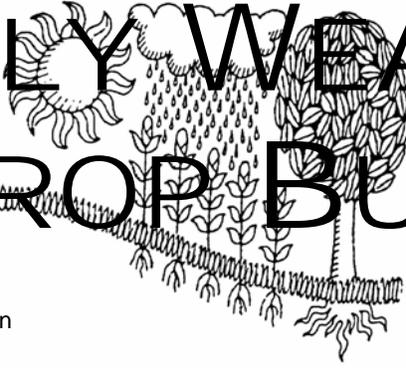
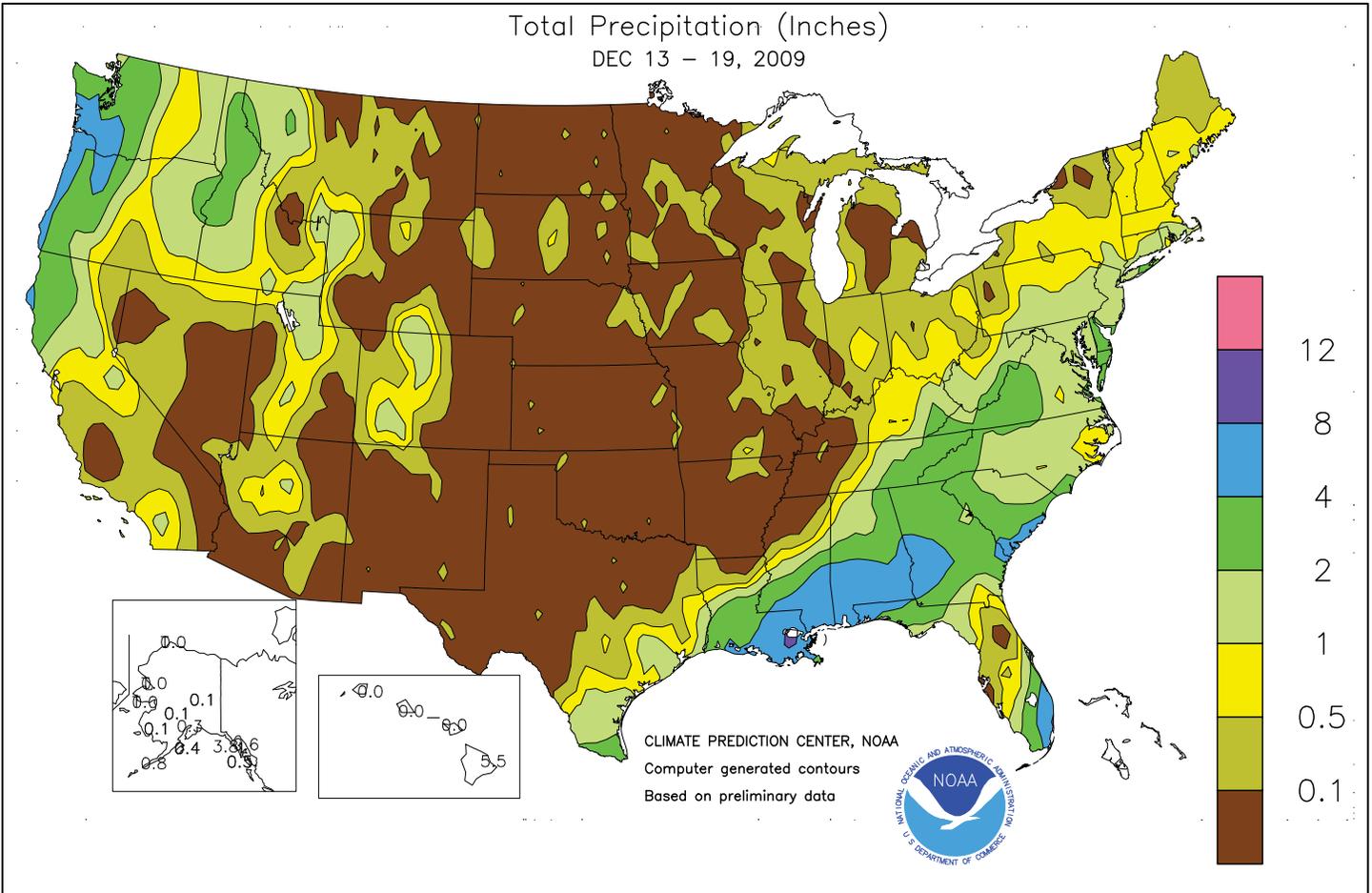


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



HIGHLIGHTS

December 13 - 19, 2009

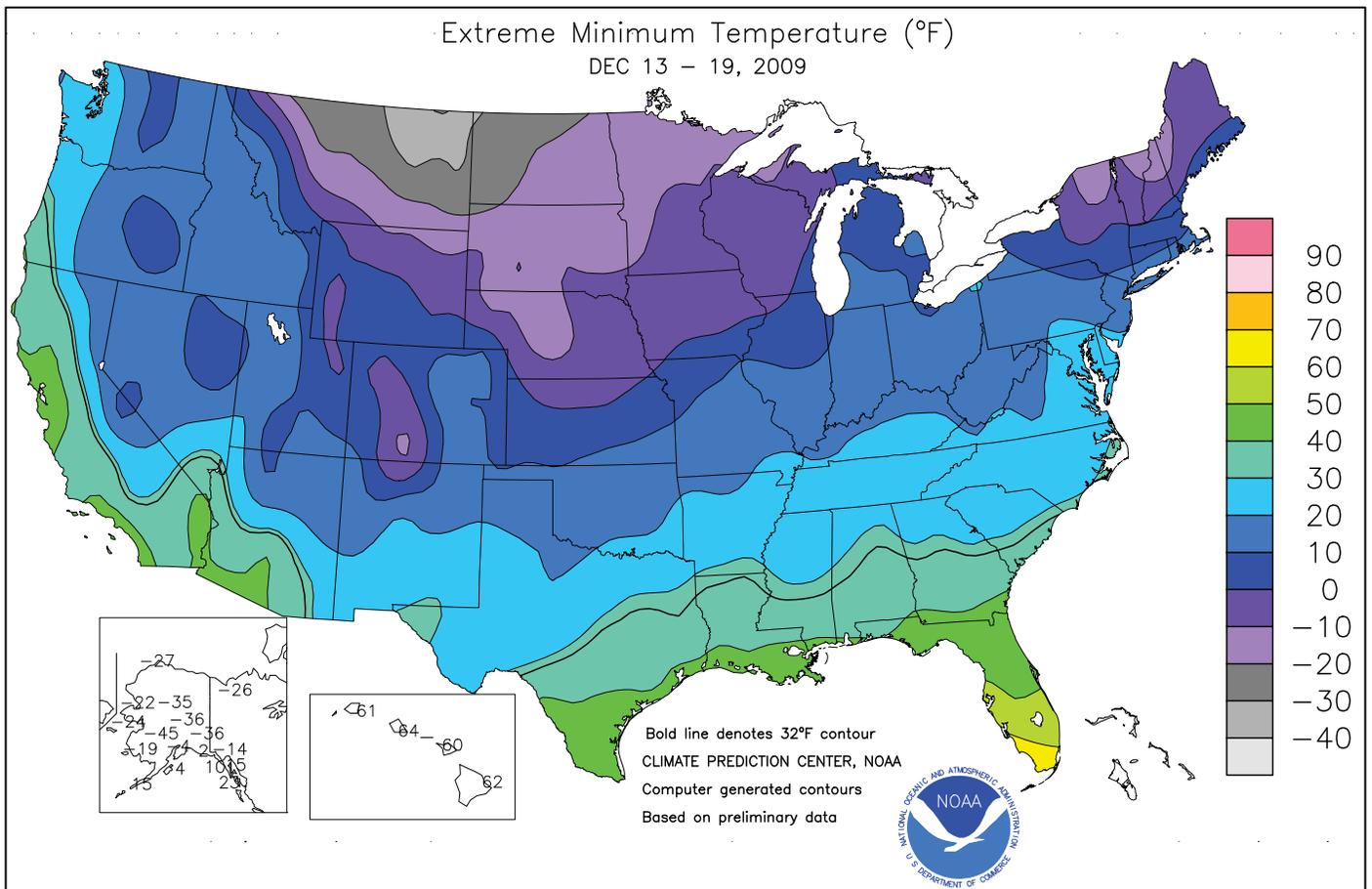
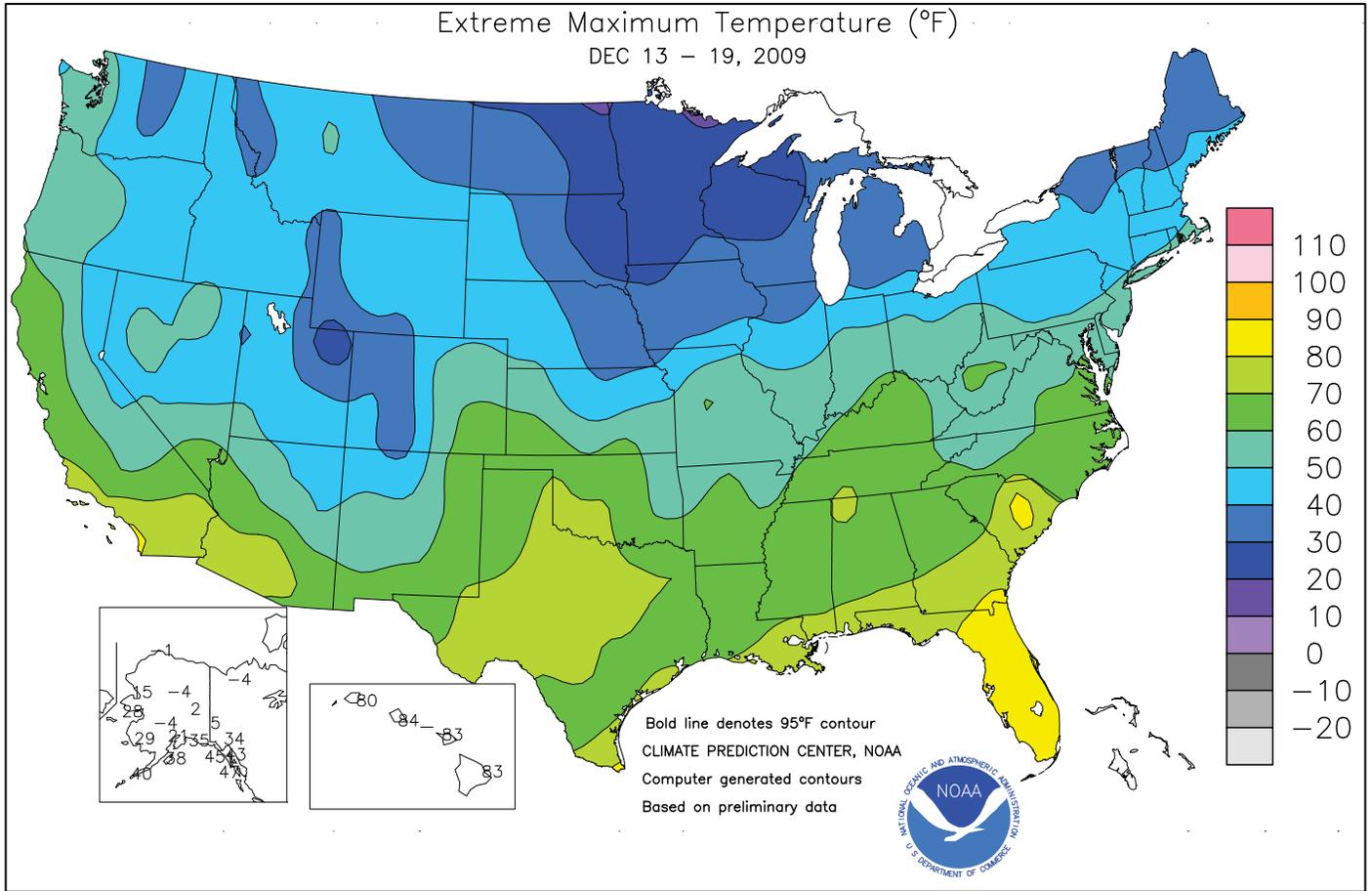
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For the second time in less than 2 weeks, a major winter storm took aim on the U.S. However, the latter storm developed across the **South** and **East**, allowing blizzard recovery efforts to continue across the **central Plains** and the **upper Midwest**. In the **Southeast**, late-week downpours caused local flooding and indefinitely halted late-autumn fieldwork, including cotton harvesting. Farther north, an historic early-season snow storm blanketed the **Mid-Atlantic States** with as much as 1 to 2 feet of snow, paralyzing pre-holiday travel. Farther west,

(Continued on page 3)

Contents

Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps.....	2
Temperature Departure Map.....	3
December 15 Drought Monitor & U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook	4
Snow Cover Map & Record Reports.....	5
Satellite Images of Snow Cover Following Recent Storms	6
Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office.....	7
National Weather Data for Selected Cities.....	8
National Agricultural Summary & Crop Progress Tables.....	11
International Weather and Crop Summary & November Temperature/Precipitation Maps	12
Bulletin Information & Selected Eastern Snowfall Records, December 18-20	40

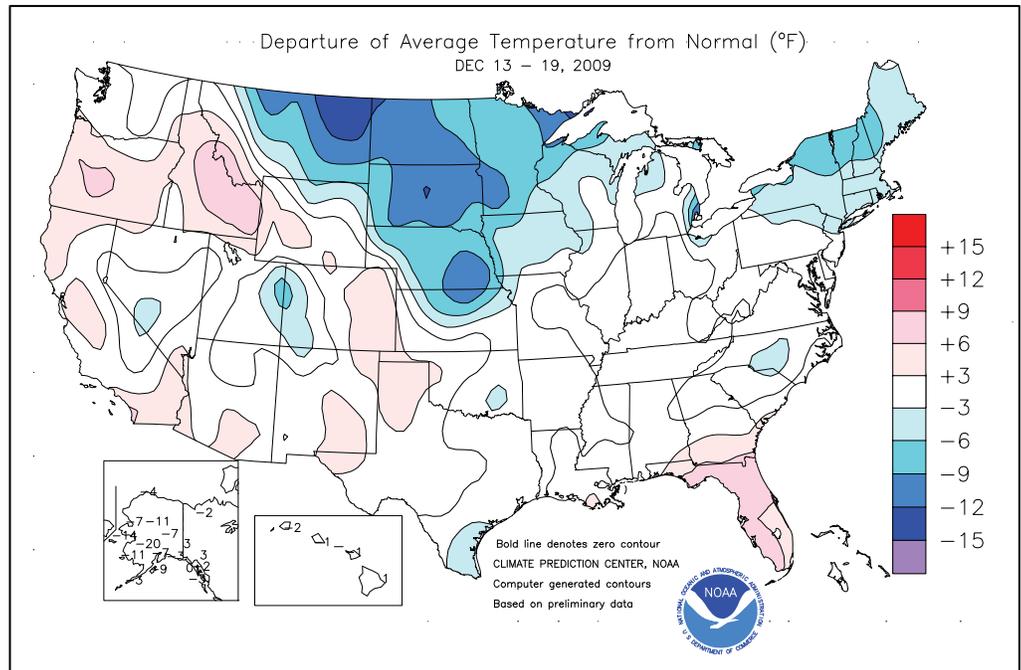


(Continued from front cover)

final corn harvesting inched ahead across the **Midwest**, hampered by wet conditions in the **central Corn Belt** and a substantial snow cover in the **northern and western Corn Belt**. However, milder weather aided **upper Midwestern** livestock stressed by the previous week's blizzard. Meanwhile, milder, mostly dry weather prevailed across the **nation's mid-section**, although a deep snow cover persisted on the **east-central Plains**. Concerns related to developing dryness in winter wheat areas continued across portions of the **southern High Plains**. Elsewhere, much of the **West** also experienced a return to mild, dry weather, although rain and snow showers lingered in the **Northwest**. **Western** fieldwork activities included final cotton harvesting in **Arizona**. During the second half of the week, milder air overspread the **western U.S.**, where weekly temperatures were generally within a few degrees of normal. Meanwhile, chilly conditions in the **Northeast** held temperatures as much as 5 to 10°F below normal. Bitterly cold weather persisted during the early-to mid-week period across the **northern Plains**, where readings of -20 to -40°F were reported. On December 15, sub-zero readings were common as far south as **northern Kansas**. However, a widespread snow cover across the **northern and central Plains** helped to insulate winter wheat.

Very cold weather continued early in the week across the **north-central and northwestern U.S.**, resulting in daily-record lows in locations such as **Moses Lake, WA** (2°F on December 13), and **Jordan, MT** (-40°F on December 14). On December 15, lows plunged to -37°F in **Simpson, MT**; -30°F in **Havre, MT**; and -28°F near **Harrold, SD**. In **Grand Island, NE**, temperatures remained low enough to secure the coldest December 1-15 period since 1972. **Grand Island's** temperature averaged 14.3°F (13.2°F below normal) from December 1-15, compared to 10.2°F during the same period in 1972. In stark contrast, record-setting warmth continued across **Florida's peninsula**, where highs included 86°F (on December 13) in **Vero Beach** and 85°F (on December 15) in **Miami**. Farther north, however, enough cold air settled across the **Northeast** toward week's end to induce a daily record-tying low of 13°F (on December 18) in **Bridgeport, CT**.

Early in the week, rain continued in the **Southeast**, while heavy snow blanketed the **Great Basin** and the **Intermountain West**. In **Utah's Wasatch Range**, December 11-14 snowfall included 56 inches at **Brighton Crest** and 45 inches at **Alta**. Daily-record snowfall totals for December 13 reached 9.0 inches in **Stanford, MT**, and 6.6 inches in **Ely, NV**. Meanwhile in **Georgia**, December 12-15 rainfall totals included 5.22 inches in **Columbus** and 3.60 inches in **Savannah**. Similarly in **Louisiana**, December 11-15 rainfall reached a phenomenal 14.44 inches in **New Orleans** and 3.01 inches in **Baton Rouge**. With additional rainfall on December 17-18 of 2.45 inches in **New Orleans** and 2.70 inches in **Baton Rouge**, respective month-to-date totals surged to 24.93 and 12.37 inches. At the **New Orleans International Airport**, the previous wettest December occurred in 1977, when 10.77 inches fell, while the previous wettest month occurred in May 1995, when 21.18 inches fell. December rainfall records were also established in several other **Southeastern** locations, including downtown **Charleston, SC** (9.72 inches; previously 5.53 inches in 1976); **Savannah, GA** (10.00 inches; previously, 9.44 inches in 2007); **Columbus, GA** (12.02 inches; previously, 9.39 inches in 1953); and **Mobile, AL** (13.77 inches; previously, 13.09 inches in 1853). **Columbus** also established a record for its wettest year (78.60 inches, or 168 percent of normal, through



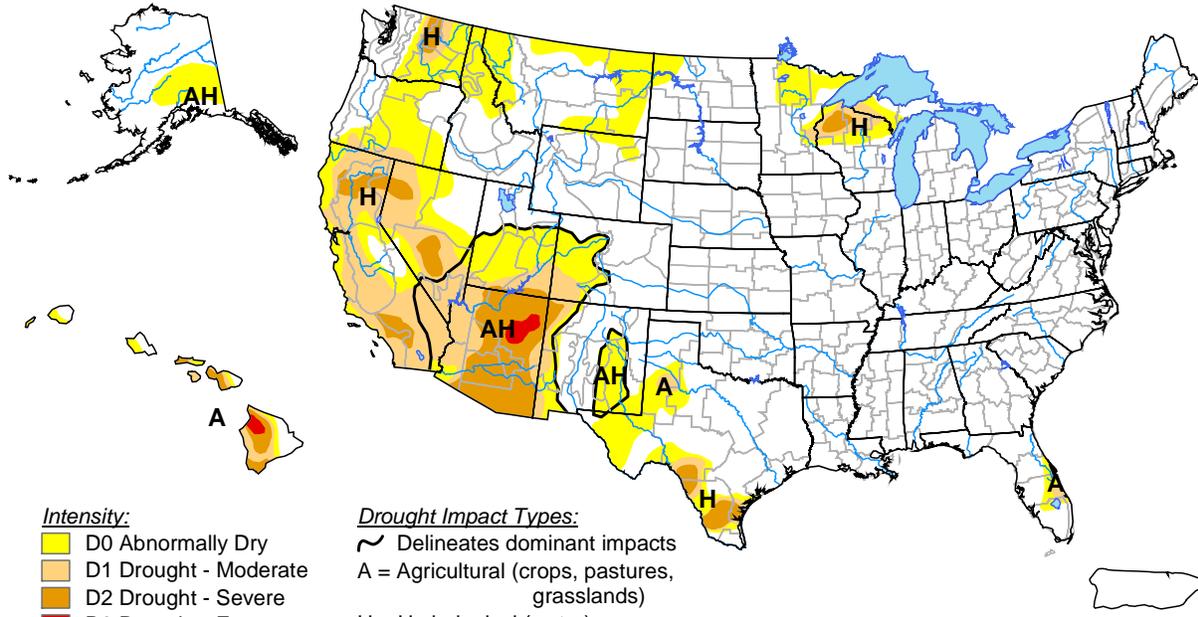
December 19), surpassing the 1964 annual standard of 73.22 inches. By December 16, heavy rain developed across **southern Texas**, where daily records included 2.93 inches in **McAllen** and 2.86 inches in **Brownsville**. Two days later, heavy snow developed in the **southern Appalachians** and spread northeastward. On December 18, **Asheville, NC**, received 10.1 inches of snow, a record for the date. December 19 became the snowiest December day on record in several **Mid-Atlantic** locations, including **Philadelphia, PA** (22.5 inches); **Baltimore, MD** (20.5 inches); and **Washington, DC** (15.0 inches). December 18-20 storm-total snowfall at those three locations climbed to 23.2, 21.1, and 16.4 inches, respectively. **Philadelphia** (23.2 inches on December 19-20) experienced its second-highest single-storm total, behind 30.7 inches during a January 1996 event. In **West Virginia**, **Elkins** set an all-time snowfall record for a 24-hour period (20.7 inches on December 18-19), eclipsing 18.8 inches on January 7-8, 1996. Similarly on **Long Island**, the **Brookhaven National Laboratory** (26.3 inches on December 19-20) noted its highest single-storm total on record, edging the Blizzard of 1978 total of 23.0 inches. Wind gusts during the storm were clocked to 48 m.p.h. (on December 19) at **Wallops Island, VA**, and 61 m.p.h. (on December 20) in **Nantucket, MA**.

In **Hawaii**, a period of mostly dry weather ended late in the week across windward locations. On the **Big Island**, for example, **Hilo** netted a daily-record rainfall of 7.92 inches on December 19. During a 48-hour period on December 18-20, **Big Island** totals reached 11.50 inches in **Laupahoehoe** and 8.42 inches in **Piipihonua**. On **Oahu**, however, **Honolulu** last received measurable rainfall on December 3, leaving its month-to-date total at 0.73 inch (43 percent of normal). Similarly, December 1-19 rainfall totaled just 0.04 inch (1 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**. Farther north, there was a gradual transition to mild, stormy weather in much of **Alaska**. However, weekly temperatures averaged as much as 20°F below normal across the **Alaskan interior** due to lingering cold. Temperatures in **McGrath** rebounded from a low of -45°F on December 19 to a daily-record high of 43°F on December 21. Elsewhere, **Fairbanks** received 5.7 inches of snow from December 14-18, while **Bettles** (7.9 inches on December 18) reported a daily-record total. During the same period, a record-setting snow storm unfolded in **southern Alaska** at **Valdez**, where 77.0 inches fell from December 14-17. With a 38.7-inch snowfall on December 15, **Valdez** experienced its second-snowiest day on record behind 47.5 inches on January 16, 1990. **Valdez** also noted its second-snowiest 3-day period, with 68.2 inches from December 14-16, behind only 74.6 inches on February 4-6, 1996.

