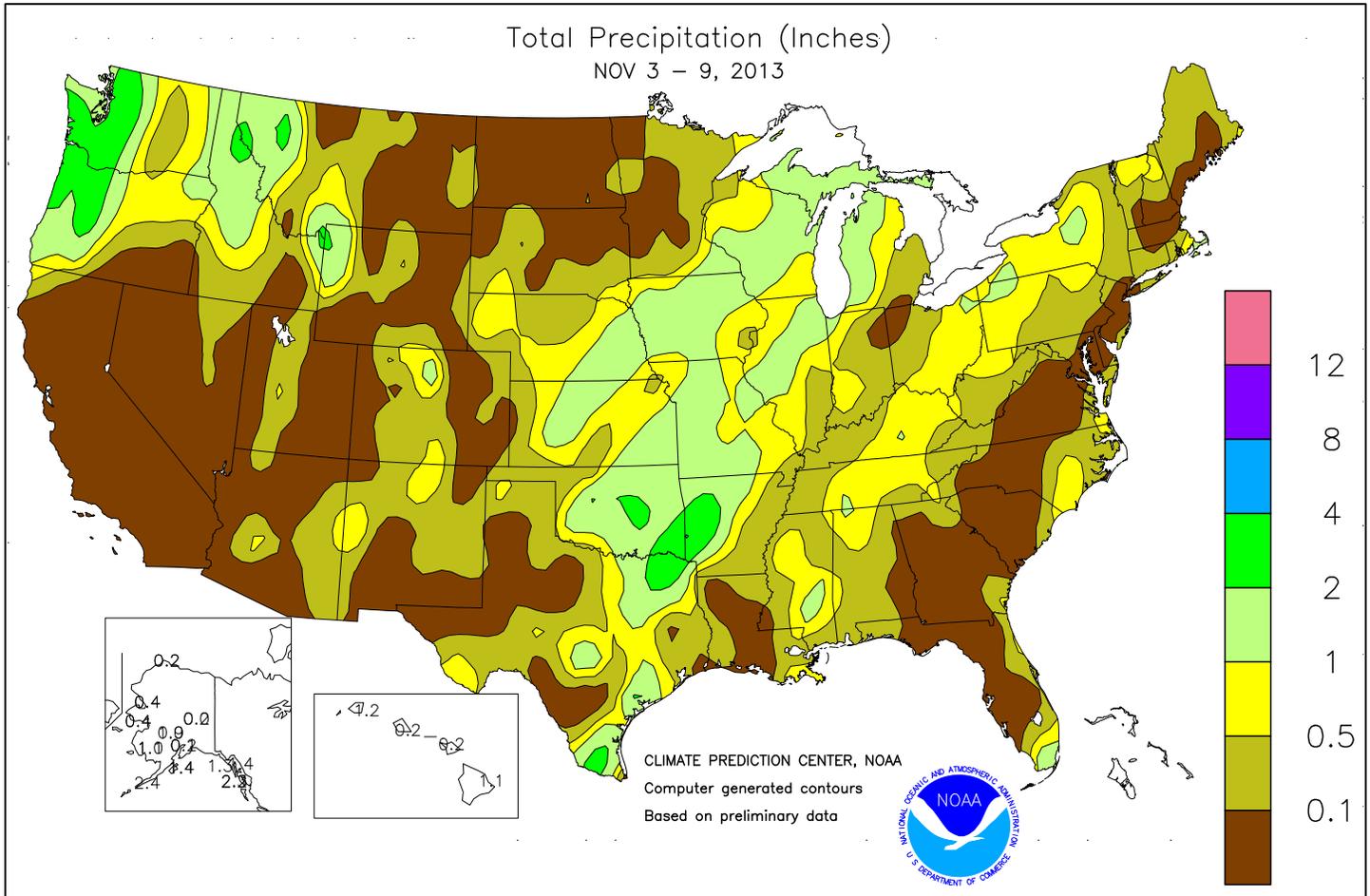


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

### November 3 - 9, 2013

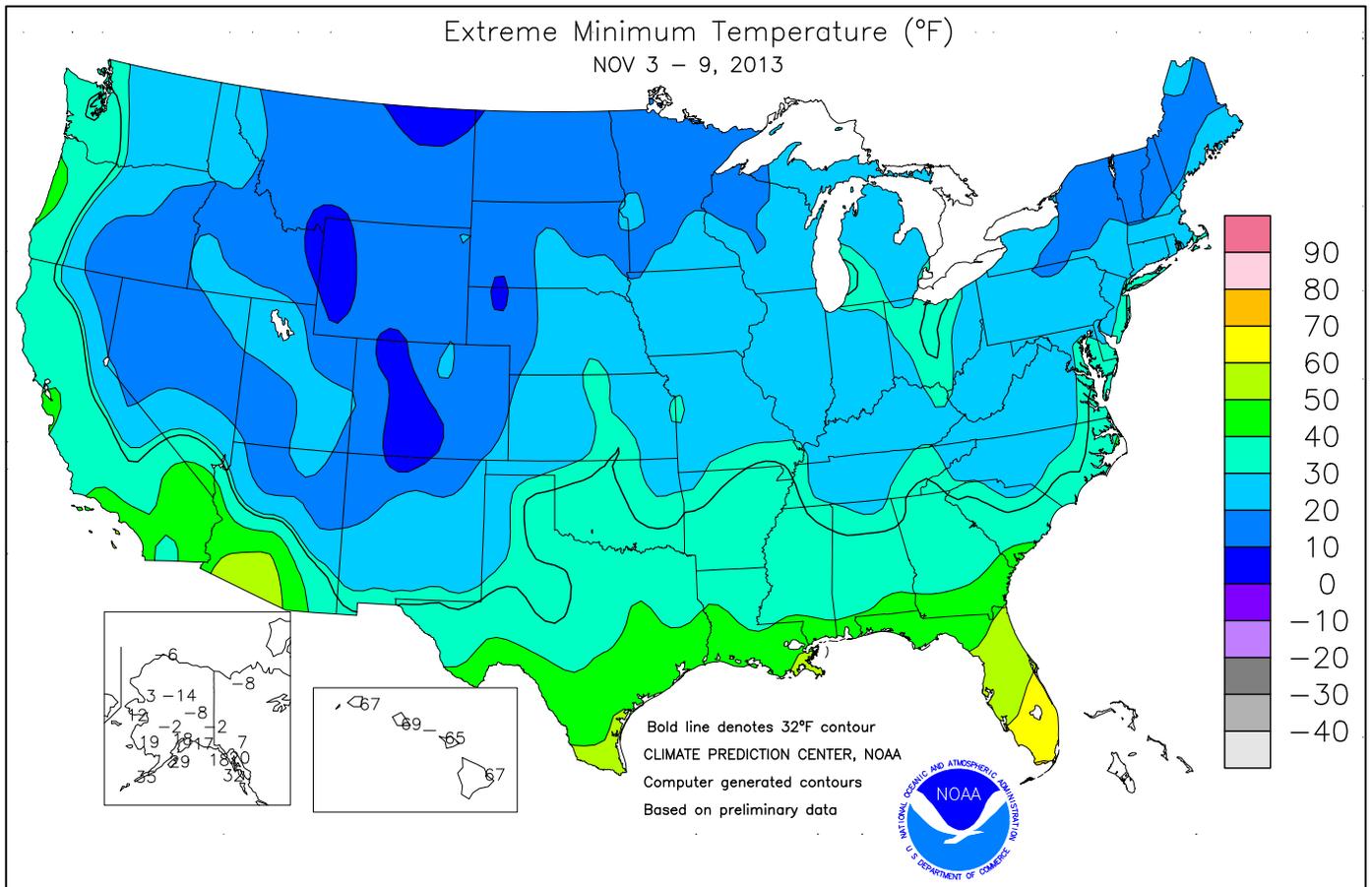
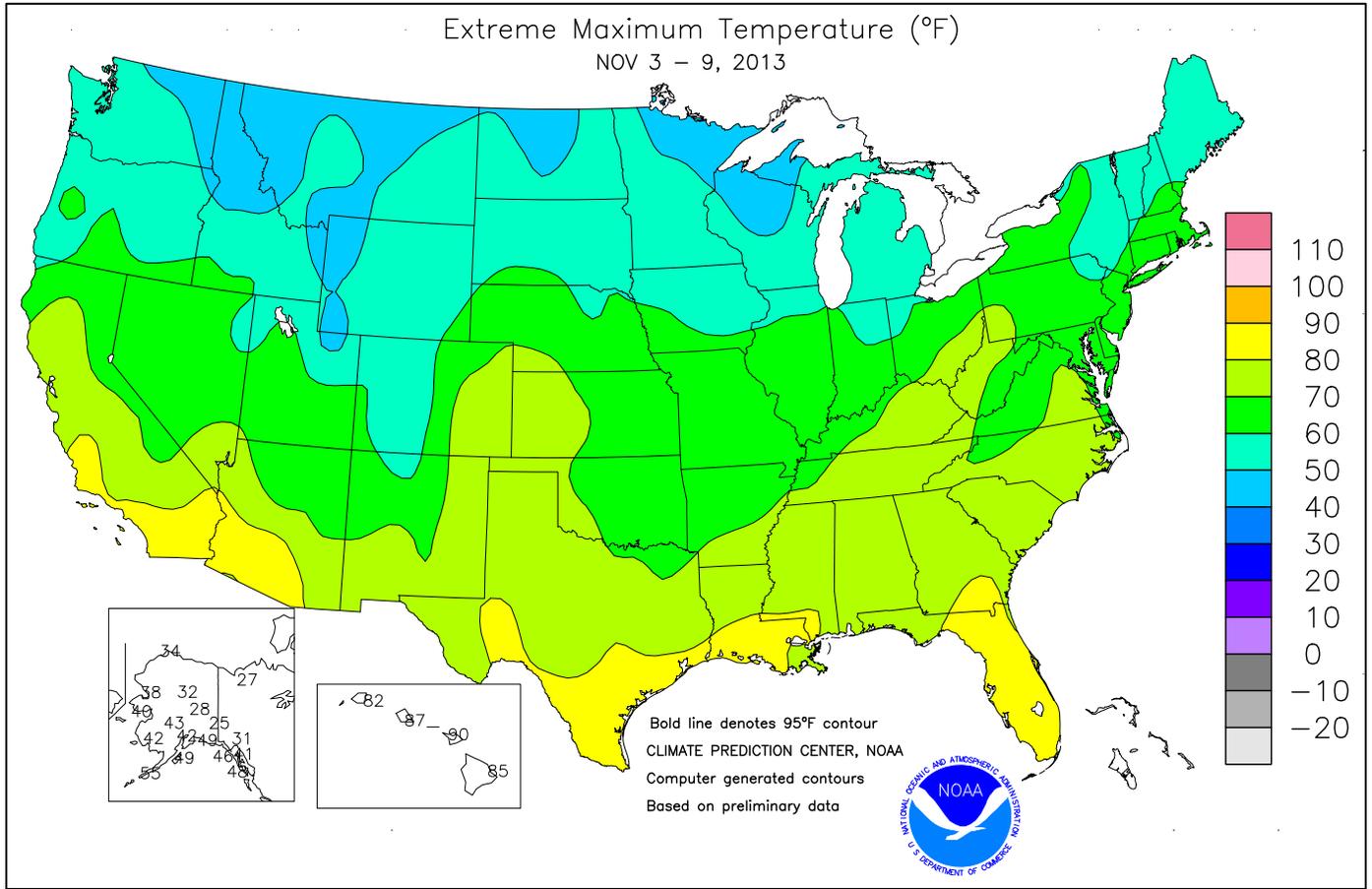
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For the second time in two weeks, rain slowed corn and late-season soybean harvesting in the **Corn Belt**. Nevertheless, **Midwestern** harvest activities were nearing completion in many areas, although a significant amount of corn remained in the field across the **northern Corn Belt**. Rain extended southwestward from the **Midwest** across portions of the **central and southern Plains**. Most of the nation's hard red winter wheat had plenty of moisture for emergence and establishment, although pockets of unfavorable dryness persisted on the **southern**

(Continued on page 3)

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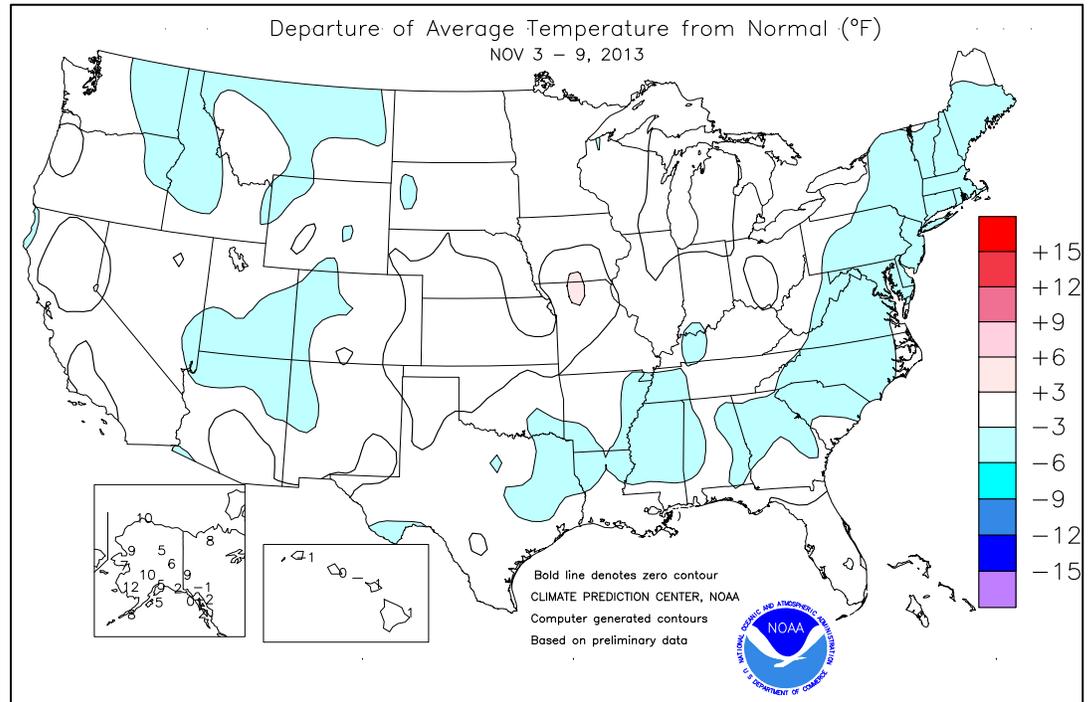
(Continued from front cover)

**High Plains.** Some of the **Plains'** precipitation, mainly across **Nebraska** and **South Dakota**, fell as snow on November 5-6. Meanwhile, very little rain fell **east of the Appalachians**, leaving short-term precipitation deficits intact in the **Atlantic Coast States**. However, **Eastern** dryness continued to promote winter wheat planting and summer crop harvesting. Elsewhere, significant **Western** precipitation was confined to areas from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies**.

Conditions remained mostly favorable for **Northwestern** winter grains, while autumn fieldwork proceeded across **California** and the **Desert Southwest**.

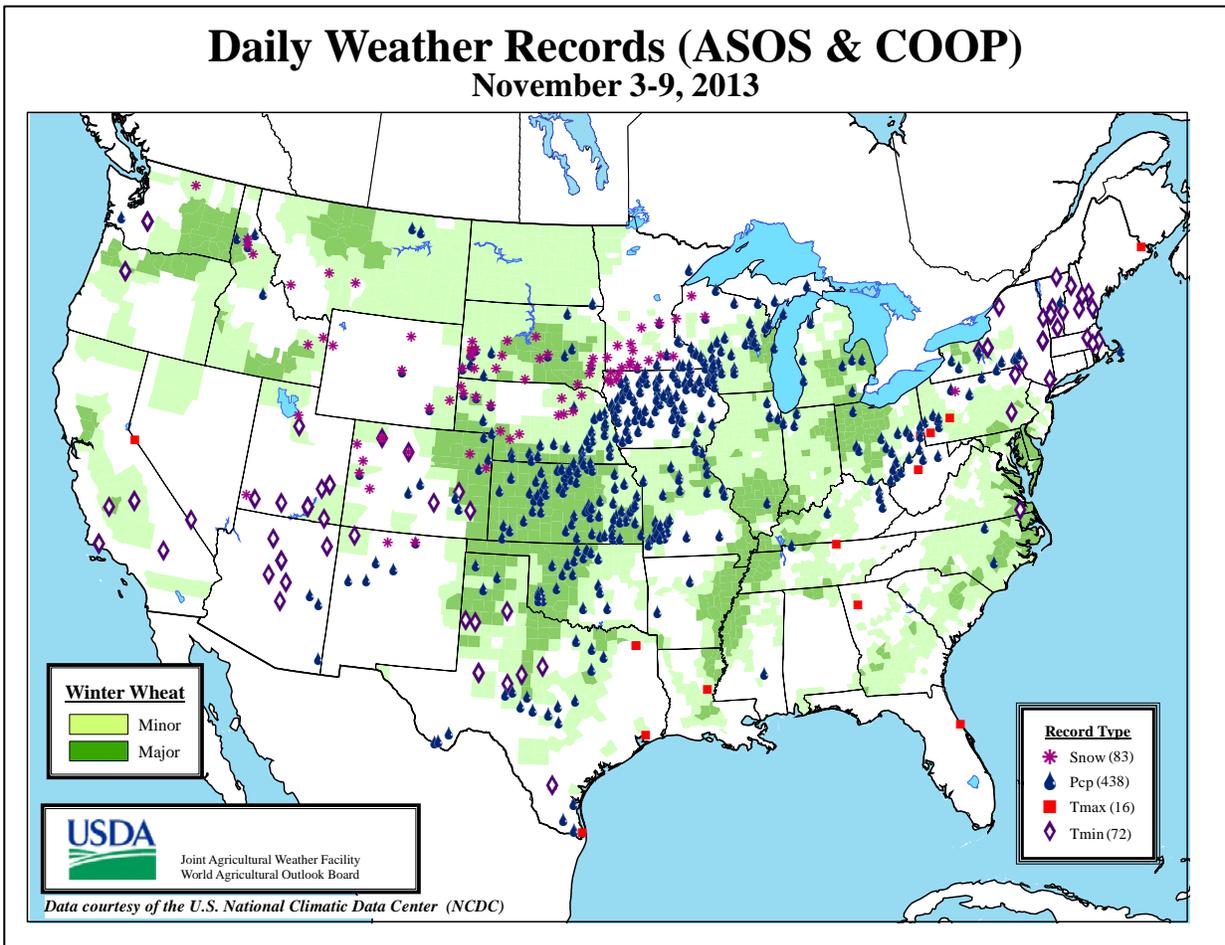
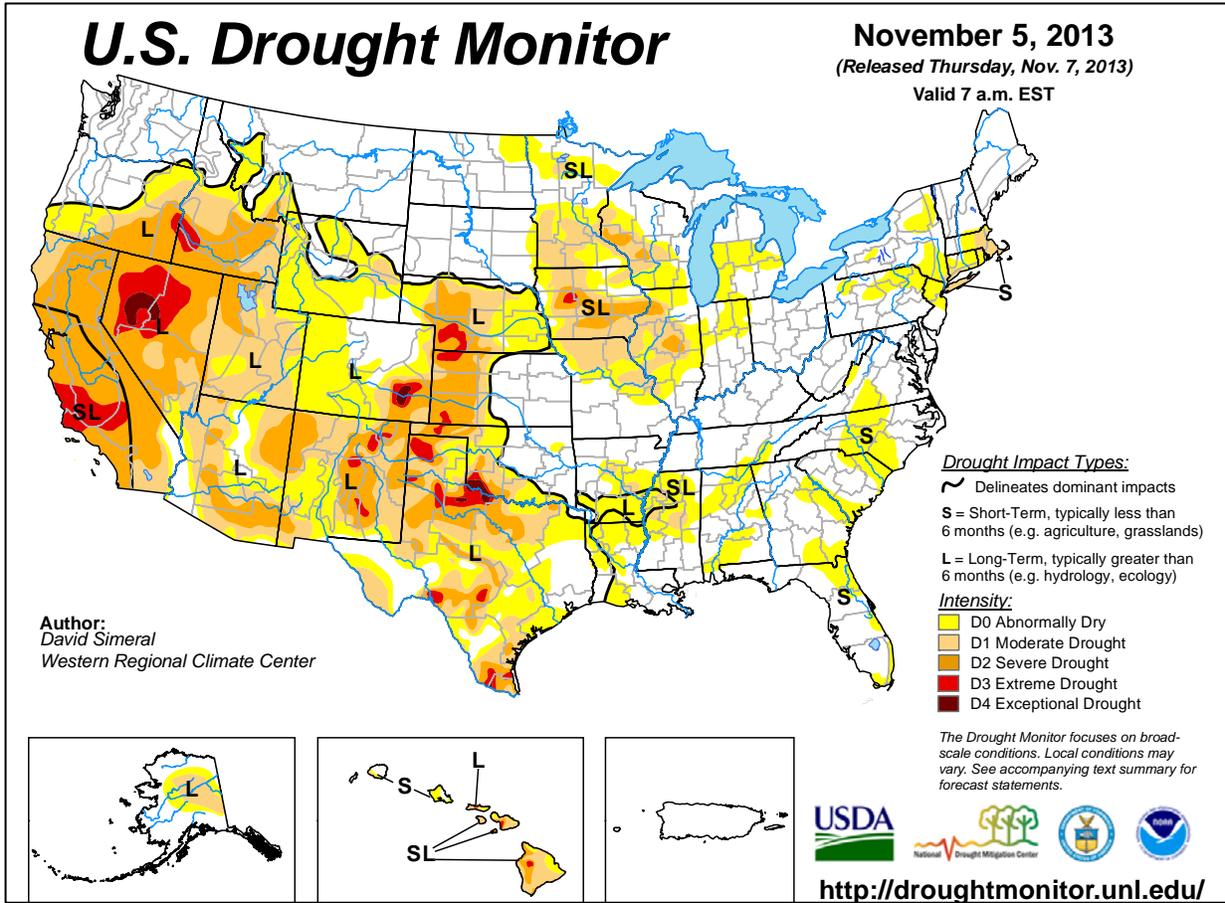
The week's most significant storm emerged from the **West** and produced the bulk of its precipitation across the **nation's mid-section** on November 5-6. Early-week snowfall totaled 10 inches or more at a few locations across the **Rockies** and **Intermountain West**, while **Salt Lake City, UT**, received 3.5 inches from November 3-5. Meanwhile, light snow in the **Northwest** led to daily-record totals for November 5 in **Washington** locations such as **Spokane** (1.9 inches) and **Colville** (1.5 inches). Elsewhere, record-setting snowfall totals for November 5 reached 5.7 inches in **Sioux Falls, SD**, and 3.0 inches in **Valentine, NE**. Another 3.4 inches fell on the 5th in **East Rapid City, SD**, boosting its season-to-date snowfall to 28.9 inches. Farther south, daily-record rainfall amounts for November 5 included 1.20 inches in **Lincoln, NE**; 1.09 inches in **Concordia, KS**; and 0.92 inch in **Sioux City, IA**. The following day, record-setting rainfall amounts for November 6 reached 1.68 inches in **Russellville, AR**, and 0.64 inch in **McAllen, TX**. The remainder of the week featured relatively tranquil weather, except in the **Northwest**. On November 7, **Stanley, ID**, netted a daily-record precipitation total of 0.61 inch.

During the early- to mid-week period, chilly conditions were limited to the **West** and **Northeast**. On November 4, daily-record lows dipped to 14°F in both **Montpelier, VT**, and **Klamath Falls, OR**. The following day, record-setting lows for November 5



dipped to 12°F in **Cedar City, UT**; 15°F in **Houlton, ME**; and 31°F in **Paso Robles, CA**. Gusty winds accompanied the cool weather in **southern California**, where a northeasterly gust to 73 mph was clocked on November 5 on **Laguna Peak**. Farther east, daily-record lows on November 6 in **Arizona** included 4°F at **Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument** and 28°F in **Kingman**. Warmer weather arrived toward week's end in the **East** and **West**, resulting in daily-record highs in locations such as **Miami, FL** (88°F on November 7), and **South Lake Tahoe, CA** (63°F on November 9).

