



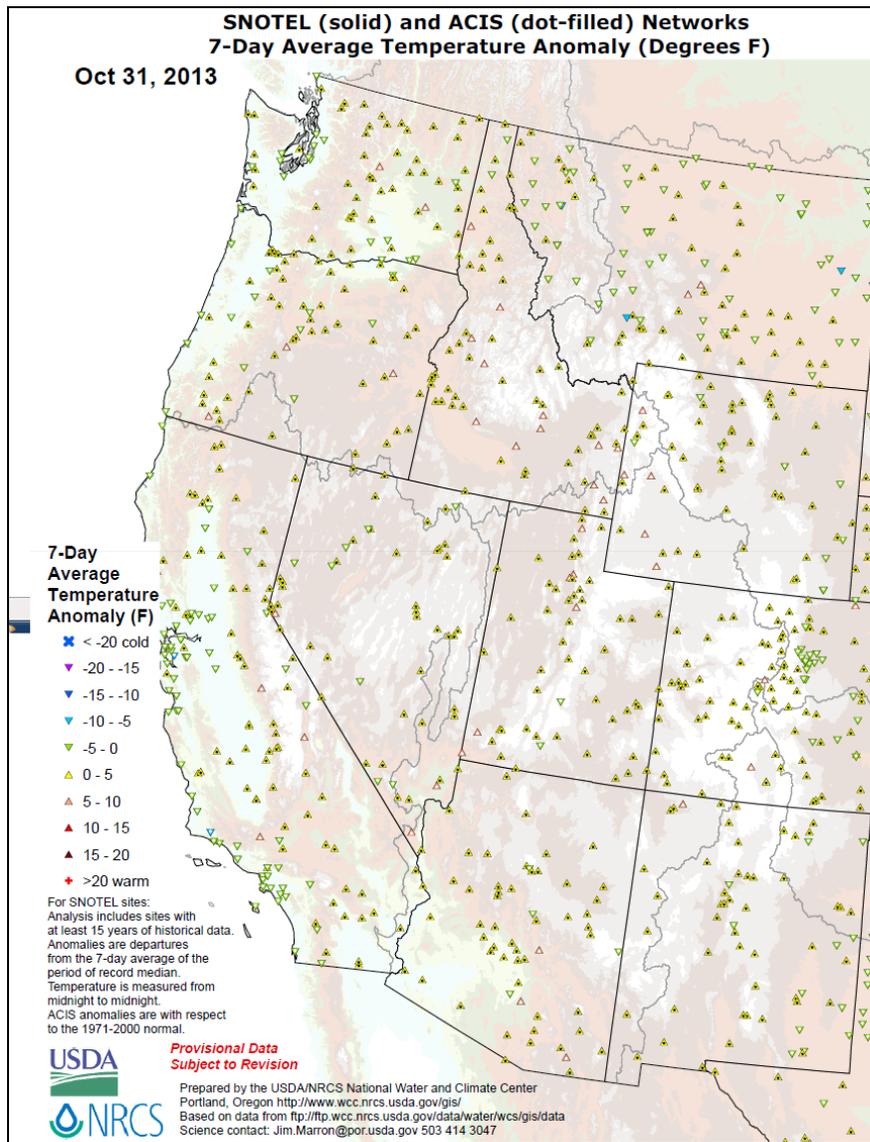
Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 P.O. Box 2890  
 Washington, D.C. 20013

## Weekly Snowpack / Drought Monitor Update October 31, 2013



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### Temperature



SNOTEL and ACIS [7-day temperature anomaly](#) map shows temperatures within  $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

*Click on map to see latest available update.*

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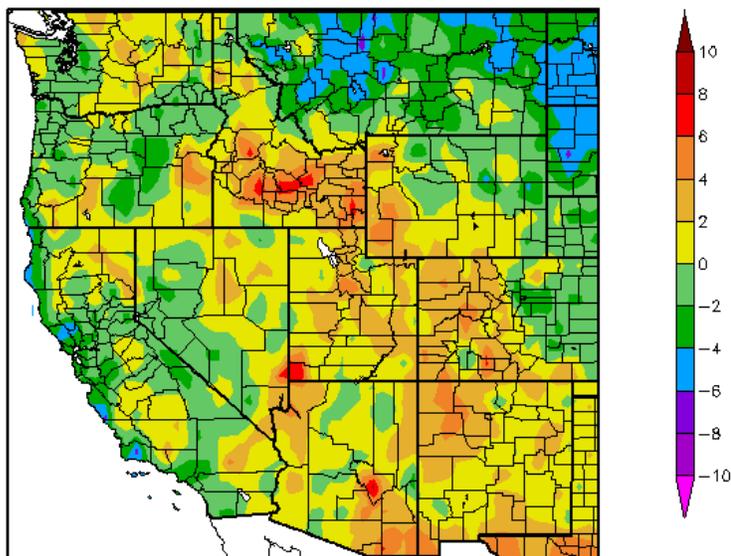
## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

[ACIS](#) 7-day average temperature anomalies, ending October 30, show the greatest positive temperature departures confined to the interior West and southern Rockies ( $>6^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). The greatest negative departures occurred over parts of coastal California and Montana ( $>-4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

*This map currently does not use SNOTEL data, but is expected to later this year.*

For more figures, see the latest Western Water Assessment's Intermountain West Climate [Dashboard](#). See the [Westwide Drought Tracker](#).

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
10/24/2013 – 10/30/2013



Generated 10/31/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

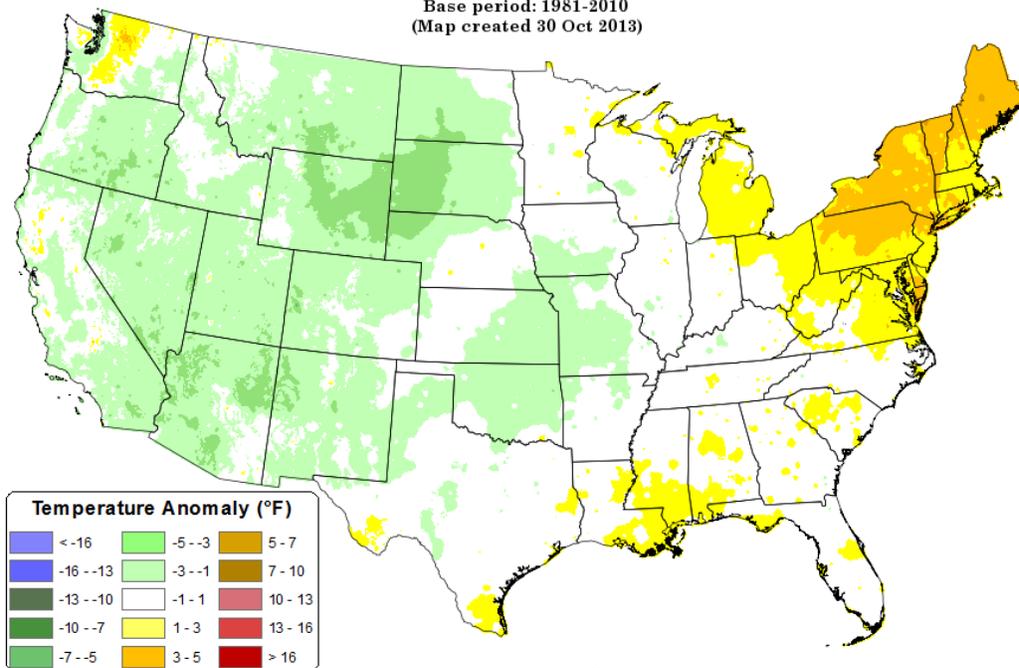
Regional Climate Centers

### Daily Mean Temperature Anomaly: 01 October 2013 - 29 October 2013

Period ending 7 AM EST 29 Oct 2013

Base period: 1981-2010  
(Map created 30 Oct 2013)

This preliminary PRISM temperature map contains all available network data, including SNOTEL data, and will be updated periodically as additional data become available and are quality controlled.



