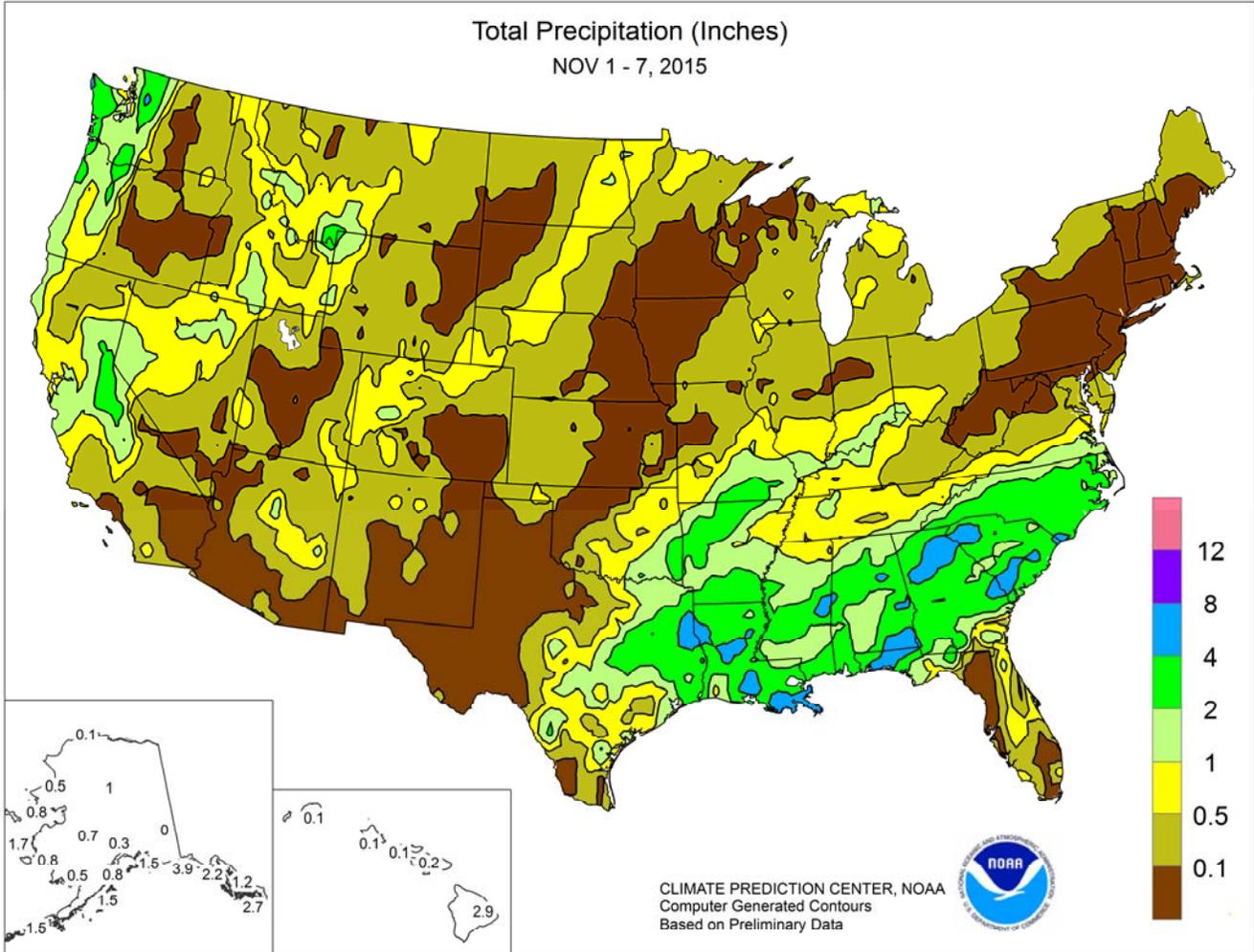


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 1 – 7, 2015

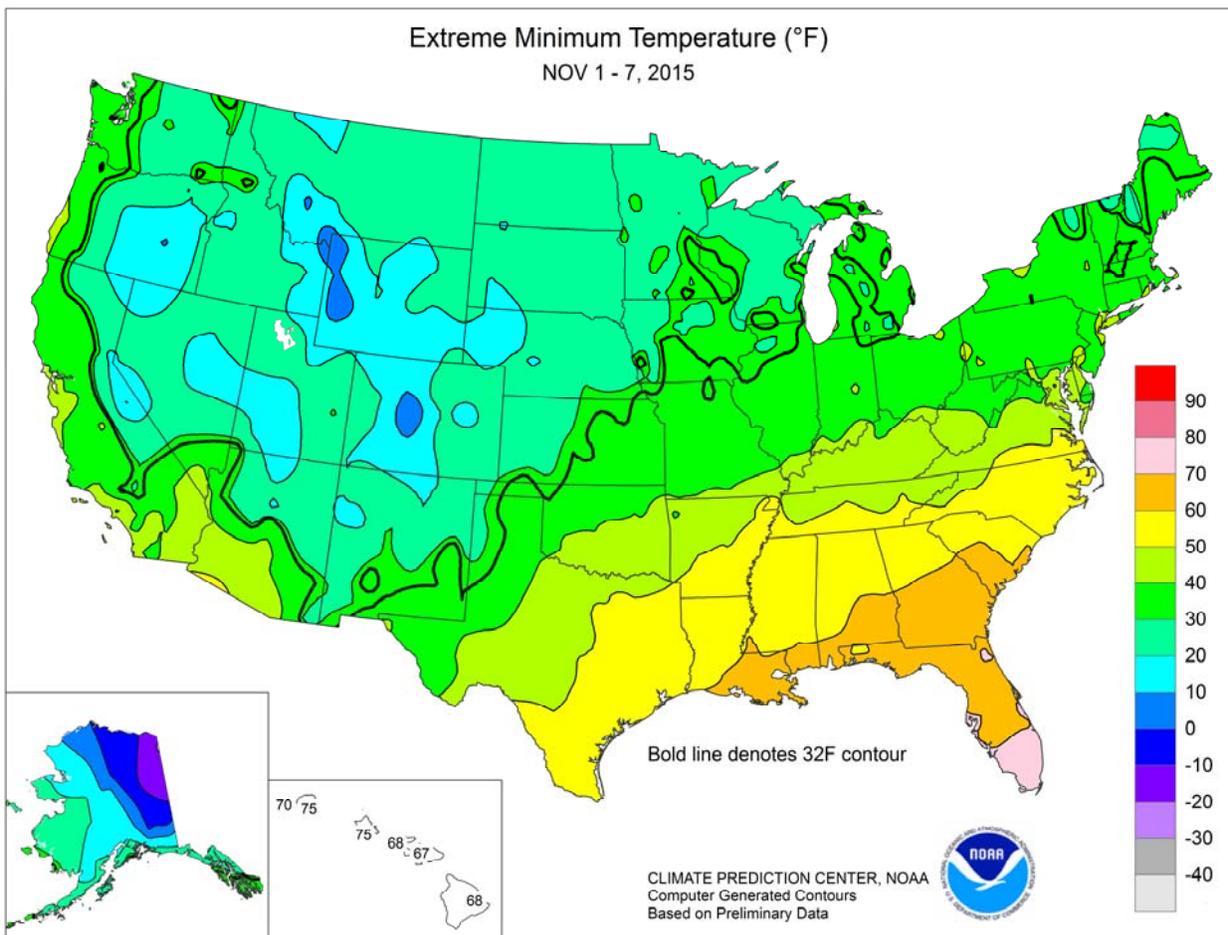
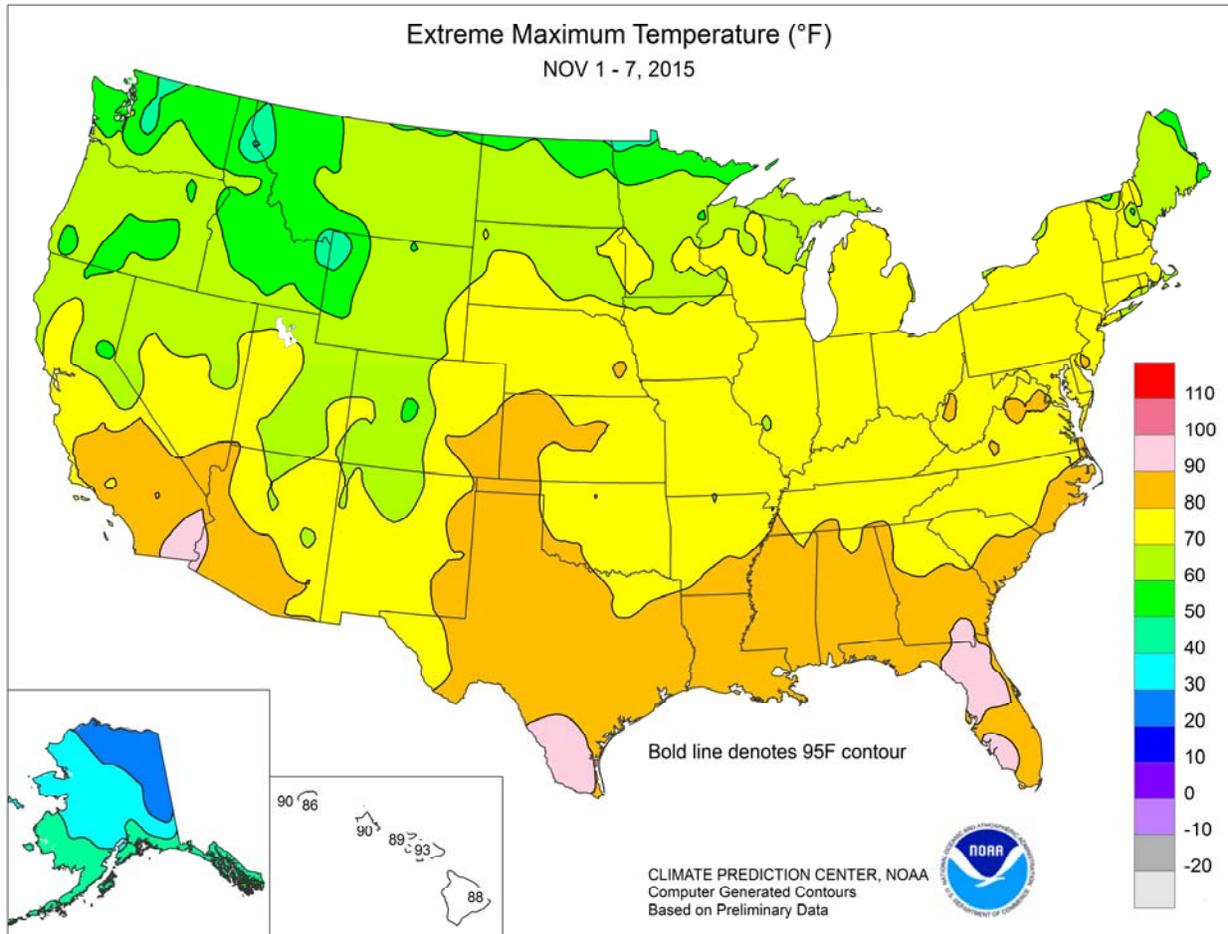
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Cool air accompanied and trailed a surge of **Pacific** moisture across the **western U.S.**, helping to establish high-elevation snowpack and boosting topsoil moisture for rangeland, pastures, and winter grains. Some of the most significant rain and snow fell in the **Pacific Northwest** and from **northern and central California to the northern Rockies**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F below normal in parts of **California**. Meanwhile, heavy rain soaked the **Southeast**, bringing renewed fieldwork delays and flooding only a month after parts of the

(Continued on page 3)

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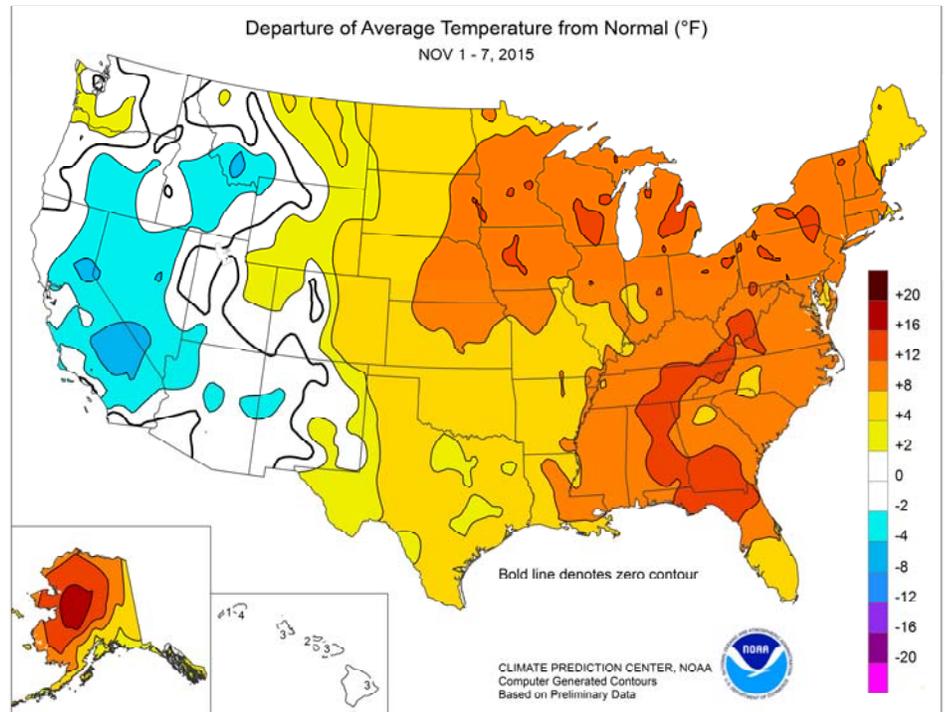


(Continued from front cover)

Carolinas were inundated. Some of the **Southeastern** cotton that was adversely affected by the early-October deluge was hit again with substantial rainfall. In addition, a new round of rain arrived across the **Southeast** at week's end. In contrast, mild weather preceded generally light rain showers across the **Plains**, **Midwest**, and **Northeast**. As a result, **Midwestern** corn and soybean harvest efforts neared completion in many areas before being briefly delayed by rain on November 5-6. With late-season warmth dominating the **central and eastern U.S.** for much of the week, temperatures averaged at least 10 to 15°F above normal in many **Midwestern** and **Eastern** locations.

Persistent **Southeastern** warmth resulted in several monthly record highs. In **Florida**, **Jacksonville** posted a monthly record high of 89°F on November 1, followed by another high of 89°F on November 3. Similarly, **Tallahassee, FL**, logged monthly record highs of 89°F on November 2 and 4. Elsewhere in **Florida**, monthly record highs included 92°F (on November 4) in **Naples**; 92°F (on November 4) in **Tampa**; 91°F (on November 3) in **Gainesville**; and 90°F (on November 2) in **Daytona Beach**. Early in the week, warm weather also lingered across the **West**. On November 1, daily-record highs reached 91°F in **Barstow-Daggett, CA**, and 81°F in **Pueblo, CO**. The following day, record-setting highs for November 2 included 86°F in **Las Vegas, NV**, and 73°F in **Salt Lake City, UT**. Meanwhile, warmth also reached the **western Corn Belt**, where record-breaking highs for November 2 climbed to 81°F in **Lincoln, NE**, and 79°F in **Des Moines, IA**. In **Kansas**, daily-record highs for November 3 rose to 81°F in **Hill City** and **Garden City**. With a November 1-5 average temperature of 57.6°F (14.8°F above normal), **La Crosse, WI**, experienced its warmest 5-day period in November since November 1-5, 2008. During the mid- to late-week period, dozens of daily-record highs were set in the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**, as well as the **South**. From November 3-5, **Detroit, MI** (76, 77, and 74°F), and **Mansfield, OH** (76, 77, and 76°F) registered a trio of daily-record highs. Similarly, **Rochester, NY**, achieved three consecutive daily record highs (78, 75, and 72°F) from November 4-6. On November 6-7, the week ended with consecutive daily-record highs in **Portland, ME** (67 and 65°F); **New York's LaGuardia Airport** (75 and 72°F); and **New Bern, NC** (82 and 84°F). Consecutive daily-record highs occurred on November 5-6 in **Louisiana** locations such as **Lafayette** (86 and 89°F) and **New Iberia** (86 and 88°F). In contrast, November 7 featured daily-record lows in **Cedar City, UT** (16°F), and **Bishop, CA** (20°F). On November 4, **Bishop** had reported its fourth-latest first freeze on record; the station record for the latest first freeze remains November 9, 1988.

Heavy rain fell in the **Southeast** as the week began. On November 1, **Columbus, GA**, received a daily-record sum of 1.87 inches. The following day, record-setting totals for November 2 reached 3.28 inches in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**, and 3.08 inches in **Charlotte, NC**. **Columbus** collected another daily-record amount (2.37 inches) on November 2, boosting its 2-day total to 4.24 inches. Downpours lingered along the **southern Atlantic coast** through



November 3, when **Charleston, SC**, measured a daily-record sum of 3.48 inches. Meanwhile, the most significant storm of the season arrived in the **West**. Totals for November 2 were the highest on record for that date in locations such as **Reno, NV** (1.04 inches); **Merced, CA** (1.04 inches); and **Paso Robles, CA** (0.38 inch). In **Jerome, ID**, precipitation totaled 1.67 inches from November 1-3. Daily-record snowfall totals were set in several **Western** locations, including **Flagstaff, AZ** (9.9 inches on November 4), and **Elko, NV** (4.0 inches on November 3). By November 5, heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms developed across the **nation's mid-section** and returned to the **South**; daily-record amounts for that date reached 2.52 inches in **Longview, TX**, and 1.13 inches in **Dubuque, IA**. The following day, record-breaking totals for November 6 included 3.64 inches in **Jackson, MS**; 3.45 inches in **New Iberia, LA**; and 1.80 inches in **Cincinnati, OH**. **New Iberia** collected another daily-record sum (2.99 inches) on November 7, lifting its 2-day total to 6.44 inches. Other daily-record amounts for November 7 reached 3.30 inches in **Anniston, AL**; 3.08 inches in **Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX**; and 2.95 inches in **Alexandria, LA**.