**Alaska's** month-long warm spell continued, with weekly temperatures generally averaging 5 to 10°F above normal across the mainland. **Cold Bay** reported daily-record highs on November 3, 6, and 9, with its highest temperature of the week (55°F) occurring on the 9th. Daily-record highs were also set in locations such as **Valdez** (46°F on November 5) and **Kotzebue** (38°F on November 9). Occasionally stormy weather accompanied the mild conditions, especially across parts of **southern and western Alaska**. **Juneau** collected a daily-record precipitation total (0.84 inch) on November 5. Meanwhile, **Fairbanks** noted its first one-inch snow accumulation of the season on November 5, when 1.2 inches fell. Farther south, late-week downpours triggered flash flooding in **Hawaii**, particularly on **Oahu** and **Kauai**. During a 24-hour period ending early on November 10, rainfall on **Kauai** reached 10.66 inches on **Mt. Waialeale** and 8.94 inches at **Kilohana**. During the same 24-hour period, rainfall totaled 10.95 inches at the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge**.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 9, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN, SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	67	43	74	33	55	-1	0.47	-0.47	0.47	5.05	60	57.31	124	81	36	0	0	1	0
HUNTSVILLE	65	40	77	29	53	-2	0.42	-0.59	0.32	5.44	60	49.06	102	85	47	0	1	2	0
MOBILE	72	49	77	42	61	-1	0.28	-0.77	0.28	7.06	67	58.74	102	80	52	0	0	1	0
AK MONTGOMERY	72	45	79	40	58	-1	0.11	-0.66	0.11	2.54	33	45.54	99	81	37	0	0	1	0
ANCHORAGE	35	26	42	18	31	6	0.06	-0.23	0.06	9.29	174	22.68	159	77	63	0	4	1	0
BARROW	23	5	34	-6	14	10	0.17	0.14	0.07	2.27	201	7.31	186	91	72	0	7	4	0
FAIRBANKS	23	6	28	-8	15	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.32	103	8.12	89	82	77	0	7	0	0
JUNEAU	39	29	41	20	34	-2	1.37	-0.06	0.83	19.08	108	59.99	122	98	93	0	4	5	1
KODIAK	45	36	49	29	40	4	1.38	-0.21	0.65	18.94	104	58.83	93	85	71	0	1	5	1
NOME	33	22	40	12	27	6	0.39	0.09	0.13	5.92	132	19.02	130	88	76	0	7	5	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	56	21	62	12	38	-2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.54	77	21.23	107	69	23	0	7	0	0
PHOENIX	82	57	85	53	69	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.86	50	5.60	82	36	20	0	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	66	32	72	25	49	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.71	74	11.35	67	56	16	0	3	0	0
TUCSON	80	52	83	45	66	3	0.09	-0.07	0.09	0.75	26	5.60	52	54	28	0	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	65	43	70	34	54	-1	1.27	0.21	0.94	6.94	78	41.81	113	93	53	0	0	3	1
LITTLE ROCK	64	44	70	37	54	-2	0.41	-0.81	0.41	6.93	73	41.53	99	89	53	0	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	72	45	78	41	59	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.03	5	2.39	45	50	33	0	0	0	0
FRESNO	73	47	79	44	60	3	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.04	3	2.32	26	59	37	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	74	56	85	52	65	1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.02	2	2.66	25	76	43	0	0	0	0
REDDING	71	44	77	39	57	2	0.00	-0.86	0.00	1.40	37	10.70	41	58	37	0	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO	72	44	76	40	58	1	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.58	33	4.49	33	71	24	0	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	73	56	82	52	64	0	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.25	27	3.63	42	67	40	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	68	49	71	44	59	2	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.23	12	2.12	14	76	57	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	72	43	75	37	57	0	0.02	-0.34	0.01	0.30	19	3.21	30	57	41	0	0	2	0
CO ALAMOSA	50	18	63	6	34	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.50	206	8.39	128	79	42	0	6	0	0
CO SPRINGS	56	26	70	14	41	0	0.01	-0.16	0.01	5.23	226	18.90	113	68	21	0	6	1	0
DENVER INTL	57	26	67	19	42	0	0.03	-0.14	0.03	6.37	300	17.12	133	67	22	0	5	1	0
GRAND JUNCTION	51	27	62	22	39	-4	0.02	-0.17	0.01	4.47	207	10.43	130	82	44	0	6	2	0
PUEBLO	61	24	75	12	43	0	0.01	-0.15	0.01	1.52	90	9.32	80	60	34	0	7	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	53	37	61	32	45	-4	0.17	-0.68	0.17	3.27	40	30.03	79	73	51	0	1	1	0
HARTFORD	53	30	64	24	42	-4	0.10	-0.85	0.10	6.00	65	44.00	111	77	49	0	4	1	0
DC WASHINGTON	59	41	68	34	50	-2	0.01	-0.68	0.01	7.64	97	35.98	105	73	39	0	0	1	0
DE WILMINGTON	56	36	63	28	46	-3	0.05	-0.62	0.05	4.04	51	40.37	109	83	39	0	2	1	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	64	82	56	72	2	0.19	-0.58	0.19	8.48	70	43.70	98	89	54	0	0	1	0
JACKSONVILLE	74	55	82	48	64	0	0.34	-0.18	0.20	5.87	47	42.23	88	95	62	0	0	2	0
KEY WEST	83	74	85	72	78	0	0.00	-0.75	0.00	5.84	54	41.35	118	85	67	0	0	0	0
MIAMI	84	73	88	69	79	3	0.68	-0.34	0.48	18.02	113	60.70	112	84	57	0	0	3	0
ORLANDO	81	64	84	58	72	1	0.02	-0.46	0.01	6.23	68	41.82	94	90	56	0	0	2	0
PENSACOLA	72	52	76	46	62	-2	0.09	-0.93	0.09	9.91	89	66.34	116	76	50	0	0	1	0
TALLAHASSEE	76	53	82	46	65	2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	4.90	53	58.19	103	71	43	0	0	0	0
TAMPA	82	65	86	60	73	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	8.77	96	51.28	125	86	48	0	0	0	0
GA WEST PALM BEACH	84	73	87	68	78	3	0.57	-0.74	0.52	10.81	71	58.42	107	76	55	0	0	2	1
ATHENS	66	40	73	33	53	-3	0.02	-0.83	0.02	4.10	51	50.24	121	84	41	0	0	1	0
ATLANTA	65	43	72	38	54	-3	0.12	-0.71	0.11	5.87	71	56.90	131	81	44	0	0	2	0
AUGUSTA	69	40	77	32	55	-2	0.00	-0.67	0.00	2.39	31	47.69	120	93	41	0	1	0	0
COLUMBUS	70	47	76	41	59	-1	0.05	-0.69	0.05	2.08	33	52.45	128	80	35	0	0	1	0
MACON	69	40	76	33	55	-3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.58	56	61.72	160	97	40	0	0	0	0
SAVANNAH	73	48	79	42	61	-1	0.04	-0.56	0.04	3.06	34	50.23	111	83	44	0	0	1	0
HI HILO	82	69	85	67	76	1	1.07	-2.32	0.40	12.78	55	77.47	74	95	83	0	0	5	0
HONOLULU	85	72	87	69	79	0	0.19	-0.33	0.12	1.70	47	10.78	78	77	68	0	0	3	0
KAHULUI	86	69	90	65	78	1	0.14	-0.27	0.09	0.43	22	9.08	65	83	69	1	0	3	0
LIHUE	81	70	82	67	76	-1	1.21	0.14	0.77	11.77	142	28.99	92	90	81	0	0	6	1
ID BOISE	49	33	60	25	41	-4	0.20	-0.05	0.15	2.73	149	7.64	78	91	67	0	3	3	0
LEWISTON	49	34	53	28	42	-2	0.36	0.10	0.28	2.12	101	8.52	79	83	66	0	2	4	0
POCATELLO	49	29	58	16	39	-1	0.01	-0.23	0.01	1.27	59	5.30	50	73	43	0	4	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	53	37	58	28	45	1	0.64	-0.05	0.60	6.42	94	38.79	122	84	63	0	2	2	1
MOLINE	54	35	60	24	45	1	0.44	-0.22	0.28	4.65	68	37.26	110	82	61	0	4	2	0
PEORIA	55	36	62	26	46	1	1.04	0.39	0.68	8.04	120	39.87	127	85	56	0	3	2	1
ROCKFORD	52	34	58	25	43	0	0.46	-0.13	0.40	5.28	78	37.29	114	85	67	0	4	2	0
SPRINGFIELD	57	36	66	25	46	-1	0.59	-0.04	0.42	5.44	87	36.11	117	91	51	0	3	2	0
IN EVANSVILLE	59	38	65	29	49	-1	0.34	-0.51	0.33	9.24	135	44.58	119	81	47	0	1	2	0
FORT WAYNE	53	37	60	29	45	0	0.18	-0.47	0.16	5.80	93	38.13	121	85	54	0	1	3	0
INDIANAPOLIS	54	37	60	28	46	-1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	8.32	126	38.28	109	85	50	0	3	0	0
SOUTH BEND	53	39	59	28	46	1	0.67	-0.08	0.66	9.30	116	36.28	106	80	59	0	1	2	1
IA BURLINGTON	55	36	62	26	46	0	0.40	-0.21	0.30	4.60	63	31.65	93	91	52	0	3	2	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	53	33	57	22	43	0	0.57	0.05	0.41	5.73	93	35.12	116	90	53	0	4	2	0
DES MOINES	55	37	61	28	46	2	0.70	0.15	0.64	6.97	108	30.51	95	79	57	0	3	2	1
DUBUQUE	51	32	56	23	41	-1	0.48	-0.10	0.37	4.66	69	35.37	110	90	72	0	4	2	0
SIoux CITY	51	27	60	24	39	-2	0.92	0.53	0.92	6.29	128	26.42	108	86	63	0	7	1	1
WATERLOO	51	27	56	19	39	-2	1.21	0.66	1.05	4.83	79	39.11	128	89	64	0	6	3	1
KS CONCORDIA	59	37	69	32	48	2	1.09	0.73	1.09	3.02	63	26.59	100	79	58	0	1	1	1
DODGE CITY	62	35	72	28	49	1	0.62	0.35	0.62	4.58	131	20.06	96	77	36	0	1	1	1
GOODLAND	59	29	77	22	44	2	0.16	-0.06	0.16	7.89	321	16.68	89	79	51	0	5	1	0
TOPEKA	61	36	69	27	48	0	0.48	-0.11	0.48	8.62	116	33.09	101	84	52	0	3	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 9, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE 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	62	39	67	30	51	1	0.30	-0.16	0.30	5.38	90	39.89	143	85	60	0	1	1	0	
KY JACKSON	61	39	73	31	50	-1	0.40	-0.43	0.35	4.18	52	47.39	113	79	36	0	1	2	0	
KY LEXINGTON	62	39	77	32	51	1	0.68	0.01	0.52	8.55	128	52.19	133	78	46	0	1	2	1	
KY LOUISVILLE	61	40	69	32	51	-1	0.25	-0.51	0.23	12.89	190	44.70	118	79	39	0	1	2	0	
LA PADUCAH	61	40	66	30	51	0	0.34	-0.55	0.34	9.50	117	50.26	121	88	41	0	1	1	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	72	48	81	41	60	-2	0.30	-0.69	0.30	11.07	112	63.73	117	93	48	0	0	1	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	72	51	81	45	62	-1	0.31	-0.65	0.30	13.55	122	52.55	107	91	49	0	0	2	0	
LA NEW ORLEANS	72	56	79	49	64	0	0.06	-0.90	0.06	11.07	113	61.37	111	82	59	0	0	1	0	
LA SHREVEPORT	66	47	74	39	56	-4	0.61	-0.46	0.59	16.94	187	43.91	101	90	60	0	0	2	1	
ME CARIBOU	41	27	51	18	34	-2	0.28	-0.43	0.27	10.45	146	45.19	141	81	53	0	7	2	0	
ME PORTLAND	49	30	61	22	40	-2	0.01	-1.10	0.01	7.96	87	36.16	94	80	45	0	5	1	0	
MD BALTIMORE	56	36	68	29	46	-3	0.05	-0.62	0.05	9.49	119	35.06	97	78	46	0	3	1	0	
MA BOSTON	53	36	68	31	44	-4	0.25	-0.68	0.22	3.10	37	33.30	92	71	42	0	2	2	0	
MA WORCESTER	48	31	60	27	39	-4	0.13	-0.94	0.13	4.92	48	37.92	90	84	42	0	5	1	0	
MI ALPENA	46	32	57	27	39	0	0.57	0.07	0.40	6.15	107	28.23	112	89	66	0	5	2	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	51	38	59	32	45	2	1.08	0.40	1.06	8.08	102	40.41	127	79	55	0	1	2	1	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	46	32	56	22	39	0	0.71	0.21	0.63	6.17	103	26.27	104	88	67	0	4	3	1	
MI LANSING	50	36	56	29	43	1	0.46	-0.10	0.45	5.34	82	38.25	140	81	55	0	3	2	0	
MI MUSKOGON	51	41	58	34	46	3	0.76	0.04	0.76	7.47	103	38.73	139	72	57	0	0	1	1	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	49	36	58	28	43	1	1.24	0.61	0.87	11.61	158	37.51	130	88	56	0	1	5	1	
MN DULUTH	39	26	48	17	33	-1	0.39	-0.13	0.28	5.58	77	27.17	95	80	62	0	5	3	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	38	25	47	17	31	-1	0.56	0.20	0.32	4.64	85	29.75	133	88	64	0	6	3	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	45	31	55	24	38	-1	0.42	-0.10	0.20	4.77	87	31.21	115	88	64	0	4	3	0	
MN ROCHESTER	46	29	53	24	37	-1	0.82	0.32	0.82	5.02	84	39.72	137	89	68	0	6	1	1	
MN ST. CLOUD	43	26	55	19	34	-1	0.35	-0.11	0.21	6.56	114	26.89	105	94	53	0	6	3	0	
MS JACKSON	68	44	77	34	56	-2	0.03	-1.00	0.03	9.49	119	53.27	114	90	48	0	0	1	0	
MS MERIDIAN	67	41	74	32	54	-5	0.45	-0.51	0.43	6.08	75	55.61	112	89	51	0	1	2	0	
MS TUPELO	64	42	71	33	53	-2	0.53	-0.41	0.52	5.79	73	43.07	94	84	47	0	0	2	1	
MO COLUMBIA	60	38	66	29	49	1	0.88	0.10	0.44	6.13	81	39.23	111	88	54	0	3	3	0	
MO KANSAS CITY	59	37	67	29	48	0	1.00	0.47	0.78	10.57	122	33.22	96	82	49	0	1	3	1	
MO SAINT LOUIS	61	40	69	30	51	1	0.44	-0.34	0.23	5.52	82	40.12	121	78	56	0	1	2	0	
MO SPRINGFIELD	61	40	64	30	50	-1	1.10	0.19	0.61	10.23	108	48.38	126	90	62	0	1	3	1	
MT BILLINGS	45	31	51	23	38	-1	0.02	-0.17	0.02	6.22	217	14.39	106	74	44	0	5	1	0	
MT BUTTE	39	22	49	9	31	-2	0.06	-0.08	0.06	3.71	180	10.99	93	82	42	0	7	1	0	
MT CUT BANK	40	19	48	11	30	-4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	2.95	168	12.70	107	90	51	0	7	1	0	
MT GLASGOW	43	21	49	11	32	-2	0.13	0.03	0.10	2.20	121	14.79	140	87	64	0	6	3	0	
MT GREAT FALLS	44	24	53	17	34	-3	0.01	-0.14	0.01	1.78	75	10.66	77	86	44	0	6	1	0	
MT HAVRE	42	20	48	14	31	-4	0.03	-0.05	0.02	2.41	137	17.51	165	86	68	0	7	2	0	
MT MISSOULA	41	28	45	21	35	-2	0.29	0.10	0.16	1.86	87	8.18	68	92	77	0	5	4	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	54	32	61	28	43	1	0.90	0.57	0.90	7.33	168	26.75	110	86	56	0	5	1	1	
NE LINCOLN	54	30	63	26	42	-2	1.20	0.81	1.20	6.02	112	26.44	100	79	47	0	6	1	1	
NE NORFOLK	51	32	61	25	41	0	0.71	0.35	0.70	6.28	142	24.69	99	78	55	0	4	2	1	
NE NORTH PLATTE	53	27	68	20	40	0	0.47	0.25	0.47	7.21	254	21.57	115	87	51	0	7	1	0	
NE OMAHA	54	33	64	29	44	0	1.00	0.56	1.00	7.50	126	28.73	102	82	54	0	4	1	1	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	54	26	66	18	40	1	0.62	0.43	0.36	4.62	186	12.93	85	87	49	0	7	3	0	
NE VALENTINE	51	28	61	22	39	0	0.33	0.14	0.28	5.12	166	22.75	122	87	56	0	6	2	0	
NV ELY	53	21	63	10	37	-1	0.02	-0.16	0.02	2.55	118	6.70	74	75	40	0	7	1	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	69	48	75	42	59	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.35	56	1.54	40	32	18	0	0	0	0	
NV RENO	61	33	70	26	47	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.08	8	3.11	52	56	35	0	4	0	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	56	25	66	15	41	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.13	152	4.54	66	77	44	0	6	0	0	
NH CONCORD	49	26	62	16	38	-4	0.08	-0.77	0.06	6.43	83	34.73	108	84	43	0	6	2	0	
NJ NEWARK	55	37	64	32	46	-4	0.09	-0.73	0.09	2.27	28	35.57	89	74	50	0	1	1	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	62	36	67	29	49	0	0.14	-0.04	0.14	4.27	186	8.16	95	61	26	0	1	1	0	
NY ALBANY	49	31	60	20	40	-3	0.22	-0.55	0.21	7.45	99	38.96	118	79	50	0	5	2	0	
NY BINGHAMTON	46	30	57	22	38	-4	0.60	-0.10	0.59	6.52	87	36.81	111	82	59	0	5	2	1	
NY BUFFALO	51	35	67	25	43	-1	0.69	-0.14	0.46	11.49	142	39.12	116	80	47	0	2	4	0	
NY ROCHESTER	51	35	67	24	43	-1	0.36	-0.25	0.16	6.61	97	31.84	109	78	50	0	2	4	0	
NY SYRACUSE	51	33	64	22	42	-2	0.84	0.05	0.58	8.27	99	34.85	102	83	52	0	2	3	1	
NC ASHEVILLE	58	34	67	26	46	-3	0.03	-0.83	0.02	5.37	67	64.16	157	90	43	0	4	2	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	64	37	74	26	50	-6	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.05	48	39.37	104	89	38	0	1	0	0	
NC GREENSBORO	60	37	71	28	49	-3	0.01	-0.64	0.01	3.59	43	41.98	111	81	37	0	2	1	0	
NC HATTERAS	66	55	74	47	61	1	0.06	-1.18	0.05	15.28	121	46.49	93	85	54	0	0	2	0	
NC RALEIGH	62	38	71	30	50	-4	0.03	-0.63	0.03	5.58	67	43.05	114	85	45	0	1	1	0	
NC WILMINGTON	69	44	76	36	56	-3	0.41	-0.20	0.29	4.84	45	47.55	94	86	44	0	0	2	0	
ND BISMARCK	44	23	48	17	34	-1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	9.12	290	25.43	159	76	55	0	6	0	0	
ND DICKINSON	45	21	52	16	33	-2	0.01	-0.17	0.01	7.79	243	20.95	134	83	41	0	7	1	0	
ND FARGO	44	26	55	17	35	1	0.21	-0.12	0.21	8.77	191	30.69	153	81	50	0	5	1	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	42	21	54	14	32	-1	0.02	-0.28	0.01	4.47	110	18.70	101	87	51	0	6	2	0	
ND JAMESTOWN	44	23	54	16	33	-1	0.00	-0.21	0.00	6.66	195	15.89	90	89	50	0	6	0	0	
ND WILLISTON	43	21	54	14	32	0	0.12	-0.02	0.12	4.09	170	19.98	152	78	57	0	6	1	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	53	35	65	29	44	-1	0.51	-0.10	0.33	9.26	138	36.32	109	75	59	0	4	3	0	
OH CINCINNATI	58	38	66	28	48	-1	0.44	-0.34	0.42	9.77	144	42.82	116	84	49	0	1	2	0	
OH CLEVELAND	54	37	67	32	45	-1	0.75	0.06	0.40	7.62	103	35.82	108	74	47	0	3	3	0	
OH COLUMBUS	58	41	69	34	49	1	0.54	-0.10	0.46	8.99	149	35.63	107	77	49	0	0	2	0	
OH DAYTON	55	39	61	30	47	1	0.34	-0.39	0.34	8.31	132	30.69	90	83	49	0	1	1	0	
OH MANSFIELD	52	35	64	30	44	-1	0.49	-0.30	0.40	8.46	119	37.40	101	89	49	0	2	2	0	

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 9, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE 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	52	36	58	30	44	-1	0.15	-0.44	0.13	5.84	98	32.61	114	83	55	0	3	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	53	32	68	24	42	-2	0.63	0.04	0.38	6.26	88	33.47	102	76	55	0	4	3	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	64	42	68	34	53	-1	0.47	-0.08	0.41	5.84	70	51.03	157	80	48	0	0	3	0
OR TULSA	65	43	68	30	54	0	1.28	0.48	0.85	7.30	74	30.67	82	81	50	0	1	2	1
OR ASTORIA	53	43	56	38	48	-1	2.08	-0.04	0.74	15.43	142	51.77	106	97	87	0	0	6	2
OR BURNS	47	25	56	20	36	-1	0.15	-0.06	0.11	2.49	167	6.41	76	94	81	0	6	3	0
OR EUGENE	55	44	64	39	49	2	0.48	-1.13	0.29	8.42	122	18.34	51	95	86	0	0	4	0
OR MEDFORD	53	41	58	37	47	-1	0.19	-0.36	0.15	3.23	116	7.78	59	92	70	0	0	3	0
OR PENDLETON	50	35	52	28	43	-2	0.42	0.09	0.34	3.06	150	8.33	83	87	64	0	2	3	0
OR PORTLAND	53	45	57	41	49	0	1.24	0.14	0.33	8.65	146	23.93	88	95	85	0	0	6	0
OR SALEM	53	45	57	41	49	1	0.93	-0.30	0.43	9.03	151	20.99	73	93	86	0	0	6	0
PA ALLENTOWN	53	33	63	25	43	-3	0.13	-0.67	0.13	4.83	55	39.68	102	77	53	0	5	1	0
PA ERIE	52	36	67	29	44	-3	0.87	0.00	0.40	12.07	124	45.92	127	63	47	0	2	4	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	54	34	66	27	44	-4	0.27	-0.45	0.27	12.52	170	36.79	106	81	43	0	3	1	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	56	38	67	33	47	-4	0.05	-0.59	0.05	5.95	80	48.18	132	69	46	0	0	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	55	34	71	28	44	-2	0.79	0.19	0.57	5.67	91	31.43	96	82	41	0	4	2	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	50	33	58	22	41	-4	0.70	0.02	0.69	3.94	51	22.29	68	79	49	0	4	2	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	52	33	62	22	42	-3	0.42	-0.36	0.41	5.11	63	26.72	74	79	51	0	3	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	53	32	65	25	42	-5	0.34	-0.65	0.34	5.58	65	36.39	93	83	49	0	3	1	0
SC BEAUFORT	71	49	79	42	60	-2	0.03	-0.60	0.03	3.57	39	44.40	99	89	41	0	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	71	47	78	38	59	-2	0.02	-0.56	0.02	7.59	77	53.65	116	86	45	0	0	1	0
SC COLUMBIA	68	42	77	32	55	-3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	5.17	67	48.68	114	87	43	0	1	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	64	42	72	33	53	-1	0.01	-0.87	0.01	4.54	51	58.88	135	79	39	0	0	1	0
SD ABERDEEN	45	18	54	13	32	-4	0.09	-0.17	0.09	7.24	192	20.98	108	87	58	0	7	1	0
SD HURON	48	25	59	19	37	-1	0.08	-0.18	0.08	6.86	183	24.07	121	87	52	0	6	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	46	25	56	11	35	-4	0.32	0.11	0.32	7.01	255	21.07	133	82	52	0	5	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	45	25	56	17	35	-3	0.42	0.04	0.38	4.20	84	24.62	106	84	64	0	6	3	0
TN BRISTOL	60	32	74	26	46	-3	0.18	-0.41	0.18	3.02	49	47.88	135	86	32	0	4	1	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	64	40	72	33	52	-2	0.42	-0.54	0.40	2.95	34	57.14	124	84	43	0	0	2	0
TN KNOXVILLE	64	39	77	32	52	0	0.41	-0.34	0.41	6.11	92	57.48	141	82	37	0	1	1	0
TN MEMPHIS	64	44	73	37	54	-2	0.29	-0.78	0.29	6.28	79	52.23	117	81	44	0	0	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	64	38	75	30	51	-2	0.35	-0.50	0.32	7.20	96	44.71	111	84	35	0	2	2	0
TX ABILENE	69	46	74	32	58	0	0.02	-0.39	0.02	4.60	72	20.93	96	73	42	0	1	1	0
TX AMARILLO	66	36	71	27	51	1	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.00	54	14.37	77	82	32	0	2	0	0
TX AUSTIN	70	51	81	37	61	-3	0.76	0.02	0.69	15.56	198	34.78	118	82	57	0	0	4	1
TX BEAUMONT	73	53	82	47	63	-1	0.08	-0.95	0.07	16.26	135	51.46	101	89	51	0	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	81	60	86	51	70	-1	0.12	-0.38	0.09	13.83	142	23.88	94	96	55	0	0	2	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	79	58	90	53	69	1	0.52	0.02	0.52	9.28	96	20.28	89	83	53	1	0	1	1
TX DEL RIO	70	54	81	48	62	-2	0.25	-0.02	0.16	6.09	138	14.58	86	74	50	0	0	3	0
TX EL PASO	71	47	76	33	59	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	3.85	154	9.15	110	66	25	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	67	49	72	39	58	-1	1.21	0.49	0.56	7.06	94	25.73	84	83	53	0	0	3	1
TX GALVESTON	73	59	81	51	66	-3	0.28	-0.48	0.28	12.21	120	36.44	97	89	64	0	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	72	52	80	45	62	-2	0.03	-0.99	0.03	12.36	122	33.56	81	89	61	0	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	68	39	76	31	53	0	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.70	38	11.48	65	75	35	0	1	1	0
TX MIDLAND	67	44	79	33	56	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.93	45	6.49	47	78	49	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	67	44	76	32	56	-2	0.22	-0.11	0.15	6.30	106	18.06	94	85	50	0	1	3	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	72	56	81	46	64	0	0.49	-0.25	0.34	7.00	90	30.44	104	81	47	0	0	3	0
TX VICTORIA	76	54	86	45	65	-1	2.70	2.02	1.08	11.09	109	26.01	72	91	58	0	0	4	3
TX WACO	67	48	73	38	57	-4	0.66	0.03	0.55	13.39	181	34.81	121	93	66	0	0	4	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	67	44	72	35	55	-2	0.25	-0.21	0.17	4.17	60	19.65	75	87	47	0	0	2	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	55	35	62	31	45	0	0.34	0.01	0.18	2.24	67	9.69	68	72	36	0	2	3	0
VT BURLINGTON	46	32	58	20	39	-2	0.13	-0.59	0.12	7.73	98	40.42	128	75	45	0	3	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	58	34	67	24	46	-4	0.00	-0.71	0.00	2.83	35	36.55	97	80	39	0	3	0	0
VA NORFOLK	61	47	70	37	54	-1	0.57	-0.15	0.57	6.02	71	39.27	97	77	46	0	0	1	1
VA RICHMOND	63	40	72	32	51	-1	0.07	-0.66	0.07	5.71	67	44.62	115	77	41	0	1	1	0
VA ROANOKE	56	35	68	29	46	-5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.70	47	46.01	123	75	43	0	3	0	0
WA WASH/DULLES	56	34	69	25	45	-4	0.07	-0.69	0.07	9.33	114	37.19	102	79	47	0	3	1	0
WA OLYMPIA	52	37	55	27	44	-1	1.43	-0.20	0.87	13.47	163	36.73	100	95	87	0	2	5	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	42	57	36	48	2	1.94	-1.25	1.54	15.86	88	77.68	102	84	78	0	0	5	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	44	56	39	49	1	1.51	0.31	1.27	9.77	154	29.17	108	81	73	0	0	5	1
WA SPOKANE	41	32	46	27	36	-3	0.79	0.37	0.58	2.74	117	10.21	80	94	75	0	4	4	1
WA YAKIMA	51	31	57	25	41	0	0.23	0.05	0.18	0.81	70	5.17	85	85	71	0	4	3	0
WV BECKLEY	54	34	67	28	44	-3	0.18	-0.41	0.18	4.06	61	34.03	93	72	46	0	4	1	0
WV CHARLESTON	63	34	77	28	49	0	0.47	-0.28	0.47	4.42	63	38.47	101	95	38	0	3	1	0
WV ELKINS	57	26	69	21	42	-2	0.38	-0.32	0.35	4.43	59	37.34	93	91	31	0	6	2	0
WV HUNTINGTON	62	36	75	29	49	0	0.59	-0.12	0.47	4.78	74	37.20	102	88	38	0	1	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	44	27	52	18	36	-2	0.64	0.17	0.34	6.07	92	33.71	113	97	59	0	6	4	0
WI GREEN BAY	48	34	54	26	41	2	1.61	1.08	0.78	7.69	129	31.67	121	91	65	0	4	4	2
WI LA CROSSE	49	33	55	26	41	0	1.30	0.81	1.06	6.75	109	33.89	114	89	53	0	3	4	1
WI MADISON	51	34	55	23	42	1	0.70	0.17	0.40	5.82	98	42.30	143	88	67	0	4	3	0
WI MILWAUKEE	52	37	57	26	45	2	0.37	-0.23	0.36	5.56	85	35.69	116	81	64	0	3	2	0
WY CASPER	47	21	56	15	34	-3	0.01	-0.18	0.01	4.51	189	13.71	116	80	40	0	7	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	48	27	61	23	38	1	0.02	-0.12	0.02	9.18	391	17.67	122	62	36	0	7	1	0
WY LANDER	48	23	56	15	36	0	0.00	-0.25	0.00	6.86	242	14.72	121	70	27	0	7	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	47	23	54	17	35	-1	0.08	-0.14	0.08	6.81	221	16.80	124	85	46	0	7	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

# October Weather and Crop Summary

## Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

**Highlights:** An early-month Black Hills blizzard—devastating to livestock—headlined an active weather pattern across the north-central U.S. The October 3-5 storm, which affected a multi-state area but hit hardest and killed thousands of animals in the higher elevations of western South Dakota, was followed by two additional rain storms that hampered recovery operations.

