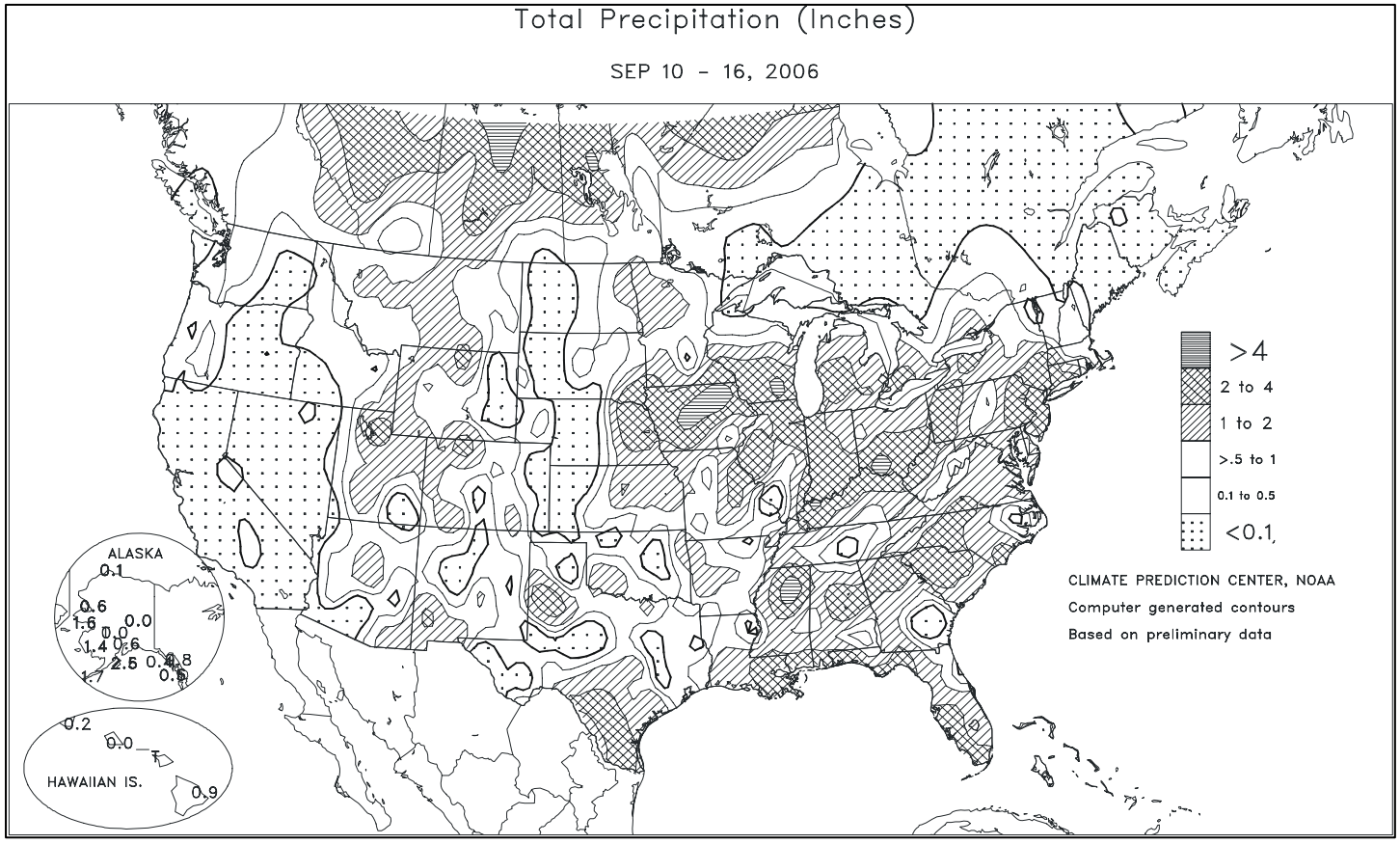
Volume 93, No. 38 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **September 19, 2006**

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



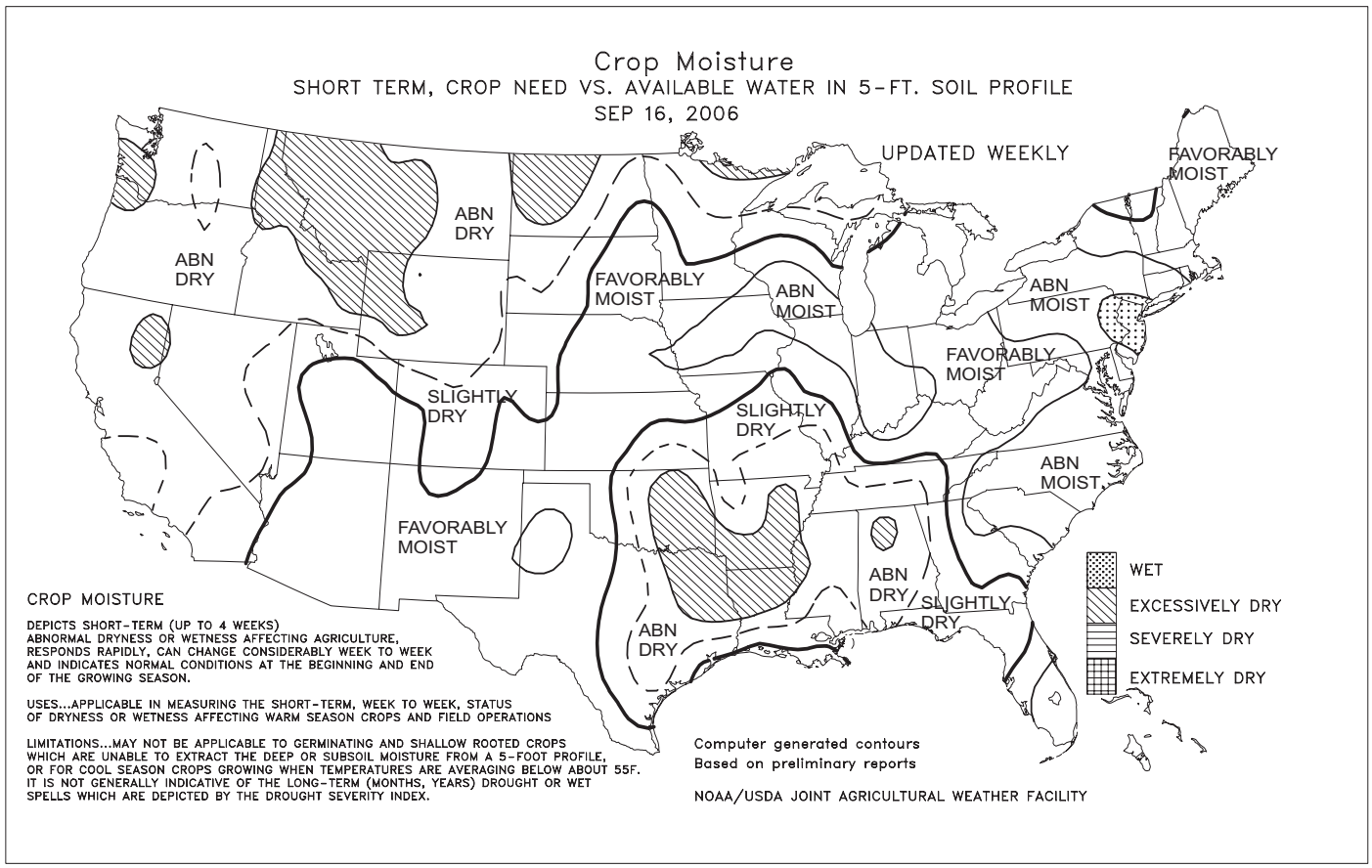
HIGHLIGHTS
September 10 - 16, 2006

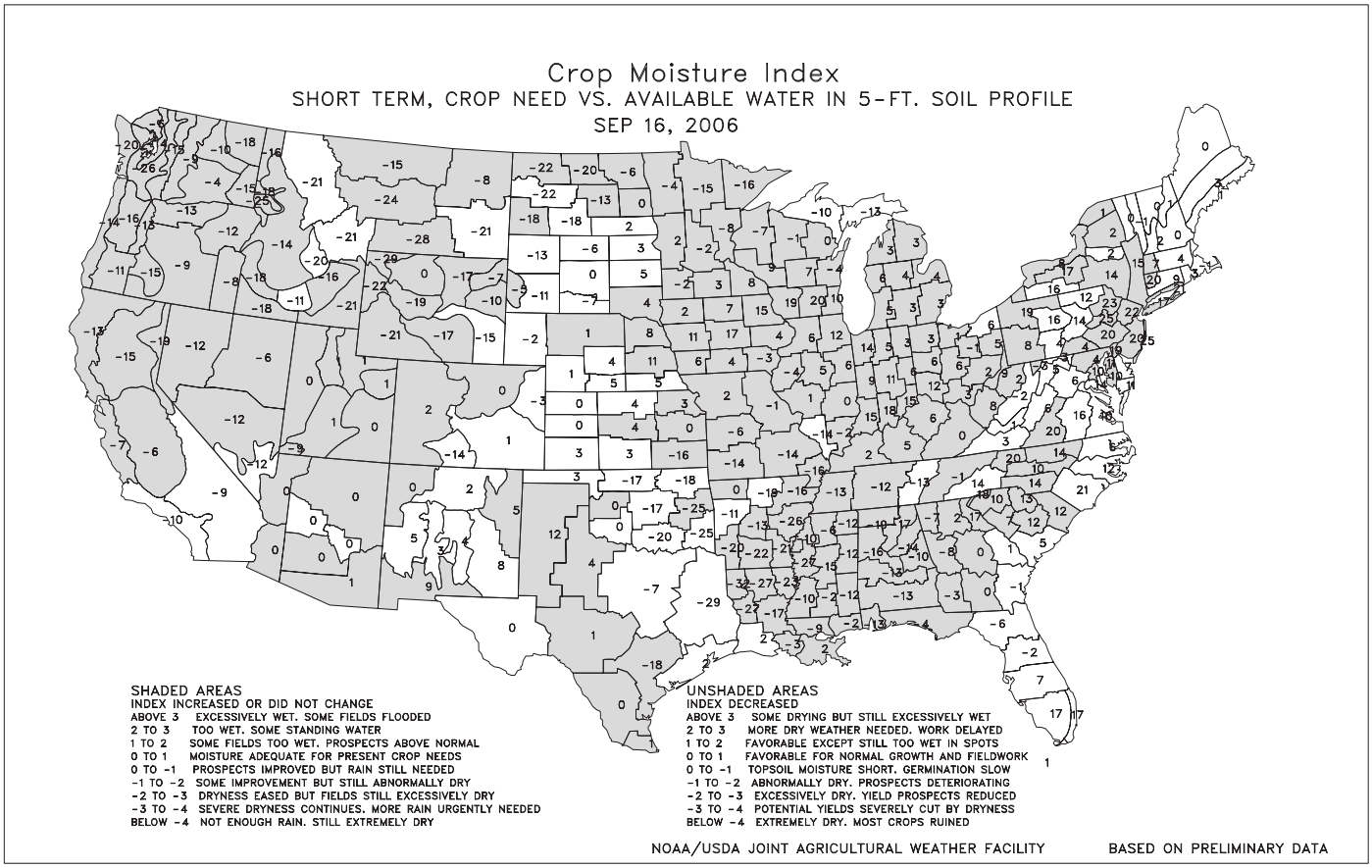
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

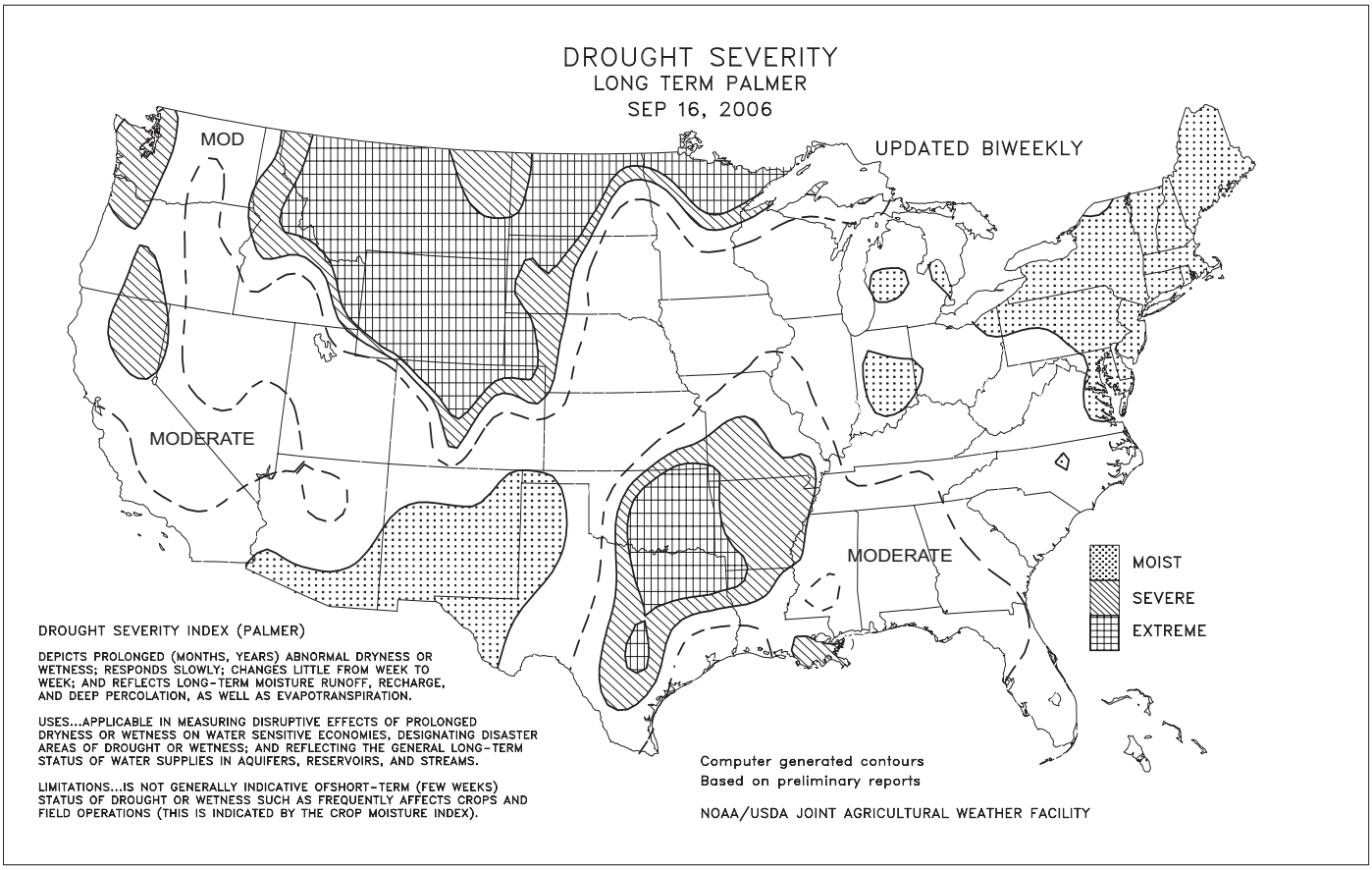
More autumnal conditions arrived, especially toward week's end across the **West**, holding temperatures as much as 5°F below normal. Cooler, wetter weather aided wildfire containment efforts in the **northern Rockies**, but mostly dry conditions persisted in **California**, the **Great Basin**, and the **interior Northwest**. Rain was still needed in **Northwestern** winter wheat areas to assist with crop emergence and establishment. In contrast, rain and wet snow fell in **Montana**, following previously heavy precipitation elsewhere on the **Plains**. Suddenly wetter conditions on the **Plains** have caused brief fieldwork delays but have promoted pasture

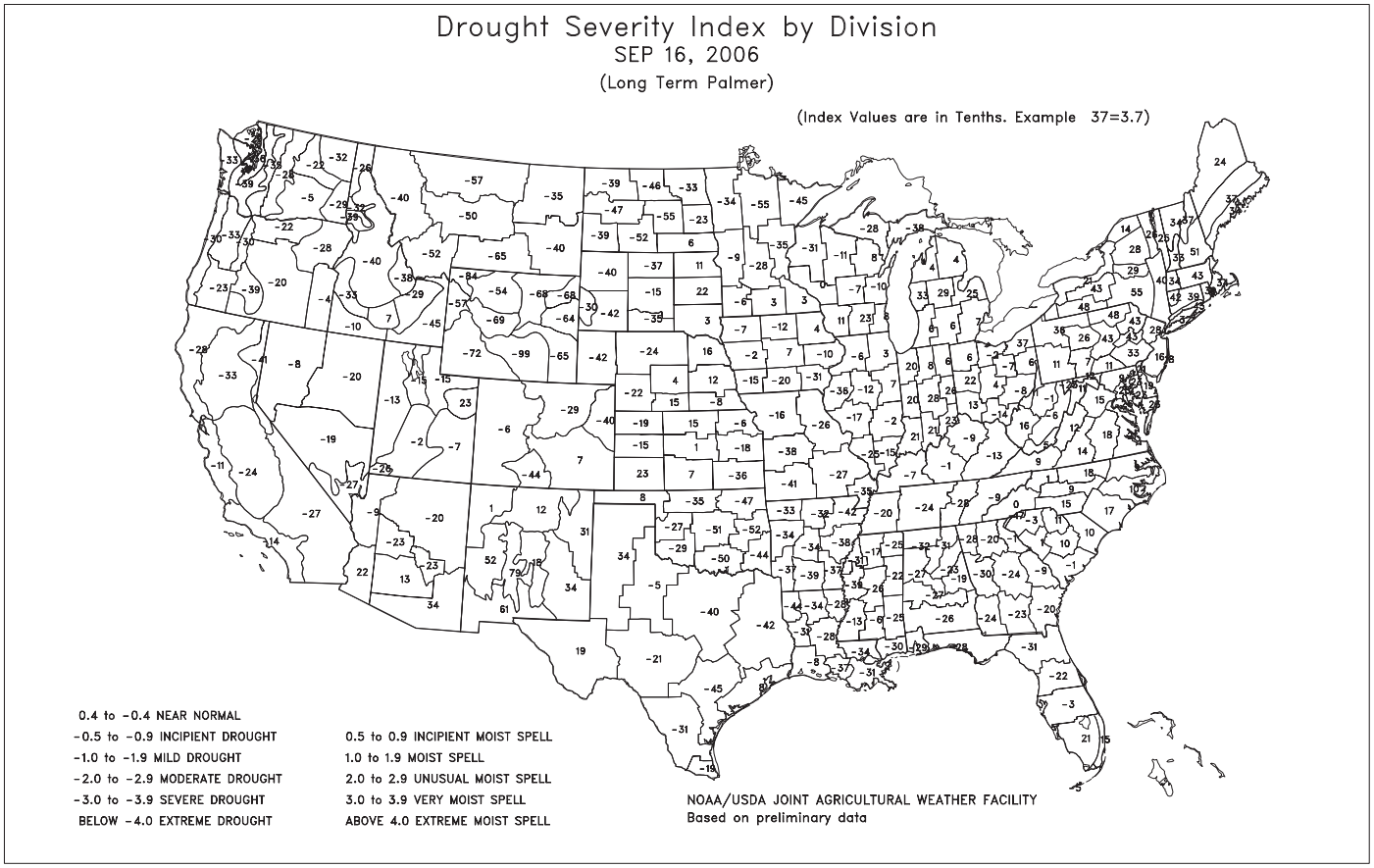
(Continued on page 7)

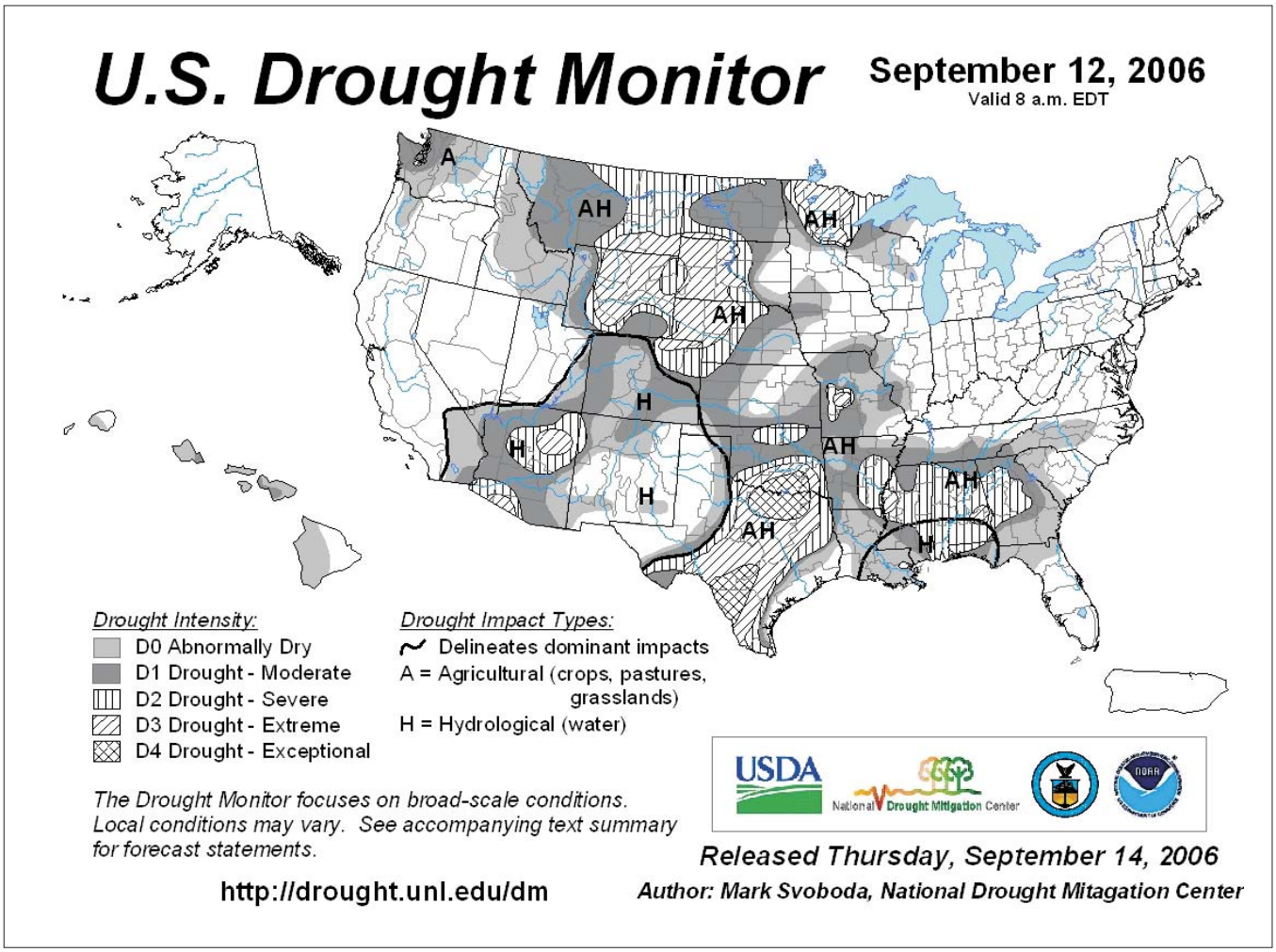
Contents


Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
SEP 16, 2006
UPDATED WEEKLY
ABN DRY
ABN DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABN DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABN DRY
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 16, 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

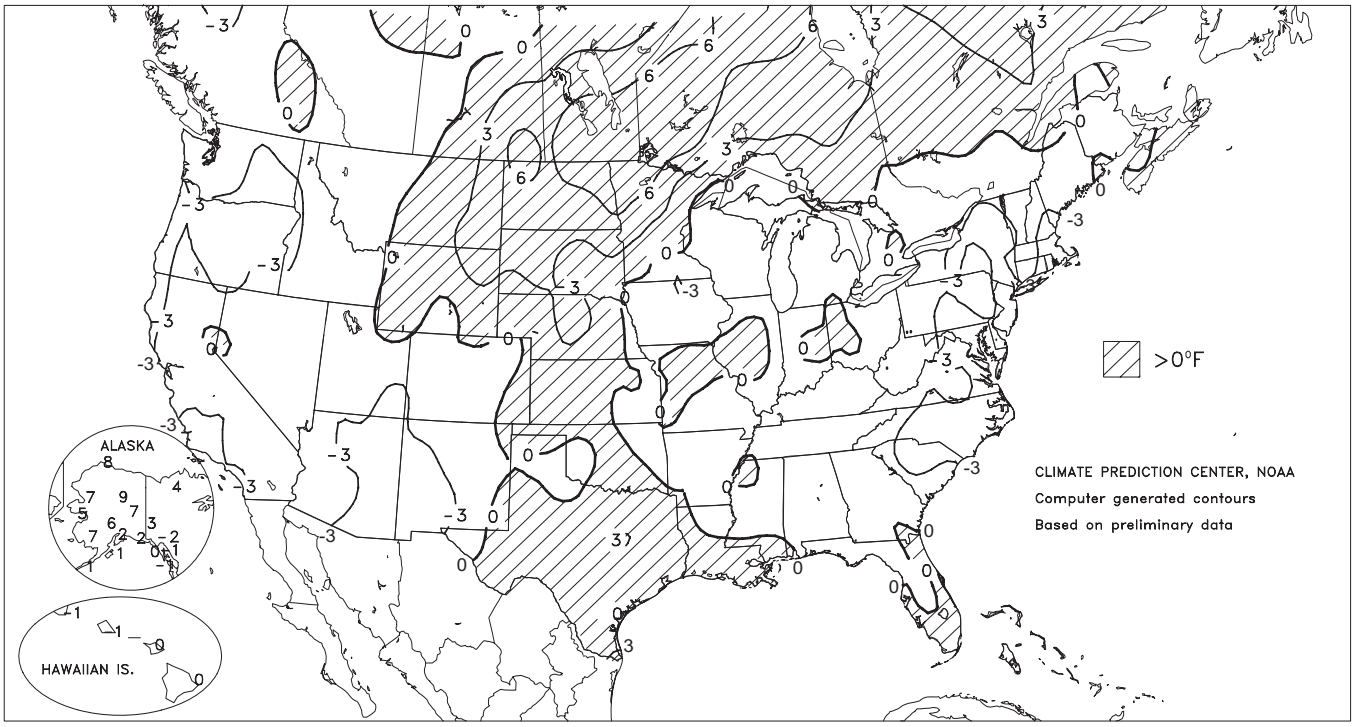

DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
SEP 16, 2006
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MODERATE
MODERATE
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

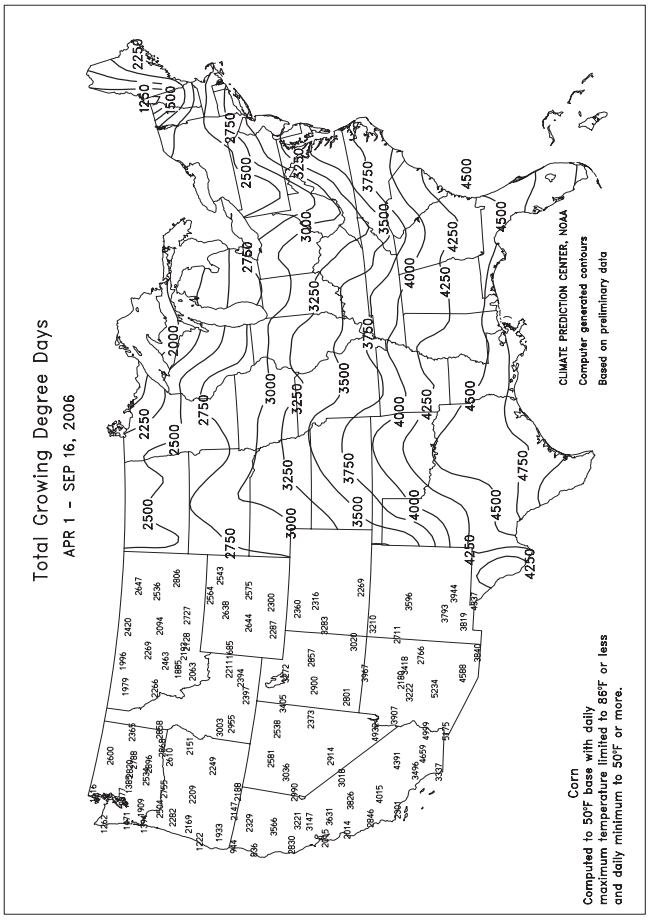

Drought Severity Index by Division
SEP 16, 2006
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

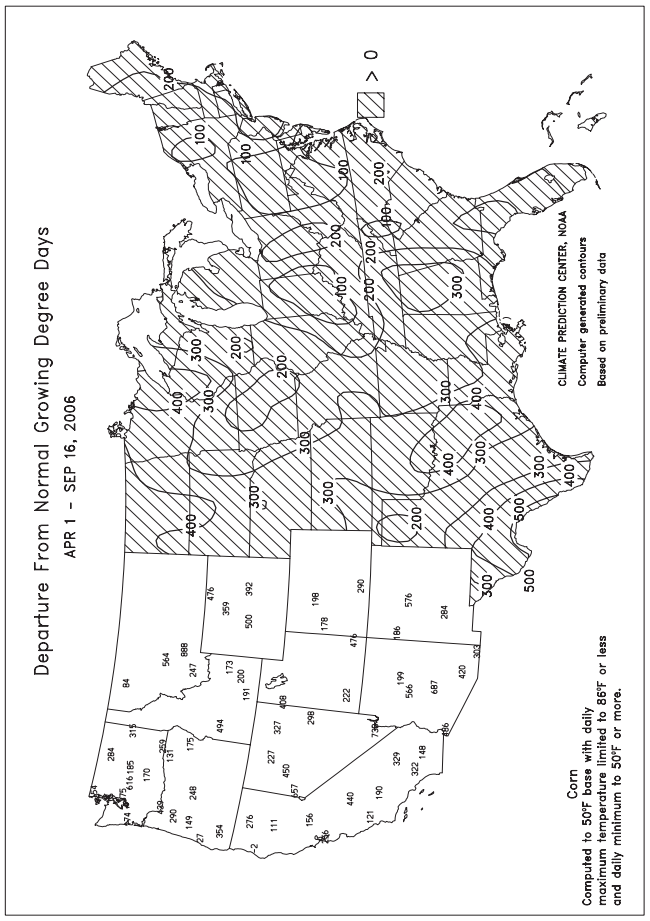


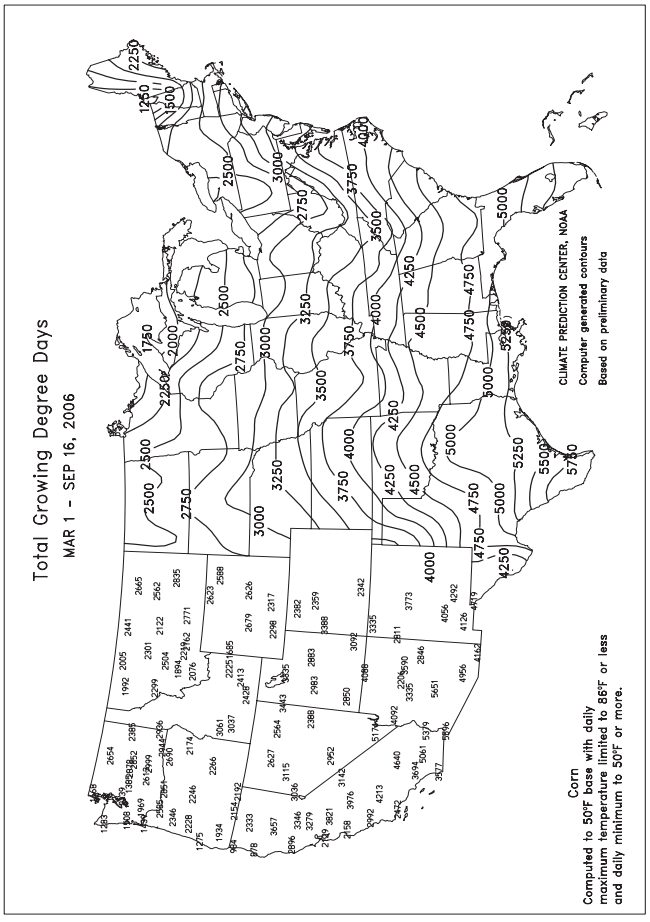
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

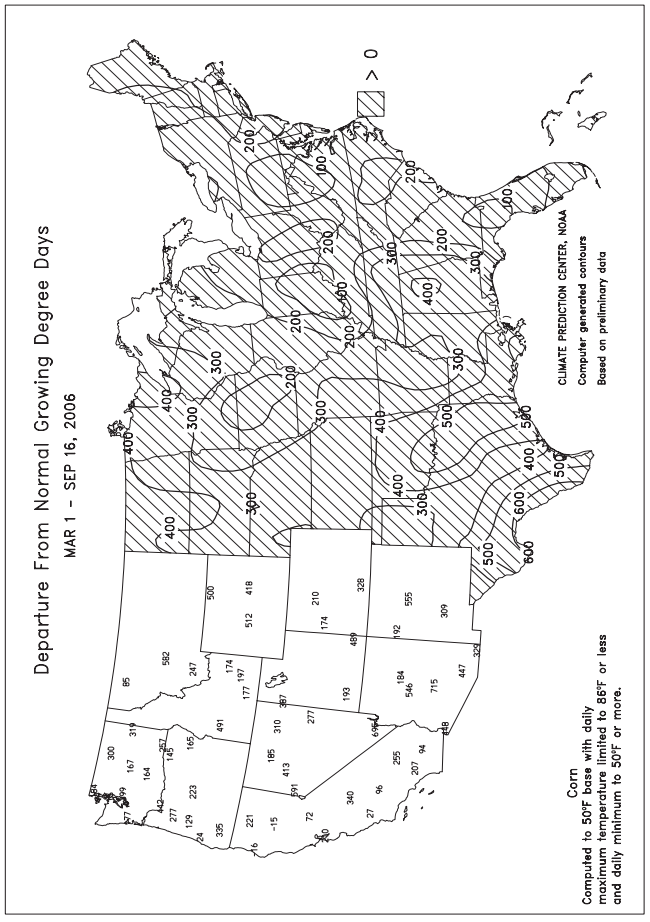
SEP 10 - 16, 2006




Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - SEP 16, 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.

