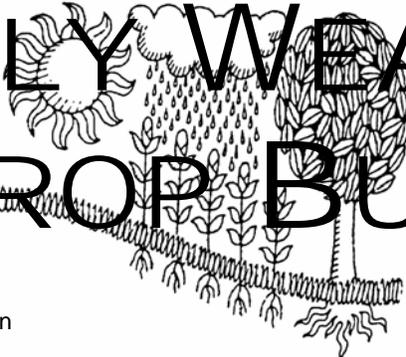
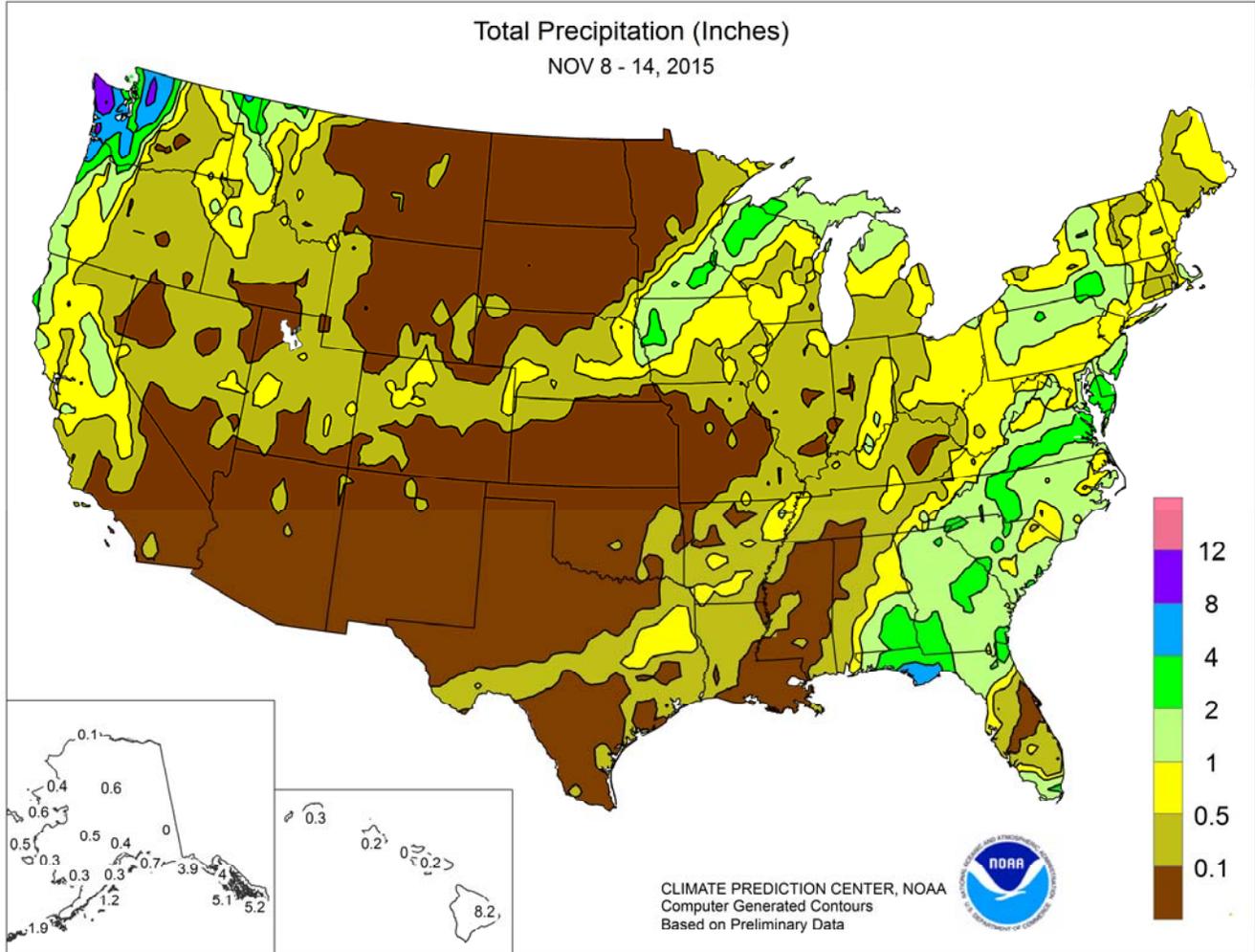


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 8 – 14, 2015

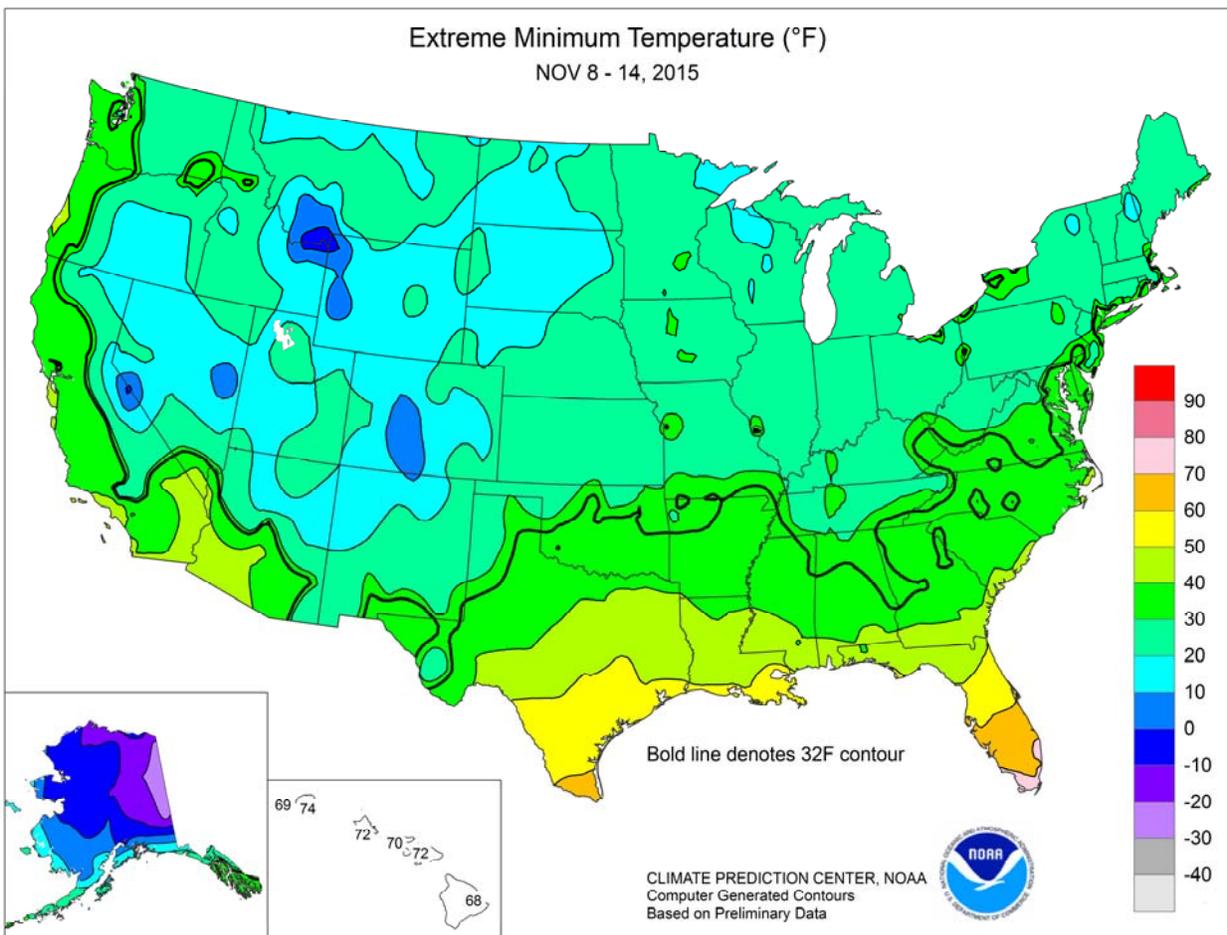
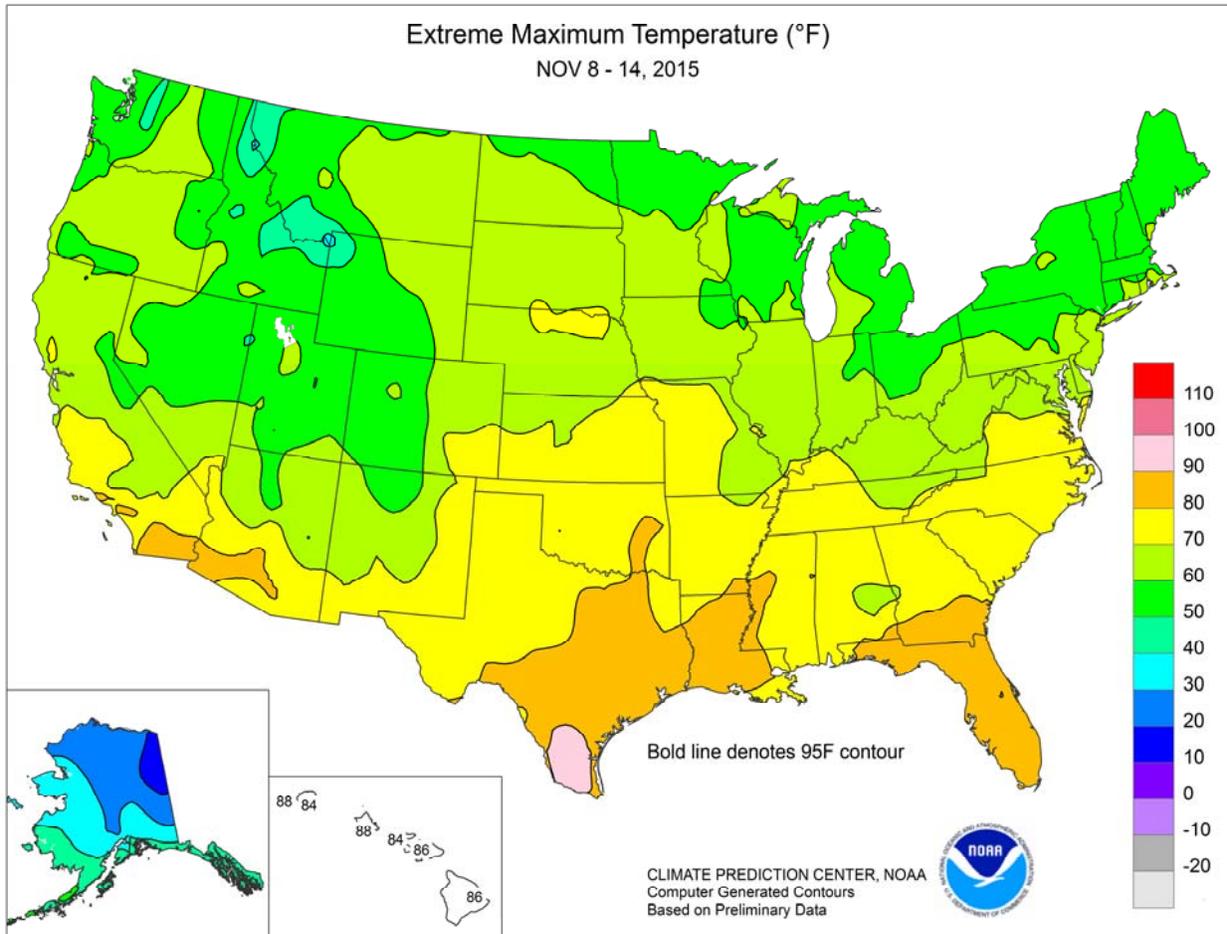
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Another round of **Southeastern** rainfall (1 to 2 inches or more) further delayed harvest activities and adversely affected cotton that remained in the field. Despite drier weather during the mid- to late-week period, soggy **Southeastern** soils limited a return to fieldwork. Farther north, rain slowed final **Midwestern** harvest efforts. Some of the heaviest rain (an inch or more) fell from **western Iowa to Michigan's Upper Peninsula**. On November 11, strong thunderstorms—including several tornadoes—were noted across **southern Iowa** and environs. More broadly,

(Continued on page 3)

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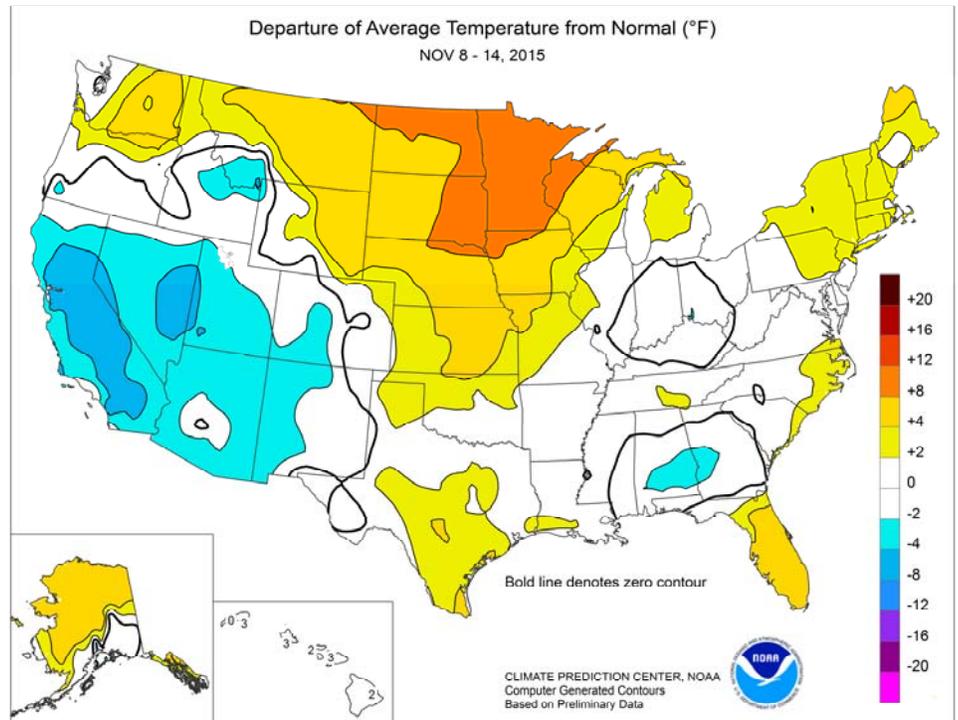


(Continued from front cover)

a mid- to late-week high-wind event occurred from the **central Plains into the Midwest and Northeast**. Meanwhile, mild, mostly dry weather prevailed across the **nation's mid-section**, with the notable exception of a brief, mid-week period of wind-driven snow on the **central High Plains**. Later, rain changed to late-week snow showers in portions of the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**. Elsewhere, varying amounts of precipitation fell across the **northern two-thirds of the West**. The highest totals occurred in the **Pacific Northwest**, but meaningful precipitation fell as far south as the **Sierra Nevada**, helping to establish high-elevation snowpack. Cool conditions prevailed from **California into the Four Corners States**, with weekly temperatures averaging more than 5°F below normal in several locations. In contrast, mild weather covered the **central and eastern U.S.**, as well as the **Pacific Northwest**, for much of the week. Temperatures averaged at least 10°F in portions of the **upper Midwest**.

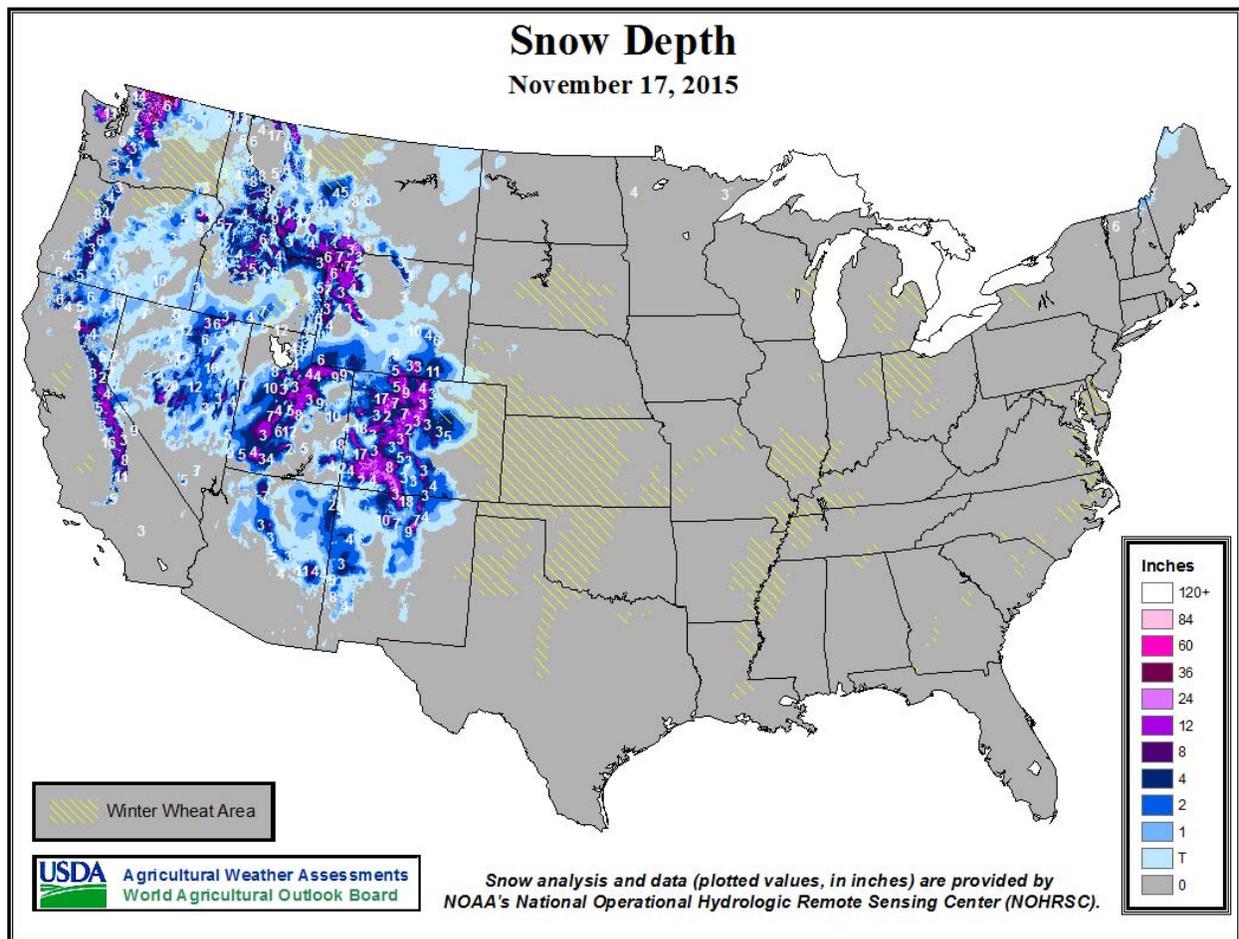
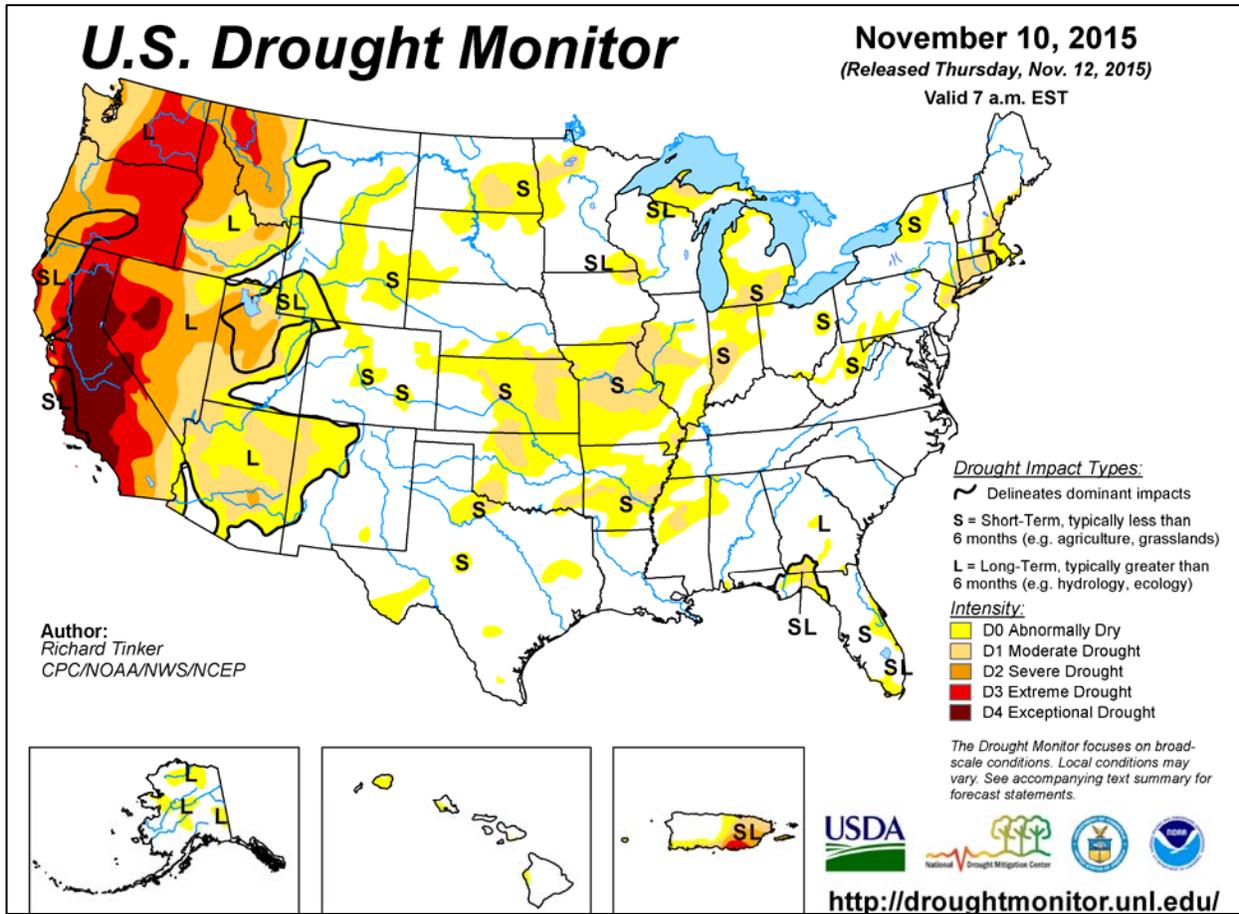
With a low of 28°F, **Chicago, IL**, reported its first freeze of the autumn on November 8—nearly 4 weeks later than the October 13 average. It was **Chicago's** latest first freeze since November 10, 2011. Similarly, **Lubbock, TX**, reported its first freeze of the season with a low of 31°F on November 12, ending its longest growing season since 1963 at 241 days (March 16 – November 11). Through week's end, **Great Falls, MT**, had not yet experienced an autumn temperature below the 20-degree mark (the lowest reading was 20°F on November 6). As a result, **Great Falls'** 255-day (March 5 – November 14) stretch without a reading below 20°F approached an all-time record originally set from February 26 – November 16, 1910. However, there was some cold weather in the **West**. On November 11, for example, **Ely, NV**, posted a daily-record low of 2°F. Other **Western** daily records included 20°F (on November 12) in **Douglas, AZ**, and 26°F (on November 11) in **Campo, CA**. In contrast, record-setting warmth lingered for much of the week across **Florida**, where daily-record highs included 91°F (on November 9) in **Orlando**; 90°F (on November 8) in **Lakeland**; and 90°F (on November 10) in **West Palm Beach**. Late in the week, warmth spread from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains**. **Wenatchee, WA**, logged a daily-record high of 67°F on November 13. The following day, record-setting highs in **South Dakota** for November 14 reached 70°F in **Mobridge** and 68°F in **Aberdeen**.

Early in the week, heavy rain lingered across the **Southeast**. In **Florida**, record-setting amounts for November 8 totaled 7.31 inches in **Apalachicola**; 2.55 inches in **Tallahassee**; and 2.35 inches in **Jacksonville**. **Apalachicola** netted another record-setting rainfall (2.66 inches) on November 9, boosting its 2-day total to 9.97 inches. Elsewhere, November 8-9 rainfall reached 4.31 inches in **Tallahassee** and 4.09 inches on **St. Simons Island GA**. Farther north, daily-record precipitation amounts for November 10 climbed to 1.88 inches in **Georgetown, DE**,



and 1.65 inches in **Binghamton, NY**. Meanwhile, stormy weather arrived in the **West**, where daily-record totals for November 9 included 0.59 inch in **Pullman, WA**; 0.47 inch in **Ely, NV**; and 0.40 inch in **Missoula, MT**. **Ely's** precipitation fell in the form of 12.3 inches of snow. At mid-week, showers and thunderstorms erupted across the **nation's mid-section**, accompanied and trailed by high winds. Snow fell on the **central High Plains**, where **Goodland, KS**, received 2.7 inches of snow on November 11, along with a wind gust to 49 mph. Record-setting precipitation amounts for November 11 included 1.65 inches in **Sioux City, IA**, and 1.38 inches in **Eau Claire, WI**. On the same day, wind gusts were clocked to 70 mph in **Peoria, IL**; 65 mph in **Burlington, IA**; and 62 mph in **Lee's Summit, MO**. By November 12, high winds swept into the **Great Lakes States**, resulting in gusts to 57 mph in **Buffalo, NY**, and 53 mph in **Toledo, OH**. At week's end, significant precipitation was mostly limited to the **Pacific Northwest** and the **southern tip of Florida**. Daily-record amounts for November 14 totaled 3.37 inches in **Miami, FL**, and 2.78 inches in **Astoria, OR**. Weekly rainfall totaled 6.79 inches in **Quillayute, WA**, aided by a daily-record sum of 4.09 inches on November 12.

