

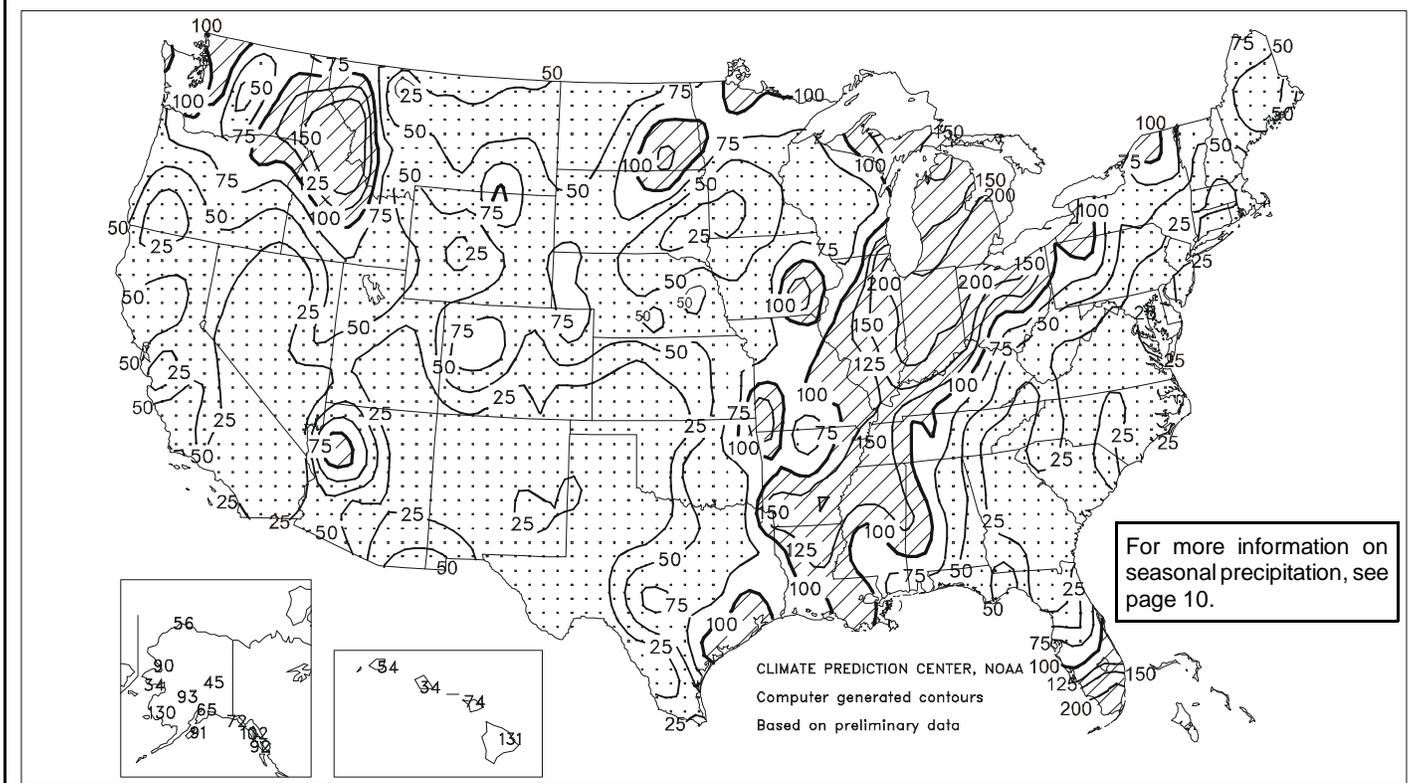
# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Percent Of Normal Precipitation

SEP 27 - NOV 11 2001



## HIGHLIGHTS

November 4 - 10, 2001

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

ostly dry, often windy weather continued to hamper winter wheat growth and establishment in several producing areas, including the **Plains** and **Atlantic Coast States**. Conditions on the **Plains** remained similar to autumn 1999, when a poorly established wheat crop raised concerns about winterkill. However, with the exception of dryland wheat on the **central and southern High Plains**, most of the 1999-2000 crop eventually recovered, providing an example of winter wheat's resilience, in part due to a mild winter, snow cover during periodic cold outbreaks, and timely spring rainfall.

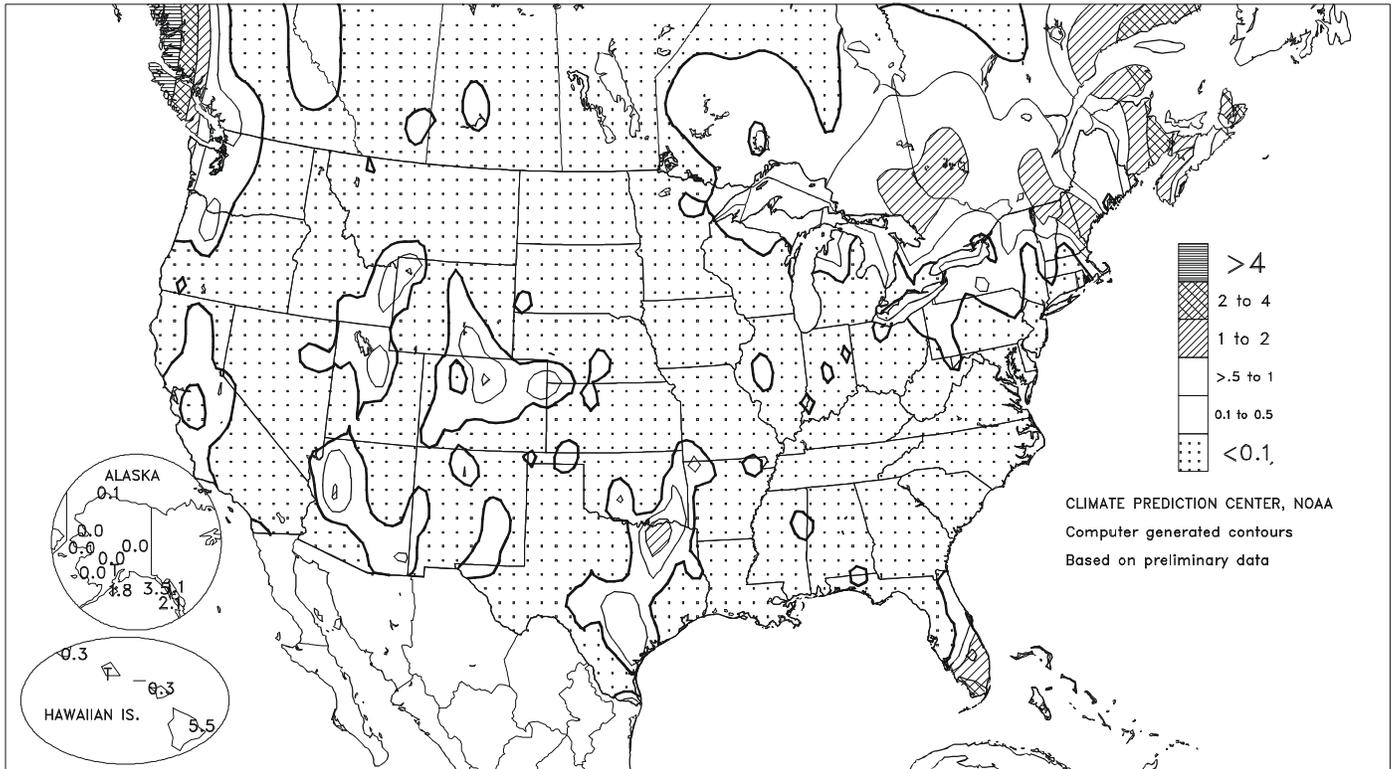
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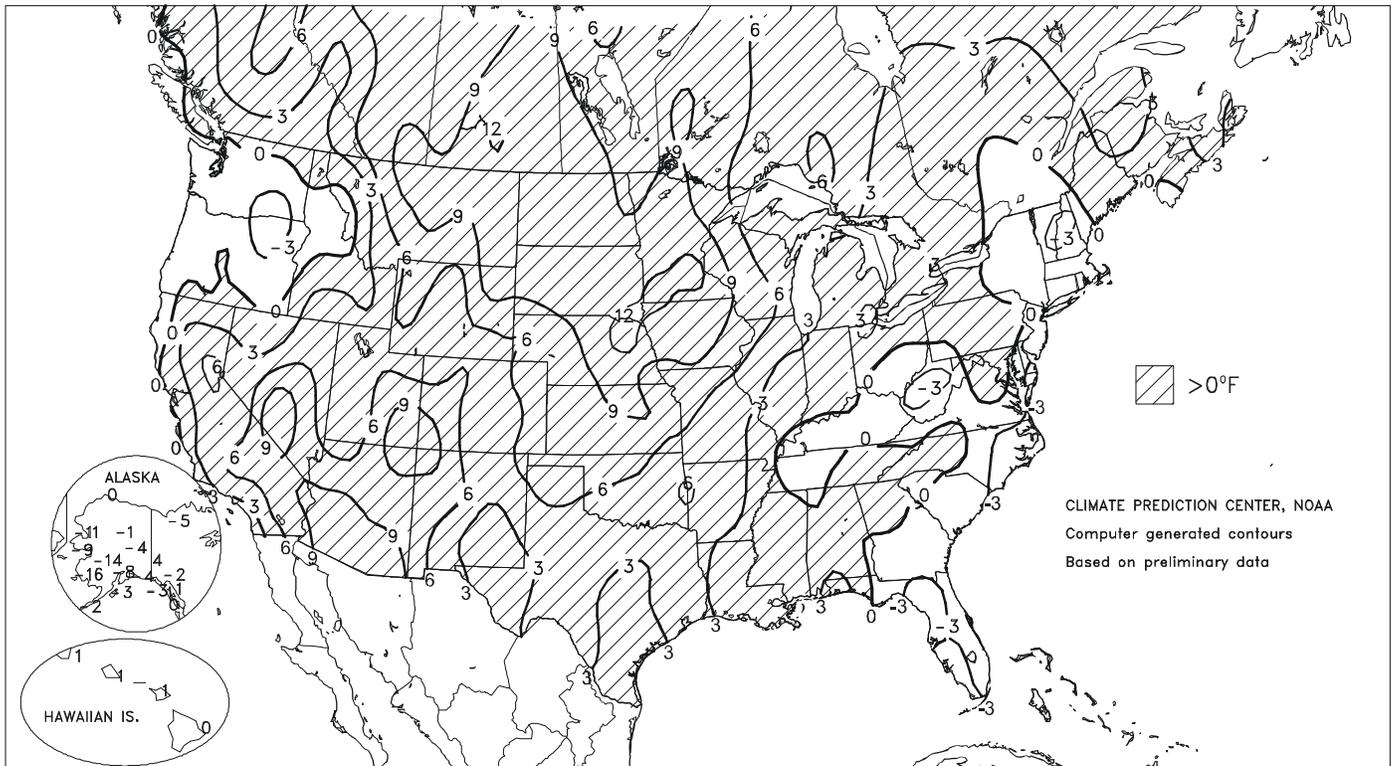
Total Precipitation (Inches)

NOV 4 - 10, 2001



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

NOV 4 - 10, 2001



(Continued from front cover)

At midweek, some light rain and wet snow provided temporary relief to wheat on the **central High Plains**. However, the remainder of the **Plains** experienced mostly dry weather, sharp temperature fluctuations, and occasional high winds that caused blowing dust and local soil erosion. A widespread, soaking rain last fell across the **central and southern Plains** on September 16-17. Precipitation in **Montana** has been spotty since beneficial rainfall in June and July eased a 2-year drought. Meanwhile, Hurricane Michelle grazed **southeastern Florida** on November 4-5, producing showers and winds that briefly gusted to near 50 mph. Elsewhere in the **South**, dry weather promoted summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. However, in the **Atlantic Coast States**, dry, breezy conditions depleted soil moisture, stressed winter wheat, and increased the threat of wildfire activity. Farther north, mild, mostly dry weather in the **Corn Belt** aided corn and soybean harvesting operations. In the **eastern Corn Belt**, where summer crop harvesting and final winter wheat planting had been delayed by October's heavy rainfall, drier conditions favored wheat development and an acceleration of fieldwork. In winter wheat areas of the **Northwest**, late-week showers maintained favorable topsoil moisture levels, although effects of the region's 20-month drought continued to limit subsoil moisture and reservoir supplies. Elsewhere in the **West**, warm, dry weather promoted autumn fieldwork but increased moisture requirements for irrigated winter grains.

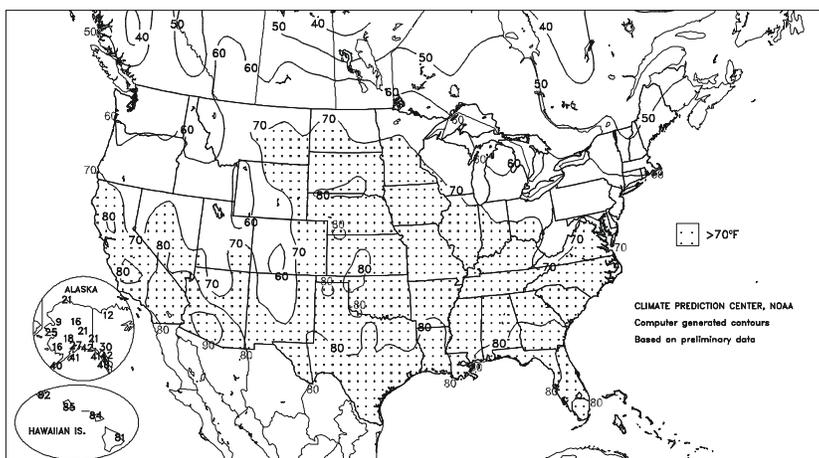
Weekly temperatures ranged from 6 to 12°F above normal across the **northern Plains** and **western Corn Belt**, and 2 to 8°F above normal on the **southern Plains**, resulting in more than 50 daily-record highs. Warmth also lingered in the **Southwest**, where **Phoenix, AZ** (95°F on November 4), recorded their latest autumn high temperature at or above 95°F (previously 96°F on November 2, 1924). On Monday in **South Dakota**, **Huron's** maximum temperature of 80°F represented only their second November observance of a high of 80°F or above; the other was 86°F on November 8, 1999. A pair of record highs were set during the week in several locations, including **Miles City, MT** (73°F on November 5 and 69°F on November 9), and **Valentine, NE** (83°F on November 5 and 75°F on November 9).

In contrast, readings averaged as much as 4 °F below normal in the **Southeast** and **Northwest**, partly due to a high-pressure system that spread across the **Northwest** at midweek, then edged into the **East** by week's end. On November 7, daily-record lows in **Oregon** included 15°F in **Klamath Falls** and 20°F in **Ashland**. Along the **East Coast**, November 10 featured record lows in **Salisbury, MD** (23°F), and on **Cape Hatteras, NC** (37°F).

On Monday morning, the center of weakening Hurricane Michelle passed less than 200 miles southeast of **Miami, FL**. **Southern Florida's** peak wind gusts included 47 mph at **Ft. Lauderdale** and **Key West**, and 51 mph at **Miami Beach**. Storm-total rainfall reached 2.56 inches in **Key West**. Meanwhile, a storm system lingered across **New England**, producing as much as 6 inches of snow in **western Maine** and **northern New Hampshire**. **Bethel, ME**, netted 6 inches of snow on November 4-5. Gusty winds lingered across **Maine** through midweek, resulting in peak gusts to 55 mph at **Eastport** and 52 mph in **Caribou**. Dry weather persisted, however, elsewhere in the **East**. In **Washington, DC**, where the September-October rainfall of 2.10 inches (33 percent of normal) marked the driest such period since 1967, only 0.01 inch fell during the first 10 days of November. By week's end, the National Interagency Fire Center reported that wildfires were consuming more

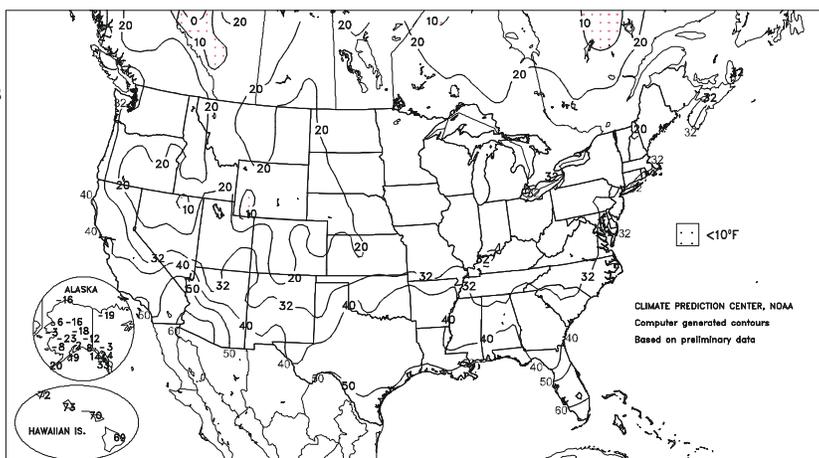
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

NOV 4 - 10, 2001



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

NOV 4 - 10, 2001



than 80,000 acres in **eastern Kentucky**, where significant fire activity began on October 19, and nearly 10,000 acres in other States from **Pennsylvania to Georgia**.

Farther west, a cold front's passage on November 8 raised dust on the **southern Plains**. In **Midland, TX**, where the 7-week (September 23 - November 10) rainfall totaled 0.05 inch, north-northeasterly winds gusting to 35 mph on Thursday briefly lowered the visibility to 2½ miles in blowing dust. Farther north, rain and wet snow briefly dampened the **central High Plains**. In **eastern Colorado**, November 7-8 snowfall totaled 2.2 inches in **Denver** and 1.8 inches in **Colorado Springs**. At week's end, precipitation began to spread across the **West Coast States**, especially **California**, signaling the approach of the first of back-to-back storm systems.

Cold weather gripped much of **Alaska** for a fifth consecutive week, while mostly dry weather prevailed across the mainland. On November 10, the high and low temperatures in **McGrath** (-6 and -23°F, respectively) were more than 20°F below normal, capping a week that featured readings that averaged 8 to 16°F below normal across **interior southern Alaska**. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, locally heavy showers on the **Big Island** briefly spread across the remainder of the State on November 7-8, when 24-hour totals reached 2.82 inches at the **Manoa Lyon Arboretum** on **Oahu** and 1.37 inches at **Wainiha, Kauai**, and **Haiku, Maui**. Showers diminished statewide after November 8. On the **Big Island**, weekly totals included 7.10 inches in **Glenwood**, 6.29 inches in **Mountain View**, and 5.01 inches in **Honokaa**.

**Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel**

**Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 2001**

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

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 <sup>x</sup>	76	40	80	35	58	5	0.00	-1.17	0.00	8.16	98	39.69	89	--	--	0	0	0	0	
BELZONI <sup>x</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
CLARKSDALE <sup>x</sup>	74	44	80	38	59	5	0.00	-1.10	0.00	12.16	172	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	
CLEVELAND <sup>x</sup>	75	44	81	39	60	6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	10.15	170	50.18	124	--	--	0	0	0	0	
GREENVILLE <sup>x</sup>	76	44	82	41	60	4	0.00	-0.97	0.00	6.87	93	46.11	110	--	--	0	0	0	0	
GREENWOOD <sup>x</sup>	74	41	79	37	58	2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	10.61	136	47.87	114	--	--	0	0	0	0	
INDIANOLA 1S	74	45	78	40	60	--	0.00	--	0.00	7.51	--	49.26	--	67	59	0	0	0	0	
INVERNESS 5E	74	47	78	41	61	--	0.00	--	0.00	6.48	--	42.58	--	68	61	0	0	0	0	
LYON	73	42	78	38	58	--	0.00	--	0.00	13.81	--	53.06	--	67	57	0	0	0	0	
MOORHEAD <sup>x</sup>	75	47	79	44	61	4	0.00	-0.94	0.00	7.28	95	42.58	99	--	--	0	0	0	0	
ONWARD	75	44	78	36	60	--	0.00	--	0.00	8.07	--	38.77	--	64	59	0	0	0	0	
ROLLING FORK <sup>x</sup>	76	44	79	38	60	4	0.00	-0.84	0.00	3.46	45	36.45	85	--	--	0	0	0	0	
SCOTT	74	45	78	38	60	--	0.00	--	0.00	10.35	--	--	--	68	58	0	0	0	0	
SIDON	76	46	79	42	61	--	0.00	--	0.00	6.75	--	38.48	--	75	59	0	0	0	0	
TUNICA <sup>x</sup>	74	45	78	41	60	6	0.00	-1.11	0.00	8.87	123	37.52	90	--	--	0	0	0	0	
TUNICA 1W	74	40	77	36	57	--	0.00	--	0.00	4.86	--	37.28	--	63	57	0	0	0	0	
VANCE	73	41	77	37	57	--	0.00	--	0.00	7.83	--	--	--	62	56	0	0	0	0	
VICKSBURG <sup>x</sup>	77	44	82	40	61	3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	15.75	189	55.77	123	--	--	0	0	0	0	
YAZOO CITY <sup>x</sup>	76	44	82	40	60	2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	8.58	107	48.91	107	--	--	0	0	0	0	
STONEVILLE <sup>*</sup>	76	44	82	39	60	4	0.00	-1.01	0.00	6.96	89	49.89	117	71	60	0	0	0	0	
MO CARDWELL	70	41	76	38	54	3	0.00	-0.73	0.00	8.62	93	31.29	72	63	54	0	0	0	0	
CHARLESTON	69	39	75	34	52	3	0.00	-0.78	0.00	7.03	90	28.96	70	61	48	0	0	0	0	
CLARKTON	70	40	77	35	53	3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	10.33	128	32.41	84	--	--	0	0	0	0	
DELTA	70	35	78	30	50	1	0.02	-1.03	0.02	5.55	62	27.67	63	57	46	0	1	1	0	
GLENNONVILLE	70	40	77	34	53	3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	7.87	97	27.73	72	62	51	0	0	0	0	
PORTAGEVILLE #1	70	41	76	37	54	4	0.00	-0.96	0.00	11.26	127	34.09	80	65	50	0	0	0	0	
PORTAGEVILLE #2	71	42	76	38	55	5	0.00	-0.96	0.00	8.67	97	30.13	71	63	50	0	0	0	0	
STEELE	70	41	77	37	54	3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	10.87	127	37.32	86	64	52	0	0	0	0	

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

\* Based on 1964-93 normals.

<sup>x</sup> Based on 1961-90 normals.

**Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary:** Uneventful weather continued across the region. A dry frontal passage lowered temperatures to near-normal levels by week's end. Winter wheat planting continued, with emergence reported across the Delta. Preparations continued for fields to lay idle for the winter. Soybean and rice harvests were virtually complete, and the cotton harvest was nearing completion.

**U.S. Crop Production Highlights**

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 9, 2001. Forecasts refer to November 1.

**Corn** production is forecast at 9.55 billion bushels, up 1 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from 2000. Yields are expected to average 138.0 bushels per acre, up 1.7 bushels from October. If realized, this would be the fourth-largest production and second-highest yield on record. Farmers in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska found larger-than-expected yields, as late-planted fields reached maturity under ideal conditions and harvest accelerated after mid-October. Yield prospects in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin remained high, despite heavy October precipitation that slowed harvest.

**Soybean** production is forecast at a record-high 2.92 billion bushels, up 1 percent from October 1, and 6 percent above 2000. Yields are expected to average 39.4 bushels per acre, up 0.2 bushel from last month and 1.3 bushels above 2000. Yield increases in the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley more than offset yield decreases in the northern Mid-Atlantic States and

Ohio. Acreage for harvest is estimated at a record-high 74.1 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 2 percent from 2000.

