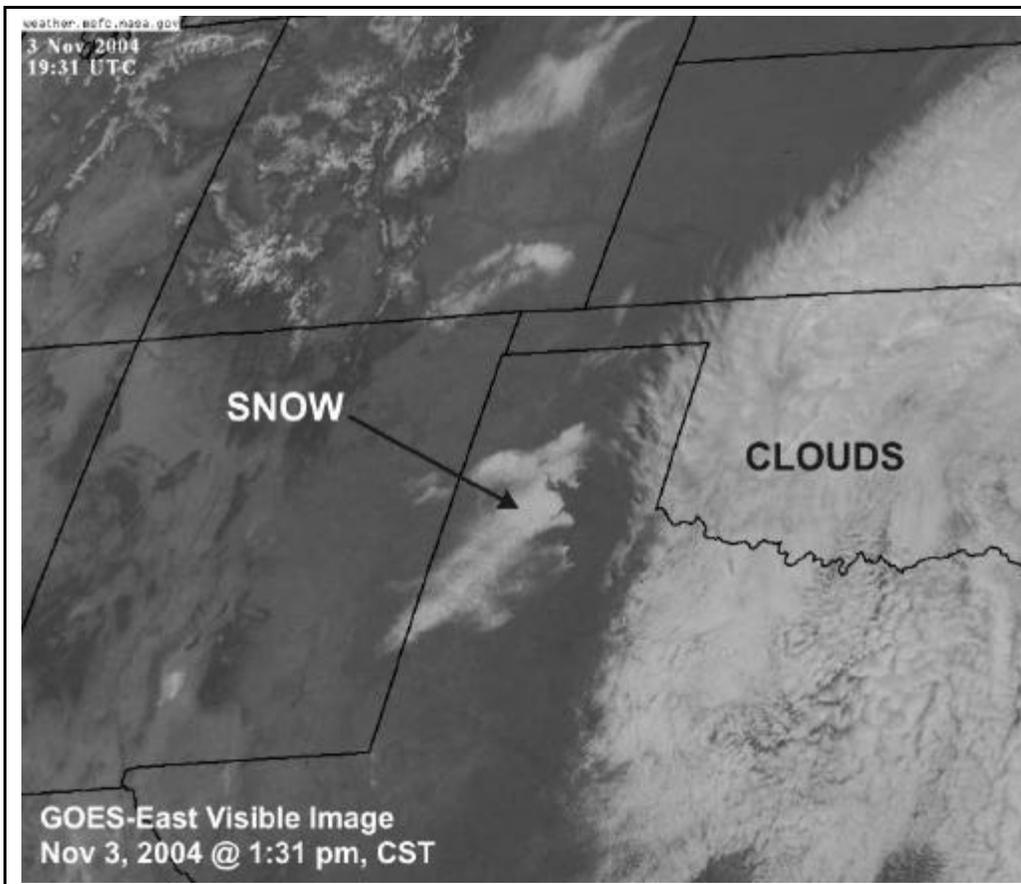


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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



An early-season snow storm struck western Texas in early November, dumping 8.9 inches in Amarillo and 7.9 inches in Lubbock. Most of the snow fell on November 2, when daily-record amounts were measured in Amarillo (8.4 inches) and Lubbock (6.2 inches). In Lubbock, the normal November snowfall is 1.6 inches and the normal annual snowfall is 10.4 inches. Strong winds, gusting as high as 41 m.p.h. in Lubbock and 39 m.p.h. in Amarillo, accompanied the Election Day snow storm. According to USDA/NASS, the adverse weather stalled fieldwork, including cotton harvesting. In addition, NASS reported that “[cotton] stringing out was a major problem in many areas due to the high winds and excessive amounts of moisture... Concerns were expressed over quality losses in [cotton] modules awaiting ginning due to the continued wet conditions.”

HIGHLIGHTS

October 31 - November 6, 2004

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Snow and wind swept across the **southern High Plains** early in the week, halting fieldwork and adversely affecting unharvested cotton. Farther east, very heavy rain (4 inches or more) soaked parts of the **southeastern Plains, western Gulf Coast region, and lower Mississippi Valley**, suspending fieldwork and causing local flooding. After midweek, widespread showers hampered fieldwork as far north as the **southern and eastern Corn Belt** and as far east as the **southern Appalachians and Mid-Atlantic States**. Warm weather prevailed in advance of the storminess in the **Southeast**,

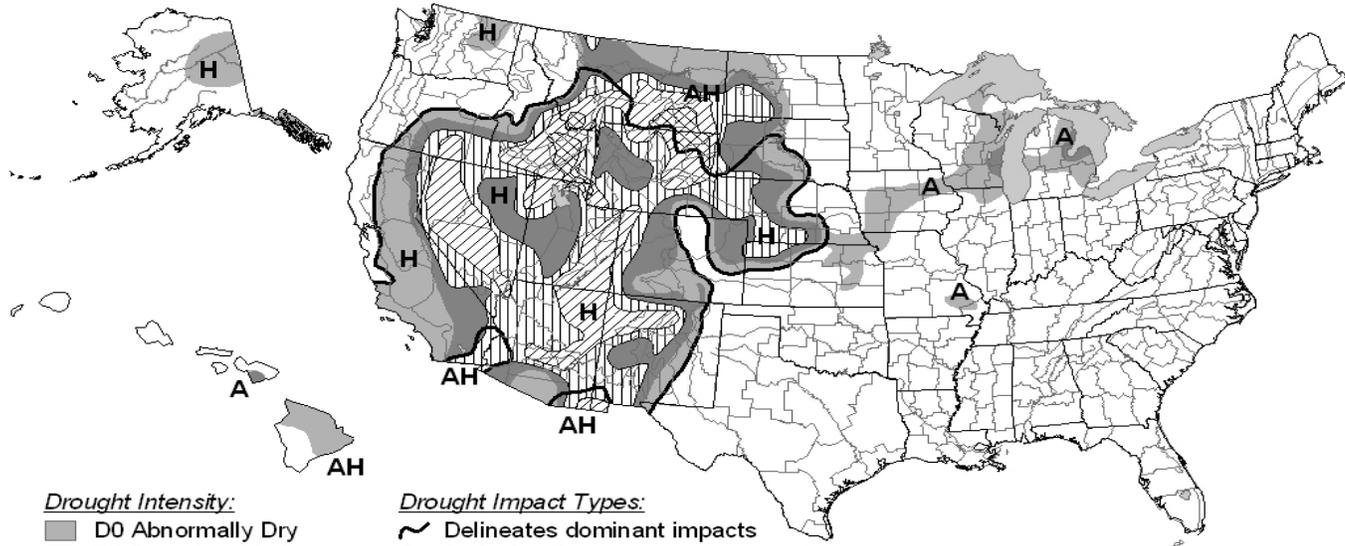
(Continued on page 5)

Contents

November 2 Drought Monitor & Total Precipitation Map . . .	2
Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office	3
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps	4
Temperature Departure Map	5
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	6
October Weather and Crop Summary	9
October Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps	11
October Precipitation & Temperature Maps	12
October Weather Data for Selected Cities	13
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	14
National Agricultural Summary	16
State Agricultural Summaries	17
International Weather and Crop Summary	23
Subscription Information	28

U.S. Drought Monitor

November 2, 2004
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



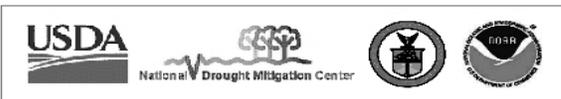
Drought Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)
- (No type = Both impacts)

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

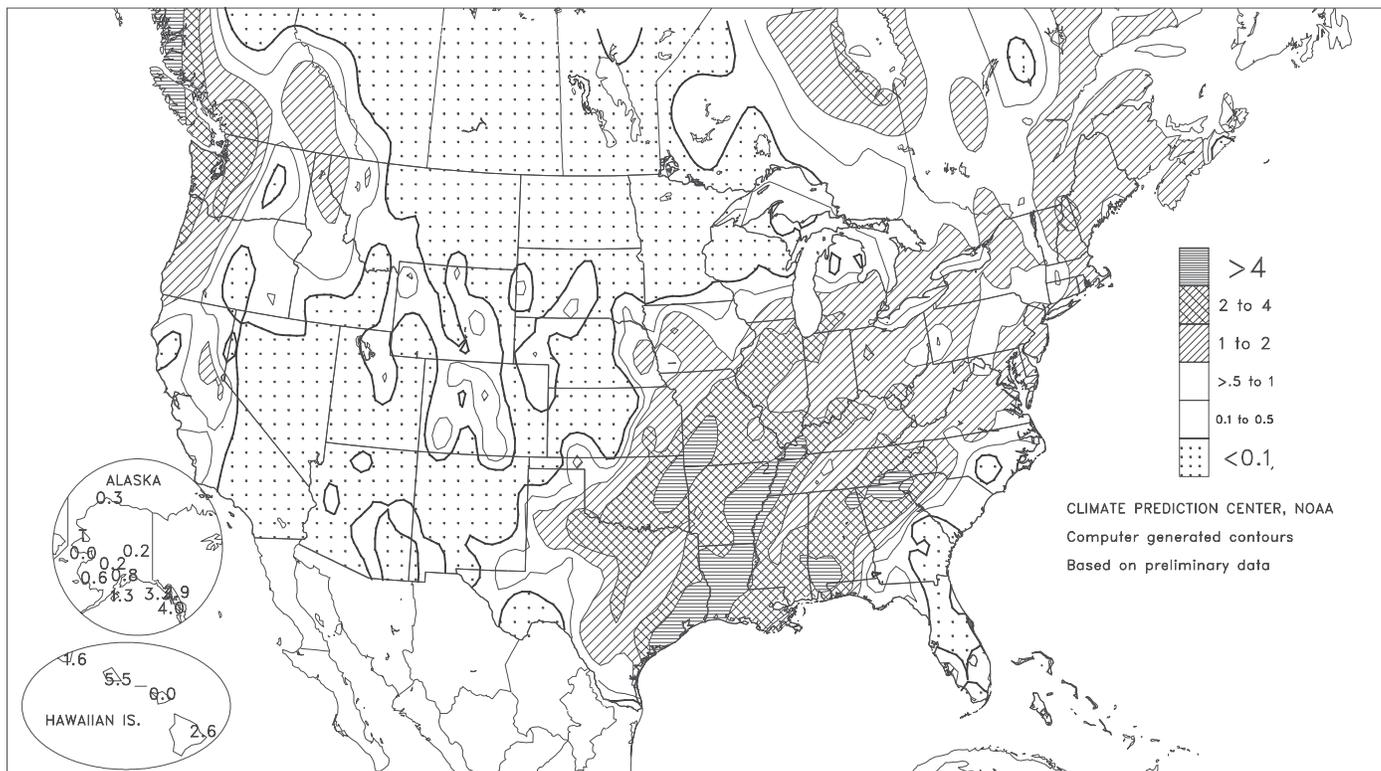


Released Thursday, November 4, 2004
Author: Mark Svoboda, NDMC

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

Total Precipitation (Inches)

OCT 31 - NOV 6, 2004



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 6, 2004

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

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
INDIANOLA 1S	70	56	80	42	63	-	2.48	-	2.11	8.20	-	51.09	-	-	-	0	0	5	1
INVERNESS 5E	70	56	79	44	63	-	2.36	-	2.03	7.42	-	41.89	-	71	64	0	0	3	1
LYON	69	53	82	42	61	-	3.15	-	1.49	6.84	-	40.60	-	-	-	0	0	4	2
MACON	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	-	2.26	9.10	-	43.10	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
ONWARD	71	55	81	41	63	-	3.09	-	2.18	11.25	-	50.67	-	-	-	0	0	4	1
PERTSHIRE	69	55	80	43	62	-	4.44	-	3.80	11.78	-	47.99	-	-	-	0	0	3	2
SCOTT	69	55	82	44	62	-	-	-	-	7.07	-	45.75	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
SIDON	71	57	79	42	64	-	1.46	-	0.97	4.88	-	38.43	-	-	-	0	0	4	1
STARKVILLE	72	56	81	38	64	7	1.15	0.18	0.92	9.96	128	46.31	99	-	-	0	0	2	1
TUNICA 1W	70	54	81	41	62	-	3.54	-	2.85	9.44	-	40.30	-	-	-	0	0	4	1
VANCE	69	54	80	43	61	-	3.59	-	2.59	10.33	-	45.82	-	-	-	0	0	5	1
VERONA	72	55	83	38	64	-	0.66	-	0.47	7.94	-	40.23	-	71	62	0	0	3	0
STONEVILLE X	74	57	87	44	66	8	3.44	2.39	3.08	10.60	141	53.60	123	73	66	0	0	2	1
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	62	34	80	25	49	3	0.26	0.69	0.22	1.62	21	21.53	64	-	-	0	3	2	0
ALBANY	60	37	77	26	49	3	0.99	-0.06	0.68	5.33	73	34.78	104	54	47	0	2	4	1
ST. JOSEPH	59	41	75	33	50	4	1.24	0.39	0.83	5.99	75	38.26	115	-	-	0	0	4	1
NC LINNEUS	59	40	72	30	49	2	1.95	0.74	1.02	7.73	103	39.01	117	54	50	0	1	4	2
BRUNSWICK	59	41	72	31	50	2	1.78	0.63	0.76	6.56	84	37.72	109	55	50	0	1	5	1
NE NOVELTY	58	40	72	31	49	1	1.82	0.54	0.95	9.11	118	34.61	108	56	51	0	1	4	2
MONROE CITY	58	40	71	30	49	1	2.49	1.21	1.84	7.69	102	30.29	91	54	48	0	1	4	1
WC GREEN RIDGE	60	43	71	32	51	2	2.09	0.95	0.86	-	-	-	-	57	50	0	0	3	3
C AUXVASSE	60	42	73	33	50	1	2.56	1.36	1.10	8.33	111	36.00	104	56	50	0	0	4	3
SANBORN FIELD	61	44	74	34	52	2	3.16	2.11	1.35	8.02	108	38.99	108	57	50	0	0	4	3
COLUMBIA	61	43	74	31	51	2	2.61	1.55	1.02	6.41	86	38.19	107	-	-	0	1	4	3
VERSAILLES	62	44	75	32	52	1	2.12	1.01	0.99	7.37	87	-	-	57	50	0	1	4	3
EC COOK STATION	62	41	78	28	51	-1	2.49	1.41	1.99	6.37	78	32.72	88	60	53	0	1	5	1
SW LAMAR	61	44	74	33	52	0	2.89	1.70	1.11	8.30	83	40.27	96	57	52	0	0	4	3
SE DELTA	63	46	76	34	54	1	2.23	1.30	1.85	7.11	96	31.57	84	61	54	0	0	4	1
CHARLESTON	64	48	78	37	56	2	2.93	2.25	2.52	7.69	115	27.37	70	62	54	0	0	5	1
GLENNONVILLE	64	48	77	36	56	2	3.74	2.91	3.32	7.75	118	30.96	87	62	56	0	0	4	1
CLARKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTAGEVILLE DC	65	50	78	39	57	2	3.27	2.47	2.58	8.64	111	43.16	111	65	56	0	0	4	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	66	51	78	39	58	3	2.74	1.94	2.11	6.70	87	41.63	107	64	56	0	0	4	1
STEELE	66	51	77	39	58	3	3.26	2.56	2.48	6.86	90	38.67	95	64	57	0	0	5	1
CARDWELL	65	49	76	40	57	2	4.49	3.58	3.44	9.00	107	41.16	102	65	59	0	0	5	1

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

X Based on 1971-2000 normals.

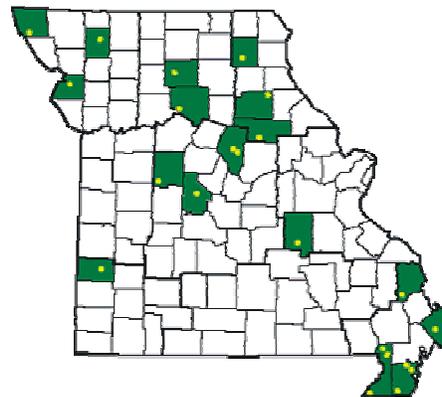
- Sufficient data not available.

NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: A slow-moving cold front provided cooler weather, following the recent warm spell that had pushed temperatures to near 90°F. However, flooding rains preceded and accompanied the front, bringing fieldwork to a halt. In addition, cotton modules remained in the fields. Some signs of emerging winter crops were noted above the standing water.

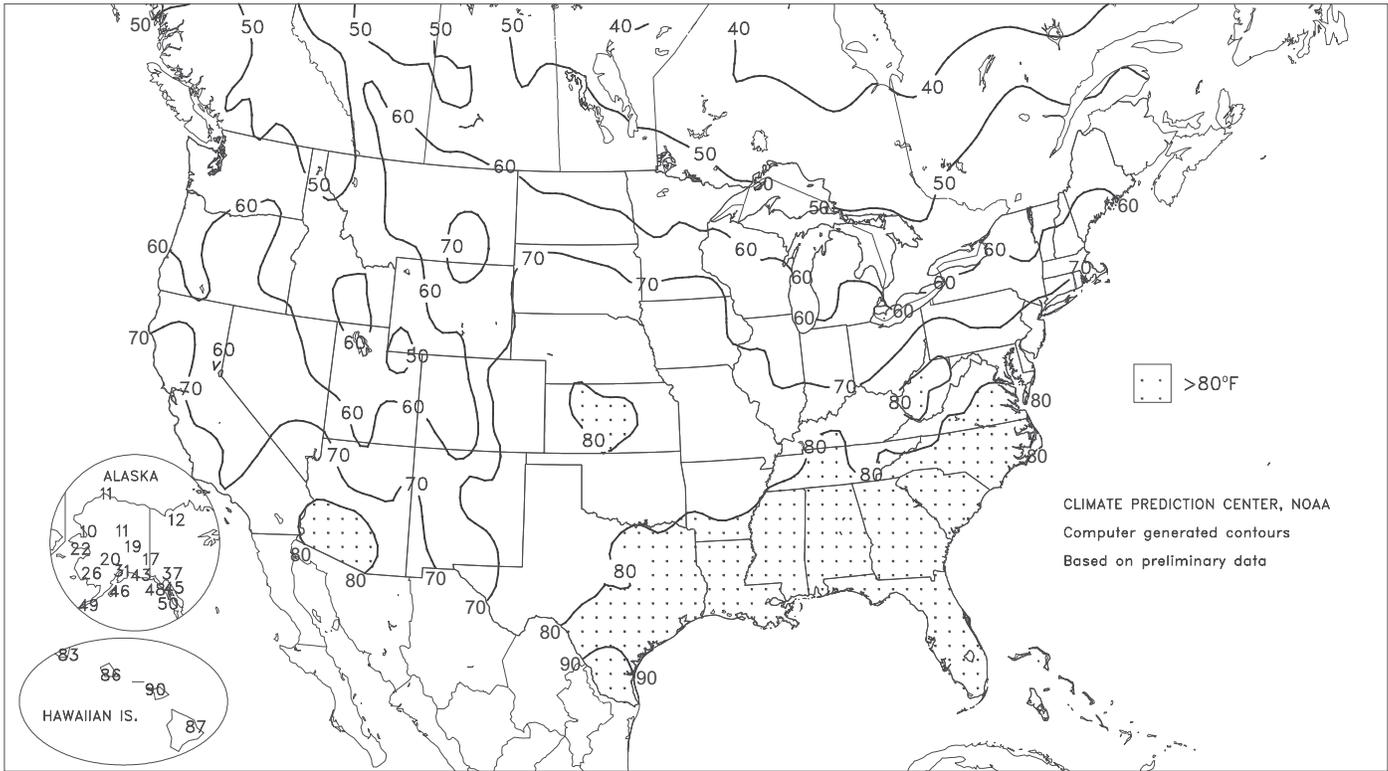
Note: For information on the weather stations in the Missouri Bootheel and recently added stations elsewhere in the State, please visit:

