53	-0.84	0.43	18.88	110	46.43	82	90	74	0	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	68	43	77	28	55	2	0.29	-0.59	0.28	6.84	73	30.96	72	81	57	0	2	2	0
	ATLANTA	68	47	78	32	58	4	0.53	-0.45	0.37	5.15	53	33.46	75	75	48	0	1	2	0
	AUGUSTA	74	41	83	28	57	2	0.74	0.12	0.74	3.87	45	27.38	68	94	61	0	2	1	1
	COLUMBUS	73	49	80	37	61	4	1.60	0.67	1.59	6.14	81	33.25	78	86	43	0	0	2	1
	MACON	73	44	82	33	59	4	1.63	0.89	1.60	7.20	96	29.00	73	91	42	0	0	3	1
	SAVANNAH	75	50	83	43	63	4	0.15	-0.40	0.15	6.87	70	32.95	72	90	61	0	0	1	0
HI	HILO	80	67	82	65	74	0	1.83	-2.00	0.85	20.96	74	72.37	66	87	80	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	85	73	87	68	79	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.16	27	15.12	104	77	69	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	85	68	90	61	76	0	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.27	10	10.64	72	80	66	1	0	0	0
	LIHUE	79	71	80	67	75	-1	0.15	-0.95	0.12	7.93	80	41.13	125	85	78	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	48	32	53	22	40	0	0.12	-0.20	0.08	2.15	94	10.13	99	78	54	0	4	3	0
	LEWISTON	45	32	54	25	38	-3	0.41	0.13	0.21	2.01	81	12.79	114	79	66	0	4	4	0
	POCATELLO	42	26	51	11	34	-1	0.60	0.35	0.39	3.24	129	12.01	109	73	53	0	5	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	54	34	70	24	44	4	0.01	-0.70	0.01	7.50	95	45.81	140	65	48	0	3	1	0
	MOLINE	56	32	68	23	44	4	0.00	-0.63	0.00	7.20	93	31.60	91	67	41	0	5	0	0
	PEORIA	56	36	73	24	46	5	0.01	-0.69	0.01	7.31	95	35.31	109	70	35	0	3	1	0
	ROCKFORD	53	30	67	22	41	3	0.00	-0.61	0.00	10.28	134	36.31	108	76	50	0	4	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	60	40	74	24	50	7	0.02	-0.64	0.02	4.89	68	26.72	84	73	33	0	1	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	61	43	76	26	52	6	2.39	1.40	1.37	14.31	174	59.29	152	75	51	0	2	4	2
	FORT WAYNE	55	38	69	24	46	5	0.91	0.22	0.87	9.99	138	41.10	126	85	48	0	2	2	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	58	42	71	27	50	6	0.56	-0.29	0.37	9.66	123	41.12	113	80	49	0	2	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	53	35	68	24	44	3	0.53	-0.25	0.53	9.44	103	41.63	118	70	50	0	3	1	1
IA	BURLINGTON	58	33	71	23	46	5	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.95	48	29.28	84	74	30	0	3	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	53	28	61	16	40	2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.41	93	27.45	88	82	34	0	6	0	0
	DES MOINES	55	32	62	21	43	4	0.00	-0.49	0.00	4.58	64	34.54	106	64	42	0	4	0	0
	DUBUQUE	50	29	60	19	40	4	0.02	-0.56	0.02	7.32	96	43.32	132	79	48	0	4	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	49	23	57	10	36	1	0.02	-0.31	0.01	0.59	11	23.35	94	69	51	0	7	2	0
	WATERLOO	51	28	60	17	40	4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	6.99	102	28.88	92	75	49	0	5	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	55	32	64	21	43	2	0.01	-0.33	0.01	2.30	43	28.97	107	75	48	0	3	1	0
	DODGE CITY	57	30	68	21	43	0	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.57	67	7.19	34	76	29	0	4	0	0
	GOODLAND	56	22	69	15	39	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.82	103	18.90	99	71	48	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	60	33	69	23	46	3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	5.66	69	28.30	85	74	46	0	4	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 19, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	60	32	69	21	46	1	0.00	-0.42	0.00	5.00	76	21.23	75	86	42	0	3	0	0
KY	JACKSON	61	43	73	26	52	4	1.92	0.95	1.67	10.13	108	53.02	122	74	47	0	2	2	1
	LEXINGTON	59	41	72	23	50	4	1.46	0.68	0.83	12.66	163	56.52	140	78	62	0	2	3	2
	LOUISVILLE	62	44	76	27	53	5	2.14	1.25	0.85	10.97	136	58.03	148	76	46	0	2	3	3
	PADUCAH	62	45	76	27	54	7	2.95	1.90	1.11	11.55	120	61.77	144	77	47	0	2	3	3
LA	BATON ROUGE	77	52	85	35	65	6	3.66	2.55	2.93	14.96	130	43.75	78	98	48	0	0	2	2
	LAKE CHARLES	77	54	83	37	65	5	0.08	-1.02	0.08	7.21	57	32.73	65	92	53	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	78	61	86	49	69	7	1.83	0.63	1.81	15.52	135	52.17	92	87	53	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	73	53	84	35	63	7	0.31	-0.76	0.24	4.40	42	22.73	51	85	49	0	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	48	32	55	24	40	8	0.10	-0.62	0.06	8.52	104	51.41	156	87	59	0	4	2	0
	PORTLAND	56	36	65	32	46	7	0.52	-0.59	0.28	11.24	104	46.70	117	85	48	0	2	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	60	41	74	26	50	4	0.38	-0.34	0.37	17.13	190	50.07	134	80	50	0	3	2	0
MA	BOSTON	59	45	68	36	52	6	0.91	-0.03	0.78	13.13	134	46.17	124	78	50	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	55	40	64	29	48	8	0.50	-0.52	0.47	14.69	125	58.78	134	86	50	0	2	2	0
MI	ALPENA	48	33	58	25	41	6	0.05	-0.43	0.03	10.62	164	34.99	136	83	47	0	3	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	52	34	64	24	43	4	0.02	-0.77	0.02	6.71	74	41.35	125	79	49	0	3	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	48	33	58	24	40	5	0.22	-0.28	0.18	8.07	120	29.31	113	73	53	0	3	2	0
	LANSING	51	34	65	23	43	4	0.21	-0.41	0.17	5.72	78	33.97	120	75	51	0	4	2	0
	MUSKEGON	52	38	64	30	45	6	0.03	-0.74	0.03	9.24	111	38.43	133	71	46	0	3	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	50	36	61	28	43	5	0.24	-0.37	0.10	8.50	104	27.43	92	82	44	0	4	3	0
MN	DULUTH	36	23	48	16	30	1	0.21	-0.31	0.11	2.86	36	25.16	86	83	65	0	7	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	33	18	45	4	25	0	0.30	-0.02	0.17	3.16	53	18.74	82	88	66	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	44	29	52	16	36	3	0.21	-0.26	0.21	1.27	21	25.82	93	68	48	0	5	1	0
	ROCHESTER	46	27	57	14	36	4	0.12	-0.36	0.11	2.91	44	26.32	89	72	54	0	6	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	40	22	50	11	31	1	0.22	-0.14	0.22	2.39	38	27.74	107	86	48	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	72	48	83	31	60	5	0.60	-0.59	0.42	14.57	152	40.19	83	88	47	0	1	2	0
	MERIDIAN	73	48	83	26	60	4	1.44	0.28	0.75	8.39	86	45.37	89	94	56	0	2	2	2
	TUPELO	69	47	82	26	58	6	1.22	0.07	1.22	11.24	118	42.73	90	85	52	0	2	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	61	39	73	26	50	6	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.96	79	34.95	96	73	37	0	2	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	60	34	71	22	47	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	5.23	56	32.87	93	72	32	0	4	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	63	46	77	30	55	9	0.03	-0.85	0.03	7.47	94	41.99	122	63	38	0	1	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	61	41	71	24	51	5	0.12	-0.94	0.08	9.05	83	36.21	91	74	47	0	3	4	0
MT	BILLINGS	39	21	54	1	30	-4	0.09	-0.08	0.08	2.24	72	19.34	140	69	38	0	6	2	0
	BUTTE	30	10	40	-10	20	-8	0.05	-0.08	0.02	1.34	60	11.51	96	83	49	0	7	4	0
	CUT BANK	30	10	42	-7	20	-10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.56	83	5.93	49	86	46	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	32	13	48	-2	23	-5	0.30	0.22	0.17	1.38	71	22.38	209	77	61	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	34	12	48	-6	23	-10	0.18	0.06	0.15	2.72	107	16.13	115	86	44	0	7	2	0
	HAVRE	36	12	53	-11	24	-6	0.06	-0.02	0.05	0.50	27	11.47	107	76	51	0	7	2	0
	MISSOULA	32	19	40	8	25	-8	0.48	0.27	0.17	3.28	134	14.01	114	86	71	0	7	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	51	27	60	16	39	2	0.01	-0.32	0.01	3.24	67	26.05	105	68	41	0	5	1	0
	LINCOLN	53	28	59	15	40	1	0.00	-0.38	0.00	3.87	66	27.55	102	77	47	0	4	0	0
	NORFOLK	49	24	58	14	37	2	0.02	-0.33	0.01	1.81	37	20.24	79	64	46	0	5	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	51	20	69	10	36	1	0.03	-0.14	0.03	3.28	106	23.39	123	79	38	0	6	1	0
	OMAHA	53	30	60	21	42	3	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.65	40	26.95	94	71	48	0	4	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	48	22	61	14	35	1	0.07	-0.11	0.04	2.03	74	18.67	121	70	51	0	6	2	0
	VALENTINE	47	18	58	6	32	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.19	96	21.74	115	80	39	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	50	21	55	13	36	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.78	117	11.72	126	70	45	0	6	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	66	47	70	44	56	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.03	147	2.13	54	51	35	0	0	0	0
	RENO	57	33	62	29	45	4	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.32	25	4.91	79	67	39	0	4	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	51	23	61	8	37	-1	0.22	0.05	0.21	1.31	80	9.19	128	67	46	0	6	2	0
NH	CONCORD	55	33	65	25	44	6	0.36	-0.49	0.28	15.48	174	48.45	145	90	47	0	4	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	59	44	70	33	51	4	0.67	-0.26	0.64	14.63	154	62.57	152	73	49	0	0	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	59	36	63	30	48	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.97	79	3.48	40	58	26	0	1	0	0
NY	ALBANY	53	37	61	29	45	5	0.24	-0.53	0.17	10.44	121	48.30	141	80	54	0	3	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	49	37	58	24	43	5	0.53	-0.24	0.34	21.33	248	62.52	182	75	57	0	2	3	0
	BUFFALO	54	40	65	30	47	6	0.53	-0.38	0.53	10.17	109	43.73	124	73	48	0	2	1	1
	ROCHESTER	54	39	65	30	47	6	0.40	-0.25	0.37	9.41	121	35.96	119	74	49	0	2	2	0
	SYRACUSE	56	40	64	32	48	8	1.03	0.14	0.94	10.84	113	43.48	123	74	43	0	2	5	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	60	41	69	25	51	4	0.77	-0.14	0.61	8.01	86	37.48	89	78	58	0	2	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	64	40	75	23	52	-1	0.76	-0.03	0.39	10.58	110	39.76	102	90	50	0	3	2	0
	GREENSBORO	62	42	75	26	52	2	2.81	2.12	2.19	16.41	175	38.62	99	80	46	0	3	2	2
	HATTERAS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	26.23	188	58.93	115	***	***	***	***	***	***
	RALEIGH	68	43	79	27	56	4	0.55	-0.14	0.55	11.21	121	40.49	104	81	52	0	3	1	1
	WILMINGTON	73	47	80	32	60	3	0.24	-0.51	0.15	11.30	96	42.30	82	92	50	0	1	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	36	15	51	2	26	-3	0.02	-0.13	0.02	2.33	69	22.70	140	83	56	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	36	12	50	-5	24	-5	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.98	29	18.48	117	88	42	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	34	19	45	5	27	-1	0.16	-0.08	0.14	1.40	28	23.56	116	78	57	0	7	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	31	15	46	3	23	-4	0.07	-0.15	0.07	3.26	74	19.01	101	87	65	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	33	18	48	6	26	-2	0.04	-0.11	0.03	2.15	59	21.99	123	86	53	0	6	2	0
	WILLISTON	32	9	48	-1	21	-5	0.20	0.06	0.10	1.98	76	18.92	142	86	64	0	7	4	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	54	39	68	22	47	5	2.19	1.49	2.13	11.71	152	51.08	149	76	57	0	2	3	1
	CINCINNATI	58	42	73	24	50	5	1.96	1.16	1.11	14.87	188	61.77	163	77	57	0	2	3	1
	CLEVELAND	56	42	69	27	49	7	1.09	0.30	1.07	15.42	182	57.08	167	76	51	0	2	2	1
	COLUMBUS	57	41	71	25	49	5	1.66	0.91	1.30	12.07	170	46.60	136	78	59	0	2	3	1
	DAYTON	56	40	70	24	48	5	0.97	0.20	0.92	15.32	207	47.05	134	82	50	0	2	3	1
	MANSFIELD	54	39	67	21	47	6	1.87	0.98	1.78	11.01	132	48.31	126	90	52	0	2	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 19, 2011

