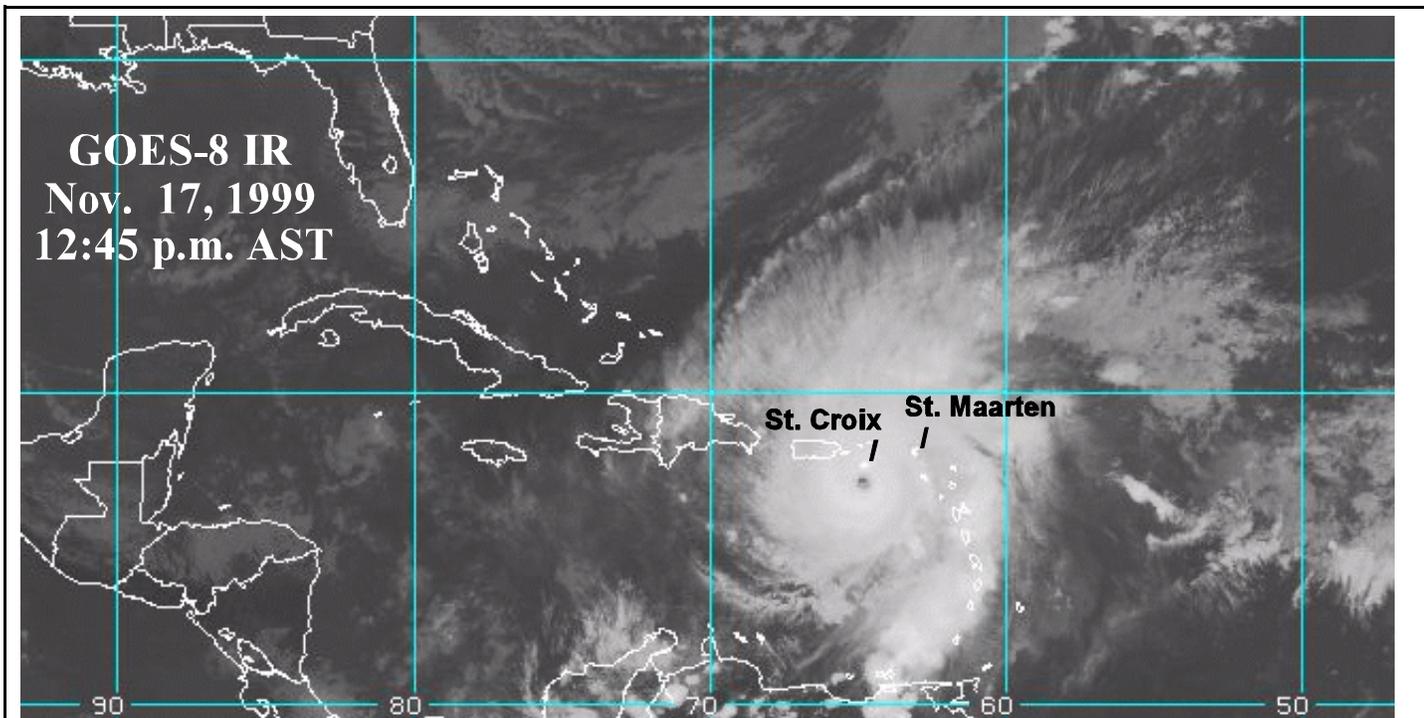


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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



During the early afternoon of November 17, Hurricane Lenny neared St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, packing maximum sustained winds near 140 mph (above). A few hours later, sustained winds briefly peaked near 150 mph as the hurricane's eye passed within about 20 miles south of St. Croix. On November 18-19, Lenny's eye passed over portions of the French/Dutch island of St. Martin/St. Maarten, the British island of Anguilla, and the French island of St. Barthélemy. However, maximum sustained winds decreased from near 130 mph during the storm's initial approach to St. Maarten to 75 mph less than 24 hours later.

HIGHLIGHTS

November 14 - 20, 1999

Dryness and record warmth again prevailed nearly nationwide, further stressing winter wheat in the **Plains** and parts of the **Ohio Valley**. Weekly temperatures ranged from 8 to 14°F above normal on the **Plains** and averaged up to 12°F above normal in the **Southwest**. A mid- to late-week cool snap held weekly readings as much as 3°F below normal in the **East**. A few showers developed across the **Ohio Valley** and the **Southeast** toward week's end, providing limited relief for fall-sown crops. Extremely dry conditions persisted, however, in most areas from **Texas** to the **Delta**. In contrast, heavy precipitation fell from the **Cascades** and **Sierra Nevada** westward to the coast, continuing a month-long trend. Meanwhile in the

(Continued on page 5)

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Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 20, 1999

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC).

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
MS BATESVILLE ^x	69	42	82	36	56	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	
BELZONI ^x	70	42	82	35	56	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	
CLARKSDALE ^x	70	43	82	36	57	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	
CLEVELAND ^x	73	43	83	37	58	6	0.93	-0.01	0.93	5.27	72	--	--	--	--	0	0	1	1	
GREENVILLE ^x	74	44	83	40	59	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	
GREENWOOD ^x	71	40	81	32	56	3	0.87	-0.22	0.60	4.83	52	--	--	--	--	0	1	2	1	
INDIANOLA 1S	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
INVERNESS 5E	70	45	82	40	58	--	0.97	--	0.81	7.07	--	41.68	--	65	57	0	0	2	1	
LYON	70	42	82	36	56	--	0.68	--	0.67	6.85	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	2	1	
MOORHEAD ^x	71	46	82	40	59	6	1.21	0.07	1.21	9.63	104	--	--	--	--	0	0	1	1	
ONWARD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
ROLLING FORK ^x	74	43	83	36	59	6	0.69	-0.34	0.69	3.03	33	--	--	--	--	0	0	1	0	
SIDON	71	45	83	39	58	--	0.98	--	0.65	7.80	--	--	--	65	60	0	0	2	1	
TUNICA ^x	67	43	82	39	55	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	
VICKSBURG ^x	74	43	80	37	59	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	
YAZOO CITY ^x	74	44	80	37	59	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	
STONEVILLE [*]	75	44	85	37	60	7	0.95	-0.40	0.95	7.54	78	46.93	105	68	54	0	0	1	1	

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office.

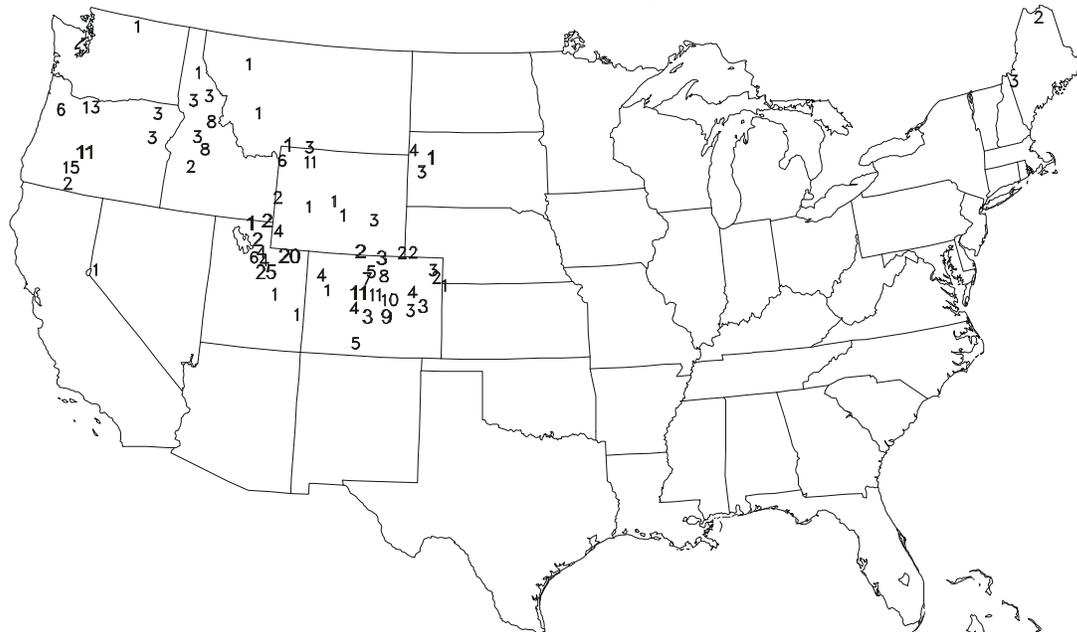
* Based on 1964-93 normals.

x Based on 1961-90 normals.

Delta Weather and Crop Summary: Above-normal temperatures again dominated the region, aiding winter wheat development. Soil moisture remained limited early in the week, but quickly improved as a fast-moving storm system brought much-needed rainfall to the Delta. Fieldwork continued to decrease as many farmers finalized harvesting.

Snow Depth (Inches)

November 22, 1999

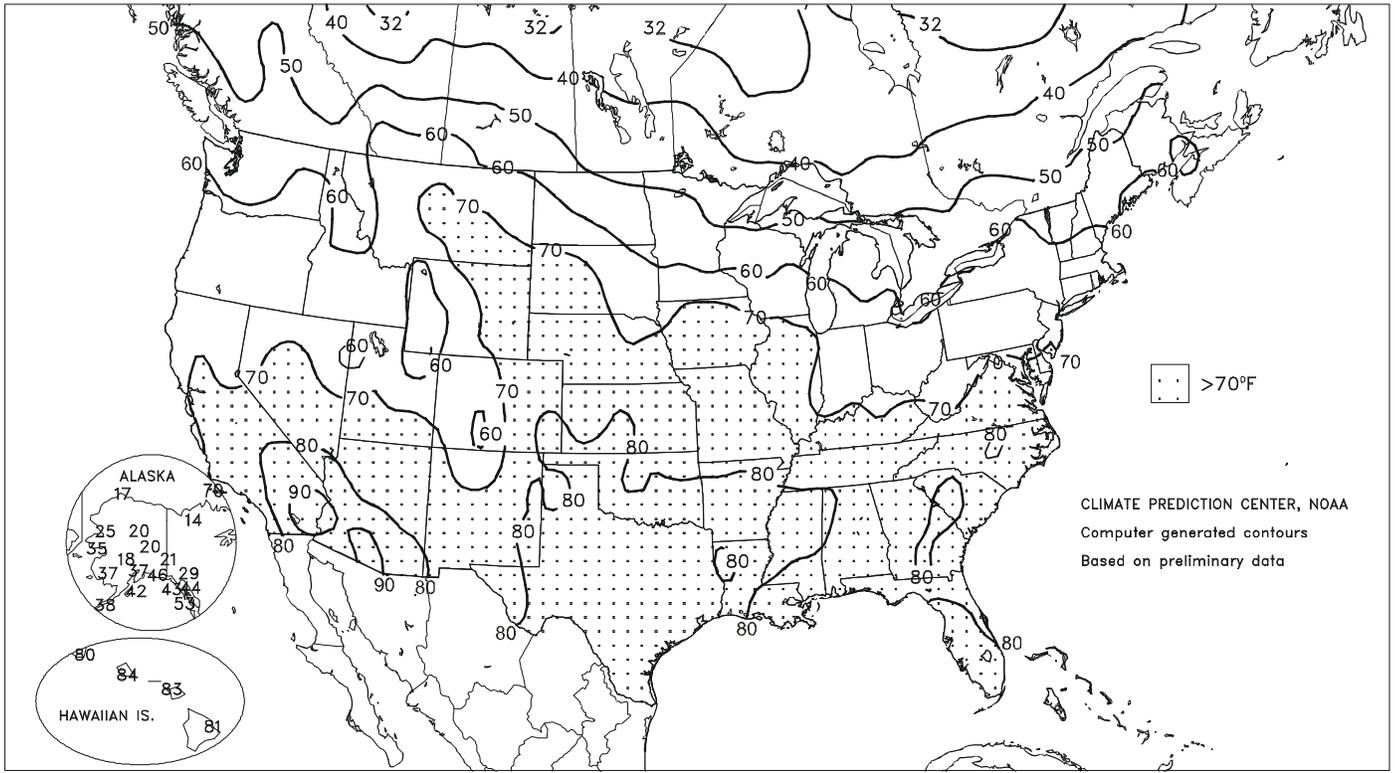


Experimental product based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

The NWS co-operative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports.
Plotted co-op data from 12Z on above date

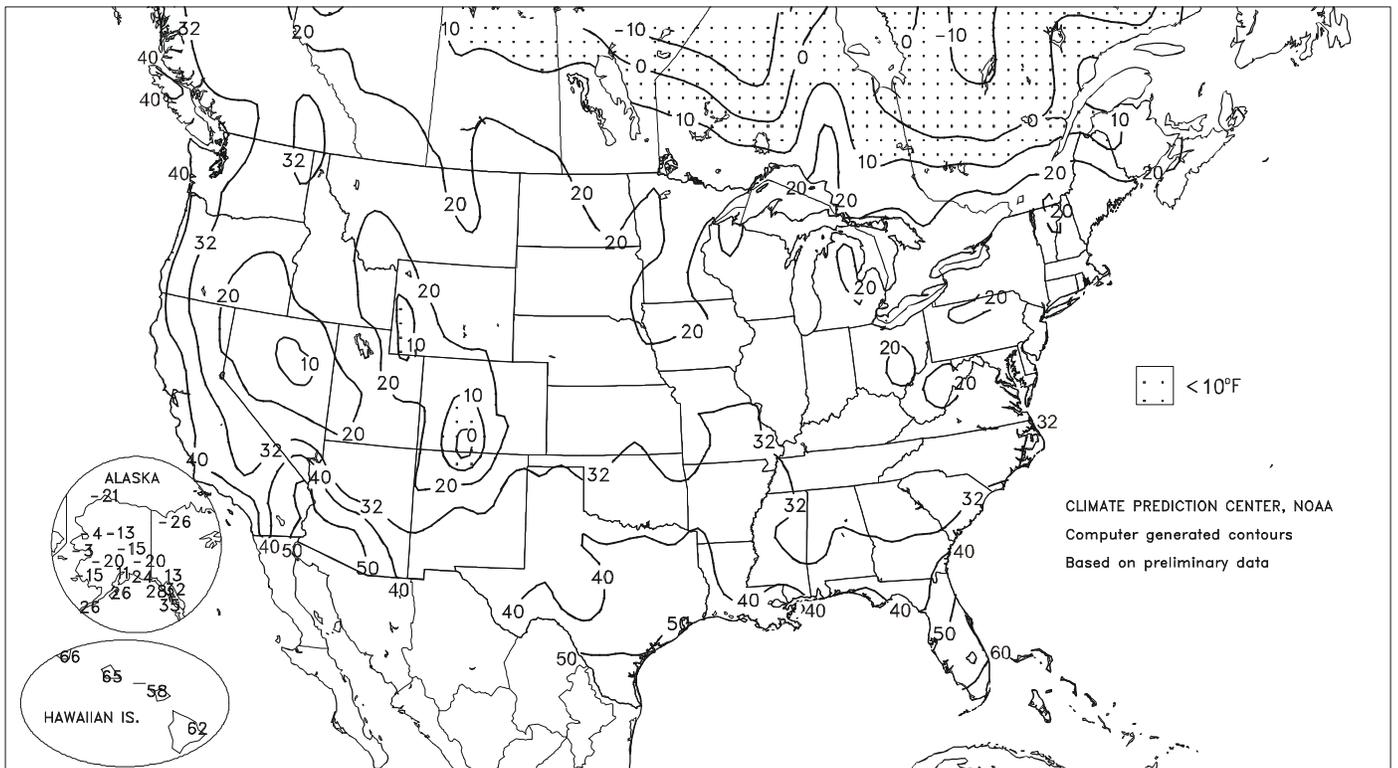
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

NOV 14 - 20, 1999



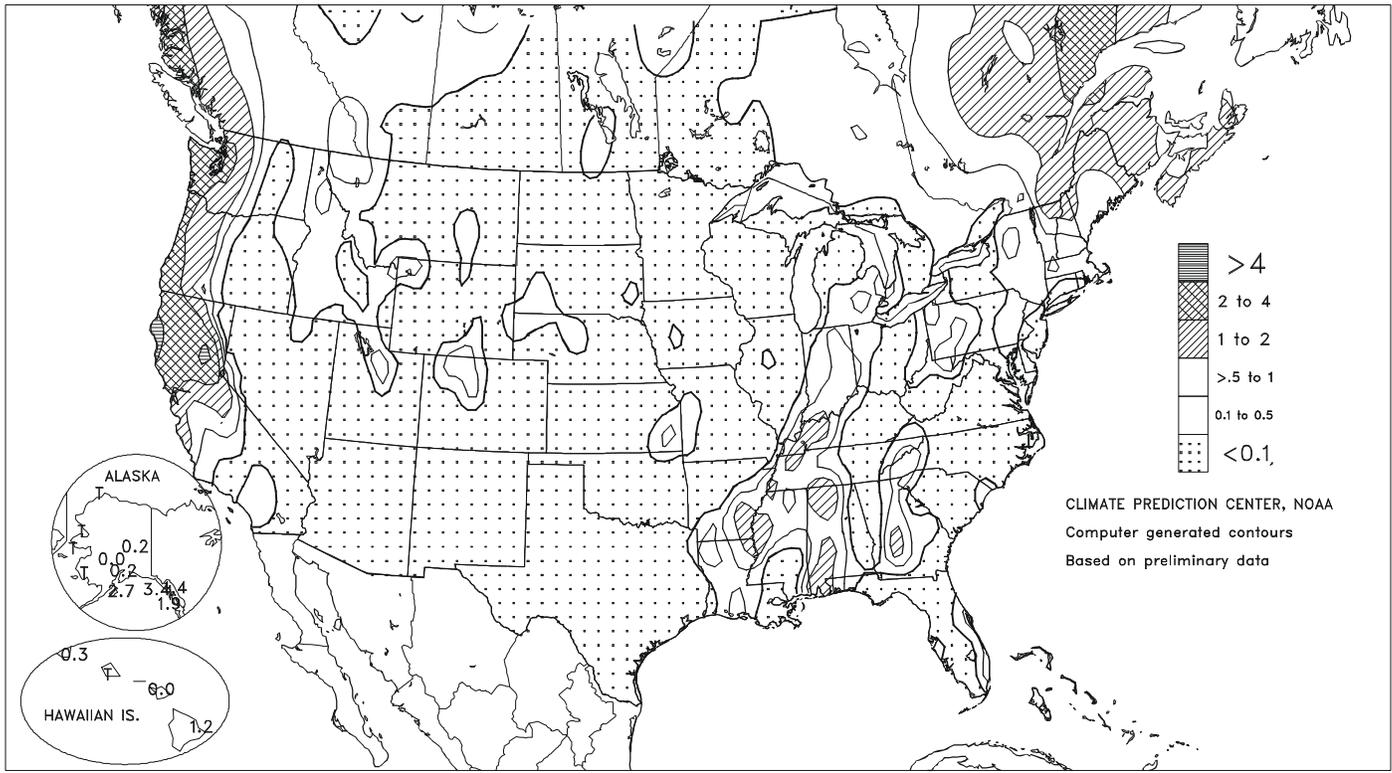
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

NOV 14 - 20, 1999



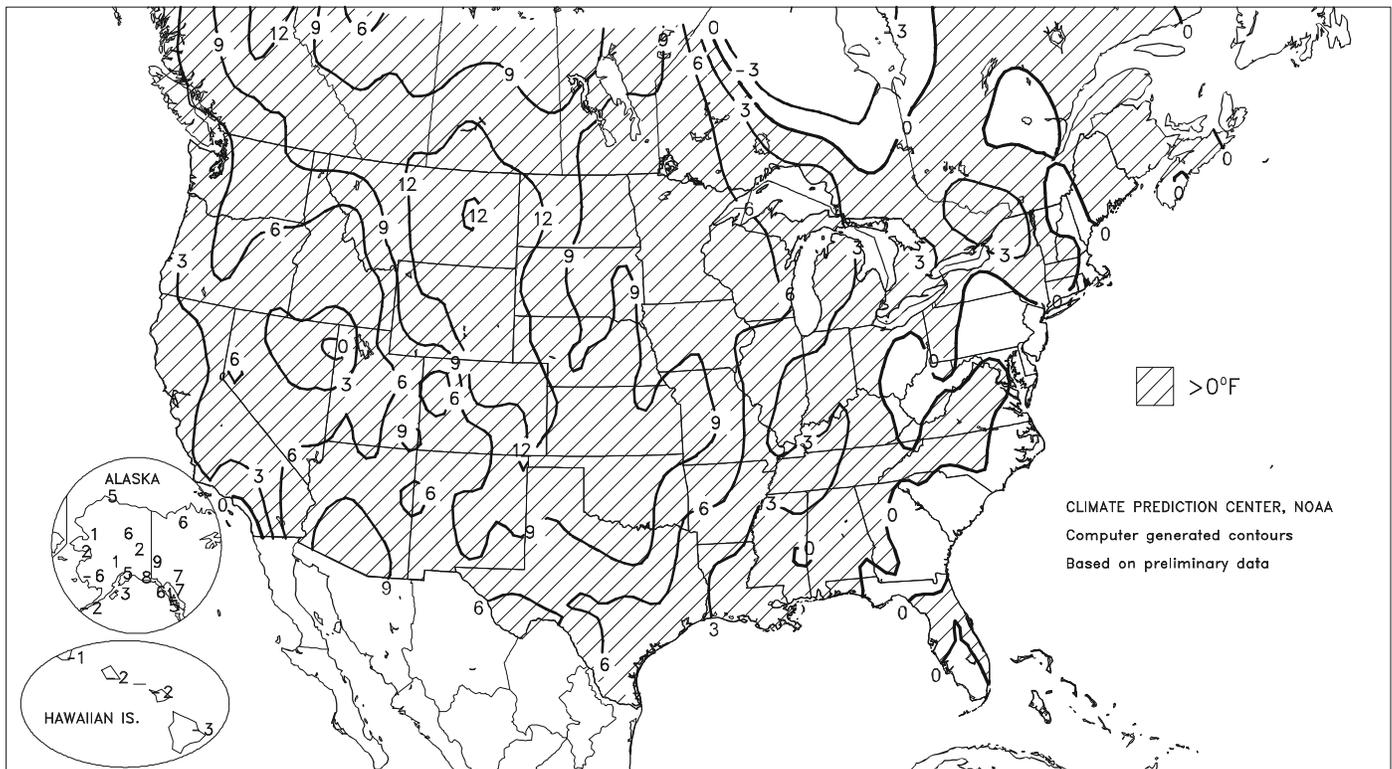
Total Precipitation (Inches)

NOV 14 - 20, 1999



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

NOV 14 - 20, 1999



(Continued from front cover)

tropics, Hurricane Lenny battered the **northeastern Caribbean**, including **St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands** (for additional information, see the front cover and page 17).