Copyright (c) 2013, PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University

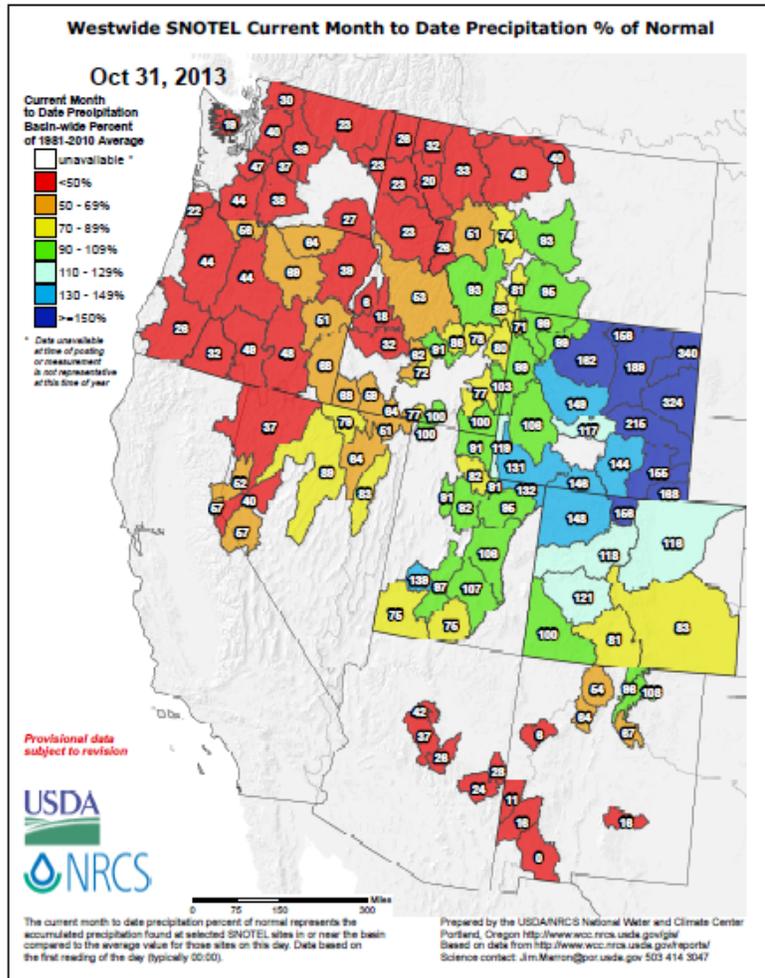
October has been generally cooler than normal over the western half of the nation. New England has bucked this trend with temperatures up to  $7^{\circ}\text{F}$  above the long-term average.

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## Precipitation

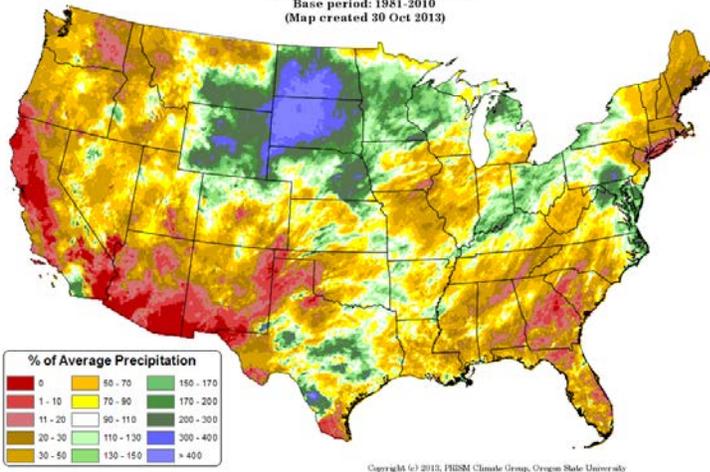
SNOTEL [month to date](#) precipitation percent of normal map shows that October was a very wet month for Wyoming and parts of Colorado.

Near normal conditions prevailed from central Montana to Utah; with well below normal conditions in the Pacific Northwest and the western Great Basin, including the central and southern ranges in Arizona and New Mexico.



*Click images for enlarged latest available update*

**Total Precipitation Anomaly: 01 October 2013 - 29 October 2013**  
 Period ending 7 AM EST 29 Oct 2013  
 Base period: 1981-2010  
 (Map created 30 Oct 2013)



October accumulated total precipitation through 7 a.m. on October 29 shows a rainfall pattern that has favored parts of Wyoming and the northern plains. Drier conditions dominated over much of the West and Southeast.

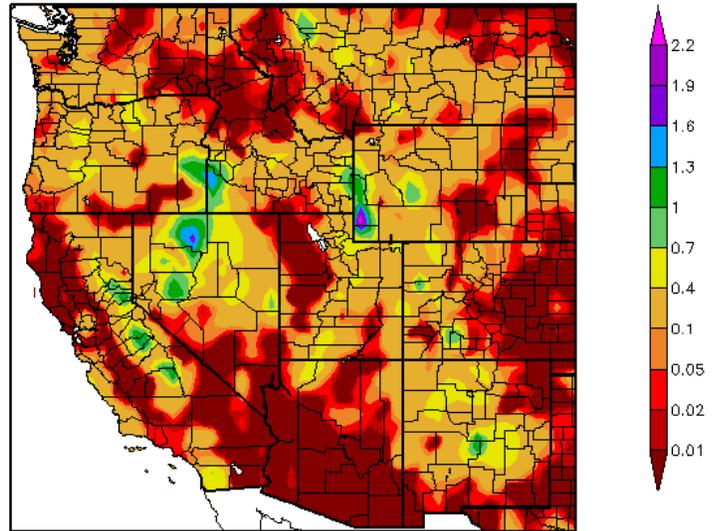
*This preliminary daily PRISM precipitation contains all available network data, including SNOTEL data, and is updated periodically as additional data become available and are quality controlled.*

## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

[ACIS 7-day](#) average precipitation amounts for the period ending October 30 show heavier precipitation over parts of the Sierra Nevada, northern Great Basin, and the Wyoming Range. Some early snow accumulations occurred at the highest elevations across the West. Elsewhere, scattered precipitation totaling up to half an inch fell across much of the West. Areas east of the Rockies in Colorado and New Mexico, along with much of western and southern California and Arizona, northern Idaho and Montana, and western Utah did not receive significant precipitation.

