During the second half of the week, wet weather across the South replaced previously tranquil conditions, although some heavy rain had fallen earlier in the western Gulf Coast region and across southern Florida. At week’s end, rain continued to expand northeastward, reaching into the middle Mississippi Valley. Storminess was especially beneficial for drought-stressed winter grains on the southern Plains, although a sharp northwestern precipitation cutoff left some of the driest areas, including southwestern Kansas, with minimal moisture. Some wet

(Continued on page 3)
Early in the week, frigid weather lingered nearly nationwide. In Missouri, Cape Girardeau collected consecutive daily-record lows (13 and 15°F, respectively) were established on November 19-20. Eugene, OR, also noted a pair of daily records (18 and 20°F, respectively) on those dates. Elsewhere on the 20th, daily-record lows included -7°F in Randolph, UT; 14°F in Dalhart, TX; 18°F in Oklahoma City, OK; 22°F in Baltimore, MD; and 23°F in Greenwood, MS. Maximum temperatures on November 20 remained below the 40-degree mark as far south as San Angelo, TX, where the high was 39°F. By November 21, lingering cold was mostly limited to the Northwest and East; in the latter region, daily-record lows dipped to 14°F in Jackson, TN, and 17°F in Parkersburg, WV. In Pocatello, ID, there were five consecutive single-digit readings from November 18 and 22, including a daily record-tying low of 5°F on the 21st. As the week progressed, chilly conditions lingered in California’s Central Valley, where Hanford reported freezes—with low temperatures ranging from 28 to 32°F—on 13 consecutive days from November 16-28. Stockton, CA, registered a daily-record low of 30°F on November 22. Two days later, however, Thanksgiving Day (the 24th) featured daily-record highs in near-coastal California locations such as Santa Rosa (72°F) and Napa (71°F). Warmth also intensified across Florida’s peninsula, where Vero Beach posted a daily-record-tying high of 87°F on November 25. Miami, FL, closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (88 and 87°F, respectively) on November 25-26. Meanwhile, returning warmth across the nation’s mid-section led to record-setting highs for November 26 in Sisseton, SD (61°F), and Marquette, MI (58°F). In contrast, chilly weather in Arizona produced daily-record lows for the 26th in Douglas (17°F) and Nogales (27°F).

As Thanksgiving Week began, heavy showers peppered southern Florida. In Miami, the 4.46-inch total on the 20th represented the wettest November day in that location since 1998, when 4.96 inches fell on November 4. Farther west, snow showers reached deep into the South, with a trace reported on the 20th in San Angelo, TX, and on the 21st in Jackson, MS. Deep South Texas experienced unusually cool, wet weather, with Brownsville’s temperature remaining at or below 50°F throughout November 20-21. That was followed by Brownsville’s daily-record rainfall of 2.63 inches on November 22. During the western Gulf Coast region’s sustained period of cool, wet weather, Galveston, TX, received more than an inch of rain on November 14, 19, 22, 24, and 26. Similarly in Florida, Daytona Beach received rainfall totaling 4.53 inches from November 20-23, aided by a daily-record sum of 2.82 inches on the 22nd. Farther north, substantial snow cover lingered downwind of the Great Lakes, where heavy snow had fallen the previous week. In Michigan, Grand Rapids’ peak snow depth of 10 inches on November 19 and 20 set records for the respective dates. In western New York, Buffalo’s official snow depth decreased from a peak of 24 inches on November 19 to just 4 inches by the morning of the 26th. Meanwhile, heavy rain expanded across the western and central Gulf Coast States on Thanksgiving Day. Record-setting rainfall totals in Louisiana for November 24 included 4.06 inches in Baton Rouge and 3.19 inches in Shreveport. For Baton Rouge, it was the wettest day so far this year and the wettest November day since 1995, when 5.21 inches fell on November 2. By November 25, showers sweeping across the East led to daily-record amounts in Raleigh-Durham, NC (1.63 inches), and Norfolk, VA (1.04 inches). Elsewhere, a new round of precipitation erupted toward week’s end across the south-central U.S. November 25-26 rainfall in San Angelo, TX, totaled 2.11 inches. On the same 2 days, Midland, TX, reported precipitation totaling 0.87 inch, including snowfall of 0.6 inch.

