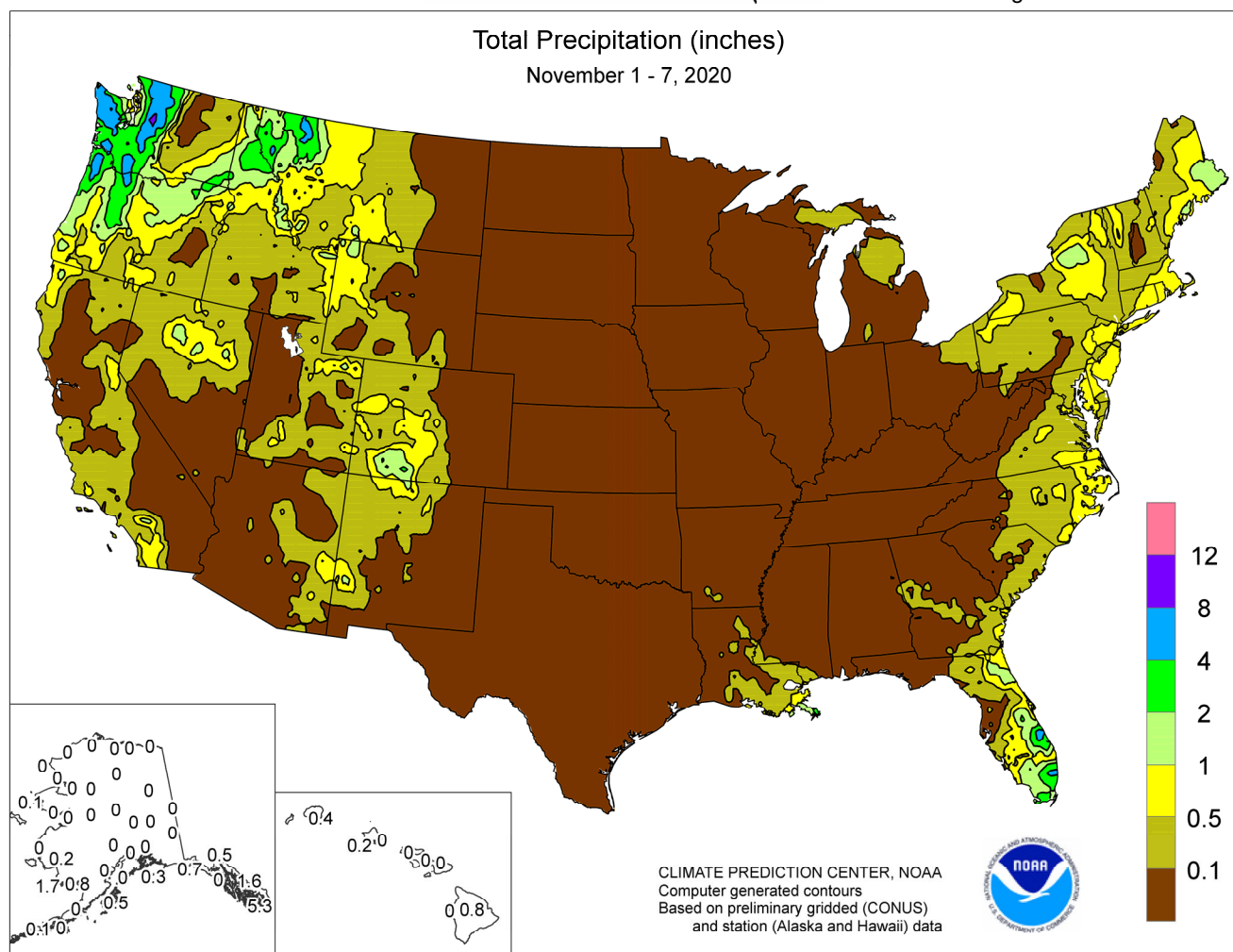


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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, 2020

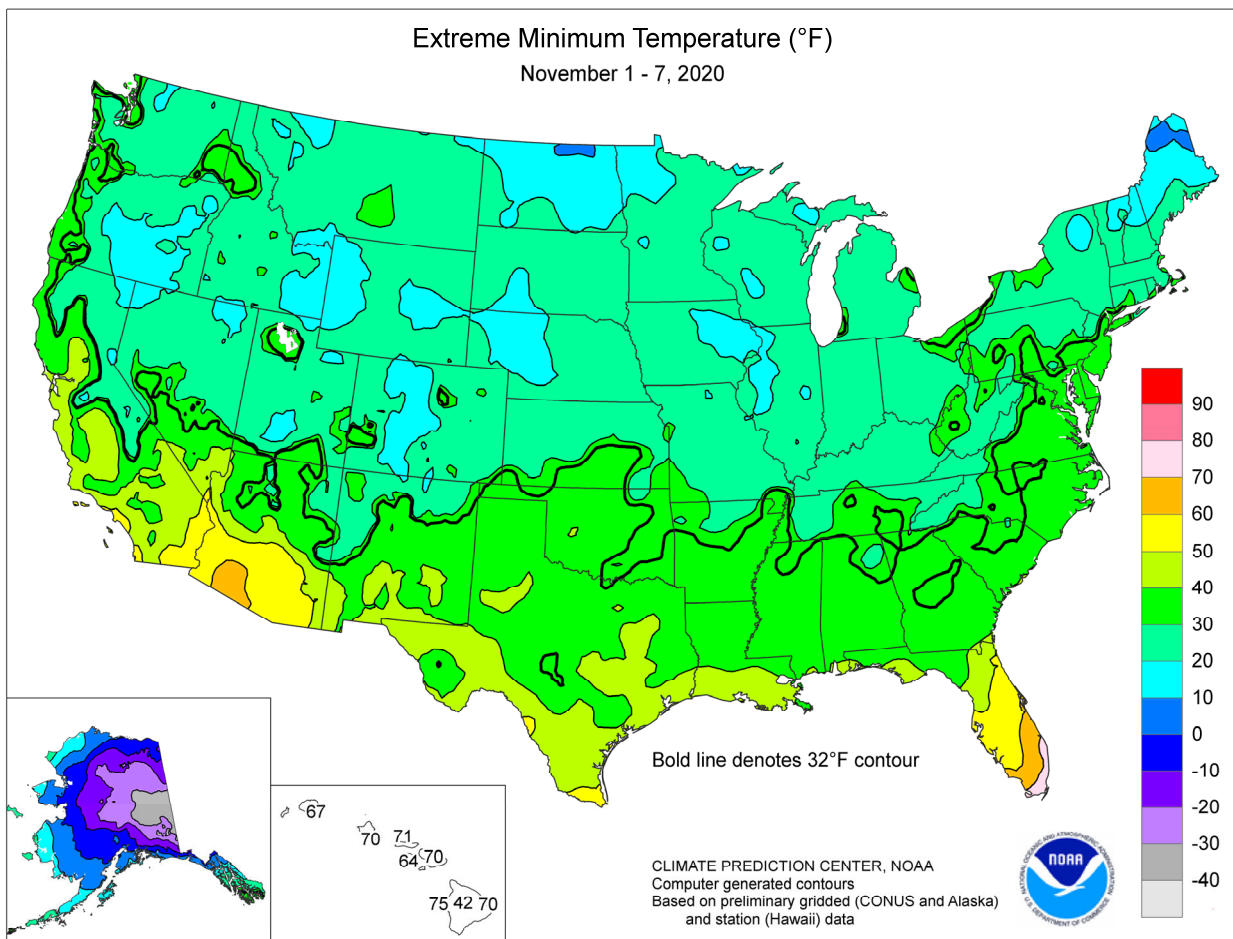
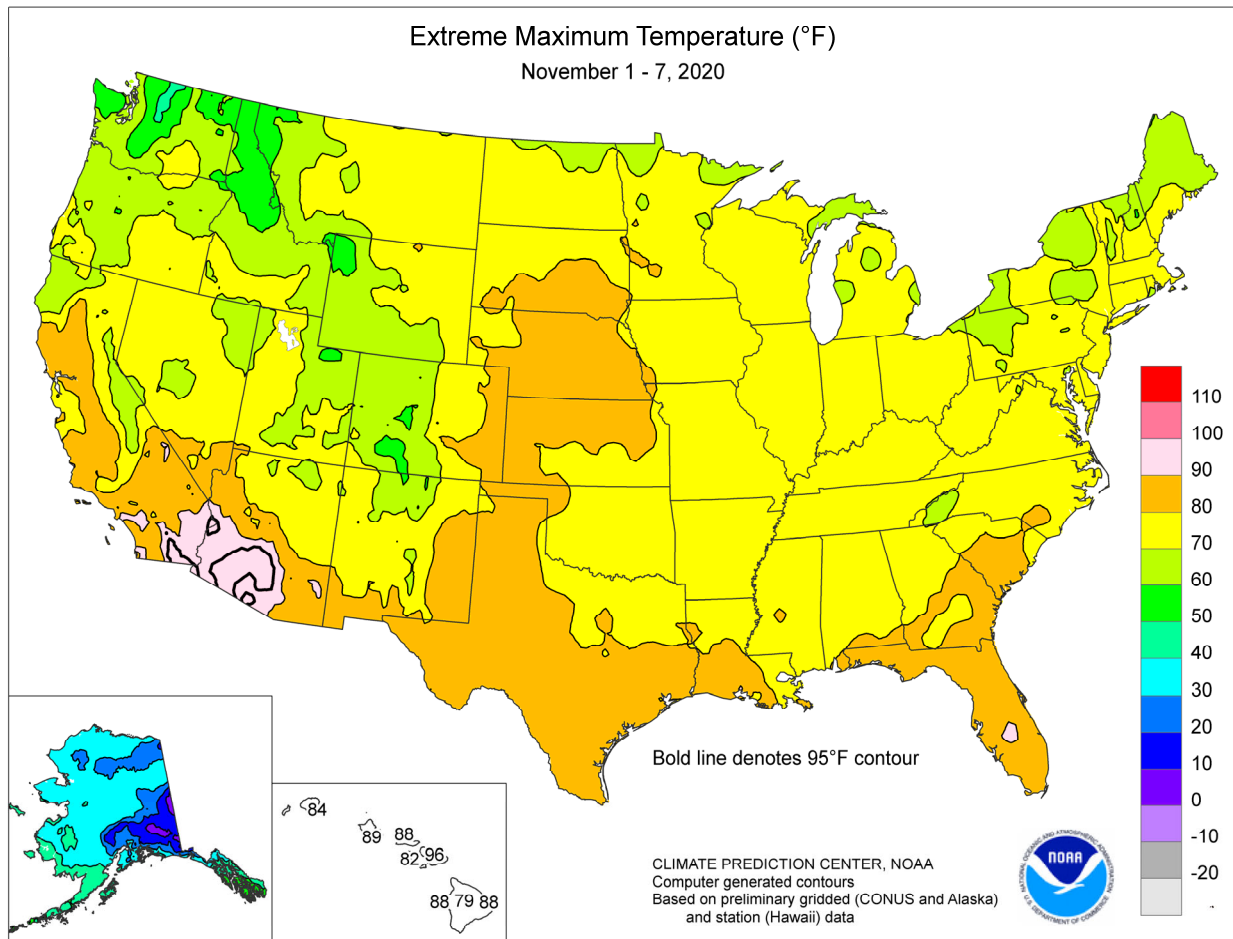
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Dry weather throughout the **nation's mid-section**, including the **Plains, Midwest**, and much of the **South**, favored harvesting for a variety of crops. By November 8, corn and soybean harvest activities were nearing completion—ahead of the average pace—in many areas. Nationally, the corn harvest was 91 percent complete on that date, while 92 percent of the soybeans had been cut. The dryness was especially beneficial in the **Southeast**, where harvest of crops such as cotton, peanuts, and soybeans has been delayed at times by tropical showers.

(Continued on page 3)

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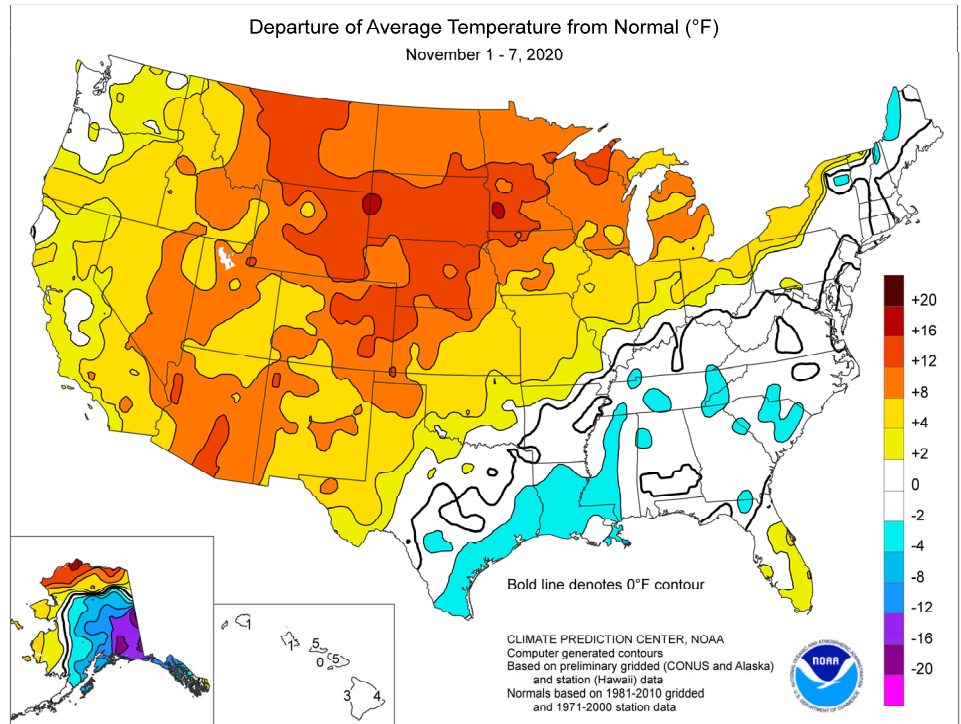


(Continued from front cover)

Late in the week, however, rain and gusty winds associated with Tropical Storm Eta began to overspread **southern Florida**. Eta made landfall in the **Florida Keys** around 11 pm EST on November 8—and will be covered in more detail next week. Eventually, warm, dry **Western** weather yielded to cooler, wetter conditions. Precipitation, initially heaviest in the **Northwest**, later spread to other areas of the **western U.S.**, boosting topsoil moisture and aiding wildfire mop-up efforts. Late-week snow developed at many locations across the **interior West**. Meanwhile, stunning, late-season warmth pushed weekly temperatures 10 to 20°F above normal across the **northwestern half of the Plains** and **upper Midwest**. A larger area of warm weather encompassed most areas along and northwest of a line from the **southern Plains into the lower Great Lakes region**. The warmth allowed winter wheat to become better established prior to dormancy, especially in drought-affected areas that received late-October precipitation.

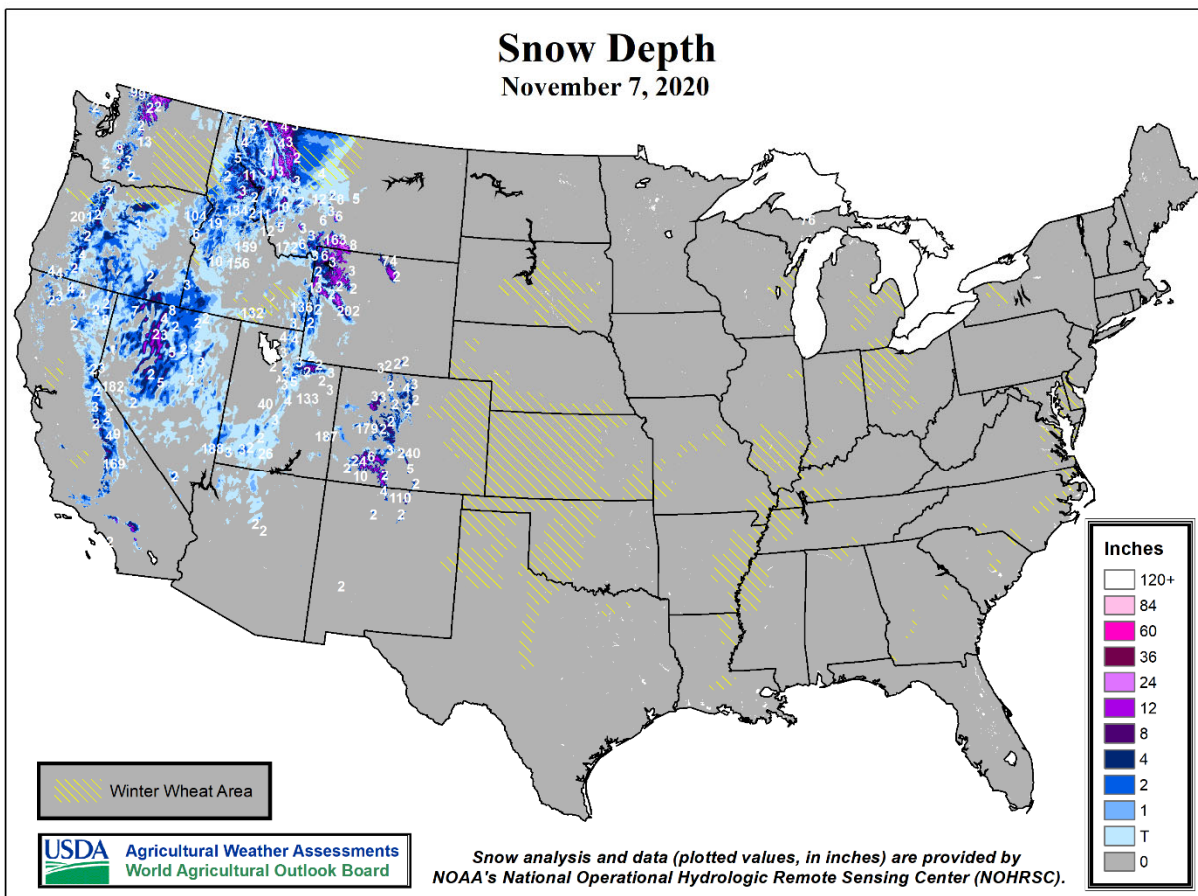
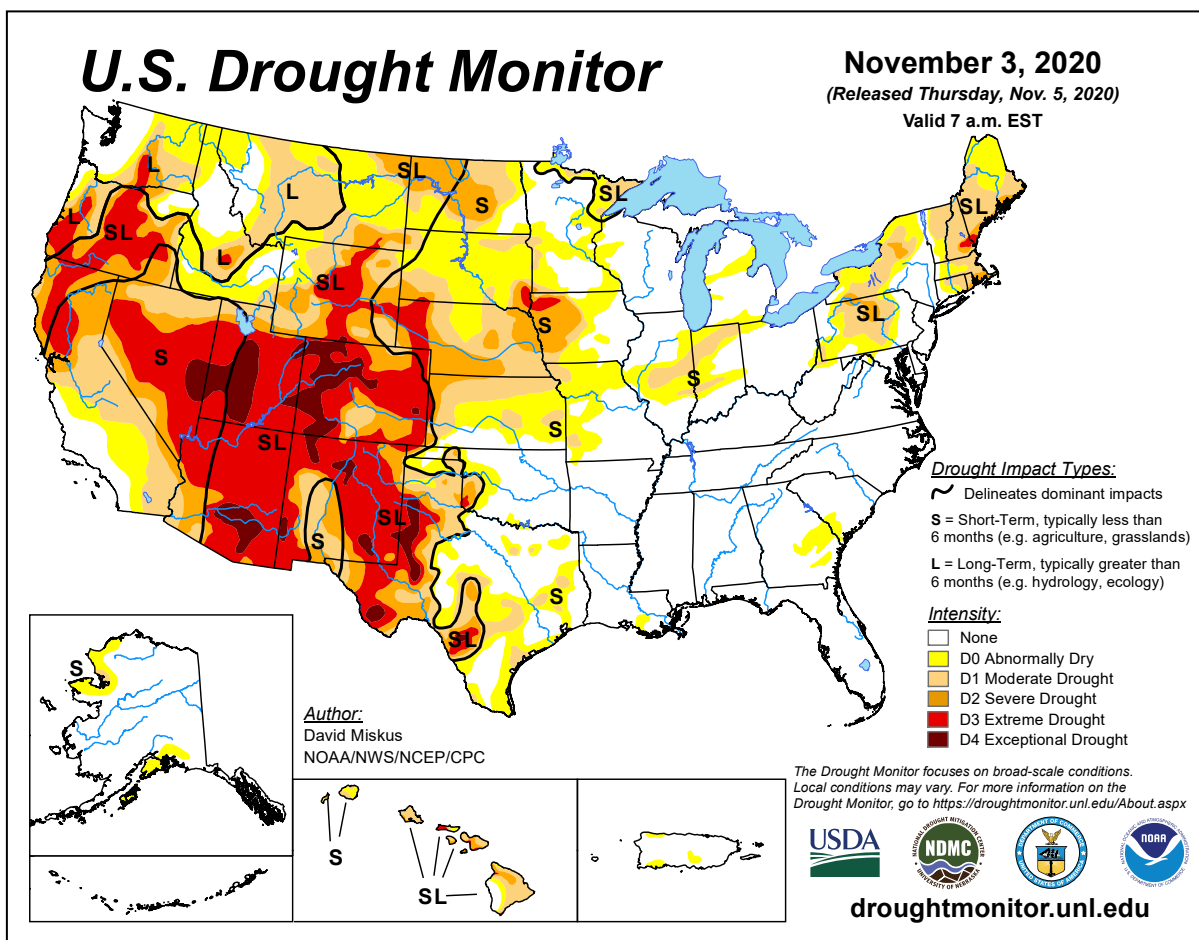
Early in the week, a brief surge of cool air engulfed the **Midwest** and **East**. On November 1, wind gusts were clocked to 58 mph in **Traverse City, MI**, and 52 mph in **Cleveland, OH**. November 2 snowfall totaled 1.5 inches in **Binghamton, NY**, and 0.3 inch in **Scranton, PA**. Snow lingered in **New England** into November 3, when daily-record amounts included 1.8 inches in **Bangor, ME**, and 0.9 inch in **Worcester, MA**. Farther south, **Orlando, FL**, netted a daily-record rainfall total of 2.18 inches on November 1. Meanwhile, windy weather preceded the arrival of **Northwestern** precipitation. On November 5, **Cut Bank, MT**, reported a daily average wind speed of 31.7 mph and a peak gust to 73 mph. On November 5-6, **Pendleton, OR**, reported consecutive daily-record rainfall amounts (0.53 and 1.02 inches, respectively). Other daily-record totals in **Oregon** on November 6 included 1.37 inches in **Meacham** and 0.55 inch in **Hermiston**. By November 7-8, snow blanketed portions of **Montana**, where **Great Falls** reported 12.5 inches and a peak wind gust to 50 mph. Snow also fell in parts of the **Great Basin**, where daily-record totals for the 7th in **Nevada** reached 6.9 inches in **Winnemucca** and 2.9 inches in **Elko**. **Winnemucca's** November 7-9 snowfall totaled 11.7 inches. In **Las Vegas, NV**, however, the streak without measurable precipitation stretched to 201 days (April 21 – November 7), easily surpassing the record of 150 days set from February 22 – July 21, 1959. Similarly, the longest dry spell in **Bishop, CA**, reached 204 days (April 18 – November 7). **Bishop's** previous record of 199 days without measurable rain had occurred from April 23 – November 7, 2003. Elsewhere, rain overspread **southern Florida** in advance of Tropical Storm Eta's arrival; **Key West** netted a daily-record sum of 2.95 inches on November 7.

