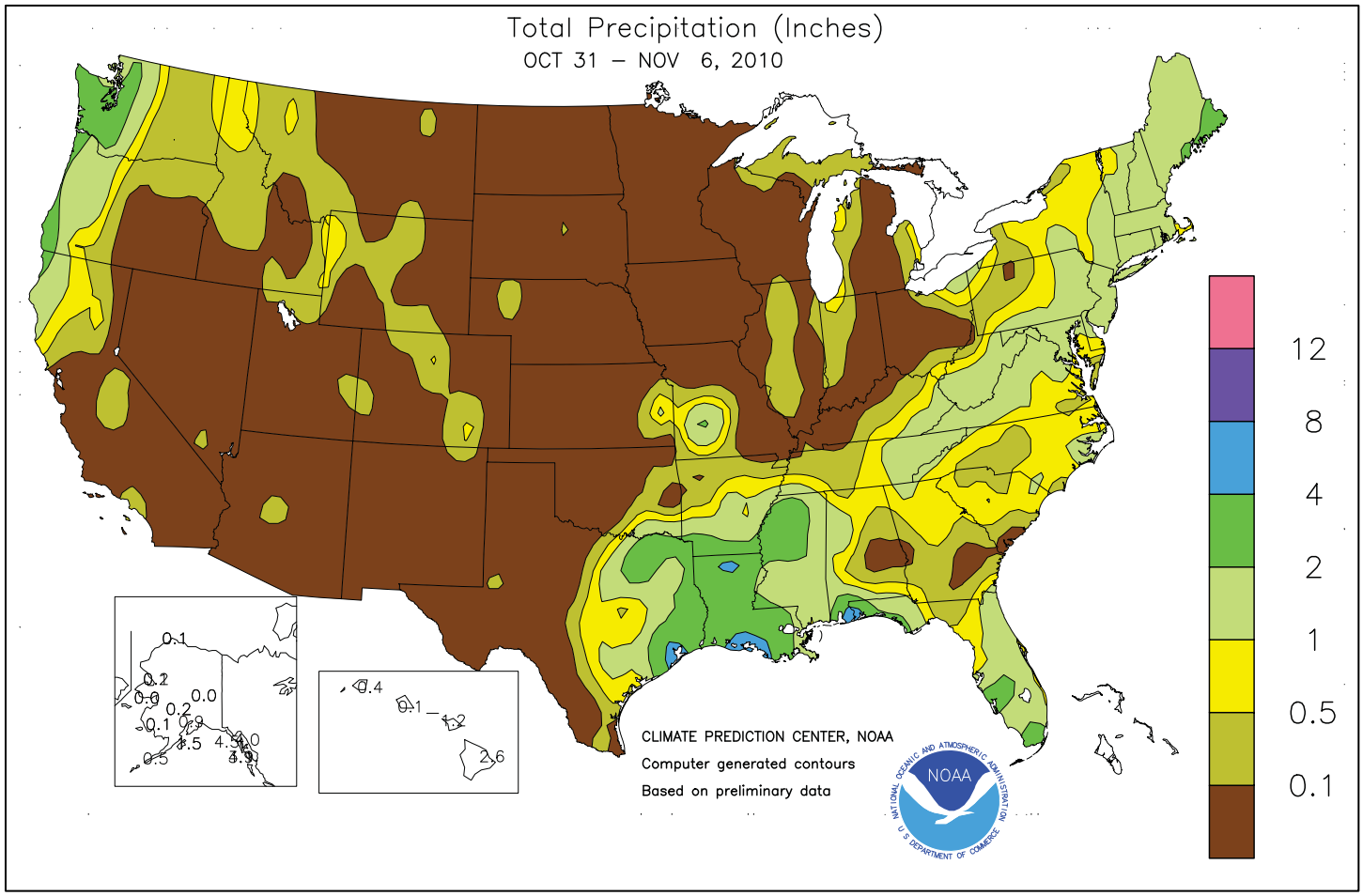
Volume 97, No. 45 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather November 9, 2010

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

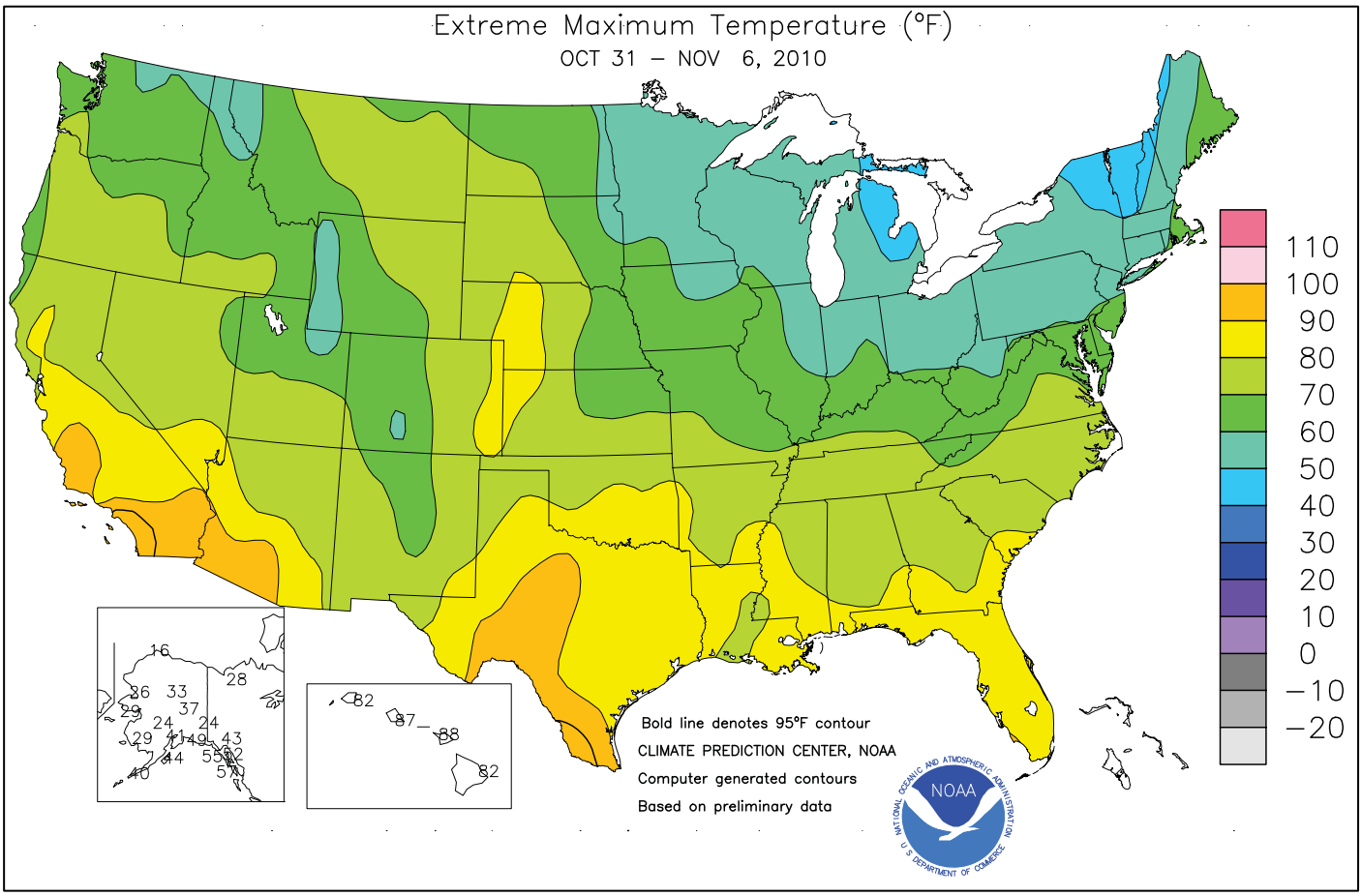
October 31 - November 6, 2010

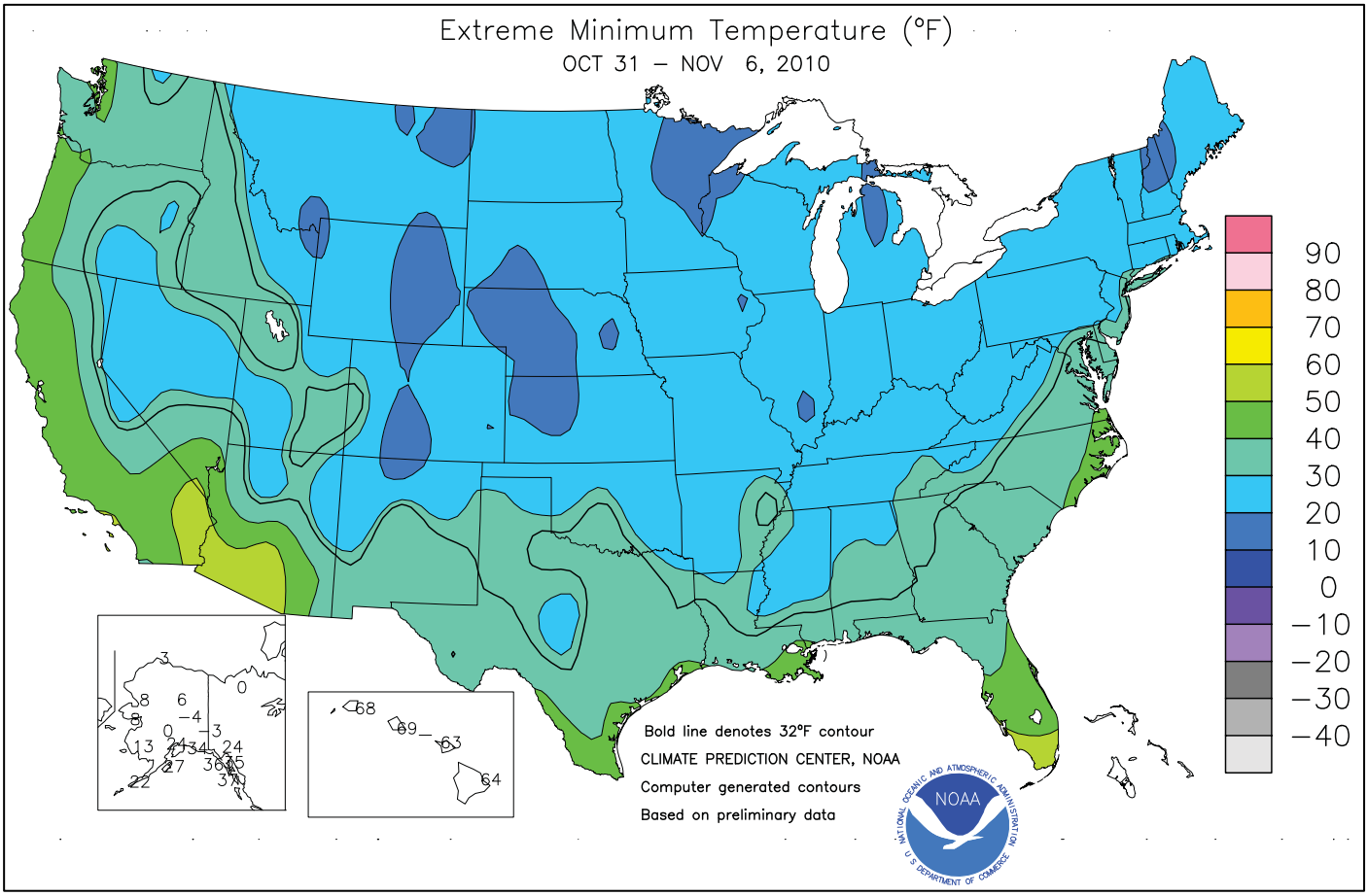
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Widespread showers across the **South** and **East** provided additional relief to pastures and newly planted winter grains in drought-affected areas. In some areas, including parts of **Florida**, the rain broke a month-long dry spell. Meanwhile, dry weather across the **Plains** and the **Midwest** promoted late-season winter wheat planting and summer crop harvesting. However, dry conditions remained a concern with respect to wheat establishment across parts of the **central and southern Plains** and the

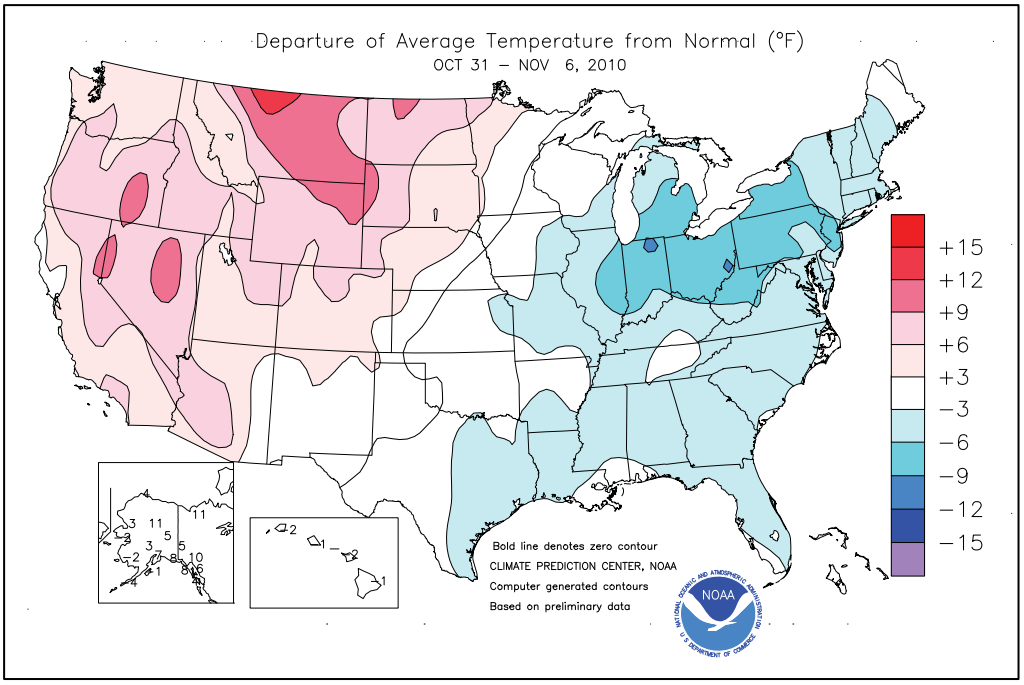
(Continued on page 3)

Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
OCT 31 – NOV 6, 2010
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)
OCT 31 – NOV 6, 2010
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)
eastern Corn Belt. Elsewhere, significant precipitation was confined to the **Pacific Northwest**. Warm, dry weather in **southern California** and the **Desert Southwest** allowed cotton harvesting and other autumn fieldwork to proceed with few delays. Late-season warmth across the **northern High Plains** and the **West** contrasted with cool weather in the **eastern half of the U.S.** Weekly temperatures ranged from more than 10°F above normal on the **northern High Plains** to as much as 10°F below normal in the **middle Ohio Valley**. On November 6, highs peaked near 80°F as far north as **western South Dakota**, while frost was noted as far south as the **central Gulf Coast region**.



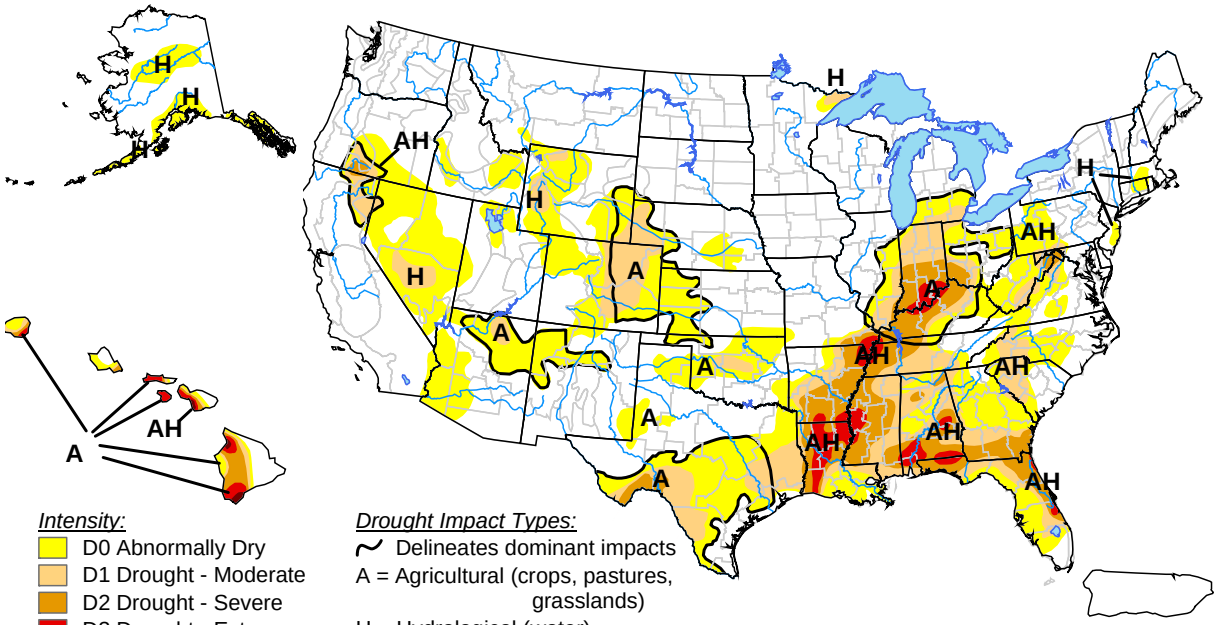
October ended on a warm note in **Texas**, where **San Angelo** (95°F on October 31) posted its latest temperature of 95°F or higher. Previously, **San Angelo** had never reached the 95-degree mark after October 19. Elsewhere in **Texas**, daily-record highs for November 1 included 96°F in **McAllen** and 90°F in **Lufkin**, **Del Rio**, and **Corpus Christi**. Later, record-setting warmth shifted to the **northern High Plains** and the **West**. **Miles City, MT** (72°F), collected a daily-record high for November 2, followed the next day by monthly record-matching highs in locations such as **Santa Ana, CA** (101°F; tied November 1, 1966), and **Seattle, WA** (74°F; tied November 4, 1949). **Long Beach, CA** (100°F on November 3), experienced its latest triple-digit reading, previously established with a high of 101°F on November 1, 1966. Record-breaking heat continued in **California** for several more days, with **San Diego** (100°F on November 4) and **Fresno** (90°F on November 5) tallying monthly record highs. Previous records had been 97°F in **San Diego** on November 1, 1966, and November 4, 1976, and 89°F in **Fresno** on November 5, 1949. It was also **San Diego's** first triple-digit reading since September 25, 1989, more than 21 years ago. Toward week's end, unusual warmth reached the **High Plains**, where daily-record highs reached 75°F (on November 5) in **Cut Bank, MT**, and 84°F (on November 6) in **McCook, NE.** In contrast, chilly conditions gripped the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**, with a stronger push of cold air covering the **eastern half of the U.S.** toward week's end. In **Michigan**, daily-record lows for November 1 dipped to 19°F in **Alpena** and 20°F in **Flint**. The following day, records for November 2 were set in locations such as **Allentown, PA** (23°F), and **Youngstown, OH** (24°F). During the late-week cold snap, daily-record lows for November 6 included 19°F in **South Bend, IN**; 23°F in **Parkersburg, WV**; and 25°F in **Vicksburg, MS.**

No rain, not even a trace, fell in October in locations such as **Brownsville, TX**, and **Jacksonville, FL. Brownsville** experienced one other October, in 1917, without rain, while the previous driest October in **Jacksonville** occurred in 1909 (0.08 inch). **Jacksonville's** dry spell, which reached 34 days from September 30 - November 2, was its longest since April-May 2002. Other sites in **Florida** without a drop of rain during October included **Lakeland** (previously, 0.04 inch in 1974), **Orlando** (previously, 0.10 inch in 1940), and **Winter Haven** (previously, 0.34 inch in 2004). With only a trace of rainfall, **Tampa, FL**, broke an October record (0.02 inch) set in 1940. Meanwhile, parts of the **Midwest** and **East** experienced some early-season snow or sleet. Although amounts were generally light, daily-record totals of a trace were noted in **Bangor, ME** (on October 31); **Rockford, IL** (on November 4); and **Huntsville, AL** (on November 5). Farther west, daily-record rainfall totals for November 1 reached 2.31 inches in **Astoria, OR**, and 1.64 inches in **Olympia, WA.** Later, **Pine Bluff, AR** (1.45 inches on November 2), and **Mobile, AL** (1.60 inches on November 3) collected record-setting sums. By November 4, **Allentown, PA** (1.43 inches), received a daily-record amount.

Mild weather prevailed across much of **mainland and southeastern Alaska**, while colder air settled across the southwestern part of the state. On November 4, **Eagle** (45°F) posted a daily-record high. Heavy precipitation was mostly confined to **southeastern Alaska**, where **Juneau** (1.71 inches) received a daily-record total for November 4. During the first 6 days of November, **Juneau's** rainfall totaled 3.91 inches. Farther south, **Hawaii** finally received widespread, drought-easing rainfall, courtesy of a slow-moving cold front and trade winds in the front's wake. During a 120-hour period from November 2-6, rainfall topped 10 inches in several locations, including **West Wailuaiki, Maui** (18.70 inches); **Mount Waialeale, Kauai** (15.12 inches); and the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge** (14.64 inches).

U.S. Drought Monitor

November 2, 2010
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
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://drought.unl.edu/dm

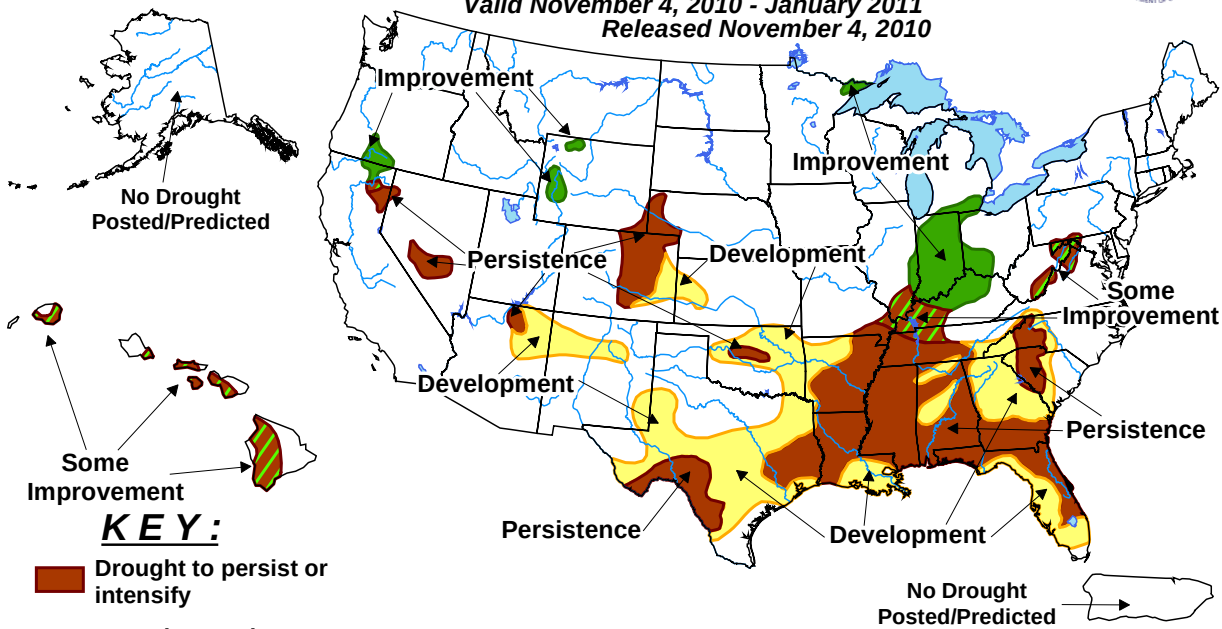
Released Thursday, November 4, 2010

Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid November 4, 2010 - January 2011
Released November 4, 2010



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.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 6, 2010

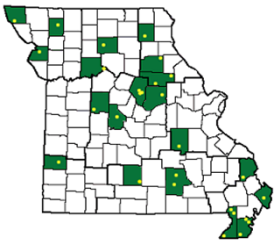
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	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
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LYON	65	45	79	34	55	-	2.03	-	1.93	5.93	-	-	-	62	57	0	0	2	1
	VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PERTHSHIRE	65	45	77	33	55	-	1.17	-	1.06	4.08	-	-	-	62	55	0	0	2	1
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	65	47	79	35	56	-	1.92	-	1.87	4.56	-	-	-	66	52	0	0	2	1
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	68	47	80	36	58	0	2.12	1.09	1.05	6.02	81	30.24	69	70	57	0	0	3	2
	INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	INVERNESS 5E	66	47	80	32	56	-	1.20	-	1.16	3.27	-	-	-	67	60	0	0	2	1
	SIDON	66	47	81	33	57	-	3.34	-	3.14	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	66	47	80	33	57	-	2.68	-	2.62	5.18	-	-	-	67	60	0	0	2	1
	SILVER CITY	66	48	81	33	57	-	1.03	-	0.96	3.52	-	27.37	-	-	-	0	0	2	1
	ONWARD	67	47	82	31	57	-	1.66	-	1.55	3.05	-	-	-	69	60	0	1	3	1
	MAYDAY	67	46	82	27	56	-	1.38	-	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	3	1
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	60	33	66	24	46	0	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.06	58	29.73	93	-	-	0	3	0	0
	ALBANY	58	32	66	22	45	-1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	8.15	119	34.68	105	53	45	0	3	0	0
	ST. JOSEPH	57	35	65	28	46	-1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	5.42	69	38.29	113	-	-	0	2	0	0
NC	LINNEUS	57	32	65	22	44	-3	0.00	-1.09	0.00	8.29	109	43.20	125	54	45	0	4	0	0
	BRUNSWICK	58	32	67	23	45	-3	0.00	-0.96	0.00	6.38	85	41.66	119	54	48	0	3	0	0
NE	NOVELTY	56	31	65	23	43	-4	0.00	-1.06	0.00	10.35	131	48.06	143	55	42	0	3	0	0
	MONROE CITY	56	32	65	23	44	-3	0.00	-1.08	0.00	9.69	128	45.04	136	51	42	0	4	0	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	58	33	67	26	46	-3	0.16	-0.78	0.16	10.78	122	41.07	111	56	44	0	3	1	0
C	AUXVASSE	57	33	65	26	45	-4	0.00	-1.07	0.00	8.40	108	46.23	130	50	44	0	3	0	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	59	36	67	27	47	-3	0.00	-1.00	0.00	7.95	101	50.03	135	56	47	0	3	0	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	59	33	66	25	45	-4	0.00	-1.00	0.00	8.48	99	38.10	101	55	47	0	3	0	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	58	34	66	25	46	-3	0.00	-0.98	0.00	6.33	82	41.12	112	54	47	0	3	0	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	58	34	65	26	46	-3	0.00	-0.98	0.00	7.70	99	47.01	127	-	-	0	3	0	0
	COL-BF	58	33	66	24	45	-4	0.00	-0.98	0.00	7.34	94	41.85	114	56	45	0	3	0	0
	VERSAILLES	59	35	67	28	47	-4	0.38	-0.62	0.25	10.41	121	40.39	108	56	45	0	3	2	0
EC	VANDALIA	56	32	65	23	44	-5	0.00	-1.00	0.00	9.62	130	45.91	128	55	44	0	4	0	0
SW	LAMAR	61	36	71	25	48	-3	0.07	-0.93	0.07	9.67	99	35.83	85	58	48	0	2	1	0
SC	COOK STATION	61	32	68	20	46	-5	0.00	-1.07	0.00	6.65	76	39.72	106	57	48	0	3	0	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	61	36	72	24	48	-2	0.15	-0.85	0.10	9.69	109	34.67	91	59	46	0	2	2	0
SE	DELTA	60	37	69	24	49	-3	0.03	-0.85	0.03	6.08	76	28.35	75	58	48	0	2	1	0
	CHARLESTON	61	39	72	27	49	-4	0.10	-0.57	0.10	4.23	57	27.42	72	60	48	0	2	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	62	38	73	24	50	-3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.58	22	22.74	65	61	53	0	2	0	0
	CLARKTON	62	40	73	28	50	-3	0.00	-0.82	0.00	1.84	25	24.70	69	63	50	0	1	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	61	42	73	29	51	-4	0.00	-0.85	0.00	2.36	28	29.07	76	64	51	0	1	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	61	40	72	25	51	-4	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.30	16	25.68	67	63	50	0	2	0	0
	STEELE	63	40	74	28	51	-3	0.03	-0.79	0.02	1.63	20	28.85	73	63	52	0	1	2	0
	CARDWELL	63	40	74	29	51	-3	0.02	-0.85	0.02	2.70	32	24.91	64	65	52	0	2	1	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