Unusually mild weather continued throughout Alaska, with many interior locations reporting weekly temperatures at least 10 to 15°F above normal. Although some precipitation fell in Alaska, amounts were mostly light. In southeastern Alaska, however, measurable precipitation fell each day from November 19-26, totaling 2.71 inches in Juneau; 4.07 inches in Sitka; and 7.53 inches in Ketchikan. Farther south, showery weather occurred in parts of Hawaii, mainly across windward locations in advance of an approaching cold front. The passage of the front briefly delivered windy weather, with Thanksgiving Day (November 24) gusts on the Big Island clocked to 56 mph at Kohala Ranch and 37 mph in Hilo. Elsewhere, gusts on the 24th reached 52 mph at the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge and 43 mph in Lihue, Kauai. Hilo received measurable precipitation on each of the first 24 days in November, totaling 16.23 inches, followed by 3 days without rain. In contrast, November 1-26 rainfall in Honolulu, Oahu, totaled just 0.12 inches, 6 percent of normal.
4 Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin November 29, 2022

U.S. Drought Monitor

November 22, 2022
(Released Wednesday, Nov. 23, 2022)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought impact Types:
- D = Delinkages dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g., agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g., hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:
- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/about.aspx

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Days Suitable for Fieldwork
Week Ending
November 27, 2022

Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress reports.
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**Weather Data for the Week Ending November 26, 2022**

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

- **Temperature °F**
- **Precipitation**
- **Relative Humidity Percent**
- **Number of Days**

Based on 1991-2020 normals

---

**NOT AVAILABLE**
## States and Stations

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Based on 1991-2020 normals

### Weather Data for the Week Ending November 26, 2022

**Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin**

- **Extreme Departure**: 
  - Weekly Total, in.
  - Greatest in 24 hours, in.
  - Pct. Normal since Sep 1
  - Pct. Normal since Jan 1
  - Average Minimum
  - Average Maximum
  - Average Above
  - Average Below

- **Greatest in 24 Hours**: in.

- **Weekly Total**: in.

- **Pct. Normal since Sep 1**:

- **Pct. Normal since Jan 1**:

- **Number of Days**:

- **Temp. °F**:

- **Precip**: in.

- **Relative Humidity**: %

**Not Available**
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Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available
HIGHLIGHTS

During the week ending November 27, much of the nation remained drier than normal, while parts of the southern Plains and lower Midwest, lower Mississippi Valley, Rockies, and Southeast recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Parts of Louisiana and the Texas Gulf Coast recorded 4 inches of precipitation or more during the week. Meanwhile, below-normal temperatures were noted in much of the Pacific Northwest, southern Plains, Rockies, and Southwest, as well as large parts of the mid-Atlantic, lower Midwest, and Northeast. Portions of eastern Idaho, Nevada, and South Texas recorded temperatures 9°F or more below normal. In contrast much of the Midwest, northern Plains, northern Rockies, and Southeast recorded above-normal weekly temperatures. Parts of Montana recorded temperatures 9°F or more above normal.

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, 91 percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by November 27, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Winter wheat emergence advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in Arkansas, California, and North Carolina. As of November 27, thirty-four percent of the 2023 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 10 points below the same time last year.

Cotton: By November 27, eighty-four percent of the nation’s cotton acreage was harvested, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Cotton harvest progress was complete or nearing completion in 10 of the 15 estimating states.

Other Crops: Ninety-seven percent of the nation’s peanut acreage was harvested by November 27, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was complete or nearing completion in seven of the eight estimating states.
Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 27, 2022

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

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These 18 States planted 89% of last year’s winter wheat acreage.

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| Prev Wk | 15 | 18 | 35 | 27 | 5  |
| Prev Yr | 8  | 15 | 33 | 38 | 6  |

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available
* Revised

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<th>Cotton Percent Harvested</th>
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<th>Prev Week</th>
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<th>5-Yr Avg</th>
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These 15 States harvested 99% of last year’s cotton acreage.