Late-season "warmth" prevailed across **Alaska**, boosting weekly temperatures 10 to 20°F above normal levels in all but southern and eastern parts of the state. Daily-record highs were broken several in locations across **western Alaska**, including **St. Paul Island** (46°F on November 1 and 2) and **Kotzebue** (37°F on November 2). Widespread precipitation accompanied the mild weather. November 1-7 snowfall totaled 6.7 inches in **McGrath** and 6.4 inches in **Fairbanks**. From November 3-7, precipitation in **Yakutat** totaled 3.94 inches. Farther south, above-normal temperatures also covered **Hawaii**. **Kahului, Maui**, notched a daily-record high of 93°F on November 1. On the **Big Island, Hilo** collected daily-record highs of 88°F on November 1 and 3. **Honolulu, Oahu**, also achieved a daily-record high (90°F) on November 3. Scant rain fell in **Hawaii's** leeward locations but showers dotted windward areas. On **Kauai's Mt. Waialeale**, rainfall topped 2 inches in separate 24-hour periods on November 5-6 and 7-8.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 7, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	74	64	81	53	69	12	2.59	1.69	1.17	6.37	78	48.44	106	99	78	0	0	4	2
AL HUNTSVILLE	75	64	79	55	70	15	1.75	0.79	0.60	5.99	68	47.66	100	85	74	0	0	4	2
AL MOBILE	79	67	86	63	73	11	2.23	1.25	2.01	18.80	184	65.87	115	100	78	0	0	3	1
AL MONTGOMERY	81	68	88	64	75	15	0.67	-0.05	0.52	6.89	92	37.98	83	91	64	0	0	3	1
AK ANCHORAGE	34	24	38	18	29	3	0.06	-0.24	0.06	9.74	186	17.05	120	98	87	0	7	1	0
AK BARROW	20	13	25	0	17	12	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.81	72	5.52	141	97	88	0	7	3	0
AK FAIRBANKS	27	14	33	-1	21	11	0.17	0.00	0.17	4.74	214	12.70	140	91	86	0	7	1	0
AK JUNEAU	43	33	45	27	38	1	2.18	0.69	0.54	20.90	121	72.70	148	95	87	0	3	6	2
AK KODIAK	47	35	48	28	41	5	1.45	-0.17	1.11	17.41	98	64.95	104	86	59	0	2	5	1
AK NOME	36	31	40	24	34	12	0.77	0.47	0.21	4.72	108	14.96	103	91	81	0	5	5	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	51	27	67	17	39	-2	0.90	0.55	0.62	5.87	133	24.28	124	93	45	0	5	1	1
AZ PHOENIX	78	55	88	48	66	-1	0.04	-0.11	0.04	1.56	92	6.72	99	60	38	0	0	1	0
AZ PRESCOTT	60	34	76	27	47	-2	0.72	0.46	0.52	3.63	101	17.57	104	89	31	0	3	2	1
AZ TUCSON	76	49	84	42	63	0	0.03	-0.14	0.02	4.68	165	12.81	120	70	35	0	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	70	54	77	48	62	6	0.77	-0.27	0.77	4.86	57	54.47	148	89	58	0	0	1	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	70	58	78	52	64	8	0.78	-0.41	0.65	4.70	51	43.56	105	91	63	0	0	2	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	69	48	85	41	58	-2	0.27	0.16	0.26	0.41	73	3.07	59	74	48	0	0	2	0
CA FRESNO	67	47	80	43	57	-1	0.96	0.74	0.63	1.57	139	5.23	58	83	66	0	0	2	1
CA LOS ANGELES	73	55	80	50	64	0	0.03	-0.14	0.03	1.94	246	4.86	47	65	36	0	0	1	0
CA REDDING	68	41	75	34	55	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.82	23	7.64	30	71	48	0	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	67	45	69	38	56	-2	0.56	0.17	0.50	0.72	44	5.76	42	88	41	0	0	2	1
CA SAN DIEGO	74	57	84	54	65	0	1.13	0.93	0.87	2.80	329	8.59	100	72	41	0	0	2	1
CA SAN FRANCISCO	66	51	71	47	58	0	0.47	0.01	0.47	0.49	29	4.12	27	81	62	0	0	1	0
CA STOCKTON	69	45	79	39	57	-1	1.06	0.73	1.06	1.28	86	4.18	40	84	63	0	0	1	1
CO ALAMOSA	54	20	67	11	37	2	0.03	-0.08	0.03	1.79	107	8.77	134	82	43	0	7	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	62	34	75	25	48	6	0.01	-0.17	0.01	1.71	75	24.54	148	70	19	0	3	1	0
CO DENVER INTL	61	35	75	25	48	5	0.88	0.71	0.50	2.75	132	16.34	127	70	28	0	3	2	1
CO GRAND JUNCTION	57	36	71	27	46	2	0.79	0.60	0.54	3.66	174	11.88	149	81	48	0	2	2	1
CO PUEBLO	70	33	81	25	52	8	0.05	-0.12	0.05	0.72	44	15.75	136	61	26	0	4	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	65	49	71	41	57	8	0.00	-0.84	0.00	5.29	66	28.87	76	90	64	0	0	0	0
CT HARTFORD	69	44	76	35	57	11	0.00	-0.94	0.00	7.35	82	32.76	83	88	50	0	0	0	0
DC WASHINGTON	71	53	80	46	62	9	0.33	-0.35	0.12	5.52	72	38.42	113	97	57	0	0	4	0
DE WILMINGTON	70	50	77	40	60	10	0.09	-0.56	0.06	6.33	82	41.36	112	95	57	0	0	3	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	87	71	90	67	79	9	0.00	-0.79	0.00	6.51	55	37.80	85	98	63	1	0	0	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	87	68	89	65	78	13	0.02	-0.50	0.02	8.88	72	40.07	84	99	63	0	0	1	0
FL KEY WEST	86	80	87	79	83	5	0.02	-0.76	0.02	7.08	67	29.59	85	85	73	0	0	1	0
FL MIAMI	87	77	88	75	82	5	0.49	-0.58	0.26	15.15	97	45.18	84	89	62	0	0	3	0
FL ORLANDO	90	71	91	67	80	8	0.14	-0.32	0.14	6.62	74	50.68	115	94	61	5	0	1	0
FL PENSACOLA	78	70	82	63	74	10	0.00	-1.00	0.00	14.43	133	60.13	106	97	77	0	0	0	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	87	72	89	67	80	16	1.71	0.89	1.17	5.25	58	42.53	76	93	67	0	0	4	1
FL TAMPA	89	75	92	72	82	10	0.00	-0.25	0.00	6.62	73	62.04	151	89	55	3	0	0	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	87	76	88	73	82	7	0.10	-1.19	0.06	9.43	64	40.31	75	84	62	0	0	2	0
GA ATHENS	68	61	78	54	64	8	5.73	4.89	1.95	14.21	181	49.23	119	100	96	0	0	7	4
GA ATLANTA	70	61	77	56	66	9	5.18	4.38	2.50	11.66	146	53.07	123	93	86	0	0	5	4
GA AUGUSTA	74	63	78	61	68	10	1.04	0.36	0.65	9.71	130	36.08	91	97	89	0	0	4	1
GA COLUMBUS	77	66	84	62	71	11	4.52	3.82	2.33	7.51	123	40.89	100	99	74	0	0	6	2
GA MACON	75	66	81	64	70	11	2.55	1.94	1.76	6.33	101	33.24	86	97	83	0	0	4	2
GA SAVANNAH	81	68	85	62	74	12	1.84	1.23	0.82	6.51	74	42.66	95	96	76	0	0	3	2
HI HILO	85	70	88	68	78	3	2.89	-0.35	1.34	38.87	177	108.46	105	89	79	0	0	7	2
HI HONOLULU	88	76	90	75	82	3	0.06	-0.46	0.02	5.23	152	16.52	121	79	67	1	0	4	0
HI KAHULUI	88	71	93	67	80	3	0.19	-0.20	0.12	1.32	72	23.75	170	85	72	2	0	2	0
HI LIHUE	85	77	86	75	81	4	0.07	-1.00	0.04	4.93	62	22.41	72	83	72	0	0	3	0
ID BOISE	53	37	62	29	45	-1	0.09	-0.15	0.09	1.52	86	7.63	79	77	60	0	2	1	0
ID LEWISTON	53	39	62	33	46	1	0.28	0.02	0.23	1.68	83	7.79	73	85	70	0	0	2	0
ID POCATELLO	47	33	61	20	40	-1	0.21	-0.02	0.12	2.37	113	9.29	88	87	64	0	4	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	66	45	72	35	56	11	0.16	-0.52	0.16	7.03	106	30.66	97	89	66	0	0	1	0
IL MOLINE	67	43	74	31	55	10	0.25	-0.41	0.25	6.28	95	34.76	103	86	64	0	1	1	0
IL PEORIA	69	48	75	36	59	13	0.37	-0.26	0.28	5.63	86	37.87	121	85	55	0	0	2	0
IL ROCKFORD	66	45	72	31	55	11	0.32	-0.26	0.31	5.62	85	30.17	93	90	64	0	1	2	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	68	46	73	36	57	9	0.22	-0.40	0.21	5.98	99	33.76	110	95	54	0	0	2	0
IN EVANSVILLE	71	49	78	43	60	9	1.02	0.21	0.53	5.07	77	42.63	114	90	64	0	0	2	1
IN FORT WAYNE	68	43	76	33	56	10	0.11	-0.54	0.06	4.57	75	40.22	128	90	48	0	0	2	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	69	47	76	38	58	10	0.28	-0.48	0.24	3.80	59	39.97	114	88	46	0	0	2	0
IN SOUTH BEND	67	44	75	33	56	10	0.21	-0.53	0.17	5.74	74	30.02	88	91	57	0	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	64	44	73	31	54	7	0.38	-0.23	0.38	3.54	50	32.13	95	94	59	0	1	1	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	64	42	76	31	53	9	0.47	-0.04	0.47	8.99	150	34.63	115	97	59	0	1	1	0
IA DES MOINES	69	45	79	36	57	12	0.07	-0.49	0.06	6.73	106	35.89	113	81	59	0	0	2	0
IA DUBUQUE	62	42	72	30	52	9	1.13	0.55	1.13	7.91	119	30.76	96	87	64	0	1	1	1
IA SIOUX CITY	66	39	74	27	53	11	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.99	83	27.73	114	87	63	0	2	0	0
IA WATERLOO	64	41	76	30	52	10	0.42	-0.13	0.42	4.68	78	29.91	98	88	62	0	1	1	0
KS CONCORDIA	70	45	79	32	57	9	0.01	-0.35	0.01	2.59	55	24.52	93	83	52	0	1	1	0
KS DODGE CITY	68	40	79	28	54	5	0.47	0.19	0.45	4.70	137	24.39	117	88	37	0	1	2	0
KS GOODLAND	66	35	81	25	51	8	0.15	-0.08	0.15	2.88	120	19.62	105	88	45	0	3	1	0
KS IOPEKA	71	43	79	34	57	8	0.00	-0.59	0.00	8.33	114	41.57	128	89	62	0	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 7, 2015

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	72	45	79	35	59	8	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.21	55	35.52	128	87	60	0	0	0	0	
KY JACKSON	71	55	80	45	63	11	0.40	-0.41	0.23	4.88	63	50.65	121	87	59	0	0	2	0	
KY LEXINGTON	69	49	78	41	59	9	0.65	0.00	0.58	6.81	105	50.09	128	91	67	0	0	2	1	
KY LOUISVILLE	73	53	79	46	63	11	1.03	0.29	1.03	8.42	128	51.48	136	86	52	0	0	1	1	
KY PADUCAH	70	52	78	46	61	9	0.63	-0.23	0.46	4.12	52	44.54	108	92	60	0	0	2	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	78	65	87	62	72	9	2.42	1.46	1.09	19.76	206	67.15	124	95	72	0	0	4	2	
LA LAKE CHARLES	78	64	85	57	71	7	0.83	-0.10	0.65	13.78	127	59.74	122	96	71	0	0	2	1	
LA NEW ORLEANS	79	68	86	63	74	9	3.88	2.98	2.26	16.14	170	62.53	114	89	71	0	0	3	2	
LA SHREVEPORT	73	61	84	52	67	6	3.60	2.53	1.88	10.77	123	55.62	129	94	69	0	0	5	3	
ME CARIBOU	50	36	59	32	43	6	0.39	-0.31	0.27	7.05	101	29.52	93	87	65	0	1	3	0	
ME PORTLAND	65	40	69	35	52	9	0.03	-1.07	0.03	9.44	106	36.21	95	92	53	0	0	1	0	
MD BALTIMORE	70	49	80	38	60	11	0.28	-0.39	0.13	6.93	89	43.17	119	96	63	0	0	4	0	
MA BOSTON	68	51	76	47	59	10	0.00	-0.92	0.00	5.67	69	28.46	80	82	52	0	0	0	0	
MA WORCESTER	65	47	70	41	56	12	0.00	-1.07	0.00	7.21	72	33.93	81	79	47	0	0	0	0	
MI ALPENA	63	40	76	34	52	12	0.51	0.01	0.36	4.03	72	18.68	75	92	59	0	0	3	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	67	44	76	33	55	11	0.36	-0.30	0.36	5.89	76	27.53	87	88	49	0	0	1	0	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	63	38	72	34	50	10	0.33	-0.17	0.31	5.94	101	22.46	90	90	66	0	0	3	0	
MI LANSING	68	43	77	32	56	13	0.23	-0.32	0.22	3.77	60	30.11	110	85	50	0	1	2	0	
MI MUSKEGON	63	45	70	37	54	10	0.51	-0.19	0.51	5.65	80	28.77	104	80	62	0	0	1	1	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	65	45	76	34	55	13	0.31	-0.32	0.30	6.76	95	23.66	82	86	50	0	0	2	0	
MN DULUTH	53	37	64	32	45	10	0.08	-0.43	0.04	8.79	124	25.94	91	91	72	0	1	3	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	48	34	58	25	41	8	0.75	0.39	0.71	4.80	89	21.28	96	96	79	0	3	2	1	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	60	42	71	33	51	11	0.01	-0.59	0.01	7.27	137	29.31	109	83	67	0	0	1	0	
MN ROCHESTER	60	39	68	31	50	11	0.05	-0.45	0.05	4.19	72	29.38	102	89	70	0	1	1	0	
MN ST. CLOUD	58	38	68	29	48	11	0.04	-0.43	0.04	5.42	96	29.04	114	94	62	0	1	1	0	
MS JACKSON	75	62	84	52	69	10	5.60	4.61	3.60	13.41	176	50.00	107	94	75	0	0	4	2	
MS MERIDIAN	75	62	84	54	69	10	3.32	2.41	2.46	13.74	175	49.43	100	96	80	0	0	5	1	
MS TUPELO	73	61	80	55	67	11	0.80	-0.10	0.70	5.30	69	57.86	127	95	79	0	0	3	1	
MO COLUMBIA	68	45	74	38	57	8	0.45	-0.32	0.45	2.76	37	35.12	100	92	48	0	0	1	0	
MO KANSAS CITY	69	44	76	35	57	8	0.18	-0.36	0.18	7.19	84	39.11	113	92	50	0	0	1	0	
MO SAINT LOUIS	68	51	72	41	59	8	1.37	0.62	1.37	5.46	84	44.42	135	85	61	0	0	1	1	
MO SPRINGFIELD	67	45	72	36	56	5	0.34	-0.53	0.34	5.90	64	41.44	108	88	64	0	0	1	0	
MT BILLINGS	48	34	63	28	41	1	0.19	-0.01	0.10	2.26	81	12.09	89	79	48	0	3	3	0	
MT BUTTE	38	21	55	5	29	-5	0.68	0.54	0.22	3.90	193	10.71	91	93	61	0	6	6	0	
MT CUT BANK	43	26	57	19	35	0	0.08	0.00	0.04	2.93	169	8.41	71	88	57	0	5	2	0	
MT GLASGOW	48	34	64	26	41	5	0.36	0.25	0.26	2.60	144	12.10	114	85	71	0	3	1	0	
MT GREAT FALLS	45	30	60	20	38	0	0.38	0.22	0.18	5.40	233	13.46	98	83	52	0	4	2	0	
MT HAVRE	50	32	66	25	41	5	0.14	0.06	0.03	2.86	165	11.34	107	82	69	0	3	2	0	
MT MISSOULA	44	31	56	23	38	0	0.47	0.28	0.36	1.87	89	8.02	67	93	76	0	4	4	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	68	41	79	29	55	12	0.09	-0.24	0.09	4.70	110	21.36	88	86	58	0	2	1	0	
NE LINCOLN	71	42	81	26	56	11	0.00	-0.39	0.00	5.42	103	34.77	132	86	53	0	1	0	0	
NE NORFOLK	69	39	78	27	54	12	0.02	-0.34	0.02	3.73	86	23.13	93	87	54	0	2	1	0	
NE NORTH PLATTE	64	32	77	19	48	7	0.11	-0.11	0.07	3.42	123	20.00	107	91	43	0	3	3	0	
NE OMAHA	69	45	79	33	57	12	0.01	-0.43	0.01	10.15	174	36.98	132	86	55	0	0	1	0	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	61	31	76	19	46	6	0.45	0.26	0.24	2.99	124	22.52	149	82	50	0	4	2	0	
NE VALENTINE	62	31	77	21	46	6	0.64	0.45	0.33	6.98	231	24.95	134	91	58	0	3	2	0	
NV ELY	52	26	68	14	39	1	0.06	-0.13	0.03	2.63	123	7.61	84	78	51	0	5	2	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	68	49	86	42	58	-3	0.19	0.13	0.19	1.37	225	4.43	115	51	32	0	0	1	0	
NV RENO	52	33	66	25	43	-3	1.18	1.05	1.08	2.44	244	6.84	115	81	57	0	4	3	1	
NV WINNEMUCCA	50	30	66	22	40	-2	0.93	0.76	0.64	2.18	160	8.54	124	80	59	0	5	3	1	
NH CONCORD	68	37	74	31	53	11	0.03	-0.81	0.03	8.32	112	31.67	99	88	44	0	2	1	0	
NJ NEWARK	70	52	75	45	61	10	0.01	-0.78	0.01	5.69	71	33.37	84	84	53	0	0	1	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	60	39	71	31	50	0	0.14	-0.05	0.14	2.27	100	10.07	118	74	35	0	1	1	0	
NY ALBANY	67	43	73	36	55	11	0.02	-0.75	0.02	10.11	139	33.25	101	84	51	0	0	1	0	
NY BINGHAMTON	66	46	73	38	56	14	0.03	-0.67	0.03	4.97	68	36.49	111	83	56	0	0	1	0	
NY BUFFALO	64	46	73	39	55	10	0.24	-0.57	0.15	8.51	109	32.99	98	82	53	0	0	2	0	
NY ROCHESTER	68	45	78	40	57	12	0.07	-0.52	0.03	6.92	104	33.06	114	80	47	0	0	3	0	
NY SYRACUSE	67	44	75	39	56	11	0.28	-0.48	0.18	9.10	112	36.62	108	90	51	0	0	3	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	67	57	79	50	62	12	2.30	1.46	1.44	13.97	181	40.06	99	93	81	0	0	6	1	
NC CHARLOTTE	68	58	76	54	63	7	4.62	3.82	3.04	12.94	156	35.87	95	93	78	0	0	5	2	
NC GREENSBORO	68	56	76	54	62	9	2.30	1.66	1.45	12.13	148	37.34	99	98	75	0	0	7	1	
NC HATTERAS	75	64	81	55	70	9	1.15	-0.09	0.48	21.07	172	57.77	117	99	81	0	0	6	0	
NC RALEIGH	69	60	76	55	65	10	2.74	2.09	1.59	12.61	156	46.63	124	96	85	0	0	4	2	
NC WILMINGTON	77	64	84	56	71	11	2.86	2.27	1.44	23.12	218	63.06	125	97	75	0	0	4	2	
ND BISMARCK	52	32	68	21	42	6	0.05	-0.16	0.03	1.49	48	16.67	105	89	64	0	3	2	0	
ND DICKINSON	49	32	65	25	41	5	0.03	-0.17	0.03	1.69	53	11.47	73	87	56	0	3	1	0	
ND FARGO	54	34	67	28	44	8	0.55	0.20	0.48	2.97	66	19.91	100	90	66	0	4	3	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	49	33	59	28	41	7	0.88	0.57	0.84	2.92	74	19.72	107	95	71	0	2	3	1	
ND JAMESTOWN	51	32	65	27	42	7	0.73	0.51	0.69	1.96	58	21.95	125	93	59	0	4	3	1	
ND WILLISTON	48	32	64	25	40	6	0.28	0.14	0.23	3.57	151	11.43	87	91	67	0	3	3	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	70	47	77	36	58	12	0.30	-0.29	0.20	6.73	103	36.05	109	77	49	0	0	3	0	
OH CINCINNATI	69	48	77	40	59	10	1.84	1.07	1.80	8.17	125	40.41	110	91	59	0	0	2	1	
OH CLEVELAND	69	46	78	38	58	12	0.29	-0.37	0.25	7.37	103	35.80	109	83	46	0	0	2	0	
OH COLUMBUS	69	47	75	39	58	10	0.48	-0.14	0.43	6.37	109	38.22	116	92	59	0	0	2	0	
OH DAYTON	69	46	75	37	58	11	0.45	-0.26	0.43	5.00	82	34.73	102	96	53	0	0	2	0	
OH MANSFIELD	69	46	77	36	58	13	0.19	-0.57	0.19	5.33	77	35.32	96	91	43	0	0	1	0	

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 7, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	68	40	76	31	54	8	0.21	-0.36	0.12	3.66	64	32.00	113	92	50	0	1	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	69	45	76	36	57	12	0.27	-0.29	0.15	7.70	111	38.68	119	83	50	0	0	3	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	71	49	78	40	60	5	0.20	-0.37	0.20	4.69	57	47.59	147	93	47	0	0	1	0
OK TULSA	71	48	75	38	60	5	0.65	-0.15	0.65	5.08	53	46.83	125	95	73	0	0	1	1
OR ASTORIA	59	46	62	38	52	3	2.84	0.81	1.04	12.17	119	41.29	86	93	85	0	0	4	3
OR BURNS	50	21	58	9	36	-2	0.01	-0.19	0.01	0.85	60	5.63	67	81	59	0	6	1	0
OR EUGENE	59	40	65	33	49	1	0.35	-1.16	0.15	3.55	55	16.20	45	93	81	0	0	5	0
OR MEDFORD	58	40	65	32	49	1	0.34	-0.18	0.18	1.05	40	8.51	65	93	57	0	1	2	0
OR PENDLETON	56	37	67	29	47	1	0.02	-0.30	0.01	1.64	85	6.65	67	82	61	0	1	2	0
OR PORTLAND	57	45	64	37	51	2	0.75	-0.30	0.54	5.70	102	21.40	80	93	80	0	0	4	1
OR SALEM	58	43	64	34	50	2	1.15	-0.02	0.71	5.95	106	21.92	77	88	77	0	0	4	1
PA ALLENTOWN	71	45	77	35	58	12	0.03	-0.75	0.02	8.08	95	35.28	91	85	54	0	0	2	0
PA ERIE	68	49	78	40	58	10	0.33	-0.53	0.26	7.72	81	31.42	87	73	50	0	0	2	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	71	48	76	39	59	10	0.01	-0.70	0.01	12.25	171	36.87	107	91	48	0	0	1	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	72	53	80	46	62	11	0.13	-0.50	0.10	9.91	137	40.11	111	86	58	0	0	3	0
PA PITTSBURGH	69	47	76	39	58	11	0.23	-0.34	0.19	8.65	143	36.40	112	84	41	0	0	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	70	46	78	38	58	12	0.00	-0.67	0.00	6.14	81	27.31	84	85	48	0	0	0	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	69	43	74	38	56	11	0.00	-0.76	0.00	6.74	85	35.00	98	84	51	0	0	0	0
RI PROVIDENCE	67	48	73	39	57	9	0.00	-0.97	0.00	5.99	72	33.39	86	92	57	0	0	0	0
SC BEAUFORT	79	68	84	63	74	12	3.43	2.80	1.98	11.80	132	47.88	107	98	75	0	0	5	2
SC CHARLESTON	79	66	83	60	73	12	5.21	4.63	2.28	26.81	278	68.66	149	96	76	0	0	4	2
SC COLUMBIA	71	65	79	61	68	10	1.70	1.04	0.87	22.31	298	53.36	125	91	82	0	0	6	2
SC GREENVILLE	66	59	73	53	63	8	4.47	3.60	3.24	19.46	223	48.06	111	99	86	0	0	5	2
SD ABERDEEN	57	33	70	22	45	8	0.41	0.14	0.39	2.42	65	19.76	102	88	64	0	3	2	0
SD HURON	59	35	70	26	47	8	0.24	-0.04	0.23	3.91	107	23.12	116	94	51	0	3	2	0
SD RAPID CITY	57	31	73	18	44	4	0.07	-0.16	0.06	1.63	60	24.21	153	87	40	0	3	2	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	61	37	68	28	49	10	0.01	-0.38	0.01	6.15	126	27.78	120	91	65	0	1	1	0
TN BRISTOL	73	54	79	47	63	14	0.61	0.05	0.38	7.05	119	36.22	102	99	63	0	0	4	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	72	61	81	54	67	13	1.59	0.68	0.52	10.57	125	51.25	112	95	83	0	0	4	2
TN KNOXVILLE	71	58	78	50	64	11	0.97	0.25	0.46	5.66	88	38.58	95	97	73	0	0	4	0
TN MEMPHIS	72	60	81	53	66	9	0.65	-0.37	0.64	4.41	58	38.37	87	88	65	0	0	2	1
TN NASHVILLE	71	58	80	50	65	11	0.45	-0.36	0.42	7.05	97	41.49	104	87	65	0	0	3	0
TX ABILENE	76	51	86	43	64	5	0.25	-0.19	0.25	9.51	152	34.67	160	88	49	0	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	71	40	80	31	55	4	0.08	-0.17	0.08	3.72	102	32.43	174	83	30	0	1	1	0
TX AUSTIN	78	60	87	55	69	5	0.49	-0.27	0.39	27.96	366	57.53	196	91	64	0	0	3	0
TX BEAUMONT	80	64	88	57	72	7	3.51	2.50	3.08	19.39	165	66.86	131	99	70	0	0	2	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	86	67	88	55	76	5	0.75	0.22	0.62	18.27	190	45.32	180	96	60	0	0	2	1
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	82	64	86	54	73	4	1.61	1.07	1.52	7.31	77	43.32	148	98	69	0	0	3	1
TX DEL RIO	77	61	83	50	69	4	0.02	-0.26	0.01	6.31	145	26.95	160	85	59	0	0	2	0
TX EL PASO	72	47	78	41	60	2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	3.57	143	10.74	129	67	28	0	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	73	57	81	51	65	5	0.33	-0.43	0.17	12.29	169	49.23	162	89	62	0	0	4	0
TX GALVESTON	77	67	81	61	72	3	3.38	2.64	1.86	24.31	243	55.88	149	100	83	0	0	2	2
TX HOUSTON	77	61	83	56	69	4	0.60	-0.42	0.34	16.24	165	61.63	150	100	80	0	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	74	43	82	33	58	4	0.00	-0.21	0.00	4.78	107	27.08	155	85	36	0	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	76	47	81	39	62	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	5.77	135	19.80	145	81	38	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	78	50	88	42	64	5	0.25	-0.10	0.25	3.14	53	23.40	122	84	48	0	0	1	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	79	60	86	54	70	5	0.10	-0.66	0.05	10.20	134	40.24	138	88	50	0	0	3	0
TX VICTORIA	80	62	87	55	71	4	0.34	-0.36	0.31	9.89	99	50.18	141	100	72	0	0	2	0
TX WACO	73	58	81	51	65	3	1.86	1.21	1.13	17.38	241	45.55	159	93	81	0	0	3	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	74	49	82	42	62	4	0.24	-0.25	0.12	6.23	92	39.80	153	92	61	0	0	3	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	56	40	73	29	48	3	0.08	-0.25	0.04	2.43	75	13.58	96	73	37	0	1	3	0
VT BURLINGTON	64	45	72	36	55	13	0.09	-0.62	0.08	8.12	106	32.89	104	79	47	0	0	2	0
VA LYNCHBURG	69	52	77	49	61	10	0.23	-0.47	0.13	11.43	143	36.17	96	96	61	0	0	3	0
VA NORFOLK	71	59	81	55	65	9	1.81	1.09	0.95	10.34	125	43.46	107	92	72	0	0	5	2
VA RICHMOND	70	55	78	49	63	10	0.66	-0.08	0.28	7.33	88	40.03	104	97	77	0	0	5	0
VA ROANOKE	71	55	82	48	63	12	0.11	-0.59	0.09	14.68	191	46.09	124	89	72	0	0	2	0
VA WASH/DULLES	72	48	80	36	60	11	0.34	-0.42	0.18	6.62	83	33.91	94	96	61	0	0	3	0
WA OLYMPIA	54	42	58	33	48	3	1.31	-0.25	0.75	8.89	114	32.51	89	96	85	0	0	6	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	57	41	58	34	49	2	4.49	1.39	2.83	20.49	120	67.12	89	95	85	0	0	6	3
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	45	60	38	49	1	1.64	0.49	1.10	7.28	122	26.89	101	91	81	0	0	5	1
WA SPOKANE	46	33	53	26	39	-1	0.14	-0.25	0.12	1.80	81	9.01	72	97	72	0	4	3	0
WA YAKIMA	59	32	64	25	45	3	0.06	-0.11	0.05	0.61	56	4.91	82	79	61	0	4	2	0
WV BECKLEY	67	52	74	40	59	12	0.38	-0.20	0.25	5.89	91	42.97	119	88	73	0	0	3	0
WV CHARLESTON	73	51	81	42	62	12	0.21	-0.51	0.11	4.89	71	41.31	109	90	52	0	0	2	0
WV ELKINS	70	40	78	35	56	11	0.19	-0.50	0.14	4.33	59	41.77	105	94	46	0	0	3	0
WV HUNTINGTON	70	51	79	44	61	11	0.12	-0.58	0.06	6.70	108	41.50	114	94	60	0	0	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	60	40	72	31	50	11	0.21	-0.26	0.21	8.43	131	35.99	121	88	53	0	1	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	62	43	70	33	53	13	0.37	-0.15	0.31	8.86	153	25.07	96	91	60	0	0	2	0
WI LA CROSSE	63	45	73	36	54	12	0.17	-0.31	0.17	5.08	84	27.80	94	88	50	0	0	1	0
WI MADISON	65	45	80	30	56	14	0.57	0.05	0.56	9.29	161	32.27	109	84	61	0	1	2	1
WI MILWAUKEE	66	47	73	34	57	13	0.24	-0.35	0.24	6.58	103	24.35	80	85	55	0	0	1	0
WY CASPER	53	29	70	21	41	3	0.04	-0.16	0.04	1.17	50	11.57	98	70	50	0	5	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	55	32	70	21	43	5	0.56	0.43	0.48	2.53	110	16.42	113	72	41	0	3	2	0
WY LANDER	52	30	67	16	41	3	0.15	-0.11	0.14	1.20	43	13.61	113	79	34	0	5	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	48	28	59	18	38	1	0.25	0.06	0.25	1.74	58	15.23	113	79	67	0	4	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

October Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: From Texas to the Mississippi Delta, a 2- to 4-month drought ended in a late-October deluge. In fact, a pair of storms—plus the remnants of powerful Hurricane Patricia—hammered the South during the last 10 days of the month, sparking flash flooding just days after record-setting heat, low humidity, and gusty winds contributed to a rash of wildfires.

