

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

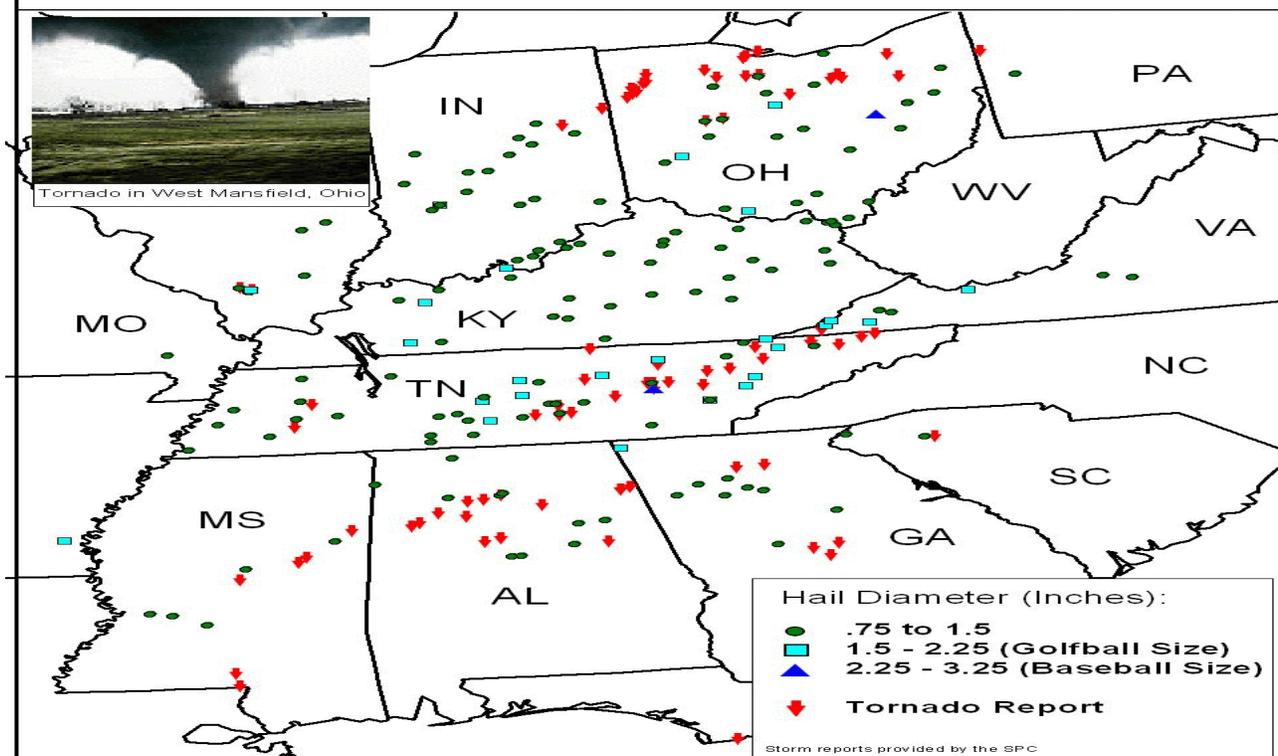
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



November 10, 2002: Severe Weather Outbreak



Tornado in West Mansfield, Ohio



HIGHLIGHTS

November 10 - 16, 2002

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Mostly dry weather returned to the **West**, following last week's highly beneficial precipitation. Scattered showers lingered in the **Northwest**, where winter grains benefited from soil moisture improvements but needed additional precipitation to ensure proper crop establishment. On the **Plains**, scattered rain and snow showers caused only minor fieldwork disruptions, permitting final winter wheat planting and sorghum, cotton, and peanut harvesting to accelerate across **southern portions of the region**. Meanwhile on the **northern and central High Plains**, cool weather and soil moisture shortages continued to limit winter wheat development.

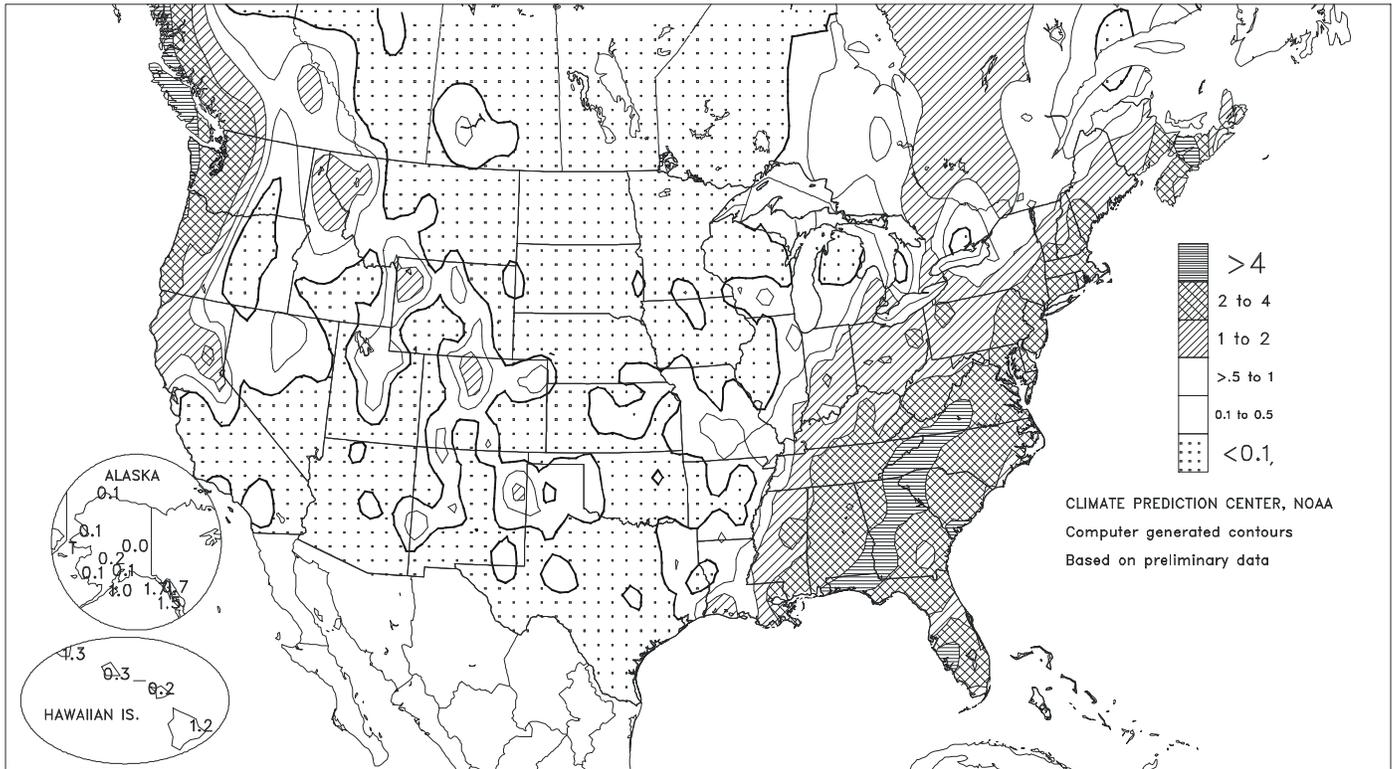
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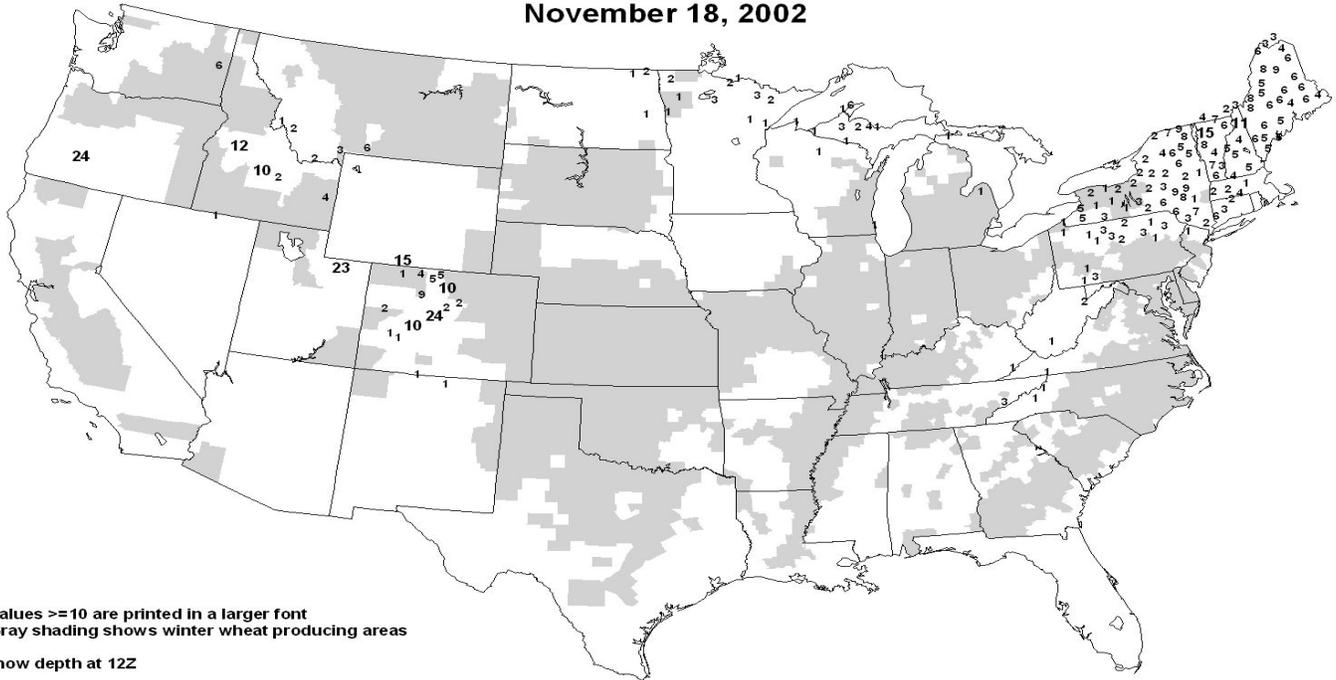
Total Precipitation (Inches)

NOV 10 - 16, 2002



Snow Depth (Inches)

November 18, 2002



Values >=10 are printed in a larger font
Gray shading shows winter wheat producing areas

Snow depth at 12Z

The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 16, 2002

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			
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS BATESVILLE X	66	45	82	31	56	3	0.98	-0.33	0.50	23.4	247%	62.10	131%	-	-	0	1	3	1
BELZONI X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLARKSDALE X	68	45	82	34	56	3	0.30	-1.01	0.30	17.6	200%	63.27	137%	-	-	0	0	1	0
CLEVELAND X	67	46	83	34	56	2	0.19	-1.05	0.12	17.0	186%	54.31	114%	-	-	0	0	3	0
GREENVILLE X	68	42	84	33	55	1	0.18	-1.15	0.18	14.7	164%	49.86	108%	-	-	0	0	1	0
GREENWOOD X	64	44	83	32	54	-1	0.37	-0.77	0.33	18.1	195%	47.41	102%	-	-	0	1	2	0
INDIANOLA 1S	63	44	84	33	53	-	0.20	-	0.18	16.1	-	47.59	-	62	57	0	0	3	0
INVERNESS 5E	63	46	84	36	55	-	0.25	-	0.25	16.6	-	43.73	-	63	55	0	0	1	0
LYON	64	44	82	35	54	-	0.49	-	0.45	15.8	-	48.31	-	61	47	0	0	2	0
MACON	65	46	84	34	56	-	1.82	-	0.94	16.6	-	43.33	-	62	58	0	0	3	2
MOORHEAD X	62	46	83	37	54	-1	0.28	-0.95	0.26	6.88	74%	34.60	72%	-	-	0	0	2	0
ONWARD	65	45	84	35	55	-	0.34	-	0.27	17.3	-	44.98	-	64	58	0	0	3	0
PERTSHIRE	63	43	83	33	53	-	0.26	-	0.15	13.8	-	-	-	61	52	0	0	2	0
ROLLING FORK X	70	45	86	36	58	3	0.31	-0.81	0.31	17.2	183%	38.65	81%	-	-	0	0	1	0
SCOTT	64	44	84	35	54	-	0.21	-	0.20	12.1	-	-	-	59	54	0	0	2	0
SIDON	65	46	84	35	55	-	0.25	-	0.25	15.1	-	51.43	-	64	55	0	0	1	0
STARKVILLE	65	45	84	35	55	-	2.39	-	1.47	17.1	-	-	-	64	54	0	0	2	2
TUNICA X	65	44	82	36	54	2	1.13	-0.15	0.70	20.0	229%	60.87	132%	-	-	0	0	3	1
TUNICA 1W	63	42	82	33	53	-	0.85	-	0.57	15.5	-	50.60	-	57	53	0	0	2	1
VANCE	62	43	81	34	52	-	0.77	-	0.48	23.2	-	56.29	-	59	55	0	0	2	0
VERONA	63	44	84	33	54	-	0.61	-	0.38	18.9	-	54.07	-	62	53	0	0	3	0
VICKSBURG X	70	47	84	37	58	1	0.91	-0.26	0.75	23.6	244%	51.12	103%	-	-	0	0	2	1
YAZOO CITY X	69	46	85	35	58	2	1.99	0.80	1.32	21.9	228%	57.05	112%	-	-	0	0	2	2
STONEVILLE X	68	46	84	35	57	3	0.17	-1.06	0.17	17.5	193%	55.53	123%	64	53	0	0	1	0
MO DELTA	58	37	76	29	47	0	0.93	0.09	0.63	6.61	68%	50.42	113%	53	45	0	2	3	1
STEELE	60	41	79	34	51	2	0.34	-0.38	0.21	11.1	121%	43.65	99%	56	50	0	0	3	0
GLENNONVILLE	59	40	77	33	49	1	0.51	-0.25	0.36	7.82	89%	36.35	92%	55	48	0	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE-LF	59	41	78	34	50	3	0.52	-0.29	0.3	9.33	97%	39.35	91%	61	50	0	0	3	0
CLARKTON	59	40	77	33	49	1	0.81	0.05	0.63	9.77	110%	46.2	117%	56	48	0	0	3	1
CARDWELL	60	40	78	31	50	1	0.04	-0.74	0.02	8.88	90%	39.66	90%	59	51	0	1	2	0
CHARLESTON	57	39	75	32	49	1	0.56	-0.25	0.4	10.2	121%	42.97	102%	56	47	0	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE-DC	59	41	77	35	50	3	0.47	-0.34	0.26	8.55	89%	37.27	86%	64	56	0	0	4	0

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

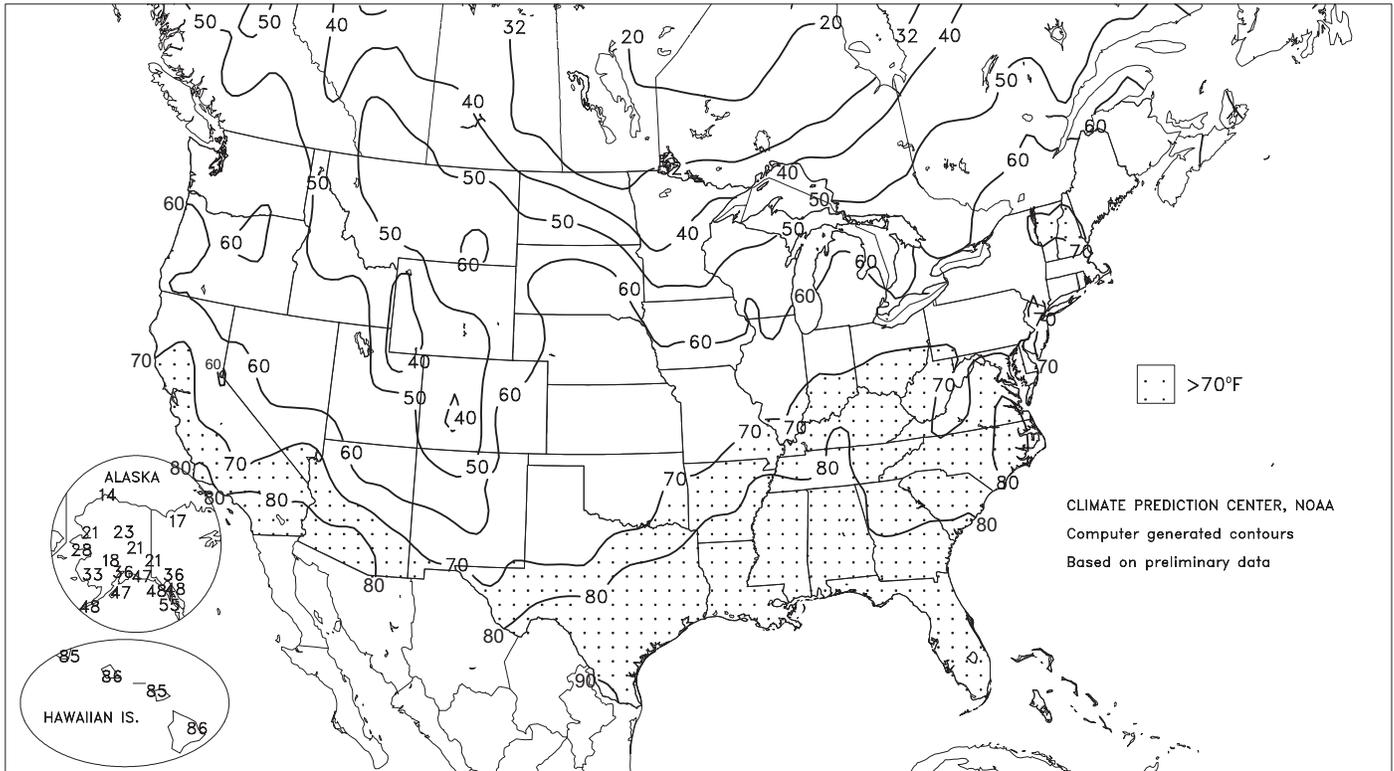
X Based on 1971-2000 normals.

- Sufficient Data not available.

Weather and Crop Summary: Sporadic precipitation fell throughout the Delta, halting some producers and delaying others in their harvesting. Most areas where rainfall was under half an inch were only delayed a day and some even continued "mudding" through the cotton once the bolls dried out. There were numerous reports of cotton harvesters being stuck multiple times. Cotton yield reductions due to the inclimate weather of this harvesting season are estimated at approximately 30 percent, but with such a high yield potential on the stalks early in the season, the Delta's predicted yield is still around average. Some light tillage work, mostly on the sandier soils, is beginning to be undertaken, especially where ruts were cut into the fields by the harvesters.

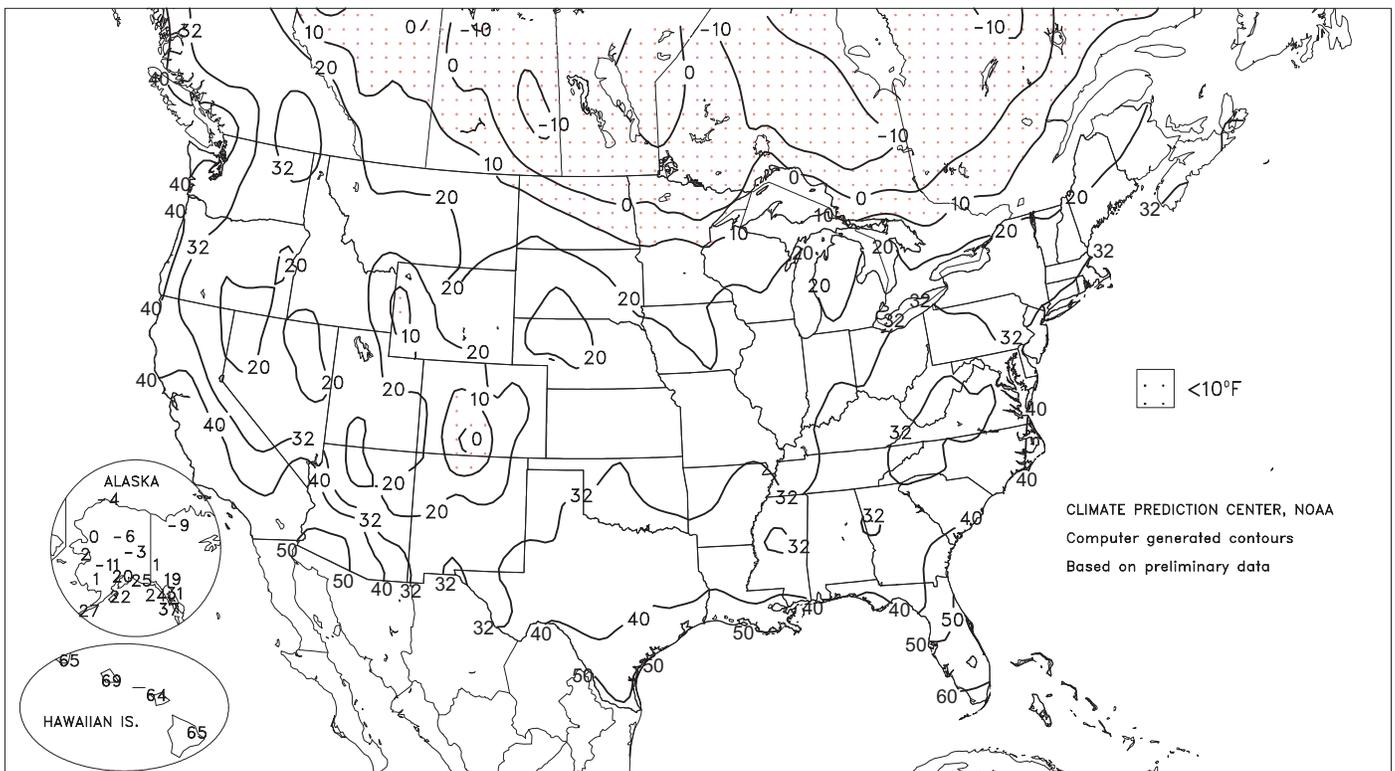
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

NOV 10 - 16, 2002



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

NOV 10 - 16, 2002



(Continued from front cover)

Autumn fieldwork also proceeded with few delays in the **Midwest**, allowing corn and soybean harvesting to approach completion. Toward week's end, rain and snow further boosted soil moisture reserves in winter wheat areas of the **Ohio Valley**, but unfavorably dry conditions persisted in a narrow band from the **lower Missouri Valley to Lower Michigan**. On Saturday, a developing storm system in the **Southeast** took aim at the **Atlantic Seaboard**. Farther south and east, a severe weather outbreak on November 10 triggered dozens of tornadoes and caused local destruction from the **central Gulf Coast to the lower Great Lakes region**. Parts of **Tennessee, Alabama, and Ohio** were especially hard hit. Enough rain fell across the **Delta** early in the week and again toward week's end to cause additional cotton and soybean harvest delays. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather allowed lowland flooding to subside in the **western Gulf Coast region**. Farther east, two episodes of heavy rain brought additional drought relief but hampered fieldwork from **Georgia northward**, while scattered showers and thunderstorms eased citrus irrigation requirements across **southern Florida**.