<http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm>



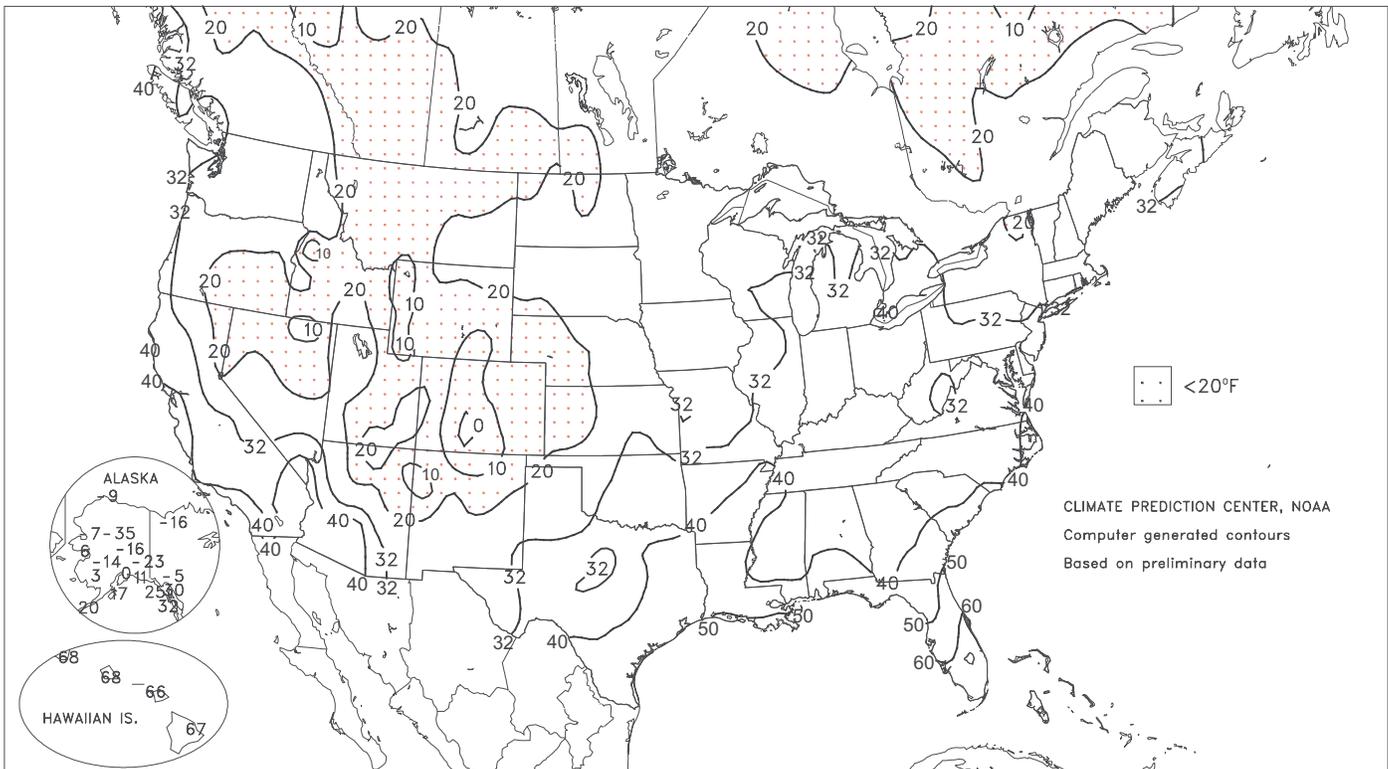
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

OCT 31 - NOV 6, 2004



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

OCT 31 - NOV 6, 2004



(Continued from front cover)

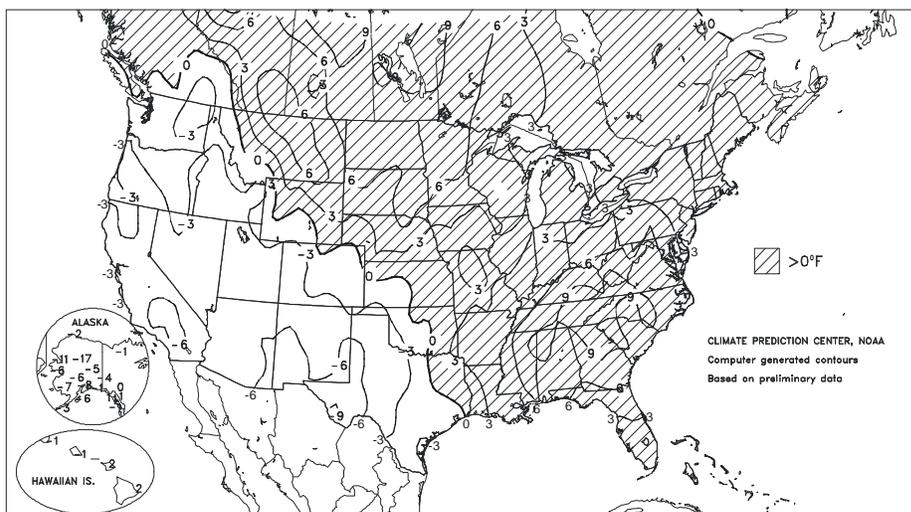
propelling weekly temperatures as much as 10°F above normal. Mild weather (up to 10°F above normal) also graced the **upper Midwest**, where mostly dry weather promoted fieldwork, including harvesting of the late-maturing corn crop. In contrast, cool weather prevailed in the **West**, where temperatures at many locations ranged from 3 to 7°F below normal. Despite the lingering chill, most of the **West** experienced a reprieve from the exceptional, late-October storminess that slowed fieldwork and caused local flooding, but established high-elevation snowpacks and aided pastures, rangelands, and winter grains. Toward week's end, however, showers returned to the **West Coast States**, including parts of **California**. Elsewhere, the late-week period featured the arrival of **northern New England's** first major snowstorm of the season.

Warm weather in the **South** and **East** set or tied more than three dozen daily-record highs. Records included 85°F (on October 31) in **Wilmington, NC**; 87°F (on November 1) in **Montgomery, AL**; and 90°F (on November 3) in **Ft. Myers, FL**. It was the warmest November day on record in locations such as **Asheville, NC** (81°F on November 1), and **Jackson, KY** (82°F on November 2). Late in the week, cooler, breezy weather returned to the **East**, while warmth overspread the **Plains**. On November 5, daily-record highs included 69°F in **Glasgow, MT**, and 80°F in **Pueblo, CO**. A day later, records for November 6 were established in **Sioux City, IA**, and **Harrison, AR** (80°F in both locations). It was **Sioux City's** second-latest autumn observance of a maximum temperature of 80°F or higher, behind November 8, 1999. In contrast, minimum temperatures of 7°F (on November 2) in **Greer, AZ**, and 33°F (on November 5) in **Palmdale, CA**, were among several Western daily-record lows.

Heavy snow blanketed parts of **western Texas** from November 1-3, totaling 8.9 inches in **Amarillo** and 7.9 inches in **Lubbock**. The bulk of the snow fell on November 2, when daily-record amounts were noted in **Amarillo** (8.4 inches) and **Lubbock** (6.2 inches). Meanwhile, heavy rain developed across parts of the **South** and **Midwest**, continuing through midweek. Daily-record totals were reported in locations such as **Jonesboro, AR** (3.18 inches on November 1), **Lufkin, TX** (3.35 inches on November 1), and **Meridian, MS** (4.02 inches on November 3). Heavy rain reached the **East** on November 4, breaking daily precipitation records in **London, KY** (2.46 inches), and **Baltimore, MD** (1.82 inches). In **Pittsburgh, PA**, year-to-

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

OCT 31 - NOV 6, 2004



date precipitation through November 6 reached 52.42 inches (161 percent of normal), surpassing its 1990 annual record of 52.24 inches. Elsewhere in the **Northeast**, November 4 featured the season's first frozen precipitation (a trace of sleet) in **Albany, NY**. The following day, heavy snow blanketed **northern Maine**, where **Caribou** received 9.7 inches. It was **Caribou's** highest single-day snowfall in November since 1986, when 20.9 inches fell on November 21. In addition, it was **Caribou's** third-earliest autumn observance of a snowfall in excess of 8 inches, behind 9.4 inches on October 29, 1963, and 8.4 inches on October 29, 2000. High winds trailed the **Eastern** storminess, resulting in a peak gust to 69 m.p.h. on November 5 at the **Blue Hill Observatory** in **Milton, MA**. Other peak gusts in **New England** on November 5 included 62 m.p.h. in **Cape Elizabeth, ME**, and 53 m.p.h. in **Bridgeport, CT**.

Very cold weather and light snow showers across **mainland Alaska** contrasted with near-normal temperatures and heavy precipitation in the **southeastern part of the State**. On October 31, **Fairbanks** netted a daily-record snowfall of 2.1 inches. Farther south, November 1-7 snowfall reached 10.3 inches (490 percent of normal) in **Anchorage** and 13.5 inches (711 percent) in **Bethel**. Meanwhile, month-to-date precipitation totaled 4.73 inches (156 percent of normal) on **Annette Island** and 2.84 inches (195 percent) in **Juneau**. Daily-record lows were established in several **Alaskan** locations, including **Cold Bay** (20°F on November 1) and **King Salmon** (-9°F on November 4). In **Hawaii**, warm weather (up to 2°F above normal) accompanied locally heavy showers. **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**, tallied a daily record-tying high of 87°F on November 7. Precipitation was especially heavy across the **western Hawaiian islands** after midweek. On **Oahu, Honolulu** netted 4.93 inches of rain on November 4-5 and received 5.95 inches in a 4-day period ending November 7.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 6, 2004

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				
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	
AL	BIRMINGHAM	74	57	83	38	65	9	1.32	0.38	1.13	14.94	184	47.92	105	98	60	0	0	4	1
	HUNTSVILLE	73	55	82	36	64	9	1.36	0.35	1.15	9.45	109	45.36	95	92	62	0	0	3	1
	MOBILE	78	58	86	39	68	6	2.79	1.74	1.76	13.69	134	67.44	118	92	63	0	0	4	2
	MONTGOMERY	79	59	87	38	69	10	2.13	1.36	1.52	11.80	158	45.22	98	87	51	0	0	4	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	23	11	31	0	17	-8	0.78	0.49	0.62	9.66	186	16.47	116	79	60	0	7	3	1
	BARROW	7	-2	11	-9	3	-1	0.32	0.29	0.13	1.86	169	5.72	147	87	80	0	7	6	0
	FAIRBANKS	11	-3	19	-16	4	-4	0.23	0.06	0.06	2.59	119	7.40	82	86	79	0	7	6	0
	JUNEAU	41	34	45	30	37	1	2.91	1.48	1.56	19.28	113	49.03	101	94	80	0	3	7	2
	KODIAK	37	23	46	17	30	-6	1.27	-0.32	0.57	9.71	55	63.89	102	76	60	0	7	6	1
	NOME	21	10	22	6	15	-6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.37	77	14.88	102	81	72	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	51	22	63	16	36	-4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	5.27	120	15.85	81	75	23	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	77	53	87	48	65	-1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.93	56	5.90	87	42	22	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	73	48	83	36	60	-3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.24	44	6.65	63	47	24	0	0	0	0
	YUMA	76	53	81	50	64	-5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.00	185	2.60	105	49	30	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	67	49	76	38	58	3	3.65	2.59	2.04	8.01	95	42.39	116	94	66	0	0	5	3
	LITTLE ROCK	67	52	76	42	60	4	4.96	3.74	3.09	15.35	170	48.23	116	94	66	0	0	5	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	67	42	74	40	55	-4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.54	285	4.31	83	84	55	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	63	43	71	41	53	-4	0.32	0.09	0.32	2.77	250	6.97	78	88	70	0	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	51	77	48	60	-4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	3.79	486	9.76	94	70	46	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	68	42	80	36	55	0	0.26	-0.60	0.21	6.33	186	23.54	92	70	40	0	0	2	0
	SACRAMENTO	64	43	68	38	54	-3	0.60	0.18	0.41	3.50	216	11.40	83	94	47	0	0	5	0
	SAN DIEGO	68	54	74	51	61	-3	0.00	-0.21	0.00	4.98	600	8.94	104	71	50	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	64	49	70	46	57	0	0.07	-0.42	0.04	3.31	198	11.98	79	83	71	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	65	42	70	37	54	-3	0.90	0.54	0.84	3.41	234	9.94	94	90	68	0	0	4	1
CO	ALAMOSA	51	10	59	3	31	-3	0.08	-0.03	0.08	1.44	87	5.61	86	84	38	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	56	25	73	13	41	0	0.11	-0.06	0.10	0.69	31	20.33	123	79	26	0	6	2	0
	DENVER INTL	55	26	72	17	41	-1	0.30	0.13	0.28	2.88	140	14.22	111	82	32	0	6	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	50	29	57	24	39	-4	0.29	0.10	0.29	3.09	149	7.44	94	73	58	0	7	1	0
	PUEBLO	63	23	81	14	43	0	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.45	28	12.67	110	64	28	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	61	45	75	33	53	4	0.87	0.02	0.85	9.49	121	38.73	103	66	46	0	0	3	1
	HARTFORD	57	37	72	27	47	1	0.62	-0.33	0.58	10.54	119	36.04	92	83	44	0	2	4	1
DC	WASHINGTON	66	49	79	37	58	6	1.71	1.02	1.71	7.44	98	36.67	108	78	40	0	0	1	1
DE	WILMINGTON	62	44	76	38	53	4	1.50	0.83	1.47	13.24	173	50.51	137	90	42	0	0	4	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	82	63	88	56	72	2	0.03	-0.74	0.01	17.83	152	59.87	135	96	53	0	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	82	59	87	47	71	7	0.02	-0.50	0.01	17.75	145	63.82	133	97	52	0	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	85	77	87	72	81	3	0.07	-0.68	0.01	7.82	75	27.14	78	77	62	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	84	72	86	68	78	2	0.14	-0.88	0.08	16.55	107	53.78	100	86	64	0	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	84	65	87	60	74	3	0.00	-0.48	0.00	14.26	160	55.30	125	93	59	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	79	62	84	44	70	6	1.04	0.02	0.47	12.15	113	53.45	94	90	63	0	0	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	79	56	85	40	68	5	0.31	-0.53	0.28	9.43	105	51.01	91	95	69	0	0	2	0
	TAMPA	83	66	87	54	75	3	0.06	-0.20	0.04	17.05	188	62.70	153	86	50	0	0	2	0
	WEST PALM	83	71	86	65	77	2	0.06	-1.25	0.03	29.86	203	62.18	116	93	72	0	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	74	55	83	38	65	9	2.36	1.51	0.97	15.18	196	34.73	84	90	62	0	0	4	3
	ATLANTA	74	57	82	41	66	9	2.59	1.76	1.77	18.43	233	44.12	103	87	64	0	0	3	2
	AUGUSTA	78	54	86	36	66	9	0.57	-0.10	0.57	7.14	97	36.27	92	98	66	0	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	77	58	83	40	67	7	0.33	-0.41	0.27	11.16	184	41.22	101	93	48	0	0	3	0
	MACON	79	55	86	37	67	9	0.80	0.17	0.80	15.13	245	43.65	114	90	54	0	0	1	1
	SAVANNAH	79	59	85	44	69	7	0.06	-0.54	0.03	7.69	88	34.42	77	98	62	0	0	4	0
HI	HILO	83	70	87	67	77	2	2.60	-0.79	1.59	20.74	95	113.7	110	90	83	0	0	5	2
	HONOLULU	83	73	86	68	78	-1	5.49	4.97	2.53	7.66	228	30.60	225	89	81	0	0	5	2
	KAHULUI	87	70	90	66	78	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.02	1	24.71	178	89	78	1	0	0	0
	LIHUE	81	71	83	68	76	-1	1.62	0.55	0.87	10.96	139	36.04	116	93	85	0	0	7	1
ID	BOISE	53	32	65	25	42	-3	0.12	-0.13	0.12	1.90	109	9.72	101	84	62	0	4	1	0
	LEWISTON	53	35	60	29	44	0	0.32	0.06	0.22	2.07	104	13.28	124	82	63	0	3	3	0
	POCATELLO	50	24	59	22	37	-3	0.02	-0.22	0.02	2.58	125	10.72	101	88	59	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	54	43	65	35	49	5	1.67	0.98	1.08	4.78	73	28.32	90	85	66	0	0	4	2
	MOLINE	56	40	69	30	48	4	1.34	0.68	0.79	7.15	109	34.12	101	92	60	0	1	5	1
	PEORIA	57	38	75	30	48	3	2.02	1.37	1.02	6.98	108	30.93	99	94	57	0	1	5	1
	ROCKFORD	53	39	66	29	46	3	1.09	0.50	0.86	3.88	59	34.20	105	92	66	0	1	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	59	39	69	31	49	2	2.53	1.90	1.31	7.38	123	30.80	100	89	63	0	1	4	3
IN	EVANSVILLE	64	47	77	38	56	6	2.02	1.17	1.01	7.51	116	36.83	99	89	68	0	0	5	2
	FORT WAYNE	57	39	63	34	48	3	0.74	0.09	0.30	4.22	70	33.83	108	92	61	0	0	4	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	59	43	66	33	51	4	1.74	0.96	1.40	6.80	108	43.55	125	95	62	0	0	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	53	40	63	34	47	2	1.84	1.09	1.03	4.74	62	31.75	94	89	70	0	0	4	2
IA	BURLINGTON	59	42	73	32	51	5	1.84	1.23	0.98	9.41	134	31.78	94	92	50	0	1	4	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	55	36	69	27	46	3	0.83	0.31	0.45	4.62	78	31.49	105	95	52	0	1	5	0
	DES MOINES	56	36	75	29	46	2	1.42	0.87	1.05	4.65	75	35.83	113	92	62	0	2	4	1
	DUBUQUE	53	37	66	27	45	3	0.81	0.23	0.49	5.88	90	28.91	91	89	61	0	1	4	0
	SIOUX CITY	59	28	80	22	44	3	0.20	-0.19	0.20	4.25	90	24.28	100	88	51	0	6	1	0
	WATERLOO	55	34	72	27	45	4	0.36	-0.19	0.35	2.64	45	31.97	105	85	55	0	3	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	63	35	80	23	49	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.66	57	23.38	88	79	46	0	2	0	0
	DODGE CITY	61	32	79	19	47	-1	0.02	-0.25	0.01	4.57	135	22.11	106	77	33	0	3	2	0
	GOODLAND	58	28	77	19	43	1	0.05	-0.17	0.05	5.39	228	18.56	99	81	46	0	5	1	0
	TOPEKA	60	40	78	30	50	2	0.67	0.17	0.42	6.43	89	37.81	117	89	59	0	1	2	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 6, 2004