Farther north, late-month rain largely bypassed an area stretching from the east-central Plains into the middle Mississippi Valley, leaving some winter wheat in need of moisture to ensure proper autumn establishment. By November 1, the portion of the wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition included 14% in Kansas, 15% in Missouri, and 19% in Oklahoma.

However, long intervals of mostly dry Midwestern weather also promoted a rapid fieldwork pace. By November 1, the U.S. soybean harvest was 92% complete, ahead of last year’s 81% and the 5-year average of 88%. Similarly, 85% of the U.S. corn had been harvested by November 1, compared to 62% a year ago and the 5-year average of 79%.

In contrast, early-October downpours in South Carolina and environs led to extensive flooding and fieldwork delays. While some of rain was indirectly related to Hurricane Joaquin, which remained well offshore, the Southeastern flooding was more directly triggered by a non-tropical disturbance. Among the hardest-hit Southeastern crops was cotton, which was mostly in the open-boll stage of development when flooding rains struck. By November 1, South Carolina led the nation with 31% of its cotton rated very poor to poor, followed by North Carolina at 27%. Despite a doubling of South Carolina’s cotton harvest progress, from 21 to 42% complete, during the week ending November 1, overall progress was behind the 5-year average of 51%.

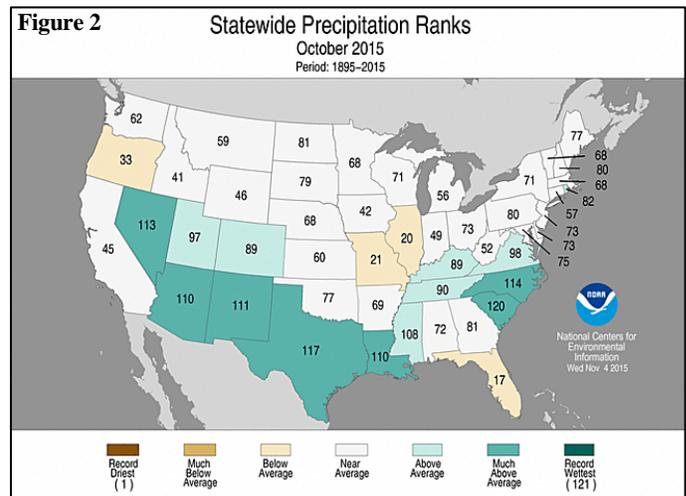
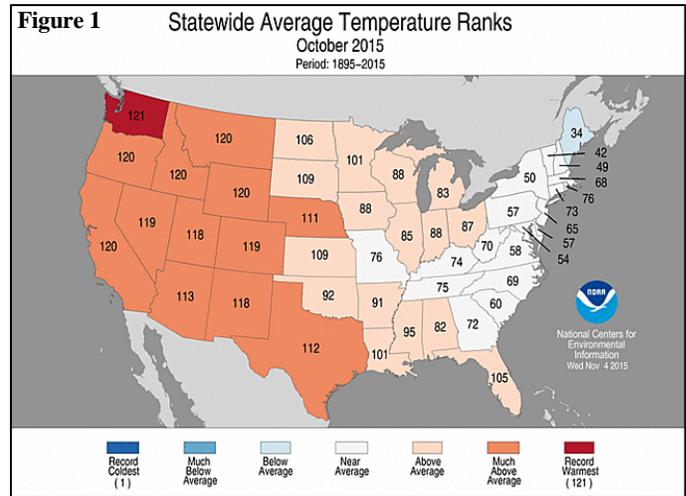
Meanwhile on the Plains, late-month rain provided most areas with beneficial moisture for rangeland, pastures, and winter grains. However, wetness was a concern for cotton on the southern High Plains, where harvest was just getting underway during the second half of October. Prior to the late-October rain, many parts of the Plains had experienced an extended stretch of warm, mostly dry weather.

Elsewhere, October featured record-setting warmth in many Western locations. Nevertheless, precipitation was heavy enough to provide some drought relief in the Pacific Northwest, Great Basin, and Southwest. Despite beneficial showers in some areas, California’s 4-year drought continued to manifest itself in the form of significantly below-average reservoir storage and other long-term impacts, such as tree mortality.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its fourth-warmest, 20th-wettest October during the 121-year period of record. The nation’s monthly average temperature of 57.4°F was 3.3°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 2.75 inches (127% of normal). Collectively for the Lower 48 states, it was the warmest October since 1963 and the wettest October since 2009—the last time there was an El Niño.

Monthly average temperatures were among the ten highest October values on record in all eleven Western states, plus Texas. It was the

warmest October on record in Washington, and the second-warmest October in California, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and Wyoming (figure 1). In contrast, Maine was the “coldest” state, experiencing its 34th-coolest October. Elsewhere, top-twenty values for October dryness were noted in Florida and Illinois, while top-ten values for wetness affected Nevada, Texas, and the Carolinas (figure 2). With an average of 10.36 inches of rain (346% of normal), South Carolina endured its second-wettest October behind 1990.



Summary: Although Hurricane Joaquin remained well offshore, inundating rains more directly associated with a non-tropical low-pressure system led to extensive flooding in parts of the Carolinas. During the first 4 days of October, totals in excess of 20 inches were reported in parts of central and coastal South Carolina. In the rain’s wake, major flooding engulfed portions of the Black, Edisto, and Waccamaw River basins, as well as several other rivers and tributaries in central and eastern South Carolina and southern North Carolina. In South Carolina, October 1-6 rainfall totaled 19.81 inches at Shaw AFB; 17.32 inches in Charleston; 15.60 inches in North Myrtle Beach; and 11.52 inches in Columbia. During the same 6-day period, Wilmington, NC, netted 12.85 inches. Charleston weathered its wettest day on record, with 11.50 inches on October 3 (previously, 10.52 inches on September 21, 1998). Columbia also endured its all-time wettest day, with 6.87 inches on October 4 (previously, 5.79 inches on July 9, 1959). Daily-record amounts for October 4 reached 5.53 inches in North

Myrtle Beach, SC, and 5.19 inches in Wilmington, NC. Outside of the Carolinas, a round of heavy rain on October 2 led to daily-record amounts in locations such as New York's JFK Airport (1.81 inches) and Georgetown, DE (1.69 inches). Farther west, unrelated heavy showers erupted across the High Plains. Great Falls, MT, experienced its wettest October day, with 2.28 inches on the 2nd (previously, 1.39 inches on October 2, 1908). October 3-4 precipitation in Great Falls totaled 2.38 inches, including 3.7 inches of snow.

Mostly unrelated to the Southeastern rain, major coastal flooding (generally 4 to 7 feet above mean lower low water, or the average height of the lowest tide recorded at a station each day) was reported at several mid-Atlantic tidal gauge sites, including Duck, NC, and Yorktown and Sewells Point, VA. In many locations, the worst tidal flooding was noted on October 4. In South Carolina, river flooding lingered for days. On October 6, the Black River at Kingstree, SC, crested 10.65 feet above flood stage, 2.88 feet above the high-water mark established on June 14, 1973. Elsewhere in South Carolina, the Edisto River near Givhans Ferry (6.06 feet above flood stage on October 8) and Lynch River at Effingham (5.73 feet above flood stage on October 6) reached their highest levels since September 1945. Similarly, the Congaree River in Columbia, SC (12.81 feet above flood stage on October 4), achieved its highest crest since April 8, 1936. Meanwhile, impressive rainfall also developed in the Southwest. Death Valley, CA, netted rainfall totaling 0.55 inch in a 24-hour period on October 4-5, tying an October record previously set on October 16-17, 1934, and October 3-4, 1972. Western daily-record amounts for October 4 included 1.59 inches in Tonopah, NV, and 0.41 inch in Santa Barbara, CA. The following day, record-setting totals for October 5 reached 0.82 inch in Newport Beach, CA; 0.66 inch in Winslow, AZ; and 0.62 inch in Las Vegas, NV. Rain eventually pushed as far east as the High Plains, where Laramie, WY, collected a daily-record amount (0.87 inch) for October 6. Later, very heavy showers developed in western and southern Texas and environs; Del Rio, TX, received 2.99 inches in a 24-hour period on October 8-9, while totals approaching 10 inches were reported in and near the communities of Uvalde and Eagle Pass. A few days later, however, dry weather covered much of the nation, except for showers in the Southeast and Northwest. In South Carolina, October 10 rainfall—2.00 inches, for example, in North Myrtle Beach and 1.47 inches in Columbia—aggravated flood recovery. Meanwhile, Seattle, WA, measured a daily-record rainfall (1.13 inches) for October 10.

Across the South, an early-month cool spell was soon replaced by warm weather. Greenwood, MS, remained below 70°F from October 2-4, but posted consecutive daily-record highs (92 and 91°F, respectively) on October 7-8. Similar warming was noted across the nation's mid-section. International Falls, MN, noted a low of 20°F (not a record) on October 7, followed 4 days later by a monthly record-tying high of 88°F. In fact, warmth in the central U.S. was a precursor to a wave of monthly record highs on October 11. In South Dakota, Aberdeen logged consecutive daily-record highs of 93°F on October 10-11. Impressive warmth also covered much of the West. With a high of 108°F on October 9, Camarillo, CA, easily set an all-time-record high (previously, 103°F on September 24, 1978). Downtown Los Angeles reported triple-digit highs on 3 consecutive days (October 9-11) for the first time since April 1989, and for the first time in October since 1958. Elsewhere in southern California, triple-digit, daily-record highs for October 9 reached 106°F in Santa Ana; 105°F in Long Beach; and 104°F in Burbank and Riverside. Reno, NV, notched consecutive daily-record highs (92 and 88°F, respectively) on October 9-10.

October 11 featured a flurry of monthly record highs. All-time October records were eclipsed in locations such as Broken Bow, NE (98°F); Norfolk, NE (98°F); Fargo, ND (97°F); Grand Island, NE (97°F); and Wheaton, MN (97°F). Also on October 11, Hastings, NE, tied a monthly record (97°F) first achieved on October 5, 1947, while

Sisseton, SD, tied a record (95°F) originally set on October 10, 1955. Farther south, Little Rock, AR, experienced its hottest October day (93°F on October 12) since 1981, followed by its hottest October day on record (98°F on October 15). Other all-time October records set in Arkansas on the 15th included 97°F in Monticello and Stuttgart. In Louisiana, Shreveport (98°F on October 15) just missed its monthly record high of 99°F, set on October 1, 1938. With a high of 93°F on October 15, Memphis, TN, reported its latest reading above the 90-degree mark (previously, 92°F on October 14, 1963). Farther west, triple-digit, daily-record highs on October 14 included 102°F in Needles, CA, and 100°F in Phoenix, AZ. On October 12-13, Death Valley, CA, notched consecutive daily-record highs of 107°F. In stark contrast, mid-October featured a transition to sharply colder conditions in the Midwest and Northeast. By October 17, daily-record Midwestern lows included 26°F in Lincoln, IL, and 30°F in Cape Girardeau, MO. Very cool weather lingered for a few days across the eastern U.S., where record-setting lows for October 18 included 19°F in Montpelier, VT; 26°F in Parkersburg, WV; and 31°F in Danville, VA. Montpelier posted another daily-record low (17°F) on October 19. Other daily-record lows on October 19 dipped to 18°F in Massena, NY; 24°F in Worcester, MA; 29°F in Baltimore, MD; and 39°F in Alma, GA. In contrast, warmth again expanded across the nation's mid-section. Daily-record highs for October 18 reached 86°F in Rapid City, SD, and 82°F in Dickinson, ND. Warmth also reached the Northwest, where Yakima, WA, collected a daily-record high (75°F on October 19). A few days later, warmth returned to the Southeast, where Tampa, FL, logged a daily-record high (89°F) for October 23. In Mississippi, Greenwood registered consecutive daily-record highs of 87°F on October 22-23.

Significant rainfall was scarce in mid-October, while high winds fanned several wildfires in the north-central U.S. Just north of Casper, WY, the 10,000-acre Station fire destroyed more than 40 structures. On October 11, gusts were clocked to 59 mph in Lander, WY; 58 mph in Aberdeen, SD; and 55 mph in Valentine, NE. The following morning, wind gusts in North Dakota reached 67 mph in Jamestown and 65 mph in Minot. High winds also swept into the Midwest on October 12, when gusts included 59 mph in Mobridge, SD, and 55 mph in Alexandria, MN. Later, a new round of showers arrived in California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest. In California, record-setting totals for October 15 included 0.94 inch in Palmdale; 0.65 inch in Sandberg; and 0.44 inch in Bishop. The following day in Arizona, Prescott collected a daily-record sum (0.65 inch) for October 16. Record-breaking totals for October 17 were set in locations such as Alturas, CA (0.63 inch); Klamath Falls, OR (0.58 inch); and Ely, NV (0.53 inch). Ely's October 17-18 rainfall climbed to 1.41 inches. Farther east, the season's first snow showers fell from the Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Lansing, MI, and Buffalo, NY, noted a trace of snow on October 17, while Marquette, MI, received a daily-record total of 1.2 inches. In the Northeast, a trace of snow was reported on October 18 in locations such as Bridgeport, CT, and Albany, NY. Bangor, ME, received a trace of snow on October 19.

A slow-moving storm that had first arrived in California on October 15 drifted eastward across the southwestern and south-central U.S., generating heavy showers. Eventually, the storm lifted northward across the Plains, providing beneficial moisture for emerging winter wheat. The storm's trailing cold front became infused with moisture from Patricia, the strongest hurricane on record. (Prior to reaching the southwestern coast of Mexico on October 23, Patricia's sustained winds peaked at 200 mph.) Due to the influx of tropical moisture, storm-total rainfall topped 20 inches at a few locations in northeastern Texas. Rainfall totaled 5 inches or more in a broader area covering much of eastern Texas and environs. Consequently, areas of the South that had received little rainfall in the last 4 months were suddenly deluged by flooding rains. However, before reaching the South, precipitation slowly expanded across the West. In Montana, Livingston netted a

daily-record sum (0.46 inch) for October 19. The following day, October 20, Glasgow, MT, noted a daily-record total of 0.67 inch. Farther south, significant rain spread across the southwestern and south-central U.S. Roswell, NM, registered a daily-record amount (1.83 inches) for October 20. In northern Texas, record-setting amounts for October 21 included 2.38 inches in Borger and 1.38 inches in Dalhart. From October 22-25, rainfall totals in Texas reached 11.68 inches in Waco; 7.70 inches in College Station; 7.60 inches in Houston; 7.57 inches in Dallas-Ft. Worth; and 7.55 inches in Tyler and Austin (Bergstrom). Waco experienced its wettest 24-hour period on record, with 9.67 inches of rain falling on October 23-24. Previously, Waco's wettest 24-hour period had occurred on December 20, 1997, when 7.98 inches fell. Waco also reported its wettest October day (7.75 inches on October 23), eclipsing the record of 5.83 inches set on October 9, 2011. Farther east, Shreveport, LA, received 6.01 inches from October 23-26. Storm-total rainfall exceeded 20 inches at a few locations in northeastern Texas, including Corsicana. From October 23-25, Corsicana was inundated by 21.05 inches of rain, most (16.35 inches) of which fell on the 23rd.

Eventually, heavy rain moved across the central Gulf Coast States. In southern Louisiana, October 24-26 totals reached 10.85 inches in Baton Rouge and 8.88 inches in New Orleans. Prior to the 24th, neither location had received measurable rainfall in October. October 25 was the fourth-wettest day on record in New Orleans (8.67 inches) and Baton Rouge (8.60 inches). McComb, MS, endured its second-wettest day on record (8.84 inches on October 25), behind only 10.98 inches on October 4, 1964. Farther east, daily-record amounts for October 26 included 5.90 inches in Pensacola, FL, and 4.81 inches in Mobile, AL. Heavy rain also spread into the Ohio Valley, where record-setting amounts for October 27 reached 2.06 inches in Evansville, IN, and 1.76 inches in Louisville, KY. By October 28, daily-record totals occurred in Eastern locations such as Mt. Pocono, PA (3.70 inches); Fort Myers, FL (2.40 inches); Dulles Airport, VA (1.97 inches); and Glens Falls, NY (1.94 inches). Precipitation ended as snow showers in parts of the Great Lakes States, resulting in a daily-record snowfall (0.2 inch) for October 28 in Rochester, MN. Late in the month, downpours returned to the south-central U.S.—just a week after the October 22-25 deluge. For example, Austin (Bergstrom), TX, was inundated by 16.27 inches of rain on October 30-31, following 7.55 inches from October 22-25. Much (14.99 inches) of Austin's rain fell on October 30, marking the wettest day on record in that location (previously, 8.70 inches on November 23, 1974). Austin's wettest October day had been October 17, 1998, when 6.85 inches fell. Elsewhere in Texas, record-setting totals for October 30 included 6.55 inches in Brownsville and 2.62 inches in Abilene. It was Brownsville's second-wettest October day behind only 9.09 inches on October 4, 1996. The last day of October featured daily-record totals in numerous Deep South locations, including Alexandria, LA (6.10 inches); New Iberia, LA (5.27 inches); and Houston, TX (5.14 inches). In addition, several tornadoes were reported on October 30-31 from the western Gulf Coast region to the Mississippi Delta.

Texas locations such as Austin (23.82 inches) and Waco (15.19 inches) completed their wettest October and month on record. Austin's monthly sum surpassed the 15.59-inch total of June 1981; Waco's total exceeded the May 1965 record of 15.00 inches. Following the first wave of heavy rain, antecedent dryness prevented large-scale flooding. Nevertheless, the Trinity River in Trinidad, TX, crested 9.45 feet above flood stage on October 25, almost 7 feet below the level (16.33 feet above flood stage) achieved on June 5, 2015. Farther downstream, the Trinity River near Oakwood, TX, crested 14.06 feet above flood stage on October 27, a little more than a foot above the level (12.85 feet above flood stage) recorded on May 30, 2015. The second round of flooding was particularly severe in the Austin area, where a record crest (20.89 feet above flood stage) was reported on Onion Creek near

Driftwood, TX. The high-water mark in this location was 1.29 feet above the former record set on October 17, 1998, and 4.83 feet higher than the peak river level on May 24, 2015. Elsewhere, heavy precipitation arrived across the Pacific Northwest at month's end. Record-setting rainfall totals for October 31 reached 2.43 inches in Troutdale, OR, and 1.30 inches in Seattle, WA.

Billings, MT, recorded its latest-ever first autumn freeze (31°F) on October 28, breaking the record set on October 27, 1940, 1967, and 2006. Meanwhile, unusual warmth persisted in coastal southern California, where Santa Barbara posted a daily-record high (91°F) on October 28. A large number of locations in southern California, including Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria, set records for the highest October average temperature—7 to 9°F above normal. Downtown Los Angeles reached or exceeded 80°F on 25 October days, breaking the record of 22 days set in 1999 and 2008. Farther east, warmth prevailed in advance of late-October storminess. In Texas, daily-record highs for October 28 climbed to 96°F in McAllen and 92°F in Corpus Christi. At month's end, Western warmth expanded prior to the arrival of Pacific storminess. Daily-record highs for October 30 reached 85°F in Sacramento, CA, and 73°F in Wenatchee, WA. October ended on a record-warm note in locations such as Gilroy, CA (90°F), and Reno, NV (77°F).