Widespread, locally heavy precipitation fell in **Alaska**, accompanied by near- or above-normal temperatures. Daily-record snowfall totals were reported in several locations, including **King Salmon** (3.4 inches on November 9) and **Cold Bay** (1.5 inches on November 10). Weekly snowfall reached 7.1 inches in **McGrath**, aided by a 5.6-inch total on November 8. Meanwhile in **southern Alaska**, weekly precipitation totaled 5.22 inches on **Annette Island** and 3.81 inches in **Valdez**. Farther south, frequent showers fell across **Hawaii's** windward locations. Showers were especially heavy on the **Big Island**, where weekly rainfall totaled 30.41 inches at **Saddle Quarry**; 14.31 inches in **Mountain View**; 12.30 inches in **Glenwood**; and 8.12 inches in **Hilo**. Warm weather, fueled by warm oceanic conditions, continued to dominate the **Hawaiian Islands**. On November 11, daily record-tying highs included 86°F in **Hilo** and 84°F in **Lihue, Kauai**.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 14, 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 OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	45	71	33	55	0	0.12	-0.93	0.06	6.49	70	48.56	104	97	46	0	0	3	0	
HUNTSVILLE	67	45	73	32	56	3	0.14	-0.98	0.07	6.13	62	47.80	98	82	45	0	1	3	0	
MOBILE	68	51	77	45	60	0	0.87	-0.34	0.83	19.67	172	66.74	114	94	74	0	0	3	1	
AK MONTGOMERY	65	47	69	36	56	-2	2.16	1.24	1.17	9.05	107	40.14	86	91	58	0	0	3	2	
ANCHORAGE	29	16	38	2	23	0	0.33	0.07	0.29	10.07	183	17.38	120	85	70	0	7	3	0	
BARROW	12	3	21	-12	7	5	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.90	78	5.61	142	94	85	0	7	3	0	
FAIRBANKS	13	-3	28	-17	5	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	4.74	202	12.70	138	90	83	0	7	0	0	
JUNEAU	41	37	42	33	39	4	4.00	2.68	1.31	24.90	134	76.70	152	92	86	0	0	7	3	
KODIAK	40	28	46	20	34	-1	1.17	-0.37	0.70	18.58	96	66.12	103	78	58	0	7	4	1	
NOME	28	18	36	1	23	4	0.56	0.26	0.37	5.28	112	15.52	104	87	80	0	7	4	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	48	20	54	13	34	-4	0.23	-0.18	0.14	6.10	127	24.51	123	89	36	0	7	1	0	
PHOENIX	77	52	83	46	64	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.56	85	6.72	97	45	28	0	0	0	0	
PRESCOTT	60	29	64	22	44	-2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.63	94	17.57	102	78	22	0	5	0	0	
TUCSON	76	44	81	35	60	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	4.68	158	12.81	119	44	19	0	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	70	40	80	32	55	2	0.08	-1.03	0.08	4.94	51	54.55	144	83	28	0	1	1	0	
LITTLE ROCK	69	44	75	38	57	3	0.22	-1.08	0.22	4.92	47	43.78	102	85	32	0	0	1	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	66	43	74	39	55	-2	0.04	-0.08	0.04	0.45	67	3.11	58	79	59	0	0	1	0	
FRESNO	64	42	72	39	53	-2	0.18	-0.07	0.18	1.75	128	5.41	58	90	74	0	0	1	0	
LOS ANGELES	72	52	78	48	62	-1	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.95	195	4.87	46	66	35	0	0	1	0	
REDDING	62	39	71	33	50	-3	0.48	-0.44	0.24	1.30	30	8.12	31	84	68	0	0	2	0	
SACRAMENTO	61	41	66	36	51	-4	0.74	0.26	0.32	1.46	69	6.50	46	95	55	0	0	3	0	
SAN DIEGO	73	54	76	51	63	0	0.08	-0.16	0.05	2.88	267	8.67	98	59	32	0	0	2	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	62	46	67	44	54	-2	0.39	-0.16	0.38	0.88	39	4.51	29	82	69	0	0	2	0	
STOCKTON	62	39	68	34	51	-4	0.45	0.05	0.33	1.73	92	4.63	42	95	79	0	0	3	0	
CO ALAMOSA	50	9	55	4	29	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.79	101	8.77	132	80	36	0	7	0	0	
CO SPRINGS	59	25	65	19	42	4	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.72	71	24.55	146	66	12	0	7	1	0	
DENVER INTL	58	28	68	21	43	3	0.37	0.22	0.37	3.12	141	16.71	128	72	23	0	6	1	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	52	28	60	23	40	-1	0.10	-0.07	0.06	3.76	165	11.98	147	86	50	0	6	2	0	
PUEBLO	64	22	72	17	43	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.72	40	15.75	134	66	24	0	6	0	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	57	44	61	36	51	4	0.49	-0.36	0.18	5.78	66	29.36	76	77	52	0	0	3	0	
HARTFORD	54	39	60	28	47	3	0.85	-0.11	0.37	8.20	82	33.61	83	80	53	0	1	3	0	
DC WASHINGTON	60	46	66	38	53	2	0.79	0.10	0.62	6.31	75	39.21	113	79	47	0	0	3	1	
DE WILMINGTON	59	42	61	32	50	2	0.99	0.29	0.79	7.32	87	42.35	113	86	51	0	1	3	1	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	64	88	53	74	6	0.01	-0.72	0.01	6.52	52	37.81	84	96	55	0	0	1	0	
JACKSONVILLE	77	58	82	45	67	4	3.42	2.90	2.39	12.30	96	43.49	90	96	60	0	0	2	2	
KEY WEST	86	79	87	77	82	5	0.07	-0.61	0.07	7.15	64	29.66	83	87	73	0	0	1	0	
MIAMI	87	75	89	71	81	5	3.48	2.58	3.41	18.63	113	48.66	89	93	64	0	0	3	1	
ORLANDO	87	66	91	56	76	6	0.01	-0.49	0.01	6.63	70	50.69	113	92	51	1	0	1	0	
PENSACOLA	68	57	77	52	63	1	0.00	-1.06	0.00	14.43	121	60.13	104	84	65	0	0	0	0	
TALLAHASSEE	76	56	87	48	66	4	4.32	3.43	2.55	9.57	96	46.85	82	87	65	0	0	3	2	
TAMPA	85	69	88	60	77	6	0.42	0.12	0.33	7.04	75	62.46	151	89	57	0	0	2	0	
GA WEST PALM BEACH	86	73	90	71	79	5	1.20	-0.17	0.90	10.63	66	41.51	75	95	62	1	0	3	1	
ATHENS	66	44	76	33	55	1	1.64	0.77	1.17	15.85	182	50.87	121	95	56	0	0	3	1	
ATLANTA	64	46	74	39	55	0	1.75	0.83	1.59	13.41	150	54.82	125	83	56	0	0	3	1	
AUGUSTA	68	43	76	33	55	-1	2.32	1.67	1.17	12.03	148	38.40	96	97	63	0	0	3	2	
COLUMBUS	64	47	68	39	55	-3	2.27	1.42	2.17	9.78	141	43.16	103	94	62	0	0	2	1	
MACON	67	44	76	31	56	-1	2.44	1.75	2.17	8.77	127	35.68	91	96	61	0	1	2	1	
SAVANNAH	71	52	79	41	61	1	1.01	0.43	0.55	7.52	80	43.67	96	93	70	0	0	3	1	
HI HILO	83	70	86	68	76	2	8.23	4.55	2.00	47.36	184	116.95	109	91	81	0	0	7	6	
HONOLULU	87	76	88	72	81	3	0.16	-0.34	0.09	5.61	142	16.90	119	74	62	0	0	3	0	
KAHULUI	85	73	86	72	79	3	0.18	-0.28	0.05	1.95	85	24.37	169	80	69	0	0	4	0	
LIHUE	84	75	84	74	80	4	0.29	-0.80	0.09	5.45	60	22.93	71	76	70	0	0	7	0	
ID BOISE	54	34	64	29	44	1	0.31	0.02	0.31	1.83	89	7.94	80	82	59	0	3	1	0	
LEWISTON	53	41	60	31	47	5	0.36	0.08	0.25	2.04	89	8.15	74	80	60	0	1	3	0	
POCATELLO	49	25	59	19	37	0	0.12	-0.13	0.12	2.49	106	9.41	87	88	60	0	7	1	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	55	32	63	25	44	2	0.42	-0.28	0.42	7.45	101	31.08	96	84	46	0	5	1	0	
MOLINE	57	30	66	24	44	2	0.22	-0.43	0.22	6.50	89	34.98	102	81	47	0	5	1	0	
PEORIA	59	36	66	30	47	4	0.76	0.09	0.76	6.39	89	38.63	121	76	37	0	4	1	1	
ROCKFORD	55	31	62	26	43	3	0.25	-0.36	0.24	5.87	81	30.42	92	84	49	0	5	2	0	
SPRINGFIELD	60	34	68	28	47	2	0.28	-0.37	0.28	6.26	93	34.04	108	84	34	0	5	1	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	61	37	69	31	49	1	0.22	-0.71	0.21	5.29	70	42.85	112	83	41	0	2	2	0	
FORT WAYNE	54	33	59	28	44	1	0.51	-0.16	0.27	5.08	75	40.73	127	88	49	0	3	4	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	57	35	63	26	46	0	0.28	-0.54	0.15	4.08	57	40.25	112	80	39	0	2	2	0	
SOUTH BEND	54	31	62	25	43	0	0.18	-0.59	0.11	5.92	69	30.20	87	85	49	0	4	3	0	
IA BURLINGTON	58	35	66	30	46	2	0.54	-0.09	0.54	4.08	53	32.67	95	87	39	0	3	1	1	
CEDAR RAPIDS	55	30	61	26	43	3	0.64	0.12	0.51	9.63	148	35.27	115	93	48	0	5	2	1	
DES MOINES	60	35	66	31	48	7	0.27	-0.25	0.27	7.00	102	36.16	112	70	43	0	1	1	0	
DUBUQUE	52	30	59	23	41	2	0.68	0.10	0.65	8.59	119	31.44	97	83	54	0	5	2	1	
SIOUX CITY	58	31	67	24	44	6	1.65	1.28	1.65	5.64	109	29.38	119	83	50	0	4	1	1	
KS WATERLOO	55	30	60	24	43	5	0.43	-0.10	0.39	5.11	78	30.34	98	82	50	0	5	2	0	
CONCORDIA	64	38	70	29	51	7	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.59	51	24.52	91	74	36	0	1	0	0	
DODGE CITY	62	35	70	30	48	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	4.70	128	24.39	116	78	31	0	2	0	0	
GOODLAND	58	27	67	21	42	2	0.28	0.07	0.28	3.16	121	19.90	105	89	53	0	7	1	0	
TOPEKA	67	34	75	27	50	5	0.00	-0.57	0.00	8.33	106	41.57	126	75	37	0	3	0	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 14, 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	
WICHITA	67	38	73	30	53	6	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.21	51	35.52	126	73	41	0	1	0	0	
KY JACKSON	58	40	69	33	49	-1	0.08	-0.83	0.04	4.96	57	50.73	119	78	38	0	0	2	0	
LEXINGTON	57	36	62	28	47	-1	0.20	-0.53	0.11	7.01	97	50.29	126	80	48	0	1	3	0	
LOUISVILLE	59	40	64	31	49	-1	0.88	0.05	0.54	9.30	126	52.36	136	78	41	0	1	3	1	
PADUCAH	66	37	72	29	51	2	0.35	-0.62	0.35	4.47	51	44.89	106	87	35	0	2	1	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	72	36	83	-57	54	-7	0.01	-1.05	0.01	19.77	185	67.16	122	90	49	0	1	1	0	
LAKE CHARLES	75	54	81	48	64	2	0.14	-0.90	0.14	13.92	117	59.88	120	89	47	0	0	1	0	
NEW ORLEANS	71	59	80	57	65	2	0.43	-0.66	0.31	16.57	156	62.96	112	79	63	0	0	2	0	
SHREVEPORT	71	51	79	44	61	3	0.39	-0.68	0.39	11.16	114	56.01	127	83	43	0	0	1	0	
ME CARIBOU	47	32	57	28	40	6	0.57	-0.15	0.25	7.62	99	30.09	92	84	58	0	5	3	0	
PORTLAND	53	35	60	27	44	4	0.31	-0.82	0.26	9.75	98	36.52	93	86	51	0	3	2	0	
MD BALTIMORE	59	41	64	32	50	3	1.13	0.43	0.63	8.06	95	44.30	120	79	50	0	1	3	1	
MA BOSTON	55	43	60	37	49	2	0.66	-0.28	0.51	6.33	69	29.12	79	80	53	0	0	3	1	
WORCESTER	50	38	55	31	44	2	0.35	-0.71	0.14	7.56	68	34.28	80	86	55	0	1	4	0	
MI ALPENA	51	31	57	26	41	4	0.73	0.23	0.53	4.76	78	19.41	76	91	56	0	4	2	1	
GRAND RAPIDS	54	33	63	28	44	3	0.49	-0.25	0.31	6.38	75	28.02	86	90	49	0	4	4	0	
HOUGHTON LAKE	49	31	53	23	40	3	0.53	0.03	0.51	6.47	102	22.99	90	90	63	0	3	2	1	
LANSING	52	33	61	27	43	3	0.31	-0.28	0.22	4.08	59	30.42	109	86	56	0	4	3	0	
MUSKOGON	54	34	63	27	44	3	0.40	-0.35	0.23	6.05	78	29.17	103	77	50	0	4	3	0	
TRaverse CITY	53	33	58	28	43	3	0.88	0.26	0.42	7.64	98	24.54	83	89	49	0	3	3	0	
MN DULUTH	51	35	59	24	43	11	0.33	-0.19	0.32	9.12	120	26.27	91	78	61	0	3	2	0	
INT'L FALLS	51	32	59	24	42	13	0.17	-0.17	0.17	4.97	87	21.45	95	85	57	0	4	1	0	
MINNEAPOLIS	55	38	62	31	46	10	2.10	1.60	1.71	9.37	161	31.41	114	74	50	0	2	2	1	
ROCHESTER	53	32	59	25	43	8	1.17	0.67	0.69	5.36	85	30.55	104	80	56	0	4	2	1	
ST. CLOUD	54	33	61	27	43	11	0.14	-0.27	0.12	5.56	92	29.18	113	86	48	0	2	2	0	
MS JACKSON	69	49	79	40	59	2	0.12	-1.00	0.11	13.53	154	50.12	105	89	50	0	0	2	0	
MERIDIAN	66	46	74	35	56	-1	0.03	-1.04	0.03	13.77	155	49.46	98	91	59	0	0	1	0	
TUPELO	66	44	73	33	55	2	0.03	-1.01	0.03	5.33	61	57.89	124	86	48	0	0	1	0	
MO COLUMBIA	64	38	72	34	51	5	0.00	-0.81	0.00	2.76	34	35.12	98	71	31	0	0	0	0	
KANSAS CITY	65	37	74	29	51	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	7.19	80	39.11	111	74	34	0	1	0	0	
SAINT LOUIS	63	39	71	35	51	3	0.17	-0.67	0.17	5.63	77	44.59	132	69	44	0	0	1	0	
SPRINGFIELD	65	36	74	30	50	2	0.00	-1.00	0.00	5.90	58	41.44	106	75	37	0	2	0	0	
MT BILLINGS	52	33	64	26	43	6	0.02	-0.16	0.02	2.28	77	12.11	88	62	32	0	4	1	0	
BUTTE	40	16	48	2	28	-2	0.38	0.24	0.37	4.28	198	11.09	93	86	50	0	7	2	0	
CUT BANK	44	29	57	19	37	5	0.01	-0.07	0.01	2.94	162	8.42	71	82	53	0	4	1	0	
GLASGOW	52	28	63	23	40	9	0.01	-0.07	0.01	2.61	139	12.11	114	85	66	0	6	1	0	
GREAT FALLS	49	32	60	23	41	6	0.14	0.00	0.10	5.54	225	13.60	98	71	41	0	4	2	0	
HAVRE	50	29	63	21	39	7	0.06	-0.02	0.06	2.92	160	11.40	107	75	57	0	5	1	0	
MISSOULA	45	29	58	26	37	2	0.41	0.22	0.40	2.28	100	8.43	70	89	72	0	6	2	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	58	33	66	27	46	7	0.94	0.59	0.94	5.64	122	22.30	91	81	55	0	2	1	1	
LINCOLN	60	32	68	26	46	5	0.29	-0.10	0.29	5.71	101	35.06	131	82	47	0	3	1	0	
NORFOLK	59	34	70	25	46	8	0.68	0.32	0.68	4.41	94	23.81	94	80	45	0	2	1	1	
NORTH PLATTE	57	26	68	21	42	5	0.26	0.06	0.26	3.68	123	20.26	107	88	40	0	6	1	0	
OMAHA	58	35	66	30	47	6	0.71	0.27	0.71	10.86	173	37.69	133	82	49	0	1	1	1	
SCOTTSBLUFF	58	24	68	21	41	5	0.05	-0.14	0.05	3.04	116	22.57	147	84	39	0	7	1	0	
VALENTINE	60	28	72	16	44	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	6.98	218	24.95	132	85	45	0	5	0	0	
NV ELY	42	14	56	2	28	-8	0.68	0.52	0.39	3.31	145	8.29	90	82	59	0	7	2	0	
LAS VEGAS	66	45	70	41	56	-1	0.03	-0.03	0.03	1.40	212	4.46	115	44	23	0	0	1	0	
RENO	51	27	64	21	39	-4	0.66	0.50	0.43	3.10	267	7.50	123	84	60	0	6	2	0	
WINNEMUCCA	52	22	59	16	37	-3	0.11	-0.06	0.11	2.29	151	8.65	123	87	59	0	7	1	0	
NH CONCORD	53	34	59	24	44	4	0.56	-0.29	0.46	8.88	107	32.23	98	87	52	0	3	2	0	
NJ NEWARK	59	46	62	37	52	3	0.41	-0.48	0.31	6.10	69	33.78	83	74	53	0	0	2	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	59	34	66	28	46	-1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.27	94	10.07	116	63	26	0	2	0	0	
NY ALBANY	54	38	59	29	46	4	1.29	0.52	0.67	11.40	141	34.54	103	83	57	0	2	4	1	
BINGHAMTON	50	38	56	30	44	4	2.28	1.54	1.78	7.25	90	38.77	115	86	64	0	2	5	1	
BUFFALO	52	38	58	33	45	2	0.68	-0.19	0.41	9.19	106	33.67	98	85	59	0	0	3	0	
ROCHESTER	53	36	61	32	45	3	0.56	-0.07	0.35	7.48	103	33.62	114	87	60	0	1	5	0	
SYRACUSE	54	39	61	31	46	4	0.42	-0.43	0.15	9.52	106	37.04	107	94	63	0	1	6	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	60	41	75	33	51	3	2.11	1.21	2.06	16.08	186	42.17	101	77	41	0	0	2	1	
CHARLOTTE	65	42	77	30	53	-1	2.33	1.53	1.99	15.27	168	38.20	99	82	41	0	1	3	1	
GREENSBORO	63	43	73	36	53	2	1.82	1.15	1.52	13.95	157	39.16	102	80	42	0	0	3	1	
HATTERAS	68	57	77	52	62	3	2.12	0.90	1.92	23.19	172	59.89	118	87	59	0	0	3	1	
RALEIGH	65	44	77	34	55	2	1.67	0.99	1.45	14.28	163	48.30	126	86	53	0	0	2	1	
WILMINGTON	71	50	77	38	60	2	1.88	1.20	1.48	25.00	222	64.94	127	96	56	0	0	3	1	
ND BISMARCK	52	22	65	14	37	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.49	46	16.67	104	88	54	0	7	0	0	
DICKINSON	52	25	65	17	39	7	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.69	51	11.47	73	77	38	0	6	0	0	
FARGO	51	33	59	22	42	11	0.01	-0.29	0.01	2.98	62	19.92	99	84	58	0	2	1	0	
GRAND FORKS	47	30	57	23	38	8	0.07	-0.19	0.07	2.99	71	19.79	106	91	65	0	6	1	0	
JAMESTOWN	49	28	61	22	38	7	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.96	55	21.95	124	91	56	0	6	0	0	
WILLISTON	49	26	63	21	38	9	0.02	-0.12	0.02	3.59	144	11.45	87	85	62	0	7	1	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	54	38	60	29	46	3	0.61	-0.05	0.46	7.34	102	36.66	109	78	55	0	2	2	0	
CINCINNATI	56	35	62	25	46	-1	0.28	-0.52	0.16	8.45	115	40.69	109	80	49	0	2	3	0	
CLEVELAND	53	39	58	30	46	2	0.97	0.23	0.79	8.34	106	36.77	109	82	55	0	2	3	1	
COLUMBUS	53	36	59	30	45	-1	0.85	0.15	0.37	7.22	110	39.07	116	84	55	0	3	4	0	
DAYTON	54	34	59	26	44	-1	0.30	-0.45	0.15	5.30	78	35.03	101	89	47	0	3	4	0	
MANSFIELD	52	36	57	30	44	1	0.92	0.07	0.62	6.25	81	36.24	96	89	53	0	2	3	1	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 14, 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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	52	34	57	27	43	0	0.23	-0.38	0.18	3.89	61	32.23	111	87	56	0	4	3	0		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	53	37	58	26	45	2	0.89	0.24	0.72	8.59	114	39.57	119	88	59	0	2	5	1		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	68	39	73	34	53	2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	4.69	54	47.59	145	80	31	0	0	0	0		
OR TULSA	69	40	78	33	55	3	0.00	-0.82	0.00	5.08	49	46.83	123	80	38	0	0	0	0		
OR ASTORIA	58	44	61	37	51	3	7.86	5.53	3.08	20.03	159	49.15	97	90	79	0	0	6	4		
OR BURNS	51	18	62	11	35	0	0.06	-0.17	0.03	0.91	55	5.69	66	84	63	0	7	2	0		
OR EUGENE	55	42	61	35	48	2	0.49	-1.35	0.32	4.04	49	16.69	44	89	72	0	0	3	0		
OR MEDFORD	52	38	59	31	45	-1	0.49	-0.14	0.41	1.54	48	9.00	66	93	70	0	1	3	0		
OR PENDLETON	56	41	70	32	49	6	0.29	-0.07	0.29	1.93	84	6.94	67	75	55	0	1	1	0		
OR PORTLAND	55	45	60	38	50	3	0.72	-0.50	0.36	6.42	94	22.12	79	92	80	0	0	6	0		
OR SALEM	55	44	61	34	49	3	0.35	-1.03	0.16	6.30	90	22.27	75	86	74	0	0	5	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	57	40	63	28	48	4	0.44	-0.40	0.38	8.52	91	35.72	90	80	51	0	1	2	0		
PA ERIE	52	40	57	34	46	1	1.47	0.58	0.71	9.19	88	32.89	89	80	62	0	0	4	2		
PA MIDDLETOWN	57	43	62	32	50	3	0.58	-0.20	0.44	12.83	162	37.45	106	84	45	0	1	2	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	60	46	65	38	53	4	0.79	0.10	0.66	10.70	135	40.90	111	75	47	0	0	2	1		
PA PITTSBURGH	54	38	65	28	46	2	0.71	0.05	0.61	9.36	140	37.11	112	80	51	0	2	2	1		
PA WILKES-BARRE	55	41	60	31	48	4	1.16	0.45	0.91	7.30	88	28.47	86	80	50	0	1	3	1		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	54	41	57	30	48	5	1.71	0.89	1.35	8.45	97	36.71	100	82	54	0	2	3	1		
RI PROVIDENCE	56	41	61	33	49	3	0.44	-0.59	0.23	6.43	68	33.83	85	82	55	0	0	3	0		
SC BEAUFORT	71	53	80	42	62	2	0.61	0.00	0.36	12.41	130	48.49	107	96	58	0	0	3	0		
SC CHARLESTON	72	50	79	40	61	1	2.63	2.04	1.78	29.44	288	71.29	152	94	56	0	0	3	2		
SC COLUMBIA	69	45	76	34	57	1	1.52	0.86	1.06	23.83	292	54.88	127	85	59	0	0	3	1		
SC GREENVILLE	65	44	74	38	54	1	1.47	0.59	1.29	20.93	218	49.53	112	86	46	0	0	2	1		
SD ABERDEEN	56	28	68	14	42	9	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.42	62	19.76	101	83	56	0	5	0	0		
SD HURON	57	32	66	19	44	9	0.00	-0.24	0.00	3.91	100	23.12	115	87	39	0	3	0	0		
SD RAPID CITY	56	25	67	17	41	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.63	57	24.21	151	73	30	0	7	0	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	55	35	62	24	45	10	0.45	0.10	0.45	6.60	126	28.23	120	79	53	0	2	1	0		
TN BRISTOL	60	38	68	27	49	2	0.92	0.27	0.81	7.97	121	37.14	103	90	36	0	1	3	1		
TN CHATTANOOGA	65	44	73	33	55	3	0.71	-0.36	0.68	11.28	118	51.96	111	89	49	0	0	3	1		
TN KNOXVILLE	62	41	69	31	51	0	0.71	-0.14	0.67	6.37	88	39.29	95	88	42	0	1	2	1		
TN MEMPHIS	68	45	77	38	57	2	0.35	-0.86	0.35	4.76	54	38.72	85	79	39	0	0	1	0		
TN NASHVILLE	65	42	74	31	53	2	0.19	-0.76	0.13	7.24	88	41.68	102	81	34	0	1	2	0		
TX ABILENE	67	47	74	36	57	1	0.01	-0.33	0.01	9.52	144	34.68	158	77	44	0	0	1	0		
TX AMARILLO	66	35	77	29	50	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.72	98	32.43	172	79	27	0	1	0	0		
TX AUSTIN	73	56	87	50	64	2	0.02	-0.65	0.02	27.98	337	57.55	192	73	54	0	0	1	0		
TX BEAUMONT	75	56	84	51	66	3	0.17	-0.90	0.17	19.56	152	67.03	129	91	50	0	0	1	0		
TX BROWNSVILLE	82	69	88	62	75	6	0.03	-0.41	0.03	18.30	182	45.35	177	91	72	0	0	1	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	75	61	84	55	68	1	0.07	-0.35	0.07	7.38	74	43.39	146	88	66	0	0	1	0		
TX DEL RIO	71	56	82	50	64	2	0.05	-0.18	0.05	6.36	139	27.00	158	80	58	0	0	1	0		
TX EL PASO	70	44	76	38	57	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	3.57	141	10.74	128	57	25	0	0	0	0		
TX FORT WORTH	71	50	83	45	60	3	0.00	-0.64	0.00	12.29	155	49.23	159	77	35	0	0	0	0		
TX GALVESTON	73	62	80	58	67	0	0.14	-0.67	0.14	24.45	226	56.02	147	90	62	0	0	1	0		
TX HOUSTON	74	55	84	51	64	1	0.08	-0.93	0.08	16.32	150	61.71	147	86	55	0	0	1	0		
TX LUBBOCK	66	38	77	31	52	2	0.00	-0.16	0.00	4.78	103	27.08	153	79	40	0	1	0	0		
TX MIDLAND	68	46	76	35	57	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	5.77	130	19.80	143	73	59	0	0	0	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	69	49	78	39	59	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.14	51	23.40	120	77	46	0	0	0	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	73	60	86	53	67	5	0.01	-0.65	0.01	10.21	123	40.25	135	68	49	0	0	1	0		
TX VICTORIA	76	58	85	53	67	2	0.04	-0.59	0.03	9.93	94	50.22	138	88	61	0	0	2	0		
TX WACO	70	51	86	47	60	1	0.12	-0.47	0.11	17.50	225	45.67	156	83	50	0	0	2	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	70	42	77	37	56	2	0.01	-0.40	0.01	6.24	87	39.81	151	83	45	0	0	1	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	52	32	64	29	42	0	0.26	-0.07	0.18	2.69	76	13.84	95	81	40	0	4	2	0		
VT BURLINGTON	53	35	59	29	44	4	0.30	-0.43	0.23	8.42	100	33.19	103	80	48	0	3	3	0		
VA LYNCHBURG	61	40	72	32	51	3	2.18	1.46	1.85	13.61	157	38.35	100	83	39	0	1	2	1		
VA NORFOLK	67	52	74	41	59	5	1.17	0.46	0.96	11.51	128	44.63	108	79	48	0	0	2	1		
VA RICHMOND	62	41	72	32	52	1	1.96	1.24	1.81	9.29	103	41.99	107	89	54	0	1	2	1		
VA ROANOKE	61	42	72	37	51	2	1.20	0.46	1.13	15.88	188	47.29	125	73	44	0	0	2	1		
WA WASH/DULLES	57	39	64	30	49	2	0.82	0.05	0.61	7.44	85	34.73	94	83	48	0	1	3	1		
WA OLYMPIA	51	39	54	30	45	1	6.15	4.34	2.99	15.04	157	38.66	101	94	87	0	1	6	3		
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	40	57	33	47	2	6.75	3.38	3.83	27.24	133	73.87	94	91	86	0	0	6	3		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	52	44	56	39	48	2	3.90	2.59	1.81	11.18	154	30.79	110	92	80	0	0	6	2		
WA SPOKANE	47	37	54	29	42	5	0.45	-0.02	0.23	2.25	84	9.46	72	92	66	0	2	3	0		
WA YAKIMA	58	37	67	22	48	9	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.61	47	4.91	79	72	55	0	2	0	0		
WV BECKLEY	54	38	67	30	46	1	0.63	0.00	0.40	6.52	92	43.60	118	76	47	0	2	3	0		
WV CHARLESTON	58	38	71	30	48	0	0.57	-0.24	0.44	5.46	71	41.88	109	86	43	0	3	3	0		
WV ELKINS	55	32	68	21	44	1	0.78	0.03	0.40	5.11	63	42.55	105	87	43	0	3	3	0		
WV HUNTINGTON	56	37	66	32	47	-1	0.34	-0.40	0.20	7.04	101	41.84	113	88	45	0	3	3	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	54	32	61	23	43	8	1.54	1.07	1.38	9.97	144	37.53	125	89	44	0	4	2	1		
WI GREEN BAY	51	31	58	24	41	4	0.23	-0.32	0.17	9.09	143	25.30	95	91	54	0	5	2	0		
WI LA CROSSE	54	35	59	28	45	6	0.26	-0.24	0.25	5.34	82	28.06	94	86	44	0	3	2	0		
WI MADISON	53	30	60	24	41	3	0.44	-0.11	0.36	9.73	154	32.71	109	83	50	0	5	2	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	53	33	58	28	43	2	0.48	-0.14	0.47	7.06	101	24.83	80	77	47	0	4	2	0		
WY CASPER	53	30	59	22	42	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.17	47	11.57	97	58	34	0	4	0	0		
WY CHEYENNE	54	26	68	22	40	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.53	103	16.42	112	65	32	0	7	0	0		
WY LANDER	51	22	59	18	36	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.20	40	13.61	110	71	25	0	7	0	0		
WY SHERIDAN	56	23	70	18	40	6	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.74	55	15.23	112	72	44	0	7	0	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