U.S. Drought Monitor

December 15, 2009

Valid 7 a.m. EST



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



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

Released Thursday, December 17, 2009

Author: Michael Brewer/Liz Love-Brotak, NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

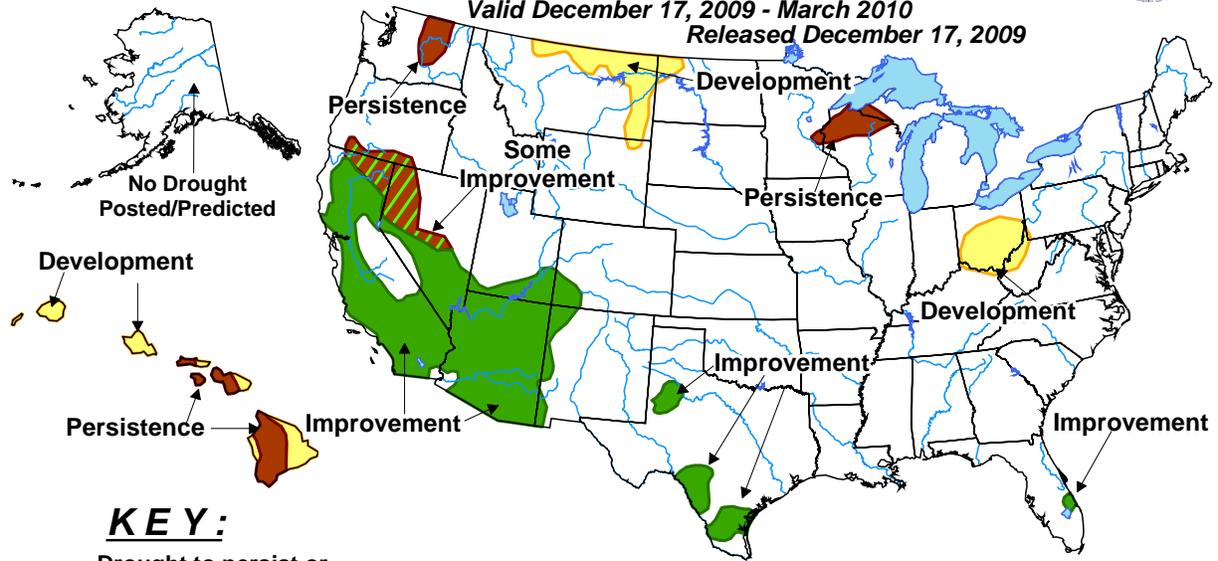


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

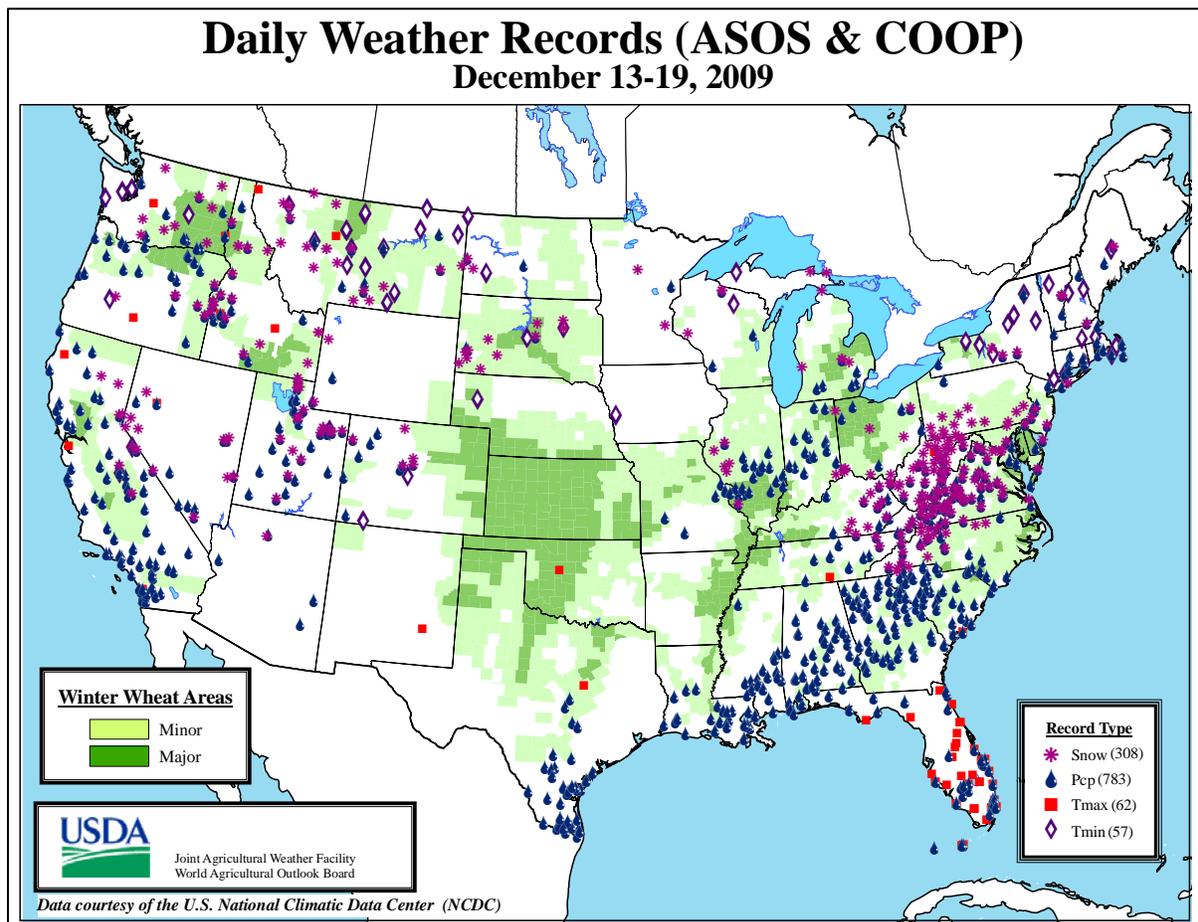
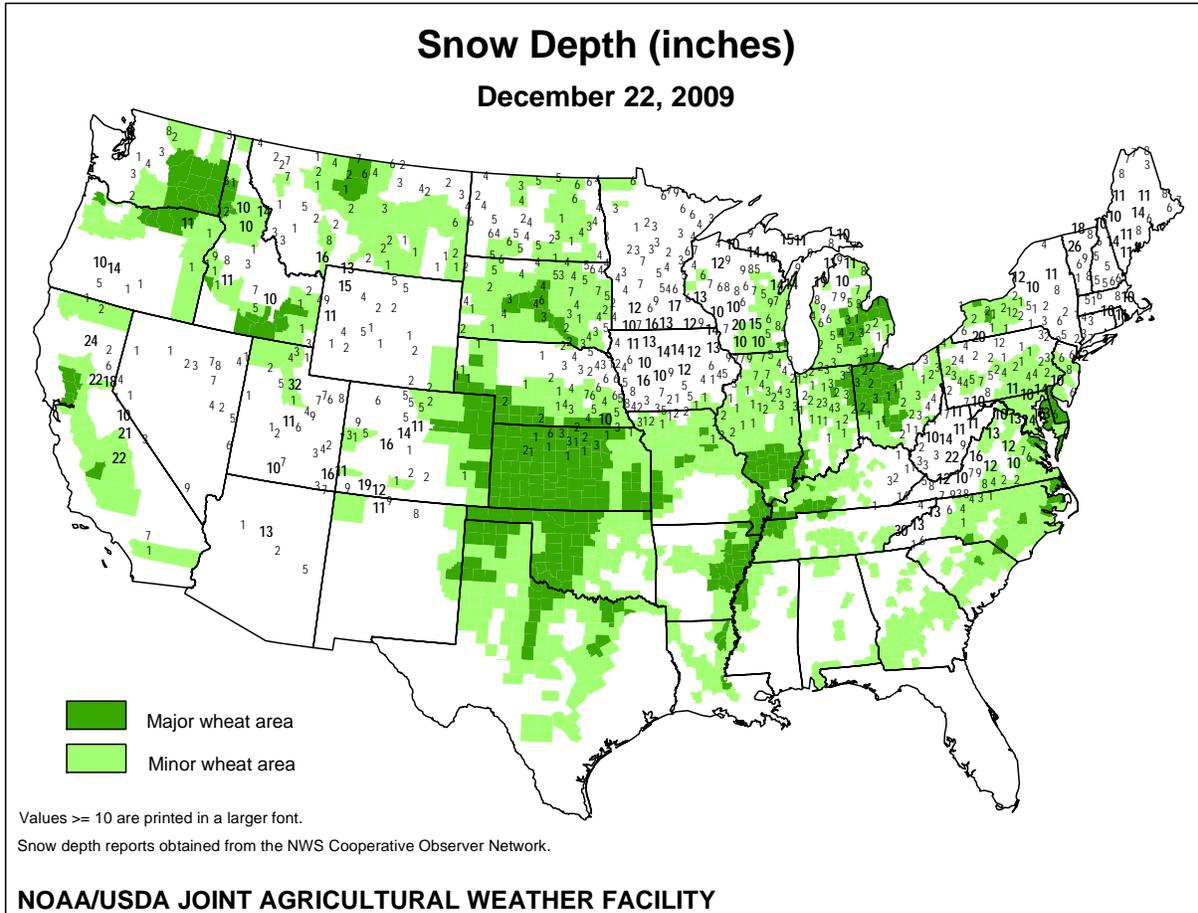
Valid December 17, 2009 - March 2010

Released December 17, 2009



- KEY:**
- Drought to persist or intensify
 - Drought ongoing, some improvement
 - Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
 - Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 19, 2009

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	54	39	67	31	47	1	1.66	0.72	1.34	4.46	166	70.05	134	93	66	0	2	4	1
AL HUNTSVILLE	54	38	70	28	46	3	2.03	0.79	1.78	7.02	203	66.56	120	90	74	0	2	3	1
AL MOBILE	63	48	73	39	55	3	5.61	4.63	2.15	13.77	467	74.95	116	92	70	0	0	5	4
AL MONTGOMERY	58	43	71	34	50	1	4.33	3.22	1.97	8.56	269	59.54	112	94	68	0	0	4	3
AK ANCHORAGE	15	7	21	-4	11	-7	0.30	0.06	0.13	0.45	71	13.34	85	81	77	0	7	6	0
AK BARROW	-8	-21	-1	-27	-14	-3	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.28	2800	6.02	149	84	73	0	7	1	0
AK FAIRBANKS	-7	-18	2	-36	-12	-6	0.12	-0.05	0.06	0.12	29	8.20	82	79	76	0	7	3	0
AK JUNEAU	33	22	43	15	27	-2	0.64	-0.58	0.29	1.78	55	56.87	101	92	81	0	7	4	0
AK KODIAK	28	15	38	4	21	-10	0.37	-1.32	0.35	2.71	61	82.14	114	84	72	0	7	2	0
AK NOME	5	-14	28	-24	-5	-14	0.03	-0.19	0.01	0.42	67	14.14	87	71	67	0	7	2	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	41	14	46	8	27	-3	0.44	0.05	0.44	0.87	81	9.67	44	90	45	0	7	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	70	46	73	43	58	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.29	59	3.09	39	67	33	0	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	52	26	59	22	39	1	0.22	-0.06	0.22	1.61	215	10.05	54	86	36	0	7	1	0
AZ TUCSON	69	41	73	34	55	3	0.02	-0.20	0.02	0.38	72	6.10	52	63	36	0	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	49	30	60	23	39	-2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.54	23	54.16	126	84	52	0	6	0	0
CA LITTLE ROCK	51	33	65	26	42	-1	0.00	-1.07	0.00	2.70	85	72.19	146	87	52	0	5	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	58	45	66	41	51	4	0.10	-0.04	0.10	1.11	292	4.70	77	90	78	0	0	1	0
CA FRESNO	56	44	62	38	50	5	0.03	-0.23	0.03	1.81	262	8.48	80	92	80	0	0	1	0
CA LOS ANGELES	69	51	76	48	60	2	0.02	-0.35	0.02	1.95	210	7.38	60	66	44	0	0	1	0
CA REDDING	54	43	67	39	49	4	1.85	0.87	1.24	2.63	102	21.65	69	97	90	0	0	3	2
CA SACRAMENTO	55	44	60	39	50	4	1.04	0.54	0.90	3.25	237	18.49	110	98	73	0	0	2	1
CA SAN DIEGO	69	50	77	47	59	2	0.47	0.21	0.47	2.23	348	5.45	54	82	53	0	0	1	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	57	49	61	48	53	4	0.32	-0.27	0.27	2.22	140	15.76	84	94	78	0	0	2	0
CA STOCKTON	55	44	58	41	50	5	0.61	0.24	0.61	1.60	157	10.25	79	96	91	0	0	1	1
CO ALAMOSA	35	-1	41	-8	17	0	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.08	47	7.25	102	85	61	0	7	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	46	23	58	14	35	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.22	116	15.29	89	70	27	0	7	0	0
CO DENVER INTL	51	23	55	14	37	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.12	75	17.79	132	69	27	0	6	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	33	11	39	5	22	-7	0.05	-0.04	0.05	0.70	269	7.39	85	94	82	0	7	1	0
CO PUEBLO	52	16	59	7	34	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.11	55	15.76	129	68	45	0	7	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	39	24	52	13	32	-3	1.38	0.64	1.25	4.00	194	38.52	90	65	50	0	6	2	1
CT HARTFORD	35	19	48	7	27	-4	0.81	0.04	0.80	3.40	156	46.20	103	66	47	0	6	2	1
DC WASHINGTON	42	31	58	25	37	-3	0.95	0.29	0.43	4.01	223	44.11	116	79	51	0	4	3	0
DE WILMINGTON	42	28	54	20	35	-2	1.61	0.87	1.18	5.34	262	48.82	118	83	44	0	5	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	76	62	84	45	69	8	0.40	-0.18	0.40	3.41	214	49.77	103	94	63	0	0	1	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	72	53	84	42	63	8	0.38	-0.17	0.37	5.62	375	58.97	115	96	63	0	0	2	0
FL KEY WEST	81	74	83	70	78	6	3.29	2.83	3.28	4.41	359	33.43	88	88	71	0	0	2	1
FL MIAMI	81	71	85	63	76	6	2.57	2.08	1.98	3.01	213	52.08	90	93	67	0	0	3	1
FL ORLANDO	77	61	85	47	69	6	0.34	-0.16	0.30	4.55	320	50.64	107	91	67	0	0	2	0
FL PENSACOLA	64	48	73	40	56	2	5.53	4.70	1.81	11.07	475	85.68	137	95	73	0	0	5	4
FL TALLAHASSEE	70	52	79	41	61	7	1.33	0.47	1.21	9.61	418	56.91	93	92	69	0	0	4	1
FL TAMPA	76	62	80	54	69	6	0.31	-0.21	0.31	1.84	130	45.42	104	91	70	0	0	1	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	80	67	86	55	74	6	6.25	5.60	3.10	7.36	336	59.05	98	91	73	0	0	4	3
GA ATHENS	52	37	66	27	44	-1	2.07	1.28	1.91	6.88	320	58.23	126	94	65	0	1	4	1
GA ATLANTA	52	38	63	32	45	0	2.72	1.91	1.89	6.54	282	66.87	137	90	75	0	1	5	2
GA AUGUSTA	55	38	69	28	47	0	2.25	1.59	1.75	6.86	416	48.47	112	96	66	0	2	3	1
GA COLUMBUS	57	43	65	36	50	1	4.96	4.00	2.09	12.02	450	78.63	168	93	59	0	0	4	3
GA MACON	56	41	68	32	48	0	3.39	2.55	1.51	6.91	306	59.52	137	93	67	0	1	4	3
GA SAVANNAH	65	46	77	36	56	5	5.06	4.48	2.06	10.01	686	60.42	125	85	69	0	0	4	3
HI HILO	80	65	83	62	73	1	5.51	3.19	5.20	6.67	90	126.97	103	85	67	0	0	3	1
HI HONOLULU	81	66	84	64	74	-1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.77	47	12.19	71	79	68	0	0	0	0
HI KAHULUI	81	64	83	60	73	0	0.00	-0.66	0.00	1.48	89	12.85	74	85	77	0	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	78	64	80	61	71	-2	0.00	-1.05	0.00	0.04	1	25.89	69	84	74	0	0	0	0
ID BOISE	40	29	46	19	35	4	1.14	0.84	0.89	1.32	155	10.87	93	92	81	0	5	4	1
ID LEWISTON	41	29	49	18	35	1	0.40	0.18	0.21	0.42	67	10.81	88	88	81	0	3	7	0
ID POCATELLO	38	23	42	13	30	5	0.17	-0.05	0.16	0.38	60	15.14	125	90	79	0	6	2	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	33	21	38	5	27	-1	0.51	-0.04	0.27	1.19	74	41.04	116	85	70	0	7	3	0
IL MOLINE	31	19	40	5	25	-2	0.08	-0.42	0.06	1.05	73	48.80	131	86	76	0	6	2	0
IL PEORIA	35	22	45	8	29	1	0.10	-0.45	0.09	1.00	60	51.35	146	85	63	0	6	2	0
IL ROCKFORD	30	18	36	0	24	-1	0.03	-0.44	0.03	1.03	74	44.16	123	83	74	0	7	1	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	38	24	49	11	31	0	0.09	-0.49	0.07	1.01	60	49.19	142	89	61	0	5	2	0
IN EVANSVILLE	45	29	58	18	37	1	0.33	-0.47	0.28	2.28	95	49.37	114	84	67	0	5	3	0
IN FORT WAYNE	38	25	51	13	31	2	0.58	-0.05	0.34	1.72	96	40.08	113	86	70	0	5	3	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	41	26	56	12	33	1	1.10	0.42	0.98	2.66	133	48.01	120	84	61	0	5	2	1
IN SOUTH BEND	35	23	41	10	29	0	0.27	-0.43	0.13	0.85	42	40.91	106	87	74	0	7	3	0
IA BURLINGTON	34	21	48	7	28	0	0.04	-0.44	0.03	0.71	50	52.09	140	88	64	0	6	2	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	25	12	33	-5	19	-5	0.03	-0.30	0.03	0.30	29	47.38	144	92	75	0	7	1	0
IA DES MOINES	28	13	36	0	21	-4	0.02	-0.27	0.02	0.71	80	36.44	106	80	67	0	7	1	0
IA DUBUQUE	27	12	34	-5	20	-3	0.01	-0.36	0.01	0.60	52	44.36	127	89	78	0	7	1	0
IA SIOUX CITY	21	9	29	-5	15	-8	0.04	-0.09	0.02	0.37	88	31.00	120	83	72	0	7	3	0
IA WATERLOO	24	8	32	-10	16	-6	0.02	-0.22	0.02	0.44	56	36.87	112	89	80	0	7	1	0
KS CONCORDIA	28	12	39	-4	20	-11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.90	167	26.19	93	86	78	0	7	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	50	19	60	7	35	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.21	47	30.66	139	84	42	0	7	0	0
KS GOODLAND	45	18	54	7	31	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.23	115	22.41	115	82	52	0	7	0	0
KS TOPEKA	40	21	50	7	31	-1	0.01	-0.30	0.01	0.55	57	40.38	115	82	68	0	7	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 19, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	46	23	55	11	35	1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.10	12	37.27	125	81	62	0	6	0	0
KY JACKSON	45	30	62	21	37	-2	2.02	1.05	1.10	5.34	195	55.47	116	89	59	0	5	3	2
KY LEXINGTON	45	29	60	18	37	0	0.85	-0.06	0.37	3.33	135	53.32	120	79	65	0	5	5	0
KY LOUISVILLE	47	31	64	19	39	1	0.73	-0.09	0.29	2.40	103	53.47	124	85	59	0	3	3	0
LA PADUCAH	46	30	57	18	38	1	0.15	-0.86	0.13	1.61	55	52.81	110	89	57	0	4	3	0
LA BATON ROUGE	63	48	73	39	55	3	3.65	2.49	2.38	12.37	394	61.86	101	95	62	0	0	4	2
LA LAKE CHARLES	61	48	70	42	55	2	3.25	2.28	1.39	7.65	280	72.21	131	88	64	0	0	3	3
LA NEW ORLEANS	63	51	76	44	57	2	11.45	10.32	5.78	24.95	768	78.34	126	87	72	0	0	5	4
LA SHREVEPORT	57	40	69	33	49	1	0.01	-1.01	0.01	1.92	68	57.33	116	88	55	0	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	22	6	32	-4	14	-3	0.38	-0.32	0.22	1.48	77	36.60	101	88	65	0	7	2	0
ME PORTLAND	33	15	42	3	24	-4	0.74	-0.20	0.74	3.43	130	56.79	128	76	42	0	7	1	1
MD BALTIMORE	41	27	58	21	34	-3	2.24	1.51	1.51	5.92	299	53.43	132	87	61	0	5	3	2
MA BOSTON	38	23	48	10	31	-4	0.73	-0.10	0.73	2.93	129	42.51	103	75	42	0	5	1	1
MA WORCESTER	32	18	43	4	25	-4	0.71	-0.12	0.70	3.38	148	48.92	103	83	44	0	6	2	1
MI ALPENA	29	16	34	8	23	-2	0.18	-0.21	0.14	0.89	82	34.17	124	88	70	0	7	3	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	32	25	37	15	29	1	0.21	-0.40	0.09	1.07	58	41.12	113	85	71	0	5	4	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	27	12	33	-4	20	-4	0.09	-0.29	0.04	0.72	66	29.91	108	87	74	0	7	3	0
MI LANSING	32	22	37	11	27	0	0.26	-0.23	0.13	0.91	61	37.49	122	86	75	0	6	5	0
MI MUSKOGON	32	23	37	17	28	-1	0.15	-0.43	0.08	1.14	67	36.00	113	88	77	0	5	5	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	29	15	34	5	22	-5	0.08	-0.50	0.07	0.81	52	27.64	85	91	68	0	7	2	0
MN DULUTH	13	-3	22	-9	5	-10	0.08	-0.11	0.05	0.16	24	26.34	86	78	57	0	7	3	0
MN INT'L FALLS	7	-6	21	-19	1	-8	0.10	-0.04	0.10	0.40	87	24.46	103	79	63	0	7	1	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	19	6	28	-5	12	-7	0.15	-0.05	0.13	0.64	98	23.62	81	78	63	0	7	2	0
MN ROCHESTER	21	6	30	-7	13	-5	0.01	-0.20	0.01	1.33	187	29.96	96	83	71	0	7	1	0
MN ST. CLOUD	15	1	24	-7	8	-7	0.17	0.03	0.09	0.28	65	27.56	103	79	57	0	7	3	0
MS JACKSON	57	40	67	31	48	0	1.68	0.50	0.60	4.83	149	55.07	102	96	71	0	1	5	2
MS MERIDIAN	57	39	66	30	48	-1	4.34	3.18	1.65	6.72	207	57.24	101	97	77	0	1	5	3
MS TUPELO	53	38	70	28	46	3	0.42	-0.97	0.28	2.35	63	61.32	115	90	72	0	2	3	0
MO COLUMBIA	40	24	54	13	32	0	0.12	-0.44	0.12	0.73	42	48.45	123	83	56	0	6	1	0
MO KANSAS CITY	39	21	49	7	30	-2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.44	39	43.80	117	89	63	0	5	0	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	43	27	54	18	35	1	0.65	0.01	0.59	1.94	99	48.62	128	75	57	0	6	3	1
MO SPRINGFIELD	43	25	52	16	34	-2	0.05	-0.68	0.01	0.62	27	50.82	115	79	61	0	6	5	0
MT BILLINGS	28	11	45	-12	20	-6	0.17	0.03	0.12	0.50	147	10.75	74	74	57	0	7	2	0
MT BUTTE	36	16	43	6	26	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.01	3	12.53	100	81	54	0	7	0	0
MT CUT BANK	26	3	44	-24	15	-7	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.07	47	4.96	40	84	62	0	7	3	0
MT GLASGOW	14	-7	35	-30	4	-12	0.21	0.14	0.18	0.31	194	10.07	91	87	80	0	7	2	0
MT GREAT FALLS	27	10	44	-23	19	-6	0.17	0.03	0.15	0.60	182	14.52	100	76	57	0	5	2	0
MT HAVRE	25	0	42	-15	13	-7	0.08	-0.03	0.04	0.29	112	8.48	76	70	62	0	7	2	0
MT MISSOULA	32	23	36	16	28	5	0.20	-0.05	0.10	0.30	45	11.04	83	94	89	0	7	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	24	8	39	-8	16	-10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.71	154	24.54	96	87	74	0	7	0	0
NE LINCOLN	26	9	37	-7	17	-10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.40	70	21.05	75	82	74	0	7	0	0
NE NORFOLK	22	8	34	-6	15	-9	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.26	57	23.25	88	86	76	0	7	0	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	30	6	42	-11	18	-8	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.25	109	23.45	120	89	66	0	7	1	0
NE OMAHA	25	10	32	-6	18	-8	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.50	76	26.18	87	88	76	0	7	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	35	10	45	-8	23	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.48	141	19.26	120	83	70	0	7	0	0
NE VALENTINE	30	6	43	-13	18	-6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.12	57	21.55	111	84	67	0	7	0	0
NV ELY	36	9	41	3	23	-3	0.31	0.23	0.31	0.42	191	9.47	98	96	79	0	7	1	0
NV LAS VEGAS	60	41	64	38	50	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.29	153	1.59	37	64	43	0	0	0	0
NV RENO	41	22	47	19	32	-2	0.26	0.07	0.26	1.71	329	8.19	115	93	80	0	7	1	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	42	22	45	16	32	2	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.57	127	7.04	88	91	75	0	7	1	0
NH CONCORD	30	11	44	0	21	-5	0.52	-0.12	0.52	2.67	145	45.87	126	79	52	0	7	1	1
NJ NEWARK	41	28	53	16	35	-2	1.20	0.44	0.80	4.56	209	45.36	101	60	43	0	5	2	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	49	27	55	24	38	2	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.12	52	6.65	72	72	31	0	7	1	0
NY ALBANY	31	16	42	3	23	-6	0.25	-0.34	0.24	2.31	137	40.14	108	77	51	0	6	2	0
NY BINGHAMTON	29	17	41	2	23	-5	0.73	0.04	0.45	1.18	60	35.97	96	78	60	0	6	4	0
NY BUFFALO	32	21	42	13	27	-3	0.36	-0.50	0.20	3.46	143	42.71	109	83	60	0	6	4	0
NY ROCHESTER	31	17	42	3	24	-6	0.35	-0.26	0.18	1.40	81	32.02	97	77	67	0	6	3	0
NY SYRACUSE	31	17	45	3	24	-5	0.55	-0.15	0.46	1.27	61	34.48	88	82	52	0	6	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	49	31	64	25	40	1	2.37	1.65	1.92	6.41	311	59.38	130	89	66	0	5	2	1
NC CHARLOTTE	48	33	61	25	41	-4	1.06	0.39	0.87	4.43	243	45.57	108	92	61	0	4	4	1
NC GREENSBORO	46	32	59	29	39	-2	1.21	0.55	0.53	3.61	199	44.61	107	83	56	0	6	3	2
NC HATTERAS	55	41	66	32	48	-2	1.17	0.22	0.84	3.69	145	55.97	100	94	72	0	1	2	1
NC RALEIGH	45	34	59	28	40	-3	1.19	0.55	0.60	5.11	294	39.45	94	84	67	0	4	3	1
NC WILMINGTON	60	40	69	30	50	1	2.16	1.35	1.99	5.93	267	57.06	103	93	58	0	2	3	1
ND BISMARCK	16	0	38	-17	8	-8	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.09	38	22.32	134	82	73	0	7	1	0
ND DICKINSON	19	-2	37	-26	9	-10	0.04	-0.02	0.04	0.04	20	15.07	93	82	66	0	7	1	0
ND FARGO	11	0	21	-13	5	-8	0.06	-0.05	0.05	0.09	30	23.13	111	78	65	0	7	2	0
ND GRAND FORKS	10	-3	21	-16	3	-9	0.03	-0.08	0.02	0.14	45	17.37	90	82	67	0	7	2	0
ND JAMESTOWN	13	-1	34	-14	6	-8	0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.02	9	15.65	86	86	67	0	7	2	0
ND WILLISTON	16	-7	34	-27	4	-10	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.06	19	13.38	96	80	72	0	7	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	39	24	49	16	31	0	0.56	-0.11	0.41	1.86	97	35.50	95	85	69	0	6	3	0
OH CINCINNATI	43	27	59	15	35	0	0.64	-0.09	0.33	2.17	106	42.36	102	81	66	0	5	3	0
OH CLEVELAND	39	28	51	18	33	1	0.59	-0.13	0.44	1.87	90	34.92	93	85	55	0	5	3	0
OH COLUMBUS	41	27	52	17	34	0	1.84	1.19	0.98	3.12	164	35.00	93	80	67	0	6	4	2
OH DAYTON	40	25	55	14	33	1	0.79	0.10	0.62	2.06	105	34.69	90	83	63	0	5	2	1
OH MANSFIELD	38	25	50	16	32	2	0.54	-0.20	0.41	1.87	87	35.31	84	90	54	0	5	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 19, 2009