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	54	37	63	24	45	4	1.14	0.50	1.13	11.18	164	39.94	136	76	49	0	3	2	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	54	39	68	25	46	5	1.48	0.77	1.46	11.97	148	47.15	140	76	59	0	3	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	66	43	80	25	54	5	0.07	-0.41	0.05	8.04	89	26.74	80	76	34	0	1	2	0
	TULSA	66	44	77	28	55	5	0.29	-0.54	0.28	8.16	74	28.88	75	68	41	0	2	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	51	37	55	31	44	-3	2.20	-0.28	1.06	11.87	83	58.54	112	96	84	0	1	7	1
	BURNS	43	18	54	6	31	-2	0.11	-0.14	0.10	1.82	99	10.06	115	86	64	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	50	40	54	32	45	0	1.44	-0.57	0.54	4.24	44	26.01	67	92	85	0	1	6	2
	MEDFORD	53	41	58	33	47	3	0.36	-0.33	0.17	1.80	48	14.62	103	95	59	0	0	5	0
	PENDLETON	48	31	54	22	39	-3	0.43	0.05	0.14	1.48	57	11.37	107	85	68	0	4	4	0
	PORTLAND	49	39	55	34	44	-2	0.97	-0.35	0.34	4.97	64	30.24	104	91	85	0	0	6	0
	SALEM	51	39	56	33	45	0	1.83	0.33	0.74	5.11	63	29.22	95	90	84	0	0	6	2
PA	ALLENTOWN	56	37	67	26	46	3	0.78	-0.09	0.78	18.42	185	63.57	158	84	59	0	3	1	1
	ERIE	55	43	64	31	49	5	1.31	0.40	1.27	13.30	120	49.16	131	74	55	0	2	3	1
	MIDDLETOWN	56	39	67	28	48	3	1.02	0.20	0.91	23.74	279	67.12	187	82	51	0	3	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	59	45	71	34	52	4	0.74	0.00	0.74	14.77	174	56.88	152	73	48	0	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	55	39	70	25	47	4	1.57	0.87	0.93	9.80	136	39.67	118	76	48	0	3	3	1
	WILKES-BARRE	54	38	64	28	46	4	0.68	-0.06	0.44	16.23	185	54.93	163	80	49	0	3	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	53	39	61	28	46	5	0.55	-0.30	0.36	21.94	234	63.84	172	77	53	0	1	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	58	42	71	28	50	6	1.07	0.02	0.92	15.54	153	50.45	124	82	53	0	2	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	73	51	79	42	62	3	0.52	-0.07	0.49	6.39	64	31.35	69	91	52	0	0	4	0
	CHARLESTON	74	48	79	36	61	3	0.27	-0.34	0.25	5.86	55	35.31	75	95	53	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBIA	71	44	81	29	58	3	0.26	-0.40	0.23	5.78	67	34.24	78	87	65	0	2	2	0
	GREENVILLE	64	43	72	30	54	3	1.52	0.64	1.36	11.19	109	39.93	89	87	51	0	2	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	40	15	52	4	28	-2	0.02	-0.15	0.01	1.47	36	22.96	117	80	53	0	7	2	0
	HURON	43	18	54	6	30	-2	0.16	-0.04	0.13	2.09	52	22.23	110	83	37	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	42	15	55	-7	29	-5	0.62	0.49	0.45	2.78	94	19.08	119	81	35	0	7	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	45	20	55	7	33	1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.87	16	23.66	99	74	47	0	6	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	62	36	71	21	49	3	1.71	1.00	1.24	9.40	132	42.40	116	91	51	0	4	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	65	47	71	28	56	5	1.87	0.71	1.16	16.13	155	52.70	111	83	59	0	1	3	2
	KNOXVILLE	64	44	72	26	54	5	1.64	0.71	1.23	16.10	203	47.24	113	85	53	0	3	4	1
	MEMPHIS	68	50	79	35	59	6	1.51	0.17	1.37	5.94	60	44.18	95	73	45	0	0	2	1
	NASHVILLE	66	45	78	25	55	5	1.87	0.83	0.95	9.50	106	44.11	106	81	44	0	2	2	2
TX	ABILENE	72	48	83	26	60	6	0.00	-0.27	0.00	4.34	64	14.74	66	77	53	0	1	0	0
	AMARILLO	65	37	74	19	51	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.25	58	4.93	26	64	21	0	2	0	0
	AUSTIN	79	55	88	36	67	7	0.75	0.14	0.75	2.65	30	10.65	35	81	61	0	0	1	1
	BEAUMONT	80	59	88	43	69	8	0.05	-1.06	0.03	5.53	41	26.39	50	92	49	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	85	63	91	55	74	6	0.02	-0.38	0.01	3.95	38	16.41	63	92	62	1	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	84	62	92	55	73	8	0.06	-0.31	0.06	3.08	30	10.88	36	84	57	1	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	75	52	84	43	64	4	0.64	0.44	0.63	2.17	46	8.82	51	92	67	0	0	2	1
	EL PASO	69	47	72	40	58	5	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.45	17	4.31	51	57	28	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	73	54	84	35	64	9	0.08	-0.49	0.08	4.11	49	21.00	67	84	45	0	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	77	66	84	56	71	5	0.68	-0.18	0.68	7.45	65	17.33	45	90	62	0	0	1	1
	HOUSTON	77	59	83	41	68	7	1.99	1.01	1.99	7.87	68	18.82	44	87	59	0	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	67	42	76	22	54	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.59	55	4.08	23	68	36	0	2	0	0
	MIDLAND	72	44	79	29	58	5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	3.30	73	3.91	28	70	36	0	1	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	75	49	84	33	62	8	0.00	-0.23	0.00	3.65	58	8.23	42	75	50	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	78	58	85	44	68	8	0.47	-0.12	0.47	6.76	78	13.48	45	89	48	0	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	82	57	89	43	69	6	0.04	-0.55	0.04	3.66	33	11.71	32	86	62	0	0	1	0
	WACO	75	55	86	38	65	8	0.86	0.28	0.86	10.66	130	21.77	73	78	58	0	0	1	1
	WICHITA FALLS	69	46	82	27	58	6	0.00	-0.36	0.00	7.08	95	11.01	41	82	50	0	1	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	50	32	57	26	41	1	0.47	0.14	0.29	3.18	84	18.95	128	76	37	0	4	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	54	40	63	33	47	9	0.20	-0.53	0.12	10.01	112	47.80	146	71	43	0	0	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	61	37	72	21	49	2	0.84	0.10	0.51	8.56	93	32.20	83	82	48	0	3	3	1
	NORFOLK	68	47	81	33	58	5	0.36	-0.33	0.21	10.00	106	48.31	116	83	45	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	64	42	75	28	53	4	2.75	2.04	2.50	14.85	156	44.43	112	81	48	0	2	2	1
	ROANOKE	61	39	78	24	50	2	1.10	0.36	0.69	13.01	145	38.10	99	84	48	0	2	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	59	41	73	27	50	4	0.39	-0.38	0.27	14.66	158	40.02	107	75	51	0	3	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	47	32	52	26	40	-3	1.87	-0.06	0.66	9.11	83	40.45	102	95	85	0	4	6	2
	QUILLAYUTE	48	33	50	25	41	-3	0.48	-3.02	0.22	23.53	103	90.35	111	96	83	0	3	4	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	35	52	32	41	-4	0.84	-0.56	0.42	6.47	78	30.71	106	87	79	0	2	4	0
	SPOKANE	38	25	47	18	31	-4	0.57	0.05	0.24	1.81	59	13.59	101	91	61	0	6	4	0
	YAKIMA	46	23	58	15	34	-3	0.35	0.12	0.15	1.32	90	6.87	108	76	61	0	6	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	60	44	71	32	52	8	0.98	0.31	0.51	9.46	125	35.50	95	80	64	0	2	3	1
	CHARLESTON	61	42	74	24	51	5	1.14	0.28	1.02	11.70	141	43.87	112	73	47	0	3	2	1
	ELKINS	58	34	73	18	46	5	1.33	0.53	0.80	11.33	130	45.71	111	87	46	0	4	3	2
	HUNTINGTON	60	41	72	23	51	5	2.09	1.32	1.16	11.44	152	55.26	147	81	50	0	3	4	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	44	26	56	19	35	2	0.13	-0.33	0.13	2.81	39	30.30	100	79	50	0	6	1	0
	GREEN BAY	45	32	55	24	39	4	0.16	-0.39	0.08	8.21	122	35.05	130	80	55	0	3	2	0
	LA CROSSE	48	30	59	19	39	3	0.11	-0.39	0.11	5.36	78	33.47	110	77	43	0	4	1	0
	MADISON	50	33	63	22	42	6	0.01	-0.54	0.01	7.70	115	28.00	92	73	49	0	4	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	52	33	66	25	43	4	0.00	-0.63	0.00	6.50	87	29.79	94	69	48	0	4	0	0
WY	CASPER	40	16	50	-14	28	-4	0.52	0.34	0.45	2.60	98	12.40	102	65	44	0	7	2	0
	CHEYENNE	45	22	58	11	33	0	0.03	-0.11	0.03	2.80	110	18.73	127	57	31	0	7	1	0
	LANDER	44	21	53	10	32	1	0.14	-0.08	0.14	3.26	103	14.15	113	72	24	0	6	1	0
	SHERIDAN	38	15	57	-9	26	-5	0.63	0.46	0.41	4.86	146	18.06	131	80	49	0	7	4	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

November 14 – 20, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Well-below-normal temperatures negatively impacted the exposed winter wheat crop in parts of the northern Rocky Mountains, while near- to above-normal temperatures across the rest of the country provided producers time to harvest their remaining crops and promoted small grain growth. Portions of the northern Rocky Mountains and many areas east of the Mississippi River received weekly precipitation totaling more than 200 percent of normal. Elsewhere, fieldwork in the South proceeded without delay under relatively dry weather.

Corn: By November 20, corn producers had harvested 96 percent of this year's crop, 3 percentage points behind last year but 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite rapid progress during the week, harvest in Ohio was 19 percentage points behind normal.

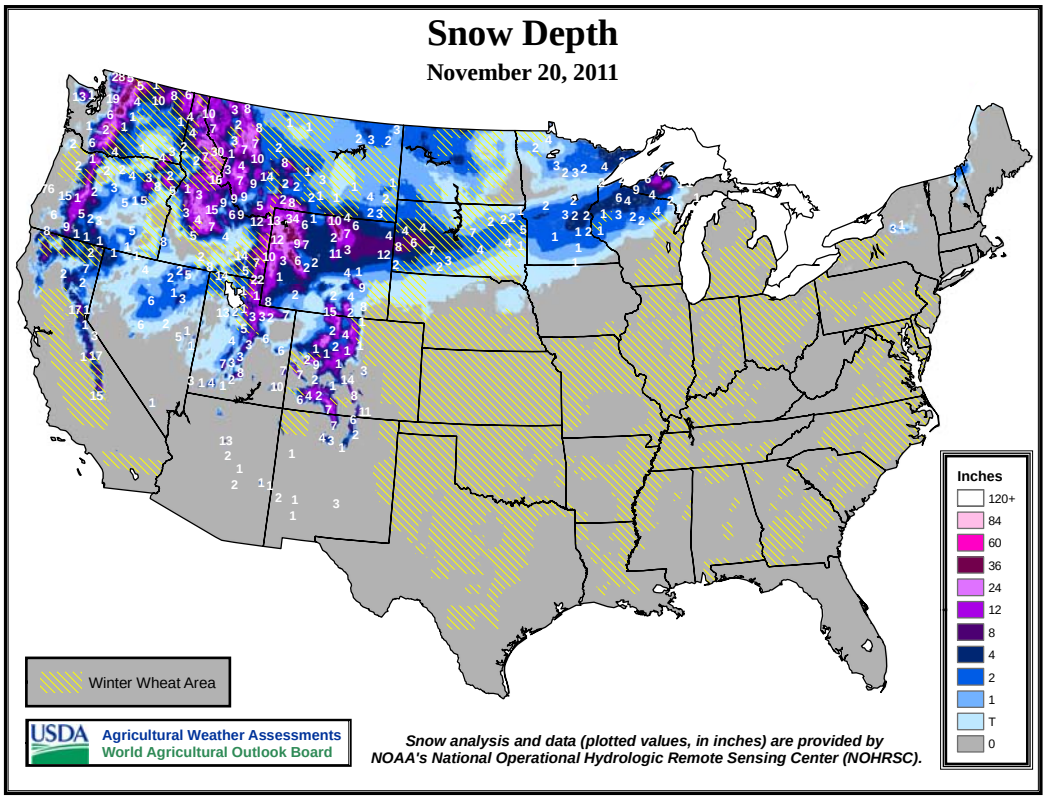
Winter Wheat: By week's end, 87 percent of the winter wheat crop was emerged, 4 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Recently seeded wheat fields in portions of the High Plains in Texas were in need of additional moisture to aid germination. Overall, 50 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 3 percentage points above the same time last year.

Cotton: Producers had harvested 84 percent of the nation's cotton crop by November 20, on par with last year but 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest continued in parts of the Plains; however, some producers spent the week assessing low-yielding fields in preparation for filing insurance claims.

Sorghum: Ninety-one percent of the sorghum crop was harvested by week's end, 4 percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in New Mexico, where progress was over a week behind normal.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had harvested 94 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal in three of the four largest peanut-producing states, but harvest in southern Texas was limited until after beneficial rain fell late in the week.

By November 20, sunflower producers had harvested 98 percent of this year's crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average.



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 20, 2011

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 20 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	97	83	91	90
IL	100	97	99	89
IN	100	86	92	90
IA	100	98	99	89
KS	100	98	100	94
KY	100	98	99	99
MI	100	71	83	80
MN	100	99	100	89
MO	100	100	100	91
NE	99	95	97	85
NC	100	99	99	100
ND	98	100	100	71
OH	100	51	69	88
PA	93	79	84	83
SD	100	99	100	79
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	98	100	100	99
WI	96	83	90	81
18 Sts	99	93	96	88

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 20 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	68	81	71
CA	46	47	50	36
CO	95	99	99	98
ID	98	96	98	96
IL	99	87	95	89
IN	89	89	95	87
KS	92	94	96	92
MI	100	92	95	92
MO	88	76	82	73
MT	98	87	88	96
NE	99	100	100	100
NC	60	34	45	45
OH	99	64	80	92
OK	94	86	93	89
OR	94	73	83	83
SD	100	99	100	99
TX	79	56	63	79
WA	97	84	96	93
18 Sts	91	83	87	88

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 20 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	97	66	87	83
IL	99	76	88	93
KS	98	89	95	87
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	92	96	92
NE	99	92	98	85
NM	74	46	53	79
OK	94	59	79	80
SD	100	96	100	93
TX	91	85	89	88
11 Sts	95	85	91	87

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 20 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	89	75	84	82
FL	100	96	99	98
GA	96	89	96	92
NC	97	92	97	98
OK	99	75	88	94
SC	100	89	94	100
TX	97	84	91	95
VA	99	90	100	99
8 Sts	96	87	94	93

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 20 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	90	72	80	84
AZ	59	55	60	67
AR	100	98	99	94
CA	95	82	90	91
GA	84	71	79	74
KS	68	55	73	45
LA	100	100	100	98
MS	100	99	100	98
MO	100	94	96	90
NC	92	80	85	84
OK	72	51	68	62
SC	92	78	84	81
TN	99	94	99	92
TX	78	78	82	64
VA	96	86	90	84
15 Sts	84	79	84	74

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	2	37	49	10
CA	0	0	5	40	55
CO	1	9	43	42	5
ID	0	0	10	76	14
IL	0	1	22	64	13
IN	0	2	25	61	12
KS	3	8	42	41	6
MI	1	3	25	57	14
MO	1	7	48	43	1
MT	1	9	59	29	2
NE	0	1	20	69	10
NC	0	1	17	74	8
OH	2	10	38	46	4
OK	4	10	31	47	8
OR	0	4	33	50	13
SD	1	4	39	55	1
TX	24	25	29	20	2
WA	0	0	25	67	8
18 Sts	6	10	34	43	7
Prev Wk	5	9	36	43	7
Prev Yr	4	12	37	39	8

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 20 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	96	74	87	90
KS	93	86	91	85
ND	94	96	100	91
SD	97	95	99	85
4 Sts	95	93	98	89