November 9 – 15, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Near-normal temperatures covered much of the United States during the week. Exceptions included unseasonably warm weather in the upper Midwest and cooler-than-normal conditions in the central Intermountain Region. Overall, weather conditions favored late-season fieldwork. Precipitation totals for

most of the country were below average. Exceptions to this trend were observed in much of the Atlantic Coast and portions of Midwest, where weekly rainfall totaled more than 200 percent of normal. Also, western Washington received more than 5 inches of rain during the week.

Corn: By November 15, ninety-six percent of the nation's corn was harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. The largest gains in corn harvest progress were observed in Colorado, Wisconsin, and Michigan, where farmers cut 14, 11, and 10 percent, respectively, of their crop during the week.

Winter Wheat: Nationally, 94 percent of the 2016 winter wheat crop was sown by week's end, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was 87 percent complete by week's end, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 52 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Nationally, 91 percent of the sorghum was harvested by week's end, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Mild, dry weather in Colorado and New Mexico promoted a rapid harvest pace during the week.

Cotton: Producers had harvested 64 percent of the nation's cotton as of November 15, four percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. The greatest advances in cotton harvest progress were seen in Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia, where farmers made double-digit gains during the week.

Other Crops: By November 15, producers had harvested 82 percent of this year's peanut crop. This was 11 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. All estimating states were behind the harvest progress of the same time last year. Wet conditions led to only minimal gains in the Alabama and Florida peanut harvest during the week.

By week's end, sunflower producers had harvested 88 percent of this year's crop, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-normal temperatures and mostly dry conditions supported sunflower harvest activities in Kansas, where farmers harvested 15 percent of their crop during the week.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 15, 2015

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 15 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	82	69	83	91
IL	93	100	100	97
IN	82	97	99	91
IA	91	93	96	96
KS	95	97	99	97
KY	95	96	98	97
MI	57	79	89	78
MN	94	96	99	97
MO	90	100	100	97
NE	89	87	92	94
NC	100	98	99	100
ND	83	91	97	91
OH	79	95	100	81
PA	77	79	83	83
SD	91	89	95	95
TN	99	98	98	99
TX	96	87	92	98
WI	62	76	87	81
18 Sts	88	93	96	94
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 15 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	81	68	75	80
AZ	59	50	65	55
AR	97	89	99	98
CA	94	91	95	90
GA	82	47	54	72
KS	33	33	51	54
LA	99	97	99	100
MS	95	89	94	98
MO	82	76	88	88
NC	75	53	62	74
OK	43	47	60	60
SC	87	46	54	75
TN	69	68	78	82
TX	45	53	56	65
VA	65	65	76	79
15 Sts	68	58	64	74
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 15 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	74	83	88	85
KS	72	70	85	84
ND	81	83	90	84
SD	79	78	87	85
4 Sts	79	80	88	84
These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 15 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	72	64	93	81
IL	91	94	96	93
KS	79	84	92	89
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	90	87	92	94
NE	92	84	93	96
NM	25	50	65	52
OK	85	85	87	84
SD	95	85	90	96
TX	83	86	90	88
11 Sts	82	85	91	89
These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 15 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	91	80	81	87
FL	97	94	95	98
GA	93	78	83	94
NC	91	69	74	95
OK	86	84	85	87
SC	98	56	59	97
TX	87	65	82	92
VA	98	88	96	96
8 Sts	93	77	82	94
These 8 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 15, 2015

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 15 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	89	69	81	90
CA	54	50	70	57
CO	100	99	100	100
ID	100	100	100	100
IL	89	96	100	97
IN	94	97	99	98
KS	99	100	100	100
MI	99	100	100	100
MO	86	85	91	92
MT	100	100	100	98
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	65	36	45	67
OH	99	99	100	98
OK	98	94	97	98
OR	100	93	97	100
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	89	76	82	91
WA	100	100	100	100
18 Sts	95	92	94	98
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 15 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	77	53	68	73
CA	39	20	25	34
CO	100	95	100	97
ID	96	86	87	95
IL	62	86	90	83
IN	79	87	94	86
KS	91	87	94	93
MI	81	91	95	92
MO	57	65	78	72
MT	100	95	96	89
NE	100	98	100	98
NC	46	26	32	38
OH	84	92	97	85
OK	93	86	92	90
OR	79	62	68	81
SD	94	97	98	87
TX	76	59	73	72
WA	93	79	82	92
18 Sts	86	80	87	86
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	8	45	40	4
CA	0	0	25	45	30
CO	1	9	42	42	6
ID	0	0	34	51	15
IL	1	7	31	50	11
IN	1	3	30	55	11
KS	2	10	42	41	5
MI	1	2	20	58	19
MO	1	9	47	42	1
MT	0	2	25	57	16
NE	0	5	31	56	8
NC	0	2	19	72	7
OH	0	2	29	52	17
OK	4	12	39	32	13
OR	0	18	68	14	0
SD	0	1	31	55	13
TX	4	9	39	29	19
WA	4	13	42	38	3
18 Sts	2	8	38	41	11
Prev Wk	2	9	38	41	10
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 15, 2015

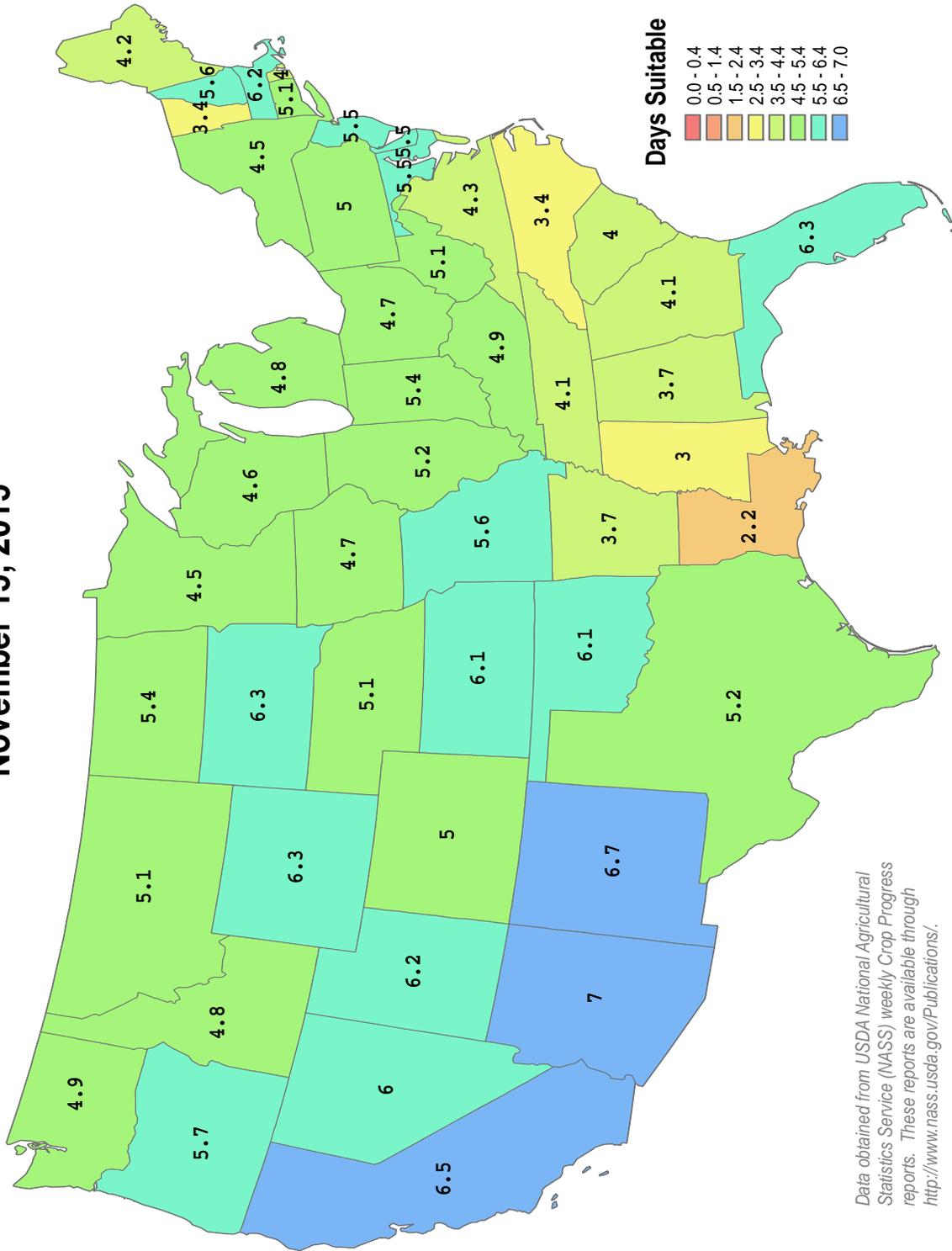
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending November 15, 2015



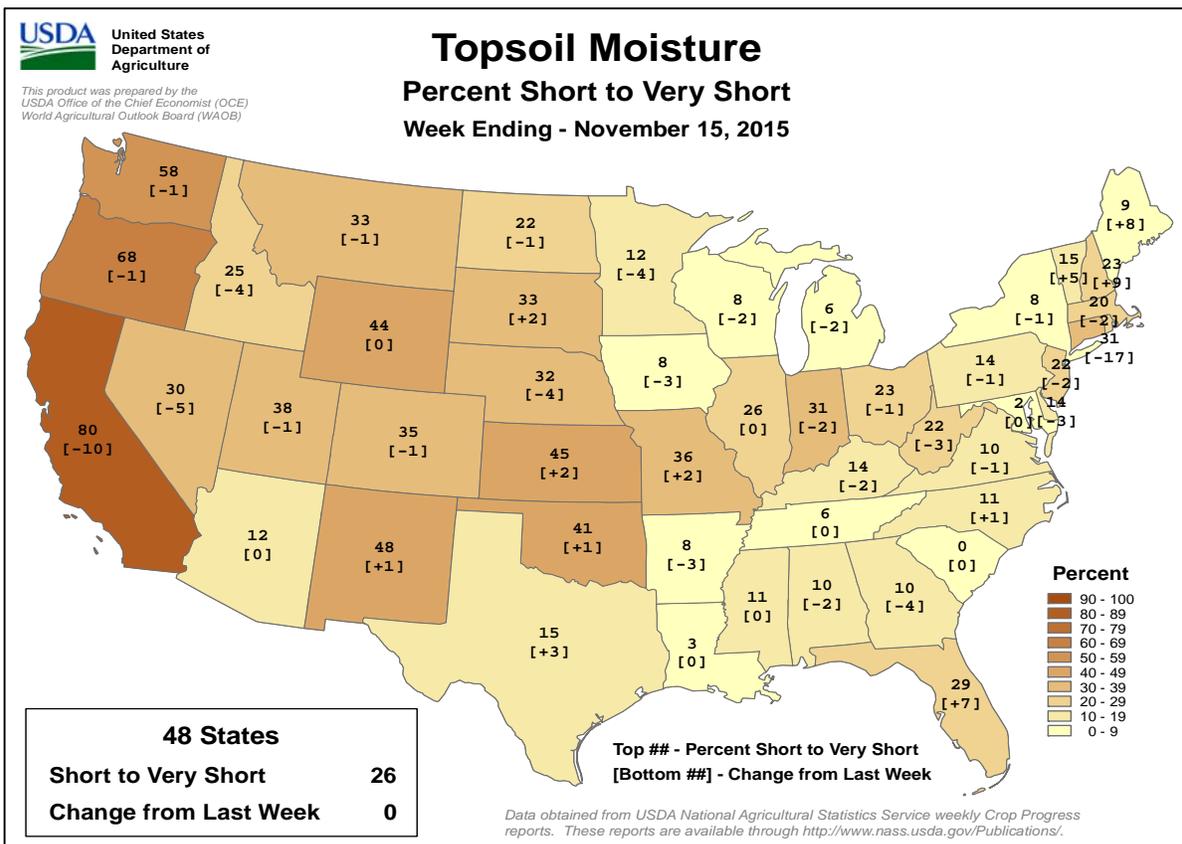
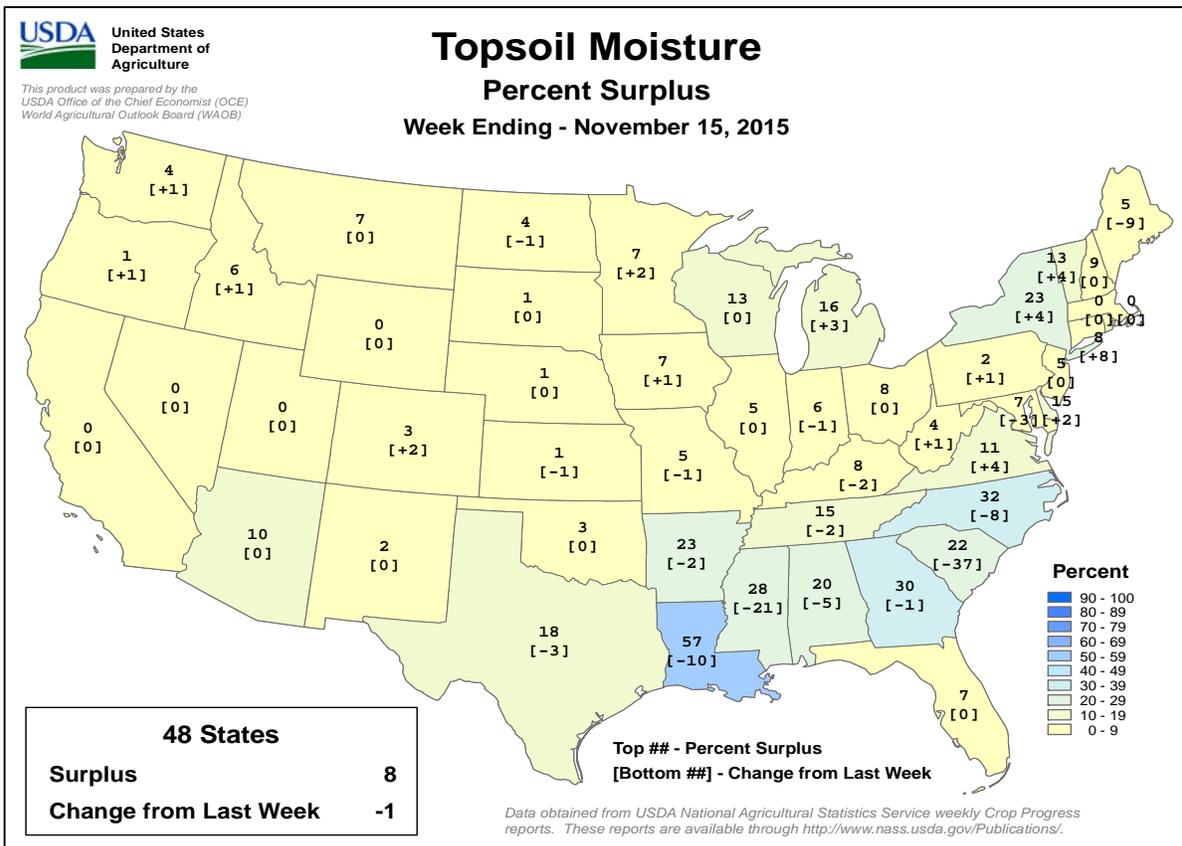
This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 15, 2015

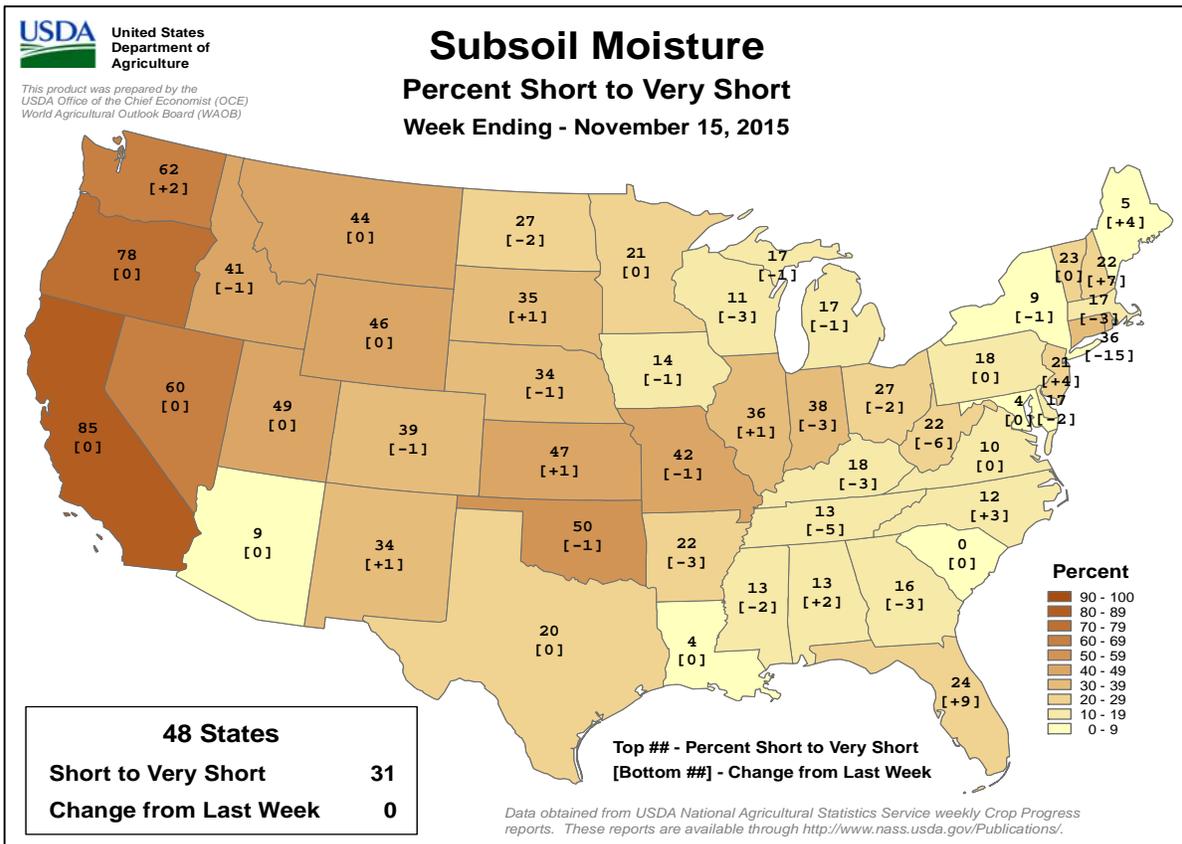
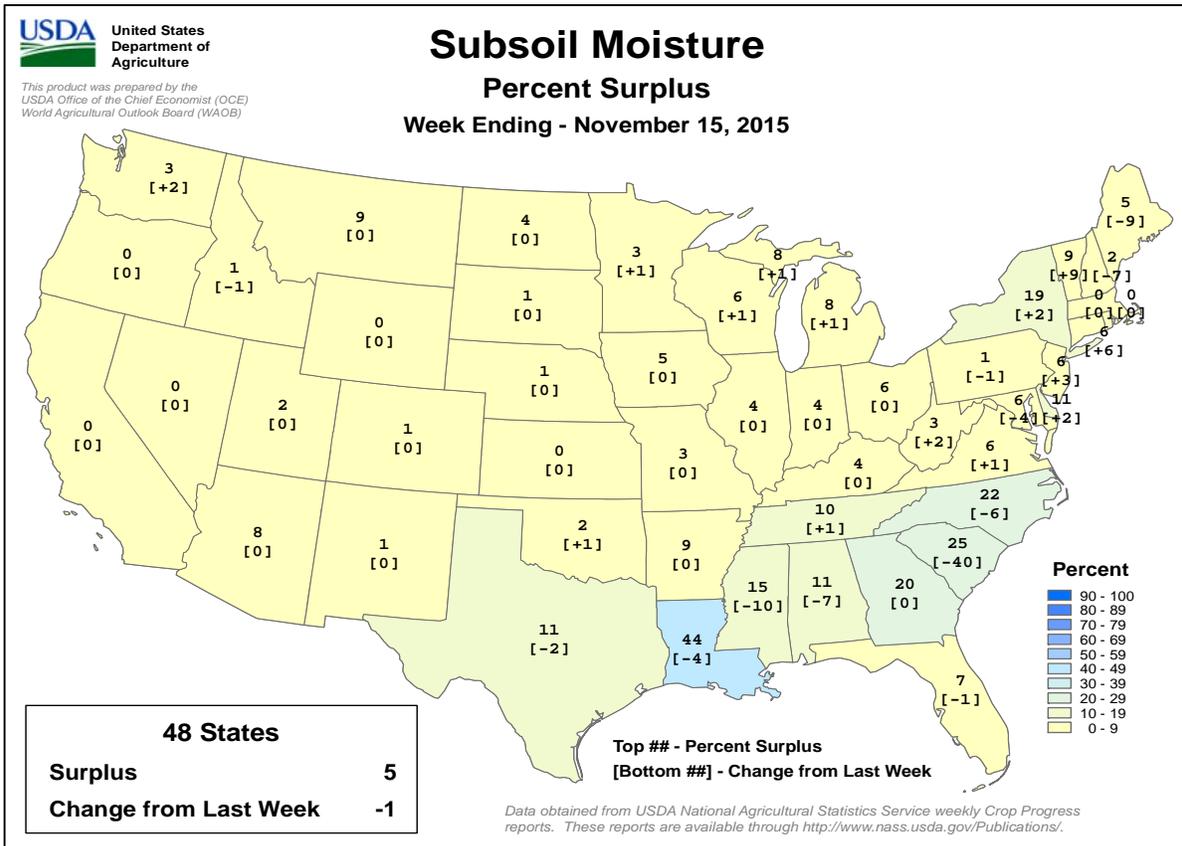
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 15, 2015

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



November 12 ENSO Update

EQ. Upper–Ocean Heat Anoms. (deg C) for 180–100W

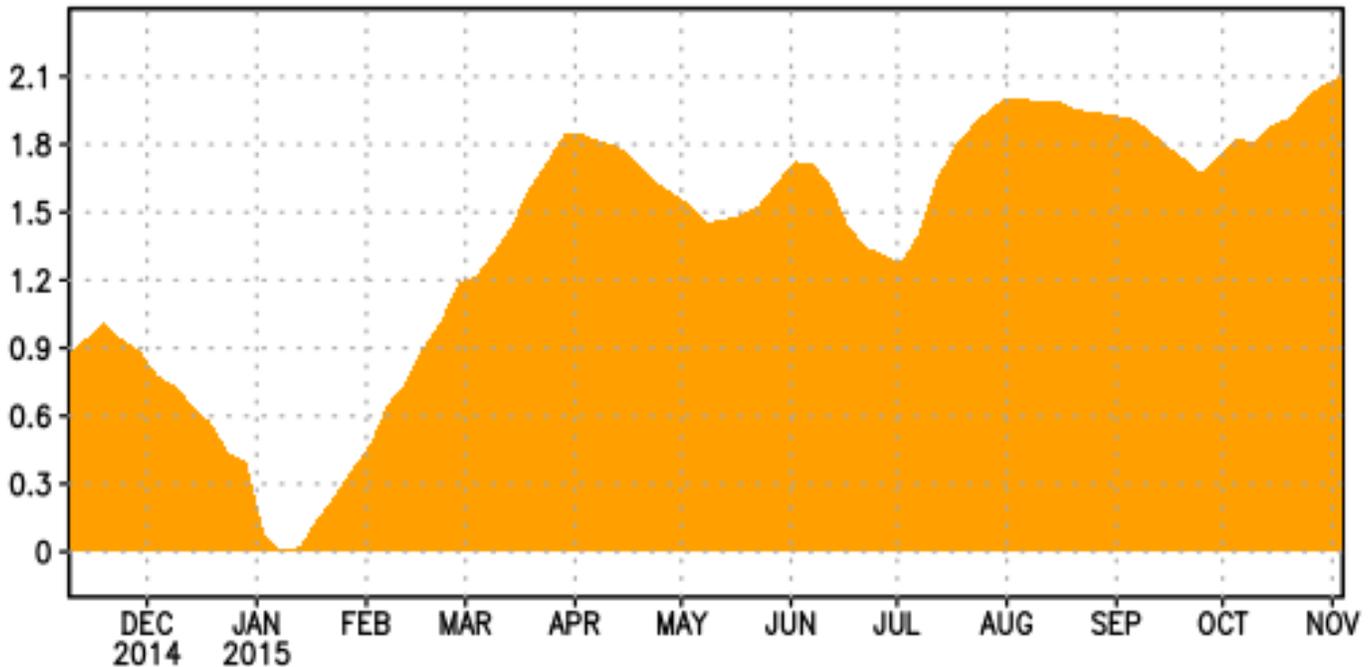


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N - 5°S , 180° - 100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Advisory**

Synopsis: El Niño will likely peak during the Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, with a transition to ENSO-neutral anticipated during the late spring or early summer 2016.