**All cotton** production is forecast at 20.2 million 480-pound bales, up 1 percent from last month and up 17 percent from 2000. Yield is expected to average 685 pounds per harvested acre, up 4 pounds from last month. Lower production forecasts in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas were more than offset by increased production forecasts in California, Georgia, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Production levels in Louisiana and Mississippi have been adversely affected by extremely wet conditions, resulting in above-average harvest loss. Harvested acreage, at 14.1 million acres, is virtually unchanged from October 1. The only change occurred on Arizona Pima acreage, as 1,500 additional acres were based on administrative data.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 2001

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	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	73	41	76	36	57	1	0.00	-0.92	0.00	8.68	108	57.67	124	96	32	0	0	0	0
HUNTSVILLE	72	40	76	35	56	2	0.00	-1.02	0.00	7.27	83	53.77	112	81	32	0	0	0	0
MOBILE	77	50	80	46	63	1	0.01	-0.83	0.01	6.14	61	50.60	91	91	41	0	0	1	0
AK ANCHORAGE	77	44	80	37	60	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.18	54	41.39	91	95	37	0	0	0	0
BARROW	22	11	27	2	16	-8	0.03	-0.26	0.03	2.95	57	13.45	95	90	80	0	7	1	0
FAIRBANKS	10	-6	21	-16	2	0	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.83	72	4.62	111	87	82	0	7	3	0
JUNEAU	13	-7	21	-18	3	-4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.81	38	8.21	86	83	73	0	7	0	0
KODIAK	40	30	42	24	35	1	1.07	-0.22	0.62	18.52	113	53.43	114	97	88	0	4	5	1
NOME	38	27	41	19	33	-3	1.77	0.36	0.93	17.55	108	63.57	112	88	80	0	6	5	1
AZ FLAGSTAFF	20	1	25	-3	10	-9	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.41	34	12.66	95	82	68	0	7	0	0
PHOENIX	60	32	63	27	46	6	0.07	-0.35	0.06	1.97	47	16.08	84	88	39	0	5	2	0
TUCSON	88	67	95	62	77	12	0.23	0.09	0.20	0.25	15	5.87	95	50	31	1	0	2	0
YUMA	84	60	91	54	72	10	0.07	-0.08	0.06	1.11	38	7.25	69	54	29	1	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	85	66	87	64	75	8	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.15	22	3.31	129	61	53	0	0	1	0
LITTLE ROCK	72	50	77	46	61	7	0.03	-0.93	0.01	7.31	88	33.26	94	97	53	0	0	3	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	72	46	78	44	59	4	0.00	-1.16	0.00	8.71	92	36.37	86	93	40	0	0	0	0
FRESNO	77	49	85	45	63	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.22	33	5.61	122	78	55	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	76	49	81	46	62	5	0.01	-0.28	0.01	0.32	27	8.11	99	85	59	0	0	1	0
REDDING	69	59	78	54	64	1	0.04	-0.32	0.03	0.09	8	17.01	187	92	75	0	0	2	0
SACRAMENTO	75	42	79	36	58	3	0.00	-1.09	0.00	1.33	28	19.64	81	87	50	0	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	73	45	79	40	59	3	0.03	-0.56	0.03	0.73	32	12.62	96	98	38	0	0	1	0
SAN FRANCISCO	67	60	71	55	63	-1	0.29	0.00	0.24	0.29	29	7.38	101	97	87	0	0	2	0
STOCKTON	68	49	75	45	59	2	0.74	0.13	0.74	1.18	52	13.84	95	88	75	0	0	1	1
ALAMOSA	74	44	79	40	59	3	0.01	-0.45	0.01	0.55	31	8.45	82	94	61	0	0	1	0
CO SPRINGS	57	20	63	13	39	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.14	8	9.48	138	84	51	0	7	0	0
DENVER INTL	61	33	71	28	47	6	0.15	0.03	0.10	1.19	51	14.72	95	80	29	0	4	2	0
GRAND JUNCTION	64	35	72	29	49	***	0.22	***	0.13	1.29	***	14.68	***	65	32	0	3	2	0
PUEBLO	64	39	69	32	51	7	0.16	-0.02	0.16	1.29	63	7.18	95	73	46	0	1	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	67	29	78	22	48	4	0.24	0.13	0.22	0.80	49	11.23	107	79	36	0	5	2	0
HARTFORD	57	39	65	35	48	-1	0.03	-0.84	0.03	4.02	54	32.62	92	72	43	0	0	1	0
DC WASHINGTON	54	34	59	27	44	-1	0.07	-0.86	0.04	4.02	46	30.90	82	78	42	0	3	3	0
DE WILMINGTON	66	43	72	36	54	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	2.14	29	27.97	84	74	29	0	0	0	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	61	37	68	33	49	0	0.00	-0.73	0.00	3.34	45	30.93	88	85	35	0	0	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	76	57	79	50	66	-2	0.63	-0.08	0.60	20.04	174	51.72	119	96	55	0	0	2	1
KEY WEST	73	47	77	37	60	-4	0.03	-0.47	0.03	17.06	160	44.79	95	96	46	0	0	1	0
MIAMI	77	69	79	69	73	-4	2.37	1.62	2.29	20.01	176	43.78	122	87	68	0	0	2	1
ORLANDO	79	66	81	64	73	-2	1.18	0.42	0.82	32.19	223	68.71	131	91	62	0	0	3	1
PENSACOLA	77	57	79	53	67	-3	0.13	-0.39	0.13	11.97	130	53.63	121	92	60	0	0	1	0
TALLAHASSEE	77	54	84	50	66	3	0.01	-0.81	0.01	4.66	44	43.46	78	85	43	0	0	1	0
TAMPA	78	42	83	36	60	-2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	9.51	99	60.60	105	97	35	0	0	0	0
WEST PALM	77	60	81	56	68	-1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	14.17	166	38.79	96	90	55	0	0	0	0
GA ATHENS	79	64	80	60	71	-3	1.42	0.18	1.18	24.67	146	63.71	115	91	56	0	0	2	1
ATLANTA	74	39	77	31	57	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.99	25	37.55	87	81	26	0	1	0	0
AUGUSTA	73	46	75	42	60	4	0.00	-0.85	0.00	3.07	40	35.64	81	67	29	0	0	0	0
COLUMBUS	77	34	80	28	56	-2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	3.80	57	31.82	80	87	52	0	2	0	0
MACON	78	47	82	42	63	4	0.00	-0.71	0.00	4.60	71	34.79	80	78	29	0	0	0	0
SAVANNAH	77	38	81	33	58	0	0.01	-0.54	0.01	6.74	118	43.15	112	92	24	0	0	1	0
HI HILO	75	43	79	33	59	-2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	5.00	66	30.95	69	94	30	0	0	0	0
HONOLULU	79	70	81	69	75	0	5.45	2.17	1.88	28.75	126	85.44	80	93	84	0	0	6	4
KAHULUI	84	74	85	73	79	1	0.03	-0.62	0.02	1.37	34	4.53	28	76	68	0	0	2	0
LIHUE	82	72	84	70	77	0	0.30	-0.23	0.20	1.64	71	4.46	28	88	79	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	81	74	82	72	77	1	0.27	-0.99	0.08	4.65	54	22.31	65	81	77	0	0	5	0
LEWISTON	57	33	66	27	45	2	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.31	66	5.81	60	75	54	0	3	0	0
POCATELLO	54	34	65	26	44	0	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.09	102	9.06	87	88	75	0	3	0	0
CHICAGO/O'HARE	57	25	67	18	41	2	0.06	-0.20	0.06	1.04	49	5.34	52	88	65	0	6	1	0
IL MOLINE	60	34	68	27	47	3	0.00	-0.67	0.00	14.60	204	43.56	139	79	47	0	3	0	0
PEORIA	66	35	75	26	50	6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	7.62	97	37.79	107	83	45	0	3	0	0
ROCKFORD	64	36	73	28	50	5	0.00	-0.63	0.00	9.47	128	34.70	108	82	44	0	2	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	62	33	72	26	48	6	0.00	-0.62	0.00	13.19	174	34.05	105	84	45	0	3	0	0
IN EVANSVILLE	64	35	73	24	50	3	0.00	-0.58	0.00	7.62	113	30.48	99	76	48	0	2	0	0
FORT WAYNE	66	35	74	32	50	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	9.70	138	37.38	101	88	52	0	1	0	0
INDIANAPOLIS	60	33	68	27	46	1	0.04	-0.59	0.04	11.79	195	39.16	131	85	43	0	3	1	0
SOUTH BEND	62	35	70	30	49	2	0.05	-0.67	0.05	12.00	184	36.54	106	83	40	0	1	1	0
IA BURLINGTON	59	34	69	29	47	3	0.09	-0.65	0.09	11.55	149	35.67	106	84	52	0	4	1	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	65	37	72	26	51	6	0.00	-0.57	0.00	7.31	93	36.29	111	81	39	0	2	0	0
DES MOINES	64	35	74	22	50	8	0.00	-0.48	0.00	6.78	98	33.74	109	88	40	0	2	0	0
DUBUQUE	67	41	76	28	54	11	0.00	-0.46	0.00	6.64	97	26.47	86	81	47	0	1	0	0
SIoux CITY	61	34	71	25	48	7	0.00	-0.63	0.00	9.02	109	31.62	91	82	49	0	2	0	0
WATERLOO	69	33	77	23	51	10	0.00	-0.29	0.00	4.61	88	27.05	111	84	45	0	4	0	0
KS CONCORDIA	67	34	78	27	50	10	0.00	-0.46	0.00	7.78	115	33.29	107	89	56	0	5	0	0
DODGE CITY	69	42	78	29	56	10	0.00	-0.30	0.00	5.92	109	26.63	98	81	48	0	1	0	0
GOODLAND	70	40	79	25	55	8	0.01	-0.21	0.01	2.26	65	18.17	89	86	38	0	2	1	0
TOPEKA	68	33	78	22	51	9	0.16	-0.01	0.16	2.27	83	15.68	90	87	42	0	3	1	0
	71	42	79	27	56	9	0.01	-0.49	0.01	10.97	144	41.44	127	90	54	0	2	1	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 2001

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	43	77	29	56	7	0.00	-0.40	0.00	4.16	66	23.74	88	87	49	0	1	0	0
KY JACKSON	64	39	71	34	52	1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	2.92	36	30.95	73	68	22	0	0	0	0
KY LEXINGTON	62	35	71	29	49	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	6.28	92	34.24	90	73	42	0	1	0	0
KY LOUISVILLE	66	38	74	36	52	2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	10.55	150	36.33	95	83	35	0	0	0	0
LA PADUCAH	68	35	74	31	52	1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	10.59	133	38.91	94	97	35	0	3	0	0
LA BATON ROUGE	77	48	81	43	63	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	12.62	131	57.52	110	98	36	0	0	0	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	79	53	83	47	66	3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	14.58	133	48.71	104	98	46	0	0	0	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	77	54	80	48	66	3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	11.41	116	64.05	121	93	47	0	0	0	0
ME SHREVEPORT	76	51	79	47	63	4	0.00	-1.03	0.00	12.00	144	49.09	126	95	46	0	0	0	0
ME CARIBOU	44	33	48	28	39	4	0.36	-0.46	0.28	7.13	92	26.80	86	84	53	0	4	2	0
MD PORTLAND	50	33	55	28	41	-1	0.96	-0.22	0.80	7.02	81	30.11	83	79	51	0	3	2	1
MD BALTIMORE	64	35	71	28	50	0	0.00	-0.75	0.00	2.23	30	31.59	90	73	28	0	2	0	0
MA BOSTON	53	40	58	37	47	-2	0.24	-0.71	0.19	3.72	48	28.31	82	85	52	0	0	2	0
MA WORCESTER	49	35	53	31	42	-1	0.21	-0.84	0.09	4.50	46	29.54	73	88	45	0	2	3	0
MI ALPENA	53	31	64	26	42	3	0.15	-0.35	0.12	9.99	168	24.32	96	92	56	0	5	2	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	56	34	61	27	45	4	0.08	-0.68	0.08	11.36	140	36.20	117	87	48	0	3	1	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	53	31	59	24	42	3	0.26	-0.26	0.16	8.54	135	26.03	105	89	60	0	5	2	0
MI LANSING	56	33	61	24	44	2	0.08	-0.51	0.08	9.29	143	28.85	109	81	51	0	3	1	0
MI MUSKEGON	54	33	60	25	43	0	0.08	-0.64	0.08	10.06	131	31.50	115	88	59	0	4	1	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	53	33	62	25	43	2	0.34	-0.24	0.33	10.28	137	27.84	107	92	53	0	3	2	0
MN DULUTH	51	33	66	26	42	9	0.14	-0.32	0.13	3.99	57	27.37	99	86	58	0	4	2	0
MN INT'L FALLS	50	31	68	20	40	9	0.06	-0.24	0.06	4.78	86	26.46	116	89	51	0	5	1	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	60	40	71	34	50	12	0.01	-0.39	0.01	4.81	88	30.75	117	75	50	0	0	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	61	37	73	25	49	12	0.00	-0.42	0.00	5.51	86	35.65	129	81	51	0	2	0	0
MN ST. CLOUD	58	34	71	26	46	11	0.02	-0.32	0.02	3.08	52	25.47	99	90	45	0	3	1	0
MS JACKSON	75	45	78	39	60	2	0.00	-1.01	0.00	7.94	96	52.48	114	95	35	0	0	0	0
MS MERIDIAN	75	41	76	37	58	0	0.00	-0.92	0.00	11.47	146	57.25	121	94	67	0	0	0	0
MS TUPELO	73	40	76	32	57	2	0.00	-1.01	0.00	10.22	121	54.82	118	87	39	0	1	0	0
MO COLUMBIA	65	39	75	27	52	4	0.02	-0.68	0.01	7.34	91	37.81	109	91	49	0	1	2	0
MO KANSAS CITY	68	42	77	26	55	8	0.02	-0.48	0.01	10.56	119	52.19	150	89	52	0	2	2	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	66	41	75	32	54	4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	8.46	124	28.92	90	76	46	0	1	0	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	66	40	73	28	53	4	0.12	-0.76	0.12	8.59	91	40.47	108	93	61	0	1	1	0
MT BILLINGS	60	35	69	28	48	9	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.81	65	10.44	76	53	24	0	2	0	0
MT BUTTE	56	17	64	9	37	6	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.01	93	9.99	88	83	24	0	7	1	0
MT GLASGOW	58	27	70	21	43	9	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.68	40	12.58	121	73	41	0	5	0	0
MT GREAT FALLS	59	35	68	24	47	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.81	82	9.74	70	51	20	0	2	0	0
MT HAVRE	58	29	67	22	44	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.67	37	6.85	66	56	31	0	4	0	0
MT KALISPELL	46	21	55	17	34	0	0.01	-0.25	0.01	2.08	83	11.25	81	94	81	0	7	1	0
MT MISSOULA	46	23	50	20	35	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.44	116	11.73	100	92	77	0	7	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	69	38	76	27	53	11	0.01	-0.24	0.01	2.91	64	21.49	91	83	50	0	4	1	0
NE LINCOLN	69	36	77	25	53	10	0.00	-0.34	0.00	7.08	116	30.17	113	81	42	0	3	0	0
NE NORFOLK	69	37	77	29	53	12	0.00	-0.26	0.00	3.41	77	24.53	103	78	41	0	4	0	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	68	25	75	14	46	7	0.02	-0.15	0.02	3.57	126	22.68	123	96	25	0	5	1	0
NE OMAHA	68	38	77	28	53	10	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.49	68	26.24	94	82	48	0	3	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	67	24	78	13	46	6	0.04	-0.11	0.04	1.98	93	12.93	90	84	39	0	5	1	0
NV VALENTINE	69	26	83	17	48	10	0.00	-0.16	0.00	2.45	92	19.01	109	79	26	0	6	0	0
NV ELY	58	28	65	19	43	6	0.20	0.03	0.20	1.10	51	5.48	61	88	56	0	4	1	0
NV LAS VEGAS	76	55	82	51	66	7	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	3.77	110	57	41	0	0	0	0
NV RENO	66	32	71	27	49	6	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.25	25	1.73	29	67	44	0	4	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	64	19	71	11	41	0	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.34	26	3.03	45	70	33	0	7	0	0
NH CONCORD	49	29	55	20	39	-2	0.20	-0.65	0.08	4.77	66	28.12	91	86	47	0	3	3	0
NJ NEWARK	59	43	66	40	51	0	0.00	-0.89	0.00	4.88	61	28.47	75	77	48	0	0	0	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	64	45	69	39	55	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.67	33	5.61	69	66	34	0	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	52	32	57	25	42	-1	0.04	-0.70	0.03	3.10	45	25.59	82	83	50	0	4	2	0
NY BINGHAMTON	49	32	60	30	41	-1	0.17	-0.58	0.09	6.51	89	30.46	96	90	61	0	3	4	0
NY BUFFALO	52	38	65	32	45	1	0.16	-0.71	0.16	8.67	111	26.22	81	90	59	0	1	1	0
NY ROCHESTER	53	35	69	32	44	0	0.21	-0.45	0.10	5.81	92	25.95	95	86	57	0	1	3	0
NY SYRACUSE	53	35	64	29	44	0	0.32	-0.54	0.12	7.20	87	30.20	91	85	56	0	2	5	0
NC ASHEVILLE	70	36	73	29	53	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.96	57	30.72	74	72	35	0	3	0	0
NC CHARLOTTE	72	36	76	32	54	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	5.11	65	23.46	63	79	23	0	1	0	0
NC GREENSBORO	69	39	75	33	54	2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	2.46	31	27.30	73	70	23	0	0	0	0
NC HATTERAS	64	48	67	37	56	-3	0.00	-1.19	0.00	4.82	40	26.53	55	83	52	0	0	0	0
NC RALEIGH	70	34	78	29	52	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.71	39	32.47	90	89	26	0	3	0	0
NC WILMINGTON	72	40	78	33	56	-4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.51	40	35.76	74	97	31	0	0	0	0
ND BISMARCK	60	27	72	22	44	10	0.02	-0.11	0.02	1.95	76	21.19	145	80	48	0	6	1	0
ND DICKINSON	60	29	74	22	45	11	0.09	-0.03	0.06	2.47	88	18.36	119	81	29	0	5	2	0
ND FARGO	54	32	69	25	43	10	0.10	-0.11	0.10	4.32	109	19.18	104	87	56	0	5	1	0
ND GRAND FORKS	50	29	63	25	40	8	0.05	-0.12	0.05	2.93	77	20.95	121	92	59	0	6	1	0
ND JAMESTOWN	56	29	69	24	42	9	0.08	-0.05	0.08	2.83	97	20.11	125	86	45	0	5	1	0
ND WILLISTON	58	26	69	19	42	10	0.05	-0.06	0.05	0.63	28	13.08	102	85	50	0	7	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	57	35	67	29	46	1	0.02	-0.65	0.02	7.34	111	28.02	88	82	52	0	1	1	0
OH CINCINNATI	63	35	72	32	49	1	0.01	-0.78	0.01	9.87	144	39.21	109	83	47	0	1	1	0
OH CLEVELAND	57	39	69	30	48	2	0.12	-0.58	0.12	10.00	143	29.75	95	82	55	0	2	1	0
OH COLUMBUS	60	35	71	30	48	2	0.02	-0.70	0.02	5.10	83	30.36	92	83	47	0	1	1	0
OH DAYTON	60	33	70	28	47	1	0.02	-0.67	0.02	9.15	153	35.97	114	85	41	0	3	1	0
OH MANSFIELD	58	35	68	27	46	1	0.16	-0.62	0.16	7.84	115	28.88	85	84	42	0	3	1	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 10, 2001

