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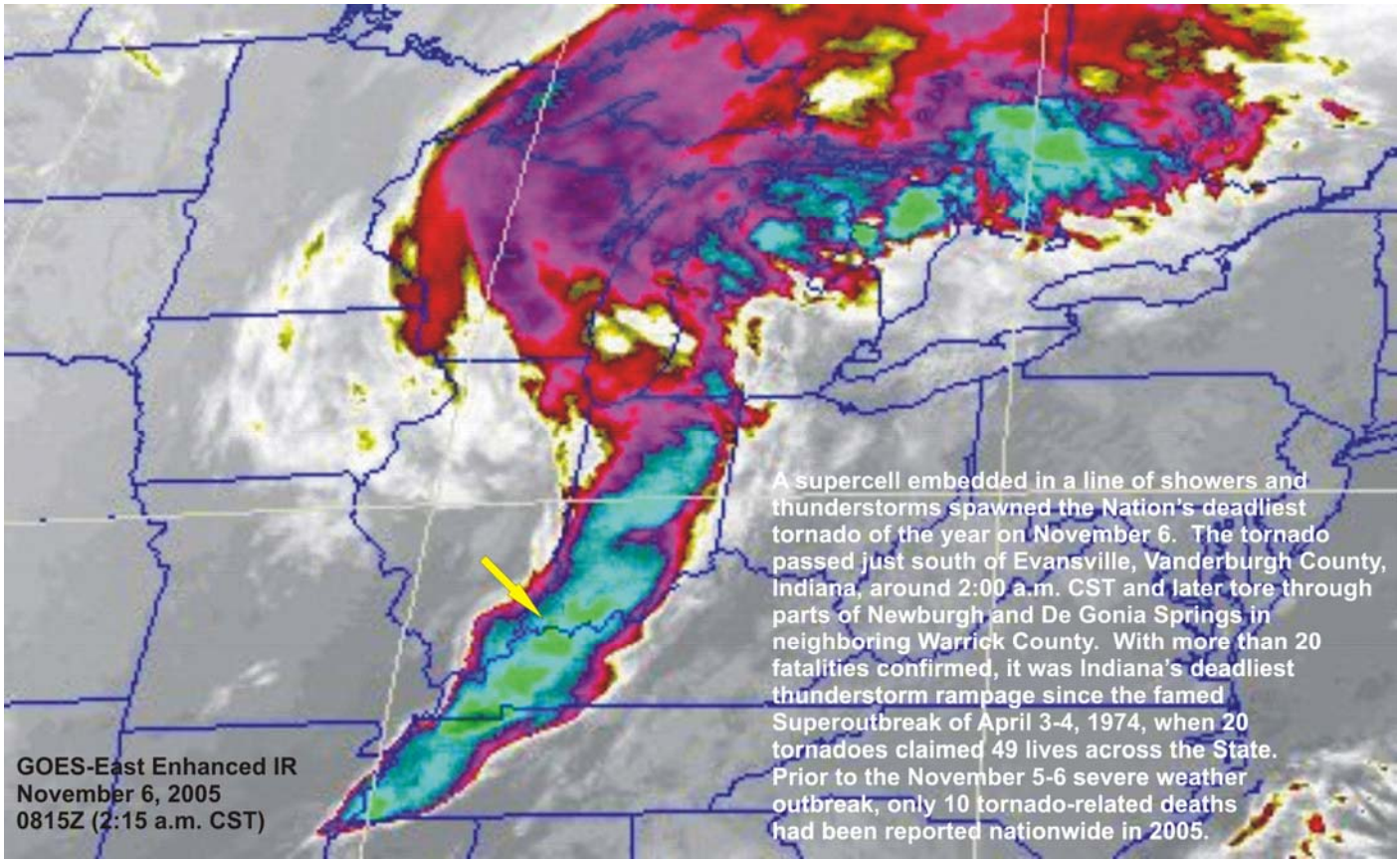
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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



A supercell embedded in a line of showers and thunderstorms spawned the Nation's deadliest tornado of the year on November 6. The tornado passed just south of Evansville, Vanderburgh County, Indiana, around 2:00 a.m. CST and later tore through parts of Newburgh and De Gonia Springs in neighboring Warrick County. With more than 20 fatalities confirmed, it was Indiana's deadliest thunderstorm rampage since the famed Superoutbreak of April 3-4, 1974, when 20 tornadoes claimed 49 lives across the State. Prior to the November 5-6 severe weather outbreak, only 10 tornado-related deaths had been reported nationwide in 2005.

HIGHLIGHTS
October 30-November 5, 2005

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Warm weather prevailed nearly nationwide, promoting winter wheat emergence and growth in areas with adequate soil moisture reserves. Weekly temperatures generally ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal across the **central and southern Plains** and the **Midwest**. However, moisture shortages continued to hamper proper autumn establishment in several key wheat areas across the **Plains** and the **South**. Early-week showers dampened portions of the **central and southern Plains**, followed by some light snow in **Montana** and

(Continued on page 7)

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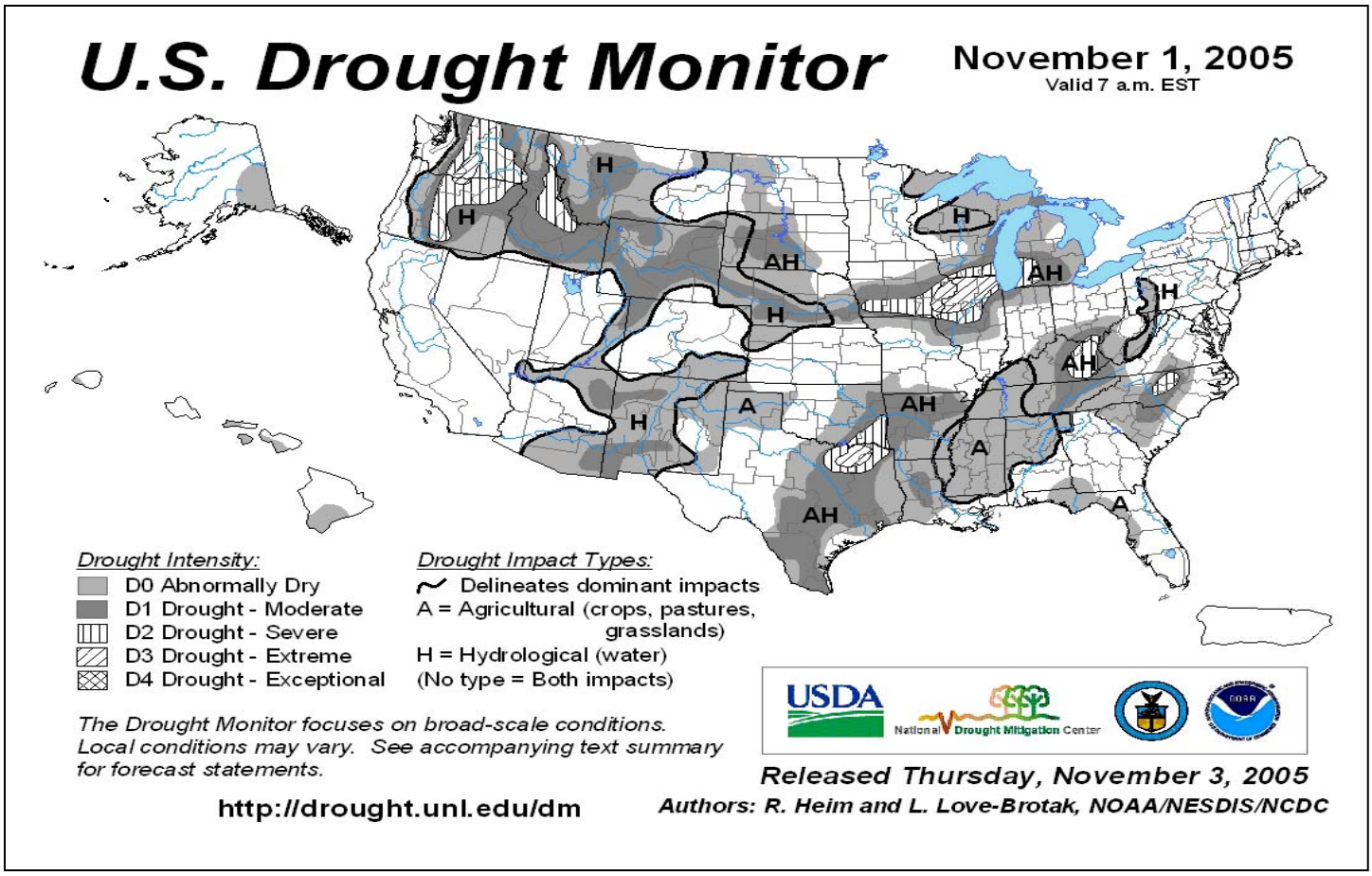
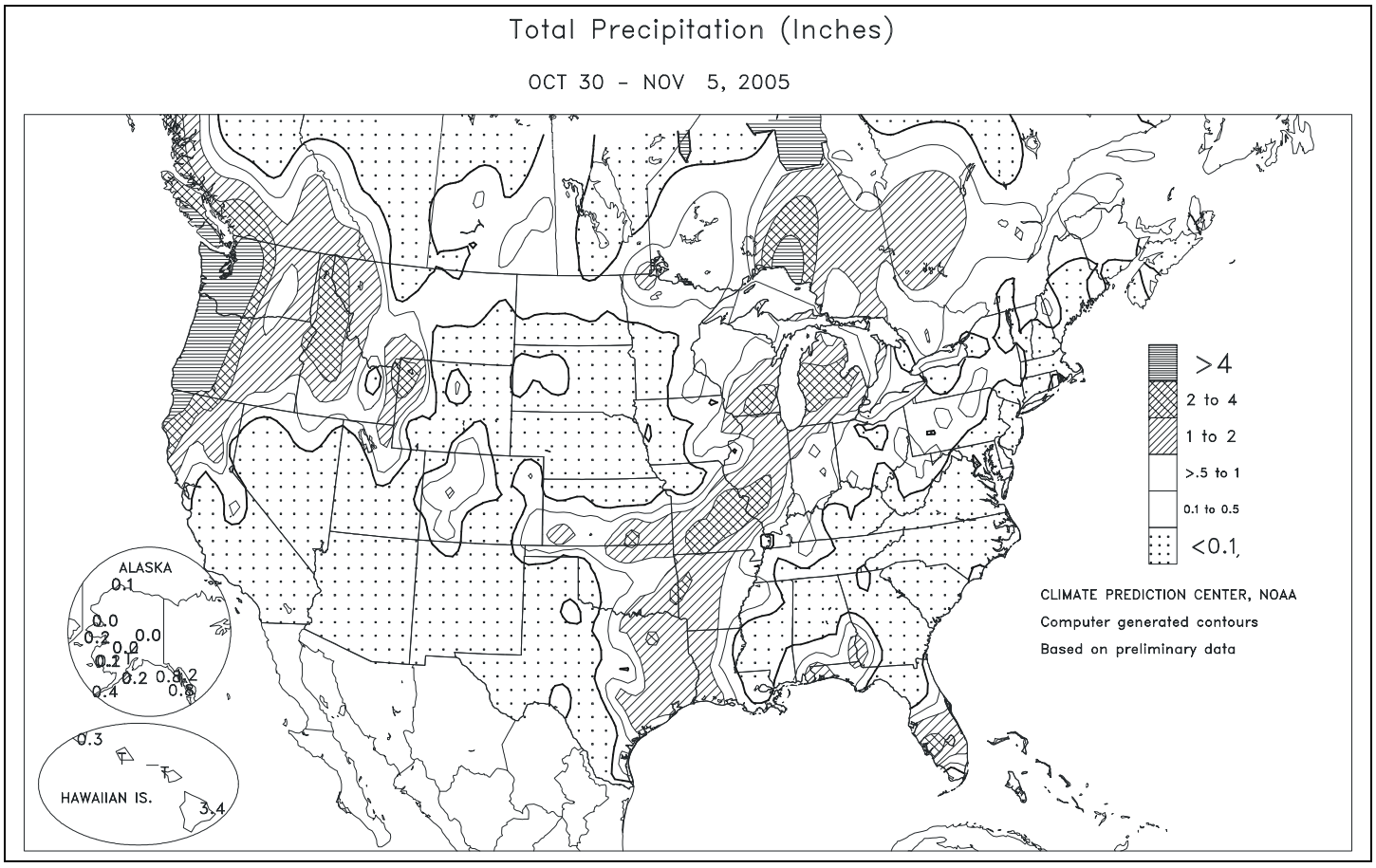

U.S. Drought Monitor
November 1, 2005
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Drought Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
(No type = Both impacts)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, November 3, 2005
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
Authors: R. Heim and L. Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC


Total Precipitation (Inches)
OCT 30 - NOV 5, 2005
>4
2 to 4
1 to 2
>.5 to 1
0.1 to 0.5
<0.1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
ALASKA
HAWAIIAN IS.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 5, 2005

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	73	47	78	40	60	3	0.08	-0.82	0.07	2.32	29	41.22	90	92	40	0	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	73	44	80	35	58	3	0.08	-0.88	0.08	3.09	36	31.84	67	91	53	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	75	51	78	43	63	1	0.34	-0.64	0.27	2.89	29	68.38	120	85	58	0	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	75	43	82	36	59	-1	0.37	-0.35	0.34	5.42	74	47.56	104	93	41	0	0	3	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	24	13	30	4	19	-7	0.03	-0.27	0.03	4.72	91	13.25	94	71	56	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	10	-5	16	-9	2	-3	0.08	0.04	0.06	1.24	113	4.48	115	85	81	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	6	-7	22	-21	-1	-11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.13	99	10.85	120	81	77	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	39	32	47	28	36	-1	1.21	-0.28	0.38	19.87	118	54.75	113	97	90	0	5	6	0
	KODIAK	36	28	41	25	32	-4	0.18	-1.44	0.18	9.57	55	56.60	91	69	59	0	6	1	0
	NOME	23	12	33	-1	18	-4	0.19	-0.11	0.12	6.62	154	15.47	107	85	75	0	7	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	60	29	66	24	44	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.09	48	23.84	122	75	21	0	6	0	0
	PHOENIX	85	60	90	55	72	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.33	20	7.04	104	42	23	1	0	0	0
	TUCSON	84	54	89	48	69	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.37	13	9.67	91	40	24	0	0	0	0
	YUMA	85	62	89	57	74	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.30	56	6.30	255	45	31	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	75	46	80	37	60	4	1.22	0.18	1.19	7.74	93	29.65	81	92	40	0	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	74	49	82	39	62	6	1.29	0.10	1.02	4.95	56	34.42	83	89	39	0	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	72	49	82	42	60	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.25	47	6.66	128	72	55	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	73	48	83	44	60	2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.09	8	9.09	102	79	58	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	74	56	88	51	65	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.31	175	17.48	169	90	60	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	65	43	78	37	54	-2	0.66	-0.17	0.63	1.06	33	21.20	83	86	62	0	0	3	1
	SACRAMENTO	69	44	74	39	57	-1	0.16	-0.23	0.08	0.31	20	12.50	92	93	41	0	0	2	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	58	85	56	65	0	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.56	70	13.75	161	78	55	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	66	50	72	46	58	0	0.05	-0.41	0.03	0.21	13	16.48	109	86	71	0	0	2	0
	STOCKTON	72	46	77	40	59	1	0.02	-0.31	0.01	0.51	36	11.83	113	81	56	0	0	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	58	22	67	14	40	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.30	140	7.84	120	72	35	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	61	33	73	26	47	5	0.19	0.01	0.14	1.21	55	11.53	70	72	20	0	4	2	0
	DENVER INTL	62	35	75	29	49	6	0.22	0.05	0.19	2.42	119	12.16	95	73	22	0	2	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	59	37	68	32	48	4	0.52	0.33	0.52	3.94	192	10.80	137	73	48	0	2	1	1
	PUEBLO	68	31	75	26	50	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.54	159	10.93	95	75	35	0	6	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	64	40	67	36	52	3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	14.21	184	38.96	104	86	58	0	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	68	36	75	30	52	6	0.04	-0.90	0.02	17.86	204	49.29	126	88	52	0	2	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	68	45	75	41	57	4	0.00	-0.68	0.00	9.52	127	39.12	116	82	39	0	0	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	65	40	70	36	52	2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	8.23	109	34.01	93	92	44	0	0	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	78	62	79	60	70	0	0.65	-0.14	0.63	21.51	185	62.83	142	89	55	0	0	2	1
	JACKSONVILLE	76	53	78	46	65	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	12.25	101	55.58	116	93	54	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	81	72	83	71	77	-1	0.04	-0.74	0.04	12.03	116	47.88	138	87	68	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	82	72	84	69	77	0	0.77	-0.30	0.68	16.12	105	64.00	119	85	57	0	0	4	1
	ORLANDO	80	60	83	55	70	-2	0.26	-0.20	0.25	12.14	138	57.99	132	96	66	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	74	55	80	49	64	0	1.53	0.53	1.53	8.72	82	77.09	136	84	61	0	0	1	1
	TALLAHASSEE	81	48	83	35	65	1	0.04	-0.78	0.04	1.72	19	59.00	106	86	54	0	0	1	0
	TAMPA	79	61	83	55	70	-2	0.31	0.06	0.30	5.30	59	37.11	90	90	54	0	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	71	82	68	76	1	0.02	-1.27	0.00	13.36	92	55.93	104	76	65	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	73	42	76	36	58	2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	3.14	41	51.18	125	87	46	0	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	72	48	75	42	60	3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.05	26	49.85	116	83	45	0	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	75	38	78	32	57	-1	0.00	-0.68	0.00	4.08	56	41.88	107	96	38	0	1	0	0
	COLUMBUS	76	48	79	41	62	2	0.26	-0.44	0.26	2.14	36	55.32	136	88	38	0	0	1	0
	MACON	76	41	79	31	58	-1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	2.04	34	42.00	110	93	37	0	2	0	0
	SAVANNAH	75	45	79	38	60	-2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	7.43	86	40.60	91	97	56	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	80	68	83	65	74	-1	3.37	0.13	1.14	35.71	169	107.01	104	91	79	0	0	6	4
	HONOLULU	83	73	86	70	78	-1	0.03	-0.49	0.03	2.53	77	13.50	100	77	70	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	84	68	87	62	76	-1	0.01	-0.38	0.01	0.31	18	16.21	117	84	77	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	82	73	83	69	78	1	0.31	-0.76	0.13	3.83	50	22.60	73	82	75	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	54	38	67	33	46	0	0.34	0.10	0.20	1.10	65	8.90	93	78	56	0	0	5	0
	LEWISTON	54	41	58	37	47	2	0.88	0.62	0.59	2.03	104	9.99	94	82	66	0	0	3	1
	POCATELLO	51	34	64	24	42	1	0.27	0.04	0.13	2.67	132	13.13	125	80	59	0	4	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	64	45	70	38	55	10	0.39	-0.29	0.30	4.35	67	20.76	66	81	52	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	65	41	75	32	53	8	0.41	-0.25	0.39	2.87	45	15.34	46	77	45	0	2	2	0
	PEORIA	64	43	71	34	54	8	1.61	0.98	1.41	6.80	107	22.02	71	87	53	0	0	3	1
	ROCKFORD	62	40	70	30	51	7	0.78	0.20	0.78	2.88	45	20.59	64	82	48	0	2	1	1
	SPRINGFIELD	66	45	72	33	55	7	1.71	1.09	0.89	7.64	129	27.10	89	78	52	0	0	2	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	70	45	77	30	58	7	0.21	-0.60	0.12	2.86	45	34.42	93	82	47	0	1	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	64	45	72	33	55	9	0.60	-0.05	0.31	4.77	81	26.89	86	84	47	0	0	3	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	65	46	71	34	55	7	0.61	-0.15	0.31	6.62	107	37.70	108	87	49	0	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	64	46	70	34	55	9	0.72	-0.02	0.56	4.47	59	23.47	70	82	52	0	0	3	1
IA	BURLINGTON	64	43	73	33	53	6	0.45	-0.16	0.42	6.74	97	23.02	69	83	46	0	0	4	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	61	38	73	25	49	5	0.81	0.30	0.71	4.22	72	22.65	75	91	45	0	2	2	1
	DES MOINES	64	41	77	31	53	8	0.17	-0.39	0.12	2.46	40	25.73	81	82	51	0	1	2	0
	DUBUQUE	60	38	68	29	49	6	1.25	0.67	1.13	3.52	54	22.18	70	86	59	0	2	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	61	33	80	27	47	5	0.02	-0.37	0.02	5.33	114	25.72	106	86	49	0	4	1	0
	WATERLOO	62	33	75	21	47	5	0.15	-0.40	0.14	3.64	62	28.12	93	90	50	0	3	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	70	42	80	36	56	8	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.35	73	25.50	97	70	38	0	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	72	40	85	36	56	7	0.89	0.61	0.44	4.67	139	20.71	100	77	27	0	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	67	34	79	27	50	7	0.18	-0.05	0.15	2.97	127	15.25	82	77	39	0	2	2	0
	TOPEKA	70	42	80	30	56	7	0.09	-0.50	0.08	12.72	179	45.03	139	81	46	0	1	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 5, 2005