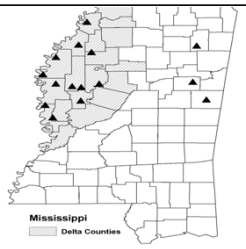
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Soaking rains totaled 1.00 to 3.50 inches and resulted in huge gains in the quarter-to-date rainfall (September 1 – November 6). Rainfall quickly soaked into the previously dry ground, but was sufficient to end the burn ban in many counties. Following the rain, temperatures plummeted to near- or below-freezing levels for several nights.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 6, 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	64	46	77	30	55	-2	0.40	-0.47	0.28	4.20	52	41.78	92	88	39	0	1	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	63	44	76	31	54	-2	1.01	0.07	1.00	8.60	100	37.71	79	84	52	0	1	2	1
	MOBILE	71	51	81	34	61	-2	1.75	0.80	1.60	7.97	79	54.38	95	86	55	0	0	2	1
	MONTGOMERY	68	47	81	31	58	-2	0.04	-0.65	0.03	4.80	65	34.00	74	90	46	0	1	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	37	30	41	24	33	6	0.92	0.61	0.51	2.55	49	13.92	98	91	81	0	7	4	1
	BARROW	12	7	16	3	10	4	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.98	88	4.58	117	94	82	0	7	5	0
	FAIRBANKS	26	6	37	-4	16	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.65	76	8.38	93	89	82	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	47	38	52	35	43	6	3.98	2.46	1.97	19.04	111	48.08	99	93	80	0	0	6	3
	KODIAK	40	31	44	27	35	-1	1.45	-0.18	0.82	11.28	64	63.28	101	82	69	0	5	3	1
	NOME	26	15	29	8	20	-2	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.79	87	11.18	77	79	71	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	64	30	70	25	47	6	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.73	85	22.57	115	80	24	0	5	0	0
	PHOENIX	87	62	92	59	75	8	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.59	35	7.86	116	38	21	1	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	72	37	76	32	55	6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	3.21	90	18.65	110	72	18	0	1	0	0
	TUCSON	84	55	88	48	70	6	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.19	42	10.68	101	32	18	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	69	46	83	27	57	1	0.00	-1.03	0.00	7.49	89	30.66	84	69	28	0	1	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	65	43	79	30	54	-3	1.12	-0.05	0.74	4.54	51	28.87	70	83	35	0	1	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	81	53	94	48	67	6	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.59	109	5.85	112	70	48	1	0	0	0
	FRESNO	79	52	90	48	66	8	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.44	40	8.80	98	87	55	1	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	83	61	98	54	72	8	0.97	0.81	0.97	2.55	336	11.62	112	59	35	2	0	1	1
	REDDING	75	49	86	45	62	6	0.01	-0.80	0.01	3.39	101	27.16	106	89	70	0	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	76	50	81	47	63	4	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.45	92	14.91	109	94	44	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	83	62	100	56	72	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.23	272	10.41	122	62	38	2	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	71	54	77	51	62	4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.86	53	15.75	104	86	75	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	77	48	82	45	62	3	0.01	-0.32	0.01	1.47	103	12.16	115	94	68	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	61	17	65	12	39	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.42	86	5.59	86	81	40	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	64	34	74	30	49	7	0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.54	24	9.25	56	65	21	0	3	1	0
	DENVER INTL	66	37	77	27	51	8	0.08	-0.09	0.08	0.68	33	12.22	95	57	21	0	1	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	65	37	69	34	51	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.09	100	7.73	97	77	43	0	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	67	29	77	20	48	3	0.11	-0.06	0.11	0.22	14	11.11	96	68	36	0	4	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	53	37	60	33	45	-5	1.14	0.30	0.94	6.53	83	39.86	106	79	55	0	0	2	1
	HARTFORD	51	31	57	25	41	-6	1.60	0.67	1.23	9.48	107	36.03	92	79	54	0	5	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	57	42	67	38	50	-3	1.44	0.77	1.28	10.90	144	32.26	95	78	50	0	0	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	55	35	63	28	45	-5	1.67	1.02	1.63	11.72	153	39.54	108	89	48	0	2	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	76	57	85	41	66	-4	0.63	-0.17	0.43	4.30	37	38.68	87	89	50	0	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	74	49	83	34	62	-3	0.89	0.36	0.73	6.00	49	32.66	68	92	52	0	0	2	1
	KEY WEST	85	72	100	62	78	0	1.99	1.20	1.51	17.49	167	37.81	109	84	59	2	0	3	1
	MIAMI	79	68	85	54	74	-3	2.49	1.40	1.14	19.63	127	63.70	118	87	60	0	0	4	2
	ORLANDO	78	59	86	46	68	-4	1.07	0.61	0.73	6.74	76	44.33	100	87	61	0	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	71	55	82	38	63	-1	3.49	2.51	3.35	4.88	45	58.04	102	87	53	0	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	72	48	83	32	60	-4	0.27	-0.54	0.16	2.98	33	53.42	95	92	59	0	1	2	0
	TAMPA	77	62	86	47	70	-2	1.68	1.43	1.39	2.81	31	39.41	96	83	51	0	0	3	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	67	87	50	74	-2	0.97	-0.31	0.78	9.26	63	51.68	96	78	53	0	0	2	1
GA	ATHENS	61	42	74	33	51	-6	1.40	0.57	1.22	8.17	106	42.29	103	85	54	0	0	2	1
	ATLANTA	61	44	75	33	53	-5	0.81	0.03	0.46	5.74	73	41.85	97	84	50	0	0	3	0
	AUGUSTA	66	42	80	31	54	-4	0.80	0.11	0.71	3.36	46	26.95	68	85	47	0	1	2	1
	COLUMBUS	65	47	80	37	56	-5	0.19	-0.49	0.17	4.84	81	32.08	79	89	45	0	0	2	0
	MACON	64	43	78	32	54	-5	0.54	-0.06	0.24	7.81	127	41.81	109	94	46	0	1	4	0
	SAVANNAH	70	49	81	35	59	-3	0.05	-0.57	0.05	3.66	42	34.47	77	91	49	0	0	1	0
HI	HILO	80	67	82	64	74	-1	2.60	-0.57	1.40	13.33	62	47.49	46	89	79	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	84	72	87	69	78	-1	0.12	-0.40	0.08	1.02	30	5.43	40	79	70	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	83	68	88	63	75	-2	1.23	0.84	0.76	1.84	104	5.92	43	87	80	0	0	4	1
	LIHUE	81	70	82	68	75	-2	0.36	-0.70	0.16	2.59	33	13.46	43	85	74	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	65	45	70	42	55	9	0.12	-0.11	0.12	1.24	72	10.24	106	79	57	0	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	61	43	65	38	52	7	0.26	0.01	0.26	1.82	92	11.58	108	88	76	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	59	31	70	28	45	4	0.02	-0.21	0.02	1.46	71	7.33	69	89	67	0	5	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	50	32	54	25	41	-5	0.02	-0.66	0.01	3.72	57	32.77	104	78	44	0	5	2	0
	MOLINE	54	31	63	23	42	-4	0.00	-0.66	0.00	6.81	104	42.19	125	79	43	0	4	0	0
	PEORIA	53	32	61	24	42	-5	0.08	-0.54	0.08	6.64	103	38.70	124	81	37	0	3	1	0
	ROCKFORD	52	30	61	22	41	-3	0.10	-0.48	0.10	5.02	77	34.13	105	75	44	0	4	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	54	32	63	22	43	-6	0.06	-0.56	0.06	8.99	150	43.56	142	82	37	0	4	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	59	36	67	23	47	-4	0.07	-0.73	0.07	1.49	23	22.61	61	72	40	0	2	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	50	25	53	19	38	-8	0.02	-0.62	0.02	1.96	33	28.07	90	88	42	0	7	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	53	34	59	27	44	-5	0.02	-0.72	0.01	1.90	30	27.53	79	78	35	0	3	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	47	26	52	19	37	-9	0.32	-0.42	0.20	4.32	56	28.01	83	89	62	0	7	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	54	33	63	22	43	-5	0.00	-0.61	0.00	9.39	134	51.70	154	83	36	0	3	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	52	29	62	20	40	-4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.65	96	38.70	128	82	34	0	5	0	0
	DES MOINES	55	34	63	26	45	0	0.00	-0.56	0.00	4.70	75	48.74	153	71	40	0	3	0	0
	DUBUQUE	50	28	59	21	39	-4	0.01	-0.57	0.01	4.00	61	42.27	133	79	47	0	6	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	58	28	66	19	43	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.95	83	30.65	126	77	46	0	6	0	0
	WATERLOO	53	26	60	19	39	-4	0.00	-0.55	0.00	2.74	46	39.46	130	83	50	0	6	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	61	34	68	25	48	0	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.80	82	28.91	109	72	35	0	3	0	0
	DODGE CITY	65	33	72	22	49	0	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.28	38	23.64	114	69	24	0	3	0	0
	GOODLAND	66	30	81	18	48	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.88	79	19.15	102	71	34	0	5	0	0
	TOPEKA	62	35	70	27	48	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	6.03	84	35.10	108	76	37	0	2	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 6, 2010

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	65	38	72	30	51	0	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.61	62	26.81	97	68	38	0	2	0	0
KY	JACKSON	56	38	68	32	47	-5	0.65	-0.14	0.40	4.39	57	37.18	89	80	42	0	1	4	0
	LEXINGTON	54	36	64	27	45	-6	0.12	-0.52	0.10	1.97	31	31.21	80	75	42	0	1	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	58	40	67	31	49	-4	0.02	-0.70	0.02	1.18	18	30.89	82	67	35	0	1	1	0
	PADUCAH	60	38	71	24	49	-3	0.25	-0.60	0.25	4.66	60	29.76	72	73	36	0	2	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	70	50	79	33	60	-3	1.89	0.94	0.89	5.46	58	47.59	88	98	54	0	0	4	2
	LAKE CHARLES	71	51	82	36	61	-3	2.35	1.44	1.19	5.52	52	30.60	63	93	52	0	0	4	2
	NEW ORLEANS	72	57	83	45	65	0	1.01	0.14	0.61	2.12	23	50.04	91	76	53	0	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	70	46	83	33	58	-3	2.00	0.93	1.82	3.19	37	27.37	64	90	45	0	0	3	1
ME	CARIBOU	45	30	62	23	37	0	1.43	0.73	0.81	11.39	166	35.79	113	89	62	0	6	2	2
	PORTLAND	50	31	58	24	41	-2	1.96	0.87	1.51	11.37	131	45.44	120	87	58	0	5	5	1
MD	BALTIMORE	55	36	64	30	46	-4	1.22	0.56	1.12	12.43	161	40.68	113	86	52	0	2	2	1
MA	BOSTON	53	38	62	32	46	-3	1.16	0.24	0.81	6.86	85	44.25	124	77	53	0	1	2	1
	WORCESTER	48	31	52	24	39	-5	1.63	0.56	1.22	10.11	103	43.63	104	87	56	0	4	2	1
MI	ALPENA	43	27	49	19	35	-5	0.13	-0.37	0.06	5.75	103	24.39	98	84	54	0	6	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	49	28	53	21	38	-6	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.31	70	31.17	99	84	45	0	7	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	44	24	49	16	34	-6	0.02	-0.48	0.02	4.29	74	22.95	92	86	60	0	6	1	0
	LANSING	46	27	51	23	36	-8	0.00	-0.54	0.00	7.68	123	24.01	88	85	55	0	7	0	0
	MUSKEGON	49	30	53	27	40	-4	0.12	-0.58	0.11	8.51	123	27.48	100	83	53	0	5	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	46	30	52	24	38	-5	0.24	-0.39	0.14	6.76	96	28.32	99	91	53	0	5	3	0
MN	DULUTH	47	28	53	20	38	2	0.01	-0.50	0.01	7.29	104	31.81	112	76	47	0	5	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	49	24	56	15	37	4	0.01	-0.35	0.01	7.26	136	28.97	131	89	47	0	5	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	52	33	57	27	42	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	7.15	136	28.05	104	71	43	0	4	0	0
	ROCHESTER	51	28	55	22	39	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	10.74	187	33.33	116	81	45	0	6	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	52	27	58	22	39	2	0.00	-0.48	0.00	9.76	175	30.38	120	88	36	0	6	0	0
MS	JACKSON	67	47	81	31	57	-2	1.54	0.57	1.45	3.62	48	38.86	84	92	50	0	1	2	1
	MERIDIAN	67	43	79	28	55	-4	1.05	0.16	0.63	3.11	40	36.38	74	96	60	0	1	3	1
	TUPELO	64	44	78	31	54	-2	1.41	0.53	1.04	5.79	77	41.55	91	84	47	0	1	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	58	35	66	28	46	-3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	7.33	101	41.87	120	71	34	0	3	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	58	35	66	27	47	-3	0.01	-0.53	0.01	8.65	103	39.61	115	73	33	0	2	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	58	38	67	29	48	-4	0.03	-0.71	0.03	4.83	76	32.44	99	69	38	0	2	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	60	35	73	25	48	-4	0.97	0.12	0.76	13.64	151	42.16	111	84	50	0	2	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	63	39	72	28	51	10	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.25	45	15.90	118	67	29	0	1	0	0
	BUTTE	59	23	66	19	41	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.79	90	14.25	121	88	30	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	63	37	75	22	50	14	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.74	43	7.18	61	68	28	0	2	0	0
	GLASGOW	62	31	68	22	46	10	0.74	0.63	0.74	2.74	154	16.92	160	80	49	0	4	1	1
	GREAT FALLS	65	38	74	26	52	13	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.71	118	16.06	117	63	26	0	2	0	0
	HAVRE	65	30	73	19	48	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.08	121	12.73	120	76	40	0	4	0	0
	MISSOULA	56	30	62	24	43	5	0.09	-0.10	0.02	2.67	129	13.36	113	92	76	0	5	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	60	30	69	21	45	1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.96	46	28.60	119	75	40	0	4	0	0
	LINCOLN	60	30	67	20	45	-1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.86	74	32.20	123	76	38	0	5	0	0
	NORFOLK	58	32	68	21	45	2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.49	82	28.52	115	76	40	0	3	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	63	26	79	16	44	3	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.34	85	22.14	118	88	30	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	58	32	66	25	45	-1	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.58	45	32.07	115	77	39	0	4	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	67	30	77	22	49	9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.76	32	14.57	96	78	39	0	4	0	0
	VALENTINE	65	28	82	17	47	7	0.06	-0.13	0.05	1.61	54	16.70	90	84	37	0	4	2	0
NV	ELY	66	29	74	25	48	9	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.38	66	6.18	69	81	42	0	6	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	81	57	86	51	69	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.83	138	4.11	107	42	25	0	0	0	0
	RENO	70	40	76	35	55	9	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.65	270	7.41	125	75	46	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	68	32	72	29	50	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.63	273	9.99	146	87	50	0	4	0	0
NH	CONCORD	49	28	55	18	38	-5	1.21	0.37	0.93	8.77	119	32.27	102	90	58	0	6	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	54	40	60	36	47	-4	1.01	0.23	0.97	8.43	108	38.77	98	75	51	0	0	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	67	43	70	40	55	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.14	96	7.87	92	51	25	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	47	33	51	28	40	-4	1.16	0.39	0.95	11.06	154	31.88	97	89	58	0	5	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	43	31	49	26	37	-6	0.78	0.09	0.61	9.61	133	33.77	103	88	70	0	5	3	1
	BUFFALO	46	32	55	26	39	-6	0.51	-0.29	0.28	6.43	83	30.96	92	87	59	0	4	2	0
	ROCHESTER	46	31	53	26	39	-6	0.56	-0.03	0.32	7.19	110	32.35	112	89	64	0	4	3	0
	SYRACUSE	47	33	53	27	40	-5	0.57	-0.18	0.30	9.76	122	36.51	108	91	65	0	4	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	55	36	70	29	46	-4	0.36	-0.47	0.34	7.45	98	37.86	93	85	52	0	1	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	61	41	74	34	51	-5	0.52	-0.28	0.47	5.82	71	33.80	90	84	43	0	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	59	40	73	35	49	-4	0.54	-0.09	0.49	9.94	123	40.28	107	78	44	0	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	66	53	72	48	60	-1	1.47	0.23	1.09	14.86	123	57.04	116	91	60	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	60	43	75	37	52	-3	0.91	0.26	0.72	9.89	124	34.02	90	81	54	0	0	3	1
	WILMINGTON	66	49	76	41	57	-3	0.41	-0.16	0.39	24.90	237	54.68	108	95	58	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	57	29	73	23	43	7	0.00	-0.21	0.00	4.19	136	20.94	132	90	59	0	6	0	0
	DICKINSON	61	30	73	23	46	9	0.00	-0.20	0.00	3.26	104	14.32	92	82	33	0	5	0	0
	FARGO	51	32	57	23	42	6	0.00	-0.36	0.00	7.73	174	26.99	136	83	57	0	3	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	52	31	61	22	41	6	0.01	-0.30	0.01	7.73	197	26.48	144	94	57	0	5	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	55	30	67	22	42	6	0.01	-0.22	0.01	5.74	172	23.29	133	90	46	0	5	1	0
	WILLISTON	57	28	69	21	43	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.66	114	18.12	139	86	58	0	6	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	47	30	54	26	38	-8	0.15	-0.43	0.13	5.89	91	31.26	95	87	56	0	4	3	0
	CINCINNATI	52	34	56	25	43	-7	0.02	-0.74	0.02	2.07	32	27.99	77	75	45	0	1	1	0
	CLEVELAND	48	33	52	26	40	-7	0.63	-0.02	0.48	6.20	88	30.11	92	86	54	0	4	3	0
	COLUMBUS	50	33	57	28	41	-8	0.02	-0.59	0.02	3.24	56	30.71	93	81	43	0	4	1	0
	DAYTON	50	29	59	25	40	-8	0.00	-0.70	0.00	2.78	46	27.30	81	82	37	0	5	0	0
	MANSFIELD	47	29	56	25	38	-8	0.18	-0.57	0.17	4.29	63	32.70	89	87	42	0	6	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 6, 2010

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	48	29	52	25	39	-7	0.01	-0.56	0.01	2.69	47	29.91	106	80	49	0	6	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	46	29	53	22	38	-7	0.31	-0.24	0.25	5.61	82	30.84	95	93	63	0	5	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	67	40	82	30	53	-2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	4.58	56	31.46	97	72	31	0	2	0	0
	TULSA	68	39	78	28	54	-2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.08	43	31.95	86	76	35	0	2	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	60	48	73	41	54	5	3.49	1.51	2.31	15.95	160	59.26	124	97	78	0	0	4	2
	BURNS	63	34	71	30	49	11	0.07	-0.13	0.07	1.80	129	9.77	117	91	62	0	3	1	0
	EUGENE	62	46	69	40	54	6	1.00	-0.46	0.59	7.56	123	33.68	95	96	86	0	0	3	1
	MEDFORD	67	44	76	39	55	6	0.05	-0.45	0.05	2.86	113	15.07	116	96	63	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	58	41	67	35	50	4	0.17	-0.14	0.17	2.73	144	13.82	139	90	76	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	63	49	69	40	56	7	1.40	0.38	0.75	8.68	160	32.76	123	89	75	0	0	5	1
	SALEM	64	48	74	41	56	8	1.94	0.81	0.90	8.36	153	34.12	121	94	75	0	0	3	2
PA	ALLENTOWN	50	31	55	23	41	-6	1.43	0.66	1.43	12.73	152	45.08	116	90	55	0	5	1	1
	ERIE	48	35	52	29	41	-7	1.35	0.50	0.98	11.50	123	35.38	99	77	58	0	2	4	1
	MIDDLETOWN	52	35	59	29	44	-5	0.87	0.17	0.87	8.77	125	35.80	104	88	48	0	4	1	1
	PHILADELPHIA	55	40	63	34	47	-5	1.24	0.63	1.23	9.24	129	40.22	111	77	49	0	0	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	48	31	58	26	40	-7	0.16	-0.40	0.13	5.55	93	30.48	94	84	50	0	4	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	47	34	52	29	41	-5	0.89	0.23	0.84	8.65	116	27.02	83	81	56	0	2	2	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	50	32	54	26	41	-5	0.61	-0.13	0.59	10.20	131	34.90	98	92	57	0	5	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	55	36	62	28	46	-2	1.36	0.40	1.16	7.77	95	46.93	121	78	54	0	2	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	68	51	79	39	60	-3	0.07	-0.56	0.06	4.54	51	35.85	80	88	47	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	67	50	78	36	58	-3	0.04	-0.54	0.04	9.00	94	54.84	119	96	55	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	64	46	79	36	55	-4	0.97	0.31	0.97	4.75	64	33.59	79	85	47	0	0	1	1
	GREENVILLE	60	43	75	34	52	-3	0.33	-0.54	0.22	4.00	47	38.21	88	83	41	0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	55	28	63	18	41	3	0.01	-0.27	0.01	5.12	139	25.34	131	85	55	0	4	1	0
	HURON	57	31	65	23	44	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	4.26	117	29.33	148	89	43	0	3	0	0
	RAPID CITY	65	32	79	25	49	9	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.84	69	18.22	115	71	25	0	4	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	55	31	62	20	43	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	5.37	111	36.26	157	81	46	0	3	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	57	36	67	26	47	-3	1.15	0.60	0.61	7.60	130	31.09	88	91	47	0	1	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	62	43	74	32	53	-2	0.73	-0.15	0.44	3.56	43	32.61	72	87	45	0	1	3	0
	KNOXVILLE	61	42	70	31	51	-2	1.22	0.52	0.54	9.55	152	37.94	94	88	45	0	1	3	2
	MEMPHIS	64	46	79	32	55	-3	0.89	-0.10	0.79	3.08	41	39.70	90	72	42	0	1	2	1
	NASHVILLE	62	42	74	28	52	-2	0.36	-0.42	0.35	4.02	56	52.16	131	77	42	0	1	2	0
TX	ABILENE	71	45	90	30	58	-2	0.00	-0.46	0.00	2.72	44	25.20	117	59	30	1	1	0	0
	AMARILLO	69	36	78	30	53	2	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.57	71	23.45	126	69	24	0	2	0	0
	AUSTIN	73	46	87	31	60	-5	0.49	-0.29	0.42	5.74	76	27.23	93	77	41	0	1	2	0
	BEAUMONT	71	52	83	39	62	-3	2.46	1.46	1.29	7.47	64	40.00	79	95	52	0	0	2	2
	BROWNSVILLE	81	57	90	46	69	-2	0.04	-0.50	0.04	12.68	133	36.47	145	80	52	1	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	53	90	39	65	-4	0.77	0.21	0.77	16.64	176	43.07	147	80	48	1	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	80	49	90	39	65	0	0.00	-0.30	0.00	2.07	48	29.76	177	55	31	1	0	0	0
	EL PASO	74	46	78	38	60	2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.80	73	6.52	79	43	17	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	69	49	85	38	59	-2	1.34	0.56	1.04	11.59	161	29.49	97	75	36	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	71	57	81	49	64	-6	4.48	3.76	4.10	9.20	93	28.59	77	86	54	0	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	73	52	89	40	63	-2	1.71	0.69	0.65	6.54	67	38.69	95	82	54	0	0	3	2
	LUBBOCK	72	40	86	32	56	2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.54	80	26.39	151	68	29	0	1	0	0
	MIDLAND	74	41	88	32	58	0	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.34	55	16.04	117	60	22	0	1	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	77	42	95	30	59	0	0.00	-0.37	0.00	4.24	73	19.14	100	67	29	1	1	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	75	48	84	37	62	-3	0.24	-0.54	0.21	9.80	130	36.73	126	78	31	0	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	76	48	90	35	62	-5	0.73	0.02	0.73	15.37	156	44.53	125	87	51	1	0	1	1
	WACO	69	48	87	35	59	-3	0.77	0.11	0.52	11.25	158	39.05	137	84	44	0	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	70	42	88	33	56	-2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	6.73	100	28.42	110	67	31	0	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	64	40	70	38	52	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.19	69	13.05	92	89	39	0	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	43	33	47	23	38	-4	1.11	0.40	0.53	11.31	150	34.93	111	94	65	0	3	4	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	56	38	71	32	47	-4	0.76	0.06	0.65	10.08	128	42.35	113	83	47	0	1	2	1
	NORFOLK	60	48	71	44	54	-2	0.35	-0.37	0.22	15.16	186	47.99	119	82	55	0	0	3	0
	RICHMOND	58	41	73	34	50	-3	0.86	0.12	0.78	9.49	115	32.21	84	83	48	0	0	4	1
	ROANOKE	56	38	71	32	47	-4	1.02	0.32	0.61	9.85	130	39.20	106	81	48	0	1	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	54	35	64	30	45	-4	1.18	0.43	1.03	9.74	124	36.25	100	86	52	0	4	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	60	42	68	35	51	6	2.33	0.81	1.64	14.12	187	42.00	116	98	83	0	0	4	1
	QUILLAYUTE	58	44	67	37	51	4	2.03	-1.03	1.02	20.82	125	86.13	115	96	70	0	0	5	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	61	47	74	46	54	6	2.59	1.46	1.58	12.43	214	35.64	134	90	72	0	0	5	2
	SPOKANE	55	39	60	36	47	6	0.50	0.12	0.44	2.69	125	13.20	106	95	63	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	62	36	68	31	49	7	0.09	-0.08	0.05	1.74	163	8.04	134	91	66	0	2	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	51	33	62	26	42	-6	0.97	0.40	0.48	4.91	77	38.08	105	83	57	0	3	3	0
	CHARLESTON	54	36	64	30	45	-5	1.04	0.34	0.64	4.48	67	38.70	103	86	48	0	4	3	1
	ELKINS	51	28	60	22	40	-5	1.13	0.46	0.75	7.93	109	35.63	90	95	50	0	5	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	53	37	63	27	45	-5	2.12	1.43	1.25	6.94	113	38.32	106	84	51	0	1	5	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	50	26	56	21	38	-2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	8.23	129	32.61	110	88	37	0	6	0	0
	GREEN BAY	48	30	59	24	39	-2	0.02	-0.50	0.02	6.61	116	34.91	135	89	50	0	5	1	0
	LA CROSSE	51	29	59	25	40	-3	0.00	-0.48	0.00	9.11	153	38.55	131	84	39	0	6	0	0
	MADISON	50	28	58	22	39	-3	0.01	-0.51	0.01	4.96	87	35.30	120	80	51	0	6	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	49	33	56	25	41	-4	0.06	-0.53	0.06	4.31	69	32.69	108	73	53	0	2	1	0
WY	CASPER	63	31	71	14	47	8	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.92	40	10.58	90	65	38	0	3	0	0
	CHEYENNE	61	33	73	22	47	8	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.86	38	14.64	101	62	39	0	3	1	0
	LANDER	63	32	70	28	48	10	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.18	7	12.94	107	68	26	0	3	0	0
	SHERIDAN	68	30	76	19	49	11	0.01	-0.22	0.01	1.37	46	13.62	101	72	37	0	4	1	0

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

October Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Drier-than-normal weather prevailed during October in most areas from the Plains into the Southeast (figure 1), allowing summer crop harvesting to rapidly advance. In fact, the corn harvest advanced at a near-record pace, with 91 percent (%) of the crop cut by month's end. Since records began in the mid-1970's, the only other years that the corn harvest surpassed the 90-percent mark by October 31 were 1987 and 1991 (both 92%). The soybean harvest, 96% complete by the end of the month, proceeded at an unprecedented pace, edging the October 31 record of 93% set in 1999 and 2005. Harvest activities might have advanced even more quickly, except for a sprawling, late-month storm that blanketed parts of the northern Plains with snow and soaked portions of the Southeast and upper Midwest.

