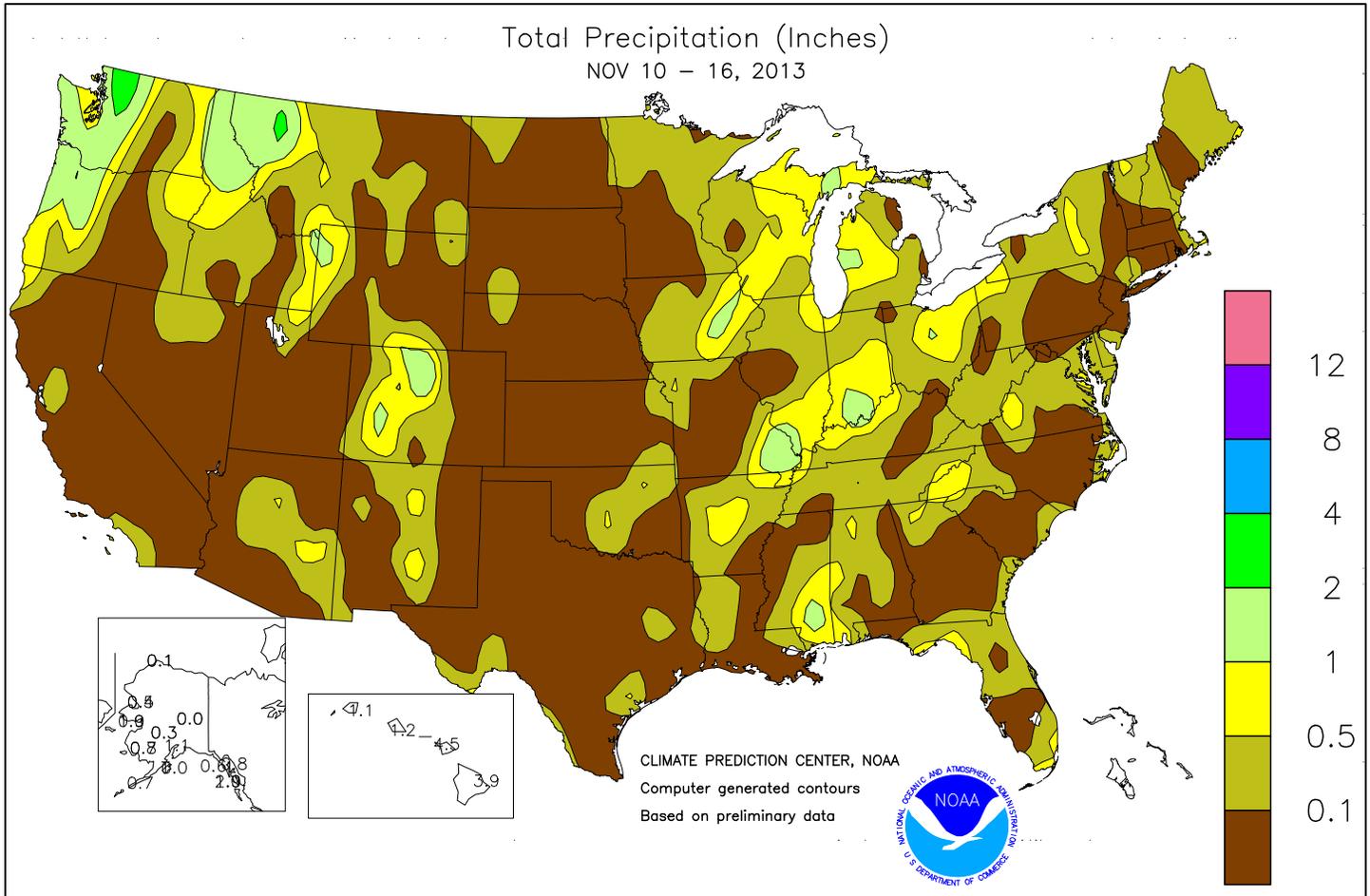


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 10 – 16, 2013

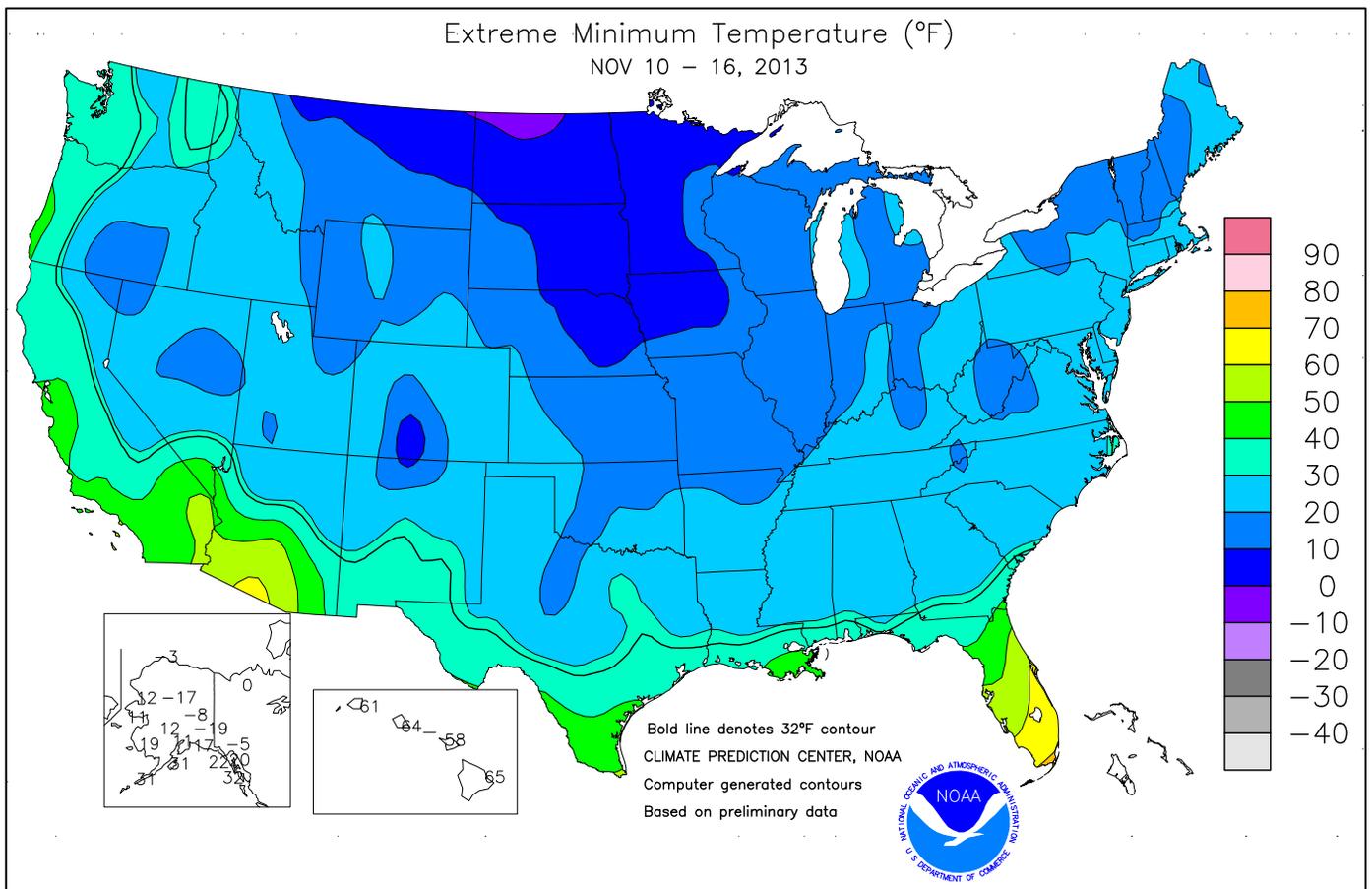
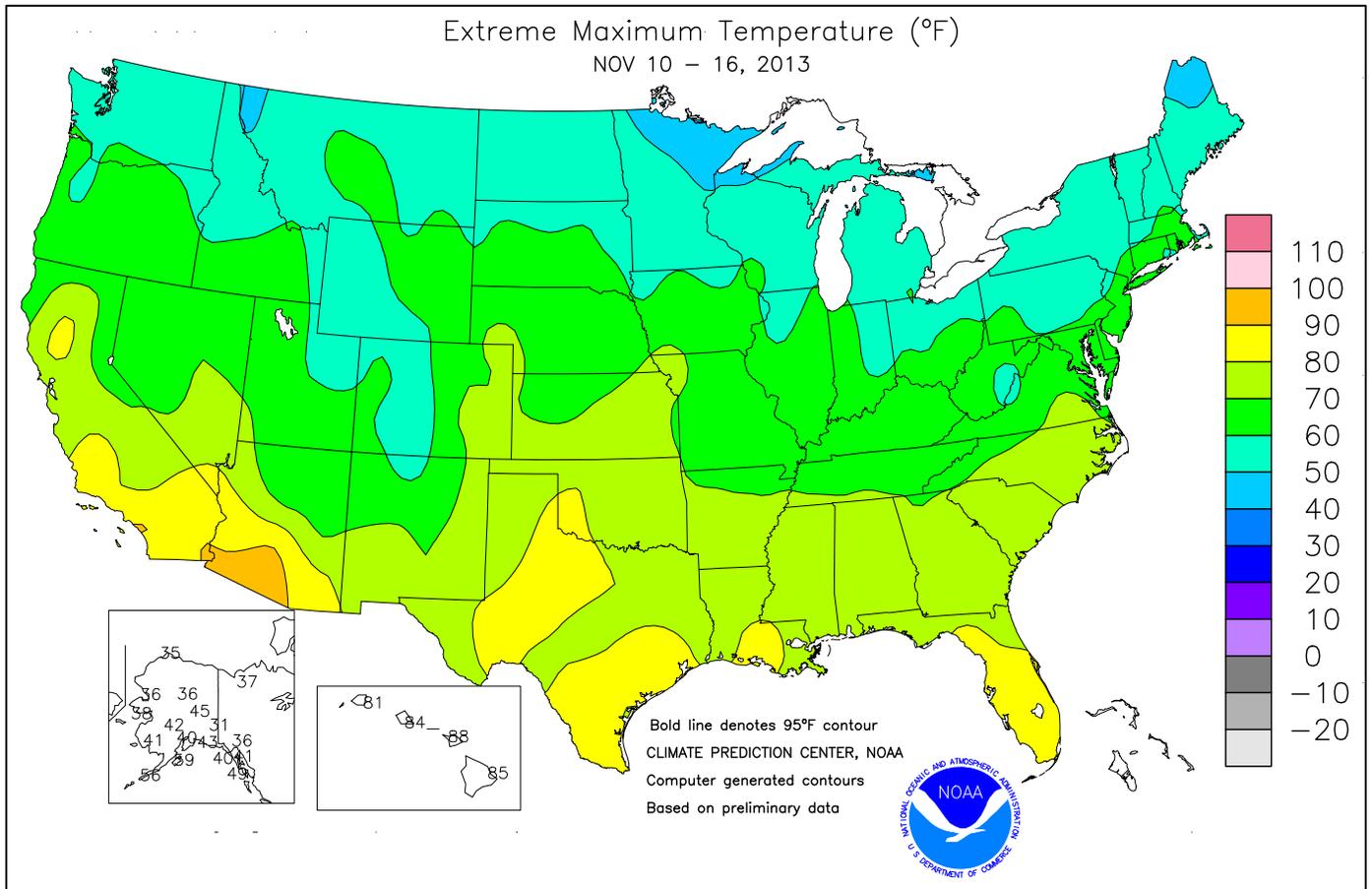
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Dry weather dominated the nation’s major agricultural production areas for much of the week, allowing harvest activities for many crops to near completion. In particular, **Midwestern** fieldwork was nearly done, except for corn harvesting across the **northern Corn Belt**. However, **central and eastern portions of the Corn Belt** were hit on Sunday, November 17 with a high-wind event—an outbreak that will be covered in more detail in next week’s summary. The severe weather, which hit hardest across **Illinois, Indiana,** and **western Kentucky,** represented the

(Continued on page 3)

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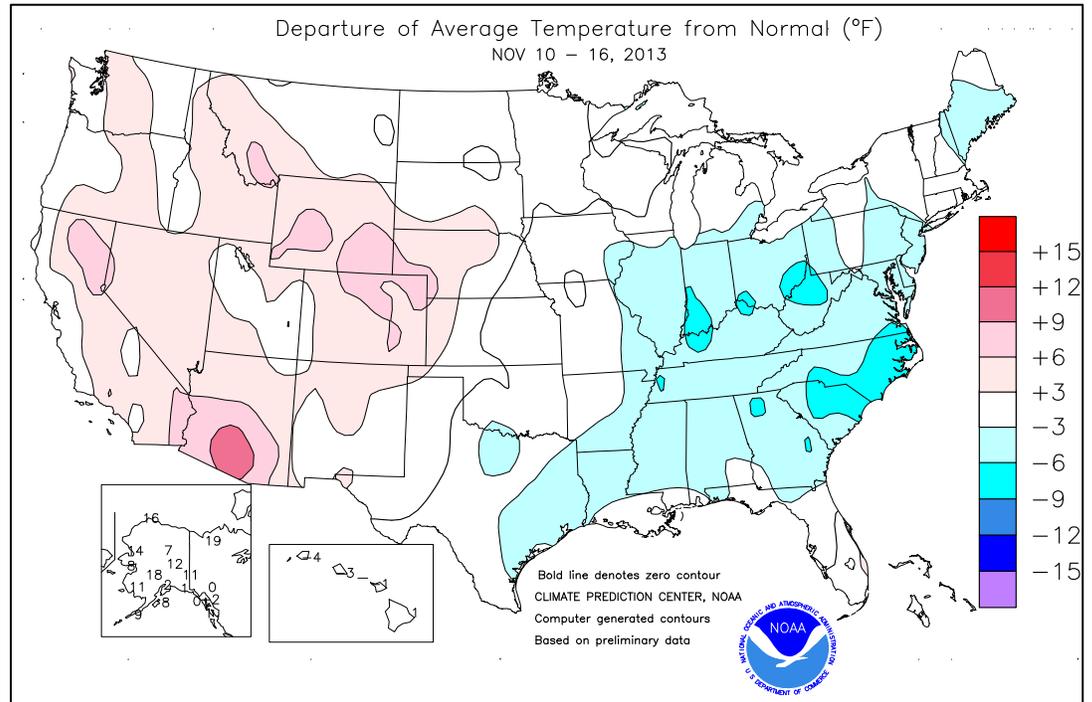
(Continued from front cover)

nation's deadliest tornado outbreak in November since 2006. Ironically, very cold weather covered the **Midwest, South, and East** for much of the week, until the approach of the cold front responsible for the tornadoes. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal from the **Ohio Valley into the southern Mid-Atlantic States**, while readings dipped to 32°F or below on November 13-14 nearly to the **central Gulf Coast**. In addition, short-term precipitation deficits continued to mount in much of the **eastern U.S.** Dryness also persisted on the **southern High Plains**, adversely affecting a portion of the winter wheat crop. Conditions across the remainder on the **Plains**

remained generally favorable for winter wheat establishment, largely due to beneficial rain and snow in recent weeks. Harvesting of a variety of summer crops, including cotton, sorghum, and sunflowers, was ongoing across the **nation's mid-section**. Elsewhere, significant precipitation **west of the Rockies** was confined to the **Pacific Northwest**. Mild weather and scattered showers aided **Northwestern** winter grains, while warm, dry conditions (temperatures as much as 10°F above normal) promoted autumn fieldwork in **California** and the **Desert Southwest**.

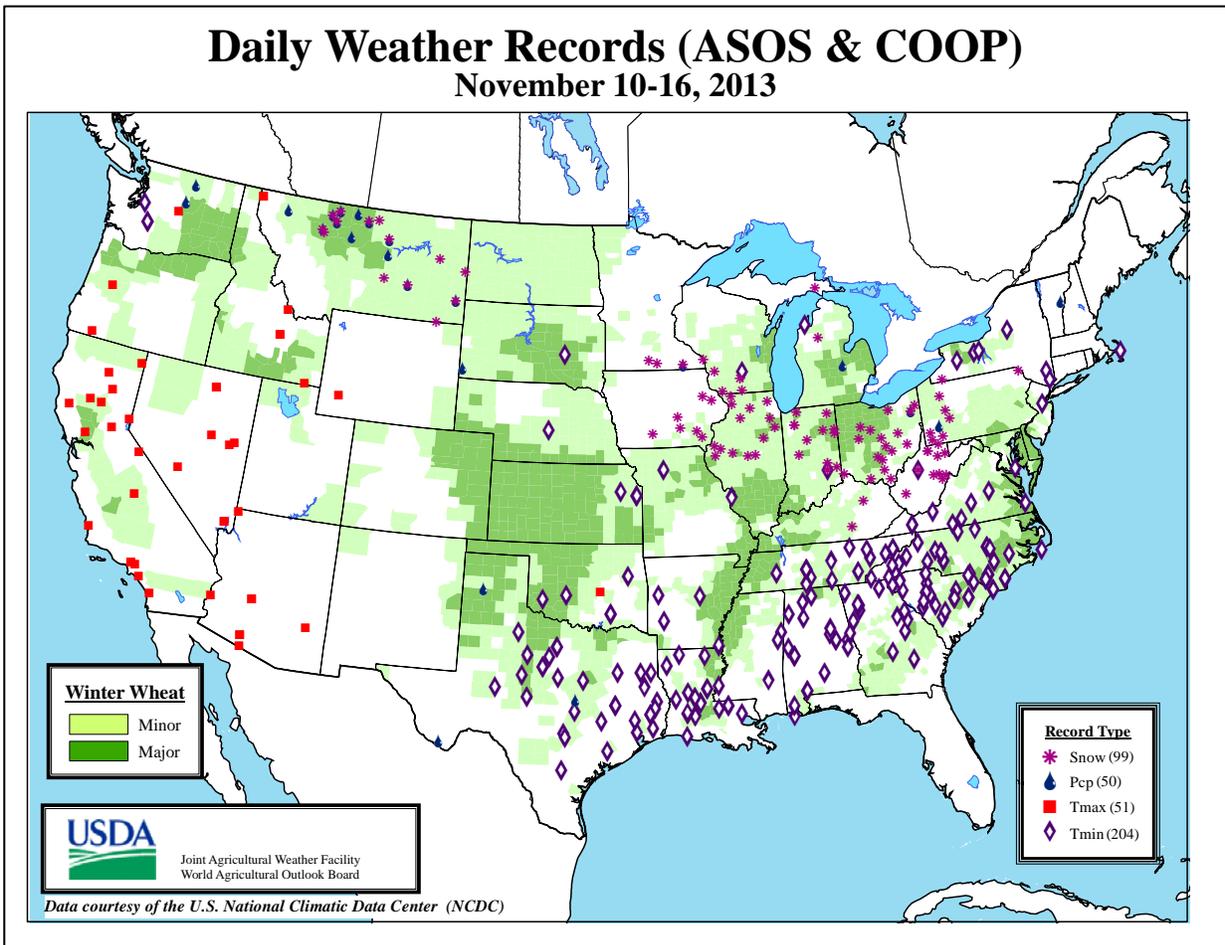
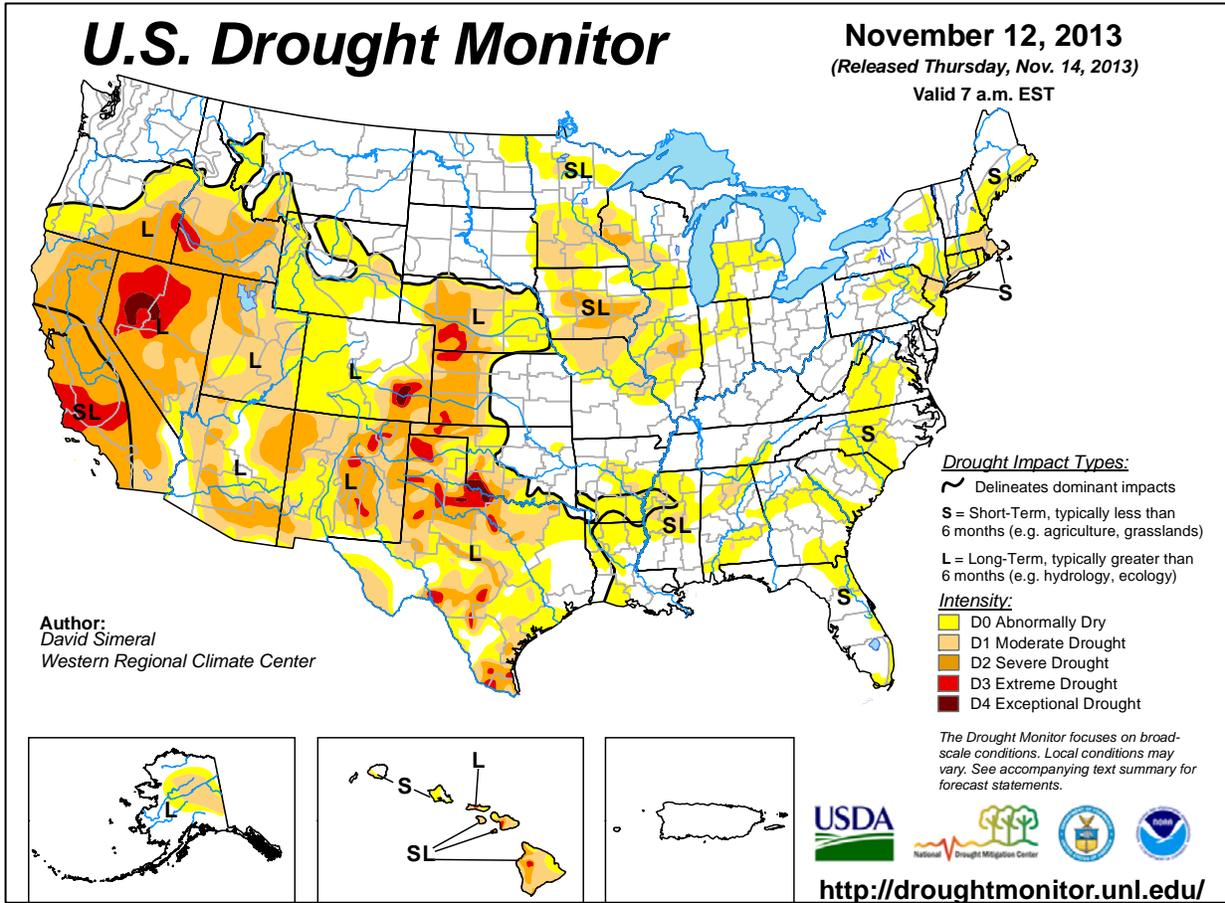
The week's dominant weather event was the cold outbreak across the **Midwest, South, and East**. By November 12, cold air dominated the **nation's mid-section**, where **Aberdeen, SD**, noted -1°F and **Wichita Falls, TX**, posted a daily-record low of 24°F. The following day, record-setting lows for November 13 included 11°F in **Pellston, MI**; 13°F in **Lawton, OK**; 15°F in **Vichy-Rolla, MO**; 17°F in **Rochester, NY**; and 20°F in **San Angelo, TX**. Consecutive daily-record lows were established on November 13-14 in locations such as **Greenwood, MS** (24 and 25°F); **Florence, SC** (25 and 22°F); **Augusta, GA** (25 and 21°F); and **Charlotte, NC** (21°F both days). In contrast, late-season warmth built across the **West**. Daily-record highs for November 11 reached 72°F in **Alturas, CA**, and 70°F in **Eureka, NV**. The following day, **Yuma, AZ**, notched a daily-record high (92°F) for November 12. In **California**, consecutive daily-record highs were set on November 13-14 in **Burbank** (95 and 92°F) and **Sandberg** (76 and 77°F). At week's end, warmth expanded eastward in advance of a strong cold front. On the **Great Plains**, record-tying highs for November 16 included 84°F in **Wichita Falls, TX**, and 77°F in **Wichita, KS**.

Early-week snow spread from the **northern Plains into the Midwest**. On November 10, **Havre, MT**, received a daily-record snowfall of 4.0 inches. The following day, a record-setting total (0.7 inch) occurred in **Springfield, IL**. Daily-record snowfall amounts for November 12 included 3.3 inches in **Pittsburgh, PA**; 0.7 inch in **Cincinnati, OH**; and 0.4 inch in **Louisville, KY**. Although only light rain and snow fell during the week, several locations in the **north-central U.S.** edged



closer to annual precipitation records. For example, January 1 – November 16 precipitation totals climbed to 40.40 inches (131 percent of normal) in **Rochester, MN**, and 24.72 inches (150 percent) in **Minot, ND**—less than 4 inches below respective annual records set in 1990 and 1975. Toward week's end, precipitation arrived in the **Northwest**, where **Bellingham, WA**, registered a daily-record total (0.87 inch) for November 15. Meanwhile, snow spread from the **Cascades to the northern and central Rockies**, with many high-elevation sites receiving at least 1 to 2 feet. November 16-17 snowfall included 15 inches in **Alta, UT**, and 11 inches in **Gothic, CO**. End-of-week precipitation also developed in the **Midwest**, a day in advance of the November 17 tornado outbreak.