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

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

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 5.4. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 39% short, 42% adequate, and 1% surplus. Soybeans harvested 87%, 94% 2010, and 87% five-year average. Soybean condition 5% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, and 4% excellent. Winter Wheat Planted 60%, 64% 2010, and 35% five-year average. Winter Wheat Emerged 37%, 41% 2010, and 18% five-year average. Winter Wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 65% good, and 0% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, and 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 14% very poor, 31% poor, 32% fair, 20% good, and 3% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 54.7 F in Guntersville, to 64.8 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.31 inches in Enterprise, to 1.81 inches in Muscle Shoals. Producers are hoping for additional pasture growth with the rain and warmer temperatures experienced across the State last week. However, with the rain came tornadoes causing isolated damage.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal for the week ending November 20th, ranging from 2 degrees below normal at Parker and Payson to 6 degrees above normal at Douglas and Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 79 degrees at Coolidge, Phoenix and Yuma. The lowest reading was 18 degrees at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded in 11 of the 22 weather stations. The least precipitation was recorded in Canyon De Chelly with 0.02 inches and the most precipitation was recorded in Tucson with 0.48 inches. Roll and Tucson are the only weather stations that have above normal precipitation for the year. Only 8 of the weather stations have received precipitation to date above 80 percent of normal. Alfalfa condition remains mostly fair to good. Harvesting is active on just under half of the acreage across the State. Sheep have been brought in to graze on some alfalfa fields. Central Arizona growers shipped cantaloupes, honeydews, and lemons this week. Western Arizona growers shipped arugula, bok choy, broccoli, cantaloupes, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, honeydews, and various lettuces including Boston, Iceberg, Green Leaf, Red Leaf and Romaine. Also shipped were kale, parsley, and spinach this week. Rangeland conditions continue to vary from very poor to good, depending on location. Winter storms provided much needed moisture and filled some water tanks but cooler temperatures prevented any new growth of pasture.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 17% short, 58% adequate, and 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 23% short, 58% adequate, and 8% surplus. Winter wheat 96% planted, 96% 2010, 87% avg. Producers were making preparations and buying inputs such as fertilizer and seed for the 2012 planting season last week. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition. The heavy rains again last week benefited winter forage conditions and helped to further fill ponds that were depleted during the hot and dry summer.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvested was virtually complete. Nearly the entire cotton crop has been harvested; producers were monitoring their crop for a possible second picking. Harvesting corn for grain and cutting sorghum for silage continued. Fall ground preparation continued where fall crops had been harvested. Winter wheat crop continued to be planted and over half of the crop had emerged. Winter wheat crop conditions remained mostly good to excellent. The table grape harvest continued to wind down in the San Joaquin Valley. Wine Grape harvest was over in all but a few areas. Asian pear and Fuyu and Hachiya persimmon harvests continued. Pineapple quinces, figs, kiwifruit, and apples were harvested. Early pomegranate harvest continued. The olive harvest was nearly complete in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. Satsuma mandarin harvest continued. Tangerine harvest began to pick up. Navel orange harvest began; varieties with good maturity were picked, de-greened and packed. Valencia orange harvest was finished. The harvest of walnuts and almonds was mostly complete. Finished walnut groves were being irrigated. Almond stockpiles were hulled. Pistachio harvest was ongoing. Post harvest clean up and pruning was starting. Kern County reported carrots, potatoes, and organic vegetables were being harvested while some cabbage fields were ready for harvest. In Tulare County, the commercial tomato harvest was winding down, while winter vegetables continued to be planted. Fresno County reported sweet corn, broccoli, head and leaf lettuce, carrots, bell peppers, fresh market tomatoes, cucumbers, and other fall vegetables were being harvested. In Merced County fresh market tomato harvest was winding down. In San Joaquin bell pepper harvest was winding down while field prep was taking place for next year. Range conditions continue to be characterized as good to poor. Some grass germination was observed in the lower elevation pastures. Cattle were on the valley floor in preparation for winter. Calving season continued. Sheep and cattle grazed retired farmland and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock increased. Bees have been moved to winter locations.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.2 days. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 31% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 21% very short, 29% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa 96% 4th cutting, 99% 2010, 94% avg. Sugarbeets 99% harvested, 99% 2010, 97% avg. Livestock condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. The western region of Colorado experienced above average precipitation while the rest of the State had below average precipitation. Above average temperatures were common around the State helping farmers progress with harvest.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 92% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 89% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 86% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 74%, 92% 2010, 85% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 86%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Alfalfa hay fifth cutting 43%, 43% 2010, 63% avg. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 2% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 41% good, 39% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 60% good, 38% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 60% good, 38% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 100%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Soybeans harvested 82%, 99% 2010, 80% avg. Barley planted 100%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Barley emerged 100%, 100% 2010, 53% avg. Winter wheat planted 97%, 99% 2010, 90% avg. Winter wheat emerged 88%, 95% 2010, 78% avg. This last week saw a lot of warm, wet weather. As a result, soybean harvest was held up.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 7% very short,23% short,60% adequate,10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 24% short, 60% adequate, 9% surplus. North Florida patchy frost affected pastures and vegetable, crops. Peanut harvesting 99 percent complete. Cotton harvest nearing completion. Soybean harvest underway. Washington County some vegetables died due to frost. In St. Lucie County and counties southwest of Lake Okeechobee, rains caused disease problems in vegetable crops. AMS market movement avocados, snap beans, cucumbers, okra, bell peppers, squash, and tomatoes. Growers continued to irrigate citrus. Early citrus harvest increased with specialty citrus (tangelos, tangerines), grapefruit and early oranges being picked. Thirty-nine packinghouses, 12 processors have opened. Pasture Condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 5% excellent. Statewide, pasture condition very poor to excellent, 60 percent good condition. Forage growth limited by drought, cold. Cattle condition poor to excellent, 69 percent good condition. Panhandle, north pasture condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair. Warmer temperature helped pasture growth. Dry weather limited growth. Local showers improved conditions on cool season grazing crops. Freezing conditions stopped growth of all warm season annual, perennial grasses. Livestock producers feeding supplemental forages, protein. Hay in short supply due to reduced production from drought. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most fair to good. Cattle being fed hay, supplements. Central pasture condition poor to good, most good. Summer pasture grass dormant. Cool season forages planted for grazing. First frost of fall, minimal damage. Condition of cattle fair to excellent, most good. Southwest pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Some low lying pasture had standing water. Condition of cattle fair to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 40% short, 48% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 42% short, 35% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay Third Cutting 95%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Oats 0% very poor, 3% poor, 56% fair, 34% good, 7% excellent. Oats Planted 77%, 82% 2010, 74% avg. Onions Transplanted 28%, 20% 2010, 24% avg. Pecans 4% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 28% good, 11% excellent. Pecans Harvested 57%, 49% 2010, 53% avg. Rye 1% very poor, 6% poor, 51% fair, 41% good, 1% excellent. Rye Planted 72%, 76% 2010, 78% avg. Sorghum Harvested 58%, 76% in 2010, 75% avg. Soybeans 9% very poor, 22% poor, 42% fair, 23% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans Harvested 62%, 65% 2010, 64% avg. Winter Wheat Planted 50%, 48% 2010, 44% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 2.5 inches. The week's average temperatures ranged from the upper 40s to the upper 60s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels. Periodic passing showers have continued to benefit pastures along the windward facing slopes and coasts of all islands. The National Drought Monitor listed 22.57% of the State was not in any stage of drought as of November 15, 2011, which is unchanged from the previous week's reference day. No drought conditions were reported for the leeward coast of all islands where trade winds spawned showers which fell as clouds reached the mountains. Approximately 3 percent of the area was rated as extreme drought which was on the southern tip of Maui and Hawaii Islands and the fringes of the Kohala Coast Coffee and macadamia harvest continued in most locations with no weather conditions slowing or impeding harvest activities. Leeward pastures are dry and wildlife feeding has taken a toll on available forage. Shorter day lengths have slowed crop grown. Active vegetable harvesting was observed this week in preparation for the Thanksgiving holiday.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.3 days. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 8% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 46%, 68% 2010, 80% avg.

ILLINOIS: Temperatures were above normal again last week, averaging 45.2 degrees statewide, 2.9 degrees above normal. Deviations ranged from 1.5 degrees above normal in the Northeast district to 4.2 degrees above normal in the East Southeast district. Precipitation was below normal across the State last week with an average of 0.39 inches, 0.32 inches below normal. Rainfall ranged from 0.01 inches in the West district to 1.64 inches in the Southeast district.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 73% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 10% surplus. Moisture content of harvested corn averaged 18.5%. Availability of hay 2% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 2o to 10o above normal with a low of 17o and a high of 76o. Precipitation ranged from 0.36 to 2.47 inches. Harvest is nearing completion in many areas with the exception of some eastern counties where extremely late planted fields and muddy conditions are slowing progress. High moisture content in some of the remaining corn crop is forcing farmers to dry the grain before it can be stored. Soybean harvest is nearly complete with only the latest planted fields and wet areas that have been worked around still remaining. Adequate soil moisture and warmer than normal temperatures have allowed for good growth and development of hay and cover crops before winter dormancy.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture levels rated 33% very short, 32% short, 34% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply rated 35% very short, 37% short, 28% adequate, and 0% surplus. Another mostly dry week helped farmers near completion on fertilizer applications and tillage. Tiling is still underway in some areas, but many farmers are putting away their heavy machinery and completing cleanup projects they may not have had a chance to do in other colder or wetter years.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 25% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 32% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Range and pasture condition 37% very poor, 25% poor, 25% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Feed grain supplies 11% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 27% very short, 29% short, 41% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 25% very short, 23% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus Conditions were dry and warm last week as only light precipitation fell at a few locations across Kansas. Report of light snow did not amount to much moisture, as no weather station reported more than 0.3 inch. Since the beginning of the year, 42 of 52 weather stations have recorded below normal precipitation totals with Dodge City, Liberal, and Elkhart in the Southwest district receiving less than 8 inches. Temperatures were warmer than normal throughout most of Kansas last week as highs ranged from the low 60's to 74 degrees in Parsons, while lows were mostly in the teens and 20's. Fall harvest is wrapping up, while some producers are repairing terraces and applying fertilizer. The dry week combined with the warmer than average temperatures allowed the cotton harvest to advance 18 points last week, sorghum harvest advance to 6 points, and sunflower harvest to advance 5 points. The range and pasture condition improved slightly from the previous week. Livestock continue to be pulled off of pastures and placed on feed or crop residue, while some producers have started fall calving and hauling calves to the sale barn.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 8% surplus. Precipitation totaled 2.82 inches, 1.86 in. above normal and 295% of normal. Temperatures averaged 52 degrees, which is 5 degrees above normal. Tobacco producers were busy bulking and stripping the crop.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 35% very short, 36% short, 28% adequate and 1% surplus. Sweet Potatoes harvested 99%, 99% 2010, 92% avg. Sugarcane harvested 64%, 55% 2010, 48% avg; 5% very poor, 20% poor, 29% fair, 37% good, and 9% excellent. Wheat planted 90%, 86% 2010, 57% average; Emerged 57%, 64% 2010, 25% avg; 4% poor, 82% fair, and 14% good. Pecan harvested 66%, 64% 2010, 62% avg. Livestock 3% very poor, 19% poor, 45% fair, 30% good, and 3% excellent. Vegetables 13% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 22% good, and 3% excellent. Range and Pasture 19% very poor, 27% poor, 39% fair, 14% good, and 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 82% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 86% adequate, 14% surplus. Hay supplies 4% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 67%, 83% 2010, 84% avg. Alfalfa Hay fourth cutting 100%, 95% 2010, 97% avg. Alfalfa Hay fifth cutting 43%, 58% 2010, 76% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 86% good, 10% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 72% good, 15% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 100%, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Soybeans harvested 84%, 94% 2010, 82% avg. Barley planted 96%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Barley emerged 82%, 89% 2010, 43% avg. Winter wheat planted 99%, 100% 2010, 95% avg. Winter wheat emerged 70%, 96% 2010, 83% avg. Weather was good for harvest with the exception of two days during the last seven. Harvest is nearly finished.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 75% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 79% adequate, 14% surplus. Precipitation ranged from 0.30 to 0.82 inches Upper Peninsula, and ranged from 0.02 to 0.45 inches Lower Peninsula. Weather allowed farmers to continue with fall activities, but some wet soils hindered harvest and other fieldwork certain areas. Corn harvest continued and now slightly ahead of 5-year average. Strong winds northern Michigan on Friday caused some lodging unharvested fields. Soybean harvest nearly complete. Some fields southeast Michigan left to be harvested. Farmers continued with fall tillage where conditions allowed. Manure spreading, liming, and fall fertilizer application continued. Harvest complete for most vegetable crops across State. Some pumpkins and carrots remained to be harvested. Vegetable growers continued to prepare fields for next season by performing tillage operations, planting winter cover crops as weather allowed, and cleaning equipment for winter storage. This will be final vegetable summary for 2011 growing season.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 28% Very Short, 43% Short, 29% Adequate. The coldest temperatures of the season occurred this past week, along with measurable snowfall. On Tuesday, snow prevailed across northern Minnesota. Amounts ranged from 0.8 inch in Duluth to 3.5 inches in Newfolden in Marshall County. Additional snow fell across the State on Saturday. The heaviest amounts, up to 11 inches, fell in central and east central areas. Rain prevailed in southeastern areas. The cold temperatures caused the top 3-4 inches of soil to begin freezing at University of Minnesota Research and Outreach Centers located at St. Paul, Waseca, Lamberton, Morris, and Crookston. The dry soils froze easily and diminished the prospect for additional moisture to penetrate soils before the winter season settles in. Precipitation shortfalls continued Statewide, and the U.S. Drought Monitor classified southern and northwestern areas as undergoing a moderate to severe drought while central and northern areas were considered abnormally dry.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Soil moisture 13 percent very short, 49 percent short, 36 percent adequate and 2 percent surplus. Soybeans 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Peanuts 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 93%

avg. Wheat 91% planted, 96% 2010, 86% avg.; 67% emerged, 80% 2010, 62% avg.; 0% very poor, 13% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 9% excellent. Sweet potatoes 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Cattle 1% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 28% very poor, 37% poor, 26% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. The sketchy precipitation pattern leaves soil conditions in a dry State for some, while others received much needed rainfall. Row crop harvesting is mostly over while winter wheat planting is nearing completion across the State.

MISSOURI: Precipitation 0.45 in. The southeast district received 3.98 inches followed by the south-central district with 0.76 in. The northern three districts reported no precipitation. The majority of the State experienced temperatures normal to 3 degrees above average, however, the southeast district was 3 to 5 degrees above average while the northwest was 2 degrees below to 2 degrees above average.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 4.4, 2.7 last year. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 1% last year; 33% short, 20% last year; 55% adequate, 73% last year; 2% surplus, 6% last year. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 4% last year; 33% short, 20% last year; 54% adequate, 75% last year; 3% surplus, 1% last year. Corn harvested for grain 61%, 65% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 5% very poor, 5% last year; 16% poor, 12% last year; 41% fair, 44% last year; 29% good, 35% last year; 9% excellent, 4% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 92%, 94% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 92%, 94% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 29%, 47% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 36%, 58% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 36% short, 59% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 33% short, 62% adequate, and 1% surplus. Fall harvest virtually complete except for portions of Panhandle. Snow at mid-week slowed final wrap up of harvest. Wheat conditions above last year and average.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. A cold front brought cooler temperatures and windy conditions late in the week. Temperatures averaged one degree below normal to three degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 70 degrees. Winnemucca had the low of 8 degrees. Winnemucca recorded the most precipitation with 0.21 inches. Pasture and range conditions were declining seasonally. Range livestock were doing well. Livestock producers worked to gather livestock for market and to move herds to winter pastures. Main farm and ranch activities included equipment maintenance and livestock movement.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.7. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 1% short, 71% adequate, and 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 1% short, 73% adequate, and 26% surplus. Pasture conditions were 23% very poor, 35% poor, 27% fair, and 15% good. Rhode Island Potatoes were 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. Field Corn was 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. Third Crop Hay was 95% harvested, 100% 2010, 99% average. Massachusetts Cranberries were 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. The week began cloudy with unseasonably warm temperatures in the high 50s to low 70s, nearing or breaking records in several locations. A cold front moved across the region on Tuesday and Wednesday, bringing light precipitation in northern States and moderate rain of over half an inch to most of southern New England. Average to below average daytime temperatures in the 30s and 40s with widespread freezes occurred only on Friday. In contrast, temperatures climbed back up to the 50s and 60s at the end of the week. Farmers were still harvesting fall vegetables and field crops, cutting third and fourth cuts of hay. Farmers were also cleaning fields, spreading manure, lime and fertilizers.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were much higher than normal. Extreme highs reached 84 degrees and lows dropped to 20 degrees. There were measurable amounts of rainfall in some localities. Harvest of field-corn and soybeans continued across the State. Other activities included field maintenance, equipment repair, attending meetings, and livestock care.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 58% very short, 35% short and 7% adequate. Wind damage 14% light and 6% moderate; 21% cotton damaged, 20% sorghum damaged, 80% winter wheat damaged and 4% onion damaged. Freeze damage 20% light and 7% moderate; 5% winter wheat damaged and 9% onion damaged. No hail damage to crops this week. Alfalfa 5% very poor, 3% poor, 48% fair, 41% good and 3% excellent; seventh cutting 95% complete; eighth cutting 40% complete. Corn 100% harvested for grain. Cotton 62% harvested. Total sorghum 34% very poor, 37% poor, 20% fair, 8% good and 1% excellent; 95% mature. Total winter wheat 24% very poor, 41% poor, 29% fair, 3% good and 3% excellent; 100% emerged and 21% grazed. Peanuts 76% harvested. Lettuce 97% harvested. Chile 78% harvested red. Pecans 1% poor, 27% fair, 51% good and 21% excellent; 5% harvested. Cattle 17% very poor, 44% poor, 27% fair , 10% good and 2% excellent. Sheep 14% very poor, 56% poor, 25% fair and 5% good. Range and pasture 60% very poor, 29% poor, 9% fair and 2% good. A cold front moved through New Mexico early in the week bringing cooler temperatures and a few showers. Dry, breezy and warmer conditions returned to the state by the weekend. Average temperatures ranged from near normal in the northwest to several degrees above normal in the east and south. Rainfall amounts reported earlier in the week included 0.37 at Chama, 0.36 at Cuba, 0.08 at Grants and 0.07 at Gallup.