The same mild, dry conditions that promoted harvest activities were a concern with respect to winter wheat establishment. While generally favorable conditions existed across the northern Plains and the Northwest, pockets of developing or expanding drought stressed some pastures and emerging winter grains across the central and southern Plains, eastern Corn Belt, and Southeast. October conditions were especially dry across the nation's southern tier from southern Texas to Florida—a typical impact of a developing La Niña. Exceptions to the dry pattern included the Northeast and much of the West. In the latter region, wet weather occasionally slowed fieldwork but provided the mountains with some early-season snow and aided pastures, rangeland, and winter grains.

Nearly coast-to-coast warmth (figure 2) encouraged the growth of fall-sown crops, even in northern growing areas such as the northern High Plains and the Northwest. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal across parts of the northern Plains.

Figure 1

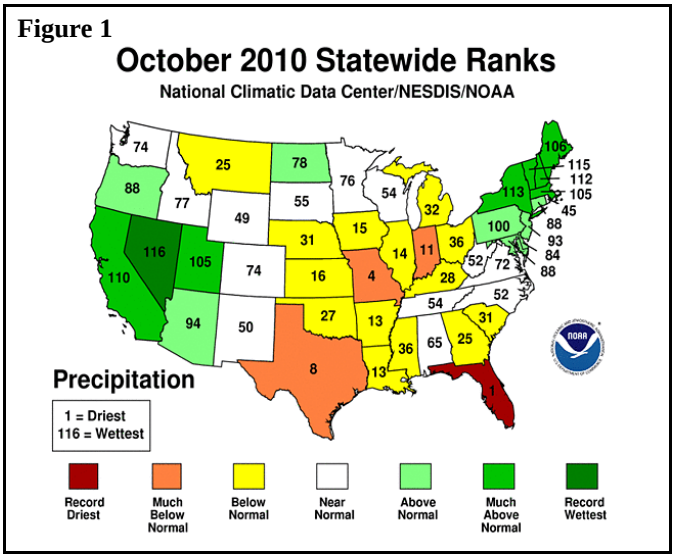
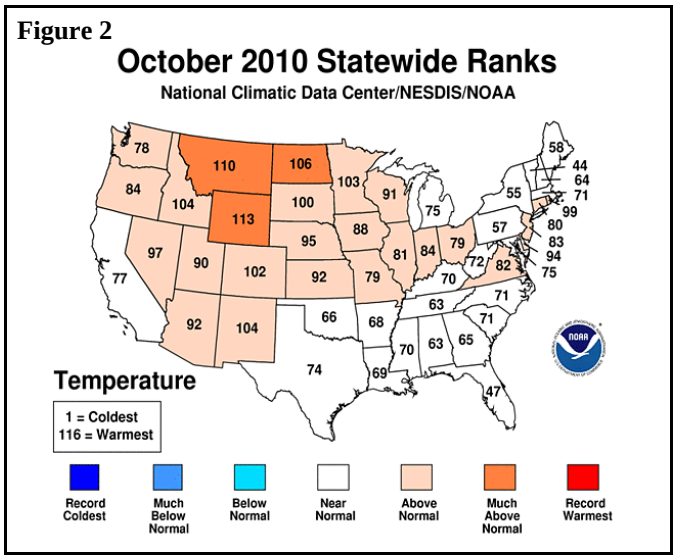


Figure 2



Summary: Tropical moisture, fed between a "cut-off" low-pressure system over the Southeast and a high-pressure system over the western Atlantic Ocean, led to record-setting rainfall in the East from the end of September into early October. The rich feed of moisture, which included the remnants of Tropical Storm Nicole, eased or eradicated Eastern drought but threatened the quality of open-boll cotton and other unharvested summer crops. Late-September and early-October rainfall topped 10 inches in parts of the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain, particularly across eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. Farther west, freezes ended the growing season on October 2-3, roughly on schedule, across much of the upper Midwest. Frosty conditions shifted into the Great Lakes region by October 4-5. Corn and soybeans were largely mature in the freeze-affected areas, minimizing the impact of the cold snap.

Nicole existed as a tropical storm for only a few hours on September 29 over Cuba and the Florida Straits before becoming entangled in a cold front draped along the U.S. East Coast. Copious tropical moisture and a significant frontal wave of low pressure preceded Nicole; the storm's remnant circulation finally reached the middle and northern Atlantic Coast States from late September 30 into October 1. During the last 5 days of September, 22.54 inches of rain deluged Wilmington, NC. Numerous Mid-Atlantic locations posted consecutive daily-record rainfall amounts on September 30 and October 1, when 2-day totals reached 8.08 inches in Allentown, PA, and 7.58 inches in Wilmington, DE. Schoharie Creek at Prattsville, NY, surged 5.38 feet above flood stage on October 1—the highest level since April 3, 2005. In southeastern Pennsylvania, Chester Creek near Chester climbed 9.54 feet above flood stage on October 1—the highest level since September 16, 1999.

Meanwhile, record-setting warmth prevailed in the West. In Nevada, Ely posted eight consecutive daily-record highs from September 25 - October 2. Elsewhere in Nevada, Elko collected

six daily-record highs in a row from September 27 - October 2. On October 1, Nevada locations such as Winnemucca (94°F), Elko (92°F), and Ely (86°F) tallied monthly record highs. Elko reached the 90-degree mark for the first time on record in October, surpassing the monthly standard of 89°F set on October 8, 1917. In Utah, Salt Lake City (89°F on October 1) tied a monthly standard first achieved on October 3, 1963. Farther south, Tucson, AZ (102°F on October 1), tied a monthly record first established on October 3, 1993.

Meanwhile in Nevada, October 3-4 rainfall totals reached 1.33 inches in Reno and 1.46 inches in Winnemucca. Eventually, Reno set an October rainfall record, with a monthly sum of 2.65 inches (previously, 2.14 inches in 1945). Farther south, early-month thunderstorms battered parts of the Southwest. Early-October precipitation exceeded 4 inches at several locations in northern Arizona and southern Utah, while October 4-6 snowfall topped a foot in the mountains southeast of Cedar City, UT. On October 5, Arizona's largest hail since August 2002 fell near Phoenix. The hail in Phoenix, which had a diameter of 3 inches, was also Maricopa County's largest reported hail on record. The following day, at least a half dozen tornadoes struck northern and central Arizona.

In Nicole's wake, cool, dry air settled across the eastern half of the nation. Daily-record lows for October 3 included 31°F in Kearney, NE, and 34°F in Ponca City, OK. The following day, records for October 4 dipped to 23°F in Gaylord, MI, and 34°F in Greenwood, MS. In fact, Greenwood notched a trio of daily-record lows from October 4-6, including a reading of 33°F on the middle date. Temperatures fell below 50°F as far south as northern Florida, where Jacksonville (47°F on October 7) collected a daily-record low. Southern Florida's dry season officially began on October 4, nearly 2 weeks earlier than the normal date of October 17. It was southern Florida's earliest dry season onset since 1997. Farther west, record-setting heat quickly replaced chilly conditions. In Montana, Ennis (90°F on October 3) registered a monthly record high, surpassing the mark set with a high of 87°F on October 1, 1992.

Later, Greenwood, MS (90, 92, and 93°F), logged three consecutive daily-record highs from October 8-10. In Arkansas, Little Rock reached or exceeded 90°F on 4 consecutive days from October 7-10. For the year, Little Rock's tally of 117 days with 90-degree heat exceeded its former annual standard of 115 days set in 1954 and 1998. From October 8-10, three consecutive daily-record highs were set or tied in locations such as Jackson, TN (89, 89, and 91°F), and Louisville, KY (89, 91, and 90°F). On October 10, daily-record highs exceeded 90°F in locations such as Monroe, LA (95°F); Greenwood, MS (93°F); and Montgomery, AL (91°F). Farther north, Rochester, MN, reached 80°F or higher on 4 consecutive days (October 8-11) for only the second time on record in October. Rochester, which recorded 87, 90, 83, and 81°F during the warm spell, also achieved the feat from October 14-17, 1947. Upper Midwestern highs reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark in locations such as Sioux City, IA (92°F on October 8), and Mankato, MN (90°F on October 8 and 9). Elsewhere, Rockford, IL (90°F on October 9), set a record for its latest 90-degree heat. Rockford's previous record was established with a high of 90°F on October 6, 1963. Eventually, cooler weather arrived in the central and eastern U.S., while warmth returned to the West. From October 11-13, San Francisco International Airport collected a trio of daily-record highs (88, 94, and 92°F). On October 14, Phoenix, AZ, posted a daily record-tying high of 100°F. Meanwhile, daily-record lows were set on October 15 in several places, including Waco, TX (40°F), and Mobile, AL (41°F).

In the Pacific Northwest, Astoria, OR, received 3.45 inches of rain from October 8-11. As the Northwestern moisture shifted eastward, Laramie, WY (0.62 inch), netted a daily-record total for October 12. Later, precipitation intensified across the Northeast, where Portland, ME (3.51 inches), tallied a daily-record total for October 15. Other Northeastern records for October 15 included 2.14 inches in Burlington, VT, and 1.06 inches in Watertown, NY. Heavy snow blanketed the highest peaks of New England and the Adirondacks, with 25 inches reported at the summit of Vermont's Mt. Mansfield on October 15-16. Similarly, 8.9 inches fell from October 14-17 atop New England's highest peak, Mt. Washington, NH. Some more snow fell across the interior Northeast on October 22, when Rochester, NY, and Scranton, PA, received a trace, while as much as 1 to 3 inches dusted several other locations. Farther south, Hurricane Paula passed between the Yucatan Peninsula and the western tip of Cuba on October 13-14 before dissipating near Cuba's northern coast. However, heavy showers associated with Paula grazed southern Florida, where Marathon received 9.75 inches of rain from October 12-15. Most (8.28 inches) of Marathon's rain fell on October 12.

As more widespread storminess began to unfold, several long-running dry spells came to an end. In Wisconsin, La Crosse's longest spell without measurable precipitation since April 10 - May 9, 1980, ended at 29 days (September 24 - October 22). La Crosse received 1.48 inches of rain on October 23-24. Meanwhile, a continuation of Western wetness propelled Dyer, NV (2.42 inches) to an October precipitation record (previously, 2.39 inches in 1972). Selected daily-record precipitation totals in California for October 19 included 1.49 inches in Sandberg, 0.81 inch in San Diego, 0.66 inch in Barstow-Daggett, and 0.38 inch in Palm Springs. With a monthly sum of 1.10 inches, Barstow-Daggett narrowly missed its October 1983 record of 1.15 inches. Farther east, beneficial precipitation expanded across portions of the nation's mid-section. In western Texas, Lubbock netted 2.57 inches of rain on October 21-22. In the vicinity of Lubbock, hail up to 1.75 inches in diameter was reported on October 21 in Lubbock, Terry, and Yoakum Counties. Later, daily-record precipitation totals for October 23 included 2.51 inches in San Angelo, TX, and 1.71 inches in Rockford, IL.

On October 26, a low-pressure system over the north-central U.S. broke all-time state pressure records in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Preliminary information indicated that the storm's minimum pressure fell to 28.21 inches (955.2 millibars) in Bigfork, MN, breaking the state record (28.43 inches, or 962.7

millibars) established in Albert Lea and Austin on November 10, 1998. In Wisconsin, a minimum pressure of 28.39 inches (961.3 millibars) in Superior edged the standard (28.45 inches, or 963.4 millibars) set in Green Bay on April 3, 1982. On October 26-27, wind gusts of 50 to 70 mph were common across the northern Plains and the Midwest. Specific gusts included 67 mph in Pierre, SD; 64 mph in Fargo, ND; 63 mph in Appleton, WI; and 62 mph in Alexandria, MN. With a daily average wind speed of 31.1 mph on October 27, Rochester, MN, experienced its second-windiest day on record, behind 31.5 mph on April 3, 1982. Rochester also set a 2-day wind speed record, with an October 26-27 average of 29.8 mph (previously, 22.6 mph on October 9-10, 1993). In addition, severe thunderstorms raked the central and eastern Corn Belt and parts of the Southeast. Including a severe weather outbreak across the South that preceded the major storm system, there were nearly 100 tornadoes and more than 600 reports of wind damage across the Midwest, South, and East from October 24-27. On October 26 alone, there were more than four dozen tornadoes spotted across a 10-state area. Storm-total snowfall reached a foot or more in the vicinity of the International Peace Garden and Lake Metigoshe in north-central North Dakota, while official October 26-27 totals included 4.1 inches in Williston, ND; 3.4 inches in Bismarck, ND; 1.7 inches in Mobridge, SD; and 1.2 inches in Glasgow, MT.

Warmth prevailed in advance of the record-setting storm. Temperatures frequently topped 90°F across the Deep South, with daily-record highs set in locations such as Del Rio, TX (99°F on October 25); Monroe, LA (94°F on October 27); and Orlando, FL (92°F on October 26). McAllen, TX (95, 96, and 94°F), posted three consecutive daily-record highs from October 25-27. Elsewhere in Texas, Houston (94°F on October 27) tied a record for its latest reading above 90°F (previously, 91°F on October 27, 1995). Houston also recorded 36 consecutive days without measurable rain (September 22 - October 27), before 0.02 inch fell on October 28. It was Houston's longest dry spell since 1963, when there was a 36-day streak without measurable rain from September 20 - October 25. In Corpus Christi, TX, monthly rainfall of just 0.01 inch represented its driest October since 1952, when no rain fell. No rain, not even a trace, fell during October in locations such as Brownsville, TX, and Jacksonville, FL. Brownsville experienced one other October, in 1917, without rain, while the previous driest October in Jacksonville occurred in 1909 (0.08 inch). Jacksonville's dry spell, which reached 34 days from September 30 - November 2, was its longest since April-May 2002. Other sites in Florida without a drop of rain during October included Lakeland (previously, 0.04 inch in 1974), Orlando (previously, 0.10 inch in 1940), and Winter Haven (previously, 0.34 inch in 2004). With only a trace of rainfall, Tampa, FL, broke an October record (0.02 inch) set in 1940. Harrison, AR (0.26 inch), also noted its driest October on record, edging the 1989 standard of 0.28 inch.

Before the late-month storm deepened over the north-central U.S., impressive rains soaked parts of the West. October 22-25 precipitation totals locally topped 10 inches in the Sierra Nevada foothills and the coastal range of northwestern California. Elko, NV (1.63 inches on October 24), experienced its wettest day since September 5, 1978, when 2.25 inches fell. Snowfall totals of 1 to 2 feet were common from the Cascades to the northern Rockies, with October 24-26 totals topping 30 inches in Oregon at Timberline Lodge and Mt. Hood Meadows. Meanwhile, beneficial rain fell in the Southeast, where Greenville, MS (2.77 inches), collected a daily-record amount for October 24. The following day, London, KY (1.17 inches on October 25), also measured a daily-record total. By October 26, precipitation associated with the intense low-pressure system soaked both the Midwest and East. Duluth, MN (2.94 inches on October 26), endured its wettest October day on record, previously established with a 2.81-inch total on October 1, 1950). Elsewhere, daily-record amounts for October 26 included 1.81 inches in Birmingham, AL, and 1.40 inches in Grand Forks, ND. Anniston, AL (2.71 inches), tallied a daily-record sum for October 27. Markedly cooler air trailed the sprawling storm system. On October 28, Alamosa, CO (5°F), experienced a daily-record low. In Des Moines, IA, the longest growing season on record ended at 212 days (March 30 - October 27). The previous record of 211 days had been set from March 30 - October 26, 1941. Later, Jackson, TN (28°F), posted a daily record-tying low for October 30. In contrast, warmth quickly returned to the south-central U.S., where Lubbock, TX (90°F), logged a daily-record high for October 30. October ended on a very warm note in Texas, where San Angelo (95°F on October 31) posted its latest temperature of 95°F or higher. Previously, San Angelo had never reached the 95-degree mark after October 19.

Winter generally got a late start in Alaska, where October temperatures across the mainland mostly averaged 2 to 4°F above normal. In Fairbanks, the season's first measurable snow (0.4 inch on October 7) occurred a day after the season's first trace of snow. It was Fairbanks' latest first trace of snow since 1991, when a trace was also observed on October 6. Heavy precipitation was a frequent occurrence across southeastern Alaska, resulting in a monthly total of 21.85 inches (158% of normal) on Annette Island. Among a handful of daily-record highs were readings of 49°F (on October 21) in Bethel and 61°F (on October 24) on Annette Island. During the last four days of the month, snowfall reached 6.7 inches in McGrath, 6.1 inches in Bethel, and 5.2 inches in Fairbanks.

Meanwhile in Hawaii, an increase in shower activity provided some drought relief. The U.S. Drought Monitor indicated that the percentage of Hawaii affected by drought stood at 51% on November 2, down from 74% on September 28. Nevertheless, January-October rainfall at the state's major observation sites ranged from just 4.67 inches (34% of normal) in Kahului, Maui, to 45.34 inches (45%) in Hilo, on the Big Island. Hilo will need nearly 23 of rain from November 1 - December 31 to avert its driest year on record (68.09 inches in 1983); normal during that period is 26.08 inches. Periods of warmth were interspersed with Hawaii's increase in rainfall. For example, both Honolulu, Oahu (89°F), and Lihue, Kauai (86°F), tallied daily record-tying highs on October 23.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

During October, above-average temperatures and relatively dry conditions promoted a rapid crop maturity and fieldwork pace in many regions. Most notably, the harvest of this year's corn and soybean crops continued at the quickest pace in 19 years or more. Elsewhere, timely late-month storm systems delivered much-needed precipitation to parts of the Great Plains, aiding the establishment of the recently seeded winter wheat crop.

As the month began, maturity of the nation's corn crop was nearly complete across much of the Corn Belt, where progress was well ahead of both last year and the normal pace. By October 3, producers had harvested 37% of this year's crop, 28 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm, generally dry weather conditions promoted a rapid harvest pace in most of the major corn-producing areas. Toward month's end, a strong storm system dumped heavy rain and early-season snow on portions of the Great Plains and Midwest, slowing fieldwork and causing isolated wind damage in some corn fields. By October 31, ninety-one percent of the corn crop was harvested, 67 percentage points ahead of last year and 30 points ahead of the 5-year average. This was the earliest date since 1991 that harvest surpassed the 90% mark. Overall, 68% of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest reached the halfway point during the week ending October 10, compared with 70% at the same time last year.

Seventy-seven percent of this year's sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage by October 3, twenty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather promoted rapid maturation. By October 17, progress in Kansas and Texas—the two largest sorghum-producing states—was 23 percentage points or more ahead of last year and 11 points or more ahead of the average. Toward month's end, sunny skies and dry conditions in Kansas promoted the quickest harvest pace for the state since 2001. Nationwide, producers had harvested 82% of the sorghum crop by October 31, forty-two percentage points—or 26 days—ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the 5-year average. As harvest surpassed the midway point during the week ending October 10, sixty percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition. This was 12 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Nationally, barley harvest had advanced to 97% complete by October 10, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. While harvest in four of the five major barley-producing states was complete, producers in Montana were busy combining their remaining acreage.

By October 3, fifty-three percent of the 2011 winter wheat crop had been seeded, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Emergence was most advanced in parts of the Pacific Northwest, where warm weather and adequate soil moisture levels provided ideal conditions for germination and crop establishment. Seeding gained speed as warm, mostly sunny weather provided ample time for fieldwork. As the month ended, the nation's producers had seeded 92% of this year's winter wheat crop, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding was complete or nearly complete ahead of the normal pace across much of the Pacific Northwest and Great Plains. While generally dry conditions in portions of the central and southern Great Plains negatively impacted the emerging crop, late-month rainfall in the eastern Corn Belt boosted establishment. By October 31, nationwide emergence had advanced to 73%, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Overall, 46% of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 31, compared with 64% at the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was harvested by October 3, two percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. In Montana, harvest remained well behind both last year and the average pace following developmental and harvest delays earlier in the growing season.

By October 3, rice producers had harvested 78% of this year's crop, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. While progress was complete or well ahead of both last year and normal in Texas and the Delta, harvest lagged in California. California's delays were attributable to cool, wet conditions during the growing season that limited crop growth. Improved weather conditions in California in mid-October promoted an increased harvest pace; however, overall progress remained behind both last year and the average. By month's end, 96% of the nation's crop was harvested, with harvest complete in Texas and the Delta.

Leaf drop in this year's soybean crop advanced to 96% by October 10, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, with progress complete or nearly complete in most of the major producing regions. With mostly dry, sunny weather providing ample time for fieldwork, producers harvested 46% of the nation's crop in the 14 days ending October 17. Harvest continued at a record pace during the latter half of the month. By October 31, ninety-six percent of the soybean crop had been combined, 46 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Iowa, harvest was complete in nearly all soybean fields across the northern two-thirds of the state, while a small amount of acreage remained standing across southern areas. As harvest surpassed the midpoint during

the week ending October 10, sixty-four percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition. This was slightly below the ratings at the same time last year.

Sunflower harvest was underway by October 3, but progress was behind normal in three of the four largest producing states. Ideal weather conditions promoted a rapid mid-month harvest pace in North Dakota, the largest sunflower-producing state, pushing progress to 18 days ahead of last year by October 17. Toward month's end, the season's first winter storm limited fieldwork on the northern Great Plains, causing harvest progress in North Dakota to fall slightly behind normal. Overall, producers had harvested 57% of this year's sunflower crop by month's end, 43 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

During October, peanut producers in the eight major estimating states harvested 54% of this year's crop. Tropical Storm Nicole dumped heavy rainfall on portions of North Carolina and Virginia early in the month, limiting fieldwork and pushing harvest progress behind normal. Improved weather conditions prevailed at mid-month. By October 17, over half of the nation's peanut crop had been dug, ahead of both last year's and the average pace. Despite double-digit progress in most of the peanut-producing areas of the country, some fields in the Southeast were in need of additional moisture before producers could continue digging their crop. By month's end, 78% of the peanut crop was harvested, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average.

By October 3, bolls were opening on 87% of this year's cotton acreage, 21 percentage points—or 16 days—ahead of last year and 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced and well ahead of both last year and the average throughout the Delta. In Texas, improved mid-month weather conditions allowed for more crop defoliation on the Southern High Plains, while more producers on the Northern High Plains moved into their fields. Warm, sunny weather conditions during the latter half of the month allowed for the nation's quickest harvest pace since 2001. By October 31, producers had harvested 61% of the nation's crop, 34 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 53% of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 24, compared with 56% on October 3 and 44% in late-October 2009.

Sugarbeet producers in the four major producing states dug 62% of this year's crop in the 4-week period ending October 31. In Minnesota and North Dakota, ideal fieldwork conditions allowed harvest to advance ahead of both last year and the average pace throughout the month. In Michigan, producers spent the first half of the month digging just enough beets to keep the factories running, but harvest gained speed toward month's end. By October 31, ninety-two percent of the nation's sugarbeet crop had been harvested, the quickest pace since 2003.