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	62	40	80	32	51	1	0.40	-0.06	0.38	4.34	75	34.84	126	95	70	0	2	3	0
	JACKSON	69	51	82	40	60	9	1.36	0.53	1.06	13.83	180	56.12	135	79	46	0	0	5	1
	LEXINGTON	64	47	77	38	55	5	2.38	1.71	0.91	12.71	199	54.28	139	90	68	0	0	4	2
	LOUISVILLE	65	49	78	40	57	5	2.30	1.54	1.42	9.72	150	46.24	123	84	57	0	0	4	2
	PADUCAH	65	46	77	32	55	4	3.90	3.01	2.34	8.04	103	33.49	81	93	63	0	1	4	3
LA	BATON ROUGE	76	56	86	42	66	4	2.19	1.20	1.58	12.68	133	63.21	117	98	59	0	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	76	56	87	45	66	3	4.26	3.30	2.44	9.49	89	63.03	129	91	58	0	0	3	2
	NEW ORLEANS	78	62	86	47	70	6	2.57	1.61	2.16	12.39	131	70.99	129	88	70	0	0	4	1
	SHREVEPORT	71	55	84	44	63	3	2.70	1.63	1.88	12.54	146	55.96	130	91	61	0	0	3	2
ME	CARIBOU	42	32	53	28	37	1	1.22	0.51	0.92	5.25	76	27.85	88	97	71	0	5	7	1
	PORTLAND	54	36	67	24	45	3	1.34	0.23	0.58	6.79	78	34.08	90	92	51	0	2	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	64	42	76	36	53	4	1.82	1.15	1.82	7.20	93	39.69	110	80	42	0	0	1	1
MA	BOSTON	57	42	72	34	50	2	0.81	-0.12	0.78	10.22	127	38.92	109	83	46	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	52	37	65	26	44	1	0.75	-0.32	0.70	10.55	107	38.10	91	90	48	0	2	3	1
MI	ALPENA	48	37	56	29	42	3	0.60	0.10	0.30	3.80	68	21.18	85	90	62	0	2	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	50	37	57	35	44	1	1.31	0.63	0.72	5.96	78	34.38	109	89	63	0	0	4	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	46	36	57	29	41	2	0.63	0.13	0.37	5.82	100	25.55	102	89	64	0	2	4	0
	LANSING	50	36	61	32	43	1	2.09	1.53	0.83	6.00	96	31.99	118	87	64	0	2	5	2
	MUSKEGON	51	39	57	33	45	2	0.98	0.26	0.60	4.96	71	32.12	116	88	73	0	0	5	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	49	40	60	37	45	3	0.67	0.04	0.23	5.90	84	26.52	92	88	57	0	0	4	0
MN	DULUTH	49	33	59	30	41	7	0.09	-0.43	0.07	7.57	108	27.35	96	87	61	0	4	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	47	31	54	29	39	7	0.10	-0.26	0.04	10.09	190	25.01	113	88	57	0	6	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	52	36	67	32	44	5	0.09	-0.43	0.06	6.62	126	26.10	97	82	56	0	1	2	0
	ROCHESTER	51	32	70	26	41	3	0.31	-0.19	0.30	8.27	144	37.98	132	88	64	0	4	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	51	32	63	27	42	7	0.21	-0.25	0.10	8.80	158	28.20	112	93	53	0	5	3	0
MS	JACKSON	73	54	85	38	64	6	1.99	0.96	1.42	8.28	110	51.56	111	94	58	0	0	2	2
	MERIDIAN	75	57	85	37	66	7	4.60	3.64	4.03	15.17	196	55.24	112	92	68	0	0	4	1
	TUPELO	73	56	83	38	65	10	0.72	-0.22	0.42	9.90	131	50.63	111	88	69	0	0	4	0
MO	COLUMBIA	60	43	73	33	52	4	2.53	1.75	1.02	7.46	103	41.19	118	93	59	0	0	4	3
	KANSAS CITY	60	43	75	32	52	4	1.59	1.06	0.97	7.99	95	35.65	103	96	58	0	1	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	62	46	73	35	54	4	1.14	0.36	0.82	4.51	71	35.84	109	86	61	0	0	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	61	43	76	31	52	1	6.26	5.35	3.30	9.38	103	37.78	99	89	66	0	1	4	3
MT	BILLINGS	55	34	68	25	45	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.86	103	10.57	78	69	29	0	3	0	0
	BUTTE	46	20	59	9	33	0	0.05	-0.09	0.03	1.73	87	10.55	90	85	37	0	6	2	0
	GLASGOW	54	26	69	19	40	6	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.76	43	11.42	108	75	46	0	6	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	51	32	62	19	42	5	0.13	-0.02	0.13	3.17	138	13.52	98	68	27	0	4	1	0
	HAVRE	55	30	69	20	42	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.03	118	11.28	107	73	41	0	4	0	0
	KALISPELL	45	24	48	17	34	-1	0.08	-0.19	0.07	3.47	145	14.81	103	91	74	0	6	2	0
	MISSOULA	47	24	56	18	35	-2	0.04	-0.15	0.02	2.54	122	14.47	122	87	77	0	7	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	59	33	75	27	46	4	0.01	-0.32	0.01	4.69	111	18.74	78	80	42	0	3	1	0
	LINCOLN	61	30	78	23	46	2	1.45	1.06	0.92	4.61	89	21.38	81	83	52	0	5	2	2
	NORFOLK	60	30	72	25	45	4	0.39	0.03	0.38	4.26	100	25.70	103	82	48	0	5	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	60	25	78	16	43	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.97	108	18.09	97	84	26	0	6	0	0
	OMAHA	60	32	77	27	46	2	0.31	-0.13	0.31	2.29	40	31.81	114	89	53	0	5	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	57	26	72	16	42	3	0.45	0.26	0.24	4.28	178	10.80	71	85	50	0	6	3	0
	VALENTINE	60	28	75	20	44	5	0.22	0.03	0.21	4.17	139	17.02	91	85	47	0	6	2	0
NV	ELY	51	21	61	15	36	-2	0.02	-0.16	0.01	2.71	130	7.55	84	81	39	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	67	46	77	42	57	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.77	128	3.94	103	40	25	0	0	0	0
	RENO	57	30	64	25	43	-2	0.50	0.36	0.49	2.09	211	6.67	113	81	52	0	5	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	54	24	65	17	39	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.78	134	4.93	72	79	54	0	6	0	0
NH	CONCORD	52	34	64	25	43	1	0.99	0.14	0.67	8.75	119	34.23	108	92	50	0	4	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	60	43	74	36	52	2	1.03	0.21	1.00	9.93	126	41.54	105	73	45	0	0	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	58	33	65	29	46	-3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.10	95	10.13	119	57	24	0	2	0	0
NY	ALBANY	53	34	61	25	44	1	0.88	0.11	0.46	6.81	95	34.97	107	90	58	0	2	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	50	35	61	25	43	1	0.68	-0.02	0.40	10.23	142	37.22	113	82	65	0	2	4	0
	BUFFALO	53	41	60	33	47	3	1.14	0.31	0.74	8.19	106	34.99	104	86	64	0	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	52	38	60	28	45	1	0.69	0.08	0.45	6.48	99	33.19	115	87	70	0	2	2	0
	SYRACUSE	52	37	64	26	44	0	1.27	0.48	0.39	6.68	83	37.86	112	90	62	0	2	6	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	70	49	81	30	60	11	1.94	1.08	1.11	16.81	220	46.02	113	91	56	0	1	4	1
	CHARLOTTE	73	52	82	34	62	6	0.96	0.16	0.78	8.60	105	39.27	104	95	54	0	0	3	1
	GREENSBORO	71	51	82	34	61	9	1.10	0.45	1.02	10.58	130	31.66	84	88	51	0	0	3	1
	HATTERAS	72	59	76	46	65	5	0.68	-0.56	0.56	7.17	60	30.08	61	86	59	0	0	4	1
	RALEIGH	75	52	86	35	64	10	0.51	-0.15	0.49	7.52	94	42.29	112	95	55	0	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	78	57	85	41	68	9	0.51	-0.10	0.26	12.36	117	46.72	92	95	48	0	0	4	0
ND	BISMARCK	57	28	67	18	42	7	0.01	-0.19	0.01	3.18	104	15.84	100	77	44	0	6	1	0
	DICKINSON	54	28	64	20	41	6	0.00	-0.18	0.00	3.93	126	12.58	81	86	34	0	5	0	0
	FARGO	51	34	60	29	42	8	0.00	-0.33	0.00	8.25	186	24.94	126	85	58	0	1	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	50	31	59	24	41	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	6.44	165	20.29	111	89	50	0	4	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	51	29	60	21	40	6	0.00	-0.21	0.00	5.54	167	21.67	124	85	46	0	5	0	0
	WILLISTON	54	28	63	18	41	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.01	86	12.52	96	77	45	0	6	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	57	39	67	36	48	3	0.91	0.30	0.59	8.30	128	42.05	128	91	68	0	0	2	1
	CINCINNATI	61	45	69	36	53	4	1.66	0.88	0.87	9.32	144	42.03	115	84	59	0	0	4	1
	CLEVELAND	57	40	64	37	49	3	1.10	0.41	0.68	6.66	94	32.55	99	88	57	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	60	42	68	37	51	3	0.92	0.28	0.52	7.23	125	42.77	130	81	62	0	0	3	1
	DAYTON	58	41	65	35	50	4	0.71	-0.02	0.35										

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 6, 2004

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	TOLEDO	54	40	61	35	47	2	0.77	0.18	0.47	4.61	81	25.06	89	86	53	0	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	57	38	70	34	47	3	0.83	0.24	0.42	9.53	139	39.85	123	84	59	0	0	2	0
	OKLAHOMA CITY	62	43	76	32	53	-1	1.65	1.10	0.64	6.53	81	31.66	98	95	63	0	1	4	2
	TULSA	64	46	76	36	55	1	2.41	1.61	0.81	10.94	115	46.39	125	92	74	0	0	4	3
OR	ASTORIA	55	37	58	31	46	-3	2.05	-0.07	1.51	14.45	144	51.81	108	95	88	0	2	4	1
	BURNS	50	24	57	18	37	0	0.09	-0.12	0.07	2.03	144	8.40	100	86	60	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	52	36	57	28	44	-3	1.11	-0.50	0.87	6.52	104	26.18	74	96	84	0	2	4	1
	MEDFORD	56	32	60	26	44	-4	0.90	0.35	0.67	3.84	149	14.17	109	97	51	0	3	2	1
	PENDLETON	56	35	66	29	45	0	0.29	-0.04	0.21	1.46	76	12.20	123	78	54	0	3	2	0
	PORTLAND	54	37	59	31	46	-3	1.00	-0.09	0.80	5.33	97	22.43	84	95	85	0	2	3	1
	SALEM	54	36	59	27	45	-3	1.30	0.07	1.14	6.62	120	26.96	96	94	82	0	2	3	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	59	39	71	30	49	3	0.62	-0.18	0.62	13.30	159	43.45	112	77	53	0	1	1	1
	ERIE	55	43	63	34	49	2	1.11	0.24	0.68	10.39	111	38.93	109	71	61	0	0	2	1
	MIDDLETOWN	62	43	72	37	53	5	0.51	-0.21	0.51	13.31	188	47.25	137	86	43	0	0	1	1
	PHILADELPHIA	63	45	76	39	54	3	1.36	0.72	1.36	8.79	122	42.83	119	73	42	0	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	59	42	77	38	51	5	0.77	0.19	0.50	14.22	238	52.43	161	82	52	0	0	3	1
	WILKES-BARRE	56	39	68	30	47	2	0.57	-0.11	0.43	11.91	160	38.64	119	82	49	0	2	4	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	58	39	67	29	48	3	0.34	-0.44	0.15	13.69	175	44.33	124	78	49	0	2	4	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	59	40	73	30	49	2	1.03	0.05	1.02	10.12	123	37.32	96	81	50	0	1	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	80	60	85	44	70	8	0.15	-0.48	0.15	8.05	91	35.26	79	98	51	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	80	58	85	42	69	8	0.10	-0.48	0.09	5.22	55	36.95	80	98	52	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBIA	78	56	86	36	67	9	0.28	-0.38	0.28	8.11	110	36.15	85	95	54	0	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	73	55	83	36	64	10	1.75	0.87	1.13	13.89	162	37.86	87	94	60	0	0	5	1
SD	ABERDEEN	55	27	68	21	41	5	0.16	-0.10	0.14	5.50	150	21.90	113	87	53	0	6	3	0
	HURON	57	31	73	23	44	6	0.06	-0.20	0.06	9.39	260	29.37	148	91	45	0	5	1	0
	RAPID CITY	58	30	75	20	44	5	0.13	-0.08	0.10	3.37	127	13.37	85	78	36	0	5	2	0
	SIoux FALLS	56	31	73	23	43	5	0.24	-0.14	0.24	6.22	129	30.27	131	84	56	0	5	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	70	49	80	31	59	10	0.85	0.26	0.70	10.22	174	42.33	120	95	48	0	1	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	72	54	80	36	63	9	2.24	1.28	1.10	14.52	173	47.58	104	92	68	0	0	4	2
	KNOXVILLE	71	53	81	36	62	10	1.22	0.47	0.58	9.16	144	45.96	114	94	57	0	0	4	1
	MEMPHIS	70	54	81	44	62	6	3.95	2.88	1.99	9.76	129	43.40	98	87	60	0	0	5	3
	NASHVILLE	71	52	82	37	61	8	0.52	-0.33	0.45	9.96	138	48.62	122	85	51	0	0	4	0
TX	ABILENE	65	43	76	34	54	-4	1.21	0.80	0.80	8.73	142	31.99	148	91	71	0	0	3	1
	AMARILLO	56	33	75	27	45	-5	0.10	-0.13	0.10	7.17	201	22.64	122	90	46	0	5	1	0
	AUSTIN	73	48	86	37	60	-4	1.43	0.69	1.39	9.75	130	44.07	151	87	55	0	0	3	1
	BEAUMONT	74	56	86	45	65	1	6.51	5.48	6.34	12.47	107	55.03	108	95	56	0	0	3	1
	BROWNSVILLE	82	57	90	45	69	-2	0.08	-0.42	0.08	6.11	64	26.57	106	85	60	1	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	78	53	90	43	66	-2	0.27	-0.23	0.15	9.72	103	33.40	114	84	55	1	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	72	46	79	37	59	-5	0.30	0.03	0.24	8.59	201	25.93	155	88	60	0	0	2	0
	EL PASO	65	40	70	33	53	-4	0.05	-0.01	0.05	1.33	54	9.80	118	79	28	0	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	70	50	84	38	60	1	2.19	1.47	1.02	7.92	111	43.10	143	89	53	0	0	4	2
	GALVESTON	75	59	86	51	67	-2	3.25	2.49	1.70	10.39	105	40.56	109	87	56	0	0	2	2
	HOUSTON	74	54	88	45	64	0	2.86	1.84	1.78	5.91	61	54.17	133	91	65	0	0	3	2
	LUBBOCK	58	36	74	30	47	-6	0.51	0.32	0.28	8.24	186	26.48	152	94	71	0	3	3	0
	MIDLAND	63	39	74	34	51	-6	0.77	0.58	0.53	8.93	211	17.72	130	88	59	0	0	2	1
	SAN ANGELO	68	41	79	34	55	-3	0.37	0.04	0.24	7.34	127	25.03	131	90	65	0	0	3	0
	SAN ANTONIO	74	51	86	41	63	-1	2.06	1.32	1.39	12.78	171	37.16	128	87	45	0	0	2	2
	VICTORIA	74	53	85	43	64	-2	2.74	2.06	1.33	9.80	100	57.09	161	92	65	0	0	3	3
	WACO	70	51	82	39	60	-1	2.47	1.84	1.23	12.74	180	50.04	176	88	67	0	0	3	2
	WICHITA FALLS	65	45	78	36	55	-2	2.77	2.31	1.44	6.30	94	31.71	123	97	83	0	0	4	3
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	51	29	60	26	40	-5	0.55	0.22	0.55	3.98	125	13.07	92	85	46	0	6	1	1
VT	BURLINGTON	49	36	61	23	43	2	0.53	-0.19	0.25	4.00	53	33.14	106	84	58	0	2	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	70	47	79	34	58	8	0.89	0.18	0.89	9.51	121	30.67	82	80	43	0	0	1	1
	NORFOLK	71	53	82	39	62	7	0.59	-0.13	0.59	5.80	71	45.66	113	94	52	0	0	1	1
	RICHMOND	72	49	84	36	60	8	0.87	0.14	0.87	9.01	110	53.70	140	84	45	0	0	1	1
	ROANOKE	71	50	82	36	61	10	0.90	0.18	0.90	15.00	197	42.90	116	71	39	0	0	1	1
	WASH/DULLES	67	43	81	32	55	6	1.21	0.45	1.21	8.07	103	32.84	91	81	49	0	1	1	1
WA	OLYMPIA	52	34	55	28	43	-2	1.45	-0.18	0.94	10.08	132	33.32	92	96	89	0	3	7	1
	QUILLAYUTE	53	37	56	30	45	-1	3.66	0.47	2.07	22.00	132	64.87	86	97	79	0	2	7	3
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	38	57	32	45	-3	1.16	-0.04	0.89	6.80	116	24.91	94	89	79	0	1	2	1
	SPOKANE	44	29	48	25	37	-2	0.36	-0.06	0.33	2.09	96	12.83	102	96	68	0	6	3	0
	YAKIMA	53	25	60	19	39	-2	0.05	-0.13	0.05	1.16	107	7.51	125	83	55	0	7	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	64	45	79	32	55	8	0.97	0.38	0.91	9.70	152	44.47	123	78	50	0	2	3	1
	CHARLESTON	68	48	84	33	58	9	0.94	0.19	0.72	12.11	179	49.13	130	82	43	0	0	4	1
	ELKINS	63	38	82	28	51	7	1.17	0.47	0.79	8.65	119	47.64	120	89	43	0	2	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	67	50	83	39	58	9	2.14	1.43	1.89	14.43	235	47.54	131	80	48	0	0	3	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	54	33	69	26	43	5	0.00	-0.47	0.00	7.59	119	29.28	99	90	47	0	4	0	0
	GREEN BAY	52	38	62	33	45	6	0.18	-0.35	0.13	5.04	88	30.09	116	87	55	0	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	55	36	69	33	46	5	0.25	-0.24	0.25	5.84	97	38.92	132	92	50	0	0	1	0
	MADISON	53	40	65	36	47	6	0.65	0.12	0.30	4.86	85	37.09	126	84	61	0	0	4	0
	MILWAUKEE	52	42	65	36	47	4	0.98	0.38	0.58	2.73	43	30.11	99	82	61	0	0	4	1
WY	CASPER	49	28	63	14	39	2	0.12	-0.07	0.12	2.67	117	9.29	79	75	53	0	4	1	0
	CHEYENNE	53	27	67	11	40	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.70	161	12.72	88	56	32	0	5	0	0
	LANDER	48	25	66	16	36	0	0.28	0.03	0.28	2.30	85	13.28	110	77	54	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	58	27	73	20	42	6													

October Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

The second half of October featured a phenomenal start to the 2004-05 Western wet season, establishing high-elevation snowpacks and aiding pastures, rangelands, and winter grains. However, Western rainfall also hampered fieldwork, caused local flooding, and adversely affected unharvested cotton. Unusually heavy October rainfall was also observed from the western and central Gulf Coast States northeastward into the Great Lakes region. Tropical Storm Matthew, which made landfall in southern Louisiana on October 10, contributed to the wet pattern. Although the wet conditions slowed autumn fieldwork, flooding was minimal in part because heavy rainfall followed a 6-week period in late August and September with little precipitation. Although there were a few pockets of dryness on the Plains, especially in eastern portions of Nebraska and Colorado, most of the region had abundant topsoil moisture for winter wheat emergence and establishment. Subsoil moisture shortages remained a concern, however, across the northern half of the High Plains. Meanwhile on the southern High Plains, wet conditions slowed fieldwork and threatened the quality of open-boll cotton and other unharvested summer crops. Elsewhere, favorably dry weather prevailed in the Atlantic Coast States, following relentless tropical activity in August and September.

Driven by sharply contrasting temperatures during the second half of October, monthly readings ranged from 5°F below normal in parts of California to as much as 7°F above normal in the western and central Gulf Coast States. Temperatures generally averaged within 3°F of normal across the northern half of the United States, including the Midwest, despite an early-October cold outbreak. Growing season-ending freezes struck the northern Corn Belt from October 2-5, roughly on schedule, although some developmentally delayed corn and soybeans remained vulnerable to freeze damage. The percentage of corn that had not reached the dent stage by October 3, according to USDA/NASS, was 25 percent (%) in Wisconsin, 20% in North Dakota, 11% in Michigan, and 5% in Minnesota. The percentage of fields with soybean leaves still completely green included 12% in Wisconsin, 11% in Michigan, and 5% in North Dakota.

Only one named tropical system—Matthew—made landfall in the United States during October. Matthew originated from a tropical wave that interacted with a disturbance over the southwestern Gulf of Mexico, reaching tropical-storm intensity on October 8. The minimal tropical storm (maximum sustained winds estimated near 40 m.p.h.) crossed the Louisiana coast near Cocodrie early on October 10 and quickly weakened, dissipating a day later in the lower Mississippi Valley. On the day of landfall, Louisiana wind gusts were clocked to 55 m.p.h. at Southwest Pass, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, and 47 m.p.h. at New Orleans' Lakefront Airport. For the 72-hour period ending on the morning of October 11, Louisiana rainfall reached 14.28 inches in Galliano and 16.23 inches in Reserve. Farther north, Matthew's remnant moisture interacted with a storm system approaching from the west, helping to generate heavy rainfall across a broad area. October 7-11 totals reached 6.05 inches in Tulsa, OK, and 5.16 inches in Little Rock, AR. Louisville, KY, measured 1.15 inches from October 12-15 and another 4.33 inches on October 18-19, vanquishing the effects of a record-setting, 39-day spell (September 3 - October 11) without measurable precipitation. By month's end, October rainfall totals were among the highest on record in many southern locations. In fact, it was the second-wettest October in locations such as Jackson, TN (7.13 inches, trailing 7.41 inches in 1984); New Orleans, LA (8.52 inches, behind the Hurricane Juan-influenced total of 13.20 inches in 1985); and Waco, TX (10.34

inches, behind only 10.51 inches in 1984). Elsewhere in Texas, San Angelo received measurable precipitation on 9 consecutive days from September 30 - October 8, tying its all-time record set from September 12-20, 1991. San Angelo's year-to-date rainfall reached 24.92 inches by month's end, surpassing its normal annual precipitation of 20.91 inches for the first time since 1997. San Angelo's 6-year precipitation deficit from 1998-2003 was 31.07 inches.

During the 2-week period ending October 28, precipitation ranged from 10 to 20 inches at several locations in southern California's San Gabriel Mountains. Unofficially, nearly 22 inches of rain soaked Opids Camp, while more than 15 inches fell at the Mt. Baldy Fire Station. October precipitation totaled more than 1,000% of normal at several southern California locations, including Burbank (6.17 inches), Ramona (5.82 inches), and Long Beach (5.34 inches). It was also the wettest October on record at the aforementioned stations, along with southern California locations such as San Diego (4.98 inches; previously 3.67 inches in 1925) and Riverside (3.93 inches; previously, 1.75 inches in 1987). In addition, San Diego experienced its wettest day in more than 67 years on October 27, when rainfall totaled 2.70 inches. The only wetter days in San Diego's history were April 5, 1926 (3.23 inches), October 4, 1925 (2.95 inches), and February 6, 1937 (2.71 inches). Remarkably, San Diego's rain arrived too late to prevent its longest dry spell on record. San Diego went 182 days (April 18 - October 16) without measurable precipitation, edging the standard set just last year (181 days from May 4 - October 31, 2003).