Farther east, however, Midwestern producers had enough time between storms to harvest nearly half (47 percent) of the U.S. corn and about two-thirds (66 percent) of the soybeans during the 4-week period ending October 27. Overall U.S. harvest progress by October 27 was 59 percent for corn and 77 percent for soybeans. Toward month's end, the soybean harvest was nearing completion in upper Midwestern States such as Nebraska (94 percent complete) and Minnesota (91 percent), despite wetter-than-normal October conditions.

Most of the Plains received enough autumn moisture to promote winter wheat emergence and establishment, leading to favorable early-season crop conditions. Nearly two-thirds (61 percent) of the U.S. wheat was rated in good to excellent condition on October 27, although pockets of dryness were a concern on the southern High Plains.

Meanwhile, dry weather returned across much of the West, following September's exceptional rainfall. Flood recovery efforts advanced in Colorado, while mild, dry conditions fostered Northwestern winter wheat growth. In addition, dry weather favored fieldwork, including cotton harvesting, in California and the Southwest.

Elsewhere, generally dry weather accompanied near- to above-normal temperatures in the Southeastern and North Atlantic States, while a single, slow-moving storm—prior to mid-month—triggered heavy rain in the Mid-Atlantic region. Southeastern fieldwork included winter wheat planting and cotton, peanut, and soybean harvesting.

**Historical Perspective:** According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 37th-coldest, 50th-wettest October during the 119-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 53.6°F was 0.6°F above the 1901-2000 mean. Meanwhile, precipitation averaged 2.23 inches across the Lower 48 States, 106 percent of normal.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 11th-coldest October in Oregon to the tenth-warmest October in Delaware (figure 1). In general, cool conditions dominated areas west of the Mississippi River. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the fourth-driest October in Rhode Island to the second-wettest October in South Dakota (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for October wetness were also noted in Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming. In Oregon, the wettest September on record was followed by its 11th-driest October.

**Summary:** An early-season blizzard blasted the Black Hills and neighboring areas with wind-driven snow, causing significant hardship for livestock. In its early stages, however, the soon-to-be blizzard produced heavy rain across the nation's mid-section. On October 2, for example, a daily-record rainfall occurred in Grand Island, NE, where 2.07 inches fell. The following day was the wettest October day on record in Hastings, NE. Hastings received 3.49 inches of rain on

Figure 1

### October 2013 Statewide Ranks

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA

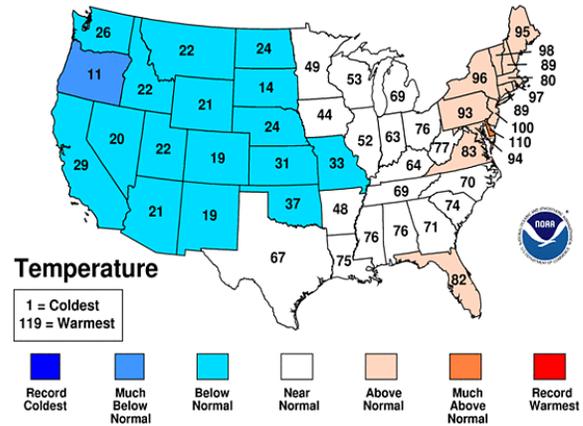
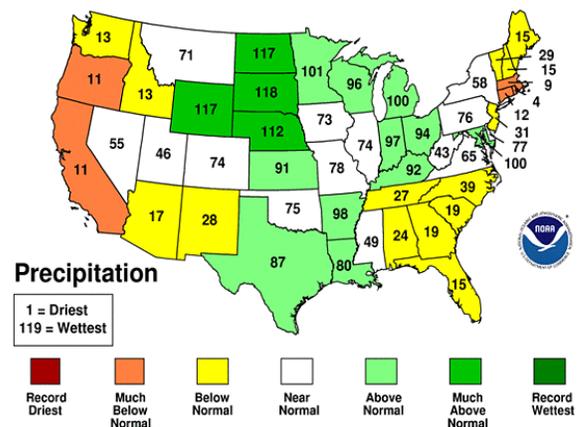


Figure 2

### October 2013 Statewide Ranks

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



October 3, surpassing the 2.95-inch total that occurred on October 16, 1968. It was also the wettest day in Hastings since August 26, 2009, when 4.09 inches fell. Meanwhile, precipitation changed to snow in the West. With a 0.1-inch total on October 3, Grand Junction, CO, noted its second-earliest accumulation behind 3.1 inches on September 18, 1965. In the Black Hills, East Rapid City, SD, received 23.1 inches of snow on October 4-5, along with a peak wind gust to 68 mph. Elsewhere in western South Dakota, storm-total snowfall reached 55.0 inches in Lead. October 3-5 snowfall totals reached 16.2 inches in Casper, WY; 12.3 inches in Lander, WY; and 6.1 inches in Scottsbluff, NE. The storm also spawned more than a dozen tornadoes on October 3-4 in the middle Missouri Valley, including a late-season EF-4 twister in Wayne and Dixon Counties in Nebraska. That tornado, which carved a 19-mile-long path and had a maximum width of more than 1.25 miles, resulted in more than a dozen injuries. By October 4, heavy rain spread into the upper Midwest, with daily-record totals noted in Mobridge, SD (2.42 inches), and Des Moines, IA (2.26 inches). Even heavier rain erupted across parts of the lower Midwest and Mid-South on October 5, when daily-record amounts reached 5.91 inches in Louisville, KY, and

2.26 inches in Traverse City, MI. Previously, Louisville's wettest October day had been October 18, 2004, when 5.07 inches fell.

In advance of the Black Hills blizzard, summer-like warmth spread from the Plains to the East Coast. By October 2, daily-record highs included 87°F at Wallops Island, VA, and 86°F in Newark, NJ. From September 27 - October 2, Caribou, ME, recorded 6 consecutive days with highs of 70°F or greater—its longest such warm spell so late in the year. Wallops Island (90°F on October 5) and Newark (89°F on October 4) both eventually tallied even higher readings—and daily-record highs. Other record-setting highs for October 5 included 92°F in Salisbury, MD, and 90°F at Virginia's Dulles Airport. In contrast, Grand Junction, CO, posted consecutive daily-record lows of 31°F on October 3-4. Elsewhere in the West, daily-record lows for October 4 dipped to 17°F in Cut Bank, MT; 19°F in Laramie, WY; and 28°F in Denver, CO. Several locations—including Cedar City, UT (23 and 19°F), and Lake Yellowstone, WY (12 and 8°F)—posted consecutive daily-record lows on October 4-5. Cool conditions lingered in the West and gradually spread eastward. Gateway, CO, posted a daily-record low of 29°F on October 6, followed the next day by record-setting lows in Douglas, AZ (38°F), and Harlingen, TX (54°F). Later, daily-record lows in Washington for October 9 dipped to 36°F in both Hoquiam and Vancouver. By October 10, records in southern California included 42°F in Santa Barbara and 45°F in Thermal. Occasional high winds accompanied the repeated surges of cool air into the West. On October 10, wind gusts were clocked to 67 mph in Trinidad, CO, and 60 mph in Albuquerque, NM. Strong winds also raked the Plains on October 10-11, when gusts reached 68 mph (during a thunderstorm) in Hayes Center, NE, and 54 mph in Aberdeen, SD, and Minot, ND.

A cold front's interaction with remnant moisture and energy associated with former Tropical Storm Karen led to an extended period of heavy rain in parts of the Mid-Atlantic States. However, antecedent dryness allowed most of the rain to soak in, rather than run off, limiting flood-related issues. Heavy showers associated with a cold front first arrived in the East on October 6-7. Daily-record totals for October 6 included 3.13 inches in Greenville, MS; 2.23 inches in Columbus, OH; and 2.18 inches in Lexington, KY. The following day, record-setting totals for October 7 reached 1.94 inches in Columbia, SC, and 1.88 inches in Blacksburg, VA. On the same date, winds accompanying the front gusted to 53 mph in Syracuse, NY, and 51 mph in St. Johnsbury, VT. Later, a nearly stationary coastal storm brought torrential rain to eastern North Carolina, where daily-record totals for October 9 included 6.30 inches at Cape Hatteras and 3.33 inches at Elizabeth City. Eventually, Harrisburg, PA, netted consecutive daily-record rainfall amounts on October 10-11, totaling 9.74 inches. In fact, Harrisburg's monthly rainfall climbed to 11.04 inches—all but 0.56 inch of which fell by the 11th—surpassing its October 1976 standard of 9.87 inches. Virginia's Dulles Airport also received daily-record totals on consecutive days, with 5.60 inches falling on October 10-11.

Farther west, a pair of storms followed the Black Hills blizzard. On October 10-11, snow accumulated across portions of the Rockies and Intermountain West, with totals reaching 4.5 inches in Crested Butte, CO, and 0.6 inch in Flagstaff, AZ. Meanwhile, heavy rain accompanied high winds across portions of the Plains, including North Dakota, where record-setting totals for October 11 reached 2.39 inches in Dickinson and 1.74 inches in Williston. Days later, another round of heavy precipitation arrived across the nation's mid-section. The bulk of the rain fell on October 14, when daily-record totals were reported in locations such as Mitchell, SD (2.93 inches); Norfolk, NE (2.34 inches); and Sioux City, IA (2.31 inches). Sioux City also experienced its fourth-wettest October day on record. Similarly, Huron, SD, reported its second-wettest October day (2.94 inches on the 14th), behind only a 2.95-inch total on October 10, 1961. Bismarck, ND, received 1.34 inches of rain from October 13-15, raising its month-to-date precipitation total to 4.47 inches. Before this year, Bismarck's highest

October total had been 4.30 inches in 1982. (Bismarck's final October total reached 4.73 inches.) On October 14-15, East Rapid City, SD, endured its third significant storm of the month, with 1.17 inches of precipitation, 1.1 inches of snow, and a peak wind gust to 48 mph. Earlier, East Rapid City had weathered the blizzard from October 3-5—with 3.14 inches of precipitation, 23.1 inches of snow, and a peak gust to 68 mph—followed by a wind-driven rain on October 10-11 (0.96 inch of precipitation and a peak gust to 67 mph). Farther south, selected daily-record rainfall totals in Texas included 2.17 inches (on October 13) in Laredo and 2.63 inches (on October 15) in Waco. On the 15th, heavy rain spread as far east as Arkansas, where Mt. Ida collected a daily-record sum of 2.86 inches. A little more snow blanketed the Rockies and Intermountain West on October 17, when Cheyenne, WY, received a daily-record total of 5.0 inches. The following day, Dodge City, KS, collected a record-setting snowfall (2.7 inches) for October 18. With a trace of snow and sleet on October 18, Wichita, KS, reported its first frozen precipitation in October since 1997.

Although parts of the north-central U.S. experienced freezes in early October, the growing season continued through mid-month across the heart of the Midwest. With a low of 36°F on October 14, La Crosse, WI, experienced its first sub-40°F reading of the autumn—the latest such occurrence in that location since October 20, 1938. The normal date of La Crosse's first reading below 40°F is September 24. Farther west, however, persistently chilly conditions resulted in several daily-record lows. Record-setting lows for October 15 included 17°F in Redmond, OR, and 26°F in Montague, CA. The following day, Montague (24°F) set another daily record. Other record-setting lows for October 16 dipped to 20°F in Cedar City, UT, and 29°F in Grand Junction, CO. In contrast, late-season warmth across the Deep South led to daily-record highs of 89°F (on October 13) in New Iberia, LA, and 93°F (on October 16) in Brownsville, TX. Later, chilly conditions reached the Plains, where Amarillo, TX, posted a daily-record low (28°F) for October 18. Elsewhere in Texas, Lubbock reported its first freeze on October 19, with a low of 32°F. The normal date of Lubbock's first freeze is October 31. Much more pervasive cold arrived across the Plains, Midwest, and East in late October. For example, Moline, IL, collected a daily-record low of 23°F on October 24. The following day, record-setting lows for October 25 included 20°F in Lincoln, IL, and 21°F in St. Joseph, MO. Elsewhere in Missouri, Columbia (22°F on October 25) posted a daily-record low and experienced its lowest reading since March 27, when the temperature also fell to 22°F. In addition to tying a record (23°F on October 25), Rockford, IL, reported its first daily-record low since February 10, 2011. The first snow of the season accompanied the Midwestern cold wave, although amounts were generally light. Daily-record snowfall totals of 1.0 inch occurred in locations such as Waterloo, IA (on October 22), and Dayton, OH (on October 23). Heavier snow was confined to areas downwind of the Great Lakes, where Sault Sainte Marie, MI, received 6.1 inches of snow from October 22-25. Most (4.7 inches) of Sault Sainte Marie's snow fell on October 23. Farther east, Portland, ME, tied a 1949 record for its latest first freeze on record at the airport observation site, with a low of 31°F on October 25. Lynchburg, VA (27 and 24°F), and Jackson, TN (27 and 29°F), registered consecutive daily-record lows on October 25-26. With a low of 22°F on October 26, Bristol, TN, experienced its coldest October day since October 27, 1962, when the temperature dipped to 20°F. Other daily-record lows for October 26 included 26°F in Bowling Green, KY; 28°F in Huntsville, AL; and 29°F in Florence, SC. Cooler weather replaced unusual warmth in Florida, where on October 22 daily-record highs had reached 92°F in Melbourne and Vero Beach. The Midwestern and Eastern chill persisted for several days, with Springfield, IL, posting a daily-record low of 23°F on October 27. Two days later in the Northeast, Montpelier, VT, collected a record-setting low (16°F) for October 29. Cool conditions were even more persistent in the Southwest, where Kingman, AZ, logged a record-tying 14 October days with low temperatures below 40°F. Previously, Kingman

had also notched 14 sub-40°F readings in 1908 and 1909. Elsewhere in the Southwest, Bishop, CA, registered a daily-record low of 19°F on October 29.

As the month drew to a close, a vigorous storm system and its attendant cold front crossed the nation. Initially, snow fell in parts of the West, but eventually the primary focus would become heavy rain and high winds—and even some late-month tornadoes. Daily-record snowfall totals for October 28 reached 7.8 inches in Riverton, WY; 5.9 inches in Great Falls, MT; and 4.1 inches in Winnemucca, NV. Riverton (0.66 inch) and Winnemucca (1.04 inches) also posted daily-record precipitation amounts, and Winnemucca received a total of 6.6 inches of snow on October 28-29. Elsewhere in the West, late-October snowfall totaled 15.5 inches in Alta, UT, and 11.0 inches at Taos Ski Valley, NM. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across the Mid-South, including Missouri, where Springfield (2.35 inches) and Joplin (2.14 inches) received record-breaking totals for October 29. Elsewhere in Missouri, St. Joseph tallied a daily-record sum (2.52 inches) for October 30. In Texas, late-month rainfall propelled Austin's Camp Mabry to its wettest October on record (13.28 inches; previously 12.63 inches in 1925). Austin's October 30-31 total reached 4.67 inches, while some nearby locations received 8 to 12 inches. The torrential rain sparked severe flash flooding in Austin's section of the Colorado River basin—a region that has suffered from severe drought effects, including low reservoir levels, since 2011. On October 31, daily-record totals topped two inches in a multitude of locations, including Monroe, LA (4.38 inches); Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX (3.26 inches); Greenwood, MS (2.23 inches); and Indianapolis, IN (2.01 inches). Louisville, KY, received 2.08 inches of rain from October 29-31 to complete its wettest October on record (9.94 inches; previously, 8.86 inches in 2007). Damaging winds and isolated tornadoes accompanied the push of cooler air and showers into the East, with November 1 peak gusts reaching 63 mph in Massena, NY, and 66 mph at the Blue Hill Observatory near Milton, MA. Clusters of tornado activity, primarily during the afternoon and evening of October 31, were centered in Ohio, Louisiana, and the mid-South. By the time the calendar turned to November, significant rain had not yet reached the Atlantic Seaboard. As a result, Bridgeport, CT, set a record for its driest October (0.32 inch; previously, 0.33 inch in 1963). Meanwhile, it was the second-driest October in Florida locations such as Orlando (0.15 inch, or 5 percent of normal) and Melbourne (0.26 inch, or 5 percent), behind only 2010.

Aided by unusually mild weather during the second half of October, Alaska experienced an extension of summer-like conditions. In the Aleutians, Cold Bay experienced its warmest October on record, with an average temperature of 46.0°F (5.5°F above normal). However, high winds occasionally accompanied the warmth, with Cold Bay reporting a peak wind gust to 81 mph—along with its warmest reading of the month (60°F)—on October 7. It was also the warmest October on record in Anchorage (43.0°F, or 8.2°F above normal), supplanting 1936. October 7 was also windy in King Salmon, where a daily-record gust to 56 mph occurred. A day later, gusts of 75 to 85 mph were reported in several Alaskan locations, including sites near Healy and Ft. Greely. Some of the most sustained warmth occurred around mid-month, when Delta Junction posted five consecutive daily-record highs (58, 60, 53, 56, and 50°F) from October 16-20. Similarly, Bettles collected four consecutive daily-record highs (44, 44, 43, and 42°F) from October 17-20. Later, King Salmon tallied a trio of daily-record highs (51, 50, and 52°F) from October 25-27. Delta Junction, with a high of 62°F on October 28, experienced its warmest weather on record so late in the season. Prior to this year, Delta Junction had never reached the 60-degree mark after October 17, 1969, and had never topped 60°F after October 13, 1969. Alaskan daily-record highs for October 28 included 53°F in Kodiak and 51°F in both Anchorage and Fairbanks. In southern Alaska, heavy October precipitation maintained

an overall wet pattern. Valdez completed its wettest October on record (17.83 inches, or 205 percent of normal), edging the 2006 total of 17.31 inches. In Anchorage, where October precipitation totaled 3.22 inches (159 percent of normal), the year-to-date total climbed to 22.43 inches. The only wetter year on record in Anchorage occurred in 1989, when annual precipitation reached 27.75 inches. In addition, only a trace of snow fell in Anchorage during October, 7.9 inches below normal. Farther north, across the Alaskan mainland, October precipitation provided relief from a warmer- and drier-than-normal summer.

For the most part, October was a very quiet month across Hawaii. However, there were a few exceptions, including briefly heavy downpours on Kauai. Nearly 90 percent (7.16 of 7.99 inches) of the monthly rainfall in Lihue, Kauai, occurred on just 2 days—5.41 inches on October 1 and 1.75 inches on October 14. During the early-month event, Kauai's Mt. Waialeale netted 15.21 inches of rain in a 72-hour period from September 30 – October 3. As the month progressed, temperatures reached daily-record levels in several locations, including Honolulu, Oahu (89°F on October 23), and Hilo, on the Big Island (87°F on October 26). As the month drew to a close, many leeward sites—including Honolulu, Oahu (0.18 inch, or 10 percent of normal), and Kahului, Maui (0.04 inch, or 3 percent)—reported significantly below-normal October totals.

## Fieldwork

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

Cooler-than-normal weather blanketed the western half of the U.S. during October while near- to above-normal temperatures covered the East. Precipitation was above normal across the northern Great Plains, western Corn Belt, lower Ohio Valley, and eastern Texas. In some of these areas, monthly precipitation was over 300 percent of normal, which resulted in some crop harvest delays. By the end of the month, cooler, drier weather promoted rapid fieldwork in the northern Great Plains and western Corn Belt.

By September 29, sixty-three percent of the corn was mature, 30 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Five percent of Iowa's corn had been harvested for at this time, 2 weeks behind normal. Nationally, 12 percent of the crop was harvested, 40 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. By the third week of the month, 94 percent of the U.S. corn crop was mature, 6 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Thirty-five percent of Iowa's corn had been harvested by October 20, fifteen percentage points behind normal. Nationally, 39 percent of the corn was harvested by the third week of the month, 46 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. By November 3, seventy-three percent of the U.S. corn was harvested, 22 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Sixty-seven percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by September 29, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. In Minnesota, 73 percent of the crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage at this time, an increase of 27 percentage points from the previous week. Nationally, 11 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by September 29, twenty-eight percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by October 20, four percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 63 percent of the soybean crop was harvested by the third week of the month, 16 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-six percent of the soybean crop was harvested by

November 3, six percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Nationwide, 59 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls by September 29. This was 18 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Cotton on the Northern and Southern Plains of Texas progressed, but development remained slightly behind normal. By September 29, seven percent of the cotton crop was harvested, 6 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. By the third week of the month, 81 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls, 12 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. By October 20, twenty-one percent of the cotton crop was harvested, 15 percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. By November 3, forty-three percent of the cotton crop was harvested, 18 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 43 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition as of November 3.

By September 29, fifty-three percent of the sorghum had reached maturity, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 36 percent of the sorghum crop had been harvested by this time, two percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By the third week of the month, 85 percent of the crop had reached maturity, slightly behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 54 percent of the sorghum had been harvested by October 20, identical to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 3, seventy-five percent of the sorghum crop had been harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average.

By September 29, producers had sown 39 percent of the nation's intended 2014 winter wheat acreage, slightly ahead of last year's pace but slightly behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 12 percent of the winter wheat was emerged by this time, identical to the same time last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By the third week of the month, producers had sown 79 percent of the nation's intended 2014 acreage, slightly behind last year's pace but identical to the 5-year average. Nationally, 53 percent of the winter wheat was emerged on October 20, five percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. By November 3, producers had sown 91 percent of the nation's intended 2014 acreage, identical to last year's pace but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 78 percent of the winter wheat was emerged by month's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as of November 3, twenty-four percentage points better than the same time last year.

Fifty-eight percent of the nation's rice crop was harvested by September 29. This was 17 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the nation's rice crop was harvested by October 20, two percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-eight percent of the nation's rice crop was harvested by November 3, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Producers had harvested 12 percent of the nation's peanut crop by September 29, nine percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Fifty-seven percent of the nation's peanut crop was harvested by October 20, six percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 3, eighty-four percent of the nation's peanut crop was harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average.