A strong El Niño continued during October as indicated by well above-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. Most Niño indices increased during the month, although the far eastern Niño-1+2 index decreased, accentuating the maximum in anomalous SST farther west. The subsurface temperature anomalies also increased in the central and eastern Pacific, in association with another downwelling equatorial oceanic Kelvin wave (Fig. 1). Low-level westerly wind anomalies and upper-level easterly wind anomalies continued over the western to east-central tropical Pacific. Also, the traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) values remained negative. These conditions are associated with enhanced convection over the central and eastern tropical Pacific and with suppressed convection over Indonesia. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic anomalies reflect a strong and mature El Niño episode.

Most models indicate that a strong El Niño will continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, followed by weakening and a transition to ENSO-neutral during the late spring or early summer. The forecaster consensus remains nearly unchanged, with the expectation that this El Niño could rank among the top three strongest episodes as measured by the 3-month SST departures in the Niño 3.4 region going back to 1950. El Niño will likely peak during the Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16,

with a transition to ENSO-neutral anticipated during the late spring or early summer 2016 (click [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#) for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

El Niño has already produced significant global impacts. El Niño is expected to affect temperature and precipitation patterns across the United States during the upcoming months (the [3-month seasonal outlook](#) will be updated on Thursday November 19th). Seasonal outlooks generally favor below-average temperatures and above-median precipitation across the southern tier of the United States, and above-average temperatures and below-median precipitation over the northern tier of the United States.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **10 December 2015**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ensu-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 8-14, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures accelerated fieldwork and winter crop development over most of Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Showers eased drought in central and eastern Ukraine but were generally too late to aid winter wheat establishment.

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

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Drier weather promoted winter grain planting and establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry, hot weather increased irrigation demands for wheat and rapeseed in northern India.

EASTERN ASIA: Showers in the Yangtze Valley maintained good moisture conditions for winter rapeseed, while sunny weather followed beneficial rainfall for winter wheat on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Increasing showers in Java, Indonesia, encouraged transplanting of rice.

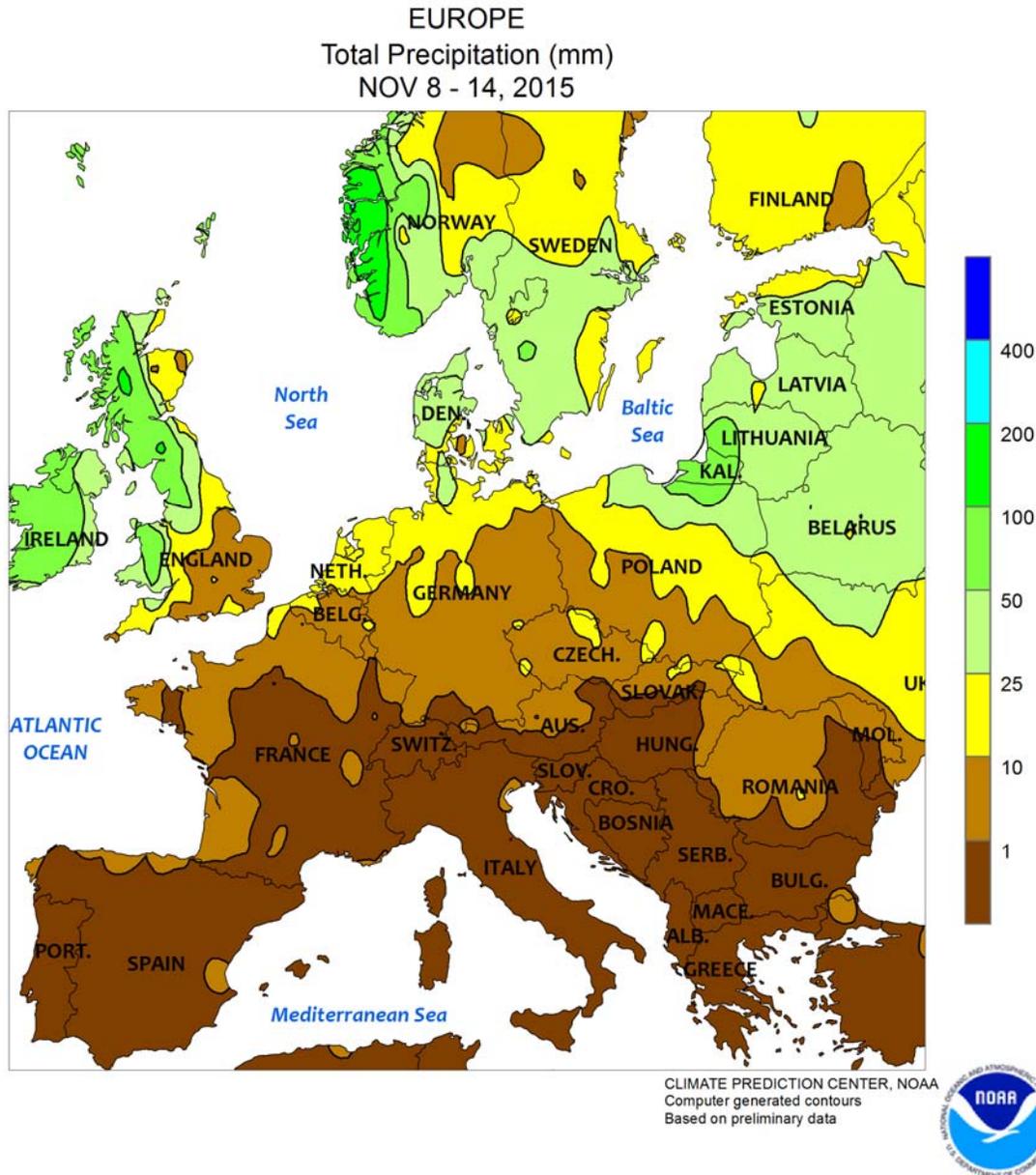
AUSTRALIA: Rain in the east benefited vegetative summer crops, but hampered wheat maturation and harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA: Hot, dry weather limited moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Rain returned to central Argentina, increasing moisture for winter grains and emerging summer crops.

BRAZIL: Showers continued in southern corn and soybean areas but unseasonable warmth and dryness returned to the central soybean belt.



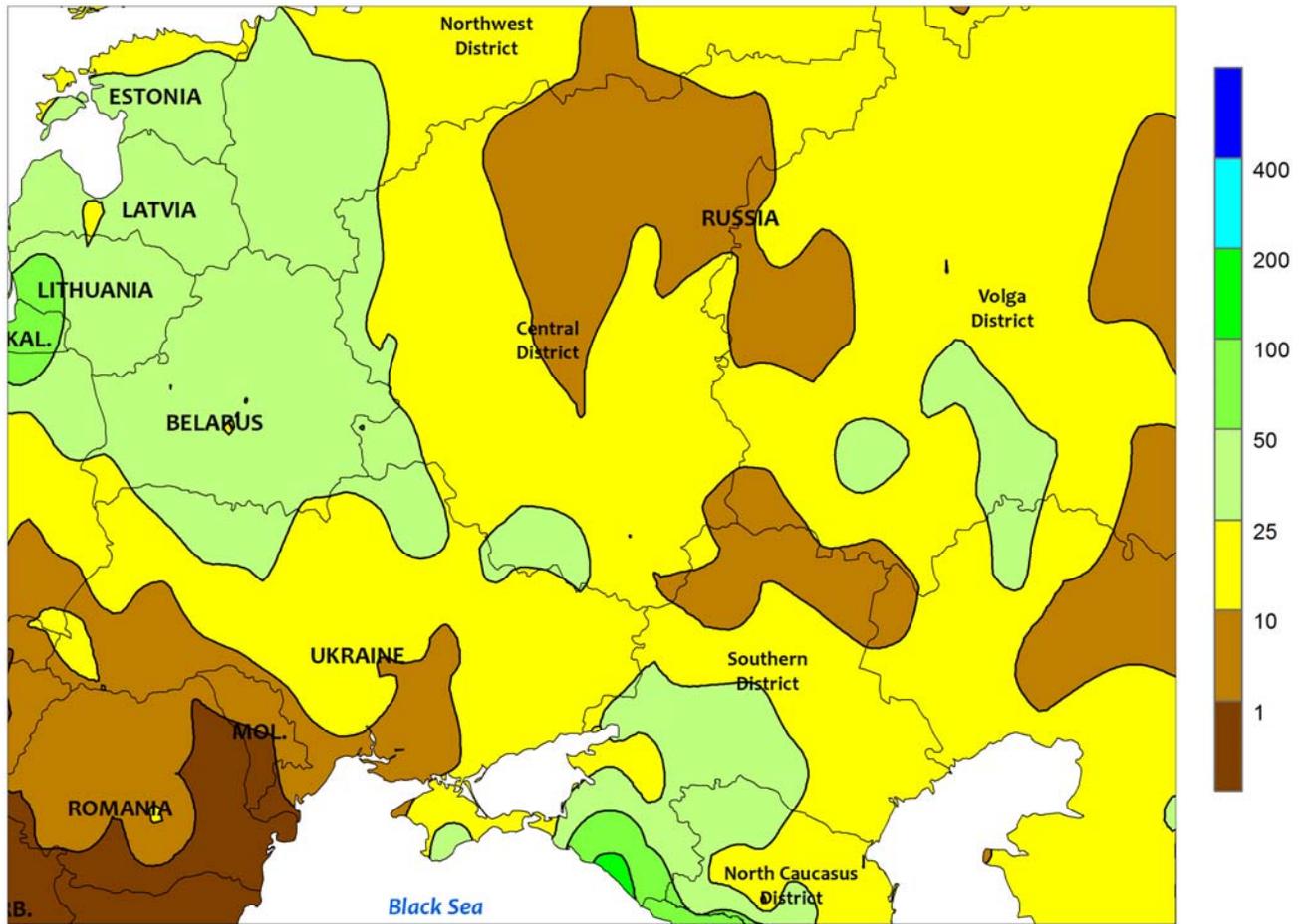


EUROPE

Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures prevailed over most of Europe, with showers confined to northern-most growing areas. A broad area of high pressure centered over the Mediterranean Sea maintained dry, unseasonably warm weather (5-9°C above normal) from Spain and France into Poland and the Balkans. The sunny skies facilitated late summer crop harvesting as well as winter grain and oilseed planting (south) and development (north). Weekly average temperatures remained well above 5°C (the threshold for

winter crop dormancy), allowing wheat and rapeseed to add vegetative growth. With the strong high over central and southern Europe, storms took a more northerly track; rainfall totaled 10 to locally more than 50 mm from Ireland and northern England into Scandinavia, northeastern Poland, and the Baltic States. The rain benefited winter crop establishment, with many typically colder locations (Poland and the Baltic States) still adding vegetative growth well past the normal early-November dormancy date.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 8 - 14, 2015



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

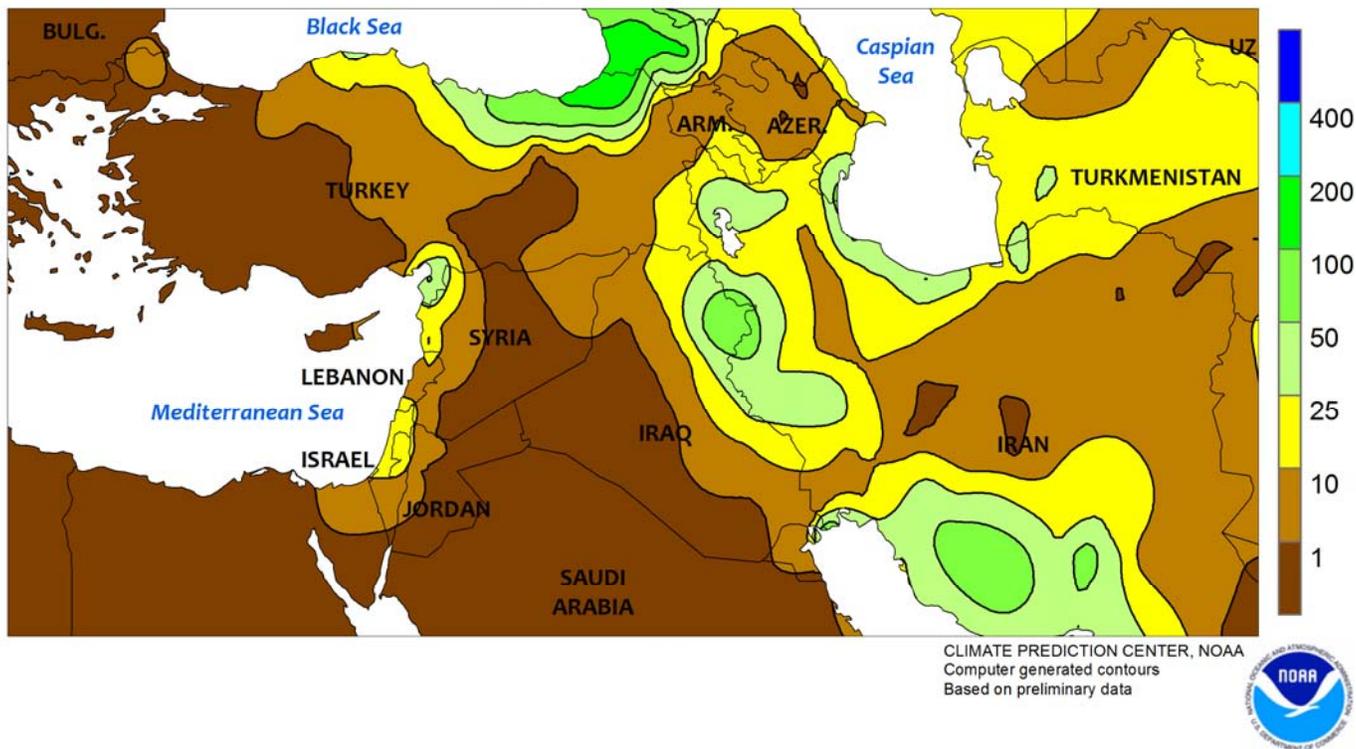


WESTERN FSU

Showers overspread the region, easing drought in Ukraine and Russia's Central District while maintaining favorable winter wheat prospects 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, 7-day rainfall ranged from 10 to 30 mm (locally more). While not enough to eradicate the pronounced 90-day rainfall deficits, the precipitation provided much-needed moisture for late winter

wheat establishment in the still-vegetative southern growing areas. However, weekly average temperatures remained at or below 5°C from northeastern Ukraine into the Central District, indicating the rain was too late to aid winter wheat establishment in these more northerly crop areas. In contrast, winter wheat in southern Russia benefited from another timely soaking, with 20 to 50 mm reported over many of the major wheat oblasts in Russia's Southern and North Caucasus Districts.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 8 - 14, 2015

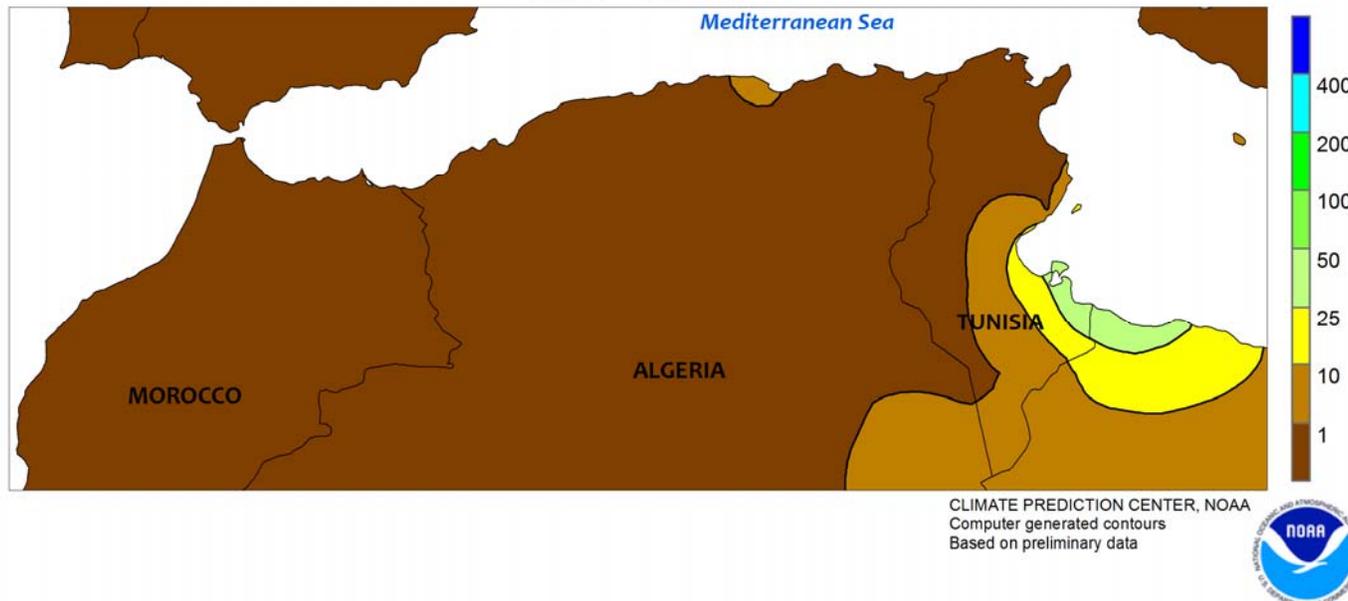


MIDDLE EAST

Additional heavy rainfall in central portions of the region contrasted with sunny weather in western growing areas. Another in a series of slow-moving disturbances produced 10 to 90 mm (locally more) of rain from central and southern Iraq into western and southern portions of Iran, further increasing moisture reserves for winter grain planting and establishment. Moderate to heavy showers (5-60 mm) were also reported again this week along the southeastern Mediterranean Coast, boosting

soil moisture for winter grain planting (mean sowing date is in late November). In eastern Iran, rain and mountain snow (1-45 mm liquid equivalent) improved moisture reserves for winter wheat and barley establishment. In contrast, mostly sunny skies prevailed over central and western Turkey, facilitating fieldwork and winter grain development. Most of this week's rain in Turkey (10-175 mm) fell along the northeastern Black Sea Coast, outside of the country's primary growing areas.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 8 - 14, 2015

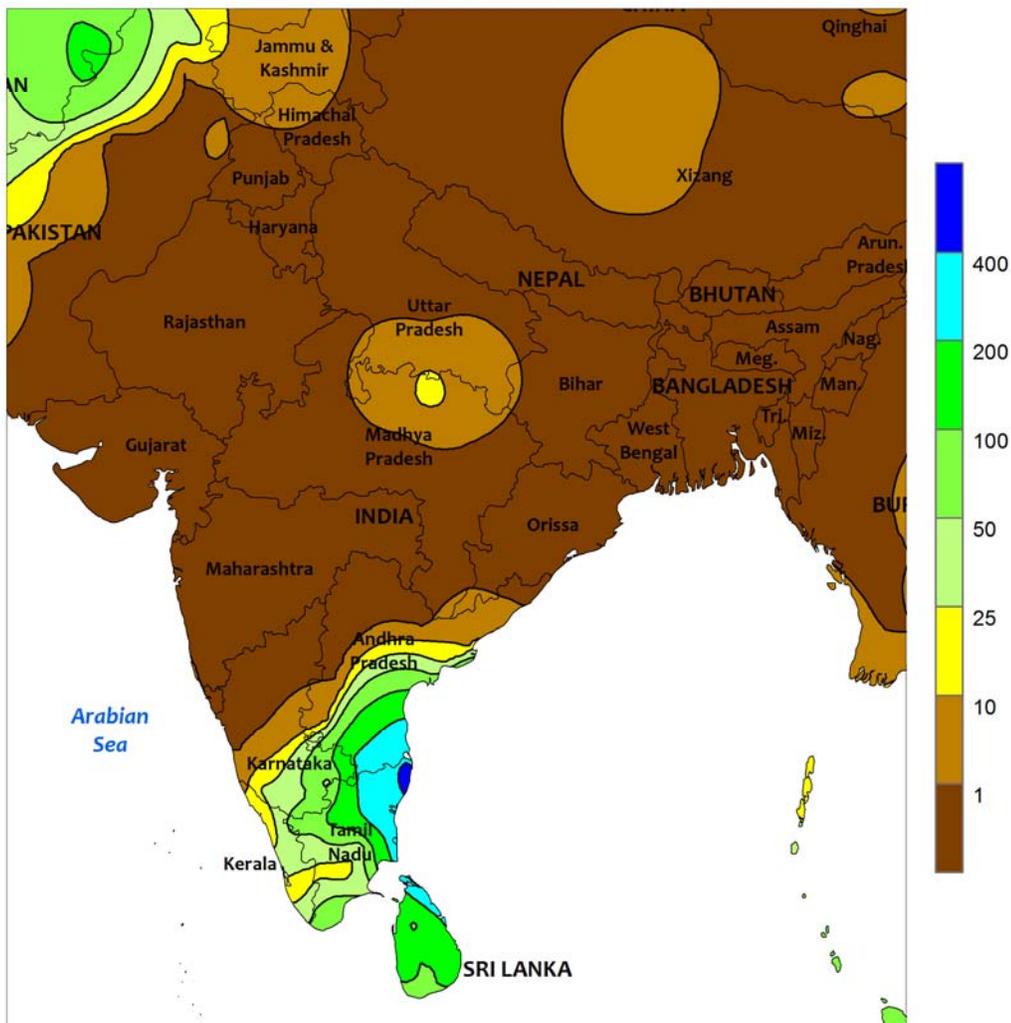


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Following recent beneficial showers, drier weather facilitated seasonal fieldwork. During the period, sunny, warm weather (1-4°C above normal) encouraged winter grain planting and

establishment following recent rain. Early-sown winter crops have benefited from a wet start to the autumn, though winter grains are typically planted during the latter half of November.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 8 - 14, 2015



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



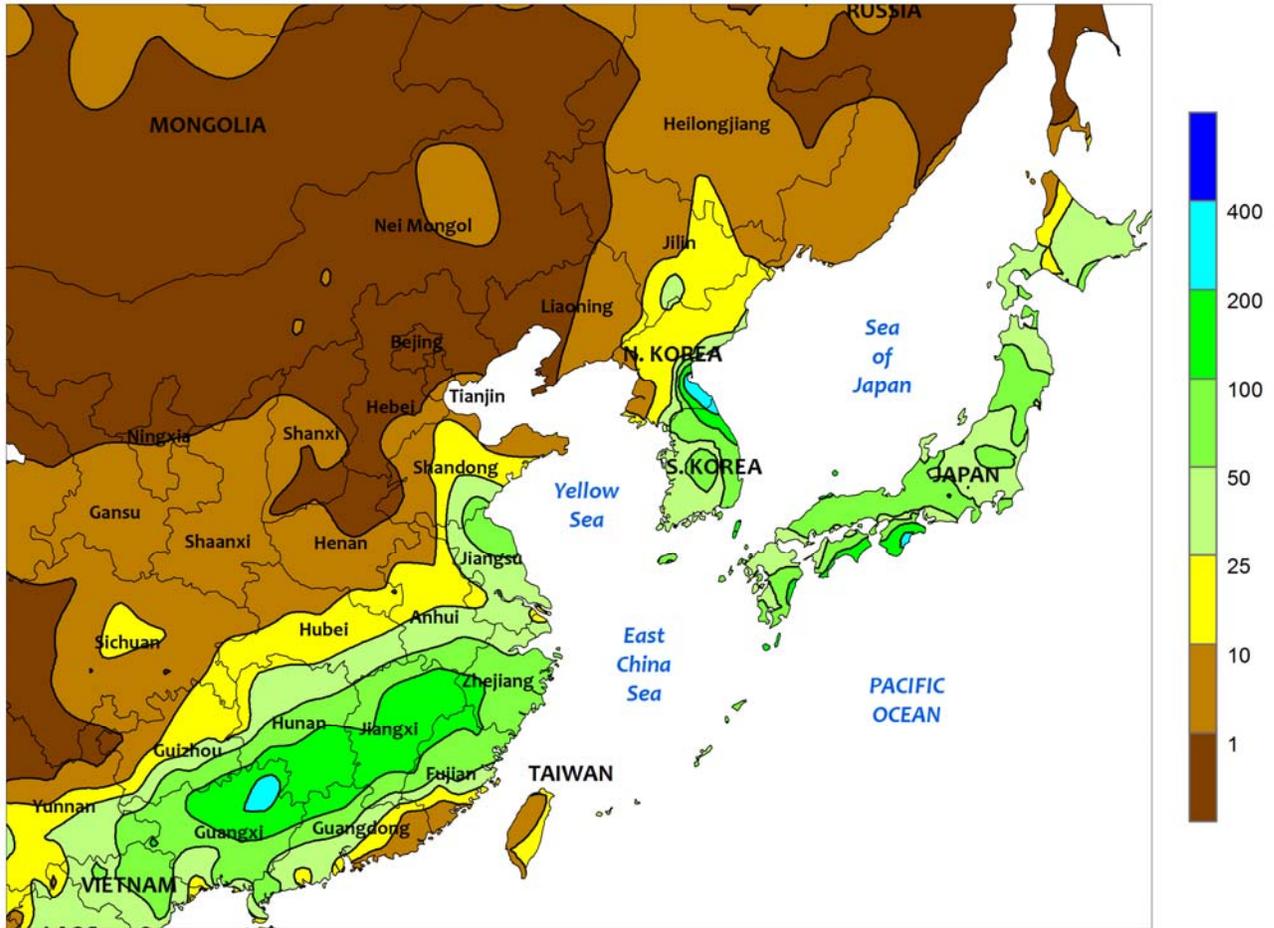
SOUTH ASIA

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather necessitated increased irrigation for wheat and rapeseed in northern India. While the dryness was seasonable, temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal. The same conditions were experienced across central India, requiring more irrigation for winter (rabi) crops, but facilitating cotton harvesting in the western states (Gujarat and Maharashtra). Rainfall was confined to the far southern portion of the peninsula, with over 200 mm (locally over 400 mm) reported in the southeast (Tamil Nadu and southern Andhra Pradesh). The rainfall caused

isolated flooding but boosted water reserves for rice and other winter crops. Elsewhere in the region, seasonably warm, dry weather in Pakistan promoted development of wheat where irrigation was sufficient to meet crop-water demands. Mostly dry weather in Bangladesh aided maturation and harvesting of summer (aman) rice, while seasonal showers (50-100 mm or more) in Sri Lanka kept winter (maha) rice well watered.