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	59	36	66	27	48	5	0.04	-0.57	0.04	11.17	192	29.97	107	82	50	0	3	1	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	56	36	66	29	46	2	0.20	-0.50	0.20	6.62	93	24.63	76	81	51	0	1	1	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	69	47	76	38	58	5	0.01	-0.52	0.01	9.23	118	27.24	89	92	53	0	0	1	0
OK TULSA	70	48	77	39	59	6	0.04	-0.74	0.02	6.73	71	25.53	70	91	62	0	0	3	0
OR ASTORIA	56	39	60	34	48	-1	0.53	-1.64	0.36	5.89	50	35.54	73	97	85	0	0	3	0
OR BURNS	54	18	64	12	36	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.56	94	5.94	75	88	55	0	7	0	0
OR EUGENE	56	36	59	28	46	-2	0.09	-1.65	0.08	3.48	46	14.56	42	95	88	0	3	2	0
OR MEDFORD	62	31	69	24	47	0	0.07	-0.61	0.07	1.06	32	6.58	50	88	43	0	5	1	0
OR PENDLETON	45	30	53	24	37	-7	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.68	88	8.62	93	96	86	0	5	0	0
OR PORTLAND	55	37	58	31	46	-2	0.33	-0.78	0.25	4.44	74	17.56	67	98	79	0	3	2	0
OR SALEM	56	36	59	28	46	-1	0.25	-1.07	0.24	4.45	70	17.14	61	98	86	0	3	2	0
PA ALLENTOWN	59	35	66	31	47	1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	5.08	63	33.02	88	81	41	0	3	0	0
PA ERIE	54	40	66	30	47	1	0.21	-0.73	0.21	6.86	72	28.00	79	74	68	0	1	1	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	62	37	67	33	50	2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.21	42	22.39	64	83	36	0	0	0	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	61	42	68	38	52	3	0.00	-0.74	0.00	3.45	49	28.40	79	67	33	0	0	0	0
PA PITTSBURGH	58	36	66	28	47	2	0.12	-0.52	0.12	5.20	83	30.48	95	78	37	0	2	1	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	55	34	64	30	45	0	0.05	-0.67	0.04	5.20	73	24.69	78	79	45	0	3	2	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	58	35	66	29	47	2	0.00	-0.88	0.00	6.83	86	30.76	87	75	44	0	2	0	0
RI PROVIDENCE	55	35	60	30	45	-2	0.00	-1.00	0.00	5.08	59	37.39	98	81	46	0	2	0	0
SC BEAUFORT	74	46	78	37	60	-2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.60	79	43.13	93	95	32	0	0	0	0
SC CHARLESTON	75	44	78	35	59	-2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.64	67	37.85	81	93	38	0	0	0	0
SC COLUMBIA	75	35	80	29	55	-2	0.00	-0.66	0.00	2.00	26	26.10	59	83	23	0	3	0	0
SD GREENVILLE	72	39	75	33	56	2	0.01	-0.84	0.01	10.14	111	36.18	81	73	22	0	0	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	60	28	73	23	44	9	0.00	-0.16	0.00	4.57	142	21.17	119	84	48	0	6	0	0
SD HURON	65	31	80	27	48	11	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.16	62	24.39	127	82	34	0	5	0	0
SD RAPID CITY	69	27	78	15	48	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.76	69	14.38	91	58	21	0	6	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	65	35	75	28	50	12	0.01	-0.28	0.01	3.13	60	25.33	113	78	46	0	3	1	0
TN BRISTOL	66	29	70	26	47	-3	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.04	45	37.85	107	89	21	0	7	0	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	73	38	75	33	56	3	0.00	-0.99	0.00	6.48	74	45.07	100	86	29	0	0	0	0
TN KNOXVILLE	68	38	71	32	53	2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.43	63	36.30	91	83	27	0	1	0	0
TN MEMPHIS	72	44	76	41	58	3	0.00	-1.07	0.00	10.26	128	44.19	103	83	35	0	0	0	0
TX NASHVILLE	68	37	73	30	53	0	0.00	-0.87	0.00	6.40	88	40.51	102	85	30	0	1	0	0
TX ABILENE	73	52	78	46	62	4	0.30	-0.10	0.30	3.09	49	17.79	79	82	52	0	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	69	42	78	32	56	7	0.00	-0.20	0.00	3.07	84	16.59	89	84	38	0	1	0	0
TX AUSTIN	77	48	81	42	63	-1	0.34	-0.27	0.26	4.53	59	26.01	91	95	54	0	0	2	0
TX BEAUMONT	80	55	82	50	67	4	0.03	-1.06	0.01	14.88	122	61.51	125	96	40	0	0	3	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	84	62	86	56	73	2	0.03	-0.37	0.03	3.95	42	13.75	56	92	49	0	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	80	58	85	53	69	1	1.38	0.95	1.38	10.65	116	31.72	114	94	56	0	0	1	1
TX DEL RIO	77	57	84	50	67	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.68	49	8.14	48	79	52	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	68	50	77	44	59	4	0.15	0.04	0.12	0.45	17	3.72	47	78	40	0	0	3	0
TX FORT WORTH	73	52	79	49	63	4	0.37	-0.23	0.37	5.98	77	34.18	112	93	52	0	0	1	0
TX GALVESTON	78	64	81	60	71	4	0.01	-0.73	0.01	11.28	115	51.80	142	91	55	0	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	79	53	82	47	66	3	0.01	-0.90	0.01	17.82	170	62.49	156	98	51	0	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	68	45	78	33	57	4	0.03	-0.19	0.01	0.97	20	12.15	69	83	56	0	0	3	0
TX MIDLAND	70	47	80	40	59	3	0.02	-0.18	0.02	1.00	21	8.51	61	87	48	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	74	51	79	49	63	4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.39	38	14.94	78	82	50	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	78	54	82	48	66	3	0.88	0.20	0.88	7.02	93	29.83	107	95	48	0	0	1	1
TX VICTORIA	78	54	82	47	66	1	0.68	0.06	0.65	12.56	126	36.14	107	97	58	0	0	3	1
TX WACO	75	50	81	46	63	2	0.37	-0.25	0.26	5.46	70	26.40	92	90	71	0	0	2	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	72	50	80	42	61	5	0.08	-0.33	0.08	1.16	16	15.80	59	89	54	0	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	60	38	70	28	49	5	0.20	-0.10	0.16	1.16	37	10.44	75	89	47	0	1	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	48	32	51	25	40	-1	0.73	-0.01	0.30	3.74	52	21.15	71	92	59	0	5	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	66	33	73	28	50	0	0.00	-0.75	0.00	2.95	37	28.98	81	66	25	0	4	0	0
VA NORFOLK	64	42	72	35	53	-2	0.00	-0.66	0.00	3.24	41	31.47	80	80	36	0	0	0	0
VA RICHMOND	67	39	74	33	53	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	2.77	35	29.66	78	75	33	0	0	0	0
VA ROANOKE	68	39	74	35	54	4	0.00	-0.78	0.00	2.55	30	22.00	61	53	19	0	0	0	0
VA WASH/DULLES	65	35	72	28	50	2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	4.86	63	34.61	99	80	37	0	3	0	0
WA OLYMPIA	54	33	59	27	44	0	0.39	-1.35	0.19	5.46	61	25.79	70	98	89	0	4	5	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	34	60	32	44	-2	1.07	-2.21	0.70	18.69	93	69.83	88	97	84	0	2	4	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	38	56	36	45	-2	0.42	-0.84	0.39	4.57	67	23.02	85	92	81	0	0	2	0
WA SPOKANE	47	31	57	27	39	1	0.05	-0.39	0.05	2.31	99	9.11	73	95	66	0	5	1	0
WA YAKIMA	51	25	57	20	38	-4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.51	44	3.77	65	92	70	0	6	0	0
WV BECKLEY	58	32	65	26	45	-1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.21	31	33.04	92	80	37	0	4	0	0
WV CHARLESTON	62	30	70	27	46	-4	0.04	-0.77	0.04	3.76	52	38.42	105	97	31	0	6	1	0
WV ELKINS	57	21	67	18	39	-5	0.07	-0.68	0.07	3.32	42	36.82	94	98	30	0	7	1	0
WV HUNTINGTON	63	33	71	28	48	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.91	43	31.32	87	82	28	0	2	0	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	59	32	67	28	46	9	0.02	-0.38	0.02	4.80	69	32.79	111	91	43	0	4	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	56	31	67	25	44	5	0.04	-0.48	0.04	4.14	64	24.80	96	86	46	0	4	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	63	37	71	31	50	10	0.01	-0.42	0.01	7.05	107	29.50	105	90	40	0	3	1	0
WI MADISON	60	33	67	26	47	7	0.00	-0.50	0.00	8.18	131	35.80	129	79	44	0	5	0	0
WI MILWAUKEE	58	37	64	31	47	5	0.00	-0.58	0.00	8.91	135	34.47	119	76	48	0	3	0	0
WY CASPER	60	32	70	22	46	9	0.24	0.05	0.23	1.77	81	6.16	54	69	40	0	4	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	63	28	70	16	46	8	0.03	-0.11	0.03	1.60	72	12.90	95	59	24	0	5	1	0
WY LANDER	54	26	67	14	40	5	0.03	-0.18	0.03	1.40	55	4.78	40	79	57	0	5	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	63	24	73	15	43	7	0.08	-0.13	0.08	3.78	132	10.33	78	64	48	0	6	1	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

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

## National Agricultural Summary

November 5 - 11, 2001

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

### HIGHLIGHTS

The end of the harvest season quickly approached, as dry weather aided progress across most of the Nation. Seeding of winter wheat and other winter crops also neared completion, although abnormally dry soils hindered planting along the Atlantic Coastal Plains. Light precipitation boosted moisture supplies in parts of the Pacific Northwest and Southwest. Light rain also prevented winter

wheat deterioration on the central High Plains and parts of the southern Great Plains. However, moisture shortages increased crop stress in the southern High Plains, the northern Great Plains, and along the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Warm weather and adequate topsoil moisture supplies supported winter grain development in the Corn Belt.

**Winter wheat:** Ninety-six percent of the crop has been planted, and 86 percent has emerged. Planting and emergence were ahead of last year's slow pace, when 88 percent was planted and 77 percent was emerged on this date. Normally by this date, 93 percent would be seeded and 84 percent would be emerged. Planting was virtually complete in the Great Plains and rapidly approached completion in the Corn Belt, where Indiana growers seeded 10 percent of their acreage during the week. Seeding was also active in the lower Mississippi Valley and California. On the Atlantic Coastal Plain, planting remained ahead of normal even though some growers were waiting for soaking rains to recharge soil moisture supplies. Warm temperatures promoted growth where soil moisture supplies were available, but most areas of the Great Plains were extremely dry. In the Corn Belt, emergence and growth were aided by above-normal temperatures and ample soil moisture supplies, although some areas remained unfavorably wet. Light showers prevented crop deterioration on the central High Plains and in the Pacific Northwest. On the Atlantic Coastal Plain, emergence and growth were spotty and uneven due to dry soils.

**Corn:** Harvest progressed to 91 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind this date last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 90 percent. Dry weather supported harvest efforts across the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Harvest was most active in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. However, progress still lagged behind normal in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Harvest neared completion across most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Growers in Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas completed their harvest. Progress was less advanced around the Great Lakes and upper Ohio River Valley.

**Soybeans:** Harvest advanced to 96 percent complete, slightly behind last year's 97-percent pace but ahead of the 95-percent average for this date. Warm, dry weather aided harvest in the Corn Belt, interior Mississippi Delta, and Atlantic Coastal Plain. In Michigan, progress remained behind the 5-year average even though growers harvested

more than one-fifth of their crop during the week. Harvest advanced far ahead of normal in North Carolina and neared completion several days earlier than normal in Arkansas and Kentucky. The harvest season ended in Nebraska and the Dakotas, and very few fields remained unharvested in Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota.

**Cotton:** Eighty percent of the crop was picked, slightly ahead of last year's 78-percent pace and 5 percentage points ahead of the average for this date. Dry weather aided harvest throughout the Southeast, but harvest was most active on the Atlantic Coastal Plain. In North Carolina and Virginia, harvest progressed well ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest continued on the Plains and across the north-central regions, although early morning fog and dew lingered through late-morning hours and delayed progress in some areas. Also, some growers continued to wait for a hard frost to defoliate their crop. In the Southwest, harvest was aided by dry weather most of the week, although showers occasionally interrupted progress.

**Other Crops:** The sorghum harvest progressed to 96 percent, equal to last year's pace but ahead of the 90-percent average for this date. Harvest neared completion in the central and northern Great Plains but remained active on the central and southern High Plains, especially in New Mexico and Oklahoma. Light showers briefly interrupted harvest in Colorado, but progress remained far ahead of normal.

The peanut harvest was 94 percent complete, ahead of last year and the average of 88 and 92 percent, respectively. Harvest was virtually complete in the Southeast and along the mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain, but digging lagged in Alabama. Harvest remained active in the southern Great Plains.

The sunflower crop was 97 percent harvested, compared with 88 percent at this time last year. Harvest neared completion ahead of normal in the Dakotas. Rain delays were brief on the central High Plains.

# Crop Progress and Condition

## Week Ending November 11, 2001

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Nov 11 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	82	65	80	76
CA	40	30	48	33
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	99	100	99
IL	98	94	99	98
IN	98	88	100	99
KS	100	99	93	97
MI	98	97	100	100
MO	90	82	92	90
MT	100	99	99	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	68	62	57	56
OH	96	94	99	99
OK	96	95	66	90
OR	100	100	100	95
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	95	92	82	90
WA	100	100	100	100
18 Sts	96	94	88	93

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	93	83	88	83
IL	98	93	99	98
IN	96	85	99	98
IA	99	95	100	99
KS	99	97	97	93
KY	96	85	92	83
LA	99	97	100	99
MI	85	63	92	95
MN	99	99	99	99
MS	98	95	99	95
MO	92	81	95	90
NE	100	98	100	98
NC	65	47	47	36
ND	100	99	100	100
OH	97	92	96	96
SD	100	98	100	99
TN	80	66	84	75
WI	94	85	100	99
18 Sts	96	90	97	95

These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	65	58	91	84
AZ	66	63	69	67
AR	95	89	98	94
CA	90	80	79	73
GA	73	61	77	70
LA	98	93	100	99
MS	96	89	100	98
MO	98	91	100	90
NC	77	60	77	67
OK	60	55	68	60
SC	70	57	74	74
TN	92	86	99	93
TX	70	62	60	61
VA	81	70	65	63
14 Sts	80	71	78	75

These 14 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	90	81	86	67
IL	98	96	98	90
KS	99	96	99	92
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	96	90	100	92
NE	97	91	100	91
NM	70	51	59	55
OK	87	76	82	78
SD	98	94	97	91
TX	92	91	94	91
11 Sts	96	92	96	90

These 11 States harvested 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Nov 11 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	59	42	60	56
CA	20	15	29	15
CO	100	97	99	98
ID	92	79	85	85
IL	91	75	91	90
IN	83	70	93	90
KS	96	93	86	92
MI	86	73	95	95
MO	63	56	82	73
MT	85	80	82	87
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	38	30	33	34
OH	87	79	93	92
OK	85	80	59	79
OR	83	67	84	74
SD	95	91	73	93
TX	75	73	61	75
WA	97	94	100	97
18 Sts	86	81	77	84

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	95	90	94	88
IL	96	88	99	94
IN	82	65	97	87
IA	93	76	99	93
KS	100	99	100	98
KY	99	97	100	96
MI	65	47	72	69
MN	95	89	97	95
MO	95	91	100	93
NE	94	83	96	90
NC	100	99	100	99
ND	97	92	85	90
OH	78	61	82	75
PA	87	74	61	66
SD	95	84	92	87
TN	100	99	100	100
TX	100	99	100	100
WI	72	56	85	79
18 Sts	91	81	95	90

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	90	88	95	97
FL	99	98	98	99
GA	100	98	97	98
NC	99	94	99	90
OK	93	84	86	88
TX	81	73	55	72
VA	100	100	100	99
7 Sts	94	91	88	92

These 7 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.

# Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 11, 2001

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	32	56	7
CA	0	0	20	60	20
CO	1	4	27	59	9
ID	0	5	14	69	12
IL	1	3	27	62	7
IN	4	6	38	45	7
KS	2	10	27	51	10
MI	1	10	26	56	7
MO	0	2	34	60	4
MT	15	11	63	11	0
NE	1	5	31	57	6
NC	5	20	40	35	0
OH	5	8	26	53	8
OK	23	29	28	17	3
OR	3	25	47	25	0
SD	1	8	35	49	7
TX	14	30	43	12	1
WA	2	5	63	30	0
18 Sts	7	15	34	38	6
Prev Wk	5	14	35	39	7
Prev Yr	2	9	35	48	6

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Nov 11 2001	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	90	84	82	NA
KS	99	96	96	NA
ND	98	91	83	91
SD	97	89	96	95
4 Sts	97	90	88	NA

These 4 States harvested 90% of last year's sunflower acreage.

VP - Very Poor

P - Poor

F - Fair

G - Good

EX - Excellent

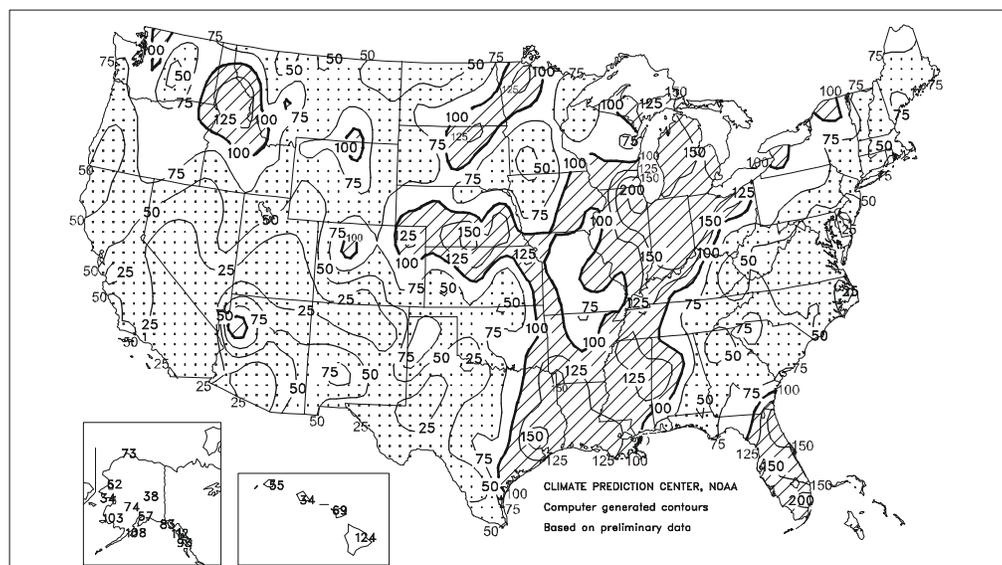
NA - Not Available

\* - Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based upon the year 2000 planted acres

Percent Of Normal Precipitation

SEP 1 - NOV 11 2001



## Autumn Dryness Stresses Winter Wheat

Since the start of the meteorological Fall (September 1), persistent upper-air features (ridging [high pressure] over the West, troughing [low pressure] over the East) have produced stagnant weather conditions across the lower 48 States. As a result, well-below-normal precipitation has fallen on most of the Atlantic Coast States (except southern Florida) the past 72 days, with less than 75 percent (%) of normal precipitation measured from the Florida Panhandle northeastward into Maine. Even drier conditions have occurred since September 27 (past 46 days), with under 25% of normal precipitation stretching from northern Florida northeastward into Massachusetts (*see front cover*) and 46-day precipitation amounts less than an inch at many locations (not shown). Moderate to severe drought conditions have expanded across the region (*see back cover, Drought Monitor*), with wildfires charring tens of thousands of acres in the southern and central Appalachians. Particularly hard-hit was eastern Kentucky, with four large, active wildfire complexes affecting over 83,000 acres as of

November 13. Winter wheat conditions have also declined, with values in North Carolina increasing from 14 to 25% poor to very poor in just a week.

In contrast, heavy precipitation has soaked much of the soft red winter wheat areas in the central Great Lakes region, central and eastern Corn Belt, and the Delta since September 1, with over 150% of normal precipitation in northern areas. Accordingly, winter wheat conditions are generally rated fair to excellent in Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Surplus 72-day precipitation also covered parts of the hard red winter wheat areas of the Great Plains, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, but amounts were lower and more scattered in the southern and northern Plains. During the past 46 days, however, a much drier weather pattern has enveloped the entire Plains, with scanty precipitation (under 0.5 inches, or less than 25% of normal) falling on the southern half of the Plains. Rapidly fluctuating temperatures and high winds further stressed winter wheat, with poor to very poor conditions at 52, 44, 26, and 12% in Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, and Kansas, respectively, as of November 11.

In the Pacific Northwest, recent storm systems have brought welcome moisture to white winter wheat areas, but the area remains in long-term drought, and a wetter-than-normal rainy season (November-March) is needed to significantly ease or eliminate the drought. Oregon's winter wheat condition slightly improved from the previous week, but was still rated 28% poor to very poor.

## 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:** Pasture feed 2% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 13% excellent.

**ALASKA:** DATA NOT AVAILABLE

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures throughout the state remained well above average for the week with moderate precipitation reported. Cotton harvest was progressing at a slightly slower rate than 2000, with 66% harvested compared with 69% 2000. Also, the progress was slightly behind the 5-yr avg of 67%. In most parts of the state, range, pasture feeds improved due to the increased rainfall.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7 Soil moisture 11% very short, 30% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Cotton 95% harvested, 98% 2000, 94% 5 yr. avg. Soybeans 93% harvested, 88% 2000, 83% 5 yr. avg. Wheat 82% planted, 80% 2000, 76% 5 yr. avg.; 59% emerged, 60% 2000, 56% 5 yr. avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Pasture, Range feed 10% very poor, 23% poor, 36% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent. FIELD CROP : Wheat planting, ground preparation continued. Soybean, cotton harvest continued. Other activities included: Applying lime to forages. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE, RANGE: Cattle were in good condition. Cattle producers were working cattle, weaning calves, selling livestock. Many reports are received on Friday, may not reflect conditional changes due to weekend weather.

**CALIFORNIA:** Cotton harvesting continued at a rapid pace, despite recent rainfall. Occasional delays, damage to cotton quality were noted. Shredding, discing of harvested fields continued. Sudan, alfalfa hay fields were thriving; mature fields were being harvested. New fields of alfalfa hay were planted, treated for weed control. Winter forage was progressing well. Growers were discing, leveling grain fields in preparation for planting next season's crop of wheat, oats, barley. Wheat, oat planting continued where fields were prepared. Existing stands of winter wheat were progressing well. Black-eyed beans, silage corn were still being harvested. The rice harvest was nearly complete, with only a few unharvested fields remaining. Fruit growers were pruning, discing, applying soil treatments to prepared the harvested orchards, vineyards for the approaching dormant season. Harvest of table grapes in the San Joaquin Valley continued at a reduced pace. Varieties harvested included Crimson, Christmas Rose, Red Globe. The raisin, wine grape harvests have concluded for the season. Apple picking slowed; Granny Smith, Fuji were the primary varieties harvested. Wonderful variety pomegranate harvesting continued. Persimmon, quince, olive, kiwi fruit picking continued. The new crop navel orange harvest accelerated as maturity improved. Harvest of Valencia oranges slowed. Lemon picking was active in southern state. Grapefruit harvesting slowed in Riverside County, in the desert areas. The almond, walnut harvests were complete. Pistachio harvesting continued. Pecan growers were preparing orchards for harvest. Cool weather, rains have favored winter vegetables, such as broccoli, spinach, cauliflower, which were starting to show head formation. Ground preparation, pre-plant applications of herbicide, fertilizer continued in fields intended for garlic, onions, tomatoes. Recently planted fields of garlic, onions were showing good growth. Sacramento Valley, Stockton Delta area pumpkin harvesting was completed; some supplies were still coming from the San Joaquin Valley. The head lettuce harvest was steady in the Huron district; no rain damage was noted. Harvesting of

celery, broccoli, cauliflower continued. Spinach production was peaking for the season. Harvesting of bell peppers ended in the Stockton Delta area. The following vegetables were also harvested: asparagus; bok choy; basil; cabbage; carrots; cilantro; green onions; mustard greens; pickling, Japanese cucumbers; romaine, butter lettuce; Jalapeno, Thai chili peppers; cherry tomatoes; okra; parsley; radishes; banana, zucchini, other winter squash. Winter pastures were still in need of rain. Rain late in the week benefitted some foothill pastures. More rain was expected, needed. Many stocker cattle were in feedlots or growing lots until pasture feeds improve. New grass was beginning to grow on northern state foothills. Some cattle continued receiving supplemental feed. Fall calving was winding down. Lambing continued; most ewes were grazing on alfalfa or clover fields.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 18% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 41% short, 35% adequate. Temperatures dipped below freezing on Wednesday bringing a touch of snow, but the rest of the week was reportedly dry, dusty. Harvest activities are nearing completion. Sugar beets 97% harvested, 84% 2001, 89% avg. Sunflowers 90% harvested, 82% 2000.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil 48% very short, 48% short, 4% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 68% short, 12% adequate. Corn 92% harvested for grain, 86% 2000, 90% avg. Soybeans 79% harvested, 71% 2000, 57% avg.; 100% dropping leaves, 99% 2000, 98% avg. Sorghum 85% harvested, 64% 2000, 64% avg. Barley 1% poor, 53% fair, 36% good, 10% excellent, 99% planted, 86% 2000, 93% avg. Winter wheat 3% poor, 62% fair, 27% good, 8% excellent, 85% planted, 65% 2000, 72% avg. Rye 60% fair, 30% good, 10% excellent, 98% planted, 70% 2000, 80% avg. Apples 99% harvested, 99% 2000, 100% avg. Range, Pasture feed 2% very poor, 15% poor, 62% fair, 21% good. Other hay 95% 4th cutting, 98% 2000, 94% avg. Alfalfa Hay 100% 4th cutting, 100% 2000, 99% avg.; 64% 5th cutting, 56% 2000, 66% avg. All hay supplies 10% short, 88% adequate, 2% surplus. The snow geese have returned, aggravating farmers as they see their small grain crops damaged. Northern state, that depends on surface water sources for public water supplies, is now under a drought warning. Forest Service fire hazard warnings are at the Very High level, open burning is banned.

**FLORIDA:** Topsoil 14% very short, 28% short, 53% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 29% short, 56% adequate, 7% surplus. Cooler conditions continued. Temperatures most major stations averaged 1 to 3° below normal; Pensacola, 3° above for week. Daytime highs: 70s. Nighttime lows: 40s, 50s, 60s; Tallahassee, Jacksonville recorded at least one low in 30s; some Panhandle, northern, a few north central localities reported scattered frosts. Rainfall most localities received from none to traces rain; a few areas near Atlantic Coast, significant rains totaling up to 1.66 in; a few southwestern localities, about 0.33 in. Dry weather prevailed, Sunday, Monday, November 11 and 12 with high, low temperatures remaining mostly moderate. Some northern growers stopped planting small grains for forage due to dry soils; others irrigating seeded acreage to ensure good stands. Cotton picking, hay harvesting making rapid progress due to dry conditions in north. Some hay making, southern Peninsula localities, delayed due to surplus soil moisture caused by rains from Hurricane Michelle. Peanut digging 99% completed, 98% 2000, 99% 5-year average.