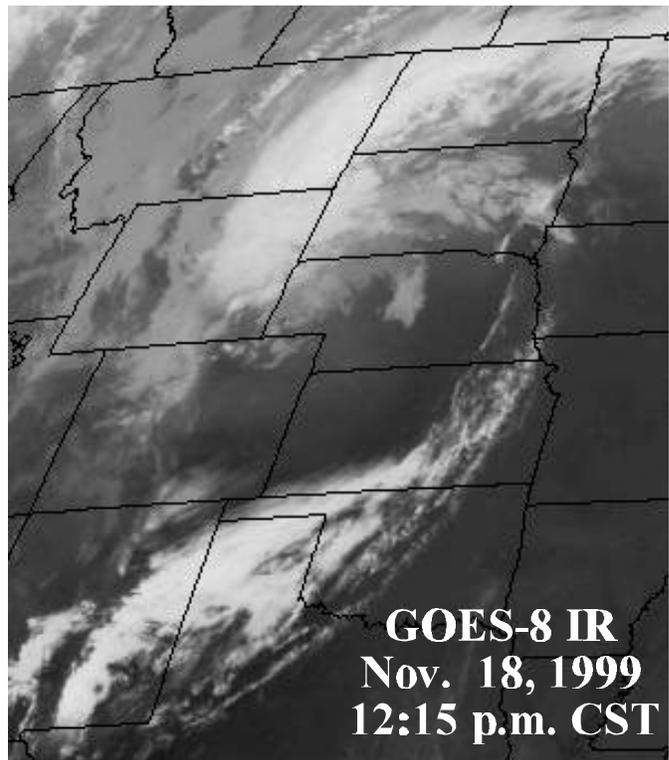
Nearly 200 additional daily-record highs were set or tied during the early- to midweek period, boosting the November total to well over 700. A final flurry of November-record highs were established on Monday, including 97 °F at **Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, AZ**, 78°F in **Heber City, UT**, and 70°F in **Laramie, WY**. In **Cheyenne, WY**, a high of 75°F tied their monthly record that had stood since November 5, 1891. Also on November 15, **Phoenix, AZ** noted a high of 90°F, 2 days later than their previous latest occurrence of 90°F heat (November 13, 1967). On Wednesday, **Salt Lake City, UT** posted a high of 70°F, their latest such calendar-date reading on record, while **Tucson, AZ** logged their last of 7 consecutive daily-record highs (92, 90, 88, 90, 89, 89, and 87°F). On November 19, **Austin-Bergstrom, TX** tallied their last of 16 consecutive days with a high temperature at or above 80°F. Their previous record for November was 14 days, set in 1950, and former November consecutive-days record was 11 days, set in 1980.

Many locations across the **Plains, Midwest, and South**, dry for all of November and in some cases since early October, were again bypassed by a late-week storm system. In **Nebraska, Omaha**'s stretch without measurable precipitation reached 48 days (October 4 - November 20) by week's end. Meanwhile, light precipitation (rain and snow), accompanied by high winds, dotted the **northern Plains and Midwest** on November 18-19. Although less than one-tenth of an inch of rain fell in **Sioux City, IA** and **Peoria, IL**, streaks without measurable precipitation ended at 41 (October 9 - November 18) and 33 days (October 17 - November 18), respectively. **Peoria**'s previous record, 32 days, had been set from November 11 - December 12, 1904. Farther south, 0.14 inch dampened **Baton Rouge, LA** on November 20--their first measurable rainfall of the month--averting a record-dry November.

In **South Dakota, Rapid City**'s first measurable snowfall of the season (2.5 inches on November 18) was accompanied by wind gusts to 55 mph. **Casper, WY** also received 2.5 inches of snow. Across the **Front Range of the Colorado Rockies**, peak wind gusts on the 18th ranged from 75 to 125 mph in portions of **Larimer, Jefferson, Boulder, and Gilpin Counties**. A gust to 83 mph was clocked at the **Jefferson County Airport**. Earlier in the week, a pesky storm system across the **Northeast** resulted in locally heavy snowfall, mainly at high elevations. Storm-total snowfall reached 10

inches in **Lake Placid, NY** and 16 inches in **Waitsfield, VT**. Elsewhere in **Vermont**, more than 2 feet fell atop **Jay Peak** and **Mt. Mansfield**.

In **Alaska**, milder but stormier conditions overspread much of the State, ending a month-long cold spell. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 6°F above normal. In **Fairbanks**, 5.5 inches of snow fell on November 20, their greatest single-day accumulation since 1996. Farther south, **Juneau**'s record-setting, 48-day streak (September 29 - November 15) with measurable precipitation ended with a trace of rain on Wednesday. Their previous record, 32 days, had been set in 1943-44.



Increasing Storminess: A low-pressure system crossed the northern Plains on November 18-19, producing the first measurable precipitation of the month in some locations. South of northern Nebraska, however, rainfall was confined to extreme southeastern Kansas. As shown in the satellite image above, only high-level (cirrus) cloudiness swept across the southern Plains. Farther east, scattered showers and thunderstorms erupted on November 19-20 from the lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys into the East, providing limited improvement from recent dryness. Much more significant relief arrived across the central Plains and upper Midwest on November 22-23, as a major storm system crossed the Central United States. (Details will appear in next week's Bulletin.)

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 20, 1999

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	67	42	77	32	55	2	0.42	-0.62	0.42	7.44	79	45.40	95	84	37	0	1	1	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	67	39	79	28	53	2	1.14	-0.03	0.75	6.07	58	42.02	85	83	36	0	2	2	1
AL MOBILE	73	47	77	36	60	1	2.37	1.39	2.36	12.21	107	47.29	83	89	48	0	0	2	1
AL MONTGOMERY	69	41	76	33	55	-1	0.35	-0.63	0.34	6.56	72	38.25	82	89	37	0	0	2	0
AK ANCHORAGE	31	20	37	11	26	6	0.16	-0.09	0.16	5.96	108	16.72	116	90	59	0	7	1	0
AK BARROW	9	-4	17	-21	3	6	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.68	55	3.56	84	81	69	0	7	1	0
AK FAIRBANKS	13	-7	20	-15	3	2	0.20	0.01	0.19	3.01	125	9.50	97	86	65	0	7	2	0
AK JUNEAU	42	35	44	32	39	8	1.35	0.26	0.62	27.20	151	67.24	139	99	80	0	1	7	1
AK KODIAK	40	33	42	26	37	3	2.71	1.35	1.07	27.38	151	67.40	115	91	75	0	2	5	3
AK NOME	24	9	35	-3	17	2	0.01	-0.24	0.01	4.33	96	15.13	110	83	46	0	7	1	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	24	70	19	43	7	0.02	-0.44	0.02	4.57	94	16.06	82	77	20	0	7	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	84	58	91	54	71	10	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.31	68	6.63	103	51	20	2	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	85	52	90	48	69	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.97	31	9.67	91	45	16	1	0	0	0
AZ YUMA	84	59	91	54	71	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.02	3	4.35	165	51	18	2	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	74	43	82	36	59	9	0.01	-0.93	0.01	7.50	78	34.23	94	87	31	0	0	1	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	70	44	83	39	57	5	0.01	-1.23	0.01	5.16	46	31.72	72	88	44	0	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	68	47	79	40	58	3	0.05	-0.12	0.05	0.40	44	5.82	120	89	40	0	0	1	0
CA EUREKA	61	47	69	41	54	3	2.08	0.51	1.21	5.40	70	32.91	113	88	69	0	0	6	2
CA FRESNO	68	48	78	41	58	5	0.35	0.02	0.23	0.50	30	6.45	74	100	54	0	0	3	0
CA LOS ANGELES	65	56	67	54	60	-1	0.02	-0.42	0.01	0.36	20	7.49	77	92	67	0	0	2	0
CA REDDING	59	45	71	38	52	1	1.88	0.61	0.91	5.21	81	22.37	86	99	63	0	0	5	2
CA SACRAMENTO	63	46	70	39	55	2	0.98	0.31	0.54	1.63	51	11.57	82	98	60	0	0	4	1
CA SAN DIEGO	65	55	68	51	60	-2	0.04	-0.31	0.02	0.06	4	5.17	67	92	68	0	0	2	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	62	51	69	46	57	2	0.55	-0.14	0.28	1.96	61	14.89	96	95	67	0	0	6	0
CO ALAMOSA	59	11	65	4	35	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.33	70	7.54	108	69	13	0	7	0	0
CO CO SPRINGS	66	33	73	23	50	13	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.62	65	24.00	153	39	11	0	3	0	0
CO DENVER	68	37	76	21	52	14	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.50	53	20.23	140	35	11	0	2	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	59	28	69	22	44	4	0.03	-0.14	0.03	1.21	53	7.65	98	44	18	0	5	1	0
CO PUEBLO	73	24	80	14	49	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.93	52	13.78	129	52	10	0	7	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	51	35	61	28	43	-2	0.12	-0.79	0.12	11.28	130	36.65	99	81	50	0	3	1	0
CT HARTFORD	50	32	66	29	41	0	0.21	-0.75	0.20	16.40	164	39.77	102	81	47	0	4	2	0
DC WASHINGTON	59	40	74	31	50	1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	12.69	151	36.19	105	76	39	0	1	0	0
DE WILMINGTON	55	33	69	25	44	-2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	16.80	199	43.42	120	82	42	0	4	0	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	76	56	80	49	66	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	16.76	135	43.52	98	93	48	0	0	0	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	72	47	77	40	60	-2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	16.58	146	40.25	84	98	51	0	0	0	0
FL KEY WEST	78	70	81	67	74	-1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	20.71	168	46.42	126	84	64	0	0	0	0
FL MIAMI	79	66	82	63	73	0	0.29	-0.28	0.29	22.81	149	61.67	115	87	54	0	0	1	0
FL ORLANDO	77	57	80	54	67	-1	0.20	-0.35	0.20	16.62	167	51.79	115	95	49	0	0	1	0
FL PENSACOLA	72	50	77	44	61	1	0.20	-0.61	0.19	4.90	41	42.95	76	87	43	0	0	2	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	74	43	78	32	58	-1	0.01	-0.91	0.01	9.63	88	47.50	80	93	38	0	1	1	0
FL TAMPA	78	59	81	53	68	1	0.01	-0.41	0.01	10.09	110	32.70	79	91	61	0	0	1	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	79	64	81	58	72	0	0.00	-1.07	0.00	20.62	111	59.44	104	80	46	0	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	67	39	77	30	53	0	0.41	-0.45	0.41	8.23	91	37.32	84	89	41	0	2	1	0
GA ATLANTA	65	42	77	34	54	1	0.01	-0.91	0.01	8.31	93	35.19	78	77	37	0	0	1	0
GA AUGUSTA	69	34	81	25	52	-3	0.01	-0.56	0.01	8.84	118	35.18	87	96	26	0	3	1	0
GA COLUMBUS	70	45	79	36	58	2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.70	62	25.83	58	75	31	0	0	0	0
GA MACON	70	38	80	29	54	-2	1.27	0.63	1.23	8.26	125	34.38	88	93	35	0	2	3	1
GA SAVANNAH	71	41	78	33	56	-3	0.00	-0.51	0.00	8.64	105	47.87	105	96	36	0	0	0	0
HI HILO	79	65	81	62	72	-2	1.21	-2.27	0.49	14.30	52	100.00	89	94	64	0	0	5	0
HI HONOLULU	83	68	84	65	75	-2	0.02	-0.68	0.02	2.31	46	9.45	55	87	56	0	0	1	0
HI KAHULUI	82	64	83	58	73	-3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.43	13	7.21	43	86	53	0	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	79	70	80	66	75	0	0.30	-1.00	0.24	8.37	80	28.57	79	85	63	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	53	34	62	28	44	5	0.32	-0.04	0.28	0.44	18	7.02	69	78	36	0	1	2	0
ID LEWISTON	54	41	68	36	47	6	0.29	0.01	0.28	1.66	68	9.35	86	88	54	0	0	2	0
ID POCATELLO	55	24	66	16	40	5	0.09	-0.19	0.04	0.50	20	9.97	94	82	32	0	5	4	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	54	34	71	29	44	5	0.03	-0.66	0.03	4.38	54	35.20	109	76	43	0	4	1	0
IL MOLINE	57	31	74	24	44	5	0.00	-0.58	0.00	5.27	61	30.94	86	84	37	0	4	0	0
IL PEORIA	58	35	73	29	47	6	0.09	-0.54	0.09	2.98	36	27.56	84	77	38	0	2	1	0
IL ROCKFORD	55	31	70	23	43	6	0.03	-0.57	0.03	6.28	74	35.16	105	86	43	0	4	1	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	59	35	73	24	47	5	0.00	-0.59	0.00	4.22	56	26.48	84	73	34	0	3	0	0
IN EVANSVILLE	60	35	69	25	47	1	0.37	-0.52	0.37	3.58	43	34.07	89	91	37	0	3	1	0
IN FORT WAYNE	53	31	65	25	42	1	0.51	-0.15	0.51	3.91	56	25.95	84	90	53	0	4	1	1
IN INDIANAPOLIS	57	34	69	29	45	3	0.25	-0.51	0.25	2.89	38	29.47	83	90	42	0	3	1	0
IN SOUTH BEND	54	33	67	27	43	3	0.28	-0.49	0.28	3.56	40	27.49	79	79	44	0	4	1	0
IA BURLINGTON	58	34	73	26	46	6	0.00	-0.54	0.00	6.13	71	34.03	102	76	35	0	3	0	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	56	29	72	21	43	6	0.00	-0.47	0.00	2.62	35	29.95	95	83	37	0	6	0	0
IA DES MOINES	59	35	76	25	47	9	0.01												

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 20, 1999

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY WICHITA	69	42	78	32	55	11	0.00	-0.36	0.00	10.85	159	39.99	145	82	33	0	1	0	0	
KY JACKSON	58	39	71	29	48	1	0.01	-0.99	0.01	5.38	56	36.07	82	78	42	0	3	1	0	
KY LEXINGTON	57	35	68	22	46	0	0.22	-0.59	0.12	4.38	55	29.14	74	82	44	0	3	2	0	
KY LOUISVILLE	60	39	71	30	50	3	0.40	-0.49	0.31	4.43	54	34.90	88	83	41	0	1	2	0	
KY PADUCAH	63	40	74	29	51	4	0.45	-0.58	0.45	5.38	57	36.94	86	85	30	0	2	1	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	74	45	78	39	59	0	0.14	-0.88	0.14	10.02	91	41.53	77	97	40	0	0	1	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	78	47	82	40	63	3	0.01	-0.99	0.01	3.27	26	31.87	66	97	38	0	0	1	0	
LA NEW ORLEANS	74	50	78	44	62	1	0.04	-1.02	0.04	8.37	74	42.29	78	89	40	0	0	1	0	
LA SHREVEPORT	74	45	81	40	60	4	0.25	-0.80	0.25	8.38	86	50.47	125	91	37	0	0	1	0	
ME CARIBOU	38	24	50	7	31	1	0.85	0.01	0.51	13.66	153	34.62	108	96	76	0	5	4	1	
ME PORTLAND	46	31	58	24	38	0	0.41	-0.83	0.23	13.85	133	37.84	99	84	56	0	4	3	0	
MD BALTIMORE	58	33	71	24	45	-1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	14.55	170	39.73	110	81	38	0	4	0	0	
MA BOSTON	51	37	68	33	44	-1	0.24	-0.76	0.12	15.74	172	35.81	99	73	44	0	0	2	0	
MA WORCESTER	47	32	62	27	39	0	0.39	-0.66	0.26	14.19	125	37.22	88	80	50	0	4	2	0	
MI ALPENA	46	29	57	19	38	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	4.19	63	18.42	71	88	65	0	5	0	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	52	33	62	26	43	6	0.18	-0.62	0.13	4.84	52	29.95	93	85	48	0	4	2	0	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	47	31	56	20	39	4	0.01	-0.51	0.01	5.13	72	25.81	101	88	54	0	4	1	0	
MI LANSING	51	31	58	18	41	3	0.33	-0.30	0.29	4.20	57	26.41	96	89	54	0	5	2	0	
MI MUSKEGON	52	33	62	25	43	4	0.19	-0.55	0.10	3.74	43	27.09	95	85	51	0	3	2	0	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	49	35	57	25	42	5	0.08	-0.49	0.06	5.03	60	28.05	105	83	50	0	2	2	0	
MN DULUTH	42	25	48	20	33	5	0.17	-0.24	0.17	8.34	110	38.14	135	92	54	0	7	1	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	42	22	52	16	32	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	6.56	110	28.77	124	86	50	0	6	0	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	50	31	59	25	41	9	0.00	-0.35	0.00	3.68	61	29.42	110	78	43	0	5	0	0	
MN ROCHESTER	50	28	67	22	39	7	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.91	28	36.31	129	91	47	0	6	0	0	
MS ST. CLOUD	48	23	52	16	35	6	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.97	63	25.66	98	85	42	0	7	0	0	
MS JACKSON	71	41	79	36	56	1	0.21	-0.94	0.21	8.58	87	38.94	82	98	38	0	0	1	0	
MS MERIDIAN	71	38	80	29	55	0	0.13	-0.94	0.13	6.82	73	33.80	69	98	38	0	2	1	0	
MS TUPELO	69	41	83	32	55	3	0.69	-0.46	0.57	3.29	33	45.84	96	84	33	0	2	2	1	
MO COLUMBIA	64	40	75	33	52	9	0.02	-0.67	0.02	2.98	33	24.01	67	75	35	0	0	1	0	
MO KANSAS CITY	65	41	76	27	53	11	0.00	-0.43	0.00	5.99	63	36.42	103	69	33	0	1	0	0	
MO SAINT LOUIS	62	40	73	34	51	5	0.00	-0.78	0.00	3.15	40	31.50	94	77	38	0	0	0	0	
MO SPRINGFIELD	68	39	75	28	54	9	0.01	-0.87	0.01	3.02	28	32.85	85	83	35	0	2	1	0	
MT BILLINGS	59	35	70	25	47	13	0.02	-0.17	0.01	2.87	93	12.55	89	56	20	0	1	2	0	
MT BUTTE	55	21	69	14	38	11	0.09	-0.03	0.08	0.67	29	11.08	96	84	31	0	7	2	0	
MT GLASGOW	51	30	63	23	41	13	0.20	0.14	0.20	1.82	101	14.36	137	96	57	0	5	1	0	
MT GREAT FALLS	55	34	71	26	44	11	0.18	0.03	0.16	2.68	110	12.12	86	75	36	0	3	2	0	
MT KALISPELL	49	30	63	26	39	9	0.51	0.20	0.38	2.96	101	12.44	87	99	59	0	6	3	0	
MT MILES CITY	59	29	70	24	44	13	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.22	48	10.79	81	85	32	0	6	0	0	
MT MISSOULA	46	27	55	22	37	5	0.19	0.00	0.09	2.34	99	11.02	92	98	55	0	7	5	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	62	30	71	24	46	9	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.61	12	25.74	108	81	35	0	4	0	0	
NE LINCOLN	63	32	72	20	47	9	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.25	19	25.78	95	74	27	0	4	0	0	
NE NORFOLK	60	32	72	24	46	11	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.83	38	24.46	101	74	36	0	4	0	0	
NE NORTH PLATTE	63	23	73	21	43	8	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.42	47	19.16	103	94	32	0	7	0	0	
NE OMAHA	60	35	72	25	47	9	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.67	24	37.04	130	78	35	0	3	0	0	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	67	27	77	21	47	11	0.11	-0.03	0.11	2.56	110	16.58	114	75	19	0	6	1	0	
NE VALENTINE	62	25	76	21	44	11	0.05	-0.09	0.05	3.49	122	19.24	109	92	33	0	7	1	0	
NE ELY	58	20	71	10	39	6	0.01	-0.14	0.01	0.72	31	6.41	70	68	21	0	7	1	0	
NE LAS VEGAS	72	50	79	43	61	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.35	45	3.73	104	42	20	0	0	0	0	
NE RENO	60	32	68	24	46	6	0.01	-0.20	0.01	0.50	38	4.32	69	79	28	0	4	1	0	
NE WINNEMUCCA	56	23	70	14	40	3	0.21	-0.01	0.12	0.59	36	5.39	77	78	32	0	6	2	0	
NH CONCORD	46	29	66	19	38	1	0.33	-0.52	0.20	13.37	158	37.81	118	82	52	0	5	2	0	
NJ NEWARK	54	37	70	28	46	-1	0.07	-0.87	0.07	13.34	143	39.99	102	69	38	0	1	1	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	67	39	71	34	53	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.80	37	8.26	100	36	13	0	0	0	0	
NY ALBANY	48	33	60	27	41	2	0.01	-0.76	0.01	14.04	177	35.69	111	73	43	0	4	1	0	
NY BINGHAMTON	43	30	60	22	36	-2	0.21	-0.56	0.07	9.59	114	29.60	90	84	53	0	4	5	0	
NY BUFFALO	49	34	64	24	41	1	0.30	-0.61	0.30	9.19	101	30.86	92	76	46	0	4	1	0	
NY ROCHESTER	49	34	68	24	42	2	0.05	-0.64	0.04	6.59	90	29.30	104	78	42	0	3	2	0	
NY SYRACUSE	48	35	65	28	42	2	0.35	-0.53	0.31	9.13	96	27.56	80	88	45	0	3	4	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	62	35	76	24	48	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.82	69	35.88	84	84	34	0	3	0	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	66	36	79	24	51	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	10.86	121	32.79	85	87	35	0	3	0	0	
NC GREENSBORO	63	36	77	25	49	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	11.22	125	39.65	104	80	35	0	4	0	0	
NC HATTERAS	61	46	70	37	54	-3	0.22	-0.94	0.21	11.79	87	47.97	96	86	54	0	0	2	0	
NC RALEIGH	66	36	81	26	51	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	24.74	309	47.65	128	85	31	0	3	0	0	
NC WILMINGTON	67	43	79	33	55	-2	0.02	-0.72	0.01	28.89	297	68.07	137	87	40	0	0	2	0	
ND BISMARCK	49	27	62	23	38	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.78	65	26.22	177	88	54	0	6	0	0	
ND DICKINSON	54	30	66	26	42	13	0.09	0.00	0.09	3.01	102	17.87	115	88	46	0	6	1	0	
ND FARGO	48	25	52	21	36	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	7.54	179	24.95	134	76	43	0	7	0	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	44	21	50	17	32	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.67	67	21.39	122	88	54	0	7	0	0	
ND JAMESTOWN	47	23	57	20	35	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.99	97	22.25	137	89	52	0	7	0	0	
ND WILLISTON	51	28	62	20	39	13	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.76	73	14.64	113	87	52	0	6	1	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	49	31	61	22	40	-1	0.17	-0.55	0.09	8.71	114	33.20	101	86	54	0	3	2	0	
OH CINCINNATI	56	33	68	24	44	0	0.24	-0.59	0.21	4.47	56	28.62	77	92	50	0	4	2	0	
OH CLEVELAND	51	37	63	26	44	2	0.04	-0.72	0.04	7.80	97	28.48	88	76	46	0	2	1	0	
OH COLUMBUS	54	34	66	23	44	2	0.03	-0.74	0.02	4.39	61	24.42	72	81	42	0	4	2	0	
OH DAYTON	53	33	66	25	43	1	0.25	-0.48	0.24	3.48	50	26.91	82	82	43	0	4	2	0	
OH MANSFIELD	51	30	63	20	40	-1	0.09	-0.76	0.08	5.80	73	31.00	88	83	47	0	4	2	0	