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	36	24	46	12	30	0	0.36	-0.24	0.23	1.92	112	36.91	114	90	73	0	5	4	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	37	24	48	16	31	0	0.74	0.07	0.46	1.77	91	33.57	91	80	63	0	6	5	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	53	25	70	17	39	-1	0.01	-0.40	0.01	0.46	41	34.69	99	79	40	0	5	1	0
OR TULSA	49	27	59	17	38	-2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.23	14	44.47	107	79	56	0	6	0	0
OR ASTORIA	52	41	55	20	46	3	3.02	0.67	0.94	3.06	46	64.95	102	89	85	0	1	6	3
OR BURNS	39	22	43	4	31	6	0.74	0.46	0.62	0.86	115	10.49	105	95	85	0	6	3	1
OR EUGENE	52	40	60	28	46	7	2.10	0.23	0.94	2.32	43	29.03	60	94	88	0	1	6	2
OR MEDFORD	49	39	55	33	44	6	0.57	-0.08	0.28	0.70	37	10.71	62	97	79	0	0	4	0
OR PENDLETON	42	28	51	18	35	1	0.99	0.67	0.48	1.23	135	12.90	106	95	89	0	6	5	0
OR PORTLAND	45	36	51	25	41	1	2.25	0.96	1.20	2.39	65	29.45	84	97	89	0	1	5	2
OR SALEM	51	42	60	33	47	7	3.14	1.67	1.73	3.26	78	31.22	83	91	85	0	0	5	2
PA ALLENTOWN	37	24	49	15	31	-1	0.97	0.23	0.70	4.77	227	43.06	98	78	53	0	5	3	1
PA ERIE	36	27	48	22	32	-1	0.45	-0.41	0.27	1.45	59	38.74	93	71	61	0	6	4	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	37	27	47	21	32	-2	1.24	0.51	0.70	3.82	181	44.21	112	79	50	0	5	2	2
PA PHILADELPHIA	43	29	55	21	36	-2	1.42	0.70	1.11	5.06	254	48.73	120	74	55	0	5	2	1
PA PITTSBURGH	40	25	53	17	32	-1	0.77	0.14	0.49	2.51	138	31.82	86	85	52	0	6	4	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	34	22	43	11	28	-4	0.51	-0.05	0.48	2.16	129	34.90	95	83	54	0	6	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	37	25	48	19	31	0	0.49	-0.16	0.45	2.65	136	38.28	94	71	50	0	6	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	39	23	51	12	31	-3	1.07	0.16	0.99	4.54	179	53.26	119	63	42	0	5	2	1
SC BEAUFORT	64	45	75	33	54	3	4.68	4.03	1.93	9.58	577	48.78	101	93	58	0	0	4	3
SC CHARLESTON	62	44	74	33	53	2	4.24	3.55	3.18	9.01	506	54.94	110	90	62	0	0	4	2
SC COLUMBIA	53	37	69	27	45	-2	2.07	1.36	2.00	6.01	332	51.65	111	95	62	0	2	4	1
SC GREENVILLE	50	35	61	27	42	-2	1.59	0.76	1.42	6.88	306	51.03	105	90	59	0	3	3	1
SD ABERDEEN	13	-2	22	-20	6	-11	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.21	131	23.82	119	81	71	0	7	3	0
SD HURON	17	0	34	-15	9	-10	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.09	43	21.63	104	83	68	0	7	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	28	7	47	-11	17	-8	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.33	183	18.36	112	78	61	0	7	4	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	19	3	30	-9	11	-8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.36	103	21.47	88	82	70	0	7	0	0
TN BRISTOL	46	30	54	20	38	1	2.33	1.59	1.27	5.30	255	48.32	121	97	63	0	5	4	2
TN CHATTANOOGA	51	37	64	28	44	1	2.45	1.41	1.80	6.31	212	61.46	117	91	71	0	2	2	2
TN KNOXVILLE	49	34	62	27	42	1	2.38	1.39	1.75	5.58	204	59.95	129	93	67	0	2	3	2
TN MEMPHIS	51	37	63	28	44	0	0.07	-1.24	0.07	3.24	85	59.37	112	81	60	0	3	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	49	35	66	24	42	1	0.63	-0.39	0.34	3.27	113	57.15	123	90	64	0	3	3	0
TX ABILENE	60	31	73	22	46	1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.02	146	20.75	89	78	47	0	4	0	0
TX AMARILLO	55	26	64	17	41	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.02	7	21.96	113	71	29	0	6	0	0
TX AUSTIN	61	40	68	31	50	-2	0.58	0.03	0.50	1.86	127	33.45	102	86	68	0	1	4	1
TX BEAUMONT	60	45	68	39	53	-1	1.72	0.58	0.71	4.29	139	57.45	100	93	64	0	0	3	2
TX BROWNSVILLE	64	49	81	43	57	-4	3.37	3.14	2.86	3.70	529	24.25	89	99	88	0	0	3	1
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	60	47	70	43	54	-4	1.84	1.45	1.44	3.29	326	19.94	63	97	84	0	0	4	1
TX DEL RIO	63	42	70	33	53	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.57	127	14.70	82	85	64	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	61	36	64	32	49	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.41	95	8.28	91	70	29	0	1	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	57	36	72	29	46	-1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	1.08	72	40.13	119	81	45	0	2	0	0
TX GALVESTON	61	49	71	45	55	-3	0.94	0.19	0.55	4.88	228	35.52	84	92	73	0	0	5	1
TX HOUSTON	59	46	66	41	53	-1	1.01	0.20	0.55	4.42	196	46.01	99	91	77	0	0	3	1
TX LUBBOCK	60	28	68	23	44	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.66	178	12.05	66	71	32	0	6	0	0
TX MIDLAND	62	30	73	22	46	1	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.52	144	14.46	100	75	44	0	5	1	0
TX SAN ANGELO	64	31	76	23	48	2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.07	195	24.94	122	83	50	0	5	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	62	44	74	39	53	1	0.34	-0.10	0.28	1.27	106	30.03	93	94	63	0	0	3	0
TX VICTORIA	60	46	69	41	53	-2	0.77	0.22	0.52	2.83	189	29.89	76	96	83	0	0	4	1
TX WACO	61	37	79	32	49	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	1.13	66	37.12	115	86	63	0	2	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	56	27	75	21	42	-1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.69	69	27.71	99	78	53	0	6	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	39	27	44	19	33	3	0.55	0.30	0.55	0.84	118	15.33	96	92	69	0	6	1	1
VT BURLINGTON	26	12	40	-1	19	-6	0.24	-0.24	0.12	0.89	62	35.31	100	87	54	0	7	3	0
VA LYNCHBURG	44	26	61	14	35	-3	2.49	1.80	1.52	5.73	300	45.84	109	87	57	0	6	3	2
VA NORFOLK	51	37	62	29	44	-1	2.07	1.43	0.96	5.73	339	62.82	141	85	62	0	2	3	2
VA RICHMOND	45	31	60	25	38	-3	2.51	1.84	1.54	6.90	388	47.05	111	85	63	0	4	3	2
VA ROANOKE	47	31	61	27	39	0	2.95	2.34	1.27	6.52	370	52.09	126	83	56	0	5	3	3
WA WASH/DULLES	41	28	57	20	35	-1	1.35	0.68	0.58	3.84	204	46.51	115	82	63	0	6	3	2
WA OLYMPIA	46	35	52	18	41	3	2.61	0.84	0.74	2.63	52	45.87	96	98	94	0	2	7	3
WA QUILLAYUTE	49	40	54	27	44	3	2.76	-0.52	0.87	2.76	30	83.99	87	95	90	0	1	7	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	39	53	30	44	3	1.71	0.45	0.43	1.75	48	37.45	107	91	80	0	1	5	0
WA SPOKANE	35	27	45	17	31	4	0.93	0.43	0.60	0.93	65	14.50	91	97	83	0	5	4	1
WA YAKIMA	33	20	37	6	27	-2	0.43	0.13	0.29	0.43	53	6.43	84	93	86	0	5	3	0
WV BECKLEY	43	26	62	15	34	-1	2.09	1.41	1.01	4.30	231	43.92	109	86	64	0	7	3	2
WV CHARLESTON	46	28	64	19	37	-1	1.41	0.68	0.75	3.74	176	44.89	105	92	59	0	6	3	1
WV ELKINS	43	23	63	14	33	0	1.19	0.43	0.74	4.01	187	51.27	114	88	48	0	7	4	1
WV HUNTINGTON	45	28	60	19	37	0	1.25	0.51	0.55	2.86	139	46.69	114	89	62	0	5	3	2
WI EAU CLAIRE	21	5	28	-7	13	-5	0.02	-0.19	0.02	0.23	33	23.38	74	86	60	0	7	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	26	12	33	-3	19	-3	0.04	-0.26	0.03	0.46	48	25.85	90	87	70	0	7	2	0
WI LA CROSSE	23	10	30	-4	16	-6	0.03	-0.23	0.02	0.54	63	27.56	86	89	66	0	7	2	0
WI MADISON	27	13	33	0	20	-4	0.08	-0.29	0.07	1.59	141	36.74	113	90	76	0	7	2	0
WI MILWAUKEE	32	20	38	5	26	-1	0.04	-0.46	0.03	0.95	65	34.15	100	81	68	0	6	2	0
WY CASPER	38	13	44	-1	25	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.29	81	15.09	118	78	61	0	7	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	42	23	45	13	32	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.50	185	18.35	120	59	41	0	6	0	0
WY LANDER	42	17	58	11	29	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.61	169	16.03	122	72	40	0	6	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	28	7	42	-5	18	-5	0.09	-0.05	0.09	0.12	32	11.62	81	74	64	0	7	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

December 14 – 20, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Mostly dry weather prevailed across much of the Southwest, Great Plains, and Corn Belt, while parts of the Pacific Northwest, Delta, and Southeast received precipitation totaling 4 inches or more. With the exceptions of New

England and Florida, near normal temperatures settled in across much of the eastern half of the country. In contrast, average temperatures in the northern Great Plains were as much as 14 degrees below normal.

Corn: Harvest in the 18 major corn-producing States advanced to 95 percent complete by week's end. Harvest was most active in North Dakota, where mostly dry weather allowed producers to combine 8 percent of their acreage during the week.

Cotton: Nationally, 94 percent of the 2009 cotton crop was harvested by December 20. The greatest activity was evident in the Great Plains States of Kansas and Oklahoma, where producers harvested 21 and 19 percent, respectively, of their crop.

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Dec 20	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
CO	98	95	99	99
IL	95	90	100	100
IN	98	96	100	100
IA	98	96	NA	NA
KS	98	96	100	100
KY	100	99	100	100
MI	94	89	100	100
MN	93	91	100	100
MO	98	95	100	100
NE	93	91	NA	NA
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	68	60	NA	NA
OH	99	98	100	100
PA	93	86	NA	NA
SD	88	82	NA	NA
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	88	85	NA	NA
18 Sts	95	92	NA	NA
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Dec 20	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2009	Week	Year	Avg
AL	84	82	100	100
AZ	95	92	84	91
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	82	79	NA	NA
KS	80	59	NA	NA
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	99	98	100	100
NC	95	92	100	100
OK	80	61	NA	NA
SC	98	97	NA	NA
TN	99	98	100	100
TX	96	92	85	83
VA	96	94	100	100
15 Sts	94	91	NA	NA
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2008 planted acres.

This is the final 2009 Crop Progress report to be issued by the National Agricultural Statistics Service. Weekly publication of the Crop Progress report will resume for the week ending April 4, 2010.

International Weather and Crop Summary

December 13 – 19, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Seasonably cold, unsettled weather prevailed, although a patchy snow cover may have left northern winter grains exposed to some burnback.

EUROPE: Cold, snowy weather prevailed over much of Europe, ushering winter crops into dormancy over northern and western growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain and mountain snow boosted moisture reserves for winter wheat and barley.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Widespread rain improved prospects for winter grain establishment over the western half of the region and maintained favorable soil moisture supplies across eastern growing districts.

SOUTH ASIA: Light showers added to soil moisture reserves for winter wheat in the north.

EAST ASIA: Cold, wet weather prevailed for much of the winter growing areas.

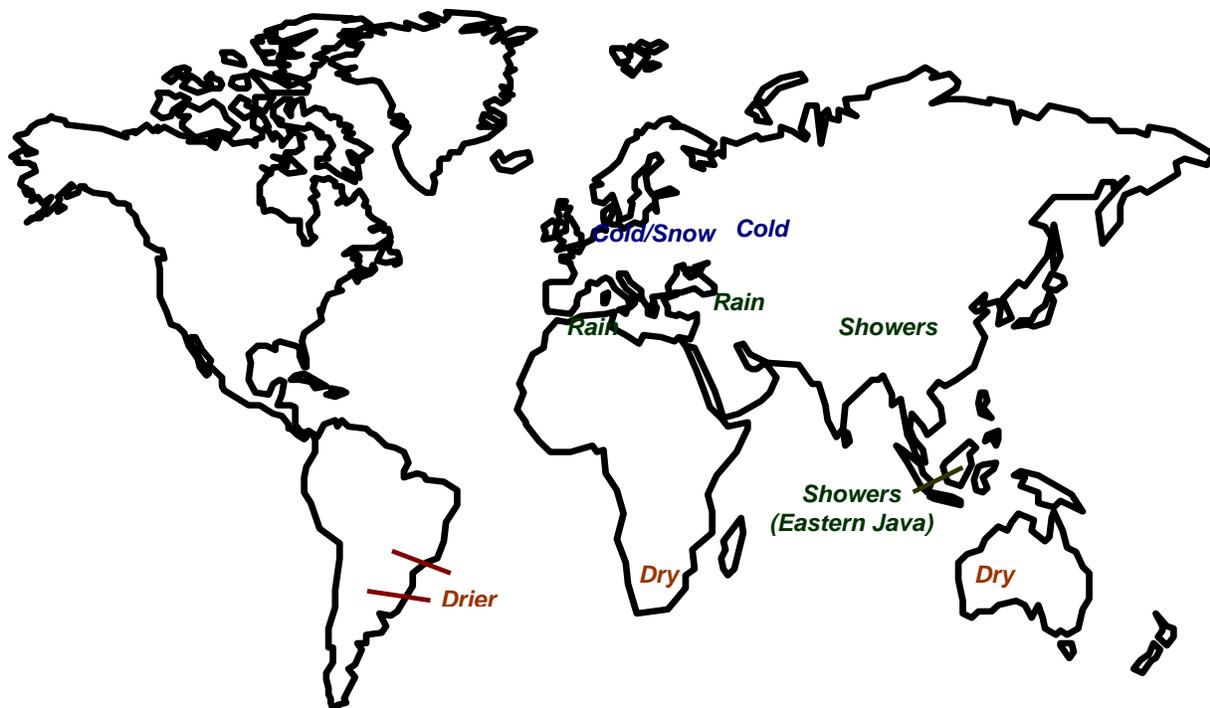
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers increased in eastern Java, Indonesia, easing developing dryness and favoring vegetative rice.

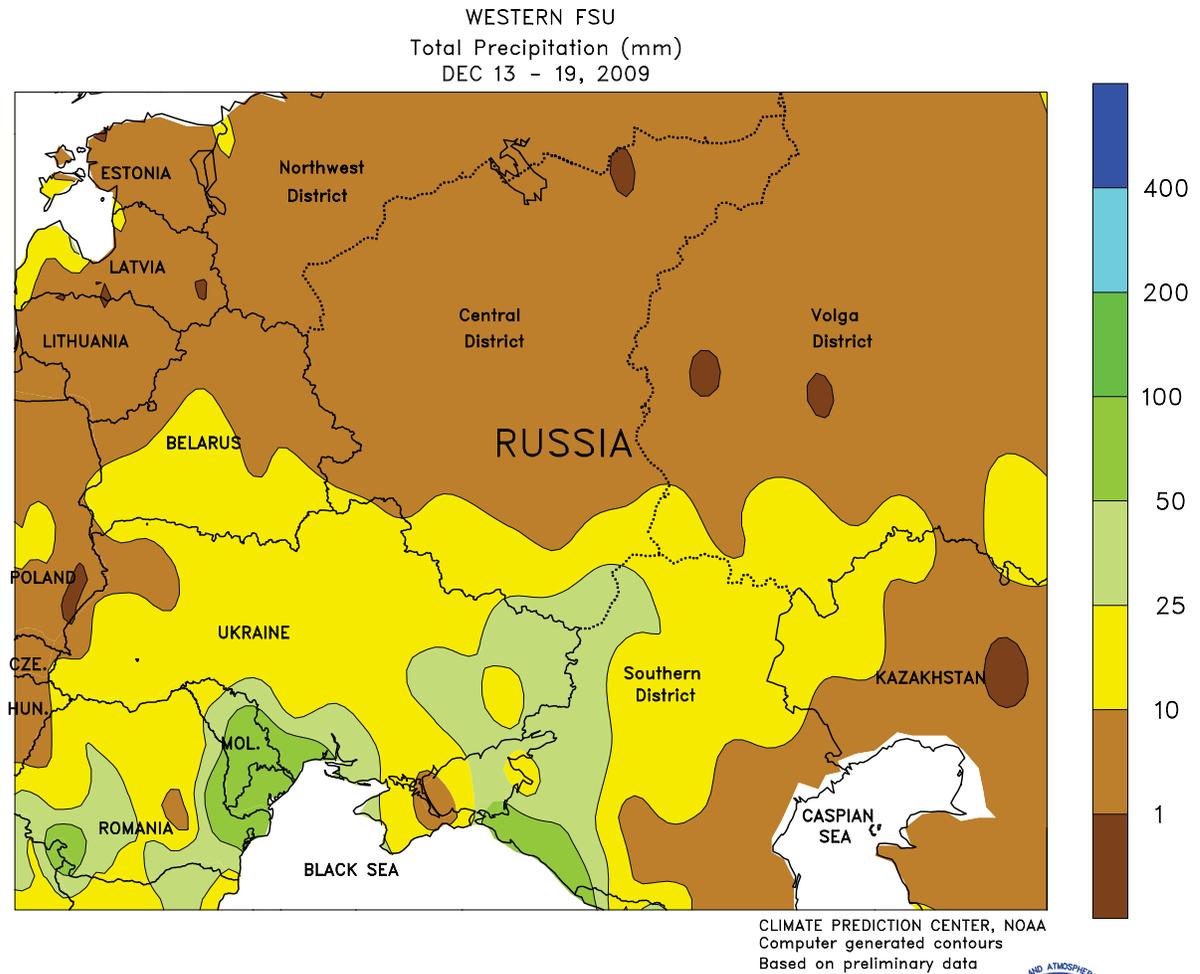
AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather favored winter grain harvesting in western and southeastern Australia, while scattered showers benefited summer crops in parts of eastern Australia.

ARGENTINA: Rain continued in central Argentina, but drier weather aided seasonal fieldwork in the north.

BRAZIL: Drier weather brought some relief to the south, spurring winter wheat harvesting and summer crop planting where possible.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, dry weather promoted summer crop planting, but rain will be needed soon as planting advances in the western corn belt.

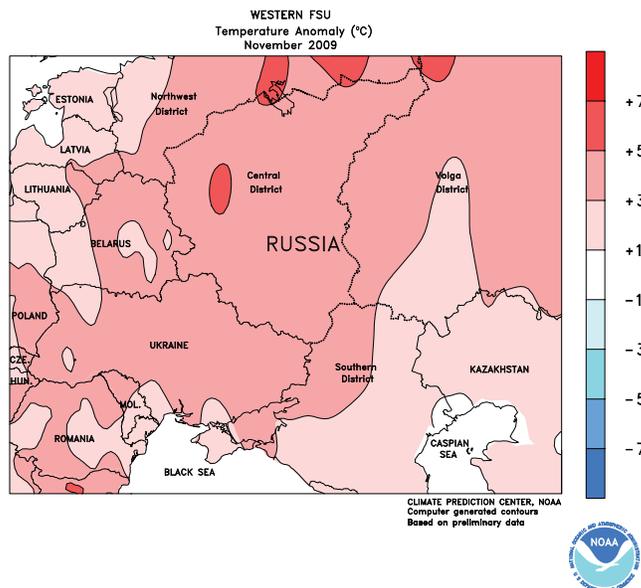
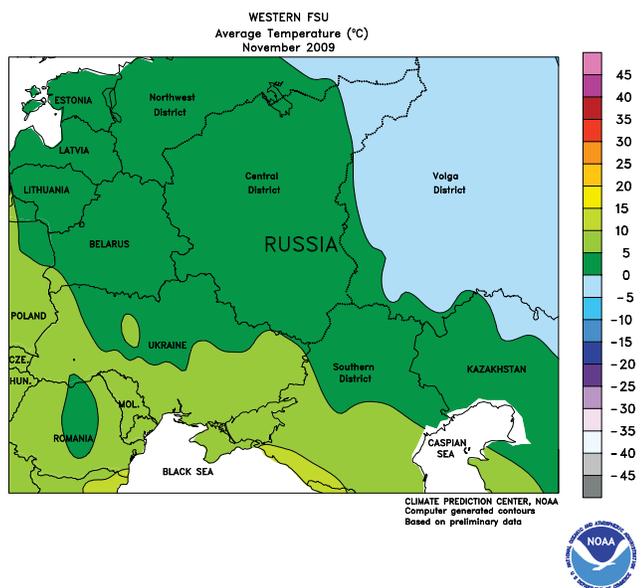
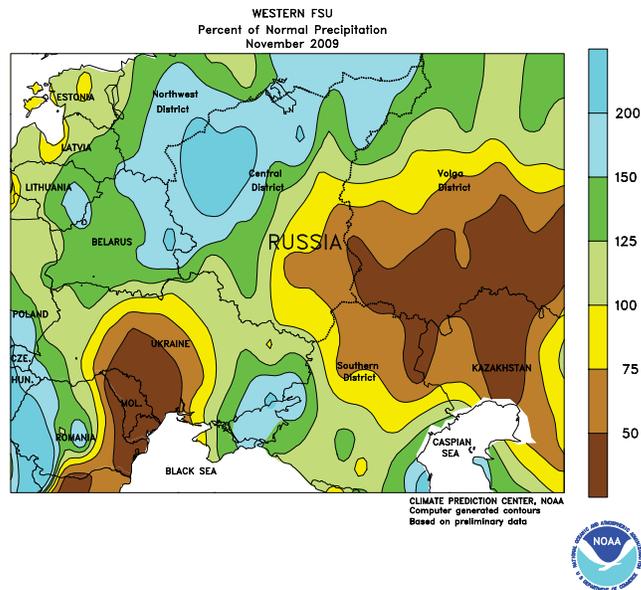
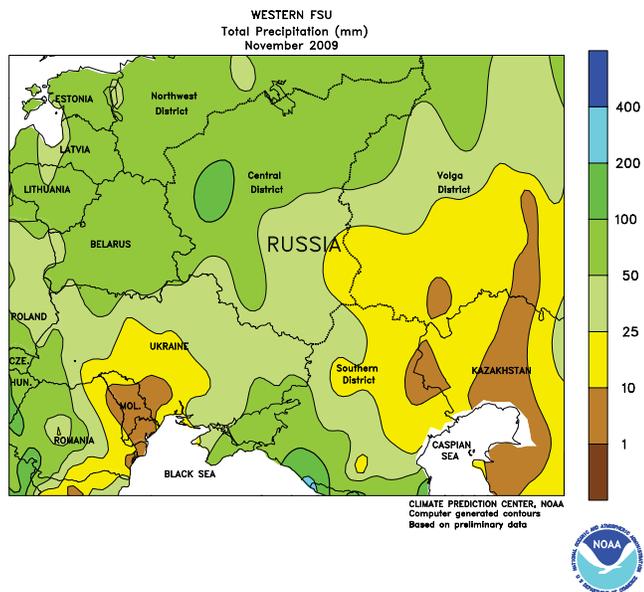