NEW YORK: Temperatures ranged from just below freezing to the mid and upper 40's. Rain fell two of the seven days. Snow flurries fell in most regions. Corn for grain and soybean harvests continued when conditions permitted. Major activities included grading and packing onions, apples, potatoes; machinery repair and maintenance; preparing for winter; caring for livestock. Pasture condition seasonally declined.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.5 days suitable for field work, compared to 5.7 days the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate and 9% surplus. The State received below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures last week.

Activities for the week included harvesting of cotton, peanuts, and soybeans, cutting of hay, and planting of small grains.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% short, 77% adequate, 9% surplus. Stockwater supply 3% short, 91% adequate, 6% surplus. Another week of favorable weather conditions allowed growers across the State to finish the 2011 crop year harvest. The harvest of corn and sunflower was virtually complete by the end of the week.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 48% adequate, 52% surplus. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans harvested 93%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 99%, 100% 2010, 100% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 35% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 56% very short, 28% short, 16% adequate. Canola condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Rye condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Oats condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 12% excellent; seedbed prepared 85% this week, 76% last week, 89% last year, 91% average; planted 63% this week, 54% last week, 60% last year, 65% average; emerged 54% this week, 51% last week, 53% last year, 57% average. Soybeans mature 98% this week, 91% last week, 100% last year, 98% average; harvested 75% this week, 61% last week, 93% last year, 85% average. Peanuts dug 95% this week, 88% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Alfalfa condition 42% very poor, 30% poor, 23% fair, 5% good; 3rd cutting 75% this week, 73% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; 4th cutting 22% this week, 20% last week, 100% last year, 91% average. Other hay 2nd cutting 60% this week, 59% last week, 100% last year, 91% average. Livestock condition 13% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Pasture and range condition 48% very poor, 32% poor, 17% fair, 3% good. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $145 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $133 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 7% short, 73% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 16% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Range & Pasture 1% very poor, 17% poor, 45% fair, 36% good, 1% excellent. Cool & wet in the West & cold & snowy in the East. There were a couple of clear days which brought the cooler temperatures. All but seven stations reported colder than normal temperatures. The average temperature across Oregon of 38.58 degrees was 2.84 degrees below normal. Low temperatures ranged from 40 degrees in Southern Curry, down to 6 degrees in Christmas Valley & Burns. High temperatures ranged from 49 degrees in Imbler, up to 58 degrees in Medford, Roseburg, Hermiston, & Rome. All forty-three stations reported measurable precipitation, with seventeen stations receiving more than half an inch. Detroit Lake reported the most of 4.52 inches followed by Astoria at 2.14 inches. All stations were below normal precipitation levels for the season starting September 1, 2011. On average, the State was 2.5 inches below normal for the season. Field work slowed this week as rain fell in much of the State. In Marion County, new grass seed rows were visible & wheat plantings were doing well. Washington County farmers applied weed control to winter wheat. Sugarbeet harvest was wrapping up in Malheur County, & field corn harvest continued where field conditions permitted. Fertilizing & grain planting continued as well. Sherman County reported slow grain growth & development, but good moisture. Grape harvest was finished for the year. Washington County & Lane County reported some late apples were ongoing with harvest. Hazelnut harvest was completed with reports of unusually high moisture levels coming off of the orchard floor this year. Lane County reported a moderate hazelnut crop this year, which was better than expected. Walnuts were beginning to drop in Washington County. Vegetables were done for the year expect for some cole crops in Lane County. Winter vegetable harvest was on for fresh market cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, rutabagas, & parsnips. Most farm stands were closing or soon will. Greenhouses continued cleanup & maintenance, except for those that produce Holiday decorative plants. Nurseries were planting new shrubs & Christmas tree harvest was at full tilt. Pastures in the West were doing a little better with the rain, although some areas were a little muddy. The cool nights also limited growth. Snowy weather in the East brought poor conditions for pasture. Cattle continued to be brought down from the mountains to lower winter ground in Umatilla. Some animals were still grazing on harvested fields, but most were on supplemental feed. Livestock were looking fairly good overall.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 72% adequate, and 28% surplus. Fall Plowing 82%, 88% Prv. Yr., 86% 5 Yr. Avg. Barley emerged 91%, 98% Prv. Yr.,99% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter wheat planted 94%, 99% Prv. Yr., 98% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter wheat emerged 80%, 93% Prv. Yr., 91% 5 Yr. Avg. Soybean harvest 82% complete, 96% Prv. Yr., 85% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 17% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Primary field activities for the week were harvesting of corn and soybeans, baling corn fodder, mowing orchards, planting cover crops and preparing soil for spring planting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 10% very short, 40% short, 50% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 6% very poor, 21% poor, 40% fair, 32% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 0% poor, 42% fair, 57% good, 1% excellent. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 24% poor, 51% fair, 16% good, 0% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 3% poor, 53% fair, 44% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 37% fair, 57% good, 1% excellent. Winter grazings 7% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 0% excellent. Corn harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 94%, 98% 2010, 99% avg. Soybeans mature 90%, 95% 2010, 93% avg. Soybeans harvested 40%, 57% 2010, 50% avg. Winter wheat

planted 61%, 47% 2010, 44% avg. Winter wheat emerged 38%, 26% 2010, 25% avg. Oats planted 72%, 58% 2010, 68% avg. Oats emerged 55%, 41% 2010, 50% avg. Winter grazings planted 91%, 91% 2010, 88% avg. Winter grazings emerged 81%, 77% 2010, 74% avg. Unusually warm temperatures were observed during the week ending November 20th, 2011. High temperatures were measured in the mid-eighties on Wednesday. A violent storm front moved through the State late Wednesday, producing a tornado in York County that led to 3 fatalities and moderate property damage. Heavy rains and high winds moved with the system drenching many areas of the State. Much cooler temperatures arrived on Thursday. Fall-like weather continued through the weekend with occasional showers on Saturday. The State average temperature for the period was four degrees above normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.5 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 53% short, 34% adequate. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 44% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. The first major winter storm came through the State late in the week with freezing rain and snow in several locations. Most fall work in the fields has been completed. Major activities this week included finishing fall tillage, hauling hay, and hauling manure.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 76% adequate and 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate and 5% surplus. Burley 50% stripped, 52% 2010 and 59% average. Winter Wheat 93% seeded, 91% 2010 and 88% average; 76% emerged, 55% 2010, and 64% average; with conditions 1% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Pasture conditions 3% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 42% good and 4% excellent. The harvest season in Tennessee is almost complete. Given a few more sunny days, farmers will most likely be wrapping up row crop harvest for 2011. Farmers also made notable progress seeding winter wheat last week. Most of the winter wheat has emerged with over seventy percent rated in good-to-excellent condition. Pastures remained in mostly fair-to-good condition. Tobacco growers continued to prepare their crop for market. Across Tennessee last week, temperatures averaged 5 to 6 degrees above normal. Rainfall averaged above normal for the entire State.

TEXAS: Areas of North East Texas received up to 6 inches of rainfall, areas of the Edwards Plateau, East Texas, and South Central Texas received up to 3 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the State observed little to no rainfall. Emerging and germinating winter wheat was in need of moisture in areas of the High Plains. Producers released grazing cattle on irrigated small grain fields in areas of the Plains. Winter wheat continued to make good progress in areas of the Low Plains, the Cross Timbers, the Blacklands, and the Edwards Plateau due to recent rainfall. In southern areas of the State, winter wheat and oats continued to show signs of stress due to lack of moisture. Corn stalks were baled in areas of the Northern High Plains. Sorghum harvest progressed well in areas of the Plains. Cotton ginning was active in areas of the High Plains. Cotton harvest continued in areas of the Northern Plains; however, some producers were preparing to file insurance claims on fields with low yields. In southern areas of the State, peanut harvest and baling resumed after a recent rainfall. Pecan producers continued to prepare for harvest in areas of the Trans-Pecos. In areas of the Edwards Plateau, some pecans in the shuck were damaged by a recent freeze. The pecan crop showed signs of stress due to drought conditions in areas of South Central Texas. In areas of South Texas, fresh spinach harvest continued to progress well due to cooler temperatures. Irrigated fall vegetables continued to progress well in areas of the Lower Valley. Across the State, supplemental feeding increased due to pastures and rangeland damaged by recent frosts and drought conditions. Livestock producers continued to search for hay out of State. Some imported hay in eastern areas of the State was poor quality. Some producers baled late planted hay in areas of the Coastal Bend. In areas of the State receiving plentiful rainfall, stock tanks were replenished. Producers continued to haul water to refill stock tanks in southern areas of the State. Feral hogs damaged crops and pastures in eastern areas of the State. In areas of the Plains, summer grasses and trees went dormant due to a recent hard freeze. Producers seeded ryegrass in northern and central areas of the State; however, more moisture was needed. Winter grasses progressed well in areas of the Edwards Plateau and South Central Texas due to improving soil moisture; however, some were damaged by recent frosts. High winds and hail damaged some farm structures in areas of the Edwards Plateau.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 5. Subsoil Moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 88% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat emerged 90%, 90% 2010, 94% avg. Corn mature 95%, 95% 2010, 99% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 66%, 69% 2010, 85% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 77% good, 18% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 72% good, 23% excellent. Range and Pasture 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 96% adequate, 2% surplus. Cold and wet weather dominated last week; snow storms were experienced across much of the State. Soil moisture content decreased slightly from the previous week. Last week's topsoil moisture content was 7 percent short, 86 percent adequate, and 7 percent surplus. Box Elder County farmers in the Bear River Valley continued to harvest grain corn. Moisture levels remained high. Last week, snow fell on most of the county; some of the higher elevations received over six inches of snow. Due to the winter weather, corn harvest has been delayed. Winter wheat was being planted on some fields where corn had recently been harvested. Many dryland wheat producers are concerned with future snow mold problems due to the snow falling on unfrozen ground. Farmers were trying to prepare fields as much as possible last week, to get an early start on spring crops. Alfalfa hay producers reported a good year overall. Some first crop hay had rain damage, but most of the other crops were of good quality and quantity. Grain and corn prices have decreased since the beginning of harvest; many growers in the area are waiting until after the first of the year to sell their grain. Field work in Cache County is virtually finished for the season. Grain corn still needs to be harvested, but conditions are not conducive at this time.

Growers are very grateful for the extended fall harvest season which allowed them to complete most of the harvest. Most crop yields were unusually good this season, even with the late spring planting. Field work in Morgan and Carbon Counties is complete. Some corn producers have started to harvest grain in Duchesne County. Producers are concerned about corn moisture levels especially with the snow received last week. Producers in Beaver County were completing fall tillage and waiting for corn to dry down. Some reservoirs in Wayne County are nearing capacity; it is not yet known what will happen to irrigation supplies once the spring runoff begins. Box Elder County ranchers were wrapping up marketing and shipping calves. Some producers were moving cattle to winter ranges. Prices have remained strong for calves and livestock in general which has been a relief for producers. Most of the county's larger sheep producers are now in the breeding season. Some ranchers in Cache County were forced to begin feeding cattle due to the weekend snow storm. Nearly all livestock in Morgan County have been removed from summer ranges. Ranchers in Carbon County were searching for the last of their cattle in the mountains. Snow has begun to accumulate in the mountains. Producers in Duchesne County have not yet begun feeding cattle, but expect to start in the near future. Producers are marketing and shipping calves. A lack of excess hay and high feed prices might create problems for feeding cattle next spring. Livestock in Beaver County are in good condition.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 81% adequate, 12% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 11% short, 76% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture 6% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans Harvested 68%; 79% 2010; 70% 5yr avg. Soybeans 2% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 15% excellent. Winter Wheat Seeded 84%; 91% 2010; 81% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 54%; 79% 2010; 61% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 11% fair, 82% good, 7% excellent. Oats seeded 90%; 96% 2010; 59% 5-yr avg. Oats 34% fair, 63% good, 3% excellent. Barley Seeded 97% NA 2010; 80% 5yr avg. Barley 19% fair, 69% good, 12% excellent. Apples harvested, Winter 95%; 91% 2010; 98% 5-yr avg. Moderate temperatures and rainy weather caused a delay in field activity throughout Virginia. Double crop soybean harvests were showing good progress. Many farmers finished soybean harvest. Cotton harvest continued. Majority of corn harvest is complete with exception of a few fields. Burley and Fire-cured tobacco farmers continued to prepare for market. Peanut harvest is complete. Wheat planting continued.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.5. Topsoil moisture conditions were 1 percent very short, 12 percent short, 47 percent adequate, and 40 percent surplus. The potato harvest came to a close across the State. In Franklin County, field corn harvest was progressing as kernel moisture dropped to acceptable industry storage levels. Contract purchased alfalfa was moving west to dairies and to local dairies and feedlots. Christmas tree harvest for retail continued in full swing in Thurston and Grays Harbor Counties. In the Yakima Valley, most agricultural producing areas within Yakima County received up to 0.25 inches of precipitation in the form of snow over the last four days of the week. Apple harvest continued until mid-week with mostly Pink Lady apples coming into the packinghouses. Winter weather had halted almost all crop harvest operations. In Pacific County, cranberry growers completed post-harvest cleanup. Range and pasture conditions were 15 percent very poor, 11 percent poor, 41 percent fair, 31 percent good, and 2 percent excellent. Local shellfish markets were strengthened due to limited harvests in the Gulf of Mexico caused by red tide. Winter feeding was in full swing on eastern ranches as livestock producers were hauling feed to herds and coping with the winter seasons first snows.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5. Topsoil moisture was 1% short, 95% adequate, and 4% surplus compared to 9% very short, 39% short, 50% adequate, and 2% surplus last year. Corn harvested for grain was 82%, 93% in 2010, and 84% 5-year avg. Soybeans harvested were 84%, 93% in 2010, and 78% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 29% fair and 71% good. Winter wheat planted was 94%, comparison data not available. Winter wheat was 75% emerged, 92% in 2010, and 83% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 20% fair, and 78% good. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 18% fair, and 81% good. Farming activities included fixing fences, feeding hay to livestock, marketing calves, cutting and hauling firewood, pre-hunting season preparations, and harvesting field crops.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 14% short, 70% adequate, and 12% surplus. Fall tillage 74%, 79% 2010, 61% 5-yr. avg. Fieldwork progressed steadily this week as farmers raced to get manure, lime and fertilizer incorporated before soils freeze. Hard frosts were reported across the State, with temperatures remaining above average for mid-November. Conditions remained very dry in northwestern Wisconsin, though this weekend's snow fall should bring some moisture back into the soil. Muddy fields in the Eastern districts forced some producers to delay further corn harvesting until the ground firms up. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 2 to 6 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 44 to 52 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 26 to 33 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.00 inches in Milwaukee to 0.16 inches in Green Bay.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 4.50. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 85% harvested. Wheat condition 2% fair, 98% good. Winter wheat wind damage 64% none, 36% light. Winter wheat freeze damage 98% none, 2% light. Livestock condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 85% good, 3% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Range and pasture condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Windy and cold. Corn harvest continues. Converse County reported winter conditions; temperatures have dropped to zero twice. Platte County reported high winds. No moisture to speak of. Crops are pretty well harvested. Teton County reported that agricultural lands and pastures are covered with snow, likely for the winter. High temperatures ranged from the low 30s to the low 60s. Low temperatures ranged from -14 to the mid teens.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 13-19, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather over much of Europe favored late-autumn fieldwork, while winter crops entered dormancy over central and eastern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Seasonably cold weather ushered winter grains and oilseeds into dormancy.