Following a cool September, mild weather returned to Alaska in October. Several Alaskan daily-record highs were set early in the month. For example, King Salmon posted a daily-record high of 57°F on October 5, followed by consecutive records (61 and 58°F, respectively) on October 8-9. Daily-record highs were also set in Alaskan locations such as Sitka (62°F on October 8) and Klawock (61°F on October 7). Meanwhile, wet weather developed across southern Alaska, in part due to the remnants of Hurricane Oho. In a stormy 72-hour period from October 7-10, Ketchikan recorded 12.36 inches of rain and clocked a peak wind gust to 62 mph. Wet weather lingered through mid-month across southern Alaska, where October 11-17 rainfall totaled 5.73 inches in Yakutat; 4.39 inches in Kodiak; and 2.45 inches in Juneau. October 16-17 featured consecutive daily-record highs (54°F on both days) in Juneau. Other daily-record highs for October 16 in southeastern Alaska included 68°F on Annette Island and 67°F in Petersburg. Later, Annette Island posted a daily record-tying high of 58°F on October 19, followed by 3.02 inches of rain the next day. Ketchikan posted a daily-record rainfall of 5.38 inches on October 20, with 9.26 inches falling during the week ending October 24. In late October, several more Alaskan temperature records were broken. For example, daily-record highs were set on October 27 in Annette Island (61°F) and King Salmon (55°F). In fact, King Salmon posted a trio of daily-record highs (51, 53, and 55°F) from October 25-27. However, colder air and some snow arrived toward month's end. On October 30, Anchorage reported a 3.1-inch snowfall—its first accumulation since September 29-30. In addition, heavy precipitation lingered across southern Alaska, where Kodiak netted a daily-record rainfall (3.10 inches) for October 27.

Following widespread, record-setting Hawaiian rainfall in August and September, drier weather returned in October. Also, briefly cooler weather overspread Hawaii in early October, despite widespread tropical activity in the Central Pacific Basin. In Kahului, Maui, October 3 was the last of 112 consecutive days (June 14 – October 3) without a below-normal daily average temperature. Meanwhile, the early-October formation of Tropical Depression Eight-C and Hurricane Oho boosted the record-setting total of Central Pacific storms to thirteen. Later, two more tropical cyclones—Tropical Storm Nora and Hurricane Olaf—entered the basin from the Eastern Pacific Ocean, bringing the Central Pacific seasonal total to fifteen storms and eight hurricanes. Before mostly dry weather settled across Hawaii, a few heavy showers lingered early in the month. Hilo, on the Big Island, netted a daily-

record sum of 4.89 inches on October 3. Elsewhere on the Big Island, 24-hour totals on October 3-4 climbed to 8.28 inches in Honokaa, 4.43 inches in Mountain View, and 4.18 inches in Piihouna. The Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge netted 4.39 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on October 4-5. Along with the eventual return of drier weather, temperatures climbed to daily-record levels in locations such as Hilo (88°F on October 5) and Honolulu, Oahu (92°F on October 9). Hilo posted another daily-record high (89°F) on October 17—the highest temperature in that location since September 10. Mid-month showers were heaviest and most widespread in windward locations, when the Big Island community of Mountain View received 5.41 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on October 16-17. Periods of record-setting Hawaiian warmth continued during the second half of October. For example, daily-record highs were tied in Honolulu (91°F on October 19) and Hilo (88°F on October 20). Hilo also closed October with three consecutive daily-record highs (88, 88, and 89°F). Other record-setting highs for October 31 included 92°F in Kahului, Maui, and 86°F in Lihue, Kauai. Locally heavy showers developed across Hawaii's western islands at month's end, when Oahu's Manoa Lyon Arboretum collected 4.08 inches in a 48-hour period from October 30 – November 1.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

During October, warm weather facilitated the rapid harvest of row crops across the nation. Above-average temperatures were observed across most of the U.S., with the northern Rocky Mountains recording monthly average temperatures at least 6°F above normal. Exceptions to the trend occurred in parts of the Atlantic Coast States, where temperatures were slightly below normal. Large portions of the country, including the mid-Atlantic region, southern Great Plains, and the southern Rocky Mountain, experienced above-normal precipitation. Monthly rainfall totals exceeded 12 inches in parts of Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In Texas and Louisiana, rainfall included remnants of Hurricane Patricia, while the Carolinas experienced a low-pressure system that led to extensive flooding. In contrast, northern portions of the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley recorded below-average precipitation for the month, allowing a greater number of days suitable for fieldwork.

Dry conditions in the Midwest allowed for the soybean harvest to advance rapidly as October began. Eighty-five percent of this year's soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf-dropping stage by October 4, four percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 42 percent of the soybeans were harvested by October 4, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 11, leaf drop in this year's soybean crop had reached 92 percent, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, producers had harvested 62 percent of the soybeans by October 11, twenty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. During that week, harvest progress advanced by 20 percentage points or more in eight estimating states, including 33 percentage points in Iowa. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 11, nine percentage points below the same time last year. By October 18, ninety-six percent of the soybeans were dropping leaves or beyond, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By mid-month, harvest progress remained well ahead of historical averages in the eastern Corn Belt. Soybean producers had harvested 77 percent of the nation's crop by October 18, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 1, ninety-two percent of the soybeans were harvested, 11 percentage points ahead of

last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. All estimating states were at or ahead of their respective 5-year averages for harvest on November 1, except Mississippi.

By October 4, eighty-six percent of the corn was mature, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, producers had harvested 27 percent of the corn by October 4, eleven percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the nation's corn was mature by October 11, three percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 11, harvest progress had advanced to 42 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Fifty-nine percent of this year's corn was harvested by October 18, twenty-nine percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, harvest progress advanced 17 percentage points during the second week of October, aided by an advance of 29 percentage points in Minnesota, 23 points in Iowa, and 22 points in North Dakota. Overall, 68 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition on October 18, unchanged from the beginning of the month but 6 percentage points below the same time last year. Nationally, 85 percent of the corn was harvested by November 1, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Bolls were opening across 77 percent of this year's cotton acreage by October 4, five percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Nationally, harvest was 16 percent complete by October 4, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was at or behind the 5-year average in eleven of the fifteen estimating states at the beginning of the month. By October 11, eighty-nine percent of the nation's cotton acreage was at or beyond the boll-opening stage, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, cotton producers had harvested 22 percent of this year's crop by October 11, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eleven percent of Georgia's cotton was harvested by October 11—an advance of only 3 percentage points from the previous week and 8 points behind the 5-year average due to overcast skies and wet conditions. Nationwide, half of this year's cotton was harvested by November 1, slightly ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Late-month rain slowed the harvest of cotton in Texas, where only 3 percent of the state's crop was harvested during the week ending November 1. Nationally, 47 percent of the cotton was rated in good to excellent condition on November 1, down slightly from the beginning of October and slightly below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 77 percent of the sorghum was mature by October 4, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 4, forty-three percent of the nation's crop was harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Maturation of the nation's sorghum had advanced to 85 percent complete by October 11, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 51 percent of the nation's crop by this time, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition on October 11, up slightly from the beginning of the month and 9 percentage points better than the same time last year. Producers had harvested 79 percent of the nation's sorghum by November 1, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. During the final week of the month, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Dakota producers recorded double-digit harvest progress.

By October 4, producers had sown 49 percent of the nation's 2016 winter wheat, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress advanced at least 20 percentage points during the week ending October 4 in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, and Oklahoma. Nationwide, 20 percent of the winter wheat had emerged by October 4, six percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence advanced more than 20 percentage points during that week in Idaho, Montana, and Nebraska. Producers had planted 76 percent of the 2016 winter wheat by October 18, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. During that week, planting progress advanced 27 percentage points in Indiana, 23 points in Ohio, and 22 points in Illinois. Nationwide, emergence had advanced to 49 percent complete by October 18, five percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Producers had seeded 88 percent of the 2016 winter wheat by November 1, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 72 percent of the crop had emerged by November 1, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 49 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition on November 1, ten percentage points below the same time last year. Winter wheat was rated 45 percent in the good to excellent categories in Kansas on November 1, nineteen percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice producers had harvested 78 percent of this year's crop by October 4, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers completed double-digit advances in harvest progress in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri during the week ending October 4. By October 11, producers had harvested 88 percent of the nation's crop, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. The rice harvest advanced 25 percentage points during that week in California. By October 18, ninety-five percent of this year's rice was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. At mid-month, harvest progress was at or ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating states.

Peanut harvest progress was hampered by wet conditions in the Southeast as October began. Producers had harvested 23 percent of the nation's peanut crop by October 4, three percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 32 percent of the nation's crop by October 11, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 18 percentage points during the week ending October 11 in Florida and 13 points in Alabama; however, progress was much slower across the remainder of the Southeast due to wet conditions. Producers had harvested 32 percent of the nation's peanuts by October 11, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By October 18, forty-five percent of the nation's peanut crop had been dug and combined, 3 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on October 18, six percentage points better than the same time last year. By November 1, producers had harvested 72 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. During the final week of the month, at least twenty percent peanut crop was harvested in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Virginia.

By October 4, forty-four percent of the nation's sugarbeet crop had been harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 79 percent of the nation's sugarbeet crop by October 18, twelve percentage points

ahead of the 5-year average. The sugarbeet harvest was virtually complete in Minnesota and North Dakota. By October 25, eighty-six percent of the sugarbeet crop was harvested, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. During that week, Michigan producers reported lower-than-desired sugar content due to damage from cercospora leaf spot. By November 1, sugarbeet producers had harvested 91 percent of this year's crop, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Rain and warm weather in Michigan caused harvest challenges during the final week of October, as pile storage had to be halted due to above-average temperatures.

By October 11, ten percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, producers surpassed the halfway point for harvest progress with 54 percent complete by October 25, ten percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By November 1, sixty-nine percent of the sunflower crop was harvested, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy percent of the crop was harvested in North Dakota by November 1, fourteen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

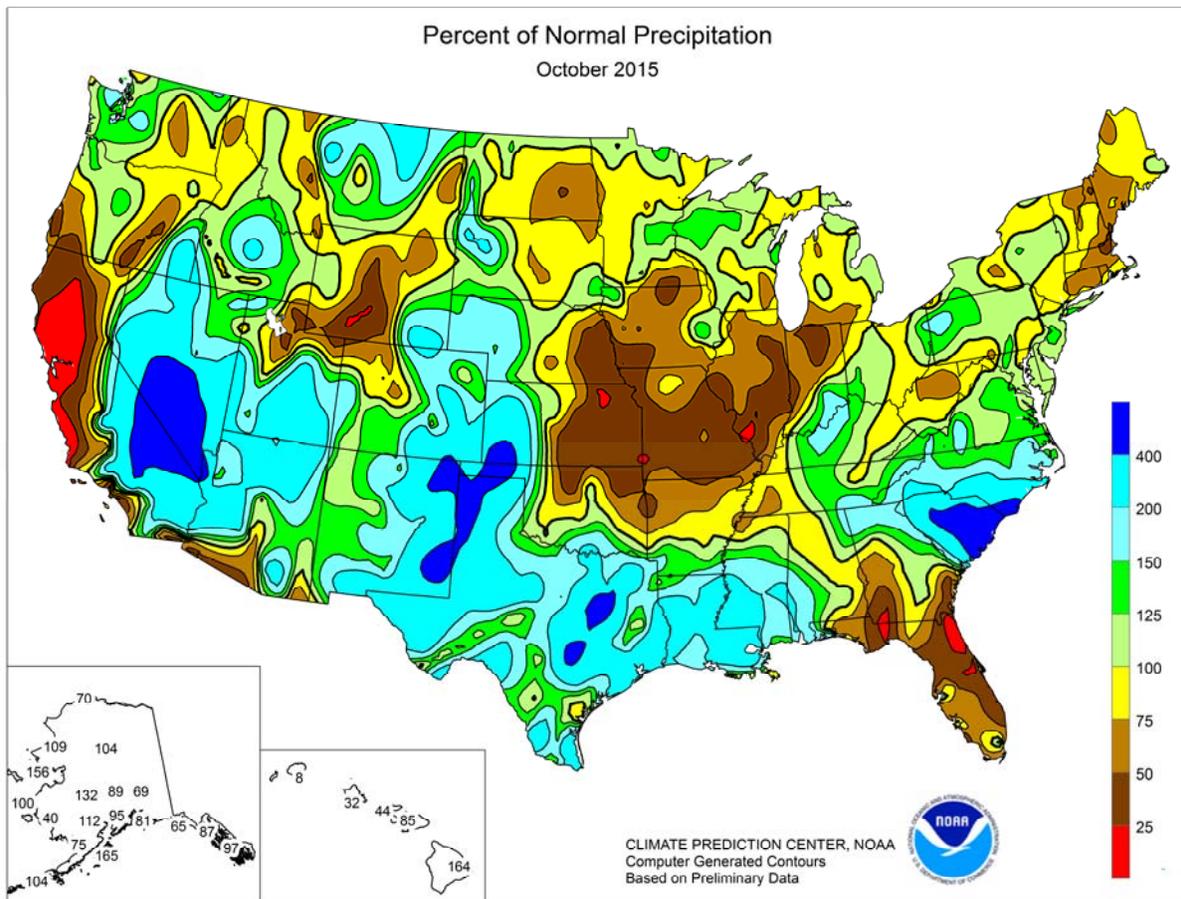
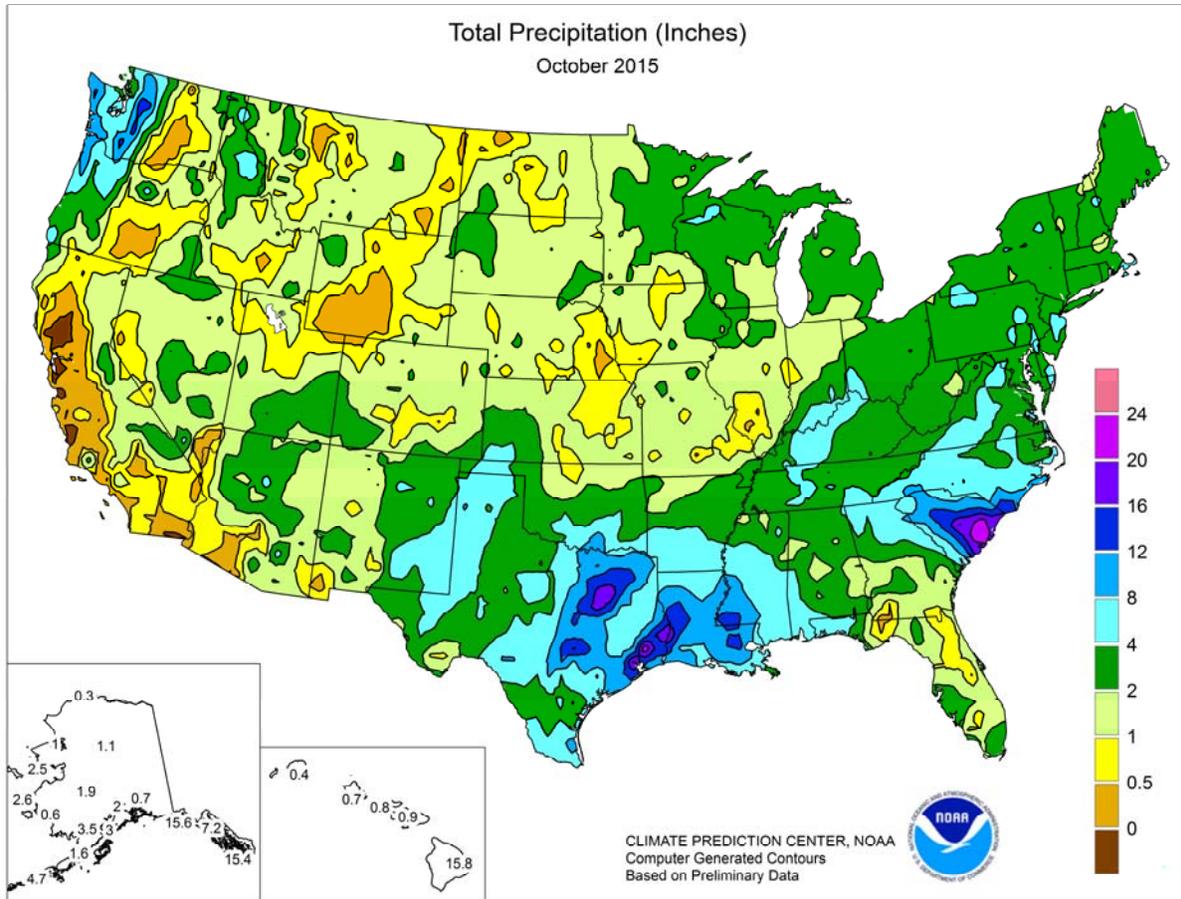
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on Nov. 10, 2015. Forecasts refer to Nov. 1.

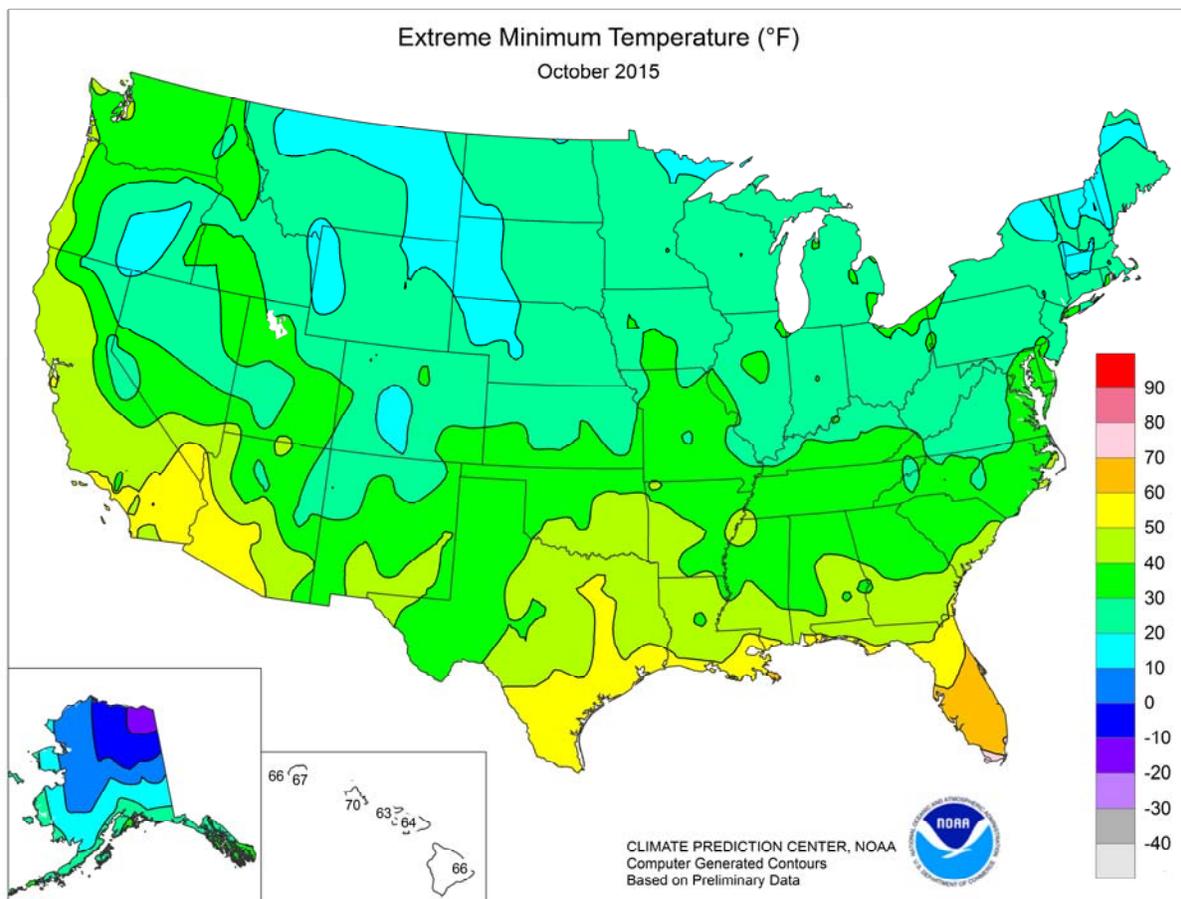
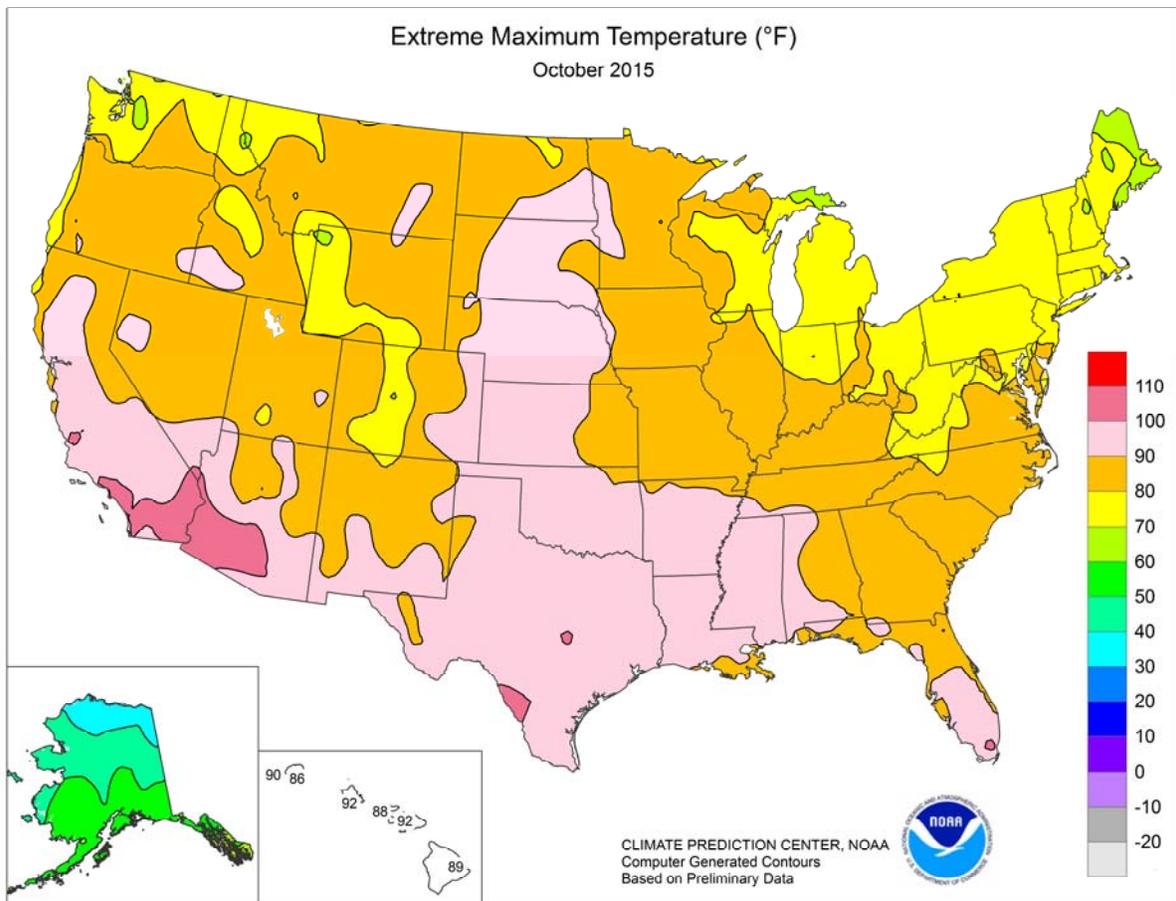
Corn production is forecast at 13.7 billion bushels, up less than one percent from the October forecast, but down 4 percent from last year's record-high production. Yields are expected to average 169.3 bushels per acre, up 1.3 bushels from the October forecast but 1.7 bushels below the 2014 average. If realized, this will be the second-highest U.S. yield and third-largest production on record. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 80.7 million acres, unchanged from the October forecast but down 3 percent from 2014.