On October 19- 20, historic rains fell in parts of the Desert Southwest. In southern California, Mt. Palomar's 6.26-inch total on October 19-20 was not only its wettest 24-hour period in October (previously, 3.66 inches on October 29, 1974), but it also exceeded the former October-record sum of 4.04 inches, set in 1974. Just west of Las Vegas, NV, October 20 rainfall reached 9.78 inches at the Nevada Division of Forestry at Mt. Charleston and 8.75 inches in Kyle Canyon. Both totals shattered the 24-hour precipitation record for Nevada, established with a 7.13-inch sum at the Mt. Rose Highway Station (in the Sierra Nevada near Reno) on January 31, 1963. For a few Utah locations, including Milford and Myton, it was not only a record-wet October but the wettest month on record. Previously, Milford netted 3.75 inches in October 1941 and August 1984, while Myton collected 3.26 inches in October 1941 and December 1964. Ogden, UT (7.50 inches, or 330% of normal), reported its second-wettest month in more than a century, behind only 8.90 inches in December 1983. Heavy snow fell in the Southwestern mountains, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as Austin, NV (11.0 inches on October 27), and Flagstaff, AZ (9.8 inches on October 28). Flagstaff's season-to-date snowfall reached 15.3 inches, a total not attained during the 2003-04 season until February 4, 2004. In Utah's Wasatch Range, it was the snowiest October on record in several locations, including Alta (81.0 inches; previously, 70.0 inches in 1982) and Silver Lake Brighton (77.5 inches; previously, 71.5 inches in 1961).

Selected Record-High October Precipitation Totals (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Silver Lake Brighton, UT	10.22	3.59	8.27 in 1972
Louisville, KY	8.72	2.79	8.05 in 1883
Ogden, UT	7.50	2.27	5.82 in 1981
Campo, CA	6.24	0.65	3.13 in 1987
Burbank, CA	6.17	0.55	4.26 in 1987
Alpine, UT	5.91	1.89	4.10 in 1981
Ramona, CA	5.82	0.55	3.26 in 1987
Kanab, UT	5.64	1.35	4.04 in 2000
Logan, UT	5.62	1.78	4.09 in 1981

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Brigham City, UT	5.41	1.92	4.57 in 1981
Zion National Park, UT	5.36	0.92	3.30 in 1941
Long Beach, CA	5.34	0.40	2.30 in 2000
Farmington, UT	5.29	2.15	4.44 in 1981
San Diego, CA	4.98	0.44	3.67 in 1925
Milford, UT	4.83	1.12	3.75 in 1941
Pleasant Grove, UT	4.81	1.78	4.16 in 1981
Camarillo, CA	4.18	0.36	2.28 in 1983
Riverside, CA	3.93	0.31	1.75 in 1987
Paso Robles, CA	3.90	0.51	2.43 in 1968
Cedar City, UT	3.80	1.30	3.33 in 1972
L.A. Airport, CA	3.78	0.36	1.79 in 1972
Santa Barbara, CA	3.43	0.52	2.40 in 1976
Myton, UT	3.30	0.88	3.26 in 1941
Sandberg, CA	3.28	0.32	2.48 in 1987
Bethel, AK	2.83	1.43	2.79 in 1949
Palmdale, CA	2.76	0.24	2.05 in 1987
Santa Maria, CA	2.32	0.45	2.07 in 1960

The most extensive areas of drier-than-normal conditions affected the Atlantic Coast States and the western Corn Belt. Monthly totals in eastern Nebraska included 0.26 inch (12% of normal) in Omaha and 0.45 inch (23%) in Lincoln. In the Atlantic Coast region, Augusta, GA, netted just 0.43 inch (13% of normal) during October, while Greensboro, NC, received 0.62 inch (19%). A smaller area of dryness affected the central High Plains, where Colorado Springs, CO, netted 0.18 inch (21% of normal).

Following a period of variable temperatures, the second half of the month featured a sharp cooling trend in the West and warm weather in the East. Warmth was most persistent in the western and central Gulf Coast States, where several locations reported record-high October temperatures. Daily-record highs were set or tied on 12 days in Galveston, TX, including 11 of 14 days from October 18-31. Elsewhere in Texas, Corpus Christi notched nine daily-record highs, all in a 13-day period from October 18-30, helping to boost its monthly average temperature to 80.0°F (6.2°F above normal). The former record of 79.6°F was established in October 1941. Similarly, New Orleans, LA, posted its warmest October on record (previously, 75.4°F in 1947) with an average temperature of 76.6°F (6.6°F above normal). Records for October warmth were also established in at least a half dozen other cities across southern Louisiana and coastal Texas. Brownsville, TX (80.4°F, or 5.4°F above normal), edged a monthly record that had stood since 1919 and reached or exceeded 90°F on 18 October days, tying a record previously attained in 1883, 1918, and 1993. In contrast, monthly temperatures averaged 44.6°F (2.5°F below normal) in Flagstaff, AZ, marking its fifth consecutive month with below-normal temperatures. Farther north, cold weather was more fleeting across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, although daily-record lows were established on October 4 in North Dakota locations such as Williston (19°F) and Fargo (22°F). A day later, records included 25°F in Flint, MI, and 28°F in Lincoln, IL.

Selected Record-High October Average Temperatures (°F)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Avg.</u>	<u>Dep.</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
McAllen, TX	81.7	+5.3	80.3 in 1962
Brownsville, TX	80.4	+5.4	80.2 in 1919
Corpus Christi, TX	80.0	+6.2	79.6 in 1941
Galveston, TX	78.9	+4.8	77.6 in 1941
Houston, TX	77.5	+7.1	76.6 in 1947
College Stn., TX	77.0	+6.5	76.4 in 1931
New Orleans, LA	76.6	+6.6	75.4 in 1947
New Iberia, LA	76.0	+6.7	74.6 in 2002
Baton Rouge, LA	74.6	+6.5	73.5 in 1985

October Days With Maximum Temperatures ≥ 90°F

<u>Location</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Brownsville, TX	18	18 in 1883, 1918, and 1993
Houston, TX	10	10 in 1962

Mild weather prevailed across the Alaskan mainland during October, boosting monthly temperatures as much as 7°F above normal. Drier-than-normal October weather across most northern and southern locations in the State contrasted with a band of above-normal precipitation stretching from southwestern to east-central Alaska. Rain and snow continued to ease lingering dryness across east-central Alaska, where Fairbanks' October total (1.12 inches, or 122% of normal) included 17.0 inches of snow (136%). Elsewhere, monthly precipitation included 3.09 inches (147% of normal) in King Salmon and 2.83 inches (198%) in Bethel, but totaled just 1.18 inches (56%) in Anchorage. Bethel's total was an October record, edging its 1949 standard of 2.79 inches.

In Hawaii, late-month rainfall was especially heavy on parts of Oahu, where the Manoa Lyon Arboretum measured 8.71 inches in a 6-hour period on October 30. Flash flooding was reported in the Manoa Valley, causing extensive damage. However, showers bypassed Kahului, Maui, capping its driest October on record (a trace, or 1.05 inches below normal, tying 1984). It was Kahului's second consecutive month with record-low rainfall, following September's 0.02-inch total. Hawaiian monthly temperatures generally averaged 1 to 2°F above normal.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

The winter wet season in the Southwest began around midmonth, bringing cool, wet weather to the region. However, fieldwork and crop development were not significantly delayed. Elsewhere in the Nation, above-normal temperatures prevailed in most areas, particularly in the Delta and Southeast. Along the central and western Gulf Coast, temperatures averaged over 6°F above normal. However, fieldwork was hampered by periods of heavy rainfall. Moderate but persistent precipitation also limited harvesting across the Corn Belt and Great Plains, with harvesting of summer crops falling further behind the normal pace. In the Pacific Northwest and northern and central Rocky Mountains, mild temperatures and adequate rainfall were beneficial for winter wheat emergence. Meanwhile, along the southern and middle Atlantic Coast, cotton harvest proceeded ahead of the normal pace under mostly warm, dry conditions.

On October 3, the Nation's corn crop was 23 percent (%) harvested, 1 percentage point behind last year and 5 points behind normal, slowed by developmental delays from the unusually cool summer. Persistent rainfall during October further hampered fieldwork, particularly in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. By month's end, harvest was 65% complete, 16 points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was over 1 week behind normal nationwide, with Minnesota and South Dakota growers trailing their normal harvest pace by over 2 weeks, and North Dakota producers were over 3 weeks behind.

Sorghum maturation advanced to 93% complete by October 31, compared with 89% last year and 96% for the 5-year average. Though Texas's crop began the month 2 weeks behind normal, steady development brought progress to within 2 points of normal by month's end. Harvest remained over 2 weeks behind normal through most of the month but advanced to within 2 weeks of the normal pace during the final week of October. By the end of the

month, harvest had progressed to 62% complete, 8 points behind last year and 20 points behind normal. Harvest was complete in the Mississippi Delta but was well behind normal elsewhere. In Kansas, Missouri, and New Mexico, progress was over 2 weeks behind normal, while Texas growers trailed their normal harvest pace by 6 weeks.

On October 3, winter wheat planting was 58% complete, 1 point behind last year but 4 points ahead of normal. However, rainy conditions in most growing areas hampered fieldwork during October. By month's end, 89% of the acreage had been planted, 3 points behind last year but the same as normal. Meanwhile, emergence remained ahead of average throughout the month, reaching 77% complete by October 31, 1 point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Progress was ahead of normal across the southern Great Plains, Pacific Northwest, and Rocky Mountains but trailed the average pace in the Mississippi Valley.

The spring wheat harvest, having trailed behind normal throughout the harvest season, reached 98% complete on October 10, 2 points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. At that time, growers in Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington had completed their harvest. Harvest was 99% complete in Minnesota, 98% complete in Montana, and 96% complete in North Dakota.

Rice producers had harvested 96% of their acreage by October 17, compared with 91% last year and 92% for the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Louisiana and Texas and was at or ahead of the normal pace elsewhere.

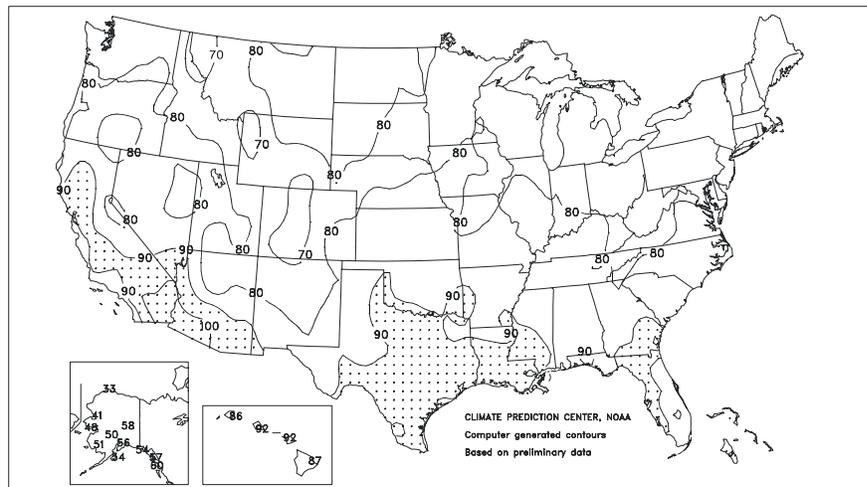
At the beginning of the month, 36% of the Nation's soybean acreage had been harvested, 5 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. However, rainfall across most growing areas during the month slowed harvest activities. By month's end, harvest had advanced to 84% complete, 6 points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. At that time, progress was behind normal across much of the Corn Belt, Ohio Valley, and Great Plains, trailing the normal pace by 1 week in Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and Missouri and by over 2 weeks in North Dakota.

With developmental delays caused by below-normal summer temperatures, the sunflower harvest progressed slowly and remained behind normal throughout the month. On October 31, growers had harvested 25% of their acreage, well behind last year's 89% and the 5-year average of 76%. Progress was over 2 weeks behind normal in Kansas and 3 weeks behind normal in the Dakotas, where summer-time temperatures were the lowest.

The peanut harvest remained behind the normal pace throughout the month, reaching 77% complete by month's end, 4 points behind last year and the average. Harvest was nearly complete in the middle Atlantic Coast States, at 98% in Virginia and 95% in North Carolina, with both States ahead of the normal pace. However, progress trailed behind normal elsewhere. Even though Texas growers began the month 3 points ahead of their normal pace, persistent rainfall in the peanut-producing area of the State slowed harvest which caused progress to lag 10 points behind normal by the end of the month.

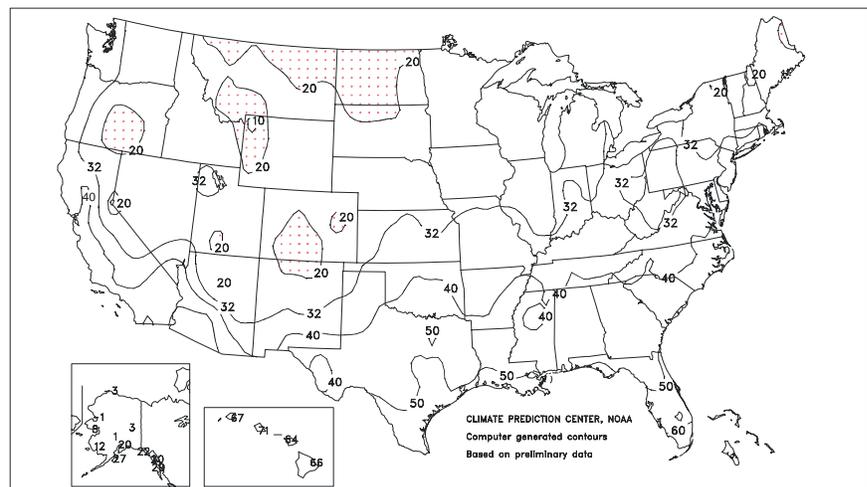
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

October 2004



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

October 2004

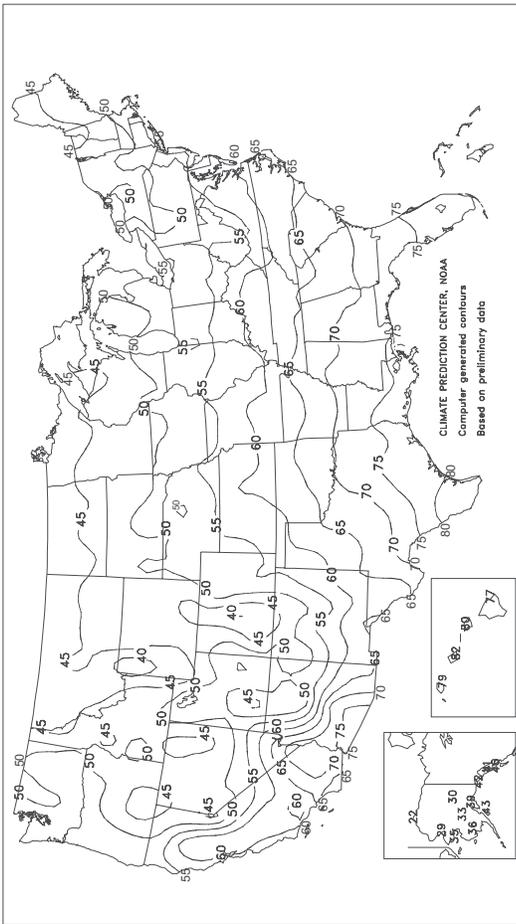


Cotton bolls opened behind the normal pace nationwide. By October 31, bolls were open on 94% of the acreage, compared with 96% last year and 98% for the 5-year average. Though the open bolls stage was at or near completion in most areas, just 87% of the Texas crop had reached that stage, over 2 weeks behind normal. Harvest began the month at 5 points behind normal and fell further behind as the month progressed. By month's end, 53% of the acreage had been harvested, the same as last year but 7 points behind normal. At that time, harvest was over 2 weeks behind in Missouri and Tennessee and 3 weeks behind in Texas. Only in California and the Atlantic Coast States was harvest progress ahead of normal, with North Carolina growers exceeding their normal pace by 24 points.

Sugar beet growers began harvesting their crop slowly but accelerated their pace as cold weather permitted piling. In the Red River Valley, nearly two-thirds of the crop was harvested during the first 2 weeks of the month, whereas Idaho and Michigan growers harvested over half of their acreage in the final 2 weeks. At month's end, 90% of the acreage was harvested in the major producing States, 4 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Idaho growers were 8 points ahead of the 5-year average, but progress was behind normal elsewhere.

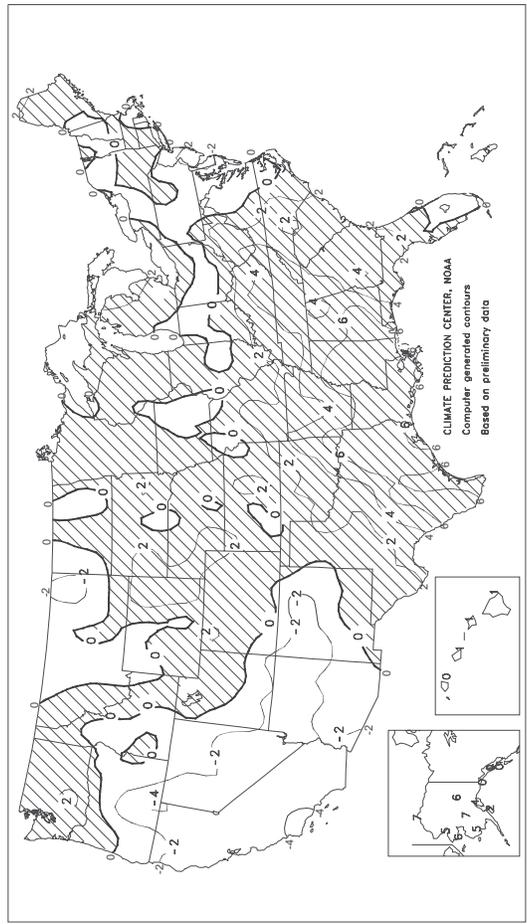
Average Temperature (°F)

October 2004



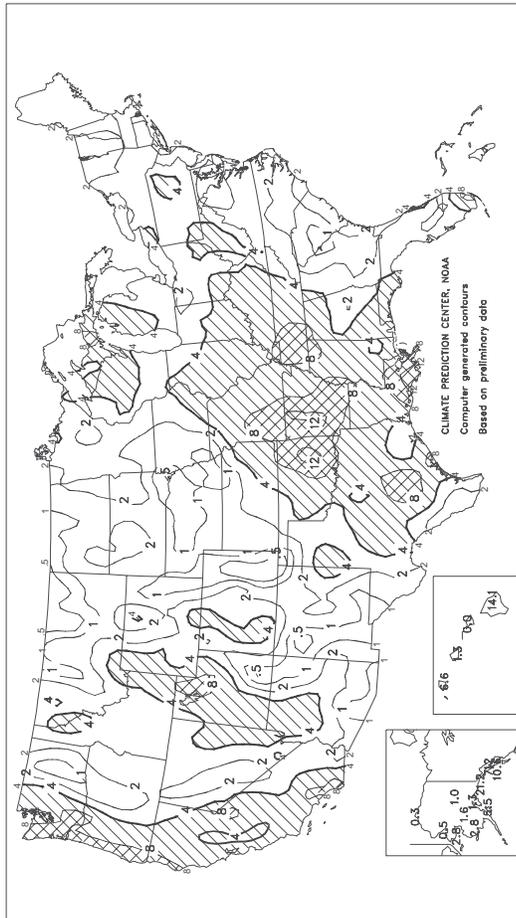
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

October 2004



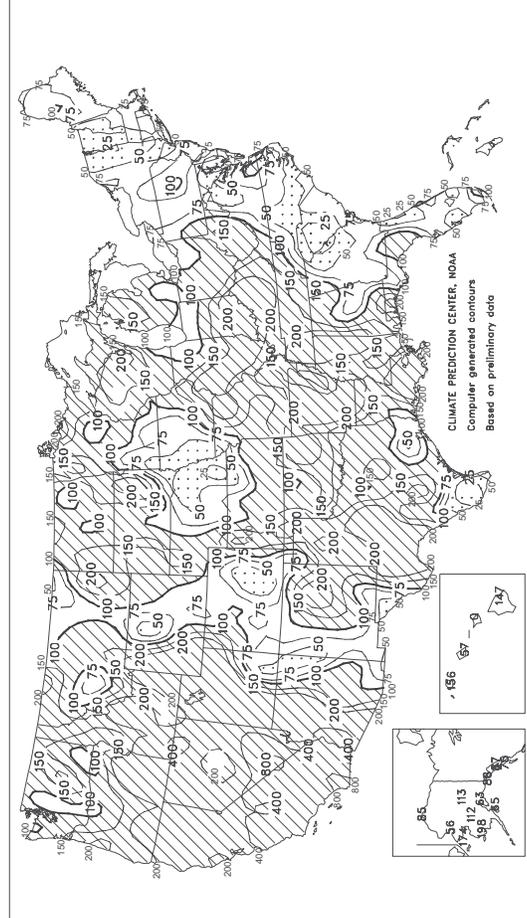
Total Precipitation (inches)