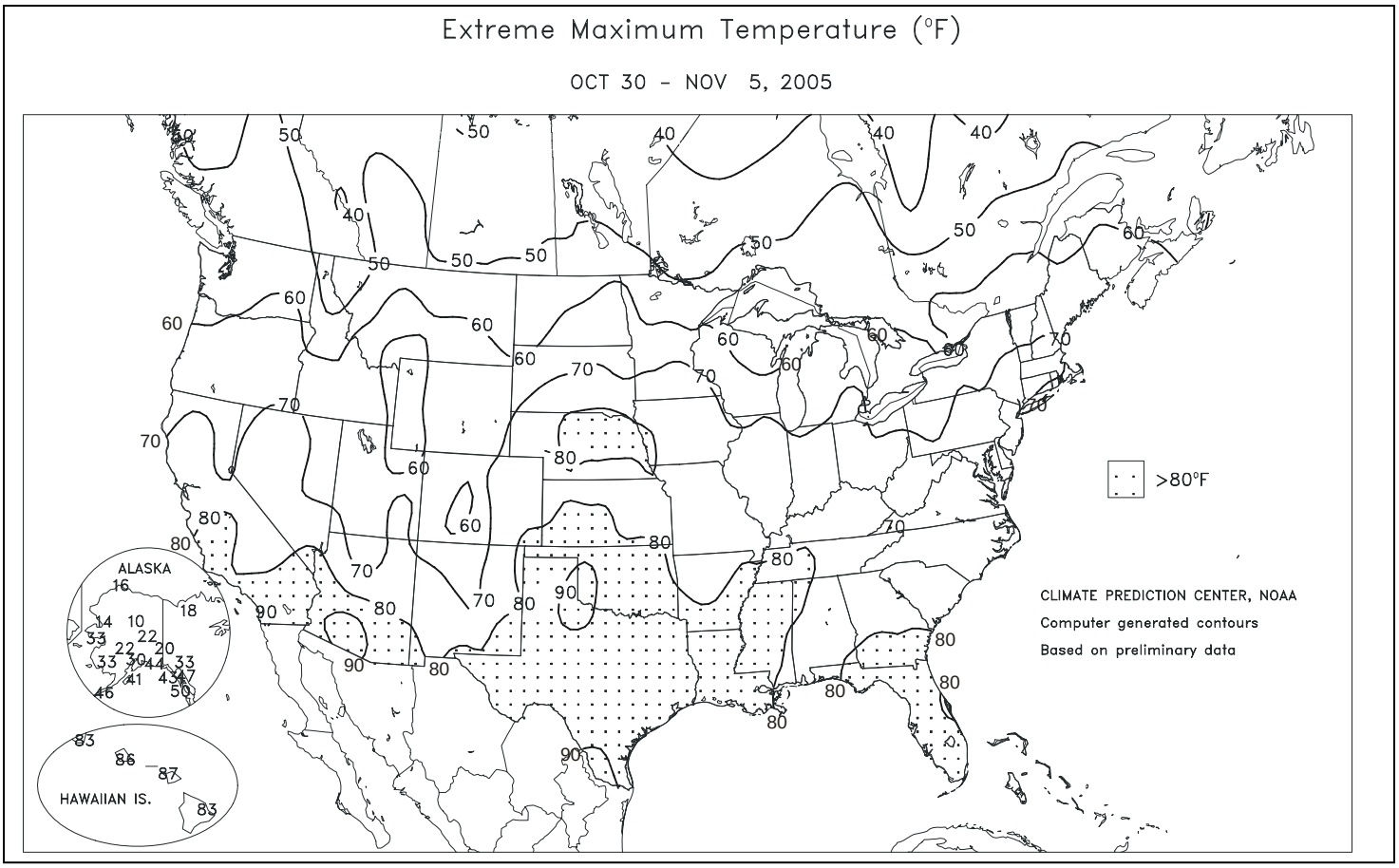
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	70	43	75	33	56	5	1.29	0.82	0.65	2.78	48	36.11	131	86	55	0	0	2	2
KY	JACKSON	70	47	75	37	59	7	0.08	-0.73	0.08	2.16	29	34.57	83	76	36	0	0	1	0
	LEXINGTON	67	42	76	31	55	5	0.05	-0.60	0.05	1.88	30	29.41	76	82	51	0	1	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	70	46	78	33	58	6	0.09	-0.65	0.07	2.21	35	34.37	91	81	35	0	0	2	0
	PADUCAH	72	47	79	31	60	8	0.03	-0.83	0.01	3.61	47	33.73	82	82	34	0	1	3	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	77	47	84	40	62	-1	0.05	-0.91	0.03	12.88	138	41.40	77	93	41	0	0	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	78	51	85	43	65	1	1.02	0.09	1.02	16.95	160	51.80	106	89	41	0	0	1	1
	NEW ORLEANS	76	55	82	46	66	1	0.02	-0.88	0.02	7.29	79	56.87	104	83	56	0	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	77	50	84	40	64	3	1.37	0.30	1.37	7.07	84	30.68	72	85	42	0	0	1	1
ME	CARIBOU	47	33	59	26	40	3	0.45	-0.25	0.21	12.81	189	41.87	132	91	67	0	5	3	0
	PORTLAND	61	37	70	32	49	6	0.01	-1.09	0.01	16.86	197	54.18	144	87	50	0	1	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	69	37	75	33	53	4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	9.90	130	43.10	120	90	43	0	0	0	0
MA	BOSTON	64	44	70	40	54	5	0.00	-0.92	0.00	11.20	141	38.49	108	76	45	0	0	0	0
	WORCESTER	64	41	71	34	53	9	0.01	-1.06	0.01	18.40	189	51.41	123	81	35	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	58	39	66	27	48	8	0.60	0.10	0.22	3.60	66	21.98	88	93	55	0	1	7	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	60	42	65	34	51	7	1.37	0.71	0.81	5.08	67	27.64	88	87	52	0	0	4	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	57	38	64	24	47	7	0.90	0.40	0.71	5.07	89	21.05	85	91	63	0	1	6	1
	LANSING	61	44	70	36	53	10	1.21	0.66	0.84	3.72	60	26.50	98	81	54	0	0	3	1
	MUSKEGON	58	44	60	35	51	7	1.68	0.98	1.34	5.57	82	21.30	77	84	64	0	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	59	42	65	31	50	8	0.79	0.16	0.67	4.55	65	19.78	69	90	51	0	1	4	1
MN	DULUTH	48	37	59	29	43	8	0.28	-0.23	0.13	8.69	125	27.05	96	94	80	0	1	5	0
	INT'L FALLS	44	32	49	25	38	5	0.93	0.57	0.32	5.19	98	24.89	112	98	82	0	5	5	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	56	39	71	34	47	7	0.21	-0.31	0.12	10.01	194	31.02	116	88	61	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	55	37	71	31	46	7	0.53	0.03	0.48	8.06	142	30.60	107	90	67	0	1	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	54	33	67	29	44	7	0.33	-0.14	0.17	10.51	191	30.33	120	94	59	0	4	3	0
MS	JACKSON	75	44	83	34	60	1	0.00	-0.99	0.00	3.14	43	44.03	95	90	38	0	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	76	44	80	32	60	1	0.23	-0.68	0.15	4.74	62	51.33	105	91	46	0	1	6	0
	TUPELO	74	43	83	33	59	3	0.01	-0.89	0.01	4.31	58	42.51	94	86	46	0	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	67	46	75	36	56	7	1.20	0.43	0.87	8.83	123	39.45	113	84	52	0	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	69	45	78	33	57	8	0.44	-0.10	0.29	7.77	93	44.87	130	78	40	0	0	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	69	49	77	38	59	8	1.66	0.91	1.06	7.30	116	33.77	103	76	48	0	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	69	46	77	33	57	6	2.69	1.82	2.42	7.92	89	32.45	85	82	52	0	0	3	1
MT	BILLINGS	55	34	64	27	45	5	0.02	-0.18	0.01	2.82	103	13.50	100	71	31	0	3	2	0
	BUTTE	43	27	63	20	35	1	0.37	0.23	0.20	2.70	136	12.13	103	84	42	0	6	4	0
	GLASGOW	48	29	54	23	38	2	0.19	0.08	0.17	1.39	79	10.29	98	87	59	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	51	33	65	28	42	4	0.06	-0.10	0.03	2.43	107	13.74	100	73	31	0	4	2	0
	HAVRE	52	29	56	23	40	4	0.14	0.06	0.10	1.62	95	10.12	96	83	53	0	5	2	0
	KALISPELL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	14.50	103	***	***	0	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	46	33	58	28	40	2	0.61	0.42	0.33	3.25	159	12.46	105	87	64	0	3	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	64	37	79	31	50	7	0.00	-0.33	0.00	3.59	86	27.56	115	83	45	0	2	0	0
	LINCOLN	67	36	81	30	51	6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.04	59	22.04	84	81	40	0	3	0	0
	NORFOLK	63	36	83	30	49	7	0.01	-0.35	0.01	4.27	101	23.56	95	77	49	0	2	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	64	28	82	23	46	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.21	44	18.07	97	85	30	0	6	0	0
	OMAHA	67	39	82	33	53	8	0.01	-0.43	0.01	1.68	30	21.68	78	80	42	0	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	62	30	76	25	46	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.99	126	17.28	114	72	39	0	5	0	0
	VALENTINE	62	29	82	21	46	6	0.01	-0.18	0.01	3.00	101	25.67	138	80	53	0	6	1	0
NV	ELY	57	28	65	18	42	4	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.55	75	11.56	129	72	39	0	6	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	76	55	81	50	65	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.45	246	9.20	241	44	28	0	0	0	0
	RENO	66	36	77	30	51	5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.03	3	5.35	91	64	40	0	3	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	60	33	73	24	47	5	0.09	-0.08	0.04	1.31	100	7.39	108	79	49	0	3	3	0
NH	CONCORD	64	33	72	25	48	6	0.03	-0.81	0.03	16.99	235	47.46	150	95	39	0	3	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	68	44	72	40	56	5	0.00	-0.79	0.00	13.67	177	36.98	94	74	41	0	0	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	66	41	70	37	54	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.87	176	11.32	133	51	21	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	65	38	72	31	51	7	0.06	-0.71	0.06	11.26	159	39.13	120	91	45	0	3	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	61	42	66	34	51	9	0.52	-0.18	0.52	10.39	146	34.98	107	77	49	0	0	1	1
	BUFFALO	59	45	65	37	52	7	0.15	-0.66	0.15	7.68	101	31.17	93	84	53	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	63	42	67	39	53	8	0.02	-0.57	0.02	8.48	131	30.93	107	82	55	0	0	1	0
	SYRACUSE	65	39	70	33	52	7	0.21	-0.55	0.20	8.36	106	33.14	98	88	44	0	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	69	32	74	27	51	1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	1.54	21	40.02	99	90	32	0	4	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	72	37	75	29	54	-2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	5.02	62	33.57	89	93	35	0	1	0	0
	GREENSBORO	72	39	76	31	55	2	0.00	-0.64	0.00	3.15	39	26.00	69	87	34	0	1	0	0
	HATTERAS	66	50	71	41	58	-3	0.03	-1.21	0.03	17.12	144	59.91	122	93	44	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	73	38	77	29	56	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	2.88	36	29.80	79	90	45	0	1	0	0
	WILMINGTON	73	42	77	36	57	-3	0.00	-0.59	0.00	23.33	224	63.38	126	94	37	0	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	51	29	62	22	40	4	0.16	-0.05	0.08	1.55	51	17.70	112	86	59	0	5	2	0
	DICKINSON	48	30	57	25	39	3	0.05	-0.15	0.03	1.78	58	20.26	130	88	47	0	5	2	0
	FARGO	52	33	64	30	42	6	0.13	-0.22	0.10	4.20	96	26.40	133	91	57	0	2	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	49	30	63	25	39	5	0.32	0.01	0.32	3.75	97	23.46	128	99	60	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	49	32	63	25	41	6	0.06	-0.16	0.03	3.67	112	20.43	117	93	51	0	4	2	0
	WILLISTON	47	30	56	22	38	4	0.39	0.25	0.38	1.87	81	13.06	100	80	63	0	5	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	61	41	69	31	51	5	0.25	-0.34	0.25	7.14	112	37.56	114	83	56	0	1	1	0
	CINCINNATI	67	43	74	30	55	6	0.12	-0.65	0.12	4.33	68	33.59	92	82	50	0	2	1	0
	CLEVELAND	63	46	69	36	54	8	0.22	-0.44	0.22	6.30	90	35.41	108	76	47	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	65	43	71	31	54	6	0.24	-0.38	0.24	4.48	79	35.54	108	77	52	0	1	1	0
	DAYTON	64	45	71	33	55	8	0.20	-0.51	0.20	10.68	181	39.96	119	80	46	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	62	44	69	30	53	8	0.14	-0.62	0.14	5.61	84	34.21	93	80	47	0	2	1	0

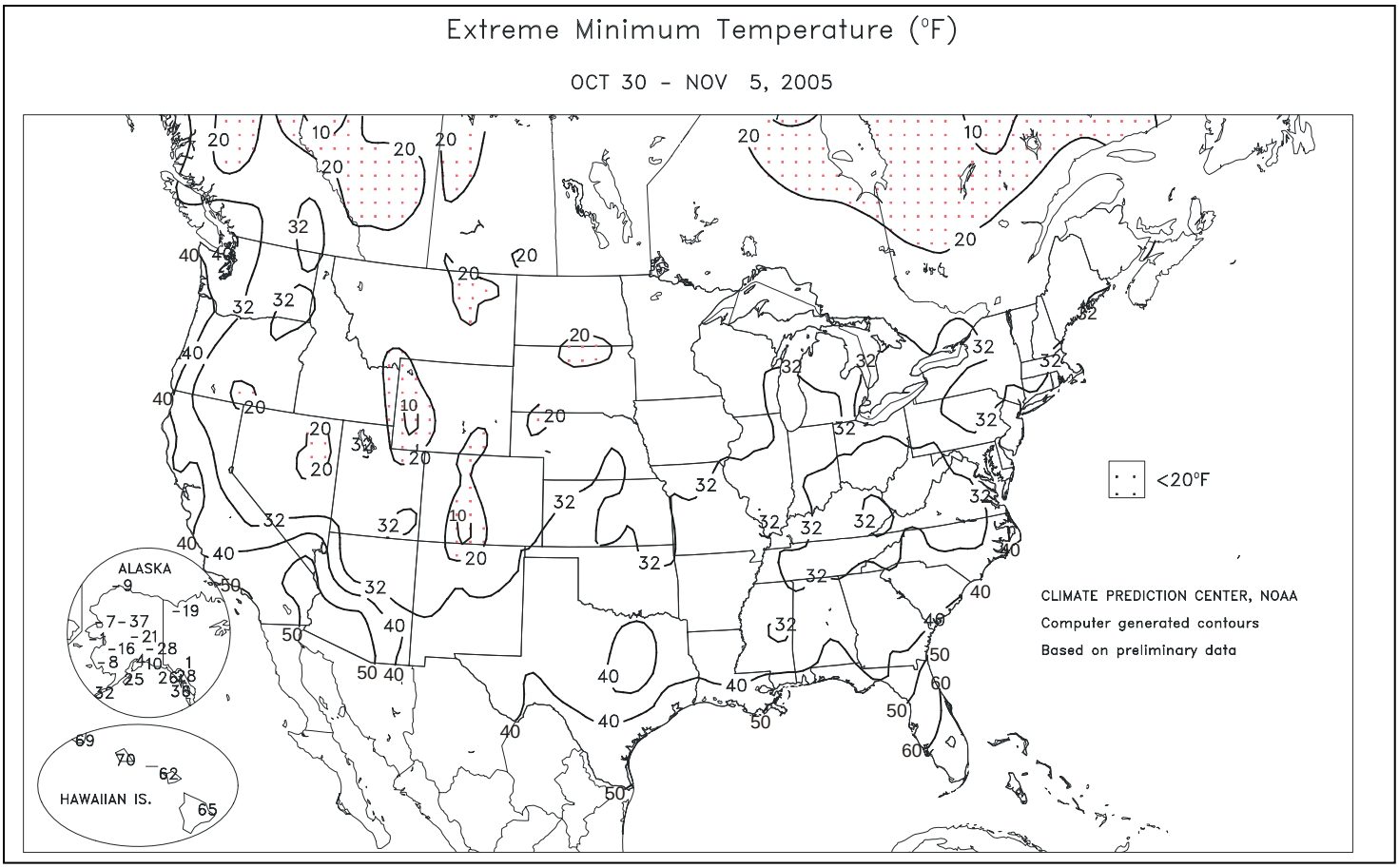
Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 5, 2005

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	64	43	71	29	53	7	0.26	-0.31	0.25	3.34	60	24.31	86	80	54	0	2	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	61	42	69	32	51	6	0.26	-0.30	0.26	6.97	103	35.63	110	78	53	0	1	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	75	48	86	33	62	7	0.33	-0.24	0.33	3.06	38	21.67	67	76	34	0	0	1	0
	TULSA	75	51	82	34	63	8	0.32	-0.48	0.30	4.67	50	27.57	74	66	42	0	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	55	44	59	40	50	1	7.60	5.57	2.65	14.83	153	49.82	104	93	85	0	0	7	6
	BURNS	51	28	68	19	39	1	0.97	0.77	0.48	2.18	159	10.73	129	86	72	0	6	5	0
	EUGENE	56	41	63	37	49	1	2.71	1.20	0.84	5.83	97	20.77	59	93	80	0	0	7	2
	MEDFORD	56	39	70	32	47	-1	1.46	0.94	0.71	2.34	95	12.06	93	95	70	0	1	4	1
	PENDLETON	56	40	71	37	48	2	0.85	0.53	0.44	2.44	132	8.72	88	82	60	0	0	6	0
	PORTLAND	55	46	60	43	50	1	3.86	2.81	1.23	7.78	147	26.31	99	90	82	0	0	7	3
	SALEM	55	43	59	37	49	1	2.92	1.75	1.23	7.80	147	23.46	84	92	80	0	0	7	2
PA	ALLENTOWN	68	36	74	32	52	6	0.02	-0.76	0.02	13.94	169	44.23	114	88	56	0	1	1	0
	ERIE	62	48	70	40	55	7	0.48	-0.38	0.48	7.93	86	33.10	93	68	49	0	0	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	68	37	73	34	53	4	0.05	-0.66	0.05	8.63	124	34.46	101	96	35	0	0	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	68	42	72	38	55	4	0.00	-0.63	0.00	8.89	126	36.51	101	83	44	0	0	0	0
	PITTSBURGH	63	41	70	32	52	5	0.26	-0.31	0.26	5.05	86	35.70	110	86	43	0	1	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	65	36	74	31	51	5	0.31	-0.36	0.31	8.80	120	31.07	96	90	36	0	1	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	67	35	72	31	51	6	0.31	-0.45	0.31	7.98	103	38.93	109	97	47	0	2	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	67	40	73	33	54	6	0.00	-0.97	0.00	19.66	243	48.00	124	82	52	0	0	0	0
SC	BEAUFORT	75	47	77	39	61	-1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	4.20	48	49.00	110	99	44	0	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	74	45	78	37	60	-1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	6.39	67	39.51	86	97	45	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	74	39	77	33	57	-1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	2.49	34	39.35	93	90	49	0	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	72	41	75	33	57	2	0.00	-0.87	0.00	4.30	51	44.67	103	85	34	0	0	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	54	26	69	20	40	3	0.04	-0.23	0.02	2.20	61	16.82	87	87	60	0	7	3	0
	HURON	56	28	73	21	42	3	0.01	-0.27	0.01	7.27	203	21.39	108	85	51	0	5	1	0
	RAPID CITY	58	32	66	25	45	5	0.09	-0.14	0.06	1.48	56	14.17	90	76	34	0	4	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	58	33	77	28	45	6	0.03	-0.36	0.03	6.42	134	27.74	120	84	62	0	3	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	68	33	73	27	50	1	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.21	38	32.38	92	95	37	0	5	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	72	41	76	31	56	2	0.01	-0.90	0.01	2.68	33	38.88	85	91	57	0	1	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	71	39	76	30	55	2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	2.82	45	32.18	80	95	41	0	1	0	0
	MEMPHIS	74	51	82	41	62	5	0.07	-0.95	0.07	2.46	33	35.84	82	75	33	0	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	72	43	79	31	58	4	0.00	-0.81	0.00	1.46	21	33.58	85	83	34	0	1	0	0
TX	ABILENE	78	52	86	35	65	6	0.21	-0.23	0.16	4.05	66	19.60	91	64	41	0	0	4	0
	AMARILLO	74	39	82	31	56	5	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.56	16	14.73	79	68	19	0	1	1	0
	AUSTIN	82	48	88	36	65	1	0.89	0.13	0.89	3.22	43	21.92	75	85	49	0	0	1	1
	BEAUMONT	79	54	84	42	66	1	0.76	-0.25	0.76	10.10	88	39.52	78	92	44	0	0	1	1
	BROWNSVILLE	83	59	88	52	71	0	0.16	-0.37	0.15	4.14	44	11.23	45	89	46	0	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	81	56	87	46	69	0	0.84	0.30	0.84	7.58	81	19.95	68	91	60	0	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	78	51	82	42	65	0	0.00	-0.28	0.00	8.74	205	20.87	125	84	56	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	77	47	82	41	62	4	0.00	-0.07	0.00	4.13	168	12.87	155	47	19	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	79	53	89	45	66	6	0.84	0.08	0.83	2.25	32	18.62	62	74	35	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	77	62	81	56	70	1	0.76	0.02	0.76	4.57	47	22.03	59	85	51	0	0	1	1
	HOUSTON	80	52	87	44	66	1	1.14	0.12	1.14	4.32	45	32.12	79	89	45	0	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	78	44	88	37	61	7	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.89	65	15.15	87	71	35	0	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	77	46	85	36	62	4	0.01	-0.19	0.01	3.75	89	17.91	131	75	34	0	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	78	45	86	35	61	2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	3.74	65	20.35	107	78	39	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	81	52	87	41	66	1	0.17	-0.59	0.17	2.54	34	16.26	56	94	38	0	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	80	51	85	41	66	-1	1.44	0.74	1.40	7.52	77	32.37	91	94	57	0	0	4	1
	WACO	80	52	88	40	66	4	0.47	-0.18	0.47	1.46	21	22.96	81	81	43	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	78	49	87	36	64	6	0.67	0.18	0.64	7.82	118	24.07	93	71	46	0	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	59	42	68	33	50	5	0.22	-0.11	0.21	1.53	49	15.06	107	71	35	0	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	59	36	68	27	48	6	0.20	-0.51	0.20	9.16	123	33.03	106	86	48	0	2	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	71	34	75	29	53	2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	7.41	95	30.75	82	89	37	0	2	0	0
	NORFOLK	71	43	76	37	57	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	8.30	103	37.88	94	89	37	0	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	73	42	78	35	57	4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	3.82	47	31.64	83	81	50	0	0	0	0
	ROANOKE	72	40	77	35	56	5	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.29	70	31.95	87	79	44	0	0	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	70	38	75	33	54	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	9.38	121	39.37	109	89	42	0	0	0	0
WA	OLYMPIA	51	42	59	37	47	2	5.65	4.09	1.93	11.03	150	36.45	102	93	85	0	0	7	4
	QUILLAYUTE	50	43	55	38	47	0	7.38	4.28	2.03	21.64	133	77.22	103	94	86	0	0	7	7
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	44	57	41	47	-1	3.00	1.85	0.92	5.96	105	25.27	96	93	81	0	0	7	2
	SPOKANE	46	34	51	31	40	0	1.28	0.89	0.36	2.83	134	13.46	108	98	73	0	3	6	0
	YAKIMA	51	32	58	24	41	-1	1.25	1.08	0.58	1.68	160	5.42	91	92	77	0	5	5	1
WV	BECKLEY	65	38	69	27	51	4	0.10	-0.48	0.10	2.66	42	28.32	79	83	47	0	1	1	0
	CHARLESTON	69	36	76	29	52	2	0.31	-0.41	0.31	4.72	71	35.83	95	94	39	0	2	1	0
	ELKINS	68	29	74	24	49	4	0.19	-0.50	0.19	5.96	83	36.50	92	89	31	0	6	1	0
	HUNTINGTON	67	41	76	29	54	4	0.07	-0.63	0.07	3.33	55	33.85	94	85	40	0	1	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	55	38	66	31	46	7	0.30	-0.17	0.20	5.13	81	23.56	80	92	55	0	2	3	0
	GREEN BAY	55	40	59	32	48	8	0.76	0.24	0.66	5.33	94	22.72	88	93	58	0	1	2	1
	LA CROSSE	57	39	66	34	48	6	0.36	-0.12	0.18	7.49	127	27.70	94	92	51	0	0	3	0
	MADISON	59	38	65	30	49	7	1.26	0.74	1.13	3.84	68	21.46	73	88	56	0	2	2	1
	MILWAUKEE	60	44	65	39	52	8	1.05	0.46	1.05	6.17	99	22.14	73	77	54	0	0	1	1
WY	CASPER	56	32	67	23	44	6	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.41	62	10.21	87	60	34	0	3	0	0
	CHEYENNE	55	33	68	25	44	6	0.05	-0.08	0.05	2.11	93	14.06	97	59	40	0	3	1	0
	LANDER	56	28	68	20	42	4	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.29	85	11.02	92	56	35	0	6	0	0
	SHERIDAN	57	28	70	20	42	5	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.68	91	16.70	125	73	37	0	5	0	0