This will be the last weekly summary until May 2016.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 NOV 8 - 14, 2015



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

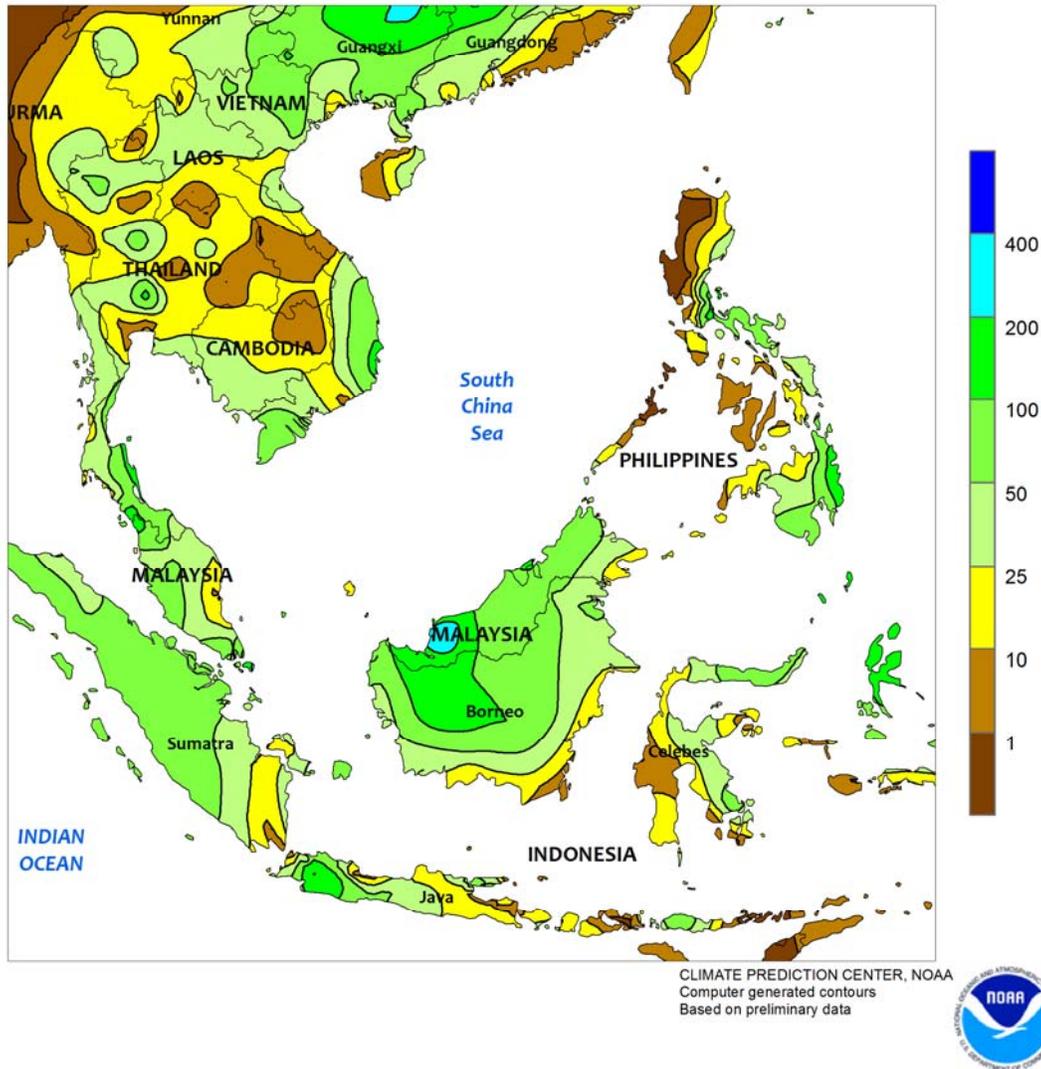


EASTERN ASIA

Heavy showers (50-200 mm) prevailed across southern portions of China, maintaining favorable soil moisture and water supplies for winter-grown vegetables and sugarcane. Rainfall was somewhat lighter in the Yangtze Valley, with 10 to 50 mm in eastern sections and less than 10 mm in the west. The rainfall, along with temperatures averaging 10 to 15°C,

aided winter rapeseed establishment within the valley. Meanwhile on the North China Plain, mostly dry weather followed a week of favorable rainfall, allowing good establishment of winter wheat. In addition, weekly average temperatures in the single digits (degrees C) benefited the cool season crop.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 8 - 14, 2015

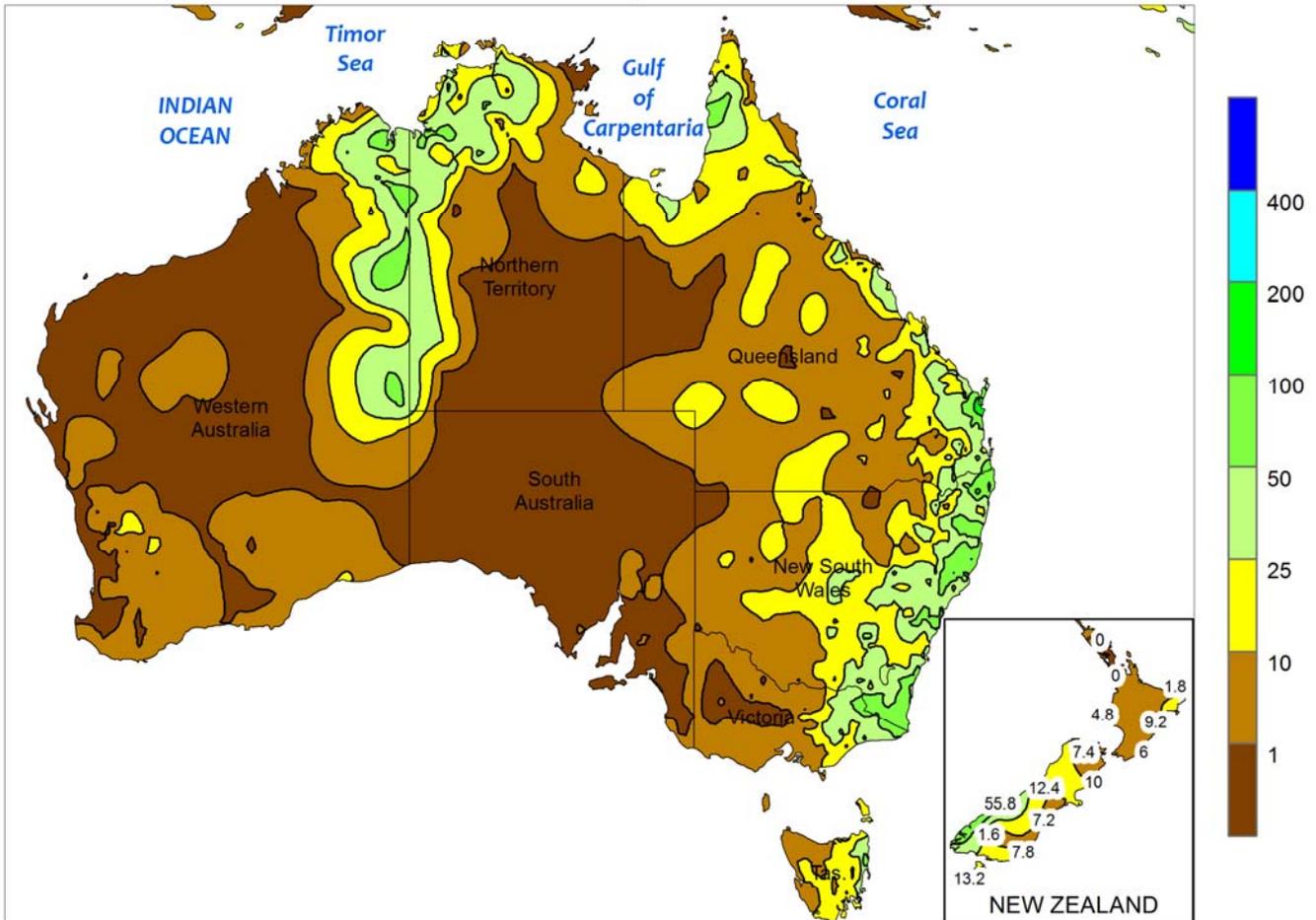


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Rainfall continued to increase in western Java, Indonesia, encouraging farmers to transplant rice. The onset of seasonal rainfall has been delayed and amounts are well below the long-term average and below last year at the same time. Showers were more established in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, slowing harvest activities but improving soil moisture for trees. Farther north, showers in the eastern Philippines

brought upwards of 50 mm to corn and rice, with most areas receiving near-normal amounts during the start of the winter-growing season. In Indochina, late-season rainfall (10-25 mm or more) across Thailand boosted irrigation reserves for dry-season rice, although reservoir levels remained below last year's critical levels. Rainfall (50-100 mm) in Vietnam kept winter-spring rice well watered in both the north and south.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 8 - 14, 2015



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

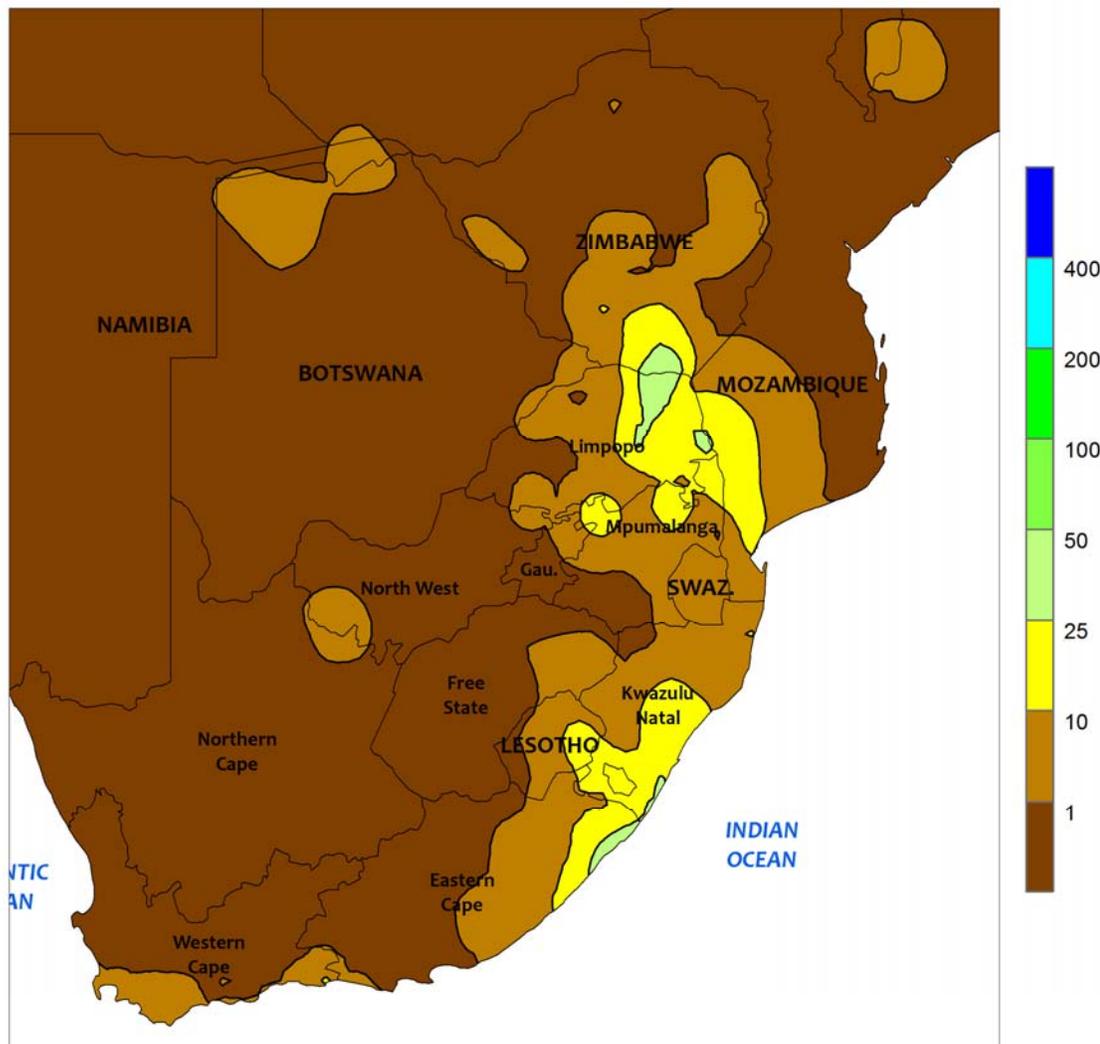


AUSTRALIA

Very warm, mostly dry weather overspread Western Australia, South Australia, and northern Victoria, favoring the maturation and harvesting of winter wheat, barley, and canola. Mostly dry weather covered southern Victoria and extreme southwestern New South Wales as well, helping dry winter crops, many of which were rapidly approaching maturation. In contrast, widespread showers (5-25 mm) throughout the remainder of New South Wales and southern Queensland boosted topsoil

moisture for dryland summer crops, such as sorghum, and eased the water demands of irrigated crops, such as cotton. The rain may have spurred additional summer crop planting in its wake, but likely slowed local winter wheat harvesting while maintaining concerns about the quality of some unharvested crops. Temperatures averaged near normal in major summer crop producing areas and 2 to 4°C above normal in southern and western Australia.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 8 - 14, 2015



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

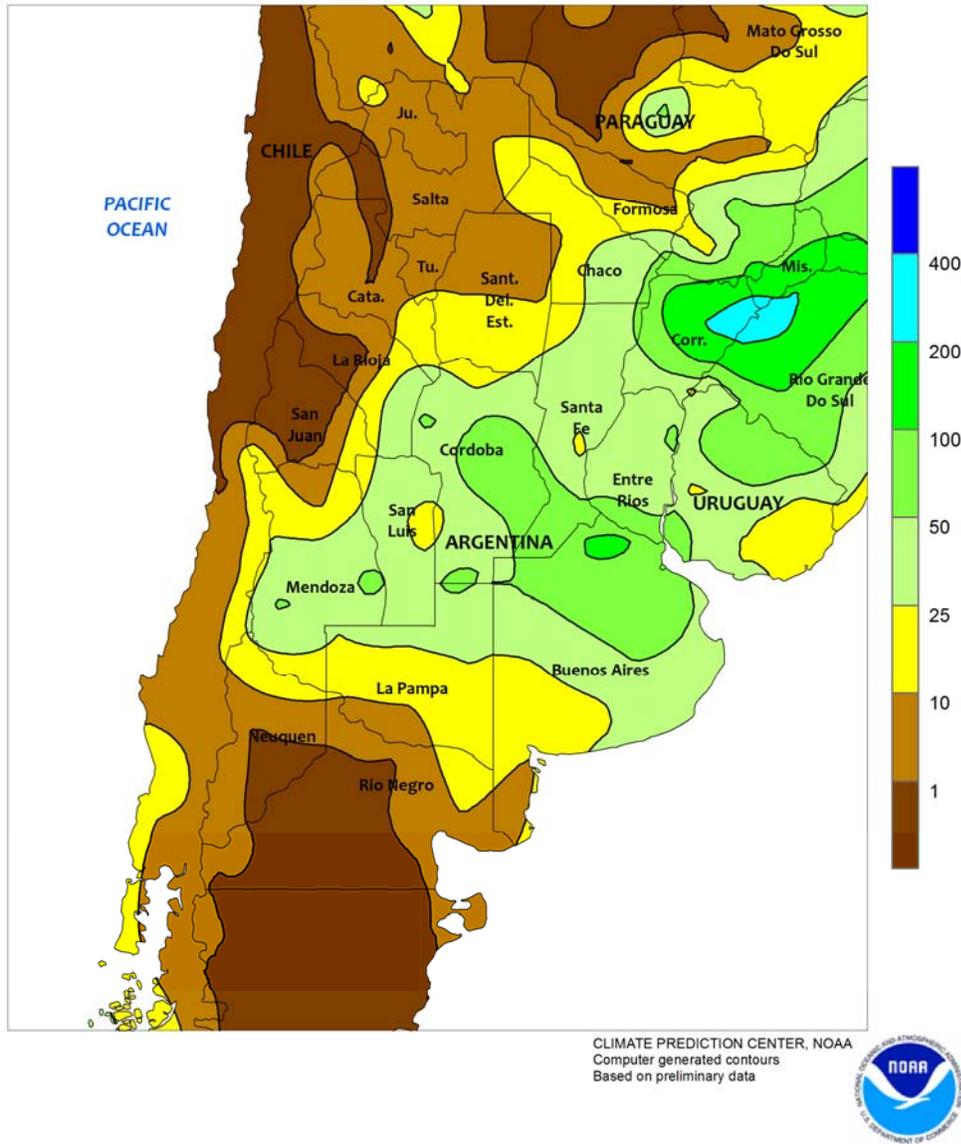


SOUTH AFRICA

Unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted across the corn belt, sustaining overall unfavorable conditions for emerging, mostly rain-fed summer crops. Little to no rain fell from North West and Free State to southern Mpumalanga; similar conditions prevailed in northern KwaZulu-Natal and much of Limpopo, but scattered showers (greater than 10 mm) were recorded in the vicinity of eastern Limpopo and northern Mpumalanga. Weekly temperatures averaging 4 to 7°C above normal exacerbated the impact of the dryness on emerging crops in eastern production areas, while drying fields ahead of planting in the west. Throughout the region,

daytime highs reached the upper 30s and lower 40s (degrees C) on multiple days during the early part of the week before the onset of the light showers in the east. The warmth and dryness extended eastward into the irrigated sugarcane areas of eastern Mpumalanga and northeastern KwaZulu-Natal, but somewhat milder, rainier weather (rainfall totaling more than 10 mm) benefited rain-fed sugarcane in southern KwaZulu-Natal. The rain extended into Eastern Cape but dry, seasonably warm weather prevailed elsewhere in the Cape Provinces, supporting fieldwork and promoting growth of irrigated tree and vine crops.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 8 - 14, 2015

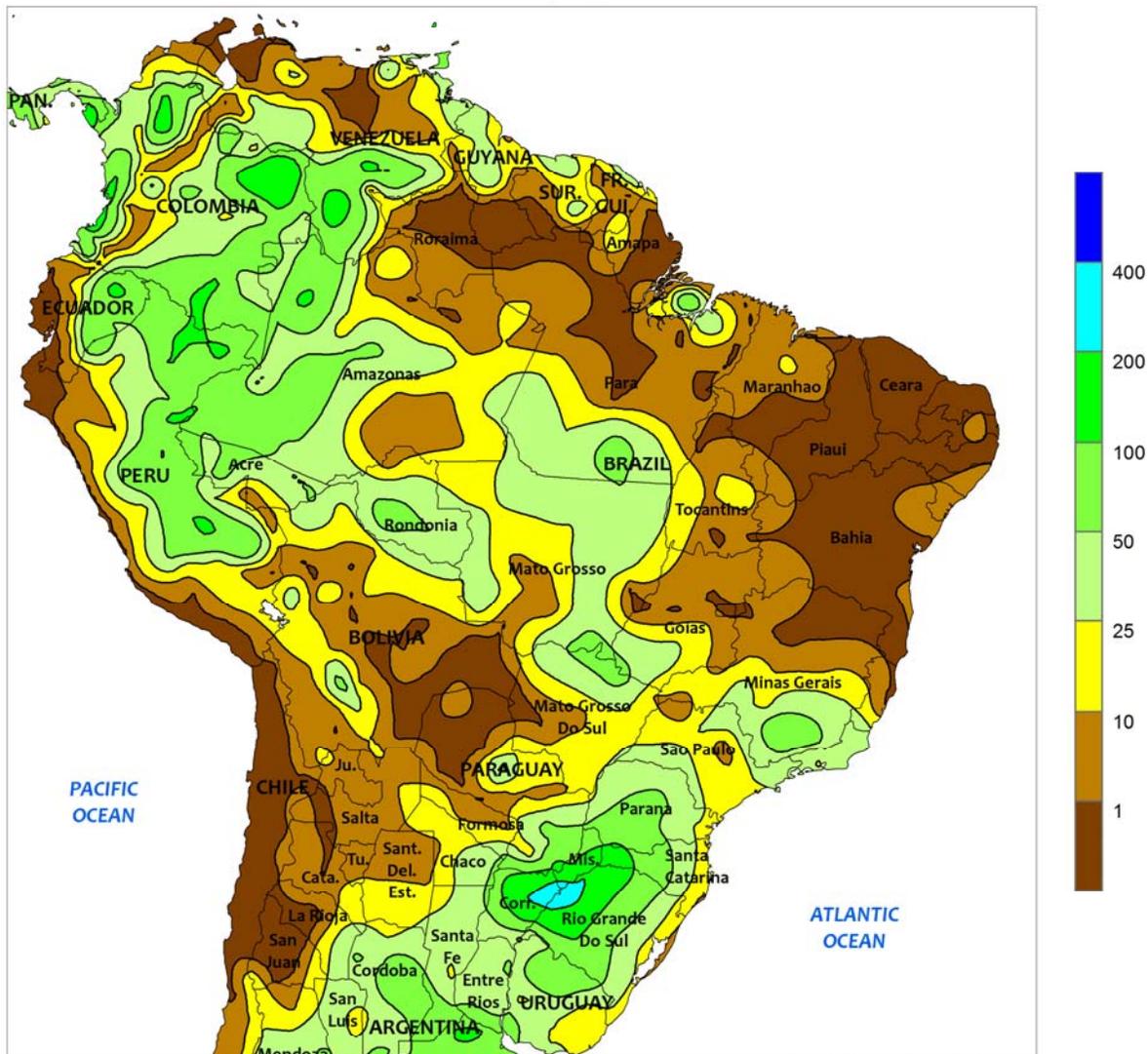


ARGENTINA

Moderate to heavy rain returned to central Argentina, increasing moisture for winter grains and summer crops. Rainfall totaling 50 mm or more covered a broad area spanning eastern Cordoba, southern Santa Fe, and northern Buenos Aires; most other farming areas recorded 10 to 50 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in most of the region, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) on several days. Farther north, rainfall intensified in the northeast, totaling more than 25 mm in cotton areas of Santa Fe, eastern Chaco, and eastern Formosa. Drier

conditions prevailed farther west (notably Santiago del Estero and Salta). Weekly average temperatures were near normal in the drier west and several degrees C above normal in the east, with the warmest weather (daytime highs in excess of 35°C) spanning key growing areas from Santiago del Estero northeastward through Chaco and Formosa. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 62 percent planted as of November 12, compared with 66 percent last year. Meanwhile, corn was 40 percent planted, 1 point ahead of last year’s pace.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
NOV 8 - 14, 2015