Sugarcane planting, harvesting active, Everglades area. Planting, picking of vegetables gained momentum as ground dried out from recent rains, more acreage reached maturity. Cooler temperatures delaying some fruit ripening, some harvesting delayed for a few days. Producers harvesting tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, pickles, eggplant, snap beans, squash, okra, watermelons. Near perfect weather with cool nights citrus areas, mild days, very little rain; a few growers irrigating to maintain good tree condition. New growth slowed, maturity advanced due to uniform bloom, regular summer rains. Most packing houses open to meet the Thanksgiving demands; processors taking packing house eliminations, grove run fruit. Caretakers cutting cover crops, fertilizing, spraying, removing dead trees. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 20% poor, 30% fair, 45% good. Cattle feed 5% poor, 35% fair, 60% good.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for field work 6.8. Soil moisture 57% very short, 36% short, 7% adequate. Rye 66% planted, 67% 2000, 77% avg. Sorghum 79% harvested for grain, 82% 2000, 84% avg. Soybeans 99% dropping leaves, 98% 2000, 99% avg. Other small grains 55% planted, 55% 2000, 61% avg. Onions 5% transplanted, 3% 2000, 9% avg. Apples 99% harvested, 100% 2000, 99% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 17% excellent; 26% harvested, 36% 2000, 42% avg. Temperatures were above normal during the week. Rainfall has been non-existent for many weeks. Most areas have become extremely dry, with record low stream flows, low pond levels. Another dry cold front moved through the State over the weekend. Weather conditions have been excellent for harvesting the State's crops. Planting of fall, winter crops slowed or stopped in areas with insufficient soil moisture. Harvesting cotton, soybeans was very active during the week. The pecan harvest was in full swing. Growers began to set out onions. It has become common for cattlemen to feed hay due to the lack of growth from pastures. Some freeze damaged snapbeans, cucumbers were being turned under. Other activities include: Irrigating cool season crops, harvesting fall vegetables, the routine care of livestock, poultry.

**HAWAII:** The remnants of Tropical Storm Octave brought brisk trade winds, more rain to the State throughout the past week. Skies were mostly cloudy with light to moderate showers. Active irrigation was still necessary in some areas to ensure normal crop progress. Banana harvest was steady, but heavy spraying was still needed to control diseases. Papaya orchards were in mostly fair to good condition, but increased surveillance, control measures remained necessary to control disease infections.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil 34% very short, 31% short, 35% adequate. Rain received this past week improved topsoil, winter wheat conditions in Eastern state. Moisture also allowed farmers to finish digging sugarbeets in most eastern areas. Corn 86% harvested for grain, 52% 2000, 57% avg. Winter wheat 100% planted, 100% 2000, 99% avg.; 92% emerged, 85% 2000, 85% avg. Sugarbeets 99% harvested, 88% 2000, 95% avg. Activities: Fall field work, harvesting sugarbeets, corn for grain, winterizing irrigation equipment, preparing for fall calving.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 9% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Many farmers have finished harvest and have become focused on fall tillage, fertilizer application. Anhydrous application continued as soil temperatures decreased about 5° are now below 50° statewide. Other activities last week included: Weaning the 2001 calf crop, LDP activity, cleaning, preparing equipment for fall storage, preparing for deer season.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 72% adequate, 21% surplus. Precipitation minimal or none. Temperatures averaged 0° to 9° above normal. Precipitation

averaged 0 to 0.30 inches. Excellent week for harvesting along with other field activities. Corn harvest is 3 days behind average. Most farmers finished up soybean harvest. Seeding of winter wheat winding up. Wet spots, ruts exist in many fields. Severe lodging of corn plants. Tilling soils, spreading fertilizer, many fields. Pastures in good condition for this time of year. Livestock mostly good condition. Major activities: Harvesting corn, soybeans, hauling grain to market, tiling, chopping stalks, seeding winter wheat, stripping tobacco, repairing, cleaning equipment, hauling manure, spreading lime, caring for livestock.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 9% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Favorable harvest weather continued, very little harvesting or fall fieldwork remains, though anhydrous applications have been delayed until ground temperatures become more stable. Producers are thankful for the excellent harvest weather over the past month, but are now hopeful for late fall rains in order to replenish soil moisture supplies before winter. Corn 93% harvested, 99% 2000, 93% avg. Soybeans 99% harvested, 100% 2000, 99% avg. Fall 35% tillage, 46% 2000, 42% avg. Fall 29% fertilizer applications, 39% 2000, 36% avg. Grain 22% movement none, 40% light, 31% moderate, 7% heavy. On-farm 21% grain storage short, 73% adequate, 6% surplus. Off-farm 19% grain storage short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Hogs, cattle remain in excellent condition with no major problems reported. Use of stubble fields for grazing 34% none, 21% limited, 32% moderate, 13% extensive. Hay, roughage availability 7% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Hay, roughage quality 7% poor, 42% fair, 51% good.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 16% very short, 43% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 38% short, 45% adequate. Wheat seeding is complete, fall harvest is in final stages. Farmers are taking advantage of mild, dry weather to complete fall tillage. Pasture feeds 8% very poor, 28% poor, 39% fair, 25% good. Producers are moving cattle to winter pastures. Cattle are also being moved to crop stubble. Some supplemental feeding of cattle. Hay, forage supplies 2% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable fieldwork 5.8 out of 6. Topsoil 13% very short, 27% short, 56% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 29% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. The week was favorable for harvesting with temperatures above normal for state, with no rain received throughout the State. This is the second week in a row with very dry conditions. Soybeans harvested, stripping tobacco continued. Fall grain seeding continued, although wheat fields now need rain. Tobacco stripping continued with good quality reported. Late tobacco quality varies due to dry conditions in the State. Burley tobacco 49% stripped, 39% 2000, 35% avg. Quality of stripped tobacco 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 43% good, 28% excellent. Wheat seeded 96%, 86% 2000, 90% avg.; emerged 2% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Pasture feed 15% very poor, 25% poor, 25% fair, 25% good, 10% excellent.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil moisture 8% very short, 58% short, 34% adequate. Cotton harvest made excellent progress. Pecans 98% harvested, 33% 2000, 46% avg. Soybean harvest was almost completed. Sugarcane 3% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 23% excellent; 47% harvested, 45% 2000, 40% avg. Sugarcane harvest remained ahead of 2000 pace. Sweet potatoes 92% harvested, 92% 2000, 93% avg. Winter wheat 67% planted, 66% 2000, 70% avg.; 42% emerged, 57% 2000, 47% avg. Livestock 4% poor, 43% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Vegetables 6% very poor, 14% poor, 52% fair, 24% good, 4% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 18% poor, 57% fair, 19% good, 4% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil 51% very short, 40% short, 9% adequate. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 47% short, 18% adequate. Corn 95% harvested for grain, 86% 2000, 89% avg. Sorghum 94% harvested, 77% 2000, 73% avg. Soybeans 100% dropping leaves, 100% 2000, 100% avg.; 87% harvested, 64% 2000, 68% avg. Tobacco 45% stripped, 26% 2000, 20% avg. Barley 98% planted, 93% 2000, 97% avg. Apples 100% harvested, 100% 2000, 99% avg. Barley 5% very poor, 18% poor, 47% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 3% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 91% planted, 82% 2000, 81% avg. Rye 12% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent, 93% planted, 79% 2000, 87% avg. Range, Pasture feed 4% very poor, 31% poor, 41% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 99% 4th cutting, 99% 2000, 100% avg.; 73% 5th cutting, 73% 2000, 73% avg. All hay supplies 5% very short, 11% short, 77% adequate, 7% surplus. Other hay 100% 4th cutting, 94% 2000, 94% avg. State received no precipitation last week, continuing the dry weather trend this month. These conditions were good for harvesting corn, soybeans, but are taking a toll on small grains. Topsoil, subsoil moisture levels are depleting.

**MICHIGAN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 3% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 7% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. All Hay 92% 4th cutting, 95% 2000, 95% avg. Drybeans 85% harvested, 100% 2000, 100% avg. Sugarbeets 93% harvested, 95% 2000. Fieldwork, harvest active following a month of wet weather. Temperatures ranged from 3 to 5° above normal State. Growing degree days (GDD) remained above normal across State. Average rainfall amounts ranged from 0.05 inches east central Lower Peninsula to 0.46 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Fieldwork remained steady as growers continued harvest. Corn harvest active, reaching nearly two-thirds complete. Soybean harvest winding down most areas of State. Sugarbeet harvest nearing completion. Some late wheat planted. Fall harvest, tillage, fertilizer applications, spreading manure kept growers busy last week. Fruit harvest completed for 2001. Growers continued with fall orchard maintenance. Carrots, winter squash continued to move to market. Christmas tree harvest active.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil 6% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 28% short, 59% adequate, 7% surplus. Soybeans 88% stubble worked, 89% 2000, 89% avg. Corn 75% stubble worked, 78% 2000, 74% avg. Grain/hay 96% stubble worked, 99% 2000, 99% avg. With above average temperatures last week, harvest is nearly finished. The statewide average temperature was 11° above normal. Harvest, fall tillage, anhydrous application are wrapping up. Producers are preparing for winter. Subsoil moisture very short to short are 22 points less than at the end of 2000. However, producers are hoping for precipitation before winter freeze up.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Soil moisture 7% very short, 51% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Cotton 96% harvested, 100% 2000, 98% avg. Rice 100% harvested, 100% 2000, 100% avg. Soybeans 98% harvested, 99% 2000, 95% avg. Wheat 84% planted, 74% 2000, 84% avg.; 58% emerged, 50% 2000, 63% avg.; 15% fair, 57% good, 28% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 100% harvested, 99% 2000, 95% avg. Cattle 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Hay Supply 55% adequate, 45% surplus. Feed grain 92% adequate, 8% surplus. Harvesting continues at a rapid pace, is almost finished for all row crops.

**MISSOURI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 5% very short, 25% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. State rainfall averaged 0.01 of an inch, with 0.13 of an inch in southwest and 0.01 of an inch in south-central district, while all other districts averaged none. Temperatures varied from 1 to 13° above normal. Ground worked, excluding no-till, 39%, 38% 2000, 37% normal. Corn 95% harvested,

100% 2000, 93% normal. Corn harvest ranges from 90% northwest to 100% complete in the Bootheel. Soybeans 92% harvested, 95% 2000, 90% normal. Grain 96% sorghum harvested, 100% 2000, 92% normal. Winter wheat 2% poor, 34% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent, 90% seeded, 92% 2000, 90% normal, 63% emerged, 82% 2000, 73% normal.

**MONTANA:** The high temperature last week was 77° in Flatwillow. The low was 4° in Wisdom. Very little rain fell throughout the state last week. West Yellowstone, located in the southwest part of the state, received the most precipitation at 0.23 inch. Winter wheat seeding is now finished, 99% 2000, 100% avg.; 85% 2002 emerged, 82% 2000, 87% avg.; 15% very poor, 11% poor, 63% fair, 11% good, 0% is reported in excellent condition. Winter feed supplies are of concern as hay is being shipped in from out of state.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil, subsoil moisture supplies adequate to short. Temperatures for the week averaged 7° above normals west and 9 to 12° above normals east. Precipitation was limited to scattered trace amounts in the southwestern, lower Panhandle areas. Corn 94% harvested, 96% 2000, 90% avg. Sorghum 97% harvested, 100% 2000, 91% avg. Wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 6% excellent. Dry conditions stressing some wheat fields.

**NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

**NEW ENGLAND:** Massachusetts farmers have yet to finish their cranberry harvest. Any other state crops that had yet to be harvested were finished up last week, as the cold winter weather began to set in. Snow fell in elevated parts of state. Farmers continue to prepare their fields, equipment for winter.

**NEW JERSEY:** Temperatures averaged 44° north, 47° central, 48° south. Extremes were 69° at Pemberton on the 7<sup>th</sup>, 20 at Pemberton on the 12<sup>th</sup>. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.00 inches north, 0.00 inches central, 0.00 inches south. The heaviest 24-hour total was a trace at several locations on the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup>. Several weeks without significant rainfall have caused water levels to fall below normal levels. Dry conditions have delayed emergence of small grains in some fields. Corn, soybean harvest continued in most localities with few delays.

**NEW MEXICO: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

**NEW YORK:** Days suitable 6.0. Soil moisture 14% very short, 28% short, 58% adequate. Some fall tillage delayed due to dry conditions. Pastures poor to good, livestock good condition. Grain corn, soybean, drybean harvests winding down. Growers busy grading, packing apples, storage vegetables. Dairy farmers preparing barns, equipment for winter.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork was 6.7, only slightly below last week's estimate of 6.8. Warm, dry weather extended into another week for state. In addition to soil moisture concerns, chronic dry weather has resulted in potential forest, ground fire hazards. As a result, a statewide ban on burning is in effect. Indicative of persistent dry weather are the free-falling moisture levels, currently rated 58% very short, 36% short, 6% adequate, 0% surplus. Cotton, soybean farmers registered large harvest gains, both are now ahead of schedule. Only isolated acres of peanuts remain unthreshed. Small grain farmers are moving forward with planting, but the pace has slowed considerably due to the arid weather. Moreover, emergence has been poor in most areas. Other activities included: Sorghum, sweetpotato harvest, equipment repair, tending livestock. No rain is in the forecast for the

coming week, the outlook for the rest of state is continued dry. Christmas tree farmers have been busy getting ready for the season as retail shipping is underway. Only 42 shopping days left until Christmas.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 16% very short, 31% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 28% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Above normal temperatures, dry conditions across the state last week allowed corn, sunflower harvest to near completion. Other field activities include: Fall tillage, fertilizer application. Nice weather is letting livestock producers keep their cattle on summer ranges longer than normal.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 2% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn 78% harvested for grain, 82% 2000, 75% avg. Fall, winter apples 99% harvested, 100% 2000. Soybeans 97% harvested, 96% 2000, 96% avg. Tobacco 33% stripped, 43% 2000. Winter wheat 96% planted, 100% 2000, 99% avg.; 87% emerged, 93% 2000, 92% avg.; 5% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Activities throughout the state include: Chisel plowing, spreading, lime, fertilizer, winter wheat, rye planting, inspecting, cutting Christmas trees, sowing cover crops, repairing equipment, cutting firewood, hauling grain, manure, drying grain, harvesting apples, pressing cider, harvesting corn, soybeans. Pumpkins, cabbage, squash, other vegetables harvesting is wrapping up. The past week's perfect weather conditions helped the corn, soybean harvesting progress rapidly. Many counties reported corn being blown down by high winds. Some winter wheat in Putnam County did not emerge due to high amounts of rainfall in October, will need to be replanted. Reported insects included: Ladybugs, squash bugs, box elder bugs. Reported weed problems include: Dandelion, thistles, poison ivy. Apple harvesting is almost complete with just a few late varieties left. Livestock was reported in mostly good condition. Calves were being weaned while others were hauled to market along with cull cattle, hogs.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 36% short, 25% adequate. Topsoil 46% very short, 32% short, 22% adequate. Rye 18% very poor, 22% poor, 37% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent; 90% emerged, 87% last week, 64% 2000, 86% avg. Oats 14% very poor, 27% poor, 34% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent; 91% seedbed prepared, 90% last week, 90% 2000, 98% avg.; 65% planted, 62% last week, 42% 2000, 75% avg.; 55% emerged, 50% last week, 39% 2000, 51% avg. Soybeans 92% harvested, 82% last week, 88% 2000, 78% avg. Peanuts 93% dug, 84% last week, 86% 2000, 88% avg. Alfalfa Hay 12% very poor, 24% poor, 40% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent; 91% 4<sup>th</sup> cutting, 89% last week, 96% 2000, 95% avg.; 60% 5<sup>th</sup> cutting, 56% last week, 56% 2000, 55% avg. Other Hay 17% very poor, 32% poor, 37% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent; 87% 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting, 85% last week, 86% 2000, 87% avg. Livestock 4% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent; Pasture, Range 17% very poor, 28% poor, 34% fair, 18% good, 3% excellent; Cattle auctions continued to report above average marketings. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds increased from last week, averaged \$87.50 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds was steady from last week, averaged \$79.60 per cwt.

**OREGON:** Activities: Fall planting of small grains virtually complete. Sugarbeet harvest started to wind down. Willamette Valley grass seed planting complete. Corn for silage harvest winding down. Digging of stock for balled, burlapped shipments, bareroot stock ongoing. Greenhouses continued to work with poinsettia plants. Christmas tree growers prepared for harvest. Easter lily planting season ended. North Willamette Valley vegetable harvest nearly complete. Cranberry harvest continued on Southern coast. Livestock

conditions mostly fair to good. Supplemental feeding ongoing. Warm temperatures, moisture allowed some pasture re-growth. Winter preparation continued.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for field work 6.2. Soil moisture 44% very short, 40% short, 16% adequate. Fall 82% plowing, 79% 2000, 84% avg. Corn 87% harvest, 61% 2000, 66% avg. Barley 89% emerged, 96% 2000, 93% avg. Winter wheat 85% emerged, 84% 2000, 80% avg. Soybeans 89% harvested, 76% 2000, 72% avg. Quality of hay made 6% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 14% excellent. Activities include: Harvesting corn, soybeans, potatoes; grading potatoes; seeding fall crops; hauling water; fixing fences; making hay, haylage; filling silos; storing equipment; machinery maintenance; spreading lime, fertilizer; hauling, pumping, spreading manure; caring for livestock; plowing for the fall.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 6.4. Soil moisture 57% very short, 39% short, 4% adequate. Sorghum 95% harvested, 91% 2000, 93% avg. Cotton 100% bolls opened, 100% 2000, 100% avg.; 70% harvested, 74% 2000, 74% avg.; 5% poor, 46% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Peanuts 99% harvested, 96% 2000, 94% avg. Soybeans 99% turning color, 100% 2000, 99% avg.; 93% leaves dropped, 91% 2000, 90% avg.; 88% matured, 74% 2000, 75% avg.; 47% harvested, 34% 2000, 34% avg.; 6% very poor, 19% poor, 38% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 100% harvested, 98% 2000, 93% avg. Winter Wheat 27% planted, 30% 2000, 36% avg.; 20% emerged, 20% 2000, 23% avg.; 18% poor, 73% fair, 9% good. Barley 75% planted, 79% 2000, 85% avg.; 57% emerged, 57% 2000, 68% avg.; 10% poor, 72% fair, 18% good. Oats 70% planted, 62% 2000, 75% avg.; 55% emerged, 45% 2000, 57% avg.; 26% poor, 63% fair, 11% good. Rye 61% planted, 59% 2000, 74% avg.; 44% emerged, 46% 2000, 59% avg.; 1% very poor, 33% poor, 61% fair, 5% good. Winter Grazings 81% planted, 82% 2000, 86% avg.; 61% emerged, 65% 2000, 73% avg.; 13% very poor, 21% poor, 55% fair, 11% good. Apples 100% harvested, 100% 2000, 100% avg. Pecans 51% harvested, 48% 2000, 46% avg.; 10% poor, 66% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 14% very short, 38% short, 46% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Feed supplies 3% very short, 14% short, 76% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter rye 29% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Cattle feed 1% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 18% excellent. Sheep feed 1% poor, 13% fair, 66% good, 20% excellent. Producers took advantage of another week of gorgeous fall weather, pushing row crop harvest very close to completion. Major farm activities for the week included: Harvesting of row crops, fall tillage, hauling hay, fixing fences, storing machinery, servicing, repairing snow removal equipment.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 13% very short, 30% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 31% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Burley 47% stripped, 57% 2000, 56% avg. Dry conditions across the state last week continued to hinder tobacco stripping, wheat seedings, but aided in the harvest of late crops. Wheat seedings progress lagged behind 2000, normal, while low levels of moisture in the air have slowed efforts to strip tobacco. The State's cattle producers were becoming concerned with the low water levels in ponds, some have had to feed hay to supplement short pastures.

**TEXAS:** Agricultural Summary: Conditions across the state were mostly warm, windy during early to mid week with some record highs temperatures reported. A cool front crossed the state during late week, scattered showers in some areas. Some locations reported rain totals around two inches. Generally, the state remained dry with

little benefit from the passing showers. Harvest continued with little or no interruptions on the remaining summer crops. Planting of small grains continued where conditions allowed, but many areas were short on planting moisture. Emergence was not expected however, as soil moisture was inadequate in most areas. In dryland areas where seeds emerged seedling death was ongoing with persistent dry conditions. Replanting was also active in many of the same dryland areas. Range, pasture feeds declined in most areas of the state as the dry weather continued. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued to increase in the drier areas, hay shortages were becoming more widespread. Herd reduction continued to be necessary in some areas as a direct result of the dry conditions. Water available for livestock became shorter in some locations. Cutting, baling of hay continued but was limited mostly to extreme southern locations. Field Crops Report: Small Grains: Planting of wheat, oats continued but was slow in most areas. Seedling stress, death continued in many areas as conditions remained dry. Some replanting moved ahead in areas where early planted small grains have already died. Irrigation remained active where possible, especially on fields that were planted for grazing. Wheat 46% of normal compared with 66% 2000. Corn: Land preparation continued for 2002 crop as the majority of producers have completed harvest. Dry conditions in many locations continued to slow progress. Cotton: Cotton harvest continued across the Plains, North Central State the Concho Valley. Progress was slowed in some areas as early morning fog, dampness lingered into mid day. Some growers continued to wait for a hard frost before attempting to harvest their cotton. Stalk destruction was ongoing in areas where harvest was active. Sorghum: Harvest activities continued, but were mostly completed across the Plains, other remaining areas. Grazing, baling of some fields continued where harvest did not occur. Peanuts: Harvest continued, was completed in some areas and nearing completion in others. Yields have been variable as a result of the dry summer. Some producers have not harvested any nuts, but have baled their crop instead. In other areas harvest from irrigated fields has been exceptionally good. Rice: Harvest of the ratoon crop neared completion as weather conditions remained mostly favorable. Production was reported to be favorable. Soybeans: Harvest was completed throughout the state. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans. Rio Grande Valley harvest was active for peppers, tomatoes cucumbers, remaining watermelons. Progress continued for earlier planted onions, cabbage, green beans. Some fall onions were also planted this past week. Harvest of early season citrus remained active. Sugarcane harvest continued. San Antonio-Winter Garden planting of cabbage, spinach, carrots, onions was remained mostly completed. Emergence was acceptable on recently planted vegetables with the aid of irrigation. Harvest of green beans continued. East Texas harvesting of greens, sweet potatoes, other varied fall produce continued in various locations. Land preparation for 2002 crops continued where possible. High Plains land preparation for 2002 crops continued. Pecans: Harvest moved ahead in most areas. Most areas were experiencing a good crop; some dryland orchards were extremely dry during the growing season, production has been disappointing. Range, Livestock: Scattered rain showers fell in portions of the state in late week and brought temporary relief to some range and pastures. In other areas extreme stress continued from lack of moisture, any additional growth was impossible. Supplemental feeding remained necessary in many areas of the state as regrowth was mostly nonexistent. Burning of prickly pears continued in some of the drier locations to supplement the nutritional requirements for livestock. Herd reduction, liquidation continued in some areas as hay, water reserves continued to decline. Irrigation remained active on small grains that were planted for grazing purposes, but grazing dry land fields has steadily declined across the state.