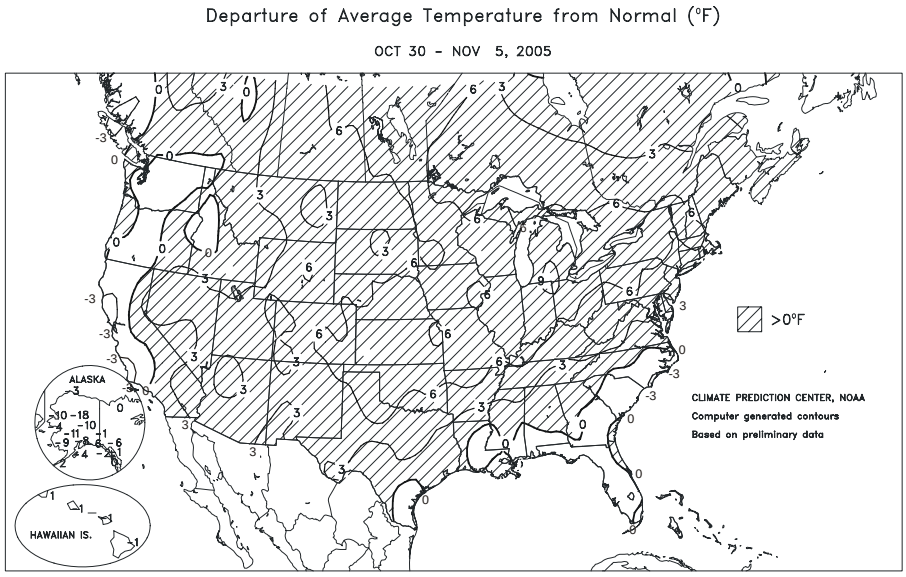
Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
OCT 30 - NOV 5, 2005
>80°F
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
ALASKA
HAWAIIAN IS.


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
OCT 30 - NOV 5, 2005
<20°F
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
ALASKA
HAWAIIAN IS.

(Continued from front cover)

North Dakota. Elsewhere on the **Plains**, persistent dryness promoted fieldwork but stressed winter wheat. Parts of **South Dakota** and **northern Texas** remained especially dry. On October 31 - November 1, showers in the **South** provided temporary relief to drought-stressed pastures and winter grains **west of the Delta**. Extremely dry conditions persisted, however, from the **lower Mississippi Valley to the Appalachians**. In contrast, locally heavy showers on November 1 briefly hindered hurricane recovery in **southern Florida**. Farther north, widespread showers accompanied cold fronts crossing the **Midwest** on October 31 - November 1 and November 5-6, benefiting winter wheat but slowing corn and final soybean harvesting. In addition, severe thunderstorms accompanied the second front across the **southern and eastern Corn Belt**, resulting in isolated tornadoes and local wind damage. Elsewhere, wet weather in the **Northwest** contrasted with warm, dry weather in **southern California** and the **Southwest**. **Northwestern** precipitation boosted high-elevation snowpacks and aided pastures and winter grains.



Early in the week, a disturbance crossing the **Rockies** generated scattered showers, including a daily-record rainfall (0.52 inch on October 30) in **Grand Junction, CO.** A day later, rainfall records for October 31 were established in **Missouri** locations such as **Springfield** (2.42 inches) and **Joplin** (1.84 inches). It was **Springfield's** ninth-wettest October day and wettest October day since October 5, 1998, when 2.43 inches fell. Farther south, the month's only measurable rain fell on October 31 in locations such as **Texarkana, AR** (1.18 inches), **Little Rock, AR** (0.95 inch), and **Alexandria, LA** (0.60 inch). However, rain did not spread far enough east in time to prevent the driest October on record in several **Southern** and **Midwestern** cities, including **Jackson, MS** (0.00 inch), **Jonesboro, AR** (a trace), **Detroit, MI** (0.13 inch), and **Toledo, OH** (0.27 inch). In contrast, rain returned to **southern Florida** on November 1, when daily records were broken in **Key West** (4.14 inches) and **Fort Myers** (2.22 inches).

Warm weather overspread much of the **West** in late October and early November, resulting in daily-record highs in locations such as **Santa Ana, CA** (95°F on October 31), and **Reno, NV** (77°F on November 1). By midweek, record warmth expanded across the **Plains** and the **Midwest**. On November 2, **Norfolk, NE** (83°F), tied its monthly record high originally set on November 4, 1909, while **Sioux City, IA** (80°F), noted its second-highest November temperature on record behind 81°F on November 3, 1978, and November 8, 1999. On the **southern Plains**, monthly record highs were set or tied in several locations, including **Childress, TX** (93°F on November 3), **Gage, OK** (91°F on November 3), and **Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX** (89°F on November 5).

Meanwhile, nearly continuous showers affected the **Northwest**. In **northwestern Oregon**, **Astoria** netted at least 1 inch of rain on October 31 and November 1, 3, and 5. In fact, several **Oregon** locations, including **Astoria** and **Portland**, noted measurable rainfall on 12 consecutive days from October 25 - November 5. During the 12-day period, rainfall totaled 9.58 inches in **Astoria** and 4.63 inches in **Portland**. Locally heavy showers fell as far south as **northern California**, where **Crescent City** collected daily-record totals on November 3 and 5 (1.27 and 1.61 inches, respectively). Farther east, light snow briefly fell along the **Nation's northern tier**, totaling 2.4 inches (on November 3) in **Glasgow, MT**, and 3.7 inches (on November 3-4) in **Caribou, ME.** Toward week's end, a disturbance crossing the **Intermountain West** dropped more than 1 foot of snow on November 4-5 in parts of **Utah's Uinta Range**. Later, heavy showers erupted in the **Midwest**, where daily-record totals for November 5 included 1.41 inches in **Peoria, IL**, and 1.14 inches in **Madison, WI.** Starting in the evening and continuing through the night of November 5-6, severe thunderstorms swept across areas from **Missouri and Arkansas into the lower Great Lakes region**. In the **lower Ohio Valley**, the tornado that claimed more than 20 lives near **Evansville** represented **Indiana's** deadliest severe-weather outbreak since April 1974.

On October 30-31, heavy rain caused flash flooding at a few windward locations on **Oahu, Hawaii**, where **Punaluu** received 10.70 inches in 24 hours. Tranquil conditions prevailed for the remainder of the week in most **Hawaiian** locations, although **Glenwood** (on the **Big Island**) netted 2.50 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on November 1-2. Meanwhile, the season's first significant cold outbreak overspread **Alaska**, where mainland temperatures averaged as much as 18°F below normal. **Bettles** posted consecutive daily-record lows (-33 and -37°F) on November 3-4. Little precipitation was noted across **Alaska**, although several locations reported light snow. From November 3-5, snowfall totaled 2.5 inches in **Juneau**.

2005 Atlantic Basin Tropical Highlights

Earliest Tropical Storms in the Atlantic Basin, 2005

Number (Name)	Formation Date	Previous Record
Fifth Storm (Emily)	July 11, 2005	July 17, 1997
Sixth Storm (Franklin)	July 21, 2005	August 4, 1936
Seventh Storm (Gert)	July 24, 2005	August 7, 1936
Eighth Storm (Harvey)	August 3, 2005	August 15, 1936
Ninth Storm (Irene)	August 7, 2005	August 20, 1936
Tenth Storm (Jose)	August 22, 2005	August 23, 1995
Eleventh Storm (Katrina)	August 24, 2005	August 28, 1995
Thirteenth Storm (Maria)	September 2, 2005	September 8, 1933 and 1936
Fourteenth Storm (Nate)	September 5, 2005	September 10, 1933 and 1936
Fifteenth Storm (Ophelia)	September 7, 2005	September 16, 1933
Sixteenth Storm (Phillippe)	September 17, 2005	September 27, 1933
Seventeenth Storm (Rita)	September 18, 2005	September 28, 1933
Nineteenth Storm (Tammy)	October 5, 2005	October 25, 1933
Twentieth Storm (Vince)	October 9, 2005	October 26, 1933
Twenty-First Storm (Wilma)	October 17, 2005	November 15, 1933
Twenty-Second Storm (Alpha)	October 22, 2005	none previously recorded
Twenty-Third Storm (Beta)	October 27, 2005	none previously recorded

Note: Lee, the 2005 season's 12th tropical storm, was named on August 31. This did not break the previous record, which was established by Tropical Storm Luis on August 28, 1995. Similarly, Stan, which became the 18th storm on October 2, 2005, did not break the record set on October 1, 1933.

Years of Maximum Tropical Activity in the Atlantic Basin 1851-2005 *

Tropical Storms			Hurricanes		
Rank	Year	Number	Rank	Year	Number
1.	**2005**	**23**	**1.**	**2005**	**13**
2.	1933	21	2.	1969	12
3.	1995	19	3.	1995	11
	1887	19		1950	11
5.	1969	18		1916	11
6.	2003	16		1887	11
	1936	16	7.	1998	10
8.	2004	15		1933	10
	2001	15		1893	10
	2000	15	10.	1996	9
				1980	9
				1955	9

* Before the advent of the satellite era (1960s), it was difficult to track tropical storms that spent their entire life cycles over open waters. Information for 2005 is valid through November 7.

Maximum U.S. Major Hurricane Strikes in One Season
Category 3 or Higher (Sustained Winds > 110 m.p.h.)

Rank	Year	Number	Storm Names, Landfall Locations
1.	**2005**	**4**	**Dennis (w. FL), Katrina (se. LA), Rita (sw. LA), and Wilma (s. FL)**
2.	2004	3	Charley (s. FL), Ivan (s. AL), and Jeanne (e. FL)
	1893	3	all unnamed (GA/SC border, SC/NC border, and se. LA)

Most Powerful Atlantic Basin Hurricanes on Record
Based on Minimum Central Barometric Pressure
(Pressures Listed in Inches and Millibars [mb])

Rank	Name	Date	Minimum Pressure
1.	**Wilma**	**Oct. 19, 2005**	**26.05 inches; 882 mb**
2.	Gilbert	Sep. 13, 1988	26.22 inches; 888 mb
3.	none *	Sep. 2, 1935	26.35 inches; 892 mb
4.	**Rita**	**Sep. 21-22, 2005**	**26.49 inches; 897 mb**
5.	Allen	Aug. 7, 1980	26.55 inches; 899 mb
6.	**Katrina**	**Aug. 28, 2005**	**26.64 inches; 902 mb**
7.	Camille	Aug. 16, 1969	26.72 inches; 905 mb
	Mitch	Oct. 26, 1998	26.72 inches; 905 mb
9.	Ivan	Sep. 11-12, 2004	26.87 inches; 910 mb

Most Powerful Atlantic Basin Hurricanes at U.S. Landfall
Based on Minimum Central Barometric Pressure
(Pressures Listed in Inches ["] and Millibars [mb])

Rank	Name	Location	Date	Minimum Pressure
1.	none *	FL Keys	Sep. 2, 1935	26.35"; 892 mb
2.	Camille	s. MS	Aug. 17, 1969	26.84"; 909 mb
3.	**Katrina**	**se. LA**	**Aug. 29, 2005**	**27.27"; 920 mb**
4.	Andrew	s. FL	Aug. 23, 1992	27.23"; 922 mb
5.	none [x]	TX coast	Aug. 20, 1886	27.31"; 925 mb

* The storm that struck the Florida Keys on September 2, 1935, is commonly referred to as the Labor Day hurricane.

[x] The storm that struck the Texas coast on August 20, 1886, is sometimes referred to as the Indianola hurricane.

Credit: Much of this information is based on preliminary information supplied by the National Hurricane Center. The period of record is 1851-2005.

October Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Tropical Storm Tammy (October 5) and Hurricane Wilma (October 24) became the sixth and seventh Atlantic basin systems, respectively, to make landfall this year in the United States, following Tropical Storms Arlene (June 11) and Cindy (July 6) and Hurricanes Dennis (July 10), Katrina (August 25 and 29), and Rita (September 24). (In addition, Hurricane Ophelia passed within a few miles of the North Carolina coast on September 14-15.) Tammy's interaction with an approaching cold provided the Northeast with its first in a series of record-breaking downpours. Wilma, a category 3 storm with maximum sustained winds near 125 m.p.h. at landfall, caused extensive damage to citrus, sugarcane, vegetables, nursery crops, and farm infrastructure in southern Florida. In contrast, little or no rain fell during October across the South from the western Gulf Coast region to the Appalachians. In the lower Mississippi Valley, dry conditions favored final summer crop harvesting but stressed pastures and newly planted winter grains. Mostly dry weather also prevailed in the Corn Belt, allowing summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting to proceed with few delays. Even the previously saturated upper Midwest turned dry after the first week of October. By month's end, however, diminishing Midwestern soil moisture was a concern in winter wheat areas from the lower Ohio Valley to Michigan. Farther west, highly variable conditions existed with respect to winter wheat establishment. For example, favorably moist conditions on the central High Plains contrasted with limited moisture supplies in South Dakota and Texas' northern panhandle. Meanwhile in the Northwest, late-month precipitation slowed fieldwork but established high-elevation snowpacks and aided pastures and winter grains. Elsewhere, locally heavy, midmonth showers briefly interrupted an otherwise mostly dry regime in southern California and the Southwest.

Aside from chilly weather along California's coast, near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed nationwide. In many areas, however, including the Plains and the South, a late-month cold outbreak helped to offset the effects of earlier warmth. Monthly temperatures ranged from as much as 4°F below normal in coastal California to 4°F above normal in parts of the Great Lakes region.

Tammy formed near Florida's east coast on October 5 and moved inland later in the day near Jacksonville. High winds due to Tammy were displaced well north of the storm's center and partly associated with a high-pressure system situated to the north. Later, Tammy's remnants helped to focus heavy rainfall throughout the Atlantic Coast States. October 6-8 rainfall totaled 13.05 inches in Wilmington, NC, and 9.65 inches in Allentown, PA. Elsewhere in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia shattered its 24-hour rainfall record for the month on October 7-8, when 5.94 inches fell.

A few days later, heavy rain returned to the Northeast, where New York's JFK Airport received daily-record totals (3.06, 1.93, and 4.66 inches) on 3 consecutive days from October 12-14. Other daily-record totals in excess of 4 inches included 4.26 inches (on October 12) in New York's Central Park; 4.38 inches (on October 15) in Providence, RI; and 5.26 inches (on October 14) in Hartford, CT. Little more than a week passed before another major storm took aim on the Northeast, accompanied by rain and snow. On October 25, Concord, NH (2.07 inches), netted a daily-record rainfall, while snowfall records for the date included 3.4 inches in Caribou, ME, and 3.0 inches in Clarksburg, WV. Clarksburg's total also surpassed the city's October 1925 monthly standard of 2.5 inches. Meanwhile, Mt. Washington, NH, received 25.7 inches of snow in a 24-hour period on October 25-26, breaking a record set little more than 1 week earlier (25.5 inches on October 16-17). Prior to this year, Mt. Washington's 24-hour snowfall record for October was 17.0 inches in 1969. A little more snow blanketed coastal New England on October 29, when Boston's 1.1-inch sum eclipsed a long-standing monthly record.

Record-High Monthly Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Mt. Wash., NH	28.70	7.66	25.56 in February 1969
North Foster, RI	16.70	4.61	14.79 in June 1998
Providence, RI	15.38	3.69	12.74 in April 1983
Woonsocket, RI	15.34	4.36	not available
Concord, NH	14.57	3.46	10.97 in September 1888
Bangor, ME	13.32	3.48	11.61 in November 2003
Allentown, PA	13.16	3.33	12.10 in August 1955

Record-High October Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Mt. Washington, NH	28.70	7.66	21.25 in 1995
Brunswick, GA	17.60	3.91	13.70 in 1996
Central Park, NY	16.73	3.85	13.31 in 1903
North Foster, RI	16.70	4.61	not available
Marlow, NH	16.64	3.59	not available
Hartford, CT	16.32	3.94	11.61 in 1955
Worcester, MA	15.56	4.67	10.98 in 1955
Providence, RI	15.38	3.69	11.98 in 1962
Woonsocket, RI	15.34	4.36	not available
Wilmington, NC	15.07	3.21	10.14 in 1913
JFK Airport, NY	14.97	3.03	6.58 in 1989
LaGuardia Apt., NY	14.71	3.26	7.32 in 1983
Concord, NH	14.57	3.46	8.78 in 1962
Blue Hill Obs., MA	14.32	4.42	11.76 in 1996
Islip, NY	14.07	3.63	8.71 in 1989
Mt. Mansfield, VT	13.67	6.39	13.49 in 2003
Bangor, ME	13.32	3.48	8.96 in 2003
Newark, NJ	13.22	3.16	8.20 in 1943
Allentown, PA	13.16	3.33	7.64 in 1943
Bridgeport, CT	12.10	3.54	10.72 in 1955
Millinocket, ME	10.02	3.70	7.92 in 2003
Washington, DC	9.41	3.22	8.81 in 1937
Baltimore, MD	9.23	3.16	8.41 in 1942
Dulles Airport, VA	9.22	3.37	9.19 in 1971
Atlantic City, NJ	9.04	2.86	7.93 in 1943
Philadelphia, PA	8.68	2.75	6.66 in 1902
St. Johnsbury, VT	8.37	3.24	8.07 in 1959
Houlton, ME	8.19	3.31	7.92 in 2003
Montpelier, VT	8.12	3.12	6.76 in 1995
Massena, NY	7.74	2.96	6.61 in 1995
Bethel, AK	3.23	1.43	2.83 in 2004
Mecca, CA	2.56	0.24	2.08 in 1978
Thermal, CA	2.08	0.14	1.53 in 1987
Las Vegas, NV	1.45	0.24	1.22 in 1992

Record-High October Snowfall (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Mt. Washington, NH	78.9	13.8	39.8 in 2000
Mt. Mansfield, VT	31.8	n/a	26.6 in 1997
Clarksburg, WV	3.0	trace	2.5 in 1925
Boston, MA	1.1	trace	0.4 in 1913

Elsewhere, snow fell infrequently during October, but there were still a few significant storms. An early-month storm struck the northern Plains, where unofficial totals in North Dakota reached 15

inches in locations such as Beach, Bowman, Dickinson, and Richardton. In Montana, Billings' 10.8-inch storm total included a daily-record amount of 9.9 inches on October 4. Billings' previous earliest daily snowfall in excess of 8 inches occurred on October 15, 1980. A few days later, rain changed to snow across the central Rockies and adjacent High Plains, resulting in a 9.6-inch snowfall (on October 9-11) in Denver, CO.