FSU-WESTERN

Cold, snowy weather prevailed, maintaining mostly favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter crops. Locally heavy snow fell from Belarus and Ukraine into northern Kazakhstan, insulating dormant winter crops with up to 25 cm (10 inches) of snow cover. Meanwhile, the northern Volga and eastern Central Districts reported less than 5 cm (2

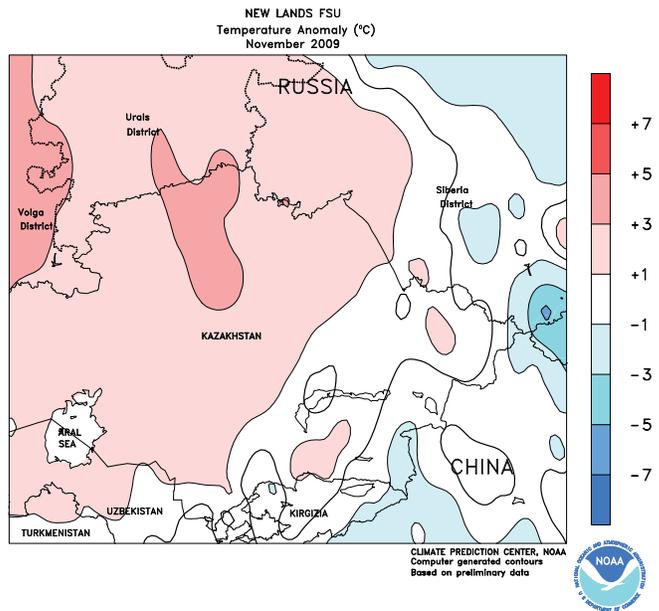
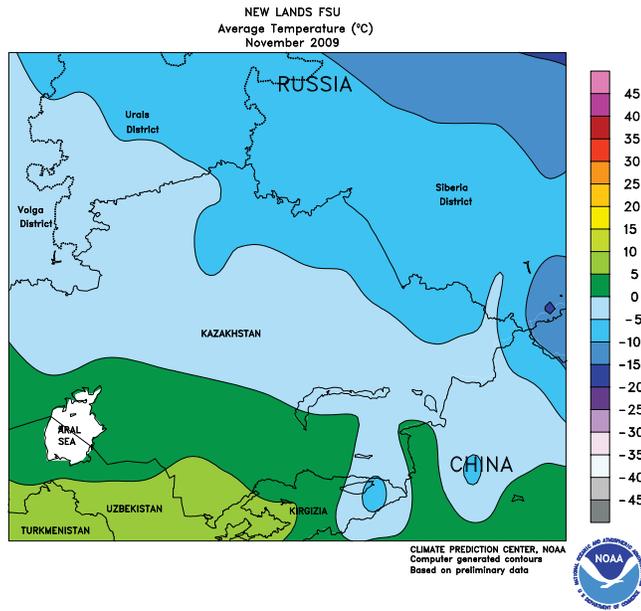
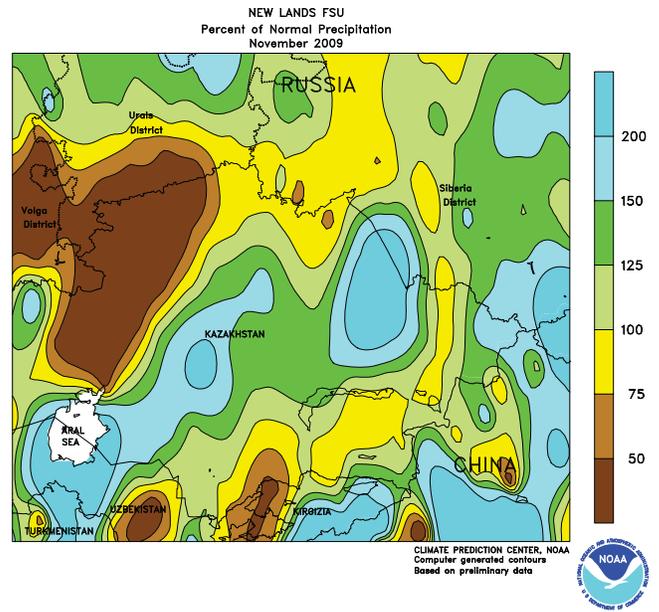
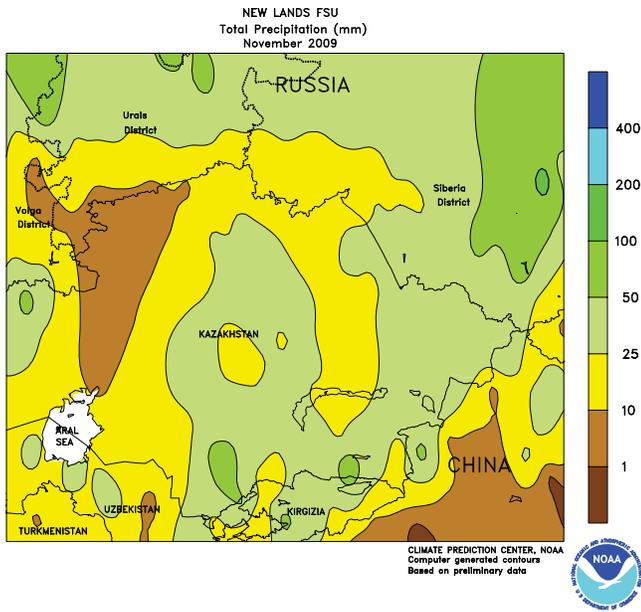
inches of snow cover, exposing winter crops to temperatures as low as -34 degrees C. Some burnback or isolated winterkill may have resulted in areas that were devoid of any snow. Temperatures for the week averaged 8 to 16 degrees below normal, in sharp contrast to November's unseasonable warmth.



FSU-WESTERN

In November, above-normal precipitation in northern Russia favored winter grains and boosted soil moisture. Meanwhile, dry weather in southern Russia and Ukraine aided late-season summer crop harvesting. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to

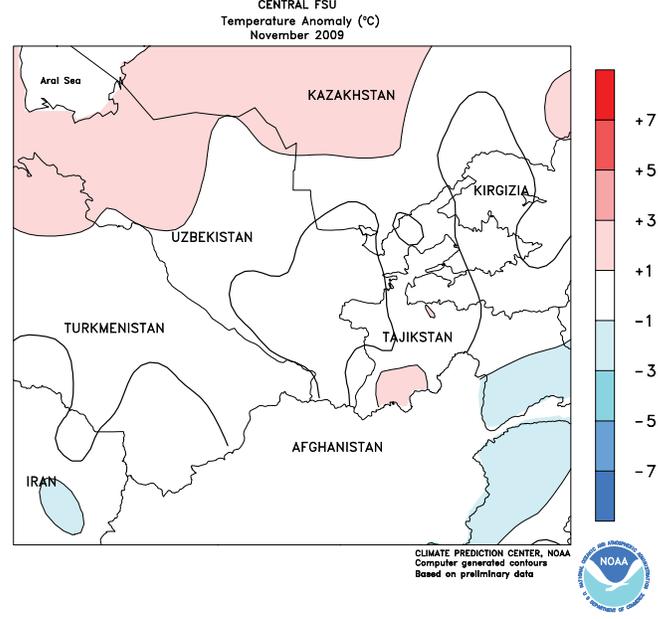
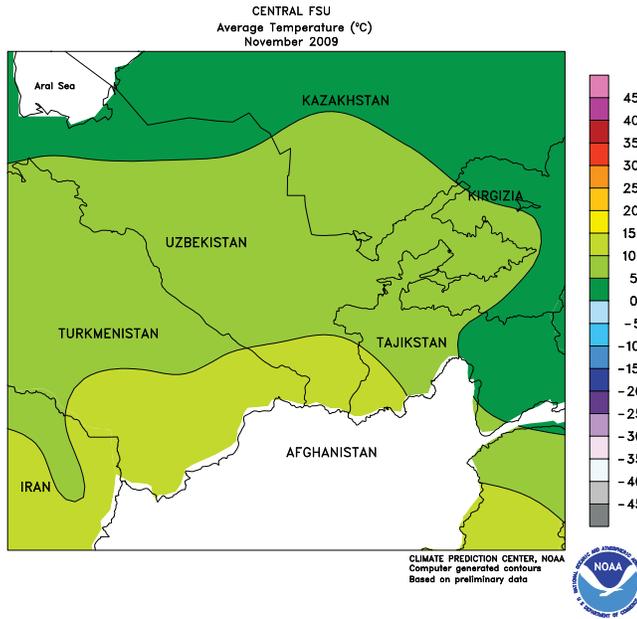
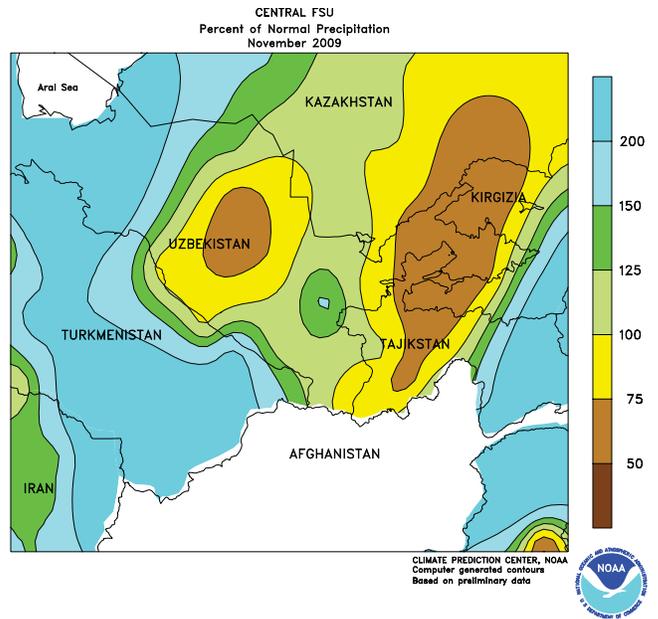
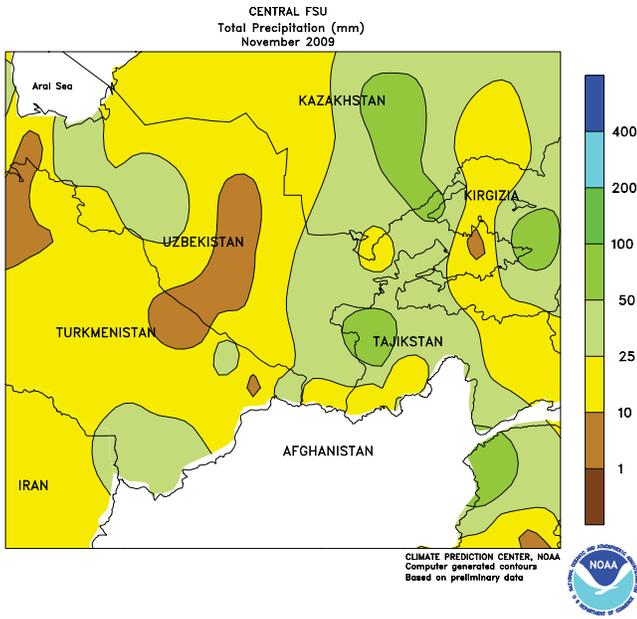
6 degrees C above normal in most of Ukraine and Russia, promoting later-than-usual winter grain growth. However, by month's end, winter grains were dormant in central and northern areas.



FSU-NEW LANDS

During November, unseasonable warmth prevailed across much of the region. Temperatures averaged up to 9 degrees C above normal during the latter half of the month, keeping many areas devoid of snow cover. Rain and snow were

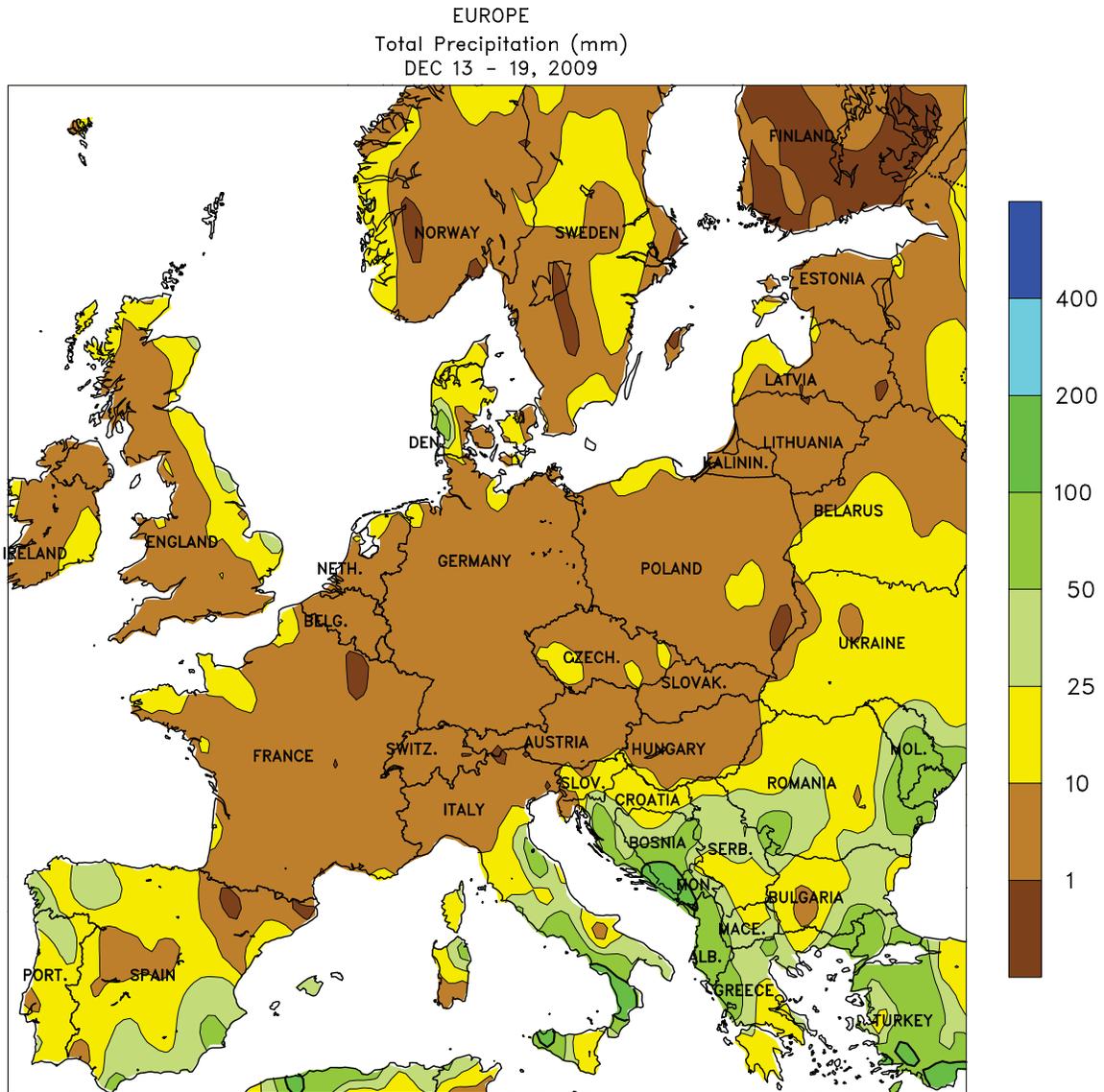
reported from central and southern Kazakhstan into the Siberia District, where monthly precipitation averaged 100 to 250 percent of normal. By early December, sharply colder air returned to the region, accompanied by beneficial snowfall.



FSU-CENTRAL

During November, wetter-than-normal conditions in the west contrasted with below-normal rainfall farther east. Showers were generally light (less than 25 mm) in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and western Kazakhstan, although rain is not usually reported in these areas during the fall and winter months.

Farther east, where rain and snow typically occur, precipitation totals (25-70 mm) were generally less than 75 percent of the long-term average. Temperatures were generally near normal, with some of the unseasonable warmth reported in the Newlands spilling southward into northern Uzbekistan.



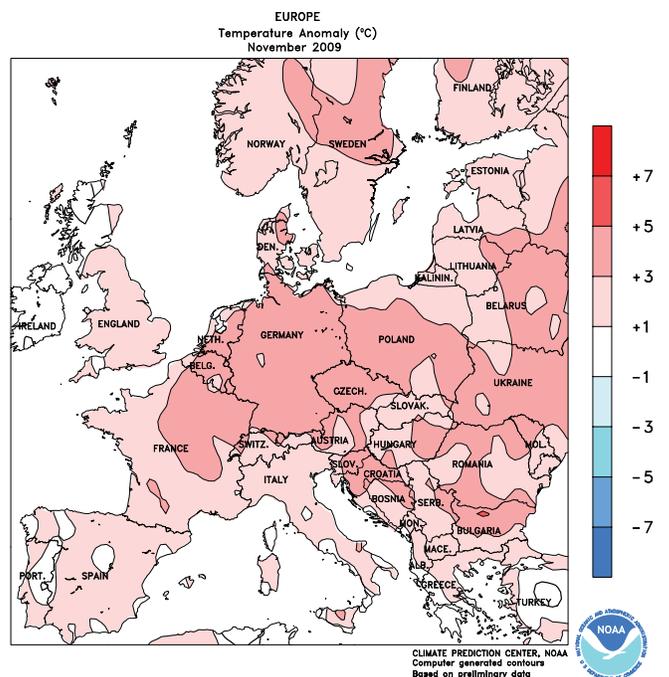
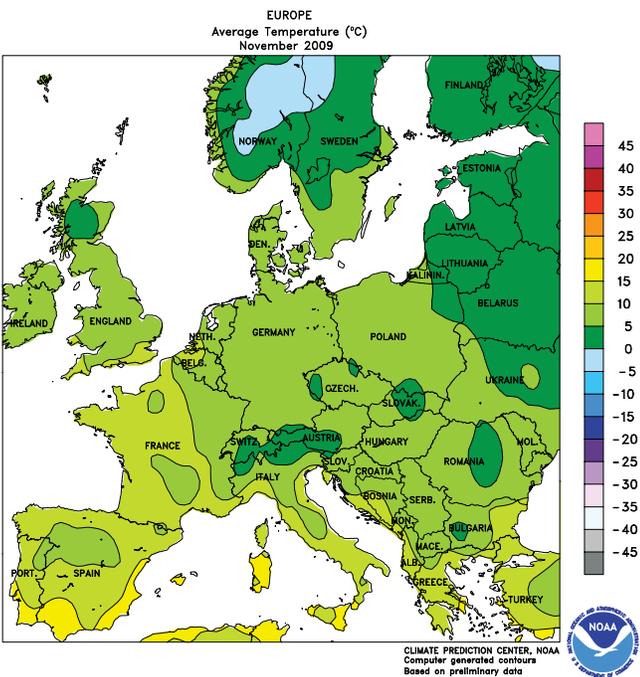
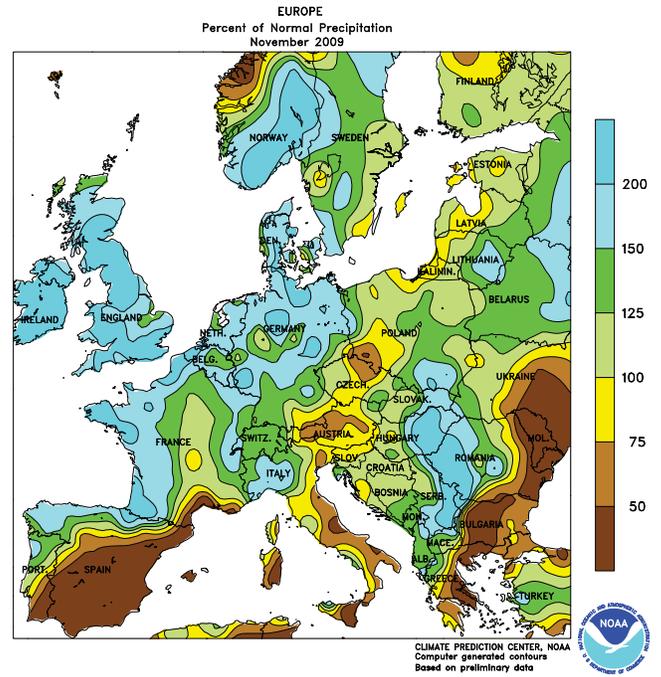
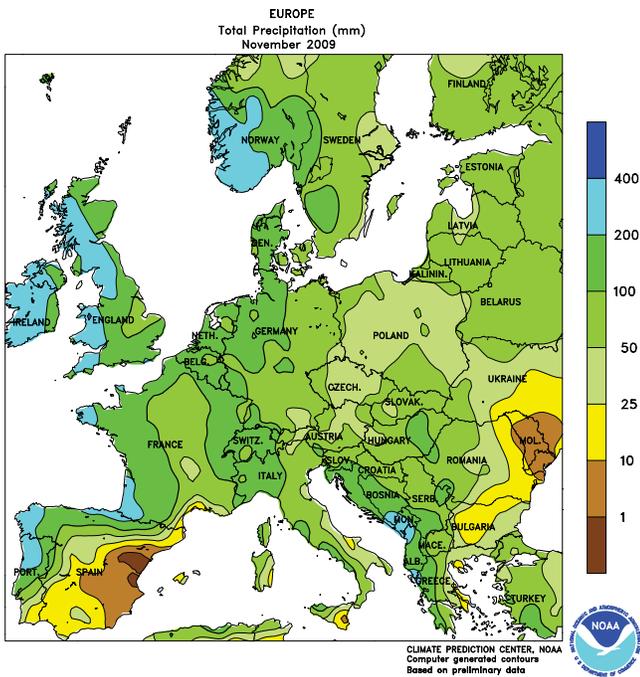
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EUROPE

Cold weather settled across the continent, with locally heavy snow falling in southeastern Europe. A strong westward-moving ridge of high pressure over the Norwegian Sea ushered the coldest air of the season into Europe, with temperatures averaging 4 to 8 degrees C below normal over most growing areas. Consequently, winter grains are now dormant from France eastward into Poland and the Balkans. The cold weather was accompanied by 2 to 20 cm of snow across central and northern Europe. Meanwhile, a strong Mediterranean

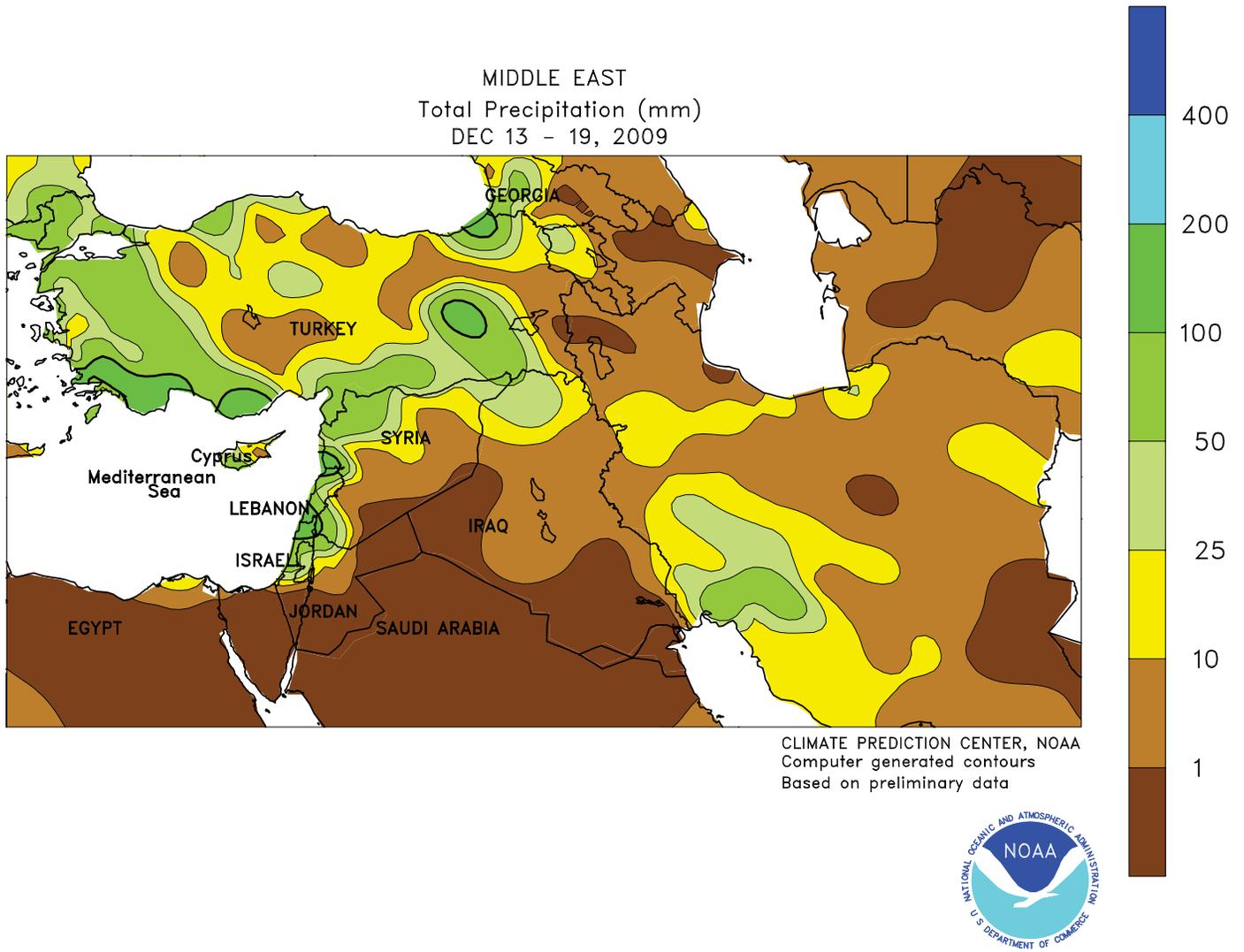
storm produced heavy snow (20-40 cm, locally more) from the Alps into Romania. Light to moderate snow (2-10 cm) was also reported in northern and southeastern Spain, while rain elsewhere on the Iberian Peninsula provided additional relief from long-term drought. England likewise reported the first snow of the season, with some locations reporting more than 5 cm on the ground at week's end. Heavy rain and mountain snow (25-130 mm liquid equivalent) fell in central and southern Italy, boosting moisture reserves for winter crops.