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

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Widespread showers favored winter grain establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Warm, sunny conditions continued to benefit maturing cotton and winter crop development.

EAST ASIA: Showers maintained favorable moisture conditions for winter crops, while mild weather promoted vegetative growth.

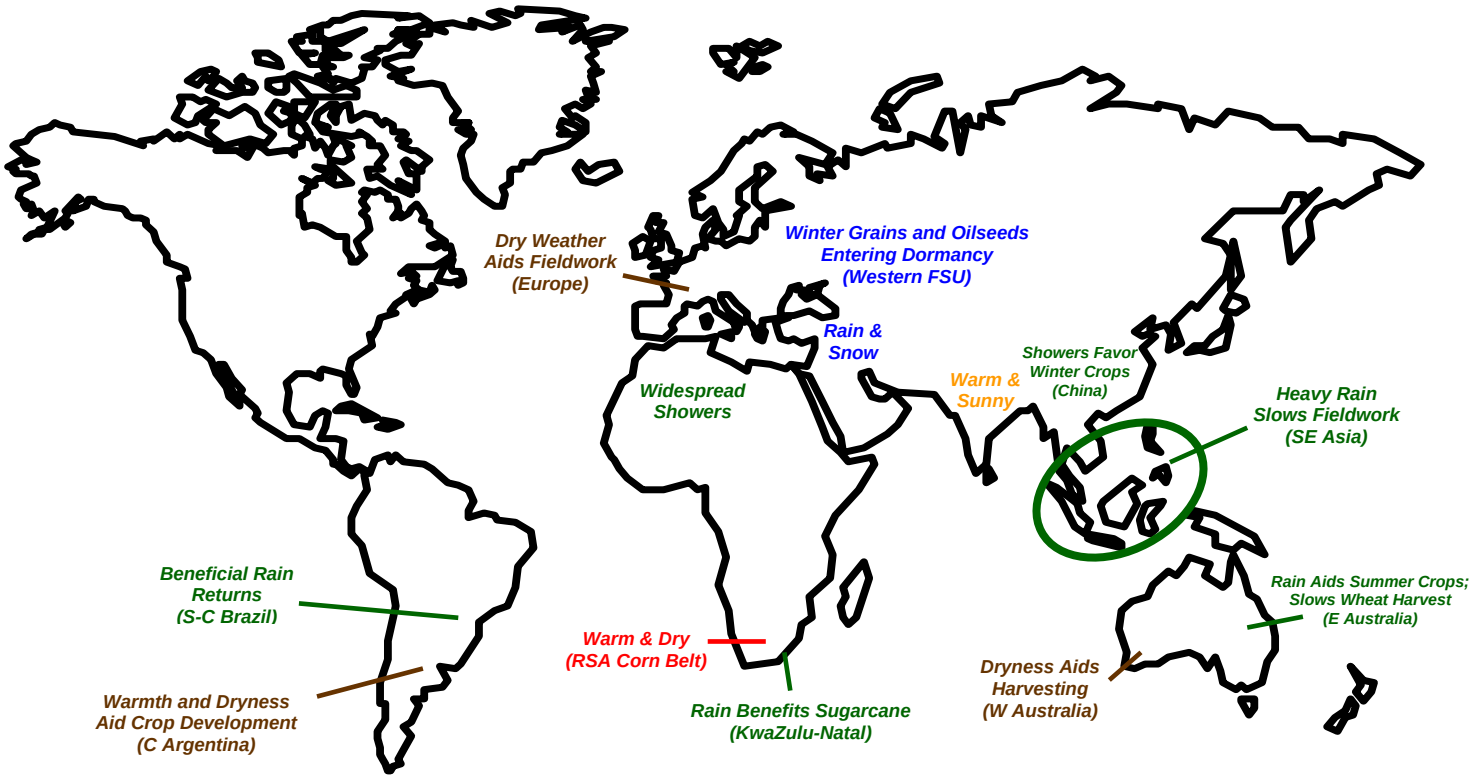
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers occurred throughout the region, slowing seasonal fieldwork.

AUSTRALIA: Drier weather continued to favor winter grain harvesting in the west, while frequent showers in the east benefited summer crops but slowed wheat harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Rain benefited sugarcane in coastal production areas, but unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted in the corn belt.

ARGENTINA: Warmer, drier weather promoted crop development in central Argentina, following recent weeks of beneficial rain.

BRAZIL: Widespread, locally heavy rain brought much-needed relief from dryness to south-central Brazil.



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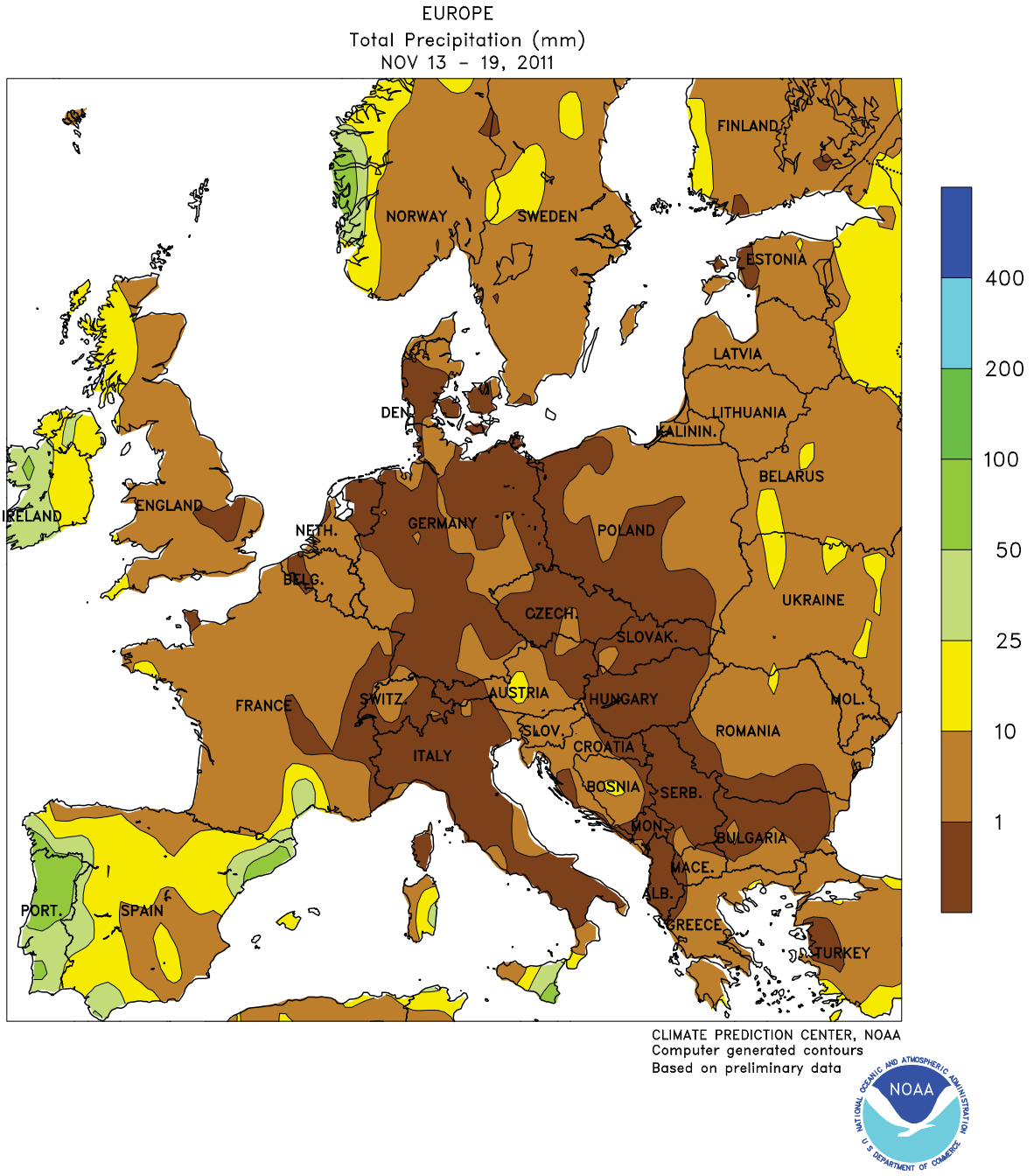

EUROPE

Dry weather continued over much of Europe, although showers persisted on the Iberian Peninsula. Late-autumn fieldwork, including corn and sugarbeet harvesting, continued without delay under sunny skies. Temperatures averaged up to 5°C above normal in France and the United Kingdom, accelerating winter crop development. In contrast, the coldest air of the season (up to 7°C below normal) surged into eastern Europe, with weekly average temperatures below 5°C indicating crops were now dormant across Germany, Poland, and the Balkans. Meanwhile, showers (10-75 mm) in Spain maintained favorable soil moisture for wheat and barley establishment and provided an additional boost to reservoirs and irrigation reserves.

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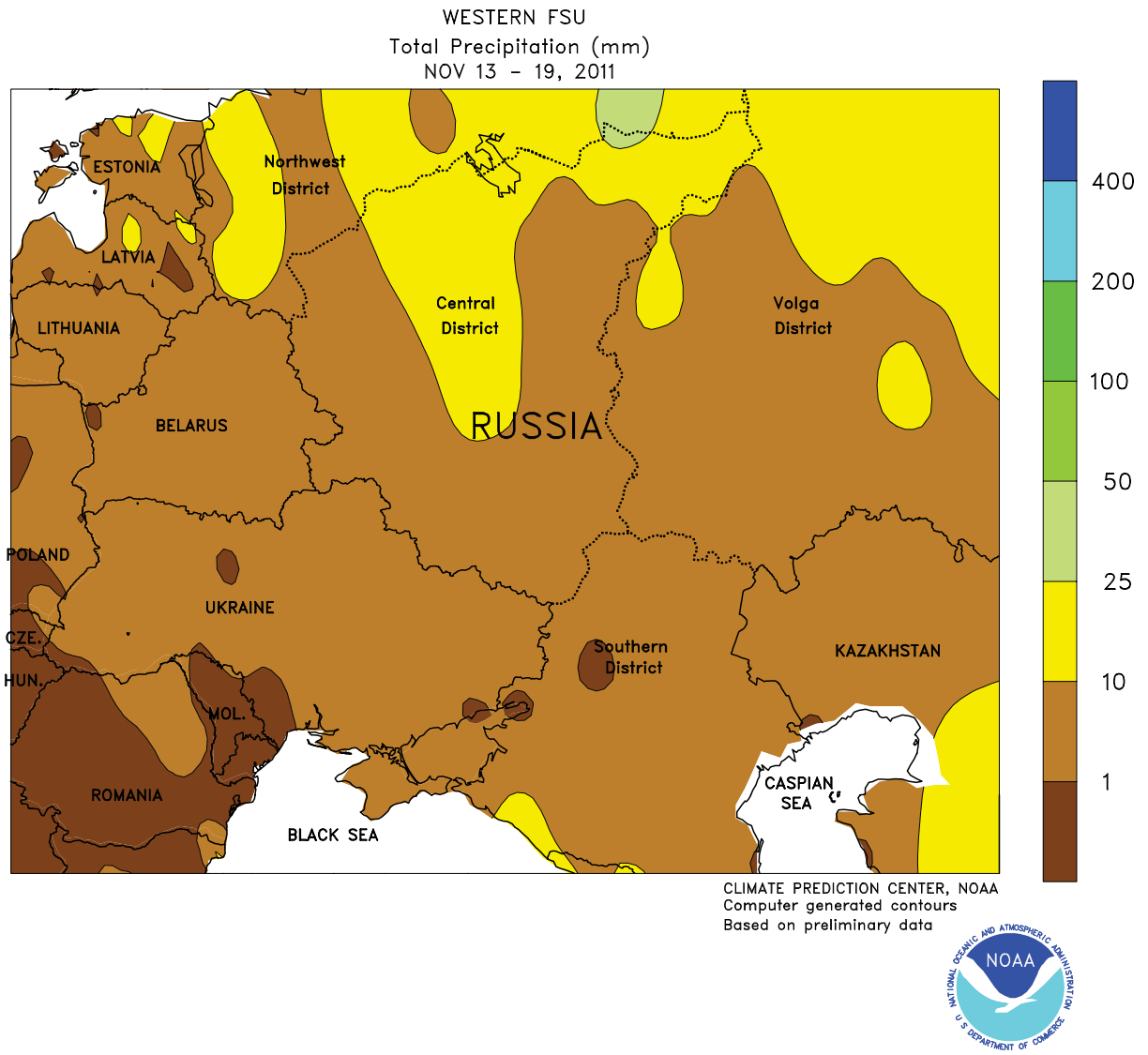

WESTERN FSU

Seasonably cold weather ushered winter crops into dormancy. Following last week's bitter cold, somewhat milder conditions settled over the region, although temperatures still averaged 2 to 7°C below normal across primary winter wheat areas. Nighttime readings dropped below -10°C in Russia, though a shallow snowpack (2-10 cm) afforded winter grains ample protection from any additional burnback. Weekly average temperatures were well below 5°C for a second consecutive week, indicating barley, wheat, and rapeseed were now dormant over the entire region. Precipitation was generally light (5 mm or less, liquid equivalent) and fell in the form of snow.

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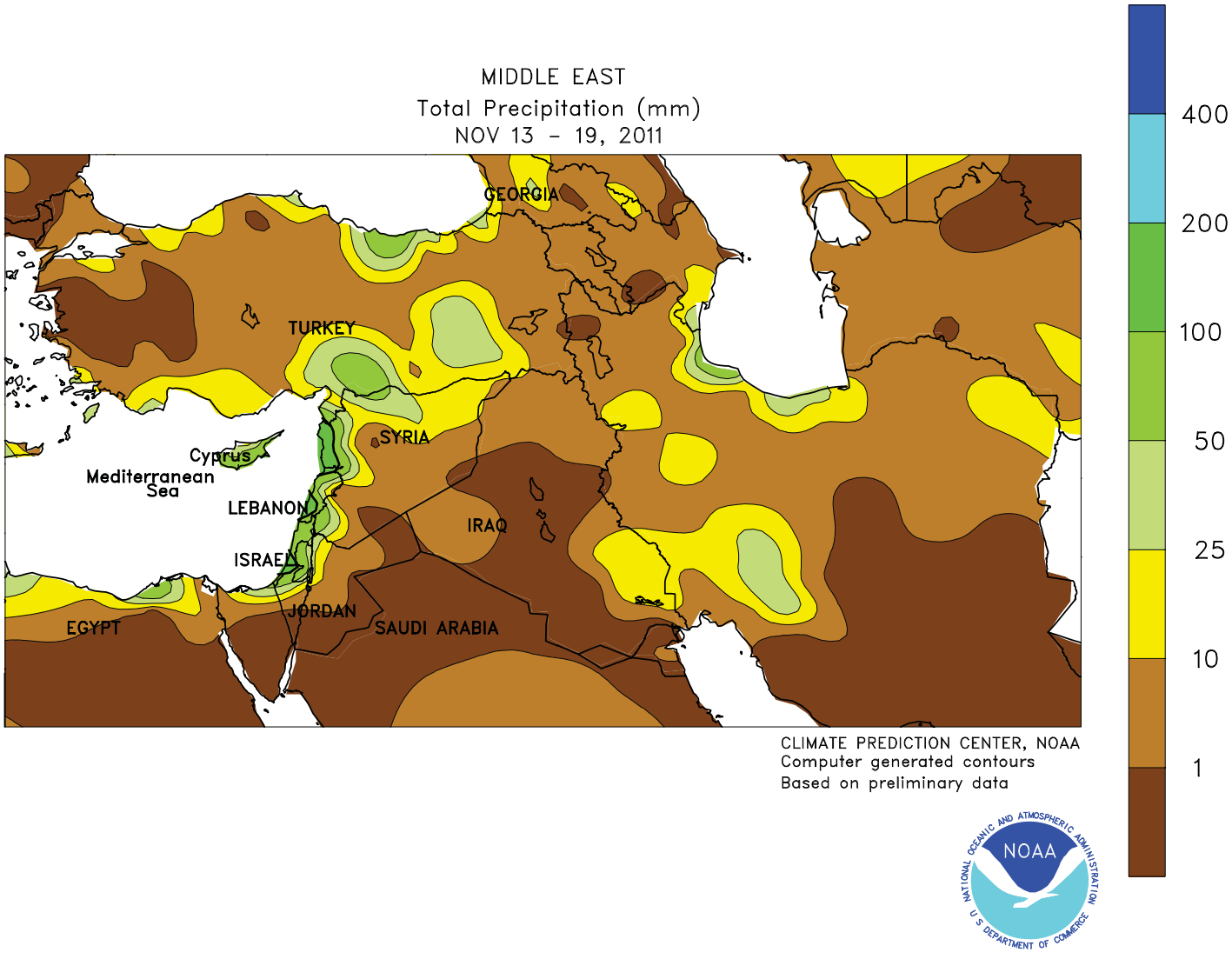

MIDDLE EAST

For the second consecutive week, unsettled weather in central and eastern crop districts contrasted with dry weather in the west. An upper-air disturbance produced locally heavy rain and snow (2-50 mm liquid equivalent) from central Turkey into central and northern Iran, boosting moisture supplies for wheat and barley. Dry weather continued over much of western Turkey, promoting late cotton harvesting. Temperatures averaged up to 5°C below normal, with winter crops entering dormancy across Turkey's Anatolia Plateau.

