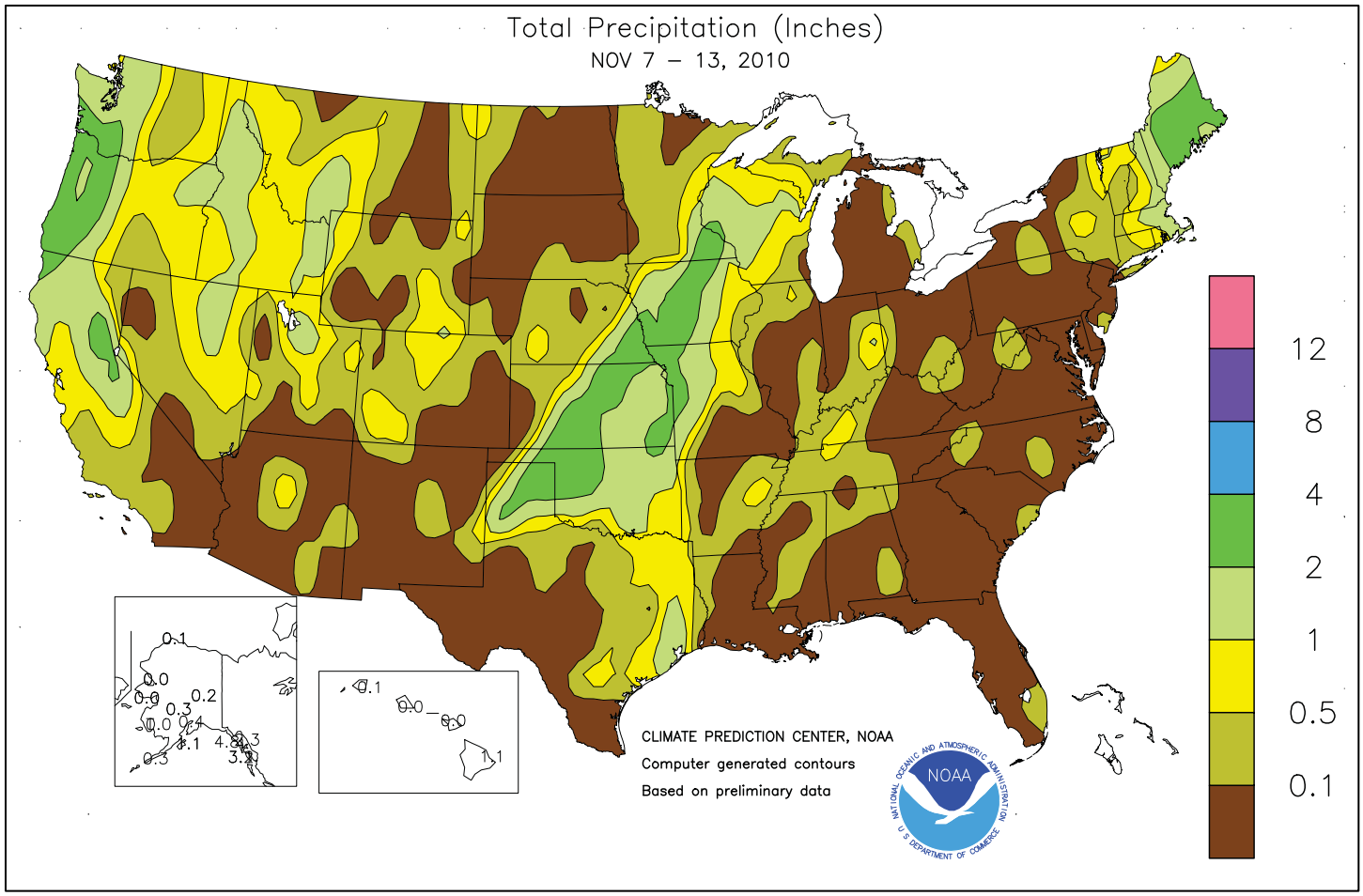
Volume 97, No. 46 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather November 16, 2010

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

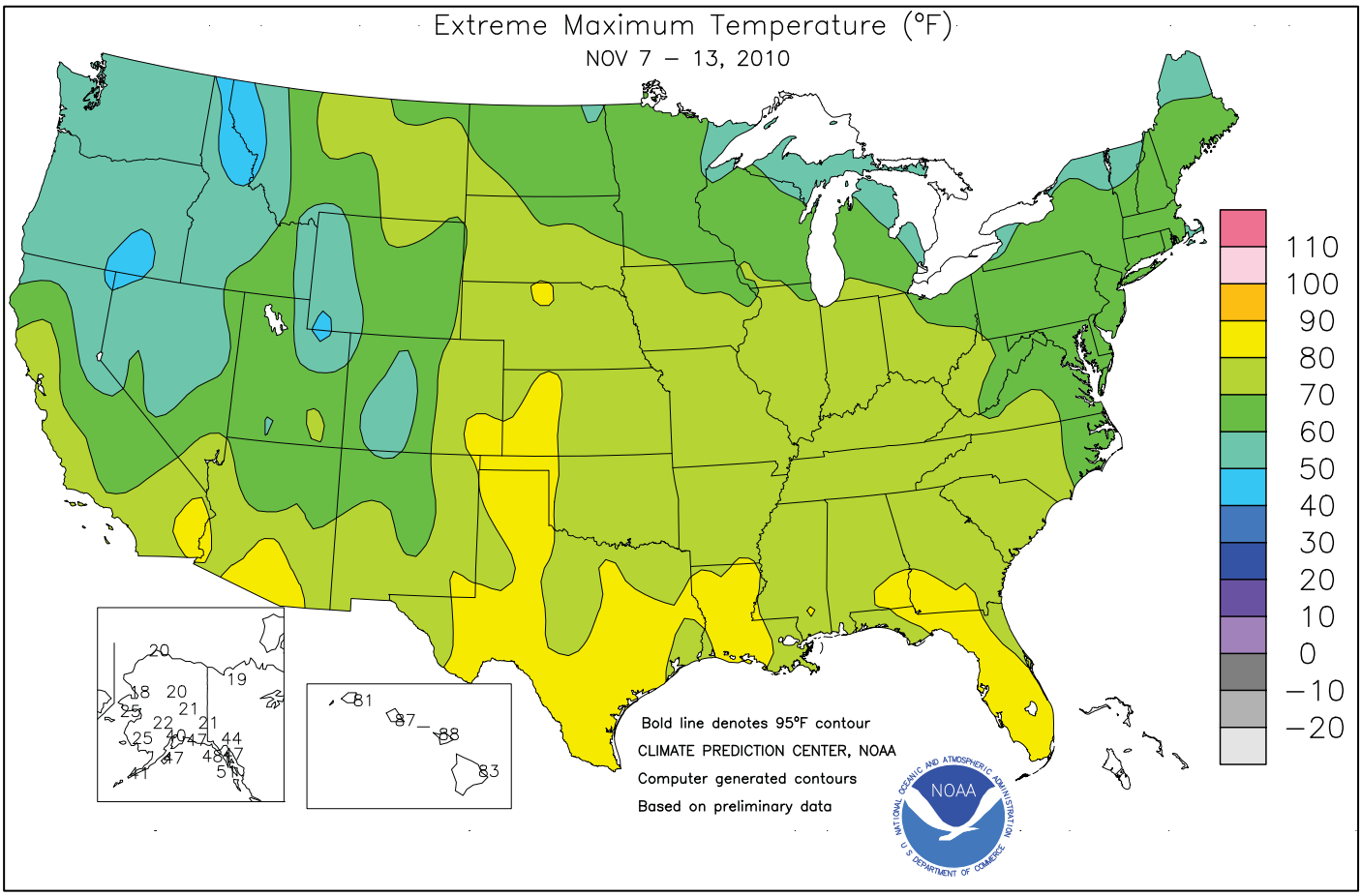
November 7 - 13, 2010

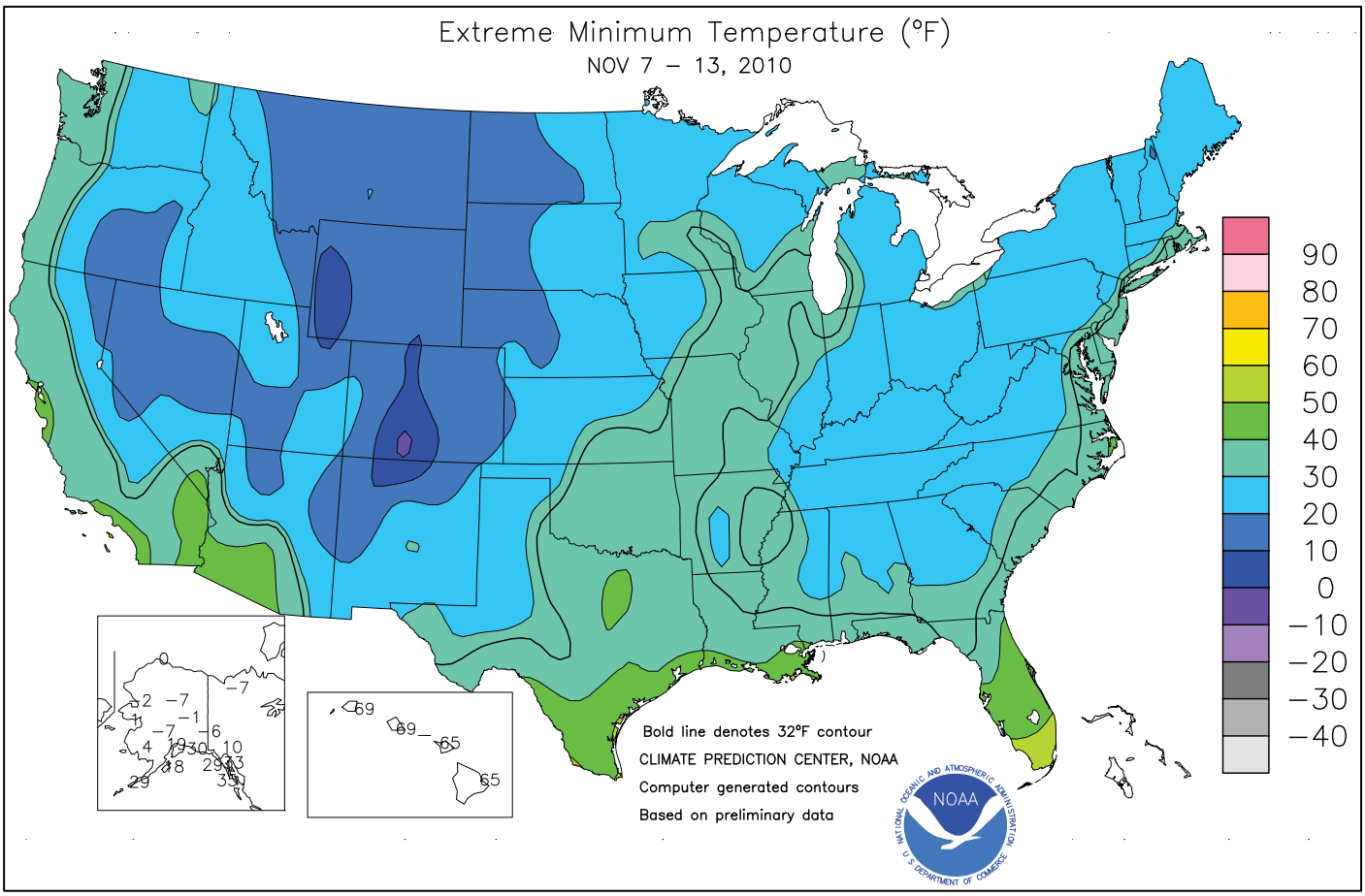
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

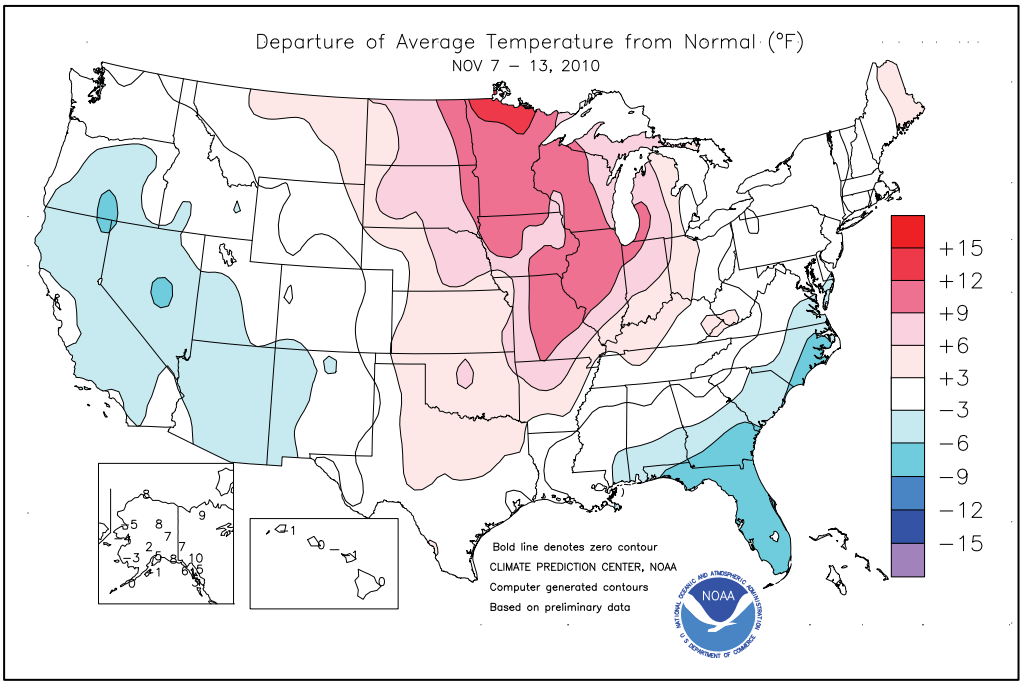
Highly beneficial precipitation (rain and wet snow) aided winter wheat across parts of the **central and southern Plains**. Weekly totals exceeded 2 inches in many locations from the **northern panhandle of Texas to southeastern Nebraska**. However, precipitation largely bypassed drought-stressed wheat on the **central High Plains**, including much of **eastern Colorado** and **westernmost Kansas**. Meanwhile, the season's first significant snowfall blanketed the **upper Midwest** at week's end. Snowfall locally reached a foot in parts of

(Continued on page 3)

Contents


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
NOV 7 – 13, 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)
NOV 7 – 13, 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)
Minnesota, although summer crop harvesting was largely finished in the storm-affected area. Farther east, however, drought continued to adversely affect pastures and winter wheat in the **eastern Corn Belt**, particularly in the **lower Ohio Valley**. In contrast, **Southeastern** pastures and winter grains continued to benefit from recent soil moisture improvements, although pockets of severe to extreme drought persisted. A **Southern** warming trend promoted late-season fieldwork, including winter wheat planting and cotton and peanut harvesting. Elsewhere, cool, unsettled weather prevailed in the **West**. Precipitation was heaviest across **northern California** and the **Northwest**. **California's** early-week rainfall caused some temporary delays in cotton harvesting and other autumn fieldwork. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in parts of the **West** and the **southern Atlantic region**, but were more than 10°F above normal in much of the **western Corn Belt**.

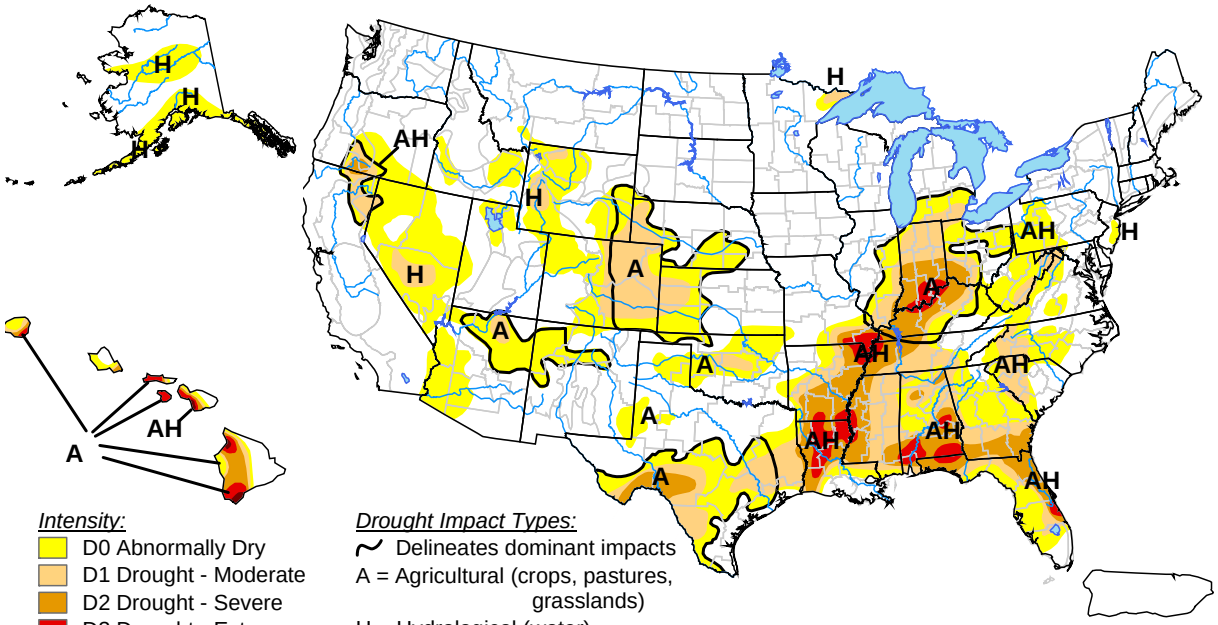
Early in the week, chilly weather in the **Southeast** contrasted with late-season warmth across the **nation's mid-section**. On November 7, daily-record lows dipped to 26°F in **Charlotte, NC**, and 41°F in **Lakeland, FL.** In contrast, highs soared to daily-record levels in **Hill City, KS** (83°F), and **Havre, MT** (75°F). The following day, records for November 8 included a low of 34°F in **Gainesville, FL**, and a high of 82°F in **Garden City, KS.** By mid-week, warmth expanded across the **Midwest** in advance of an approaching storm. **International Falls, MN** (64°F), posted consecutive daily-record highs on November 9-10. Additional daily-record highs on the latter date included 72°F in **Ottumwa, IA**; 70°F in **Rockford, IL**; and 68°F in **Minneapolis-St. Paul** (MSP), MN. **MSP's** warm spell, which included a high of 69°F on November 9, was followed by an 8.0-inch snowfall on November 13-14. Other official snowfall totals in **Minnesota** included 10.9 inches in **Duluth** and 10.4 inches in **Chanhassen**. Farther west, cold air trailed the winter-like storm. **Boise, ID** (28°F on November 9), experienced its second-latest first autumn freeze on record, behind only November 11, 1944. The following day in **southern California**, daily-record lows for November 10 included 27°F in **Campo** and 32°F in **Ramona**. Later, **Douglas, AZ** (23°F), notched a daily-record low for November 13.

Early-week precipitation was heaviest across the **West**, although some light snow dusted the **Northeast**. Daily-record snowfall totals for November 8 included 0.4 inch in **Bridgeport, CT**, and 0.1 inch in **Providence, RI.** Meanwhile, 5.9 inches of snow blanketed **Ely, NV**, from November 8-10. Elsewhere in the **West**, daily-record precipitation totals reached 1.92 inches (on November 7) in **Crescent City, CA**, and 0.88 inch (on November 8) in **Salt Lake City, UT.** By November 11, impressive rainfall reached the **central and southern Plains**. On November 11-12, **Concordia, KS**, received consecutive daily-record amounts, totaling 2.61 inches. **Medicine Lodge, KS**, netted 2.75 inches, including a daily-record sum (2.60 inches) on November 12. Rain briefly changed to snow across **Texas' northern panhandle**, resulting in a November 12 accumulation of 3.0 inches in **Amarillo**. Toward week's end, heavy precipitation shifted into the **upper Midwest**, where **Iowa** locations such as **Des Moines** (1.96 inches) and **Mason City** (1.56 inches) collected daily-record precipitation totals for November 12. **Mason City's** 2-day (November 12-13) rainfall reached 2.41 inches. The aforementioned heavy snow fell northwest of the storm's track, primarily from **western Iowa into the upper Great Lakes region**.

Mild weather across the majority of **Alaska** contrasted with chilly conditions in the **southwestern part of the state**. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed in **western Alaska**, while wet conditions affected **southeastern areas**. During the first 13 days of November, precipitation totaled 6.19 inches (241 percent of normal) in **Juneau**, while 15.74 inches soaked **Pelican**. Farther south, mostly dry weather returned to **Hawaii**, following recent, drought-easing rainfall. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** month-to-date rainfall of 3.43 inches (52 percent of normal) left its January 1 - November 13 total at 48.77 inches (46 percent).

U.S. Drought Monitor

November 9, 2010
Valid 8 a.m. EST



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
- Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

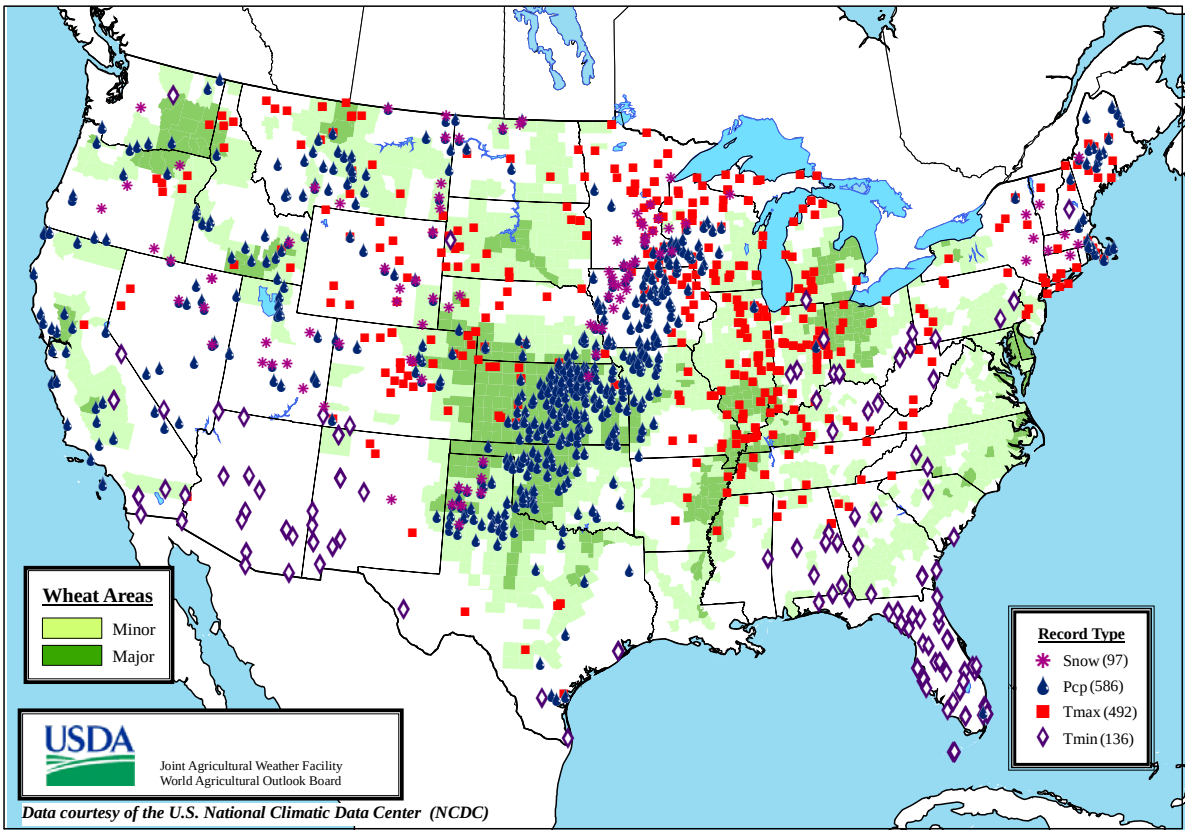
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://drought.unl.edu/dm

Released Thursday, November 11, 2010
Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

November 7-13, 2010



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 13, 2010

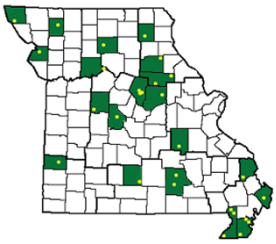
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	72	42	79	35	57	-	0.08	-	0.08	6.01	-	-	-	60	54	0	0	1	0
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	71	41	77	34	56	-	0.17	-	0.17	4.25	-	-	-	61	51	0	0	1	0
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	71	44	77	37	58	-	0.01	-	0.01	4.57	-	-	-	65	-	0	0	1	0
NE VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD STONEVILLE x	72	42	80	36	57	2	0.00	-1.18	0.00	6.02	70	30.24	68	67	51	0	0	0	0
INDIANOLA 1S*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INVERNESS 5E	73	41	79	33	57	-	0.06	-	0.06	3.33	-	-	-	62	57	0	0	1	0
SIDON	74	44	80	35	59	-	0.09	-	0.09	5.09	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	72	42	78	35	57	-	0.08	-	0.08	5.26	-	-	-	65	56	0	0	1	0
SILVER CITY	73	43	79	35	58	-	0.06	-	0.06	3.58	-	27.43	-	-	-	0	0	1	0
ONWARD	73	40	79	32	57	-	0.00	-	0.00	3.05	-	-	-	68	56	0	1	0	0
MAYDAY	74	39	78	29	57	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	62	39	74	28	51	8	1.77	1.50	1.73	5.83	80	31.50	98	-	-	0	2	3	1
ALBANY	61	38	73	28	50	7	1.52	1.25	1.45	9.67	135	36.20	109	54	47	0	2	3	1
ST. JOSEPH	61	42	73	34	51	7	1.68	1.43	1.53	7.10	87	39.97	117	-	-	0	0	3	1
NC LINNEUS	64	43	75	32	52	9	0.84	0.45	0.84	9.13	114	44.04	126	55	48	0	0	1	1
BRUNSWICK	64	45	74	34	54	9	1.12	0.72	1.04	7.50	95	42.78	121	57	50	0	0	3	1
NE NOVELTY	65	41	73	33	52	8	0.82	0.36	0.44	11.17	133	48.88	144	57	46	0	0	2	0
MONROE CITY	68	42	75	33	54	10	0.50	0.06	0.34	10.19	127	45.54	136	55	46	0	0	4	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	64	44	74	31	54	8	1.28	0.77	0.98	12.06	129	42.35	113	58	48	0	1	2	1
C AUXVASSE	69	43	76	34	54	9	0.25	-0.31	0.24	8.65	104	46.48	129	53	46	0	0	2	0
COL-SANBORN FLD	69	45	76	35	56	9	0.37	-0.15	0.35	8.32	100	50.40	134	58	49	0	0	3	0
WILLIAMSBURG	71	42	78	31	55	9	0.06	-0.61	0.04	8.54	93	38.16	100	58	49	0	1	2	0
COL-JEFFERS F&G	68	43	75	32	55	8	0.23	-0.29	0.23	6.56	80	41.35	111	57	49	0	0	1	0
COL SOUTH FARMS	68	42	75	32	54	7	0.57	0.05	0.56	8.27	100	47.58	127	-	-	0	0	2	1
COL-BF	68	40	75	31	53	6	0.41	-0.11	0.41	7.75	93	42.26	113	58	47	0	1	1	0
VERSAILLES	68	46	76	32	56	8	0.32	-0.25	0.28	10.73	117	40.71	107	60	49	0	0	2	0
EC VANDALIA	69	39	77	32	53	8	0.17	-0.35	0.10	9.79	123	46.08	127	58	46	0	1	3	0
SW LAMAR	67	45	75	37	56	7	1.66	0.98	1.06	11.33	108	37.49	88	60	52	0	0	2	2
SC COOK STATION	75	39	80	27	57	9	0.01	-0.73	0.01	6.66	70	39.73	104	60	49	0	1	1	0
MOUNTAIN GROVE	70	45	76	33	56	9	0.04	-0.71	0.04	9.73	101	34.71	89	62	49	0	0	1	0
SE DELTA	72	35	78	26	53	4	0.07	-0.68	0.07	6.15	70	28.42	74	60	47	0	2	1	0
CHARLESTON	72	37	78	28	55	6	0.18	-0.52	0.18	4.41	54	27.60	71	63	47	0	1	1	0
GLENNONVILLE	73	38	79	32	56	6	0.20	-0.55	0.20	1.78	22	22.94	64	64	52	0	0	1	0
CLARKTON	72	37	78	30	55	5	0.08	-0.70	0.08	1.92	24	24.78	68	65	48	0	2	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	73	43	79	34	58	8	0.30	-0.40	0.30	2.66	29	29.37	75	67	50	0	0	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	73	40	79	32	57	7	0.20	-0.48	0.20	1.50	17	25.88	67	66	50	0	0	1	0
STEELE	74	40	80	32	56	5	0.24	-0.45	0.24	1.87	21	29.09	72	65	51	0	0	1	0
CARDWELL	72	36	78	27	54	3	0.18	-0.44	0.18	2.88	32	25.09	64	67	51	0	1	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)

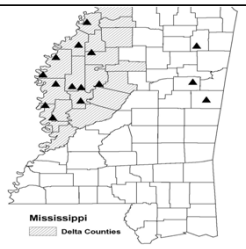
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: A mild weather pattern prevailed, with only light rainfall occurring. Daytime temperatures climbed during the mid- to late-week period, with a few highs reaching 80 degrees F. Meanwhile, minimum temperatures fell to near or below the freezing mark (32 degrees F) in a few southern Delta locations.