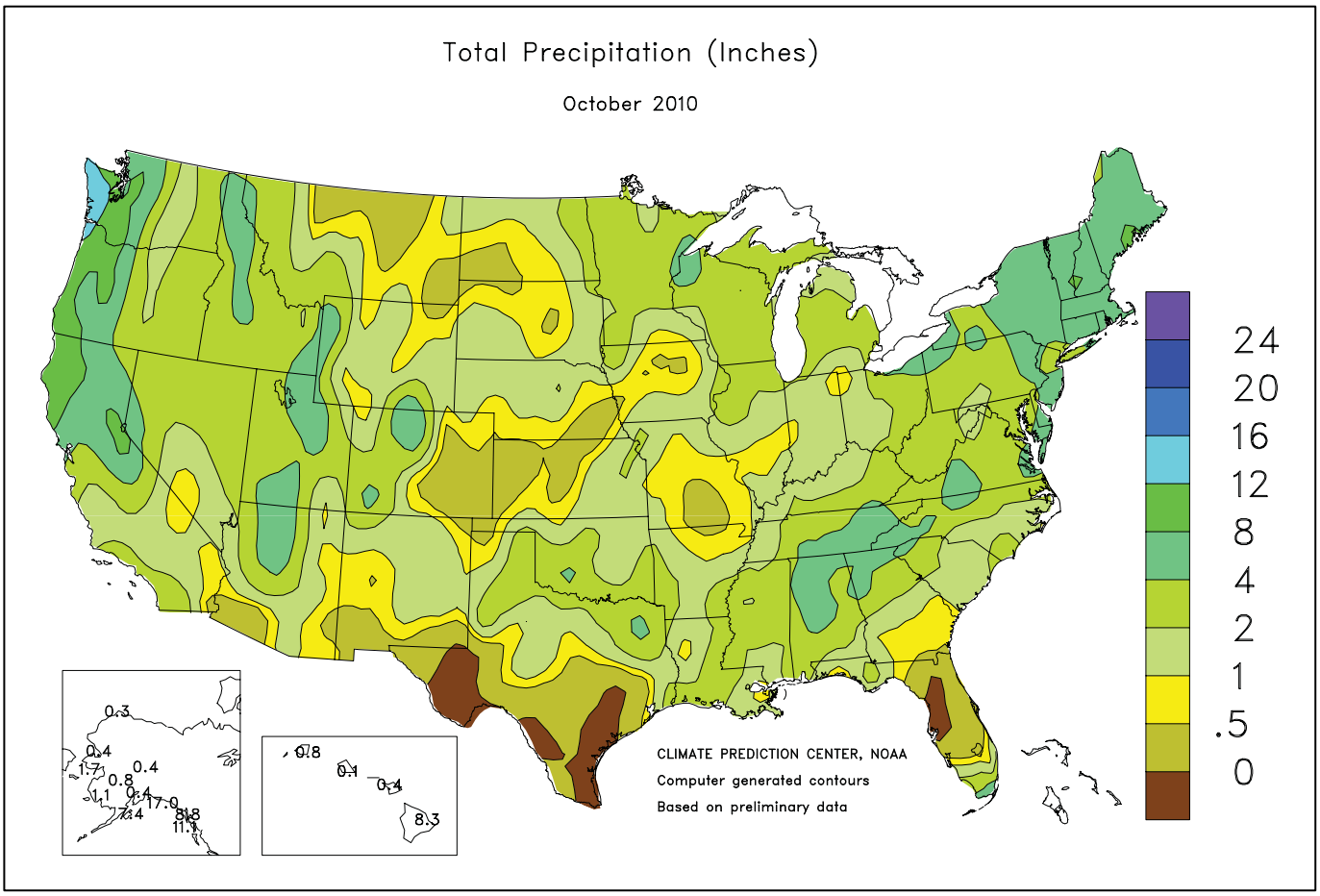
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

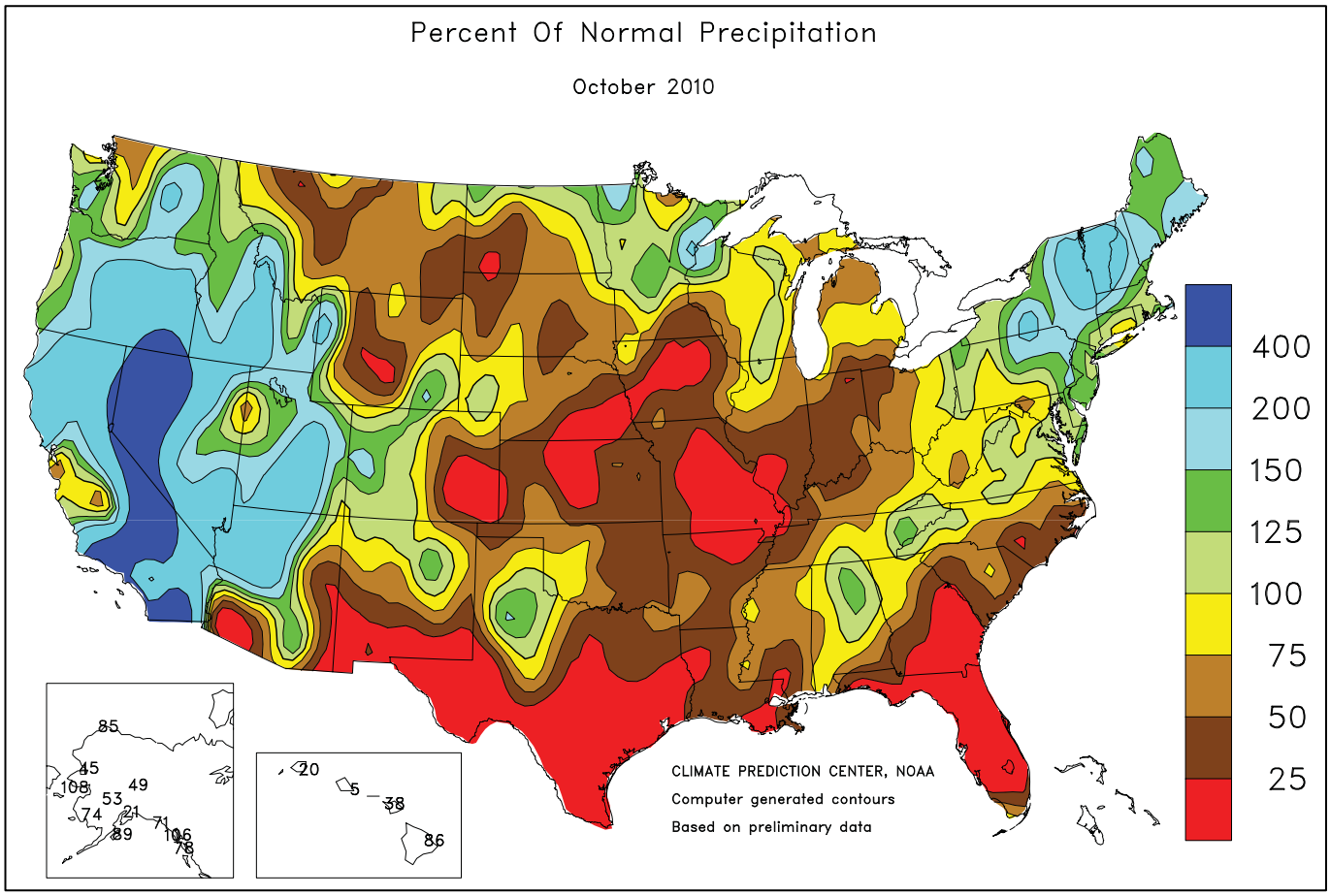
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 9, 2010. Forecasts refer to November 1.

Corn production is forecast at 12.5 billion bushels, down 1% from the October forecast and down 4% from last year's record production of 13.1 billion bushels. Yields are expected to average 154.3 bushels per acre, down 1.5 bushels from the previous month and 10.4 bushels below last year's record of 164.7 bushels. Forecasted yields decreased from last month in much of the Corn Belt. The biggest decline was forecasted in Missouri, down 7 bushels per acre. The expected yield in South Dakota declined 5 bushels from last month, while Nebraska's yield dropped 4 bushels per acre. Record-high yields are forecast in California, Georgia, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Soybean production is forecast at a record-high 3.38 billion bushels, down 1% from the October forecast but up slightly from last year. Yields are expected to average 43.9 bushels per acre, down 0.5 bushel from last month and down 0.1 bushel from last year's record-high yield. Compared with last month, yields are forecast lower or unchanged in all producing states except Delaware, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin. The largest decreases in yield from last month are expected in Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, and South Dakota, down 2 bushels each. If realized, the forecasted yields in Illinois, Louisiana, New York, and Wisconsin will be record highs, while forecasted yields in Michigan and North Dakota will tie the previous records. Area for harvest is forecast at 76.8 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 1% from 2009.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.4 million 480-pound bales, down 2% from last month but up 51% from last year's 12.2 million bales. Yield is expected to average 821 pounds per harvested acre, up 44 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 17.9 million 480-pound bales, down 2% from last month but 52% above 2009. Producers in Texas and Oklahoma are expecting decreased yields from last month. American Pima production, forecast at 497,800 bales, was carried forward from last month.


Total Precipitation (Inches)
October 2010
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
October 2010
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
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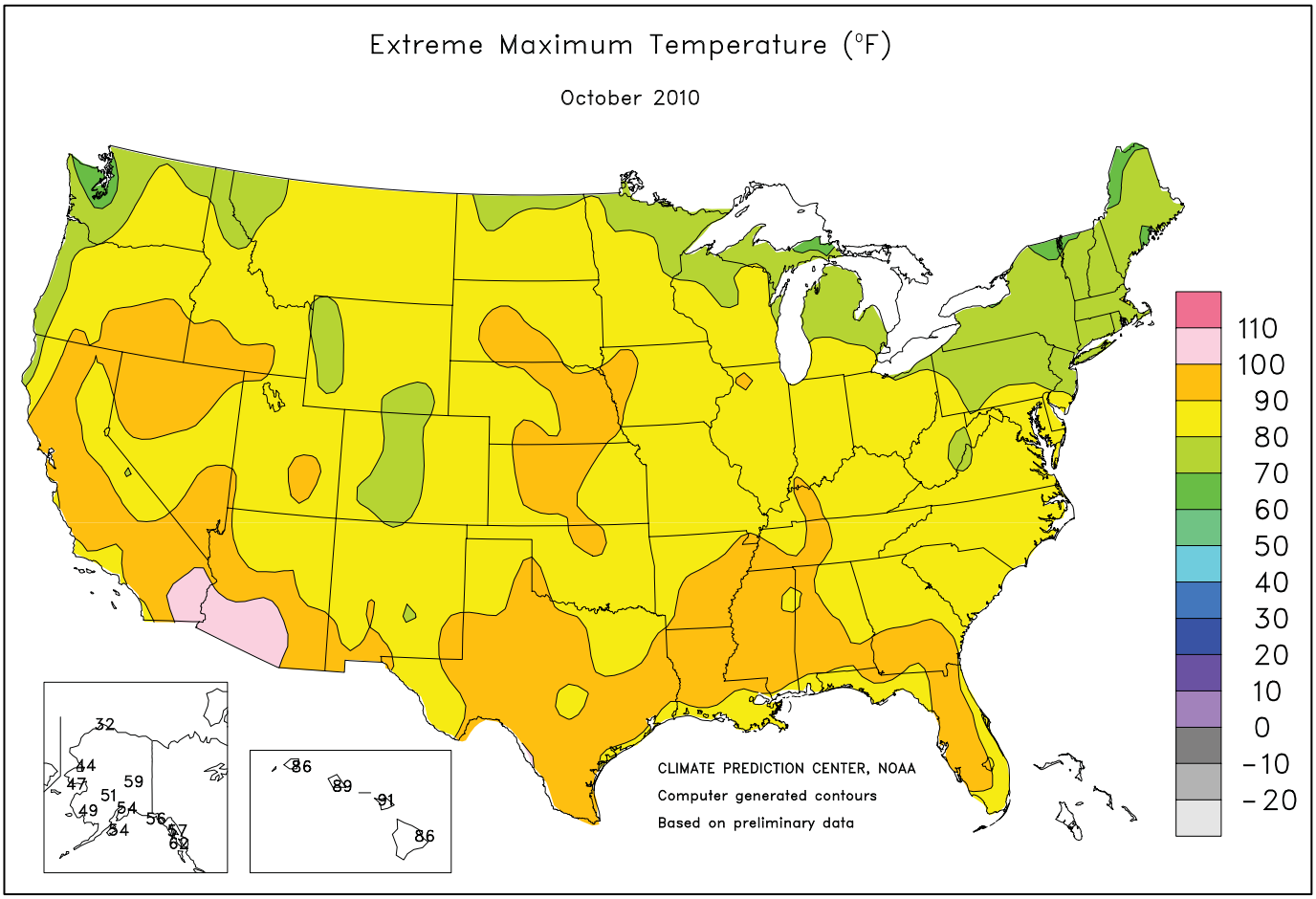
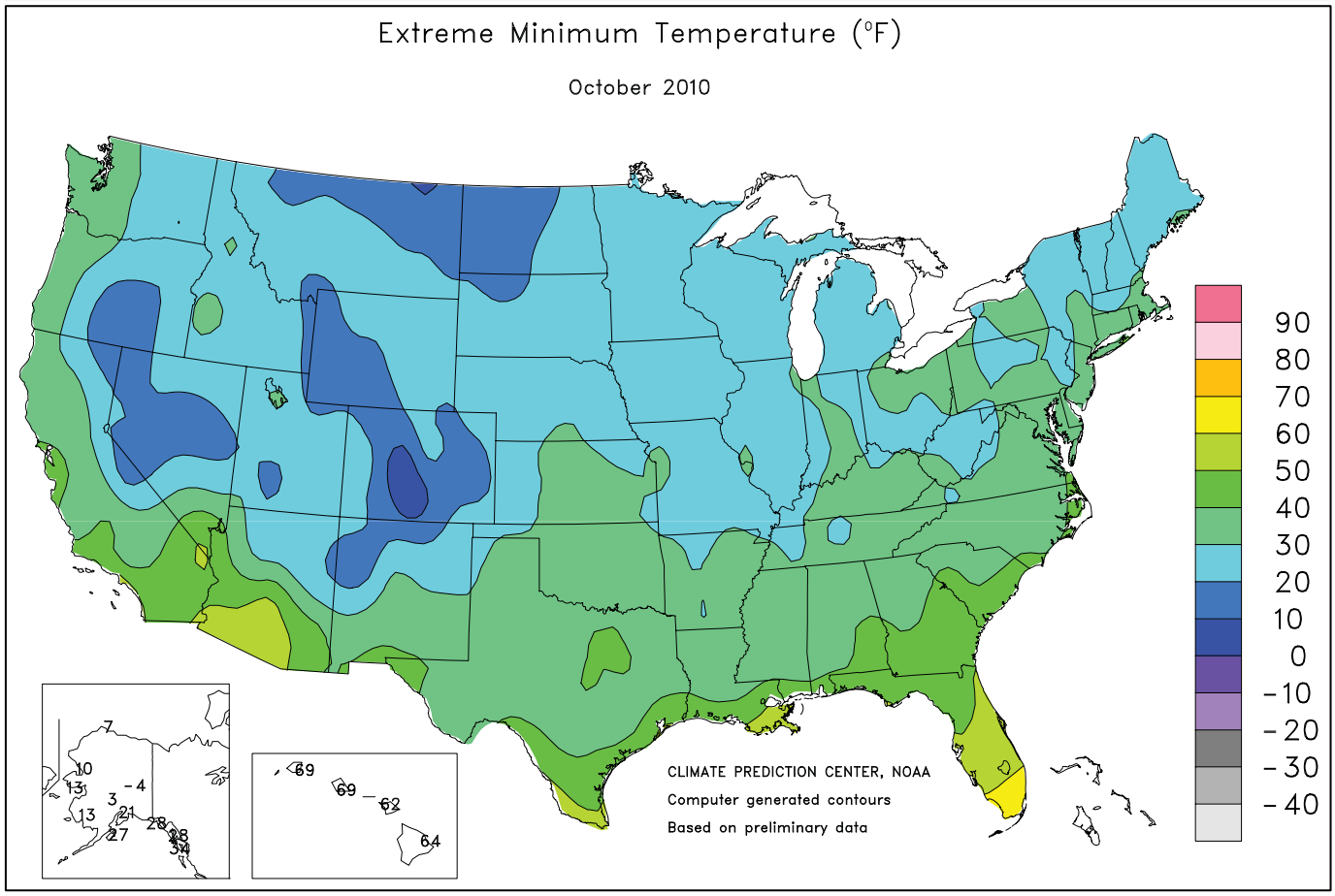
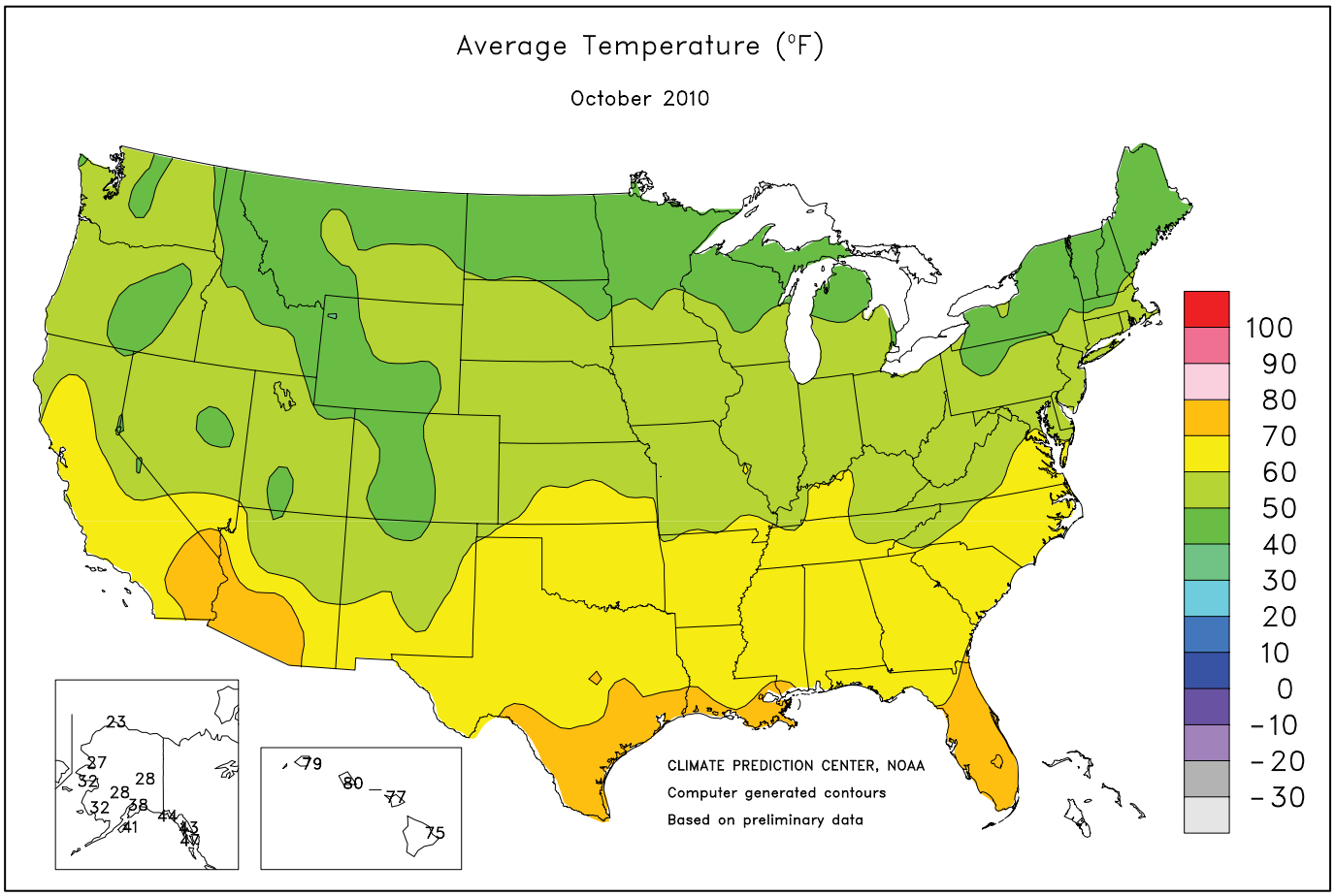
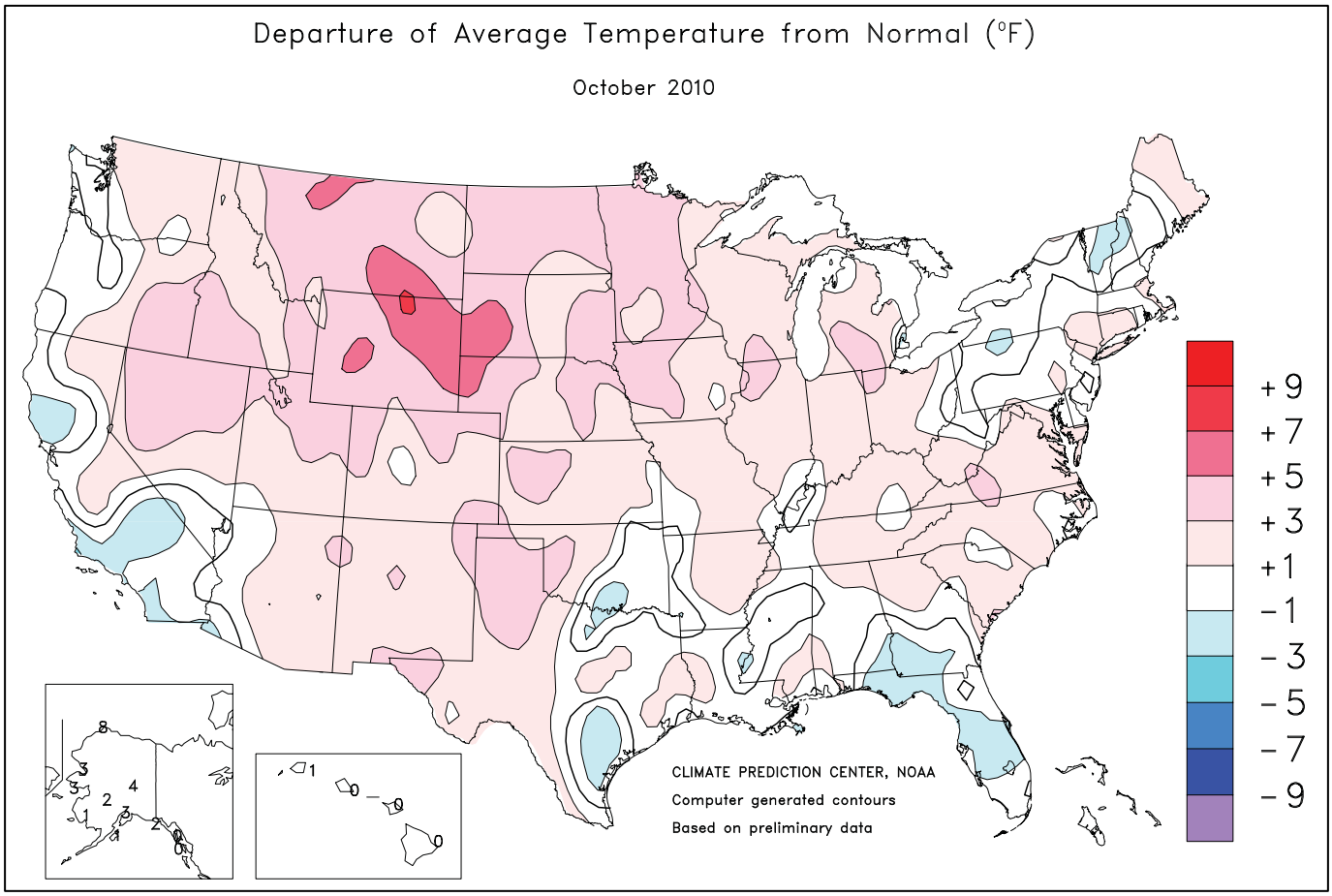
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
October 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
32
44
47
59
51
49
54
54
56
57
62
86
89
91
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
October 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
7
10
13
3
-4
21
13
27
28
28
34
69
69
62
64
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
October 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
October 2010
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

October 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	2	3.70	0.47	LEXINGTON	58	1	1.24	-1.46	COLUMBUS	56	1	1.54	-0.77
HUNTSVILLE	63	2	5.06	1.52	LONDON-CORBIN	56	0	1.95	-0.85	DAYTON	56	3	1.13	-1.59
MOBILE	68	0	4.08	0.83	LOUISVILLE	63	5	1.04	-1.75	MANSFIELD	53	2	1.82	-0.86
MONTGOMERY	67	2	2.57	-0.01	PADUCAH	60	2	0.77	-2.68	TOLEDO	55	3	0.96	-1.39
AK ANCHORAGE	38	4	0.43	-1.65	LA BATON ROUGE	69	1	1.67	-2.14	YOUNGSTOWN	51	0	3.16	0.70
BARROW	23	8	0.33	-0.06	LAKE CHARLES	71	2	2.24	-1.70	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	63	1	0.99	-2.65
COLD BAY	40	0	3.93	-0.61	NEW ORLEANS	72	2	0.74	-2.31	TULSA	63	0	1.23	-2.82
FAIRBANKS	28	4	0.45	-0.47	SHREVEPORT	68	1	1.05	-3.40	OR ASTORIA	53	0	7.96	2.35
JUNEAU	43	1	8.84	0.54	ME BANGOR	48	0	5.83	2.35	BURNS	49	5	1.66	0.94
KING SALMON	36	3	1.70	-0.39	CARIBOU	44	1	4.19	1.20	EUGENE	53	0	5.05	1.70
KODIAK	41	1	7.42	-0.94	PORTLAND	49	1	7.11	2.71	MEDFORD	58	3	2.06	0.75
NOME	32	3	1.70	0.12	MD BALTIMORE	58	3	2.95	-0.21	PENDLETON	52	0	1.74	0.75
AZ FLAGSTAFF	49	2	2.93	1.00	MA BOSTON	56	2	3.90	0.11	PORTLAND	55	1	3.87	0.99
PHOENIX	78	3	0.66	-0.13	WORCESTER	50	0	6.21	1.54	SALEM	55	2	5.22	2.19
TUCSON	73	2	0.46	-0.75	MI ALPENA	48	2	1.54	-0.79	PA ALLENTOWN	53	1	4.86	1.53
AR FORT SMITH	64	1	1.70	-2.24	DETROIT	55	3	1.07	-1.16	ERIE	53	0	5.85	1.93
LITTLE ROCK	66	3	2.10	-2.15	FLINT	52	3	2.42	0.08	MIDDLETOWN	56	1	2.54	-0.39
CA BAKERSFIELD	69	2	0.58	0.28	GRAND RAPIDS	53	3	2.61	-0.19	PHILADELPHIA	59	2	5.01	2.26
EUREKA	54	-1	4.26	1.90	HOUGHTON LAKE	47	1	1.38	-0.88	PITTSBURGH	53	0	2.11	-0.14
FRESNO	68	3	0.44	-0.21	LANSING	52	3	2.82	0.53	WILKES-BARRE	52	1	4.52	1.50
LOS ANGELES	66	-1	1.56	1.20	MUSKEGON	53	3	2.13	-0.67	WILLIAMSPORT	52	1	2.89	-0.30
REDDING	64	1	4.66	2.48	TRAVERSE CITY	50	1	1.49	-1.45	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	7.86	2.80
SACRAMENTO	65	1	1.43	0.54	MN DULUTH	47	3	3.88	1.42	RI PROVIDENCE	55	2	4.02	0.33
SAN DIEGO	68	0	2.18	1.74	INT'L FALLS	46	4	1.22	-0.76	SC CHARLESTON	68	2	0.83	-2.26
SAN FRANCISCO	65	4	0.84	-0.20	MINNEAPOLIS	54	5	1.61	-0.50	COLUMBIA	65	1	1.83	-1.06
STOCKTON	65	0	1.44	0.62	ROCHESTER	53	6	0.79	-1.41	FLORENCE	65	1	1.33	-1.61
CO ALAMOSA	45	2	0.69	0.02	ST. CLOUD	49	4	2.59	0.35	GREENVILLE	63	3	1.40	-2.48
CO SPRINGS	54	5	0.43	-0.43	MS JACKSON	67	3	2.04	-1.38	MYRTLE BEACH	67	2	1.32	-1.91
DENVER	55	5	0.54	-0.33	MERIDIAN	64	-1	1.81	-1.47	SD ABERDEEN	49	2	1.03	-0.60
GRAND JUNCTION	56	3	1.53	0.53	TUPELO	64	2	2.54	-0.84	HURON	52	4	0.86	-0.73
PUEBLO	55	3	0.03	-0.61	MO COLUMBIA	59	3	0.36	-2.82	RAPID CITY	53	5	0.32	-1.05
CT BRIDGEPORT	56	1	2.63	-0.91	JOPLIN	60	0	1.21	-2.73	SIOUX FALLS	51	3	0.91	-1.02
HARTFORD	53	1	5.31	1.37	KANSAS CITY	59	2	1.01	-2.32	TN BRISTOL	56	1	2.41	0.11
DC WASHINGTON	61	2	3.40	0.18	SPRINGFIELD	58	0	1.01	-2.46	CHATTANOOGA	63	3	2.31	-0.95
DE WILMINGTON	57	1	5.48	2.40	ST JOSEPH	57	0	1.11	-2.17	JACKSON	61	0	1.04	-2.28
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	-1	0.18	-4.30	ST LOUIS	62	4	1.05	-1.71	KNOXVILLE	60	1	3.99	1.34
FT LAUDERDALE	79	0	3.18	-3.26	MT BILLINGS	54	6	0.63	-0.63	MEMPHIS	66	2	2.04	-1.27
FT MYERS	77	-1	0.45	-2.14	BUTTE	45	4	0.66	-0.13	NASHVILLE	62	2	2.49	-0.38
JACKSONVILLE	69	0	0.00	-3.86	GLASGOW	48	3	0.36	-0.35	TX ABILENE	67	1	1.52	-1.38
KEY WEST	80	0	6.58	2.24	GREAT FALLS	51	5	0.46	-0.47	AMARILLO	62	4	0.78	-0.72
MELBOURNE	75	0	0.00	-4.76	HELENA	49	4	0.46	-0.20	AUSTIN	68	-3	0.06	-3.91
MIAMI	80	1	1.58	-4.61	KALISPELL	45	3	0.54	-0.42	BEAUMONT	71	1	1.09	-3.58
ORLANDO	74	-1	0.00	-2.73	MILES CITY	51	3	0.45	-0.68	BROWNSVILLE	77	2	0.00	-3.78
PENSACOLA	71	2	0.38	-3.75	MISSOULA	48	4	1.08	0.25	COLLEGE STATION	72	1	0.00	-4.22
ST PETERSBURG	76	0	0.00	-2.64	NE GRAND ISLAND	56	4	0.30	-1.21	CORPUS CHRISTI	73	-1	0.01	-3.93
TALLAHASSEE	68	-1	0.78	-2.47	HASTINGS	56	3	0.16	-1.51	DALLAS/FT WORTH	69	2	1.16	-2.95
TAMPA	76	0	0.00	-2.29	LINCOLN	55	2	0.13	-1.81	DEL RIO	73	2	0.01	-1.99
WEST PALM BEACH	78	0	2.14	-3.32	MCCOOK	56	3	0.52	-0.76	EL PASO	69	4	0.18	-0.63
GA ATHENS	63	1	1.42	-2.05	NORFOLK	54	3	0.70	-1.02	GALVESTON	75	1	0.11	-3.38
ATLANTA	65	2	3.33	0.22	NORTH PLATTE	52	2	1.04	-0.20	HOUSTON	73	3	0.02	-4.48
AUGUSTA	63	0	0.67	-2.53	OMAHA/EPPLEY	57	4	0.16	-2.05	LUBBOCK	64	3	2.61	0.91
COLUMBUS	68	2	1.48	-0.85	SCOTTSBLUFF	54	6	0.76	-0.25	MIDLAND	66	2	0.00	-1.77
MACON	65	1	0.95	-1.42	VALENTINE	53	5	0.70	-0.52	SAN ANGELO	68	3	2.51	-0.06
SAVANNAH	69	2	0.60	-2.52	NV ELKO	51	4	1.87	1.16	SAN ANTONIO	70	-1	0.17	-3.69
HI HILO	75	-1	8.29	-1.35	ELY	48	3	1.33	0.33	VICTORIA	71	-1	0.00	-4.26
HONOLULU	80	0	0.11	-2.07	LAS VEGAS	71	2	0.82	0.58	WACO	69	0	0.99	-2.68
KAHULUI	77	-1	0.40	-0.65	RENO	56	4	2.65	2.23	WICHITA FALLS	65	0	1.51	-1.60
LIHUE	79	1	0.83	-3.42	WINNEMUCCA	52	3	2.72	2.06	UT SALT LAKE CITY	57	4	2.08	0.51
ID BOISE	57	4	1.17	0.41	NH CONCORD	48	0	5.99	2.53	VT BURLINGTON	47	-1	6.24	3.12
LEWISTON	54	2	1.20	0.24	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	58	3	4.37	1.51	VA LYNCHBURG	58	2	2.49	-0.90
POCATELLO	50	2	1.26	0.29	NEWARK	58	2	3.84	0.68	NORFOLK	64	3	2.68	-0.79
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	56	4	0.93	-1.78	NM ALBUQUERQUE	61	4	0.26	-0.74	RICHMOND	61	3	2.14	-1.46
MOLINE	56	3	2.33	-0.47	NY ALBANY	50	1	7.10	3.89	ROANOKE	60	3	1.75	-1.40
PEORIA	56	3	1.52	-1.24	BINGHAMTON	49	1	3.72	0.70	WASH/DULLES	58	3	2.38	-0.99
ROCKFORD	56	5	3.02	0.45	BUFFALO	51	0	3.06	-0.13	WA OLYMPIA	51	1	6.21	2.02
SPRINGFIELD	57	1	0.99	-1.63	ROCHESTER	51	1	3.30	0.70	QUILLAYUTE	52	2	12.28	2.47
IN EVANSVILLE	60	3	1.05	-1.73	SYRACUSE	51	1	4.10	0.90	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	0	5.24	2.05
FORT WAYNE	55	3	0.58	-2.05	NC ASHEVILLE	56	1	2.94	-0.23	SPOKANE	50	3	1.54	0.48
INDIANAPOLIS	58	3	1.32	-1.44	CHARLOTTE	62	0	1.13	-2.53	YAKIMA	51	2	0.74	0.21
SOUTH BEND	54	2	1.87	-1.40	GREENSBORO	62	4	2.63	-0.64	WV BECKLEY	55	2	1.95	-0.69
IA BURLINGTON	56	1	1.93	-0.98	HATTERAS	68	2	1.56	-3.75	CHARLESTON	58	3	2.17	-0.50
CEDAR RAPIDS	54	2	0.46	-1.75	RALEIGH	63	3	2.31	-0.87	ELKINS	51	0	2.75	-0.11
DES MOINES	58	5	0.60	-2.02	WILMINGTON	66	1	1.48	-1.73	HUNTINGTON	58	2	2.42	-0.31
DUBUQUE	52	2	1.50	-1.00	ND BISMARCK	49	4	0.68	-0.60	WI EAU CLAIRE	50	3	0.58	-1.66
SIOUX CITY	54	3	0.95	-1.04	DICKINSON	49	4	0.30	-1.04	GREEN BAY	50	3	2.11	-0.06
WATERLOO	53	3	0.32	-2.17	FARGO	50	5	1.91	-0.06	LA CROSSE	54	3	2.08	-0.08
KS CONCORDIA	59	3	0.48	-1.36	GRAND FORKS	48	4	2.44	0.74	MADISON	52	3	2.30	0.12
DODGE CITY	60	3	1.12	-0.33	JAMESTOWN	48	3	0.91	-0.49	MILWAUKEE	55	4	1.66	-0.83
GOODLAND	55	3	0.23	-0.82	MINOT	48	3	0.61	-0.71	WAUSAU	49	2	2.04	-0.59
HILL CITY	58	3	0.29	-1.16	WILLISTON	47	3	1.26	0.39	WY CASPER	51	5	0.56	-0.58
TOPEKA	60	3	1.34	-1.65	OH AKRON-CANTON	53	1	1.78	-0.75	CHEYENNE	50	5	0.82	0.07
WICHITA	62	3	0.50	-1.95	CINCINNATI	57	1	1.48	-1.48	LANDER	52	6	0.18	-1.19
KY JACKSON	60	2	1.68	-1.50	CLEVELAND	54	2	2.60	-0.13	SHERIDAN	53	8	1.11	-0.30