Based on 1961-

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 20, 1999

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	53	32	64	24	42	3	0.43	-0.24	0.43	4.48	66	26.86	93	85	41	0	4	1	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	49	34	63	27	41	0	0.19	-0.55	0.18	8.57	105	37.45	112	79	47	0	3	2	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	74	46	80	34	60	11	0.00	-0.44	0.00	7.10	84	35.61	113	89	36	0	0	0	0
OR TULSA	72	45	79	34	59	10	0.00	-0.73	0.00	11.50	109	41.81	112	80	35	0	0	0	0
OR ASTORIA	60	51	65	43	55	8	2.36	-0.06	1.12	12.85	85	68.44	131	85	59	0	0	6	2
OR BURNS	50	24	66	17	37	4	0.28	-0.02	0.10	0.86	41	6.78	81	90	43	0	7	3	0
EUGENE	55	41	65	33	48	2	1.53	-0.50	0.56	6.69	65	34.89	93	99	77	0	0	7	1
MEDFORD	56	41	69	36	48	5	0.82	0.03	0.52	2.94	67	14.96	104	98	53	0	0	5	1
PENDLETON	55	38	63	30	47	6	0.13	-0.25	0.06	2.08	85	7.74	79	92	54	0	1	4	0
PORTLAND	57	46	62	39	51	5	1.42	0.13	0.63	7.11	92	33.28	118	96	69	0	0	6	1
PA SALEM	54	44	62	36	49	4	0.94	-0.58	0.41	6.13	72	37.71	126	100	78	0	0	6	0
PA ALLENTOWN	52	30	64	20	41	-2	0.08	-0.85	0.08	15.24	162	36.31	94	79	37	0	4	1	0
ERIE	51	37	64	31	44	1	0.47	-0.47	0.47	11.54	107	35.69	98	80	50	0	3	1	0
MIDDLETOWN	54	34	65	25	44	0	0.01	-0.82	0.01	12.15	139	34.60	96	77	36	0	3	1	0
PHILADELPHIA	54	37	69	29	46	0	0.00	-0.80	0.00	17.53	214	44.07	120	78	42	0	2	0	0
PITTSBURGH	51	35	64	24	43	1	0.13	-0.55	0.13	5.50	76	32.45	99	79	43	0	2	1	0
WILKES-BARRE	48	32	61	21	40	-1	0.19	-0.53	0.17	12.32	151	32.88	101	74	40	0	4	2	0
WILLIAMSPORT	49	30	59	20	39	-2	0.14	-0.74	0.14	15.18	165	40.62	111	76	36	0	4	1	0
RI PROVIDENCE	52	33	68	30	43	-1	0.10	-0.95	0.05	13.87	138	39.41	99	77	45	0	3	2	0
SC BEAUFORT	70	44	79	36	57	-2	0.00	-0.54	0.00	9.62	106	46.38	98	94	40	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	70	43	79	35	57	-1	0.01	-0.57	0.01	15.63	169	40.73	86	94	44	0	0	1	0
COLUMBIA	68	36	80	27	52	-2	0.01	-0.66	0.01	6.17	72	28.33	63	96	34	0	2	1	0
GREENVILLE	66	40	79	29	53	2	0.06	-0.79	0.03	9.91	96	31.63	69	81	38	0	2	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	50	25	61	18	38	8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	4.42	130	22.11	123	88	52	0	7	0	0
HURON	54	28	66	22	41	9	0.02	-0.13	0.02	2.81	75	16.66	86	87	45	0	6	1	0
RAPID CITY	59	31	72	27	45	11	0.61	0.49	0.61	1.72	63	18.68	117	83	34	0	6	1	1
SIoux FALLS	55	26	67	17	41	9	0.04	-0.21	0.04	1.25	22	21.15	93	83	40	0	6	1	0
TN BRISTOL	61	30	73	22	45	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	3.89	50	31.15	86	86	32	0	4	0	0
CHATTANOOGA	66	40	79	32	53	3	0.00	-1.10	0.00	7.09	69	44.12	95	87	36	0	1	0	0
KNOXVILLE	62	37	74	27	49	1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	4.78	58	46.54	113	90	42	0	3	0	0
MEMPHIS	69	45	81	39	57	5	1.29	0.06	1.29	4.92	50	40.71	92	77	35	0	0	1	1
NASHVILLE	64	41	77	30	53	3	0.11	-0.88	0.10	5.85	67	37.16	90	79	38	0	1	2	0
TX ABILENE	77	48	82	37	62	8	0.00	-0.33	0.00	3.27	48	16.43	72	76	27	0	0	0	0
AMARILLO	72	38	78	32	55	10	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.92	75	26.06	138	69	20	0	1	0	0
AUSTIN	81	46	84	41	64	4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	2.05	24	24.57	84	95	32	0	0	0	0
BEAUMONT	78	51	82	45	65	4	0.12	-1.03	0.10	7.19	52	31.52	62	97	40	0	0	3	0
BROWNSVILLE	83	59	86	55	71	3	0.03	-0.31	0.01	4.86	49	20.12	81	100	50	0	0	3	0
CORPUS CHRISTI	82	55	85	50	69	4	0.00	-0.35	0.00	5.74	59	28.47	100	98	49	0	0	0	0
DEL RIO	82	50	84	44	66	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.39	7	15.31	88	91	35	0	0	0	0
EL PASO	75	46	78	37	60	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.50	90	7.50	92	59	28	0	0	0	0
FORT WORTH	79	53	86	44	66	10	0.00	-0.51	0.00	4.56	53	20.85	67	83	35	0	0	0	0
GALVESTON	76	62	79	58	69	5	0.02	-0.79	0.01	7.02	64	26.20	70	91	55	0	0	2	0
HOUSTON	81	49	84	43	65	4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	1.93	16	24.55	59	95	37	0	0	0	0
LUBBOCK	74	41	82	36	58	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	3.88	77	19.13	107	66	23	0	0	0	0
MIDLAND	76	44	84	40	60	8	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.23	25	6.69	47	66	23	0	0	0	0
SAN ANGELO	78	44	82	34	61	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.70	26	13.39	69	81	26	0	0	0	0
SAN ANTONIO	80	52	83	47	66	6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	1.35	16	16.15	56	83	35	0	0	0	0
VICTORIA	83	53	86	45	68	6	0.01	-0.55	0.01	4.94	46	24.46	71	98	34	0	0	1	0
WACO	80	50	84	41	65	8	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.44	28	17.45	59	87	37	0	0	0	0
WICHITA FALLS	77	48	83	37	62	10	0.00	-0.34	0.00	5.26	69	28.79	106	88	40	0	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	59	31	70	28	45	5	0.23	-0.07	0.23	0.70	19	11.35	79	84	28	0	6	1	0
VT BURLINGTON	45	34	59	27	40	4	0.37	-0.37	0.29	14.28	172	30.42	98	84	48	0	4	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	62	33	79	24	48	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	14.25	157	35.91	98	88	37	0	4	0	0
NORFOLK	62	41	77	31	51	-1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	22.08	247	53.12	131	82	41	0	1	0	0
RICHMOND	62	35	78	25	49	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	19.69	219	46.32	119	92	41	0	4	0	0
ROANOKE	61	36	77	26	49	2	0.00	-0.73	0.00	9.90	104	32.96	89	78	38	0	3	0	0
WASH/DULLES	58	34	73	22	46	1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	12.70	145	40.01	111	80	38	0	3	0	0
WA OLYMPIA	52	42	59	32	47	5	1.81	-0.14	0.83	11.52	98	51.31	130	99	78	0	1	7	2
QUILLAYUTE	53	44	57	37	49	5	2.50	-1.00	0.92	30.84	124	104.84	124	99	81	0	0	7	2
SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	45	62	38	49	4	1.48	0.07	0.51	9.15	103	34.07	117	98	76	0	0	5	1
SPOKANE	50	36	59	32	43	9	0.20	-0.32	0.14	2.06	67	11.72	88	98	69	0	1	3	0
WV YAKIMA	54	34	63	23	44	6	0.22	-0.03	0.17	0.85	57	5.70	93	96	57	0	3	4	0
BECKLEY	51	33	66	20	42	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	7.21	89	32.30	88	69	37	0	3	0	0
WV CHARLESTON	57	31	71	21	44	-2	0.01	-0.84	0.01	6.38	75	31.21	82	88	37	0	4	1	0
ELKINS	53	26	67	14	40	-1	0.04	-0.74	0.04	7.31	81	31.93	79	85	36	0	4	1	0
WV HUNTINGTON	57	32	70	22	45	-1	0.03	-0.75	0.03	6.40	81	29.19	79	88	40	0	4	1	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	51	26	58	18	39	7	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.99	27	28.09	93	87	43	0	6	0	0
GREEN BAY	51	28	61	21	39	5	0.06	-0.45	0.06	1.97	27	21.49	81	86	44	0	5	1	0
LA CROSSE	54	31	68	25	42	7	0.02	-0.38	0.02	3.86	54	31.67	110	86	46	0	5	1	0
MADISON	52	30	67	24	41	6	0.03	-0.47	0.03	2.74	39	30.10	106	81	45	0	4	1	0
WY MILWAUKEE	53	36	63	32	45	8	0.05	-0.54	0.05	5.47	73	36.31	122	76	43	0	3	1	0
CASPER	61	34	70	30	47	15	0.25	0.08	0.25	1.78	73	8.74	75	51	19	0	3	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	64	33	75	25	49	14	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.38	100	15.67	113	49	20	0	1	0	0
LANDER	54	27	62	20	41	11	0.01	-0.17	0.01	2.67	95	13.58	111	69	26	0	6	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	59	28	74	23	44	12	0.33	0.14	0.21	3.81	122	12.79	95	80	30	0	6	2	0

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations have been incomplete.

National Agricultural Summary

November 15 - 21, 1999

HIGHLIGHTS

The end of the harvest season was near in most areas of the country, as dry conditions prevailed everywhere, except along the Pacific Coast from central California to the Canadian Border. Dry weather aided cotton harvest in the Atlantic Coastal Plains and Southwest, where picking was active, and in the southern Great Plains, where harvest steadily progressed. Winter wheat seeding was delayed in parts of the southern

Great Plains and Southeast due to dry soils. Rain boosted winter crops in the Pacific Northwest, but topsoil moisture shortages remained in most areas. In the Great Plains and Corn Belt, winter wheat conditions worsened due to abnormally warm weather and increasing moisture shortages. Midweek rains temporarily halted fieldwork in northern California, but southern areas remained hot and dry.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-six percent of the acreage was planted, slightly behind this time last year and the 5-year average. Planting was complete in the Great Plains, eastern Corn Belt, and Pacific Northwest, but remained active in the Mississippi Delta, Southeast, and California. In the southern Great Plains, growers delayed planting due to dry soils. Sowing accelerated in North Carolina, but remained well behind the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the acreage was emerged, 4 percentage points behind last year and the 5-year average. Increasing moisture shortages hindered germination and growth in most areas of the Great Plains and Corn Belt. Rain and warm weather aided rapid emergence and stimulated growth in Oregon. Germination and development were aided by adequate moisture and seasonal temperatures in North Carolina, although progress was well behind normal. Emergence accelerated in Georgia, despite increasing moisture shortages. Many emerged fields in the Great Plains and Corn Belt had spotty stands, and some fields had large bare spots due to dry soils. Unseasonable warmth, usually beneficial to crop growth, stressed young plants. The warm, dry weather also promoted insect populations and disease development in some fields.

Cotton: Harvest was 82 percent complete, 5 percentage points behind last year's pace, and slightly behind the

83-percent average for this date. Picking was aided by dry weather in the Atlantic Coastal Plains, although pockets of surplus topsoil moisture limited progress in some coastal areas of North Carolina. Harvest advanced 18 percentage points in North Carolina, but remained well behind the normal progress for this date. Harvest progress also lagged behind normal in Arizona, despite rapid progress during the week. In California, progress was slightly ahead of normal and far ahead of last year's late harvest. In Texas and New Mexico, picking steadily progressed, but lagged behind the average for this date. Harvest activity diminished in Oklahoma as the season advanced beyond the peak, but remained far ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: The peanut harvest advanced to 94 percent complete, equal to the 1998 pace, but slightly behind the average for this date. Digging slowly progressed in the Atlantic Coastal Plains and southern Great Plains, slightly behind normal in Texas and South Carolina, and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average in North Carolina. Peanuts were completely harvested along the eastern Gulf Coast region.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 21, 1999

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Nov 21 1999	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	86	95	88
CA	45	35	57	48
CO	100	100	100	100
GA	35	22	34	35
ID	100	99	100	100
IL	100	99	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	98	99
MI	100	100	100	100
MO	99	96	91	94
MT	100	100	100	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	58	43	74	73
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	98	97	99	99
OR	95	90	100	96
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	89	87	95	95
WA	100	100	100	99
19 Sts	96	95	97	97
These 19 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Nov 21 1999	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	93	89	96	89
AZ	72	61	80	83
AR	100	100	100	97
CA	93	88	58	85
GA	82	74	81	77
LA	100	100	100	99
MS	100	100	100	98
MO	100	100	96	93
NM	65	60	58	71
NC	63	45	94	82
OK	85	82	83	62
SC	84	72	91	81
TN	100	100	99	93
TX	67	62	82	72
14 Sts	82	77	87	83
These 14 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	2	30	48	20
CA	0	0	30	50	20
CO	0	2	13	47	38
GA	4	13	46	36	1
ID	0	7	36	54	3
IL	5	22	41	28	4
IN	4	14	43	33	6
KS	6	16	41	34	3
MI	1	5	31	41	22
MO	2	13	59	25	1
MT	1	8	67	23	1
NE	9	12	29	43	7
NC	0	1	22	64	13
OH	0	3	22	61	14
OK	6	17	35	37	5
OR	0	20	60	15	5
SD	1	7	31	53	8
TX	12	33	40	15	0
WA	2	9	58	31	0
19 Sts	5	15	38	35	7
Prev Wk	3	14	38	38	7
Prev Yr	0	5	25	59	11

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Nov 21 1999	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	77	61	81	74
CA	15	10	19	20
CO	100	99	99	99
GA	21	11	17	20
ID	90	83	95	92
IL	97	96	98	97
IN	97	94	95	97
KS	92	92	97	97
MI	100	98	100	99
MO	85	76	84	86
MT	90	86	95	93
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	35	25	63	57
OH	100	99	100	97
OK	87	83	88	91
OR	85	50	94	89
SD	95	95	100	99
TX	73	67	84	87
WA	97	92	100	95
19 Sts	87	83	91	91
These 19 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Nov 21 1999	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	100	100	98	99
FL	100	100	100	100
GA	100	99	99	100
NC	90	85	98	98
OK	98	*98	89	94
SC	97	92	100	98
TX	79	75	81	82
VA	100	100	100	100
8 Sts	94	92	94	95
These 8 States harvested 99% of last year's peanut acreage.				

VP - Very Poor
 P- Poor
 F - Fair
 G - Good
 EX - Excellent
 * - 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 Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/> or from JAWF at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 40% very short, 37% short, 23% adequate. Soybeans 86% harvested, 90% 1998, 79% avg. Wheat 59% planted, 59% 1998, 65% avg. Livestock 15% very poor, 14% poor, 46% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL 2000

ARIZONA: Cotton harvest continues to progress throughout the state, yet still remains 1 week behind the 5 year avg. Alfalfa harvest activity was reported as 54% not being harvested, 12% light, 18% moderate, 16% active. Alfalfa condition remained fairly constant with last week, being reported as 7% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Sheeping off was reported as being light to moderate. Range, Pasture feed was reported as 3% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 13% excellent. Small grains planting remains behind normal. As of November 21, 5% Durum Wheat, 5% Barley, 8% Other Wheat, 5% Other Small Grains were reported as being planted. Last week central areas producers shipped bok choy, broccoli, cabbage, cilantro, dandelion, dill, endive, escarole, flowering kale, green onions, kale, kohlrabi, mixed greens, napa, parsley, spinach, swiss chard. Lettuce shipments included leaf, head lettuce. Eastern Areas producers shipped chile peppers, hot house tomatoes, head lettuce. Producers in western areas shipped bok choy, cantaloupes, cilantro, honeydews, kale, napa, parsley, spinach. Western lettuce shipments included: Iceberg, leaf, romaine. Central Areas citrus producers harvested lemons, navels, fairchild tangerines. Western citrus producers harvested grapefruit, lemons last week.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 25% very short, 56% short, 19% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures for this past week was above normal. Precipitation was also below. Livestock were reported in fair condition. Many farmers were feeding supplemental hay early this year because of the summer drought conditions. The main farm activities were: Harvesting soybeans, planting wheat. Other activities included: Liming, fertilizing pastures, harvesting hay, bush hogging, land leveling, overseeding small grains, preparing fall pastures, spraying fields for insects, weeds, preparing land for planting of annual forages such as rye, ryegrass, fields were being subsoiled, plowed, shredding cotton stalks, equipment clean up, maintenance, cleaning poultry houses, Brucellosis vaccinations, fall calving, pregnancy checking spring bred cows, selling cull cows, weaning calves. Cotton 100% harvested; Soybeans 96% harvested; Wheat 95% planted, 77% emerged, 2% poor 30% fair 48% good 20% excellent; Alfalfa 17% very poor 32% poor 49% fair 2%

good 0% excellent; Other Hay 21% very poor 36% poor 35% fair 7% good 1% excellent; Range, pastures feed 26% very poor 36% poor 31% fair 7% good.