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 13, 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		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	73	40	79	30	56	1	0.00	-1.03	0.00	4.53	50	42.10	90	82	25	0	1	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	73	38	80	30	55	2	0.00	-1.10	0.00	8.60	88	37.71	78	90	50	0	1	0	0
	MOBILE	73	41	79	35	57	-4	0.00	-1.18	0.00	7.89	70	54.30	93	91	56	0	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	74	36	80	30	55	-3	0.00	-0.89	0.00	4.80	58	34.00	73	94	27	0	2	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	33	24	40	19	28	4	0.36	0.10	0.25	2.64	48	14.00	97	90	77	0	7	4	0
	BARROW	13	7	20	0	10	8	0.05	0.02	0.04	1.04	91	4.64	118	95	85	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	19	7	21	-1	13	7	0.16	0.01	0.08	1.80	77	8.53	93	90	86	0	7	3	0
	JUNEAU	43	37	47	33	40	5	2.28	0.94	1.57	21.31	115	50.34	100	96	90	0	0	6	1
	KODIAK	41	28	47	18	35	0	1.10	-0.45	0.54	12.25	64	64.25	100	82	76	0	5	3	2
	NOME	22	9	25	1	15	-4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.78	81	11.17	75	78	70	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	48	23	58	17	36	-3	0.31	-0.10	0.31	4.03	84	22.87	114	79	33	0	7	1	0
	PHOENIX	75	52	85	48	64	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.79	43	8.06	116	39	20	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	58	30	67	24	44	-2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.21	84	18.65	109	66	23	0	5	0	0
	TUCSON	73	43	82	34	58	-3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.16	39	10.66	99	36	22	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	73	45	79	36	59	6	0.41	-0.70	0.39	7.90	83	31.07	82	84	42	0	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	74	42	80	32	58	4	0.31	-0.98	0.31	4.84	47	29.17	68	94	34	0	1	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	64	44	68	41	54	-4	0.30	0.19	0.21	0.88	135	6.13	115	83	62	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	64	45	65	41	54	-1	0.46	0.22	0.23	0.90	67	9.25	100	86	68	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	52	78	48	62	-1	0.31	0.10	0.31	2.84	293	11.91	113	64	35	0	0	1	0
	REDDING	62	42	69	36	52	-1	0.81	-0.10	0.69	5.81	136	29.58	112	79	59	0	0	3	1
	SACRAMENTO	64	41	69	37	52	-4	0.47	0.00	0.45	1.91	93	15.38	109	92	46	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	71	55	77	52	63	0	0.08	-0.15	0.08	2.29	218	10.47	119	66	49	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	64	49	71	45	57	1	0.41	-0.13	0.39	1.26	58	16.15	103	85	63	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	63	42	66	37	53	-3	0.76	0.37	0.76	2.21	121	12.90	118	88	70	0	0	1	1
CO	ALAMOSA	50	11	64	1	30	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.42	81	5.59	84	79	41	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	53	28	72	17	41	2	0.04	-0.11	0.04	0.58	24	9.28	55	73	26	0	5	1	0
	DENVER INTL	53	27	75	19	40	0	0.16	0.01	0.15	0.84	38	12.38	95	76	35	0	6	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	51	31	65	23	41	0	0.10	-0.08	0.08	2.18	97	7.82	97	81	47	0	5	2	0
	PUEBLO	60	23	79	11	42	1	0.01	-0.14	0.01	0.19	11	11.08	95	65	43	0	6	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	56	38	65	34	47	-1	0.36	-0.49	0.36	6.88	79	40.20	104	72	44	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	56	35	66	30	46	2	0.42	-0.54	0.42	9.89	101	36.44	90	75	50	0	1	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	63	40	68	36	52	1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	10.86	131	32.22	93	72	35	0	0	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	60	36	65	31	48	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	13.10	157	40.93	109	77	33	0	2	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	75	49	80	45	62	-7	0.00	-0.74	0.00	4.30	34	38.68	86	91	42	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	73	39	80	33	56	-7	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.00	47	32.66	68	91	35	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	76	65	78	61	70	-7	0.00	-0.70	0.00	17.49	157	37.80	106	85	57	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	79	61	83	53	70	-6	0.01	-0.92	0.01	19.63	120	63.70	116	79	44	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	77	52	82	47	65	-5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	6.74	72	44.33	99	84	53	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	73	45	78	39	59	-4	0.00	-1.05	0.00	4.49	38	57.64	100	86	42	0	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	75	35	81	31	55	-7	0.00	-0.88	0.00	2.98	30	53.42	94	89	51	0	3	0	0
	TAMPA	76	53	81	44	65	-6	0.00	-0.29	0.00	2.81	30	39.41	95	80	38	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	58	83	52	69	-5	0.11	-1.25	0.11	9.37	58	51.79	94	81	50	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	70	37	76	28	54	-1	0.00	-0.86	0.00	8.17	95	42.29	101	88	51	0	2	0	0
	ATLANTA	70	42	76	30	56	0	0.00	-0.91	0.00	5.74	65	41.85	95	71	37	0	1	0	0
	AUGUSTA	72	33	77	28	52	-4	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.36	42	26.95	67	95	56	0	3	0	0
	COLUMBUS	74	40	79	33	57	-2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.84	71	32.08	77	87	23	0	0	0	0
	MACON	72	34	78	29	53	-4	0.00	-0.68	0.00	6.93	101	40.92	105	96	24	0	3	0	0
	SAVANNAH	72	37	80	32	55	-6	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.66	39	34.47	76	89	51	0	2	0	0
HI	HILO	81	67	83	65	74	0	1.14	-2.49	0.39	14.52	58	48.68	46	87	78	0	0	5	0
	HONOLULU	85	73	87	69	79	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.87	22	5.29	37	73	66	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	85	66	88	65	76	-1	0.00	-0.45	0.00	1.83	82	5.90	41	76	67	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	80	71	81	69	76	-1	0.08	-1.01	0.06	2.60	29	13.47	42	85	74	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	48	33	64	27	41	-2	0.61	0.33	0.51	1.79	90	10.80	109	87	64	0	3	3	1
	LEWISTON	47	35	51	31	41	-2	0.44	0.16	0.38	2.34	104	12.10	111	90	77	0	3	3	0
	POCATELLO	43	30	65	24	36	-2	0.76	0.51	0.75	2.21	96	8.07	75	87	65	0	5	2	1
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	63	41	69	35	52	9	0.37	-0.33	0.34	4.10	56	33.14	103	78	48	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	65	41	72	35	53	10	0.57	-0.08	0.35	7.36	103	42.74	124	82	54	0	0	2	0
	PEORIA	67	42	72	32	55	12	0.06	-0.61	0.06	6.70	95	38.76	122	77	42	0	1	1	0
	ROCKFORD	63	42	72	33	52	11	0.15	-0.46	0.10	5.16	72	34.27	104	73	52	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	71	44	75	36	58	12	0.00	-0.65	0.00	8.99	136	43.56	139	71	35	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	71	35	79	25	53	4	0.24	-0.67	0.24	1.72	23	22.85	60	80	46	0	2	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	68	32	71	24	50	6	0.26	-0.41	0.26	2.22	33	28.33	88	84	30	0	2	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	70	40	74	30	55	9	0.17	-0.64	0.17	2.07	29	27.70	77	71	29	0	1	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	66	38	71	30	52	9	0.06	-0.70	0.06	4.38	52	28.06	81	77	48	0	1	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	65	44	71	38	55	11	0.40	-0.23	0.20	9.77	128	52.09	152	79	50	0	0	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	60	39	70	33	50	9	0.38	-0.14	0.29	6.01	93	39.07	127	85	51	0	0	3	0
	DES MOINES	63	41	73	32	52	10	2.08	1.55	1.96	6.78	100	50.81	157	79	56	0	1	2	1
	DUBUQUE	58	40	67	33	49	9	0.44	-0.14	0.26	4.42	62	42.69	132	81	59	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	60	34	78	22	47	8	0.32	-0.05	0.22	4.26	83	30.96	126	83	59	0	2	3	0
	WATERLOO	59	36	70	29	47	8	1.07	0.53	0.81	3.81	59	40.53	131	86	61	0	2	3	1
KS	CONCORDIA	61	39	73	26	50	6	2.61	2.25	1.50	6.41	128	31.51	118	81	53	0	2	2	2
	DODGE CITY	62	36	80	26	49	3	1.20	0.94	0.88	2.48	68	24.84	118	78	37	0	1	2	1
	GOODLAND	59	27	77	20	43	3	0.12	-0.10	0.12	1.99	77	19.27	102	85	48	0	5	1	0
	TOPEKA	64	42	75	32	53	7	1.12	0.55	1.07	7.12	91	36.19	110	75	49	0	2	2	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 13, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	65	43	75	35	54	6	1.01	0.57	0.96	4.62	74	27.82	99	80	54	0	0	2	1
KY	JACKSON	68	41	73	27	55	5	0.00	-0.90	0.00	4.38	51	37.17	87	63	26	0	1	0	0
	LEXINGTON	69	36	73	25	53	5	0.01	-0.71	0.01	1.98	28	31.22	79	70	38	0	1	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	73	40	77	30	57	7	0.10	-0.72	0.10	1.28	18	30.99	81	73	24	0	1	1	0
	PADUCAH	71	36	78	28	54	5	0.07	-0.88	0.07	4.73	54	29.83	71	83	31	0	1	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	75	44	79	36	60	-1	0.00	-1.04	0.00	5.46	52	47.59	87	100	42	0	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	75	50	82	38	63	1	0.03	-1.00	0.03	5.54	47	30.63	62	95	52	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	75	50	80	43	63	0	0.00	-1.07	0.00	2.08	20	50.01	90	88	48	0	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	75	47	81	35	61	2	0.35	-0.72	0.35	3.52	36	27.70	63	91	41	0	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	47	29	54	25	38	4	1.01	0.29	0.57	12.44	164	36.84	114	91	56	0	5	3	1
	PORTLAND	53	36	65	32	44	3	1.17	0.05	0.65	12.53	127	46.60	120	81	49	0	2	5	1
MD	BALTIMORE	62	35	66	28	49	1	0.01	-0.69	0.01	12.44	148	40.69	111	77	40	0	3	1	0
MA	BOSTON	52	40	61	36	46	-1	0.70	-0.24	0.43	7.56	84	44.95	123	76	54	0	0	4	0
	WORCESTER	50	37	62	32	44	2	0.88	-0.18	0.72	10.99	101	44.50	104	77	44	0	2	3	1
MI	ALPENA	53	31	60	25	42	5	0.03	-0.47	0.02	5.78	96	24.42	96	96	63	0	5	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	63	37	69	31	50	9	0.11	-0.62	0.11	5.52	66	31.38	97	85	43	0	2	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	55	32	58	23	44	6	0.03	-0.47	0.02	4.30	68	22.96	90	91	58	0	4	2	0
	LANSING	62	35	69	29	48	7	0.05	-0.54	0.05	7.73	113	24.05	87	90	56	0	2	1	0
	MUSKEGON	61	41	65	33	51	10	0.06	-0.68	0.04	8.56	112	27.54	97	79	48	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	58	37	64	28	48	8	0.01	-0.62	0.01	6.76	88	28.32	97	91	46	0	2	1	0
MN	DULUTH	50	35	56	30	43	11	0.93	0.41	0.68	8.30	110	32.81	114	84	55	0	4	2	1
	INT'L FALLS	55	30	64	17	43	14	0.15	-0.19	0.09	7.40	131	29.12	129	88	50	0	4	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	56	39	69	33	48	11	1.18	0.68	0.98	8.32	145	29.22	107	77	57	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	56	37	69	32	47	12	2.20	1.70	1.18	12.94	207	35.53	121	84	59	0	1	3	2
	ST. CLOUD	55	36	66	28	45	12	0.45	0.03	0.44	10.20	170	30.82	120	89	44	0	2	2	0
MS	JACKSON	75	40	79	33	57	0	0.32	-0.78	0.32	3.94	46	39.17	82	93	30	0	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	74	34	78	29	54	-4	0.00	-1.05	0.00	3.10	35	36.37	72	95	58	0	2	0	0
	TUPELO	73	37	78	30	55	1	0.10	-0.92	0.10	5.87	69	41.63	89	91	58	0	1	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	69	43	75	34	56	10	0.34	-0.46	0.34	7.67	95	42.21	118	77	48	0	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	63	43	74	33	53	7	1.73	1.21	1.41	10.32	115	41.28	118	80	47	0	0	2	1
	SAINT LOUIS	74	44	78	38	59	11	0.01	-0.82	0.01	4.82	67	32.44	96	73	47	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	67	44	72	32	56	7	0.20	-0.78	0.12	13.83	138	42.35	108	78	59	0	1	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	49	32	69	27	41	4	0.39	0.21	0.26	1.65	56	16.30	119	79	47	0	5	2	0
	BUTTE	39	22	60	13	30	-1	0.16	0.02	0.16	1.94	91	14.40	121	87	53	0	7	1	0
	CUT BANK	47	25	68	11	36	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.74	41	7.17	60	82	39	0	5	0	0
	GLASGOW	47	26	70	18	36	4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	2.82	151	17.00	160	91	68	0	5	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	49	29	71	19	39	4	0.35	0.21	0.33	3.06	125	16.41	118	82	42	0	6	2	0
	HAVRE	51	24	75	15	38	5	0.14	0.06	0.14	2.06	114	12.71	119	85	63	0	5	1	0
	MISSOULA	42	28	47	22	35	0	0.05	-0.14	0.05	2.76	122	13.45	112	85	68	0	6	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	59	35	79	22	47	7	0.31	-0.04	0.29	2.27	50	28.91	118	80	50	0	3	2	0
	LINCOLN	61	35	74	22	48	6	1.60	1.21	1.39	5.46	98	33.80	127	82	53	0	4	3	1
	NORFOLK	59	33	80	20	46	7	0.20	-0.16	0.12	3.69	80	28.72	114	79	54	0	3	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	56	25	75	19	41	3	0.32	0.12	0.29	2.65	90	22.45	119	93	47	0	7	2	0
	OMAHA	61	37	74	28	49	7	2.09	1.65	1.96	4.67	75	34.16	121	83	59	0	3	2	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	50	28	73	22	39	2	0.48	0.29	0.41	1.28	49	15.08	98	88	59	0	5	3	0
	VALENTINE	56	27	82	17	42	6	0.11	-0.07	0.10	1.71	54	16.80	89	86	53	0	5	2	0
NV	ELY	44	18	59	8	31	-5	0.72	0.56	0.55	2.07	92	6.87	75	86	64	0	6	2	1
	LAS VEGAS	65	48	75	42	57	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.83	128	4.11	106	46	26	0	0	0	0
	RENO	51	31	58	25	41	-2	0.17	0.02	0.08	2.82	250	7.58	125	81	57	0	4	3	0
	WINNEMUCCA	46	26	53	20	36	-4	0.48	0.31	0.21	3.42	228	9.78	139	94	72	0	6	4	0
NH	CONCORD	56	29	66	21	42	2	0.72	-0.13	0.54	9.49	116	32.99	101	92	42	0	4	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	58	38	66	36	48	-1	0.01	-0.86	0.01	8.44	97	38.78	96	67	45	0	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	58	34	70	29	46	-1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	2.14	90	7.87	91	48	18	0	4	0	0
NY	ALBANY	51	30	63	25	41	-1	0.61	-0.16	0.60	12.30	155	33.12	99	90	49	0	5	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	52	33	62	28	42	2	0.03	-0.70	0.00	9.73	123	33.89	101	75	57	0	4	1	0
	BUFFALO	53	31	62	28	42	-1	0.00	-0.86	0.00	6.42	75	30.95	90	92	55	0	5	0	0
	ROCHESTER	52	28	64	26	40	-3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	7.21	100	32.36	110	93	68	0	7	0	0
	SYRACUSE	54	29	66	24	41	-1	0.05	-0.78	0.04	9.83	111	36.58	106	91	47	0	6	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	67	32	73	27	49	1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	7.45	88	37.86	91	83	43	0	4	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	69	32	76	26	51	-3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	5.82	65	33.80	88	83	21	0	4	0	0
	GREENSBORO	67	36	75	30	52	1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	9.91	113	40.25	105	73	24	0	2	0	0
	HATTERAS	59	50	62	44	54	-5	0.00	-1.23	0.00	14.86	112	57.04	113	83	59	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	66	35	73	30	51	-2	0.00	-0.68	0.00	9.88	114	34.02	89	85	46	0	3	0	0
	WILMINGTON	66	38	71	34	52	-6	0.00	-0.67	0.00	24.61	220	54.39	106	94	30	0	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	50	27	67	17	39	7	0.07	-0.11	0.07	4.35	134	21.09	131	92	71	0	5	1	0
	DICKINSON	48	28	70	20	38	5	0.02	-0.13	0.02	3.30	100	14.36	91	90	56	0	5	1	0
	FARGO	54	32	66	22	43	11	0.04	-0.26	0.04	7.77	163	27.03	134	84	52	0	4	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	50	29	61	22	40	9	0.02	-0.25	0.02	7.75	185	26.50	142	97	62	0	6	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	52	27	63	19	39	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	5.72	163	23.27	131	95	55	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	45	26	67	19	36	6	0.46	0.32	0.37	3.13	126	18.59	141	92	75	0	6	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	61	31	68	27	46	2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.88	83	31.25	93	77	46	0	5	0	0
	CINCINNATI	68	35	72	22	52	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.07	29	27.99	75	76	35	0	1	0	0
	CLEVELAND	61	31	69	29	46	2	0.00	-0.73	0.00	6.19	79	30.10	90	86	39	0	7	0	0
	COLUMBUS	65	33	70	26	49	3	0.01	-0.68	0.01	3.23	50	30.70	91	83	39	0	1	1	0
	DAYTON	67	36	71	26	51	6	0.03	-0.72	0.03	2.81	42	27.33	79	70	28	0	1	1	0
	MANSFIELD	63	33	70	24	48	5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.28	56	32.69	87	83	28	0	3	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 13, 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	63	33	72	28	48	5	0.06	-0.55	0.06	2.75	44	29.97	104	91	46	0	2	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	60	28	68	26	44	1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	5.60	75	30.84	93	85	44	0	7	0	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	69	47	75	39	58	6	0.68	0.16	0.65	5.26	61	32.14	98	82	44	0	0	2	1
	TULSA	69	48	77	41	59	6	1.49	0.67	1.49	5.57	54	33.44	88	73	56	0	0	1	1
OR	ASTORIA	52	38	56	34	45	-3	1.80	-0.49	0.77	17.61	144	60.93	121	96	85	0	0	6	1
	BURNS	42	23	49	18	33	-2	0.58	0.36	0.37	2.38	147	10.36	121	92	78	0	7	3	0
	EUGENE	53	38	56	34	45	-1	0.96	-0.84	0.38	8.42	106	34.54	93	92	85	0	0	5	0
	MEDFORD	52	37	58	34	44	-2	1.03	0.42	0.71	3.88	124	16.09	118	96	74	0	0	3	1
	PENDLETON	49	33	55	30	41	-3	0.50	0.15	0.37	3.23	144	14.31	139	89	75	0	4	3	0
	PORTLAND	51	41	58	35	46	-2	1.17	-0.03	0.50	9.65	146	33.73	121	96	86	0	0	7	1
	SALEM	52	39	58	34	46	-1	1.24	-0.11	0.58	9.59	141	35.36	120	93	85	0	0	6	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	58	30	65	23	44	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	13.77	150	46.12	117	83	55	0	4	0	0
	ERIE	54	31	64	29	42	-4	0.00	-0.89	0.00	11.49	112	35.37	96	81	60	0	6	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	58	35	62	31	46	-1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	8.88	114	35.91	102	81	37	0	4	0	0
	PHILADELPHIA	59	41	66	34	50	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	9.73	124	40.70	111	62	36	0	0	0	0
	PITTSBURGH	60	29	67	26	44	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.54	84	30.47	92	79	29	0	7	0	0
	WILKES-BARRE	54	32	62	26	43	-1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	9.73	119	28.09	85	83	43	0	4	0	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	56	31	64	25	44	1	0.00	-0.81	0.00	10.48	121	35.17	96	88	60	0	4	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	54	40	66	35	47	1	0.93	-0.09	0.83	8.69	94	47.86	120	73	54	0	0	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	70	40	75	35	55	-6	0.01	-0.60	0.01	4.55	48	35.86	79	87	28	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	70	39	76	35	55	-5	0.00	-0.59	0.00	8.99	88	54.82	117	91	30	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	71	35	77	30	53	-4	0.00	-0.66	0.00	4.74	59	33.58	78	89	53	0	3	0	0
	GREENVILLE	70	39	77	30	54	1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	4.00	42	38.21	86	79	25	0	1	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	56	26	70	18	41	8	0.01	-0.21	0.01	5.12	131	25.34	130	92	66	0	7	1	0
	HURON	55	31	71	24	43	8	0.00	-0.24	0.00	4.36	113	29.43	146	91	55	0	3	0	0
	RAPID CITY	57	29	76	14	43	6	0.01	-0.16	0.01	1.84	65	18.22	114	71	32	0	3	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	55	32	71	27	44	9	0.42	0.06	0.31	5.79	111	36.68	156	85	61	0	2	3	0
TN	BRISTOL	65	30	71	26	47	-1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	7.60	117	31.08	86	92	30	0	5	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	71	36	75	30	53	1	0.00	-1.05	0.00	4.17	44	33.21	71	89	53	0	2	0	0
	KNOXVILLE	68	35	74	27	51	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	9.55	134	37.94	92	90	32	0	2	0	0
	MEMPHIS	73	44	79	36	58	3	0.23	-0.96	0.23	3.30	38	39.93	88	76	33	0	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	72	37	77	28	54	2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	4.01	50	52.15	128	88	25	0	2	0	0
TX	ABILENE	73	49	78	34	61	4	0.15	-0.20	0.15	4.11	63	26.59	121	77	56	0	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	65	36	81	25	50	2	2.89	2.70	1.61	5.46	144	26.34	140	74	33	0	3	2	2
	AUSTIN	78	45	84	32	61	-1	0.50	-0.18	0.50	6.20	75	27.69	93	87	58	0	1	1	1
	BEAUMONT	74	54	78	42	64	1	0.09	-0.97	0.09	7.44	59	39.97	77	98	60	0	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	81	60	86	50	71	1	0.00	-0.45	0.00	12.67	127	36.46	142	90	61	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	57	84	49	68	1	0.11	-0.33	0.10	16.75	170	43.18	146	90	57	0	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	77	53	81	45	65	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.07	46	29.76	175	80	53	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	70	43	79	31	56	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.80	71	6.51	78	40	16	0	1	0	0
	FORT WORTH	74	51	79	40	63	5	0.04	-0.62	0.02	11.63	148	29.53	96	85	47	0	0	2	0
	GALVESTON	74	61	77	52	67	-1	0.22	-0.58	0.16	9.41	88	28.80	76	88	66	0	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	76	54	83	40	65	2	0.51	-0.50	0.35	7.05	66	39.20	94	95	66	0	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	70	39	80	28	54	3	0.07	-0.10	0.07	3.61	78	26.46	150	68	43	0	2	1	0
	MIDLAND	72	40	80	24	56	1	0.01	-0.14	0.01	2.35	53	16.05	116	74	39	0	1	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	75	44	81	30	60	3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	4.23	69	19.13	98	77	45	0	1	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	77	51	82	38	64	1	0.00	-0.68	0.00	9.78	119	36.71	124	91	45	0	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	79	53	85	44	66	1	0.83	0.19	0.71	16.20	154	45.36	125	96	66	0	0	1	1
	WACO	76	51	82	39	64	4	0.26	-0.34	0.26	11.51	149	39.31	135	87	54	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	73	45	78	36	59	4	0.08	-0.34	0.08	7.00	98	28.69	109	84	57	0	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	48	34	64	29	41	-2	0.94	0.61	0.88	3.11	89	13.98	97	82	47	0	3	2	1
VT	BURLINGTON	47	29	58	25	38	-2	0.69	-0.04	0.61	12.01	145	35.63	111	93	58	0	6	2	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	65	31	71	27	48	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	10.08	117	42.35	111	80	26	0	4	0	0
	NORFOLK	57	44	61	36	51	-3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	15.19	171	48.02	117	79	51	0	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	63	36	67	31	50	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	9.49	106	32.21	82	82	53	0	1	0	0
	ROANOKE	66	36	73	29	51	2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	9.69	116	39.04	103	70	41	0	3	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	61	33	65	28	47	0	0.00	-0.77	0.00	9.72	113	36.23	98	80	44	0	5	0	0
WA	OLYMPIA	51	35	56	31	43	-1	0.86	-0.92	0.44	14.97	161	42.85	113	98	90	0	2	6	0
	QUILLAYUTE	51	38	53	35	45	0	1.71	-1.63	0.55	24.78	124	90.09	115	95	87	0	0	5	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	40	55	37	45	-2	0.60	-0.69	0.22	13.03	184	36.24	130	90	77	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	43	32	49	29	38	0	0.47	0.01	0.39	3.14	120	13.64	105	96	74	0	4	3	0
	YAKIMA	50	26	60	21	38	-2	0.12	-0.08	0.06	1.83	144	8.14	132	93	78	0	7	4	0
WV	BECKLEY	63	36	69	22	50	5	0.00	-0.62	0.00	4.91	70	38.08	104	69	34	0	2	0	0
	CHARLESTON	67	32	74	26	49	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.29	57	38.51	100	87	26	0	3	0	0
	ELKINS	63	24	73	21	43	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	7.91	99	35.62	88	96	27	0	7	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	67	32	73	24	50	2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	6.95	101	38.33	104	89	31	0	2	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	56	34	69	27	45	9	1.01	0.54	0.73	9.24	135	33.62	112	86	52	0	4	2	1
	GREEN BAY	55	37	64	31	46	9	0.31	-0.24	0.31	6.92	110	35.22	133	90	56	0	1	1	0
	LA CROSSE	58	38	69	33	48	9	1.14	0.64	0.81	10.25	158	39.69	133	85	50	0	0	2	1
	MADISON	59	38	68	34	49	10	0.37	-0.17	0.26	5.33	85	35.66	119	87	56	0	0	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	59	41	66	34	50	8	0.04	-0.57	0.04	4.34	63	32.73	106	80	58	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	46	27	66	12	36	1	0.46	0.27	0.33	1.30	52	10.96	92	76	59	0	5	3	0
	CHEYENNE	45	25	67	10	35	-1	0.50	0.36	0.31	1.34	55	15.12	104	82	58	0	6	4	0
	LANDER	45	26	65	17	36	2	0.29	0.05	0.29	0.47	16	13.23	108	78	42	0	5	1	0
	SHERIDAN	47	25	71	12	36	2	0.02	-0.18	0.02	1.38	43	13.63	100	79	55	0	5	1	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

November 8 - 14, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed in the West and much of the Southeast, while unusually warm, mostly dry weather dominated the Corn Belt and Great Lakes region. Most notably, temperatures along the Canadian border in Minnesota and North Dakota averaged as much as 15 degrees F above average. Meanwhile, storms delivered rain and wet snow to an area stretching from the southern Great Plains into the upper Great Lakes region, slowing fieldwork but adding much-needed moisture to struggling winter wheat fields.

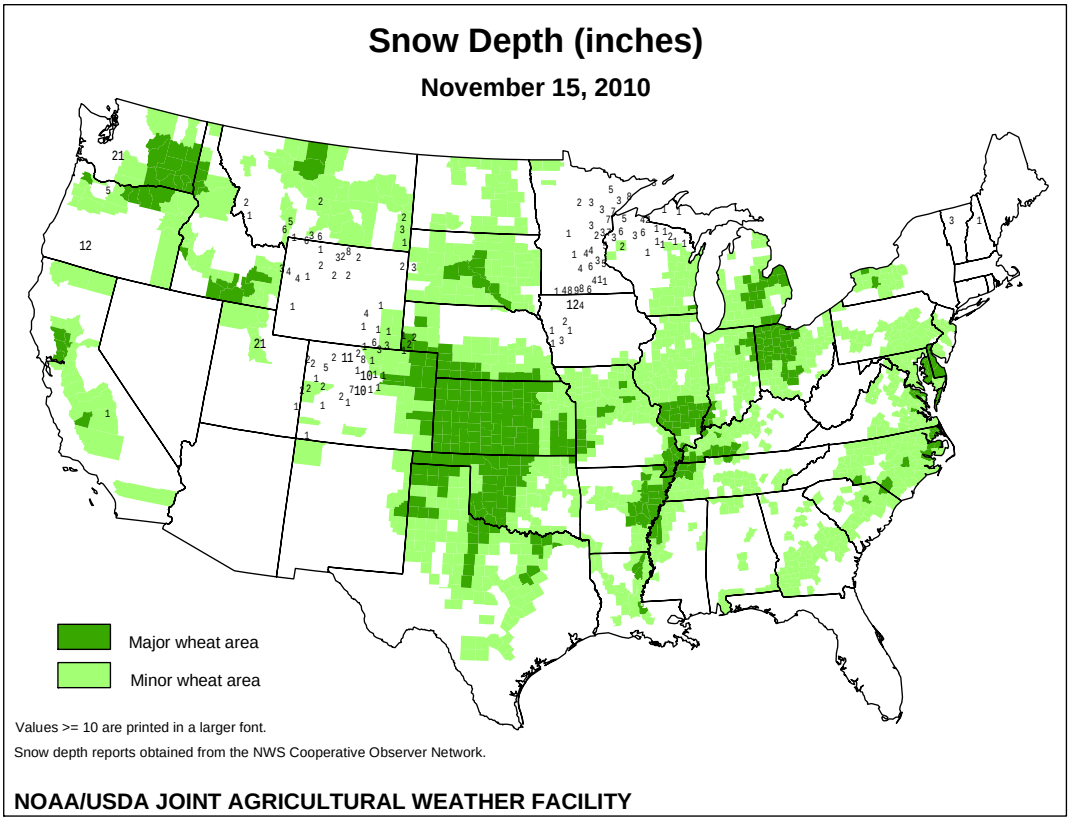
Winter Wheat: Nationally, 87 percent of the 2011 winter wheat crop was emerged by November 14, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was nearing completion across much of the Pacific Northwest and Great Plains. Overall, 46 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week's ratings but 18 percentage points below the same time last year. While recent moisture improved condition ratings in some areas of the Great Plains, unusually dry weather negatively affected the emerging crop in portions of the eastern Great Lakes region and Southeast.