*This map currently does not incorporate SNOTEL data, but is expected to later this year.*

Precipitation (in)  
10/24/2013 – 10/30/2013



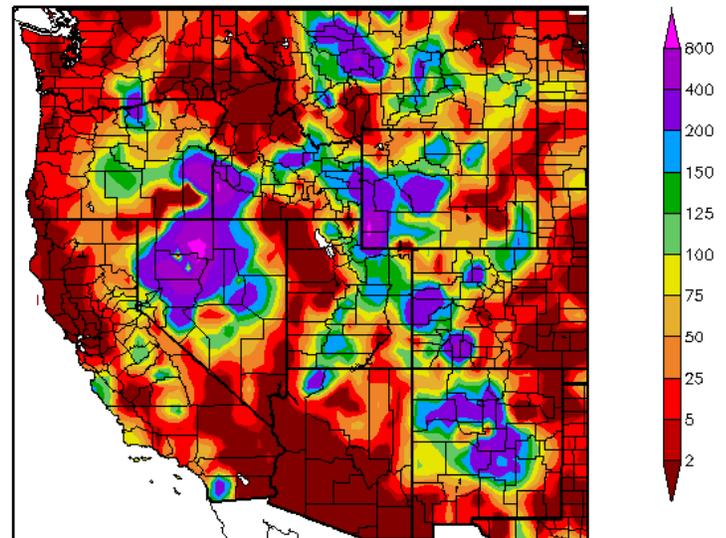
Generated 10/31/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

This [map](#) shows a consistent pattern of precipitation reflected in the top figure. Even total precipitation of less than 0.5 inch is more than twice the amount that is typical over portions of the West this time of year. Thus, the Great Basin and Rockies benefitted with any precipitation that fell this week.

*This map currently does not use SNOTEL data, but is expected to later this year.*

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
10/24/2013 – 10/30/2013



Generated 10/31/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

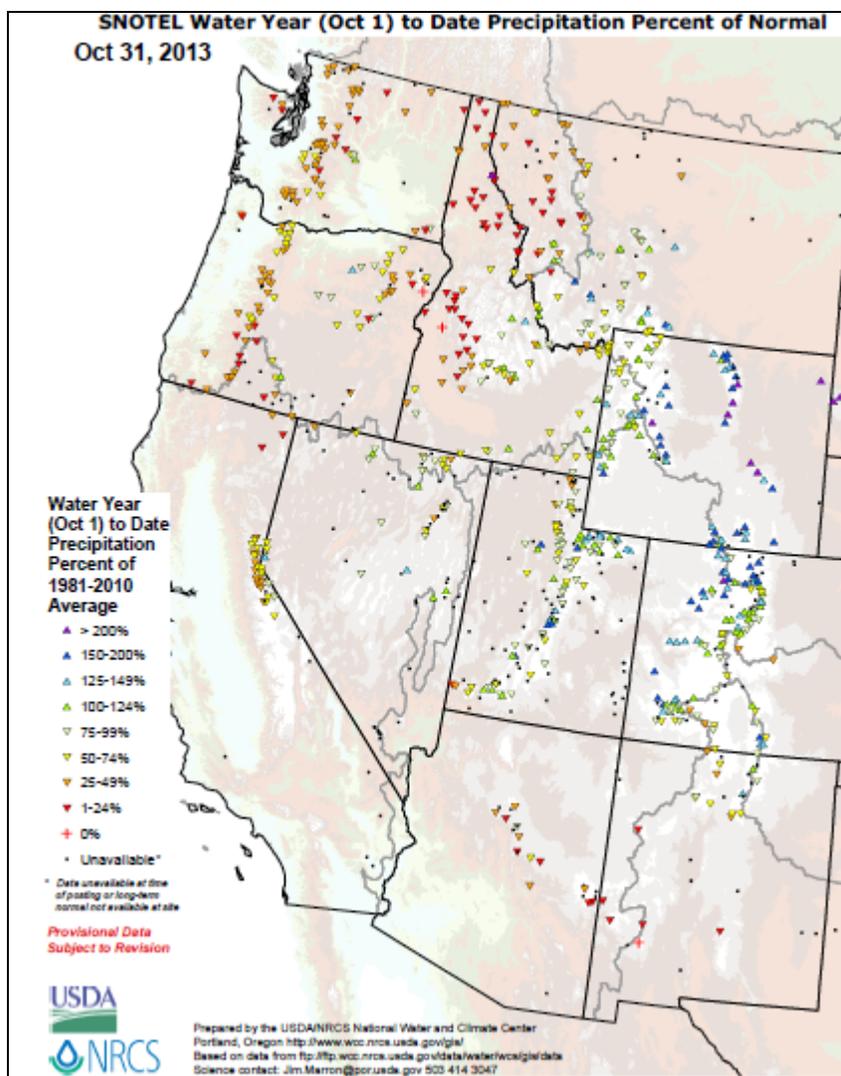
## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

For the [2014 Water Year](#) that began on October 1, 2013, the pattern looks like El Nino, but it is still too early to determine if it will remain drier over the Pacific Northwest.

For October, Wyoming and Colorado are off to a good start with abundant snow accumulation. The Rocky Mountains in Montana and Cascades reflect the opposite conditions.

There are indications of a weather pattern shift that will increase the likelihood of more precipitation over the northern tier states by mid-November. Stay tuned.

For additional information, daily reports by SNOTEL site are available [here](#).



[Click image for latest available update](#)

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## Weather and Drought Summary

### National Drought Summary – October 29, 2013

The following **Weather and Drought Summary** is provided by this week's NDMC Drought Author, Brian Fuchs, from the NDMC).

**Important update: If you are currently displaying any of the U.S. Drought Monitor maps on your website, there is a new way of doing so. Visit our [Map Service page](#) for more information and also to obtain the appropriate HTML code. The old method will continue to work until **Monday, December 2nd** but will be discontinued beyond that point.**

USDM Map Services: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/MapsandDataServices/MapService.aspx>

### U.S. Drought Monitor

October 22, 2013  
(Released Thursday, Oct. 24, 2013)  
Valid 7 a.m. EDT

**Drought Impact Types:**  
✓ Delineates 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:**  
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. See accompanying text summary for detailed statements.

Author: Brian Fuchs  
National Drought Mitigation Center

USDA  
NOAA  
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

**Current Drought Monitor** weekly summary. The exceptional D4 levels of drought are scattered across the western cornbelt of the Plains into southeastern Colorado, eastern Arizona and New Mexico, western Nevada, and the northernmost and southernmost regions of Texas.

The latest [drought indicator blend and component percentiles](#) spreadsheet is a great resource for climate division drought statistics. This link is for the latest [Drought Outlook](#) (forecast). See [climatological rankings](#).

For more drought news, see [Drought Impact Reporter](#).

**Drought Management Resources (✓):**

- ✓ [Watch AgDay TV](#)
- ✓ [Drought Impacts Webinar](#)

**National Drought Related News (•):**

- [Drought Conditions Recede in Parts of U.S. Midwest, Great Plains](#) - Oct 24, U.S.
- [Drought-Stricken Farmers and Ranchers Have More Time to Replace Livestock; 38 States Affected](#) - Oct 18, U.S.

A comprehensive narrative describing drought conditions across other parts of the nation can be found toward the end of this document. For drought impacts definitions for the figures below, click [here](#).

**The West** Some precipitation was recorded in New Mexico and into Colorado this past week but for the most part the area was dry and status on the United States Drought Monitor was unchanged for the week.

**Southeastern Interior Alaska** remains dry, with most low elevations lacking a snow cover (over mainland Alaska this is generally either the warmest October since 1938 or the warmest October of record). The Mississippi wildfire west of Delta Junction that started in May and was most active in August grew by 300 acres Tuesday when fanned by 60+ mph south winds and unprecedented late season warmth (Fort Greely temp of 62F broke the daily record by 19 degrees and is the warmest temperature of record there mid-Oct to early April, obs since 1942).