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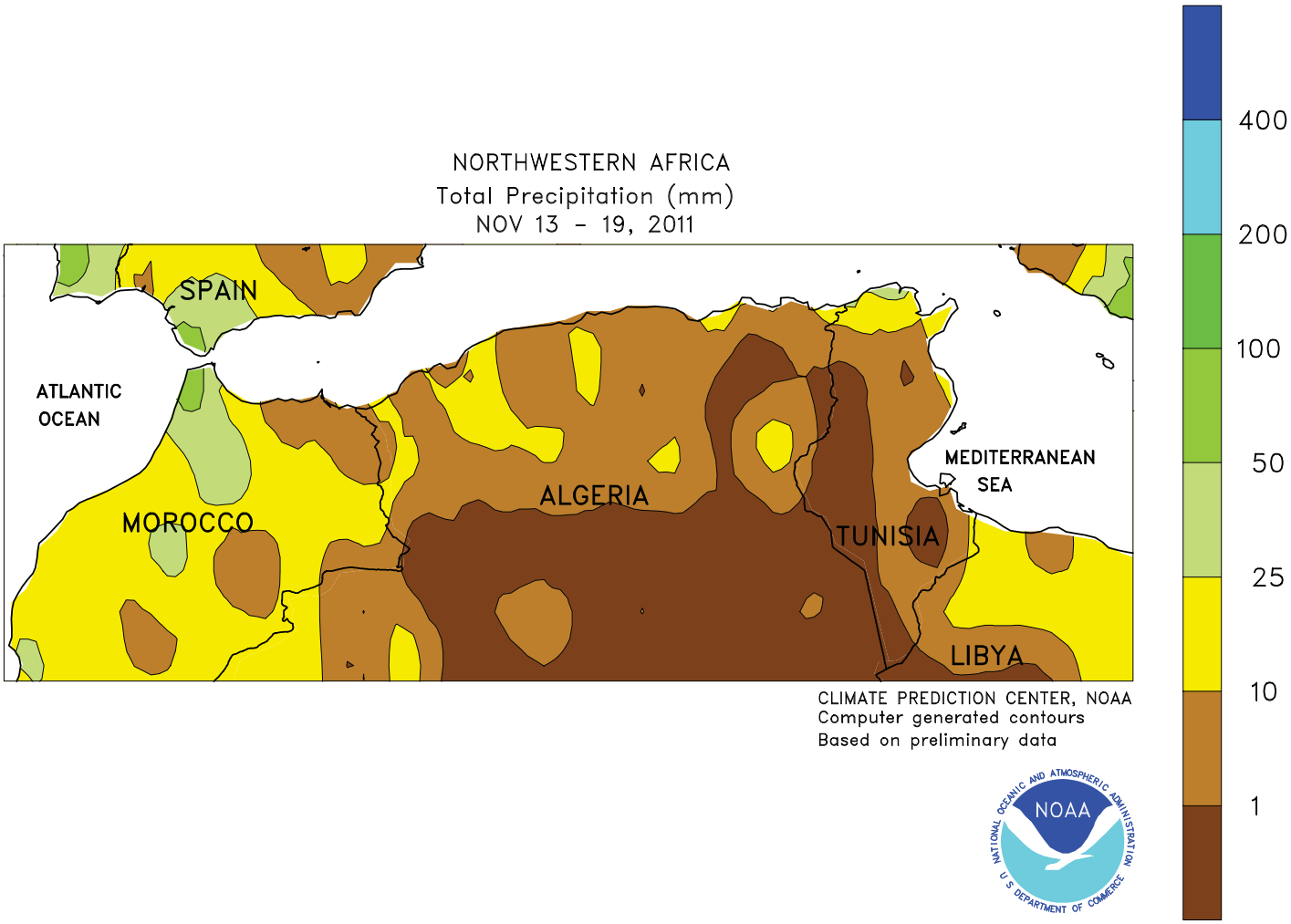

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Showers returned to the region's winter grain areas, maintaining the excellent start to the 2011-12 growing season. Light to moderate rain (2-35 mm) was reported from Morocco into northern Tunisia, favoring wheat and barley emergence and establishment. The showers were lightest in northern Tunisia and northeastern Algeria, where producers likely had to replant some crops that were flooded by recent excessive rains.

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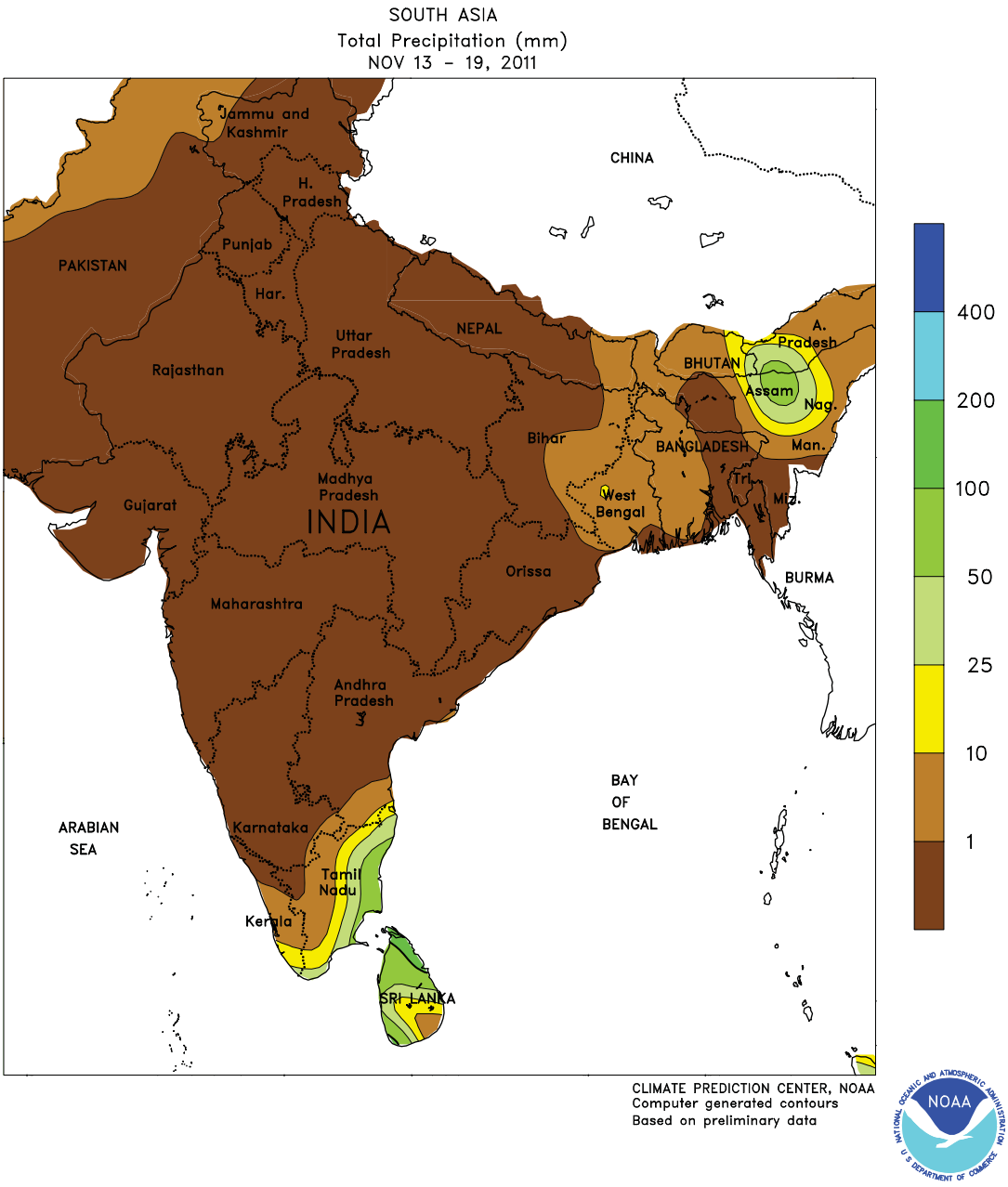

SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably dry weather prevailed throughout the region, with rainfall (25-50 mm, or more) localized to southeastern India. The sunny weather along with weekly temperatures averaging 25°C promoted tillering winter wheat development in northern India and Pakistan as well as winter rapeseed development (rosette stage) in western India. In addition, the conditions favored cotton harvesting getting underway in southern and western states of India. According to the government of India, cotton arrivals early in the week were sluggish in all states, lagging last year's pace.

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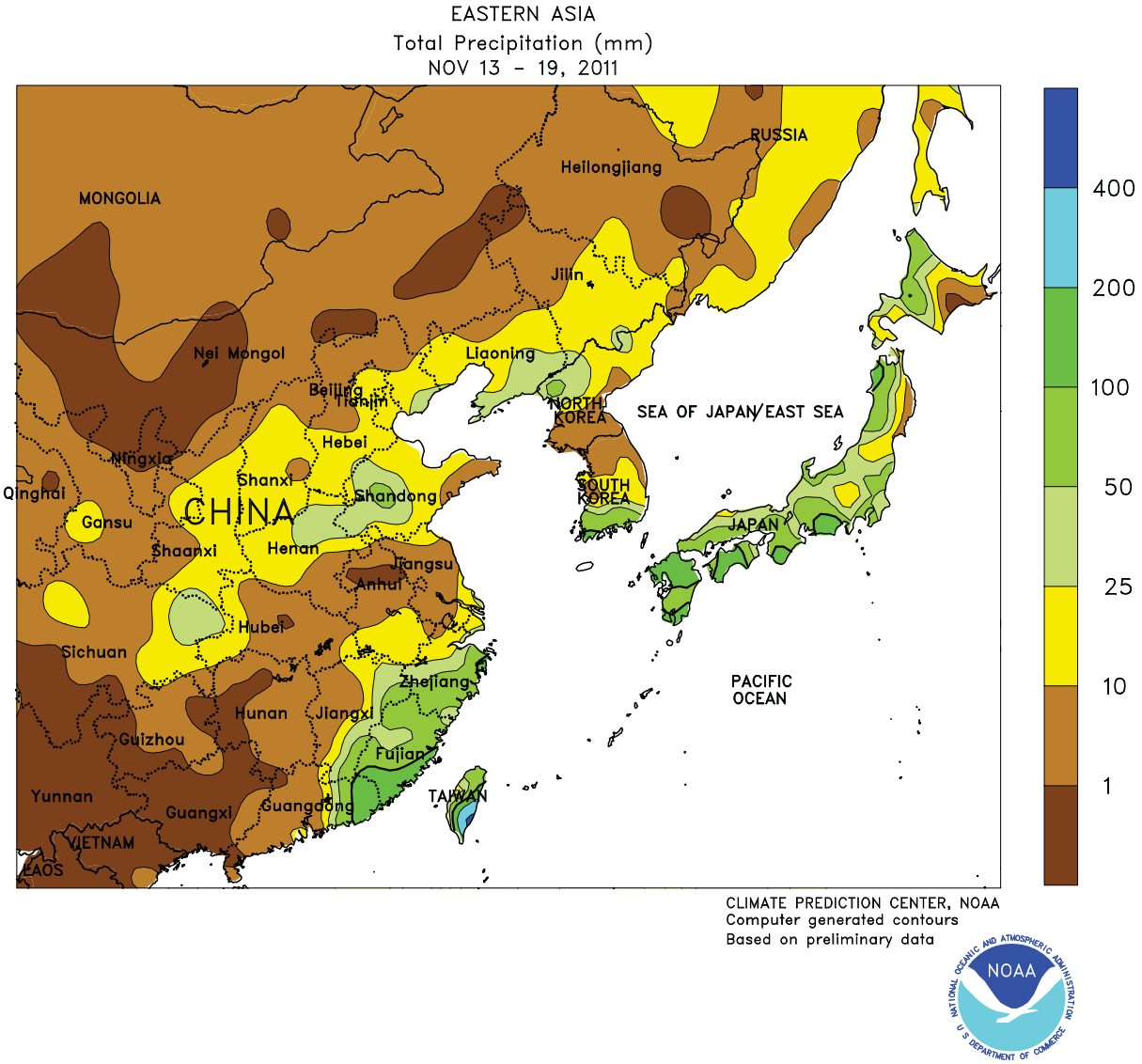
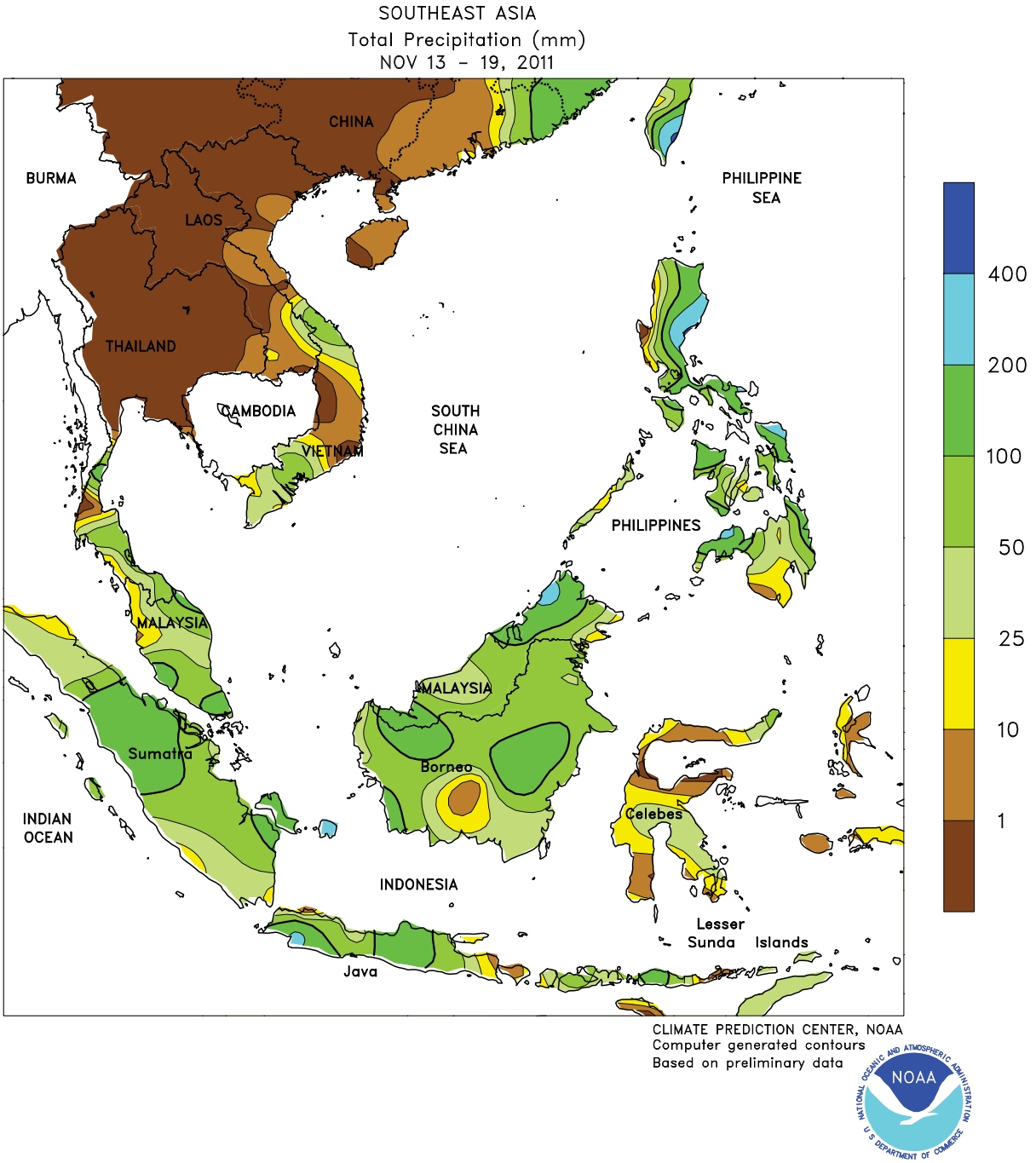