October 2004



Percent of Normal Precipitation

October 2004



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

October 2004

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	69	6	2.65	-0.58	LEXINGTON	59	2	7.11	4.41	COLUMBUS	55	0	3.33	1.02
HUNTSVILLE	66	5	4.16	0.62	LONDON-CORBIN	60	4	4.84	2.04	DAYTON	54	1	2.38	-0.34
MOBILE	74	6	4.84	1.59	LOUISVILLE	61	3	7.33	4.54	MANSFIELD	52	1	2.52	-0.16
MONTGOMERY	73	8	2.52	-0.06	PADUCAH	62	4	4.86	1.41	TOLEDO	52	0	2.41	0.06
AK ANCHORAGE	39	5	1.31	-0.77	LA BATON ROUGE	75	7	9.02	5.21	YOUNGSTOWN	51	0	2.03	-0.43
BARROW	22	7	0.33	-0.06	LAKE CHARLES	76	7	3.26	-0.68	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	65	3	4.86	1.22
COLD BAY	43	3	5.55	1.01	NEW ORLEANS	77	7	8.54	5.49	TULSA	65	2	8.51	4.46
FAIRBANKS	30	6	1.04	0.12	SHREVEPORT	73	6	6.01	1.56	OR ASTORIA	54	1	8.43	2.82
JUNEAU	41	-1	7.18	-1.12	ME BANGOR	48	0	2.42	-1.06	BURNS	46	2	1.67	0.95
KING SALMON	40	7	3.09	1.00	CARIBOU	45	2	2.07	-0.92	EUGENE	54	1	3.47	0.12
KODIAK	43	3	5.46	-2.90	PORTLAND	49	1	2.21	-2.19	MEDFORD	56	1	2.90	1.59
NOME	35	6	2.75	1.17	MD BALTIMORE	55	0	1.44	-1.72	PENDLETON	56	4	0.72	-0.27
AZ FLAGSTAFF	45	-2	3.51	1.58	MA BOSTON	54	0	1.94	-1.85	PORTLAND	56	2	3.36	0.48
PHOENIX	75	0	0.78	-0.01	WORCESTER	50	0	2.27	-2.40	SALEM	54	1	3.30	0.27
TUCSON	70	-1	0.62	-0.59	MI ALPENA	49	3	2.76	0.43	PA ALLENTOWN	52	0	3.12	-0.21
AR FORT SMITH	67	4	6.13	2.19	DETROIT	53	1	2.08	-0.15	ERIE	53	0	4.23	0.31
LITTLE ROCK	67	4	11.46	7.21	FLINT	51	2	2.05	-0.29	MIDDLETOWN	54	-1	2.30	-0.63
CA BAKERSFIELD	65	-2	1.54	1.24	GRAND RAPIDS	50	0	3.98	1.18	PHILADELPHIA	56	-1	2.24	-0.51
EUREKA	53	-2	5.71	3.35	HOUGHTON LAKE	47	1	4.42	2.16	PITTSBURGH	53	0	3.36	1.11
FRESNO	64	-1	2.45	1.80	LANSING	51	2	1.92	-0.37	WILKES-BARRE	50	-1	1.96	-1.06
LOS ANGELES	64	-3	3.79	3.43	MUSKEGON	51	1	3.80	1.00	WILLIAMSPORT	52	1	2.74	-0.45
REDDING	63	0	5.77	3.59	TRVERSE CITY	50	1	4.31	1.37	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	6.59	1.53
SACRAMENTO	62	-2	2.74	1.85	MN DULUTH	45	1	3.17	0.71	RI PROVIDENCE	53	0	2.13	-1.56
SAN DIEGO	65	-3	4.98	4.54	INT'L FALLS	44	2	3.98	2.00	SC CHARLESTON	69	3	1.41	-1.68
SAN FRANCISCO	61	0	3.19	2.15	MINNEAPOLIS	50	1	2.32	0.21	COLUMBIA	67	3	0.60	-2.29
STOCKTON	63	-2	2.50	1.68	ROCHESTER	49	2	2.16	-0.04	FLORENCE	66	2	2.81	-0.13
CO ALAMOSA	43	0	0.61	-0.06	ST. CLOUD	48	3	3.43	1.19	GREENVILLE	64	4	0.98	-2.90
CO SPRINGS	51	2	0.18	-0.68	MS JACKSON	72	8	4.81	1.39	MYRTLE BEACH	67	2	1.76	-1.47
DENVER	51	1	0.86	-0.01	MERIDIAN	71	6	7.08	3.80	SD ABERDEEN	47	0	1.79	0.16
GRAND JUNCTION	53	0	1.09	0.09	TUPELO	67	5	7.10	3.72	HURON	50	2	3.79	2.20
PUEBLO	53	1	0.23	-0.41	MO COLUMBIA	58	2	4.82	1.64	RAPID CITY	50	2	1.28	-0.09
CT BRIDGEPORT	57	2	1.39	-2.15	JOPLIN	62	2	5.24	1.30	SIoux FALLS	50	2	0.86	-1.07
HARTFORD	51	-1	1.67	-2.27	KANSAS CITY	58	1	3.08	-0.25	TN BRISTOL	60	5	3.35	1.05
DC WASHINGTON	58	-1	1.74	-1.48	SPRINGFIELD	61	3	6.31	2.84	CHATTANOOGA	66	6	4.62	1.36
DE WILMINGTON	55	-1	2.43	-0.65	ST JOSEPH	56	-1	2.21	-1.07	JACKSON	64	3	7.22	3.90
FL DAYTONA BEACH	75	1	1.34	-3.14	ST LOUIS	60	2	3.21	0.45	KNOXVILLE	64	5	3.16	0.51
FT LAUDERDALE	80	1	2.52	-3.92	MT BILLINGS	49	1	1.67	0.41	MEMPHIS	69	5	6.16	2.85
FT MYERS	78	0	0.75	-1.84	BUTTE	42	1	0.33	-0.46	NASHVILLE	64	4	4.90	2.03
JACKSONVILLE	72	3	1.37	-2.49	GLASGOW	44	-1	0.48	-0.23	TX ABILENE	67	1	8.12	5.22
KEY WEST	81	1	1.72	-2.62	GREAT FALLS	44	-2	1.05	0.12	AMARILLO	59	1	3.43	1.93
MELBOURNE	76	1	4.89	0.13	HELENA	46	1	0.41	-0.25	AUSTIN	75	4	6.78	2.81
MIAMI	79	0	5.57	-0.62	KALISPELL	43	1	1.48	0.52	BEAUMONT	76	6	4.09	-0.58
ORLANDO	76	1	1.24	-1.49	MILES CITY	47	-1	1.56	0.43	BROWNSVILLE	80	5	1.98	-1.80
PENSACOLA	74	5	3.61	-0.52	MISSOULA	45	1	0.55	-0.28	COLLEGE STATION	77	6	3.83	-0.39
ST PETERSBURG	77	1	1.54	-1.10	NE GRAND ISLAND	53	1	1.08	-0.43	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	6	0.72	-3.22
TALLAHASSEE	72	3	2.99	-0.26	HASTINGS	54	1	1.22	-0.45	DALLAS/F WORTH	72	5	5.73	1.62
TAMPA	77	1	1.70	-0.59	LINCOLN	55	2	0.45	-1.49	DEL RIO	74	3	4.57	2.57
WEST PALM BEACH	78	0	1.71	-3.75	MCCOOK	55	2	1.19	-0.09	EL PASO	66	1	0.39	-0.42
GA ATHENS	65	3	0.98	-2.49	NORFOLK	53	2	0.60	-1.12	GALVESTON	79	5	4.70	1.21
ATLANTA	67	4	2.19	-0.92	NORTH PLATTE	52	2	0.97	-0.27	HOUSTON	78	8	2.05	-2.45
AUGUSTA	66	3	0.43	-2.77	OMAHA/EPPLEYP	55	2	0.32	-1.89	LUBBOCK	62	1	2.33	0.63
COLUMBUS	70	4	1.36	-0.97	SCOTTSBLUFF	51	3	1.23	0.22	MIDLAND	65	1	2.85	1.08
MACON	69	5	1.67	-0.70	VALENTINE	50	2	0.85	-0.37	SAN ANGELO	68	3	5.16	2.59
SAVANNAH	69	2	3.04	-0.08	NV ELKO	47	0	2.18	1.47	SAN ANTONIO	77	6	9.47	5.61
HI HILO	77	1	14.13	4.49	ELY	45	0	2.32	1.32	VICTORIA	77	5	5.85	1.59
HONOLULU	82	2	1.25	-0.93	LAS VEGAS	68	-1	0.59	0.35	WACO	74	5	10.34	6.67
KAHULUI	80	2	0.00	-1.05	RENO	53	1	1.58	1.16	WICHITA FALLS	67	2	3.98	0.87
LIHUE	79	1	6.63	2.38	WINNEMUCCA	48	-1	1.58	0.92	UT SALT LAKE CITY	54	1	3.48	1.91
ID BOISE	54	1	1.53	0.77	NH CONCORD	49	1	1.66	-1.80	VT BURLINGTON	47	-1	1.26	-1.86
LEWISTON	54	2	1.42	0.46	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	54	-1	3.49	0.63	VA LYNCHBURG	57	1	1.98	-1.41
POCATELLO	49	1	1.73	0.76	NEWARK	55	-1	0.89	-2.27	NORFOLK	61	0	1.91	-1.56
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	54	2	2.85	0.14	NM ALBUQUERQUE	57	0	1.13	0.13	RICHMOND	60	2	2.00	-1.60
MOLINE	54	1	4.96	2.16	NY ALBANY	50	1	1.25	-1.96	ROANOKE	59	2	2.38	-0.77
PEORIA	55	2	4.25	1.49	BINGHAMTON	49	1	2.16	-0.86	WASH/DULLES	55	0	1.05	-2.32
ROCKFORD	52	1	2.56	-0.01	BUFFALO	51	0	2.98	-0.21	WA OLYMPIA	52	2	4.76	0.57
SPRINGFIELD	56	0	5.26	2.64	ROCHESTER	50	0	1.49	-1.11	QUILLAYUTE	51	1	11.54	1.73
IN EVANSVILLE	60	3	5.63	2.85	SYRACUSE	51	1	2.29	-0.91	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	0	2.84	-0.35
FORT WAYNE	53	1	1.73	-0.90	NC ASHEVILLE	61	6	1.16	-2.01	SPOKANE	49	2	1.06	0.00
INDIANAPOLIS	56	1	4.31	1.55	CHARLOTTE	63	1	0.76	-2.90	YAKIMA	51	2	0.96	0.43
SOUTH BEND	52	0	1.97	-1.30	GREENSBORO	61	3	0.65	-2.62	WV BECKLEY	55	2	3.30	0.66
IA BURLINGTON	55	0	6.48	3.57	HATTERAS	67	1	2.03	-3.28	CHARLESTON	59	4	3.48	0.81
CEDAR RAPIDS	51	-1	3.21	1.00	RALEIGH	62	2	2.52	-0.66	ELKINS	54	3	3.33	0.47
DES MOINES	53	0	1.60	-1.02	WILMINGTON	66	1	1.98	-1.23	HUNTINGTON	59	3	3.17	0.44
DUBUQUE	51	1	4.41	1.91	ND BISMARCK	46	1	1.10	-0.18	WI EAU CLAIRE	49	2	4.23	1.99
SIoux CITY	52	1	0.59	-1.40	DICKINSON	44	-1	2.50	1.16	GREEN BAY	50	3	4.39	2.22
WATERLOO	51	1	1.56	-0.93	FARGO	47	2	3.55	1.58	LA CROSSE	51	0	2.09	-0.07
KS CONCORDIA	58	2	0.77	-1.07	GRAND FORKS	45	1	2.20	0.50	MADISON	51	2	3.21	1.03
DODGE CITY	57	0	1.72	0.27	JAMESTOWN	44	-1	2.16	-0.76	MILWAUKEE	53	2	1.51	-0.98
GOODLAND	53	1	2.11	1.06	MINOT	45	0	1.24	-0.08	WAUSAU	47	0	4.28	1.65
HILL CITY	56	1	0.98	-0.47	WILLISTON	43	-1	0.99	0.12	WY CASPER	47	1	0.92	-0.22
TOPEKA	59	2	4.08	1.09	OH AKRON-CANTON	52	0	1.82	-0.71	CHEYENNE	48	3	0.64	-0.11
WICHITA	61	2	3.40	0.95	CINCINNATI	56	0	6.13	3.17	LANDER	47	1	1.22	-0.15
KY JACKSON	61	3	4.96	1.78	CLEVELAND	53	1	2.34	-0.39	SHERIDAN	47	2	1.05	-0.36

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 7, 2004

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	39	28	81	71
CA	30	25	29	34
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	99	100	99
IL	86	80	97	97
IN	88	82	98	97
KS	96	93	98	97
MI	99	98	99	99
MO	56	48	87	87
MT	100	100	100	99
NE	100	99	100	100
NC	53	37	52	45
OH	97	90	98	98
OK	93	92	97	89
OR	98	94	89	91
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	86	83	90	86
WA	100	99	100	100
18 Sts	91	89	95	92

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	52	42	94	86
IL	91	86	94	95
IN	86	80	79	86
IA	77	62	95	92
KS	93	85	98	98
KY	97	95	96	98
MI	63	51	49	68
MN	59	45	98	92
MO	88	85	95	96
NE	73	59	88	87
NC	100	100	100	95
ND	31	13	97	90
OH	78	61	68	77
PA	75	63	63	70
SD	47	33	92	84
TN	100	99	99	99
TX	96	94	100	100
WI	51	41	76	72
18 Sts	76	65	89	89

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	100	99	100	100
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	100	99	100
CA	100	99	100	100
GA	100	98	98	99
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
NC	100	100	99	100
OK	97	95	99	99
SC	99	99	95	98
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	88	87	95	98
VA	100	100	99	99
14 Sts	95	94	97	99

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

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	67	54	74	72
AZ	55	50	51	60
AR	72	65	82	87
CA	80	75	72	80
GA	69	57	54	62
LA	94	89	99	92
MS	89	85	96	90
MO	59	57	76	88
NC	75	64	43	53
OK	45	43	54	59
SC	62	53	45	57
TN	56	51	68	83
TX	35	31	46	54
VA	62	51	46	56
14 Sts	59	53	61	67

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	28	18	63	49
CA	15	11	11	17
CO	100	100	92	97
ID	87	65	77	78
IL	76	66	80	84
IN	79	62	85	84
KS	86	79	87	89
MI	90	76	88	87
MO	47	37	70	67
MT	95	90	85	83
NE	99	97	99	100
NC	26	15	30	27
OH	87	76	88	89
OK	89	82	89	79
OR	88	76	57	56
SD	95	91	84	87
TX	75	69	76	69
WA	93	92	95	94
18 Sts	83	77	83	81

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	74	68	83	81
IL	90	86	97	97
IN	93	90	96	96
IA	98	97	100	99
KS	79	74	83	91
KY	61	56	80	83
LA	95	92	96	92
MI	75	70	96	91
MN	95	93	99	98
MS	100	99	98	94
MO	68	62	85	89
NE	98	96	99	98
NC	18	15	26	33
ND	87	82	100	99
OH	87	80	95	95
SD	99	95	100	98
TN	52	49	67	72
WI	79	77	98	94
18 Sts	87	84	94	94

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 7, 2004

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

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	95	89	100	100
IL	100	100	100	100
KS	98	94	94	98
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	99	100	100
NE	100	99	100	100
NM	65	44	84	97
OK	81	75	93	95
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	93	92	87	96
11 Sts	95	93	93	98
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	57	40	79	79
IL	84	82	83	94
KS	70	52	76	86
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	75	70	90	94
NE	75	61	91	91
NM	19	11	33	47
OK	62	60	76	79
SD	76	71	97	91
TX	70	69	72	86
11 Sts	71	62	77	87
These 11 States harvested 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	92	84	93	90
MI	86	68	96	93
MN	99	98	99	99
ND	99	97	100	100
4 Sts	96	90	98	97
These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	94	87	96	93
FL	96	94	99	98
GA	93	85	96	95
NC	98	95	92	87
OK	80	76	92	86
TX	45	39	62	60
VA	100	98	99	98
7 Sts	83	77	89	87
These 7 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Nov 7 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	66	55	90	76
KS	62	47	87	89
ND	38	14	97	86
SD	47	35	94	90
4 Sts	44	25	95	87
These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	38	52	6
CA	0	0	30	30	40
CO	3	4	17	41	35
ID	0	0	18	65	17
IL	0	2	29	62	7
IN	1	3	24	57	15
KS	1	2	17	68	12
MI	1	3	29	58	9
MO	0	1	29	64	6
MT	0	3	21	68	8
NE	0	3	33	51	13
NC	0	0	9	73	18
OH	0	2	19	62	17
OK	1	2	13	55	29
OR	0	0	16	69	15
SD	0	0	21	60	19
TX	1	2	15	45	37
WA	0	2	22	70	6
18 Sts	1	2	19	57	21
Prev Wk	0	2	20	57	21
Prev Yr	6	13	32	43	6

VP - Very Poor
P - Poor
F - Fair
G - Good
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available
* - Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based upon the year 2003 planted acres.

National Agricultural Summary

November 1 - 7, 2004

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Heavy rainfall prevailed across the Mississippi Delta and surrounding areas, hampering harvest. Though precipitation totals were lower in the central Corn Belt and Ohio Valley, fieldwork was similarly limited, with just 2 days suitable for fieldwork in many areas. Warm, dry conditions along the southern Atlantic Coast were favorable for cotton and peanut harvesting. Conditions were mostly dry across the northern and central Great Plains, with only light, scattered precipitation. Precipitation in the southern Great Plains included up to

9 inches of snow in parts of the Texas Panhandle. Light precipitation fell across the northern and central Rocky Mountains and interior areas of the Pacific Northwest, while coastal areas received moderate rainfall. Temperatures were above normal from the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast, while below-normal temperatures prevailed across the southern Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Pacific Northwest, and Southwest.

Corn: Harvest advanced to 76 percent complete, 13 percentage points behind last year and the 5-year average. Nearly all States were behind their normal harvest paces, except North Carolina and Tennessee, where producers had completed harvesting their crop ahead of average. Despite reaping 18 percent of their crop during the week, North Dakota growers were nearly 60 points behind normal. Harvest progress trailed the normal pace by over 2 weeks in Colorado, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

Winter Wheat: Growers had planted 91 percent of their acreage, compared with 95 percent last year and 92 percent for the average. Emergence reached 83 percent complete, the same as last year but 2 points ahead of normal. Planting was completed during the week in Idaho, Nebraska, and Washington. Middle Mississippi Valley producers, hampered by wet conditions, trailed the normal pace by 32 points in Arkansas, 11 points in Illinois, and 31 points in Missouri. Meanwhile, emergence advanced steadily in the Corn Belt under warm, moist conditions. In the Great Plains, however, progress slowed in the north as emergence neared completion and was limited by cool weather in the south.

Soybeans: Harvest was 87 percent complete, 7 points behind last year and the 5-year average. With precipitation limiting fieldwork for a second consecutive week, progress was slow nationwide, averaging 3 points, and was limited to a maximum of 7 points in Ohio. Nationally, the harvest pace was over 1 week behind normal, nearly 2 weeks behind in Missouri, North Carolina, and Wisconsin and nearly 3 weeks behind in North Dakota. Harvest progress only exceeded the normal pace in the Delta and South Dakota.

Cotton: Ninety-five percent of the acreage had open bolls, 2 points behind last year and 4 points behind normal. Producers had harvested 59 percent of their acreage, compared with 61 percent last year and 67 percent for the 5-year average. The Texas crop continued to open bolls slowly and fell to 3 weeks behind normal, while boll opening was nearly complete in all other States. Meanwhile, harvest progressed steadily in the southern Atlantic Coast States under warm, dry conditions.

Harvest advanced 13 points in Alabama, 12 points in Georgia, and 11 points in North Carolina and Virginia but was limited to less than 10 points elsewhere. Progress was over 1 week behind the normal pace nationwide and over 3 weeks behind normal in Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas.

Sorghum: Maturation advanced to 95 percent complete, 2 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind normal. Harvest, at 71 percent complete, was 6 points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. Although over one-fifth of New Mexico's crop reached maturity during the week, the crop was over 3 weeks behind normal, as was Oklahoma's crop. Meanwhile, harvest progress was over 2 weeks behind normal nationwide. Harvest was complete in the Delta but was over 1 week behind normal in all other areas. Growers in Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma were 2 weeks behind normal, while in Texas, harvest progress trailed the normal pace by over 6 weeks.

Other Crops: Eighty-three percent of the peanut crop had been harvested, 6 points behind last year and 4 points behind normal. Virginia growers completed their harvest, while harvest neared completion in Florida and North Carolina. Georgia and Alabama growers progressed the most, harvesting 8 and 7 percent of their crop, respectively.