EUROPE

In November, near- to above-normal precipitation maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grain and oilseed establishment across much of the region. However, below-normal rainfall on the Iberian Peninsula reduced topsoil

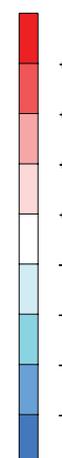
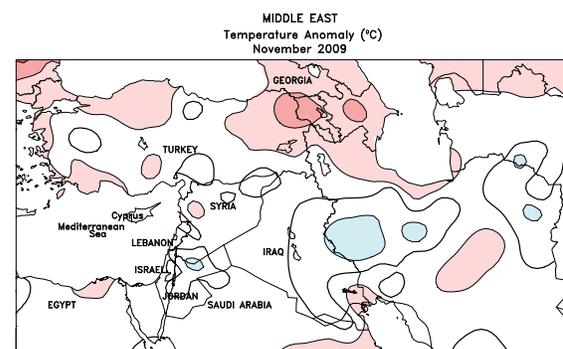
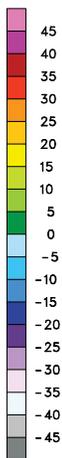
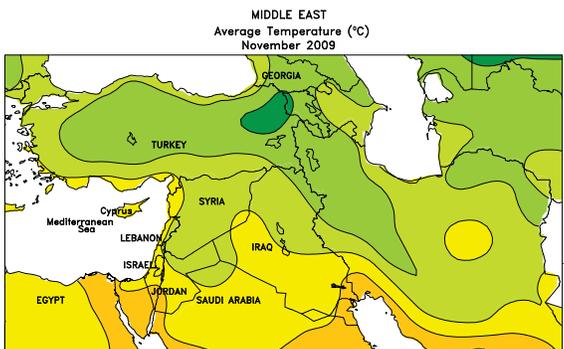
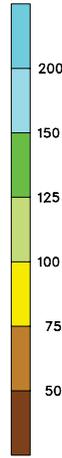
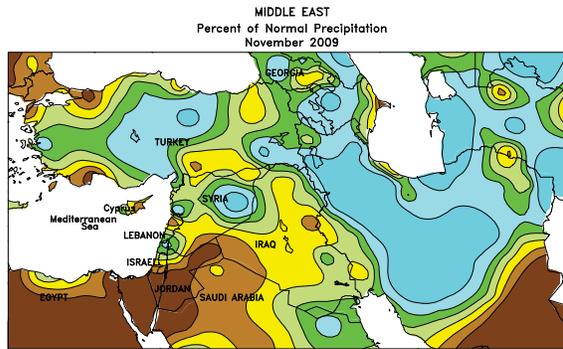
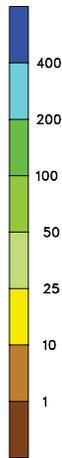
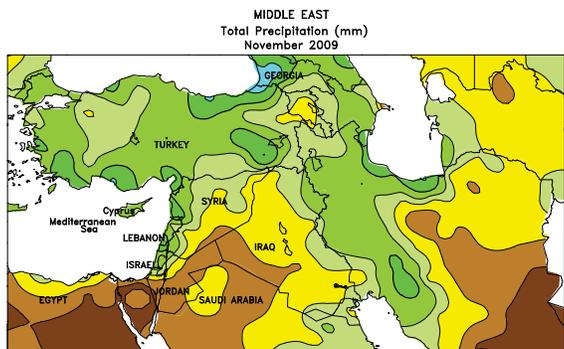
moisture and irrigation reserves for winter crop establishment. Warmer-than-normal weather prevented winter grains from going fully dormant and kept growing areas devoid of snow cover.



MIDDLE EAST

Wet weather prevailed over the region's primary growing areas, maintaining favorable prospects for wheat and barley. For the second consecutive week, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm produced a large area of rain and mountain snow (15-170 mm) from Turkey into western and southern Iran, boosting moisture reserves for winter grains. Unlike last week, heavy rain (locally more than 100 mm) also spread southward along the eastern Mediterranean Coast,

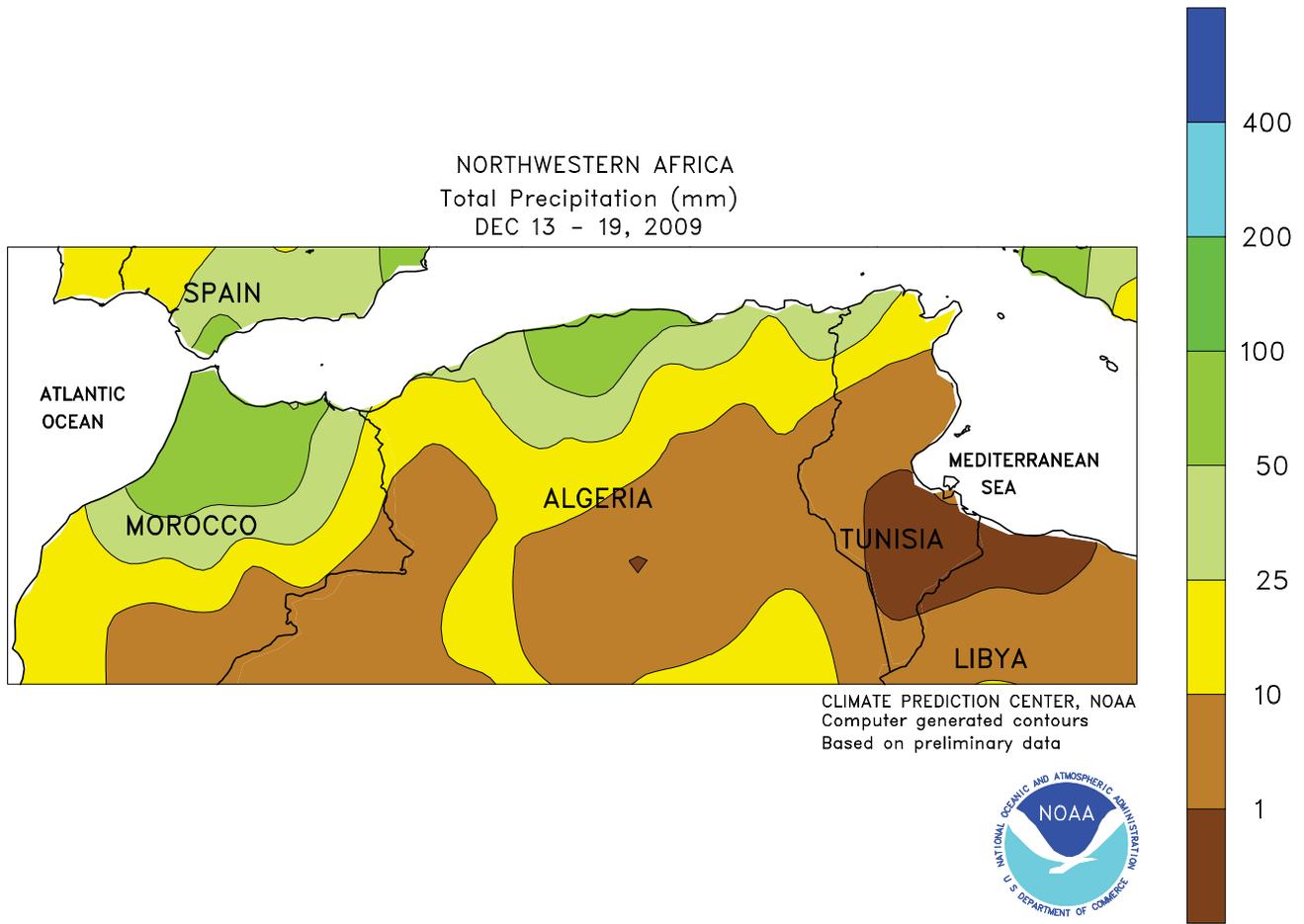
ending any lingering concerns about developing short-term dryness. Crops are now dormant in western Iran and central Turkey, but are still adding late vegetative growth in the eastern Mediterranean region. Precipitation mostly bypassed central and southern Iraq where more rain is needed to ensure favorable prospects for vegetative winter grains. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal, with no bitter cold reported.



MIDDLE EAST

Widespread rain and mountain snow provided moisture for winter crop establishment, although drier-than-normal conditions lingered in southern Iraq. Winter grains entered

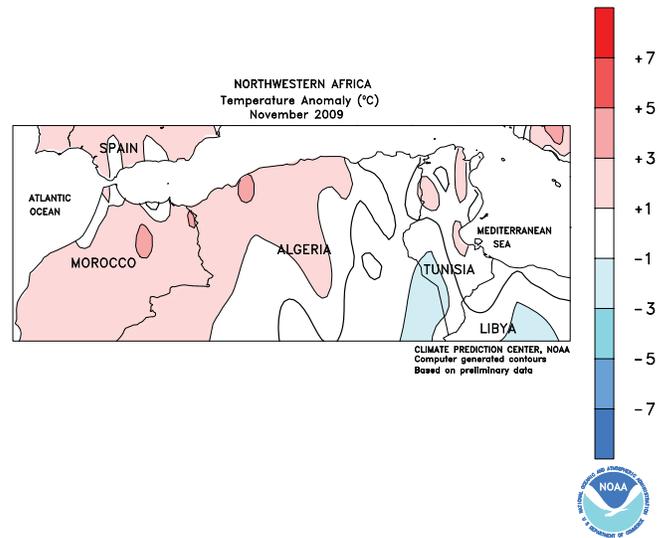
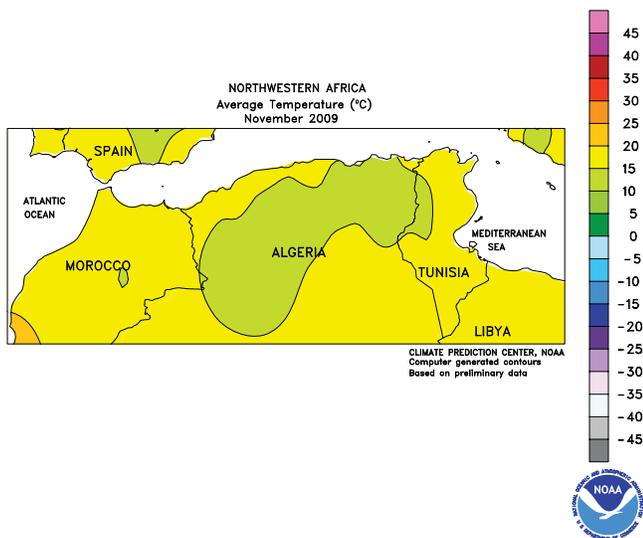
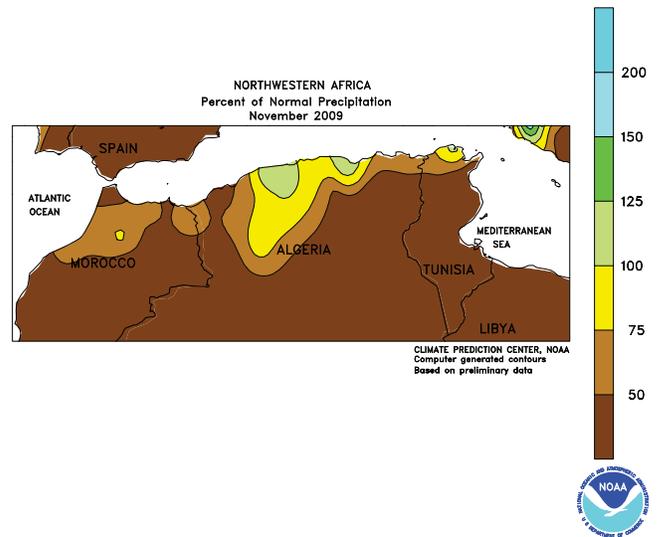
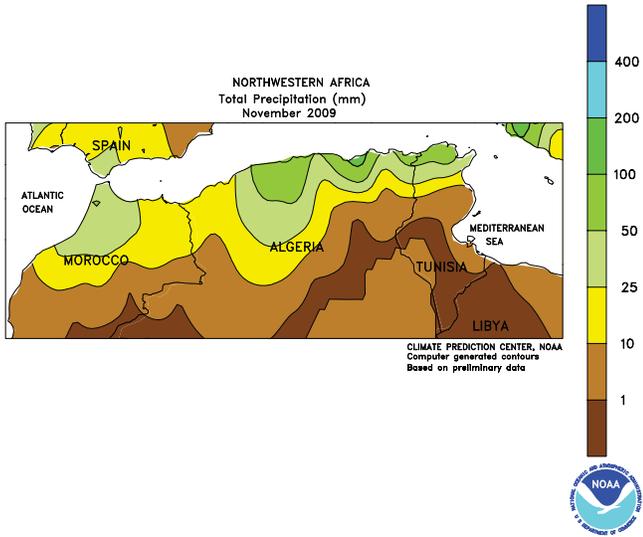
dormancy in western Iran and central Turkey in early December as seasonably colder weather settled over the region.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Widespread showers returned to the region, improving prospects for winter grains. In Morocco and western Algeria, moderate to locally heavy rainfall (10-85 mm) alleviated lingering soil moisture shortages, benefiting winter crop establishment.

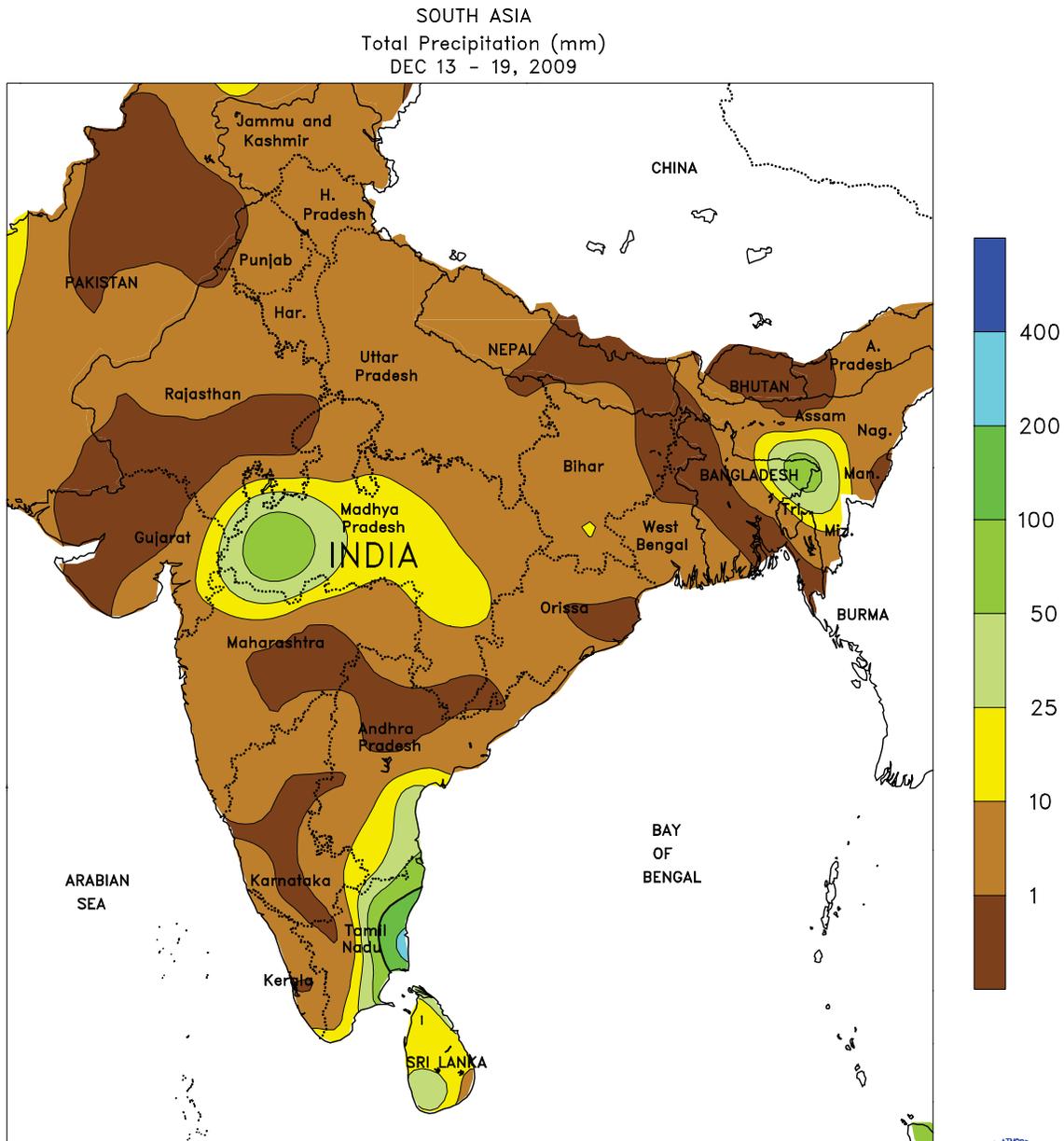
Farther east, 15 to 100 mm of rain from central Algeria into northern Tunisia boosted soil moisture reserves for vegetative wheat and barley. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal, although no extreme heat was reported.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Below-normal November rainfall in Morocco and western Algeria depleted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting. However, locally heavy showers returned to the entire region by early

December, improving prospects for wheat and barley. Above-normal warmth in western growing areas contrasted with near-normal temperatures in eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia.



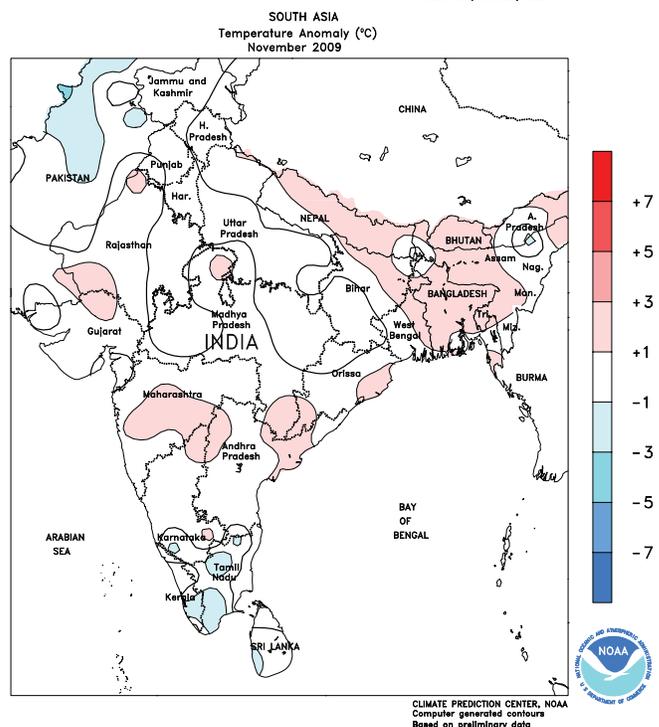
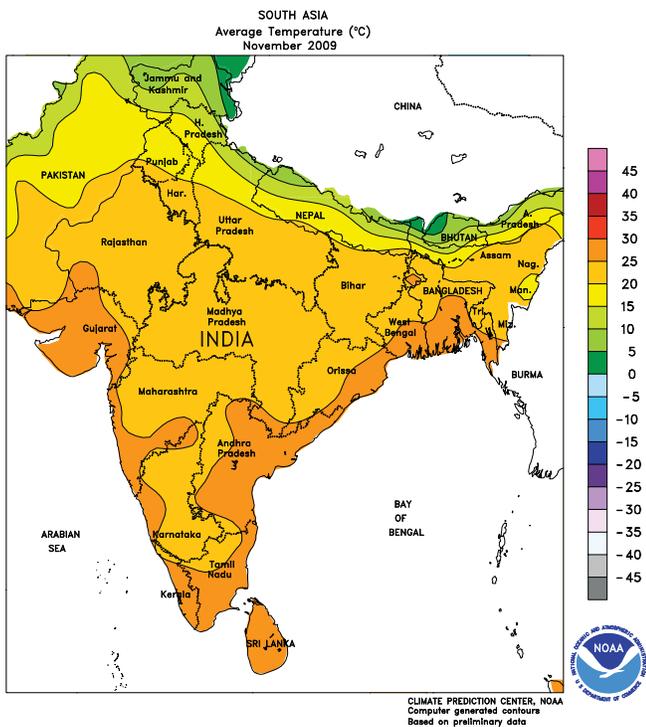
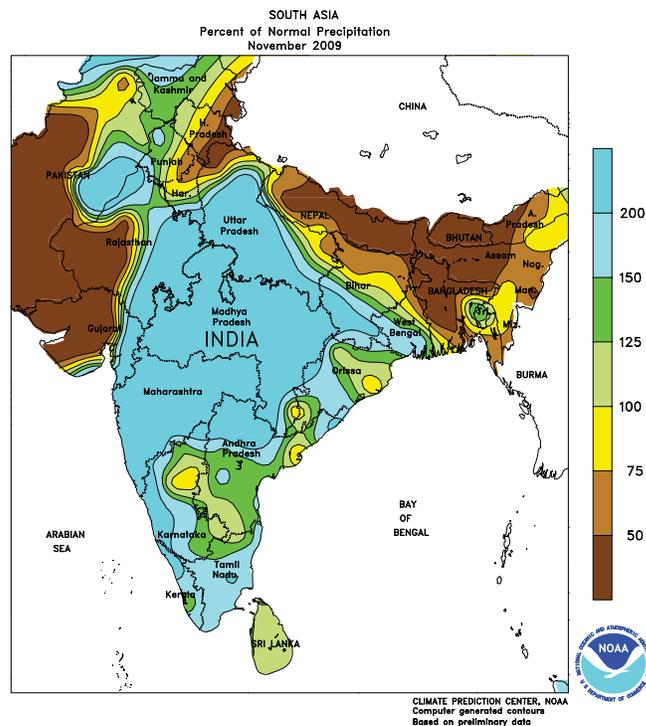
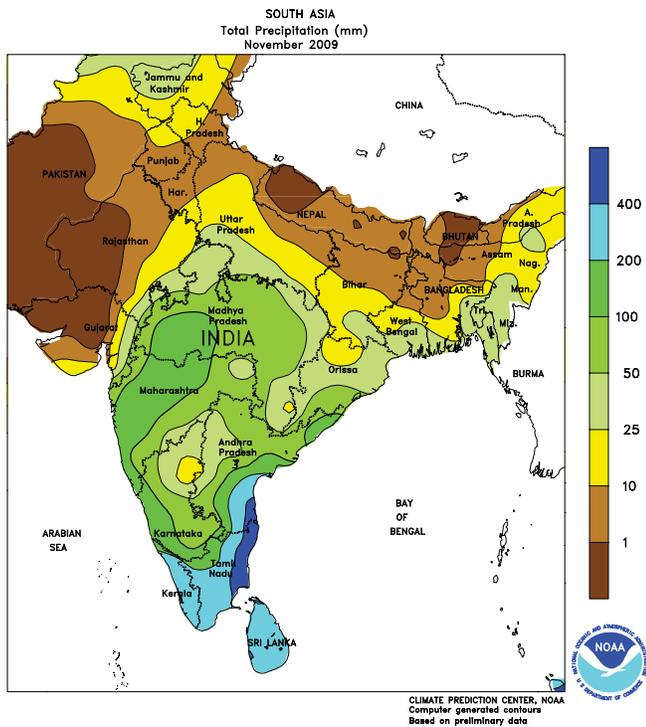
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH ASIA

An area of low pressure moved across central India midweek, bringing unseasonable rainfall to winter growing areas. In Uttar Pradesh and southern Haryana, 1 to 10 mm of rain added to soil moisture reserves for irrigated winter wheat and rapeseed. The added moisture helped to offset increased water requirements from temperatures 1 to 3

degrees C above normal. Meanwhile, irrigation requirements for rapeseed remained high in eastern Rajasthan as dry, warm weather prevailed. Along the southeastern coast of India, heavy showers (25-200 mm) continued during the first half of the week as Tropical Cyclone Ward moved into Sri Lanka.