Cotton: By week's end, 78 percent of this year's cotton crop was harvested, 21 percentage points—or 12 days—ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, rainfall across the Southern Low Plains slowed fieldwork early in the week, but field-drying high winds promoted late-week harvest.

Sorghum: Nationwide, 93 percent of the sorghum crop was harvested by November 14, twenty-eight percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest neared completion in Kansas, despite rainfall throughout much of the state.

Other Crops: Peanut producers in the eight major producing states harvested 6 percent of the nation's crop during the week, leaving progress—at 92 percent complete—15 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, the entire peanut crop had been dug, but portions of the crop remained to be combined.

By November 14, sunflower producers had harvested 89 percent of this year's crop, 34 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest in central portions of North Dakota neared completion during the week.



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 14, 2010

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 14 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	25	48	71	58
CA	37	20	25	22
CO	93	92	94	98
ID	90	90	96	90
IL	44	93	97	83
IN	53	67	80	83
KS	81	85	89	90
MI	80	96	98	89
MO	31	71	80	65
MT	87	94	98	93
NE	100	97	98	100
NC	23	22	40	29
OH	74	91	95	88
OK	82	82	92	86
OR	80	78	89	71
SD	95	96	99	98
TX	72	70	72	74
WA	91	96	97	90
18 Sts	78	82	87	85

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	10	13	40	32	5
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	8	35	39	17	1
ID	0	2	14	64	20
IL	1	8	53	36	2
IN	11	24	40	22	3
KS	8	19	39	31	3
MI	1	4	26	51	18
MO	3	12	42	42	1
MT	0	3	28	54	15
NE	1	10	44	38	7
NC	0	0	26	65	9
OH	0	6	30	51	13
OK	1	7	56	32	4
OR	0	2	27	59	12
SD	0	2	28	57	13
TX	7	18	37	32	6
WA	0	0	9	73	18
18 Sts	4	13	37	38	8
Prev Wk	4	13	38	39	6
Prev Yr	1	5	30	52	12

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 14 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	47	83	88	79
AZ	69	45	55	65
AR	67	100	100	90
CA	79	65	85	80
GA	43	71	79	64
KS	5	44	61	34
LA	85	99	100	96
MS	80	100	100	95
MO	64	99	100	87
NC	61	74	86	76
OK	34	59	69	52
SC	59	69	82	69
TN	55	99	99	87
TX	56	60	68	51
VA	65	90	94	76
15 Sts	57	71	78	64

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

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 14 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	64	85	88	86
KS	51	81	90	79
ND	56	76	88	84
SD	54	81	89	77
4 Sts	55	79	89	81

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 14 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	53	85	93	76
IL	70	96	98	89
KS	56	91	96	79
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	66	98	100	87
NE	42	92	98	77
NM	66	49	59	52
OK	64	83	92	65
SD	77	99	100	88
TX	76	86	90	83
11 Sts	65	89	93	80

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 14 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	49	78	82	80
FL	92	97	98	96
GA	77	84	92	87
NC	90	81	95	97
OK	75	91	95	86
SC	99	99	100	98
TX	80	91	96	86
VA	100	86	96	98
8 Sts	77	86	92	88

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

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

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 34% short, 35% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat 61% planted, N/A 2009, N/A average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 14% poor, 48% fair, 35% good, and 1% excellent. Pasture and range condition 28% very poor, 41% poor, 25% fair, 6% good and 0% excellent. The Drought Monitor released November 9 portrayed the state to be 100 percent abnormally dry, 72.5 moderately dry, 40.2 severely dry, and 15.1 extremely dry, compared to 65.9 percent abnormally dry 3 months ago, and 100 percent free from drought a year ago. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 74 degrees in Guntersville to 81 degrees in Geneva and Headland. Overnight lows ranged from 27 degrees in Hamilton to 36 degrees in Bay Minette and Headland. Precipitation totals varied from 0.01 tenths of an inch in Anniston to 0.32 inches of rainfall in Hamilton over a period of 1 day. Rain is needed to help not only the small grains already planted for winter grazing, but those yet to be planted. Cotton harvest was a little better than expected with cotton producers reporting yields averaging better than 900 lbs/acre. Corn and soybean yields were all over the board with corn yields fairing a little better than soybeans. The pecan crop suffered due to the severe and prolonged heat and drought stress. Blueberries also suffered from the drought and heat stress. Ripe berries dropped quicker than normal, and berries remaining on the vine dried up and were not harvested. Watermelon production was also affected by the late dry weather, while tomatoes fared better. Recent rains have helped the pastures, but grazing is still short.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures were below average across the State for the week ending November 14, ranging from 1 degree below normal at Phoenix to 6 degrees below normal at various locations. The highest temperature of the week was 85 degrees at Phoenix. The lowest reading at 11 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded in 4 of the 22 stations this week Cotton conditions are in fair to excellent. Harvesting is 55 percent complete, behind last year at 69 percent, and behind the five year average of 65 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 6.4. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 48% short, 24% adequate. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 41% short, 25% adequate. Soybeans 100% mature, 99% 2009, 100% avg.; 100% harvested, 80% 2009, 91% avg. Winter wheat 92% planted, 49% 2009, 77% avg. As harvesting activities were completed last week, fall field preparation continued. Wheat was being irrigated under center pivots in the northeast portion of the state. Livestock were mostly in fair to good condition last week. Many producers continue to feed hay and cull cows to reduce feeding needs. Several of the cattle producing counties were needing moisture to help emergence of winter forages.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvest was coming to an end with a few fields remaining. The first picking of cotton neared the finish line while some second picking had started. Harvested cotton fields were shredded and disked to comply with regulations. Some slight staining of cotton was reported due to recent rains. Late cuttings of alfalfa continued to be baled. Winter forage mixes and alfalfa were being planted. Sudan grass was being green chopped. Corn harvest for grain and silage continued as the season neared completion. The recent rainfall has helped boost winter wheat emergence. Seeding of winter grains continued. Fall tillage, planting, and other field preparation continued for winter crops. Fruit trees and grapes were in the early stage of dormancy. The last of the fall grapes were being harvested. Pruning of grape vines was underway. The pomegranate harvest was finishing up. Persimmon and kiwifruit harvests continued. The wine grape harvest in Napa County was nearing an end. Valencia oranges and mandarins continued to be harvested and shipped as navel oranges were being packed in Tulare County. Navels were showing good color and maturity. The olive harvest remained underway. The almond harvest was completed in most parts of the state as final harvesting was underway in San Joaquin County and Merced County. The pecan harvest was wrapping up. The walnut harvest was nearly complete in the San Joaquin Valley as harvest continued to wind down in Sutter and Butte Counties. The pistachio harvest neared completion as some harvesting continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Good growing conditions were generally reported. Carrots, cabbage and lettuce were harvested in Kern County. Some tomato harvesting continued along with Endive. Beds were prepared for next year's tomato crop. Fumigating, cultivating, shaping of beds, weed control and pre-irrigating preparations for next year's onion

crop were also underway. Planting of winter vegetables continued. Rangeland forage and non-irrigated pasture conditions continued to improve following recent rains. Seasonal grasses were germinating. Cattle continued to receive hay and nutrient supplements. Movement of cattle and sheep from summer to winter pastures in the valley was nearly complete. Some cattle and sheep grazed on alfalfa and crop stubble. Sheep were lambing and being sheared. Some calving was also reported. Bees remained in late melon fields for pollination.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil moisture 42% very short, 34% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 21% very short, 41% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures remained slightly above average across the State. Precipitation levels were slightly below average with some measureable precipitation along the Front Range.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 84% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 73% adequate, 17% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 90%, 73% 2009, 61% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 99%, 100% 2009, 92% avg.; fifth cutting 41%, 70% 2009, 52% avg. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 0% excellent. Soybean condition 13% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent; dropping leaves 100%, 100% 2009, 98% avg.; 97% harvested, 51% 2009, 68% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 76% good, 20% excellent; planted 97%, 73% 2009, 81% avg.; emerged 92%, 57% 2009, 67% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 81% good, 16% excellent; 100% planted, 98% 2009, 98% avg.; 97% emerged, 0% 2009, 13% avg. Corn harvested for grain 100%, 92% 2009, 96% avg. Farmers are still harvesting. They seem to be pleased with yields. Most producers have been able to harvest all corn and soybeans as weather and crop progress has been favorable. Small grains have been planted.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 40% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Peanut 98% harvested, 92% 2009, 96% 5-yr avg. Sugarcane harvest active, Everglades area. Planting of wheat started in Jackson County. Vegetable harvest gained momentum for Thanksgiving Day demand. Tomato picking active, Palmetto-Ruskin, Immokalee, East Coast areas. Quincy area tomato picking continued, volume decreased as season nears end. Potato field preparation active, St. Johns County. Avocado harvest decreased seasonally. Marketed light supplies of sweet corn, eggplant, radishes. Endive, escarole begins in two weeks in south Florida. Vegetables available snap beans, cucumbers, 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 herbicide and fertilizer application, tree removal, irrigation. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 30% poor, 30% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 5% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Cool, freezing temperatures, short soil moisture slowed warm weather grasses. Cattlemen feeding hay. Panhandle pasture condition very poor to excellent, most poor to fair. Drought, cooler temperatures decreased forage growth, increased hay feeding. Some winter forage planted emerged, some not germinated due to drought. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most fair to good. Supplement hay fed. North pasture condition very poor to good, most fair. Some pasture very poor due to frost. Winter forage planting active. Cattle condition very poor to good, most fair. Central pasture very poor to excellent, most poor to fair. Small grains, ryegrass for winter forage planting ongoing where soil moisture adequate. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Southwest pasture condition fair to excellent, most good. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 42% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 14% very poor, 22% poor, 42% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 17% very poor, 32% poor, 36% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent. Pecans 3% very poor, 7% poor, 44% fair, 38% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 53% harvested, 38% 2009, 51% avg. Sorghum harvested for grain 69%, 57% 2009, 70% avg. Winter wheat 33% planted, 28% 2009, 33% avg. Onions transplanted 10%, 9% 2009, 13% avg. Peanuts dug 97%, 93% 2009, 97% avg. Pecans 37% harvested, 47% 2009, 38% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 68%, 73% 2009, 71% avg. Other small grains planted 74%, 65% 2009, 63% avg. Fall harvest is in full swing. Daily average high temperatures were in the lower 70's to upper 70's. Low temperatures were in the lower 30's to lower 40's. No measurable precipitation fell during the week. Over half of the soybean crop has been harvested. Over two-thirds of the sorghum has been harvested for grain. Over three-quarters of the cotton have been harvested. A third of the winter wheat is planted. Onion transplanting continues. Virtually all of the peanuts have been dug and nearly all have been harvested. Pecan harvest is over a third complete. Over two-thirds of the rye and nearly three quarters 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. The weather for the week

mostly consisted of partly sunny skies combined with breezy trade winds and a few passing showers occurring mostly on the windward sides of each island. Overall, this wasn't enough to help the drought-stricken State as about 67 percent of the State continued to be under some sort of drought condition from last week. Although, it is always important to note that the latest Drought Monitor is released midweek and any changes due to last week's rainfall will be shown in the coming week's release. As for the State's irrigation systems, two out of the three major irrigation systems in Hawaii saw increases in water levels Molokai Irrigation System measured at 15 feet on Friday, November 12. This represented a one-foot increase from the previous Friday. The Waimanalo Irrigation System on Oahu measured at 31.25 feet on November 12, a 6-percent increase from last week. Crop conditions were slowly improving with the increased frequency in passing showers and cooler weather. Pastures were improving where rainfall was present.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 59%, 71% 2009, 76% avg. Sugarbeets 98% harvested, 100% 2009, 98% avg. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Temperature for November 8-14 averaged 52.6 degrees, 10.2 above normal. Precipitation averaged .15 inch, .62 below normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 63% very short, 30% short, 7% adequate. Subsoil moisture 61% very short, 32% short, 7% adequate. Winter wheat 80% emerged, 53% 2009, 83% avg.; condition 11% very poor, 24% poor, 40% fair, 22% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 57% very poor, 26% poor, 13% fair, 4% good. Availability of hay 8% very short, 22% short, 64% adequate, 6% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 5o to 12o above normal with a low of 20o and a high of 79o. Precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches to 0.60 inches. The state received much needed rain late in the week. However, rainfall amounts were minimal in many areas leaving soils very dry. Water sources continue to dry up forcing producers to haul water to livestock. Emergence of winter wheat has been very slow due to dry soils with poor plant populations being reported in some fields. Other activities included applying anhydrous ammonia, clearing fence rows, fall tillage, spreading fertilizer and lime, repairing drainage tile, hauling and spreading manure and feeding hay to livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 18% short, 73% adequate, and 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 14% short, 76% adequate, and 6% surplus. Grain movement was reported at 38% none, 31% light, 24% moderate, and 7% heavy. On-farm storage availability rated 16% short, 76% adequate, and 8% surplus, while off-farm storage availability rated 13% short, 77% adequate, and 10% surplus. Northwest Iowa received their first measurable snowfall on Saturday with snow falling as far south as Pottawattamie County. Some areas got up to a foot of wet snow while others didn't see a snowflake. Rain, however, was received by nearly everyone during the past week although isolated areas received less than one-tenth of an inch. As the bulk of harvest and fall fieldwork is already complete, including fertilizer application, precipitation did not adversely affect most farmers and was welcomed by many.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 25% short, 56% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 33% short, 51% adequate, and 1% surplus. Soybeans 98% harvested, 81% 2009, 92% avg. Cotton condition 4% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, and 13% excellent. Range and pasture condition 6% very poor, 20% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, and 2% excellent. Feed grain supplies 3% short, 85% adequate, and 12% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate, and 10% surplus. Stock water supplies are 2% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, and 2% surplus. Most of Kansas received beneficial rain last week after several weeks of extremely dry conditions. The heaviest amounts were generally in the central third of the State and the lightest amounts in the western third. Twelve stations reported over 2 inches, led by Clay Center with 3.30 inches, Ashland with 3.26, and Hutchinson with 3.10 Temperatures were well above normal across the State with highs in the 70's to low 80's and low temperatures in the teens to low 30's. The rain slowed harvesting of the remaining row crops, specifically cotton which still has 39 percent of the acreage to harvest. Cotton producers made good progress last week as they harvested 15 percent of the cotton acreage before the rains made them stop. Sorghum and soybeans both are more than 2 weeks ahead of the average and more than a month ahead of the 2009 harvest season. Besides harvesting the remaining row crops, Kansas farmers were applying fall fertilizer and performing weed control operations as field conditions allowed last week. Cattle continue to be moved from native grass and to stubble or home pastures. Calves are being weaned and some taken to the sale barn.

KENTUCKY: Kentucky experienced above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall during the past week which continued the lengthy period of warm and dry weather throughout the summer and fall seasons. Most locations received light rainfall over the weekend with amounts of generally less than one-tenth of an

inch. Extreme drought conditions had moved into far western sections and along the Ohio River in northwest sections of the state. Temperatures for the period averaged 53 degrees across the state which was 5 degrees above normal. High temperatures averaged from 69 in the West to 68 in the East. Departure from normal high temperatures ranged from 7 degrees above normal in the West to 10 degrees above normal in the East. Low temperatures averaged from 37 degrees in the West to 34 degrees in the East. Departure from normal low temperature ranged from 3 degrees below normal in the West to 2 degrees below normal in the East. Rainfall for the period totaled 0.10 inches statewide which was 0.82 inches below normal. Rainfall totals by climate division, West 0.19 inches, Central 0.12 inches, Bluegrass 0.02 inches and East 0.05 inches, which was 0.81, 0.84, 0.81 and 0.83 inches respectively below normal. Farming activity for the week was primarily tobacco stripping and wheat seeding. Many farmers continue to feed hay to their cattle as pasture conditions remain very dry.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 13% very short, 26% short; 57% adequate, and 4% surplus. Winter wheat 71% planted, 23% 2009, and 40% avg.; 41% emerged, 4% 2009, and 10% avg. Pecans 59% harvested, 45% 2009, and 54% avg. Sugarcane 50% harvested, 41% 2009, and 41% avg.; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 37% good, 27% excellent. Sweet potatoes 97% harvested, 61% 2009, 86% avg. Livestock 3% very poor, 16% poor, 46% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Vegetable 10% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 25% good, and 1% excellent. Range and pasture 20% very poor, 33% poor, 29% fair, 16% good, and 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 91% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 8% short, 86% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 29% short, 65% adequate, 0% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 80%, 54% 2009, 68% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 93%, 100% 2009, 98% avg.; fifth cutting 56%, 68% 2009, 65% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 16% poor, 23% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent; dropping leaves 100%, 98% 2009, 99% avg.; 91% harvested, 62% 2009, 72% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 3% fair, 74% good, 21% excellent; 98% planted, 88% 2009, 88% avg.; 90% emerged, 75% 2009, 70% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 71% good, 28% excellent; 100% planted, 97% 2009, 98% avg.; 67% emerged, 0% 2009, 6% avg. Corn harvest for grain 100%, 83% 2009, 93% avg. Farmers are still harvesting. They seem to be pleased with yields. Most producers have been able to harvest all corn and soybeans as weather and crop progress has been favorable. Small grains have been planted.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 13% very short, 31% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 39% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 97% harvested, 32% 2009, 72% avg. Sugarbeets 97% harvested, 97% 2009, 95% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Fourth cutting hay 90%, 87% 2009, 89% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.37 inches to 0.77 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.03 to 0.15 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 7 to 9 degree above normal Upper Peninsula, while temperatures Lower Peninsula ranged from 5 to 9 degrees above normal. Nice weather gave farmers ample time to finish crop harvest and prepare for winter. Farmers have had a chance to work on other activities such as cleaning fence rows, hauling manure, and year end office work. Field crops all but wrapped up for year. Fall tillage, fertilizer application and preparation for next spring primary activities. Farmers have had a chance to complete more tillage than previous years due large part to early harvest progress. Moisture main concern as dry conditions continued. Wheat, alfalfa, and other cover crops have emerged but stalled from lack of moisture. A few remaining fields of corn remain unharvested. This concludes 2010 Crop Weather season. Reports will resume late April 2011. Monthly weather comments for winter months, plus some weekly statistics for April will be available at www.nass.usda.gov. A special thanks to all regular Crop Weather reporters. Your time and effort made this publication possible and ensured up-to-date and accurate representation of Michigan agriculture. Thank you!.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 78% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 76% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn 97% harvested, 40% 2009, 82% avg. Above average temperatures and dry conditions early in the week allowed producers to nearly complete the corn harvest. Producers were also finishing fall tillage and fertilizer applications. Some reporters noted that some unharvested or partially harvested corn fields were too wet to support machinery. Unseasonably warm temperatures prevailed early in the week with four consecutive days warming to 60 degrees or warmer. A few record high temperatures were recorded Tuesday and Wednesday, including 76 degrees in Blue Earth on Wednesday. Statewide average temperatures were 11 degrees above average. Thirteen consecutive dry days ended as rain moved in late Wednesday. By Friday, another system moved in that dropped wet, heavy snow on central and southern parts of the state. Snowfall began to taper Saturday evening. Eight inches of snow were observed at the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Soil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 51% adequate and

8% surplus. Corn 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Cotton 100% harvested, 80% 2009, 95% avg. Sorghum 100% 99% 2009, 100% avg. Peanuts 100% harvested, 57% 2009, 69% avg. Soybeans 100% harvested, 92% 2009, 98% avg. Wheat 86% planted, 59% 2009, 74% avg.; 59% emerged, 21% 2009, 40% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 100% harvested, 49% 2009, 88% avg. Cattle 1 very poor, 7% poor, 42% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Pasture 27% very poor, 31% poor, 21% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Row crop harvest is complete. Most areas across the state received rainfall toward the end of the week. However, more rain is needed in southern parts of the state to assist the winter forage crops.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 43% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture condition 13% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 24% good, and 3% excellent. Statewide, rainfall averaged 0.61 of an inch during the week. Temperatures were generally 3 degrees to 8 degrees above normal across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% last year; 23% short, 35% last year; 71% adequate, 58% last year; 5% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 13% last year; 23% short, 43% last year; 72% adequate, 43% last year; 1% surplus, 1% last year. Corn harvested for grain 56%, 35% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 2% poor, 0% last year; 24% fair, 23% last year; 58% good, 56% last year; 16% excellent, 21% last year. Winter wheat 98% emerged, 87% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 3% poor, 4% last year; 28% fair, 44% last year; 54% good, 46% last year; 15% excellent, 4% last year. Range and Pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 16% last year; 12% poor, 35% last year; 49% fair, 36% last year; 34% good, 11% last year; 4% excellent, 3% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 93%, 93% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 93%, 94% last year. Cattle and calves receiving supplemental feed 23%, 29% last year. Sheep and lambs receiving supplemental feed 31%, 39% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 38% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 98% harvest, 45% 2009, 78% avg. Sorghum 98% harvest, 42% 2009, 77% avg. Precipitation in the form of rain and snow brought much needed relief to dry, dusty soil conditions. Final wrap up of fall harvest was underway. Corn harvest reached 98 percent complete with most of the remaining unharvested fields in the Panhandle and Southwest Districts. Sorghum harvest was also near completion at 98 percent. Winter wheat conditions continued well below average. Fall field work such as tillage, fertilizer application and repairing washouts and terraces continued where conditions allowed. The rainfall during the week settled dusty conditions which were causing health problems in some calves.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Cool temperatures dominated the week. Temperatures ranged from 1 to 6 degrees below normal. Las Vegas recorded a high of 70 degrees. Ely recorded a low of 8 degrees. All stations recorded some precipitation. Ely recorded the most precipitation with 0.69 inches for the week. Rangeland forages continued to decline seasonally. Winter wheat planting and irrigation was well underway. Cattle and sheep were being rotated to best utilize available range. Main farm and ranch activities hay shipping, weed and pest control, irrigation, livestock movement, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.3. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 69% adequate, and 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 74% adequate, and 20% surplus. Pasture condition 13% very poor, 27% poor, 22% fair, 38% good, and 0% excellent. Third crop hay 100% harvested, 99% 2009, 99% average. The week began with light rain showers and freezing rain showers in higher elevations. Temperatures ranged from the mid 30s to low 50s. On Tuesday, northern States experienced light rain showers and windy conditions. The rest of the week was cloudy to partly cloudy with temperatures ranging from the upper 40s to low 60s. Nighttime temperatures for the week ranged from the low 20s to low 40s. Total precipitation ranged from 0.01 to 1.88 inches. Farmers were harvesting their last cuts of hay, fumigating leftover crops, cleaning fields and equipment, spreading lime, applying manure, soil testing fields for next season, and preparing for winter.

NEW JERSEY: Temperatures were mostly below normal for the week. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in most localities. Producers continued finalizing the harvest of corn and soybeans, but wet weather was a hindrance. Other activities included fall tillage, equipment repair, and greenhouse work. Livestock was in good condition with adequate feed from pastures.

NEW MEXICO: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW YORK: Wetness continued to hamper fieldwork. Grain corn and soybean harvests progressed slowly. Apples, onions, potatoes, and cabbage were moving into storage. Livestock producers spread manure as conditions permitted. Machinery maintenance and repair were major activities.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Soil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 80% adequate and 2% surplus. The state received virtually no rain with precipitation only reaching .43 inches in Castle Hayne. Average temperatures were below normal ranging from 44 to 55 degrees. The lack of rain allowed farmers to get in fields and continue the planting of small grains. Other activities included harvesting of cotton, hay, soybeans and sweet potatoes and finishing up of peanuts.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork5.5. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 77% adequate, and 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% short, 79% adequate, and 13% surplus. Stockwater supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 92% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 10% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Wet field conditions slowed fieldwork in some areas as harvest progress, fall tillage and fertilizer application continued across the state. Livestock producers were busy moving cattle, weaning calves and hauling hay in preparation for winter during the week.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 34% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Range and pasture 10% very poor, 23% poor, 40% fair, 22% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 51 % good, 13% excellent; 95% emerged, 74% 2009, 88% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate. Rye condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Oats condition 3% poor, 53% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent; seedbed prepared 87% this week, 84% last week, 93% last year, 91% average; 58% planted this week, 56% last week, 60% last year, 64% average; 51% emerged this week, 49% last week, 56% last year, 55% average. Soybeans 97% mature this week, 91% last week, 93% last year, 96% average; 87% harvested this week, 76% last week, 62% last year, 75% average. Alfalfa condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 54% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent; 5th cutting 84% this week, 82% last week, 81% last year, 87% average; 6th cutting 34% this week, 25% last week, 37% last year, 43% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 48% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent. Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $113 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $103 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 81% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat 89% emerged, 80% 2009, 71% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Range and Pasture 0% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 59% good, 3% excellent. Weather; A little wet and cooler this week in Oregon, although temperatures and precipitation were near normal. Twenty-seven stations reported 4 days or more of precipitation, with 9 of those stations receiving 7 days of precipitation. Detroit Lake was among those 9 stations, and also reported the most precipitation this week with 2.84 inches. The Lakeview station reported the minimum amount with .07 inches. Average temperatures for the State ranged from 31 degrees in Lakeview to 50 degrees in Crescent City. The Lakeview station also reported the lowest temperature in the State of 14 degrees, and The Dalles reported the highest temperature of 63 degrees. Twenty-five stations had minimum temperatures below freezing. Field Crops; In some areas around the State no till wheat was still being planted. Farmers in other areas continued to spray grass and wheat fields. Vegetables; Cole crops continued to do well. Cabbage growers continued to experience white mold. Fruits and Nuts; Lower yields were being reported with the completion of the grape crop. A combination of bloom time frosts, rainy pollination season, and heavy thinning during the cooler growing season were some reasons for lower yields. Producers continued working on cranberry harvest. Walnuts were still dropping and some pruning continued in hazelnut orchards. Fall copper sprays were being applied on fruit and nut trees. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Christmas tree harvest was active. Winter maintenance continues for nursery and greenhouse operations. Livestock, Range and Pasture; Pastures in Washington County were soggy but were still producing good forage. Cattle and calves were reportedly in good condition.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 3% very short, 8% short, 81% adequate, and 8% surplus. Fall plowing 86%, 74% pr. yr., 83% avg. Corn 90% harvested, 59% pr. yr., 78% 5-yr. avg. Barley 95% emerged, 96% pr. yr., 98% 5-yr. avg. Winter wheat 96% planted, 90% pr. yr., 96% 5-yr. avg.; 82% emerged, 80% pr. yr., 85% 5-yr. avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 79% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans 92% harvested, 68% pr. yr., 78% 5-yr. avg. Grapes 100% harvested, 86% pr. yr., 97% avg. Pasture condition 15% very poor, 9% poor, 56% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Primary field activities included planting of fall cover crops and completing harvest of corn and soybeans, and plowing fields.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Soil moisture 6% very short, 45% short, 49%

adequate, 0% surplus. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 16% poor, 43% fair, 33% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 67% good, 0% excellent. Winter grazings 4% very poor, 2% poor, 51% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans leaves turning color 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; leaves dropped 91%, 97% 2009, 96% avg.; 85% mature, 78% 2009, 82% avg.; 51% harvested, 35% 2009, 36% avg. Winter wheat 44% planted, 40% 2009, 36% avg.; 23% emerged, 29% 2009, 24% avg. Oats 49% planted, 55% 2009, 59% avg.; 33% emerged, 43% 2009, 41% avg. Winter grazings planted 86%, 93% 2009, 83% avg.; grazings 68% emerged, 87% 2009, 64% avg. There almost no precipitation reported South Carolina this past week. More of State experienced subfreezing temperatures and frosts, effectively ending growing season. Days filled with brilliant warming sunshine allowing farmers to remain busy their fields. South Carolina soil moisture levels dried out somewhat and reportedly 6% very short, 45% short, and 49% adequate.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 17% short, 66% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 97% harvested, 26% 2009, 72% avg. Feed supplies 2% short, 83% adequate, 15% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 15% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Cattle condition 11% fair, 73% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 63% good, 25% excellent. Excellent weather enabled producers to nearly wrap-up row crop harvest and enjoy this year's position over last year, and the 5 year average. Major farm activities included harvesting row crops, fall tillage, fertilizing, hauling hay closer to home, and working livestock.

TENNESSEE: High pressure was in control of Tennessee weather for most of last week. This provided cool nights and warm days under mainly sunny skies. A cold front passed through Tennessee on Saturday and Sunday, bringing a narrow band of showers that traversed the state. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees above normal last week. No Rainfall fell from Monday through Friday as the high was positioned over the Southeast. As the cold front and the narrow band of showers passed through the state, it produced as little as a trace of precipitation in Knoxville on Sunday to as much as 0.29 inches of precipitation in Jackson on Saturday.

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 5. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 88% emerged, 87% 2009, 91% avg. Corn 96% dent, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 93% mature, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; harvested (grain) 60%, 79% 2009, 77% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 69% good, 18% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 69% good, 21% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Agriculture operators experienced rain, snow, and cool temperatures across Utah last week. Soil moisture content increased from the previous week. Box Elder County field work slowed considerably due to rain showers throughout the week however, fall field work is nearing completion. The grain corn harvest seems to be stalled as producers are waiting for the corn to dry a little more. Grain corn moisture levels remain higher than normal for this time of year. Freezing temperatures could help reduce the moisture levels. In Cache County virtually no field work is being done due to wet conditions and lateness of the season. Grain corn harvest continues to be a challenge because of high moisture levels. Winter wheat is looking quite good due to the recent moisture. Carbon and Washington Counties field work is nearly finished for the year. Irrigation water lasted throughout the summer and fall, but reservoir levels are low; a good snowfall is needed to raise water levels. In Emery, Garfield, and Beaver Counties, cool weather has arrived. Most producers have completed their field work for the year. Wayne County experienced multiple snow storms, as well as, temperatures well below freezing last week. In Box Elder County most calves have been weaned, sold and moved to backgrounding lots or feedlots. A few pastures have managed to green up due to the recent rains. Emery County livestock are being put onto winter ranges. Some producers are worried about the rumor that BLM might be cutting winter desert use on grazing allotments. Beaver County livestock are in good condition. Livestock and hay prices look good this fall. In Washington County forage is of good quality for cattle. So far, this fall has been mild and created favorable conditions for livestock.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 29% short, 62% adequate, 2% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 32% short, 51% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 18% very poor, 26% poor, 36% fair, 20% good. Livestock 2% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 70% harvested, 56% 2009; 63% 5-yr avg.

