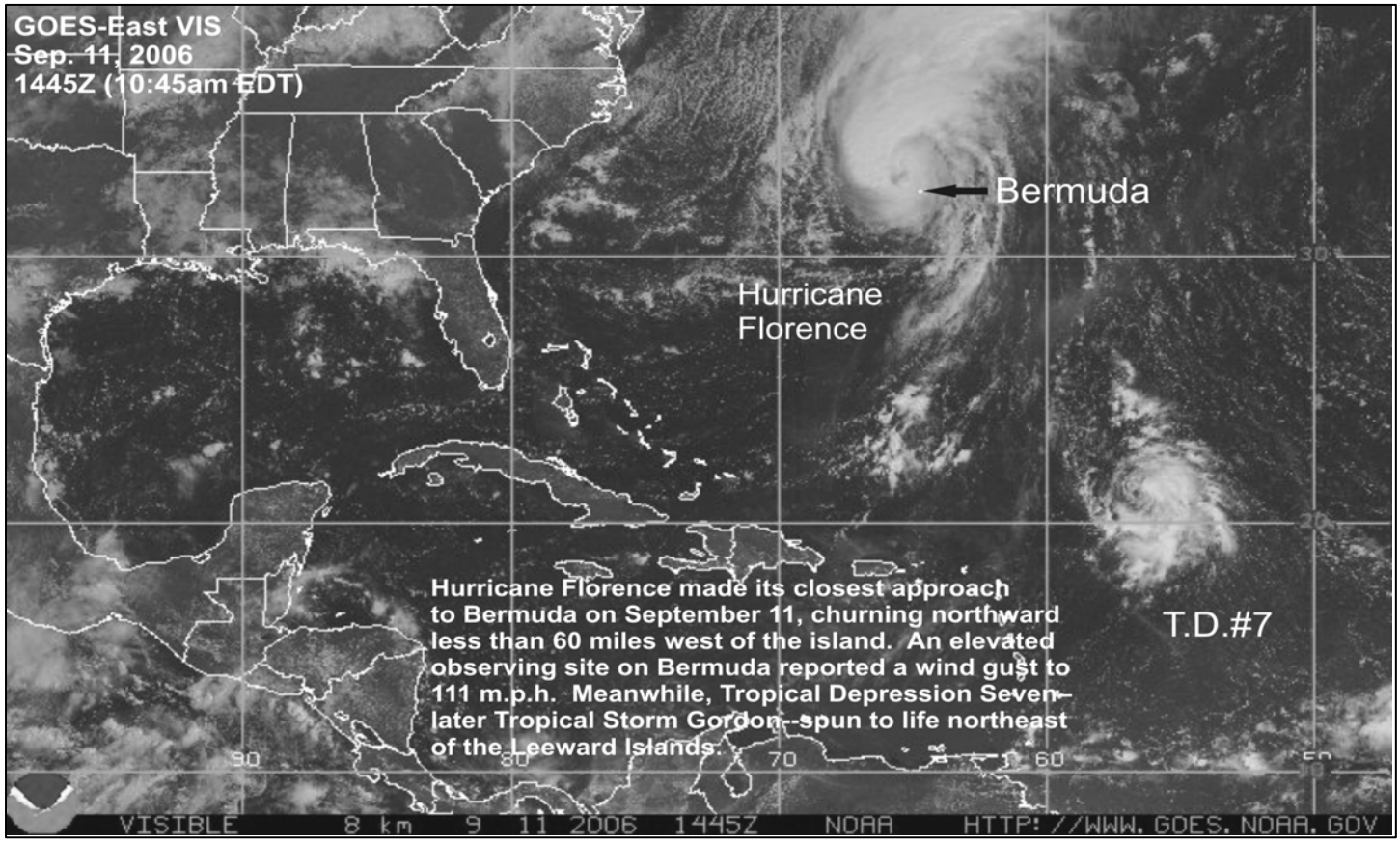
Volume 93, No. 37 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **September 12, 2006**

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
September 3 - 9, 2006

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Hot, dry weather in the **Northwest** pushed the nation's wildfire acreage into record territory. Through September 10, the national charred acreage of approximately 8.694 million acres (13,585 square miles, or an area larger than **Maryland**) edged last year's modern-era record of 8.687 million acres. Although dry conditions favored winter wheat planting across the **northern Plains** and the **Northwest**, rain was needed to promote germination. **Northwestern** weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal. continued in the Farther south, monsoon showers-enhanced by moisture associated with the remnants of **eastern Pacific** Hurricane John-

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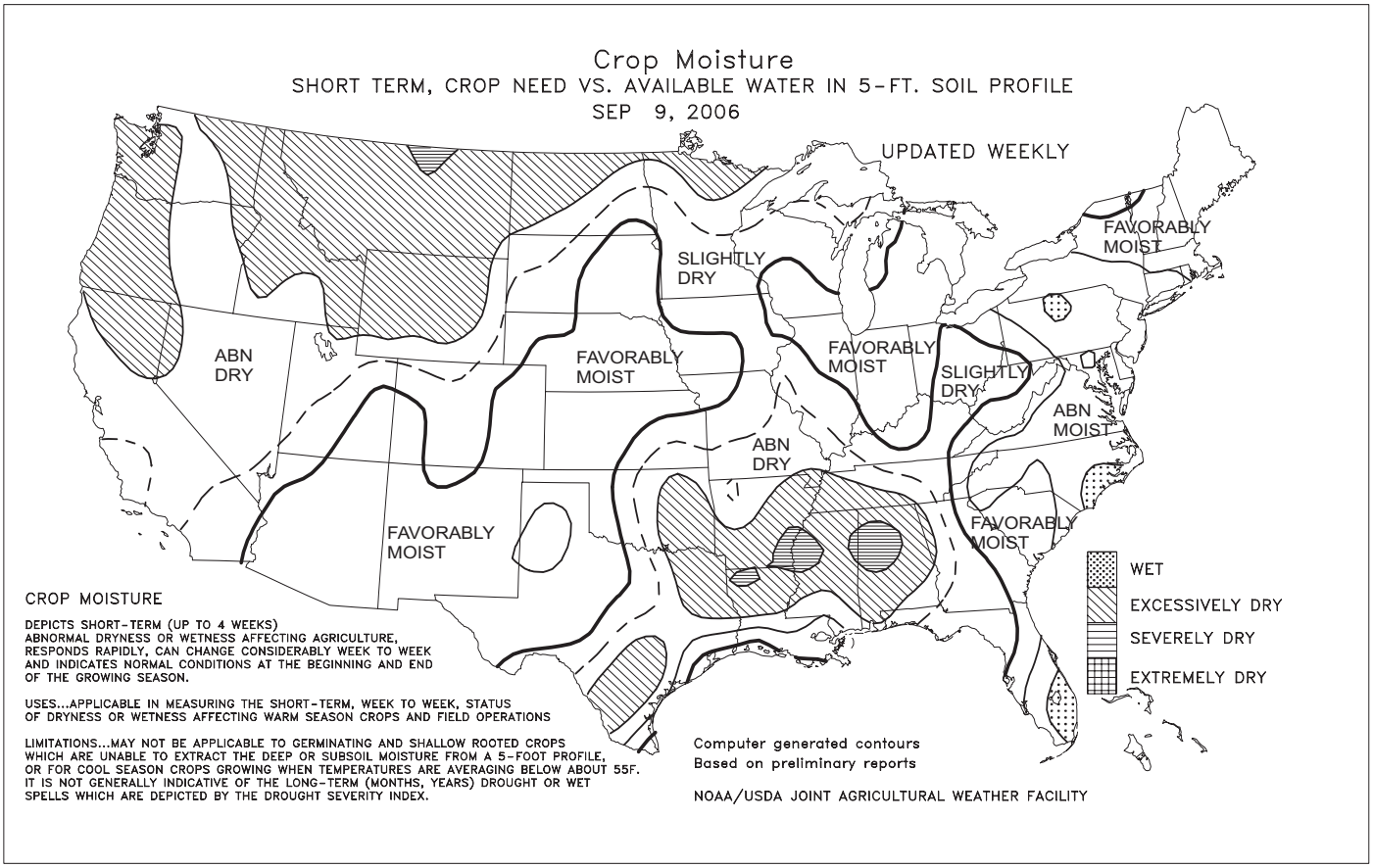
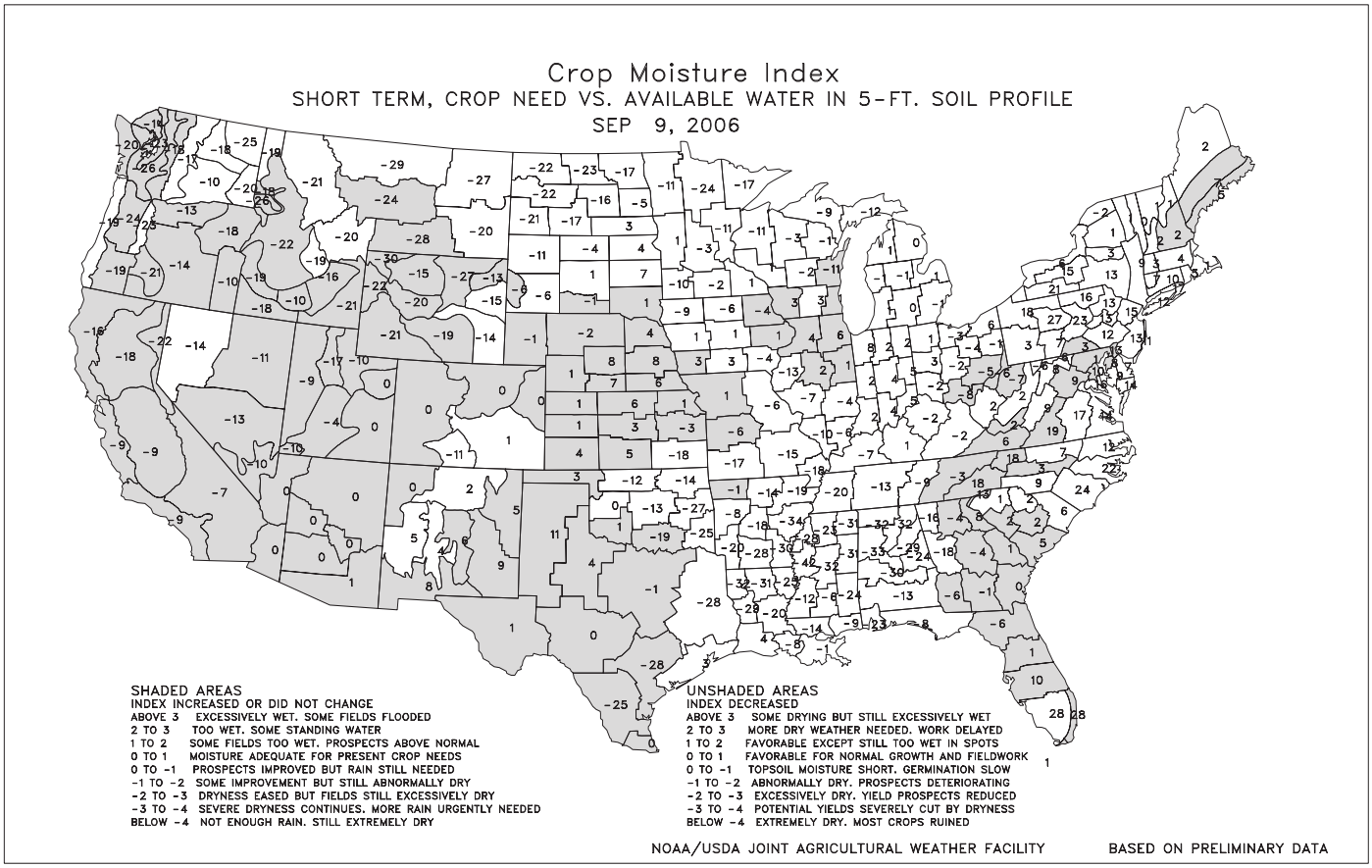
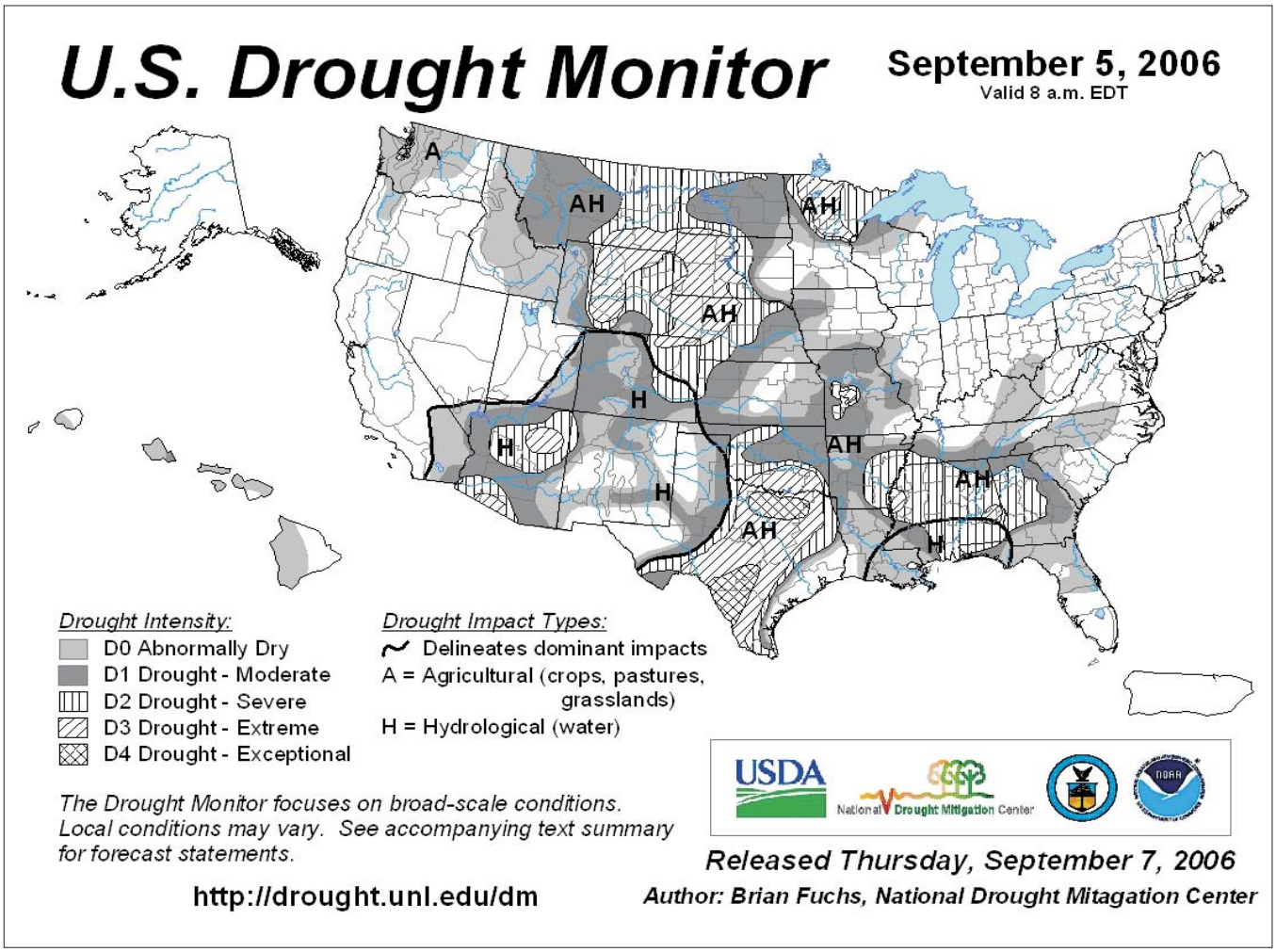
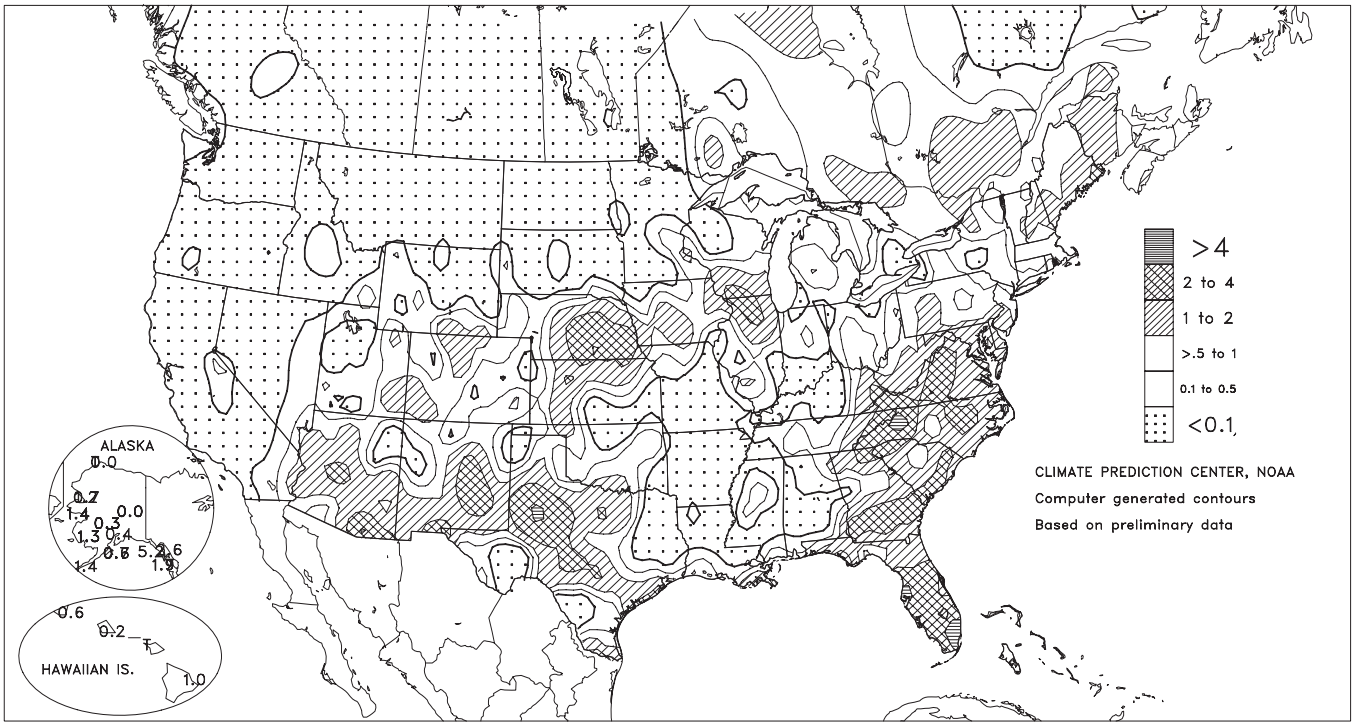

Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 9, 2006
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN MOIST
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
WET
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXTREMELY DRY
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 9, 2006
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA



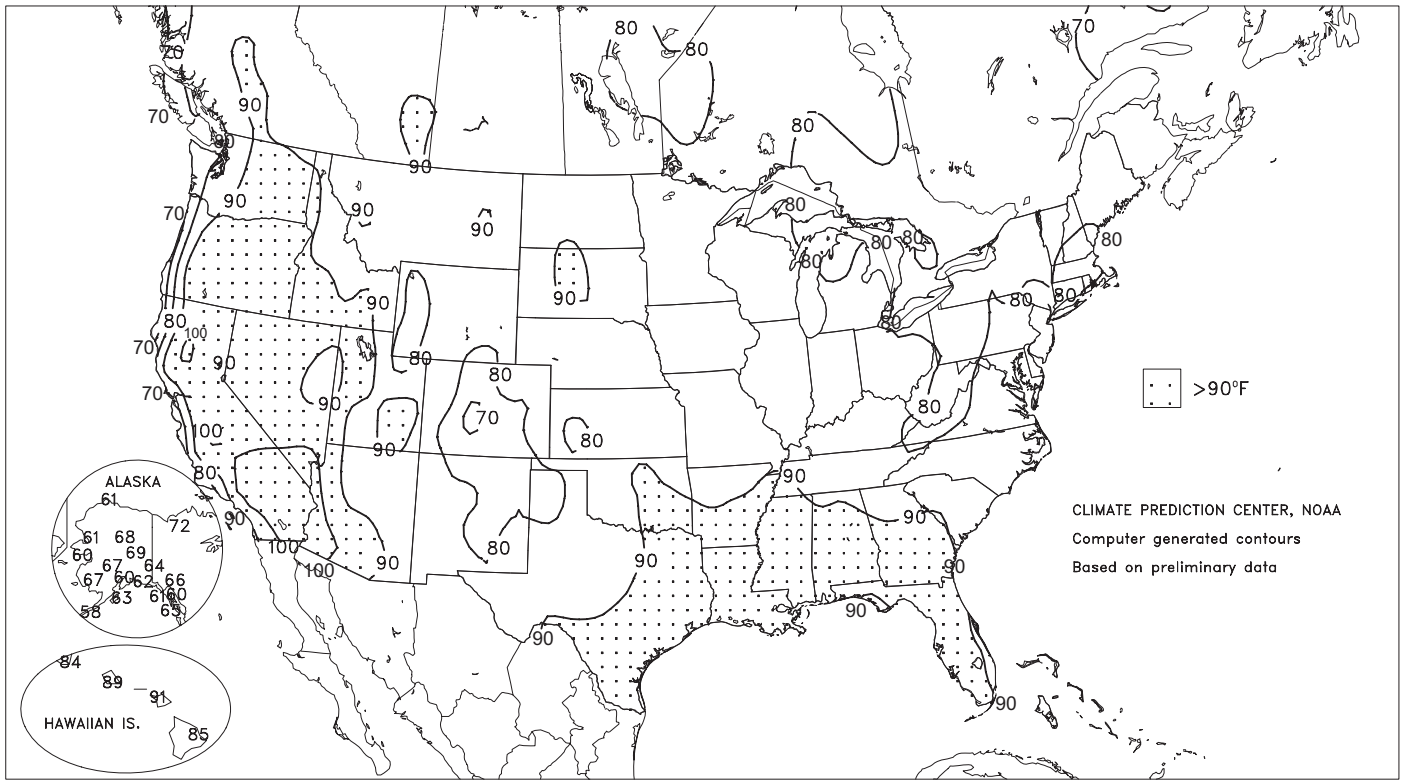
Total Precipitation (Inches)

SEP 3 - 9, 2006



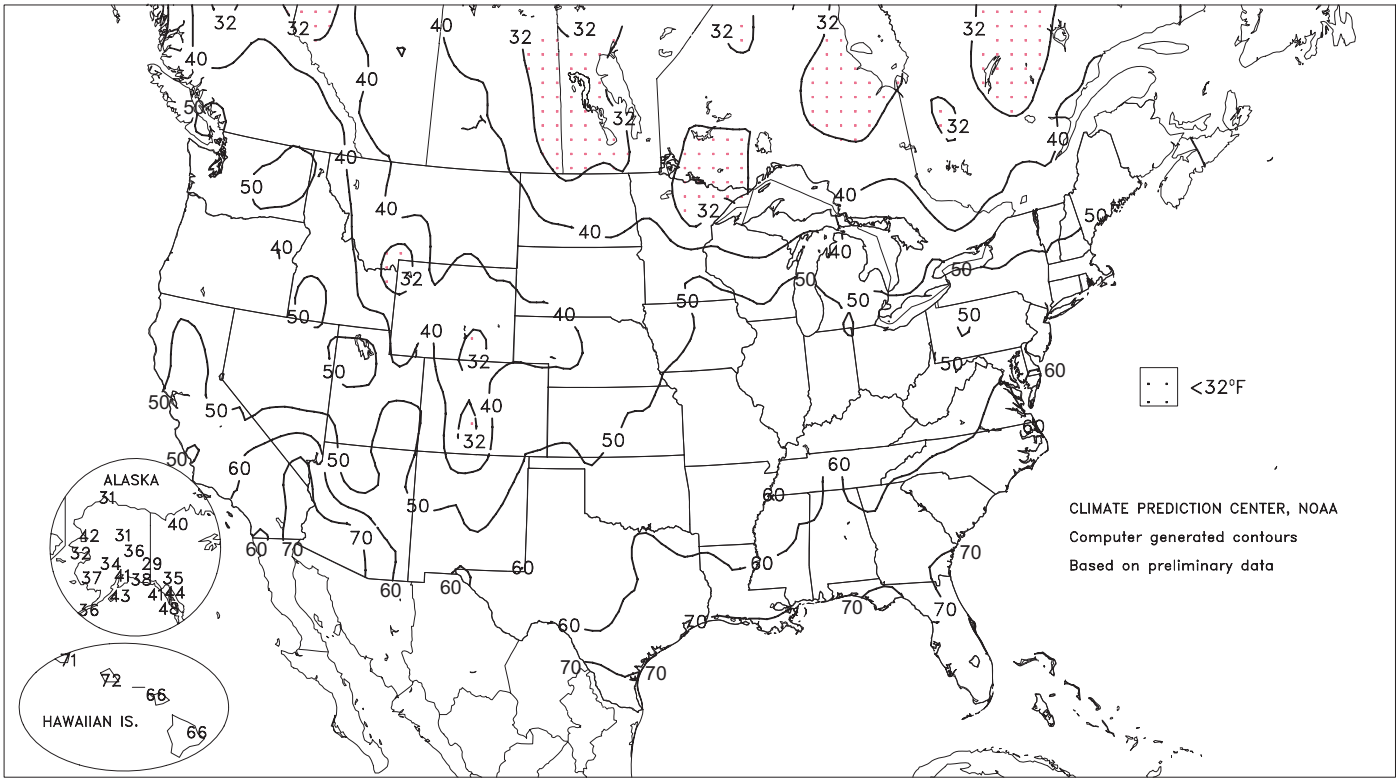
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

SEP 3 - 9, 2006



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

SEP 3 - 9, 2006



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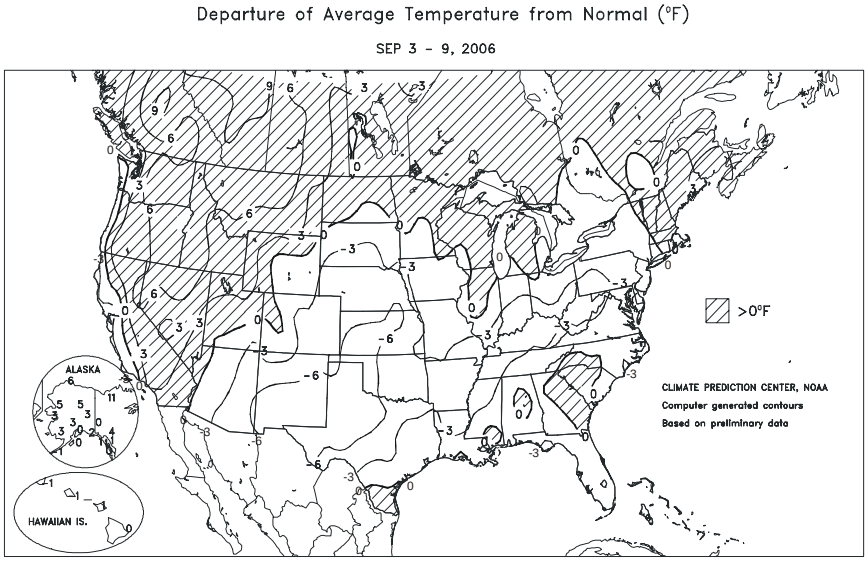


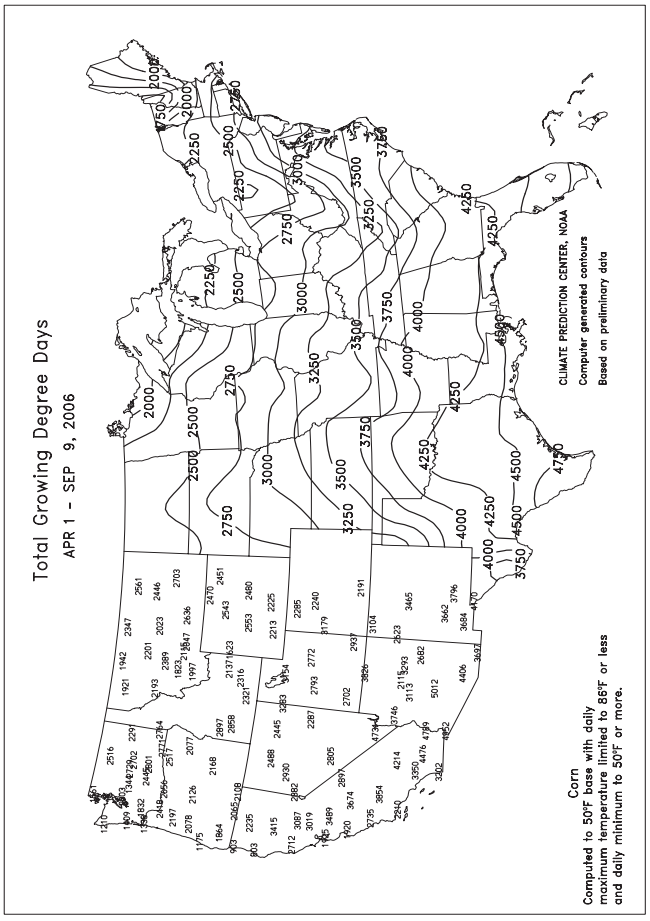
continued in the **Four Corners region**. Cool weather (generally 4 to 8°F below normal) accompanied heavy showers on the **central and southern Plains**, where rain caused local flooding but aided drought-stressed pastures and provided much-needed moisture for the upcoming winter wheat establishment season. Meanwhile, **Midwestern** summer crops matured under generally favorable conditions, although scattered showers briefly slowed early-season corn harvesting. Elsewhere, locally heavy rain lingered across the **East** in the wake of Tropical Storm Ernesto, maintaining soggy conditions in portions of the **middle and southern Atlantic States**. In contrast, drought remained deeply entrenched in parts of the **South**, particularly in the **Mississippi Delta**.