Alaska's unusual warmth continued, with the majority of the state reporting weekly temperatures more than 10°F above normal. Daily-record highs were set in several locations, including **Kodiak** (59°F on November 14) and **Fairbanks** (45°F on November 14). In fact, **Kodiak** collected three consecutive daily-record highs (54, 59, and 50°F) from November 13-15. By week's end, however, markedly colder weather led to a reading of -11°F on November 16 in **Fairbanks**. Significant snow and freezing rain accompanied the mild weather across portions of **interior Alaska**. For example, weekly precipitation totaled 1.15 inches in **Fairbanks**, including 9.0 inches of snow. **Fairbanks** also experienced a disruptive freezing rain event on November 13. Farther south, the week opened in the midst of a major snowstorm in **southern Alaska**, where November 10-11 snowfall reached 29.0 inches in **Valdez** and 7.3 inches in **Anchorage**. With a 1.27-inch precipitation total on November 10, **Anchorage** also experienced its wettest November day on record (previously, 1.16 inches on November 18, 1964). Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, heavy, early-week showers triggered flash flooding. In **Kahului, Maui**, the weekly rainfall of 4.41 inches was aided by a daily-record total (3.55 inches) on November 10. On the **Big Island, Hilo** netted 3.25 inches of rain on November 10-11. Drier weather trailed the early-week downpours, resulting in daily-record lows in **Kahului** (58°F on November 12) and **Honolulu, Oahu** (64°F on November 13). **Lihue, Kauai**, notched consecutive daily-record lows (62 and 61°F, respectively) on November 12-13.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 16, 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			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	63	39	73	24	51	-3	0.39	-0.68	0.39	5.44	57	57.70	122	84	32	0	3	1	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	60	35	71	23	48	-5	0.24	-0.93	0.24	5.68	55	49.30	100	82	44	0	3	1	0
AL MOBILE	69	46	77	32	58	-2	0.71	-0.55	0.71	7.77	66	59.45	101	81	54	0	1	1	1
AL MONTGOMERY	69	41	77	26	55	-2	0.29	-0.69	0.29	2.83	32	45.83	97	84	37	0	2	1	0
AK ANCHORAGE	31	19	40	11	25	2	1.11	0.87	1.06	10.40	187	23.79	164	89	73	0	7	3	1
AK BARROW	25	9	35	-3	17	16	0.10	0.07	0.04	2.37	206	7.41	188	88	64	0	7	4	0
AK FAIRBANKS	27	5	45	-8	16	12	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.32	97	8.12	88	83	73	0	7	0	0
AK JUNEAU	37	27	41	20	32	-2	0.76	-0.52	0.28	19.84	104	60.75	120	93	82	0	6	4	0
AK KODIAK	49	36	59	31	43	8	0.04	-1.49	0.02	18.98	96	58.87	91	69	57	0	2	3	0
AK NOME	33	20	38	11	26	8	0.99	0.69	0.47	6.91	145	20.01	134	90	77	0	6	4	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	58	27	62	23	43	5	0.06	-0.35	0.06	3.60	72	21.29	106	82	33	0	5	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	84	62	92	58	73	10	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.86	46	5.60	80	46	31	2	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	68	37	74	35	53	8	0.05	-0.23	0.05	2.76	70	11.40	66	72	24	0	0	1	0
AZ TUCSON	83	56	89	53	69	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.75	25	5.60	52	49	29	0	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	64	40	75	23	52	0	0.00	-1.13	0.00	6.94	69	41.81	110	84	40	0	3	0	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	62	38	72	25	50	-3	0.07	-1.26	0.06	7.00	65	41.60	96	87	42	0	3	2	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	74	47	85	44	60	4	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.03	4	2.39	44	58	41	0	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	73	48	81	45	60	6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.04	3	2.32	25	71	50	0	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	77	58	90	54	68	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.02	2	2.66	25	77	44	1	0	0	0
CA REDDING	72	42	82	36	57	5	0.00	-0.93	0.00	1.40	30	10.70	40	65	39	0	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	71	44	80	40	57	2	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.58	26	4.49	31	91	33	0	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	74	58	80	54	66	3	0.01	-0.23	0.01	0.26	23	3.64	41	75	44	0	0	1	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	65	52	70	49	58	2	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.23	10	2.12	13	81	70	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	71	43	77	38	57	2	0.01	-0.40	0.01	0.31	16	3.22	29	76	56	0	0	1	0
CO ALAMOSA	55	16	59	9	36	5	0.01	-0.10	0.01	3.51	194	8.40	126	82	35	0	7	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	62	29	68	24	45	7	0.00	-0.13	0.00	5.23	214	18.90	113	81	16	0	5	0	0
CO DENVER INTL	64	31	71	26	48	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	6.37	282	17.12	131	72	18	0	4	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	57	29	62	26	43	3	0.04	-0.13	0.04	4.51	194	10.47	128	75	43	0	7	1	0
CO PUEBLO	64	29	72	23	46	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.52	83	9.32	79	73	27	0	6	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	53	36	62	25	44	-3	0.04	-0.81	0.02	3.31	37	30.77	77	72	45	0	2	3	0
CT HARTFORD	53	31	60	23	42	-1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	6.00	59	44.00	108	65	36	0	4	0	0
DC WASHINGTON	56	36	66	29	46	-4	0.44	-0.26	0.24	8.08	94	36.42	105	69	39	0	3	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	54	33	64	24	43	-4	0.05	-0.67	0.04	4.09	47	40.42	107	74	37	0	4	2	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	75	62	80	59	69	1	0.22	-0.50	0.11	8.70	68	43.92	97	89	59	0	0	2	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	71	50	77	39	60	-3	0.03	-0.49	0.03	5.90	46	42.26	87	95	63	0	0	1	0
FL KEY WEST	81	74	84	70	78	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.84	51	41.35	116	87	72	0	0	0	0
FL MIAMI	83	73	85	69	78	3	0.17	-0.69	0.10	18.19	108	60.87	110	79	60	0	0	2	0
FL ORLANDO	79	61	85	51	70	0	0.20	-0.31	0.17	6.43	67	42.02	94	92	59	0	0	2	0
FL PENSACOLA	70	49	77	36	59	-3	0.08	-0.99	0.08	9.99	82	66.42	114	74	48	0	0	1	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	72	48	80	40	60	-2	0.03	-0.87	0.02	4.93	48	58.22	102	80	50	0	0	2	0
FL TAMPA	77	62	84	51	69	-1	0.14	-0.17	0.12	8.91	94	51.42	124	86	58	0	0	3	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	83	72	86	69	77	3	0.31	-1.06	0.20	11.12	67	58.73	105	74	55	0	0	2	0
GA ATHENS	63	35	74	23	49	-5	0.14	-0.73	0.14	4.24	47	50.38	119	79	39	0	3	1	0
GA ATLANTA	61	39	70	28	50	-5	0.08	-0.87	0.08	5.95	65	56.98	129	72	41	0	3	1	0
GA AUGUSTA	67	34	75	21	51	-5	0.00	-0.63	0.00	2.39	29	47.69	118	94	36	0	2	0	0
GA COLUMBUS	70	42	80	28	56	-2	0.00	-0.88	0.00	2.08	29	52.45	125	78	32	0	2	0	0
GA MACON	65	37	73	21	51	-5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.58	50	61.72	157	96	39	0	2	0	0
GA SAVANNAH	69	45	78	31	57	-3	0.11	-0.46	0.11	3.17	33	50.34	110	86	48	0	1	1	0
HI HILO	81	69	85	65	75	1	3.92	0.16	2.93	16.70	62	81.39	75	92	80	0	0	4	2
HI HONOLULU	82	69	84	64	76	-2	1.21	0.71	0.81	2.91	71	11.99	84	81	67	0	0	2	1
HI KAHULUI	83	68	88	58	75	-1	4.51	4.04	3.50	4.94	203	13.59	93	88	74	0	0	4	2
HI LIHUE	78	67	81	61	73	-3	1.06	-0.04	0.67	12.83	136	30.05	92	85	73	0	0	4	1
ID BOISE	52	34	59	28	43	1	0.35	0.05	0.35	3.08	144	7.99	80	88	64	0	2	1	0
ID LEWISTON	48	37	55	34	42	0	0.22	-0.06	0.15	2.34	99	8.74	79	89	80	0	0	3	0
ID POCATELLO	54	27	66	19	41	5	0.10	-0.15	0.10	1.37	57	5.40	49	82	47	0	6	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	47	31	61	20	39	-2	0.70	-0.01	0.40	7.12	94	39.49	122	75	55	0	4	3	0
IL MOLINE	49	29	61	18	39	-2	0.07	-0.57	0.05	4.72	63	37.33	108	66	52	0	4	2	0
IL PEORIA	48	29	60	18	39	-3	0.24	-0.44	0.16	8.28	112	40.11	125	80	51	0	4	2	0
IL ROCKFORD	47	26	59	16	37	-2	0.17	-0.44	0.12	5.45	74	37.46	113	81	57	0	6	2	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	50	30	61	16	40	-4	0.11	-0.55	0.09	5.55	80	36.22	115	85	47	0	4	3	0
IN EVANSVILLE	54	33	66	21	43	-5	0.06	-0.90	0.04	9.30	119	44.64	116	78	47	0	4	3	0
IN FORT WAYNE	48	28	58	19	38	-4	0.19	-0.49	0.17	5.99	86	38.32	119	83	50	0	5	2	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	49	30	61	18	39	-6	0.12	-0.72	0.12	8.44	113	38.40	106	83	48	0	4	1	0
IN SOUTH BEND	46	30	62	18	38	-4	0.34	-0.43	0.22	9.64	110	36.62	105	76	59	0	5	3	0
IA BURLINGTON	49	28	62	14	39	-4	0.05	-0.58	0.05	4.65	59	31.70	92	82	49	0	4	1	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	48	24	62	11	36	-3	0.87	0.35	0.86	6.60	99	35.99	117	84	48	0	6	2	1
IA DES MOINES	52	27	68	12	39	-1	0.09	-0.42	0.08	7.06	101	30.60	94	72	51	0	5	2	0
IA DUBUQUE	45	23	58	13	34	-4	0.19	-0.39	0.16	4.85	66	35.56	109	87	65	0	6	2	0
IA SIOUX CITY	52	21	62	7	37	0	0.00	-0.35	0.00	6.29	120	26.42	107	86	61	0	6	0	0
IA WATERLOO	47	22	61	8	34	-3	0.15	-0.37	0.09	4.98	75	39.26	126	85	67	0	6	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	54	28	66	13	41	-2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	3.02	59	26.59	99	83	49	0	4	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	58	31	73	21	45	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	4.58	122	20.06	95	78	45	0	5	0	0
KS GOODLAND	57	30	70	23	43	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	7.89	296	16.68	88	82	54	0	4	0	0
KS TOPEKA	58	32	75	16	45	0	0.00	-0.56	0.00	8.62	107	33.09	100	71	49	0	3	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 16, 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	58	34	77	19	46	0	0.00	-0.43	0.00	5.38	84	39.89	141	81	51	0	3	0	0
JACKSON	56	32	65	21	44	-5	0.24	-0.70	0.17	4.42	49	47.63	111	83	37	0	4	2	0
LEXINGTON	55	31	63	20	43	-4	0.10	-0.65	0.06	8.65	117	52.29	131	76	48	0	5	3	0
LOUISVILLE	55	34	66	24	45	-4	0.16	-0.70	0.10	13.05	170	44.86	115	84	36	0	3	3	0
PADUCAH	57	34	69	20	46	-2	0.03	-0.97	0.02	9.53	104	50.29	118	84	37	0	3	2	0
LA BATON ROUGE	73	46	82	32	60	0	0.00	-1.08	0.00	11.07	101	63.73	115	89	46	0	1	0	0
LAKE CHARLES	72	46	78	33	59	-2	0.00	-1.07	0.00	13.55	111	52.55	105	91	48	0	0	0	0
NEW ORLEANS	70	52	77	38	61	-1	0.11	-1.03	0.10	11.18	102	61.48	109	82	64	0	0	2	0
SHREVEPORT	66	42	76	28	54	-3	0.05	-1.02	0.05	16.99	168	43.96	99	91	52	0	2	1	0
ME CARIBOU	37	26	48	18	32	-1	0.34	-0.38	0.28	10.79	137	45.53	139	85	61	0	6	2	0
PORTLAND	47	28	53	17	37	-3	0.05	-1.07	0.05	8.01	78	36.21	92	79	44	0	5	1	0
MD BALTIMORE	55	32	61	25	43	-4	0.17	-0.54	0.11	9.66	111	35.23	95	72	36	0	4	2	0
MA BOSTON	53	35	62	26	44	-2	0.11	-0.83	0.08	3.21	34	33.41	90	69	33	0	3	2	0
WORCESTER	48	31	57	20	39	-2	0.09	-0.95	0.07	5.01	44	38.01	88	74	37	0	3	2	0
MI ALPENA	44	28	54	20	36	0	0.11	-0.38	0.06	6.26	100	28.34	111	84	52	0	5	3	0
GRAND RAPIDS	46	29	57	19	38	-2	0.75	-0.01	0.51	8.83	101	41.16	126	79	52	0	4	2	1
HOUGHTON LAKE	42	28	53	21	35	-2	0.50	0.00	0.25	6.67	103	26.77	104	84	67	0	4	3	0
LANSING	46	29	57	20	38	-2	0.34	-0.27	0.23	5.68	80	38.59	138	77	52	0	4	2	0
MUSKOGON	47	34	58	26	41	1	0.68	-0.08	0.42	8.15	102	39.41	137	68	58	0	3	2	0
TRAVERSE CITY	45	32	56	22	39	0	0.51	-0.10	0.35	12.12	152	38.02	129	80	53	0	3	3	0
MN DULUTH	41	24	50	10	33	2	0.27	-0.25	0.25	5.85	75	27.44	94	79	58	0	6	2	0
INT'L FALLS	37	20	46	8	28	1	0.13	-0.20	0.05	4.77	82	29.88	132	86	62	0	6	4	0
MINNEAPOLIS	45	27	56	12	36	1	0.11	-0.38	0.11	4.88	82	31.32	113	80	61	0	4	1	0
ROCHESTER	43	24	56	7	34	0	0.16	-0.34	0.15	5.18	80	39.88	135	82	67	0	6	2	0
ST. CLOUD	43	21	53	6	32	1	0.19	-0.20	0.18	6.75	110	27.08	105	88	52	0	6	2	0
MS JACKSON	66	41	76	24	53	-3	0.05	-1.10	0.05	9.54	105	53.32	111	93	48	0	2	1	0
MERIDIAN	64	40	74	23	52	-5	0.76	-0.35	0.75	6.84	74	56.37	111	95	52	0	2	2	1
TUPELO	61	36	72	21	49	-4	0.26	-0.83	0.18	6.05	67	43.33	92	88	51	0	3	2	0
MO COLUMBIA	55	32	66	16	44	-1	0.10	-0.71	0.07	6.23	74	39.33	109	78	42	0	4	2	0
KANSAS CITY	55	31	70	14	43	-2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	10.57	115	33.22	94	73	41	0	3	0	0
SAINT LOUIS	56	35	66	22	46	-1	0.14	-0.72	0.08	5.66	75	40.26	118	66	40	0	3	2	0
SPRINGFIELD	56	34	70	18	45	-3	0.07	-0.96	0.04	10.30	98	48.45	123	79	52	0	3	2	0
MT BILLINGS	47	28	60	19	38	2	0.22	0.05	0.19	6.44	213	14.61	106	76	47	0	5	2	0
BUTTE	48	24	61	19	36	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.71	169	10.99	92	85	36	0	7	0	0
CUT BANK	41	19	52	2	30	-1	0.34	0.26	0.32	3.29	179	13.04	109	82	56	0	5	2	0
GLASGOW	43	22	56	10	32	2	0.12	0.04	0.11	2.32	122	14.91	140	88	70	0	7	2	0
GREAT FALLS	48	25	65	18	37	3	0.17	0.04	0.13	1.95	78	10.83	78	83	42	0	6	3	0
HAVRE	40	19	50	0	29	-2	0.30	0.22	0.23	2.71	147	17.81	167	84	73	0	7	4	0
MISSOULA	47	35	52	32	41	7	0.10	-0.10	0.06	1.96	83	8.28	68	89	75	0	1	4	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	54	27	64	11	40	2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	7.33	155	26.75	109	84	51	0	6	0	0
LINCOLN	53	22	64	8	37	-3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	6.02	105	26.44	99	84	51	0	6	0	0
NORFOLK	53	24	64	7	38	1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	6.28	131	24.69	97	83	53	0	6	0	0
NORTH PLATTE	55	25	64	13	40	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	7.21	238	21.57	114	89	45	0	7	0	0
OMAHA	51	26	65	10	38	-2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	7.50	117	28.73	101	84	55	0	6	0	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	56	28	69	19	42	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	4.62	173	12.93	84	83	62	0	5	0	0
VALENTINE	56	23	67	8	40	5	0.05	-0.12	0.05	5.17	160	22.80	121	87	50	0	7	1	0
NV ELY	60	21	70	15	41	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.55	110	6.70	73	66	31	0	7	0	0
LAS VEGAS	75	52	79	48	64	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.35	51	1.54	39	29	19	0	0	0	0
RENO	65	34	70	30	49	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.08	7	3.11	51	59	39	0	3	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	60	27	68	21	43	4	0.13	-0.04	0.12	2.26	144	4.67	66	80	46	0	6	2	0
NH CONCORD	48	26	58	19	37	-2	0.06	-0.79	0.06	6.49	76	34.79	105	83	39	0	6	1	0
NJ NEWARK	54	35	61	28	44	-4	0.07	-0.84	0.05	2.34	26	35.64	87	68	38	0	3	2	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	61	39	69	31	50	4	0.20	0.05	0.20	4.47	182	8.36	96	74	36	0	1	1	0
NY ALBANY	50	31	59	21	40	-1	0.04	-0.73	0.03	7.49	90	39.00	115	68	38	0	4	2	0
BINGHAMTON	44	29	56	18	37	-2	0.29	-0.47	0.13	6.81	82	37.10	109	74	51	0	4	4	0
BUFFALO	47	33	60	25	40	-2	0.48	-0.41	0.48	11.97	133	39.60	114	70	50	0	3	1	0
ROCHESTER	47	32	60	17	40	-2	0.47	-0.17	0.42	7.08	95	32.31	108	65	48	0	3	3	0
SYRACUSE	48	31	62	21	40	-1	0.32	-0.54	0.28	8.59	93	35.17	100	71	44	0	3	2	0
NC ASHEVILLE	56	30	66	18	43	-5	0.18	-0.73	0.18	5.55	62	64.34	154	78	44	0	5	1	0
CHARLOTTE	61	32	73	21	47	-7	0.33	-0.47	0.21	4.38	47	39.70	102	86	34	0	4	2	0
GREENSBORO	59	32	72	23	45	-6	0.18	-0.49	0.11	3.77	42	42.16	109	77	34	0	5	3	0
HATTERAS	62	46	73	39	54	-5	0.56	-0.65	0.48	15.84	115	47.05	92	87	51	0	0	3	0
RALEIGH	60	33	72	25	47	-5	0.01	-0.68	0.01	5.59	62	43.06	112	79	36	0	4	1	0
WILMINGTON	65	39	77	26	52	-6	0.03	-0.68	0.02	4.87	42	47.58	92	86	33	0	2	2	0
ND BISMARCK	46	16	55	8	31	1	0.02	-0.15	0.02	9.14	275	25.45	158	86	56	0	7	1	0
DICKINSON	45	21	56	4	33	2	0.03	-0.11	0.02	7.82	234	20.98	133	82	49	0	6	2	0
FARGO	43	19	61	7	31	1	0.11	-0.17	0.08	8.88	182	30.80	152	83	55	0	6	2	0
GRAND FORKS	41	17	53	4	29	0	0.02	-0.23	0.02	4.49	104	18.72	100	88	58	0	7	1	0
JAMESTOWN	43	16	54	3	30	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	6.66	186	15.89	89	94	54	0	7	0	0
WILLISTON	42	18	56	5	30	2	0.04	-0.10	0.04	4.13	163	20.02	151	88	65	0	7	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	47	32	60	25	39	-4	0.43	-0.25	0.24	9.69	131	36.75	108	77	56	0	4	2	0
CINCINNATI	51	30	61	19	41	-5	0.16	-0.64	0.08	9.93	131	42.98	114	80	48	0	5	3	0
CLEVELAND	49	34	62	27	41	-2	0.63	-0.13	0.59	8.25	101	36.45	108	70	44	0	4	2	1
COLUMBUS	49	32	62	23	40	-5	0.17	-0.55	0.13	9.16	136	35.80	106	76	51	0	5	2	0
DAYTON	48	31	61	19	39	-5	0.17	-0.59	0.14	8.48	120	30.86	88	85	49	0	5	2	0
MANSFIELD	46	30	59	18	38	-4	0.23	-0.63	0.22	8.69	109	37.63	99	85	51	0	5		

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 16, 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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	47	29	59	19	38	-4	0.25	-0.37	0.24	6.09	93	32.86	113	73	52	0	4	2	0		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	46	31	58	25	39	-3	0.44	-0.24	0.22	6.70	86	33.91	102	71	52	0	4	2	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	62	39	77	19	50	-1	0.16	-0.33	0.13	6.00	68	51.19	155	80	41	0	3	3	0		
OR TULSA	61	38	74	21	49	-2	0.29	-0.54	0.21	7.59	71	30.96	81	75	50	0	2	2	0		
OR ASTORIA	56	43	62	37	50	3	0.81	-1.58	0.45	16.24	122	52.58	103	94	80	0	0	5	0		
OR BURNS	54	24	62	18	39	5	0.04	-0.20	0.04	2.53	147	6.45	74	90	62	0	7	1	0		
OR EUGENE	52	44	59	40	48	2	0.59	-1.32	0.39	9.01	102	18.93	50	97	90	0	0	3	0		
OR MEDFORD	55	39	62	33	47	2	0.10	-0.55	0.10	3.33	97	7.88	57	94	71	0	0	1	0		
OR PENDLETON	50	38	59	33	44	1	0.09	-0.28	0.07	3.15	131	8.42	81	90	71	0	0	2	0		
OR PORTLAND	54	43	60	39	49	2	0.45	-0.81	0.23	9.10	127	24.38	86	95	79	0	0	4	0		
OR SALEM	55	43	60	38	49	3	0.30	-1.13	0.23	9.33	125	21.29	71	96	89	0	0	3	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	52	28	60	23	40	-4	0.03	-0.83	0.03	4.86	51	39.71	99	72	39	0	6	1	0		
PA ERIE	47	35	60	30	41	-4	0.81	-0.09	0.62	12.88	121	46.73	126	61	46	0	4	3	1		
PA MIDDLETOWN	53	31	59	27	42	-4	0.03	-0.77	0.03	12.55	154	36.82	104	76	36	0	5	1	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	54	36	62	28	45	-4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	5.95	73	48.18	130	65	41	0	2	0	0		
PA PITTSBURGH	48	31	60	22	39	-5	0.08	-0.60	0.06	5.75	83	31.51	94	80	44	0	4	2	0		
PA WILKES-BARRE	49	31	60	22	40	-3	0.07	-0.65	0.05	4.01	47	22.36	67	72	40	0	4	2	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	50	27	59	21	39	-3	0.02	-0.82	0.02	5.13	57	26.74	73	74	45	0	7	1	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	54	32	61	24	43	-2	0.06	-0.98	0.05	5.64	58	36.45	91	68	36	0	3	2	0		
SC BEAUFORT	67	44	76	32	55	-5	0.05	-0.55	0.04	3.62	37	44.45	98	91	45	0	1	2	0		
SC CHARLESTON	67	43	78	29	55	-4	0.00	-0.60	0.00	7.59	73	53.65	114	87	46	0	1	0	0		
SC COLUMBIA	64	36	75	23	50	-6	0.01	-0.65	0.01	5.18	62	48.69	112	90	55	0	2	1	0		
SC GREENVILLE	62	34	73	22	48	-4	0.14	-0.74	0.14	4.68	48	59.02	132	79	33	0	3	1	0		
SD ABERDEEN	45	14	62	-1	30	-2	0.01	-0.18	0.01	7.25	183	20.99	107	88	61	0	7	1	0		
SD HURON	49	19	60	1	34	0	0.06	-0.16	0.06	6.92	175	24.13	120	86	50	0	6	1	0		
SD RAPID CITY	51	23	64	9	37	2	0.07	-0.08	0.04	7.08	244	21.14	132	84	49	0	7	3	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	50	20	60	3	35	1	0.02	-0.33	0.02	4.22	79	24.64	104	90	60	0	6	1	0		
TN BRISTOL	56	26	69	18	41	-6	0.18	-0.50	0.18	3.20	47	48.06	133	85	30	0	6	1	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	58	35	71	24	46	-6	0.16	-0.95	0.16	3.11	31	57.30	122	80	48	0	4	1	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	58	32	68	23	45	-5	0.08	-0.80	0.08	6.19	82	57.56	138	76	38	0	4	1	0		
TN MEMPHIS	62	39	72	27	51	-3	0.09	-1.18	0.09	6.37	69	52.32	114	82	41	0	3	1	0		
TN NASHVILLE	60	33	70	23	47	-4	0.13	-0.86	0.11	7.33	86	44.84	109	87	34	0	4	2	0		
TX ABILENE	68	41	83	21	55	0	0.00	-0.31	0.00	4.60	69	20.93	95	80	50	0	2	0	0		
TX AMARILLO	62	33	72	24	47	0	0.01	-0.16	0.01	2.01	52	14.38	76	84	38	0	4	1	0		
TX AUSTIN	69	45	82	27	57	-4	0.00	-0.64	0.00	15.56	183	34.78	115	82	54	0	2	0	0		
TX BEAUMONT	72	47	81	34	60	-2	0.00	-1.09	0.00	16.26	123	51.46	98	89	49	0	0	0	0		
TX BROWNSVILLE	78	59	85	51	69	0	0.01	-0.41	0.01	13.84	136	23.89	93	94	62	0	0	1	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	74	55	82	44	65	-1	0.00	-0.40	0.00	9.28	92	20.28	68	83	59	0	0	0	0		
TX DEL RIO	69	50	77	39	60	-2	0.08	-0.14	0.08	6.17	133	14.66	86	77	56	0	0	1	0		
TX EL PASO	70	47	78	42	58	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	3.85	150	9.15	109	65	36	0	0	0	0		
TX FORT WORTH	67	45	80	29	56	-1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	7.06	87	25.73	83	80	41	0	1	0	0		
TX GALVESTON	70	54	78	39	62	-5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	12.21	110	36.44	95	94	65	0	0	0	0		
TX HOUSTON	72	47	81	35	59	-3	0.03	-0.97	0.03	12.39	111	33.59	79	91	58	0	0	1	0		
TX LUBBOCK	67	39	78	28	53	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.70	36	11.48	65	76	48	0	3	0	0		
TX MIDLAND	68	40	81	27	54	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.93	43	6.49	47	83	51	0	1	0	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	68	40	81	20	54	-1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	6.30	101	18.06	92	85	55	0	2	0	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	71	51	83	34	61	-1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	7.00	83	30.44	102	81	45	0	0	0	0		
TX VICTORIA	75	51	83	39	63	-1	2.72	2.10	2.72	13.81	128	28.73	79	87	54	0	0	1	1		
TX WACO	67	42	77	28	55	-3	0.00	-0.58	0.00	13.39	168	34.81	118	91	58	0	2	0	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	63	39	84	22	51	-3	0.01	-0.38	0.01	4.18	57	19.66	74	78	51	0	3	1	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	58	34	67	33	46	5	0.13	-0.20	0.12	2.37	65	9.82	67	76	40	0	0	2	0		
VT BURLINGTON	44	31	57	21	38	-1	0.16	-0.58	0.12	7.89	92	40.58	125	70	44	0	5	2	0		
VA LYNCHBURG	57	29	67	21	43	-5	0.31	-0.42	0.24	3.14	35	36.86	96	72	37	0	5	2	0		
VA NORFOLK	58	39	69	30	49	-4	0.02	-0.68	0.02	6.04	66	39.29	95	73	40	0	2	1	0		
VA RICHMOND	59	34	71	25	47	-3	0.29	-0.43	0.27	6.00	65	44.91	114	67	35	0	4	2	0		
VA ROANOKE	57	32	65	26	45	-4	0.41	-0.33	0.40	4.11	47	46.42	122	60	34	0	5	2	0		
VA WASH/DULLES	56	30	63	21	43	-4	0.21	-0.56	0.12	9.54	107	37.40	101	72	43	0	5	2	0		
WA OLYMPIA	53	39	59	36	46	3	0.82	-1.05	0.59	14.29	141	37.55	97	96	86	0	0	3	1		
WA QUILLAYUTE	57	45	66	39	51	6	2.19	-1.24	1.21	18.05	84	79.87	100	87	77	0	0	5	2		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	45	61	41	50	4	0.34	-1.01	0.16	10.11	132	29.51	104	81	75	0	0	4	0		
WA SPOKANE	44	35	51	33	40	4	0.22	-0.28	0.16	2.96	104	10.43	79	95	77	0	0	3	0		
WA YAKIMA	55	35	58	26	45	6	0.02	-0.19	0.02	0.83	61	5.19	83	80	65	0	3	1	0		
WV BECKLEY	52	28	61	19	40	-5	0.19	-0.46	0.17	4.25	58	34.22	92	72	45	0	6	2	0		
WV CHARLESTON	55	28	67	22	42	-5	0.34	-0.49	0.22	4.76	60	38.81	100	96	44	0	6	3	0		
WV ELKINS	53	22	62	14	38	-4	0.42	-0.35	0.28	4.85	58	37.76	92	91	39	0	6	2	0		
WV HUNTINGTON	56	29	66	21	42	-5	0.26	-0.50	0.19	5.04	70	37.46	100	87	38	0	5	2	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	45	25	55	11	35	1	0.19	-0.28	0.17	6.26	89	33.90	112	89	50	0	5	2	0		
WI GREEN BAY	45	28	58	19	37	1	0.97	0.42	0.95	8.66	133	32.64	122	84	54	0	5	2	1		
WI LA CROSSE	48	29	61	16	39	1	0.20	-0.30	0.12	6.95	104	34.09	113	78	48	0	4	2	0		
WI MADISON	46	28	58	17	37	0	0.29	-0.26	0.16	6.11	94	42.59	141	75	55	0	3	3	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	47	31	60	21	39	-1	0.32	-0.31	0.23	5.88	82	36.01	115	76	51	0	4	2	0		
WY CASPER	52	25	64	16	39	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	4.51	175	13.71	114	69	45	0	6	0	0		
WY CHEYENNE	57	29	64	26	43	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	9.18	369	17.67	121	70	29	0	6	0	0		
WY LANDER	53	27	61	21	40	8	0.00	-0.23	0.00	6.86	223	14.72	119	78	34	0	7	0	0		
WY SHERIDAN	49	24	59	17	36	3	0.01	-0.18	0.01	6.82	209	16.81	123	87	60	0	7	1	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

November 11 – 17, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Mostly dry conditions aided in the completion of row crop harvest. Temperatures were below normal in the South and Midwest, but were above normal in the Western and Plains States. Temperatures

averaged more than 5°F below normal in portions of the Carolinas and Tennessee. Precipitation totals were minimal except for small pockets in the Ohio River Valley, Alabama, Mississippi, and Washington.