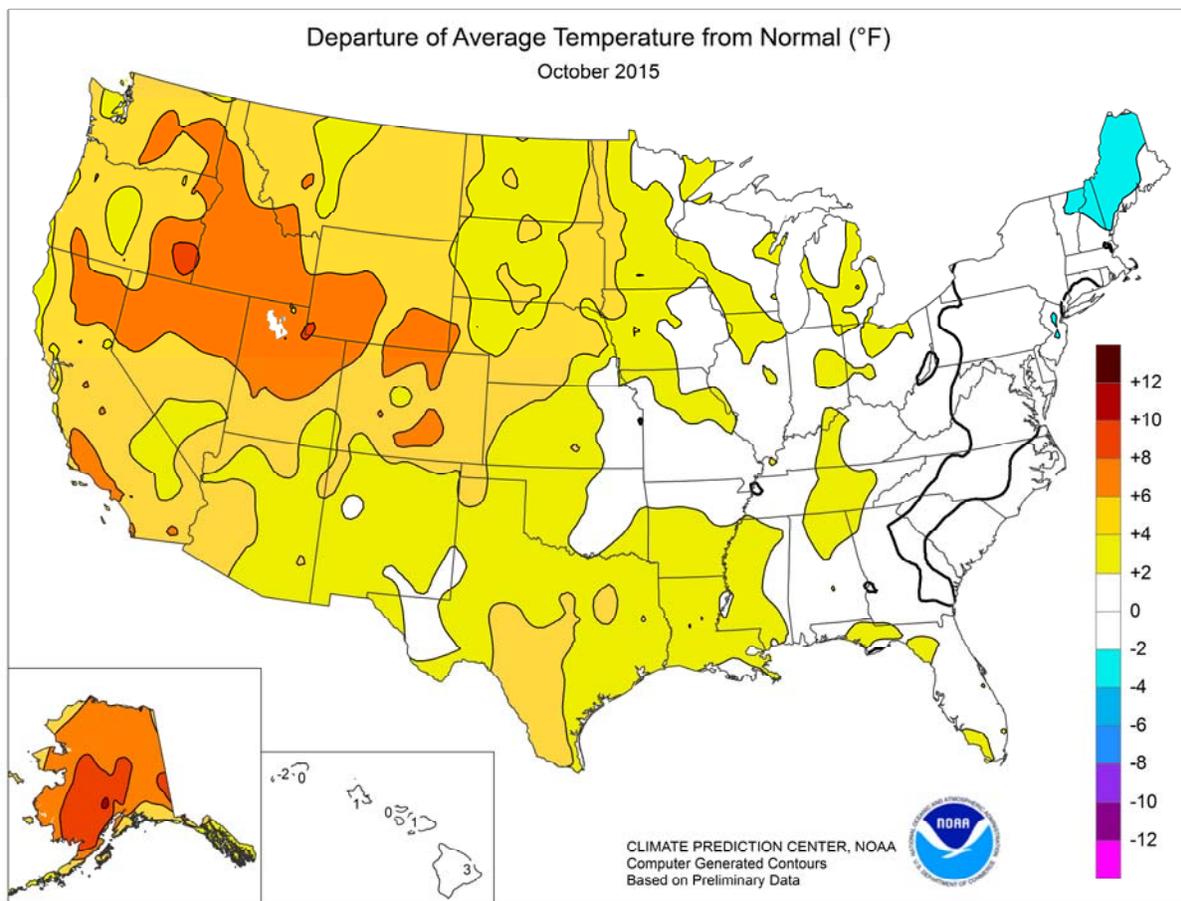
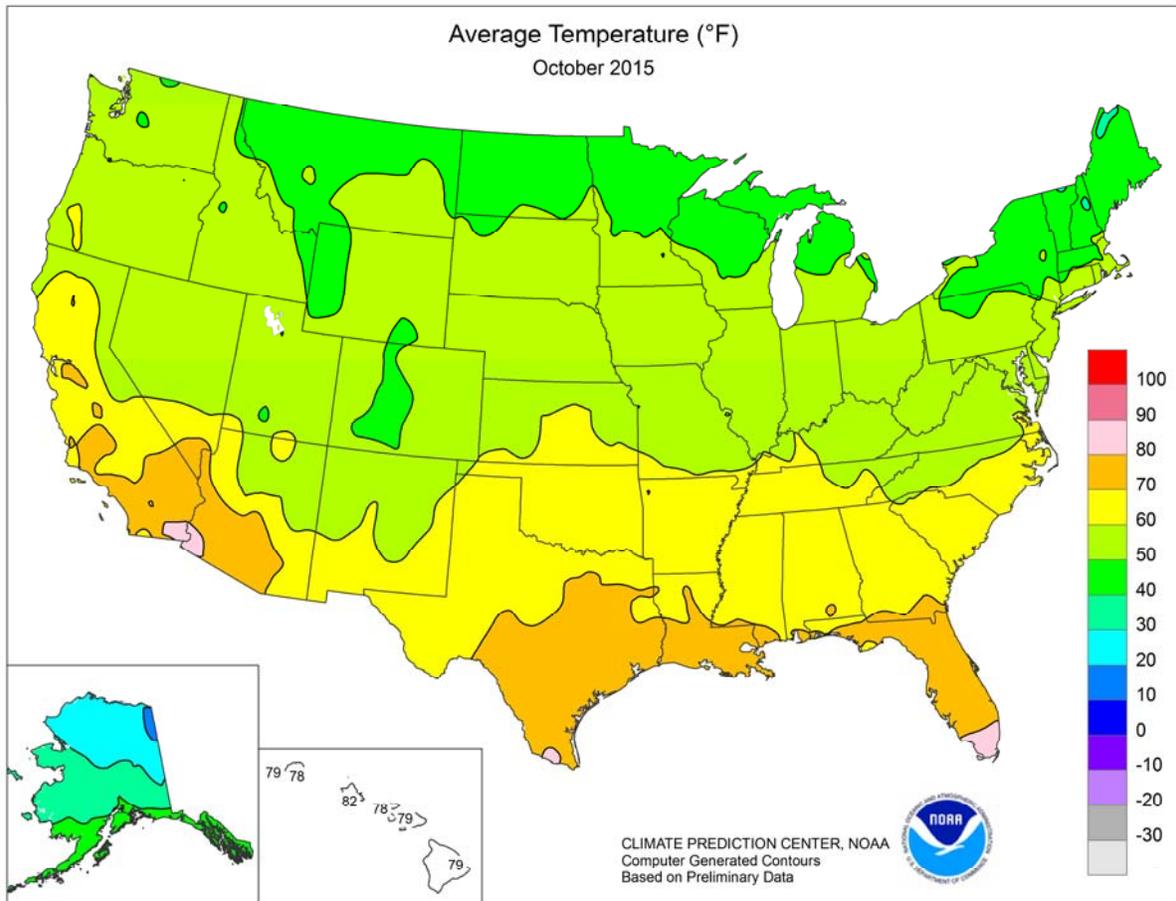
Soybean production is forecast at a record-high 3.98 billion bushels, up 2 percent from October and up 1 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 48.3 bushels per acre, up 1.1 bushels from last month and up 0.8 bushel from last year. Area for U.S. harvest is forecast at 82.4 million acres, unchanged from last month.

All cotton production is forecast at 13.3 million 480-pound bales, down less than 1 percent from last month and down 19 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 782 pounds per harvested acre, down 56 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.8 million 480-pound bales, down 19 percent from 2014. Pima cotton production, forecast at 451,000 bales, was carried forward from last month.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2015-2016 season is 5.50 million tons, down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 14 percent from the 2014-2015 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 74.0 million boxes (3.33 million tons), is down 8 percent from last month's forecast and down 24 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 37.0 million boxes (1.67 million tons), down 8 percent from last month and down 22 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 37.0 million boxes (1.67 million tons), is down 8 percent from last month and down 25 percent from last season's final utilization. California and Texas orange production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

October 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP., °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP., °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP., °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	2	2.39	-0.84	LEXINGTON	58	1	3.45	0.75	COLUMBUS	55	0	2.68	0.37
HUNTSVILLE	65	4	3.32	-0.22	LONDON-CORBIN	58	2	2.71	-0.09	DAYTON	56	3	3.69	0.97
MOBILE	69	1	6.69	3.44	LOUISVILLE	61	3	4.94	2.15	MANSFIELD	53	2	2.61	-0.07
MONTGOMERY	68	3	3.03	0.45	PADUCAH	60	2	2.51	-0.94	TOLEDO	53	1	2.17	-0.18
AK ANCHORAGE	40	6	1.97	-0.11	LA BATON ROUGE	71	3	15.13	11.32	YOUNGSTOWN	52	1	4.25	1.79
BARROW	20	5	0.27	-0.12	LAKE CHARLES	72	3	7.26	3.32	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	64	2	3.44	-0.20
COLD BAY	42	2	4.71	0.17	NEW ORLEANS	73	3	9.54	6.49	TULSA	64	1	1.50	-2.55
FAIRBANKS	32	8	0.83	-0.09	SHREVEPORT	71	4	7.10	2.65	OR ASTORIA	58	5	7.20	1.59
JUNEAU	45	3	7.21	-1.09	ME BANGOR	46	-2	2.58	-0.90	BURNS	52	8	0.26	-0.46
KING SALMON	43	10	1.57	-0.52	CARIBOU	42	-1	2.83	-0.16	EUGENE	58	5	2.44	-0.91
KODIAK	46	6	13.80	5.44	PORTLAND	49	1	2.35	-2.05	MEDFORD	62	7	0.46	-0.85
NOME	35	6	2.46	0.88	MD BALTIMORE	55	0	3.40	0.24	PENDLETON	56	4	0.81	-0.18
AZ FLAGSTAFF	50	3	3.72	1.79	MA BOSTON	54	0	1.74	-2.05	PORTLAND	60	6	3.69	0.81
PHOENIX	80	5	0.71	-0.08	WORCESTER	49	-1	3.06	-1.61	SALEM	59	6	3.67	0.64
TUCSON	74	3	2.25	1.04	MI ALPENA	48	2	2.30	-0.03	PA ALLENTOWN	53	1	3.36	0.03
AR FORT SMITH	65	2	1.52	-2.42	DETROIT	54	2	1.97	-0.26	ERIE	54	1	2.21	-1.71
LITTLE ROCK	66	3	3.80	-0.45	FLINT	54	5	2.28	-0.06	MIDDLETOWN	55	0	3.99	1.06
CA BAKERSFIELD	73	6	0.14	-0.16	GRAND RAPIDS	52	2	3.27	0.47	PHILADELPHIA	58	1	3.51	0.76
EUREKA	56	1	1.17	-1.19	Houghton Lake	47	1	2.00	-0.26	PITTSBURGH	54	1	3.34	1.09
FRESNO	71	6	0.49	-0.16	LANSING	52	3	2.20	-0.09	WILKES-BARRE	52	1	3.53	0.51
LOS ANGELES	74	7	0.10	-0.26	MUSKEGON	52	2	2.55	-0.25	WILLIAMSPORT	53	2	3.46	0.27
REDDING	70	7	0.27	-1.91	TRaverse City	50	1	2.13	-0.81	PR SAN JUAN	85	3	1.77	-3.29
SACRAMENTO	70	6	0.12	-0.77	MN DULUTH	46	2	1.90	-0.56	RI PROVIDENCE	54	1	2.80	-0.89
SAN DIEGO	74	6	0.43	-0.01	INT'L FALLS	43	1	2.88	0.90	SC CHARLESTON	67	1	18.91	15.82
SAN FRANCISCO	66	5	0.00	-1.04	MINNEAPOLIS	52	3	2.61	0.50	COLUMBIA	65	1	14.46	11.57
STOCKTON	70	5	0.20	-0.62	ROCHESTER	51	4	1.26	-0.94	FLORENCE	65	1	12.81	9.87
CO ALAMOSA	49	6	0.98	0.31	ST. CLOUD	49	4	3.14	0.90	GREENVILLE	60	0	9.43	5.55
CO SPRINGS	56	7	1.38	0.52	MS JACKSON	69	5	6.86	3.44	MYRTLE BEACH	67	2	17.82	14.59
DENVER	57	7	1.76	0.89	MERIDIAN	66	1	6.82	3.54	SD ABERDEEN	51	4	1.64	0.01
GRAND JUNCTION	57	4	2.08	1.08	TUPELO	64	2	4.09	0.71	HURON	52	4	1.51	-0.08
PUEBLO	60	8	0.64	0.00	MO COLUMBIA	59	3	1.15	-2.03	RAPID CITY	52	4	1.31	-0.06
CT BRIDGEPORT	56	1	2.59	-0.95	JOPLIN	60	0	0.70	-3.24	SIoux Falls	53	5	2.90	0.97
HARTFORD	52	0	2.58	-1.36	KANSAS CITY	58	1	1.28	-2.05	TN BRISTOL	58	3	3.50	1.20
DC WASHINGTON	59	0	3.04	-0.18	SPRINGFIELD	60	2	1.51	-1.96	CHATTANOOGA	63	3	6.60	3.34
DE WILMINGTON	56	0	3.74	0.66	ST JOSEPH	57	0	1.21	-2.07	JACKSON	61	0	2.02	-1.30
FL DAYTONA BEACH	75	1	1.11	-3.37	ST LOUIS	61	3	0.98	-1.78	KNOXVILLE	61	2	3.11	0.46
FT LAUDERDALE	81	2	2.71	-3.73	MT BILLINGS	54	6	1.80	0.54	MEMPHIS	66	2	2.44	-0.87
FT MYERS	78	0	4.03	1.44	BUTTE	47	6	0.87	0.08	NASHVILLE	62	2	4.32	1.45
JACKSONVILLE	71	2	0.20	-3.66	GLASGOW	50	5	1.67	0.96	TX ABILENE	69	3	8.17	5.27
KEY WEST	82	2	0.75	-3.59	GREAT FALLS	49	3	2.48	1.55	AMARILLO	61	3	3.48	1.98
MELBOURNE	78	3	2.55	-2.21	HELENA	51	6	0.21	-0.45	AUSTIN	72	1	23.82	19.85
MIAMI	80	1	4.69	-1.50	KALISPELL	47	5	1.14	0.18	BEAUMONT	73	3	10.07	5.40
ORLANDO	76	1	0.50	-2.23	MILES CITY	53	5	1.01	-0.12	BROWNSVILLE	78	3	13.68	9.90
PENSACOLA	71	2	8.07	3.94	MISSOULA	49	5	0.88	0.05	COLLEGE STATION	74	3	8.81	4.59
ST PETERSBURG	77	1	1.19	-1.45	NE GRAND ISLAND	57	5	1.28	-0.23	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	2	3.24	-0.70
TALLAHASSEE	72	3	0.48	-2.77	HASTINGS	58	5	1.53	-0.14	DALLAS/FT WORTH	71	4	9.82	5.71
TAMPA	78	2	1.16	-1.13	LINCOLN	57	4	0.50	-1.44	DEL RIO	75	4	5.79	3.79
WEST PALM BEACH	79	1	0.91	-4.55	MCCOOK	58	5	1.48	0.20	EL PASO	68	3	3.24	2.43
GA ATHENS	62	0	5.00	1.53	NORFOLK	56	5	0.83	-0.89	GALVESTON	76	2	9.80	6.31
ATLANTA	64	1	2.55	-0.56	NORTH PLATTE	54	4	2.06	0.82	HOUSTON	73	3	13.05	8.55
AUGUSTA	64	1	4.62	1.42	OMAHA/EPPLEY	57	4	0.83	-1.38	LUBBOCK	64	3	4.29	2.59
COLUMBUS	66	0	1.07	-1.26	SCOTTSBUFF	54	6	1.47	0.46	MIDLAND	68	4	4.00	2.23
MACON	64	0	1.70	-0.67	VALENTINE	53	5	1.54	0.32	SAN ANGELO	71	6	2.44	-0.13
SAVANNAH	68	1	1.78	-1.34	NV ELKO	54	7	1.04	0.33	SAN ANTONIO	76	5	7.78	3.92
HI HILO	79	3	15.84	6.20	ELY	51	6	2.06	1.06	VICTORIA	74	2	5.03	0.77
HONOLULU	82	2	0.69	-1.49	LAS VEGAS	74	5	1.16	0.92	WACO	72	3	15.19	11.52
KAHULUI	79	1	0.89	-0.16	RENO	60	8	1.10	0.68	WICHITA FALLS	67	2	4.39	1.28
LIHUE	78	0	0.36	-3.89	WINNEMUCCA	55	6	1.19	0.53	UT SALT LAKE CITY	61	8	0.61	-0.96
ID BOISE	60	7	0.92	0.16	NH CONCORD	48	0	2.92	-0.54	VT BURLINGTON	48	0	3.17	0.05
LEWISTON	60	8	0.75	-0.21	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	56	1	3.39	0.53	VA LYNCHBURG	56	0	4.07	0.68
POCATTELLO	55	7	1.34	0.37	NEWARK	57	1	3.35	0.19	NORFOLK	63	2	3.11	-0.36
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	55	3	2.23	-0.48	NM ALBUQUERQUE	62	5	0.94	-0.06	RICHMOND	58	0	3.24	-0.36
MOLINE	56	3	3.02	0.22	NY ALBANY	49	0	3.20	-0.01	ROANOKE	57	0	6.10	2.95
PEORIA	58	5	2.01	-0.75	BINGHAMTON	48	0	2.74	-0.28	WASH/DULLES	55	0	3.95	0.58
ROCKFORD	54	3	2.02	-0.55	BUFFALO	51	0	3.81	0.62	WA OLYMPIA	55	5	6.68	2.49
SPRINGFIELD	57	1	1.47	-1.15	ROCHESTER	51	1	2.78	0.18	QUILLAYUTE	56	6	9.78	-0.03
IN EVANSVILLE	60	3	3.01	0.23	SYRACUSE	50	0	3.77	0.57	SEATTLE-TACOMA	57	4	4.81	1.62
FORT WAYNE	54	2	1.43	-1.20	NC ASHEVILLE	57	2	7.17	4.00	SPOKANE	55	8	1.14	0.08
INDIANAPOLIS	57	2	1.82	-0.94	CHARLOTTE	60	-2	5.57	1.91	YAKIMA	58	9	0.54	0.01
SOUTH BEND	53	1	1.48	-1.79	GREENSBORO	59	1	4.23	0.96	WV BECKLEY	54	1	2.39	-0.25
IA BURLINGTON	56	1	2.07	-0.84	HATTERAS	67	1	7.39	2.08	CHARLESTON	57	2	2.00	-0.67
CEDAR RAPIDS	53	1	3.48	1.27	RALEIGH	60	0	5.06	1.88	ELKINS	52	1	1.47	-1.39
DES MOINES	56	3	1.41	-1.21	WILMINGTON	65	0	14.77	11.56	HUNTINGTON	56	0	2.35	-0.38
DUBUQUE	52	2	2.75	0.25	ND BISMARK	49	4	1.07	-0.21	WI EAU CLAIRE	50	3	2.93	0.69
SIoux CITY	55	4	0.86	-1.13	DICKINSON	49	4	1.36	0.02	GREEN BAY	50	3	2.64	0.47
WATERLOO	52	2	1.67	-0.82	FARGO	51	6	1.19	-0.78	LA CROSSE	53	2	2.18	0.02
KS CONCORDIA	59	3	1.37	-0.47	GRAND FORKS	48	4	1.20	-0.50	MADISON	52	3	2.73	0.55
DODGE CITY	58	1	3.22	1.77	JAMESTOWN	48	3	0.61	-0.79	MILWAUKEE	54	3	1.90	-0.59
GOODLAND	56	4	1.70	0.65	MINOT	48	3	1.11	-0.21	WAUSAU	49	2	2.82	0.19
HILL CITY	59	4	2.08	0.63	WILLISTON	48	4	1.07	0.20	WY CASPER	51	5	0.94	-0.20
TOPEKA	59	2	0.90	-2.09	OH AKRON-CANTON	54	2	2.68	0.15	CHEYENNE	53	8	1.83	1.08
WICHITA	63	4	1.08	-1.37	CINCINNATI	57	1	4.31	1.35	LANDER	53	7	0.88	-0.49
KY JACKSON	58	0	2.40	-0.78	CLEVELAND	55	3	2.17	-0.56	SHERIDAN	51	6	1.22	-0.19

National Agricultural Summary

November 2 – 8, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weekly temperatures east of the Mississippi River averaged more than 6°F above normal, while readings in the Western States were near to below normal. Precipitation totals for most of the country

were near average. Conversely, portions of the Delta and Southeast received more than 3 inches of rain during the week.

Corn: Nationally, 93 percent of the corn was harvested by week's end, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Nebraska, farmers harvested 12 percent of their corn for grain during the week, advancing the harvest to 87 percent complete—11 percentage points ahead of last year.

Soybeans: Producers had harvested 95 percent of this year's soybean crop by November 8, six percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of North Carolina, where a large portion of the soybean crop is grown following winter wheat, harvest was complete or nearing completion by week's end.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-two percent of the 2016 winter wheat was sown by November 8, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, emergence was 80 percent complete by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Overall, 51 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week but 9 points below the same time last year. Winter wheat was rated 46 percent in the good to excellent categories in Kansas on November 8, seventeen percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: By week's end, 58 percent of this year's cotton was harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Wet fields hampered cotton harvest in Louisiana and Mississippi, allowing producers to harvest only 1 to 2 percent of their crop. Meanwhile, double-digit gains were made in Arizona, California, Kansas, Texas, and Virginia.

Sorghum: By week's end, 85 percent of the sorghum was harvested, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest advanced 11 percentage points or more during the week in Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota, where mostly below-average rainfall promoted fieldwork.

Other Crops: By November 8, producers had harvested 77 percent of this year's peanut crop, 10 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. With the exception of Oklahoma, all estimating states were behind their respective 5-year harvest averages. Georgia's harvest activities continued to fall further behind the normal pace, with only 2.5 days suitable for fieldwork during the week.

Nationally, 96 percent of this year's sugarbeet crop had been dug by November 8, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Michigan, warm conditions during the first part of the week brought a halt to sugarbeet harvest for pile storage, but harvest resumed on Saturday after temperatures fell and the rain ceased.