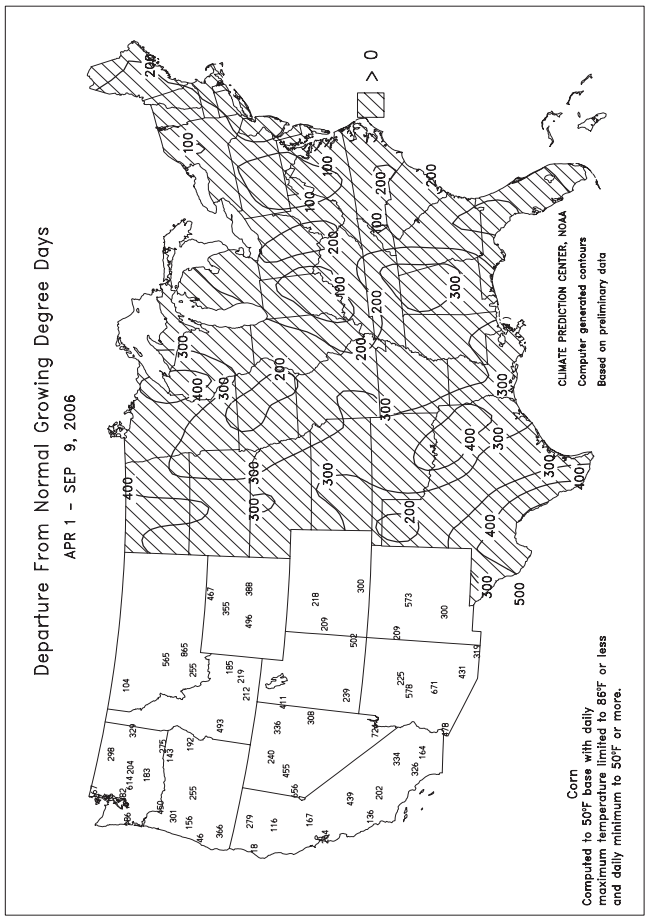
By September 10, the two largest **Northwestern** blazes were the Derby fire (207,000 acres about 15 miles south of **Big Timber, MT**), 60 percent contained, and the Tripod complex (172,000 acres just northeast of **Winthrop, WA**), 65 percent contained. The Derby fire, sparked by lightning on August 22, was responsible for the loss of nearly 50 structures, including cabins, sheds, and outbuildings. Hot, dry weather, with temperatures near 100°F, hampered wildfire containment efforts. In **Washington**, **Omak** posted consecutive daily-record highs (98 and 95°F) on September 5 and 6.

In contrast, chilly weather settled across the **central and southern Plains**. In **Nebraska**, **Alliance** (31 and 32°F) notched consecutive daily-record lows on September 2 and 3. Similarly, **Casper, WY**, reported daily-record lows from September 2-4 (33, 33, and 34°F, respectively). Farther south, heavy rain pelted the **southern Plains** and the **Southwest**. In **New Mexico**, more than 3 inches of rain fell in **Roswell** during the first 5 days of September, while exactly 5 inches of rain drenched **Carlsbad**. **Roswell** also netted a daily-record total of 2.45 inches on September 3. Meanwhile, **El Paso, TX**, followed its wettest August on record (6.85 inches, or 391 percent of normal) with consecutive daily-record totals on September 3 and 4 (1.33 and 1.28 inches, respectively).

Farther east, **Southeastern** daily-record totals were set in locations such as **Raleigh-Durham, NC** (3.83 inches on September 4), and **Miami, FL** (4.63 inches on September 6). Through September 9, **Miami's** month-to-date rainfall reached 12.71 inches. On September 5, **Mid-Atlantic** daily records were set in **Philadelphia, PA** (2.45 inches) and **Wallops Island, VA** (2.98 inches). **Wallops Island's** rain fell on the heels of an Ernesto-induced 4.14-inch total on September 1. Elsewhere, scattered daily rainfall records across the **central Plains** and the **Midwest** included 1.61 inches (on September 3) in **St. Cloud, MN**; 1.76 inches (on September 9) in **Kearney, NE**; and 1.89 inches (on September 9) in **Hill City, KS.** Meanwhile, chilly weather settled across the **north-central U.S.**, where daily-record lows for September 9 included 25°F in **International Falls, MN**, and 33°F in **Grand Forks, ND.**

Mild weather returned to **Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 6°F except across the State's southern tier. Both **Galena** (70 and 69°F on September 4 and 6, respectively) and **Bettles** (66 and 68°F on September 8 and 9, respectively) posted a pair of daily-record highs during the week. Elsewhere, the remnants of long-lived former Hurricane/Typhoon Ioke brought heavy precipitation to **western Alaska**. Daily-record rainfall totals for September 7 included 1.15 inches in **Bethel** and 0.66 inch in **Kotzebue**. Heavy precipitation also continued in parts of **southeastern Alaska**, where **Juneau** netted 5.16 inches of rain (227 percent of normal) during the first 10 days of September. Other September 1-10 totals included 9.25 inches at **Port Alexander**, 7.99 inches at **Ketchikan**, 6.91 inches at **Yakutat**, and 6.27 inches at **Wrangell**. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, showers were mostly confined to windward locations. Some of the heaviest rain fell on September 6-7, when 24-hour **Big Island** totals reached 2.80 inches in **Glenwood** and 2.10 inches in **Piihonua**.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - SEP 9, 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - SEP 9, 2006
> 0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
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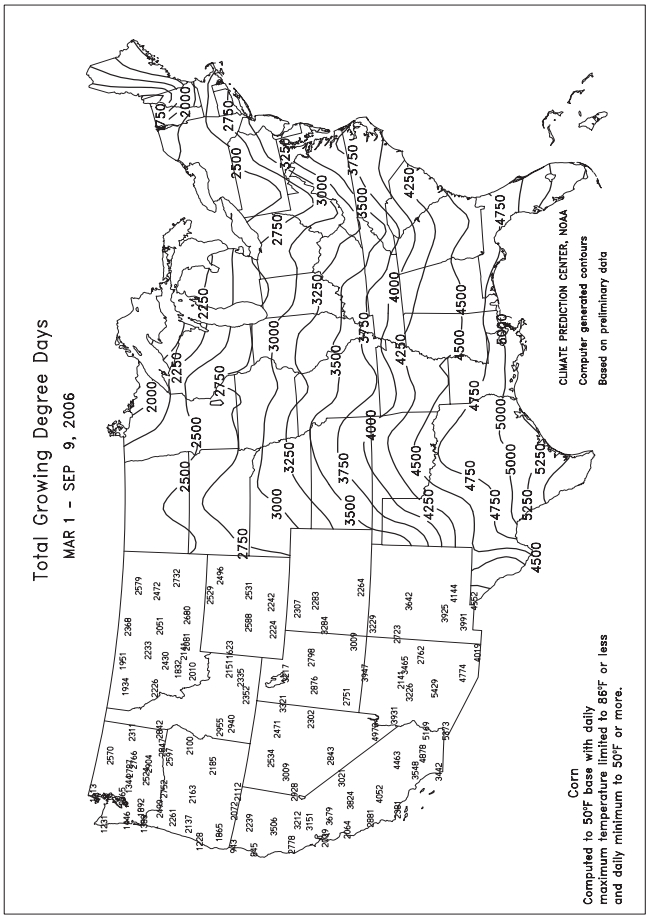
Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - SEP 9, 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
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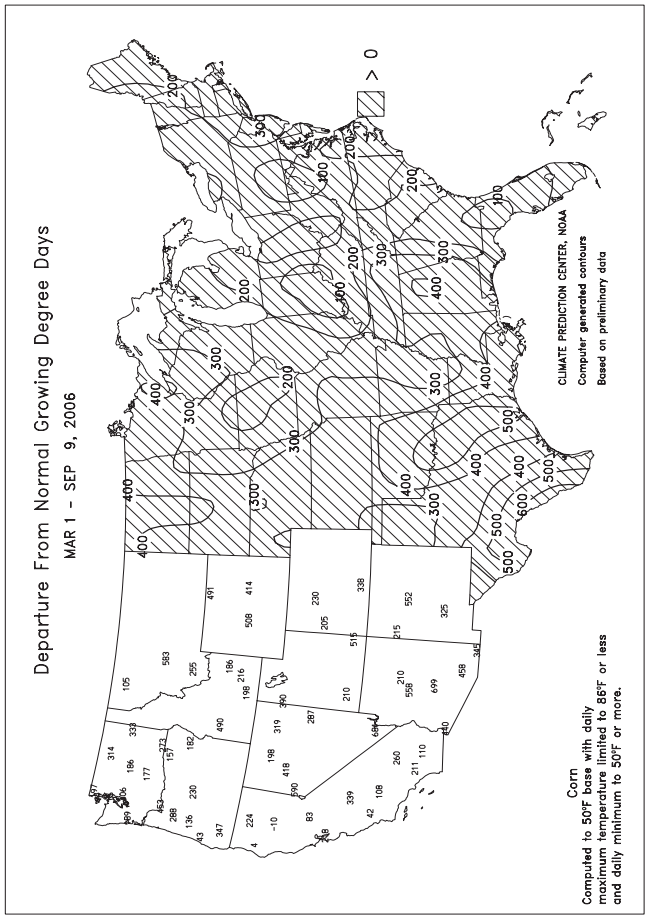
Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - SEP 9, 2006
> 0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
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and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 9, 2006

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	87	67	92	63	77	1	0.59	-0.33	0.55	0.59	51	42.82	110	86	43	1	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	87	64	89	60	75	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	26.41	66	87	49	0	0	0	0
	MOBILE	88	70	91	67	79	0	0.06	-1.50	0.02	0.07	4	27.61	56	88	54	4	0	4	0
	MONTGOMERY	89	68	94	65	79	0	0.11	-0.88	0.03	0.15	12	28.97	73	91	45	3	0	5	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	58	46	60	41	52	0	0.45	-0.24	0.44	0.47	52	12.79	130	89	71	0	0	2	0
	BARROW	48	33	61	31	41	6	0.02	-0.15	0.01	0.04	17	2.97	98	99	69	0	3	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	65	40	69	36	52	3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.12	32	7.02	97	87	69	0	0	0	0
	JUNEAU	57	48	60	44	53	1	2.56	1.02	0.79	4.56	234	41.29	123	95	92	0	0	6	2
	KODIAK	56	47	63	43	52	0	0.66	-0.93	0.24	0.78	39	39.82	85	90	80	0	0	7	0
	NOME	55	44	60	32	49	2	1.39	0.72	0.74	1.39	160	11.22	102	92	78	0	1	3	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	71	46	77	43	59	-1	0.61	0.10	0.23	0.76	113	13.14	83	94	38	0	0	5	0
	PHOENIX	95	77	99	73	86	-2	0.34	0.20	0.32	0.79	439	4.90	93	68	44	6	0	3	0
	TUCSON	87	69	92	66	78	-5	1.55	1.21	1.15	1.55	344	10.89	132	78	53	1	0	4	1
	YUMA	100	80	104	74	90	-1	0.40	0.33	0.20	0.40	444	0.63	31	70	46	7	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	86	62	91	56	74	-3	0.01	-0.77	0.01	0.01	1	28.76	99	89	36	1	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	88	63	92	60	76	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	28.72	86	82	31	3	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	96	69	101	57	83	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	5.25	111	53	32	6	0	0	0
	FRESNO	97	65	102	57	81	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	12.30	155	63	39	6	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	77	66	80	64	71	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	8.32	86	79	61	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	96	59	102	57	78	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	26.21	118	55	33	5	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	88	54	97	52	71	-2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	13.49	111	86	28	4	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	78	67	85	64	73	1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	4.53	58	79	63	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	67	54	71	53	60	-4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	15.26	113	88	73	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	92	55	99	52	74	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	11.90	130	74	43	5	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	73	38	80	35	56	-1	0.24	0.02	0.13	0.24	86	5.71	111	92	53	0	0	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	71	48	75	44	59	-4	0.08	-0.34	0.08	0.09	16	10.01	67	91	43	0	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	76	49	83	43	63	-2	0.15	-0.09	0.11	0.15	48	5.37	48	85	37	0	0	3	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	82	55	90	51	69	0	0.22	0.03	0.16	0.22	92	5.01	82	55	34	1	0	2	0
	PUEBLO	76	50	80	46	63	-5	0.02	-0.25	0.01	0.19	53	9.64	94	91	54	0	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	76	60	82	58	68	-1	0.39	-0.46	0.31	0.55	50	42.45	137	86	61	0	0	3	0
	HARTFORD	78	56	85	53	67	0	0.51	-0.45	0.47	0.56	45	36.61	116	91	58	0	0	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	79	64	85	61	71	-3	1.73	0.88	1.73	3.42	314	33.10	121	93	57	0	0	1	1
DE	WILMINGTON	77	60	82	57	69	-2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	31.44	104	97	55	0	0	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	89	72	91	71	80	-1	1.77	0.14	1.50	1.92	92	23.47	68	94	57	2	0	4	1
	JACKSONVILLE	89	72	94	70	80	1	3.34	1.38	3.22	3.34	133	31.77	83	93	59	4	0	3	1
	KEY WEST	87	77	90	75	82	-2	1.66	0.29	1.10	2.08	118	23.92	92	85	66	1	0	5	1
	MIAMI	87	75	90	73	81	-2	7.60	5.45	4.63	12.71	457	53.76	131	90	68	1	0	5	3
	ORLANDO	92	73	93	72	82	0	1.35	-0.15	0.97	2.72	140	27.91	75	97	59	7	0	5	1
	PENSACOLA	88	73	91	68	80	-1	0.42	-1.04	0.34	0.42	22	23.90	50	84	57	2	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	88	69	95	68	79	-2	0.19	-1.15	0.08	0.19	11	32.95	68	94	61	3	0	3	0
	TAMPA	89	76	91	73	82	-1	5.65	3.87	2.82	7.70	335	45.14	132	88	62	4	0	4	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	87	75	91	73	81	-1	1.62	-0.40	1.38	3.02	117	33.35	80	95	81	3	0	4	1
GA	ATHENS	84	67	89	63	76	1	0.24	-0.59	0.19	0.24	23	26.55	77	91	60	0	0	3	0
	ATLANTA	84	68	88	64	76	0	0.61	-0.33	0.61	0.65	55	35.29	97	87	60	0	0	1	1
	AUGUSTA	87	68	92	63	78	2	1.34	0.43	1.06	1.34	114	28.86	87	92	57	3	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	86	70	93	68	78	-1	0.66	-0.11	0.63	0.66	67	25.35	71	89	50	2	0	3	1
	MACON	87	68	94	67	78	1	0.28	-0.54	0.21	0.28	26	22.18	67	93	56	3	0	4	0
	SAVANNAH	88	71	91	69	79	0	1.91	0.49	1.36	3.15	169	26.55	70	93	60	3	0	3	2
HI	HILO	84	69	85	66	76	0	0.98	-1.33	0.38	1.20	41	95.59	113	86	74	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	87	74	89	72	80	-2	0.17	0.10	0.15	0.17	213	23.49	227	79	69	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	89	71	91	66	80	1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.06	55	6.84	56	79	68	2	0	1	0
	LIHUE	84	74	84	71	79	-1	0.62	0.12	0.52	0.62	98	58.68	247	84	77	0	0	4	1
ID	BOISE	90	63	95	59	77	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	8.44	104	36	24	4	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	92	59	97	56	76	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	8.05	90	41	29	6	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	85	47	91	37	66	4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	7.91	91	64	29	2	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	78	58	83	53	68	1	0.58	-0.33	0.38	0.58	49	25.84	99	92	53	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	80	58	86	56	69	1	0.12	-0.73	0.06	0.12	11	28.60	101	92	64	0	0	2	0
	PEORIA	81	58	85	55	69	0	0.71	-0.01	0.41	0.71	78	21.80	85	92	44	0	0	2	0
	ROCKFORD	77	55	83	52	66	0	1.03	0.12	0.68	1.03	87	27.24	101	93	57	0	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	83	57	87	52	70	0	0.04	-0.65	0.03	0.04	4	20.70	81	91	36	0	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	80	56	86	53	68	-4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	42.45	134	97	57	0	0	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	77	52	82	50	65	-2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.10	11	27.98	106	94	53	0	0	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	78	57	82	54	68	-2	0.14	-0.58	0.08	0.14	15	32.71	111	91	48	0	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	77	56	81	53	66	0	0.71	-0.22	0.68	0.71	59	30.79	113	91	60	0	0	2	1
IA	BURLINGTON	80	55	87	54	68	-2	0.03	-0.82	0.02	0.03	3	20.16	73	94	44	0	0	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	75	53	83	50	64	-3	1.22	0.34	1.15	1.25	109	22.75	90	98	55	0	0	2	1
	DES MOINES	78	57	85	54	68	-1	1.02	0.18	0.72	1.19	108	23.97	90	90	55	0	0	3	1
	DUBUQUE	74	54	81	53	64	-1	0.48	-0.48	0.25	0.48	38	27.55	104	93	65	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	77	51	85	46	64	-3	0.82	0.23	0.58	0.84	111	18.89	93	93	60	0	0	2	1
	WATERLOO	77	53	86	50	65	-1	0.38	-0.40	0.26	0.51	50	21.85	86	95	60	0	0	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	77	54	83	50	66	-5	1.24	0.63	1.06	1.71	219	17.33	77	90	58	0	0	2	1
	DODGE CITY	76	54	80	47	65	-8	0.29	-0.15	0.19	0.42	74	14.99	83	89	51	0	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	76	50	80	44	63	-4	0.02	-0.27	0.01	0.66	174	18.86	113	88	56	0	0	2	0
	TOPEKA	81	56	86	54	68	-3	0.36	-0.54	0.28	0.36	31	24.97	95	91	49	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 9, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	82	59	87	54	70	-4	0.01	-0.68	0.01	0.33	37	25.88	114	79	45	0	0	1	0
KY	JACKSON	75	59	80	56	67	-4	0.31	-0.60	0.29	0.55	47	29.84	85	95	60	0	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	80	57	101	54	68	-3	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	31.23	93	90	56	1	0	0	0
	LOUISVILLE	80	60	86	58	70	-3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	36.71	114	88	44	0	0	0	0
	PADUCAH	81	55	87	53	68	-4	0.02	-0.76	0.02	0.02	2	40.13	117	98	49	0	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	91	69	94	66	80	0	0.34	-0.91	0.34	0.34	21	25.41	55	85	42	6	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	89	70	92	68	79	-2	0.27	-1.17	0.27	0.27	15	36.03	90	81	44	4	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	89	73	91	71	81	0	0.08	-1.45	0.08	0.08	4	25.22	53	77	53	5	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	92	67	95	62	79	-1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0	26.79	76	74	32	6	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	69	46	76	41	58	1	0.78	-0.03	0.55	0.78	74	25.89	100	95	61	0	0	3	1
	PORTLAND	73	56	80	53	65	3	0.41	-0.31	0.35	0.41	45	40.46	135	96	70	0	0	4	0
MD	BALTIMORE	78	61	84	58	69	-2	1.78	0.85	1.78	5.41	458	27.22	92	95	60	0	0	1	1
MA	BOSTON	75	62	84	61	69	1	0.33	-0.47	0.25	0.33	32	39.30	137	88	60	0	0	3	0
	WORCESTER	72	57	79	56	65	2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	32.48	98	93	61	0	0	0	0
MI	ALPENA	73	50	81	42	61	2	0.38	-0.32	0.28	0.38	42	21.49	106	95	54	0	0	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	78	55	83	51	66	1	0.31	-0.76	0.20	0.32	23	27.75	109	96	49	0	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	74	48	79	40	61	1	0.53	-0.30	0.37	0.53	50	21.81	108	95	53	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	76	54	81	50	65	1	0.37	-0.55	0.22	0.37	31	24.49	111	96	57	0	0	3	0
	MUSKEGON	75	55	79	50	65	1	0.65	-0.27	0.63	0.65	55	26.39	121	97	58	0	0	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	75	53	81	45	64	1	0.39	-0.48	0.38	0.39	35	16.56	73	95	47	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	72	51	82	43	61	3	0.06	-1.00	0.03	0.06	4	17.53	77	91	58	0	0	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	75	39	83	25	57	0	0.04	-0.72	0.04	0.06	6	13.46	75	94	33	0	2	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	75	57	83	50	66	2	0.64	-0.11	0.64	1.02	104	22.69	100	84	61	0	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	74	55	81	48	64	2	0.32	-0.51	0.31	0.38	36	23.64	98	92	63	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	75	50	83	41	63	2	1.45	0.64	1.45	3.00	283	18.76	90	97	49	0	0	1	1
MS	JACKSON	90	66	93	62	78	0	0.22	-0.55	0.18	0.22	22	33.65	84	86	38	4	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	90	64	92	61	77	-2	0.01	-0.79	0.00	0.01	1	34.84	82	91	45	5	0	1	0
	TUPELO	88	64	92	61	76	0	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	27.06	70	85	44	4	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	82	58	86	55	70	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	20.93	73	88	41	0	0	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	80	59	86	55	69	-2	0.24	-0.77	0.23	0.24	19	21.12	77	82	44	0	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	83	62	87	58	72	-1	0.12	-0.57	0.09	0.17	19	17.86	65	83	45	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	83	58	85	53	70	-2	0.00	-1.16	0.00	0.00	0	26.33	86	86	45	0	0	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	84	51	86	44	67	4	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.05	16	6.87	62	44	18	0	0	0	0
	BUTTE	81	42	87	35	62	7	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	9.24	91	56	15	0	0	0	0
	CUT BANK	85	43	89	37	64	8	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.00	0	3.11	29	61	13	0	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	85	51	90	46	68	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	6.26	69	57	31	1	0	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	86	50	88	46	68	9	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.00	0	14.22	120	52	14	0	0	0	0
	HAVRE	89	44	93	37	66	6	0.04	-0.21	0.04	0.04	13	6.48	71	69	26	3	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	88	48	93	42	68	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	10.68	105	54	31	3	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	78	52	85	46	65	-3	0.71	0.06	0.71	1.61	194	17.69	85	89	47	0	0	1	1
	LINCOLN	80	52	85	45	66	-3	0.83	0.11	0.81	1.22	131	17.93	82	90	54	0	0	2	1
	NORFOLK	78	50	85	45	64	-3	0.31	-0.24	0.29	0.39	54	17.52	82	89	49	0	0	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	76	45	84	37	60	-6	0.58	0.27	0.47	0.59	148	14.64	90	95	43	0	0	3	0
	OMAHA	79	53	85	50	66	-3	0.26	-0.49	0.26	0.54	56	21.96	95	94	59	0	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	77	46	83	38	61	-3	0.11	-0.15	0.10	0.11	33	9.48	73	91	53	0	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	75	45	87	39	60	-5	0.01	-0.35	0.01	0.17	37	11.34	70	92	54	0	0	1	0
NV	ELY	81	45	85	40	63	3	0.40	0.21	0.21	0.40	160	7.57	106	66	24	0	0	5	0
	LAS VEGAS	97	78	102	73	88	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.52	16	40	28	7	0	0	0
	RENO	91	57	96	53	74	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	6.09	121	42	21	6	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	91	49	95	42	70	6	0.04	-0.07	0.02	0.04	29	7.48	132	39	17	4	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	75	54	84	49	64	1	0.15	-0.57	0.12	0.15	16	37.85	149	95	55	0	0	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	80	61	85	57	70	-1	0.28	-0.67	0.28	1.45	120	32.34	98	84	50	0	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	75	58	81	53	66	-6	0.54	0.27	0.20	0.79	219	9.53	143	80	46	0	0	4	0
NY	ALBANY	74	56	80	54	65	1	0.36	-0.45	0.35	0.38	36	33.01	124	94	64	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	68	55	75	52	61	-1	0.06	-0.79	0.05	0.37	34	35.02	131	93	72	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	71	57	77	54	64	-1	0.08	-0.89	0.07	0.71	57	24.11	89	92	62	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	73	58	81	56	65	1	0.17	-0.70	0.09	0.45	40	25.25	108	94	67	0	0	2	0
	SYRACUSE	72	57	80	54	64	-1	0.05	-0.93	0.03	0.80	64	31.88	118	92	67	0	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	76	61	79	56	68	0	2.72	1.76	1.26	3.03	244	31.44	92	95	76	0	0	4	2
	CHARLOTTE	83	66	87	62	74	-2	1.23	0.36	0.96	1.23	110	28.80	94	93	56	0	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	80	64	85	62	72	-1	1.21	0.25	0.59	1.81	148	34.38	112	93	62	0	0	4	1
	HATTERAS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	28.10	75	***	***	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	83	65	87	62	74	0	4.14	3.17	3.98	5.16	416	34.82	113	94	61	0	0	3	1
	WILMINGTON	83	67	86	62	75	-2	0.00	-1.74	0.00	0.00	0	42.20	100	94	61	0	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	78	45	90	39	62	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.07	14	7.40	56	90	46	1	0	0	0
	DICKINSON	79	47	89	42	63	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	8.35	65	83	27	0	0	0	0
	FARGO	78	50	85	41	64	2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.88	281	12.97	81	89	40	0	0	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	79	46	90	33	63	2	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.16	25	11.02	73	89	31	1	0	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	74	47	84	36	61	-1	0.18	-0.23	0.18	0.84	158	11.19	76	93	38	0	0	1	0
	WILLISTON	81	45	89	41	63	3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	9.11	82	78	35	0	0	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	74	54	80	52	64	-2	0.09	-0.74	0.08	0.40	38	31.02	113	94	57	0	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	78	56	85	54	67	-4	0.05	-0.67	0.05	0.12	13	30.38	98	89	50	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	76	56	80	53	66	0	0.07	-0.87	0.06	0.34	28	25.10	93	89	51	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	76	57	83	55	67	-3	0.12	-0.62	0.12	0.38	40	26.69	95	88	58	0	0	1	0
	DAYTON	75	55	80	53	65	-3	0.39	-0.28	0.39	0.49	56	29.31	102	94	50	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	76	54	81	51	65	-1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	29.96	96	97	49	0	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 9, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	79	56	84	53	68	1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	30.65	130	92	49	0	0	0	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	74	54	79	50	64	-1	0.03	-0.90	0.03	0.91	76	31.28	117	94	63	0	0	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	84	62	88	60	73	-3	0.41	-0.40	0.41	0.69	68	19.76	78	78	42	0	0	1	0
	TULSA	84	61	87	56	73	-4	0.95	-0.07	0.95	0.95	74	28.01	97	84	48	0	0	1	1
OR	ASTORIA	66	53	70	50	59	-1	0.04	-0.48	0.03	0.04	6	44.32	115	93	80	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	88	46	92	42	67	9	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	8.65	123	54	25	3	0	0	0
	EUGENE	84	47	89	39	65	1	0.02	-0.35	0.01	0.02	4	26.16	88	87	55	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	91	55	96	51	73	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	12.84	120	62	24	5	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	88	58	95	53	73	6	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.02	11	9.30	113	45	27	3	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	81	56	85	53	69	3	0.06	-0.29	0.03	0.06	14	23.08	107	80	60	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	83	50	88	47	67	2	0.04	-0.26	0.00	0.04	11	25.76	112	77	54	0	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	77	54	83	51	66	-1	0.08	-0.99	0.05	1.23	90	34.46	109	91	54	0	0	2	0
	ERIE	72	58	77	55	65	-2	0.25	-0.91	0.20	0.30	20	23.68	85	84	67	0	0	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	76	58	86	56	67	-3	0.30	-0.53	0.26	3.39	320	31.16	110	97	60	0	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	79	62	86	61	71	-1	2.45	1.53	2.45	4.45	380	33.24	110	86	55	0	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	73	54	79	50	64	-3	0.18	-0.62	0.15	0.75	73	24.16	88	95	54	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	72	56	80	54	64	-2	0.08	-0.81	0.04	0.40	35	29.05	111	98	60	0	0	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	74	57	80	54	66	-1	0.13	-0.80	0.08	3.91	329	34.60	119	95	66	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	76	59	82	57	68	1	0.65	-0.27	0.35	0.77	65	34.68	109	88	60	0	0	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	27.60	74	***	***	***	***	***	***
	CHARLESTON	86	71	89	67	78	0	2.13	0.53	1.65	2.13	103	38.22	99	92	58	0	0	3	1
	COLUMBIA	85	70	89	63	77	0	0.03	-1.03	0.02	0.03	2	28.90	79	92	60	0	0	2	0
	GREENVILLE	82	66	85	64	74	0	0.92	0.03	0.41	0.92	81	26.32	73	92	60	0	0	3	0
SD	ABERDEEN	75	47	85	43	61	-2	0.02	-0.42	0.02	1.12	196	13.29	82	93	53	0	0	1	0
	HURON	76	49	86	45	62	-3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.43	458	13.74	82	96	54	0	0	0	0
	RAPID CITY	75	50	86	43	63	-1	0.01	-0.23	0.01	0.52	163	9.48	70	82	42	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	74	52	85	49	63	-2	0.02	-0.63	0.02	0.85	100	20.44	107	91	61	0	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	79	59	85	56	69	-1	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.00	0	27.93	92	97	56	0	0	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	84	65	88	61	74	-1	0.01	-1.00	0.01	0.02	2	30.02	78	89	58	0	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	80	63	83	59	72	-2	0.68	0.01	0.42	0.68	80	32.87	94	95	58	0	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	85	65	91	63	75	-3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	28.20	75	81	41	2	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	84	66	88	64	75	1	0.09	-0.76	0.09	0.10	9	31.38	93	81	42	0	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	80	62	87	56	71	-7	1.51	0.85	0.88	1.51	178	16.45	101	89	58	0	0	2	2
	AMARILLO	72	56	77	53	64	-8	0.41	-0.10	0.26	1.04	155	16.27	104	95	63	0	0	3	0
	AUSTIN	89	66	94	59	78	-4	0.32	-0.25	0.24	0.32	44	22.19	99	76	51	5	0	2	0
	BEAUMONT	89	70	92	69	80	-1	0.84	-0.59	0.83	0.84	46	38.43	94	86	45	5	0	2	1
	BROWNSVILLE	93	73	96	71	83	1	0.48	-0.71	0.40	0.48	32	10.29	60	87	53	7	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	72	97	68	82	0	1.78	0.65	1.78	1.78	124	24.17	114	84	46	6	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	87	70	95	61	79	-3	1.67	1.26	1.24	1.67	321	8.00	62	79	51	2	0	2	1
	EL PASO	77	62	85	61	70	-8	2.67	2.28	1.50	3.62	724	15.11	239	88	55	0	0	3	2
	FORT WORTH	86	68	91	63	77	-3	1.13	0.73	1.13	1.13	222	18.03	76	79	43	2	0	1	1
	GALVESTON	88	76	90	72	82	-1	3.42	2.02	3.38	3.42	192	30.59	105	80	51	3	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	89	70	94	68	80	-1	1.21	0.19	1.12	1.21	92	38.33	118	83	58	5	0	3	1
	LUBBOCK	75	59	82	58	67	-7	2.73	2.12	2.14	3.73	478	11.35	82	88	68	0	0	2	2
	MIDLAND	75	60	84	58	68	-8	1.00	0.52	0.92	1.00	164	12.74	127	90	67	0	0	2	1
	SAN ANGELO	80	62	84	55	71	-6	1.79	1.14	1.78	1.79	218	13.84	98	86	62	0	0	2	1
	SAN ANTONIO	89	69	95	62	79	-2	1.47	0.84	1.16	1.47	181	12.07	54	82	44	4	0	2	1
	VICTORIA	92	68	95	59	80	-2	0.28	-0.79	0.27	0.28	21	26.51	98	89	45	5	0	2	0
	WACO	90	68	94	60	79	-2	0.20	-0.32	0.12	0.20	31	14.90	68	79	43	5	0	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	84	63	92	60	74	-5	1.22	0.52	0.94	2.09	235	11.58	58	81	51	1	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	86	61	93	55	74	5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	11.17	99	49	20	2	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	72	56	80	51	64	1	0.74	-0.20	0.51	0.74	62	31.80	127	93	62	0	0	5	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	78	59	83	57	68	-2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	23.38	76	95	66	0	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	81	67	87	65	74	-1	1.14	0.18	1.13	1.14	91	26.60	80	90	62	0	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	82	66	87	64	74	1	2.13	1.23	1.93	5.19	451	33.60	107	88	61	0	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	78	60	83	57	69	-2	1.33	0.42	1.02	1.68	145	24.39	80	90	61	0	0	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	79	61	84	57	70	-1	2.10	1.19	1.35	5.33	456	32.32	110	91	56	0	0	3	2
WA	OLYMPIA	78	46	86	41	62	1	0.04	-0.39	0.02	0.04	7	28.85	99	90	68	0	0	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	67	49	77	45	58	0	0.73	-0.02	0.60	0.73	77	57.15	96	94	76	0	0	2	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	53	84	51	66	3	0.04	-0.31	0.02	0.04	9	22.56	107	85	57	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	87	57	91	52	72	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	13.11	124	52	25	4	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	91	52	97	47	72	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	5.05	101	68	27	5	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	71	53	76	49	62	-4	1.27	0.54	1.06	1.27	135	33.91	110	95	71	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	77	59	82	56	68	-1	0.39	-0.46	0.31	0.39	35	30.82	96	93	54	0	0	3	0
	ELKINS	72	53	77	50	62	-3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	28.34	84	100	58	0	0	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	77	57	83	54	67	-3	1.58	0.89	0.98	2.58	290	33.43	108	94	56	0	0	3	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	78	52	85	47	65	2	0.05	-0.97	0.01	0.05	4	19.32	79	91	44	0	0	5	0
	GREEN BAY	76	51	83	48	64	2	1.24	0.41	1.14	1.24	116	21.33	100	94	51	0	0	2	1
	LA CROSSE	76	56	84	50	66	0	0.68	-0.23	0.64	0.68	58	22.47	91	94	51	0	0	2	1
	MADISON	74	53	80	49	64	0	1.11	0.25	0.71	1.11	99	28.04	113	97	65	0	0	4	1
	MILWAUKEE	75	60	84	58	68	2	0.72	-0.15	0.39	0.72	64	26.16	104	87	62	0	0	2	0
WY	CASPER	77	41	85	33	59	-2	0.14	-0.03	0.11	0.14	70	7.21	75	74	30	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	72	45	79	38	58	-2	0.16	-0.20	0.12	0.16	35	9.08	72	81	44	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	78	47	83	41	63	1	0.06	-0.13	0.04	0.06	25	3.62	38	50	17	0	0	2	0
	SHERIDAN	85	43	89	34	64	3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	4.56	42	59	20	0	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

August Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

August rains arrived too late to help many summer crops across the Plains and South. On the Plains, excluding Montana, late-summer showers began to revive drought-stressed pastures and conditioned soils in preparation for winter wheat planting. Showers were not as widespread across the South, at least until Tropical Storm Ernesto's arrival in southern Florida on August 29-30. Elsewhere in the middle and southern Atlantic States, a long period without significant rain ended with Ernesto, which made a second U.S. landfall along the North Carolina coast near Cape Fear on August 31, just minutes before the month ended. Meanwhile in the Midwest, temperatures and soil moisture levels remained mostly favorable for corn and soybean development. Significant August rains were especially beneficial for soybeans in the western Corn Belt, which had been unfavorably dry earlier in the summer. Farther west, record-setting monsoon showers in the Four Corners States contrasted with mostly dry conditions elsewhere west of the Rockies. Southwestern showers caused flash flooding but eased drought, reduced irrigation demands, and curbed the wildfire threat; Northwestern dryness hampered wildfire containment efforts but promoted fieldwork and small grain maturation.

August was another hot month in much of the Lower 48 States, but records were not set at the same torrid pace as during the last 3 weeks of July. There were only about 200 daily-record highs set or tied during August, compared with more than 800 during the last 20 days of July. There were even a few daily-record lows, particularly in the Northwest, although the morning chill was partially due to dry topsoils. Monthly temperatures averaged 4 to 6°F above normal across the southeastern Plains but were at least 2°F below normal in northern New England and parts of the West.

Cooler weather in early August was welcomed across the West with respect to easing livestock stress and reducing irrigation demands. However, record-setting heat shifted into the East. Providence, RI, recorded highs of 90°F or greater on 7 consecutive days from July 28 - August 3, including a maximum reading of 100°F on the 2nd. Farther south, triple-digit heat was reported for the first time since the summer of 2002 in locations such as Baltimore, MD (100°F on August 1 and 3), Georgetown, DE (100°F on August 3), and Washington, DC (101°F on August 3). Farther south, August 13 featured the hottest weather in more than 20 years in parts of southern Florida, where West Palm Beach's high of 99°F represented the highest reading since it was also 99°F on July 26, 1983. Meanwhile, Miami, FL (96°F on August 13), marked its hottest day since August 2, 1999 (also 96°F).

Meanwhile, heat was relentless until late in the month from the southeastern Plains to the Delta. On August 27 in eastern Texas, a long streak of triple-digit heat ended in Dallas-Ft. Worth (96°F). Dallas-Ft. Worth experienced 19 consecutive days (August 8-26) with highs of 100°F or greater, its sixth-longest such streak behind 42 days in 1980, 29 days in 1998, 25 days in 1952, 24 days in 1999, and 20 days in 1954. Meanwhile, Waco posted 20 consecutive days (August 8-27) with a high of 100°F or greater, its longest such hot spell since 1998. Waco also edged (by 1 day) an August 1951 record of 27 days with triple-digit heat. Only July 1980, 1969, and 1998 (31, 29, and 28 days, respectively) featured a greater number of 100-degree days in Waco.

In south-central Texas, San Antonio experienced its hottest month on record, with an August average temperature of 88.3°F (4.1°F above normal). San Antonio's previous monthly standard of 88.1°F was established in July 1980 and 1998. Elsewhere in Texas, it was the hottest August on record in Austin (Mabry), with an average temperature of 88.5°F (4.0°F above normal). Extremely dry conditions accompanied the heat, resulting in the seventh-driest August on record in San Antonio (0.03 inch, or 2.54 inches below normal). Farther north and west, the cumulative effect of summer heat resulted in the hottest June-August period on record in locations such as Reno, NV (75.3°F; previously, 75.0°F in 2003), and Duluth, MN (66.9°F; previously, 66.5°F in 1930). Meanwhile, parts of the northern Plains contended with both hot weather and record summer dryness. June-August rainfall totaled 1.73 inches (33 percent of normal) in Glasgow, MT, breaking its summer 1930 record of 1.90 inches.

In contrast, heavy rain fell across the Southwest early in the month and continued periodically thereafter. El Paso, TX, noted daily-record totals on August 1 and 3 (2.84 and 1.14 inches, respectively), boosting its 8-day (July 28 - August 4) rainfall to 6.79 inches. El Paso's normal annual rainfall is 9.43 inches. In addition, El Paso's August 1 sum represented its greatest 24-hour total since July 9, 1881, when 6.50 inches fell. By month's end, El Paso's August rainfall of 6.85 inches (391 percent of normal) surged past its August 1984 mark and approached its all-time monthly record of 8.18 inches in June 1881. Farther west, monsoon season rainfall reached 8.60 inches in Tucson, AZ. Without another drop of rain in September, Tucson's monsoon season (June 15- September 30) total would rank as the 10th-highest amount during the 112-year period of record. Meanwhile in New Mexico, it was the wettest August on record in locations such as Glenwood (7.62 inches, or 304 percent of normal) and Roy (7.24 inches, or 221 percent). Albuquerque, NM, followed its wettest July (3.55 inches, or 280 percent of normal) since 1930 with its

wettest August (3.74 inches, or 216 percent) since 1935. Albuquerque's August total tied its airport record and marked its highest August sum since 1858, when 4.90 inches fell.

Drought relief came to areas farther north as well. Sisseton, SD (2.77 inches on August 12), received more rain in 1 day than during the preceding 72 days. From June 1 - August 11, Sisseton's rainfall totaled 2.66 inches (36 percent of normal). For August, Sisseton netted 4.73 inches (183 percent of normal). Other August totals in the western Corn Belt included 8.52 inches (265 percent of normal) in Omaha, NE, and 6.98 inches (241 percent) in Sioux City, IA. However, rain largely bypassed the Northwest. August rainfall totaled zero at many Northwestern locations, including Eugene, OR (0.99 inch below normal), and Wenatchee, WA (0.35 inch below normal). Meanwhile in Montana, Butte (0.09 inch, or 7 percent of normal) experienced its driest August since 1955.

Tropical Storm Ernesto made landfall with maximum sustained winds near 45 m.p.h. in the upper Florida Keys on the night of August 29-30, shortly before arriving in the Everglades of Florida near the Miami-Dade/Monroe County line. Selected August 29-30 peak wind gusts in southern Florida included 43 m.p.h. in West Palm Beach, 45 m.p.h. in Fort Lauderdale, and 58 m.p.h. at Fowey Rocks, just offshore from Miami and Key Biscayne. On August 30, daily-record rainfall values included 3.06 inches in Melbourne, FL, and 7.30 inches in Elizabeth City, NC, although the latter total was related to a cold front's passage and not the tropical system. Shortly after emerging into the western Atlantic Ocean near Cape Canaveral, FL, Ernesto regained tropical storm strength before dawn on August 31.

Ernesto made landfall again late in the evening of August 31 just west of Cape Fear, NC, with sustained winds near 70 m.p.h. In the Mid-Atlatic coastal region, early-September wind gusts in excess of 70 m.p.h. were related to Ernesto's interaction with a strong high-pressure system to the north. However, the storm's primary impact was heavy rainfall. Rainfall topped 4 inches in parts of peninsular Florida and locally exceeded 8 inches from eastern North Carolina northward across the Mid-Atlantic coastal plain, eradicating summer dryness but causing flash flooding. Open-boll cotton in Ernesto's path was among the crops most susceptible to wind and rain damage. On September 3, according to USDA/NASS, bolls were open on 50 percent of the cotton acreage in Virginia and 19 percent in North Carolina. From 2000-04, however, the Carolinas and Virginia accounted for less than 10 percent of the Nation's cotton production.

Ernesto dumped 9.56 inches of rain in Wilmington, NC, on the last day of the month, contributing to its wettest August on record (18.83 inches, or 258 percent of normal; previously, 14.14 inches in 1940). Wilmington also clocked an easterly wind gust to 62 m.p.h. on August 31, while nearby Wrightsville Beach, NC, had a gust to 74 m.p.h. More information on Ernesto's wind and rain in the Mid-Atlantic States, which largely occurred on September 1-2, will be summarized in next month's review.

Until the last few days of the month, parts of the northern Mid-Atlantic region were on track for a record-dry August. But even before Ernesto's arrival, wetter conditions developed along the East Coast. For example, Philadelphia netted rainfall totaling 0.06 inch from August 1-26 (the city's August record low of 0.46 inch was set in 1896), but received 3.80 inches from August 27-29. Similarly, no measurable rain fell in Atlantic City, NJ, from July 29 - August 26, followed by a 3.68-inch deluge from August 27-29. Meanwhile in Texas, much of San Angelo's August rain also fell in a short period; 4.72 inches of the city's 4.87-inch monthly sum accumulated on August 27-28.

Late in the month, fluctuating temperatures and breezy conditions encouraged Northwestern wildfire development and expansion. On August 28, Western daily records included a low of 38°F in Window Rock, AZ, and a high of 103°F in Lewiston, ID. Through August, the Nation's year-to-date wildfire acreage reached 7.60 million. Since 1960, only 2005 (8.69 million acres) and 2000 (8.42 million acres) featured higher annual U.S. totals of wildfire-charred vegetation.

At Hawaii's major airport sites, monthly rainfall ranged from 0.05 inch (9 percent of normal) at Kahului, Maui, to 5.69 inches (58 percent) at Hilo, on the Big Island. Lihue, Kauai (4.24 inches, or 222 percent of normal), noted above-normal monthly precipitation, although most (2.99 inches) of the rain fell on August 1, 7, and 25. South and west of Hawaii, one of the strongest hurricanes on record prowled the central Pacific Ocean. On August 22-23, Hurricane Ioke grazed Johnston Island, a U.S.-owned atoll about 700 miles west-southwest of Honolulu, Oahu. Several days later, from August 24-26, Ioke's maximum sustained winds reached an estimated 160 m.p.h. Ioke crossed the International Date Line on August 26, becoming the first storm to make the transition from hurricane to typhoon since the El Niño-onset year of 2002. That year, both Huko (late October and early November) and Ele (late August) reached the Date Line as hurricanes. Ioke was also the first category 5 storm (sustained winds of 155 m.p.h. or greater) in the central Pacific Basin since the El Niño-onset year of 1994, when Hurricanes Emilia (July 19-20), Gilma (July 24), and John (August 22) became the three strongest storms between 140°W longitude and the International Date Line during the satellite-monitoring era. Ioke later passed just east of Wake Island (on August 31) while maximum sustained winds were near 155 m.p.h.

August featured cool, damp weather across much of Alaska, pushing some monthly rainfall totals to near-record levels. Particularly heavy rain fell in southern Alaska from August 19-21, when an automated rain gauge near Cordova registered more than 13 inches of rain in a 48-hour period. Farther inland, a preliminary record crest was reported on August 19 along the Little Susitna River at the Parks Highway. Later, King Salmon (0.66 inch) netted a daily-record rainfall on August 30, helping to boost its monthly sum to 5.64 inches (195 percent of normal). King Salmon's August standard of 5.69 inches was established in 1966. Elsewhere across southern Alaska, August rainfall totaled 14.95 inches (226 percent of normal) in Valdez, 11.02 inches (205 percent) in Juneau, and 6.60 inches (225 percent) in Anchorage. For Juneau, it was the second-wettest August on record behind a 12.31-inch sum in 1961. In addition, Juneau's 29 days with measurable rainfall eclipsed its August standard of 25 days, set in 1955 and 1956. Farther north, Fairbanks set an August record for its most consecutive days with at least a trace of precipitation (21 days from August 3-23; previously, 19 days in 1930). In contrast, August precipitation totals were below normal in northwestern Alaska, where Kotzebue netted just 0.75 inch (38 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures were mostly below normal across the western one-third of the Nation, while above-normal temperatures prevailed from the Great Plains eastward. Conditions were dry along the Pacific Coast, causing the condition of cotton and rice in California to decline. Above-normal precipitation in the Great Plains allowed crop conditions to improve in most areas. Crop conditions also improved across the central Corn Belt with near-normal precipitation levels. The weather was mostly dry across the Ohio River Valley and central and southern Atlantic Coast States through most of the month, but heavy rainfall from Tropical Storm Ernesto at the end of the month boosted precipitation to near or above normal for the month.

The Nation's corn continued to develop ahead of normal during the month. On August 6, ninety-seven percent of the acreage was at or beyond the silking stage, the same as last year but 5 percentage points ahead of normal. Doughing also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 97 percent by month's end, compared with 96 percent last year and 92 percent for the 5-year average. Progress through the dough stage was at or ahead of normal in all States. Meanwhile, denting was underway in all States by mid-month and had advanced to 81 percent by September 3, four points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of normal. Acreage denting was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States, but was furthest ahead in the northern Corn Belt and northern Great Plains. Twenty percent of the crop had reached maturity by month's end, 1 point ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Maturation was underway in all States but was most advanced in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, at 84, 77, and 72 percent, respectively. Condition of the crop improved during the month, particularly in the Corn Belt. On September 3, fifty-nine percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, compared with 51 percent last year.

Sorghum heading reached 94 percent by month's end, 1 point behind last year but 2 points ahead of normal. Acreage in the heading stage or beyond was at or ahead of normal in all States, except New Mexico, where below-normal temperatures limited development. Coloring also progressed ahead of normal, until the final week of August, when progress slipped behind normal in Kansas due to excessive rainfall. On September 3, sixty-two percent of the crop had turned color, 2 points ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. With the exception of Kansas, all States were at or ahead of their normal coloring pace. Meanwhile, 31 percent of the crop was mature or beyond by month's end, 7 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Maturation was underway in all States but trailed normal in Kansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. By September 3, growers had harvested 24 percent of their acreage, compared with 19 percent last year and 22 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was well underway in Texas and the Delta but producers in other States had harvested 5 percent or less of their acreage.

The oat harvest continued to progress rapidly. By August 20, ninety-six percent of the crop had been reaped, 5 points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of normal. Progress met or exceeded the normal pace in all States and harvest was complete or nearly complete except in North Dakota.

Barley growers harvested their acreage well ahead of normal, exceeding the 5-year average pace by as much as 22 points early in the month. By month's end, ninety-three percent of the crop had been harvested, 6 points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of normal. Progress was well ahead of normal in Minnesota and North Dakota. The Pacific Northwest trailed normal early in the month as maturation was delayed due to late planting of the crop. By month's end, maturation caught up to normal in Idaho, and growers surpassed the normal harvest pace. However, Washington’s harvest remained slightly behind normal.

Harvest of the 2006 winter wheat crop progressed ahead of normal. By mid-month, 97 percent of the acreage had been reaped, 1 point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of normal. Harvest was complete in all areas, except the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains. Only Oregon producers trailed the normal harvest pace.

Harvest of the spring wheat crop, like that of the other small grains, progressed ahead of normal. By month's end, growers had reaped 97 percent of their acreage, compared with 88 percent last year and 80 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Minnesota and South Dakota and progress was ahead of normal in all States except Washington, where crop

maturation was late due to the persistent rainfall that delayed planting early in the season.

Rice acreage at or beyond the heading stage progressed ahead of normal early in the month but slipped to normal after mid-month. On August 27, ninety-six percent of the acreage had reached the heading stage, the same as last year and the 5-year average. Heading progress was at or ahead of normal in the Delta but trailed the normal pace in California and Texas. Meanwhile, harvest progress was slightly behind normal early in the month but accelerated to slightly ahead of normal by month's end. On September 3, growers had harvested 26 percent of their acreage, 4 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Harvest was most advanced in Texas and Louisiana, at 92 and 79 percent complete, respectively. Elsewhere, however, less than 20 percent of the acreage had been harvested, and the harvest had not yet begun in California.