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 7, 2010

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 7 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	31	53	77	65
CA	53	33	40	32
CO	99	99	99	100
ID	99	99	100	99
IL	59	98	99	90
IN	70	94	99	92
KS	89	97	100	96
MI	86	99	100	94
MO	36	89	97	75
MT	98	99	99	99
NE	100	99	100	100
NC	41	33	50	46
OH	91	97	100	95
OK	87	93	96	93
OR	96	98	100	94
SD	99	100	100	100
TX	81	85	89	87
WA	100	99	100	100
18 Sts	86	92	95	92

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	19	44	27	4
CA	0	0	5	40	55
CO	5	26	47	21	1
ID	0	2	14	72	12
IL	1	8	53	36	2
IN	13	25	41	18	3
KS	7	18	40	32	3
MI	0	3	17	57	23
MO	3	12	42	42	1
MT	0	1	27	65	7
NE	1	9	46	38	6
NC	0	0	15	75	10
OH	0	4	32	52	12
OK	2	14	52	29	3
OR	0	0	32	60	8
SD	0	2	36	49	13
TX	7	17	37	35	4
WA	0	0	12	77	11
18 Sts	4	13	38	39	6
Prev Wk	4	12	38	40	6
Prev Yr	2	5	30	52	11

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 7 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	34	76	83	71
AZ	63	42	45	57
AR	42	99	100	83
CA	68	36	65	64
GA	32	63	71	53
KS	3	27	44	23
LA	60	97	99	90
MS	47	99	100	86
MO	31	98	99	77
NC	49	65	74	66
OK	25	49	59	43
SC	52	64	69	59
TN	30	96	99	77
TX	42	45	60	38
VA	61	77	90	68
15 Sts	41	61	71	53

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 7 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	43	68	85	62
IL	45	93	96	78
KS	34	84	91	66
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	52	94	98	78
NE	24	78	92	66
NM	36	42	49	33
OK	40	78	83	52
SD	63	95	99	80
TX	74	80	86	80
11 Sts	51	82	89	71

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 7 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	22	20	48	46
CA	22	12	20	13
CO	89	91	92	97
ID	79	81	90	82
IL	35	77	93	75
IN	37	56	67	74
KS	77	75	85	85
MI	61	88	96	80
MO	20	56	71	53
MT	79	86	94	88
NE	97	92	97	99
NC	13	10	22	17
OH	61	80	91	80
OK	78	75	82	81
OR	65	68	78	63
SD	91	91	96	95
TX	67	59	70	69
WA	89	93	96	87
18 Sts	72	73	82	79

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 7 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	53	83	92	71
IL	29	98	99	79
IN	39	98	99	75
IA	32	94	98	71
KS	66	97	100	87
KY	84	100	100	95
MI	15	84	95	59
MN	21	87	94	74
MO	60	94	98	83
NE	28	88	94	66
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	3	67	84	58
OH	35	91	94	65
PA	49	70	77	70
SD	17	81	93	63
TN	94	100	100	99
TX	92	94	96	95
WI	22	76	86	57
18 Sts	35	91	96	73

These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 7, 2010

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 7 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	39	69	78	71
FL	86	93	97	92
GA	68	77	84	80
NC	87	77	81	93
OK	59	80	91	74
SC	95	97	99	95
TX	72	78	91	72
VA	98	74	86	95
8 Sts	69	78	86	80

These 8 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 7 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	96	77	93	90
MI	86	68	90	82
MN	90	100	100	97
ND	93	100	100	98
4 Sts	91	92	97	94

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 7 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	59	72	85	78
KS	37	62	81	66
ND	29	51	76	71
SD	23	64	81	64
4 Sts	29	57	79	69

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

National Agricultural Summary

November 1 - 7, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

While above-average temperatures dominated the western half of the U.S., cool, wet weather in much of Delta, Southeast, and Atlantic Coast States benefited drought-stressed pastures and recently seeded winter grain crops. Most notably, some locations along the Gulf Coast from eastern Texas to eastern Louisiana received rainfall totaling 2.5 inches or more. Elsewhere, dry weather on the central and southern Great Plains aided summer row crop harvesting, but negatively impacted the establishment of the 2011 winter wheat crop.

Corn: With harvest winding down across much of the Great Plains and Midwest, progress advanced just 5 percentage points during the week. Nationally, producers had harvested 96 percent of the nation's corn crop by week's end, 61 percentage points ahead of last year and 23 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: By November 7, winter wheat producers had seeded 95 percent of the 2011 crop, 9 percentage points ahead last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Mostly ideal weather conditions during the week allowed for rapid crop emergence in most of the major producing areas. By week's end, 82 percent of the winter wheat crop had emerged, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 45 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 18 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Nationally, cotton producers had harvested 71 percent of this year's crop by November 7, thirty percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, cotton harvest advanced to 60 percent complete by week's end, the quickest pace since 2001, when producers had harvested 60 percent of the state's crop by November 3.

Sorghum: By week's end, 89 percent of the country's sorghum crop was harvested, 38 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. Across the central Great Plains States, where warm, sunny weather during much of the harvest season has promoted a rapid fieldwork pace, progress was at least 43 percentage points ahead of last year and 25 points or more ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Nationwide, 86 percent of this year's peanut crop was harvested by November 7, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was ahead of both last year and the average pace in all estimating States except North Carolina and Virginia.

By week's end, sunflower producers had harvested 79 percent of the nation's crop, 50 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. A week of dry, sunny weather allowed producers in North Dakota to harvest one-quarter of the state's crop, pushing overall progress back ahead of the average pace.

By November 7, ninety-seven percent of this year's sugarbeet crop was dug, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. With at least 5 days suitable for fieldwork during the week, producers in Idaho and Michigan dug 16 and 22 percent of their crop, respectively.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 4.8. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 34% short, 36% adequate, and 0% surplus. Soybeans Harvested 84%, 48% 2009, 72% average. Soybean Conditions 9% very poor, 28% poor, 46% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent. Winter Wheat Planted 44%, N/A 2009, N/A average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 15% poor, 49% fair, 32% good, and 1% excellent. Pasture and range condition 26% very poor, 42% poor, 28% fair, 4% good and 0% excellent. Last week, rainfall of 1-4 inches was reported in central and Northern Alabama. The areas under heavier rains showed a relief from drought, leading to some reduction in the abnormal to severely dry regions of the state. The Drought Monitor released November 4 portrayed the state to be 100 percent abnormally dry, 77.7 moderately dry, 35.7 severely dry, and 12.4 extremely dry, compared to 67.8 percent abnormally dry 3 months ago, and 100 percent free from drought a year ago. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 72 degrees in Sand Mountain to 84 degrees in Headland. Overnight lows ranged from 23 degrees in Hamilton to 34 degrees in Bay Minette. Precipitation totals varied from 0.02 tenths of an inch in Sylacauga to 1.97 inches of rainfall in Bay Minette over a period of 3 days. Winter wheat seeded thus far in the southern region of the state was being used for grazing purposes only. Yields were down on all crops due to the constant drought conditions. Peanut and cotton harvest was halted due to the precipitation, but peanut harvesting was near completion. Strawberry plantings were underway and conditions were well. Growers were having to provide irrigation on a regular basis due to the dryer than normal conditions. Peach orchards look stressed where drought conditions prevailed during most of the season. Winter grazing has emerged, but was still suffering.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above average across the State for the week ending November 7, ranging from 2 degrees above normal at St. Johns and Canyon De Chelly to 10 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 96 degrees at Yuma. The lowest reading at 22 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. There was no recorded precipitation. Cotton conditions are mostly good to excellent. Harvesting is 45 percent complete, behind last year at 63 percent, and behind the five year average of 57 percent in Arizona. Most alfalfa is in fair to good condition. Harvesting is active on over 60 percent of the State's acreage. Range and pasture conditions vary from very poor to excellent, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 45% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 37% short, 31% adequate. Soybeans 100% shedding, 99% 2009, 99% avg; 99% mature, 95% 2009, 98% avg; 98% harvested, 63% 2009, 83% avg. As harvesting activities were winding down last week, fall field preparation including burning rice stubble and disking continued. Pecan harvest was underway in the southwest portion of the state last week. Livestock were mostly in fair to good condition last week. Many producers continue to feed hay and cull cows to reduce feeding needs.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvest continued and stubble was disked as field conditions allowed. The harvest was nearly complete in areas of the Sacramento Valley. Cotton harvest continued as fields were ready. Harvested cotton fields were shredded and disked to comply with regulations. Late cuttings of alfalfa continued to be baled. Winter forage mixes and alfalfa were being planted, along with other small grains. Sudan grass was being green chopped. Corn harvest for grain and silage continued throughout California. The recent rainfall has helped early planted fields of winter wheat to germinate. Fall tillage, planting, and other field preparation continued for winter crops. The kiwifruit, pomegranate, and fig harvests continued normally in the Central Valley. The table, wine, and raisin grape harvests continued. The wine grape harvest in Napa County was coming to a close. Valencia oranges and mandarins continued to be harvested and shipped as navel oranges were being packed in Tulare County. Some orchards were being prepared for fumigation as others were done pruning. Fall fertilizers and supplements were being applied. The almond harvest was complete in most parts of the state as final harvesting was underway in San Joaquin County and Merced County. The walnut harvest was nearly complete in the San Joaquin Valley and harvest was winding down in Sutter and Butte Counties. The pistachio harvest wound down as some harvesting continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Fall plantings for winter vegetables were progressing in Fresno County. Stanislaus County reported melon, tomato and bean harvests complete. Cauliflower and broccoli harvest began. San Joaquin County reported complete harvest of watermelons, squash, melons, and pumpkins. In Sutter County, fieldwork continued and ground preparation was ongoing. Rangeland forage and non-irrigated pasture conditions continued to improve following recent rains. Supplemental feeding was on the decline. Irrigated pastures were in good shape. Movement of cattle and sheep from summer to winter pastures in the valley was nearly complete. Some cattle and sheep grazed on alfalfa and grain fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.7 days. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 45% short, 15% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 47% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Sugarbeets 96% harvested, 94% 2009, 84% avg. Temperatures remained slightly above average along the Front Range while cooler temperatures were experienced on the western half of the State according to the USDA, NASS Colorado Field Office. The western half

of the State also received some measurable precipitation while the rest of Colorado received less than average precipitation last week.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 92% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 15% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 12% short, 69% adequate, 18% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 85%, 70% 2009, 53% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 96%, 100% 2009, 89% avg. Alfalfa hay fifth cutting 38%, 67% 2009, 44% avg. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 18% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Soybean condition 13% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 76% good, 20% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 100%, 88% 2009, 95% avg. Corn harvested for silage 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 100%, 98% 2009, 97% avg. Soybeans harvested 89%, 43% 2009, 53% avg. Barley planted 100%, 94% 2009, 95% avg. Winter wheat planted 94%, 66% 2009, 71% avg. Winter wheat emerged 77%, 48% 2009, 60% avg. Lima Beans harvested 100%, 100% 2009, 96% avg. Apples harvested 100%, 100% 2009, 96% avg. Rains continue which are delaying the last harvest of beans and small grain plantings. Freezing temperatures on two nights this week have slowed any armyworm damage to plants that may have been a concern.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 38% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Peanuts harvested 97%, 86% 2009, 92% 5-yr avg. Drought and cold. Rice, cotton, soybeans, peanuts harvesting winding down. Sugarcane harvest underway, all four mills active. South, vegetables in good condition with limited pest. Hastings area, cabbage planted, more to be planted. Tri-county growers prepared potato fields. Light harvest of sweet corn. Vegetables moved through market cucumbers, eggplant, okra, bell peppers, squash, tomatoes. Moderate to extreme drought conditions extend over a third of citrus area. Thirty-nine packinghouses, eight processors opened, a few more scheduled to open soon. Cultural practices included herbicide, fertilizer application, tree removal, irrigation. Pasture Feed 2% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Statewide pasture condition fair to good; cool temperatures slowed forage growth. Panhandle pasture condition very poor to excellent, mostly poor to fair. Winter forage planting increased. Winter forage growth slow because of cold temperatures. Some grass burned by frost. Most cattle in fair to good condition. Cattle fed supplement hay. North pasture condition poor to good, most fair. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most fair. Some open, cull cattle sold to reduce winter feeding expenses. Central pasture very poor to excellent, most fair. Planting of cool season forage on hold due to low soil moisture. Cattle condition very poor to fair. Southwest pasture condition fair to excellent, most good, rain refreshed pastures. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 31% short, 53% adequate, 4% surplus. Soybeans 14% very poor, 20% poor, 44% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 16% very poor, 27% poor, 39% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent. Pecans 4% very poor, 8% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves 95%, 96% 2009, 97% avg. Soybeans harvested 36%, 26% 2009, 35% avg. Sorghum harvested for grain 63%, 52% 2009, 64% avg. Winter wheat planted 24%, 24% 2009, 25% avg. Onions transplanted 5%, 0% 2009, 5% avg. Peanuts dug 92%, 87% 2009, 94% avg. Pecans harvested 23%, 27% 2009, 23% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 60%, 68% 2009, 64% avg. Other small grains planted 66%, 59% 2009, 57% avg. Many parts of the state dropped below freezing for the first time this fall. Daily average high temperatures were in the mid 50's to mid 70's. Low temperatures were in the lower 30's to lower 50's. An average of a half of an inch of precipitation fell during the week. Virtually the entire soybean crop has dropped leaves and over a third of the crop has been harvested. Nearly two-thirds of the sorghum has been harvested for grain. Almost three-quarters of the cotton have been harvested. Nearly a quarter of the winter wheat has been planted. The first fields of onions have been transplanted. Most of peanuts have been dug and over three-quarters have been harvested. Pecan harvest is nearly a quarter complete. Over half of the rye and two-thirds of the oats have been planted. Other activities included routine care of livestock and poultry.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at adequate levels. Breezy trade winds and mostly cloudy skies continued to be the case for the drought stricken State. Rainfall was persistent throughout the week and heavy at times in some areas. This was especially the case on the windward coast of the Big Island that received over five inches in multiple locations. Heavy rains helped to alleviate drought conditions in many areas; according to the drought monitor which now has 33 percent of the State under the drought designation of "None", compared to only 4.4 percent last week. State managed irrigation systems also showed an increase in water levels. Even the suffering Molokai Irrigation System received an increase in levels, a stark change to its slow but constant decrease in water level over the past few months. However, the leeward sides of many islands have yet to see sustained recovery especially on the Big Island where the Mauna Kea Forest Reserve and the Kaohe Game Management Area are to remain closed through the end of the year due to continued drought conditions and the extreme fire hazard. Crop conditions are slowly improving where rains are present. Some farmers are concerned about constant rains causing vegetable roots to rot if heavy precipitation continues. Pasture conditions were improved in some areas after rainfall.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.7 days. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, 2% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 37%, 53% 2009, 66% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 97%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent.

ILLINOIS: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 60% very short, 32% short, 8% adequate. Subsoil moisture 59% very short, 34% short, 7% adequate. Winter wheat 99% planted, 70% 2009, 92% avg. Winter wheat 67% emerged, 37% 2009, 74% avg. Winter wheat condition 13% very poor, 25% poor, 41% fair, 18% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 57% very poor, 27% poor, 14% fair, 2% good. Availability of hay 4% very short, 17% short, 73% adequate, 6% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 3o to 10o below normal with a low of 13o and a high of 67o. Precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches to 0.98 inches. Some areas of the state saw the first snow flurries of the season during the week. Most areas are still extremely dry making fall tillage difficult due to hard, compacted topsoil. Emergence and growth of winter wheat continues to suffer due to the lack of moisture. Other activities included clearing fence rows, applying anhydrous ammonia, fall tillage, spreading fertilizer and lime, repairing drainage tile, cleaning and storing equipment, hauling and spreading manure and feeding hay to livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture rated 10 percent very short, 33 percent short, 56 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 6 percent very short, 20 percent short, 70 percent adequate, and 4 percent surplus. Grain movement was reported at 33 percent none, 30 percent light, 27 percent moderate, and 10 percent heavy. On-farm storage availability rated 18 percent short, 76 percent adequate, and 6 percent surplus, while off-farm storage availability rated 16 percent short, 76 percent adequate, and 8 percent surplus. November in Iowa began with cool temperatures, with average highs in the fifties and lows dipping into the twenties. By Sunday, temperatures rebounded and rose near seventy in many locations. Along with varying temperatures, Iowa experienced another dry week, as most of the state did not receive any rainfall. Continued dry weather enabled most farmers to wrap up their 2010 harvest. However, producers with standing corn witnessed increased lodging as high winds persisted the past two weeks. An early end to the harvest season provided growers ample time to focus on fall fieldwork. Operators are finishing up fall tillage and moving to dry fertilizer and anhydrous application, now that soil temperatures have dropped. With the soil being extremely dry, poor sealing of gases has been reported.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 44% short, and 33% adequate. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 39% short, and 44% adequate. Soybeans harvested 95%, 70% 2009, 85% avg. Cotton condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 63% good, and 9% excellent. Sunflowers turned brown 97%, 90% 2009, 97% avg. Range and pasture condition 7% very poor, 19% poor, 39% fair, 33% good, and 2% excellent. Feed grain supplies 4% short, 86% adequate, and 10% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate, and 10% surplus. Stock water supplies are 3% very short, 17% short, 78% adequate, and 2% surplus. Last week saw the dry weather pattern continue across Kansas as only 4 of the 52 stations reported any precipitation and only one, Garnett with 0.28 inches, received over one tenth of an inch. Temperatures were above normal in the western part of the State and below normal in the east. All stations reported low temperatures below freezing while highs ranged from the mid 60's to low 80's. During the last 6 weeks of dry weather, producers averaged 39.3 days suitable for field work out of a potential of 42. The dry weather allowed producers to continue making rapid progress toward completing harvest with only a few fields corn, 9 percent of the sorghum, and 5 percent of the soybeans left unharvested. However, wheat acreage is still in need of moisture. Sorghum is more than 2 weeks ahead of the average and more than a month ahead of the 2009 harvest season which went well into December. The East Central District is the farthest behind with 17 percent of the crop left in the field. The Southeast District has the most soybeans left in the field with 10 percent of the acreage yet to be harvested. Cattle are being moved off the native grass and onto stubble or home pastures.

KENTUCKY: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Soil moisture 11% very short, 21% short; 57% adequate, and 11% surplus. Winter Wheat 38% planted, 15% 2009, and 27% avg.; 18% emerged, 4% 2009, and 6% avg. Pecans 48% harvested, 35% 2009, and 44% avg. Sugarcane 41% harvested, 34% 2009, and 33% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 22% fair, 39% good, 30% excellent. Sweet potatoes 89% harvested, 50% 2009, 80% avg. Livestock 2% very poor, 18% poor, 47% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Vegetables 11% very poor, 23% poor, 43% fair, 22% good, and 1% excellent. Range and pasture 20% very poor, 30% poor, 35% fair, 14% good, and 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 4.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 88% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay supplies 8% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate, 0% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 66%, 53% 2009, 64% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 91%, 100% 2009, 96% avg. Alfalfa hay fifth cutting 50%, 64% 2009, 53% avg. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 19% poor, 24% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 26% poor, 45% fair, 23% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 5% fair, 79% good, 12% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 98%, 79% 2009, 91% avg. Corn harvested for silage 100%, 100% 2009, 91% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 100%, 95% 2009, 98% avg. Soybeans harvested 86%, 57% 2009, 60% avg. Barley planted 99%, 96% 2009, 95% avg. Winter wheat planted 92%, 79% 2009, 77% avg. Winter wheat emerged 78%, 60% 2009, 40% avg. Lima beans harvested 100%, 100% 2009, 97% avg. Apples harvested 100%, 100% 2009, 99% avg. Rains continue which are delaying the last harvest of beans and small grain plantings. Freezing temperatures on two nights this week have slowed any armyworm damage to plants that may have been a concern.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 13% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 31% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. All hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Fourth cutting hay 89%, 81% 2009, 85% avg.