Winter wheat 37% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent; seeded 87%, 68% 2009, 73% 5-yr avg.; 66% emerged, 51% 2009, 36% 5-yr avg. Barley 33% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Peanuts combined 96%, 100% 2009, 98% 5-yr avg. Cotton 94% harvested, 65% 2009; 76% 5-yr avg. Winter apples 89%; 98% 2009, 99% 5-yr avg. Oats for grain seeded 94%, 94% 2009, 38% 5-yr avg. Oats 33% fair, 67% good. Dry and cool temperatures across the state allowed farmers to nearly finish up soybean harvest with the exception of some late season soybeans that are too wet to harvest. The last corn is being harvested and some late season hay continued to be harvested. Peanut and cotton continued to be harvested. Small grains are off to a good start and some farmers are applying fertilizer and herbicides to barley and wheat.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 8% short, and 47% adequate and 45% surplus. Unusually favourable weather conditions continued to push winter wheat along in nearly all wheat growing regions in the State. Reseeding appears to have been minimal and Walla Walla County reported wheat was over 9 inches tall in places. In Grant County, corn for grain and processing carrot harvest continued. Christmas tree harvest was in full swing as growers rushed to cut, bale and load trees destined for retail lots in Southern markets for after Thanksgiving Day sales. In the Yakima Valley, apple harvest was nearly complete with Cripps Pink variety still coming in. Temperatures got low enough in some areas of the County that some of the crop had to be diverted to processing markets. Klickitat County reported orchard cleanup was underway. Range and pasture conditions 3% very poor, 16% poor, 26% fair, 51% good and 4% excellent. On the east side, calves were being weaned and marketed while cows continued on fall pasture.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 39% short, 44% adequate and 1% surplus compared with 5% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate and 4% surplus last year. Corn harvested for grain was 92%, 73% 2009, and 76% 5-year avg. Soybeans 91% harvested, 82% 2009, and 72% 5-year avg. Winter wheat 7% poor, 12% fair, 80% good and 1% excellent; 96% planted, comparison data not available. Winter wheat 89% emerged, 86% 2009, and 78% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 97% complete, 95% 2009, and 93% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 7% poor, 32% fair, 57% good and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 4% poor, 29% fair, 63% good and 4% excellent. Sunshine and warmer temperatures across the state offered farmers the opportunity to catch up on fall chores. Farming activities included getting farms and farm equipment ready for winter, fencing, feeding hay, marketing cattle, baling hay, cutting and hauling firewood, harvesting field crops, and planting cover crops.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, and 11% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 8 to 10 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 55 to 59 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 34 to 41 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.04 inches in Milwaukee to 1.14 inches in LaCrosse. Corn for grain was reported at 93 percent harvested. Fall tillage was 72 percent complete statewide. For many growers, last week was conducive to finishing harvest and fall tillage, although some moisture near the end of the week did put a stop to tillage for some in the western half of the state. Many growers across the state were finished with corn harvest. The main thing holding back finishing harvest last week continued to be grain elevators being full. Some growers had to either haul their corn further to other elevators or wait to harvest the rest of their crop. This year's fall conditions have allowed for an overall satisfactory emergence and establishment of winter crops.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 36% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 38% short, 50% adequate. Stock water supply 5% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn progress 77% harvested. Winter wheat condition 44% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat wind damage 61% none, 39% light. Winter wheat freeze damage 100% none. Range and pasture condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. The week started out warm and dry across most of the State. Cooler temperatures with some snow finished off the week in most areas. Corn harvest continued and is ahead of the normal schedule. Lincoln County reported 2 to 3 inches of snow and extremely cold temperatures. Weston County reported cooler temperatures with little moisture. Platte County reported that corn harvest is nearing completion. Winter snow has helped winter wheat condition. Most areas in the State continue to be in need of moisture. Activities harvesting corn, fall field work, maintaining equipment.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 7-13, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heavy rain maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter crops but halted late summer crop harvesting.

WESTERN FSU: Unseasonably warm, dry weather in southern Russia promoted late winter grain establishment.

MIDDLE EAST: Unfavorably dry weather persisted in Iraq and Iran, where rain will be needed soon for winter crop establishment.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers continued, providing favorable conditions for winter grain establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Unseasonably heavy rainfall slowed cotton harvesting in western India and raised concerns over yields and quality.

EAST ASIA: Sunny, warm weather continued to aid winter crop development and establishment.

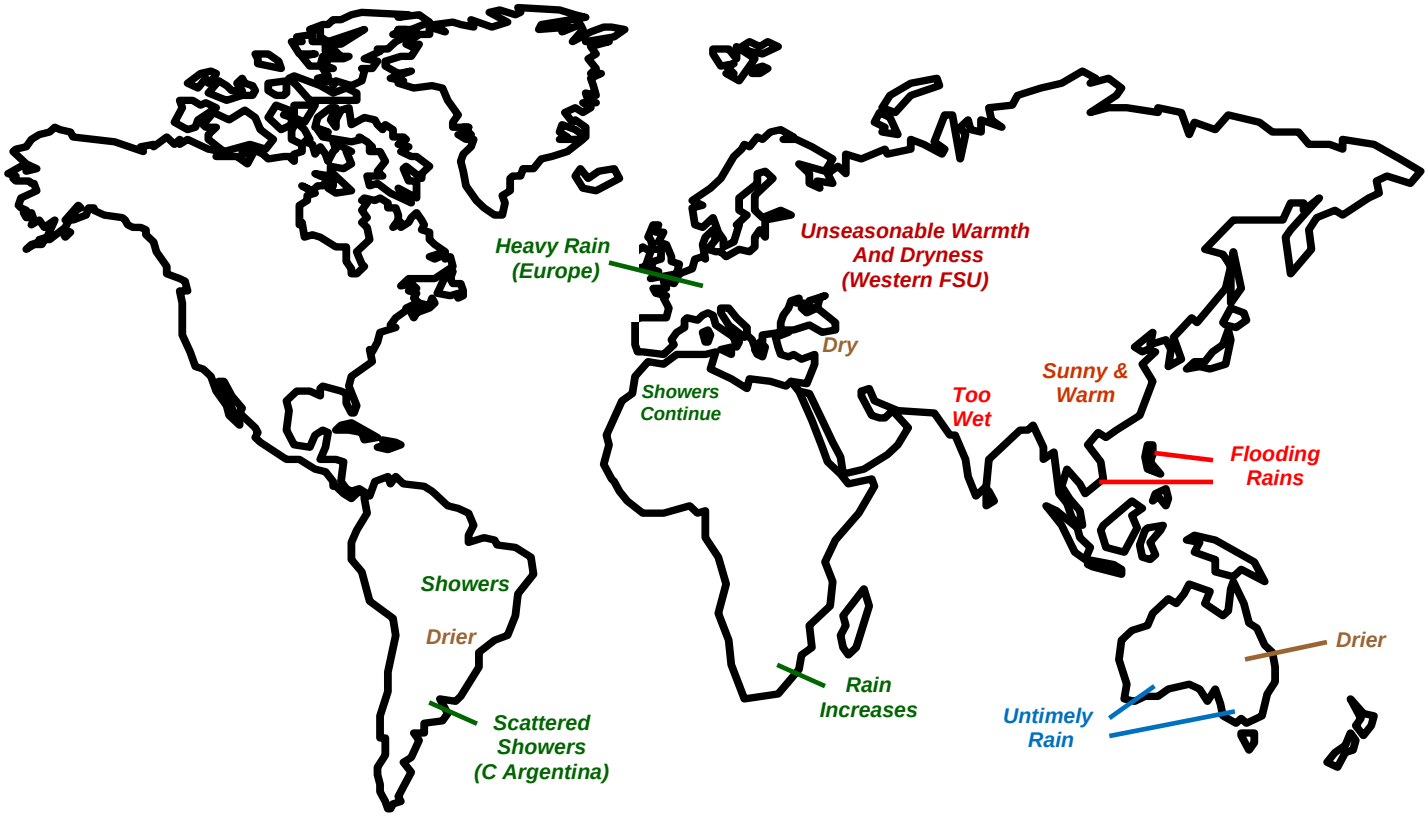
SOUTHEAST ASIA: A strong northeast monsoon produced flooding rains, slowing coffee harvesting in Vietnam and rice harvesting in the northern Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: In southeastern and western Australia, showers hampered winter crop drydown and harvesting, while drier weather benefited winter wheat in Queensland.

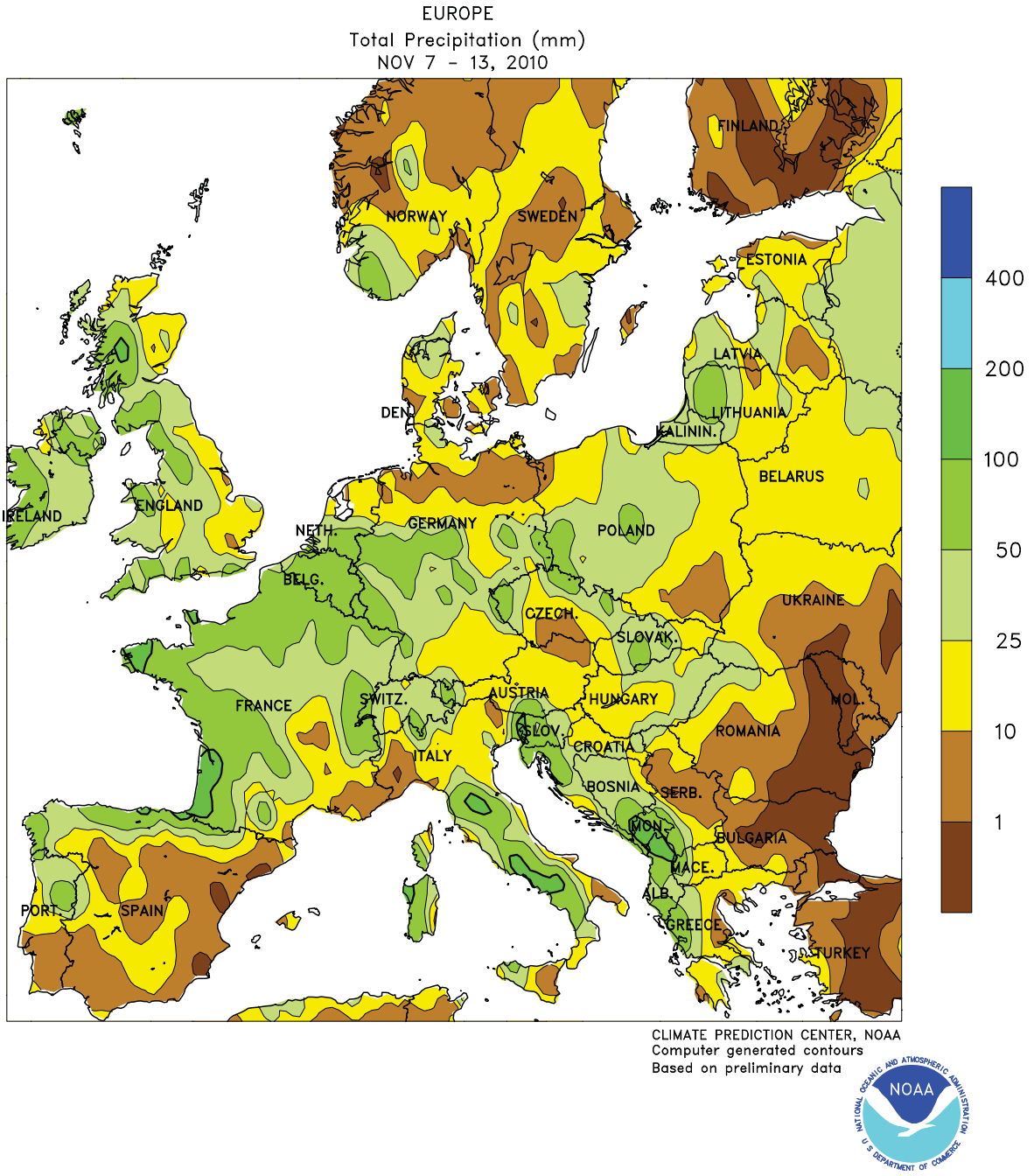
SOUTH AFRICA: Rain provided timely moisture for germination of corn and other summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Scattered showers brought some relief from dryness to summer grains and oilseeds in central Argentina.

BRAZIL: Seasonal showers continued, although rainfall totals were lower than last week.

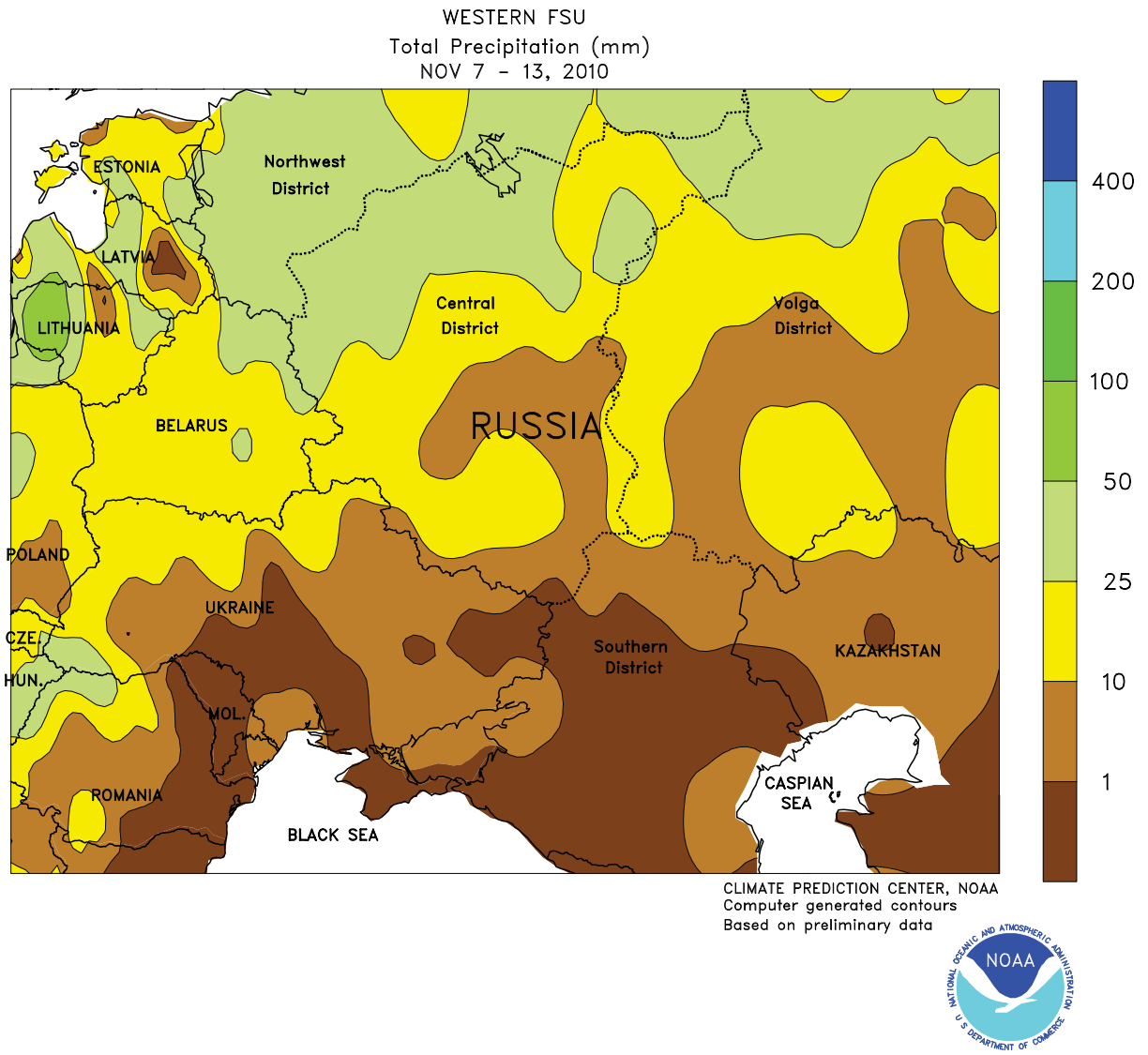


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



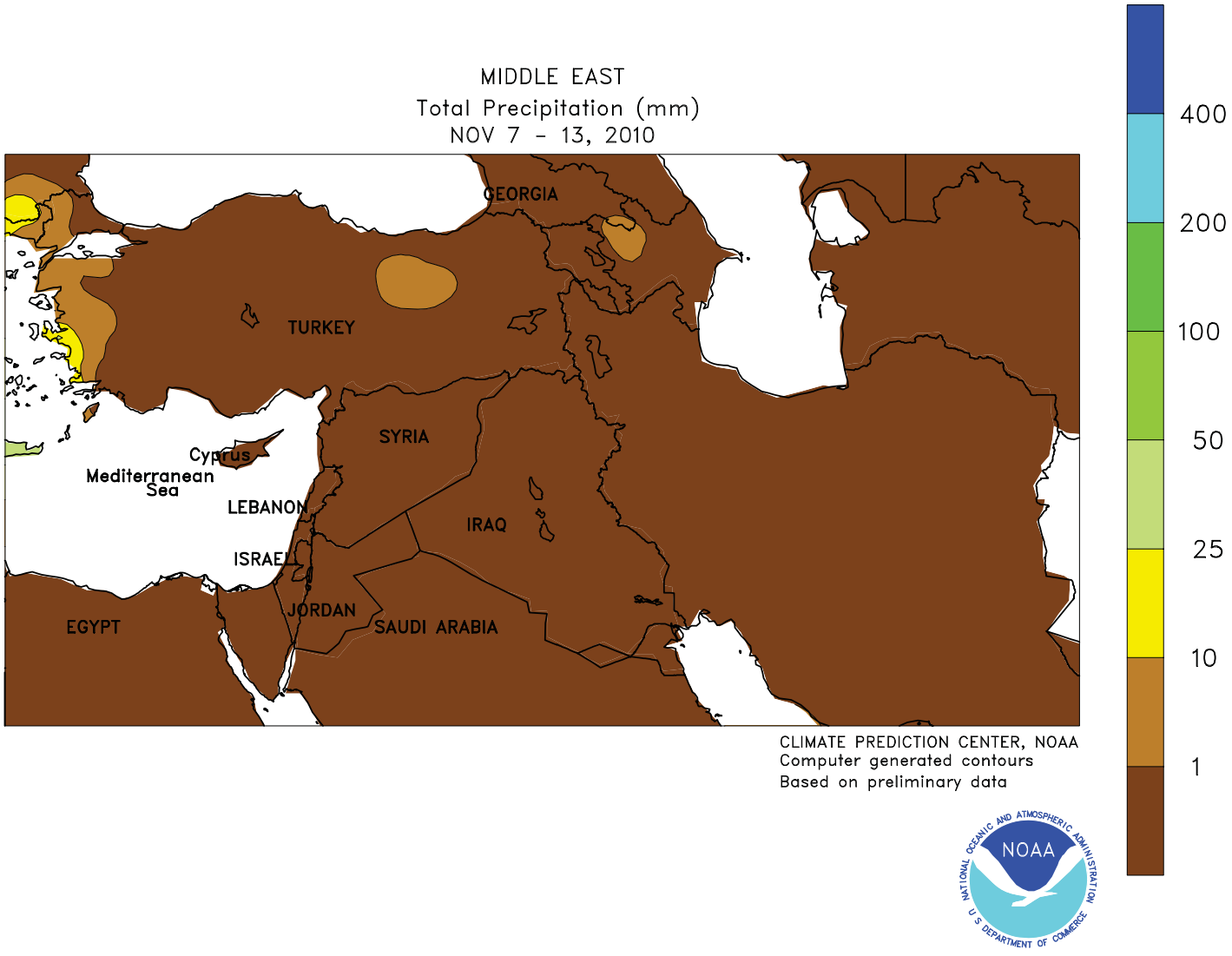
EUROPE

Locally heavy rain overspread much of Europe, although unseasonably warm, dry conditions prevailed over southeastern-most growing areas. Rainfall totals of 10 to 80 mm were common over winter crop areas of central and northern Europe, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for late-season establishment. Moderate to heavy rain (10-100 mm) in Italy, Greece, and the western Balkans hampered fieldwork but boosted moisture reserves for winter wheat. Scattered showers (2-50 mm, locally more) on the Iberian Peninsula provided additional soil moisture for winter wheat planting, although the rain likely slowed the final stages of corn harvesting in southern France. In contrast, mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather (up to 12 degrees C above normal) in the lower Danube River Valley promoted winter grain establishment. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal over the remainder of Europe's winter grain areas, likewise favoring additional late-season development.



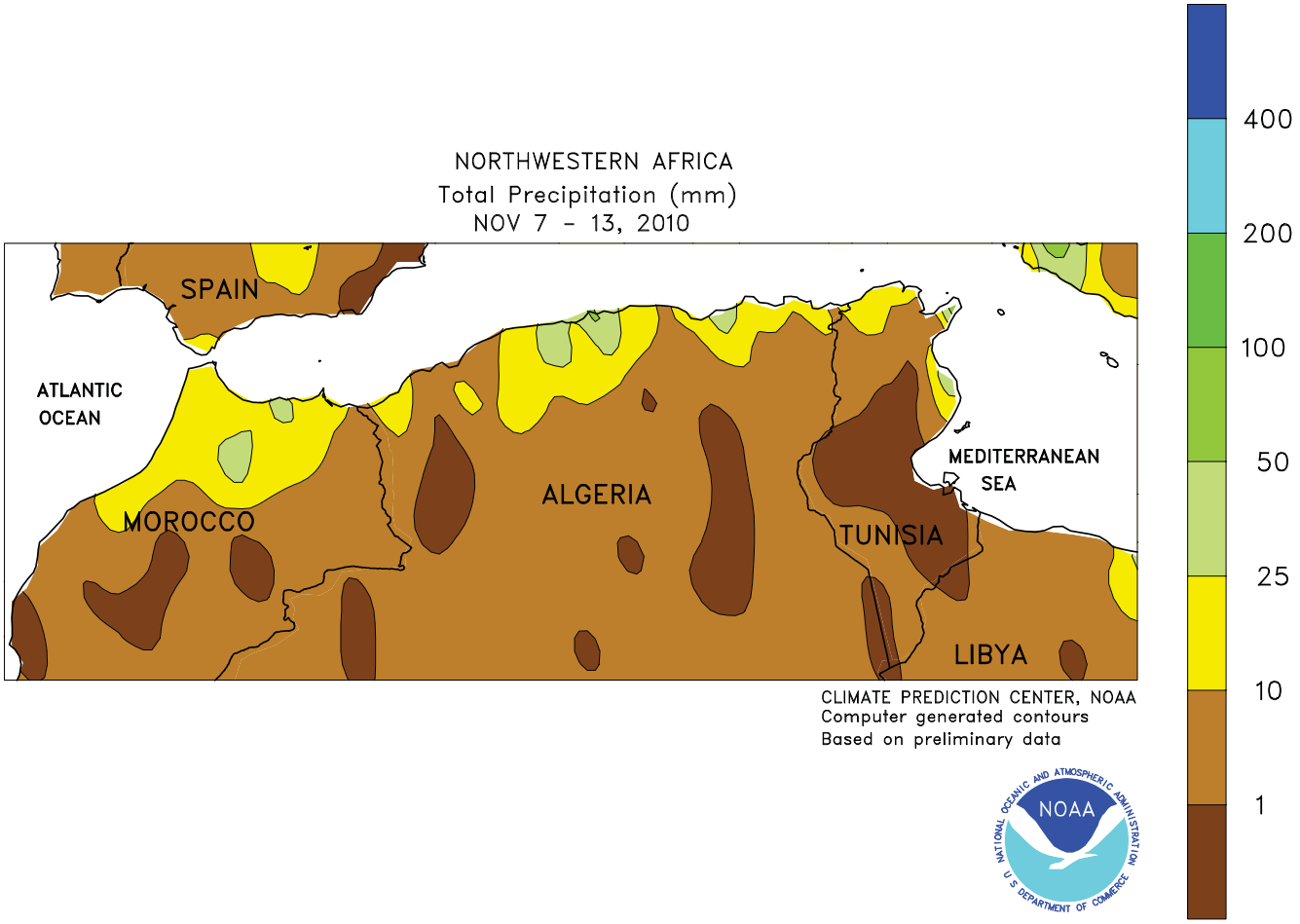
WESTERN FSU

Unseasonably warm weather overspread the region, with rain in the north contrasting with sunny skies in the south. From Ukraine into Russia's Southern District, temperatures up to 11 degrees C above normal promoted additional late-season winter wheat establishment. Abnormal warmth (4-9 degrees C above normal) from Belarus into Russia's Volga District reduced winter crop cold hardiness and likely encouraged some additional late-season growth. Rain (10-30 mm) over the northern half of the region maintained favorable soil moisture reserves, while sunny skies in Ukraine and the Southern District promoted fieldwork and accelerated crop growth.



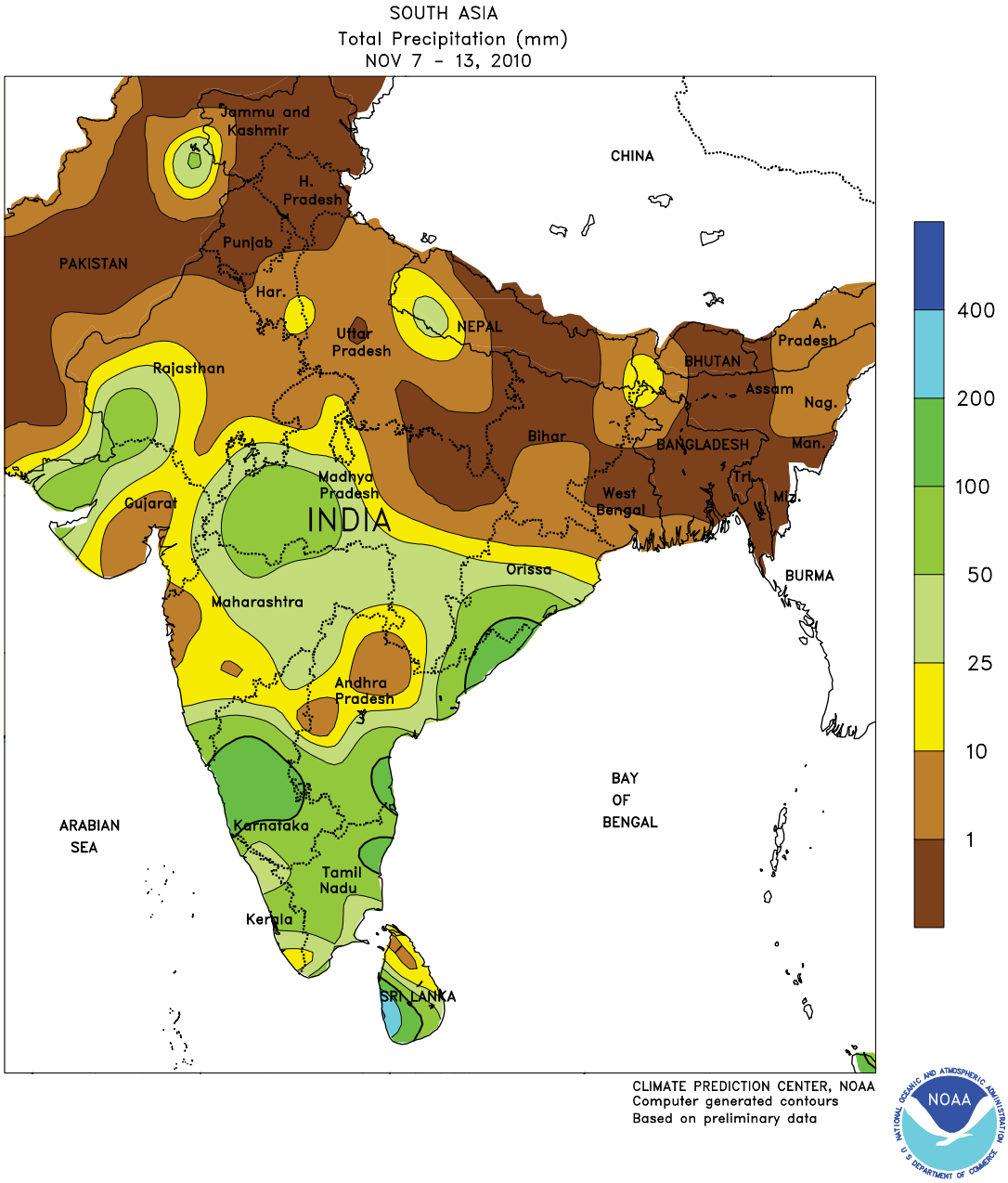
MIDDLE EAST

Dry, warm weather prevailed over the region, with increasing soil moisture shortages noted in southern and eastern growing areas. After last month's unrelenting rainfall, sunny skies in Turkey were beneficial for winter crop establishment and late-season fieldwork. Unfavorable dryness persisted, however, in Syria, Iraq, and Iran, where rain will be needed soon for winter crop establishment. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal, with little if any sign of dormancy in the primary winter grain areas.