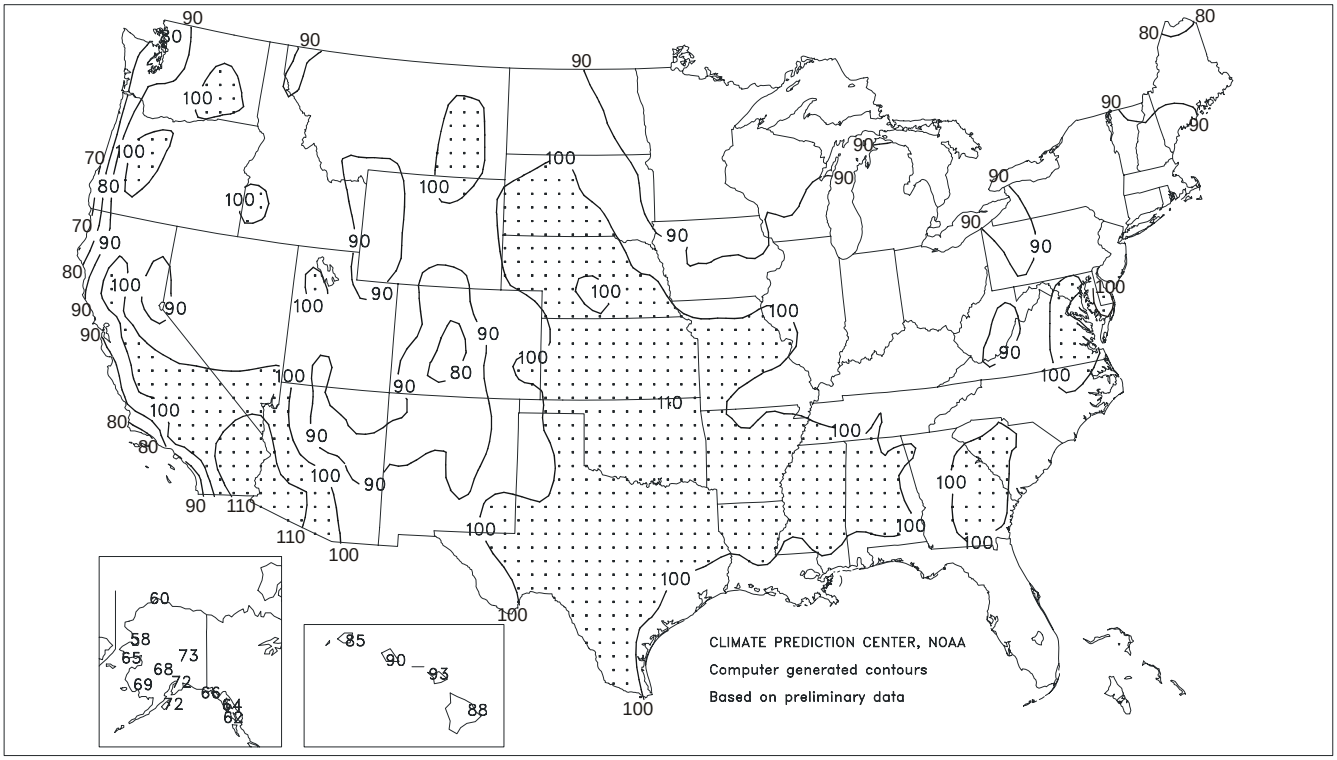
The Nation's soybean crop continued to progress ahead of normal during the month. At mid-month, 97 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the blooming stage, the same as last year but 2 points ahead of normal. Blooming was ahead of normal in most States and trailed normal only in Kentucky. Similarly, acreage setting pods or beyond had advanced to 96 percent by August 27, compared with 97 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal in all States, except Indiana and North Carolina. By month's end, 13 percent of the acreage had entered the leaf-dropping stage, the same as last year but 1 point ahead of normal. Though behind the normal pace in most areas of the Corn Belt and Great Plains, progress was 25 points or more ahead of normal in Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Dakota. Condition of the crop improved during the month in most States, declining only in Kansas and Missouri. On September 3, fifty-nine percent of the crop was rated as good or excellent, compared with 54 percent last year.

Peanut pegging remained behind the normal pace. On August 20, ninety-six percent of the acreage was at or beyond the pegging stage. This was 2 points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Though progress was at or near the normal pace in most States, pegging was slightly behind normal in Florida and over 3 weeks behind normal in Alabama, where dry conditions hampered development.

The cotton crop developed ahead of normal during August. On August 20, ninety-six percent of the acreage was setting bolls or beyond, 5 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Alabama, which trailed the normal pace by 2 weeks due to dry conditions. By month's end, 42 percent of the acreage had open bolls, compared with 29 percent last year and 35 percent for the 5-year average. Progress through the stage was behind normal in several States but well ahead of normal in the Delta. Eighty-three percent of Louisiana's crop and 88 percent of Mississippi's crop had open bolls, 25 and 33 points ahead of normal, respectively.

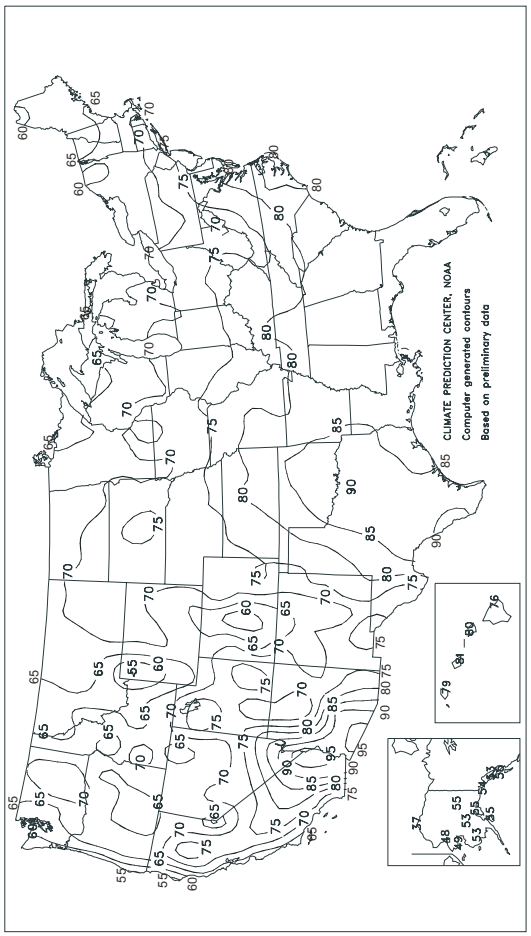
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

August 2006



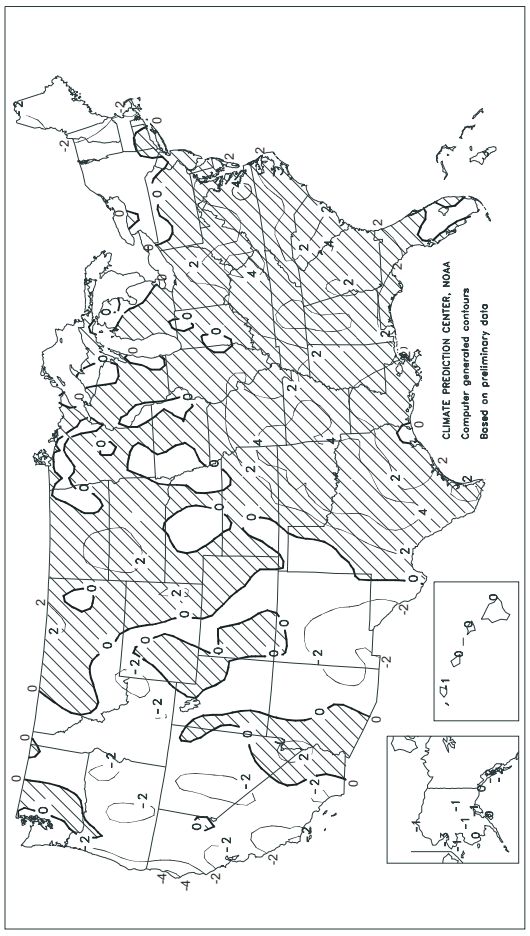
Average Temperature (°F)

August 2006



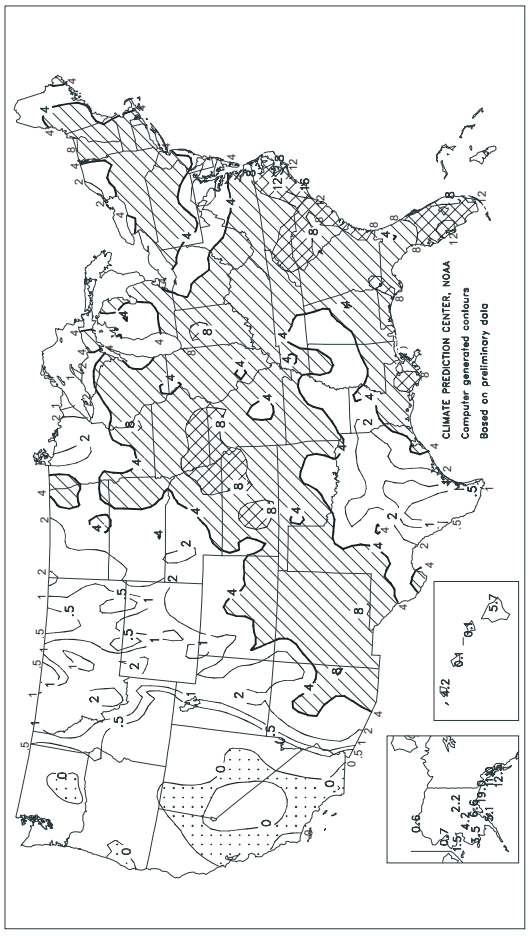
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

August 2006



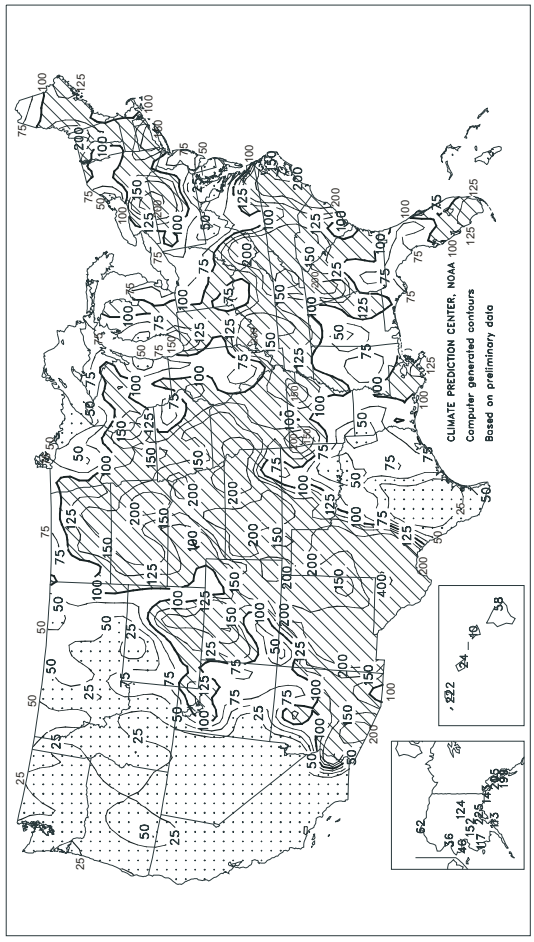
Total Precipitation (Inches)

August 2006



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

August 2006



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

August 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	84	4	2.69	-0.79
HUNTSVILLE	83	4	3.56	0.24
MOBILE	83	2	7.88	1.68
MONTGOMERY	84	3	4.07	0.44
AK ANCHORAGE	55	-1	6.60	3.67
BARROW	37	-2	0.64	-0.40
COLD BAY	51	-1	5.30	1.71
FAIRBANKS	55	-1	2.16	0.42
JUNEAU	53	-3	11.02	5.65
KING SALMON	53	-2	5.64	2.75
KODIAK	55	0	5.08	0.60
NOME	49	-2	1.48	-1.75
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	-1	2.83	-0.06
PHOENIX	93	2	1.26	0.32
TUCSON	84	-1	3.01	0.71
AR FORT SMITH	85	3	2.87	0.31
LITTLE ROCK	84	3	1.95	-0.98
CA BAKERSFIELD	81	-1	0.00	-0.08
EUREKA	55	-4	0.00	-0.38
FRESNO	80	0	0.00	-0.01
LOS ANGELES	71	0	0.01	-0.13
REDDING	79	0	0.04	-0.18
SACRAMENTO	73	-2	0.00	-0.06
SAN DIEGO	73	0	0.01	-0.08
SAN FRANCISCO	64	0	0.00	-0.07
STOCKTON	75	-1	0.00	-0.05
CO ALAMOSA	64	2	1.08	-0.11
CO SPRINGS	68	0	3.52	0.04
DENVER	73	2	1.13	-0.62
GRAND JUNCTION	75	0	1.46	0.62
PUEBLO	73	-1	3.78	1.51
CT BRIDGEPORT	73	0	9.13	5.38
HARTFORD	72	0	4.36	0.38
DC WASHINGTON	80	3	1.03	-2.41
DE WILMINGTON	77	2	2.59	-0.92
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	0	4.81	-1.28
FT LAUDERDALE	84	1	7.28	0.40
FT MYERS	83	0	9.45	-0.09
JACKSONVILLE	83	2	7.08	0.21
KEY WEST	85	1	4.04	-1.36
MELBOURNE	82	1	6.92	1.14
MIAMI	84	0	12.95	4.32
ORLANDO	83	0	4.33	-1.92
PENSACOLA	83	1	4.83	-2.02
ST PETERSBURG	84	1	6.62	-1.64
TALLAHASSEE	84	2	5.37	-1.66
TAMPA	83	0	6.78	-0.82
WEST PALM BEACH	84	1	7.14	0.49
GA ATHENS	81	3	5.76	1.98
ATLANTA	81	2	8.66	4.99
AUGUSTA	83	4	5.89	1.41
COLUMBUS	84	3	3.77	-0.01
MACON	83	3	2.28	-1.51
SAVANNAH	83	2	4.37	-2.83
HI HILO	76	0	5.69	-4.09
HONOLULU	81	-1	0.11	-0.35
KAHULUI	80	0	0.05	-0.48
LIHUE	79	-1	4.24	2.33
ID BOISE	74	0	0.02	-0.28
LEWISTON	74	1	0.18	-0.57
POCATELLO	68	0	0.22	-0.44
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	74	2	2.95	-1.67
MOLINE	74	1	6.87	2.46
PEORIA	75	2	3.53	0.37
ROCKFORD	72	1	3.55	-0.66
SPRINGFIELD	75	1	2.45	-0.96
IN EVANSVILLE	78	2	7.41	4.27
FORT WAYNE	71	0	3.17	-0.43
INDIANAPOLIS	75	1	3.01	-0.81
SOUTH BEND	71	0	4.66	0.68
IA BURLINGTON	75	1	3.69	-0.17
CEDAR RAPIDS	71	-1	5.08	0.85
DES MOINES	75	1	5.82	1.31
DUBUQUE	71	1	1.97	-2.62
SIOUX CITY	73	1	6.99	4.09
WATERLOO	71	0	2.71	-1.37
KS CONCORDIA	77	0	4.91	1.67
DODGE CITY	78	0	4.13	1.40
GOODLAND	74	1	5.40	2.91
HILL CITY	77	0	5.67	2.64
TOPEKA	80	3	9.04	5.23
WICHITA	82	2	5.93	2.99
KY JACKSON	78	4	3.69	-0.44
LEXINGTON	77	2	3.49	-0.28
LONDON-CORBIN	77	3	6.14	2.78
LOUISVILLE	79	2	5.14	1.73
PADUCAH	78	2	4.29	1.30
LA BATON ROUGE	84	3	5.96	0.10
LAKE CHARLES	83	1	4.57	-0.28
NEW ORLEANS	83	0	6.70	0.55
SHREVEPORT	86	3	0.62	-2.09
ME BANGOR	64	-4	3.35	0.36
CARIBOU	60	-3	2.90	-1.25
PORTLAND	67	0	2.38	-0.67
MD BALTIMORE	78	4	1.45	-2.29
MA BOSTON	71	-1	3.20	-0.17
WORCESTER	69	1	4.07	-0.02
MI ALPENA	65	0	4.12	0.62
DETROIT	73	1	2.05	-1.05
FLINT	69	0	3.14	-0.29
GRAND RAPIDS	71	2	1.62	-2.16
HOUGHTON LAKE	64	-1	3.46	-0.26
LANSING	70	2	3.41	-0.05
MUSKEGON	71	2	1.24	-2.53
TRAVERSE CITY	68	0	2.84	-0.55
MN DULUTH	66	2	1.16	-3.06
INT'L FALLS	63	-1	1.04	-2.10
MINNEAPOLIS	72	1	6.90	2.85
ROCHESTER	70	2	6.25	1.92
ST. CLOUD	69	2	3.97	0.04
MS JACKSON	84	3	1.49	-2.17
MERIDIAN	83	2	2.58	-0.76
TUPELO	86	6	1.48	-1.19
MO COLUMBIA	79	3	4.48	0.73
JOPLIN	83	5	2.47	-1.35
KANSAS CITY	80	3	7.66	4.12
SPRINGFIELD	82	4	4.19	0.82
ST JOSEPH	77	1	7.33	3.53
ST LOUIS	80	2	2.27	-0.71
MT BILLINGS	71	0	0.42	-0.43
BUTTE	61	-1	0.09	-1.27
CUT BANK	64	2	0.30	-1.41
GLASGOW	72	3	0.48	-0.77
GREAT FALLS	67	1	1.33	-0.32
HELENA	69	2	0.25	-1.04
MILES CITY	73	0	0.77	-0.39
MISSOULA	67	1	0.74	-0.41
NE GRAND ISLAND	74	0	3.44	0.36
HASTINGS	75	1	5.47	2.29
LINCOLN	76	1	4.05	0.70
MCCOOK	75	0	5.06	2.26
NORFOLK	73	0	6.26	3.46
NORTH PLATTE	72	-1	1.95	-0.20
OMAHA/EPPLEY	74	0	8.52	5.31
SCOTTSBLUFF	73	2	1.34	0.15
VALENTINE	73	1	2.76	0.56
NV ELKO	67	-1	0.00	-0.36
ELY	65	-1	0.04	-0.87
LAS VEGAS	91	2	0.04	-0.41
RENO	74	4	0.00	-0.27
WINNEMUCCA	68	-2	0.00	-0.35
NH CONCORD	66	-2	3.45	0.24
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	76	2	3.68	-0.64
NEWARK	77	1	2.82	-1.20
NM ALBUQUERQUE	73	-3	3.74	2.01
NY ALBANY	70	1	3.92	0.25
BINGHAMTON	67	0	6.53	3.18
BUFFALO	69	0	3.28	-0.59
ROCHESTER	70	1	2.75	-0.79
SYRACUSE	69	0	3.21	-0.35
NC ASHEVILLE	74	2	7.12	2.82
CHARLOTTE	79	0	7.20	3.48
GREENSBORO	79	3	5.29	1.58
HATTERAS	***	***	4.93	-1.63
RALEIGH	80	3	4.42	0.64
WILMINGTON	80	0	18.83	11.52
ND BISMARCK	72	3	2.50	0.35
DICKINSON	71	2	1.08	-0.43
FARGO	70	1	2.21	-0.31
GRAND FORKS	68	0	3.18	0.46
JAMESTOWN	68	-1	3.97	1.64
MINOT	69	1	1.73	-0.22
WILLISTON	70	2	1.41	-0.07
OH AKRON-CANTON	72	2	2.97	-0.68
CINCINNATI	77	3	1.90	-1.89
CLEVELAND	73	3	2.21	-1.48
COLUMBUS	76	2	2.96	-0.76
DAYTON	74	2	3.44	-0.05
MANSFIELD	72	3	2.71	-1.89
TOLEDO	73	2	3.23	0.04
YOUNGSTOWN	70	2	2.75	-0.68
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	86	5	4.01	1.53
TULSA	86	4	4.06	1.21
OR ASTORIA	59	-2	0.57	-0.64
BURNS	65	1	0.11	-0.34
EUGENE	66	0	0.00	-0.99
MEDFORD	73	0	0.00	-0.52
PENDLETON	71	-1	0.02	-0.54
PORTLAND	69	0	0.10	-0.83
SALEM	67	0	0.00	-0.68
PA ALLENTOWN	73	2	2.41	-1.94
ERIE	71	0	3.30	-0.91
MIDDLETOWN	76	2	1.41	-1.90
PHILADELPHIA	78	2	3.93	0.11
PITTSBURGH	73	2	1.60	-1.78
WILKES-BARRE	70	0	4.40	1.30
WILLIAMSPORT	72	1	6.33	2.95
PR SAN JUAN	82	0	4.26	-0.96
RI PROVIDENCE	73	1	3.74	-0.16
SC CHARLESTON	83	3	9.11	2.20
COLUMBIA	82	2	8.16	2.75
FLORENCE	81	1	6.13	0.80
GREENVILLE	80	2	6.48	2.40
MYRTLE BEACH	81	2	11.56	5.98
SD ABERDEEN	71	0	2.47	0.05
HURON	73	2	4.48	2.41
RAPID CITY	73	2	1.78	0.17
SIOUX FALLS	71	0	4.33	1.32
TN BRISTOL	77	4	5.25	2.25
CHATTANOOGA	83	5	4.74	1.15
JACKSON	80	1	3.33	0.45
KNOXVILLE	80	3	6.39	3.50
MEMPHIS	85	4	2.99	-0.01
NASHVILLE	82	4	5.20	1.92
TX ABILENE	85	2	1.44	-1.19
AMARILLO	75	-1	6.67	3.73
AUSTIN	87	2	0.03	-2.28
BEAUMONT	83	0	4.50	-0.35
BROWNSVILLE	86	2	2.89	-0.10
COLLEGE STATION	86	1	2.47	-0.16
CORPUS CHRISTI	86	2	0.61	-2.93
DALLAS/FT WORTH	90	6	0.52	-1.51
DEL RIO	88	3	1.37	-0.22
EL PASO	79	-2	6.85	5.10
GALVESTON	85	1	5.24	1.02
HOUSTON	85	2	3.40	-0.43
LUBBOCK	81	3	1.51	-0.84
MIDLAND	81	1	5.92	4.15
SAN ANGELO	85	4	4.87	2.82
SAN ANTONIO	88	4	0.03	-2.54
VICTORIA	85	1	0.34	-2.71
WACO	89	4	0.06	-1.79
WICHITA FALLS	89	6	1.24	-1.14
UT SALT LAKE CITY	77	1	0.92	0.16
VT BURLINGTON	67	-1	4.36	0.35
VA LYNCHBURG	77	3	4.19	0.78
NORFOLK	81	4	3.13	-1.66
RICHMOND	80	4	5.99	1.81
ROANOKE	78	3	2.35	-1.39
WASH/DULLES	78	4	1.24	-2.54
WA OLYMPIA	63	0	0.13	-0.97
QUILLAYUTE	58	-1	0.24	-2.43
SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	0	0.02	-1.00
SPOKANE	69	0	0.25	-0.43
YAKIMA	69	1	0.00	-0.36
WV BECKLEY	71	2	8.04	4.59
CHARLESTON	77	4	5.78	1.67
ELKINS	70	1	1.78	-2.48
HUNTINGTON	78	4	4.89	1.01
WI EAU CLAIRE	70	1	6.35	1.67
GREEN BAY	68	1	2.11	-1.66
LA CROSSE	72	0	4.16	-0.12
MADISON	70	1	5.43	1.10
MILWAUKEE	72	1	2.18	-1.85
WAUSAU	67	-1	7.42	2.89
WY CASPER	70	1	1.45	0.72
CHEYENNE	68	2	0.98	-0.84
LANDER	70	1	0.29	-0.28
SHERIDAN	70	2	0.30	-0.50

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 10, 2006

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
CO	8	NA	18	20
ID	8	NA	10	8
IL	0	NA	0	0
IN	0	NA	2	1
KS	5	NA	3	5
MI	0	NA	4	2
MO	1	NA	1	0
MT	12	NA	15	10
NE	18	NA	19	18
NC	1	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	9	NA	11	14
OR	10	NA	4	2
SD	22	NA	27	17
TX	12	NA	18	17
WA	29	NA	23	34
18 Sts	9	NA	11	12

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Corn Percent Dented

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	60	39	48	59
IL	95	87	94	89
IN	86	72	86	81
IA	93	84	87	83
KS	98	91	91	93
KY	96	92	94	94
MI	84	69	84	53
MN	96	85	89	74
MO	99	96	97	94
NE	92	87	93	86
NC	100	97	96	97
ND	89	77	75	70
OH	86	64	81	71
PA	74	65	75	68
SD	91	77	89	77
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	99	98	95	96
WI	66	51	72	48
18 Sts	91	81	88	81

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Harvested

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	2	NA	5	3
IN	1	NA	2	2
IA	1	NA	1	1
KS	21	NA	13	18
KY	18	NA	14	23
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	31	NA	27	23
NE	2	NA	2	2
NC	32	NA	37	36
ND	1	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	5	NA	6	7
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	37	NA	20	30
TX	69	NA	64	63
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	6	NA	6	6

These 18 States harvested 95% of last year's corn acreage.

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	41	29	40	29
IL	12	3	36	25
IN	16	6	41	36
IA	29	8	33	23
KS	27	13	23	33
KY	11	5	16	17
LA	77	62	61	47
MI	15	3	37	16
MN	34	13	28	26
MS	89	80	77	66
MO	11	5	16	15
NE	9	3	22	19
NC	14	6	11	8
ND	66	36	31	28
OH	25	11	33	29
SD	43	22	57	49
TN	38	25	47	27
WI	17	3	35	14
18 Sts	27	13	34	27

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Corn Percent Mature

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	17	10	14	14
IL	39	20	50	41
IN	24	10	35	32
IA	29	14	31	30
KS	67	53	51	59
KY	75	60	73	73
MI	15	10	27	10
MN	22	7	11	12
MO	81	68	75	71
NE	27	17	22	23
NC	93	84	87	87
ND	33	12	8	15
OH	14	6	13	11
PA	32	17	32	26
SD	17	7	19	20
TN	91	77	82	85
TX	85	72	76	81
WI	11	3	19	6
18 Sts	34	20	34	32

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Barley Percent Harvested

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	86	84	90
MN	100	100	99	93
MT	95	89	93	87
ND	100	100	99	93
WA	99	93	99	99
5 Sts	97	93	94	91

These 5 States harvested 81% of last year's barley acreage.