By week's end, 80 percent of the sunflower crop was harvested, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. North Dakota sunflower producers had harvested 83 percent of this year's crop, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 8, 2015

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	70	45	69	83
IL	86	96	100	94
IN	69	92	97	84
IA	79	85	93	91
KS	91	94	97	95
KY	91	94	96	95
MI	41	61	79	66
MN	87	91	96	93
MO	85	97	100	94
NE	76	75	87	87
NC	97	97	98	99
ND	69	83	91	82
OH	65	88	95	70
PA	63	70	79	71
SD	81	79	89	89
TN	98	97	98	98
TX	89	84	87	96
WI	48	61	76	72
18 Sts	78	85	93	88
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	90	92	90
IL	90	96	100	96
IN	83	96	98	92
IA	95	96	98	98
KS	82	84	91	89
KY	62	75	83	79
LA	99	98	98	100
MI	83	90	95	91
MN	99	100	100	99
MS	96	94	94	98
MO	79	80	86	85
NE	98	97	99	99
NC	39	36	42	36
ND	100	100	100	99
OH	84	96	99	88
SD	100	98	99	99
TN	71	76	80	78
WI	89	95	97	94
18 Sts	89	92	95	93
These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	75	66	68	68
AZ	49	40	50	47
AR	90	86	89	93
CA	89	75	91	78
GA	72	43	47	62
KS	20	20	33	39
LA	97	96	97	99
MS	91	87	89	95
MO	70	72	76	81
NC	63	48	53	62
OK	40	39	47	51
SC	76	42	46	63
TN	59	60	68	73
TX	40	40	53	56
VA	58	51	65	68
15 Sts	60	50	58	65
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	59	55	64	68
IL	82	91	94	88
KS	65	77	84	79
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	81	81	87	88
NE	82	70	84	89
NM	16	35	50	34
OK	75	81	85	76
SD	90	74	85	92
TX	81	83	86	84
11 Sts	74	79	85	82
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	88	77	80	83
FL	93	92	94	95
GA	86	73	78	87
NC	85	65	69	88
OK	76	74	84	78
SC	95	51	56	93
TX	77	57	65	84
VA	93	75	88	90
8 Sts	87	72	77	88
These 8 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	75	92	95
MI	91	72	83	86
MN	100	100	100	100
ND	100	100	100	100
4 Sts	97	91	96	97
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	60	71	83	75
KS	58	55	70	72
ND	69	70	83	73
SD	67	69	78	77
4 Sts	67	69	80	74
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 8, 2015

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	79	60	69	79
CA	49	45	50	47
CO	100	99	99	100
ID	100	98	100	100
IL	82	89	96	94
IN	90	93	97	95
KS	96	96	100	98
MI	95	95	100	98
MO	71	79	85	84
MT	100	99	100	97
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	49	32	36	50
OH	94	95	99	95
OK	96	91	94	96
OR	99	89	93	99
SD	100	99	100	100
TX	88	71	76	87
WA	100	98	100	100
18 Sts	93	88	92	94
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	61	35	53	56
CA	34	15	20	27
CO	100	91	95	95
ID	92	79	86	89
IL	50	69	86	76
IN	67	79	87	76
KS	87	77	87	88
MI	77	80	91	87
MO	42	50	65	60
MT	98	91	95	84
NE	99	97	98	97
NC	30	13	26	24
OH	73	79	92	75
OK	91	79	86	85
OR	72	46	62	71
SD	90	95	97	83
TX	73	55	59	68
WA	87	75	79	88
18 Sts	82	72	80	80
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	5	46	43	3
CA	0	5	35	40	20
CO	1	10	43	42	4
ID	0	0	34	50	16
IL	1	8	31	49	11
IN	1	3	34	53	9
KS	2	11	41	41	5
MI	1	2	21	59	17
MO	1	11	48	39	1
MT	0	2	25	57	16
NE	0	5	31	56	8
NC	0	0	10	76	14
OH	0	3	32	50	15
OK	4	12	38	35	11
OR	0	18	75	7	0
SD	0	1	31	54	14
TX	3	9	41	28	19
WA	4	11	37	45	3
18 Sts	2	9	38	41	10
Prev Wk	2	10	39	40	9
Prev Yr	1	5	34	50	10

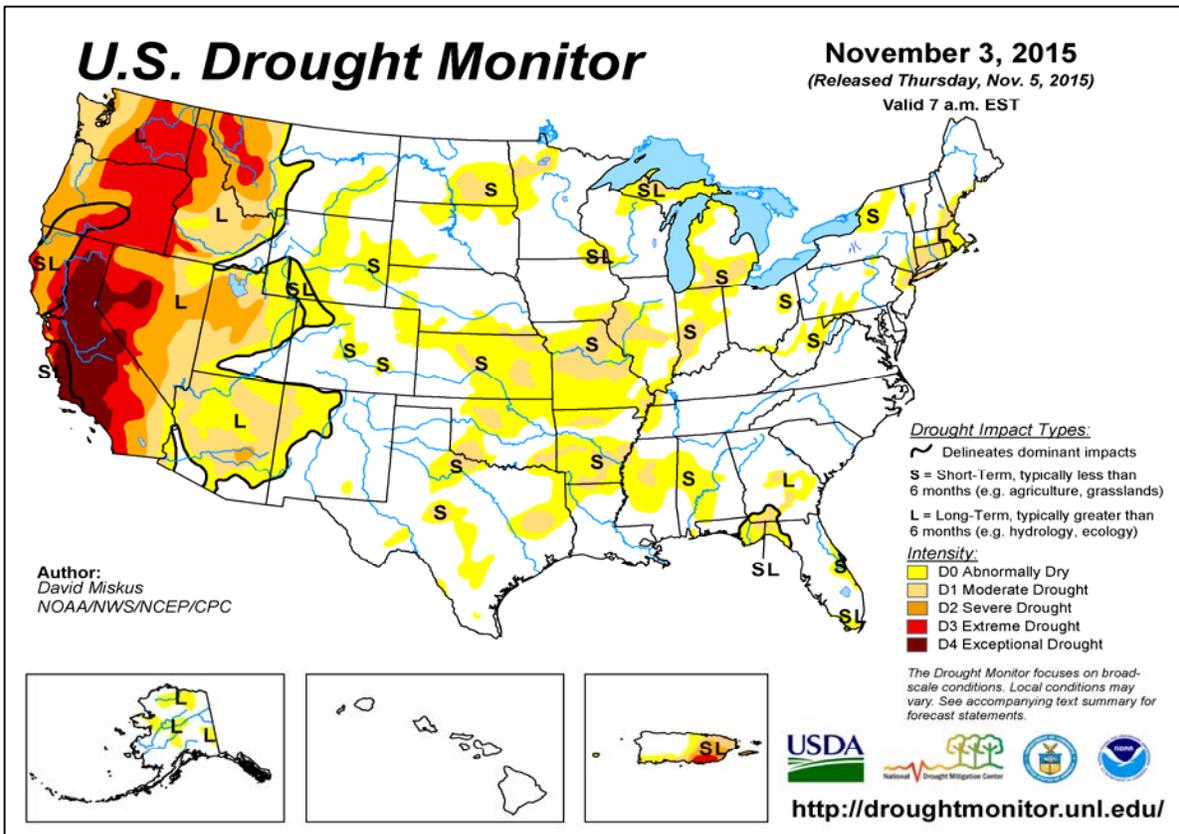
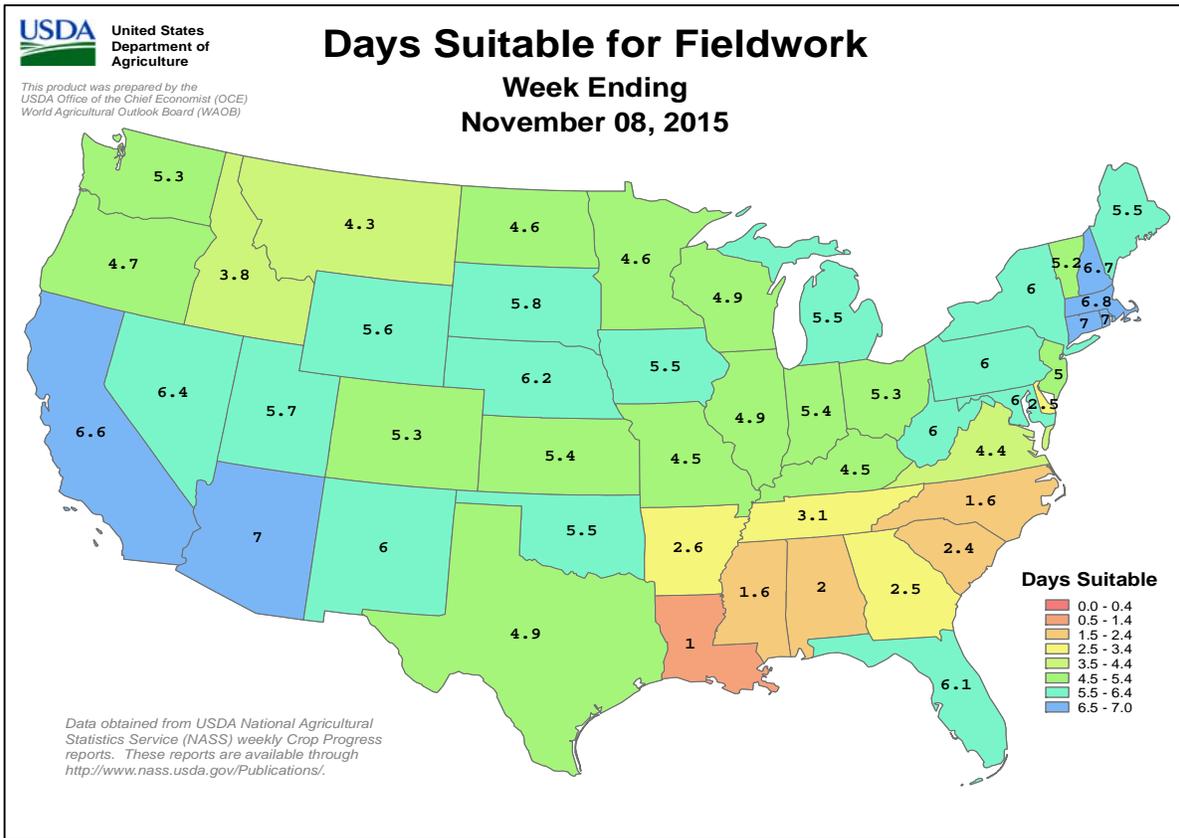
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available
* Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 8, 2015

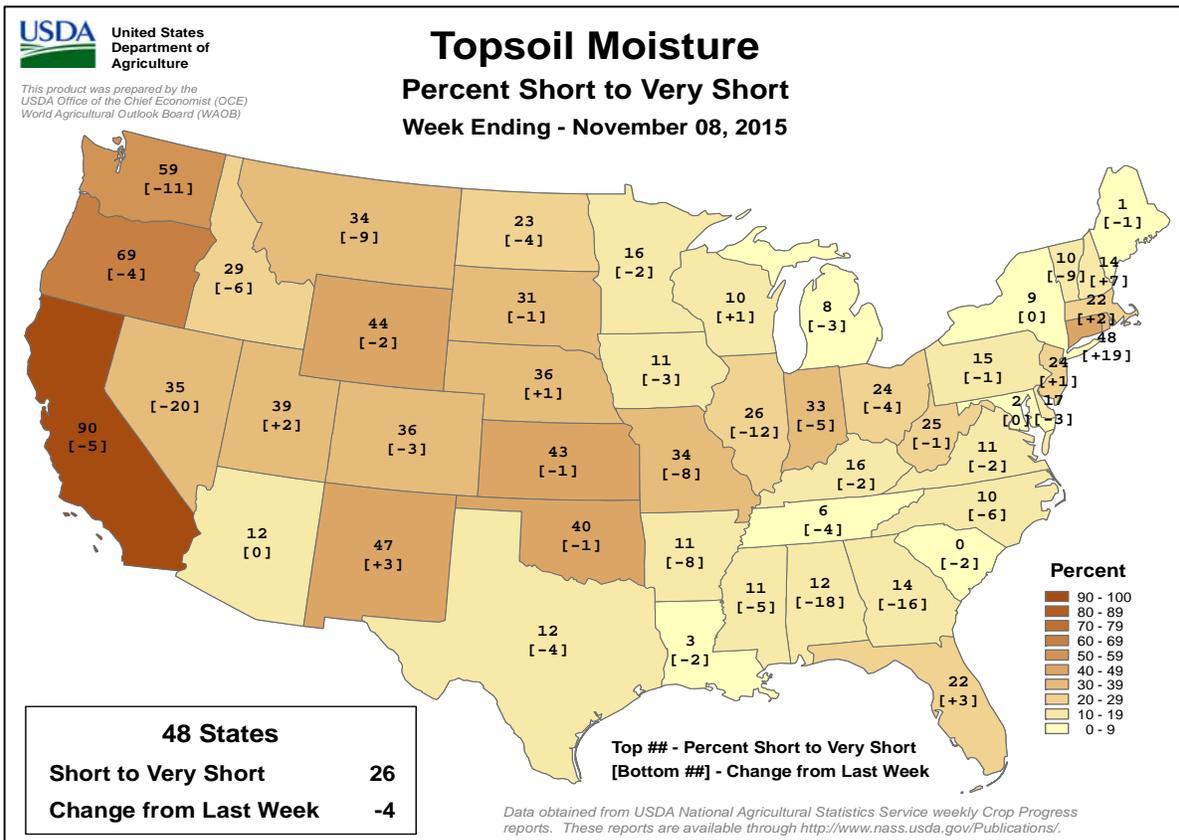
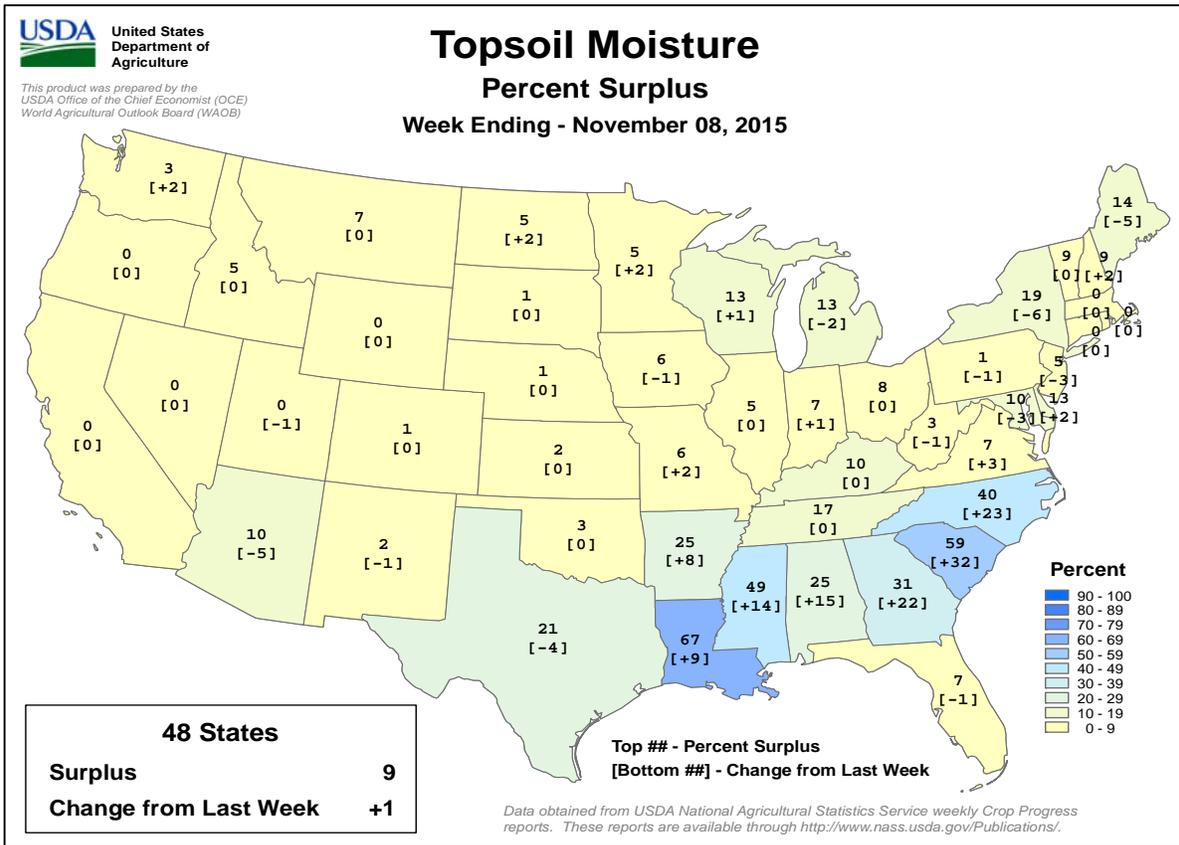
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 8, 2015

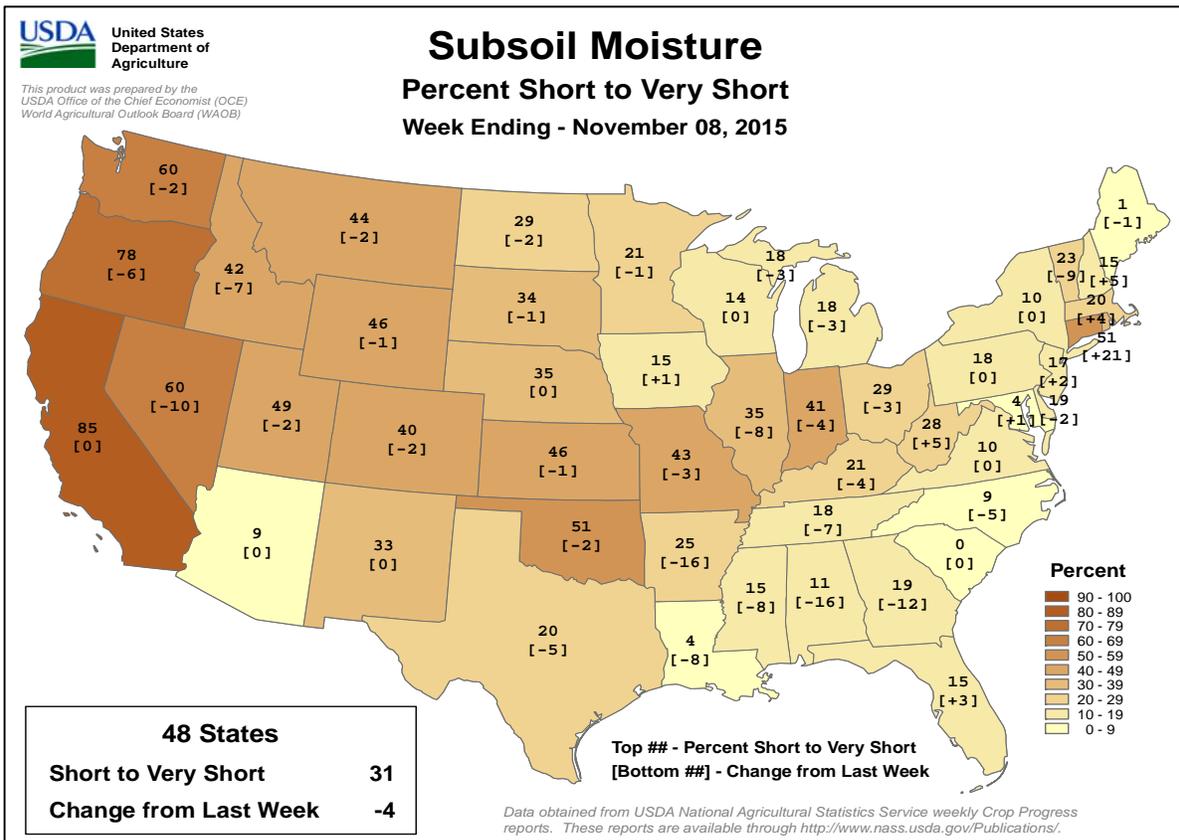
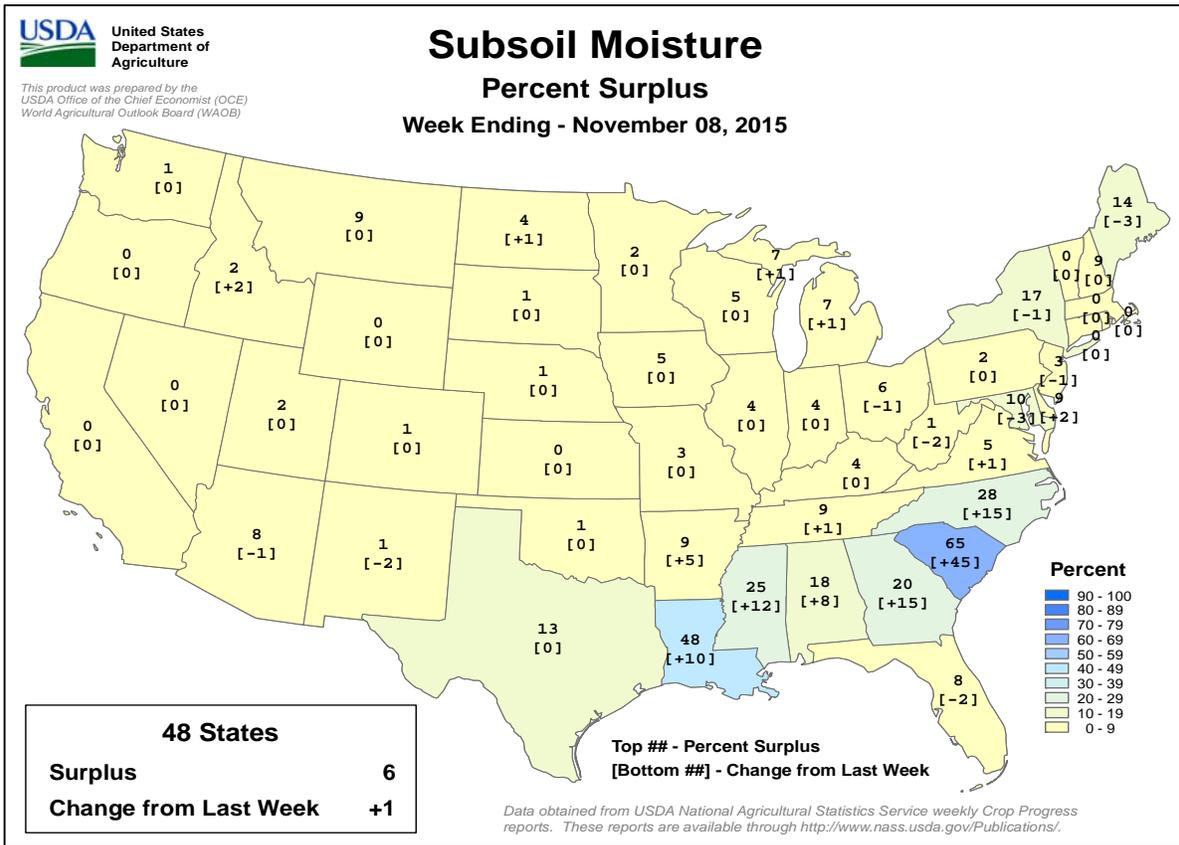
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 8, 2015

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



International Weather and Crop Summary

November 1-7, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures promoted fieldwork and winter crop development over central and eastern Europe.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Early-week showers maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment.

FSU-WESTERN: Sunny skies exacerbated drought in central and eastern Ukraine but favored winter wheat development in Russia.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers sustained abundant soil moisture for winter grains in Iraq and western Iran, while sunny skies promoted wheat development in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Seasonably dry weather promoted summer (kharif) crop maturation and harvesting over much of the region, while heavy showers in the south sustained favorable soil moisture for winter (rabi) crops.

EAST ASIA: Widespread, locally heavy rain increased moisture reserves for winter crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers brought some relief from dryness to Java, Indonesia, while flooding rain soaked central Vietnam.