Corn: Nationally, 91 percent of the corn was harvested by week's end, 8 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. The greatest advances in corn harvest progress were seen in North Dakota, Michigan and Wisconsin, where farmers harvested 14, 13, and 12 percent of their crops, respectively.

Soybeans: Ninety-five percent of the soybean crop was harvested by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Despite Kentucky farmers harvesting 12 percent of the crop and Tennessee producers harvesting 19 percent, both remained well behind their respective 5-year averages.

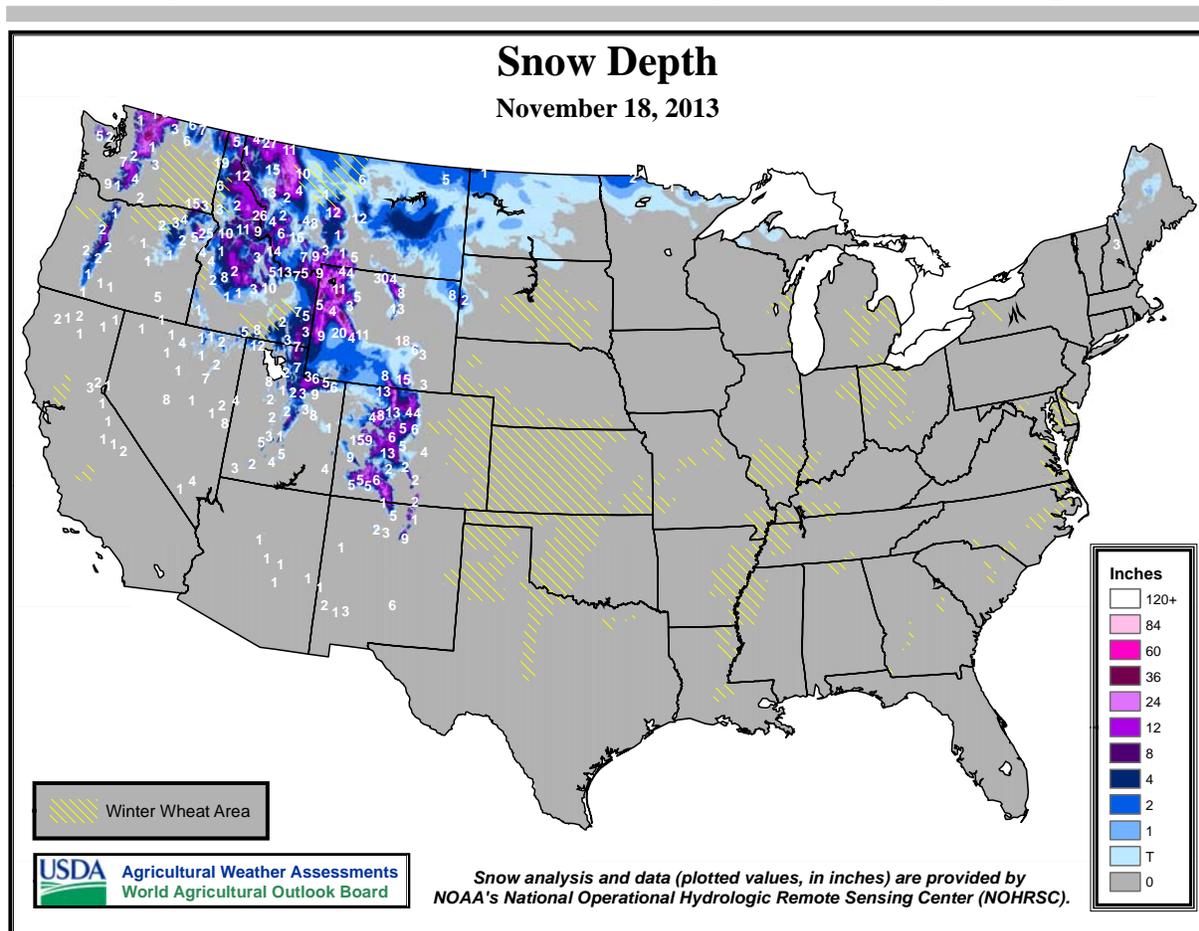
Cotton: By November 17, sixty-eight percent of the cotton was harvested. This was 14 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average.

Sorghum: By week's end, 91 percent of the sorghum had been harvested. This was 2 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Winter Wheat: By November 17, eighty-nine percent of the winter wheat was emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 29 points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: Producers had harvested 97 percent of the nation's peanut crop by November 17, slightly behind last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

By November 17, sixty-five percent of the sunflowers were harvested. This was 32 percentage points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average.



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 17, 2013

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 17 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	85	95	88
IL	100	93	95	88
IN	98	85	92	89
IA	99	88	93	87
KS	100	91	94	94
KY	100	90	94	99
MI	92	62	75	79
MN	100	87	94	86
MO	100	89	94	91
NE	100	81	91	83
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	64	78	69
OH	89	77	87	80
PA	89	76	86	82
SD	100	79	88	78
TN	100	93	98	100
TX	100	98	99	98
WI	97	62	74	79
18 Sts	99	84	91	86
These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 17 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	82	92	95
IL	100	97	98	98
IN	99	93	97	98
IA	100	98	99	99
KS	97	86	91	93
KY	95	66	78	93
LA	100	100	100	99
MI	100	87	96	98
MN	100	98	99	99
MS	100	97	99	99
MO	93	75	86	91
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	53	29	50	51
ND	100	95	100	96
OH	99	95	100	97
SD	100	97	100	99
TN	96	56	75	93
WI	100	86	93	98
18 Sts	98	91	95	96
These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 17 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	88	58	80	79
AZ	54	50	55	60
AR	99	88	96	94
CA	94	90	97	86
GA	71	47	62	70
KS	76	31	43	47
LA	100	99	100	98
MS	99	93	97	96
MO	94	64	75	92
NC	76	44	62	79
OK	78	46	57	59
SC	72	46	61	76
TN	97	35	57	91
TX	79	48	60	67
VA	87	53	71	82
15 Sts	82	56	68	75
These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 17 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	81	55	70	69
CA	33	20	25	37
CO	91	96	100	96
ID	94	86	95	95
IL	86	77	86	84
IN	92	83	93	84
KS	95	92	96	91
MI	97	91	95	95
MO	78	58	72	69
MT	66	94	95	87
NE	92	100	100	98
NC	29	25	40	36
OH	88	90	96	87
OK	85	90	95	89
OR	79	76	85	78
SD	52	92	96	89
TX	78	74	79	74
WA	93	88	93	91
18 Sts	83	84	89	85
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	2	31	62	5
CA	0	0	30	30	40
CO	1	4	41	47	7
ID	0	1	7	80	12
IL	0	2	20	70	8
IN	1	1	21	65	12
KS	1	2	32	58	7
MI	0	1	18	64	17
MO	0	0	50	47	3
MT	1	7	35	32	25
NE	0	3	25	63	9
NC	0	1	35	64	0
OH	0	1	14	64	21
OK	1	4	22	59	14
OR	0	0	22	76	2
SD	0	2	27	60	11
TX	7	16	40	29	8
WA	0	2	14	65	19
18 Sts	2	5	30	52	11
Prev Wk	1	4	30	55	10
Prev Yr	5	19	42	30	4

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 17, 2013

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 17 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	89	69	82	80
IL	100	95	97	89
KS	95	78	88	84
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	95	86	93	89
NE	100	91	97	82
NM	75	29	65	65
OK	98	76	84	78
SD	100	81	88	91
TX	90	92	95	86
11 Sts	93	85	91	86
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 17 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	93	90	95	82
FL	100	97	99	98
GA	99	91	97	92
NC	98	98	100	96
OK	88	85	93	88
SC	98	97	100	97
TX	98	92	97	92
VA	100	93	96	98
8 Sts	98	93	97	92
These 8 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 17 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	93	83	94	85
KS	92	70	87	80
ND	95	45	63	87
SD	100	52	62	83
4 Sts	97	51	65	85
These 4 States harvested 88% of last year's sunflower 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 Plowdown 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 drylots 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.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 10-16, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather continued to slow fieldwork, although near- to below-normal temperatures ended the recent multi-week warm spell.

WESTERN FSU: Unseasonably warm conditions persisted, extending the growing season and enabling late-planted winter grains to become fully established.

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

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Locally heavy rain hampered fieldwork in the east, while dry weather in Morocco favored winter wheat planting but reduced soil moisture for crop establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Seasonably warm, sunny weather aided winter crop establishment in northern India.

EASTERN ASIA: Heavy showers from the remnants of Super Typhoon Haiyan boosted moisture supplies for winter crops in southern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy seasonal showers slowed relief efforts in the northern Philippines, but drier weather in the harder hit central Philippines benefited recovery efforts.

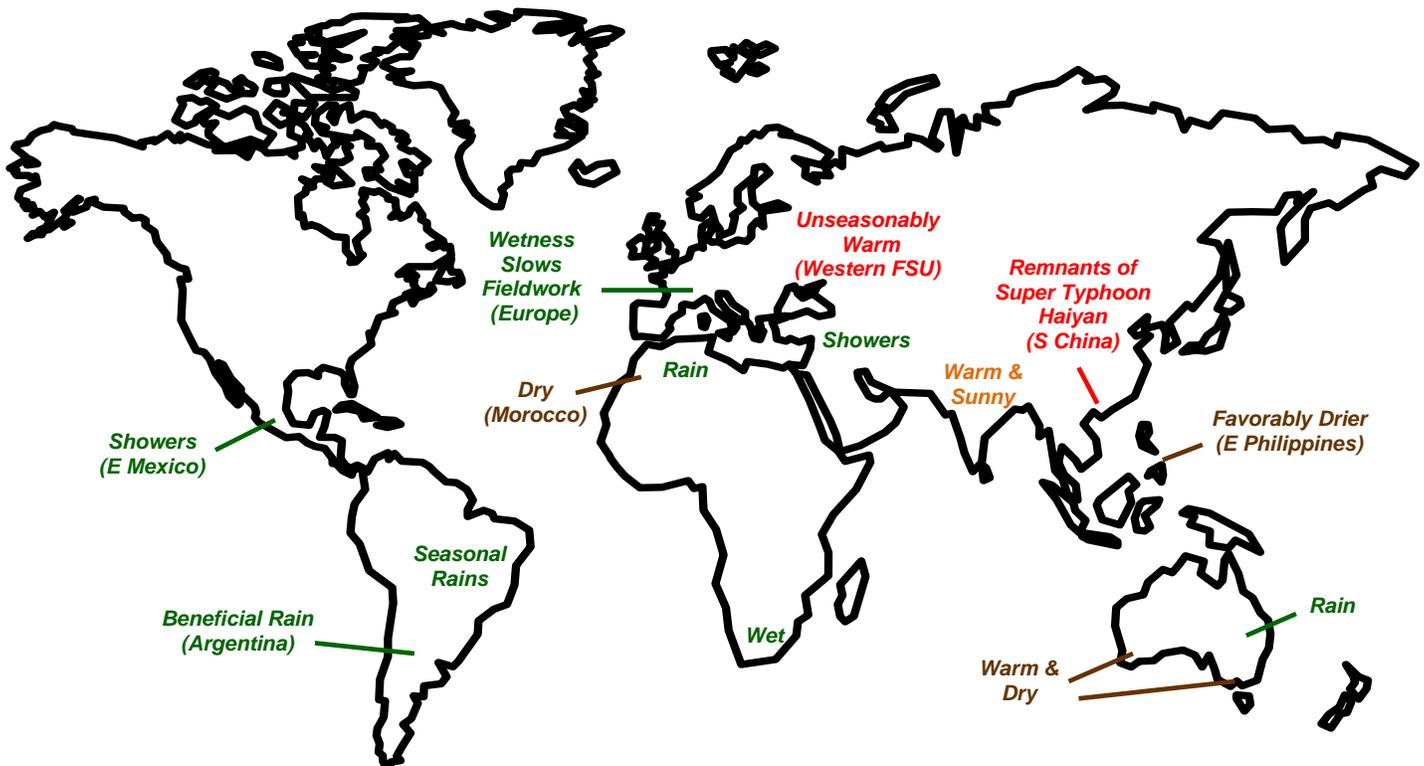
AUSTRALIA: Warm, dry weather continued to favor winter crop maturation and harvesting in the west and south, while rain in the east disrupted fieldwork but benefited summer crops.

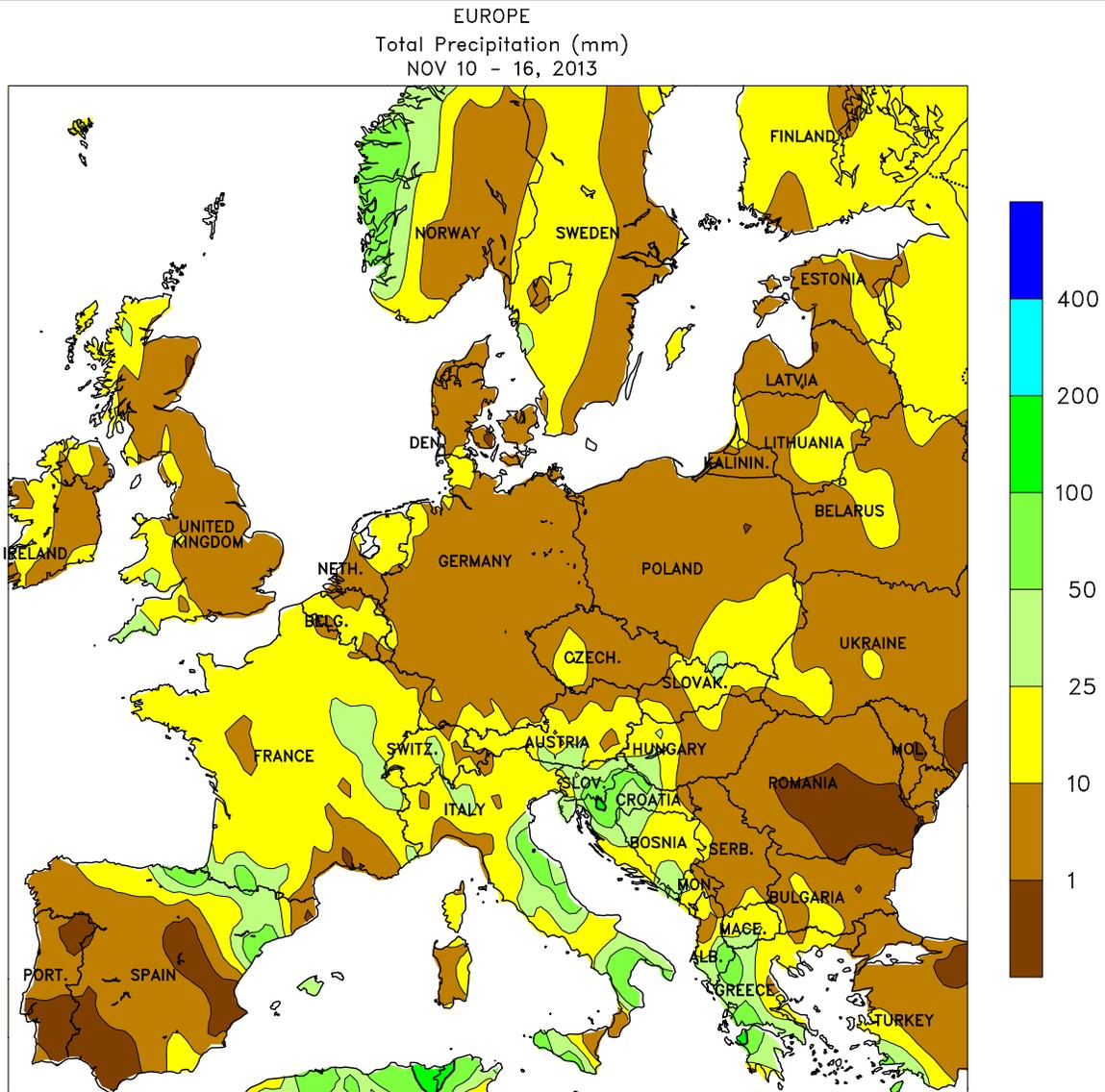
SOUTH AFRICA: Wet weather overspread the region, providing moisture for emerging summer crops and boosting irrigation reserves.

ARGENTINA: Beneficial showers increased moisture for emerging summer grains and oilseeds while improving prospects for winter grains.

BRAZIL: Locally heavy showers maintained generally favorable conditions for soybeans and other summer crops.

MEXICO: Showers increased along the Gulf Coast, boosting irrigation reserves and moisture for late sugarcane development.





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

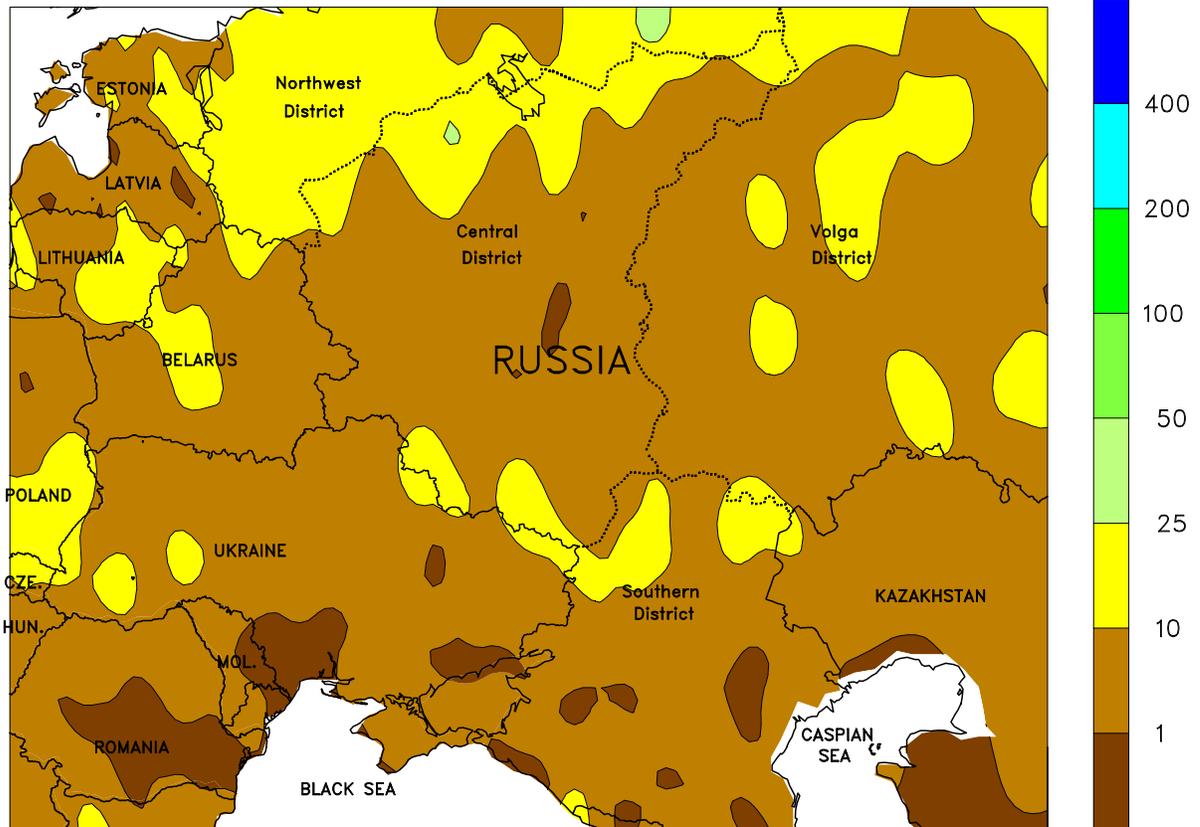


EUROPE

Unsettled albeit cooler weather continued over most of the continent, hampering fieldwork but maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture. A series of fast-moving cold fronts generated light to moderate showers (1-20 mm) across central and northern Europe, maintaining adequate to locally abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter crops. However, the wet weather continued to delay corn harvesting in France, which was lagging last year's pace. Farther south, a meandering Mediterranean storm became cutoff from the jet stream, generating moderate to heavy rainfall (10-90 mm) from

northeastern Spain and southern France into Italy and Greece. The rain hampered summer crop harvesting, including the cotton harvest in Greece, but boosted soil moisture for winter grains as well as irrigation reserves for warm-season crops. Temperatures returned to more seasonal levels in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Poland, ending the recent 3-week warm spell while increasing cold hardiness of winter grains and oilseeds. In contrast, unseasonable warmth (2-6°C above normal) persisted from Italy into the Balkans, allowing winter crops to add vegetative growth.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 10 - 16, 2013



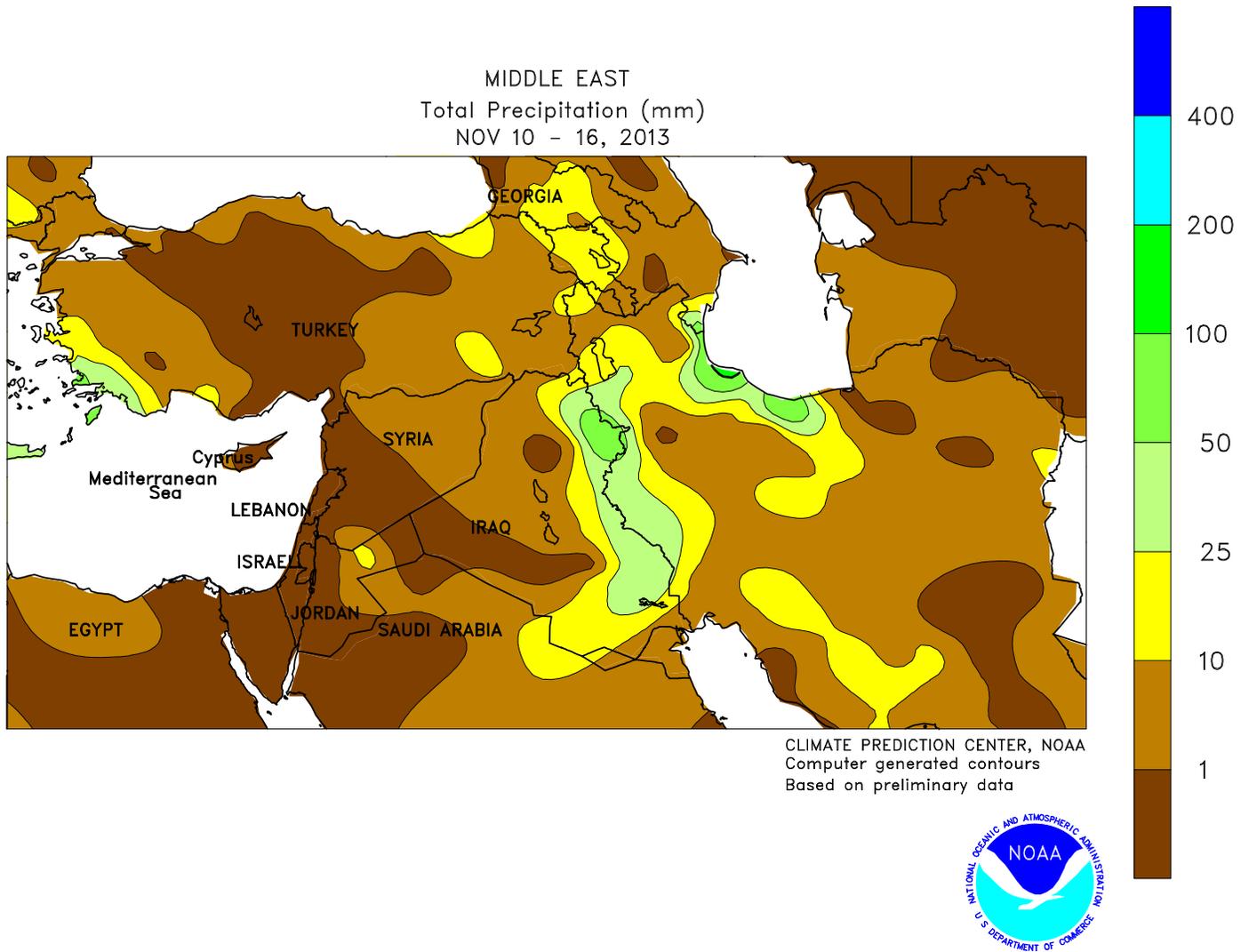
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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