Temperatures soared to 80°F or higher as far north as **Minnesota** and **South Dakota**, tying or breaking monthly records in multiple locations. On November 3, monthly record-high temperatures included 80°F in **Scottsbluff, NE**, and 68°F in **Stanley, ID**. **Scottsbluff** attained 80°F again on November 4, followed by a high of 81°F on November 5. Incredibly, **Scottsbluff** had reported a monthly record low of -10°F on October 27. Elsewhere in **Nebraska**, a high of 85°F on the 3rd in **Grand Island** represented the second-highest November temperatures on record



in that location, behind only 88°F on November 8, 1915. In the **Great Lakes States**, monthly record highs established on November 4 included 77°F in **Alpena, MI**, and 75°F in **Brainerd, MN**. **Brainerd** again reached 75°F on November 6. On November 4 in **Wyoming**, **Sheridan** tied a monthly record originally set with a high of 81°F on November 12, 1999. In **Arizona**, **Tucson**, tied a monthly record (from November 24, 1924) with a high of 94°F on the 5th. **Tucson** reported a low temperature of 72°F on the 6th—the first time on record in that city there was a minimum reading in November at or above the 70-degree mark. The parade of monthly record highs continued through November 6, with temperatures reaching 87°F in **North Platte, NE**; 84°F in **Mitchell, SD**; 78°F in **Ashland, WI**; 76°F in **St. Cloud, MN**; and 75°F in **Marquette, MI**. Late in the week, warmth continued in the **central and eastern U.S.**, while chilly air settled across the **West**. On November 7, **Quillayute, WA**, registered a daily-record low of 28°F, while daily-record highs included 79°F in **Hartford, CT**, and **Mitchell, SD**.

A cold, dry start to November across **interior Alaska** was followed in some locations by impressive precipitation. **Fairbanks** received 17.5 inches of snow from November 5-7, shortly after a low of -29°F occurred on November 4. Much of **Fairbanks' snow**—11.8 inches—occurred on November 6, marking the snowiest day in that location since February 21, 2011, when 11.9 inches fell. It was also **Fairbanks' snowiest** November day since 1970, when 14.6 inches fell on the 20th. Meanwhile, **King Salmon** netted a daily-record rainfall total of 1.19 inches on November 7. Elsewhere, snow also blanketed parts of **southeastern Alaska**, especially as the month began. **Juneau** received 12.0 inches of snow during the first 4 days of the month, aided by a daily-record sum of 7.6 inches on November 1. Rainfall in **Ketchikan** totaled 7.44 inches during the first 2 days of the month, with most (6.02 inches) of the precipitation falling on November 1. Farther south, much of **Hawaii** experienced very warm weather, accompanied by scattered showers. **Kahului, Maui**, set a monthly record with a high of 96°F on November 5; the monthly record of 93°F had been most recently attained on November 5, 2019. At the state's major airport observation sites, November 1-7 rainfall ranged from a trace in **Kahului** to 2.54 inches (71 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 7, 2020

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	
AK	ANCHORAGE	21	12	25	3	17	-9	0.11	-0.16	0.09	3.54	67	15.16	103	77	49	0	7	2	0	
	BARROW	29	17	34	9	23	18	0.46	0.39	0.08	1.67	133	4.95	109	87	68	0	7	7	0	
	FAIRBANKS	7	-13	34	-28	-3	-11	1.00	0.84	0.93	3.03	141	12.46	126	82	71	0	7	4	1	
	JUNEAU	33	24	47	16	28	-8	2.46	1.00	1.38	14.22	75	61.05	117	96	78	0	7	4	2	
	KODIAK	37	25	49	19	31	-5	0.52	-1.06	0.52	17.67	102	41.37	64	69	47	0	7	1	1	
AL	NOME	33	19	41	3	26	5	0.44	0.14	0.25	5.02	115	15.32	102	90	71	0	6	4	0	
	BIRMINGHAM	71	45	77	35	58	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	6.58	79	67.07	147	85	37	0	0	0	0	
	HUNTSVILLE	69	41	76	33	55	-2	0.00	-1.02	0.00	10.11	121	64.63	144	94	37	0	0	0	0	
	MOBILE	74	49	80	39	61	-1	0.00	-1.18	0.00	9.44	94	52.45	91	89	40	0	0	0	0	
	MONTGOMERY	73	47	80	34	60	0	0.00	-0.91	0.00	7.85	100	59.07	132	92	40	0	0	0	0	
AR	FORT SMITH	73	43	77	34	58	1	0.00	-1.04	0.00	14.26	151	56.15	144	94	35	0	0	0	0	
	LITTLE ROCK	71	42	76	35	57	-1	0.00	-1.13	0.00	5.58	60	50.82	125	94	37	0	0	0	0	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	65	33	70	28	49	9	0.24	-0.15	0.24	0.30	6	8.93	47	68	24	0	4	1	0	
	PHOENIX	92	65	99	59	79	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	4.64	68	36	13	5	0	0	0	
	PRESCOTT	75	43	78	36	59	9	0.03	-0.19	0.03	0.06	2	6.52	52	56	16	0	0	1	0	
CA	TUCSON	91	63	94	57	77	12	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	3.85	37	32	10	6	0	0	0	
	BAKERSFIELD	74	53	82	47	64	4	0.39	0.26	0.39	0.39	70	5.14	101	57	29	0	0	1	0	
	EUREKA	55	43	62	38	49	-4	0.57	-0.47	0.39	1.85	47	19.20	69	98	83	0	0	3	0	
	FRESNO	73	51	81	46	62	4	0.12	-0.12	0.12	0.12	10	4.78	52	67	30	0	0	1	0	
	LOS ANGELES	72	57	86	53	64	1	0.12	-0.09	0.12	0.12	11	7.48	75	92	51	0	0	1	0	
CO	REDDING	78	42	86	38	60	5	0.04	-0.81	0.04	0.04	1	14.21	57	73	22	0	0	1	0	
	SACRAMENTO	75	46	83	44	60	3	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.00	0	4.75	34	82	25	0	0	0	0	
	SAN DIEGO	76	60	88	58	68	4	0.12	-0.06	0.12	0.26	27	7.26	90	86	44	0	0	1	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	52	78	49	61	2	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.00	0	4.30	29	88	48	0	0	0	0	
	STOCKTON	76	45	83	42	60	3	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	4.14	39	76	25	0	0	0	0	
	ALAMOSA	62	24	65	21	43	8	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.03	66	3.96	59	92	27	0	7	0	0	
	CO SPRINGS	73	39	78	28	56	13	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.61	28	9.31	58	56	14	0	2	0	0	
	DENVER INTL	75	44	79	31	60	16	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.25	56	7.93	58	50	14	0	1	0	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	67	37	71	31	52	7	0.03	-0.18	0.03	1.84	74	4.91	57	71	25	0	1	1	0	
	PUEBLO	77	35	81	29	56	12	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.43	87	5.36	44	75	15	0	3	0	0	
CT	BRIDGEPORT	59	42	69	37	50	1	0.47	-0.28	0.47	8.39	107	35.21	96	84	49	0	0	1	0	
	HARTFORD	62	36	79	28	49	3	0.44	-0.44	0.44	8.74	95	29.92	76	88	35	0	4	1	0	
DC	WASHINGTON	65	43	74	39	54	1	0.52	-0.26	0.52	10.70	135	47.11	137	87	36	0	0	1	1	
DE	WILMINGTON	64	38	75	34	51	1	0.59	-0.11	0.59	8.35	99	41.86	112	89	37	0	0	1	1	
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	80	63	84	54	71	2	0.70	0.02	0.65	11.74	99	40.18	89	96	60	0	0	3	1	
	JACKSONVILLE	76	55	82	42	65	0	0.39	-0.13	0.16	11.91	94	50.21	104	97	57	0	0	3	0	
	KEY WEST	82	74	88	71	78	1	3.15	2.49	2.96	23.31	189	47.01	130	88	70	0	0	5	1	
	MIAMI	83	74	87	72	79	2	1.66	0.70	0.77	24.63	143	75.23	130	87	62	0	0	4	2	
	ORLANDO	81	64	85	55	72	1	2.22	1.69	2.20	15.65	158	49.08	105	94	55	0	0	2	1	
GA	PENSACOLA	77	55	82	46	66	2	0.00	-1.15	0.00	9.70	78	53.38	93	80	41	0	0	0	0	
	TALLAHASSEE	76	52	82	37	64	1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	11.34	131	52.93	100	92	44	0	0	0	0	
	TAMPA	84	65	88	56	74	3	0.00	-0.37	0.00	7.41	83	38.65	90	74	42	0	0	0	0	
	WEST PALM BEACH	83	75	86	73	79	5	0.00	-1.21	0.00	20.38	138	60.99	110	76	59	0	0	0	0	
	ATHENS	72	45	78	36	58	1	0.05	-0.75	0.05	9.48	114	55.13	139	83	34	0	0	1	0	
	ATLANTA	69	47	75	37	58	0	0.12	-0.71	0.12	14.08	161	62.34	146	77	36	0	0	1	0	
	AUGUSTA	75	45	84	32	60	1	0.08	-0.51	0.08	6.93	98	51.83	136	92	33	0	1	1	0	
	COLUMBUS	73	49	78	36	61	0	0.04	-0.70	0.04	12.07	190	61.06	156	83	37	0	0	1	0	
	MACON	74	44	80	30	59	0	0.08	-0.58	0.08	9.59	136	52.66	135	92	37	0	1	1	0	
	SAVANNAH	76	53	82	39	64	2	0.31	-0.22	0.30	8.63	97	45.94	106	91	45	0	0	2	0	
HI	HILO	86	72	88	70	79	4	2.18	-1.42	1.31	15.93	68	91.02	88	86	56	0	0	5	2	
	HONOLULU	87	74	89	70	80	1	0.06	-0.52	0.03	3.40	108	13.31	110	82	53	0	0	2	0	
	KAHULUI	92	73	96	70	82	5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.56	27	11.22	87	78	47	5	0	0	0	
	LIHUE	83	72	84	67	78	1	0.35	-0.70	0.23	4.26	61	34.59	121	97	73	0	0	3	0	
IA	BURLINGTON	67	39	74	21	53	5	0.00	-0.62	0.00	5.37	74	24.65	71	81	37	0	2	0	0	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	65	34	73	17	49	6	0.00	-0.51	0.00	8.15	130	26.84	84	88	38	0	3	0	0	
	DES MOINES	68	40	78	25	54	9	0.00	-0.59	0.00	8.09	129	28.95	87	79	38	0	2	0	0	
	DUBUQUE	64	35	71	18	49	7	0.00	-0.57	0.00	11.46	172	33.72	103	85	41	0	3	0	0	
	SIOUX CITY	71	34	79	23	53	10	0.00	-0.32	0.00	2.83	52	17.41	67	87	30	0	4	0	0	
ID	WATERLOO	67	33	76	18	50	7	0.00	-0.51	0.00	8.31	148	33.82	105	83	35	0	3	0	0	
	BOISE	66	38	76	32	52	7	0.08	-0.19	0.08	0.52	32	11.32	122	69	25	0	1	1	0	
	LEWISTON	56	41	61	36	48	3	1.01	0.73	0.72	2.23	115	13.35	126	88	58	0	0	4	1	
IL	POCATELLO	69	29	72	17	49	10	0.17	-0.06	0.17	0.89	44	9.38	92	71	19	0	6	1	0	
	CHICAGO/O'HARE	66	44	74	28	55	10	0.00	-0.71	0.00	6.85	97	33.98	106	67	34	0	2	0	0	
	MOLINE	68	38	76	22	53	7	0.00	-0.64	0.00	8.61	129	28.83	85	79	37	0	3	0	0	
IN	PEORIA	67	38	75	20	52	5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	7.76	116	37.31	118	77	36	0	2	0	0	
	ROCKFORD	67	37	76	21	52	7	0.00	-0.63	0.00	8.86	133	30.78	95	75	34	0	2	0	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	68	39	76	20	54	5	0.00	-0.71	0.00	3.56	53	34.57	106	81	33	0	2	0	0	
	EVANSVILLE	67	37	77	25	53	1	0.00	-0.92	0.00	9.33	129	55.59	146	82	31	0	2	0	0	
	FORT WAYNE	64	36	72	27	50	3	0.01	-0.												

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 7, 2020

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP		
																			.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	71	43	75	32	57	6	0.00	-0.40	0.00	3.69	58	25.91	85	86	41	0	1	0	0	
	LEXINGTON	63	36	72	24	49	-2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	8.69	127	43.08	112	77	35	0	2	0	0	
	LOUISVILLE	67	41	77	30	54	1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	8.38	119	48.20	126	76	32	0	1	0	0	
	PADUCAH	69	40	78	27	54	1	0.00	-0.87	0.00	13.99	163	53.89	131	83	33	0	1	0	0	
LA	BATON ROUGE	76	48	81	38	62	-6	0.00	-0.82	0.00	11.71	108	59.69	113	93	39	0	0	0	0	
	LAKE CHARLES	75	49	81	41	62	-3	0.00	-1.13	0.00	3.26	29	39.46	80	95	36	0	0	0	0	
	NEW ORLEANS	74	56	78	47	65	-1	0.35	-0.62	0.35	6.86	72	62.12	115	86	46	0	0	1	0	
	SHREVEPORT	76	45	80	38	61	0	0.00	-1.11	0.00	5.82	63	51.58	119	87	34	0	0	0	0	
MA	BOSTON	58	41	74	32	50	1	0.62	-0.26	0.62	6.63	80	28.61	77	82	42	0	1	1	1	
	WORCESTER	56	40	72	29	48	4	0.53	-0.47	0.47	8.89	92	34.78	84	79	42	0	3	2	0	
MD	BALTIMORE	66	39	77	35	53	3	0.40	-0.39	0.40	9.40	115	47.58	132	86	31	0	0	1	0	
ME	CARIBOU	49	27	66	14	38	2	0.46	-0.40	0.31	8.85	115	28.65	88	82	48	0	5	3	0	
	PORTLAND	56	35	74	26	46	3	0.69	-0.52	0.64	5.45	55	31.14	78	93	44	0	5	2	1	
MI	ALPENA	63	37	77	25	50	10	0.16	-0.35	0.16	6.19	103	31.78	128	88	45	0	2	1	0	
	GRAND RAPIDS	63	41	72	27	52	7	0.17	-0.67	0.17	6.05	72	31.91	96	81	43	0	2	1	0	
	HOUGHTON LAKE	59	35	68	27	47	8	0.20	-0.35	0.20	4.89	79	22.90	95	85	47	0	3	1	0	
	LANSING	63	41	73	27	52	8	0.12	-0.54	0.12	7.38	110	32.74	118	78	38	0	2	1	0	
MN	MUSKEGON	61	44	67	26	53	8	0.01	-0.80	0.01	6.55	84	32.16	113	73	45	0	1	1	0	
	TRAVERSE CITY	64	41	74	27	53	11	0.11	-0.56	0.11	9.19	124	31.51	111	81	42	0	3	1	0	
	DULUTH	61	37	75	23	49	14	0.00	-0.52	0.00	3.70	49	18.40	65	73	36	0	2	0	0	
	INT_L FALLS	57	30	74	21	44	11	0.00	-0.37	0.00	4.63	85	20.28	90	85	42	0	5	0	0	
MO	MINNEAPOLIS	66	40	75	26	53	13	0.00	-0.42	0.00	3.37	57	27.85	99	75	33	0	2	0	0	
	ROCHESTER	65	36	74	22	50	0	0.00	-0.46	0.00	3.77	61	28.31	93	81	37	0	3	0	0	
	ST. CLOUD	65	34	76	22	50	13	0.00	-0.36	0.00	4.17	66	23.02	89	82	33	0	4	0	0	
	COLUMBIA	70	42	76	26	56	6	0.00	-0.72	0.00	6.58	83	44.68	118	76	36	0	2	0	0	
MS	KANSAS CITY	70	45	76	30	57	8	0.00	-0.56	0.00	2.41	28	31.45	88	77	41	0	1	0	0	
	SAINT LOUIS	71	43	80	27	57	5	0.00	-0.84	0.00	4.63	63	45.13	129	72	30	0	2	0	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	70	42	76	29	56	5	0.00	-0.97	0.00	5.92	64	45.91	117	84	34	0	2	0	0	
	JACKSON	74	45	81	37	60	0	0.00	-0.97	0.00	9.46	120	65.74	145	93	34	0	0	0	0	
MT	MERIDIAN	73	44	78	36	58	1	0.00	-1.04	0.00	9.08	111	63.33	134	96	42	0	0	0	0	
	TUPELO	72	42	80	34	57	0	0.00	-0.90	0.00	9.90	117	64.15	142	91	35	0	0	0	0	
	BILLINGS	67	42	74	32	55	14	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.86	107	12.57	98	62	24	0	1	0	0	
	BUTTE	60	27	68	22	44	10	0.08	-0.06	0.08	1.33	68	9.41	79	83	29	0	7	1	0	
NC	CUT BANK	59	40	69	17	50	15	0.36	0.26	0.27	1.45	80	7.04	66	65	38	0	1	2	0	
	GLASGOW	65	35	76	28	50	14	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.03	109	10.82	97	81	35	0	3	0	0	
	GREAT FALLS	62	42	72	20	52	14	0.49	0.35	0.49	3.03	124	14.04	101	60	33	0	1	1	0	
	HAVRE	64	38	75	26	51	15	0.09	-0.02	0.08	2.53	138	8.85	83	79	38	0	2	2	0	
ND	MISSOULA	55	30	69	22	43	5	0.21	-0.01	0.20	3.60	156	13.57	109	98	55	0	3	2	0	
	ASHEVILLE	64	35	70	30	49	-1	0.16	-0.59	0.16	14.77	198	57.84	148	91	32	0	3	1	0	
	CHARLOTTE	69	41	79	31	55	1	0.41	-0.28	0.41	11.59	159	47.85	133	91	34	0	1	1	0	
	GREENSBORO	66	40	75	33	53	-1	0.40	-0.36	0.40	10.15	126	53.39	145	88	36	0	0	1	0	
NE	HATTERAS	70	54	77	43	62	1	0.78	-0.50	0.78	12.79	99	60.59	120	90	58	0	0	1	1	
	RALEIGH	68	42	77	33	55	0	0.39	-0.34	0.39	8.25	99	45.32	119	96	41	0	0	1	0	
	WILMINGTON	73	49	80	36	61	1	0.36	-0.37	0.36	14.61	117	63.70	123	92	43	0	0	1	0	
	BISMARCK	65	29	77	22	47	11	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.35	44	8.20	48	88	33	0	7	0	0	
ND	DICKINSON	65	35	78	24	50	15	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.28	43	7.85	51	78	30	0	2	0	0	
	FARGO	62	30	74	19	46	10	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.95	39	18.51	88	84	44	0	5	0	0	
	GRAND FORKS	58	27	74	14	42	9	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.67	15	14.11	72	82	40	0	7	0	0	
	JAMESTOWN	62	33	75	18	48	13	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.51	13	10.94	60	75	38	0	1	0	0	
NE	GRAND ISLAND	76	41	85	24	58	14	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.26	5	19.22	76	66	20	0	1	0	0	
	LINCOLN	74	36	83	28	55	10	0.00	-0.39	0.00	2.02	37	20.86	77	80	26	0	4	0	0	
	NORFOLK	74	39	83	32	57	14	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.22	43	16.47	64	72	22	0	2	0	0	
	NORTH PLATTE	78	32	87	17	55	14	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.00	31	14.01	72	76	18	0	4	0	0	
NV	OMAHA	71	39	81	30	55	10	0.00	-0.43	0.00	2.68	51	14.76	52	85	32	0	2	0	0	
	SCOTTSBLUFF	75	31	81	25	53	12	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.10	43	8.21	55	84	20	0	5	0	0	
	VALENTINE	78	35	85	19	56	16	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.41	45	15.88	83	71	16	0	4	0	0	
	CONCORD	58	32	77	24	45	3	0.15	-0.76	0.14	5.44	65	24.02	69	88	38	0	5	2	0	
NH	ATLANTIC_CITY	65	40	77	32	53	2	0.77	-0.01	0.77	11.24	153	43.90	123	92	39	0	1	1	1	
	NEWARK	63	42	77	36	52	2	0.37	-0.44	0.37	9.15	111	40.02	101	84	35	0	0	1	0	
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	70	45	75	41	58	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.93	41	5.74	66	57	20	0	0	0	0	
NV	ELY	68	30	74	22	49	11	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.04	1	4.30	48	60	16	0	5	0	0	
	LAS VEGAS	83	60	85	47	71	10	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	2.35	63	34	13	0	0	0	0	
NY	RENO	68	35	76	32	51	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	1.92	32	61	16	0	1	0	0	
	WINNEMUCCA	69	28	76	24	49	7	1.35	1.16	1.35	1.57	118	6.18	90	58	19	0	6	1	1	
	ALBANY	56	35	70	25	45	2	0.35	-0.44	0.21	5.98	77	29.58	87	91	50	0	4	2	0	
	BINGHAMTON	55	38	67	25	46	4	0.30	-0.48	0.20	6.68	86	41.71	123	76	48	0	4	2	0	
OH	BUFFALO	59	43	69	31	51	6	0.40	-0.52	0.40	7.56	90	32.54	97	76	45	0	1	1	0	
	ROCHESTER	61	39	73	30	50	6	0.15	-0.52	0.15											