Hurricane Wilma cut a destructive swath across southern Florida on the morning of October 24, but crossed Florida's heavily populated east coast less than 5 hours after making landfall just south of Marco. Wilma's maximum sustained winds were estimated at 125 m.p.h. at landfall and 105 m.p.h. upon reaching the Atlantic Ocean. The hurricane's eye was as much as 75 miles wide while traversing southern Florida, with winds nearly equal on both sides of the storm. Winds in West Palm Beach gusted to 101 m.p.h. from the southeast (at 9:14 a.m.) and 100 m.p.h. from the northwest (at 11:53 a.m.). Other peak wind gusts associated with Wilma included 123 m.p.h. at the offshore Fowey Rocks Lighthouse, 8 miles southeast of Key Biscayne and 144 feet above sea level; 112 m.p.h. at the south end of Lake Okeechobee; 105 m.p.h. in Opa Locka; 104 m.p.h. at the National Hurricane Center in Miami; and 99 m.p.h. in Ft. Lauderdale. Gusts to hurricane force were noted along Florida's east coast as far north as Titusville (76 m.p.h.). Due to Wilma's rapid motion, only a few rainfall totals in excess of 6 inches were observed. Daily-record totals across southern Florida for October 24 included 6.14 inches in Naples, 5.49 inches in Vero Beach, 4.70 inches in Orlando, and 4.69 inches in Ft. Myers.

Significant rainfall highlights elsewhere included early-month downpours across the central Plains and the upper Midwest, a brief deluge in southern Texas, midmonth showers in the Southwest, and late-month storminess in the Northwest. In Kansas, Topeka's 3.31-inch total on October 1 exceeded its monthly normal of 2.99 inches. On October 4 in Minnesota, totals of 4.61 inches in Minneapolis and 3.42 inches in St. Cloud represented single-day records for the month (previously, 2.75 inches in Minneapolis on October 19, 1934, and 3.21 inches in St. Cloud on October 1, 1950). More than a week later, 7.59 inches of rain drenched Del Rio on October 13, marking its second-highest October daily sum behind 7.60 inches on October 4, 1969. In the Desert Southwest, the majority of the month's rain on October 17-18 helped to shatter October rainfall records in locations such as Thermal, CA (2.08 inches), and Las Vegas, NV (1.45 inches). Finally, the month ended on a stormy note in the Northwest, where Astoria, OR, closed October with measurable rainfall on 7 consecutive days, totaling 4.84 inches.

In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed across large portions of the South and Midwest. No rain fell in Jackson, MS, tying an October record attained most recently in 1952. North Little Rock, AR, experienced 32 consecutive days (September 29 - October 30) without measurable rainfall, breaking its August-September 1998 record of 31 days. In fact, the month's only measurable rain fell on October 31 in locations such as Texarkana, AR (1.18 inches), North Little Rock, AR (0.95 inch), and Alexandria, LA (0.60 inch). Farther north, in Detroit, MI, the 0.13-inch monthly total broke an October record established in 1892.

Record-Low October Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Jackson, MS	0.00	3.42	0.00 in 1904, 1924, 1952
Jonesboro, AR	Trace	3.89	0.03 in 1963
Detroit, MI	0.13	2.23	0.30 in 1892
Toledo, OH	0.27	2.35	0.28 in 1964
Flint, MI	0.33	2.34	0.33 in 1944

Cold-weather highlights were infrequent early in the month, although Billings, MT (20ºF on October 6), had its earliest autumn reading of 20ºF or lower, displacing the record set on October 7, 1985. More notable was the late-season heat wave in the Midwest, which resulted in the highest October readings since 1997 in locations such as Rochester, MN (88ºF on October 3), and LaCrosse, WI (88ºF on October 4). Later in the month, however, cold weather—albeit short-lived—arrived all at once from the Plains to the East Coast. On October 23, daily-record lows in Nebraska dipped to 11ºF in Alliance and 13ºF in Chadron. In Mississippi, Greenwood noted six consecutive freezes from October 24-29 and posted daily-record lows on October 26 and 27 (29 and 31ºF, respectively). In Texas, Austin-Bergstrom's minimum of 32ºF on October 25 represented its earliest freeze on record (previously, 26ºF on November 3, 1951) and lowest October reading (previously, 33ºF on October 30, 1980). The chill came so suddenly that Madison, WI, experienced its first autumn freeze on October 22 (30ºF), 21 days later than normal, while Huntsville, AL, reported its first freeze on October 26 (31ºF), 10 days earlier than normal. At month's end, when Santa Ana, CA, reported a daily-record high (95ºF on October 31), warmth began to displace formerly chilly conditions nearly nationwide.

Near-normal temperatures in southern and western Alaska contrasted with mild weather across interior and northern parts of the State. Fairbanks' monthly average temperature of 27.4ºF was 3.9ºF above normal. Wetter-than-normal conditions were most confined to southwestern Alaska, where October precipitation totaled 3.23 inches (226 percent [%] of normal) in Bethel. Monthly snowfall totaled 8.6 inches in Bethel and 21.3 inches in McGrath, where an early-season storm dumped 10.8 inches on October 1-2. Meanwhile in Hawaii, the month opened in the midst of heavy showers associated with the remnants of Tropical Depression Kenneth. On Oahu, 24-hour rainfall totals on October 1-2 reached 9.52 inches near the Nuuanu Pali State Wayside and 6.28 inches in Mililani. Following a period of generally tranquil conditions, locally heavy showers returned to Hawaii toward month's end. For example, heavy rain on October 30-31 caused flash flooding at a few windward locations on Oahu, where Punaluu received 10.70 inches in 24 hours. On the Big Island, Hilo collected 8.47 inches of rain during the last 10 days of October, boosting its monthly sum to 13.86 inches (144% of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Mild, mostly dry weather across the Corn Belt favored summer crop harvest and winter wheat planting. Only in the final week did temperatures drop below normal, with the first widespread freeze of the season occurring across the region. Conditions were even drier in the Mississippi Delta, with virtually no rainfall during the month, encouraging cotton harvest. Along the Atlantic Coast, heavy rainfall stymied fieldwork and kept many pastures flooded, particularly in the Northeast. Toward month's end, Hurricane Wilma cut a path across the Florida peninsula, with high winds damaging sugarcane, citrus, and vegetable crops and heavy rainfall flooding fields.

Mostly dry conditions across the Great Plains were favorable for fieldwork, while above-normal temperatures encouraged winter wheat emergence. In the Pacific Northwest, precipitation was mostly limited to coastal areas, with the crop-producing areas further inland receiving very little rainfall after the first week. In the northern and central Rocky Mountains, the first snow of the season fell during the first half of the month. Seasonably dry conditions prevailed in the Southwest.

The Nation's corn crop continued to progress ahead of normal, reaching 96 percent (%) mature on October 9, compared with 86% last year and 92% for the 5-year average. Harvest began the month

at the normal pace but progressed rapidly as dry conditions prevailed. By month's end, growers had harvested 80% of their acreage, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. Progress was ahead of normal across the Corn Belt, particularly in Michigan, where 75% of the acreage had been harvested, 29 points ahead of normal. However, growers in some Great Plains States trailed behind normal. In Colorado, just 43% of the crop had been harvested, compared with the normal pace of 69%.

The sorghum crop matured behind the normal pace for most of the month but pulled slightly ahead of normal, at 95%, by month's end. Ninety-seven percent of Kansas' crop and 92% of Texas' crop was mature. Harvest progress was a week or more behind normal most of the month. By October 30, harvest was 71% complete, 12 points ahead of last year but 3 points behind normal. Progress was 1 point behind normal in Kansas but over 2 weeks behind in Texas.

Winter wheat planting continued to progress ahead of the normal pace. Producers had planted 92% of their acreage by October 20, 4 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Progress trailed behind the normal pace in the Pacific Northwest but was ahead of normal in most other areas. Emergence of the crop progressed behind normal early in the month but accelerated after midmonth. By months's end, 76% of the acreage had emerged, compared with 75% last year and 73% for the normal. The crop emerged ahead of normal in most States but lagged behind in the Pacific Northwest due to planting delays.

On October 2, 72% of the rice crop had been reaped, 5 points behind normal. However, the harvest pace accelerated as dry conditions prevailed in most growing areas. By October 23, growers had harvested 97% of their acreage, the same as last year but 2 points ahead of normal. Harvest was complete in Louisiana and Texas and nearly complete across the Delta. All States were at or ahead of their normal harvest pace.

The soybean harvest continued to progress ahead of normal. Progress was rapid early in the month, advancing 24 points nationwide, 35 points in Ohio, and 30 points in Indiana and Nebraska during the week ending October 9. Progress remained well ahead of normal throughout the month. By October 30, growers had harvested 92% of their acreage, compared with the 5-year average of 86%. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States, exceeding the normal pace by 20 points in Arkansas. Harvest was nearly complete in the northern half of the Great Plains and neighboring areas of the Corn Belt.

Sunflower growers trailed behind the normal harvest pace through most of the month. However, progress accelerated during the final week, reaching 69% complete, 2 points ahead of normal. Colorado and South Dakota producers were 11 and 5 points ahead of normal, respectively, while Kansas growers trailed the normal pace by 4 points.

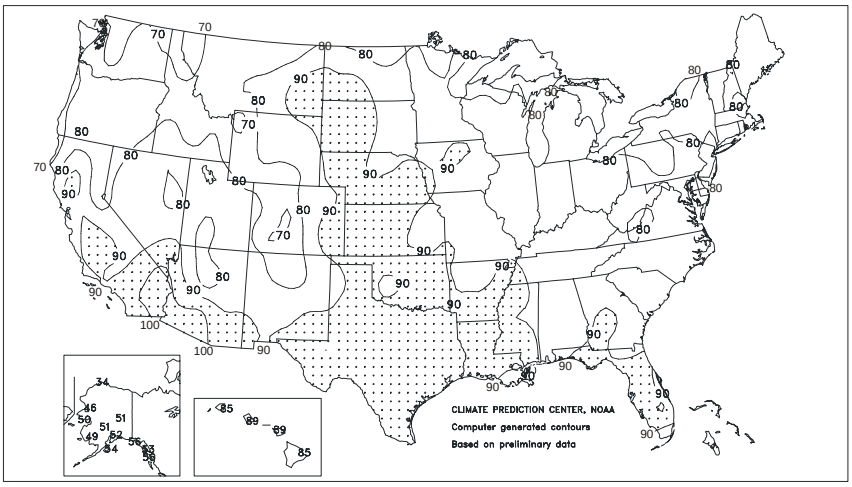
At the beginning of the month, the peanut harvest was 23% complete, 5 points behind last year and 8 points behind normal, with many growers reporting their fields as too dry to dig. By midmonth, progress had slipped to 12 points behind normal as dry conditions continued to discourage digging. The pace accelerated toward month's end but remained behind normal. By October 30, 78% of the crop had been harvested, 1 point ahead of last year but 3 points behind normal. Progress was ahead of normal in Alabama, Oklahoma, and Texas but trailed behind normal in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia.

The cotton crop continued to develop behind the normal pace. By October 30, bolls were open on 96% of the acreage, 3 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. All fields in the Delta had open bolls, but Alabama, California, Georgia, and Texas were behind the normal pace. Harvest progress also trailed behind normal, despite mostly dry conditions in most growing areas. By month's end, growers had harvested 53% of their acreage, compared with 49% last year and 55% for the 5-year average. Harvest was nearly complete in the Delta, well ahead of the normal pace. However, in the Great Plains and California, progress was over a week behind normal.

The sugar beet harvest began the month well behind the normal pace due to warm weather preventing piling. On October 2, 10% of the acreage had been harvested, 7 points behind last year and 10 point behind normal. As cooler weather enabled piling later in the month, progress accelerated to a near-normal pace. On October 30, growers had harvested 88% of their crop, just 1 point behind last year and the 5-year average. Harvest was nearly complete in the Red River Valley, at or ahead of the normal pace, but trailed behind normal in Idaho and Michigan.

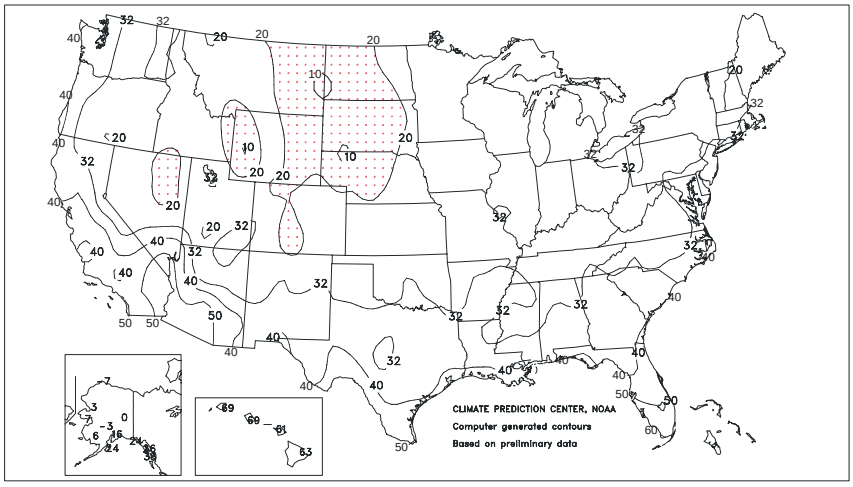
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

October 2005



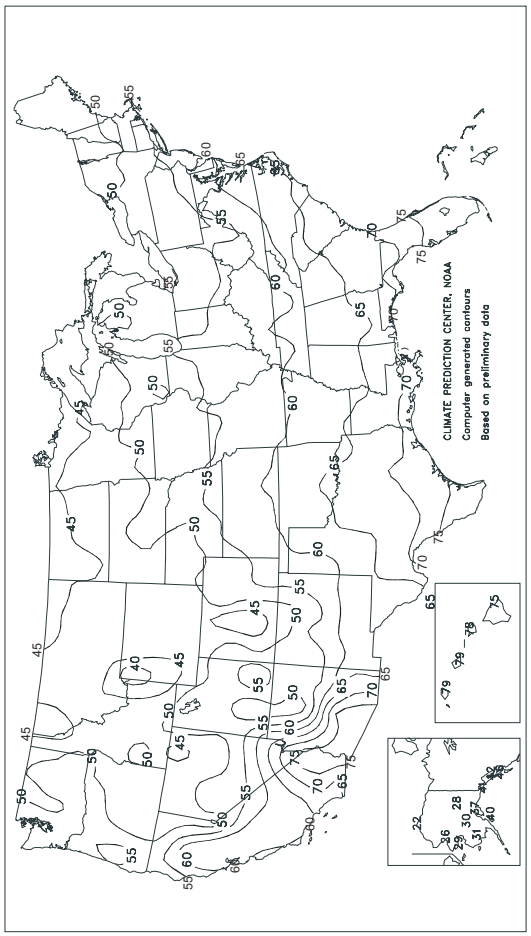
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

October 2005



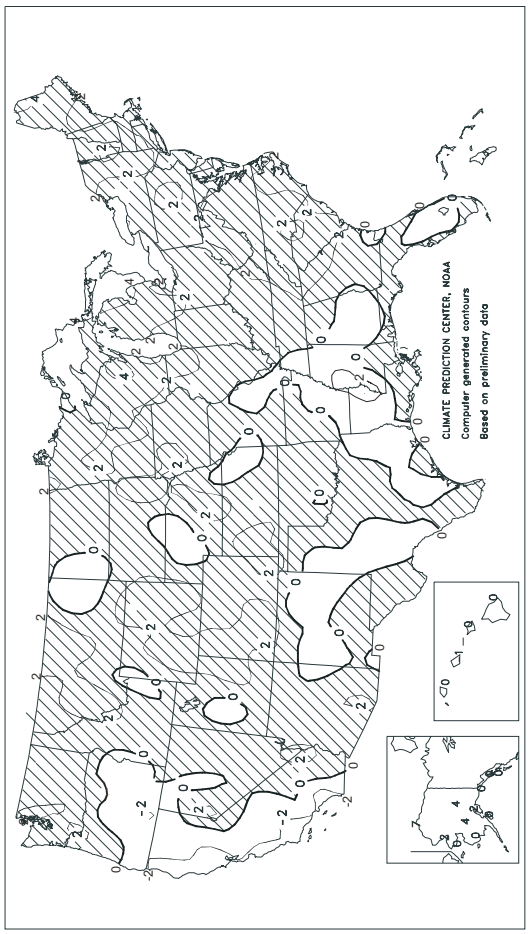
Average Temperature (°F)

October 2005



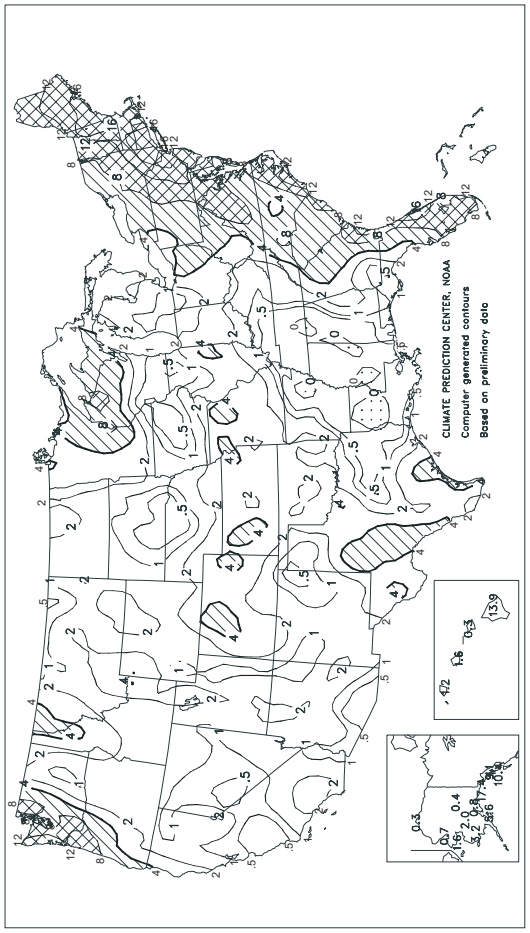
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

October 2005



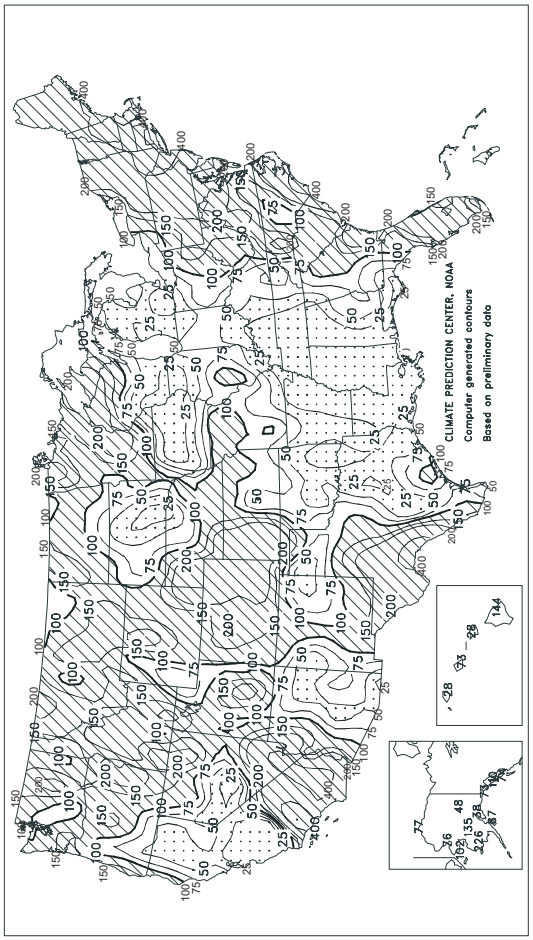
Total Precipitation (Inches)