**UTAH:** Some counties have received small storms, helping winter wheat emerge, but at only 70% emerged it is still several weeks behind schedule. Drought conditions that continue to plague the state have prevented some producers from planting dryland winter

wheat because there was no moisture in the soil. Many pastures are very dry and quality is low. Calves, lambs are being shipped to buyers and most appear to be in good shape.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 68% very short, 29% short, 3% adequate. Subsoil moisture 46% very short, 46% short, 8% adequate. Beef cattle 46% forage, NA 2000, NA 5-yr avg. Milk cow 10% forage, NA 2000, NA 5-yr avg. Sheep 49% forage, NA 2000, NA 5-yr avg. Pasture 31% very poor, 39% poor, 24% fair, 6% good. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent. Small Grain, Winter grazing crops 13% very poor, 41% poor, 34% fair, 12% good. Soybeans 95% harvested, 59% 2000, 49% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 70% seeded, 62% 2000, 59% 5-yr avg. Cotton 81% harvested, 65% 2000, 63% 5-yr avg. Dry conditions persist throughout the Commonwealth, causing a decline in the water supply. Small grain crops are not germinating due to the dry conditions, the seeds that did germinate are drying out due to the dry conditions. Other farm activities include: Repairing equipment, getting fields prepared for winter.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 6.2. Topsoil 40% short, 60% adequate. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 50% short, 40% adequate. The highest temperature statewide was 60° in Ritzville. The lowest temperature statewide was 18° in Ellensburg. Christmas tree growers were deep into harvest, filling orders for the holiday season. Winter wheat emergence was at 97%, but precipitation is needed for proper development. Winter wheat 97% emerged. Nurserymen were happy with the gradual fall weather, easing plants into cooler winter conditions. Corn for grain, carrot harvests continued. Corn harvested for grain 100% good; 50% harvested. Dairies were able to make limited liquid manure applications last week. Precipitation received last week greened up pastures but will do little to help forage conditions. Range, pasture feeds 5% very poor, 45% poor, 45% fair, 5% good. Central state cattle producers were bringing cattle home earlier than previous years. Most fruit harvest was completed with a few areas finishing up apple harvest. Post harvest pesticide applications were being applied last week. Blueberry growers continued field maintenance on sunny days. Artichoke harvest continued with good sales at farmer's markets.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 44% very short, 46% short, 10% adequate. Trace amounts of rain late in the week did little to alleviate dry conditions. Concern for water supplies, hauling of water was increasing. Producers have begun feeding livestock, making preparations for winter. Corn 85% harvested for grain, 73% 2000, 78% 5-yr avg. Wheat 5% very poor, 13% poor, 79% fair, 3% good, 96% planted, 87% 2000, 90% 5-yr avg.; 71% emerged, 47% 2000. Soybeans 87% harvested for grain, 86% 2000, 85% 5-yr avg. Cattle 12% fair, 83% good, 5% excellent. Sheep 10% fair, 85% good, 5% excellent. Activities: Marketing, working livestock, pasture, meadow fertilizing, harvesting corn, soybeans. Some field work is being delayed due to danger of starting fires.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork last week 6.7. Soil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Farmers were able to continue harvesting corn, spreading manure, fall tillage, without many delays. The apple crop was reported fair in Jackson County. Rye, winter wheat continue to be reported in good condition. Central state reported some wheat fields with signs of disease. Northern state is below normal for precipitation since September. Reporters throughout the state commented on the need for more moisture before winter.

**WYOMING:** Corn 87% harvested, 77% 2000, 73% avg. Weather remains much warmer than normal and very dry.

# November 9 ENSO Update

Most oceanic and atmospheric indices reflect ENSO-neutral conditions. However, there are indications of a slow evolution toward a warm episode. Since late June 2001, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) have become anomalously warm in the central equatorial Pacific, with anomalies near 1°C just to the west of the date line (Fig. 1). Subsurface temperature anomalies have remained positive in the central equatorial Pacific between 160°E and 120°W (Fig. 2), indicating a deeper-than-normal thermocline in that region. This pattern has been observed immediately prior to the onset of past warm episodes.

In recent months, many tropical Pacific atmospheric and oceanic variables have been modulated by intraseasonal (30-60 day) fluctuations, associated with the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). Low-level wind fluctuations over the central and western tropical Pacific have been consistent with this activity. In the past, the convectively active phase of the MJO has been instrumental in producing low-level westerly wind bursts that are linked to subsequent oceanic warming in the eastern equatorial Pacific during the onset phase of warm episodes, especially during the transition seasons (March-May and September-November). A significant westerly wind burst occurred over the western equatorial Pacific during mid-October. This event resulted in additional deepening of the oceanic thermocline and an increase in subsurface temperature anomalies in the central equatorial Pacific by the end of the month. The Climate Prediction Center will closely monitor the future evolution of the MJO, and any effects that it has on surface and subsurface temperatures during the next 1 to 2 months.

The latest statistical and coupled model predictions indicate either weak-warm or near-normal conditions in the equatorial Pacific during the remainder of 2001 and into the first half of 2002. However, all of these prediction techniques have difficulty in making skillful forecasts during ENSO transitions. Considering the SST predictions, the time of year, and the observed oceanic and atmospheric circulation patterns, it seems most likely that a gradual evolution to warm episode conditions will continue in the tropical Pacific over the next several months.

Weekly updates for SST, 850-hPa wind, Outgoing Longwave Radiation and the equatorial subsurface temperature structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center homepage at: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/WeeklyUpdate>. Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin Forecast Forum.

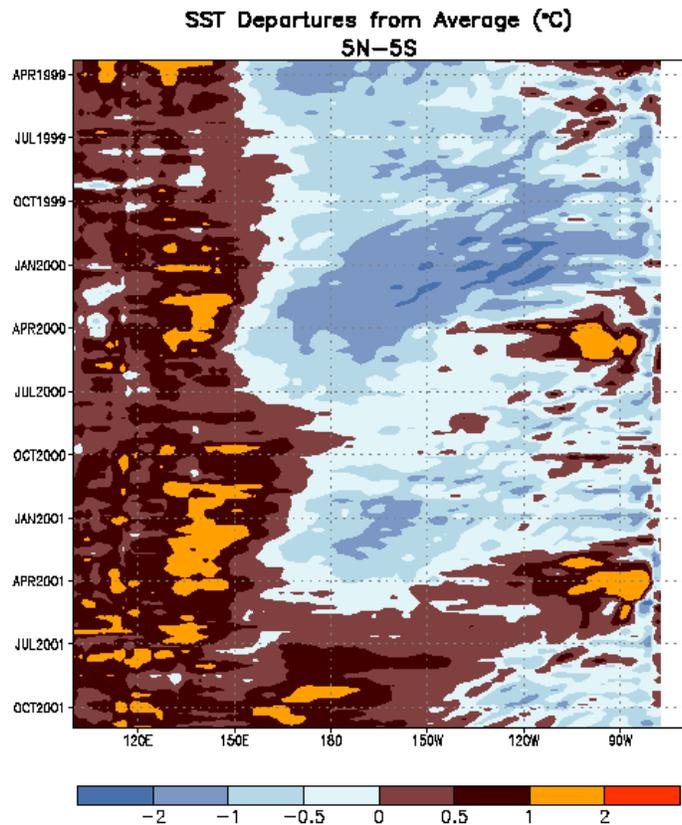


Figure 1. Time-longitude cross section of weekly SST anomalies (averaged for the latitude band 5°N-5°S). Departures are computed based on the 1971-2000 period means.

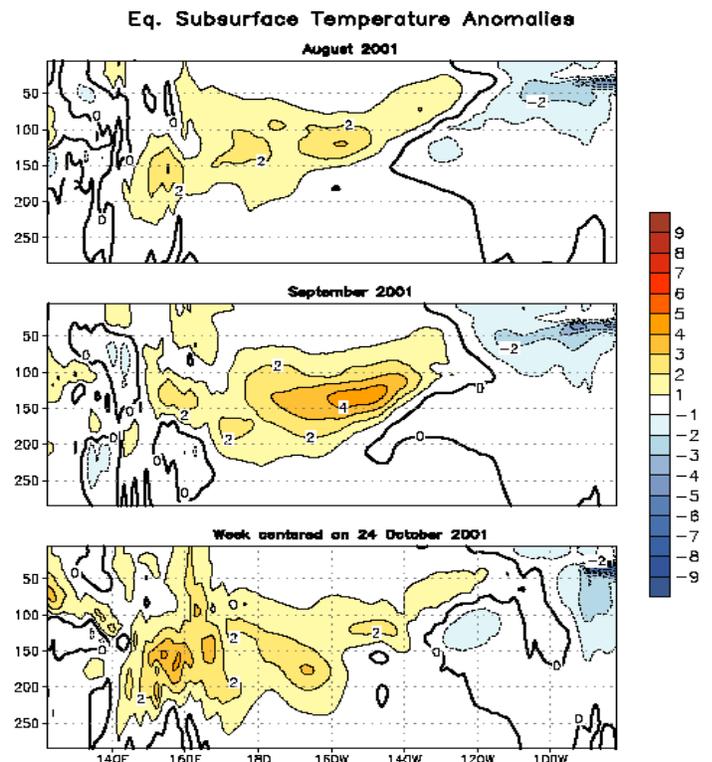


Figure 2. Depth-longitude cross section of anomalous equatorial ocean temperatures (°C) for August, September, and the week centered on October 24, 2001. Anomalies are computed based on the 1981-2000 period means.

# International Weather and Crop Summary

November 4 - 10, 2001

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**FSU-WESTERN:** Winter grains continued to ease into dormancy in northern Russia, while above-normal temperatures stimulated further growth in Ukraine and southern Russia.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Locally heavy rain lingered across western Turkey, but unfavorable warmth and dryness continued to plague Iran's main wheat areas.

**EUROPE:** Widespread showers maintained abundant moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains, except in extreme southeastern Europe where dry weather continued to hinder crop development.

**EASTERN ASIA:** In the North China Plain, seasonably dry weather necessitated supplemental irrigation for winter wheat establishment.

**AUSTRALIA:** Locally heavy rain overspread the east, boosting moisture reserves for summer crop establishment.

**MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA:** Seasonably dry weather continued to favor Mexican corn harvesting, while drier weather favored hurricane recovery efforts in west-central Cuba.

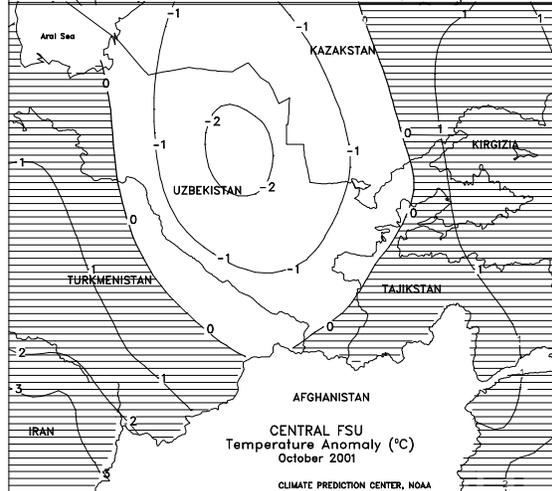
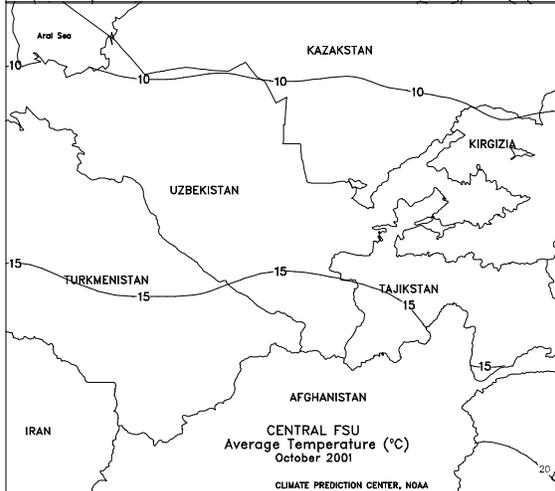
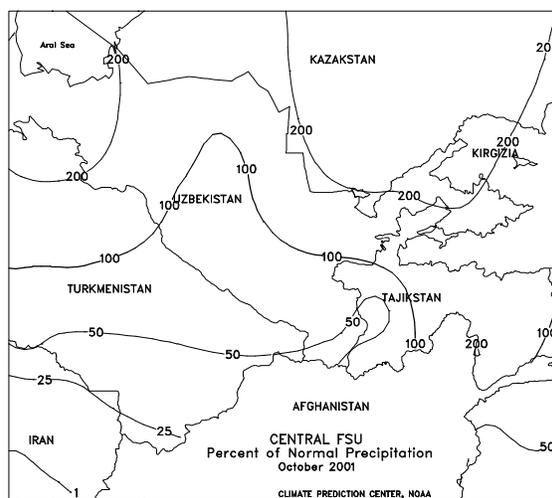
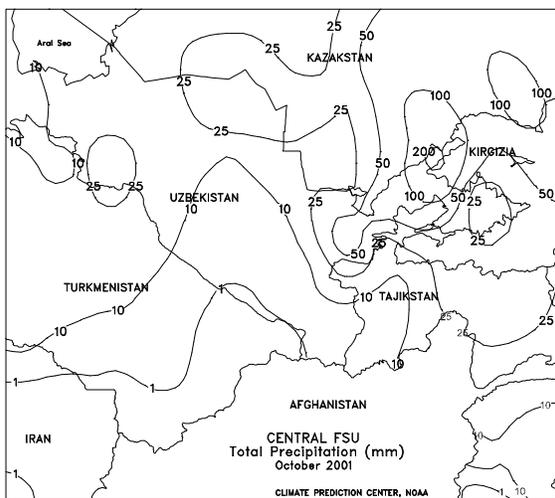
**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Typhoon Lingling moved across the Philippines and into the South China Sea, producing heavy showers in the central Philippines and central Vietnam.

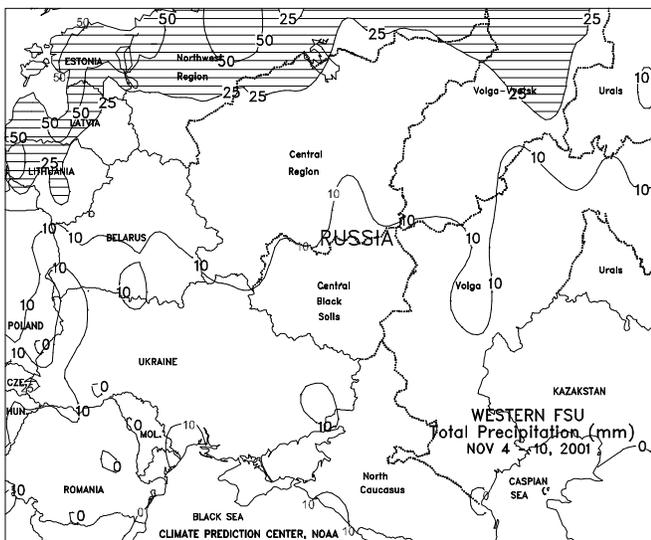
**SOUTH ASIA:** Warm, dry weather aided maturing summer crops over most of the region, although locally heavy rain increased irrigation levels for rice in southern India.

**SOUTH AMERICA:** In central Argentina, weekend rain exacerbated excessive wetness and summer crop planting delays. In southern Brazil, rain boosted topsoil moisture for soybean planting, especially in Parana.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Lingering rain maintained adequate to excessive moisture levels for early summer crop development.

**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA:** Locally heavy rain in northwestern Algeria fell along the northern fringe of the main winter grain area, while light rain elsewhere in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco helped to condition topsoils for planting.

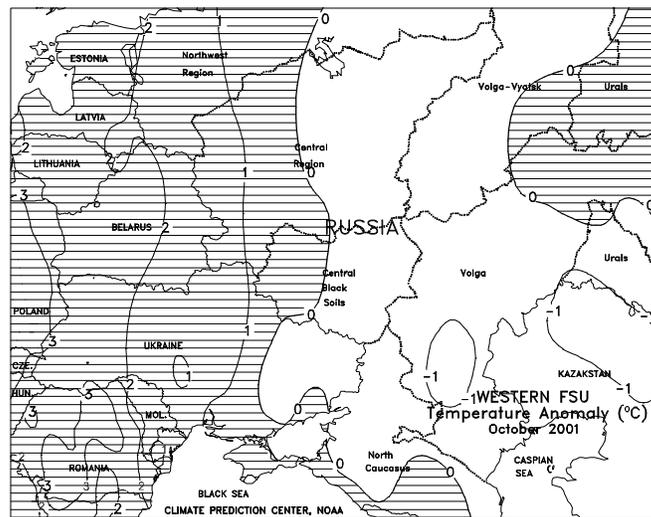
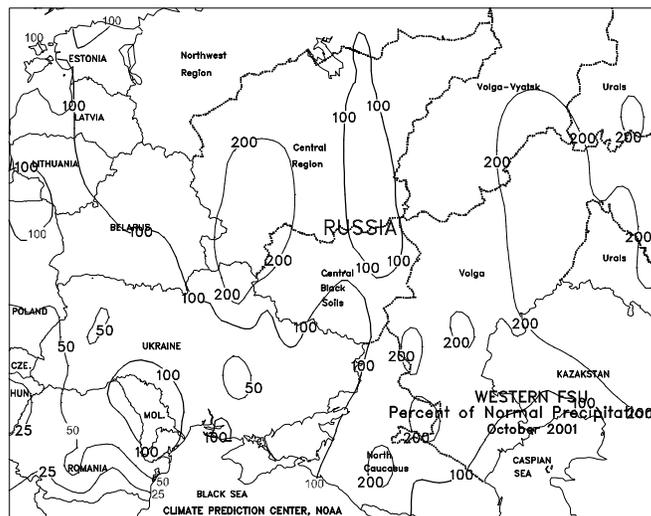
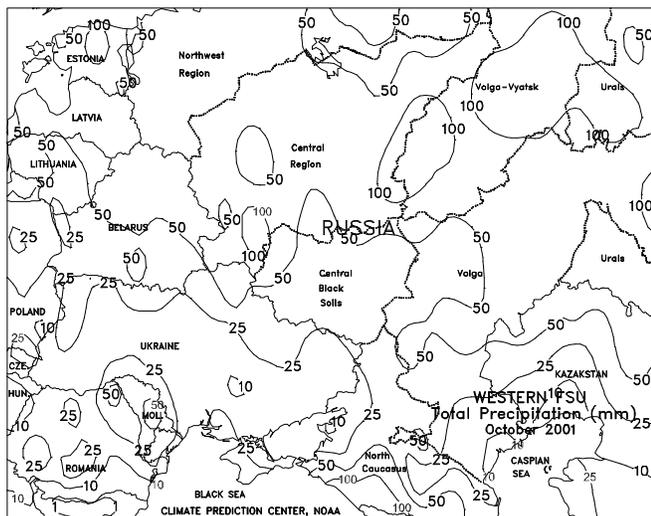


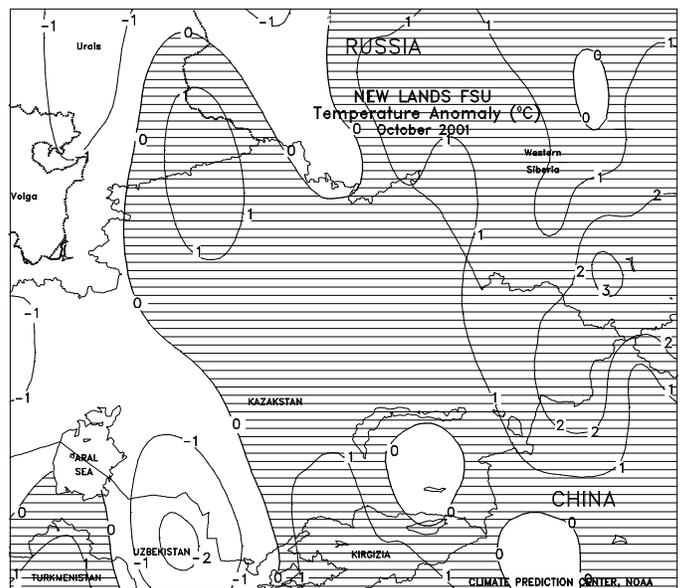
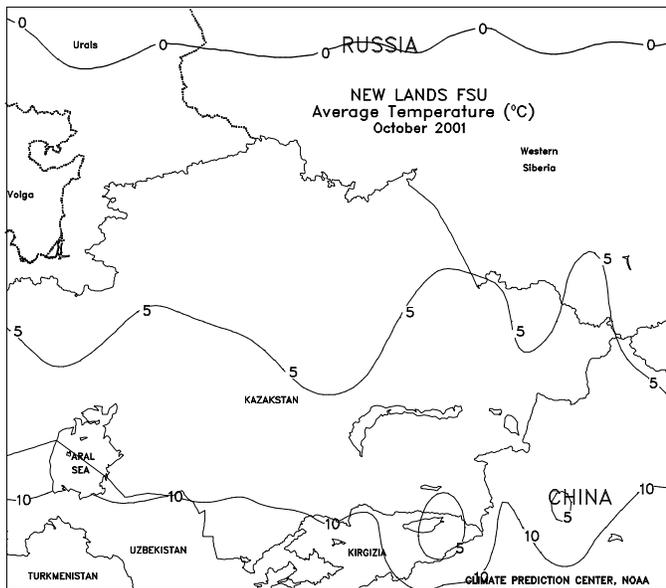
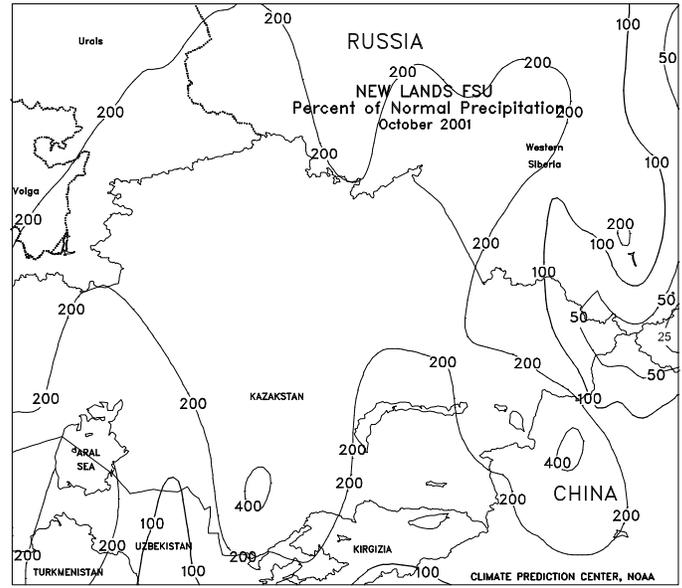
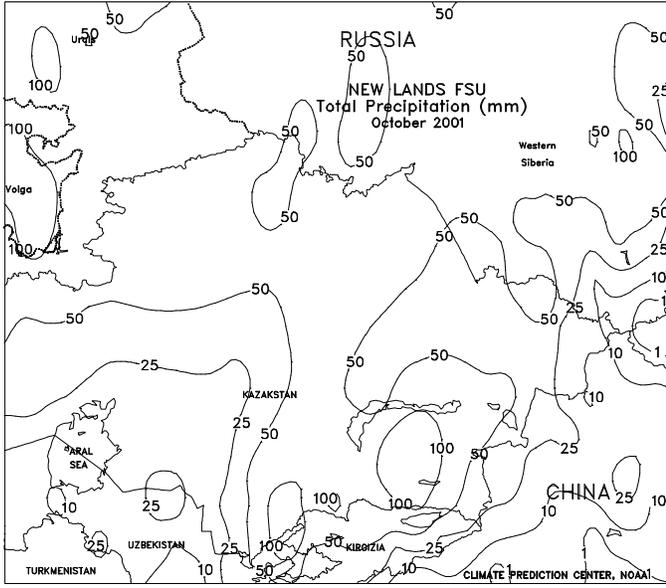


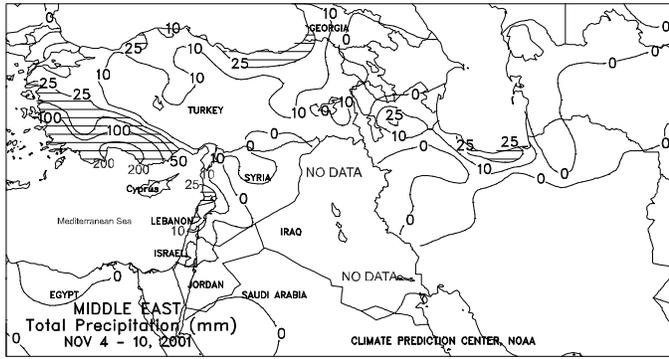
**FSU-WESTERN**

Unseasonably mild weather was accompanied by light showers (5-20 mm) in northern Russia (Northwest Region, Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and upper Volga Valley), maintaining favorable conditions for winter grains that continued to ease into dormancy. Farther south, mostly dry weather (precipitation amounts less than 8 mm) in southern Russia (North Caucasus and lower Volga Valley) and Ukraine helped late-season fieldwork for summer crop harvesting, fall tillage, and fertilizer applications. Unseasonably mild weather in these areas stimulated additional winter wheat growth in areas where adequate moisture was available. Soils in parts of south-central and southeastern Ukraine remained unfavorably dry, and time is running out for normal crop establishment in these areas since winter wheat typically enters dormancy by mid-November. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Ukraine and southern Russian and 3 to 5 degrees C above normal in northern Russia. Extreme minimum temperatures fell below freezing (-7 to -1) in most areas during the week, promoting additional cold-hardening in winter grains. In October, above-normal precipitation and near-normal temperatures

were observed in most of Russia, favoring winter grain establishment, but slowing corn and sunflower harvesting. In northern Russia, winter grains began entering dormancy around typical dates. Furthermore, temperatures promoted cold-hardening, and crops in northern Russia were well established prior to entering dormancy. Crops in major winter wheat-producing areas of southern Russia continued to increase vegetative growth, although temperatures were low enough to allow cold-hardening. In Ukraine, above-normal precipitation was confined to extreme southern Ukraine. Below-normal precipitation in remaining areas helped corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting, and late winter wheat planting. The dryness in parts of south-central and southeastern Ukraine persisted since the middle of September, hindering winter wheat establishment. Approximately 30 percent of the total winter wheat crop in Ukraine is historically grown in these driest areas. Although temperatures in October averaged near to slightly above normal in Ukraine, the first significant autumn freeze (minimum temperatures ranging from -9 to -5 degrees C) occurred on October 25-26, ending the growing season as far south as southern Ukraine.