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 7, 2020

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
OK	TOLEDO	65	42	74	27	53	7	0.03	-0.60	0.03	4.26	71	26.22	89	69	36	0	2	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	61	40	71	30	51	5	0.24	-0.49	0.24	11.69	162	43.07	129	68	35	0	2	1	0
	OKLAHOMA CITY	72	44	76	35	58	3	0.00	-0.58	0.00	6.27	75	31.52	94	86	35	0	0	0	0
OR	TULSA	73	46	78	34	60	4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	9.55	106	41.01	112	84	36	0	0	0	0
	ASTORIA	56	42	62	34	49	0	2.10	-0.11	0.72	9.66	93	49.52	102	96	72	0	0	4	3
	BURNS	64	26	75	21	45	7	0.07	-0.17	0.06	0.45	29	6.19	71	79	26	0	6	2	0
PA	EUGENE	62	40	71	32	51	4	0.26	-1.17	0.12	4.50	75	22.17	69	95	61	0	3	4	0
	MEDFORD	70	42	82	38	56	8	0.13	-0.43	0.13	0.35	15	9.52	75	75	30	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	57	38	72	31	47	2	1.57	1.22	1.13	2.77	142	11.68	115	93	51	0	3	2	1
	PORTLAND	60	44	68	35	52	3	1.37	0.23	0.75	5.05	90	24.22	93	92	64	0	0	5	1
	SALEM	60	40	68	32	50	2	0.59	-0.65	0.40	3.69	66	22.87	82	95	61	0	2	4	0
	ALLENTOWN	61	35	72	30	48	1	0.47	-0.30	0.47	7.94	85	36.80	94	86	39	0	2	1	0
	ERIE	63	47	72	37	55	8	0.19	-0.72	0.19	9.85	103	34.55	98	68	41	0	0	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	64	38	74	33	51	3	0.17	-0.53	0.17	5.05	62	31.05	89	84	35	0	0	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	64	42	75	38	53	1	0.54	-0.13	0.54	8.96	118	41.69	117	88	36	0	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	61	36	72	30	49	2	0.08	-0.63	0.08	4.39	71	32.21	98	76	33	0	2	1	0
RI	WILKES-BARRE	61	38	72	33	50	5	0.22	-0.49	0.22	6.76	83	45.02	136	82	38	0	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	61	34	73	30	48	2	0.08	-0.72	0.08	4.54	54	30.50	86	90	38	0	1	1	0
	PROVIDENCE	59	38	76	29	49	1	0.73	-0.26	0.73	7.77	88	31.72	80	90	44	0	3	1	1
	CHARLESTON	73	51	82	37	62	1	0.16	-0.43	0.08	9.52	91	48.93	106	93	46	0	0	2	0
SD	COLUMBIA	72	44	82	32	58	0	0.12	-0.50	0.12	5.69	77	48.14	122	92	34	0	1	1	0
	FLORENCE	70	45	80	32	58	-1	0.01	-0.61	0.01	8.45	115	51.84	137	94	37	0	1	1	0
	GREENVILLE	68	40	73	32	54	-2	0.28	-0.49	0.28	11.39	149	64.39	160	94	33	0	1	1	0
	ABERDEEN	69	30	78	22	49	14	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.85	64	14.96	72	84	33	0	5	0	0
TN	HURON	73	34	83	23	53	14	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.61	35	16.35	75	84	27	0	2	0	0
	RAPID CITY	74	35	79	22	55	15	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.13	74	12.48	80	63	18	0	1	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	71	38	82	26	54	15	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.31	24	15.76	64	81	28	0	4	0	0
	BRISTOL	66	33	77	26	49	-1	0.01	-0.63	0.01	8.47	148	50.68	144	93	29	0	3	1	0
TX	CHATTANOOGA	69	41	75	35	55	0	0.00	-0.98	0.00	12.50	150	60.50	138	90	35	0	0	0	0
	KNOXVILLE	67	37	76	31	52	-2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	10.18	155	61.27	152	93	34	0	2	0	0
	MEMPHIS	70	46	79	37	58	0	0.00	-1.09	0.00	6.34	78	47.51	109	80	36	0	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	69	40	80	34	55	1	0.00	-0.87	0.00	7.26	99	46.81	118	81	32	0	0	0	0
	ABILENE	78	47	83	40	62	3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	1.44	25	17.93	79	81	30	0	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	76	42	80	33	59	8	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.91	76	13.06	68	78	22	0	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	81	51	83	43	66	1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	4.89	64	28.44	95	80	31	0	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	76	50	81	43	63	-2	0.00	-1.07	0.00	9.72	77	47.47	91	97	44	0	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	85	58	87	54	71	-1	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.94	58	16.47	65	94	45	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	81	54	84	46	68	-2	0.00	-0.60	0.00	5.56	60	21.31	74	98	47	0	0	0	0
UT	DEL RIO	83	54	88	48	68	3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	3.40	72	11.59	64	81	32	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	80	51	85	46	65	8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.80	35	5.97	68	48	17	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	75	50	78	41	63	1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	5.65	75	39.24	124	88	38	0	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	76	61	79	56	69	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.52	0	33.64	0	81	49	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	80	50	84	42	65	-1	0.00	-1.06	0.00	9.26	85	36.76	86	96	36	0	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	78	45	88	39	61	6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.39	29	9.89	55	74	23	0	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	78	45	85	38	61	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.87	23	6.99	51	73	23	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	78	43	84	34	61	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	5.42	97	17.88	90	90	31	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	80	50	82	43	65	0	0.00	-0.64	0.00	3.17	40	18.39	64	85	32	0	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	82	46	84	37	64	-3	0.00	-0.78	0.00	4.82	50	24.60	67	97	35	0	0	0	0
VA	WACO	77	47	80	38	62	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	9.24	120	40.15	134	89	36	0	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	76	45	78	38	60	3	0.00	-0.47	0.00	6.06	95	34.40	132	91	37	0	0	0	0
	SALT LAKE CITY	70	42	75	37	56	11	0.05	-0.31	0.05	0.55	17	8.20	60	66	23	0	0	1	0
	LYNCHBURG	68	38	76	35	53	2	0.69	-0.13	0.69	13.61	174	55.11	155	83	29	0	0	1	1
WV	NORFOLK	68	48	75	41	58	2	0.76	-0.03	0.76	11.03	123	45.58	111	88	46	0	0	1	1
	RICHMOND	67	42	77	37	54	0	0.56	-0.20	0.56	13.28	168	53.62	141	89	37	0	0	1	1
	ROANOKE	67	39	75	36	53	1	0.37	-0.44	0.37	10.38	137	54.16	152	79	29	0	0	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	66	37	76	33	51	1	0.35	-0.46	0.35	6.29	79	41.12	114	89	31	0	0	1	0
	BURLINGTON	56	39	71	29	48	6	0.23	-0.56	0.13	6.10	76	28.14	87	75	43	0	3	3	0
	OLYMPIA	56	37	64	27	47	1	2.91	1.16	0.95	10.38	128	39.21	109	98	70	0	4	5	3
	QUILLAYUTE	54	44	57	30	49	3	3.91	0.51	2.22	16.36	92	74.81	102	97	67	0	1	3	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	57	44	66	37	51	3	1.45	0.06	0.89	6.13	96	30.81	114	94	59	0	0	4	1
	SPOKANE	51	37	60	31	44	4	0.43	-0.03	0.34	2.43	104	11.87	94	91	59	0	1	3	0
	YAKIMA	59	32	71	24	46	4	0.13	-0.07	0.11	0.43	37	3.24	53	87	37	0	5	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	66	34	76	21	50	11	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.48	54	25.18	88	83	30	0	3	0	0
	GREEN BAY	64	38	72	25	51	11	0.00	-0.51	0.00	6.77	113	30.71	116	77	38	0	3	0	0
	LA CROSSE	66	39	75	23	53	10	0.00	-0.46	0.00	5.23	84	27.24	90	79	37	0	2	0	0
	MADISON	63	37	72	25	50	8	0.00	-0.57	0.00	6.96	115	36.40	118	86	39	0	3	0	0
WY	MILWAUKEE	66	44	74	28	55	10	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.66	56	32.98	108	67	34	0	2	0	0
	BECKLEY	62	36	73	28	49	1	0.02	-0.66	0.02	5.29	85	46.39	129	76	30	0	3		

October Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Two hurricanes—Delta and Zeta—made a U.S. landfall in October, boosting the season-to-date total to six. Only 1887, with seven hurricanes striking the U.S. mainland, had more. Both October hurricanes struck Louisiana, with Delta moving ashore near Creole on October 9 mere miles from (and in the same parish as) where Hurricane Laura had crossed the coast just over 6 weeks earlier. Zeta pushed inland farther east, near Cocodrie, on October 28. Sustained winds at landfall associated with Delta were slightly lower (100 mph, versus 110 mph for Zeta), but Zeta was a faster-moving storm and overall delivered less rainfall. Still, the late-summer and autumn barrage of tropical activity, including Tropical Storm Beta and Hurricanes Laura, Sally, Delta, and Zeta, adversely affected a variety of Southeastern summer crops, including some cotton and peanuts.

Farther north, a period of tranquil weather abruptly ended in mid-October, as a mild, dry pattern across the Plains and Midwest suddenly yielded to cold, stormy conditions. During the 4 weeks ending October 18, more than one-half (52 percent) of the U.S. corn and 69 percent of the soybeans were harvested. Thereafter, Midwestern fieldwork markedly slowed amid record-setting low temperatures, snow, and rain. Parts of the northern Plains and upper Midwest received record amounts of October snowfall.

The same stormy weather that impeded late-month harvest efforts benefited winter wheat. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, 46 percent of the nation's winter wheat production area was experiencing drought on October 27, up from 9 percent at the same time a year ago. Late-month rain, freezing rain, sleet, and snow provided much-needed moisture for wheat emergence and establishment, especially on the High Plains, although cold weather accompanying the precipitation temporarily limited crop growth. By November 1, nearly one-fifth (19 percent) of the U.S. winter wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition, led by Colorado and Texas at 28 percent.

Beneficial, late-month precipitation fell as far west as the Rockies, but the Far West remained mostly dry. With more than three-quarters of the West experiencing drought, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, rangeland and pastures continued to suffer. On October 25, Western rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor ranged from 36 percent in Idaho to 86 percent in Oregon. Nationally, 43 percent of the rangeland and pastures were rated very poor to poor on that date, just below this year's late-summer peak of 46 percent but otherwise the highest percentage since 2012.

Western wildfires remained periodically active in October. For example, the East Troublesome Fire—which was sparked on 14th near Lake Granby, CO—exponentially grew

on October 21-22 to become the second-largest wildfire in modern state history. Each of Colorado's three-largest wildfires—the Cameron Peak Fire (nearly 209,000 acres), the East Troublesome Fire (almost 194,000 acres), and the Pine Gulch Fire (139,007 acres)—have occurred this year. Meanwhile in California, five of the six largest wildfires on record have burned in 2020, led by the 1.03 million-acre August Complex. Nationally, January-October wildfires consumed about 8.6 million acres of vegetation, well above the 10-year average of 6.7 million acres.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 60th-warmest, 58th-driest October during the 126-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 54.4°F was one-quarter of a degree above the 20th century mean, while precipitation averaged 2.16 inches (equal to the 1901-2000 mean).

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
October 2020
Period: 1895–2020

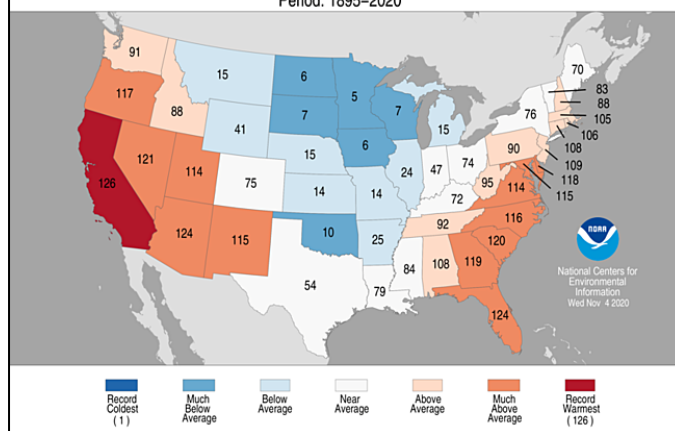
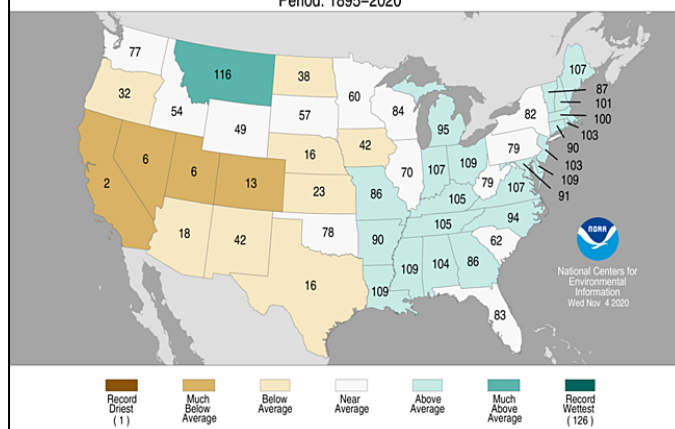


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
October 2020
Period: 1895–2020



However, chilly conditions across the nation's mid-section contrasted with warmth along the Atlantic Seaboard and west of the Rockies. State temperature rankings ranged from the fifth-coldest October in Minnesota to the warmest October on record in California (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for cool October conditions were also observed in Iowa, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and the Dakotas, but top-ten rankings for October warmth occurred in three Western States (Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon) and four Atlantic Coast States (Delaware, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest October in California to the 11th-wettest October in Montana (figure 2). Significant dryness also affected Nevada and Utah, both of which reported their sixth-driest October.

Summary: Monthly record high temperatures were tied or broken on October 1 in several Western locations, including Phoenix, AZ (107°F), and Redding, CA (106°F). Tucson, AZ, attained 103°F on October 1 and 2, breaking the monthly record of 102°F set on October 3, 1993, and October 1, 2010. In contrast, a strong surge of cold air resulted in freezes that ended the growing season across parts of the upper Midwest. The freezes occurred roughly on schedule to a few days earlier than normal, with negligible impacts on summer crops that were already mature or nearly so. By October 2, as cold air settled southward, daily-record lows were tied in locations such as Joplin, MO (37°F), and Oklahoma City, OK (41°F). On October 5, low temperatures in Illinois included 27°F in Lincoln, a record for the date, and 30°F in Springfield. Subsequently, mild weather returned across the Midwest. Meanwhile, warmth continued to dominate the West. In Montana, daily-record highs for October 4 rose to 84°F in Helena and 82°F at the Bozeman Airport. On the same date, triple-digit, daily-record highs included 105°F in Phoenix, AZ, and 100°F in Lancaster, CA. Phoenix reached or exceeded the 100-degree mark on each of the first 9 days of the month, along with October 13, 14, and 16. Triple-digit readings were reached on 145 days in Phoenix, edging the 1989 annual record of 143 days. Similarly, Tucson, AZ, opened the month with seven triple-digit temperatures—and added another on October 16—increasing its year-to-date total to 108 days. Previously, Tucson's annual record had been 99 readings of 100°F or higher, set in 1994. Meanwhile in Texas, Borger reported six consecutive daily-record highs (91, 97, 95, 95, 96, and 97°F) from October 5-11. Hot weather also extended across the central Plains, where Dodge City and Russell, KS, notched daily-record highs of 96°F on October 7. By the 8th, daily-record highs included 92°F in Chadron, NE; 91°F in Pueblo, CO; and 89°F in Rapid City, SD. With a high of 87°F on October 8, Colorado Springs, CO, tied a monthly record previously achieved on October 3, 1935, and October 11, 2015. Temperatures topped the 90-degree mark through October 9 as far north as Nebraska, where daily-record highs included 95°F in North Platte and 91°F in Broken Bow, Grand Island, Imperial, and Valentine. In Texas, consecutive, triple-digit, daily-record highs were set on October 10-11 in Del Rio (102 and 103°F, respectively) and San Angelo (101°F both days).

Category 2 Hurricane Delta made landfall on October 9 at 6:00 pm CDT with sustained winds of 100 mph near Creole, LA, located in the same parish (Cameron) as the town of Cameron, where Hurricane Laura had moved ashore 43 days earlier. Shortly before landfall, the tide station at Calcasieu Pass, LA, reported a water level of 7.40 feet, the sixth-highest surge on record. During Laura, a height of 11.07 feet had been recorded at that location. Once inland, Delta quickly weakened, although heavy rain spread across the Southeast. During the evening of

October 9, hurricane-force wind gusts (74 mph) or greater were common across southern and central Louisiana. Lake Charles, LA, slammed by wind gusts in excess of 130 mph during Hurricane Laura, endured a gust to 96 mph during Hurricane Delta. Elsewhere in Louisiana, gusts included 90 mph in New Iberia and at Calcasieu Pass; 81 mph in Jennings; and 75 mph in Lafayette and Opelousas. Hurricane-force winds extended westward to the Texas state line, where a gust to 100 mph was clocked at Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge. On the night of October 9-10, tropical storm-force wind gusts (39 to 73 mph) were common across the southern Mississippi Delta and environs. In Mississippi, gusts to 54 mph were reported early on October 10 in Greenville and Jackson. Delta's rain totaled 10 to 18 inches in parts of southwestern and central Louisiana, leading to major flooding in the Calcasieu River basin. On the 9th, official rainfall totals included 9.53 inches in Lake Charles and 8.62 inches in Alexandria. For Lake Charles, it was the wettest October day on record (previously, 7.20 inches on October 27, 1970) and the wettest day during any month since May 16, 1980, when 15.67 inches fell. Farther east, the 10th was the wettest October day on record in Greenville, MS, where 5.18 inches fell (previously, 4.58 inches on October 17, 1984). Flooding rains also soaked the southern Appalachians and adjacent foothills, where 4- to 8-inch totals were common. In Atlanta, GA, where 4.55 inches fell on October 10, it was the wettest day since July 11, 2005, and the wettest October day since October 4, 1995, when 6.68 inches fell. In other areas of the country, early- to mid-October rainfall was scarce. Indianapolis, IN, experienced 57 consecutive days (August 19 – October 14) with rainfall totaling less than 0.10 inch. Indianapolis' previous record of 47 such days was set from June 1 – July 17, 2012. Elsewhere, locally severe thunderstorms swept across the Northeast on October 7, when hail was reported in Binghamton and Syracuse, NY. Elsewhere in New York, Albany set an October record on that date with a wind gust to 67 mph.

Following the passage of Hurricane Delta, flooding continued for several days in Louisiana's Calcasieu River basin and neighboring areas. On October 11, the second-highest crest on record occurred at Bayou Cocodrie near Clearwater, LA. The record crest in that location remains 7.72 feet above flood stage on May 18, 1953; the 2020 crest was 5.17 feet above flood stage. Similarly, the Calcasieu River at White Oak Park, LA, crested 7.41 feet above flood stage on October 14—the fifth-highest water level on record. Higher crests in White Oak Park were observed on May 21, 1953; July 2, 1989; August 10, 1940; and September 2, 2017. Farther east, heavy rain lingered in the Carolinas, where daily-record totals for October 11 reached 3.95 inches in Lumberton, NC; 2.91 inches in Charlotte, NC; and 1.75 inches in North Myrtle Beach, SC. Two days later, a separate weather system produced record-setting amounts for October 13 in Maine locations such as Millinocket (1.73 inches) and Bangor (1.44 inches). Millinocket and Bangor also received more than an inch of rain on October 17. Around mid-month, widespread snow developed across the North. In fact, daily-record snowfall totals for October 17 included 1.7 inches in East Rapid City, SD, and 1.6 inches in Marquette, MI. In Montana, record-setting totals for the 17th reached 6.6 inches in Helena, 5.2 inches in Billings, and 4.2 inches in Great Falls. The following day, October 18, was the snowiest October day on record in Great Falls, where 8.2 inches fell (previously, 6.6 inches on October 13, 1975).