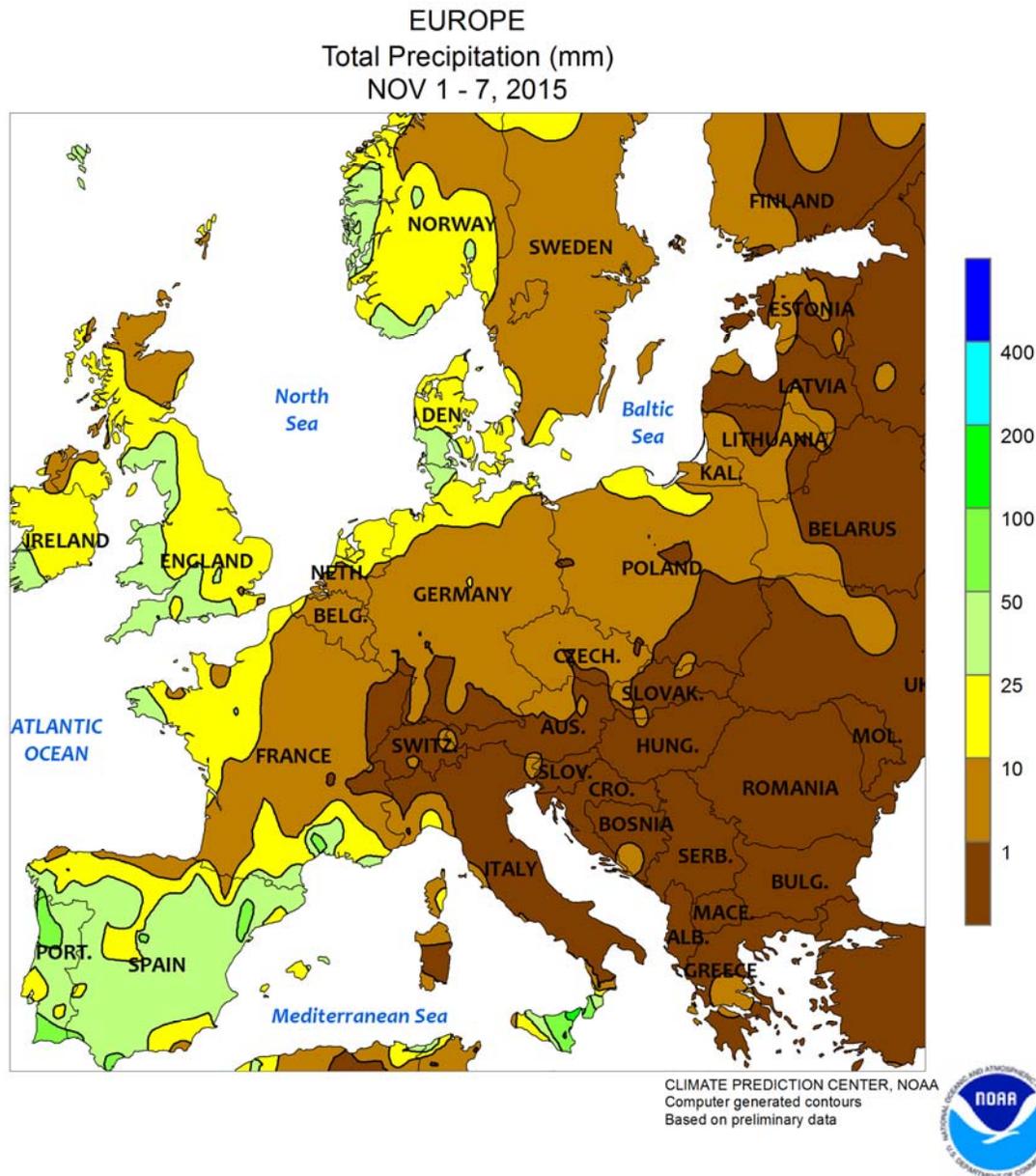
AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers aided vegetative summer crops but came much too late in the growing season to benefit maturing winter crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Dry, occasionally hot weather sustained unfavorable prospects for corn planting.

ARGENTINA: Dry weather favored planting of corn and other summer crops, following recent weeks of beneficial rain.

BRAZIL: Seasonal rain improved conditions for soybeans and other crops.



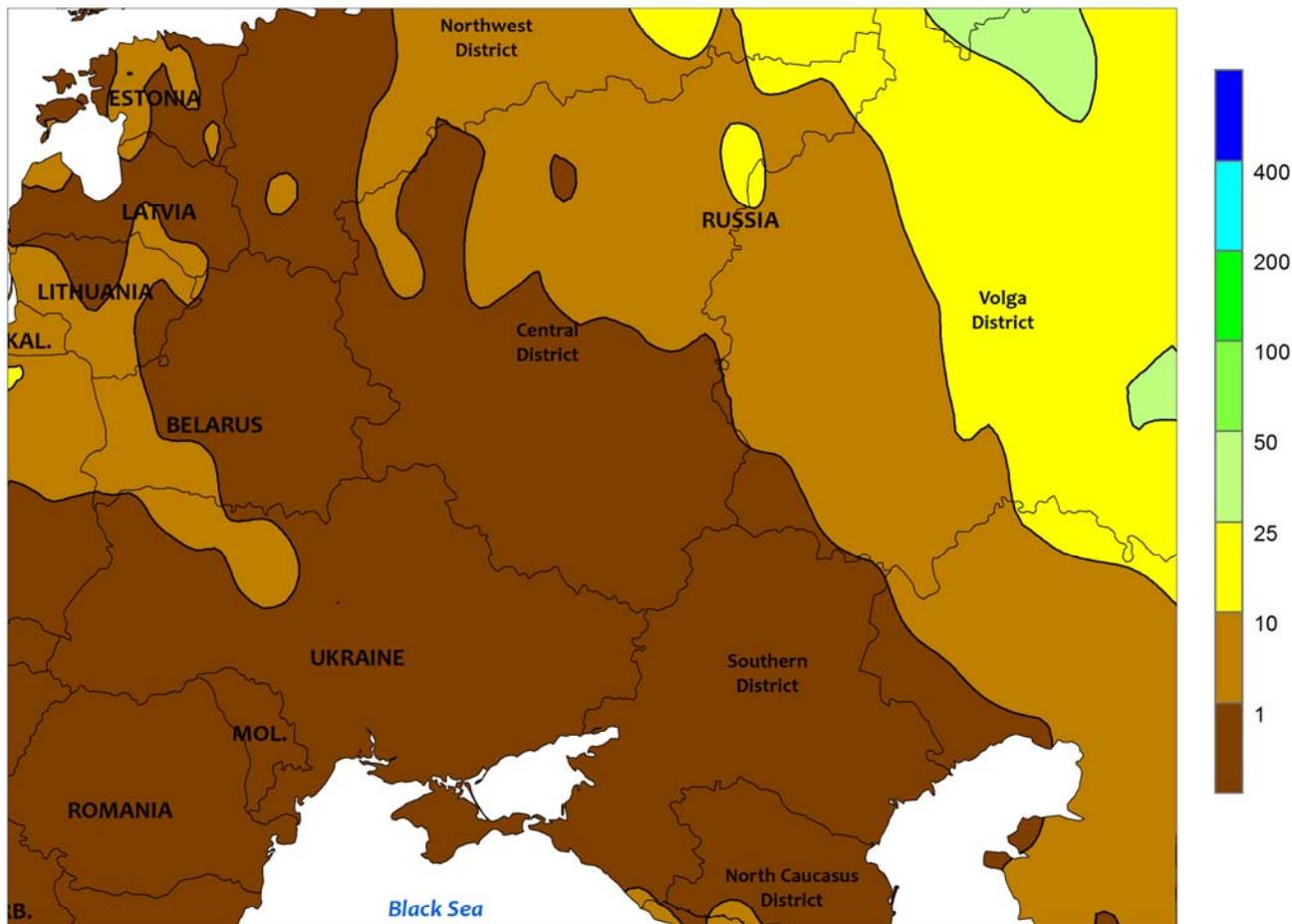


EUROPE

Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures prevailed over much of central and eastern Europe, while seasonable showers continued on the Iberian Peninsula. A persistent area of high pressure over central and eastern Europe maintained dry, increasingly warm weather (2-6°C above normal) from central France into Poland and the Baltic States. The sunny skies facilitated late summer crop harvesting as well as winter grain and oilseed development. Farther south, dry but chilly conditions (up to 3°C below normal) prevailed over the Balkans, though

average temperatures above 5°C prevented winter grains from going dormant. Dry weather in Italy likewise encouraged seasonal fieldwork, including soybean harvesting and winter wheat planting. Meanwhile, an Atlantic storm system and its trailing cold front triggered beneficial showers from the Iberian Peninsula (20-60 mm, locally more) northward into western France (5-25 mm) and the United Kingdom (15-35 mm), boosting soil moisture for winter crop emergence in the north and upcoming winter grain planting in the south.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 1 - 7, 2015



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

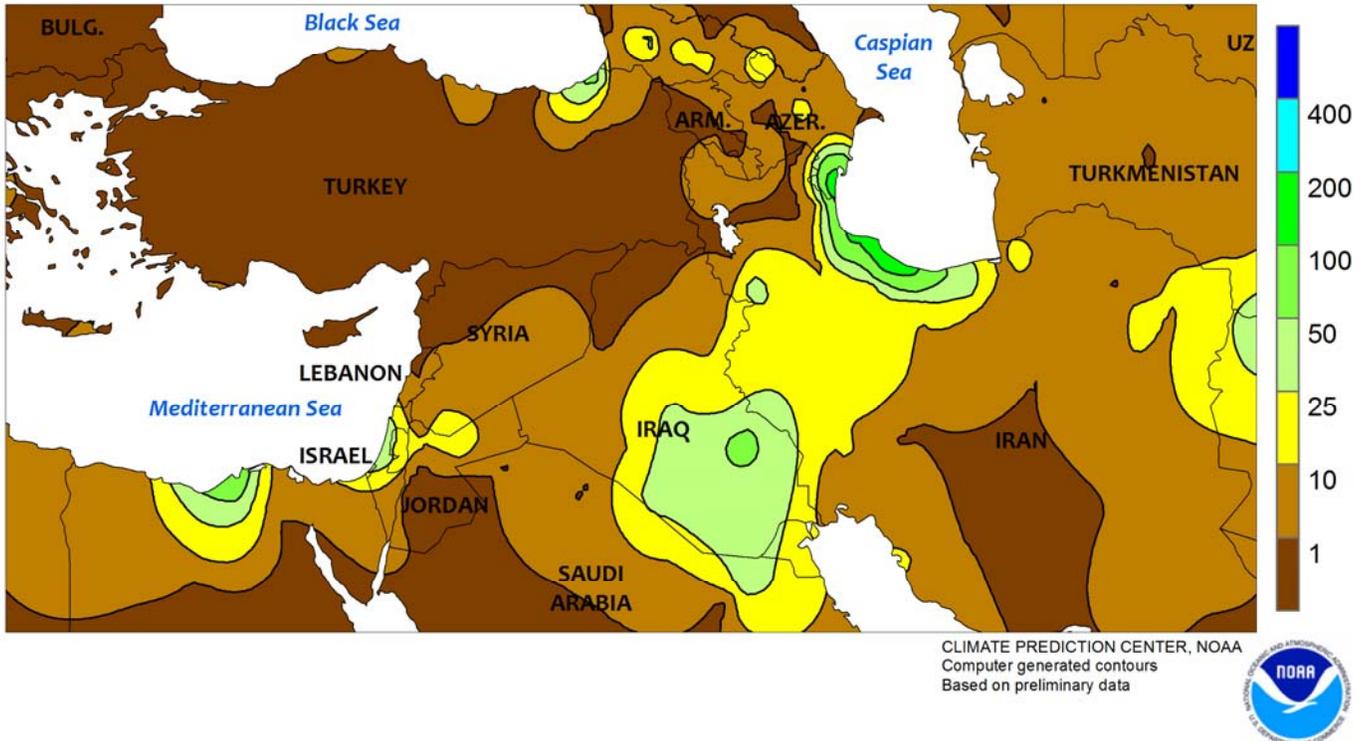


WESTERN FSU

Sunny skies exacerbated drought in parts of Ukraine and Russia’s Central District but favored winter wheat development in southern Russia. The core of the region’s drought extended from central and eastern Ukraine northward into Russia’s Central District. In these areas, 60-day precipitation ranged from less than 10 percent of normal in central Ukraine to 10 to 25 percent of normal in western and southern portions of the central District.

Furthermore, weekly average temperatures have dropped below 5°C in most of the drought-afflicted crop areas, indicating the opportunity for proper winter wheat establishment has ended. In contrast, winter wheat in southern Russia benefited from the sunny skies and near-normal temperatures following recent rain, with weekly average temperatures above 5°C supporting some additional crop growth.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 1 - 7, 2015

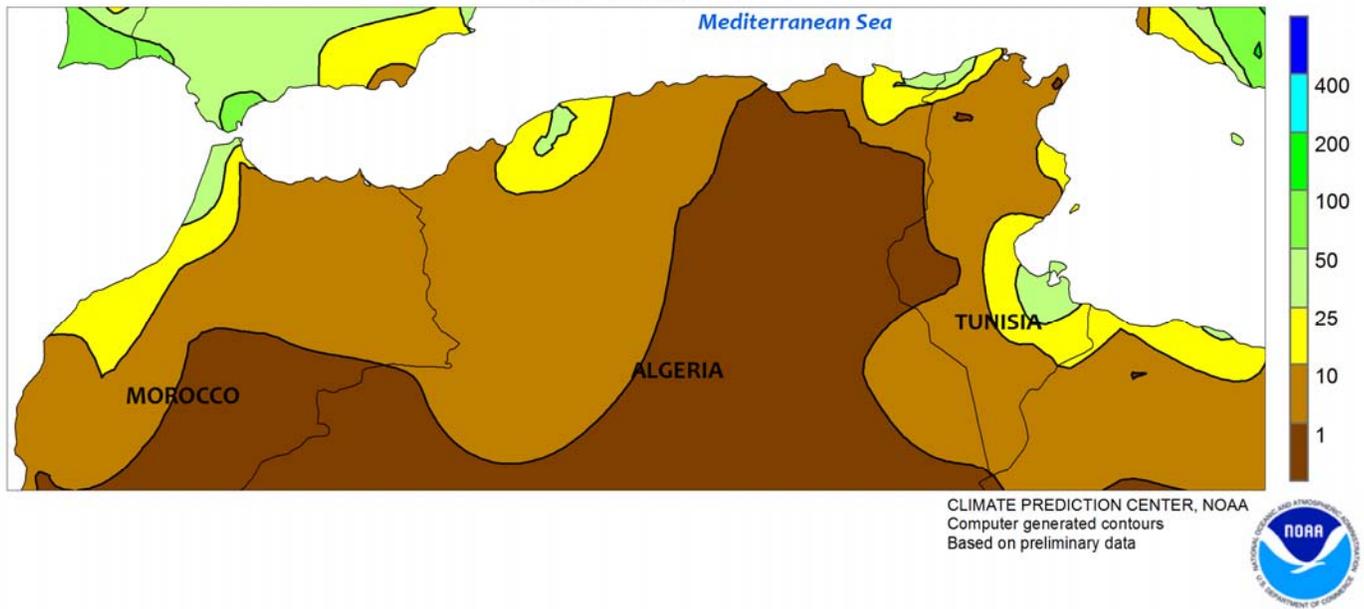


MIDDLE EAST

Additional rainfall in central portions of the region contrasted with a second consecutive week of sunny weather in western growing areas. A slow-moving disturbance produced 10 to 60 mm of rain from central and southern Iraq northeastward into western portions of Iran, further increasing moisture reserves for winter grain planting and establishment following last week's downpours in these same areas. Moderate to heavy showers

(5-50 mm) were also reported along the southeastern Mediterranean Coast, likely causing local flooding but boosting soil moisture for winter grain planting (mean sowing date is in late November). In eastern Iran, early-week showers (1-10 mm) moistened soils for winter wheat and barley establishment. In contrast, mostly sunny skies prevailed over Turkey, Lebanon, and Syria, facilitating fieldwork and winter grain development.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 1 - 7, 2015

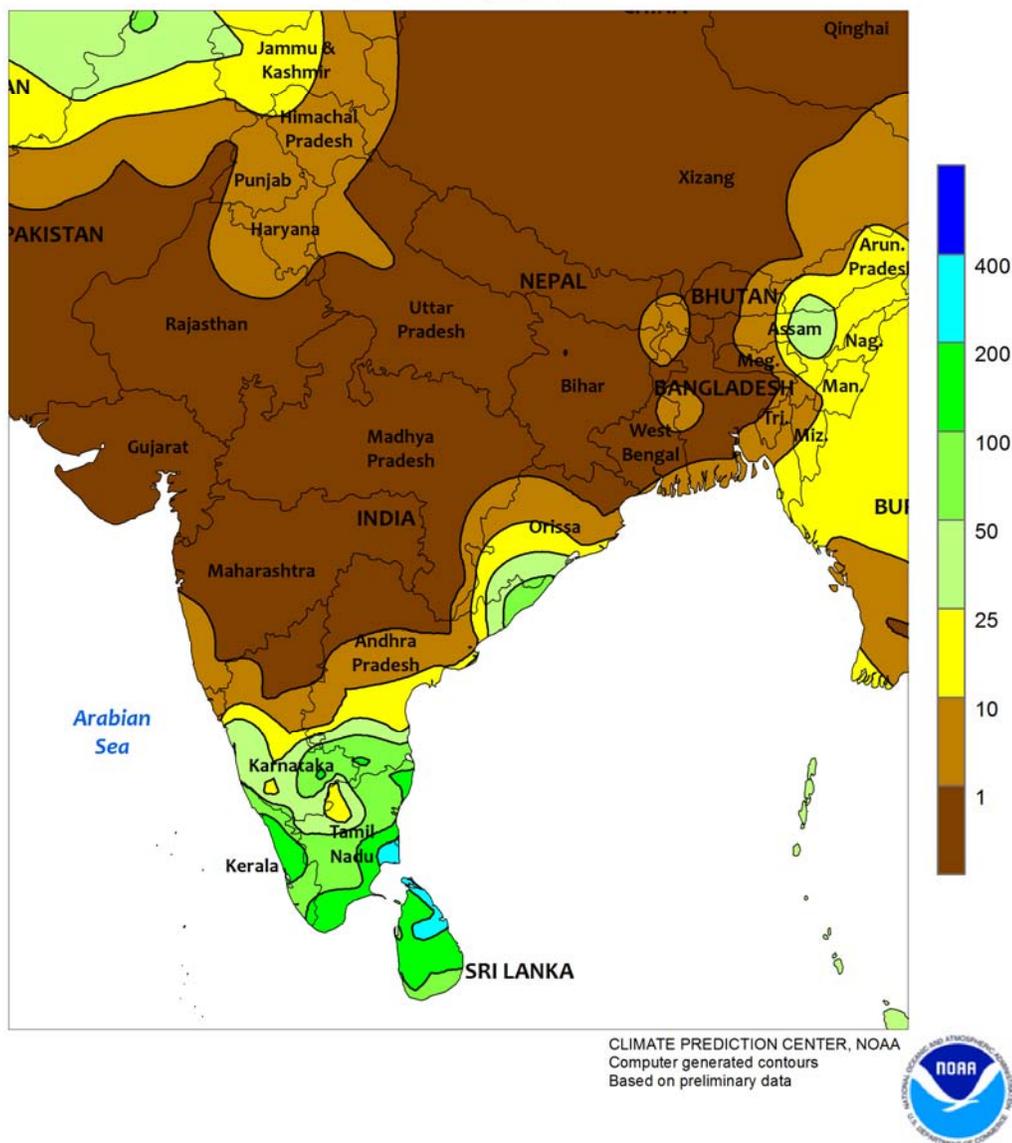


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Early-week showers boosted soil moisture for winter crops, though drier weather during the latter half of the period facilitated seasonal fieldwork. Rain totaled 5 to 30 mm in most growing areas, but sunny skies by mid-week allowed

producers to resume early planting efforts. Prospects for winter wheat and barley establishment remained good to excellent due to an early onset of this season's rain, which started in October in the west and September in the east.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 1 - 7, 2015

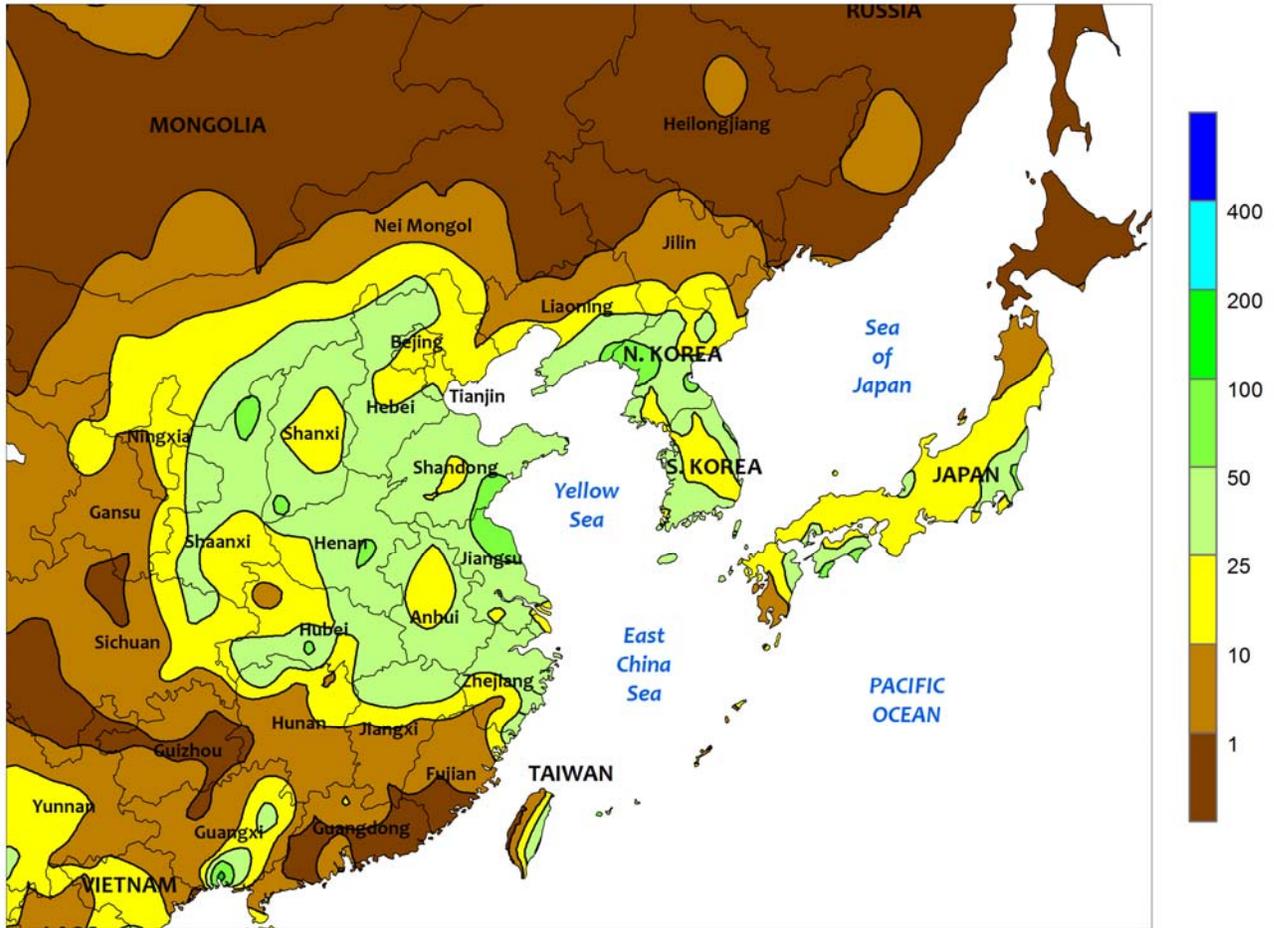


SOUTH ASIA

Seasonable weather prevailed over the subcontinent, with dry conditions in central and northern crop areas contrasting with locally heavy rain in the south. Sunny skies from central India northward promoted summer (kharif) crop harvesting as well as winter (rabi) crop development. However, an upper-air disturbance triggered rain and mountain snow in northern-most portions of India and Pakistan, boosting mountain snowpacks and increasing irrigation reserves. Dry weather likewise aided

summer (aman) rice harvesting in Bangladesh. Meanwhile, a tropical disturbance in the southern Bay of Bengal enhanced rainfall from coastal Andhra Pradesh (10-90 mm) into southern India and Sri Lanka (50-200 mm), keeping winter (rabi) crops and newly-established winter (maha) rice adequately watered. However, numerous rainfall reports of 200 to 400 mm indicated low-lying crop areas were likely submerged, with some localized flooding likely.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 1 - 7, 2015