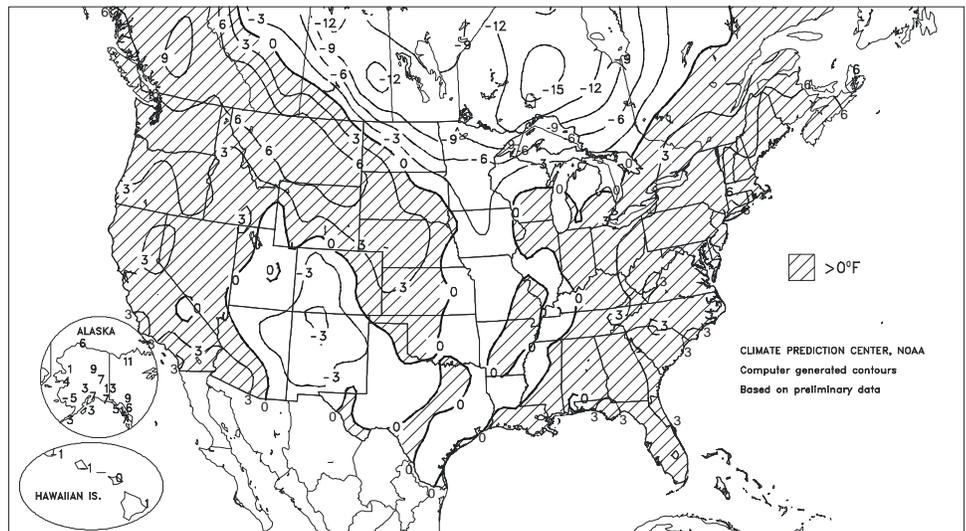
The most significant severe weather outbreak of the year struck areas from the **central Gulf Coast to the lower Great Lakes region** on November 10, nearly doubling (from 13 to 24) the year-to-date number of killer tornadoes and increasing the number of 2002 tornado-related fatalities from 17 to 52. According to preliminary reports from the Storm Prediction Center, the majority of the destruction was noted in parts of **Tennessee** (17 deaths), **Alabama** (11 deaths), and **Ohio** (5 deaths). The last time more people perished during a single tornado outbreak was May 3, 1999, when there were 46 fatalities in **Oklahoma** and **Kansas**. One of the worst storms during the November 10 outbreak, the Saragossa Tornado, cut a 60-mile swath across four **Alabama** counties from **Fayette to Cullman** in a 1-hour and 20-minute span, peaking as an F3 (winds estimated from 158 to 206 mph) near **Saragossa**, with a maximum width of five-eighths of a mile.

Locally heavy showers accompanied the severe weather, resulting in daily-record rainfall totals on November 10 in locations such as **Lexington, KY** (2.49 inches), and **Evansville, IN** (1.82 inches). Farther east, early-week warmth produced more than 50 daily-record highs in the **East** on November 10-11. In **Maine, Caribou** and **Houlton** posted daily-record highs of 66°F on Monday, just 3 days after both locations noted daily-record lows of 6°F. Farther south, record highs on November 10 included 86°F in **Alexandria, LA**, and 82°F in **Bowling Green, KY**. Warmth lingered through Tuesday in **Florida**, where **Miami** registered consecutive daily-record highs (89°F on November 11 and 12).

Meanwhile, rain and snow showers lingered early in the week across the **West**, followed by a return to dry, warmer weather. Some precipitation persisted, however, in the **Pacific Northwest**. In **southern California, Simi Valley** netted a daily-record total (0.45 inch) on November 10. Four days later, daily-record warmth overspread parts of the **Northwest** in advance of an **eastern Pacific** storm system. Record highs in **Washington** included 57°F in **Wenatchee** and 55°F in **Omak**. In **northwestern Oregon, Astoria**

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

NOV 10 - 16, 2002



received measurable rainfall every day during the week, excluding November 14, totaling 1.88 inches. In addition, **Astoria's** wind gusts peaked at 47 mph on November 12 and 56 mph on November 16.

As the week ended, a strengthening storm system in the **Southeast** began moving northeastward up the **Atlantic Coast**, eventually becoming the season's first Nor'easter a day later. To the north, Arctic air filtered southward across the **Great Lakes region and New England**, generating a mixture of snow, sleet, and freezing rain in **western, central, and northern New England**, rain in the **middle and southern Atlantic Coast States**, and gusty winds and coastal flooding along the coast. **Albany, NY**, measured a November 16 record 3.4 inches of mostly snow and sleet, while a significant accumulation of ice was commencing in **east-central New York, northern Connecticut, and western and central Massachusetts**. In southern locales, November 16 record rains were measured at **Asheville, NC** (0.86 inch), **Columbia, SC** (0.72 inch), **Augusta, GA** (0.89 inch), and **Ft. Myers, FL** (4.68 inches). In contrast, Santa Ana (easterly) winds in **southern California** brought near-record to record warmth to many locations as highs reached into the 80s°F (83°F at **Oceanside** and 87°F at **El Cajon**).

In **Hawaii**, scattered trade wind showers dropped light to moderate rain on orographically favored locations, with locally heavy totals on **northern and eastern sections of Kauai and Oahu**. The highest amounts on **Kauai** (96-hour totals starting at 8 a.m. HST, November 13) included 7.19 inches at **Kokee**, 6.00 inches at **Wainiha**, and 3.75 inches at **Wailua**. On **Oahu**, the greatest 96-hour amounts (starting 8 a.m. HST, November 12) included 3.13 inches at **Palisades**, 2.98 inches at **Manoa Lyon Arboretum**, and 2.72 inches at **Wilson Tunnel**. Weekly rainfall was generally under an inch at **windward locations of the Big Island and Maui**, and little or no precipitation was recorded at leeward locations. Mild and mostly dry weather remained across **most of Alaska**, except for **extreme western areas** where weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5°F below normal. In contrast, **south-central Alaska** stations reported departures up to +13°F (at **Northway**). Surplus weekly precipitation totals were limited to the **southeastern Panhandle** (7.01 inches at **Ketchikan** and 4.57 inches at **Annette Island**) and on parts of the **Aleutian Islands** (2.11 inches at **Cold Bay** and 1.28 inches at **Dutch Harbor**).

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 16, 2002

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						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. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	47	82	35	56	2	2.05	0.95	1.16	19.45	202	56.58	120	97	55	0	0	4	1
HUNTSVILLE	62	45	82	34	54	2	1.16	-0.05	0.58	13.02	126	44.14	90	92	61	0	0	3	2
MOBILE	69	50	80	36	60	1	2.91	1.61	2.59	25.38	212	62.70	106	94	73	0	0	4	1
AK MONTGOMERY	69	48	85	35	59	2	2.32	1.29	1.63	9.07	102	32.57	69	99	67	0	0	4	1
ANCHORAGE	33	26	36	20	29	7	0.06	-0.17	0.06	7.86	142	15.22	105	93	84	0	7	1	0
BARROW	10	2	14	-4	6	6	0.06	0.03	0.04	2.45	213	4.48	114	90	84	0	7	2	0
FAIRBANKS	15	4	21	-3	10	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.23	93	12.92	140	83	78	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	43	36	48	31	39	6	0.73	-0.51	0.30	17.73	94	49.47	98	98	90	0	1	6	0
KODIAK	43	32	47	22	38	4	0.97	-0.55	0.68	26.91	136	74.13	115	89	82	0	3	5	1
NOME	20	8	28	2	14	-4	0.02	-0.28	0.01	4.33	91	12.04	80	78	68	0	7	2	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	50	26	57	20	38	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	6.88	134	11.50	57	73	24	0	7	0	0
PHOENIX	79	56	81	54	68	6	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.85	45	2.22	32	37	19	0	0	0	0
TUCSON	75	46	81	40	60	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.20	73	6.98	65	40	25	0	0	0	0
YUMA	81	58	83	54	69	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	4	0.19	8	35	23	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	63	38	73	31	50	-1	0.00	-1.15	0.00	4.31	43	38.42	101	92	42	0	2	0	0
LITTLE ROCK	64	43	81	35	53	1	0.10	-1.25	0.08	9.51	87	38.70	89	88	40	0	0	2	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	66	47	75	41	57	1	0.11	-0.02	0.04	1.40	192	2.99	55	91	75	0	0	5	0
FRESNO	66	48	72	45	57	4	0.04	-0.21	0.01	1.80	123	4.53	49	99	87	0	0	4	0
LOS ANGELES	77	55	87	53	66	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.52	138	3.20	30	72	35	0	0	0	0
REDDING	63	43	71	36	53	1	0.48	-0.47	0.34	2.54	54	13.40	50	90	71	0	0	3	0
SACRAMENTO	66	48	72	43	57	3	0.21	-0.30	0.17	2.39	103	10.76	75	98	60	0	0	5	0
SAN DIEGO	74	55	86	52	65	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.55	47	2.13	24	77	51	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	65	52	69	49	58	3	0.10	-0.48	0.09	2.95	119	8.91	56	93	79	0	0	2	0
STOCKTON	65	48	69	44	57	3	0.14	-0.27	0.08	2.32	114	6.95	62	97	84	0	0	6	0
CO ALAMOSA	43	11	47	3	27	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.01	112	4.20	63	79	49	0	7	0	0
CO SPRINGS	49	24	65	18	37	0	0.02	-0.09	0.02	2.69	112	7.48	45	80	27	0	6	1	0
DENVER INTL	50	27	57	20	38	0	0.03	-0.11	0.03	1.19	53	7.03	54	78	32	0	6	1	0
GRAND JUNCTION	46	29	50	25	38	-1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	4.62	200	7.65	94	88	59	0	7	0	0
PUEBLO	57	24	68	12	41	2	0.02	-0.11	0.02	1.11	61	3.60	31	68	33	0	5	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	56	44	64	36	50	4	1.61	0.76	0.75	12.77	141	37.18	95	91	75	0	0	5	2
HARTFORD	58	42	69	31	50	7	1.17	0.21	0.55	9.58	93	34.90	86	91	67	0	2	5	1
DC WASHINGTON	61	47	73	37	54	4	2.93	2.23	1.66	10.85	126	29.29	84	97	77	0	0	3	3
DE WILMINGTON	59	43	72	33	51	4	2.63	1.90	1.41	12.88	148	34.12	90	90	51	0	0	4	2
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	62	88	51	71	4	0.86	0.16	0.49	8.20	64	49.90	110	92	52	0	0	3	0
JACKSONVILLE	76	57	85	44	66	4	2.23	1.71	1.07	14.29	110	49.06	101	96	65	0	0	3	2
KEY WEST	83	74	86	69	78	1	0.47	-0.16	0.31	11.88	103	36.92	103	85	62	0	0	3	0
MIAMI	84	69	89	62	77	2	1.07	1.36	2.14	9.70	58	58.66	107	93	61	0	0	2	1
ORLANDO	79	63	88	53	71	2	1.74	1.21	1.37	11.63	121	54.61	122	94	57	0	0	3	1
PENSACOLA	71	53	82	40	62	1	3.20	2.13	2.08	23.40	191	58.85	101	94	72	0	0	5	2
TALLAHASSEE	74	54	86	36	64	3	1.54	0.63	1.31	15.37	150	49.50	86	96	63	0	0	3	1
TAMPA	79	64	88	51	72	2	1.09	0.76	0.61	10.45	110	46.13	111	93	62	0	0	3	1
WEST PALM	83	65	89	57	74	1	2.87	1.50	1.99	8.23	49	57.78	104	92	65	0	0	4	2
GA ATHENS	65	46	74	33	56	3	3.42	2.54	1.70	15.57	174	40.89	96	95	74	0	0	4	3
ATLANTA	64	47	75	37	56	2	2.80	1.83	1.66	17.11	185	41.87	94	89	69	0	0	5	1
AUGUSTA	68	49	79	33	59	4	3.31	2.69	1.67	13.54	164	36.45	91	98	72	0	0	4	3
COLUMBUS	67	49	81	36	58	1	3.12	2.21	1.56	11.33	155	39.63	94	97	64	0	0	5	3
MACON	68	48	80	34	58	2	3.69	2.95	1.42	12.34	171	35.87	91	96	65	0	0	5	3
SAVANNAH	73	54	85	40	64	5	3.16	2.60	1.39	13.69	144	42.77	94	10	73	0	0	5	3
HI HILO	83	67	86	65	75	1	1.19	-2.62	0.91	16.25	60	122.1	113	91	69	0	0	3	1
HONOLULU	83	72	86	69	77	-1	0.25	-0.25	0.15	2.47	61	12.10	84	85	72	0	0	4	0
KAHULUI	83	69	85	64	76	0	0.19	-0.29	0.07	4.63	187	14.34	98	86	79	0	0	4	0
LIHUE	80	69	85	65	75	-1	1.28	0.18	0.62	4.89	52	29.66	91	88	78	0	0	5	1
ID BOISE	52	37	54	31	44	3	0.10	-0.21	0.08	1.70	78	5.07	50	84	64	0	2	2	0
LEWISTON	55	39	59	33	47	6	0.37	0.09	0.13	1.72	72	9.38	85	89	73	0	0	4	0
POCATELLO	47	29	54	21	38	2	0.07	-0.18	0.07	2.20	91	6.71	61	84	66	0	7	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	48	36	62	31	42	2	0.22	-0.49	0.17	3.75	49	31.99	99	85	71	0	1	3	0
MOLINE	50	34	61	28	42	2	0.03	-0.60	0.02	3.07	41	31.96	92	82	61	0	3	2	0
PEORIA	49	34	61	29	42	1	0.16	-0.53	0.11	2.83	38	31.46	98	93	63	0	2	2	0
ROCKFORD	47	32	58	23	40	2	0.03	-0.58	0.02	4.85	65	31.60	95	84	67	0	2	2	0
SPRINGFIELD	51	35	64	30	43	0	0.14	-0.52	0.13	4.79	69	38.41	121	91	65	0	2	2	0
IN EVANSVILLE	55	39	76	32	47	0	1.96	0.98	1.83	11.83	151	43.31	112	90	68	0	2	2	1
FORT WAYNE	50	37	65	29	43	1	1.32	0.63	1.18	5.82	84	30.99	96	93	74	0	3	3	1
INDIANAPOLIS	52	37	70	31	45	1	1.60	0.75	1.49	8.95	119	36.43	101	95	77	0	2	2	1
SOUTH BEND	49	34	67	21	42	1	0.32	-0.46	0.16	3.68	42	25.98	74	87	65	0	3	3	0
IA BURLINGTON	49	31	62	26	40	-2	0.13	-0.50	0.08	4.57	58	36.25	105	91	52	0	4	2	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	46	27	59	20	37	-1	0.02	-0.50	0.02	8.18	123	36.24	117	96	57	0	5	1	0
DES MOINES	47	27	61	21	37	-2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.41	63	25.38							

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 16, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						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. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	57	35	65	29	46	1	0.07	-0.36	0.07	9.30	145	32.23	114	91	60	0	2	1	0
KY JACKSON	57	43	78	35	50	2	1.62	0.66	0.82	12.68	141	47.51	111	94	51	0	0	4	2
KY LEXINGTON	55	41	76	35	48	1	3.19	2.42	2.49	16.70	224	44.97	112	92	70	0	0	3	2
KY LOUISVILLE	57	42	79	36	50	1	0.93	0.05	0.65	14.62	189	45.99	118	95	63	0	0	2	1
KY PADUCAH	58	39	76	30	49	1	0.47	-0.56	0.25	11.92	129	46.39	109	91	52	0	2	3	0
LA BATON ROUGE	71	51	84	38	61	1	0.71	-0.39	0.45	18.18	165	51.77	93	94	55	0	0	3	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	71	53	82	43	62	1	1.06	-0.03	0.87	31.52	258	75.93	151	92	54	0	0	4	1
LA NEW ORLEANS	71	55	84	42	63	1	1.29	0.11	1.04	27.65	250	55.94	99	89	70	0	0	4	1
LA SHREVEPORT	67	45	84	36	56	-1	0.35	-0.72	0.33	10.36	102	33.60	75	87	46	0	0	2	0
ME CARIBOU	46	31	66	15	38	6	0.50	-0.22	0.17	7.67	97	31.79	97	94	74	0	3	6	0
ME PORTLAND	53	41	65	26	47	8	1.11	0.00	0.59	10.30	100	37.18	94	89	66	0	1	3	1
MD BALTIMORE	61	43	73	33	52	6	2.54	1.82	1.65	12.47	143	33.86	91	95	72	0	0	3	2
MA BOSTON	58	47	70	37	53	7	1.89	0.95	0.72	9.69	103	33.77	91	89	61	0	0	5	3
MA WORCESTER	54	40	65	26	47	6	1.47	0.44	0.89	10.58	93	38.28	88	94	63	0	1	5	1
MI ALPENA	41	28	62	15	34	-1	0.41	-0.07	0.40	4.46	71	24.03	94	87	66	0	5	2	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	47	32	63	19	39	0	0.78	0.00	0.54	4.35	50	26.43	81	93	67	0	4	3	1
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	41	27	59	11	34	-2	0.34	-0.16	0.34	4.55	70	21.42	83	91	66	0	4	1	0
MI LANSING	47	33	66	20	40	1	0.77	0.15	0.49	2.99	42	20.90	75	85	72	0	2	3	0
MI MUSKEGON	48	34	60	20	41	1	0.10	-0.66	0.05	4.34	54	24.73	86	85	70	0	2	3	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	44	29	60	14	36	-2	0.22	-0.39	0.20	3.68	46	27.39	93	90	58	0	4	2	0
MN DULUTH	29	15	40	7	22	-7	0.10	-0.42	0.08	7.15	92	30.19	104	91	71	0	7	2	0
MN INT'L FALLS	26	5	36	-2	16	-10	0.13	-0.19	0.12	2.40	41	22.88	101	89	68	0	7	2	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	38	25	47	21	32	-2	0.04	-0.44	0.04	8.20	138	38.31	139	80	65	0	6	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	40	22	49	17	31	-2	0.04	-0.45	0.04	5.69	88	32.18	109	92	75	0	6	1	0
MS ST. CLOUD	36	20	43	16	28	-2	0.04	-0.33	0.04	10.33	169	33.04	128	90	64	0	7	1	0
MS JACKSON	67	46	85	34	56	1	1.83	0.66	1.46	20.74	226	61.94	129	92	51	0	0	3	1
MS MERIDIAN	68	47	84	32	57	1	1.47	0.32	0.63	24.08	258	50.56	100	95	60	0	1	4	2
MS TUPELO	63	44	84	33	53	1	0.76	-0.37	0.51	20.76	228	58.72	125	93	62	0	0	3	1
MO COLUMBIA	52	33	63	26	43	-1	0.26	-0.56	0.25	6.85	81	40.59	112	96	57	0	4	2	0
MO KANSAS CITY	54	32	68	28	43	-1	0.13	-0.39	0.13	5.14	56	24.79	70	86	46	0	3	1	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	55	39	66	32	47	1	0.43	-0.44	0.35	8.28	109	38.87	114	80	57	0	1	2	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	54	33	66	25	44	-3	0.43	-0.62	0.42	4.82	46	34.19	86	84	56	0	4	2	0
MT BILLINGS	53	34	55	29	44	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.33	77	8.98	65	66	29	0	2	0	0
MT BUTTE	41	25	47	20	33	5	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.27	58	10.48	88	83	43	0	7	1	0
MT GLASGOW	43	23	51	13	33	4	0.05	-0.03	0.02	1.35	71	12.16	114	90	76	0	7	4	0
MT GREAT FALLS	50	32	56	23	41	8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.04	82	14.36	103	73	35	0	4	0	0
MT HAVRE	45	26	52	13	36	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.87	102	13.68	128	83	63	0	5	0	0
MT KALISPELL	44	31	48	25	38	6	0.36	0.04	0.11	1.83	65	11.00	74	93	83	0	4	4	0
MT MISSOULA	46	30	51	24	38	5	0.06	-0.15	0.03	0.82	35	9.40	77	93	80	0	5	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	54	28	67	23	41	4	0.00	-0.34	0.00	5.14	109	17.11	70	82	62	0	6	0	0
NE LINCOLN	52	28	62	23	40	1	0.01	-0.37	0.01	6.35	111	26.24	98	86	59	0	6	1	0
NE NORFOLK	48	26	67	20	37	1	0.03	-0.32	0.03	3.86	81	19.29	76	87	64	0	6	1	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	56	23	65	19	39	4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	3.54	118	11.00	58	91	36	0	7	0	0
NE OMAHA	49	30	61	26	40	1	0.00	-0.44	0.00	4.16	65	25.96	91	80	60	0	5	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	53	25	59	20	39	4	0.01	-0.17	0.01	1.21	45	6.97	45	80	42	0	7	1	0
NE VALENTINE	51	24	62	15	38	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.72	53	11.07	59	87	54	0	7	0	0
NV ELY	47	24	53	17	35	1	0.16	0.02	0.16	2.00	87	4.39	48	87	54	0	7	1	0
NV LAS VEGAS	68	47	72	42	58	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.63	93	1.24	32	37	23	0	0	0	0
NV RENO	59	34	68	28	47	6	0.03	-0.14	0.02	1.00	81	4.71	76	81	61	0	3	2	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	51	28	57	21	40	2	0.36	0.19	0.35	1.64	104	5.52	78	92	68	0	6	2	0
NH CONCORD	56	37	70	25	47	8	1.13	0.28	0.89	8.87	104	33.06	100	96	66	0	2	4	1
NJ NEWARK	60	46	72	38	53	6	1.50	0.58	0.78	12.65	138	37.37	92	85	66	0	0	4	2
NM ALBUQUERQUE	53	34	55	28	44	-1	0.11	-0.02	0.11	2.57	106	6.06	69	71	33	0	3	1	0
NY ALBANY	54	38	70	26	46	6	1.31	0.54	0.54	9.33	113	33.69	99	94	69	0	2	4	1
NY BINGHAMTON	50	37	64	29	44	5	1.22	0.46	0.47	10.26	124	37.74	111	95	77	0	3	6	0
NY BUFFALO	51	40	66	29	46	5	1.36	0.45	0.50	7.56	84	33.56	96	94	68	0	2	5	1
NY ROCHESTER	54	41	69	30	48	7	0.50	-0.15	0.46	5.73	77	28.40	95	91	78	0	1	4	0
NY SYRACUSE	55	40	72	30	48	7	0.62	-0.26	0.47	9.05	98	35.32	101	89	62	0	1	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	58	42	68	28	50	3	3.26	2.35	0.98	12.67	142	36.56	87	96	72	0	1	5	3
NC CHARLOTTE	64	45	77	30	55	2	3.07	2.27	1.47	13.20	142	35.29	91	97	69	0	1	4	2
NC GREENSBORO	63	47	74	34	55	5	2.85	2.17	1.33	13.91	153	34.50	89	95	68	0	0	5	2
NC HATTERAS	68	57	75	42	63	5	3.06	1.87	0.79	16.46	120	51.48	101	97	75	0	0	5	4
NC RALEIGH	66	47	78	32	57	5	1.90	1.21	1.03	15.89	177	41.14	107	97	69	0	1	4	2
NC WILMINGTON	69	50	82	36	60	3	1.78	1.04	0.58	8.99	78	43.41	84	10	71	0	0	6	2
ND BISMARCK	36	23	51	17	30	1	0.10	-0.06	0.05	1.35	41	10.84	67	87	78	0	7	2	0
ND DICKINSON	41	26	52	22	34	4	0.11	-0.02	0.10	1.27	38	11.22	71	94	65	0	7	2	0
ND FARGO	29	12	37	6	21	-7	0.04	-0.21	0.02	3.23	67	22.97	114	91	77	0	7	2	0
ND GRAND FORKS	27	6	32	-3	17	-10	0.05	-0.18	0.05	1.97	46	19.65	105	94	71	0	7	1	0
ND JAMESTOWN	32	17	44	10	25	-3	0.08	-0.08	0.07	2.56	72	13.64	77	95	74	0	7	2	0
ND WILLISTON	34	18	43	12	26	-1	0.23	0.09	0.14	1.67	66	14.00	106	98	88	0	7	5	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	52	38	66	33	45	3	2.54	1.84	2.18	9.14	123	36.20	107	94	74	0	0	4	1
OH CINCINNATI	54	40	74	33	47	1	1.10	0.30	0.92	11.30	149	40.47	107	89	71	0	0	2	1
OH CLEVELAND	52	41	67	36	47	4	1.12	0.34	0.82	6.50	80	30.50	90	90	65	0	0	4	1
OH COLUMBUS	53	41	71	33	47	2	1.77	1.03	1.52	9.34	137	36.78	108	91	73	0	0	3	1
OH DAYTON	51	38	71	31	45	2	2.23	1.46	1.95	10.91	154	35.50	102	90	66	0	1	3	1
OH MANSFIELD	50	37	67	31	44	3	1.48	0.60	1.29	6.16	77	31.07	82	93	67	0	2	4	1