The fire persistence and growth illustrates just how dry the sub-surface remains in this region. Provided: Rick Thoman Climate Science and Services Manager, Environmental and Scientific Services Division, National Weather Service Alaska Region, Fairbanks, Alaska

## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

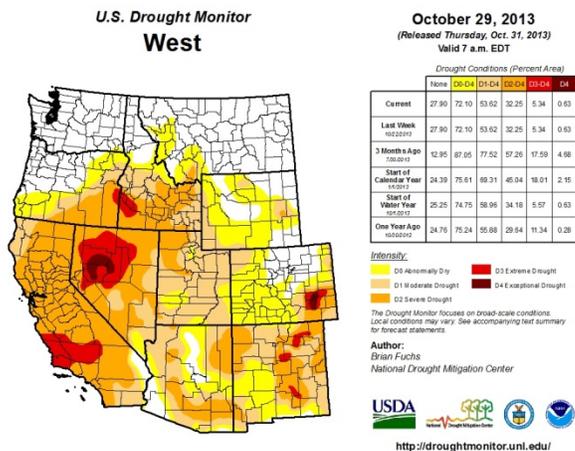
**Temperatures:** During the past several weeks, large fluctuations in temperature have occurred as weather systems set up and then remain in place for extended periods. During the past week, an upper level low moved across the Great Basin and brought cooler temperatures over the West Coast States and warmer temperatures to the Interior West. Cooler temperatures also prevailed over Montana.

**Precipitation:** [Month to date](#) precipitation percent of normal map shows that October was a very wet month for Wyoming and parts of Colorado; near normal from central Montana to Utah; and well below normal from The Pacific Northwest and the Western Great Basin including the central and southern ranges in Arizona and New Mexico.

- ✓ Drought Monitor for the [Western States](#)
- ✓ Drought Impact Reporter for [New Mexico](#)
- ✓ [California Data Exchange Center & Flood Management](#)
- ✓ NIDIS [Upper Colorado River Regional Drought Earlier Warning System](#)
- ✓ [Intermountain West Climate Dashboard](#)
- ✓ [Great Basin Dashboard](#)

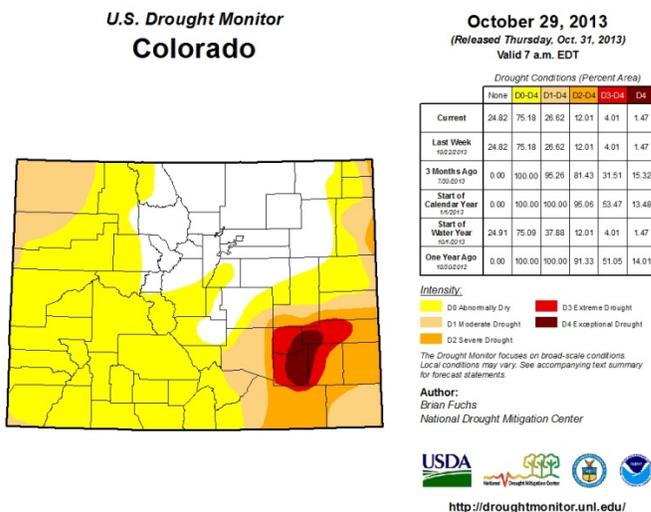
### Western Drought News:

- [Drying times in Humboldt County: Drought effects echo through beginning of rainy season](#) - Oct 23, Humboldt County, California
- [State offers first findings on big Deschutes fish kill](#) - Oct 23, Deschutes River near Bend, Oregon
- [Amazing dry streak continues in Oregon](#) - Oct 21, Oregon
- [ABQ water use down 6 percent](#) - Oct 24, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- [Dry October doesn't help reservoir water levels](#) - Oct 22, Near Sacramento, California



Note that there was no significant change this week.

- ✓ [Fall Edition of the NM Skywatcher Newsletter is Online](#)
- ✓ [Winter Outlook, NWSFO Albuquerque](#)



### State with D-4 Exceptional Drought

- [Protecting Colorado's water future](#)

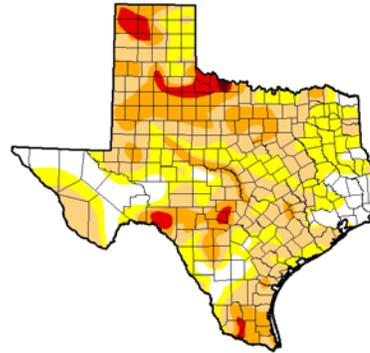
No changes have occurred during the past week.

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## State with D-4 Exceptional Drought

- ✓ Texas Drought [Website](#).
- ✓ [Texas Reservoirs](#).
- [Rethinking the Oklahoma Border \(This Time It's About Water\)](#) - Oct 24, **Oklahoma, Texas**

### U.S. Drought Monitor Texas



**October 29, 2013**  
(Released Thursday, Oct. 31, 2013)  
Valid 7 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	14.17	85.83	58.51	22.40	4.26	0.23
Last Week 10/22/2013	13.16	86.84	62.03	22.76	4.19	0.23
3 Months Ago 7/30/2013	2.83	97.17	87.69	65.36	25.97	5.65
Start of Calendar Year 01/01/13	3.04	96.96	87.00	65.39	36.03	11.96
Start of Water Year 10/01/12	6.62	93.38	70.95	25.08	4.01	0.12
One Year Ago 10/30/12	15.36	84.64	57.86	31.61	19.23	3.67

**Intensity:**

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

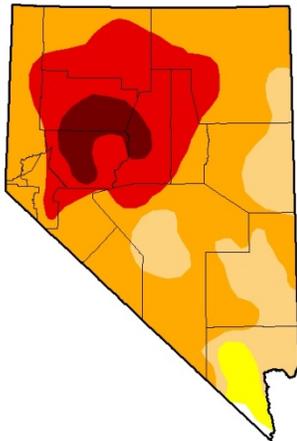
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

**Author:**  
Brian Fuchs  
National Drought Mitigation Center

No changes have occurred during the past week.

## State with D-4 Exceptional Drought

### U.S. Drought Monitor Nevada



**October 29, 2013**  
(Released Thursday, Oct. 31, 2013)  
Valid 7 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.40	99.60	96.81	79.11	28.55	5.37
Last Week 10/22/2013	0.40	99.60	96.81	79.11	28.55	5.37
3 Months Ago 7/30/2013	0.00	100.00	100.00	88.73	28.37	5.37
Start of Calendar Year 01/01/13	0.00	100.00	94.13	62.22	16.46	0.00
Start of Water Year 10/01/12	0.39	99.61	96.79	79.11	28.55	5.37
One Year Ago 10/30/12	0.00	100.00	94.26	55.49	27.46	0.00

**Intensity:**

- 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. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

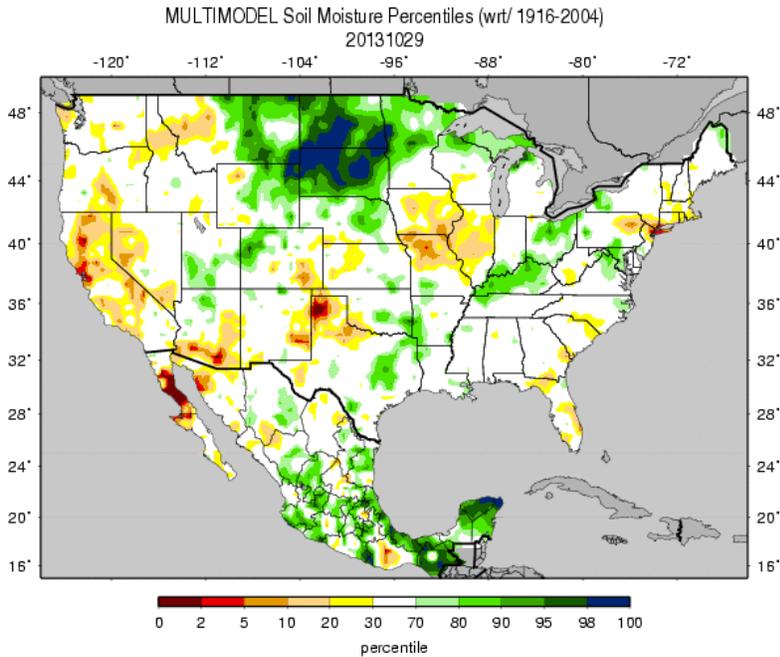
**Author:**  
Brian Fuchs  
National Drought Mitigation Center

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

No changes have occurred during the past week.