Rice Percent Harvested

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	30	14	21	26
CA	2	0	3	6
LA	87	79	84	85
MS	41	16	14	32
MO	15	4	7	8
TX	93	92	94	91
6 Sts	38	26	31	35

These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 10, 2006

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	68	49	49	49
AZ	75	60	63	80
AR	66	47	81	61
CA	44	32	29	45
GA	66	54	33	51
KS	14	12	10	16
LA	92	83	86	74
MS	93	88	72	72
MO	55	26	40	44
NC	42	19	58	46
OK	29	22	22	38
SC	43	32	36	36
TN	56	34	51	49
TX	40	31	24	35
VA	79	50	75	51
15 Sts	54	42	42	47

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	95	90	98	94
IL	100	99	100	99
KS	96	93	98	97
LA	100	100	0	80
MO	100	100	100	100
NE	100	96	100	98
NM	61	60	99	89
OK	92	89	91	91
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	97	95	97	94
11 Sts	96	94	96	96

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	90	85	89
CO	10	8	13	13
IL	39	29	55	40
KS	17	9	18	24
LA	96	92	99	98
MO	44	31	52	43
NE	12	3	5	9
NM	6	5	5	3
OK	26	21	25	37
SD	17	7	13	16
TX	68	67	56	64
11 Sts	36	31	33	38

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	8	NA	0	0
AZ	7	NA	1	3
AR	3	NA	1	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	2	NA	0	3
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	13	NA	13	5
MS	18	NA	2	3
MO	0	NA	0	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	1
TN	0	NA	1	1
TX	18	NA	20	17
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	10	NA	9	8

These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	99
CO	44	38	46	46
IL	89	81	90	85
KS	69	53	75	72
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	88	83	89	85
NE	84	71	88	72
NM	24	23	39	39
OK	63	55	66	66
SD	86	80	80	81
TX	75	72	65	74
11 Sts	72	62	72	73

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	76	59	50	57
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	5	2
KS	6	3	3	8
LA	92	82	83	81
MO	13	5	12	12
NE	0	0	0	1
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	7	2	11	19
SD	0	0	0	1
TX	64	63	55	57
11 Sts	27	24	22	26

These 11 States harvested 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 10, 2006

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Sep 10 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	3
FL	5	NA	2	8
GA	0	NA	0	3
NC	1	NA	1	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	4	7
TX	1	NA	1	2
VA	0	NA	0	1
8 Sts	1	NA	1	3

These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

VP - Very Poor;
P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good;
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;
* Revised

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	9	16	33	33	9
IL	2	4	19	55	20
IN	1	5	20	57	17
IA	2	5	19	54	20
KS	6	16	39	32	7
KY	0	2	15	48	35
LA	5	18	31	40	6
MI	1	5	21	54	19
MN	4	9	29	45	13
MS	10	22	37	28	3
MO	7	17	32	36	8
NE	3	9	31	43	14
NC	0	4	29	58	9
ND	4	14	41	36	5
OH	3	8	25	46	18
SD	8	14	32	35	11
TN	4	8	20	52	16
WI	3	7	36	36	18
18 Sts	4	9	27	45	15
Prev Wk	4	10	27	44	15
Prev Yr	5	12	29	41	13

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	11	39	38	9
CO	1	4	31	62	2
IL	5	14	33	44	4
KS	7	21	36	28	8
LA	1	5	26	58	10
MO	1	11	41	42	5
NE	5	10	33	40	12
NM	26	16	24	30	4
OK	13	18	29	29	11
SD	25	30	35	9	1
TX	34	21	24	20	1
11 Sts	16	19	32	27	6
Prev Wk	17	21	32	26	4
Prev Yr	5	11	37	40	7

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	4	31	43	21	1
FL	10	15	40	30	5
GA	7	23	36	31	3
NC	1	2	20	73	4
OK	2	14	42	40	2
SC	0	2	36	57	5
TX	4	9	46	30	11
VA	0	3	46	18	33
8 Sts	6	18	38	33	5
Prev Wk	7	19	39	31	4
Prev Yr	1	5	24	55	15

Corn Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	10	20	47	20
IL	3	5	20	52	20
IN	2	5	20	52	21
IA	3	8	24	45	20
KS	9	19	36	30	6
KY	0	3	11	41	45
MI	1	4	17	56	22
MN	5	10	27	46	12
MO	6	12	32	43	7
NE	7	12	26	39	16
NC	0	4	15	44	37
ND	8	19	38	32	3
OH	1	7	24	46	22
PA	3	5	23	50	19
SD	23	21	29	23	4
TN	5	10	23	45	17
TX	34	18	28	17	3
WI	5	8	34	35	18
18 Sts	6	10	25	42	17
Prev Wk	6	10	25	43	16
Prev Yr	8	14	27	37	14

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	38	35	19	8	0
AZ	0	4	45	42	9
AR	1	7	27	47	18
CA	0	0	7	75	18
GA	15	28	33	22	2
KS	5	10	30	50	5
LA	2	9	31	52	6
MS	14	20	28	31	7
MO	0	5	22	67	6
NC	3	10	35	49	3
OK	23	31	30	16	0
SC	1	8	49	34	8
TN	2	4	19	58	17
TX	25	24	28	18	5
VA	0	12	37	33	18
15 Sts	15	18	28	32	7
Prev Wk	14	19	28	32	7
Prev Yr	3	9	23	50	15

Rice Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	27	51	16
CA	0	2	73	23	2
LA	0	5	47	44	4
MS	1	5	20	56	18
MO	0	2	9	56	33
TX	0	11	44	40	5
6 Sts	1	5	37	44	13
Prev Wk	0	4	38	46	12
Prev Yr	1	4	34	46	15

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 10, 2006

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

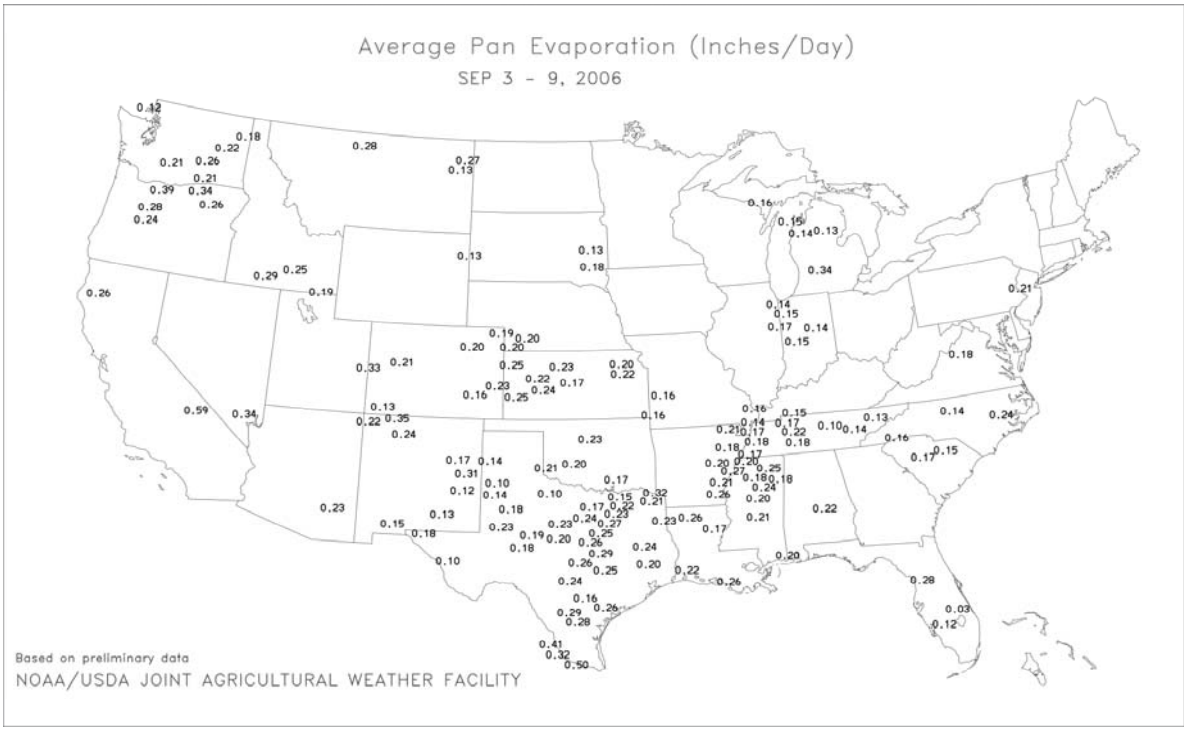
Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent
Week Ending Sep 10, 2006

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	34	31	25	8	2	NH	0	3	25	56	16
AZ	33	25	25	15	2	NJ	0	5	15	75	5
AR	19	34	34	12	1	NM	5	12	23	40	20
CA	32	35	23	10	0	NY	0	5	30	50	15
CO	16	28	36	18	2	NC	0	9	38	49	4
CT	0	0	12	67	21	ND	33	31	25	11	0
DE	7	16	38	37	2	OH	2	10	33	43	12
FL	0	5	35	55	5	OK	35	35	20	9	1
GA	9	30	37	22	2	OR	23	25	31	17	4
ID	0	8	58	33	1	PA	6	17	42	32	3
IL	7	12	26	48	7	RI	0	0	0	60	40
IN	3	8	29	53	7	SC	5	11	36	46	2
IA	2	9	31	44	14	SD	29	29	27	13	2
KS	16	27	40	16	1	TN	13	17	37	30	3
KY	1	7	31	51	10	TX	48	29	16	6	1
LA	16	19	43	21	1	UT	2	12	34	47	5
ME	0	1	10	56	33	VT	0	5	35	60	0
MD	8	26	36	27	3	VA	9	24	35	28	4
MA	0	0	1	59	40	WA	17	10	33	40	0
MI	2	14	31	45	8	WV	1	11	44	40	4
MN	9	24	37	28	2	WI	5	13	32	43	7
MS	39	29	31	1	0	WY	45	29	21	5	0
MO	36	26	22	14	2	48 Sts	23	24	28	22	3
MT	25	36	28	8	3						
NE	29	31	30	10	0	Prev Wk	23	24	29	21	3
NV	30	35	30	5	0	Prev Yr	13	23	32	28	4

VP - Very Poor;
P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good;
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;
*** Revised**

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2005 planted acres.



National Agricultural Summary

September 4 - 10, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were below normal across most of the Nation, including the Ohio Valley, southern Corn Belt, Mississippi Delta, and most of the Great Plains, while above-normal temperatures prevailed in the Pacific Coast States, northern Rocky Mountains, northern Corn Belt, and New England. Dry conditions in the Delta caused crop conditions to decline in some areas. Soil moisture levels were mostly unchanged in the southern and middle Atlantic Coast States, despite moderate to heavy showers. Conditions were mostly dry across the Corn Belt, but crop conditions and soil moisture levels held steady. Moderate rainfall in the central and southern Great Plains contrasted with dry conditions in the northern Great Plains. Dry conditions also prevailed in the northern Rockies and Pacific Coast States, while light to moderate precipitation in the Southwest maintained adequate soil moisture levels.

Corn: Acreage at or beyond the dent stage advanced to 91 percent, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of normal. Progress was ahead of normal in all States but furthest ahead in the northern Corn Belt. Maturation, at 34 percent, was the same as last year but 2 points ahead of normal. The most rapid progress was in North Dakota, where 21 percent of the crop matured during the week. Growers had harvested 6 percent of their acreage, the same as last year and the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in all areas except the northern Corn Belt, Colorado, Ohio, and South Dakota.

Soybeans: Acreage dropping leaves or beyond advanced to 27 percent, 7 points behind last year but the same as normal. The crop developed rapidly in the northern Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt, advancing 30 points in North Dakota and 21 points in Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota. Development was well ahead of normal in the Delta, leading the normal pace by 30 points in Louisiana and 23 points in Mississippi. However, progress trailed behind normal in the central and eastern Corn Belt and the central Great Plains.

Winter Wheat: Growers had sown 9 percent of their 2007 acreage, compared with 11 percent last year and 12 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was well underway in the Great Plains and Pacific Northwest but had not yet begun in the Corn Belt and Ohio River Valley. Planting proceeded at the normal pace in Kansas, while Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington were all 5 points behind normal and Colorado was 12 points behind normal.

Cotton: Fifty-four percent of the acreage had open bolls, 12 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. Bolls opened rapidly in Missouri and Virginia, where the stage advanced 29 points. Progress was well ahead of normal in the Delta and some areas of the Southeast, with Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia leading the normal pace by 15 points or more. Meanwhile, harvest was 10 percent complete, compared with 9 percent last year and 8 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was underway only in the Mississippi Delta, Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, and Texas, with Mississippi and Texas the most advanced, at 18 percent complete.

Sorghum: Acreage at or beyond the heading stage advanced to 96 percent, the same as last year and the 5-year average. Heading was complete or nearly complete in all States, except New Mexico and Oklahoma. Acreage turning color or beyond, at 72 percent, was the same as last year but 1 point behind normal. Progress trailed behind normal in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma but was ahead of normal elsewhere. Thirty-six percent of the crop was mature, compared with 33 percent last year and 38 percent for the 5-year average. Kansas's crop was 7 points behind the normal maturation pace, while Texas's crop was 4 points ahead of normal. Producers had reaped 27 percent of their acreage, 5 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Harvest was most advanced in Louisiana, at 92 percent complete, and was also well underway in Arkansas and Texas. However, harvest had not yet begun in Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota.

Rice: Thirty-eight percent of the acreage had been harvested, compared with 31 percent last year and 35 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in Texas, at 93 percent complete, and was ahead of normal in all States, except California.

Small Grains: The barley harvest advanced to 97 percent complete, 3 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. After their crop lagged behind normal through most of the season, Washington
growers caught up to their 5-year average harvest pace of 99 percent. Harvest progress was ahead of normal in all other States and was complete in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Other Crops: Peanut growers had combined 1 percent of their acreage, the same as last year but 2 points behind their normal harvest pace. Five percent of Florida's crop had been combined, while harvest was just getting underway in North Carolina and Texas, at 1 percent. No harvesting was reported in the remaining States.

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.nass.usda.gov.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 43% very short, 37% short, 19% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn mature 94%, 92% 2005, 91% avg.; 64% harvested, 35% 2005, 43% avg.; condition 53% very poor, 28% poor, 15% fair, 4% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 96% setting pods, 95% 2005, 95% avg.; 47% dropping leaves, 46% 2005, 34% avg.; condition 42% very poor, 40% poor, 15% fair, 3% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 34% very poor, 31% poor, 25% fair, 8% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition: 10% very poor, 36% poor, 40% fair, 14% good, 0% excellent. Rainfall slacked off during the past week. Temperatures throughout the majority of the state remained slightly above average, though much cooler. Cotton harvest has begun in north-western and south-eastern parts of the state. Producers have begun to dig peanuts in Districts 40, 50 and 60. Small grain seed bed preparation has begun in areas of the state.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley was reported as 50% harvested statewide. Oats 15% ripe. Potato harvest was reported as 30% complete statewide. Hay 2nd cutting harvest was 45% complete. Winter supplies of hay were reported as 40% short, 60% adequate. Wind and rain damage to crops was reported as 90% none, 5% light, 5% moderate. Activities Were: Harvesting barley, potatoes, vegetables, hay, baling straw, weed control and working fallow ground.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly below normal for the week ending September 10. Precipitation was reported at 21 of the 22 reporting stations. Payson received the most precipitation at 1.76 inches. Maricopa received the lowest precipitation at 0.02 inches. There are 5 of 22 reporting stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Cotton harvesting slowed due to rain in the Yuma area. Seventy-five percent of the acreage have bolls opening. Cotton condition is mostly fair to good. Alfalfa condition is mostly good. Range and pasture conditions remain mostly very poor to poor.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Soil 274% very short, 51% short, 25% adequate. Corn 85% harvested, 65% prev week, 62% prev year, 68% 5- year avg. Rice 30% harvested, 14% prev week, 21% prev year, 26% 5 Year Avg. Soybean: 58% yellowed, 46% prev week, 54% prev year, 35% 5- year avg.; 41% shedding, 29% prev week, 40% prev year, 29% 5 year avg.; 29% mature, 21% prev week, 26% prev year,15% 5- year avg.; 20% harvested, 14% prev week, 19% prev year, 9% 5- year avg. Sorghum 95% mature, 90% prev week, 85% prev year, 89% 5- year avg.; 76% harvested, 59% prev week, 50% prev year, 57% 5- year avg. Cotton 66% Bolls open, 47% prev week, 81% prev year, 61% 5- year avg.; 3% harvested, 0% prev week, 1% prev year, 0% 5- year average. Cotton 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Rice 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 9% very poor, 16% poor, 33% fair, 33% good, 9% excellent. Hay-Alfalfa 16% very poor, 32% poor, 42% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Hay-Other 19% very poor,27% poor, 34% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Pasture, Range19% very poor, 34% poor, 34% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Corn harvest was 85% complete, while 30% of the state's rice had been harvested. Rice and cotton were both in good condition. In respect to cotton acres in Arkansas, more than half of the cotton bolls had opened, defoliant was being applied in many areas and harvest had begun. Last week, 58% of soybeans had yellowed and 41% had shed. Soybeans fields were sprayed for insects. Soybeans were still able to remain in fair to good condition. Sorghum harvest was 76% complete, a full 19 points ahead of the five year average. Ground preparations were still underway for winter wheat planting. Livestock were in fair condition. Many producers continued to feed their animals hay due to continued dry conditions. In addition to lack of water, armyworms also lowered the quality of pastures throughout the state.

CALIFORNIA: Most rice fields continued to head, while harvest began in some areas. Cotton bolls were opening. Alfalfa hay and Sudan grass were cut, windrowed, and baled. Alfalfa hay yields have been lower than usual due to the wet spring and the heat wave in July. Worm spraying continued on alfalfa fields. Sorghum was being chopped for silage. Early blackeye bean fields were being prepared for harvest. The harvest of corn for silage was about half done. Vineseed harvest continued. Early sugar beet fields were harvested in Fresno County, while other fields were treated for worms. Potatoes were harvested in Kern County. Stone fruit varieties being picked and packed included Prima 23, O'Henry, Snow Princess, Snow Gem, September Flame and Autumn Flame peaches; Arctic Blaze, Arctic Snow, August Red, September Red, September Bright and Summer Fire nectarines; Dinosaur Egg pluots; and Howard Sun, Joanna Red, October Sun, Emerald Beauty and Flavor Treat plums. Growers continued their cultural practices of irrigation, cultivation, and treatments for weeds and insects. Grape growers were working in their vineyards performing similar activities. Table grape harvest continued. Varieties being picked and packed included Red Globe, Black Seedless, Flame Seedless, Sweet Scarlett, Crimson Seedless and Thompson Seedless table grapes. Dried-on-the-vine raisin growers were cutting canes. In Fresno County harvest continued for Gala apples, prunes and Brown Turkey figs. Pomegranates continued to show good size and color. Valencia orange harvest continued slowly with some reports of small fruit size. Citrus orchard maintenance was still in progress with irrigation and treatments to control weeds and insects. Navel orange orchards were still being planted and existing orchards were showing good growth. Almond harvest continued with shaking trees, windrowing nuts, and sweeping orchards. Other almond growers continued irrigating, mowing, treating to control insects and preparing for harvest. Walnut growers continued to prepare ground for harvest. Pistachios were a couple of weeks from harvest in Tulare County. Fall crops were in various stages of planting, irrigation and fertilization. Cantaloupe, honeydew and watermelon fields were being treated for worms and lygus. Tomato fields were treated for mold and insects. Fields of garlic and onions were in the final stages of harvest. Sweet corn harvest continued. Basil, bittermelon, carrots, cilantro, cucumber, eggplant, fresh market tomatoes, processing tomatoes and summer squash harvest continued. Other crops harvested were various hot and sweet peppers, wax beans, green onions and many types of Asian vegetables. Fall calving remained underway with cows receiving feed supplements. Moderate temperatures were beneficial to milk cows and thus production. Sheep were grazing on hay fields, harvested safflower and cantaloupe fields and retired farmland. Bees were active in vineseed and melon fields. Range and pasture condition continued its seasonal decline. Fire hazard remained high.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 14% very short, 28% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 26% very short, 41% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Widespread thunderstorms were again reported across Eastern Colorado last week with temperatures reported at or slightly below average for the state. Spring wheat 86% harvested, 80% 2005, 88% avg. Spring barley 92% harvested, 85% 2005, 95% avg. Corn silage 40% harvested, 26% 2005, 34% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 99%, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 3rd cutting 57%, 55% 2005, 56% avg.; condition 9% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Dry onions 46% harvested, 52% 2005, 54% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 58% good, 23% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Summer potatoes 50% harvested, 55% 2005, 61% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 8% fair, 43% good, 40% excellent. Fall potatoes 7% harvested, 11% 2005, 11% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 19% excellent. Dry beans 42% cut, 32% 2005, 38% avg.; 13 harvested, 11% 2005, 18% avg.; condition 12% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 3% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 11% very short, 40% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn condition 2% very poor, 13% poor, 21% fair, 37% good, 27% excellent; 98% dent, 97% 2005, 84% avg.; mature, 83%, 58% 2005, 54% avg. Corn harvested for Grain 17%, 20% 2005, 13% avg.; 85% for Silage, 88% 2005, 60% avg. Soybean condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent; 31% turning color, 34% 2005, 15% avg.; 18% dropping leaves, 20% 2005, 7% avg. Pasture condition 7% very poor, 16% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Other hay 3rd cutting 94%, 91% 2005, 88% avg.; 4th cutting 27%, 3% 2005, 13% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 98%, 100% 2005, 95% avg.; 4th cutting 53%, 47% 2005, 37% avg. Apple condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 38% good, 42% excellent; 29% harvested, 39% 2005, 35% avg. Watermelons 93% harvested, 94% 2005, 92% avg. Cucumbers 88% harvested, 89% 2005, 85% avg. Lima beans (Processed) harvested 57%, 72% 2005, 47% avg. Snap beans 96% harvested, 95% 2005, 91% avg. Potatoes 98% harvested, 87% 2005, 93% avg. Tomatoes 92% harvested, 95% 2005, 81% avg. Cantaloups 92% harvested, 92% 2005, 93% avg. Hay supplies 2% very short, 13% short, 72% adequate, 13% surplus. Air temperatures ranged in the 80's for highs and the 60's for lows. A majority of the corn crop is drying down and over 83 percent of the crop is mature. Approximately 17 percent of the crops have been harvested for grain. There are still some spotty areas where corn is still down from Ernesto.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 10% very short, 10% short, 70% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 30% short, 50% adequate, 10% surplus. Rainfall range: none at Ocklawaha, Okahumpka Pierson to nearly 8.00 in. Miami. Temperature average: major cities, 1 deg above to 2 deg below normal. Daytime highs: 80s, 90s. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s; significant rains most southern Peninsula, some central Peninsula, some Big Bend coastal localities; most Panhandle fields need rain despite recent rains. Heavy rains flooded fields, roads, central areas. Soil moisture mostly adequate to surplus, southern, central Peninsula. Northern Peninsula, Panhandle soil moisture short to adequate; some areas very short soil moisture, Santa Rosa, Washington, Leon, Suwannee counties. Cotton harvesting slowly gained momentum, Panhandle. Recent rainfall caused cotton to put on more fruit; growers having to decide whether to pick early crop put on during drought or wait for second crop to mature. Peanut digging continued, northern Peninsula, Panhandle; some harvesting delayed by recent rains. Peanut condition: 10% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Peanuts harvested: 5%; last year 2%, 5-year avg. 8%. Some peanuts still pegging, making decision of when to dig difficult for growers. Field work progressed between showers; most on schedule. Okra harvesting continued Dade County; some activity interrupted by rainfall. Quincy, tomatoes on schedule; picking expected to begin 1st week of October. Short, hard rains, passing thunderstorms many afternoons, citrus areas. Central citrus areas received most rain, over 3.00 in. Lake Alfred; almost 2.50 in. Sebring. Almost all citrus producing areas still behind average rainfall for year, precipitation received good for trees. Temperatures: high 80s to low 90s most areas. Fruit sizes variable; fruit quality overall good, improving as rainy season keeps moisture in ground. Growers mowing, cleaning ditches, applying final supplemental sprays. Scouting for canker, greening continues. Grove owners resetting to extent they can purchase new trees to put in ground. Pasture Feed: 5% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition: 5% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Range, pasture improved most locations during past week following rain. Panhandle, north: pasture poor to good, most good; grass growing but ponds low, wetlands dry; livestock mostly good. Central: pasture poor to excellent, locations with little rain still in poor condition, cattle fair to excellent. Southwest: pasture fair to good, most good. Statewide: cattle poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Soil 7% very short, 32% short, 55% adequate, 6% surplus. Soybeans 95% setting pods, 95% 2005, 97% avg. Sorghum 10% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent; 44% harvested, 24% 2005, 26% avg. Apples 4% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 4% excellent; 24% harvested, 14% 2005, 28% avg. Hay 13% very poor, 28% poor, 38% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts 2% dug, 4% 2005, 7% avg. Pecans 17% very poor, 36% poor, 33% fair, 14% good. Rye 0% harvested, 1% 2005, 2% avg. Tobacco 94% harvested, 98% 2005, 97% avg. A late summer cold front brought more scattered rain and slightly cooler temperatures to Georgia this week, according to the USDA, NASS, Georgia Field Office. Rainfall totals remained widely varied. Some stations reported no rainfall while others reported well over three inches. We began the week with highs near 90, but by week's end, highs only reached the low to mid 80's. Lows were in the mid 60's all week. While soil moisture conditions continued to improve, most of the state's year-to-date rainfall totals are behind normal. The scattered showers were a welcome sight for most producers, but not all. They have been beneficial for late planted cotton and peanuts pegging. Rainfall has also improved pasture and hayfield conditions slightly. However, they have delayed grape, hay, and cotton harvests. Some hay producers were sprigging new hayfields and cutting hay between rains this week. High humidity conditions have caused problems with drying and baling hay. Between sporadic rain and armyworm pressure, the pasture and hay crops remain dismal. Peanuts have responded positively to rain, but it may be too late to affect crop yields. A taproot crop may be all growers can depend on. Cotton defoliation was underway and the crop was rated in mostly fair condition. Armyworms were reported across the entire state this week. They seemed to be a major problem for producers with pastures and hayfields. Velvet bean caterpillars were reported in peanuts. Land preparation for fall planting continued. Other activities included planting greenbeans, wrapping up tobacco, and harvesting corn, dryland cotton, and grain sorghum.

HAWAII: Weather conditions for the week ending September 10, 2006 were mostly mixed. Dry conditions predominated across most of the State except for the Big Island which received light to heavy showers. While the Big Island was mostly cloudy, the rest of the State had sunny skies with occasional light showers in leeward and mountain areas. Warm and humid conditions prevailed on most of the islands throughout the week with light to moderate trade winds. Generally, fruits and vegetables were in fair to good condition. Pastures were drying in most areas except some portions of the Big Island.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.8. Topsoil 19% very short, 33% short, 48% adequate, 0% surplus. Spring wheat: 98% harvested, 91% 2005, 93% average. Barley 95% harvested, 84% 2005, 90% average. Potato Condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 6% fair, 64% good, 21% excellent. Potato Vines Dying/Killed: 67%, 46% 2005, 59% average. Potatoes Harvested 8%, 8% 2005, 10% average. Oats 87% harvested for grain, 76% 2005, 75% average. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 81% harvested, 73% 2005, 69% avg.; 4th cutting: 45% harvested, 26% 2005, 28% average. Dry Beans 43% Harvested, 19% 2005, 41% average. Dry Peas 98% Harvested, 98% 2005, 96% average. Lentils 99% harvested, 99% 2005, 97% average. Irrigation Water Supply 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 57% good, 31% excellent. Apple harvest is under a quarter complete. Over three quarters of Idaho's peach, prune and plum harvest is complete.