Based on 1971

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 16, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						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. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK	52	39	67	29	45	4	1.34	0.71	1.14	5.60	85	25.66	88	88	72	0	2	3	1
OK	52	40	66	35	46	4	1.73	1.03	1.39	6.76	86	36.65	110	91	71	0	0	4	1
OK	60	38	66	32	49	-1	0.08	-0.40	0.08	8.35	95	32.35	98	93	46	0	1	1	0
OR	60	38	68	30	49	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	5.08	48	28.60	74	85	52	0	1	0	0
OR	56	42	61	36	49	2	1.89	-0.56	0.64	5.57	41	41.23	80	93	85	0	0	7	2
OR	49	24	59	15	37	4	0.07	-0.17	0.06	0.48	28	4.09	47	93	78	0	6	2	0
OR	56	42	62	34	49	4	1.09	-0.89	0.54	5.40	60	24.81	65	95	84	0	0	7	1
OR	55	40	62	29	47	3	1.40	0.73	1.08	4.10	117	10.80	77	10	74	0	1	6	1
OR	56	40	60	33	48	6	0.16	-0.22	0.06	1.44	59	7.53	72	82	66	0	0	4	0
OR	56	45	60	39	50	4	0.97	-0.33	0.28	3.87	53	23.04	81	98	83	0	0	6	0
OR	56	43	60	35	50	4	1.22	-0.26	0.31	4.68	62	26.25	87	99	89	0	0	7	0
PA	58	40	70	31	49	6	1.60	0.73	0.99	12.89	134	35.33	88	89	68	0	1	2	2
PA	51	41	67	32	46	2	0.99	0.08	0.63	13.48	126	40.32	109	91	75	0	1	5	1
PA	58	40	70	33	49	4	1.81	1.00	0.87	12.29	150	34.67	98	10	67	0	0	4	2
PA	60	46	72	35	53	5	2.23	1.50	1.07	12.43	152	33.51	90	89	70	0	0	4	2
PA	53	43	68	38	48	5	1.08	0.38	0.46	7.81	113	29.35	88	93	65	0	0	4	0
PA	56	41	69	30	48	6	1.16	0.43	0.69	12.30	145	35.62	106	90	64	0	1	4	1
PA	55	40	69	33	47	5	1.38	0.53	0.48	13.69	152	38.11	103	93	78	0	0	5	0
RI	58	45	69	37	52	7	2.49	1.45	0.80	11.86	122	34.97	87	94	65	0	0	5	3
SC	73	56	83	42	64	5	5.24	4.65	1.65	16.70	172	50.17	110	99	69	0	0	5	4
SC	73	53	83	39	63	4	3.99	3.38	1.23	18.76	180	54.22	115	95	68	0	0	5	4
SC	68	49	77	34	59	4	2.08	1.42	0.96	14.73	177	42.79	98	94	68	0	0	4	2
SC	63	47	72	34	55	3	3.01	2.13	1.19	16.26	165	41.35	93	96	71	0	0	5	3
SD	39	21	59	19	30	-1	0.03	-0.14	0.02	2.13	54	14.97	76	91	73	0	7	2	0
SD	43	24	63	20	33	1	0.01	-0.20	0.01	2.67	68	14.15	70	93	63	0	7	1	0
SD	52	25	60	20	39	5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	3.22	113	10.40	65	81	41	0	6	0	0
SD	43	23	58	20	33	0	0.02	-0.31	0.01	5.49	103	24.07	102	87	71	0	7	2	0
TN	59	41	77	28	50	4	2.98	2.28	1.48	10.39	152	34.82	96	99	57	0	3	5	2
TN	62	44	80	33	53	2	3.54	2.39	1.98	14.68	147	43.38	92	94	64	0	0	4	2
TN	61	44	77	32	52	2	2.31	1.40	0.79	14.05	185	51.52	124	98	62	0	1	6	2
TN	62	44	82	35	53	0	1.54	0.22	0.89	23.65	253	64.79	141	87	49	0	0	2	2
TX	60	43	81	33	51	1	1.52	0.50	0.99	13.54	157	50.70	123	94	52	0	0	3	2
TX	64	41	73	35	52	-3	0.03	-0.25	0.03	7.35	111	26.63	121	84	51	0	0	1	0
TX	56	34	64	29	45	-1	0.01	-0.14	0.01	5.03	132	17.15	91	89	36	0	4	1	0
TX	72	43	89	35	58	-2	0.00	-0.62	0.00	16.10	191	34.61	115	71	37	0	0	0	0
TX	71	52	83	43	62	0	0.29	-0.81	0.29	22.67	172	55.51	106	97	51	0	0	1	0
TX	79	62	86	51	70	2	0.01	-0.40	0.01	18.48	182	26.98	105	89	60	0	0	1	0
TX	73	58	84	50	65	-1	0.00	-0.38	0.00	18.47	185	28.58	96	90	56	0	0	0	0
TX	74	48	90	42	61	0	0.01	-0.19	0.01	9.46	206	17.46	102	84	51	1	0	1	0
TX	64	41	71	33	53	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.58	62	5.83	70	63	29	0	0	0	0
TX	67	45	75	37	56	0	0.00	-0.58	0.00	8.39	105	40.35	130	85	40	0	0	0	0
TX	72	60	82	51	66	0	0.01	-0.84	0.01	26.12	236	60.60	157	90	55	0	0	1	0
TX	71	53	84	44	62	0	0.03	-0.95	0.03	26.68	240	53.91	128	85	51	0	0	1	0
TX	59	37	65	31	48	-1	0.19	0.05	0.10	7.02	151	17.71	100	89	56	0	1	2	0
TX	62	40	71	35	51	-2	0.27	0.14	0.27	4.11	93	8.33	60	83	51	0	0	1	0
TX	66	41	77	33	54	-1	0.18	-0.06	0.17	6.23	101	13.03	67	83	50	0	0	2	0
TX	73	48	84	40	61	0	0.01	-0.59	0.01	16.58	198	43.59	146	88	41	0	0	1	0
TX	73	51	84	43	62	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	14.86	139	35.20	97	91	51	0	0	0	0
TX	71	47	85	37	59	1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	13.27	167	29.21	100	85	44	0	0	0	0
UT	65	40	70	35	53	0	0.01	-0.36	0.01	7.71	106	26.77	101	87	52	0	0	1	0
UT	47	32	50	28	39	-1	0.24	-0.09	0.12	2.29	63	9.58	65	95	49	0	4	3	0
VT	52	37	71	23	45	7	0.42	-0.31	0.31	10.36	120	33.40	103	90	63	0	2	3	0
VA	61	43	69	29	52	5	3.89	3.15	1.56	12.13	136	32.56	84	93	65	0	2	5	3
VA	68	51	80	42	59	6	2.44	1.74	1.02	17.36	190	45.93	111	93	64	0	0	5	2
VA	64	46	74	33	55	5	2.17	1.46	0.97	12.58	136	33.67	86	97	73	0	0	4	2
VA	60	46	72	38	53	5	3.10	2.36	1.02	12.18	140	30.04	79	84	66	0	0	5	3
WA	60	43	72	30	52	6	2.52	1.75	1.44	11.24	126	33.71	91	90	70	0	1	5	3
WA	54	40	57	33	47	4	1.26	-0.65	0.46	3.73	36	32.90	85	10	92	0	0	7	0
WA	54	47	58	42	50	5	4.27	0.79	1.02	13.24	61	69.85	87	94	85	0	0	7	5
WA	54	44	57	41	49	3	1.51	0.13	0.67	4.13	53	25.43	89	93	83	0	0	7	1
WA	48	34	50	30	41	5	0.62	0.11	0.29	2.73	95	10.91	82	96	79	0	2	4	0
WA	55	30	61	26	43	5	0.05	-0.17	0.04	0.65	47	4.34	69	94	83	0	6	2	0
WV	55	39	72	31	47	3	2.38	1.72	0.91	10.48	144	36.51	98	88	67	0	2	5	3
WV	59	40	78	32	50	3	2.09	1.24	0.89	12.59	158	40.91	105	97	57	0	1	5	2
WV	56	34	72	25	45	3	1.73	0.94	0.89	11.11	133	46.46	114	98	58	0	3	6	2
WV	58	44	80	38	51	4	1.42	0.66	0.71	12.28	170	42.90	115	89	57	0	0	4	2
WI	40	22	51	16	31	-2	0.00	-0.46	0.00	10.98	156	38.90	129	93	61	0	6	0	0
WI	43	28	55	20	35	0	0.09	-0.46	0.09	6.16	94	27.02	101	86	64	0	5	1	0
WI	45	27	59	21	36	-1	0.34	-0.16	0.32	7.54	113	30.23	100	88	56	0	6	2	0
WI	45	30	58	21	38	2	0.66	0.11	0.47	5.58	86	25.23	83	88	64	0	5	2	0
WI	47	35	60	31	41	1	0.22	-0.41	0.17	4.78	66	25.41	81	81	69	0	3	3	0
WY	46	27	50	24	37	4	0.09	-0.10	0.08	1.73	68	6.63	55	79	49	0	6	2	0
WY	44	27	52	23	36	2	0.06	-0.08	0.06	3.16	127	9.62	66	67	42	0	6	1	0
WY	44	24	51	21	34	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.13	70	7.46	60	67	42	0	7	0	0
WY	53	26	62	20	40	8	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.98	92	10.72	78	74	45	0	6	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

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

National Agricultural Summary

November 11 - 17, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Fall row crop harvest and winter grain seeding continued with few interruptions in the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Harvest accelerated in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley, as a favorably dry weather pattern replaced several weeks of mostly wet weather. In the Southeast, persistent rain continued to hamper harvest progress in most areas. Meanwhile, abnormally warm weather boosted

winter wheat development in the central and northern Great Plains, and favorably warm weather supported growth in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Corn Belt. Winter wheat fields also benefited from light precipitation in many areas, although subsoil moisture reserves remained low in the Pacific Northwest and across much of the Great Plains.

Corn: Harvest advanced to 93 percent complete, 3 percentage points behind this date last year and the 5-year average. Mostly dry weather aided harvest across most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains. However, parts of the eastern Corn Belt experienced rain delays after midweek. Harvest was most active in the upper Mississippi Valley, where Wisconsin producers harvested one-fifth of their crop during the week. Harvest was also active in the western Corn Belt, advancing 13 and 15 percentage points in Nebraska and South Dakota, respectively. Harvest advanced 7 percentage points in Iowa and Minnesota, but neared completion slightly later than normal.

Soybeans: Harvest progressed to 94 percent complete, compared with last year's 98-percent and the 5-year average of 97 percent. Harvest approached completion across most of the Corn Belt with few delays. However, rain limited progress in scattered parts of the eastern Corn Belt. Most harvest activity was concentrated along the lower Ohio River Valley and adjacent parts of the Mississippi Delta. Tennessee producers led the weekly harvest pace, reaping 17 percent of their crop. Growers in Arkansas and Kentucky harvested 14 and 12 percent of their acreage, respectively. Harvest accelerated in Louisiana but remained far behind normal. In the Corn Belt, harvest was mostly concentrated along the western boundary, especially Kansas, where harvest advanced 10 percentage points.

Winter wheat: Ninety-four percent of the acreage was planted, and 89 percent was emerged. Planting trailed last year's 98-percent and the 5-year average of 95 percent. Emergence lagged slightly behind last year's 90 percent but exceeded the 87-percent average for this date. Favorably dry weather supported a rapid acceleration of the planting pace in the interior Mississippi Delta, where Arkansas producers seeded 16 percent of their acreage. In contrast, sowing was far behind normal on the Atlantic Coastal Plain, as wet weather further delayed progress. Above-normal temperatures stimulated emergence and growth on the central and northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, while near-normal temperatures supported development in the southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Corn Belt.

Cotton: Harvest advanced to 67 percent complete, but remained more than 2 weeks behind last year and the 5-year average of 86 and 83 percent, respectively. Picking accelerated in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley, where dry weather dominated for the first time in several weeks. Producers in Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee picked 12 to 14 percent of their acreage. Harvest also gained momentum in Texas and Louisiana. In the Southeast, widespread, persistent rain virtually halted picking after midweek. Picking advanced 5 percentage points or less along the Atlantic Coastal Plain. In the Southwest, picking resumed in California and neared completion well ahead of normal.

Sorghum: Harvest, at 84 percent complete, remained well behind last year's 97-percent and the 5-year average of 94 percent. Mostly dry weather supported an active harvest pace on the central and southern Great Plains. Harvest advanced 12 percentage points in Kansas, 11 percentage points in Nebraska, and 10 percentage points in Colorado and New Mexico. Harvest neared completion in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains.

Other Crops: The peanut harvest progressed to 87 percent complete, well behind last year and the 5-year average of 97 and 93 percent, respectively. Harvest rapidly accelerated in the southern Great Plains due to favorably dry weather, advancing 16 percentage points in Texas and 12 percentage points in Oklahoma. In contrast, heavy rain sharply curtailed digging along the eastern Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coastal Plain.

The sunflower harvest advanced to 86 percent complete, compared with the average of 94 percent. Last year, harvest was virtually complete by this date. Mostly dry weather aided harvest in the four major sunflower-producing States. Harvest was most active in Kansas, advancing 12 percentage points. North Dakota producer's harvested nearly one-tenth of their acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 17, 2002

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Nov 17 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	70	54	89	87
CA	50	45	44	45
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	100	100	100
IL	99	98	99	99
IN	99	98	100	100
KS	98	97	100	98
MI	100	100	100	100
MO	91	88	93	94
MT	100	100	100	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	32	31	77	67
OH	100	100	99	100
OK	97	94	99	93
OR	90	85	100	97
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	90	88	97	91
WA	100	100	100	100
18 Sts	94	92	98	95

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Nov 17 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	79	65	97	92
IL	99	97	99	99
IN	98	96	99	99
IA	100	99	100	100
KS	93	83	100	96
KY	82	70	99	93
LA	76	69	100	100
MI	100	100	94	96
MN	99	97	99	99
MS	85	81	99	97
MO	91	87	95	95
NE	98	92	100	99
NC	18	17	78	52
ND	100	99	100	100
OH	96	95	100	100
SD	98	95	100	100
TN	72	55	91	87
WI	96	89	97	99
18 Sts	94	91	98	97

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

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Nov 17 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	63	54	78	86
AZ	77	68	74	75
AR	83	70	98	97
CA	98	94	92	82
GA	62	57	82	76
LA	77	69	99	99
MS	79	65	99	99
MO	82	73	99	96
NC	57	56	85	75
OK	55	43	68	74
SC	55	51	79	79
TN	79	65	95	96
TX	52	44	76	71
VA	79	76	88	77
14 Sts	67	59	86	83

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Nov 17 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	57	43	72	71
CA	32	30	32	22
CO	100	100	100	99
ID	83	75	95	91
IL	96	93	94	96
IN	96	90	92	94
KS	94	91	98	94
MI	97	90	89	97
MO	80	72	80	81
MT	92	89	89	89
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	29	25	48	44
OH	97	94	93	97
OK	93	91	89	82
OR	55	37	93	84
SD	100	96	97	93
TX	84	80	78	76
WA	95	93	99	98
18 Sts	89	85	90	87

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Nov 17 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	78	70	99	95
IL	98	95	98	98
IN	96	90	93	96
IA	96	89	97	98
KS	97	96	100	99
KY	100	99	100	99
MI	93	89	82	81
MN	93	86	98	98
MO	100	97	98	97
NE	88	75	97	95
NC	92	87	100	100
ND	91	85	100	94
OH	91	85	90	88
PA	89	86	90	79
SD	84	69	98	94
TN	100	99	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	78	58	86	88
18 Sts	93	86	96	96

These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's corn acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Nov 17 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	88	78	90	72
IL	98	96	99	98
KS	80	68	100	96
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	97	95	99	97
NE	94	83	99	98
NM	48	38	79	72
OK	85	80	90	86
SD	95	87	100	96
TX	85	81	94	93
11 Sts	84	76	97	94

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Nov 17 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	94	87	94	97
FL	97	97	99	99
GA	95	92	100	99
NC	93	88	99	95
OK	91	79	96	93
TX	60	44	90	78
VA	98	98	100	100
7 Sts	87	80	97	93