Farther south, however, windy, dry weather persisted. Colorado's largest wildfire on record—the Cameron Peak Fire, west of Fort Collins—grew to nearly 209,000 acres during a

period of rapid expansion. The fire, which was ignited on August 13 and had been more than 50 percent contained, suddenly charged eastward amid a high-wind event. High winds also raised dust across the central and southern High Plains on October 11, when gusts were clocked to 75 mph in Hill City, KS; 69 mph in McCook, NE; and 68 mph in Akron, CO. In advance of a cold front that helped to spark the dust storm, triple-digit, daily-record highs were reported on October 11 in Texas locations such as San Angelo (101°F), Abilene (100°F), and Wichita Falls, (100°F). On the same date, Dodge City, KS, notched a daily-record high of 95°F. With a high of 97°F on October 14, Lubbock, TX, experienced its latest-ever reading of 95°F or higher (previously, 98°F on October 8, 1979). Meanwhile in Florida, record-setting highs for October 12 reached 93°F in Fort Lauderdale and 92°F in Miami. Farther west, triple-digit, daily-record highs were common across California, where October 15 readings soared to 109°F in Palm Springs and 105°F in Woodland Hills. In contrast, Midwestern daily-record lows for October 16 dipped to 26°F in Lincoln, IL, and 31°F in Cape Girardeau, MO.

Historically cold weather (for so early in the season) and winter-like storms dominated the North during the second half of the month. Before cold air pushed westward across the Rockies, high winds fanned the East Troublesome Fire, which ignited on October 14 near Lake Granby, Colorado, and exploded in size to nearly 194,000 acres. On October 20, International Falls, MN, posted a daily-record low of 10°F. Two days later, on October 22, Glasgow, MT, recorded its second-earliest reading of 0°F, behind only October 19, 1905. In fact, Glasgow logged consecutive daily-record lows (0 and -4°F, respectively) on October 22-23. Several Montana locations, including Billings (20, 10, 7, 5, and 9°F) and Livingston (7, 3, 6, 5, and -7°F) tallied five consecutive daily-record lows from October 22-26. Sub-zero, daily-record lows on October 23 plunged to -5°F in Havre, MT, and Casper, WY. On the 24th, Cut Bank, MT (-10°F), experienced its coldest October day since 1991, when lows of -14°F occurred on October 29 and 30. Eventually, frigid weather extended into the Midwest, where record-setting lows for October 24 fell to 15°F in Sioux City, IA, and Sioux Falls, SD. On the same date in Kansas, daily-record lows dipped to 16°F in Tribune and 19°F in Colby and Goodland. From October 18-27, Rochester, MN, endured its longest October spell with the temperature remaining below 40°F (previously, 6 days from October 22-27, 1887). In contrast, warmth lingered in the South, East, and West. Paso Robles, CA, collected a daily-record high of 98°F on October 18. Consecutive daily-record highs occurred on October 18-19 in California locations such as Palmdale (93 and 95°F) and Lancaster (94 and 95°F). Red Bluff, CA, notched a daily-record high of 96°F on October 20. In New Mexico, Roswell noted several daily-record highs, including a reading of 92°F on October 22. Farther east, daily-record highs soared to 89°F (on October 21) in Vicksburg, MS; 86°F (on October 22) in St. Louis, MO; 83°F (on October 23) in Erie, PA; and 81°F (on October 23) in Buffalo, NY.

During the 10 days from October 16-25, snowfall in Montana totaled 28.0 inches in Great Falls and 25.4 inches in Helena. On October 17-18, Great Falls received 10.3 inches of snow in a 24-hour period; the previous October record in that location had been 8.3 inches on October 3-4, 1957. In addition, Great Falls set an October record with 10 inches of snow on the ground on October 19; the previous earliest depth of 10 inches or greater had been achieved on November 9, 2012. Midwestern weekly (October 18-24) snowfall totals included 12.3 inches in Mobridge, SD; 10.2 inches in Aberdeen, SD; 8.7 inches in Minneapolis-St. Paul (MSP), MN; and 7.2 inches in Eau Claire,

WI. October 20 snowfall totals reached 7.9 inches at MSP and 6.9 inches in Eau Claire; in the latter location it was the snowiest October day on record, surpassing 5.0 inches on October 18, 1925. Another round of heavy snow on October 22 dumped daily-record amounts in South Dakota locations such as Aberdeen (7.2 inches), Mobridge (5.9 inches), and Sisseton (4.7 inches). Helena, MT, reported a daily-record snowfall of 8.7 inches on October 23. Elsewhere on the 23rd, Spokane, WA, experienced its snowiest October day; the 6.9-inch total exceeded 5.9 inches on October 22, 1957. Farther east, locally heavy rain affected several areas. On October 19, daily-record totals reached 3.93 inches in Paducah, KY, and 1.49 inches in Cape Girardeau, MO. Three days later, on October 22, daily-record Midwestern totals included 3.07 inches in Traverse City, MI; 2.94 inches in Waterloo, IA; and 2.72 inches in Green Bay, WI. It was the wettest October day on record in Traverse City (previously, 2.30 inches on October 23, 2017) and Waterloo (previously, 2.65 inches on October 29, 1961). Later, heavy showers shifted southward; daily-record amounts totaled 3.36 inches (on October 23) in Monroe, LA, and 1.32 inches (on October 24) in Knoxville, TN. Several days later, wintry weather developed across the southern Plains. Oklahoma City (and other areas in central Oklahoma) experienced a significant ice storm, with precipitation totaling 4.51 inches from October 26-28. Amarillo, TX, received 7.4 inches of snow from October 26-29, with a peak depth of 5 inches on the 29th.

In late October, unusually cold weather persisted across the nation's mid-section. In Montana, lows of -29°F in Potomac (on the 25th) and Ringling (on the 26th) were the lowest October readings in that state since 1935. Record-low October temperatures were set on the 26th in numerous locations including Bozeman, MT (-20°F), and Rapid City, SD (-7°F). Previous records had been -14°F (on October 29 and 30, 2019) in Bozeman and -2°F (on October 31, 1991, and October 30, 2019) in Rapid City. Another wave of monthly records occurred on October 27, when lows plunged to -26°F in Laramie, WY; -10°F in Scottsbluff, NE; and 0°F in Burlington, CO, and Goodland, KS. Laramie's previous record had been set on October 30, 1993, with a low of -18°F. Scottsbluff's lowest October reading had been -6°F, on October 31, 1991. Goodland's previous earliest reading of 0°F or below had occurred on November 2, 1951; the October record in that location had been 1°F on October 29, 1917. Once cold weather reached the Intermountain West, it was slow to depart. Grand Junction, CO, registered four consecutive daily-record lows (21, 16, 11, and 22°F) from October 25-28. In contrast, record-setting warmth lingered in the Southeast, including Florida, where Tampa tallied a trio of daily-record highs (92°F each day) from October 26-28. Meanwhile in California, downtown Los Angeles set a record with at least 194 consecutive days, from April 21 – October 31, having high temperatures reaching 70°F or greater (previously, 190 days from April 28 – November 3, 1885). In Oregon, record-setting highs for October 29 rose to 79°F in Redmond and 74°F in Pendleton. Elsewhere, October ended with consecutive daily-record lows (22 and 18°F, respectively) in Plattsburgh, NY. Other record-setting Northeastern lows for October 31 included 13°F in Houlton, ME, and 15°F in Montpelier, VT. At the height of the cold spell, the 27th featured the lowest maximum temperatures on record during October in locations such as Abilene, TX (32°F; previously, 37°F on October 29, 1925), and Oklahoma City, OK (32°F; previously, 34°F on October 28 and 29, 1925).

Category 2 Hurricane Zeta moved ashore in southeastern Louisiana near Cocodrie around 4 pm CDT on October 28, bearing sustained winds of 110 mph. Zeta's rapid forward

motion limited flood impacts, but tropical storm-force winds (39 to 73 mph) spread northeastward from the central Gulf Coast across the southern Appalachians to the middle Atlantic Coast. Daily-record rainfall totals for October 28 reached 3.78 inches in Hattiesburg, MS; 3.02 inches in Batesville, AR; 2.93 inches in New Orleans, LA; and 2.87 inches in Huntsville, AL. On October 28, peak wind gusts associated with Hurricane Zeta were clocked to 104 mph in Waveland, MS; 95 mph in Gulfport, MS, and 87 mph in Belle Chasse, LA. Elsewhere in Louisiana, gusts to 68 mph were noted in Boothville and Slidell, while New Orleans reported 71 mph. On October 29 in Georgia, gusts included 56 mph in Columbus and 55 mph in Rome. Daily-record rainfall totals for the 29th reached 3.66 inches in Evansville, IN; 2.67 inches in Clarksburg, WV; and 2.28 inches in Lynchburg, VA. Farther north, snow gradually ended, capping an exceptionally stormy period across the northern and central Plains and upper Midwest. Still, October 25 featured daily-record snowfall amounts in Cheyenne, WY (14.0 inches); Pueblo, CO (7.8 inches); Sioux City, IA (4.2 inches); and Norfolk, NE (3.7 inches). With a 4.1-inch snowfall on the 25th, Grand Junction, CO, reported its snowiest October day (previously, 3.4 inches on October 24, 1975). Snow lingered in some areas into October 26, when daily-record amounts reached 7.8 inches in Alamosa, CO, and 1.3 inches in Wichita, KS. From October 16-25, snowfall totaled 28.0 inches in Great Falls, MT, and 9.3 inches in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN. Both totals set respective October records (previously, 18.5 inches in 1925 in Great Falls and 8.2 inches in 1991 in Minneapolis). October snowfall records were also broken in locations such as Marquette, MI (22.1 inches); Timber Lake, SD (18.4 inches); and Eau Claire, WI (8.4 inches). On October 30, snow blanketed parts of the Northeast, where Boston, MA (4.3 inches), and Providence, RI (1.6 inches), reported single-day records for October. Elsewhere, high winds in southern California on October 26 fanned the newly sparked Silverado and Blue Ridge Fires; collectively, those wildfires consumed more than 26,000 acres of vegetation and were fanned by winds that reached 88 mph in Fremont Canyon. Having last received measurable rain on April 20, Las Vegas, NV, continued to set dry-spell records. By the end of October, Las Vegas' streak without measurable rain reached 194 days (April 21 – October 31), compared to the previous mark of 150 days set from February 22 – July 21, 1959. Similarly, Bishop, CA, experienced its 197th consecutive day (April 18 – October 31) without measurable precipitation, nearing the record set from April 23 – November 7, 2003.

Chilly October weather in southeastern Alaska contrasted with near- or above-normal temperatures across much of the mainland. Northern and western Alaska were especially mild. Meanwhile, most Alaskan location reported near- or below normal monthly precipitation, except for wetter-than-normal conditions in the northwestern part of the state. Yakutat received 8.65 inches during the first 9 days of October, but only 6.96 inches from October 10-31, ending the month with 15.61 inches (71 percent of normal). Late in the month, heavy precipitation developed across southeastern Alaska, where daily-record amounts for October 31 included 1.79 inches in Sitka and 1.63 inches in Juneau. During the last 7 days of October, precipitation totaled 4.14 inches in Juneau; 6.66 inches in Sitka; and 11.56 inches in Pelican. Meanwhile, Fairbanks received monthly snowfall totaling 8.8 inches (81 percent of normal), all of which fell from October 19-31. At mid-month, widespread sub-zero temperatures were reported in eastern Alaska; minima included -6°F (on October 15) in Bettles and -4°F (on October 16) in Delta Junction. In southeastern Alaska, Haines noted its first freeze of the autumn on October 16. The cold weather

lasted for several days, with Juneau registering a daily-record low of 24°F on October 21. Sitka posted consecutive daily-record lows (29 and 28°F, respectively) on October 23-24. On the same 2 days, Bethel logged a pair of daily-record highs (48 and 47°F, respectively).

Hawaii experienced a mostly warm month with variable rainfall. Kahului, Maui, reported 29 days of 90-degree heat during the month, breaking the October record of 21 days set in 1984 and 2019. Kahului also achieved highs of 96°F on October 3 and 25, tying a monthly record originally set on October 5, 1973. Kahului's October average temperature of 81.6°F (3.4°F above normal) eclipsed the record of 80.8°F set just last year. In contrast, Lihue, Kauai, posted consecutive daily-record lows (64 and 65°F, respectively) on October 29-30, as cooler air trailed a cold front crossing Hawaii's western islands. Meanwhile, October rainfall totaled 4.82 inches (49 percent of normal) in Hilo, on the Big Island, and 0.26 inch (22 percent) in Kahului. On Kauai, however, Lihue received 2.36 inches of rain from October 12-18. On Oahu, Honolulu netted 2.26 inches of rain—most of which fell in an hour—on October 21, representing its wettest day since March 17.

Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

During October, most of the nation's mid-section was cooler than average. Parts of the Great Lakes, northern Plains, and northern Rockies recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal. In contrast, most of the western U.S. experienced above-normal temperatures. Parts of California, the Pacific Northwest, and Southwest recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In the eastern one-third of the nation, generally above-normal temperatures were observed. Parts of the mid-Atlantic and Southeast recorded temperatures 4°F or more above normal. Except in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rockies, the western half of the nation noted drier-than-normal October weather. In the eastern half of the country, Hurricanes Delta and Zeta—both making landfall in coastal Louisiana—contributed to above-normal precipitation in the mid-Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. Parts of these regions received October rainfall totaling 7 inches or more.

Eighty-seven percent of the nation's corn acreage was mature by October 4, thirty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn maturation advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in 12 of the 18 estimating states. By October 4, twenty-five percent of the 2020 acreage had been harvested, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Ninety-seven percent of the nation's corn was mature by October 18, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Sixty percent of the acreage had been harvested by October 18, thirty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of average. Harvest progress advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in 12 of the 18 estimating states. On October 18, sixty-one percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above the same time last year. Eighty-two percent of the 2020 acreage had been harvested by November 1, thirty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the average harvest pace.

Nationally, soybean dropping leaves advanced to 85 percent complete by October 4, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean harvest across the nation was 38 percent complete by October 4, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of average. On October 11, sixty-three percent of the soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year. Leaves dropping advanced to 97 percent complete by October 18, six percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. Leaf dropping was complete or nearing completion in 15 of the 18 estimating states. The U.S. soybean harvest was 75 percent complete by October 18, thirty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of average. Harvest progress advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in 11 of the 18 estimating states. Soybean harvest across the nation was 87 percent complete by November 1, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Harvest was complete or nearing completion in eight of the 18 estimating states.

Nationwide, producers had sown 52 percent of the intended 2021 winter wheat acreage by October 4, four percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 24 percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by October 4, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Nationwide, producers had sown 77 percent of the intended 2021 winter wheat acreage by October 18, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Planting progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in ten of the 18 estimating states. Nationwide, 51 percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by October 18, one percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Winter wheat emergence advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in 13 of the 18 estimating states. Nationwide, producers had sown 89 percent of the intended 2021 winter wheat acreage by November 1, one percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Planting progress was complete or nearing completion in 11 of the 18 estimating states. Nationwide, 71 percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by November 1, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Winter wheat emergence advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in ten of the 18 estimating states. As of November 1, forty-three percent of the 2021 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 14 percentage points below the same time last year.

By October 4, eighty-three percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 4, seventeen percent of the nation's cotton had been harvested, 5 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. By October 18, ninety-three percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By October 18, thirty-four percent of the nation's cotton acreage had been harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Cotton harvest advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee. By November 1, fifty-two percent of the nation's cotton had been harvested, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Cotton harvest advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in six of the 15 estimating states. As of

November 1, thirty-seven percent of the 2020 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

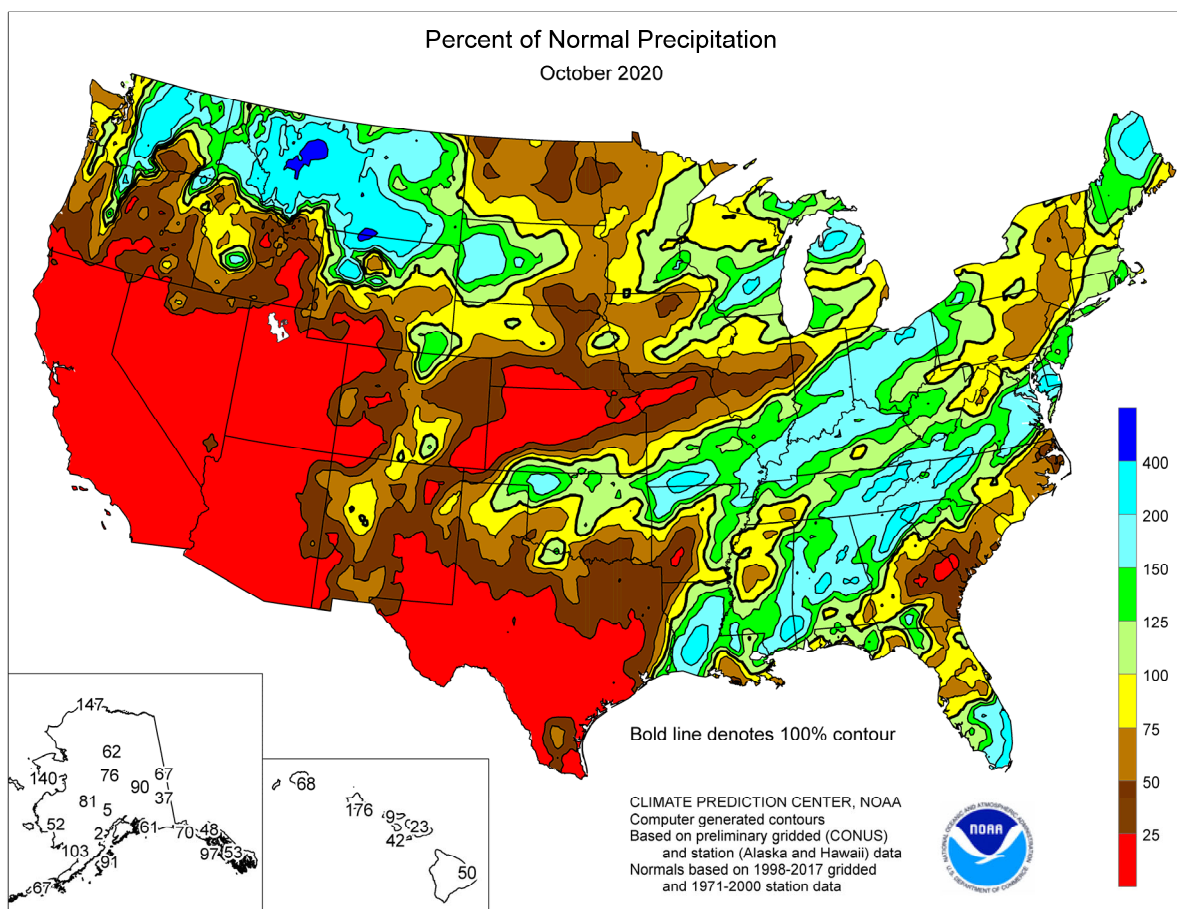
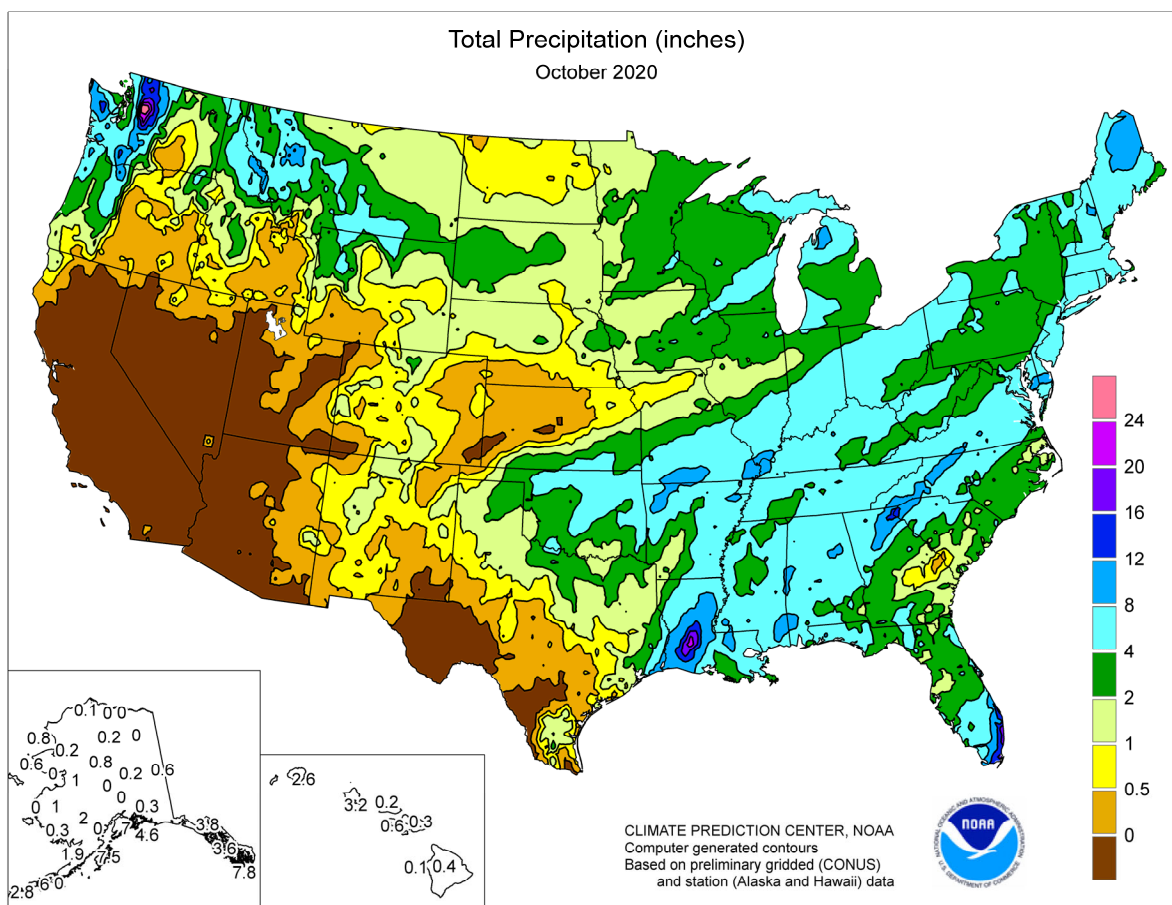
By October 4, seventy-seven percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was mature, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-eight percent of the 2020 sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 4, six percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average pace. Fifty percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on October 11, fifteen percentage points below the same time last year. By October 18, ninety-five percent of the sorghum acreage was mature, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average. Sixty-three percent of the 2020 sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 18, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of average. Ninety-two percent of the Texas sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 18, equal to last year but 12 percentage points ahead of average. Eighty-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been harvested by November 1, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of average. Sorghum harvest advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska.