EASTERN ASIA

In eastern China, early week sunny, warm weather gave way to showery, cooler conditions, with rainfall totals approaching 50 mm in winter wheat areas. The early week conditions promoted further development of tillering winter wheat across the North China Plain, while the mid- to late-week rainfall boosted moisture reserves utilized by the crop during the spring warm-up. Despite localized freezes in the northern growing areas, weekly average temperatures remained mild (above 5°C), favoring vegetative growth prior to the onset of dormancy. In the Yangtze Valley, rainfall amounts (1-10 mm) were notably less than to the north, but still beneficial, for winter rapeseed in the rosette stage. However, heavier showers (25-35 mm) returned to eastern Sichuan, where reservoir levels are favorably high for winter irrigation. Meanwhile, a stationary front draped across southeastern China continued to spawn downpours of almost 100 mm, benefiting sugarcane and winter vegetables, although drier weather prevailed for crops in the south and southwestern areas.

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



SOUTHEAST ASIA

A strong easterly fetch along a stationary front produced flooding rainfall across the northeastern Philippines, with heavy rainfall also being reported in Vietnam. In the Philippines, rainfall totals topping 400 mm caused flooding along coastal rice production zones in the northeast, with amounts of 50 to 150 mm common elsewhere. The heavy showers were unfavorable at a time when both main-season harvesting was ongoing and winter season planting continued. In Vietnam, the persistent heavy rainfall (50-100 mm) affecting central areas the past few weeks slid farther south but still outside main production zones. Meanwhile, more rainfall (nearly 50 mm) maintained the slow pace of fieldwork for rice in the Mekong Delta. Heavy showers in Malaysia and Indonesia kept moisture supplies high for oil palm but slowed harvesting. In addition, rice transplanting in eastern Java (Indonesia) was delayed by nearly 200 mm of rain, while more seasonable amounts (25-100 mm) benefited establishment elsewhere.

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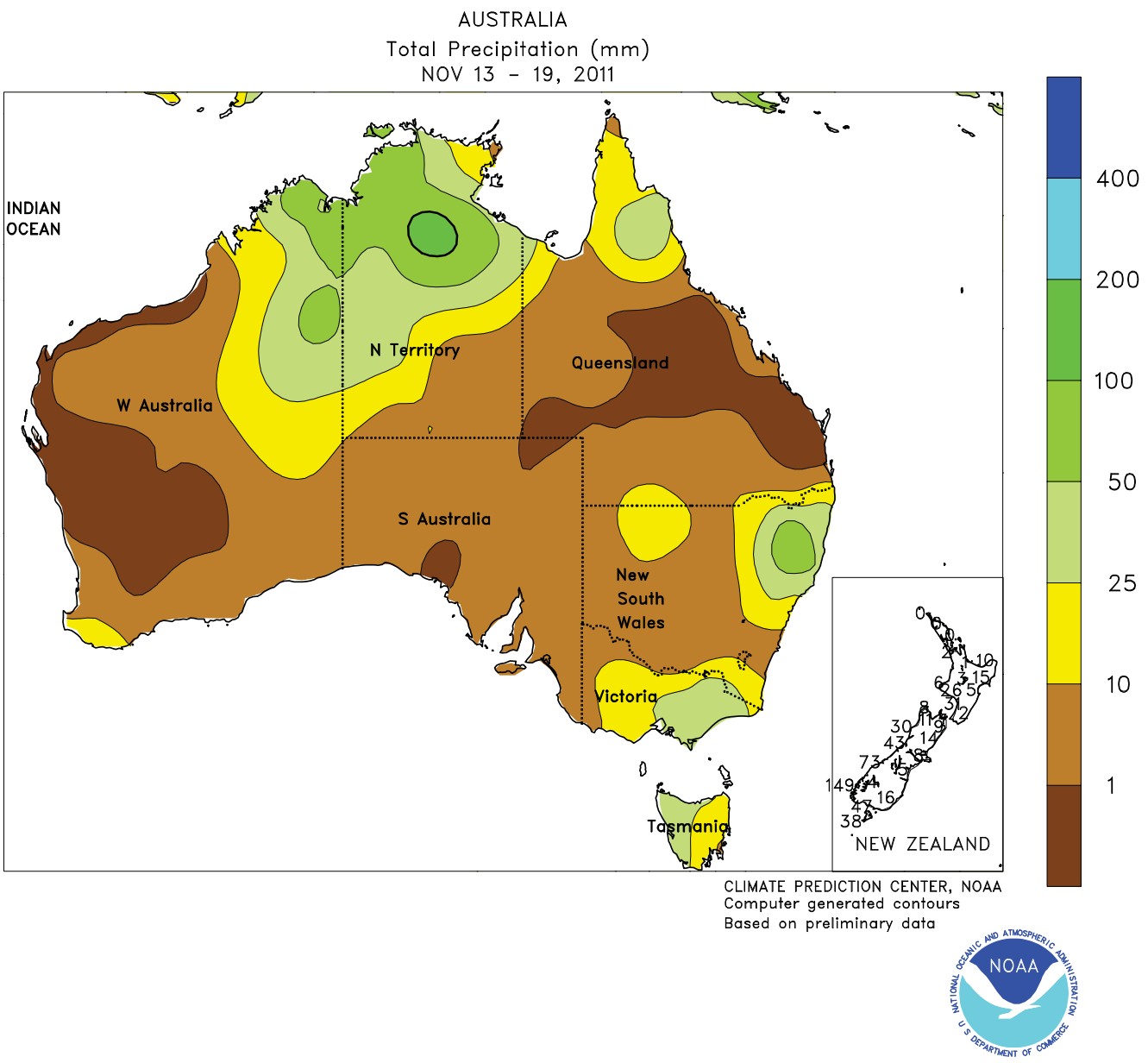

AUSTRALIA

The second consecutive week of mostly dry weather (generally less than 5 mm) spurred wheat, barley, and canola harvesting and helped maintain the quality of crops waiting to be harvested. In contrast, frequent showers (4-20 mm) in southeastern Australia slowed winter crop harvesting, while widespread rains (5-30 mm, locally more) in northern New South Wales delayed fieldwork but favored early cotton and sorghum development. Hot, dry weather in Queensland aided winter wheat harvesting, which is well advanced, but increased irrigation requirements for vegetative summer crops. Temperatures in Western Australia were generally seasonable, while elsewhere in the wheat belt temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal with maximum temperatures in the middle to upper 30s (degrees C).

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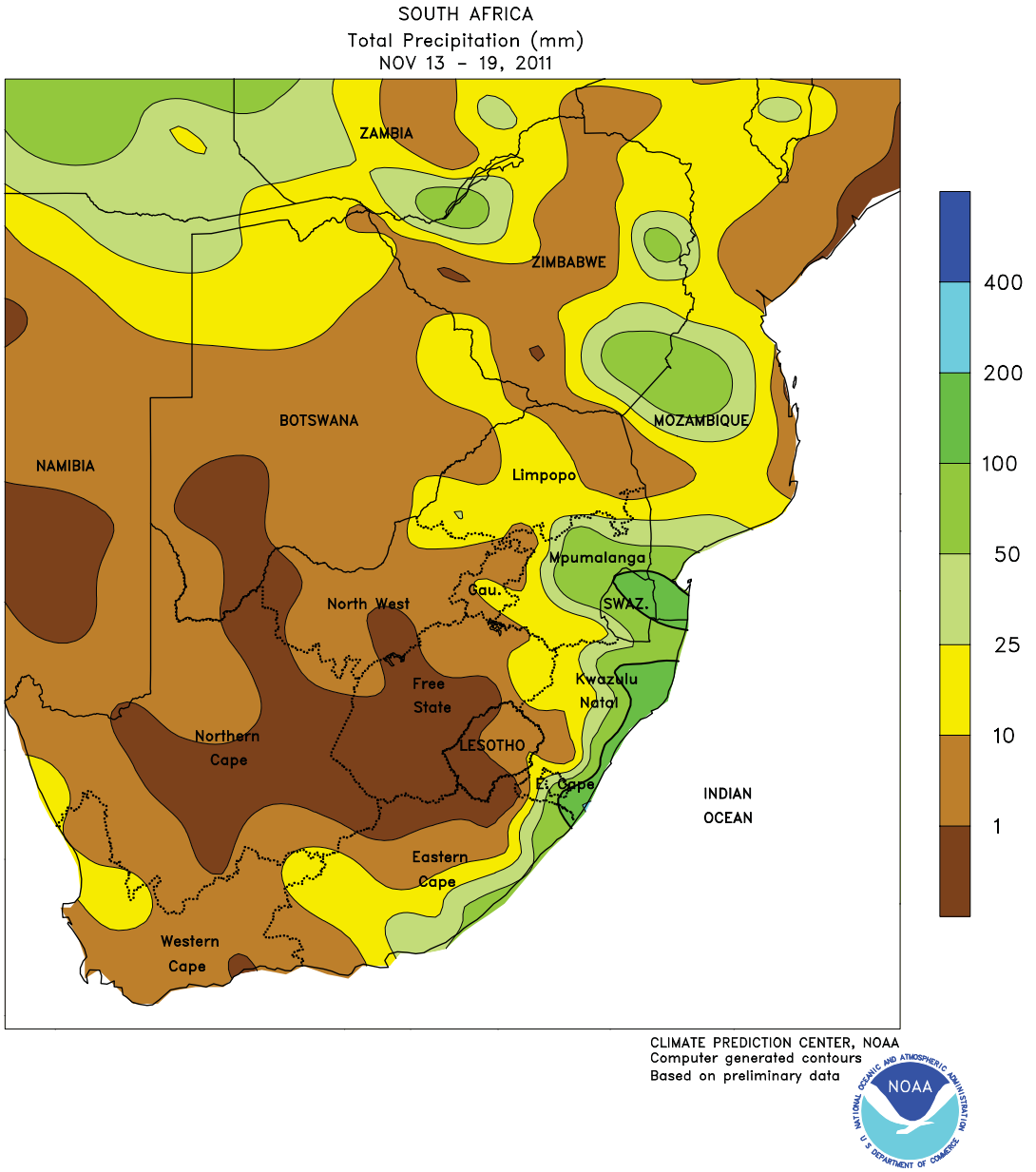

SOUTH AFRICA

Beneficial rain fell along the eastern coast, but unseasonable warmth and dryness continued to dominate key summer crop areas farther inland. The coastal rain (25-100 mm or more), which stretched from central sections of Eastern Cape northward through KwaZulu-Natal, fell over several days during the latter part of the week. It was the heaviest rain thus far in the season for rain-fed sugarcane grown in the more southerly production areas of KwaZulu-Natal. The rain provided a timely boost in irrigation reserves for sugarcane in northern KwaZulu-Natal as well as in eastern Mpumalanga, which also recorded scattered showers throughout the week. In contrast, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (weekly average temperatures 2-4°C above normal, with highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) persisted throughout the corn belt, reducing moisture for emerging summer crops and likely delaying planting in western parts of the region. Rain is needed soon to ensure uniform germination and proper establishment of corn and other rain-fed summer crops throughout major commercial production areas. Elsewhere, similar conditions also persisted in Limpopo, with highs exceeding 40°C in the more arid northern and western parts of that province. Light showers (less than 10 mm, most areas) developed periodically along the western coasts of Northern and Western Cape Provinces, otherwise, drier, seasonably warm conditions prevailed, promoting development of predominantly irrigated tree and vine fruits and summer row crops.

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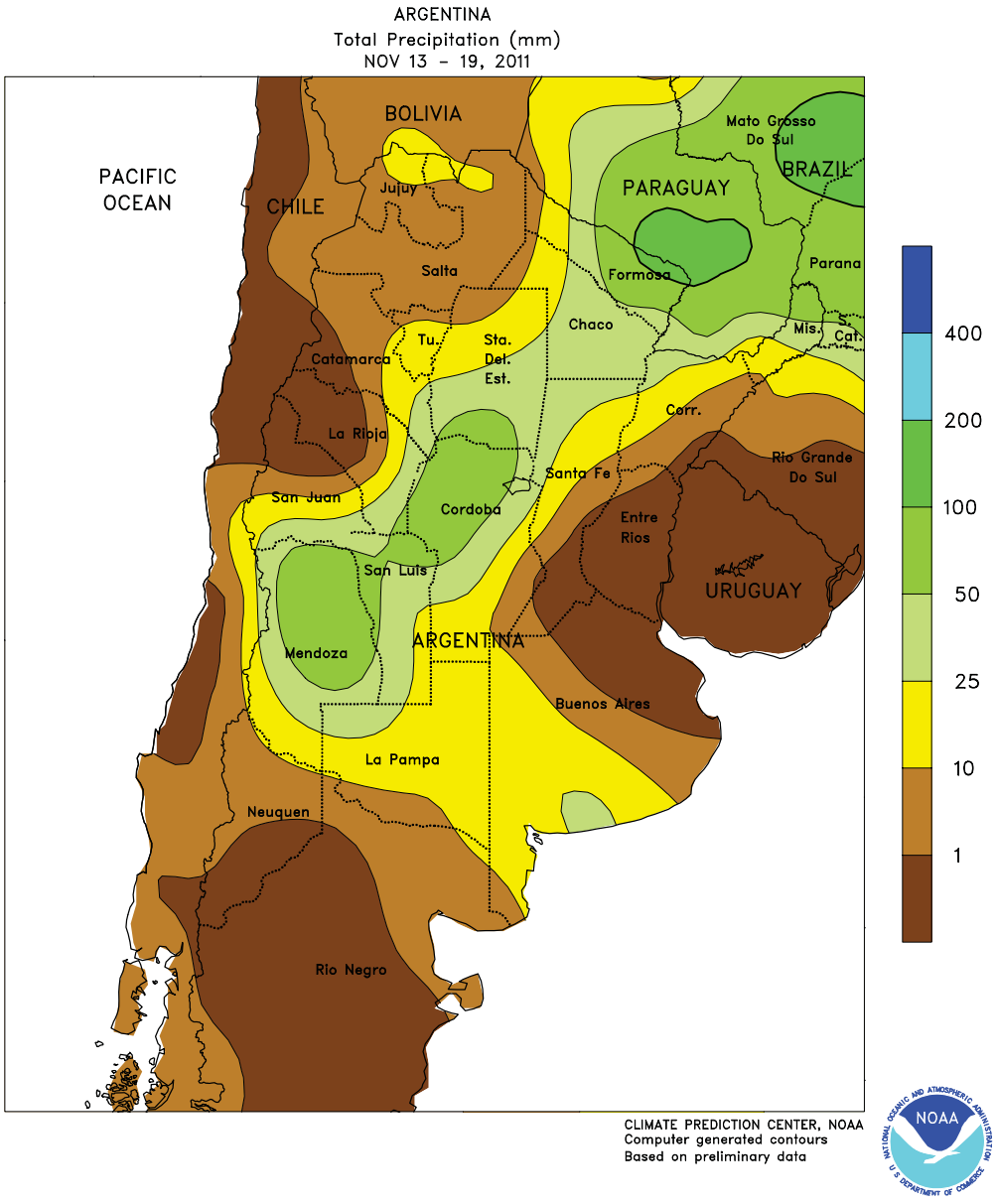

ARGENTINA

After a recent period of highly beneficial rainfall, warmer, drier weather prevailed throughout major production areas of central Argentina, promoting winter grain development and establishment of newly sown summer crops. Little, if any, rain fell in Entre Rios and neighboring locations in Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. The remainder of Buenos Aires, along with La Pampa, recorded moderate rain at week's end with the approach of a new storm system. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal throughout this region, with highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) on several days. Elsewhere in the region, heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) overspread western and northern agricultural districts early in the week, maintaining overall favorable moisture levels for summer and winter row crops. However, drier conditions persisted in the northwest (including western Santiago del Estero and Salta), which has recorded below normal rainfall since September. Temperatures averaged closer to normal in these western and northern areas, although highs in the upper 30s were recorded in the driest parts of the north, maintaining high evaporative losses for crops and pastures. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers and corn were 84 and 69 percent planted, respectively, as of November 17. Soybeans were 44 percent planted, slightly ahead of last year's progress.