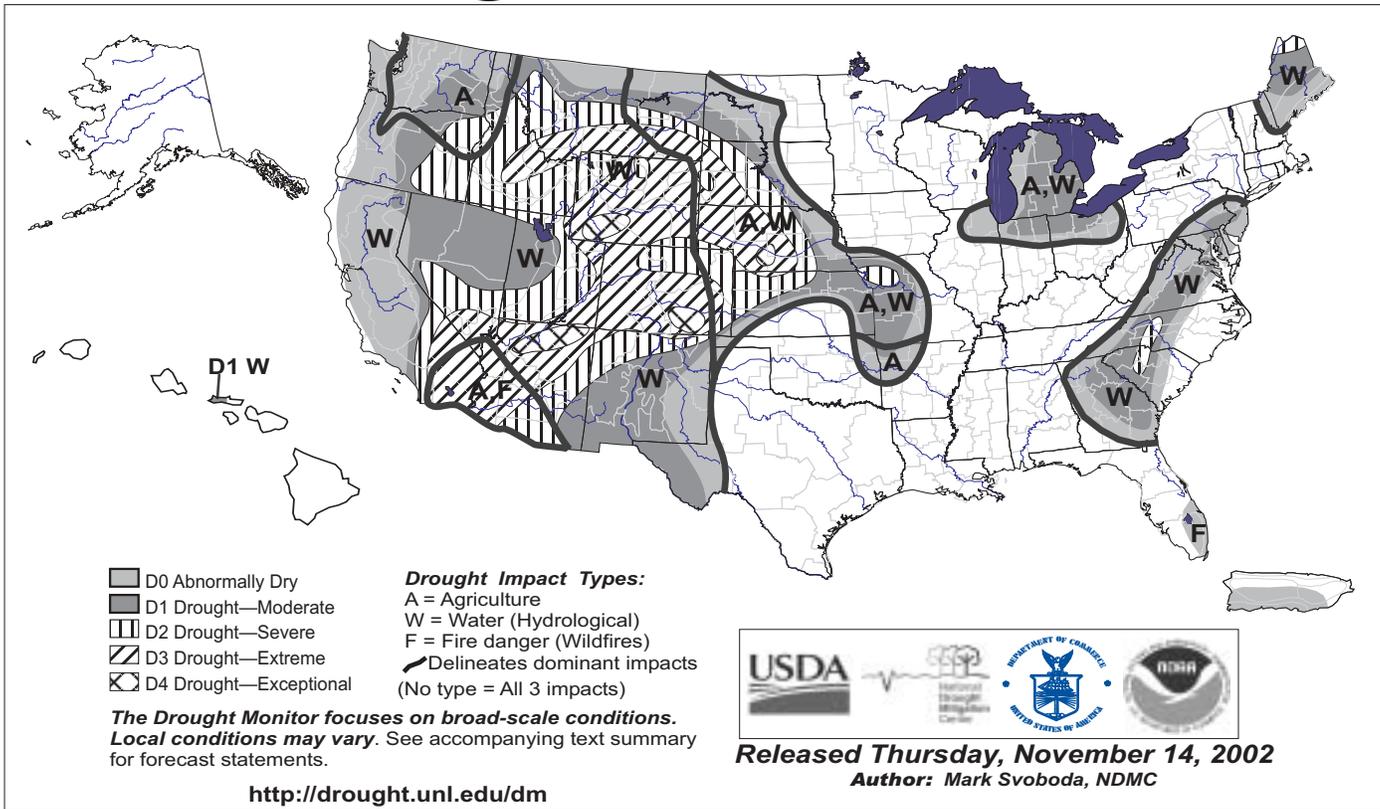
These 7 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

(Continued on page 16)

Drought Conditions Improve in the East

U.S. Drought Monitor

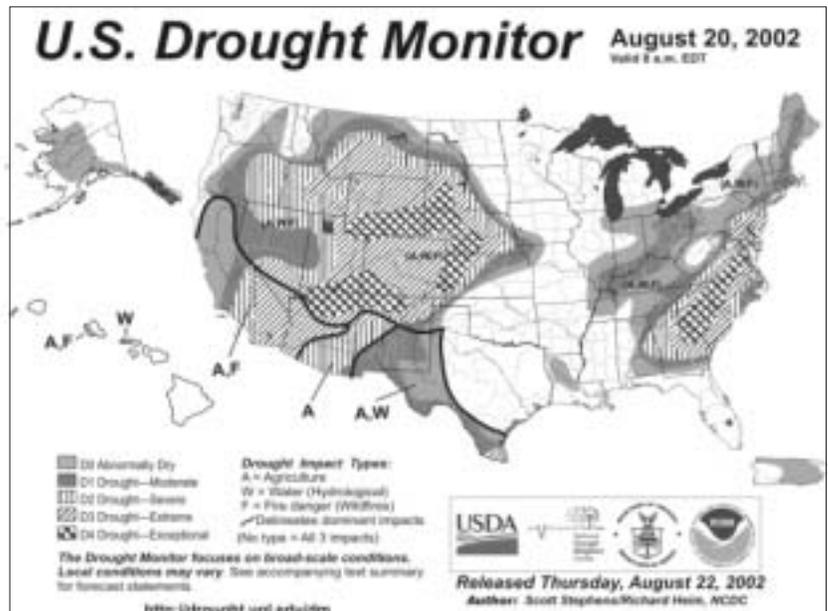
November 12, 2002
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Drought conditions in the Eastern United States have improved considerably since the end of the summer as a favorable weather pattern has allowed much-needed rain to frequent the Atlantic Coast States.

Conversely, conditions in the Western United States have worsened, especially in the Pacific Northwest. Despite last week’s encouraging start to the wet season in the West, more consistent, widespread precipitation will be needed to reduce or eliminate drought that has gripped the region since last year.

The Drought Monitor from August 20, 2002, (bottom right) depicted a large area of D4 (Extreme Drought), extending from eastern Georgia to Maryland and Delaware as well as expansive areas of D3 and D2 (Extreme and Severe Drought, respectively) along the Eastern Seaboard. The latest Drought Monitor (above) shows drastic improvement in the East, with Severe Drought (D2) confined to a small section of western North and South Carolina, with most areas reporting Moderate Drought (D1) or better. The abundance of rainfall over the past 3 months has also led to the “W” classification. This indicates that while long-term water shortages exist, significant improvement has been seen in topsoil moisture, thereby alleviating the drought’s impacts on agriculture and eliminating the wildfire threat.



State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 31% adequate, 68% surplus. Soybeans 48% harvested, 39% 2001, 74% avg.; 31% very poor, 45% poor, 19% fair, 5% good, 0% excellent. Wet weather continued.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil 0% very short, 10% short, 77% adequate, 13% surplus. Soybeans 100% shedding, 100% 2001, 100% 5 yr. avg.; 99% mature, 99% 2001, 97% 5 yr. avg.; 79% harvested, 97% 2001, 92% 5 yr. avg. Cotton 83% harvested, 98% 2001, 97% 5 yr. avg. Rice 100% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% 5 yr. avg. Winter Wheat 70% planted, 89% 2001, 87% 5 yr. avg.; 57% emerged, 72% 2001, 71% 5 yr. avg; Winter Wheat 0% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Pasture, Range feed 2% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent. Revisions: No revisions made to previous week. FIELD CROPS : Farmers were pushing to finish soybean, cotton harvest. Wet fields continued to hamper harvest progress in several areas, have slowed or delayed the planting of a winter wheat crop in those areas. Open weather since mid-week helped to dry fields, but soybean, cotton harvest continued 2 weeks behind normal. Some counties report that farmers will continue to plant wheat until Thanksgiving. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE, RANGE: Livestock were reported to be in generally good condition. Freezing temperatures in some areas have stunted further growth of pastures, cattlemen have begun feeding hay. Other areas are still reporting pastures with some green in them, forage from fall seeded grasses is now available. Cattle producers were working cattle, weaning, selling calves.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton harvesting slowed as a result of rain during the week, but was complete in many locations. Shredding, discing of harvested cotton fields to comply with pink bollworm plow-down requirements proceeded as allowed by field conditions. Some second picking of pima cotton continued. Planting of new fields of alfalfa hay, winter forage continued, while fields planted earlier were growing well. Cut alfalfa was windrowed, waiting for better drying conditions. Planting of new grain fields was underway in some locations. Early planted grain fields benefitted from recent rains, as plants were showing improved progress. Sufficient soil moisture also helped in the ongoing preparation for planting of new grain fields. Harvesting of sugar beets continued in several areas, while fields planted for later harvest were maturing, nearly ready for harvest. The dry bean harvest was complete in most locations. Rice harvesting was finished, rice straw baling stopped due to wet soil conditions. Some rice straw stubble burning resumed where the straw was dry enough. Table grape harvesting continued but was winding down due to recent rains. Crimson, Red Globe, Emperor table grapes were the varieties picked, packed. Growers continued to run their raisin crop over shaker screens for cleaning prior to delivery to processors. Wine, juice grape harvesting was complete. Pruning continued in a few grape vineyards. Grape growers also cultivated, fertilized, applied herbicides. Growers continued to push out trees and vines. The ground was prepared for new plantings in recently cleared locations. Cultivation, pruning, irrigation, herbicide applications continued in many stone fruit orchards as farmers prepared for dormancy. Fuyu, Hachiya persimmons, Hayward kiwifruit were picked, packed. Rain hastened the end of the pomegranate harvest, causing defects such as rind cracking. Strawberry harvesting continued in the Central Coast counties. In Fresno, Tulare counties, strawberries were picked, sold at roadside stands. Pre-emergent herbicides were applied in some citrus groves. Rain slowed the Navel orange harvest for a few days in some locations. Cooler nights, mornings continued to improve color. Lemons, Satsuma mandarins, Oroblanco grapefruit hybrids, Chandler pummelos were picked, hauled to citrus packing houses. The harvest of Zutano, Susan, and Mexicola Grande avocados progressed in Tulare County. Heavy crops were reported in some areas. Irrigation, pest control activities continued in many orchards. Walnut harvesting remained active in a few locations. Ground preparations, fumigation began in walnut orchards in preparation for new plantings. Mild weather

extended the harvest season for several vegetables, such as peppers, eggplant, okra. Planting of winter vegetables was underway. Planting of onions and garlic for next year's crop continued. Leaf lettuce harvesting began in Imperial County. Lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli harvesting continued. Several lettuce, broccoli fields awaiting harvest were treated to control insect pests. Sweet corn for processing was being harvested. Fresh market tomatoes and celery harvesting continued. Melon harvesting continued in Southern state. Some growers reported having problems with fusarium. The following vegetables were also harvested: basil, carrots, daikon, mustard greens, garlic, green onions, peppers. Recent rain has helped range and pasture lands, but conditions remain poor. Ranchers were anticipating germination of forage grasses now that meaningful precipitation had fallen. Sheep continued to graze fallow fields, crop stubble in harvested fields. Beef cows were calving.

COLORADO: Temperatures were seasonal with little moisture received in the mountains, plains. Harvest of corn, sorghum continued at a slow pace, mostly due to delayed grain dry down.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.20. Topsoil 2% short, 21% adequate, 77% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 4% short, 62% adequate, 32% surplus. Soybeans 33% harvested, 89% 2001, 71% avg. Sorghum 90% harvested, 91% 2001, 74% avg. Barley 17% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent; 87% planted, 98% 2001, 94% avg. Winter wheat 1% poor, 11% fair, 78% good, 10% excellent; 83% planted, 88% 2001, 80% avg. Range, Pasture feed 2% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Other hay 4th cutting 67%, 99% 2001, 100% avg. Alfalfa hay 5th cutting 45%, 78% 2001, 72% avg. Hay supplies 13% very short, 51% short, 34% adequate, 2% surplus. Despite wet fields, farmers made an extra effort to harvest soybeans before heavy rains hit during the weekend. More than half of full season soybeans have been harvested, but very little double cropped beans have been harvested.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 3% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 5% surplus. Rains delayed some field work in nearly all areas. Rainfall range: 0.75 in. to about 5.00 in.; heavier amounts fell over parts of Panhandle, Big Bend area, southwestern, central Peninsula. Temperature averages: 1st to 4th above normal in major cities; a cold front brought near freezing temperatures to some Panhandle, northern Peninsula localities at the end of week. Daytime highs: mostly 70s, 80s. Nighttime lows: mostly 50s, 60s; temperatures dipped into 30s, 40s, most areas, at end week except for extreme southern Peninsula. The cold crept south on Sunday, November 17 with Melbourne recording a low of 39; West Palm Beach, a low of 45. Peanut digging 97% done; 99% 2001, 99% 5-year average. Abundant rains during week replenished topsoil, subsoil moisture supplies, especially over Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Soil moisture supplies rated adequate to surplus over Panhandle; mostly adequate over Peninsula with pockets of short to very short supplies. Rainfall reducing peanut, cotton quality, yield across Panhandle with harvesting in some counties severely delayed. Sugarcane harvesting active between showers, Everglades region. Fall vegetable harvesting expanded as growers met Thanksgiving Day demand. Rains delayed some picking, especially around Immokalee. Vegetables available: Snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes; very light supplies of Chinese cabbage, endive, escarole, strawberries, watermelons. Strawberry growers, Plant City, Dover welcomed cold temperatures at end of week to help fruit maturation. Warm, dry first of week, rainy, cooler Saturday, Sunday in citrus areas. New growth slowing; most groves in very good condition. Virtually all processors open, fresh fruit packers moving a lot of early fruit for Thanksgiving market. Caretakers cutting cover crops, pushing dead trees, spraying some fresh fruit for later shipments. Pasture feed 5% poor, 50% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 35% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle, north: warm season pastures grass almost gone, cool season forages not developed enough to graze; some ranchers began feeding supplemental hay. Central: condition of pasture, cattle mostly fair. South: pasture feed good due to good growing conditions; cattle condition mostly good. Statewide: cattle, calves condition fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 3.3. Soil 2% short, 60% adequate, 38% surplus. Rye 76% planted, 69% 2001, 78% avg. Sorghum 76% harvested for grain, 84% 2001, 86% avg. Soybeans, 10% very poor, 25% poor, 50% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Other small grains 65% planted, 58% 2001, 67% avg. Onions 7% poor, 58% fair, 35% good; 7% transplanted, 18% 2001, 17% avg. Pecans 8% very poor, 32% poor, 41% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent; 29% harvested, 47% 2001, 52% avg. A cold front moved through the State bringing severe thunderstorms, tornadoes early last week. Rainfall was heavy with 3 to 5 inches in some areas. The cold front also brought the first major frost of the year. Pecan, peanut, cotton harvesting was drastically curtailed due to wet field conditions. Thunderstorms, tornadoes postponed most farming activities. Crop quality, quantity continued to deteriorate. Fire ants continued to pose a problem in rangelands, pastures. Growers were unable to harvest the last of the season's crops due to inclement weather. Rain was a welcomed relief, benefitting subsoil moisture, fall grains. Small grain planting, hay harvesting neared completion. Activities: Cotton, hay harvesting resumed weather permitting, the routine care of livestock, poultry continued.

HAWAII: A stalled frontal system over the central islands brought trade winds, showers to the State during the past week. The most shower activity was on Kauai, while the least occurred on the Big Island. East state banana harvest remained active. Light showers and sunny skies benefitted papaya orchards, but East state orchards are in seasonal decline. Most vegetable crops remained in generally fair to good condition, but pastures were becoming drier.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 10% very short, 46% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn 61% harvested for grain, 91% 2001, 73% avg. Sugarbeets 99% harvested, 99% 2001, 98% avg. Activities: Fall cultivation, manure hauling, livestock feeding, finishing sugarbeet harvest, harvesting corn for grain.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 4% very short, 21% short, 69% adequate, 6% surplus. Harvest neared completion last week as farmers in the north shelled corn while a few acres of double crop beans were harvested in the south. Primarily farmers were focused on fall tillage, anhydrous application. Soil temperatures have remained cool which has encouraged many farmers to proceed with applying anhydrous. Lime, dry fertilizers were being spread also. Rain showers during the week were heaviest in the south, ranging from a trace in the north to a few tenths in the south. These rains kept soils damp on top, slowed tillage operations. Concern was expressed for the lack of growth in the winter wheat crop this fall. Some no-till operators were spraying herbicides for winter annuals. Farmers were also busy last week analyzing the details of the farm bill in preparation of signing up.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 3% very short, 12% short, 66% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 11% very short, 26% short, 57% adequate, 6% surplus. Field activities slowed in some areas because of showers, wet soil conditions. Most farmers were able to finish harvest of their corn, soybean fields in the central, northern regions. Temperatures remained cool with cloudy conditions during most of the week. Temperatures averaged 3° below to 3° above normal. Precipitation averaged 0.15 to 1.60 inches. Corn harvest on par with average, ahead of 2001. Soybean harvest slightly behind last year, the average. Corn, soybean yields highly variable. Pastures continued to improve, good shape heading into the winter period. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Hay supplies 13% very short, 37% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay prices high. Weaning, selling calves. Activities: Harvesting corn, soybeans, chopping, discing stalks, cleaning up, repairing equipment, chiseling soils, applying NH₃, stripping tobacco, spreading fertilizer, lime, seeding winter wheat, drying, selling grain, hauling manure, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 1% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 11 very short%, 27% short, 59% adequate, 3% surplus. Most areas in state experienced little if any precipitation last week, allowing the state's corn harvest to near completion. The corn harvest advanced to 96% complete, just below normal. Corn lodging, corn ear droppage were generally unchanged. This year's corn crop has provided corn stalks with excellent height, strength. The extra residue has prompted some farmers to bale the stalks for cattle feed. Grazing of stubble fields increased from a week ago. Fall tillage 43% complete, still below normal. Fall fertilizer applications 39% complete, slightly below normal. With the soybean

harvest complete, the corn harvest winding down, grain movement to the elevators has slowed slightly. On-farm grain storage availability was virtually unchanged, but off-farm space has tightened slightly. Isolated reports show grain stored on the ground at elevators in areas with high yields. Hay supplies, quality were virtually unchanged. Hay supplies 8% short, 81% adequate, 11% surplus while hay quality 7% poor, 39% fair, 54% good. The dry week caused topsoil moisture levels to drop, but subsoil moisture was mostly unchanged. Soil moisture concerns exist primarily in South Central, Southeast state, where topsoil levels are at or near 50% short or very short. Corn 96% harvested, 97% 2001, 98% avg. Soybeans 100% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% avg.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 3% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 38% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Harvesting made good progress, but sorghum harvest remains significantly behind normal for this time of year. Wheat 7% pastured, 6% 2001, 6% avg. Pasture feed 30% very poor, 27% poor, 28% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent.

KENTUCKY: Soil moisture statewide was rated adequate to surplus. Some favorable harvesting weather was sandwiched between periods of rain. Precipitation averaged 1.20 inches statewide, ranged from 0.20 inches at Evansville to 2.35 inches at Cumberland Gap, Buckhorn Lake. Temperatures averaged 45° across the State with below normal temperatures in the West, above normal temperatures in the East. Cold temperature with rain, snow flurries ended the week. Farmers were busy combining the remaining soybeans, seeding winter wheat, stripping burley tobacco. Corn harvest was virtually complete while soybeans were over four fifths complete. The remaining one quarter of the intended winter wheat acres needs to be seeded soon as potential yield losses are substantially increased on acres seeded near or after December 1. Relative humidity was favorable for tobacco stripping during the week. Burley tobacco producers continued stripping their crop, began delivery to contract centers. The 2002-2003 Burley tobacco marketing season began Monday, November 11, at fifteen of the thirty-two contract centers across the Burley Belt. By the end of the week, twenty-seven centers were accepting tobacco. Burley auction sales are set to begin Monday, November 18, 2002. Sales will be held four days the first week, three days the second week due to Thanksgiving, four days each subsequent week. The Christmas recess will begin at the close of business on Thursday, December 19. Following the holidays, sales are scheduled to resume on January 6, 2003 with final sales set for February 20, 2003. Livestock were rated in mostly good condition.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Soil 33% adequate, 67% surplus. Pecans 55% harvested, 45% last week, 52% 2001, 53% avg. Sugarcane 24% very poor, 46% poor, 23% fair, 7% good; 45% harvested, 38% last week, 57% 2001, 50% avg. Sweet potatoes 74% harvested, 71% last week, 97% 2001, 96% avg. Winter wheat 31% planted, 26% last week, 82% 2001, 82% avg.; 23% emerged, 18% last week, 57% 2001, 65% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Vegetables 11% very poor, 30% poor, 45% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent. Range, pasture 5% very poor, 19% poor, 47% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.20. Topsoil 1% very short, 5% short, 47% adequate, 47% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 25% short, 55% adequate, 15% surplus. Soybeans 55% harvested, 93% 2001, 81% avg. Sorghum 77% harvested, 97% 2001, 86% avg. Barley 2% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat 4% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent; 77% planted, 94% 2001, 90% avg. Range, Pasture feed 2% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 42% good, 14% excellent. Tobacco 35% stripped, 49% 2001, 31% avg. Alfalfa hay 5th cutting 43%, 75% 2001, 78% avg. Hay supplies 26% very short, 38% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Rain fell on and off throughout the week, with the heaviest accumulations over the weekend. The constant wet conditions have hindered fieldwork, causing soybean harvest to fall significantly behind.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 7% very short, 20% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 41% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 2 to 8° below normal State. Growing degree days (GDD) remained above normal all districts of State. Average precipitation amounts ranged from none northeast Lower Peninsula to 0.42 inch eastern Upper Peninsula. Corn harvest advanced rapidly toward completion, well ahead of normal pace. Many growers done. Winter wheat added some growth on warm days. Fall tillage well along following early harvest. Harvest of Michigan vegetables completed.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 88% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn 20% moisture, 19% 2001, 17% avg. Sunflowers 88% harvested, 99% 2001, 94% avg. Corn harvest is nearing completion. Some producers in the central part of the state are waiting for the ground to freeze in order to finish harvest. Snow has hampered producers from getting into the field in the northwestern counties. While in the southern part of the state, harvest is nearly finished; Tillage, fall application of anhydrous ammonia are winding down.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Soil 34% adequate, 66% surplus. Cotton 79% harvested, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Rice 98% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Soybeans 85% harvested, 99% 2001, 97% avg. Sweetpotatoes 97% harvested, 100% 2001, 97% avg. Wheat 58% planted, 93% 2001, 89% avg.; 39% emerged, 67% 2001, 71% avg.; 4% poor, 63% fair, 28% good, 5% excellent. Hay Supply 56% adequate, 44% surplus. Feed Grain 2% short, 93% adequate, 5% surplus. Cattle 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Farmers are anxious to get back into the fields to finish harvesting, fall plantings.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil 14% very short, 25% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Fall harvesting moved toward completion with some minor interruptions from damp weather. Corn harvesting is virtually complete in all areas. Soybean harvest varies from 76% in the southeast to 97% in the north-central, central districts. Sorghum harvesting ranges from 88% in the central district to complete in the northwest, southwest, southeast. The cotton harvest is continuing over 2 weeks behind normal as a result of several weeks of wet weather. Winter wheat seeding varies from 88% in the southeast district to 99% in the northwest district. Pasture feed 26% very poor, 29% poor, 28% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. The supply of hay, roughages 3% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 15% very short, 30% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.27 inches, ranging from about 0.10 inch northwest, north-central districts to around 0.46 inch in the west-central, central districts.