WESTERN FSU

Unseasonably warm weather persisted for a third consecutive week, with light showers in the north contrasting with dry weather in the south. Temperatures averaged 2 to 7°C above normal across most major growing areas, extending the growing season for yet another week; winter crops typically enter dormancy in early- to mid-November. Daytime highs exceeded 10°C in Ukraine,

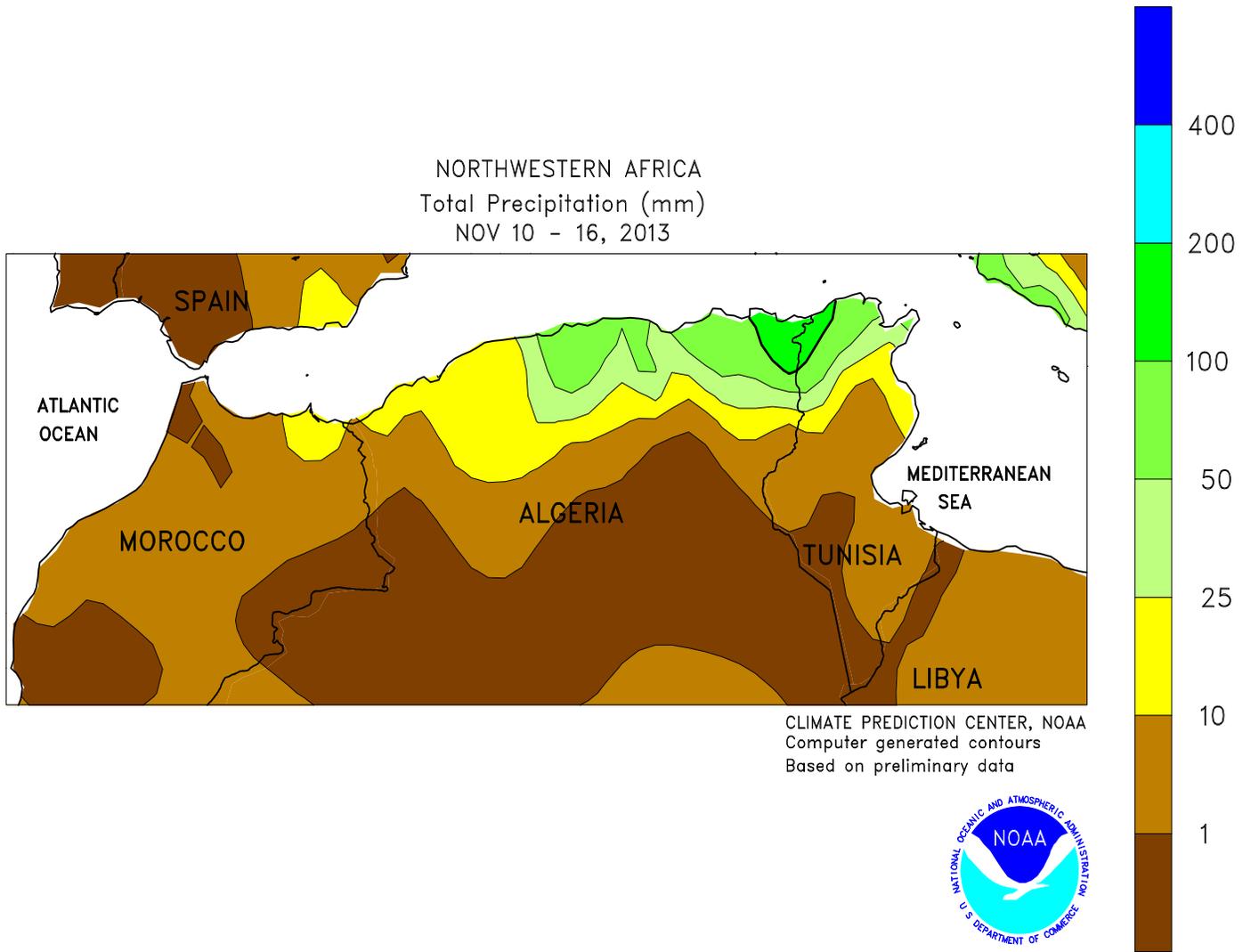
southern Belarus, and western Russia, while highs topped 20°C in southern portions of Russia’s Southern District. Consequently, winter wheat and rapeseed continued to add vegetative growth at a rapid pace. Rain (2-15 mm) was confined to northern growing areas, while mostly sunny skies favored seasonal fieldwork in Ukraine and Russia’s Southern District, including late corn harvesting.



MIDDLE EAST

Showers lingered in central and southern growing areas, while soils remained unfavorably dry in central Turkey. An upper-air disturbance triggered additional showers and thunderstorms (2-45 mm, locally more) from eastern Syria and southeastern Turkey into Iraq and central Iran. The rainfall boosted soil moisture for winter wheat and barley establishment but likely caused some planting delays. Meanwhile, a stationary Mediterranean storm well west of the region produced light to

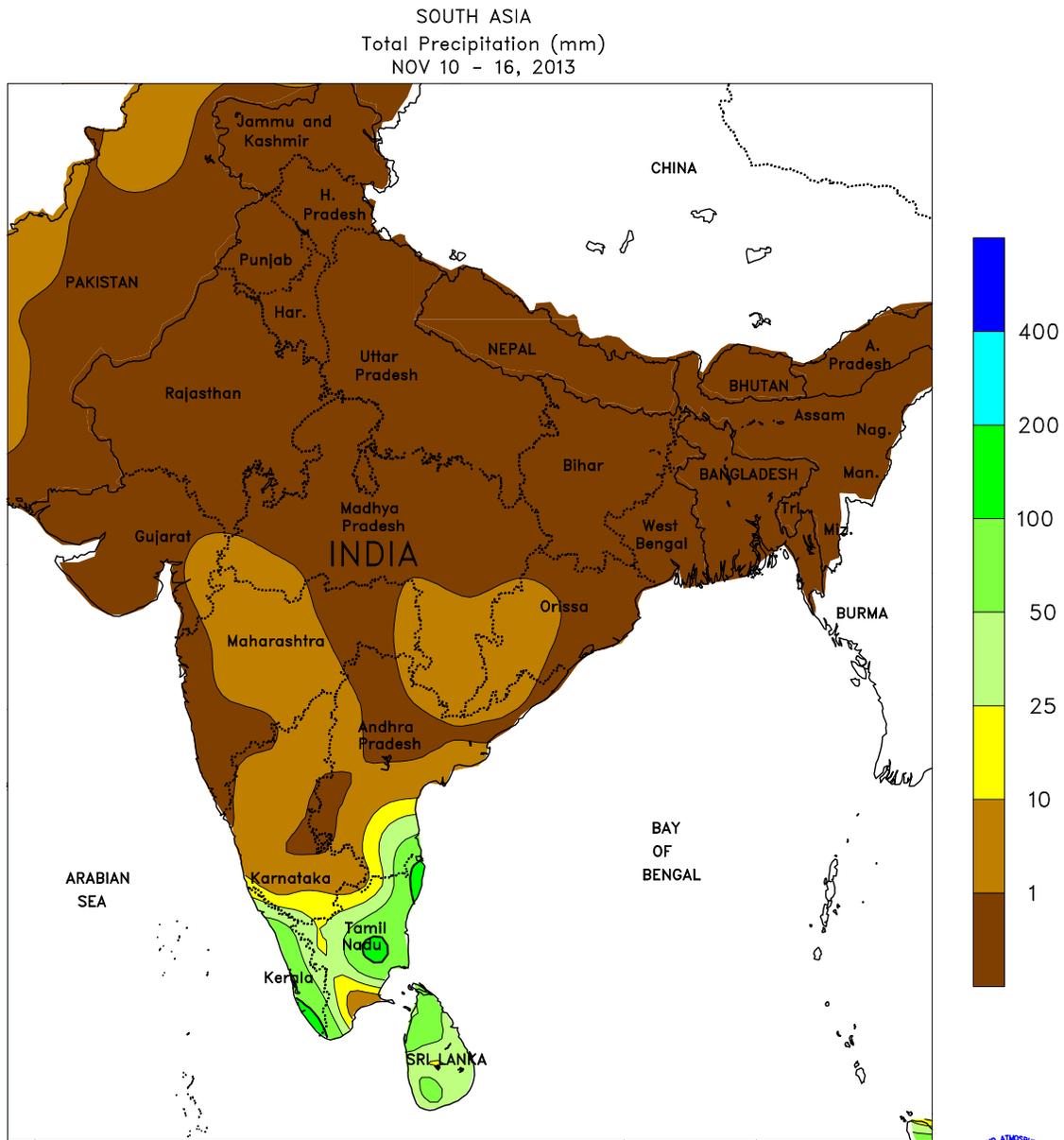
moderate showers (1-40 mm) over southwestern Turkey, but most of the rain fell outside of primary growing areas. Rain continued to bypass key wheat production areas of central Turkey, where producers are in need of rain for crop establishment. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4°C above normal over much of the region, with cooler-than-normal conditions (up to 2°C below normal) confined to the cloudy, rainy areas of western Iran.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Locally heavy rain in eastern crop areas contrasted with dry conditions in the west. A stationary storm system over the central Mediterranean generated moderate to heavy rainfall (10-140 mm, locally more) in Tunisia and Algeria, boosting

soil moisture for winter grain establishment but hampering sowing efforts. In contrast, dry, warm weather promoted winter wheat planting in Morocco, although producers are in need of moisture for crop establishment.



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



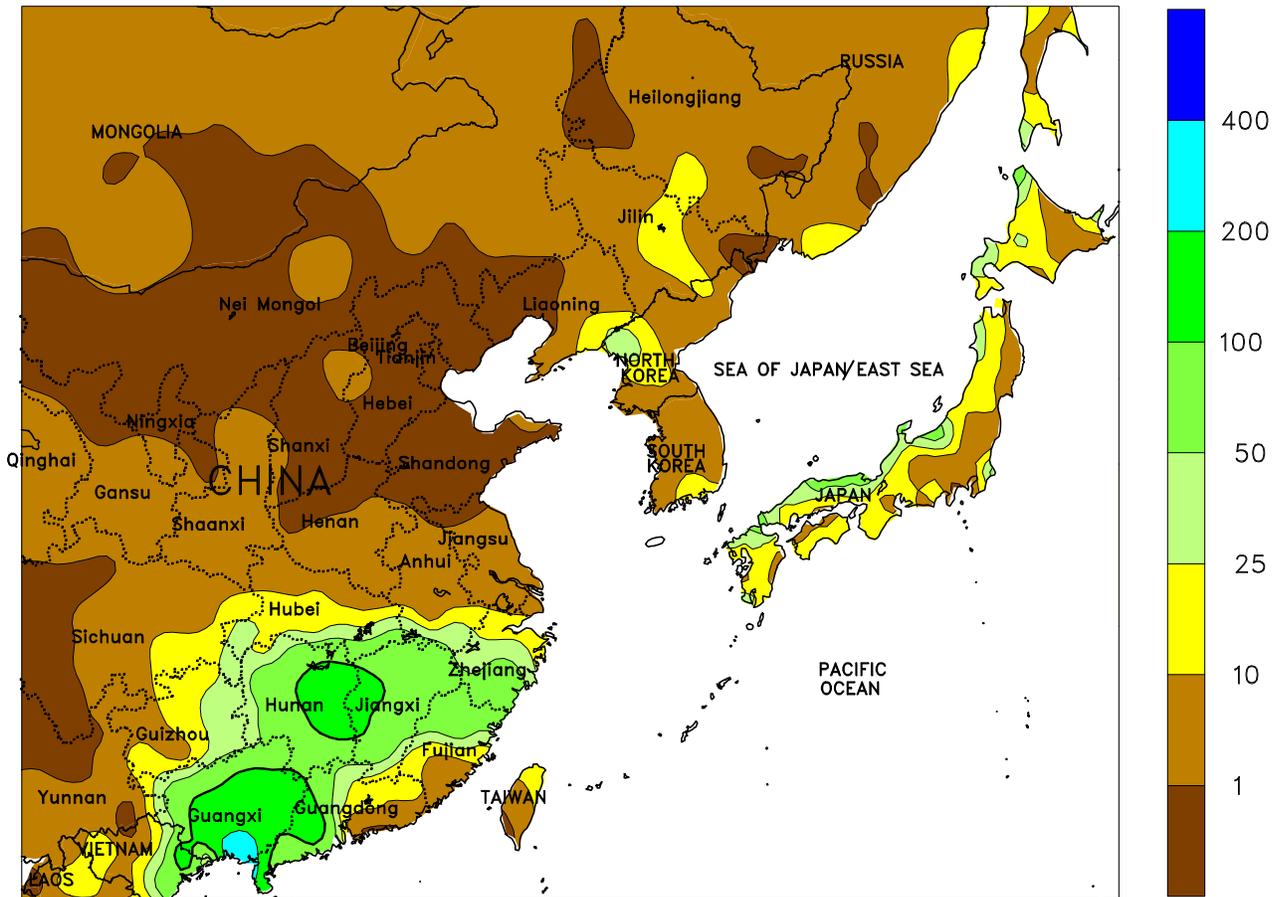
SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably warm, dry weather continued to facilitate both summer (kharif) crop harvesting and winter (rabi) crop planting. In northern India, wheat and rapeseed planting is ongoing, with daytime temperatures dipping below 30°C, decreasing stress on emerging crops and reducing irrigation demands. Dry weather and temperatures averaging in the middle 20s (degrees C) aided oilseed harvesting in central and western India, while also benefiting cotton harvesting in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh. Meanwhile, seasonable rainfall (25-75 mm)

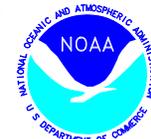
boosted moisture supplies for rabi groundnuts, cotton, and rice in Tamil Nadu. Elsewhere in the region, dry conditions benefited rice harvesting in Bangladesh and wheat planting in Pakistan. Showers (50-150 mm) in Sri Lanka maintained generally good moisture supplies for maha rice.

This is the final weekly summary of the season; weekly coverage will resume in June 2014 upon the arrival of the southwest monsoon.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 10 - 16, 2013



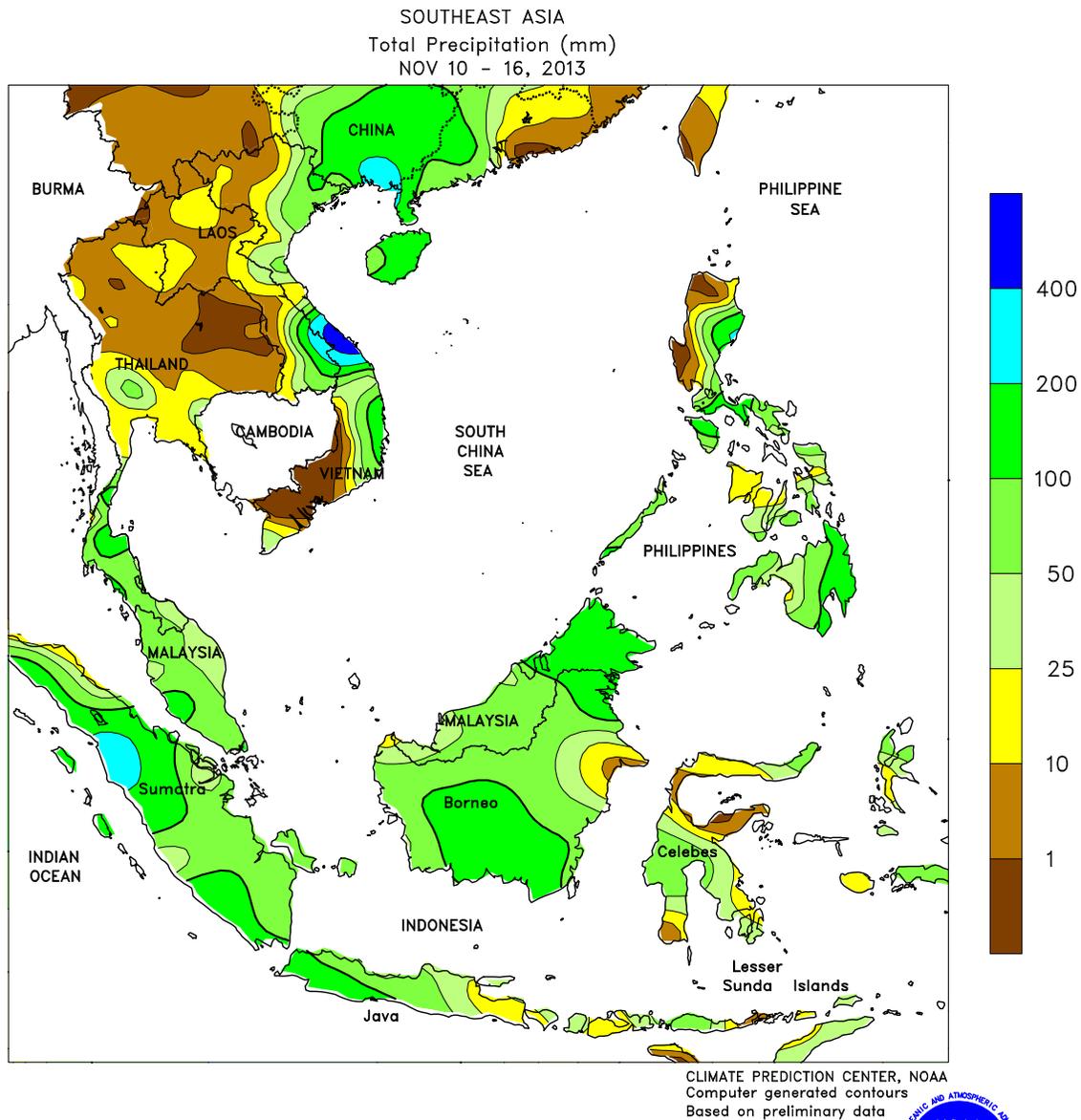
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

The remnants of Super Typhoon Haiyan moved into southern China early in the period and produced heavy rainfall (50-200 mm) in most southern provinces. With the exception of Guangxi, where the highest rainfall totals were reported, the abundant moisture was beneficial to emerging winter rapeseed and vegetables. Farther north in the heart of the Yangtze Valley, light rainfall (1-10 mm) and mild weather (temperatures averaging 10-15°C) benefited

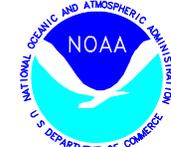
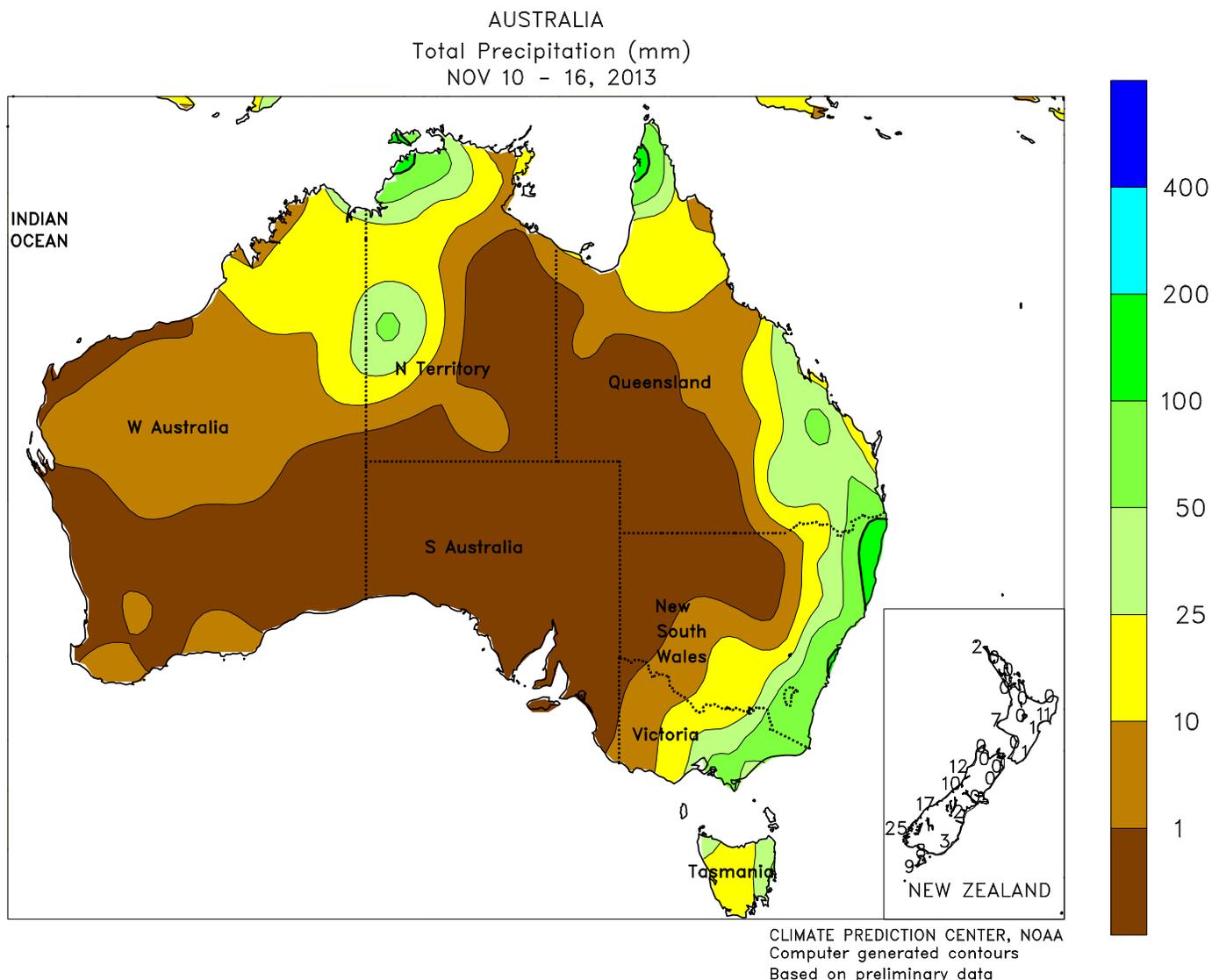
emerging rapeseed. Meanwhile, seasonably dry weather prevailed across winter wheat areas of the North China Plain, as freezing temperatures pushed into southern Hebei, slowing wheat development. Seasonal rainfall totals (since October 1) across winter crop areas have been trending below normal (but consistent with the last few years), increasing irrigation demands to ensure good crop establishment prior to dormancy.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy showers (75-225 mm) occurred in portions of the northern Philippines affected by Super Typhoon Haiyan the week prior. The rainfall (a result of a strong northeast monsoon) maintained flooding in eastern and southern Luzon, further exacerbating relief efforts. In contrast, much-needed drier weather prevailed in the central Philippines, which was the hardest hit by Haiyan, aiding the massive humanitarian effort including clearing agricultural areas of debris. However, salt water contamination in fields remained a problem and would likely result in lower rice and corn prospects nationally. After moving into the South China Sea, Haiyan weakened rapidly and made final landfall in northern Vietnam with tropical storm force winds (60 knots). The

rainfall (50-75 mm) produced by Haiyan in Vietnam was largely beneficial for winter-spring rice in the Red River Delta. However, a series of tropical depressions, coupled with a strong northeast monsoon, caused severe flooding across central Vietnam, with weekly rainfall totals in excess of 600 mm. While the flooding was outside major agricultural areas, coffee harvesting was halted in the Central Highlands, just south of the heaviest showers. Elsewhere, the rainy season began in central Java, Indonesia (about 1 week later than usual), prompting increased rice transplanting. Meanwhile, seasonable rainfall (50-150 mm) continued across western Java and throughout oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, maintaining favorable soil moisture.