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## Soil Moisture



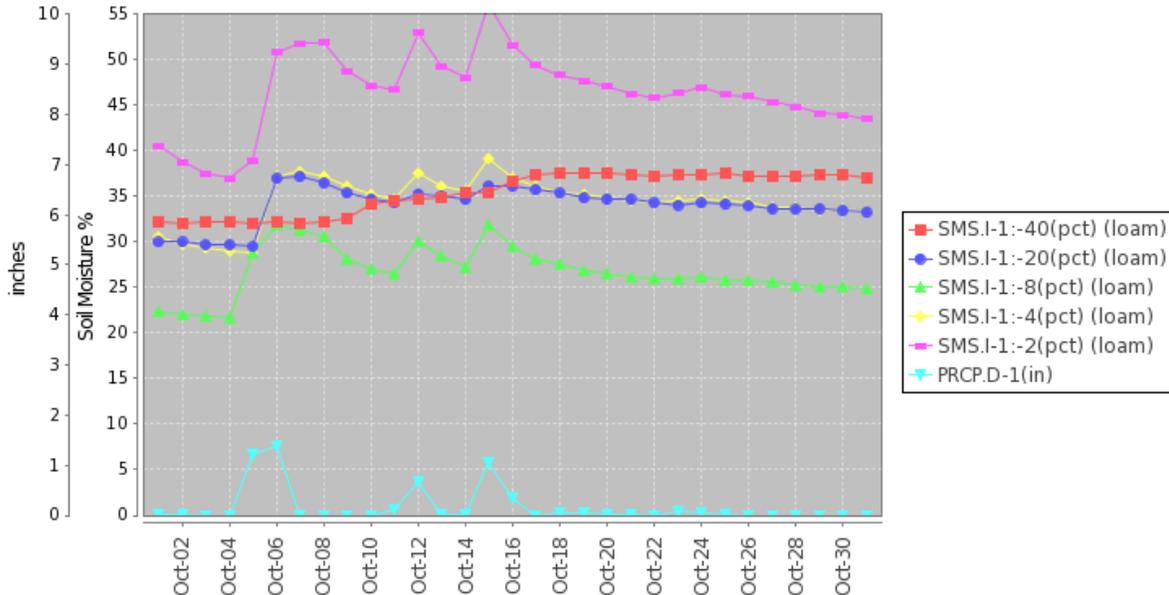
Soil moisture ranking in [percentile](#) as of October 29 shows considerable moisture over the northern plains. Excessive dryness is noted over the Panhandle of Texas and northern California.

Useful Hydrological Links: [Crop Moisture Index](#); [Palmer Drought Severity Index](#); [Standardized Precipitation Index](#); [Surface Water Supply Index](#); [Weekly supplemental maps](#); [Minnesota Climate Working Group](#); [Experimental High Resolution Drought Trigger Tool](#); [NLDAS Drought Monitor](#); [Soil Moisture](#).

[Soil Health-unlock your farm's potential](#)

## Soil Climate Analysis Network ([SCAN](#))

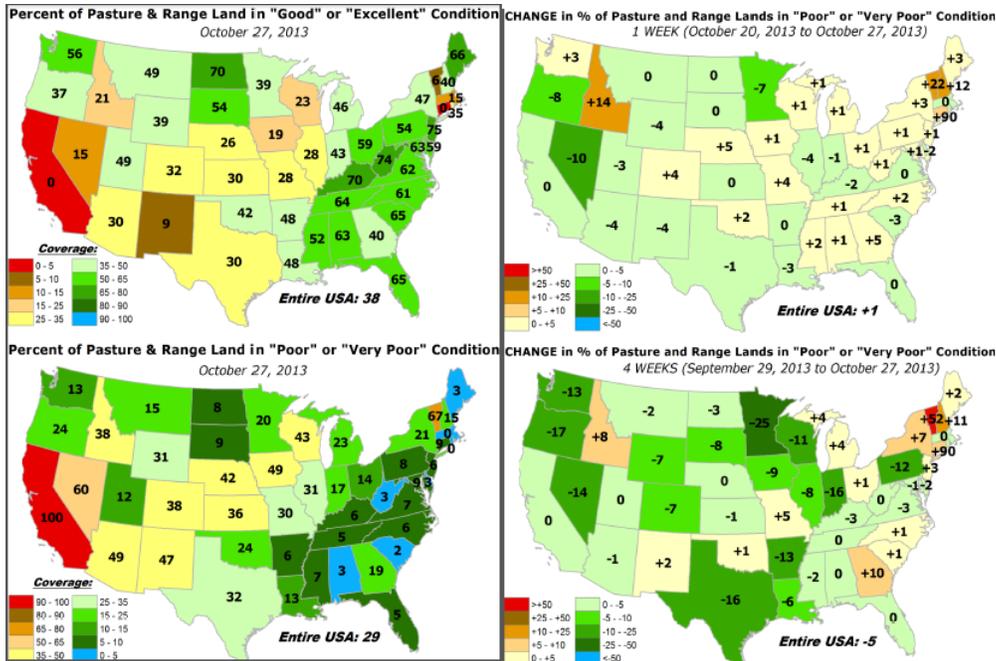
Station (2020) MONTH=2013-10-01 (Daily) NRCS National Water and Climate Center - Provisional Data - subject to revision  
Thu Oct 31 08:33:52 PDT 2013



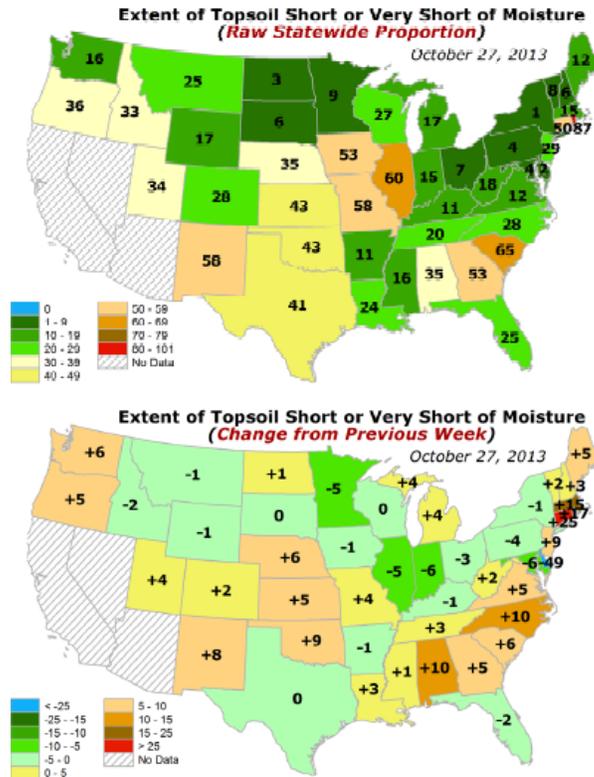
This NRCS resource shows a site over central North Dakota. Soil conditions are near saturation.