CALIFORNIA: Midweek rainfall delayed field activities for a couple days in central, northern areas. Elsewhere, field work progressed normally. Seeding of small grains, winter forages, new alfalfa continued where conditions permitted. Earlier seeded fields of wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa showed good emergence, growth. Wheat fields were fertilized. Some wheat fields in southern counties were irrigated due to lack of rainfall. Second picking of cotton was ongoing in some Pima fields, late maturing Upland fields. Cotton harvest neared completion in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Harvest was followed immediately by plowdown for pink bollworm control. Blackeye bean harvest was complete. Harvests of corn for grain, silage were virtually complete. Harvested corn fields were being prepared for winter grain plantings. Fallow fields were sprayed for weeds in the San Joaquin Valley. Sugarbeet harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley, new crop sugar beets were being planted. Imperial Valley sugar beets were treated for armyworms, leafhoppers. Alfalfa was cut for hay or green chopped. Pruning, tree removal, planting of cover crops, other such work was active in harvested stone fruit orchards. Growers were fumigating ground in preparation for new plantings of peach, prune, walnut, almond trees. The kiwifruit harvest was in full swing; some fruit was exhibiting problems related to late frost during the early growing stage. Pomegranate, persimmon, quince harvests were active in the San Joaquin Valley. Pecan harvest was also active. Some table grapes were still being picked. Coastal area grapes destined for wineries were still being harvested. The olive crop harvest remained active. Grapefruit, lemons were picked in southern areas. Early variety navel orange, tangerine picking gained momentum in the San Joaquin Valley. Strawberry growers were weeding fields, trimming runners. A few fresh market tomato fields were being harvested. Chili pepper harvest was complete in most areas; yields were good. The fall lettuce harvest declined in volume. A few growers were still harvesting melons in the Imperial Valley. Vegetable growers started planting fields of spring lettuce, carrots, onions. Packers were actively moving sweet potatoes. Broccoli, cauliflower continued to be packed, sent to storage. A frost free fall has extended the production of various vegetables. The fall cucumber harvest began to slow as the season's end neared. Newly planted cilantro was emerging. Winter vegetables, such as bok choy, Napa cabbage, and romaine lettuce, were progressing normally. Garlic was being planted, cultivated in several fields. Bitter melon, eggplant, mustard greens, mint, mushrooms, snap peas, parsley, sugar peas, sweet corn, squash, turnips were among the many crops

harvested. Northern Areas winter foothill pastures improved significantly following recent rainfall. Central Areas pasture conditions varied.

New grass growth started in some central areas, while other areas remained dry. Supplemental feeding of cattle continued. Fall calving, lambing were winding down. Sheep were grazing alfalfa, other forage pastures in central, southern areas. Cattle, sheep were in good condition statewide. Milk production was up in central areas. Turkeys were shipped for the Thanksgiving holiday.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 7% very short, 38% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 31% short, 63% adequate, 0% surplus. Unseasonably warm weather conditions last week allowed the harvest of late season crops to advance rapidly towards completion. Pasture, range feed 3% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 8% short, 90% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% short, 92% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 77% harvested, 80% 1998, 71% avg. Sorghum 86% harvested, 84% 1998, 77% avg. Alfalfa hay 63% 5th cutting, 84% 1998, 69% avg. Hay supplies 25% short, 75% adequate. Pasture 3% poor, 9% fair, 80% good, 8% excellent. Barley 5% poor, 6% fair, 87% good, 2% excellent. Wheat 4% fair, 94% good, 2% excellent; 90% seeded, 89% 1998, 87% avg. Activities: Corn harvesting finished up, soybean harvesting continued.

FLORIDA: Dry weather continued. Most stations reported from none to only traces of rain, except Ft. Pierce received about 0.50 in. Major stations mostly averaged 1 to 2" below normal. Daytime highs 70s, 80s; nighttime low 40s, 50s, 60s. Some northern Peninsula, Panhandle localities recorded temperatures in 30s with only very light frost. Moisture throughout State mostly very short to short with some areas adequate or surplus. Winter wheat for grain planting active. Sugarcane grinding active. Cotton harvest winding down. Dry weather increasing need for vegetable irrigation. Harvesting of vegetables to meet holiday demand continued at active pace. Vegetables available: tomatoes, peppers, endive, escarole, cucumbers, pickles, radishes, snap beans, squash, sweet corn, okra, eggplant, watermelons. Another ideal weather week in citrus belt, Rain is needed, irrigation is being used. Little new growth due to cooler weather, good on-tree fruit color. Packing houses moving large quantities of early fruit for holiday season. Most processors now open. Caretakers cutting cover crops, spraying, pushing, burning dead trees. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 15% poor, 60% fair, 20% good. Condition of cattle 5% poor, 55% fair, 40% good. Panhandle: dry, pastures poor to fair. Pastures hit by recent frost in poor condition; small grain forage slow in developing due to short soil moisture. Northern counties dry. East central counties: pastures fair, still wet from recent storms. West central: dry, haying very active. Southwest: pastures drying out

in most low lying areas, pastures no longer under water. Cattle, calves condition statewide fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Soil moisture 24% very short, 52% short, 24% adequate. Rye 83% planted, 84% 1998, 88% avg. Sorghum 93% harvested for grain, 94% 1998, 91% avg. Soybeans 72% harvested, 81% 1998, 64% avg. Other small grains 75% planted, 76% 1998, 77% avg. Onions 15% fair, 85% good; 22% transplanted, 27% 1998, 30% avg. Pecans 67% harvested, 65% 1998, 61% avg. Scattered showers fell across the State last week, but the State continued dry. The dry weather helped harvesting efforts, but hurt winter grains. Soybean harvest continued ahead of the five year average pace. The sorghum harvest began to wind down, was ahead of the five year average pace. The cotton picking remained ahead of the five year average pace. Wheat germination was affected by the dry weather, in some areas. The wheat condition declined from the previous week. Wheat planting, emerging were ahead of 1998. Small grains need rain. Rain is needed to stimulate additional planting. Rye planting lagged behind the five year average pace. Other small grain planting was slightly behind 1998. The pecan harvest continued active last week. Meat quality was reduced by the drought, hot weather. Pecan harvest was slightly ahead of 1998. Onion transplanting was active last week. Transplanting continued behind 1998. The onion condition was fair to good. Turnips, collards, mustard were in good condition. Other activities included: Shredding cotton stalks, cleaning up broken limbs in pecan orchards, feeding hay to cattle.

HAWAII: Days were mostly sunny with light to moderate showers falling in windward, interior sections. Weather conditions were favorable for agriculture. Trade winds were a gentle 5 to 15 mph. Irrigation was heavy, spraying was on a regular schedule. Insect infestations were light to moderate. Banana harvesting will remain steady. Crop progress was favored by the mixture of sunny skies, overnight showers. Papaya orchards made fair to good progress. Harvesting will remain steady. Head cabbage harvesting is of moderate volume. Shorter days, cooler temperatures are slowing crop development. Overall crop conditions were generally good. Sweet potato harvesting expected to increase during Thanksgiving week. Ginger root farmers beginning to harvest 1999/2000 crop early.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 15% very short, 53% short, 32% adequate. Winter weather moved across the state with snow accumulation in the upper elevations, rain/snow mixture in the valley areas. Corn 76% harvested for grain, 71% 1998, 77% avg. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% 1998, 100% avg.; 90% emerged, 95% 1998, 92% avg. Activities: Wrapping up fall harvest, marketing yearling cattle.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 53% very short, 43% short, 4% adequate. Dry weather continues. Other

activities for last week included: Finishing fall tillage, anhydrous ammonia application.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 53% very short, 37% short, 10% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 59% very short, 33% short, 8% adequate, 0% surplus. Conditions remain very dry. Ponds drying up. Winter wheat seeding is complete. Winter wheat 4% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent. Wheat 97% emerged, 95% 1998, 97% avg. Corn harvest is complete. Soybean harvest is complete. Tobacco stripping, baling active. Activities: Applying fertilizer, nitrogen, spreading lime, tillage of soils, chopping stalks, equipment cleaning, repair, hauling grain, feeding hay, caring for livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Soil moisture conditions remain very dry. Some farmers are holding off on fall fieldwork because the dry, hard soil is tough on equipment. Corn piled outside elevators is being picked up, alleviating the shortage of grain storage availability. Topsoil 67% very short, 32% short, 1% adequate. Subsoil moisture 58% very short, 37% short, 5% adequate. Winter wheat 97% planted, 95% 1998, 99% avg. Fall tillage 65%, 53% 1998, 46% avg. fall fertilizer applied 53%, 47% 1998, 39% avg. Grain 26% movement none, 50% light, 22% moderate, 2% heavy. Off-farm grain storage availability 28% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus; on-farm storage short 28%, 71% adequate, 1% surplus. Feedlots remain dusty; respiratory problems continue. More cattle are being moved to stubble fields. Use of stubble fields for grazing 21% none, 27% limited, 40% moderate, 12% extensive. Hay, roughage availability 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus; quality of hay, roughage supplies 7% poor, 45% fair, 48% good.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 33% very short, 51% short, 16% adequate. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 49% short, 33% adequate. Dry, mild weather across the State last week allowed farmers to nearly complete fall harvest. Only a small amount of sorghum, sunflower acreage remains to be harvested. Corn 100% harvested, 98% 1998, 99% avg. Soybeans 100% harvested, 91% 1998, 95% avg.. Sorghum 99% harvested, 96% 1998, 96% avg. Sunflowers 99% harvested, 96% 1998. Wheat 7% pastured, 6% 1998, 8% avg. The unseasonably warm temperatures, lack of moisture continue to stress the wheat crop. Insect pressure from greenbugs, fall armyworms, aphids is becoming more widespread across the State. Wheat diseases including wheat streak mosaic, barley yellow dwarf, leaf rust have also been spotted in a few fields. Range, pasture feed 5% very poor, 21% poor, 44% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. With the extremely dry conditions, fire danger is very high on rangelands, pastures across the State. Stock water supplies 8% very short, 31% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Water levels in stock ponds continue to decline with the lack of rainfall. Major livestock activities last week included: Moving cattle to crop residues, wheat pasture, or rye pasture, weaning, marketing spring calves, feeding livestock. In some areas, producers are waiting for a hard freeze before moving

cattle to corn or milo stalks. Respiratory problems continue to plague drylot cattle due to the dusty conditions.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0 as result of the rain received. Topsoil 20% very short, 53% short, 27% adequate. For the week, temperatures averaged 48^o, up 3^o from the normal. Precipitation statewide totaled 0.26 inches, which was -0.66 inches from normal. Corn harvest is complete, soybean harvest is nearing completion. Rain raised humidity levels improving tobacco stripping conditions. Tobacco market opening delayed until after Thanksgiving, November 29. Wheat seeding nearing completion, emerged mostly good to fair condition. Poor pasture feed provide limited feed to cattle.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Soil moisture 49% very short, 38% short, 13% adequate, 0% surplus. Pecans 61% harvested, 64% 1998, 52% avg. Pecan harvest continued. Sugarcane 17% fair, 51% good, 32% excellent; 55% harvested, 50% 1998, 52% avg. Sugarcane harvest continued. Sweet potatoes 99% harvested, 98% 1998, 93% avg. Wheat 5% very poor, 28% poor, 60% fair, 7% good,; 90% planted, 94% 1998, 81% avg.; 73% emerged, 85% 1998, 67% avg. Wheat planting was slow due to the lack of rain. Livestock 3% very poor, 12% poor, 41% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. Vegetables 6% very poor, 26% poor, 44% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Pastures 20% very poor, 31% poor, 36% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 18% short, 80% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 7% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Soybeans 85% harvested, 92% 1998, 83% avg. Sorghum 96% harvested, 98% 1998, 84% avg. Tobacco 24% stripped, 30% 1998, 26% avg. Clover, other hays 94% 4th cutting, 99% 1998, 94% avg. Alfalfa 90% 5th cutting, 85% 1998, 77% avg. Wheat 11% fair, 78% good, 11% excellent; 93% seeded, 96% 1998, 93% avg. Barley 16% fair, 67% good, 17% excellent. Rye 1% poor, 7% fair, 75% good, 17% excellent; 92% seeded, 96% 1998, 95% avg. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Hay supplies 5% very short, 37% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Activities: Late fall hay harvesting continued due to warm weather, soybean, corn harvesting making great progress.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Corn harvest was wrapping up with mild weather conditions. Temperatures were 2 to 3^o above normal with light precipitation in the latter part of the week.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 18% very short, 34% short, 43% adequate, 5% surplus. Average temperatures for the week were over 8.5^o above normal. Less than 2 tenths of an inch of rainfall was received in the Northeastern, East Central districts, the remaining districts received virtually no precipitation. Substantial rains before the ground freezes would be welcome in most areas. Most field work is completed. The mild, dry weather has allowed many

producers to complete ongoing projects, including installing drainage tiles.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil moisture, 25% very short, 40% short, 33% adequate, 2% surplus. Wheat 96% planted, 98% 1998, 93% avg.; 82% emerged, 88% 1998, 84% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Hay supply 48% short, 48% adequate, 4% surplus. Cattle, 1% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Weather conditions continue to be dry across most of the state.

MISSOURI: Topsoil moisture remains very short to short. Another week of dry weather provided no relief to pastures, winter wheat crop. Some intended wheat was not seeded due to dry conditions. Plant growth, root development of wheat are below normal for this time of year. Pasture are mostly in very poor to poor condition. Stock ponds are low in many areas, some farmers are hauling water.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 44% very short, 33% short, 23% adequate. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 54% short, 18% adequate. Cattle, calves moved from summer 92% ranges, 96% 1998, 94% avg. Sheep, lambs moved from summer 95% ranges, 97% 1998, 96% avg. Lack of moisture is causing concern with the winter wheat crop. There are some reports of producers having to replant to spring wheat next spring if moisture isn't received soon. Other farming activities: Occurring are fencing, shipping cattle to market, getting equipment ready for winter.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for field activities 6.7. Topsoil 64% very short, 31% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 42% very short, 39% short, 19% adequate. Temperature across areas averaged 7 to 10° above normals. Precipitation was light across the State with amounts ranging from traces to thirteen hundredths at Niobrara. Some wheat fields showed more bare grounds than growing wheat. Wheat: 9% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. Pasture, range 18% very poor, 35% poor, 37% fair, 10% good. Livestock producers were moving cattle off parched pastures, rangeland because of the growing threats of wildfires. It has been noted that some producers were having trouble with weaned calves, confined livestock because of dust, respiratory problems. Producers were applying water to decrease the dust.. Main activities included: Fencing, caring for livestock, putting away harvest equipment, reviewing financial records for current year, cattle processing.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 7% short, 79% adequate, 14% surplus. Pasture feed 16% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Rhode Island potatoes 100% harvested, 100% 1998, 100% average.; condition fair to poor. Snow in northern areas. Major farm activities included: Digging

potatoes in RI; preparing for xmas tree sales; spreading manure; preparing equipment for winter storage.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6. Adequate topsoil moisture was reported in most areas. Temperatures averaged 42° North, 45° Central 46° South. Extremes were 73° at several locations on the 21st, 17° at Charlotteburg on the 18th. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.05 inches North, 0.05 inches Central, 0.00 inches South. The heaviest 24 hour total was 0.15 inches at Canoe Brook on the 20th to the 21st. Pastures are between fair, poor condition. Farmers are busy cleaning up their fields after finishing harvesting their crops. Planting of cover crops (wheat, rye) is still underway in many areas of the state. Harvest of corn, soybeans is still very active in the central, northern counties. Harvest of fall cabbage, lettuce, spinach, other minor fall vegetables is decreasing. Harvest of apples is near completion.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.9.. Topsoil moisture continued to decline across the state. This past week was another unseasonably warm, dry week in areas. Temperatures were well above normal everywhere, with a statewide average between 9, 10° above normal for the second consecutive week. Main farm activities were: Harvesting sorghum, red chile, cotton, plowing ground for next year. Peanut harvest is about over for the year. Sorghum continued in mostly good condition, while wheat conditions were mostly in fair condition due to the dry weather. Ranchers were busy buying, storing hay for winter, watering, general maintenance activities. Pasture, Range feed 6% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Cattle, sheep conditions continued in fair to good condition. Supplemental feeding increased as pasture conditions weakened.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 6.0. Soil moisture 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture feed fair to good. Corn for grain, soybean harvest progressed under ideal conditions. Apple growers continued orchard clean-up work, grading and packing apples. Potatoes, onions moving from storage, being graded, packed. Livestock condition good, aided by mild weather. Many growers attended meetings, some took time off for hunting.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4 compared to 6 days last week. For the second consecutive week farmers took advantage of the warm, dry weather. Cotton, soybean harvest dominated the field activities for the majority of the Coastal Plains. Encouraged by the continued dry weather, small grain farmers advanced their plantings. Currently, soil moisture across the State is rated 2% very short, 23% short, 64% adequate, 11% surplus. Peanut, sweet potato, sorghum harvest is drawing to a close. Other activities during the week included: Shearing, marketing Christmas trees, harvesting vegetable crops, field equipment service and repairs.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 12% very short, 35% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus. Dry conditions continued across the state.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 17% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn harvested 98% for grain, 96% 1998, 88% avg. Winter wheat 100% emerged, 100% 1998, 96% avg. Winter wheat 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent. Activities for the week include: Fall tillage, harvesting; land leveling; tiling; applying lime, fertilizer, manure; cleaning equipment; winterizing buildings; fencing corn fields for animal grazing; digging nursery stock; cutting firewood; inspecting livestock waste tanks; sowing cover crops hauling grain; hauling water, hay to livestock; weaning, selling calves.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 42% very short, 42% short, 16% adequate. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 51% short, 23% adequate. All areas of state remain dry, soil moisture at lowest level since September 1998. Oats 10% very poor, 19% poor, 50% fair, 21% good; 82% planted, 93% 1998, 86% avg.; 51% up-to-stand, 80% 1998, 70% avg. Sorghum 95% harvested, 91% 1998, 83% avg. Soybeans 93% harvested, 82% 1998, 82% avg. Peanuts 95% combined, 77% 1998, 88% avg. Alfalfa Hay 4% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent; 91% 4th cutting, 89% 1998, 98% avg.; 47% 5th cutting, 48% 1998, 76% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent; Pasture, range 13% very poor, 25% poor, 41% fair, 21% good. Feeder cattle over 500 pounds averaged \$77.50 per cwt. for heifers to \$83.50 per cwt. for steers.

OREGON: Activities: Winter wheat planting about finished. Christmas tree harvest continued. Livestock continued to be fed. Movement off rangeland completed. Continuing to cleanup the barns, mend fences, other repairs as needed for next season. Cool weather for the week with off, on rainfall was the weather pattern for the week.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Soil moisture 11% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 90% harvested, 88% 1998, 81% avg. Soybeans 94% harvested, 94% 1998, 85% avg. Fall 90% plowing, 87% 1998, 90% avg. Wheat 93% emerged, 94% 1998. Apple 97% harvest, 100% 1998, 100% avg. Activities include: Harvesting corn, soybeans, apples, cool weather vegetables; machinery maintenance; hauling, pumping, spreading manure; cleaning out manure storages; shredding corn stocks; caring for livestock; cutting hay; plowing for the fall.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil moisture 10% very short, 36% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Livestock 4% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Pasture Feed 2% very poor, 15% poor, 43% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Sorghum 92% harvested, 99% 1998, 91% avg. Sweet Potatoes 98% harvested, 100% 1998, 84% avg. Winter Grazings 93% planted, 91% 1998, 90% avg.; 86% emerged, 79% 1998, 80% avg.; 1% very, poor 6% poor, 47% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent. Winter Wheat 43% planted, 46% 1998, 48% avg.; 26% emerged, 37% 1998, 33% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 52% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent. Barley 86% planted, 100% 1998, 86% avg.; 70% emerged, 83% 1998, 77% avg.; 25% fair, 36% good, 39% excellent. Oats 89% planted,

82% 1998, 84% avg; 72% emerged, 69% 1998, 73% avg.; 45% fair, 41% good, 14% excellent. Rye 88% planted, 86% 1998, 81% avg.; 79% emerged, 69% 1998, 67% avg.; 2% poor, 52% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Pecans 45% harvested, 59% 1998, 53% avg.; 71% fair, 29% good.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.5. Topsoil 24% very short, 47% short, 25% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 41% short, 41% adequate, 8% surplus. Seasonably cooler temperatures moved in late last week behind light precipitation. The change greatly reduced fire threat, the wet snow helped to reduce dust in confinement pens. With row crops harvest virtually completed the weather has little impact now.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 20% very short, 30% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 32% short, 40% adequate. Burley 70% stripped, 75% 1998, 72% avg. Winter wheat 95% seeded, 95% 1998, 88% avg.; 80% emerged, 74% 1998; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. A cold front moved through the State late last week bringing much needed rainfall to most of areas. More precipitation is still needed to replenish soil moisture, improve winter wheat, pasture feed. Cattle producers continued to feed hay, purchase additional supplies to last through the winter.

TEXAS: Harvest of remaining summer crops continued under dry, unseasonably warm conditions. Land preparation for the 2000 crops continued slowly in most areas. Livestock forage conditions continued to be unfavorable, supplemental feeding continued to increase. Livestock conditions continued to decline statewide. Herd reduction continued to increase in many areas while herd sell out possibilities increased as hay supplies decreased. Many ranchers have resorted to hauling water in an effort to hang on to their existing herds. Citrus harvest continued in the Rio Grande Valley as did peppers, greens, cabbage, onions. Carrot, turnip harvest remained active on the Plains along with late sunflowers.

Crops: Small Grains: Seeding of wheat, oats were mostly at a stand still as the dry conditions prevailed. Seedling death, spotty stands remained as evidence of the dry conditions. Green bugs and grasshoppers were a problem in some locations. Statewide wheat condition was rated at 46% of normal compared with 67% 1998. Oats 77% Published, 90% 1998, 86% Avg. Corn: Land preparation for the 2000 crop continued. Cotton: Harvest continued under unseasonable warm, dry, windy conditions. Cotton stalk destruction continued to be active in many locations. Bolls Opening 100% Published, 100% 1998, 99% Avg. Peanuts: Harvest continued to be active on the Plains but was winding down. Harvest neared completion in Central, South Areas where some peanuts were bailed for hay as a result of the dry growing conditions. Sorghum: Harvest was winding down on the High Plains. Sorghum harvest that was earlier delayed during cotton harvest was progressing well. Sprouting in the head remained a problem in a few locations. Harvested 98%, 91% 1998, 95% Avg. Soybeans: Harvest of remaining fields on the High Plains continued to wind down. Yields remained favorable. Published 98%, 96% 1998, 96% Avg.

Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans: Rio Grande Valley, harvest continued to be active for bell peppers, greens, cabbage. Onions continued to progress well. Citrus ripening, harvest of early fruit continued. Quality remained good, yields were average. Land preparation remained active. Harvesting of sugar cane continued. San Antonio-Winter Garden, cabbage, onion planting was completed, land preparation for later winter vegetables continued to be active. East Areas planting of fall crops, gardens remained slow to inactive as the dry conditions continued. Pine tree harvest continued and the Pine saw fly remained a problem. High Plains, bean harvest was mostly completed with generally good yields. Carrot harvest was winding down, turnip harvest remained active. As the crop continued to mature, harvest activities were increasing. Quality remained variable as the effects of dry weather became more evident.

Range and Livestock: General livestock conditions remained poor at best in most locations. Heard reduction continued to increase, supplemental feeding escalated in many areas. Some ranchers were hauling water as stock ponds continued to dry up. Livestock sickness, mainly pneumonia, continued to be a problem as the dusty conditions continued. Some producers are close to heard liquidation which was becoming a reality in a few locations. Fall grazing of wheat, oat occurred mostly where irrigation was possible. Hay supplies continued to decrease, supplemental feeding of liquid feed was increasing rapidly. Native deer herds remained in generally poor condition.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 24% very short, 52% short, 24% adequate. Major activity this week was making final preparations for winter.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 12% very short, 32% short, 52% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 28% short, 49% adequate, 6% surplus. Beef Cattle Forage Obtained from Pastures 62%. Milk Cow Forage Obtained from Pastures 12%. Sheep Forage Obtained from Pastures 60%. Pastures 9% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 32% good, 7% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Small Grain, Winter Grazing Crops 0% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 7% excellent. Corn for Grain 97% harvested, 100% 1998, 96% avg. Soybeans 70% harvested, 78% 1998, 64% avg.; 6% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. Winter Wheat 79% seeded, 85% 1998, 77% avg. Barley 99% seeded, 97% 1998, 97% avg. Peanuts 100% dug, 100% 1998, 100% avg.; 100% combined, 100% 1998, 100% avg. Cotton 69% harvested, 98% 1998, 83% avg. Apples, Winter 100% harvested, 100% 1998, 100% avg. Average temperatures were in the mid-forties across the Commonwealth during the past week. While average temperatures deviated only a few degrees from normal, daytime highs for many localities reached the upper seventies. Nighttime lows reached into the mid- to lower-twenties. Precipitation was limited to trace amounts in a few isolated localities. Topsoil moisture, ground water supplies began to diminish slightly. Pasture feed remained much the same as previous week. Livestock producers continued to provide supplemental hay to their herds. The number of beef cattle, sheep obtaining the majority of forage requirements from pasture declined slightly.

Mild weather conditions allowed crop producers to make great progress harvesting remaining acres of corn, soybeans, peanuts, cotton, winter apples, other crops. Producers have harvested 97% of areas grain corn acreage. Seventy percent of soybean acreage has been harvested. Producers were able to make great progress, moving ahead of the 5-year average. Good yields have been reported. Small grain producers have seeded 79% of winter wheat acreage, nearly all of the barley. Emergence of the 2000 crop has been good thus far. Aphid scouting continues. Peanut harvest is complete. While peanut producers got off to a late start harvesting their crop, they were able to finish at the same time as the five-year average. Yields have been reported in the good to excellent range. It is still not determined how many acres will be abandoned as a result of the Hurricanes. Cotton producers remain behind a normal harvest schedule. Sixty-nine percent of areas cotton acreage has been picked, compared to the five-year average of 83%. Harvest of winter apples is complete, on schedule with the previous year, the five-year average. Other activities during the past week included: Grading of tobacco, fall-calving, fencing for fall grazing, removing plastic, drip irrigation lines from fields, attending pesticide recertification meetings, mowing cotton stalks, planting cover crops, winterizing equipment.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil was 25% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus; subsoil moisture 9% very short, 50% short, 39% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat dryland 2% very poor, 10% poor, 63% fair, 25% good. Winter wheat irrigated 100% good. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% 1998, 99% avg.; 97% emerged, 100% 1998, 95% avg. The 2000 winter wheat crop has been planted, most of it has emerged. Moisture was received across areas which will continue to help the emerging crop. Hay, other roughage supplies were 4% short, 64% adequate, 32% surplus. Range, pasture 5% very poor, 35% poor, 45% fair, 15% good. Christmas tree harvest continued at a rapid pace in western areas. Holly growers were also harvesting for the upcoming holiday season. Most field activities were complete with the exception of sugar beets, corn for grain still being harvested.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 34% very short, 42% short, 24% adequate. Conditions remain dry across most of the State. Harvest progress is beginning to wind down for the '99 crop season. Hay 3rd cut 92%. Corn 91% harvested, 93% 1998, 86% 5-year avg. Wheat condition 15% poor, 57% fair, 28% good; Wheat 53% emerged, 84% 1998. Cattle 1% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 55% good. Sheep 1% very poor, 2% poor, 44% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil Moisture 20% very short, 65% short, 15% adequate. There were scattered light showers with little significant rainfall during the past week, keeping soil conditions mostly dry. Temperatures averaged approximately 5^o above the 30-year average.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 9% very short, 63% short, 28% adequate. Temperatures were well above normal with scattered, light precipitation across the State.

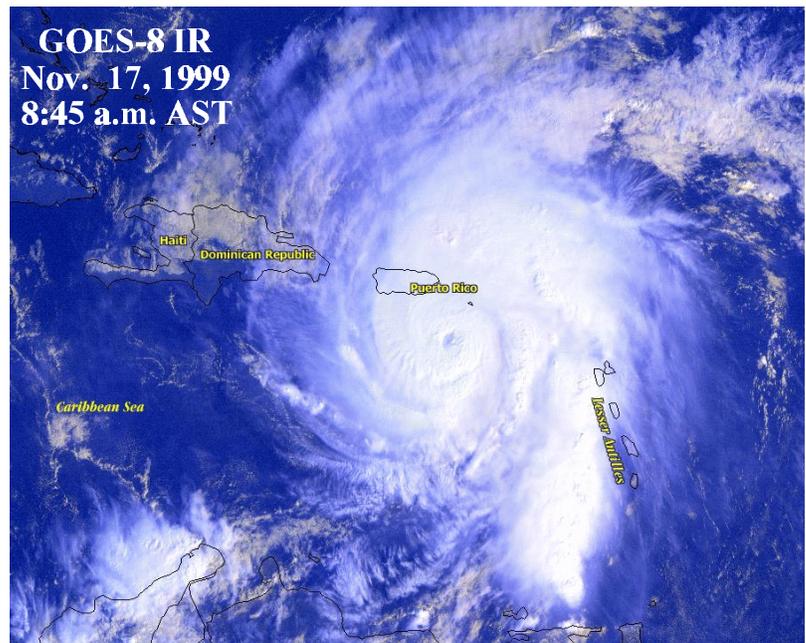
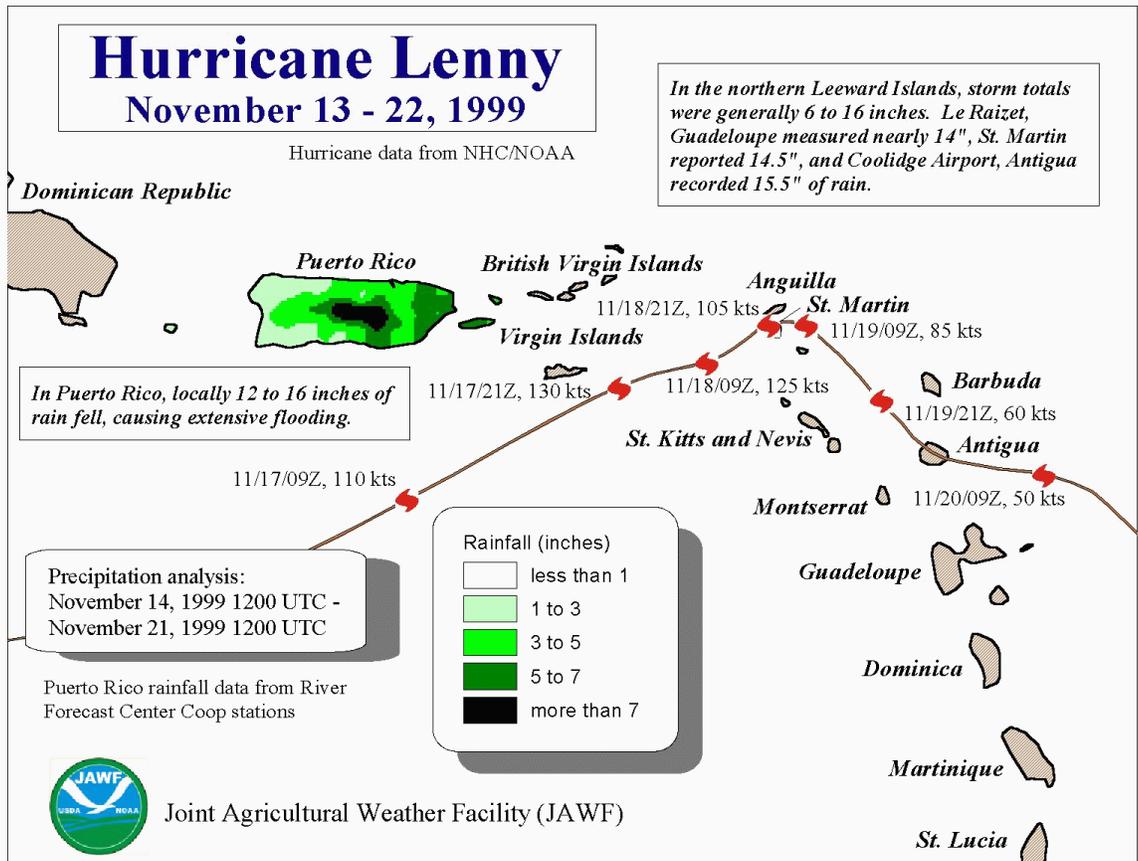
Hurricane Lenny Batters the Northeastern Caribbean

Rare in two respects, late-season Hurricane Lenny meandered generally eastward through the northeastern Caribbean Sea from November 16-19, battering several U.S., French, Dutch, and British islands. Lenny's eye passed about 20 miles south of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, on the afternoon of November 17 at peak strength. At the time, the storm's maximum sustained winds were near 150 mph, and its minimum central barometric pressure reached 27.43 inches (929 millibars).

Not only was Lenny remarkably intense for a late-season hurricane, but the system also charted a nearly unprecedented eastward course through the Caribbean portion of the Atlantic Basin. During November, only four other hurricanes reached Category 3, or greater, intensity (maximum sustained winds above 110 mph) on the Saffir-Simpson Scale. In addition to Lenny, which briefly became a strong Category 4 storm on November 17, only tropical cyclone 6 in 1912, tropical cyclone 10 in 1932, Greta in 1956, and Kate in 1985 achieved Category 3 or 4 intensity during November. The 1912 storm struck Cuba on November 21, and Kate (1985) made landfall in western Florida on November 22.

During this century, only three other hurricanes moved predominantly east- or northeastward through the Caribbean at any time of year. In 1905, a hurricane moved generally northeastward beginning on October 1 before passing between Cuba and Haiti on October 6. In 1939, a short-lived hurricane moved eastward south of Cuba on October 31 - November 1. And in 1955, Hurricane Katie moved northeastward from October 15-17, eventually crossing the Dominican Republic. Late-season tropical systems that form over the Caribbean Sea more commonly move northward, like Hurricane Irene did before striking southern Florida in mid-October 1999.

According to media accounts, 13 people died during Lenny's rampage. In addition, flooding (rainfall- and storm surge-induced) and high winds caused locally extensive damage, especially on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin



Islands; the French/Dutch Island of St. Martin and St. Maarten; Saba (Dutch); Anguilla (British); and St. Barthélemy (French). In addition, torrential rain fell on several islands in the extreme northeastern Caribbean, including Guadeloupe and Antigua. Official storm-total rainfall reached 15.49 inches on Antigua (Coolidge Airfield) and 14.40 inches on St. Maarten (Princess Juliana Airport), although significantly higher amounts likely fell in some locations. Winds gusted to at least 104 mph in St. Maarten.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 14 - 20, 1999

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Continued unseasonably cold weather caused winter wheat to begin entering dormancy as far south as the Black Sea Coast.

SOUTH AFRICA: Planting prospects remained poor across the corn belt.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Light to moderate showers promoted winter grain planting in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

AUSTRALIA: Showery weather kept mature wheat and barley unfavorably wet in Queensland, but conditions supported harvesting elsewhere.

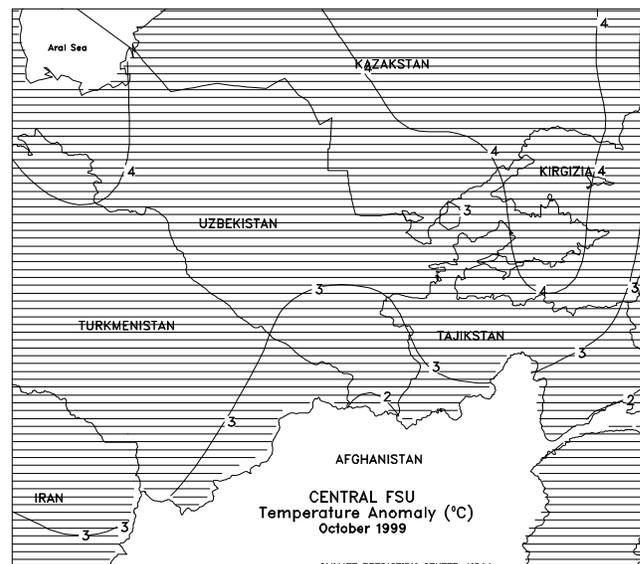
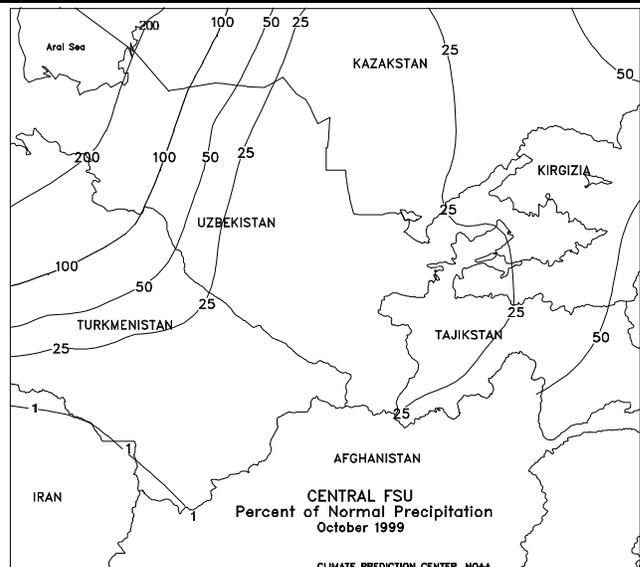
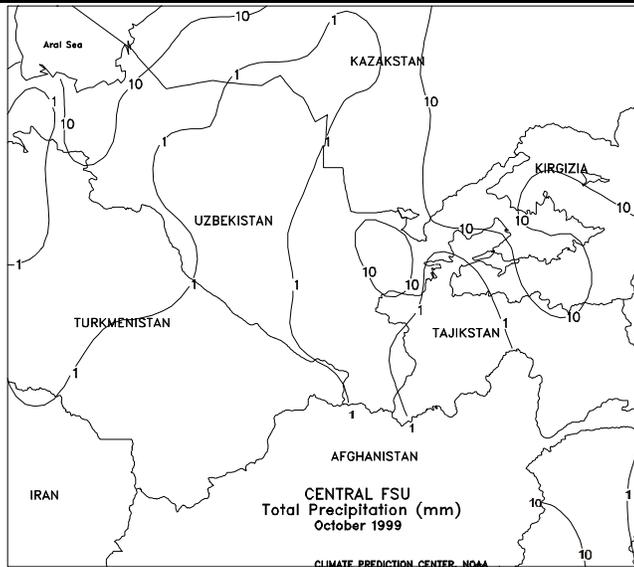
SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather favored maturing summer crops, although coastal showers boosted irrigation levels for rice in southern India.

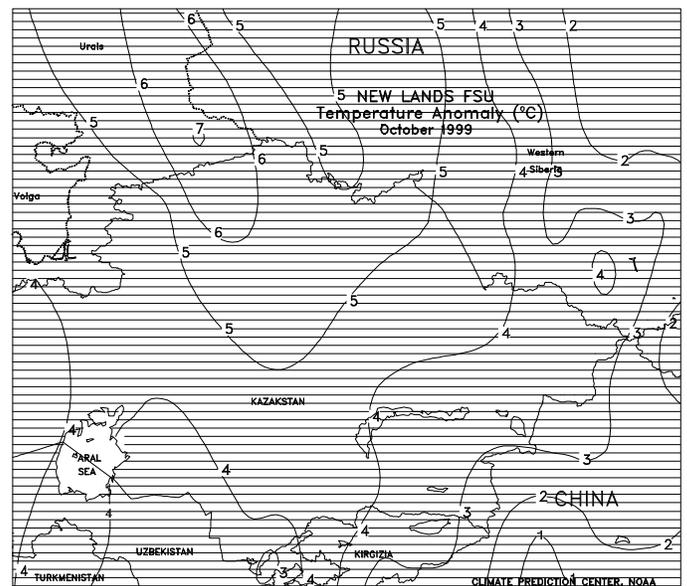
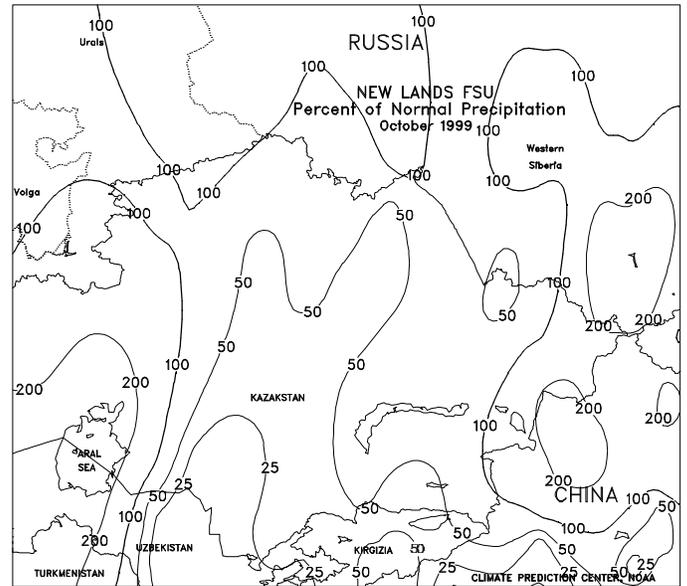
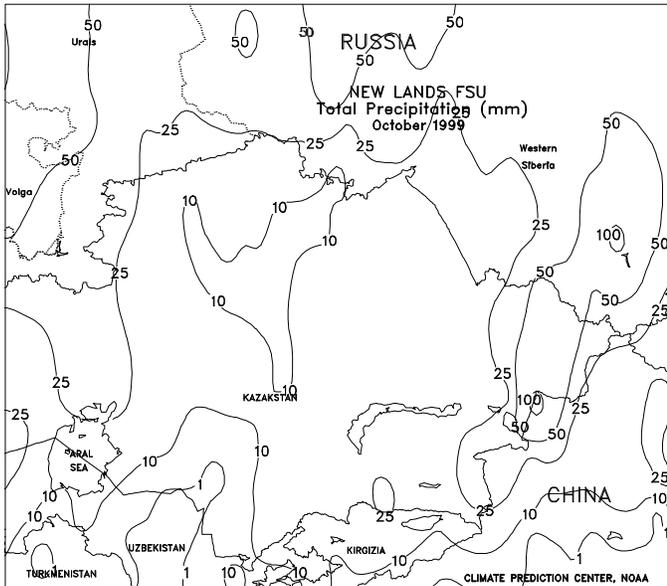
EUROPE: Unseasonably cold weather overspread much of Europe, slowing winter grain development, while rain and snow delayed late-summer crop harvesting in southern Europe.

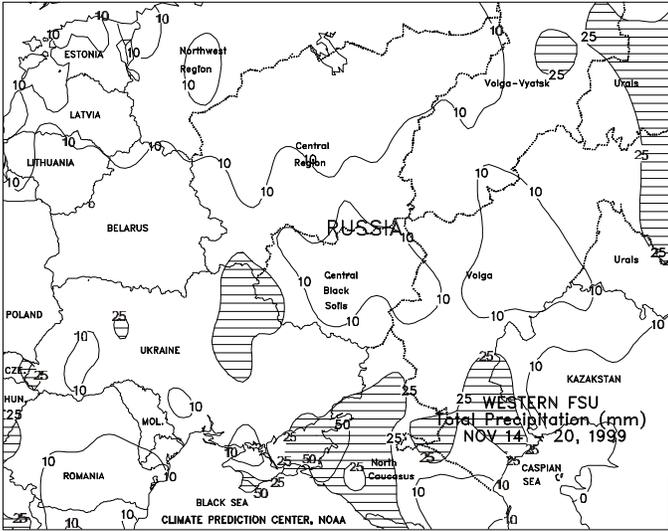
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers benefited main-season rice in Java, Indonesia. Seasonably drier weather aided rice harvesting in Thailand, northern Vietnam, and western Luzon, Philippines.