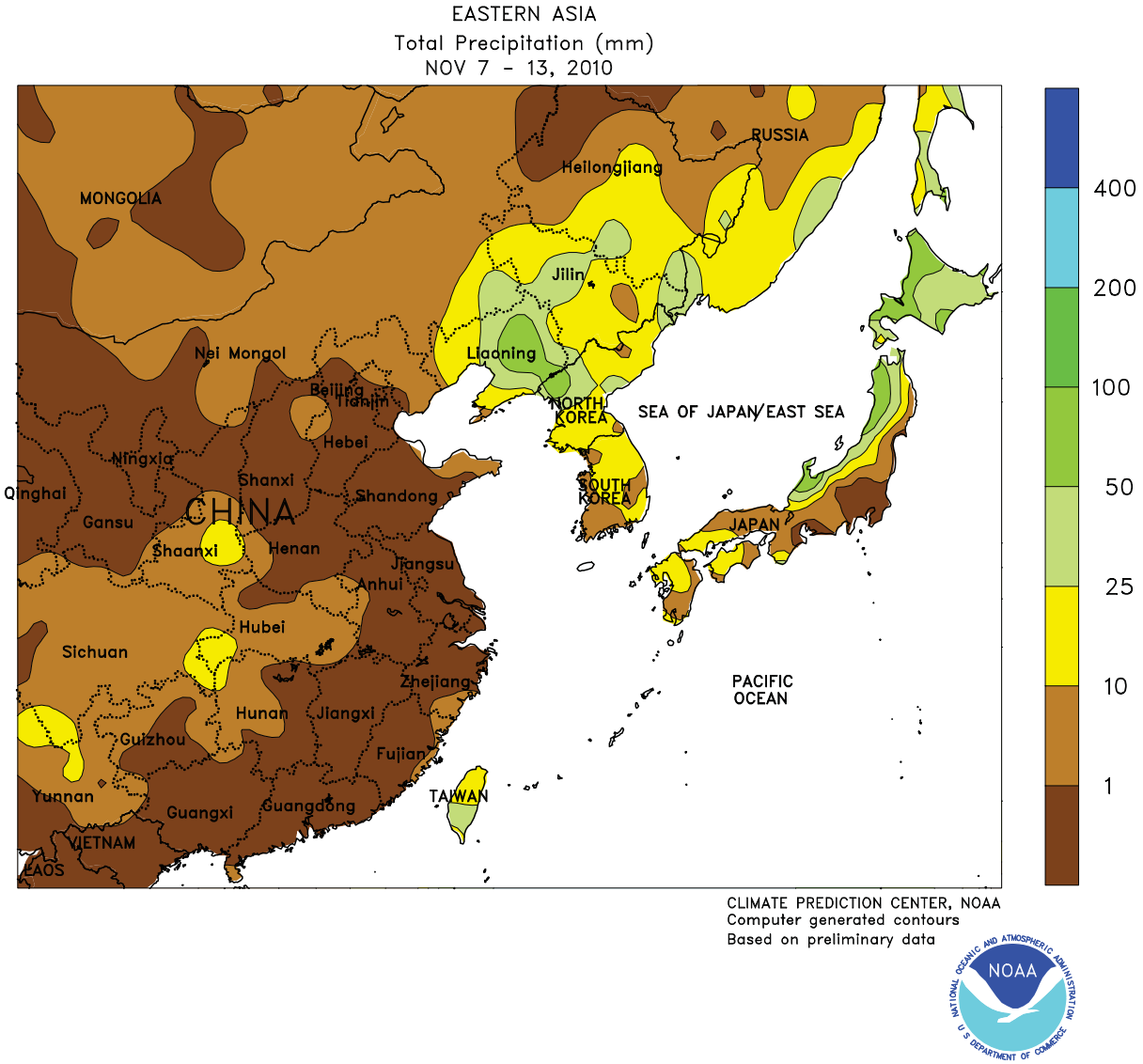
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Early season wetness over much of the region maintained favorable prospects for winter grain establishment. Showers tallied 10 to 45 mm over primary growing areas from northern Morocco into Tunisia, favoring wheat and barley growth. Dry weather persisted, however, in southern Morocco, reducing soil moisture for winter crops.



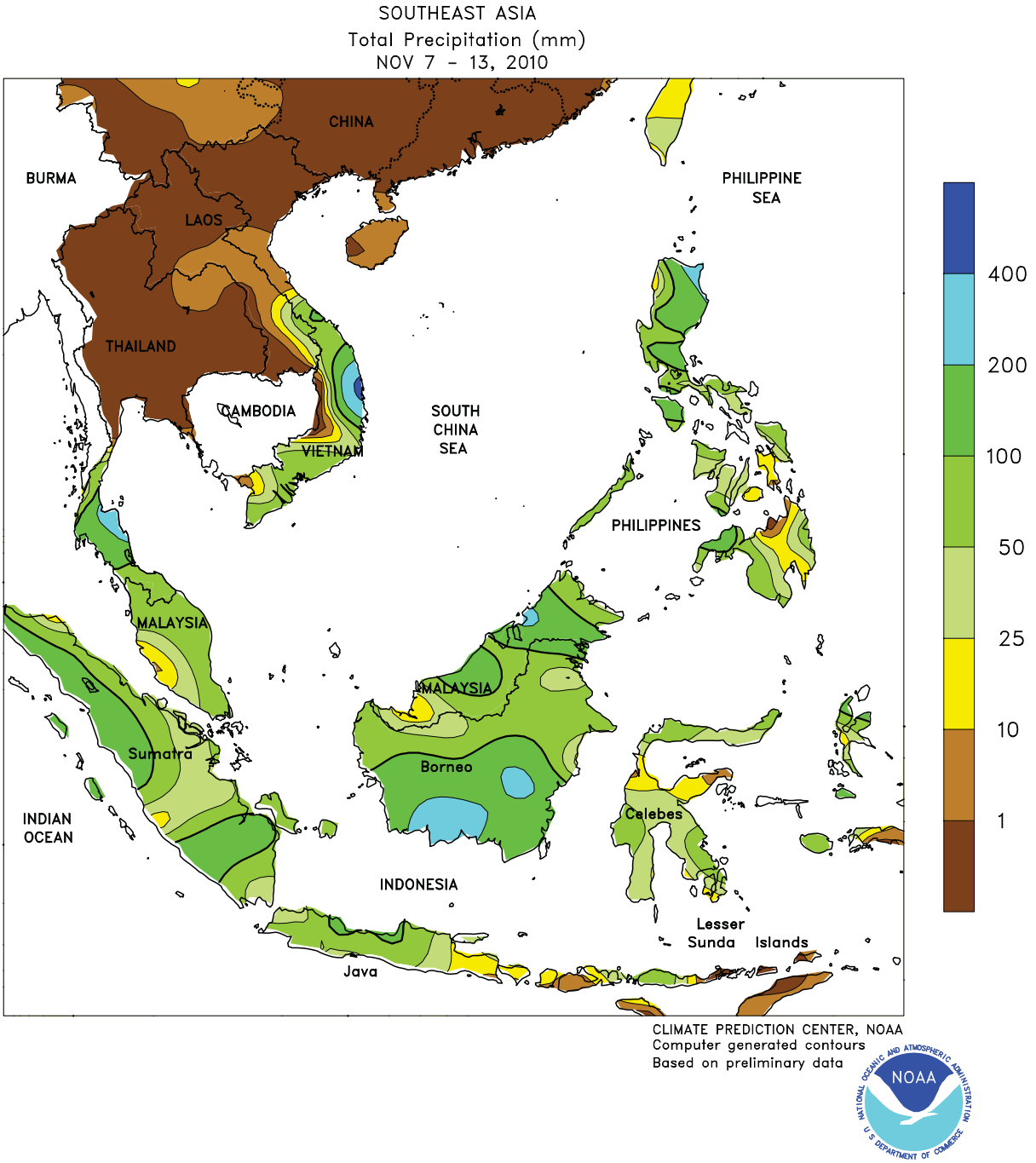
SOUTH ASIA

Early in the week, rainfall from the remnants of Tropical Cyclone Jal spread across the southern half of India. In western India, 25 to over 50 mm of rain slowed harvest activities for groundnuts and cotton. Additionally, the wetness was unfavorable for the mature crops, resulting in reduced yields and (cotton) quality. Higher rainfall amounts (over 100 mm) occurred in eastern and southern India, slowing summer rice (kharif) harvesting but maintaining high moisture supplies for winter grown (rabi) rice. Meanwhile, winter wheat planting was well underway in northern India and Pakistan and, despite being reportedly behind last year's pace, was likely to finish in the next couple of weeks. Similarly, winter rapeseed planting in India proceeded under warm, dry conditions, with ample moisture supplies for establishment.



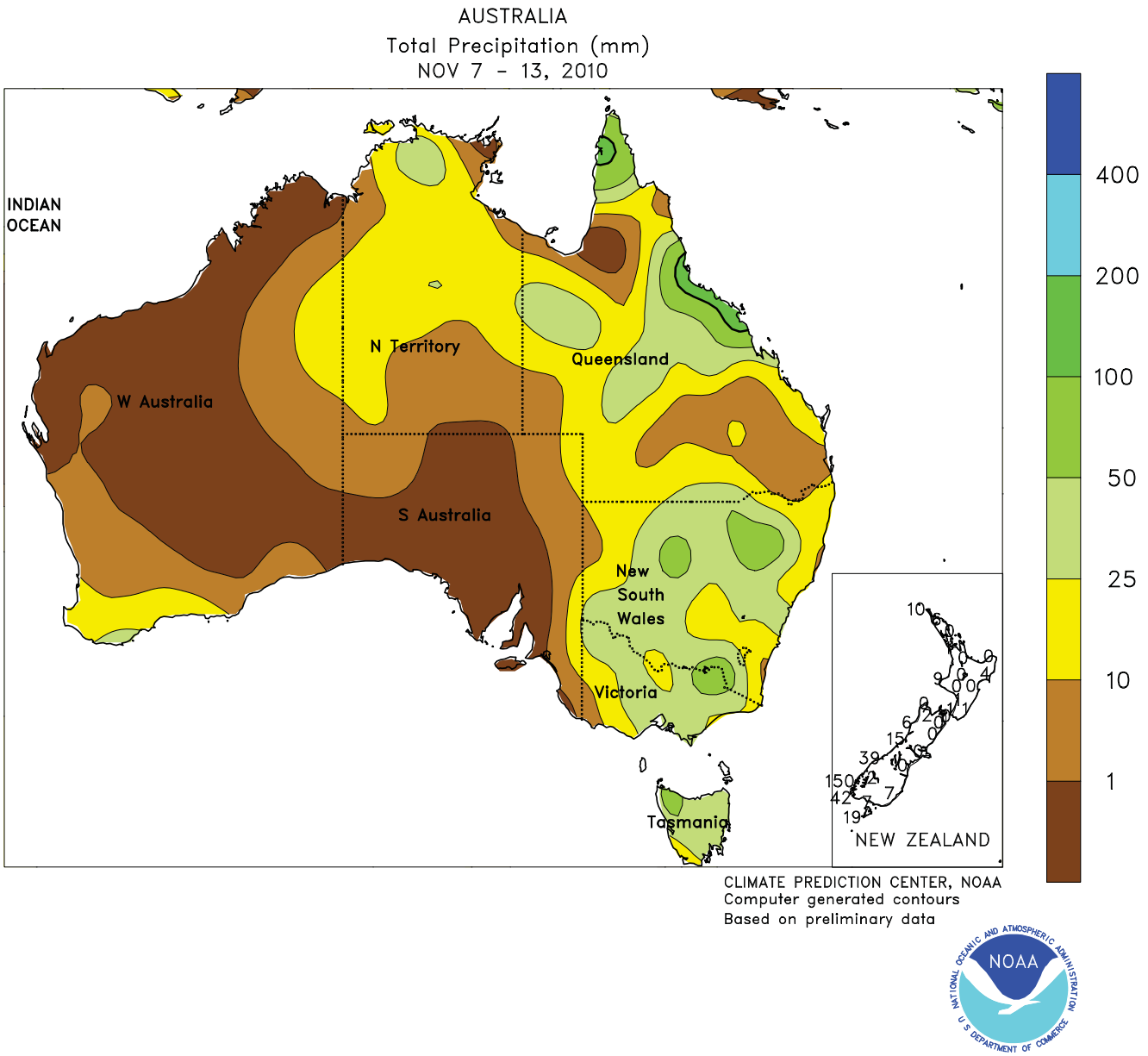
EASTERN ASIA

Mostly dry weather continued for winter wheat on the North China Plain, with seasonal deficits of about 35 mm. Despite the lack of significant rainfall, moisture supplies remained adequate to abundant due to heavy summer and early autumn rainfall. Rainfall was centered in the Sichuan Basin as 5 to 25 mm provided favorable moisture to irrigated winter rapeseed. Temperatures averaged over 2 degrees above normal across eastern China, while freezing temperatures had yet to encroach in winter growing areas. The warm conditions continued to aid crop development and establishment prior to the onset of dormancy (typically in mid-December).



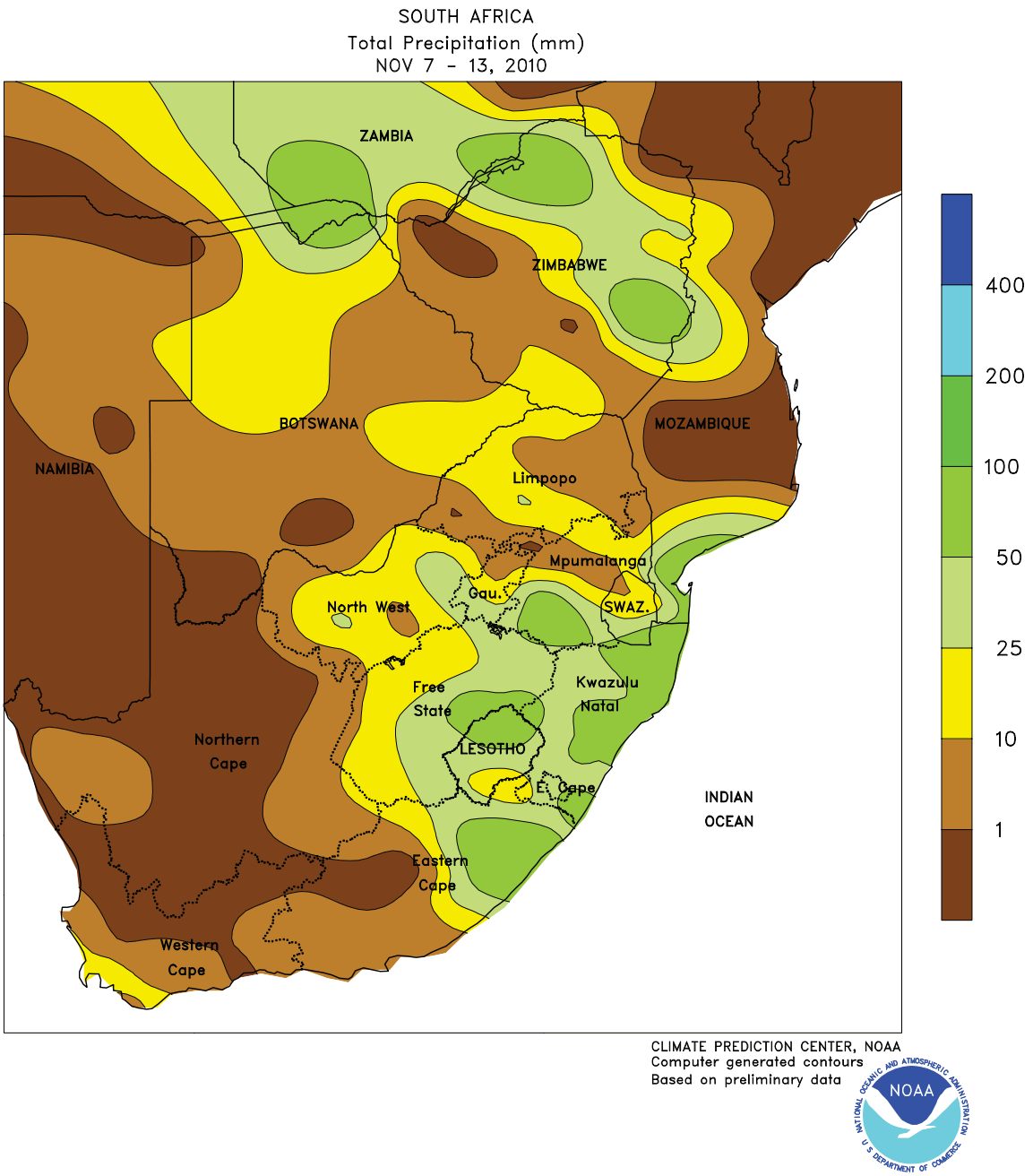
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The northeast monsoon remained strong across the region which, with the current La Niña, continued to produce flooding rains (100-200 mm, locally as much as 500 mm) in central Vietnam and the northeastern Philippines. In Vietnam, the deluges were mainly along the coast but caused some delays in coffee harvesting. Meanwhile in the Philippines, the torrents slowed rice harvesting but increased agricultural reservoirs for winter rice and corn. In Indonesia and Malaysia, heavy showers (100-250 mm) slowed oil palm harvesting and maintained unfavorably wet conditions for crop development. For rice in Indonesia, wet weather slowed rice transplanting as 25 to 100 mm of rain occurred throughout Java.



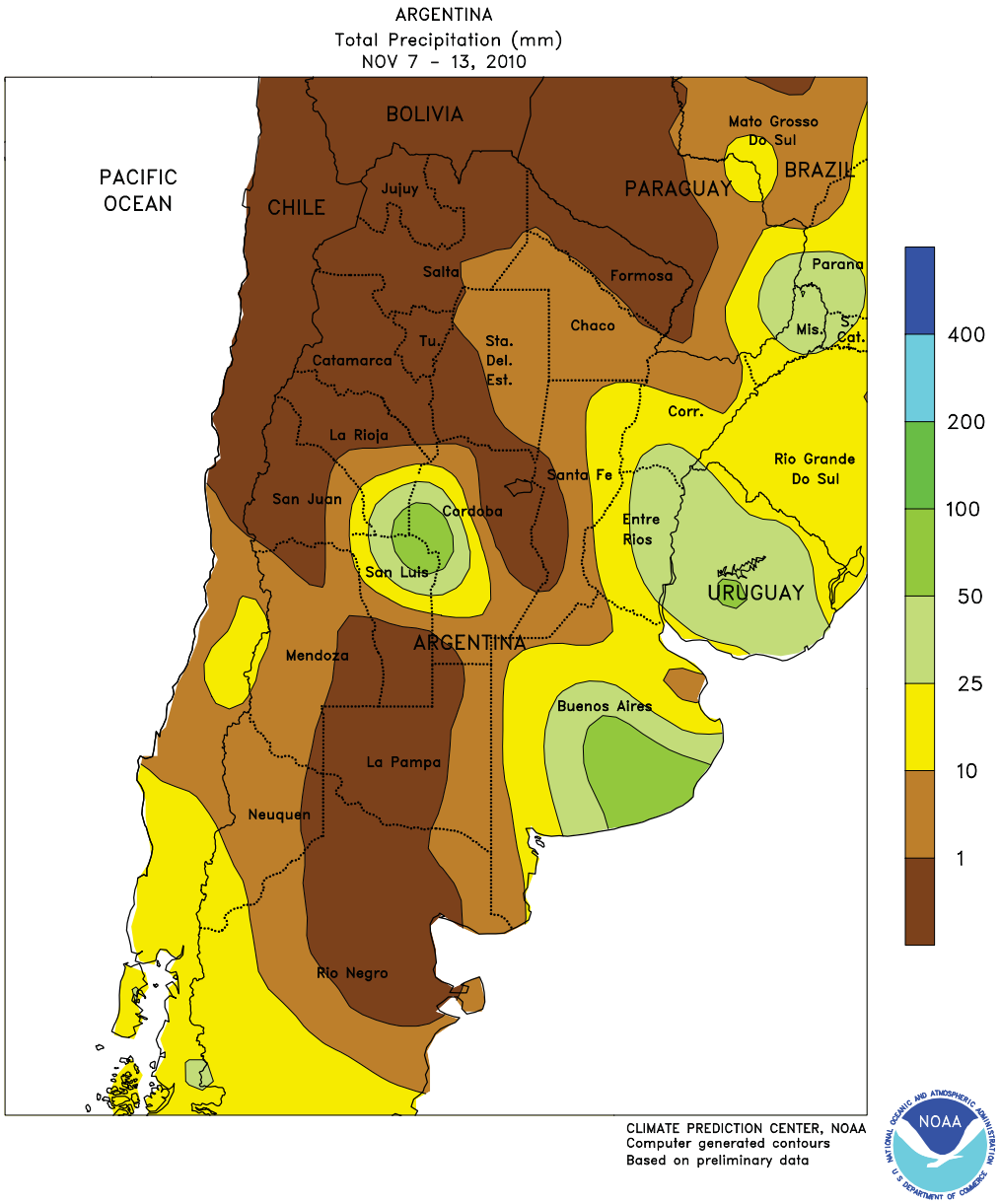
AUSTRALIA

Showers (10-25 mm) in southern portions of the Western Australia wheat belt likely caused temporary disruptions in winter crop harvesting. Elsewhere in Western Australia, however, mostly dry weather prevailed, aiding winter grain and oilseed maturation and harvesting. In southeastern Australia, widespread showers (10-50 mm) hampered winter crop drydown and early harvesting. In contrast, drier weather (generally less than 10 mm) overspread southern Queensland and extreme northern New South Wales, helping dry mature winter wheat and spurring summer crop development. Temperatures in southeastern Australia averaged about 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, while elsewhere temperatures averaged near normal.



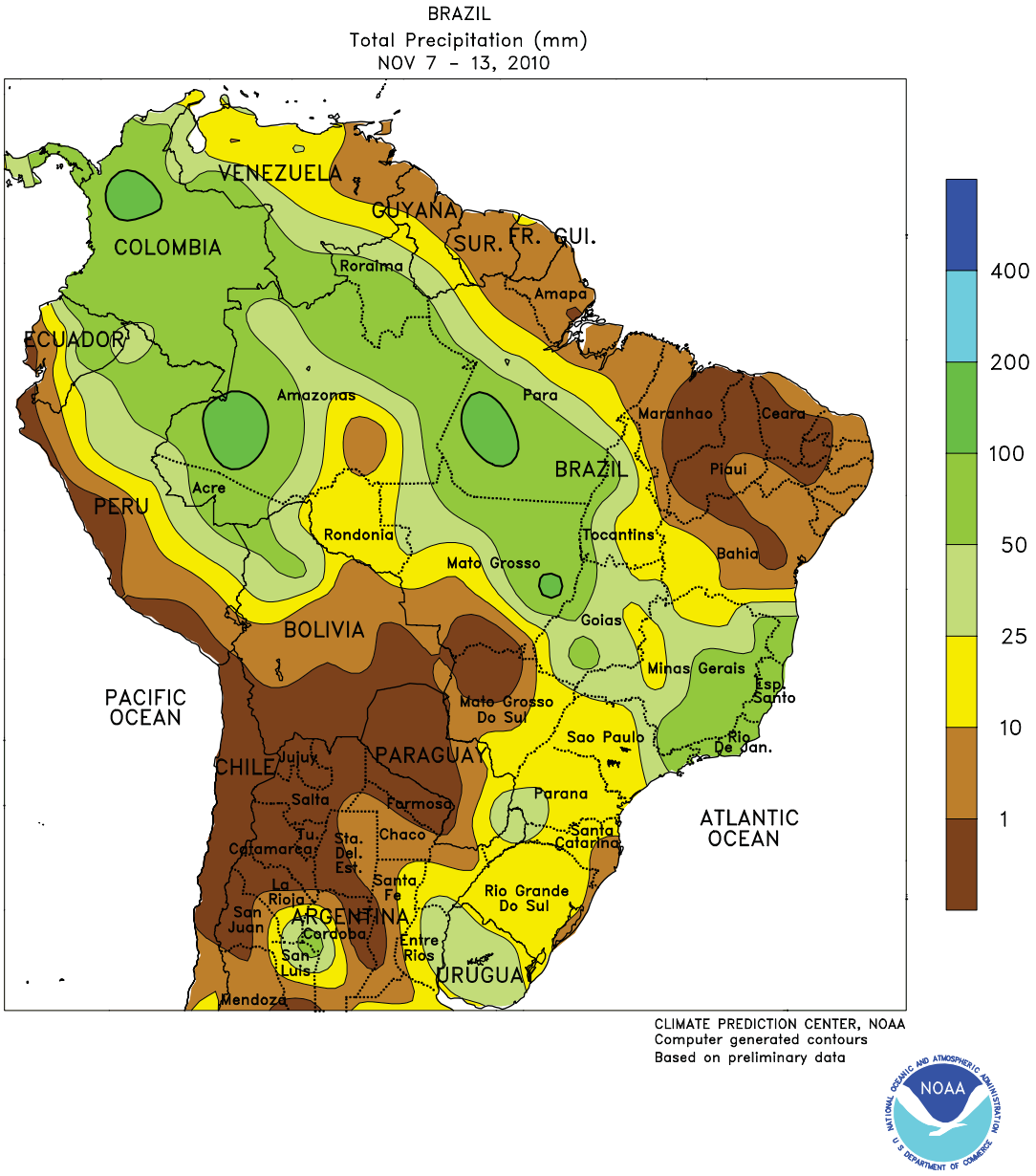
SOUTH AFRICA

Beneficial rain overspread the corn belt, increasing moisture for germination and establishment of summer grains and oilseeds. In the eastern farming districts (Mpumalanga and neighboring areas of Free State and KwaZulu-Natal), rainfall totaling 25 to 75 mm provided timely moisture for newly planted corn. Farther west (in particular, North West and central Free State), lighter rain (10-25 mm or more) conditioned fields for corn planting, which typically takes place through December in these areas. Following last week's heavy rain, drier conditions prevailed in Limpopo, with most areas recording less than 10 mm. In contrast, heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) brought needed relief from long-term dryness to KwaZulu-Natal, improving prospects for the new sugarcane crop. The rain extended southward in the eastern sections of Eastern Cape, but mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere in the Cape Provinces. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in the east, with highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C in the corn belt.



ARGENTINA

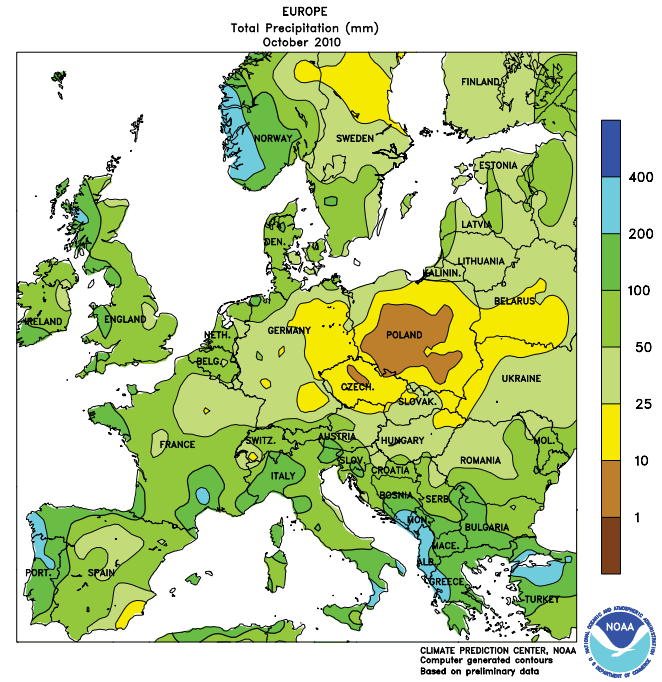
Scattered showers brought localized relief from dryness to summer grain and oilseed areas of central Argentina. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm (locally more than 50 mm) over most of Buenos Aires and in various locations of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. However, pockets of dryness continued in high-yielding farming areas in the vicinity of northern Buenos Aires, southern Santa Fe, and eastern Cordoba, which have been trending dry since mid-October. Rain is needed in these areas to ensure uniform emergence of summer crops and to maintain the current favorable yield prospects of late-developing winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal, helping to mitigate the impact of the dryness; however, temperatures briefly approached 40 degrees C prior to the development of the rain, posing some stress on crops. Farther north, dry, occasionally warm weather reduced moisture for cotton and other predominantly rain-fed summer crops, but conditions favored drydown and harvesting of winter grains. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflower and corn planting was 78 and 76 percent complete, respectively, as of November 11, still more than 10 percentage points higher than last year's pace for both crops despite the recent drying trend. In addition, soybeans were 32 percent planted versus 26 percent last year. Problems due to dryness were reported for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in various production areas.