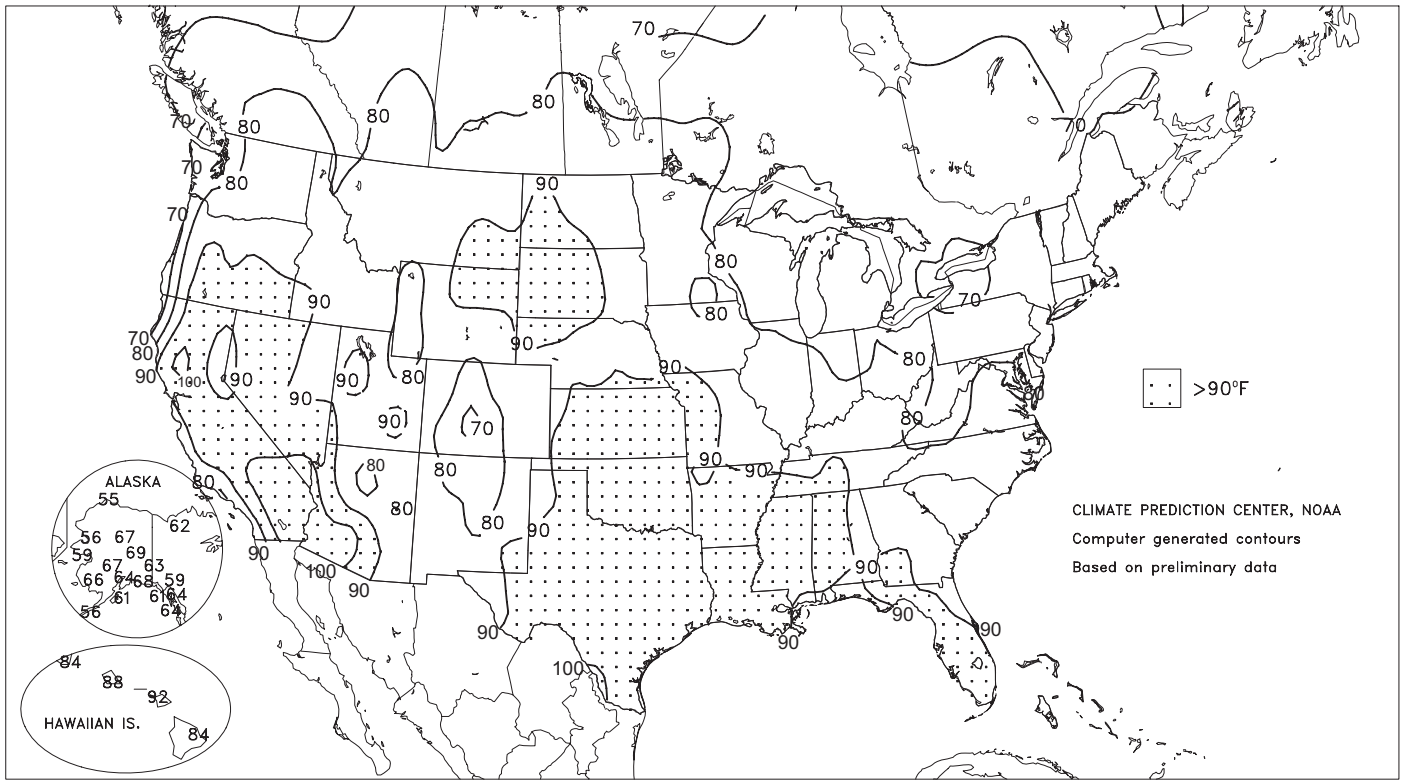

Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - SEP 16, 2006
> 0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - SEP 16, 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
MAR 1 - SEP 16, 2006
> 0
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.

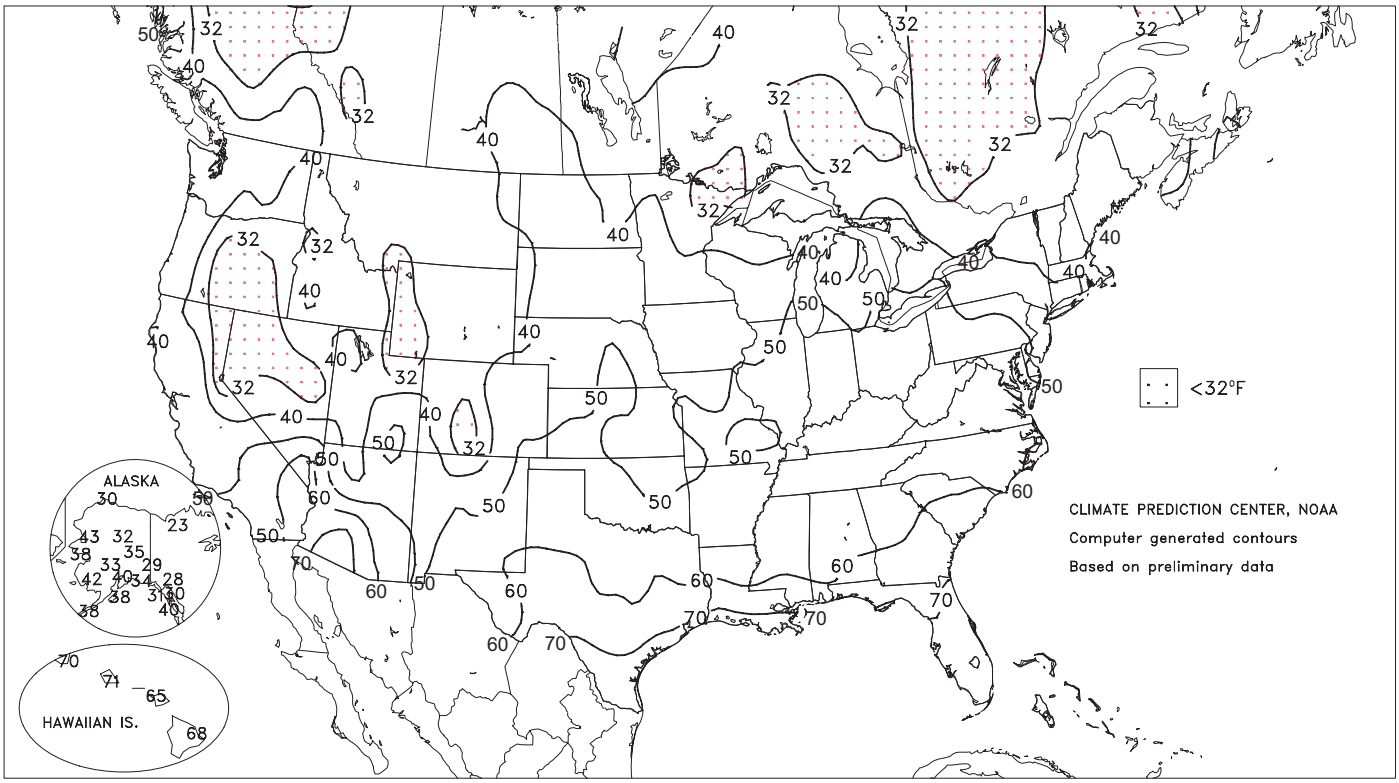
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

SEP 10 - 16, 2006



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

SEP 10 - 16, 2006



(Continued from front cover)

recovery and winter wheat germination. Farther east, several days of wet weather caused local flooding and slowed fieldwork, including **Midwestern** corn harvesting, but boosted soil moisture for the upcoming winter wheat establishment season. More than 4 inches of rain drenched parts of the **Ohio Valley** and some locations from **Iowa into southern Wisconsin**. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers also dotted the **eastern one-third of the U.S.**, excluding **northern New England**. Although **Southeastern** rain hampered fieldwork, including corn, cotton, and peanut harvesting, drought-stressed pastures continued to rebound from an adversely hot, dry summer.

Despite a turn toward more favorable conditions in the **Northwest**, the Nation's year-to-date wildfire acreage climbed to 8.8 million acres, a modern-day record. Since 1960, the highest annual total had been just shy of 8.7 million acres in 2005. By week's end, the most expansive **Northwestern** blazes were at least two-thirds contained: the 237,000-acre Derby fire, 15 miles south of **Big Timber, MT**; the 175,000-acre Tripod complex near **Winthrop, WA**; and the 109,000-acre Columbia Complex, 15 miles northeast of **Walla Walla, WA.** In the vicinity of the Derby fire, September 15-17 precipitation totaled 1.93 inches on **Derby Mountain, MT.** Just to the east, **Billings, MT** (1.83 inches of rain from September 15-17), experienced its 11th-wettest 3-day period on record in September. **Billings** also received more rain from September 15-17 than during the preceding 110 days. From May 28 - September 14, **Billings'** rainfall totaled just 1.53 inches (less than one-third of normal). Elsewhere in **Montana**, **Glasgow** followed its driest summer on record (1.73 inches, or 33 percent of normal; previously 1.90 inches in June-August 1930) with a 1.22-inch rainfall from September 15-17. Snow briefly fell on the **Montana High Plains**; **Great Falls** netted 1.54 inches of precipitation from September 14-16, along with a daily-record snowfall of 1.3 inches on the 16th. Farther south, late-week (September 14-16) snowfall in **Utah** reached 11 inches in **Alta** and 2 inches in **Park City**.

Meanwhile, chilly weather arrived across the **Nation's northern tier**, while heavy showers developed farther south. In **northern Minnesota**, **Hibbing** posted five consecutive daily-record lows (28, 23, 26, 28, and 27^{o}F) from September 8-12. In **Maine**, daily-record lows for September 12 included 30^{o}F in **Houlton** and 32^{o}F in **Caribou**. Farther south, **Waterloo, IA**, opened the week with consecutive daily-record rainfall totals (1.75 and 2.35 inches on September 10 and 11, respectively). In **Missouri**, **Vichy-Rolla** (4.37 inches on September 11) experienced its wettest September day (previously, 3.48 inches on September 23, 1970). It was also **Vichy-Rolla's** third-wettest day during on record, behind 5.60 inches on November 11, 1972, and 4.57 inches on October 4, 1959. On September 12, flash flooding was reported in and near **Evansville, IN**, where the official airport total of 2.18 inches was a record for the date. On the same day, **Southern** daily-record amounts included 4.34 inches in **Pensacola, FL**, and 1.64 inches in **Tupelo, MS.** Despite scattered **Southern** showers, serious drought effects persisted from the **southeastern Plains to the Delta**. For example, the **Red River at Fulton, AR**, continued to establish record-low stages. On September 15, the **Red River** stage at **Fulton** was -2.6 feet, an all-time low since record-keeping began in 1885. By mid-week, heavy showers shifted into the **East**, where both **Greensboro and Charlotte, NC**, netted 3.01 inches (and daily-record totals) on September 13. Rain lingered for several more days in the **Mid-Atlantic States**, resulting in rainfall records for September 15 in locations such as **Islip, NY** (2.65 inches), and **Atlantic City, NJ** (2.07 inches). In **Suffolk County (Long Island), NY**, 24-hour rainfall on September 15-16 topped 7 inches in a few locations, including **Mattituck** and **Cutchogue**.

Toward week's end, strong thunderstorms erupted across the **central Plains** and **upper Midwest** in advance of a cold front. A few tornadoes were reported in **Kansas** and **Nebraska** on September 14, followed the next day by an outbreak of approximately a dozen tornadoes in **eastern South Dakota**. Sharply cooler conditions and scattered showers followed the severe weather outbreak. Daily-record precipitation totals for September 15 included 0.73 inch in **Idaho Falls, ID**, and 0.60 inch in both **Rawlins, WY**, and **Mazama, WA.** A day later, record lows for September 16 were tied or broken in several **Western** locations, including **Ely, NV** (22^{o}F), **Yakima, WA** (33^{o}F), and **Paso Robles, CA** (41^{o}F).

Showers generally increased late in the week across **Hawaii**, especially in windward locations. Nevertheless, September 1-16 totals were less than half of normal in locations such as **Lihue, Kauai** (0.34 inch, or 27 percent of normal), and **Hilo**, on the **Big Island** (2.03 inches, or 41 percent). Meanwhile, warm weather prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**, where weekly temperatures ranged from 5 to 9^{o}F above normal. Daily-record highs were set or tied in **Alaskan** locations such as **Galena** (68^{o}F on September 15) and **Eielson Air Force Base** (72^{o}F on September 14), near **Fairbanks**. In contrast, cool conditions prevailed in **southeastern Alaska**, where daily-record lows were set on September 15 in locations such as **Juneau** (30^{o}F) and **Gustavus** (28^{o}F). **Alaskan** month-to-date (September 1-16) precipitation was highly variable, ranging from less than half of normal at interior locations such as **Fairbanks** (0.12 inch, or 18 percent of normal) and **McGrath** (0.34 inch, or 25 percent), to more than twice the normal in **Nome** (2.99 inches, or 202 percent).

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 12, 2006. Forecasts refer to September 1.

Corn production is forecast at 11.1 billion bushels, up 1 percent (%) from last month and fractionally above 2005. Yields are expected to average 154.7 bushels per acre, up 2.5 bushels from August and 6.8 bushels from last year. If realized, yield and production would be the second largest on record, behind 2004. Forecast yields are higher than August across the northern Great Plains and western Corn Belt, as moderate to heavy precipitation during the month improved soil moisture levels and crop conditions. Expected yields across the eastern Corn Belt are unchanged from last month. Farmers expect to harvest 71.8 million acres of corn for grain, down 250,000 acres from August and down 4% from 2005.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.09 billion bushels, up 6% from the August forecast and up slightly from the 2005 crop. If realized, this would be the second-highest production on record. Yields are expected to average 41.8 bushels per acre, up 2.2 bushels from August but down 1.5 bushels from last year's record-high yield. Compared with last month, forecast yields are higher across the Corn Belt and most of the northern and central Great Plains. Near- or above-normal rainfall in those areas during August improved crop conditions. In contrast, yields are down or unchanged from the August 1 forecast across the Gulf Coast States and Atlantic Coast States, with the exception of South Carolina.

All Cotton production is forecast at 20.3 million 480-pound bales, down slightly from last month and down 15% from last year's record-high production. Yield is expected to average 762 pounds per acre, down 3 pounds from last month and down 69 pounds from last year. The September harvested area is expected to total 12.8 million acres, virtually unchanged from last month but down 7% from last year. Lower production forecasts from last month in the Southeast and California were partially offset by higher production in the Southwest and Texas.

California navel orange production for the 2006-07 season is forecast at 33.0 million boxes (1.24 million tons), down 27% from last season's revised production of 45.5 million boxes (1.71 million tons). This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley between July 24 and August 18. This year's long, wet spring contributed to the lowest fruit set since the 2001-02 season. Fruit sizes are generally small but are reported to have begun increasing in the last month.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 16, 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		NUMBER OF DAYS 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	85	65	90	57	75	0	1.35	0.37	1.35	1.94	91	44.17	111	86	42	1	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	84	62	90	55	73	0	0.94	-0.10	0.91	0.94	42	27.35	66	91	51	1	0	2	1
	MOBILE	88	69	91	63	78	0	1.15	-0.37	1.08	1.22	35	28.76	57	88	55	2	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	87	66	91	58	77	0	2.52	1.47	2.41	2.67	116	31.49	77	89	43	2	0	7	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	58	44	64	40	51	2	0.56	-0.11	0.31	1.03	66	13.35	127	89	77	0	0	4	0
	BARROW	45	36	55	30	40	7	0.10	-0.05	0.04	0.14	37	3.07	97	99	82	0	2	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	66	39	69	35	53	7	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.12	19	7.02	94	87	69	0	0	0	0
	JUNEAU	58	40	64	30	49	-1	0.81	-0.89	0.66	5.37	147	42.10	119	95	84	0	2	3	1
	KODIAK	56	46	61	38	51	1	2.53	0.74	1.98	3.31	87	42.35	87	94	87	0	0	4	1
	NOME	52	45	59	38	49	5	1.59	0.99	0.63	2.98	201	12.81	110	90	85	0	0	4	2
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	68	42	74	37	55	-4	0.51	0.03	0.45	1.27	110	13.65	84	93	39	0	0	3	0
	PHOENIX	97	77	101	71	87	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.79	232	4.90	90	47	28	7	0	0	0
	TUCSON	89	65	92	59	77	-5	0.05	-0.27	0.05	1.60	208	10.94	128	68	39	3	0	1	0
	YUMA	100	77	104	66	89	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.40	308	0.63	31	46	28	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	86	61	94	54	74	-1	0.37	-0.47	0.35	0.38	21	29.13	97	88	43	3	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	89	63	94	58	76	1	0.45	-0.42	0.45	0.45	23	29.17	85	87	38	3	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	89	62	97	51	75	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	5.25	111	55	32	4	0	0	0
	FRESNO	89	60	99	50	74	-1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	12.30	155	67	36	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	72	62	74	59	67	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	8.32	85	86	69	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	90	59	101	47	75	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	26.21	117	59	34	4	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	85	54	97	48	70	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	13.49	110	85	28	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	74	65	78	61	69	-3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	4.53	58	77	63	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	53	83	49	63	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	15.26	113	86	66	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	88	55	100	49	72	-1	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	8	11.91	129	71	39	3	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	72	38	77	34	55	0	0.04	-0.16	0.04	0.28	58	5.75	107	80	38	0	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	74	47	77	45	61	1	0.54	0.26	0.33	0.63	74	10.55	69	79	32	0	0	3	0
	DENVER INTL	77	49	86	45	63	1	0.52	0.30	0.47	0.67	126	5.89	52	82	29	0	0	3	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	77	52	87	43	64	-2	0.72	0.53	0.47	0.94	219	5.73	91	63	35	0	0	3	0
	PUEBLO	81	48	86	44	64	-2	0.61	0.42	0.33	0.80	145	10.25	98	78	43	0	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	70	57	75	47	63	-4	1.42	0.59	1.14	1.97	102	43.87	138	80	60	0	0	2	1
	HARTFORD	72	51	82	40	61	-3	0.91	-0.05	0.79	1.47	67	37.52	115	92	55	0	0	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	72	62	83	60	67	-5	0.67	-0.22	0.63	4.09	207	33.77	120	91	68	0	0	4	1
DE	WILMINGTON	73	59	80	51	66	-3	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	31.44	101	95	58	0	0	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	73	91	71	80	0	0.00	-1.60	0.00	1.92	52	23.47	65	88	54	1	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	86	72	90	69	79	1	0.38	-1.57	0.38	3.72	83	32.15	80	89	57	1	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	89	79	90	76	84	0	0.85	-0.44	0.40	2.84	93	24.68	90	84	64	3	0	3	0
	MIAMI	91	78	94	77	84	1	2.94	0.93	2.04	15.65	327	56.70	131	84	57	5	0	4	2
	ORLANDO	90	73	92	72	82	0	0.22	-1.21	0.21	2.94	87	28.13	73	96	58	4	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	87	71	91	66	79	0	4.71	3.31	4.34	5.13	156	28.61	58	88	59	1	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	86	71	91	69	79	-1	1.48	0.25	1.28	1.67	56	34.43	69	95	65	2	0	4	1
	TAMPA	90	77	92	75	84	2	1.36	-0.27	0.53	9.06	231	46.50	129	88	57	6	0	5	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	76	92	75	83	1	1.41	-0.59	0.77	4.43	97	34.76	79	89	63	2	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	80	62	86	58	71	-3	1.27	0.44	0.74	1.51	80	27.82	79	91	60	0	0	2	2
	ATLANTA	81	64	85	59	73	-1	1.52	0.53	1.09	2.17	100	36.81	99	87	55	0	0	2	1
	AUGUSTA	84	64	88	58	74	-1	1.17	0.33	1.15	2.51	124	30.03	88	90	54	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	87	68	89	62	77	0	0.35	-0.39	0.35	1.54	90	26.23	72	87	41	0	0	1	0
	MACON	86	63	90	58	74	-1	1.07	0.28	1.03	1.35	73	23.25	68	92	48	1	0	2	1
	SAVANNAH	84	67	87	61	76	-2	0.33	-0.91	0.21	3.48	112	26.88	68	91	56	0	0	3	0
HI	HILO	83	69	84	68	76	0	0.95	-1.28	0.72	2.15	41	96.54	111	86	73	0	0	4	1
	HONOLULU	87	74	88	71	80	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.17	89	23.49	225	74	65	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	90	68	92	65	79	0	0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.10	53	6.88	56	76	61	3	0	1	0
	LIHUE	83	73	84	70	78	-2	0.24	-0.34	0.22	0.86	72	58.92	242	86	73	0	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	77	51	91	42	64	-1	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.01	3	8.45	102	51	32	1	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	76	49	87	40	63	-2	0.02	-0.15	0.01	0.02	5	8.07	89	55	34	0	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	72	42	87	38	57	-3	0.77	0.58	0.69	0.77	183	8.68	97	65	39	0	0	2	1
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	71	59	79	53	65	0	2.35	1.57	1.60	3.08	156	28.34	106	94	75	0	0	4	1
	MOLINE	75	56	84	50	66	0	1.01	0.27	0.82	1.13	61	29.61	102	91	68	0	0	4	1
	PEORIA	75	58	83	53	67	0	0.90	0.17	0.85	1.61	98	22.70	86	92	61	0	0	4	1
	ROCKFORD	70	55	80	49	63	-1	1.95	1.12	0.94	3.15	156	29.36	105	93	75	0	0	4	2
	SPRINGFIELD	79	58	86	52	69	1	1.41	0.75	1.39	1.45	93	22.11	84	92	51	0	0	2	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	77	60	85	56	68	-2	3.17	2.46	2.18	3.17	194	45.62	141	95	67	0	0	4	2
	FORT WAYNE	72	55	77	49	63	-2	0.91	0.26	0.69	1.01	64	28.89	107	95	69	0	0	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	75	61	81	57	68	1	1.14	0.46	0.98	1.28	80	33.85	112	93	64	0	0	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	71	57	77	52	64	0	1.65	0.75	1.32	2.39	114	32.47	115	95	73	0	0	4	1
IA	BURLINGTON	77	58	86	50	68	1	0.86	0.01	0.50	0.90	46	21.03	74	92	52	0	0	2	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	70	54	84	45	62	-3	0.56	-0.23	0.29	2.08	107	23.58	90	97	65	0	0	2	0
	DES MOINES	74	57	87	49	65	-1	1.73	0.99	1.61	2.92	159	25.70	94	88	71	0	0	4	1
	DUBUQUE	67	53	80	46	60	-3	3.66	2.80	1.58	4.97	236	32.04	117	93	75	0	0	3	3
	SIOUX CITY	74	55	89	43	64	0	2.20	1.63	1.49	3.24	244	21.29	102	91	68	0	0	2	2
	WATERLOO	70	53	84	43	62	-2	5.79	5.10	3.47	6.44	377	27.78	106	93	72	0	0	2	2
KS	CONCORDIA	80	60	91	53	70	1	1.84	1.25	1.38	3.70	270	19.32	83	80	62	1	0	3	1
	DODGE CITY	83	56	92	50	70	0	0.21	-0.18	0.20	0.63	66	15.20	83	90	44	2	0	2	0
	GOODLAND	80	52	87	48	66	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.66	105	18.86	111	86	42	0	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	81	59	94	50	70	1	1.11	0.24	1.10	1.63	80	26.24	96	86	61	1	0	2	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 16, 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	84	60	96	48	72	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.33	21	25.88	111	77	49	2	0	0	0
KY	JACKSON	74	58	81	51	66	-3	0.71	-0.19	0.40	1.26	61	30.55	85	97	65	0	0	3	0
	LEXINGTON	76	59	89	52	68	-1	1.85	1.12	1.45	1.85	109	33.08	96	93	70	0	0	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	77	63	85	60	70	-1	2.48	1.76	0.91	2.48	152	39.19	119	90	63	0	0	3	3
	PADUCAH	80	58	87	52	69	-1	0.76	-0.07	0.48	0.78	43	40.89	116	97	57	0	0	3	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	90	71	94	65	80	2	3.01	1.84	1.49	3.35	121	28.42	60	93	54	5	0	4	2
	LAKE CHARLES	90	72	92	68	81	2	0.45	-1.01	0.43	0.72	22	36.48	88	89	56	5	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	89	73	92	72	81	1	3.50	2.10	2.57	3.58	106	28.72	59	88	61	2	0	5	2
	SHREVEPORT	93	67	98	57	80	2	0.04	-0.67	0.04	0.04	3	26.83	75	79	37	6	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	68	41	75	32	54	-1	0.03	-0.73	0.03	0.81	45	25.92	97	94	45	0	2	1	0
	PORTLAND	70	49	79	40	59	-1	0.08	-0.68	0.08	0.49	29	40.54	132	93	54	0	0	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	71	59	80	56	65	-4	1.05	0.11	0.91	6.46	305	28.27	93	89	71	0	0	4	1
MA	BOSTON	69	55	74	50	62	-4	0.30	-0.50	0.30	0.63	34	39.60	135	81	54	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	66	53	77	49	60	-1	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0	32.48	95	85	56	0	0	0	0
MI	ALPENA	67	46	74	38	56	-1	0.61	-0.05	0.56	0.99	63	22.10	106	95	61	0	0	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	68	54	76	50	61	-1	1.61	0.56	0.51	1.93	80	29.36	111	96	70	0	0	4	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	46	73	34	56	-2	2.03	1.28	1.19	2.56	141	23.84	114	95	68	0	0	3	2
	LANSING	67	53	73	49	60	-1	2.08	1.23	0.83	2.45	120	26.57	116	96	75	0	0	5	2
	MUSKEGON	68	54	78	51	61	0	1.15	0.30	0.94	1.80	89	27.54	121	94	71	0	0	4	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	68	50	77	37	59	-2	0.74	-0.11	0.51	1.13	58	17.30	73	97	59	0	0	4	1
MN	DULUTH	68	47	75	38	57	2	0.22	-0.80	0.18	0.28	12	17.75	75	89	54	0	0	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	74	43	82	29	59	5	0.50	-0.23	0.16	0.56	33	13.96	75	93	42	0	3	6	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	72	54	82	48	63	1	0.41	-0.23	0.19	1.43	88	23.10	99	84	56	0	0	4	0
	ROCHESTER	68	52	80	45	60	0	1.92	1.17	1.10	2.30	126	25.56	103	92	67	0	0	5	1
	ST. CLOUD	73	49	81	39	61	3	0.09	-0.61	0.06	3.09	177	18.85	88	95	49	0	0	2	0
MS	JACKSON	88	65	93	59	77	0	1.16	0.40	1.04	1.47	84	34.90	86	93	48	3	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	89	62	94	54	76	-1	0.34	-0.53	0.34	0.35	19	35.18	81	95	51	4	0	1	0
	TUPELO	86	64	95	57	75	1	2.71	1.92	1.65	2.71	158	29.77	75	89	51	3	0	2	2
MO	COLUMBIA	80	58	87	52	69	1	1.34	0.54	0.93	1.34	72	22.27	75	90	52	0	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	79	60	92	53	70	1	0.29	-0.81	0.29	0.53	22	21.41	75	82	55	1	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	79	60	88	54	70	-1	0.41	-0.28	0.39	0.58	37	18.27	65	85	61	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	83	58	93	50	70	0	0.10	-1.09	0.09	0.10	4	26.43	83	84	52	1	0	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	74	50	88	37	62	2	1.40	1.10	1.04	1.45	234	8.27	73	64	36	0	0	3	1
	BUTTE	65	37	83	32	51	-1	0.41	0.16	0.22	0.41	68	9.65	93	75	30	0	1	3	0
	CUT BANK	63	42	82	34	52	-1	0.28	0.00	0.26	0.28	38	3.39	31	76	45	0	0	2	0
	GLASGOW	73	48	89	39	61	3	0.66	0.44	0.51	0.66	127	6.92	74	79	50	0	0	3	1
	GREAT FALLS	67	45	84	32	56	0	1.54	1.26	0.73	1.54	223	15.76	129	74	41	0	1	3	2
	HAVRE	70	43	87	37	57	0	0.74	0.50	0.49	0.78	139	7.22	77	76	45	0	0	3	0
	MISSOULA	71	45	88	40	58	1	0.93	0.68	0.46	0.93	158	11.61	112	69	48	0	0	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	79	58	90	52	68	3	1.84	1.25	1.37	4.46	314	20.54	96	85	60	1	0	4	1
	LINCOLN	79	58	91	46	68	1	0.92	0.22	0.51	2.87	176	19.58	86	86	61	1	0	2	1
	NORFOLK	76	57	90	47	67	3	3.66	3.13	2.36	4.05	324	21.18	97	85	67	1	0	2	2
	NORTH PLATTE	79	52	88	43	65	2	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.03	149	15.08	91	93	42	0	0	0	0
	OMAHA	77	57	90	47	67	1	2.55	1.79	1.27	3.09	179	24.51	103	90	63	1	0	4	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	78	46	92	38	62	1	0.13	-0.15	0.11	0.34	56	9.71	73	91	50	2	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	80	50	90	41	65	3	0.02	-0.34	0.01	0.19	23	11.36	69	89	59	1	0	2	0
NV	ELY	74	37	87	22	56	-2	0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.42	95	7.59	103	66	27	0	1	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	92	72	100	62	82	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.52	15	28	17	5	0	0	0
	RENO	80	51	93	37	66	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	6.09	118	44	23	3	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	79	39	92	29	59	-2	0.09	-0.02	0.06	0.13	52	7.57	131	55	27	3	1	4	0
NH	CONCORD	70	46	79	34	58	-2	0.08	-0.64	0.08	0.23	14	37.93	145	95	51	0	0	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	71	60	80	51	66	-3	1.48	0.52	0.87	2.93	135	33.82	100	80	59	0	0	2	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	79	58	81	54	69	-1	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.79	134	9.53	139	70	34	0	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	68	52	75	43	60	-2	0.66	-0.11	0.62	1.04	57	33.67	123	91	56	0	0	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	65	51	72	44	58	-2	0.91	0.06	0.35	1.28	66	35.93	130	90	70	0	0	4	0
	BUFFALO	67	55	71	46	61	-1	2.38	1.46	1.61	3.09	142	26.49	95	89	69	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	69	56	72	45	62	0	2.14	1.31	1.10	2.59	133	27.39	113	92	73	0	0	4	2
	SYRACUSE	69	52	74	43	60	-2	1.07	0.08	0.75	1.87	83	32.95	118	94	60	0	0	3	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	72	56	79	52	64	-3	0.52	-0.37	0.51	3.55	166	31.96	91	95	63	0	0	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	77	61	84	57	69	-5	3.15	2.26	3.02	4.38	218	31.95	101	91	57	0	0	3	1
	GREENSBORO	76	61	84	59	69	-2	2.74	1.72	2.44	4.55	203	37.12	117	92	59	0	0	3	1
	HATTERAS	77	68	83	64	72	-4	1.96	0.62	1.81	6.87	216	34.98	86	88	68	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	77	61	85	57	69	-3	0.79	-0.23	0.55	5.95	263	35.61	112	92	64	0	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	80	63	86	58	72	-4	0.00	-1.68	0.00	0.00	0	42.20	96	92	58	0	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	78	50	89	42	64	5	0.14	-0.23	0.12	0.21	24	7.54	55	88	54	0	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	78	48	91	41	63	5	0.01	-0.35	0.01	0.01	1	8.36	63	87	37	1	0	1	0
	FARGO	79	54	89	43	67	8	0.80	0.30	0.68	2.68	229	13.77	83	86	44	0	0	2	1
	GRAND FORKS	79	50	89	36	64	6	1.34	0.89	1.04	1.50	139	12.36	80	91	43	0	0	2	1
	JAMESTOWN	77	49	88	38	63	4	0.61	0.22	0.60	1.45	156	11.80	78	92	46	0	0	2	1
	WILLISTON	77	48	89	43	63	6	0.06	-0.24	0.03	0.06	9	9.17	80	86	51	0	0	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	70	56	77	52	63	-1	0.15	-0.67	0.12	0.55	29	31.17	110	95	79	0	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	76	61	84	57	69	0	2.11	1.46	1.93	2.23	140	32.49	103	92	65	0	0	4	1
	CLEVELAND	71	57	75	54	64	0	0.68	-0.23	0.50	1.02	48	25.78	93	90	72	0	0	3	1
	COLUMBUS	75	59	82	56	67	-1	1.89	1.19	1.88	2.27	138	28.58	99	89	68	0	0	2	1
	DAYTON	74	58	80	53	66	0	2.33	1.72	2.20	2.82	189	31.64	108	95	63	0	0	3	1
	MANSFIELD	71	55	77	51	63	-1	0.06	-0.77	0.06	0.06	3	30.02	93	97	70	0	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 16, 2006