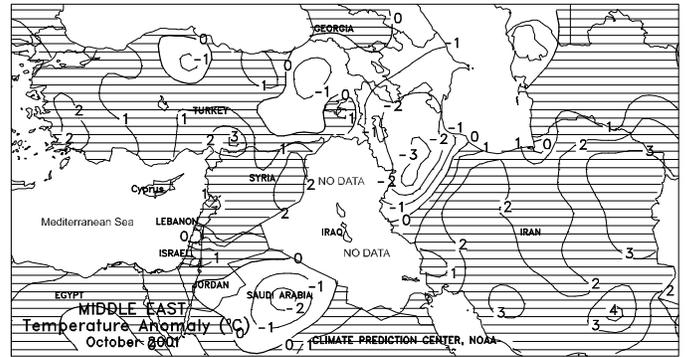
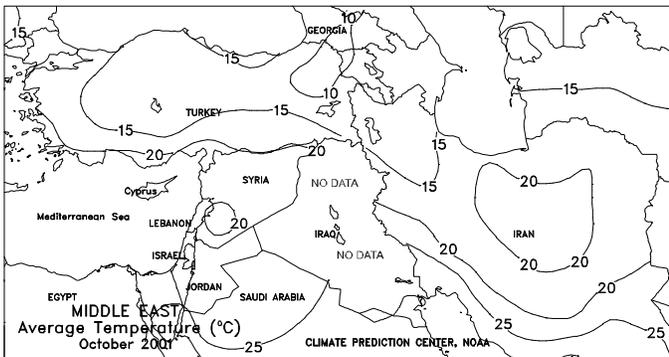
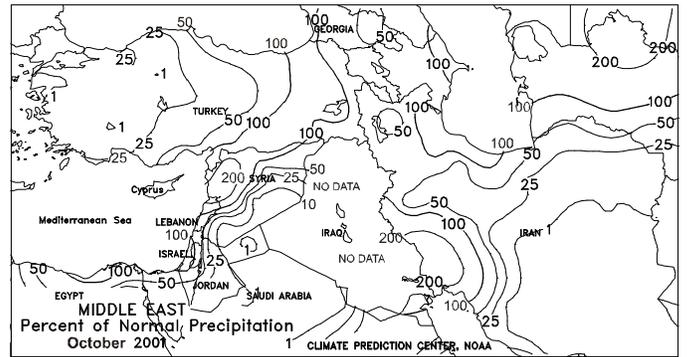
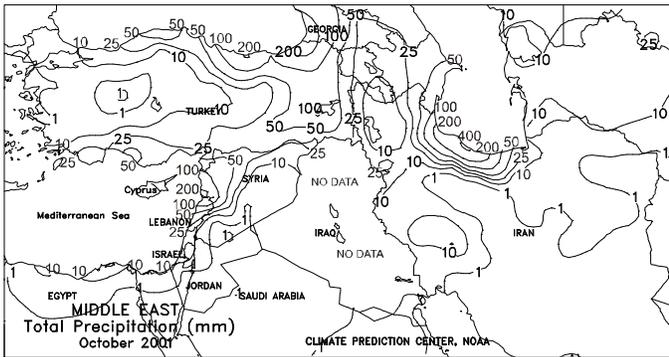






MIDDLE EAST

Moderate to very heavy rain (25-50 mm or more, locally exceeding 200 mm) fell over much of southwestern Turkey, increasing irrigation and topsoil moisture levels, but causing some flooding in coastal areas. Damage to unharvested cotton was also possible. Scattered, mostly light showers (3-25 mm) fell elsewhere in Turkey and extended eastward into north-central Iran, moistening topsoil for winter wheat germination. Warm, dry weather elsewhere, however, enhanced evaporative losses and, in Iran, worsened the moisture situation for emerging winter wheat. In October, warm, dry weather dominated most major winter wheat-producing areas, including Turkey's Anatolian Plateau, reducing moisture available to germinating crops. However, beneficial showers extended from Israel through Syria into eastern Turkey, increasing irrigation reserves and benefiting newly planted winter wheat. Moderate showers also covered crop areas along Turkey's southern Mediterranean coast and its Black Sea coast, while in Iran, very heavy rain (200-400 mm or more total accumulation) caused some flooding along the Caspian Sea coast.

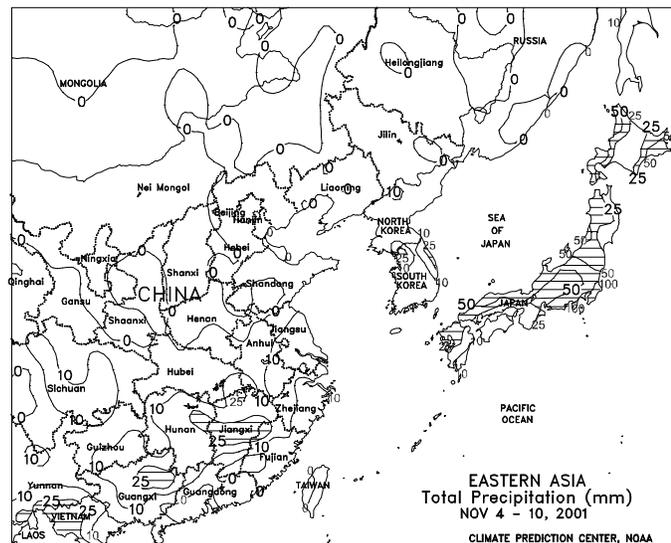
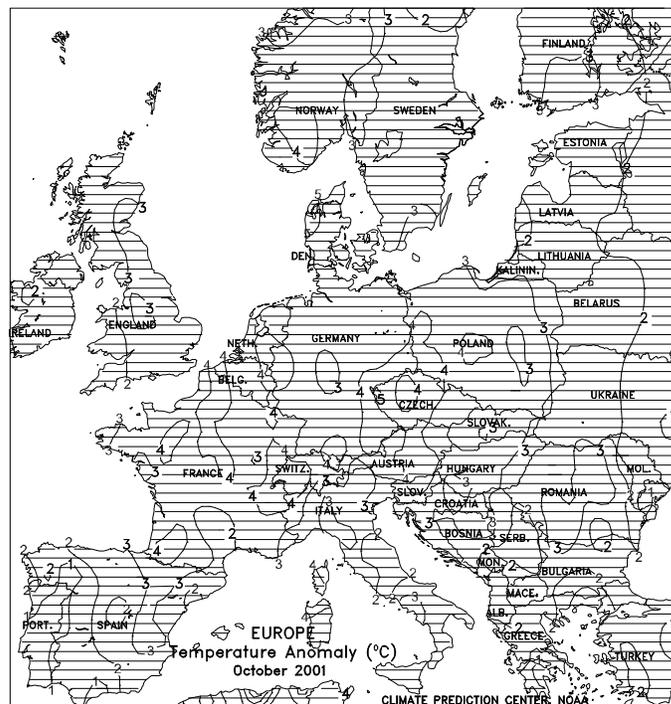




EUROPE

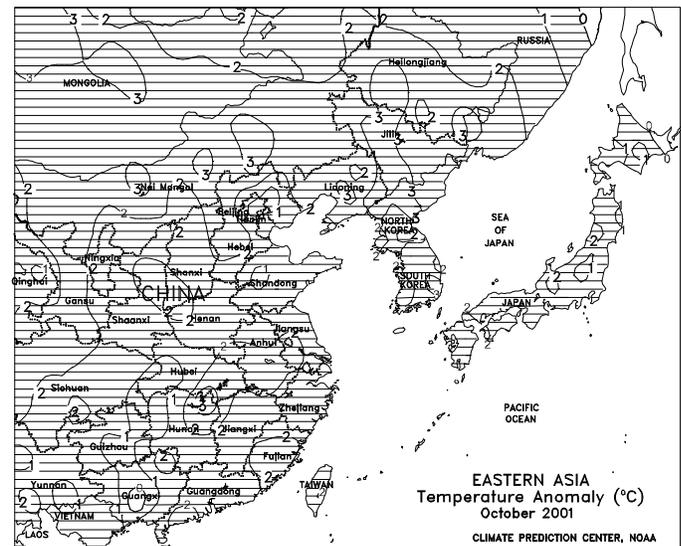
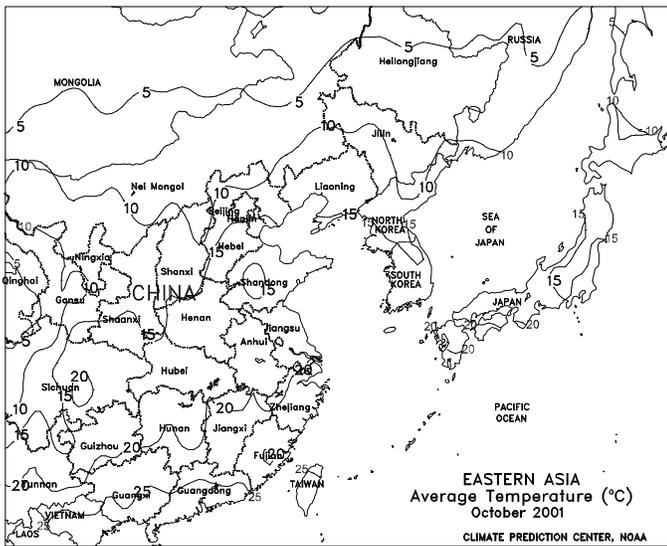
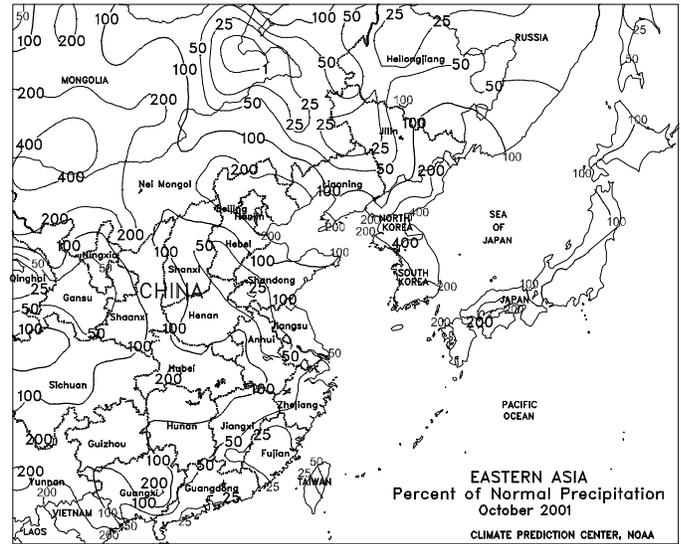
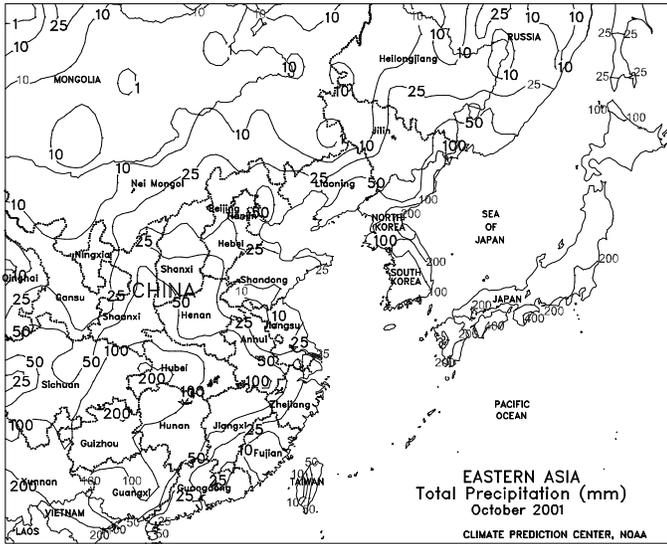
Widespread rain (8-45 mm, with locally heavier amounts) and some snow fell across most of Europe, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains. Sugar beet harvesting was slowed in northwestern Europe, and corn harvesting was likely delayed in southwestern Europe. Similarly, winter wheat and barley planting was delayed in southern Spain and Italy. In contrast, dry weather prevailed in southern Romania and Bulgaria, hampering winter grain development. Elsewhere in eastern Europe, showers helped winter grain establishment. The first widespread freeze of the autumn occurred in western Europe during the latter half of the week, with minimum temperatures dropping to between -3 and 0 degrees C in England, much of France, and northern Spain. Despite the colder weather later in the week, temperatures across the continent generally averaged within 2 degrees C of normal. In northeastern Europe, the seasonably cooler weather favored cold hardening of winter grains. In October, near-normal rainfall in western Europe aided winter grain development in the north and provided abundant pre-planting moisture in the south. After a wet September, drier weather in eastern Europe helped winter grain planting and early growth, except in southern Romania and Bulgaria, where persistent dryness slowed winter grain establishment. Mild weather across the continent favored early winter grain development where adequate moisture supplies existed.

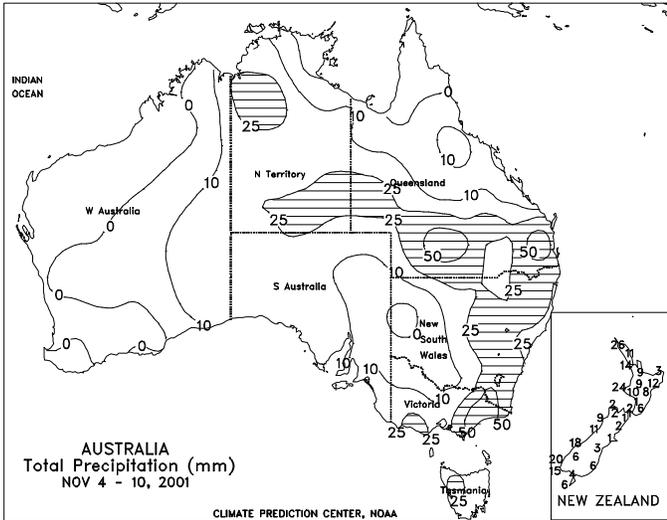




**EASTERN ASIA**

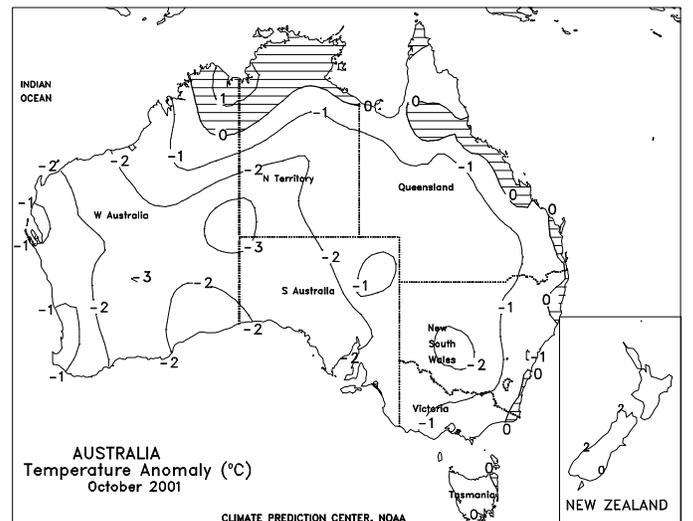
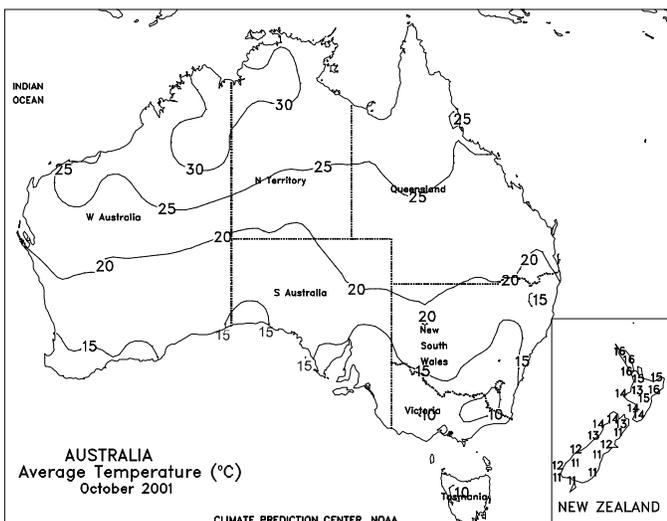
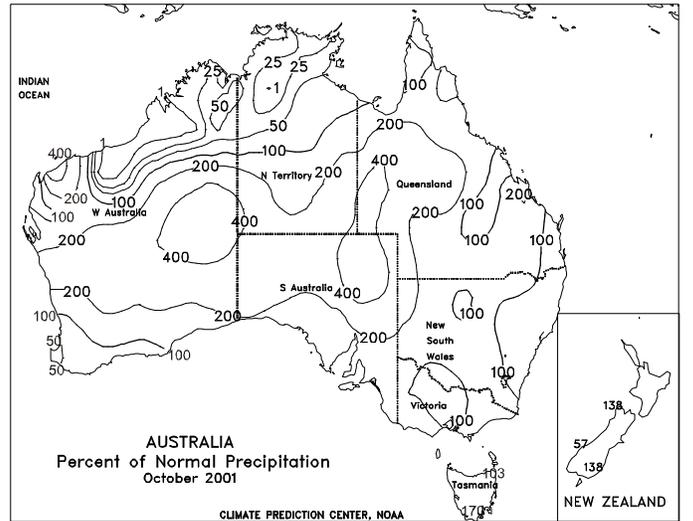
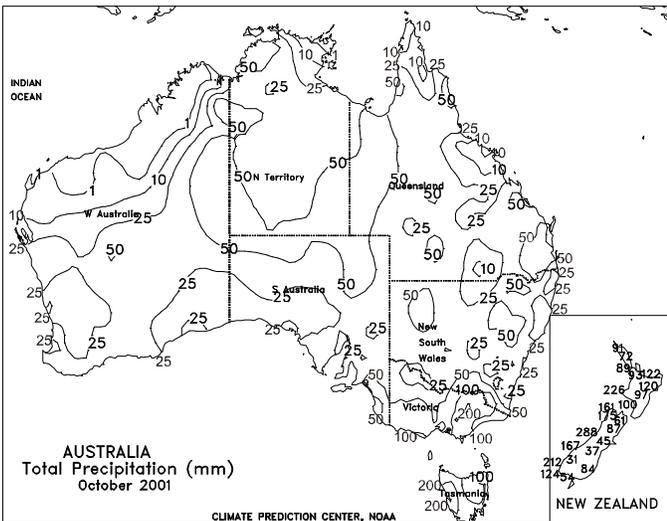
Seasonably dry weather prevailed across the North China Plain, where lingering dryness requires supplemental irrigation for winter wheat establishment. Light rain (5-20 mm) fell across the Yangtze Valley, maintaining adequate soil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds. The heavier rain (15-35 mm) fell across southern China (Hunan, Jiangxi, and Guangxi). Seasonably dry weather favored summer crop harvesting throughout most of the Korean Peninsula, while unseasonably heavy rain (25-40 mm) fell in central Japan, slowing rice harvesting. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across China, the Korean Peninsula, and Japan. Above-normal October rainfall slowed rice harvesting across the Korean Peninsula and southern Japan, while near-normal rainfall prevailed elsewhere in Japan. During mid to late October, rain benefited germinating to vegetative winter wheat across the North China Plain, but dryness still lingered. Mostly below-normal rainfall favored summer crop harvesting across the North China Plain and Manchuria. Above-normal rainfall boosted moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds across the Yangtze Valley, but slowed rice harvesting. Below-normal rainfall favored rice harvesting across extreme southern China.