EASTERN ASIA: The first widespread freeze of the season hardened winter wheat across the North China Plain.

SOUTH AMERICA: Continued dry weather reduced soil moisture for summer crop germination and development in extreme southern Brazil, southern Paraguay, and northern Argentina. Rain increased soil moisture for summer crops in central Argentina.

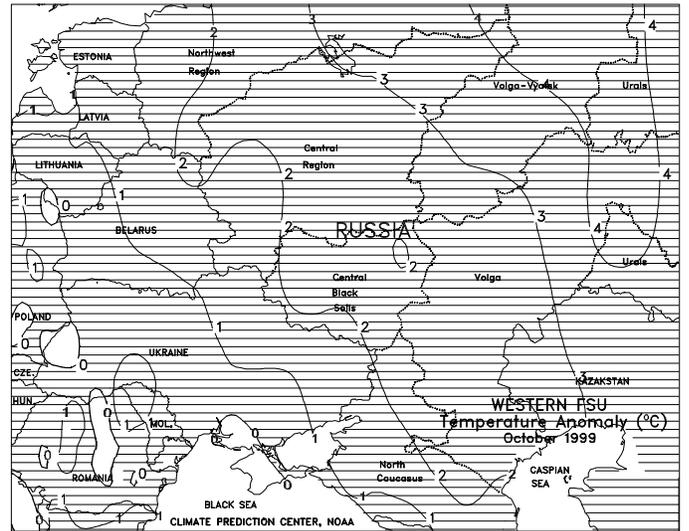
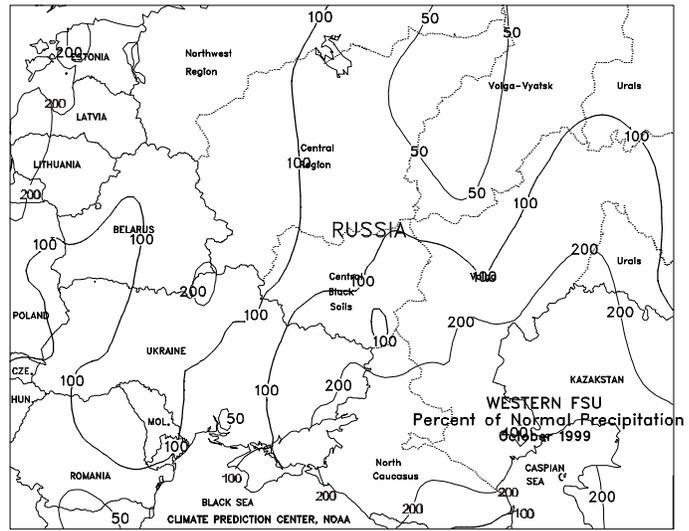
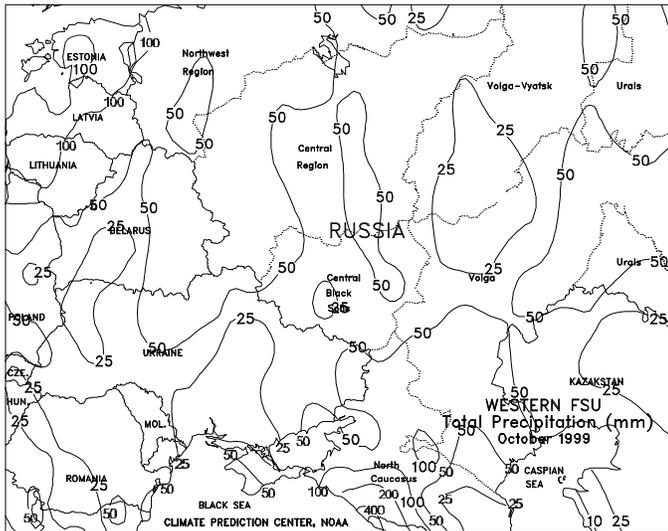


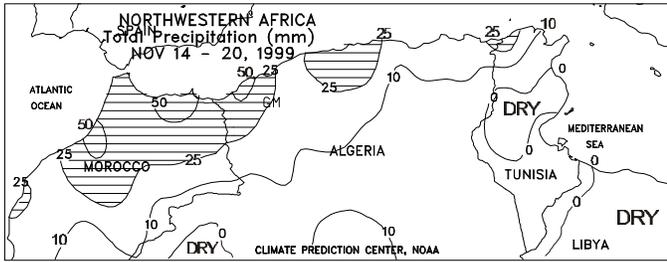




FSU-WESTERN

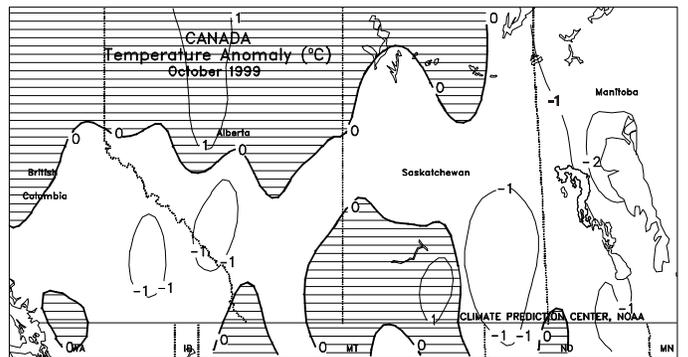
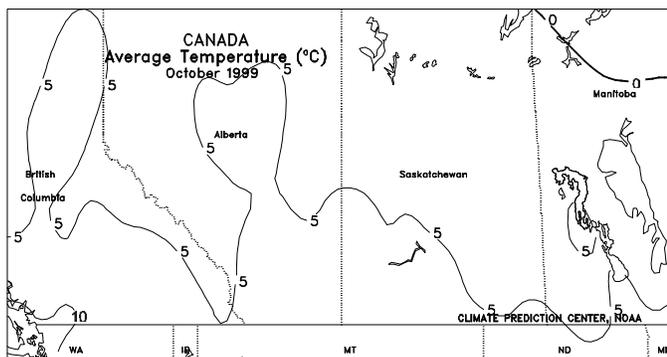
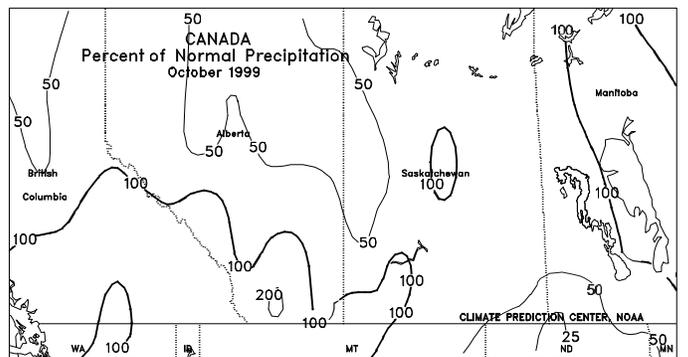
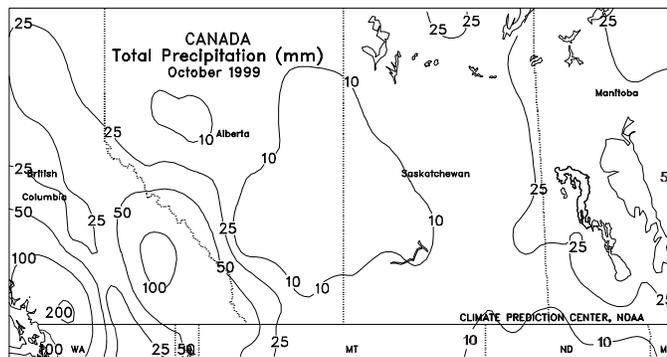
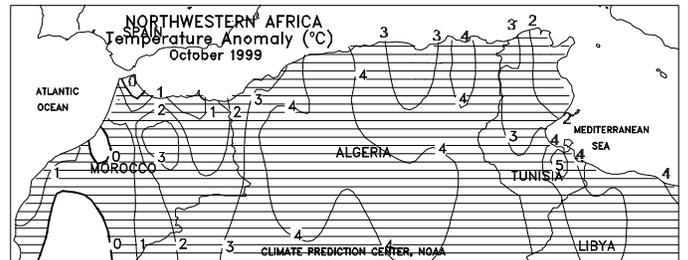
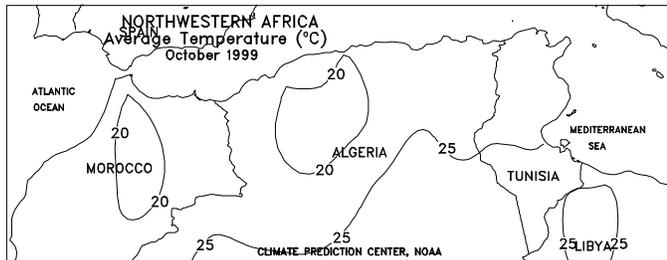
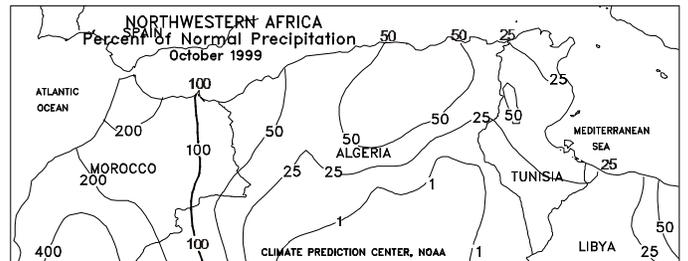
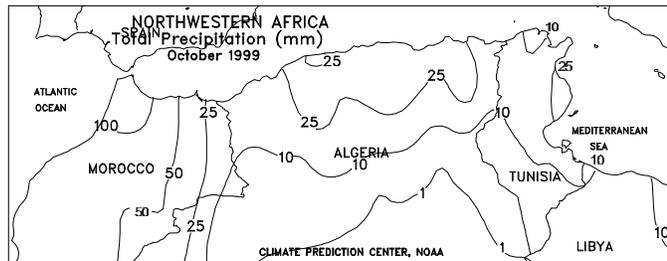
Unseasonably cold weather continued to prevail over most of the region, causing winter grains to begin entering dormancy as far south as the Black Sea Coast. Widespread rain and snow (10-34 mm or more) fell from the Ukraine eastward through southern Russia, boosting topsoil moisture. The precipitation was especially welcomed in south-central Ukraine, where drought has adversely affected winter wheat emergence and establishment. Widespread snow fell from the Baltics and Belarus eastward across northern Russia, providing winter grains with a protective snow cover from bitterly cold weather (extreme minimum temperatures ranging from -13 to -23 degrees C). Farther south, extreme minimum temperatures in Ukraine and southern Russia ranged from -3 to -13 degrees C. In October, significant rains fell over chronically dry areas of southern Russia (North Caucasus and the lower Volga Valley) and extreme eastern Ukraine from October 10-20, providing much-needed moisture for winter wheat germination and establishment. However, the precipitation may have caused some delays in corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting. Drought continued in south-central Ukraine, keeping soils unfavorably dry for proper seed germination and normal plant development. About October 23, the first significant autumn freeze ended the growing season as far south as southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus. The cold weather halted winter grain growth, especially in northern Russia and prompted cold hardening in crops. At month's end, winter grains in northern Russia began entering dormancy, about 2 weeks later than usual.





NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

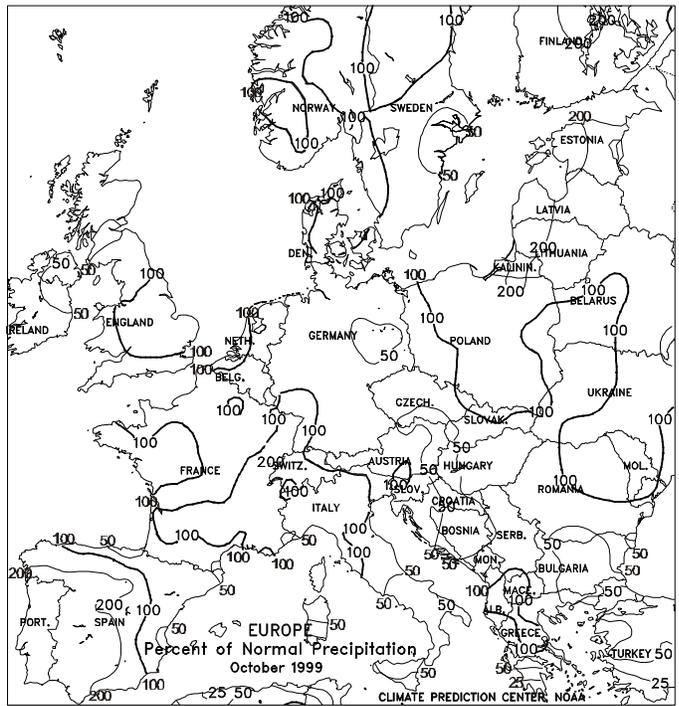
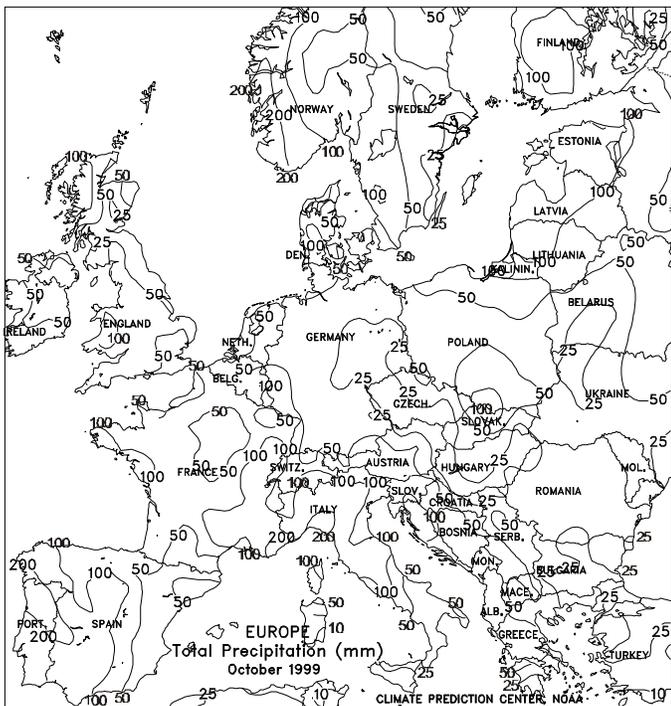
Periodic showers promoted winter grain planting across most of the region. The greatest amounts of rain (14-40 mm) fell from Morocco eastward through central Algeria, providing generous topsoil moisture for seed germination and early plant establishment. Farther east, lesser amounts of precipitation (about 10 mm) were observed in eastern Algeria and Tunisia. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, lowering evaporation rates. In October, periodic showers provided above-normal precipitation in Morocco, conditioning topsoils for early-season fieldwork. Elsewhere, well-below-normal precipitation hampered early-season fieldwork in Algeria and Tunisia.

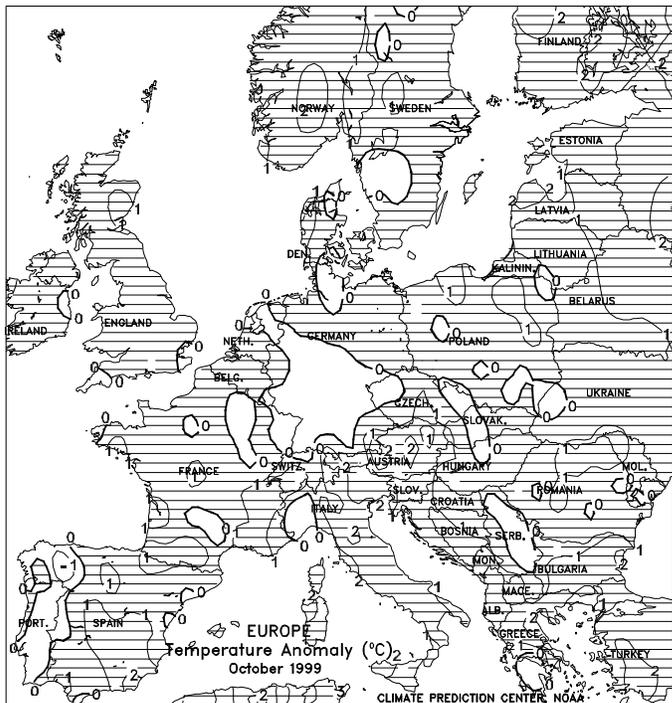




EUROPE

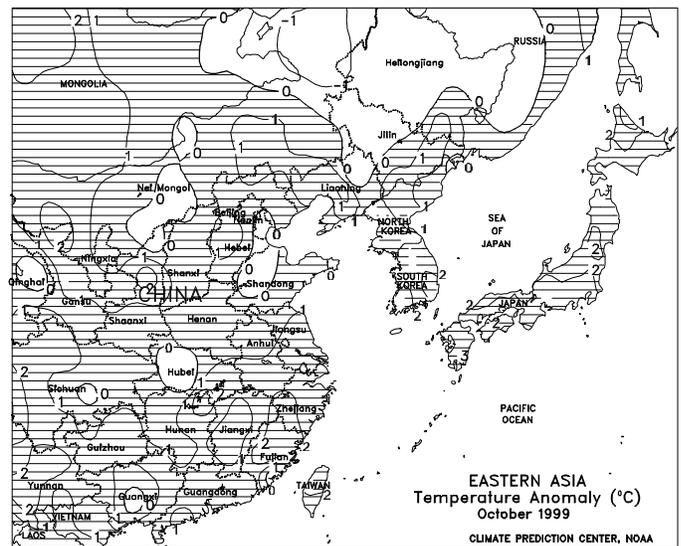
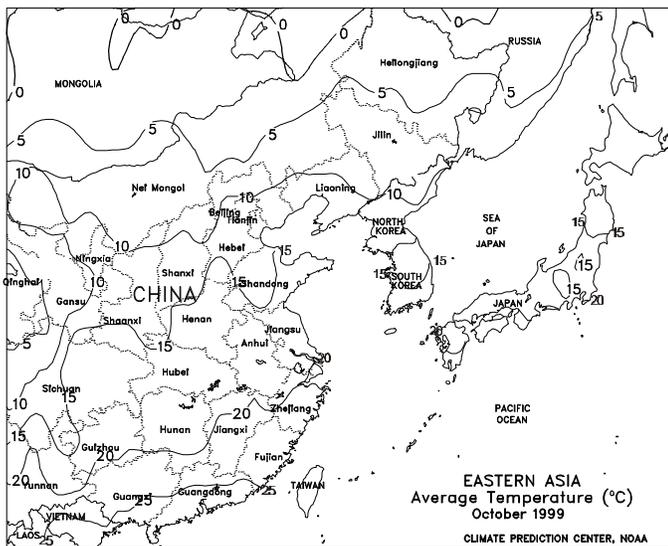
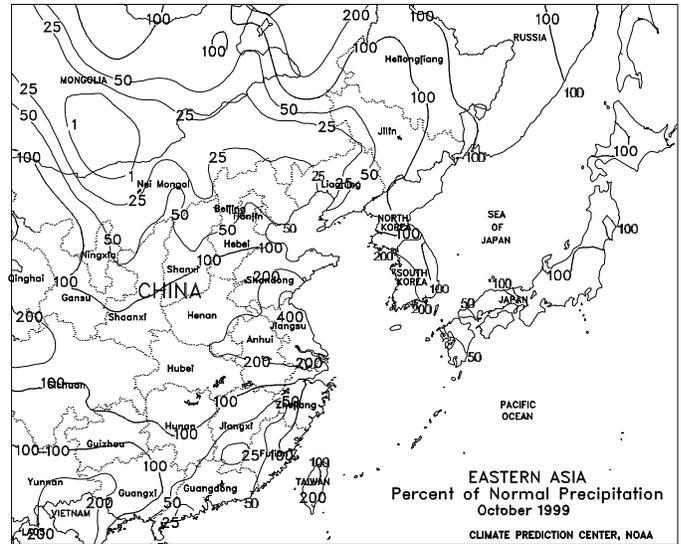
Unseasonably cold weather (temperatures 2 to 5 degrees C below normal) slowed winter grain development throughout all but extreme southeastern Europe. In England, isolated light showers (5-12 mm) maintained adequate topsoil moisture for winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed, but had little impact on sugar beet harvesting. During the latter half of the week, a mix of light rain and snow (5-25 mm) fell across northern France, the Benelux countries, western Germany, and northern Italy, briefly delaying French corn and Italian soybean harvesting. Farther south, more persistent precipitation (20-75 mm, with locally higher amounts) delayed late-summer crop harvesting in northern Spain, southern France, and central and southern Italy. Dry weather over the remainder of the Iberian peninsula helped corn and cotton harvesting and winter wheat planting. In eastern Europe, light snow (10-20 mm) fell across Poland and Slovakia, where winter grains had begun to ease into dormancy. From Austria, Hungary, and western Romania southward, rain and snow (15-60 mm) slowed late-summer crop harvesting, but maintained adequate topsoil moisture for developing winter grains. In October, near-normal precipitation and temperatures helped germinating to emerging winter grains and summer crop harvesting in England, France, the Benelux countries, western Germany, and Italy. Near- to above-normal precipitation fell across the Iberian peninsula, slowing corn, cotton, and rice harvesting, but increasing topsoil moisture for winter grain planting. Elsewhere, near- to below-normal precipitation fell across Scandinavia, eastern Germany, and the remainder of eastern Europe, helping fieldwork, but decreasing topsoil moisture for developing winter grains.