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

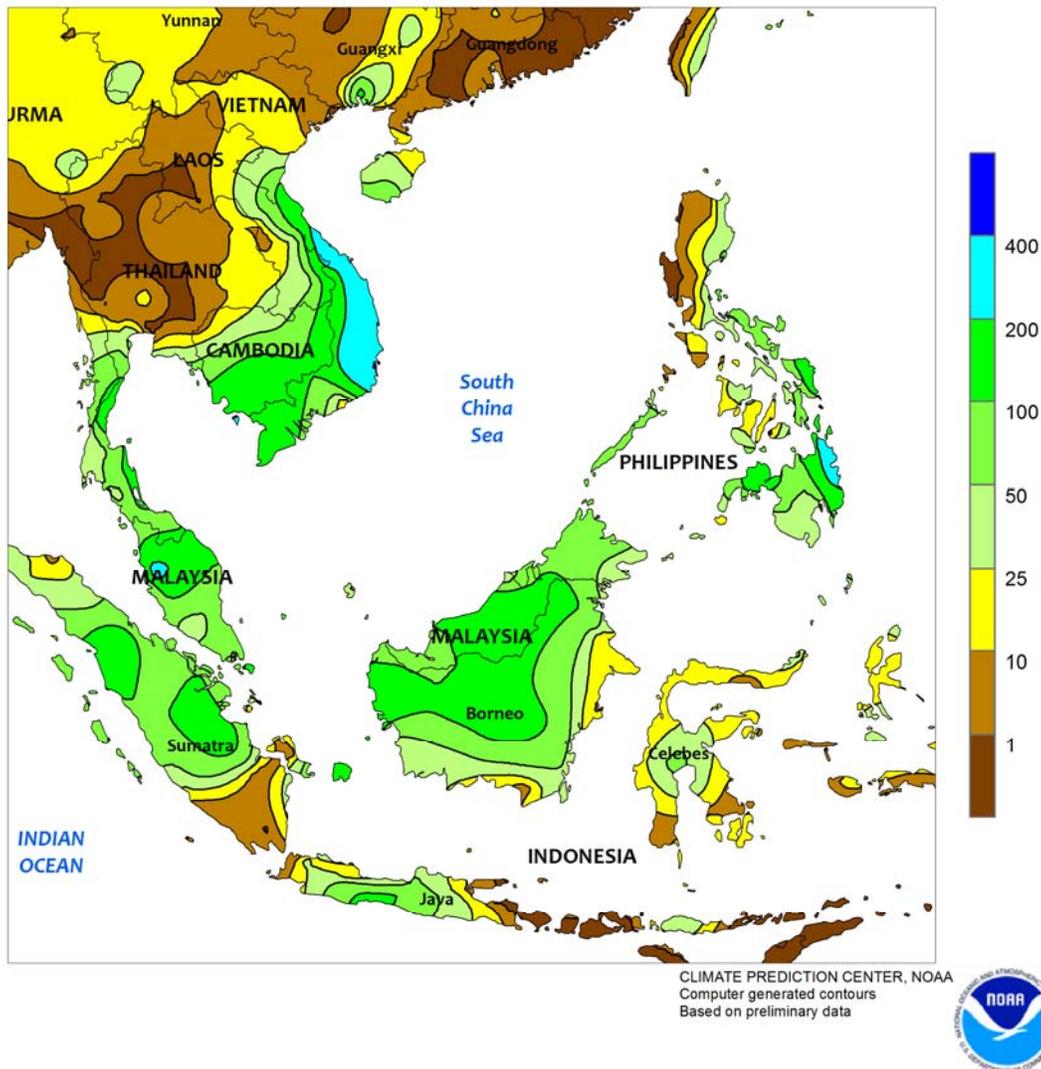


EASTERN ASIA

Widespread, locally heavy rain increased moisture reserves for winter crops in key production areas. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm across a broad area stretching from Nei Mongol to the middle and lower Yangtze Valley (northern sections of Jiangxi and Zhejiang). Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal in the wettest locations, although the rain ushered cooler weather

into the region at week's end; daytime highs failed to reach 10°C on the North China Plain (notably Shandong, Hebei, and Henan) after early week highs near 20°C. Drier conditions prevailed elsewhere in China, including southern areas (Guangxi to southern Zhejiang) that had recently been wetter than normal, where showers were generally scattered and light (less than 10 mm).

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 1 - 7, 2015

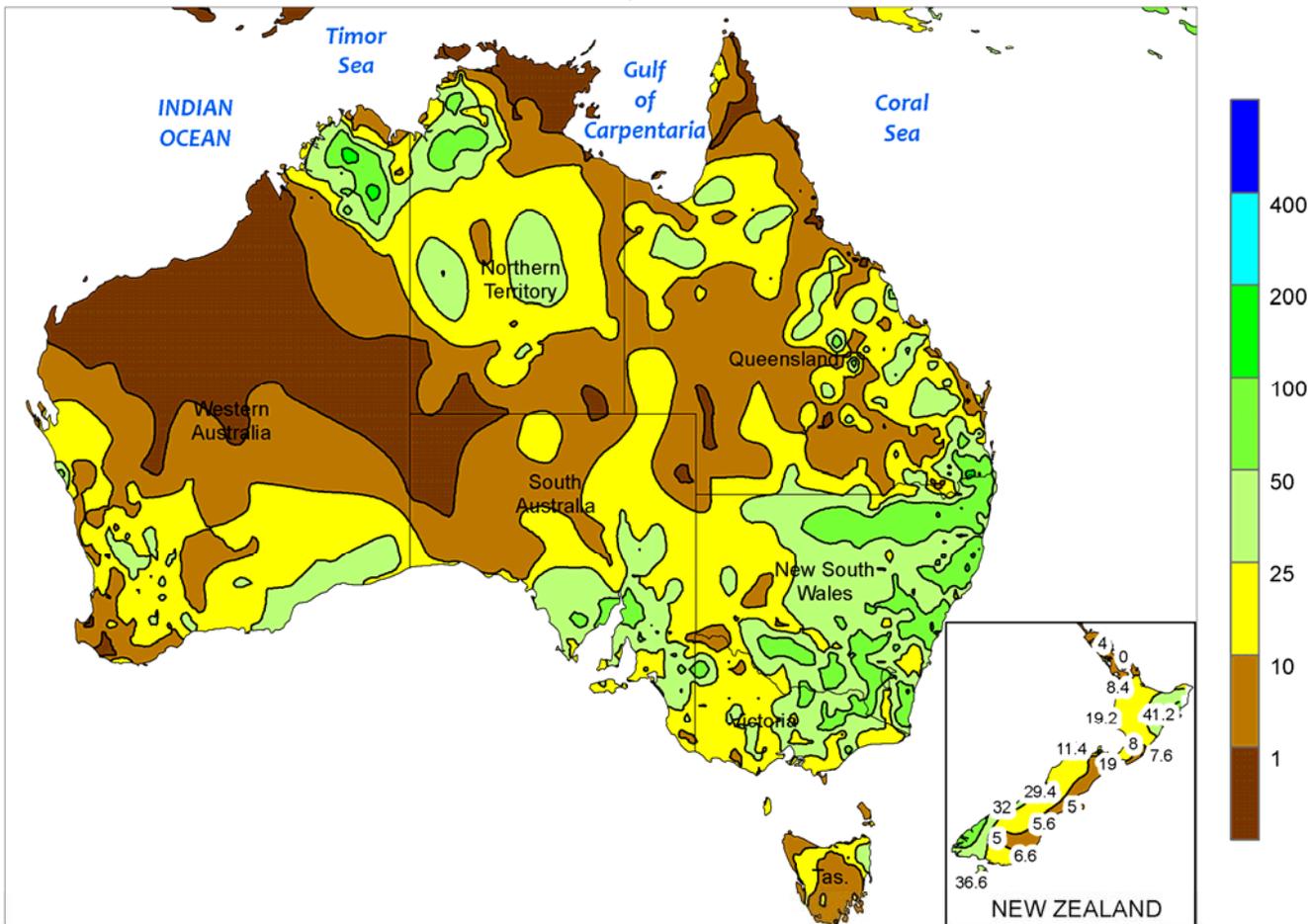


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers brought some localized relief from dryness to Java, Indonesia. The heaviest rain (25-100 mm, locally more) fell in central sections of Java, as dryness lingered in Indonesia’s southern-most islands. A general pattern of wetter weather continued over Malaysia and Indonesia’s northern production areas (notably northern Sumatra and sections of Borneo). Elsewhere, seasonal rain (25 to more than 100 mm) continued in eastern and southern sections of the Philippines, while seasonably drier conditions prevailed in western Luzon. In

Indochina, Thailand remained mostly dry, and scattered, generally light showers (less than 25 mm) extended northeastward into northern Vietnam, allowing seasonal fieldwork — including rice transplanting — to progress. In contrast, heavy rain (local amounts ranging from 200 to more than 400 mm) soaked central Vietnam, disrupting fieldwork and likely causing locally severe flooding but providing abundant moisture for rice and other crops.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 1 - 7, 2015



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

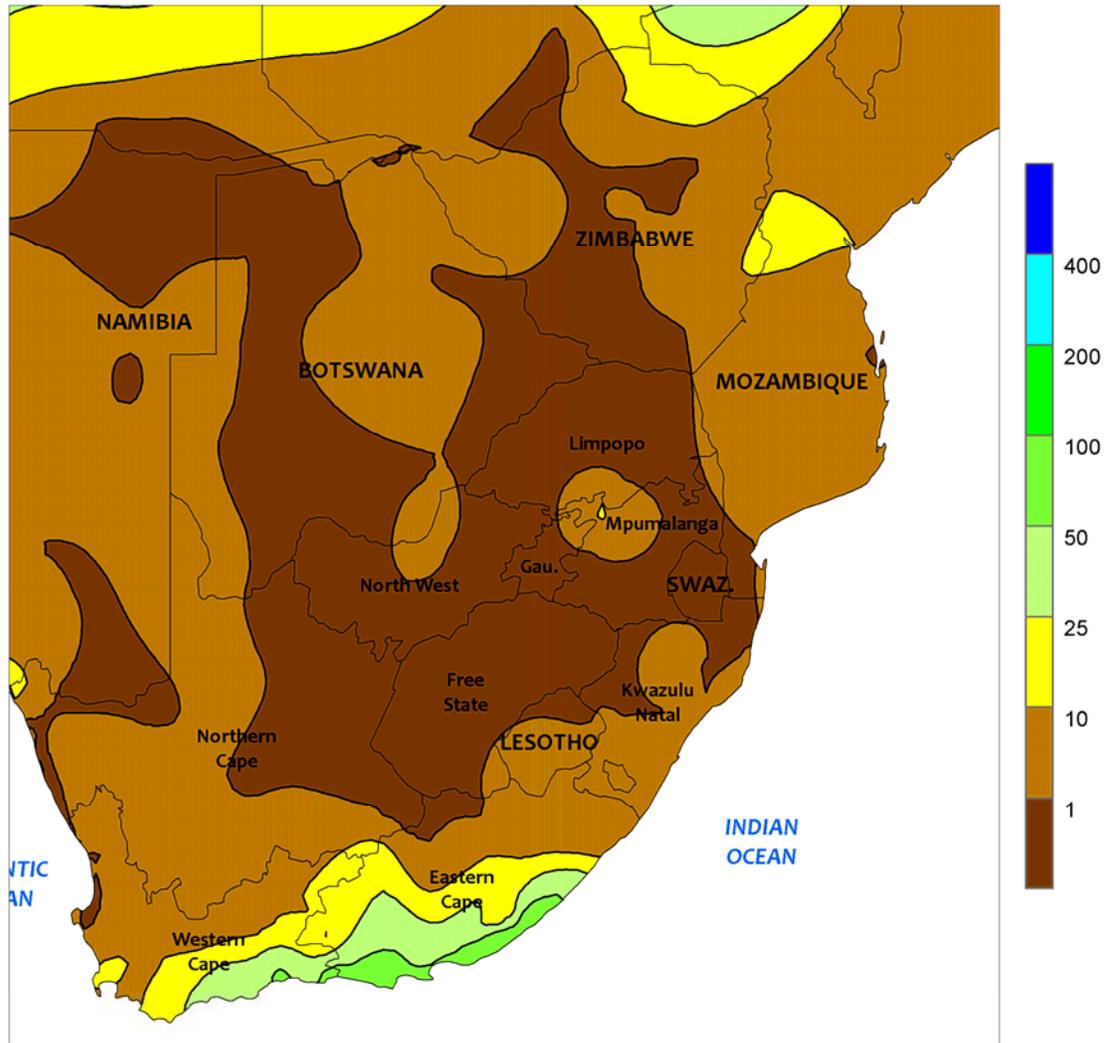


AUSTRALIA

Following two months of spotty rainfall, widespread showers (10-50 mm, locally more) overspread the entire wheat belt, providing a welcome boost in topsoil moisture for recently sown summer crops in the east. The rain arrived much too late in the growing season, however, to boost yield prospects for winter crops. Indeed, the rain in northern portions of the wheat belt hampered drydown of maturing winter grains, raised some concerns about crop quality, and likely slowed local

harvesting. The greatest potential for harvest delays was in northern New South Wales, where generally 25 to 50 mm of rain fell and amounts exceeded 75 mm locally. In southern portions of the wheat belt, the rain helped stabilize yield prospects for filling winter wheat following several weeks of frequently hot and persistently dry weather. Temperatures in the wheat belt averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, with maximum temperatures mostly in the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 1 - 7, 2015



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

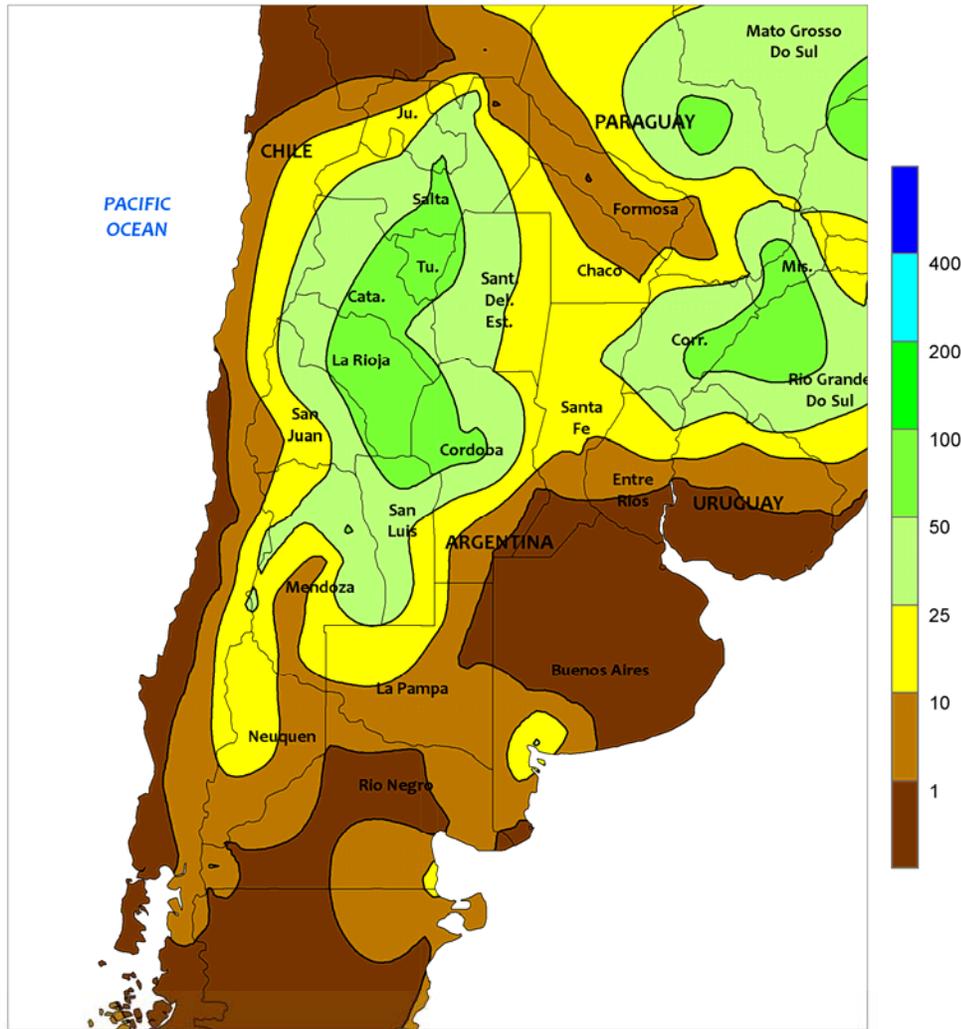


SOUTH AFRICA

Unseasonable dryness persisted throughout much of the region, maintaining unfavorable early prospects for corn and other summer crops. Little to no rain fell across the main eastern commercial production areas, including the corn belt (North West and Free State to Limpopo) and in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga. Daytime highs approached 40°C in northern sections of the corn belt (in and around Limpopo), sustaining high evaporative losses;

otherwise, daytime highs reached the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) from the corn belt to the southeastern coast. Warm, dry conditions also prevailed in winter wheat areas of Western Cape, favoring mature, unharvested crops. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally higher) swept along coastal areas of Western and Eastern Cape Provinces.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 1 - 7, 2015



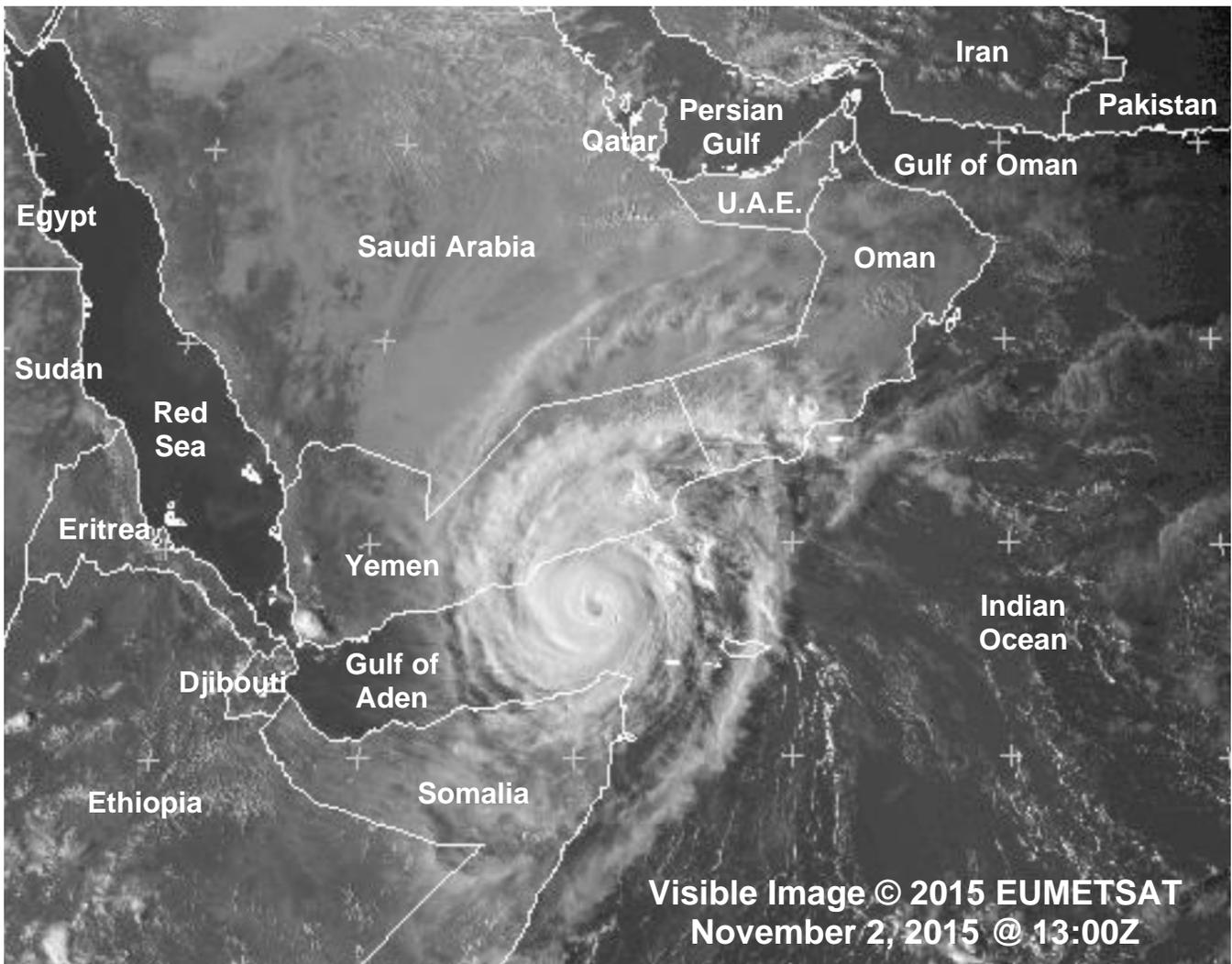
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



ARGENTINA

Following several weeks of beneficial rain, dry weather favored summer crop harvesting in central Argentina. Virtually no rain fell in La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and southern sections of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. Near-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C). Farther north, beneficial rain (locally exceeding 50 mm) continued in the western summer crop areas (northern Cordoba to Salta), improving conditions for winter wheat and emerging to vegetative corn and sunflowers. Lighter albeit

still beneficial rain (10-50 mm) fell in the northeast (northern Santa Fe and Cordoba eastward), providing additional moisture for cotton and other summer crops. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C below normal across the north, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s. Freezing temperatures were confined to traditionally cooler locations in southeastern Buenos Aires, likely having little — if any — impact on agriculture. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, corn and sunflowers were 36 and 43 percent planted, respectively, as of November 5.



Tropical Cyclone Chapala, once a Category 4 storm with maximum sustained winds near 150 mph, entered the Gulf of Aden as a Category 3 storm on November 2 with winds near 120 mph. Despite rapid weakening thereafter, Chapala battered the southern coast of war-torn Yemen with wind-driven rain squalls, flash flooding, and a storm surge. On November 3, Chapala moved inland and dissipated over the rugged desert of south-central Yemen.

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