Sugar beet growers had harvested 96 percent of their acreage, compared with 98 percent last year and 97 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest progress edged closer to completion in the Red River Valley, where 99 percent of the acreage had been harvested. Michigan growers harvested 18 percent of their crop during the week but were 7 points behind normal.

The sunflower harvest advanced to 44 percent complete, 51 points behind last year and 43 points behind normal. North Dakota growers harvested nearly one-fourth of their acreage during the week but remained over 2 weeks behind normal. Harvest progress was also over 2 weeks behind normal in Kansas, while South Dakota growers trailed their normal pace by over 3 weeks.

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 was 3.8. Topsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 59% adequate, 37% surplus. Corn 98% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Soybeans 100% dropping leaves, 98% 2003, 99% avg.; 59% harvested, 64% 2003, 57% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 7% fair, 85% good, 4% excellent. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 19% excellent. Harvest continues but at a slow pace due to rain.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were below normal for the first week of November. Cotton 55% harvest is complete on of the acreage, ahead of 2003 average of 51% slightly behind the 5-yr average of 60%. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good. Precipitation was reported at 3 of the 17 reporting stations, ranging from 0.03 inches in Phoenix to 0.01 inches in Canyon De Chelly and Winslow.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil 0% very short, 2% short, 60% adequate, 38% surplus. Soybeans 98% Shedding, 96% 2003, 98% 5-yr avg.; 98% matured, 93% 2003, N/A 5-yr avg.; 74% harvested, 83% 2003, 81% 5-yr avg. Cotton 72% harvested, 82% 2003, 87% 5-yr avg. Rice 99% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 39% planted, 81% 2003, 71% 5-yr avg.; 28% emerged, 63% 2003, 49% 5-yr.; avg; condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Pasture, Range feed 3% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Continued accumulation of moisture further delayed the harvest of both soybeans, cotton. The planting of winter wheat has also been slowed due to rain. **LIVESTOCK:** Livestock are in overall good condition and producers continue to vaccinate, wean calves. Pasture quality continues to improve as warm weather and moisture reverse the affects of a dry September.

CALIFORNIA: Ground preparation, planting of small grains, winter forage continued throughout the week, but was delayed in many areas by recent rains. Soil preparation activities included leveling, tilling, irrigation. Earlier planted grain fields had emerged, were growing well. Cotton harvesting was nearing completion, but rains slowed activity in many fields. Generally good yields have been reported, but growers were concerned over the effect of recent rainfall on quality and yield. Shredding, discing of stalks was ongoing in harvested fields. Only a small number of rice fields remained to be harvested. Baling of rice straw continued. Wet conditions delayed harvesting of corn for seed, feed, human consumption. A few fields were harvested for silage or greenchop. Wet soil conditions also delayed the harvesting of soybeans, alfalfa. Some alfalfa cuttings suffered from mold, decay due to rain. Dry beans, vineseed, potatoes, sweet potatoes were harvested as conditions permitted. Picking, packing of Crimson Seedless, Red Globe table grapes continued in a few vineyards. Unharvested vines remained covered with plastic to protect against rain. Pruning, shredding, brushing operations were underway in tree fruit orchards between rain showers. Harvesting of persimmons, pomegranates, kiwifruit neared completion. The rain caused fruit to split in some pomegranate orchards. Recently planted strawberry fields in the San Joaquin Valley were showing good growth, mature fields were being harvested. The early harvest of Navel oranges was back on track after being temporarily interrupted by the rain. Some packers were experiencing 15 to 20% losses in pack-outs due to split fruit, but the

exact amount of loss was unknown at this point. Grapefruit, lemons, Chandler pummelos, and Satsuma tangerines were also picked as weather permitted. Growers continued to apply fungicides, herbicides to citrus trees. Harvesting of olives was winding down, but a few of the Sevillano variety olives remained to be picked. Harvesting of pistachios, pecans, walnuts was winding down. Continued heavy rains led to the suspension of harvesting activity in almond, walnut orchards where nuts were on the ground. The weather lowered quality in these orchards due to mold, rot. Quality was so poor in some orchards that growers planned on burning the nuts instead of processing them. Rain slowed or suspended vegetable field work in many areas. Transplanting of broccoli, onions for seed occurred as conditions permitted. Some tomato, cauliflower, broccoli fields were sprayed with fungicides. Weeding occurred in some cilantro fields in preparation for harvest. Discing, preparations for planting continued where field conditions allowed. Eggplant, freezer lima beans, broccoli, green beans, head lettuce, peppers, pickle cucumbers, spinach, squash, sweet corn, fresh market tomatoes, pumpkins continued to be harvested, though work was slowed by muddy field, conditions. Asparagus harvesting was underway in Kern County. Radicchio harvesting began in Merced County. The following vegetables were also harvested: basil, bitter melon, bok choy, carrots, cauliflower, daikon, gai choy, gailon, jujube, kale, kohlrabi, lemon grass, long beans, moqua, napa cabbage, opo, parsley, sinqua, sugar cane, taro leaf, various herbs. Rain, mild temperatures have resulted in the best start to the winter pasture season in several years. Supplemental feeding of cattle continued, but was being reduced in some northern areas due to exceptional grass growth on the foothills. Fall calving continued but was beginning to wind down in some areas. Sheep were grazing in alfalfa, broccoli fields, on fallow land. Sheep were beginning to move out of harvested processing tomato fields. Fall lambing was in full swing. Feeder lambs were grazing on alfalfa and other pastures in the Southern State desert.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Top Soil 9% very short, 27% short, 61% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 20% very short, 36% short, 44% adequate. The majority of the state received some measurable moisture last week including some snowfall across the state. Temperatures were below normal for the week with many areas receiving below freezing conditions. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 52% good, 29% excellent. Dry beans 95% harvested, 100% 2003, 100 avg. Sugar beets 93% harvested, 94% 2003, 87% avg.; condition 18% fair, 60% good, 22% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 7% short, 90% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 8% short, 89% adequate, 3% surplus. Soybeans 55% harvested, 53% 2003, 53% avg. Sorghum 96% harvested, 93% 2003, 75% avg.; condition 72% good, 28% excellent; 97% planted, 96% 2003, 90% avg. Winter wheat condition 67% good, 33% excellent; 78% planted, 72% 2003, 67% avg. Pasture feed 11% fair, 83% good, 6% excellent. Other hay 4th cutting 82%, 92% 2003, 88% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 89%, 90% 2003, 96% avg.; 5th cutting 39%, 25% 2003, 43% avg. Hay supplies 20% short, 78% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn for grain, sorghum harvest were complete, farmers have moved their attention to their soybean harvest. Soybeans 55% complete, 22% above last week. A small amount of harvesting progress was made for alfalfa, other hay. Barley 97% planted, in good to excellent condition. Winter wheat 78% planted, 6% above 2003, 11% above the 5-yr average. Hay supplies were short to adequate.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 1% very short, 23% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 17% short, 62% adequate, 21% surplus. Rainfall: none to nearly 3.00 in. Temperatures: 2 to 7° above normal, major cities. Daytime highs: 70s, 80s. Nighttime lows: most 50s, 60s; several northern, central Peninsula, some Panhandle areas reported at least one low in 40s; Quincy recorded at least one low in upper 30s. Peanuts 96% harvested, 99% 2003, 98% 5-yr average. Favorable weather conditions allowed peanut, cotton picking to be completed, Madison County. Cool temperatures in mornings slowed hay baling, central Peninsula areas. Clear weather allowed central, southern Peninsula producers to advance vegetable field work, harvesting. Cold temperatures, Quincy, did not last long; no significant damage to tomatoes; however, picking slowed seasonally. Central, southern growers began picking tomatoes. Other vegetables marketed: snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, pickles, squash, sweet corn, watermelons; supplies significantly below normal. Hot, dry across citrus producing counties. Groves drying out, all areas. Fruit growth, maturity behind, most areas. Color break on all earlies, some mids, early tangerines. Packing houses taking earlies, white, colored grapefruit, early tangerines. Few processing plants open. Pasture feed 25% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Cattle condition 55% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Cool temperature slowing warm season grass production. Panhandle: small grain planting for winter grazing continues; cooler weather having positive impact on milk production; armyworms still very active. North: cattle, calves, pasture feed good. Central: range condition poor to good; range, some locations, hurt by excess soil moisture; cattle condition fair to good. Southwest: cattle condition, range fair to good. Statewide: cattle condition fair to excellent; most in fair condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Soil 1% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Rye 66% planted, 70% 2003, 67% avg. Sorghum 76% harvested for grain, 80% 2003, 79% avg. Soybeans 3% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent; 98% dropping leaves, 97% 2003, 96% avg. Other small grains 56% planted, 60% 2003, 55% avg. Onions 1% transplanted, 8% 2003, 4% avg. Apples 95% harvested, 91% 2003, 96% avg. Pecans 21% very poor, 37% poor, 27% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent; 28% harvested, 29% 2003, 26% avg. A storm front passed through the State, toward the latter part of the week, bringing widely scattered rains, cooler temperatures. Rainfall varied with reports of up to 4 inches in some areas. However, the drier weather during the first part of the week aided fall harvesting and seeding. Despite the wet conditions in some areas, producers made excellent progress in harvesting fall crops, planting small grains. Peanut harvest neared completion. Cotton harvest progressed more rapidly than normal. Small grains benefitted from the recent rainfall as moist soils encouraged germination. Hay producers continued with their last cutting of hay. Pecan harvest picked up momentum. Onion transplanting was underway. In some areas, cattlemen were feeding supplement hay. Activities Included: Routine care of livestock and poultry.

HAWAII: Crop condition ranged from poor to good due to the week's varying weather conditions throughout the State. The tail of a storm system passing to the north brought high humidity, moderate showers, especially to Kauai, Oahu. Crop progress varied by location and type of crop. Bananas made generally good progress although heavy showers slowed harvesting in some areas. Papayas made steady progress; spraying for disease control increased due to daily showers. Vegetables in the upper-elevation areas of Waimea, Kula continued to make good to fair progress as most of the inclement weather bypassed those areas.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 7% very short, 13% short, 75% adequate, 5% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 59%,

74% 2003, 58% avg. The overall trend in temperature for the state was below normal. Moisture for the state was scattered with the majority of the northern, south-western areas receiving a good amount of rain, while scarce traces of rain fell in the south-central, eastern areas. Activities Included: Caring for and moving livestock to winter pastures, shipping calves, wrapping up fall soil preparation and harvesting sugarbeets.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil 2% short, 63% adequate, 35% surplus. Rain, wind early last week slowed fieldwork across the state, but by week's end harvest had resumed. The wind has taken down more corn causing further delays while harvesting. Last week all districts received above normal precipitation. Activities Included: Planting wheat, tilling, applying fertilizer, cleaning, winterizing equipment and caring for livestock between rains.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil 2% short, 71% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 10% surplus. Showers halted field activities during most of the week. Harvesting of corn, soybeans resumed late in the week, mostly during the weekend. Lodging evident in many corn fields. Many farmers have completed harvesting of corn, soybeans. Corn harvest is on par with the average pace, but ahead of last year. Soybean harvest is behind both last year, the average pace at 93% complete. Some elevators are still limiting deliveries of corn, soybeans. Moisture content of corn harvested is averaging about 17%. Moisture content of soybeans harvested is averaging about 12.5 percent. Fall tillage continued in a few fields. Winter wheat condition continues to improve at 72% good to excellent. Pastures are greening up, improving. Temperatures averaged 2° to 8° above normal for the week. Precipitation averaged 0.74 to 2.94 inches. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Feeding of hay started on a few livestock farms. Activities: Attending FSA offices for LDP sign up, tillage of soils, repairing, cleaning up equipment, chopping stalks, tiling fields, sorting, selling feeder calves, spreading lime, fertilizer, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork in 4.5. Topsoil 6% very short, 16% short, 66% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 23% short, 61% adequate, 8% surplus. Harvest was slowed by wet weather early last week but then picked up pace as the week ended. Grain movement was reported to be very heavy at elevators with long lines, lengthy waits. It was noted that most elevators have large piles of grain outside. Make-shift storage was being utilized on-farm in some areas. Fall tillage was also delayed by precipitation. Some dry fertilizer was being applied. Field Crops Report: The corn acreage harvested for grain or seed reached 77%, 12 days behind 2003 average of 95% harvested, 10 days behind the 5-year average of 92 percent. The average percent moisture of all field corn was 20%, while the average percent moisture of harvested field corn was 18%. Corn lodging 39% none, 31% light, 23% moderate, 7% heavy. Corn ear droppage 54% none, 32% light, 12% moderate, 2% heavy. Fall fertilizer application in preparation for the 2005 season was 25% complete statewide. Grain movement from farm to elevator was rated 16% none, 22% light, 36% moderate, 26% heavy. Off-farm grain storage availability 58% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. On-farm grain storage availability 61% short, 37% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay, roughage availability 7% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 38% none, 29% light, 27% moderate, 6% heavy. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Cool, rainy conditions were challenging for young livestock, but colder nights minimized insects. More cows are gleaning stalk fields and some weaning of calves is taking place.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 1% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 9% very short, 30% short, 57% adequate, 4% surplus. Range, pasture feeds 7% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Feed grain supplies 1%

very short, 5% short, 79% adequate, 15% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 75% adequate, 17% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 2% excellent.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil 2% short, 53% adequate, 45% surplus. Subsoil 6% short, 62% adequate, 32% surplus. Temperatures averaged 57° across the State, 7° above normal. Burley tobacco already stripped 47%, 34% 2003, 38% avg. Housed tobacco condition 4% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent. Corn harvest is nearly complete. Soybean harvest is still behind last year and the 5-year average due to fourth week of above normal rainfall statewide. Winter wheat 52% seeded, 88% 2003, 83% avg.; condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 21% excellent. Range, pasture feed 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Soil 4% short, 54% adequate, 42% surplus. Pecans 43% harvested, 37% last week, 43% 2003, 39% avg. Sugarcane 3% very poor, 14% poor, 49% fair, 27% good, 7% excellent; 40% harvested, 32% last week, 47% 2003, 41% avg. Sweet potatoes 79% harvested, 70% last week, 97% 2003, 89% avg. Wheat 37% planted, 32% last week, 44% 2003, 54% avg.; 17% emerged, 4% last week, 30% 2003, 33% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 45% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent. Vegetable 8% very poor, 20% poor, 54% fair, 18% good, 0% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 3% short, 86% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn for grain 91% harvested, 89% 2003, 90% avg. Soybeans 56% harvested, 54% 2003, 59% avg. Sorghum 89% harvested, 91% 2003, 82% avg. Barley condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 7% fair, 56% good, 31% excellent; 97% planted, 95% 2003, 94% avg. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 6% fair, 62% good, 29% excellent; 83% planted, 78% 2003, 75% avg. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 43% good, 25% excellent. Tobacco stripped 23%, 28% 2003, 29% avg. Other hay 4th cutting 87%, 91% 2003, 92% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 90%, 78% 2003, 94% avg.; 5th cutting 37%, 19% 2003, 53% avg. Hay supplies 6% very short, 11% short, 75% adequate, 8% surplus. As winter approaches, field activity is beginning to slow. With the completion of corn harvest, farmers have turned their interest to harvesting their soybeans. Soybeans 56% complete, 17% above last week. Sorghum harvest was wrapping up with 89% complete. Rain delayed alfalfa, other hay harvest. Barley 97% planted. Winter wheat 83% planted, 5% above 2003, 8% above the five-year average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Subsoil 4% very short, 23% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture 10% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Harvest slogged along as farmers dodged scattered showers for most of week. Most primary crop growing districts received at least an inch of rain over week. The sporadic, localized heavy rain limited progress, hindered dry-down of corn, soybeans. Temperatures moderated over week, averages ranged from normal southwest, south central Lower Peninsula to 3° above normal western Upper Peninsula. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.05 inches western Upper Peninsula to 1.42 inches southwest Lower Peninsula. Rainfall across State slowed field activities. Soil moisture levels high. Scattered rainfall made soybean harvest difficult. Some farmers waiting for drier days to start harvesting soybeans. Early wheat plantings looked good. Some areas wheat planting put on hold due to soybeans fields not being harvested yet. Corn harvest ongoing, moisture levels remain high. Sugarbeet harvest winding down. Most fruit harvest complete. Fall clean up continued in orchards, vineyards across State. Harvest of State's vegetables mostly concluded. Celery harvest wrapped up. Pumpkin picking essentially finished. A few other late vegetable crops still being harvested, but rapidly nearing completion.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 70% adequate, 27% surplus. Corn 22% moisture, 4% 2003, 15% avg.; 59% harvested, 98% 2003, 92% avg. Soybeans 95% harvested, 99% 2003, 98% avg. Sunflowers 42% harvested, 99% 2003, 88% avg. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Sunflowers 6% very poor, 22% poor, 53% fair, 19% good, 0% excellent. Due to the amount of soil moisture in fields, producers are finding it difficult to complete corn, sunflower harvest. Over half of the corn in the state has been harvested. Moisture content continues to remain at high levels across the state which is also delaying harvesting. Some areas of the state need a hard freeze to help reduce moisture.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.1. Soil 6% short, 57% adequate, 37% surplus. Cotton 89% harvested, 96% 2003, 90% avg. Soybeans 100% harvested, 98% 2003, 94% avg. Wheat 44% planted, 89% 2003, 71% avg.; 34% emerged, 75% 2003, 49% avg. Sweetpotatoes 86% harvested, 98% 2003, 97% avg. Cattle 3% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. As harvesting nears completion, farmers continue with preparations for cool-season forages. The increased rains have improved soil moisture, allowed for fall planting to continue. Cattle producers are pleased with the cooler temperatures, precipitation that has increased pasture growth, allowed for additional grazing time. The cooler temperatures have appeared to slow the Blast problem affecting ryegrass fields in southern parts of the state. Wet conditions prevented cotton harvesting from resuming until late in the week and into the weekend.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.4. Topsoil 1% very short, 3% short, 61% adequate, 35% surplus. Wet weather continued to delay crop harvesting. Ground intended for spring crops worked at least once 35%, 40% 2003, 37% avg. Corn harvesting varies from 72% in the northeast district, followed by the north-central district at 82% to all harvested in the southern third of the State. Soybean harvesting varies from 50% in the southwest district, 55% south-central to 75% in the northwest. Sorghum harvesting varies from 33% harvested in the northeast district and 56% central to 100% in the southeast district. Cotton harvesting at 59% is 10 days behind the slow pace of 2003, 17 days behind average. Rice harvest at 97% is 11 days behind year earlier, 3 days behind normal. Wheat planting ranges from 36% in the west-central district, 45% in the central to 66% in the southwest district. Pastures 1% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent, with fall growth continuing to improve with ample moisture. Stock water supplies replenished by rainfall. Rainfall over the State averaged 1.69 inches, ranging from 0.83 inch in the northwest to over 2 inches in the southern third of the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.20. Topsoil 12% very short, 31% short, 53% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 39% very short, 32% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. State experienced similar temperatures to last week's with very limited precipitation throughout the State for the week ending November 7th, 2004. Winter wheat 100% seeded, 95% emerged, compared to 2003 100% and 85%, respectively. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Durum wheat 97% harvested, which is behind 2003 100%. Sugar beet harvesting is currently at 93% compared to 2003 100% complete. Other hay 2nd cutting is complete 98%. Range, pasture feed condition 23% very poor, 27% poor, 31% fair, 16% good, 3% excellent. Movement of cattle, calves from summer ranges is currently 84%, compared to 2003 at 85%. Movement of sheep, lambs from summer ranges is currently 88% compared to 2003 at 86%. Twenty-two percent of the cattle and 23% of the sheep are receiving supplemental feed.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 11% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 33% very short, 32% short, 35% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures for the week ending November 7, 2004 averaged from normals to 4° above normals. Precipitation was mostly limited to the eastern third of the state, the Panhandle. Amounts received were largest in the east with a few reports exceeding three-fourths of an inch. Activities this past week centered around fall harvest, including moving cattle to stalk fields for cleaning.

NEVADA: The low pressure system that had dominated the previous week departed early in the week, resulting in much warmer temperatures. Some isolated storm activity dropped additional precipitation through the week with Reno recording .5 inch. Snow continued to accumulate higher elevations. Subtropical moisture entered southern state at the end of the week, Las Vegas received .61 inch of rain on Sunday. Cattle shipping continued, cows were being pregnancy checked as the feeding season commenced. Onion, potato, and garlic shipping continued. Equipment maintenance was common and grower meetings were being held.