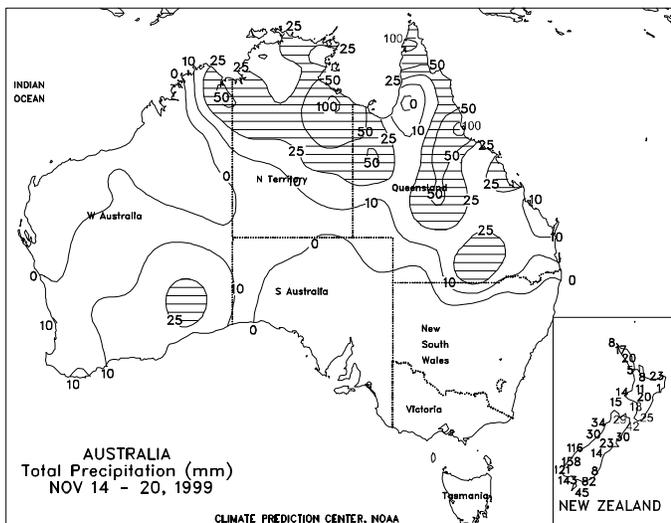




EASTERN ASIA

Seasonably cooler weather started to harden winter wheat across the North China Plain. Minimum temperatures ranged from 1 to -5 degrees C across the region. This was the first widespread freeze of the season in the North China Plain, and it occurred on schedule. Dry weather prevailed across the region, with adequate moisture for vegetative winter wheat. Light rain (5-20 mm) provided germination moisture for winter crop planting in the western Yangtze Basin (Sichuan, Guizhou, and Hunan). Dry weather favored late double-crop rice harvesting in the eastern Yangtze Basin and southern China. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across eastern China and 1 to 2 degrees C above normal elsewhere in China. Above-normal October rainfall boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting and germinating across the North China Plain. Across the Yangtze Valley, this above-normal rainfall also slowed single-crop rice harvesting but favored immature late double-crop rice. In Manchuria, seasonably cooler, drier weather favored summer crop harvesting. Above-normal rainfall slowed rice harvesting in South Korea and northern Japan.

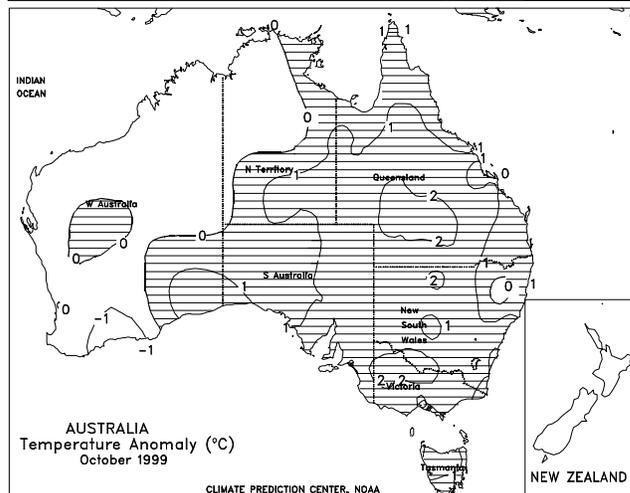
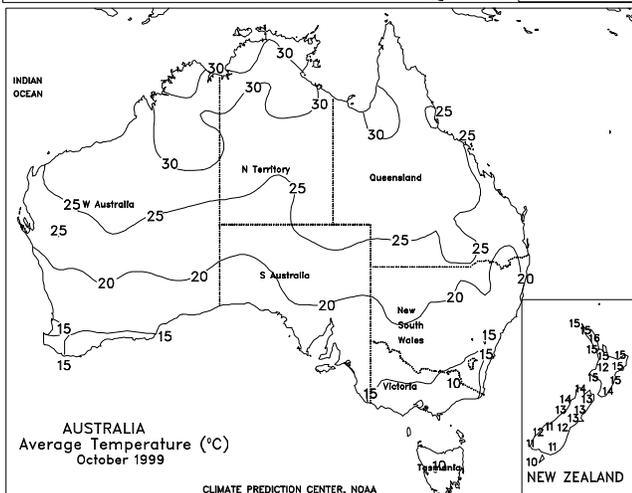
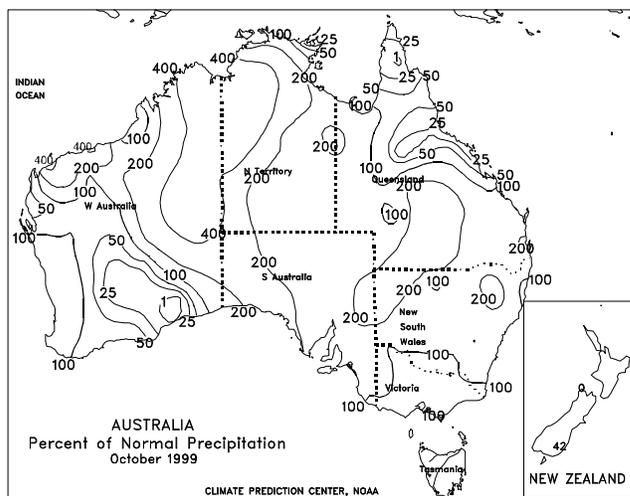
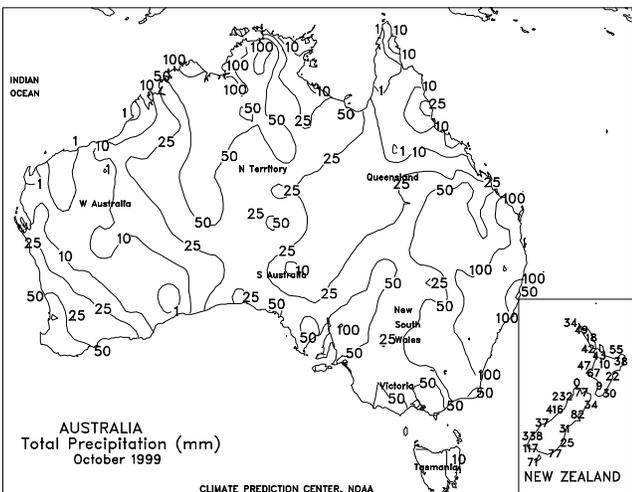


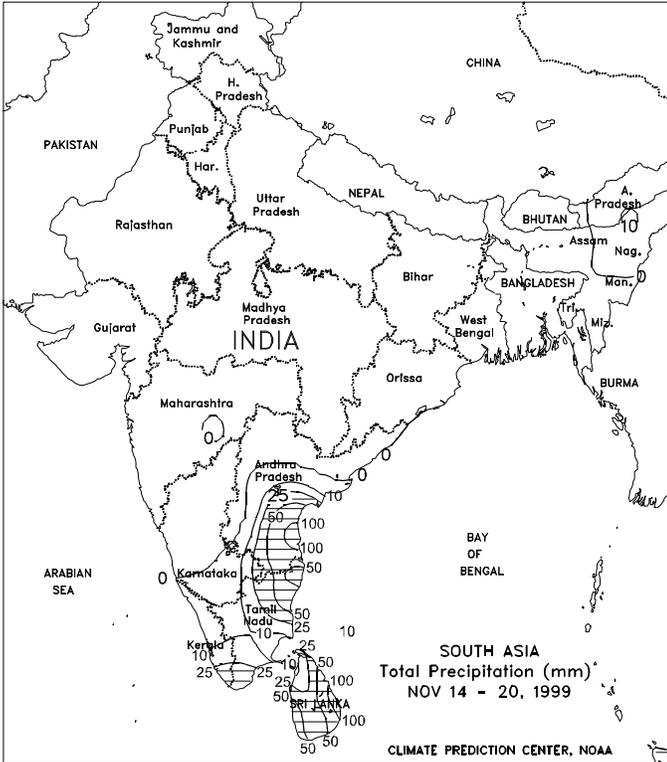


AUSTRALIA

Dry, cool weather favored winter grain harvesting across the southeast (South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales). Scattered showers persisted over Queensland, although the heaviest rain (25-60 mm) fell in the western sorghum and cotton region. While helping summer crop development, the chronic wet weather has been unfavorable for mature wheat and barley in areas that typically account for the highest quality grain. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across the east, but highs in the upper 20's to lower 30's degrees C aided dry down in crop areas south of Queensland. In Western Australia, scattered showers (3-25 mm) caused minor fieldwork delays. In New Zealand, moderate rain (15-25 mm or more) covered most agricultural districts. During October, rainfall was near to above normal throughout the east. From South Australia to southern New South Wales, the rains were heaviest early in the month, benefiting immature winter grains. The rain also improved pastures and grazing conditions. However, temperatures averaging 1 to 2 degrees C above normal kept crop moisture demands higher than usual, reducing the opportunity for soil moisture recharge. Cooler weather developed across the southeast by month's end. Farther north, rainy weather persisted throughout the month over winter grain areas of Queensland and northern New South Wales, causing quality reductions in traditionally higher protein varieties. On a positive note, October rainfall in east-central Australia was favorable for newly planted cotton, sorghum, and sugarcane. In Western Australia, early-October showers gave way to favorable dryness by the third week of the month, aiding wheat and barley maturation. Near- to below-normal temperatures slowed growth rates in the main crop areas, but frost, if any, was limited to isolated areas.

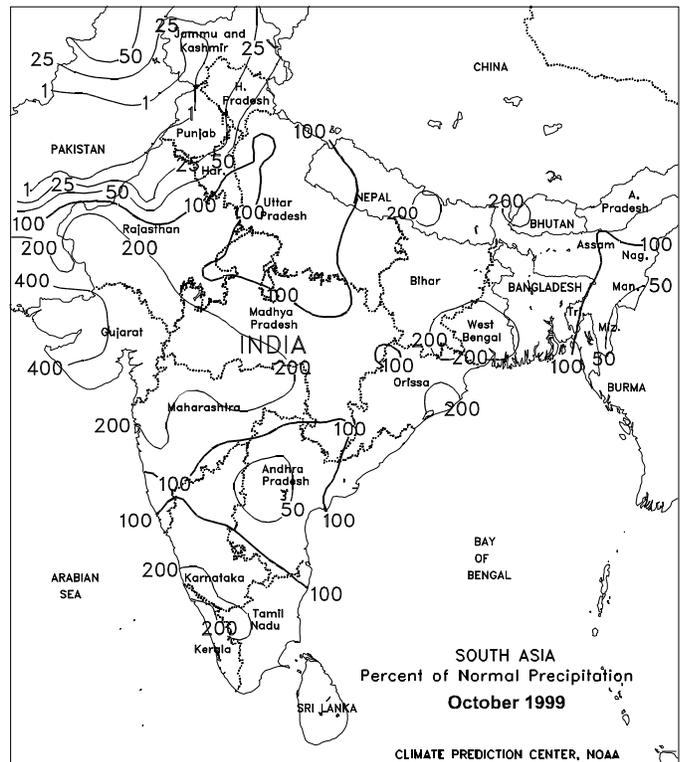
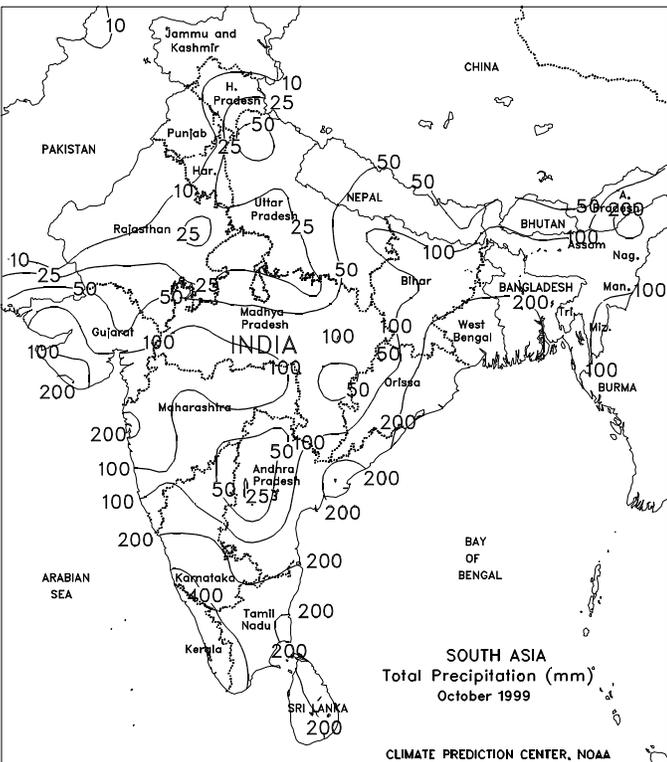
Precipitation totals for South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania are suspect.

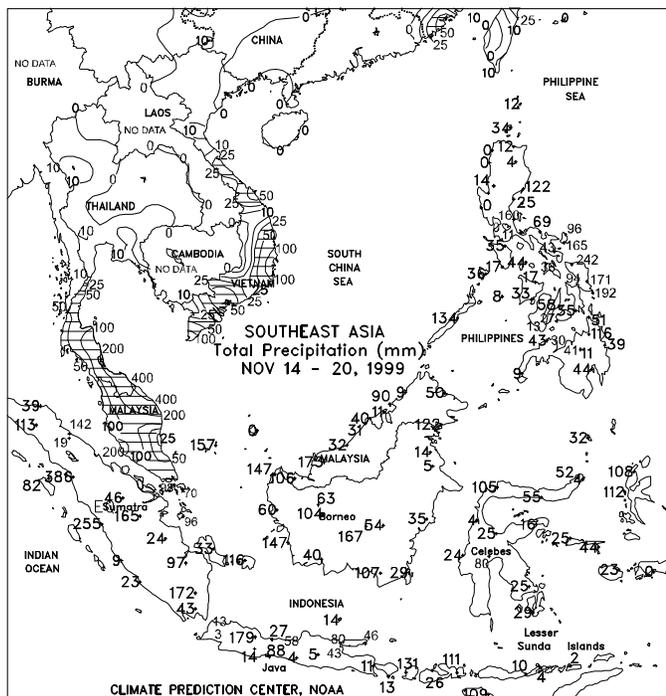
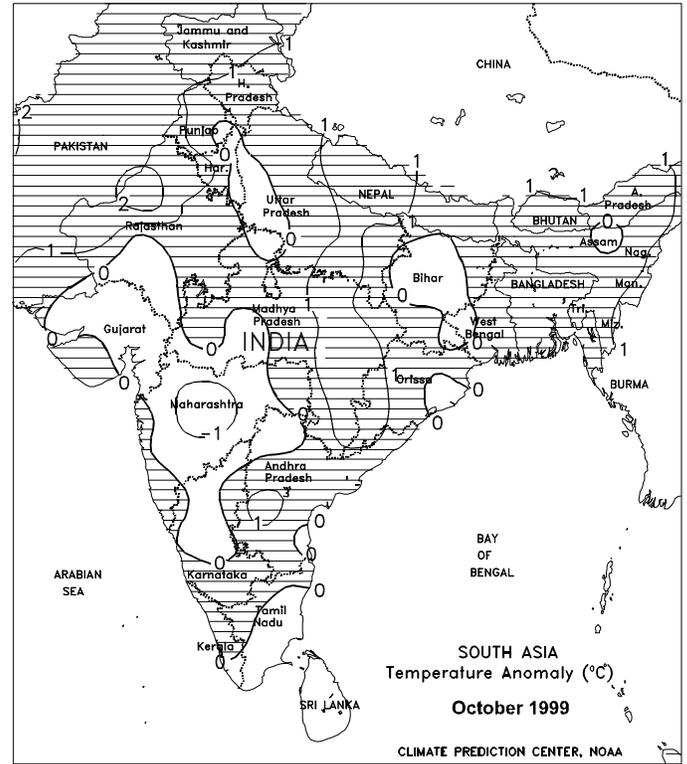
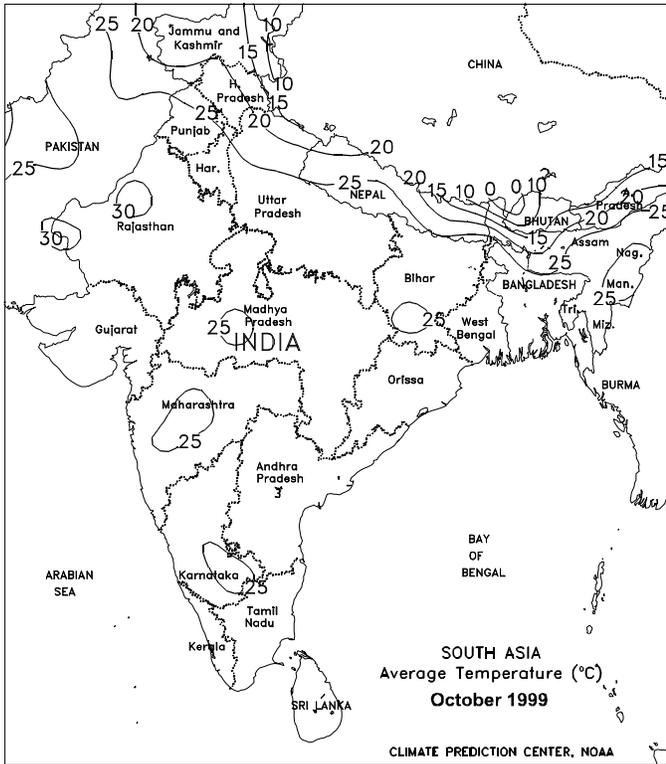




SOUTH ASIA

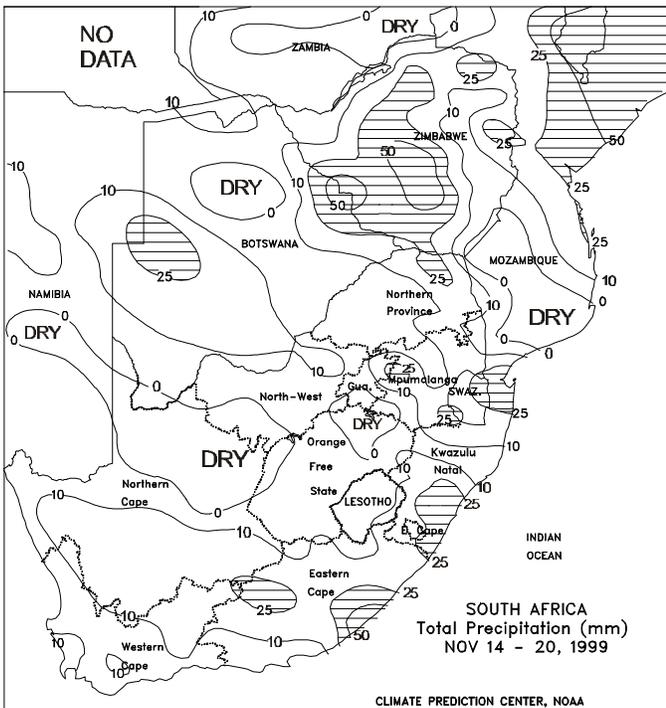
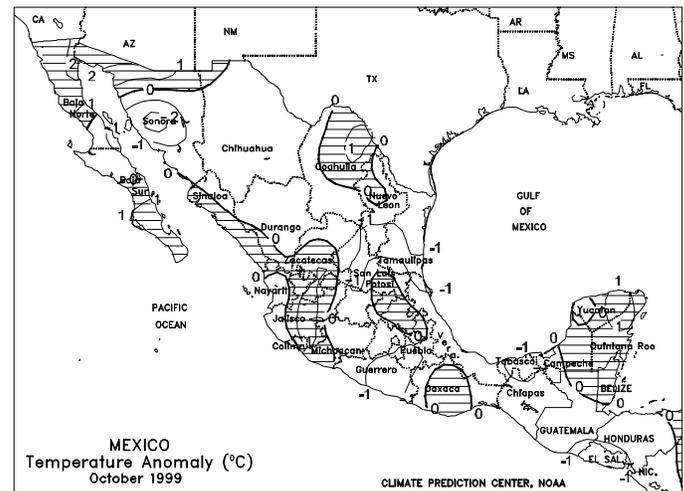
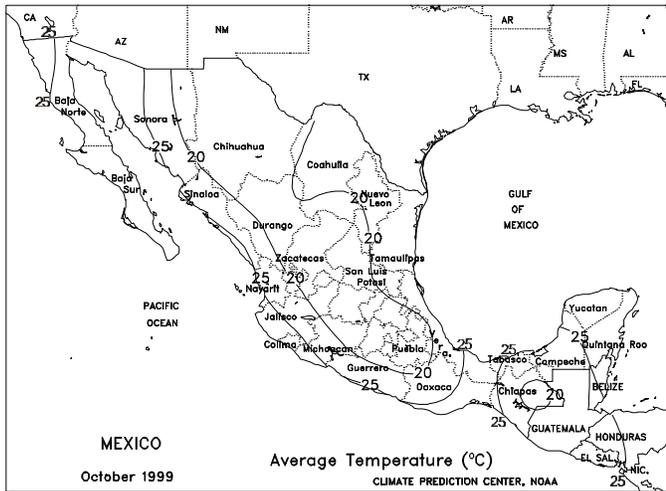
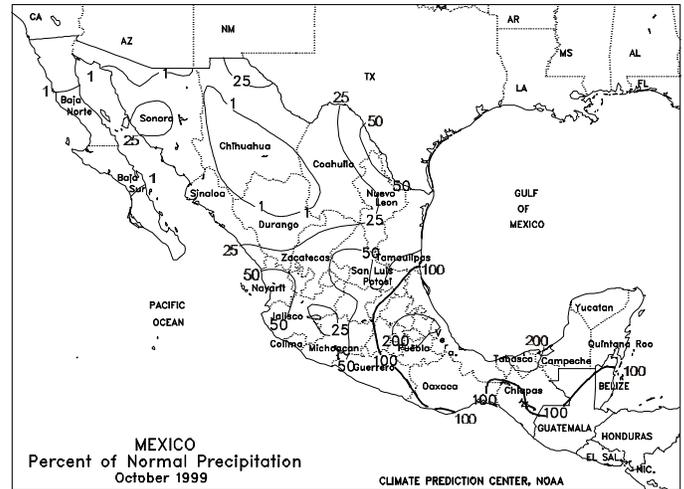
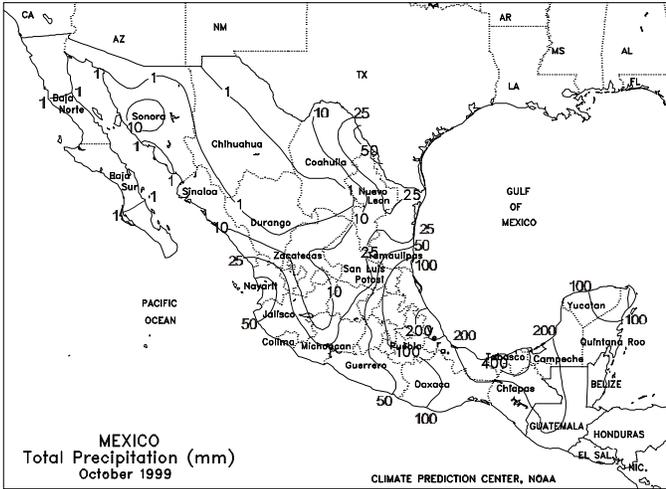
Seasonable warmth and dryness dominated the northern half of the region, favoring mature grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Cooler weather (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C below normal) covered southern India, with coastal showers (25-100 mm or more) increasing rice irrigation reserves in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. (*Weekly coverage of South Asia will be suspended until June 2000, although a written summary will accompany monthly maps when they are published*). In October, two strong tropical cyclones struck eastern India's Orissa state about 10 days apart. The first made landfall on the 18th with sustained winds of about 110 knots, then moved north- and eastward through India's eastern states and Bangladesh as it dissipated. The storm brought locally heavy rain (100-200 mm or more) and localized flooding to major rice areas, possibly resulting in some damage to unharvested and newly planted crops. The second storm was one of the most powerful on record in the Bay of Bengal, making landfall on the 29th with sustained winds of about 140 knots. While the deadly storm affected a relatively small portion of India's total rice crop, damage to local crops and infrastructure was severe. Sea water intrusion and the potential impact on the next season's crop was also a concern. Elsewhere in the region, the southwest monsoon continued its seasonal withdrawal. Warm, dry weather aided maturing summer cotton, grains, and oilseeds in northern and central crop areas. In southern India, monsoon showers benefited immature summer crops and increased moisture reserves for rabi (winter sown) crops.