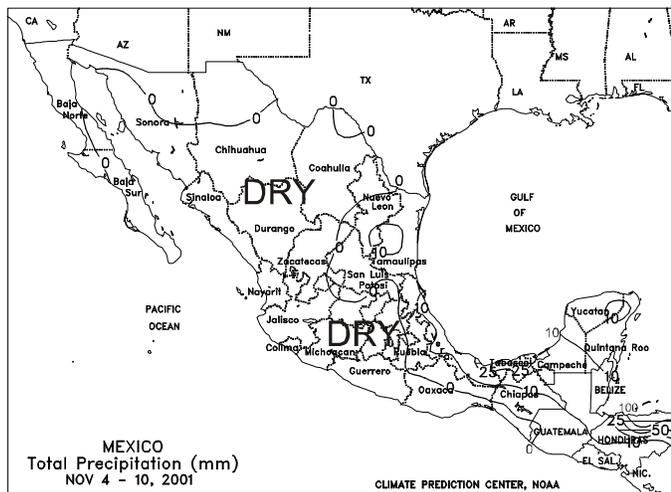




**AUSTRALIA**

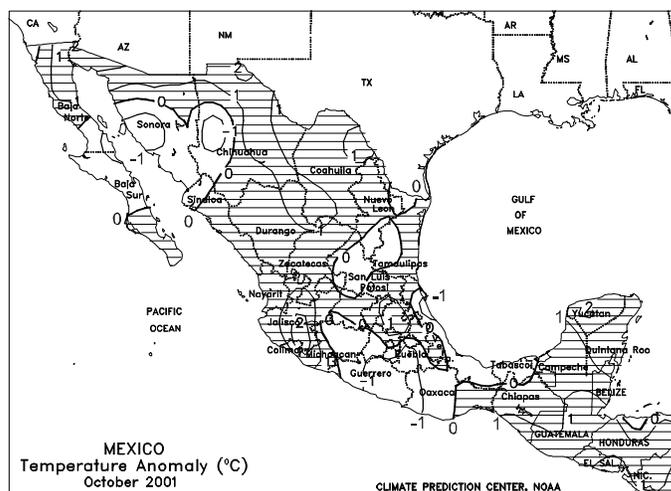
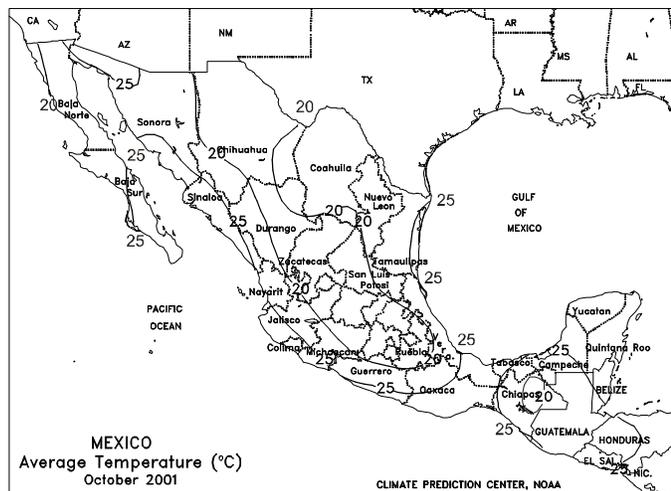
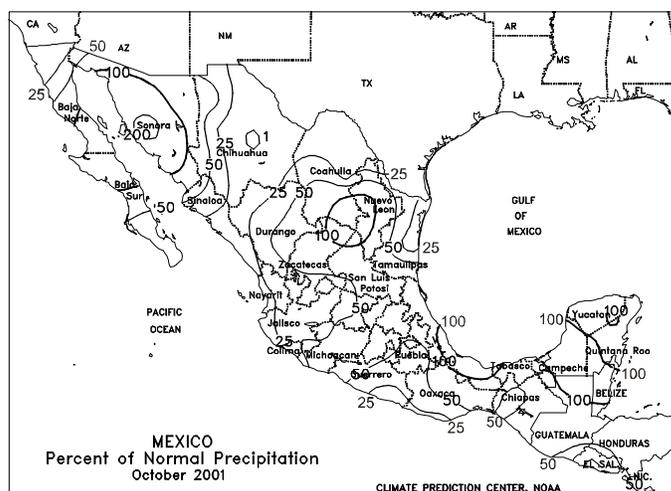
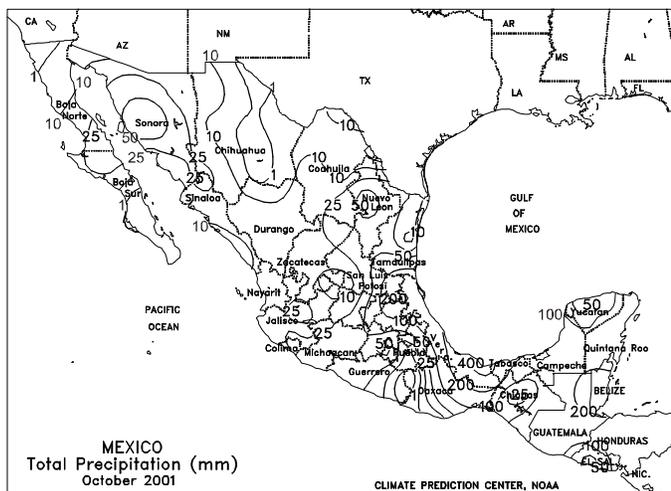
Widespread, locally heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) covered the east's main agricultural areas. The heaviest rain was concentrated over southern Queensland and northern New South Wales and was timely for establishment of sorghum, cotton, and sugarcane. Somewhat lighter showers (5-15 mm or more) overspread the southeast (South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales) late in the week, slowing winter crop harvesting and raising some concern for grain quality. Mostly dry weather prevailed in Western Australia, aiding fieldwork. Light showers lingered across New Zealand, following last week's abundant rainfall. In October, showers benefited filling winter grains and oilseeds across Western Australia and the southeast. The moisture was also favorable for pastures and grazing lands. Below-normal temperatures throughout the month slowed winter crop development in the main growing areas, with patchy frost reportedly causing isolated damage to immature crops in the southeast. In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, timely rain favored sorghum and cotton germination and, along the coast, provided needed moisture for sugarcane establishment.

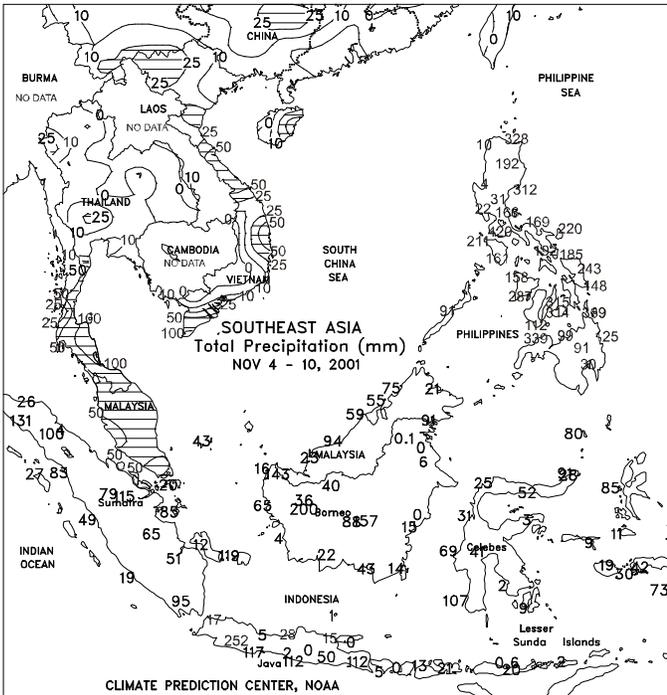




**MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA**

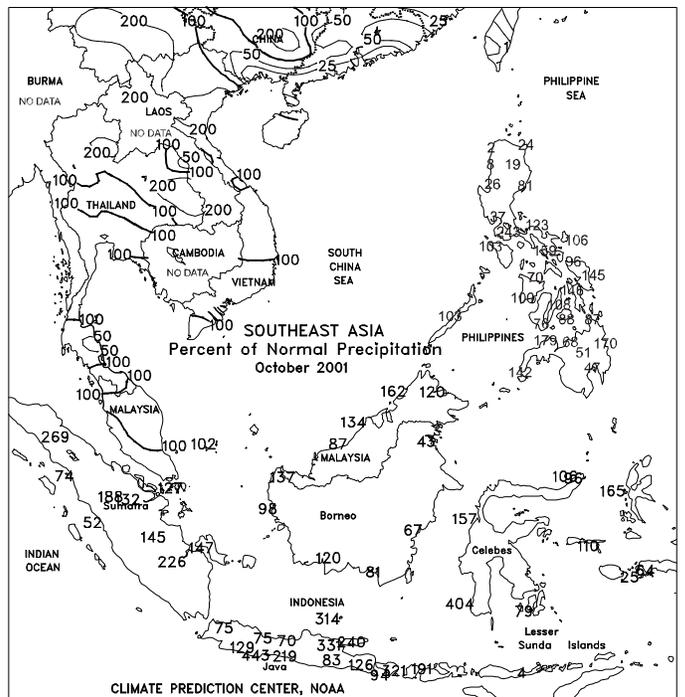
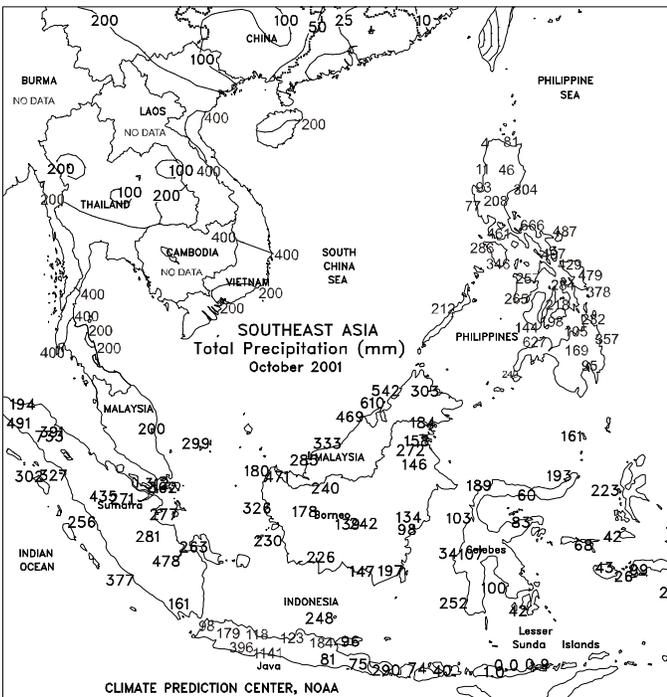
Seasonably dry weather favored summer crop harvesting across most of Mexico. Scattered rain (5-15 mm) fell across northeastern Mexico and Veracruz. The heavier amounts (10-40 mm) were reported in coastal Tabasco. Along the northern Honduras coast, heavy rain (100-250 mm) exacerbated flooding. In west-central Cuba, rainfall from Hurricane Michelle ranged from 30 to 40 mm, based on station reports, but greater amounts in excess of 100 mm were possible near landfall and to the east of the hurricane path in Cienfuegos and Villa Clara provinces. Drier weather later in the week aided hurricane recovery efforts. During October, below-normal rainfall prevailed across most of Mexico, favoring corn maturation and early harvesting. Above-normal rainfall was confined to portions of northwestern Mexico, as well as southeastern Mexico. In early October, Hurricane Iris brought heavy rain and wind to Belize and heavy rain to northern Honduras, while the remnants of Hurricane Juliette hit northwestern Mexico. During late October, heavy showers from the formation of Hurricane Michelle brought additional flooding to northern Honduras. *(This is the last summary for Mexico until the spring of 2002. Updates on Mexican and Central American weather will be published as warranted in the highlights section.)*

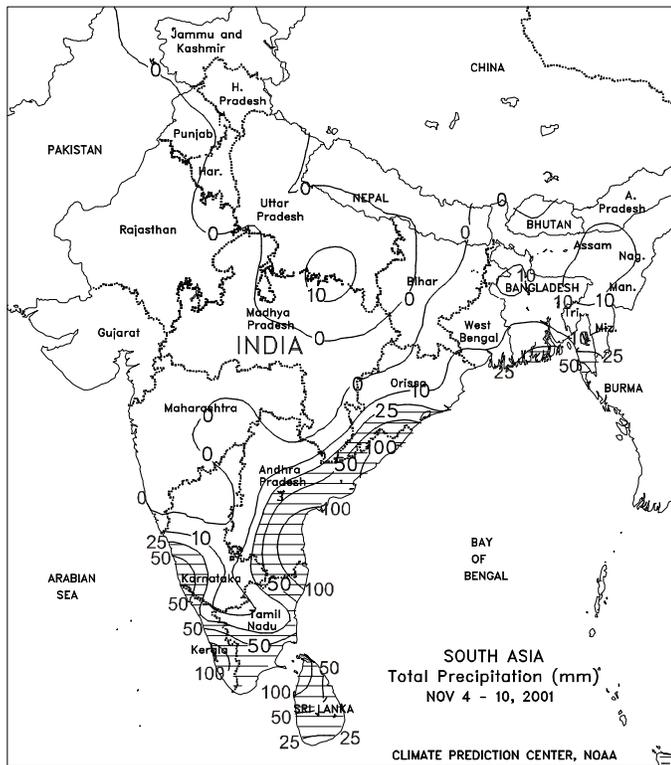
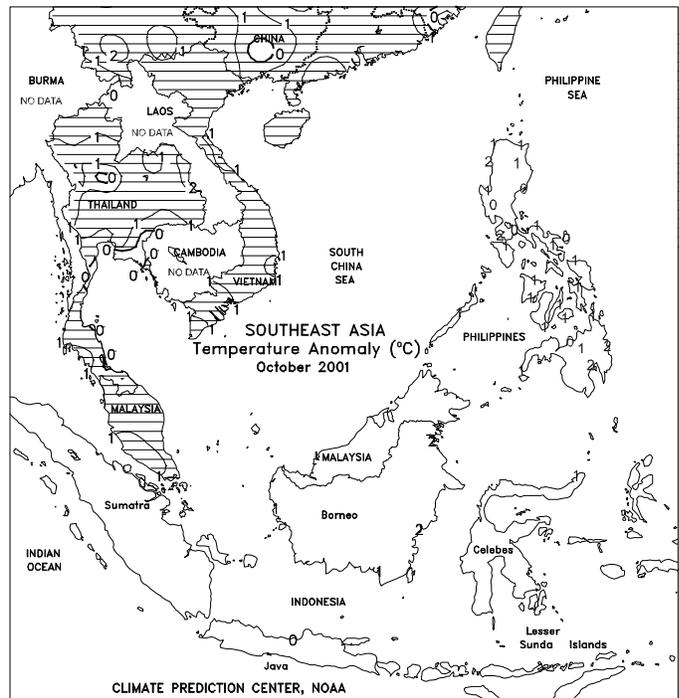
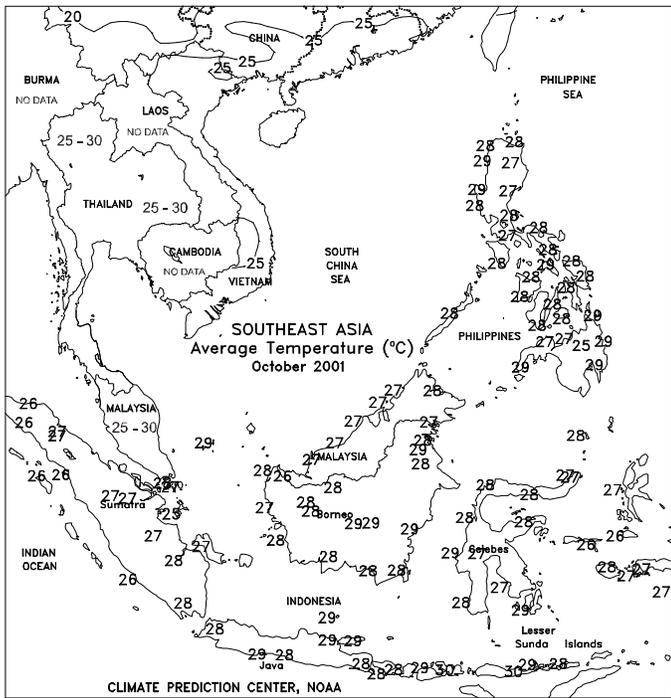




**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

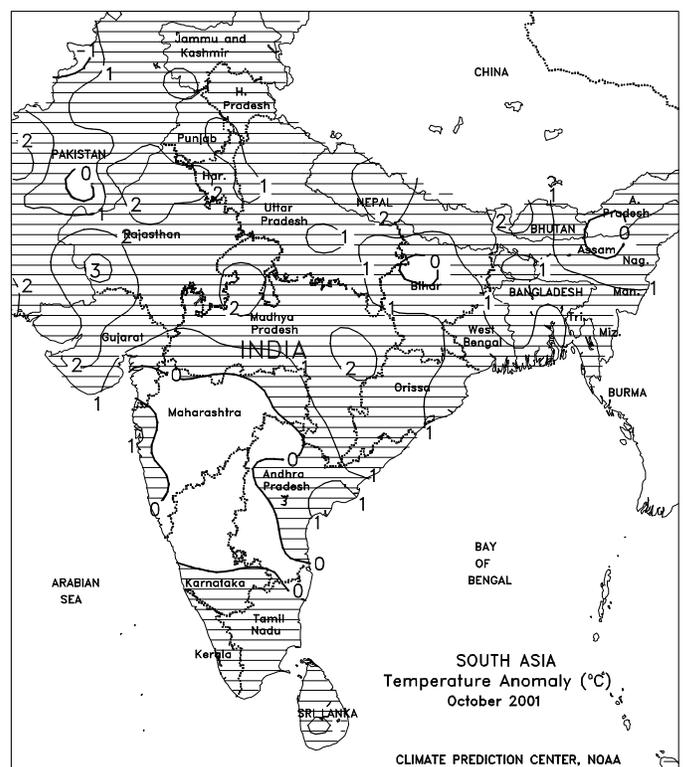
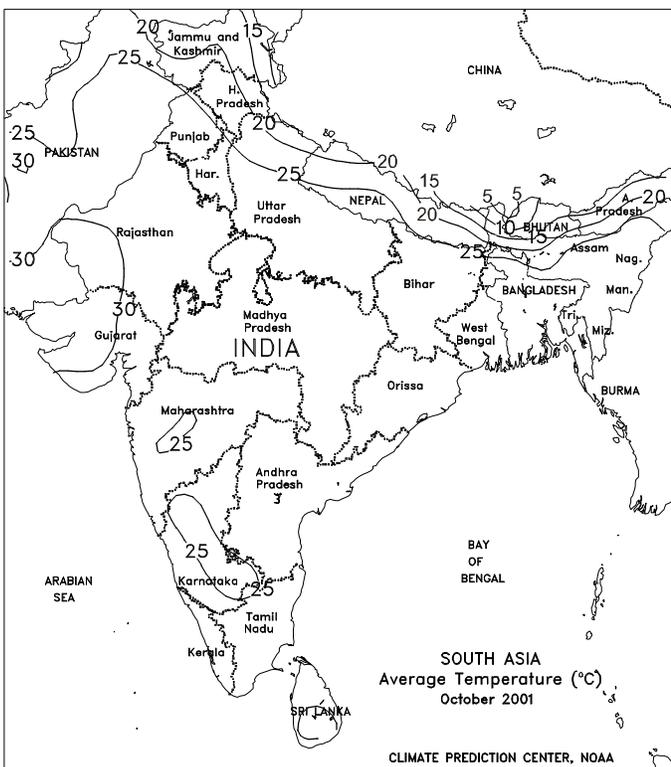
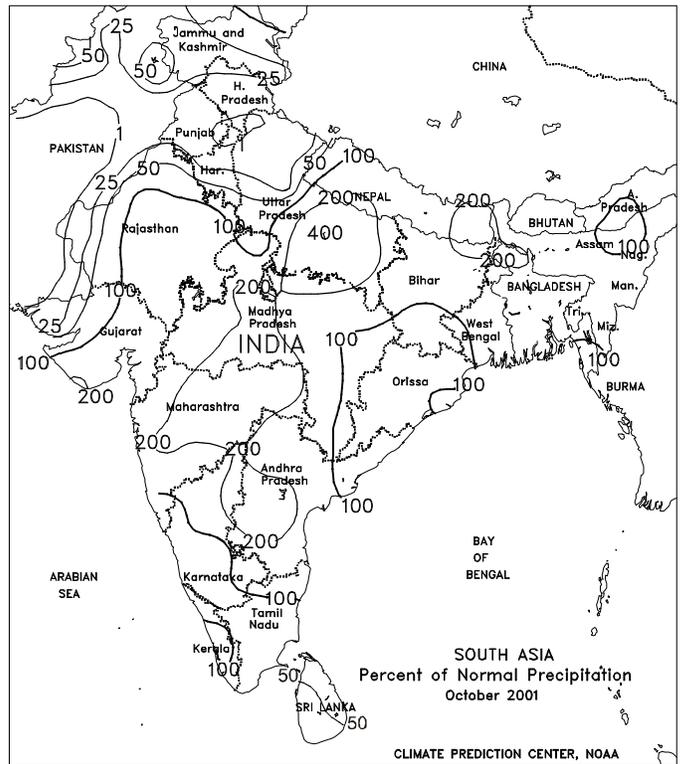
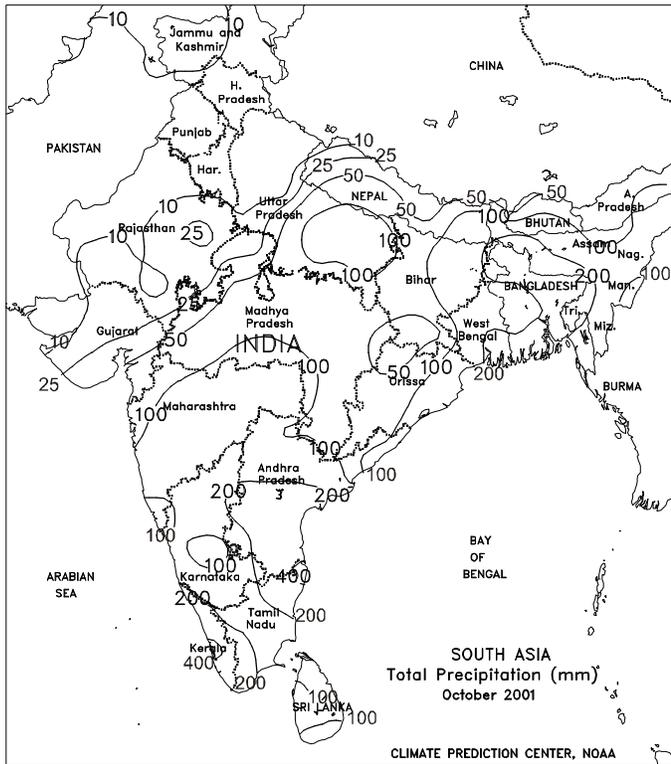
Typhoon Lingling began as a tropical depression east of the Philippines and then intensified into a tropical storm. Lingling continued to intensify as it passed over the central islands. Lingling produced heavy showers (100-400 mm) in sugarcane and main-season rice areas, possibly damaging sugarcane and maturing rice. Lingling continued westward into the South China Sea, further intensifying into a typhoon with maximum winds of 115 kts (132 mph). Typhoon Lingling's outer edge produced heavy showers (25-75 mm) as it approached central Vietnam at week's end, further slowing maturing 10<sup>th</sup> month rice. Seasonably dry weather favored main-season harvesting in Thailand. Variable showers (25-200 mm) fell throughout Java, Indonesia, slowing harvesting of second-season rice, but increasing moisture supplies for main-season rice. In peninsular Malaysia, heavy showers (50-75 mm) boosted moisture supplies for oil palm. In October, dry weather throughout Thailand and most of Vietnam aided harvest activities for main-season rice. In the Philippines, dry weather favored maturing rice and early harvest activities, and second crop planting. Eastern and central Java, Indonesia, received above-normal rainfall, slowing second-season rice harvesting, but increasing moisture supplies for main-season rice transplanting. Above-normal rainfall boosted moisture supplies for oil palm in peninsular Malaysia.