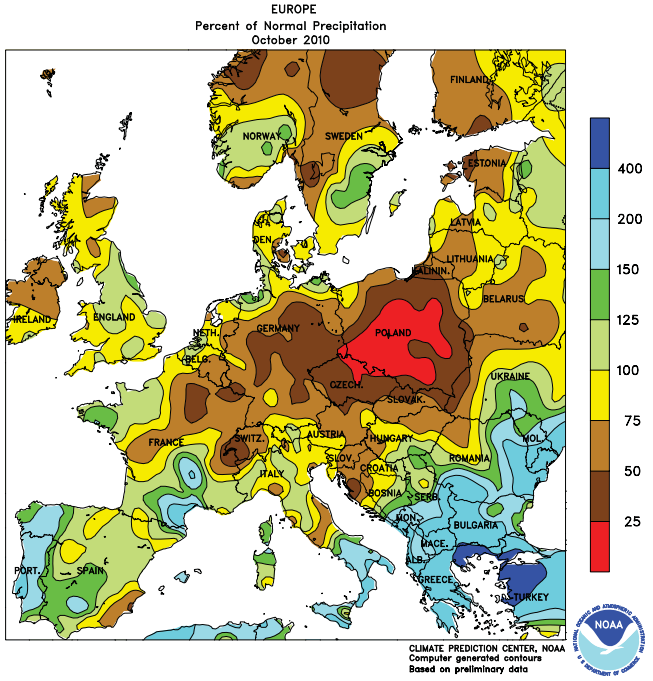


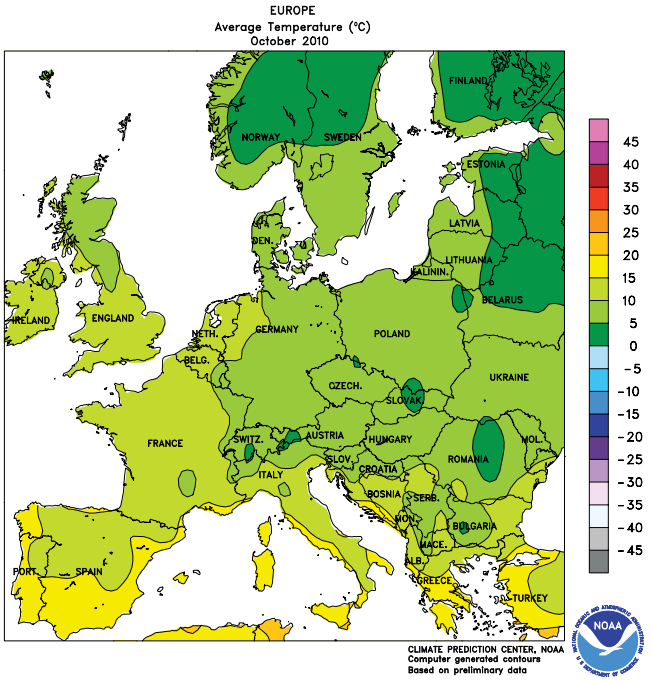
BRAZIL

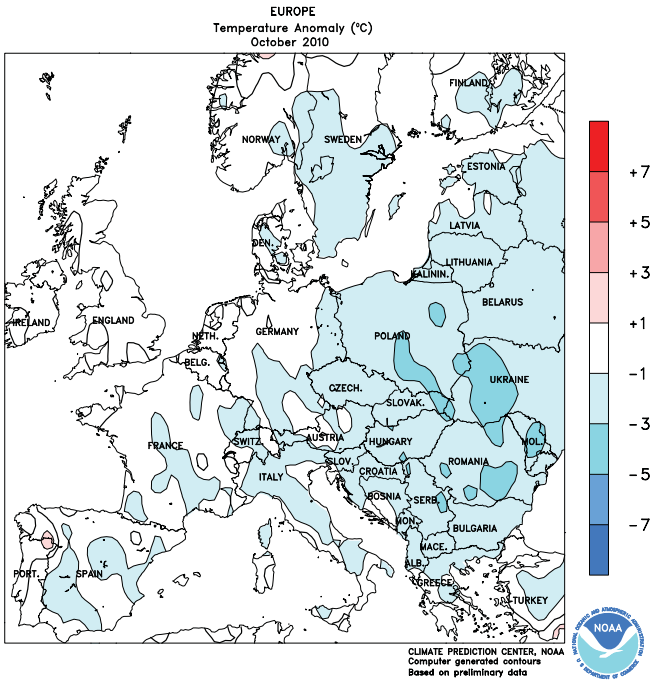
Seasonal showers continued throughout central Brazil, although amounts were lower than last week. Moderate to heavy rain (25 to 50 mm or more) fell from northern Mato Grosso eastward through Minas Gerais, maintaining generally favorable levels of moisture for summer row crops, in particular soybeans and coffee. However, pockets of dryness returned to important soybean areas in southern Mato Grosso and nearby locations in Goias and Mato Grosso do Sul. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal (highs in the middle 30s degrees C), maintaining high evaporative losses as soybeans become established. Unseasonable dryness also prevailed in sections of western Bahia, which has been trending dry for several weeks and needs rain soon for establishment of soybeans and cotton. In southern Brazil, unseasonably light rain (below 25 mm in most areas) allowed for drydown and harvesting of winter wheat and planting of soybeans. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, although highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C spurred germination and vegetative growth of summer crops earlier in the week.

October International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



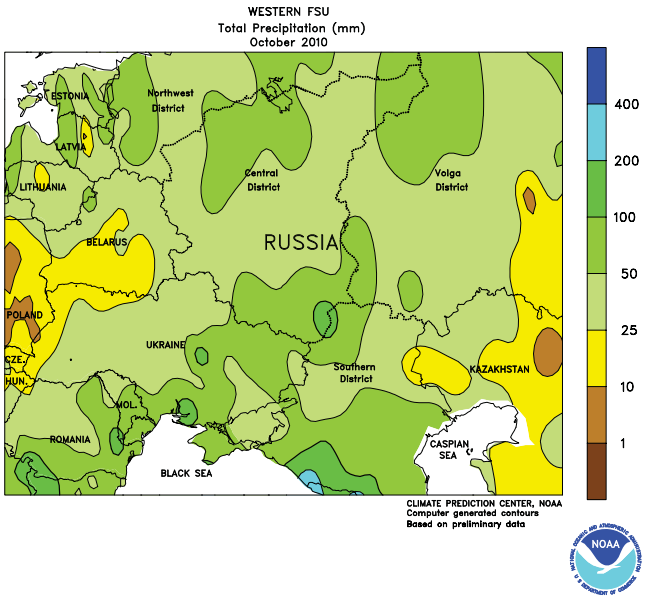


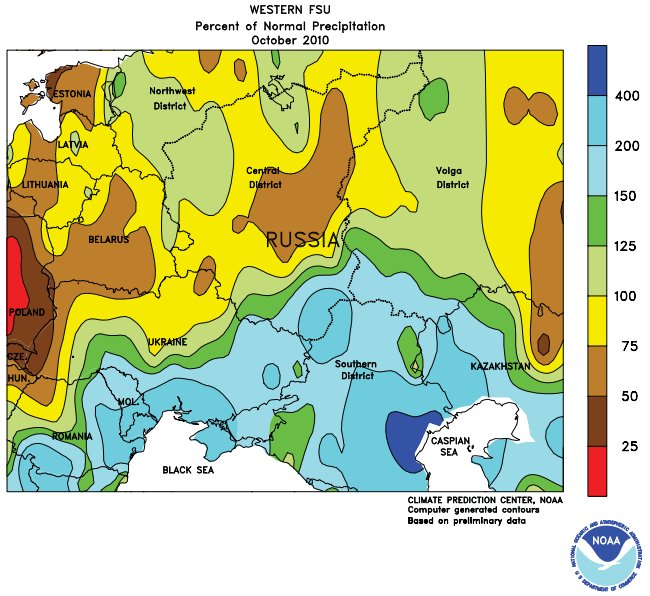


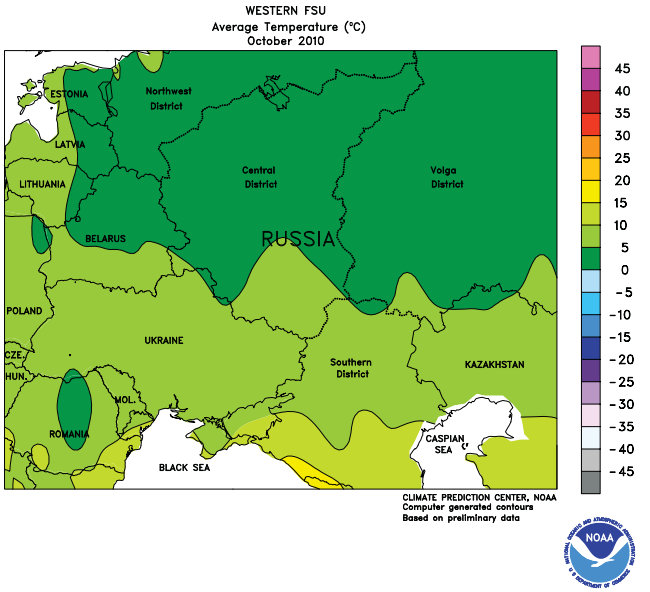


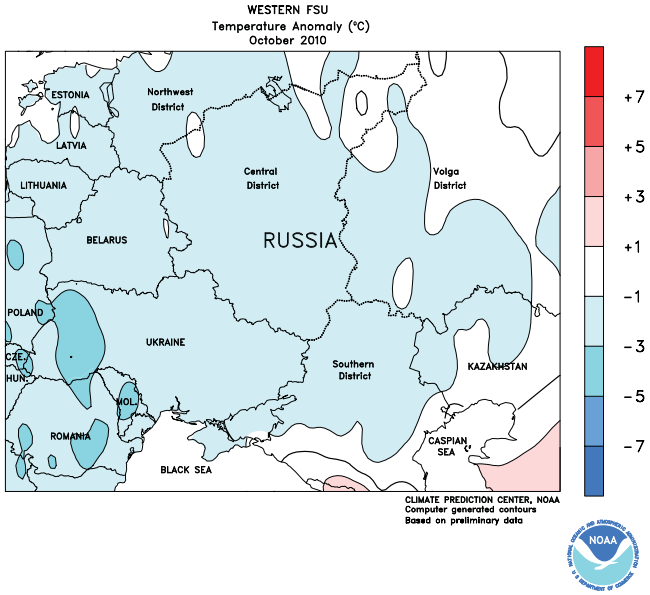
EUROPE

Abnormally wet October weather over southeastern Europe hampered cotton harvesting in Greece but boosted soil moisture for winter grain establishment in the Balkans. Rain also slowed summer crop harvesting across Italy and southern France, while showers maintained favorable irrigation reserves in Spain. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions across Germany and Poland favored late summer crop harvesting. Winter crops entered dormancy in Poland and the Baltics by mid-month, while season-ending freezes overspread most of central and northern Europe by month's end.



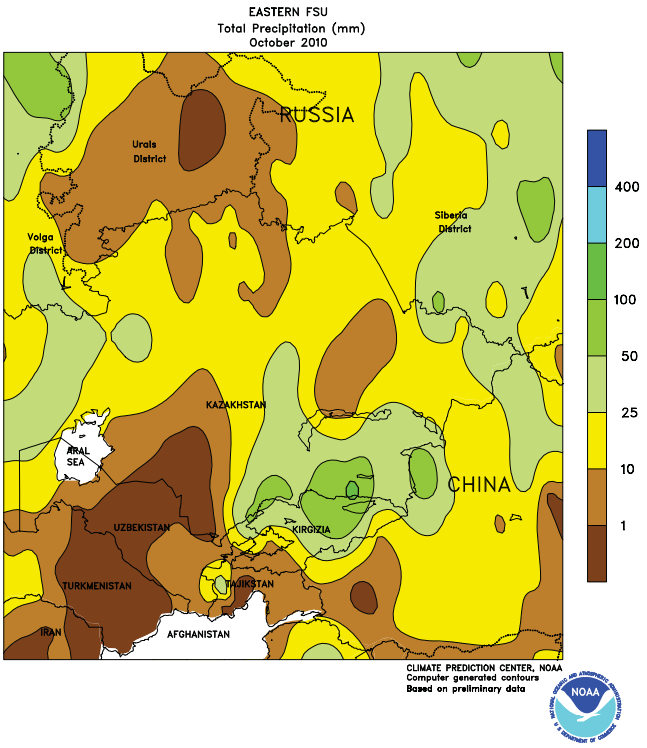


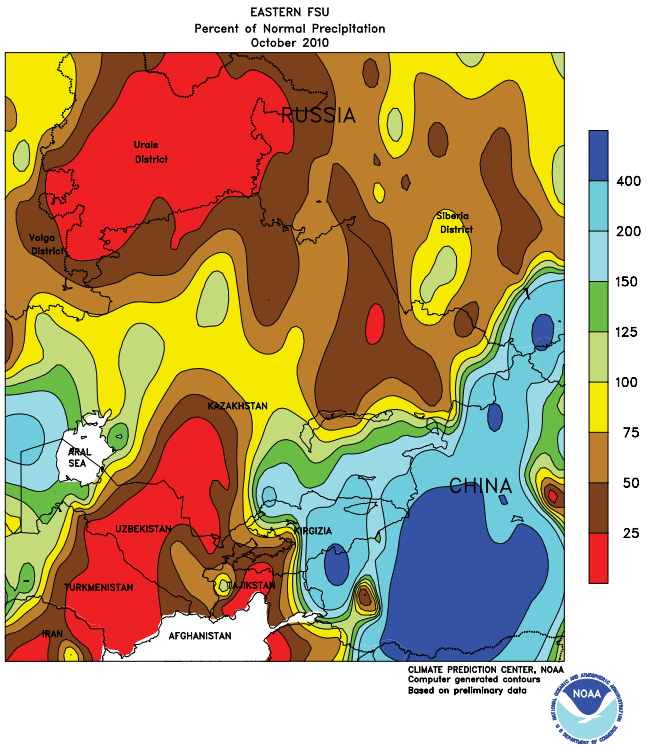


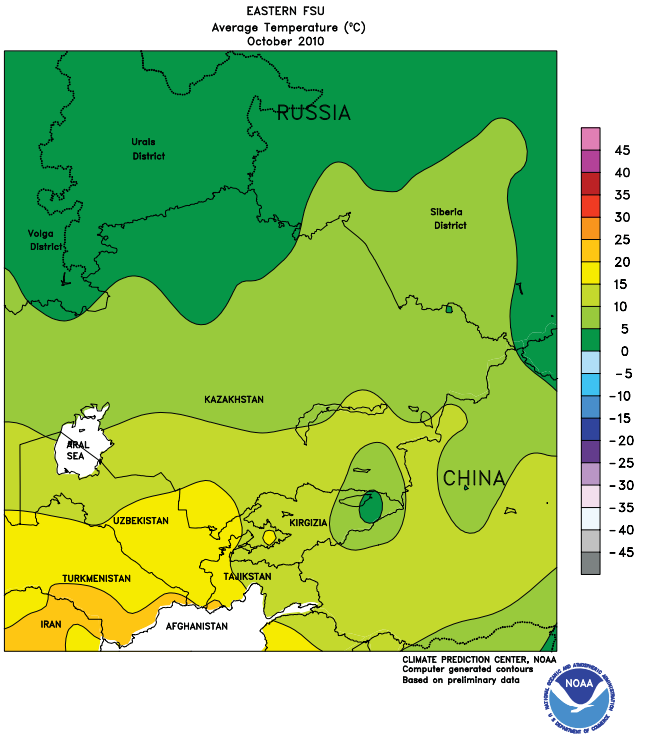


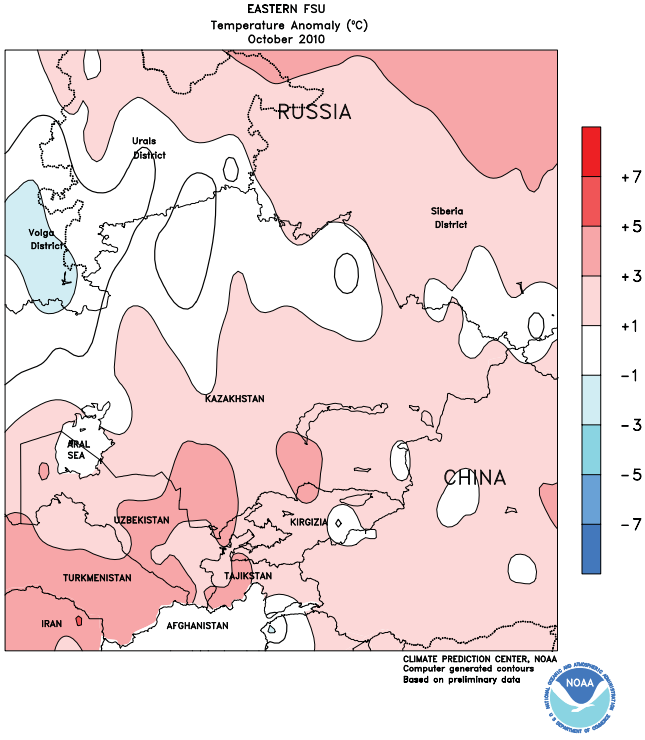
WESTERN FSU

In October, unseasonably wet weather across southern Russia favored winter grain establishment and provided additional subsoil moisture recharge on the heels of this summer's historic drought. Farther north, colder-than-normal conditions ushered winter grains and oilseeds into dormancy from Belarus into central and northern Russia. Heavy rain in southern Ukraine caused corn harvesting delays, while drier-than-normal weather in northern Ukraine promoted fieldwork.



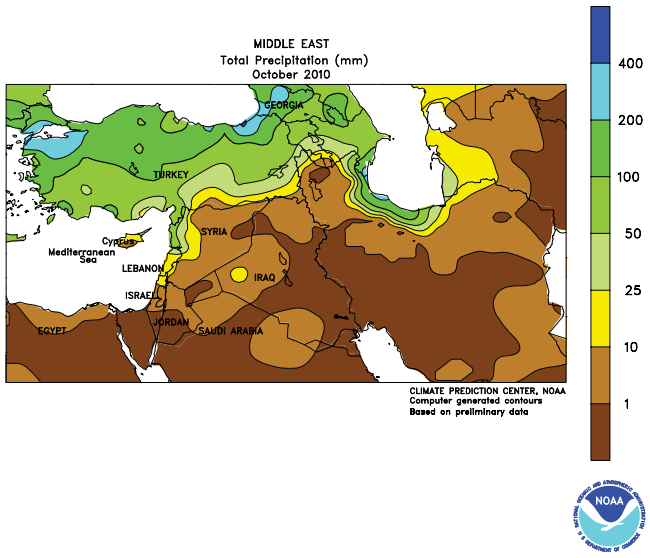


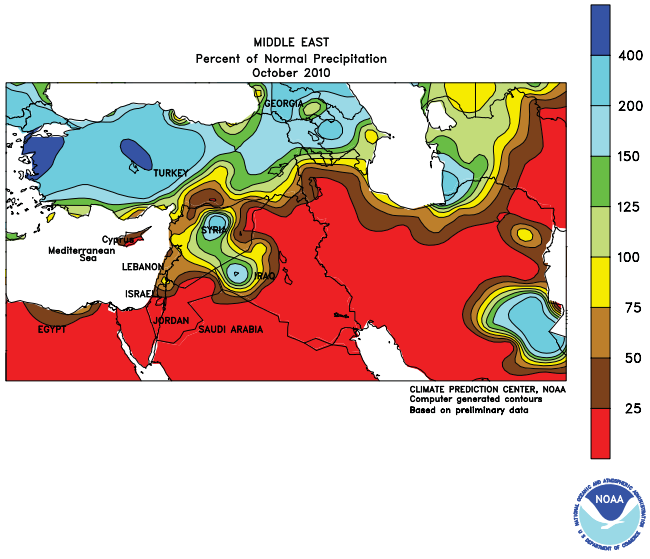


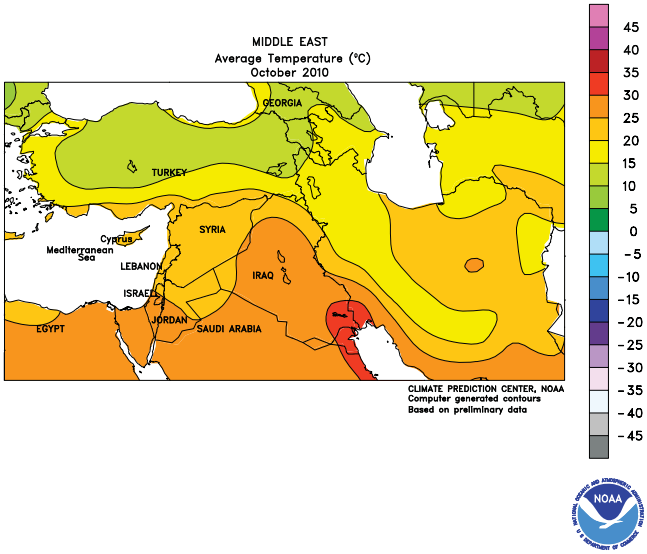


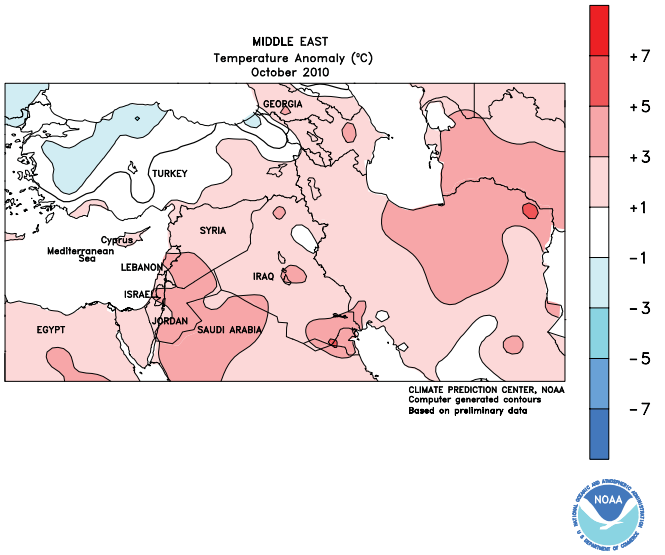
EASTERN FSU

In October, generally warm, dry weather promoted late spring grain harvesting in northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia. However, pockets of moderate to heavy rain (50-115 mm) in eastern portions of the Siberia District caused some fieldwork delays. Meanwhile, heavy rain (50-110 mm) in southeastern Kazakhstan and eastern Kirgizia was detrimental for cotton harvesting, although favorably drier weather returned by month's end.



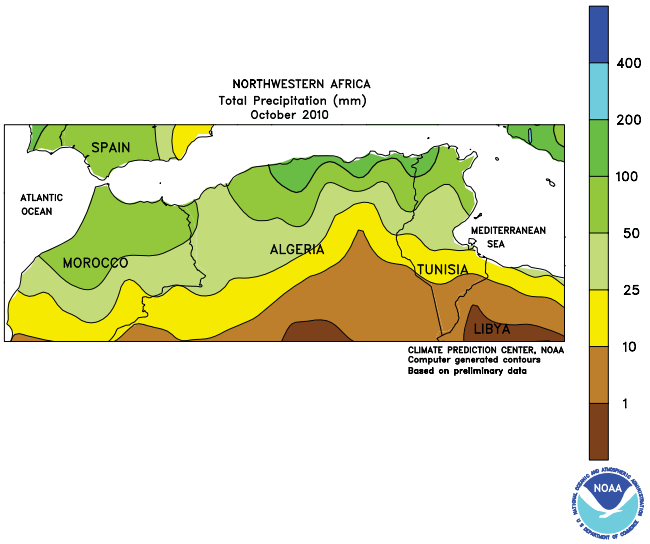


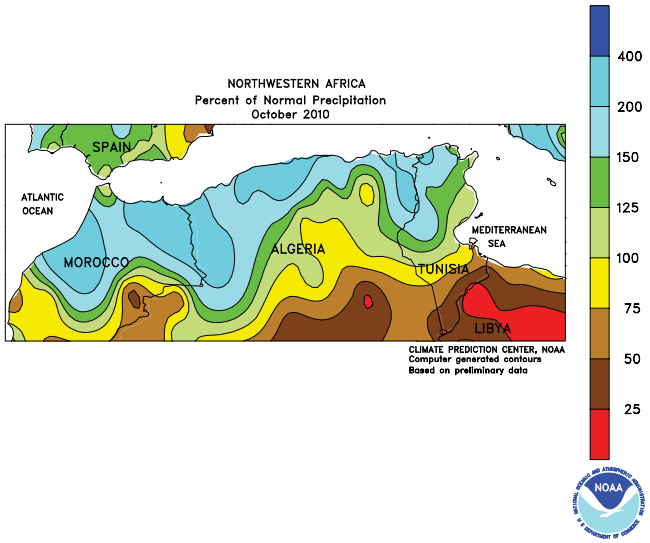


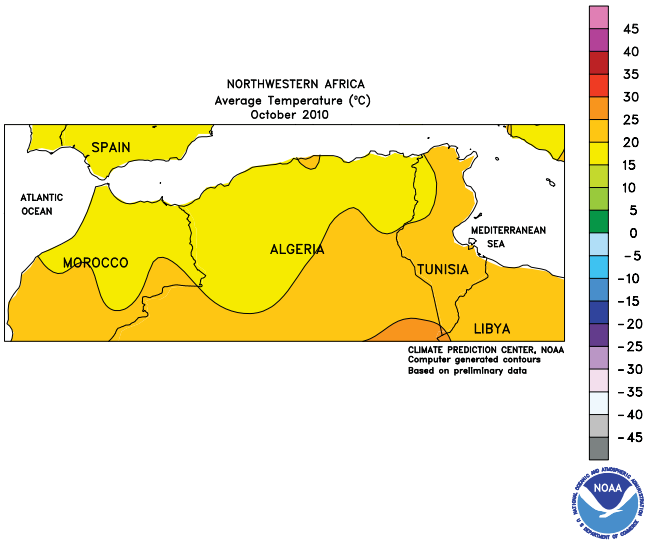


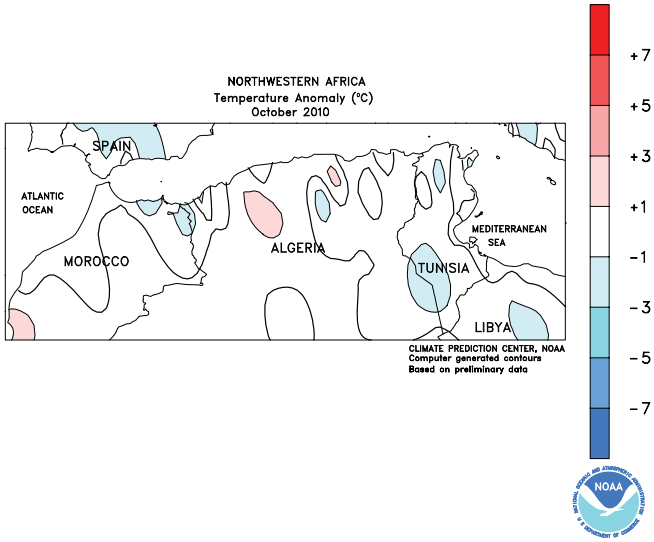
MIDDLE EAST

During October, drier- and warmer-than-normal conditions over Iraq and Iran reduced soil moisture and irrigation reserves for winter grain planting and establishment. In contrast, stormy weather (50-120 mm) in Turkey provided adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment. Showers (25-60 mm) spread into Israel, Lebanon, and western Syria, providing moisture for winter grain establishment, while northern and eastern Syria remained unfavorably dry.



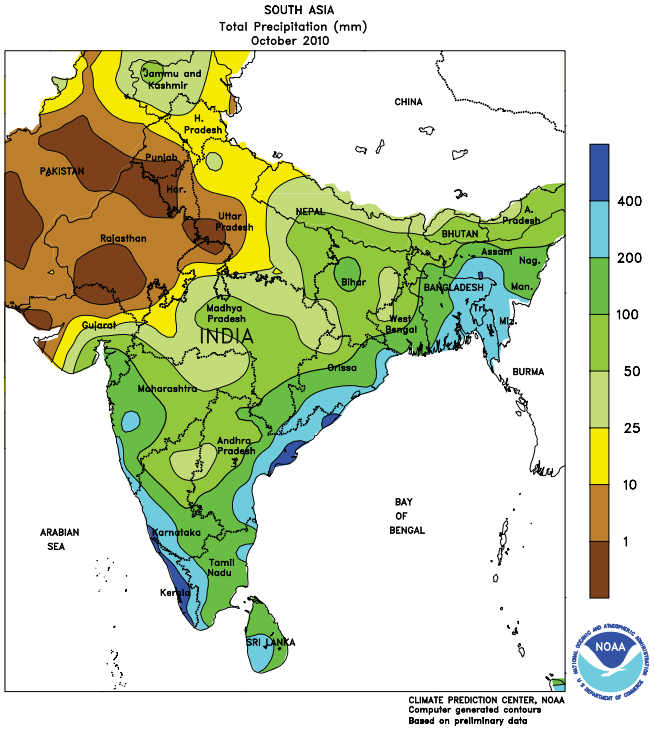


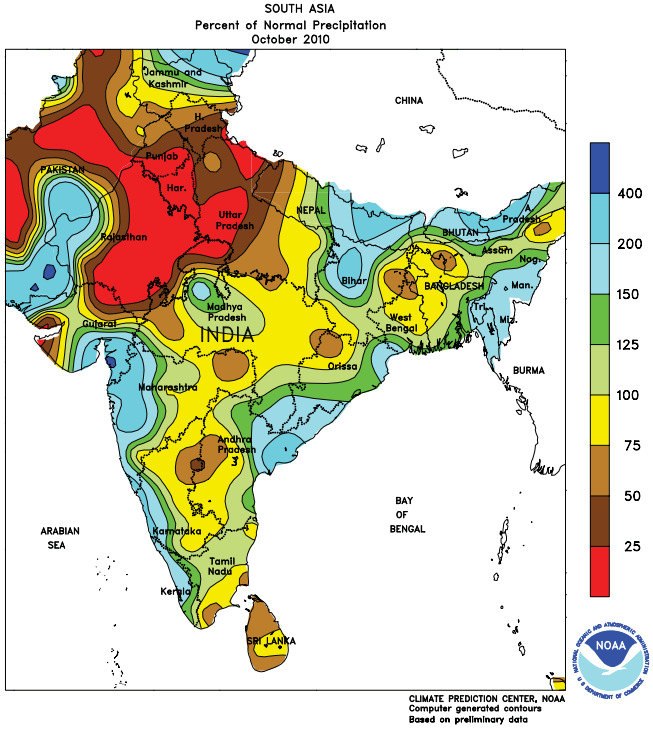


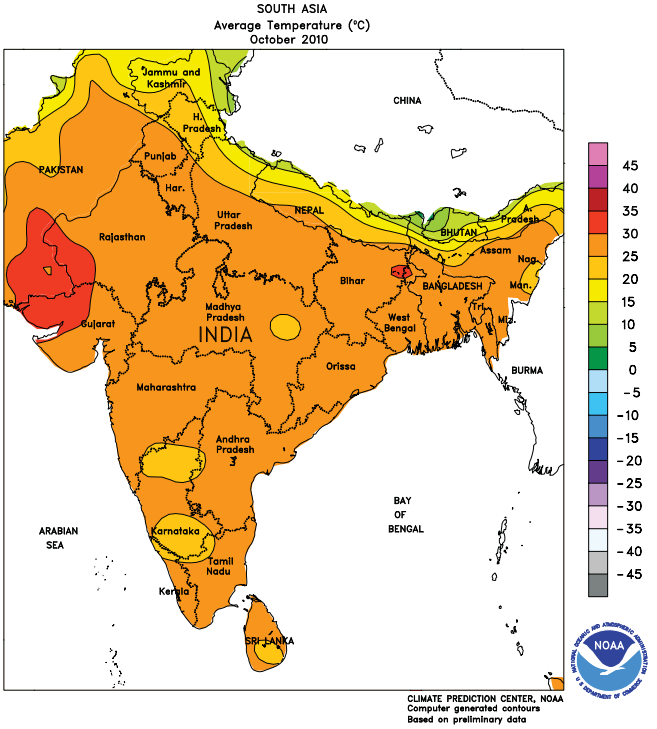


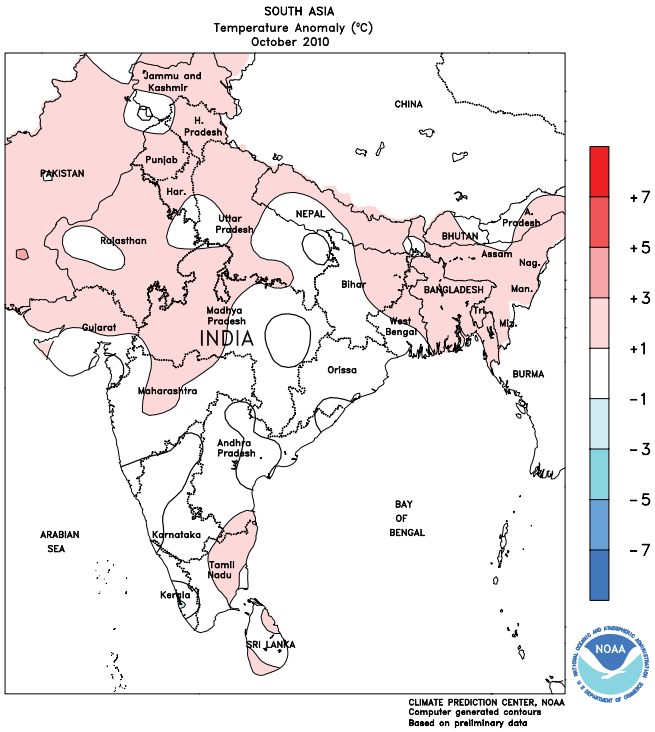
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

In October, above-normal rainfall boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting across much of northern Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Rain tallied more than 100 mm in north-central Algeria, which was locally more than twice the monthly normal. Precipitation was more than 300 percent of normal in northwestern Morocco, likely encouraging producers to begin winter crop sowing earlier than normal.