ILLINOIS: Producers throughout Illinois continued to prepare for the upcoming crop harvest this past week. Precipitation across the state caused the crop drying process to slow. Crops are continuing to mature and some corn in drier areas is being harvested for livestock feed. A few producers in the east central portion of the state fear that ear and stalk rot may become a problem due to the recent rains. Although, corn and soybean development continue to linger slightly behind the five-year averages, producers are optimistic that harvest will be in full swing within the coming weeks.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 2% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 86% dent, 86% 2005, 81% avg.; 24% mature, 35% 2005, 32% avg.; 1% harvested, 2% 2005, 2% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 21% excellent. Soybeans 16% shedding leaves, 41% 2005, 36% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting of complete 96%, 96% 2005, 90% avg. Tobacco 33% harvested, 29% 2005, 48% avg. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Average temperatures ranged from normal to 6E below normal with a high of 87E and a low of 48E. Precipitation

averaged from 0 to .74 inches. Corn harvest has begun, mostly in southwestern areas of the state. Seed corn and silage continue to be harvested. Many soybean fields around the state have begun to turn color with some shedding leaves. There have been some reports of blue mold in tobacco. Activities Included: Preparing harvest equipment, chopping silage, cutting and baling hay, moving grain to market, cleaning grain bins, taking care of livestock, and mowing roadsides and ditches.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Fair weather through most of the week was great for maturing the corn and soybean crops. Corn for grain harvest started and seed corn and silage harvest continued until heavy rain at week's end stopped fieldwork. Light corn lodging was reported throughout the state, while isolated wind and hailstorms caused moderate to severe damage primarily in the northwest quarter. Some farmers began their fourth cutting of alfalfa during the week. Virtually all the corn was in or past dough stage, ahead of the 5-year average. Corn in or past dent stage was 93 percent, 10 days ahead of last year and 8 days ahead of the 5-year average. Corn mature (safe from frost) was 29 percent, equivalent to both the previous year and the 5-year average. Corn condition was reported as 3 percent very poor, 8 percent poor, 24 percent fair, 45 percent good, and 20 percent excellent, remaining unchanged from the previous week. Seventy-two percent of the soybeans are turning color, 3 percentage points behind last year. Soybeans dropping leaves reached 29 percent for the state, 4 percentage points behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of normal. Soybean condition was reported as 2 percent very poor, 5 percent poor, 19 percent fair, 54 percent good, and 20 percent excellent, improving slightly from the previous week. The third alfalfa harvest was reported 94 percent complete, same as last year, but 6 days ahead of the 5-year average. Hay condition, improving slightly, was rated 2 percent very poor, 9 percent poor, 30 percent fair, 43 percent good, and 16 percent excellent. Livestock, Pasture and Range Report: Pasture and range rated 2 percent very poor, 9 percent poor, 31 percent fair, 44 percent good, and 14 percent excellent. Pasture conditions continue to improve. No problems with livestock were reported.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 7% very short, 26% short, 62% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 21% very short, 40% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Scattered rains and cooler temperatures throughout the State last week improved row crop and pasture conditions. Winter wheat planting and corn harvesting were the major activities. Sunflowers 99% bloomed, 98% 2005, 99% avg.; 68% ray flower dry, 67% 2005, 74% avg.; 37% bracts yellow, 28% 2005, 49% avg. Sunflower condition 8% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, and 10% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 96% harvested, 98% 2005, 96% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting 47% harvested, 62% 2005, 57% avg. Feed grain supplies were 5% very short, 11% short, 82% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies were 13% very short, 37% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies were 13% very short, 25% short, 61% adequate, and 1% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 3% very short, 23% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 29% short, 62% adequate, 4% surplus. Tobacco, hay cutting, corn harvesting, fall pasture seeding were main farm activities. Burley tobacco cut was 65%. 70% 2005, 69% avg. Dark tobacco 50% cut, equal to 2005, 62% avg. Houseburn has been reported, but is considered minor at this time. Tobacco condition remains in mostly good to excellent condition with 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 56% good, 26% excellent. The hay crop condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 11% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil 20% very short, 37% short, 41% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 96% last week, 96% 2005, 90% avg. Soybeans 86% turning color, 74% last week, 77% in 2005, 64% avg.; 59% harvested, 38% last week, 42% 2005, 27% avg. Rice 99% ripe, 97% last week, 98% 2005, 98% avg. Sweet Potatoes 20% harvested, 10% last week, 15% in 2005, 16% avg. Hay 96% 2nd cutting, 93% last week, 98% in 2005, 94% avg. Sugarcane 2% very poor, 14% poor, 41% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent; 60% planted, 41% last week, 64% 2005, 69% avg. Livestock 0% very poor, 10% poor, 49% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Vegetable 20% very poor, 18% poor, 48% fair, 14% good, 0% excellent. Range and pasture 16% very poor, 19% poor, 43% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 0% very short, 10% short, 76% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn condition 7% very poor, 11% poor, 21% fair, 36% good, 25% excellent; 93% dent, 78% 2005, 78% avg.; 67% mature, 41% 2005, 46% avg.; 9% harvested for Grain, 6% 2005, 8% avg. ; harvested for Silage 79%, 61% 2005, 50% avg. Soybean condition 14% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent; 30% turning color, 22% 2005, 19% avg.; 13% dropping leaves, 6% 2005, 8% avg. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 26% poor, 36% fair, 27% good, 3% excellent. Other hay 3rd cutting 57%, 66% 2005, 67% avg.; 4th cutting 6%, 7% 2005, 12% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 92%, 96% 2005, 92% avg. ; 4th cutting 43%, 57% 2005, 43% avg. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 97% good, 1% excellent; 53% harvested, 56% 2005, 34% avg. Watermelons harvested 91%, 91% 2005, 87% avg. Cucumbers harvested 88%, 91% 2005, 84% avg. Lima beans (Processed) harvested 79%, 72% 2005, 60% avg. Snap beans harvested 90%, 95% 2005, 90% avg. Potatoes harvested 84%, 86% 2005, 94% avg. Tomatoes harvested 93%, 84% 2005, 85% avg. Cantaloups harvested 92%, 97% 2005, 91% avg. Hay supplies 8% very short, 14% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Maryland farmers received between 1 to 2 inches of rain. Sunshine and adequate moisture provided good growing conditions for corn and soybeans. A majority of the corn crop is drying down and over 67 percent has matured.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 6% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 31% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 96% dough, 98% 2005, 84% avg.; 37% silage harvested, 45% 2005, 24% avg. Soybeans 55% turning, 76% 2005, 48% avg.; 0% harvested, 1% 2005, 0% avg. Potatoes 25% harvested, 28% 2005. All hay 1% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent; 3rd cutting hay 84%, 75% 2005, 67% avg.; 4th cutting hay 20%, 17% 2005, 8% avg. Dry beans 2% very poor, 6% poor, 8% fair, 82% good, 2% excellent; 93% dropping leaves, 74% 2005, 46% avg.; 20% harvested, 15% 2005, 7% avg. Apples 16% harvested, 19% 2005. Blueberries 95% harvested, 99% 2005, 99% avg. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.19 central Lower Peninsula to 0.60 inches western Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 3 degrees below normal east central and southwest Lower Peninsula to normal eastern Upper Peninsula. Scattered showers helped late maturing crops but did not hamper harvest. Some areas still dry conditions. Corn continued to mature, with many fields black layer stage. Silage harvest remained strong. Soybean leaves continued turning. Some soybean fields, plants started to drop their leaves. Third and fourth cuttings of hay slowed due to cool temperatures. Potato harvest continued. Dry bean harvest full swing. Sugarbeet harvest will begin soon. Spread of cercospera leafspot slowed due to cool night temperatures. Insect pressure fruit decreased south where coddling moth, Japanese beetle, and apple maggot catches low. Sooty blotch and flyspeck became more common and some growers reported pinpoint apple scab south. Coddling moth flight increased over last two weeks and obliquebanded leafroller catches high northwest. Apple harvest of early varieties underway across State. Southwest, Gala and McIntosh growers harvested fruit not damaged from August 23 storms. Ginger Gold apples harvested northwest. Peach harvest underway west central and nearing completion south. Encore and other late varieties being harvested southwest. Southeast had extensive leaf drop due to bacterial spot infected fruit as well as Japanese beetle feeding. Plum harvest continued southwest and southeast. Brown rot a problem. Sweet and tart cherry blocks across State defoliated by cherry leaf spot. Cherry fruit flies caught high numbers northwest. Pear harvest continued southwest. Pear and blueberry harvest nearly complete southeast. Southwest, harvest continued for Elliot and Jersey blueberry varieties. Many producers southwest sustained crop loss due to August 23 storm, result a shift to processing. Downy mildew continued to be a widespread problem for Michigan grape producers. Harvest began for Concord types southeast and Niagara southwest. Marquis table grapes ready for first picking northwest. Sphinx moth larvae large and their feeding injury apparent

northwest. Vegetable crops throughout State continued to be harvested. Pumpkins sizing well. Celery and onion harvest continued southwest. Pepper harvest continued with presence of aphids and very small corn borer larvae in some crops southeast. Harvest of summer squash slowed. Watermelon harvest progressed with good size and quality some areas. Winter squash harvest began light amounts southwest. Sweet corn harvest also continued with noticeable corn borer and earworm damage southwest. Tomato harvest for processing and fresh market continued with good quality.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 6% very short, 26% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 51% silage cut, 39% 2005, 34% average. Soybeans 74% turning yellow, 74% 2005, 67% average; 5% mature, 4% 2005, 4% average. Potatoes 51% harvested, 27% 2005, 30% average. Dry Beans 28% harvested, 15% 2005, 18% average. Sweet Corn 85% harvested, 80% 2005, 76% average. Pasture feed 9% very poor, 24% poor, 37% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 22% excellent. Dry Beans 4% very poor, 15% poor, 50% fair, 23% good, 8% excellent. Potatoes 2% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 33% good, 34% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Potato harvest continued well ahead of the normal pace. Potatoes harvested were estimated to be 21 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Producers also made good progress harvesting dry beans and sweet corn. Cutting of field corn for silage advanced 25 percentage points from the previous week's estimate. The average temperature for the week was 61.8 degrees, 0.6 degree above normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil 65% very short, 26% short, 9% adequate. Corn 100% mature, 97% 2005, 97% avg.; 93% harvested, 76% 2005, 71% avg. Cotton 93% open bolls, 72% 2005, 72% avg.; 18% harvested, 2% 2005, 3% avg.; 14% very poor, 20% poor, 28% fair, 31% good, 7% excellent. Rice 79% mature, 71% 2005, 81% avg.; 41% harvested, 14% 2005, 32% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Sorghum 100% mature, 100% 2005, 98% avg.; 94% harvested, 84% 2005, 72% avg. Soybeans 96% turning color, 91% 2005, 82% avg.; 89% shedding leaves, 77% 2005, 66% avg.; 77% harvested, 52% 2005, 40% avg. Hay 90% (Harvested Warm), 95% 2005, 89% avg. Peanuts 6% harvested, NA 2005, NA avg.; 3% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 47% good. Sweetpotatoes 18% harvested, 25% 2005, 20% avg.; 2% very poor, 24% poor, 37% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Cattle 22% very poor, 21% poor, 36% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Pasture 39% very poor, 29% poor, 31% fair, 1% good. Harvesting is continuing this week at a fast pace. Harvesting conditions have been dry and dusty in many areas but the harvest is progressing well. Armyworms are a problem for many hay producers that have already been hard-pressed for yields because of the dry weather. Loopers and stinkbugs have been sighted in some soybean fields. Many growers are reporting reduced yields in corn, soybeans, and cotton while rice yields are doing well.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 24% very short, 32% short, 41% adequate, 3% surplus. Farmers made steady progress in corn harvest during the week, while waiting on soybean and milo crops that are maturing somewhat behind last year's pace. Of the major crop areas, corn harvest is ahead of last year in the Bootheel, but wet weather has slowed drydown in the three northern districts, putting progress behind last year. Producers are eager to get into fields due to concerns about stalk condition. Stalk rot is showing up in areas that have been wet the past few weeks, while other areas that had excessive dryness this summer are seeing brittle stalks. Those that have finished corn harvest have just started to plant winter wheat. Rice harvest has progressed ahead of schedule in the Bootheel, but cotton harvest has yet to begin. Pasture condition 36% very poor, 26% poor, 22% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. It was another cool week throughout the State, as temperatures were 3 to 7 degrees below average, depending on location. A dry week resulted in average rainfall of 0.16 inches on a statewide basis. The northwest district received the most at 0.66 inches, but all other districts averaged less than one-third inch.

MONTANA: Topsoil 0% surplus, 1% last year, 8% adequate, 22% last year, 37% short, 51% last year, 55% very short, 26% last year. Subsoil moisture is 0% surplus, 2% last year, 10% adequate, 23% last year, 34% short, 46% last year, 56% very short, 29% last year. Montana received extremely light precipitation last week. Deer Lodge received the most moisture last week with 0.34 inches of precipitation. Superior experienced the high temperature last week of 95 degrees. Wisdom experienced the low temperature of 25 degrees. The majority of the state is experiencing persistent drought type conditions. Winter wheat planting is behind last year, but ahead of the five-year average. Small grain harvest is reaching completion. Second cutting of hay remains ahead of the five-year average. Some operators are considering a third cutting if weather permits. Wildfires have compromised access to public and private grazing areas in some areas affecting livestock movement. Ranchers continue to move livestock from summer ranges. Last week 6.8 days were suitable for field work. Winter wheat planted is 12%, 15% last year. Spring wheat harvested is 98%, 93% last year. Durum wheat harvested is 93%, 82% last year. Barley is 95% harvested, 93% last year. Oats are 98% harvested, 94% last year. Alfalfa second cutting is 96% complete, 90% last year. All other hay second cutting is 94% complete, 88% last year. Range and pasture feed condition is 3% excellent, 3% last year, 8% good, 30% last year, 28% fair, 41% last year, 36% poor, 19% last year, and 25% very poor, 7% last year. Cattle moved from summer pasture is 26%, 18% last year. Sheep moved from summer pasture is 18%, 17% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 13% very short, 29% short, 54% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 32% very short, 36% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Cooler temperatures and rain across the state combined to improve cool season pastures, conditions for germination of fall sown wheat. Accelerated crop maturity led producers across much of the state to stop irrigating crops. Activities Included: Chopping corn silage, marketing old crops. Temperatures averaged 3 degrees below normal. Precipitation since April 1 continued at or above normal for three of the eight districts. Dry beans 90% coloring, 79% 2005, 71% avg.; 48% dropping leaves, 36% 2005, 39% avg.; 14% harvested, 12% 2005, 15% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 41% fair, 53% good, 3% excellent. Proso millet 18% harvested, 30% 2005, 28% avg. Alfalfa conditions 11% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent; 44% of 4th cutting taken, 41% 2005, 25% avg. Pasture and range conditions rated 29% very poor, 31% poor, 30% fair, 10% good, and 0% excellent.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Moderate, dry weather continued. Very little precipitation was recorded across the State with only Ely and Elko reporting a measurable amount of moisture. Temperatures across the State were all above normal with the exception of Las Vegas that reported two days at 1 degree below normal. Few lightning strikes were reported and no new major fires had started. They brought one fire under control this week and the last one is 95% contained , however it has blackened nearly 109,000 acres as of weeks end. Irrigation season continued with adequate supplies of water. The third cutting of alfalfa hay continued, as did some late meadow hay cutting in the north. Alfalfa seed fields were in good condition with pollinating bees. Garlic harvest continued. Onion and potato fields were in good to excellent condition. Some livestock movement was continuing as forced by range fires. Range and pasture conditions were declining seasonally. Mormon cricket populations continued to seasonally declineMain farm and ranch activities: moving cattle & sheep, hay harvest, garlic harvest, irrigation, weed and pest control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work: 5.9. Topsoil 2% short, 92% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 1% short, 90% adequate, 9% surplus. Pasture condition 3% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent. Maine Potatoes: 5% harvested, 5% 2005, 5% average; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes 60% harvested, 65% 2005, 65% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 25% harvested, 35% 2005, 40% average; condition good. Maine Oats 75% harvested, 65% 2005, 55% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Barley 90% harvested, 80% 2005, 75% average; condition good. Field Corn 5% harvested, 10% 2005, 10% average; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island, fair in Vermont and good/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn: 85% harvested, 80% 2005, 85% average; condition good/fair. Shade Tobacco 95% harvested, 95% 2005, 95% average; condition fair/good in Connecticut and good in Massachusetts. Broadleaf Tobacco 95% harvested, 95% 2005, 95%

average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and good in Massachusetts. First Crop Hay 99% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition fair/good. Second Crop Hay 90% harvested, 85% 2005, 90% average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and good elsewhere. Third Crop Hay 40% harvested, 40% 2005, 50% average; condition good. Apples 30% harvested, 25% 2005, 25% average; Fruit size average; condition good. Peaches: 90% harvested, 90% 2005, 85% average; Fruit size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut, and good/excellent elsewhere. Pears 55% harvested, 15% 2005, 25% average; Fruit size average; condition good. Massachusetts Cranberries: Fruit Size average; condition good/excellent. Highbush Blueberries 99% harvested, 99% 2005, 99% average; Fruit size average/above average; condition good. Maine Wild Blueberries 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; Fruit size above average/average; condition good. This week's weather was marked by morning fog, warm days and cool nights. High temperatures across the region ranged in the mid to upper 70's for most of the week, while temperatures at night fell into the 50's in the south and in the 40's in the north. Showers passed through all six states on Tuesday afternoon, and heavy thunderstorms moved across the region on Saturday evening leaving fields wet and muddy. By Sunday, cooler air from Canada arrived, keeping temperatures well below normal throughout the day. Frost and freeze warnings were posted for Sunday night into Monday morning for northern low-lying areas. Activities included: Cultivating and hoeing weeds, irrigating crops, chopping haylage and baling hay, chopping corn for silage, spreading manure, desiccating potato vines, harvesting raspberries, early apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, small grains, potatoes, sweet corn, tobacco, and vegetables, and planting cover crops on harvested fields.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal across most of the state. There were measurable amounts of precipitation across most of the state for the week. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.29 inches north, 0.67 inches central, and 1.02 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 2.71 inches at West Deptford on September 5, 2006 to September 6, 2006. Agricultural producers continued harvesting where conditions permitted. Re-seeding of pastures and hay were reported in the north. Harvest of potatoes, broccoli, cabbage, lettuces, tomatoes, peppers, squash, and spinach progressed. Harvest of pumpkins began in the north. There were some worm problems in cabbage, and winter squash loss due to phytophthora reported in the southern district. There was a report of potato rot in the southern area. Mowing and baling of hay continued. Hay condition was rated mostly good. Corn and soybean development continued to progress. Corn and soybean condition was rated fair to good condition. Peach and apple harvest continued, with apples and peaches rated mostly good condition. There was some cracking of apples reported in the southern district. Pasture was rated poor to good condition.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil 5% very short, 13% short, 60% adequate, 22% surplus. Abundant moisture remained over New Mexico for much of the week, helping to fuel numerous showers and thunderstorms that produced measurable rainfall at all reporting locations. Heaviest precipitation fell during the first half of the week over the southeast, where Roswell, Tatum and Ruidoso all measured over 2 inches of rain. Temperatures for the week averaged a few degrees below normal. Red River reported the first seasonal frost on the 4th. Wind damage 17% light, 2% moderate. Hail damage 3% light, 1% moderate, 3% severe. Farmers spent the week harvesting and planting. Alfalfa 5% very poor, 14% poor, 23% fair, 35% good, 23% excellent with 99% of the fourth cutting complete, 61% of the fifth cutting complete, 9% of the sixth cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum was reported as fair to excellent with 93% headed, 39% coloring and 17% mature. Dry sorghum condition was reported as very poor to good with 44% headed and 16% coloring. Total sorghum condition 26% very poor, 16% poor, 24% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent; 61% headed, 24% coloring, 6% mature. Winter wheat 57% planted. Peanuts 4% very poor, 5% poor, 77% fair, 14% good. Lettuce condition was reported as fair to excellent. Apples 25% harvested. Pecan conditions were reported as fair to excellent. Cotton 3% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 16% excellent with 24% bolls opening. Chile condition 2% very poor, 23% poor, 20% fair, 30% good, 25% excellent. Green chile 80% harvested. Corn condition 4% poor, 8% fair, 57% good, 31% excellent, with 82% in the dent stage, 52% mature and 25% harvested for silage. Cattle conditions were reported at 1% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 37% good, 26% excellent. Sheep conditions 12% very poor, 19% poor, 19% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Ranges, pastures received more moisture this week, with conditions reported as 5% very poor, 12% poor, 23% fair, 40% good, 20% excellent. Much of the state received some rain, some parts of the state received hail. Ranges and pastures reported as continually improving.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Soil 5% short, 65% adequate, 30% surplus. Pasture conditions 5% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, and 15% excellent. Oat harvest finished on schedule. Soybean harvest just started. Rain several days slowed progress on hay cutting. Some producers started to chop corn. Honey producers have harvested most of their product by mid September. Honey production was good with quite a bit of light honey produced. Apple harvest advanced to 26% complete compared to last years 14%. Vegetable growers continued harvesting crops at a rapid pace. Tomatoes were 69% harvested, onions 72%, sweet corn 83%, snap beans 81%, and cabbage 48%.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Soil 5% short, 70% adequate, 25% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting hay, harvesting apples, corn for silage, grain, sorghum, and flue-cured and burley tobacco. Other activities included preparing for small grain planting and scouting for disease and pests. Another week of scattered showers across the State generated rainfall amounts ranging from .34 to 6.44 inches. With recent weeks' rainfall, precipitation amounts for the calendar year continue to get closer to the average. Currently, the largest departure is 6.71 inches below normal, recorded in North Wilksboro, while Elizabeth City is 11.30 above normal.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 31% very short, 33% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 36% very short, 34% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybean harvest was underway, about a week ahead of last year. Reporters in some counties indicated that temperatures fell below freezing on Saturday morning. Producers continued fall tillage operations with little precipitation received during the week. Durum wheat 96% harvested, 81% 2005, 70% average. Canola 97% harvested, 85% 2005, 72% average. Corn for Silage 56% chopped, 15% 2005, 28% average. Dry Edible Beans 95% dropping leaves, 78% 2005, 64% avg.; 72% cut, 32% 2005, 29% avg.; 48% harvested, 10% 2005, 13% average. Flaxseed 84% harvested, 67% 2005, 56% average. Potatoes 70% vines killed, 66% 2005, 64% avg.; 36% dug, 16% 2005, 12% average. Soybeans 90% lower leaves yellowing, 68% 2005, 66% avg.; 2% harvested, 0% 2005, 0% average. Sugarbeets 6% lifted, 1% 2005, 1% average. Sunflower 80% bracts turned yellow, 66% 2005, 51% avg.; 36% bracts turned brown, 19% 2005, 12% average. Emerged crop conditions ratings: Sugarbeets 0% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 66% good, 22% excellent. Sunflower 7% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Stockwater supplies 25% very short, 38% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 4.8. Topsoil 1% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 86% dented, 81% 2005, 71% avg.; 14% mature, 13% 2005, 11% avg.; 36% silage harvested, 39% 2005, 32% avg. Soybeans 25% dropping leaves, 33% 2005, 29% avg.; 2% mature, 3% 2005, 6% avg. Summer apples 86% harvested, 85% 2005, 94% avg. Fall and winter apples harvested 6%, 8% 2005, 14% avg. Peaches 89% harvested, 88% 2005, 94% avg. Grapes 17% harvested, 10% 2005, 17% avg. Potatoes 53% harvested, 47% 2005, 60% avg. Cucumbers 74% harvested, 75% 2005, 78% avg. Processing tomatoes 65% harvested, 70 % 2005, 53% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 93%, 84% 2005, 84% avg.; 4th cutting 30%, 28% 2005, 23% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 65%, 64% 2005, 56% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 46% good, 22% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 18% excellent. Farmers had almost 5 days suitable for fieldwork last week to bale hay, apply fertilizer and lime, spray weeds, spread manure, harvest vegetables, and prepare equipment for the fall harvest. Early planted soybean fields have started dropping leaves. The Northeast district reports bean leaf beetles in soybean fields. Silage corn is drying down and being chopped for silage.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 28% very short, 27% short, 41% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 52% very short, 31% short, 16% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat seedbed prepared 66% this week, 57% last week, 79% last year, 79% average. Rye seedbed prepared 69% this week, 55% last week, 71% last year, 81% average; planted 24% this week, 5% last week, 29% last year, 25% average. Oats seedbed prepared 62% this week, 56% last week, 59% last year, 59% average. Corn condition 16% very poor, 16% poor, 20% fair, 12% good, 36% excellent; mature 65% this week, 52% last week, 64% last year, 67% average; harvested, 50% this week, 44% last week, 37% last year, 42% average. Soybeans condition 34% very poor, 27% poor, 28% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent; setting pods 80% this week, 76% last week, 91% last year, 90% average; mature 34% this week, 30% last week, 37% last year, 37% average; harvested 8% this week, 4% last week, 14% last year, 15% average. Peanuts mature 43% this week, 40% last week, 32% last year, 43% average. Alfalfa condition 28% very poor, 26% poor, 30% fair, 13% good, 3% excellent; 4th cutting 76% this week, 60% last week, 91% last year, 77% average; 5th cutting 11% this week, 4% last week, 48% last year, 25% average. Other hay condition 41% very poor, 30% poor, 19% fair, 8% good, 2% excellent; 2nd cutting 60% this week, 55% last week, 69% last year, 73% average. Livestock condition 15% very poor, 31% poor, 39% fair, 11% good, 4% excellent. Pasture & Range condition 35% very poor, 35% poor, 20% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Livestock: Cool temperatures and rainfall continued to improve livestock but conditions remained mostly in the fair to poor range. Ponds remained low and were still a concern among producers in the State. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged $123.98 per cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $114.04 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 43% very short, 37% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil 33% very short, 41% short, 26% adequate. Winter Wheat planted 10% current, 4% 2005, 2% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 97% current, 89% previous, 99% 2005, 99% avg. Barley harvested 97% current, 90% previous, 98% 2005, 93% average. Alfalfa third cutting 71% current, 45% previous week. Range and Pasture 23% very poor, 25% poor, 31% fair, 17% good, 4% excellent. Weather: It was warm and dry across the State. High temperatures ranged from 98 degrees in Union to only 61 degrees in Crecent City. Outside of the coastal areas, highs were reported in the mid 80's to upper 90's. Low temperatures ranged from 51 degrees in Portland and Ontario to 31 degrees in Christmas Valley. Minimal amounts of moisture were reported at twelve stations, with Worden reporting the greatest accumulation of 0.11 inches. No station reported moisture on more than two days. Field Crops: Grain harvest is either nearly complete or completed throughout most of the State. Some red clover was still being harvested in Yamhill County. Corn for silage in northwest areas was looking good. Haying continued across the State, with counties either on their second or third cutting. Weather conditions continued to be hot and dry. Fire danger continued to be high in Wallowa and Malheur counties. Vegetables: Fresh summer vegetables were available throughout the State. Winter squash was beginning to ripen in Josephine County. The growing season for warmer climate vegetables was coming to an end in Polk County due to cooler evening temperatures. Potatoes were nearing harvest in Washington County. In eastern Oregon, it was almost ideal weather for harvesting onions and potatoes. Fruits and Nuts: Willamette Valley apples, pears, peaches, prunes and plums, and blackberries were harvested. Grapes were showing color. Hazelnuts continued to drop; the first harvest is a few weeks away. Early apple harvest is complete in Douglas County; Fuji and Delicious varieties will be picked in early October. The summer pear harvest is complete; winter pear harvest should begin in about ten days. Southern Oregon pear harvest was in high gear. Early reports show a good quality pear crop with high yields. There were still some peaches and wild blackberries being picked. Vineyards were getting ready for harvest on early varieties. Some cranberry growers are concerned about the lack of growing degree days, which may delay harvest. Nurseries and Greenhouses: Nurseries were busy with fall preparation, potting and balling. Burlap balled trees were being moved to commercial locations. Greenhouses were getting fall decorative plants out for sale. Sales were running slow in Benton, Linn, and Lane counties. Livestock, Range and Pasture: Pastures and rangeland continued to need rain across the State. Most livestock in western Oregon were either on irrigated pastures or those on dry land pastures were getting supplemental feed. Eastern Oregon rangeland remained in fair condition at higher elevations whereas lower elevation rangeland was depleted in many areas. Forest and range fires continued causing problems for some producers. Livestock remained in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil short, 8% short, 75% adequate, 16% surplus. Fall plowing 27% complete, 25% 2005, 23% avg. Corn 93% doughc 92% 2005, 88% avg.; 74% dent 75% 2005, 68% avg.; 32% mature complete, 32% 2005, 26% avg.; 5% harvested, 6% 2005, 7% avg. ; 48% silage harvested, 45% 2005, 38% avg.; crop condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Soybean crop condition 4% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Tobacco 58% harvested, 86% 2005, 74% avg. Potatoes 46% harvested, 43% 2005, 40% avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting complete 93%, 95% 2005, 85% avg.; 4th cutting complete 31%, 38% 2005, 36% avg. Timothy clover 2nd cutting complete 87%, 88% 2005, 86% avg. Apple crop condition 1% fair, 74% good, 25% excellent.; 44% harvested, 29% 2005, 33% avg. Quality of hay made 2% poor, 33% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent. Pasture conditions 6% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Activities Included: Last minute machinery maintenance; assessing high water damage; cutting silage; spreading manure; preparing for fall seeding; late hay cutting; and harvesting apples, peaches, potatoes, corn, and tobacco.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil 13% very short, 23% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Some parts of South Carolina reported adequate precipitation with limited fieldwork at the beginning of the week, while other parts reported needing more rain. There were reports of Fall Army worms in some pastures and hay fields. Some other farm activities for the week included scouting soybeans for Stinkbugs and Velvet bean