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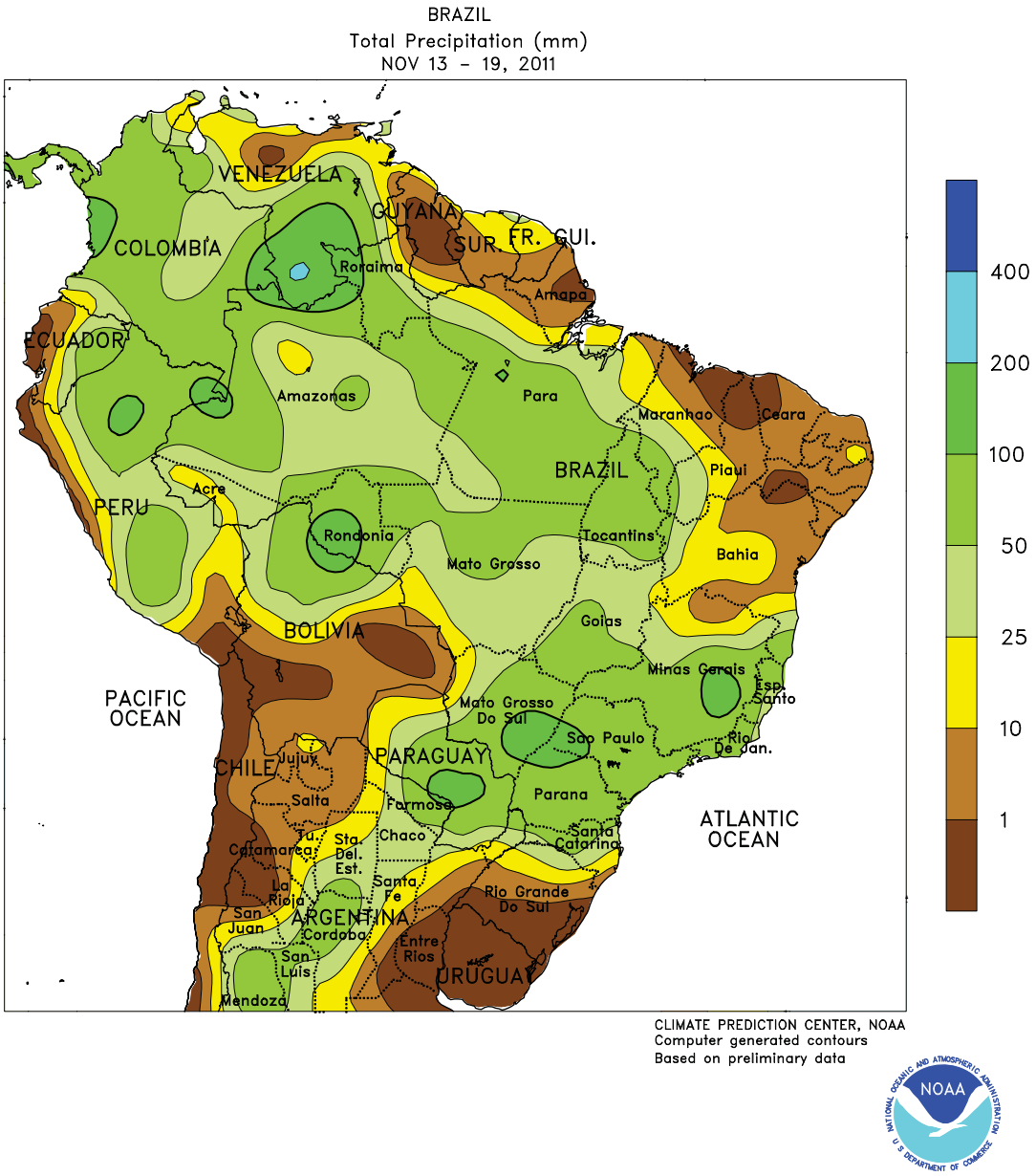

BRAZIL

Beneficial rain returned to most major production areas of south-central Brazil, increasing moisture for soybeans and other crops after a brief spell of warmth and dryness. Amounts totaled 25 to more than 50 mm from the Center-West and northeastern interior regions southward to northern Rio Grande do Sul. The rainfall was particularly timely for sugarcane and coffee in the main production areas of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo, which had been trending dry for more than 1 week. In contrast, the bulk of Rio Grande do Sul's main farming areas were mostly dry, continuing a trend of below-normal rainfall that dates back to October. Meanwhile, in northeastern Brazil, seasonably dry weather favored fieldwork, including sugarcane and cocoa harvesting. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal in northern agricultural areas (Mato Grosso to northern Minas Gerais and Bahia) and up to 3°C below normal in the south. Daytime highs reached the middle 30s (degrees C) on some of the drier days in the traditionally warmer farming areas of Mato Grosso and Tocantins while elsewhere, highs typically reached upper 20s and lower 30s.

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Reservoir Storage Dwindles In Northwestern Mexico

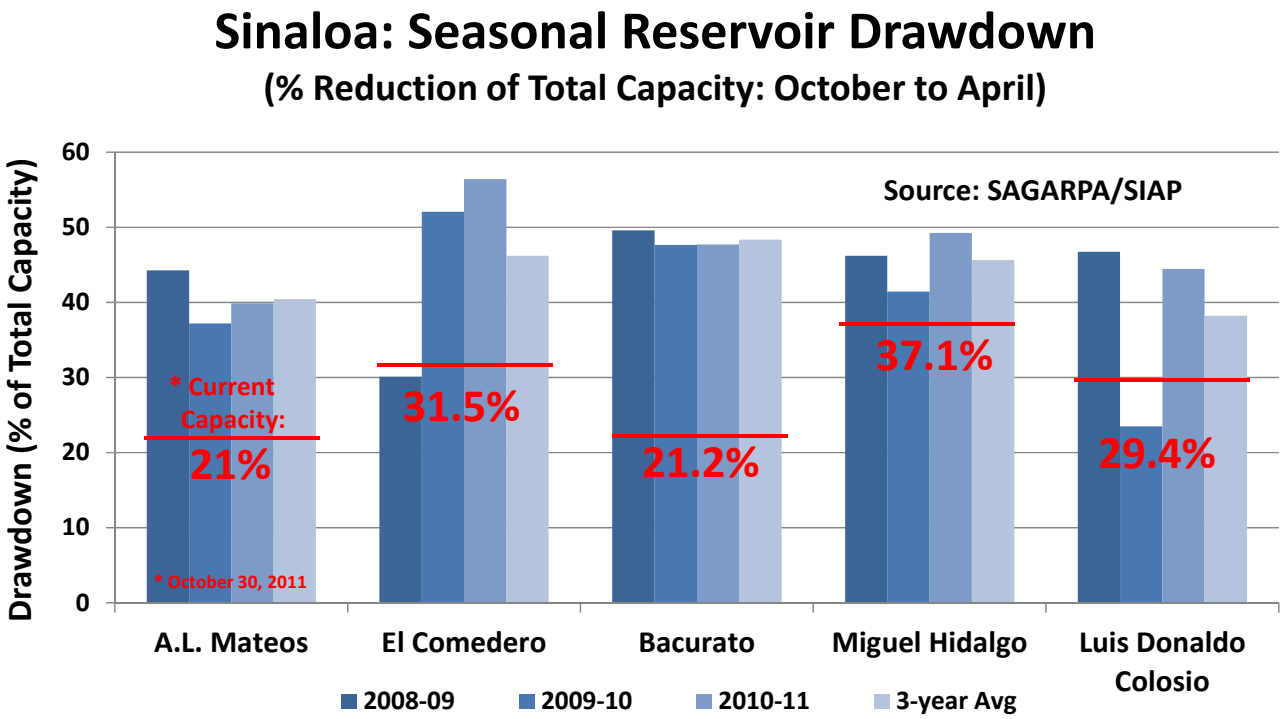

Figure 1 Comparison of available reservoir supplies with recent requirements for selected reservoirs in Sinaloa, Mexico (SAGARPA / SIAP).

Exceptionally low irrigation reserves currently exist for northwestern Mexico's 2011/12 winter growing season, raising concern for the ability of the region's farmers to achieve their usual levels of production. As shown in Figure 1, key reservoirs in Sinaloa, a leading producer of various irrigated, winter-grown crops, have entered the dry season with reservoir levels lower than those typically utilized. For example, the A.L. Mateos reservoir, located in the northern half of the state, reported levels at 21 percent of capacity as of October 30, 2011. Over the past 3 seasons, however, the reservoir has on average been drawn down approximately 40 percent between the months of October and April, or about twice the amount currently available.

Several unique weather events are to blame for the current situation. In February, 2011, an unusual freeze struck producers in Sinaloa, reportedly causing significant damage to corn and other cold-sensitve crops, including tomatoes and peppers (for additional information, see page 23 of *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* Volume 98, No. 8). Reports out of Mexico indicated that reseeding of corn began immediately following the freeze, likely necessitating an unanticipated increase in the use of irrigation reserves. Replanting of other damaged crops may also have occurred. In addition, and as noted by the *North American Drought Monitor*, northern Mexico was already under the influence of varying degrees of drought at the time of the freeze, well before the beginning of the 2011 summer rainy season. Below-normal rainfall during the summer months not only helped to intensify the drought but also impeded reservoir recharge. The resulting combination of increased water usage in the wake of the February freeze, increased moisture demands during the summer drought, and unfavorably low recharge during the summer wet season, has led to the some of the lowest levels of irrigation resources seen in that part of Mexico in the last 10 years.

According to USDA's *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* report issued on November 9, 2011, the aforementioned factors have lowered expectations for Mexico's 2011/12 corn crop. Historically, over 20 percent of Mexico's entire corn crop is produced during the winter dry season; Sinaloa traditionally accounts for 80 percent of the country's winter corn production. Production of other crops may ultimately be affected as well, as farmers and water resource managers make decisions on how limited moisture reserves will be used over the climatologically dry winter months.

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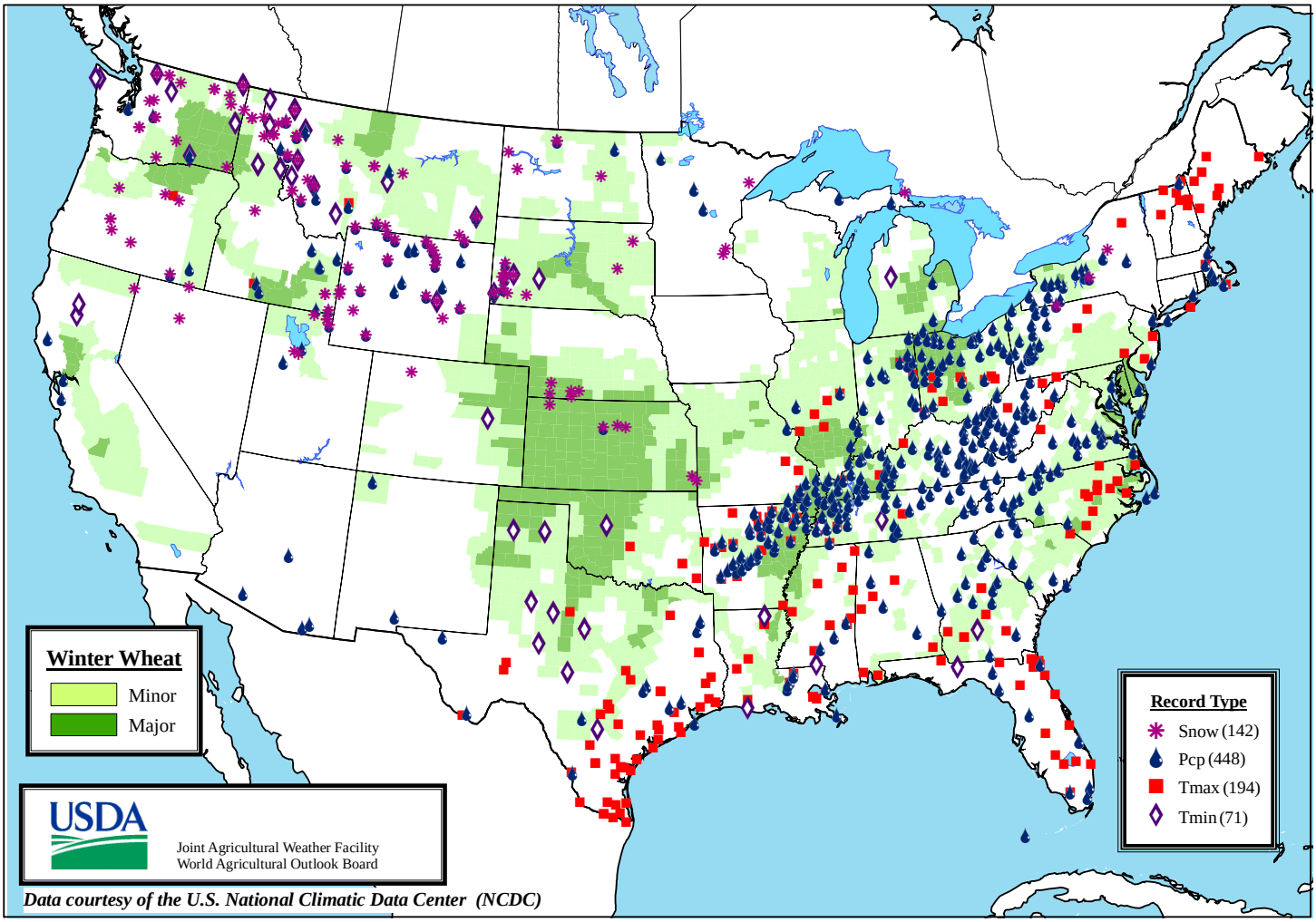
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

November 13-19, 2011



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