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

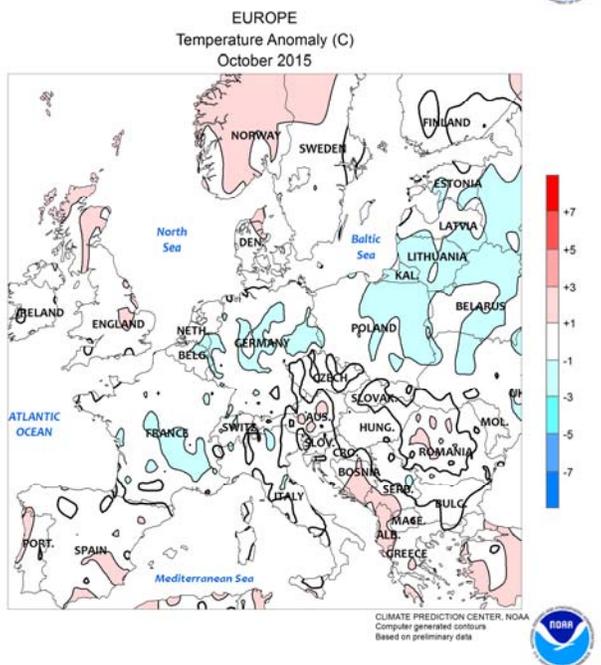
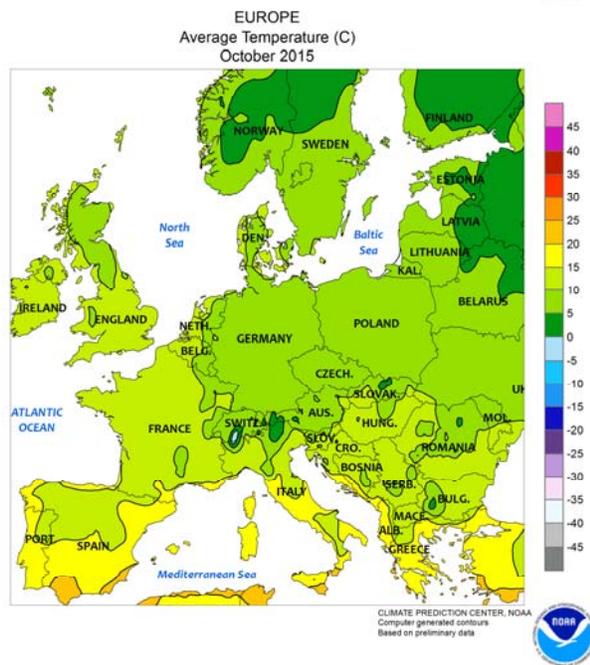
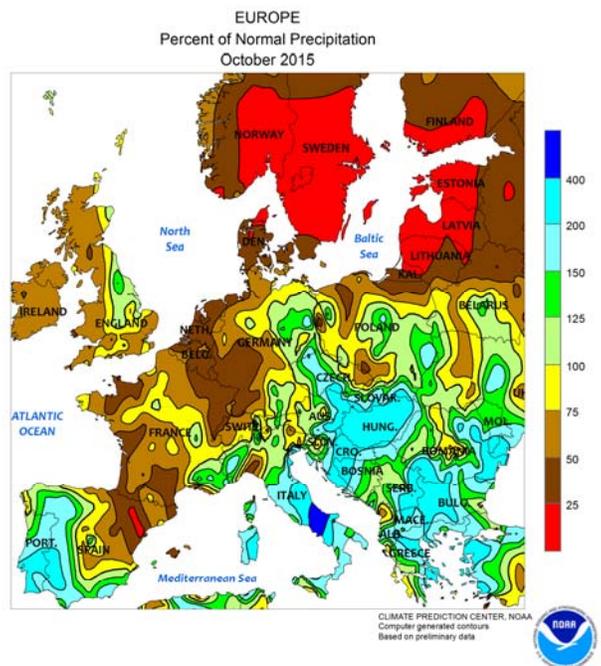
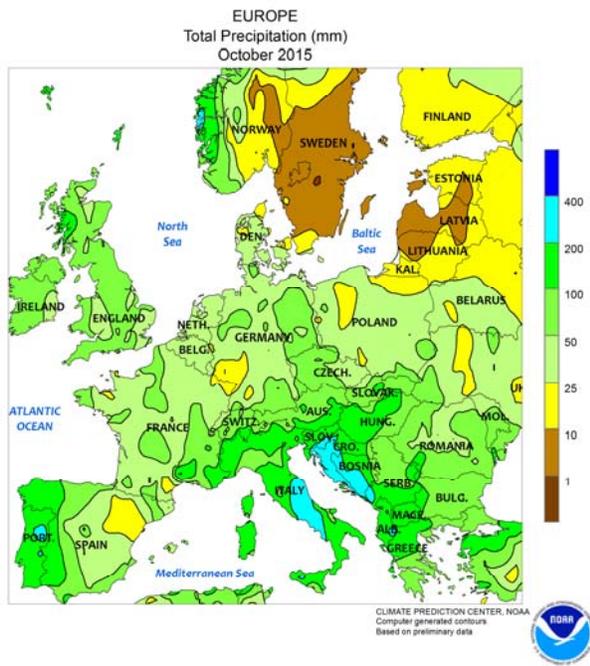


BRAZIL

Rainfall diminished from the previous week, but beneficial rain continued in major grain and oilseed areas of southern Brazil. Amounts totaled 25 to 100 mm from Rio Grande do Sul to Parana, reflecting this season's pattern of consistent rainfall. While maintaining abundant moisture for corn and soybeans, the moisture was untimely for mature wheat; according to reports emanating from Brazil, wheat was 80 percent harvested in Rio Grande do Sul, while corn and soybeans were 80 and 20 percent planted, respectively, as of November 12. Elsewhere, moderate rain (25-50 mm, locally higher) benefited coffee in southern Minas Gerais but somewhat lighter rain (5-25 mm) fell in sugarcane areas of Sao

Paulo. Similarly, rainfall totaled less than 25 mm in most Center-West soybean areas (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), following 2 weeks of beneficial rain. Virtually no rain fell in the northeastern interior (western Bahia, Tocantins, and crop areas of Piau and Maranhao). Above-normal temperatures (weekly temperatures averaging 2-5°C or more above normal) accompanied the drier conditions in central Brazil, with daytime highs reaching 40°C in some locations by week's end as dryness intensified. A return to seasonal rain is needed to prevent additional stress on emerged summer row crops and to encourage planting, already delayed by the late start of the rainy season.

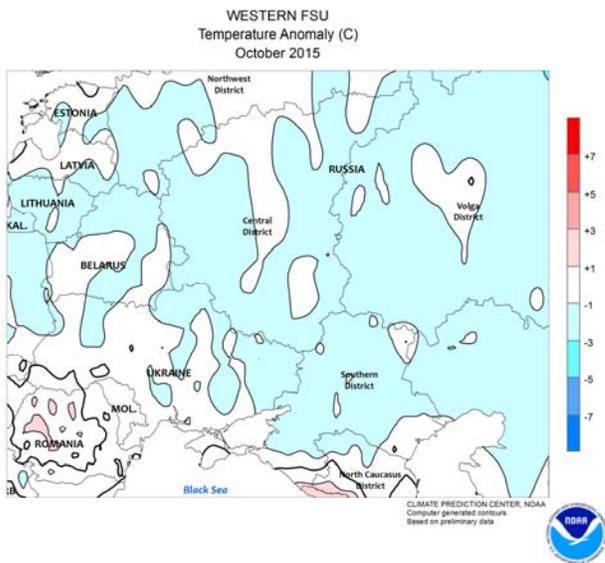
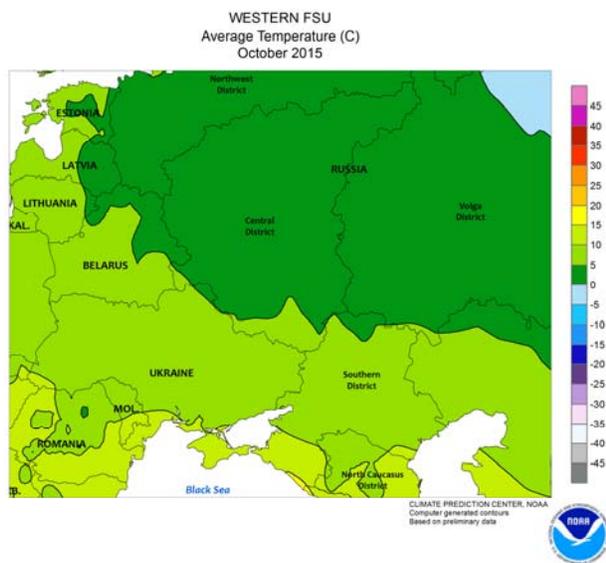
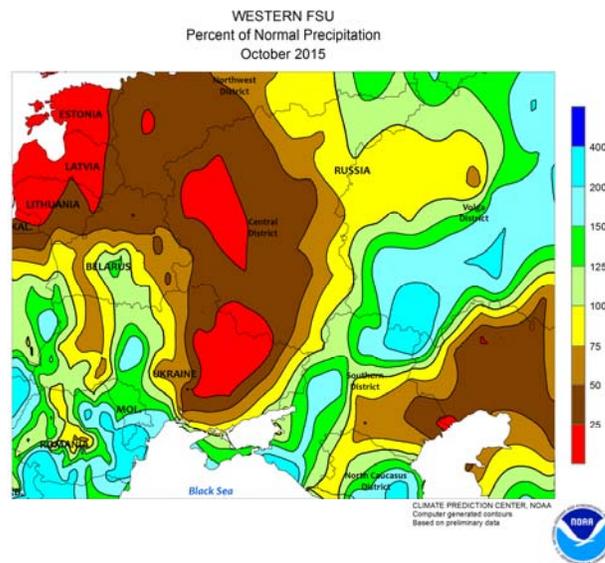
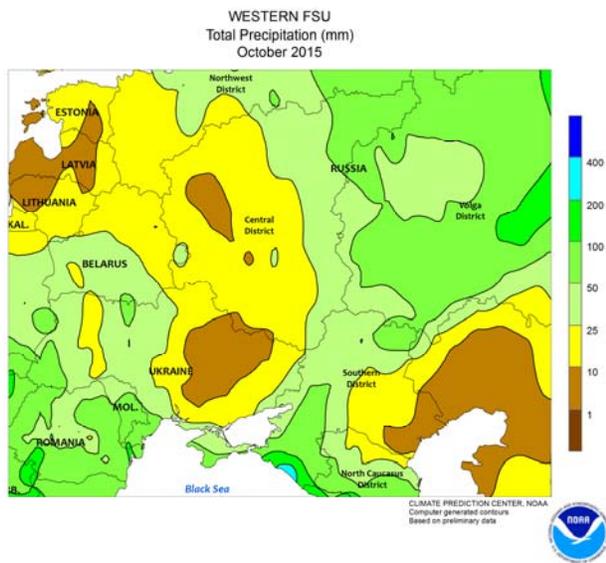
October International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



EUROPE

During October, near- to above-normal rainfall over much of the continent maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for winter grain and oilseed establishment. The rain was especially welcomed from southern Germany into Poland, where a dry start to the month lowered soil moisture for winter crop establishment. However, pockets of excessive wetness (locally more than 100 mm) hampered summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting in southeastern Europe. In contrast, mostly sunny

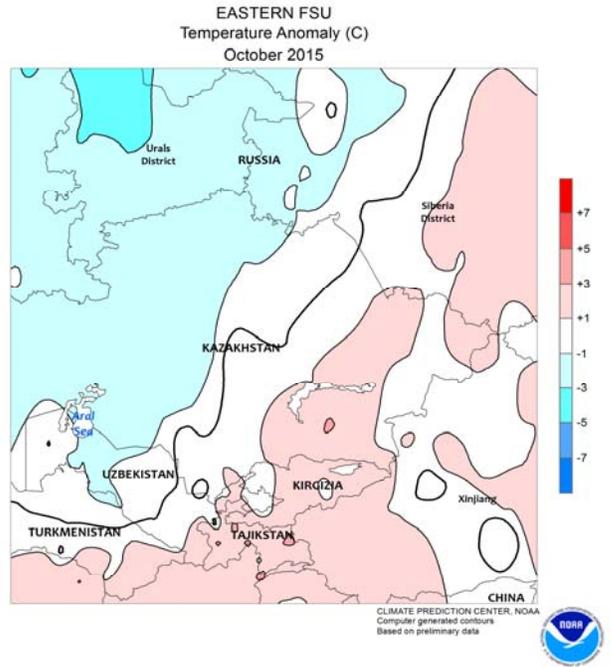
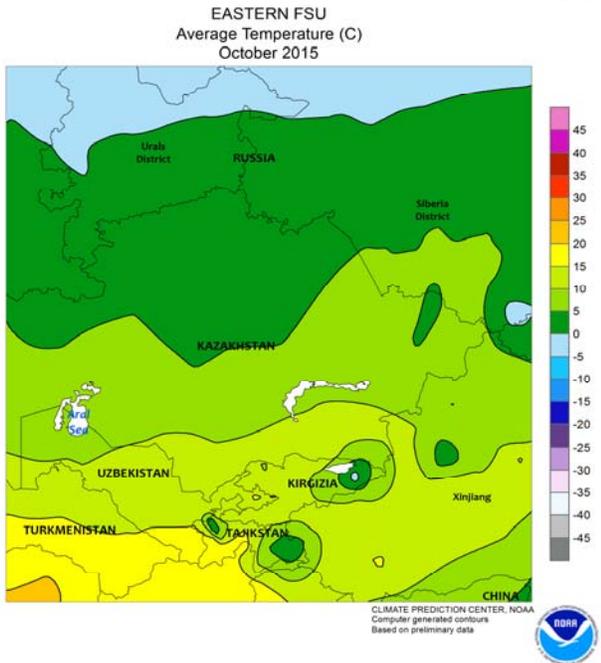
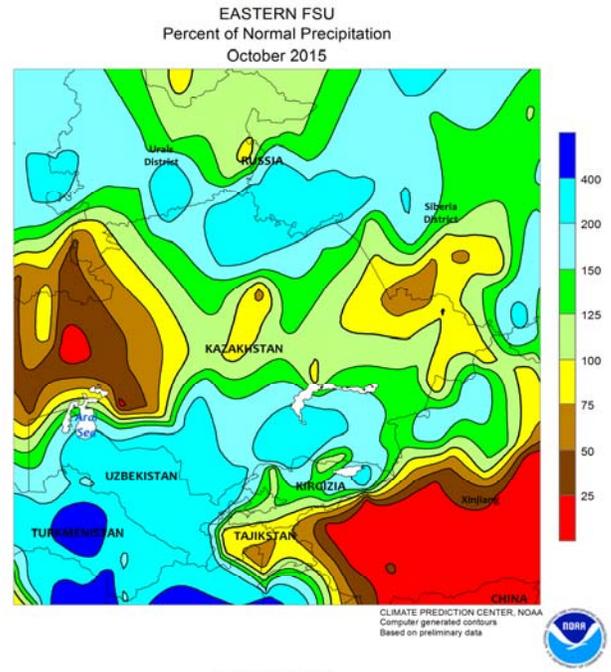
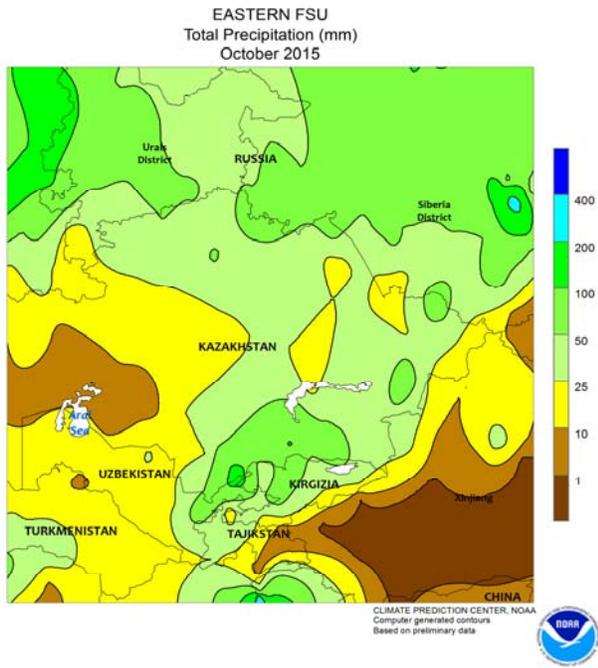
skies promoted wheat and rapeseed establishment in France, following beneficial September rainfall. Meanwhile, showers in Spain (50-200 mm) signaled a favorable start to the 2015-16 winter wet season, and likely encouraged producers to begin field preparation as well as early winter grain planting. Temperatures averaged near normal, with winter crops able to add vegetative growth prior to the onset of seasonably colder winter weather over the upcoming months.



WESTERN FSU

Favorable October rainfall in southern winter wheat areas contrasted with worsening drought in Ukraine and western Russia. Protracted dryness from central and eastern Ukraine into Russia's Central District limited moisture for wheat establishment. Precipitation totaled a meager 1 to 10 mm (5-25 percent of normal) in the hardest-hit drought areas of Ukraine, and less than 20 mm (20-35 percent of normal) over many of the

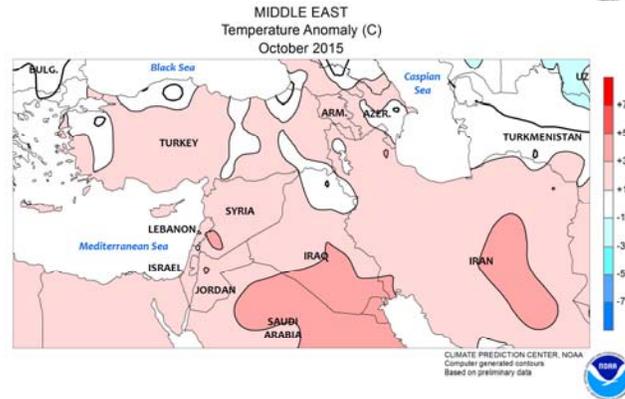
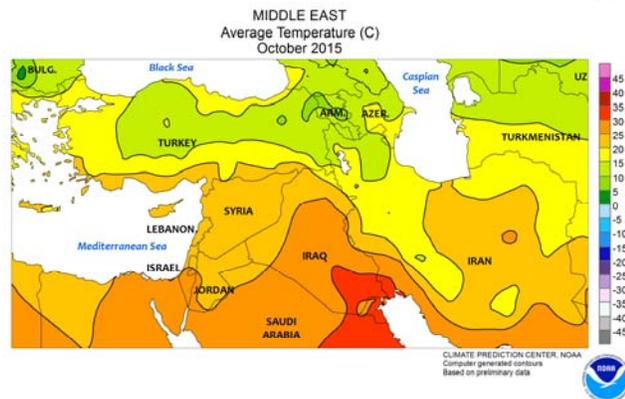
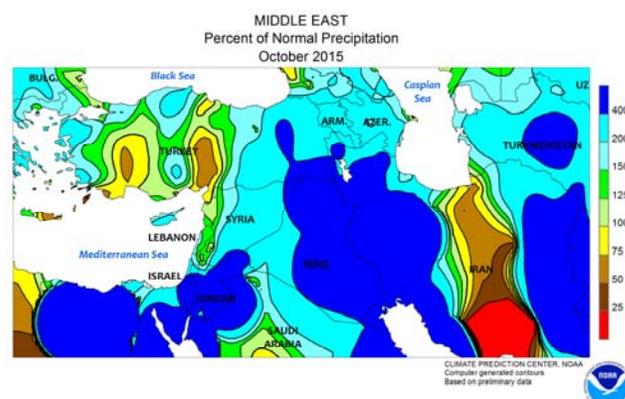
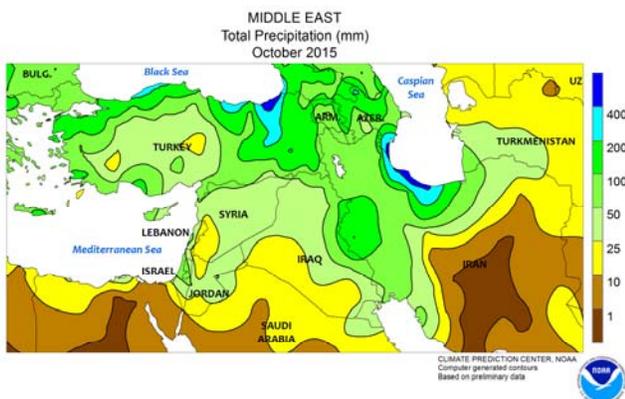
Central District's winter wheat oblasts. By month's end, cold weather accelerated winter crops into dormancy over central and northern portions of the region. In southern Russia, timely October rain (35-85 mm) improved soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat. Much like last year, poor winter wheat prospects in northern drought areas compared with good to excellent prospects in key southern growing areas.



EASTERN FSU

During October, seasonably cold, snowy weather signaled an end to the growing season in spring wheat areas. With spring wheat harvesting virtually completed in northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia, the arrival of a moderate to deep snowpack had little — if any — impact on the region’s

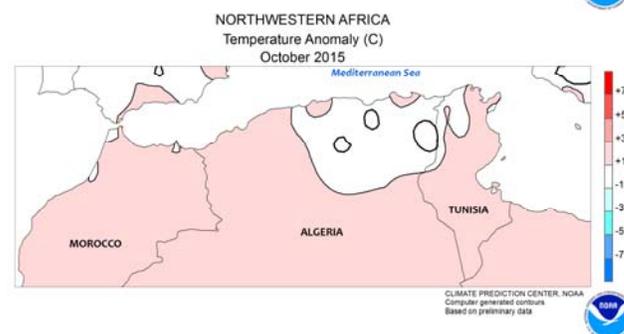
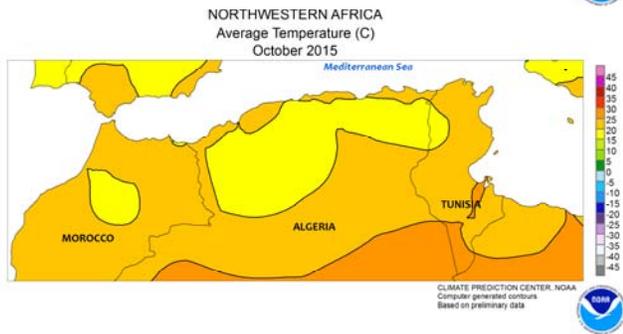
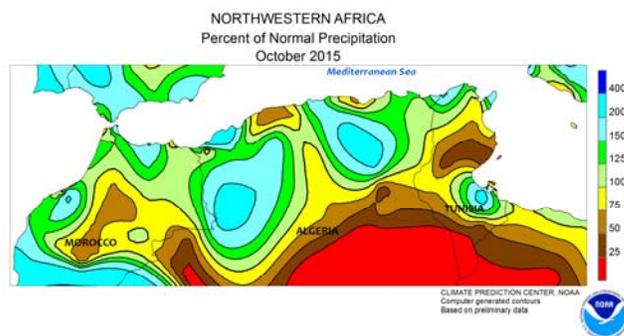
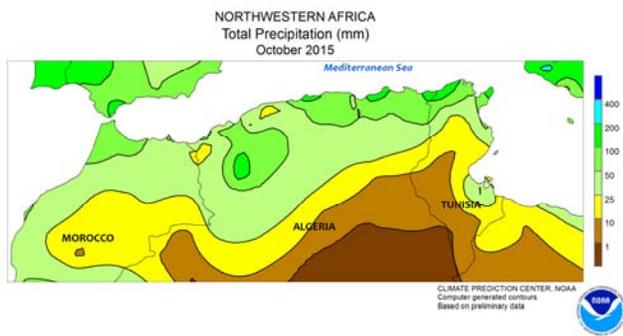
agriculture. Farther south, cotton harvesting was slowed by periodic showers in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. However, locally heavy rain and mountain snow (25-130 mm liquid equivalent) in eastern Uzbekistan provided supplemental moisture for irrigated winter wheat.



MIDDLE EAST

A wet October across much of the region provided a favorable, early boost to soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment. However, locally heavy rain likely caused fieldwork delays in western Turkey, where monthly totals topped 100 mm (locally more than 200 percent of normal).