Useful Agriculture Links: [Vegetation Drought Response Index](#); [Evaporative Stress Index](#); [Vegetation Health Index](#); [NDVI Greenness Map](#); [GRACE-Based Surface Soil Moisture](#); [North American Soil Moisture Network](#). [Monthly Wild Fire Forecast Report](#).

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report



**Pastures** continue to be in extremely poor condition over California, Nevada, and Vermont (left). The greatest improvement last week was in Nevada, and the worst decline was in Vermont. *This will be the last update for the season.*



The poorest topsoils can be found in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and South Carolina (including Rhode Island [actually the worst at 87%], New Mexico, and Georgia, all above 50%).. *This will be the last update for the season.*

## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

### Complete National Drought Summary

The following complete **Weather and Drought Summary** is provided by this week's NDMC Author: Brian Fuchs, from the NDMC).

#### Midwest

A fairly dry but cool week over the Midwest did not allow for any degradation this week. Improvements to D0 conditions were made in the northern sections of the lower peninsula of Michigan as well as in northwest Minnesota along the border with North Dakota.

#### South

Some heavy rains on 10/26 brought enough precipitation to show some improvements in southeast Oklahoma, the Oklahoma panhandle, eastern Texas and into southwest Arkansas. A category improvement was made over the areas recording the most rain. Along the Mississippi River between Arkansas and Mississippi, a reassessment of conditions allowed for improvements to the D0 and D1 in both southeast Arkansas and western Mississippi.

#### Southeast

Dryness over the last 60-90 days has allowed the introduction of some new areas of D0 in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Impacts are minimal at this time, with reports of soils drying out being conveyed.

#### The Northeast

Continuing dryness over the last 2 months is beginning to have an effect as areas of southern New England have received 50 percent or less of normal precipitation since September. As the dryness continued this week, D1 conditions were expanded to include more of Long Island and the New York City metro area as well as southern Connecticut. A new area of D1 was also introduced in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and D0 conditions were shifted to the west. In western New York, recent precipitation allowed for the removal of D0 along Lake Erie.

#### The Plains

It was mainly a dry week on the Plains. Some improvements were made in North Dakota, eliminating some D0 in the eastern portion of the state. Rain at the end of the current U.S. Drought Monitor period in Kansas allowed for slight improvements to the D0 in the southern portion of the state.

#### Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico

The Big Island of Hawaii did receive some heavy rain and thunderstorm activity on 10/26-10/27 which may have helped local conditions, but the events were spotty and it may take some time to see improvements. Oahu recorded heavy rains as well on 10/27 but these mainly fell on areas not being impacted by drought currently. Precipitation missed the drought areas of Alaska and no changes were made this week. The lower elevations are lacking snow with one of the warmest Octobers on record in the state. The sub-surface remains dry and the fire danger is still elevated over much of the state. Puerto Rico did not have any changes this week.

### State Activities

[State government drought activities](#) can be tracked through their drought plans. NRCS Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting (SSWSF) Program State Office personnel are participating in state drought committee meetings and providing the committees and media with appropriate [SSWSF information](#). Additional information describing the [tools](#) available from the Drought Monitor can also be found at the [U.S. Drought Portal](#).

## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

### For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center (NWCC) [Homepage](#) provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. This document is available [weekly](#). CONUS Snowpack and Drought Reports from 2007 are available online. Reports from 2001-2006 are available on request.

This report uses data and products provided by the Interagency Drought Monitor Consortium members and the National Interagency Fire Center.

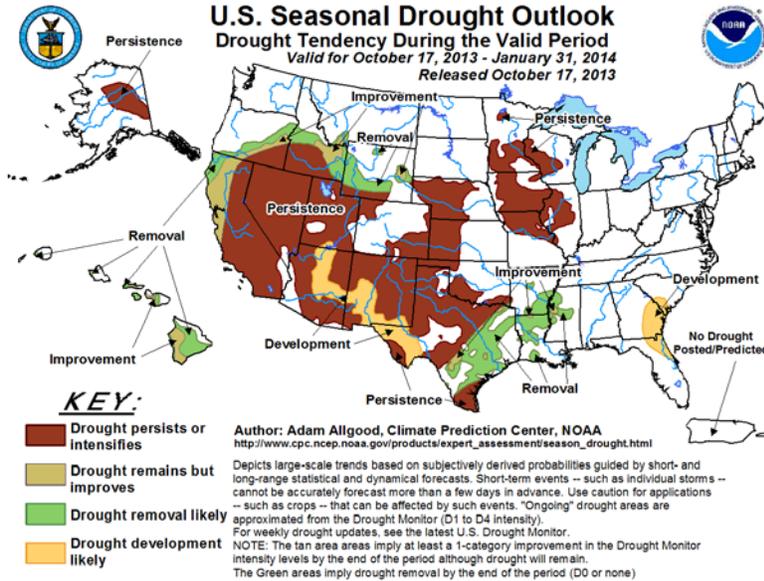
/s/

Micheal L. Golden  
Deputy Chief, Soil Science and Resource Assessment

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# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## Drought Outlook (Forecast through November)

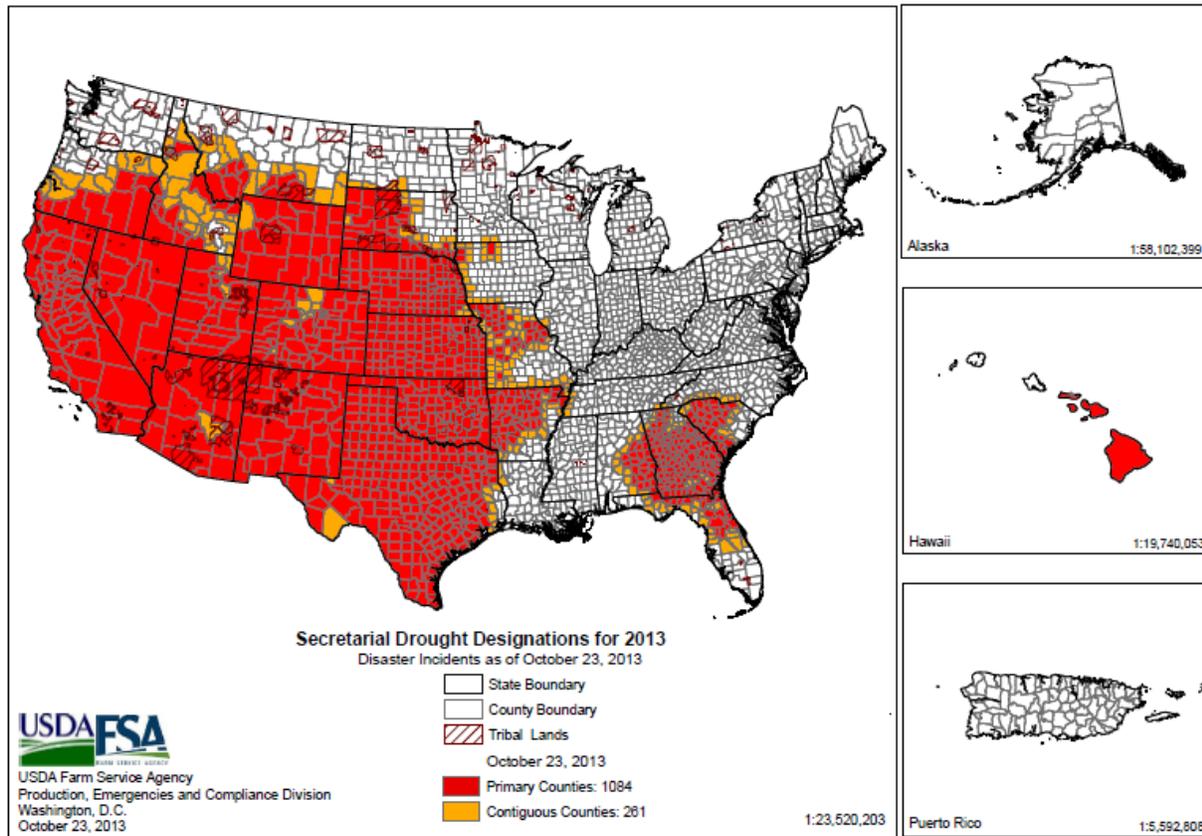


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook for **November** through **January** shows:

- Expect developing drought over parts of Arizona, New Mexico, southwest Texas, and the southeast coast.
- Drought is expected to improve over parts of eastern Texas, the Lower-Mississippi River Valley, and southern Wyoming and the Snake River Valley in Idaho.