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS 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	71	57	78	52	64	-1	0.55	-0.13	0.39	0.55	34	31.20	129	92	69	0	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	69	55	75	51	62	0	0.69	-0.26	0.67	1.60	75	31.97	115	95	77	0	0	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	86	63	95	53	75	1	0.23	-0.69	0.23	0.92	48	19.99	76	74	41	2	0	1	0
	TULSA	86	61	95	51	74	0	0.00	-1.13	0.00	0.95	39	28.01	93	77	50	2	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	65	48	73	43	56	-3	0.22	-0.36	0.16	0.26	21	44.54	113	94	79	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	74	37	91	30	56	0	0.35	0.24	0.17	0.35	152	9.00	126	64	32	1	2	3	0
	EUGENE	75	45	85	42	60	-3	0.06	-0.30	0.04	0.08	10	26.22	87	87	56	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	81	51	93	45	66	-1	0.05	-0.12	0.04	0.05	13	12.89	119	72	29	2	0	2	0
	PENDLETON	75	47	87	39	61	-3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.02	6	9.30	112	62	36	0	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	72	51	84	48	62	-3	0.22	-0.15	0.13	0.28	34	23.30	106	83	61	0	0	3	0
	SALEM	74	47	85	45	60	-3	0.04	-0.28	0.04	0.08	12	25.80	110	81	57	0	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	70	55	76	47	63	-1	2.14	1.08	1.65	3.37	139	36.60	112	87	66	0	0	4	1
	ERIE	68	58	70	54	63	-2	0.85	-0.27	0.55	1.15	44	24.53	84	87	73	0	0	4	1
	MIDDLETOWN	69	59	78	57	64	-4	1.09	0.26	0.85	4.48	238	32.25	111	94	68	0	0	4	1
	PHILADELPHIA	74	61	80	54	67	-3	0.94	0.00	0.72	5.39	255	34.18	110	83	60	0	0	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	70	57	76	55	64	-1	1.50	0.72	0.84	2.25	124	25.66	91	98	72	0	0	4	2
	WILKES-BARRE	68	55	75	48	61	-2	1.17	0.24	0.67	1.57	76	30.22	112	91	67	0	0	4	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	68	57	76	55	63	-1	0.16	-0.80	0.08	4.07	189	34.76	116	87	67	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	71	53	78	47	62	-3	0.33	-0.54	0.33	1.10	53	35.01	107	83	59	0	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	86	68	100	63	77	0	0.94	-0.36	0.88	***	***	28.54	74	93	51	2	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	84	65	88	62	75	-2	1.57	0.09	1.20	3.70	104	39.79	99	92	55	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	80	64	87	59	72	-4	1.38	0.44	1.38	1.41	61	30.28	81	91	64	0	0	1	1
	GREENVILLE	78	61	85	56	70	-2	2.19	1.27	1.28	3.11	151	28.51	77	90	55	0	0	2	2
SD	ABERDEEN	76	50	85	40	63	2	0.29	-0.12	0.28	1.41	144	13.58	82	91	55	0	0	2	0
	HURON	75	53	85	40	64	2	0.31	-0.10	0.30	2.74	291	14.05	82	92	59	0	0	2	0
	RAPID CITY	79	49	92	41	64	3	0.02	-0.20	0.01	0.54	100	9.50	69	79	36	2	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	74	53	86	43	63	1	1.68	1.07	1.14	2.53	173	22.12	112	92	64	0	0	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	77	56	83	51	67	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	27.93	90	99	55	0	0	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	83	62	89	57	73	0	0.43	-0.62	0.24	0.45	19	30.45	77	91	54	0	0	4	0
	KNOXVILLE	80	61	84	57	70	-2	0.29	-0.43	0.27	0.97	62	33.16	93	94	55	0	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	87	66	93	60	76	0	0.21	-0.59	0.10	0.21	12	28.41	74	83	43	2	0	3	0
	NASHVILLE	83	63	91	57	73	1	0.45	-0.42	0.45	0.55	28	31.83	92	83	43	1	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	88	67	91	61	77	1	0.31	-0.35	0.31	1.82	121	16.76	99	77	48	3	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	79	58	88	54	69	-1	0.05	-0.38	0.05	1.09	99	16.32	101	97	56	0	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	94	68	98	57	81	1	0.03	-0.60	0.02	0.35	26	22.22	97	85	60	6	0	2	0
	BEAUMONT	90	73	92	71	82	3	0.52	-0.95	0.46	1.36	41	38.95	92	95	55	5	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	93	77	95	75	85	4	1.92	0.65	1.45	2.40	87	12.21	66	90	62	6	0	3	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	76	93	73	82	1	0.70	-0.48	0.46	2.48	94	24.87	111	95	75	2	0	4	0
	DEL RIO	91	73	93	69	82	1	0.20	-0.26	0.20	1.87	191	8.20	61	88	60	7	0	1	0
	EL PASO	85	63	88	60	74	-2	1.18	0.80	0.79	4.80	545	16.29	243	82	35	0	0	2	1
	FORT WORTH	92	69	96	62	80	2	0.15	-0.33	0.15	1.28	129	18.18	76	79	38	5	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	88	78	90	75	83	1	0.19	-1.24	0.14	3.61	113	30.78	101	86	64	1	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	92	72	95	66	82	2	0.11	-0.90	0.10	1.32	57	38.44	115	89	60	7	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	84	63	93	59	74	2	1.11	0.50	0.90	4.84	348	12.46	86	89	64	2	0	2	1
	MIDLAND	87	66	92	61	76	1	0.05	-0.48	0.03	1.05	92	12.79	121	85	56	2	0	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	89	67	91	62	78	2	0.00	-0.68	0.00	1.79	119	13.84	93	83	51	3	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	92	73	97	65	82	2	0.50	-0.16	0.41	1.97	134	12.57	55	89	49	5	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	90	73	94	71	82	1	0.71	-0.46	0.70	0.99	39	27.22	96	95	70	5	0	2	1
	WACO	96	69	100	56	83	4	0.31	-0.31	0.31	0.51	40	15.21	67	80	40	7	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	89	65	97	57	77	1	0.29	-0.43	0.28	2.38	147	11.87	57	80	54	3	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	79	52	90	39	66	0	1.34	1.05	0.73	1.34	223	12.51	108	72	27	1	0	3	1
VT	BURLINGTON	67	49	75	38	58	-2	0.21	-0.71	0.21	0.95	45	32.01	123	92	57	0	0	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	73	58	82	53	66	-2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	23.38	74	93	63	0	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	75	64	80	58	70	-3	0.31	-0.64	0.17	1.45	66	26.91	78	87	61	0	0	3	0
	RICHMOND	76	62	87	58	69	-2	1.39	0.46	1.22	6.58	316	34.99	109	87	62	0	0	3	1
	ROANOKE	73	58	81	55	66	-3	0.69	-0.22	0.67	2.37	114	25.08	80	90	64	0	0	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	72	59	82	56	66	-2	1.09	0.19	0.59	6.42	310	33.41	110	87	68	0	0	4	1
WA	OLYMPIA	71	45	80	38	58	-1	0.03	-0.43	0.03	0.07	7	28.88	98	88	60	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	64	45	73	39	54	-3	0.02	-0.84	0.02	0.75	41	57.17	95	93	70	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	69	51	78	48	60	-2	0.41	0.05	0.31	0.45	56	22.97	107	87	70	0	0	4	0
	SPOKANE	70	45	84	35	58	-2	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.03	8	13.14	122	74	31	0	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	75	42	89	33	59	-2	0.55	0.47	0.51	0.55	289	5.60	110	79	46	0	0	2	1
WV	BECKLEY	69	55	75	50	62	-2	0.40	-0.36	0.37	1.67	98	34.31	109	93	70	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	76	60	83	57	68	1	1.05	0.22	0.50	1.44	75	31.87	97	93	59	0	0	3	1
	ELKINS	71	53	79	50	62	-1	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.00	0	28.34	82	98	60	0	0	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	75	58	81	54	67	-1	0.78	0.13	0.43	3.36	218	34.21	108	96	64	0	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	71	50	81	40	60	0	0.42	-0.49	0.30	0.47	21	19.74	78	92	50	0	0	6	0
	GREEN BAY	67	50	78	41	59	-1	0.96	0.21	0.75	2.20	121	22.29	101	94	64	0	0	3	1
	LA CROSSE	69	54	82	48	61	-3	2.00	1.17	1.35	2.68	134	24.47	96	95	60	0	0	4	2
	MADISON	67	52	79	45	60	-1	1.96	1.22	0.88	3.07	164	30.00	117	97	75	0	0	3	3
	MILWAUKEE	68	59	75	53	64	0	1.80	1.01	1.15	2.52	131	27.96	107	90	73	0	0	3	2
WY	CASPER	77	44	89	37	61	3	0.64	0.43	0.56	0.78	190	7.85	79	76	32	0	0	4	1
	CHEYENNE	72	47	83	40	59	2	0.77	0.43	0.72	1.00	125	9.92	76	73	31	0	0	3	1
	LANDER	75	46	88	36	61	2	0.58	0.34	0.45	0.64	133	4.20	43	65	24	0	0	2	0
	SHERIDAN	77	45	93	36	61	3	2.24	1.93	1.36	2.24	350	6.80	61	69	39	1	0	3	2

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

Summer Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: August rains arrived too late to help many summer crops across the Plains and the South, following June-July heat and dryness. However, the Plains' August moisture began to revive drought-stressed pastures and was highly beneficial in preparation for winter wheat planting. Late-summer showers were not as widespread across the South, which continued to experience excessively hot weather well into August. In the middle and southern Atlantic States, long periods without significant rain were briefly but notably interrupted in mid- to late June and again in late August. Tropical Storms Alberto and Ernesto, both of which made landfall in Florida (on June 13 and August 29-30, respectively) contributed to the Eastern downpours. Meanwhile in the Midwest, summer temperatures and soil moisture levels remained mostly favorable for corn and soybean development. August rains were especially beneficial for soybeans in the western Corn Belt, which had trended dry in June and July. Farther west, record-setting monsoon showers in the Four Corners States contrasted with hot, mostly dry conditions elsewhere west of the Rockies. Once the Southwestern summer rainy season got underway in late June and early July, the wildfire focus shifted into the Great Basin and the Northwest. Hotter-than-normal summer weather prevailed nearly nationwide, with readings averaging as much as 5°F above normal at several locations in the Intermountain West. In fact, the Lower 48 experienced its second-hottest summer (74.5°F, or 2.4°F above the long-term mean) during the 112-year period of record, behind only the June-August 1936 value of 74.7°F)

June: In the Northwest, early-month showers yielded to hot, dry conditions, promoting winter wheat maturation and summer crop development. Farther south, several large wildfires flared across California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest, followed by the late-month arrival of the Southwestern monsoon (summer rainy season). Meanwhile on the Plains, near-normal rainfall across western Montana and central and western portions of Nebraska and Kansas contrasted with unfavorably dry conditions elsewhere. As a result, the Plains' winter wheat harvest rapidly advanced, but pasture and crop conditions generally declined. Farther east, below-normal rainfall across the central and western Corn Belt contrasted with wet conditions in parts of the Ohio Valley and the lower Great Lakes States. Diminishing soil moisture reserves in the western Corn Belt were a concern with respect to corn and soybeans entering the reproductive stage of development. Elsewhere, sporadic heavy rainfall in the western Gulf Coast region contrasted with extremely dry conditions and significant crop stress elsewhere across the South as far east as Alabama and western Florida. In stark contrast, flooding rains in the Mid-Atlantic States were part of an overall wet pattern along the East Coast that included the June 13 landfall of Tropical Storm Alberto in Taylor County, Florida.

Above-normal June temperatures across the western half of the Nation contrasted with near- to slightly below-normal readings from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Overall, the Lower 48 experienced its second-hottest June on record, according to the National Climatic Data Center, with an average temperature of 71.8°F (2.5°F above normal). Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal at several locations across California, the Great Basin, the High Plains, and the Southwest.

July: The Nation experienced its second-hottest July on record, according to preliminary data from NCDC. Only the Dust Bowl July of 1936, with an average temperature of 77.5°F (3.2°F above the 20th century mean), topped the July 2006 value of 77.2°F. In addition, the contiguous United States experienced its driest July since 2000. From May to July, the Lower 48 had its third-hottest such period behind 1934 and 1936. It was the driest May-July period since the record-setting dryness of 1988.

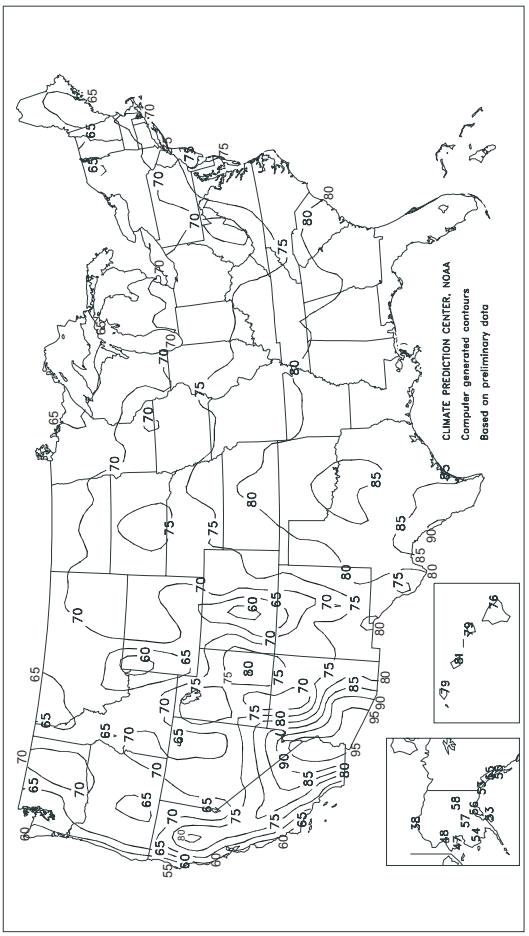
Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 8°F above normal in California and the northern Plains. More than 800 daily-record high temperatures and at least 20 all-time records were set or tied from July 12-31, with readings reaching 115°F at several locations in California's Central Valley and central South Dakota. Hotter-than-normal weather also prevailed across the remainder of the Plains and the West, promoting small grain harvesting but significantly stressing pastures, rangeland, crops, and livestock. Meanwhile, near-normal temperatures were confined to the southern Atlantic region and in an area stretching from the western Gulf Coast region northeastward to the lower Ohio Valley.

Intensifying drought on the Plains contrasted with an active monsoon season in the Southwest. July dryness was particularly severe on the northern Plains, where rainfall was less than 50 percent of normal. Meanwhile in the Four Corners States and the eastern Great Basin, heavy showers caused local flooding but eased irrigation demands, curbed the wildfire threat, and aided drought-stressed rangeland. Some of the beneficial monsoon showers spilled into the High Plains region centered on the Oklahoma panhandle. Farther east, most Midwestern summer crops escaped July with only brief periods of heat stress. However, generally adequate soil moisture reserves in the central and eastern Corn Belt contrasted with varying degrees of drought from the Mississippi Valley westward. Heat and drought stress on reproductive Midwestern corn and soybeans was most widespread in the eastern Dakotas. Elsewhere, many Southern pastures and summer crops—including cotton, peanuts, and soybeans—also endured a difficult month, with below-normal rainfall and occasional heat. Exceptions included southern Florida and the western Gulf Coast region. In the latter region, soaking rains signaled the continuation of a wet weather pattern that developed in late May.

August: *A complete summary appeared in last week's issue (Vol. 93, No. 37).*

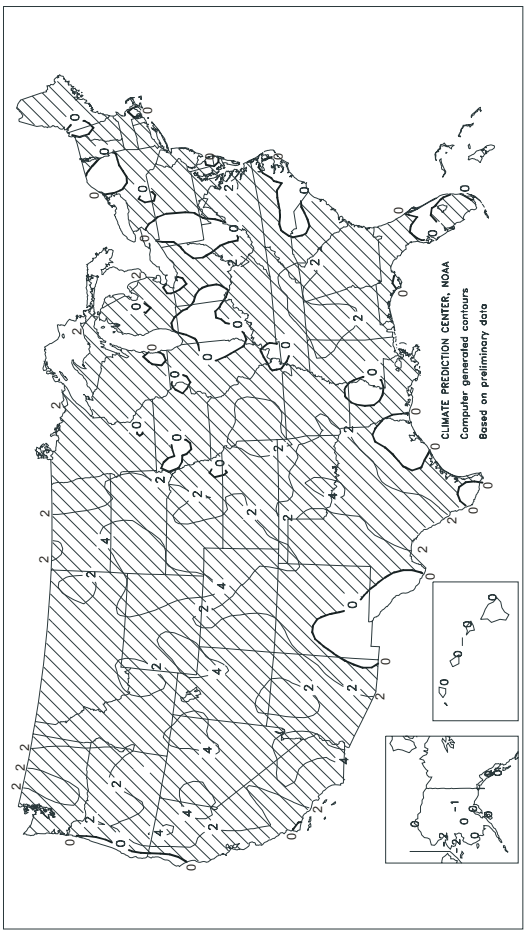
Average Temperature (°F)

JUN - AUG 2006



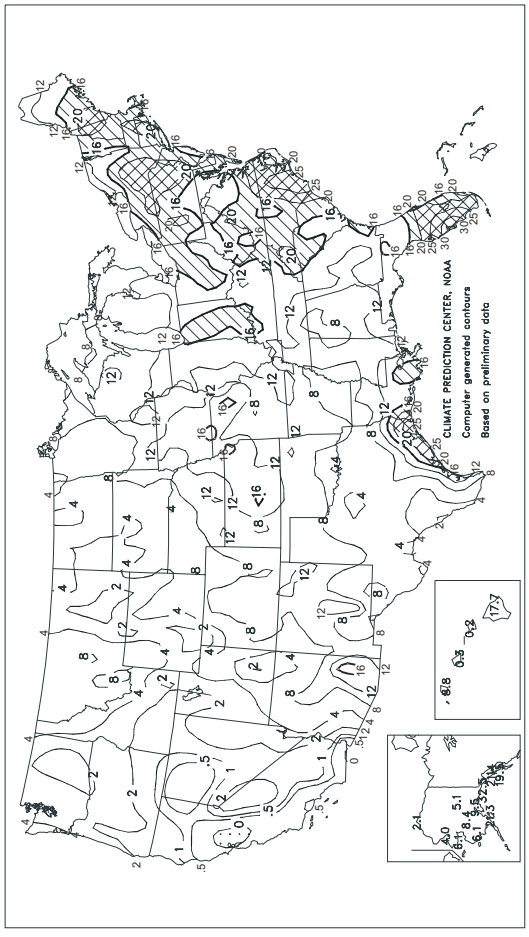
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUN - AUG 2006



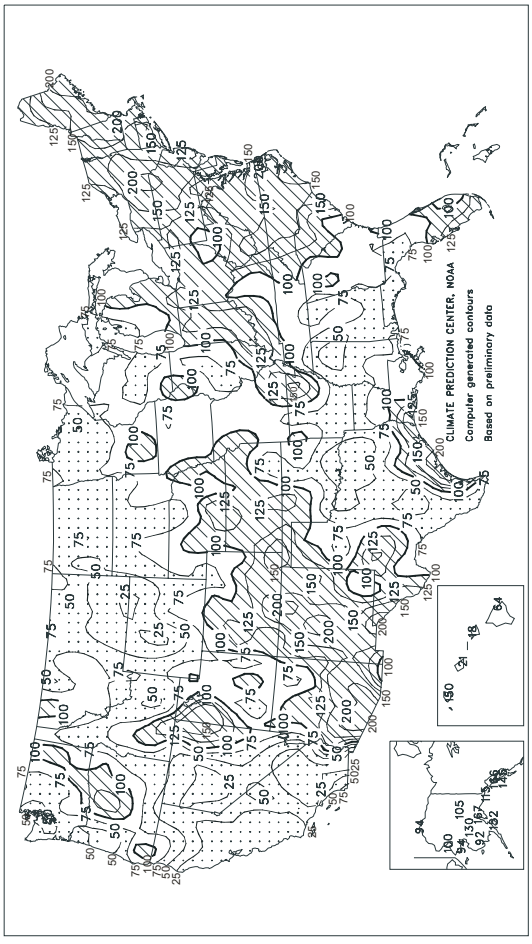
Total Precipitation (Inches)

JUN - AUG 2006



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

JUN - AUG 2006



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

Summer 2006

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	82	3	12.49	0.14
HUNTSVILLE	81	3	7.59	-4.35
MOBILE	82	1	15.55	-2.20
MONTGOMERY	82	1	10.39	-2.68
AK ANCHORAGE	56	-1	9.48	3.79
BARROW	38	0	2.08	-0.15
COLD BAY	49	0	8.45	-0.56
FAIRBANKS	58	-1	5.11	0.24
JUNEAU	55	-1	21.38	8.51
KING SALMON	53	-1	9.92	3.18
KODIAK	53	0	21.25	7.27
NOME	47	-3	6.12	-0.40
AZ FLAGSTAFF	65	1	8.46	2.74
PHOENIX	95	4	2.55	0.53
TUCSON	87	2	8.93	4.32
AR FORT SMITH	82	2	7.99	-2.04
LITTLE ROCK	82	1	6.53	-3.66
CA BAKERSFIELD	83	2	0.00	-0.20
EUREKA	56	-2	0.39	-0.80
FRESNO	83	4	0.00	-0.25
LOS ANGELES	71	2	0.12	-0.13
REDDING	82	3	0.32	-0.64
SACRAMENTO	75	1	0.00	-0.31
SAN DIEGO	73	3	0.05	-0.16
SAN FRANCISCO	64	1	0.00	-0.21
STOCKTON	78	2	0.01	-0.18
CO ALAMOSA	64	2	4.17	1.45
CO SPRINGS	70	3	8.77	0.10
DENVER	74	4	2.62	-3.06
GRAND JUNCTION	77	3	2.68	0.77
PUEBLO	75	2	7.17	1.53
CT BRIDGEPORT	73	1	18.52	7.43
HARTFORD	72	1	15.66	4.16
DC WASHINGTON	78	1	18.61	8.38
DE WILMINGTON	75	1	18.04	6.66
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	0	15.01	-1.94
FT LAUDERDALE	84	2	22.67	-0.92
FT MYERS	82	-1	37.58	9.29
JACKSONVILLE	81	0	18.30	0.09
KEY WEST	83	-1	16.54	3.30
MELBOURNE	81	0	22.17	5.18
MIAMI	83	0	27.32	4.36
ORLANDO	82	0	17.97	-2.78
PENSACOLA	83	1	9.68	-11.58
ST PETERSBURG	84	1	23.29	2.22
TALLAHASSEE	82	0	17.64	-4.35
TAMPA	82	0	25.19	5.60
WEST PALM BEACH	83	1	16.32	-3.88
GA ATHENS	80	2	11.40	-0.73
ATLANTA	80	1	15.77	3.35
AUGUSTA	80	1	13.83	1.09
COLUMBUS	83	2	8.40	-3.93
MACON	81	1	10.82	-0.83
SAVANNAH	81	0	13.67	-5.06
HI HILO	76	0	17.68	-10.17
HONOLULU	81	0	0.29	-1.10
KAHULUI	79	0	0.22	-1.03
LIHUE	79	0	8.77	2.92
ID BOISE	76	4	1.08	-0.35
LEWISTON	74	3	1.84	-0.79
POCATELLO	69	2	1.10	-1.17
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	73	2	10.71	-1.05
MOLINE	75	2	13.69	0.62
PEORIA	75	2	7.56	-3.46
ROCKFORD	72	1	10.51	-2.60
SPRINGFIELD	75	1	7.19	-3.52
IN EVANSVILLE	77	0	17.60	6.61
FORT WAYNE	72	1	11.94	0.72
INDIANAPOLIS	74	0	12.62	0.25
SOUTH BEND	71	0	15.32	3.42
IA BURLINGTON	76	2	8.18	-4.61
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	0	10.74	-2.02
DES MOINES	76	2	12.00	-1.26
DUBUQUE	71	1	12.53	0.13
SIOUX CITY	74	2	10.57	0.76
WATERLOO	72	0	10.61	-2.49
KS CONCORDIA	78	1	8.70	-2.69
DODGE CITY	79	1	8.65	-0.40
GOODLAND	75	2	11.10	1.77
HILL CITY	78	2	11.23	1.29
TOPEKA	79	3	13.63	1.11
WICHITA	81	2	14.41	3.91
KY JACKSON	75	2	10.80	-2.59
LEXINGTON	75	1	11.30	-1.85
LONDON-CORBIN	75	1	11.37	-0.62
LOUISVILLE	77	0	15.79	4.32
PADUCAH	77	1	15.30	3.35
LA BATON ROUGE	83	2	14.39	-2.76
LAKE CHARLES	82	0	25.68	9.64
NEW ORLEANS	83	1	14.34	-4.84
SHREVEPORT	84	2	8.00	-3.75
ME BANGOR	67	0	17.11	7.47
CARIBOU	64	1	11.40	0.05
PORTLAND	68	2	17.22	7.57
MD BALTIMORE	77	3	10.63	-0.39
MA BOSTON	72	1	16.89	7.24
WORCESTER	69	1	14.20	1.90
MI ALPENA	67	3	9.39	0.19
DETROIT	73	1	10.38	0.57
FLINT	69	1	10.70	1.03
GRAND RAPIDS	71	2	10.29	-0.72
HOUGHTON LAKE	66	1	8.81	-0.59
LANSING	70	2	9.06	-0.68
MUSKEGON	70	2	6.93	-1.74
TRAVERSE CITY	68	1	6.13	-3.72
MN DULUTH	67	4	8.16	-4.51
INT'L FALLS	64	0	6.39	-4.10
MINNEAPOLIS	74	3	11.00	-1.43
ROCHESTER	71	3	12.61	-0.33
ST. CLOUD	71	4	8.62	-3.16
MS JACKSON	82	2	9.35	-2.82
MERIDIAN	82	1	6.78	-6.00
TUPELO	83	4	4.22	-6.92
MO COLUMBIA	78	3	10.34	-1.23
JOPLIN	80	2	8.24	-4.55
KANSAS CITY	79	3	12.13	-0.27
SPRINGFIELD	79	3	9.54	-2.41
ST JOSEPH	77	1	13.15	1.25
ST LOUIS	80	2	7.37	-3.27
MT BILLINGS	73	4	1.31	-2.71
BUTTE	63	3	3.66	-1.24
CUT BANK	64	3	1.42	-4.35
GLASGOW	72	4	1.73	-3.50
GREAT FALLS	68	4	5.84	0.50
HELENA	70	5	3.33	-1.12
MILES CITY	74	3	1.95	-3.24
MISSOULA	68	3	3.16	-0.81
NE GRAND ISLAND	76	3	9.00	-0.94
HASTINGS	76	2	11.56	0.98
LINCOLN	77	2	6.78	-3.62
MCCOOK	77	3	9.57	0.25
NORFOLK	75	2	10.03	-0.76
NORTH PLATTE	74	2	10.25	1.76
OMAHA/EPPLEY	76	2	12.16	1.14
SCOTTSBLUFF	74	4	4.98	-0.99
VALENTINE	74	3	6.06	-2.52
NV ELKO	70	4	1.51	0.18
ELY	66	2	2.31	0.14
LAS VEGAS	92	3	0.24	-0.73
RENO	75	6	0.34	-0.64
WINNEMUCCA	71	2	0.64	-0.67
NH CONCORD	69	1	16.46	6.78
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	75	2	13.93	3.09
NEWARK	76	1	15.52	3.42
NM ALBUQUERQUE	77	1	8.43	4.78
NY ALBANY	71	2	15.59	4.70
BINGHAMTON	67	1	23.50	12.86
BUFFALO	70	1	11.26	0.43
ROCHESTER	71	2	14.49	4.66
SYRACUSE	70	1	18.42	7.13
NC ASHEVILLE	72	1	15.09	2.54
CHARLOTTE	77	-2	18.25	7.32
GREENSBORO	77	1	22.51	10.83
HATTERAS	***	***	15.25	-0.08
RALEIGH	78	1	18.18	6.69
WILMINGTON	79	0	30.33	10.04
ND BISMARCK	72	4	3.91	-3.41
DICKINSON	70	3	2.84	-4.09
FARGO	71	2	5.78	-3.13
GRAND FORKS	69	2	4.88	-3.93
JAMESTOWN	69	1	6.28	-2.32
MINOT	69	2	5.74	-2.06
WILLISTON	70	3	2.68	-3.44
OH AKRON-CANTON	70	0	14.56	3.34
CINCINNATI	75	1	9.60	-2.36
CLEVELAND	71	1	11.51	0.41
COLUMBUS	74	1	13.03	0.63
DAYTON	73	1	12.40	0.95
MANSFIELD	70	1	13.16	-0.18
TOLEDO	72	1	15.43	5.64
YOUNGSTOWN	69	1	15.78	4.34
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	4	9.75	-0.30
TULSA	83	2	14.32	3.79
OR ASTORIA	60	1	3.90	-1.04
BURNS	67	4	1.49	-0.02
EUGENE	66	2	0.93	-2.23
MEDFORD	73	3	0.81	-0.70
PENDLETON	71	1	2.05	0.30
PORTLAND	69	2	1.52	-1.72
SALEM	67	2	0.72	-1.98
PA ALLENTOWN	73	2	19.71	7.10
ERIE	70	0	9.74	-2.03
MIDDLETOWN	75	1	15.16	4.41
PHILADELPHIA	77	2	16.15	4.65
PITTSBURGH	71	0	9.83	-1.63
WILKES-BARRE	70	0	16.54	5.73
WILLIAMSPORT	72	2	16.58	4.67
PR SAN JUAN	82	0	17.92	5.02
RI PROVIDENCE	72	1	15.03	4.58
SC CHARLESTON	81	1	23.70	4.74
COLUMBIA	80	0	19.46	3.52
FLORENCE	79	-1	18.75	3.87
GREENVILLE	79	2	14.18	1.53
MYRTLE BEACH	79	0	23.62	9.19
SD ABERDEEN	71	1	6.40	-2.43
HURON	73	2	6.50	-1.71
RAPID CITY	74	5	3.49	-2.98
SIOUX FALLS	72	2	8.82	-0.61
TN BRISTOL	74	1	11.21	0.11
CHATTANOOGA	80	2	11.41	-0.90
JACKSON	78	-1	9.96	-2.85
KNOXVILLE	78	2	12.72	1.08
MEMPHIS	83	2	5.92	-5.60
NASHVILLE	80	3	10.03	-1.10
TX ABILENE	83	1	4.04	-3.34
AMARILLO	76	0	12.09	3.19
AUSTIN	84	1	3.69	-4.40
BEAUMONT	82	0	26.36	9.70
BROWNSVILLE	85	1	5.03	-2.66
COLLEGE STATION	84	0	11.71	3.37
CORPUS CHRISTI	84	1	17.06	7.99
DALLAS/FT WORTH	87	4	2.64	-4.74
DEL RIO	87	3	3.45	-2.50
EL PASO	82	0	10.29	6.18
GALVESTON	84	0	20.00	8.29
HOUSTON	83	0	19.09	6.73
LUBBOCK	81	3	2.90	-4.56
MIDLAND	83	2	8.49	3.12
SAN ANGELO	84	3	6.04	0.37
SAN ANTONIO	86	3	3.07	-5.83
VICTORIA	83	0	13.92	3.01
WACO	86	2	2.91	-4.25
WICHITA FALLS	87	4	2.37	-5.28
UT SALT LAKE CITY	78	4	1.90	-0.35
VT BURLINGTON	69	1	14.08	2.67
VA LYNCHBURG	74	1	13.31	1.72
NORFOLK	79	2	15.00	1.27
RICHMOND	79	3	18.43	6.04
ROANOKE	76	2	12.78	1.36
WASH/DULLES	76	2	15.48	4.06
WA OLYMPIA	63	1	1.92	-1.78
QUILLAYUTE	58	0	4.22	-4.29
SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	1	1.75	-1.55
SPOKANE	69	3	3.44	0.82
YAKIMA	70	3	0.75	-0.45
WV BECKLEY	69	0	19.08	6.93
CHARLESTON	74	2	17.94	4.88
ELKINS	68	0	13.90	0.20
HUNTINGTON	75	1	16.97	4.75
WI EAU CLAIRE	72	3	10.03	-2.86
GREEN BAY	69	1	8.08	-2.56
LA CROSSE	73	1	9.10	-3.43
MADISON	70	1	12.17	-0.14
MILWAUKEE	71	1	9.95	-1.22
WAUSAU	69	1	12.54	-0.29
WY CASPER	71	4	2.95	-0.50
CHEYENNE	69	4	4.23	-1.97
LANDER	72	4	0.47	-2.09
SHERIDAN	71	5	0.93	-3.00

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 17, 2006

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	2	1
CA	2	0	1	1
CO	30	8	47	43
ID	19	8	20	17
IL	1	0	3	1
IN	0	0	3	3
KS	13	5	14	14
MI	1	0	8	8
MO	3	1	4	1
MT	20	12	43	28
NE	32	18	47	42
NC	1	1	1	2
OH	0	0	2	1
OK	19	9	21	26
OR	21	10	7	4
SD	36	22	42	32
TX	22	12	30	29
WA	45	29	38	51
18 Sts	19	9	24	23

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	34	17	28	29
IL	61	39	71	62
IN	39	24	56	49
IA	58	29	55	51
KS	82	67	73	76
KY	84	75	88	86
MI	41	15	49	23
MN	43	22	31	27
MO	90	81	85	83
NE	40	27	42	41
NC	97	93	96	94
ND	57	33	24	30
OH	24	14	31	25
PA	44	32	49	37
SD	36	17	40	35
TN	98	91	91	93
TX	86	85	82	86
WI	21	11	42	20
18 Sts	52	34	54	49

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	41	50	38
IL	32	12	65	49
IN	34	16	67	58
IA	56	29	65	49
KS	44	27	42	50
KY	30	11	33	34
LA	83	77	75	62
MI	35	15	74	39
MN	67	34	58	51
MS	93	89	88	77
MO	32	11	35	29
NE	35	9	57	45
NC	17	14	23	15
ND	90	66	56	53
OH	44	25	68	56
SD	65	43	83	69
TN	52	38	62	39
WI	33	17	71	39
18 Sts	48	27	60	49

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	85	60	67	78
IL	98	95	97	96
IN	93	86	94	91
IA	98	93	97	93
KS	99	98	97	97
KY	98	96	98	98
MI	92	84	94	71
MN	98	96	95	88
MO	100	99	99	97
NE	97	92	97	93
NC	100	100	99	99
ND	98	89	89	83
OH	93	86	94	85
PA	85	74	89	78
SD	97	91	95	89
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	99	99	97	98
WI	88	66	89	67
18 Sts	96	91	95	90

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	0	1	1
IL	6	2	12	8
IN	3	1	6	6
IA	3	1	3	3
KS	30	21	28	30
KY	29	18	29	35
MI	1	0	5	2
MN	1	0	1	1
MO	44	31	42	36
NE	3	2	4	5
NC	46	32	57	53
ND	2	1	0	0
OH	0	0	1	1
PA	10	5	13	12
SD	3	0	2	2
TN	57	37	37	51
TX	70	69	68	68
WI	0	0	3	1
18 Sts	9	6	10	10

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	27	NA	25	15
IL	1	NA	7	5
IN	0	NA	5	5
IA	1	NA	6	2
KS	1	NA	2	4
KY	0	NA	0	1
LA	69	NA	59	37
MI	0	NA	7	2
MN	3	NA	2	2
MS	82	NA	65	52
MO	1	NA	0	1
NE	0	NA	3	3
NC	0	NA	0	0
ND	16	NA	2	2
OH	0	NA	4	3
SD	1	NA	3	1
TN	13	NA	13	5
WI	1	NA	3	1
18 Sts	6	NA	7	5

These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 17, 2006

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	80	68	68	66
AZ	80	75	74	88
AR	84	66	87	75
CA	49	44	36	58
GA	82	66	51	66
KS	20	14	20	26
LA	98	92	96	86
MS	95	93	87	86
MO	71	55	63	60
NC	67	42	74	62
OK	39	29	39	52
SC	58	43	52	49
TN	75	56	71	64
TX	50	40	37	45
VA	82	79	83	60
15 Sts	66	54	56	59

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	16	8	1	2
AZ	10	7	4	6
AR	9	3	4	3
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	6	2	1	5
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	35	13	19	11
MS	30	18	7	8
MO	2	0	1	2
NC	0	0	0	1
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	2
TN	2	0	2	3
TX	19	18	21	19
VA	1	0	0	1
15 Sts	14	10	11	10

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CO	58	44	59	60
IL	98	89	93	90
KS	78	69	84	82
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	93	88	93	91
NE	94	84	94	84
NM	49	24	44	57
OK	71	63	72	74
SD	93	86	92	91
TX	84	75	76	79
11 Sts	81	72	81	81

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	95	94	94
CO	29	10	26	22
IL	62	39	68	55
KS	27	17	29	35
LA	100	96	100	100
MO	65	44	67	57
NE	22	12	26	27
NM	9	6	8	6
OK	31	26	31	43
SD	31	17	37	32
TX	72	68	60	67
11 Sts	45	36	42	47

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	85	76	73	74
CO	1	0	1	0
IL	2	0	18	7
KS	10	6	8	12
LA	99	92	97	91
MO	23	13	23	22
NE	0	0	1	3
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	12	7	17	25
SD	2	0	3	4
TX	68	64	57	60
11 Sts	31	27	27	30

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

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	0	10	10
FL	6	5	9	17
GA	2	0	4	8
NC	4	1	1	2
OK	0	0	2	2
SC	6	0	8	12
TX	2	1	2	3
VA	0*	0	0	1*
8 Sts	2	1	5	8

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Sep 17 2006	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	50	30	38	45
CA	10	2	5	13
LA	94	87	87	90
MS	64	41	26	49
MO	29	15	15	19
TX	97	93	96	95
6 Sts	53	38	42	49

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 17, 2006

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 17, 2006

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	35	31	27	6	1	NH	0	2	28	62	8
AZ	31	22	29	15	3	NJ	0	5	15	70	10
AR	18	28	37	14	3	NM	7	10	16	43	24
CA	35	37	19	9	0	NY	3	8	27	46	16
CO	14	22	42	20	2	NC	0	5	37	49	9
CT	0	0	31	67	2	ND	37	25	24	14	0
DE	7	14	26	50	3	OH	2	7	27	48	16
FL	0	15	20	60	5	OK	35	30	25	9	1
GA	8	29	37	25	1	OR	33	21	35	11	0
ID	1	10	58	30	1	PA	8	17	25	47	3
IL	3	13	32	44	8	RI	0	0	0	50	50
IN	2	6	27	58	7	SC	1	15	32	50	2
IA	1	6	25	50	18	SD	24	26	29	19	2
KS	15	27	40	16	2	TN	15	21	32	29	3
KY	1	6	27	51	15	TX	45	30	17	7	1
LA	24	20	35	19	2	UT	11	18	35	28	8
ME	0	1	16	56	27	VT	0	19	37	44	0
MD	5	23	35	33	4	VA	4	18	37	34	7
MA	0	0	1	59	40	WA	20	11	28	41	0
MI	2	12	31	48	7	WV	1	9	31	57	2
MN	13	22	36	26	3	WI	5	9	30	45	11
MS	26	34	33	7	0	WY	40	28	27	5	0
MO	35	24	22	17	2	48 Sts	22	23	28	23	4
MT	19	29	37	12	3						
NE	22	31	34	12	1	Prev Wk	23	24	28	22	3
NV	40	20	33	7	0	Prev Yr	14	23	33	27	3

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.