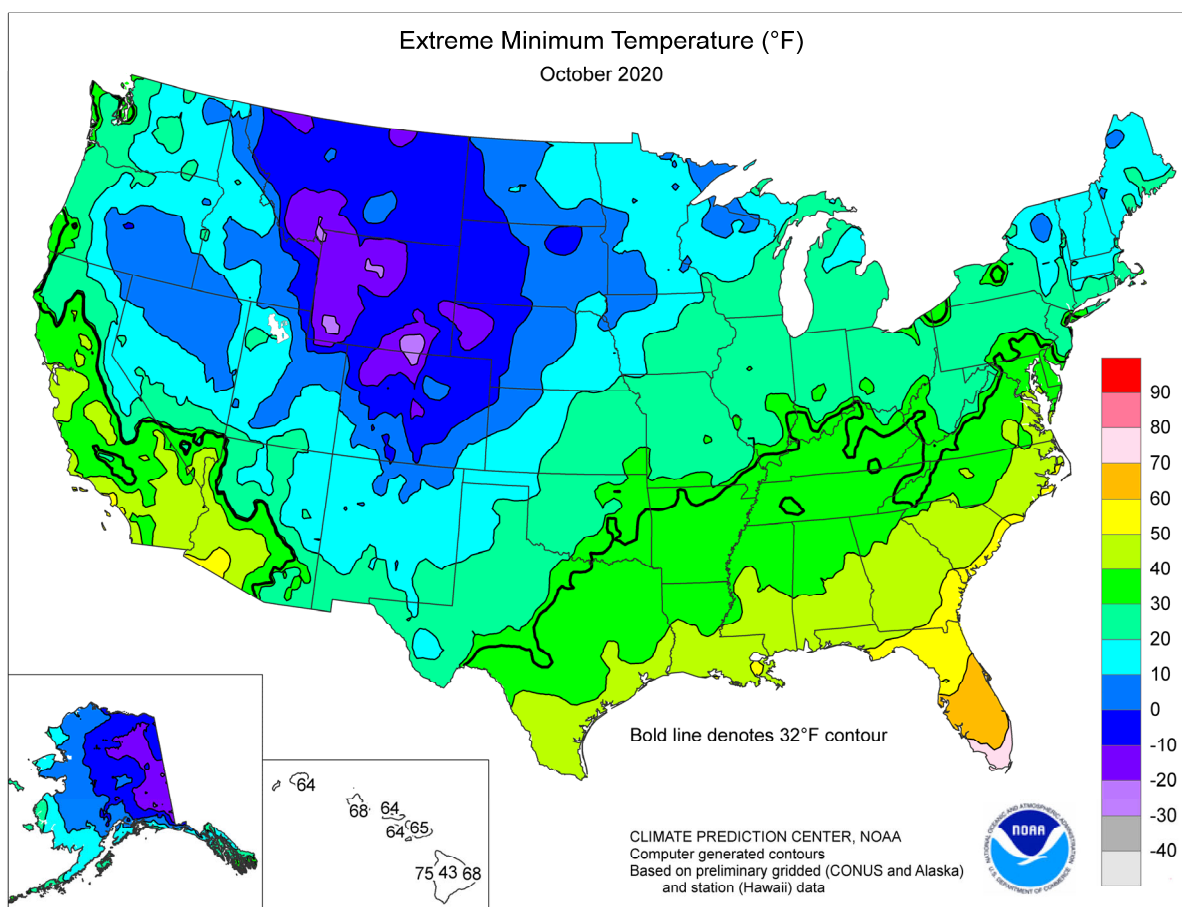
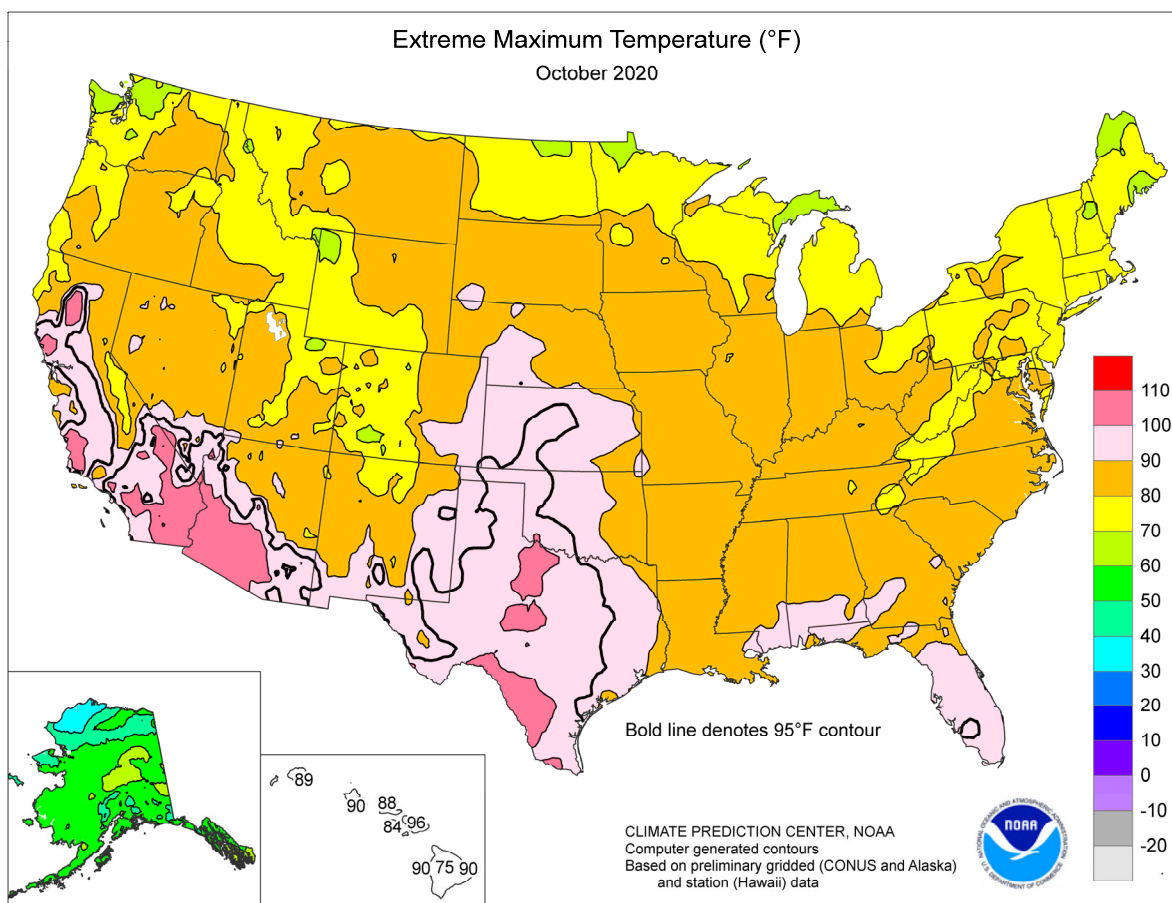
Nationally, 71 percent of the rice acreage had been harvested by October 4, three percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 91 percent of the rice had been harvested by October 18, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the average pace. Ninety-six percent of the 2020 rice acreage had been harvested by November 1.

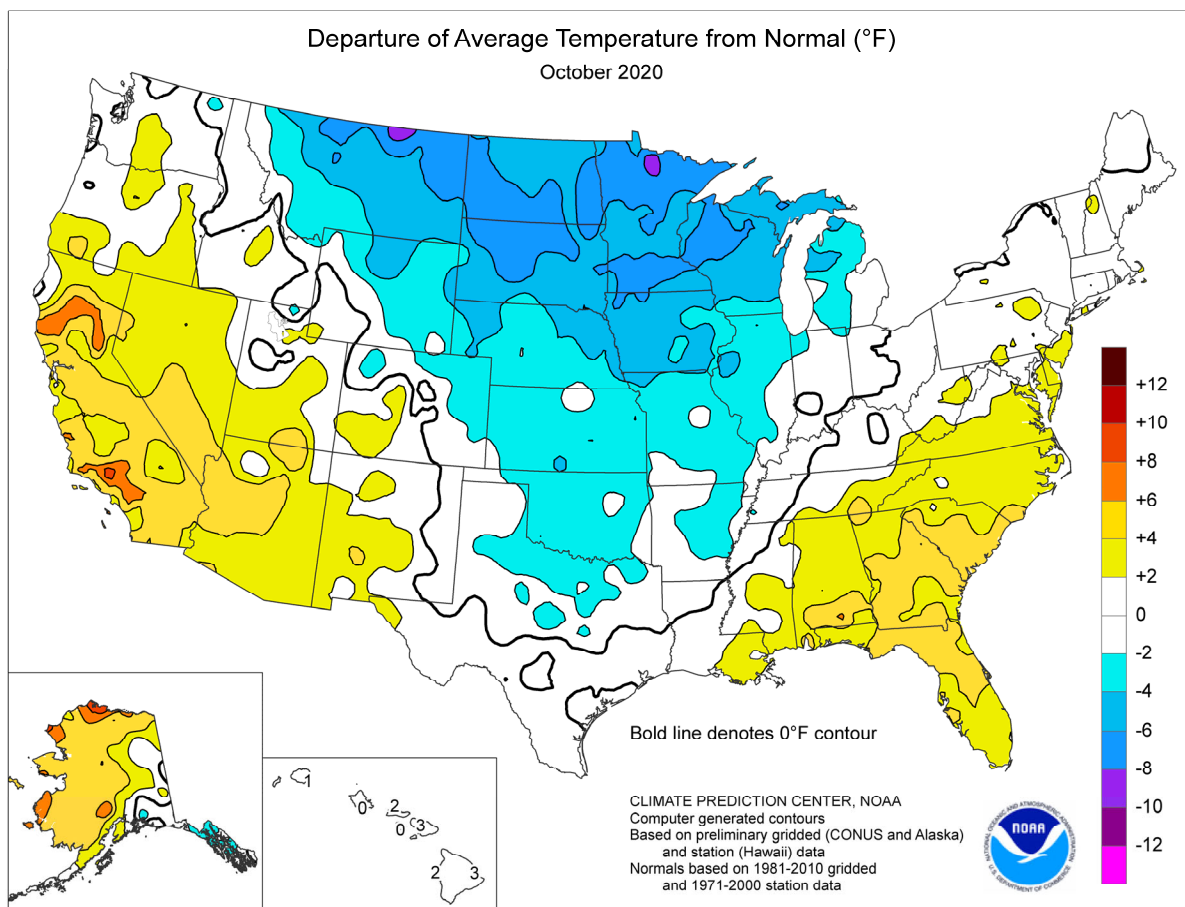
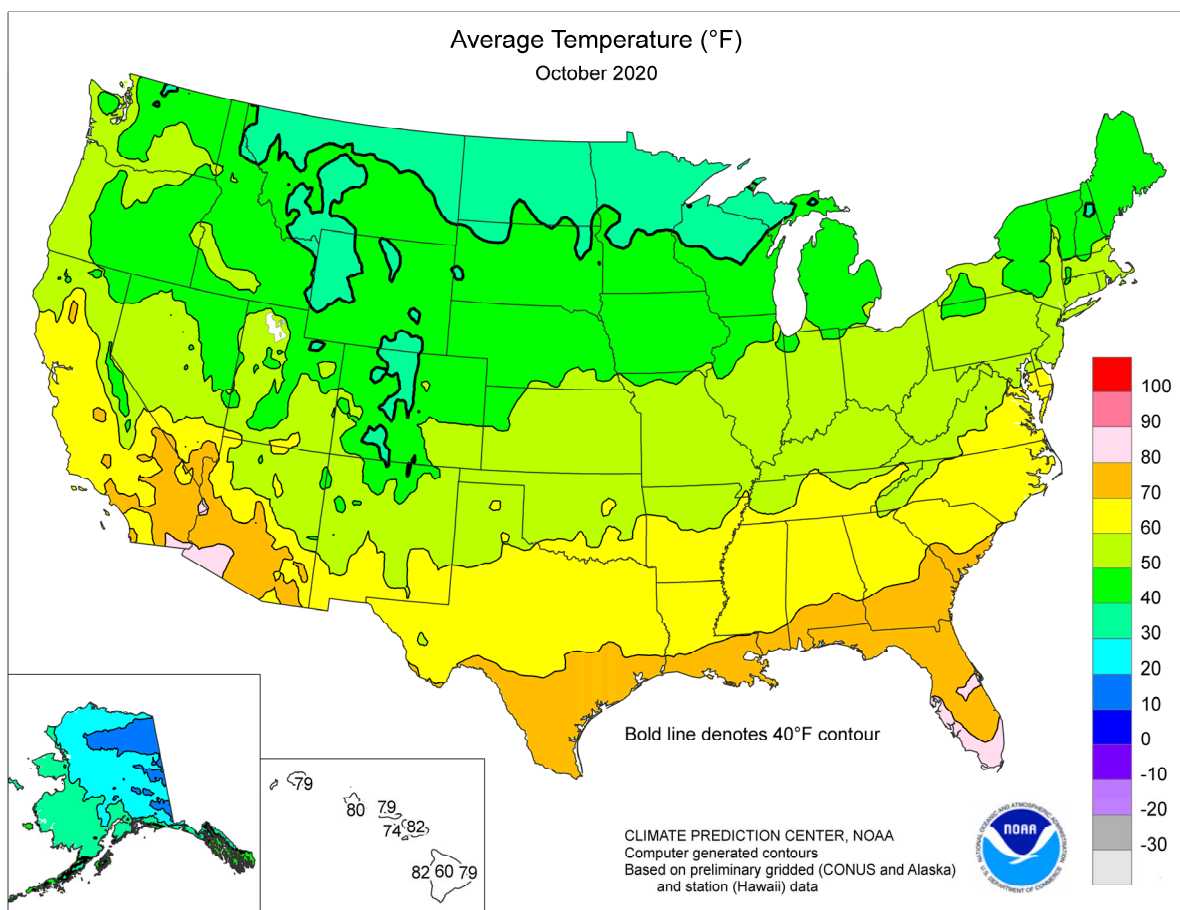
Seventeen percent of the nation's peanut acreage had been harvested as of October 4, twenty percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. Forty-one percent of the peanut acreage had been harvested as of October 18, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the average. As of October 25, sixty-four percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points above the same time last year. Sixty-six percent of the nation's peanut acreage had been harvested by November 1, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind average. Harvest progress was at or behind the 5-year average pace for all estimating states.

By October 4, sugarbeet producers had harvested 46 percent of the nation's crop, 28 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 18, sugarbeet producers had harvested 83 percent of the nation's crop, 44 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of average. By November 1, sugarbeet producers had harvested 95 percent of the nation's crop, 28 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of average. Harvest progress was ahead of the average pace in all estimating states.

By October 4, eleven percent of this year's sunflower crop had been harvested, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. By October 18, thirty-seven percent of this year's sunflower crop had been harvested, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of average. Harvest progress was ahead of the average pace in all estimating states. By November 1, sixty-one percent of this year's sunflower crop had been harvested, 34 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average.







Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

November 2 - 8, 2020

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Most of the nation experienced warmer-than-normal weather, with large sections of the Great Lakes, Plains, Rockies, and Southwest recording temperatures 5°F or more above normal. Parts of Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota

recorded temperatures 15°F or more above normal. Most of the nation was drier than normal, but pockets of southern Florida, Idaho, Montana, and Washington received precipitation totaling 3 inches or more.

Corn: Ninety-one percent of the nation's corn acreage had been harvested by week's end, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was nearing completion in 13 of the 18 estimating states.

Soybean: Soybean harvest across the nation was 92 percent complete by week's end, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was complete or nearing completion in 12 of the 18 estimating states.

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, producers had sown 93 percent of the intended 2021 winter wheat acreage by November 8, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Planting progress was complete or nearing completion in 13 of the 18 estimating states. Nationwide, 79 percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by November 8, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Winter wheat emergence advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in nine of the 18 estimating states. As of November 8, forty-five percent of the 2021 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 9 points below the same time last year.

Cotton: By November 8, sixty-one percent of the nation's cotton acreage had been harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Cotton harvest advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in 11 of the 15 estimating states.

Sorghum: Ninety percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been harvested by November 8, five percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sorghum harvest advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Other Acreages: Seventy-eight percent of the nation's peanut acreage had been harvested by November 8, ten percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was at or behind the average pace in seven of the eight estimating states.

By November 8, eighty percent of the nation's sunflower crop had been harvested, 40 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was ahead of the average pace in all estimating states.

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending November 8, 2020**

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

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	78	84	93	73
IL	67	89	95	89
IN	68	73	86	83
IA	58	87	94	78
KS	88	90	94	92
KY	96	88	93	95
MI	31	53	77	58
MN	58	83	93	79
MO	77	80	90	91
NE	70	86	93	78
NC	100	97	99	99
ND	14	84	93	60
OH	60	41	64	76
PA	63	58	72	70
SD	36	85	92	69
TN	100	94	97	99
TX	91	92	95	92
WI	27	55	78	57
18 Sts	62	82	91	80
These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	87	78	90	73
KS	80	74	85	75
NE	68	92	95	80
OK	78	60	75	79
SD	59	89	95	77
TX	100	98	100	89
6 Sts	85	82	90	80
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	67	82	89
IL	84	93	96	93
IN	85	87	93	90
IA	88	97	98	93
KS	79	83	90	83
KY	81	56	68	77
LA	100	99	100	99
MI	69	79	92	81
MN	88	99	99	96
MS	94	84	92	95
MO	67	60	79	78
NE	95	100	100	96
NC	51	29	45	50
ND	69	100	100	91
OH	84	77	87	91
SD	88	97	99	96
TN	79	58	71	78
WI	68	91	96	86
18 Sts	82	87	92	90
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	93	76	86	86
FL	98	83	92	96
GA	92	67	80	86
NC	84	49	66	80
OK	74	63	74	74
SC	92	61	76	75
TX	57	51	60	62
VA	100	54	65	94
8 Sts	88	66	78	83
These 8 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	77	40	57	70
AZ	45	42	49	47
AR	89	75	89	92
CA	49	40	50	64
GA	72	39	52	62
KS	24	20	31	23
LA	94	91	95	96
MS	82	77	85	89
MO	68	32	63	84
NC	69	35	51	64
OK	45	28	42	42
SC	77	23	46	58
TN	71	52	64	76
TX	48	58	62	46
VA	74	24	35	71
15 Sts	59	52	61	57
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	82	90	94	75
KS	76	68	79	67
ND	29	69	85	66
SD	42	50	74	67
4 Sts	40	61	80	67
These 4 States harvested 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending November 8, 2020**

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	82	59	71	75
CA	37	30	40	46
CO	100	99	99	99
ID	100	99	100	99
IL	90	94	97	92
IN	91	87	93	92
KS	95	95	97	95
MI	87	95	98	94
MO	69	59	76	76
MT	92	94	99	97
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	42	36	51	46
OH	99	95	100	96
OK	94	88	95	91
OR	97	93	98	95
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	81	76	82	81
WA	97	97	98	98
18 Sts	91	89	93	91
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Nov 8 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	67	48	56	57
CA	18	10	20	22
CO	87	89	91	92
ID	88	77	86	88
IL	71	82	90	77
IN	73	67	77	77
KS	77	77	84	80
MI	72	77	94	80
MO	46	42	56	54
MT	67	73	85	84
NE	99	89	94	97
NC	26	19	33	30
OH	92	78	90	85
OK	85	71	82	82
OR	73	33	49	64
SD	94	84	91	94
TX	66	57	65	67
WA	81	78	85	82
18 Sts	76	71	79	78
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	49	38	10
CA	0	0	5	75	20
CO	10	18	48	24	0
ID	0	1	44	40	15
IL	3	8	19	55	15
IN	1	6	30	54	9
KS	7	16	46	28	3
MI	3	5	22	63	7
MO	1	8	37	49	5
MT	3	5	15	70	7
NE	4	17	36	40	3
NC	0	3	19	73	5
OH	1	4	27	53	15
OK	4	4	40	51	1
OR	5	9	35	39	12
SD	2	7	35	50	6
TX	11	16	39	27	7
WA	1	4	32	53	10
18 Sts	6	11	38	40	5
Prev Wk	6	13	38	37	6
Prev Yr	3	10	33	43	11