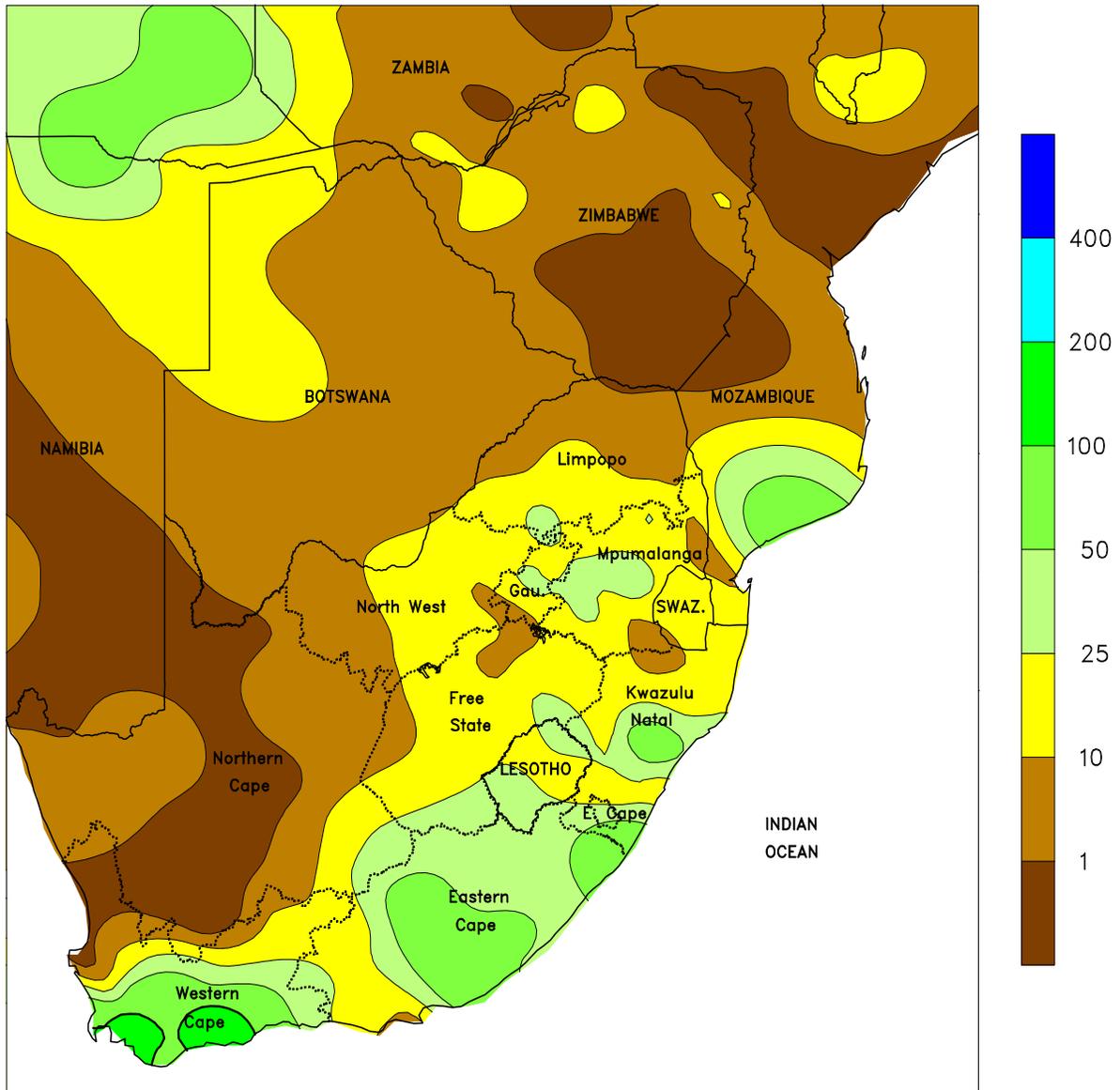


AUSTRALIA

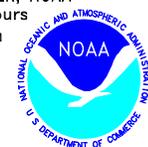
In Western Australia, South Australia, and northwestern Victoria, warm, dry weather favored wheat, barley, and canola maturation and harvesting and helped maintain the quality of unharvested crops. In contrast, widespread showers (5-25 mm or more) throughout the remainder of Victoria and southern New South Wales hampered winter crop drydown and harvesting and likely increased local concerns about crop quality. In northern New South Wales

and southern Queensland, rain (5-25 mm or more) was concentrated primarily across the eastern-most summer crop producing areas, increasing topsoil moisture for dry land sorghum and helping reduce irrigation requirements for vegetative cotton. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged near to below normal (up to 4°C below normal), while in Western Australia temperatures averaged about 2 to 4°C above normal.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 10 - 16, 2013



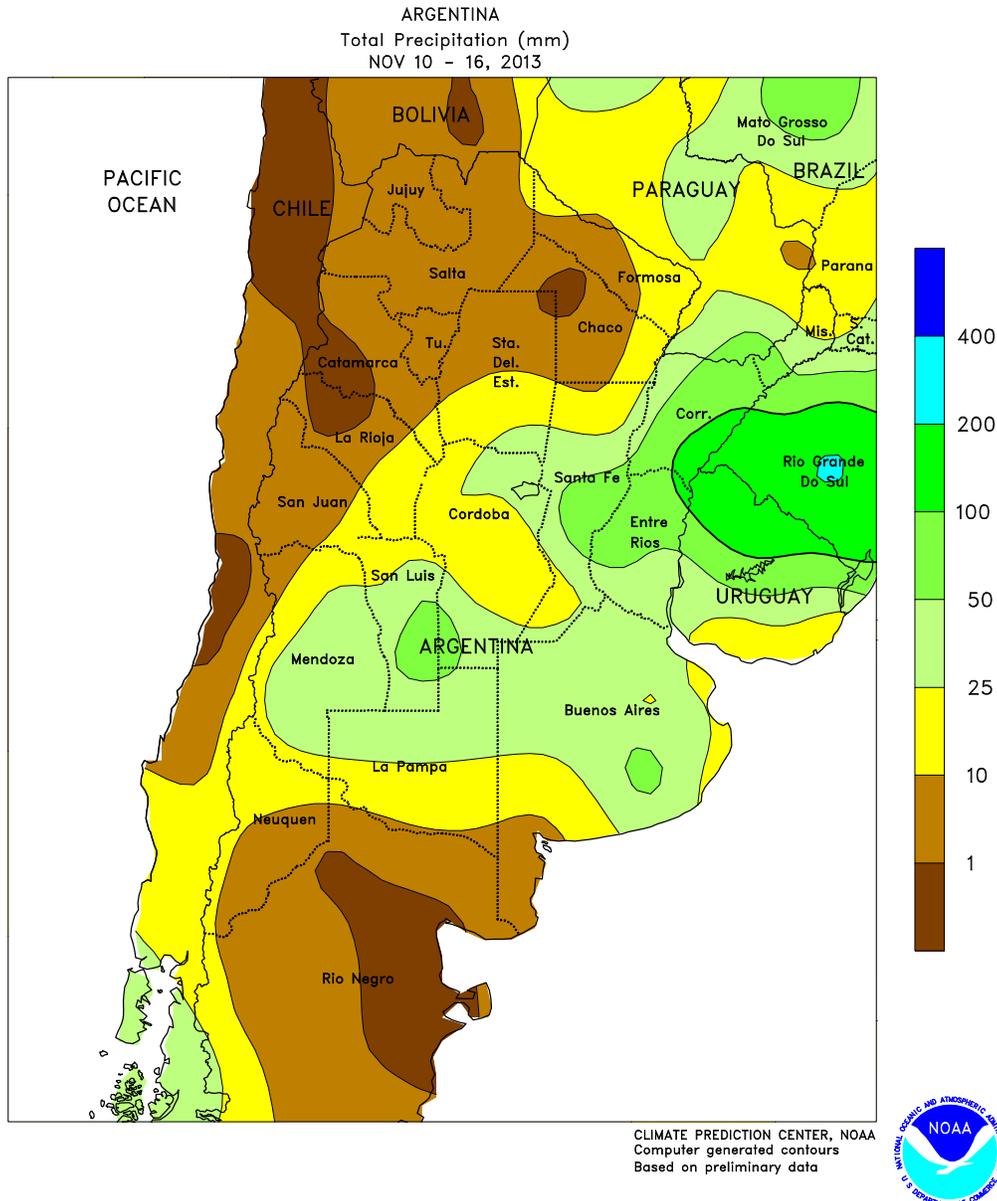
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH AFRICA

Wet weather overspread much of the region, increasing moisture for corn and other summer crops. Rainfall totaled 5 to 35 mm across the corn belt (North West to Mpumalanga), with the heaviest amounts (greater than 25 mm) concentrated in the east. However, weekly temperatures averaging 3 to 4°C above normal maintained high evaporative losses; this was particularly true in the west, where daytime highs reached the middle 30s (degrees C). However, planting was likely not underway yet in the warmest areas. Similarly, warm, showery

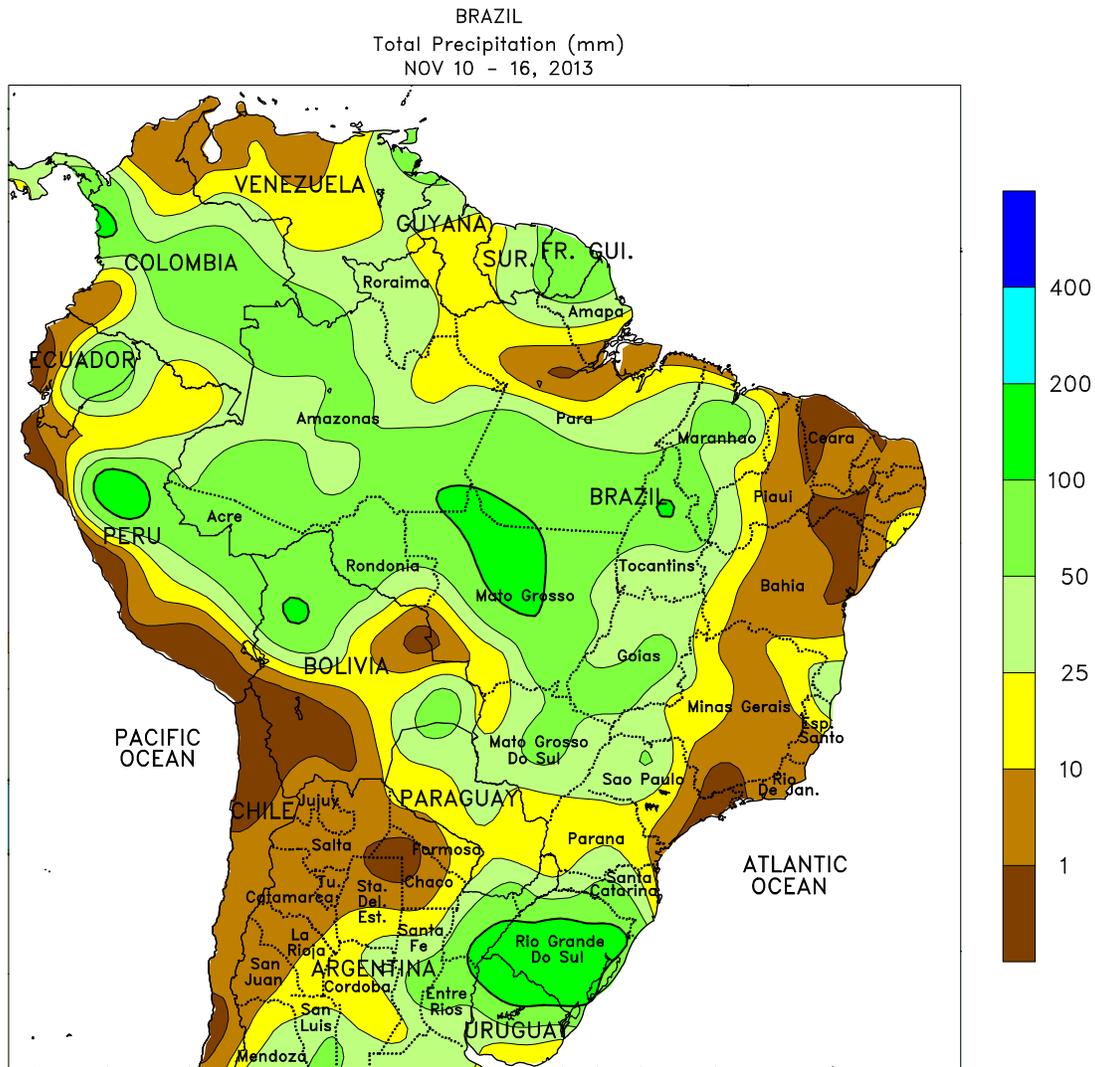
weather prevailed in the southern sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, with local amounts in excess of 50 mm. Elsewhere, unseasonably heavy rain (25-100 mm) swept across the southern coast, providing a significant boost in irrigation reserves as far north as the upper Orange River Valley (southeastern Northern Cape and southern Free State) but likely resulting in localized flooding. However, mostly dry weather prevailed in northern winter wheat areas of Western Cape, favoring drydown and harvesting.



ARGENTINA

Beneficial rain improved planting prospects for summer grains and oilseeds. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm over a broad area stretching from La Pampa and Buenos Aires northeastward through Corrientes, although pockets of dryness continued for a second week in sections of Cordoba. Dry weather also dominated much of the northwest, notably Salta, northern Santiago del Estero, and western sections of Chaco and Formosa. Light rain (less than 25 mm) fell in the eastern cotton belt (eastern Chaco and nearby locations in Santa Fe and Formosa) — where planting was underway — but above-

normal temperatures maintained high evaporative losses. In fact, weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal throughout Argentina’s main agricultural areas, with the highest weekly temperatures ranging from the lower 30s (degrees C) in Buenos Aires to more than 40°C in the northwest (Santiago del Estero northward). According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 69 percent planted as of November 14, on par with last year’s pace. Corn and soybeans were 40 and 26 percent planted, respectively, lagging last year’s pace.



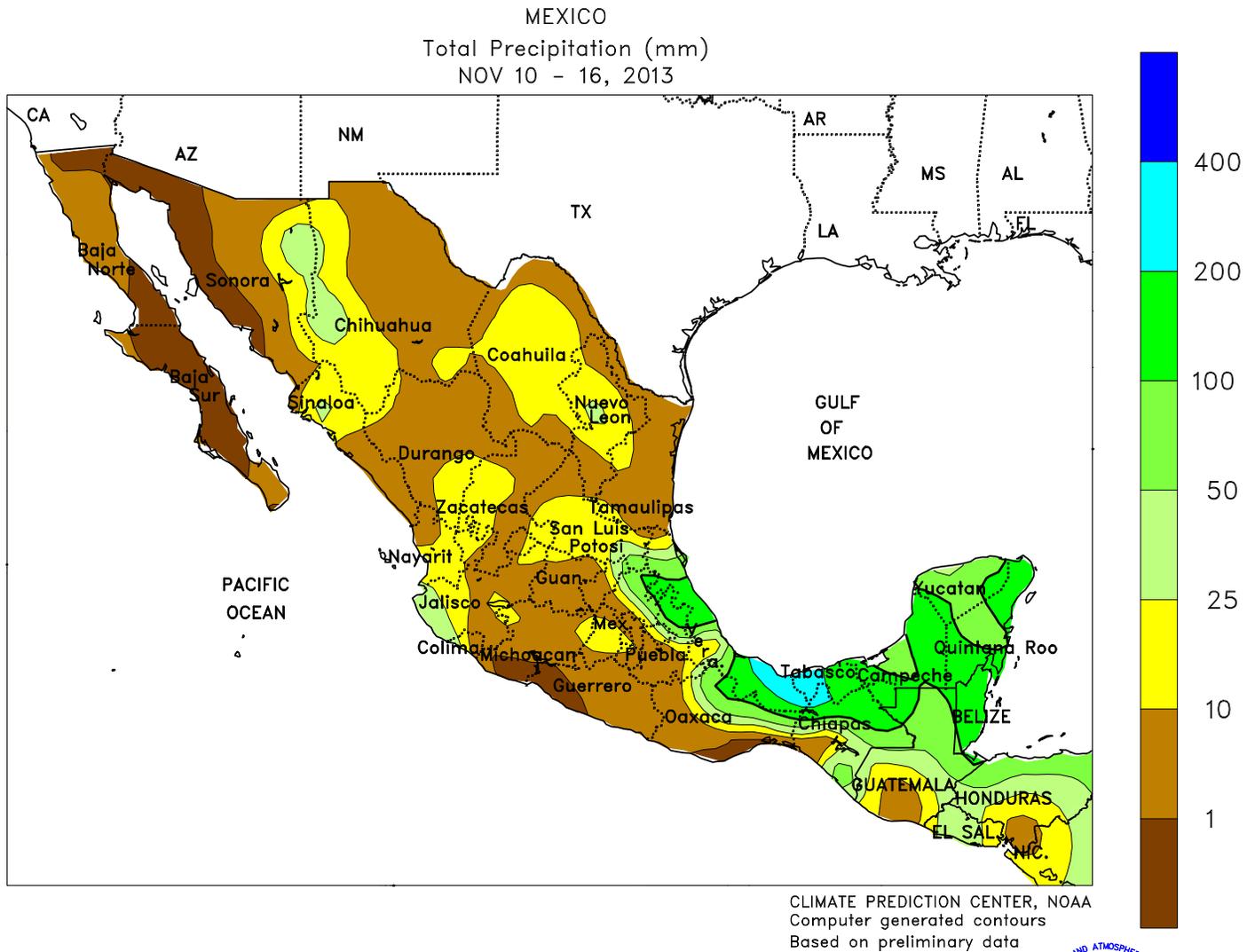
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Widespread, locally heavy rain maintained generally favorable conditions for soybeans and other summer row crops in the country's main production areas. Rainfall totaled more than 50 mm in the main production areas of the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goiás, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul), with amounts of 25 to 50 mm covering most of the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia). Similar amounts were recorded in southern Brazil, although heavier rain (50 to more than 100 mm) returned to Rio Grande do Sul, ending several weeks of below-normal rainfall. Soybean planting

was still underway in southernmost production areas, making the return to wetter conditions timely. In contrast, below-normal rainfall (less than 25 mm) extended from central and northern Parana to southern Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo. Weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) spurred rapid development of summer crops throughout the main agricultural areas of central and southern Brazil. Elsewhere, seasonable warmth and dryness favored development of sugarcane and other irrigated crops along the northeastern coast.

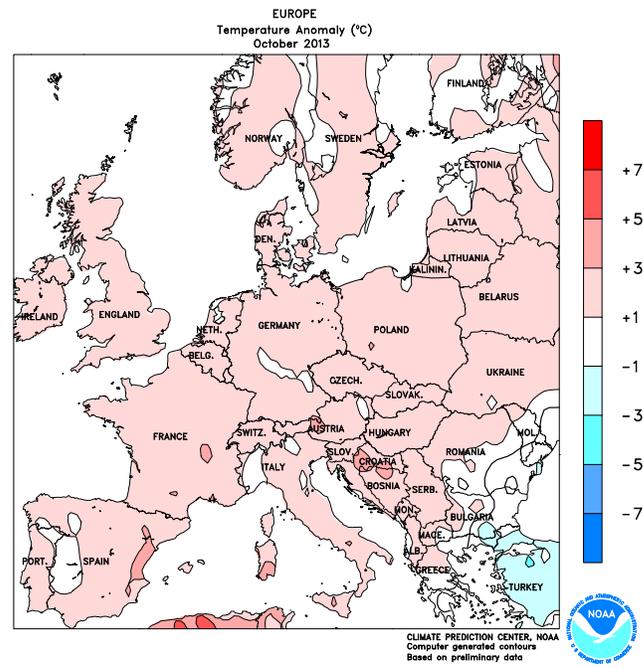
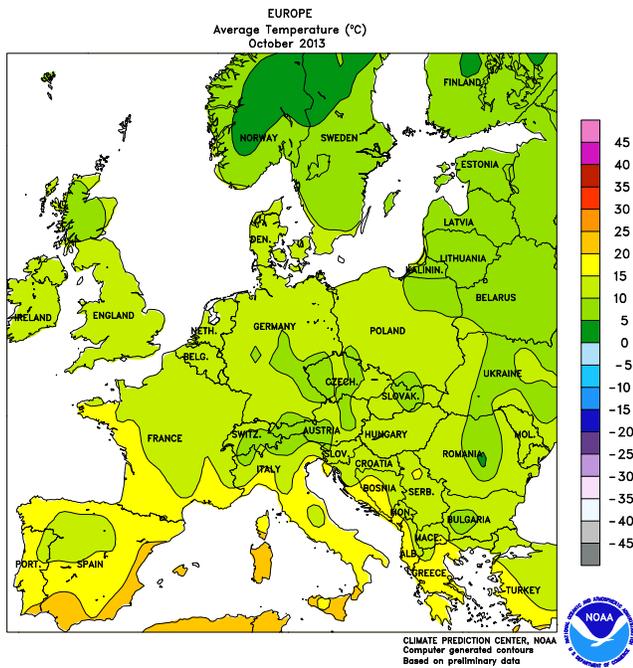
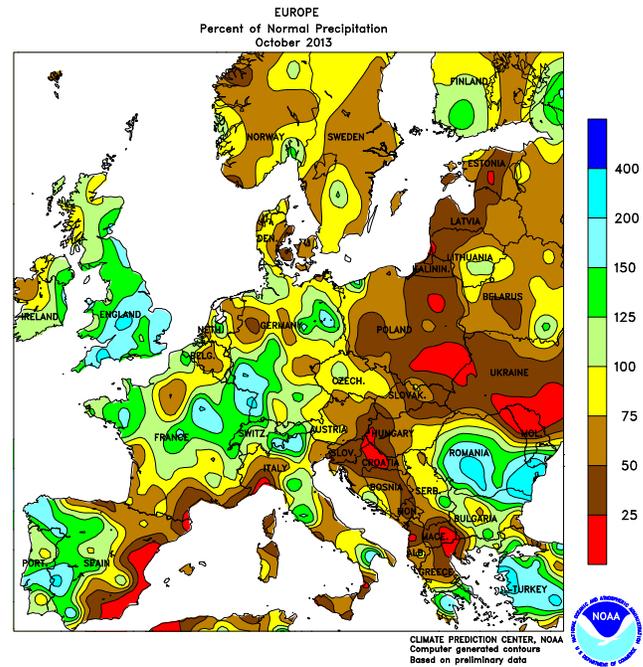
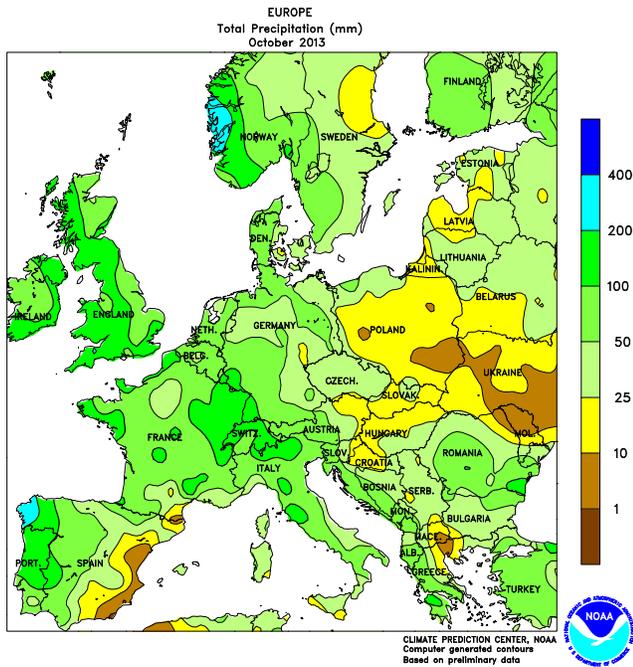


MEXICO

Locally heavy showers returned to the Gulf Coast, increasing long-term moisture reserves and giving a late-season boost to rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm in Veracruz, Tabasco, and most of the Yucatan Peninsula, with local totals in excess of 100 mm. In Veracruz, sugarcane harvesting typically begins in November but peaks from January to March. Meanwhile, showers declined along the Pacific

Coast, with amounts in excess of 25 mm confined to western Jalisco and neighboring locations in Nayarit and Michoacan; similarly, light showers lingered across the north. Mostly dry, seasonably mild weather dominated the southern plateau and agricultural areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Guerrero to Chiapas), aiding maturation and early harvesting of corn and other rain-fed summer crops, including coffee.

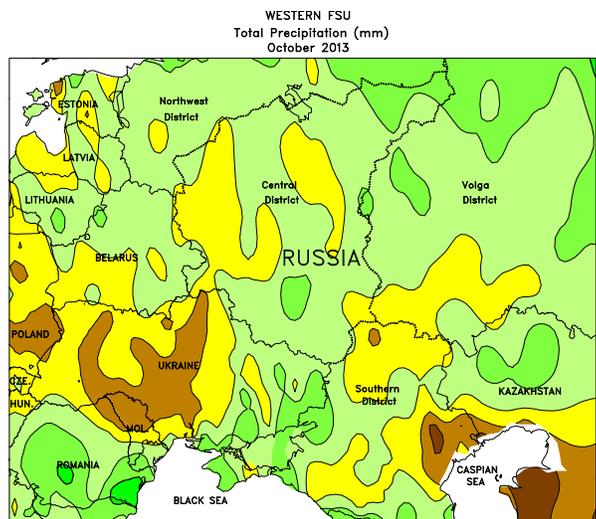
October International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



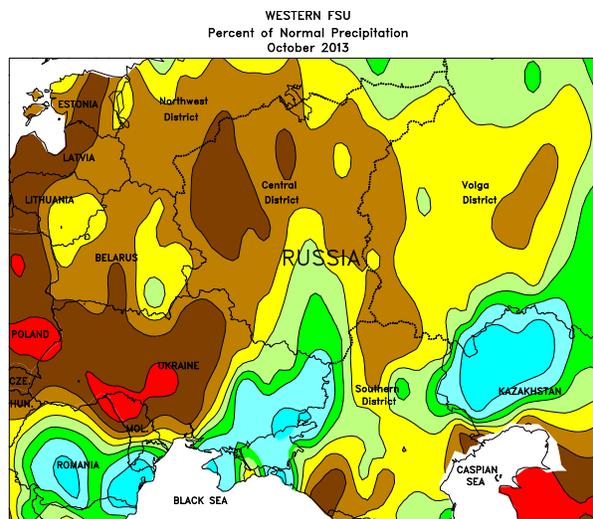
EUROPE

During October, persistent rainfall over England and central France hampered late summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. Heavy early-month rain (50-110 mm) in the lower Danube River Valley boosted moisture for winter wheat, although favorably drier weather returned to the Balkans for

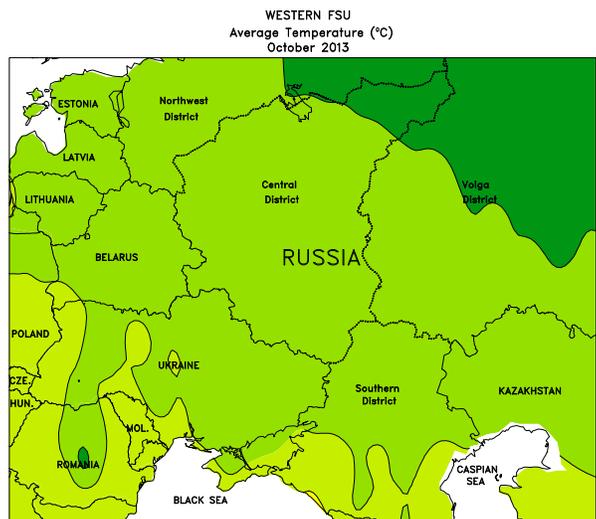
fieldwork and crop establishment during the latter half of October. Drier-than-normal weather promoted summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting across much of central and northeastern Europe. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, with many growing areas still awaiting a hard freeze.