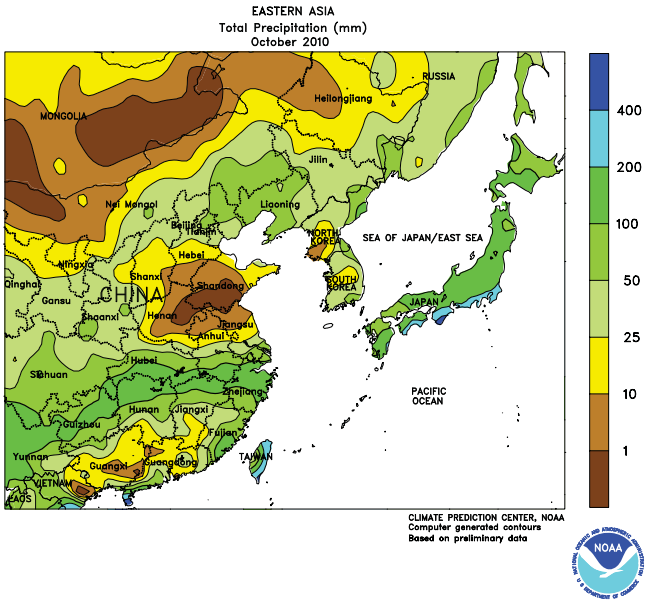


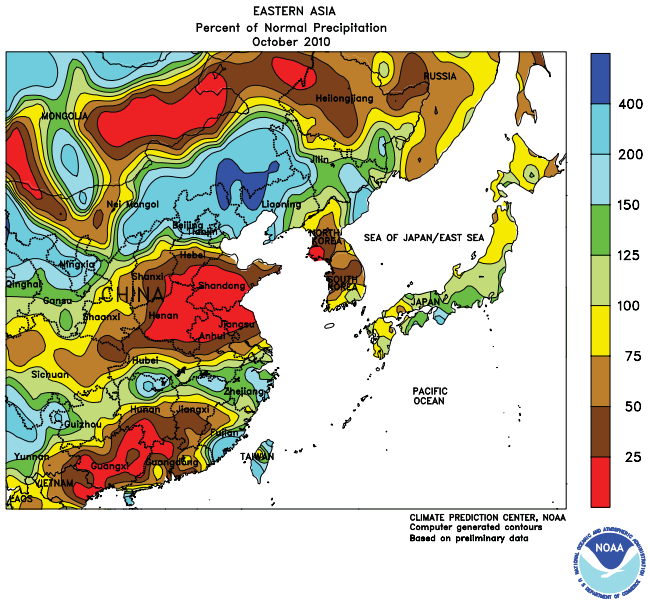


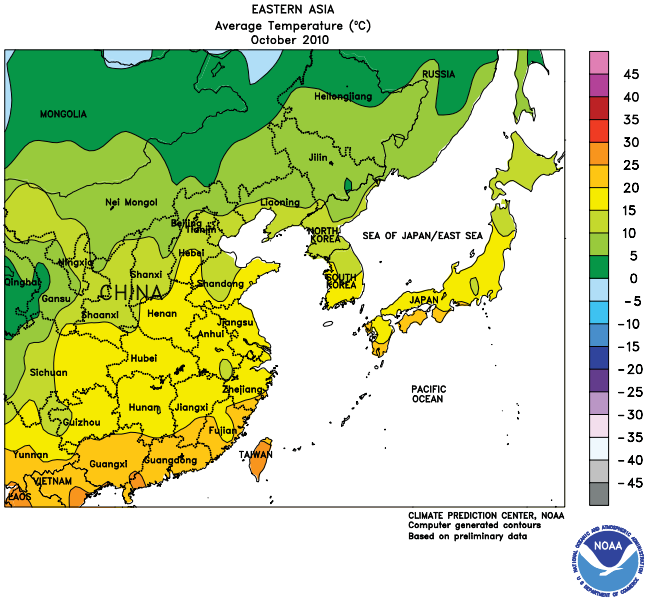


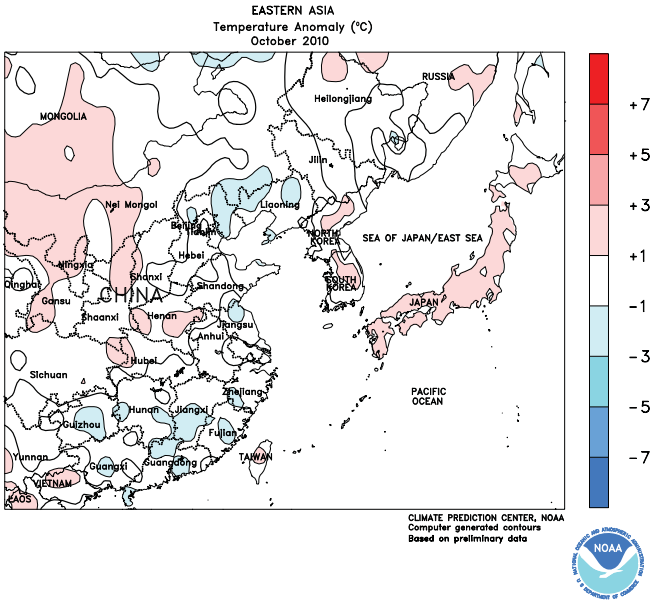
SOUTH ASIA

In October, wet weather slowed harvest activities for cotton and oilseeds in western India. However, drier weather by month's end allowed harvest activities to accelerate. In southern India, rainfall throughout the month delayed cotton harvesting.



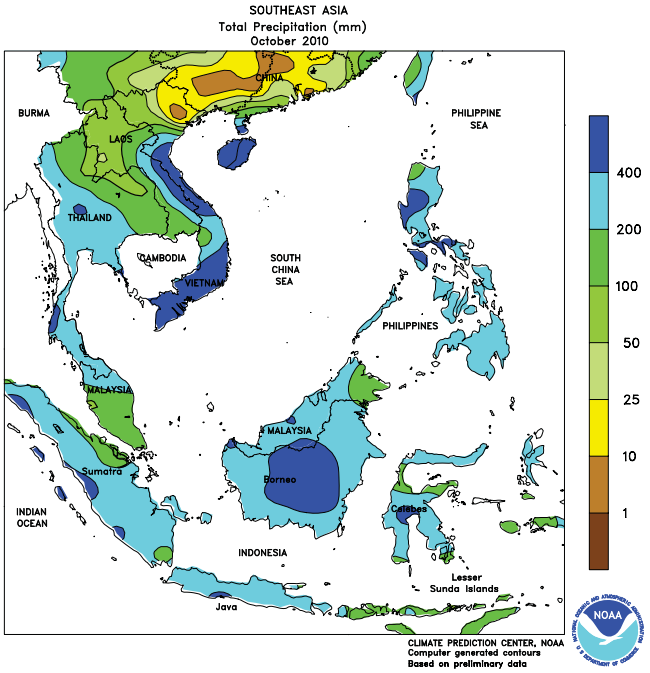


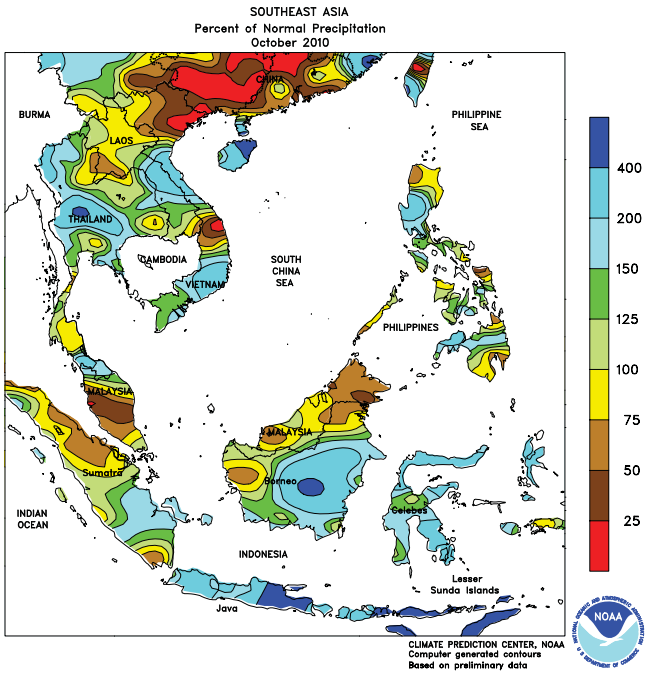


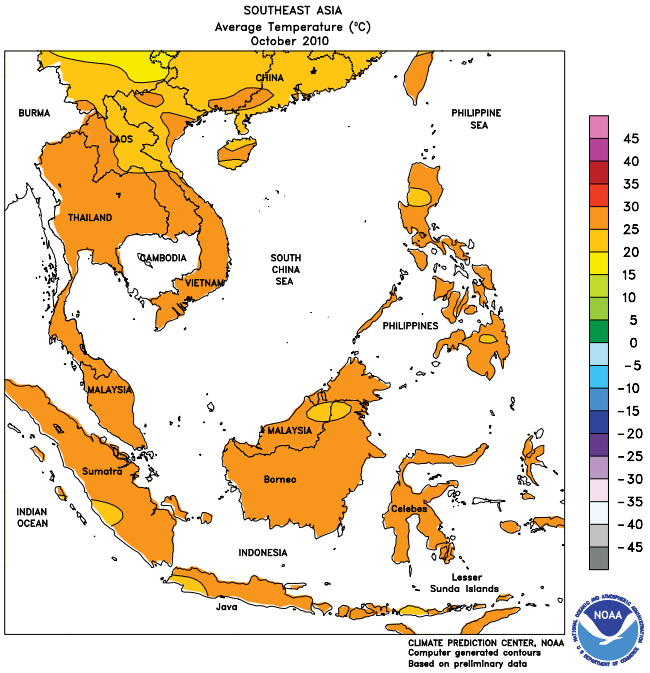


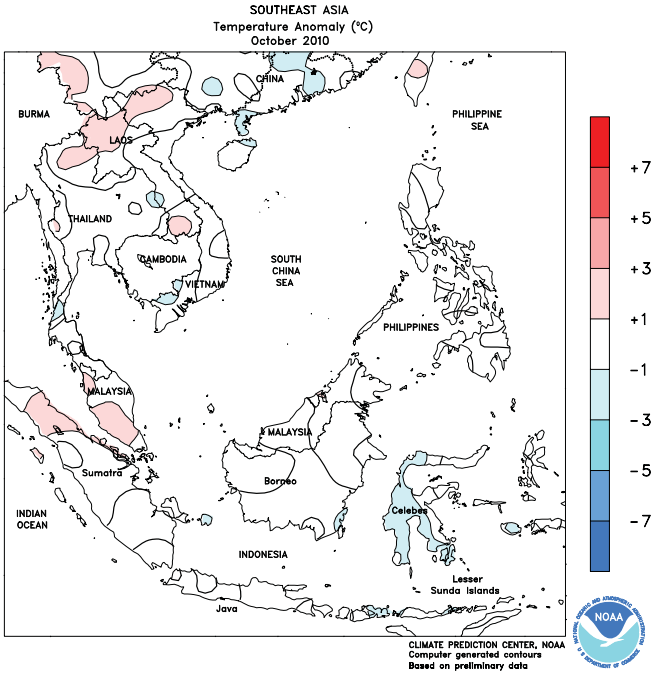
EASTERN ASIA

Warm, dry weather in October aided summer crop harvesting across China. The dry weather was especially favorable for cotton in eastern China that had experienced untimely wetness in September which reduced yields. The conditions also benefited winter grain and oilseed planting. A later-than-normal freeze in Manchuria provided more time for corn and soybeans to reach maturity, following a late start to the growing season.



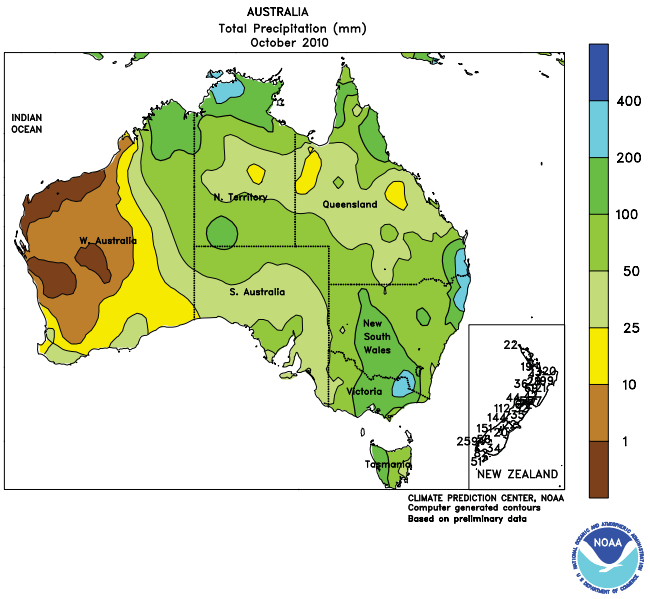


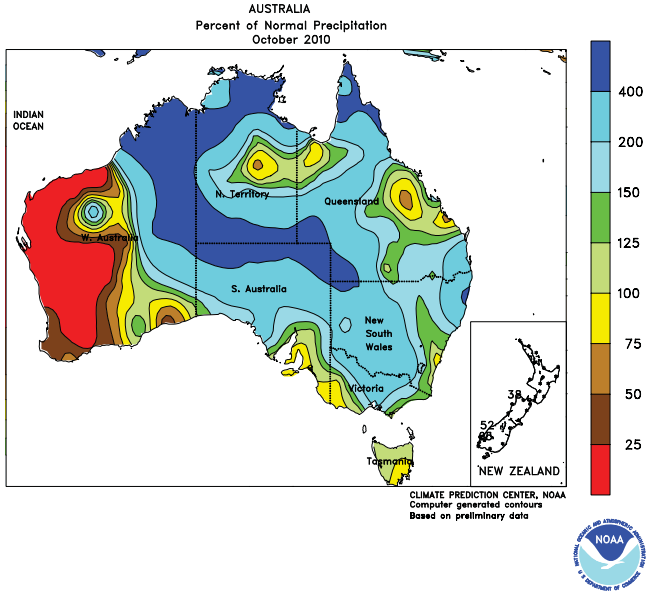


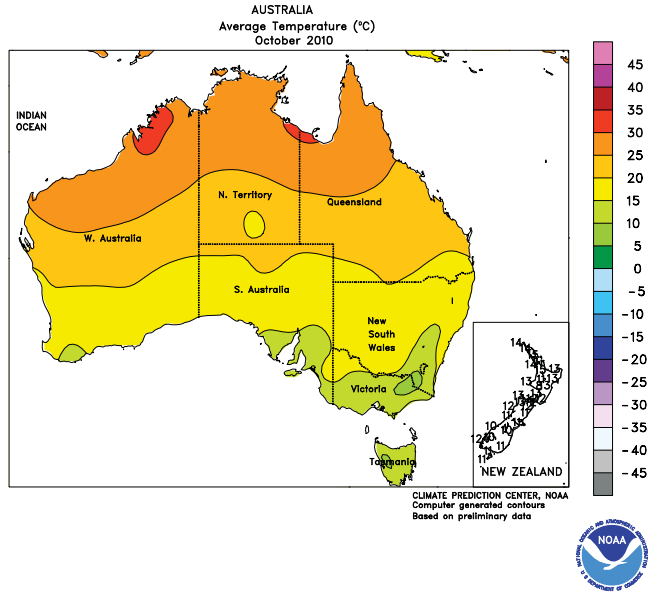


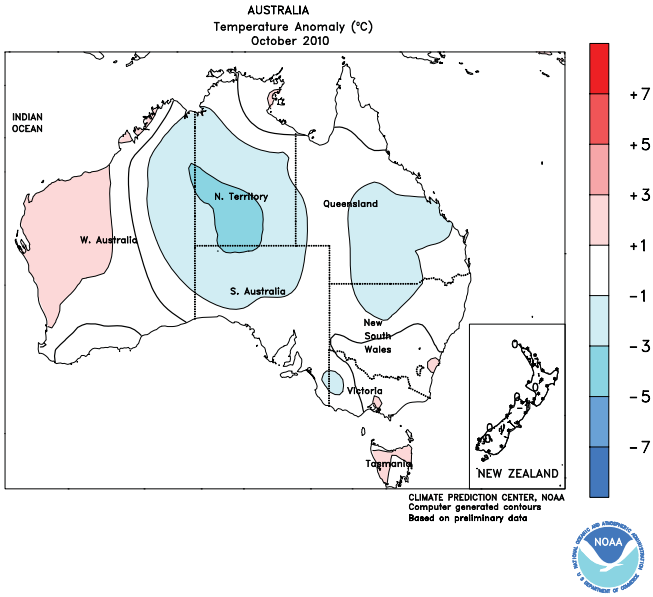
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Super Typhoon Megi cut a path across the Philippines in late October, bringing high winds and flooding rainfall to mature rice. In Thailand, late-season rains slowed rice maturation and raised concerns over quality. Similarly, heavy showers in Malaysia and Indonesia adversely impacted oil palm and harvesting. Meanwhile, coffee harvesting in Vietnam progressed despite occasionally heavy rainfall.



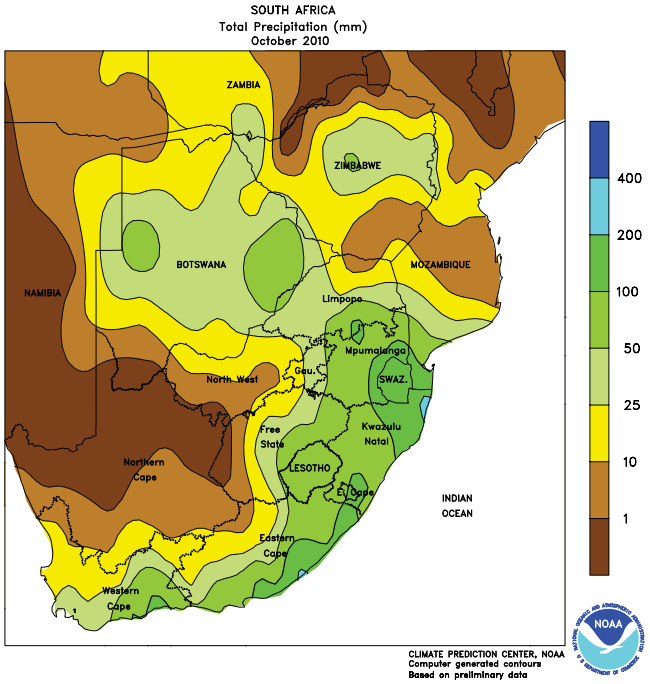


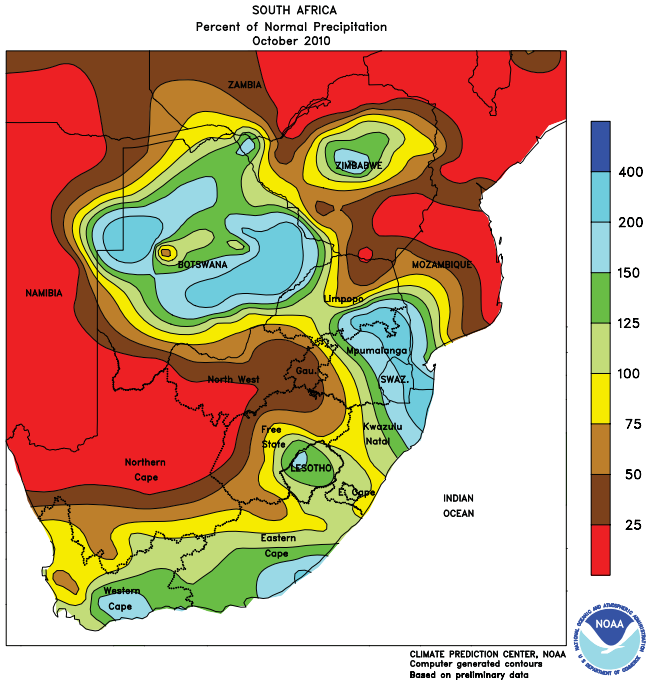


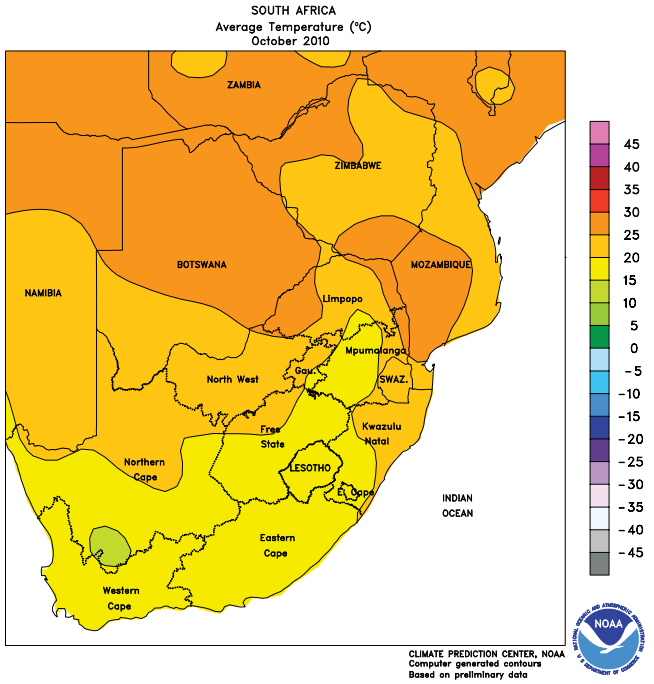


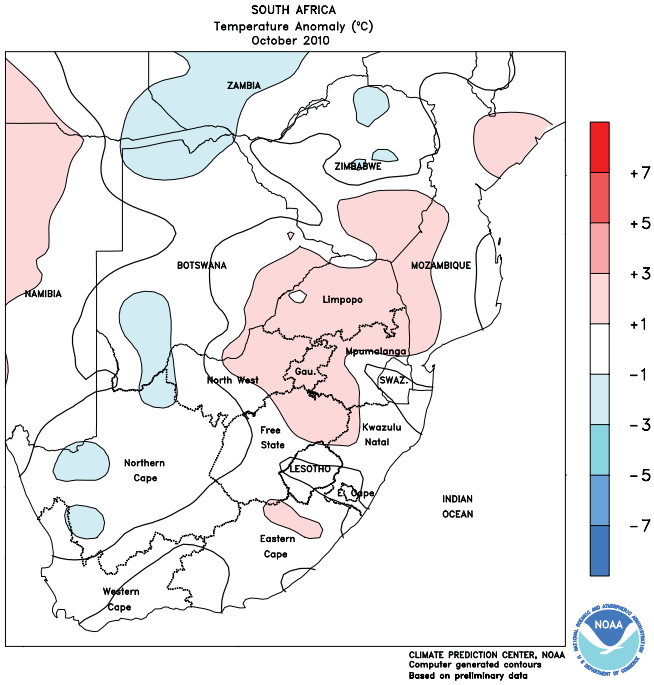
AUSTRALIA

In October, exceptionally dry weather further reduced winter grain prospects in Western Australia as crops advanced through the reproductive and filling stages of development. In sharp contrast, above-normal rainfall in southern and eastern Australia benefited immature winter grains and oilseeds and aided early cotton and sorghum development. However, the wet weather hampered winter wheat maturation in Queensland and increased concerns about crop quality.



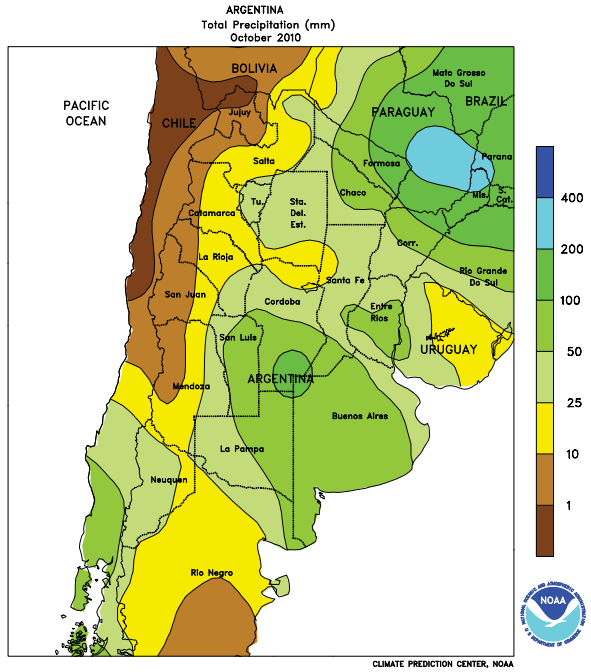


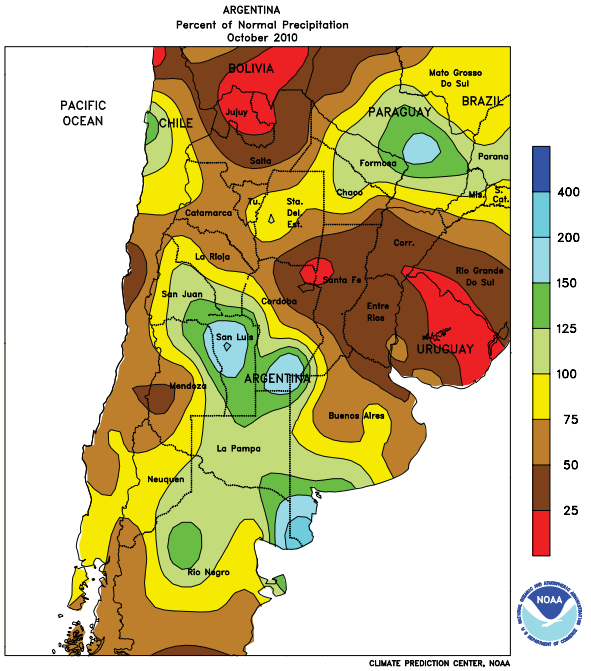


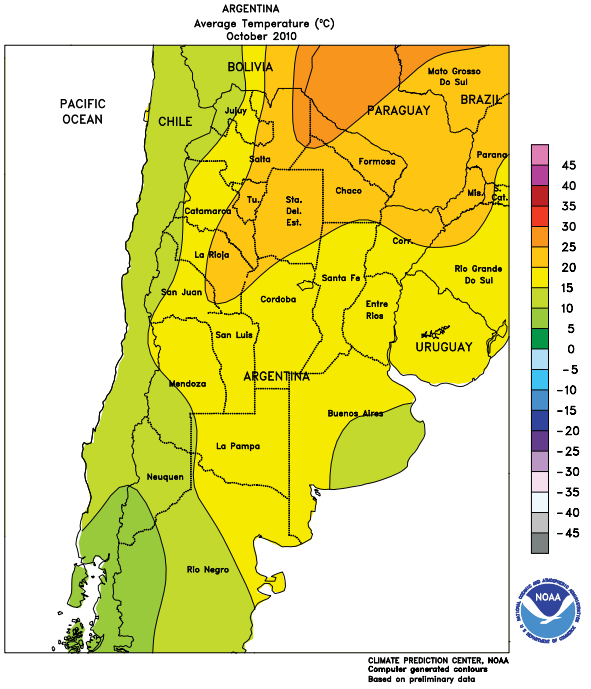


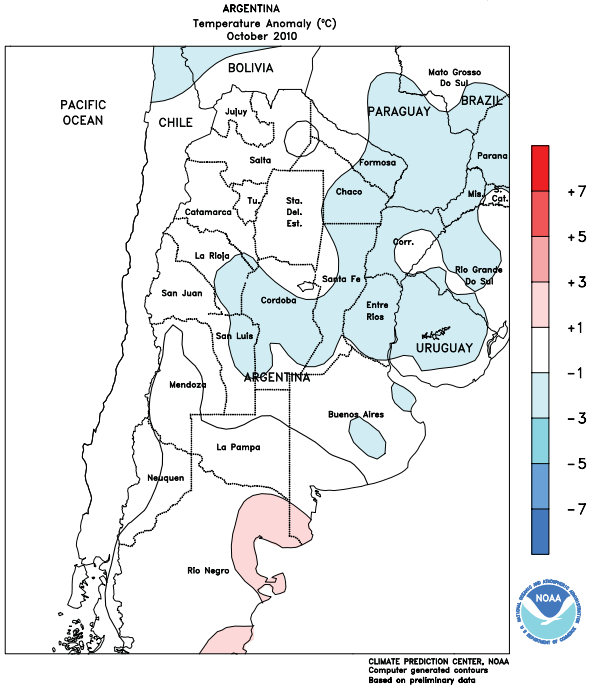
SOUTH AFRICA

In October, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated most major agricultural areas, limiting opportunities for early sowing of corn and other summer crops. However, a more seasonable pattern of rain developed toward month's end over eastern sections of the corn belt (notably Mpumalanga and neighboring locations of Gauteng, Free State, and KwaZulu-Natal), enabling planting. In the western corn belt (North West and central Free State), warmth and dryness hastened maturation of winter grains, with temperatures averaging 2 to 3 degrees C above normal and highs frequently in the lower 30s degrees C. Summer crop planting usually doesn't take place in these areas until late November or December, so time remains for those areas to receive sufficient moisture. Elsewhere, early month showers boosted moisture reserves for sugarcane and other crops in KwaZulu-Natal, but dry weather quickly returned and additional moisture was needed to overcome the effects of long-term drought. Above-normal rainfall increased moisture reserves for crops and livestock in Western and Eastern Cape Provinces, but total accumulations (10-25 mm) were not excessive for any remaining unharvested wheat in the main production areas north of Cape Town.