Rice Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	29	48	16
CA	0	1	64	30	5
LA	0	5	47	44	4
MS	1	5	16	59	19
MO	0	2	11	55	32
TX	0	11	44	40	5
6 Sts	1	5	36	45	13
Prev Wk	1	5	37	44	13
Prev Yr	1	4	32	46	17

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	9	15	32	35	9
IL	1	4	21	57	17
IN	1	5	20	56	18
IA	2	6	20	51	21
KS	7	17	43	28	5
KY	0	3	13	41	43
LA	5	18	31	40	6
MI	0	4	27	48	21
MN	4	9	23	47	17
MS	13	23	32	28	4
MO	6	15	33	39	7
NE	3	9	29	43	16
NC	1	7	28	55	9
ND	5	13	35	42	5
OH	2	7	24	49	18
SD	10	16	29	35	10
TN	4	10	22	49	15
WI	3	6	29	39	23
18 Sts	4	9	26	46	15
Prev Wk	4	9	27	45	15
Prev Yr	5	12	30	40	13

Corn Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	5	12	22	44	17
IL	2	4	21	53	20
IN	2	6	21	50	21
IA	3	7	23	46	21
KS	9	18	37	30	6
KY	0	3	12	35	50
MI	1	4	20	48	27
MN	5	10	22	51	12
MO	6	12	32	43	7
NE	7	10	28	41	14
NC	0	7	21	45	27
ND	8	20	32	38	2
OH	1	7	22	49	21
PA	3	5	25	50	17
SD	25	25	24	21	5
TN	5	10	23	45	17
TX	34	18	28	17	3
WI	8	9	28	35	20
18 Sts	6	9	24	44	17
Prev Wk	6	10	25	42	17
Prev Yr	8	13	27	39	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 17, 2006

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

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	34	37	20	8	1
AZ	0	5	43	42	10
AR	0	6	25	49	20
CA	0	0	13	70	17
GA	15	24	35	23	3
KS	5	10	35	45	5
LA	3	10	32	51	4
MS	14	20	30	29	7
MO	0	5	22	67	6
NC	4	7	31	55	3
OK	23	32	29	16	0
SC	1	8	48	34	9
TN	2	4	19	58	17
TX	24	25	28	18	5
VA	0	11	27	43	19
15 Sts	15	18	28	32	7
Prev Wk	15	18	28	32	7
Prev Yr	4	10	24	48	14

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	11	39	38	9
CO	1	9	28	60	2
IL	1	11	34	48	6
KS	6	20	39	28	7
LA	1	5	26	58	10
MO	1	11	40	44	4
NE	5	10	31	39	15
NM	15	17	29	34	5
OK	12	19	29	29	11
SD	26	29	33	10	2
TX	34	21	24	20	1
11 Sts	16	19	32	28	5
Prev Wk	16	19	32	27	6
Prev Yr	5	11	36	41	7

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	31	42	24	1
FL	10	20	40	25	5
GA	7	23	37	30	3
NC	1	2	18	73	6
OK	1	12	41	43	3
SC	0	3	42	50	5
TX	4	9	45	31	11
VA	0	7	37	30	26
8 Sts	5	19	39	32	5
Prev Wk	6	18	38	33	5
Prev Yr	1	6	30	52	11

El Niño Returns

Sept. 13, 2006 — Scientists at the NOAA Climate Prediction Center reported today that El Niño conditions have developed in the tropical Pacific and are likely to continue into early 2007. Ocean temperatures increased remarkably in the equatorial Pacific during the last two weeks. "Currently, weak El Niño conditions exist, but there is a potential for this event to strengthen into a moderate event by winter," said Vernon Kousky, NOAA's lead El Niño forecaster. Some impacts from the developing El Niño are already evident in the pattern of tropical precipitation. During the last 30 days, drier-than-average conditions have been observed across all of Indonesia, Malaysia and most of the Philippines, which are usually the first areas to experience ENSO-related impacts. This dryness can be expected to continue, on average, for the remainder of 2006.

Also, the development of weak El Niño conditions helps explain why this Atlantic hurricane season has been less active than was previously expected. El Niño typically acts to suppress hurricane activity by increasing the vertical wind shear over the Caribbean Sea region. However, at this time the El Niño impacts on Atlantic hurricanes are small. "We are still in the peak months of the Atlantic hurricane season, and conditions remain generally conducive for hurricane formation," said Gerry Bell, NOAA's lead seasonal hurricane forecaster.

Typical El Niño effects are likely to develop over North America during the upcoming winter season. Those include warmer-than-average temperatures over western and central Canada, and over the western and northern United States. Wetter-than-average conditions are likely over portions of the U.S. Gulf Coast and Florida, while drier-than-average conditions can be expected in the Ohio Valley and the Pacific Northwest.

The term El Niño refers to the large-scale ocean-atmosphere climate phenomenon linked to a periodic warming in sea surface temperatures across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific (between approximately the date line and 120 degrees west). El Niño represents the warm phase of the El Niño/Southern Oscillation, or ENSO, cycle, and is sometimes referred to as a Pacific warm episode. El Niño originally referred to an annual warming of sea surface temperatures along the west coast of tropical South America.

For more information: **http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2006/s2699.htm** or **http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/**

National Agricultural Summary

September 11- 17, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across the Nation's mid-section, including the western Corn Belt and most of the Great Plains, allowing rapid development and maturation of summer crops. Temperatures were mostly below normal along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, eastern Corn Belt, Southeast, and Rocky Mountains. Moderate to heavy precipitation from Iowa across the central Corn Belt to the middle Atlantic Coast states limited fieldwork to 3 or 4 days, while more moderate rainfall in the Southeast had little impact on fieldwork. Conditions were mostly dry across the Great Plains, with the exception of a 2-day outbreak of severe weather in the central and northern Great Plains, which also affected the western Corn Belt. This system brought high winds, tornadoes, and hail to these areas. Light to moderate precipitation across the Rocky Mountains contrasted with mostly dry conditions along the Pacific Coast and in the Great Basin.

Corn: Ninety-six percent of the acreage was at or beyond the dent stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. Denting was well ahead of normal in the northern Corn Belt, exceeding the 5-year average pace by 21 points in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Maturation advanced to 52 percent, compared with 54 percent last year and 49 percent for the normal. Rapid progress was reported in the northern Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt, where temperatures averaged above normal. Harvest, at 9 percent complete, was 1 point behind last year and the 5-year average. Hindered by rainfall, harvest was behind normal across most of the Corn Belt.

Soybeans: Leaves were dropping on 48 percent of the acreage, 12 points behind last year and 1 point behind normal. Though well ahead of normal in North Dakota and the Mississippi Delta, progress trailed normal in most other areas, particularly in the eastern Corn Belt, where Indiana's was 24 points behind the 5-year average. Growers had harvested 6 percent of their acreage, 1 point behind last year but 1 point ahead of normal. Harvest was well underway in the Delta but trailed normal in most other areas. Harvest was just getting underway in the Corn Belt but had not yet begun across the Ohio Valley.

Winter Wheat: Planting advanced to 19 percent complete, compared with 24 percent last year and 23 percent for the 5-year average. Planting was behind normal in most States, hampered by soggy field conditions in some areas and delayed by lack of soil moisture elsewhere.

Cotton: Sixty-six percent of the acreage was at or beyond the boll-opening stage, 10 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. Development was ahead of normal in most States but trailed the average pace in Arizona, California, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Meanwhile, harvest advanced to 14 percent complete, compared with 11 percent last year and 10 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in the Delta, at 35 percent complete in Louisiana and 30 percent complete in Mississippi, and was also well underway in Alabama and Texas, at 16 and 19 percent complete, respectively. Growers in California, Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Carolinas had not yet begun harvesting.

Sorghum: Acreage at or beyond the coloring stage advanced to 81 percent, the same as last year and the 5-year average. New Mexico's crop progressed rapidly, with one-fourth of the crop entering the stage during the week, but was 8 points behind normal. Acreage turning color or beyond also trailed normal in Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Forty-five percent of the crop was mature, 3 points ahead of last year but 2 points behind normal. Maturation lagged behind normal across most of the Great Plains, with the exception of Texas. Producers had reaped 31 percent of their crop, compared with 27 percent last year and 30 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was nearly complete in Louisiana and well underway in Arkansas and Texas, at 85 and 68 percent complete, respectively.

Rice: Harvest advanced to 53 percent complete, 11 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Texas growers had harvested 97 percent of their acreage, with Louisiana growers close behind at 94 percent. Progress was ahead of normal in all States, except California, where crop development has lagged behind normal all season due to planting delays early in the spring.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had harvested 2 percent of their acreage, compared with 5 percent last year and 8 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in Florida and South Carolina, at 6 percent complete. Harvest had not yet begun in Alabama, Oklahoma, and Virginia.

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 5.8. Topsoil 34% very short, 39% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 97% mature, 97% 2005, 96% avg.; 76%, harvested, 62% 2005, 60% avg. Soybeans 98% setting pods, 99% 2005, 99% avg.; 60% dropping leaves, 54% 2005, 46% avg.; 10% harvested, 12% 2005, 6% avg.; condition 44% very poor, 37% poor, 16% fair, 3% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 35% very poor, 31% poor, 27% fair, 6% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 10% very poor, 36% poor, 35% fair, 16% good, 3% excellent. A week of cooler temperatures combined with some much needed rainfall has helped Alabama crop and pasture conditions improve slightly. Rainfall accumulations were totaled at all reporting weather stations during the past week. Crop harvest is progressing faster than normal in many places because of low yield.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil and subsoil moisture 100% adequate. Barley was reported as 70% harvested statewide. Oats were reported as 15% harvested. Potato harvest was reported as 40% complete statewide. Second cutting hay harvest was 60% complete. Winter supplies of hay were reported as 35% short, 65% adequate. Wind and rain damage to crops was reported as 90% none, 5% light, 5% moderate. The main farm activities for the week were harvesting barley, potatoes, vegetables and hay.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly below normal for the week ending September 17. Precipitation was reported at 15 of the 22 reporting stations. Douglas received the most precipitation at 1.25 inches. St. Johns received the lowest precipitation at 0.01 inches. There are 4 of 22 reporting stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Eighty percent of the cotton acreage have bolls opening. Harvesting is complete on 10 percent of the acreage. Cotton condition is mostly fair to good. Alfalfa condition is mostly good. Range and pasture conditions remain mostly very poor to fair.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 22% very short, 43% short, 35% adequate. Corn 94% harvested,85% prev week, 78% prev year, 83% 5 year avg. Rice 50% harvested, 30% prev week, 38% prev year, 45% 5 Year avg. Soybean 67% yellowed, 58% prev week, 66% prev year, 47% 5 year avg.; 51% shedding, 41% prev week, 50% prev year, 38% 5- yr avg.; 40% mature, 29% prev week, 34% prev year, 20% 5- yr avg.; 27% harvested, 20% prev week, 25% prev year, 15% 5 year avg. Sorghum 97% mature, 95% prev week, 94% prev year, 94% 5- yr avg.; 85% harvested, 76% prev week, 73% prev year, 74% 5- year avg. Cotton 84% bolls open, 66% prev week, 87% prev year, 75% 5- yr avg.; 9% harvested, 3% prev week, 4% prev year, 3% 5- year average. Cotton 0% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 49% good, 20% excellent. Rice 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 9% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 35% good, 9% excellent Hay-Alfalfa 45% very poor, 23% poor, 18% fair, 14% good, 0% excellent. Hay-Other 20% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Pasture, Range18% very poor, 28% poor, 37% fair, 14% good, 3% excellent. The harvesting of rice and soybeans was in full swing while corn harvest was winding down. Rice harvesting was 50% complete. The majority of the crops remained ahead of the five year average. Rice and cotton remained in good condition. Defoliant was being applied to many cotton fields throughout the state and cotton harvest was slowly beginning. Sorghum was 97% mature and winter wheat preparations continued to take place all over the state. Hay and soybean producers continued to spray for insects. Livestock were in good condition. Some livestock owners had begun to sell their calves. Livestock producers were bailing and stock piling hay, planting fall pastures and planting small grains and ryegrass to have as winter pasture.

CALIFORNIA: Rice harvest was progressing slowly in the Sacramento Valley, with yields lower than expected thus far. Ground preparation for small grain planting began. The fifth and sixth alfalfa cuttings were ongoing, and fields were treated for worms. Oats and Sudan grass were also cut and baled, with excellent drying conditions. Early planted blackeye bean fields were receiving the final irrigation before harvest. Cotton bolls continued to open. Cotton growers were treating to control aphid and white fly infestations. Silage corn harvest continued. Sweet potatoes were harvested in Merced County. Stone fruit trees continued to be pruned in harvested orchards. Orchards were also irrigated, cultivated and treated with fungicides and herbicides. Stone fruit varieties being picked and packed included Prima 27,O'Henry, Snow Magic, Snow Princess, September Fire, Ryan Sun and Full Moon peaches; Late Red, Arctic Snow, August Red, September Red, September Bright and Summer Flare nectarines; Dinosaur Egg pluots; and Catalina, Flavor Fall, October Sun, Emerald Beauty and Angeleno plums. Cultural operations for table grapes were still underway. These operations included irrigation, cultivation, and the application of fungicides and herbicides. Grape varieties harvested included Red Globe, Black Seedless, Flame Seedless, Sweet Scarlet, Autumn Royal, Crimson Seedless, Christmas Rose, Zinfandel, Merlot and Thompson Seedless table and wine grapes. Dried-on-the-vine raisin growers were cutting canes. Grapes for raisins were also harvested and being dried. Harvest for prunes, Granny Smith apples and Brown Turkey figs continued in Fresno County. Pomegranates continued to show size and color with a few varieties being harvested. Strawberry growers were preparing fields for the new Fall season. Valencia oranges continued to be packed and showed small fruit size. Citrus grove maintenance was still ongoing with irrigation, fertilization, and weed control. New Navel orange orchards were still being planted. Older orchards showed good growth. Almond harvest continued with shaking trees, windrowing nuts, and sweeping orchards. Pistachio harvest began in some areas. Walnut growers continued to prepare the grounds for harvest. Transplanting of fall season broccoli and cauliflower was underway. Harvest of fall asparagus began. Some garlic and onion fields were in the final stages of harvest. In other areas onions were at their peak in growth. Iceberg lettuce production was in full swing. Other lettuce fields were in various stages of planting, cultivation or hand-weeding, irrigation, fertilization and treatments to control insects. Harvesting of cantaloupe, honeydew, and watermelon continued. Sweet corn and processing tomatoes were in various stages of growth, cultivation, and harvest. Basil, bittermelon, carrots, cilantro, cucumber, eggplant, fresh market 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. Beef cattle were beginning to move from higher elevation pastures to foothill pastures in the central area. Fall calving of beef cows continued on irrigated valley pastures and dry foothill pastures. Many cattle on the foothills were receiving protein and other supplements. Fire danger remained high. Mild temperatures were positive to milk production. In the central area, stock ewes were grazing in small grain hay fields, retired farmland and harvested cantaloupe fields. Bees were pollinating late melon fields in the central area.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 10% very short, 25% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 26% very short, 40% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Colorado experienced cooler temperatures last week with light snow reported in the north-central mountains. Isolated areas of frost were reported last week. Spring wheat 93% harvested, 90% 2005, 94% avg. Spring barley 100% harvested, 94% 2005, 98% avg. Corn silage 63% harvested, 51% 2005, 54% avg. Alfalfa hay 100% 2nd cutting, 100% 2005, 100% avg; 79% 3rd cutting, 70% 2005, 68% avg; 20% 4th cutting, 12% 2005, 11% avg; condition 10% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent. Dry onions 56% harvested, 66% 2005, 65% avg; condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 44% good, 19% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 7% very poor, 14% poor, 25% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Summer potatoes 66% harvested, 66% 2005, 70% avg; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 9% fair, 43% good, 41% excellent. Fall potatoes 20% harvested, 26% 2005, 22% avg;

condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 19% excellent. Dry beans 63% cut, 57% 2005, 59% avg; 36% harvested, 29% 2005, 33% avg; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil 2% very short, 3% short, 84% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 21% fair, 43% good, 22% excellent; 99% dent, 100% 2005, 93% avg.; 91% mature, 81% 2005, 71% avg.; 23% harvested for Grain, 32% 2005, 25% avg.; 91% for Silage, 96% 2005, 73% avg. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent; 44% turning color, 46% 2005, 31% avg.; 29% dropping leaves, 31% 2005, 15% avg. Pasture condition 7% very poor, 14% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent. Other hay 3rd cutting 94%, 93% 2005, 94% avg.; 4th cutting 30%, 4% 2005, 21% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 55%, 52% 2005, 48% avg. Apple condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 56% good, 24% excellent; 42% harvested, 44% 2005, 41% avg. Cucumbers 91% harvested, 93% 2005, 94% avg. Lima beans (Processed) harvested 62%, 81% 2005, 55% avg. Potatoes 99% harvested, 93% 2005, 97% avg. Hay supplies 2% very short, 22% short, 63% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn harvest continues - slowed by rains at end of week. Some reports of soybeans being cut.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 16% very short, 18% short, 60% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 40% short, 38% adequate, 4% surplus. Rainfall: none, Daytona Beach to nearly 5.00 in. Fort Lauderdale. Over 1.00 in. Brooksville, Carrabelle, Frostproof, Monticello, Palmdale, Quincy, Tallahassee, Tampa, West Palm Beach. Over 2.00 in. Immokalee, Miami. Highs: 80s, 90s. Lows: 60s, 70s. Peanut 6% harvested, condition 10% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent. Peanut harvesting to increase next few days. Drought delayed peanut maturity, Panhandle, growers expecting yields to be down considerably. Delayed maturity for cotton, peanuts anticipated, yields predicted to be down, recent rains not able to reverse damage. Drought delayed all field crop harvesting, Panhandle. Growers, Jackson County doubt any cotton will be harvested; expect to lose over 90% of crop. Field work continued between showers, some activities interrupted by rain. Dade County continued okra harvesting between scattered showers. Quincy, preparing for tomato harvesting, expected to get underway soon. Short, spotty showers many afternoons past week; up to 0.50 in. rain, 6 of 7 monitored citrus areas. Immokalee, almost 2.50 in. of rain; majority came early in week. Citrus areas behind average rainfall, precipitation good for trees. Temperatures warm; daytime highs, upper 80s to mid 90s. Fruit sizes variable; fruit overall good. Couple packing houses will open this week, begin receiving Ambersweet oranges, grapefruit. Growers mowing, cleaning ditches, applying final supplemental sprays. Scouting for canker, greening by growers, caretakers. Grove owners resetting to the extent they can purchase new trees to put in ground. Pasture Feed: 15% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition: 10% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle, north: pasture poor to good, most good, growing nicely, livestock condition fair to good. Central: pasture mostly good, most cattle good condition. Southwest: most pasture fair to good condition, some pasture under water from daily heavy rains. Statewide: cattle fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Soil 7% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Soybeans 99% setting pods, 99% 2005, 99% avg. Sorghum 7% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent; 45% harvested, 30% 2005, 32% avg. Apples 4% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent; 31% harvested, 21% 2005, 35% avg. Hay 10% very poor, 28% poor, 37% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts 6% dug, 11% 2005, 15% avg. Pecans 15% very poor, 36% poor, 33% fair, 16% good. Rye 7% harvested, 2% 2005, 5% avg. Other Small Grains 4% planted, 1% 2005, 3% avg. Tobacco 98% harvested, 100% 2005, 99% avg. A mid-week cold front brought more rain and cooler temperatures to Georgia this week. Rainfall remained varied, but totals were slightly less than they have been over the past several weeks. Most areas received about one inch of rain this week. Daytime temperatures peaked in the low to mid 80's. Lows remained in the mid 60's all week. Cotton defoliation was underway and some producers began to harvest cotton. Late planted and irrigated fields were reported in the best condition. Some producers fear yield will only be fair to poor. Producers also reported plans to begin digging peanuts soon. Irrigated fields were reported in good condition. Dryland fields were reported in fair to poor condition. Pastures and hayfields have experienced severe armyworm infestations over the past several weeks. Producers continued to spray for the worms across the State. White mold was reported in peanuts. Hay supplies remain short. Other activities included harvesting corn, peanut maturity checks, and planting Vidalia onions.

HAWAII: Weather condition for the week ending September 17, 2006 was favorable. Dry conditions dominated the weather for most of the State. Light, variable winds at the beginning of the week returned to light to moderate trade winds by the end of the week. Mostly cloudy, humid conditions became mostly sunny with a return of light showers. Generally, fruits and vegetables were in fair to good condition. Insect infestation was mostly light, but was heavier on some commodities. Pastures were drying in most areas.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 13% very short, 38% short, 49% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn 46% harvested for silage, 24% 2005, 28% average. Winter wheat 3% emerged, 1% 2005, 2% average. Potato condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 8% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Potato Vines Dying/Killed 91%, 69% 2005, 78% average. Potatoes harvested 12%, 12% 2005, 15% average. Sugarbeets 5% harvested, 1% 2005, 1% average. Oats 94% harvested for grain, 83% 2005, 83% average. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 89%, 85% 2005, 78% avg.; 4th cutting harvested 67%, 37% 2005, 40% average. Dry beans 62% harvested, 30% 2005, 58% average. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 53% good, 35% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil 3% very short, 13% short, 77% adequate, and 7% surplus; Soybeans 72% turning yellow, 89% 2005, 80% avg.; Alfalfa 3rd crop cut 98%, 98% 2005, 95% avg. Rains last week slowed down the beginning of harvest and also slowed the drying process of the corn crop. The Southwest district averaged only a third of an inch of moisture, however all other districts averaged over an inch of rain, with the Northeast district averaging over two inches. The rainfall will help to recharge pastures and hay fields. Farmers are hoping for a good stretch of drying weather to help lower corn moisture levels further before harvesting.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn 93% in dent, 94% 2005, 91% avg.; 39% mature, 56% 2005, 49% avg.; 3% harvested, 6% 2005, 6% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 21% excellent. Soybeans 34% shedding leaves, 67% 2005, 58% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Tobacco 52% harvested, 48% 2005, 64% avg. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Average temperatures ranged from 3E below normal to 2E above normal with a high of 87E and a low of 48E. Precipitation averaged from .38 to 4.46 inches. Harvest progress was slowed last week by heavy rain showers in several areas of the state. High drying costs have also slowed harvest as farmers are waiting for the corn to dry down in the field. Soybeans are rapidly shedding leaves, but are about 8 days behind the 5-year average. Some farmers are now taking their final cutting of hay as weather permits. Activities Included: Preparing harvest equipment, cleaning grain bins, chopping silage, cutting and baling hay, taking care of livestock, and mowing roadsides and ditches.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 77% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 22% short, 66% adequate, 8% surplus statewide. Weather through most of the week was ideal for maturing the corn and soybean crops. Both corn for grain and soybean harvest have started, although for the most part, wet conditions have kept farmers out of the field. Other activities such as mowing, spot-spraying or moving old crop grain were reported. Light corn lodging was reported throughout the state. Light to moderate soybean lodging was reported due to moisture, winds, and some light hail. Corn in or past dent stage was 98 percent, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn mature (safe from frost) was 58 percent, 3

percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of normal. Corn condition 3 percent very poor, 7 percent poor, 23 percent fair, 46 percent good, and 21 percent excellent, improving slightly from the previous week. Ninety-one percent of the soybeans are turning color, even with last year but 4 days ahead of the 5-year average. Soybeans dropping leaves reached 56 percent for the state, 2 days behind last year but 2 days ahead of normal. Soybean condition was reported as 2 percent very poor, 6 percent poor, 20 percent fair, 51 percent good, and 21 percent excellent, slightly less favorable than last week. The third alfalfa harvest was reported 97 percent complete, just 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Hay condition, continuing improvement, was rated 2 percent very poor, 8 percent poor, 29 percent fair, 42 percent good, and 19 percent excellent. Livestock, Pasture and Range Report: Pasture and range rated 1 percent very poor, 6 percent poor, 25 percent fair, 50 percent good, and 18 percent excellent. Pasture conditions continue to improve. Some feedlots remain muddy; no other livestock problems were reported.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 12% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 24% very short, 40% short, 36% adequate. Light, scattered rains and cooler temperatures throughout most of the State helped row crop and pasture conditions remain stable over the week. Winter wheat planting and corn harvesting are in full swing. Winter wheat 3% emerged, 4% 2005, 3% avg. Sunflowers 76% ray flower dry, 79% 2005, 84% avg.; 60% bracts yellow, 54% 2005, 65% avg.; 8% mature dry down, 25% 2005, 25% avg. condition 10% poor, 41% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa 4th cutting harvested 53% , 72% 2005, 66% avg. Feed grain supplies were 3% very short, 12% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies were 11% very short, 38% short, 50% adequate, and 1% surplus. Stock water supplies were 14% very short, 27% short, 58% adequate, and 1% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 17% short, 69% adequate, 10% surplus. Tobacco and hay cutting, corn harvesting, and fall pasture seeding were main farm activities. Burley tobacco cut 76%, 79% 2005, 80% avg. Dark tobacco 66% cut, 68% 2005, 76% avg. Tobacco condition remains in mostly good to excellent condition with 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 51% good and 31% excellent. The hay crop condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Wheat seeding picking up on harvested corn fields.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil 30% very short, 29% short, 36% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 100% harvested, 99% last week, 100% in 2005, 98% avg. Soybeans 91% turning color, 86% last week, 91% in 2005, 78% avg. Rice 100% ripe, 99% last week, 99% in 2005, 99% avg. Sweet Potatoes 27% harvested, 20% last week, 24% in 2005, 25% avg. Hay 97% second cutting, 96% last week, 99% in 2005, 96% avg. Sugarcane 2% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, 13% excellent; 75% planted, 60% last week, 84% in 2005, 85% avg. Livestock 0% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. Vegetable 21% very poor, 22% poor, 42% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 24% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn condition 7% very poor, 12% poor, 23% fair, 37% good, 21% excellent; 97% dent, 89% 2005, 87% avg.; 78% mature, 58% 2005, 61% avg.; 16% harvested for Grain, 12% 2005, 15% avg.; 87% harvested for Silage, 78% 2005, 64% avg. Soybean condition 13% very poor, 16% poor, 39% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent; 50% turning color, 50% 2005, 38% avg.; 21% dropping leaves, 25% 2005, 16% avg. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 23% poor, 35% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Other hay 3rd cutting 72%, 72% 2005, 73% avg.; 4th cutting 7%, 8% 2005, 15% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 44%, 67% 2005, 51% avg. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 96% good, 1% excellent; harvested 66%, 65% 2005, 42% avg. Cucumbers 92% harvested, 94% 2005, 92% avg. Lima beans (Processed) harvested 80%, 73% 2005, 67% avg. Potatoes 92% harvested, 95% 2005, 98% avg. Hay supplies 6% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate, 2% surplus. Rain slowed corn and other harvest. Double crop soybeans condition has improved slightly from the rains.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 73% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 21% short, 67% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn silage 67% harvested, 77% 2005, 46% avg. Soybeans 74% turning, 95% 2005, 73% avg. Sugarbeets 2% harvested, 1% 2005, 0% avg. Potatoes 38% harvested, 36% 2005. All hay 2% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 45% good, 17% excellent. Hay 3rd cutting 89%, 80% 2005, 77% avg.; 4th cutting hay 24%, 29% 2005, 17% avg. Dry beans 6% very poor, 12% poor, 22% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent; 95% dropping leaves, 97% 2005, 72% avg.; 33% harvested, 44% 2005, 23% avg. Apples 21% harvested, 24% 2005. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.44 western Upper Peninsula to 1.56 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 1^0 above normal northeast, west central, central, east central, southwest, south central, and southeast Lower Peninsula to 3^0 above normal Upper Peninsula. Precipitation fell throughout week, slowing harvest for most crops. Corn continued to mature, early harvest expected Thumb. Silage harvest slowed due to rain. Yields mixed depending on amount of rain received during summer. Soybeans continued to progress. Third and fourth cuttings of hay harvest stopped due to rains. Potato harvest continued. Dry bean harvest continued. Sugarbeet harvest began on limited basis. Field preparation underway for winter wheat planting. Pest pressure low with little or no codling moth, oriental fruit moth, or apple maggot trap catches. Obliquebanded leafrollers flying northwest. Apple harvest continued. Southeast, Gala harvest coming to end. Growers moving on to pick McIntosh, Honeycrisp, and early strains of Golden Delicious. MSU Apple Maturity Program has been accepting apple samples for maturity analysis at regional research and extension centers. Peach harvest continued west central. Growers reported a good crop of high quality peaches harvested. Southern and west central producers continued to harvest plums. Northwest, growers observed two-spotted spider mite population explosions many sweet and tart cherry blocks. Pear harvest continued southwest. Growers southeast anticipate harvest of winter pears a few weeks. Michigan grape producers continued to harvest Niagaras southwest. Marquis table grapes harvested northwest. Vegetable crop harvest continued with cooler temperatures and precipitation across State; rainfall slowed harvest activities some areas. Carrot harvest progressed. Harvest continued for celery and onion crops. Harvest of pumpkins and winter squash began some areas. Watermelon harvest underway southeast. Snap bean and pepper harvest neared completion. Sweet corn harvest continued. Tomato harvest for processing and fresh market continued.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 12% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 74% silage cut, 60% 2005, 54% average. Soybeans 93% turning yellow, 92% 2005, 85% average; 23% mature, 14% 2005, 16% average. Potatoes 70% harvested, 29% 2005, 36% average. Dry Beans 56% harvested, 27% 2005, 30% average. Sweet Corn 92% harvested, 84% 2005, 84% average. Pasture feed 13% very poor, 22% poor, 36% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 39% good, 23% excellent. Dry Beans 7% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 27% good, 8% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Minnesota's soybean crop continued to advance with harvest just beginning in some areas of the state, according to USDA, NASS, Minnesota Field Office. Significant harvest was made on dry edible beans and corn cut for silage. The sweet corn harvest neared completion. The average temperature for the week was 61.7°, 3.1° above normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil 38% very short, 34% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 99% 2005, 100% avg.; 97% harvested, 86% 2005, 84% avg. Cotton 95% open bolls, 87% 2005, 86% avg.; 30% harvested, 7% 2005, 8% avg.; 14% very poor, 20% poor, 30% fair, 29% good, 7% excellent. Rice 93% mature, 83% 2005, 90% avg.; 64% harvested, 26% 2005, 49% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 16% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent. Sorghum 100% mature, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 99% harvested, 95% 2005, 86% avg. Soybeans 98% turning color, 96% 2005, 90% avg.; 93% shedding leaves, 88% 2005, 77% avg.; 82% harvested, 65% 2005,