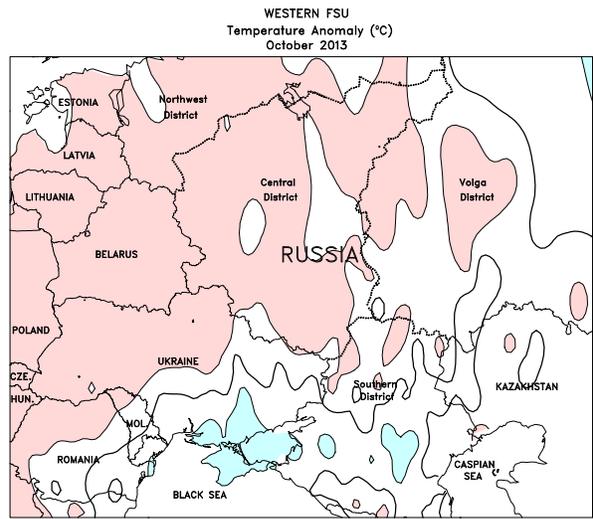
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



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



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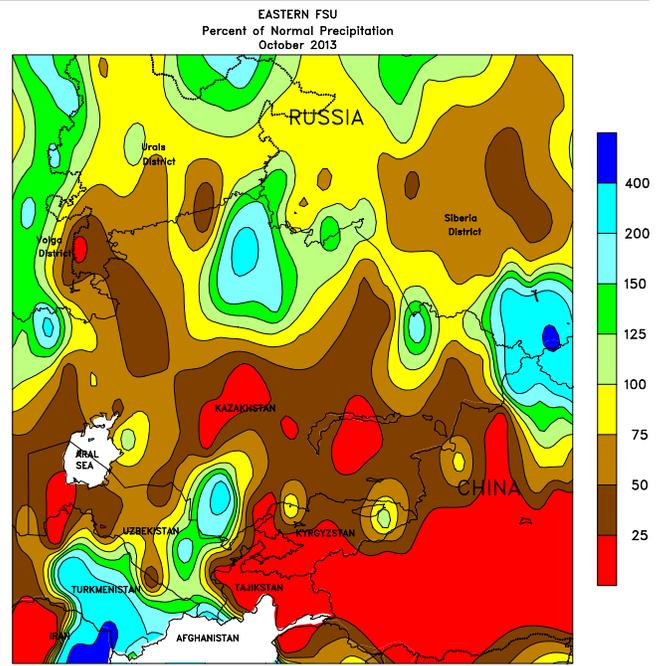
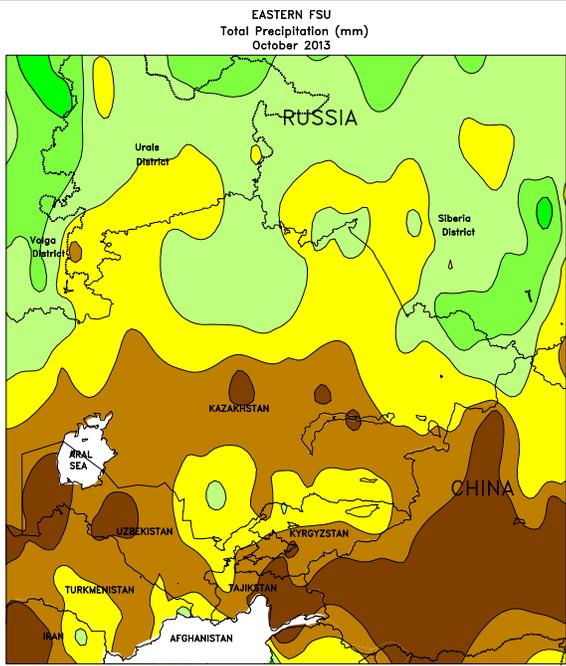
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



WESTERN FSU

In October, drier weather promoted summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting following a wet September. However, showers caused localized fieldwork delays in eastern Ukraine and adjacent portions of western Russia. Above-

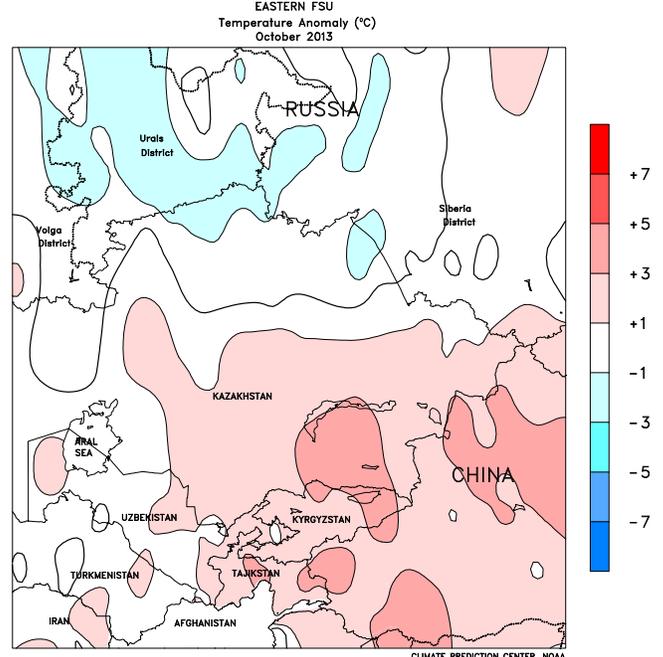
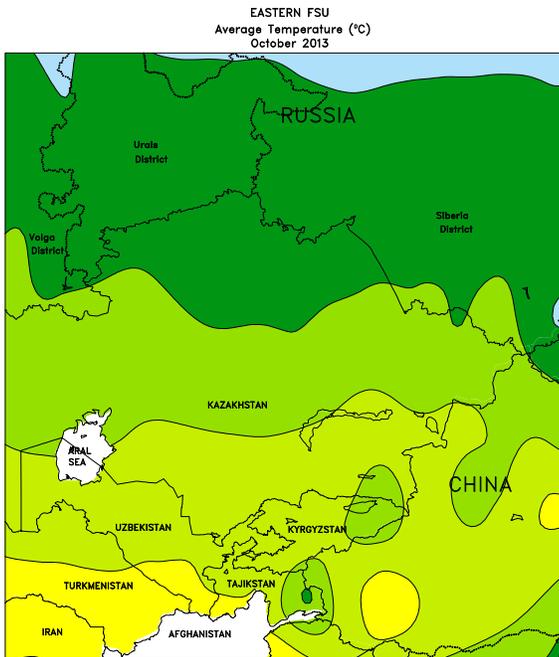
normal temperatures over most of the region encouraged establishment for late-planted winter wheat. An early-month cold snap was followed by sharply warmer weather, and winter crops were still growing at a rapid pace in early November.



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



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



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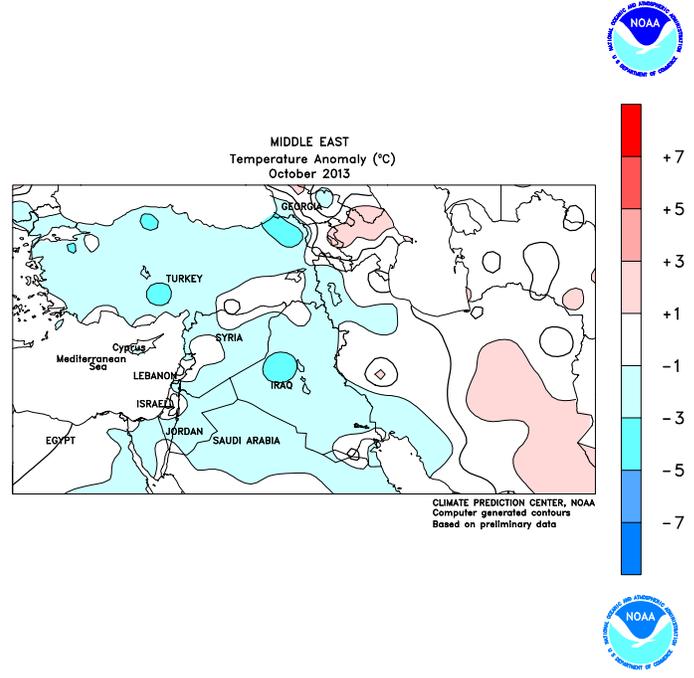
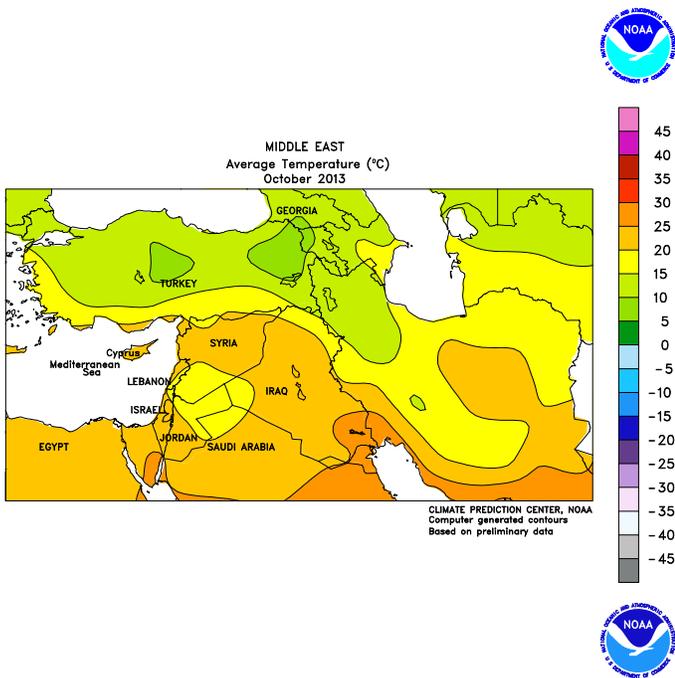
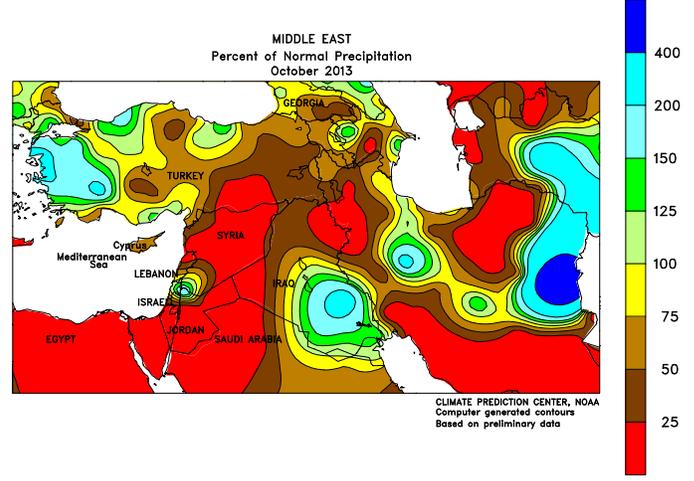
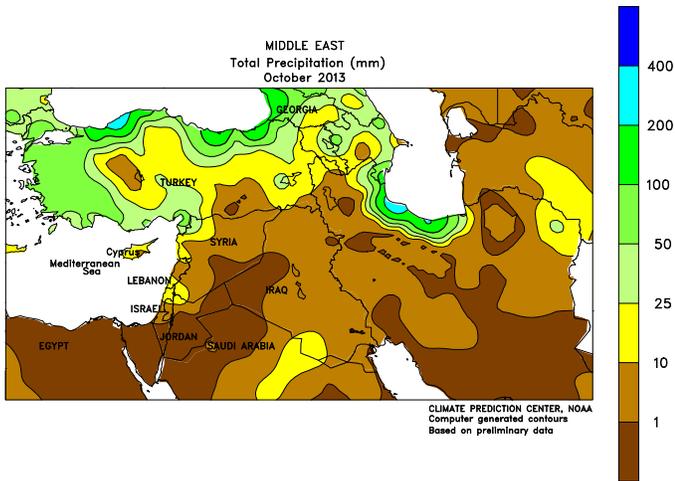
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Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

During October, seasonably cold weather settled over the region, signaling the end of the growing season. Dry weather in Russia's Siberia district favored any late spring wheat

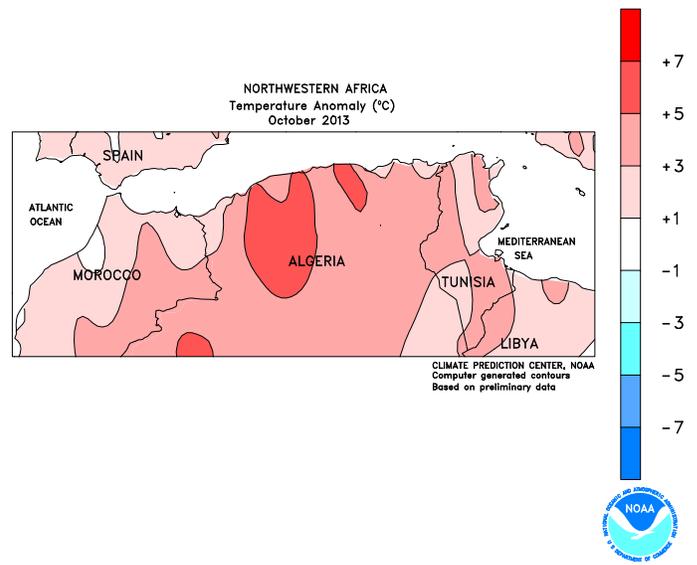
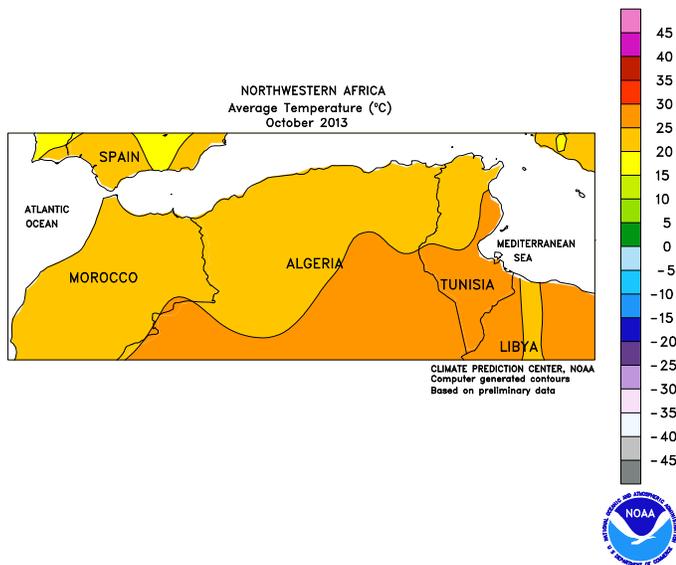
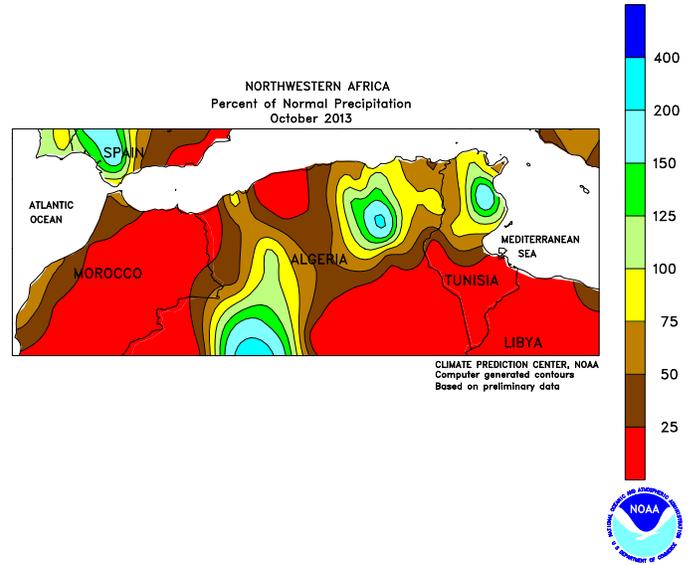
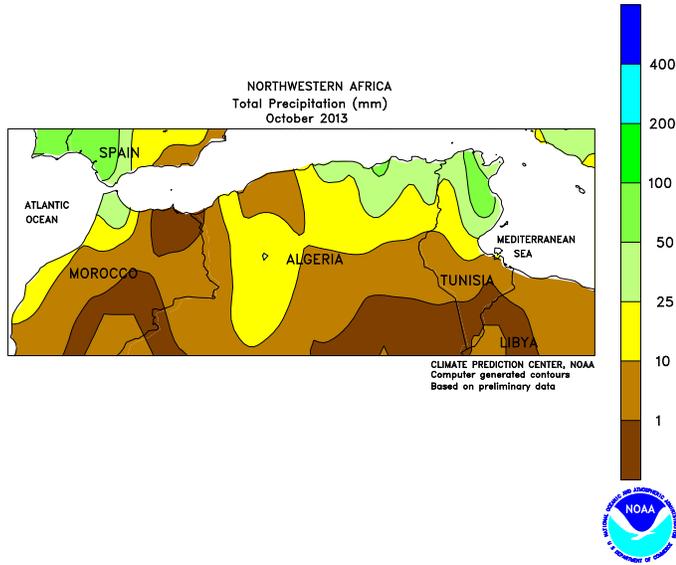
harvesting, while producers in northern Kazakhstan wrapped up a successful spring wheat growing campaign with harvesting completed.



MIDDLE EAST

Mostly drier-than-normal October weather promoted winter grain planting, although scattered showers provided some soil moisture for wheat and barley in Turkey. The growing season

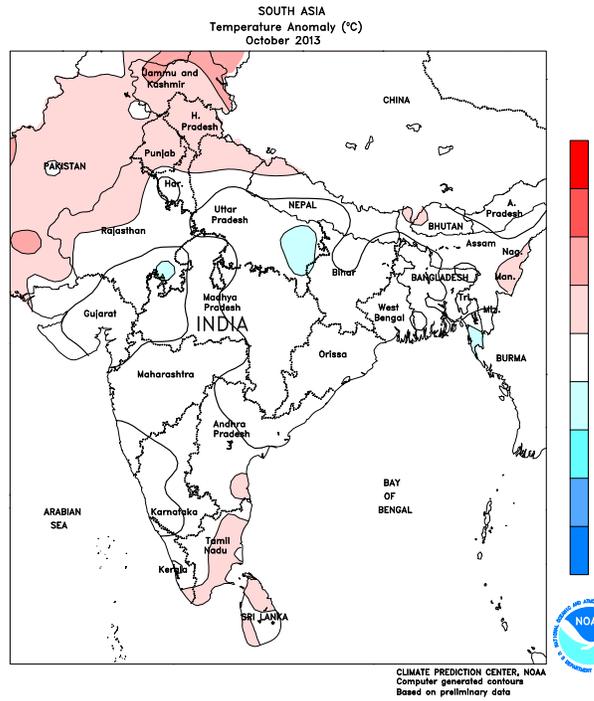
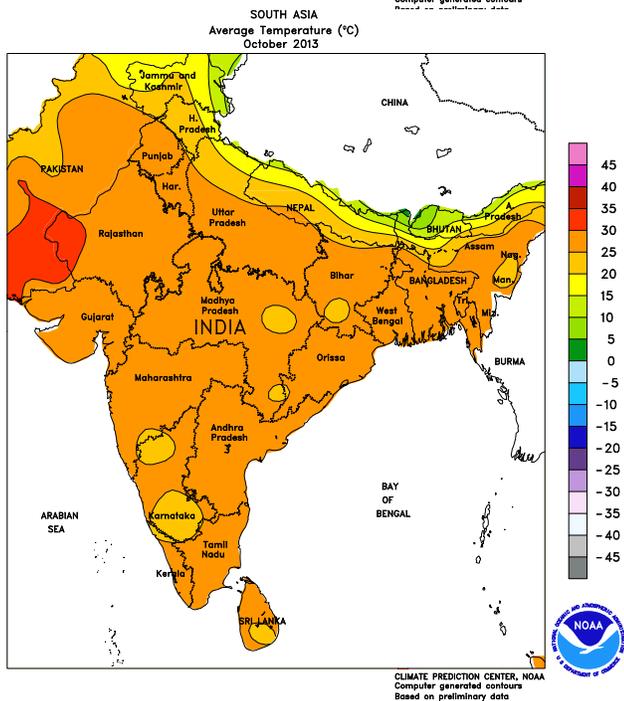
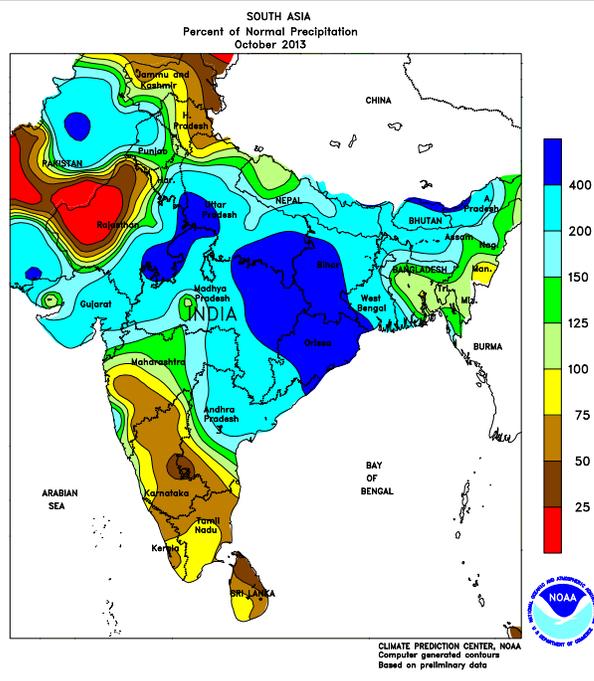
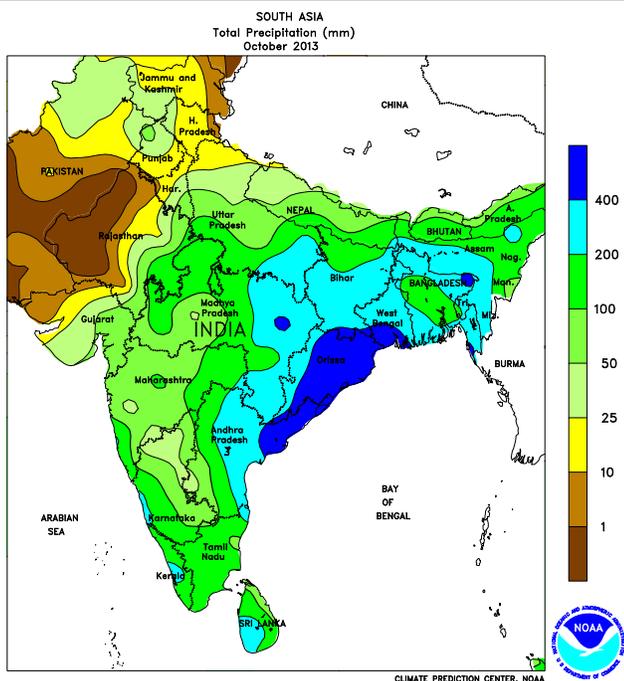
has gotten off to a dry start, and rain is needed for crop establishment before the onset of seasonably cold winter weather eases crops into dormancy.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Showers developed over northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia during the latter half of October, providing soil moisture for winter grain planting. Dry weather favored field

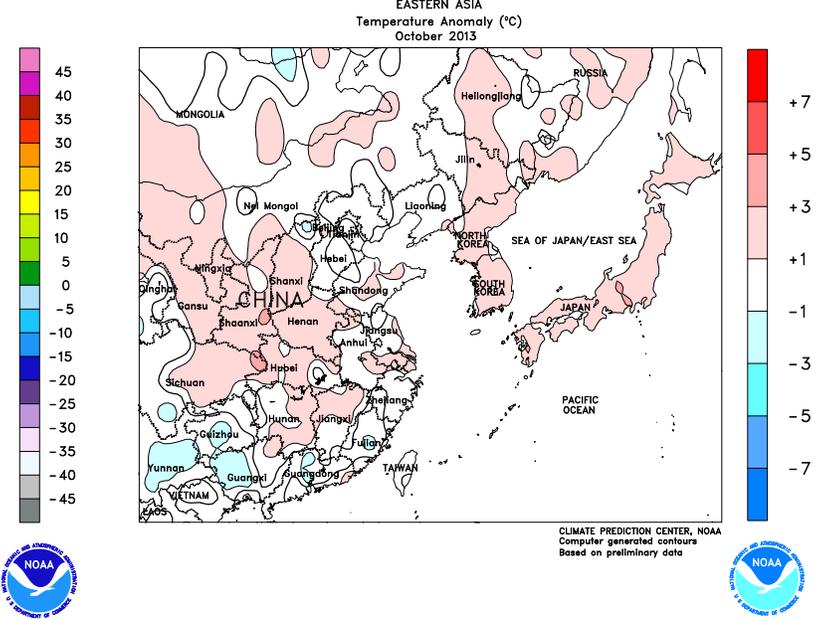
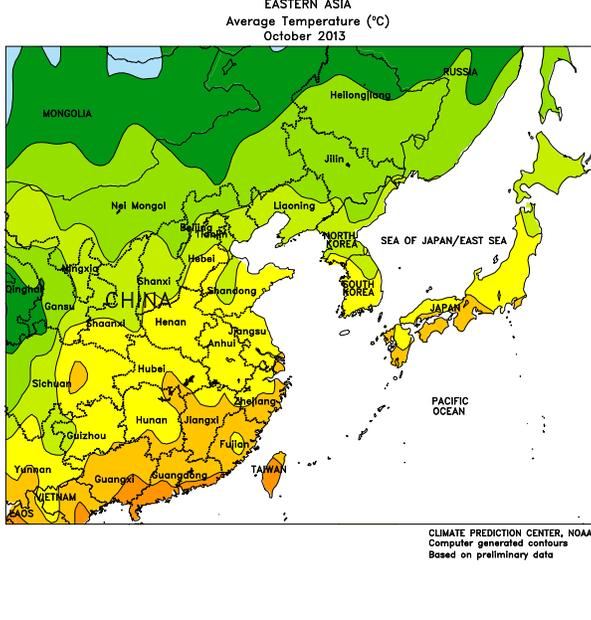
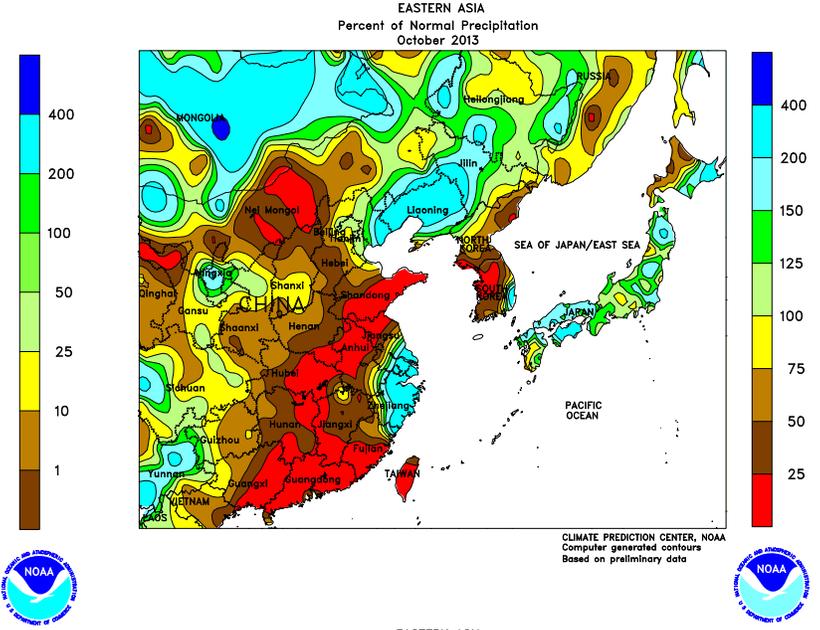
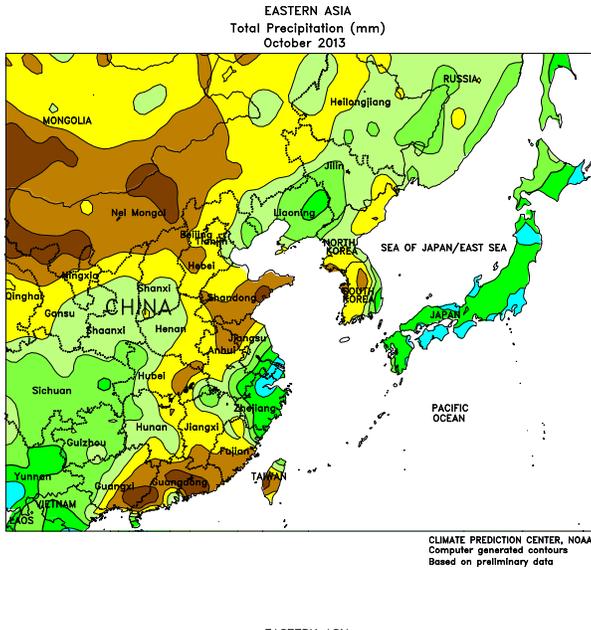
preparations in Morocco, with rain in the north (locally more than 25 mm) falling outside of the country's major agricultural regions.