caterpillars, spraying for Armyworms and Beet worms in pastures and hayfields and spraying defoliate on cotton to get ready for harvest. Corn 99% matured, 99% 2005, 99% avg.; 63% harvested, 66% 2005, 69% avg.; 7% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 36% good, 14% excellent. Cotton 100% bolls set, 97% 2005, 98% avg.; 43% bolls open, 36% 2005, 36% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 49% fair, 34% good, 8% excellent. Other Hay 99% harvested, 100% 2005, 98% avg. Peanuts 2% poor, 36% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum 92% turned color, 91% 2005, 92% avg.; 70% matured, 62% 2005, 62% avg.; 55% harvested, 27% 2005, 30% avg.; 31% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 98% bloomed, 99% 2005, 98% avg.; 89% pods set, 89% 2005, 85% avg.; 10% leaves turning color, 15% 2005, 17% avg.; 2% leaves dropped, 3% 2005, 4% avg.; 1% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 31% fair, 69% good. Tobacco 94% harvested, 97% 2005, 94% avg.; 57% stalks destroyed, 57% 2005, 57% avg. Apples 35% harvested, 32% 2005, 31% avg.; 50% fair, 25% good, 25% excellent. Peaches 94% harvested, 94% 2005, 97% avg. Livestock 1% poor, 24% fair, 74% good, 1% excellent. Pastures 5% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Winter grazings 12% planted, 12% 2005, 13% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 19% very short, 27% short, 51% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 37% very short, 27% short, 34% adequate, 2% surplus. Feed supplies 21% very short, 28% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 30% very short, 26% short, 42% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat seeded 22%, 27% 2005, 17% avg. Sunflower 27% very poor, 25% poor, 32% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans mature 4%, 10% 2005, 10% avg. Sorghum harvested-grain 0%, 0% 2005, 1% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 79%, 81% 2005, 78% avg. Sunflower bracts yellow 51%, 60% 2005, 52% avg. Sunflower mature 4%, 4% 2005, 7% avg. Cattle condition 5% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent. Range and pasture 29% very poor, 29% poor, 27% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent. Corn silage harvested 68%, 48% 2005, 43% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 65%, 55% 2005, 43% avg. Alfalfa hay 23% very poor, 24% poor, 30% fair, 19% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 73%, 71% 2005, 68% avg. Most of the hay harvest has been completed. Farmers are preparing for row crop harvest as the crops are turning colors and beginning to mature. Scattered precipitation over the past month has gradually improved range and pasture conditions, but most of the state is still below average on precipitation since April 1.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 15% very short, 28% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 17% very short, 30% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn harvest for silage 84%, 85% 2005, 86% average. Pastures 13% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco topped 97%, 96% 2005, 96% average. Burley tobacco harvested 62%, 63% 2005, 64% average. Air-cured tobacco harvested 85%, 66% 2005, 76% average. Fire-cured tobacco harvested 72%, 64% 2005, 68% average. Cooler, drier weather across the state last week made for excellent harvest conditions. Corn, soybean, and tobacco harvest progressed well with isolated rain showers causing only temporary delays. Other field activities last week included harvesting hay and seeding fall forages. Temperatures averaged near normal across most of the State last week, while precipitation was near normal across eastern portions and below average elsewhere.

TEXAS: The Southern Plains, Cross Timbers, Edwards Plateau, Southeast Trans-Pecos and South Central all received rainfall ranging from 0.5 to 2.0 inches. The Trans-Pecos, Blacklands, North East Texas, South Texas, and the Northern Plains for the most part received 0.01 to 0.5 inches of rain. Along the Coastal Bend down to the Lower Valley, rainfall amounted to 0.5 to 1.5 inches, while some areas received 2.0 to 6.0 inches. Insect pressure increased dramatically as many experienced problems of armyworms. Small Grains: Planting of wheat progressed slowly in the Northern High Plains due to an increase in wet conditions. Rains had more of a positive effect in the Southern High Plains as sub-soil moisture was stored, which will be very beneficial for small grains. The Cross Timbers and Blacklands began planting oats. Producers in South Texas started pre-plant watering activities for oats, wheat, and rye. Cotton: In the Northern High Plains, growth was slowed due to drastic decreases in temperature. On the other hand, cotton in the Southern High Plains continued to mature as more bolls began to open. Statewide, cotton condition was mostly fair to very poor. Corn: Producers in the High Plains will resume harvest as soon as fields dry. The corn condition statewide was mostly fair to very poor. Sorghum: Producers in the High Plains were pleased as sorghum was aided by the recent rainfall. Cooler temperatures allowed earworms and armyworms to appear. Despite this misfortune, the crop headed out with good head size and seed amount. Producers along the Coastal Bend were not as fortunate as drier weather conditions stressed the sorghum crop. Statewide, sorghum condition was mainly fair to very poor. Peanuts: As peanuts neared harvest in the Northern High Plains, producers prepared for digging. High moisture along with cooler temperatures caused diseases to be prevalent as some producers experienced blight and web blotch. Peanuts continued to develop in South Texas. Peanut condition statewide was mostly rated good to fair. Rice: Rice was headed out. The condition of rice was mainly good to fair. Soybeans: Harvest began to wind down in the Upper Coast. Many fields were sprayed due to the problems of Asian Soybean Rust, stinkbugs, and snails. Statewide, the condition was mostly fair to very poor. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans Growers in the Lower Valley prepared for sugarcane harvest. Pecans: Disease was an issue as the crop started to fill in the Cross Timbers and North East Texas. Farmers in the Cross Timbers experienced high levels of pecan weevil while those in North East Texas had less serious issues of webworms. Pecans remained in the shell-hardening stage in the Trans-Pecos area. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report: Grass and rangeland conditions continued to improve throughout the Plains. Forage growth increased in the Northern Low Plains, causing many ranches that intended to start early culling and shipping yearlings to hold off a little while longer. Although pastures began to green up in the Cross Timbers, livestock remained in poor condition as more rainfall is needed to refill farm ponds. Many areas of the state continued liquidating livestock due to unavailable water and forage.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil 5% very short, 38% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 6% very short, 21% short, 73% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat harvested 99%, 100% 2005, 99% avg. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 18%, 35% 2005, 22% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 98%, 90% 2005, 96% avg. Barley harvested (grain) 94%, 91% 2005, 98% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 88%, 81% 2005, 87% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 99%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Corn dough 99%, 85% 2005, 87% avg. Corn dent 63%, 31% 2005, 46% avg. Corn mature 20%, 8% 2005, 23% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 23%, 6% 2005, 15% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 58% good, 29% excellent. Corn height 100 inches, 99 inches 2005, 98 inches avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 83%, 78% 2005, 75% avg. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 16%, 12% 2005, 17% avg. Other Hay Cut 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Alfalfa Seed Harvested 23%, 43% 2005, 33% avg. Onions harvested 42%, 28% 2005, 40% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 38%, 11% 2005, 23% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 18% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 24%, 7% 2005, 19% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14%

fair, 76% good, 9% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 2% very short, 23% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Apples harvested 44%, 11% 2005, 18% avg. Peaches harvested 67%, 76% 2005, 75% avg. Pears harvested 63%, 58% 2005, 66% avg. Farm activity around the state was consistent with last week's activities. Temperatures for the most part continue to be warm around the state. The days suitable for work was 6.4 days, down 0.6 days from last week's mark. Livestock conditions throughout the state are doing well. Box Elder reports that there is limited soil moisture for planting fall wheat on non-irrigated farmland. Some farmers have delayed planting until the fall rains arrive while others are busy planting fall grain. Sevier County has reported that scattered showers in the area have delayed hay cutting. Third cutting for alfalfa is complete in some counties, while fourth cutting continues to progress. Irrigated safflower is being harvested with better than average yields. Fruit reports indicate that peaches and pears are about 65 percent harvested. Corn continues to do well across the state; all reports indicate a better than average yield. Producers in some counties continue to move their livestock off summer ranges, while producers in some other counties have just begun this process.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.7. Topsoil 3% very short, 9% short, 75% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 27% short, 49% adequate, 11% surplus. The Commonwealth experienced cooler temperatures this week, while fields began to dry out from Tropical Storm Ernesto. The state received above-normal amounts of rainfall this week, with an average high temperature of 83 degrees. Recent rains have benefited most field crops as well as pasture conditions. Pastures, hay fields should have a good jumpstart for early fall growth. Cattle producers should welcome the improvement in pasture conditions since some have been concerned about supplementing feed. Soybeans seem to have benefited the most from the increase in moisture. Late planted beans are filling pods better now, hopefully increasing yield potential. Corn harvest was underway again this week where fields were dry enough. Good corn yields have been reported. Corn harvest may be slowed down due to wet fields, which could affect small grain planting decisions as well. Vegetable harvests are winding down. Some areas reported minor storm damage to vegetable crops. Much of the tobacco crop has been harvested and housed. Strawberry producers are preparing fields for next year's crop. Fields were too wet in many areas for much field work, but other farm activities included scouting fields for insect problems, cleaning up storm debris, and making necessary repairs.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work.7.0. Topsoil 46% very short, 35% short, 19% adequate. Fall weather set in with light moisture across western Washington and cooler temperatures across the state. Winter wheat seeding was in full swing. The potato harvest and garbanzo bean harvest continued while the dry pea and lentil harvest winded down. Broccoli harvest was underway while the pumpkin harvest was just beginning. Apple and pear harvesting continued. Range and Pasture conditions 17% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 40% good. Range and pasture land was dry with very little growth. Cattle producers continued supplemental feeding and livestock's winter coats were thickening.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 1% very short, 26% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus compared with 10% very short, 40% short, 50% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 1% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Corn 89% doughing, 94% 2005, 88% 5-yr avg.; 61% dented, 80% 2005, 62% 5-yr avg.; 22% mature, 16% 2005, 19% 5-yr avg.; 2% harvested, 1% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Soybean conditions 23% poor, 44% fair, 32% good, 1% excellent; 28% dropping leaves, 50% 2005, 43% 5-yr avg. Wheat 2% planted, 1% 2005, 10% 5-yr avg. Oats 91% harvested for grain, 2005 & 5-yr avg not available. Hay 2% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Hay 2nd cutting complete 88%, 89% 2005, 85% for the 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting complete 27%, 29% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Apple conditions 10% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent; 20% harvested, 15% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. conditions 10% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent; 87% harvested, 70% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle and calves 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 74% good, 6% excellent. Sheep, lambs 2% poor, 14% fair, 79% good, 5% excellent. Activities Included: Making hay, clipping pastures, moving cattle, harvesting oats, corn, peaches and apples.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 11% very short, 15% short, 68% adequate, 8% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 0 to 2^0 above normal. Average high temperatures were in the mid to high 70s across the state. Lows averaged in the low 50s to low 60s for the week. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.05 inches in Eau Claire to 1.24 inches in Green Bay. Soil conditions continue to be dry in east central areas of the state. Corn 93% dough, 93% 2005, 83% avg.; 66% dent, 72% 2005, 49% avg.; mature 11%, 19% 2005, 6% avg.; 20% silage harvested, 36% 2005, 15% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 35% good, 18% excellent. Corn continues to mature rapidly across the state. Soybeans leaves turning color 52%, 79% 2005, 49% avg.; 17% dropping leaves, 36% 2005, 14% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 36% good, 18% excellent. Soybean conditions in the northern part of the state have improved with the recent rains. Hay 3rd cutting 90%, 87% 2005, 83% avg.; 4th cutting 23%, 18% 2005, 18% avg. The quality of the third cutting has been consistent throughout the state. Fourth crop quality also looks good, helped significantly by earlier rains. Pasture feed condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. The apple crop looked excellent with good yields. Potato harvest continued, along with other vegetables.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 31% very short, 43% short, 26% adequate. Temperatures during the week ending Friday, September 8th averaged below normal in the eastern half of State while the remainder averaged much warmer. Averages ranged from 5.1 degrees below normal in Wheatland to 4.4 degrees above normal in Evanston. The high temperature was 90 in Greybull while the low was 24 in Dillinger. Only light precipitation was recorded across the State with most falling in the Southern half. Moisture in the Southeast helped winter wheat prospects. Amounts were below normal at all reporting stations. The most precipitation was reported in Afton with 0.13 inches, and Rawlins with 0.5 inches. Irrigation water supply 16% very short, 34% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 95% harvested, 93% 2005, 94% 5-year average. Oats 93% harvested, 88% 2005, 85% 5-year average. Winter wheat 63% planted, 64% 2005, 61% 5-year average. Winter wheat 23% emerged, 26% 2005, 21% 5-year average. Corn 63% in dough, 94% 2005, 87% 5-yr avg.; 32% dented, 68% 2005, 55% 5-yr avg.; 5% mature, 10% 2005, 5-year average 23%. Corn silage harvested 39%, 2005 23%, 31% 5-year average. Dry beans 95% turning color, 88% 2005, 91% 5-yr avg.; 57% beans windrowed, 37% 2005, 41% 5-yr avg.; 29% combined, 10% 2005, 18% 5-year average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting harvested 96%, 92% 2005,93% 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting 35% harvested, 19% 2005, 29% 5-year average. Sugarbeets condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 18% fair, 68% good. Dry bean condition 5% poor, 39% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture conditions 45% very poor, 29% poor, 21% fair, and 5% good. Livestock in fair to mostly good condition.

September 7 ENSO Update

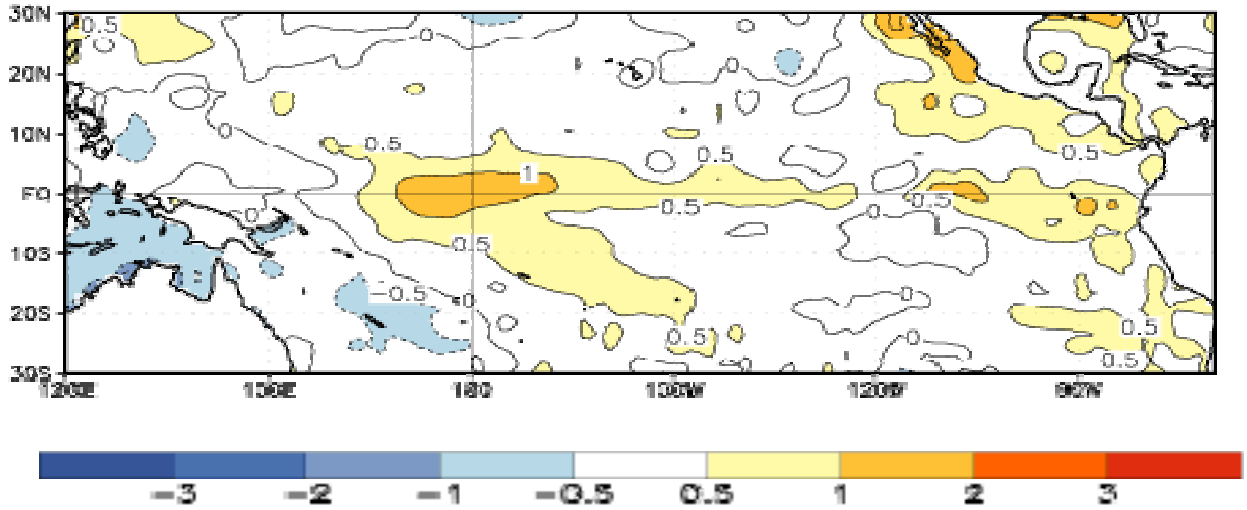


Figure 1. Average SST anomalies (˚C) for the four-week period 6 August – 2 September 2006. The SST anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period means (Smith and Reynolds, 1998, J. Climate, 11, 3320-3323).

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue for the next one to two months, with weak warm episode (El Niño) conditions likely by the end of 2006.

By the end of August equatorial SST anomalies greater than +0.5ºC were observed in most of the equatorial Pacific, with anomalies exceeding +1.0ºC in the central Pacific between 165ºE and 170ºW (Fig. 1). Correspondingly, the SST departures in the Niño regions were all positive. Beginning in February the basin-wide upper ocean heat content increased, and since early April positive anomalies have been observed. Since early July weaker-than-average low-level equatorial easterly winds were observed across most of the equatorial Pacific, and the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) was negative for the fourth consecutive month. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies are consistent with a trend toward warm episode (El Niño) conditions in the tropical Pacific.

Over the past several months most of the statistical and coupled model forecasts have trended towards warmer conditions in the tropical Pacific through the Northern Hemisphere winter. The spread of the most recent statistical and coupled model forecasts (ENSO-neutral to weak El Niño) indicates some uncertainty in the outlooks. However, recent conditions (weaker-than-average easterly winds over the central equatorial Pacific) and warming trends in observed oceanic conditions support a continuation of ENSO-neutral conditions for the next one to two months, with weak warm episode (El Niño) conditions likely by the end of 2006.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center website (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 October 2006. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 3 - 9, 2006

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather promoted final wheat harvesting in central and northern Europe, while early-week rainfall in northeastern Europe hampered fieldwork and raised crop quality concerns.

FSU-WESTERN: Light to moderate showers hampered small grain harvesting in northern Russia but boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting in Ukraine and southern Russia.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Unseasonably warm, dry weather aided spring grain maturation and harvesting in Kazakhstan and Russia.

SOUTH ASIA: Heavy monsoon showers persisted in central India and southern Pakistan, while rain returned to southern growing areas.

AUSTRALIA: Showers boosted local moisture supplies for winter grains approaching or advancing through reproduction, helping stabilize current crop prospects.

EASTERN ASIA: Showers benefited corn and soybeans in Manchuria, but showers maintained unfavorably wet conditions for open-boll cotton on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers continued through the region, maintaining generally favorable moisture levels for crops.

BRAZIL: An unusual September freeze raised concern for immature winter wheat, but damaging cold missed major coffee areas.

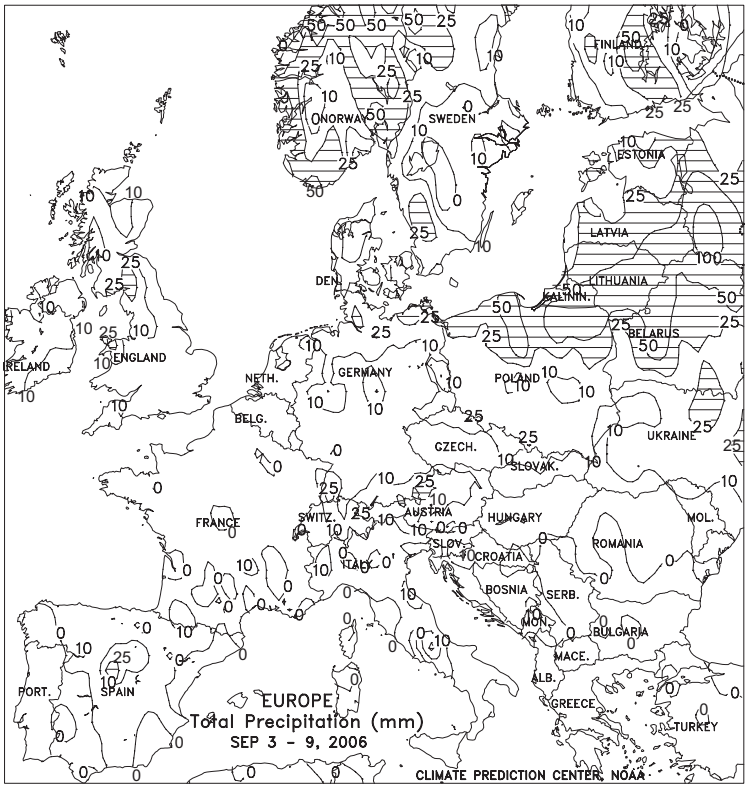
ARGENTINA: Cold, dry weather impeded winter wheat development.

MEXICO: Beneficial showers covered nearly all major agricultural areas.

CANADA: Spring grain and oilseed harvesting continued to progress rapidly across the Prairies.

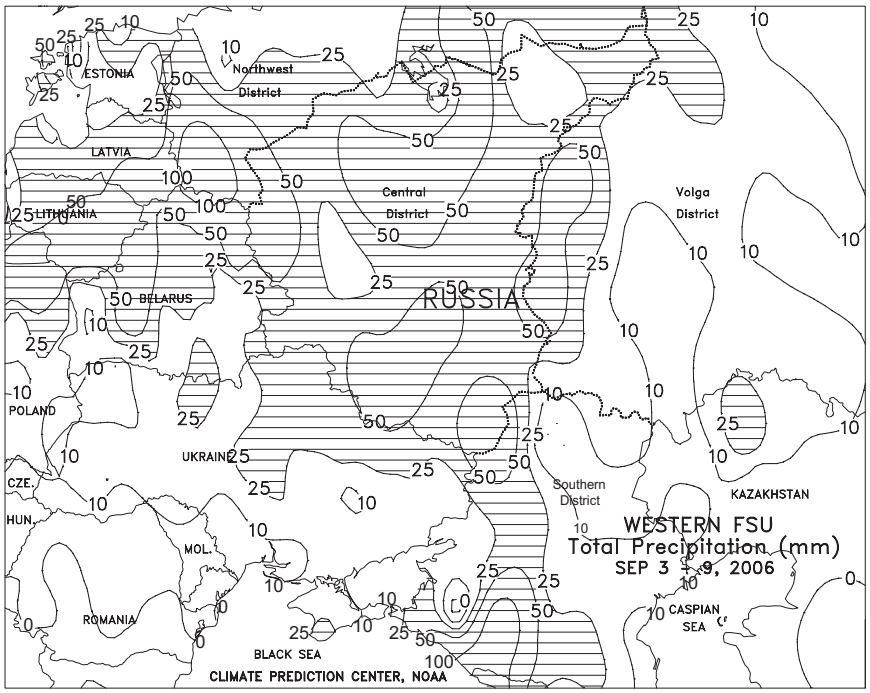
EUROPE

Dry weather promoted fieldwork and crop maturation across much of Europe, although locally heavy showers lingered in northeastern growing areas. A broad area of high pressure provided dry, warm conditions (2-6 degrees C above normal) from England and France southeastward into the Balkans, ending the recent stretch of wet weather. The much-needed respite promoted summer crop maturation and final wheat harvesting, and allowed rapeseed and early winter grain planting to commence. Farther west, persistent late-summer dryness coupled with moderate to extreme heat (35-42 degrees C) in southwestern France and the Iberian Peninsula maintained locally severe stress on filling corn. In contrast, a series of cold fronts triggered moderate to heavy showers (25-80 mm) in northeastern Poland and the Baltics; the rain hampered final spring grain harvesting and maintained quality concerns for maturing summer crops. Lighter showers (2-25 mm) in northern Germany and the Netherlands caused additional fieldwork delays, although favorably dry weather overspread the region by week's end. Elsewhere, dry, warm conditions (3-5 degrees C above normal) in Italy further depleted irrigation reserves, while periodic showers (3-30 mm) in northern England slowed summer crop maturation.