52% avg. Hay 93% (Harvested Warm), 97% 2005, 92% avg. Peanuts 10% harvested, NA 2005, NA avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 42% fair, 49% good. Sweetpotatoes 31% harvested, 36% 2005, 29% avg.; 2% very poor, 24% poor, 39% fair, 28% good, 7% excellent. Winter Wheat 2% planted, NA 2005, 2% avg. Cattle 17% very poor, 18% poor, 35% fair, 27% good, 3% excellent. Pasture 26% very poor, 34% poor, 33% fair, 7% good. Scattered showers were reported in a good deal of the State this week. The rain delayed harvesting activities for some farm operators. Many hay producers feel that additional fieldwork, such as spraying for armyworms, is not cost worthy because of the small yields for additional cuttings. Livestock conditions are slowly improving.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 20% very short, 30% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Rain interrupted harvest activities for many farmers during the week and slowed the dry-down of maturing crops. Sporadic progress was still made in corn and milo harvest, keeping the harvest pace at or above normal on a statewide basis for those crops. Rice harvest is ahead of normal in the Bootheel, while the cotton harvest is in its initial stages. A smattering of wheat seeding and soybean harvest were the other activities of the week. Pasture condition 35% very poor, 24% poor, 22% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Lack of livestock water and winter hay supply remains a concern in the southern two-thirds of the State. Temperatures were marginally below normal by 1 to 2 degrees over most of the State, with a few southern counties 3 to 4 degrees below average. Rainfall averaged 0.85 inches for the week, ranging from 0.44 in the east-central district to 1.21 in the northwest.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil 0% surplus, 1% last year, 8% adequate, 22% last year, 37% short, 51% last year, 55% very short, 42% last year. Subsoil 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. . 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 4.8. Topsoil 12% very short, 25% short, 56% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 28% very short, 34% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Rainfall over the eastern third of the state this past weekend improved pastures, but prevented fall harvest from getting underway. Activities Included: Seeding wheat, and preparing for fall harvest. Temperatures ranged from 3^0 below normal to 3^9 above. The Southwest District reported highs in the mid 90's and the Northwest District reported lows in the low 30's. Five of the eight districts received at least a half inch of precipitation with Northeast receiving an average of over two and a quarter inches. Precipitation since April 1 continued above normal for three of the eight districts. Dry beans 92% coloring, 95% 2005, 87% avg.; 59% dropping leaves, 66% 2005, 61% avg.; 24% harvested, 26% 2005, 27% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Proso millet 25% harvested, 48% 2005, 44% avg. Alfalfa conditions 8% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 33% good, 5% excellent; 50% of 4^{th} cutting taken, 56% 2005, 40% avg. Pasture and range conditions 22% very poor, 31% poor, 34% fair, 12% good, and 1% excellent.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. The weather turned sharply cooler during the week and much of the north experienced the first Fall frost of the season. Elko had a low temperature of 24 degrees, Ely 19 degrees, Winnemucca 25 degrees. Light snow fell in the northeastern mountains helping quell rangeland fires. Only light precipitation was recorded; Elko .06 inch, Ely .02 inch, and most areas only a trace. Irrigation water supplies were diminished in the east as the growing season ended there. The third cutting of alfalfa hay continued, as did some late meadow hay cutting in the north. Timothy hay cutting continued in Eureka. Alfalfa seed harvest was underway. Garlic harvest was completed. Onion harvest was underway. Potato vines were killed and digging was underway. Range and pasture conditions continued to decline, livestock movement to winter ranges was underway. Cows were being processed, calves sorted for marketing. Main farm and ranch activities: moving cattle, sheep, hay harvest, onion harvest, potato harvest, irrigation.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil 6% short, 86% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 3% short, 87% adequate, 10% surplus. Pasture condition 8% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Maine Potatoes 5% harvested, 5% 2005, 10% average; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes 70% harvested, 75% 2005, 75% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 25% harvested, 50% 2005, 40% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Oats 90% harvested, 80% 2005, 70% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Barley: 95% harvested, 85% 2005, 85% average; condition good/fair. Field Corn 10% harvested, 25% 2005, 20% average; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island, poor/fair in Vermont and good/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn 90% harvested, 90% 2005, 90% average; condition good. Shade Tobacco 100% harvested, 99% 2005, 99% average; condition fair/good in Connecticut and good in Massachusetts. Broadleaf Tobacco 99% harvested, 99% 2005, 99% average; condition fair/good in Connecticut and good in Massachusetts. First Crop Hay 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% average; condition fair/good. Second Crop Hay 95% harvested, 90% 2005, 95% average; condition fair in Vermont, good/fair in Connecticut, and good elsewhere. Third Crop Hay 45% harvested, 55% 2005, 60% average; condition good/fair. Apples: 40% harvested, 35% 2005, 40% average; Fruit size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and Maine, and good elsewhere. Peaches 95% harvested, 95% 2005, 90% average; Fruit size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut, and good/excellent elsewhere. Pears 55% harvested, 40% 2005, 40% average; Fruit size average; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries 5% harvested, 5% 2005, 5% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/excellent. Highbush Blueberries 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 99% average; Fruit size average/above average; condition good. The week began with dry weather, cooler than normal temperatures, and morning frosts in low lying areas. Crop damage was reported as minor, but the cool weather did add needed color to cranberries in Massachusetts. Showers came to the region Thursday and Friday. Parts of Connecticut received over an inch of new rain, adding frustration to growers of vegetables, field corn, and hay. Clearer skies and seasonable temperatures returned by the weekend for most of the region, giving a boost to retail sales at farm stands and helping to dry out hay and corn fields that were inaccessible for most of the season. Major field activities included chopping haylage and baling hay, chopping corn for silage, spreading manure and lime, desiccating potato vines, preparing harvesting equipment, mowing orchard floors, harvesting raspberries, apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, small grains, potatoes, sweet corn, tobacco, vegetables, and fall mums, weeding renovated strawberry beds, removing irrigation equipment and plastic mulch, plowing harvested fields, and planting cover crops.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Temperatures averaged near normal across most of the state. There were measurable amounts of precipitation across most of the state for the week. Weekly rainfall averaged 2.65 inches north, 2.42 inches central, and 1.40 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 4.14 inches at Toms River on September 15, 2006 to September 16, 2006. Agricultural producers continued harvesting where conditions permitted. Harvest of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, lettuces, tomatoes, peppers, squash, and pumpkins progressed. In the northern area, there was a report of potato rot and some worm problems in peppers. Mowing and baling of hay continued. Hay condition was rated fair to good. Harvest of corn for grain began in the south. Corn harvested for silage was reported in the central and southern areas. Soybean harvest commenced in the

central district. Corn and soybean condition was rated fair to good condition. Peach harvest neared completion, and apple harvest continued. Apples and peaches rated mostly good condition. Pasture was rated mostly fair to good condition.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil 4% very short, 14% short, 71% adequate, 11% surplus. An autumn-like surge of dry air brought an end to scattered showers and thunderstorms around mid-week. Heaviest rainfall totals for the week included 2.03 inches at Deming and 1.20 inches at Las Cruces. Some of the storms produced large hail, flash flooding and a brief tornado. The cooler air later in the week brought first freezes to some spots in the north and west. Wind damage was 17% light. Hail damage 1% light, 1% moderate, 3% severe. Farmers spent the week harvesting and planting, cultivating and spraying for pests. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 31% good, 8% excellent with 100% of the fourth cutting complete, 63% of the fifth cutting complete, 14% of the sixth cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum was reported as fair to excellent with 77% coloring and 25% mature. Dry sorghum condition was reported as very poor to excellent with 34% coloring and 1% mature. Total sorghum condition was reported as 15% very poor, 17% poor, 29% fair, 34% good, and 5% excellent with 49% coloring and 9% mature. Total winter wheat planted was reported at 78%. Peanuts were reported as 2% very poor, 2% poor, 71% fair, 23% good and 2% excellent. Lettuce condition was reported as fair to excellent. Apple conditions were reported as poor to good with 50% harvested. Pecan conditions were reported as poor to excellent. Cotton was reported as 2% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 45% good and 14% excellent with 29% bolls opening. Chile condition was reported as 4% very poor, 16% poor, 25% fair, 48% good, and 7% excellent. Green chile was reported as 82% harvested. Corn condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 7% fair, 60% good, 29% excellent, 96% in the dent stage, 67% mature, 45% harvested for silage. Cattle conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Sheep conditions were reported as 6% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 31% good and 10% excellent. Range and pasture conditions were reported as 7% very poor, 10% poor, 16% fair, 43% good and 24% excellent. Ranges and pastures were reported as continually improving. Much of the state received some rain; some parts of the state received hail; some received the first freeze of the season. There was a tornado sighting in western Dona Ana county. The rain and hail from this caused some crop damage. Some counties reported insects and disease due to all the wet weather.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Soil 3% short, 58% adequate, 39% surplus. Pasture conditions 3% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Hay 11% poor, 28% fair, 45% good , 16% excellent condition. Third cutting was nearing completion. Corn condition 8% poor, 20% fair, 49% good, 23% excellent. Potato harvest passed the half-way mark. Soybeans harvest was just started. Silage corn harvest reached 16% complete behind last years 45%. A great week for fieldwork until latter rains appeared. Soybeans continue to turn. Lots of corn chopping going on. The hay continues to get rained on making for quality problems. Apples 38% harvested compared to 26% last week. Apples were judged to be in 8% poor condition, 29% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Grapes 3% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent. The ripening process of the grape crop was assisted by warmer temperatures. In the Long Island fruit region, early harvest of sparkling wine varieties began. Vegetable harvesting advanced rapidly. Onions 25% poor condition, 45% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Tomato harvest reached 78% complete, onions 82%, sweet corn 85%, snap beans 70%, and cabbage 55%.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.6. Soil 3% short, 73% adequate, 24% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting hay, harvesting apples, corn for silage, grain, sorghum, sweetpotatoes, flue-cured and burley tobacco. Other activities Included: Preparing for small grain planting and scouting for disease and pests. The State experienced below normal temperatures and scattered showers last week. Most crops are progressing along with the 5-year averages.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 21% very short, 36% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 37% very short, 33% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Producers made good harvest progress during the week, but were halted by weekend storms. Most areas of the state received precipitation which improved soil moisture supplies. Corn for Silage 71% chopped, 39% 2005, 46% average. Dry Edible Beans 86% cut, 51% 2005, 47% average; 67% harvested, 24% 2005, 28% average. Flaxseed 93% harvested, 82% 2005, 71% average. Potatoes 86% vines killed, 74% 2005, 78% average; 52% dug, 27% 2005, 24% average. Soybeans 98% lower leaves yellowing, 88% 2005, 84% average. Sugarbeets 8% lifted, 3% 2005, 3% average. Sunflower 96% bracts turned yellow, 89% 2005, 71% average; 54% bracts turned brown, 39% 2005, 28% average. Emerged crop conditions ratings: Sugarbeets 0% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 68% good, 22% excellent; Sunflower 9% very poor, 18% poor, 35% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Stockwater supplies were rated 31% very short, 32% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 2.8. Topsoil 1% very short, 4% short, 70% adequate, 25% surplus. Corn 93% dented, 94% 2005, 85% avg.; 24% mature, 31% 2005, 25% avg.; 58% silage harvested, 68% 2005, 52% avg. Soybeans 44% dropping leaves, 68% 2005, 56% avg.; 9% mature, 20% 2005, 18% avg. Summer apples 97% harvested, 98% 2005, 99% avg. Fall and winter apples harvested 13%, 16% 2005, 22% avg. Peaches 95% harvested, 98% 2005, 99% avg. Grapes 23% harvested, 31% 2005, 31% avg. Potatoes 63% harvested, 55% 2005, 69% avg. Cucumbers 90% harvested, 92% 2005, 90% avg. Processing tomatoes 68% harvested, 77 % 2005, 68% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 47%, 42% 2005, 36% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 71%, 74% 2005, 69% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 49% good, 21% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 16% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 18% excellent. Farmers had almost 3 days suitable for fieldwork last week to bale hay, apply fertilizer and lime, spray weeds, spread manure, harvest vegetables, prepare soil for wheat planting, and prepare equipment for the fall harvest. This week's rainfall throughout the state has delayed the cutting of hay and harvest of corn silage, grain corn, and soybeans. Harvest of grain corn and soybeans expected to begin this coming week. Brown county reports between 50 to 60 percent of tobacco is cut and drying.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 31% very short, 28% short, 39% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 51% very short, 31% short, 18% adequate. Wheat seedbed prepared 76% this week, 66% last week, 85% last year, 86% average. Rye seedbed prepared 86% this week, 69% last week, 85% last year, 88% average; planted 45% this week, 24% last week, 40% last year, 40% average. Oats seedbed prepared 65% this week, 62% last week, 63% last year, 64% avg.; planted 7% this week, N/A last week, 2% last year, 8% average. Corn mature 77% this week, 65% last week, 78% last year, 77% avg.; harvested, 56% this week, 50% last week, 46% last year, 49% average. Soybeans condition 33% very poor, 29% poor, 28% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent; 88% setting pods, 80% last week, 95% last year, 94% avg.; mature 41% this week, 34% last week, 44% last year, 46% avg.; harvested 19% this week, 8% last week, 18% last year, 22% average. Peanuts mature 48% this week, 43% last week, 45% last year, 51% average. Alfalfa condition 26% very poor, 32% poor, 25% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent; 4th cutting 79% this week, 76% last week, 95% last year, 83% avg.; 5th cutting 17% this week, 11% last week, 55% last year, 36% average. Other hay condition 36% very poor, 35% poor, 18% fair, 9% good, 2% excellent; 2nd cutting 63% this week, 60% last week, 74% last year, 77% average. Livestock condition 5% very poor, 30% poor, 49% fair, 13% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, Range condition 35% very poor, 30% poor, 25% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Livestock: Livestock conditions showed improvement from last week but remained mostly in the fair to poor range. Livestock marketings were average with light to moderate insect activity. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averged $124.00 per cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $115.88 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 39% very short, 39% short, 22% adequate. Subsoil 42% very short, 34% short, 24% adequate. Winter Wheat planted 21% current, 7% 2005, 4% avg. Alfalfa third cutting 82% current, 71% previous week. Range and Pasture 33% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 11% good. Weather: It was a cooler, wetter week throughout the State. High temperatures ranged from 93 degrees in Medford, down to 64 degrees in Crecent City. Outside of the coastal areas, highs were generally in the mid to

upper 80's. Low temperatures ranged from 48 degrees in Portland, down to 24 degrees in Christmas Valley and Worden. Moisture was reported all across the State, with only four stations not reporting any measurable precipitation (Pendleton, The Dalles, Christmas Valley, and the Klamath Falls AgriMet Station). Joseph reported the greatest accumulation of 0.60 inches. Days of precipitation ranged from 1 to 3 days. Field Crops: A cold front during the later part of last week brought needed precipitation to the State, aiding fall wheat seeding. However, more rain is needed to help winter wheat growers with fall seeding. Fall field preparation continued throughout most of the State. Hop harvest was finishing up. Harvest of Red clover for seed continued. Some eastern area field work was temporarily at a stand still due to high winds. Red clover seed continued to be harvested in Washington County. High humidity and scattered rains helped decrease the forest fire danger in Malheur County. Vegetables: Jackson County growers continued to harvest corn, tomatoes, green peppers, squash, and cucumbers. Pumpkins were harvested in Benton, Linn, and Lane counties. The pumpkin and melon crops in Douglas County needed some fungicides due to the cooler, wet weather. Carrots for seed harvest continued in Jefferson County. Klamath growers were preparing to harvest potatoes. Umatilla harvest was two-thirds complete with yields lower than the past few years. Fruits and Nuts: Overall grapes were doing well as sugar content continued to rise to desired levels. Strawberries and blueberries were done. Apples, peaches, and pears continued to be harvested. There was still concern about the lack of growing degree days in the Coos Bay area. There was concern that the lack of heat could delay cranberry harvest. Prunes were behind schedule, but should finish within a few days. Filbert and chestnuts continued to fall. Nurseries and Greenhouses: Still lots of watering required for both nurseries and greenhouses. Nurseries were busy with fall preparation and planting of new nursery stock for future harvest. Greenhouses now busy with fall plants, both decorative and fall vegetables, mostly cabbage and broccoli. Good turn out for the annual Nursery Research field day. Livestock, Range and Pasture: Scattered, light precipitation helped pastures in some western areas of the State. Most pastures continued to need rain for conditions to improve. Irrigation continued on pastures with facilities available. Livestock on dryland pastures were getting supplemental feed in many areas. Producers began preparing to move cattle down from higher elevation rangeland. The season's first snow was reported in some of these areas. Livestock remained in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil 5% short, 64% adequate, 31% surplus. Fall plowing 27% complete, 35% 2005, 28% avg. Corn 97% dough, 96% 2005, 93% avg.; 85% dent, 89% 2005, 78% avg.; 44% mature, 49% 2005, 37% avg.; 10% harvested, 13% 2005, 12% avg.; 67% silage harvested, 69% 2005, 55% avg.; crop condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Barley 12% planted, 42% 2005, 21% avg. Winter wheat 10% planted, 10% 2005, 8% avg. Soybean crop condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 24% excellent. Tobacco 81% harvested, 94% 2005, 87% avg. Potatoes 47% harvested, 61% 2005, 50% avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting complete 95%, 97% 2005, 91% avg.; 4th cutting complete 38%, 31% 2005, 45% avg. Timothy clover 2nd cutting complete 89%, 94% 2005, 90% avg. Apple crop condition 7% fair, 68% good, 25% excellent; 49% harvested, 31% 2005, 39% avg. Quality of hay made 9% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Pasture conditions 8% very poor, 17% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Activities Included: Cutting silage; spreading manure; preparing for fall seeding; and harvesting apples, peaches, high moisture corn and tobacco.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil 4% very short, 19% short, 77% adequate. South Carolina had some reports of rain and cooler weather last week. There were reports of Fall Army worms in some pastures and hay fields. Some other farm activities for the week included muscadine harvesting, defoliating cotton, and spraying for Velvetbean caterpillars in soybeans. Corn 100% matured, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 83% harvested, 79% 2005, 79% avg.; 9% very poor, 9% poor, 44% fair, 26% good, 12% excellent. Cotton 58% bolls open, 52% 2005, 49% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 34% good, 9% excellent. Other Hay 99% harvested, 100% 2005, 99% avg. Peanuts 6% harvested, 8% 2005, 12% avg; 3% poor, 42% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum 95% turned color, 95% 2005, 95% avg.; 75% matured, 67% 2005, 68% avg.; 60% harvested, 34% 2005, 39% avg. Soybeans 99% bloomed, 100% 2005, 99% avg; 96% pods set, 95% 2005, 91% avg.; 18% leaves turning color, 18% 2005, 21% avg.; 3% leaves dropped, 4% 2005, 6% avg.; 1% mature, 1% 2005, 1% avg.; 1% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 15% harvested, 15% 2005, 17% avg.; 41% fair, 59% good. Tobacco 97% harvested, 99% 2005, 97% avg.; 77% stalks destroyed, 69% 2005, 66% avg. Apples 43% harvested, 47% 2005, 41% avg.; 50% fair, 25% good, 25% excellent. Peaches 99% harvested, 98% 2005, 99% avg. Livestock 25% fair, 73% good, 2% excellent. Pastures 1% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Winter grazings 18% planted, 15% 2005, 17% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Subsoil 36% very short, 26% short, 36% adequate, 2% surplus. Feed supplies 22% very short, 27% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 28% very short, 29% short, 41% adequate, 2% surplus. Sunflower 33% very poor, 27% poor, 31% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 23% excellent. Alfalfa hay 23% very poor, 22% poor, 28% fair, 22% good, 5% excellent. Third cutting alfalfa harvested 81%, 79% 2005, 74% avg. Corn silage harvested 82%, 71% 2005, 63% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 80%, 72% 2005, 58% avg. Most farmers with irrigation have finished irrigating for the season. Row crops are progressing at a normal rate toward maturity. Pastures are reported to be greening up; however, regrowth has been limited. Winter wheat seeding is well underway with initial seedings beginning to emerge.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 16% very short, 29% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 32% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn harvest for silage 92%, 91% 2005, 92% average. Pastures 15% very poor, 21% poor, 32% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Burley tobacco harvested 75%, 76% 2005, 77% average. Air-cured tobacco harvested 87%, 83% 2005, 88% average. Fire-cured tobacco harvested 82%, 76% 2005, 79% average. Many pastures in the middle and east regions of the state continued to be very dry and are in need of a good soaking rain. Dry conditions in these areas have delayed fall seedings and some cattle producers have been feeding hay, hauling water, and selling cattle. Producers also took advantage of last week's weather to apply fertilizer. Temperatures across the state averaged near normal in the west, slightly above normal in middle, and around 2 degrees below normal in the East and Plateau regions last week. Precipitation was above normal across western portions of the State and below average elsewhere

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: The Plains along with the Trans-Pecos received mostly 0.1 to 1.5 inches of rainfall, as isolated showers brought 2.0 inches to certain areas. The Eastern third of the state received at least 1.0 inch of rainfall. South Texas, the Coastal Bend , Lower Valley, and sections of East Texas received rainfall as much as 4.0 to 8.0 inches. Insect pressure as a whole was lower. Small Grains: Planting of wheat progressed in the Southern High Plains, as many of the early plantings emerged. In the Blacklands, oats began germination. Wheat and oat producers in the Lower Valley took advantage of the good soil moisture and prepared to plant. Cotton: Many producers in the Southern High Plains experienced leaf disease due to recent rains and the resulting cooler weather. Cotton bolls continued to open in the Low Plains, but cool temperatures delayed maturity. Statewide, cotton condition was mostly fair to poor. Corn: Harvest resumed in the Northern High Plains but was still slowed due to the level of moisture. The corn condition statewide was mostly fair to very poor. Sorghum: Producers along the Coastal Bend were fortunate as conditions improved over the last week for the late planted crop with an increase in rain. Statewide, sorghum condition was mainly fair to very poor. Peanuts: Peanuts were in good shape although pod disease became an issue in the Northern High Plains. Producers in the Southern High Plains started digging, as many fields needed this done quickly due to foliage problems. Peanuts continued to develop in South Texas. Peanut condition statewide was mostly rated good to fair. Rice: The condition of rice was mainly good to fair. Soybeans: Statewide, the condition was mostly fair to very poor. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans Melon harvest continued in the Northern High Plains, but moisture hurt quality and quantity. In South Texas, seedbed preparation

began for cabbage, carrots, spinach, and onion planting scheduled for later this month. Pecans: Trees in the Blacklands suffered due to a lack of moisture as those in the Trans-Pecos area suffered due to an excess. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report: Pasture condition looked good in the Southern High Plains, but stocking rates were lowered due to the extended drought. In the Cross Timbers, grass condition improved as many fields greened up. Many producers began baling those pastures. Livestock had strong sales prices in both North East Texas and the Trans-Pecos. Rangeland in the Trans-Pecos area was in the best condition in several years. Liquidation continued around much of the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil 5% very short, 35% short, 60% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 19% very short, 21% short, 57% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; planted for harvest next year 19%, 48% 2005, 34% avg. Spring Wheat 100% harvested, 94% 2005, 98% avg. Barley harvested (grain) 100%, 95% 2005, 99% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 92%, 84% 2005, 93% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 100% dough, 93% 2005, 94% avg.; 85% dent, 54% 2005, 66% avg.; 38% mature, 18% 2005, 32% avg.; silage, harvested (silage) 38%, 15% 2005, 31% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent; height 100 inches, 100 inches 2005, 100 inches avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 3rd cutting 93%, 87% 2005, 85% avg.; hay 4th cutting 23%, 22% 2005, 25% avg. Other hay cut 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Alfalfa seed harvested 48%, 50% 2005, 44% avg. Onions 43% harvested, 38% 2005, 50% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 39%, 14% 2005, 29% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 33%, 16% 2005, 25% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 79% good, 11% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 2% very short, 25% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Apples harvested 52%, 20% 2005, 29% avg. Peaches harvested 78%, 88% 2005, 86% avg. Pears harvested 70%, 87% 2005, 81% avg. Farm activity around the state was consistent with last week's activities. Cold temperatures accompanied by some rainfall during the week may have resulted in a minor crop delay and/or minor frost damage across the state. The days suitable for work was 5.7 days, down 0.7 days from last week's mark. Livestock conditions for the most part continue to do well. Box Elder reports that wet weather has slowed the harvest of corn silage, onions, and safflower. Weber County reports that alfalfa seed will see reduced yields this year due to the rains. Reports indicate that winter wheat, barley, and the spring wheat harvest should be complete. Emery County received approximately .25 inches of rain this week. Emery reports that most crops have reached maturity, so very little frost damage has occurred within the county. In some counties 3rd crop alfalfa cutting has come to end, but in Uintah 3rd cutting is still ongoing. Corn continues to do well for the most part despite the cooler temperatures this week. Fruit reports indicate that peaches and pears are about 75% harvested, while apples are about 50% throughout the state. Producers continue to move their livestock off summer ranges. Emery County reports that winter grazing will be reduced to some extent since moisture levels were not enough for good grass production. Some producers will begin moving their livestock to desert ranges.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil 2% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 20% short, 60% adequate, 10% surplus. The Commonwealth experienced another week of adequate rainfall and cool temperatures. Average precipitation across the state was slightly over one inch. Temperatures were cooler than normal, with an average high of 82 degrees. Hay and pasture land has benefited the most from the recent rains. Both hay and pasture conditions have improved and fall grazing potential looks good in many areas. Corn harvest continued this week, but has been slow due to wet fields and corn that was blown down by the tropical storm. Reported corn yields continue to be good to excellent. Soybeans and tobacco have also improved due to the increase in moisture. Producers continue to monitor pest problems in soybeans, as well as closely monitoring reports of soybean rust in the Carolinas. Reporters say the condition of tobacco remaining in the field is good, but the wet weather has made burley tobacco hard to cure in some areas. Vegetable harvests are almost complete. Sweet potatoes and pumpkins remain to be harvested. Farmers are preparing for peanut harvest and cotton defoliation to be in full swing. Other farm activities this week included building fences, cutting wood for winter heat, and preparing land for fall harvest and small grain planting.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil 30% very short, 45% short, 25% adequate. Fall continued to set in with light moisture across Washington. Rain halted potato harvest and slowed corn harvest in parts of the state. Growers were expecting high corn and potato yields. Christmas tree growers continued shearing Douglas and Noble firs. Winter wheat seeding progressed. Range and pasture conditions were 20% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair and 41% good. Cooler temperatures and increased precipitation helped pastures green up. Producers prepared for fall gathering of cattle off forest land. Shellfish growers geared up for an early harvest brought on by strong demand. Potato, broccoli, sweet corn and pumpkin harvest continued as cucumber harvest neared completion. Berry producers sold the last fruit of the season. Producers in the Skagit Valley began planting next year's tulip fields.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil 16% short, 69% adequate, 15% surplus compared with 25% very short, 51% short, 24% adequate last year. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent; 90% doughing, comparison data not available. Corn 72% dented, 93% 2005, 74% 5-yr avg.; 31% mature, 38% 2005, 32% 5-yr avg.; 4% harvested, 2% 2005, 6% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 18% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent; 41% dropping leaves, 64% 2005, 56% 5-yr avg.; 1% harvested, 1% harvested 2005, 2% 5-yr avg. Wheat 3% planted, 2% 2005, 15% 5-yr avg. Hay 2% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent; 2nd cutting complete 90%, 93% 2005, 92% for the 5-yr avg.; 3rd cutting complete 37%, 34% n 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Apple conditions 8% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 13% excellent; 26% harvested, 21% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Peach conditions 7% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent; 95% harvested, 86% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle and calves 2% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs 2% poor, 24% fair, 71% good, 3% excellent. Activities included: Cutting hay, clipping pastures, harvesting corn, peaches and apples.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 2% very short, 17% short, 69% adequate, and 12% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 0 to 3^0 below normal. Average high temperatures were in the high 60s to low 70s across the state. Lows averaged in the 50s for the week. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.42 inches in Eau Claire to 2.00 inches in La Crosse. Corn 88% dent, 89% 2005, 67% avg.; 21% mature, 42% 2005, 20% avg.; 39% silage harvested, 62% 2005, 35% avg; condition 8% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 35% good, 23% excellent. Some farmers in the southern part of the state reported slower corn growth due to the rain. Corn combines were starting to roll in a few locations. Soybeans leaves turning color 75%, 94% 2005, 71% avg.; 33% dropping leaves, 70% 2005, 38% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 39% good, 23% excellent. Soybeans continue to mature at a good pace, especially in the northern parts of the state. A few reporters noted that soybean harvest had begun in their area. Hay 3rd cutting 96%, 91% 2005, 89% avg.; 4th cutting 34%, 30% 2005, 25% avg. Rains have helped the quality and quantity of both cuttings. Pasture feed condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent. Potato harvest continues to progress and looks good. Some apple growers reported excellent quality and yields.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 21% very short, 38% short, 41% adequate. Subsoil 46% very short, 42% short, 12% adequate. Temperatures during the week ending Friday, September 15th averaged above normal across the entire State. Averages ranged from 0.6^0 above normal in Laramie to 7.0^0 above normal in Powell. The high temperature was 93 in Dillinger and Sheridan while the low was 30 in Jackson. Precipitation was recorded across the entire State except Powell. Amounts were variable but above normal at most reporting stations. The most precipitation was reported in Cheyenne with 1.20 inches, Big Piney with 1.12 inches, and Wheatland with 1.00 inches. Stock water supply 27% very short, 33% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Oats 96% harvested, 93% 2005, 91% 5-year average . Winter wheat 77% planted, 82% 2005, 78% 5-yr avg.; 56% emerged, 44% 2005, 42% 5-year average. Corn 75% in dough, 98% 2005, 93% 5-yr avg.; 51% dented, 82% 2005, 72% 5-yr avg.; 10% mature, 21% 2005, 38% 5-yr avg.; 63% silage harvested, 48% 2005, 57% 5-year average . Dry beans 73% windrowed, 62% 2005, 59% 5-yr avg.; 49% combined, 35% 2005, 35% 5-year average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting harvested 51%, 29% 2005, 41% 5-year average. Sugarbeets condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 18% fair, 68% good. Dry bean condition 5% poor, 39% fair, and 56% good. Corn condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture conditions 40% very poor, 28% poor, 27% fair, and 5% good.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 10 - 16, 2006

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Dry weather eased chronic wetness in the Central District in Russia and favored fieldwork for summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting in southern Russia and most of Ukraine.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Several days of dry weather in Kazakhstan and the Siberia District in Russia helped spring grain harvesting, while wet weather in the Urals District in Russia delayed harvest activities.

EUROPE: Favorably dry weather across northern and eastern Europe contrasted with widespread heavy rain across the south and west.

EASTERN ASIA: Cool, dry weather prevailed in China, aiding harvest activities but slowing development of immature crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Heavy monsoon showers persisted in central and southern India, while dry weather overspread northern growing areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers maintained moisture supplies for rice in Thailand.

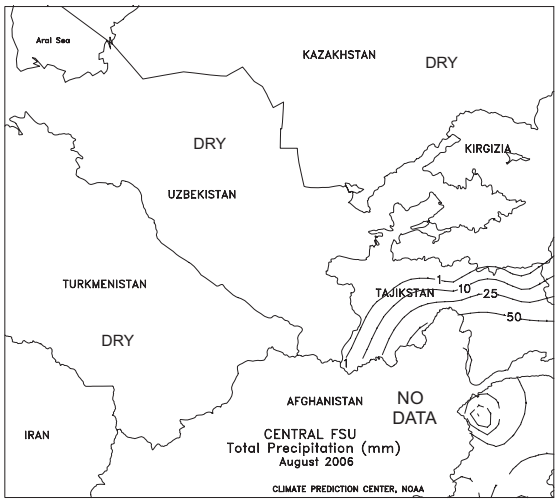
AUSTRALIA: Beneficial showers in western growing areas contrasted with ongoing drought in the east.

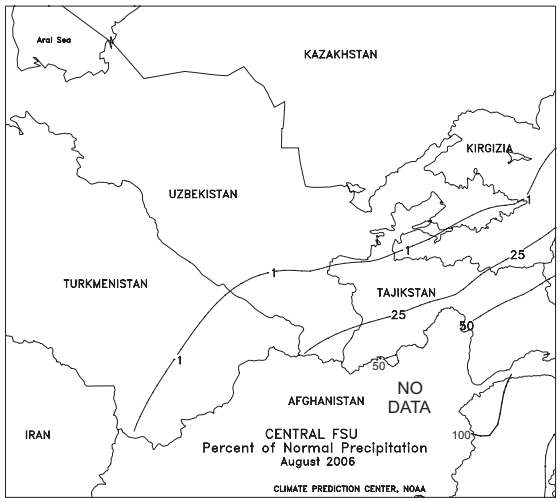
CANADA: Heavy rain slowed spring grain and oilseed harvests throughout the Prairies.