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These 8 States harvested 96% of last year’s peanut acreage.
Crop Progress and Condition
Week Ending November 27, 2022
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Topsoil Moisture
Percent Surplus
Week Ending - November 27, 2022

48 States
Surplus: 3
Change from Last Week: +1

Topsoil Moisture
Percent Short to Very Short
Week Ending - November 27, 2022

48 States
Short to Very Short: 50
Change from Last Week: -3
Crop Progress and Condition
Week Ending November 27, 2022

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

Subsoil Moisture
Percent Surplus
Week Ending - November 27, 2022

48 States
Surplus 2
Change from Last Week +1

Subsoil Moisture
Percent Short to Very Short
Week Ending - November 27, 2022

48 States
Short to Very Short 56
Change from Last Week -3
International Weather and Crop Summary

November 20-26, 2022

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

**HIGHLIGHTS**

**EUROPE:** Warm, wet weather continued over much of Europe, though dry and cold conditions prevailed in northeastern-most growing areas.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Moderate to heavy rain eased dryness concerns in Turkey and boosted moisture supplies from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into western Iran.

**NORTHWESTERN AFRICA:** Much-needed rain in the east contrasted with intensifying drought in the west.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Continued seasonably dry weather in the region supported sowing and other fieldwork.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Region-wide showers benefited seasonal rice and other crops.

**AUSTRALIA:** Much-needed drier weather overspread the northeast, while wet weather continued to plague the southeast.

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Showers returned, maintaining favorable prospects for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

**ARGENTINA:** A drying trend brought warmer weather to the region, reducing moisture for summer crop germination.

**BRAZIL:** Conditions remained overall favorable for soybeans and other summer row crops, though pockets of dryness lingered over southern production areas.

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For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov
The month-long spell of warm and wet weather continued, though northeastern Europe remained cold and dry. Additional moderate to heavy rain (10-100 mm) across western, central, and southern Europe maintained favorable moisture reserves for winter crops. However, some of the rain was excessive, with amounts approaching or topping 200 mm in northern Portugal, northwestern Spain, southern Italy, and the western Balkans. Despite the much-needed uptick in rainfall in previously dry southern Europe, long-term drought persisted in some areas; as of November 26, year-to-date precipitation in northern Italy’s Po River Valley has averaged less than 60 percent of normal, with a deficit of 315 mm. Many of these same crop areas were warmer than normal as well (1-3°C above normal), though 7-day average temperatures below 5°C indicated winter crops were going dormant from Germany into the northern Balkans. Chilly weather in Germany (up to 2°C below normal) gave way to an early-season cold snap (4-7°C below normal) in northeastern Europe, but crop areas where temperatures were coldest (lows at or below -10°C) were well insulated with snow.
Increasingly heavy rainfall expanded across western and central growing areas, while dry weather returned to eastern portions of the region. After missing out on much of the early-season moisture, moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms in Turkey (10-75 mm, locally more near the coasts) improved winter grain establishment prospects. Season-to-date (since September 1) precipitation improved to nearly 75 percent of normal on the Anatolian Plateau (11th driest of the past 30 years), although Turkey’s northwestern-most growing areas (Thrace) remained the driest of the past 30 years (less than 45 percent of normal) despite this week’s rain. Meanwhile, a ribbon of moderate to heavy rainfall (10-85 mm) from southeastern Turkey’s GAP Region and the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iraq and western Iran boosted moisture supplies for winter grains. Unusual shower activity (5-25 mm) was also noted from Saudi Arabia into Jordan, providing supplemental moisture for the region’s small winter crop growing areas. Conversely, much of central and eastern Iran was dry, though autumn precipitation has been largely adequate for wheat and barley establishment. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal over much of the region and up to 8°C above normal in northern-most crop areas.

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Additional much-needed rain in the east contrasted with intensifying drought in the west. For the second consecutive week, moderate to heavy showers (10-75 mm) in northern Tunisia and northeastern Algeria eased drought concerns and improved soil moisture for winter wheat and barley establishment. Amounts quickly tapered off to the west, with north-central Algeria reporting only 1 to 10 mm and western Algeria reporting no rain whatsoever. Meanwhile, sunny skies and persistent late-season heat (28-34°C) over Morocco exacerbated drought. Season-to-date (since September 1) rainfall in Morocco's primary croplands remained mired at 40 mm, a deficit of 100 mm (less than 30 percent of normal) and the second driest start to the autumn-winter growing campaign over the past 30 years. The satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) continued to depict very poor conditions across the entire North African grain belt, with the latest VHI markedly worse than the same time last year. Furthermore, the Moroccan VHI for the week ending November 26 was by far the lowest on record for this time of year (dating back to 1982), easily surpassing the previous benchmark set in 1984.
Seasonably dry weather prevailed across most of the region, supporting sowing activities and other fieldwork. In India, rabi sowing continued at a strong pace with higher planted oilseed, rice, and wheat area than last year at the same time (coarse grains were slightly behind last year). Meanwhile, the conditions also aided wheat sowing in Pakistan and maha rice sowing in Sri Lanka as well as aman rice harvesting in Bangladesh.