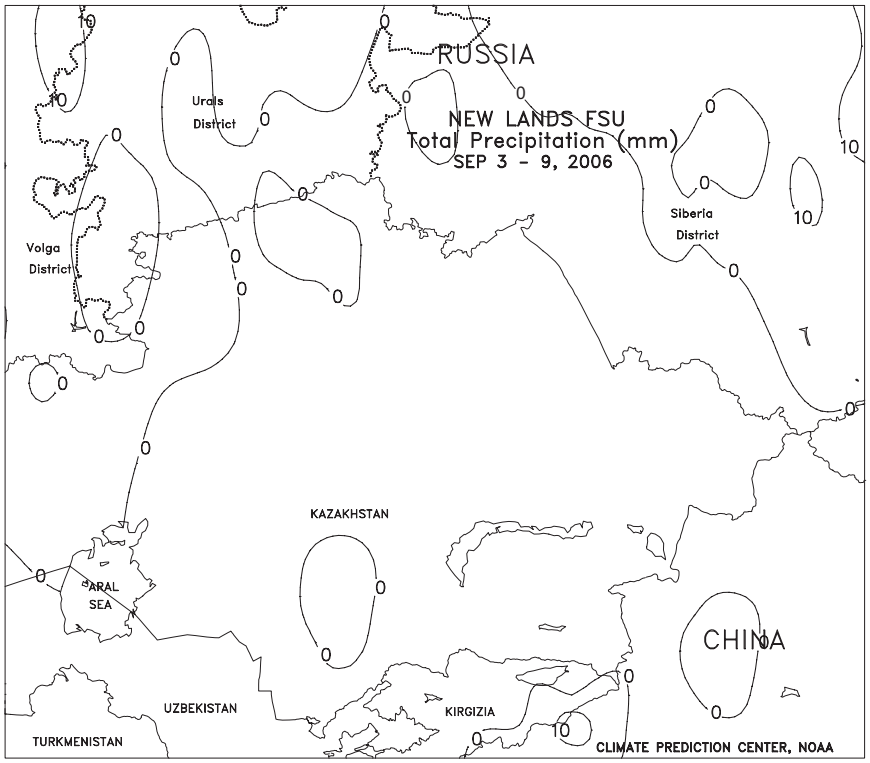
FSU-WESTERN

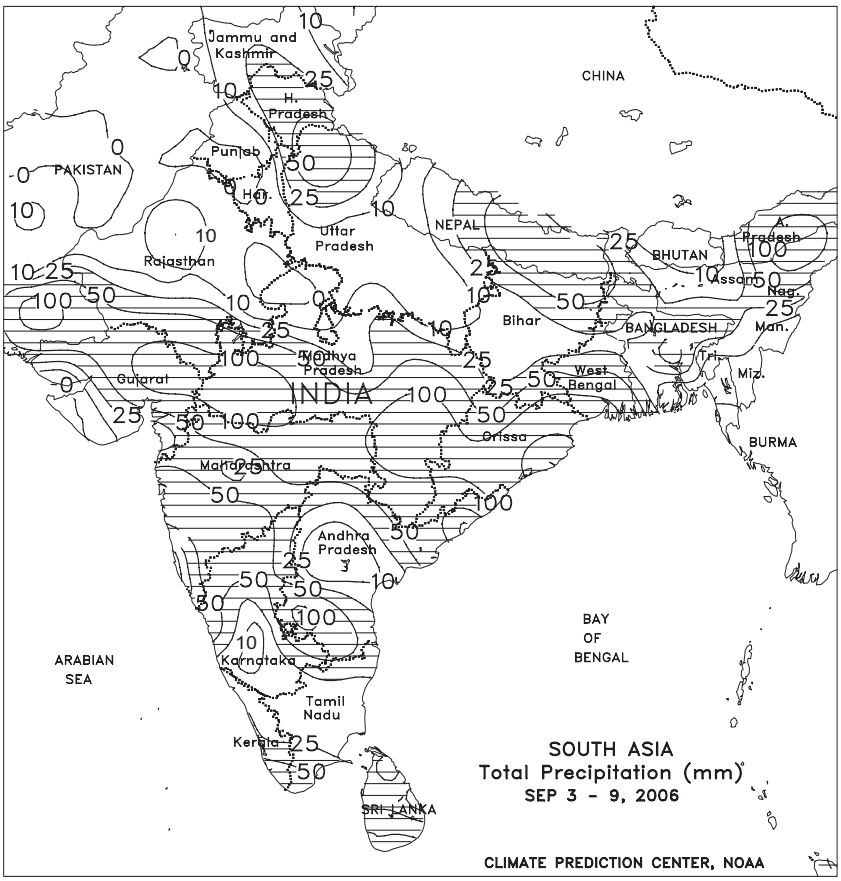
Wet weather (20-50 mm or more) prevailed from Belarus eastward across parts of northern Russia (Central District and the extreme western Volga District), hampering small grain harvesting. Furthermore, the wet weather likely halted fieldwork for planting the 2007 winter grain crop. The optimum time for planting winter grains in these areas is late August. Farther east, fieldwork for small grain harvesting and winter grain planting continued to progress in the central and eastern portion of the Volga District, where light, if any rain (around 10 mm) was observed. In Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) arrived too late to significantly improve prospects for drought-stressed corn and sunflowers, but boosted topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting. September is the optimum month for planting winter wheat in these areas. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 5 degrees C above normal in Belarus and northern Russia and near to slightly above normal in Ukraine and the Russian Southern District. The prolonged heat wave that had persisted since early August in the Russian Southern District finally ended, with temperatures at most locations remaining at or below 30 degrees C during the week.



FSU - NEW LANDS

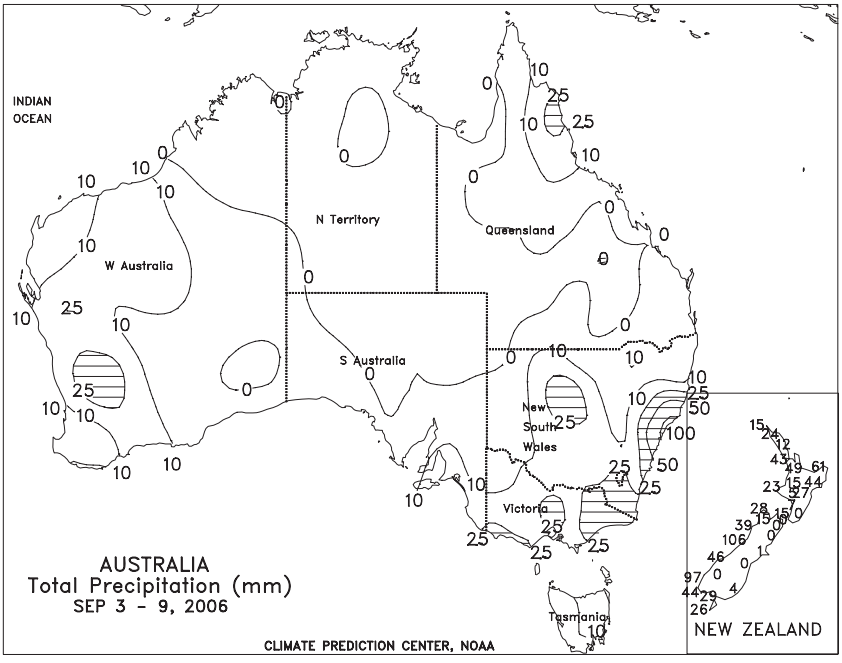
In Kazakhstan, hot, dry weather prevailed across most of the country, aiding spring grain maturation and harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 8 degrees C above normal, with highest weekly temperatures ranging from 30 to 37 degrees C. In Russia, mostly dry weather stretched from the Urals District eastward across the Siberia District, helping spring grain harvesting. In the Siberia District, most locations in the northeastern portion of the region experienced an earlier than usual freeze from September 5-7. Nighttime lows ranged from -5 to -1 degrees C, ending the 2006 growing season. However, a rapid warming trend followed the freeze in these areas, with daily temperatures rising to well above normal levels at week's end. Weekly temperatures averaged 6 to 9 degrees above normal in the Urals District and 1 to 5 degrees C above normal in the Siberia District. In cotton producing areas of Central Asia, seasonably warm, dry weather favored boll maturation.





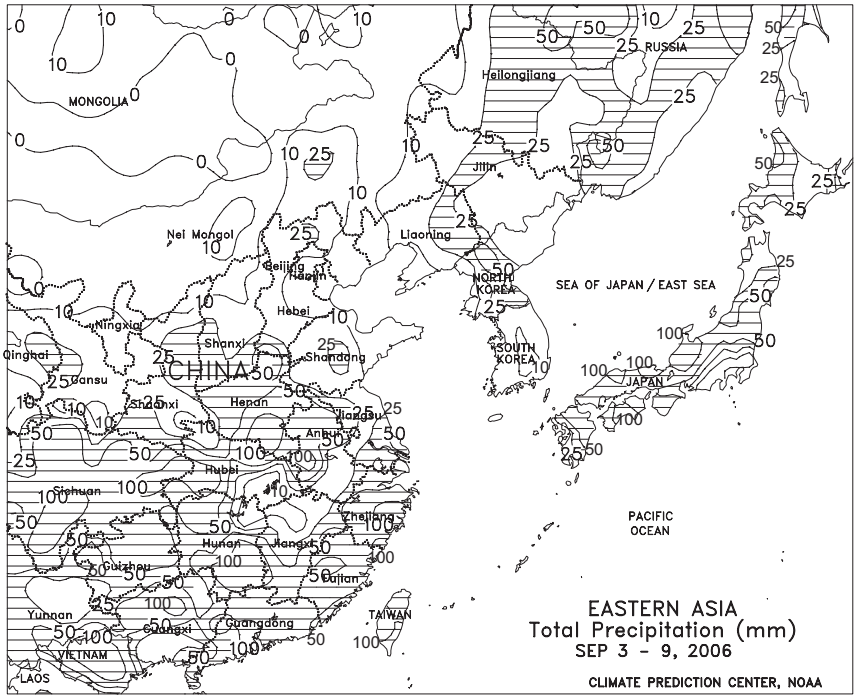
SOUTH ASIA

Locally heavy monsoon rain persisted in central and western growing areas, while favorable showers overspread southern India. Another in a series of westward-moving monsoon lows triggered moderate to heavy rain (70-200 mm) across Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, maintaining adequate to excessive moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive summer crops but causing additional flooding. The low drifted into southern Pakistan, triggering moderate to heavy showers (20-170 mm) on open-boll cotton. Cotton in southern Pakistan's Sindh province has been especially hard hit with heavy rain this monsoon season (400-800 mm since mid July), which has caused crop quality concerns and reduced yield potential. Meanwhile, dry weather promoted cotton development in northern Pakistan and neighboring portions of northern India. Dryness across the remainder of northern India and western Bangladesh further reduced moisture supplies for vegetative to heading rice on the heels of a much drier-than-normal August. Elsewhere, widespread showers (20-100 mm) overspread much of south-central India, providing much-needed moisture for vegetative to reproductive cotton and groundnuts.



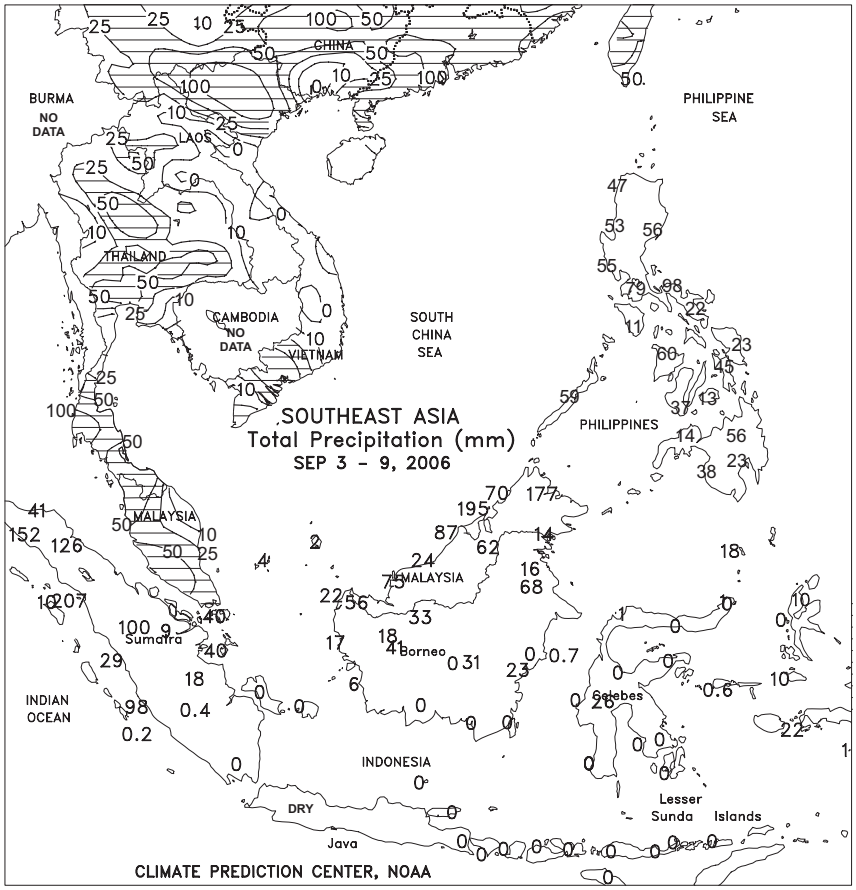
AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers (5-40 mm) overspread Western Australia, providing a welcomed boost in topsoil moisture for winter wheat and barley. Similarly, scattered, locally heavy showers (5-53 mm) in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales improved local moisture supplies for winter grains. Despite these showers, subsoil moisture remains limited throughout most of the Australian winter wheat belt because of persistently dry weather during much of the growing season. In contrast, unfavorably dry weather prevailed in southern Queensland's winter grain areas. Given that winter grains are currently approaching or advancing through reproduction in major winter grain producing areas, the lack of subsoil moisture highlights the timeliness of the rainfall. Nevertheless, although this rainfall has helped stabilize current crop prospects, consistent soaking rains are needed to improve yield potential. Temperatures in southern Queensland averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C above normal, while near-normal temperatures were observed elsewhere in the winter wheat belt.



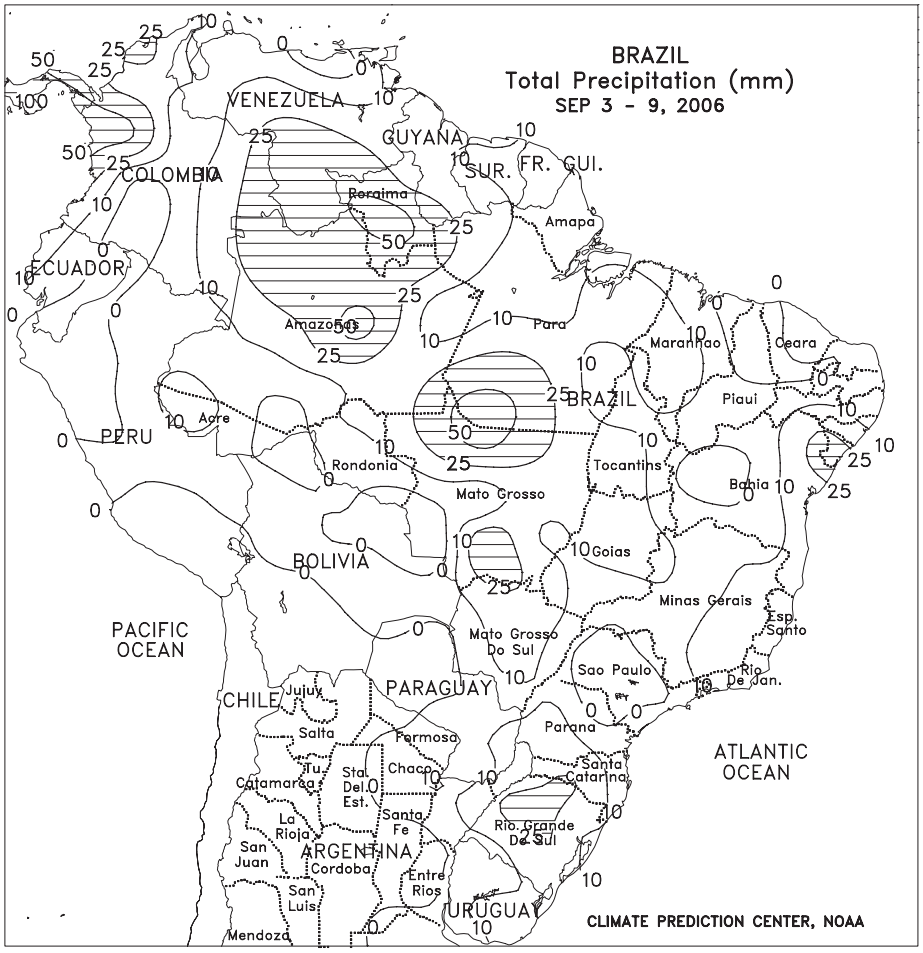
EASTERN ASIA

Showers prevailed throughout China as crops were mature or nearing maturity. Showers (10-50 mm) in Heilongjiang favored filling soybeans and corn although cool weather (temperatures 1-5 degrees C below normal) slowed development. Warmer weather is needed to allow crops to fully develop before the first freeze. Showers continued on the North China Plain, (10-100 mm) with the heaviest amounts in southern parts providing unfavorably wet conditions for open-boll cotton. Harvest activities are likely underway for soybeans and cotton throughout the North China Plain. Heavy showers (25-100 mm, locally up to 200 mm) south of the Yangtze River maintained high soil moisture and likely caused some flooding. The showers also eased long-term dryness in Sichuan, although the rainfall came too late to aid crops in that province. Elsewhere in the region, light showers (10-25 mm) prevailed on the Korean peninsula, while heavy showers (25-100 mm) occurred throughout most of Japan.



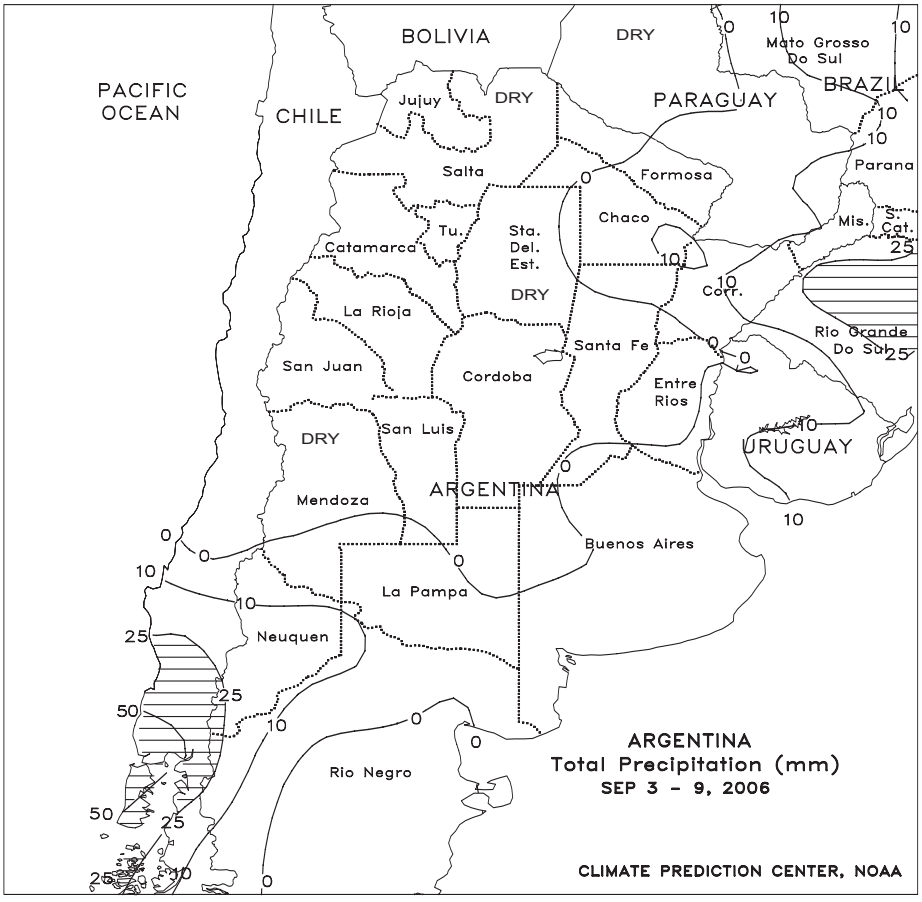
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers (10-50 mm) continued in Thailand, albeit lighter than last week, benefiting reproductive rice and second-crop corn. Showers were heavy (50-200 mm) in northern Vietnam and likely caused some flooding, while lighter amounts (10-50 mm) in the south likely caused only minor delays in 10th month rice harvesting. Widespread showers (25-50 mm) maintained moisture supplies for rice and corn in the Philippines, with heavier amounts (50-100 mm) boosting moisture supplies in Luzon's Quezon Region. Heavy showers (25-100 mm) slowed oil palm harvesting in Malaysia and Sumatra but increased moisture supplies for young trees.



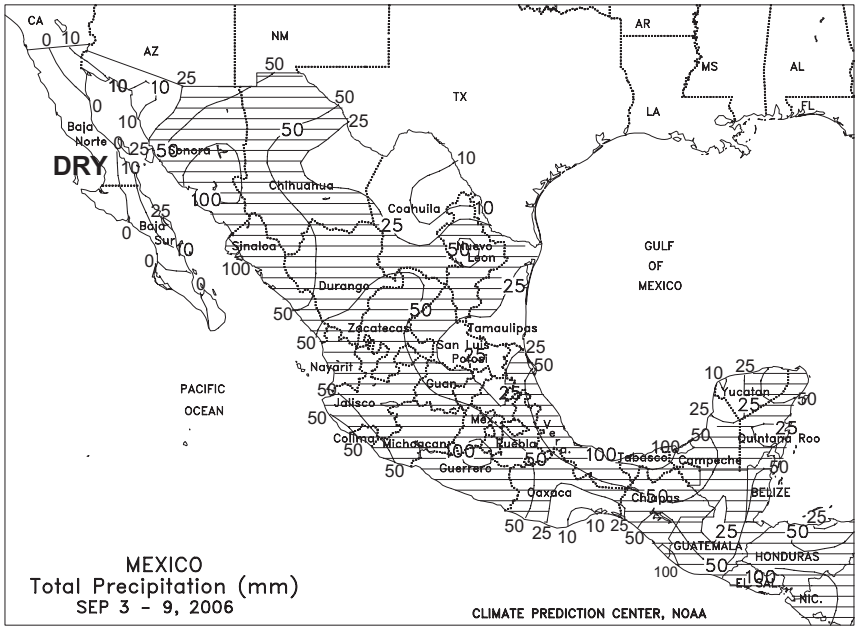
BRAZIL

An unseasonably cold air mass generated an unusual September freeze in key winter wheat areas of southern Brazil, possibly resulting in varying degrees of damage to immature crops. In Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's largest wheat producers, low temperatures ranged from -4 to 1 degrees C on September 5 and 6. However, the coldest weather was likely confined to outlying crop areas in traditionally cooler locations, helping to mitigate the potential for significant damage. Later in the week, moderate to heavy showers (5-25 mm or more) swept across the center-south region, including those areas hit by the freeze, increasing moisture for immature winter wheat and establishment of early-planted soybeans. Scattered showers (greater than 10 mm) also increased moisture for flowering coffee in eastern growing areas of Minas Gerais and Bahia, as well as key production areas of Espirito Santo. Drier conditions favored seasonal fieldwork in western Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo. The freezing weather impacting Brazil's wheat belt may have reached fringe growing areas of Parana, but no significant impact was likely. According to private analysts Safras e Mercado, 2006/07 coffee was 91 percent harvested as of September 6, slightly behind last year's pace of 94 percent.



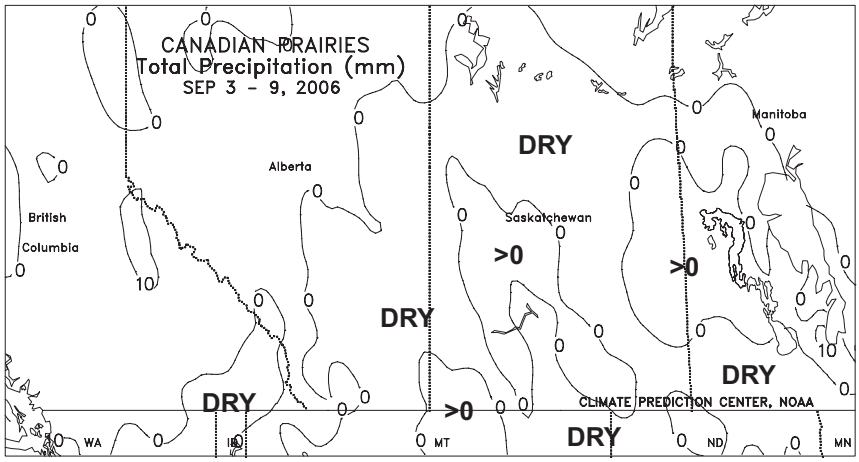
ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, cooler-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging as much as 3 degrees C below normal) inhibited winter wheat growth in major crop areas of central Argentina. This was especially true in Cordoba, where moisture reserves were limited for normal development of vegetative winter grains. Temperatures fell as low as -4 degrees C in parts of central Argentina, likely burning tender vegetation of winter wheat and barley. Rain will be needed in most major winter wheat areas as crops enter reproduction in upcoming weeks. According to Argentinas Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), winter wheat was 96 percent planted as of September 7, still slightly behind last year's pace of 99 percent. La Pampa (26 percent planted versus 60 last year) has not recorded appreciable planting progress for over a month, due to the lingering affect of this year's dryness. In addition, SAGPyA reported little progress in planting the northern sunflower (Chaco and northern Santa Fe) due to dryness in those areas as well. Corn planting was reportedly underway in parts of Entre Rios and Santa Fe.



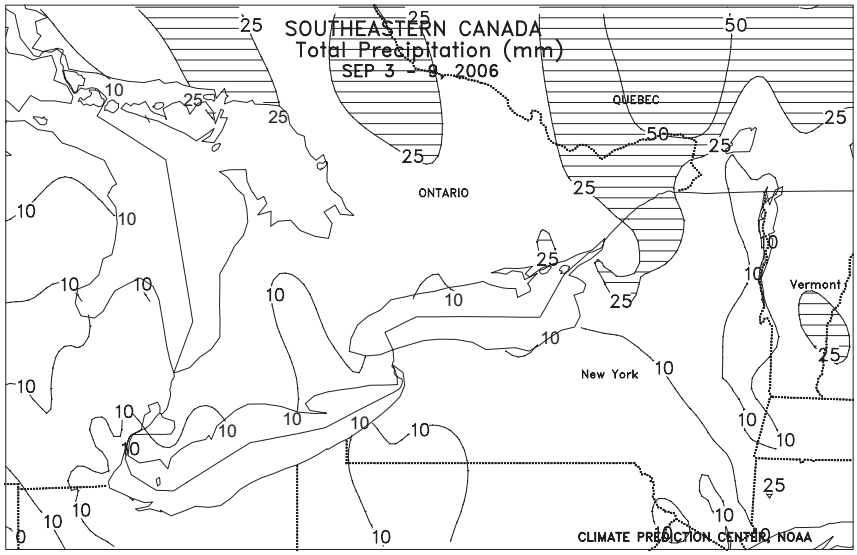
MEXICO

Widespread, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) continued throughout the main growing areas of central and southern Mexico, including the southern plateau corn belt, maintaining late-season moisture for filling summer crops. Locally heavy showers (greater than 100 mm) may have caused flash flooding from southern Veracruz to Yucatan. Elsewhere, an active monsoon circulation, partly fueled by the recent influx of tropical moisture, generated locally heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm in a few coastal locations) throughout the interior northwest. Patchy showers brought localized relief to the northeast (parts of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas).



CANADA

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather maintained favorable conditions for maturing Prairie spring grains and oilseeds. On the western Prairies (Alberta and the western two-thirds of Saskatchewan), temperatures averaging 2 to 5 degrees C above normal (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) reached well into Alberta's Peace River Valley. Farther east, temperatures dipped below freezing for the first time this season across Manitoba and neighboring locations of Saskatchewan on September 8; the western Prairies have yet to record their first widespread freeze, which usually occurs in late August or early September. Due to the advanced development of this year's crops, no significant crop impact from the freeze was likely.



In eastern Canada, cool, showery weather (near to slightly below normal temperatures, with rainfall totaling 5-25 mm or more) sustained late-season moisture for immature summer crops and pastures, although excessive rain (greater than 50 mm) returned to parts of Quebec. Conditions were generally favorable for winter wheat planting in Ontario.

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