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

*Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

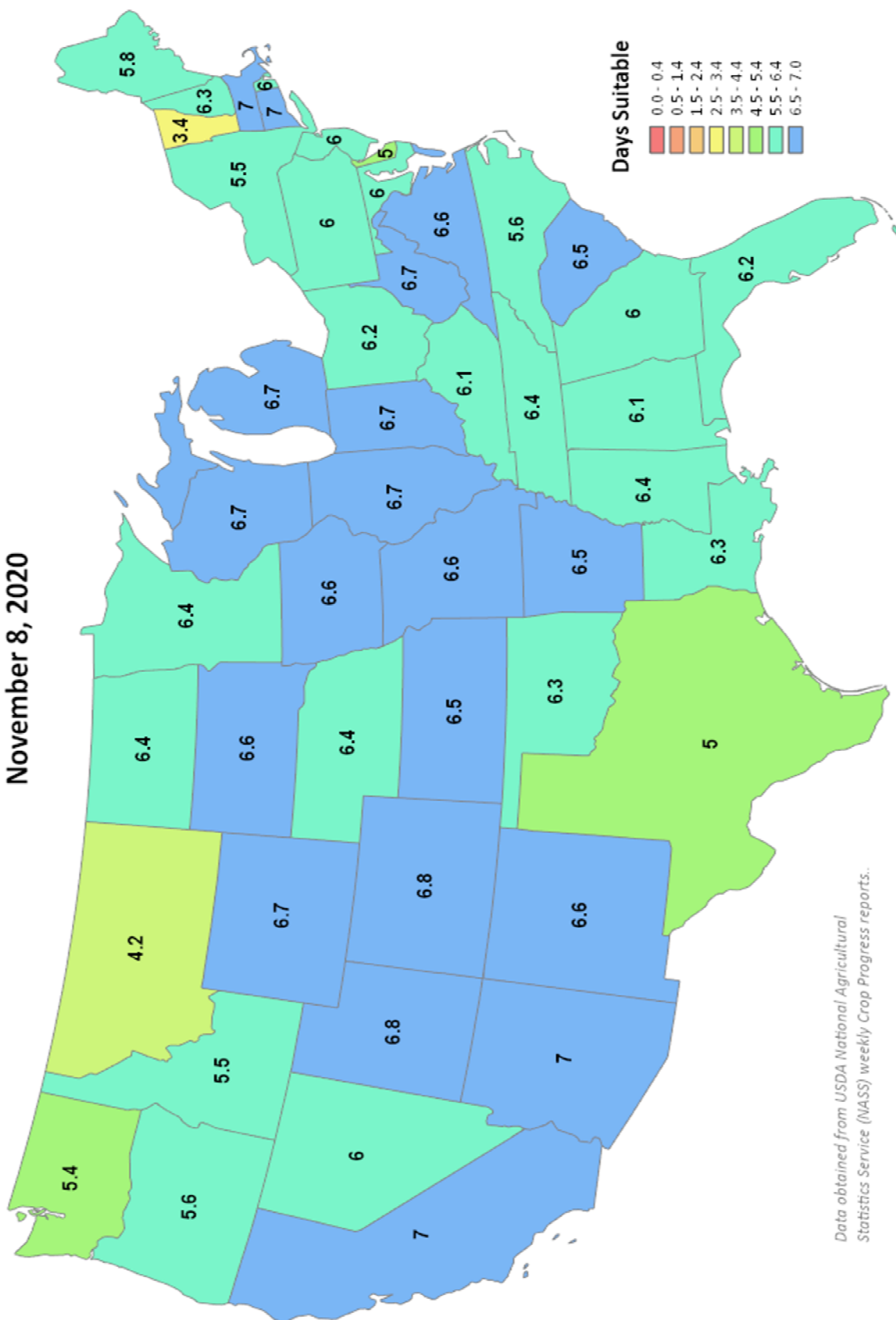
Week Ending November 8, 2020

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

Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending

November 8, 2020

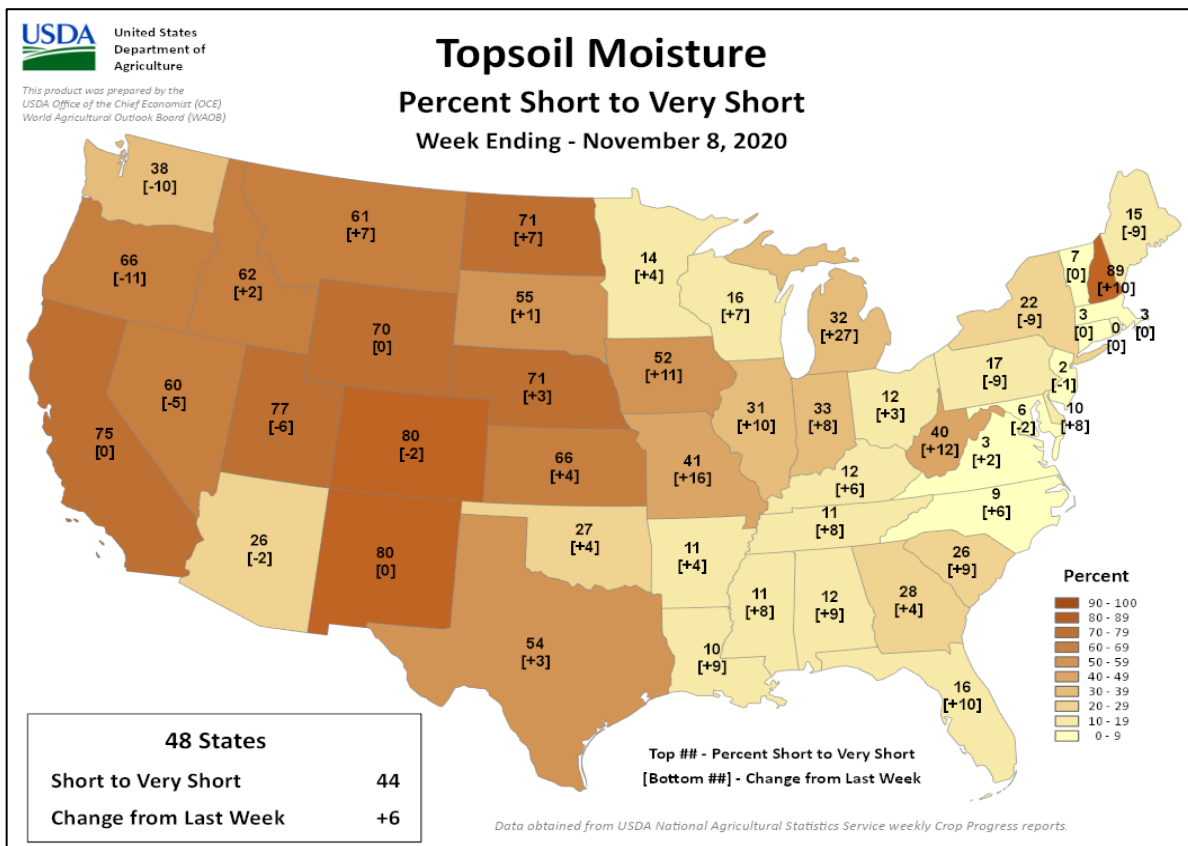
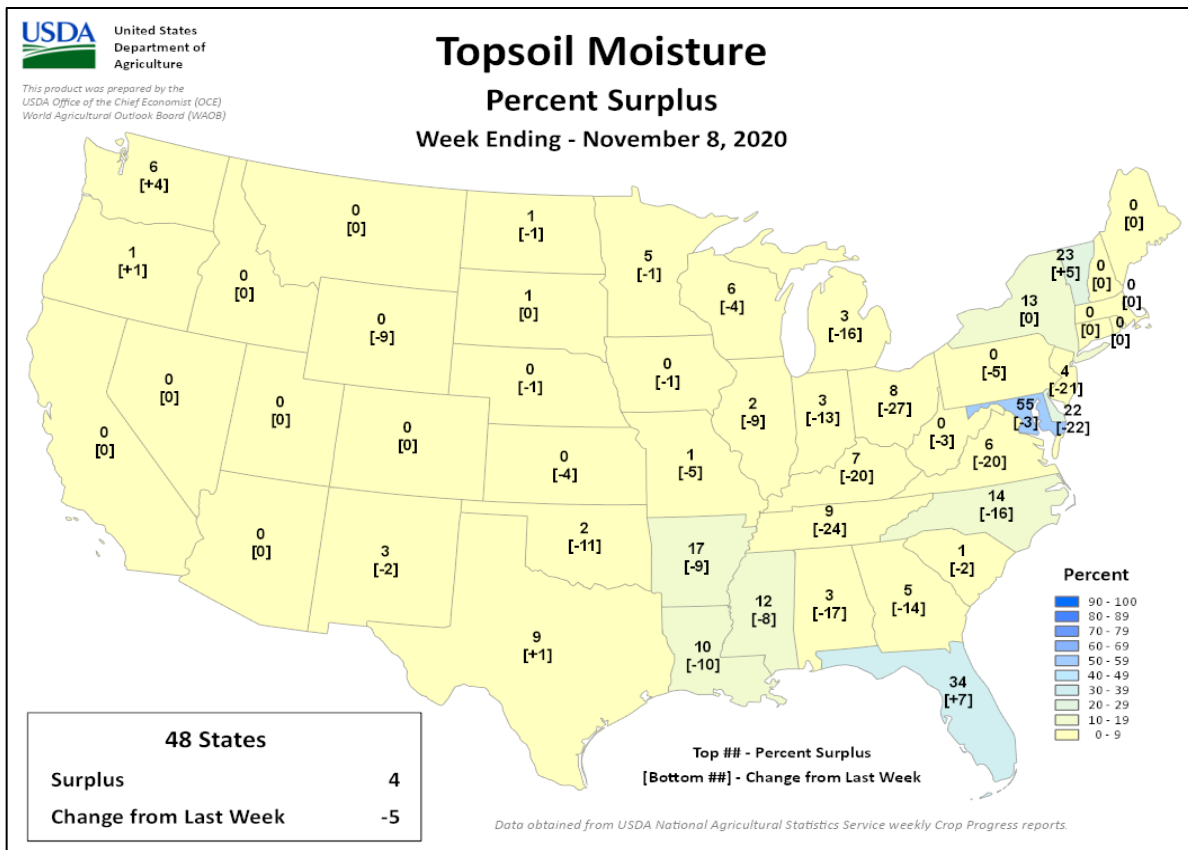


Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress reports.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 8, 2020

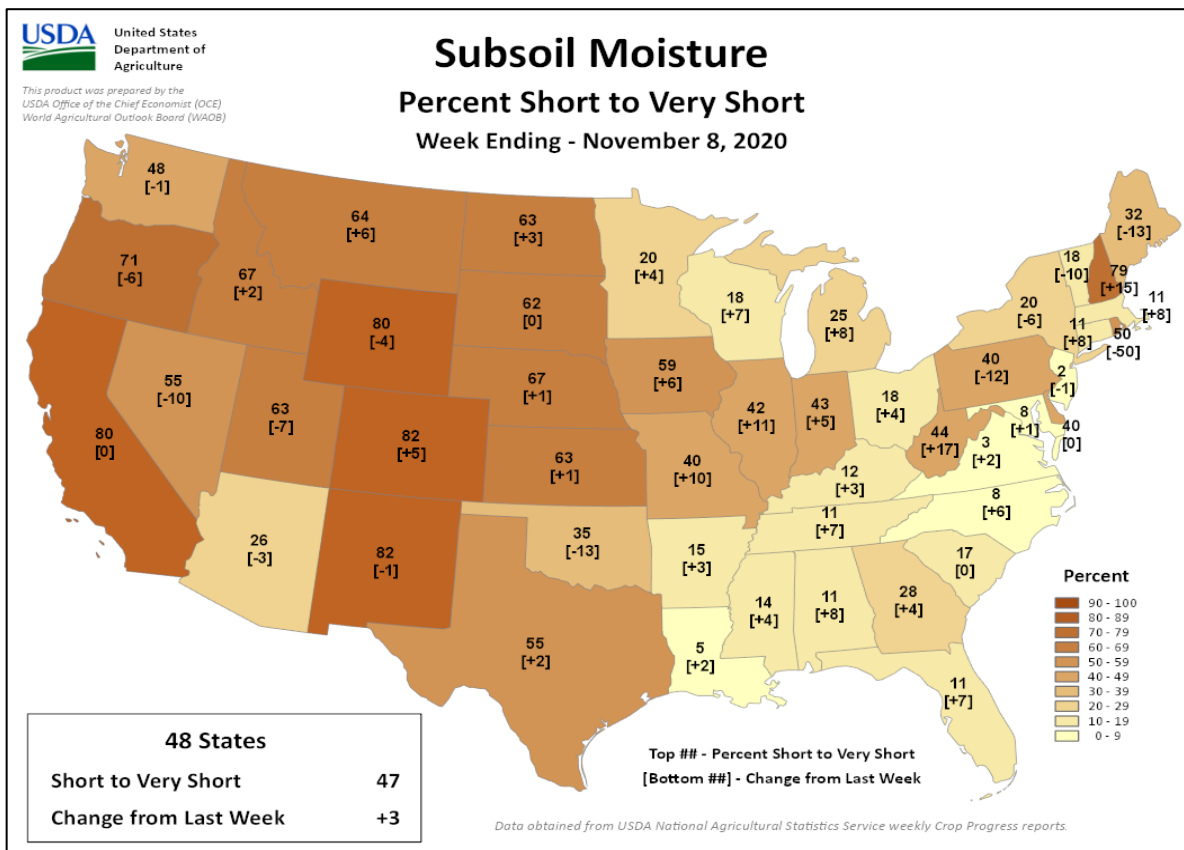
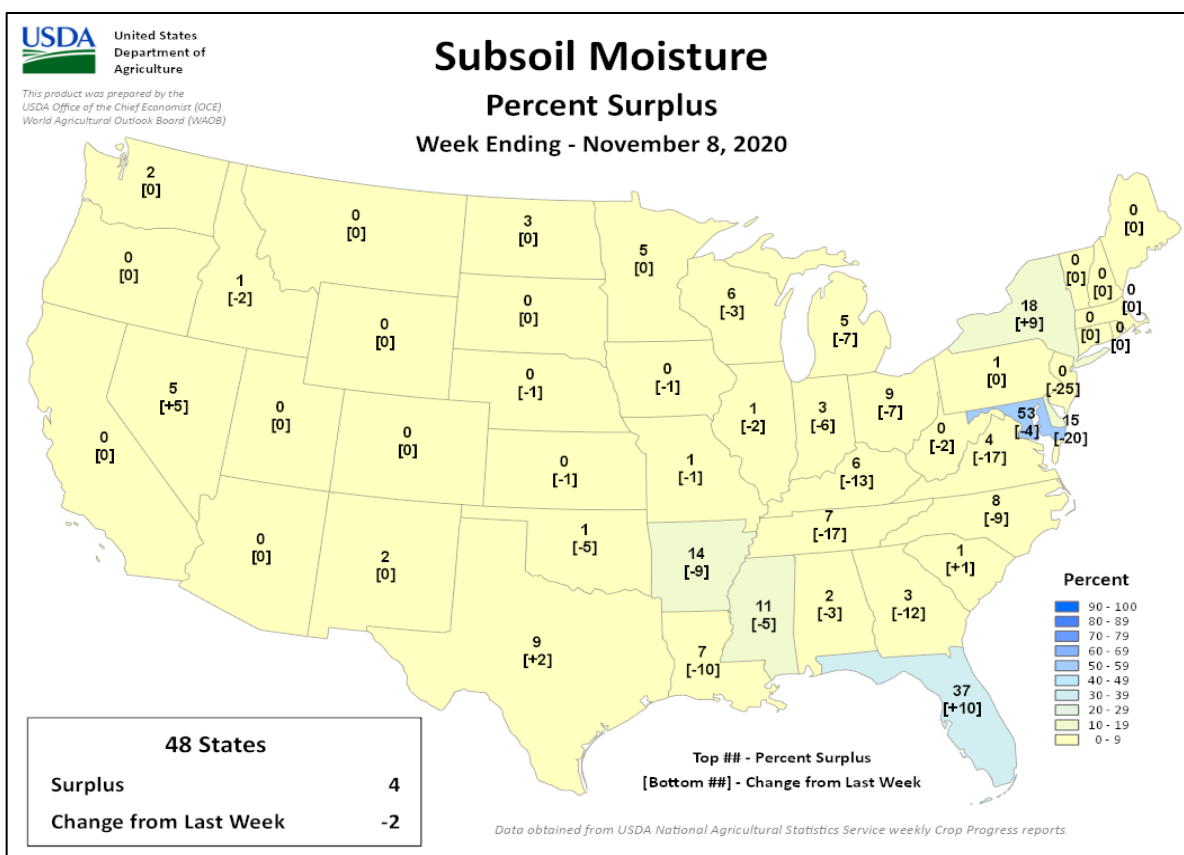
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 8, 2020

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



International Weather and Crop Summary

November 1-7, 2020

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread showers continued, with locally heavy rain returning to Spain.

WESTERN FSU: Another round of rain eased drought in Russia and boosted late-season winter crop prospects in Ukraine.

MIDDLE EAST: The season's first widespread soaking rainfall eased drought concerns and provided timely moisture for winter grain establishment.

SOUTH ASIA: Seasonably dry weather aided rabi crop planting across India and Pakistan.

EASTERN ASIA: Warm, dry weather promoted wheat and rapeseed development in China.

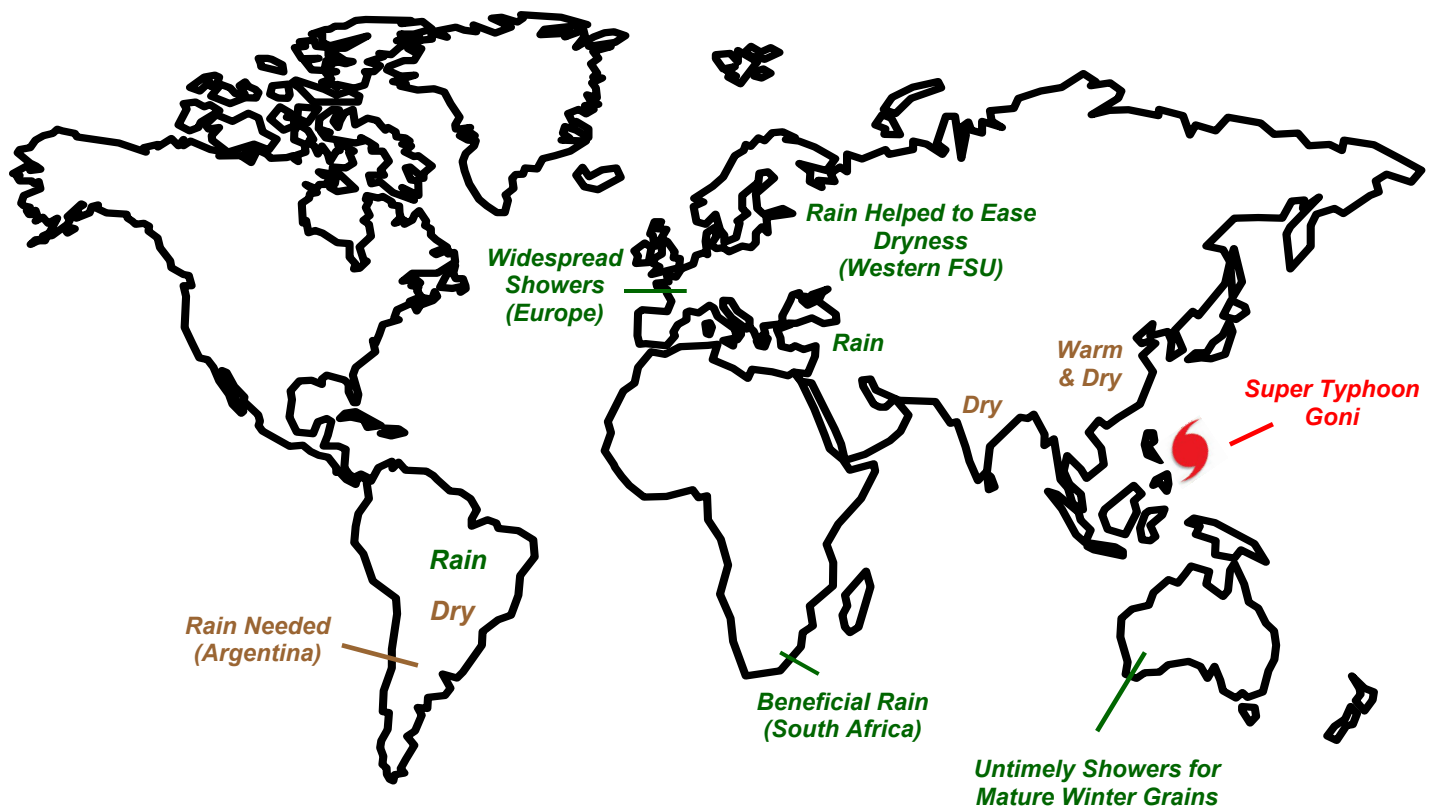
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Super Typhoon Goni crossed the northern Philippines but weakened rapidly, sparing much of the country's agriculture significant damage.