This will be the last weekly summary for South Asia. Coverage will resume in May 2023.

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Showers prevailed across much of the region, bolstering moisture supplies for seasonal rice and other crops. The traditionally wetter southern sections (Indonesia and Malaysia) recorded 25 to 100 mm (locally more), maintaining particularly high moisture levels for rice in Java, Indonesia. Eastern areas (Philippines) generally received less than 50 mm, but still favored crops. Meanwhile, the typically drier northern portions of the region (Thailand and environs) also reported widespread rainfall (over 25 mm in many locales), adding to irrigation supplies and aiding seasonal rice establishment. However, downpours (over 150 mm) in minor agricultural areas of central Vietnam caused flooding.
Much-needed drier weather (generally less than 5 mm of rain) overspread northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, helping floodwaters to recede and fieldwork to resume, including winter crop harvesting and summer crop planting. In contrast, wet weather (5-25 mm or more) continued to plague southern New South Wales, Victoria, and portions of South Australia, keeping fieldwork to a minimum. Nevertheless, wheat, barley, and canola harvesting reportedly made some progress, although concerns about crop quality lingered. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, mostly dry conditions (less than 5 mm) in Western Australia favored winter crop drydown and harvesting and helped sustain good to excellent yield prospects. Cooler-than-normal weather covered the wheat belt, with temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C below normal in the south and west and 3 to 5°C below normal throughout much of the east.
Mild, showery weather favored early growth of corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaling 10 to 60 mm covered a broad area stretching from North West and Limpopo to the east coast, following last week’s relative dryness. The moisture helped to condition fields for tilling and planting in western sections of the corn belt (North West and Free State) while maintaining favorable yield prospects for emerging to vegetative crops farther east. Farther south, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) increased moisture for rain-fed sugarcane in KwaZulu-Natal and helped to build longer-term irrigation supplies in the Orange River watershed. Temperatures in the aforementioned areas were seasonably mild, with highest daytime temperatures generally ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C). Meanwhile, unseasonably mild, sunny weather fostered rapid growth of tree and vine crops in Western Cape, and in irrigated corn and cotton areas in the Orange River Valley of Northern Cape and Free State.
Early-week showers provided additional moisture for immature winter grains in some western farming areas, but pockets of dryness persisted in traditionally higher-yielding production areas farther east. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm — locally approaching 50 mm — from La Pampa northward, and in sections of the northeast, with amounts exceeding 50 mm in and around Formosa. However, amounts continued to be unseasonably light (less than 10 mm) in the lower Parana River Valley, sustaining concerns for the impact of dryness on wheat and barley and limiting opportunities for planting summer grains and oilseeds. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in central Argentina due to the dryness, and by week’s end daytime highs reached 40°C as far south as northern delegations in La Pampa and Buenos Aires. According to the government of Argentina, sunflowers and corn were 82 and 38 percent planted, respectively, as of November 24, more than 10 points behind last year’s pace for both crops. Similarly, cotton was 29 percent planted versus 46 percent last year, while the pace of soybean planting was a bit closer to last year’s (33 percent versus 41 percent last year).
Scattered showers maintained overall favorable prospects for soybeans and other summer row crops, although some locations continued to receive below-normal rainfall. The heaviest rain (25-50 mm, locally reaching 100 mm) fell in northern productions areas (Mato Grosso eastward), reaching as far south as Minas Gerais and eastern São Paulo. While providing timely moisture for crops, the showers helped to lower temperatures to more seasonable levels, with highest daytime temperatures mostly ranging in the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) in the areas getting rain. Somewhat drier conditions prevailed farther south (Mato Grosso do Sul to Rio Grande do Sul), where rainfall mostly totaled below 25 mm. Despite the dryness, temperature remained seasonable, with highs mostly reaching into the lower 30s on the drier days. According to the government of Paraná, first-crop corn and soybeans were 98 and 92 percent planted, respectively, as of November 21; meanwhile, wheat was 94 percent harvested.
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