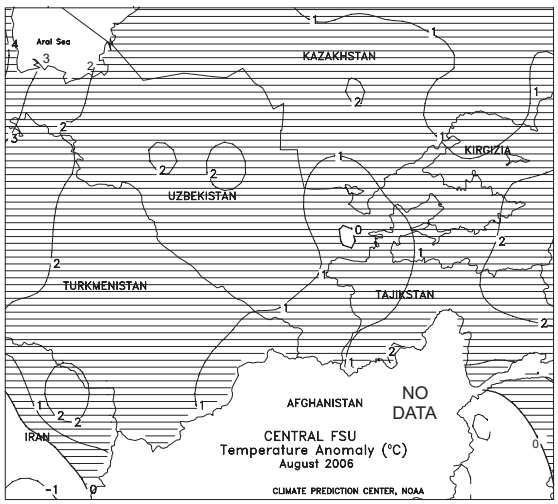
MEXICO: Hurricane Lane hit western Mexico as a Category 3 storm, possibly causing some damage to the main winter vegetable area.

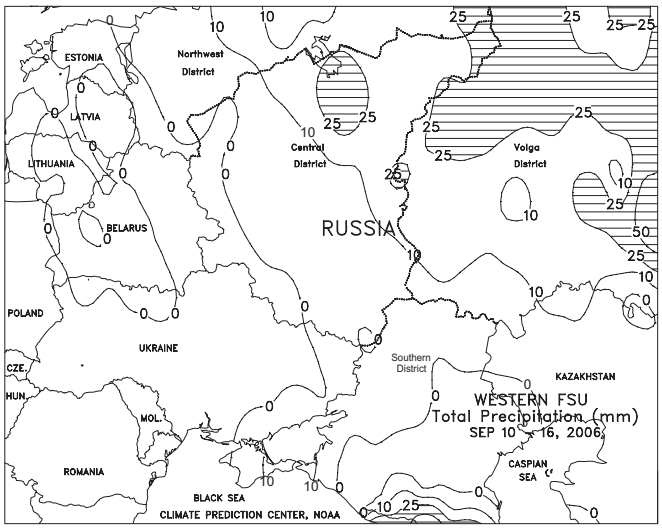
BRAZIL: Rain continued in southern growing areas, keeping immature wheat well watered but hampering seasonal fieldwork.

ARGENTINA: Warmth and dryness stressed vegetative to reproductive winter wheat in some western growing areas.





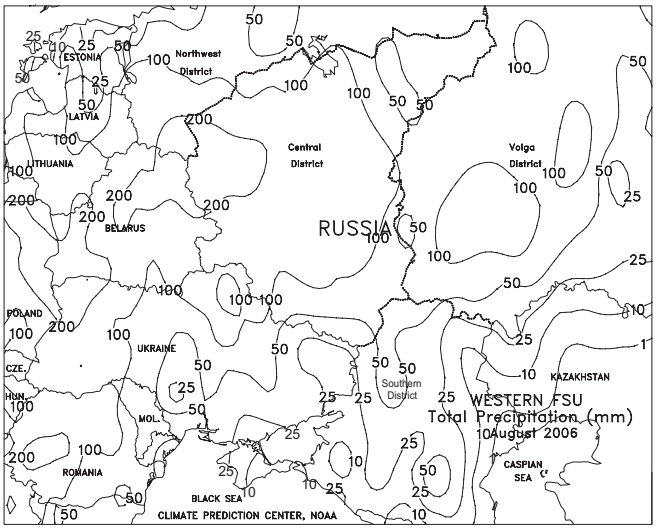


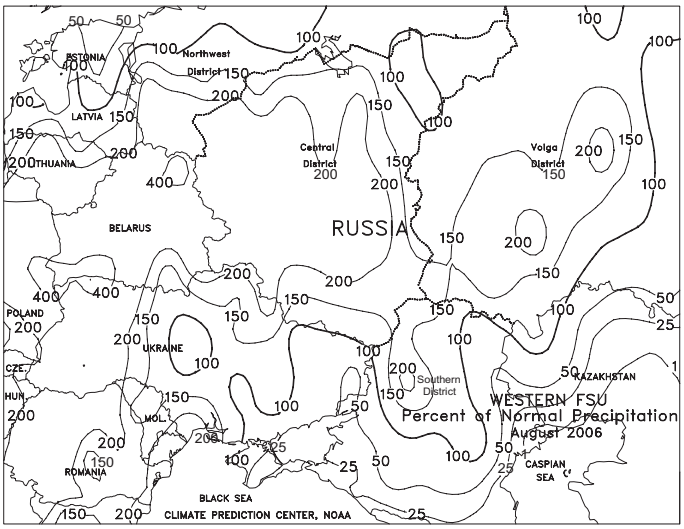


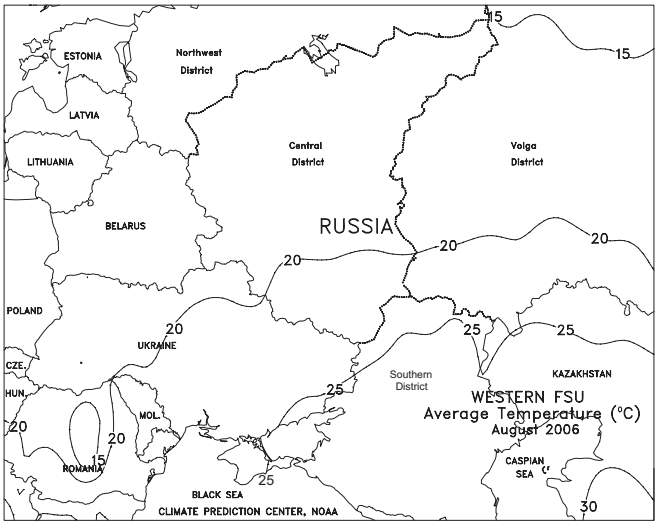
FSU-WESTERN

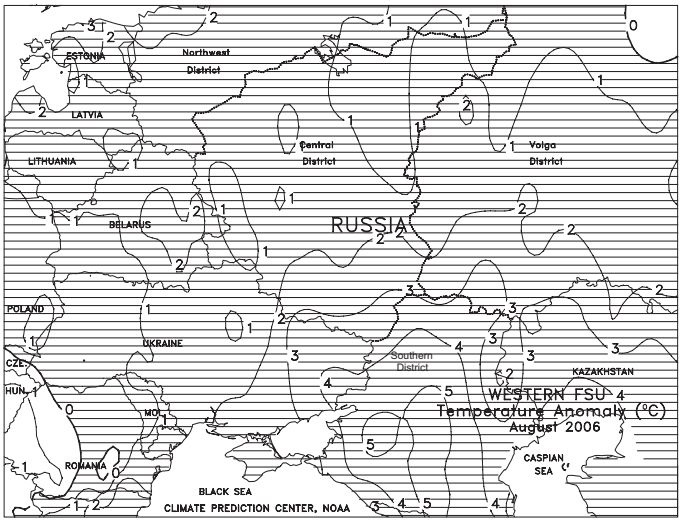
Drier weather prevailed from Belarus eastward across the Central District in Russia, improving conditions for small grain harvesting and winter grain planting. Farther east, wet weather (20-35 mm or more) was observed in the northern and eastern portion of the Volga District, slowing small grain harvesting but providing abundant topsoil moisture for winter grain emergence and establishment. In the Southern District in Russia and Ukraine, mostly dry weather helped summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in Belarus, most of Ukraine, and the Central District in Russia and 1 to 2 degrees C below normal in the remainder of Russia and extreme eastern Ukraine.

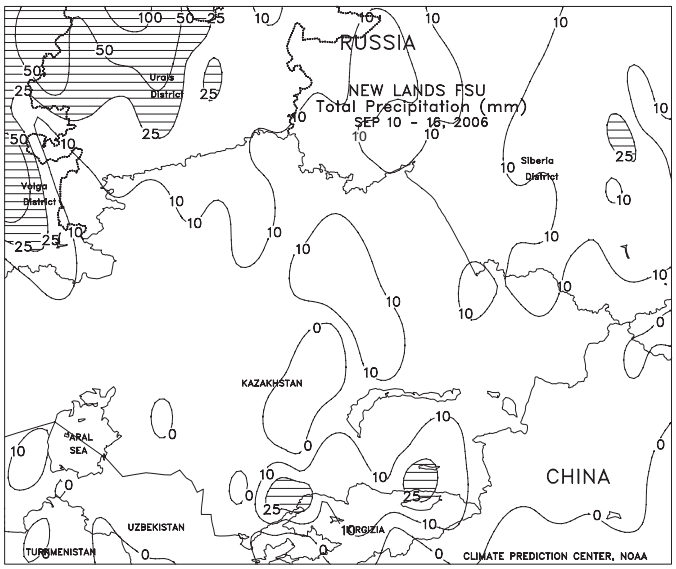
In August, small grain harvesting was well underway and planting of the 2007 winter grain crop began in northern areas. Periodic showers brought more than twice the normal amount of rainfall to most of northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts), slowing harvest and planting activities. The Southern District in Russia and eastern Ukraine experienced adverse heat and dryness, reducing prospects for corn and sunflowers that advanced through the filling stage of development. The hot weather in the Southern District in Russia was especially acute, with daytime highs ranging from 33 to 42 degrees C on most days during the month. In eastern Ukraine, highest temperatures (33 to 40 degrees C) were observed during the period August 4-22. In late August, light to moderate showers eased unfavorable dryness in eastern Ukraine, helping to stabilize conditions for immature summer crops. However, unfavorably hot, dry weather persisted in southern Russia. In western Ukraine, above-normal precipitation reversed a drying trend in July, improving growing conditions for filling summer crops and boosting soil moisture in advance of winter wheat planting.







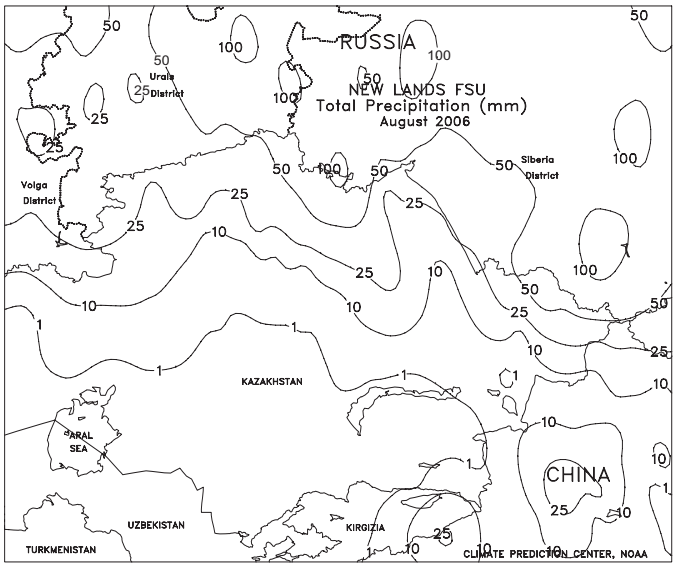


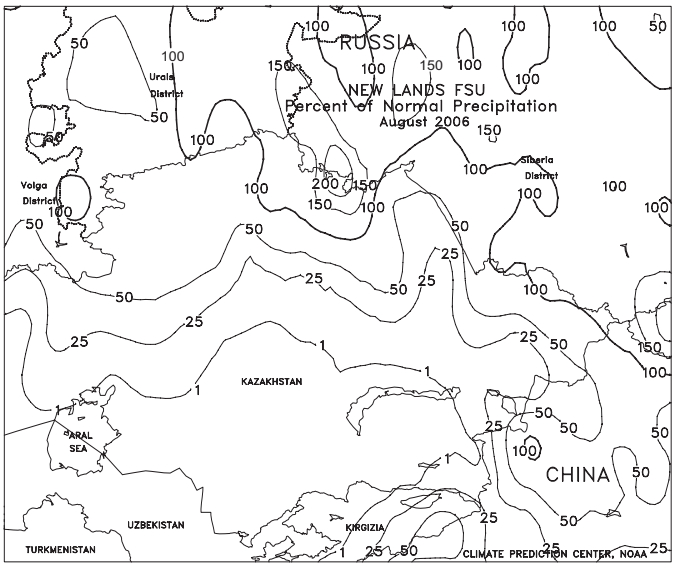


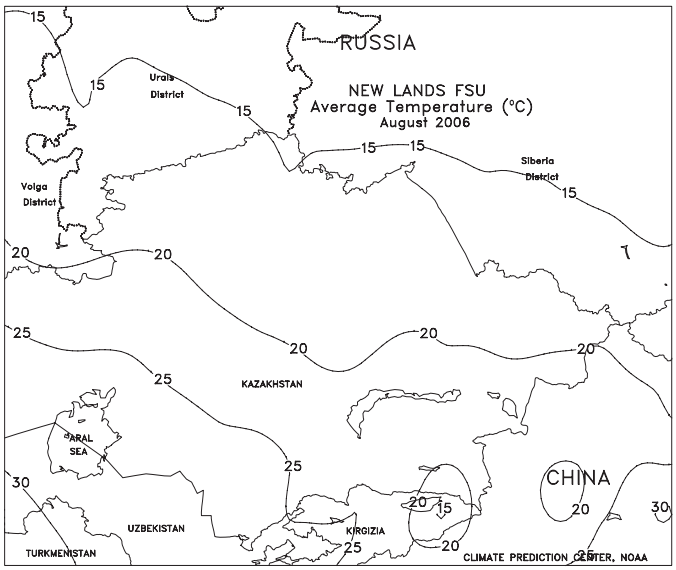
FSU - NEWLANDS

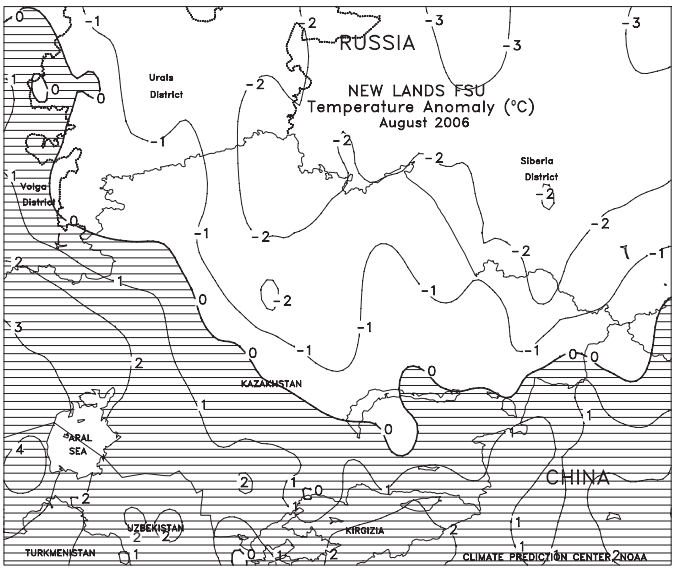
In Russia, wet weather (13-50 mm) delayed spring grain harvesting in the Urals District, while several days of unseasonably warm (weekly temperatures averaging 3 to 6 degrees C above normal), dry weather helped harvest activities in the Siberia District. In Kazakhstan, mid-week showers (around 10 mm) caused only brief delays in spring grain harvesting. In cotton producing areas of Central Asia, seasonably warm, dry weather favored boll maturation and early harvest activities.

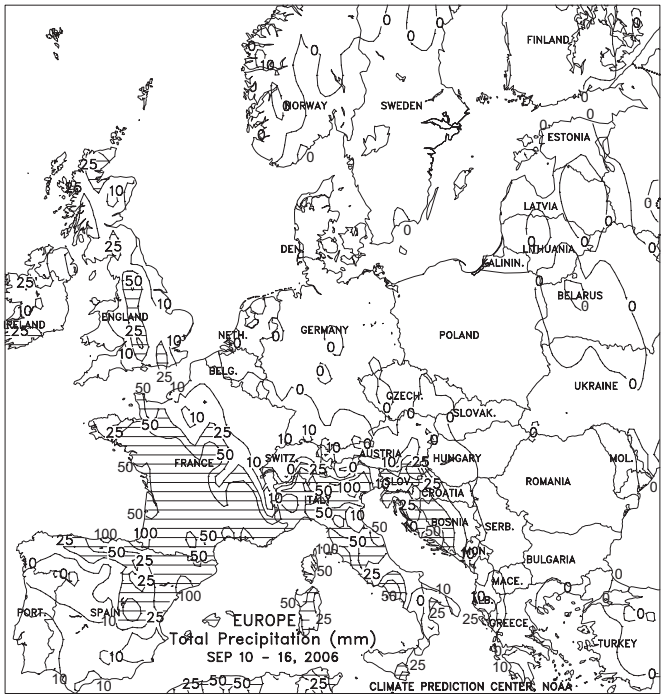
In August, near- to above-normal precipitation fell in most major spring grain producing areas in Kazakhstan and Russia, favoring crops in the filling stage. The exception was in central Siberia, where below-normal precipitation was observed. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in most areas, slowing crop development.







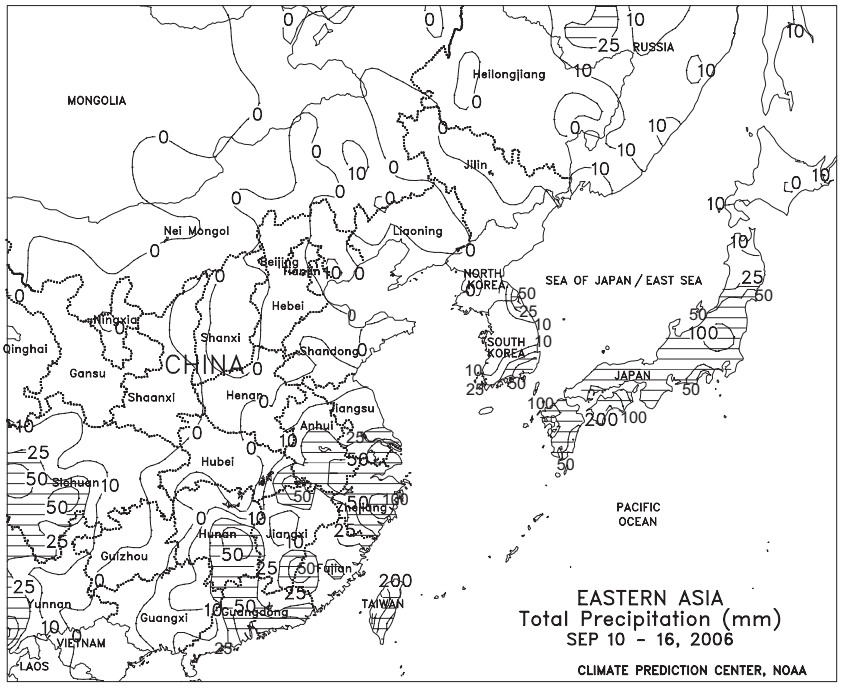




EUROPE

Favorably dry weather across northern and eastern Europe contrasted with widespread heavy rain across the south. A broad area of high pressure maintained dry, warm conditions (4-7 degrees C above normal) from Germany and the Low Countries eastward into the Balkans, Poland, and the Baltics; the dry weather promoted summer crop maturation as well as early rapeseed and winter grain planting. Farther west, cloudy, wet weather (5-80 mm) overspread southwestern France and the Iberian Peninsula, where recent late-summer dryness and heat had stressed late-filling corn. While the moisture was too late to improve summer crop prospects, the rainfall conditioned fields and provided a much-needed boost to irrigation supplies for winter grain planting and establishment. Likewise, moderate to heavy showers (25-120 mm) from central France southeastward into Italy slowed fieldwork but provided much-needed moisture for topsoil and irrigation. Light to moderate showers (10-40 mm) in northern France and southeastern England maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for winter wheat and rapeseed planting but slowed fieldwork.

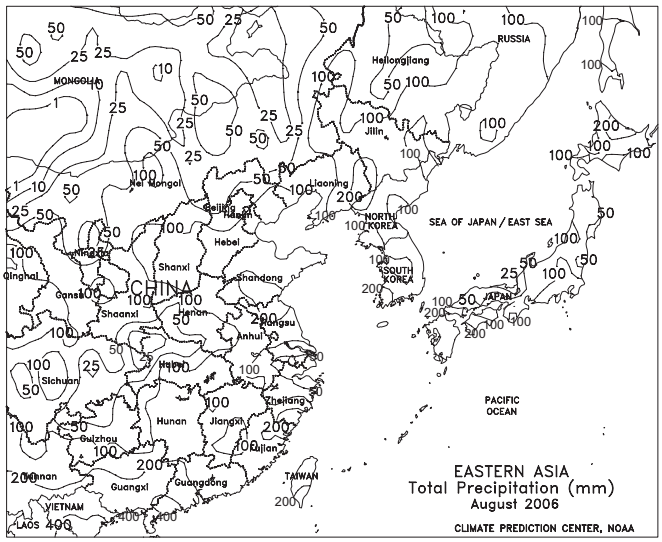
In August, unseasonably wet weather across much of Europe hampered final spring grain harvesting and raised crop quality concerns. However, the wet weather boosted oilseed prospects in southeastern Europe and the Balkans, and eased or eradicated precipitation deficits in the Baltics. Pockets of persistent dryness in Spain reduced irrigation reserves and depleted topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting and establishment. Temperatures across much of the continent were up to 4 degrees C below average, in sharp contrast to the record-setting heat observed during July.

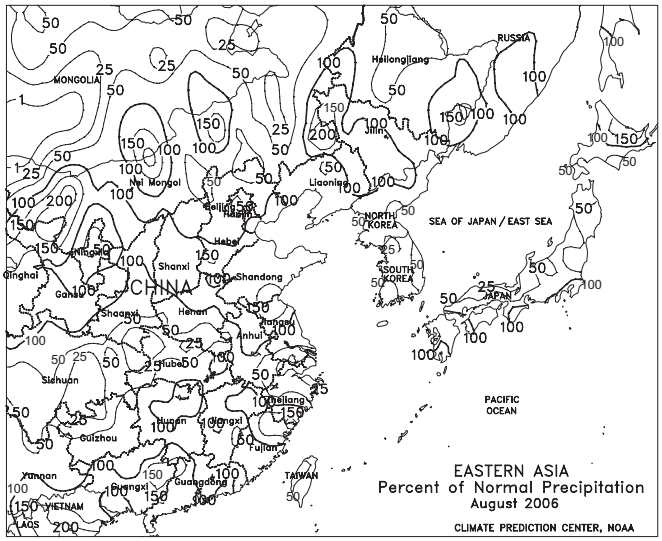


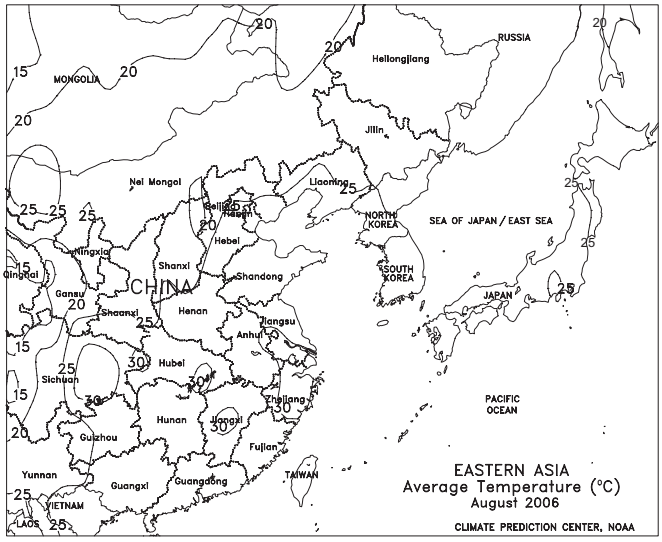
EASTERN ASIA

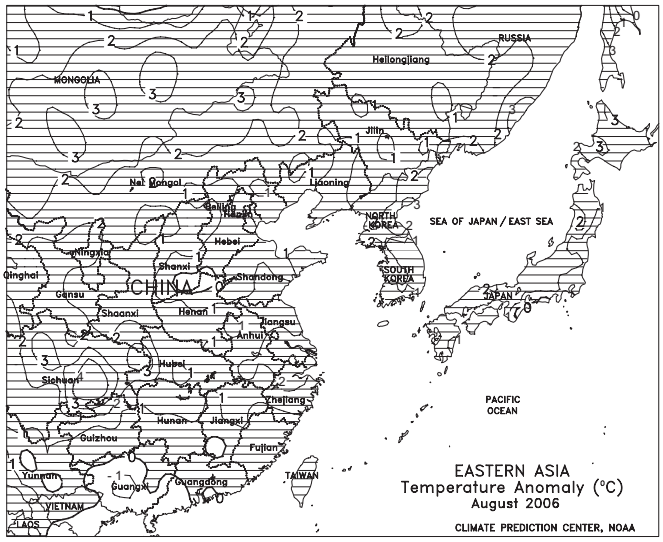
Mostly dry weather prevailed in China, favoring harvest activities for mature crops but reducing soil moisture for immature crops. In Manchuria, dry weather reduced soil moisture for filling corn and soybeans, although cool weather (temperatures 1-3 degrees C below normal) in Heilongjiang minimized evaporative losses and slowed crop development. Freezing temperatures were reported in northern Heilongjiang but did not affect major growing areas. Dry weather on the North China Plain favored harvest activities and allowed open-boll cotton to dry out after two weeks of rain. Showers (10-100 mm) were generally confined to the southeast maintaining moisture for late double-crop rice. Cool weather throughout central and southern China (1-7 degrees C below normal) slowed development of rice and immature corn. Elsewhere in the region, dry weather prevailed on the Korean peninsula, while heavy showers (25-100 mm) likely caused some flooding in Japan.

In August, Typhoons Prapiroon and Saomai brought heavy showers to southeastern rice areas of China. Most of southern China received above-normal rainfall for the month, favoring rice but causing some flooding. A drought in Sichuan lowered yield prospects for crops. On the North China Plain, however, above-normal rainfall benefited reproductive corn, cotton, and soybeans. In Manchuria, below-normal rainfall reduced soil moisture for corn and soybeans in the early stages of reproduction. Tropical cyclones Wukong and Maria brought localized heavy rains to the southern coast of Japan, while below-normal rainfall prevailed on the Korean peninsula.





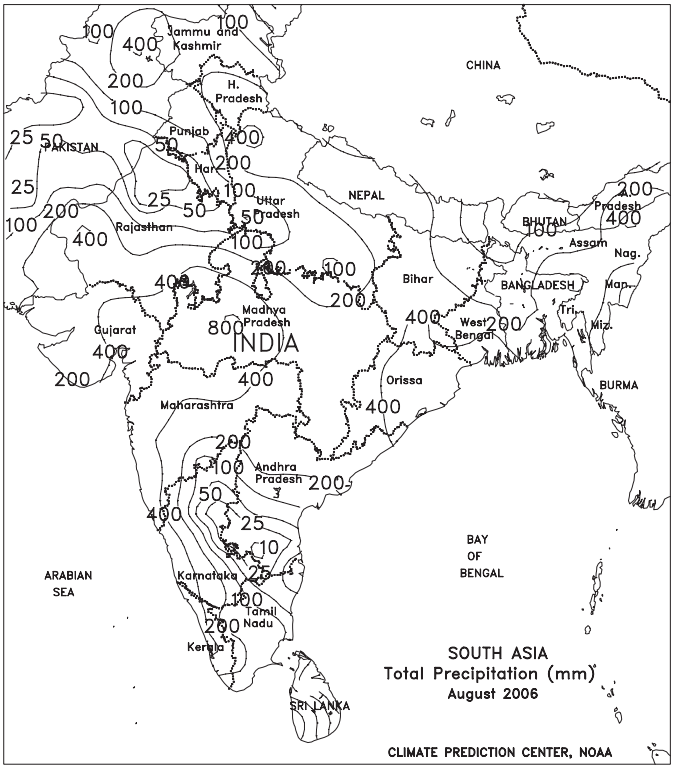


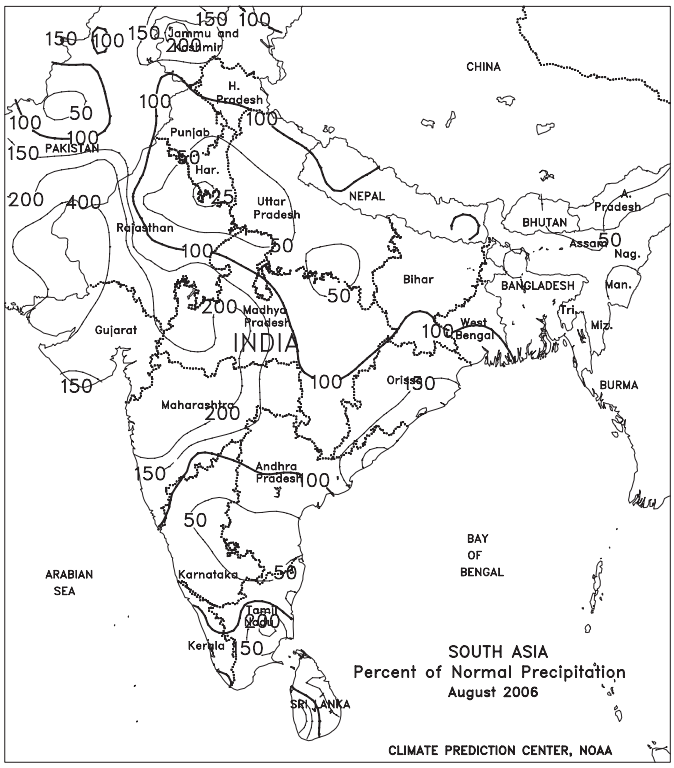


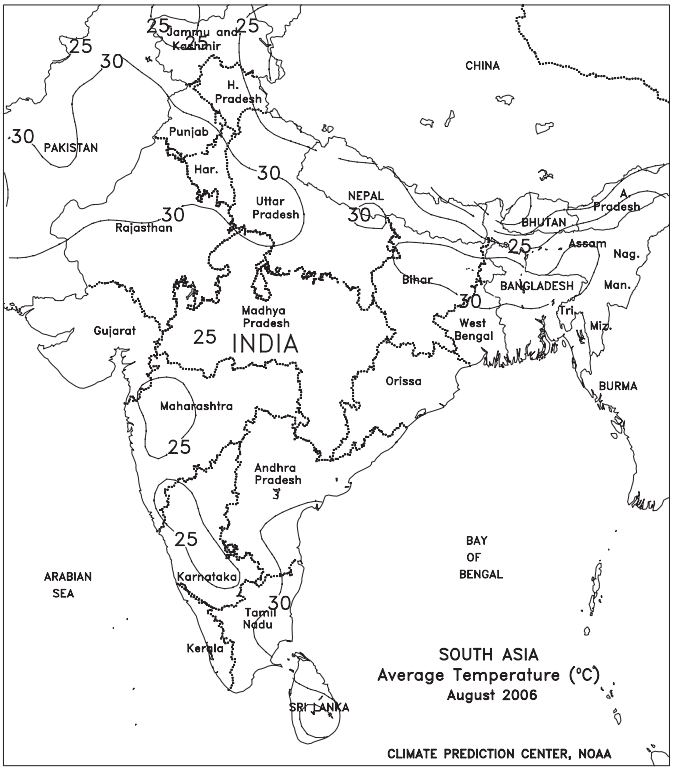
SOUTH ASIA

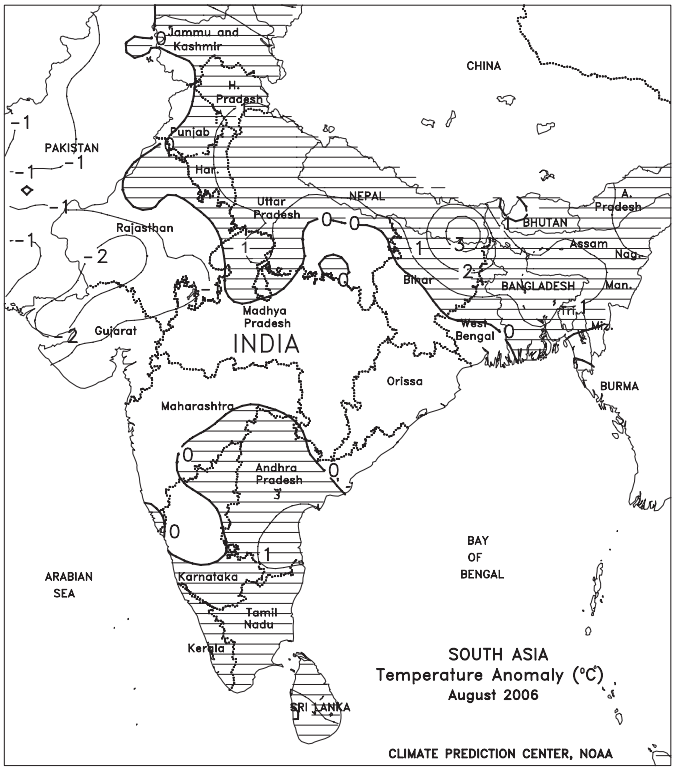
Heavy monsoon showers persisted in central and southern India, while dry weather overspread northern growing areas. The monsoon began its seasonal withdrawal, allowing dry weather to overspread Pakistan's primary cotton areas. However, showers have returned to southern-most growing areas in the Sindh Province over the past several days (September 17-18), adversely impacting open-boll cotton. Meanwhile, rain continued to intensify across central and southern India as the monsoon shifted south, providing a boost to vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Dry conditions in southern-most growing areas (Tamil Nadu) favored the harvest of irrigated cotton, although moisture over the next several weeks would be beneficial for vegetative to flowering groundnuts. In the northeast, locally heavy rain (60-210 mm) slowed main-season rice maturation in Bangladesh and West Bengal, India, but provided favorable moisture supplies for rice transplanting in Orissa, India.