Precipitation ranged from 0.16 inches to 0.33 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.02 to 0.29 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from normal to 1 degree above normal Upper Peninsula, while temperatures Lower Peninsula ranged from 3 to 7 degrees below normal. Freezing temperatures at night and snow showers late Thursday and Friday highlighted weather headlines. Warmer temperatures over weekend caped off a rather diverse weather week. Field harvest is nearly complete with just a few fields of corn and soybeans left to be harvested. Decreasing stalk condition and downed corn made remaining acres difficult to harvest. Full elevators and snow showers also slowed progress. Winter wheat emergence continued, although much of it has stalled due to lack of moisture. Some late fields planted during week. A few nights of sub-freezing temperatures stalled sugarbeet harvest. Most of crop has been harvested and piled. Given early harvest, farmers had excellent opportunity to prepare ground for spring and to correct field problems before winter sets in.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Corn 14% moisture content, 27% 2009, 19% avg. Minimal precipitation and above average temperatures allowed Minnesota producers to advance harvest progress and resume fall fieldwork. A few northwestern producers reported that saturated fields limited fieldwork. Other farm activities included fertilizer application and fall tillage. Temperatures during the week were relatively mild for early November. The statewide average temperature was 4.4 degrees above normal. Precipitation amounts were light; trace amounts were reported in north central, northeast, and east central areas. The rest of the state reported no measureable precipitation.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Soil moisture 7 percent very short, 35 percent short, 57 percent adequate and 1 percent surplus. Corn 100% harvested, 98% 2009, 100% avg. Cotton 100% harvested, 47% 2009, 86% avg. Sorghum 100% 93% 2009, 98% avg. Peanuts 100% harvested, 39% 2009, 84% avg. Soybeans 100% harvested, 79% 2009, 95% avg. Wheat 63% planted, 28% 2009, 56% avg.; 32% emerged, 12% 2009, 23% avg. Sweetpotatoes 99% harvested, 41% 2009, 85% avg. Cattle 3% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent. Pasture 30% very poor, 31% poor, 30% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Rainfall was reported in all parts of Mississippi last week, but the southern half of the state received the most. The moisture was readily welcomed by wheat producers, who have been waiting for their seed to germinate. Despite the rain, harvesting has finished for all spring planted crops, except for sweet potatoes.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9 days. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 42% short, 34% adequate. Pasture condition 13% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 24% good, and 3% excellent. Dry weather conditions this past week have made for another great week for fieldwork as harvest and winter-wheat seeding are nearing completion across the State; however, pastures are deteriorating and wheat fields are appearing spotty due to these extremely dry conditions. Statewide, rainfall averaged 0.15 of an inch during the week. Temperatures were 4 degrees below to 1 degree above normal across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.0, 5.7 last year. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 9% last year; 23% short, 28% last year; 68% adequate, 61% last year; 6% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 17% last year; 20% short, 34% last year; 75% adequate, 48% last year; 1% surplus, 1% last year. Corn harvested for grain 46%, 31% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 2% poor, 1% last year; 17% fair, 29% last year; 65% good, 50% last year; 16% excellent, 20% last year. Sugarbeets harvested 98%, 73% last year. Winter wheat emerged 94%, 79% last year. Winter wheat planted 99%, 98% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 1% poor, 5% last year; 27% fair, 45% last year; 65% good, 44% last year; 7% excellent, 4% last year. Range and Pasture feed condition 3% very poor, 13% last year; 12% poor, 32% last year; 41% fair, 39% last year; 40% good, 13% last year; 4% excellent, 3% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 85%, 89% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 89%, 93% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 12%, 25% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 12%, 35% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 48% short, 37% adequate. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate. Producers neared completion of fall harvest as warm, dry conditions allowed progress to continue at an above average pace. Corn harvest reached 94 percent complete, three weeks ahead of average. The last time there was more corn harvested by this date was in the year 2000. Likewise, sorghum harvest was well above average pace at 92 percent complete. Fall field work such as fertilizer application and tillage has slowed somewhat due to dry soils. Most of the western half of the state has recorded less than one inch of precipitation during the last 45 days. Winter wheat conditions continued well below average due to the lack of precipitation.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 4.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 70% adequate, and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 81% adequate, and 12% surplus. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 16% poor, 49% fair, 34% good, and 1% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% average. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% harvested; 100% 2009, 100% average. Field Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 99% average. Third Crop Hay 99% harvested, 99% 2009, 95% average Massachusetts Cranberries 100% harvested, 95% 2009, 99% average. The week began cloudy to partly cloudy with temperatures ranging from the upper 30s to low 50s. Temperatures were variable Thursday and Friday, with light rain showers and snow in higher elevations. Rain showers persisted into Saturday with average to below average temperatures in southern States and average to above average temperatures in northern

States. Sunday's temperatures were average to below average with partly cloudy skies and scattered light rain showers. Nighttime temperatures for the week ranged from the low 20s to low 40s with temperatures primarily in the mid 30s. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.26 to 1.29 inches. Farmers were harvesting cranberries, potatoes, field corn and fall vegetables, and their last cuts of hay. Farmers were also cleaning fields and equipment, spreading lime, applying manure, soil testing fields for next season, and preparing for winter.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 75% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in all localities. Temperatures reached highs in the 50s and lows in the teens across the Garden State. As weather permitted, farmers continued harvesting corn and soybeans. The planting of wheat and cover-crops progressed. Late-season vegetable harvest neared completion, with crops rated in mostly good condition. Producers graded apples and made cider. Cranberry bogs were irrigated for frost protection.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 44% short and 33% adequate. Wind damage 3% light; with 53% of cotton, 16% of sorghum and 16% winter wheat damaged by wind to date. Freeze Damage 15% light, 14% moderate and 6% severe; with 33% of winter wheat damages by freeze to date. There was no hail damage this week; with 9% cotton and 6% sorghum damaged by hail to date. Alfalfa 12% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 50% good and 12% excellent; with 89% of the sixth cutting complete, 44% of the seventh cutting complete and 10% of the eighth cutting complete. Cotton 3% poor, 23% fair, 55% good and 19% excellent; with 50% harvested. Corn 91% harvested for grain. Irrigated sorghum 81% mature and 41% harvested for grain. Dry sorghum 88% mature and 54% harvested for grain. Total sorghum 86% mature and 49% harvested. Irrigated winter wheat 2% poor, 34% fair, 62% good and 2% excellent; with 89% emerged. Dry winter wheat 80% fair and 20% good. Total winter wheat 2% poor, 64% fair, 32% good and 2% excellent; with 96% emerged. Peanuts 74% harvested. Lettuce 31% fair, 43% good and 26% excellent; with 66% harvested. Chile 61% harvested red. Apples 98% harvested. Pecans 3% fair, 51% good and 46% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 53% good and 10% excellent. Sheep 12% very poor, 17% poor, 18% fair, 47% good and 6% excellent. Range and pasture 6% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 36% good and 4% excellent. Temperatures remained above normal this week across the state. Northwestern NM saw average temperatures in the forties, ranging from 5 to 12 degrees above normal. Southwest NM temperatures were in the mid to upper fifties, which ranged from 7 to 11 degrees above normal. Northeast NM average temperatures ranged from the upper forties to mid fifties in some areas, staying around 7 degrees above normal. Southeast NM average temperatures were in the fifties, staying only 3 to 6 degrees above normal. Most of the state remained dry this week with only 0.01 inch recorded at Des Moines and a trace at Raton and Clayton.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Pasture condition 8% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent. Soil moisture 57% adequate, 43% surplus. Silage corn 100% harvested, 98% average. Grain corn 66%, 49% average. Soybeans 84%, 68% average. Potatoes 90%, 99% 2009, 100% average. Dry beans 100%, 91% 2009, 89% average. Apples 100% picked, 92% average. Grapes 100% harvested, 98% average. Vegetable harvest was nearly complete.

NORTH CAROLINA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NORTH DAKOTA: There were 6.0 days suitable for fieldwork this past week. Topsoil moisture supplies were rated 10% short, 76% adequate, and 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were rated 7% short, 79% adequate, and 14% surplus. Stockwater supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 89% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 10% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent. Producers made good harvest progress and continued fall tillage and fertilizer application as favorable weather returned to the state. Livestock producers moved cattle, weaned calves, and hauled hay during the week to prepare for winter.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 29% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Range and pasture 12% very poor, 21% poor, 36% fair, 26% good, 5% excellent. Winter Wheat 0% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 52 % good, 12% excellent. Corn for grain 94% harvested 35% 2009, 65% avg. Winter Wheat 91% emerged, 61% 2009, 80% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 42% short, 41% adequate. Subsoil moisture 21% very short, 40% short, 39% adequate. Rye condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent; emerged 96% this week, 92% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Oats seedbed prepared 84% this week, 83% last week, 89% last year, 89% average; planted 56% this week, 53% last week, 49% last year, 59% average; emerged 49% this week, 46% last week, 41% last year, 48% average. Soybeans mature 91% this week, 90% last week, 86% last year, 80% average; harvested 76% this week, 63% last week, 44% last year, 62% average. Peanuts dug 97% this week, 91% last week, 80% last year, 90% average. Cotton condition 2% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 35% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa condition 6% very poor, 13% poor, 51% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent; 5th cutting 82% this week, 81% last week, 76% last year, 85% average; 6th cutting 25% this week, 22% last week, 26% last year, 36% average. Other hay 2nd cutting 95% this week, 93% last week, 86% last year, 89% average. Livestock condition 5% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 8% very poor, 15% poor, 47% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $111 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $102 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 79% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter Wheat Planted 100%, 96% 2009, 94% average. Winter Wheat Emerged 78%, 65% 2009, 63% average. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. Range & Pasture 1% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 2% excellent. Warmer than normal temperatures prevailed across Oregon. A nice week was followed with a fair amount of rainfall by the weekend. Of course it was the west side of the State that got the most rain, with the Astoria station reporting the most precipitation at 3.46 inches. Bend & Redmond stations reported little to no rain this week. Average temperatures throughout the State were in the upper 40's to mid 50's. Most high temperatures reached the low 70's with Medford reporting the highest at 76 degrees. Crescent City reported the lowest high temperature of 63 degrees. Low temperatures ranged from 25 degrees in Lorella & Worden to 48 degrees in Roseburg. Fourteen stations reported below freezing temperatures in the south central & eastern parts of Oregon. Farmers across the State benefitted from dry weather that permitted them to get back into the fields for fall planting & fertilizing. In Washington County the winter wheat crop was reportedly in the ground & germinating well. Perennial grass & clover fields also showed good growth. Growers began fall cultivation of cover crops for their vegetable fields. Winterization was the main focus. Grape harvest was finished in most vineyards. Cranberry harvest continued. Walnuts were dropping, & some hazelnut orchards were being pruned. Fall sprays were being applied for various tree fruits & nuts. Christmas tree harvest continued. Nurseries started setting new shrubs as well as digging evergreens & trees. Cattle & calves continued to be rounded up for Fall sales. Pastures in Clackamas County were about used up & cattle were being moved to winter feeding areas. Some cattle were reportedly started on supplemental feed.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Soil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 86% adequate, and 11% surplus. Fall Plowing 73%, 69% Pr. Yr., 80% Avg. Corn is 77% harvested, 49% Pr. Yr., 70% 5Yr. Avg. Barley emerged 93%, 87% Pr. Yr., 93% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter Wheat planted 89%, 86% Pr. Yr., 92% 5 Yr. Avg. Winter Wheat emerged 74%, 69% Pr. Yr., 76% 5 Yr. Avg. Soybeans are 84% harvested, 54% Pr. Yr., 68% 5Yr. Avg. Grapes Harvested 93%, 80% Pr. Yr., 94% Avg. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 82% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 10% poor, 49% fair, 28% good, 4% excellent. Primary field activities included planting of fall cover crops and completing harvest of corn and soybeans, as weather conditions permitted.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil moisture 4% very short, 44% short, 49% adequate, 3% surplus. Soybeans 4% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 18% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 0% excellent. Winter grazings 10% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent. Corn harvested 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 99%, 100% 2009, 99% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 80%, 90% 2009, 87% avg. Soybeans mature 74%, 71% 2009, 69% avg. Soybeans harvested 43%, 27% 2009, 24% avg. Cotton bolls opened 100%, 100% 2009, 99% avg. Winter wheat planted 29%, 35% 2009, 30% avg. Winter wheat emerged 18%, 23% 2009, 19% avg. Oats planted 45%, 50% 2009, 49% avg. Oats emerged 25%, 36% 2009, 32% avg. Winter grazings planted 78%, 88% 2009, 76% avg. Winter grazings emerged 57%, 77% 2009, 54% avg. South Carolina observed cool weather and light rainfall this past week, with some locations experiencing their first frost of the season. The damp conditions temporarily delayed harvesting activities in some areas, but harvesting continued at a rapid pace as fields dried out near the end of the week. South Carolina soil moisture levels continued to improve and were reportedly 4% very short, 44% short, 49% adequate, and 3% surplus. There was a statewide average of 5.7 days that were suitable for fieldwork, same as the previous week. All cotton bolls had reportedly opened by week's end. Sixty-nine percent of cotton had been harvested, ahead of the five-year average. The peanut harvest is nearly complete for the year. Nearly all soybeans had turned color. Eighty percent of soybeans had dropped leaves and 74% had matured. Forty-three percent of the crop had reportedly been harvested, well ahead of the five-year average. Seventy-eight percent of winter grazings had been planted and 57% had emerged. Winter grazing improved. Forty-five percent of oats and 29% of winter wheat had been planted. Twenty-five percent and 18% had emerged, respectively. Livestock conditions declined slightly.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 17% short, 65% adequate, 12% surplus. Feed supplies 2% short, 81% adequate, 17% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 69% good, 20% excellent. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 62% good, 27% excellent. Good weather enabled harvesters to make great progress with row crop harvest and enjoy a considerable lead over the 5 year average. Major farm activities included harvesting row crops, fall tillage, fertilizing, hauling hay closer to home, and moving livestock to row crop stubble.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 27% short, 56% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 40% short, 33% adequate, and 1% surplus. Cattle 1% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Hay stocks 5% very short, 19% short, 64% adequate, and 12% surplus. Pastures 33% very poor, 34% poor, 24% fair, 9% good. Tobacco 43% Burley stripped, 41% 2009, 47% average. Winter wheat 82% seeded, 44% 2009, 67% average; 38% Emerged, 22% 2009, 37% average. A storm system crossed Tennessee Tuesday through Thursday of last week, bringing a modest amount of rainfall to most parts of the state. Although the precipitation recorded across most of the state was still below average for the week, the rain was

beneficial for wheat seeding and wheat growth. By week's end, farmers had finished seeding well over half of the season's wheat acreage. Pastures remained rated in mostly poor-to-very poor condition. Hay stock levels were rated 5 percent very short, 19 percent short, 64 percent adequate, and 12 percent surplus. Other farm activities last week included seeding pastures and stripping tobacco. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees below normal last week, with temperatures dropping down to 7 degrees below normal near the end of the week. Precipitation levels were slightly above normal in East Tennessee, but slightly below normal across the rest of the state.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, peanut condition was mostly fair to good. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, soybean condition was mostly fair to good. Range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 7% very short, 27% short, 66% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 95%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Winter Wheat emerged 80%, 80% 2009, 84% avg. Corn dent 94%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Corn mature 90%, 100% 2009, 99% avg. Corn harvested (grain) 49%, 69% 2009, 69% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 98%, 99% 2009, 97% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 74% good, 16% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 74% good, 18% excellent. Range and Pasture 3% very poor, 13% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 2% very short, 15% short, 82% adequate, 1% surplus. Above average fall temperatures were experienced across most of the state last week. Soil moisture content increased from the previous week. Box Elder County grain corn moisture content remains high. The corn is being stored as high moisture corn meal (ensiled) or is being dried down to at least 15.5% moisture and stored in bins. Overall corn yields are reported to be down; however, some producers are reporting above average yields. Dryland safflower yields are somewhat lower than average also. Prices are very good for dry corn. Fall plowing and other tillage is nearly complete. Winter wheat condition has improved because of recent rains. Cache County grain corn growers continue to have difficulty getting moisture levels low enough for harvest. The late fall in Weber County has allowed some farmers an extra cutting of forages. Grain corn is nearly dry enough to harvest without extra drying. The excellent price for grain corn has motivated some growers not to harvest their silage corn and instead, let it mature for grain corn. Sevier County's grain corn has stopped maturing; however, most corn has not reached mature yet. Duchesne County grain corn is being harvested. Fall field work continues due to the good weather last week. Most major field work in Emery County has been completed for this year. Crop production was a little below normal due to the colder weather last spring. Summit County field work is essentially done for the year due to the change in weather to winter like conditions. Box Elder County livestock producers are concerned about fall pastures being adequate, and the rising price of hay if they are required to supplement hay because pastures don't have enough feed. Producers continue to wean and sell fall calves. Weights are typically a little lighter than normal due to the dry summer. Ranchers are also busy doctoring cattle and pregnancy checking. Most cows are in good condition, but some producers indicated that cow condition is lower than most years at this time. Many sheep producers have moved their herds onto crop residue fields. The breeding season is underway for some producers and is right around the corner for the rest of them. Many producers have particular times they want lambing to begin depending on their spring ranges and lambing grounds. Most beef calves in Cache and Emery County have been weaned and sold. There appears to be adequate fall feed for grazing beef cows. In Carbon County winter hay supplies seem to be adequate at this time.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate, 2% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 30% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 13% very poor, 23% poor, 38% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans harvested 60%; 48% 2009; 51% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 16% very poor, 29% poor, 46% fair, 7% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat seeded 77%; 61% 2009; 61% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat emerged 54%; 41% previous year; 26% 5-yr avg. Peanuts dug 95%; 100% 2009; 99% 5-yr avg. Peanuts combined 86%; 98% 2009; 95% 5-yr avg. Cotton harvested 90%; 61% 2009; 68% 5-yr avg. Fall Apples harvested 95%; 100% 2009; 100% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples 84%; 89% 2009; 95% 5-yr avg. Oats for Grain Seeded 91%; 89% 2009; 36% 5-yr avg. Cool weather chilled the Commonwealth with temperatures dipping to the low to mid thirties in some area. Recent rains increased topsoil moisture in many areas while delaying harvest. Below average temperatures bought frost to some counties which damaged some unharvested tobacco. Soybeans, cotton and peanuts continued to be harvested and growers continue to plant wheat. Small grains emergence continued to be good. Pastures and hayfields look good. Vegetable growers continued to clean up raised beds from summer crops and plant cover crops in pumpkin fields.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.0. Topsoil moisture conditions were 6 percent short, and 54 percent adequate and 40 percent surplus. Mild weather has brought large growth to the winter wheat as it heads into winter. CRP and SAFE seedings were being completed in Douglas County. Rangeland in Asotin County has been in good condition with normal fall growth this year. In Stevens County, feeder hay has been in good supply but there has been a noticeable reduction in tonnage available. Premium quality hay has been in short supply. Potato producers were on the verge of completion. In the Yakima Valley, vegetable producers continued to clean up and prepare fields for next season. Apple harvest was tapering off with the Fuji variety coming into the packinghouses and producers placing bins into their orchards in anticipation of harvesting the Cripps Pink variety. In Whatcom County, apple growers saw good

quality, but smaller sizes than normal. Raspberries continued to be pruned and tied. Cranberry harvest operations continued with lower than average production and color. Range and pasture conditions were 14 percent very poor, 6 percent poor, 25 percent fair, 52 percent good and 3 percent excellent. Pend Oreille County has seen the best fall pasture in many years. Throughout the State, calves continued to be weaned and sent to market. Late re-growth that was not able to be cut was being grazed in the Walla Walla County area. In Stevens County, cattle were moved onto hay pastures and winter wheat or corn residues. Livestock producers on the western side of the State were giving forage fields a final mowing of the season.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5. Topsoil moisture was 15% very short, 33% short, 51% adequate and 1% surplus compared with 14% short, 85% adequate and 1% surplus last year. Corn harvested for grain was 87%, 67% in 2009, and 68% 5-year avg. Soybeans harvested were 86%, 79% in 2009, and 66% 5-year avg. Winter Wheat was 7% poor, 17% fair and 76% good. Winter Wheat planted was 94%, 98% in 2009, and 89% 5-year avg. Winter Wheat emerged was 84%, 78% in 2009, and 57% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 94% complete, 94% in 2009, and 90% 5-year avg. Apples were 96% harvested, 95% in 2009, 5-year avg. not available. Cattle and calves were 7% poor, 33% fair, 55% good and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 4% poor, 32% fair, 58% good and 6% excellent. Killing frosts and snowflakes were seen in some areas of the state last week. Farming activities included getting farm and equipment ready for winter, fencing, pruning orchards, clearing out gardens, rotating pastures, feeding hay, marketing calves, baling hay, harvesting field crops and apples, and planting cover crops.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, and 7% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 2 to 4 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 48 to 51 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 26 to 33 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.00 inches in Eau Claire and La Crosse to 0.06 inches in Milwaukee. Corn for grain was reported at 86 percent harvested. Fall tillage was 59 percent complete statewide. The past week saw below average temperatures, however, sunshine was also prevalent, which allowed fields to dry out. With fields dry, fall tillage and manure spreading were in full swing. Corn harvest continued for many, however, storage space at local elevators continued to be the main concern last week. Some elevators built temporary storage facilities to hold the crop, while a report from Shawano County stated that elevators were only taking contract corn.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 41% short, 46% adequate. Corn progress 68% harvested. Alfalfa harvested 96% third cutting. Winter wheat condition 44% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat wind damage 61% none, 39% light. Winter wheat freeze damage 100% none. Cattle condition 7% fair, 89% good, 4% excellent. Calf condition 5% fair, 89% good, 6% excellent. Sheep condition 6% fair, 92% good, 2% excellent. Lamb condition 7% fair, 90% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 4% short, 91% adequate, 5% surplus. The absence of old man winter has allowed very mild temperatures to continue across the state and this fall's harvest will wind down with very little hindrance from the weather. Lincoln County reported continued fall weather that it is cold one day and warm the next, somewhat like last year. Converse County reported persistently dry conditions. Great weather continues in Platte County, however they too reported a need for moisture as warm weather and wind has dried out the ground. Activities included harvesting corn, fall field work, maintaining equipment.

November 4 ENSO Update

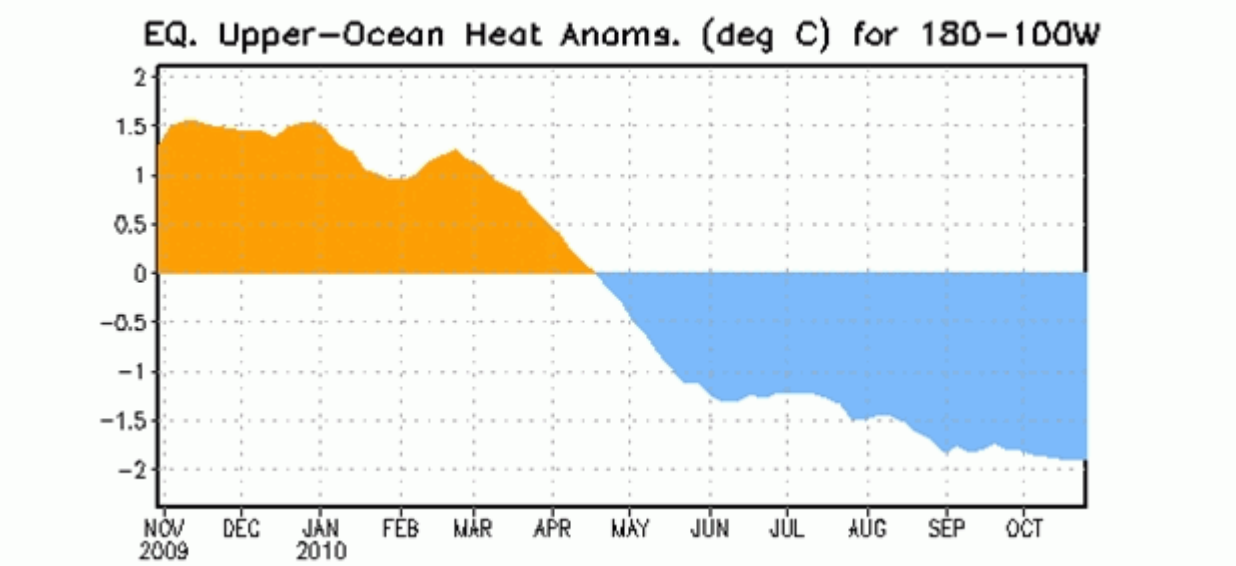


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period pentad means.

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to last at least into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2011.

La Niña continued during October 2010, as indicated by below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. The weekly Niño SST index values remained nearly unchanged, and were all –1.4°C at the end of the month. The subsurface heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1) also changed little during October, and remained well below-average in association with a shallower-than-average thermocline across the central and eastern Pacific. Convection remained enhanced over Indonesia and suppressed over the western and central equatorial Pacific. This pattern was linked to a continuation of enhanced low-level easterly trade winds and anomalous upper-level westerly winds over the western and central equatorial Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect the ongoing La Niña.

Consistent with nearly all ENSO forecast models, La Niña is expected to last at least into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2011. A large majority of models also predict La Niña to become a strong episode (defined by a 3-month average Niño-3.4 index of –1.5°C or colder) by the November-January season before gradually weakening. A few of the models, including the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), suggest that La Niña could persist into the Northern Hemisphere summer 2011. However, no particular outcome is favored beyond the Northern Hemisphere spring due to large model disagreement and lower model skill during the period.

Likely La Niña impacts during November 2010-January 2011 include suppressed convection over the central tropical Pacific Ocean, and enhanced convection over Indonesia. Expected impacts in the United States include an enhanced chance of above-average precipitation in the Pacific Northwest, Northern Rockies (along with a concomitant increase in snowfall), and Ohio Valley, while below-average precipitation is most likely across the south-central and southeastern states. An increased chance of below-average temperatures is predicted for coastal and near-coastal regions of the northern West Coast, and a higher possibility of above-average temperatures is expected for much of the southern and central U.S. (see 3-month seasonal outlook released on October 21st, 2010).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 9 December 2010. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 31 - November 6, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heavy showers across northern Europe contrasted with favorably drier conditions across southeastern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Sunny skies across southern Russia favored late winter crop establishment.

MIDDLE EAST: Drier weather in Turkey promoted winter crop establishment, although unfavorable dryness continued in Iraq and Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Heavy rain boosted soil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment but caused localized flooding.

SOUTH ASIA: Tropical Cyclone Jal approached the Indian coast, producing showers that slowed harvest activities.

EAST ASIA: Sunny, warm weather aided winter crop development and establishment.

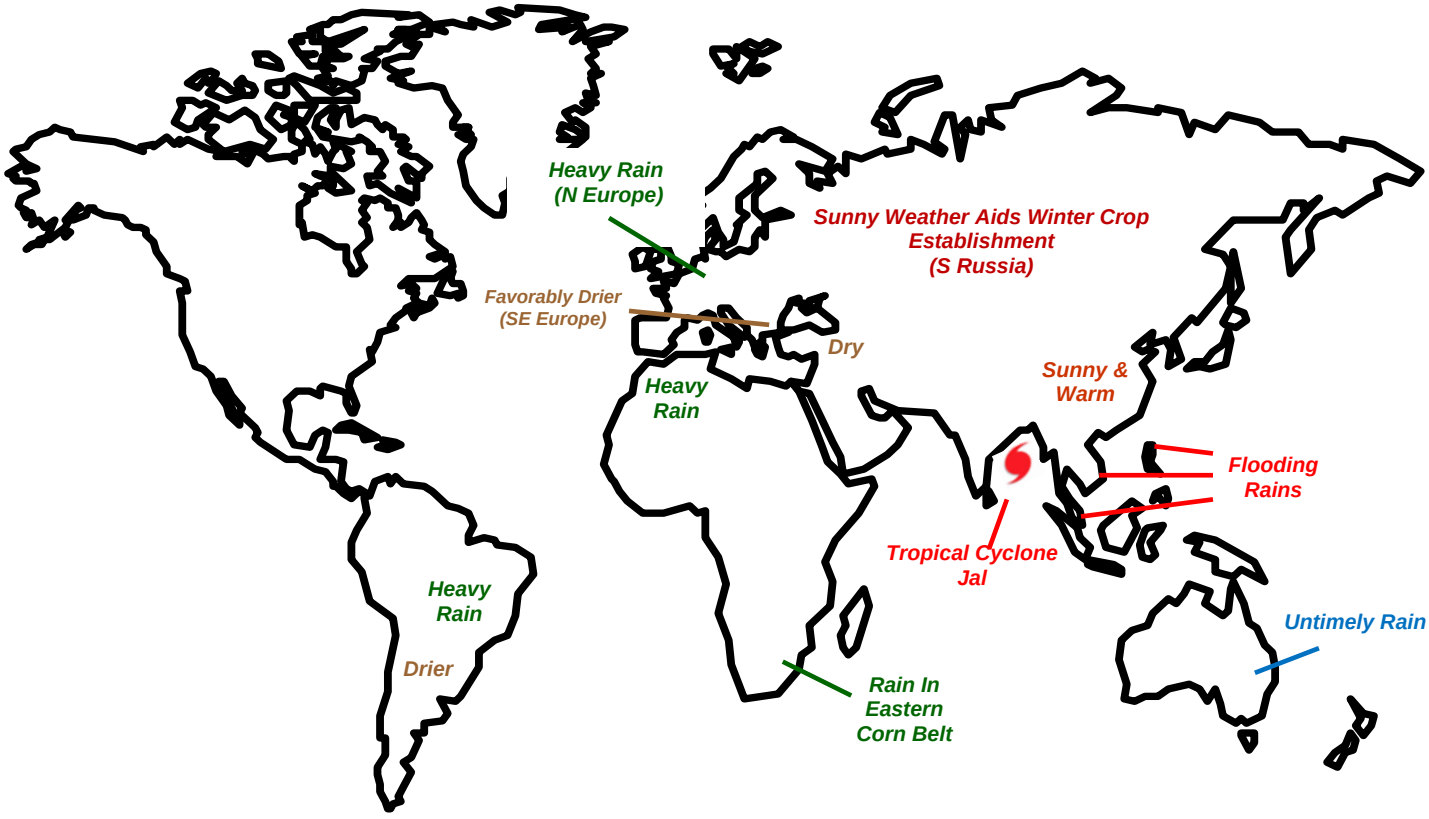
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Flooding rains prevailed around the region, slowing harvest activities and causing localized damage to crops.