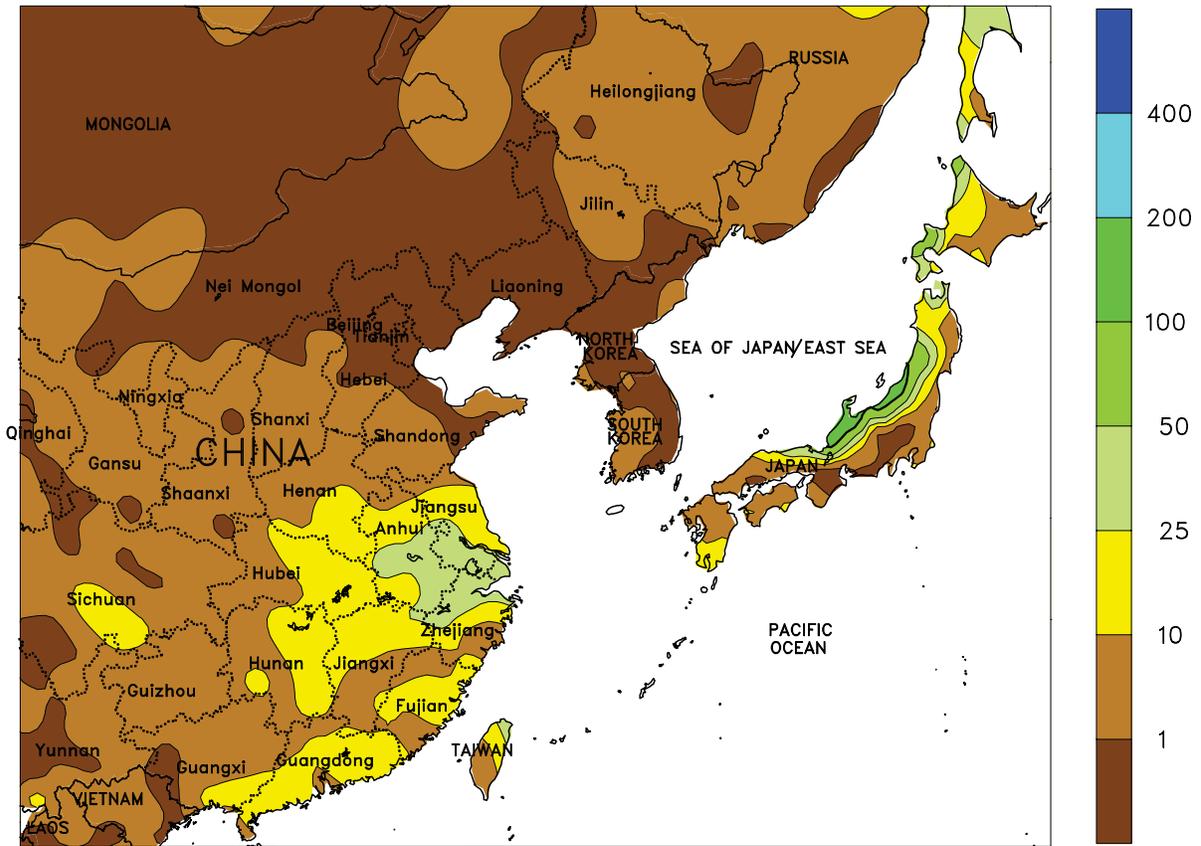


SOUTH ASIA

During the first half of November, heavy showers from Tropical Cyclone Phyan provided unfavorably wet conditions for mature cotton in Maharashtra but benefited late-planted cotton in Andhra Pradesh that was progressing through reproduction. The early month rainfall also provided favorable soil moisture for

emerging winter wheat and rapeseed in eastern Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. However, hot, dry weather early in the month reduced prospects for winter rapeseed planting across the rest of Rajasthan. During the latter half of November, seasonably dry weather favored cotton harvesting.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
DEC 13 - 19, 2009



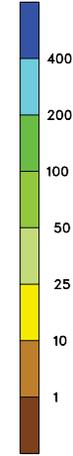
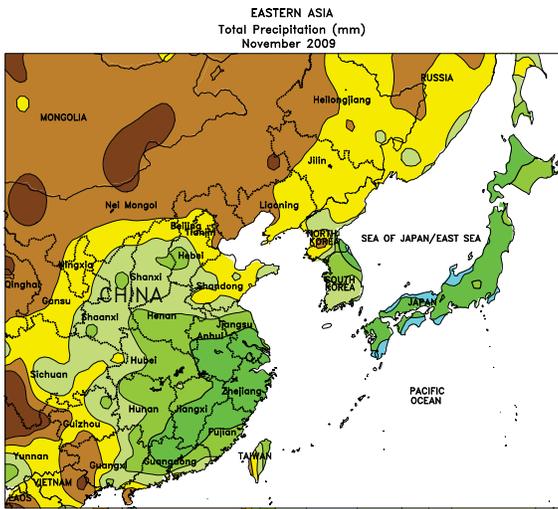
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



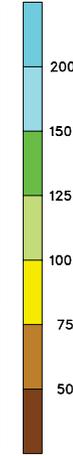
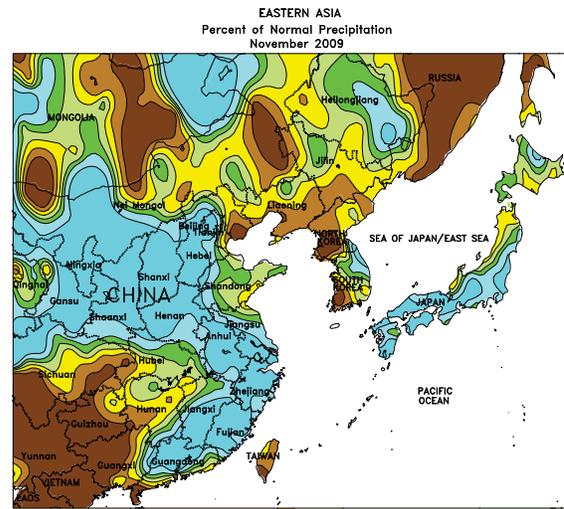
EAST ASIA

An early week cold front ushered chilly, wet weather over much of the winter growing areas. On the North China Plain, 1 to 10 mm of rain across northern reaches and 10 to 25 mm across southern portions maintained favorable soil moisture reserves for dormant winter wheat. Similar rainfall amounts prevailed

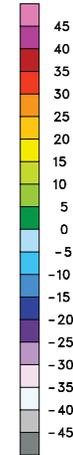
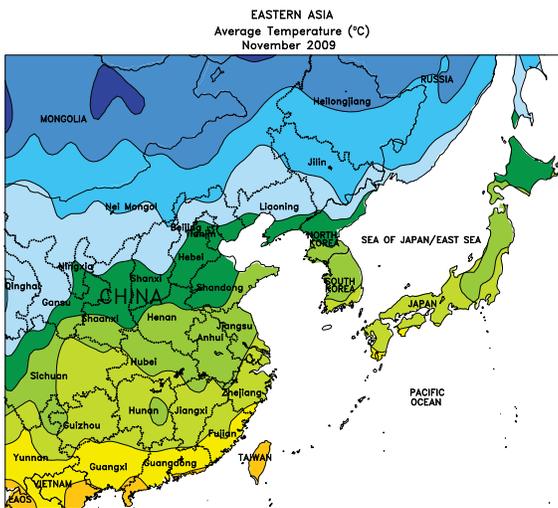
for dormant winter rapeseed in the Yangtze Valley, with the heaviest amounts (25-50 mm) occurring nearer the coast. Temperatures were 1 to 3 degrees C below normal with freezes reaching just south of the Yangtze River. Snowfall was generally light with spotty accumulation in higher elevations.



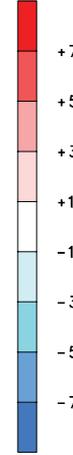
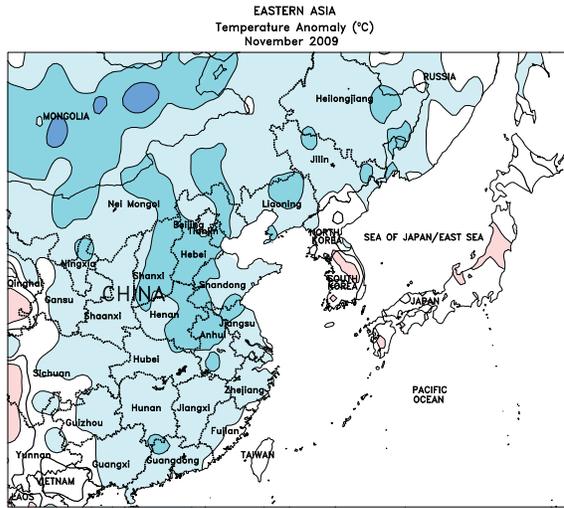
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



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



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



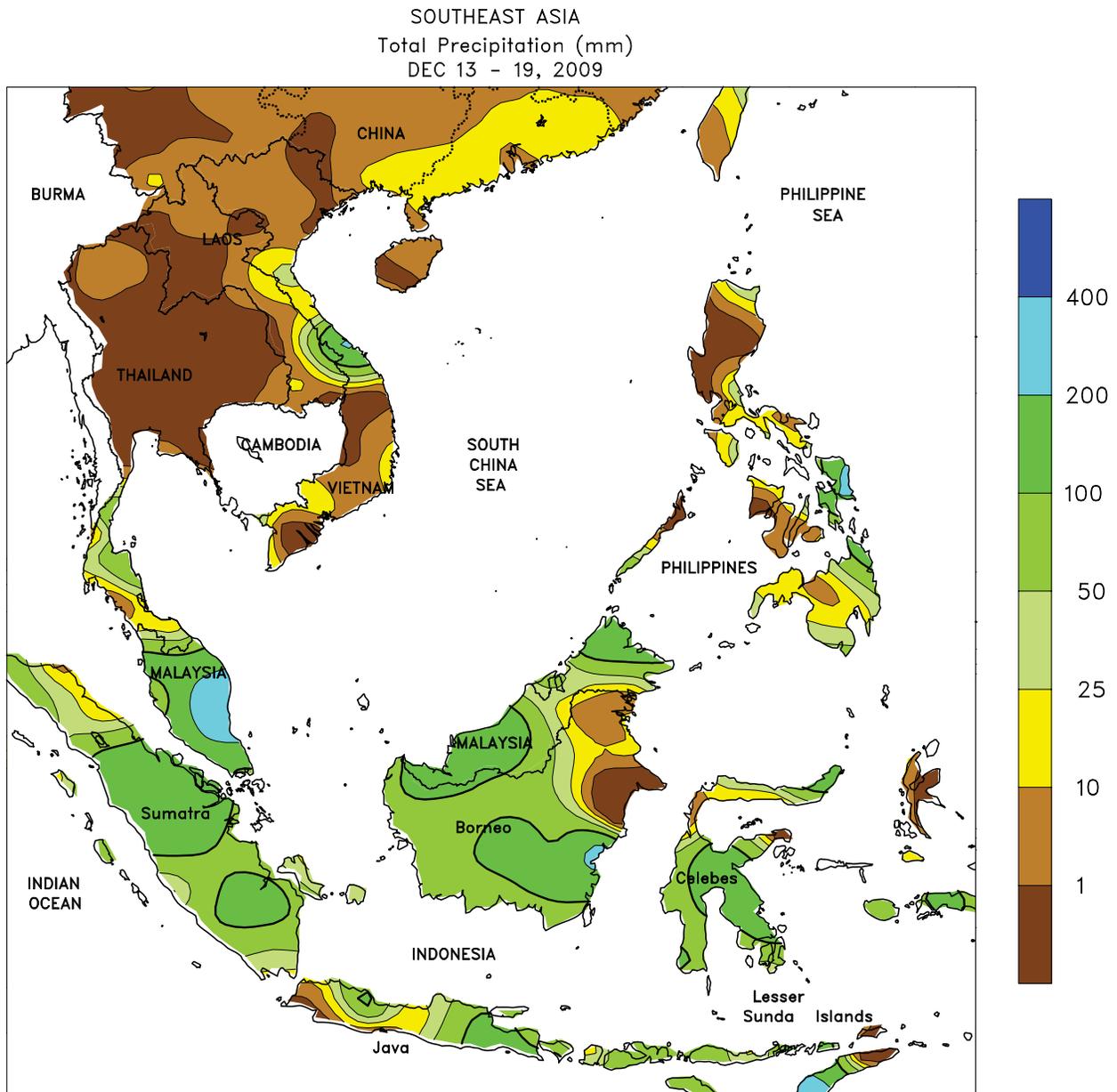
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EAST ASIA

In November, an early hard freeze ushered winter wheat and rapeseed into dormancy. Meanwhile, unusually stormy

weather brought snow to winter growing areas, providing a thin protective layer and beneficial soil moisture.



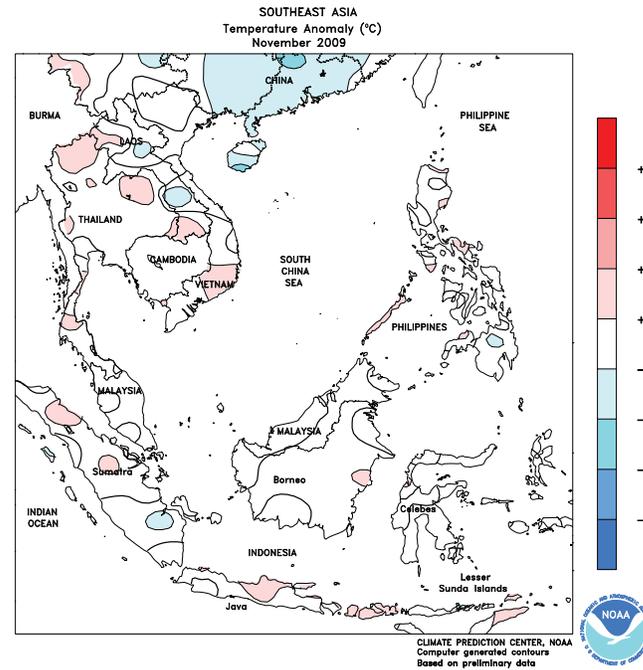
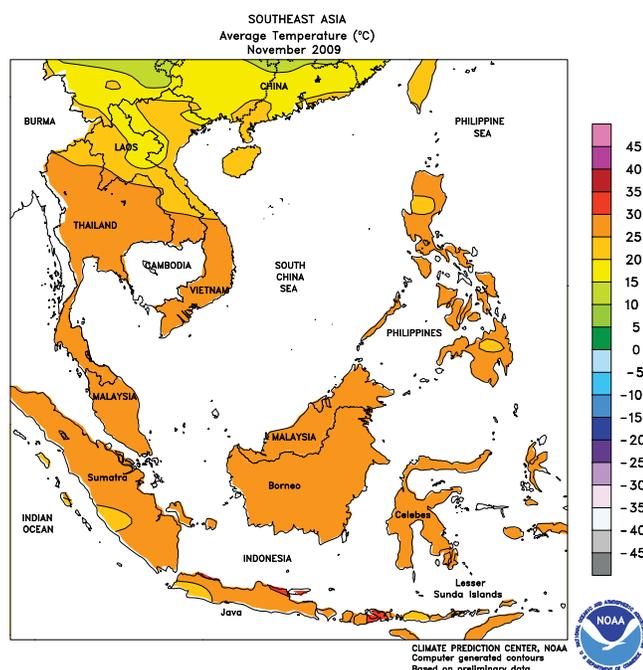
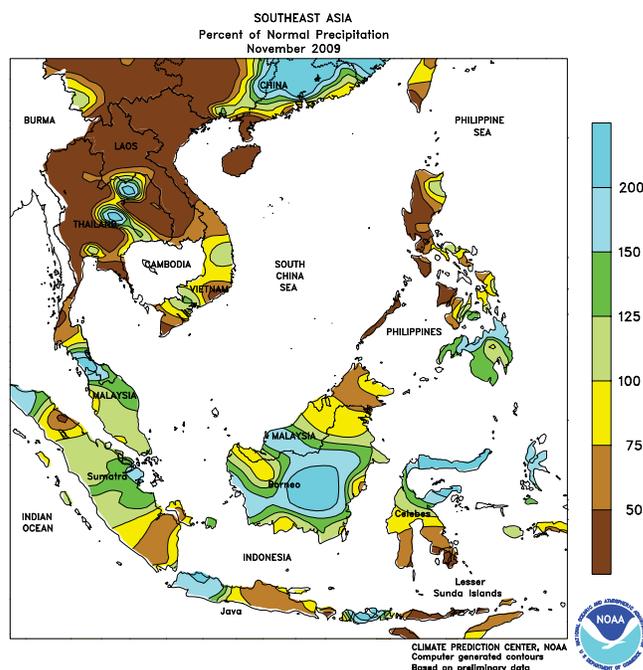
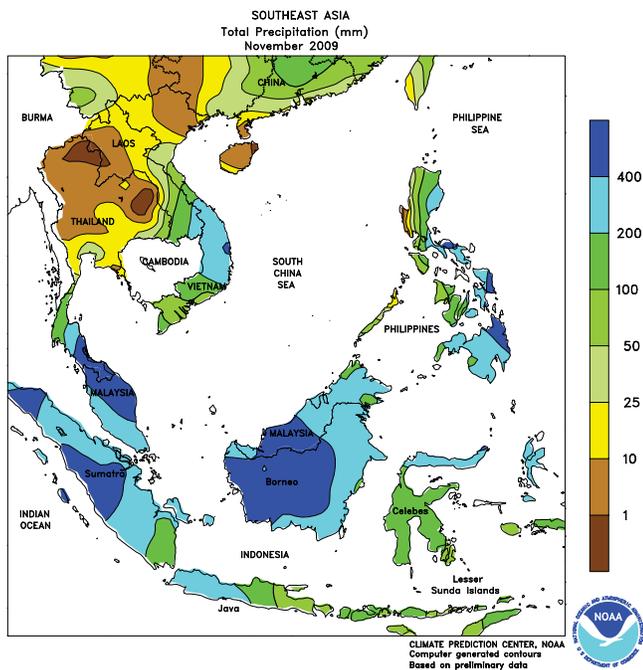
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Warm weather prevailed across the region, while showers increased in Java, Indonesia. Temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C above normal along with mostly dry weather favored rice fieldwork in Vietnam. Periodic showers (10-50 mm) in the eastern and southern Philippines maintained favorable soil moisture for rice and corn. Meanwhile in Indonesia, heavy rainfall (50-200 mm) slowed oil palm harvesting in Sumatra

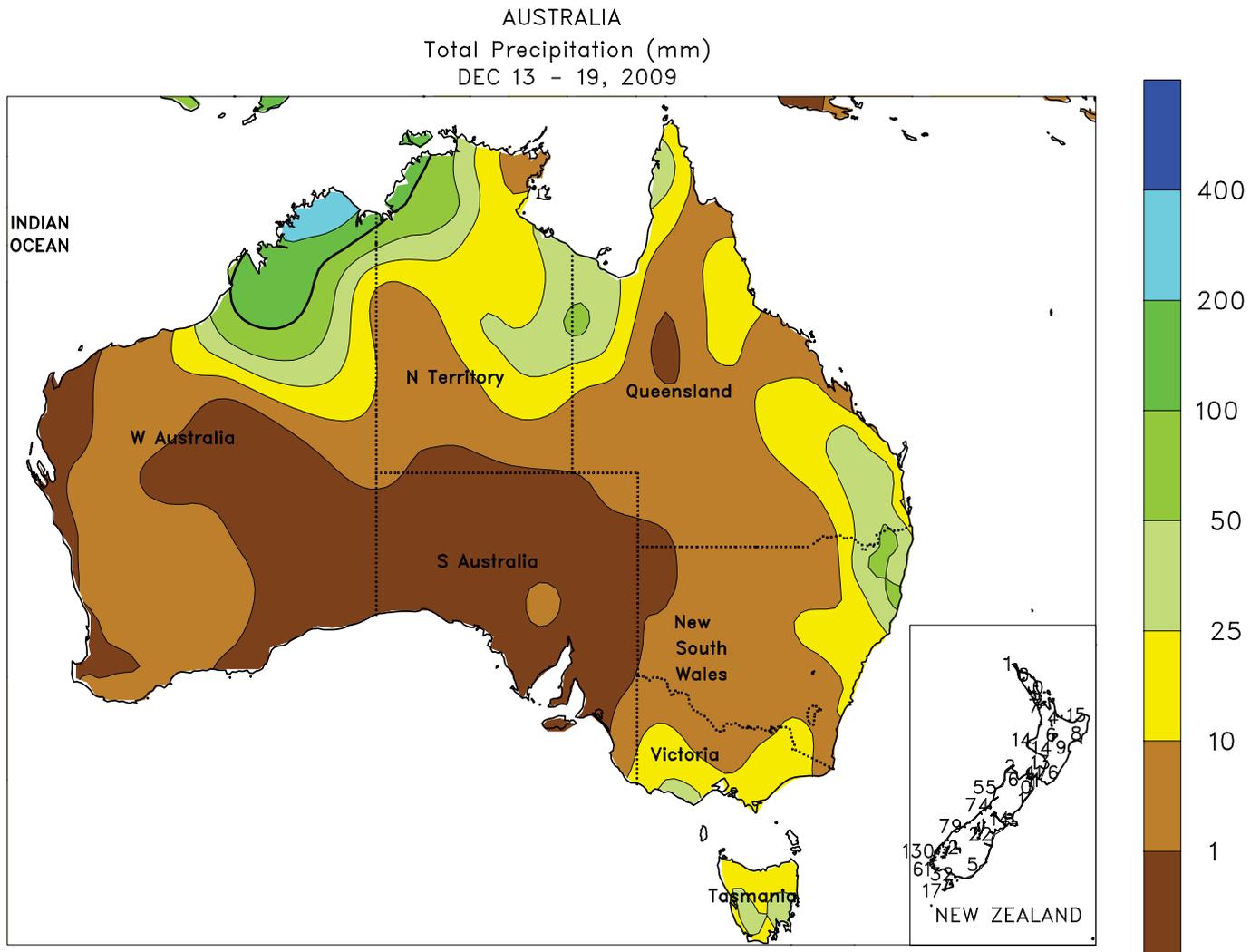
and Kalimantan, but provided a significant boost in soil moisture to vegetative rice in eastern Java. In fact, the rainfall in eastern Java helped reduce stress for rice due to unfavorably high temperatures (35-40 degrees C). More rain would be welcomed in central Java, however, where, despite 10 to 25 mm for the week, rainfall remains well below normal for the season.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy showers prevailed across the region during November. In Vietnam, early month rainfall slowed coffee and winter rice harvesting. In the Philippines, above-normal rainfall in the south caused some minor flooding in key corn areas, while more seasonable rains benefited rice

farther north. Increasing monsoon showers in Java, Indonesia, benefited newly transplanted rice and promoted further transplanting. Meanwhile, seasonally heavy downpours slowed oil palm harvesting in Malaysia and Indonesia.



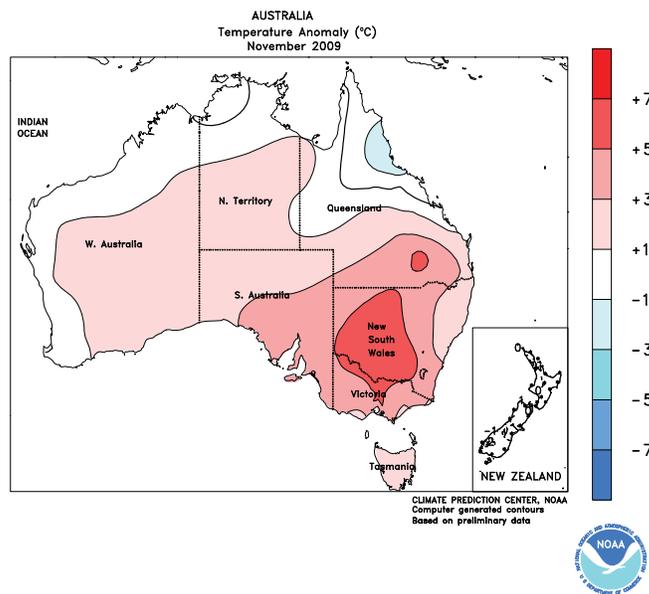
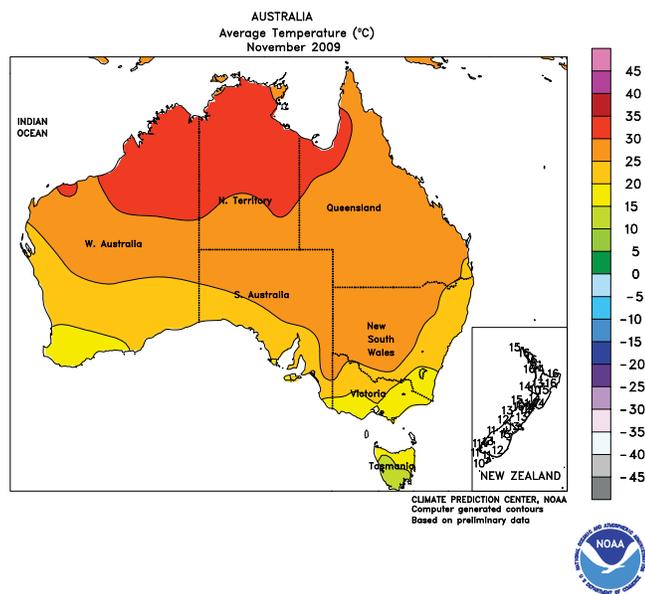
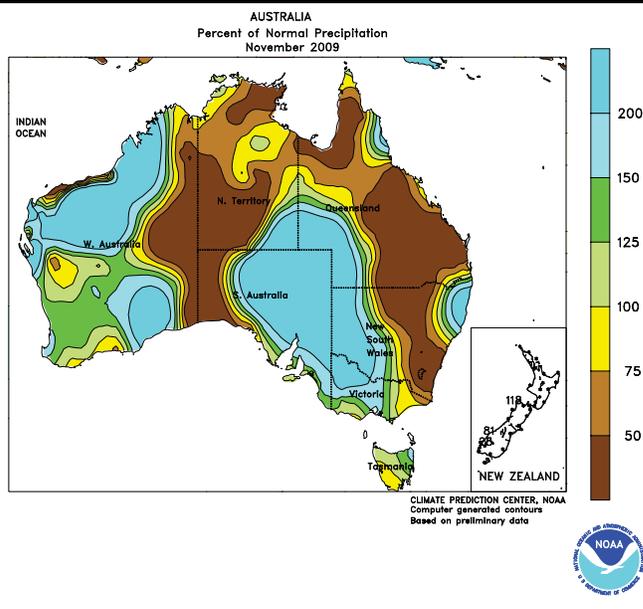
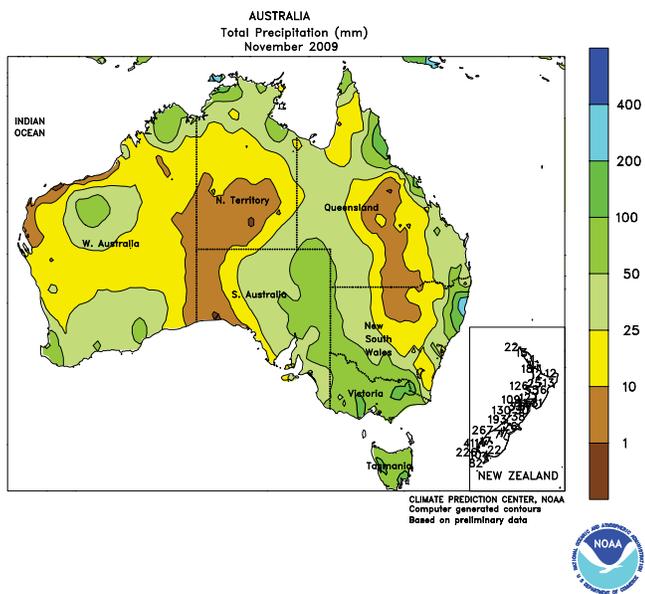
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, the fourth consecutive week of dry weather favored uninterrupted winter grain harvesting. Following wet weather the previous week, drier weather (less than 10 mm) overspread southeastern Australia, allowing winter grain harvesting to resume throughout much of the wheat belt. In major cotton areas of northern New South Wales, mostly dry (less than 5 mm)