MONTANA: Winter wheat 100% seeded. Emergence is at 92% compared to 89% 2001, 89% 5-yr avg.; 3% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 2% excellent. 2001 7% very poor, 24% poor, 56% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Subsoil moisture supplies rated very short or short across 84% of the state. Temperatures averaged above normals for the week but ranged from 4° below normals to 6 degrees above normals. Precipitation for the week was widely scattered, very light, generally under 0.1 inch. Fall harvest progress is about a week, a half behind average.

NEVADA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW ENGLAND: The harvest season is over in the state, cold temperatures have arrived. Precipitation fell over the weekend in the form of snow in northern regions, a mix of rain, snow in the south. Christmas tree growers are gearing up for their busy season after Thanksgiving.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 4.3. A low pressure system moved up the east coast over the weekend, triggering showers across the state. High winds, heavy rains were reported in some locations before the wet weather moved out of the area on Sunday. Activities: Equipment repair, field clean up, harvesting fall vegetables, corn, soybeans. Producers continued harvesting corn, soybeans as weather permitted. Producers were finishing up harvest of broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, other fall vegetables. Cranberry harvest continued on schedule with crop condition rated mostly good by producers.

NEW MEXICO: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

NEW YORK: Early week conditions allowed farmers to finish up harvesting of most crops. Latter part of week dominated by freezing rain, wet snow, forcing combines to stop, fall tillage to be put on hold. Livestock were being moved to winter quarters.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Soil 0% very short, 0% short, 35% adequate, 65% surplus. Another week of abundant rain contributed to recharging the aquifer, filling farm ponds, but further degraded conditions of unharvested crops. Moisture content remains high causing some peanut, soybean pod rot, premature pod shattering in soybeans. The wet conditions deterred small grain plantings because field compaction would offset the benefits of no-till. Thick tall stands of hay remain inaccessible for harvest, while some small livestock herds are being liquidated due to insufficient winter feed supplies. Machine maintenance, tobacco marketing, Christmas tree harvest were the main field activities for the week.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil 14% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 20% very short, 29% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn, sunflower harvest continued throughout the state last week. Light rain, snow that fell early in the week slowed harvest progress in some areas. Producers provided 52% of cattle, 57% of sheep with supplemental feed.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 7% very short, 19% short, 63% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn 91% harvested for grain, 88% 2001, 89% avg. Soybeans 96% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Tobacco 53% stripped, 53% 2001. Winter wheat 97% emerged, 93% 2001, 97% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 20% excellent. Activities: Harvesting apples, stripping tobacco, preparing equipment for storage, spreading lime, fertilizer, tilling soil, marketing grain.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Subsoil 1% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 7% surplus. Topsoil 1% very short, 3% short, 90% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter Wheat 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 21% excellent. Oats 95% seedbed prepared, 93% last week, 93% 2001, 97% avg.; 65% planted, 60% last week, 67% 2001, 74% avg.; 62% emerged, 57% last week, 59% 2001, 59% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Sorghum 96% mature, 93% last week, 100% 2001, 99% avg. Soybeans 99% mature, 98% last week, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 86% harvested, 81% last week, 94% 2001, 84% avg. Peanuts 91% dug, 79% last week, 96% 2001, 93% avg. Cotton 9% very poor, 14% poor, 27% fair, 37% good, 13% excellent; Alfalfa 75% 5th cutting, 74% last week, 62% 2001, 54% avg.; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Other Hay 98% 2nd cutting, 97% last week, 90% 2001, 88% avg.; 5% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent; Livestock: Livestock auctions reported an increase in marketings of steers, heifers less than 800 pounds. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds increased an average of 10 cents per cwt. from the previous week, averaged \$83.70 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds increased an average of 20 cents per cwt. from the previous week, averaged \$78.60 per cwt.

OREGON: Activities: Winter wheat seeding continued as November 30 crop insurance date approaches. Emergence of crop has been spotty. Christmas tree operators busy harvesting. Easter lily bulbs packed in coolers, shipping expected to last through middle of December. Some vegetable producers harvesting "cole" crops. Cranberry harvest continued. Cold weather in early November caused some frost injury, as some producers did not have sufficient water to protect against frost. Livestock on supplemental feed. Movement off rangeland nearly complete.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 3.0. Soil 2% short, 54% adequate, 44% surplus. Fall 80% plowing, 83% 2001, 86% avg. Corn 89% harvested, 90% 2001, 79% avg. Barley 97% emerged, 95% 2001, 96% avg. Winter wheat 87% emerged, 94% 2001, 89% avg. Soybeans 63% harvested, 92% 2001, 86% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting 91% complete, 99% 2001, 97% avg. Quality of hay made 28% very poor, 15% poor, 34% fair, 10% good, 13% excellent. Pasture feeds 11% very poor, 26% poor, 42% fair, 13% good, 8% excellent. Activities: Harvesting corn, soybeans; harvesting forages, baling straw; filling silos; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; cleaning barns; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; spraying herbicides, insecticides; fertilizing; attending annual meetings, banquets.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 3.6. Soil 4% short, 73% adequate, 23% surplus. Soybeans 100% leaves turning color, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 94% leaves dropped, 96% 2001, 94% avg.; 81% mature, 90% 2001, 84% avg.; 28% harvested, 60% 2001, 47% avg.; 22% very poor, 38% poor, 29% fair, 11% good. Sorghum 99%

harvested, 98% 2001, 95% avg.; 7% very poor, 20% poor, 22% fair, 51% good. Cotton 100% bolls opened, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 55% harvested, 79% 2001, 79% avg.; 44% very poor, 39% poor, 16% fair, 1% good. Peanuts 96% harvested, 100% 2001, 97% avg.; 7% very poor, 29% poor, 35% fair, 22% good, 7% excellent. Winter Wheat 45% planted, 30% 2001, 38% avg.; 35% emerged, 21% 2001, 27% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 63% good. Barley 76% planted, 85% 2001, 90% avg.; 60% emerged, 64% 2001, 72% avg.; 62% fair, 38% good. Pastures 1% very poor, 5% poor, 45% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent. Rye 70% planted, 64% 2001, 77% avg.; 57% emerged, 52% 2001, 63% avg.; 67% fair, 33% good. Oats 75% planted, 81% 2001, 79% avg.; 64% emerged, 64% 2001, 63% avg.; 4% poor, 50% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent. Sweet potatoes 98% harvested, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 20% poor, 55% fair, 25% good. Apples 99% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 65% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 3% poor, 44% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Pecans 50% harvested, 60% 2001, 54% avg.; 20% very poor, 60% poor, 10% fair, 10% good. Winter Grazings 81% planted, 86% 2001, 89% avg.; 71% emerged, 63% 2001, 74% avg.; 1% poor, 50% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil 18% very short, 24% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 28% very short, 28% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 28% very short, 30% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 33% very short, 25% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Rye 11% very poor, 3% poor, 46% fair, 29% good, 11% excellent. Sorghum 95% harvested-grain, 100% 2001, 96% avg. Sunflower 91% harvested, 100% 2001, 97% avg. Cattle condition 5% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Sheep condition 6% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Another nice week of temperatures with minimal precipitation was greatly welcomed, as growers harvested their crops. Activities: Harvesting row crops, hauling grain, manure hauling, fall fertilizing, fall tillage, baling corn, soybean residue, weaning, selling calves, moving cattle to fall grazing, winterizing equipment, as harvest winds down.

TENNESSEE: Burley 64% stripped, 55% 2001, 62% avg. Wheat 69% seeded, 79% 2001, 86% avg.; 52% emerged, 47% 2001; 2% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. The beginning of the week saw a cold front exiting the Eastern part of the State but bringing rain. The middle of the week was quiet but another storm system pushed through Friday, continued through the end of the week. Temperatures averaged between 2 and 5° below normal across the State. Rainfall averaged below normal in the West, Plateau sections, near normal in Middle, above normal in the East. Hay stocks were mostly adequate to short.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Conditions remained mostly open with slightly warmer temperatures during the week. A few light showers with small accumulations occurred in isolated locations across the Plains. Some areas experienced light hail, sleet. Harvest of remaining crops was extremely active during the week as drier conditions allowed more producers the opportunity to get in the fields. There were a few locations where drying out is still needed. Light frost occurred in varied locations across the northern one half of the state. Small grains continued to benefit from the available moisture, warmer daytime temperatures. In areas where small grains were planted for grazing, plant root systems have developed well, will now support a full grazing program. Supplemental feeding increased slightly as pasture dormancy moved further south. Supplemental feeding was heavier in areas where summer, fall rains missed and pasture recovery did not occur. Small Grains: Growth, development was rapidly progressing as sunshine was enjoyed most of the week. Planting resumed in most areas. A few producers replanted wheat acreage damaged from too much rain. Some yellowing was reported in a few areas that remained wet. As drying continued, more producers returned livestock to fields that were planted for grazing. Wheat 87% of normal compared with 50% last year. Corn: Land preparation for next year's crop moved ahead as drying out continued. Only a few locations remained too wet for farming activities. Cotton: Harvest moved rapidly across the Plains as most areas continued to dry out under mostly warmer, open conditions. A few areas had some light frost which generally helped harvest activities. Some producers experienced losses as a result of wet conditions. Cotton 64% of normal compared with 48% last year. Sorghum: Harvest of remaining sorghum moved ahead as fields dried across the Plains. In some areas, harvest has been completed. Grazing of abandoned sorghum fields continued in a few areas. Land preparation for next year's crop progressed as soils dried out. Peanuts: Harvest was fast, furious across most areas as the drying trend continued. Some losses were reported as damage from the previous wet conditions became more evident. Harvest has been completed in a few areas. Peanut 68% of normal

compared to 62% last year. Soybeans: Harvest was mostly complete as conditions were more favorable during the week. Some beans were lost as a result of the previous wet period. Rice: Harvest of the ratoon crop was finishing up as open conditions continued. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley earlier planted peppers, onions, cabbage, green beans continued to develop well. Many fields still remained wet in some locations, additional drying was needed. Harvest of early season citrus progressed slowly as orchards dried out. Sugarcane harvest was hampered by wet field conditions. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden good progress continued for earlier planted spinach, cabbage, carrot, tomatoes, green beans, onions. In a few isolated locations some planting took place with drier conditions. Some harvest of early planted vegetables began. In Trans Pecos Region fall onions made good progress. Red Chili harvest was underway. Pecan harvest was delayed in some locations due to damp conditions. Shrimp producers have completed their harvest for this season. In the High Plains pumpkin harvest was completed across the Plains. Land preparation for next year's crops progressed as soils dried. Pecans: Harvest increased as open conditions returned to the state. However, some eastern, southern locations remained too wet for harvest. Range, Livestock: Pasture feeds continued to vary across most areas of the state. Recent rainfall increased the growth of cool season forages. Many producers were able to keep supplemental feeding to a minimum. Many producers who utilize small grains for winter pasture have indicated that grazing conditions appear to be the best in several years. Supplemental feeding remained light across most areas of the state as the result of adequate pasture feeds. In a few areas where conditions have remained dry most of the year, pastures continued to be inadequate, supplemental feeding was necessary. Some hay production continued during the week, however this will probably be the last cutting for the year. Sickness in livestock continued to improve as conditions remained more favorable for livestock herds.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Winter wheat 100% emerged, 73% 2001, 95% avg. Corn 62% harvested for grain, 100% 2001, 89% avg. Cattle condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Sheep condition 8% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Range, pasture feed 28% very poor, 37% poor, 24% fair, 11% good. Ranchers are selling calves, cull cows, bulls and shipping them out of the valley to reduce winter feed costs. Stock water is hard to find in some areas. Most farmers are wrapping things up in preparation for the winter months

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil 1% short, 67% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 21% short, 58% adequate, 12% surplus. Beef Cattle Forage 64% obtained from pastures, 40% 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Milk Cow Forage 20% obtained from pastures, 9% 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Sheep Forage 69% obtained from pastures, 48% 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Pasture 5% very poor, 15% poor, 46% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Small Grain, Winter Grazing Crops 2% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 47% harvested, 97% 2001, 69% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 3% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent; 58% seeded, 76% 2001, 72% 5-yr avg. Barley 96% seeded, 100% 2001, 96% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 98% dug, 100% 2001, 100% 5-yr avg.; 92% combined, 100% 2001, 99% 5-yr avg. Cotton 79% harvested, 88% 2001, 77% 5-yr avg. State has encountered another week of normal temperatures with an adequate amount of precipitation. Field work was at a standstill due to saturated soils. Soybean harvesting, wheat planting continued slowly due to saturated fields. Some areas of the State reported frost damage. Small grain planting was delayed by wet fields. Pastures are improving. Activities: Harvesting vegetables, picking cotton, combining peanuts.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 4.4. Topsoil 11% very short, 45% short, 44% adequate. Subsoil 8% very short, 53% short, 39% adequate. Irrigation water supplies were 1% short, 99% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 64° in Walla Walla. The lowest temperature in the state was 25° in Deer Park. Winter wheat 95% emerged, 4% very poor, 15% poor, 49% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Conditions across eastern state improved with the recent rain, but additional moisture is needed. Winter kill was reported in a few areas of winter wheat in Whitman County during the cold conditions of early November; however, these reports appeared to have impacted limited acreage. In the west, Christmas tree growers began tree harvest under nearly ideal harvest conditions. Field corn 7% fair, 93% good. Corn for grain 68% harvested. Potatoes 99% harvested. Hay, other roughage supplies 14% short, 86% adequate. Rain received this week was a little late to generate much fall pasture but should be enough to get things off to a good start next spring. Initial reports from

nurserymen in western state suggested that the extremely cold temperatures, which occurred two weeks ago, resulted in some damage to both conifer seedlings, containerized ornamental plant material where frost protection was not available.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil 2% short, 80% adequate, 18% surplus, 7% short, 72% adequate, 21% surplus last week, 36% very short, 50% short, 14% adequate in 2001. Corn 78% harvested for grain, 76% last week, 90% 2001, 87% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 70% harvested for grain, 68% last week, 93% 2001, 93% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 10% fair, 90% good; 99% planted, 99% last week, 100% 2001, 95% 5-yr avg.; 90% emerged, 83% last week, 72% 2001. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 12% fair, 85% good, 2% excellent. Sheep, Lambs, 1% poor, 8% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent. Rainfall, wet conditions has slowed grain harvesting. Activities: Slowed by rainfall, included harvesting of corn, soybeans, planting winter wheat, some livestock marketing, winter preparations. Measurable snowfall occurred in some areas over the weekend.

WISCONSIN: Days were suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 8% very short to short, 83% adequate, 9% surplus. State experienced near normal temperatures, light precipitation last week. That combination proved to be beneficial to farmers, who have been waiting for both corn moisture levels, the ground to dry down, so they can complete harvesting. Some northern state grain producers have been paying extra for fuel to dry down crops this year. They feel they need to get their crops out of the field before the snow starts to fly.

WYOMING: Corn 76% harvested for grain, 92% 2001, 79% avg.

(Continued from page 10)

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	MMDD 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	76	71	99	79
KS	89	77	99	96
ND	84	75	100	93
SD	91	85	100	97
4 Sts	86	78	100	94
These 4 States harvested 89% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	41	45	9
CA	0	10	30	50	10
CO	2	7	51	34	6
ID	0	6	31	61	2
IL	0	1	25	69	5
IN	0	2	32	56	10
KS	1	6	30	55	8
MI	0	3	31	52	14
MO	0	4	41	51	4
MT	3	7	31	57	2
NE	9	7	29	52	3
NC	4	14	28	51	3
OH	0	2	22	56	20
OK	0	2	25	52	21
OR	30	15	40	15	0
SD	6	7	34	45	8
TX	1	2	21	51	25
WA	4	15	49	30	2
18 Sts	2	5	31	50	12
Prev Wk	2	5	31	50	12
Prev Yr	6	15	36	37	6

VP - Very Poor

P - Poor

F - Fair

G - Good

EX - Excellent

* Revised

NA - Not Available

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

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 10 - 16, 2002

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Winter wheat continued entering dormancy as far south as northern Ukraine and the northern tip of the Southern Region in Russia.

EUROPE: In western Europe, widespread rain hampered fieldwork and winter crop establishment, while excessive rain caused flooding in central Europe. Drier weather aided fieldwork across eastern Europe, but rain was needed for rainfed crops in central and southern Italy.

SOUTH ASIA: A tropical storm brought heavy rainfall to eastern India and Bangladesh, likely damaging rice.

EASTERN ASIA: Showers slowed final rice harvests in southern China, but dry weather persisted in primary winter wheat areas of the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: A shift in the weather pattern brought seasonably drier weather to Indochina and the Philippines, while wetter conditions prevailed in Indonesia.

AUSTRALIA: Showers boosted moisture supplies in summer crop-producing areas, while hot, dry weather elsewhere spurred winter grain maturation and harvesting.

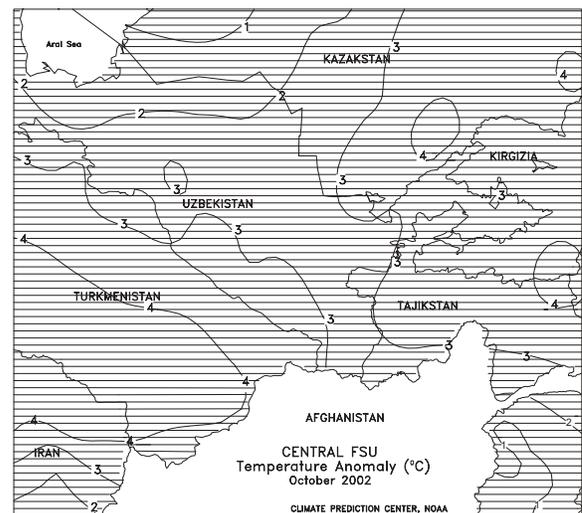
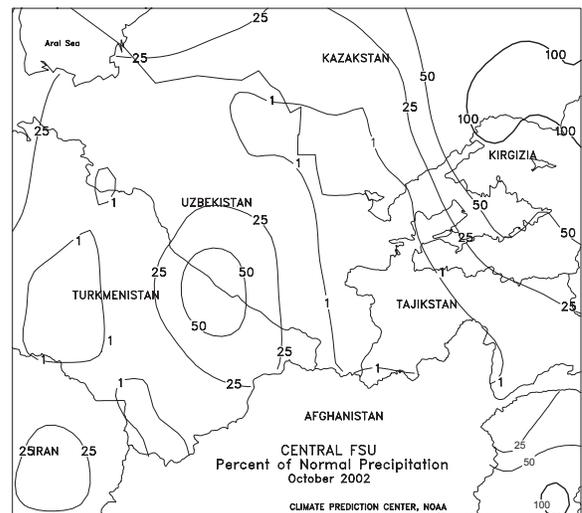
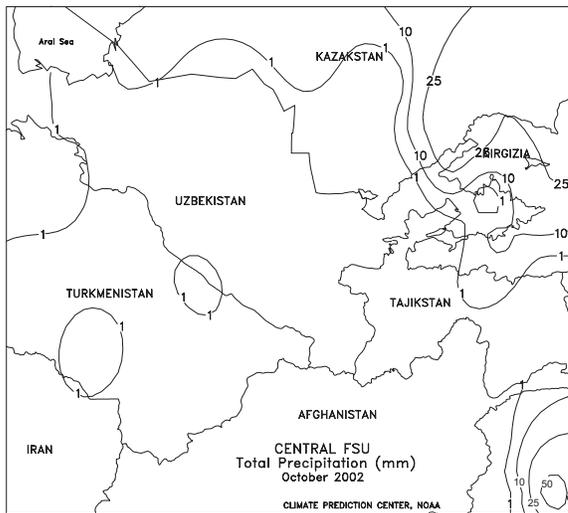
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: In Morocco, widespread rain boosted soil moisture for winter wheat planting but slowed fieldwork, while winter wheat planting started in Algeria and Tunisia.

SOUTH AFRICA: Mostly light, isolated showers in the corn belt provided little additional moisture for vegetative summer crops.

MIDDLE EAST: Wet weather continued to slow cotton harvesting in western Turkey, and rain eased dryness in northern Iran, but more rain was still needed.

MEXICO: Seasonably dry weather favored corn, sugarcane, and coffee harvesting as well as winter vegetable and winter grain fieldwork.

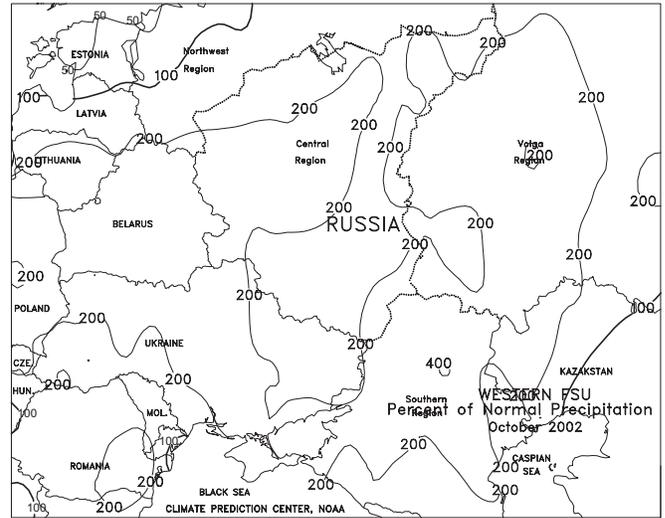
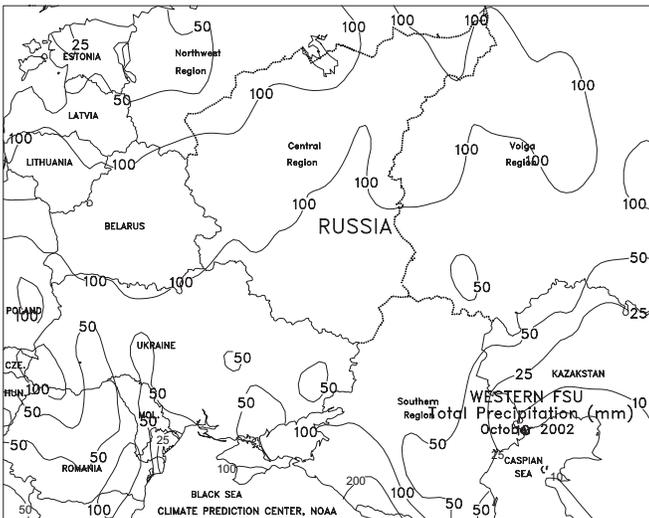
SOUTH AMERICA: In Brazil, warm, showery weather increased moisture for summer crop establishment, while in Argentina, mostly dry weather promoted fieldwork.