By September 29, ten percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested. This was 8 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By the third week of the month, 62 percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested. This was 9 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By November 3, ninety-three percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Nationwide, 12 percent of the sunflower crop had been harvested by October 20. This was 57 percentage points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average. By November 3, thirty-two percent of the sunflower crop was harvested, 57 percentage points behind last year and 29 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

## U.S. Crop Production Highlights

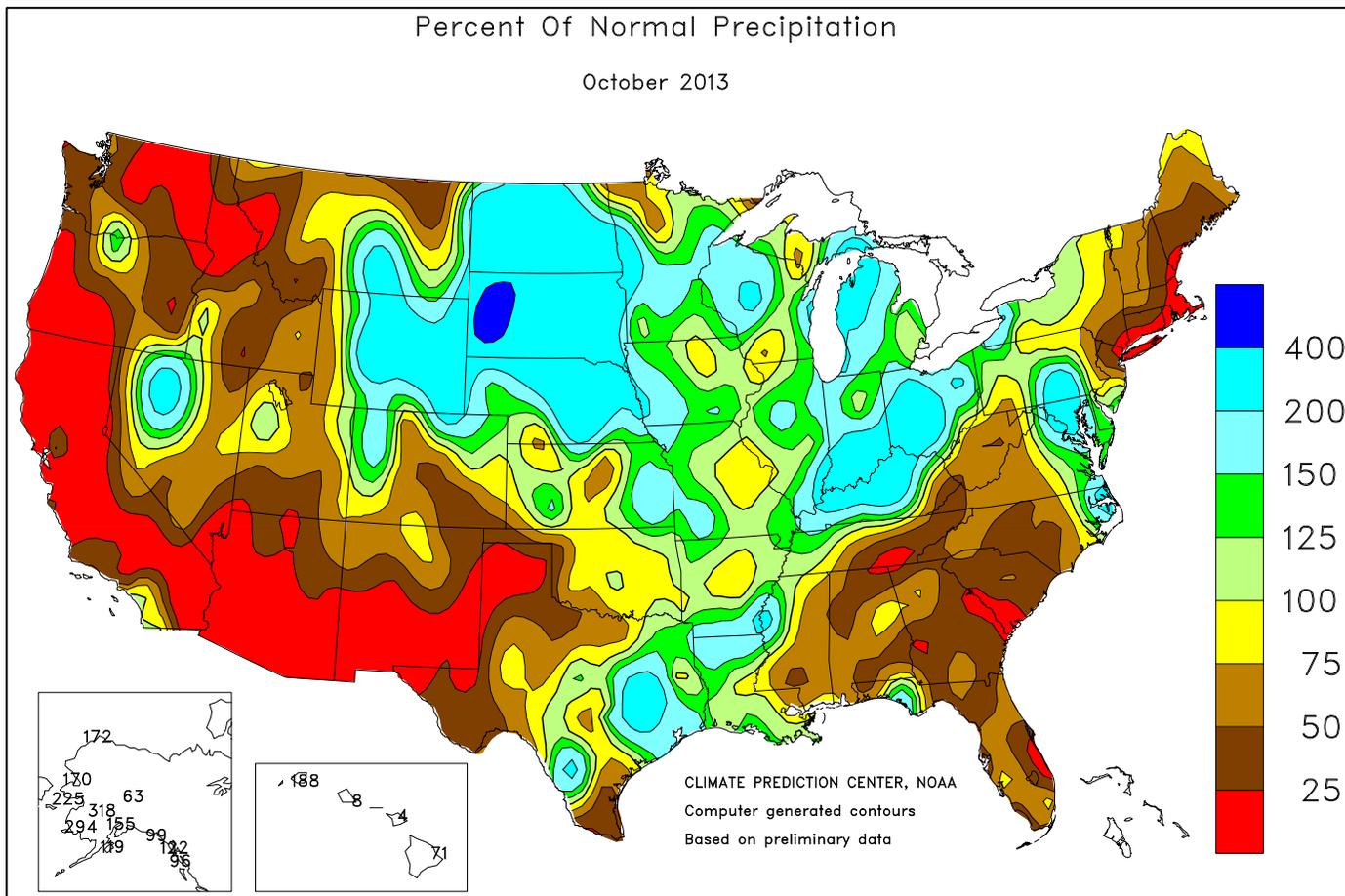
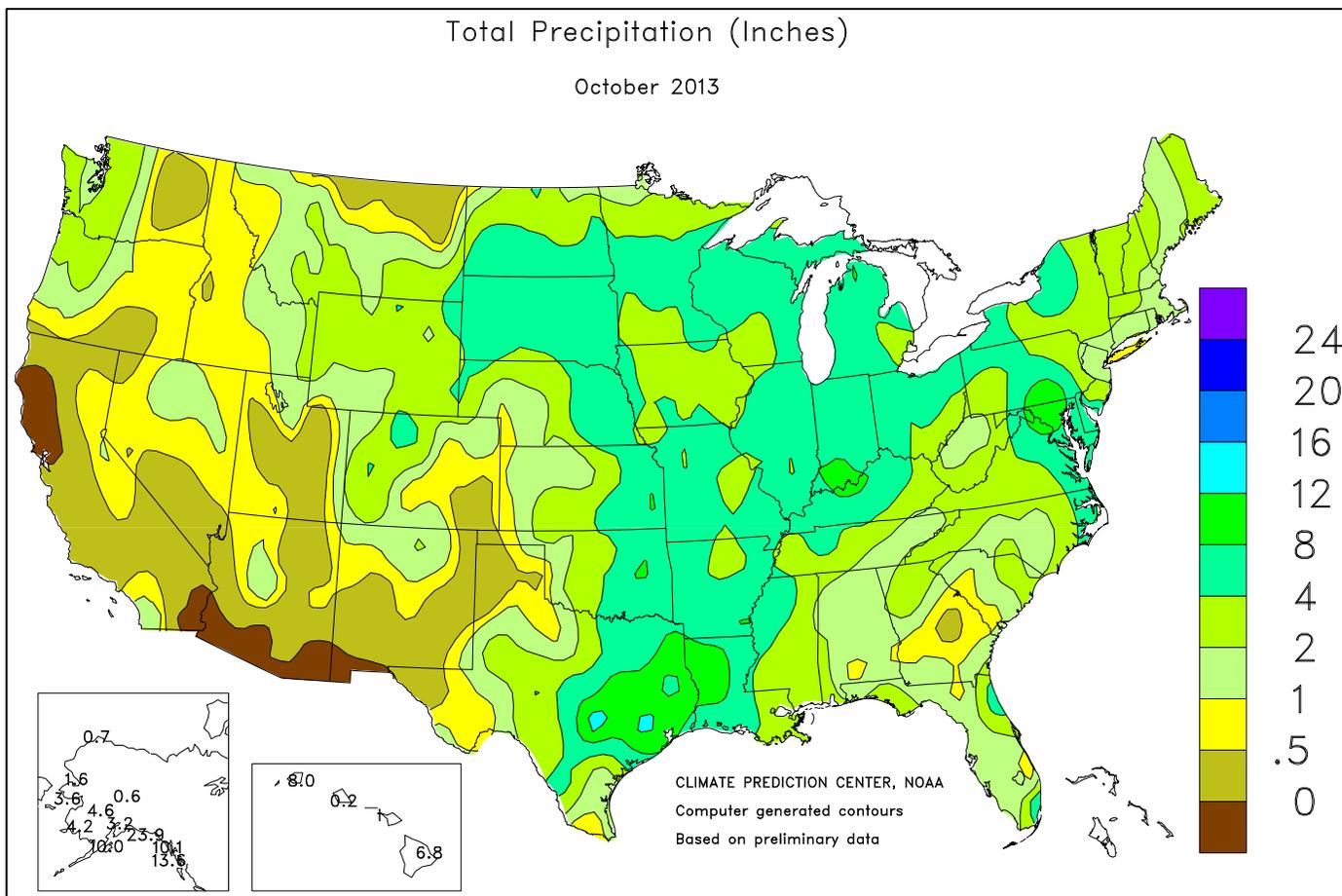
*The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 8, 2013. Forecasts refer to November 1.*

**Corn** production is forecast at 14.0 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 30 percent from 2012. If realized, this will be a new record U.S. production. Yields are expected to average 160.4 bushels per acre, up 5.1 bushels from the previous forecast and 37.0 bushels above the 2012 average. If realized, this will be the highest average yield since 2009. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 87.2 million acres, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down slightly from 2012.

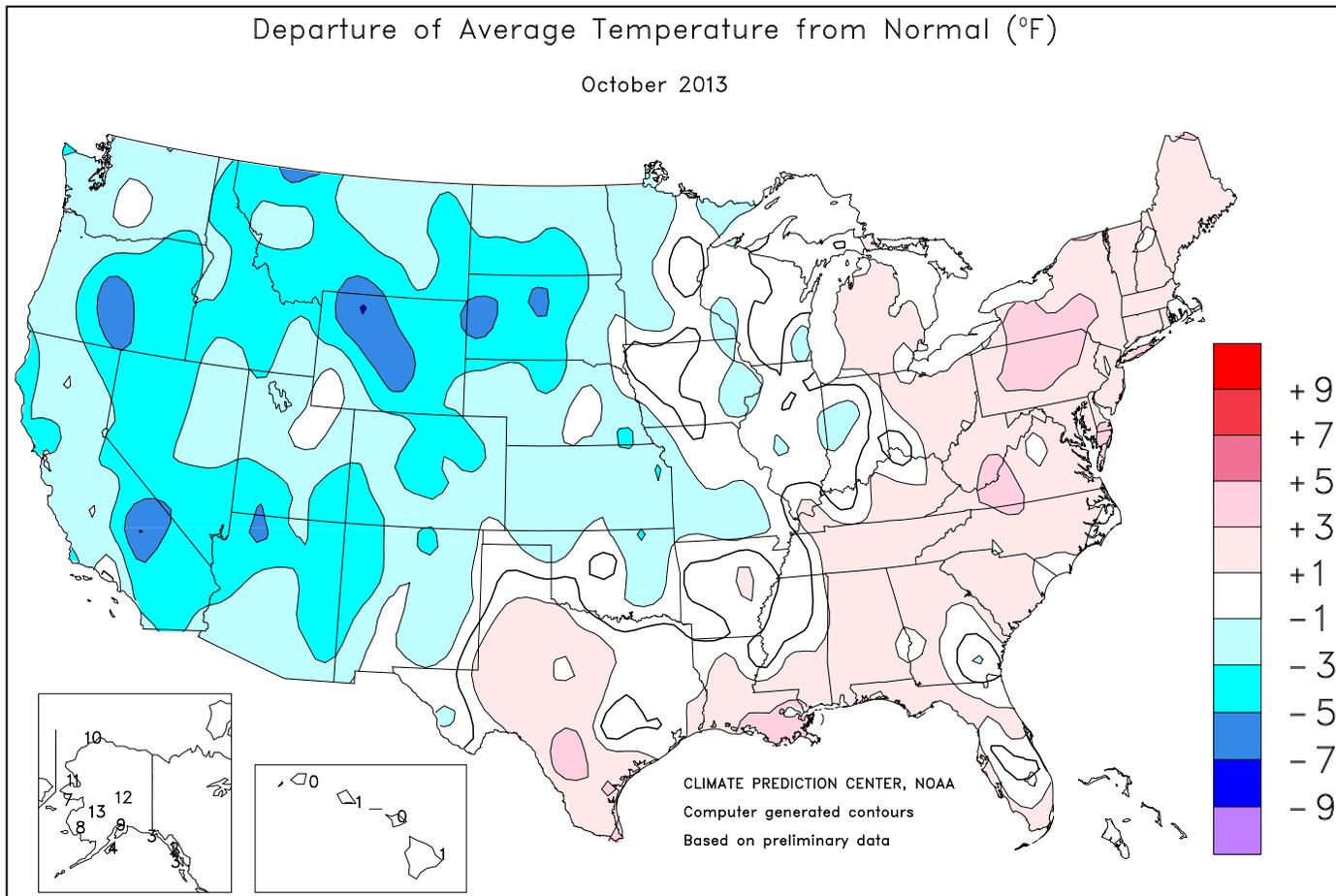
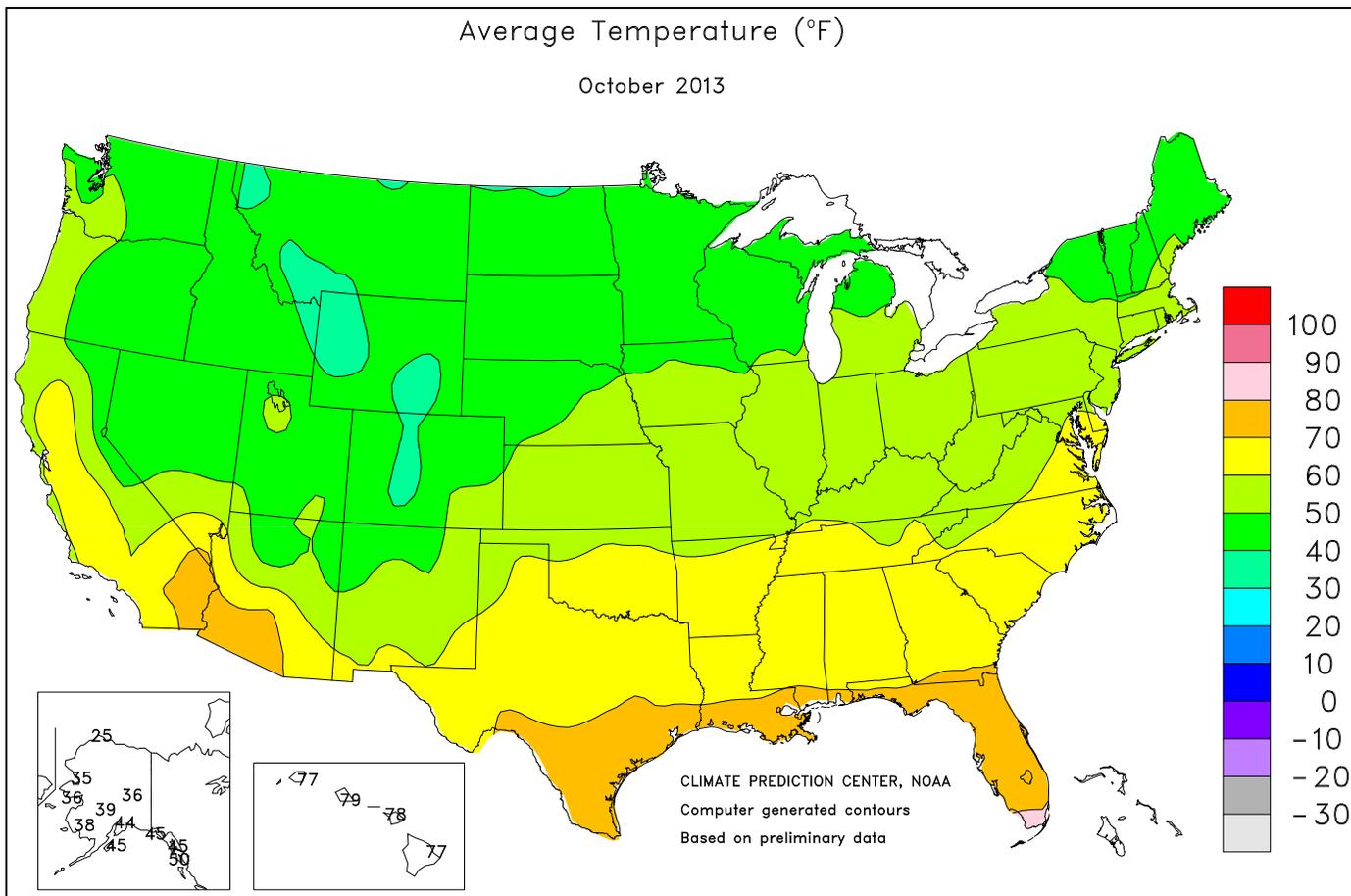
**Soybean** production is forecast at 3.26 billion bushels, up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 7 percent from last year. If realized, production will be the third largest on record. Yields are expected to average 43.0 bushels per acre, up 1.8 bushels from the previous forecast and up 3.2 bushels from 2012. Area for U.S. harvest is forecast at 75.7 million acres, down 1 percent from both the previous forecast and last year.

**All cotton** production is forecast at 13.1 million 480-pound bales, up 2 percent from the September forecast but down 24 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 808 pounds per harvested acre, up 79 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.5 million 480-pound bales, down 25 percent from 2012. Pima cotton production, forecast at 625,500 bales, was carried forward from the previous forecast.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2013-2014 season is 7.96 million tons, down 5 percent from the 2012-2013 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 125 million boxes (5.63 million tons), is down 6 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 58.0 million boxes (2.61 million tons), down 14 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), is up 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The early months of 2013 brought little precipitation and average temperatures to the citrus-growing region. Significant rainfall returned in late spring and slowly eliminated drought conditions by the first week in July. Seasonable temperatures coupled with above-average precipitation continued throughout the summer months and kept citrus groves free of drought through mid-October. Harvest of California's Navel orange crop is getting underway with growers expecting good quality fruit.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

October 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	2	1.96	-1.27	LEXINGTON	58	1	6.23	3.53	COLUMBUS	56	1	5.91	3.60
HUNTSVILLE	64	3	0.67	-2.87	LONDON-CORBIN	59	3	3.55	0.75	DAYTON	55	2	5.74	3.02
MOBILE	70	2	2.19	-1.06	LOUISVILLE	59	1	9.93	7.14	MANSFIELD	54	3	4.96	2.28
MONTGOMERY	68	3	0.45	-2.13	PADUCAH	60	2	6.06	2.61	TOLEDO	53	1	3.65	1.30
AK ANCHORAGE	44	10	3.22	1.14	LA BATON ROUGE	70	2	3.87	0.06	YOUNGSTOWN	53	2	3.10	0.64
BARROW	25	10	0.67	0.28	LAKE CHARLES	71	2	3.54	-0.40	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	62	0	3.42	-0.22
COLD BAY	46	6	5.79	1.25	NEW ORLEANS	73	3	2.29	-0.76	TULSA	61	-2	3.52	-0.53
FAIRBANKS	36	12	0.58	-0.34	SHREVEPORT	68	1	7.02	2.57	OR ASTORIA	51	-2	2.06	-3.55
JUNEAU	45	3	10.09	1.79	ME BANGOR	50	2	1.02	-2.46	BURNS	41	-3	0.30	-0.42
KING SALMON	43	10	4.63	2.54	CARIBOU	46	3	2.54	-0.45	EUGENE	50	-3	0.58	-2.77
KODIAK	45	5	9.96	1.60	PORTLAND	51	3	1.08	-3.32	MEDFORD	53	-2	0.20	-1.11
NOME	36	7	3.55	1.97	MD BALTIMORE	59	4	7.62	4.46	PENDLETON	49	-3	0.32	-0.67
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	-3	0.29	-1.64	MA BOSTON	57	3	0.61	-3.18	PORTLAND	54	0	1.15	-1.73
PHOENIX	74	-1	0.00	-0.79	WORCESTER	51	1	1.43	-3.24	SALEM	52	-1	0.64	-2.39
TUCSON	70	-1	0.00	-1.21	MI ALPENA	47	1	3.79	1.46	PA ALLENTOWN	55	3	2.41	-0.92
AR FORT SMITH	63	0	4.17	0.23	DETROIT	53	1	3.48	1.25	ERIE	55	2	6.21	2.29
LITTLE ROCK	64	1	3.31	-0.94	FLINT	53	4	2.91	0.57	MIDDLETOWN	57	2	11.04	8.11
CA BAKERSFIELD	66	-1	0.03	-0.27	GRAND RAPIDS	53	3	5.46	2.66	PHILADELPHIA	61	4	2.45	-0.30
EUREKA	50	-5	0.05	-2.31	HOUGHTON LAKE	48	2	3.43	1.17	PITTSBURGH	56	3	2.34	0.09
FRESNO	67	2	0.03	-0.62	LANSING	52	3	3.55	1.26	WILKES-BARRE	55	4	1.57	-1.45
LOS ANGELES	66	-1	0.02	-0.34	MUSKEGON	53	3	4.46	1.66	WILLIAMSPORT	55	4	2.99	-0.20
REDDING	63	0	0.01	-2.17	TRAVERSE CITY	51	2	6.94	4.00	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	3.24	-1.82
SACRAMENTO	63	-1	0.00	-0.89	MN DULUTH	45	1	3.93	1.47	RI PROVIDENCE	55	2	0.61	-3.08
SAN DIEGO	66	-2	0.25	-0.19	INT'L FALLS	41	-1	2.07	0.09	SC CHARLESTON	69	3	1.37	-1.72
SAN FRANCISCO	61	0	0.00	-1.04	MINNEAPOLIS	49	0	3.00	0.89	COLUMBIA	66	2	1.98	-0.91
STOCKTON	62	-3	0.00	-0.82	ROCHESTER	48	1	2.98	0.78	FLORENCE	65	1	0.83	-2.11
CO ALAMOSA	42	-1	0.52	-0.15	ST. CLOUD	45	0	4.34	2.10	GREENVILLE	62	2	1.91	-1.97
CO SPRINGS	48	-1	0.42	-0.44	MS JACKSON	67	3	2.09	-1.33	MYRTLE BEACH	65	0	1.18	-2.05
DENVER	48	-2	0.72	-0.15	MERIDIAN	66	1	2.90	-0.38	SD ABERDEEN	42	-5	4.71	3.08
GRAND JUNCTION	49	-4	1.36	0.36	TUPELO	64	2	2.18	-1.20	HURON	47	-1	5.41	3.82
PUEBLO	51	-1	0.24	-0.40	MO COLUMBIA	56	0	2.83	-0.35	RAPID CITY	43	-5	5.52	4.15
CT BRIDGEPORT	58	3	0.32	-3.22	JOPLIN	58	-2	4.71	0.77	SIOUX FALLS	48	0	3.01	1.08
HARTFORD	53	1	2.19	-1.75	KANSAS CITY	55	-2	4.73	1.40	TN BRISTOL	58	3	0.68	-1.62
DC WASHINGTON	62	3	6.25	3.03	SPRINGFIELD	57	-1	6.93	3.46	CHATTANOOGA	63	3	0.30	-2.96
DE WILMINGTON	59	3	1.97	-1.11	ST JOSEPH	54	-3	5.67	2.39	JACKSON	61	0	3.79	0.47
FL DAYTONA BEACH	74	0	2.26	-2.22	ST LOUIS	59	1	2.34	-0.42	KNOXVILLE	62	3	0.91	-1.74
FT LAUDERDALE	80	1	3.57	-2.87	MT BILLINGS	45	-3	2.57	1.31	MEMPHIS	65	1	3.30	-0.01
FT MYERS	78	0	1.34	-1.25	BUTTE	37	-4	0.62	-0.17	NASHVILLE	62	2	2.33	-0.54
JACKSONVILLE	71	2	1.58	-2.28	GLASGOW	43	-2	0.24	-0.47	TX ABILENE	67	1	1.40	-1.50
KEY WEST	82	2	1.04	-3.30	GREAT FALLS	43	-3	0.93	0.00	AMARILLO	58	0	0.17	-1.33
MELBOURNE	77	2	0.26	-4.50	HELENA	43	-2	0.56	-0.10	AUSTIN	70	-1	9.80	5.83
MIAMI	81	2	6.87	0.68	KALISPELL	39	-3	0.33	-0.63	BEAUMONT	72	2	7.78	3.11
ORLANDO	77	2	0.15	-2.58	MILES CITY	46	-2	0.97	-0.16	BROWNSVILLE	79	4	1.63	-2.15
PENSACOLA	72	3	1.89	-2.24	MISSOULA	42	-2	0.06	-0.77	COLLEGE STATION	71	0	9.10	4.88
ST PETERSBURG	78	2	0.94	-1.70	NE GRAND ISLAND	52	0	4.05	2.54	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	3	2.45	-1.49
TALLAHASSEE	71	2	1.03	-2.22	HASTINGS	52	-1	4.75	3.08	DALLAS/FT WORTH	68	1	3.13	-0.98
TAMPA	77	1	0.82	-1.47	LINCOLN	52	-1	2.83	0.89	DEL RIO	72	1	1.40	-0.60
WEST PALM BEACH	80	2	1.14	-4.32	MCCOOK	52	-1	0.61	-0.67	EL PASO	65	0	0.00	-0.81
GA ATHENS	63	1	1.27	-2.20	NORFOLK	49	-2	4.69	2.97	GALVESTON	75	1	6.85	3.36
ATLANTA	64	1	2.57	-0.54	NORTH PLATTE	48	-2	1.66	0.42	HOUSTON	71	1	7.08	2.58
AUGUSTA	65	2	0.36	-2.84	OMAHA/EPPLEY	53	0	3.78	1.57	LUBBOCK	62	1	1.15	-0.55
COLUMBUS	68	2	0.45	-1.88	SCOTTSBLUFF	47	-1	1.64	0.63	MIDLAND	66	2	1.66	-0.11
MACON	65	1	0.61	-1.76	VALENTINE	46	-2	3.21	1.99	SAN ANGELO	67	2	1.46	-1.11
SAVANNAH	69	2	0.23	-2.89	NV ELKO	45	-2	0.60	-0.11	SAN ANTONIO	73	2	2.81	-1.05
HI HILO	77	1	6.80	-2.84	ELY	44	-1	0.82	-0.18	VICTORIA	74	2	3.45	-0.81
HONOLULU	79	-1	0.18	-2.00	LAS VEGAS	67	-2	0.00	-0.24	WACO	68	-1	7.30	3.63
KAHULUI	78	0	0.04	-1.01	RENO	51	-1	0.06	-0.36	WICHITA FALLS	65	0	1.95	-1.16
LIHUE	77	-1	7.99	3.74	WINNEMUCCA	44	-5	1.48	0.82	UT SALT LAKE CITY	53	0	0.74	-0.83
ID BOISE	50	-3	0.76	0.00	NH CONCORD	49	1	1.28	-2.18	VT BURLINGTON	51	3	2.59	-0.53
LEWISTON	49	-3	0.09	-0.87	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	57	2	4.91	2.05	VA LYNCHBURG	58	2	2.33	-1.06
POCATELLO	45	-3	0.49	-0.48	NEWARK	60	4	0.51	-2.65	NORFOLK	64	3	4.13	0.66
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	53	1	3.12	0.41	NM ALBUQUERQUE	56	-1	0.16	-0.84	RICHMOND	63	5	4.25	0.65
MOLINE	52	-1	3.23	0.43	NY ALBANY	53	4	2.29	-0.92	ROANOKE	59	2	2.54	-0.61
PEORIA	55	2	5.13	2.37	BINGHAMTON	52	4	2.81	-0.21	WASH/DULLES	58	3	7.51	4.14
ROCKFORD	52	1	3.18	0.61	BUFFALO	54	3	7.00	3.81	WA OLYMPIA	49	-1	2.13	-2.06
SPRINGFIELD	55	-1	3.60	0.98	ROCHESTER	53	3	3.32	0.72	QUILLAYUTE	52	2	3.15	-6.66
IN EVANSVILLE	59	2	6.07	3.29	SYRACUSE	54	4	3.91	0.71	SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	-1	1.54	-1.65
FORT WAYNE	53	1	3.66	1.03	NC ASHEVILLE	58	3	2.19	-0.98	SPOKANE	46	-1	0.09	-0.97
INDIANAPOLIS	55	0	5.46	2.70	CHARLOTTE	62	0	0.48	-3.18	YAKIMA	49	0	0.13	-0.40
SOUTH BEND	53	1	4.35	1.08	GREENSBORO	61	3	1.11	-2.16	WV BECKLEY	55	2	1.50	-1.14
IA BURLINGTON	54	-1	2.99	0.08	HATTERAS	67	1	9.45	4.14	CHARLESTON	57	2	1.27	-1.40
CEDAR RAPIDS	51	-1	2.96	0.75	RALEIGH	62	2	1.41	-1.77	ELKINS	53	2	1.31	-1.55
DES MOINES	54	1	3.92	1.30	WILMINGTON	66	1	2.27	-0.94	HUNTINGTON	58	2	2.09	-0.64
DUBUQUE	49	-1	1.82	-0.68	ND BISMARCK	42	-3	4.73	3.45	WI EAU CLAIRE	47	0	3.64	1.40
SIoux CITY	50	-1	3.89	1.90	DICKINSON	42	-3	4.44	3.10	GREEN BAY	49	2	2.95	0.78
WATERLOO	50	0	2.14	-0.35	FARGO	45	0	4.17	2.20	LA CROSSE	51	0	3.84	1.68
KS CONCORDIA	55	-1	0.80	-1.04	GRAND FORKS	43	-1	2.48	0.78	MADISON	50	1	1.89	-0.29
DODGE CITY	55	-2	2.84	1.39	JAMESTOWN	42	-3	4.48	3.08	MILWAUKEE	52	1	3.59	1.10
GOODLAND	50	-2	1.24	0.19	MINOT	42	-3	2.32	1.00	WAUSAU	47	0	4.30	1.67
HILL CITY	54	-1	1.05	-0.40	WILLISTON	41	-3	2.07	1.20	WY CASPER	42	-4	3.03	1.89
TOPEKA	56	-1	4.83	1.84	OH AKRON-CANTON	54	2	5.43	2.90	CHEYENNE	43	-2	2.20	1.45
WICHITA	58	-1	3.05	0.60	CINCINNATI	56	0	5.68	2.72	LANDER	40	-6	3.08	1.71
KY JACKSON	58	0	2.13	-1.05	CLEVELAND	55	3	4.69	1.96	SHERIDAN	42	-3	2.47	1.06

## National Agricultural Summary

November 4 – November 10, 2013

*Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS*

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Cooler conditions blanketed much of country during the week, although unseasonably warm weather dominated the Florida. Most notably, average temperatures were more than 5°F below normal in portions of the**

**northern Great Plains. Precipitation totals for much of the country were below average, but portions of the central Great Plains and western Corn Belt reported more than 2 inches of rain.**

**Corn:** Nationally, 84 percent of the corn was harvested by week's end, 13 percentage points behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, farmers harvested 17 percent of their corn for grain during the week, advancing the harvest to 64 percent complete, slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

**Soybeans:** Ninety-one percent of the soybean crop was harvested by week's end, 4 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Kentucky farmers harvested 15 percent of their soybean crop during the week but still lag behind the 5-year average by 20 percentage points.