October 2005



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

October 2005



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

October 2005

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP, °F AVERAGE	TEMP, °F DEPARTURE	PRECIP. TOTAL	PRECIP. DEPARTURE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	64	1	0.50	-2.73
	HUNTSVILLE	62	1	0.10	-3.44
	MOBILE	68	0	0.21	-3.04
	MONTGOMERY	65	0	1.60	-0.98
AK	ANCHORAGE	37	3	0.78	-1.30
	BARROW	22	7	0.30	-0.09
	COLD BAY	41	1	3.13	-1.41
	FAIRBANKS	28	4	0.44	-0.48
	JUNEAU	42	0	9.12	0.82
	KING SALMON	35	2	1.12	-0.97
	KODIAK	40	0	5.57	-2.79
	NOME	29	0	1.61	0.03
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	47	0	1.59	-0.34
	PHOENIX	78	3	0.17	-0.62
	TUCSON	73	2	0.31	-0.90
AR	FORT SMITH	64	1	1.23	-2.71
	LITTLE ROCK	64	1	0.95	-3.30
CA	BAKERSFIELD	66	-1	0.17	-0.13
	EUREKA	52	-3	2.40	0.04
	FRESNO	66	1	0.05	-0.60
	LOS ANGELES	65	-2	1.03	0.67
	REDDING	63	0	0.38	-1.80
	SACRAMENTO	64	0	0.15	-0.74
	SAN DIEGO	66	-2	0.46	0.02
	SAN FRANCISCO	61	0	0.08	-0.96
	STOCKTON	65	0	0.12	-0.70
CO	ALAMOSA	46	3	1.18	0.51
	CO SPRINGS	51	2	0.48	-0.38
	DENVER	52	2	2.16	1.29
	GRAND JUNCTION	55	2	1.42	0.42
	PUEBLO	53	1	1.60	0.96
CT	BRIDGEPORT	56	1	12.10	8.56
	HARTFORD	53	1	16.35	12.41
DC	WASHINGTON	60	1	9.41	6.19
DE	WILMINGTON	58	2	7.79	4.71
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	75	1	13.51	9.03
	FT LAUDERDALE	79	0	13.50	7.06
	FT MYERS	77	-1	8.17	5.58
	JACKSONVILLE	71	2	6.49	2.63
	KEY WEST	81	1	4.64	0.30
	MELBOURNE	75	0	11.85	7.09
	MIAMI	79	0	5.48	-0.71
	ORLANDO	75	0	10.21	7.48
	PENSACOLA	70	1	0.09	-4.04
	ST PETERSBURG	78	2	3.32	0.68
	TALLAHASSEE	71	2	0.08	-3.17
	TAMPA	76	0	4.20	1.91
	WEST PALM BEACH	78	0	5.05	-0.41
GA	ATHENS	64	2	2.97	-0.50
	ATLANTA	64	1	1.98	-1.13
	AUGUSTA	66	3	3.01	-0.19
	COLUMBUS	67	1	1.38	-0.95
	MACON	66	2	2.02	-0.35
	SAVANNAH	68	1	6.95	3.83
HI	HILO	75	-1	13.86	4.22
	HONOLULU	79	-1	1.60	-0.58
	KAHULUI	78	0	0.30	-0.75
	LIHUE	79	1	1.18	-3.07
ID	BOISE	54	1	0.45	-0.31
	LEWISTON	54	2	1.57	0.61
	POCATELLO	48	0	1.49	0.52
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	55	3	1.39	-1.32
	MOLINE	56	3	0.52	-2.28
	PEORIA	56	3	1.48	-1.28
	ROCKFORD	54	3	0.24	-2.33
	SPRINGFIELD	56	0	2.79	0.17
IN	EVANSVILLE	59	2	0.73	-2.05
	FORT WAYNE	54	2	0.51	-2.12
	INDIANAPOLIS	56	1	1.64	-1.12
	SOUTH BEND	53	1	1.24	-2.03
IA	BURLINGTON	55	0	2.61	-0.30
	CEDAR RAPIDS	52	0	0.33	-1.88
	DES MOINES	55	2	0.93	-1.69
	DUBUQUE	52	2	0.48	-2.02
	SIOUX CITY	53	2	2.49	0.50
	WATERLOO	51	1	0.44	-2.05
KS	CONCORDIA	57	1	2.70	0.86
	DODGE CITY	60	3	3.50	2.05
	GOODLAND	54	2	2.61	1.56
	HILL CITY	56	1	2.16	0.71
	TOPEKA	57	0	5.01	2.02
	WICHITA	60	1	2.16	-0.29
KY	JACKSON	60	2	1.57	-1.61
	LEXINGTON	58	1	0.94	-1.76
	LONDON-CORBIN	58	2	1.41	-1.39
	LOUISVILLE	60	2	0.82	-1.97
	PADUCAH	59	1	0.11	-3.34
LA	BATON ROUGE	69	1	1.17	-2.64
	LAKE CHARLES	70	1	1.35	-2.59
	NEW ORLEANS	72	2	0.05	-3.00
	SHREVEPORT	67	0	1.41	-3.04
ME	BANGOR	50	2	13.33	9.85
	CARIBOU	47	4	7.38	4.39
	PORTLAND	50	2	14.72	10.32
MD	BALTIMORE	58	3	9.23	6.07
MA	BOSTON	55	1	9.41	5.62
	WORCESTER	51	1	15.56	10.89
MI	ALPENA	50	4	0.75	-1.58
	DETROIT	55	3	0.13	-2.10
	FLINT	52	3	0.33	-2.01
	GRAND RAPIDS	53	3	0.71	-2.09
	HOUGHTON LAKE	49	3	0.54	-1.72
	LANSING	53	4	0.57	-1.72
	MUSKEGON	53	3	0.39	-2.41
	TRAVERSE CITY	52	3	0.94	-2.00
MN	DULUTH	46	2	4.86	2.40
	INT'L FALLS	43	1	3.20	1.22
	MINNEAPOLIS	52	3	5.45	3.34
	ROCHESTER	52	5	0.88	-1.32
	ST. CLOUD	49	4	4.81	2.57
MS	JACKSON	65	1	0.00	-3.42
	MERIDIAN	65	0	0.03	-3.25
	TUPELO	64	2	0.02	-3.36
MO	COLUMBIA	57	1	2.98	-0.20
	JOPLIN	61	1	2.19	-1.75
	KANSAS CITY	58	1	4.10	0.77
	SPRINGFIELD	58	0	4.04	0.57
	ST JOSEPH	55	-2	5.37	2.09
	ST LOUIS	59	1	1.52	-1.24
MT	BILLINGS	50	2	1.97	0.71
	BUTTE	44	3	1.03	0.24
	GLASGOW	47	2	0.55	-0.16
	GREAT FALLS	48	2	0.69	-0.24
	HELENA	49	4	0.94	0.28
	KALISPELL	***	***	1.49	0.53
	MILES CITY	47	-1	2.18	1.05
	MISSOULA	47	3	1.43	0.60
NE	GRAND ISLAND	55	3	2.49	0.98
	HASTINGS	56	3	1.15	-0.52
	LINCOLN	55	2	2.76	0.82
	MCCOOK	55	2	2.76	1.48
	NORFOLK	54	3	2.62	0.90
	NORTH PLATTE	51	1	1.04	-0.20
	OMAHA/EPPLEY	55	2	0.75	-1.46
	SCOTTSBLUFF	50	2	2.20	1.19
	VALENTINE	50	2	0.61	-0.61
NV	ELKO	48	1	1.63	0.92
	ELY	47	2	0.81	-0.19
	LAS VEGAS	71	2	1.45	1.21
	RENO	56	4	0.03	-0.39
	WINNEMUCCA	48	-1	0.88	0.22
NH	CONCORD	51	3	14.57	11.11
NJ	ATLANTIC CITY	58	3	9.05	6.19
	NEWARK	58	2	13.22	10.06
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	58	1	1.04	0.04
NY	ALBANY	52	3	9.00	5.79
	BINGHAMTON	50	2	7.93	4.91
	BUFFALO	53	2	2.64	-0.55
	ROCHESTER	53	3	3.48	0.88
	SYRACUSE	52	2	6.40	3.20
NC	ASHEVILLE	58	3	1.20	-1.97
	CHARLOTTE	62	0	4.66	1.00
	GREENSBORO	62	4	2.92	-0.35
	HATTERAS	66	0	13.11	7.80
	RALEIGH	62	2	2.06	-1.12
	WILMINGTON	66	1	15.07	11.86
ND	BISMARCK	47	2	1.21	-0.07
	DICKINSON	44	-1	1.39	0.05
	FARGO	48	3	2.39	0.42
	GRAND FORKS	45	1	2.16	0.46
	JAMESTOWN	47	2	1.21	-0.19
	MINOT	45	0	1.67	0.35
	WILLISTON	44	0	1.40	0.53
OH	AKRON-CANTON	53	1	3.89	1.36
	CINCINNATI	56	0	2.21	-0.75
	CLEVELAND	54	2	2.53	-0.20
	COLUMBUS	55	0	1.33	-0.98
	DAYTON	54	1	3.11	0.39
	MANSFIELD	52	1	2.60	-0.08
	TOLEDO	54	2	0.27	-2.08
	YOUNGSTOWN	53	2	2.55	0.09
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	64	2	1.17	-2.47
	TULSA	63	0	1.58	-2.47
OR	ASTORIA	53	0	8.90	3.29
	BURNS	46	2	1.04	0.32
	EUGENE	55	2	2.95	-0.40
	MEDFORD	56	1	0.44	-0.87
	PENDLETON	53	1	1.77	0.78
	PORTLAND	56	2	3.41	0.53
	SALEM	54	1	2.70	-0.33
PA	ALLENTOWN	56	4	13.16	9.83
	ERIE	54	1	3.01	-0.91
	MIDDLETOWN	57	2	7.78	4.85
	PHILADELPHIA	59	2	8.68	5.93
	PITTSBURGH	53	0	3.47	1.22
	WILKES-BARRE	53	2	7.69	4.67
	WILLIAMSPORT	54	3	5.89	2.70
PR	SAN JUAN	82	0	11.94	6.88
RI	PROVIDENCE	55	2	15.38	11.69
SC	CHARLESTON	68	2	5.42	2.33
	COLUMBIA	65	1	2.48	-0.41
	FLORENCE	65	1	3.46	0.52
	GREENVILLE	64	4	4.14	0.26
	MYRTLE BEACH	67	2	10.10	6.87
SD	ABERDEEN	47	0	0.97	-0.66
	HURON	50	2	0.57	-1.02
	RAPID CITY	50	2	0.87	-0.50
	SIOUX FALLS	51	3	1.66	-0.27
TN	BRISTOL	58	3	1.45	-0.85
	CHATTANOOGA	63	3	0.75	-2.51
	JACKSON	60	-1	0.05	-3.27
	KNOXVILLE	61	2	1.08	-1.57
	MEMPHIS	64	0	0.79	-2.52
	NASHVILLE	61	1	0.02	-2.85
TX	ABILENE	66	0	3.44	0.54
	AMARILLO	57	-1	0.42	-1.08
	AUSTIN	70	-1	1.78	-2.19
	BEAUMONT	71	1	1.21	-3.46
	BROWNSVILLE	77	2	1.43	-2.35
	COLLEGE STATION	71	0	2.11	-2.11
	CORPUS CHRISTI	74	0	3.15	-0.79
	DALLAS/FT WORTH	69	2	0.89	-3.22
	DEL RIO	72	1	8.72	6.72
	EL PASO	65	0	1.36	0.55
	GALVESTON	74	0	2.51	-0.98
	HOUSTON	71	1	1.69	-2.81
	LUBBOCK	62	1	2.61	0.91
	MIDLAND	64	0	3.75	1.98
	SAN ANGELO	65	0	3.72	1.15
	SAN ANTONIO	71	0	1.15	-2.71
	VICTORIA	72	0	6.07	1.81
	WACO	69	0	0.89	-2.78
	WICHITA FALLS	65	0	3.76	0.65
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	55	2	0.91	-0.66
VT	BURLINGTON	50	2	6.26	3.14
VA	LYNCHBURG	58	2	7.29	3.90
	NORFOLK	64	3	5.40	1.93
	RICHMOND	62	4	3.74	0.14
	ROANOKE	60	3	5.06	1.91
	WASH/DULLES	59	4	9.23	5.86
WA	OLYMPIA	52	2	5.72	1.53
	QUILLAYUTE	52	2	13.34	3.53
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	1	3.02	-0.17
	SPOKANE	49	2	1.05	-0.01
	YAKIMA	51	2	0.23	-0.30
WV	BECKLEY	55	2	2.10	-0.54
	CHARLESTON	58	3	3.34	0.67
	ELKINS	55	4	5.24	2.38
	HUNTINGTON	57	1	2.57	-0.16
WI	EAU CLAIRE	51	4	1.04	-1.20
	GREEN BAY	52	5	1.59	-0.58
	LA CROSSE	53	2	0.39	-1.77
	MADISON	52	3	0.76	-1.42
	MILWAUKEE	54	3	0.95	-1.54
	WAUSAU	50	3	3.04	0.41
WY	CASPER	48	2	1.18	0.04
	CHEYENNE	48	3	1.87	1.12
	LANDER	48	2	1.88	0.51
	SHERIDAN	48	3	1.97	0.56

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 6, 2005

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Nov 6 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	74	37	62
CA	26	18	29	33
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	98	100	99
IL	99	98	85	94
IN	98	94	87	94
KS	98	96	96	96
MI	100	100	99	99
MO	92	84	55	79
MT	100	100	100	99
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	44	33	51	47
OH	98	95	96	97
OK	98	96	93	88
OR	90	84	97	93
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	88	84	86	87
WA	99	97	100	100
18 Sts	95	92	91	92

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

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Nov 6 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	55	37	27	43
CA	8	5	14	18
CO	100	97	100	97
ID	78	62	84	79
IL	87	84	75	81
IN	87	74	77	80
KS	90	84	85	87
MI	97	84	88	85
MO	70	56	46	62
MT	88	84	94	83
NE	98	96	99	99
NC	16	12	24	26
OH	91	77	85	86
OK	92	83	88	80
OR	64	38	86	65
SD	94	88	94	86
TX	67	61	74	71
WA	90	72	93	95
18 Sts	84	76	82	80

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Nov 6 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	88	73	78
IL	99	97	89	95
IN	96	93	93	94
IA	100	99	100	99
KS	93	84	78	87
KY	87	81	60	75
LA	100	99	95	91
MI	97	93	74	85
MN	99	98	95	97
MS	100	99	100	94
MO	91	82	67	82
NE	100	98	98	97
NC	32	20	18	29
ND	100	99	86	96
OH	92	85	86	92
SD	100	98	98	98
TN	92	83	52	64
WI	96	90	79	89
18 Sts	96	92	87	91

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Nov 6 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	66	43	51	79
IL	96	94	90	93
IN	89	80	85	82
IA	91	80	75	86
KS	97	92	92	97
KY	99	99	97	97
MI	88	75	61	61
MN	88	73	57	84
MO	96	93	88	94
NE	88	79	71	82
NC	100	100	100	96
ND	86	61	28	76
OH	73	54	76	72
PA	82	75	73	69
SD	89	75	45	74
TN	100	99	100	99
TX	97	95	96	99
WI	72	57	50	63
18 Sts	90	80	74	84

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Nov 6 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	73	62	65	67
AZ	55	45	54	60
AR	99	95	71	81
CA	60	36	79	79
GA	55	43	67	62
KS	25	5	3	28
LA	100	99	93	90
MS	99	96	88	87
MO	97	91	59	79
NC	63	53	73	59
OK	46	34	45	52
SC	61	45	61	56
TN	92	82	55	74
TX	40	34	34	49
VA	63	52	60	59
15 Sts	61	53	55	63

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Nov 6 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CO	70	50	55	73
IL	95	89	84	91
KS	83	70	67	80
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	92	85	74	89
NE	93	82	73	86
NM	19	15	18	39
OK	52	48	62	74
SD	98	94	75	89
TX	74	73	70	81
11 Sts	79	71	68	81

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 6, 2005

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Nov 6 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	88	87	93	91
FL	98	95	96	97
GA	89	80	92	94
NC	89	83	98	93
OK	97	91	79	83
TX	65	51	44	55
VA	100	92	100	98
7 Sts	86	78	84	87

These 7 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Nov 6 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	89	67	91	87
MI	85	63	83	88
MN	100	100	99	99
ND	100	99	99	100
4 Sts	96	88	95	95

These 4 States harvested 82% of last year's sugarbeets acreage.

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Nov 6 2005	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	79	73	64	77
KS	87	68	60	81
ND	83	63	35	75
SD	90	78	45	81
4 Sts	85	69	43	77

These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflowers acreage.

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	8	16	47	29	0
CA	0	0	45	55	0
CO	0	3	20	48	29
ID	0	1	9	82	8
IL	0	1	21	67	11
IN	0	2	19	65	14
KS	2	5	29	55	9
MI	1	2	27	62	8
MO	0	8	52	37	3
MT	1	2	42	43	12
NE	2	6	29	59	4
NC	0	2	20	56	22
OH	0	1	18	63	18
OK	1	7	36	51	5
OR	4	11	52	30	3
SD	1	12	36	42	9
TX	11	19	36	29	5
WA	2	3	38	42	15
18 Sts	3	7	33	48	9
Prev Wk	3	6	30	53	8
Prev Yr	1	2	19	57	21

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

NA - Not Available;
*** Revised**

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2004 planted acres.

National Agricultural Summary

October 31 - November 6, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Warm weather prevailed across most of the Nation, with the exception of some areas of the Southern Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts and the Pacific Northwest. Temperatures averaged over 6 degrees Fahrenheit above normal across the Corn Belt. Severe weather, including high winds, hail, and tornadoes, struck the region over the weekend, but damage to crops was minimal and fieldwork was not noticeably delayed. Continued dry conditions in the Southeast were favorable for cotton and peanut harvest, while moderate rainfall in the Delta did not significantly affect fieldwork. Conditions were mostly dry across the Great Plains, causing winter wheat condition to deteriorate. Meanwhile, in the Pacific Northwest, moderate to heavy rainfall improved winter wheat condition and encouraged emergence of the crop. Seasonably dry conditions prevailed across the Southwest. In the Northeast, the weather was mostly dry, but fields and pastures remained soggy from 2 weeks of heavy precipitation.

Corn: Growers had harvested 90 percent of their acreage, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. North Dakota producers harvested one-fourth of their acreage during the week. Despite advancing 23 points, Colorado's harvest was 13 points behind the normal pace. Progress was ahead of normal in most other States, with Michigan leading the normal pace by 27 points.

Soybeans: Harvest advanced to 96 percent complete, compared with 87 percent last year and 91 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest reached completion in the northern Great Plains, lower Delta, Iowa, and Nebraska and neared completion across the Corn Belt. Progress was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-five percent of the acreage had been planted, 4 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Planting was complete or nearly complete across the Corn Belt and northern and central Great Plains and was at or ahead of normal in all States, except California, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington. Meanwhile, acreage emerged advanced to 84 percent, compared with 82 percent last year and 80 percent for the 5-year average. Warm, wet weather in the Pacific Northwest favored emergence, which advanced 16 points in Idaho, 26 points in Oregon, and 18 points in Washington but remained behind normal in all three States. However, progress was ahead of normal in most other States, with Arkansas, Michigan, and Oklahoma leading the normal pace by 12 points.

Cotton: Producers picked 61 percent of their acreage, 6 points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest advanced 24 points in California and 20 points in Kansas but remained behind normal in both States. Despite favorably dry weather, however, harvest progressed slowly in the Southeast and southern Atlantic Coast States, advancing 12 points or less in most States in the area. Harvest was complete or nearly complete across the Delta.

Sorghum: Harvest reached 79 percent complete, compared with 68 percent last year and 81 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was 3 points ahead of normal in Kansas but 7 points behind normal in Texas. New Mexico and Oklahoma producers trailed the normal pace by 20 and 22 points, respectively. Harvest advanced 20 points in Colorado but remained 3 points behind normal.

Other Crops: Peanut growers had harvested 86 percent of their acreage, 2 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. Harvest reached completion in Virginia and neared completion in Florida and Oklahoma. Progress was behind normal in Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina but ahead of normal elsewhere.

The sugar beet harvest advanced to 96 percent complete, 1 point ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Minnesota and North Dakota at a near-normal pace. Idaho and Michigan growers harvested 22 percent of their acreage during the week. Progress was behind normal only in Michigan.

The Nation's sunflower crop was 85 percent harvested, compared with 43 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. North Dakota producers harvested one-fifth of their acreage during the week, while harvest advanced 19 points in Kansas. Progress was ahead of normal in all States.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 28% very short, 48% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 98% 2004, 99% avg. Soybeans 79% harvested, 58% 2004, 52% avg. Pasture feeds 8% very poor, 22% poor, 44% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Rain showers during the week were very brief and did not slow harvest activities.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were above normal for the week ending November 5. Precipitation was not reported at any of the 17 reporting stations. Ten of the 17 reporting stations were above normal precipitation for the year. Cotton harvest was complete on fifty-five percent of the acreage, up one percentage point from last year but behind the five-year average of sixty percent. Cotton condition is mostly fair to good. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good. Range and pasture conditions are mostly poor to fair.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 6. Soil 39% very short, 37% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 100% yellowing, 99% previous week, 100% 2004, 99% 5-yr avg.; 100% shedding, 98% previous week, 98% 2004, 98% 5yr avg.; 99% matured, 95% previous week, 97% 2004, 82% 5-yr avg.; 95% harvested, 88% previous week, 73% 2004, 78% 5- year average. Sorghum 100% harvested, 99% previous week, 100% 2004, 100% 5- year average. Cotton 99% harvested, 95% previous week, 71% 2004, 81% 5- year average. Rice 100% harvested, 99% previous week, 99% 2004, 99% 5 - year average. Winter wheat 86% planted, 74% previous week, 37% 2004, 67% 5- yr avg.; 55% emerged, 37% previous week, 27% 2004, 43% 5-yr avg.; 8% very poor, 16% poor, 47% fair, 29% good, 0% excellent. These areas that received rain generally didn't receive enough to slow harvest. Dry conditions have slowed winter wheat germination, mergence in many areas. Some wheat fields that had emerged showed little growth due to the dry conditions. Some field work completed to prepare for spring planting. Pecan harvest began in some areas. STOCK: Livestock were reported to be in fair condition. Some cattlemen wormed, vaccinated cattle for disease prevention. Most producers were feeding hay. Cool season forages have not provided much feed as yet. Fertilizer applied to winter pastures.