SOUTH ASIA

During October, a late withdrawal of the monsoon brought well-above-normal rainfall to much of central India. The wetness lowered yield prospects for a soybean crop already reduced by historically wet weather during the growing season. Meanwhile, a severe tropical cyclone (Phailan) made landfall in eastern India, causing flooding and damage to rice.

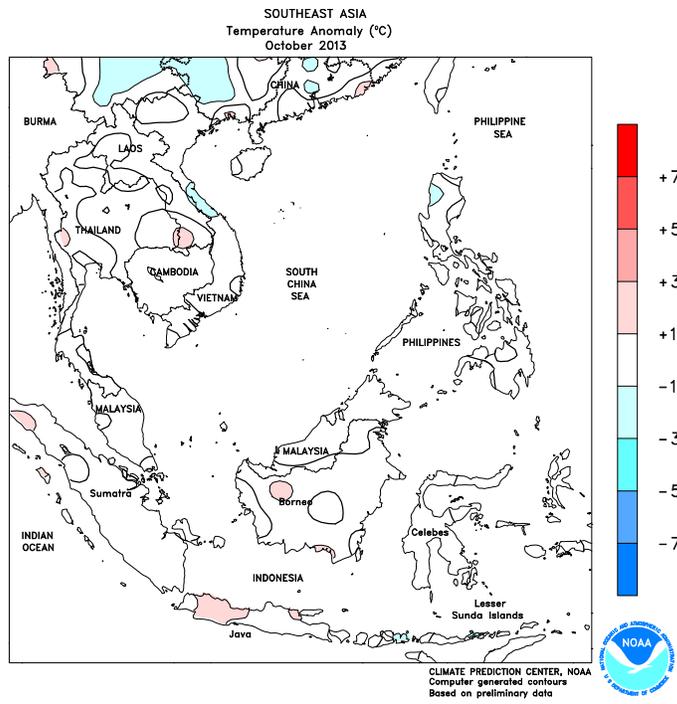
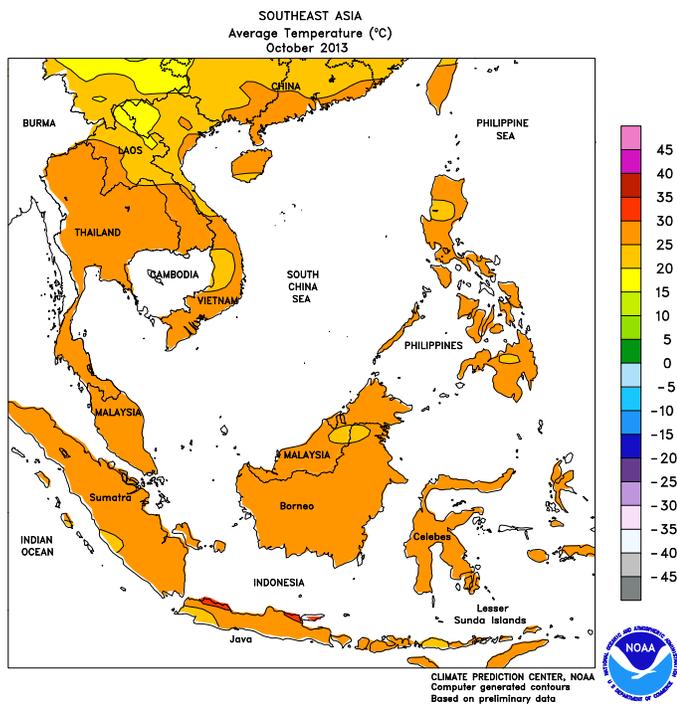
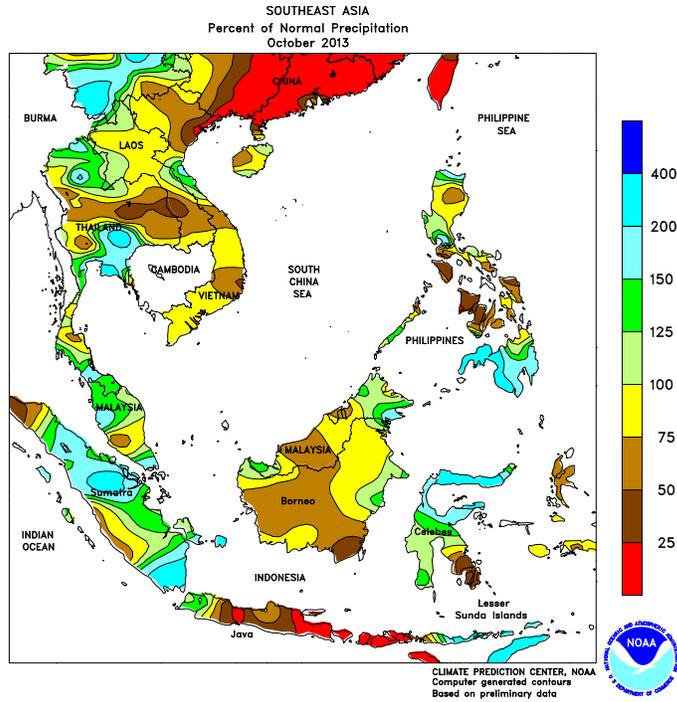
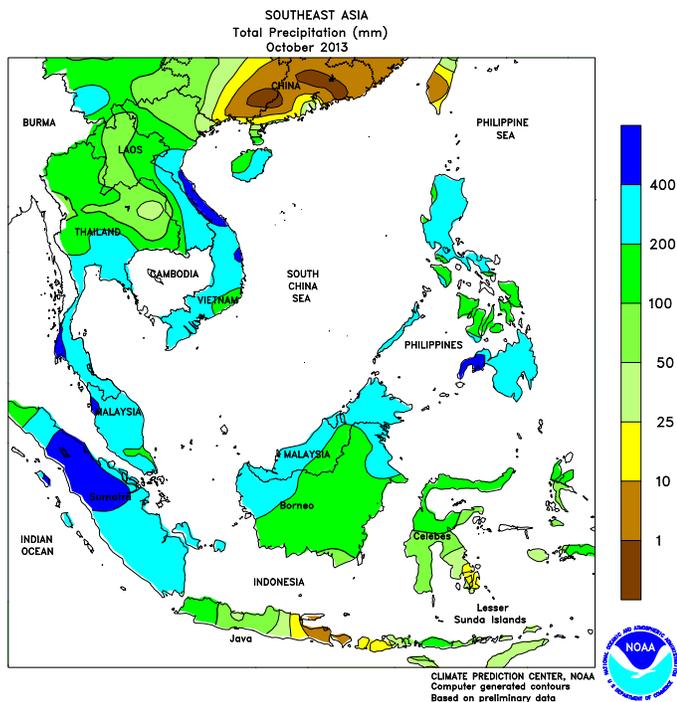
Unrelated torrential rainfall immediately following the cyclone also caused damage to rice in southern Orissa and Andhra Pradesh as well as cotton. The monsoon was considered fully withdrawn from India by the latter half of October, with seasonably drier weather facilitating summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting.



EASTERN ASIA

In October, the growing season ended in northeastern China, with an early month freeze; the first freeze of autumn typically occurs in early October. The onset of cold weather aided drydown of corn and soybeans but periodic rainfall slowed

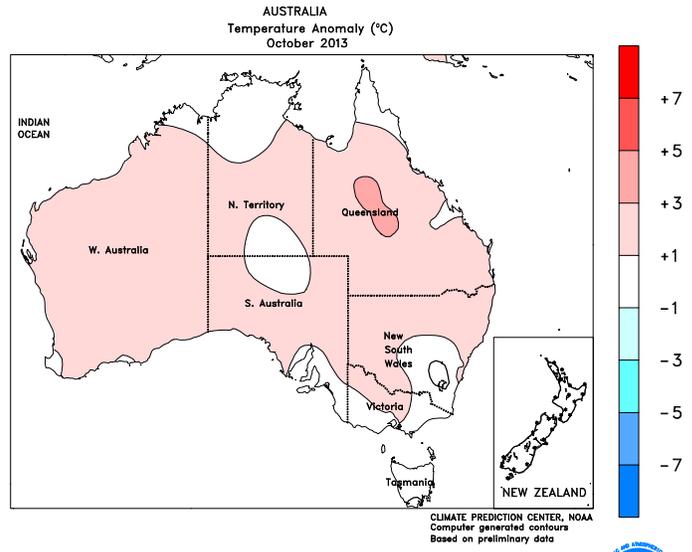
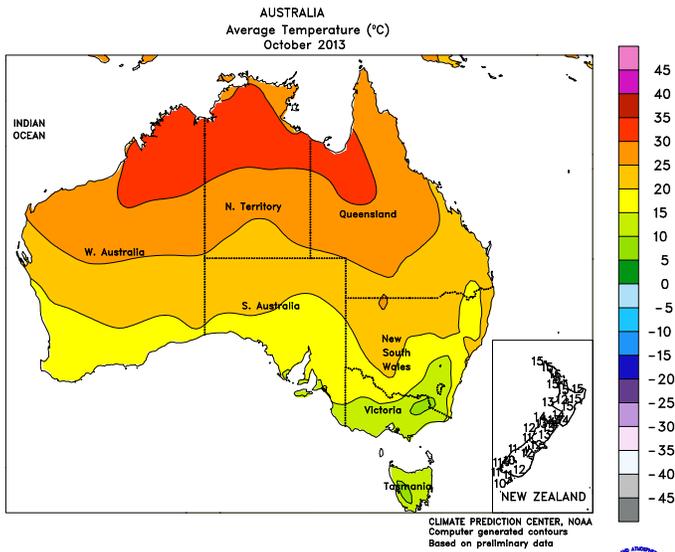
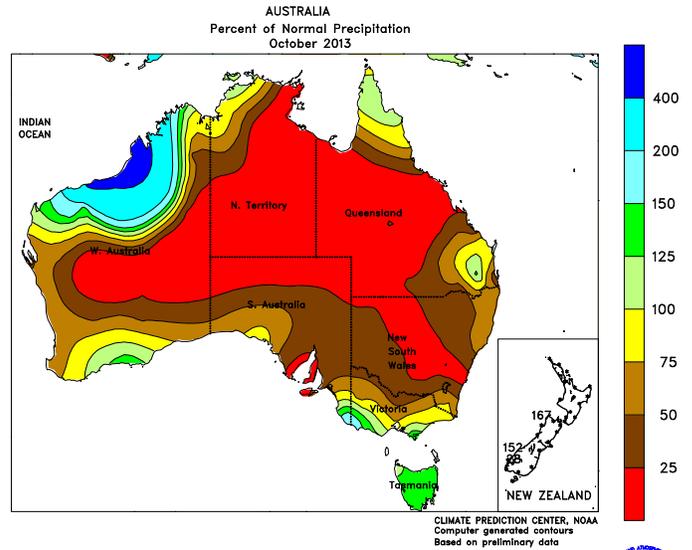
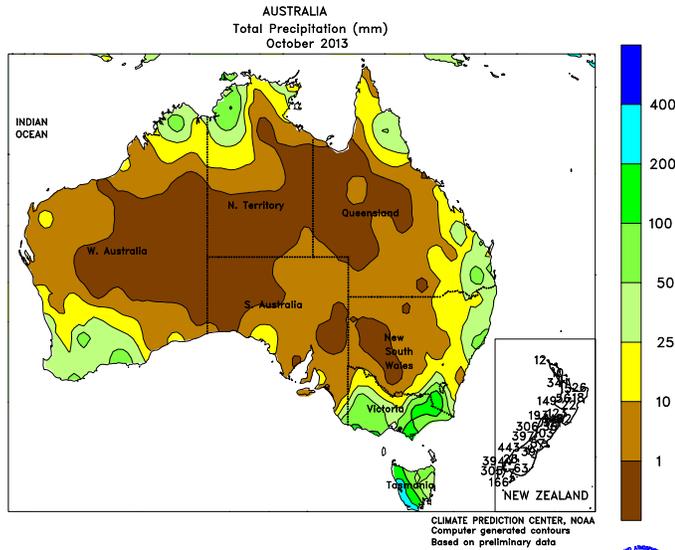
harvesting. Farther south, warm, dry conditions benefited summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting. However, Typhoon Fitow made landfall in southeastern China late in the month, bringing heavy rainfall and slowing fieldwork.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

During October, late-season heavy rainfall slowed rice maturation in Thailand, although seasonably drier weather became established by month's end. Part of the rainfall was related to Typhoon Nari, which produced flooding

rainfall from the Philippines and into central Vietnam. In general, the damage done by Nari was minimal in Vietnam but more significant for rice and corn as it cut across the northern Philippines.

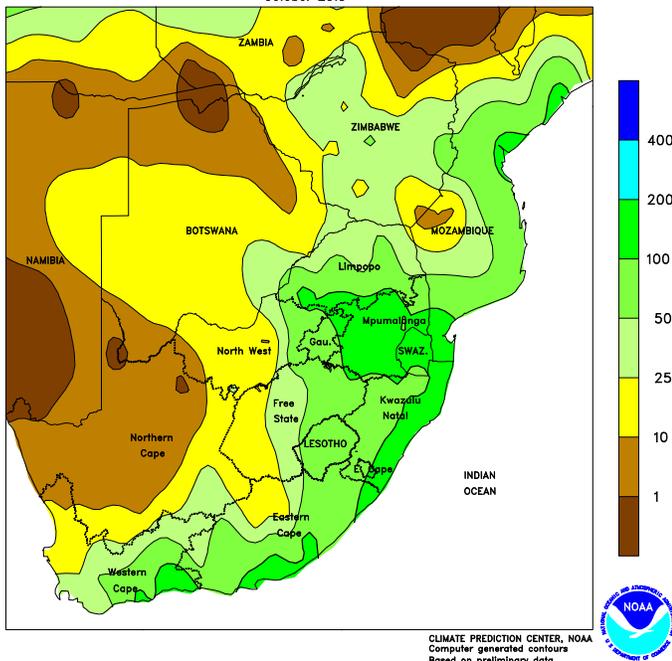


AUSTRALIA

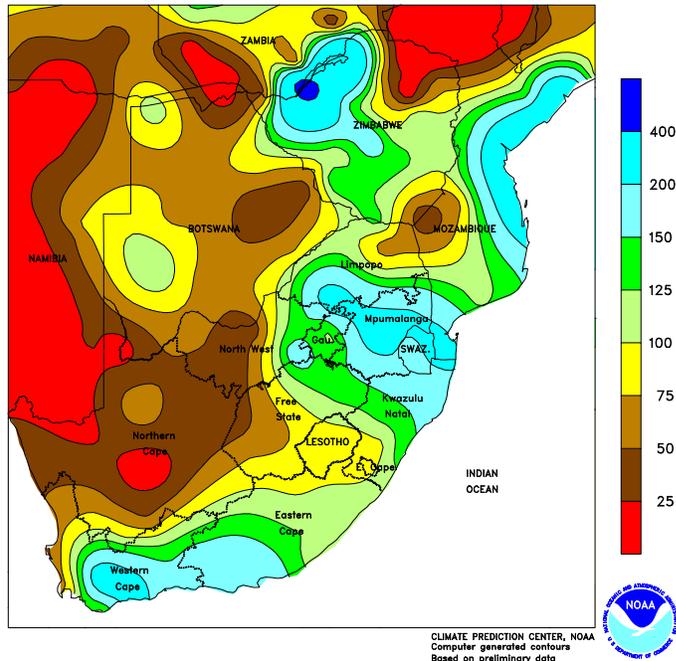
In October, intermittent rain and sun in the west were nearly ideal for immature winter grains and oilseeds. Similarly, early-October showers in the southeast favored reproductive to filling winter crops. Mostly sunny, very warm weather during the latter half of the month

maintained good to excellent yield prospects as crops approached maturation. In northern New South Wales and Queensland, showers came much too late to benefit mature winter wheat but helped condition topsoils for summer crop planting.

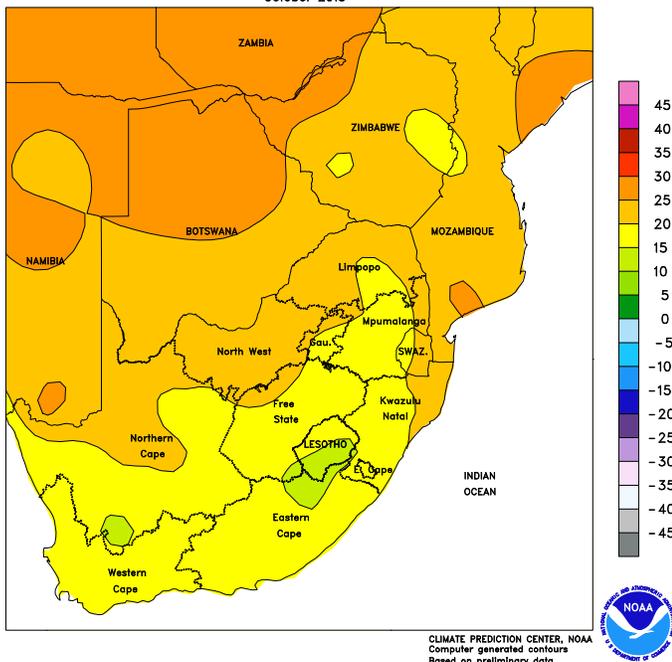
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
October 2013



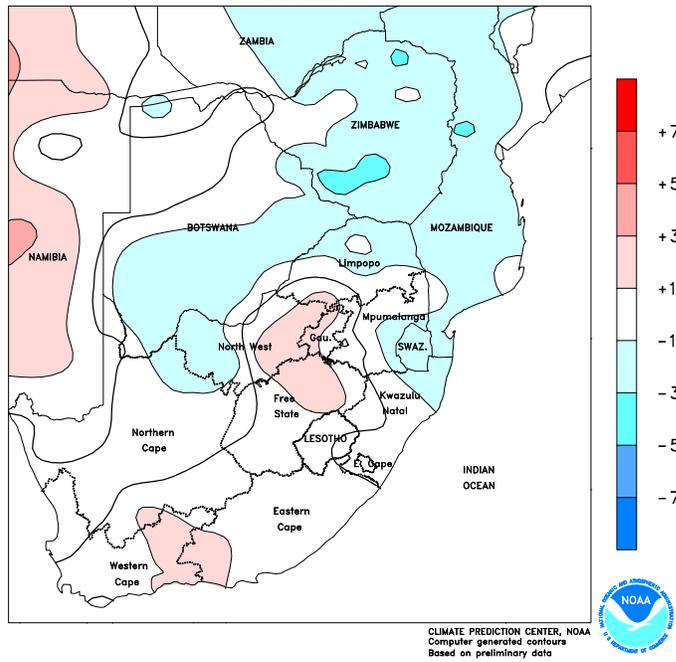
SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2013



SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
October 2013



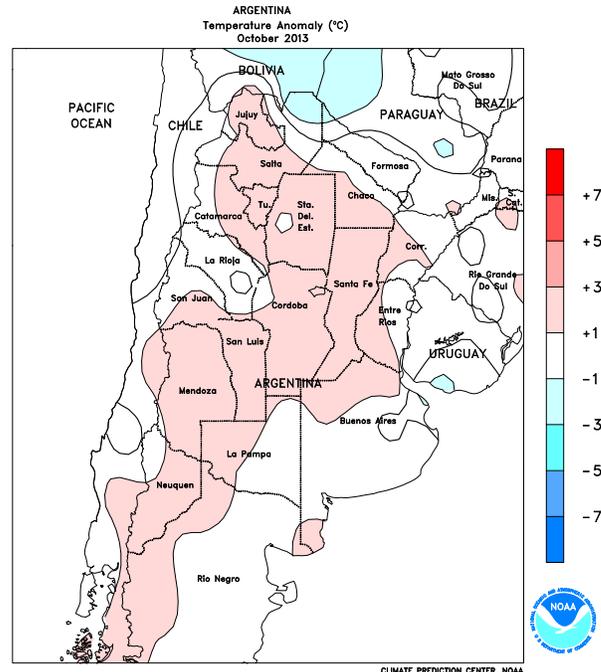
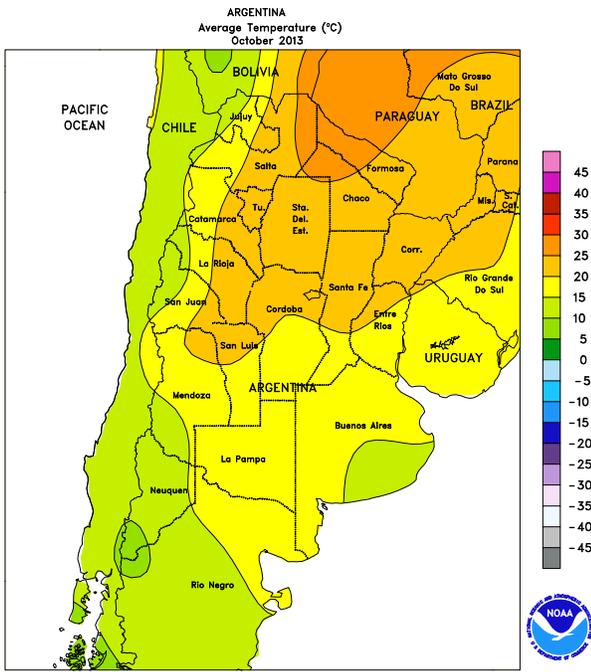
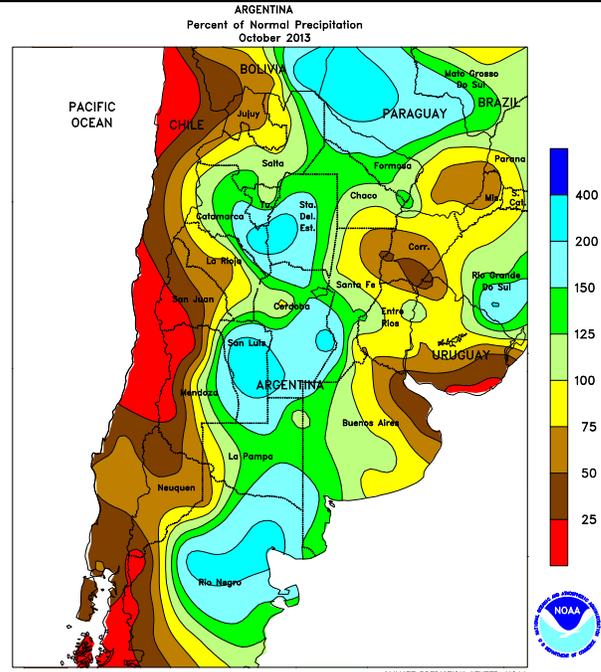
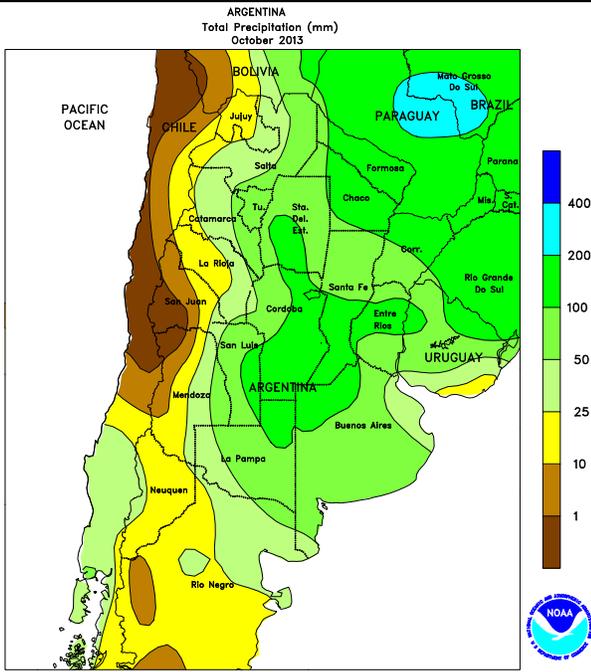
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
October 2013



SOUTH AFRICA

In October, timely rainfall improved planting prospects in eastern sections of the corn belt. Monthly accumulations in excess of 100 mm (more than twice the monthly normal in some locations) were common in Mpumalanga, with amounts of 50 mm reaching as far west as North West. Most of the rain came during the latter half of the month, with warmer, drier conditions during the first half of