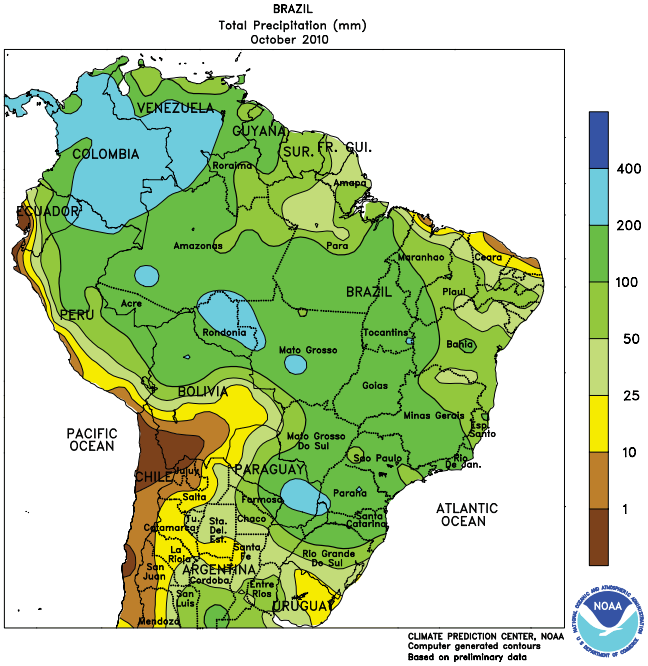


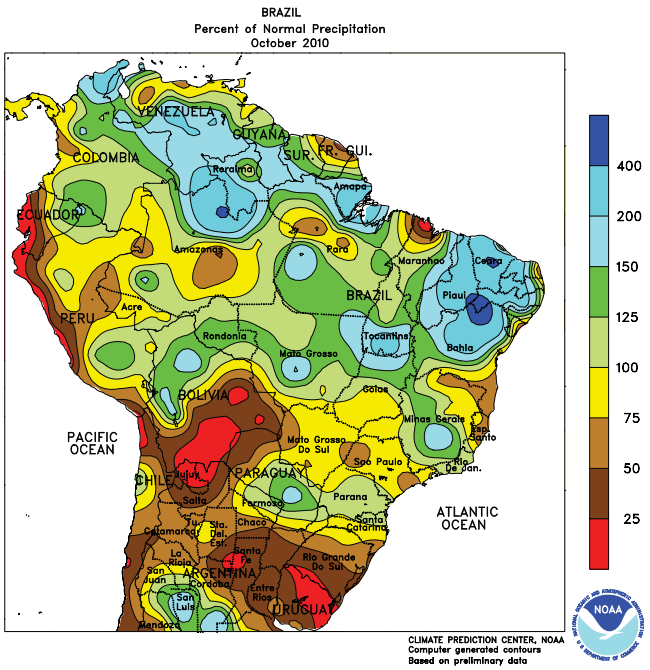


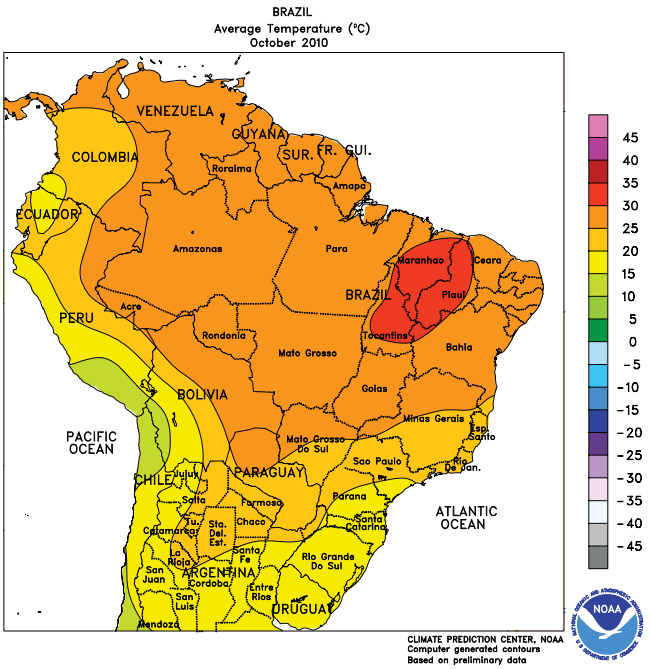


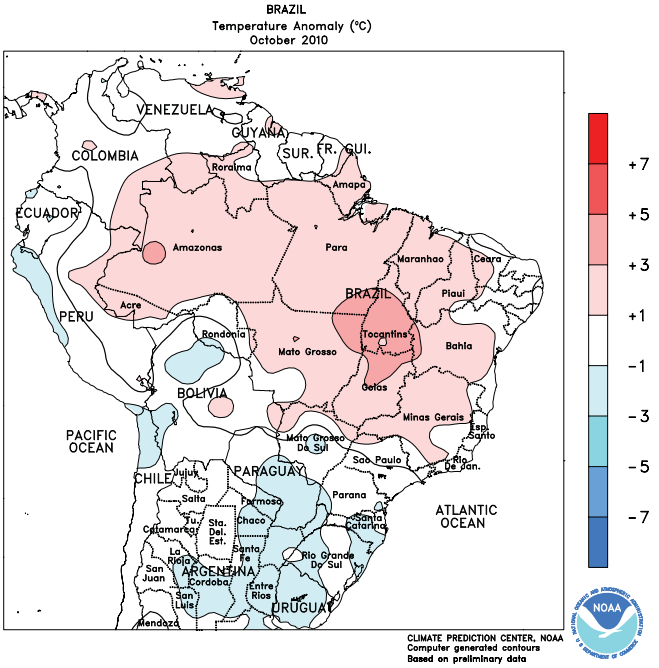
ARGENTINA

Cool, showery weather prevailed for much of the month of October, benefiting winter grains and helping to further recharge topsoil moisture for germination and establishment of summer crops. Rainfall was near to above normal in the traditionally drier farming areas of central Argentina, notably La Pampa, western Buenos Aires, and southern Cordoba. It was the second month of wetter-than-normal weather in those areas, eroding the region's long-term drought but making winter wheat and barley more susceptible to attacks from diseases and pests. Precipitation was below normal elsewhere, encouraging rapid planting of summer grains and oilseeds in areas with sufficient topsoil moisture. In northern Argentina, scattered, locally heavy showers increased topsoil moisture for germination of cotton and other summer row crops. Although temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal throughout the region, frost was confined to the traditionally cooler southern growing areas, with no major crop impacts reported.



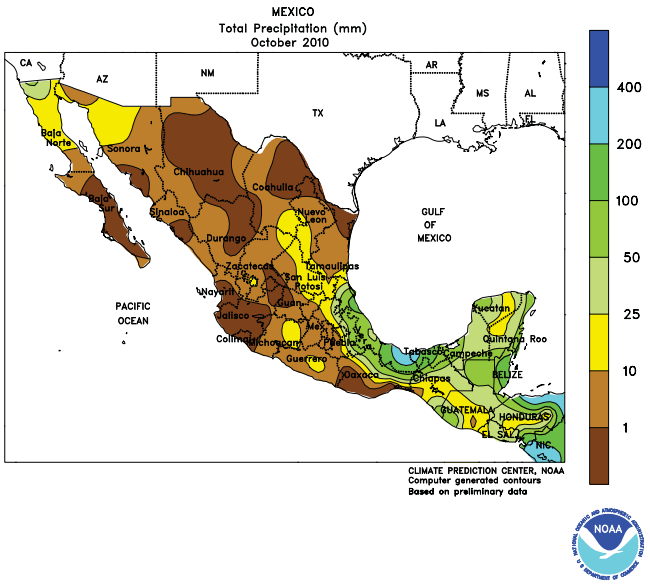


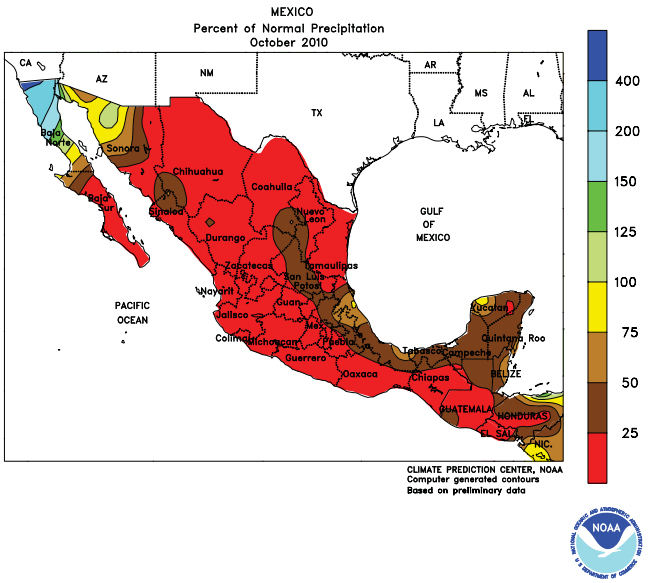


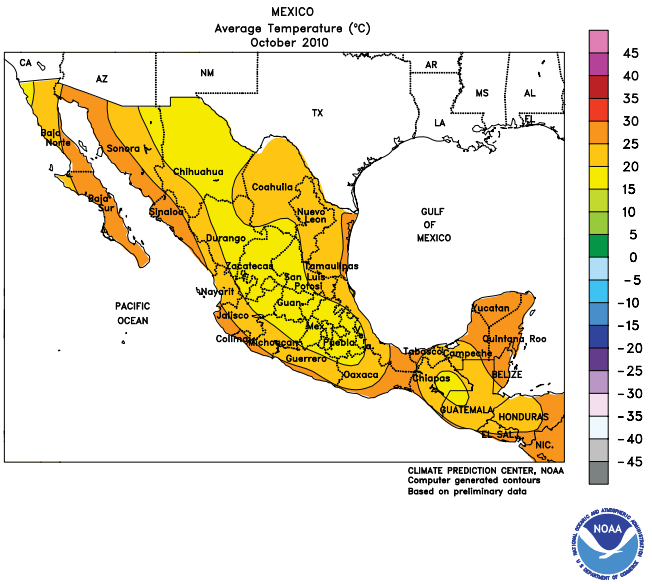


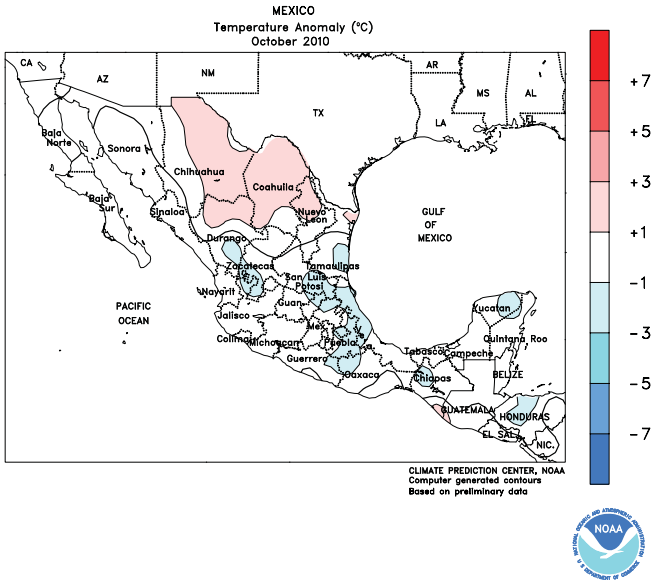
BRAZIL

In October, the rainy season finally began in key agricultural areas of central Brazil, several weeks after the expected arrival date. In the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), the rain provided timely moisture for planting soybeans and other summer row crops; however, some areas continued to report fieldwork delays at month's end due to pockets of dryness that resulted from the patchy nature of the season's first significant rainfall. Soybean and cotton prospects also improved in the northeastern interior (notably western Bahia and Tocantins) with the start of that area's seasonal rains. Rain (monthly accumulations of 15-50 mm or more) maintained moisture levels for plantation crops along the northeastern coast, although the lateness of the rain made it untimely for seasonal fieldwork, including sugarcane harvesting. Farther south, the rainfall was beneficial for coffee, sugarcane, and citrus in the main production areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Near- to above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture for establishment of soybeans and corn, but drier weather was needed for maturing wheat.



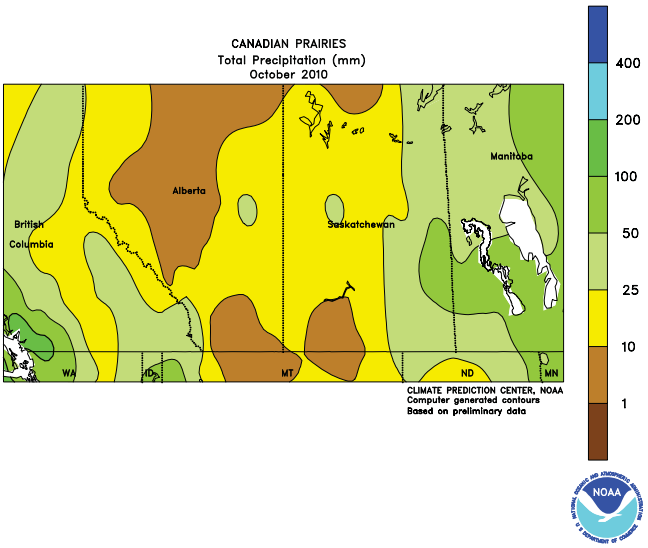


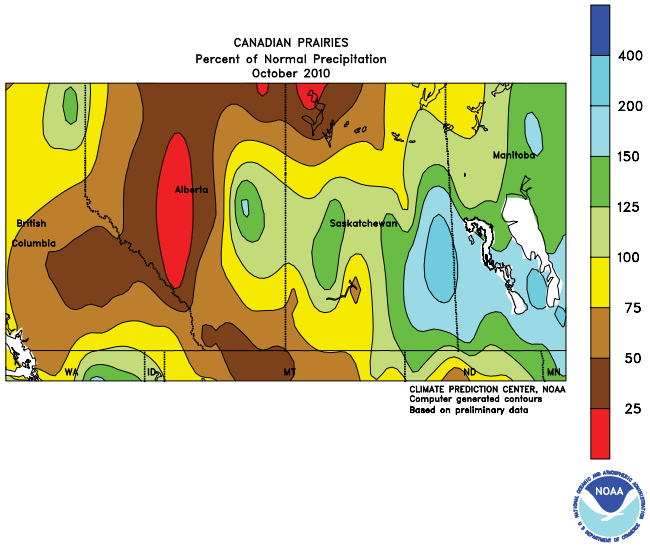


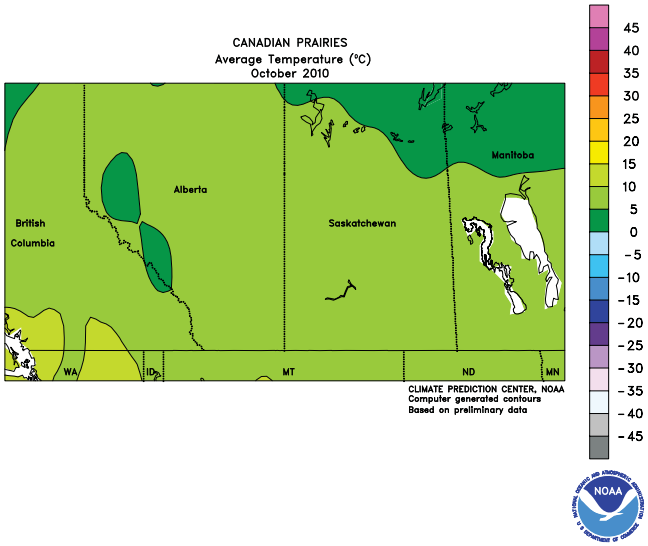


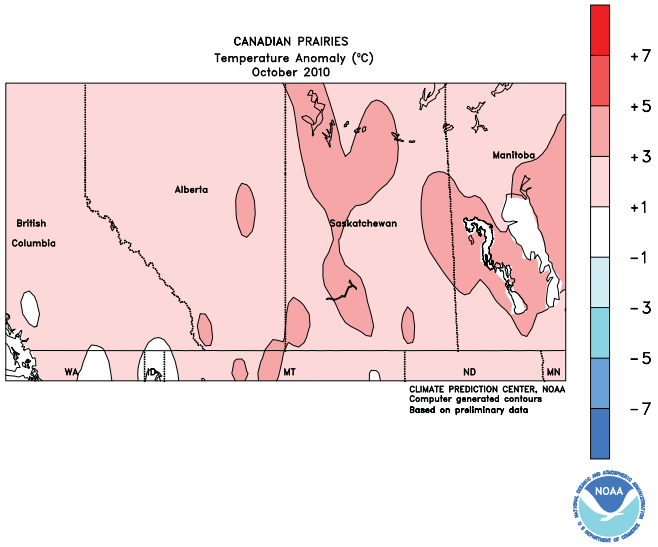
MEXICO

During October, mostly dry, occasionally warm weather dominated much of northern and central Mexico, hastening maturation and drydown of corn and other summer crops, including those grown across the southern plateau. Wetter conditions prevailed on the Yucatan Peninsula and near the Bay of Campeche; much of the precipitation came from the remnants of Hurricane Richard, which struck the coast of Belize late in the month. According to the Mexican Government, reservoirs nationwide were at 88.9 percent of capacity as of October 30, compared with 81.7 percent last year and 92.4 percent in 2008. Little, if any, additional accumulation of irrigation reserves is expected during the winter dry season.



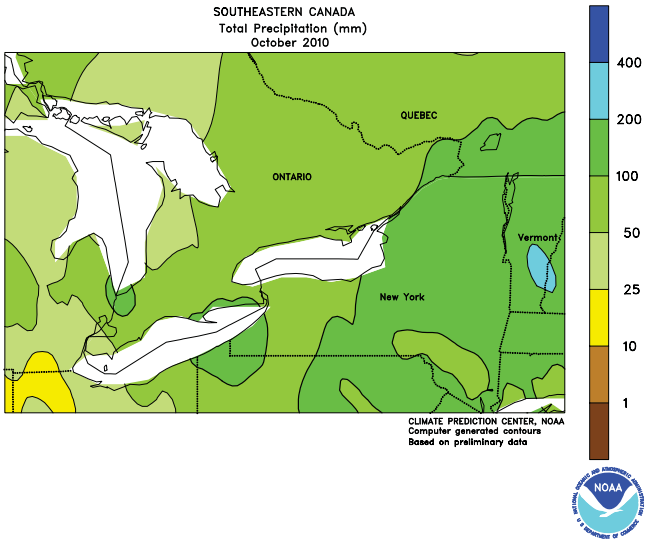


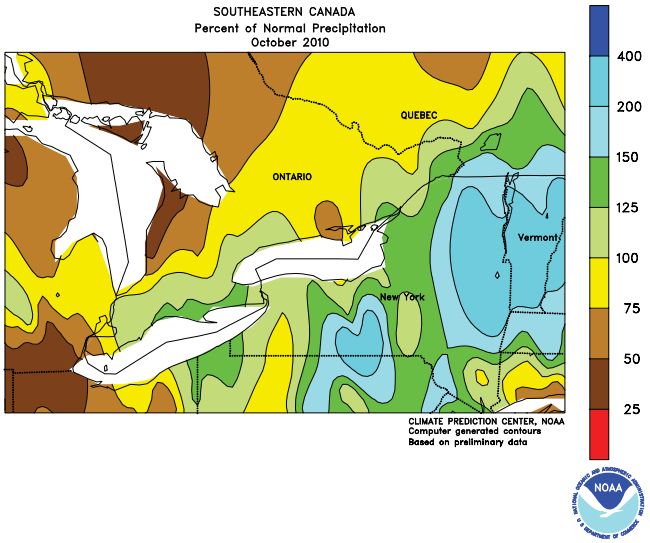


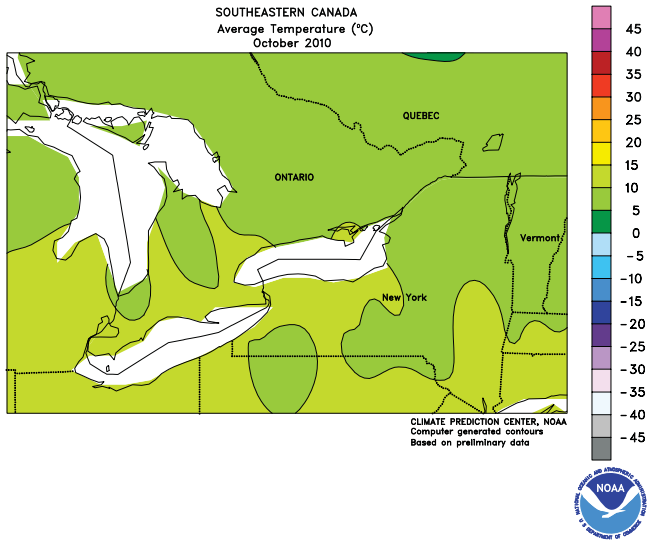


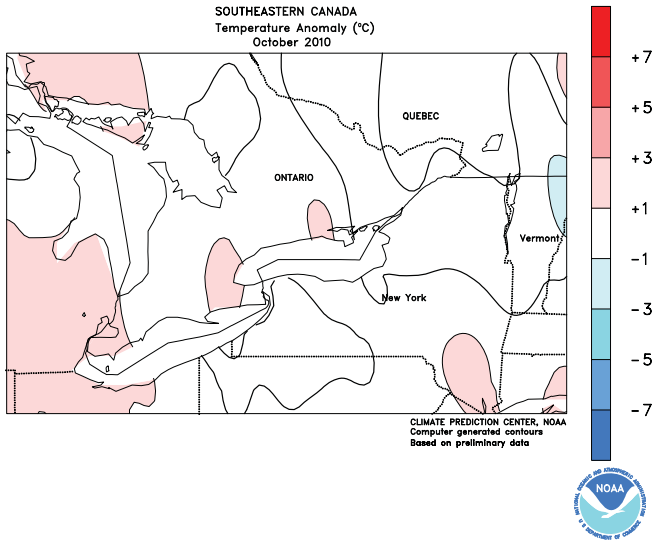
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the Prairies for most of October, resulting in a period of about 4 weeks of nearly ideal harvest weather that began in late September. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C above normal and relatively mild conditions in early October favored winter wheat establishment. By the middle of the month, however, hard freezes (lows at or below -5 degrees C) occurred regularly, limiting additional development prior to dormancy. During the final week of the month, heavy precipitation (25-50 mm or more), some in the form of snow, developed over eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, halting the final stages of the spring grain and oilseed harvests.



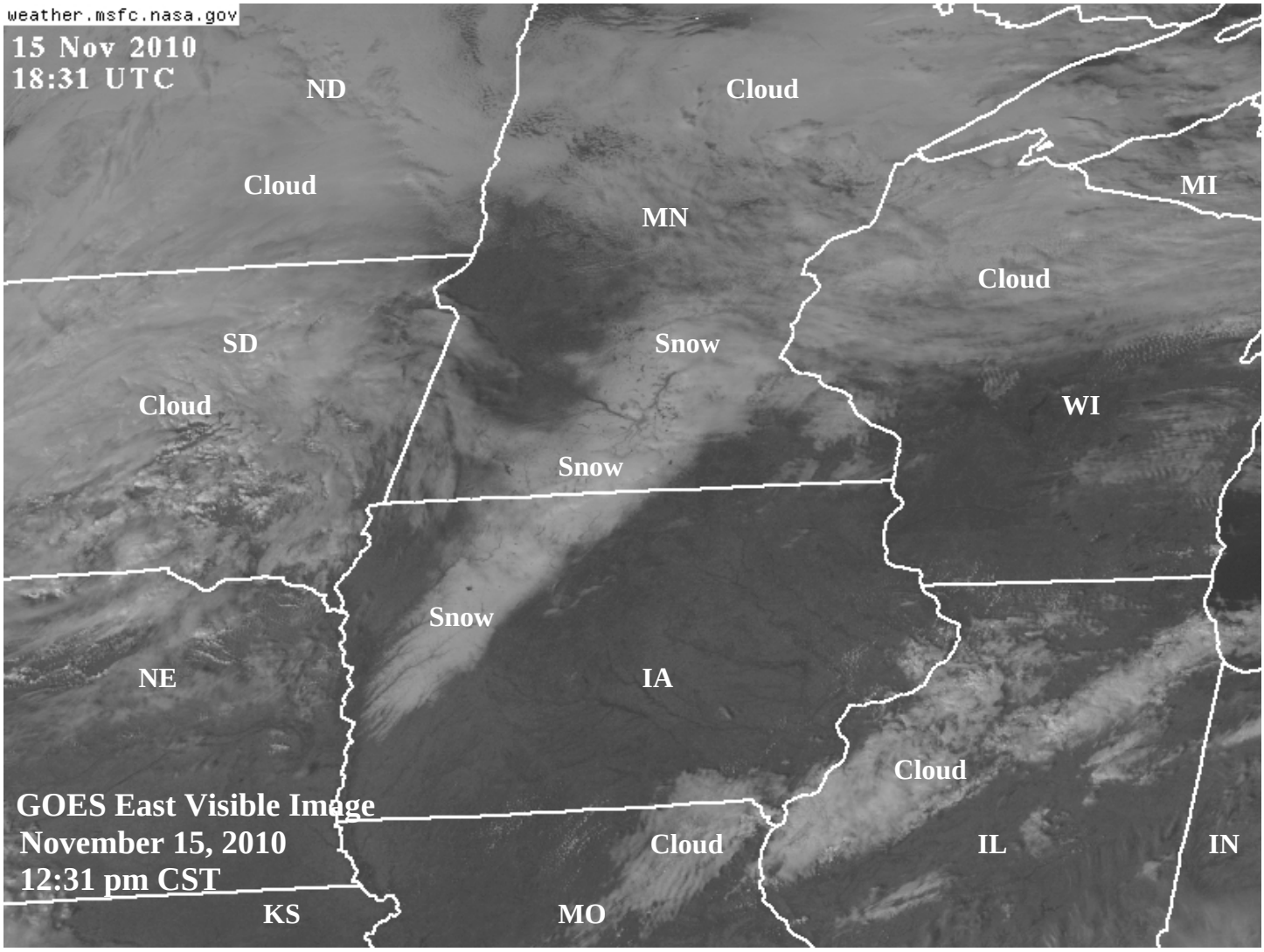






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During October, mild, showery weather benefited winter wheat establishment but a few areas likely experienced delays in the harvest of summer crops. The heaviest rain (monthly accumulations exceeding 100 mm) was concentrated over southern Quebec; lower amounts (25-100 mm) were recorded in the main production areas of southwestern Ontario, but the frequency of the rain in some areas made seasonal fieldwork difficult. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, with parts of southwestern Ontario lacking a killing freeze until month's end, extending establishment of winter wheat growing with generally favorable levels of moisture.



On November 13-14, an early-season storm produced a narrow but impressive band of snow from western Iowa into the upper Great Lakes region. Official storm totals in Minnesota included 10.9 inches in Duluth, 10.4 inches in Chanhassen, and 8.0 inches in Minneapolis-St. Paul. In the satellite image (above), a portion of the Minnesota River—which makes a sharp left turn in south-central Minnesota near Mankato, is easily visible due to the fresh snow cover.

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