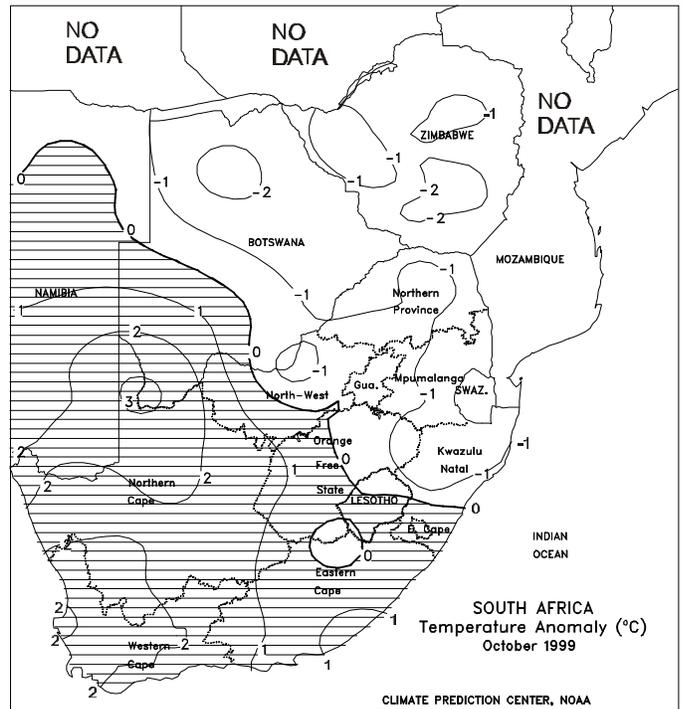
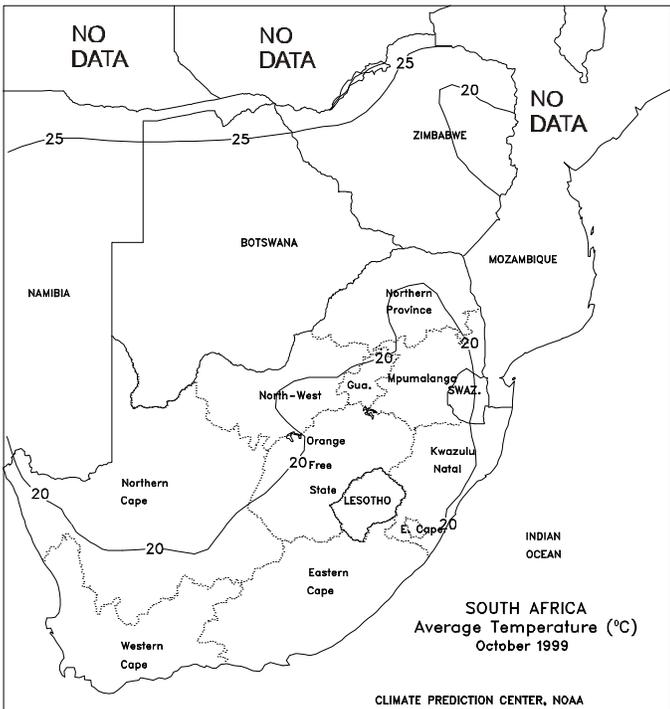
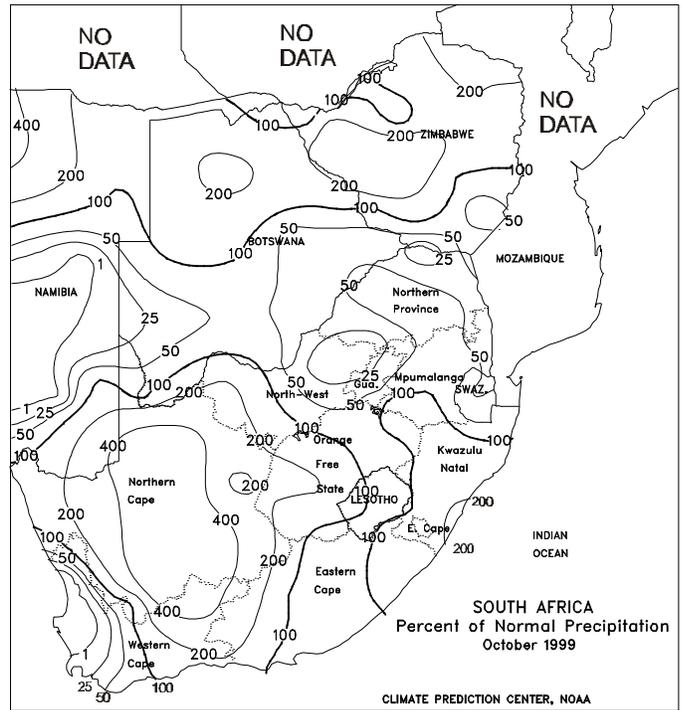
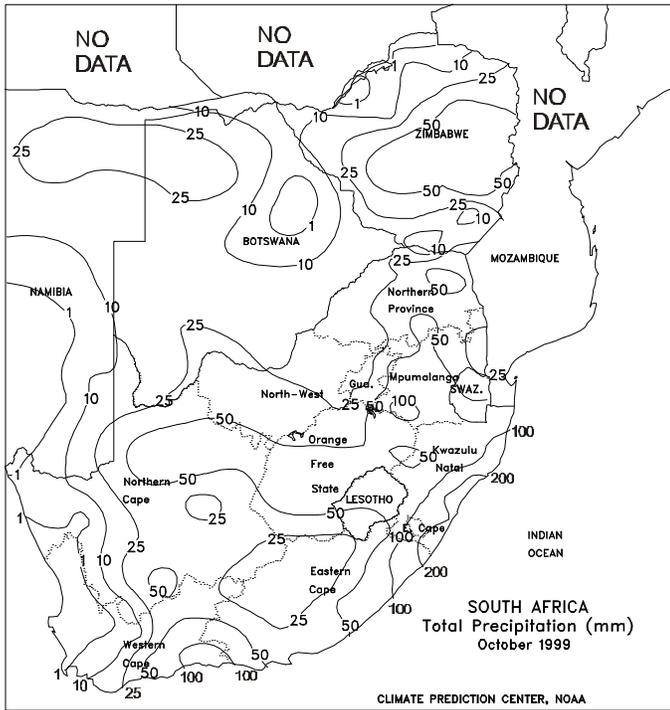
SOUTHEAST ASIA

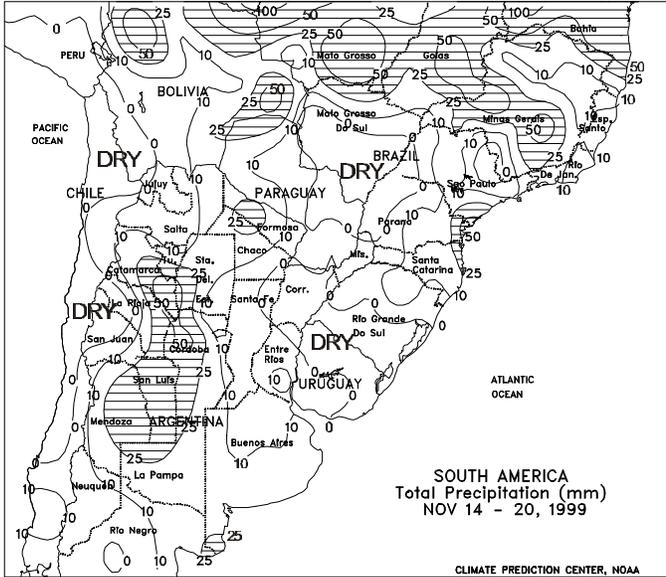
In Java, Indonesia, light to moderate showers (10-60 mm) maintained favorable moisture supplies for vegetative main season rice. Showers (25-150 mm) benefited oil palm across Sumatra, Indonesia, and peninsular Malaysia. Seasonably drier weather (less than 10 mm) favored rice harvesting across Thailand, northern Vietnam, and western Luzon, Philippines. Moderate showers (50-100 mm) slowed rice harvesting in southern Vietnam. Heavy showers (100-250 mm) slowed fieldwork for plantation crops in the east-central Philippines. Above-normal October rainfall slowed rice harvesting across northern Vietnam, the northern Philippines, and portions of Thailand. In Java, Indonesia, near- to above-normal rainfall increased moisture supplies for main-season rice transplanting. Near-normal October rainfall maintained supplies for oil palm in peninsular Malaysia.



SOUTH AFRICA

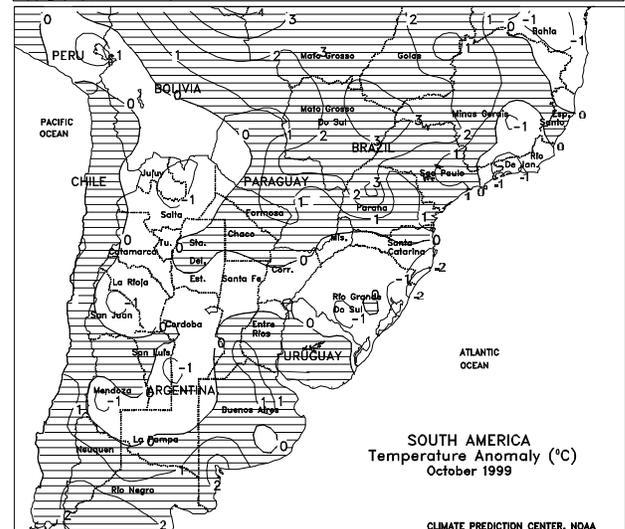
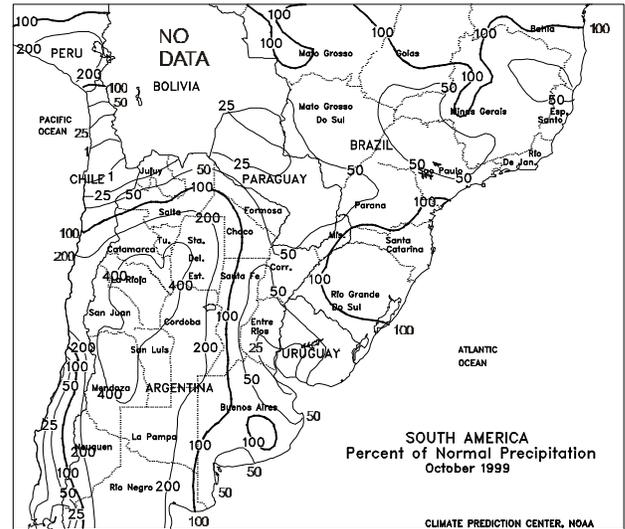
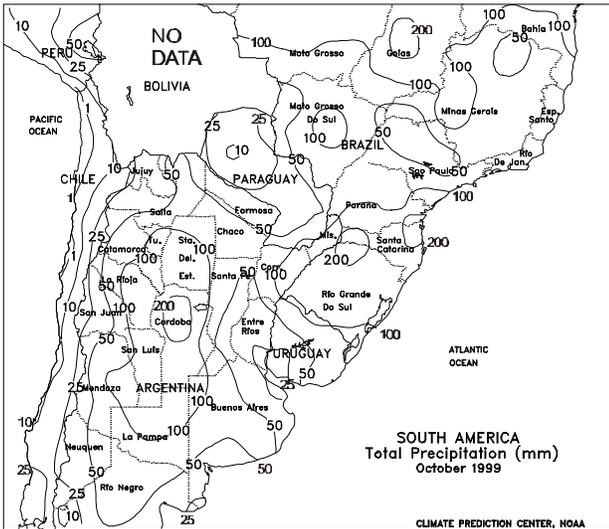
Warm, dry weather persisted over the heart of the corn belt (North West and Free State), with scattered showers (10 mm or greater) confined to outlying northern crop areas. This unseasonable trend has restricted summer crop plantings while hastening wheat maturity. Further planting delays could place corn and other summer crops at an increased risk of summer heat stress. Elsewhere, showers (10-25 mm or more) benefited sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. In Western Cape, light showers (10 mm or less, most areas) caused minor delays in the wheat harvest, while slightly above-normal temperatures favored crop development elsewhere. During October, shower activity was sparse across the corn belt. Although rainfall totaled near to above normal over much of the area, most of the significant rainfall (25-50 mm) occurred during the 3rd full week of the month. Consequently, corn and sunflower plantings have fallen behind schedule due to a lack of follow-up rains. Elsewhere, inundating rain over sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal caused coastal flooding but greatly increased irrigation reserves. In Western Cape, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather favored wheat dry down but raised irrigation requirements in orchards and vineyards.





SOUTH AMERICA

In southern Brazil, 2 weeks of dry weather reduced soil moisture for soybean planting and corn development in Mato Grosso do Sul, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul. Rain is needed in these areas to ensure adequate germination. To the north, showers continued to benefit soybean development in Mato Grosso and Goias. Variable showers (5-30 mm) aided coffee in Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo. Near to slightly above-normal temperatures increased crop water use in southern Brazil. In Argentina, rain boosted soil moisture for summer crops across Cordoba, La Pampa, and southern Buenos Aires. In Santa Fe, however, dry weather reduced soil moisture for summer crop planting, but aided maturing winter wheat. Mostly dry weather (except for an isolated amount greater than 30 mm) stressed germinating cotton and soybeans in northern Argentina and southern Paraguay. According to reports as of November 12, Argentine corn was 70 percent planted, compared with 68 percent at this time last year and sunflowerseed was 74 percent planted, compared with 75 percent last year. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal across central Argentina, increasing crop water use, especially in southern Santa Fe. During October, widespread late-month rainfall eased dryness for reproductive winter wheat and summer crop planting in central Argentina. Consistent October rainfall benefited wheat in Buenos Aires. In southern Brazil, late-month widespread rainfall boosted soil moisture after inconsistent rainfall earlier in October. In southwestern Minas Gerais and northeastern Sao Paulo, below-normal October rainfall reduced moisture for coffee flowering.

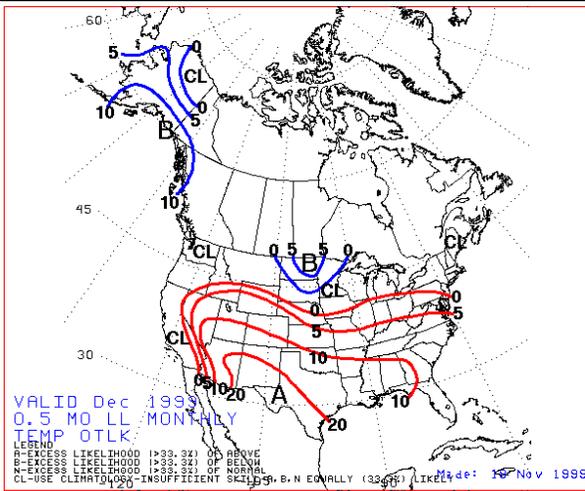


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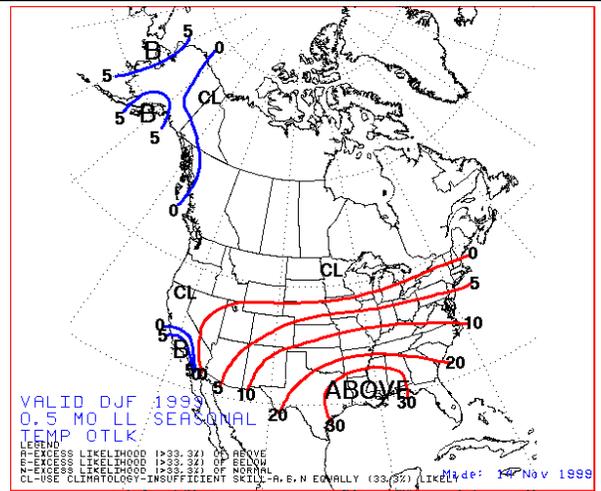
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
 Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
 Meteorologists **Eric Luebehusen, Brad Pugh,**
 and **Chester Schmitt**
 Subscriptions . . . **John Kopman** (301) 763-8000 ext 7534
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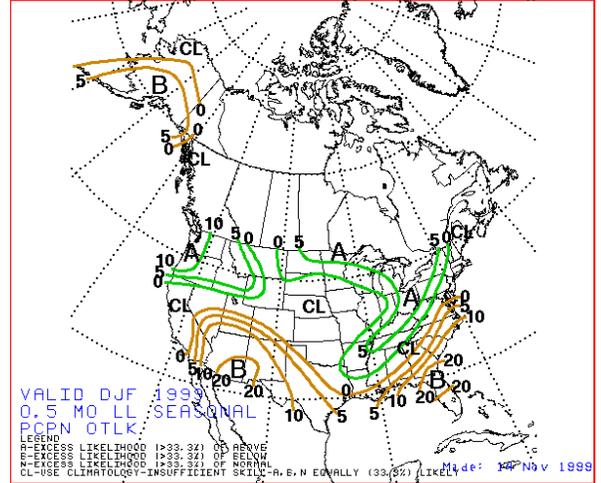
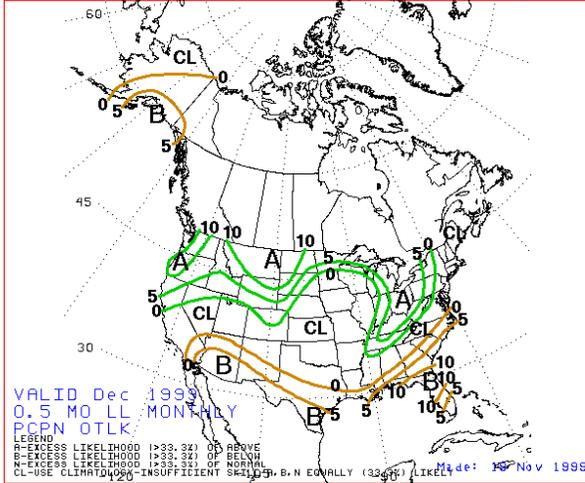
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**December 1999
 Temperature (top)
 and Precipitation
 (bottom) Outlook**



**Winter (December
 1999-February 2000)
 Temperature (top)
 and Precipitation
 (bottom) Outlook**



(from Climate Prediction Center, NCEP, NWS, NOAA)

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