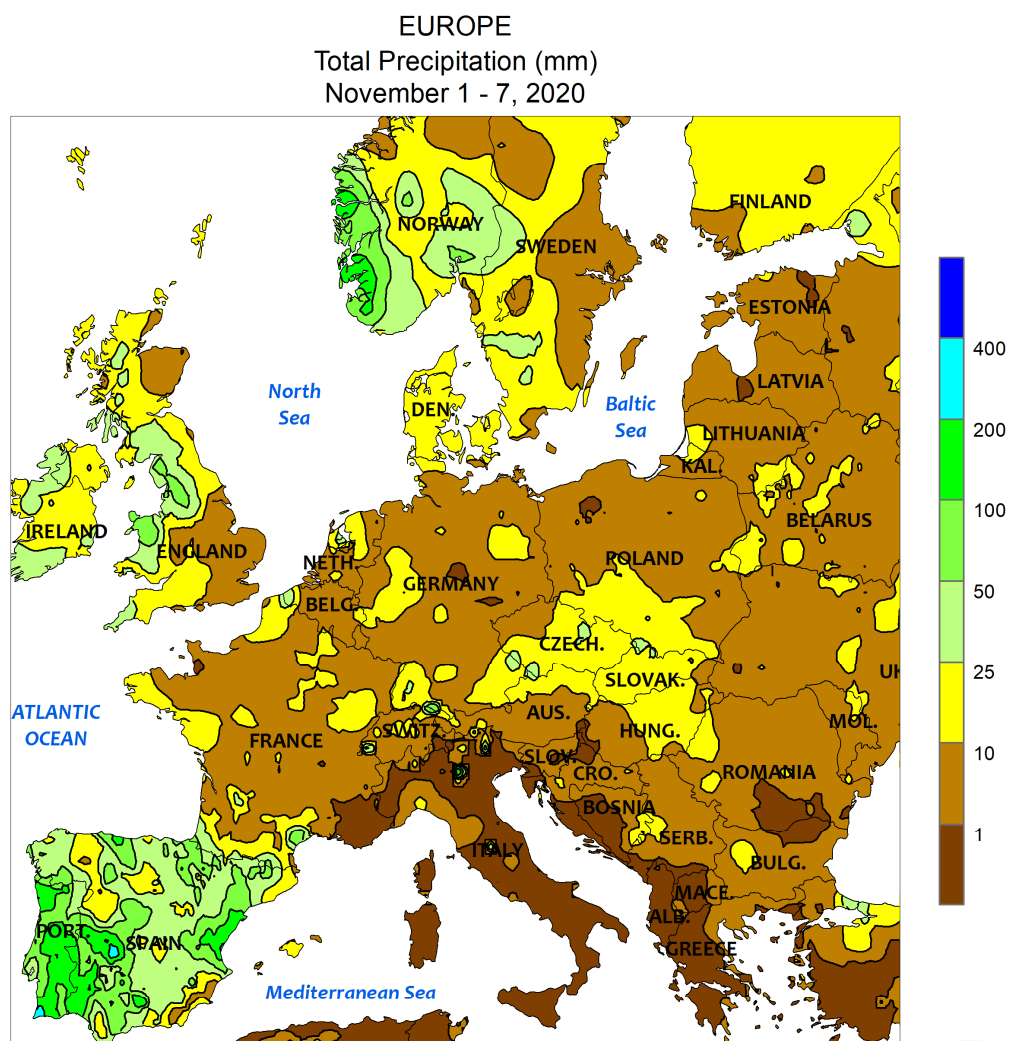
AUSTRALIA: Local showers slow drydown and harvesting of the earliest maturing winter crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers maintained favorable prospects for corn and other summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Dry, generally warm weather promoted summer crop planting, following last week's beneficial rain.

BRAZIL: Showers promoted soybean planting in the northeast, while dryness returned to central and southern production areas.





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

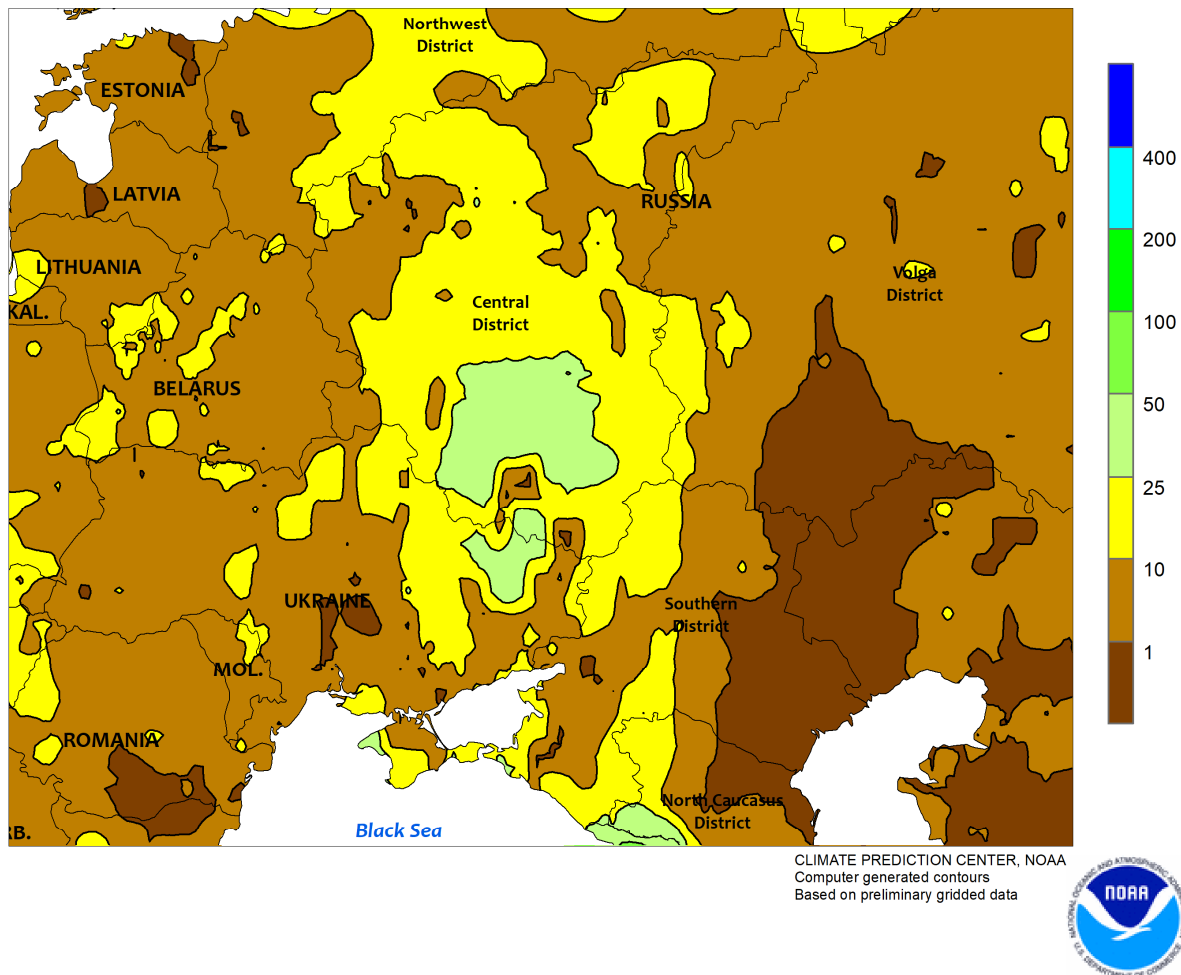


EUROPE

Early-week showers across much of Europe gave way to locally heavy rain on the Iberian Peninsula by week's end. The last in a series of fast-moving disturbances swept across northern and eastern portions of the continent, generating 2 to 30 mm of rainfall in most primary winter crop areas; however, locally higher totals (25-100 mm) were reported adjacent to the North Sea and northern Atlantic Ocean. Consequently, moisture supplies remained favorable for winter crop establishment over much of Europe, with drier weather during

the latter half of the period favoring fieldwork. Farther west, a storm system and its attendant cold front drifted across the Iberian Peninsula, generating moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally more) in Portugal and Spain; the region's cool wet season has gotten off to a favorable start, and early prospects for winter wheat and barley are favorable. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal over much of Europe, although readings were as much as 9°C above normal in northern Scandinavia.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
November 1 - 7, 2020

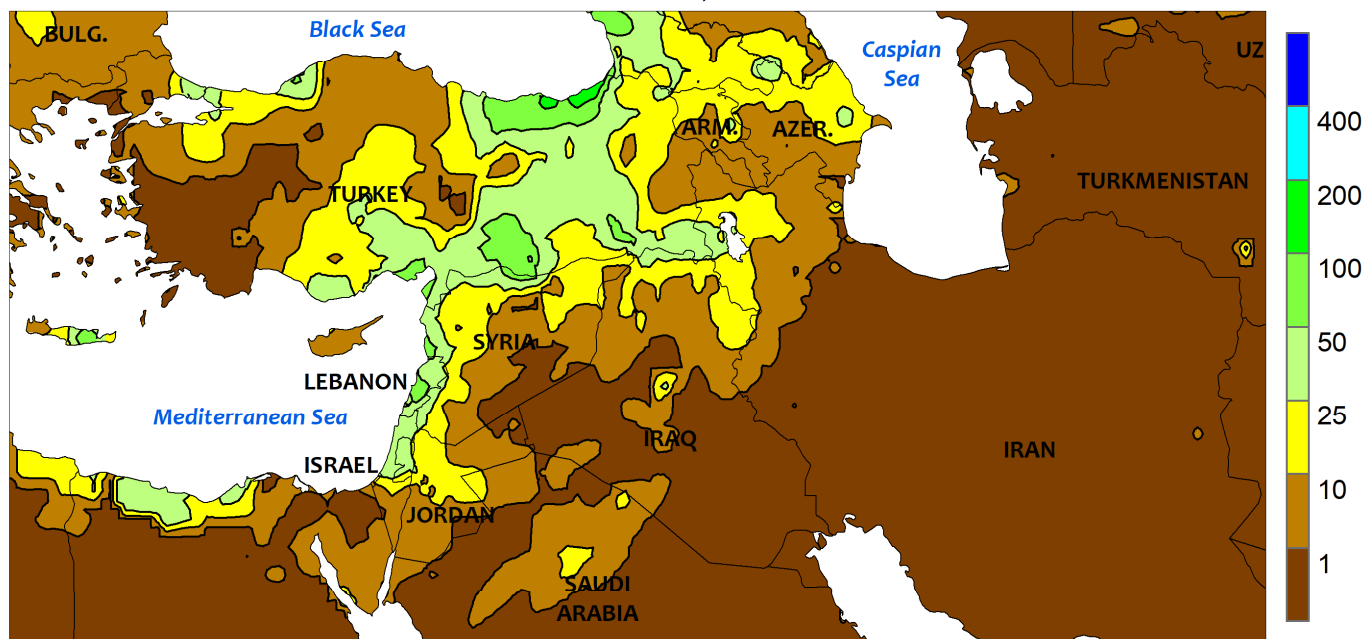


WESTERN FSU

Another round of much-needed rain in western Russia further eased severe drought, while late-season warmth afforded producers an extended window for winter wheat establishment. A slow-moving disturbance produced widespread albeit highly variable showers (5-50 mm) across Ukraine and western Russia, providing a late-season boost to soil moisture for winter crop establishment. Nevertheless, more rain will be needed to eradicate lingering long-term deficits in eastern Ukraine and southwestern Russia. As of November 8, regional-average precipitation since August 5 in the Southern

District was highly variable, ranging from near 25 percent of normal in Volgograd (northern Southern District) to slightly more than 50 percent of normal farther south in Krasnodar. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6°C above normal (warmest in the far south), further extending the window for winter wheat establishment in areas that received recent moisture improvements. Winter crops historically have entered dormancy from north to south beginning in early November, but the protracted warmth has extended the autumn establishment period by two to four weeks.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
November 1 - 7, 2020



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

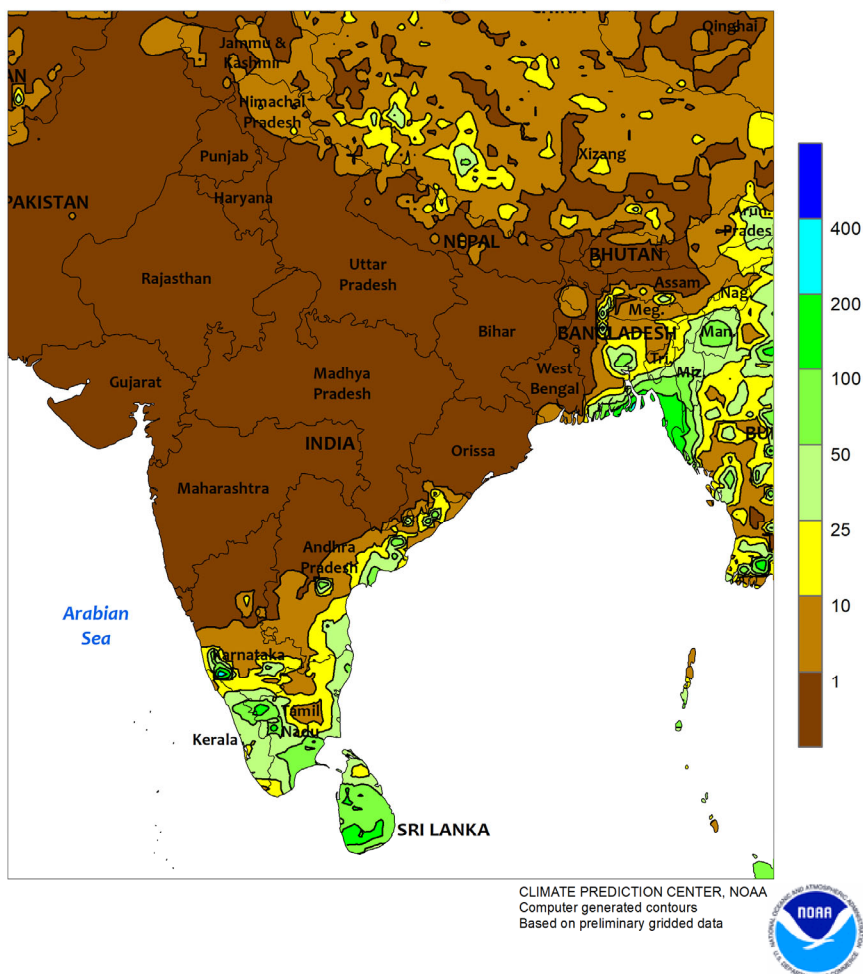


MIDDLE EAST

The season's first widespread soaking rain eased drought concerns and boosted moisture supplies for winter grain establishment. An upper-air disturbance drifted northeastward from the eastern Mediterranean Sea, producing 10 to 85 mm of rainfall (locally more) from southern and central Turkey into northern Iraq and northwestern Iran. For many crop areas, this was the first appreciable rainfall since last spring and eased concerns over autumn drought. Much of the region has distinct wet and dry seasons, with the latter

extending from late spring into early autumn; the seasonal rains in southern and eastern Turkey arrived approximately four weeks behind the average onset date. The moisture likely encouraged producers to begin planting winter grains and provided much-needed moisture for already-sown winter wheat and barley in Turkey. Unseasonable warmth (2-5°C above normal) across central and eastern crop areas contrasted with near-normal temperatures in central and western Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
November 1 - 7, 2020



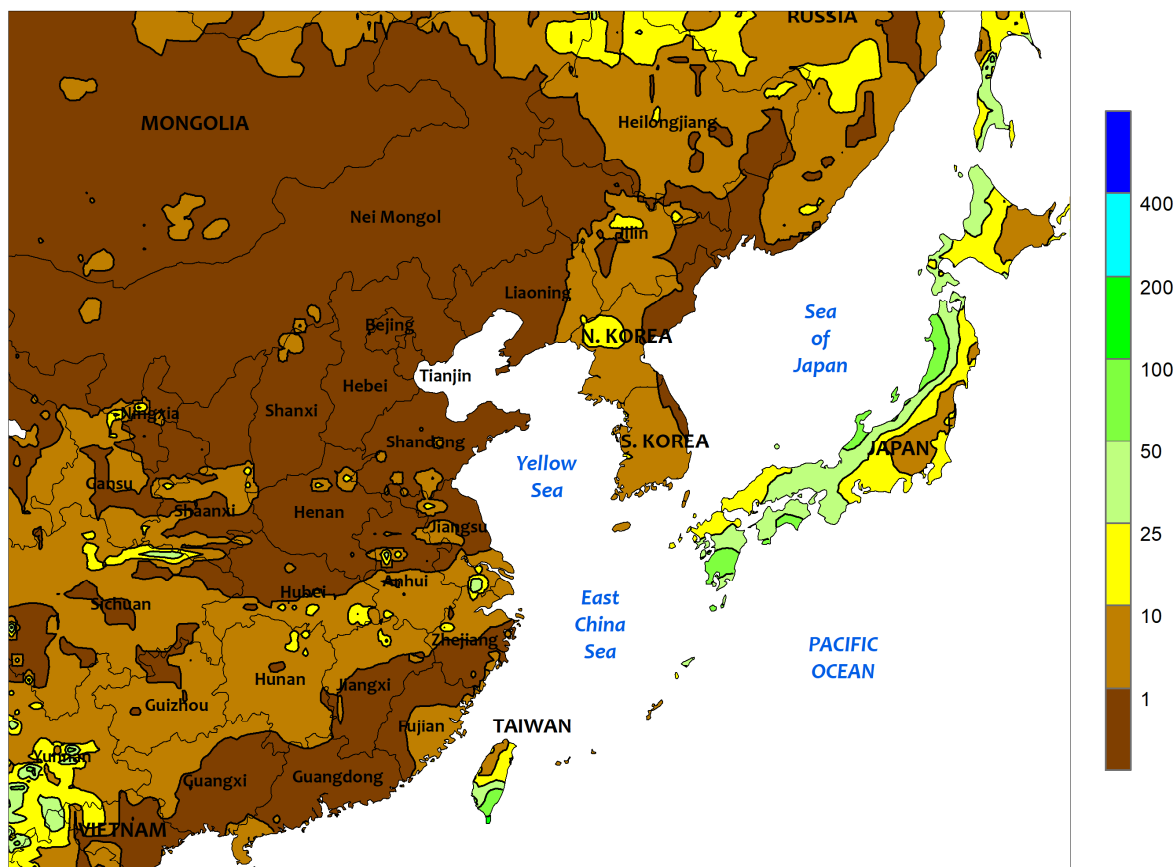
SOUTH ASIA

Seasonably dry weather prevailed across much of the region, with showers (25-100 mm) generally limited to southern-most and northeastern-most India. The dry weather supported rabi crop sowing throughout India, including wheat and rapeseed planting in the north. Similarly, the conditions aided wheat

planting in Pakistan as well.

This is the final weekly summary of the growing season; weekly coverage will resume in May 2021, prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
November 1 - 7, 2020



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



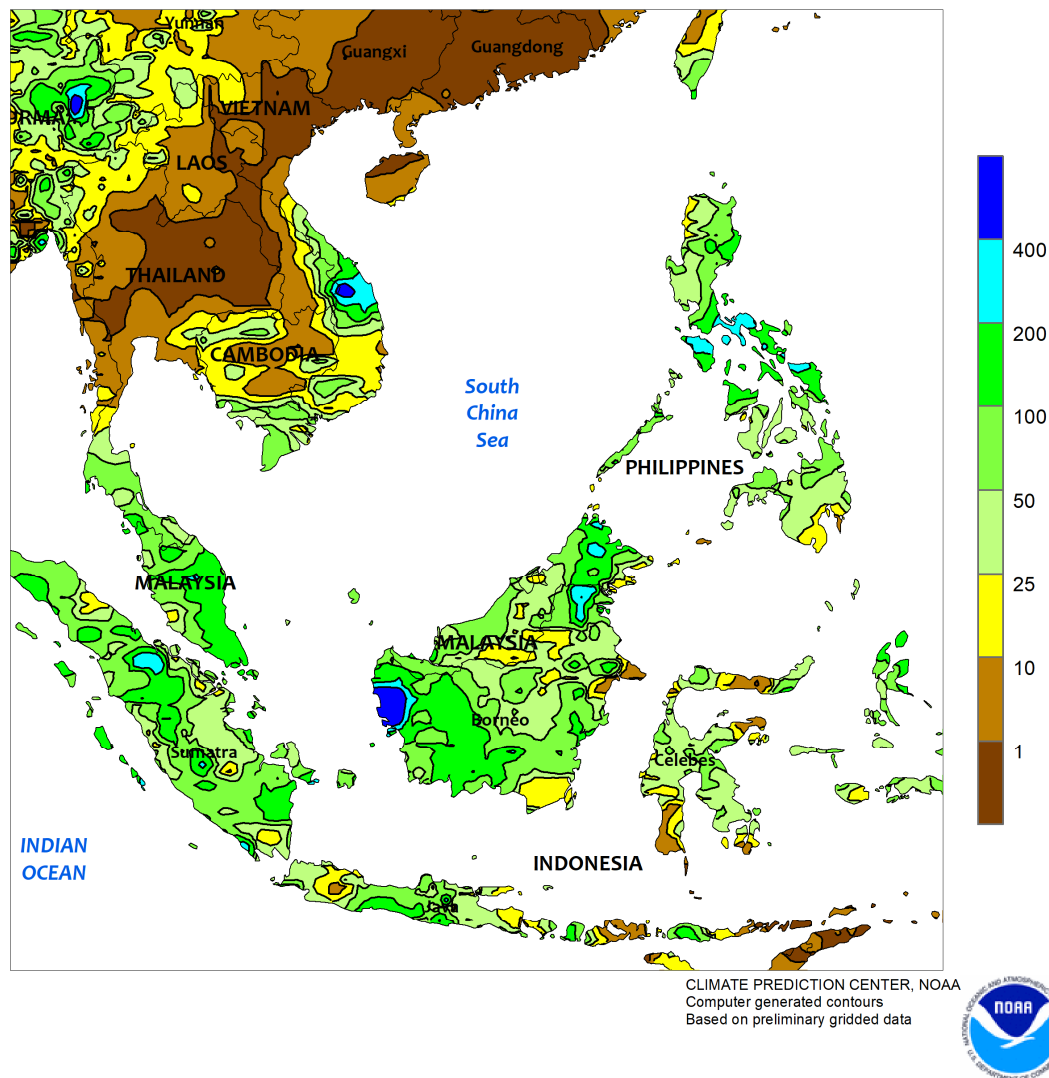
EASTERN ASIA

Mostly dry weather prevailed across eastern China, with light showers (less than 15 mm) confined to southern sections of the Yangtze Valley. In addition, temperatures ranged between 1 to 5°C above normal in most eastern and southern provinces. The weather conditions promoted wheat and

rapeseed development, ensuring good vegetative growth prior to winter dormancy.