CALIFORNIA: Field preparations, including pre-planting fertilization, pre-emergent herbicide application, were ongoing for fall planting of wheat, barley, and oat crops. Rice harvest was nearly complete. Rice stubble was chopped, disced under or burned before getting too wet. Cotton harvest was almost complete, and plow down continued, while some operations were considering a second pick to raise yields. Field corn harvest for silage was winding down for the season. The sugar beet harvest was also winding down in Fresno County. Sugar beet planting was complete in the Imperial Valley, with good stands reported. Many alfalfa hay fields continued to be cut, windrowed, raked, and baled, while other fields were irrigated. Alfalfa was also being green chopped, new fields of alfalfa hay, winter forage were being prepared for planting. Sudan hay was being cut and baled. Dry bean harvest continued.The prolonged raisin grape harvest was nearly complete, with a small number of open trays still in the fields. Many raisin growers were taking down terraces, leveling the drives between rows, and irrigating. Harvesting of fresh market grapes continued with varieties including Red Globe, Autumn Royal, Crimson Seedless, Christmas Rose, Ruby Seedless, Calmeria, Rougue, and Emperor. Strippings of some table grapes were being sent to wineries. Post harvest irrigation, weeding, manure and compost spreading were ongoing in fruit tree orchards. Wonderful pomegranate harvest continued in most locations, but was nearing completion in Tulare County with approximately 98% of the crop harvested. Giant Fuyu, Fuyu, Hachiya persimmons were picked and packed. Also harvested were Asian pears, Pink Lady apples, figs, and kiwifruit. Strawberry plants in the San Joaquin Valley were showing good growth. Fall strawberries were being sold at roadside stands. The Valencia orange harvest was nearly complete with most of the fruit being sold for the domestic market. The Navel orange harvest began; Varieties picked included Fukumotos, Early Becks, and Bonanza. Tangerine harvest continued with Okitsu Wase and Owari varieties. Mandarins were showing good color. The olive harvest continued across the State with good yields reported. Olive harvest in the San Joaquin Valley was approximately half completed. A small amount of late variety almonds and walnuts continued to be harvested. Tree pruning was underway. Some trees were being removed and stacked for disposal. Winter squash harvest began. Fall melon harvest continued at a slow pace in the Imperial Valley. Freezer lima bean harvest was nearly complete. The tomato harvest was winding down, and some fields were being cultivated for the next growing season. Garlic and onion fields began to emerge. In the San Joaquin Valley, green bean harvest had begun, and lettuce harvest should begin in a couple of weeks. Fall asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, garlic, okra, parsley, spinach, sweet corn were harvested. Rangeland pastures continued to be dry, however the first significant fall rain was forecast for early next week. Beef cows continued to move from higher elevation summer pastures to winter foothill pastures. Protein supplements were still being fed to cattle. Fall calving of beef cows continued. Sheep were moving into alfalfa fields in the Central Valley. Sheep were also grazing on retired farm land. Fall lambing was in full swing. Feeder lambs in the Imperial Valley were grazing in alfalfa, bermuda, and sudan fields. Cooler temperatures continued to boost milk production throughout the State. Out of State beekeepers were bringing bees into California to over-winter.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 5% very short, 20% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus. State experienced mild fall weather across the Eastern Plains, along the Front Range. The warm sunny days have helped the growth of winter wheat giving producers expectations of elevated winter grazing. Dry bean 100% harvested, 94% 2004, 99% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 86%, 78% 2004, 88% avg. Sugarbeets 81% harvested, 91% 2004, 88% avg.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 97% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 100% adequate. Corn 96% harvested for grain, 99% 2004, 93% avg. Soybeans 100% dropping leaves, 100% 2004, and 98% avg.; 48% harvested, 52% 2004, 54% avg. Barley condition 9% fair, 84% good, 7% excellent; 97% planted, 96% 2004, 90% avg. Winter wheat condition 19% fair, 74% good, 7% excellent; 78% planted, 68% avg. Pasture feeds 1% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 47% good. Other hay 4th cutting 15%, 82% 2004, 85% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 71%, 89% 2004, 94% avg.; 5th cutting 33%, 39% 2004, 42% avg. Hay supplies 42% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. No precipitation along with warm air temperatures allowed farmers to catch-up. Over 48 percent of the soybeans have been harvested, 13 percent above last week. Small grains are in good to excellent condition.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 5% very short, 18% short, 59% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 17% short, 62% adequate, 16% surplus. Rainfall range: none to 2.64 in. Ft. Pierce. Temperature average: 1 deg. above to 2 deg. below normal, major cities. Daytime highs: 70s, 80s. Nighttime lows: 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s; at least 1 low in 30s, Tallahassee. Scattered showers brought 1.00 in. or more rain, some western, central Panhandle, some southern, central Peninsula

areas; only traces recorded most other localities Peanuts: 98% harvested. Areas at risk for potential wild land fires due to lack of precipitation. Peanuts: yields lower than anticipated earlier this season, Panhandle, northern Peninsula; harvesting slowed due to cool temps, prolonging drying Suwannee County; rains, softened soils, allowed growers to finish digging, Washington County. Cotton harvest continued rapid pace, Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Cotton yields varied above average to poor, Jackson County. Soybean harvesting started, Madison County. Drier weather, Immokalee, Homestead helped drain vegetable acreage saturated by Wilma; significant delays in vegetable production expected most southern Peninsula areas. Heavy damage, losses for Miami-Dade County okra, sweet corn, snap beans, tomatoes; for most bean fields south of Lake Okeechobee; almost all sweet corn around Lake Okeechobee; peppers, watermelons, tomatoes, Immokalee. Producers in areas affected by Wilma continued salvaging older plants, replanting lost acreage; lack of labor hindered some activity. Very light amounts of sweet corn, snap beans, watermelons, cucumbers, peppers, squash, eggplant available, other central, northern parts; modest tomato amounts harvested, Quincy, other central Peninsula production regions. Rain covered complete citrus belt, most in Ft. Pierce at over 2.50 in. Canals full from Hurricane Wilma; water a problem, some southern counties. Grove owners assessing damage to trees, buildings. Barn roofs completely torn off. Fruit standards adjusted to allow growers to salvage fruit for processing. As far north as Indian River County affected by winds, especially grapefruit. Varieties packed: oranges, tangerines, grapefuit. Several citrus processing plants open. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 15% poor, 15% fair, 65% good. Cattle Condition: 10% Poor, 25% Fair, 60% Good, 5% Excellent. Panhandle, north: pasture condition very poor to good due to drought; planting of cool season forage started at locations that received rain at mid-week; on hold elsewhere due to lack of moisture for germination; cattle condition fair to excellent; livestock being fed supplemental hay. Central: range, cattle conditions mostly good. Southwest: range condition poor to good, many locations with flooded pasture. Statewide: cattle condition mostly good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Soil 27% very short, 48% short, 24% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 3% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent; 98% dropping leaves, 97% 2004, 96% avg. Sorghum 63% harvested for grain, 75% 2004, 77% avg. Cotton 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent; 97% bolls open, 100% 2004, 99% avg. Apples 89% harvested, 95% 2004, 95% avg. Hay 5% very poor, 25% poor, 45% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Pecans 4% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent; 15% harvested, 26% 2004, 24% avg. Rye 58% planted, 65% 2004, 65% avg. Other Small Grains 51% planted, 54% 2004, 53% avg. The month of November began with a small rise in temperature, a noticeable lack of rainfall. Temperatures rose from last week to average around the high 50's to low 60's this week. The small amount of precipitation seen by the state this week was isolated, as some areas received none while others received over an inch. Peanut, cotton, and soybean farmers statewide are enjoying excellent harvesting weather. Some cotton growers claim that yields and grades appear to be above normal. Conversely, the dry weather continues to cause a decline in pasture and field conditions. Activities Included: Winter wheat planting, feeding hay to livestock, irrigating vegetables, routine care of livestock and poultry. Fall crops are still being planted at a slow rate due to the lack of soil moisture. Onion planting is underway, and the transplants are doing very well.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 6% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 1% surplus. Most of the state experienced above average temperatures accompanied with rainfall during the past week. The majority of the 2006 winter wheat crop is in good condition. Field corn 68% harvested for grain, 57% 2004, 59% avg. Feed supplies are good, and livestock were reported to be in good to excellent condition as they are moved off of summer ranges. Activities Included: Harvesting sugarbeets, applying fertilizer, moving and shipping livestock.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 17% very short, 32% short, 47% adequate, 4% surplus. Light rain helped the winter wheat crop, but was not enough to replenish soil moisture, ponds, and rivers. Farmers across the state report that fall tillage activities have proven the degree of absence of moisture within topsoil. Harvest was nearly complete for corn, soybeans, and sorghum, except in Northern areas, which have about 10% of the corn crop to be harvested. In addition to completing harvest activities, farmers were hauling grain, applying anhydrous, fertilizer, tilling the fields, cleaning, putting away equipment, installing tile drainage systems, cleaning lots, barns, spreading manure, and tending livestock.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 4% very short, 21% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 11% very short, 29% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus. Several farmers have completed harvest of both corn, soybeans. Corn 89% harvested, 85% 2004, 82% avg. By area 89% of the corn acreage is harvested in the north, 88% in the central region, 93% in the south. Soybeans 96% harvested, 93% 2004, 94% avg. By area, 98% of the soybean acreage is harvested in the north, 97% in the central region, 92% in the south. Winter wheat 98% planted, 87% 2004, 94% avg.; 87% emerged, 77% 2004, 80% avg. Fall pastures continue to improve. Temperatures averaged from 6° to 12° above normal. Afternoon temperatures were mainly in the low to mid 70's during most of the week. Precipitation throughout state ranged from .32 to 1.25 inches. Activities: Included hauling grain to market, fall tillage, spreading fertilizer, lime, applying fall herbicides, cleaning, repairing equipment, and tending to livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 26% very short, 32% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 30% very short, 30% short, 38% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn Harvest Nears Completion. A week of above average temperatures, limited rainfall enabled farmers to make good progress with field activities. Slightly over 90% of the State's corn crop has been harvested. As harvest was winding down, many farmers were busy applying lime and fertilizer. About one-third of the state's fall fertilizer application was completed. Fall tillage was commonly reported as well. Few reports of anhydrous ammonia applications were received as ground temperatures remained too high this past week. Corn harvested reached 91% complete which was up 11 percentage points from a week ago and 5 percentage points ahead of normal. Field corn 16% moisture , down 1 percentage point from a week ago. Harvest corn percent moisture at 15% was equal to a week ago, but 3 percentage points lower than a year ago. Corn lodging 61% none, 27% light, 9% moderate, 3% heavy, 68% ear droppage, 68% none, 25% light, 6% moderate, 1% heavy. Fall fertilizer application 32% complete statewide which is up 6 percentage points from the 5-year average. Grain movement from farm to elevator 26% none, 29% light, 30% moderate, 15% heavy. Off-farm grain storage availability 69% short, 30% adequate, 1% surplus. On-farm grain storage availability 61% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay, roughage availability 5% short, 77% adequate, 18% surplus. The quality of hay, roughage 8% poor, 31% fair, 61% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 37% none, 32% light, 20% moderate, 11% heavy. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Weather conditions remained ideal for weaning calves. Some reports of calf sales were received.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1 . Topsoil 6% very short, 21% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 11% very short, 34% short, 55% adequate. Harvest activities winding down Hay, forage supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 84% adequate, 10% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 5% short, 87% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 37% very short, 45% short, 17% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 40% very short, 43% short, 16% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures averaged 59^{0}, 8^{0} above normal. Rainfall statewide was 0.29 in., 0.59 in. below normal. Burley tobacco 36% stripped, 45% 2004, 39% avg. Stripped tobacco condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 12% excellent.

Farmers report hauling water to barns to help the curing process due to the lack of humidity. Winter wheat 90% planted, 51% 2004, 74% avg. Pasture feeds 18% very poor, 36% poor, 34% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Pasture condition deteriorating due to the lack of rain. Corn and soybean harvests remained ahead of last year and average.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil 53% very short, 35% short,nd 12% adequate. Pecans 39% harvested, 25% last week, 42% 2004, 38% avg. Sugarcane 19% very poor, 36% poor, 42% fair, 3% good; 39% harvested, 30% last week, 37% 2004, 40% avg. Sweet potatoes 96% harvested, 89% last week, 78% 2004, 85% avg. Wheat 35% planted, 20% last week, 36% 2004, 43% avg. Wheat 8% emerged, 3% last week, 15% 2004, 25% avg. Livestock 6% very poor, 27% poor, 48% fair, 16% good, 3% excellent. Vegetable 24% very poor, 44% poor, 27% fair, 5% good. Pasture, Range 29% very poor, 46% poor, 24% fair, 1% good.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 6% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 10% short, 86% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 93% harvested for grain, 90% 2004, and 90% avg. Soybeans 100% dropping leaves, 97% 2004, 97% avg.; 60% harvested, 54% 2004, and 57% avg. Barley condition 5% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent; 93% planted, 96% 2004, 94% avg. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent; 65% planted, 81% 2004, 76% avg. Pasture feeds 3% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Other hay 4th cutting 60%, 87% 2004, 91% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 93%, 90% 2004, 91% avg.; 5th cutting 32%, 37% 2004, 46% avg. Hay Supplies 8% very short, 19% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Drier weather has allowed for soybean harvest to proceed at fast rate. Soybean harvest is well underway with over 60% harvested, 8% above last year, 3% above last year.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Subsoil 20% very short, 44% short, 33% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 16% very poor, 27% poor, 37% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Hay 4th cutting 94%, 94% 2004, 92% avg. Apples 95% harvested, 100% 2004. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.45 inches southeast Lower Peninsula to 2.50 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 3 degrees above normal eastern Upper Peninsula to 9 degrees above normal south central Lower Peninsula. Corn harvest nearly complete, except where storage a problem. Soybean harvest mostly complete. Alfalfa cutting nearly complete. There were unfavorable drying conditions for week. For sugarbeets, harvest progress slowed due to warm conditions which prevented additional stockpiling. Heavy rains this past week have caused some concerns about getting remaining beets out of ground before it freezes. Winter wheat planting mostly completed. Emergence good where plenty of rain. In dry areas, emergence spotty or planting never occurred. Fruit harvest complete throughout State. Growers engaged fall cleanup activities. Vegetable growers continued to harvest some vegetable crops. Carrot and onion harvests nearing completion. Potato harvest completed. Squash harvest for processing moved along.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 88% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 17% moisture, 22% 2004, 17% avg. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Eighty-eight percent of the corn, sunflower harvest was completed by Sunday, running ahead of the 5-year average. Corn 17% moisture is in line with the 5-year average. Producers are moving forward with fall tillage, fertilizer applications. Isolated, wet fields in the east central part of the State have slowed corn harvest.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil 81% very short, 17% short, 2% adequate. Cotton 99% harvested, 88% 2004, 87% avg. Soybeans 100% harvested, 100% 2004, 94% avg. Sweetpotatoes 98% harvested, 86% 2004, 94% avg. Cattle 19% very poor, 39% poor, 19% fair, 18% good, 5% excellent. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in Mississippi, there were 6.6 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending November 6, 2005. Minimal relief arrived during the week as isolated showers fell over parts of the state, but the rain received did not help to alleviate the need for precipitation. With the exception of cotton, sweetpotatoes, most row crops have been harvested. Dairy, beef cattle desperately need a good rain to perk up pasture, forage growth. Grazing time continues to be hampered and there is growing concern that the current hay supply will not hold out until the end of winter.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 12% very short, 28% short, 58% adequate, 2% surplus. Drier weather in the northern third of the State, in the Bootheel allowed harvest to continue ahead of normal and well ahead of last year. The corn harvest ranged from 91% to 94% complete in the northern third to virtual completion in the southern two-thirds of the State. The soybean harvest ranged from 85% in the east-central district to 94% in the Bootheel, 95% in the south-central district. The remainder of the State was between 89% and 93% harvested . Cotton 97% harvested, grain sorghum harvest was 92% complete. Winter wheat seeding varied by area from 78% complete in the central district to 97% in the northeast, 96% complete in the Bootheel. The wheat crop was 70% emerged and in mostly fair to good condition. Pasture feeds 15% very poor, 23 % poor, 38% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent, virtually unchanged from a week earlier. Stock water supplies 18% very short, 25% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Precipitation for the week averaged 0.79 inch, with the central, east-central, southwest and south-central districts all receiving over an inch of rainfall.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.1 . Topsoil 3% surplus, 4% 2004, 60% adequate, 53% 2004, 28% short, 31% 2004, 9% very short, 12% 2004. Subsoil 2% surplus, 1% 2994, 38% adequate, 28% 2004, 38% short, 32% 2004, 22% very short, 38% 2004. During the week ending November 6th, temperatures ranged from highs in the upper 60s to lows in the mid- teens. There was moderate to heavy precipitation across the state. Rapelje had the high temperature of 68 degrees. West Yellowstone, Harlem tied for the low temperature of 14 degrees. Seeley Lake received the most moisture last week with 1.56 inches of precipitation. Winter wheat 88% emergence, 94% 2004, condition 1% very poor, 0% 2004, 2% poor, 3% 2004, 42% fair, 22% 2004, 43% good, 66% 2004, 12% excellent, 9% 2004. This week range, pasture feed conditions reported 7% very poor, 22% 2004, 15% poor, 27% 2004, 42% fair, 31% 2004, 29% good, 16% 2004, 7% excellent, 3% 2004. Ranchers have moved 84% of cattle, calves, 83% 2004, 89% of sheep, lambs, 87% 2004, off summer ranges. Ranchers are providing supplemental feed to 19% of cattle, calves, 21% 2004, 20% of sheep and lambs, 22% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 15% very short, 35% short, 50% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 23% very short, 35% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Another week without measurable precipitation allowed harvest to progress with attention now turning to fall tillage operations. Lack of bin space is still a producer concern, in some cases has caused final harvest to slow until more storage space becomes available. Temperatures rangedfrom $1^0$to 9^0 above normal. Unseasonably warm temperatures, lack of precipitation has drawn down soil moisture levels in many central and southern counties.

NEVADA: Temperatures continued above normal through out the week. Only small amounts of rain fell during the week, however light snow fell at high elevations. Ely recorded .01 inch of precipitation, Elko .08 inch, Winnemucca .05 inch, Reno a trace was reported, while Las Vegas continued to be dry. Crop season was over in most areas. Cattle, lamb shipping continued. Onion packing, potato processing were ongoing. Activities: Weed control, cattle, lamb shipping, equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 28% adequate, 72% surplus. Subsoil 38% adequate, 62% surplus. Pasture feeds 2% very poor, 13% poor, 46% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent.

Maine Potatoes 97% harvested, 100% 2004, 100% average; condition fair/good. Massachusetts Potatoes 99% harvested; 100% 2004; 100% average; condition good/fair. Maine Oats 99% harvested, 100% 2004, 100% average; condition fair/good. Maine Barley 99% harvested, 100% 2004, 100% average; condition fair/good. Field Corn 99% harvested, 100% 2004, 100% average; condition excellent/good in VT, and good/fair elsewhere. Hay 3rd crop 95% harvested, 100% 2004, 99% average; condition good/fair. Apples 99% harvested, 100% 2004, 100% average; condition good/excellent in VT and good/fair elsewhere. Cranberries 96% harvested, 100% 2004, 99% average; size average/below average; condition good. Daytime temperatures throughout the week remained above average for this time of the year. Northern areas, higher elevations saw a mix of rain and snow on Tuesday evening, but most of the state remained fairly dry throughout the week until Sunday evening, when a strong storm system brought heavy rain, lightning across the region. Farmers took advantage of this week's weather to finish field work chores. Most area farm stands are now closed until Christmas tree season. Many pumpkins were left out in fields, on farm stands as this year's crop was plentiful. Most the state orchardists completed apple harvest and were busy this week marketing their crop. Grain corn was picked where field conditions were dry enough, more progress was made last week on the last acreage for corn silage harvest. Potato growers in northern Maine reported soil moisture is too high to harvest the last of the potatoes. Activities Included: Cleaning up fields, spreading manure, lime on fields, soil testing fields for next season, picking up plastic mulch, drip tape, trellis stakes, irrigation equipment, finishing haying, haylage chopping, flail mowing under apple trees, spreading bait to control voles in orchards, taking down broadleaf tobacco and cleaning and putting away farm equipment.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil 80% adequate, 20% surplus. Activities Included: Planting of fall crops, field, orchard cleanup, and fixing equipment. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week. Temperatures were above normal for most of the week. Corn, soybean harvest continued where possible. Harvest of fall vegetables continued. There was a report of lettuces displaying damage due to rainfall. Apple harvest continued. Pasture was rated in mostly fair to good condition.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 18% very short, 28% short, 54% adequate. Experienced a warm, dry week. The only measurable precipitation was .05 inches at Roy on the 31st. Temperatures for the week averaged 8^0 above normal for the state. Afternoon temperatures hit the low, mid 80s mid-week at many locations in the east and south Wind damage 4% light, 1% moderate. Freeze damage 26% light, 1% moderate, 1% severe. Farmers are finishing up harvesting as the weather gets colder. Alfalfa was in mostly fair to excellent condition, 6th cutting complete 97%, 7th cutting complete 58%. Cotton was in fair to excellent condition, 100% of bolls opening, 38% harvested. Corn for grain 100% harvested. Sorghum was in mostly fair to good condition, with 85% mature, 19% harvested for grain. Wheat was in mostly fair to good condition. Peanuts 81% harvested. Lettuce was fair to excellent with 65% harvested. Red chile was in mostly fair to excellent condition with 58% harvested. Fall onions were in good to excellent condition. Pecans were in fair to excellent condition. Ranchers continue marketing their calves, preparing for the winter months. Cattle conditions 1% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 28% excellent. Sheep 5% very poor, 8% poor, 44% fair, 16% good, 27% excellent. Range, pasture feeds 7% very poor, 15% poor, 34% fair, 29% good and 15% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil 55% adequate, 45% surplus. Pasture feeds 4% very poor, 37% poor, 33% fair, 24% good, 2% excellent. Corn for grain 60% harvested. Soybeans 60% harvested.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Soil 19% very short, 36% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Activities Included: Planting small grains, cutting hay, harvesting cotton, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, sorghum and soybeans. Activities included; Preparing for Christmas tree harvest, tending livestock, general farm maintenance. Much of the State continues to experience abnormally dry conditions with little rainfall again this week. However, the dry weather allowed for an increase in farm activity.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 1% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 4% surplus. Harvest conditions were excellent for most of the state during the week. Corn for grain, sunflower harvest advanced rapidly. Precipitation fell across parts of the state on Thursday, which halted harvest progress, fieldwork. Livestock producers continued to market spring calves, move livestock feed to winter feeding areas. Stockwater supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 0% very short, 9% short, 81% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 73% harvested for grain, 76% 2004, 72% avg. Soybeans 92% harvested, 86% 2004, 92% avg. Winter wheat 91% emerged, 85% 2004, 86% avg. Livestock conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Pasture feeds 3% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 18% excellent. This past week has been mostly dry, which has allowed growers to concentrate on the corn, soybean harvest. Corn harvest continues to be delayed in some areas of Northwest state because grain elevators are full. Some elevators have stopped accepting grain until they can free up storage space. The first killing frost of the fall was reported in the Northwest region. Activities Included: Harvesting of corn, soybeans, planting of winter wheat, reporting to FSA, hauling grain, shelling corn, hauling manure, fall plowing, applying lime and herbicides.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 22% very short, 41% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 34% short, 47% adequate. Oats 9% poor, 56% fair, 35% good; 90% seedbed prepared, 88% last week, 90% 2004, 90% avg.; 60% planted, 51% last week, 51% 2004, 54% avg.; 53% emerged, 50% last week, 48% 2004, 49% average. Sorghum 97% mature, 93% last week, 80% 2004, 92% average. Soybeans 97% mature, 95% last week, 93% 2004, 94% avg.; 79% harvested, 77% last week, 63% 2004, 76% average. Peanuts 97% dug, 91% last week, 79% 2004, 83% avg.; 84% combined, 73% last week, 59% 2004, 64% average. Alfalfa hay 4% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent; 6th cutting 59%, 57% last week, 42% 2004, 8% average. Livestock 25% fair, 71% good, 4% excellent; Pasture, Range 10% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Livestock conditions were mostly good. Livestock marketings were rated as average. Death loss of cattle, livestock insect activity was mostly light. Feeder steers less than 800 pounds were $119.02 per cwt., a $2.62 increase from last week. Feeder heifers less than 800 pounds were $110.04 per cwt., a $1.50 increase from last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil 32% short, 51% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 35% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 90% planted current week, 84% previous week, 97% previous year, 93% avg.; 64% emerged current week, 38% previous week, 86% previous year, 65% avg. Weather: Inclement weather put a halt to most field activity last week. Most areas received precipitation five or more days last week. Astoria/Clatsop, Tillamook, & Detroit Lake received the most rain last week of 7.7, 8.9, & 8.5 inches respectively. High temperatures were in the fifties, sixties across most of the State; some stations reported highs in the seventies. Low temperatures ranged from 25^0 in Christmas Valley, Worden, Prairie City to 44^0 in Portland. Field Crops: Activities Included: Pesticide, fertilizer applications to grass seed fields. A few hay producers were still putting up hay, were not yet finished. Hay sales for winter feed supplies were active last week. Topsoil moisture was in excellent condition after this week's rains. Vegetables: Most fall vegetable crops are now harvested. Broccoli picking continues in Washington County. There are still some straggler fields of onion,