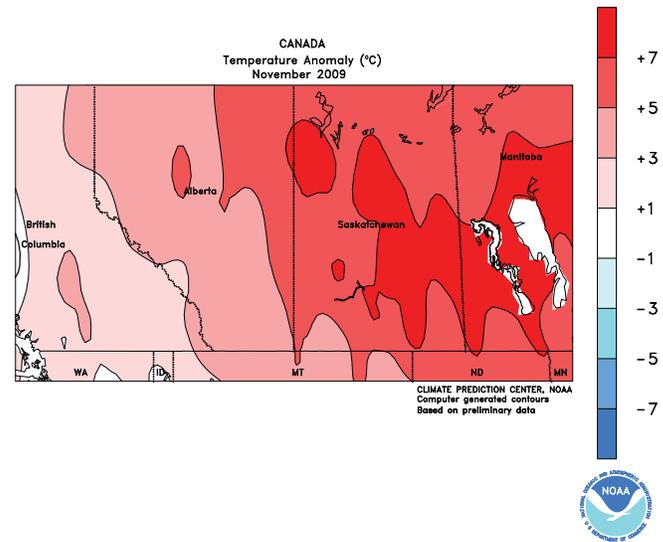
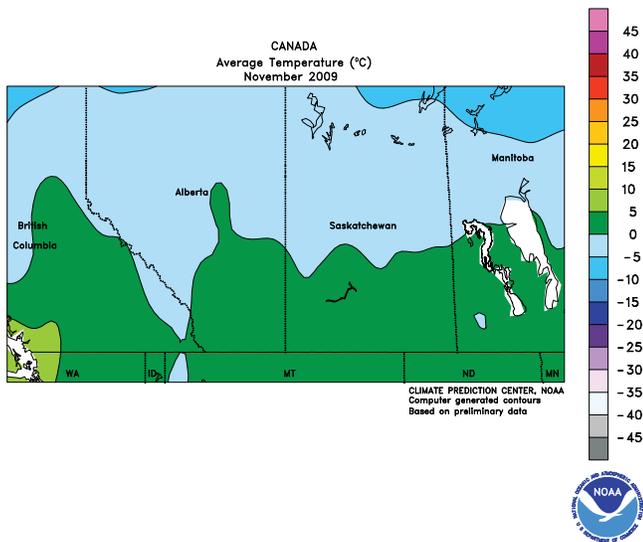
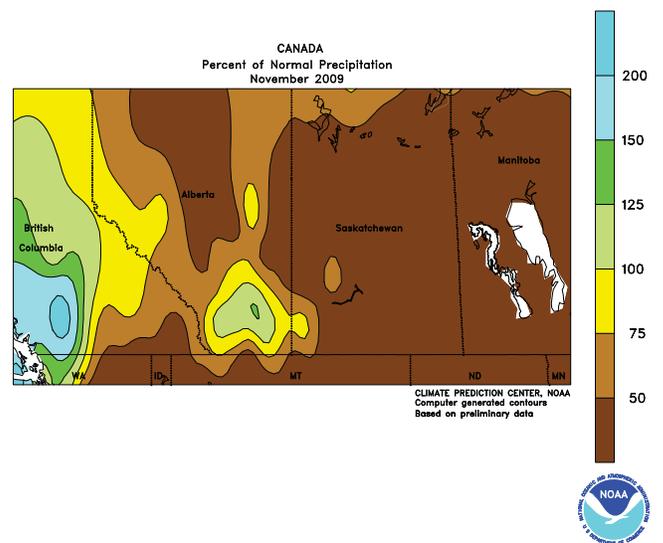
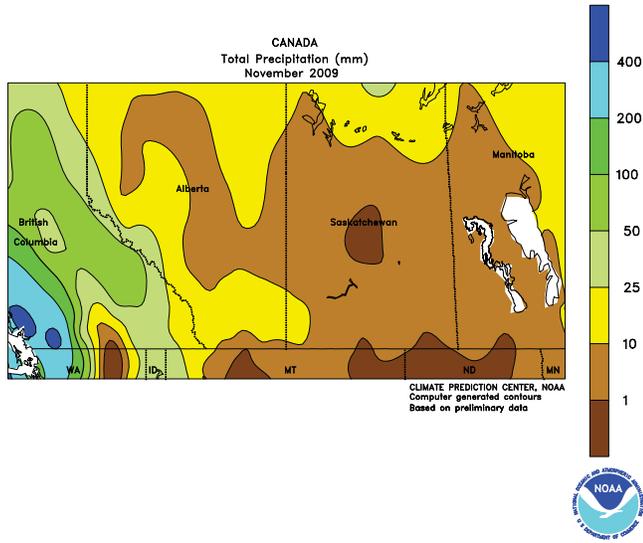
weather maintained irrigation demands. In contrast, scattered showers (5-30 mm) in Queensland maintained local moisture supplies for cotton and sorghum. Temperatures in major summer crop areas of eastern Australia averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the lower to middle 30s degrees C.



AUSTRALIA

In November, persistent rain in Western Australia hampered winter grain and oilseed harvesting, but drier weather toward month's end helped fieldwork gain momentum. In southeastern Australia, dry weather during much of the month aided winter grain maturation and harvesting but soaking rains

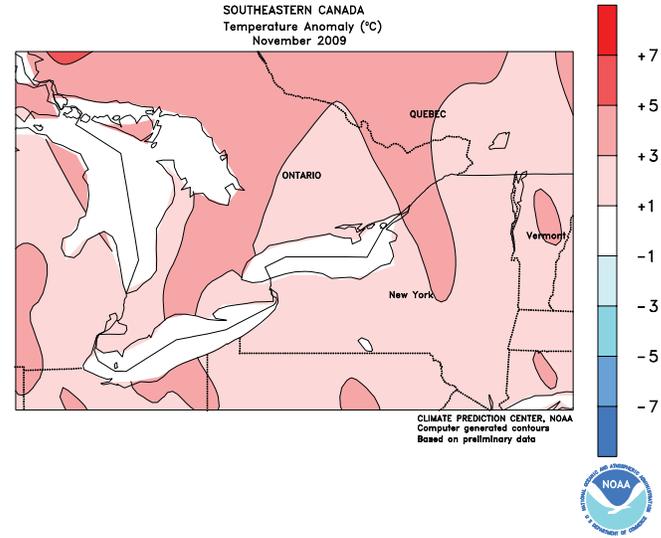
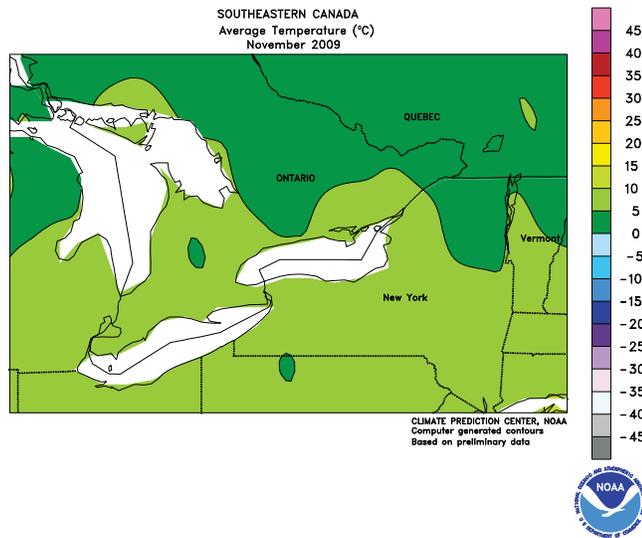
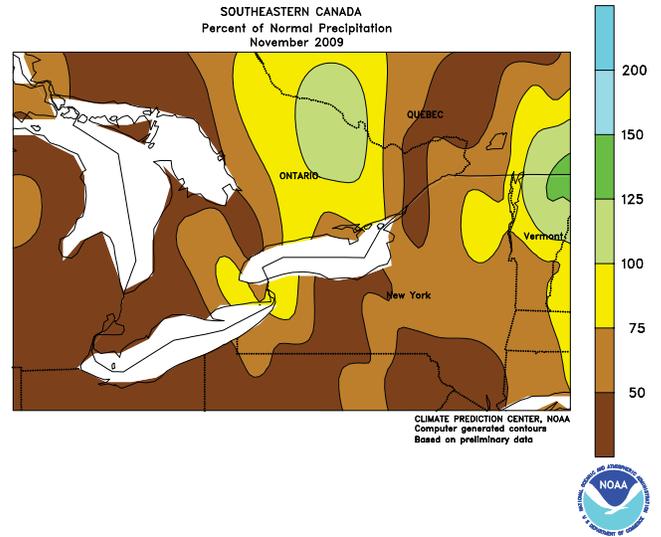
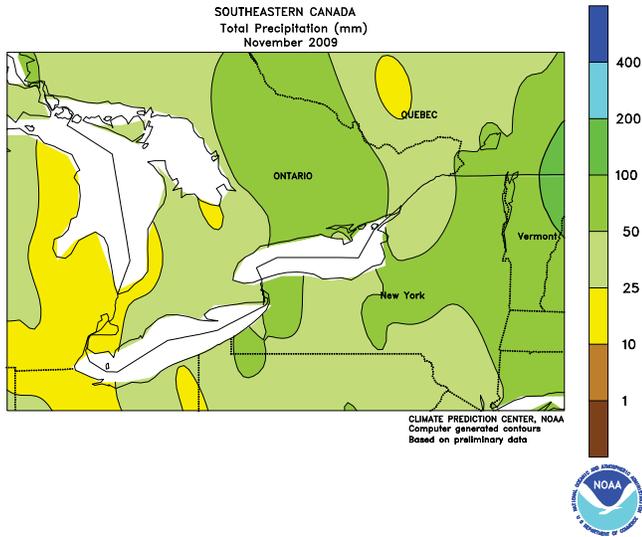
in late November halted harvesting. In summer crop areas of eastern Australia, warmer, somewhat drier-than-normal weather favored late winter wheat harvesting and additional summer crop sowing but maintained irrigation requirements for vegetative summer crops.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During November, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather provided nearly ideal harvest weather for spring grains and oilseeds following October’s dampness. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal in Alberta and 4 to 8 degrees C above normal in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Monthly precipitation accumulations exceeding 10 mm

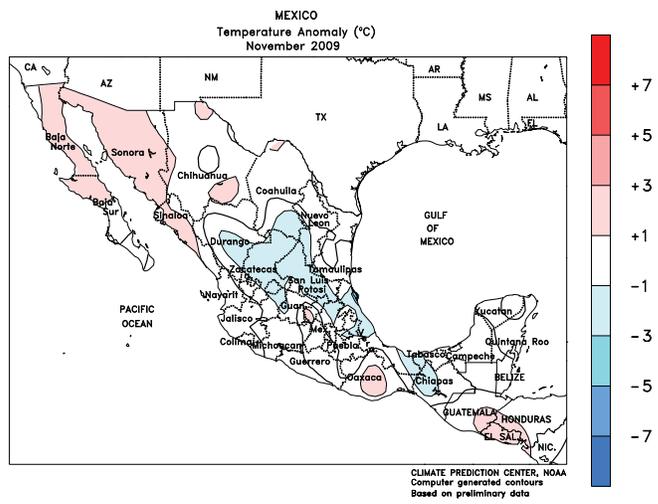
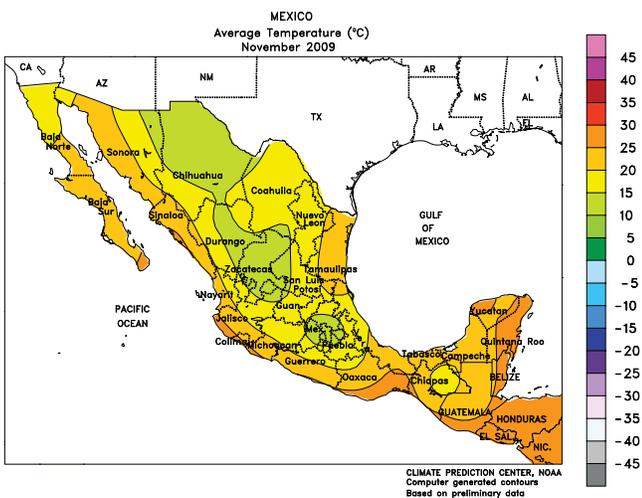
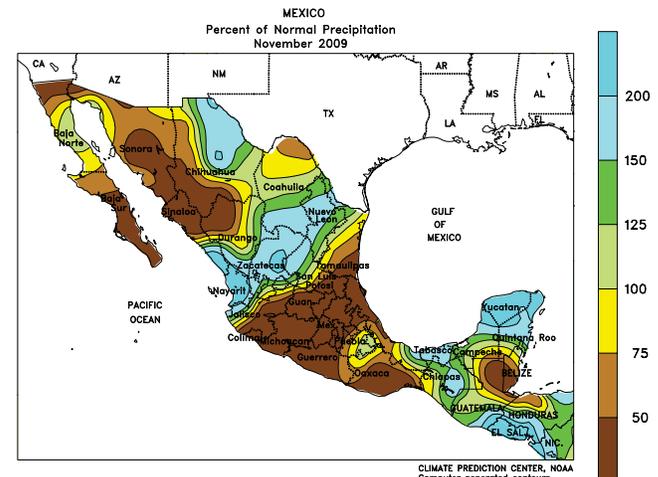
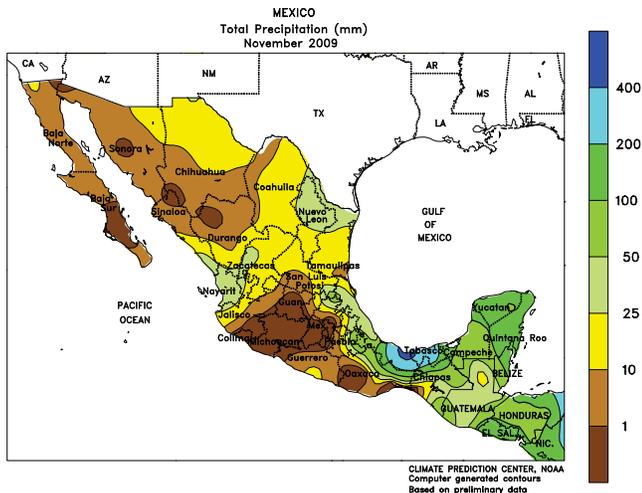
were confined to portions of the southwest and a few locations in northern Alberta, including the Peace River Valley. Some of the precipitation during November came in the form of snow, which generally melted rapidly in the main spring row crop areas and had little if any lingering affect on fieldwork.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Favorable harvest weather prevailed for much of November in Ontario. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C above normal and precipitation totaled less than 50 percent of normal (total accumulations of about 25-50 mm) in the main corn and soybean areas of the southwest. Farther east,

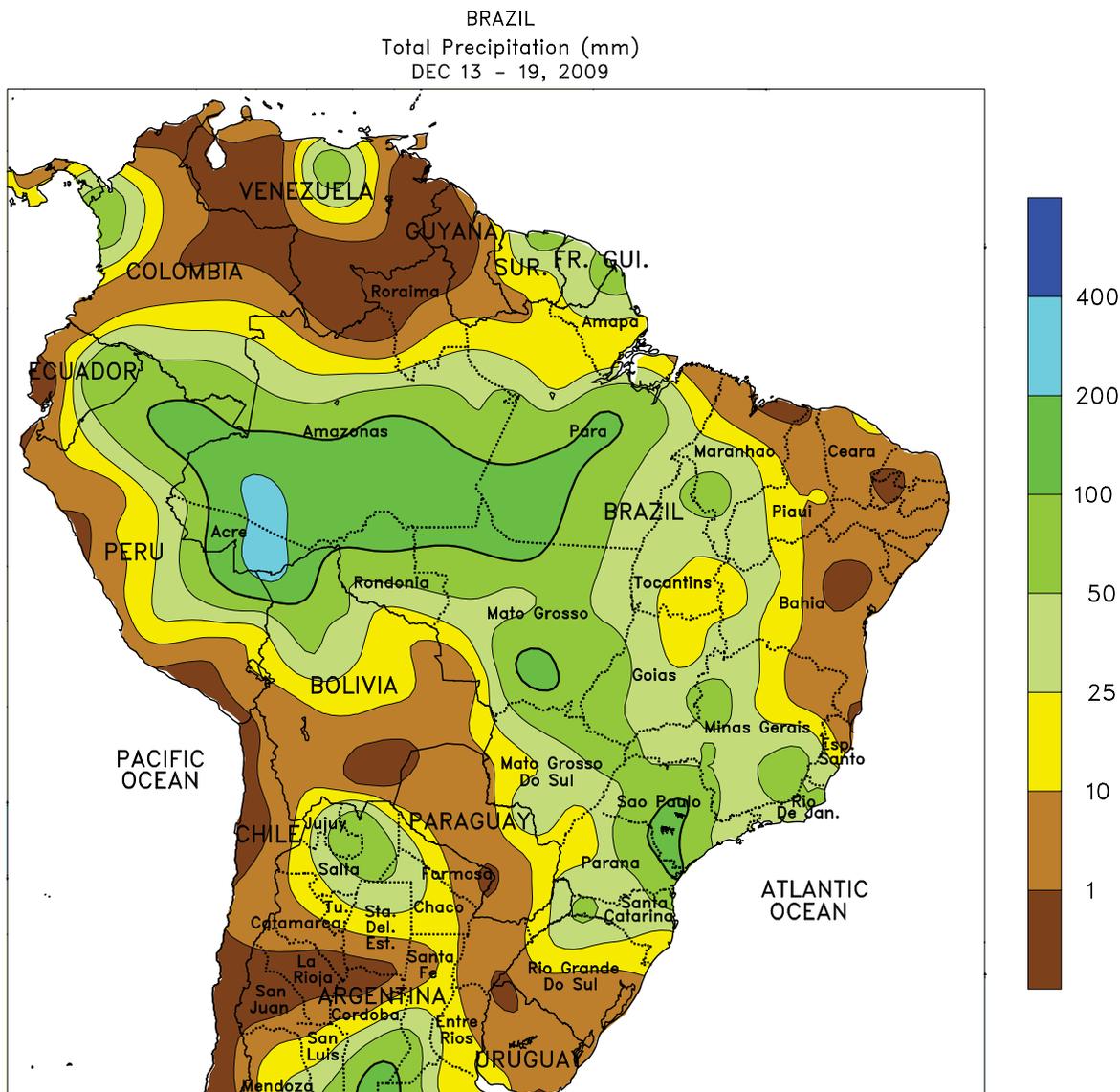
rainfall was closer to normal in eastern Ontario and Quebec, where monthly totals ranged from 50 to 100 mm, with the wettest weather coming toward the end of the month. Conditions were overall favorable for winter grains entering dormancy.



MEXICO

In November, seasonably dry weather prevailed throughout much of northwestern and central Mexico, supporting seasonal fieldwork that included corn harvesting and the early stages of winter wheat planting. Rainfall was near to above normal in the southeast, from southern Veracruz and eastern Oaxaca eastward through

the Yucatan Peninsula, increasing irrigation reserves for winter-grown crops. Drier conditions prevailed, however, elsewhere along the western Gulf of Mexico. In northern Tamaulipas, rainfall (monthly totals exceeding 25 mm) was generally confined to the area immediately along the Rio Grande River.



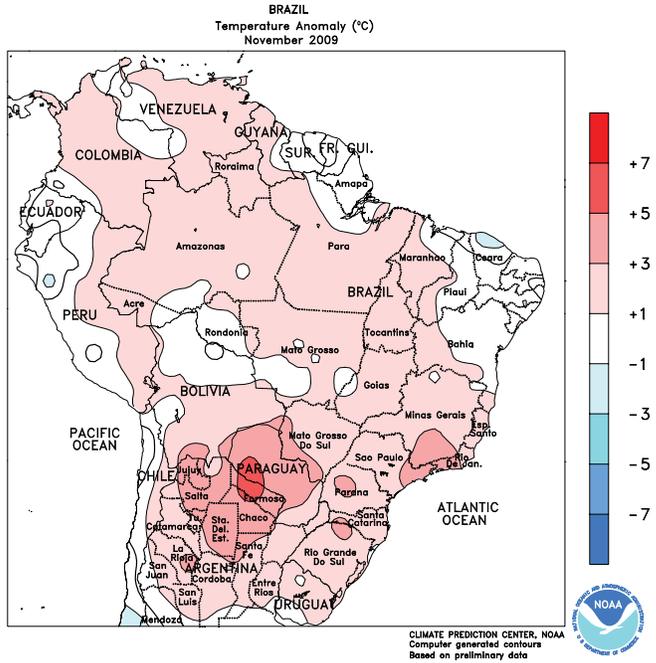
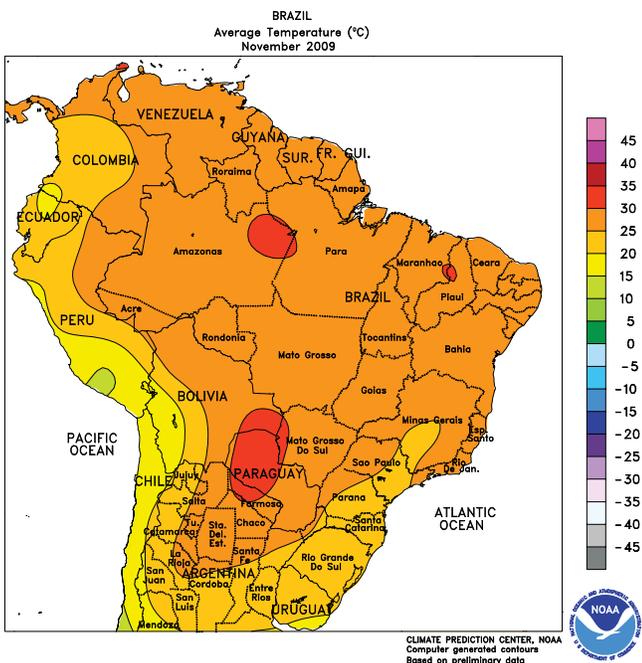
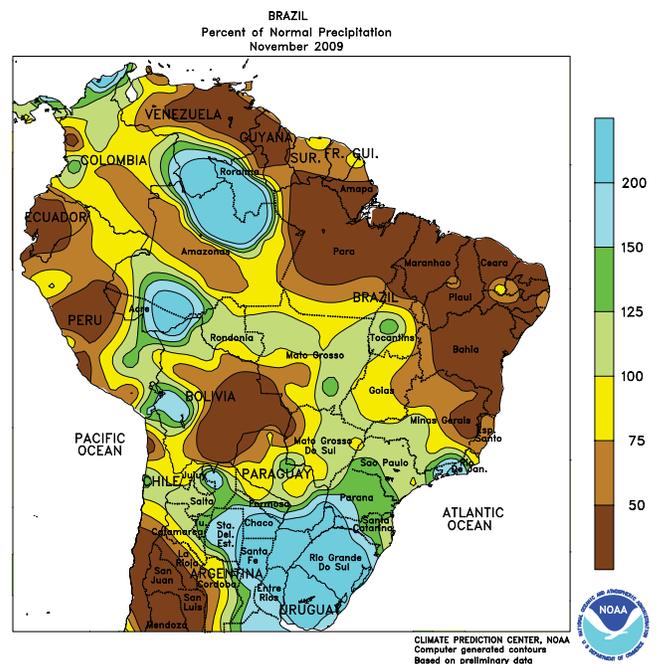
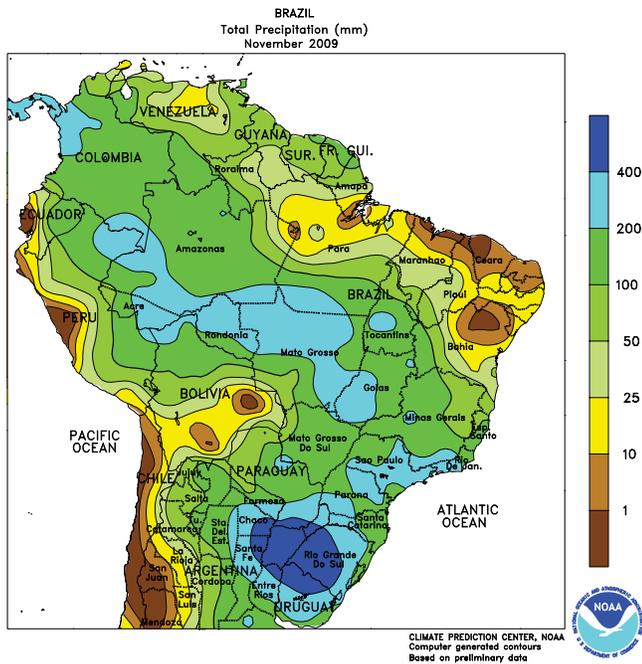
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