NEW ENGLAND: Seasonable temperatures beginning of week, then extremely windy conditions Friday, Saturday. Light snow in some locations with little to no accumulation. Last of apple, cranberry harvest completed during the week. Farmers continue to prepare their fields and equipment for winter.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Temperatures averaged 49° north, 51° central, 52° south. Extremes were 72° at Canoe Brook on November 8, 2004, 29° at Newton on November 4, 2004. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.69 inches north, 1.28 inches central, 1.28 inches south. The heaviest 24-hour total was 1.54 inches at Seabrook on November 4, 2004, through November 5, 2004. Fieldwork included harvesting field corn for grain, soybeans, fruit, and vegetables.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 8% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate. The week began with a storm system, associated cold front producing some rain, snow as well as unseasonably cold weather. As the week progressed, warmer temperatures returned to all areas of the state. With the cold beginning, temperature for the week averaged a few degrees below normal. Farmers spent the week thrashing peanuts, stripping, picking cotton, harvesting chile, corn, sorghum. Alfalfa harvest was nearly complete as freezing temperatures moved across the state. Red chile harvest was ongoing with half the crop harvested to date. Cotton harvest, at 23% complete, began to pick up as most of the state has received a killing frost. Corn harvest continued with 84% of the crop harvested. Sorghum conditions were reported as mostly fair to good with 19% of the crop harvested. Peanut harvest continued with 70% of the crop harvested. Lettuce harvest was ongoing with 75% of the crop harvested. Wheat condition 3% poor, 31% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Ranchers continued to ship livestock, prepare for winter. Cattle conditions 10% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Sheep conditions 11% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, and 10% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 5.0. Soil 10% surplus, 90% adequate. Pasture feeds seasonally declined. Supplemental feeding increased. Warm temperatures dropped as a cold front swept through the region followed by wet conditions. Most areas reported a hard freeze by mid week. By the end of the week, above-average temperatures were reported. Vegetable harvesting was limited to fall crops such as pumpkins, squash, cabbage. Onions were being graded, packed. Apple, grape picking neared completion. Apples were being moved into storage. Potato growers continued grading, packing operations. Winter

wheat seedings were nearly finished. Ample soil moisture should result in good stands. Grain corn, silage corn harvesting continued with near ideal conditions during most of the week. Activities Included. Spreading manure, cleaning and preparing equipment for winter storage.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Soil 2% very short, 8% short, 64% adequate, 26% surplus. Activities Included: Harvesting sorghum, cutting hay, cutting Christmas trees, preparing equipment for winter storage, and general farm maintenance. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.05 to 2.96 inches for the State with the majority of the rainfall occurring in the central, western part of the State. Temperatures for the week were from 5 to 11° above normal. These conditions allowed for increases in small grain plantings, harvest of cotton, soybeans, sweetpotatoes. Reports are indicating a great year for cotton, peanuts, and sweetpotatoes..

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 5% very short, 16% short, 65% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 18% short, 60% adequate, 9% surplus. Warm, dry weather prevailed during the week allowing producers to make good progress on late season crop harvest. A few reporters indicated that wet fields limited harvest progress in some areas. Durum wheat 96% combined, 100% 2003, 100% average. Dry Edible Beans 90% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% average. Flaxseed 94% combined, 100% 2003, 100% average. Emerged crop conditions ratings: Sunflower 14% very poor, 19% poor, 38% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Corn 16% very poor, 16% poor, 27% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent. Stockwater supplies 9% very short, 14% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Range, pasture feeds 24% very poor, 18% poor, 31% fair, 26% good, 1% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 2.9. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 70% adequate, 29% surplus. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting complete 92%, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Apples harvested (fall) 94%, 99% 2003, 97% avg. Corn harvested for grain 78%, 68% 2003, 77% avg. Soybeans 87% harvested, 95% 2003, 95% avg. Winter wheat 97% planted, 98% 2003, 98% avg.; 87% emerged, 88% 2003, 89% avg. Corn condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 17% fair, 43% good, 32% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Wet weather continues to cause problems for state farmers but next week's weather looks promising for field work. Field activities this past week included harvesting corn, beans, planting winter wheat, applying fertilizer, herbicides. Growers who have finished harvesting crops spent time preparing equipment for winter storage. Producers repaired fences, harvested some last minute apples and performed general farm maintenance.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.2. Topsoil 2% very short, 4% short, 69% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 10% short, 73% adequate, 10% surplus. Rye 2% poor, 9% fair, 61% good, 28% excellent. Oats 2% poor, 19% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent; 90% seedbed prepared, 89% last week, 91% 2003, 92% avg.; 52% planted, 48% last week, 59% 2003, 60% avg.; 49% emerged, 40% last week, 54% 2003, 48% avg. Soybeans 94% mature, 86% last week, 90% 2003, 95% avg.; 64% harvested, 60% last week, 70% 2003, 78% avg. Peanuts 80% dug, 76% last week, 92% 2003, 86% avg. Cotton 2% very poor, 1% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent; 88% 5th cutting, 85% last week, 79% 2003, 60% avg.; 42% 6th cutting, 40% last week, n/a last year, n/a avg; Livestock 1% poor, 13% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent; Pasture, Range 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Livestock: Livestock conditions improved last week with 86% in good to excellent condition. Producers are beginning to bring in stocker cattle, however, many producers are waiting for the

fields to dry before turning in the cattle. Recent rainfall has expanded the grazing season on warm season pastures. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds dropped nearly a dollar to \$114.47 per cwt. while prices for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds stayed steady with a one cent decrease to \$108.31 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 5% very short, 23% short, 71% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 33% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 98% planted, 89% 2003, 91% 5 yr avg.; 88% emerged, 57% 2003, 56% 5 yr avg.; conditions 16% fair, 69% good, 15% excellent. Range, Pasture 4% very poor, 28% poor, 36% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Activities: Fall growing conditions were good with similar weather conditions to the previous week. There was minimal precipitation throughout the week.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Soil 68% adequate, 32% surplus. Fall plowing 88% complete, 65% 2003, 77% avg. Corn 75% harvested complete, 63% 2003, 70% avg. Barley 99% emerged complete, 95% 2003, 93% avg. Winter wheat 93% planted complete, 89% 2003, 94% avg.; 82% emerged complete, 68% 2003, 78% avg. Wheat crop condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Soybean crop condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 51% good, 37% excellent; 57% harvested complete, 56% 2003, 64% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 94%, 87% 2003, 91% avg. Quality of hay made 7% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 32% good, 17% excellent. Activities Included: Plowing, feeding livestock, harvesting corn, soybeans, sorghum, planting wheat, applying manure; conducting soil tests and preparing for winter.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Soil 2% very short, 12% short, 84% adequate, 2% surplus. Peanuts 91% harvested, 89% 2003, 89% avg.; 2% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Sorghum 100% matured, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; 92% harvested, 92% 2003, 90% avg. Cotton 99% open bolls, 95% 2003, 98% avg.; 62% harvested, 45% 2003, 57% avg.; 3% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent. Soybeans 99% leaves turning color, 98% 2003, 98% avg.; 85% leaves dropped, 84% 2003, 84% avg.; 65% mature, 62% 2003, 66% avg.; 29% harvested. 31% 2003, 29% avg.; 4% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Tobacco 100% stalks destroyed, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Apples 98% harvested, 100% 2003, 99% avg. Pecans 42% harvested, 42% 2003, 39% avg. Livestock 1% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Winter grazing 88% planted, 79% 2003, 79% avg.; 77% emerged, 60% 2003, 63% avg.; 3% poor, 27% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 50% planted, 45% 2003, 34% avg; 40% emerged, 34% 2003, 24% avg.; 29% fair, 69% good, 2% excellent. Barley 75% planted, 70% 2003, 71% avg.; 58% emerged, 50% 2003, 51% avg.; 19% fair, 81% good. Oats 69% planted, 62% 2003, 64% avg.; 50% emerged, 45% 2003, 47% avg.; 46% fair, 54% good. Rye 69% planted, 70% 2003, 63% avg.; 51% emerged, 51% 2003, 48% avg.; 3% poor, 32% fair, 65% good.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 4% very short, 12% short, 77% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 17% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. Feed supplies 8% very short, 19% short, 66% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 18% very short, 20% short, 59% adequate, 3% surplus. Sunflower 9% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent; 47% harvested, 94% 2003, 90% avg. Sorghum harvested-grain 76%, 97% 2003, 91% avg. Cattle condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 3% poor, 13% fair, 60% good, 24% excellent. Corn harvest continues in full swing with moisture, wet fields a concern for several farmers throughout the state. Wet weather throughout the state has caused harvest progress to fall further behind average for corn, sorghum, sunflowers. Activities Included: Combining row crops, fall tillage, working cattle, and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Topsoil 4% short, 67% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil 4% short, 77% adequate, 19% surplus. Burley tobacco 61% stripped, 61% 2003, 52% avg. Winter Wheat 32% seeded, 82% 2003, 68% avg.; 25% emerged, 54% 2003, 37% avg. Pastures 3% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Wet weather continues to dominate the harvest season with little field activity occurring until late last week. For the third consecutive week farmers have had only 2 days suitable for fieldwork. Although a storm system caused scattered showers Monday through Thursday, high pressure brought cooler, drier weather to the state Friday, giving farmers some hope for a break in the weather. Wet soils have not allowed much progress with cotton, soybean harvest or planting winter wheat. Almost one-third of the State's winter wheat had been sown by week's end, almost 3 weeks behind schedule. Since fieldwork has been limited, farmers have kept busy stripping tobacco, working on equipment, spraying for fall weed control. Both temperatures and rainfall averaged above normal last week.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Conditions for planting, harvesting continued to be mostly undesirable across many areas of the state during the week. Heavy snow fall with near blizzard conditions crossed the plains during early week. Extensive damage to power lines, poles was reported in some areas as the result of the high winds. As a further result of the wet snowfall, fields were very muddy in late week, drying out will be necessary before harvest can resume. Elsewhere, further south the first frost of the season was reported in areas of Central State, portions of the hill country. Soil conditions were extremely muddy in many other areas at weeks end as additional rainfall was received with the passing of the same weather front that crossed the plains. In some areas where extremely heavy rainfall occurred, some crop damage was reported along with varied amounts of soil erosion. Pastures continued to respond well in southern locations to the abundant moisture levels, ample grazing should be available during the winter months. Sickness in livestock remained light during the week. Small Grains: Growth, development continued as the result of the excellent moisture level. Additional plantings were on hold in most areas until drying out occurred. Green bugs remained a problem in some locations and control measures were being applied by some producers. Wheat condition 91% normal, compared with 57% 2003. Corn: Remaining corn harvest was on hold as the result of heavy snowfall, additional rainfall. Field conditions at weeks end were muddy, drying out will be necessary. Cotton: Cotton harvest was stalled across the Plains as the result of the heavy snowfall that occurred in early week. Stringing out was a major problem in many areas due to the high winds, excessive amounts of moisture. In other remaining areas cotton harvest moved ahead, but was still slow in a few areas where drying out was needed. Concerns were expressed over quality losses in modules awaiting ginning due to the continued wet conditions. Re-growth remained a problem for some producers in areas where stalk destruction has not been possible. Cotton condition 79% normal, compared with 52% 2003. Sorghum: Harvest was stalled across the plains as the result of varying amounts of snow, rainfall which kept fields muddy during the week. High winds caused some damage in varied locations. Peanuts: Peanut harvest across the plains was mostly on hold during the week as weather conditions became wet, muddy. Freezing temperatures ended the growing season, possibly caused some damage to peanuts that were lying above ground. Further south some harvest was possible in areas where drying was adequate. Peanut condition 79% normal, compared with 82% 2003. Rice: Harvest of the ratoon crop moved ahead, but was slow as conditions remained humid and rainy at times. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley good progress continued on early planted vegetables. Citrus harvest remained active. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, land preparation continued, but slower in areas where rainfall occurred. Some irrigation remained active in the dryer locations. Harvest of cabbage moved ahead, spinach planting was nearing completion. Insect

populations continued to cause problems in a few locations. In East State, harvest of sweet potatoes continued, but slow as the result of inadequate weather conditions. In the High Plains pumpkin harvest was completed. In the Trans Pecos region, harvest of summer vegetables was mostly completed. Pecans: Pecan conditions remained variable across the state. Wet conditions in some areas slowed harvest progress. Freezing temperatures occurred in many areas, web worm numbers should be decreasing. Some damage was reported from crows and control measures were in place. Generally, producers continued to be excited about yields this growing season. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Generally, range, pastures across the state remained in excellent condition; perhaps the best condition in several years for many locations. Forage production was halted in northern, central, many western locations as the result of freezing temperatures. Marginal growth continued in southern areas. Livestock condition around the state was good with minimal sickness reported. Hay production was active, but generally on hold as wet conditions were common around the state. Problems with army worms continued in varied locations.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5. Subsoil 4% very short, 25% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 23% very short, 28% short, 49% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat planted for harvest next year 98%, 99% 2003, 97% avg.; 92% emerged, 64% 2003, 83% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 54% good, 25% excellent. Corn 98% mature, 100% 2003, 100% avg.; harvested (grain) 63%, 87% 2003, 71% avg.; silage, harvested (silage) 100%, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 100%, 100% 2003, 99% avg. Alfalfa seed 86% harvested, 99% 2003, 96% avg. Onions 100% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Dry beans, 97% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Cattle, calves moved from summer range 97%, 99% 2003, 100% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 72% good, 10% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved from Summer range 97%, 99% 2003, 100% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 83% good, 4% excellent. Range, Pasture 4% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies 8% very short, 28% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Apples 99% harvested, 95% 2003, 98% avg. Weather was mild with some scattered showers with highs in the 50's-60's across the state. Late season crop harvest has been delayed due to the precipitation, cool weather. Producers were able to make some progress harvesting late season crops toward the end of the week, due to dry warmer weather. Range, pasture feeds declined mostly due to cooler temperatures with winter fast approaching. Producers continued to pull animals off of summer ranges, but rain, snow slowed the process. Producers were busy cleaning pens and getting ready for winter last week.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 1% short, 79% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil 6% short, 80% adequate, 14% surplus. State experienced a wide range of temperatures this week. The average daytime high for the State was 80° and average nighttime low was 34°. Several counties were below the average low, reported their first wide-spread frost for the year. Overall, Virginia was 8° warmer than normal for this time of year. Rainfall for the week was consistent with past years, with most areas experiencing one inch of rain. The corn for grain harvest is near completion. Farmers are now focusing on harvesting soybeans. Windy conditions in some areas helped dry out wet fields, assisted in the harvest. With the end of the year approaching, farmers are busy cleaning up around the farmstead, winterizing their equipment. Activities Included: Marketing livestock, building fence, moving grains to buying points, applying lime, tending to fall calving, and hunting deer.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 12% short, 81% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 26% short, 72% adequate. Irrigation water supply 2% short, 98% adequate. The highest

temperature in the state was 66° in Pasco. The lowest temperature in the state was 17° in Republic. Winter wheat condition was 2% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent; 100% planted, 93% emerged. Potatoes 99% harvested. Corn harvested for silage 100% harvested, harvested for grain was 69% harvested. Winter wheat conditions improved slightly due to rain showers throughout various counties in the state. A few producers were out spraying bluegrass seed fields trying to control grassy weeds. Hay producers were trimming back their hay fields. Christmas tree harvest began. Hay, other roughage supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 94% adequate, 1% surplus. Range, pasture feeds 4% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 1% excellent. Cattle continued to be moved to market, some livestock producers started supplemental feeding. Oyster growers continued harvest operations with processing at full capacity for the holiday season. Cranberry harvest operations were winding down. Orchard, vineyard clean up were a few major activities. Carrot and apple harvests continued throughout various counties in the state.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus compared to 2003 2% short, 71% adequate, 27% surplus. Corn 76% harvested, 61% in 2003, 71% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 63% harvested, 66% 2003, 74% 5-yr avg. Wheat conditions 4% fair and 96% good; 85% planted, 83% 2003, 87% 5-yr. avg.; 58% emerged, 63% 2003, 58% 5-yr. avg. Apple harvest 94% complete, 96% 2003, 5-yr. avg. was not available. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 11% fair, 83% good, 5% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 7% fair, 85% good, 7% excellent. Activities Included: Farm cleanup, fencing, stripping tobacco, harvesting corn, soybeans, finishing up apple harvest, and plowing.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork last week 4.3. Soil 3% very short, 9% short, 67% adequate, 21% surplus. Wet conditions continue, wet weather slowed harvest, fieldwork this week. The average temperature was 4 to 6° above normal. Low temperatures were reported in the 30's, while high temperatures reached the 60's during the week. Most of the state has adequate supplies of soil moisture; however, the southeastern part of the state is experiencing very short to short soil moisture supplies. Corn harvest continues to move slowly. The rain, mud kept some producers from getting grain out of the fields. Northern areas of the state are still harvesting high moisture corn. Most reports indicate yields are average. There were a few reports that mold appeared in standing corn. Harvest in central parts of the state also progressed slowly. Corn that has been harvested is yielding average to above average. Yields in the southern parts of the state have been reported to be above average. The corn remaining in the fields is taking a long time to dry down. Many producers need sun and wind to help dry the remaining corn. Soybean harvest was also slowed by the wet conditions. The late-planted soybeans are becoming a challenge to harvest with the clouds, rain. Above average yields have been reported in the southwest; however, reports on soybean yields for the rest of the state have been mixed. It was a slow week for fall tillage, with producers waiting for fields to dry before tractors can get back in the fields.

WYOMING: Corn 92% mature, 100% 2003, 100% 5-yr avg.; 35% harvested, 86% 2003, 75% 5-yr avg. Sugarbeets 93% harvested, 97% 2003, 98% 5-yr avg. Dry beans 95% combined, 99% 2003, 99% 5-yr avg. Temperatures through Friday, November 5, averaged mostly below normal with a few Northern, Eastern areas above normal. Temperatures ranged from 4.2° below normal in Saratoga to 3.1° above normal in Sheridan. The highest temperature was 72° in Sheridan, while the lowest temperature was 2° in Laramie. Scattered precipitation was reported in parts of the State with most areas having below normal amounts. The most precipitation fell in Sundance with 0.69 inch, Newcastle with 0.50 inch, and Gillette with 0.38 inch.

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 31 - November 6, 2004

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: In southeastern Europe, rain is needed to ensure adequate establishment, while widespread rain continued to boost moisture supplies for winter crops across southwestern and south-central Europe.

FSU-WESTERN: Light showers maintained favorable moisture conditions for winter wheat establishment in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia and caused only brief interruptions in summer crop harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Across central Turkey, limited topsoil moisture delayed rainfed winter grain planting, while widespread rain favored planting in western Iran.

SOUTH ASIA: In southern India, lingering monsoon showers increased irrigation reserves for dry-season rice.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: In Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, rain continued to boost topsoil moisture for pre-planting preparations.

SOUTH AFRICA: Unfavorable warmth and dryness dominated the corn belt.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers in eastern Australia slowed winter grain maturation and harvesting but provided a welcomed boost in moisture supplies for dryland and irrigated summer crops.

EASTERN ASIA: Dry weather in China favored autumn fieldwork, while warm weather spurred winter crop development.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers increased moisture for the Indonesian main crop season.

MEXICO: Seasonably drier weather favored summer crop maturation and harvesting across most of Mexico, while scattered showers affected the northwest.

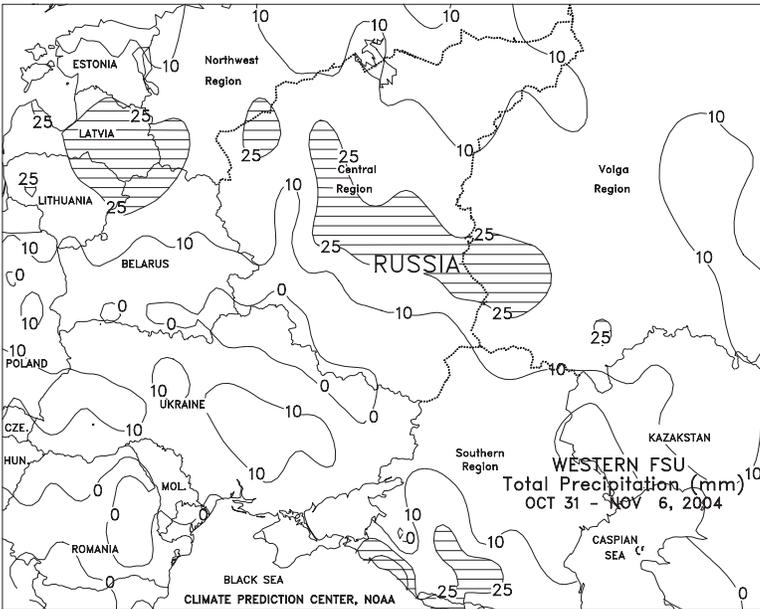
BRAZIL: Rain increased moisture for soybeans and coffee but kept mature winter wheat unfavorably wet.

ARGENTINA: Showers benefited northern and eastern summer crop areas.



