STATEWIDE CROP SUMMARY
(Data provided by the National Agricultural Statistics Service Crop Progress and Condition Report)

General
There were 6.6 days suitable for field work. Precipitation estimates ranged from no rain in multiple locations to 3.3 inches at Daytona Beach International Airport (Volusia County). The average temperature ranged from 58.4°F at Whiting Field (Santa Rosa County) to 78.6°F at Curry Hammock State Park (Monroe County).

Livestock and Pastures
Cattle and pasture condition remained mostly good throughout the state. Some flooding was reported in southern peninsula fields.

Fruits and Vegetables
A variety of fruits and vegetables were planted and marketed. Some vegetable farmers in the southern peninsula had to replant crops flooded by Tropical Storm Eta.

Field Crops
Row crop harvesting activities continued in the panhandle as dry conditions persisted. Cotton harvest picked up, but was still behind compared to last season. Peanut harvest finished up in the panhandle. Sugarcane harvest continued in the southern peninsula, but was delayed due to wet conditions.

Citrus
Maximum temperatures were in the mid to upper 70s across the citrus growing region, with one or two days in the 80s. Most stations received less than 1 inch of rainfall, but several Indian River District stations received more than 1.5 inches. According to the November 19, 2020 U.S. Drought Monitor, the entire citrus growing region remained drought free. Growers continued harvesting Fallglo and Early Pride tangerines, red grapefruit, and Navel and Hamlin oranges, all for the fresh market. Several producers tested fruit maturity for field run. Two processing plants were receiving packinghouse eliminations and sixteen packinghouses were shipping fruit. Next season’s citrus crop continued progressing well. Grove activities included spraying, mowing, and herbicide application. Irrigation was run several times in most areas.

Soil Moisture Summary
(Data provided by the National Agricultural Statistics Service Crop Progress and Condition Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPSOIL</th>
<th>THIS WEEK (%)</th>
<th>PREVIOUS WEEK (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Short</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weekly Temperature & Rainfall Data from FAWN Stations by District

Northwest District

Northeast District

Southwest District

Southeast District

Central District

- 7-day rainfall (inches)
- 7-day Maximum Temperature (°F)
- 7-day Minimum Temperature (°F)

fawn.ifas.ufl.edu
NWS 6-10 DAY OUTLOOKS

6 to 10 Day Outlook
Sunday November 29 - Thursday December 3

Temperature Outlook
Opacity: 100%
Precipitation Outlook

NWS 6-10 day Temperature Outlook

6 to 10 Day Outlook
Sunday November 29 - Thursday December 3

Temperature Outlook
Opacity: 100%
Precipitation Outlook

NWS 6-10 day Rainfall Outlook
Freeze Probability Outlook
Methodology

The Freeze Event Outlook is derived by an analysis which blends historical climate configurations (statistical compositing of similar seasonal teleconnection patterns) coupled with an analysis of dynamical long-range forecasts. The statistical compositing is done by analyzing the ERA5-Land reanalysis dataset from 1979-2019 using 2-meter air temperature at ¼ degree spatial resolution. The long-range forecast component is provided by the NOAA Climate Forecast System Version 2 2-meter air temperature at appropriate valid times with a spatial resolution of ½ degree. Outlook is conducted by Clear Science, Inc. using the Climate Outlook Resource for Global Insight (CORGI) technology.

Outlooks are issued for two weeks beyond the valid date as these outlooks are not meant to replace operational forecasts available within the next two weeks.