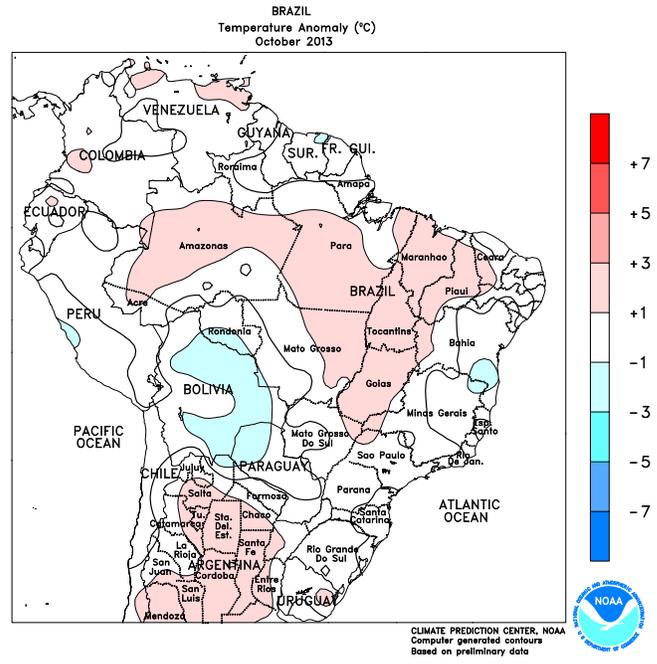
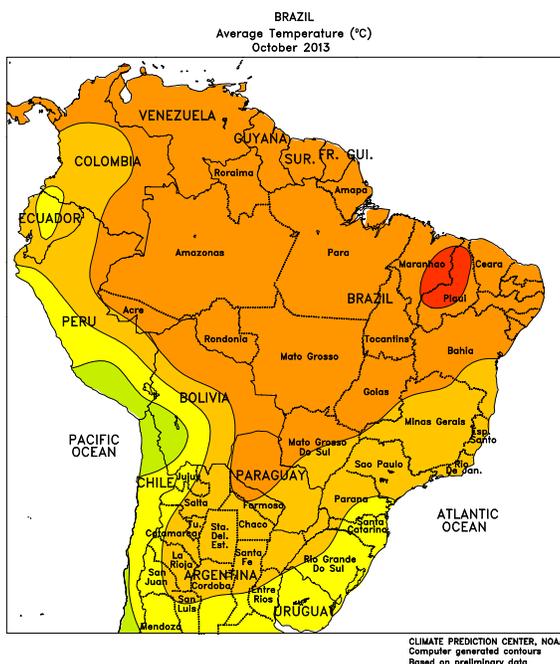
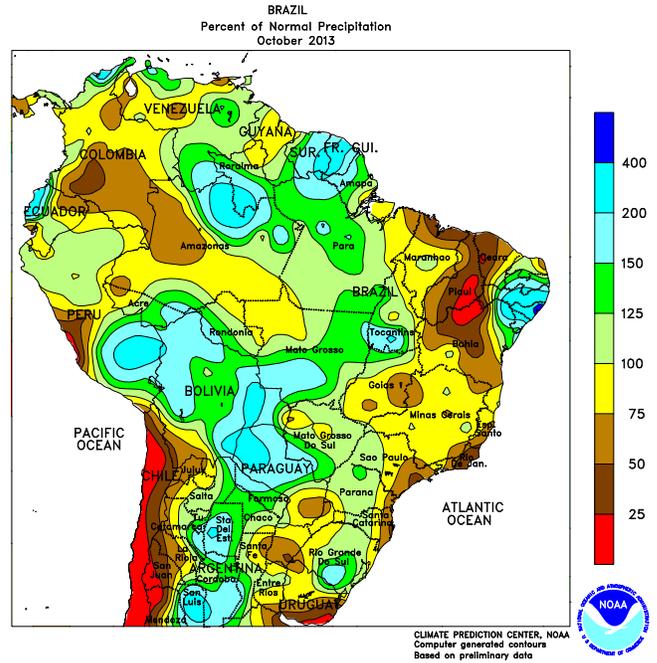
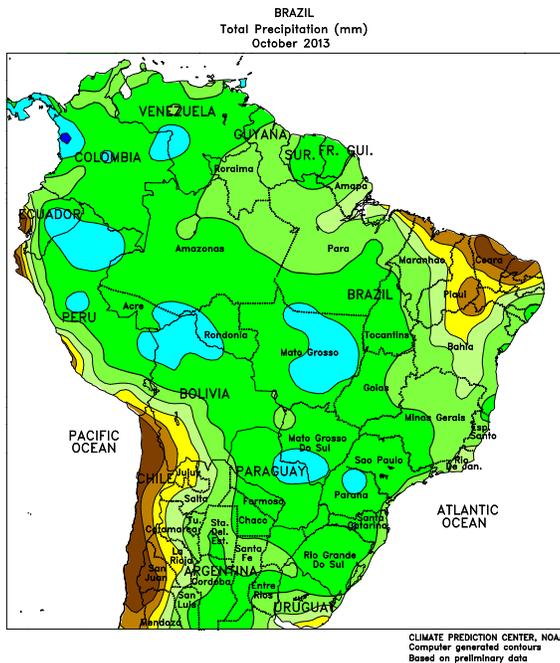
October spurring development of filling to maturing winter grains. Similarly, rain maintained overall favorable conditions for sugarcane in the main production areas of KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga. Wetter-than-normal weather also prevailed along the southern coast, increasing irrigation reserves for crops in Western and Eastern Cape Provinces.



ARGENTINA

In October, intermittent showers provided timely moisture for summer grain and oilseed planting, although amounts were below normal in large sections of central Argentina. The rain was especially beneficial in western production areas — notably Cordoba — where earlier periods of dryness had delayed corn and soybean planting. Farther south, frequent, near-normal rainfall benefited winter grain development in major production areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. In

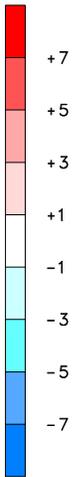
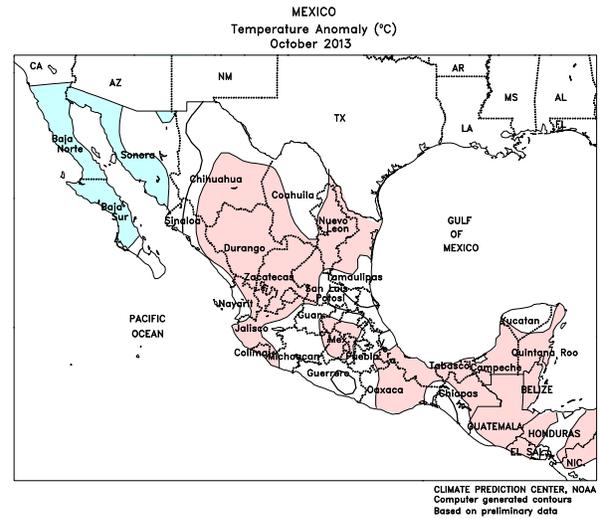
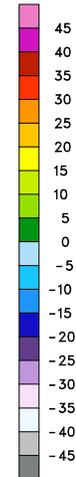
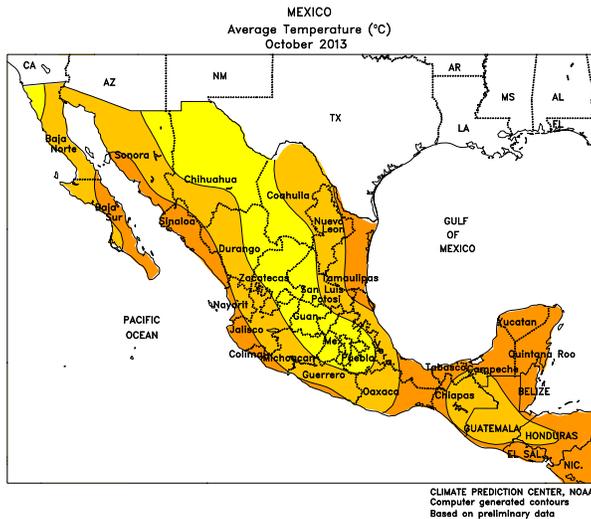
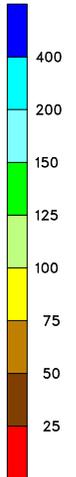
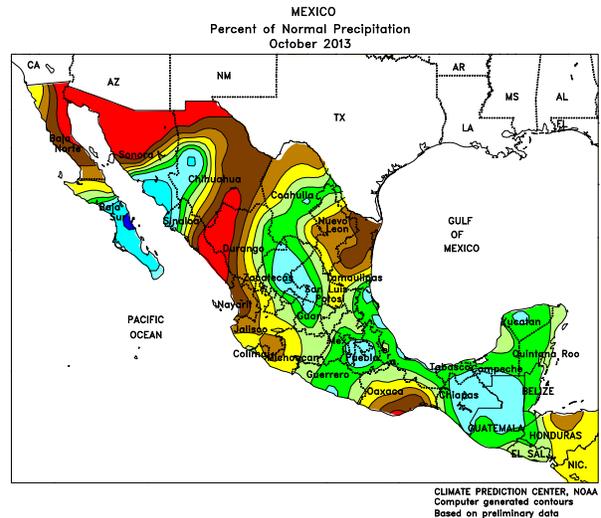
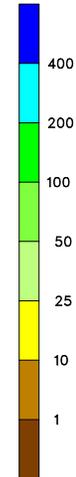
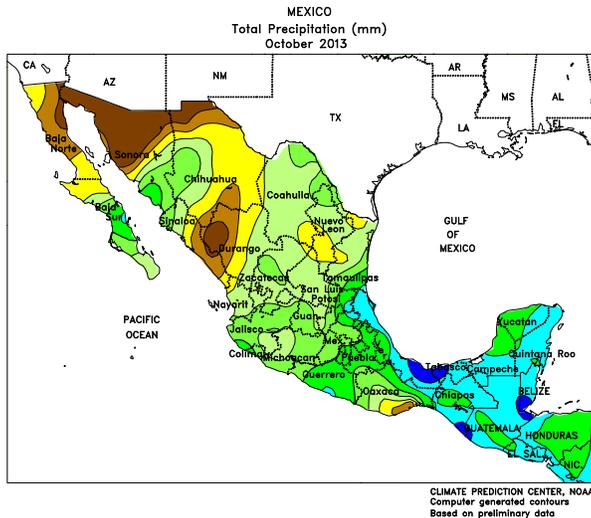
northern Argentina, several instances of locally heavy rain provided timely moisture for germination and establishment of cotton in the main eastern production areas (Santa Fe and eastern sections of Chaco and Formosa). In contrast, rain was less frequent in the northwest. October temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal throughout the country, fostering rapid development of winter grains and emerging summer crops, but maintaining high levels of moisture lost to evaporation.



BRAZIL

In October, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained favorable early season prospects for soybeans and other main-season summer row crops. However, intermittent periods of dryness allowed fieldwork to progress at different times during the month. Showers were less frequent in the northeastern interior as the rainy season was somewhat late to start; the resultant dryness likely delayed the early stages of soybean and cotton planting. A relatively brief period of

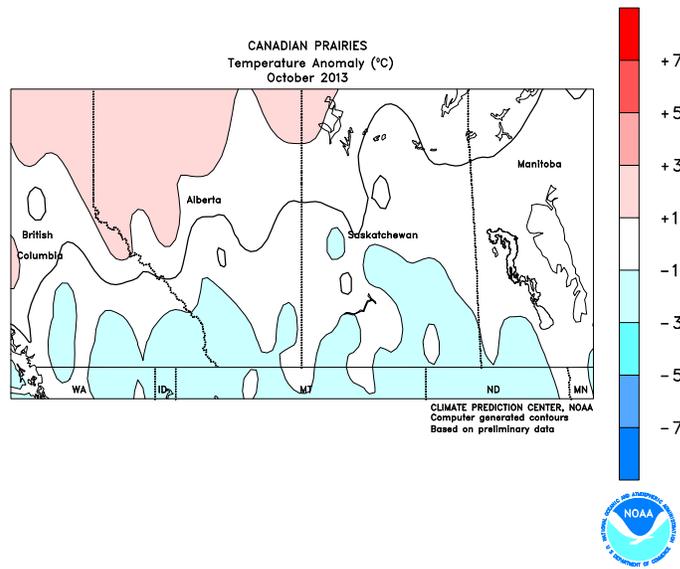
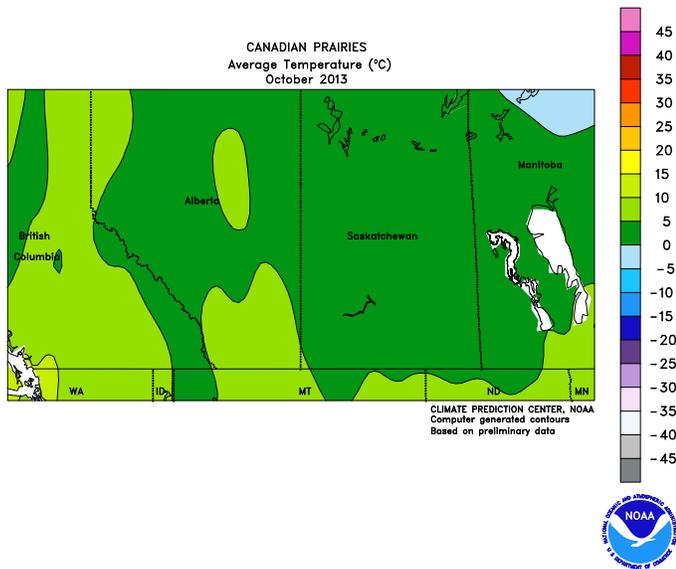
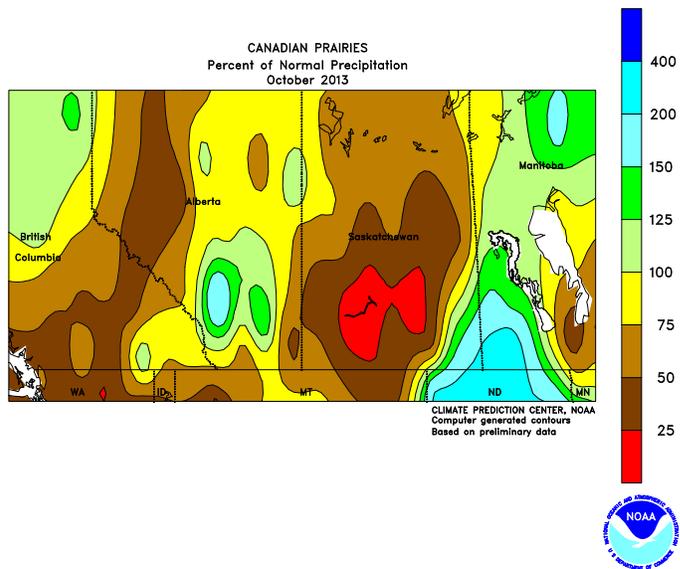
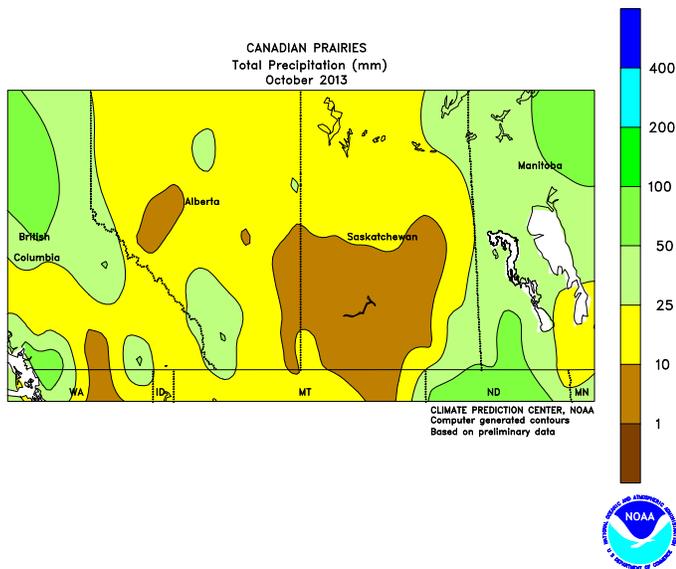
unseasonably heavy rain (weekly totals in excess of 25 mm) boosted moisture reserves along the northeastern coast, otherwise dry weather prevailed. Monthly average temperatures were near normal throughout the south and along the eastern coast, and up to 3°C above normal — with daytime highs often reaching the upper 30s (degrees C) — in the traditionally warmer growing areas in the vicinity of northeastern Mato Grosso and Tocantins.



MEXICO

In October, tropical showers generated locally heavy rainfall along both coasts. Coastal areas of Guerrero and Michoacan experienced inundating rain and flooding from the near passage of Hurricane Raymond. In addition, although the monsoon weakened further during the month, Tropical Storm Raymond brought locally heavy rain to southern Baja California and key northwestern watersheds in the vicinity of southern Sonora, providing an unexpected, much-needed, late-season boost in irrigation reserves. Tropical showers developed along the Gulf Coast late in the

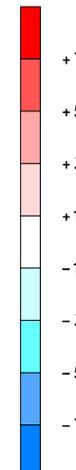
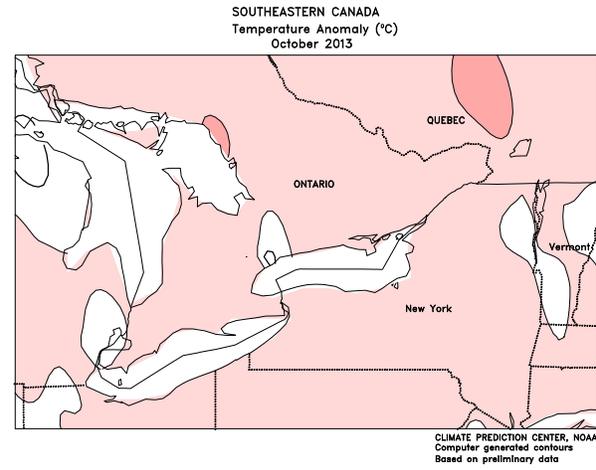
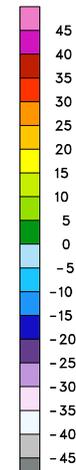
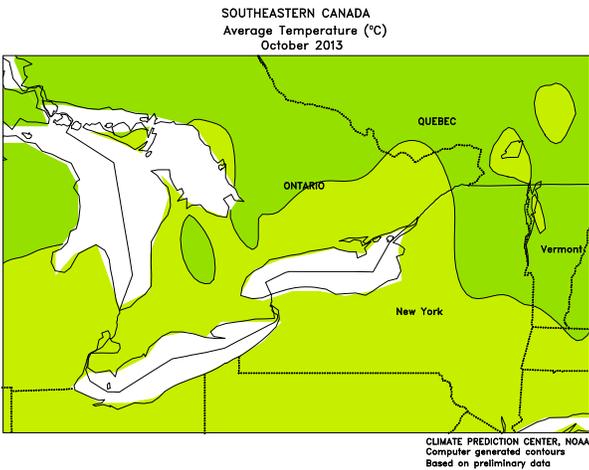
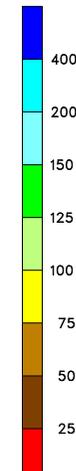
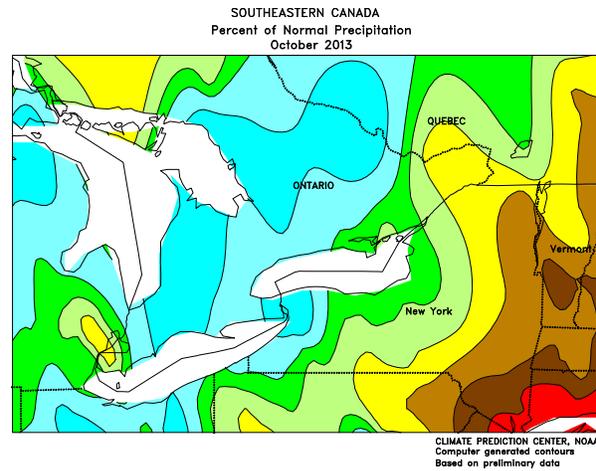
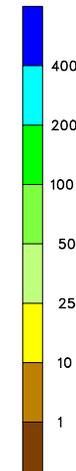
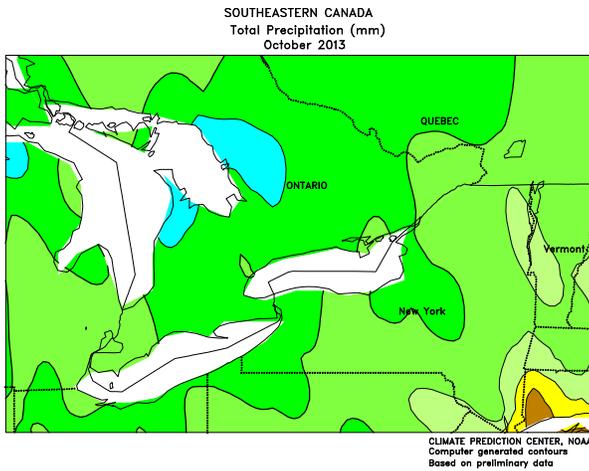
month, independent of any named tropical storms. Monthly rainfall totaled more than 200 mm throughout much of Veracruz, with amounts exceeding 400 mm in the far southern part of the state. In contrast, somewhat drier conditions prevailed on the southern plateau, although monthly amounts were near normal (25-100 mm in most areas). According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 65.1 percent as of November 30, compared with 53.4 percent last year and 58.7 percent in 2011.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During October, extended periods of dryness favored harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds. Monthly rainfall was near to below normal in most areas, the notable exception being Manitoba and neighboring sections of Saskatchewan, which recorded heavy rain (25-55 mm) during the first full week of October. Monthly

temperatures averaged near to above normal in Alberta's northern production areas, including the Peace River Valley, and in the Manitoba's Interlake Region. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal elsewhere, with minimum temperatures approaching -15°C at many locations toward the end of the month.

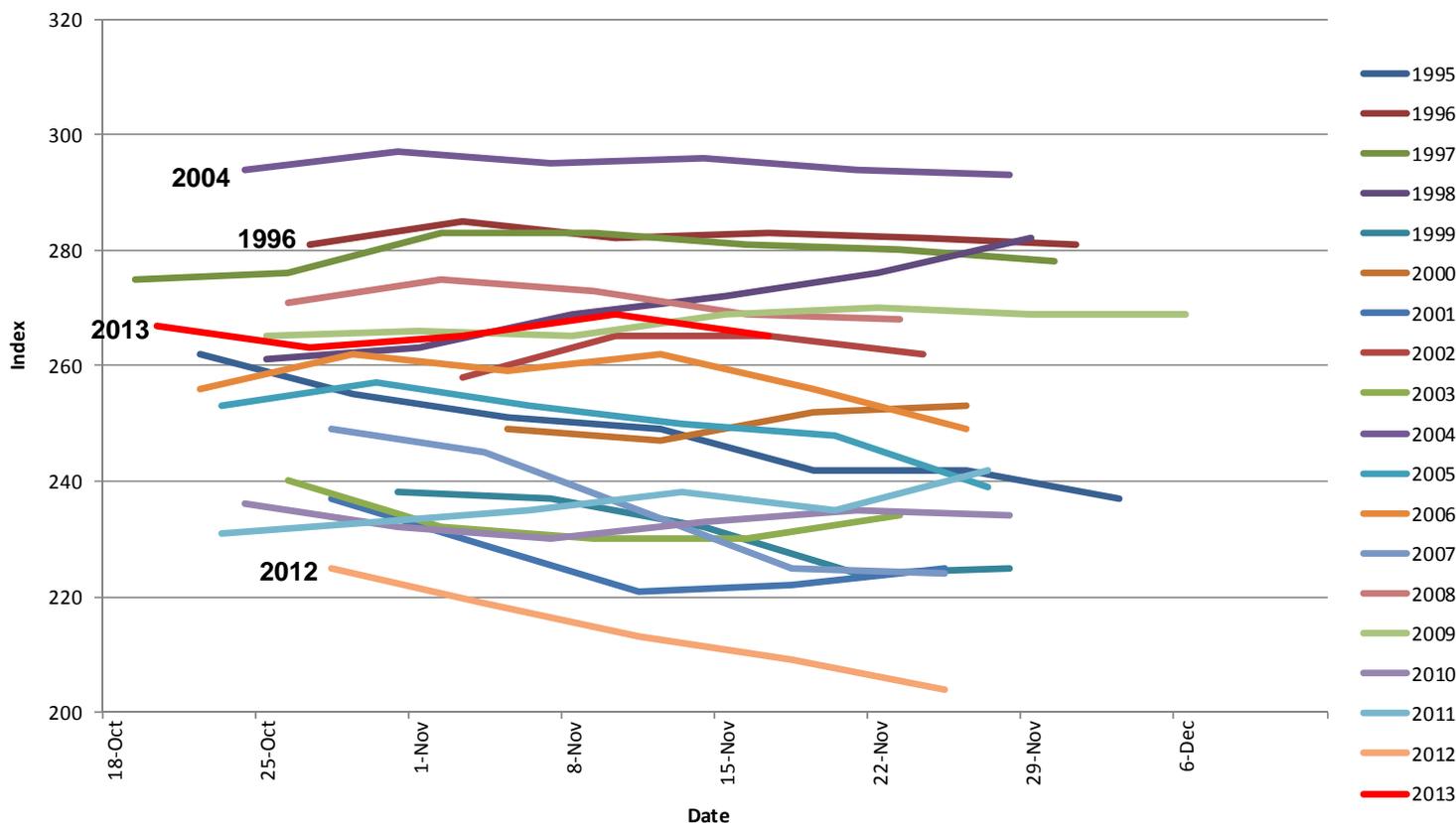


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warmer- and wetter-than-normal weather prevailed for much of October across the region. In Ontario, the rainfall was evenly distributed throughout the month, with a final surge of heavy rain (weekly totals of more than 25 mm) during the last days of October. While slowing fieldwork — including the final stages of winter wheat planting — the rain also maintained adequate to abundant levels of moisture for winter

grain establishment. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal, even though patchy frost occurred almost weekly in outlying production areas. The first widespread freeze to hit major corn and soybean areas of southwestern Ontario occurred during the latter part of October; the freeze occurred roughly on schedule and likely had limited, if any, impact on maturing summer crops or emerging winter wheat.

U.S. WINTER WHEAT Condition Index



Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

Based on NASS crop progress data.

U.S. winter wheat is mostly faring well during the fall establishment season, with nearly two-thirds (63%) of the crop rated in good to excellent condition on November 17, according to USDA/NASS. However, higher crop conditions have been observed in mid-November during several recent years, including 2004 (see above), 1996 (also see above), 1997, 1998, 2008, and 2009. Last year at this time, only 34% of the winter wheat was rated good to excellent.

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