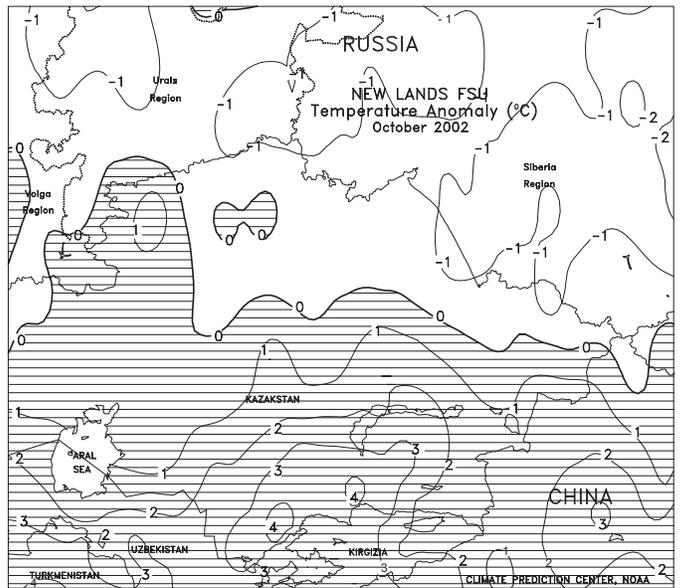
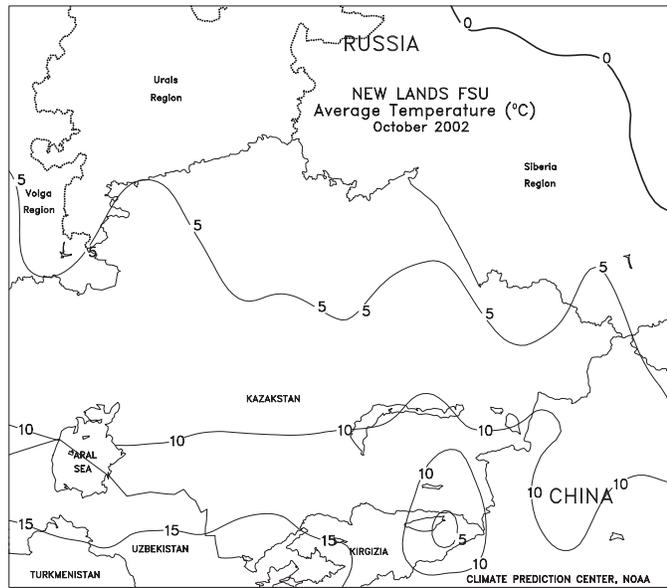
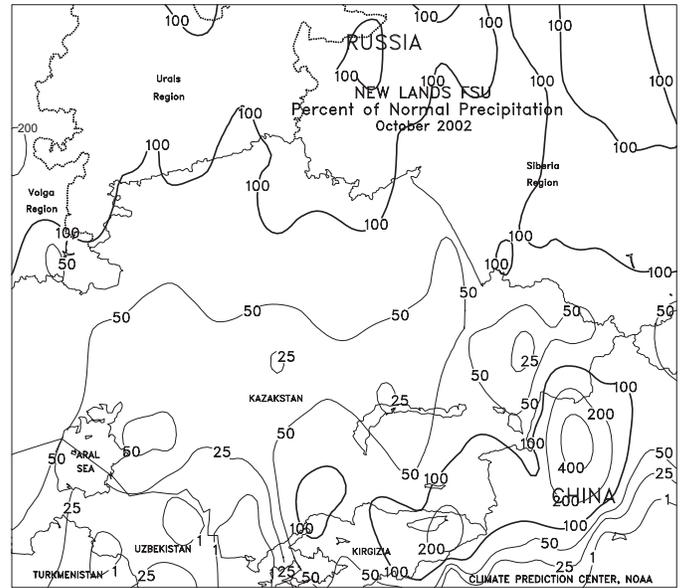
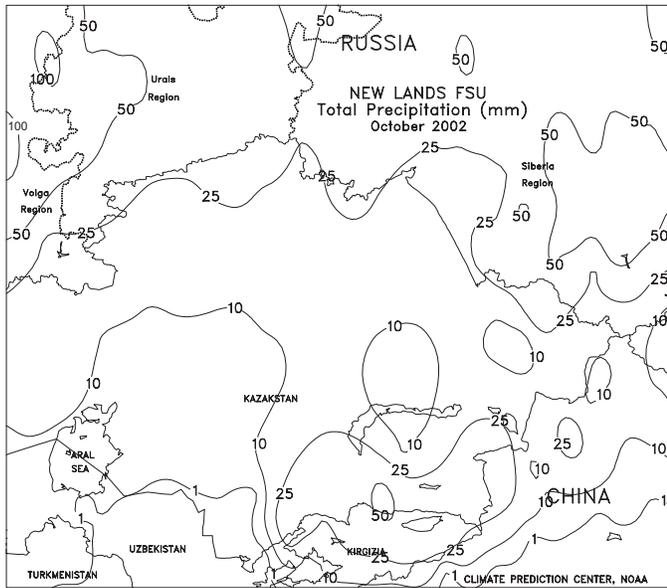




FSU-WESTERN

Drier weather prevailed across most of the region, accompanied by a moderation in temperatures. Light if any precipitation (3-23 mm or more) fell in Ukraine, most of southern Russia, and Belarus, causing only minor delays in late-season fieldwork. The greatest amounts of precipitation (25-64 mm) were observed in the Krasnodar region of southern Russia, hampering late-season fieldwork. Weekly temperatures continued to average well below 5 degrees C at most locations in northern Ukraine and the northern half of the Southern Region in Russia, prompting winter grains to begin entering dormancy around the usual time. Light snow spread from the Baltics and Belarus eastward across northern Russia, increasing snow cover over dormant winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in the Baltics, Belarus, and northwestern Russia and 2 to 4 degrees C above normal over the remainder of Russia and Ukraine. In October, above-normal precipitation fell throughout Ukraine and southern Russia. Many locations received more than twice the normal rainfall during the month. October's wet weather pattern in these areas provided abundant moisture for winter wheat establishment but caused some interruptions in fieldwork for corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting and late-season winter wheat planting. Near-normal temperatures favored further vegetative growth of winter wheat in major producing areas and fell to low enough levels at night to induce cold-hardening. In northern Russia, above-normal precipitation boosted soil moisture for winter grains. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal, prompting winter grains to begin entering dormancy in the middle of the month somewhat earlier than normal.



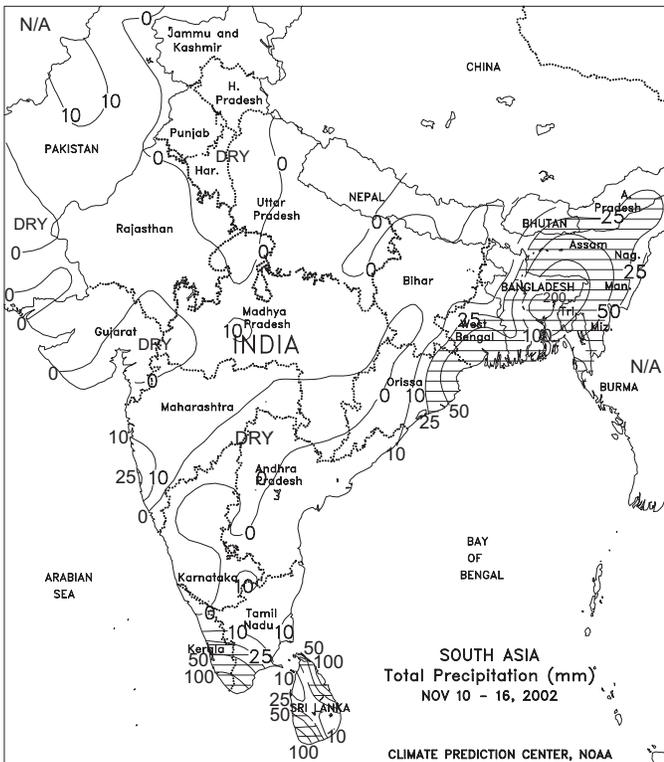




EUROPE

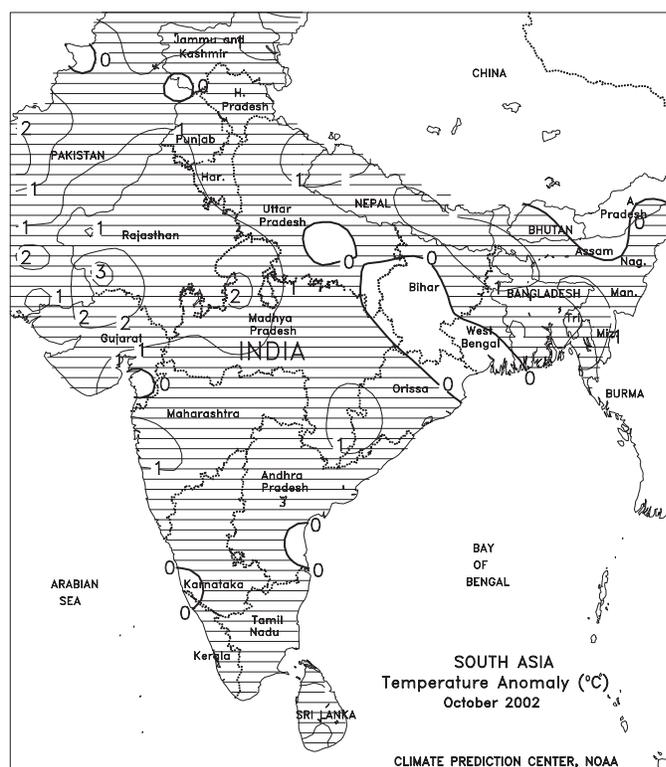
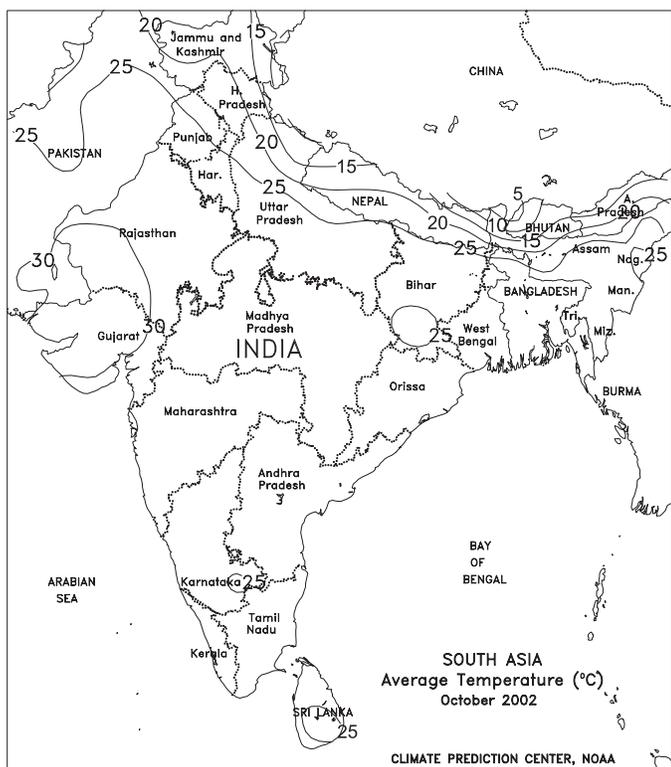
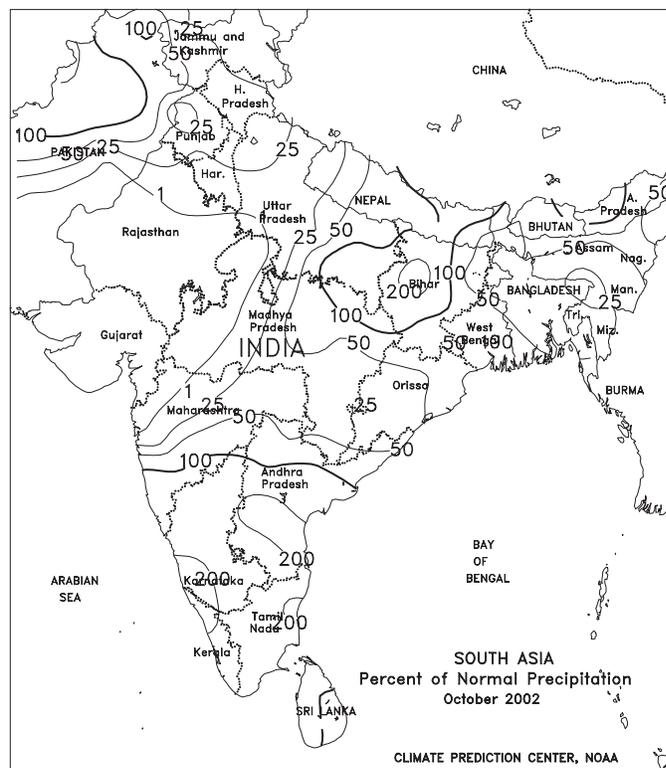
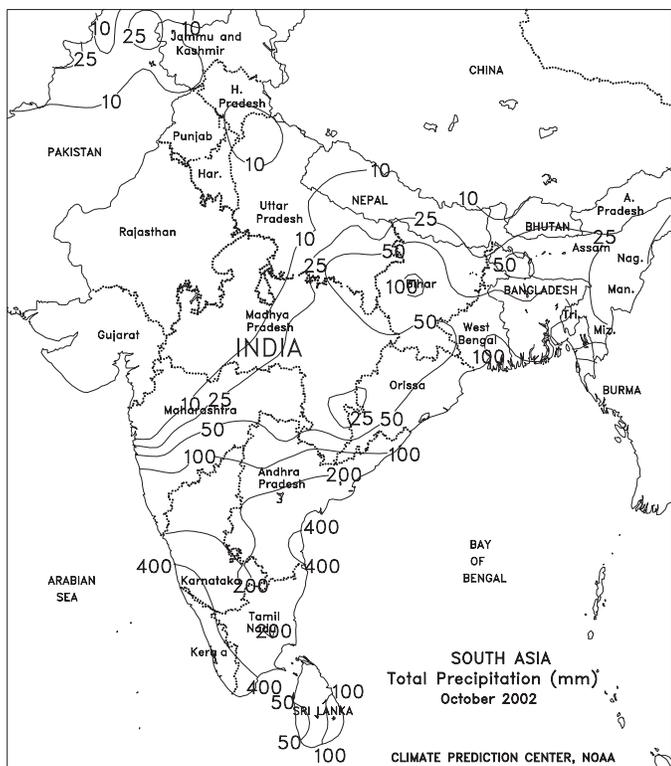
Widespread rain (20-60 mm) again covered most of England, northern France, Belgium, and southern Germany, maintaining abundant moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds, but causing local flooding, possibly washing out isolated fields, and hampering late summer crop harvesting. Drier weather is needed to ensure favorable winter grain establishment. Favorably drier weather (less than 10 mm) prevailed from the Netherlands and northern Germany to Poland, aiding winter crop establishment after excessively wet weather the past few weeks. Mostly dry weather (less than 10 mm) favored winter grain planting and summer crop harvesting across southeastern Europe after last week's widespread rainfall. Dry, warm weather in Greece favored cotton harvesting. Across Switzerland, southeastern France, and northern Italy, very heavy rain (50-150 mm or more) delayed fieldwork, caused local flooding, and possibly washed out winter grain fields. The heaviest rain (in excess of 200 mm) fell across the Swiss and Italian Alps, causing local landslides. This moisture will maintain significant water supplies in the form of runoff and snowpack for the headwaters of the Rhone, Rhine, and Po River systems. In central and southern Italy, topsoil moisture was becoming limited for rainfed winter crops. Widespread rain (20-75 mm) covered the western and central Iberian Peninsula, boosting irrigation supplies but hampering summer and winter crop fieldwork. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal across most of Europe, reversing the cool weather of the previous few weeks and favored winter grain germination and establishment. During October, above-normal rainfall across Germany and eastern Europe hampered winter crop establishment and late summer crop harvesting but boosted moisture supplies. Elsewhere in western Europe, near-normal rainfall provided favorable moisture for winter crop establishment. Unseasonably wet October weather slowed fieldwork across southeastern Europe, but favorably drier weather prevailed late in the month. Above-normal rainfall also hampered fieldwork across the western Iberian peninsula but boosted irrigation supplies.





SOUTH ASIA

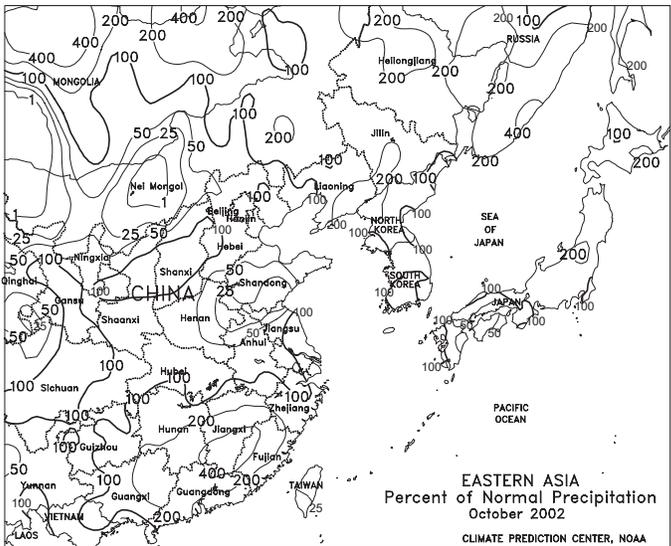
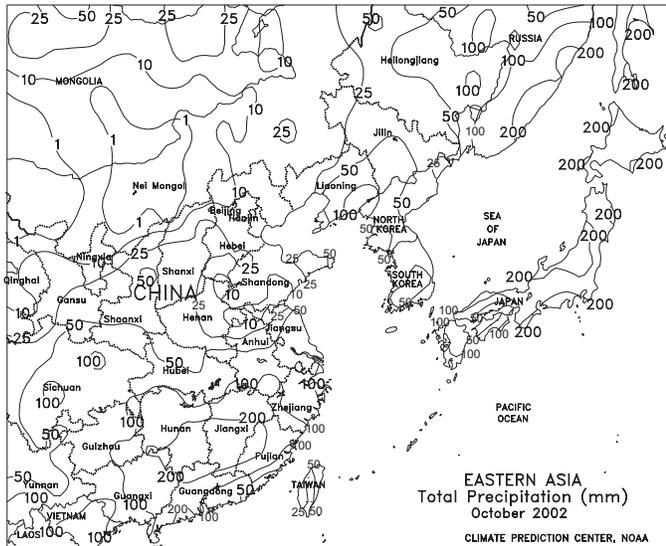
A tropical storm made landfall in Bangladesh early in the week. The storm brought heavy rain (50-200 mm) to eastern India and Bangladesh, causing flooding and likely damaging unharvested rice. Elsewhere, dry, warm weather maintained favorable conditions for summer crop harvesting and planting of winter grains and oilseeds, including rabi (autumn planted) rice. Monsoon showers were confined to extreme southern India. In October, the monsoon continued its seasonal withdrawal. Northern and western growing areas benefited from warm, dry weather, helping harvesting. Rains eased lingering dryness in the winter wheat region of the Gangetic Plain increased irrigation supplies. *(Weekly coverage of South Asia will be suspended until June 2003. In the interim, a brief summary will accompany the monthly regional temperature and precipitation maps as they are published.)*