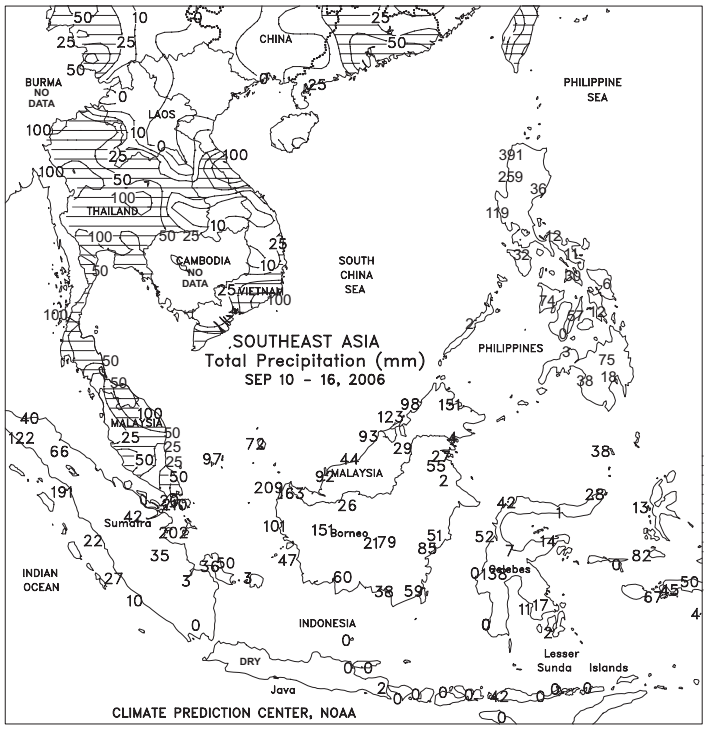
In August, locally excessive rainfall from Orissa, India westward into southern Pakistan caused widespread flooding and raised crop quality concerns for open-boll cotton. In particular, the monsoon in southern Pakistan has been the wettest since 1994, with season-to-date precipitation running over 200 percent of normal. In contrast, below-normal rainfall in Bangladesh and northeastern India reduced moisture supplies for filling main-season rice. In addition, a drier-than-normal August in northern India's primary winter wheat areas (Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Punjab) reduced topsoil moisture for upcoming planting and establishment.


Jammu and Kashmir
H. Pradesh
Punjab
Har.
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Bihar
Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh
INDIA
Maharashtra
Orissa
Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
SRI LANKA
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Assam
BANGLADESH
West Bengal
BURMA
PAKISTAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


Jammu and Kashmir
H. Pradesh
Punjab
Har.
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Bihar
Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh
INDIA
Maharashtra
Orissa
Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
SRI LANKA
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Assam
BANGLADESH
West Bengal
BURMA
PAKISTAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SOUTH ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


Jammu and Kashmir
H. Pradesh
Punjab
Har.
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Bihar
Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh
INDIA
Maharashtra
Orissa
Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
SRI LANKA
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Assam
BANGLADESH
West Bengal
BURMA
PAKISTAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SOUTH ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

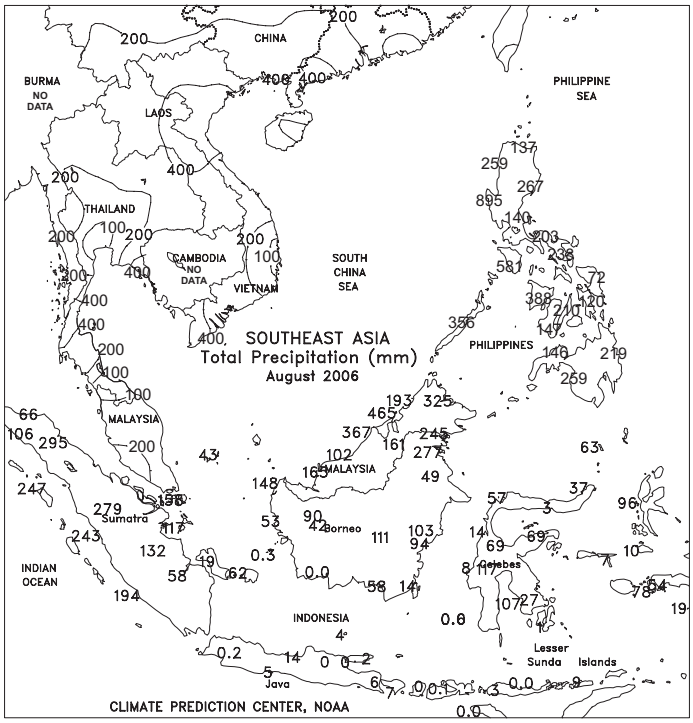

Jammu and Kashmir
H. Pradesh
Punjab
Har.
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Bihar
Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh
INDIA
Maharashtra
Orissa
Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
SRI LANKA
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Assam
BANGLADESH
West Bengal
BURMA
PAKISTAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SOUTH ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

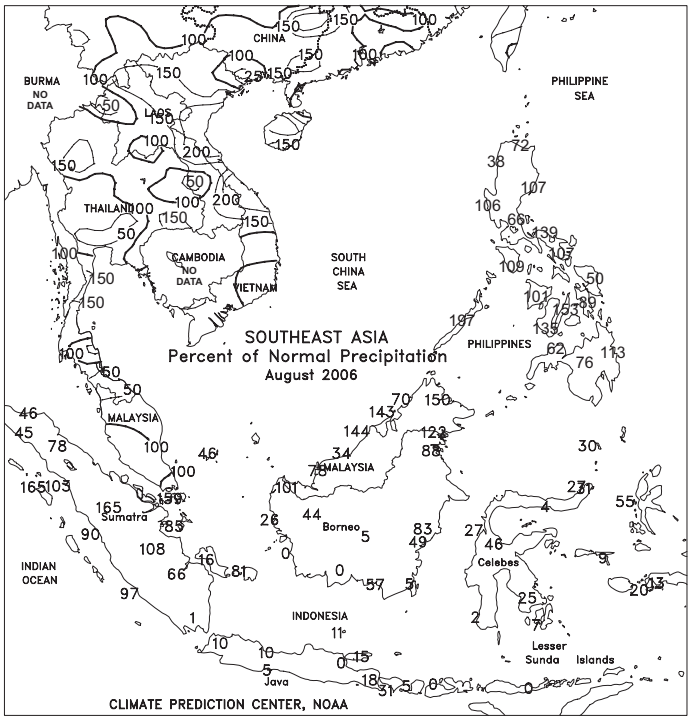


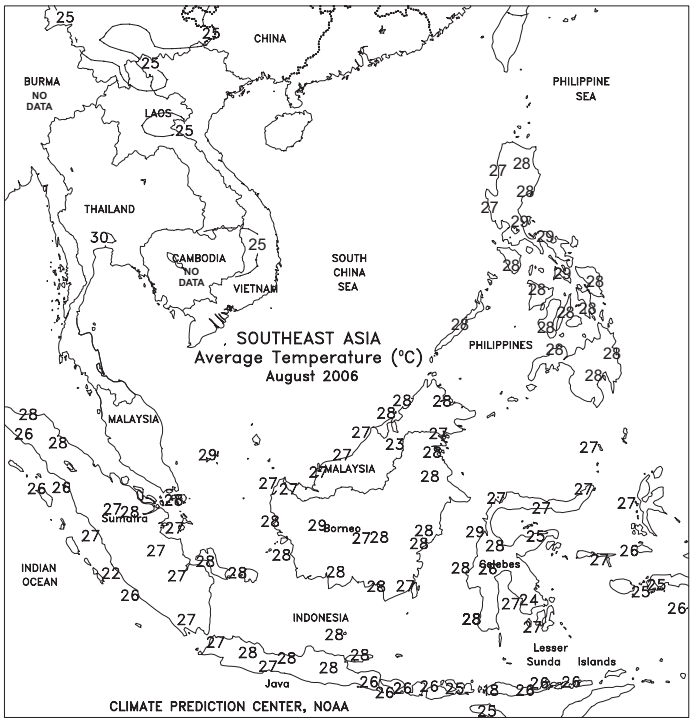
SOUTHEAST ASIA

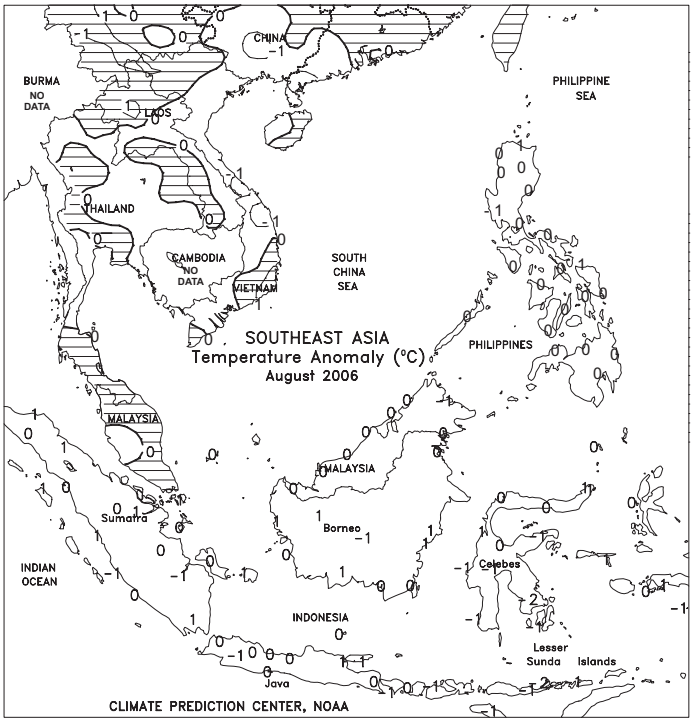
Widespread seasonal rain continued across much of the region. In Indochina, heavy monsoon showers (50-180 mm) benefited reproductive rice and boosted reservoir levels in Thailand, while moderate to heavy showers (15-100 mm) across southern Vietnam slowed 10th month rice harvesting. However, mostly dry weather prevailed across Laos and northern Vietnam, promoting early harvesting of main-season rice. In the Philippines, showers were generally light (less than 10 mm) throughout the central islands, while heavier rain (10-50 mm) occurred in the more agriculturally significant southern and northern regions. Light to moderate showers (10-80 mm) prevailed in key oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, while heavy showers (50-200 mm) fell in northern Sumatra.

In August, monsoon showers brought above-normal rainfall to Thailand and Vietnam. The moisture favored rice and corn in Thailand, but likely caused flooding in Vietnam. Most of the Philippines received near- to above- normal rainfall, benefiting rice and corn, while above-normal rainfall in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Sumatra likely slowed harvest activities.



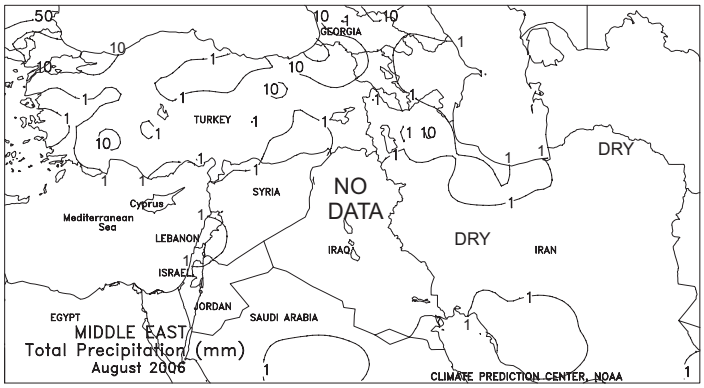


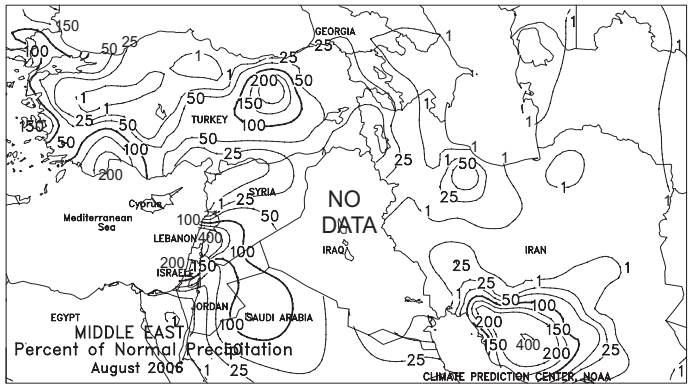


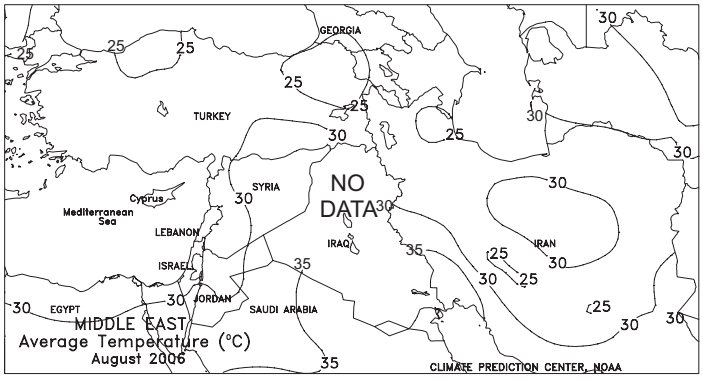


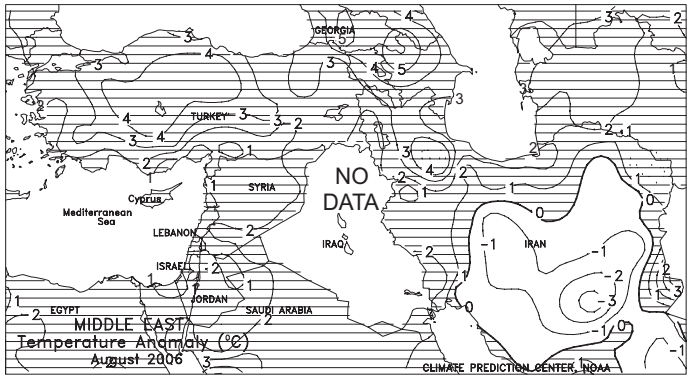
MIDDLE EAST

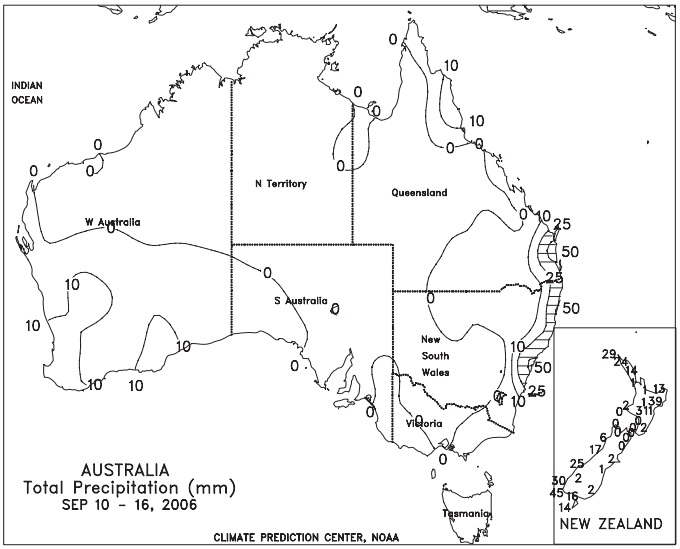
In August, drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across much of the region, favoring cotton maturation and final winter grain harvesting. Above-normal temperatures prevailed from Turkey eastward into northwest Iran.







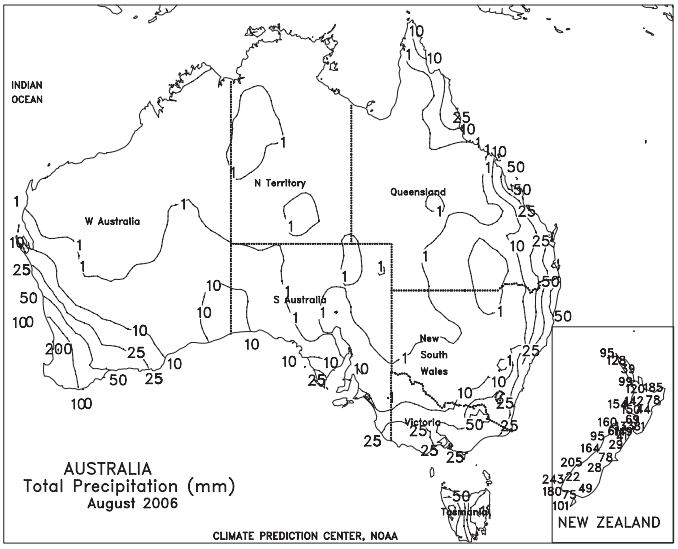


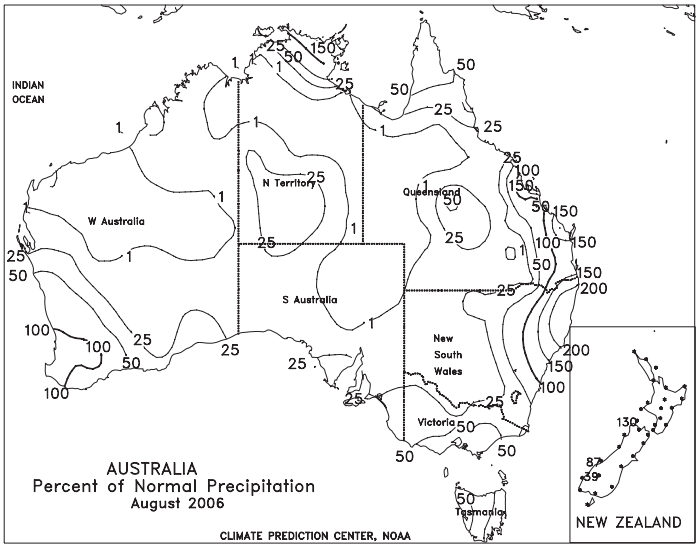


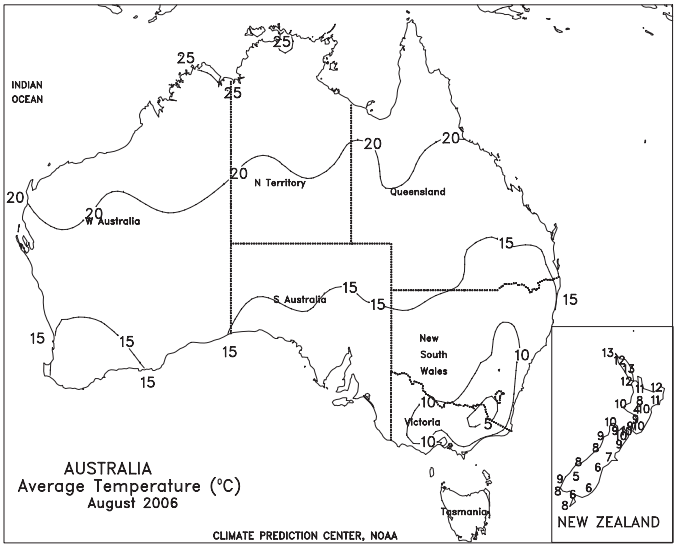
AUSTRALIA

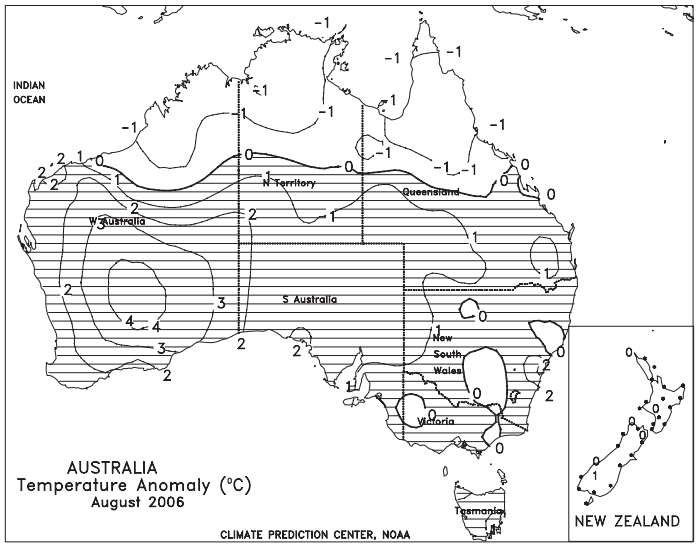
Beneficial rain in western growing areas contrasted with ongoing drought in the east. For the second consecutive week, a slow-moving cold front triggered light albeit favorable showers (2-20 mm) in Western Australia's winter grain areas. The moisture provided an additional boost in topsoil moisture for winter wheat and barley. In contrast, dry weather returned to South Australia, Victoria, and much of central and southern New South Wales, depleting moisture supplies for reproductive winter grains. In northern New South Wales, light showers (4-15 mm) provided limited relief from ongoing drought; year-to-date precipitation is running approximately 42 percent of normal in New South Wales. The lack of subsoil moisture highlights the need for consistent, soaking rains to improve yield potential over the next few weeks. Near- to slightly cooler-than-normal conditions prevailed in eastern Australia, while temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C above normal in southern and western growing areas.

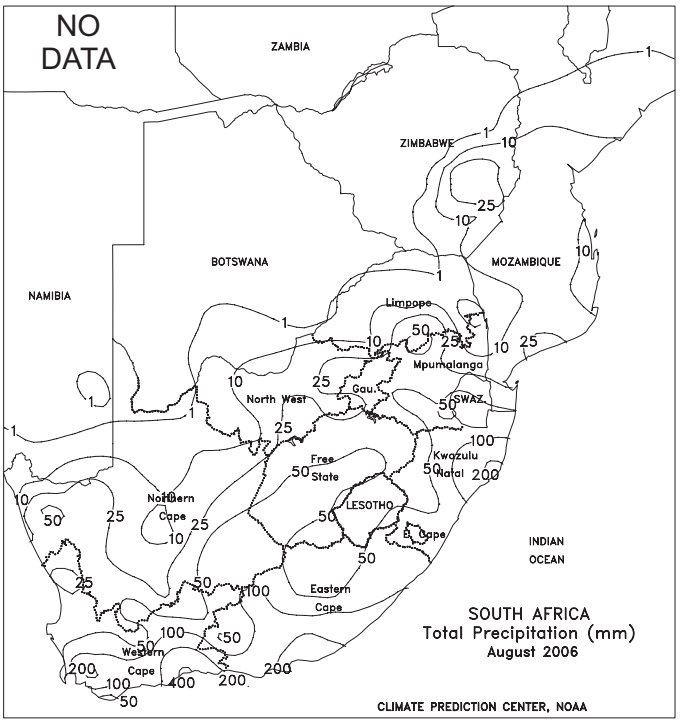
In August, drier-than-normal conditions depleted topsoil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains in southern and eastern growing areas. However, near- to above-normal rainfall in southwest Australia provided generally favorable conditions for winter grain development, although temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal.

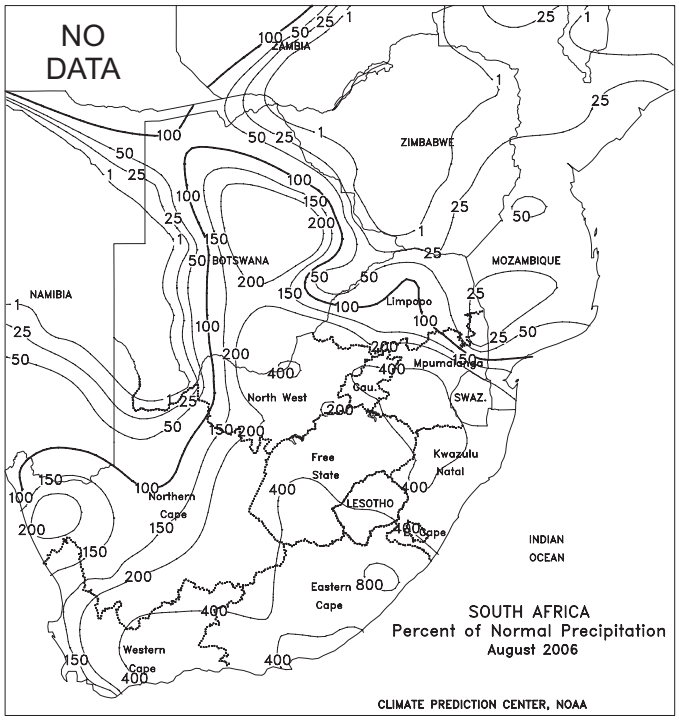


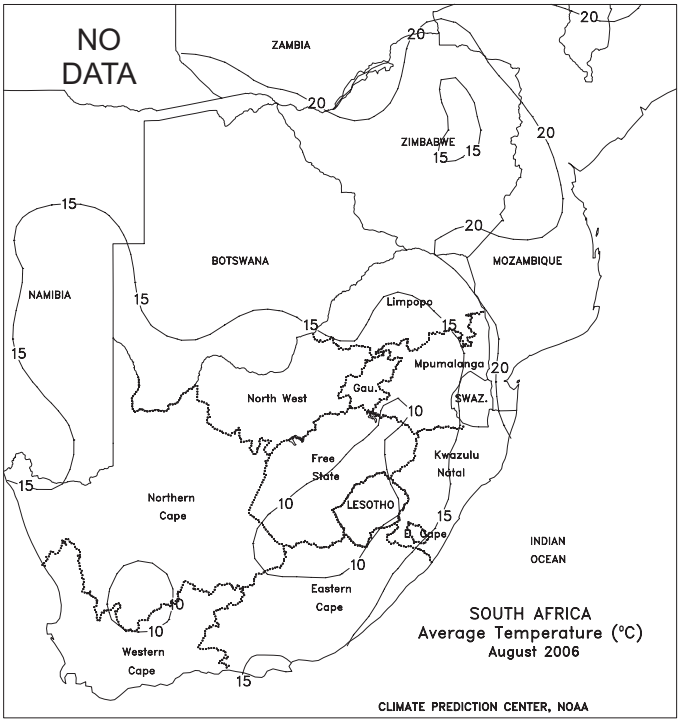


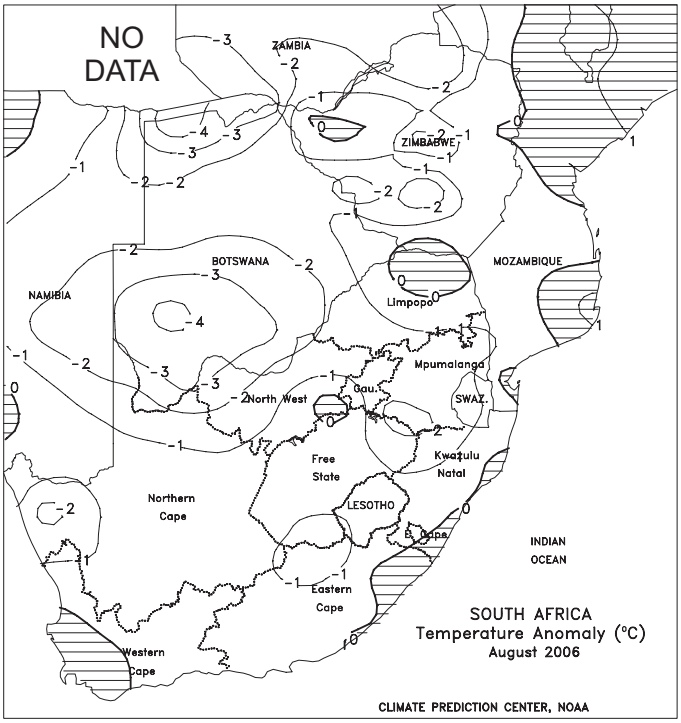





NO DATA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
North West
Gau.
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
E. Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

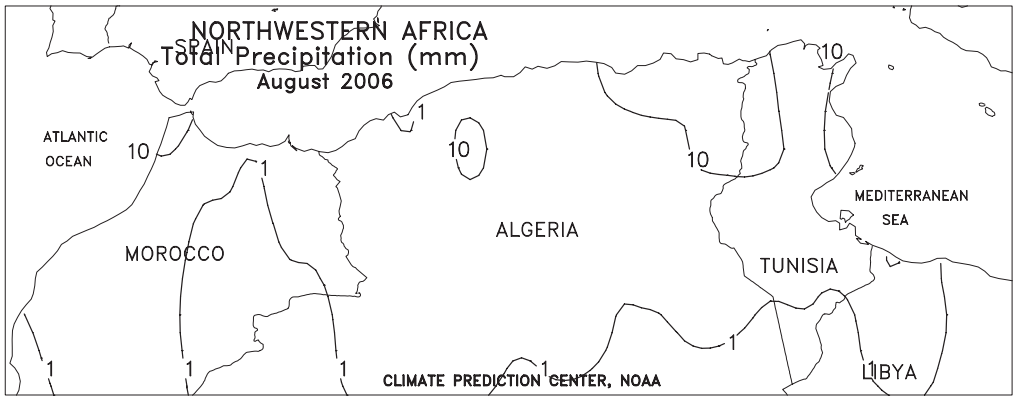

NO DATA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
North West
Gau.
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
E. Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

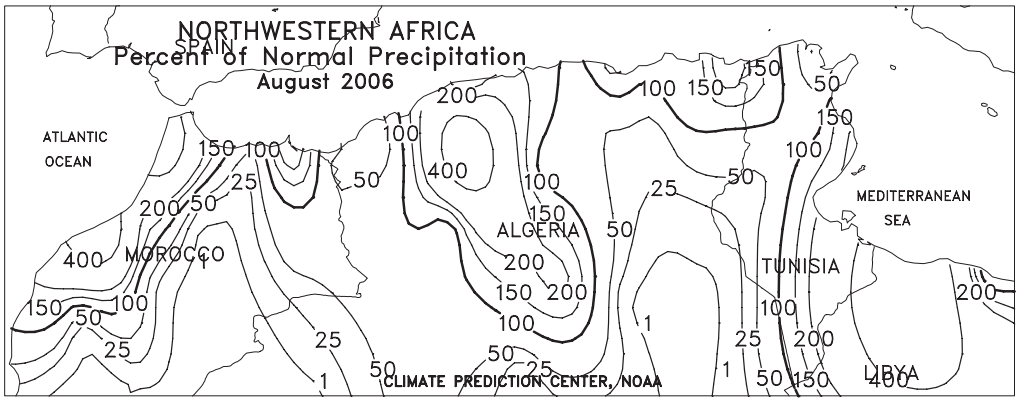

NO DATA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
North West
Gau.
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
E. Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

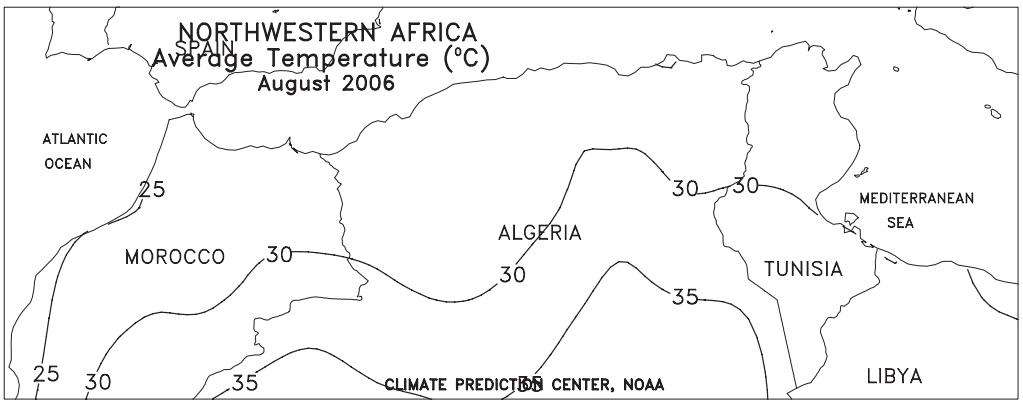

NO DATA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Limpopo
Mpumalanga
North West
Gau.
SWAZ.
Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
E. Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

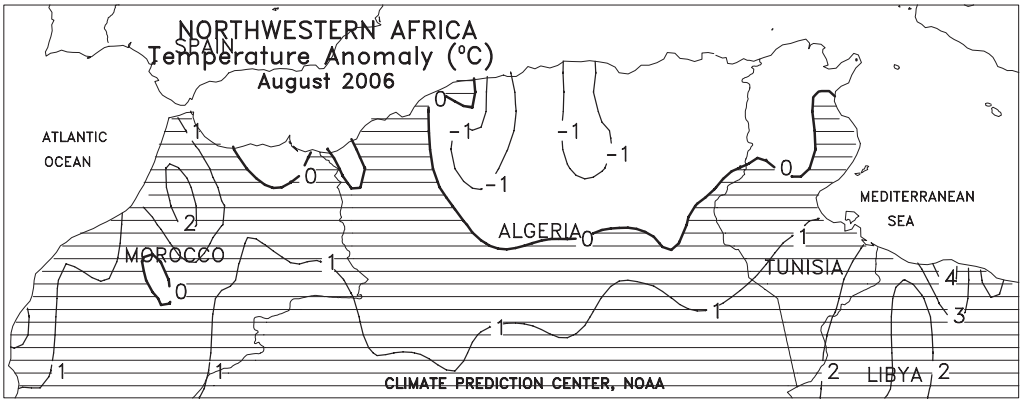
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

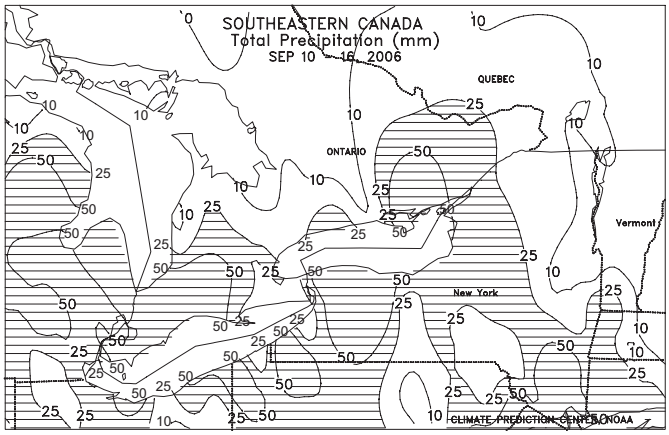
In August, late-month showers (5-30 mm) in Algeria and Tunisia provided topsoil moisture for upcoming winter grain planting. Meanwhile, seasonably dry conditions persisted in Morocco. The rainy season typically begins in early October across much of Northwest Africa.