[November's Drought Outlook](#) will be released shortly.

## 2013 Secretarial Drought Designations - All Drought



Refer to the USDA Drought Assistance [website](#) and [National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service](#). Read about the new [USDA Regional Climate Hubs](#).

# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## Supplemental Drought Information

The “Ag in Drought” file that had been previously posted each week by NDMC’s Brian Fuchs is now available at: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/Drought/AgInDrought.pdf>

Archived files are available at: <http://drought.unl.edu/Planning/Impacts/USAginDroughtArchive.aspx>.

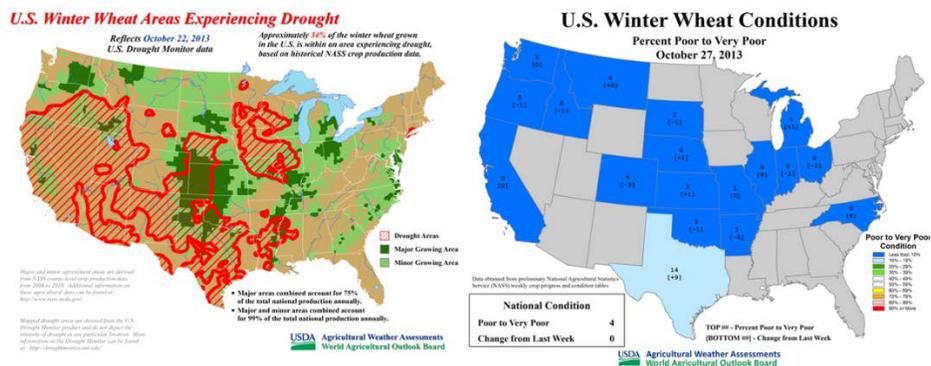
U.S. winter wheat is off to a pretty good start, despite approximately one-third (34%) of the production area being in drought (left map).

However, most of that drought is the long-term (“L”) variety, meaning that topsoil moisture is generally good for winter wheat germination and early-season growth, despite ongoing subsoil moisture and groundwater deficits.

As a result, winter wheat is off to its sixth-best start, condition-wise, during the 19-year period of record. Better years in terms of condition at this point in the growing season were, in order, were: 2004, 1996, 1997, 2008, and 2009.

Something to watch, however, is the short-term (30 days or so) dryness in northern Texas and western Oklahoma.

Given the lack of recent rainfall and limited subsoil moisture, wheat that initially looked good may soon begin to suffer. In fact, wheat conditions in Texas are already beginning to reflect initial signs of stress (right map). The latest Texas report from USDA/NASS vaguely reflected this concern, stating that “some areas were still in need of additional rainfall.”



Highlights for the 7-day drought-monitoring period ending 7 am EDT on October 29 include:

- With more precipitation falling in recent days across the nation’s mid-section, the portion of the U.S. in drought continues to shrink. Only 34.70% of the contiguous U.S. remained in drought on October 29, down from a late-summer (September 10) peak of 50.69%. The last time a smaller area was in drought, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor, was May 15, 2012.

- On October 27, USDA/NASS reported that 59% of the U.S. corn and 77% of the soybeans had been harvested. Thus, the 2013 growing season effectively has ended with 38% of the U.S. corn production area and 28% of the soybean area in drought, down from late-summer peaks of 55 and 45%, respectively. Still, there are pockets of lingering drought in the Midwest. On October 27, USDA/NASS rated topsoil moisture more than half very short to short in Illinois (60%), Missouri (58%), and Iowa (53%).

- Cattle in drought (39%), winter wheat in drought (33%), and hay in drought (25%) were all down one percentage point from a week ago. USDA/NASS reported that 86% of the winter wheat had been planted by October 27, with 65% of the crop emerged. Although most of the young wheat crop is faring well – rated 61% good to excellent on October 27 – pockets of dryness remain a concern on the southern High Plains. For example, 14% of the winter wheat in Texas was rated very poor to poor on October 27, up from 5% a week ago.

## Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

- Weather outlook: During the next two days, a cold front will sweep across the eastern U.S. Additional rainfall could reach two to four inches from the northern Mississippi Delta to the western Gulf Coast, while one- to two-inch amounts will occur in portions of the Great Lakes region. Rainfall intensity will diminish closer to the Atlantic Seaboard. In the front's wake, weekend snow showers will develop downwind of the Great Lakes. Meanwhile, a new storm system will begin to take shape across the West, resulting in rain and snow showers. By early next week, another energetic, moisture-laden cold front will begin to cross the nation's mid-section. - Provide by Brad Rippey, USDA

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### Noteworthy topics in the news this week:

#### Agricultural irrigation in Wisconsin

Agricultural water users in Wisconsin used more groundwater than municipalities in 2012, according to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The DNR's annual report stated that groundwater withdrawals for agricultural use increased 83 percent to 135.2 billion gallons in 2012, while municipal use crept up just 2.6 percent. Prior to 2012, municipalities were the largest users of groundwater, but drought drove farmers to pump more groundwater for irrigation.

Of the groundwater pumped in 2012, 46 percent was for farm irrigation and 34 percent was for municipalities. In 2011, farms used 35 percent of the total groundwater pumped and municipalities used 42 percent.

Portage County used more groundwater than any other county in 2012 and increased its water use by 65 percent that year. Adams County, the second largest groundwater user increased its water use by 79 percent, while Waushara County, third largest user of groundwater, upped its water use by 68 percent. A groundwater expert at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, noted that "these pumping statistics show we are in a scary situation in Wisconsin," because streams and lakes shrunk or went dry during the drought, due to excessive groundwater pumping.

Drought in 2012 made Wisconsin farmers long for greater irrigation capability. From the start of 2013 through Oct. 1, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources approved the construction of 258 new irrigation wells.

The DNR approved an average of 122 new irrigation wells annually between 2007 and 2012, less than half the number given the go-ahead in 2013.

#### IRS drought relief for livestock sold

Farmers and ranchers who previously were forced to sell livestock due to drought, like the drought currently affecting much of the nation, have an extended period of time in which to replace the livestock and defer tax on any gains from the forced sales, the Internal Revenue Service announced today.

Farmers and ranchers who, due to drought, sell more livestock than they normally would may defer tax on the extra gains from those sales. To qualify, the livestock generally must be replaced within a four-year period. The IRS is authorized to extend this period if the drought continues.

#### Fish kill near Bend, Oregon

A number of unusual conditions, such as drought, fish migrating out of Wickiup Reservoir, and less water in the river, compared to other years, contributed to a fish kill in the Deschutes River involving thousands of fish, including trout, mountain whitefish and sculpin.