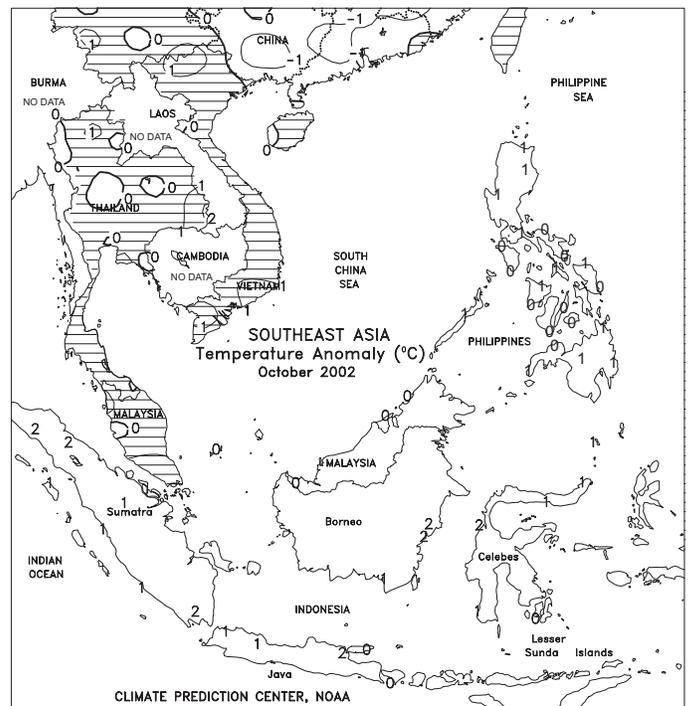
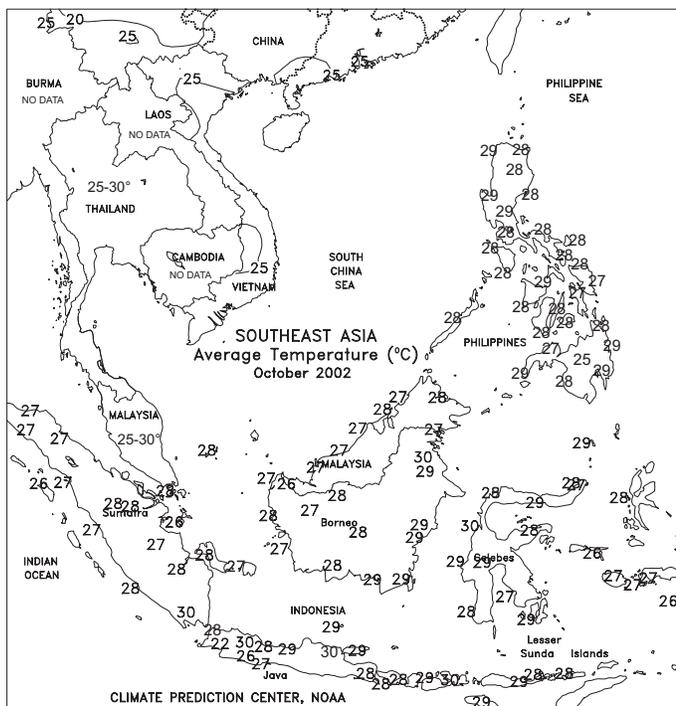
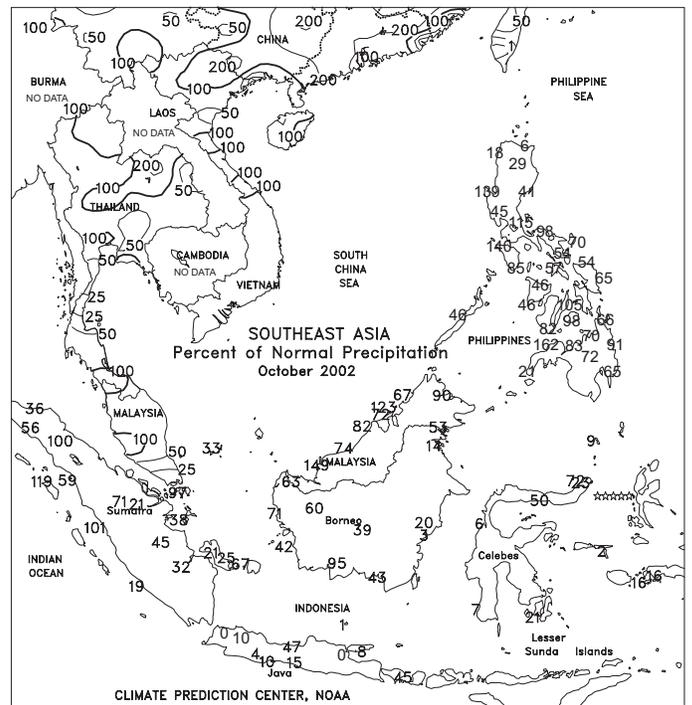
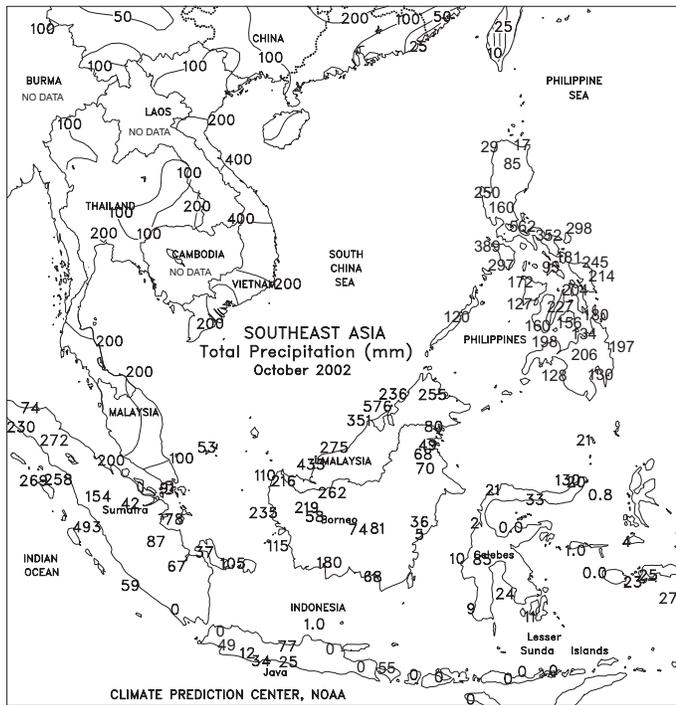


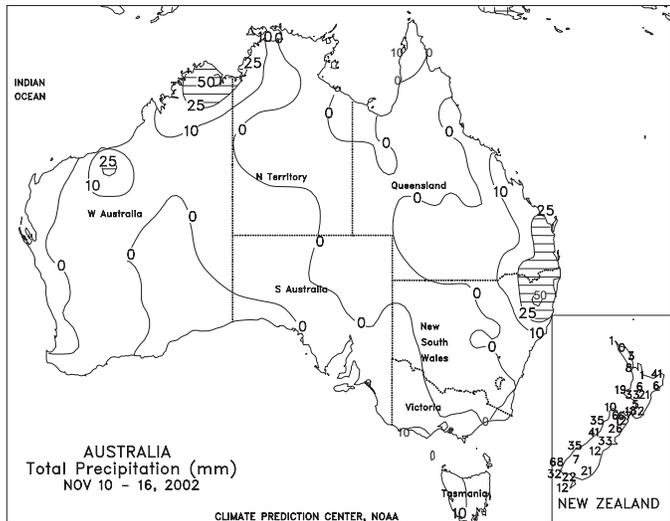


EASTERN ASIA

Dry weather continued to dominate central and northern China and the Korean peninsula. On the North China Plain, moisture remained limited for winter grain establishment, especially in Shandong and other eastern growing areas. Near- to below-normal temperatures eased winter grains into dormancy in the more northerly growing areas, but warmer-than-normal weather elsewhere (average temperatures of 5-15 degrees C) supported additional vegetative growth. Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) hampered final harvest of main-season rice in the Yangtze Valley. Lighter showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted moisture reserves for winter crops in the Sichuan Basin. In Japan, lingering rain (10-50 mm or more) hampered late-season fieldwork in northern growing areas. During October, drier-than-normal weather limited moisture reserves for winter wheat establishment on the North China Plain, although midmonth showers were timely for germination. Cool, wet weather prevailed for much of the month in Manchuria, hampering late summer crop harvests. The first autumn freeze arrived approximately on schedule and likely had limited negative impact on maturing corn and soybeans. In southern China, periodic heavy showers (100-200 mm or more) disrupted rice harvesting south of the Yangtze River and likely caused local flooding. Throughout the month, showers affected rice and vegetable harvests on the Korean peninsula and in Japan. The rainfall was partly from tropical storms, including Typhoon Higos, that struck Japan early in the month.

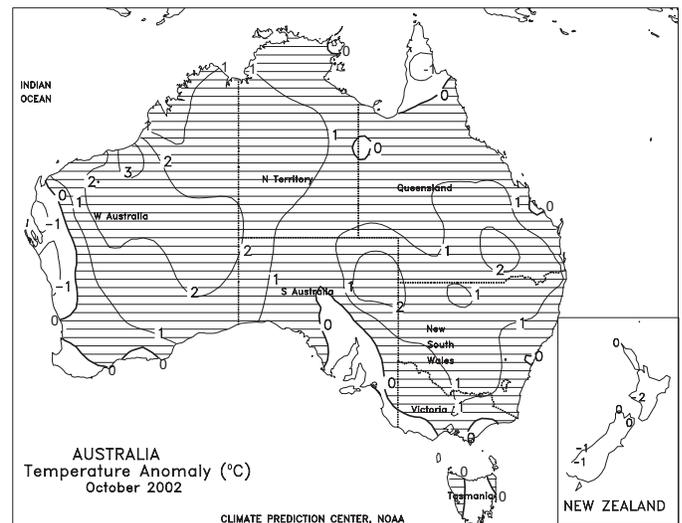
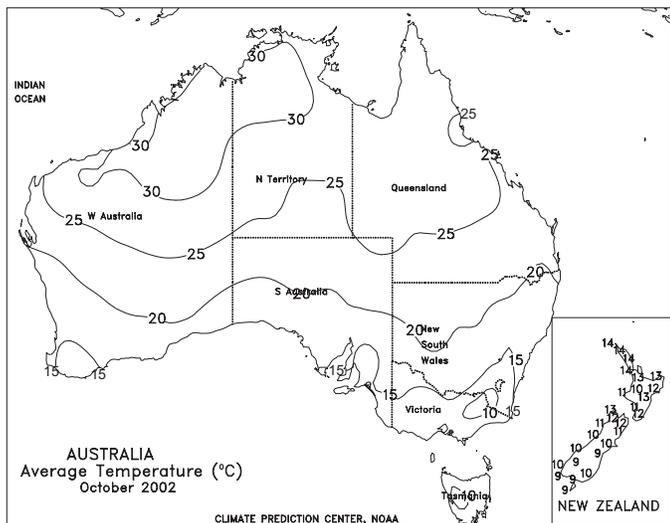
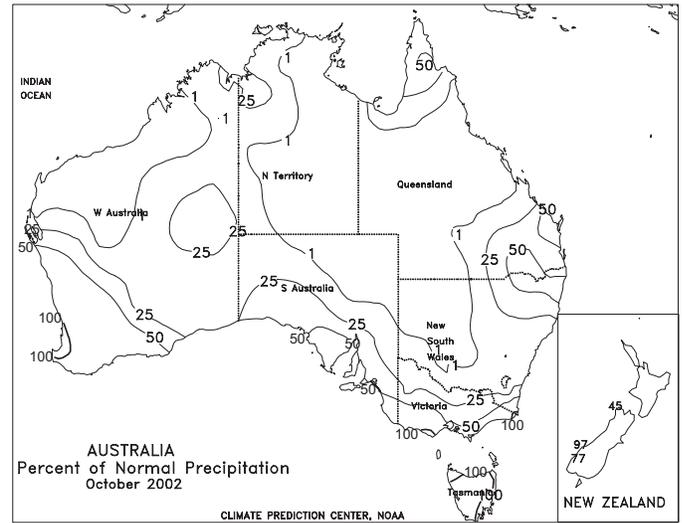
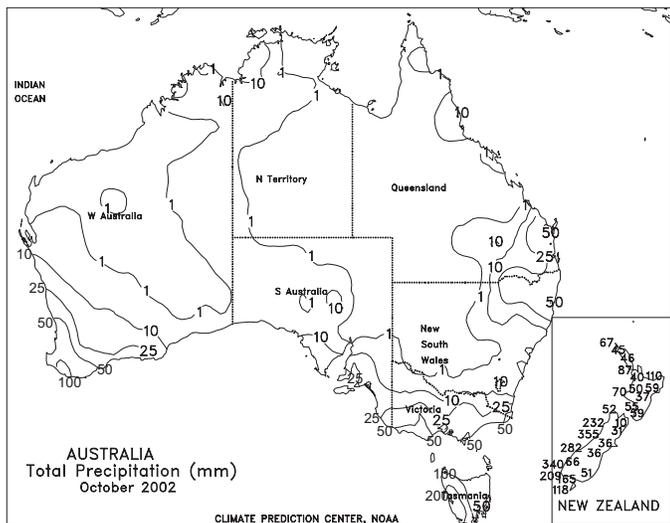


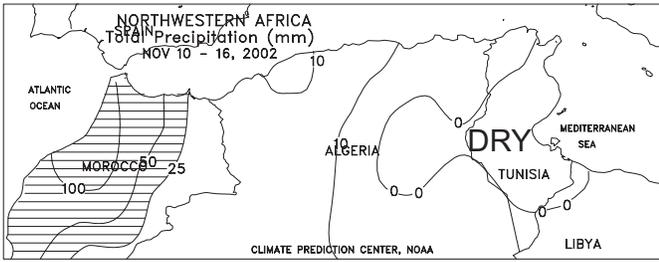




AUSTRALIA

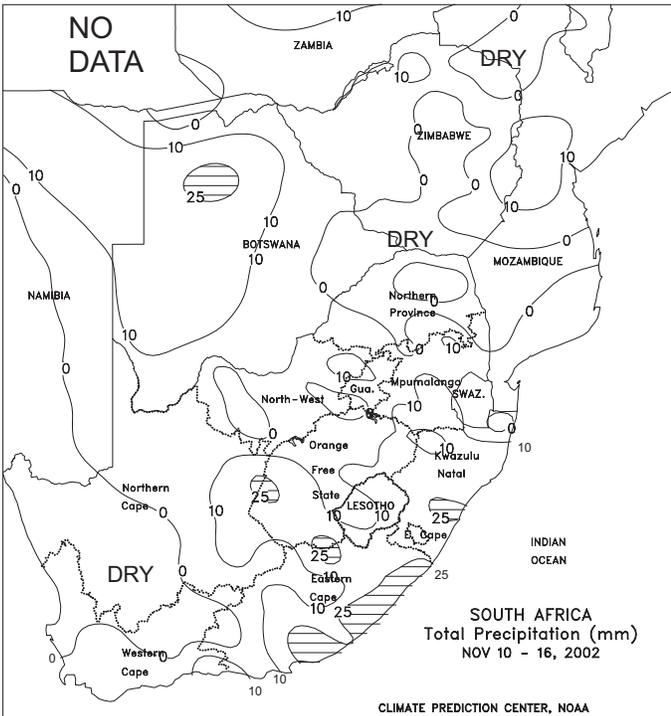
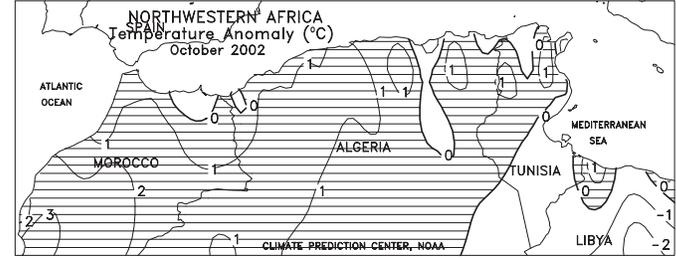
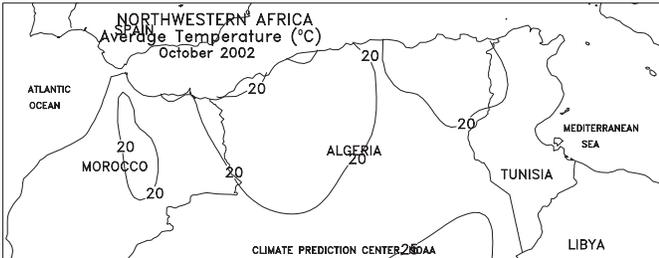
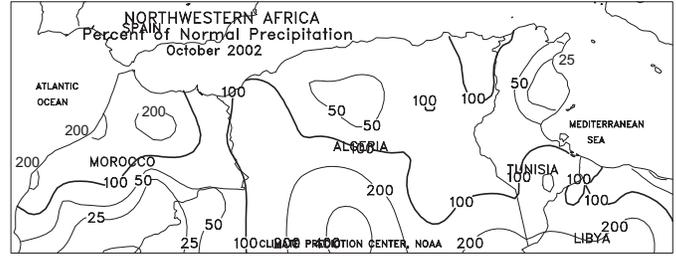
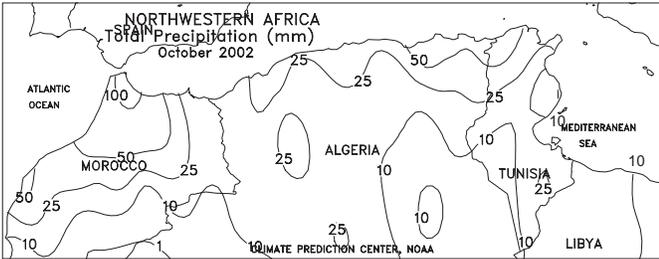
Showers (5-45 mm or more) in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales boosted topsoil moisture for vegetative summer crops and helped stabilize reservoir levels. Most of the heavier rain (more than 65 mm) fell across coastal areas, however, benefiting sugarcane more than cotton and sorghum. Elsewhere in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, hot, mostly dry (less than 5 mm) weather continued to spur winter grain maturation and harvesting. Temperatures in major agricultural areas in Australia averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures in the middle to upper 30s degrees C sustaining large evapotranspiration rates. In New Zealand, scattered showers (6-33 mm) maintained moisture supplies. During October, mostly dry weather continued to plague southern and eastern Australia, offering no relief from the severe drought gripping the region. The dry weather spurred winter grain maturation and early harvesting and further reduced moisture supplies for early summer crop development. Near- to below-normal rainfall was observed in Western Australia as well, stressing winter grains that were still filling, but helping to drydown crops further along in development.





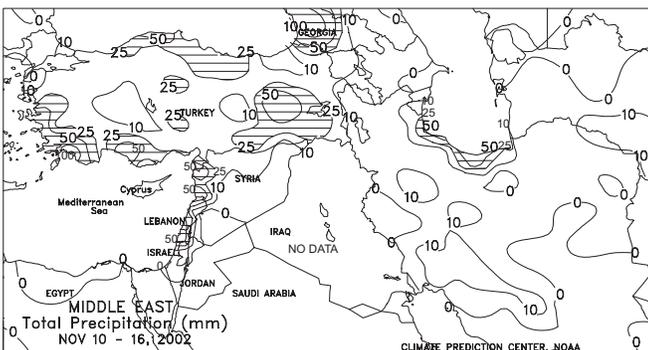
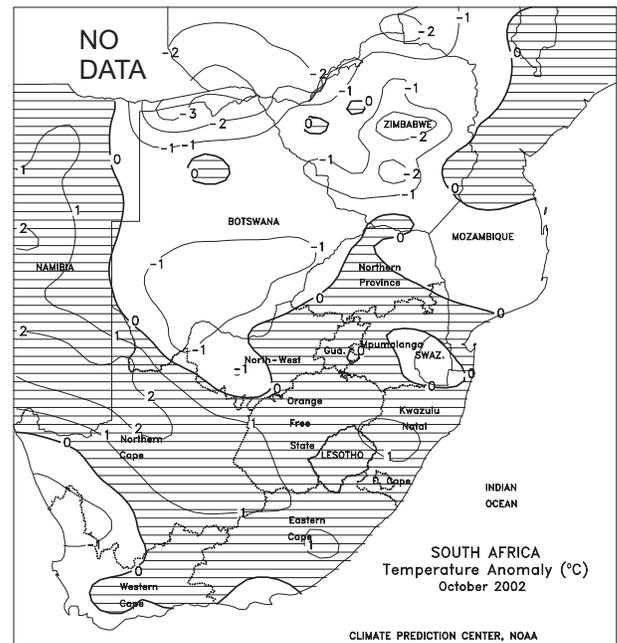
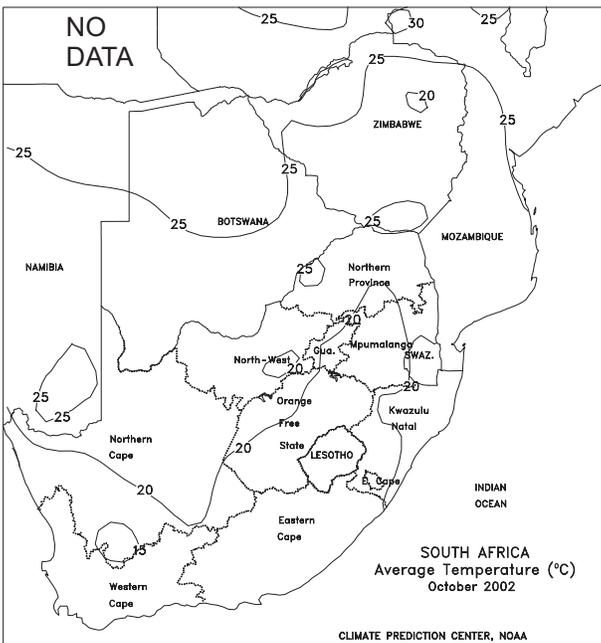
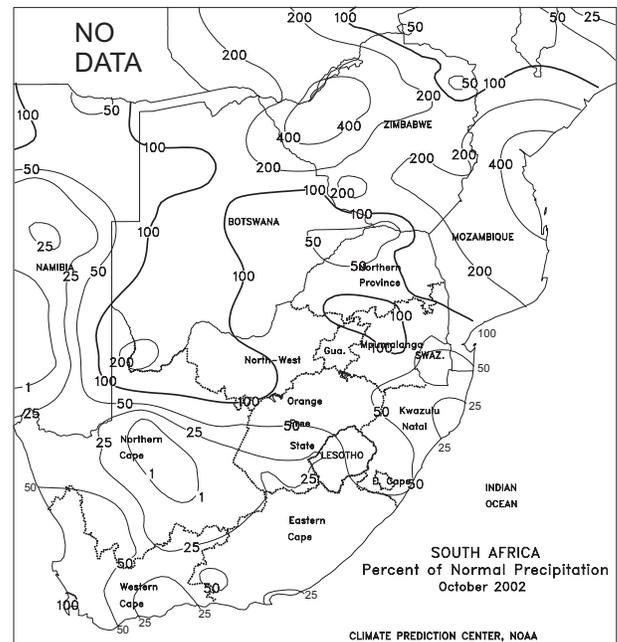
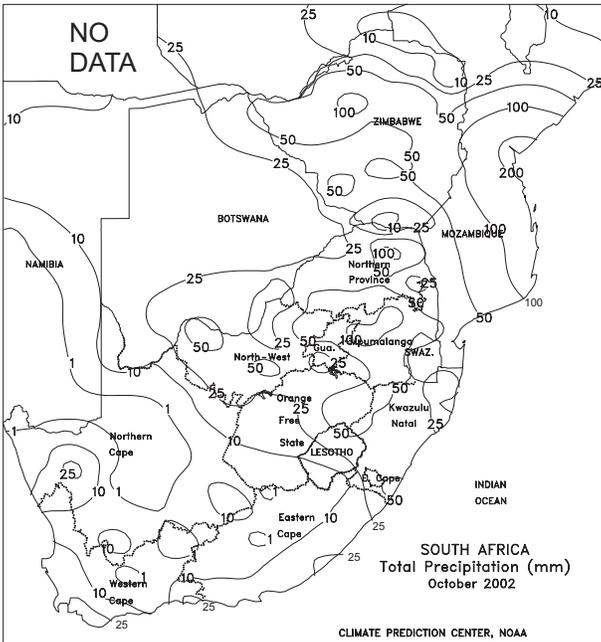
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Across Morocco, widespread rain (40-100 mm) boosted soil moisture for winter grain planting, while heavy rain (100-160 mm) caused local flooding along the Atlantic coast. Since winter grain planting typically begins in mid-November, the heavy rain should cause only minor planting delays. Favorable topsoil moisture from last week's rain prompted early winter grain planting across Algeria and northern Tunisia. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal across the region except for slightly below-normal temperatures across the Atlantic coast of Morocco. During October, above-normal rainfall boosted pre-season moisture supplies in Morocco and eastern Algeria, while below-normal rainfall prevailed elsewhere.