**Cotton:** By November 10, fifty-six percent of the cotton crop was harvested, 17 percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 43 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week. Comparison data for 2012 was unavailable due to the early harvest of last year's crop.

**Winter Wheat:** By November 10, producers had sown 95 percent of the nation's intended 2014 acreage, slightly

ahead of last year's pace and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 84 percent of the winter wheat was emerged by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from ratings last week and 29 percentage points better than the same time last year.

**Sorghum:** By week's end, 85 percent of the sorghum crop had been harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year but 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

**Other Crops:** Producers have harvested 93 percent of the nation's peanut crop as of November 10, slightly behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By week's end, 97 percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been harvested, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

By November 10, fifty-one percent of the sunflower crop was harvested, 42 percentage points behind last year and 24 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending November 10, 2013**

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	85	66	76	74
CA	39	35	40	49
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	99	100	100	99
IL	98	95	98	92
IN	97	91	97	94
KS	99	96	100	97
MI	98	97	99	97
MO	90	64	76	80
MT	91	99	99	97
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	50	37	53	53
OH	96	97	100	95
OK	97	95	97	95
OR	98	97	100	98
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	90	84	89	88
WA	100	98	100	100
18 Sts	94	91	95	93
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	63	38	55	53
CA	19	10	20	25
CO	89	93	96	94
ID	85	80	86	89
IL	80	75	77	77
IN	84	72	83	75
KS	91	86	92	87
MI	90	78	91	88
MO	68	43	58	58
MT	63	88	94	83
NE	90	97	100	97
NC	21	14	25	24
OH	75	81	90	78
OK	81	84	90	84
OR	75	63	76	68
SD	42	85	92	85
TX	73	69	74	69
WA	89	84	88	87
18 Sts	78	78	84	80
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	32	60	5
CA	0	0	35	35	30
CO	1	4	33	50	12
ID	0	1	9	84	6
IL	0	1	20	71	8
IN	1	1	25	62	11
KS	0	3	33	58	6
MI	0	2	20	64	14
MO	0	1	52	45	2
MT	0	2	30	45	23
NE	1	4	27	60	8
NC	0	1	21	76	2
OH	0	0	14	66	20
OK	0	4	24	58	14
OR	0	0	33	67	0
SD	0	2	25	64	9
TX	6	14	37	35	8
WA	0	0	25	65	10
18 Sts	1	4	30	55	10
Prev Wk	2	4	31	53	10
Prev Yr	5	17	42	32	4

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	96	80	85	82
IL	99	83	93	82
IN	94	74	85	82
IA	99	75	88	80
KS	100	87	91	90
KY	100	83	90	97
MI	82	48	62	67
MN	100	73	87	80
MO	100	82	89	87
NE	100	71	81	76
NC	100	98	100	100
ND	100	47	64	63
OH	82	64	77	70
PA	78	66	76	73
SD	100	63	79	73
TN	100	88	93	99
TX	100	97	98	96
WI	93	50	62	69
18 Sts	97	73	84	79
These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	74	82	89
IL	98	92	97	93
IN	95	88	93	94
IA	99	95	98	96
KS	93	81	86	89
KY	90	51	66	86
LA	100	99	100	98
MI	97	83	87	94
MN	100	96	98	96
MS	100	94	97	96
MO	88	64	75	85
NE	100	97	100	98
NC	35	19	29	39
ND	100	90	95	92
OH	92	91	95	92
SD	100	92	97	96
TN	89	46	56	85
WI	100	82	86	92
18 Sts	95	86	91	92
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CO	77	59	69	70
IL	98	85	95	79
KS	87	67	78	74
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	91	70	86	82
NE	98	77	91	73
NM	59	14	29	43
OK	94	73	76	67
SD	100	71	81	85
TX	84	82	92	82
11 Sts	87	75	85	78
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending November 10, 2013

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

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	72	35	58	70
AZ	48	35	50	54
AR	99	75	88	89
CA	85	75	90	72
GA	61	34	47	60
KS	63	21	31	35
LA	100	98	99	94
MS	96	87	93	89
MO	88	46	64	84
NC	59	30	44	69
OK	72	33	46	50
SC	61	28	46	65
TN	91	21	35	83
TX	69	37	48	56
VA	69	35	53	75
15 Sts	73	43	56	66
These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	30	55	13
AZ	0	1	30	51	18
AR	2	7	18	48	25
CA	0	0	5	35	60
GA	4	13	39	35	9
KS	3	11	50	33	3
LA	0	0	19	57	24
MS	1	6	23	47	23
MO	4	17	33	44	2
NC	2	14	36	45	3
OK	22	20	17	31	10
SC	6	9	45	39	1
TN	1	7	30	47	15
TX	10	19	41	26	4
VA	0	3	19	63	15
15 Sts	7	14	36	34	9
Prev Wk	8	15	34	34	9
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	89	85	90	75
FL	97	91	97	95
GA	94	82	91	86
NC	94	94	98	92
OK	78	70	85	77
SC	95	89	97	95
TX	95	76	92	85
VA	96	90	93	93
8 Sts	94	84	93	87
These 8 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	86	71	83	77
KS	81	60	70	70
ND	91	26	45	76
SD	99	31	52	74
4 Sts	93	32	51	75
These 4 States harvested 88% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 10 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	93	97	95
MI	90	68	86	91
MN	100	99	99	98
ND	99	100	100	98
4 Sts	98	93	97	96
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

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

NA - Not Available  
\* Revised

## 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 Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.*

**ALABAMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 31% short, 62% adequate, and 2% surplus. Soybeans harvested 73%, 45% last week, 71% 2012, and 72% five-year average. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 61% good, and 26% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 71% good, and 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, and 3% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 51.1°F in Crossville, to 61.9°F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.07 inches in Geneva, to 1.10 inches in Bessemer. Temperatures in Alabama were fairly normal for this time of year. A few scattered showers occurred, but field activities were largely unhindered. Soybean condition was unchanged at mostly good to excellent. Harvesting continued at a rapid pace. Livestock condition remained at mostly good. Pasture and range condition declined to mostly good to fair with the lack of moisture being the primary reason. Rain was still needed across the State to aid germination and growth of winter forages.

**ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending November 10, 2013, ranging from 6 degrees below normal at Bullhead City to 5 degrees above normal at Phoenix and Tucson. The highest temperature of the week was 87 degrees recorded at Coolidge. The lowest reading was 8 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Five of the twenty-two weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Maricopa received the least precipitation at 0.02 inches and Saint John's received the most at 0.49 inches. Eleven of the 22 stations have received more than 75 percent of normal precipitation to date. Dairies continue to work around the clock. Cotton harvest continues around the State. Fall vegetables have been planted. Dry conditions continue across the State, with no new forage growth. Range and Pastures were rated in mostly very poor to good condition, depending on location.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 74% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 74% adequate, 13% surplus. Most of the State received significant rainfall at the beginning of the week. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Hay condition was mostly fair to good. Producers continued to harvest crops as weather permitted.

**CALIFORNIA:** A series of weak low pressure systems brushed Northern California this week and brought scattered light rain to the North Coast. The rest of California remained dry through the week with slight variations in temperatures due to weak cold fronts moving across the State. Temperatures were near normal at the beginning of the week with a warming trend noted in Southern California in front of the first frontal system's passage. The weather cooled slightly after midweek as another cold front passed

through. Temperatures began to warm by the weekend as high pressure strengthened again over the State. The only significant precipitation for the week was confined to the North Coast at the beginning of the week. Reporters noted cotton harvest was nearing completion with ideal dry weather conditions. Producers were plowing down where harvest was completed to comply with the Cotton Plow down Regulations. Alfalfa growers continued to cut, windrow, rake and bale with good drying conditions across the State. Reporters commented that the season is nearing the end as temperatures began to cool. Winter wheat fields were planted and some early planted wheat had emerged. Growers began planting into dry soil and were waiting for rainfall to begin germination. About two-thirds of the winter wheat crop conditions were rated good to excellent. Sorghum, Sudan grass and corn were harvested for silage and black-eyed peas were harvested for seed. Harvested fruit orchards and vineyards were irrigated and pruned. Olive harvest was wrapping up and harvested groves were pruned and sprayed with copper. Raisin grape harvest was nearly complete. Late wine grape and table grape harvests continued. Fuyu and Hachiya persimmon harvests were ongoing. Pomegranate and kiwi harvests continued. Asian pear harvest remained active. Apple harvest continued, including Fuji, Granny Smith and Pink Lady varieties. Satsuma mandarin and tangerine harvests remained active. Navel orange harvest increased and maturity tests looked good. Lemon harvest was ongoing in the Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys. Oroblanco and melogold grapefruit and pomelo harvests continued. Pistachio, almond and walnut harvests continued at a slower pace. Zinc was applied to harvested pistachio orchards to take the leaves off before any frosts. Harvested nut orchards were irrigated and pruned. In Tulare County, field preparation began for winter vegetable plantings. Carrots were harvested and tomato beds were set in Fresno County. Asparagus and broccoli continued to size and new garlic, onion and asparagus fields were planted. Head lettuce was harvested. Cauliflower, cantaloupes and basil were harvested in Stanislaus County. Broccoli was sprayed for fungus prevention. Harvest was complete for many crops in San Joaquin County, including tomatoes and pumpkins. Ground was tilled and prepared for plantings. In Sutter County, harvested fields were cleared and cultivated. Range and non-irrigated pasture remained in fair to very poor condition. More precipitation is needed to improve foothill and valley rangeland conditions. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Livestock supplemental feeding of hay and grain was ongoing. Dairy corrals and dry lots were prepared in anticipation of the rainy season. Calving season continued.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for field work 6.1 days. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 22% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 33% short, 45% adequate. Alfalfa 4th cutting 100%, 100% 2012, 88% avg. Sugarbeets harvested 95%, 97% 2012, 93% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 1% excellent. Harvest activities continued amidst

weather conditions that were generally favorable for fieldwork. However, dry conditions remain a concern to producers in some areas. Reporters emphasized a need for winter wheat snow protection and increased moisture for pasture growth into the next year. In some cases, livestock producers were holding on to feed stocks for personal use instead of marketing. Other seasonal activities last week included moving livestock from pasture.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 28% short, 71% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 24% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay supplies 10% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate, 4% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 81% this week, 75% last week, 80% last year, 70% average. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 92% average. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 4% fair, 81% good, 14% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 98% this week, 97% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Soybeans dropping leaves 99% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Soybeans harvested 71% this week, 54% last week, 73% last year, 65% average. Barley planted 99% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Winter Wheat planted 75% this week, 72% last week, 91% last year, 83% average. Winter wheat emerged 58% this week, 69% last week, 69% last year, 66% average.

**FLORIDA:** Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 49% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 33% short, 61% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter grazing stressed in Jefferson County due to lack of rain. Hay harvested in Orange, Seminole counties. Sugarcane harvesting continued, Glades, Hendry counties. Vegetable harvest in Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee counties increasing. Cabbage, leafy greens planted in Flagler, Putnam counties. Pasture Condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 1% excellent. Cattle Condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Pasture condition down due to cooler temperatures, dryer weather. In citrus growing area, rain light, scattered. Trees still look good. Fruit size smaller than average, oranges golf ball size and larger, some closer to baseball size. Grapefruit running smaller than average. Grove activity included resetting new trees, pushing dead groves, mowing, fertilizing, psyllid control. Thirty-two of 44 packinghouses open, small quantities shipped. Seven of 19 processing plants open.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 36% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 30% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Range and pasture 5% very poor, 15% poor, 44% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Hay third cutting 90%, 99% 2012. Oats 3% poor, 57% fair, 40% good. Oats planted 67%, 47% 2012, 60% avg. Onions transplanted 23%, 8% 2012, 10% avg. Pecans 2% very poor, 17% poor, 46% fair, 28% good, 7% excellent. Pecans 47%, 45% 2012, 35% avg. Rye 5% poor, 57% fair, 38% good. Rye planted 63%, 56% 2012, 64% avg. Sorghum harvested 65%, 62% 2012, 63% avg. Soybeans 3% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 54%, 61% 2012, 45% avg. Winter wheat planted 29%, 32% 2012, 30% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged

from no rain up to 0.4 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 60s to the mid 70s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 30s to the low 50s.

**HAWAII:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 70% short, 10% adequate, 0% surplus. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 1.83 inch of measurable precipitation. The total drought-free area in the State was 9.85 percent on November 5, 2013, down 3.98 percentage points from the previous week's reading. Ratings for moderate drought rose from 54.20 to 67.74 percent, severe dropped from 20.06 to 19.81 while extreme ratings fell from 4.06 to 3.28 percent area. All portions were rated in some stage of drought except for the windward coasts and slopes of Oahu and Kauai Islands. Extreme drought was rated for the southern leeward coast of Maui Island and a portion of the South Kohala district and Kau on the Big Island of Hawaii, and a small portion of Molokai Island. Oahu Island State irrigation reservoir water levels were identical on Friday, November 8, 2013, compared to the previous week's level. The State operated reservoir's capacity on Molokai Island was down 0.20 foot on Friday, November 8, 2013, compared to the previous week's level. The Hawaii County Puukapu reservoir was up 0.50 foot on Friday, November 8, 2013, compared to the previous week's level. The Puu Pulehu Reservoir which also feeds into the Waimea irrigation system was down 0.80 foot on November 8, 2013, compared to the previous week's level. A mandatory 10 percent reduction was effectively put in force on November 4, 2013, for this Hawaii County irrigation system.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for field work 5.7 days. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 20% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 69%, 67% 2012, 52% avg. Irrigation water supply 21% very poor, 54% poor, 20% fair, 5% good, 0% excellent. Sugarbeets harvested 97%, 99% 2012, 95% avg. Range and pasture 13% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. University of Idaho extension educators report ideal fall weather for fieldwork. Jerome County extension educator reports harvesting of corn for grain is coming to an end for the county. Winter wheat is in mostly good to excellent condition.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 21% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 38% short, 47% adequate. Pasture condition 13% very poor, 19% poor, 32% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Corn and soybean harvest neared completion last week. An inch of snow was reported in the northwest part of the State. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.61 inches, 0.13 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 45.2 degrees, 0.8 degrees above normal. Activities included fall tillage as well as fertilizer and anhydrous application while some farmers turned their attention to cleaning and putting equipment away.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 5% short, 75% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, 6% surplus. Moisture content of harvested corn 18%. Moisture content of harvested soybeans 13%. Temperatures ranged from 40 below normal to 30 above normal with a low of 250 and a high of 660. Precipitation ranged from 0.14 to 0.82 inches. The fall harvest is winding

down, though rain across the State slowed the harvest slightly last week according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Limited grain storage availability has also kept some corn and soybeans in fields according to reports. General preparation for winter was well under way, with farmers chopping stalks, continuing fall tillage, and applying lime and fertilizer. Conditions continued to be favorable for winter wheat.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 27% short, 61% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 36% short, 40% adequate, and 1% surplus. Off-farm grain storage availability 5% short, 80% adequate, and 15% surplus. On-farm grain storage availability 15% short, 72% adequate, and 13% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 14% short, 77% adequate, and 9% surplus. Quality of hay and roughage 9% poor, 41% fair, and 50% good. Other activities for the week included the application of anhydrous ammonia and fertilizers. High moisture corn was a concern for farmers with fields left to be harvested.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for field work 3.9. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 25% short, 56% adequate, and 5% surplus. Alfalfa fourth cutting 93%, 98% 2012, 97% avg. Stock water supplies 9% very short, 15% short, 71% adequate, 5% surplus. For the week ending November 10, 2013, precipitation totaled around a half inch across most of the State, with heavier amounts in north central and southeast Kansas, preventing some remaining crops from being harvested, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Heavy rains over the last few weeks in the Southeast district have delayed soybean harvest, damaged wheat stands, and prevented some farmers from getting their wheat seeded.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable 4.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 80% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% short, 82% adequate, 10% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.47 in., 0.31 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 50 degrees, 1 degree cooler than normal. Burley tobacco stripped 35%, 32% 2012, 34% avg. Condition of stripped tobacco 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Wheat planted 64%, 84% 2012, 79% avg. Wheat emerged 33%. Wheat condition 30% fair, 47% good, 23% excellent. This week consisted of very dry conditions. Primary activities this week included harvesting corn and soybeans, stripping tobacco and seeding winter wheat.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.6. Soil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 74% adequate, 15% surplus. Pecans harvested 40% this week, 32% last week, 56% last year, 48% average; Pecans condition 7% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent. Sugarcane harvested 40% this week, 31% last week, 52% last year, 43% average; Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, 23% excellent. Sweet Potatoes harvested 95% this week, 92% last week, 91% last year, 83% average. Winter Wheat planted 66% this week, 50% last week, 60% last year, 47% average; Winter Wheat emerged 38% this week, 16% last week, 23% last year, 22% average; Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 80% good, 2% excellent. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent.

Pasture condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 45% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 86% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 96% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 13% short, 75% adequate, 12% surplus. Other hay fourth cutting 60% this week, 54% last week, 28% last year, 58% average. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 2% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 71% good, 20% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 95% this week, 92% last week, 96% last year, 93% average. Soybeans dropping leaves 99% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Soybeans harvested 66% this week, 54% last week, 75% last year, 68% average. Barley planted 99% this week, 98% last week, 98% last year, 97% average. Winter Wheat planted 89% this week, 85% last week, 91% last year, 89% average. Winter wheat emerged 76% this week, 66% last week, 81% last year, 70% average.

**MICHIGAN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0 Topsoil 1% very short, 4% short, 57% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 8% short, 70% adequate, 22% surplus. Pasture 4% very poor, 14% poor, 49% fair, 28% good, 5% excellent. Fourth cutting hay 95%, 100% 2012, 88% avg. Corn and soybean harvest progressed despite the wet weather. Some growers will wait for firmer ground before concluding harvest. Winter wheat has benefitted from the moisture and the absence of harsh temperatures.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% Very Short, 6% Short, 83% Adequate, 10% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% Very Short, 21% Short, 75% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Corn, percent moisture 19%. Canola harvested 95%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Sunflowers, harvested 79%, 100% 2012, 82% average.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Sorghum harvested 96%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Sweet potatoes harvested 94%, 94% 2012, 87% avg. Winter wheat planted 68%, 78% 2012, 66% avg. Winter wheat emerged 48%, 48% 2012, 38% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 38% fair, 60% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 38% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Range and pasture condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 56% good, 3% excellent. Almost all field crops have been harvested and most cool season crops and forages have been planted. Even with this year's late planting in most areas, yields seem to be good for most crops.

**MISSOURI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 18% very short, 30% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Supply of hay and other roughages 1% very short, 7% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 14% short, 81% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn moisture at harvest 16.3%. Fall tillage 50%, 74% 2012, 61% average. Temperatures

ranged from 2 degrees below average to 2 degrees above average across the State. Precipitation averaged 0.94 of an inch Statewide. The southwest district received 1.43 inches. Dade County reported 2.00 inches.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for field work 4.9, 3.7 last year. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% last year; 19% short, 27% last year; 76% adequate, 51% last year; 4% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 30% last year; 23% short, 41% last year; 70% adequate, 29% last year; 4% surplus, 0% last year. Corn harvested for grain 67%, 72% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 3% very poor, 46% last year; 10% poor, 29% last year; 39% fair, 21% last year; 40% good, 4% last year; 8% excellent, 0% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – cattle & calves 85%, 90% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – sheep & lambs 93%, 94% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle & calves 23%, 52% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep & lambs 32%, 53% last year. The week ending November 10 was mild with occasional snow and rain showers across the State of Montana. There were days of high wind that has been a concern for winter wheat producers without substantial snow cover as of yet.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2 days. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 19% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 33% short, 54% adequate, 0% surplus. Proso millet harvested 93%, 100% 2012, 95% avg. Stockwater supplies rated 3% very short, 11% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. For the week ending November 10 2013, snow in western counties and rain in the east limited harvest progress during the first half of the week. Grain moisture continued to remain above safe storage levels in a number of counties which also slowed the move to harvest completion. Most of the remaining unharvested acres were in the northern districts. .

**NEVADA:** Cold weather with sharply lower overnight low temperatures prevailed at the beginning of the week. Temperatures rose through the week with daily high temperatures reaching near record levels. Ely recorded an overnight low temperature of 10 degrees, Eureka 14 degrees, and Winnemucca 15 degrees. Daily high temperatures reached 75 degrees in Las Vegas and 70 degrees in Reno. Balancing out the highs and lows weekly average temperatures were near normal. No precipitation was recorded at any of the primary reporting stations. Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Limited silage corn harvest continued in Lahontan and Mason valleys. Fall seeded grains were mostly emerged, as were garlic fields. Crop conditions appeared fair to good at this point. Hay shipments to California outlets were active. Livestock were grazing dormant hay fields and winter pastures. Cattle shipments to feed yards remained quite active. Cull cows were moving at local auctions. Main farm and ranch activities included hay shipping, potato processing and shipping, onion sorting and shipping, and livestock sorting and shipping.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 9% short, 86% adequate. Pasture condition 18% very poor, 33% poor, 23% fair, 21% good, 5% excellent. Third Crop Hay 99% harvested, 99% avg. Apples 100% harvested, 99% 2012,

100% avg. Massachusetts Cranberries 95% harvested, 99% avg. The week began with below average temperatures, resulting in widespread heavy frosts. Warmer temperatures in the 50s and 60s followed on November 6-7 and seasonably cool temperatures ended the week. Average temperatures across the six States ranged from 3 to 4 degrees below normal. Rainfall this week was generally light with parts of Maine reporting snow showers. Average precipitation across the six States ranged from 0.17 to 0.51 inches. Farmers finished picking apples and continued harvesting dry hay, corn for grain, and cranberries in Massachusetts. Other field activities included fertilizing, cleaning fields, planting cover crops, soil testing fields for next year, and putting equipment away.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 37% short, 63% adequate. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 10% short, 71% adequate. Pasture and range condition 26% poor, 4% fair, 18% good, 52% excellent. Cranberry, sweet corn, apple, grape, and pumpkin harvesting are done. Harvesting of field corn, soybeans, and fall vegetables continues. Hay cutting is nearly done. Producers continue to plant small grains.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 39% short and 29% adequate. Wind damage 17% light and 4% moderate. Alfalfa 9% poor, 20% fair and 71% good; 100% sixth cutting complete; 45% seventh cutting complete. Cotton 2% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 15% good and 29% excellent; 39% harvested. Corn 100% mature; 83% grain harvested. Sorghum 7% poor, 50% fair and 43% good; 94% mature; 29% harvested. Wheat grazed 9%. Chile 5% poor, 32% fair, 58% good and 5% excellent; 60% harvested red. Lettuce harvest 60% complete. Pecans 1% poor, 20% fair, 49% good and 30% excellent. Peanut harvest 80% complete. Cattle condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 52% good and 5% excellent. Sheep condition 10% very poor, 30% poor, 25% fair and 35% good. Range and pasture condition 11% very poor, 34% poor, 46% fair and 9% good. An upper level disturbance came through the State on the 5th bringing showers and thunderstorms to central New Mexico and snow/rain mix above 8,500 feet elevation in the northern mountains. Behind the cold front followed much cooler and drier conditions for the rest of the week. Snow accumulations were Red River and Taos ski areas 14 inches, Angel Fire 11 inches, Santa Fe ski area 4 inches and Chama 1.5 inches.