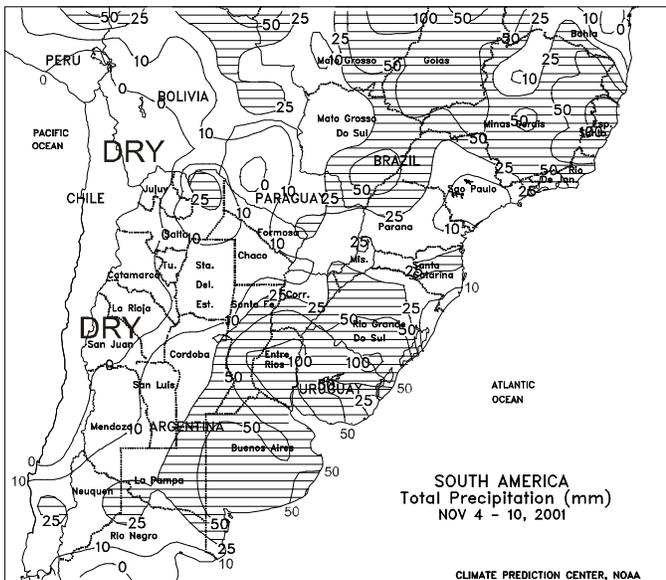




**SOUTH ASIA**

The southwest monsoon has withdrawn to a seasonable position over southern India. Consequently, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) redeveloped over south-coastal rice areas, increasing irrigation reserves for dry-season crops but hindering fieldwork, including main season harvests. Heavy rainfall did not reach the southern Interior, where cotton harvesting was likely underway. Warmer, drier weather became established over Bangladesh and eastern India, supporting fieldwork delayed by unseasonable rainfall. Dry, warm weather elsewhere in the region favored summer crop dry down and harvesting, as well as planting of winter grains and oilseeds. During October, the monsoon gradually receded from the region, although heavy rain returned to portions of central India, where the monsoon withdrew earlier than usual. This moisture was welcomed for late development of oilseeds and cotton, but came too late to improve yield prospects. Across the north, dry weather aided field preparation for winter crop producers, hoping to begin planting in November. Irrigation supplies for winter grain and oilseed establishment typically result from residual monsoon moisture, and this season's abundant rainfall has helped to replenish supplies, especially in Pakistan, following years of drought.

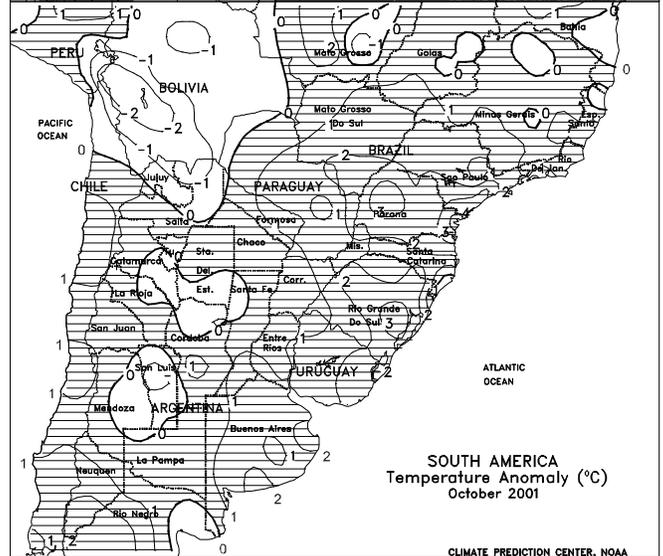
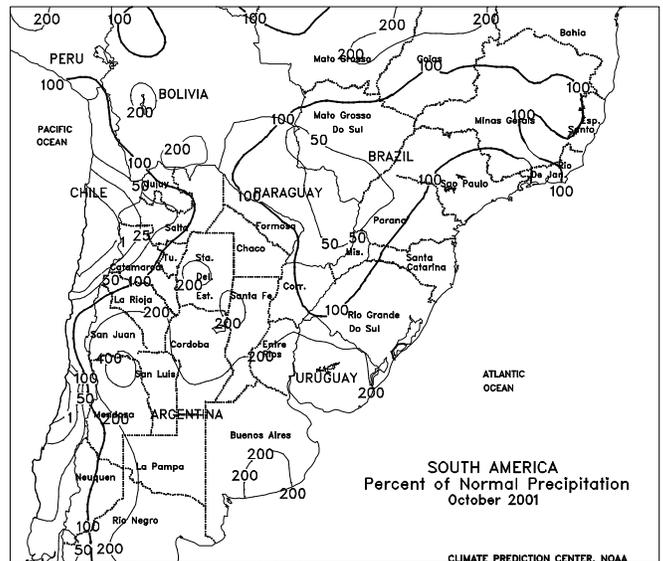
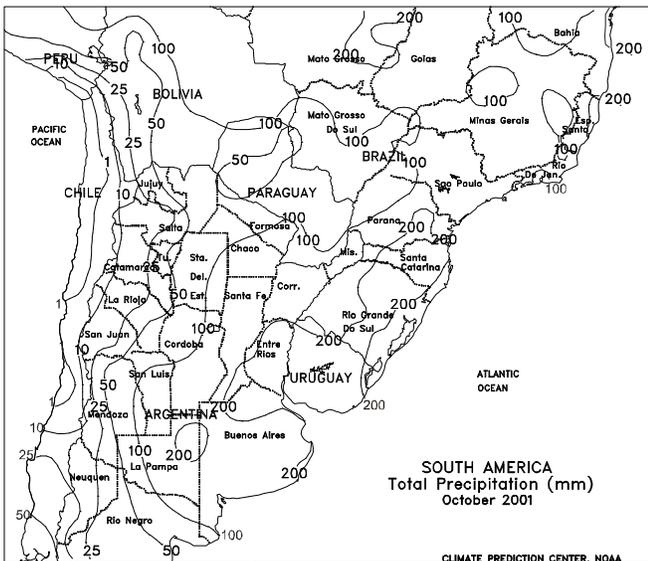


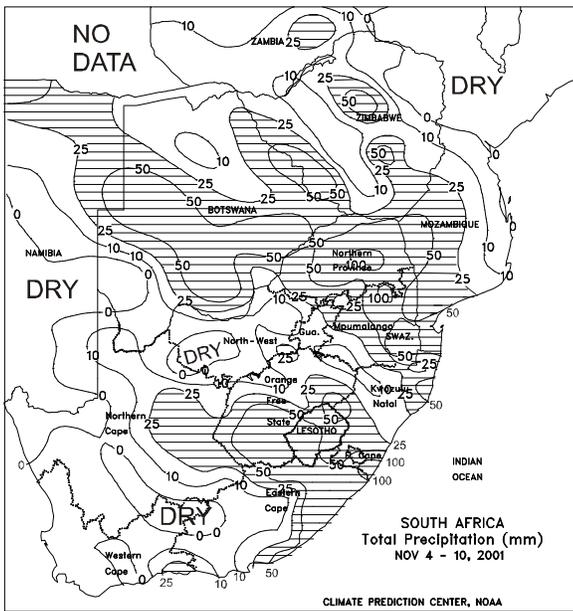


**SOUTH AMERICA**

In central Argentina, widespread mid- and late-week showers (40-70 mm) exacerbated flooding and summer crop planting delays. The excessive moisture also continued to hamper reproductive to filling winter wheat development and reduce wheat quality. In northern Argentina, seasonable showers (10-35 mm) provided adequate moisture for cotton planting. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, reducing evaporation rates. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of November 9, nationwide corn, sorghum, sunflower, and soybeans were 59, 31, 35, and 27 planted, respectively, compared with 59, 20, 40, and 12 percent last year, respectively. Wheat was primarily in the heading stage in Buenos Aires, and harvesting was beginning in northern Santa Fe. In southern Brazil, widespread showers (25-75 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for soybean planting across the major soybean-producing areas, especially in Parana. The rain also benefited coffee, oranges, and sugarcane in Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo. According to Safras, a Brazilian grain analyst firm, as of November 9, soybeans were 32 percent planted, the same as the 5-year average. Planting in Goias was well ahead of schedule, but planting was behind in Rio Grande do Sul.

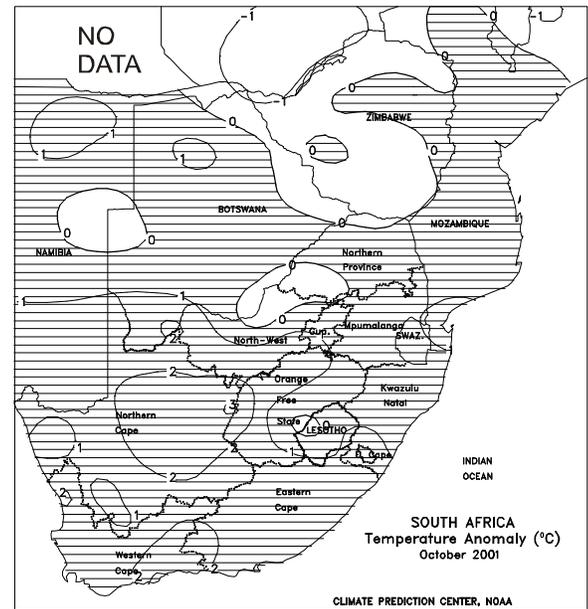
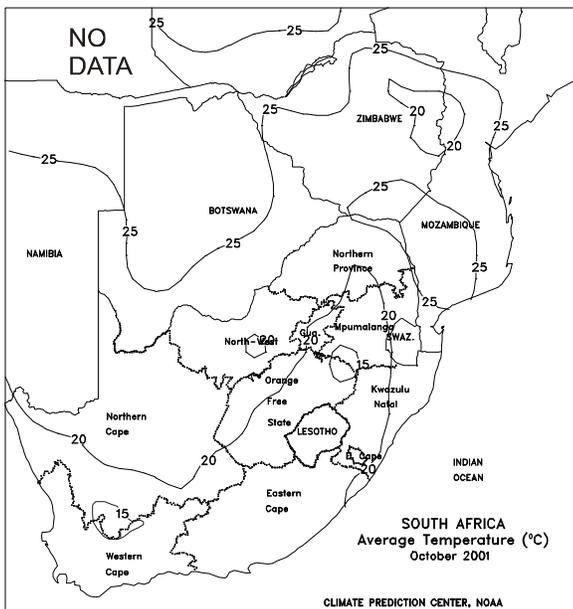
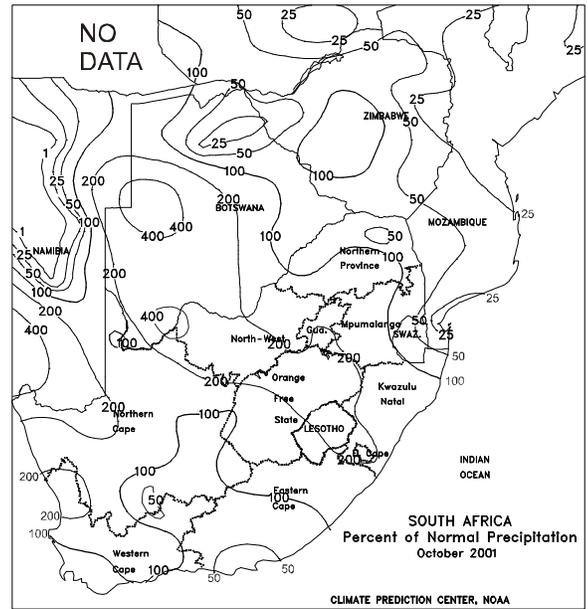
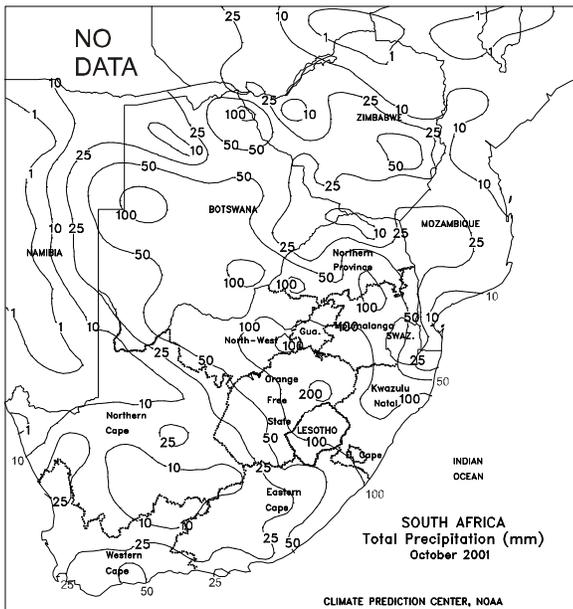
In central Argentina, much-above-normal October rainfall caused planting delays for corn and sunflower and greatly increased wheat disease potentials. Drier weather is needed to ease excessive moisture. Near-normal rainfall increased moisture supplies for cotton in northern Argentina. Across most of southern Brazil, near- to above-normal rainfall increased soil moisture for summer crop planting and for early coffee, sugarcane, and orange development. However, drier weather during late October favored soybean planting and wheat harvesting, especially in Parana and southern Mato Grosso do Sul.

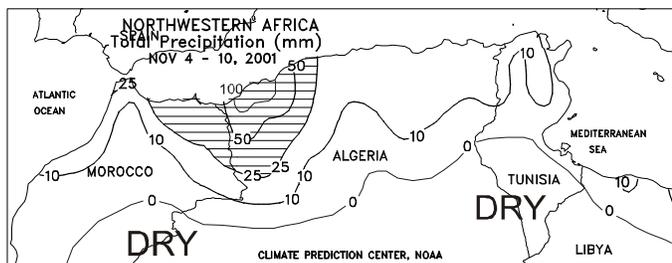




**SOUTH AFRICA**

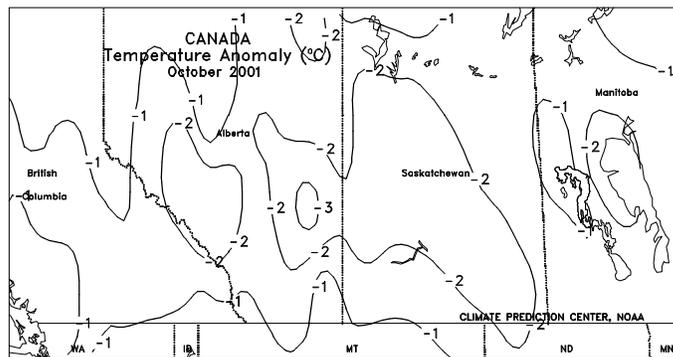
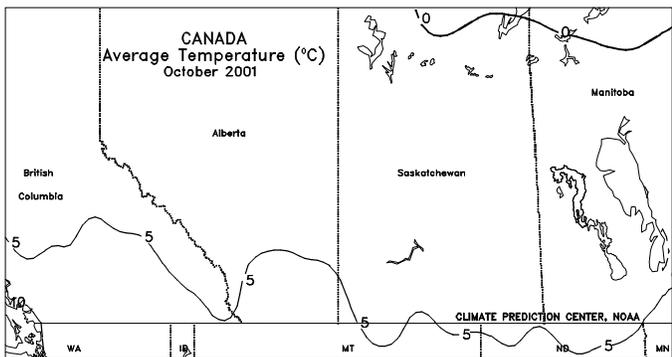
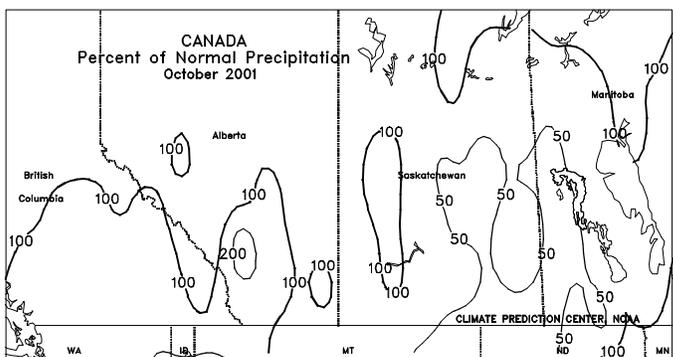
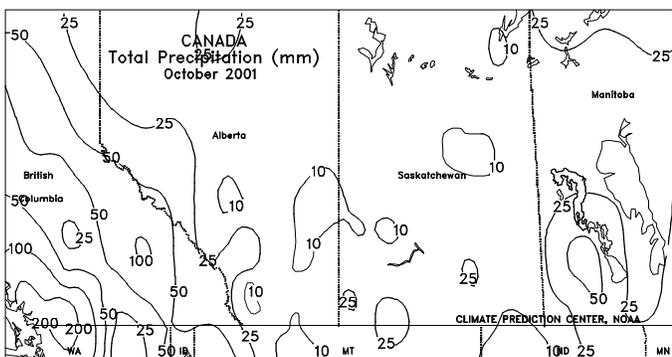
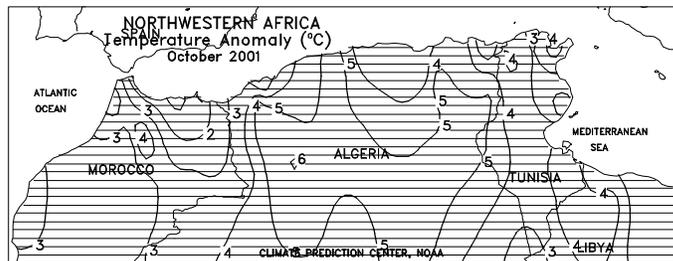
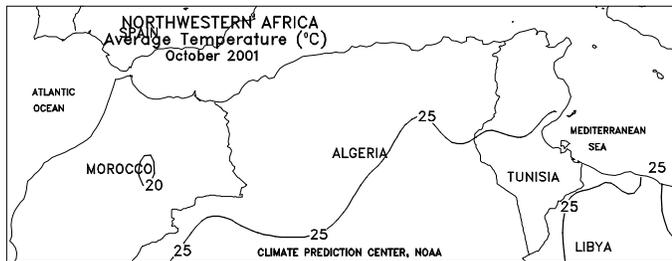
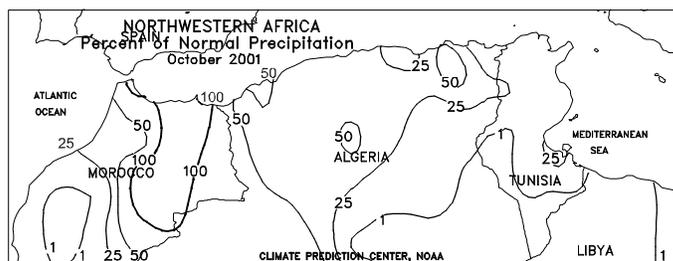
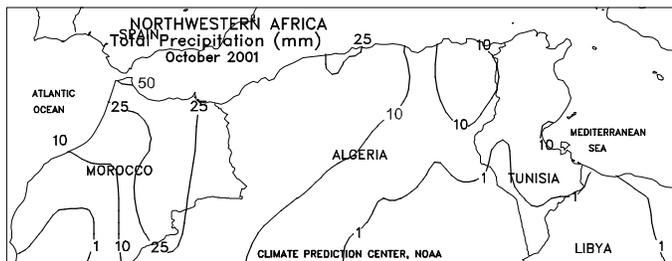
Widespread, locally heavy rain (10-50 mm or more, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued across the corn belt and coastal summer crop areas of KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Moisture levels are adequate to excessive for early summer crop development, and drier weather is needed in many locations for a resumption in planting. November is the optimal planting period for corn and many other summer crops. Although sowing can last into early January, it places the crop at a greater risk of summer heat stress, and damage if an earlier-than-expected autumn frost were to occur. In Western Cape, drier, warmer weather favored early crop development in orchards and pastures and aided wheat harvesting, following recent weeks of beneficial rainfall. During October, spring showers developed at midmonth across the corn belt, providing timely moisture for germinating summer crops and, by month's end, improving prospects for establishment. Near- to above-normal temperatures also favored early summer crop development. Excessive wetness, however, slowed farm activities, including wheat harvesting, and localized flooding continued to be a problem in western sections of the corn belt (Free State and North West) and parts of Eastern Cape.





**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA**

A low-pressure system moved across the Mediterranean Sea, bringing locally heavy showers (25-150 mm) to northwestern Algeria, with lesser amounts of rain falling over the remainder of the region. In northwestern Algeria, the greatest amounts of rain (50-150 mm) fell along coastal areas and the northern fringe of the winter grain regions, while southern areas received lesser amounts of precipitation (10-25 mm). Winter grain planting has begun in most areas, with most of the crop typically planted from mid-November to mid-December. In October, pre-planting fieldwork for winter grains was likely underway throughout the region. Northern Morocco and most of Algeria received above-normal rainfall, helping to condition topsoils for fieldwork. Below-normal rainfall was observed in eastern Algeria and Tunisia.



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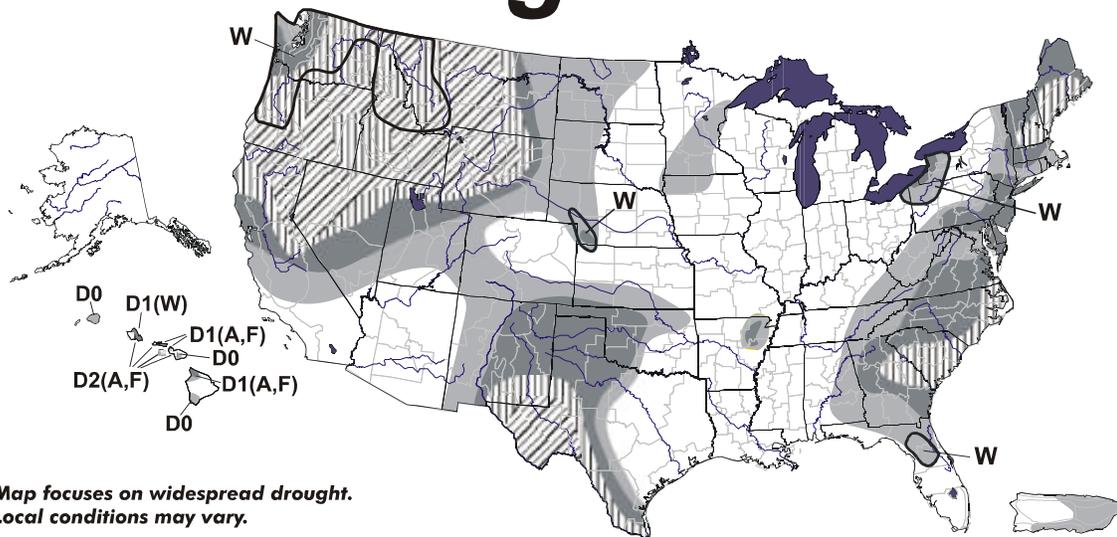
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November 6, 2001 Valid 8 a.m. EST

# U.S. Drought Monitor



Map focuses on widespread drought. Local conditions may vary.

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought-First Stage
- ▨ D2 Drought-Severe
- ▨ D3 Drought-Extreme
- ▨ D4 Drought-Exceptional
- Delineates Overlapping Areas

Drought Impact Types:  
A = Agriculture  
W = Water (Hydrological)  
F = Fire danger (Wildfires)  
(No type = All 3 impacts)



See accompanying text summary for forecast statements  
<http://enso.unl.edu/monitor/monitor.html>

● Released Thursday, November 8, 2001 ●  
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