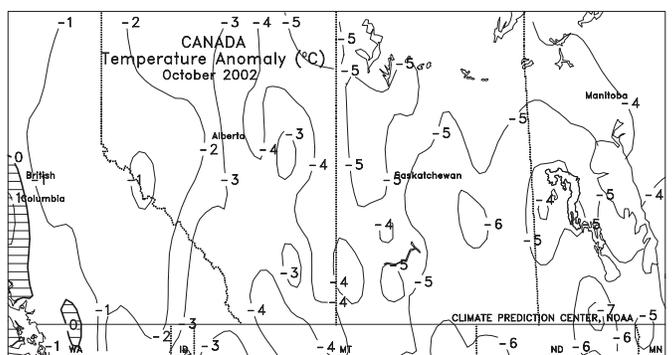
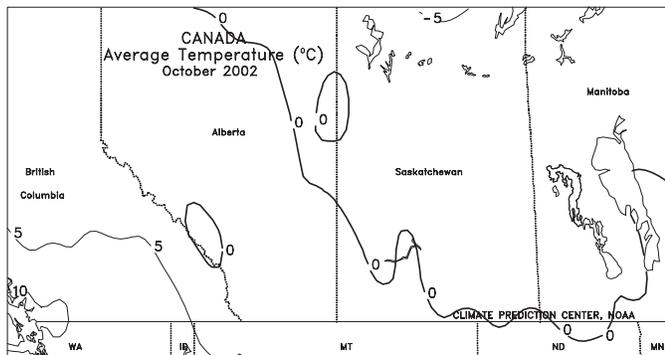
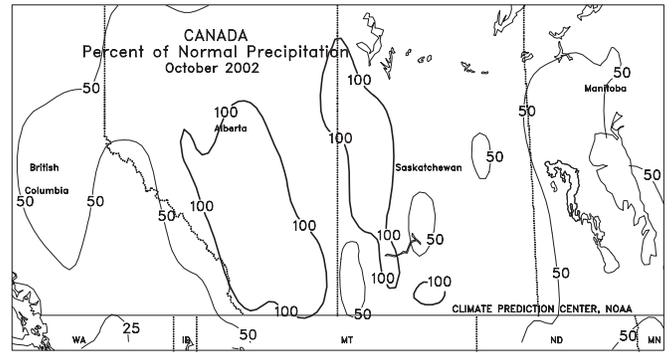
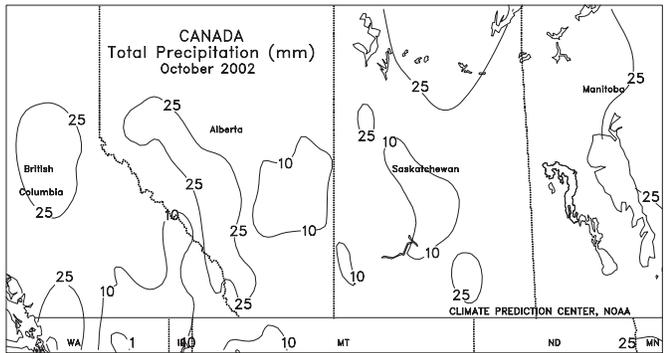
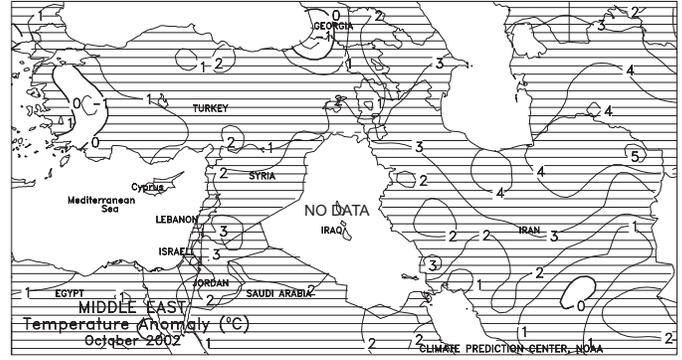
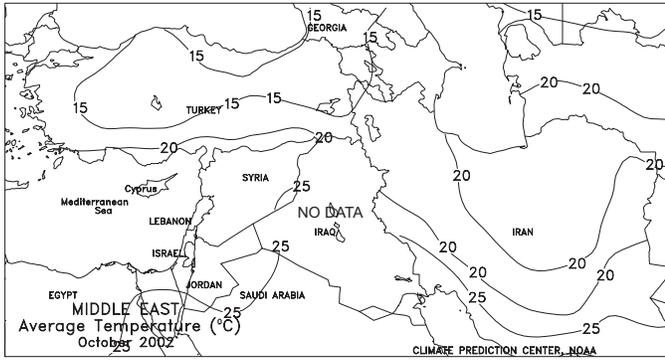
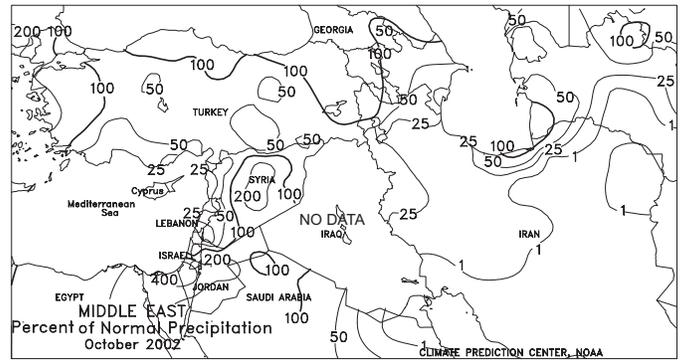
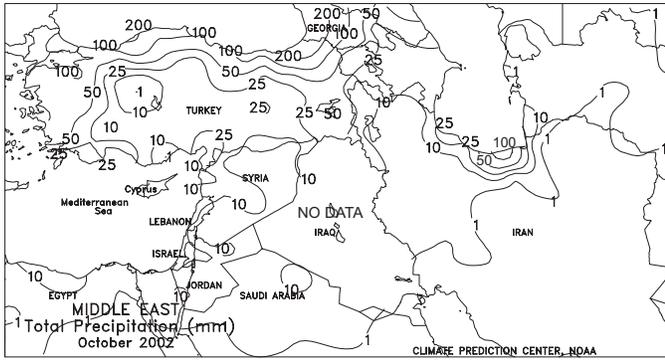
SOUTH AFRICA

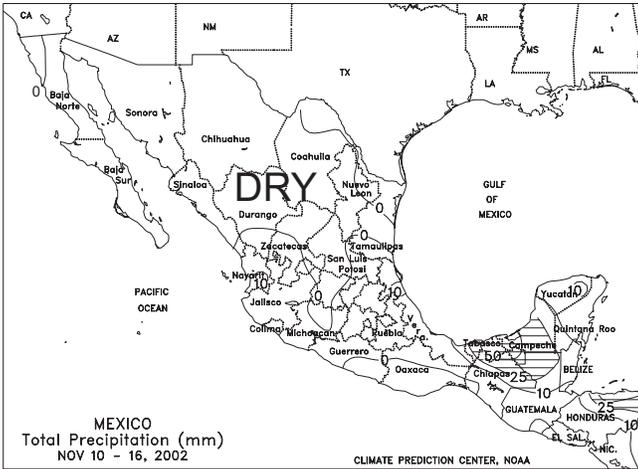
For the second consecutive week, mostly dry weather prevailed across much of northern South Africa, including the corn belt. Although the weather was favorable for fieldwork, light, isolated showers (mostly less than 10 mm) provided little additional moisture for vegetative summer crops. Unseasonably cool weather continued across the region, however, preventing net evaporative losses from reaching extreme levels. Temperatures across the country averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal, with maximum temperatures mostly in the lower 30s degrees C in the corn belt. Farther south, mostly dry (less than 5 mm) weather in Western Cape favored winter grain harvesting. Rainfall increased throughout October in the corn belt but averaged near to below normal for the month. The rainfall slightly eased soil moisture deficits, spurring summer crop planting and germination. Near- to below-normal rainfall in Western Cape aided winter wheat maturation and harvesting.



MIDDLE EAST

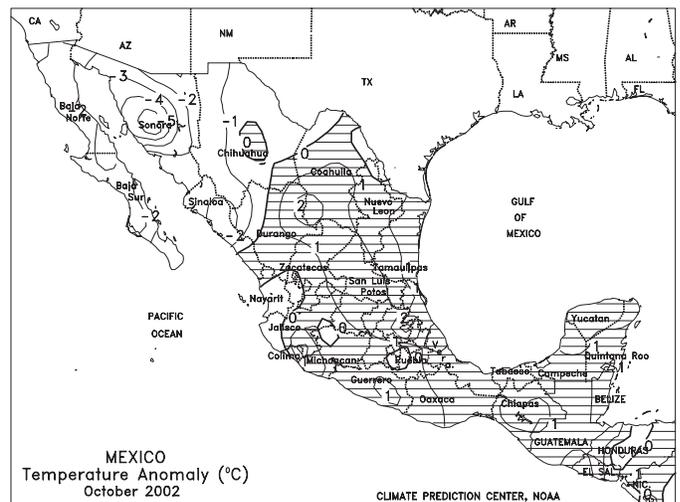
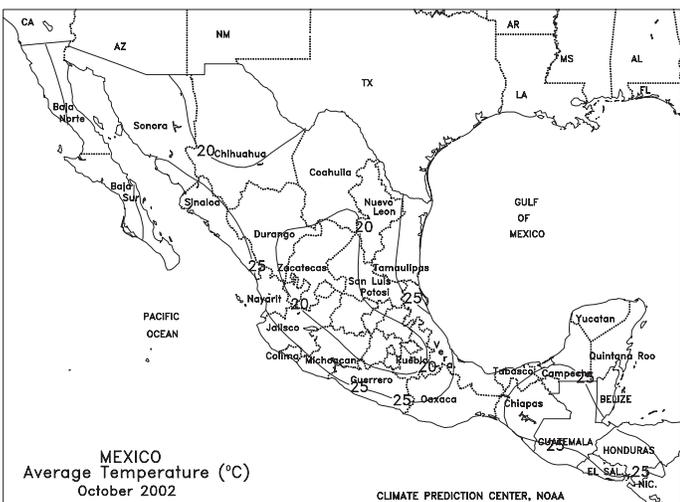
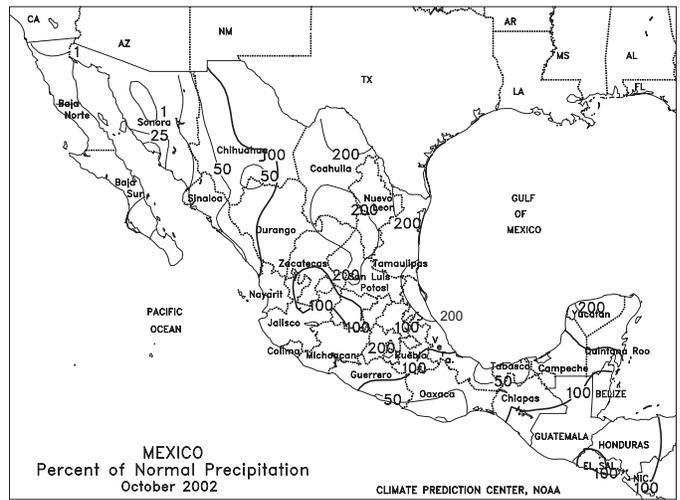
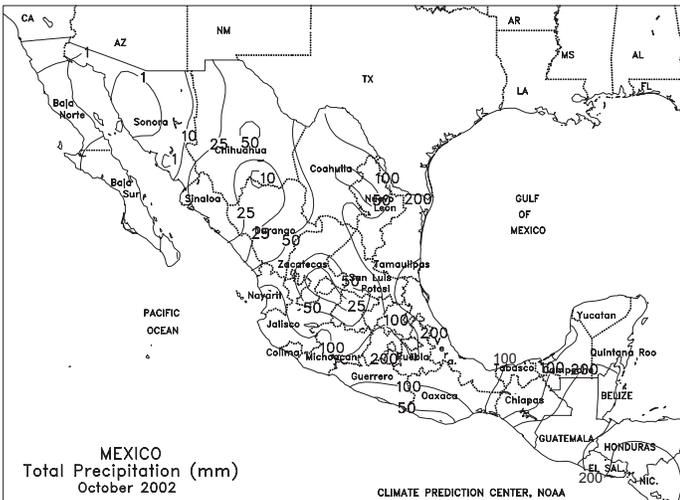
In western Turkey, unseasonably heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) continued to slow cotton harvesting. Elsewhere in Turkey, widespread rain (10-60 mm) boosted moisture supplies for winter wheat germination. The rain also boosted irrigation supplies in southeastern Turkey and eased dryness across the southern coast. Light to moderate rain (10-60 mm) boosted moisture supplies across Lebanon and the coast of Syria. Lighter amounts (2-20 mm) also favored winter wheat development in eastern Syria. Rain eased dryness and aided winter wheat across the Caspian Sea coast of Iran (10-70 mm) and across western Iran (2-13 mm). Satellite imagery depicted scattered light rain across northern Iraq. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across the whole region, increasing moisture demands on irrigated crops but favoring wheat establishment. In October, near to below-normal rainfall in Turkey favored cotton harvesting and winter wheat planting. In eastern Syria, Israel, and Jordan, above-normal rainfall boosted moisture supplies for winter wheat, while below-normal rainfall was reported elsewhere. In Iran, below-normal October rainfall reduced moisture supplies for winter wheat planting, especially across the western Caspian coast.

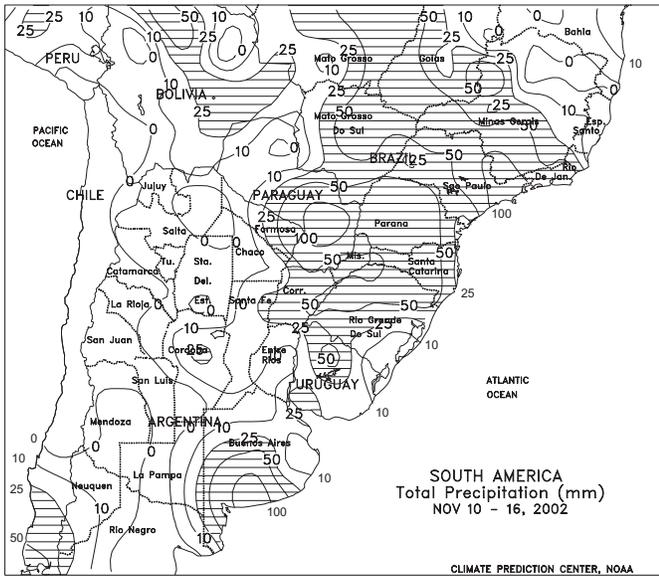




MEXICO

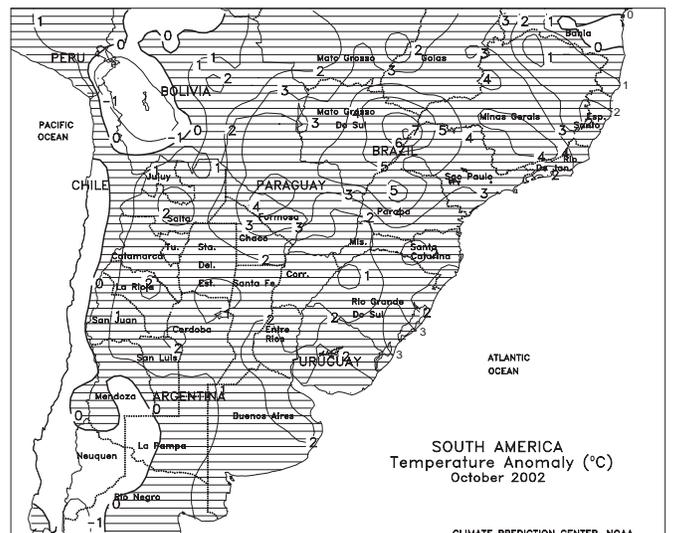
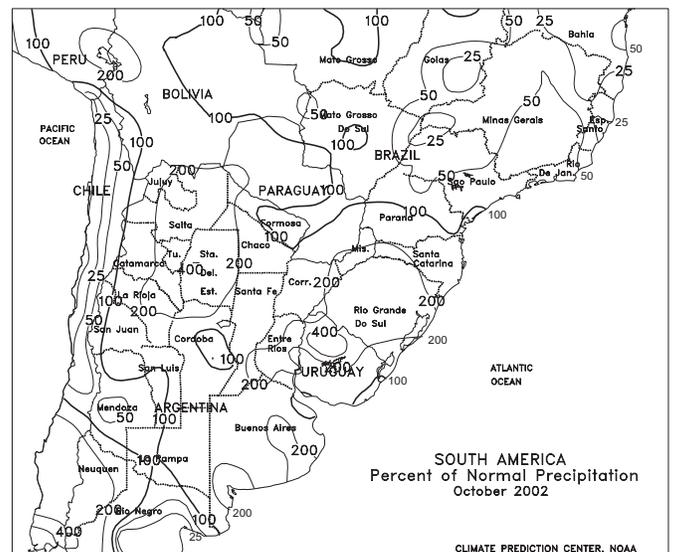
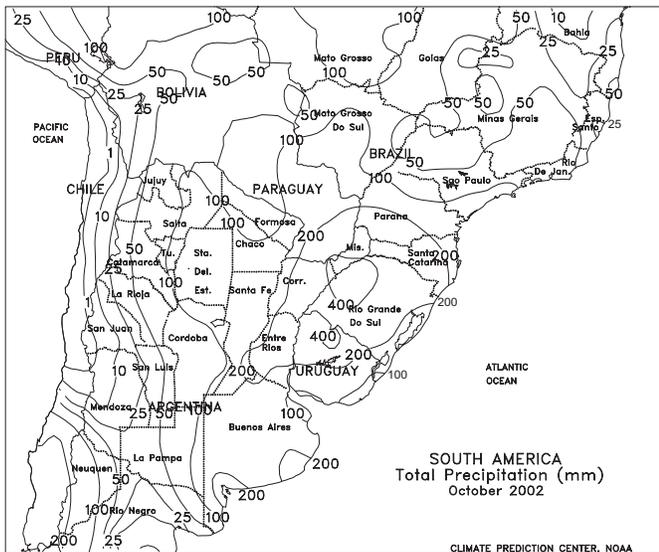
Across most of northern and central Mexico, seasonably dry weather favored summer crop, sugarcane, and coffee maturation and harvesting as well as winter vegetable and winter grain fieldwork. Scattered, light rain (less than 15 mm) fell across southern Mexico, while heavy showers (25-75 mm or more) continued across Tabasco, causing additional flooding and delaying sugarcane fieldwork. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal across most of Mexico, aiding maturing summer crops. During October, a large portion of Mexico from the main corn belt northward and eastward into the Rio Grande River Valley received above-normal rainfall, boosting moisture for immature corn and upcoming winter crop planting. The moisture was especially beneficial across the Rio Grande Valley, helping to ease long-term moisture deficits. Northwestern and southeastern Mexico received below-normal rainfall, aiding summer crop harvesting, but reducing moisture for winter crops.





SOUTH AMERICA

Scattered showers (25-50 mm or more) swept across southern Brazil, maintaining adequate to excessive moisture reserves for summer crop germination and establishment. Southernmost growing areas (Rio Grande do Sul to Parana) remained unfavorably wet for fieldwork, including winter wheat harvesting. Dry pockets returned to more northerly crop areas from Mato Grosso to Minas Gerais, with above-normal temperatures (highs approaching 35 degrees C) exacerbated topsoil moisture losses as summer crops germinate. The return of hot weather also renewed concern for stress on reproductive coffee and citrus in outlying growing areas. According to independent reports from Brazil, soybeans were 51 percent planted as of November 15. In Argentina, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather spurred fieldwork, although locally heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) stalled fieldwork in southern Buenos Aires. According to Argentina's Department of Agriculture, winter wheat was 6 percent harvested as of November 16. In addition, corn, soybeans, and sunflowers were 72, 32, and 67 percent planted, respectively. During October, a pattern of frequent, periodically heavy rainfall dominated important crop areas of southern Brazil and northeastern Argentina, creating abundant moisture reserves for summer crop germination and establishment. However, excessive moisture from Buenos Aires, Argentina, through Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, caused local flooding, stalled summer crop planting, and raised concern for the quality of maturing winter wheat. Elsewhere in the region, an increase in showers improved planting prospects in Argentina's western and northern growing areas, while in Brazil, late-month rainfall broke a drought that stressed reproductive coffee and citrus in the more northerly growing areas (Mato Grosso south and eastward through Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais).



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