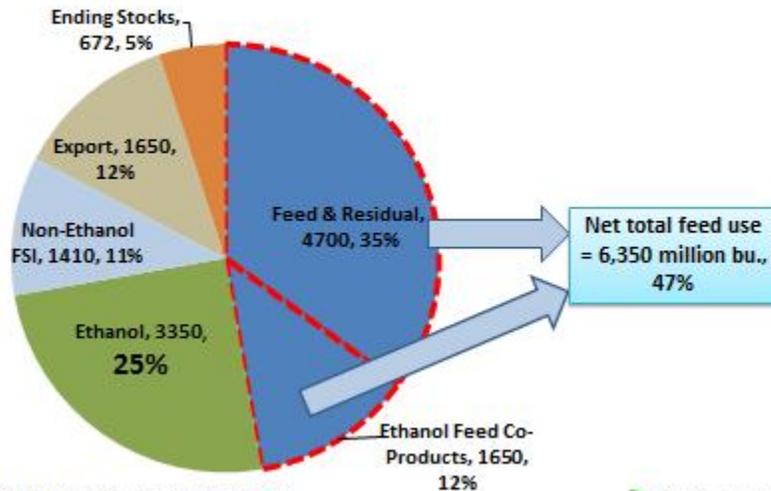
#### With the new corn crop harvest underway, how is the nation's corn used?

From the USDA, found online at <http://www.ethanolrfa.org/exchange/entry/a-fresh-look-at-corn-stocks-co-products-and-ethanol-production/>

**Other Headlines:** [Death toll rises](#) - Oct 22, [Nebraska panhandle, Drought, high cost of hay prove difficult for some horse owners to cope with](#) - Oct 20, [Northeastern Kansas, Higher corn, soybean yields put grain industry back to work](#) - Oct 24, [Indiana, South Florida switches from flooding fears to drought doubts](#) - Oct 22, [South Florida, State climate change study may go begging for scientists](#) - Oct 24, [Nebraska, Corps To Keep Basin On Drought Measures](#) - Oct 21, [Missouri River Basin, DNR: Drought dramatically increased groundwater pumping in 2012](#) - Oct 22, [Wisconsin.](#)

## Net Corn Use, 2011/12

[gross use, million bu., % of total use]



Source: USDA WASDE, September 2011

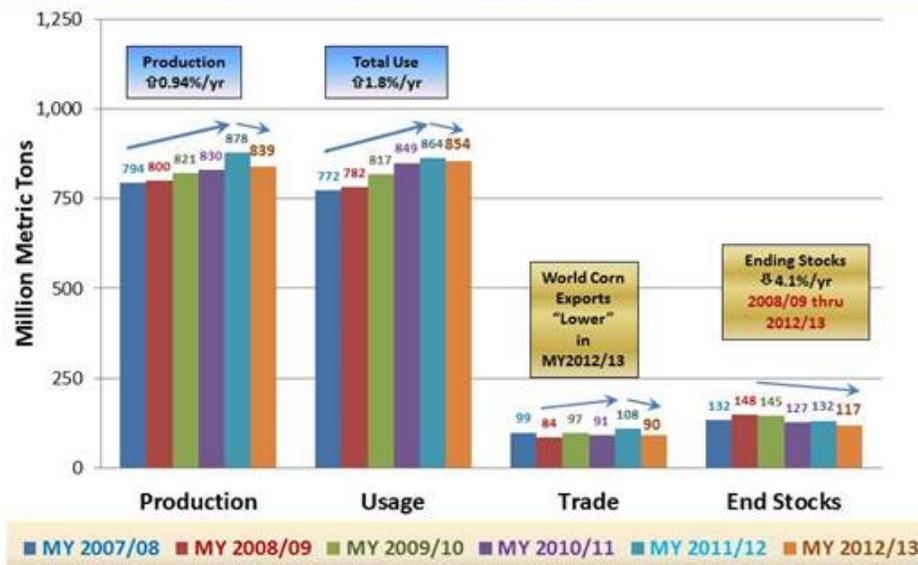


The 2012 Midwest drought dented world corn production slightly, affecting exports and ending stocks. Graphic below is from Kansas State University's Extension Ag Economist, Daniel O'Brien

<http://ksugrains.wordpress.com/2012/10/25/corn-and-grain-sorghum-market-outlook-october-25-2012-via-ksu-agmanager/>

## World Corn Usage & Ending Stocks

MY 2007/08 thru 2012/13 (October 11, 2012 USDA WASDE)



# Weekly Snowpack and Drought Monitor Update Report

## Weekly Snowpack Reports for Wyoming

### Wyoming – NRCS

#### Report #1 Monday Morning Snow Report - Oct. 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013

This is the first Monday Snow Report for the 2013-2014 snow season. **Note: This is extremely early and these values will change dramatically. These values are due to some early Oct. storms and the Black Hills will not have any median values until the 30<sup>th</sup> of the month.** Last year about this time the state median was 127 with a low of 46% and a high of 457% of median. This year the state median is 236% with a low of 61% and a high of 571% of median. See the table & map below for more information. The map may differ slightly from the table depending upon how many stations were reporting at the time or date.

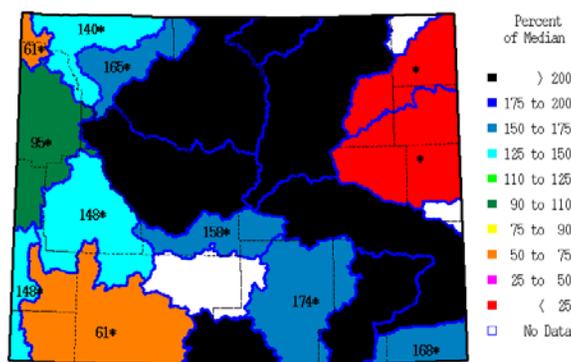
For those with internet capability, this report and map showing SWE percentages for the state can be found at "<http://www.wrds.uwyo.edu/wrds/nrcs/nrcs.html>". Go to [http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/normals/median\\_average.htm](http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/normals/median_average.htm) for medians.

**Figure 1 -- SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT AS PERCENT OF MEDIAN. The following table shows the current, last year's ending weeks and 2011 equivalent (SWE) amounts for Wyoming basins. Median is based on all reporting SNOTEL sites in the basin, not the snow courses. The reference period for average comparison is 1981-2010.**

DRAINAGE BASIN	10/28/2013	10/21/2013	10/14/2013	10/28/2012	10/21/2012
SNAKE RIVER	95	155	333	129	0
MADISON	61	100	273	144	0
YELLOWSTONE	140	222	269	89	31
WIND RIVER	206	359	620	119	0
BIGHORN BASIN	255	378	440	89	34
SHOSHONE RIVER	165	259	363	100	22
POWDER	404	703	1533	92	31
TONGUE	222	379	389	46	0
BELLE FOURCHE	*	*	*	*	*
CHEYENNE	*	*	*	*	*
UPPER N. PLATTE	174	333	524	96	47
SWEETWATER	158	300	550	88	0
LOWER N. PLATTE	571	*	*	117	*
LARAMIE	205	423	1175	153	54
S. PLATTE	168	300	275	179	117
LITTLE SNAKE RIVER	245	567	1514	138	0
UPPER GREEN	148	253	1214	167	0
LOWER GREEN	61	106	378	181	0
UPPER BEAR	148	875	0	457	0
<b>Weighted State Average</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>18</b>

red = down      blue = up      green = even      \* data is suspect

SWE % of Median as of Monday, 28 October 2013



\* \* Data may not provide a valid measure of conditions

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