A drier weather pattern brought some much-needed relief from excessive wetness to southern Brazil. Weekly rain totals were below 25 mm in most locations of Rio Grande do Sul, which had until recently experienced near-record rainfall during a protracted period that began October. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm elsewhere in the south, maintaining overall favorable moisture levels for summer row crops but keeping other crops (including sugarcane, coffee, and citrus grown in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais) unseasonably wet, which could

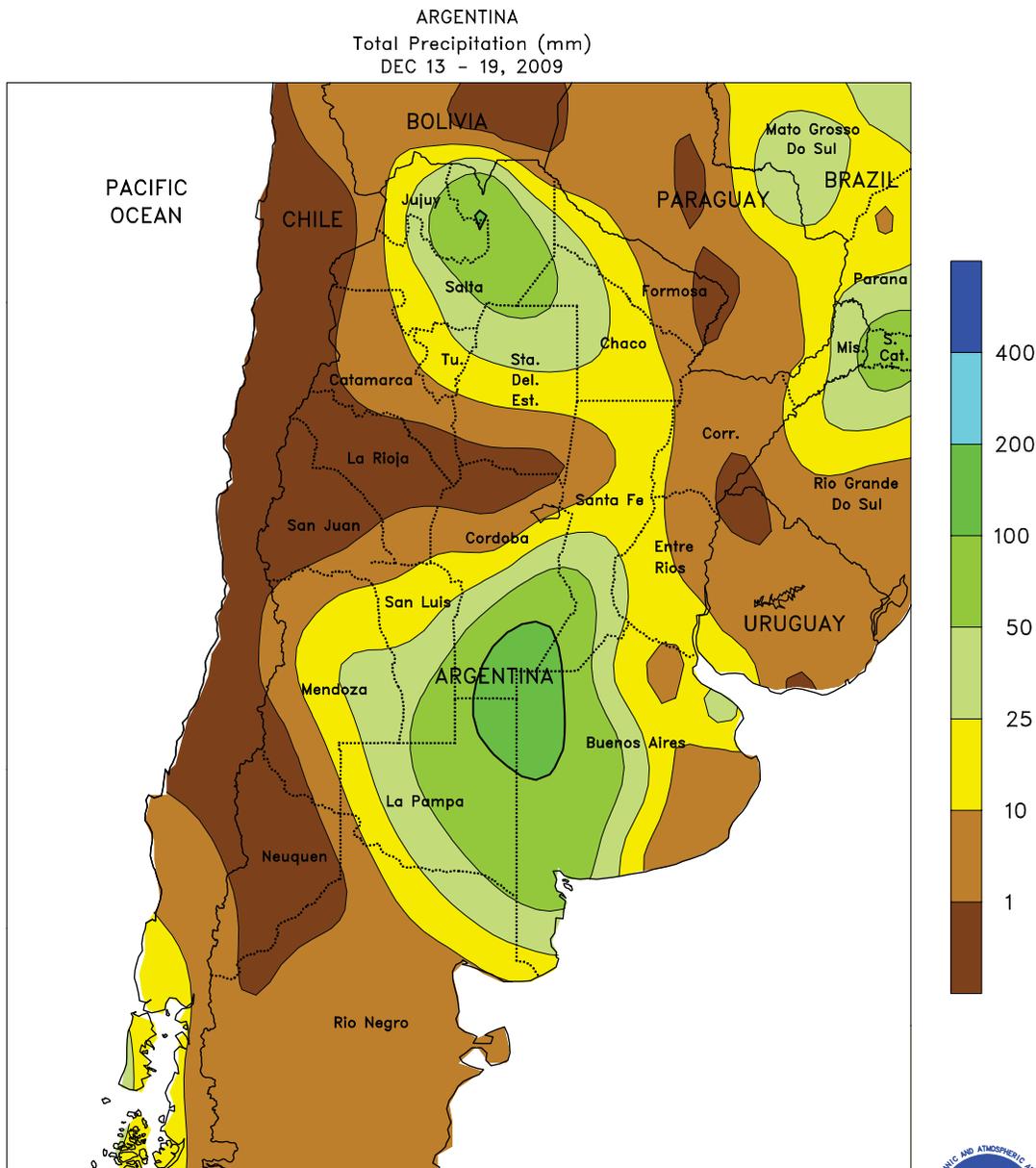
ultimately affect final production. Elsewhere, heavier rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) maintained abundant moisture for summer row crops, including soybeans and cotton, in Mato Grosso and neighboring locations in Goias and Mato Grosso do Sul. However, amounts were lower than last week in western Bahia and Tocantins, totaling 10 to 25 mm in most areas. Summer warmth (highs in the middle 30s degrees C) maintained high crop moisture demands and rates of development throughout most of southern and central Brazil.



BRAZIL

During November, frequent, heavy rain maintained unfavorably wet conditions for fieldwork in the main farming areas of Rio Grande do Sul. Monthly accumulations exceeded 400 mm throughout the western half of the state, making it one of the wettest Novembers on record. Above-normal rainfall caused harvest delays elsewhere in southern Brazil (Santa Catarina, Parana, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Sao Paulo), but amounts were not as high as those recorded in Rio Grande do

Sul. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for summer row crops, including corn, soybeans, and cotton, in central Brazil and the northeastern interior, although the rainfall was reportedly untimely for sugarcane harvesting and coffee flowering. Above-normal temperatures prevailed for much of the month throughout the country, accelerating crop growth and maintaining high rates of evapotranspiration.



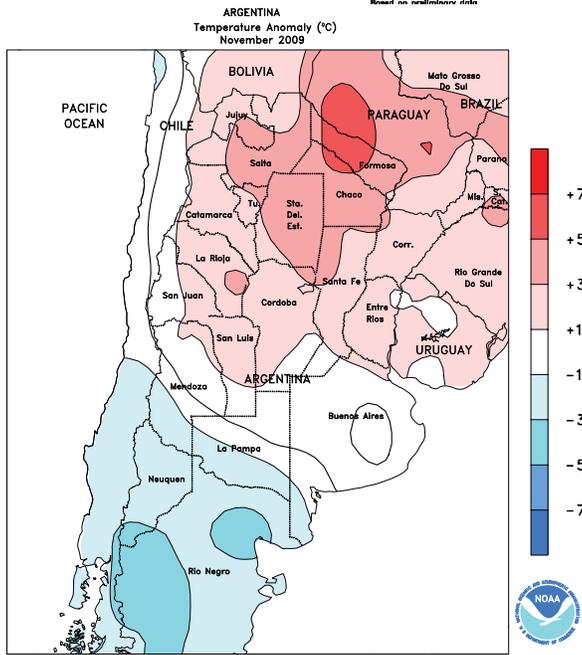
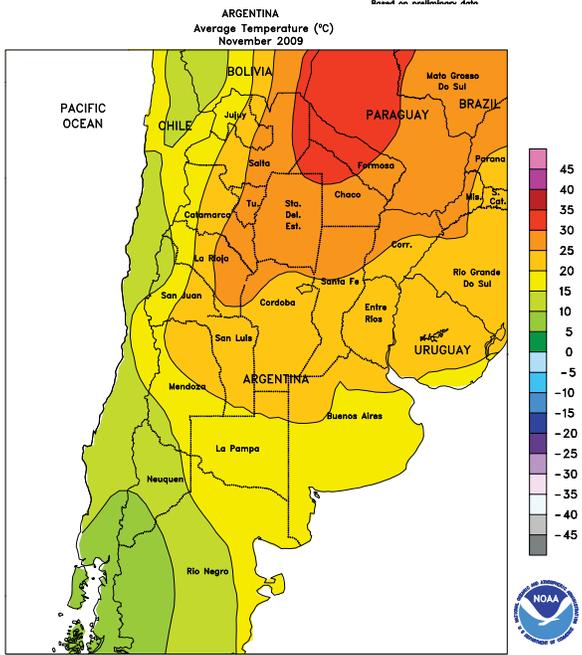
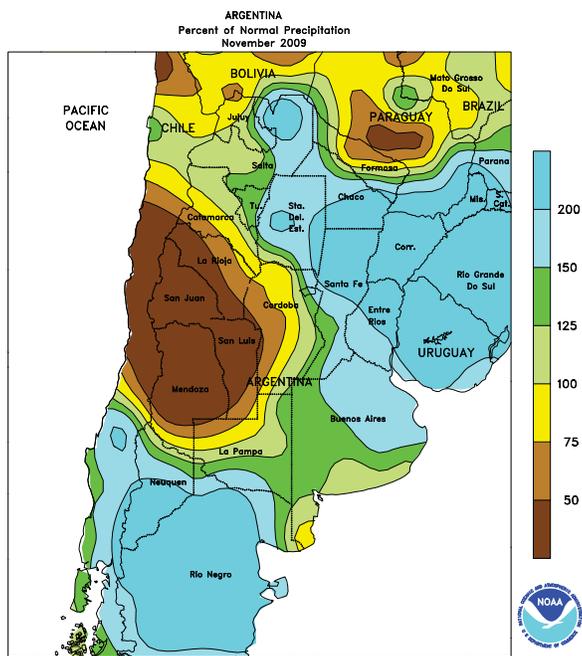
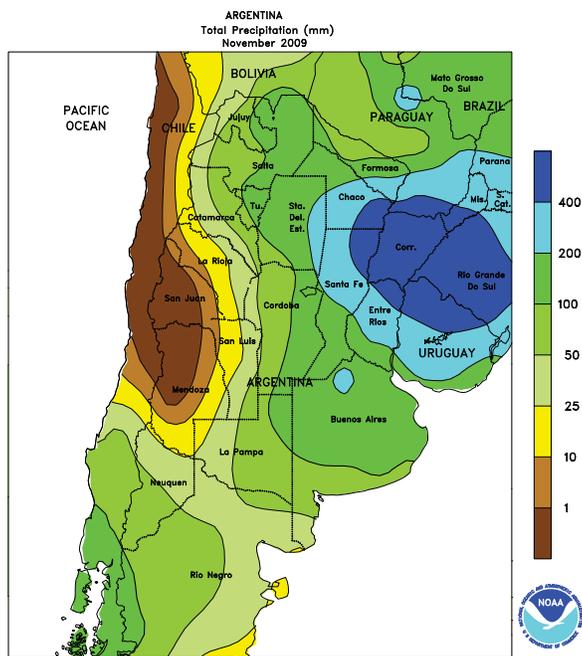
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



ARGENTINA

Beneficial rain continued throughout major summer grain and oilseed areas of central Argentina, further improving prospects for crop germination and establishment. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more in most areas, with the highest amounts (locally exceeding 50 mm) recorded from southern Cordoba to northeastern Buenos Aires. Late-week showers (5-25 mm or more) were particularly welcome in southern growing areas (southwestern Buenos Aires and southeastern La Pampa), where rainfall has trended below normal for most of the season and where some late-developing winter grains may still benefit from the moisture. Showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) also returned

to the northwest (notably Santiago del Estero and environs) toward week's end, boosting moisture levels for establishment of newly planted summer crops. In contrast, drier conditions brought some relief to the northeast (Chaco and northern Santa Fe eastward), likely spurring the final stages of summer crop planting as fields dry out. Highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C aided the drying process in the northeast, while near-to slightly above-normal temperatures (highs briefly reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) otherwise promoted vegetative development of summer crops in the absence of stress throughout the country's main farming areas.

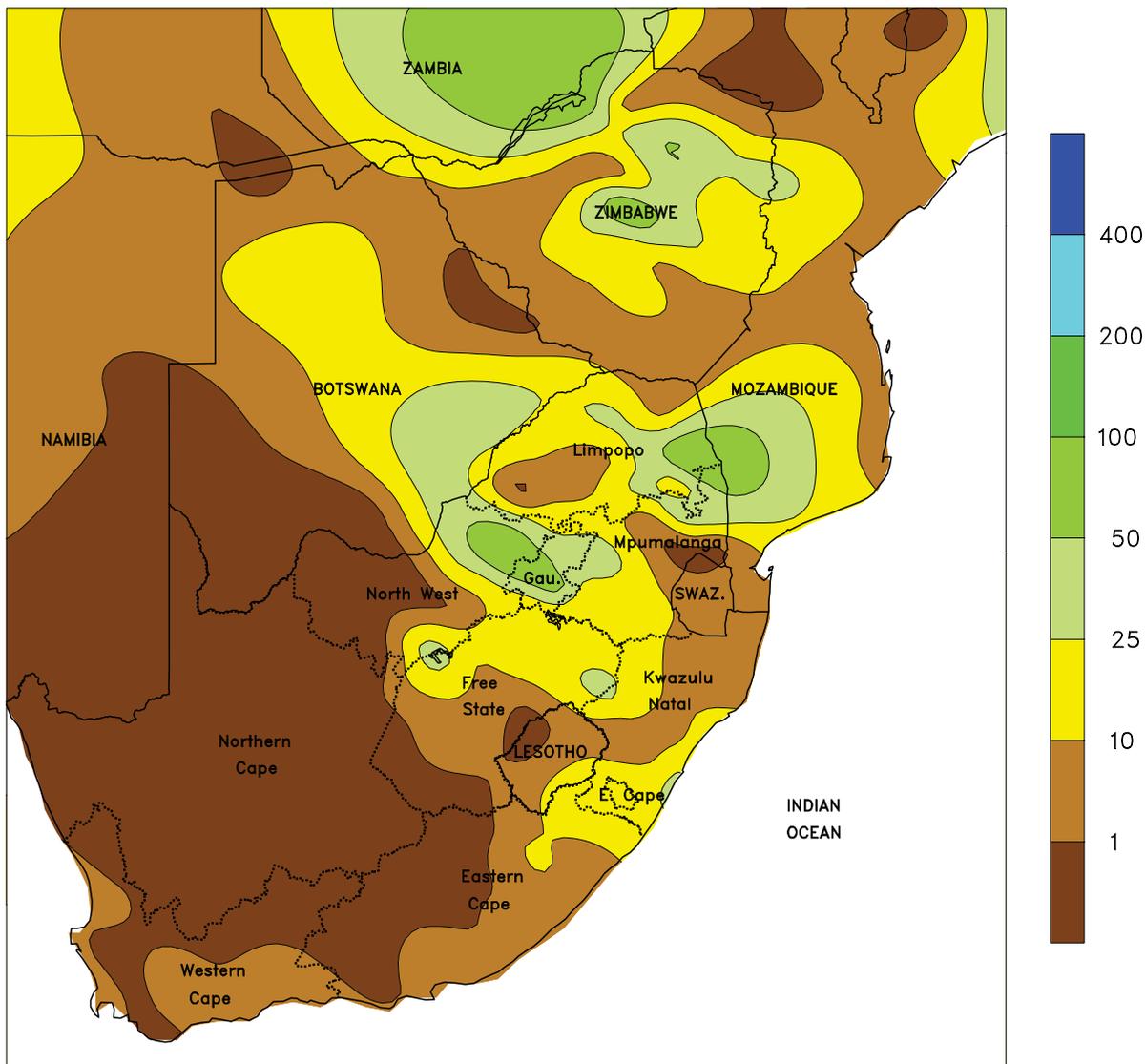


ARGENTINA

In November, a wetter weather pattern gradually enveloped Argentina’s previously dry western and northern crop areas, helping to condition fields for summer crop planting but causing some disruptions in fieldwork. Above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for summer crops in northeastern Buenos Aires and the higher-yielding farmlands extending from eastern Cordoba through Entre Rios. Farther north, however, excessive

moisture impeded fieldwork in cotton producing areas in and around northern Santa Fe. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in northern Argentina with highs reaching 40 degrees as far south as northern Cordoba. Temperatures averaged closer to normal in Argentina’s more southerly agricultural areas, with patchy frost recorded early in the month in the traditionally cooler locations of southeastern Buenos Aires.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
DEC 13 - 19, 2009



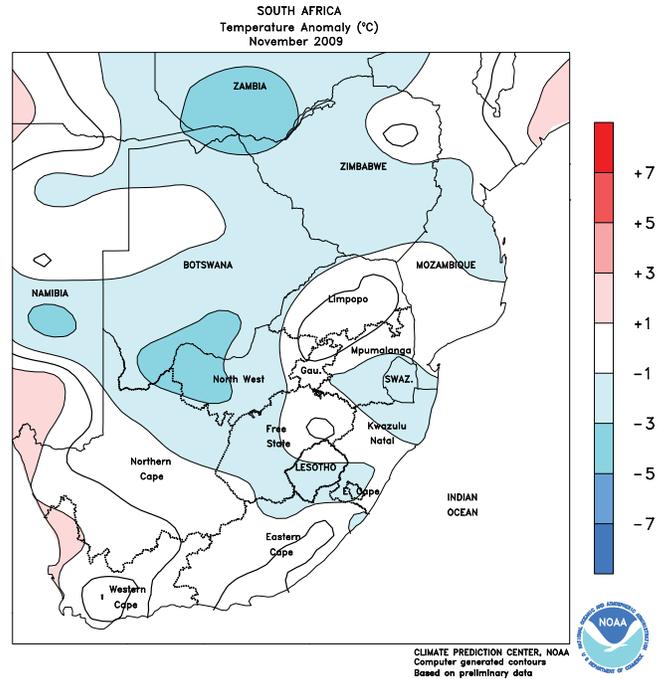
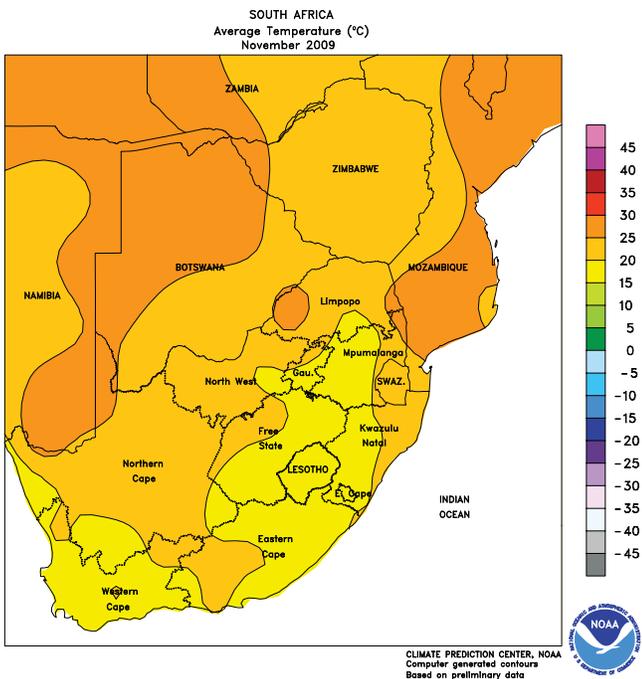
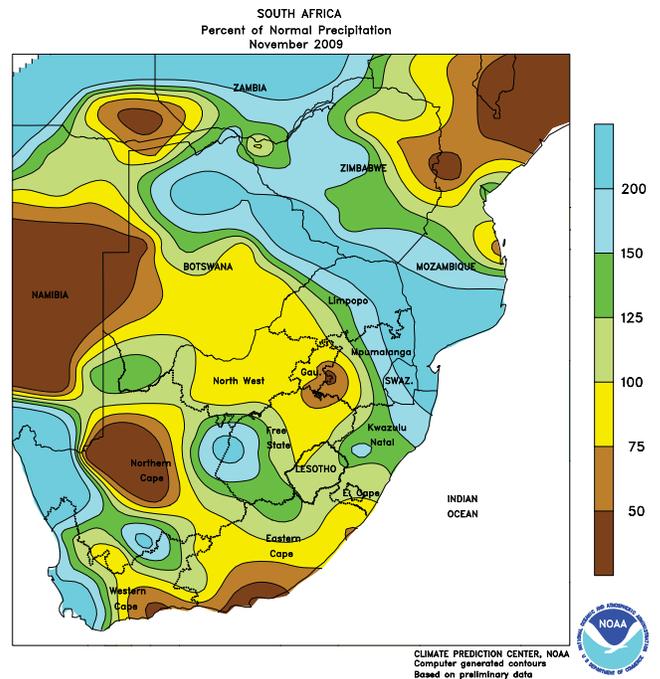
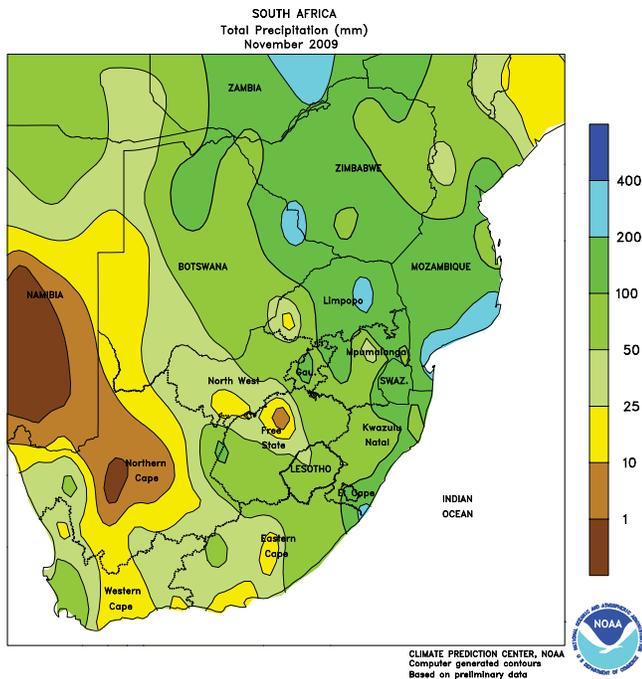
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, mostly dry weather helped to advance fieldwork and stimulate early growth of corn and other summer emerging crops following last week's widespread rain. Rainfall exceeded 25 mm in a few northern and eastern locations in the corn belt, (North West to northwestern KwaZulu-Natal), but generally dry weather prevailed elsewhere, including most coastal crop areas of KwaZulu-Natal and the Cape Provinces.

Weekly temperatures averaged near normal, although highs rose steadily, reaching the middle 30s degrees C at the western and northern edges of the corn belt. Additional rain will be needed soon in western sections of the corn belt, where planting can last into early January. In Western Cape, mild, sunny weather, with highs reaching the lower 30s, promoted growth of irrigated tree and vine crops.



SOUTH AFRICA

In November, mild, showery weather favored germination and establishment of summer crops in eastern sections of the corn belt. Farther west, drier conditions aided winter grain harvesting and pre-planting fieldwork for corn and sunflowers, although occasional, locally heavy showers increased moisture reserves. Near- to above-normal rainfall also boosted

irrigation levels for sugarcane and other crops in KwaZulu-Natal and the Cape Provinces. In the vine and tree crop areas of Western Cape, showery weather gradually gave way to favorably warmer and drier conditions. November temperatures averaged near to below normal, but temperatures in the traditionally cooler farming areas stayed above freezing.

Selected Eastern Snowfall Records, December 18-20, 2009

Greatest Single-Storm Snowfall (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total/Dates</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Brookhaven National Laboratory, NY	26.3 on December 19-20	23.0 in February 1978

Greatest 24-Hour Snowfall (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total/Dates</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Elkins, WV	20.7 on December 18-19	18.8 on January 7-8, 1996

Greatest Single-Storm December Snowfall (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total/Dates</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Beckley, WV	27.0 on December 18-19	not available
Philadelphia, PA	23.2 on December 19-20	21.0 in December 1909
Baltimore, MD	21.1 on December 18-19	14.1 on December 11-12, 1960
Dulles Airport, VA	18.0 on December 18-19	12.1 on December 25-26, 1969
Roanoke, VA	17.8 on December 18-19	not available
Washington, DC	16.4 on December 18-19	12.0 on December 17-18, 1932

Greatest Single-Day December Snowfall (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total/Date</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Baltimore, MD	20.5 on December 19	11.5 on December 17, 1932
Dulles Airport, VA	15.9 on December 19	10.6 on December 12, 1982
Washington, DC	15.0 on December 19	11.5 on December 17, 1932
Providence, RI	14.3 on December 20	10.6 on December 12, 1960
Jackson, KY	8.1 on December 19	4.5 on December 27, 1997

Record-High December Snowfall (Inches)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total, December 1-22</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Beckley, WV	34.4	26.5 in 1993
Baltimore, MD	22.2	20.4 in 1966
Washington, DC	16.6	16.2 in 1962

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

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.

Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather>

E-mail address: weather@oce.usda.gov

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* and archives are maintained on the following USDA Internet URL:

<http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Weekly/Wwcb/index.htm>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Agricultural Outlook Board

Managing Editor.....**Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397

Production Editor.....**Brian Morris** (202) 720-3062

International Editor.....**Mark Brusberg** (202) 720-3508

Editorial Advisors.....**Charles Wilbur and Brenda Chapin**

Agricultural Weather Analysts.....**Tom Puterbaugh,**

Harlan Shannon, and Eric Luebehusen

Stoneville.....**Nancy Lopez**

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Agricultural Statistician.....**Julie Schmidt** (202) 720-7621

State Summaries Editor.....**Delores Thomas** (202) 720-8033

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center

Meteorologists.....**David Miskus, Brad Pugh, Adam Allgood,**

Viviane Silva, Andrew Loconto, and Sarah Marquardt