**NEW YORK:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Soil moisture is 0% very short, 2% short, 42% adequate, and 56% surplus. Range and pasture conditions are 3% very poor, 37% poor, 22% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Hay conditions are 14% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, and 1% excellent. Corn conditions are 8% poor, 23% fair, 47% good, and 22% excellent. Soybeans conditions are 5% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, and 18% excellent. Silage corn is 99% harvested, 98% in 2012 and 100% average. Corn for grain is 60% harvested, 68% in 2012 and 54% five year average. Winter Wheat is 91% emerged. Potatoes are 100% harvested, 100% in 2012 and 94% average. Soybeans are 84% harvested, 87% in 2012 and 79% average. Apples are 39% poor, 27% fair, 17% good, and 17% excellent. Grapes are 0% poor, 20% fair, 36% good, 44% excellent. Apples are 99% harvested, 100% in 2012 and 97% average. Grapes are 97% harvested, 100% 2012 and 99% average.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** There were 5.9 days suitable for field work for the week ending November 10th compared to 5.7 for the week ending November 3rd. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 2% very short, 30% short, 65% adequate and 3% surplus. The State received little precipitation this week and average temperatures dropped below normal ranging from 41 to 60 degrees. Dry, warm conditions allowed for significant increases in small grain plantings and sweet potato and soybean harvest. However, soybean and sweet potato harvest still remain slightly behind last year and the 5-yr averages.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 79% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 83% adequate, 12% surplus. Flaxseed harvested 95%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 75% good, and 14% excellent. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 75% good, and 11% excellent. Pasture & Range condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, and 14% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 2% short, 86% adequate, and 12% surplus. A continued pattern of little to no moisture was realized for the third consecutive week. This allowed producers to make good harvest progress on their remaining row crops. However, some areas still have wet soils causing producers to delay harvest activities until freezing temperatures occur. Livestock producers continue their work of weaning and selling calves, moving livestock to harvested corn fields for grazing, and hauling hay to winter feeding areas. Temperatures for the week were 2 to 6 degrees below normal over much of the State.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 0% very short, 2% short, 77% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 5% short, 81% adequate, 14% surplus. Pasture 4% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. With mild weather prevailing throughout the State for most of the week, producers continued harvesting corn and soybeans. Though some double-cropped soybeans are still in the field, soybean harvesting is nearly completed. The moisture content of harvested corn averaged 19 percent, and the moisture content of harvested soybeans averaged 14 percent. Winter wheat is emerging ahead of schedule, and producers seem very positive about the crop. Many are making preparations for the winter months, especially with reports of snow in the northeastern parts of the State.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 22% short, 65% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 23% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Rye condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent; emerged 97% this week, 94% last week, 99% last year, 98% average. Oats condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent; seedbed prepared 86% this week, 86% last week, 84% last year, 83% average; planted 57% this week, 57% last week, 47% last year, 51% average; emerged 52% this week, 50% last week, 40% last year, 43% average. Canola condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans mature 92% this week, 87% last week, 95% last year, 92% average; harvested 64% this week, 54% last week, 76% last year, 67% average. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 94% this week, 93% last week, 78% last year, 79% average; 5th cutting 44% this week, 43% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Other hay 2nd cutting 88% this week, 87% last week, 74% last year,

81% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 8% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Planting of small grains was almost complete across the State and the emerged crops were rated in mostly good condition. Another widespread rain fell across Oklahoma early in the week, averaging just under an inch for the State. The eastern half of the State once again received more generous totals, but a narrow band of rain totals over an inch was recorded in western Oklahoma, including 2.76 inches in Watonga for the week. Row crop harvest continued to progress sorghum and peanut harvesting was ahead of normal progress while soybean and cotton were just behind the five-year average. Temperatures averaged in the low 50s for the week, but much of the State dropped below freezing mid-week.

**OREGON:** Days suitable for field work 4.8 days. Subsoil Moisture 6% Very Short, 29% Short, 61% Adequate, 4% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 14% Short, 72% Adequate, 9% Surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 0% Very Poor, 0% Poor, 33% Fair, 67% Good, 0% Excellent. Winter Wheat Planted 100%, 98% 2012, 98% avg. Winter Wheat Emerged 76%, 75% 2012, 68% avg. Weather The temperatures were average in most of the regions in Oregon. The Willamette Valley was the only region that had above average temperatures. Most regions had below average precipitation. Only the North Central and Northeast regions had average levels of precipitation. The high temperatures for the State ranged from the high-60's in the South Central region to the low-50's in the North Central and Northeastern regions. The low temperatures for the State ranged from single digits in the South Central region to the low-40's in the Willamette Valley and Southwestern Valleys regions. Field Crops In Coos and Curry Counties silage corn harvest was completed. In Lane County most fields reseeded for spring crops or cover crops. In Washington County winter wheat was mostly emerged. Clover was growing well. In Lake County some producers were seeding fall crops. In Malheur County most farmers were starting to wrap up fall field preparation activities. In Wallowa County excellent weather allowed most producers to finish grain and hay harvests. Fruits and Nuts In Lane County hazelnuts, apples and pears were mostly completed. In Washington County producers winterized blueberries, strawberries and blackberries as they prepared them for dormancy. In Yamhill County heavy rainfall kept machinery out of the orchards. Nurseries and Greenhouses In Josephine County there was produce at truck gardens. In Washington County raised beds were planted and low hoop houses were next for rows. Vegetables In Columbia County most of the harvesting for regional fresh market vegetables was completed. In Washington County cauliflower cutting continued and they were on their way for processing. Livestock, Range and Pasture In Coos and Curry Counties warm temperatures and some rainfall contributed to better pasture growth. In Washington County buffalo have a slick coat and were beginning to grow winter cover. In Malheur County grass for grazing was good over the last couple of weeks. In Wallowa County rangeland grass was looking better.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Soil moisture; 0% very short, 1% short, 95% adequate and 4% surplus. Fall plowing; 90% this week, 87% last week, 88% last year, and 79% average. Winter Wheat planted; 92% this week, 89% last week, 89% last year, and 90% average.

Winter Wheat emerged; 78% this week, 77% last week, 70% last year, and 75% average. Soybeans harvested; 87% this week, 78% last week, 75% last year, and 74% average. Grape harvested; 100% this week, 90% last week, n/a% last year, and n/a% average. Wheat conditions; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 5% fair, 59% good, 35% excellent. Pasture conditions are; 2% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 41% good, and 1% excellent. Field activities for the week include harvesting corn, soybeans, planting winter wheat, applying fertilizer, mowing pastures, spraying herbicides and pesticides and applying lime to fields.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 6% very short, 55% short, 39% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans 6% very poor, 9% poor, 45% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 61% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 71% good, 4% excellent. Winter grazings 7% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans pods set 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 86%, 99% 2012, 99% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 75%, 89% 2012, 87% avg. Soybeans mature 71%, 77% 2012, 74% avg. Soybeans harvested 28%, 41% 2012, 35% avg. Winter wheat planted 35%, 43% 2012, 36% avg. Winter wheat emerged 11%, 17% 2012, 19% avg. Oats planted 38%, 44% 2012, 51% avg. Oats emerged 20%, 30% 2012, 34% avg. Winter grazings planted 83%, 78% 2012, 83% avg. Winter grazings emerged 67%, 58% 2012, 65% avg. A week filled with mostly sunny days and seasonal temperatures allowed producers ample time for fieldwork and other outdoor activities around the farm. Although rain is needed for adequate soil moisture levels in order to plant small grains, the dry conditions are ideal for harvesting of the fall crops. The average temperature for the week was 2 degrees below the long-term average, with very little rain reported.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. 4th cutting of alfalfa 75% complete. Cattle/Calf conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 78% good, 5% excellent. Sheep/Lamb conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent. Range & pasture condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate, 7% surplus. Below normal temperatures were recorded across most parts of the State last week. Row crop harvest was winding down, with wet field conditions slowing progress in some areas.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable 5.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Harvests of soybeans and particularly cotton delayed by cold, rainy conditions. Both lag well behind last year and 5-year average. Other farm activities included wheat seedings. Pasture condition good to excellent.

**TEXAS:** Significant rainfall was received in many areas of the State with parts of East and South Texas recording up to two inches or more for the week. Incidents of flooding continued in some areas of East and Central Texas. Large portions of West Texas and the Panhandle remained mostly dry. Parts of North Texas experienced freezing temperatures. Small Grains Winter wheat and oats seeding

continued around the State but was suspended in parts of East Texas due to wet field conditions. In the Plains, small grain irrigation was active and additional rainfall was needed. Some producers reported light armyworm pressure. Row Crops Corn harvest was wrapping up in many areas, while cotton, sorghum, and peanut harvests were in full swing. Some High Plains producers were reporting a good sorghum crop as a result of timely rains. Dry weather in the Panhandle aided harvest activities. However some cotton producers were awaiting a killing freeze to dry down plants before harvest. In South Texas, preparations were being made for spring planting. Wet weather continued to delay field operations in some areas of the State. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crops Pecan harvest continued in the Edwards plateau with some reports of a light to moderate-sized crop. In South Texas, cabbage harvest was underway and spinach harvest was expected to begin soon. Spinach and onions both made good progress due to favorable growing conditions. In the Lower Valley, fall vegetables continued to mature. Livestock, Range and Pasture Rainfall and mild temperatures aided pasture growth in many parts of the State, though pasture and topsoil conditions deteriorated in drier areas. Cool-season grasses were beginning to emerge and some small grains were ready to be grazed out. Livestock were reported to be in mostly good condition with some supplemental feeding taking place. Fall cattle work was underway in many areas.

**UTAH:** Days Suitable For Field Work 6.9. Subsoil Moisture 12% very short, 40% short, 48% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 98%, 95% 2012, 97% avg. Winter Wheat emerged 90%. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 13% excellent. Corn harvested (grain) 80%, 80% 2012, 64% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 92%, 98% 2012, 98% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 93%, 98% 2012, 98% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 74% good, 8% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 5% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples harvested 91%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. There was beautiful weather in Box Elder County during the last week but it did not include any precipitation. Farmers are generally through with field work. About the only equipment in the fields was that used to work corn ground after harvest. Some of the corn residue was being windrowed and baled in the Bothwell area last week. Weather in Salt Lake County was warm with mostly clear skies the whole week. Winter wheat looks fair to good in areas of Box Elder County where soil moisture was sufficient, but in other parts of the County producers had to dust the wheat in and hope for additional moisture to germinate seed and get the wheat up. Some producers with emerged wheat have been applying fall fertilizers to the fields. Corn grain was being harvested in Duchesne County. In Weber County, a few farmers are planting fall grain and dormant seeding of alfalfa and pasture. Cattle producers in Box Elder County are still struggling with insufficient fall pasture and several cattlemen have indicated that they will probably be feeding hay a month earlier than they would have liked. Calves in Dagget and Duchesne Counties are being shipped.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 25% short, 73% adequate, 1%

surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Beef cattle forage obtained from pastures 70%. Milk cow forage obtained from pasture 25%. Sheep forage obtained from pasture 83%. Pasture 3% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Livestock 1% poor, 15% fair, 60% good, 24% excellent. Other hay 2% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2% poor, 37% fair, 59% good, 2% excellent. Corn harvested 95%, 99% 2012, 95% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 5% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves 99%, 99% 2012, 100% 5-yr avg. Soybeans harvested 58%, 56% 2012, 52% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat seeded 68%, 70% 2012, 68% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat emerged 36%, 43% 2012, 43% 5-yr avg. Barley 28% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent. Barley seeded 93%, 97% 2012, 97% 5-yr avg. Winter apples harvested 90%, 99% 2012, 93% 5-yr avg. Oats 31% fair, 65% good, 4% excellent. Oats seeded 94%, 87% 2012, 90% 5-yr avg. It was another dry and cool week for the Commonwealth. Nighttime lows ranged in the mid 20s to upper 30s. Rainfall was sparse. Only a few counties experienced light showers, with the southeast reporting the most rain at over ½ of an inch for the week. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.8. The soybean harvest was in full swing. Growers had favorable yields with full season beans, but noted a decreased yield for late season beans. The corn harvest was nearing completion. Small grains were being planted; however, some growers decided to suspend planting due to the lack of rain. Fall calving was finishing up, and fall breeding schedules were being set. Other farming activities for the week included sampling soil, making hay, and purchasing fertilizer and seed for 2014.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for field work 5 days. Field Corn Field Corn Harvest 75%, 69% last year, 75% five-year average. Field Corn 0% Very Poor, 0% Poor, 0% Fair, 100% Good, 0% Excellent. Hay and other Roughage 1% Very Short, 7% Short, 86% Adequate, 6% Surplus. Irrigation Water Supply 0% Very Short, 0% Short, 99% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture Conditions 2% Very Poor, 11% Poor, 34% Fair, 52% Good, 1% Excellent. Spring Wheat 0% Very Poor, 0% Poor, 0% Fair, 0% Good, 100% Excellent. Subsoil Moisture 2% Very Short, 29% Short, 66% Adequate, 3% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 0% Very Short, 13% Short, 75% Adequate, 12% Surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.0. In Whitman County, the majority of fall farm activities came to an end as early winter weather came through. The first snowfall of the year arrived early in the week, followed by rain as temperatures rose towards the middle of the week. In Whatcom County, weather was consistent with what is expected for this time of year as Christmas tree growers were getting ready to harvest for the export market. In the Yakima Valley, two to three incidences of rain over the past week contributed 0.15 to 0.2 inches of precipitation. Nighttime lows dropped into the mid-20s early in the week before rising back into the 40s during the weekend. Daytime high temperatures stayed between mid-40s to mid-50s throughout the week. A few apples trickled into the packing house including Braeburn and Cripps Pink varieties. Apple harvest came to a close over the past week for most producers. In Pend Oreille County, cattlemen were working fall calves and some supplemental feeding was taking place.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork was 6. Topsoil moisture was 21% short and 79% adequate compared to 1% very short, 10% short, 76% adequate, and 13% surplus last year. Corn harvested for grain was 62%, 73% in 2012, and 78% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 27% fair, 72%

good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans were 61% harvested, 79% in 2012, and 79% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 82% planted, 91% in 2012, and 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Winter wheat was 54% emerged, 72% in 2012, and 78% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 95%, 2012 and 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Apples were 97% harvested, 2012 and 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Cattle and calves were 15% fair, 81% good, and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 11% fair, 87% good, and 2% excellent. Farming activities included moving hay bales to winter feeding areas, cleaning up wind damaged areas caused by the recent high winds, and harvesting corn for grain, soybeans, and apples.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 16% short, 69% adequate, and 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 30% short, 54% adequate, and 7% surplus. Another week of rain and snow kept farmers out of fields. Standing corn and soybeans were reportedly too wet for storage in many areas. Dryers were working around the clock, while some producers were reportedly waiting for crops to dry down further or chopping wet corn for silage. Reporters in Buffalo, Chippewa and Marathon Counties noted that mold on corn was becoming a concern. Fall tillage and emergence were also hampered by the cold and wet conditions. Standing water was reported in fields in the east, where rainfall has been heavy over the last two weeks. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 2 degrees below normal to 2 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 44 to 52 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 27 to 37 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.37 inches in Milwaukee to 1.61 inches in Green Bay.

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 12% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supply 2% very short, 13% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 4% short, 93% adequate, and 3% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 19% fair, 77% good, 4% excellent; wind damage 1% moderate, 99% none; freeze damage 2% light, 98% none. Corn condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 17% excellent; harvested 49%, 82% 2012, 48% avg. Dry beans combined 92%, 100% 2012, 98% avg. Sugar beets harvested 84%, 100% 2012, 92% avg. Lincoln County reported some creeks are starting to freeze up. Hay supplies are good for stock cattle. Dairy quality hay for sale is short due to the rains this fall. Uinta County reported some supplemental feeding is now occurring in the county. Livestock are in good condition overall. Livestock shipping is ongoing although in lesser numbers. High temperatures ranged from 35 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 65 degrees in Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from minus 2 degrees in Lake Yellowstone to 24 degrees in Chugwater. Only nine stations reported receiving no precipitation. Jackson Hole received the most precipitation for the week at 0.49 inch followed by Sundance at 0.44 inch. Average temperatures ranged from 22 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 40 degrees in Torrington. Temperatures were above normal in 15 of the 33 stations. Temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal in Lake Yellowstone and Wheatland to 6 degrees above normal in Buford. Twenty-four reporting stations reported some precipitation, ranging from 0.01 inch in Cody and Casper to 0.49 inch in Jackson Hole. Nineteen stations are reporting above normal precipitation for the year thus far.

## November 7 ENSO Update

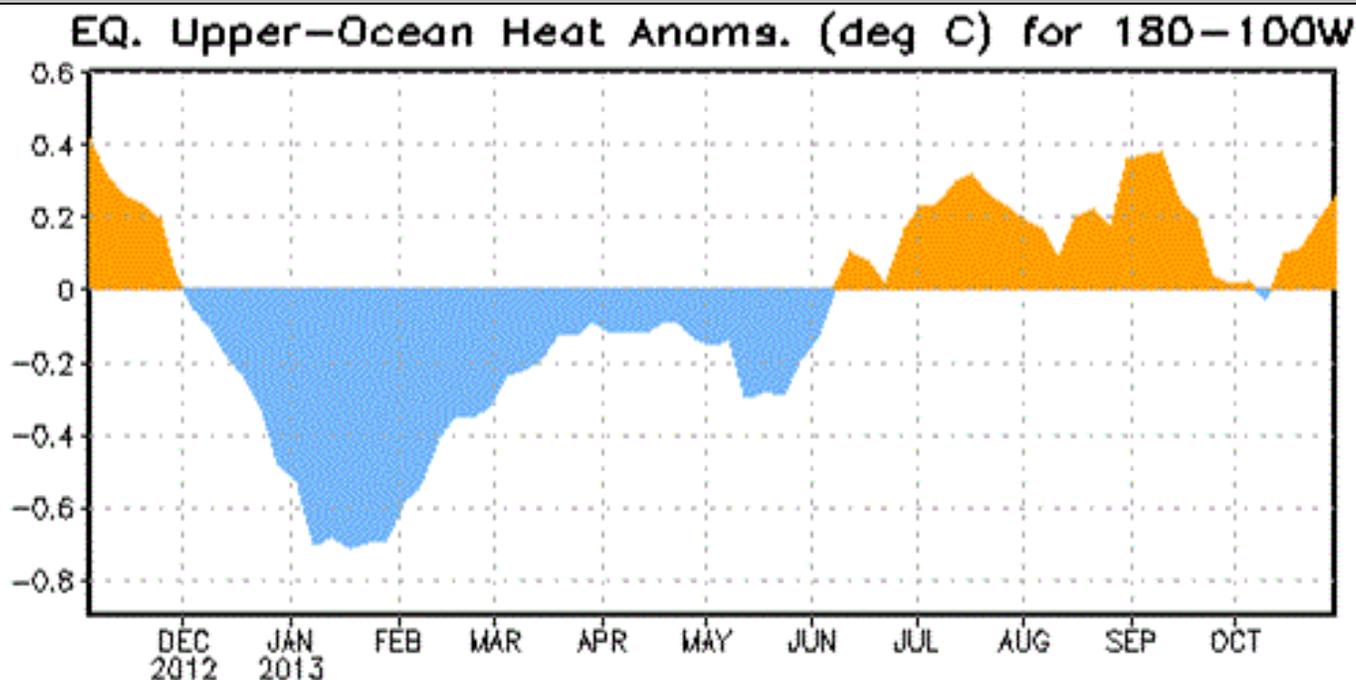


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in the equatorial Pacific ( $5^{\circ}\text{N}$ - $5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $180^{\circ}$ - $100^{\circ}\text{W}$ ). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

### **Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is expected into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014.**

During October, ENSO-neutral persisted, as reflected by near-average sea surface temperatures (SST) across much of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. During the month, slightly below-average SSTs were evident in most of the Niño regions, except for Niño-4, which remained near zero. However, the oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) rose from near average to slightly above average (Fig. 1), due to the eastward shift of a downwelling oceanic Kelvin wave, which was reflected in the above-average subsurface temperatures across the western half of the Pacific. The atmospheric circulation remained largely near average during the month, with generally small departures in equatorial convection and upper and lower-level winds. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic conditions reflect ENSO-neutral.

The majority of model forecasts indicate that ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between  $-0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) will persist into the Northern Hemisphere summer 2014. Though confidence is highest for

ENSO-neutral, there are also growing probabilities for warm conditions (relative to cool conditions) toward the spring/summer 2014. The consensus forecast is for ENSO-neutral to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014 (see [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#)).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 December 2013. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: [ncep.list.ens-update@noaa.gov](mailto:ncep.list.ens-update@noaa.gov).

## International Weather and Crop Summary

November 3-9, 2013

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Wet, warm weather continued, slowing fieldwork but maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter crops.

**WESTERN FSU:** Unseasonable warmth extended the growing season, enabling late-planted winter grains to become fully established.

**NORTHWEST AFRICA:** Showers lingered in the east, while dry weather in Morocco favored winter wheat planting.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Showers expanded across much of the region, although more rain is needed in Turkey for wheat and barley establishment.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Warm, dry weather benefited summer crop harvesting as well as winter crop planting.

**EASTERN ASIA:** Showers and mild weather aided establishment of winter crops.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Super Typhoon Haiyan devastated much of the Philippines.

**AUSTRALIA:** Very warm, mostly dry weather promoted winter crop maturation and harvesting but increased irrigation requirements for summer crops.

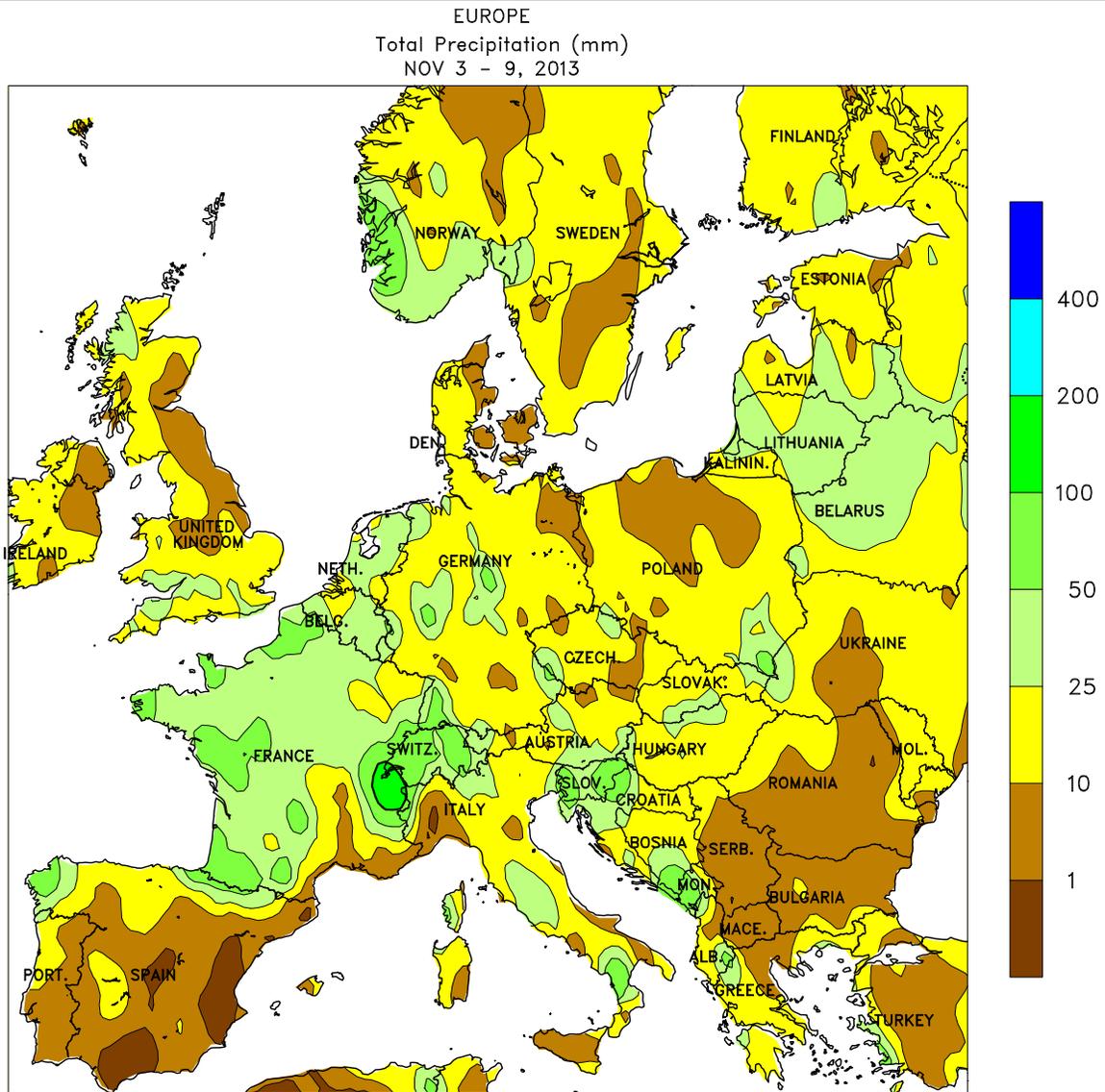
**SOUTH AFRICA:** Warm, dry weather promoted corn planting.

**ARGENTINA:** Showers tapered off in most farming areas, spurring summer grain and oilseed planting.

**BRAZIL:** Locally heavy rain fell throughout the main soybean areas.

**MEXICO:** Tropical Storm Sonia generated locally heavy showers along the Pacific Coast.





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

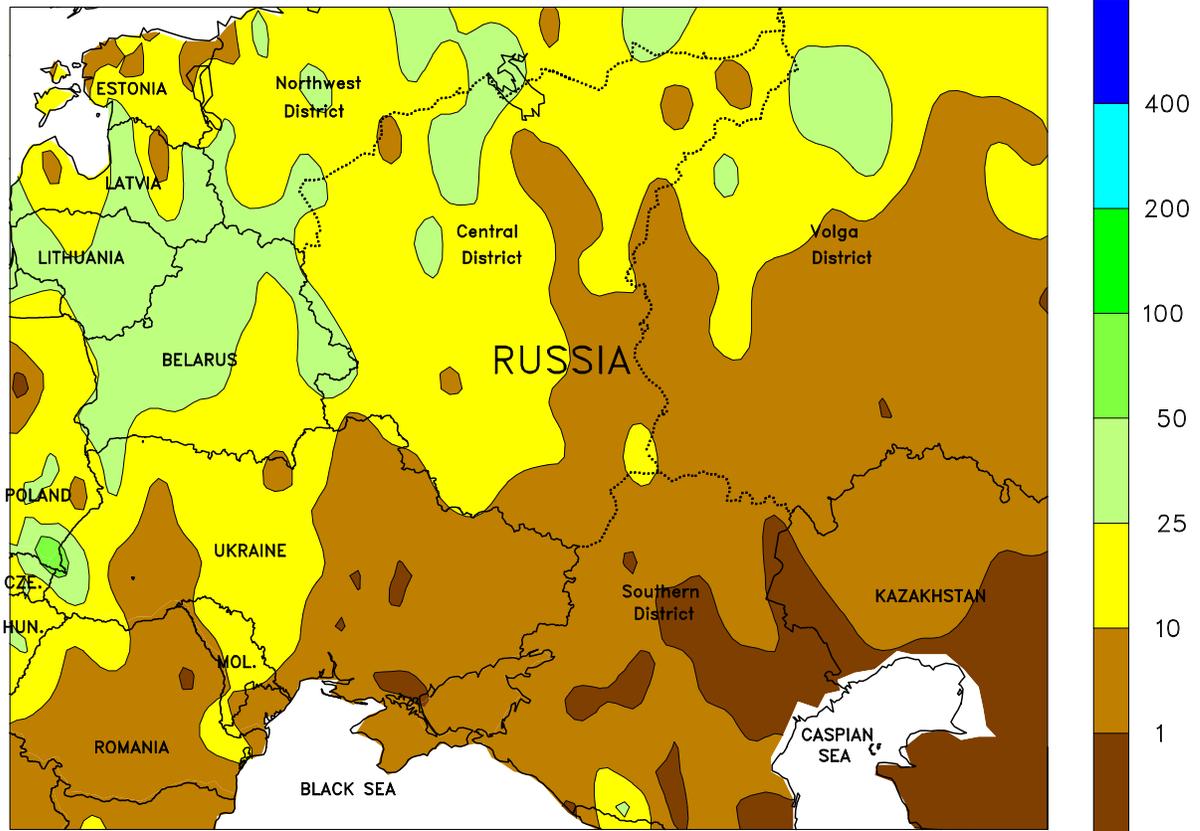


**EUROPE**

Unseasonably warm, wet weather continued over most of the continent, hampering fieldwork but maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture. A succession of Atlantic storms generated 10 to 80 mm of rain (locally in excess of 100 mm) from Ireland and the United Kingdom into France, Germany, western Poland, and the northern Balkans. The wet weather was generally beneficial for vegetative winter crops, although corn harvesting continued to lag the normal pace in France. Showers

(10-40 mm) also fell in Italy and northern portions of Spain, providing soil moisture for winter wheat and barley planting. Rain was lighter (less than 10 mm) over the lower Danube River Valley, promoting fieldwork but reducing soil moisture for winter wheat and rapeseed. Unseasonably warm conditions (2-7°C above normal) extended the growing season over most areas, with cooler-than-normal conditions (up to 3°C below normal) confined to northern portions of the United Kingdom.

WESTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
NOV 3 - 9, 2013



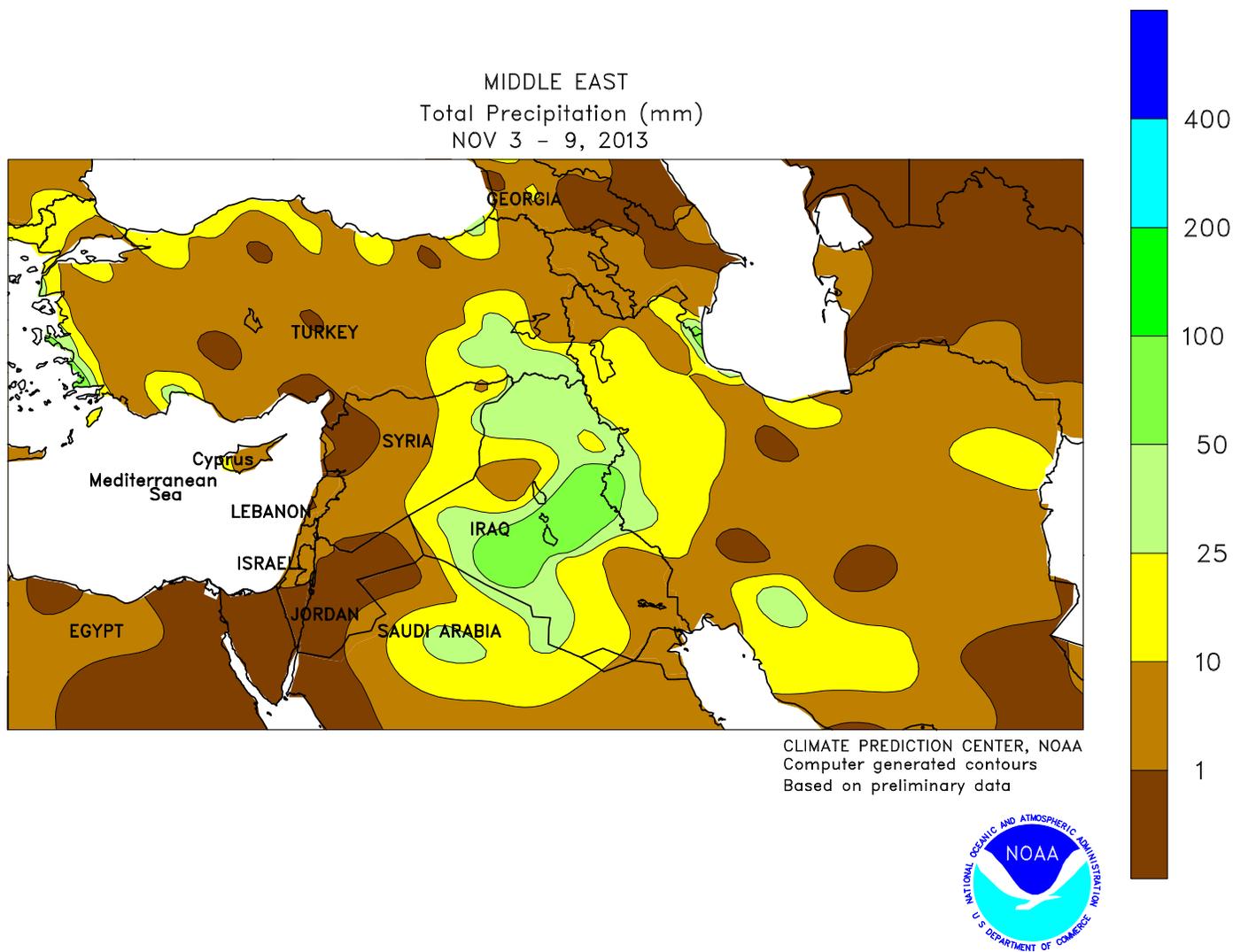
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Based on preliminary data



**WESTERN FSU**

Unseasonably warm conditions persisted, with showers in the north contrasting with dry weather in the south. A northward-displaced jet stream allowed spring-like warmth (up to 10°C above normal) to continue in all major growing areas. Temperatures approached or exceeded 20°C from western and central Ukraine into central and southern Russia, with values

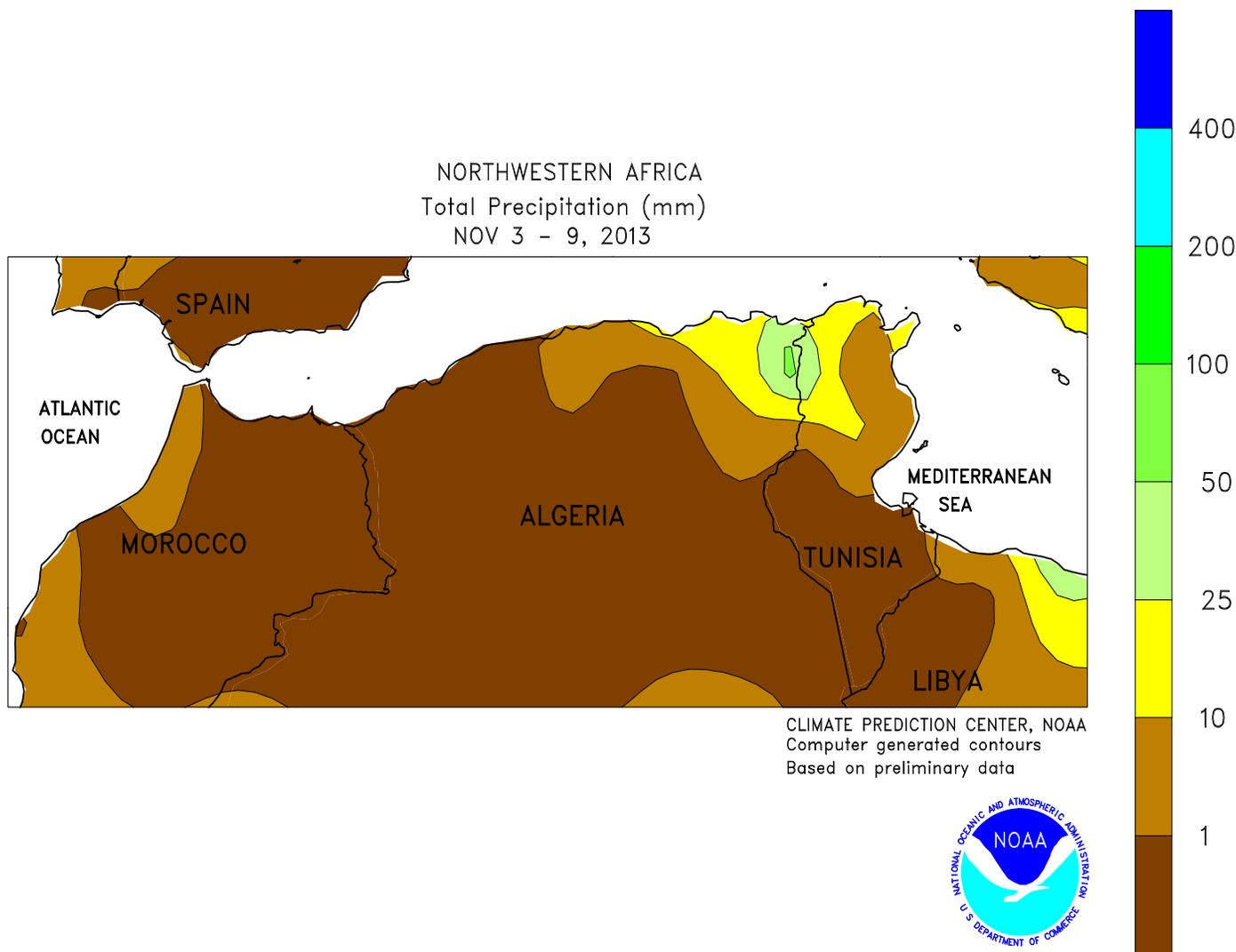
reaching 25°C in southern portions of Russia’s Southern District. Consequently, winter wheat and rapeseed added vegetative growth at a rapid pace, and any late-planted winter grains were able to become fully established. Rain (10-35 mm) was confined to northern growing areas, while mostly sunny skies favored seasonal fieldwork in Ukraine and Russia’s Southern District.



**MIDDLE EAST**

Showers expanded across the region, although soils remained unfavorably dry in parts of Turkey. An upper-air disturbance triggered showers and thunderstorms (2-40 mm, locally more) from eastern Syria and southeastern Turkey into Iraq and western Iran. The rainfall provided soil moisture for winter wheat and barley sowing but caused some fieldwork delays. Meanwhile, a stationary Mediterranean storm well west of the region produced

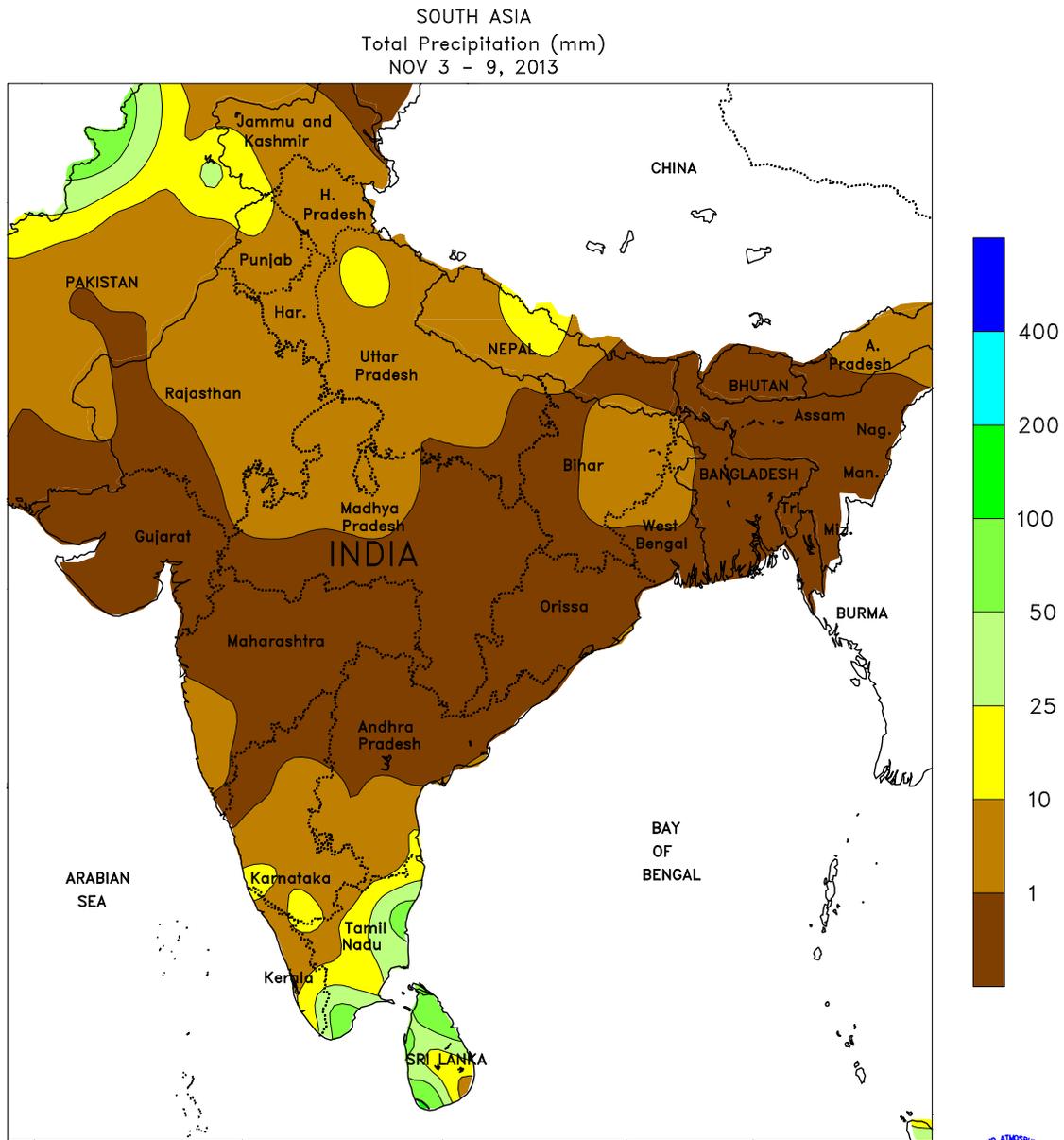
mostly light showers (less than 10 mm) over western Turkey, moistening topsoils for winter grain establishment. However, rain bypassed key wheat production areas of central Turkey, where producers are in need of rain for crop establishment. Temperatures averaged up to 4°C above normal in Turkey, while clouds and showers held temperatures to below-normal levels (1-3°C below normal) in Iran.



**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA**

Showers in eastern crop areas contrasted with dry conditions in the west. A stationary disturbance over the central Mediterranean generated periods of rain (10-70 mm)

in Tunisia and northeastern Algeria, boosting soil moisture for winter wheat and barley establishment. In contrast, dry, warm weather promoted winter wheat planting in Morocco.

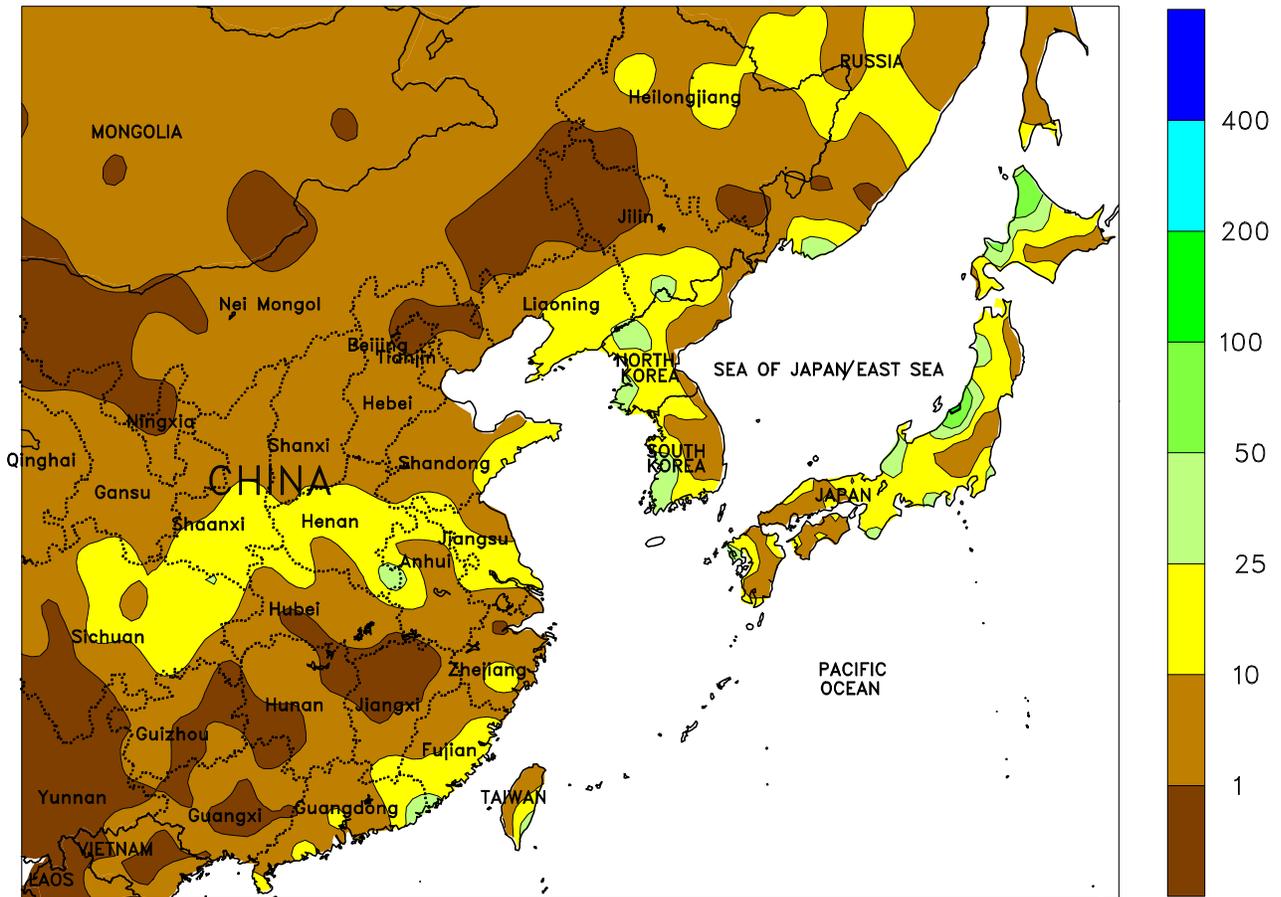


**SOUTH ASIA**

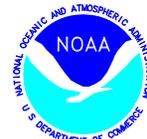
Seasonably warm, dry weather facilitated summer (kharif) crop harvesting across India. In particular, conditions benefited ongoing cotton harvesting in Maharashtra and Gujarat, which can continue for several months. In addition, winter (rabi) crop planting proceeded in the north, as brief showers (1-5 mm) provided some favorable germination moisture. While

the overall conditions aided planting and establishment of wheat and rapeseed in northern India, maximum temperatures over 30°C necessitated increased irrigation. Elsewhere in the region, fieldwork continued in Pakistan and Bangladesh, while widespread seasonal showers (30-75 mm) in Sri Lanka increased moisture supplies for maha rice.

EASTERN ASIA  
 Total Precipitation (mm)  
 NOV 3 - 9, 2013



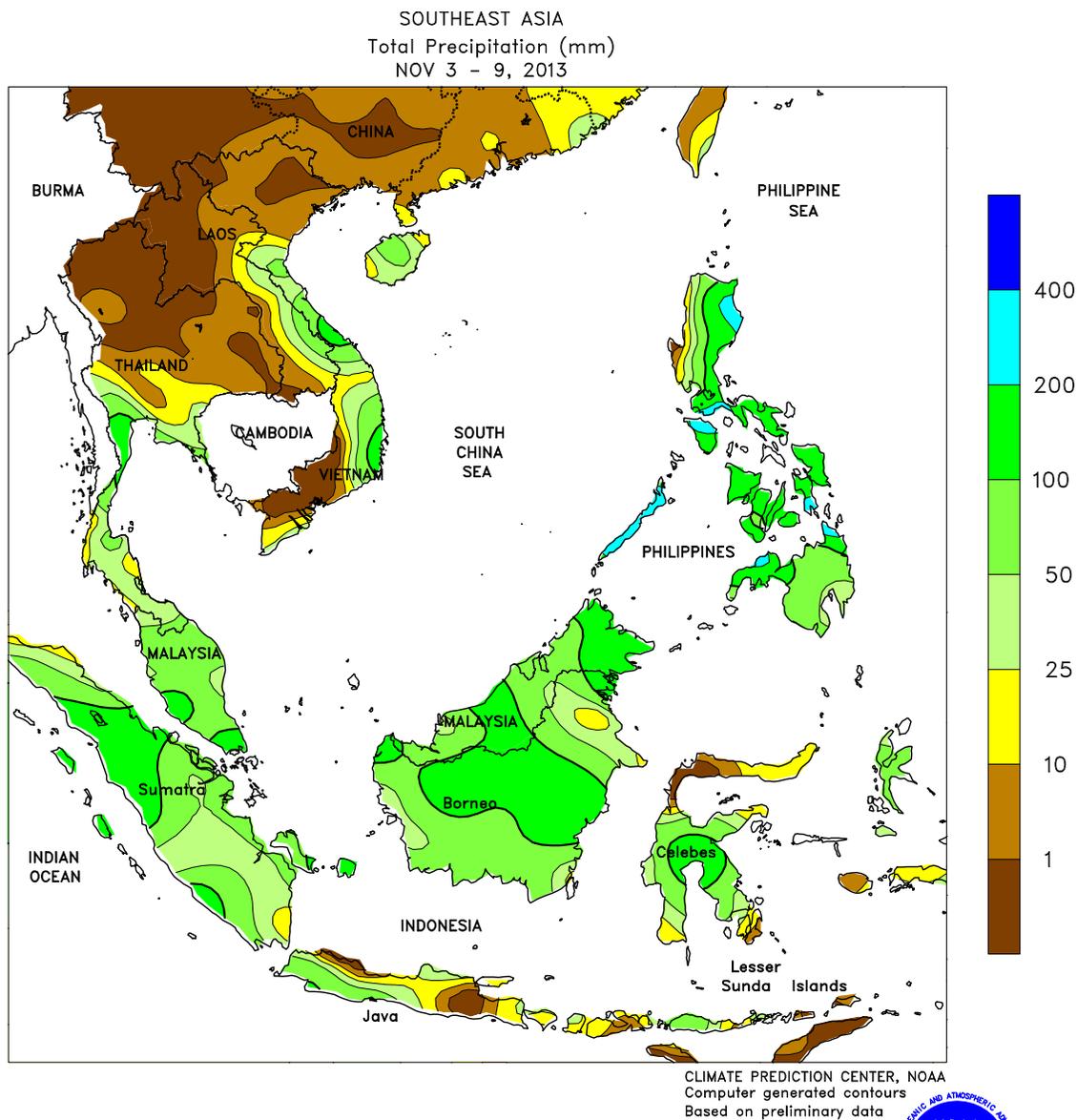
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 Computer generated contours  
 Based on preliminary data



**EASTERN ASIA**

Showers (5-10 mm, up to 20 mm in portions of Henan) late in the week provided a beneficial boost to soil moisture for emerging winter wheat on the North China Plain. The rainfall spread into the northern extents of the Yangtze Valley as well, increasing moisture supplies for emerging winter rapeseed. Rainfall for the autumn (since September 1)

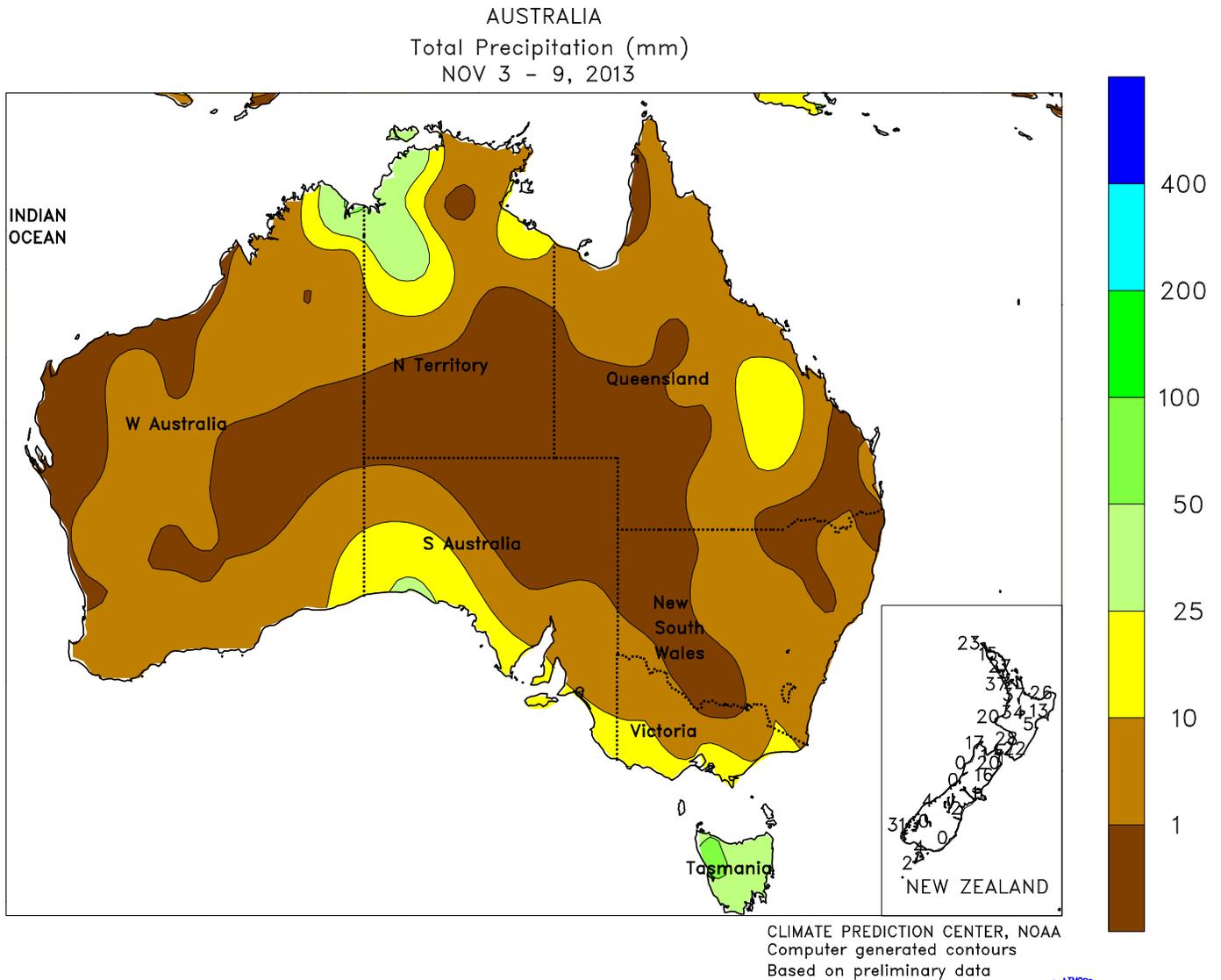
has been trending below normal, increasing reliance on supplemental irrigation to help winter crops become established. Meanwhile, mild weather (temperatures averaging 1-3°C above normal) aided development of winter crops, with freezing temperatures staying north of major growing areas.