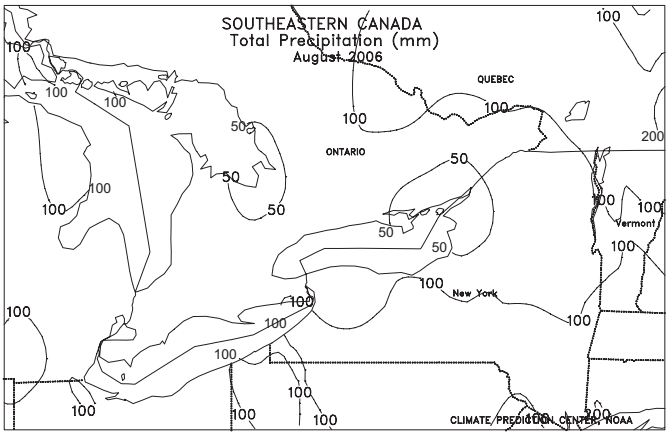


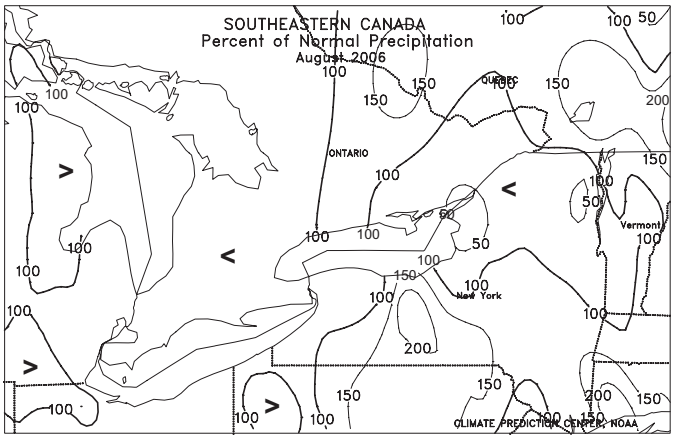


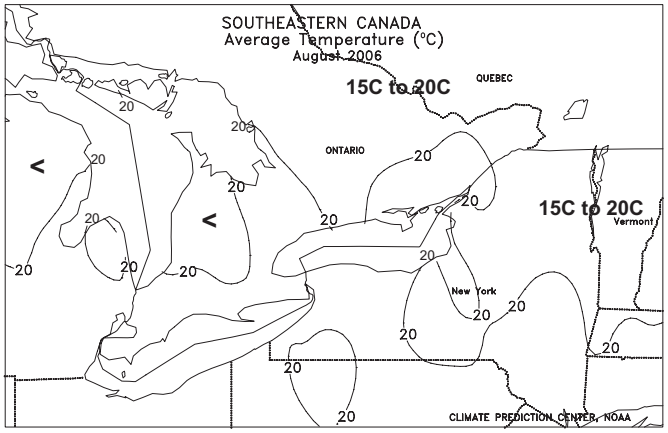
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

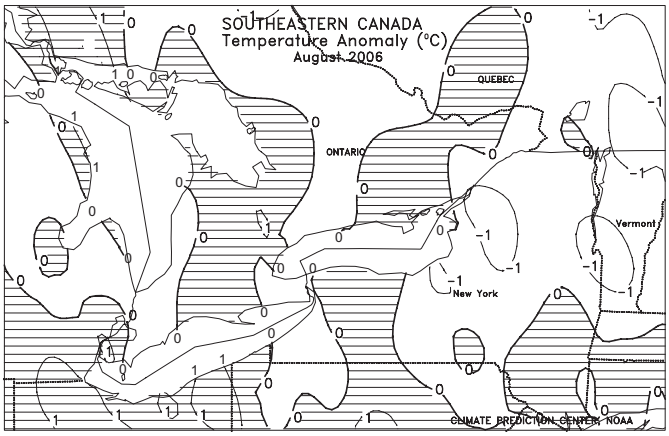
In eastern Canada, unseasonably heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) covered much of Ontario, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture for winter wheat establishment but hampering fieldwork. The rainfall came too late to affect corn and soybean yields but likely disrupted treatments for weeds and pests. Favorably drier weather (rainfall generally less than 15 mm) aided seasonal fieldwork in Quebec, which recorded its first frost of the season.

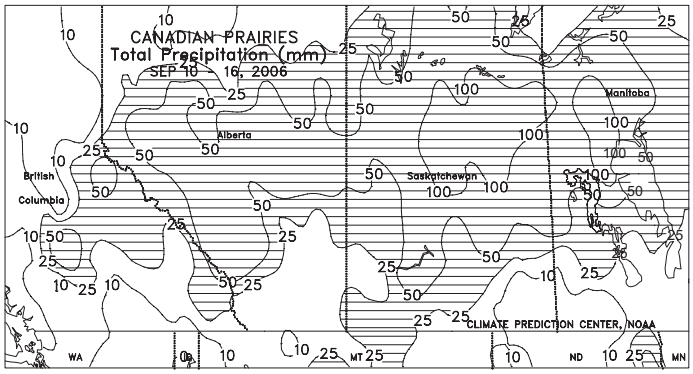
In August, conditions were overall favorable for summer crops and pastures in Ontario, but farmland in southern Quebec stayed unusually wet, likely fostering additional problems with disease and quality.







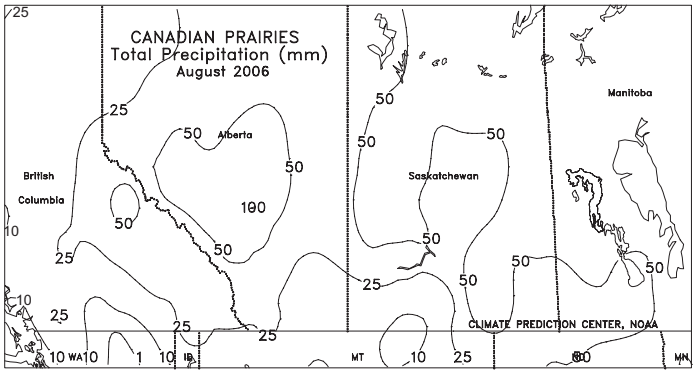


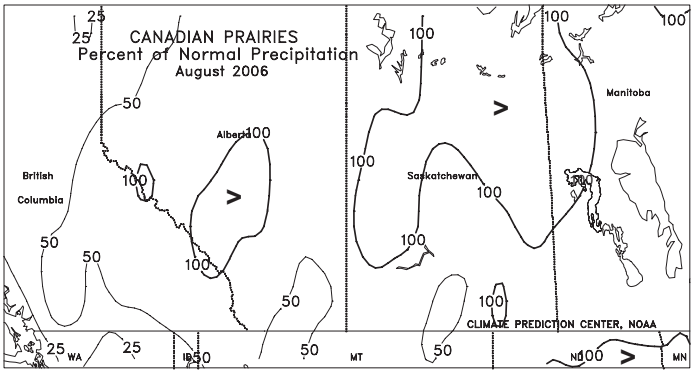


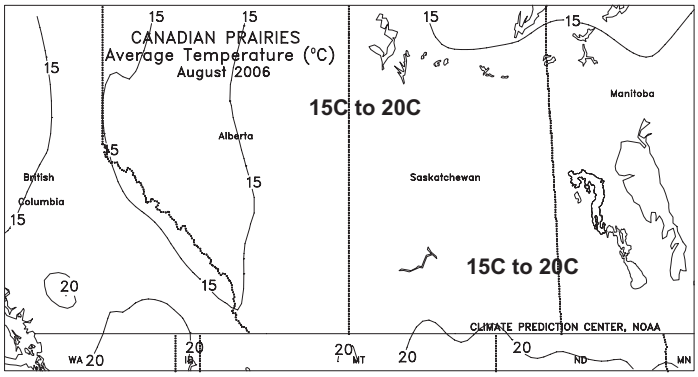
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

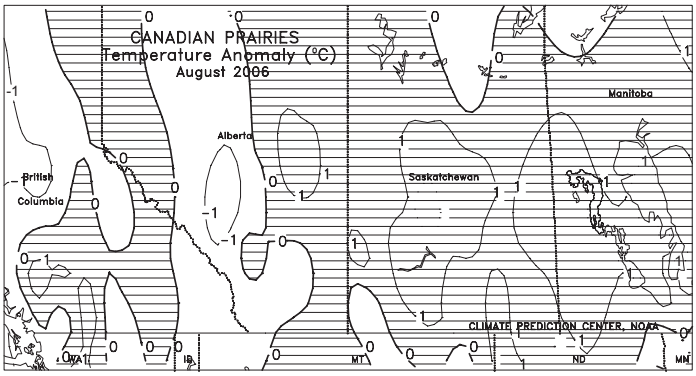
Heavy, soaking rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) brought seasonal fieldwork to a standstill throughout Saskatchewan and in the northern growing areas of Alberta and Manitoba. According to recently published accounts in Provincial crop reports, harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds was running well ahead of normal throughout the Prairies, helping to mitigate the potential impacts of the heavy rainfall. Light to moderate rain (25 mm or less) covered crop areas of southern Alberta, southern Manitoba, and the southeastern corner of Saskatchewan, benefiting winter crops and pastures but likely having little impact on the mostly harvested spring row crops. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal in the eastern Prairies and near to slightly below normal in the west, although the latter region still lacked a widespread killing freeze.

In August, unseasonable warmth and dryness spurred rapid maturation and harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds, especially across the southern growing areas. Near-normal rainfall boosted late-season moisture levels in the northern Prairie crop areas early in the month, but diminishing amounts toward month's end gradually favored spring crop maturation. Exceptionally high quality of spring crops and high protein content of grains have been attributed to the overall warm and dry August, just as warmth and dryness in the month of July were responsible for lower-than-expected spring crop yields.





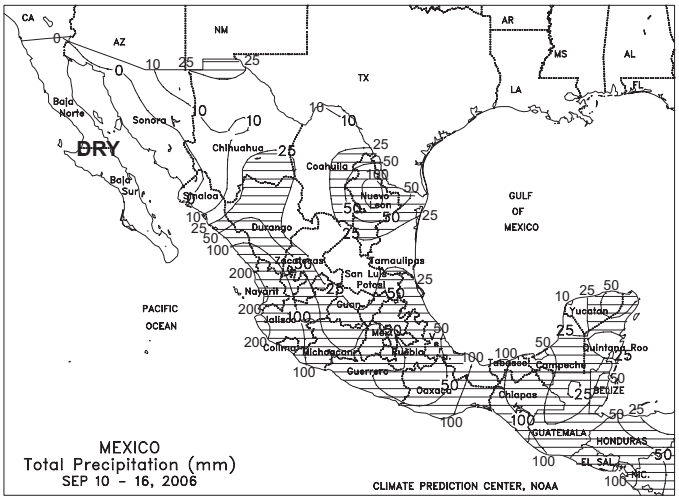


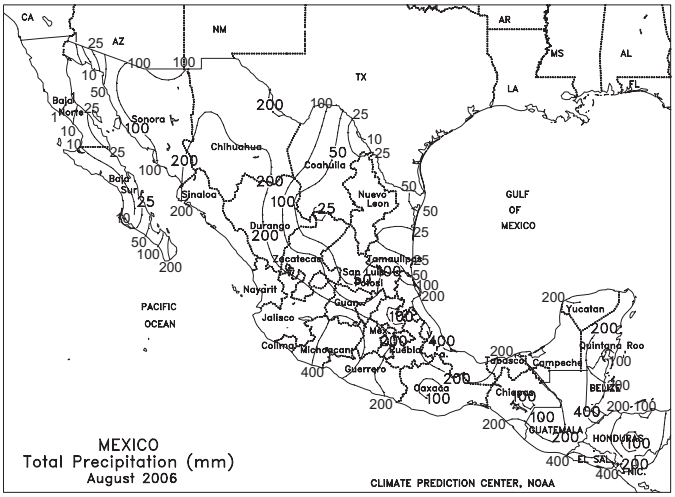


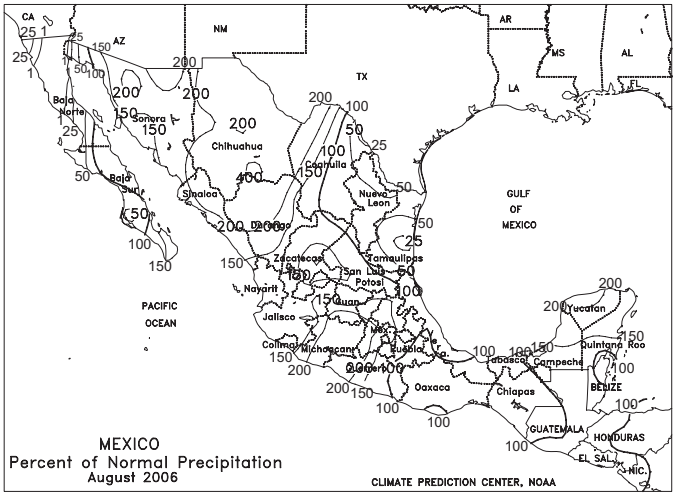
MEXICO

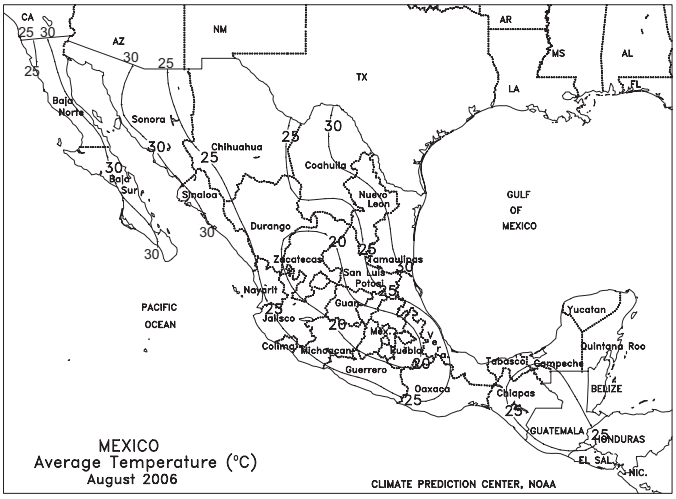
On September 16, Hurricane Lane struck the west coast state of Sinaloa with sustained winds of about 125 mph (110 knots). The storm made landfall just south of the main winter vegetable areas, bringing locally heavy showers (greater than 100 mm) and high winds to southern parts of the main growing area. Lane and its remnants traversed central and northern Mexico over the next several days, and additional information will be presented in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*. Elsewhere, locally heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) maintained late-season moisture reserves for corn and other summer crops from the southern Plateau to the Yucatan Peninsula. Locally heavy rain also boosted irrigation reserves in the lower Rio Grand Valley (notably Nuevo Leon and nearby locations in Coahuila and Tamaulipas) but the rest of northern Mexico was mostly dry.

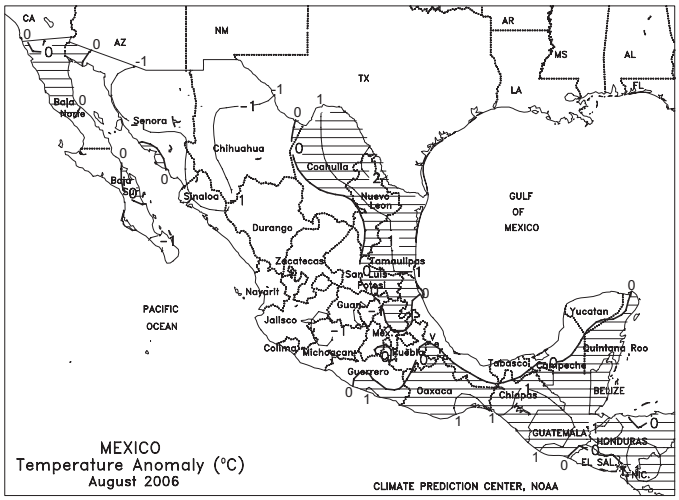
In August, near- to above-normal rainfall benefited summer crops throughout central and southern Mexico, and helped to build reservoir levels in the watersheds of the western Sierra Madre. The exception continued to be the northeast, where drier-than-normal weather maintained unseasonably high crop irrigation requirements.

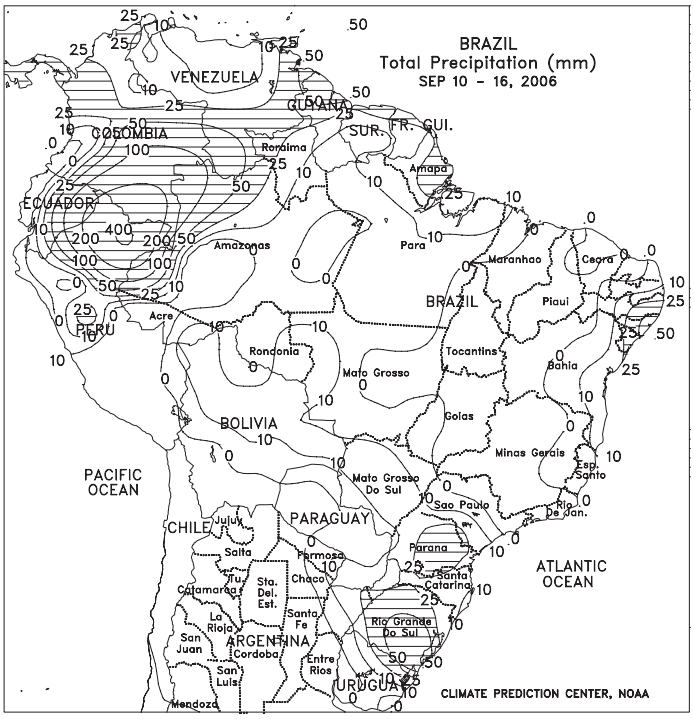








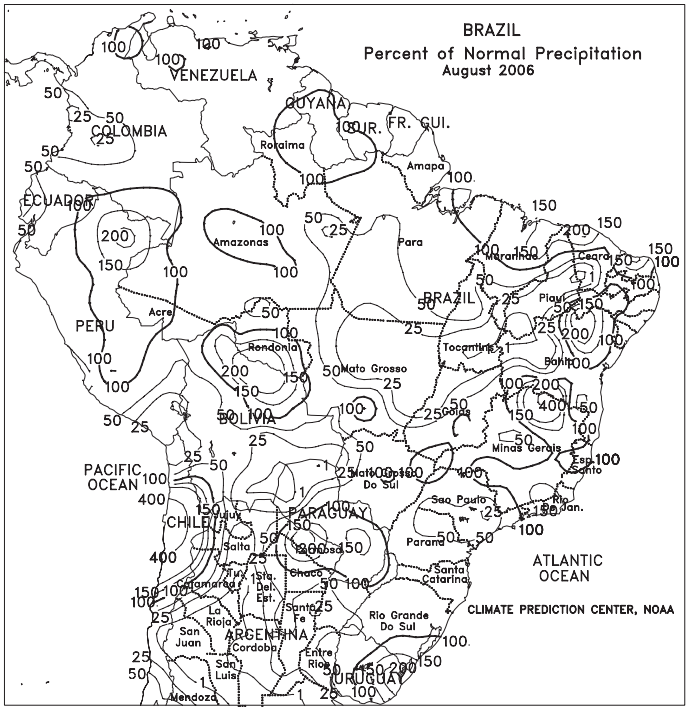


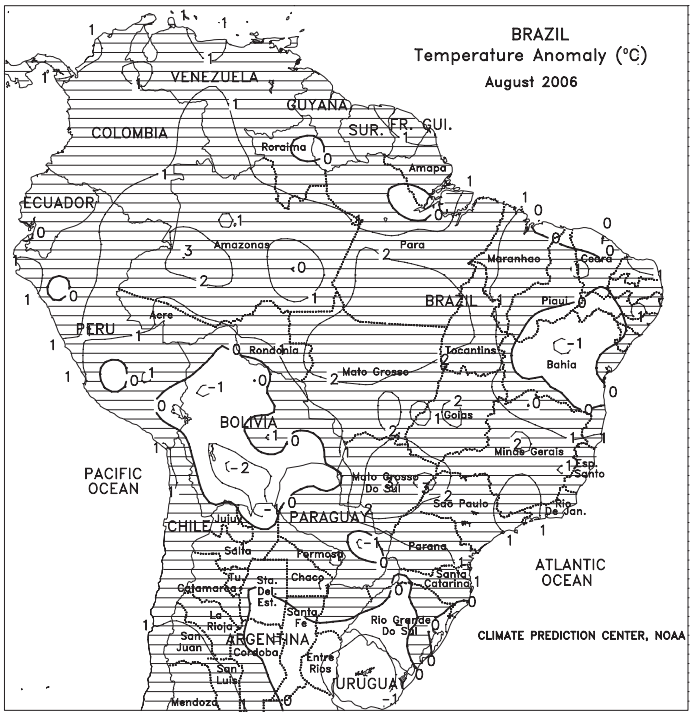


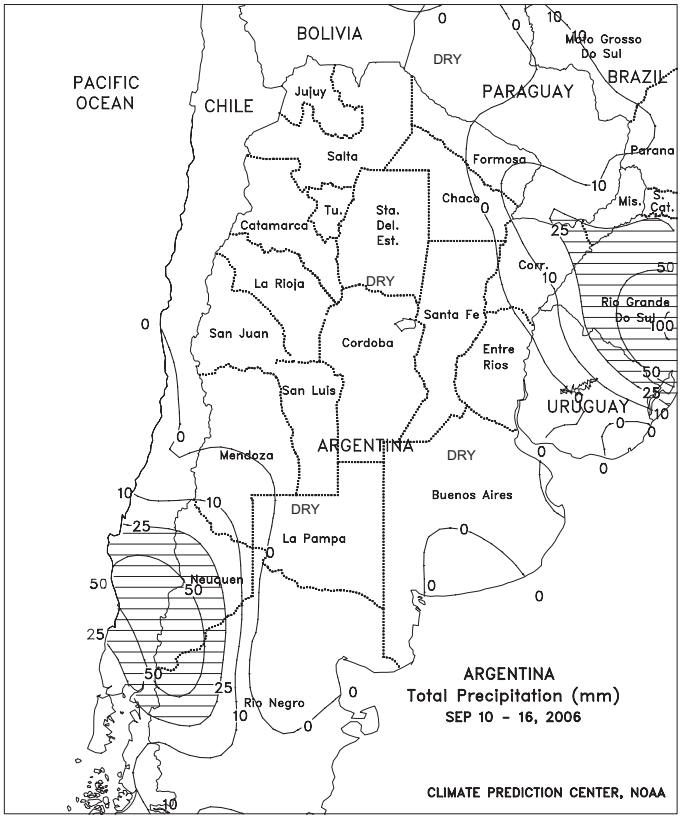
BRAZIL

Warm, rainy weather (temperatures averaging 4-5 degrees C above normal, with rainfall totaling 10-25 mm or more) covered much of southern Brazil, increasing moisture for immature winter wheat but hampering early harvest activities in the more northerly growing areas. The rebounding temperatures will also foster crop recovery from last week's freeze, although damage (if any) will become evident over the next few weeks as crops advance in development. Farther north, dry weather returned to soybean areas of southern Mato Grosso and Goias, limiting opportunities for early planting. Warmth and dryness continued to dominate the northeastern interior, reaching as far south as the coffee and citrus areas of northern Sao Paulo. Rain is needed in most coffee areas to initiate flowering of the new crop.

During August, timely showers boosted moisture for immature winter wheat in southern Brazil, although the rainfall came too late to significantly benefit northern crops that were farther along in development. Elsewhere, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather aided harvest of coffee and other plantation crops in the center-west region, but scattered showers benefited next year's tree crops in Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo, and in production areas along the eastern coast.



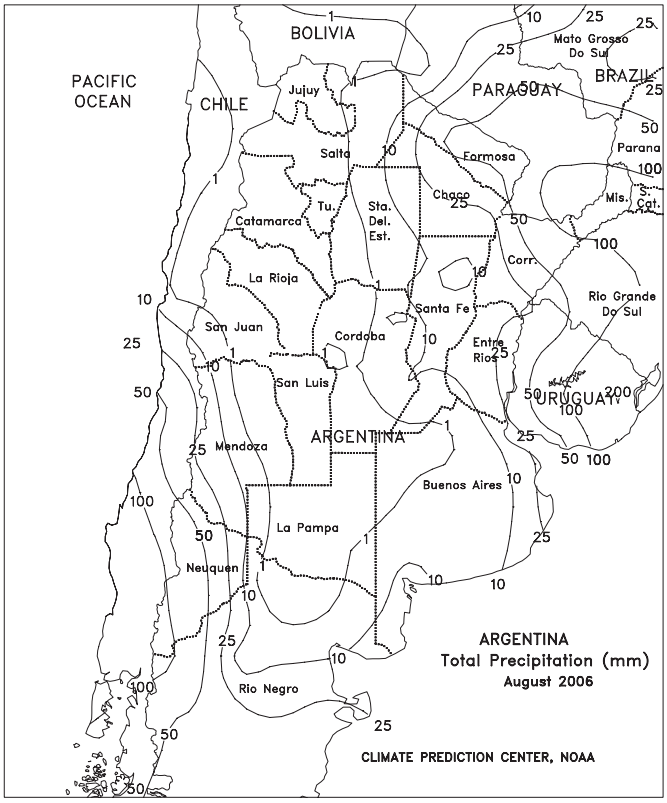


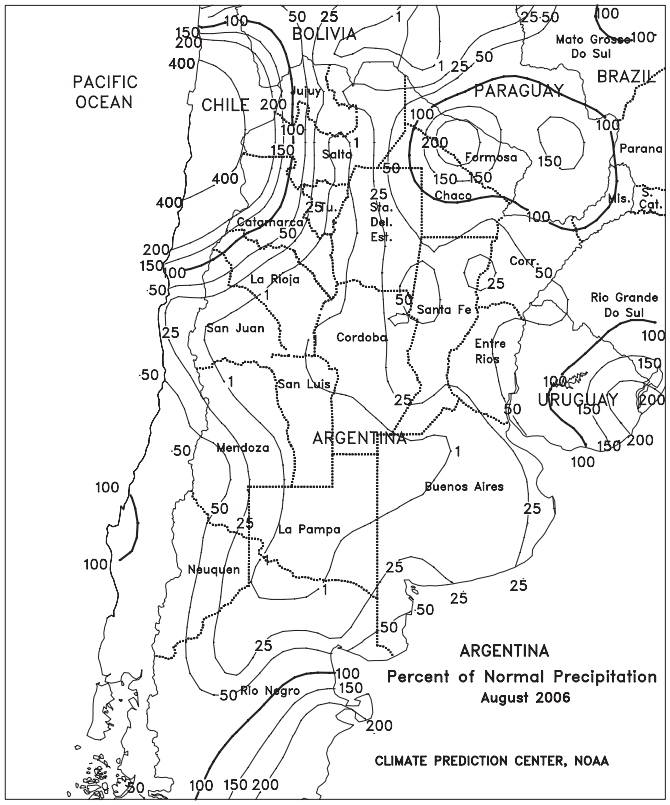


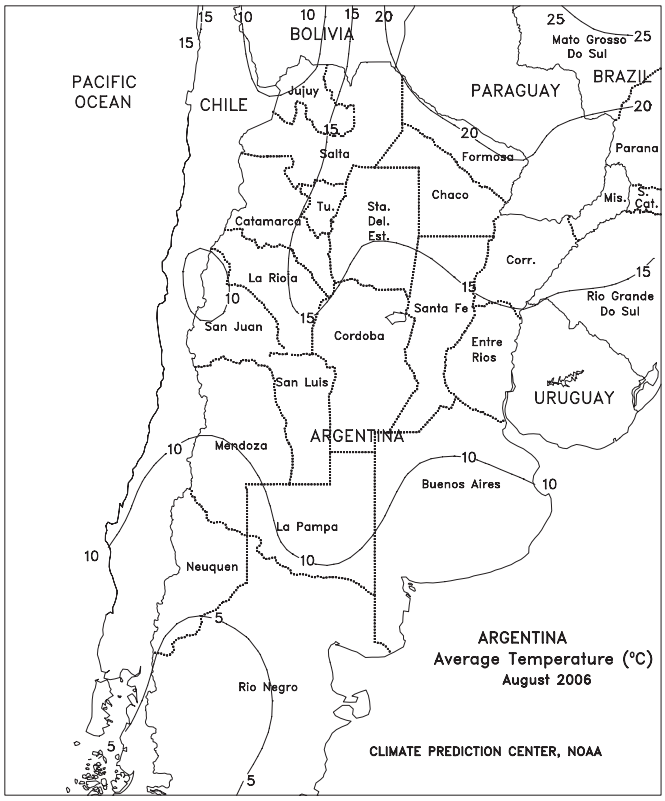
ARGENTINA

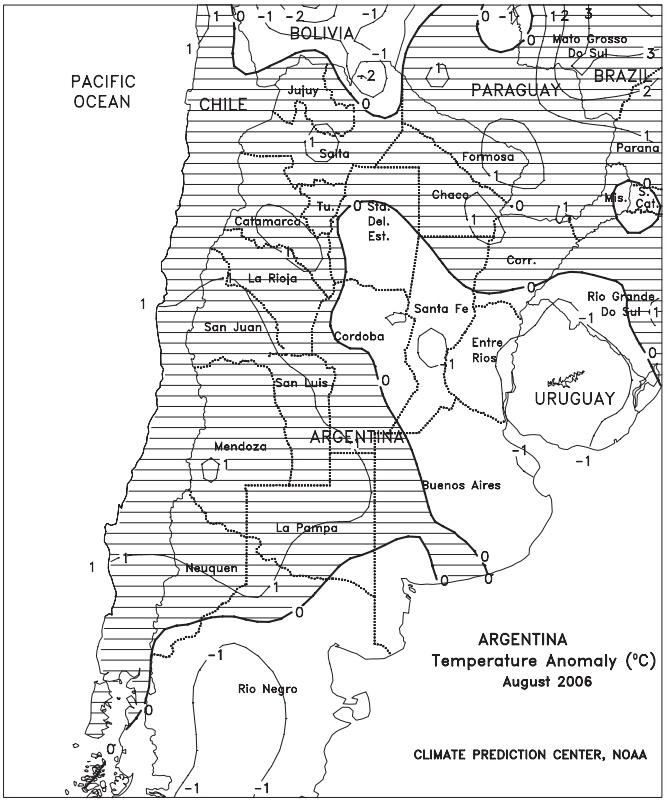
Unseasonable warmth and dryness dominated major growing areas of central and northern Argentina. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C above normal throughout the winter wheat belt, with highs briefly reaching the lower 30s degrees C in key production areas of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and neighboring locations of northern Buenos Aires early in the week. Rain is needed throughout the winter wheat belt, but the moisture situation is especially bad in Cordoba, which has not seen significant rain since April. Winter grains in the northern growing areas of Cordoba and Santa Fe were reportedly in reproductive to filling stages of development while farther south, crops were still tillering to heading. Frosty weather was recorded in the more southerly growing areas, with a hard freeze (temperatures of -2 degrees C or lower) limiting wheat development in central and southeastern Buenos Aires. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), winter wheat was 96 percent planted as of September 14, unchanged from last week's estimate. Fieldwork is complete in the main production states with the exception of La Pampa (26 percent planted versus 60 last year), which usually accounts for less than 10 percent of Argentina's wheat production. In addition, corn and sunflower planting was reportedly off to a slow start due to dryness.

During August, below-normal rainfall and near-normal temperatures kept moisture levels unfavorably low in the main southern and western wheat areas for normal development of vegetative grains. Occasional outbreaks of freezing temperatures helped to limit crop growth and lower crop water requirements, but leaf burn was reported on the tender vegetation of emerging, late-planted crops.


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Parana
Chaco
Mis.
S. Cat.
Tu.
Catamarca
Sta. Del. Est.
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Parana
Chaco
Mis.
S. Cat.
Tu.
Catamarca
Sta. Del. Est.
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Parana
Chaco
Mis.
S. Cat.
Tu.
Catamarca
Sta. Del. Est.
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Average Temperature (°C)
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA


PACIFIC OCEAN
CHILE
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
Jujuy
Salta
Formosa
Parana
Chaco
Mis.
S. Cat.
Tu.
Catamarca
Sta. Del. Est.
La Rioja
Corr.
Santa Fe
Rio Grande Do Sul
San Juan
Cordoba
Entre Rios
San Luis
Mendoza
Buenos Aires
La Pampa
Neuquen
Rio Negro
Mato Grosso Do Sul
ARGENTINA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
August 2006
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. NOAA and IMC are responsible for managing, printing, and distributing the bulletin. The contents may be reprinted freely, with proper credit.

Annual subscriptions: Domestic and International subscriptions are **$60**. Check and credit card (Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express) payments are accepted.
Payments (invoices) should be mailed to: **NNDC/NCDC, P.O. Box 70169, Chicago, IL 60673-0169;** or invoices faxed to: (304) 726-4409.

Send address changes to: **NCDC Subscription Services Center, 310 State Route 956, Building 300, Rocket Center, WV 26726**; call toll free: (866) 742-3322; TDD: (828) 271-4010; fax: (304) 726-4409; or E-mail: **noaasubsvcs@imcwv.com**

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to: ***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.** Internet URL: **http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf**; E-mail address: ***jawfweb@oce.usda.gov***

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Managing Editor . . . . . ***David Miskus*** (202) 720-7919
Meteorologists ..... ***Brad Pugh, Chester Schmitt, ... Michael Allard, Alan Haberecht, and Patrick O'Hara***

NCDC SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES CENTER
Subscriptions . . . . . **Toll free:** (866) 742-3322
. . . . . **TDD:** (828) 271-4010
. . . . . **Fax:** (304) 726-4409
. . . . . **E-mail:** noaasubsvcs@imcwv.com

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
Agricultural Statistician . . . . . ***Brian Young*** (202) 720-7621
State Summaries Editor . ***Delores Thomas*** (202) 720-8033
World Agricultural Outlook Board
International Editor . . . . . ***Mark Brusberg*** (202) 720-3508
U.S. Editor . . . . . ***Brad Rippey*** (202) 720-2397
Agricultural Weather Analysts . . . . . ***Tom Puterbaugh, . . Brian Morris, Harlan Shannon, and Eric Luebehusen***
Stoneville . . . . . ***Bart Freeland and Nancy Lopez***

NCDC Subscription Services Center
Attn: *Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin*
310 State Route 956
Building 300
Rocket Center, WV 26726

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN
FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
NOAA
PERMIT NO. G-19