potatoes in Malheur County. Powdery mildew was reported on some pumpkim fields. Fruits, Nuts: Most fruit has been harvested statewide except for late season wine grapes. Hazlenut harvest is complete for many growers. There have been a lot of blanks this year in addition to mold from recent years.Nurseries, Greenhouses: Christmas tree harvest has begun. Greenhouses that grow holiday plants were still busy getting them grown, ready. There were still many fall decorative plants available at outlets. Nurseries were busy getting things ready for winter. Livestock, Range, Pasture: Fall pastures continued to turn green in many areas across the State. In eastern state, late-season growth continued as rain helped improve pastures. Cattle producers were busy sorting, weaning with some spring calves going to auction. Livestock were reported in good condition with supplemental feeding in most areas.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil 7% short, 85% adequate, 8% surplus. Fall plowing complete, 88% 2004, 77% avg. Corn 82% harvested, 73% 2004, 69% avg. Barley 95% emerged, 98% 2004, 93% avg. Winter wheat 86% planted, 92% 2004, 93% avg.; 71% emerged, 78% 2004, 78% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 67% harvested, 54% 2004, 61% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting complete 95%, 93% 2004, 91% avg. Apples 90% harvested, 100% 2004, 97% avg. Grapes 100% harvested, 100% 2004, 98% avg. Quality of hay made 6% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 45% good, 23% excellent. Pasture feeds 13% very poor, 21% poor, 40% fair, 22% good, 4% excellent. Activities Included: Plowing, haymaking, harvesting apples, grapes, planting barley, wheat, harvesting corn, harvesting soybeans, and finishing alfalfas fourth cutting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Soil 7% very short, 42% short, 51% adequate. The highest official temperature reported was 82^0 at Pageland, Pritchardville, Ft. Moultrie, Sandhill on November 6. The lowest official temperature reported was 28^0 at Cheraw on the morning of October 31. For the week, the State average temperature was 2^0 above normal. The heaviest 24-hour rainfall reported was 0.02 inches at Kingstree on November 1. The average Statewide rainfall for the period was 0.0 inches. Sorghum 100% matured, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 92% harvested, 91% 2004, 91% avg. Cotton 99% open bolls, 99% 2004, 98% avg.; 61% harvested, 61% 2004, 56% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 99% turning color, 98% 2004, 97% avg.; 86% leaves dropped, 83% 2004, 84% avg.; 70% mature, 63% 2004, 65% avg.; 31% harvested, 28% 2004, 29% avg.; 5% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 22% poor, 59% fair, 18% good. Apples 95% harvested, 98% 2004, 98% avg. Rye 45% planted, 68% 2004, 61% avg.; 32% emerged, 50% 2004, 46% avg. Oats 48% planted, 67% 2004, 63% avg.; 36% emerged, 48% 2004, 46% avg. Winter wheat 37% planted, 49% 2004, 38% avg.; 27% emerged, 39% 2004, 28% avg. Barley 55% planted, 74% 2004, 71% avg.; 35% emerged, 57% 2004, 51% avg. Livestock 2% poor, 30% fair, 66% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts 95% harvested, 89% 2004, 90% avg. Pecans 45% harvested, 41% 2004, 40% avg.; 7% poor, 67% fair, 26% good. Sweet potatoes 88% harvested, 94% 2004, 96% avg. Winter grazings 70% planted, 87% 2004, 78% avg.; 50% emerged, 76% 2004, 63% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 12% very short, 25% short, 61% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 29% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 3% very short, 7% short, 82% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 16% very short, 24% short, 58% adequate, 2% surplus. Sorghum 98% harvested-grain , 75% 2004, 89% avg. Sunflower 100% mature, 0%, 99% 2004, 100% avg. Sunflower 90% harvested, 45% 2004, 81% avg. Cattle condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Activities Included: Row crop harvest, baling crop residue, fall tillage, moving hay, grain, fertilizing, machinery maintenance, weaning calves, moving cattle to field residue, caring for livestock, manure hauling, and repairing fences.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 45% very short, 43% short, 12% adequate. Subsoil 33% very short, 47% short, 20% adequate. Winter wheat 78% seeded, 31% 2004, 59% avg.; 37% emerged, 24% 2004, 32% average. Burley tobacco 58% stripped, 60% 2004, 52% average. Pastures 27% very poor, 26% poor, 33% fair, 14% good. Cattle 2% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Lack of moisture continues to delay pasture growth, tobacco market preparations, winter wheat germination. Livestock producers were feeding hay, some were hauling water. Activities Included: Watering nursery crops, making land improvements, soil sampling. Temperatures averaged above normal last week, while rainfall continued to be well below normal across the State, ranging from a little more than a half inch to no rain.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Weather conditions were generally stable, dry across the state during the week. In early week, a few light showers crossed the state, but very little accumulations were reported, delays in harvest operations were minimal. Above normal temperatures, light winds, dry soils were reported across the state which promoted steady increases in harvest activities. Record high temperatures were reported in several locations as the week progressed. Replanting was active in some areas, however some producers were cautious about the prospects of losing two crops this season, were waiting on adequate moisture levels before replanting. The remainder of the state remained unseasonably dry. Planting of small grains continued in many areas, especially behind earlier harvested crops. Emergence was variable due to the dry conditions. Irrigation was active and in these locations crop development was considered good. Range, pastures received some relief where rain occurred. Other areas remained dry, pasture decline was ongoing. In these areas, supplemental feeding was necessary, lack of adequate hay supplies was forcing many producers to reduce their herds. Water available for livestock continued to decrease in the driest locations. Small Grains: Land preparation, planting continued, but slower than in earlier weeks. In areas that have received recent rains, growth, development was somewhat improved, however dry winds were removing soil moisture at a rapid rate. Emergence on earlier planted fields was variable and in some areas grains that were planted over a month ago were still sitting in dry soils. Irrigation was very active in areas where possible. Problems with army worms continued in some locations. Wheat condition 59% normal compared with 91% 2004. Oat condition 33% normal. Cotton: Harvest and pre-harvest activities continued at a rapid pace across the Plains, other remaining locations. A few delays occurred in areas where rain fell, however harvest resumed as drying occurred. Harvest was being completed in many areas of the Plains with the continued dry weather pattern. Cotton condition 76% normal, compared with 79% 2004. Corn: Harvest activities continued across the Plains, portions of North State. Some minor delays were reported due to rain. Harvest was completed in many locations, land preparation for next year's crops was underway. Sorghum: Harvest remained active across many areas of the Plains, North Central State. A few delays were reported due to rain, however drying out occurred quickly, harvest resumed. Peanuts: Harvest, preparation for harvest were moving ahead at a rapid pace in remaining areas across the state. Some producers were forced to harvest early as the result of the hard freeze the previous week. Peanut condition 83% normal, compared with 79% 2004. Soybeans: Harvest continued across areas of the Plains, in a few other remaining locations. A few harvest delays were reported, however drying out occurred quickly, harvest was able to resume. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans. In the Rio Grande Valley, fall melons, onions, tomatoes, cabbage were making good progress. Spinach planting was mostly completed. Early planted cabbage harvest began in some locations. Sugarcane harvest was active during the week. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, early planted cabbage, green beans, spinach made good progress. Irrigation remained necessary in all locations. In East State, sweet potato harvest remained active. Pecans: Harvest activity increased across the state, but a few delays were reported in areas that received light rain. Many dryland orchards were experiencing lighter than normal crops as the result of the abnormally dry growing season. Livestock, Range, Pasture Report: Dormancy in warm season grasses continued as the result of earlier cold temperatures, short day length. Emergence of cool season grasses varied depending on availability of adequate soil moisture. Pasture conditions were a major

concern statewide as the dry trend continued. In areas where irrigation was possible many producers were able to turn livestock into small grain fields that were planted for grazing. Supplemental feeding continued to increase across the state. Hay supplies were extremely low in the majority of areas, many producers continued to reduce herd size to compensate for the lack of adequate feed. Water available for livestock continued to demonism in most areas of the state. Hauling water to livestock continued to be necessary for some producers. Army worm populations continued to rise in a few areas.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil 2% very short, 33% short, 65% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter Wheat 87% emerged, 92% 2004, 81% avg. Corn 100% mature, 98% 2004, 99% avg.; 37% harvested (grain), 62% 2004, 67% avg. Alfalfa seed 100% harvested, 85% 2004, 94% avg. Cattle, calves moved from summer range 100%, 96% 2004, 99% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 69% good, 22% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved from summer range 100%, 97% 2004, 99% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 78% good, 15% excellent. Range, Pasture 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 6% short, 90% adequate, 4% surplus. Apples 100% harvested, 98% 2004, 98% avg. Temperatures continued to decline last week. Wind, rain showers mixed with sunny weather allowed farmers and ranchers 6.4 days suitable for field work compared to 5.8 days the previous week. Most farmers were happy to receive the rain, but it is slowing the drying process for corn. Grain corn harvest is under way while silage corn harvest has wrapped up in most counties. Activities Included: Corn grain harvest, winter wheat planting, weaning and shipping cattle to market. Northern counties reported corn grain harvest has been slow due to high moisture levels. Additionally in the north, some farmers are planting the last of their winter wheat. The fall grain that has emerged looks good and is in the proper stage for heading into the winter months. Overall, everything looks great, everyone is ready for a good winter season. Livestock were in good condition. Most producers were happy with the amount of fall feed they have on their operations due to the good water year. Calves are being weaned and shipped to market. Sheep are down in the alfalfa fields.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 9% very short, 27% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 34% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. The week ending November 6, 2005 was dry with unseasonably warm temperatures. The average temperature for the Commonwealth was 54.5 degrees, the average total rainfall was .01 inches. Many producers continued harvesting soybeans and peanuts. Nearly 57% of the state's soybeans are harvested, 95% of the peanuts are combined. Barley seeding is nearing completion with 94% planted. About 60% of the state's wheat crop has been seeded. It was reported that some producers are getting one last cutting of hay. Many cattle farmers are marketing their spring born calves. Activities Included: Soil sampling, applying lime, fertilizers, repairing farm equipment, cutting stalks, and continuing fall calving.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 6% very short, 14% short, 56% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil 17% very short, 32% short, 38% adequate, 13% surplus. Irrigation water supplies were 5% very short, 6% short, 88% adequate, 1% surplus. The highest temperature in the state was 68 degrees in Walla Walla Region. The lowest temperature in the state was 26 degrees in Omak AP and Yakima AP. Winter wheat conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 38% fair, 42% good, 15% excellent; 99% planted, 90% emerged. Potatoes 94% harvested. Corn conditions 3% fair, 45% good, 52% excellent; 55% harvested for grain. Crops, fall pastures, rangeland, moisture conditions benefitted from the significant rainfall throughout the state, but delayed corn, potato harvests. Storms, frosts, hard freezes were reported in some areas. Some growers have not finished seeding for winter wheat. Fieldwork was winding down with the exception of Christmas tree growers who began harvest of Noble fir in mid-week. Range, pasture feeds 4% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Calves continued being weaned, moved to market. Apple harvest came to an end for many producers. U-Pick pumpkin season also ended. Raspberry producers trimmed and tied canes whenever weather permitted.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 3% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus compared with 2004 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn 76% harvested, 76% 2004, 70% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 70% harvested, 63% 2004, 70% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions 1% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent; 85% planted, 85% 2004, 87% 5-yr avg.; 61% emerged, 58% 2004, 61% 5-yr avg. Hay 3rd cutting complete 90%, 2004, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 21% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 13% fair, 81% good, 5% excellent. Activities Included: Applying lime to fields, cleaning up debris, making fence repairs due to the recent snowstorm in the northern sections of the state, cutting hay, feeding livestock, plowing fields, harvesting corn and soybeans.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil 6% very short, 26% short, 65% adequate, 3% surplus. Harvest Helped by Warm Weather. Above average temperatures and little rainfall until the weekend helped harvest progress remain above 5-year averages. Average temperatures were 6 to 8^{0} above normal. Low temperatures were in the 30s, while highs were in the 60s in most locations. Rainfall totals last week ranged from 0.30 in Eau Claire to 1.26 inches in Madison. Corn 72% harvested for grain, 50% 2004, 63% 5-year average. Weather conditions helped corn harvest advance rapidly. Reports on yields have varied across the state, but most have said they have been better than expected. Yields have been reported as average to below average in eastern areas of the state. Growers in the southwest reported yields above average. Several reporters have stated concerns over storage space for the crop. Soybean 96% harvest, higher than 79% 2004, 90% 5-year average. Harvest is getting closer to completion in most locations. Soybean yields have also been reported as variable. However, many reporters have said that yields are better than expected. Pasture feeds 6% very poor, 20% poor, 36% fair, 32% good, 6% excellent. Fall tillage was 45% complete, above 41%2004, 39% 5-year average. The warmer temperatures, dry soil conditions helped tillage progress during the week. Dry soils have also helped reduce compaction. Winter wheat is in good shape with the recent rains. Cranberry harvest is finishing up in most areas. Apple harvest is almost complete with a report of an average crop. Farmers were busy applying manure and baling corn stalks for bedding.

WYOMING: Dry beans 99% combined, 94% 2004, 98% 5-year average. Corn 63% harvested, 33% 2004, 63% 5-yr avg.; condition 5% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 47% fair, 52% good. Sugarbeets 96% harvested, 91% 2004, 97% 5-year average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 96%, 94% 2004, 97% 5-year average. Hay, roughage supplies 2% short, 72% adequate, 26% surplus. Cattle condition 24% fair, 69% good, 7% excellent. Sheep condition 18% fair, 76% good, 6% excellent. For the week ending Friday, November 4th, temperatures averaged above normal and ranged from 2.4^{0} above normal in Afton to 9.9^{0} above normal in Torrington. The high temperature was 75 in Wheatland and the low was 8 in Big Piney. Precipitation was below normal except in Jackson. The most precipitation was reported in Jackson with 0.57 inches followed by Afton with 0.30 inches and Evanston with 0.14 inches

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 30 - November 5, 2004

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather in eastern Europe facilitated fieldwork but reduced moisture for emerging winter grains, while rain further alleviated drought on the Iberian Peninsula.

FSU-WESTERN: Dry weather aided autumn fieldwork in most areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Cool, wet weather in Turkey slowed fieldwork.

SOUTH ASIA: Heavy showers in southern India favored emerging winter crops.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Showers promoted winter grain emergence and establishment.

SOUTH AFRICA: Beneficial rain covered the main eastern summer crop areas, but dryness persisted in the western corn belt.

AUSTRALIA: Wet weather in eastern Australia interrupted winter grain harvesting, but boosted soil moisture and improved irrigation supplies for summer crops.

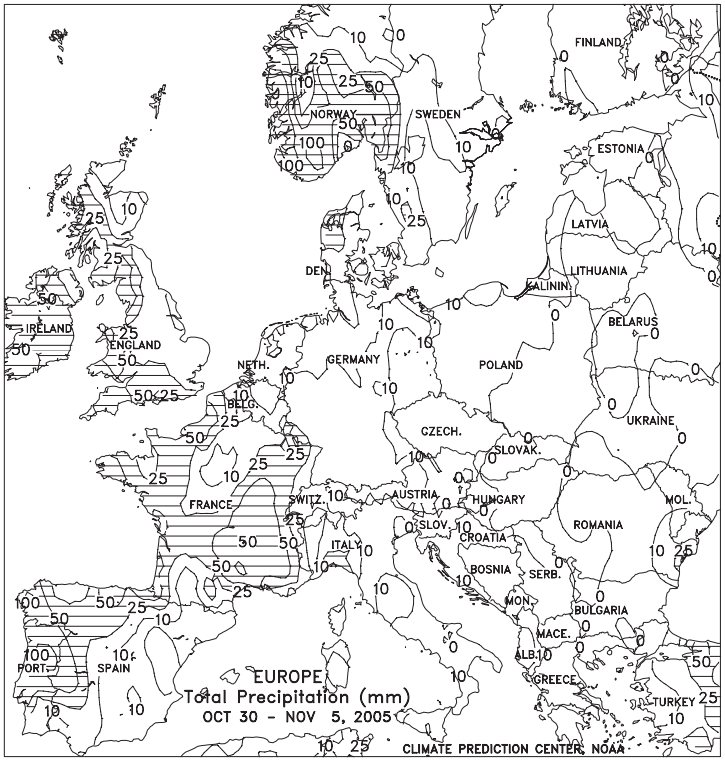
EASTERN ASIA: Dry weather allowed for the completion of winter wheat planting and the start of winter rapeseed planting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Typhoon Kai-Tak caused flooding in central Vietnam, while monsoon showers continued in Java.

MEXICO: Seasonable warmth and dryness aided maturation and harvesting of summer crops.

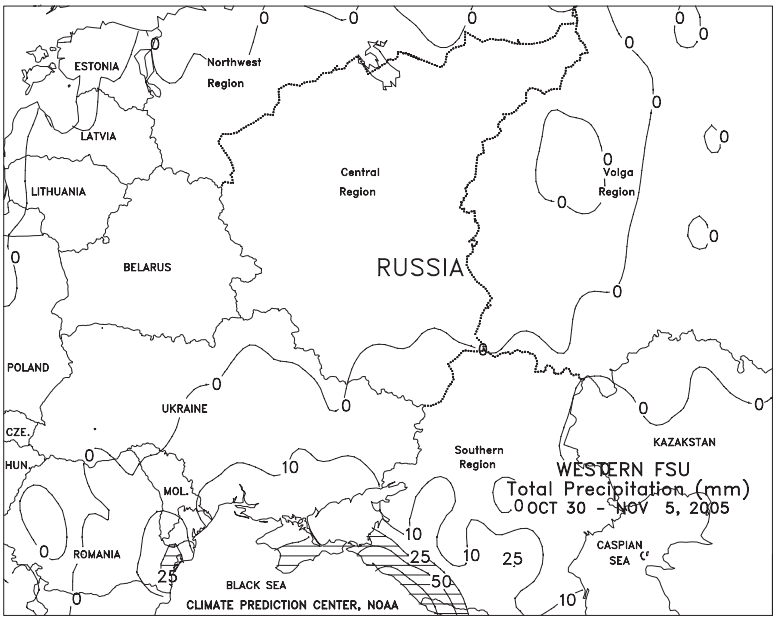
BRAZIL: Drier weather brought some relief to unharvested winter wheat in the south, but showers increased moisture for soybean establishment in the center-west region.

ARGENTINA: Cool weather and lingering patches of dryness hampered winter wheat development and fostered additional delays in summer crop planting.