**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Super Typhoon Haiyan cut a path of devastation across the central Philippines, resulting in significant loss of life and destruction of infrastructure and agriculture. Haiyan formed November 3rd well to the east of Mindanao, intensifying rapidly and reaching Super Typhoon category on November 6th still well to the east of the southern Philippines. The highest wind speeds occurred on November 7th (1 day prior to landfall) and were estimated at 170 knots (195 mph), marking Haiyan the most powerful storm in the modern age. Haiyan made landfall in the eastern Visayan islands November 8th, producing widespread rainfall totals of 200 to 300 mm from Luzon to northern Mindanao. However, destruction was primarily the result of high winds and an extensive storm surge, with low-lying and eastern areas heavily impacted. Agriculturally, Haiyan caused damage to an area of the

Philippines responsible for 34% of the national rice production and 12% of the national corn production (source: Philippine Bureau of Agricultural Statistics). Significant losses to the summer rice harvest were likely as was the ability to plant winter rice given the large amount of debris and salt water contamination in the fields. Haiyan emerged from the Philippines and made final landfall in northern Vietnam on November 11. Prior to landfall in Vietnam, upwards of 200 mm of rain caused coastal flooding in minor rice producing areas and adversely affected coffee harvesting (more information on impacts in Vietnam will appear in next week's Bulletin). Elsewhere in the region, the rainy season was well established in western Java, Indonesia, prompting rice transplanting activities, while seasonal rains had yet to arrive in earnest in central and western growing areas.

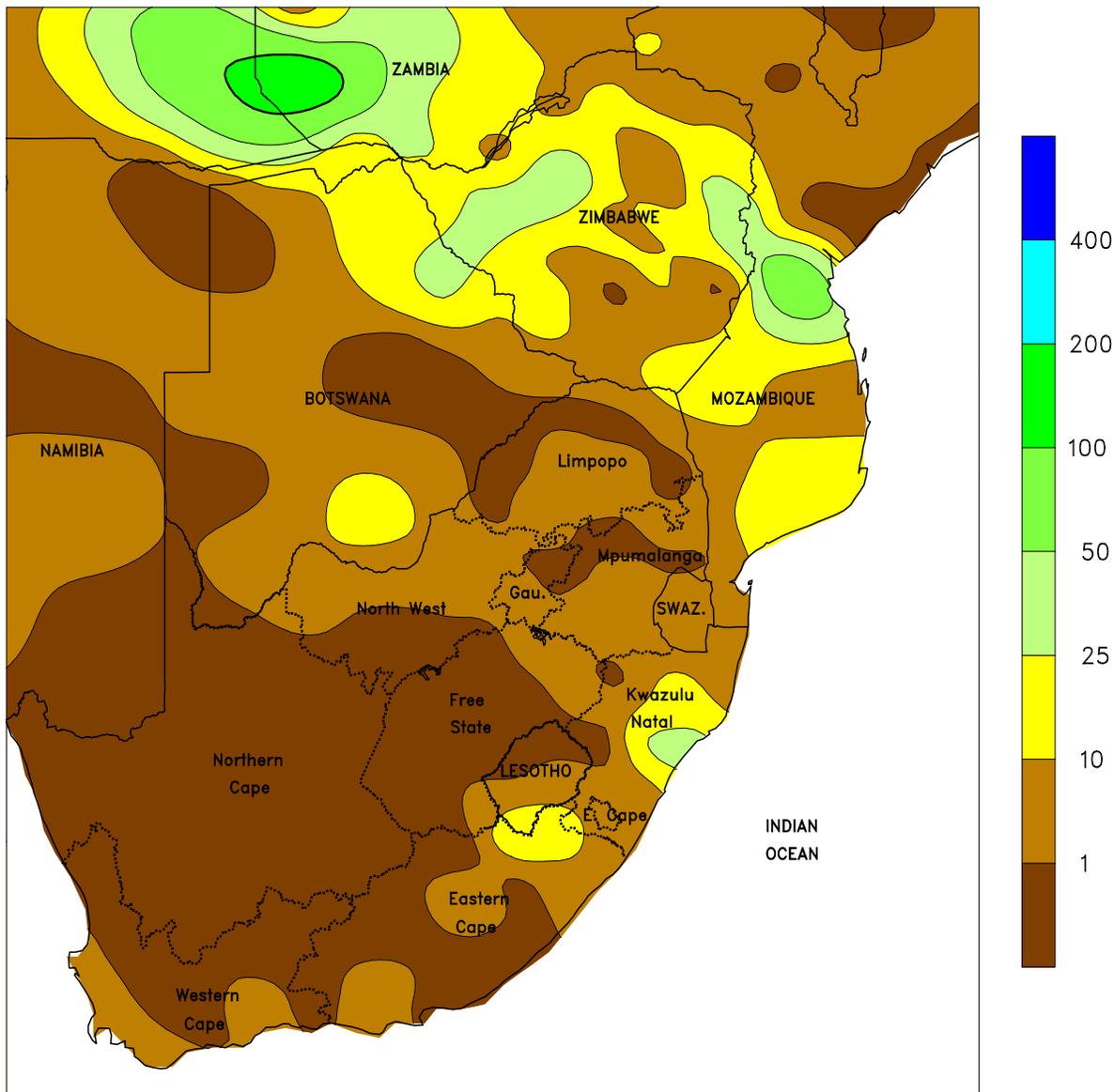


**AUSTRALIA**

Very warm, mostly dry weather covered much of the wheat belt, promoting winter grain and oilseed maturation and harvesting as well as maintaining crop quality. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, isolated showers (1-25 mm) helped boost local moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops. Hot,

dry weather prevailed throughout most of the region increasing evaporation rates and irrigation requirements. Temperatures averaged near to above normal (up to 3°C above normal) in the wheat belt, with maximum temperatures generally ranging from the upper 20s to middle 30s degrees C.

SOUTH AFRICA  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
NOV 3 - 9, 2013



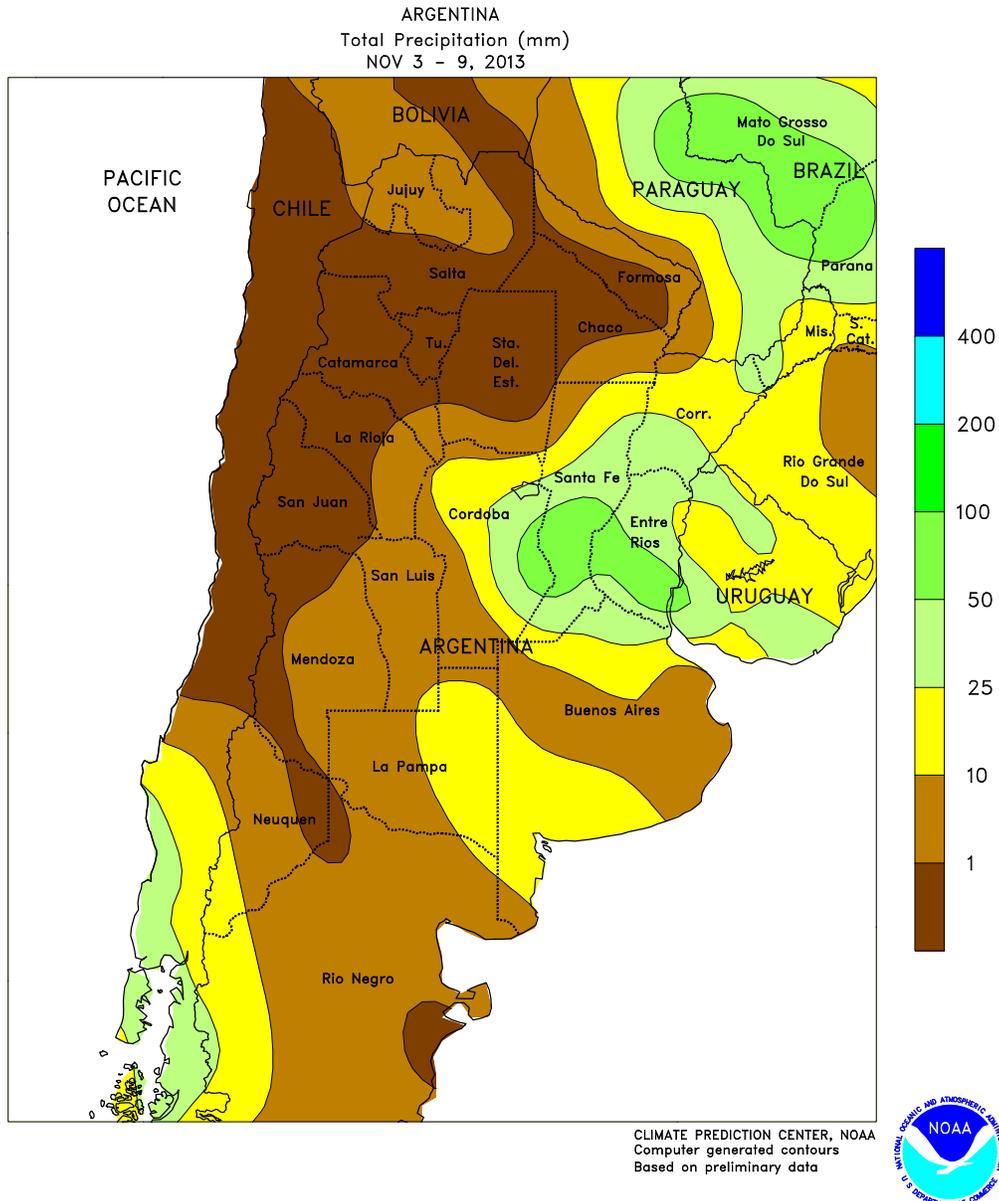
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



**SOUTH AFRICA**

Warm, mostly dry weather spurred planting of summer crops in eastern sections of the corn belt. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal across the region (North West to Mpumalanga), spurring early development of emerging summer crops in eastern sections of the region, which recently received beneficial rain. Daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) in eastern farming areas (Gauteng, eastern Free State, and Mpumalanga) and the middle 30s farther west. The dryness encouraged additional planting of corn and other

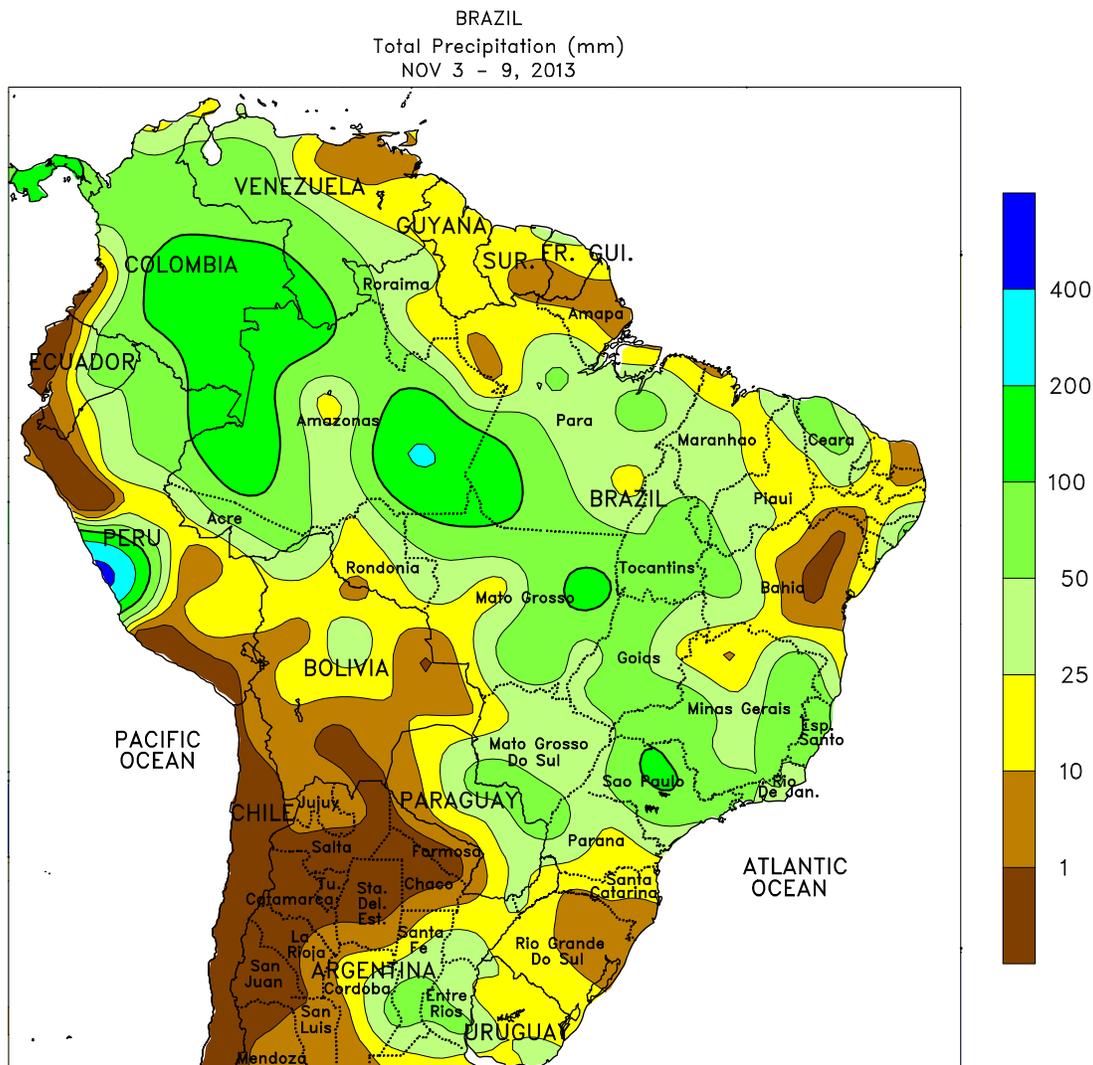
summer crops after weeks of beneficial rain. Elsewhere, light showers (5-25 mm) lingered over sugarcane areas of southern and central KwaZulu-Natal, but drier conditions prevailed in mostly irrigated northern sugarcane areas (northern KwaZulu-Natal to eastern Mpumalanga). Hot weather (daytime highs ranging from 37-42°C) maintained high moisture requirements in most production areas. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal conditions prevailed in the Cape Provinces as well, benefiting maturing winter grains.



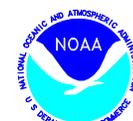
**ARGENTINA**

Rainfall tapered off across much of the region, supporting summer crop planting after last week's soaking rain. Rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm in La Pampa, most of Buenos Aires, and western sections of Cordoba; however, unseasonably heavy rain (25-100 mm) continued for a second week in eastern Cordoba through Entre Rios, slowing fieldwork. In contrast, virtually no rain fell in major northern agricultural areas (Salta to Corrientes). Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in the wet locations of central Argentina and 1 to 3°C above normal elsewhere. Daytime highs ranged from the

middle 20s (degrees C) in southeastern Buenos Aires and from the upper 20s to lower 30s elsewhere in central Argentina. Seasonably warmer conditions prevailed farther north, with temperatures reaching the lower 40s from Santiago del Estero northward. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and sunflowers were 36 and 61 percent planted, respectively, as of November 7. Corn planting advanced 6 percentage points in Cordoba but still lagged last year's pace considerably (23 percent versus 54 percent last year).



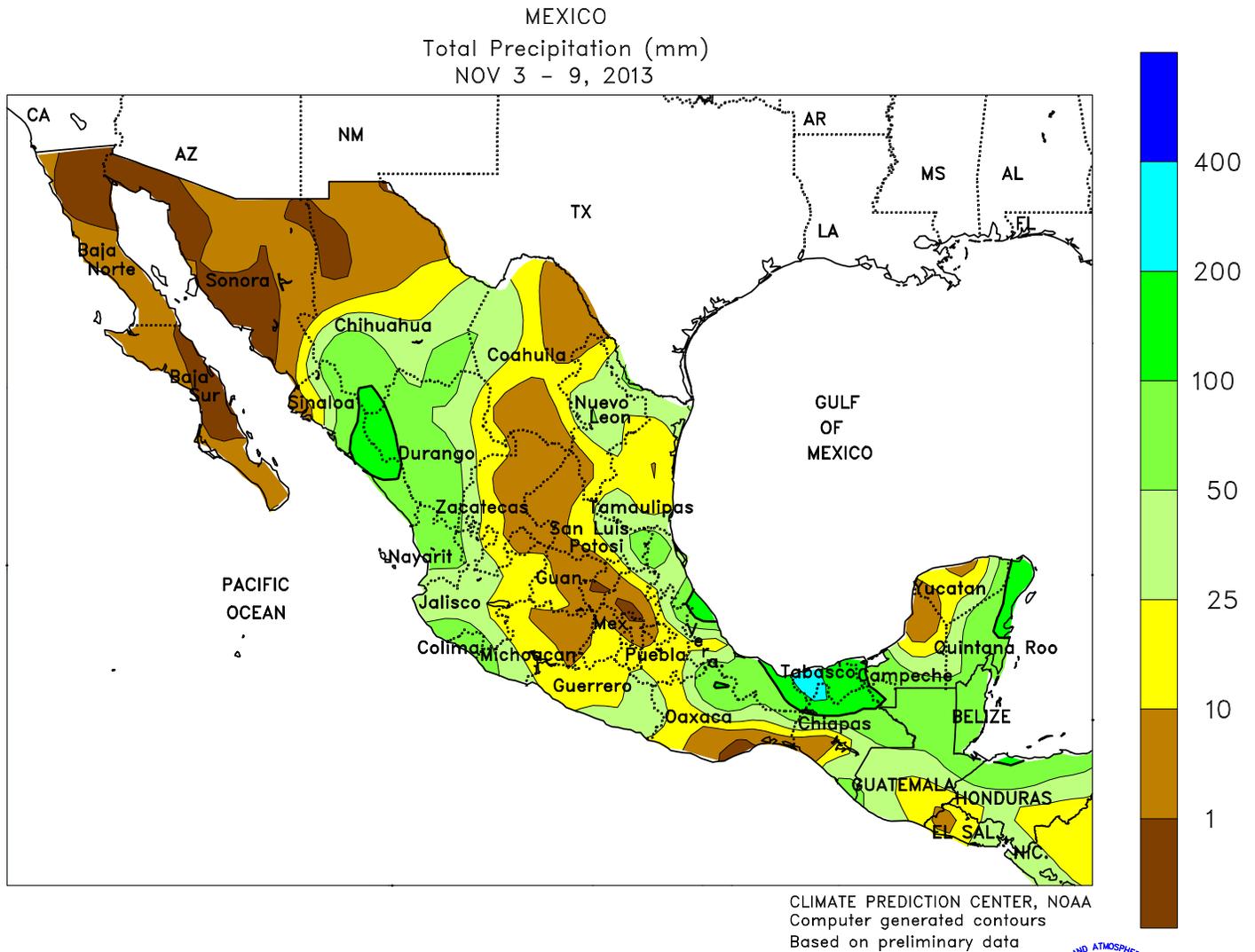
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**BRAZIL**

Widespread, locally heavy rain maintained mostly favorable early season prospects for soybeans, corn, and other main-season summer crops. Rainfall totaled more than 50 mm — locally more than 100 mm — from northern and eastern Mato Grosso southeastward through Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Similar amounts were recorded in key production areas of the northeastern interior. The moisture was overall favorable for summer crops, though some fieldwork delays were likely, possibly including late sugarcane harvesting in Sao Paulo. Lighter rain fell from Mato Grosso do Sul to Rio Grande do

Sul, with amounts totaling below 25 mm from southern Parana southward. The drier conditions in the south favored planting of soybeans and other summer crops in areas that recorded heavy rain several weeks ago. In contrast, rainfall was above normal along the northeastern coast, although amounts mostly totaled below 25 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in most major agricultural areas, with the highest daytime temperatures (middle 30s degrees C) recorded in the traditionally warmer locations of the Center-West and northeastern interior regions (Mato Grosso to Tocantins).



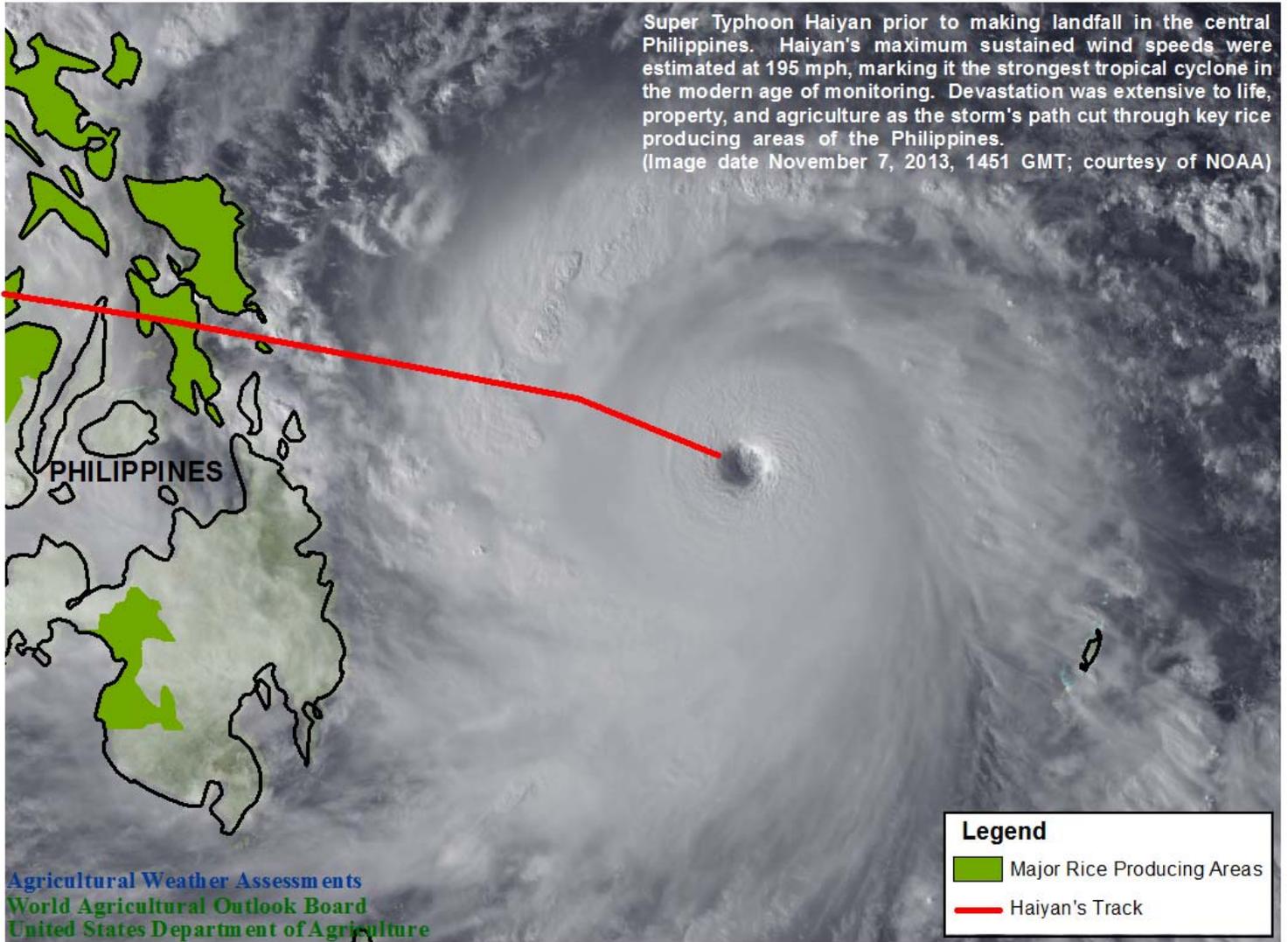
**MEXICO**

Tropical showers returned to the Pacific Coast, giving a late-season boost to irrigation reserves that will be used for winter crops, including corn. Rainfall totaled more than 50 mm in coastal areas stretching from Guerrero to Sinaloa, due in part to Tropical Storm Sonia, which made landfall in Sinaloa on November 4 with sustained winds of about 35 knots. Showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) from the remnants of Sonia moved

northeastward toward the Rio Grande Valley, boosting local reservoir levels. Elsewhere, tropical showers (10-100 mm) continued in the southeast, and light rain (greater than 10 mm) extended northward along the western Gulf Coast through Tamaulipas. Meanwhile, warm (weekly temperatures averaging 1-2°C above normal), sunny weather favored drydown of corn and other rain-fed summer crops on the southern plateau.

# Super Typhoon Haiyan

Super Typhoon Haiyan prior to making landfall in the central Philippines. Haiyan's maximum sustained wind speeds were estimated at 195 mph, marking it the strongest tropical cyclone in the modern age of monitoring. Devastation was extensive to life, property, and agriculture as the storm's path cut through key rice producing areas of the Philippines. (Image date November 7, 2013, 1451 GMT; courtesy of NOAA)



Agricultural Weather Assessments  
 World Agricultural Outlook Board  
 United States Department of Agriculture

**Legend**

- Major Rice Producing Areas
- Haiyan's Track

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