AUSTRALIA: Rain slowed winter wheat dry down and harvesting in Queensland and northern New South Wales, while mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere.

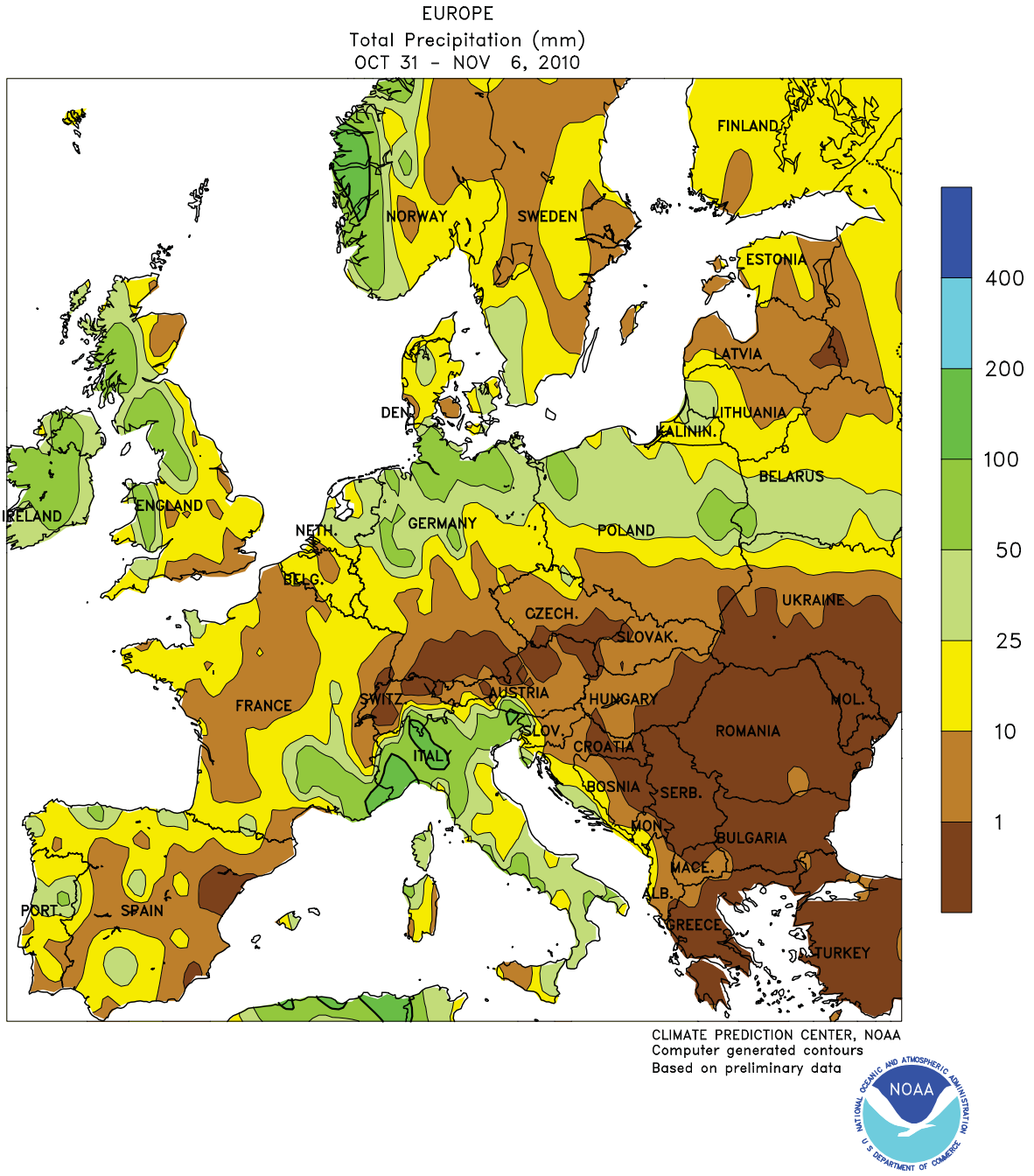
SOUTH AFRICA: Showers improved planting prospects in eastern sections of the corn belt.

ARGENTINA: Warm, mostly dry weather spurred seasonal fieldwork, including summer crop planting, across central Argentina.

BRAZIL: Heavy rain provided abundant moisture for germination of soybeans and other summer crops in the Center-West Region.

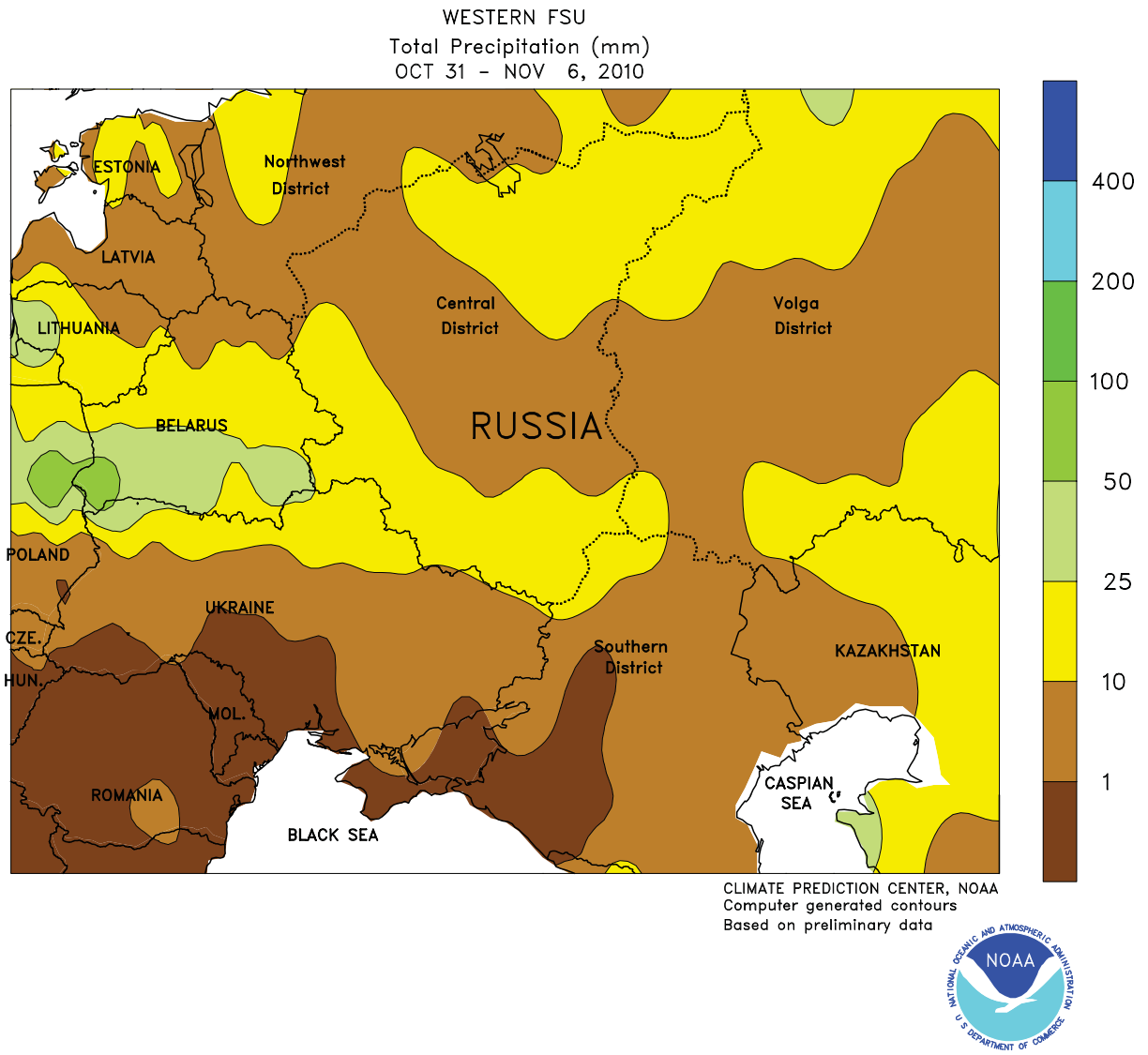


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



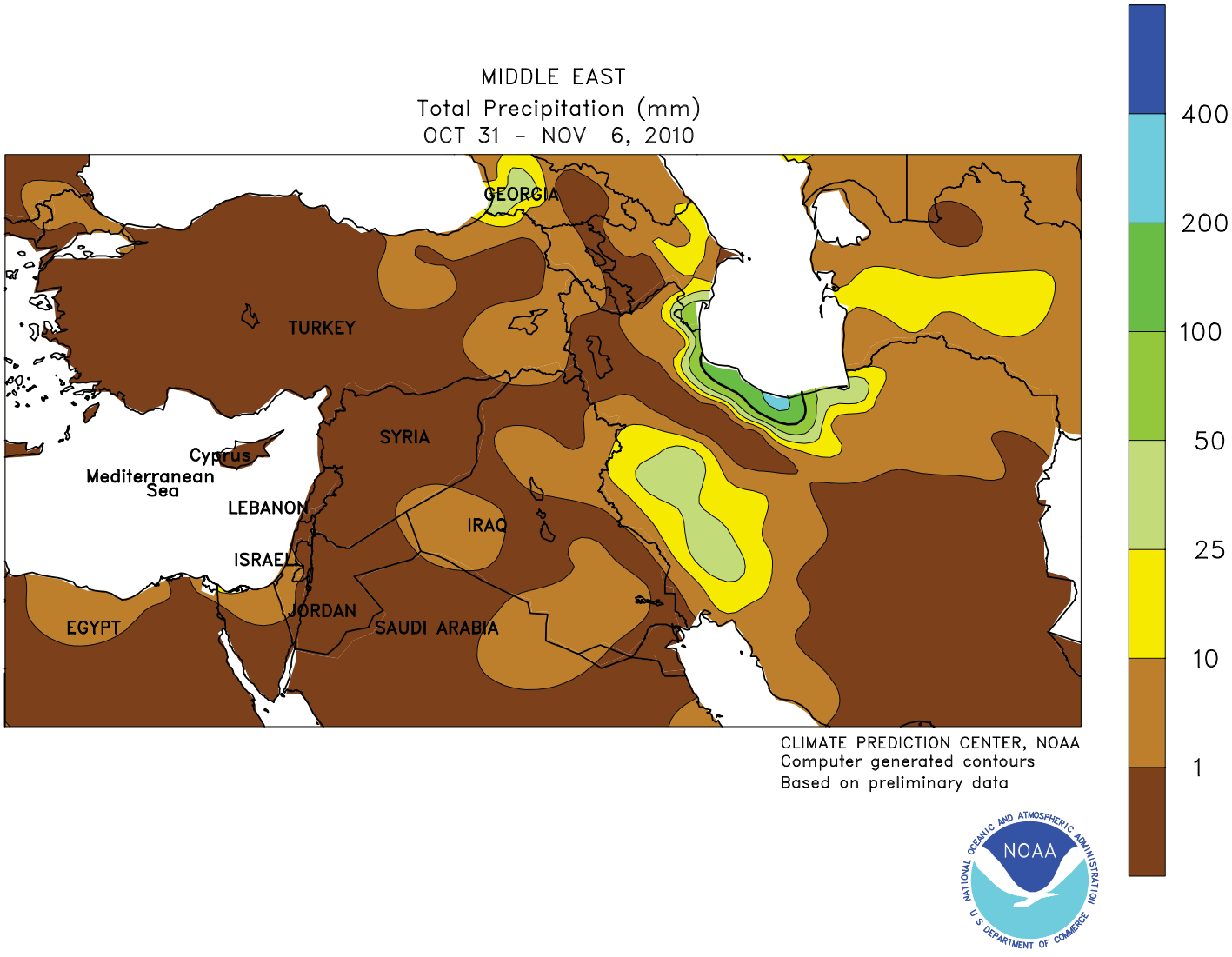
EUROPE

Wet weather over northern and western Europe contrasted with drier conditions across southeastern growing areas. A stalled frontal boundary produced 10 to more than 50 mm of rain from the United Kingdom into northern portions of Germany and Poland. The rain slowed late summer crop harvesting but boosted moisture reserves for winter grains and oilseeds. Farther south, heavy rain and mountain snow (50-180 mm liquid equivalent) in northern Italy hampered corn harvesting but provided an additional boost to reservoirs and mountain snowpacks. Showers (5-50 mm) on the Iberian Peninsula provided soil moisture for winter wheat planting, although the rain likely slowed the final stages of corn harvesting in southern France. In contrast, dry weather favored winter crop development in the Danube River Valley and allowed cotton harvesting to resume in Greece. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal over most of Europe's winter grain areas, promoting additional late-season development.



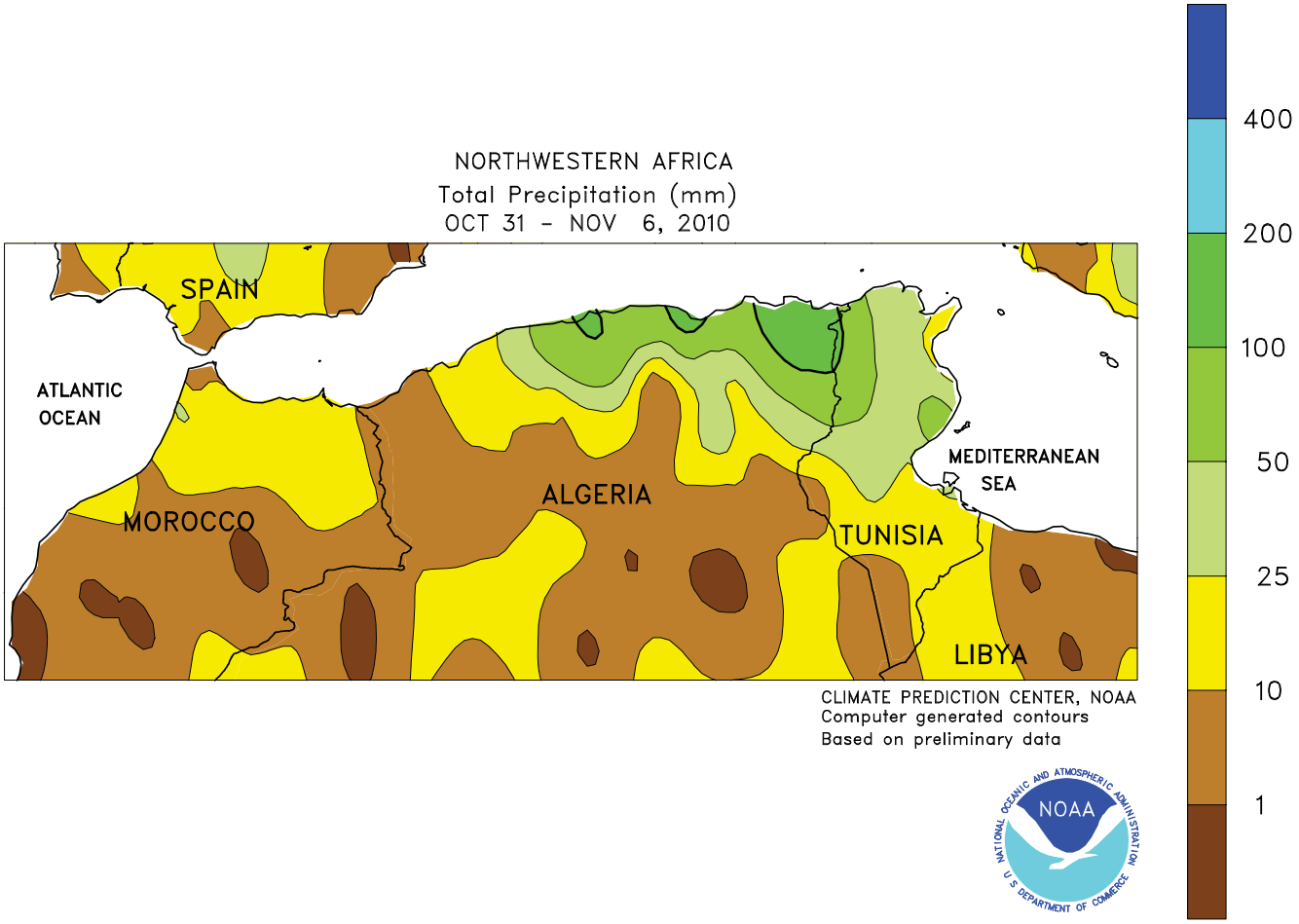
WESTERN FSU

Unsettled weather over northern and central portions of the region contrasted with warm, dry weather across southern crop areas. Occasional showers (10-35 mm) from Belarus and northern Ukraine into central Russia boosted moisture reserves for semi-dormant to dormant winter grains and oilseeds. The precipitation also helped recharge subsoil moisture on the heels of this summer's historic drought. Meanwhile, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (2-5 degrees C above normal) in southern Ukraine and Russia's Southern District promoted late winter wheat development. Soil moisture in southern growing areas has rebounded from the impacts of the summer drought, due in part to a much wetter-than-normal October.



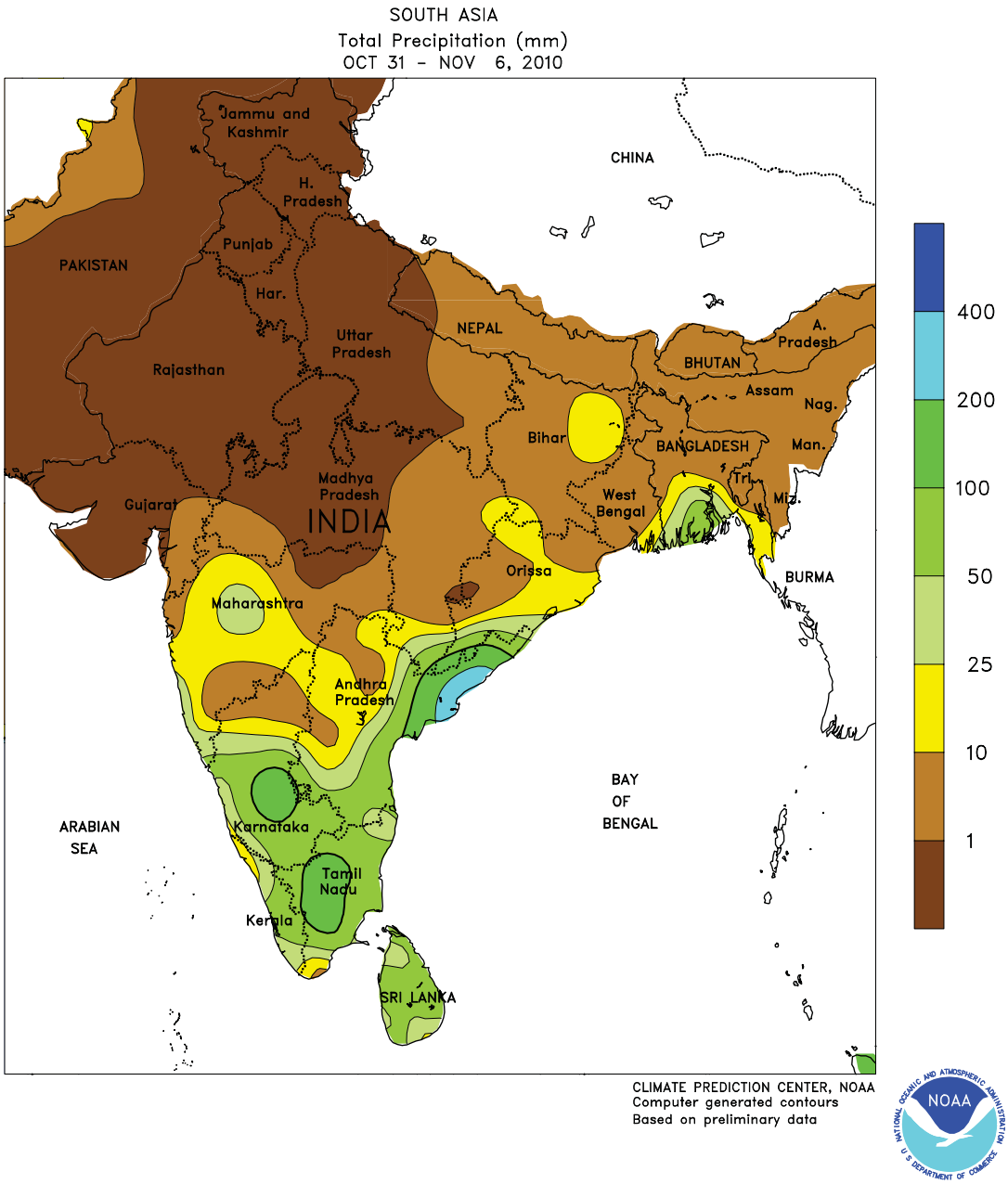
MIDDLE EAST

Dry weather returned to western growing areas and continued across southern and eastern portions of the region. After a month of unrelenting rainfall, sunny skies in Turkey were beneficial for winter crop establishment and late-season fieldwork. Unfavorable dryness persisted, however, in Syria, Iraq, and southern and eastern portions of Iran, where rain will be needed soon for winter crop establishment. Despite the dry weather pattern, an area of light to moderate showers (5-35 mm) in west-central Iran provided much-needed moisture for winter wheat and barley. Locally heavy rain (greater than 100 mm) was reported along the Caspian Sea coast, although the rain generally fell outside of major growing areas. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal, with the season's first freeze (-6 to -3 degrees C) reported in central and eastern Turkey and northwestern Iran.



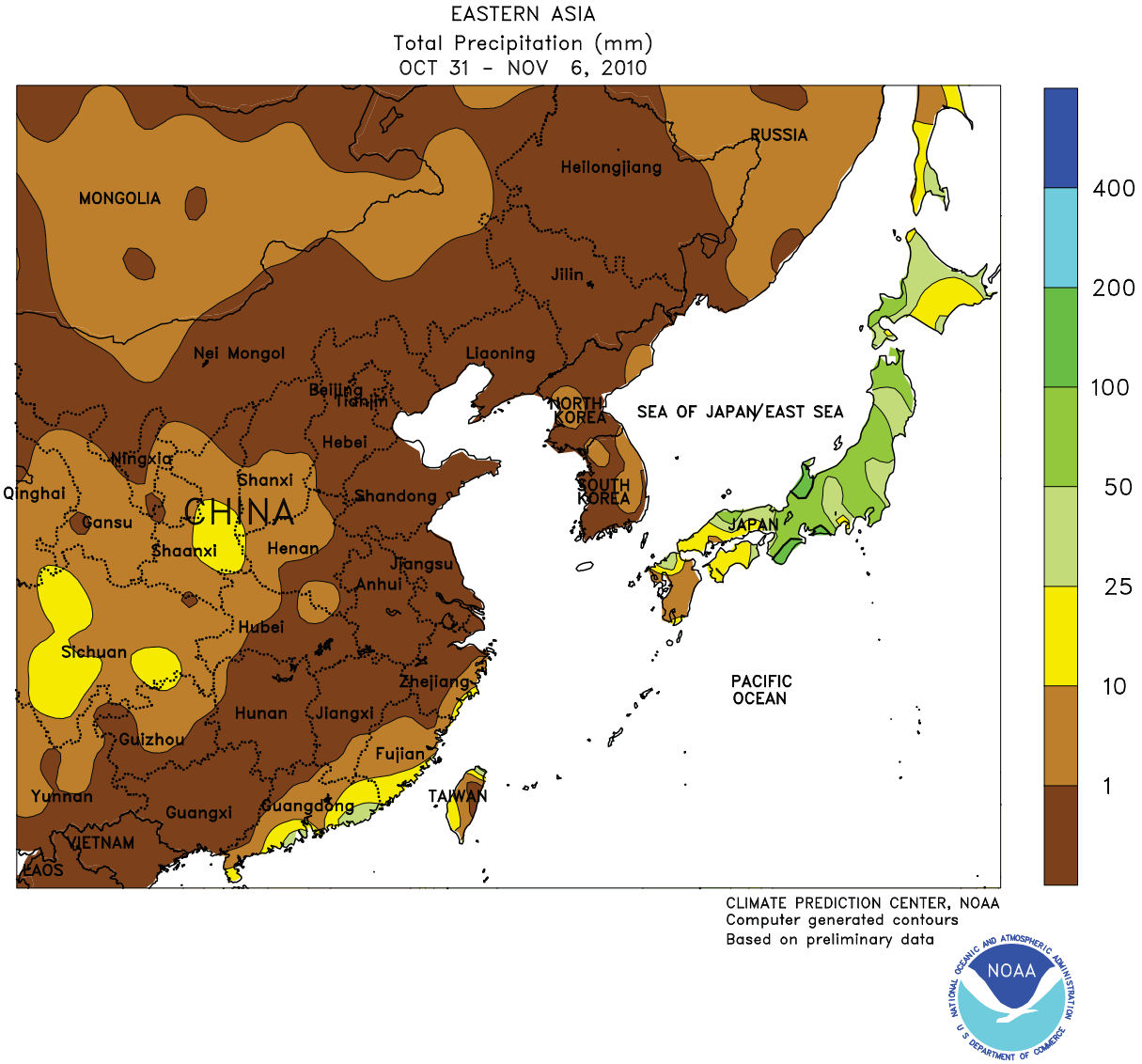
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Early season storminess persisted over much of the region, improving prospects for winter grain establishment. A stalled Mediterranean storm system produced heavy rain (50-150 mm) from central Algeria into northern Tunisia, boosting soil moisture reserves for winter crop establishment but halting fieldwork and causing localized flooding. Lighter showers (less than 25 mm) fell across western Algeria and northern Morocco, maintaining favorable soil moisture for winter wheat. Dry weather was confined to southern Morocco, where producers were able to plant winter crops at a rapid pace.