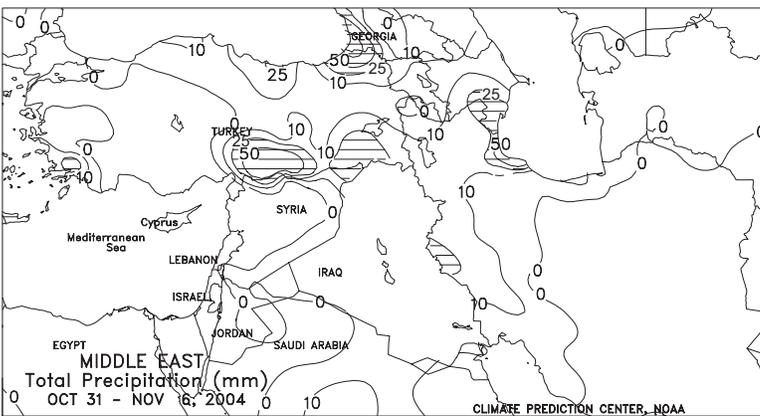
EUROPE

Drier weather (less than 10 mm) prevailed across most of northern Europe, where soil moisture remained adequate to favorable for winter crop establishment. Early-week rain (5-20 mm) favored winter crops in southern Poland and the Czech Republic. Across southeastern Europe, however, topsoil moisture is becoming limited due to dry weather during the past 4 weeks. Rain is needed to ensure favorable winter crop establishment. Across Spain, southeastern France, and northern Italy, widespread rain (10-50 mm) continued to boost moisture supplies for winter grain establishment but slowed summer crop harvesting. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal across England, France, and Spain and 3 to 6 degrees C above normal across central and eastern Europe. The warm weather increased evapotranspiration rates in southeastern Europe.



FSU-WESTERN

Light showers (5-10 mm or more) continued to maintain favorable moisture for winter wheat establishment in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, and caused only brief interruptions in corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting. Reports from Ukraine as of November 4 indicated that corn for grain and sugar beets were 62 and 94 percent harvested, respectively. Reports from Russia as of November 2 indicated that corn for grain, sugar beets, and sunflowers were 51, 85, and 86 percent harvested, respectively. Farther north in Russia, widespread precipitation (10-25 mm or more) continued to favor winter grains from the Central Region eastward across the Volga Region. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal across most of Russia and Ukraine. In northern Russia, temperatures were low enough to induce winter grains into dormancy about 3 weeks later than usual. Winter wheat in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia continued to add on vegetative growth. In cotton areas of Central Asia, unseasonably warm, dry weather helped cotton harvesting.

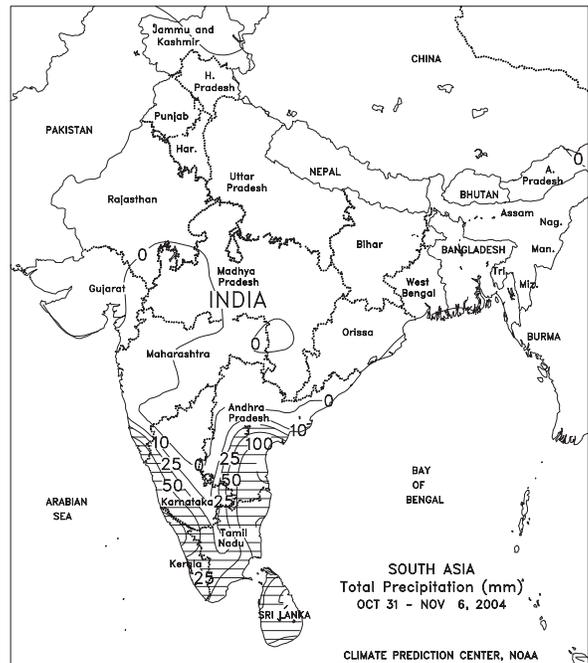


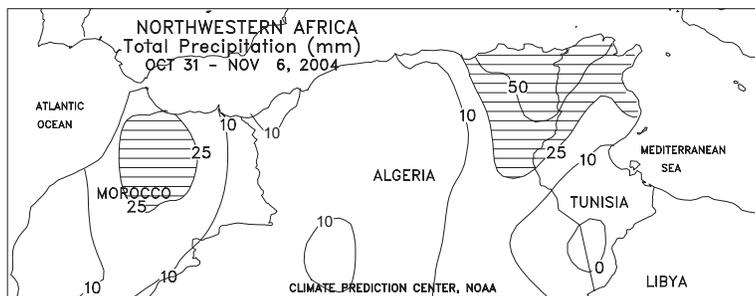
MIDDLE EAST

Across the major winter grain areas of central Turkey, mostly dry weather continued to delay winter grain planting due to limited topsoil moisture. In western Turkey, dry weather favored cotton maturation and early harvesting. In western Iran, however, widespread rain (10-25 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for planting, but more rain is needed to ensure adequate germination. Warm weather (temperatures averaged 2-5 degrees C above normal) increased evapotranspiration rates.

SOUTH ASIA

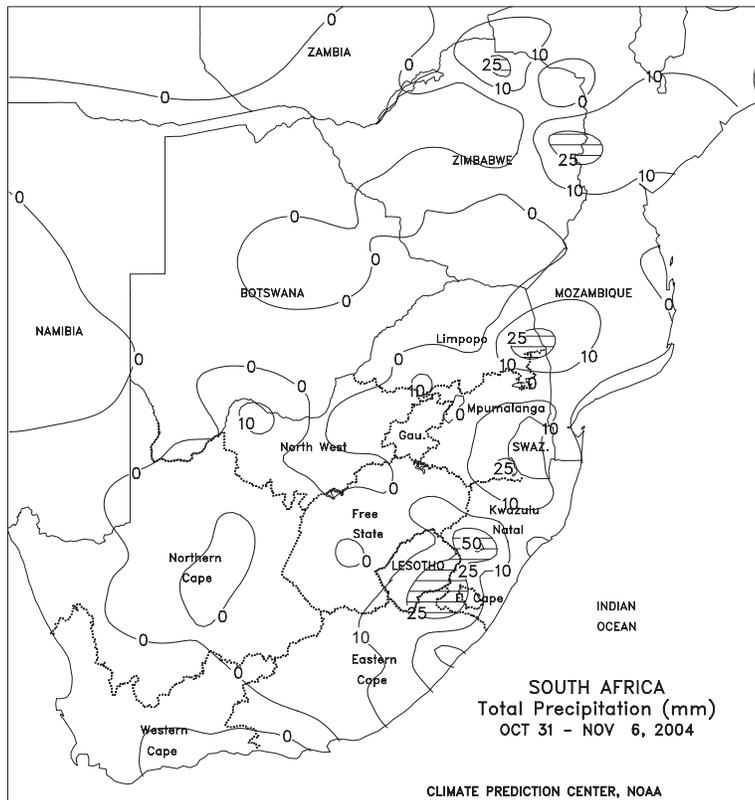
The southwest monsoon maintained a fairly typical seasonal placement over the southern tip of India, generating moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) from southern growing areas of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to Sri Lanka. The moisture helped to replenish irrigation reserves for winter-grown (rabi) rice, oilseeds, and other crops traditionally grown during the summer. Planting of these crops is usually complete by December. Elsewhere, dry weather, accompanied by near- to below-normal temperatures, fostered maturation and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. In Pakistan and northern India, winter wheat and rapeseed planting usually lasts through December, while in eastern India and Bangladesh, rice planting can last well into the next year. Winter-grown crops in these areas are predominantly irrigated, although the rainfed portion of the crop in the northwest usually benefits from rainfall in January and February.





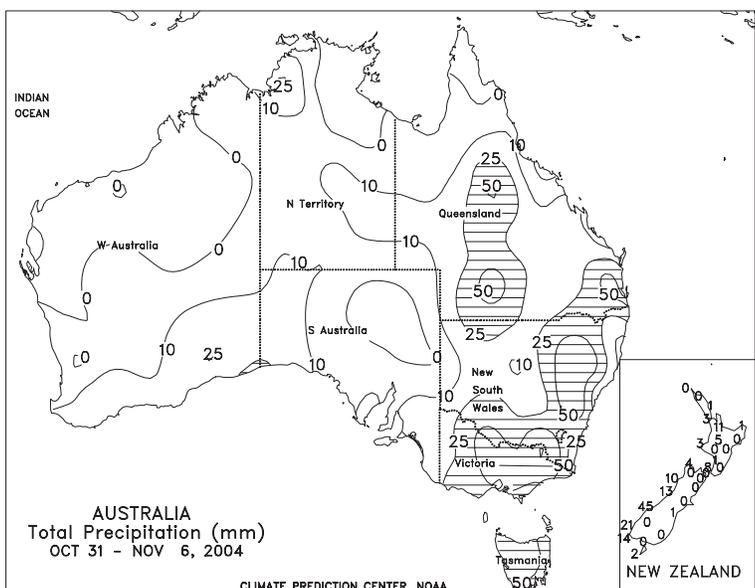
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Across Morocco, eastern Algeria, and Tunisia, widespread rain (10-50 mm or more) continued to boost topsoil moisture for pre-planting preparations. The heaviest amounts (25-50 mm) increased subsoil moisture across eastern Algeria and Tunisia. Drier weather (less than 10 mm) prevailed across western and central Algeria. Winter grain planting will begin in 1 to 2 weeks due to the onset of the seasonal rainfall during the past few weeks. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal.



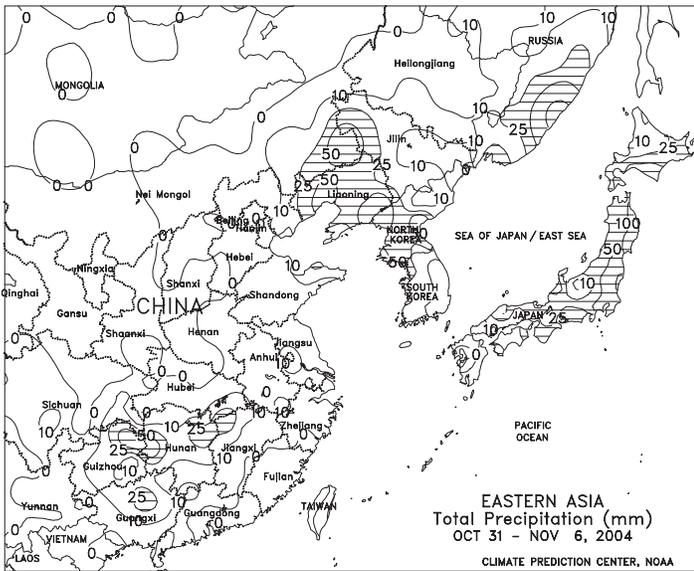
SOUTH AFRICA

Unseasonable warmth and dryness (temperatures averaging up to 2 degrees C above normal, with highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) dominated the corn belt, although showers (greater than 10 mm) lingered in eastern growing areas of Mpumalanga and Free State. November is the optimal month for planting corn and other summer crops, and the current drying trend has reduced moisture for summer crop germination and establishment in many major commercial growing areas. Rainfall is needed soon to prevent significant planting delays and to ensure proper crop development once sowing becomes more widespread. Elsewhere, moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) extending from Swaziland to eastern Lesotho increased irrigation reserves for sugarcane and other crops in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape, with the heaviest rain recorded in the Drakensberg range. In Western Cape, warmth and dryness aided winter wheat drydown and harvesting but increased irrigation requirements of fruits and vegetables.



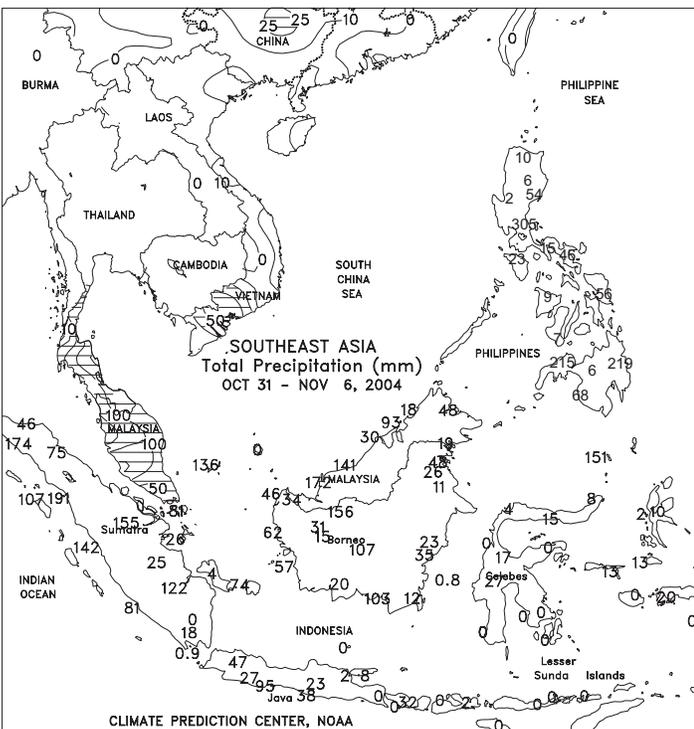
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia and South Australia, scattered showers (2-24 mm) maintained moisture supplies for immature winter grains but had little impact on maturing winter wheat and barley. Heavier, more widespread showers (15-75 mm) across Victoria, New South Wales, and southern Queensland provided little benefit for immature winter grains, which were approaching maturation in the south. Farther north, the rain slowed winter grain maturation and harvesting but provided a welcomed boost in moisture supplies for dryland and irrigated summer crops. Temperatures in major summer crop areas averaged about 1 degree C above normal, spurring early crop development, while in Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria, temperatures averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C below normal.



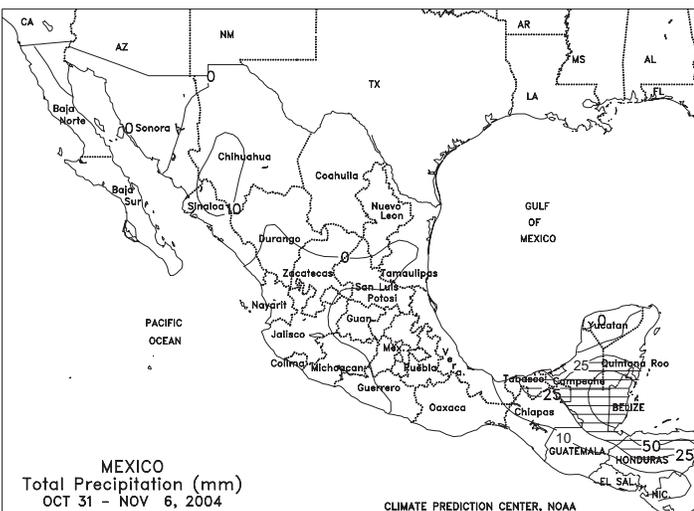
EASTERN ASIA

Mostly dry weather continued throughout the North China Plain to the Yangtze Valley. The dry, warmer-than-normal weather favored late cotton harvesting as well as final winter wheat planting. Rapeseed planting also continued to progress unhindered. Showers (25-50 mm or more) were confined to the lower Yangtze Valley and southern Manchuria. Moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) covered most of Japan and North Korea, slowing late rice harvesting. Temperatures throughout the region were 1 to 5 degrees C above normal, aiding winter crop development.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers (25-200 mm) increased in Malaysia and northern Indonesia, with showers also increasing in Java, Indonesia. While the showers boosted moisture supplies for plantation and main-season crops, they slowed harvesting of oil palm and other tree crops. Showers (10-50 mm or more) remained active on the eastern side of the Philippines, maintaining moisture supplies for winter season crops.



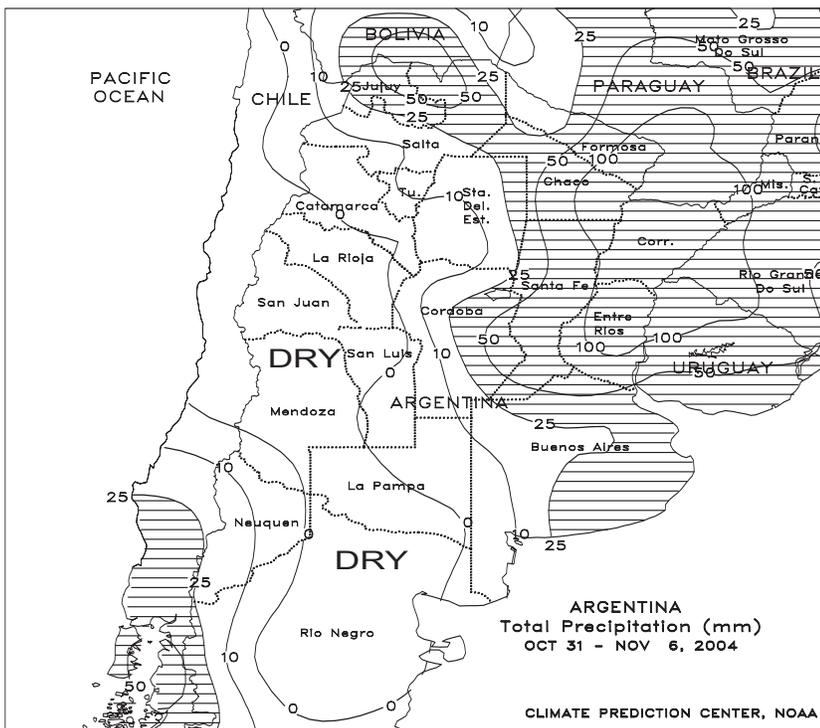
MEXICO

Across the main corn areas of central and southern Mexico, seasonably dry weather favored corn, coffee, and sugarcane maturation and harvesting. In northwestern Mexico, scattered showers (locally 10 mm or greater) prevailed early in the week, followed by colder weather. Temperatures below the freezing mark (0 degrees C) affected the western Sierra Madre as far south as Durango. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C below normal across northwestern Mexico but were near to above normal elsewhere.



BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy rain (25 to more than 100 mm) continued throughout major soybean and coffee areas of Brazil's Center-South Region. While maintaining mostly favorable moisture levels for summer crop germination and establishment and keeping flowering coffee and citrus well watered, conditions remained unfavorable for winter wheat harvesting. Winter wheat harvesting is usually winding down in Parana, Brazil's largest producer, but above-normal rainfall since early October has limited opportunities for fieldwork, and some damage has reportedly resulted. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather returned to soybean areas of the northeastern interior (notably Bahia, Tocantins, and northern Minas Gerais), following last week's much-needed rainfall. According to Independent analyst Safras e Mercado, soybeans were 33 percent planted as of November 5, comparable to last year's pace and that of the 5-year average. Planting was over 50 percent complete in both Mato Grosso and Parana, Brazil's largest production areas.



ARGENTINA

Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) covered many important agricultural areas of northern and central Argentina. Across the north, the moisture benefited rangeland and pastures and increased moisture reserves for cotton in major production areas in and around Chaco. Farther south, the rainfall increased moisture for summer crop germination, although drier weather prevailed in western portions of the region (La Pampa and western growing areas of Cordoba and Buenos Aires). Below-normal temperatures (lows falling to the low single digits degrees C) slowed growth of immature winter wheat in the south. According to independent sources within Argentina, sunseed and corn were 60 and 66 percent planted, respectively, as of November 6, up significantly from the levels of a few weeks ago and last year's pace due to the recent beneficial rainfall. Soybeans were 16 percent planted. Winter wheat was 6 percent harvested, but this week's heavy rain likely caused harvest delays and possibly some lodging.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. NOAA and IMC are responsible for managing, printing, and distributing the bulletin. The contents may be reprinted freely, with proper credit.

Annual subscriptions: Domestic and International subscriptions are **\$60**. Check and credit card (Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express) payments are accepted. Payments (invoices) should be mailed to: **NNDCC/NCDC, P.O. Box 70169, Chicago, IL 60673-0169**; or invoices faxed to: (304) 726-4409.

Send address changes to: **NCDC Subscription Services Center, 310 State Route 956, Building 300, Rocket Center, WV 26726**; call toll free: (866) 742-3322; TDD: (828) 271-4010; fax: (304) 726-4409; or E-mail: noaasubsvcs@imcwv.com

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to: **Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250**. Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>; E-mail address: jawfweb@oce.usda.gov

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
Meteorologists **Eric Luebehusen, Brad Pugh,**
..... **Chester Schmitt, Kevin Laws, and Patrick O'Hara**

NCDC SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES CENTER

Subscriptions **Toll free:** (866) 742-3322
..... **TDD:** (828) 271-4010
..... **Fax:** (304) 726-4409
..... **E-mail:** noaasubsvcs@imcwv.com

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Economic Research Service
E.R.S. Editor **Sharon Lee** (202) 694-5125
National Agricultural Statistics Service
Agricultural Statistician **Brian Young** (202) 720-7621
State Summaries Editor . **Delores Thomas** (202) 720-8033
World Agricultural Outlook Board
International Editor **Tom Puterbaugh** (202) 720-2012
U.S. Editor **Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397
Agricultural Weather Analysts **Mark Brusberg,**
..... **Brian Morris, Harlan Shannon, and Bob Stefanski**
Stoneville **Bart Freeland and Nancy Lopez**

NCDC Subscription Services Center
Attn: Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin
310 State Route 956
Building 300
Rocket Center, WV 26726

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN
FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
NOAA
PERMIT NO. G-19

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300