This is the final weekly summary of the growing season; weekly coverage will resume in March 2021.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
November 1 - 7, 2020

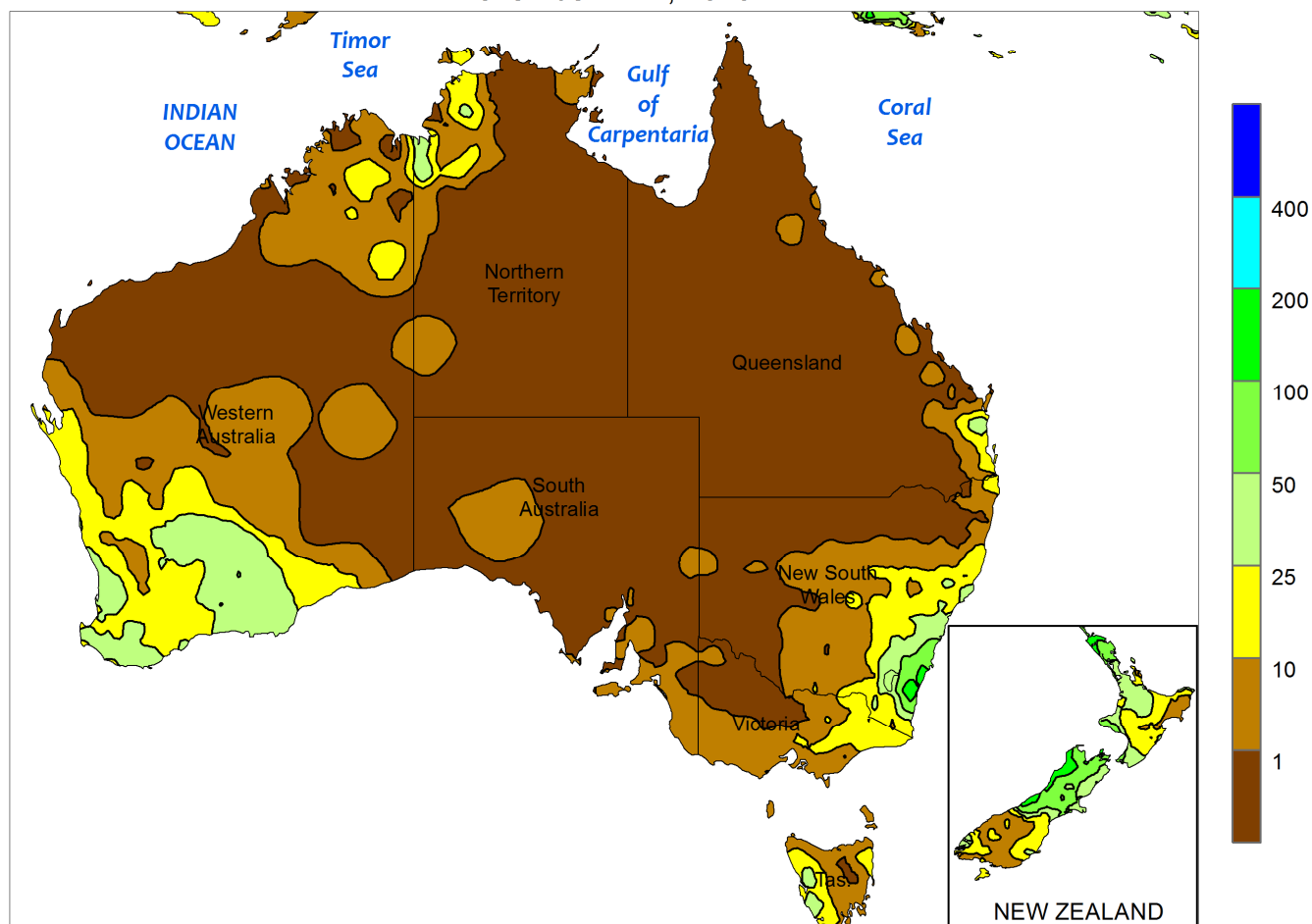


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Super Typhoon Goni crossed the Philippines early in the period. Sustained winds at landfall were 170 knots, making Goni the strongest landfalling tropical cyclone in history. However, Goni weakened rapidly, as winds diminished from 170 knots to 40 knots while the storm crossed southern Luzon. In addition, the storm moved quickly across the Philippines, sparing much of the country the typical deluges associated with typhoons. Rainfall totals between 150 and 300 mm were limited to areas along the storm track, with most other areas reporting 25 to 150 mm. Furthermore, the bulk of summer rice

and corn have been harvested, reducing significant crop impacts. Goni dissipated prior to reaching Vietnam but still managed to produce over 150 mm of rain in central portions of the country, exacerbating already excessively wet conditions for corn and other minor crops. The remainder of Indochina and Thailand were becoming seasonably drier, with showers (25-100 mm) in only a few locales. Meanwhile, much of Malaysia and Indonesia reported heavy rainfall (50-150 mm, locally more), slowing oil palm harvesting but aiding rice establishment, particularly in southern Indonesia (Java).

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
November 1 - 7, 2020



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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Based on preliminary gridded data

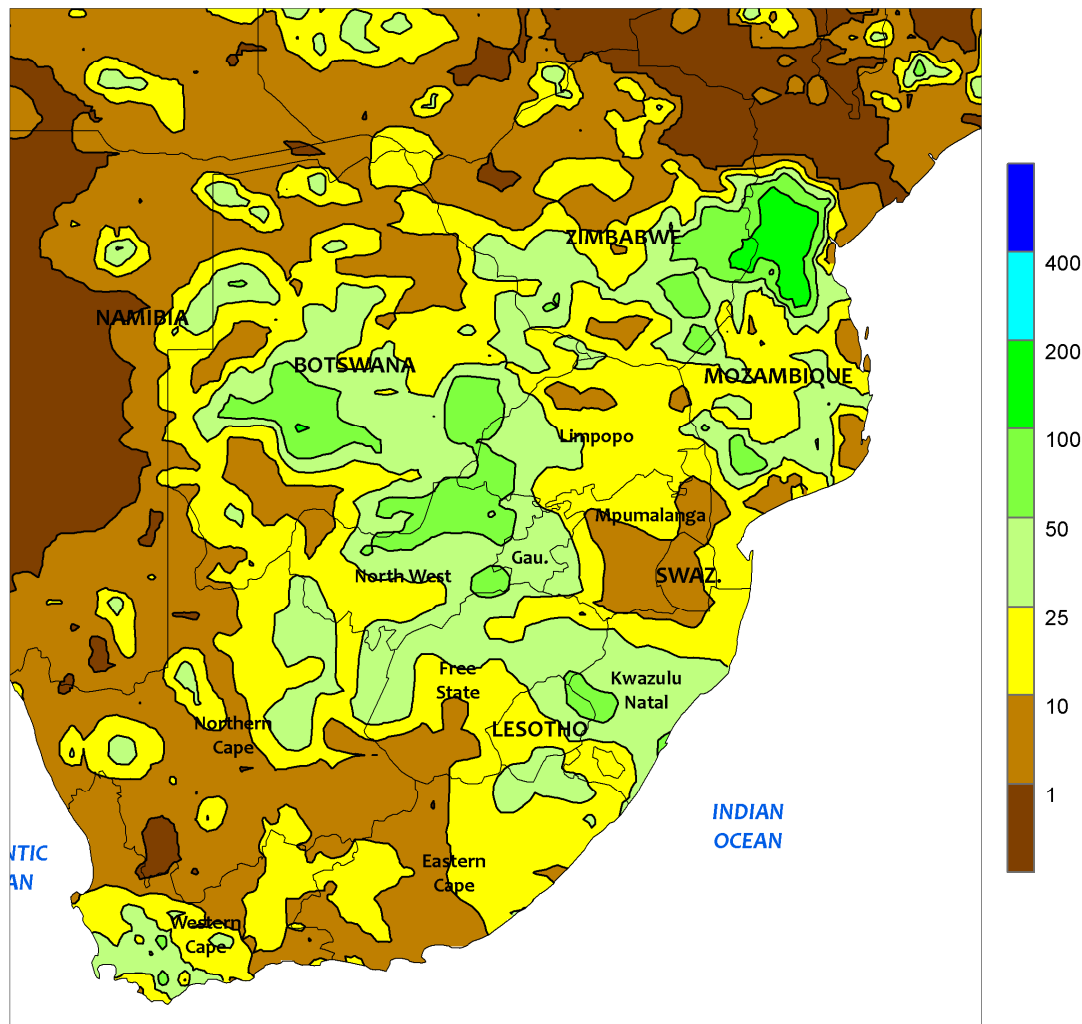


AUSTRALIA

Wet weather (10-30 mm) in Western Australia slowed drydown and harvesting of the earliest-maturing winter grains and oilseeds and helped stabilize the yield potential of later-maturing varieties. In contrast, mostly dry weather in South Australia and Victoria promoted wheat, barley, and canola maturation and harvesting in northern-most growing areas, while sunny skies and ample soil moisture encouraged further growth of immature winter crops farther south. In southern New South Wales, widespread showers

(5-25 mm) benefited filling winter crops and further boosted reservoir levels for irrigated summer crops. Dry weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland favored fieldwork, including cotton and sorghum sowing and winter wheat harvesting, while sunny skies and adequate topsoil moisture spurred summer crop germination and emergence. Temperatures averaged near to somewhat below normal (up to 2°C below normal) throughout the wheat belt.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
November 1 - 7, 2020



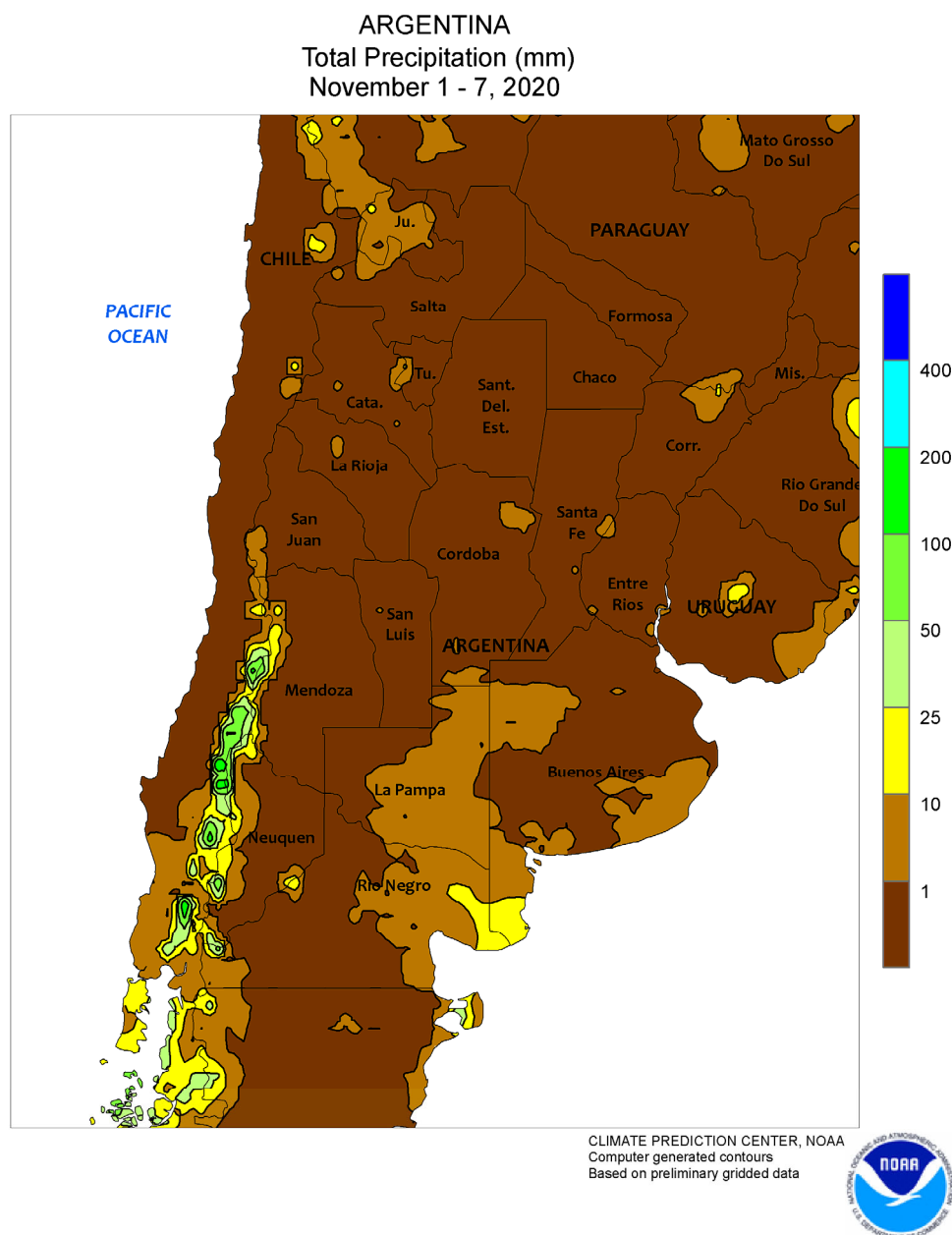
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data



SOUTH AFRICA

For a second week, beneficial rain increased moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops in key commercial production areas. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm over a broad area ranging from KwaZulu-Natal northwestward to North West, reaching eastward into farming areas of Gauteng and western Mpumalanga. Lighter rain (less than 15 mm) fell elsewhere in Mpumalanga, where corn planting was likely underway. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in the

aforementioned wetter locations, with daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) and nighttime lows staying above freezing. Planting of corn and other row crops typically begins in eastern locations in October, with fieldwork routinely occurring farther west in December. Elsewhere, warm, showery weather (rainfall totaling 10-40 mm) increased moisture for tree and vine crops in Western Cape, though the moisture likely came too late to be of significance for winter wheat.

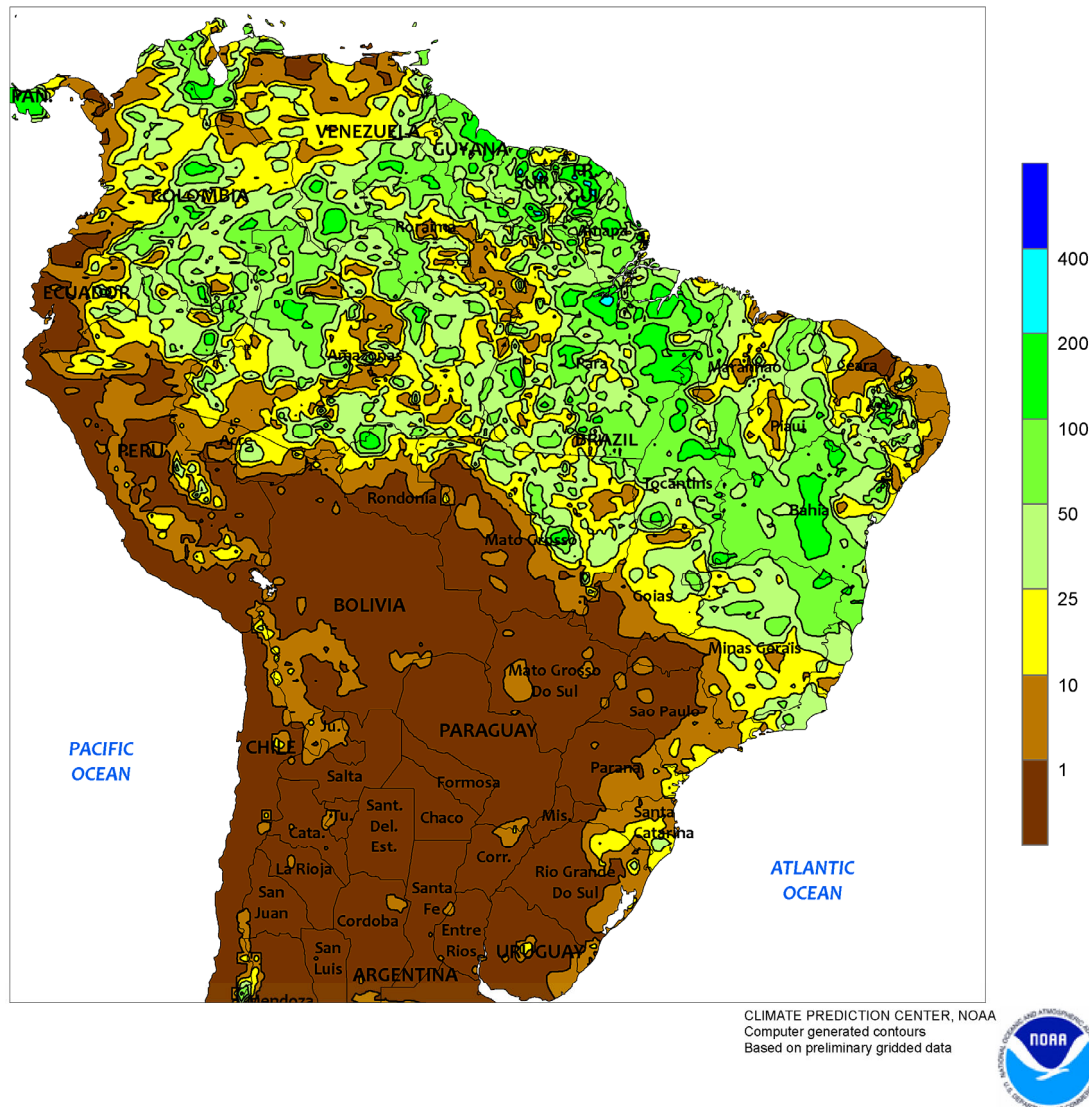


ARGENTINA

Dry, generally warm weather dominated the region, promoting summer crop planting but maintaining lower-than-optimal levels of soil moisture for normal development in some areas. Most major summer crop areas were completely dry, with light rain (1-5 mm) confined to local farming areas in La Pampa and Buenos Aires. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) as

far south as La Pampa. According to the government of Argentina, corn was 39 percent planted as of November 5, one point ahead of last year's national pace; fieldwork advanced 1 point in Cordoba (21 percent planted), lagging the previous year's pace by 13 points. Sunflower planting advanced 21 points to reach 73 percent complete, ahead of last year's pace (64 percent), but cotton was only 15 percent planted versus 36 percent last year.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
November 1 - 7, 2020



BRAZIL

Scattered showers provided timely moisture for germination of soybeans and other summer row crops in Brazil's northeastern interior. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm from Tocantins eastward through Bahia and northeastward into Piaui and Maranhao, although a few pockets of lingering dryness remained. Dry weather returned to most major farming areas stretching from central Mato Grosso southward through Rio Grande do Sul, where moisture has been limited for summer crop development for much of the early season. Given the

sporadic nature of rainfall thus far in the season, a return to normal rainfall is vital for sustaining the current yield expectations. According to the government of Mato Grosso, soybean planting advanced nearly 30 points to reach 83 percent complete on November 6, lagging last year's pace by 8 points. In Rio Grande do Sul, 78 percent of wheat was reportedly harvested as of November 5, 10 points ahead of the 5-year average, while corn and soybeans were 75 and 17 percent planted, respectively.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on November 10, 2020. Forecasts refer to November 1.

Corn production for grain is forecast at 14.5 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 7 percent from 2019. U.S. yields are expected to average 175.8 bushels per harvested acre, down 2.6 bushels from the previous forecast but up 8.3 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 82.5 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast, but up 1 percent from the previous year.

Soybean production for beans is forecast at 4.17 billion bushels, down 2 percent from the previous forecast but up 17 percent from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average 50.7 bushels per harvested acre, down 1.2 bushels from the previous forecast but up 3.3 bushels from 2019. Area harvested for beans in the U.S. is forecast at 82.3 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 10 percent from 2019.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.1 million 480-pound bales, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 14 percent from 2019. U.S. yields are expected to average 911 pounds per harvested acre, up 2 pounds from the previous forecast and up 88 pounds from 2019.

Upland cotton production is forecast at 16.5 million 480-pound bales, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 14 percent from 2019. Pima cotton production is forecast at 557,000 bales, up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 19 percent from 2019.

All cotton area harvested is forecast at 9.01 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast, but down 22 percent from 2019.

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