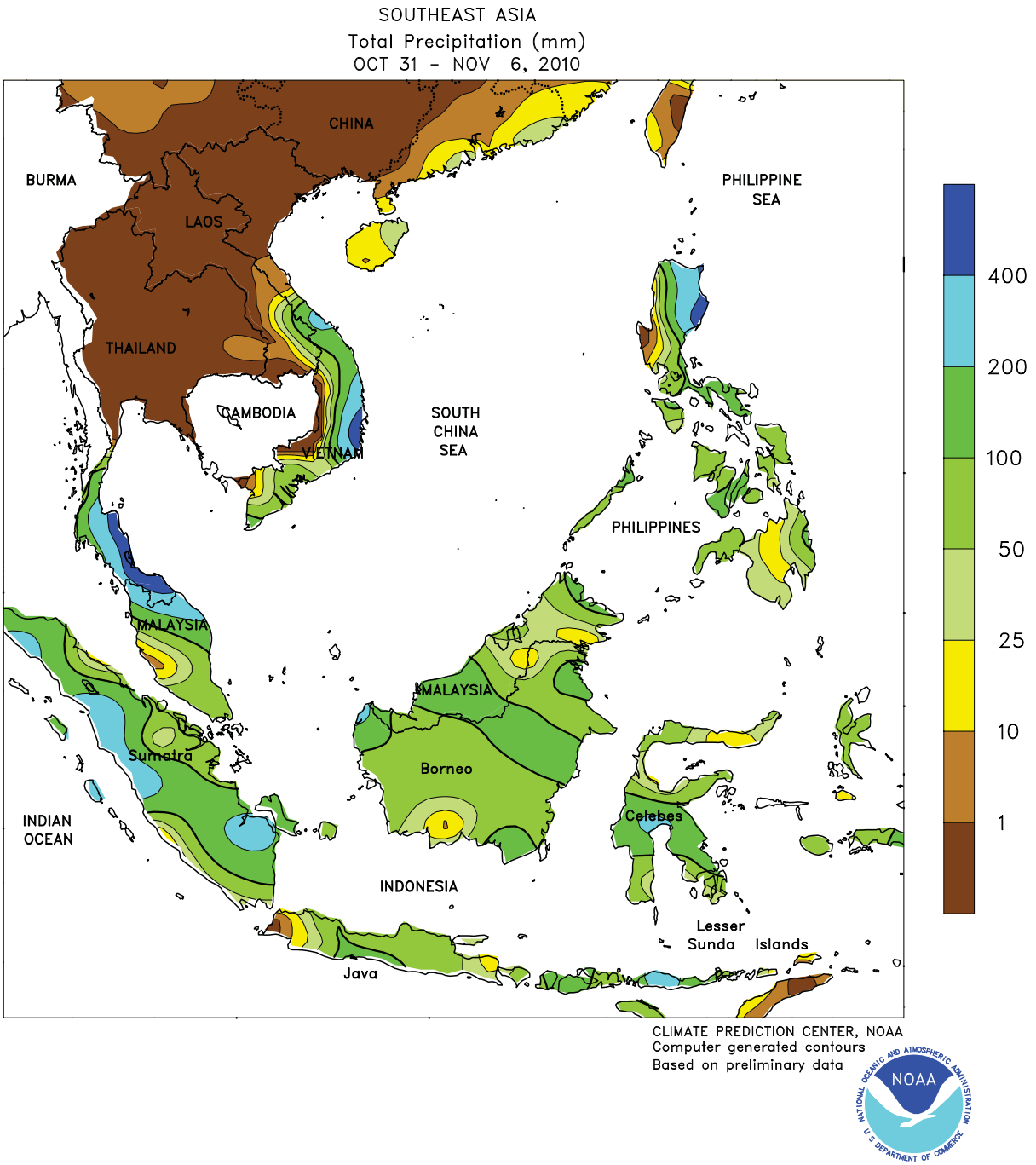
SOUTH ASIA

Showers continued across southern India as Tropical Cyclone Jal approached the eastern coast. Jal formed late in the week over the Bay of Bengal and by week's end its outer rain bands were producing over 100 mm of rain along coastal Andhra Pradesh. Lesser amounts (less than 50 mm) occurred farther inland, slowing cotton harvesting but increasing moisture supplies for winter (kharif) rice. In northern India, warm, dry weather aided winter wheat and rapeseed planting with ample moisture supplies for crop establishment.



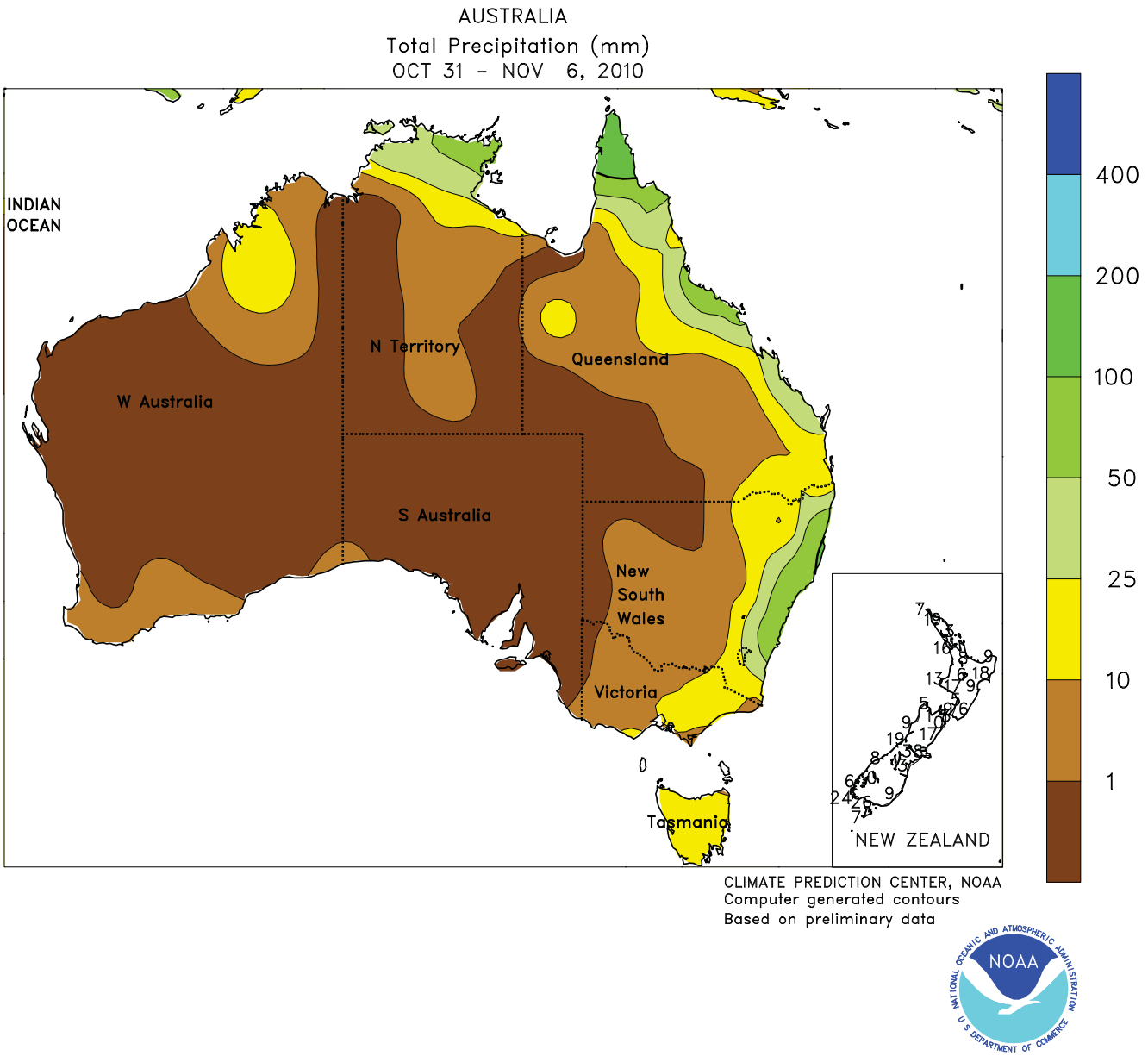
EASTERN ASIA

Mostly dry weather prevailed across China, with rainfall amounts of less than 5 mm providing some additional moisture to vegetative winter wheat on the North China Plain. The first autumn freeze had yet to occur in winter growing areas, allowing crops to continue vegetative growth and become more established prior to entering dormancy.



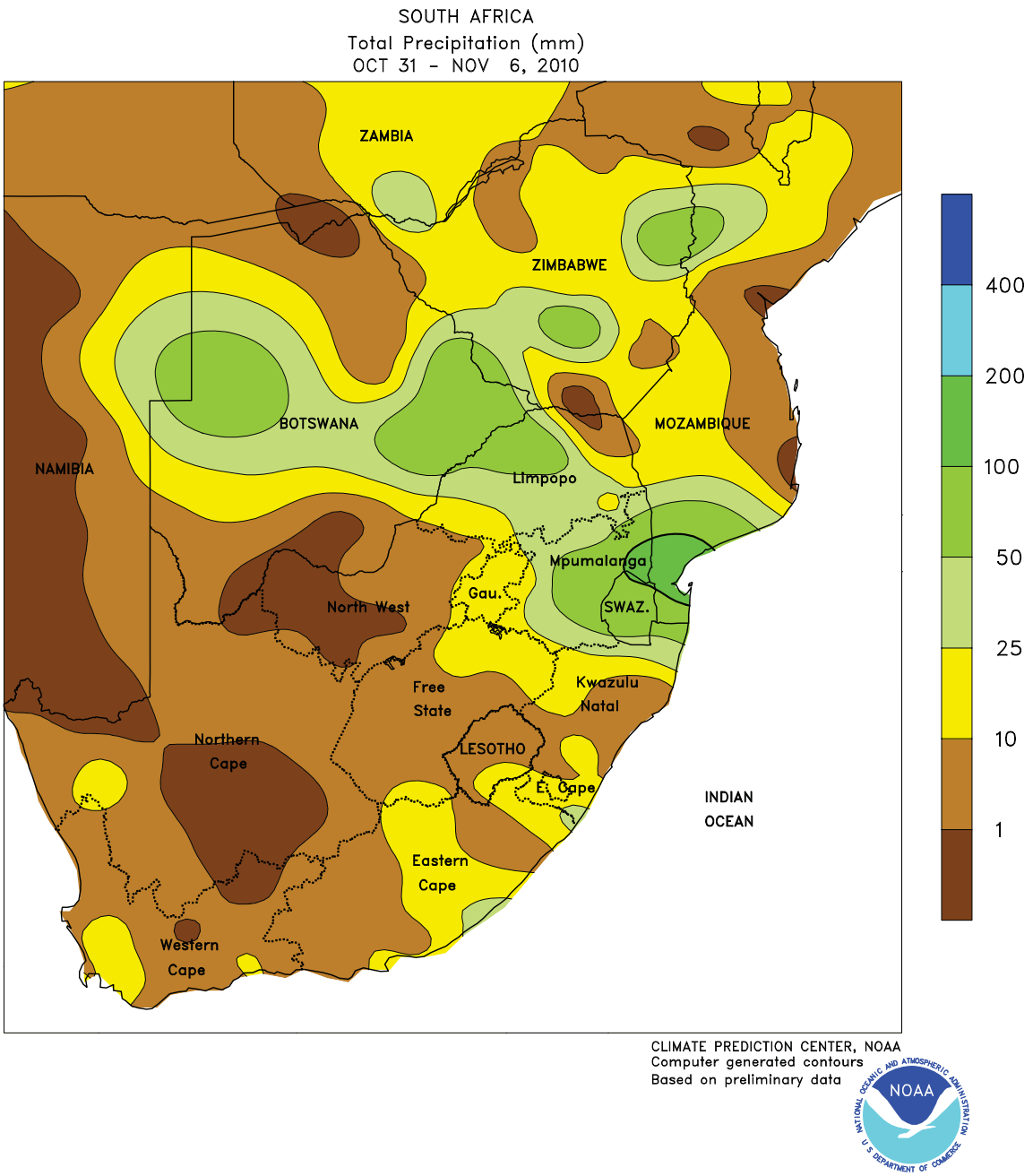
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The northeast monsoon strengthened under the influence of the current La Niña, producing flooding rainfall (over 400 mm) across the northeastern Philippines and eastern Vietnam. The flooding caused further damage to rice in the Cagayan Valley of the Philippines, an area that had previously been affected by Typhoon Megi. In Vietnam, the heaviest rain occurred along the central coast, while lesser amounts (50-100 mm) inland slowed coffee harvesting. At the same time, winter rice harvesting neared completion in northern Vietnam under dry conditions, while 25 to 50 mm of rain bolstered moisture supplies for spring rice transplanting in the south. In Thailand, dry weather eased wetness from late-season rains and promoted rice harvesting, although flooding rains in southern Thailand prevented harvesting of plantation crops. Similarly, flooding occurred in northern Peninsular Malaysia but outside major oil palm producing areas. Moisture supplies remained high across oil palm producing regions of Malaysia and Indonesia, with over 100 mm of rain maintaining unfavorable wetness in Sumatra, Indonesia. Main-season rice transplanting was underway in Java, Indonesia, where nearly 1,400 mm of rain fell during their dry season (April-October), nearly three times the typical amount.



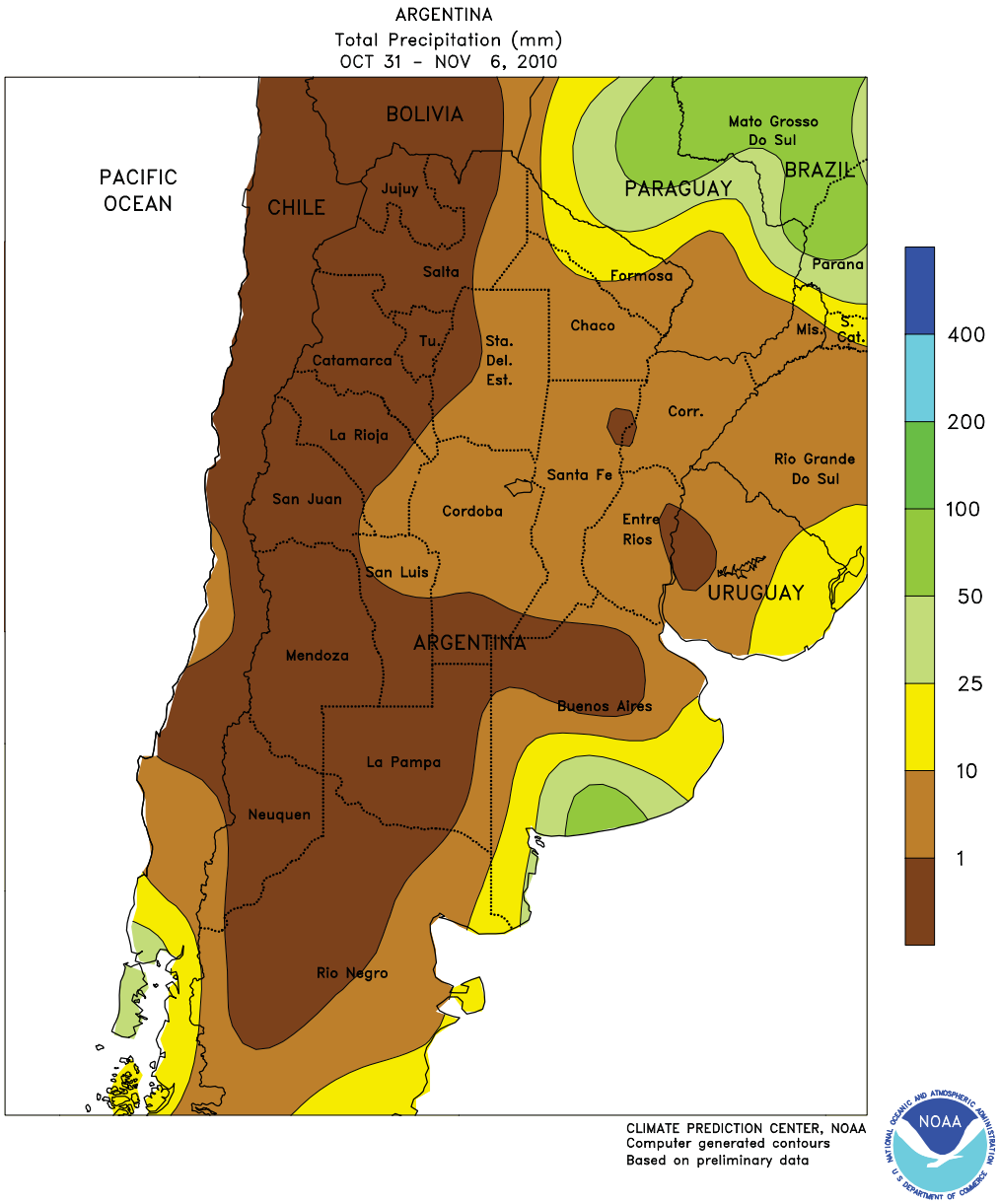
AUSTRALIA

Hot, mostly dry weather (generally less than 3 mm) caused drought to intensify in Western Australia, accelerating winter grain maturation and harvesting. Farther east, mostly dry (generally less than 5 mm), albeit cooler-than-normal weather overspread southeastern Australia. The drier weather helped maturation of earlier sown crops, while adequate to abundant soil moisture continued to benefit immature winter wheat and barley. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, widespread showers (5-25 mm) aided vegetative summer crops, but the wet weather hampered winter wheat dry down and harvesting and further threatened the quality of crops waiting to be harvested. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged about 2 to 5 degrees C below normal, while in Western Australia, temperatures averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C above normal.



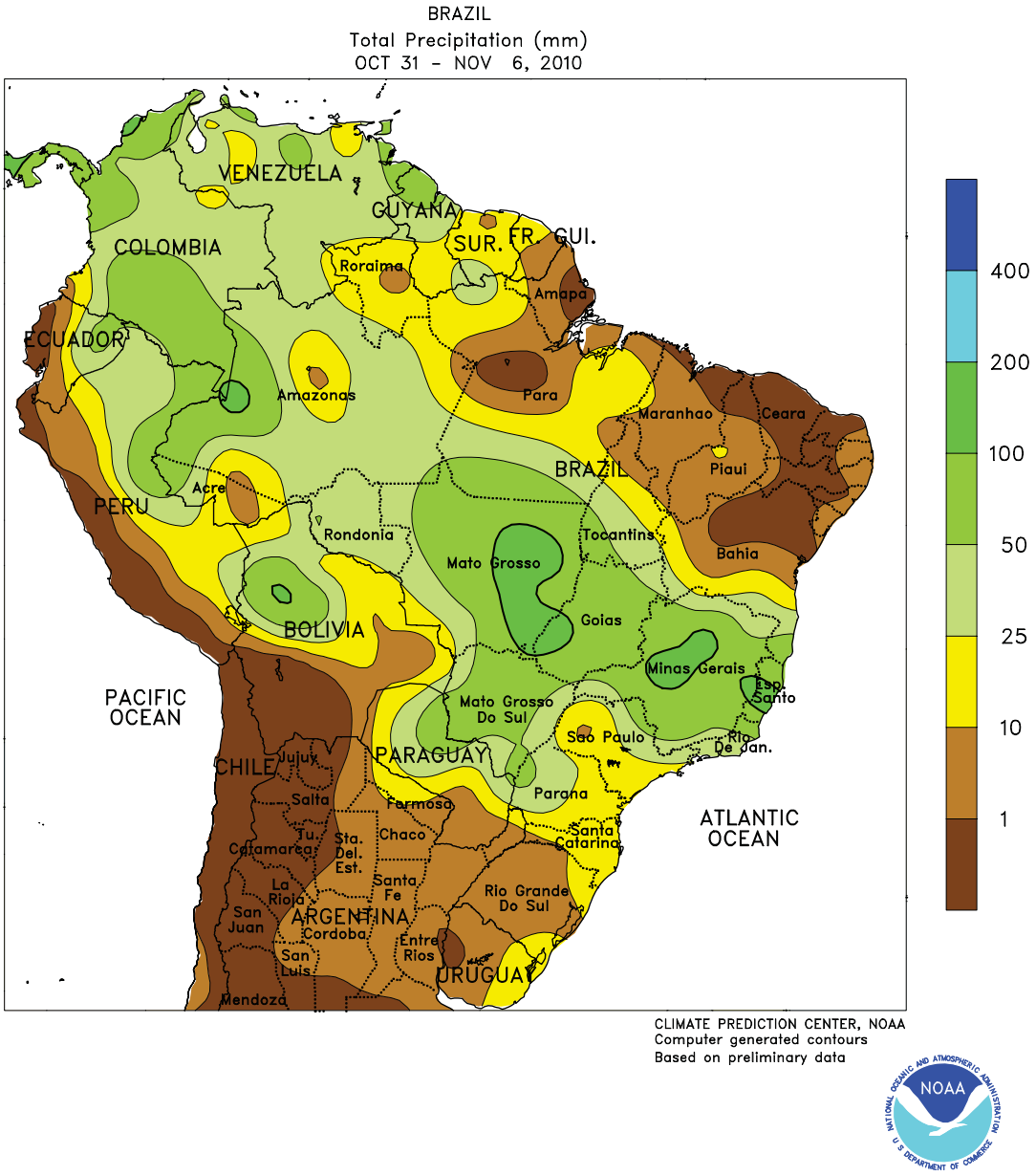
SOUTH AFRICA

Seasonal rains have increased over northern and eastern portions of the corn belt, improving summer crop prospects after an unseasonably dry October. The heaviest rain (25-50 mm or more) covered a broad area stretching from Mpumalanga to eastern Botswana, including a large portion of central Limpopo. The rain will likely spur planting of corn and other summer crops, especially in those areas where fieldwork was delayed by the earlier dryness and will occur after the optimal planting date. Farther west, lighter rain (4-25 mm) helped condition fields for sowing in Gauteng and the eastern crop areas of Northwest and Free State. Above-normal temperatures (highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) maintained high evaporative losses while hastening maturation and drydown of winter wheat in these areas. Scattered, generally light rain (5-25 mm) fell throughout the Cape Provinces and in KwaZulu-Natal. Sugarcane areas in and around KwaZulu-Natal are still suffering from the effects of long-term drought, which lowered last year's production. A return to seasonal rains is needed immediately to limit potential losses from a second year of dryness. In Western Cape, light to moderate rain (2-10 mm or more) likely caused only minor delays in seasonal fieldwork. Wheat harvesting is usually finished by now in Western Cape, but some earlier delays from wetness may have occurred.



ARGENTINA

A warmer, drier weather pattern enveloped central Argentina, promoting summer crop planting and advancing development of winter grains. The exception was southern Buenos Aires, where lingering rain (10-25 mm or more) kept some vegetative to reproductive wheat and barley unfavorably wet. However, drier weather elsewhere in Buenos Aires and in La Pampa, accompanied by temperatures averaging 2 to 3 degrees C above normal (highs in the lower 30s degrees C), aided farmers in the treatment of pests and diseases after last week's rain. Rain will be needed soon from Cordoba to Entre Rios, where a third week of drier-than-normal weather, combined with temperatures approaching the middle 30s degrees C, reduced topsoil moisture levels for uniform germination of summer grains and oilseeds. Additional rain would also help ensure the current yield prospects of vegetative to filling winter grains. In northern Argentina, dry, unseasonably warm weather (highs reaching the upper 30s degrees C) hastened winter grain maturation while supporting planting of cotton and other summer row crops, but rain will be needed soon in these areas as well for the region's predominantly rain-fed crops and pastures. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflower and corn planting was 63 and 73 percent complete, respectively, as of November 4, more than 10 percentage points higher than last year's pace for both crops. In addition, soybeans were 22 percent planted versus 17 percent last year.

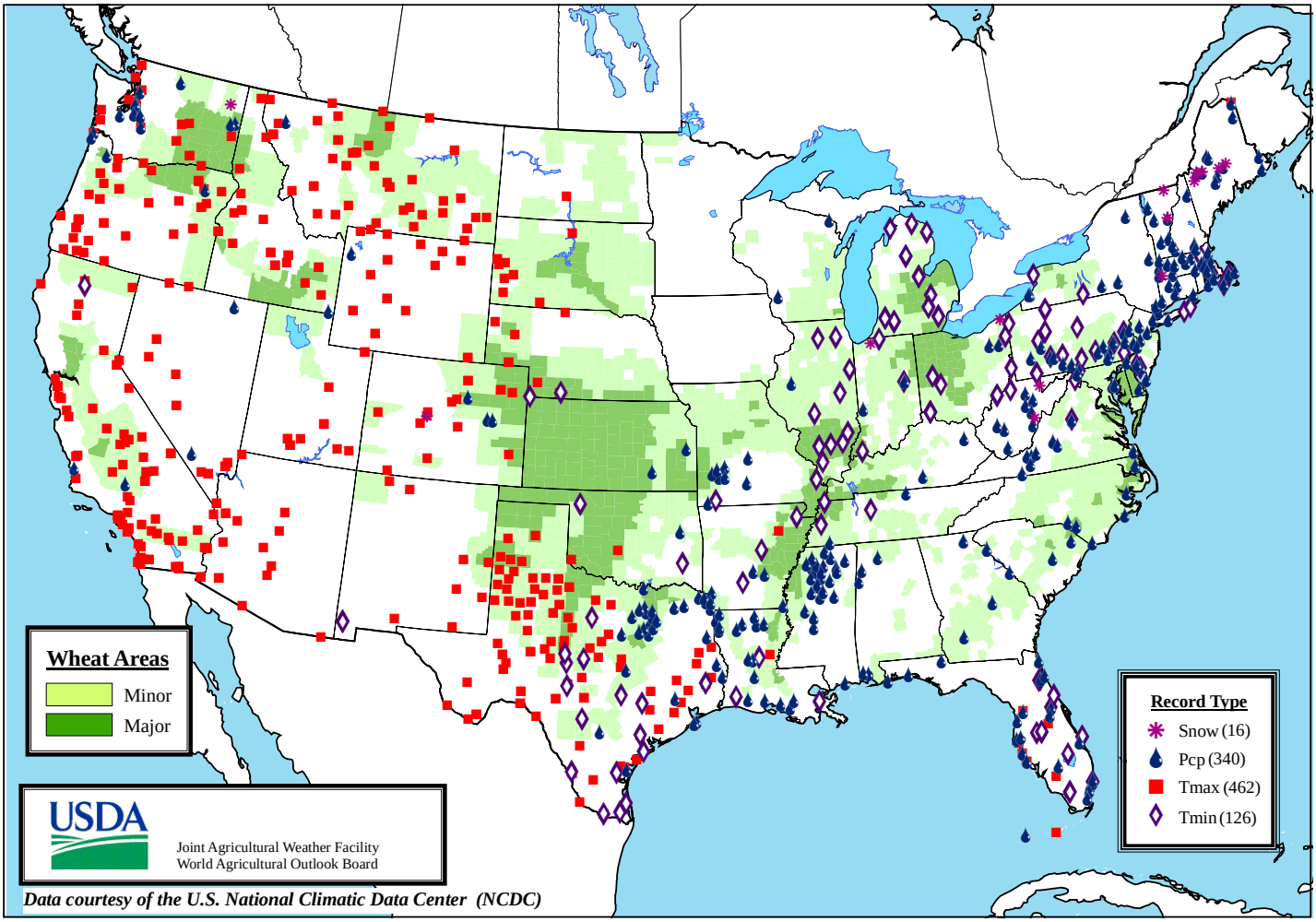


BRAZIL

Heavy rain covered a broad area of central Brazil, increasing moisture for soybeans and other regionally important crops. Rainfall totaled 50 to 100 mm over a large area extending from Mato Grosso south and eastward through Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso do Sul. The rainfall was particularly welcome in sections of southern Mato Grosso and nearby locations in Mato Grosso do Sul and Goias that had been trending dry recently. The rain also brought temperatures down to more seasonable levels in this area, with highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C compared with temperatures last week approaching 40 degrees C. Elsewhere, rainfall tapered off across the northeastern interior, promoting soybean and cotton planting after last week's heavy rain; amounts exceeding 25 mm were confined to southwestern Tocantins, while northern farming areas of western Bahia received little, if any, rain. Rainfall also diminished from the previous week over Parana, although amounts totaling 25 to 50 mm kept maturing wheat unseasonably wet in the northwest. In contrast, rainfall increased over major citrus and sugarcane areas of Sao Paulo, although amounts continued to be below normal (less than 25 mm in most areas). In Rio Grande do Sul, dry, seasonably warm weather, favored development of immature wheat and supported early soybean planting.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

October 31-November 6, 2010



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