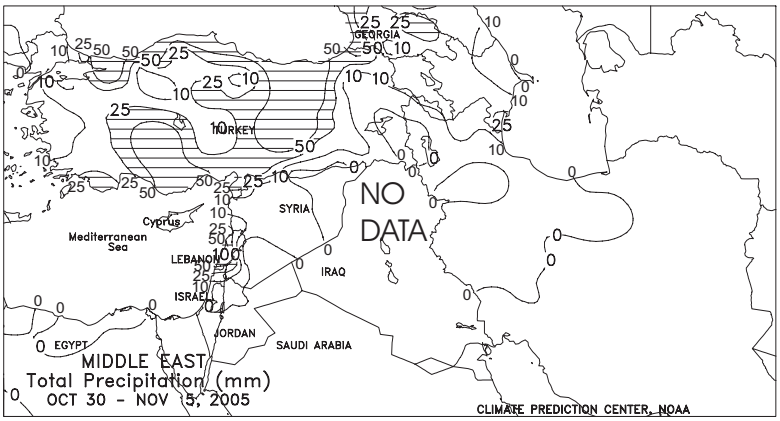
EUROPE

For the 4th consecutive week, wet conditions in western Europe contrasted with increasing dryness in eastern growing areas. Persistent dryness across the Baltics, Poland, and southeastern Europe accelerated summer crop harvesting and promoted winter grain planting. In Poland, however, recent dryness (less than 50 percent of normal rainfall since mid-August) has depleted topsoil moisture for recently planted winter grains. In Germany, warm weather (4-7 degrees C above normal) coupled with widespread showers (10-20 mm) promoted winter wheat emergence and establishment. Meanwhile, a series of slow-moving fronts brought widespread, locally heavy rain (30-120 mm) to northern portions of Portugal and Spain as well as western and southern France, further alleviating drought and providing much-needed moisture for winter grains. Dry weather in southern and eastern Spain promoted fieldwork following several weeks of welcomed rain. In northern Europe, light to moderate showers (10-30 mm) slowed fieldwork but maintained adequate moisture supplies for winter grain planting and establishment. Elsewhere, dry weather across Italy and the Czech Republic promoted summer crop harvesting.



FSU-WESTERN

Dry weather prevailed in most areas, aiding autumn fieldwork for summer crop harvesting, fall tillage, and fertilizer applications. Reports from Ukraine as of November 4 indicated that corn, sugar beets, and sunflowers were 84, 95, and 99 percent harvested, respectively. Reports from Russia as of November 7 indicated corn, sugar beets, and sunflowers were 69, 94, and 95 percent harvested, respectively. Light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) were confined to southern Ukraine and the southwestern portion of the Southern Region, resulting from a storm that moved across the Black Sea. The precipitation in these areas boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain establishment. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal across most of Russia. Winter grains in northern Russia continued to slip into dormancy. Weekly temperatures averaged slightly below normal in western Ukraine and slightly above normal in eastern Ukraine. Winter wheat in most of Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia continued to develop prior to dormancy. Continued unseasonably mild weather is needed in these areas to ensure that winter wheat becomes sufficiently established before entering dormancy. In cotton areas of Central Asia, unseasonably warm, dry weather continued to aid cotton harvesting. Reports from Uzbekistan as of November 3 indicated that the cotton harvest was nearing completion.

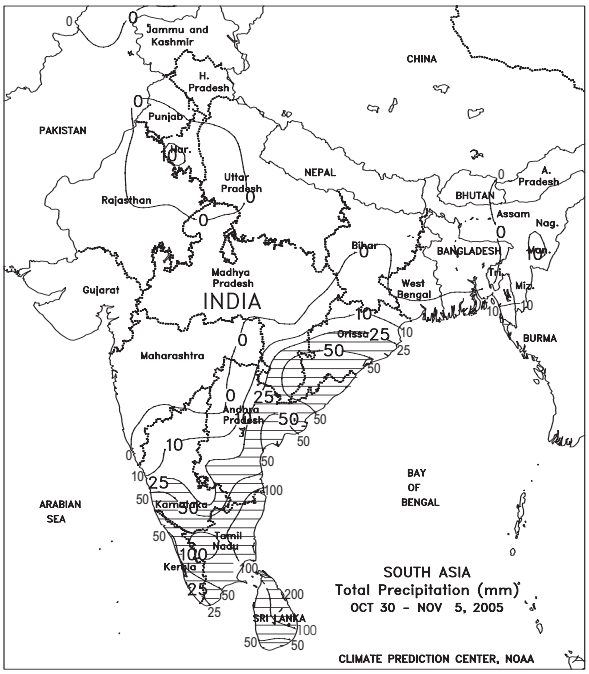


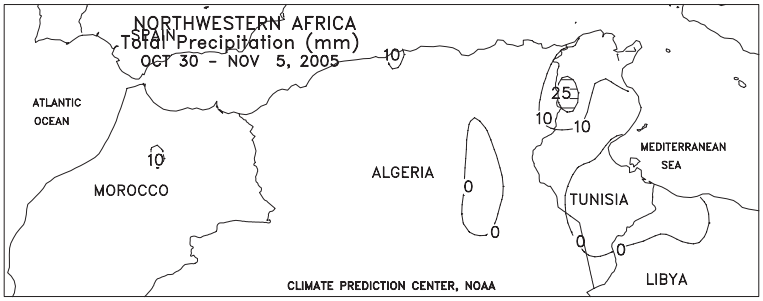
MIDDLE EAST

Cool, wet weather in Turkey and along the Mediterranean coast contrasted with warm, mostly dry conditions in eastern growing areas. In Turkey, a stationary upper-air disturbance brought widespread rain and high-elevation snow (10-80 mm of liquid equivalent) along with below-normal temperatures (3-6 degrees C below normal), slowing or halting fieldwork but increasing irrigation reserves. Light to moderate showers (5-50 mm) also spread into coastal portions of Syria, Lebanon, and Israel, providing moisture for winter grains. Farther east, mostly dry, warm weather (3-5 degrees C above normal) prevailed across Iran, Iraq, and central and eastern Syria, although a few light showers (less than 10 mm) in northwestern Iran provided the first moisture of the season to recently planted winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA

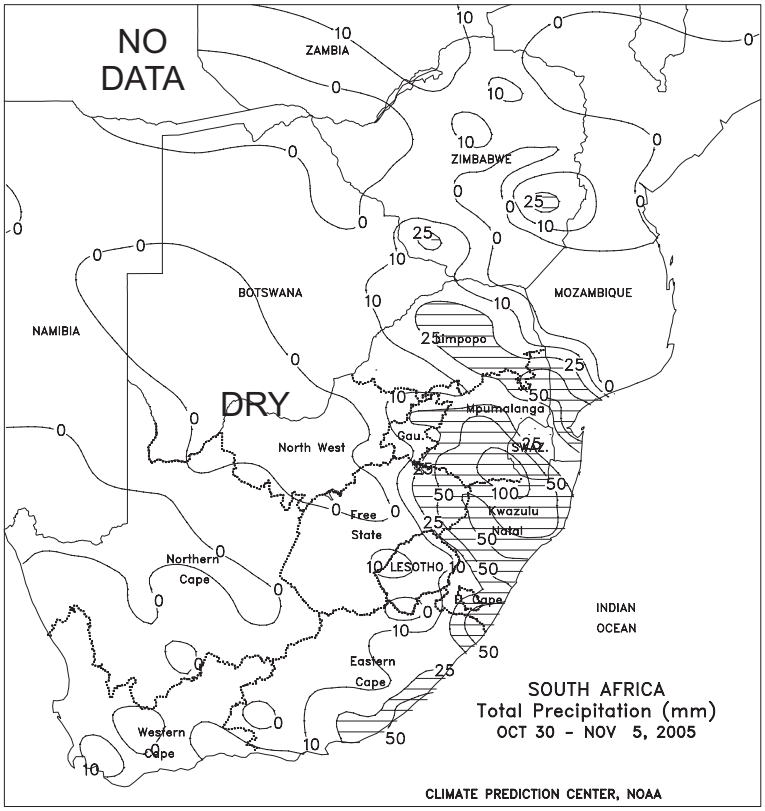
Seasonally dry weather prevailed across central and northern India, while locally heavy showers lingered across southern and southeastern growing areas. A 2nd week of favorable dryness in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting. Dry weather in Bangladesh and northeast India allowed flood recovery to continue following last month's torrential rain. In contrast, a pair of weak tropical disturbances brought locally heavy showers (50-230 mm) to Tamil Nadu as well as coastal portions of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, flooding low-standing fields and halting fieldwork. Elsewhere, seasonally dry weather across northern India and Pakistan favored summer crop maturation and harvesting.





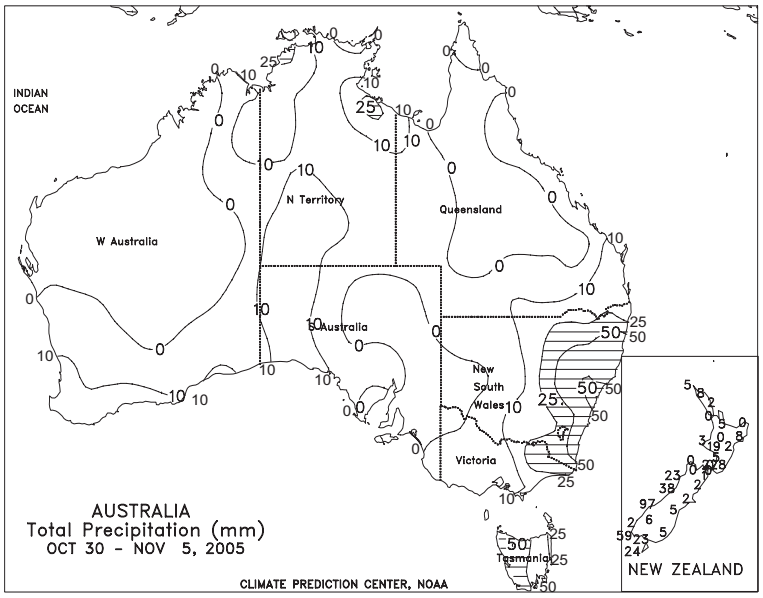
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Warm, showery weather favored winter grain establishment across much of the region. After last week's respite, widespread, albeit light showers (2-10 mm) returned to much of the region, maintaining adequate topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence and development. Heavier showers (10-30 mm) in Tunisia increased moisture reserves, while pockets of dryness in northeastern Algeria promoted fieldwork but reduced topsoil moisture. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal across much of the region, with daytime highs reaching into the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C in the primary winter grain areas.



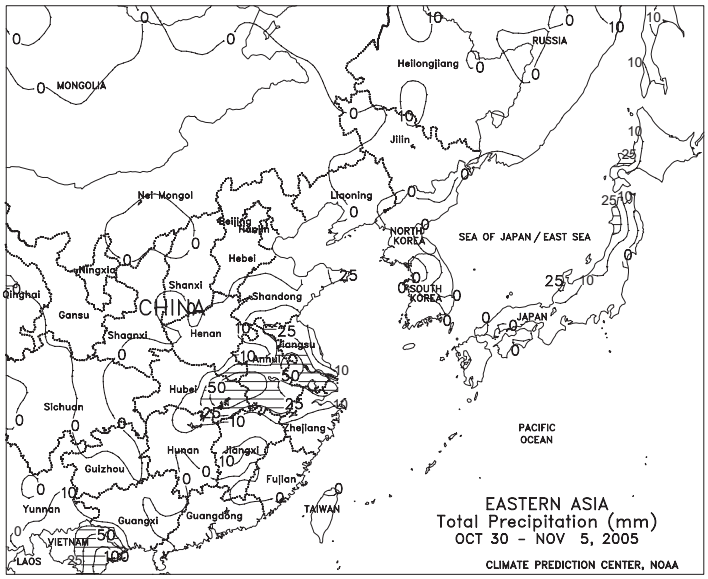
SOUTH AFRICA

Moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) increased topsoil moisture for the establishment of corn and other summer crops in eastern Free State and neighboring areas of Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal. The rain also benefited sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, and lighter rainfall (10-25 mm or more) overspread Limpopo and Eastern Cape. However, dry weather continued in western sections of the corn belt (North West, central Free State, and much of Gauteng), where topsoil moisture remained limited for germination. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C or more above normal (highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C, nearing 40 degrees C in the traditionally warmer areas) throughout the corn belt and adjacent agricultural areas, maintaining unseasonably high losses of soil moisture through evaporation. In Western Cape, mostly dry, seasonably mild weather aided winter crop harvesting but kept irrigation demands of seasonal fruits and vegetables at expected levels.



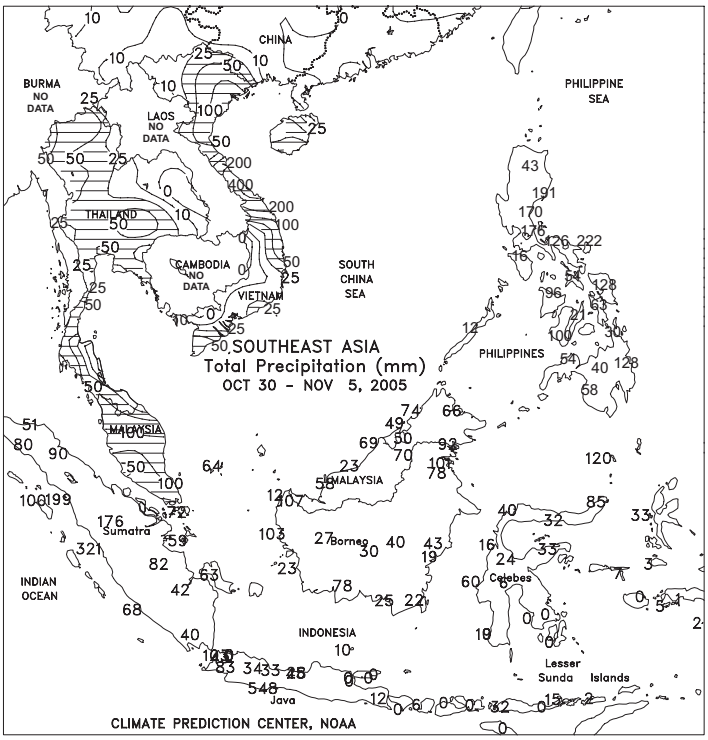
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, light showers (1-4 mm) in the north had little impact on winter grain maturation and harvesting, while heavier showers (4-12 mm) farther south maintained soil moisture for immature winter crops. In South Australia, Victoria, and southwestern New South Wales, mostly dry (less than 3 mm) weather aided winter grain maturation and early harvesting. In contrast, wet weather (10-50 mm, locally more) in central and northern New South Wales and extreme southern Queensland soaked maturing winter grains, interrupting harvesting and increasing concerns about crop quality. Despite the negative affects on winter wheat and barley, the wet weather was beneficial for summer crops, boosting topsoil moisture for dryland cotton and sorghum and increasing reservoir levels for irrigated crops. Temperatures in eastern Australia averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C above normal, while in western Australia, temperatures averaged about 2 to 3 degrees C below normal.



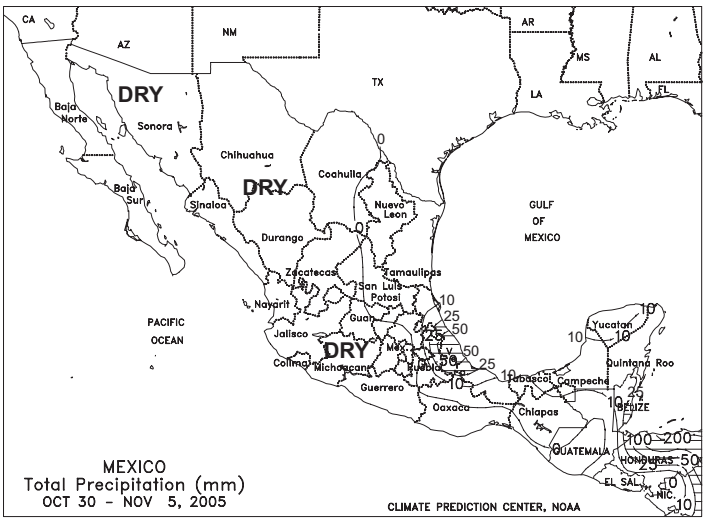
EASTERN ASIA

Mostly dry weather prevailed across winter grain and oilseed areas. Winter wheat planting was likely complete on the North China Plain, while winter rapeseed planting began. Soil moisture on the North China Plain remained favorable for germinating to emerging winter wheat. Showers (25-100 mm) were confined to an area from southern Jiangsu to eastern Hubei. Mild weather (temperatures 3-5 degrees C above normal) continued throughout most winter growing areas, aiding crop development. Dry weather also prevailed on the Korean peninsula and in Japan.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Typhoon Kai-Tak moved north along the Vietnamese coast before making landfall near the Red River Delta. The storm brought heavy rain (100-400 mm) to central Vietnam, stalling coffee harvesting and causing flooding. Rainfall was less intense (50-100 mm or more) along the Red River Delta. In Thailand, widespread showers (25-50 mm) maintained moisture supplies for vegetative 2nd season rice but slowed main-season rice maturation and harvest. The seasonal trade winds continued to bring heavy showers (50-200 mm) to the eastern Philippines, slowing rice harvesting but improving moisture conditions for winter crops and reservoirs. In Malaysia and Sumatra, heavy rain (50-400 mm) provided excessive moisture to oil palm and likely disrupted pollination of reproductive crops. Seasonal showers (50-200 mm) in Java improved moisture conditions for main-season rice transplanting.

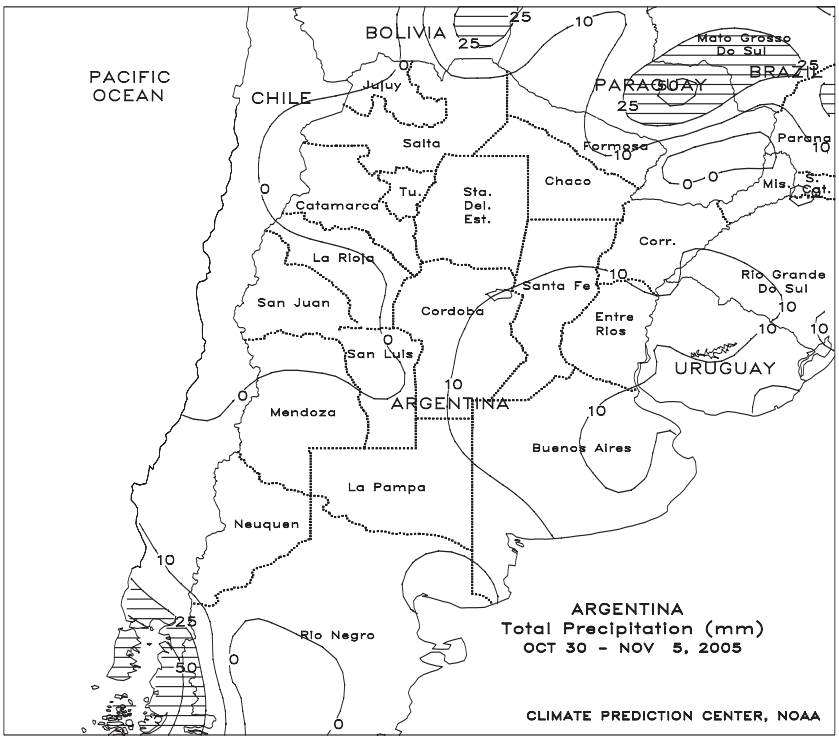


MEXICO

Mostly dry, seasonably warm weather aided maturation and drydown of corn and other summer crops on the southern plateau. Dry weather elsewhere in the south, including the Yucatan Peninsula, favored unharvested coffee and sugarcane. The exception was Veracruz, where locally heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) disrupted seasonal fieldwork. Dry unseasonably warm weather (1-3 degrees C above normal) dominated central and northern Mexico, aiding winter wheat planting but maintaining high irrigation requirements.

BRAZIL

Mostly dry, albeit cool weather (rainfall totaling less than 10 mm, temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C below normal) brought needed relief to unharvested winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul, which has been plagued in recent weeks by excessive rainfall. In contrast, moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) increased moisture for soybean establishment in major production areas from Parana northward through the center-west region. In soybean areas of the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia), scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) helped to condition fields for planting. Warmth and dryness elsewhere in the northeast promoted fieldwork in coastal sugarcane and cocoa plantations, but the continuation of dry weather generally increased irrigation demands for other types of agriculture. According to independent analyst Safras e Mercado, soybeans were 29 percent planted nationally as of November 4, compared with 33 percent last year. In Parana, planting reportedly jumped 23 percentage points (36 percent complete, compared with 51 percent last year) as the southern drying trend spurred fieldwork delayed by earlier wetness.



ARGENTINA

Unseasonable dryness persisted across the southern winter wheat belt (La Pampa and southern Buenos Aires), further limiting moisture for crops in or nearing reproduction. Near- to below-normal temperatures also hampered wheat development, with temperatures at or below freezing (-2 to 0 degrees C) on several mornings in key growing areas of southern Buenos Aires. The unusually late frost in those locations raised concern for yields, but the relatively early stage of development of most southern crops helped to mitigate potential crop damage. Elsewhere in central Argentina, cool, showery weather (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C below normal, 10-25 mm of rainfall) slowed development of reproductive to filling winter wheat and likely renewed delays in summer crop planting after the previous week's heavy rainfall. According to Argentina's Agricultural Secretariat, corn and sunflowers were 62 and 61 percent planted, respectively, as of November 3, and soybeans were 21 percent planted. Planting delays due to dryness were reported in the driest locations of La Pampa and Buenos Aires.

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