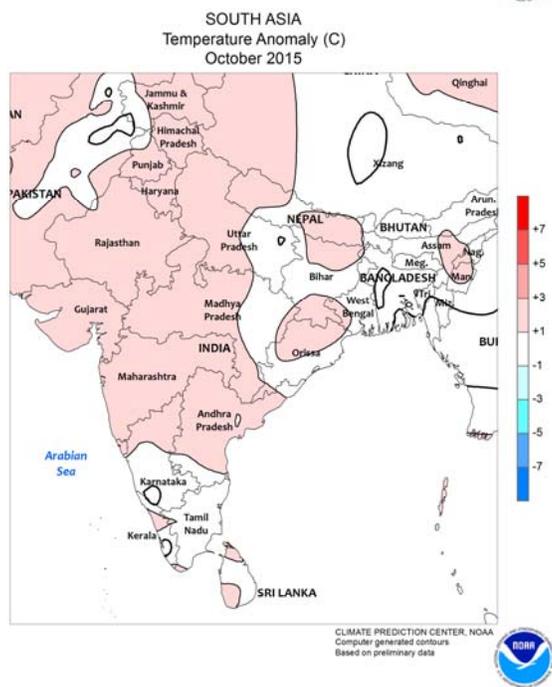
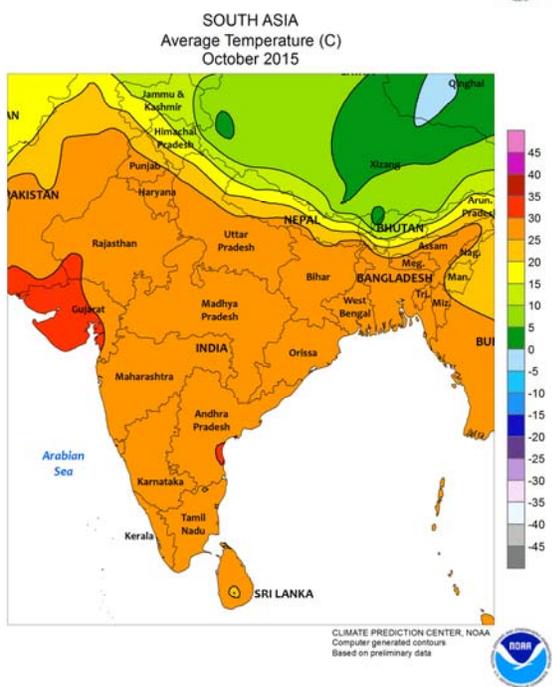
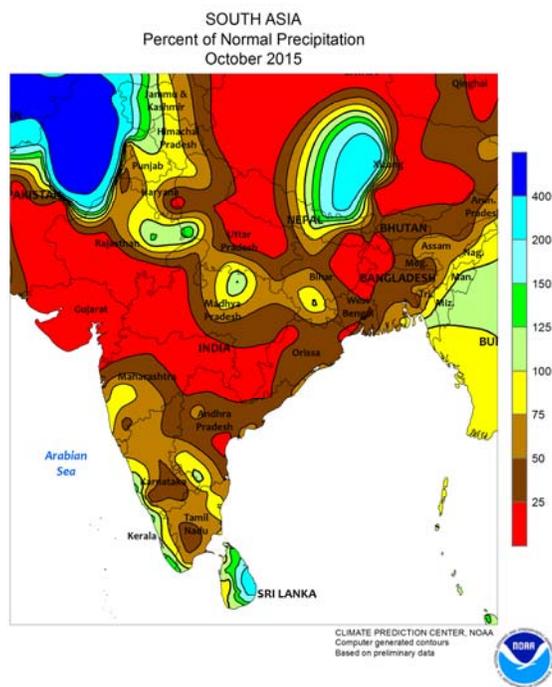
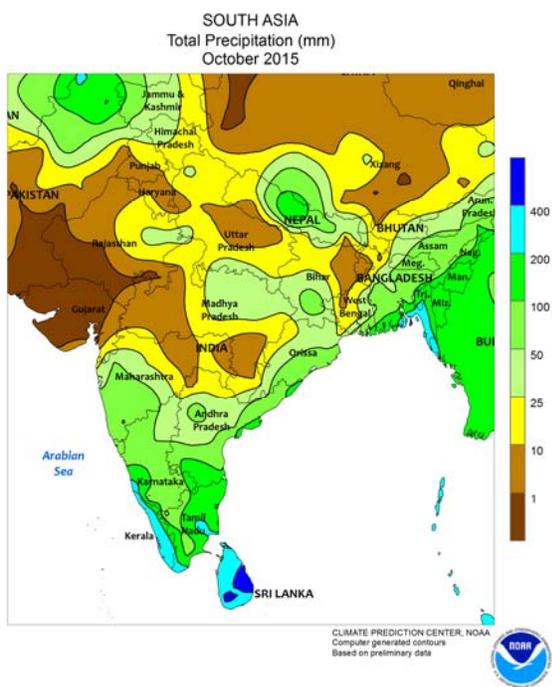
Likewise, highly unusual, locally excessive downpours (50-150 mm, locally more than 200 mm) in western Iran caused flooding and damage to infrastructure. Warm conditions fostered winter grain establishment across the region, with temperatures for the month averaging 1 to 3°C above normal.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

A wetter-than-normal October slowed fieldwork for upcoming winter grain planting. However, the early-season rain increased soil moisture and likely encouraged some producers

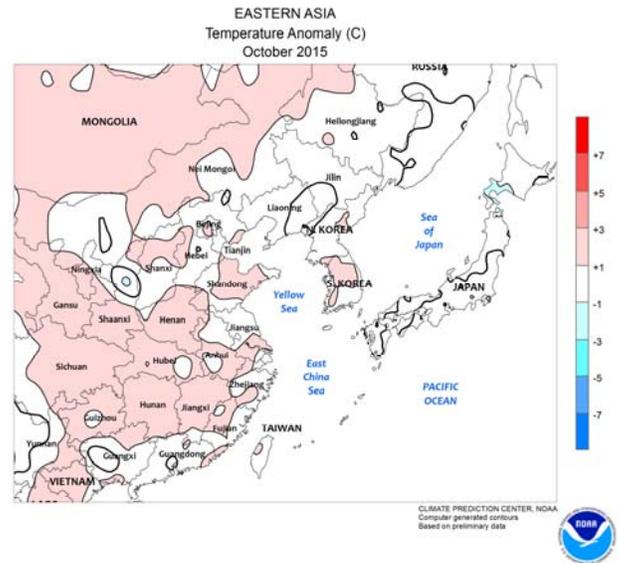
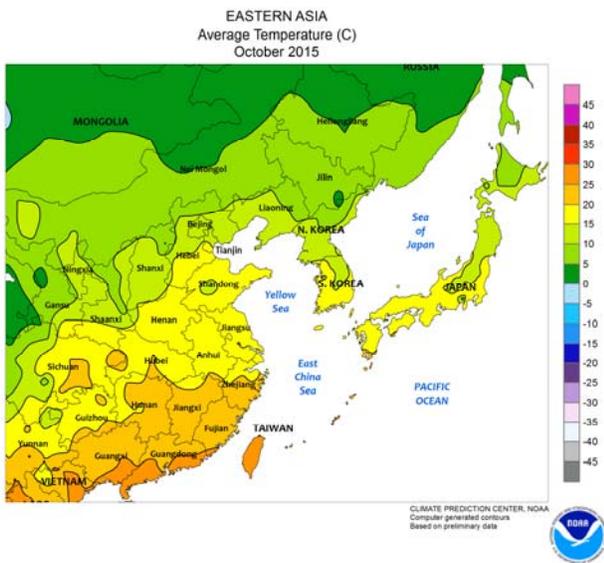
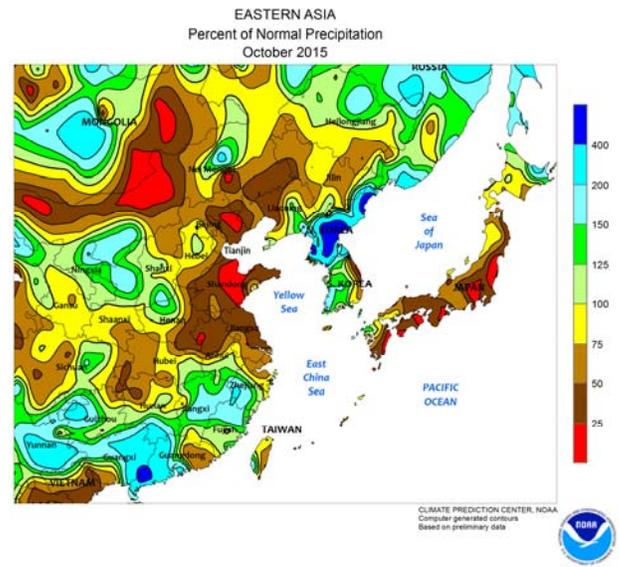
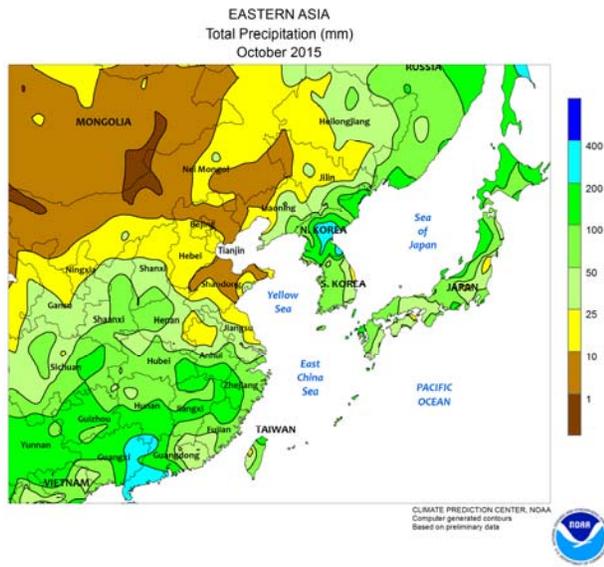
to sow crops earlier than normal. Rain totaled 30 to 50 mm over many primary Moroccan winter grain areas, and 50 to 110 mm over winter grain districts in northern Algeria and Tunisia.



SOUTH ASIA

In October, the summer monsoon quickly withdrew from much of India, with showers lingering only in far southern parts of the peninsula. In general, the onset of drier conditions was earlier than usual, leaving some late-season crops without needed moisture. However, the dryness was

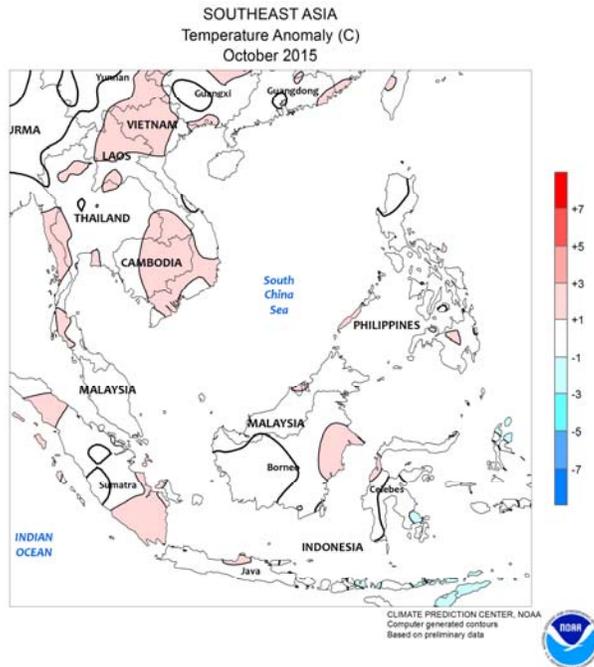
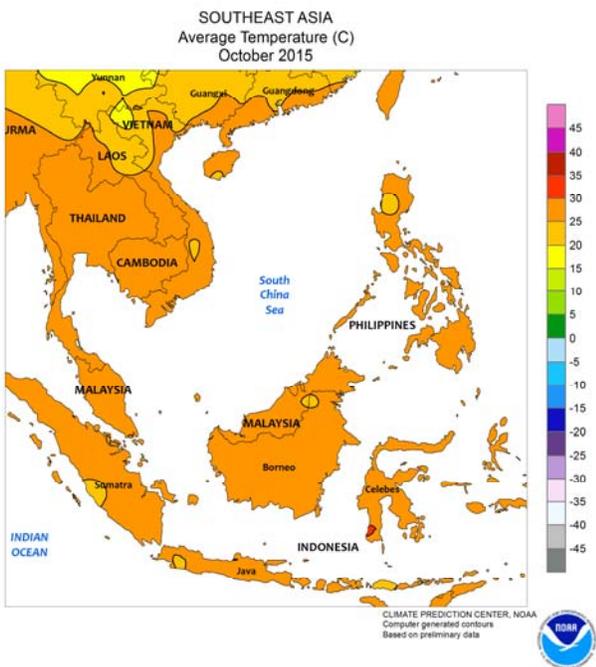
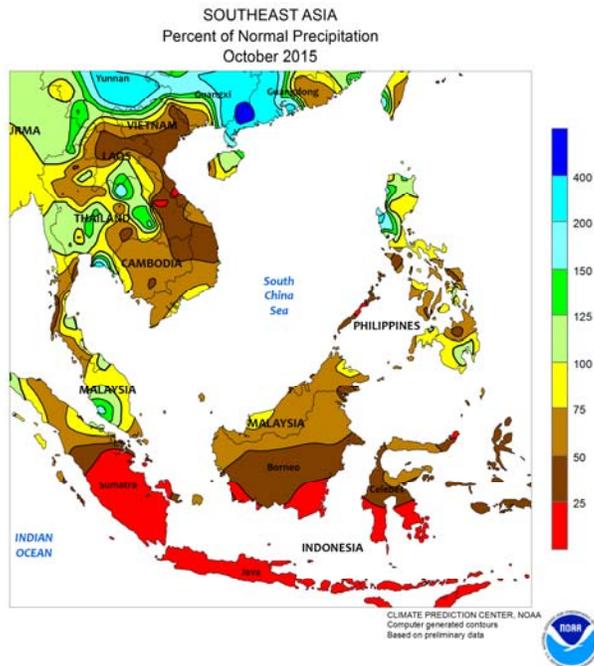
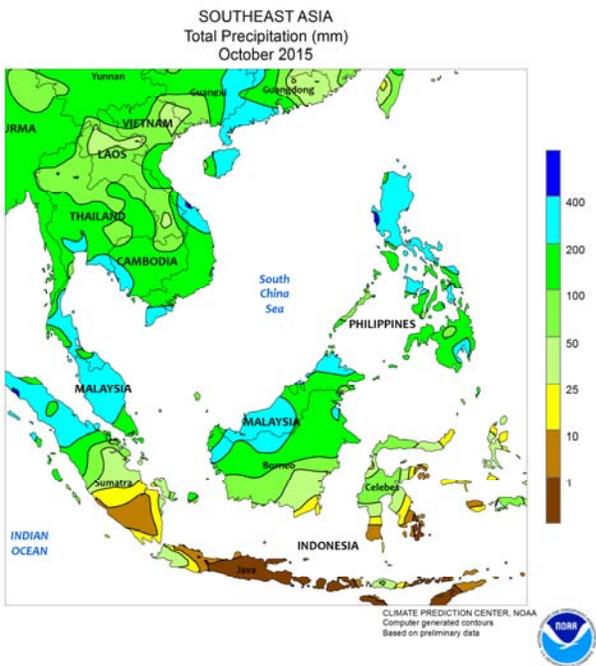
welcomed in northern India, facilitating summer (kharif) rice and cotton harvesting. In other parts of the region, drier weather also aided harvesting in Pakistan and Bangladesh, while increasing showers in Sri Lanka aided winter (maha) rice establishment.



EASTERN ASIA

A season-ending freeze occurred in early October across much of northeastern China, stemming any further yield increases for corn. In addition, seasonably dry weather aided corn and soybean

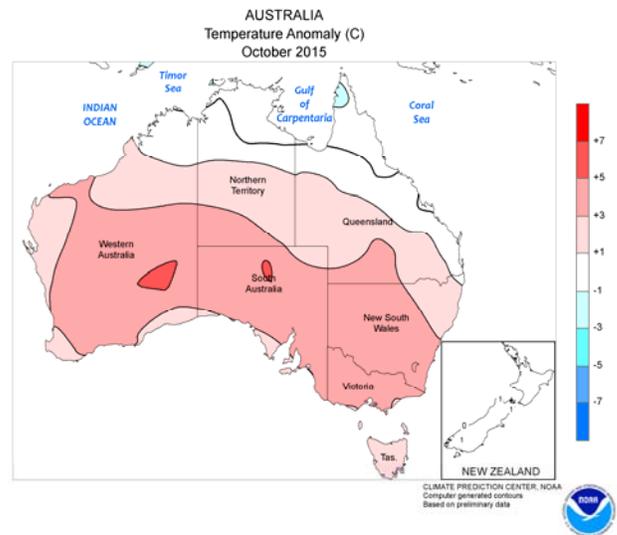
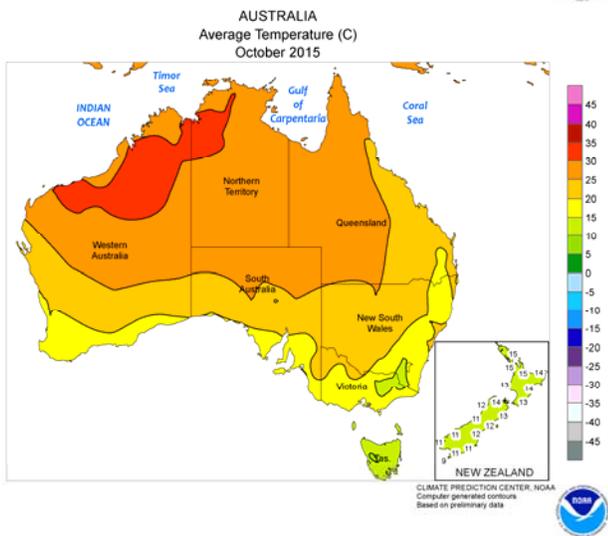
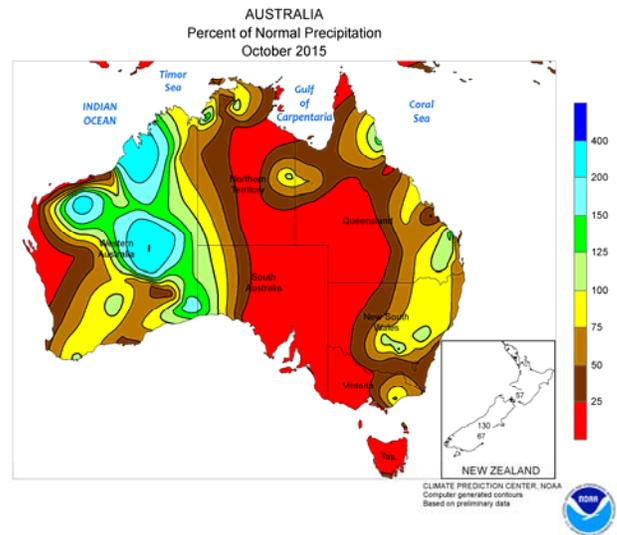
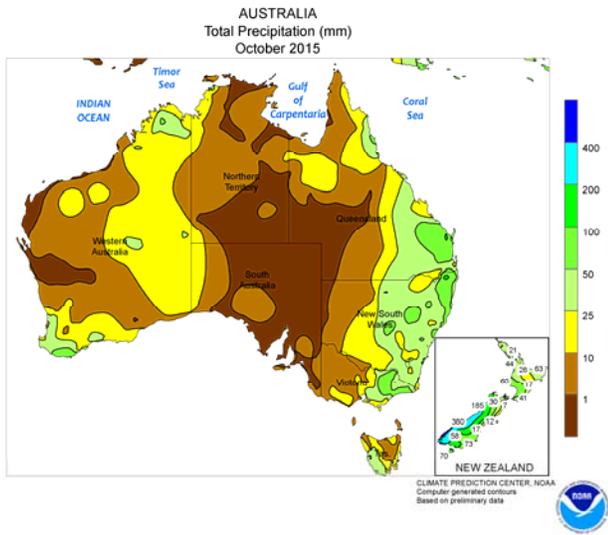
harvesting by month's end. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal weather aided summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting on the North China Plain and within the Yangtze Valley.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Tropical Cyclone Koppu made landfall in a key corn and rice area of the northern Philippines in mid-October. The high winds likely caused some damage to standing corn and rice, but the storm dissipated rapidly, reducing the threat of damaging floods. The remainder of the region

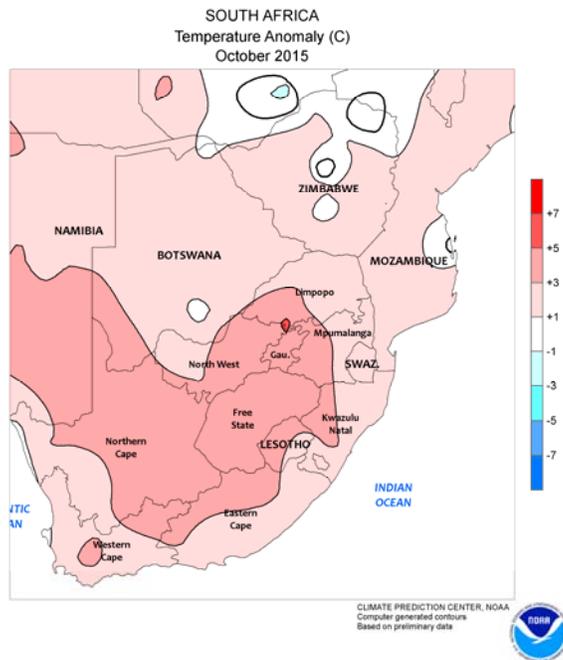
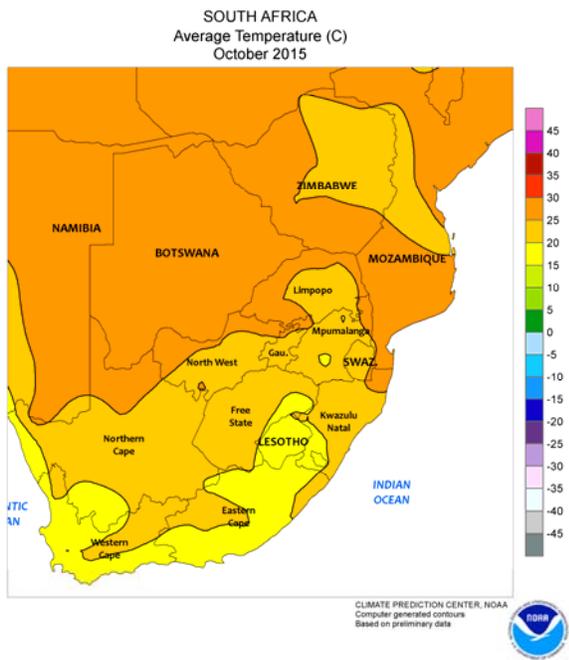
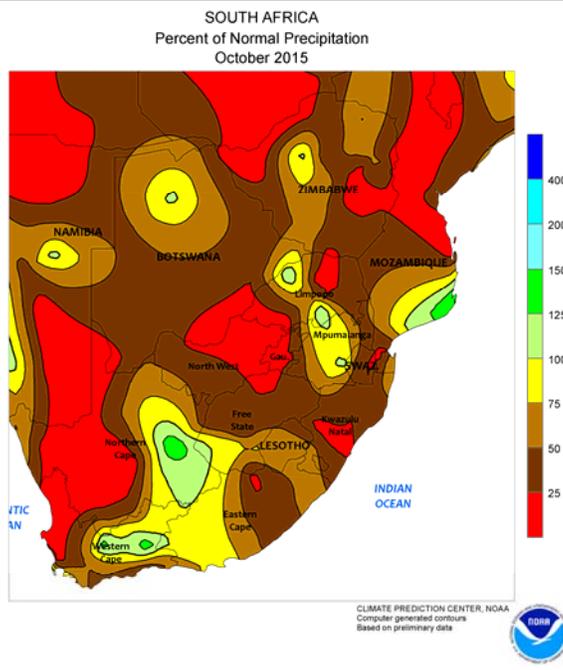
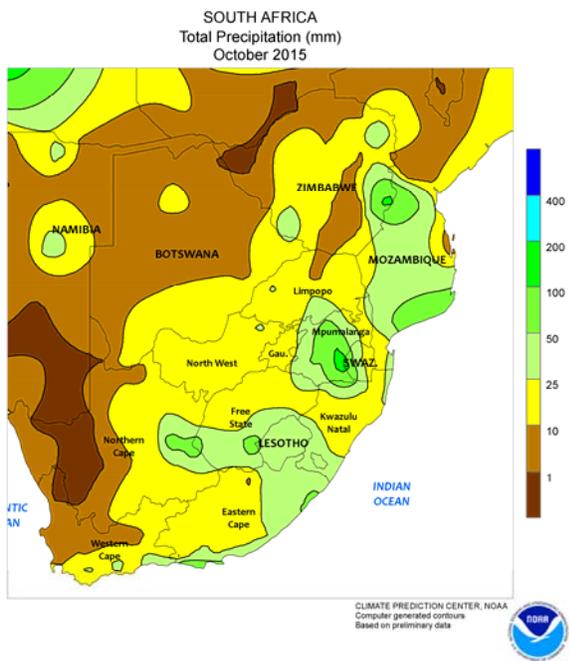
experienced below-normal rainfall, aiding maturing rice but limiting recharge of water storage for the dry season. In particular, only spotty rainfall occurred during October in Thailand, where reservoir levels remained precariously low.



AUSTRALIA

In October, frequently hot, persistently dry weather stressed immature winter grains and increased irrigation requirements for recently sown summer crops. The hot, dry conditions were most pronounced in the southeast, where the yield potential of filling winter wheat was reduced. Rain at the end

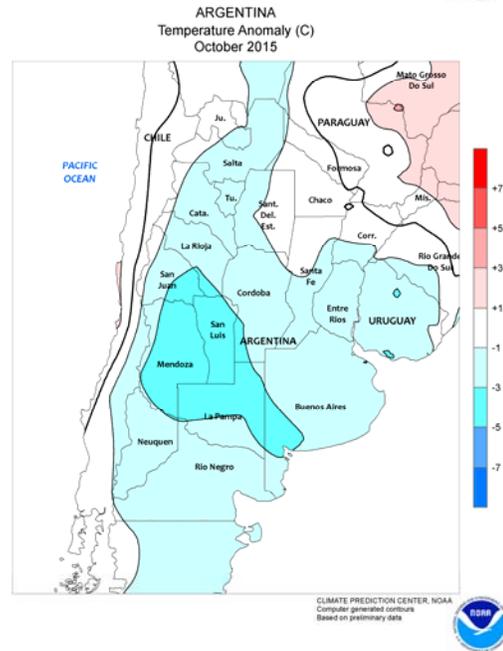
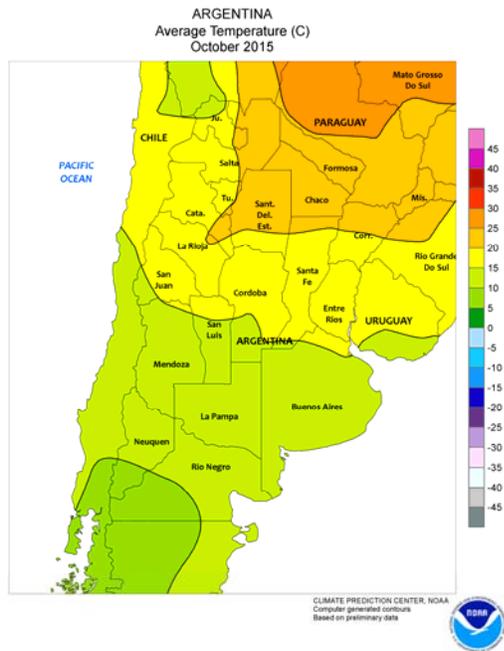
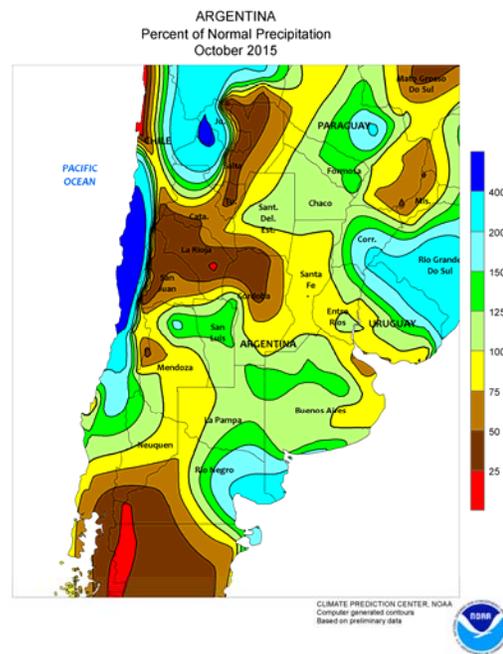
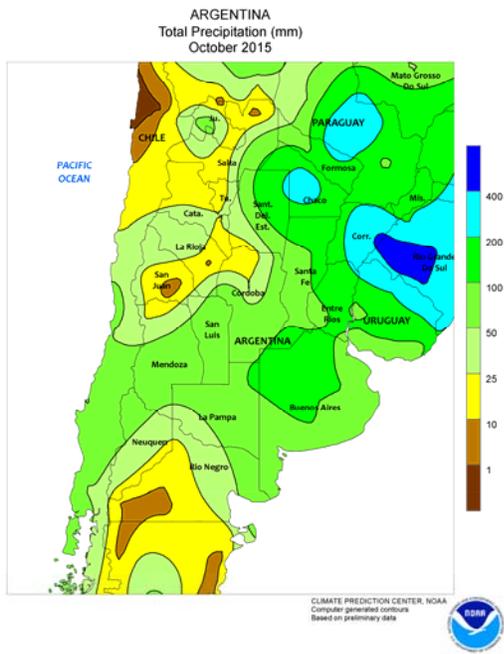
of the month helped stabilize wheat prospects in the south but increased crop quality concerns for maturing crops in the north. The late-month rain was very beneficial for vegetative summer crops, boosting topsoil moisture while easing irrigation requirements.



SOUTH AFRICA

Drier- and warmer-than-normal weather dominated the region for much of October, reducing moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Aside from a brief period of moderate rain during the middle part of the month, showers were generally scattered and light across the corn belt (North West and Free State to Limpopo and Mpumalanga). The heaviest rain (monthly accumulations greater than 25 mm) fell in eastern sections of the corn belt, where planting was underway; though timely, amounts were below normal. In

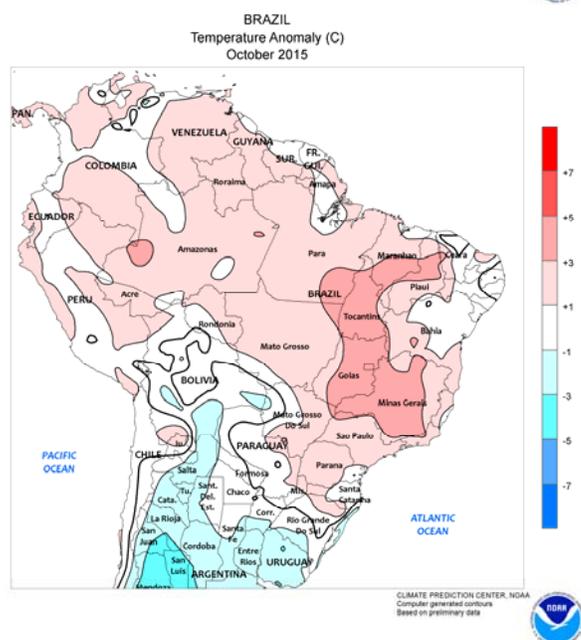
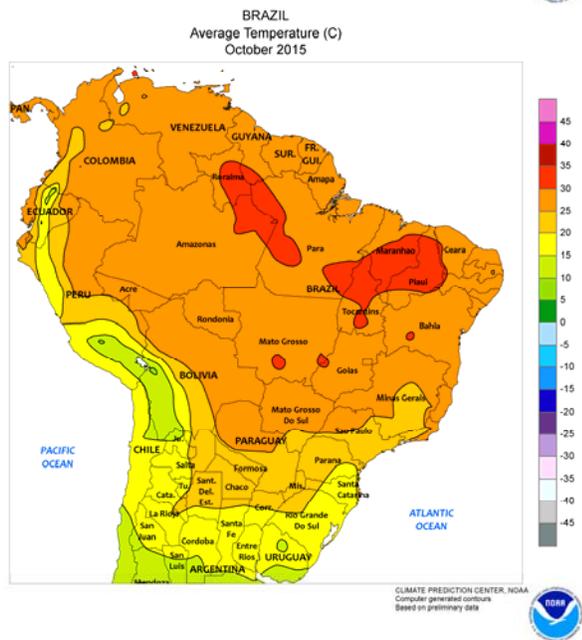
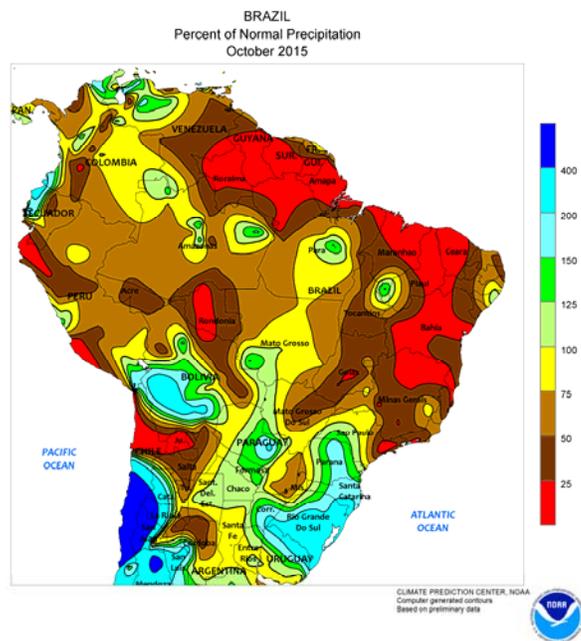
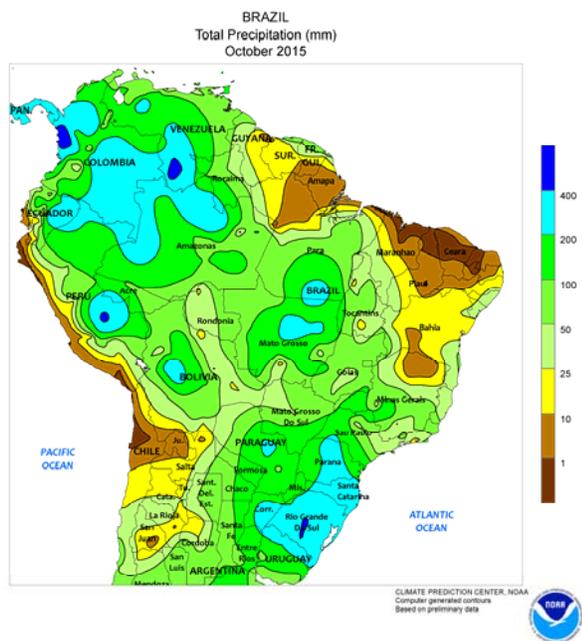
addition, monthly temperatures averaging 3 to 4°C above normal (daytime highs often reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) fostered high evaporative losses. Similar conditions prevailed in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga. Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal conditions also prevailed in the Cape Provinces, with heat and dryness (daytime highs occasionally reaching 40°C) hastening drydown of wheat in Western Cape while maintaining high irrigation requirements for tree and vine crops.



ARGENTINA

During October, showery weather improved conditions for summer crops and winter grains in central Argentina. Monthly rainfall was near to above normal in previously dry locations of La Pampa and Buenos Aires, where corn and sunflower planting was reportedly in early stages. The moisture was also timely for vegetative winter grains. Despite seasonal warming, temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C below normal, slowing summer crop emergence and vegetative growth of winter grains, although freezes gradually lessened in frequency as the month wore on. Farther north, showery weather during the

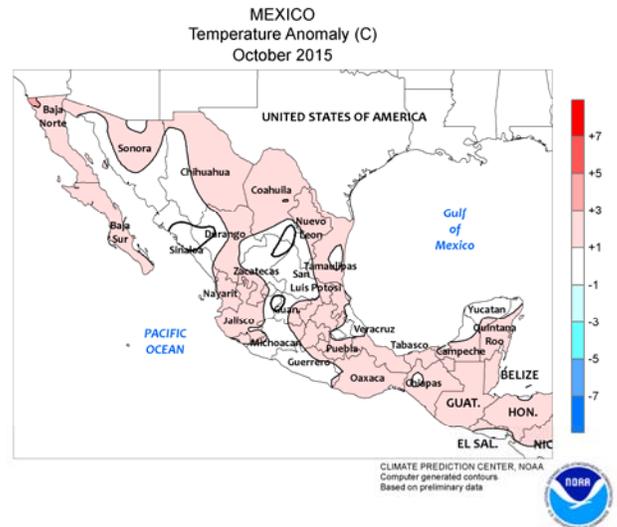
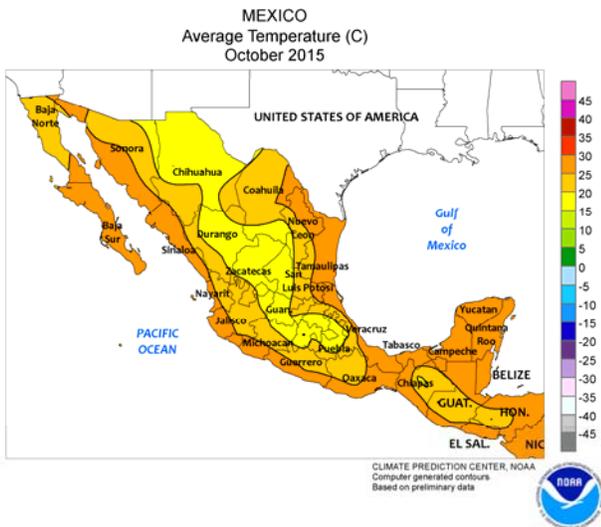
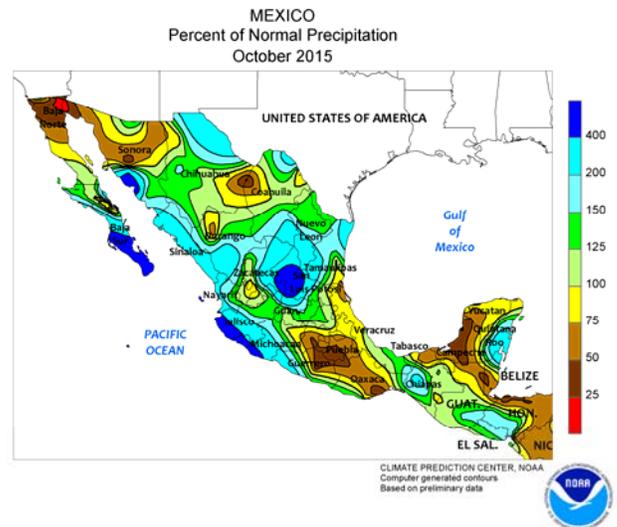
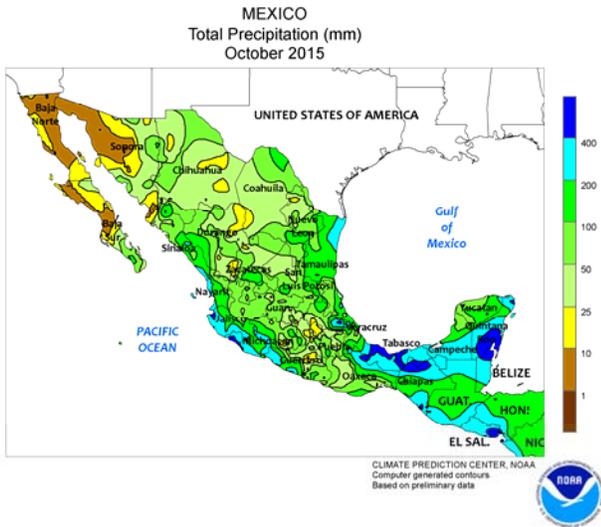
latter half of October provided timely moisture for germination of cotton in northeastern production areas (notably northern Santa Fe and eastern production areas of Chaco and Formosa). Western farming areas (northern Cordoba to Salta, including Santiago del Estero) remained mostly dry until the arrival of much-needed rain at month's end. October temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across the north but no freezes were reported. Daytime temperatures were highly variable, with daytime highs frequently hitting the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) for brief periods.



BRAZIL

Frequent, occasionally heavy rain dominated southern farming areas throughout much of October, maintaining abundant levels of moisture for planting soybeans, corn, and other summer row crops but keeping maturing winter grains unfavorably wet. The highest amounts of rainfall (monthly accumulations greater than 200 mm) were concentrated from Parana to Rio Grande do Sul, reflecting a pattern that has dominated the region for much of the winter and spring. In contrast, unseasonable warmth and dryness prevailed during the early parts of the month farther north, limiting moisture for germination and early growth of soybeans and

other summer crops. The warmth and dryness raised concern for coffee in Minas Gerais, reportedly flowering from earlier-than-expected rain received in September. In Mato Grosso, several weeks of dry, unusually hot weather (daytime highs in excess of 40°C) stressed early-planted soybeans, and replanting may be required. Similarly, conditions were generally unfavorable for early planting of soybeans and cotton in the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and key production areas of western Bahia, Piaui, and Maranhao) and delays were likely as farmers awaited the arrival of seasonal rain.

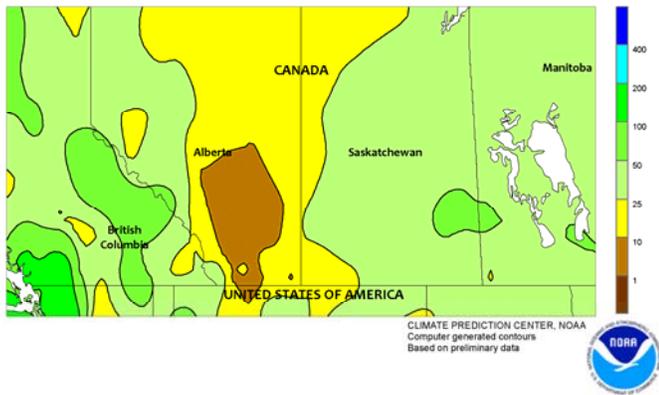


MEXICO

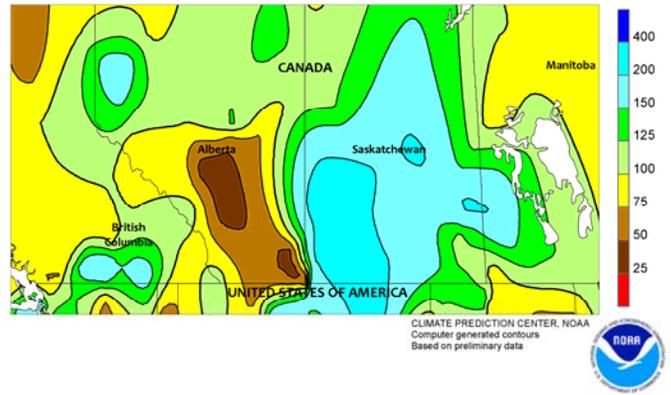
During October, unseasonable rain provided a late-season boost in reservoir levels from southern to northeastern Mexico. Much of the rain came from the remnants of Hurricane Patricia, which struck the southern coast during the latter half of the month with heavy rain, high winds, and a storm surge. Prior to landfall, Patricia strengthened to become the strongest storm ever monitored by the National Hurricane Center, with sustained winds of 175 knots. Rain on the southern plateau came too late for corn

but added to long-term moisture reserves. Elsewhere in the south, periods of heavy rain (weekly totals in excess of 100 mm) caused localized flooding from southern Veracruz to Campeche. In northern Mexico, a weakening monsoon brought seasonably drier weather to western watersheds, although isolated showers were recorded through the month. More widespread rain fell in the northeast, partly from the remnants of Patricia but also from other periods of rain during the month.

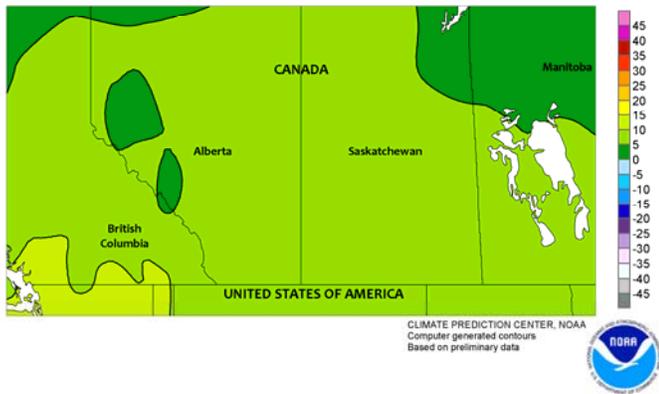
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
October 2015



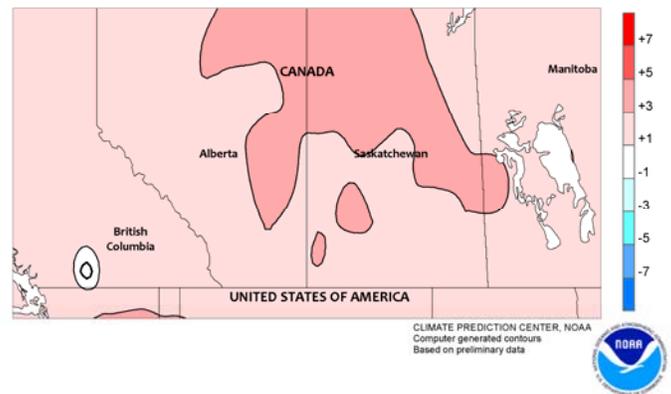
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2015



CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (C)
October 2015



CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (C)
October 2015

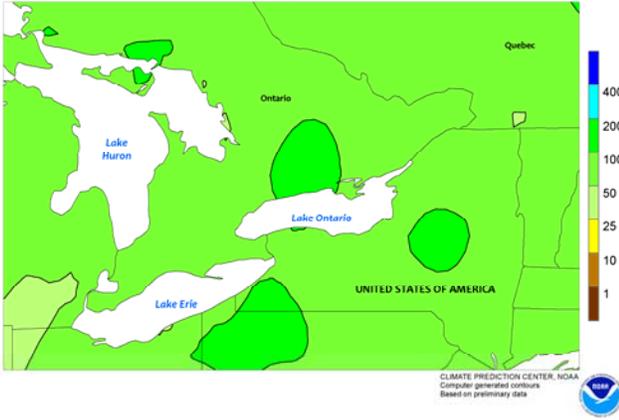


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

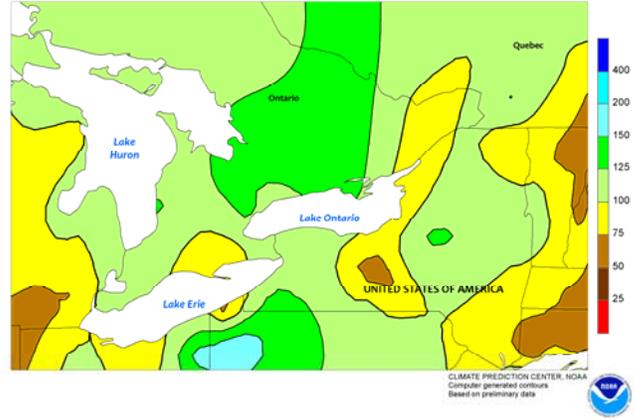
Near- to above-normal October precipitation slowed the final stages of autumn fieldwork, while providing overall favorable moisture for winter grains and pastures prior to dormancy. An exception was in central Alberta, where precipitation trended below normal; however, normal monthly rainfall is below 25 mm in this part of the Prairies, so little rain was expected. Otherwise,

precipitation totaled more than 25 mm — with local amounts in excess of 50 mm — in Manitoba, most of Saskatchewan, and Alberta’s Peace River Valley. October temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal across the Prairies, in spite of several outbreaks of cold weather (nighttime lows falling below -5°C). Winter grains were in or approaching dormancy by month’s end.

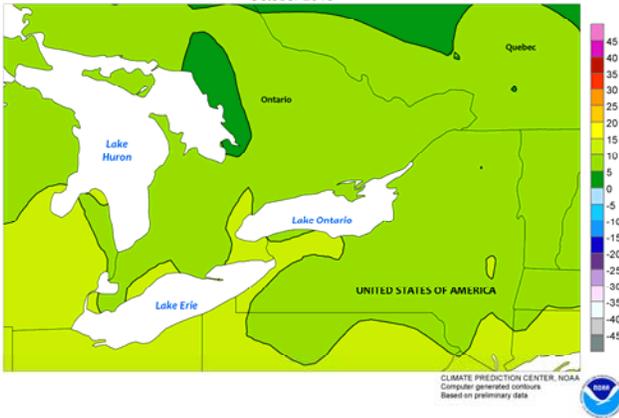
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
October 2015



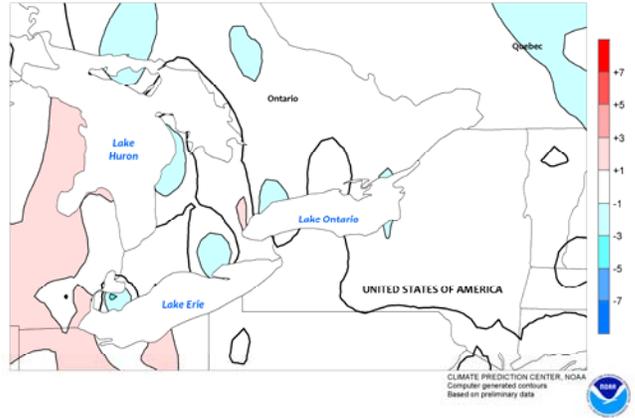
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
October 2015



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Average Temperature (C)
October 2015



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (C)
October 2015

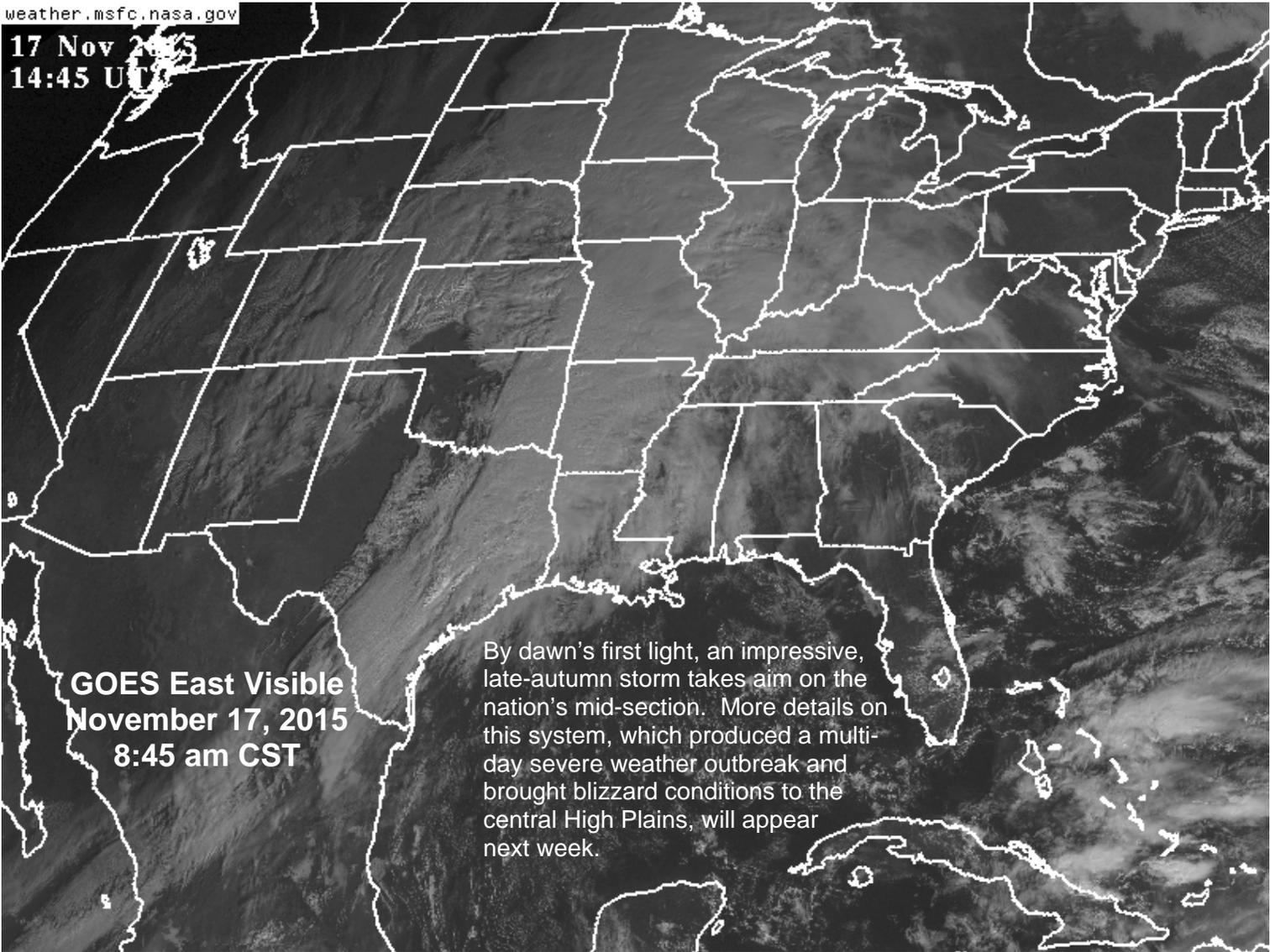


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During October, periodic rain sustained overall favorable levels of moisture for winter grains. The heaviest rain came at month's end, temporarily slowing harvesting of corn and soybeans. Monthly average temperatures were near normal at most locations, with daytime highs reaching the 20s (degrees C) on several occasions, most often in Ontario. However, seasonal

cooling was underway and weekly average temperatures dropped below 5°C toward the end of the month in Quebec, ushering crops into dormancy. Meanwhile, somewhat milder weather in Ontario promoted additional wheat growth. By mid-October, temperatures had fallen below -5°C throughout the region, aiding drydown of standing summer crops.

17 Nov 2015
14:45 UTC



**GOES East Visible
November 17, 2015
8:45 am CST**

By dawn's first light, an impressive, late-autumn storm takes aim on the nation's mid-section. More details on this system, which produced a multi-day severe weather outbreak and brought blizzard conditions to the central High Plains, will appear next week.

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